


Reviewing a Year of BWMS Testing

Pacific Ballast Water Group Meeting | 2023
Stephen Loiacono, Scientific Program Manager
Golden Bear Research Center



IMO REQUIREMENT: 06 . 01 . 2022

Commissioning Testing - a mandatory requirement that forms part of the installation and commissioning survey of ballast water treatment systems, prior to certification.

Over **10,000** BWMS installations have been completed



GOLDEN BEAR RESEARCH CENTER

- Completed 21 Commissioning Tests
(USA, Canada, Caribbean, Europe)
- >70% UV Systems
(Alpha Laval PureBallast most common)
- Detailed analysis for $\geq 50 \mu\text{m}$ size class organisms
- Indicative analysis for $\geq 10 \mu\text{m}$ and $< 50 \mu\text{m}$ size class organisms (Turner BCII)
- 5 of 21 tests failed (24% failure rate)
4 of 5 failures were in $\geq 50 \mu\text{m}$ size class

GLOBAL TESTNET - RESULTS


- Over 800 tests compiled since 2017
- ~20% of all tests failed to meet the D-2 Standard

Parameter	Type of Testing	
	Commissioning	Compliance
Total number of tests	704	134
Percentage of discharges failing to meet the D-2 Standard	20%	22%
Percentage of discharge exceeding TRO limits as set by GESAMP (G9 Guidelines)	6%	34%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance in the $\geq 50 \mu\text{m}$ size class	81%	93%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance in the $\geq 10 \mu\text{m}$ and $< 50 \mu\text{m}$ size class	8%	14%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance for <i>E. coli</i>	7%	0%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance for <i>Enterococci</i>	6%	0%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance for <i>V. cholerae</i>	0%	0%

GLOBAL TESTNET - RESULTS


- Over 800 tests compiled since 2017
- ~20% of all tests failed to meet the D-2 Standard
- Highest cause of failure:
≥50 µm size class organisms

Parameter	Type of Testing	
	Commissioning	Compliance
Total number of tests	704	134
Percentage of discharges failing to meet the D-2 Standard	20%	22%
Percentage of discharge exceeding TRO limits as set by GESAMP (G9 Guidelines)	6%	34%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance in the ≥50 µm size class	81%	93%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance in the ≥10 µm and <50 µm size class	8%	14%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance for <i>E. coli</i>	7%	0%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance for <i>Enterococci</i>	6%	0%
Percentage of failed tests involving exceedance for <i>V. cholerae</i>	0%	0%

A vertical image on the left side of the slide showing an underwater scene. The water is a deep teal color, and numerous small, light-colored bubbles are rising from the bottom towards the surface, creating a sense of depth and movement.

IF THE BWMS WORKS, WHY ARE THESE TESTS FAILING?

- Short Answer: **Human Error**
 - Crew forgot to close the sea chest
 - Pipes were not flushed properly
 - UV bulbs not cleaned
 - Crew discharged before Maximum Allowable Discharge Concentration was met (Bulk Chemical)
 - Contamination from leaky valves

A vertical image on the left side of the slide showing an underwater scene. The water is a deep teal color, and numerous small, light-colored bubbles are visible, mostly concentrated in the upper half of the frame. The bubbles vary in size and are slightly out of focus, creating a sense of depth.

IF THE BWMS WORKS, WHY ARE THESE TESTS FAILING?

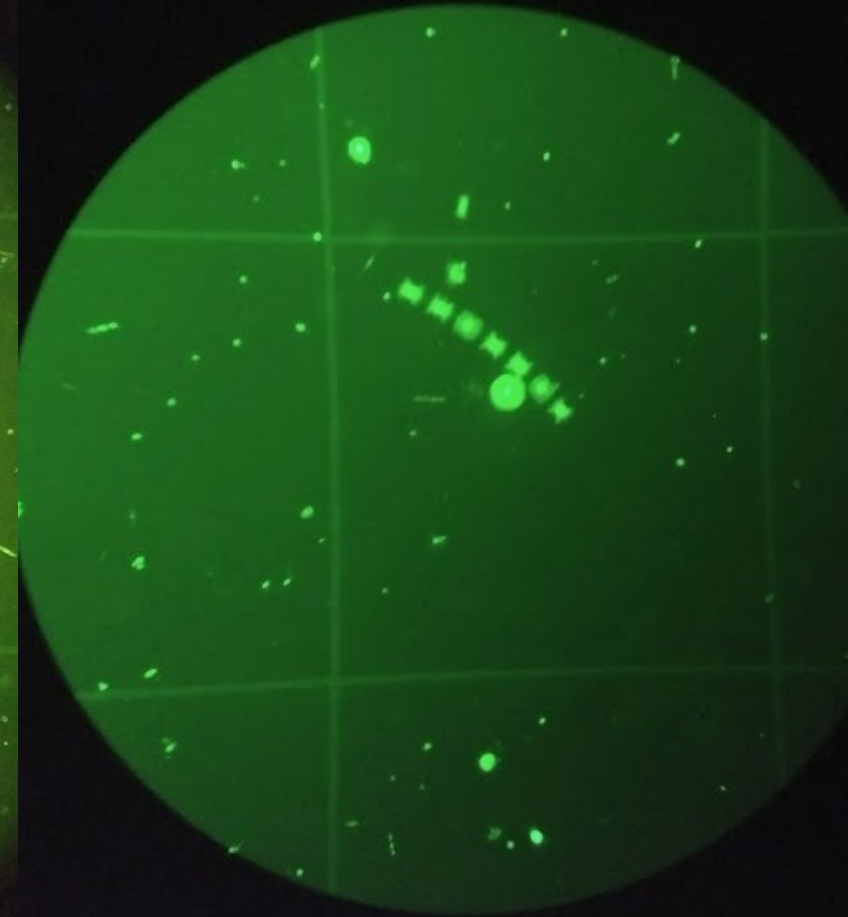
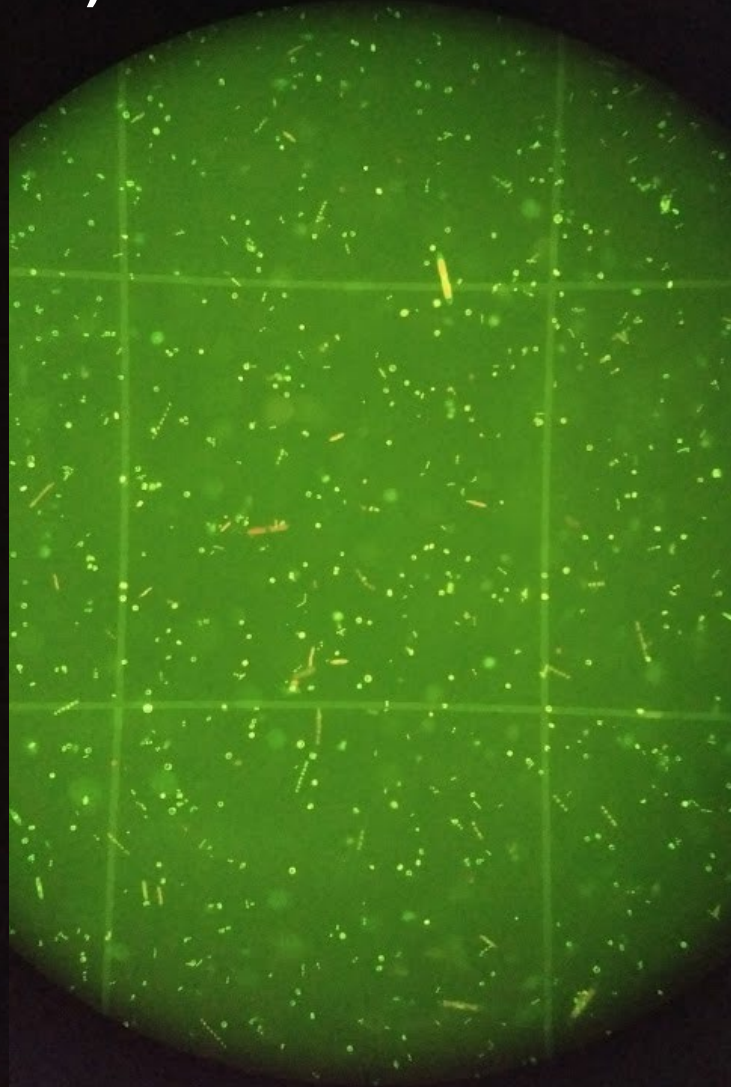
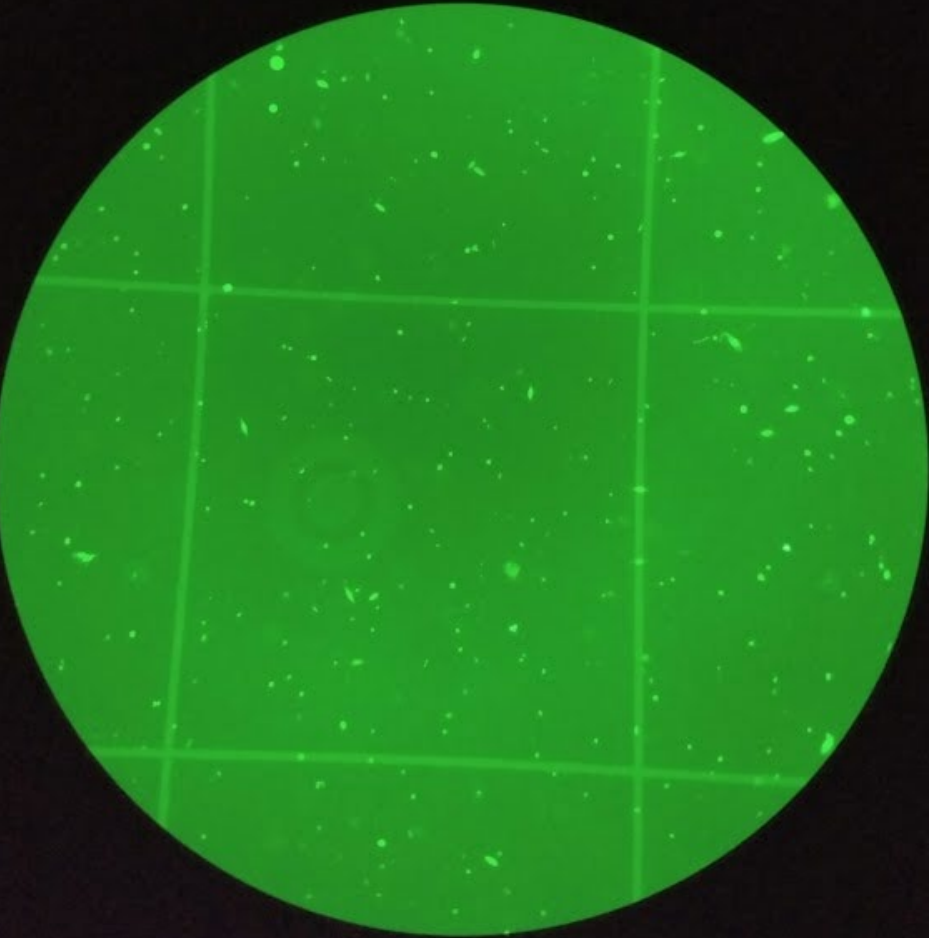
- Conclusion: A BWMS working perfectly will **fail** if the ship's crew make mistakes or ship has compromised equipment.



GOLDEN BEAR RESEARCH CENTER

- 1 failure was reversed due to detailed analysis of $\geq 10 \mu\text{m}$ and $< 50 \mu\text{m}$ size class
- Environmentally, it's better to have a false positive than a false negative, but that comes at a price to the ship owner

View through an Epifluorescent Microscope
(Dosed with FDA & CMFDA)

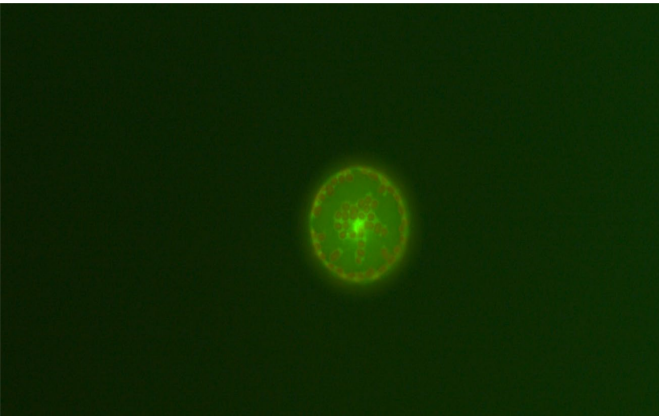
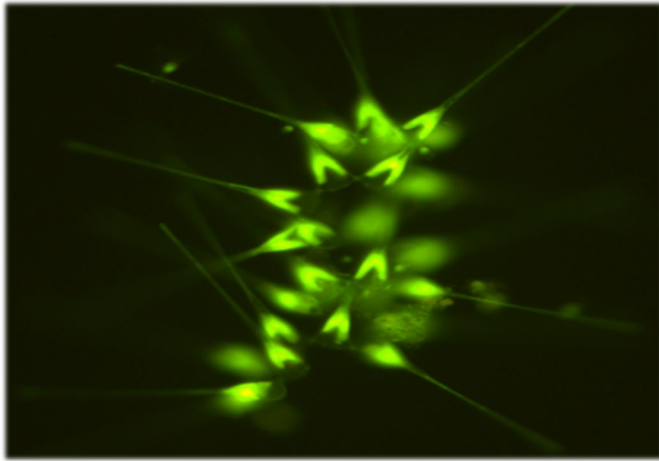


Gridlines are 18 microns thick



QUESTION:
HOW WELL DO THESE SYSTEMS WORK ONCE INSTALLED?

METHODS



- 10 SHIPS
- CONCENTRATE $\geq 1\text{m}^3$ OF TREATED BALLAST WATER (IMO GUIDELINES)
- FULL DETAILED ANALYSIS:
 - $\geq 10\text{ }\mu\text{M}$ AND $< 50\text{ }\mu\text{M}$ ORGANISMS (EPIFLUORESCENT MICROSCOPE)
 - $\geq 50\text{ }\mu\text{M}$ ORGANISMS (STEREO MICROSCOPE)

RESULTS

Vessel	BWMS Model	BWMS Technology	Source Water Location	Live Organisms >50 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	Live Organisms 10-50 Average ^a	SD
1	Alfa Laval PureBallast 3.1	Ultraviolet	Seattle, WA	1.8*	0.3	0.6
2	Alfa Laval PureBallast 3.1	Ultraviolet	Selby, CA	6.0	7.7	2.1
3	Sunrui BalClor BC 1500	Electrochlorination	Tampa, FL	0.7*	0.3*	0.0
4	Ecochlor Series 200	Chlorine Dioxide	Long Beach, CA	0.5*	0.3	0.6
5	Ecochlor ET-5700-5.0	Chlorine Dioxide	Long Beach, CA	1.0*	4.7	1.2
6	Alfa Laval 3.2 Compact Flex 500	Ultraviolet	Nova Scotia, Canada	1.0	0.3*	0.0
7 ^b	Sunrui BC3000	Ultraviolet	Stockton, CA	1.0*	3.3	1.5
8	Desmi CompactClean 500	Ultraviolet	San Francisco Bay, CA	1.0*	6	1.7
9 ^b	MIURA CO. LTD HK-(E)R	Ultraviolet	Benicia, CA	4.0	0.3*	0.0
10 ^b	1500 TYPE JFE BallastAce	Chlorine	Pacific (Open Ocean)	<1.0*	24.3	6.7

RESULTS

Vessel	BWMS Model	BWMS Technology	Source Water Location	Live Organisms >50 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	Live Organisms 10-50 Average ^a	SD
1	Alfa Laval PureBallast 3.1	Ultraviolet	Seattle, WA	1.8*	0.3	0.6
2	Alfa Laval PureBallast 3.1	Ultraviolet	Selby, CA	6.0	7.7	2.1
3	Sunrui BalClor BC 1500	Electrochlorination	Tampa, FL	0.7*	0.3*	0.0
4	Ecochlor Series 200	Chlorine Dioxide	Long Beach, CA	0.5*	0.3	0.6
5	Ecochlor ET-5700-5.0	Chlorine Dioxide	Long Beach, CA	1.0*	4.7	1.2
6	Alfa Laval 3.2 Compact Flex 500	Ultraviolet	Nova Scotia, Canada	1.0	0.3*	0.0
7 ^b	Sunrui BC3000	Ultraviolet	Stockton, CA	1.0*	3.3	1.5
8	Desmi CompactClean 500	Ultraviolet	San Francisco Bay, CA	1.0*	6	1.7
9 ^b	MIURA CO. LTD HK-(E)R	Ultraviolet	Benicia, CA	4.0	0.3*	0.0
10 ^b	1500 TYPE JFE BallastAce	Chlorine	Pacific (Open Ocean)	<1.0*	24.3	6.7

All vessels passed in the >50 μm size class (7 out of 10 - No living organisms detected)

RESULTS

Vessel	BWMS Model	BWMS Technology	Source Water Location	Live Organisms >50 $\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^3$	Live Organisms 10-50 Average ^a	SD
1	Alfa Laval PureBallast 3.1	Ultraviolet	Seattle, WA	1.8*	0.3	0.6
2	Alfa Laval PureBallast 3.1	Ultraviolet	Selby, CA	6.0	7.7	2.1
3	Sunrui BalClor BC 1500	Electrochlorination	Tampa, FL	0.7*	0.3*	0.0
4	Ecochlor Series 200	Chlorine Dioxide	Long Beach, CA	0.5*	0.3	0.6
5	Ecochlor ET-5700-5.0	Chlorine Dioxide	Long Beach, CA	1.0*	4.7	1.2
6	Alfa Laval 3.2 Compact Flex 500	Ultraviolet	Nova Scotia, Canada	1.0	0.3*	0.0
7 ^b	Sunrui BC3000	Ultraviolet	Stockton, CA	1.0*	3.3	1.5
8	Desmi CompactClean 500	Ultraviolet	San Francisco Bay, CA	1.0*	6	1.7
9 ^b	MIURA CO. LTD HK-(E)R	Ultraviolet	Benicia, CA	4.0	0.3*	0.0
10 ^b	1500 TYPE JFE BallastAce	Chlorine	Pacific (Open Ocean)	<1.0*	24.3	6.7

All vessels passed in the >50 μm size class (7 out of 10 - No living organisms detected)

1 fail in the $\geq 10 \mu\text{m}$ and <50 μm size class

CONCLUSIONS

THESE SYSTEMS WORK VERY WELL

IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER:

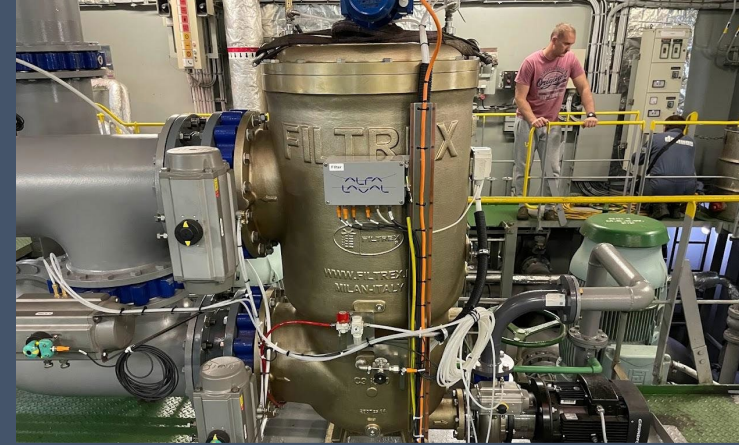
7 OF THE 10 SAMPLING EVENTS WERE COMMISSIONING TESTS.

- BALLAST TANKS WERE RECENTLY CLEANED

- CREW WERE RECENTLY TRAINED

HOW WILL THESE SYSTEMS PERFORM IN

5 – 10 YEARS?



Thank you

Pacific Ballast Water Group Meeting | 2023
Stephen Loiacono, Scientific Program Manager
Golden Bear Research Center