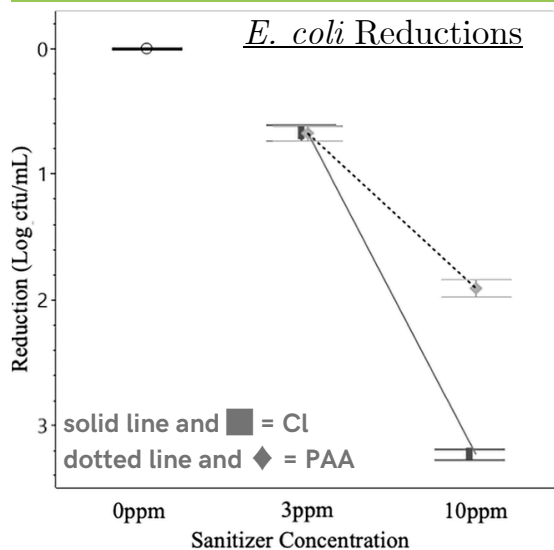




RESEARCH SUMMARIES

EVALUATION OF AQUEOUS CHLORINE AND PERACETIC ACID SANITIZERS TO INACTIVATE PROTOZOA AND BACTERIA OF CONCERN IN AGRICULTURAL WATER

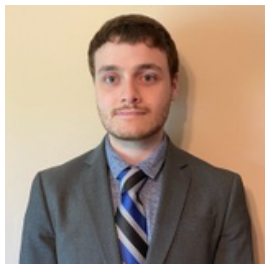
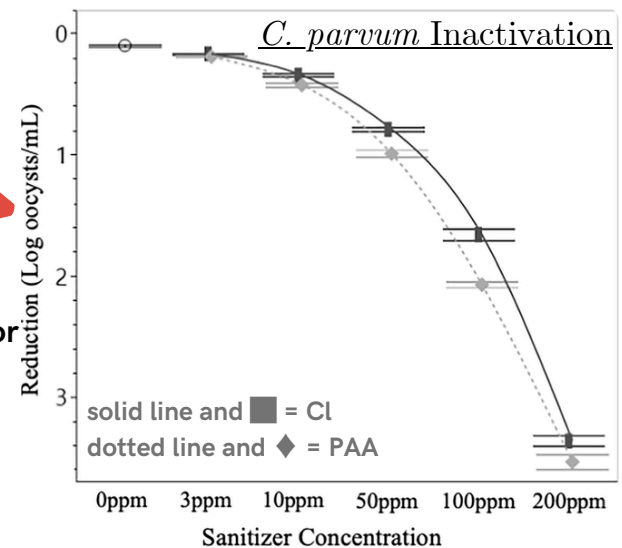


Given 10 minutes of contact, low concentrations of sanitizer were effective at eliminating *E. coli* and *Salmonella*, with neither chlorine (Cl) nor peracetic acid (PAA) being significantly more effective.

When applied at a concentration of 10 ppm, the sanitizers were significantly more effective, albeit indistinct from one another, at reducing *Salmonella*. However, Cl outperformed PAA substantially at reducing *E. coli*.

Treating *C. parvum* and *E. tenella* oocysts with 3 or 10 ppm of sanitizer was ineffective at decreasing infectivity regardless of 5 or 10-minute contact time.

In general, treatment with PAA was more effective at inactivating *C. parvum* and *E. tenella* oocysts as compared to Cl, but this difference was not always significant.



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**MORE
INFORMATION**

McCaughan, K.J., Scott, Z., Rock, C., Kniel, K.E., 2024. Evaluation of aqueous chlorine and peracetic acid sanitizers to inactivate protozoa and bacteria of concern in agricultural water. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 0:e01653-24.
<https://doi.org/10.1128/aem.01653-24>

