Figure legend

Table 1 : Estimated parts of *E. coli* damaged according to the detection differences among the three media summarized by Kazama and Otaki (2011)

Media			Estimation parts
TSA	DESO	C-EC	Which were damaged
×	×	×	Nucleic acid and/or Metabolism
○	○	×	Enzyme activity
○	×	○	Membrane
○	×	×	Enzyme activity and Membrane

○ : detected
× : not-detected

Table 2：Model parameter of *salmonella* and the probability of infection

pathogen	Model parameter		Probability of infection by a ingested pathogen
	α	β	
salmonella	0.33	139.9	2.3×10^{-3}

Table 3：Characteristic of compost at the end of composting period (38 days)

Matrix	Composting period	Weight of matrix	Fecal load ratio	Fecal decomposition rate	Water content
Charcoal	38 days	1429 g	2.10	41.2%	50.9%
Rice husk	38 days	1429 g	1.71	45.8%	48.5%

Fig.1. The change of water content during composting period in charcoal and rice husk composts

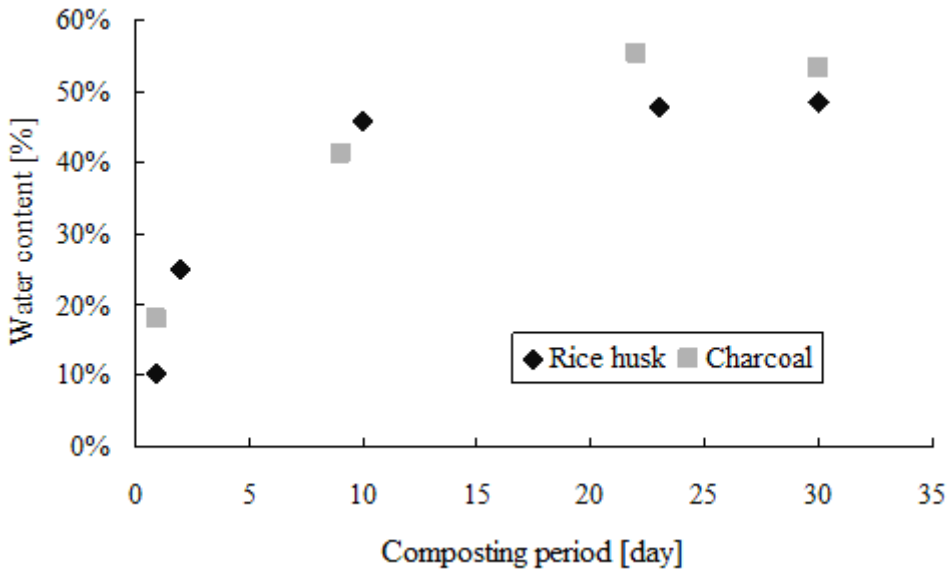


Fig.2. The change of compost weight during composting period in charcoal (A) and rice husk (B)

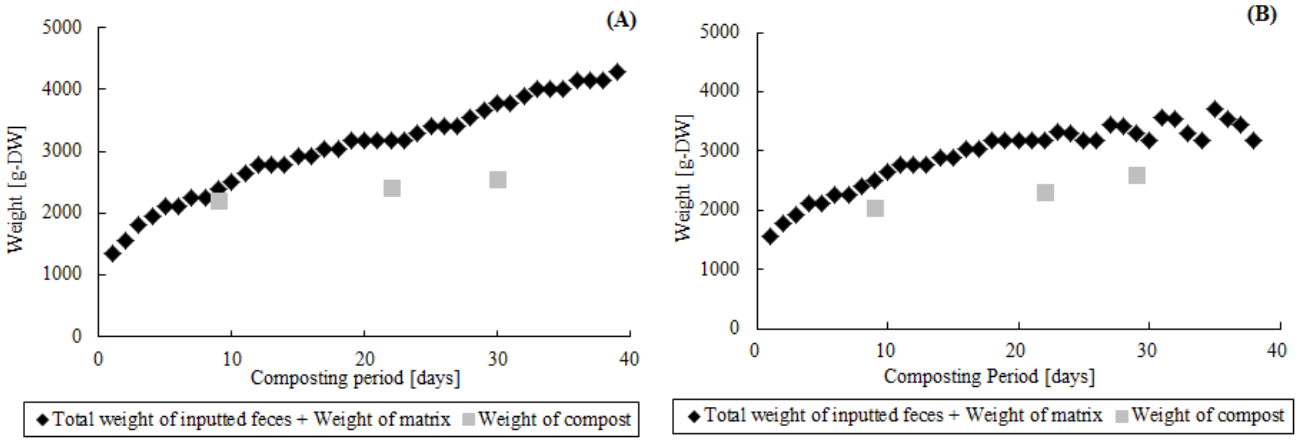


Fig.3. Relationship between applied CaO / wood ash amount and pH in pure water

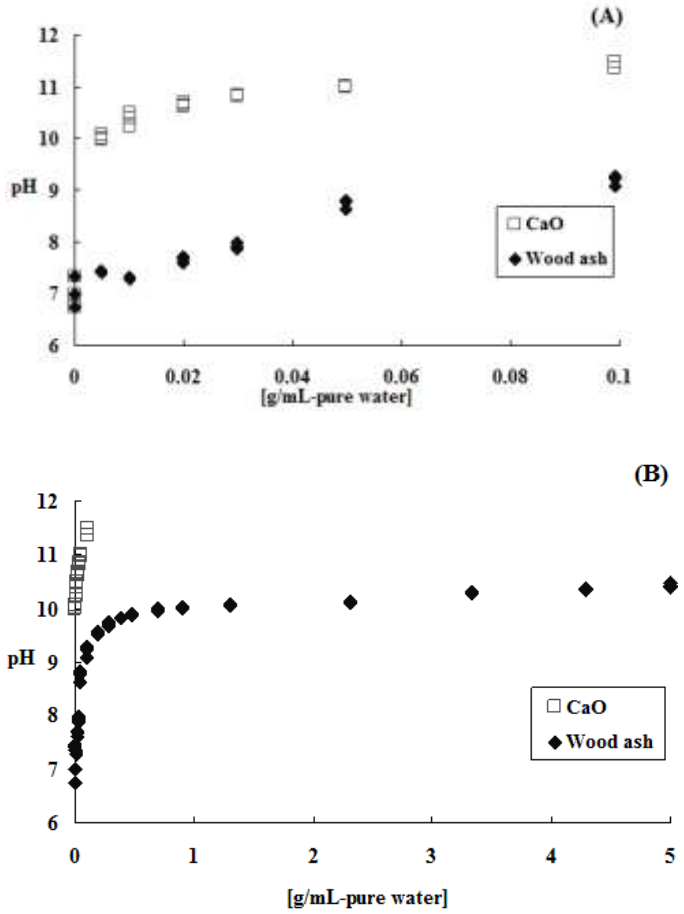
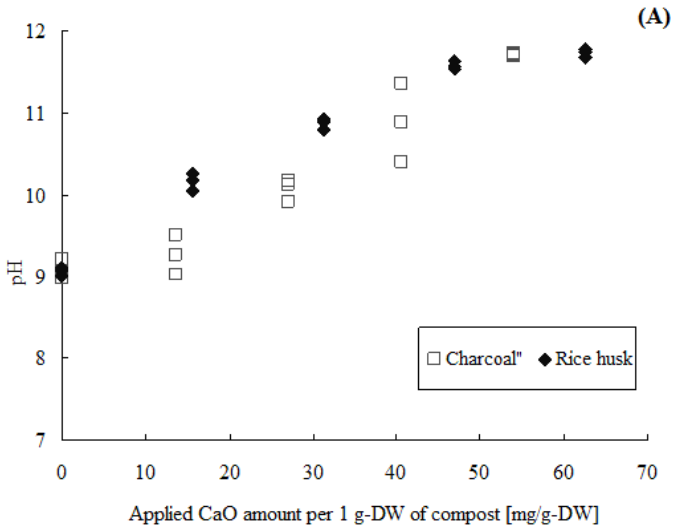
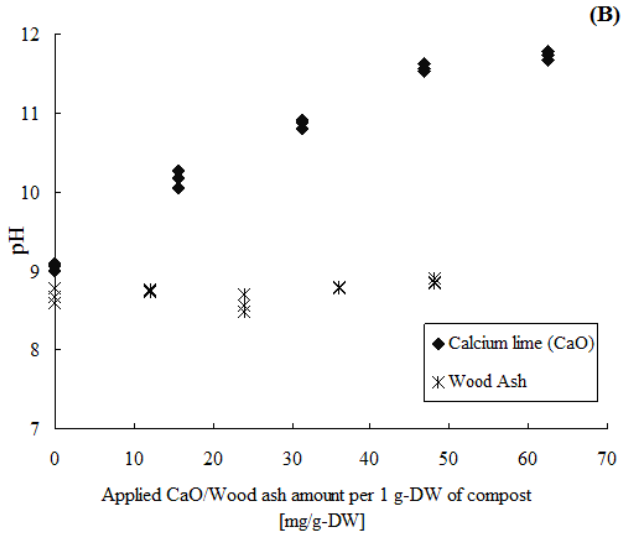


Fig.4. Relationship between applied CaO amount and compost pH (charcoal and rice husk)

Fig.4B. and 4C Relationship between applied CaO / wood ash amount and compost pH (rice husk)





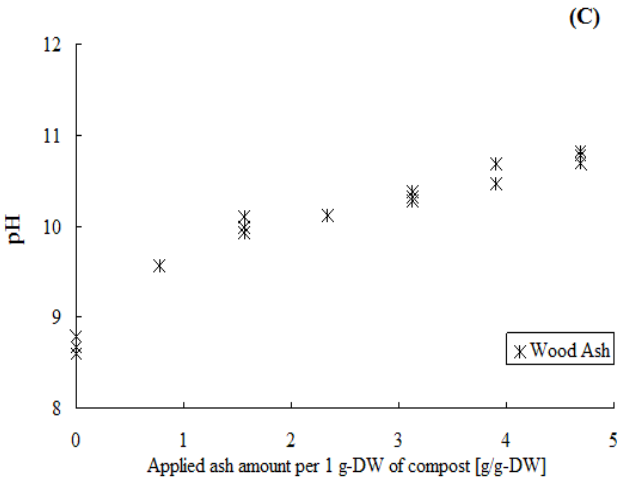
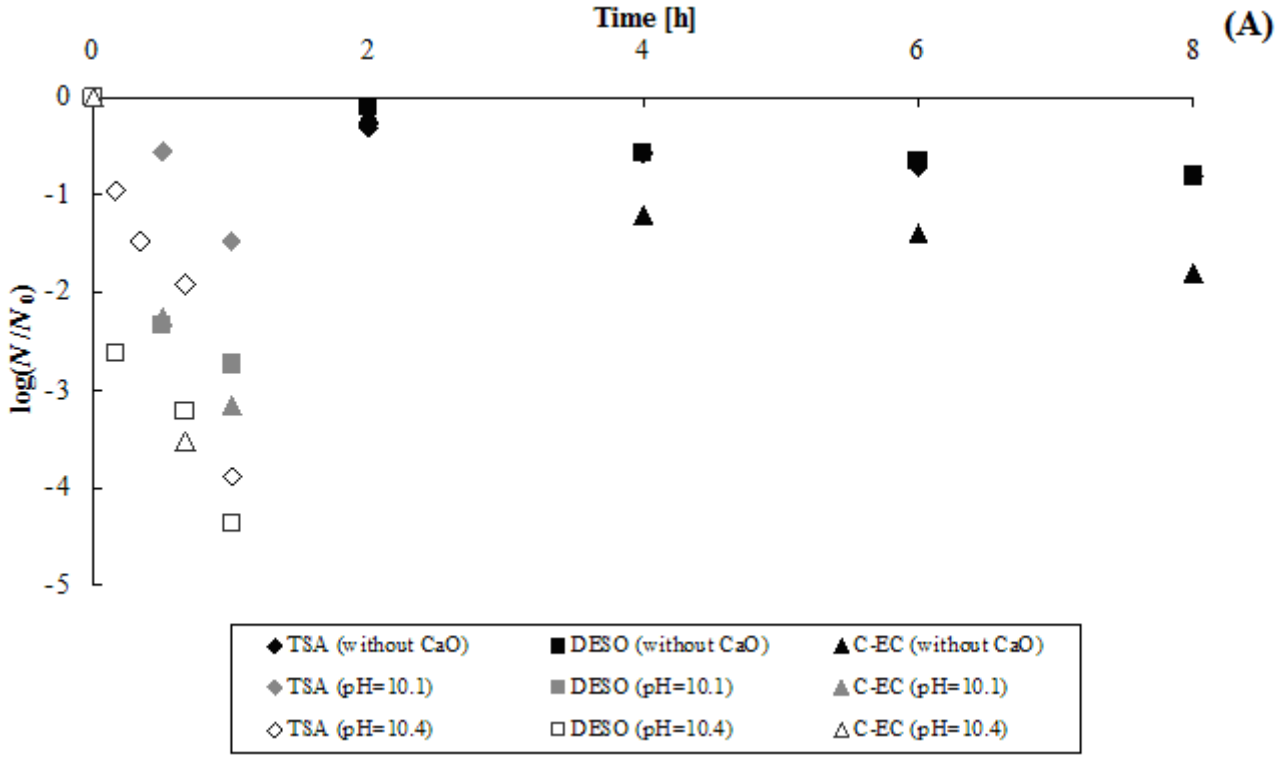


Fig.5. Change in concentration of *E. coli* in the charcoal (A) and rice husk (B)



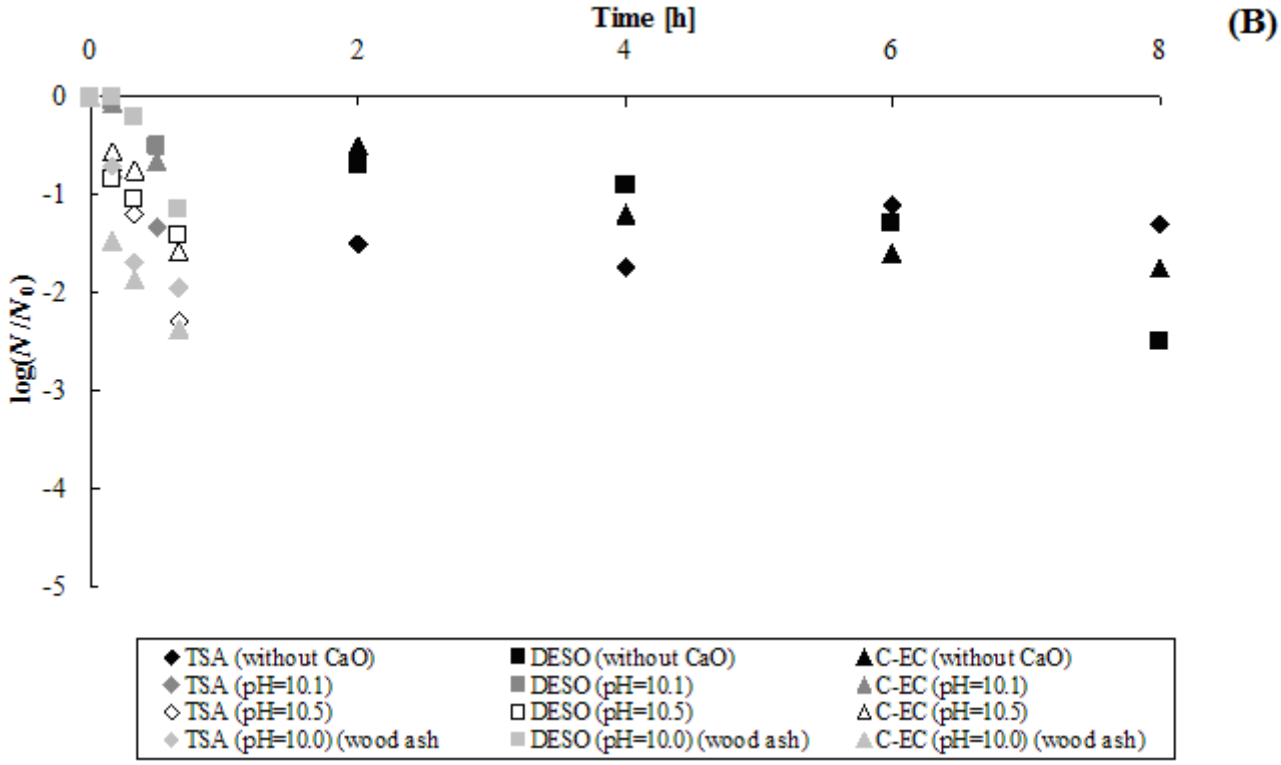


Fig.6. Normalized inactivation rate constant under several pH conditions (charcoal and rice husk)

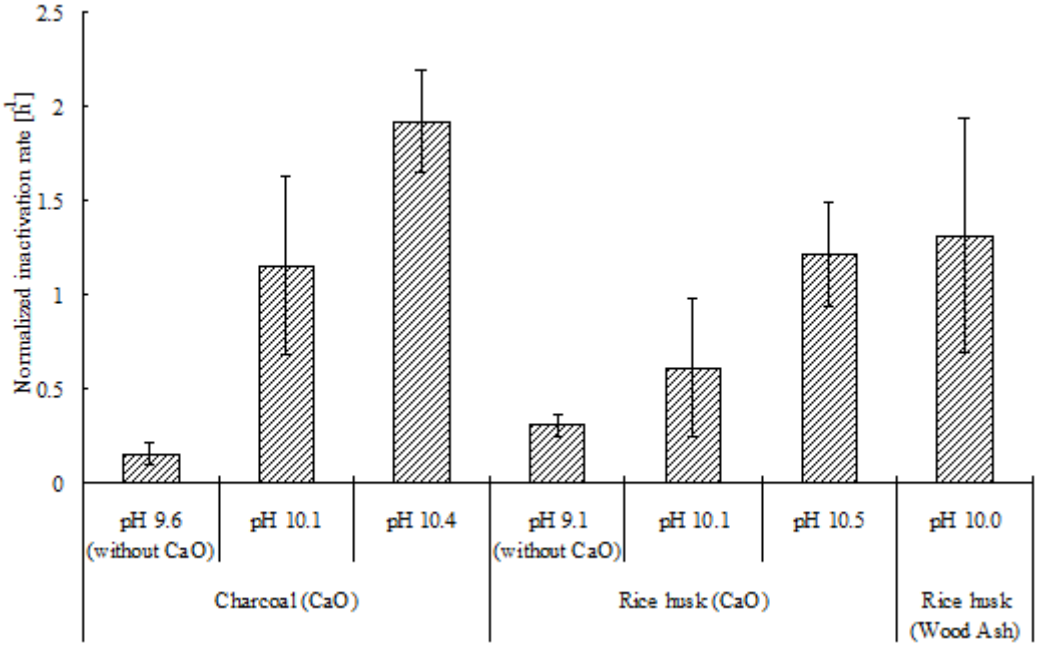


Fig.7. Inactivation rate constant in each three media under several pH conditions (charcoal and rice husk)

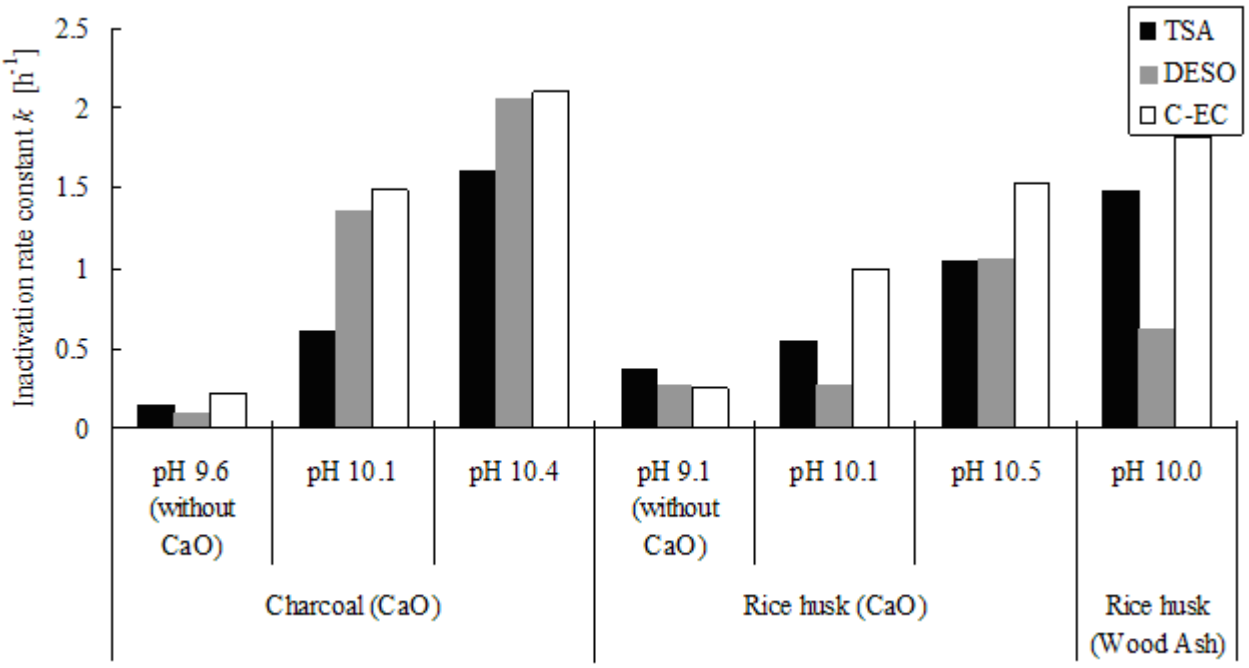


Fig.8. Assumed change of infection risk on *salmonella* after CaO was applied to the charcoal (A) and rice husk (B)