Notes:

* Naming convention: a spectrum is in the "observer frame" if the wavelength is directly from the arc-lamps calibration and has not been corrected by redshift. Spectra in the "rest-frame" have been corrected by the redshift of the host galaxy of SN2005gj: z=0.0616 (Aldering et al. 2006).

* All the spectra were corrected to have the g-r color and r magnitude consistent within 1% with the photometry at a given epoch, thefore the absolute flux calibration in the region ~4000-7000 Angstroms (observer frame) should be pretty good. Outside this region the absolute/relative calibration is probably uncertain to 5% or more.

* The spectra have been de-reddened by the Galactic reddening in the line of sight: E(B-V)=0.121 mag (Schlegel, Finkbeiner & Davis 1998). No host galaxy reddening correction has been applied. We think that the host galaxy reddening is very small because the Na D doublet is not detected at the redshift of the host in any of the higher resolution spectra. Aldering et al. (2006) arrive to the same conclusion.

* Spectra obtained with DIS, ISIS, ModSpec, EMMI, WFCCD, CCDS and LDSS-3 have been corrected to minimize contamination from telluric features, whereas the spectra from CCDS have not been corrected. The main telluric features are at 6470, 6495, 6770, 7160 Angstroms in the rest-frame. Even some of the spectra that have been corrected by telluric lines have some residuals, therefore it might be good to avoid the regions around the telluric features for modeling.

* The spectrum obtained with LDSS-3 (sn05gj_25.txt) is a composite of four different spectra obtained with different gratings (instrument setup). The composite has been put together by eye, adjusting the overall flux calibration between one spectrum and the next to come to relatively good agreement, however, this is far from perfect. Also the spectrum has some obvious cosmic ray hits that have not been corrected for.