# Influence of temperature and time on pathogens survival in biosolids compost

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#### Introduction

- The increase in the generation of biosolids has led to the search for new alternatives and technologies that meet the increasingly demanding environmental and public health requirements.
- The fertilizer and conditioner potential of biosolids is a promising feature for the use of this residue in the agroforestry sector. In addition to being a rich source of organic matter, biosolids have macro and micronutrients that help to maintain soil fertility.
- Sanitary wastewaters generally contain four groups of microorganisms that have a considerable degree of pathogenicity: bacteria, fungi, parasites and viruses. During the treatment these microorganisms precipitate, concentrating in the sludge (biosolids).
- In composting, the elevation of the temperature during the fermentation process sanitizes the substrate, with the inactivation of pathogenic microorganisms and parasites, being this one of the most efficient processes for stabilization of sanitary sludges.

# Objectives

Evaluate the density of thermotolerant coliforms, Salmonella spp. and viable ova of Ascaris spp. throughout the composting process in biosolids mixtures with eucalyptus bark and sugarcane bagasse, verifying if temperature is effective in the elimination of pathogens.

### **Material and Methods**

- Composting #1 (60 days): Biosolids + Sugarcane Bagasse.
- Composting #2 (45 days): Biosolids + Eucalyptus Bark.
- 2 piles of 16m x 3m x 1.5m (36m $^3$  each pile).
- 3 replicates.

Absence

Presence

 $1.1\ 10^8$ 

Absence

3.8

< 3.0

Absence

Absence

0.3

 $4.5 \ 10^2$ 

Absence

< 0.1

<3.0

Absence

Absence

Absence

 $2.4 \ 10^{5}$ 

Absence

< 0.1

3.6

Absence

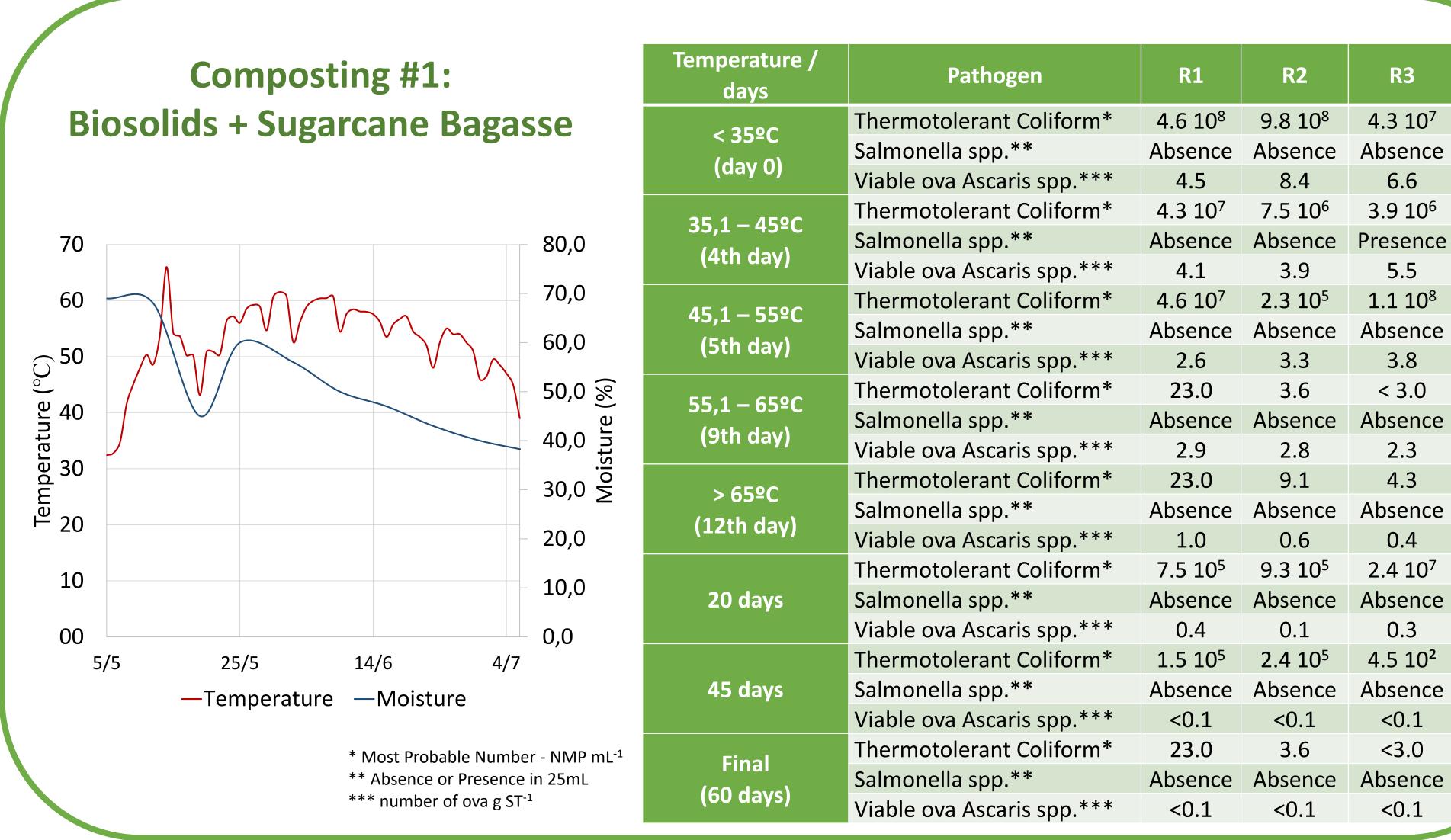
- Moisture of compost: verified weekly.
- Temperature inside piles: verified hourly.
- Sampling: 5 random points in different depths in each of the 3 replicates.
- Sampling frequency according to temperature levels:  $< 35^{\circ}C$ ;  $35 - 45^{\circ}C$ ;  $45 - 55^{\circ}C$ ;  $55 - 65^{\circ}C$ ; >65°C; 20 days; 45 days; and 60 days (for Composting #1).







#### Results



< 0.1 < 0.1 SABESP, Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo — **Acknowledgements:** FAPESP, Faculdade de Ciências Agronômicas – UNESP/Botucatu and University of Washington.

## **Biosolids + Eucalyptus Bark** 80,0 70,0 60,0 © 50 50,0 8 40,0 30,0 <del>S</del> S 20,0 10,0 —Temperature —Moisture

Temperature / days	Pathogen	R1	R2	R3
-	Thermotolerant Coliform*	1.5 10 <sup>7</sup>	4.3 10 <sup>5</sup>	1.5 10 <sup>4</sup>
	Salmonella spp.**	Absence	Absence	Absence
	Viable ova Ascaris spp.***	6.3	5.8	6.2
35,1 - 45ºC (2nd day)	Thermotolerant Coliform*	1.5 10 <sup>5</sup>	$1.1\ 10^3$	$2.4\ 10^2$
	Salmonella spp.**	Absence	Absence	Absence
	Viable ova Ascaris spp.***	3.6	2.1	6.0
45,1 - 55ºC (4th day)	Thermotolerant Coliform*	9.1	3.6	3.6
	Salmonella spp.**	Absence	Absence	Presence
	Viable ova Ascaris spp.***	5.0	4.4	4.5
55,1 - 65ºC (7th day)	Thermotolerant Coliform*	1.1 108	2.4 10 <sup>8</sup>	4.3 10 <sup>9</sup>
	Salmonella spp.**	Absence	Absence	Absence
	Viable ova Ascaris spp.***	6.9	6.0	6.0
> 65°C (20th day)	Thermotolerant Coliform*	9.1	< 3.0	< 3.0
	Salmonella spp.**	Absence	Absence	Absence
	Viable ova Ascaris spp.***	1.6	0.9	0.2
Final (45th day)	Thermotolerant Coliform*	21,0	43,0	<3,0
	Salmonella spp.**	Absence	Absence	Absence
	Viable ova Ascaris spp.***	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1

\* Most Probable Number - NMP mL<sup>-1</sup> \*\* Absence or Presence in 25ml \*\*\* number of ova g ST<sup>-1</sup>

# Conclusions

- Thermotolerant coliforms: showed unexpected increases under certain temperature and moisture bands.
- Salmonella spp.: Present in 35 45°C of Composting #1 and in 45 55 °C of Composting #2.
- Viable ova of *Ascaris* spp.: showed decreasing curves in both processes.