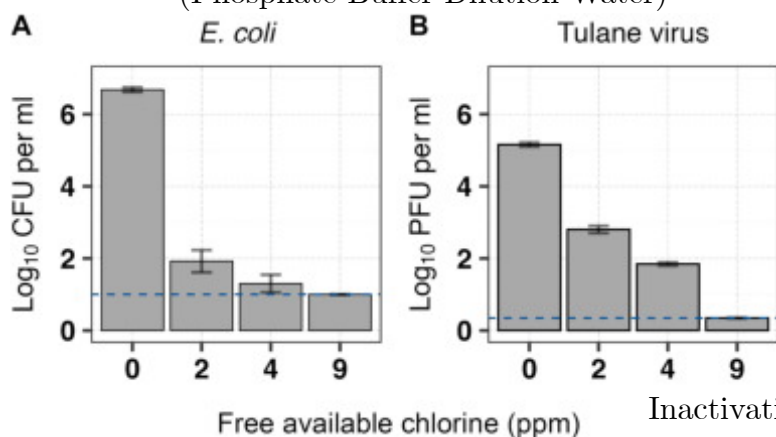


RESEARCH SUMMARIES

EFFECTIVENESS OF CHLORINE AGAINST TULANE VIRUS, A HUMAN NOROVIRUS SURROGATE, AND ESCHERICHIA COLI IN PREHARVEST AGRICULTURAL WATER

Microbial Inactivation in Control Groups
(Phosphate Buffer Dilution Water)

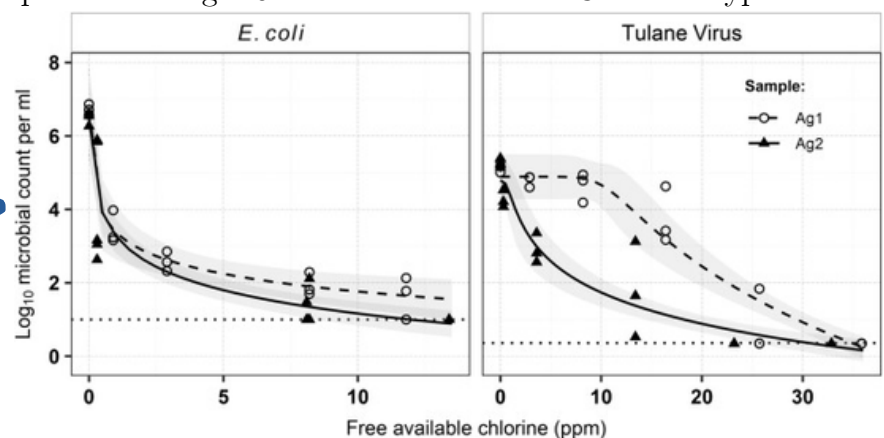


In control groups, a 5-min treatment with 9 ppm free chlorine inactivated Tulane virus and *E. coli* to nondetectable levels, corresponding to concentrations of less than 0.347 log₁₀ PFU/ml and 1.0 log₁₀ CFU/ml, respectively.

The chlorine demand for agricultural water samples was higher than that of controls.

Achieving a 3-log₁₀ reduction in Tulane virus with high chlorine concentrations required between 9.6–23 ppm and may not be practical.

Inactivation of *E. coli* and Tulane Virus in Agricultural Water Samples Following a 5-min Treatment with Calcium Hypochlorite



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**MORE
INFORMATION**

Lake, A., Yusuf, N., Maybank, M., Johnson, S., Mutch, C.K., Mueck, A.P., Riley, S.S., Havelaar, A.H., Montazeri, N., 2025. Effectiveness of Chlorine Against Tulane Virus, A Human Norovirus Surrogate, and *Escherichia coli* in Preharvest Agricultural Water, J. Food Prot., 88(6), e100542. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfp.2025.100524>

