Soller, J.A., Eftim, S.E., Nappier, S.P. 2019 Comparison of Predicted Microbiological Human Health Risks Associated with de Facto, Indirect, and Direct Potable Water Reuse. Environ Sci Technol, 53(22): 13382-13389.

Soller et al. (2019) is available using the following URL: <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acs.est.9b02002>

The quantitative microbial risk assessment (QMRA) approach applied to the evaluations presented in this publication was described previously in a two peer-reviewed published papers, Soller et al. (2017), which is available at: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352352216300172> and Soller et al. (2018) which is available via open access using the following URL: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6816270/>. Only secondary data from peer-reviewed published sources were used in the QMRA and associated sensitivity analyses presented in this publication. The *Cryptosporidium* surface water occurrence database from the Information Collection Rule (ICR) for the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule is available from the US EPA Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-07/dbpicr_aux1_updated.zip>. We are providing dataset containing the norovirus densities in surface water reported in the literature,