

The Experts in Sanitation Solutions



Spring Speaker's Evening Biofilms in Food Production Environments

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Oriented Scientific Research

- Sani Marc's Biofilm Research Program
 - Started in 2010
 - Partnership with the Montana State University
 Center for Biofilm Engineering
 - Significant investment
 - Development of unique Theoretical, Practical and Regulatory expertise on Biofilm





What is a Biofilm?

- Microorganisms
 - Attach to a surface
 - Trapped in an extracellular matrix
 - Living in an organized community
 - Capable of molecular communication (quorum sensing)
 - Showing altered metabolism





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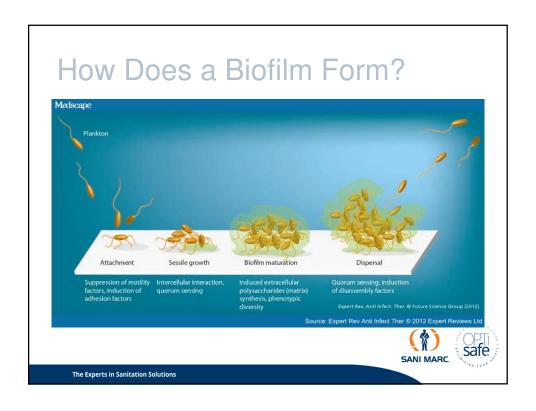
What are Biofilms Made of?

- Pure Biofilms do not exist in the environment
- Biofilms are composed of
 - Bacteria
 - Yeast, Mold and other Fungi
 - Viruses
 - Microscopic Algae









Biofilm in the Real World Figure 1. The Experts in Sanitation Solutions

Biofilms and Foodborne Illness

- Biofilms are known to be a reservoir of harmful microorganisms including:
 - Listeria
 - Salmonella
 - E coli
 - Staphylococcus
 - Campylobacter
 - Norovirus







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Characteristics of Biofilms in Food Processing Environments

- Biofilms in food plants are:
 - Visible or invisible
 - Very hard to remove
 - Resist to conventional sanitation methods
 - Persistent under harsh conditions (survival protection mode)





Biofilms in our Food Plants Screws and holes Rims Scratches Unnctions Hard to reach areas The Experts in Sanitation Solutions

Biofilm Detection When the Experts in Sanitation Solutions Biofilm Detection Biofilm D





How does it work? Who's uncovered with BioDetect?

- Minimum concentration for detection is 4 log
- Detects Fungi and Yeast
- Bacteria detected
 - Listeria monocytogenes
 - Escherichia coli
 - Staphylococcus aureus
 - Staphylococcus epidermidis
 - Salmonella enterica and other species
 - Pseudomonas aeruginosa





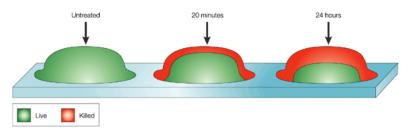
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Biofilm Control





The Challenge of Controlling a **Biofilm**



A. Reduced metabolic activity may result in less susceptibility to antimicrobials

Nature Reviews | Drug Discovery

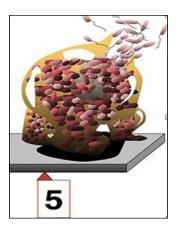
- B. Cells death on surface form a protective shield for the inner cells
- C. Limited diffusion of the antimicrobial active principal
- D. Resistant cells accumulate in biofilms

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Be Careful as You Proceed



- A. Scrubbing will spread bacteria
- B. Products that only disrupt the matrix will spread microorganisms, allow the dormant ones into the biofilm to come back
- C. Products that only kill bacteria will not penetrate very deeply into the structural protection
- D. A biofilm structure (even dead) that stays on a surface is the starting point for a new one to form.





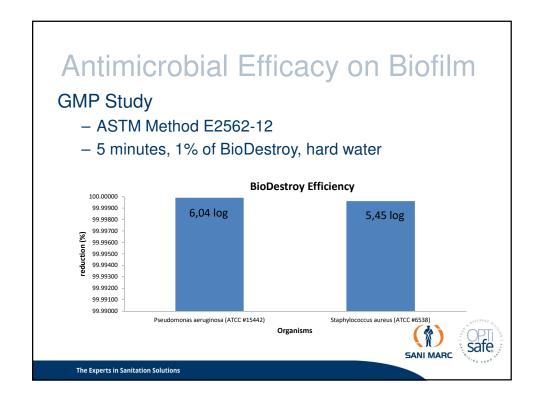
The Only Way to Solve the Biofilm Issue

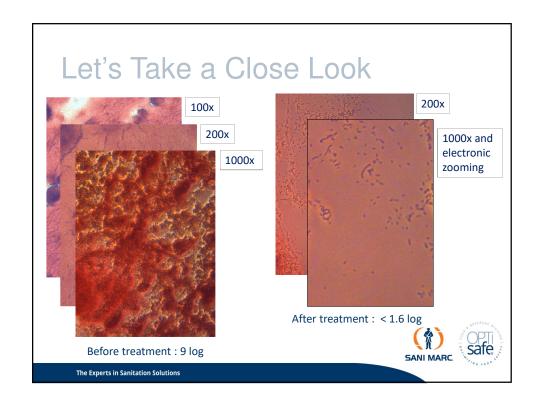
- · Control microorganisms growth
- Remove all bacterial structure from the surface











Benefits of BioDestroy

- 5 minutes contact time for quick turnaround
- Easy to apply <u>one product</u> with a trouble-free dilution method
- Foam application offers prolonged contact time and decreased scrubbing action
- Drain application thick, dense foam @ 2% works against tougher biofilm in drains
- Results in <u>ONE</u> application
- Phosphate-free formula





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Summary

- Biofilms can be the cause of foodborne illnesses and increase the need for equipment maintenance
- Biofilms are hard to see and hard to remove



We need to be cautious when removing biofilm to prevent bacteria from spreading all around



