



NORTH SEA BALLAST WATER



Experience from Facility & Research Centre with different rapid test methods

Louis Peperzak, NIOZ

Ballast Water Workshop 2014, Kiel-Schwentinental, Deutschland, June 2.



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North Sea Ballast Water Opportunity Project

Joint Land-based
Test facility
NIOZ-IMARES

One-stop-shop IMO
Type Approval with
Go-Consult+BSH



> < |||| ° >
GoConsult



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RV Pelagia
Shipboard testing





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Scientific research



Development
“compliance
techniques”
or
“indicative
rapid
methods”



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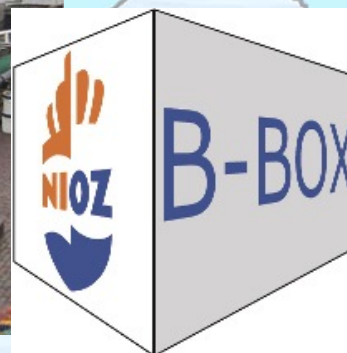
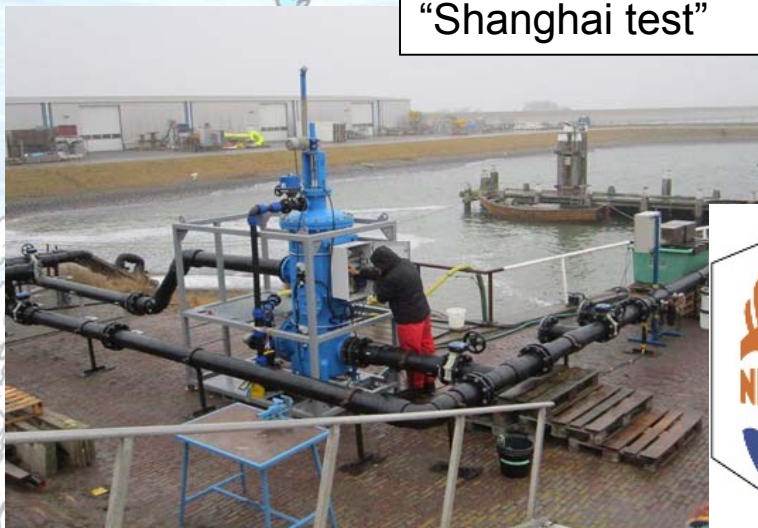




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Component testing
Filter systems
“Shanghai test”



Ballast water box:
onboard
self-monitoring
ballast water*

Pilot
scale
tests



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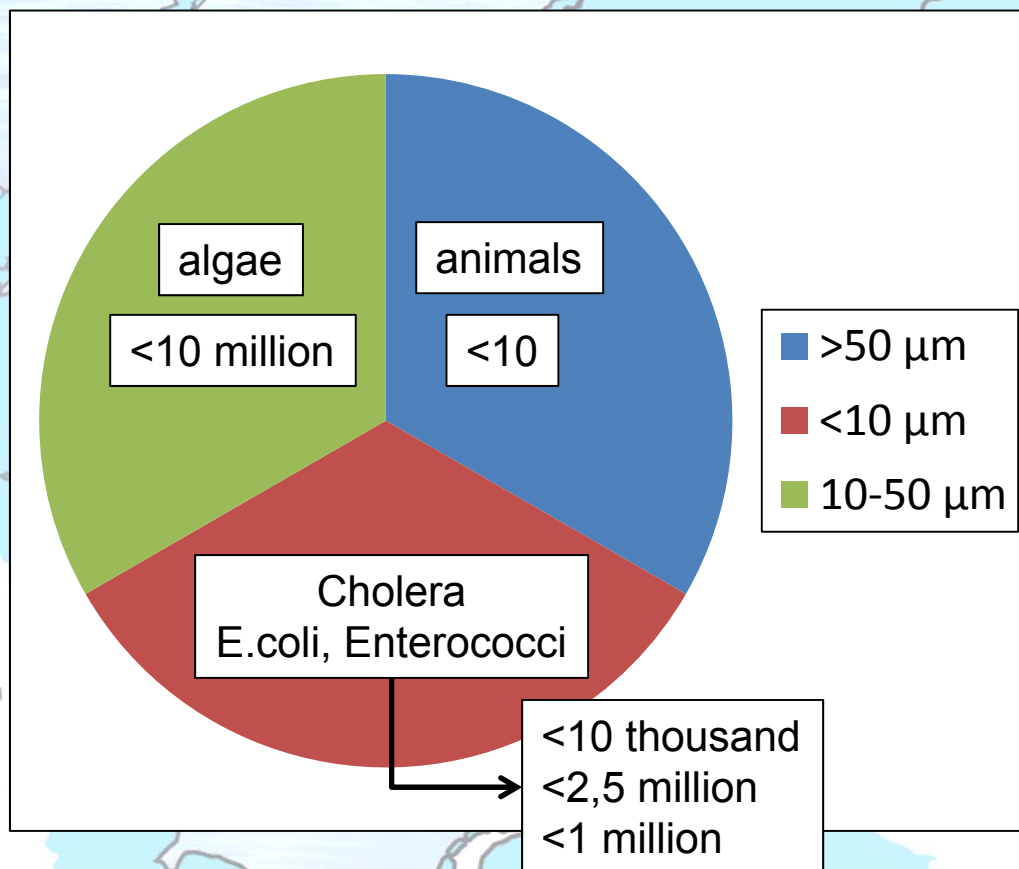
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*www.ballastwaterbox.nl



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The IMO D-2 standard: viable concentrations per cubic meter (m^3)



Even treated, ballast water may contain viable organisms, at different concentrations per size class





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Size differences: bacteria + organisms 10-50 + >50 μm

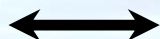
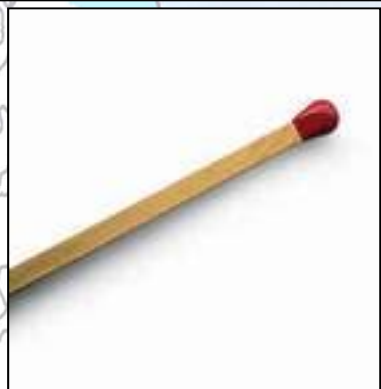


1000x



Bacteria
(high/low concentrations)

Zooplankton
(low concentrations)



1000x



Many indicative methods focus on intermediate group: 10-50 μm
Highest D-2 standard concentration: 10 million per m^3 (algae)



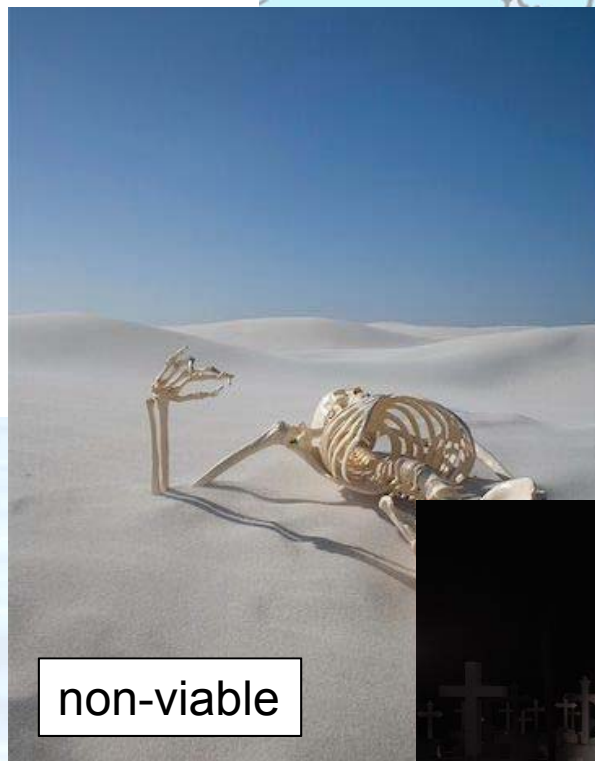


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The problem of viability:



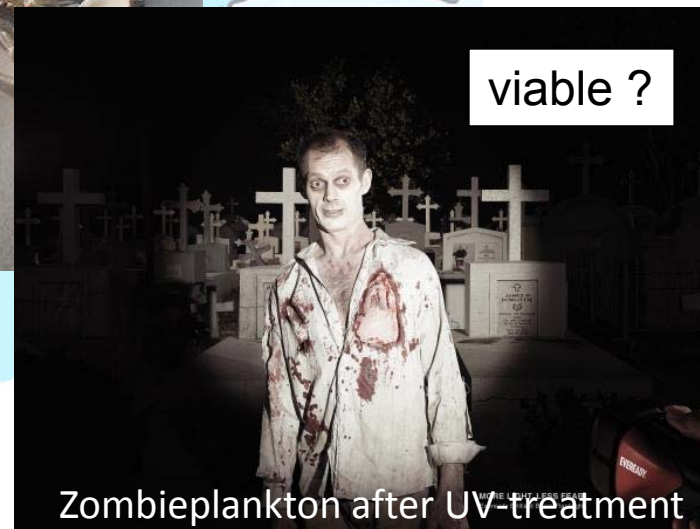
viable



non-viable

zombie

viable ?



Zombieplankton after UV-treatment

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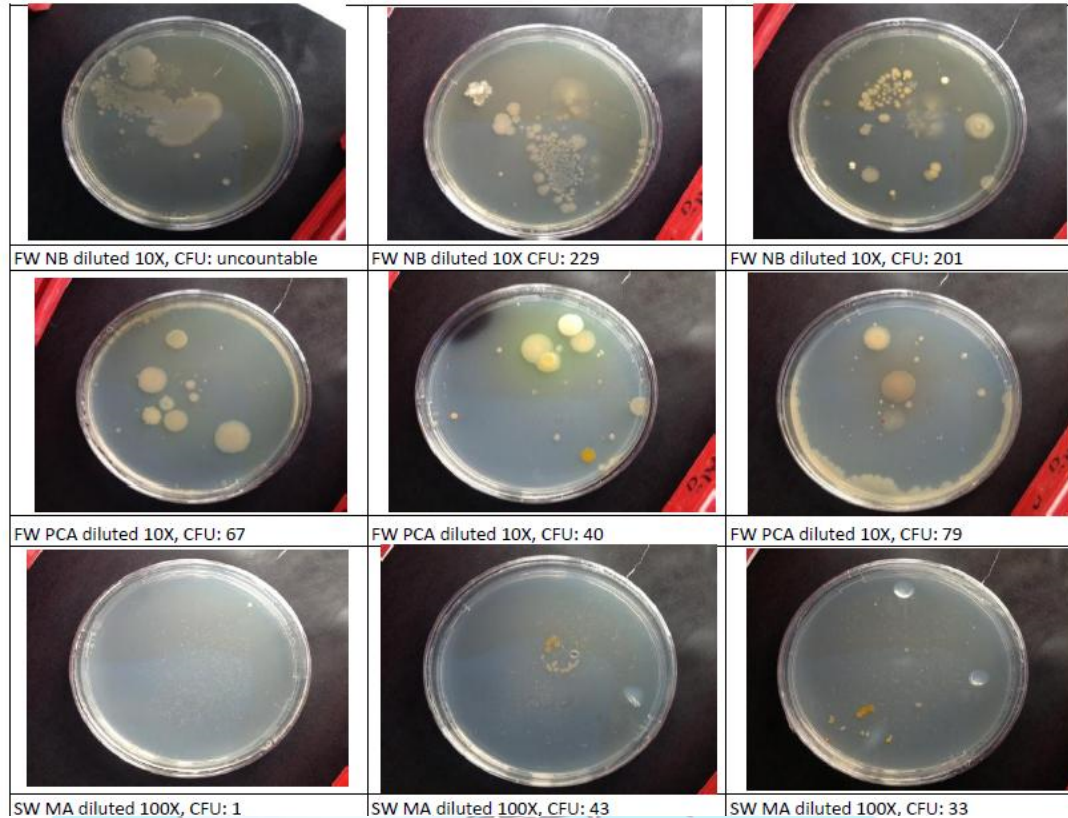
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Viability (bacteria): viable cell grows out into a colony (≥ 24 hours)



A dead cell is a non-vital and non-viable cell.

A vital cell may be viable or non-viable: vitality can be measured in minutes



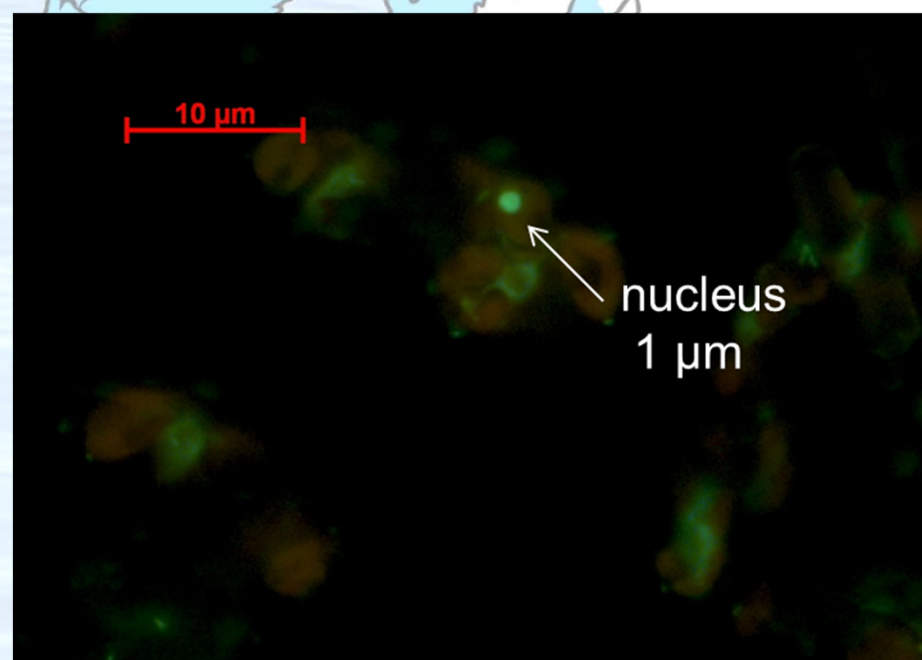
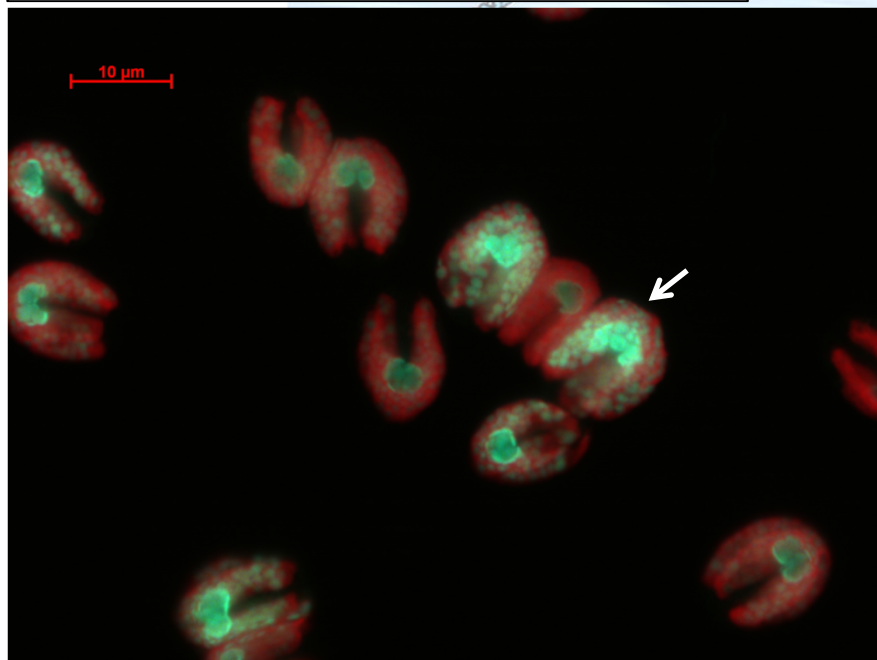
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Viability (10-50 μm):



FDA/CMFDA stain: green = alive
(enzyme activity)

SYTOX stain: green = dead
(membrane permeability)



These are vital stains: a proxy for live or dead
Should be measured in 6 hours
But: need for fluorescence microscope or flow cytometer
(not practical on board)

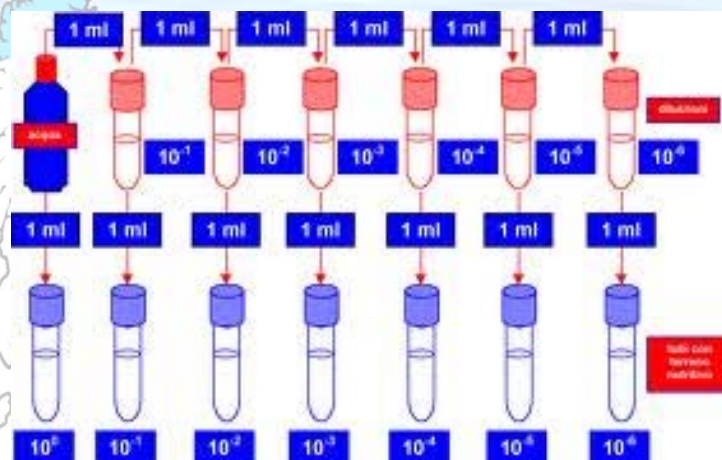


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Alternative: Grow Out incubation experiments (true viability):

E.g. Most Probable Number (MPN) incubation:

- Dilute sample in steps until no viable cell is present
- Last tube with growth allows calculation of viable cell concentration in sample



Land-based tests:

Incubation experiments are feasible,

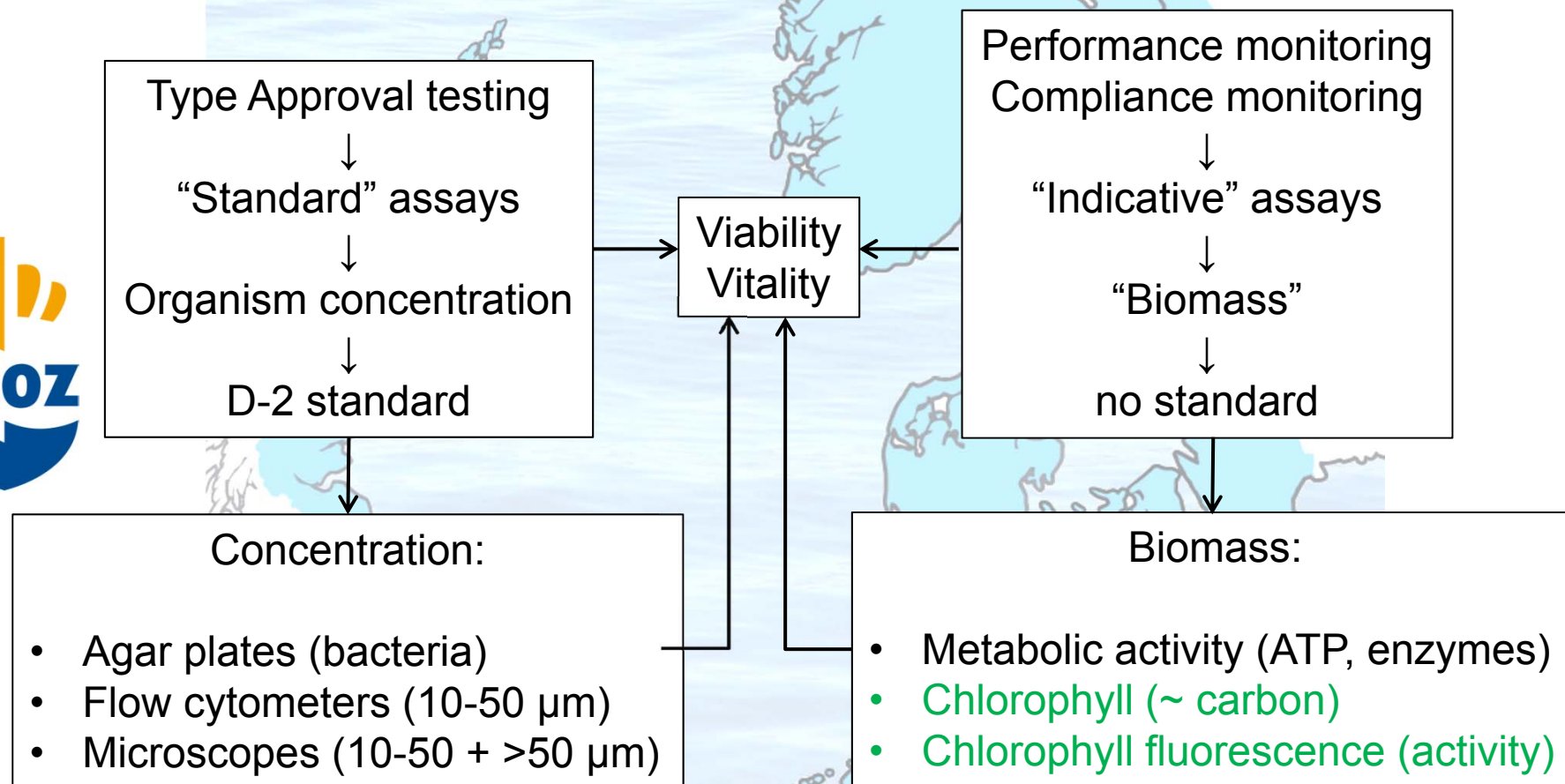
Ship-board: not practicle

Need for fast monitoring methods



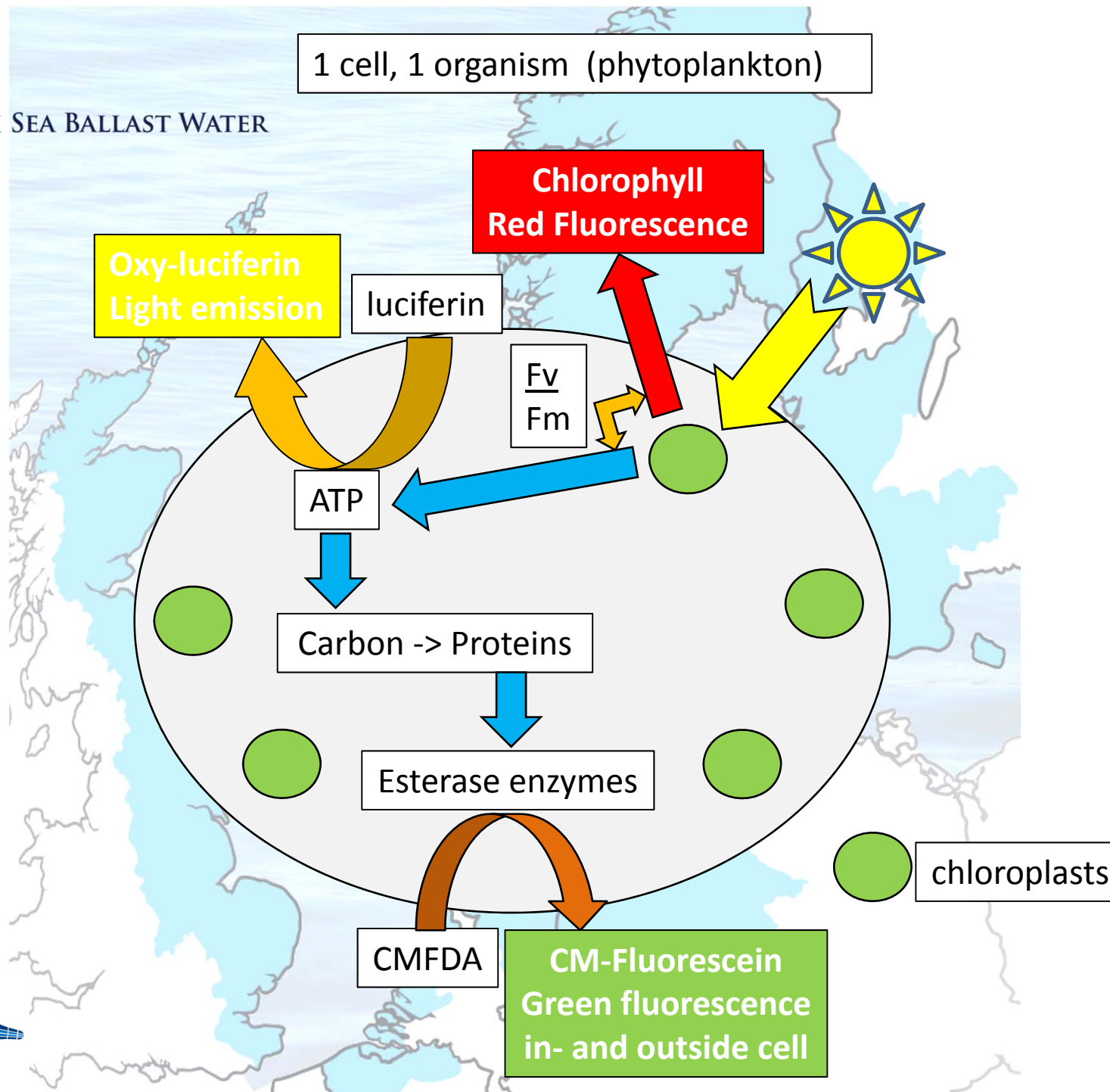


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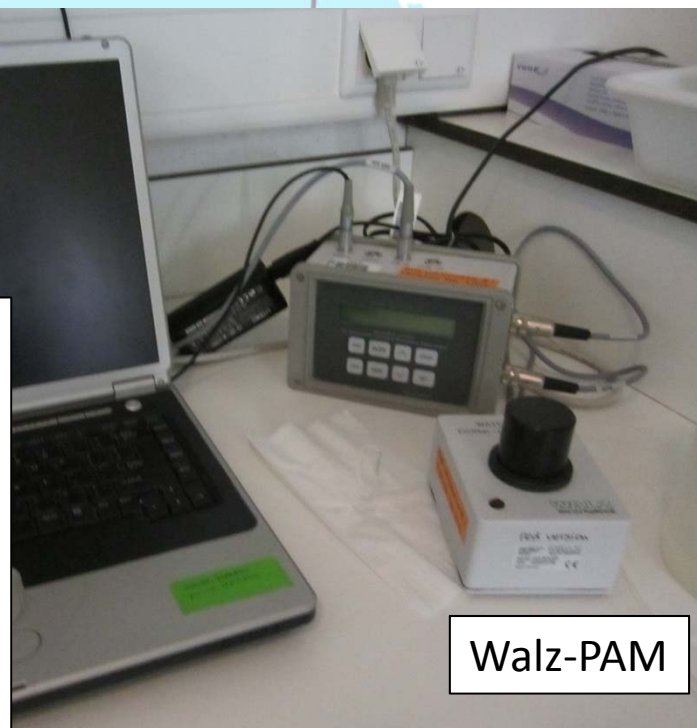
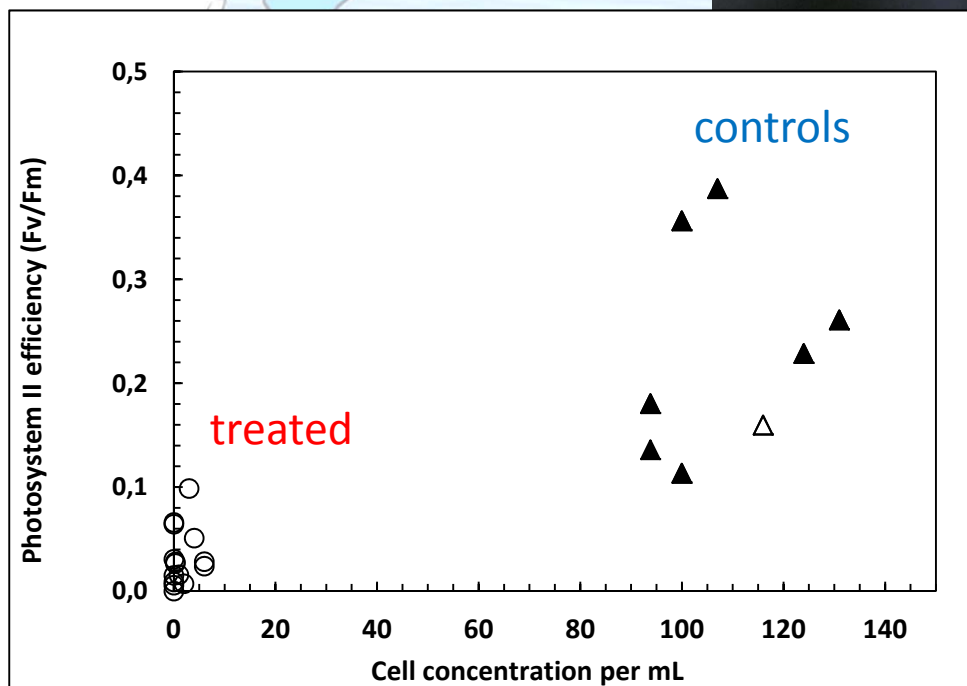
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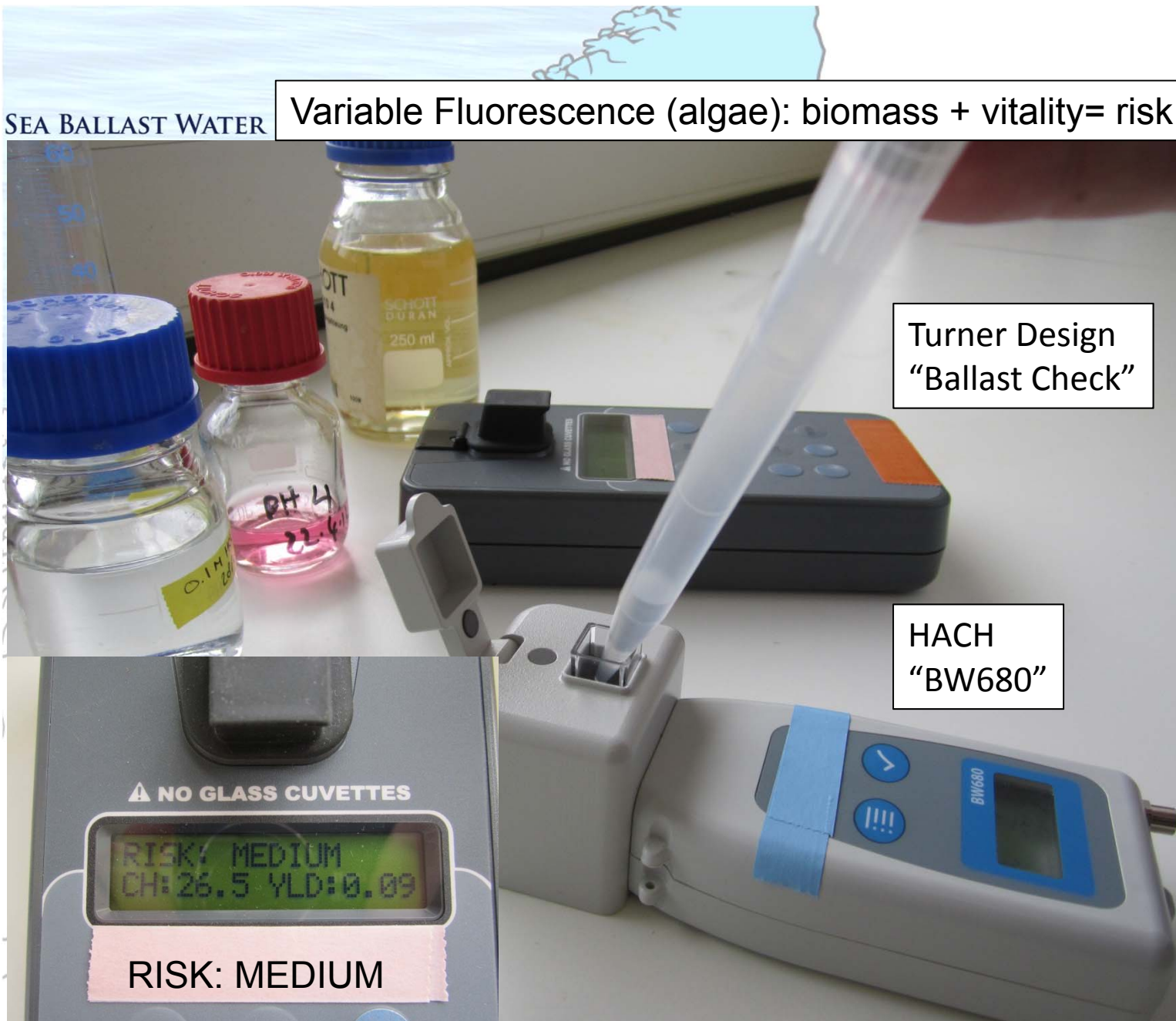
Variable Fluorescence (algae):
vitality (F_v/F_m) compared to vital cell concentration





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Variable Fluorescence (algae): biomass + vitality= risk



Turner Design
"Ballast Check"

HACH
"BW680"

⚠ NO GLASS CUVETTES

RISK: MEDIUM
CH: 26.5 YLD: 0.09

RISK: MEDIUM

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Variable Fluorescence (algae):

biomass + vitality = vital cells/mL



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Validation studies rapid tools with: 1. Cultures in laboratory:



2. Test facility samples:



Shipboard samples: (e.g. S. Gollasch)



Goal: Compare indicative tools with IMO and ETV techniques for Type Approval.





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Table 3. Photosynthetic Yield (Fv/Fm) determined at intervals following collection of challenge and treated water samples aboard M/V Coral Princess May 19th-21st 2013. Samples were transported to respective land-based laboratories by road (MLML) and air (NIOZ).



	Fv/Fm Challenge Water	Fv/Fm Treated Water
Day 0 (ERS)	0.72 (Turner Ballast Check)	0.34 (Turner Ballast Check)
Day 5 (MLML)	0.61 (Walz)	0.02 (Walz)
Day 7 (NIOZ)	0.44 (Turner Ballast Check)	0.26 (Turner Ballast Check)
	0.54 (Walz)	0.01 (Walz)

Wright et al. A Case Study of Ballast Water Treatment Performance Assessment During a Shipboard Trial.

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ATP: Energy of living organisms



More organisms = more ATP
Detection limit <10 per mL

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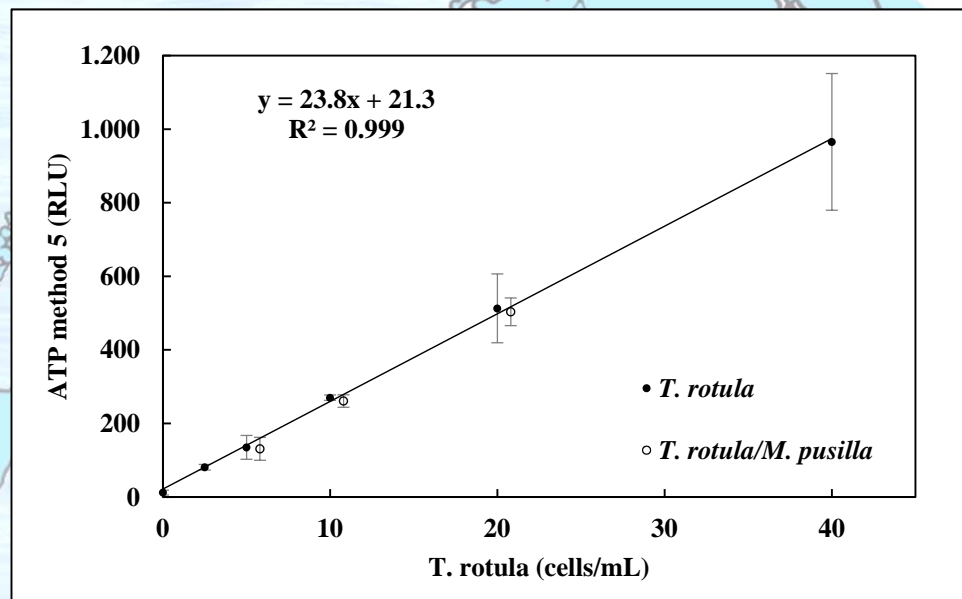


Figure 12. Detection limit test. Concentration method 5 using Total ATP swabs. Error bars represent the 95% c.i. of four or five measurements. Closed circles indicate results of only *T. rotula* cells. Open circles indicate test solutions containing *T. rotula* and *M. pusilla* in a 1:1,000 ratio. Open circles represent similar *T. rotula* cell concentrations as closed circles but were moved to the right to enhance visibility.

Van Slooten et al. Development of a sensitive and rapid ATP assay to measure living organisms in ships' ballast water.



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ATP:

FDA:

Fv
Fm

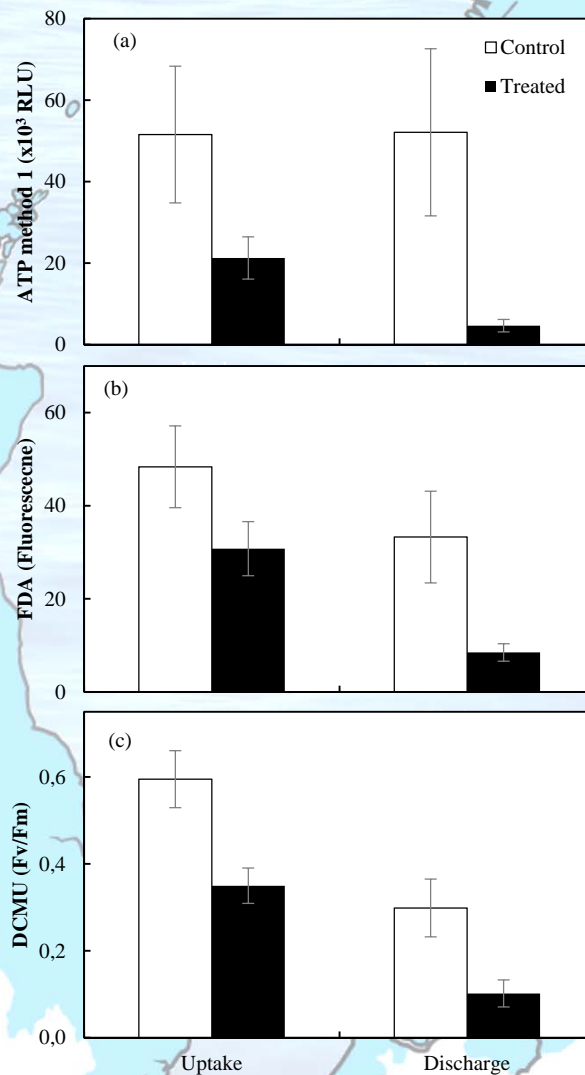


Figure 7. Full scale BWTS test. Three compliance tools used during the land based testing of an UV-based BWTS: (a) concentration method 1 using Total ATP swabs (b) FDA and (c) DCMU. Each bar represent the average of all tests carried out. Error bars represent the 95% c.i.

Van Slooten et al. Development of a sensitive and rapid ATP assay to measure living organisms in ships' ballast water.





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Sophisticated monitoring instruments

On-board flow cytometers:

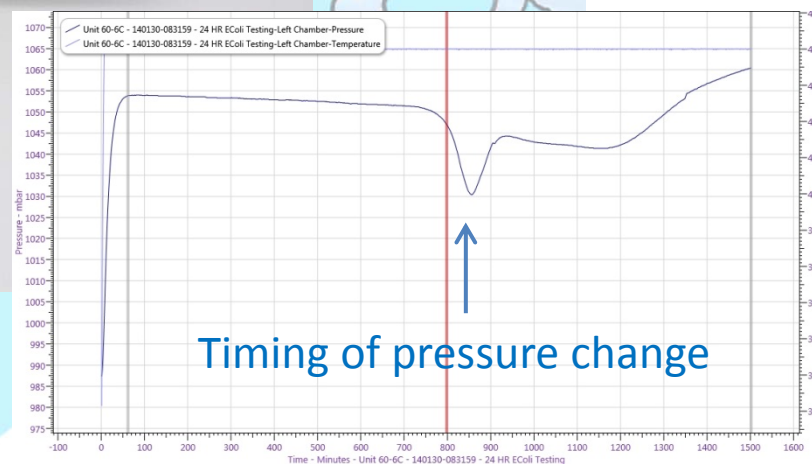
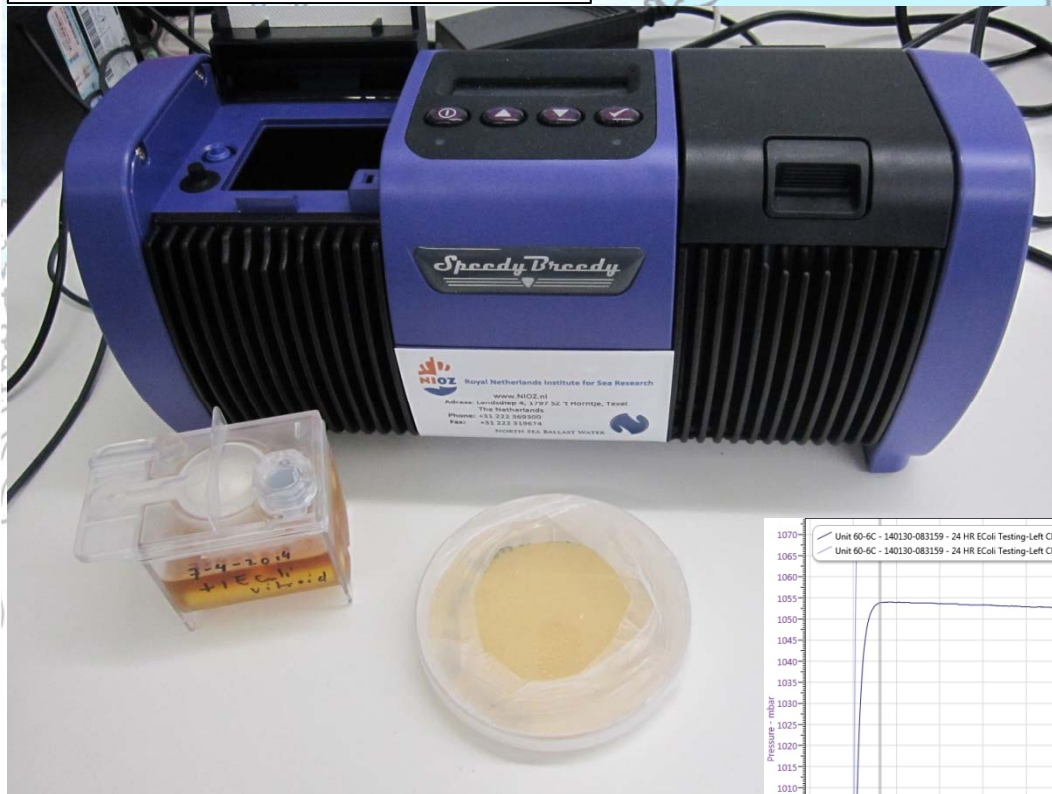
- Cytobuoy
- BallastCam





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For bacteria (e.g. *E. coli*):
Speedy Breedy



Timing of pressure change

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Summary indicative techniques/methods:

- Faster than Type Approval Tests
- Robust and simple (only 10-50 µm organisms?)
- Cannot be more stringent than D-2
- Very fast (“biomass”): non-compliance measurement
- In near future: equivalent to a compliance measurement?
- How many samples? Statistical uncertainty remains

Conclusion:

- Several methods are already available
- More validation studies needed: laboratory and ballast water samples

