



Case Histories: Biocide Interactions and Development of Microbial Tolerance/Resistance to Biocides in the Paper Making Process

Philip M. Prichard, Ph.D Philip M. Prichard Consulting LLC



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HEALTH and SAFETY

- Worker Exposure
 - Carcinogenicity
 - Formaldehyde
 - Toxicity
 - Spills: Bucket Brigade, Totes
 - Leaks: Pumps, Lines, etc
 - Corrosiveness
 - Burns (Boots)
 - Lachrymation/Irritation
 - Sensitization
 - Paper Mill employees (isothiazolin, neat chemical)
 - Chemical Fumes
 - MITC (Paper customer's customer)
 - Formaldehyde
 - Glutaraldehyde



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BIOCIDE ADDITION

- Addition / Mixing
 - Addition to top of slurry
 - Injection into outlet side of recirculation pump
 - Inadequate mixing
 - Improper blade type/size
 - Inadequate rpm
 - Improper baffle design
 - Improper tank design
 - Absence of recirculation system
- Flocculation
 - pH
 - Non-uniform distribution
 - Untreated slurry
 - Inadequate biocide/pigment contact





BIOCIDE CHEMICAL/ENVIRONMENT INCOMPATIBILITY

- Biocide Biocide
 - Thione incompatible with
 - Glutaraldehyde
 - Isothiazolin
 - Benzisothiazolin
- Biocide Chemical
 - pH (alkaline isothiazolin, glutaraldehyde)
 - Temperature
 - Dye
 - Protein (primary amines)
 - Ammonia (other primary amines)
 - Reductants (bisulfite, hydrosulfite)
 - Oxidants
 - H2O2
 - Hypochlorite
 - Chlorine
 - Chlorine dioxide





DEVELOPMENT OF TOLERANCE/RESISTANCE TO BIOCIDES (initially effective)

Definition

- Tolerance
- Resistance

Causes

- Biofilm (inadequate housekeeping)
- Use of minimal level of biocide(s)
- Use of single biocide

Prevention

- Dual biocide or biocide/oxidant programs
- Alternating biocide programs
- Housekeeping

Examples

- Benzisothiazolin (Screen blinding e.g, DTBBA)
- Glutaraldehyde (Valerolactone)
- Isothiazolin
- Hydrogen peroxide (Catalase all aerobic organisms)
- Sodium ortho phenyl phenate
- Bromonitropropanediol





MAINTENANCE OF MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Frequency (typically inadequate)
 - Exponential growth (don't wait until TNTC to treat)
- Sampling (typically improper)
 - Representative
 - Contamination
 - Sampling site
 - Sampling container
- Testing
 - Microbial
 - Procedures
 - Microbial "specs"
 - "Challenge" testing
 - Chemical
- KEY Simultaneous microbial and chemical testing are critical for making treatment decisions.





COATING PROCESSES

- Coating Preparation
 - MB quality of individual components
 - Knowledge of what biocide(s) the supplier is using (FDA, compatibility)
 - Clay/Carbonate/TiO2 pigments
 - Latex
 - Starch (butyric acid)
 - Protein
 - Water based dyes
 - CMC (other stabilizers)
- Intermediate Coating Storage
- Coating
 - Recycled to/from coater run tanks
 - Dead headed to coater run tanks
- Coater Run Tanks
 - Recycled coating (contaminated)
- Housekeeping / Biofilm (typical source of tolerant/resistant microbes)
- Water Quality
- Closed water systems
- Recovery of Spoiled Coating
 - Odor
 - Color
 - Viscosity





SUMMARY

- Paper Mill Supplier relationship
 - Agreement
 - Biocides (type, level, regulatory)
 - Microbial and biocide levels when vessel is unloaded
 - Biocide(s) in incoming slurry will not control microbes subsequent to vessel
- Paper Mill
 - Housekeeping
 - Unloading and storage systems (clean frequently)
 - Preventing biofilm formation (recontamination, tolerance/resistance development)
 - MB control (stored raw materials)
 - Frequent sampling / testing for microbes and biocides
 - Safe handling
 - Facilitate biocide addition and mixing
 - Coating
 - Raw material MB control
 - Biocide addition to coating / coating storage time
 - Housekeeping
 - Recycled coating MB control
 - Water quality



