

Bibliography  
Bull Run Watershed  
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Applied and Environmental Microbiology, "Comparison of Method 1623 and Cell Culture-PCR for Detection of *Cryptosporidium* spp. in Source Waters," by Mark W. LeChevallier, et. al., February 2003, Vol. 69, No. 2, pgs. 971-979.

Pg. 977: "Isolate SW15 was obtained from a sample collected at the Oregon site, which is fully protected from human impact. This isolate was different from *C. parvum* bovine genotype at three nucleotide positions but clustered with the bovine and murine genotypes (Fig. 4). It is possible that this isolate represents a new genotype of *C. parvum* from a wild animal host. Another isolate (isolate SW22) was obtained from the Oregon site and was identified as the *C. parvum* bovine genotype."

(bovine = cattle, murine = rodent)

UVA News, "*Cryptosporidium* Risk Analysis and UV Disinfection System Reliability," Mark W. LeChevallier and Richard E. Hubel, June 2004, pgs. 9-14.

Pg. 13: "LeChevallier et al. (2003) reported infectious *Cryptosporidium* data for an unfiltered watershed in Oregon (Table 5). These data show that the design of a UV disinfection system should not allow more than 3-7 h of down time per month to meet the 1/10,000 annual risk of *Cryptosporidium* infection."

New England Journal of Medicine, "Epidemic Giardiasis," by Lyle Veazie, letter to the editor, October 9, 1969, Vol. 281, No. 15, pg. 853.

USEPA, Research and Development, Waterborne Transmission of Giardiasis, "An Outbreak of Gastroenteritis Associated with *Giardia Lamblia*," Lyle Veazie, Inez Brownlee, and H. J. Sears, pgs. 174-191. (Portland's giardiasis outbreak occurred between October 1954-March 1955. There were more than 50,000 cases of gastroenteritis which occurred during this period.)

Journal of the American Water Works Association, "Giardiasis Risk From an Unfiltered, Protected Surface Water Source," by Joseph L. Glicker and Roger A. Edwards, November 1991, pgs. 46-51.