

Supplementary Material

Clinically relevant *Escherichia coli* isolates from process waters and wastewater of poultry and pig slaughterhouses in Germany

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Table S1: Selected characteristics of the investigated slaughterhouses.

	Poultry Slaughterhouse S1	Poultry Slaughterhouse S2	Pig Slaughterhouse S1	Pig Slaughterhouse S2
Daily slaughtering capacity	>100,000	>100,000	>3,000	>3,000
Daily amount of wastewater, m ³	600	3,600	2,100	550
Type of WWTP	Membrane bioreactor (MBR) with immersed ultrafiltration membranes	Conventional biological WWTP	Conventional biological and physical- chemical WWTPs	Conventional biological WWTP
Direct discharger	Yes	Yes	No	No

Table S2: Number of samples taken at each sampling point in poultry slaughterhouses.

	Poultry slaughterhouses S1/S2^{a, b}
Poultry Transport Trucks	5
Poultry Transport Crates	10
Stunning Facilities	10
Scalding water	10
Eviscerators	10
Production Facilities	5
Influent in-house WWTP ^{c, d}	16
Effluent in-house WWTP ^{c, d}	16

a – sampling campaigns in December 2016, July 2017, August 2017, December 2017, February 2018

b – sampling campaigns in October 2017, November 2017, March 2018, April 2018, Mai 2018

c – additional sampling campaigns in the S1 in-house WWTP in September 2017, November 2017, March 2018

d – additional sampling campaigns in the S2 in-house WWTP in July 2018, September 2018, October 2018

Table S3: Number of samples taken at each sampling point in pig slaughterhouses.

	Pig slaughterhouses S1^a/S2^b	
Wastewater from animal transporters	2/10	1/10
Wastewater from holding pens	2/7	0/7
Scalding and dehairing water	2/10	0/10
Aggregate wastewater from producing facilities	5/10	0/10
Influent biological WWTPs	7/10	0/10
Influent chemical-physical WWTP	4/5	0/5
Effluent biological WWTPs	4/10	0/10
Effluent chemical-physical WWTP	0/5	0/5

a – sampling campaigns in S1: March 2017, September 2017, October 2017, January 2018, February 2018

b – sampling campaigns in S2: March 2018, April 2018, May 2018, June 2018, July 2018.