

## Erratum

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### Pathogen monitoring offers questionable protection against drinking-water risks: a QMRA (Quantitative Microbial Risk Analysis) approach to assess management strategies

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*Publisher's note.* We regret that in the production process errors were introduced into Table 1 of this article (specifically the expressions for triangular probability distributions in the “Transformation” column) on page 263. We wish to apologise to the authors and to readers for any inconvenience caused by this error; the correct version of Table 1 is printed below.

**Table 1** Parameter values for process model

	Condition	Density oocysts/10-L	Transformation ratio	Flow % of $Q_1$	Availability <sup>l</sup> Fraction
$C_r$	Baseflow	L(3.11, 1.28) <sup>a,j</sup>	–	–	0.62 <sup>g</sup>
	Rainfall-runoff	L(5.27, 0.61) <sup>a,j</sup>	–	–	0.38 <sup>g</sup>
$\epsilon_r$	Nominal	–	B(0.69, 59.5) <sup>c,k</sup>	–	1
	Nominal	–	$10^{-T(0.4, 1.2, 1.7)}$ <sup>b,l</sup>	–	0.9999 <sup>h</sup>
$\epsilon_{cp}$	Fail (no dose)	–	1 <sup>d</sup>	–	0.0001 <sup>h</sup>
	Nominal	–	$10^{-T(0, 0.6, 1.4)}$ <sup>b,l</sup>	–	0.99 <sup>h</sup>
$\epsilon_{gac}$	Breakthrough	–	1 <sup>d</sup>	–	0.01 <sup>h</sup>
	Nominal	–	$10^{-T(0, 0.4, 1.0)}$ <sup>b,l</sup>	–	0.00002 <sup>h</sup>
$\epsilon_{cl}$	Fail (no dose)	–	1 <sup>d</sup>	–	0.99998 <sup>h</sup>
	Nominal	–	$\frac{Q_1(1-\epsilon_{gac})}{Q_2}$ <sup>e</sup>	–	1
$\epsilon_{bw}$	Engaged	–	–	100	1
$Q_1$	Engaged	–	–	T(9.2, 10.0, 11.8) <sup>f,l</sup>	1

<sup>a</sup>Based on results reported by Signor *et al.* (2005); <sup>b</sup>Cited in Westrell *et al.* (2003); <sup>c</sup>Based on results reported by Teunis *et al.* (1997); <sup>d</sup>Conservative assumption that no pathogens are removed during these conditional periods; <sup>e</sup>Assumes all pathogens trapped by filtration process are successfully removed during backwashing; <sup>f</sup>Backwash water recycle rate estimate based on data from an Australian water treatment plant; <sup>g</sup>Engineering estimate; <sup>h</sup>Based on results reported by Westrell *et al.* (2003); <sup>i</sup>‘Availability’ of that parameter in the nominated condition; <sup>j</sup>L(.,.) indicates lognormal probability distribution, values in brackets are mean and standard deviation of Napierian-transformed data; <sup>k</sup>B(.,.) indicates beta probability distribution, values in brackets are scale and shape parameters; <sup>l</sup>T(.,.,.) indicates triangular probability distribution, values in brackets are minimum, most likely, and maximum values