

Reliable raw materials for growing media

Testing effective sanitation: Bacillus globigii as a test organism

5 September 2019 - Hein Boon - RHP



Introduction

- Growing media for horticultural purposes must be free of plant pathogenic organisms, weeds etc
- Transition to another era
 - sustainability policies
 - circular economy
 - use of residual and renewable materials ...













Introduction

 Increasing volumes of Coir, Wood-fibre, Bark, Compost ... Perlite, Mineral wool
 ...











- Some constituents may contain risks because of kind of material, source, way of processing ...
- Peat is generally considered a low risk material, what about other materials?



PEAT



COIR



BARK



WOOD-FIBRE



COMPOST































































































Secure phytosanitary safety

- Prevent and manage risks;
 - Chain control from source to end product
 - Selection on input materials
 - Sanitation of materials

 Sanitation is currently realised by; steaming, dry heat, friction heat, composting and irradiation



Secure phytosanitary safety

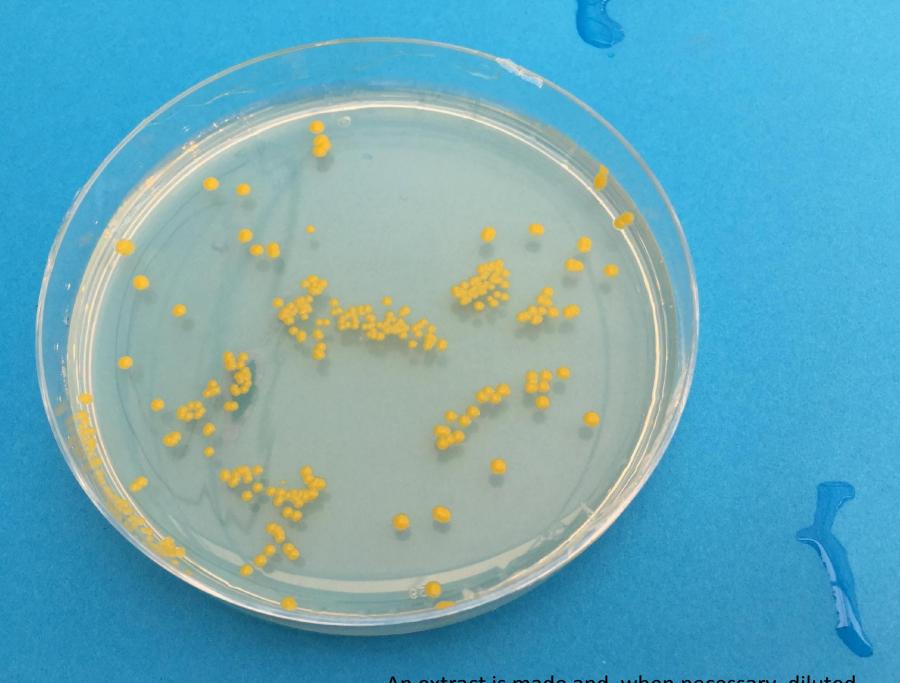
- Efficacy of sanitation treatments must be known and objectively tested.
- Test should be simple and safe.
- Test organisms should be representative for sanitation of plant pathogens and there should be no risk of contamination due to the test.



- RHP developed a new test-method by making use of spores of B. globigii
 - used in checking sterilisation of medical equipment
 - resistant to heat
 - non-pathogenic for humans and plants



- Laboratory: spore suspension with 10⁹
 cfu/ml = 1.000.000.000 spores
- Product to be tested is evenly contaminated to a level of >10⁶ cfu/g
- Number of viable spores of *B. globigii* is counted on the treated and non-treated material.



An extract is made and, when necessary, diluted ...



Testing various processes

- Steaming of product;
 - cotton bags with Bacillus treated products are brought in the process, a sensor for Temp-measurement is incorporated
 - tests are also performed with 'golf balls' with a patch with *B. globigii* and a T-sensor inside.









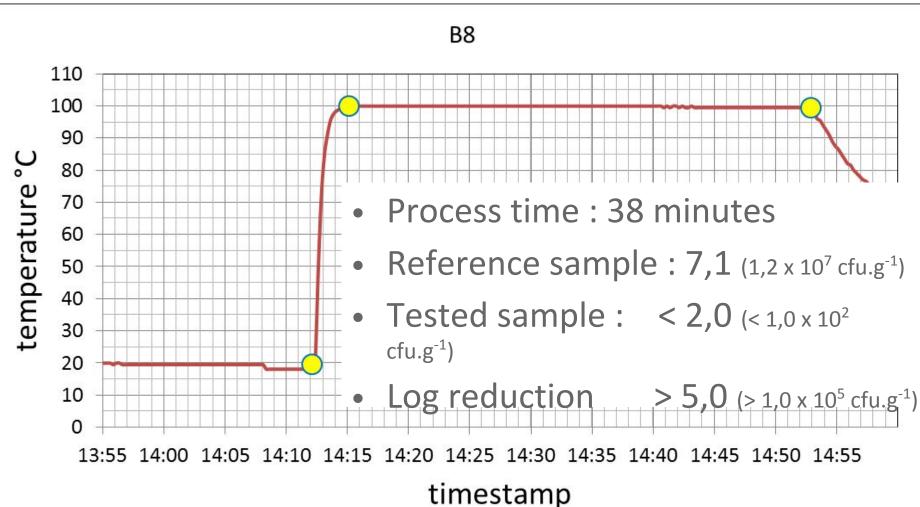




Quality of growing media

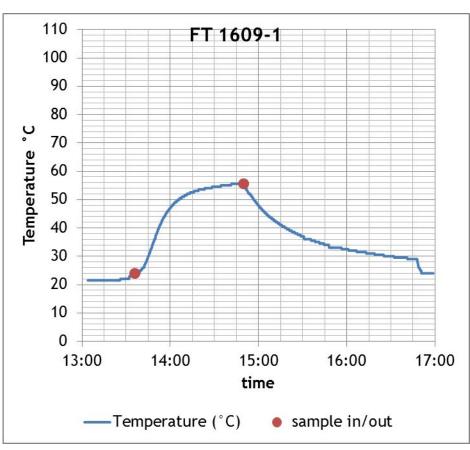


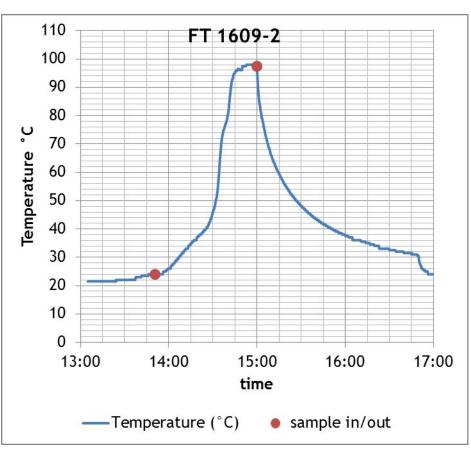
Temperature and sanitation





Another steam installation





Log reduction 0

Log reduction > 4,0



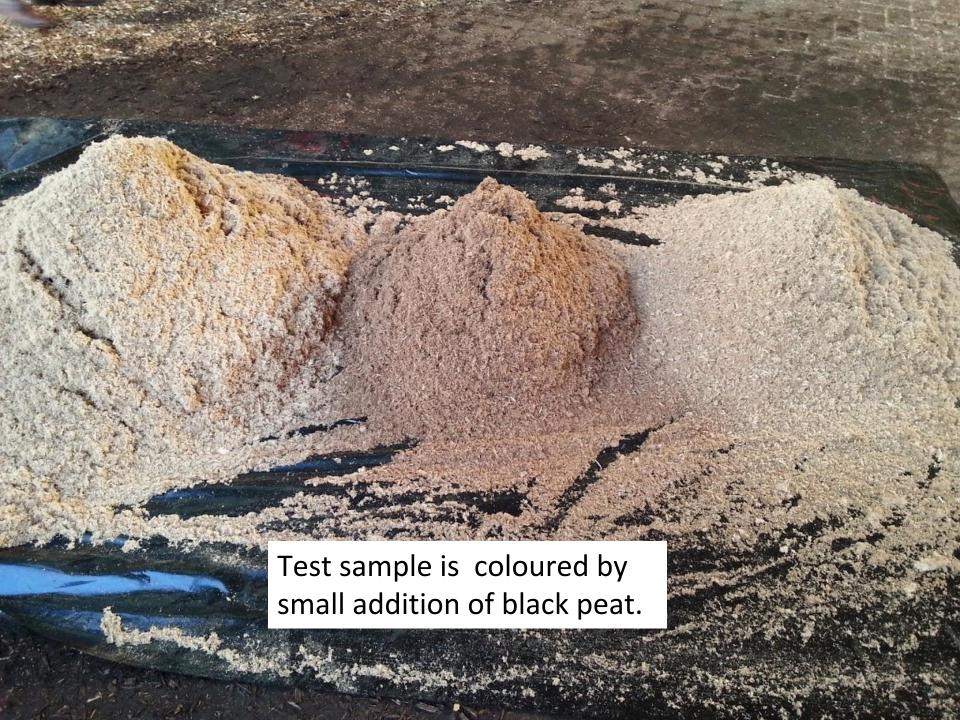
Testing various processes

- Woodfibre units;
 - Contamination of a bigger testing lot, 50-500 litres of wood chips, which is processed to fibre.











Level of sanitation

- Bacillus showed distinct levels of sanitation, depending on the type of process and temperature
- Example 2 types of wood-fibre processing

Wood-fibre processing	Biologic log reduction	
Wood-fibre process type 1	(input 7,9 – after process 5,0) 2	.,9
Wood-fibre process type 2	(input 6,3 – after process 2,0) 4	,3

matters



Testing various processes

- Irradiation (gamma sterilisation by means of Cobalt 60)
 - Dose is depends on the density of products
 - Patches with B. globigii in plastic bags are positioned in the centre of a pallet to be sanitised





Level of sanitation

- Bacillus showed distinct levels of sanitation
- Example irradiation

Irridiation (kGy)	Biologic log reduction
Minimal 5	3.1
Minimal 6	3.9
Minimal 7	5.7



Conclusions

- RHP developed a practical tool for assessment of the efficacy of sanitation processes
- B. globigii is not dangerous for humans or plants and is relatively easy to handle in various testing conditions
- *B. globigii* gives good distinction of various sanitation processes and intensity of sanitation.



Thank you for your interest!

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