Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus Surface Decontamination Strategies Using Chemical Sanitizing to Reduce the Quantity of PEDV RNA on Feed Manufacturing Surfaces with Environmental Swabbing

M. Muckey  
*Kansas State University, Manhattan*, garzillo@ksu.edu

S. S. Dritz  
*Kansas State University, Manhattan*, dritz@k-state.edu

J. C. Woodworth  
*Kansas State University, Manhattan*, jwoodworth@k-state.edu

Follow this and additional works at: [https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr](https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr)

Part of the Large or Food Animal and Equine Medicine Commons, Other Animal Sciences Commons, and the Veterinary Infectious Diseases Commons

See next page for additional authors

**Recommended Citation**

Muckey, M.; Dritz, S. S.; Woodworth, J. C.; Stark, C. R.; Bai, J.; Zhang, Jianqiang; Gauger, Phillip Charles; Main, Rodger G.; and Jones, C. K. (2016) "Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus Surface Decontamination Strategies Using Chemical Sanitizing to Reduce the Quantity of PEDV RNA on Feed Manufacturing Surfaces with Environmental Swabbing," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 2: Iss. 8. [https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.1280](https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.1280)

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright January 2016 Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus Surface Decontamination Strategies Using Chemical Sanitizing to Reduce the Quantity of PEDV RNA on Feed Manufacturing Surfaces with Environmental Swabbing

Abstract
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDV) is a possible hazard in feed mills that could impact pig health. If the virus enters a feed mill, it quickly becomes widely distributed and is difficult to decontaminate from surfaces. The objective of this study was to evaluate a variety of liquid and dry chemical treatments that could be used as sanitizers to reduce the amount of PEDV found on feed manufacturing surfaces in mills. This experiment was replicated 3 times and was designed in a 5 × 10 factorial with main effects of 5 different feed manufacturing surfaces and 10 sanitizing treatments. Surfaces included stainless steel, plastic, rubber, woven polypropylene tote bag, and sealed concrete coupons (4 × 4 in). One mL (1×10^5 TCID50/mL) of stock PEDV was applied to each surface and allowed to dry completely for 60 min. Next, a mitigation treatment was applied for 15 min: 1) no sanitation treatment (control); 2) untreated rice hulls; 3) rice hulls treated with formaldehyde-based commercial product (Sal CURB; Kemin Inc., Des Moines, IA); 4) liquid formaldehyde-based commercial product (Sal CURB; Kemin Inc., Des Moines, IA); 5) dry commercial benzoic acid and probiotic blend (VevoVitall and CRINA; DSM Nutritional Products Inc., Parsippany, NJ); 6) liquid ammonium chloride, isopropanol, and hydrogen peroxide-based commercial food-grade sanitizer (DrySan Duo; Ecolab, St. Paul, MN); 7) liquid hydrogen peroxide commercial product (INTERvention; Virox Technologies Inc. Ontario, Canada); 8) liquid quaternary ammonium glutaraldehyde commercial product (Synergize; Preserve International, Reno NV); 9) liquid sodium hypochlorite commercial sanitizer (Bleach; Clorox, Oakland, CA); and 10) liquid medium chain fatty acid blend of caprylic, caproic, and capric acids. There were 3 replicates per treatment. The quantity of PEDV RNA was determined using qRT-PCR. All main effects, interaction, and comparisons were highly significant (P ≤ 0.001). Liquid Sal CURB and liquid bleach were the most effective chemical treatments to reduce the quantity of detectable PEDV RNA, but their application is limited due to their liquid state and potential corrosiveness. Additional research is necessary to identify the role of sanitizer on PEDV infectivity, even if RNA residue remains, and to develop dry sanitizers capable of removing PEDV RNA on swine feed manufacturing surfaces that are not corrosive.

Keywords
feed manufacturing, chemical sanitation, PEDV

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.

Cover Page Footnote
Appreciation is expressed to the National Pork Board for financial support (awards #15-208); Dr. Dick Hesse and Joe Anderson for technical support and laboratory use, Elizabeth Poulsen, and Rusty Ransbrough for technical support and laboratory use.

Authors

This research report is available in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports:
https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr/vol2/iss8/3
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus Surface Decontamination Strategies Using Chemical Sanitizing to Reduce the Quantity of PEDV RNA on Feed Manufacturing Surfaces with Environmental Swabbing\textsuperscript{1,2}

M.B. Muckey,\textsuperscript{3} S.S. Dritz,\textsuperscript{4} J.C. Woodworth, C.R. Stark,\textsuperscript{3} J. Bia,\textsuperscript{4} J. Zhang,\textsuperscript{5} P.C. Gauger,\textsuperscript{5} R.G. Main,\textsuperscript{5} and C.K. Jones

Summary
Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDV) is a possible hazard in feed mills that could impact pig health. If the virus enters a feed mill, it quickly becomes widely distributed and is difficult to decontaminate from surfaces.\textsuperscript{6,7} The objective of this study was to evaluate a variety of liquid and dry chemical treatments that could be used as sanitizers to reduce the amount of PEDV found on feed manufacturing surfaces in mills. This experiment was replicated 3 times and was designed in a $5 \times 10$ factorial with main effects of 5 different feed manufacturing surfaces and 10 sanitizing treatments. Surfaces included stainless steel, plastic, rubber, woven polypropylene tote bag, and sealed concrete coupons (4 × 4 in). One mL ($1 \times 10^5$ TCID\textsubscript{50}/mL) of stock PEDV was applied to each surface and allowed to dry completely for 60 min. Next, a mitigation treatment was applied for 15 min: 1) no sanitation treatment (control); 2) untreated rice hulls; 3) rice hulls treated with formaldehyde-based commercial product (Sal CURB; Kemin Inc., Des Moines, IA); 4) liquid formaldehyde-based commercial product (Sal CURB; Kemin Inc., Des Moines, IA); 5) dry commercial benzoic acid and probiotic blend (VevoVitall and CRINA; DSM Nutritional Products Inc., Parsippany, NJ); 6)...

\textsuperscript{1} Appreciation is expressed to the National Pork Board for financial support (awards #15-208).
\textsuperscript{2} Appreciation is expressed to Dr. Dick Hesse and Joe Anderson for technical support and laboratory use, Elizabeth Poulsen, and Rusty Ransbrough for technical support and laboratory use.
\textsuperscript{3} Department of Grain Science and Industry, Kansas State University.
\textsuperscript{4} Department of Diagnostic Medicine/Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University.
\textsuperscript{5} Veterinary Diagnostic and Production Animal Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, IA.
liquid ammonium chloride, isopropanol, and hydrogen peroxide-based commercial food-grade sanitizer (DrySan Duo; Ecolab, St. Paul, MN); 7) liquid hydrogen peroxide commercial product (INTERvention; Virox Technologies Inc. Ontario, Canada); 8) liquid quaternary ammonium glutaraldehyde commercial product (Synergize; Preserve International, Reno NV); 9) liquid sodium hypochlorite commercial sanitizer (Bleach; Clorox, Oakland, CA); and 10) liquid medium chain fatty acid blend of caprylic, caproic, and capric acids. There were 3 replicates per treatment. The quantity of PEDV RNA was determined using qRT-PCR. All main effects, interaction, and comparisons were highly significant (P ≤ 0.001). Liquid Sal CURB and liquid bleach were the most effective chemical treatments to reduce the quantity of detectable PEDV RNA, but their application is limited due to their liquid state and potential corrosiveness. Additional research is necessary to identify the role of sanitizer on PEDV infectivity, even if RNA residue remains, and to develop dry sanitizers capable of removing PEDV RNA on swine feed manufacturing surfaces that are not corrosive.

Key words: feed manufacturing, chemical sanitation, PEDV

Introduction

The swine feed mill may be a potential vector for Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus (PEDV) transmission into swine herds.8,9,10 Recent studies have demonstrated the potential for PEDV to be introduced to the feed mill through ingredients, vehicles, and employees.11 Regardless of the method of entry, viral contamination becomes widespread once within the manufacturing environment due to dust contamination.6,12 There are limited options to decontaminate feed mills once viral RNA has become established. Thermal processing inactivates the virus at 130°F.13 However, it does not prevent re-contamination from PEDV-contaminated dust or residue on feed manufacturing equipment surfaces prior to loadout. Chemical sanitizers are typically used

for such purposes in human food manufacturing and have shown some promise on reducing PEDV RNA on trailer surfaces. Current industry practices include the use of heat, sodium hypochloride, or quaternary ammonium/glutaraldehyde combinations to sanitize swine farm surfaces contaminated with PEDV. However, there is limited information regarding their success on reducing viral RNA on feed manufacturing surfaces. Even if there were successful options, there may be limited application of liquid sanitizers due to the inherent dry nature of ingredients and feed. The introduction of water, even in the form of a liquid sanitizer, may actually increase the quantity of other biological hazards if they are not targeted by the sanitizer. Furthermore, ideal sanitizers would be safe for use in both the animal feed and on the equipment surface. The objective of this study was to evaluate the ability of a variety of liquid and dry chemical sanitizers to reduce the quantity of detectable PEDV RNA.

**Procedures**

The experimental treatments were arranged as a 5 × 10 factorial with 5 different feed manufacturing surfaces and 10 chemical treatments. Each combination was replicated 3 times. Surfaces included: 1) stainless steel (stainless steel type 316; Built-So-Well Manhattan, KS); 2) plastic (Dura Bucket National Oats Co. Collinsville, Ill.); 3) rubber (Maxi-Lift Inc. Addison, TX); 4) woven polypropylene tote bag (The MegaSack Corp. Magnolia, AR); and 5) sealed concrete (Quikrete Co. Atlanta, GA). Chemical treatments included: 1) no sanitation treatment (control); 2) untreated rice hulls; 3) rice hulls treated with formaldehyde-based commercial product (Sal CURB; Kemin Inc., Des Moines, IA; 30% formaldehyde and 10% propionic acid/methanol blend); 4) liquid formaldehyde-based commercial product (Sal CURB; Kemin Inc., Des Moines, IA); 5) dry commercial benzoic acid and probiotic blend (VevoVitall and CRINA; DSM Nutritional Products Inc., Parsippany, NJ; 96% benzoic acid and 4% probiotic blend); 6) liquid commercial food-grade sanitizer (DrySan Duo; Ecolab, St. Paul, MN; 10.98% isopropyl alcohol, 0.045% hydrogen peroxide, 0.016% alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, 0.007% dodecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and 0.005% dioctyl dimethyl ammonium chloride); 7) 3% dilution of liquid hydrogen peroxide commercial product (INTERvention; Virox Technologies Inc. Ontario, Canada; 4.25% hydrogen peroxide); 8) 0.39% dilution of liquid quaternary ammonium glutaraldehyde commercial product (Synergize; Preserve International, Reno NV; 26.0% alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride and 7% glutaraldehyde); 9) 10% dilution of liquid sodium hypochlorite commercial sanitizer (Bleach; The Chlorox Company, Oakland, CA; 5 to 10% sodium hypochlorite); and 10) liquid medium chain fatty acid blend of caprylic, caproic, and capric acids (1:1:1 custom blend).]

A 4 × 4 in. coupon of each surface was prepared, inoculated, and treated with chemical as previously described. Briefly, surfaces were sanitized, rinsed, and autoclaved. Next, 1 mL of PEDV (USA/IN/2013/19338; 1×10⁵ TCID₅₀/ml) was applied to the surfaces and spread using cell spreader to cover the entire area. Surfaces were allowed to dry for 60 min. After drying of PEDV, respective treatment was applied to coupon surface for 15 min.

Surfaces were then swabbed to determine residual PEDV contamination using pre-moistened environmental swabs in 5 mL of neutralizing broth (World Bioproducts LLC., Mundelein, IL). Swabs were vortexed and PEDV was quantified using qRT-
PCR. Results were analyzed using the GLIMMIX procedure of SAS (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC). A preplanned contrast included the comparison of dry vs. liquid chemical treatments. Significance was considered at $P \leq 0.05$ and marginally significant from $P > 0.05$ to $P \leq 0.10$.

**Results and Discussion**

All main effects and interactions were highly significant ($P \leq 0.001$; Table 1 and 2). Rubber belting obtained from a bucket elevator retained the most PEDV RNA of any tested surface, while the polyethylene tote bag retained the least ($P < 0.05$; 28.0 vs. 31.4 CT for rubber vs. tote bag, respectively). Concentrated liquid Sal CURB was the most effective sanitizer at removing PEDV RNA across surfaces, followed by liquid bleach ($P < 0.05$; 42.9 vs. 35.2 CT for Sal CURB vs. bleach, respectively). The liquid Sal CURB prevented detection of PEDV RNA (> 45 CT) on plastic, polyethylene tote bag, rubber, and stainless steel. Cement still contained residual PEDV RNA, even after liquid formaldehyde application, but the sanitizer was still more effective than other treatments ($P < 0.05$; 36.7 CT). Liquid bleach was most effective at reducing PEDV RNA on the polyethylene tote bag (43.0 CT), followed by stainless steel, rubber, and plastic (37.1, 35.6, and 35.0 CT, respectively). Liquid bleach was least effective on cement ($P < 0.05$; 25.4 CT). All other sanitizers did not influence the detection of PEDV RNA on any surface compared to that detected on the untreated control ($P > 0.05$). Due to the performance of liquid Sal CURB and liquid bleach, liquid sanitizers were substantially more effective at reducing the quantity of detectable PEDV RNA compared to dry sanitizers ($P < 0.05$).

In summary, liquid Sal CURB and liquid bleach were the most effective chemical treatments to reduce the quantity of detectable PEDV RNA, but their application is limited due to their liquid state and potential corrosiveness. Additional research is necessary to identify the role of sanitizer on PEDV infectivity, even if RNA residue remains, and to develop dry sanitizers capable of removing PEDV RNA on swine feed manufacturing surfaces that are not corrosive.
Table 1. Main effects of different chemical treatments to reduce the quantity of PEDV RNA on feed manufacturing equipment surfaces with environmental swabbing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface</th>
<th>PEDV, CT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>30.0&lt;sup&gt;ab&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>28.5&lt;sup&gt;bc&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene tote bag</td>
<td>31.4&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>28.0&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainless steel</td>
<td>28.9&lt;sup&gt;bc&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untreated control</td>
<td>26.2&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untreated rice hulls</td>
<td>26.7&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial formaldehyde-treated rice hulls (2 kg/ton)&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>26.2&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated commercial formaldehyde&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>42.9&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated dry commercial benzoic acid and probiotic blend&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>27.9&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready-to-use liquid commercial food-grade sanitizer&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>26.2&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% dilution of liquid hydrogen peroxide commercial product&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>26.5&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.39% dilution of liquid quaternary ammonium/glutaraldehyde commercial product&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>28.4&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% dilution of liquid sodium hypochlorite commercial sanitizer&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>35.2&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated liquid medium chain fatty acid blend&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>27.4&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>This experiment was conducted in a 5 × 10 factorial with 3 replicates per treatment.
<sup>2</sup>Sal CURB; Kemin Inc., Des Moines, IA; 30% formaldehyde and 10% propionic acid/methanol blend.
<sup>3</sup>VevoVitall and CRINA; DSM Nutritional Products Inc., Parsippany, NJ; 96% benzoic acid and 4% probiotic blend.
<sup>4</sup>DrySan Duo; Ecolab, St. Paul, MN; 10.98% isopropyl alcohol, 0.045% hydrogen peroxide, 0.016% alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, 0.007% dodecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and 0.005% dioctyl dimethyl ammonium chloride.
<sup>5</sup>INTERvention; Virox Technologies Inc. Ontario, Canada; 4.25% hydrogen peroxide.
<sup>6</sup>Synergiize; Preserve International, Reno NV; 26.0% alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride and 7% glutaraldehyde.
<sup>7</sup>Bleach; The Chlorox Company, Oakland, CA; 5 to 10% sodium hypochlorite.
<sup>8</sup>Caprylic, caproic, and capric acids in 1:1:1 custom blend described by Cochrane et al., 2015, 2016.
<sup>abc</sup>Means with different superscripts differ (P < 0.05).
Table 2. Interaction of chemical treatments and feed manufacturing equipment surfaces to reduce the quantity of PEDV RNA with environmental swabbing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical treatment</th>
<th>Surface type</th>
<th>Cement</th>
<th>Plastic</th>
<th>Polyethylene tote bag</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
<th>Stainless steel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untreated control</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untreated rice hulls</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial formaldehyde-treated rice hulls (2 kg/ton)²</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated commercial formaldehyde²</td>
<td></td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated dry commercial benzoic acid and probiotic blend³</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready-to-use liquid commercial food-grade sanitizer⁴</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% dilution of liquid hydrogen peroxide commercial product⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.39% dilution of liquid quaternary ammonium/glutaraldehyde commercial product⁶</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% dilution of liquid sodium hypochlorite commercial sanitizer⁷</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated liquid medium chain fatty acid blend⁸</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

₁ This experiment was conducted in a 5 × 10 factorial with 3 replicates per treatment.

₂ Sal CURB; Kemin Inc., Des Moines, IA; 30% formaldehyde and 10% propionic acid/methanol blend.

₃ VevoVitall and CRINA; DSM Nutritional Products Inc., Parsippany, NJ; 96% benzoic acid and 4% probiotic blend.

₄ DrySan Duo; Ecolab, St. Paul, MN; 10.98% isopropyl alcohol, 0.045% hydrogen peroxide, 0.016% alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, 0.007% dodecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and 0.005% dioctyl dimethyl ammonium chloride.

₅ INTERvention; Virox Technologies Inc. Ontario, Canada; 4.25% hydrogen peroxide.

₆ Synergize; Preserve International, Reno NV; 26.0% alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride and 7% glutaraldehyde.

₇ Bleach; The Chlorox Company, Oakland, CA; 5 to 10% sodium hypochlorite.

₈ Caprylic, caproic and capric acids in 1:1:1 custom blend described by Cochrane et al., 2015, 2016.

abcdijkl Means with different superscripts differ (P < 0.05).