

Fate of environmental toxins in Black Soldier Fly compost

Black soldier fly (BSF) composting is a novel and promising strategy for treatment of organic wastes. In this process animal feed, in the form of BSF prepupae, can be produced directly from the waste without first passing the fields. With this short-cut route the loss of nutrient is minimised, at the same time the route for environmental toxins is shortened. In this project the fate in the BSF process of selected organic pollutants (including pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and perfluoroalkyl substances) found in our environment today. The student performing this master thesis work will investigate the bioavailability of the selected organic pollutants to black soldier fly larvae, prepupae and flies. The chemical analyses will be performed by the student. The student should have knowledge of environmental chemistry and be interested in working in an organic chemistry laboratory. This project is scheduled to take approximately 6 month.

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