**Experimental growth of biofilms for studies on the impact of microbes on transport processes in groundwater systems**

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**Introduction**

The effect of biofilm growth on the physical and chemical properties of rocks and sediments, and in particular how this might influence hazardous and radioactive waste transport, is poorly understood. A review of existing work on microbial transport has shown that the impact of rapid change of pH or ionic strength and valency on established biofilms are least-well understood. This work builds upon a previous project (Redox Experiment in Detailed Scale – REX), investigating rock-water and microbial interaction using diorite and groundwater from the Äspö Hard Rock Laboratory, Sweden.

**Experimental test work**

Initial aims were to develop methodologies for biofilm cultivation and to observe their growth. A flow-through cell was built, which was packed with crushed and milled diorite from Äspö. Artificial groundwater adjusted to pH 7.5, prepared to simulate the geochemical conditions at Äspö, was continuously circulated through the cell, and the system was inoculated with a bacterium *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. After 4 days, the flow cell showed visible signs of a developed biofilm, the presence of which was confirmed by staining using Acridine orange, fluorescent stain.

**Conclusions**

Initial experiments have shown that it is possible to grow a biofilm within a few days on a diorite substrate over which artificial groundwater containing minimal nutrients was circulated. Future investigations will focus on physical effects of rapid changes in pH, nutrient levels, and ionic strength on established biofilms as well as the effect of phage on biofilm development. Therefore, an experimental set-up of two columns, one with and one without biofilm would seem to be the most suitable method to trace physical and chemical property changes.

**References**