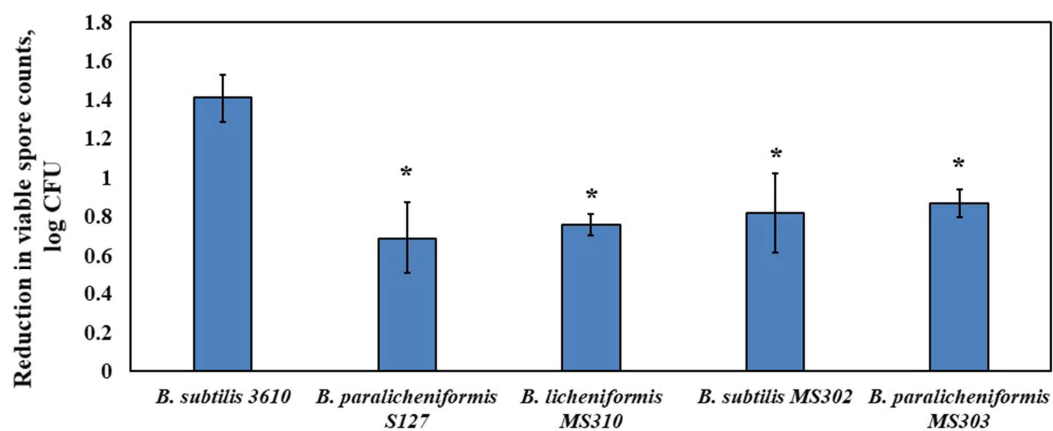


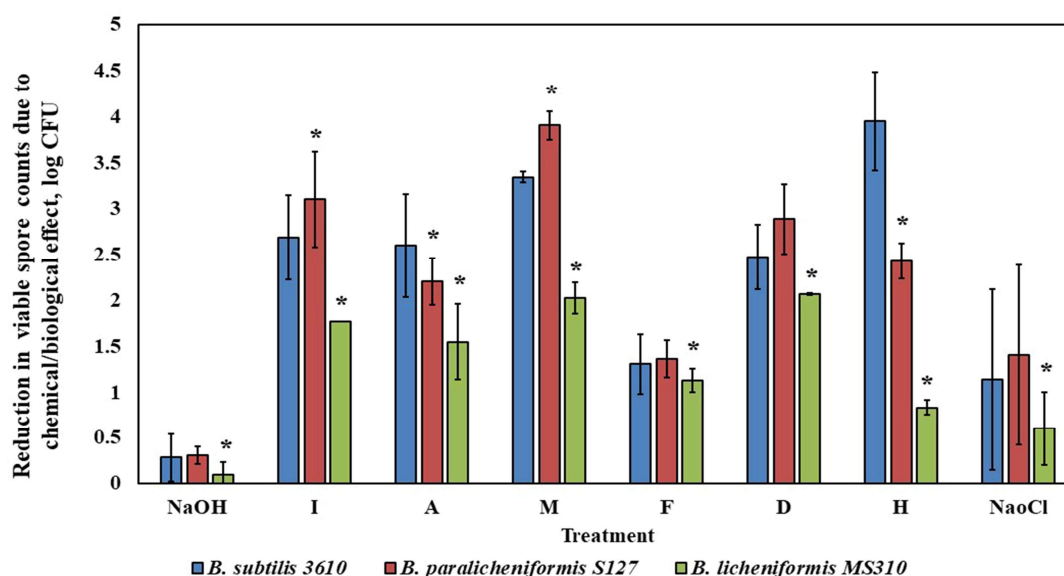
**Table S1.** Relative quantity of the matrix, surrounding biofilm-derived spores of the dairy-associated *Bacillus* isolates and *B. subtilis* 3610.

Strain	Relative fluorescence intensity (proteinaceous components of biofilm matrix)
<i>B. subtilis</i> 3610	8 ± 2
<i>B. paralicheniformis</i> S127	100 ± 9
<i>B. licheniformis</i> MS310	89 ± 9
<i>B. subtilis</i> MS302	73 ± 5
<i>B. paralicheniformis</i> MS303	80 ± 13

The relative fluorescence intensity values are based on the data obtained using CLSM. The Image J program was used to analyze the relative quantities of extracellular matrix surrounding the biofilm cells/spores.

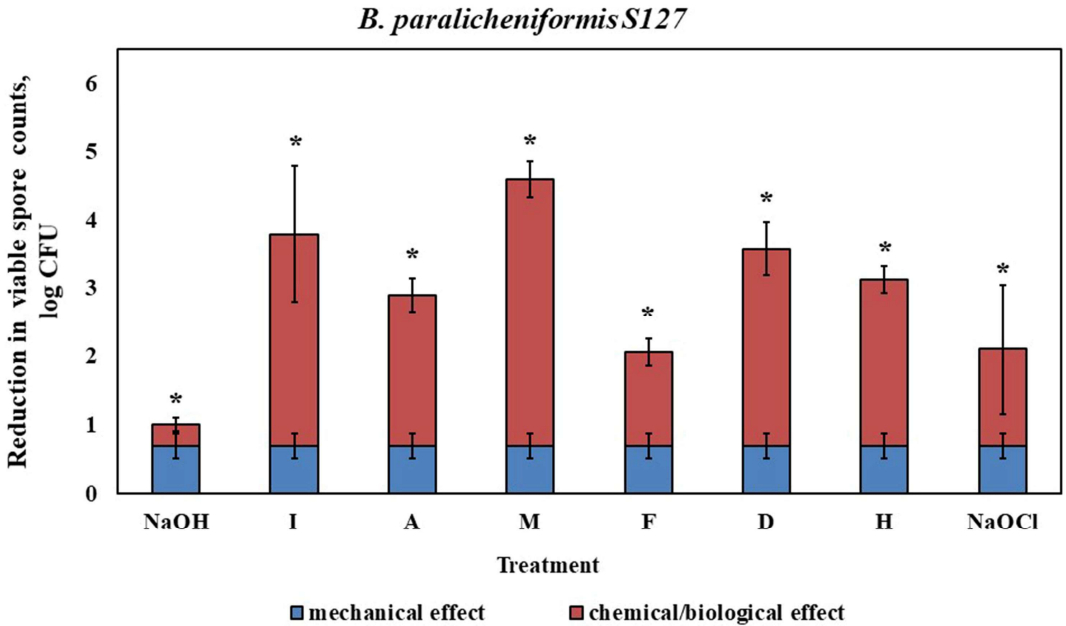
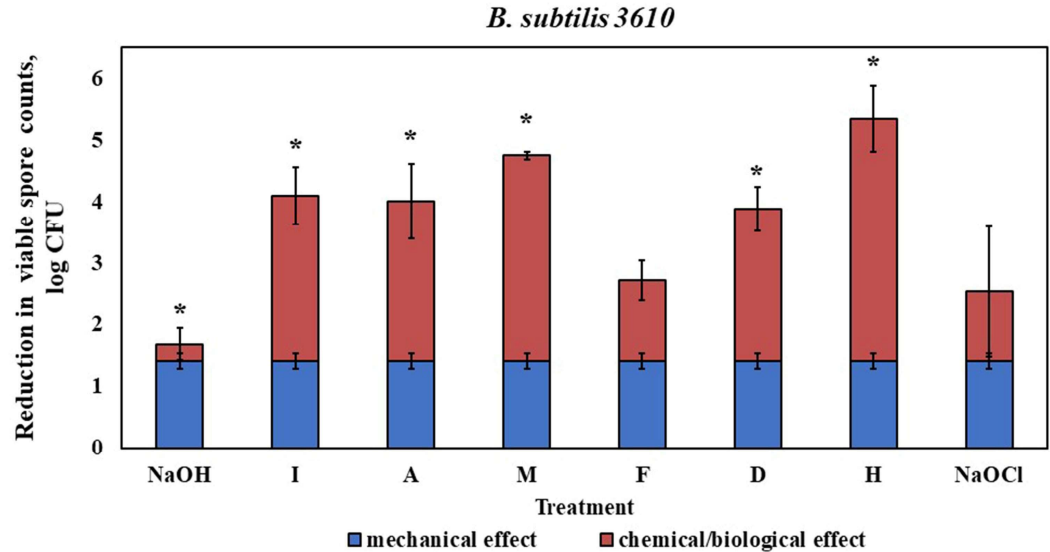


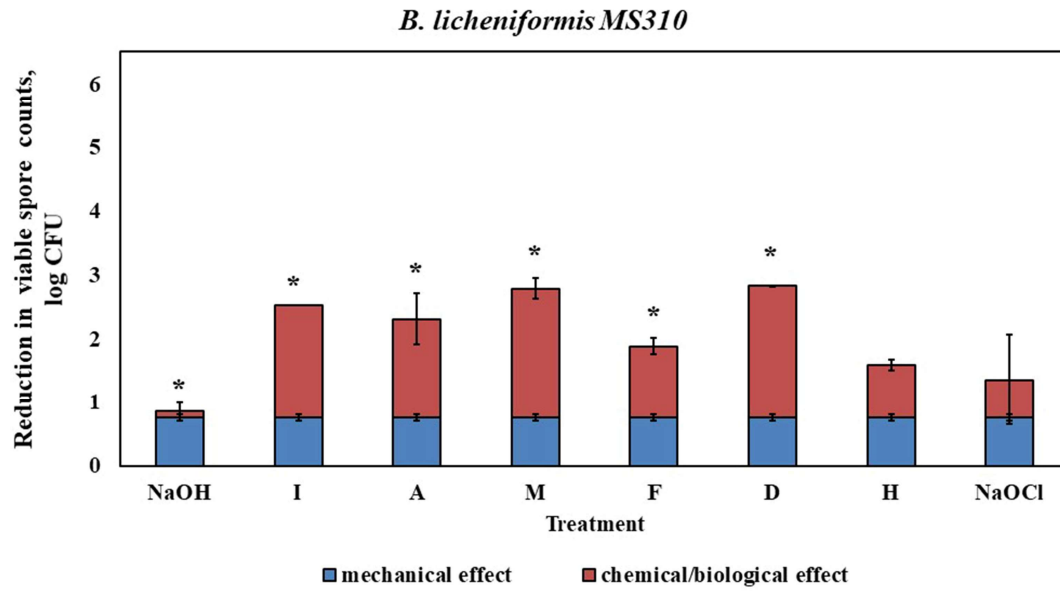
**Figure S1.** Effect of the cleaning procedure with tap water on removal of the biofilm-derived spores of the dairy-associated *Bacillus* in the simplified laboratory system. \* – statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the reduction in the viable spore counts in a given sample and the reduction in the spore counts for *B. subtilis* 3610 (control).



**Figure S2.** Chemo-biological effect of the commercial cleaning agents on removal of the biofilm derived spores in the laboratory CIP system. \* – Statistically significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) between

the reduction in the viable spore counts in a given sample and the reduction in the spore counts for *B. subtilis* 3610 (control).





**Figure S3.** Correlation between mechanical and chemo-biological effect of the examined agents in relation to the removal of the biofilm derived spores in the laboratory CIP system. \* – Statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the reduction in the viable spore counts due to the mechanical effect of liquid circulation and the reduction in the spore counts due to the chemo-biological effect of the examined agents.