Applicability assessment of ceramic microbeads coated with hydroxyapatite-binding silver/titanium dioxide ceramic composite earthplus™ to the eradication of Legionella in rainwater storage tanks for household use

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Abstract: Water environments appear to be the habitats of Legionella species. Legionellosis is considered as a preventable illness because bacterial reservoirs can be controlled and removed. Roof-harvested rainwater has attracted significant attention not only as a groundwater recharge but also as a potential alternative source of nonpotable water. We successfully developed ceramic microbeads coated with hydroxyapatite-binding silver/titanium dioxide ceramic composite earthplus™ using the thermal spraying method. The ceramic microbeads were demonstrated to have bactericidal activities against not only Legionella but also coliform and heterotrophic bacteria. Immersing the ceramic microbeads in household rainwater storage tanks was demonstrated to yield the favorable eradication of Legionella organisms. Not only rapid-acting but also long-lasting bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbead were exhibited against Legionella pneumophila. However, time-dependent attenuation of the bactericidal activities against Legionella were also noted in the sustainability appraisal experiment. Therefore, the problems to be overcome surely remain in constantly managing the Legionella-pollution by means of immersing the ceramic microbeads. The results of our investigation apparently indicate that the earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads would become the favorable tool for Legionella measures in household rainwater storage tanks, which may become the natural reservoir for Legionella species. Our investigation would justify further research and data collection to obtain more reliable procedures to microbiologically regulate the Legionella in rainwater storage tanks.

Keywords: hydroxyapatite, silver, TiO2, earthplus™, ceramic, Legionella, eradication, rainwater storage tank

Introduction

Legionellosis is an environment-related, acute respiratory infection caused by Legionella organisms.1–11 Indeed, water environments appear to be the natural habitat and to serve as amplifiers for Legionella species, which are facultative intracellular parasitic microorganisms.12–15 In Japan, roof-harvested rainwater has attracted significant attention not only as a water, especially in cases of gardening, watering, and car-washing. In fact, to encourage the use of roof-harvested rainwater for household purposes, not only the governmental bodies in Japan but also those in Australia,16,17 Denmark,18 and New Zealand,19 have been providing subsidies to residents. However, there are insufficient data concerning the microbiological quality of roof-harvested
rainwater and its potential health risks. We recently investigated the incidence of Legionella in household rainwater storage tanks in Azumino, the rural area of Nagano in Japan, and demonstrated that the indwelling of Legionella species in the storage tanks was observed in relation to both the presence of heterotrophic bacterial cell counts and the chemical oxygen demand values.14

Transmission of Legionella from the environment to humans occurs via inhalation or aspiration of Legionella-containing aerosols.20,21 The water systems of artificial facilities, including potable water systems,22,23 spa water,24 and cooling towers25,26 in large buildings, hotels, hospitals, and public baths that are contaminated with Legionella are the implicated sources of outbreaks and sporadic cases of Legionnaires’ disease. Thus, it is important, from a public health perspective, not only to continually survey environmental water systems for the presence of Legionella27–30 but also to make microbiological control of Legionella organisms in water environments. In particular, legionellosis occurs frequently in health care settings due to patients’ susceptibility and complexity of hospital water distribution systems. Although hospitals aim to guarantee the absence of Legionella from their water distribution systems, there is no ideal method for ensuring total disinfection, and it is accepted that eliminating Legionella, once it has colonized a water supply, is extremely difficult.31,32

The new hydroxyapatite (HA)-binding silver (Ag)/titanium dioxide (TiO₂) ceramic composite, earthplus™, was successfully developed by Shinshu Ceramics Co., Ltd., Nagano, Japan. We have already demonstrated33 that earthplus™-coated woven cotton and nonwoven polypropylene fabrics exhibited excellent bactericidal potentials against Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa strains. The ceramic composite earthplus™, for which a Japanese patent14 was obtained in 1998, can be coated on various materials, including fabrics, metals, and plastics commonly found in the health care environment and in welfare institutions. Several products incorporating earthplus™ are available on the market. Recently, we have successfully developed the additional product of ceramic microbeads coated with earthplus™.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the bactericidal properties of ceramic composite earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads against Legionella species in rainwater, the causative pathogens of legionellosis, and also to assess the applicability of the ceramic microbeads to control Legionella pollution in household rainwater storage tanks for household use.

Materials and methods
Preparation of earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads
Ceramic microbeads with the diameter of 3 mm, mainly composed of silica (SiO₂) and alumina (Al₂O₃), were successfully coated with HA-binding silver (Ag)/titanium dioxide (TiO₂) ceramic composite earthplus™ with the thermal spraying method and were developed by Shinshu Ceramics. The earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads were loaded into mesh-polyethylene tubes (Φ34 mm) or mesh-polyester tubes (Φ11 mm) in cases of investigating rainwater in household roof-harvested rainwater storage tanks.

Bacterial strain used
Legionella pneumophila ATCC33215 strain, stored in Microbank vials (Pro-Lab Diagnostics, ON, Canada) at −80°C in a deep freezer, was used for the evaluation study.

Collection of rainwater samples investigated
Prior to initiating the evaluation study, we asked all of the household rainwater tank users who received subsidies from Azumino city, Nagano prefecture, Japan, to participate in the project. Among them, six users, designated as A, B, C, D, E, and F, agreed to participate in the present study, and gave us informed consents for the enrollment in the study.

Water samples from the six rainwater tanks, with internal capacities ranging from 100 L to 230 L, were collected in 1,000 mL sterile polypropylene containers, maintained at 4°C during transport to the laboratory, and tested within 6 hours. The weather, amounts of precipitation, and the atmospheric temperatures were also recorded during the days of this study.

Bactericidal activity of earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads input into the rainwater against L. pneumophila ATCC33215
In order to obtain the optimal quantities of the earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads input into rainwater, bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbeads (1 g, 0.5 g, 0.2 g, 0.1 g, and 0 g as control) were investigated, respectively, in 100 mL of rainwater from household storage tanks by adding Legionella cells. The preparation of L. pneumophila cell suspensions added into 100 mL of the rainwater was performed following the procedures recommended by the Japanese Industrial Standards L1902.2627. Prior to the examinations, L. pneumophila ATCC33215 strain was grown on
Glycin-Vancomycin-Polymyxin-Cycloheximide (GVPC) agar (Sysmex-Biomerieux Co., Tokyo, Japan) plates at 35°C for 72 hours. The colonies on the plates were then transferred onto GVPC agar plates again and incubated at 35°C. After incubation for 72 hours, bacterial suspensions were made with sterilized physiological saline solution. The Legionella suspensions (1 mL), prepared to a McFarland No 1 standard, were put into 100 mL of the rainwater, incubated at room temperature, both with standing and with shaking (110 times min⁻¹), under both normal light and light-shielded conditions. Moreover, sustainability assessment of bactericidal activities on Legionella cells was made by prolonging incubation times with periodic addition of the Legionella suspension (1 mL) at the density of McFarland No 1 standard into 100 mL of rainwater.

**Application trials of earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads to the eradication of Legionella, coliform bacteria, and heterotrophic bacteria in household rainwater storage tanks**

Prior to the trial studies, either 250 g or 500 g of earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads were loaded into both the mesh-polyethylene-tubes (Φ34 mm) and the mesh-polyester (Φ11 mm) tubes, respectively. The six rainwater storage tanks of users A–F were used to assess the bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbeads on Legionella organisms, coliform bacteria, and heterotrophic bacteria in tanks.

In evaluating the bactericidal activities against Legionella, the user D’s rainwater storage tank with around 100 L of rainwater accumulated, into which the 250 g-loaded-mesh-polyethylene-tubes (Φ34 mm) was immersed, was examined by adding 3 mL of Legionella suspension adjusted to McFarland No 3 standard. On a different day, the same experiment was carried out by submerging the 500 g-loaded-mesh-polyethylene-tubes (Φ34 mm) in the tanks. In assessing the activities against coliform bacteria and heterotrophic bacteria, the storage tanks of users A–C, E, and F were subjected to the evaluation studies by putting either the 250 g- and/or 500 g-loaded-mesh-tubes (Φ11 mm or Φ34 mm) into each tank with around 100 L rainwater accumulated.

**Detection of Legionella species in rainwater samples from the storage tanks and its quantitative cultures in assessing the bactericidal activities of ceramic microbeads**

All of the rainwater samples in the household storage tanks were filter concentrated in a biological safety cabinet by pouring 500 mL water samples into a sterile 47 mm filter funnel assembly containing Millipore cellulose acetate membrane filters with pore size 0.22 μm (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA), using the vacuum source and side-arm flasks necessary to operate the apparatus. When the 500 mL water samples had passed through the filters, the filters were removed aseptically from the holders with sterile filter forceps, folded outwards, and placed in sterilized screw-capped containers with 5 mL of sterile water. The screw-capped containers were then vortexed for 1 minute to free bacteria and organic material from the filter to achieve 100-fold concentrated water samples. The concentrated water samples were heat-treated by placing in a water bath at 50°C for 20 minutes, as the heating procedure was routinely adopted for effective isolation of heat-resistant Legionella spp. Next, each 0.1 mL of the serially 10-fold filter-concentrated water samples were inoculated onto GVPC media and incubated at 35°C for 1 week. All suspected Legionella colonies were spread onto GVPC media but not on sheep blood agar (Nippon Becton Dickinson Co., Tokyo, Japan) media incubated at 35°C, for 1 week, respectively. Colonies grown on GVPC media but not on sheep blood agar media were subjected to further polymerase chain reaction (PCR) examination to confirm the genus. In examining the bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbeads against Legionella in 100 mL of rainwater with addition of Legionella suspensions, almost exactly similar procedures as described earlier were employed.

**Total viable counts of coliform and heterotrophic bacteria in rainwater samples from household rainwater storage tanks**

Each rainwater sample was immediately diluted with sterile physiological saline solution in a serial 10-fold manner. Coliform bacterial counts were carried out by pouring 1 mL of each dilution of water samples collected from the rainwater tanks into deoxycholate agars (Nissui Pharmaceutical Co., Tokyo, Japan) in triplicate, using sterile glass rods to spread the samples evenly over the agar surfaces, incubated at 35°C for 24 hours. Counts of the total viable populations of heterotrophic bacteria were carried out by pouring 1 mL of each diluent of water samples collected from the rainwater tanks into R2A agar (Kanto Chemical Co., Tokyo, Japan) plates, and incubated at 20°C for 1 week. Other procedures were just the same as those used in cases of the coliform group counts. The agar plates containing the dilution yielding the largest number of colonies sufficiently distinct to allow accurate counting were chosen, and the total numbers of heterotrophic bacterial colonies were calculated. All the measurements were performed in triplicate.
Results
Bactericidal activity of the bead particles against Legionella in rainwater samples

Obvious bactericidal activities of the earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads against L. pneumophila ATCC33215 were observed with standing culture under normal light conditions. The strongest bactericidal activity was demonstrated in adding 1 g of the microbeads, followed by 0.5 g, and 0.2 g, respectively. When adding 0.1 g of microbeads into 100 mL of rainwater, no obvious bactericidal activities were observed. That is, the ceramic microbeads exhibited bactericidal activities against Legionella cells additive amount-dependently, when >0.2 g of microbeads were added to the 100 mL of rainwater, as shown in Figure 1.

Effects of normal light and light-shielded conditions on the bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbeads against Legionella in 100 mL of rainwater with standing culture

When adding 1 g as well as 0.2 g of the ceramic microbeads into 100 mL of rainwater, light-shielded conditions were demonstrated to result in comparatively stronger bactericidal activities against L. pneumophila ATCC33215, compared with normal light conditions under standing cultures, as shown in Figure 2.

Effects of standing and shaking cultures on the bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbeads against Legionella in 100 mL of rainwater under normal light conditions

As shown in Figure 3, shaking cultures yielded stronger bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbeads against L. pneumophila ATCC33215 in comparison with standing cultures in both the cases of 1 g and 0.2 g input into 100 mL of rainwater.

Sustainability assessment of bactericidal properties of the ceramic microbeads against Legionella periodically added into 100 mL of rainwater with standing culture under normal light conditions

The L. pneumophila ATCC33215 cell suspensions (1 mL) adjusted to McFarland No 1 standard were put into 100 mL of rainwater taken from the tank user D’s rainwater storage tank, simultaneously with earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads on the day September 3, 2013. As shown in Figure 4, the numbers of L. pneumophila added into 100 mL of rainwater were reduced to below the detection limit in 6 hours. Approximately 4 weeks later (October 1), additional 1 mL of L. pneumophila cell suspensions were put into the rainwater. The cell counts of L. pneumophila added were observed to decrease to undetectable levels in 48 hours. Two weeks later (October 15), additional 1 mL of the suspensions were put into the rainwater. The cell counts were reduced from >5 log_{10} colony-forming units (cfu)/mL to below 2 log_{10} cfu/mL in 192 hours. However, when examined on December 3, the numbers of the L. pneumophila cells were found to decrease to below the detection limit. After the additional input of L. pneumophila suspensions (December 3), the cell counts decreased from >5 log_{10} cfu/mL to 3 log_{10} cfu/mL in 192 hours.

Bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbeads-loaded-mesh-polyethylene (Φ34 mm)- or mesh-polyester (Φ11 mm)-input into household rainwater tanks against added L. pneumophila ATCC33215

As the numbers of inhabiting Legionella organisms in all of the household rainwater tanks were demonstrated to be
extremely small for the evaluation study, the *L. pneumophila* ATCC33215 suspensions (3 mL) adjusted to McFarland No 3 standard were put into the tank user D’s rainwater storage tank, in which the 250 g- or the 500 g-loaded-mesh-polyethylene-tubes (Φ34 mm) were simultaneously immersed. As shown in Figure 5, when submerging 500 g-loaded-mesh-polyethylene-tubes (Φ34 mm) into the tank, counts of simultaneously-added *Legionella* cells were found to reduce to below the detection limit in 1 day by means of culture method, despite being PCR-positive. However, the presence of *Legionella* was not detected by either the culture and PCR methods in one additional day. The state of cell counts being below the detection limit lasted for 28 days. Almost similar reduction phenomena were observed...
when immersing 250 g-loaded-mesh-polyethylene-tubes (Φ34 mm) in the tank (data not shown).

**Bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbeads (500 g)-loaded mesh-polyethylene-tube (Φ34 mm) or mesh-polyester-tube (Φ11 mm) input into household (A–F) rainwater tanks against coliform and heterotrophic bacteria in rainwater tanks**

The reduction phenomena of viable cell numbers of coliform bacteria were observed in all the household tanks except one tank (C), as shown in Figure 6. Afterward, a reducing state of the coliform bacterial cell counts persisted for about 7 weeks. Moreover, when the reducing tendencies during the interval of 14 days to 28 days of tanks A–D were compared with those of tanks E and F, bactericidal activities of mesh-polyester-tube (Φ11 mm) to coliforms were demonstrated to be superior to those of mesh-polyethylene-tube (Φ34 mm). Almost similar phenomena were observed when applying 250 g-loaded mesh-polyethylene (Φ34 mm) or mesh-polyester (Φ11 mm) tubes (data not shown). In investigating the bactericidal activities of the 250 g- and 500 g-ceramic microbeads-loaded mesh-polyethylene (Φ34 mm) or mesh-polyester (Φ11 mm) tubes against heterotrophic bacteria, almost similar reduction curves were obtained (data not shown).
The use of TiO$_2$ systems, such as earthplus™, in household rainwater storage tanks is one of the most promising photocatalysts, not only in water environments but also under dry conditions. TiO$_2$ materials only behave as an accelerator without their structure being altered, and theoretically, their catalytic activities should last indefinitely.

Our investigation, as shown in Figures 1–6, apparently demonstrated that the ceramic microbeads should have bactericidal activities against not only L. pneumophila, the causative agents of legionellosis, but also coliform and heterotrophic bacteria in household rainwater storage tanks. Their bactericidal activities, especially against Legionella cells, were comparatively stronger under light-shielded conditions than under normal light conditions, as shown in Figure 2, and the findings are favorable as the ceramic microbeads are to be utilized by immersing them in dark rainwater storage tanks.

In recent years, contamination of water systems has gradually become recognized as an important risk factor all over the world, and many cases of Legionnaires’ disease have been detected in Legionella-contaminated water systems. As shown in Figure 6 of long-term trials with periodical input of Legionella cells, the bactericidal activities of the earthplus™-coated ceramic microbead were demonstrated to be persistently exhibited against L. pneumophila. The findings that the bactericidal activities against Legionella are long-lasting were actually favorable.

Water is indeed the major natural habitat for Legionella species, and colonization of water distribution systems depends on a combination of several factors, including water stagnation, sediment accumulation, commensal microflora, and water temperature. Legionella species can grow at temperatures of 25°C–45°C; therefore, rainwater storage tanks usually installed in the household gardens would become relatively optimal environments for inhabiting Legionella species.

We previously clarified that coliform and heterotrophic bacteria multiply profusely during ongoing sunny days in household rainwater storage tanks. On the other hand, with ongoing rain, coliform and heterotrophic bacterial counts decreased, probably because of dilution by the continual flow of rainwater. In the experiment of bactericidal activities of the ceramic microbeads (500 g)-loaded mesh-polyester-tube (Φ11 mm), it should be noted that no obvious coliform bacterial multiplication was observed during sunny days, as shown in Figure 6. Moreover, almost similar phenomena were observed as in the experiment of applying the ceramic microbeads (500 g)-loaded mesh-polyethylene-tubes (Φ34 mm).
Although earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads possess bactericidal properties against *Legionella* cells, time-dependent attenuation of the bactericidal activities against *Legionella* were also noted in the sustainability appraisal experiment as shown in Figure 4. Therefore, the problems to be overcome surely remain in constantly managing the *Legionella*-pollution by means of immersing the ceramic microbeads periodically.

Legionellosis is considered as a preventable illness because bacterial reservoirs can be controlled and removed. Indeed, rainwater storage tanks may become the natural reservoir for *Legionella* species. The results of this investigation apparently indicate that earthplus™-coated ceramic microbeads would become the favorable tool for *Legionella* measures in household rainwater storage tanks. Our investigation indicates the need for further research and data collection to obtain more reliable procedures to microbiologically regulate the *Legionella* in rainwater storage tanks.

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**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

**References**


