

Reduction of Biofilm Formation by Magnetic Treatment

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RESEARCH PROGRESS REPORT

UA-2023-02

STATUS: *Continuing, No Additional Funds Requested*

Relationship to Technology Roadmap: [Novel Water Treatment Technologies](#)

Rationale:

Biofilms can harbor potential pathogens and present a risk to public health if not properly managed or prevented in water systems. Prior studies have demonstrated magnetic water treatment has the potential to kill bacteria in established biofilms and prevent scaling of pipes. Magnetic treatment should be investigated as a tool to help prevent biofilm formation and improve biofilm management strategies.

Objectives:

- Investigate magnetic treatment as a tool to prevent biofilm formation under different conditions.
- Observe changes in the rate/frequency of biofilm formation under magnetic treatment.
- Assess if magnetic treatment can be used synergistically with disinfectants for biofilm management.

Accomplishments:

- Magnetic treatment appears to delay the formation and frequency of biofilm by $\sim 0.95 \log_{10}$ CFU and $\sim 1.94 \log_{10}$ CFU at 8 and 12 hours, respectively.
- Demonstrated magnetic treatment can reduce the concentration of biofilm formation in Tap H₂O and diH₂O.

Approach:

- Form *Pseudomonas fluorescens* biofilms in a recirculating system under magnetic treatment.
- Measure the presence and magnitude of viable cells on stainless steel coupons over time.
- Evaluate any potential synergistic effects between magnetic treatment and chlorine for biofilm control.

Key Deliverables:

- Peer review publications
- Determine the applications and impacts of magnetic treatment to prevent the formation of biofilms.

Project Duration:

January 2024– December 2024

Budget:

No additional funds requested



Reduction of Biofilm Formation by Magnetic Treatment

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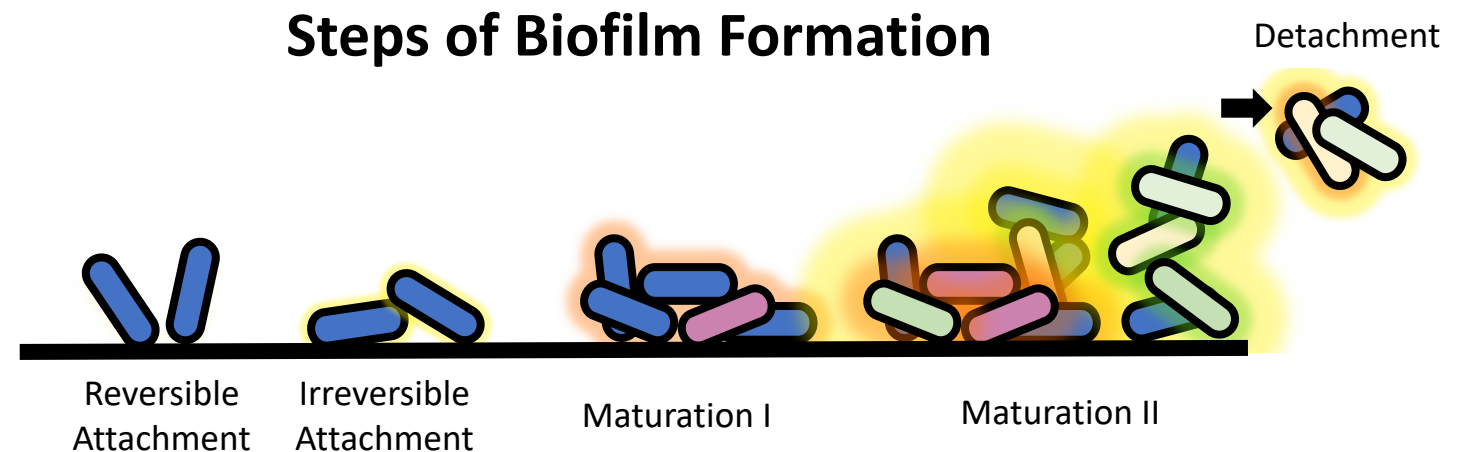
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Introduction: Biofilms

Biofilms

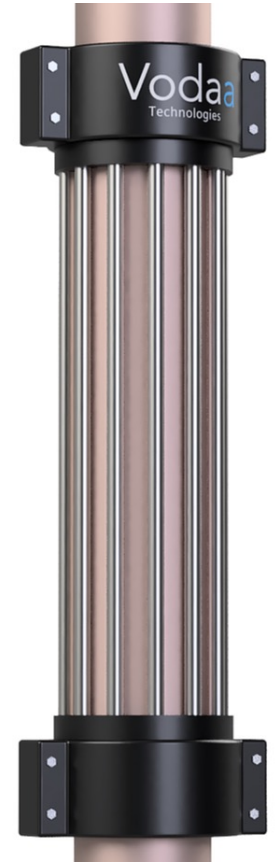
- Biofilms are an organized aggregate of extracellular polymeric substances (EPS) and sessile microbial communities irreversibly attached to a substrate or interface.
- May harbor pathogenic bacteria.
 - *ex. Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Legionella pneumonia*
- Biofilm associated bacteria have an increased resistance to chemical disinfectants.
- Costly and difficult to manage.



Introduction: Magnetic Water Treatment

Magnetic Water Treatment

- Influences charged particles and reactions.
- Utilized in some industrial settings to remove pipe scaling.
- Alters metabolic processes in bacterial cells.



Vodaa Clamp-on Unit (VCU)

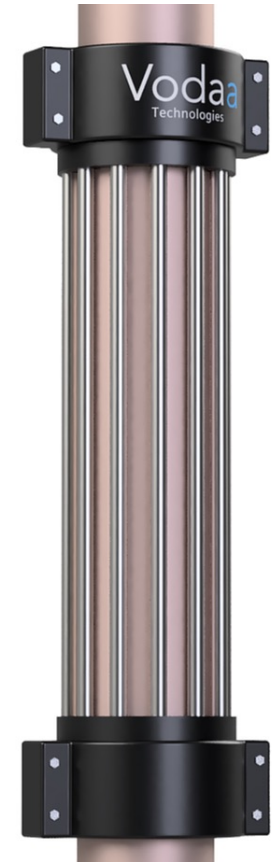
Introduction: Magnetic Water Treatment

Magnetic Water Treatment

- Influences charged particles and reactions.
- Utilized in some industrial settings to remove pipe scaling.
- Alters metabolic processes in bacterial cells.

Previous findings using Voda Technology Magnetic Devices:

- Reduction of chlorine demand in simulated pool systems by 13.8%.
- Decreased the number of viable cells in established biofilms 2.46 Log₁₀ CFU/cm² over 15 days with no disinfectant.

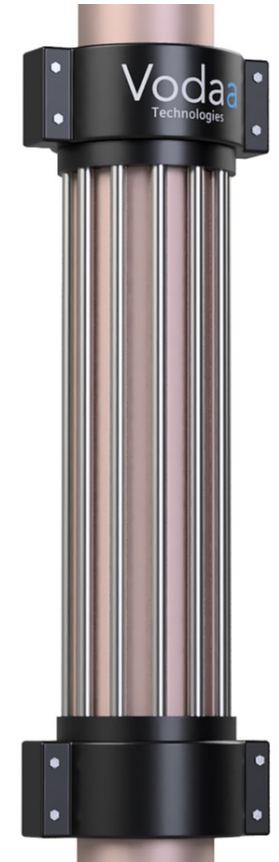
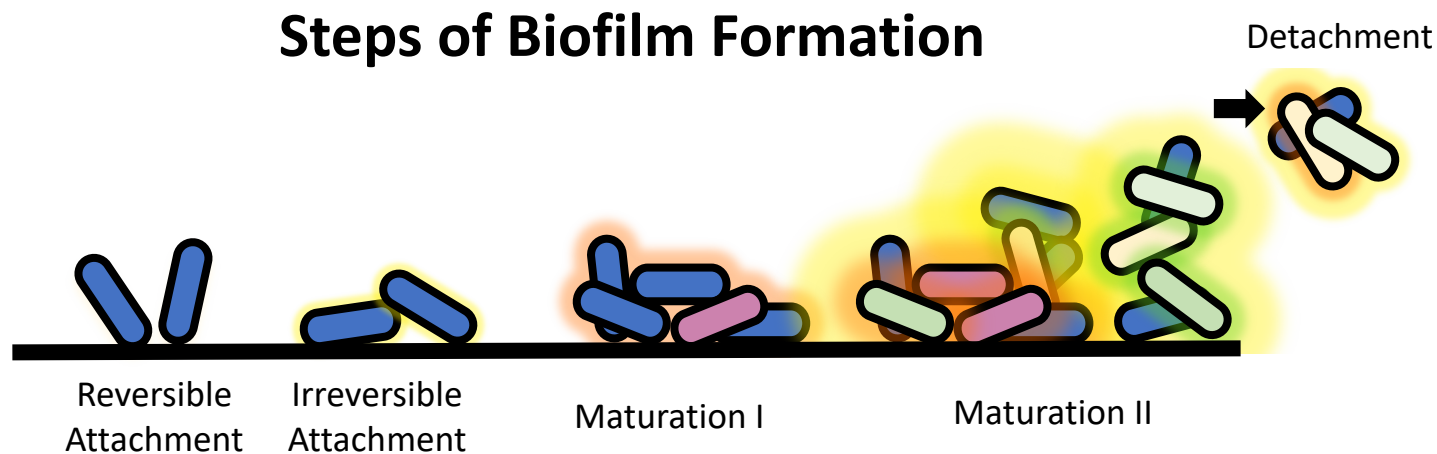


Voda Clamp-on Unit (VCU)

Introduction: Magnetic Water Treatment

Research Question:

- Can magnetic water treatment be used to decrease the amount of biofilm that forms?
- Does magnetic treatment enhance the efficacy of disinfectants (free chlorine)?

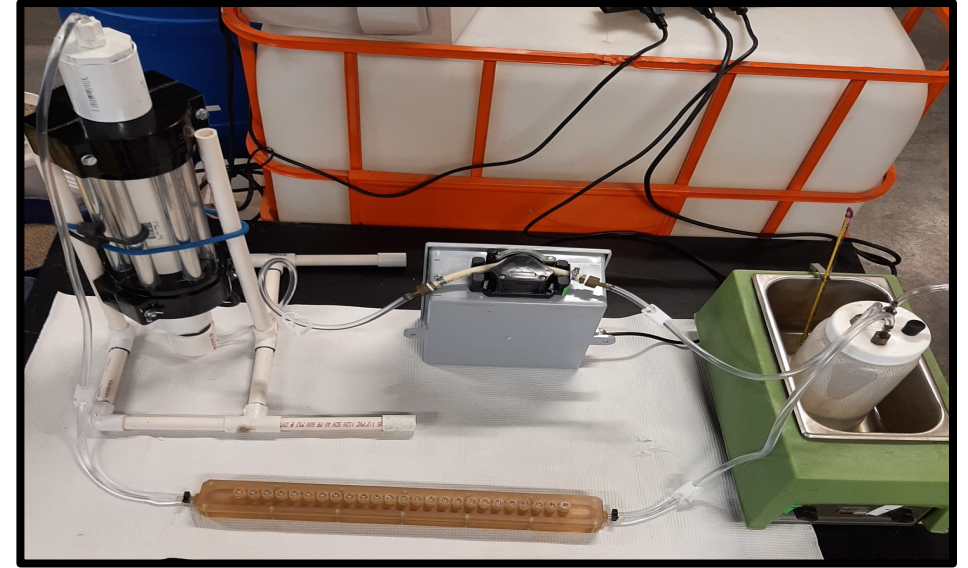


Vodaa Clamp-on Unit (VCU)

Experimental Methods

Magnetic water treatment

- Use either tap H₂O or diH₂O.
- Supplement with 0.1% nutrient broth (v/v).
- Add *Pseudomonas fluorescence* at a concentration of 10⁴ CFU/mL.
- Apply magnetic treatment.
- Recirculate at 100mL/min at 26°C.

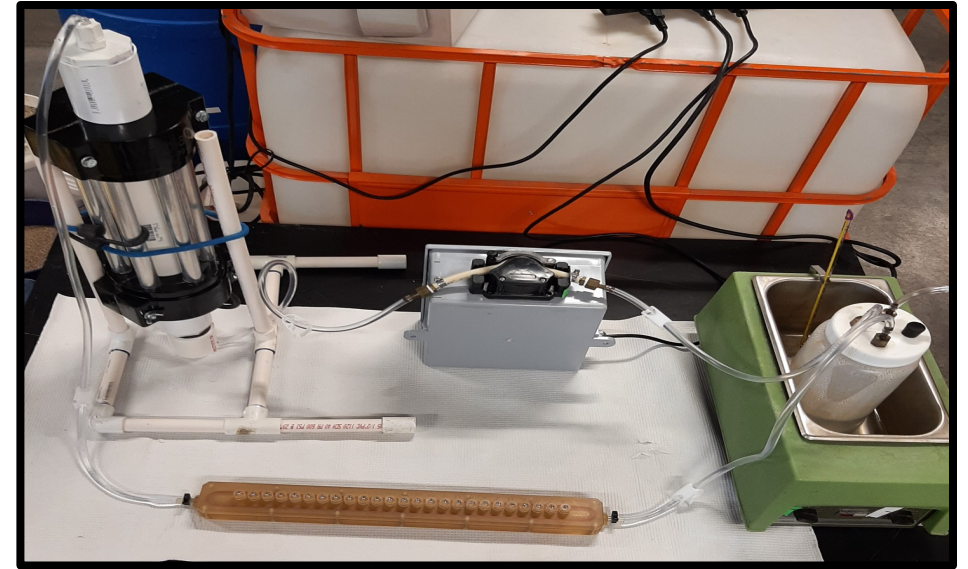


Experimental setup for magnetic treatment

Experimental Methods

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Experimental setup for magnetic treatment

Note: The magnetic field does not extend into the MRD.

Quantification of Bacteria

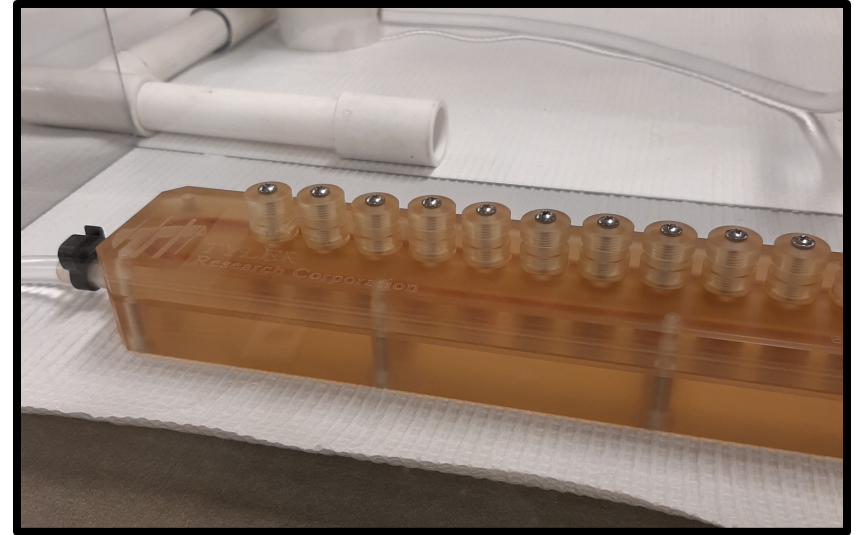
Dilution and Plating

- Number of viable *P. fluorescence* determined by dilution and plating on nutrient agar.

Cell stress

- ATP, AMP, and AMPi (cell stress) are determined through LuminUltra DSA kit

$$AMPi = AMP/ATP$$



Modified Robins Device for biofilm formation

Quantification of Bacteria

Dilution and Plating

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$$AMPi = AMP/ATP$$



Stainless steel coupon
(surface for biofilm)

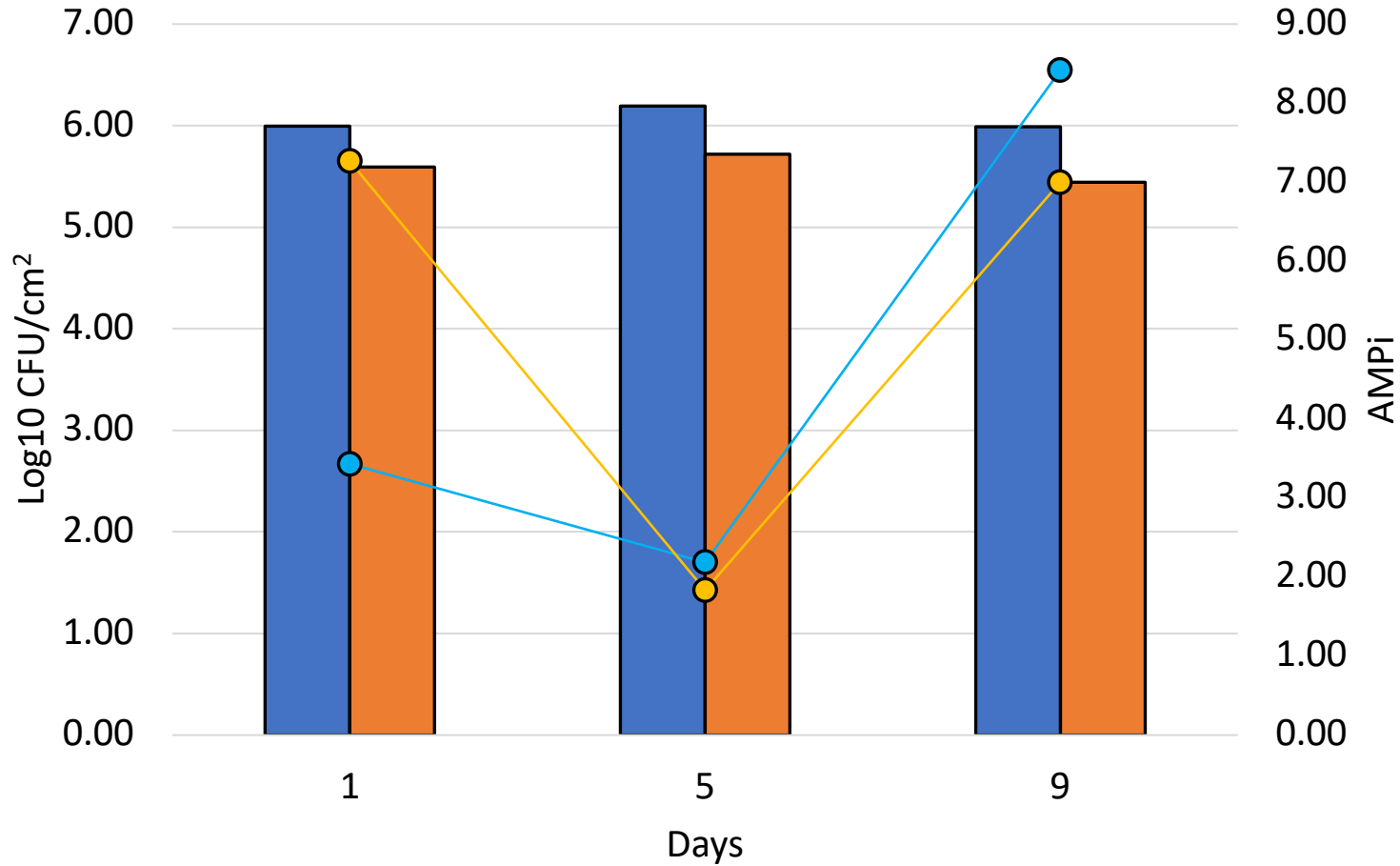


Dilution and
Plating



Cell Stress

Prevention of Biofilm by Magnetic Treatment - Tap H₂O

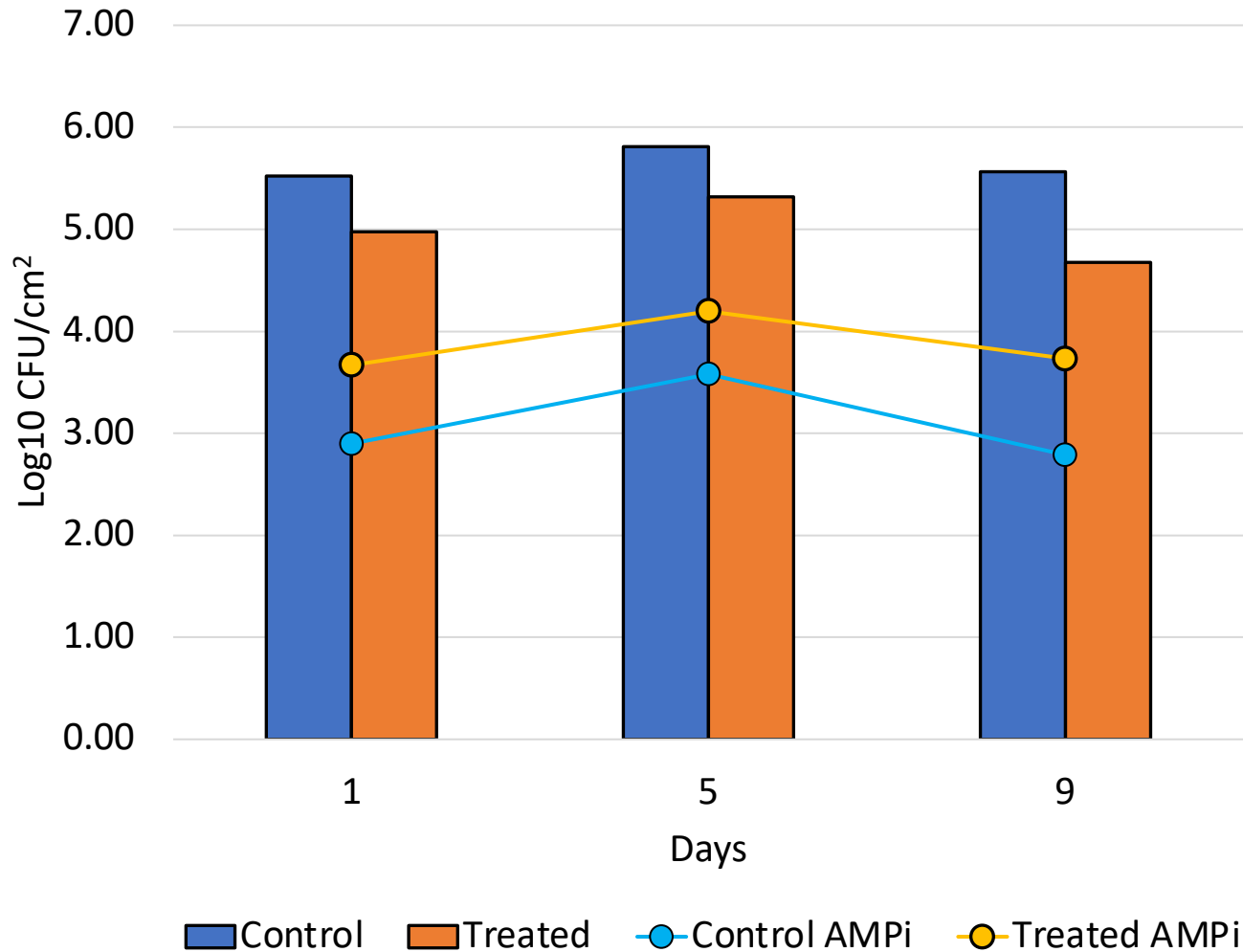


■ Control
 ■ Treated
 ● Control AMPI
 ● Treated AMPI

Tap H ₂ O		
Days	Log10 reduction	% reduction
1	0.40	60.32
5	0.47	66.18
9	0.54	71.36

Log10 reduction = Control - Treated

Prevention of Biofilm by Magnetic Treatment - diH2O



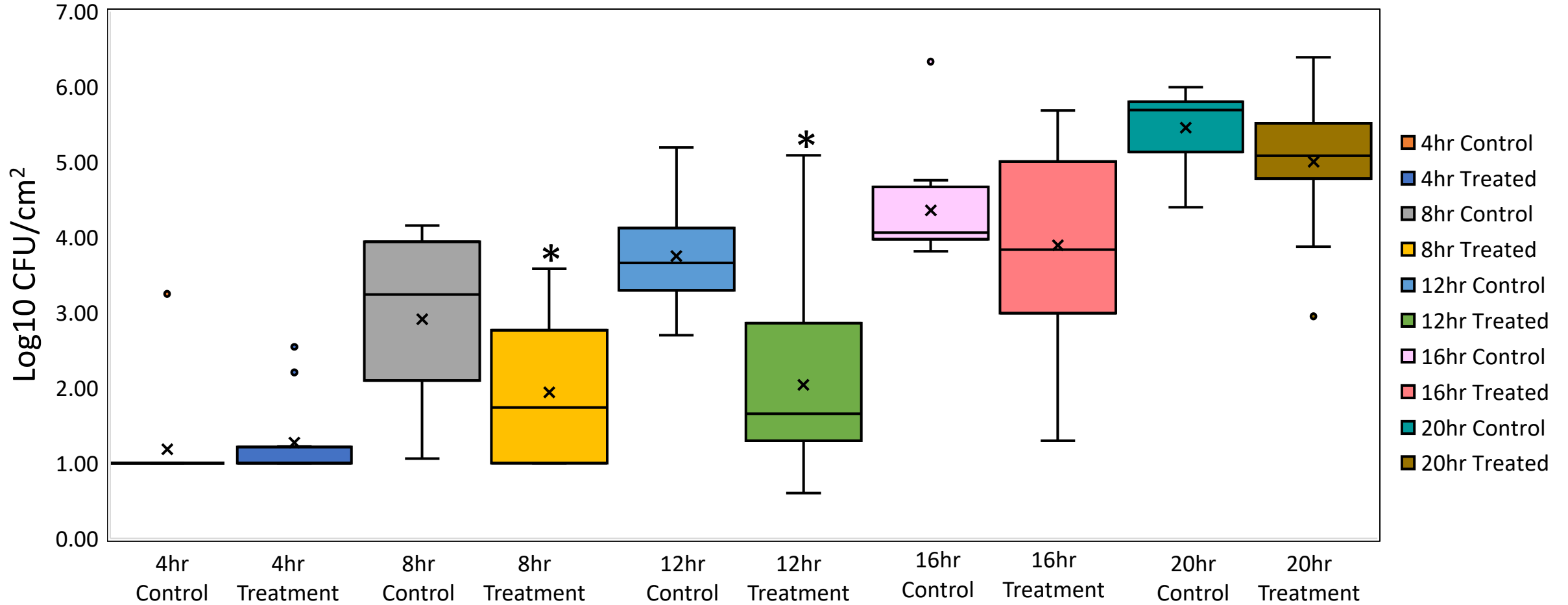
diH ₂ O		
Days	Log ₁₀ reduction	% reduction
1	0.55	71.56
5	0.49	67.97
9	0.89	87.07

Log₁₀ reduction = Control - Treated

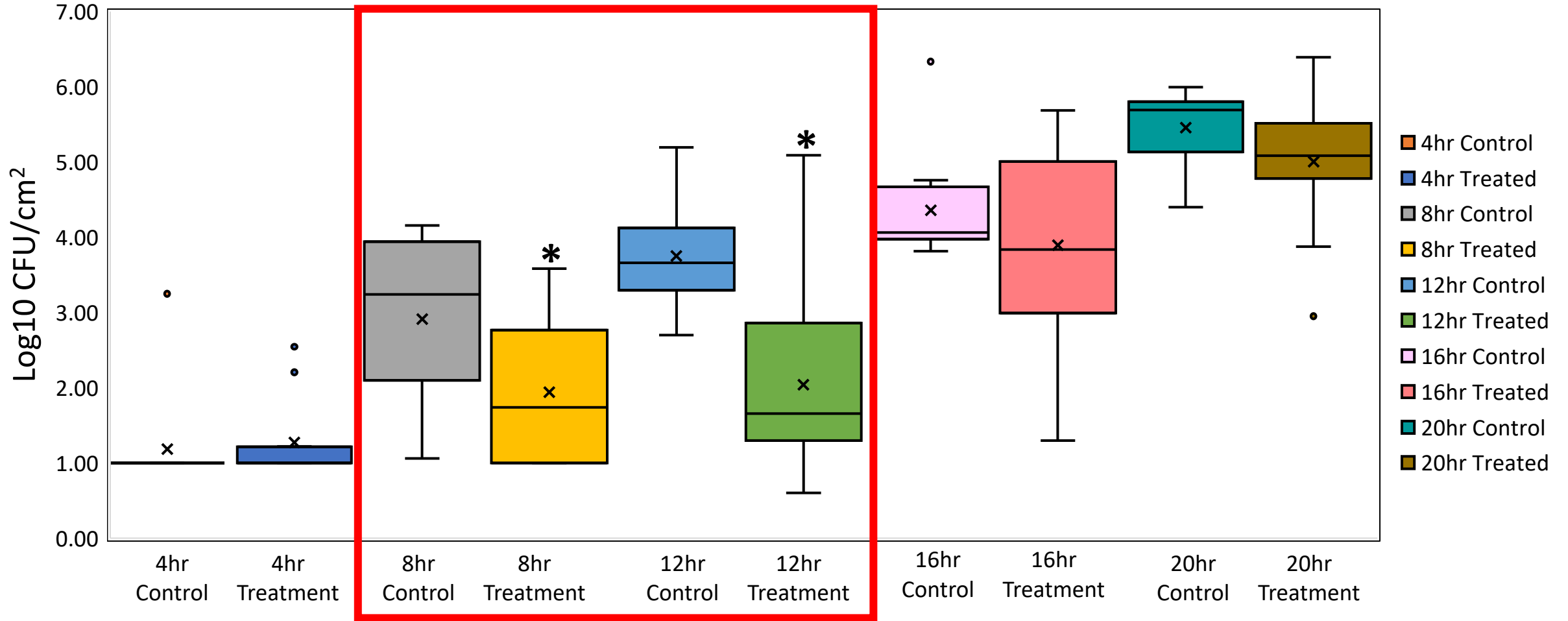
Conclusions

- Slight decrease in number of bacteria in treated systems.
 - Treatment more effective in diH₂O
- AMPI indicates stress levels are similar across treated and untreated.

Prevention of Biofilm by Magnetic Water Treatment

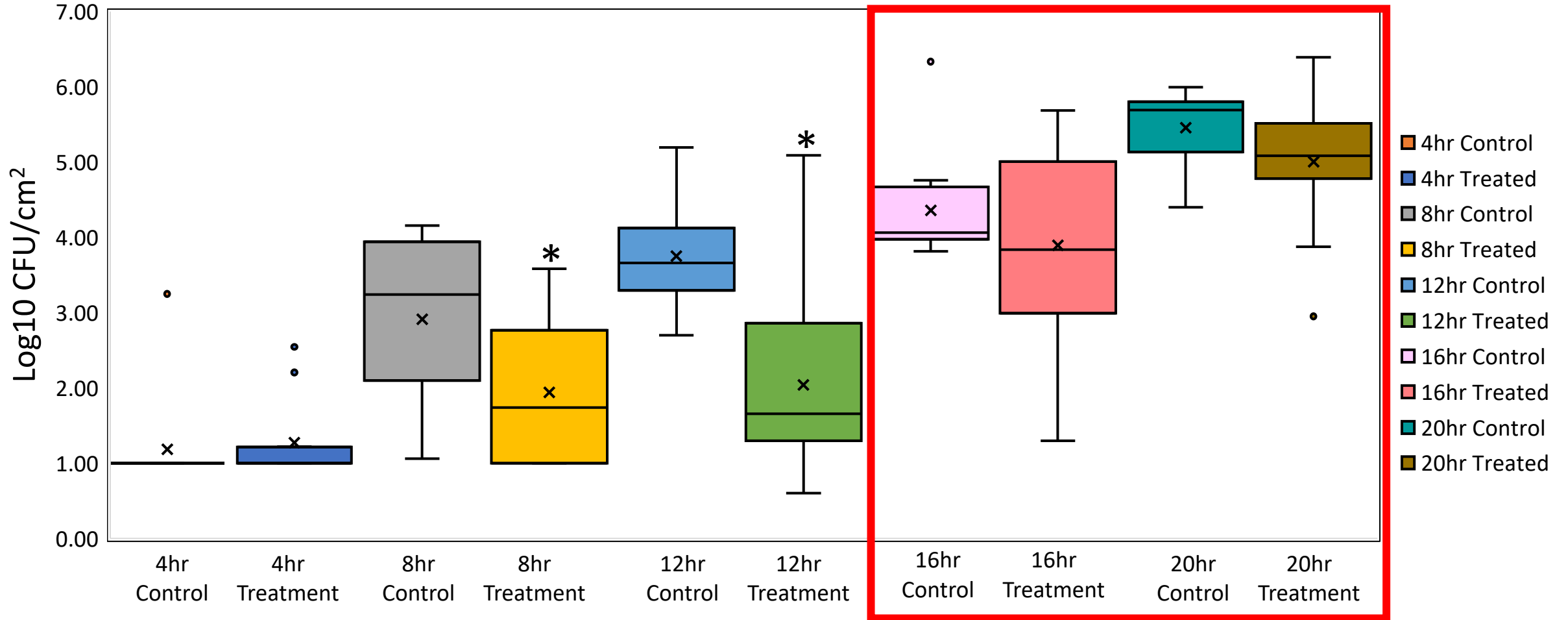


Prevention of Biofilm by Magnetic Water Treatment



- The number of viable cells in the biofilm were significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$) when formed under magnetic treatment when compared to the control.
 - 0.95 Log₁₀ CFU/cm² fewer (88.7%) after 8hr of magnetic treatment.
 - 1.94 Log₁₀ CFU/cm² fewer (98.8%) after 12hr of magnetic treatment.

Prevention of Biofilm by Magnetic Water Treatment



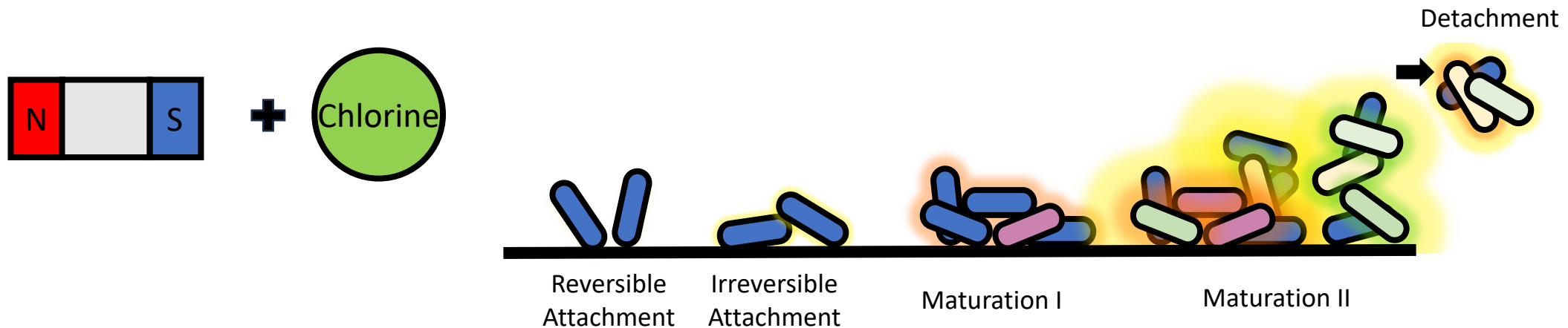
- 0.67 and 0.5 Log₁₀ CFU/cm² difference in viable cells at 16hr and 20hr respectively.

Conclusions

- Biofilms formed under magnetic water treatment have fewer viable bacteria than the control across 9 days.
 - 71% and 87% less in Tap H₂O and diH₂O respectively.
- The amount of biofilm was significantly ($p < 0.05$) lower at 8hr and 12hr of treatment.
 - 0.95 Log₁₀ CFU/cm² less at 8hr of magnetic treatment.
 - 1.94 Log₁₀ CFU/cm² less at 12hr of magnetic treatment.
- Magnetic treatment appears to hinder initial attachment of cells.

Future Works

- Evaluating the effect of magnetic water treatment with the addition of a disinfectant (free chlorine).
- Evaluation of biofilm structure after magnetic water treatment using microscopy.



Acknowledgements



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Questions?

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