

A PROTOTYPE THERMAL TREATMENT FOR FOULED INTERNAL PIPEWORK OF YACHTS



MPI OPERATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT 405135

- To provide a protocol for a practical, feasible and efficacious tool for use on all arriving recreational vessels including non-compliant vessels

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BIOFOULING
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APPROACH

Review pipework configurations, risks, and treatment options



Select a treatment agent



Design and build a treatment system



Optimise the treatment system in the laboratory



Validate the treatment system in the field

PIPEWORK CONFIGURATIONS

- Three main classes of system relevant to biosecurity:
 1. Engine-cooling
 2. Ancillary seawater supply (galley, heads, air-conditioning, refrigeration, desalination)
 3. Below water discharge (black-water, deck-draining)
- Considerable variety of configurations and sizes



BIOFOULING RISK

- Barnacles, hydroids, mussels, oysters, and tubeworms
- Typically low abundance but notable exceptions
- Concentrated near inlets or outlets
- Absent where no seawater exchange
- Lack of data



TREATMENT AGENT SELECTION

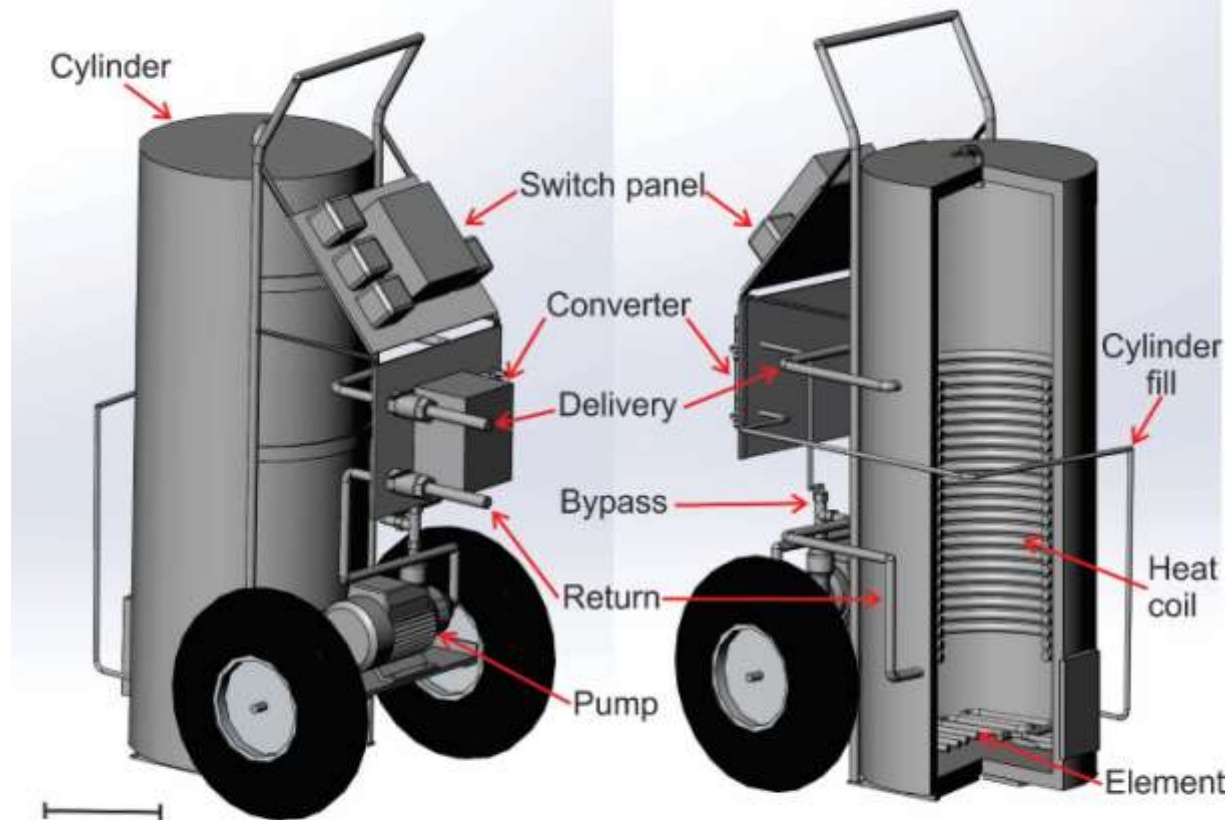
Treatment category	Treatment agent	Effective	Safe*	Biosecure	Consenting	Compatible*	Feasible	Quality control
Chemical treatment agents	Chlorine	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Chlorine dioxide	?	?	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
	Bromine	?	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
	Hydrogen peroxide	?	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
	Ferrate	?	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
	Peracetic acid	?	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
	Acetic acid	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Descaler formulation – Rydlyme®	✓	?	✓	✗	✓	✓	?
	Quaternary ammonium compounds	?	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	?
Non-chemical treatment agents	Physical removal	✗	✓	?	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Thermal stress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Deoxygenation	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Osmotic shock	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

DESIGNING A HEAT TREATMENT SYSTEM

Description	Experimental design	Test organisms	Thermal tolerance	Reference
Laboratory and mock sea chest experiments using heated seawater to kill a range of temperate biofouling organisms.	Small (10 – 30 mm) and large (55 – 80 mm) mussels (<i>Perna canaliculus</i> and <i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>) exposed to 35, 37.5, 40, 42.5, 45, or 50 °C for 5, 10, 20, 30, 45 or 60 min ($n = 5$).	Small <i>P. canaliculus</i> Large <i>P. canaliculus</i>	100% mortality at 40°C for ≥ 5 min or 37.5°C for ≥ 20 min	
	Hydroids, solitary and colonial ascidians, bryozoans, anemones, shrimp, oysters, gastropods, barnacles, isopods, and sea stars exposed to 37.5, 40, 42.5, or 60°C for 60, 30, 20, or 30 min, respectively ($n = 5$)	Small <i>M. galloprovincialis</i> Large <i>M. galloprovincialis</i> <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> <i>Elminius modestus</i> <i>Bougainvillea muscus</i> <i>Ciona</i> spp. <i>Botrylloides leachi</i> <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> <i>Bugula neritina</i> <i>Actinothoe albocincta</i> <i>Palaemon affinis</i> <i>Melagraphia aethiops</i> <i>Austrominius modestus</i> <i>Epopella plicata</i> <i>Natatolana pellucida</i> <i>Stichaster australis</i> <i>Patiriella regularis</i> <i>Coscinasterias calama</i>	100% mortality at 45°C for ≥ 5 min or 40°C for ≥ 20 min 100% mortality at 60°C for 30 min, or 57.5°C for 60 min 100% mortality at 42.5°C for 60 min	
Field trials using a patent heat application system to kill intact biofouling communities on fouled panels and in a mock sea chest.	Fouled plates submerged in seawater heated to 30, 40, 60, or 70°C for 15 or 30 min ($n = 4$) – survivorship assessed after 12 h.	Bryozoa spp. Polychaeta spp. Cirripedia spp. Bivalvia spp. Ascidacea spp. Porifera spp.	100% mortality at $\geq 40^\circ\text{C}$ for 15 or 30 min	Piola and Hopkins (2012)
	Mock sea chest treated at: 70°C for 10 min; 60°C for 10 min; 40°C for 15 min; and 40°C for 30 min ($n = 1$).	<i>Mytilus edulis</i> <i>Trichomya hirusta</i> Bryozoa spp. Polychaeta spp. Cirripedia spp. Bivalvia spp. Ascidacea spp. Porifera spp.	100% mortality at 60°C or 70°C for 10 min 100% mortality in all treatments	

**60 °C for 1 hour =
treatment buffer**

Califont Recirculator for Yacht Pipework Treatment

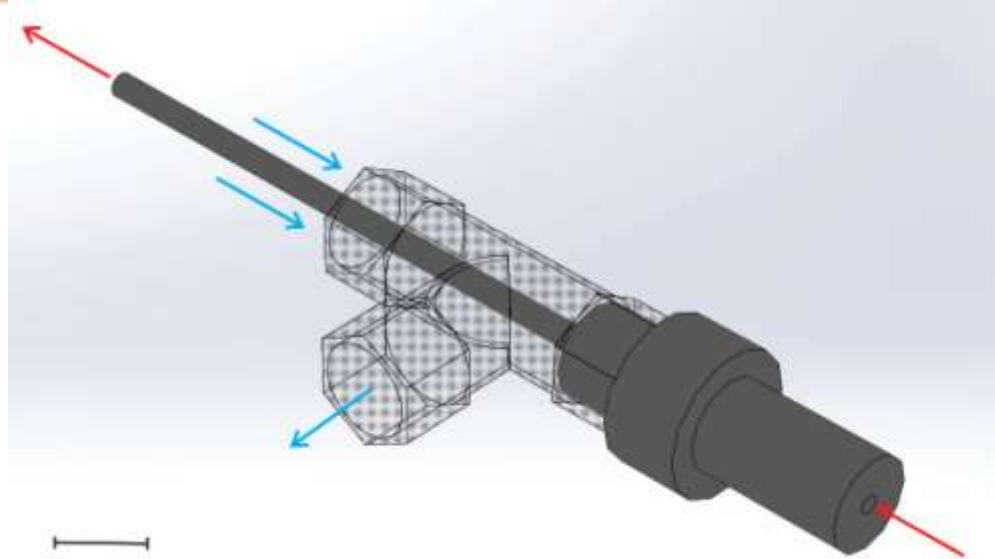


- Based on 'fluid-califont'
- High degree of control over temperature with low risk of overheating
- Actively circulating seawater to maximise thermal dissipation

CALIFONT RECIRCULATOR FOR YACHT PIPEWORK TREATMENT

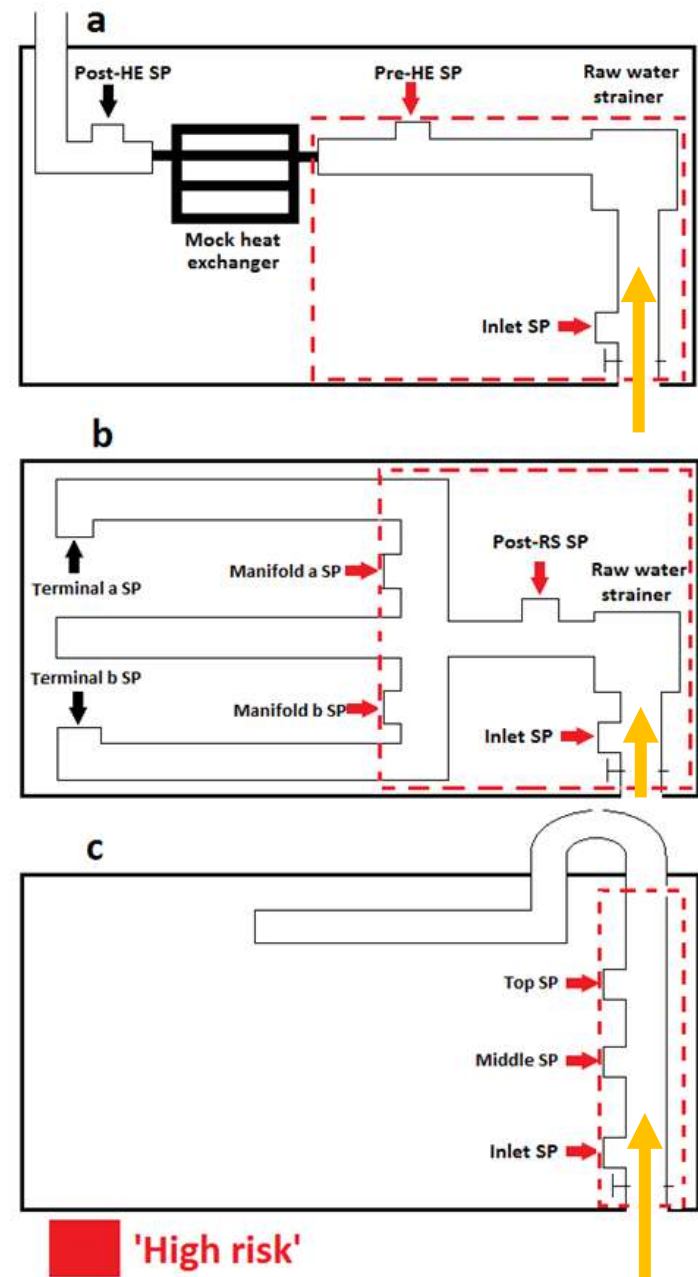


CALIFONT RECIRCULATOR FOR YACHT PIPEWORK TREATMENT



MOCK PIPEWORK SYSTEMS

- Replicate systems
 - a) Engine-cooling,
 - b) Ancillary seawater supply
 - c) Below-water discharge
- Optimise CRYPT to
 - effectively heat high-risk areas
 - achieve 100% mortality of *Magallana gigas* (sentinel taxon)



MOCK PIPEWORK SYSTEMS



Engine cooling



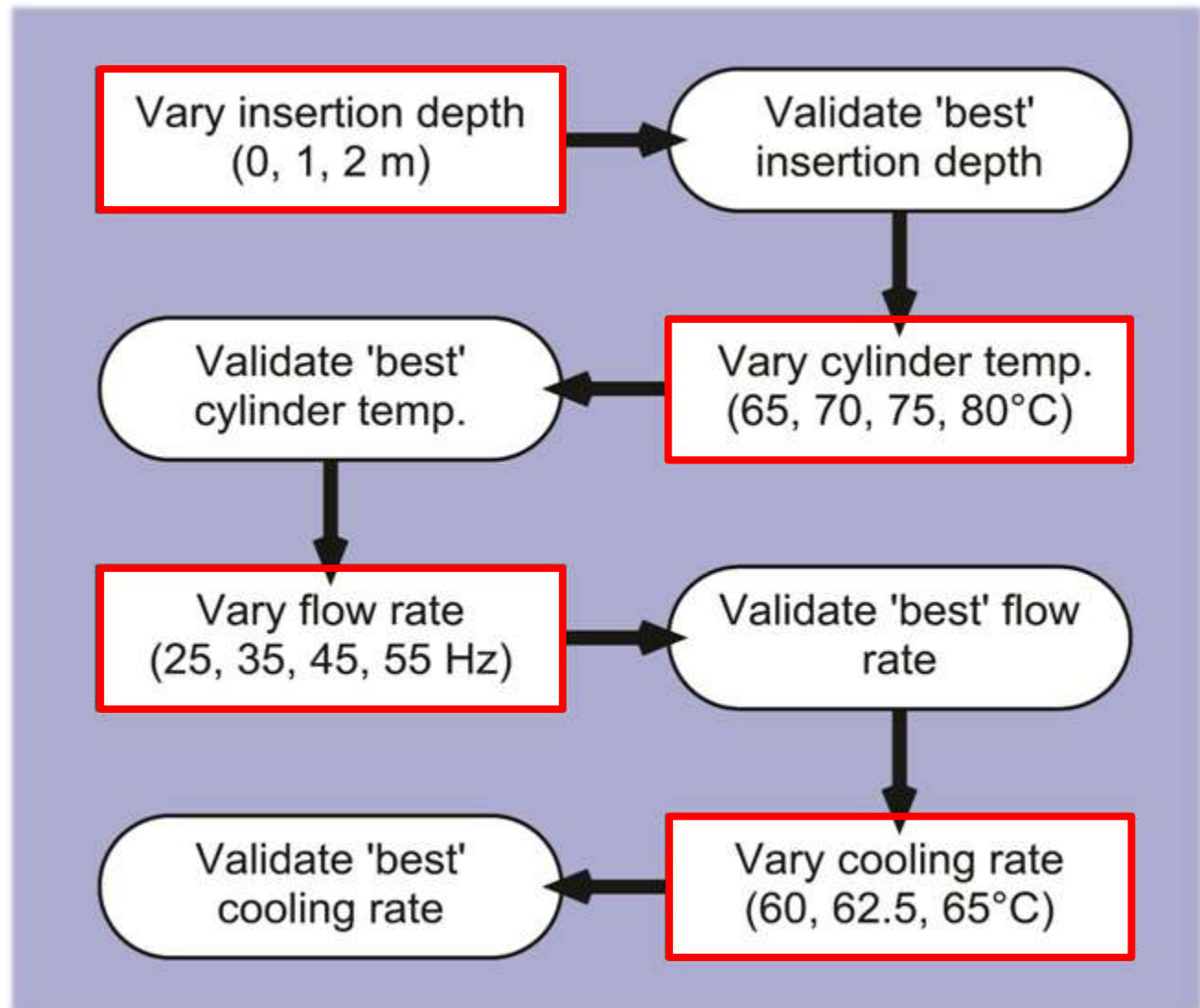
Sampling ports



Ancillary
seawater

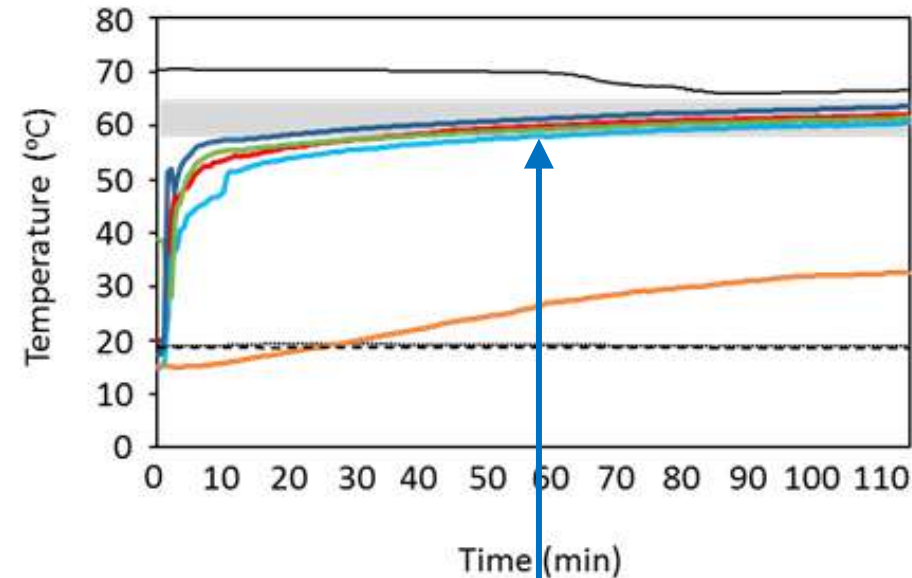


TREATMENT VALIDATION – 4 KEY PARAMETERS

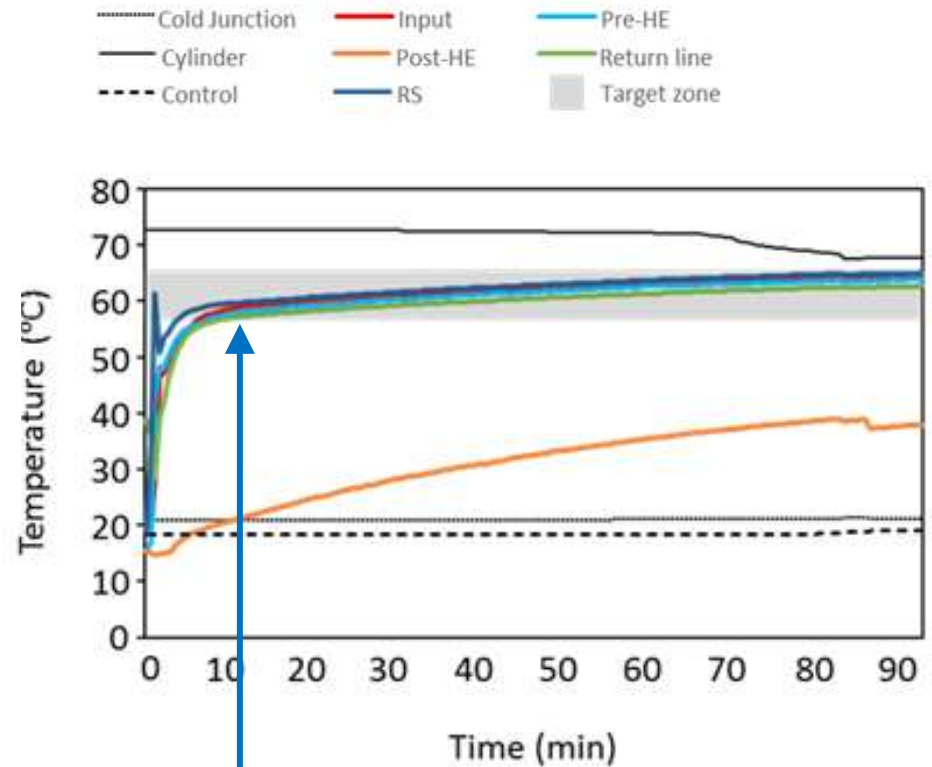


THE OPTIMAL PARAMETERS ARE.....

- Insertion to the first bend in the system
- Cylinder thermostat set to 72.5 °C
- Main pump flow rate set to 20 L min⁻¹

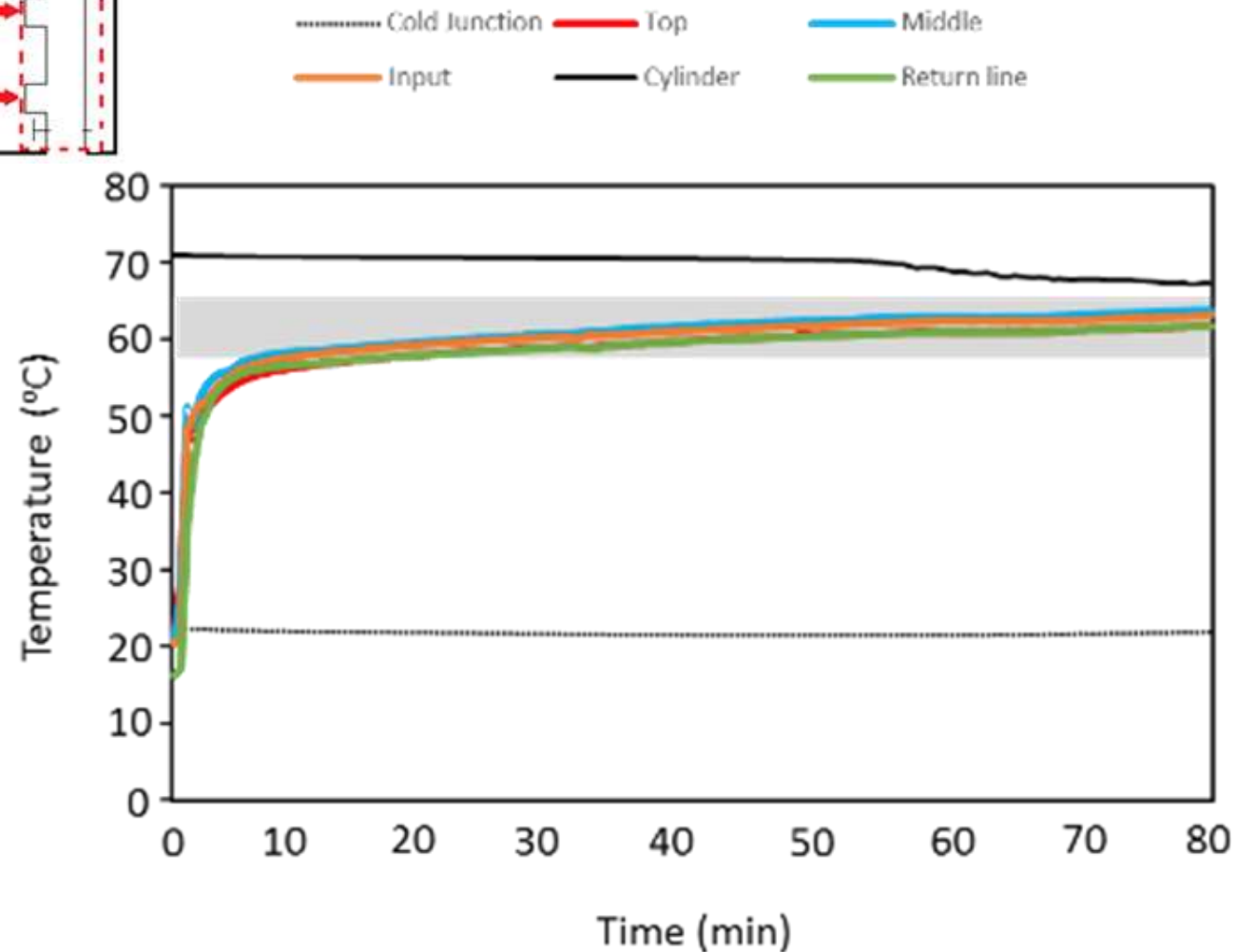
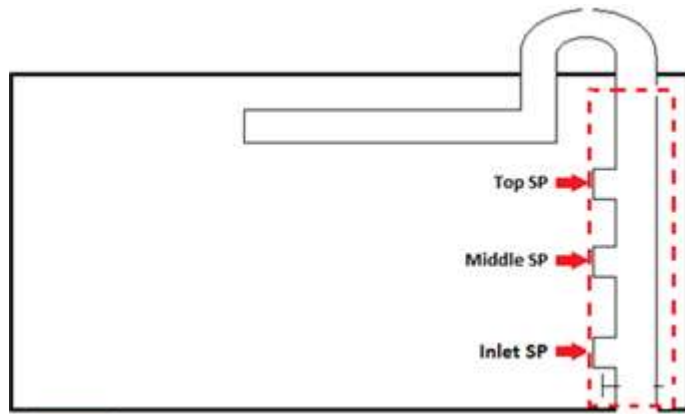


Lethal temperature at high-risk zone after 60 min

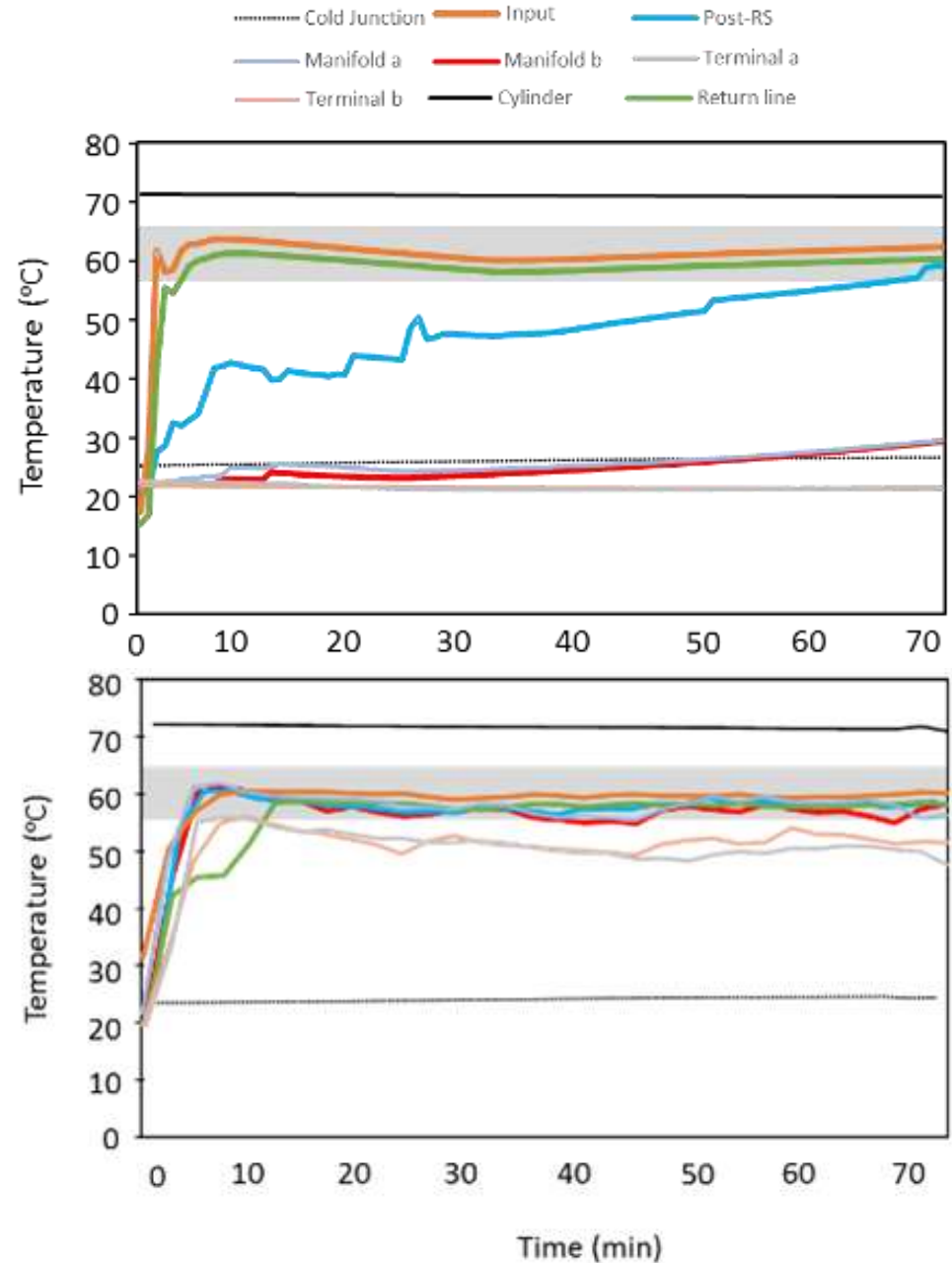
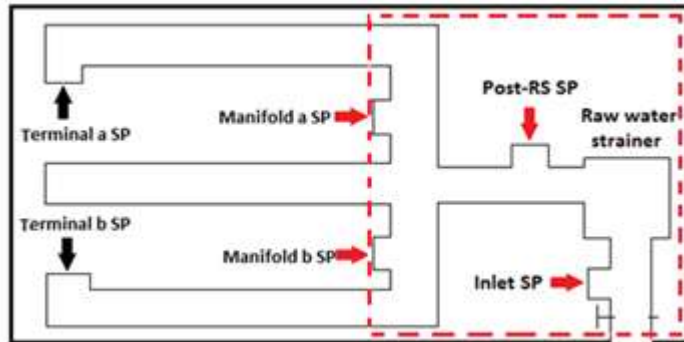


Lethal temperature at high-risk zone after 12 min

BELOW-WATER DISCHARGE



ANCILLARY SEAWATER SUPPLY



MORTALITY OF 'SENTINEL OYSTERS....

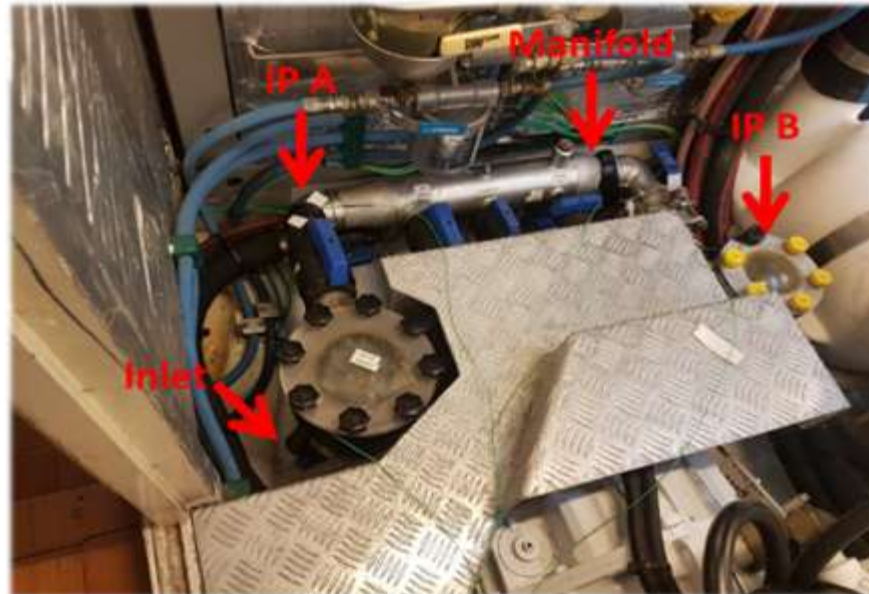
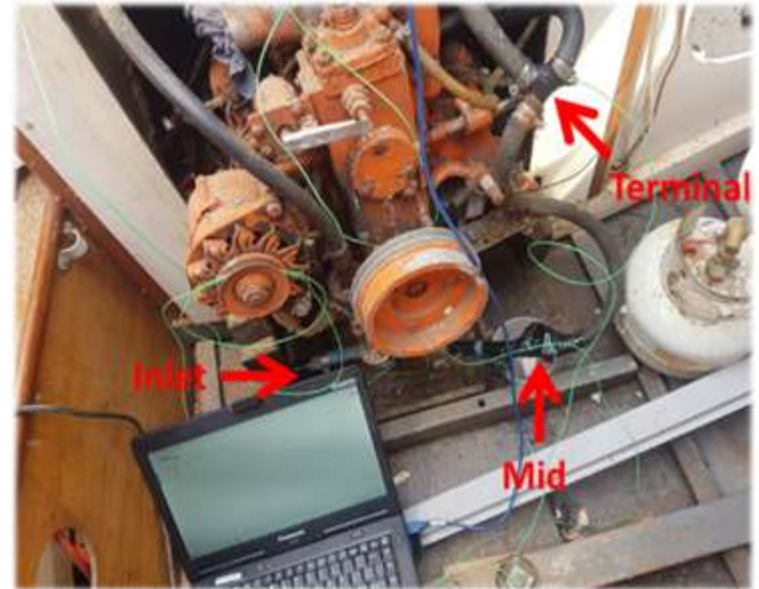
was always 100% when the prescribed treatment conditions were met



FIELD TESTING



FIELD TESTING

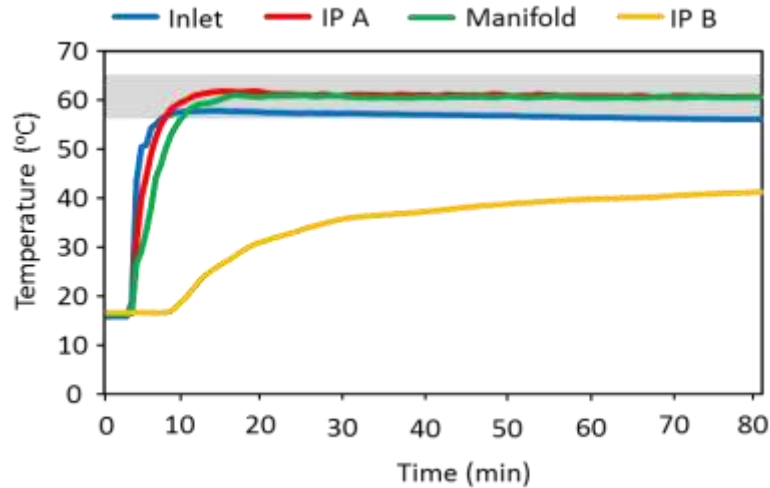


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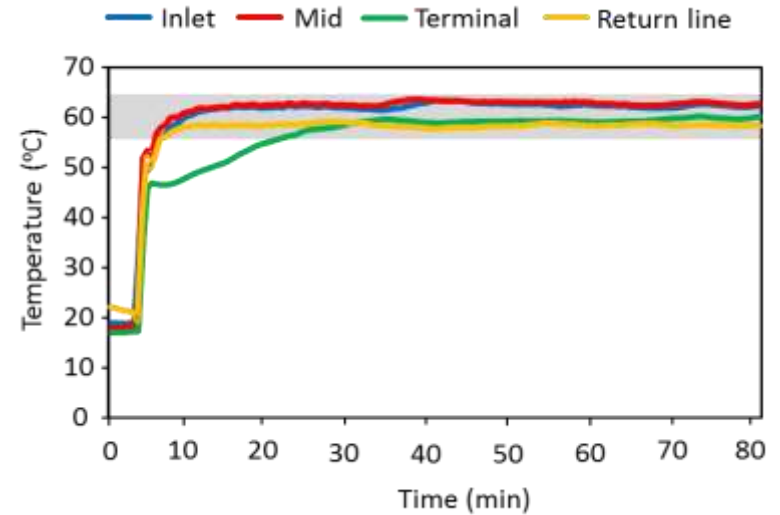


FIELD TESTING – THE GOOD

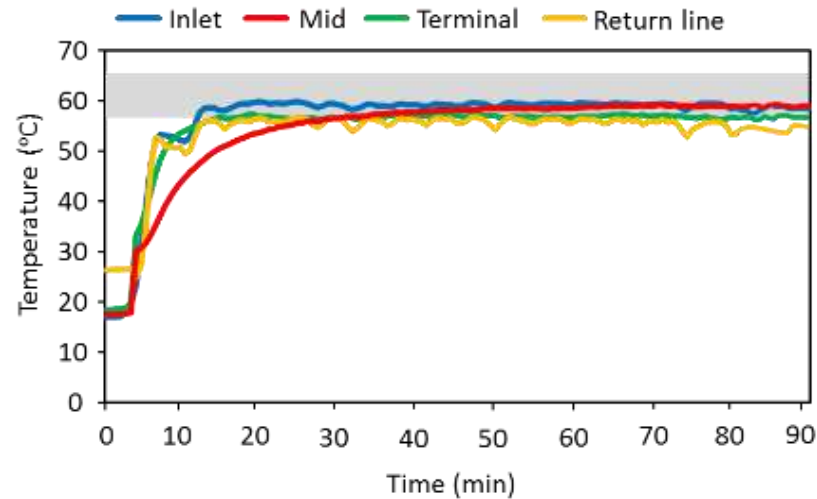
Engine cooling (Vessel A)



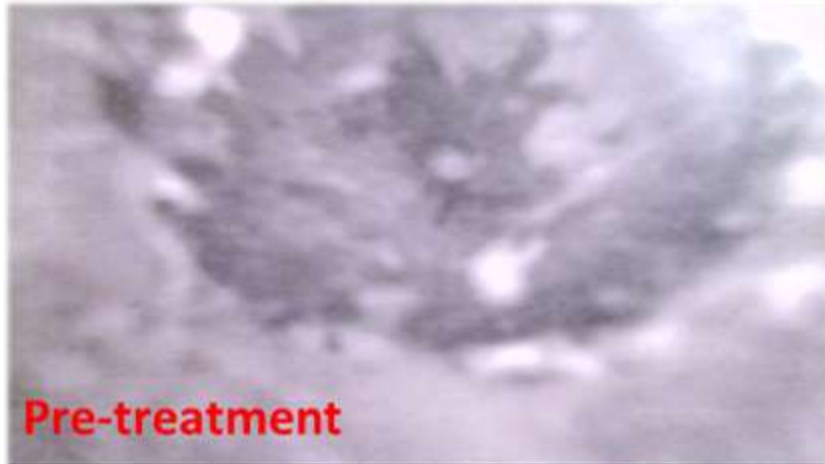
Sink and toilet BWD (Vessel C)



ASWS (Vessel E)

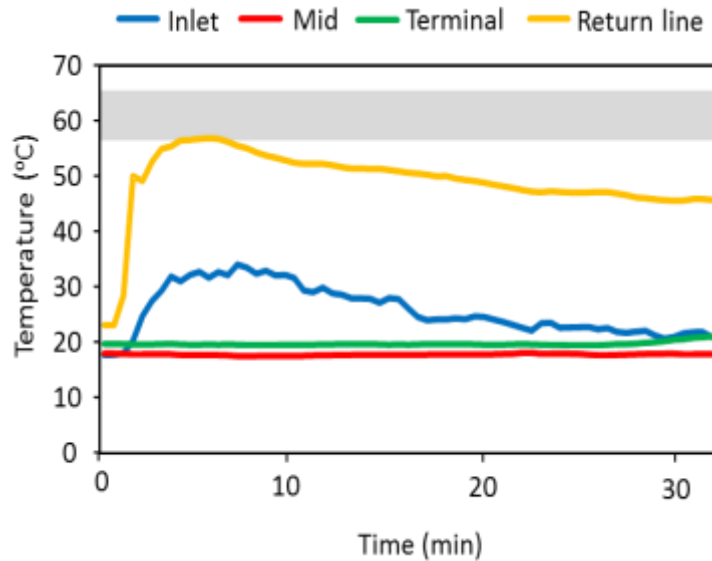


FIELD TESTING – THE GOOD

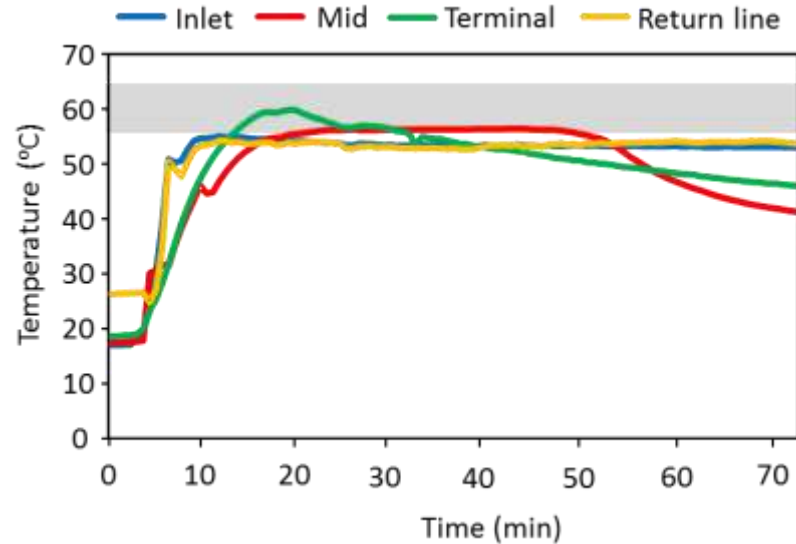


FIELD TESTING – THE CHALLENGES

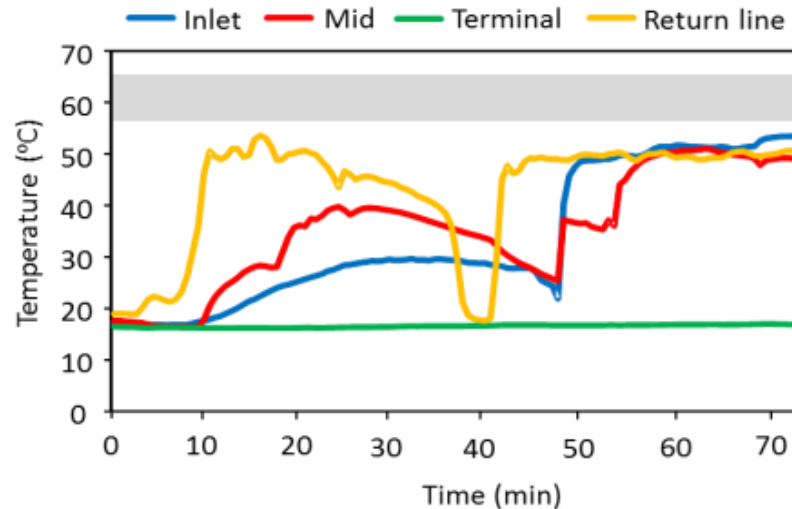
Engine cooling (Vessel B)



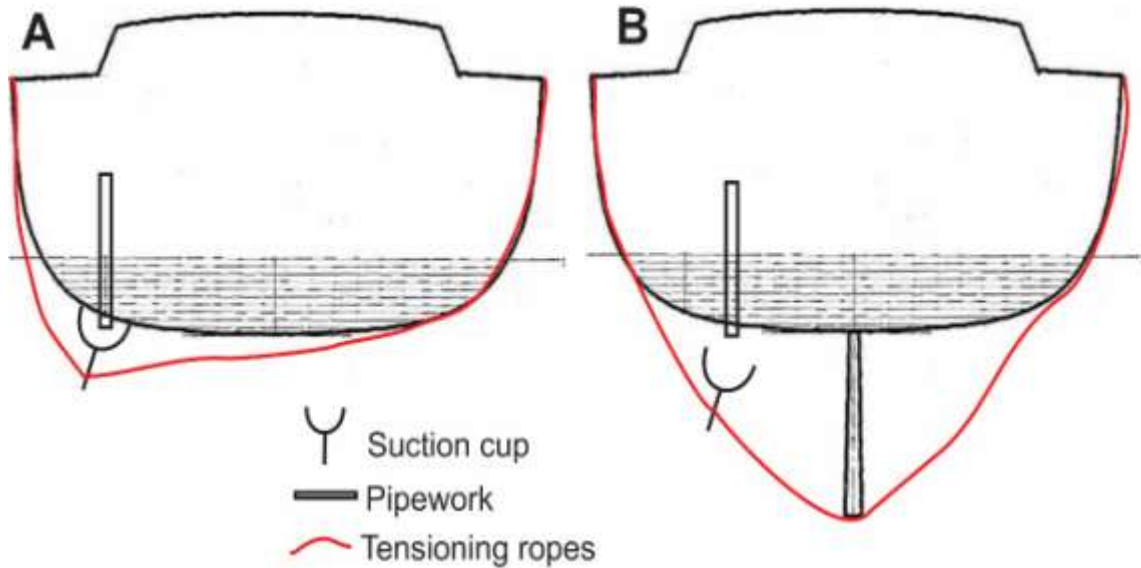
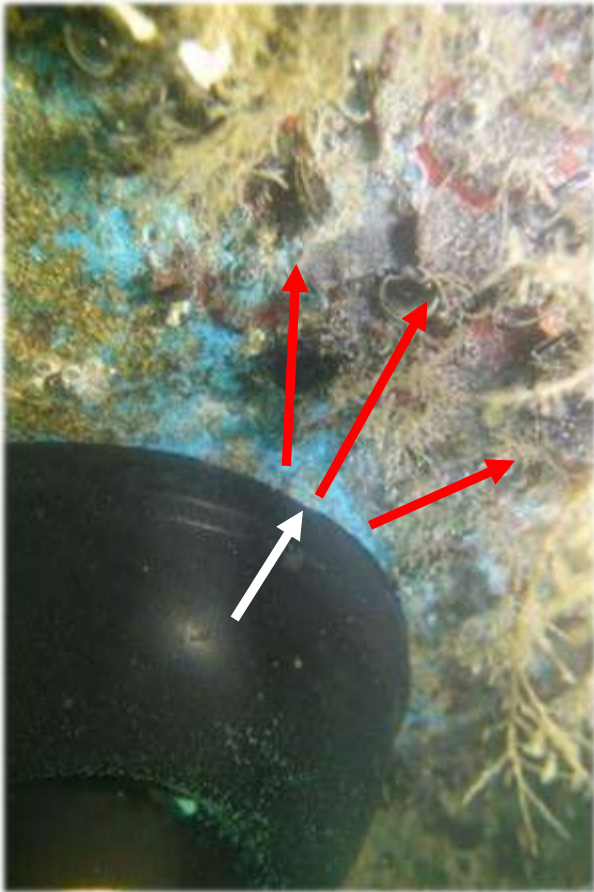
Toilet BWD(Vessel D)



ASWS (Vessel B)



FIELD TESTING – THE CHALLENGES



OUTCOMES

- Draft treatment protocol completed
- Prototype system is operational **IF** a range of provisos are met
- Incorporated capacity for end-users to refine procedures and apparatus, and validate these changes
- Could be a fully operational system in the future



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