

Research update from down under

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Science and Risk

(Animals and **Aquatic**)

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Acknowledgements

- **Service providers**

- NIWA Ltd
- ES Link Services Pty Ltd
- Cawthron Institute
- Biofouling Solutions Pty Ltd
- Ramboll New Zealand Ltd

- **Collaboration and in-kind support!**

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- Australian Dept. of Agriculture and Water Resources (Sonia Gorgula; Peter Wilkinson)
- California State Lands Commission (Chris Scianni)
- Dept. Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii (Jules Kuo)
- USA project team (Mario Tamburri, Matt First, Greg Ruiz)

- **MPI**

- MPI Operational Research Team!
- Facilities and Pathways Group,
- Response Group & Surveillance and Incursion Investigation Team
- Recovery and Pest Management Group
- Border and Biosecurity Policy Team

Moustaches
on lips –
NOT on ships!!!



Beards on faces
NOT on boats!!!



Science advice: Testing in-water systems

- **Objectives**

- Develop robust and repeatable testing procedures to evaluate the biosecurity risk of in-water cleaning systems

- **External hull and niche areas (Morrisey et al. 2015)**

- Literature review (Morrisey and Woods 2015)

NIWA
ES Link Services
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- **Internal seawater systems (Growcott et al. 2017)**

- Literature reviews (Growcott et al. 2016/2017)

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Science advice: Testing in-water systems

- General testing
 - Vessel testing using the full system
 - Simulation of intended use
 - Evaluation conducted by:
 - Approved
 - Independent
 - Scientist
 - Report all test failures



Current research



- In-water cleaning external hull – system testing (MPI)
- In-water treatment of internal seawater systems – reviews (Aus Govt – MPI Technical Input)
- Fouling and disease (MPI)
- In-water cleaning external hull – system testing (USA research - MPI Technical Input)
- Treatment of internal pipework of recreational vessels (MPI)

Testing in-water cleaning systems (external hull & niche areas)

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- **Aim**
 - Suitably qualified and independent providers to test systems according to the science advice (Morrisey et al. 2015)*
- **Out of scope**
 - Development of systems
 - System developers testing their own systems
 - Development of new testing procedures
 - Testing of proactive systems (slime layer)

Testing in-water cleaning systems (external hull & niche areas)

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- Objectives

- Identify suitable systems (reactive)
 - large macro-fouled vessels
 - biocidal systems
- Independently test efficacy of systems
 - performance criteria and procedures
 - assess utility of advice (Morrisey et al. 2015)*
- Independently test and model potential for chemical contamination

Tales from the C.R.Y.P.T.

Califont Recirculator for Yacht Pipework Treatment

Cawthron Institute

NIWA Ltd

Biofouling Solutions Pty Ltd

MPI

- Niche areas
 - Often overlooked
 - Knowledge gap regarding treatment
- Research objectives
 - Identify suitable treatment
 - Validate treatment
 - Laboratory testing (mock pipework)
 - Vessel testing
 - Deliver protocol for treatment



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®	✓	?	✓	✗	✓	✓	?
Non-chemical treatment agents	Quaternary ammonium compounds	?	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	?
	Physical removal	✗	✓	?	✓	✓	✗	✗
	Thermal stress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Deoxygenation	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Osmotic shock	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

– Chlorine

Acetic acid

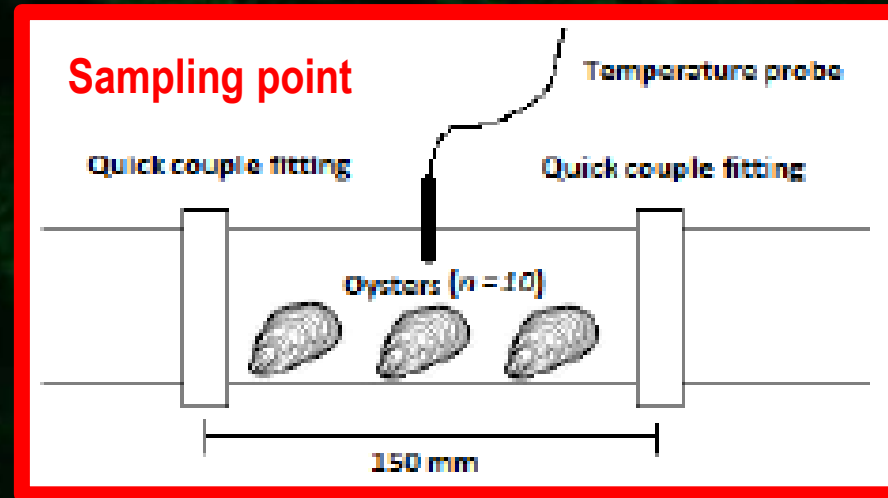
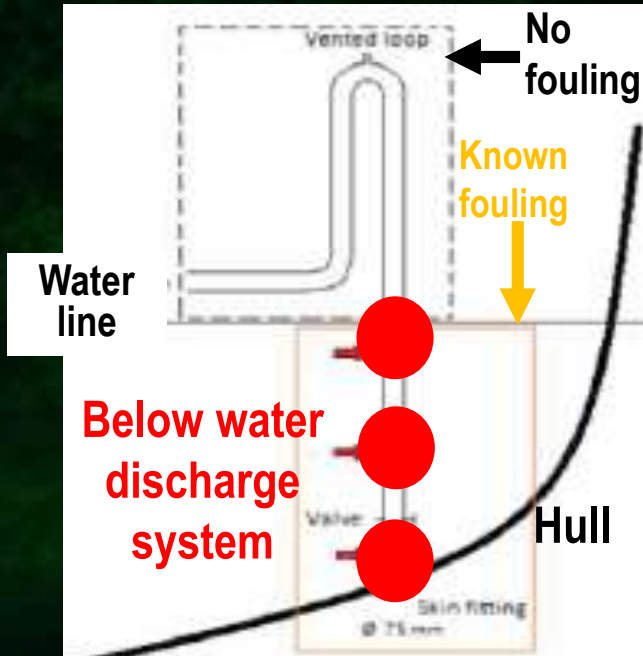
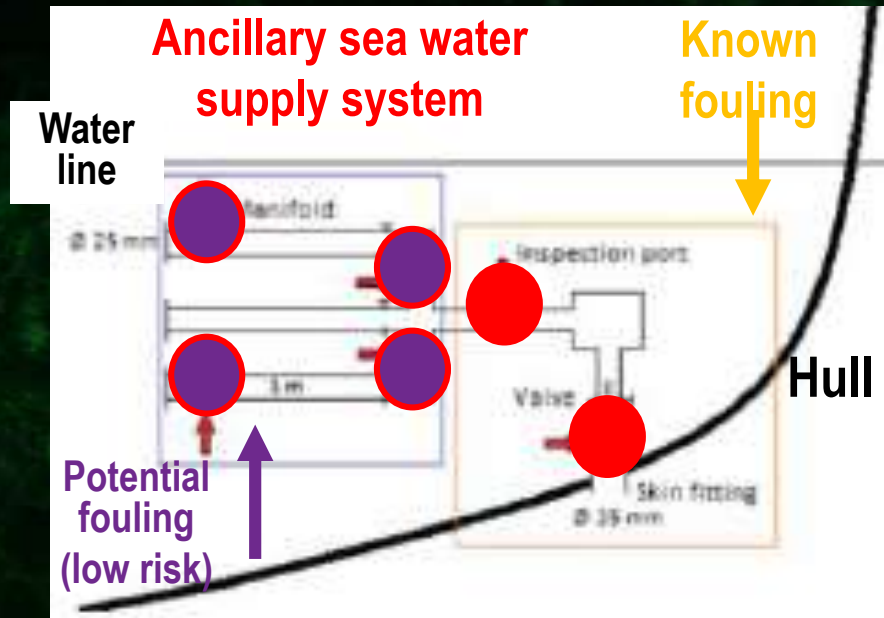
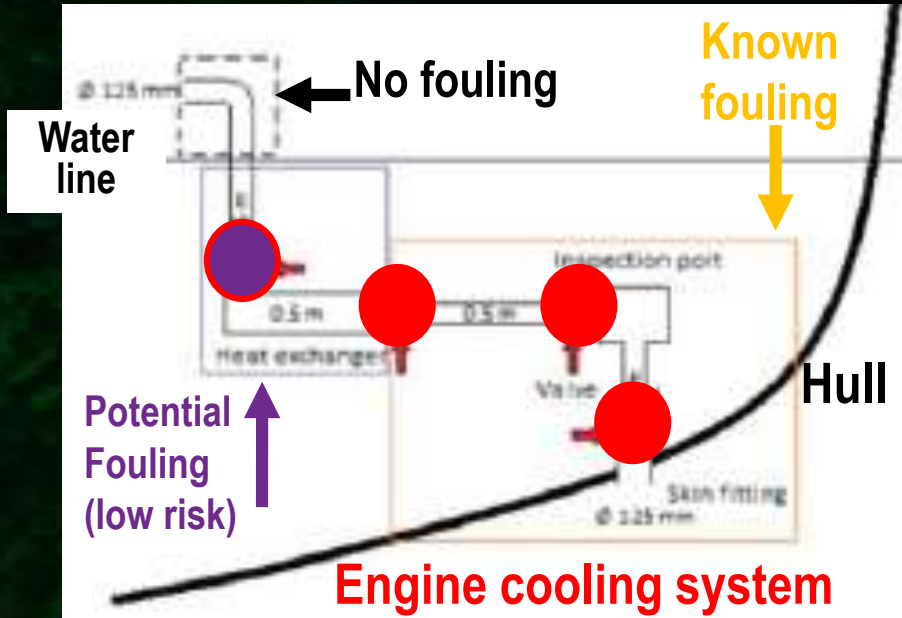
More efficacy data required

Heat
60 °C / 60 min

Treatment of recreational vessel pipework



Treatment of recreational vessel pipework



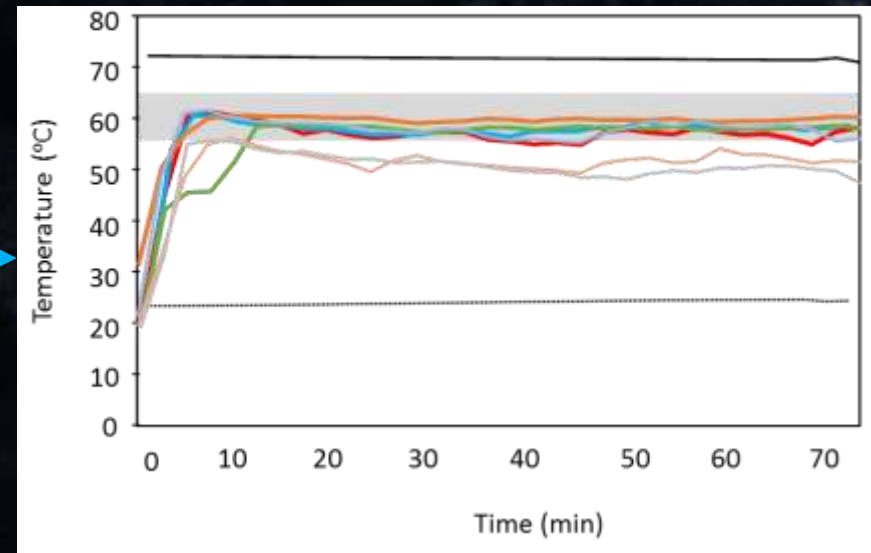
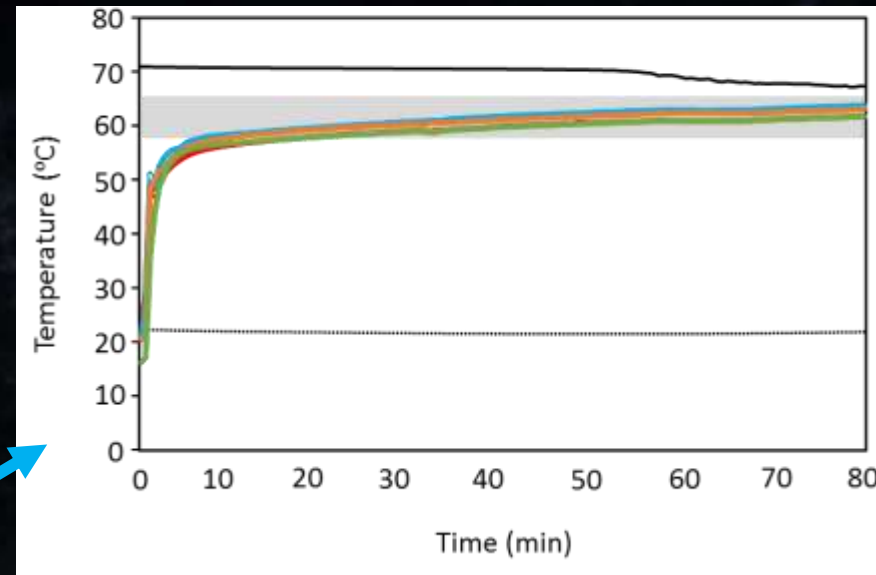
Background image: Diving Services NZ Ltd

Treatment of recreational vessel pipework

- **Laboratory testing**

- Insertion to first bend
- Cylinder at 72.5 °C
- Flow rate at 20 L min⁻¹
- No cooling step
- Worked perfect for below-water discharge system
- Ancillary seawater system – additional manual steps required, then worked

Final treatment 60 °C/ 60 min delivered 100 % mortality to oysters in high risk areas



Treatment of recreational vessel pipework

- **Field testing**
 - **Vessel A**
 - Length 23 m
 - Engine cooling system
 - Diameter: 50 – 125 mm
 - Length: 3 m
 - **Vessel B**
 - Length 7 m
 - Toilet water discharge system
 - Diameter: 12 mm
 - Length: 1.5 m

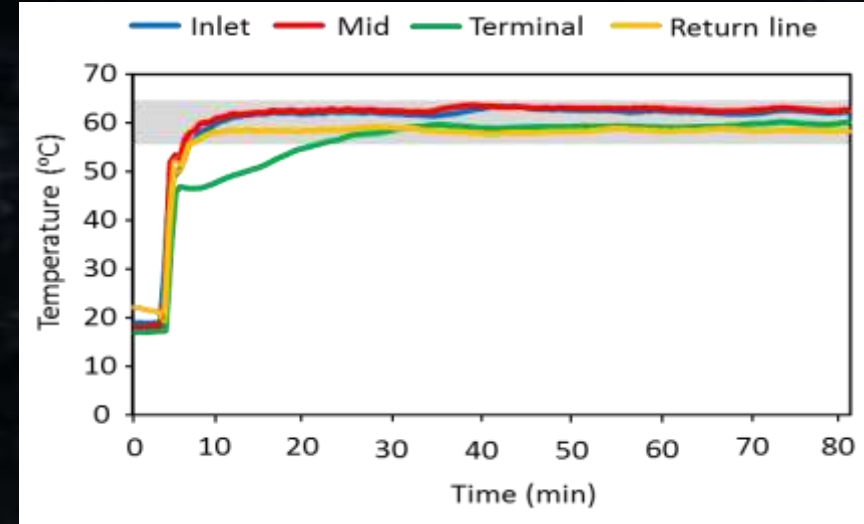


Treatment of recreational vessel pipework

- **Field testing**

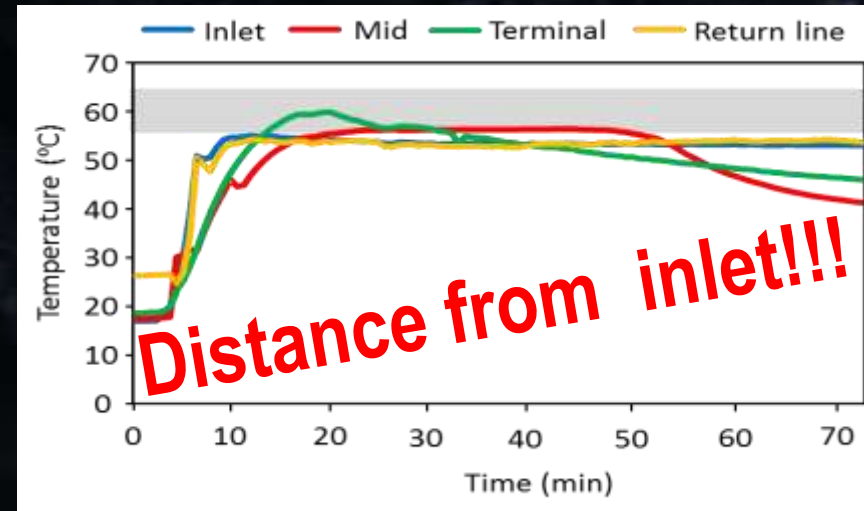
- **Vessel C**

- Length: 10 m
- Below water discharge system
 - Diameter: 25 – 32 mm
 - Length: 2.5 m



- **Vessel D**

- Length: 15 m
- Below water discharge system
 - Diameter: 50 mm
 - Length: 2 m



Treatment of recreational vessel pipework

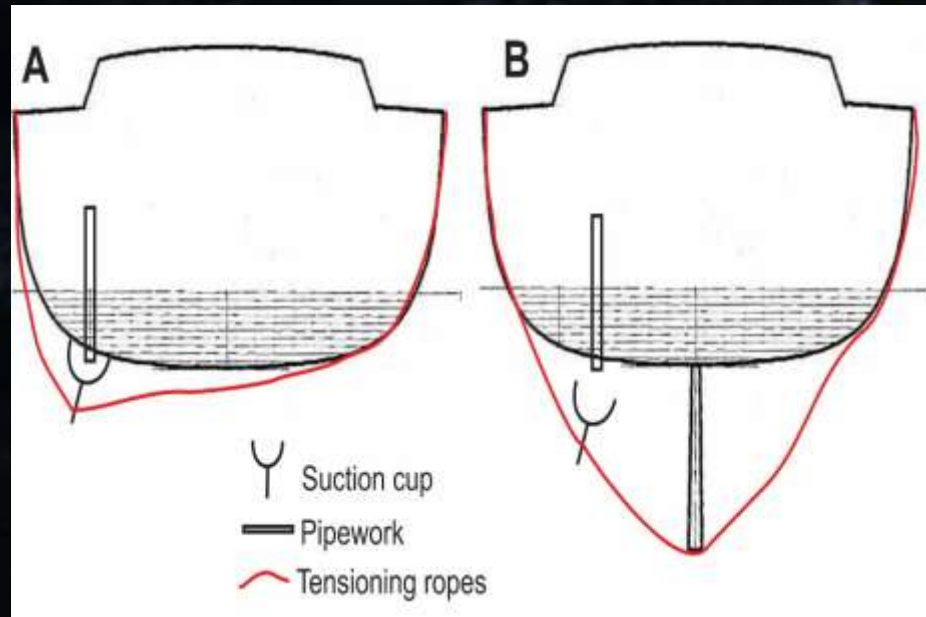
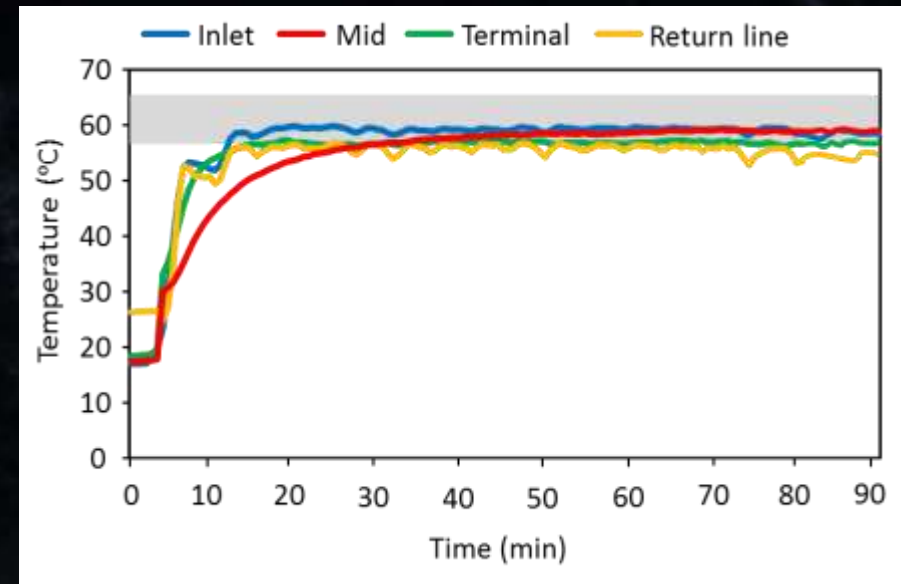
- **Field testing**

- **Vessel E**

- Length: 9 m
- Ancillary seawater supply
 - Diameter: 25 mm
 - Length: 0.75 m

- **Vessel F**

- Length: 9 m
- Ancillary seawater supply
 - Diameter: 15 mm
 - Length: 3 m



Treatment of recreational vessel pipework

- The **C.R.Y.P.T.:**

- *The Good*

- Effective within 2 h, where seal can be achieved

- *The Bad*

- Instances where seal cannot be achieved
- The smaller the pipework, the more difficult circulation is

BUT

- Engineering improvements can solve these problems

- *The Ugly*

- Robust in-water treatment *is challenging*
- Unless all water is removed prior to treatment, it is likely a recirculation system would have to be used for *any treatment*

Field validation
of lab testing
on multiple
systems is vital

Fouling and disease

University of Sydney
MPI

- Biofouling implicated in the spread of molluscan pathogens
 - *Bonamia ostreae*, *Ostreid Herpesvirus*, *Marteilioides chungmuensis*
- Proof of concept
 - Identify pathogen in biofouling species
 - Molecular methods
 - Optimise
 - Validate
 - Demonstrate pathogen viability



We are all connected

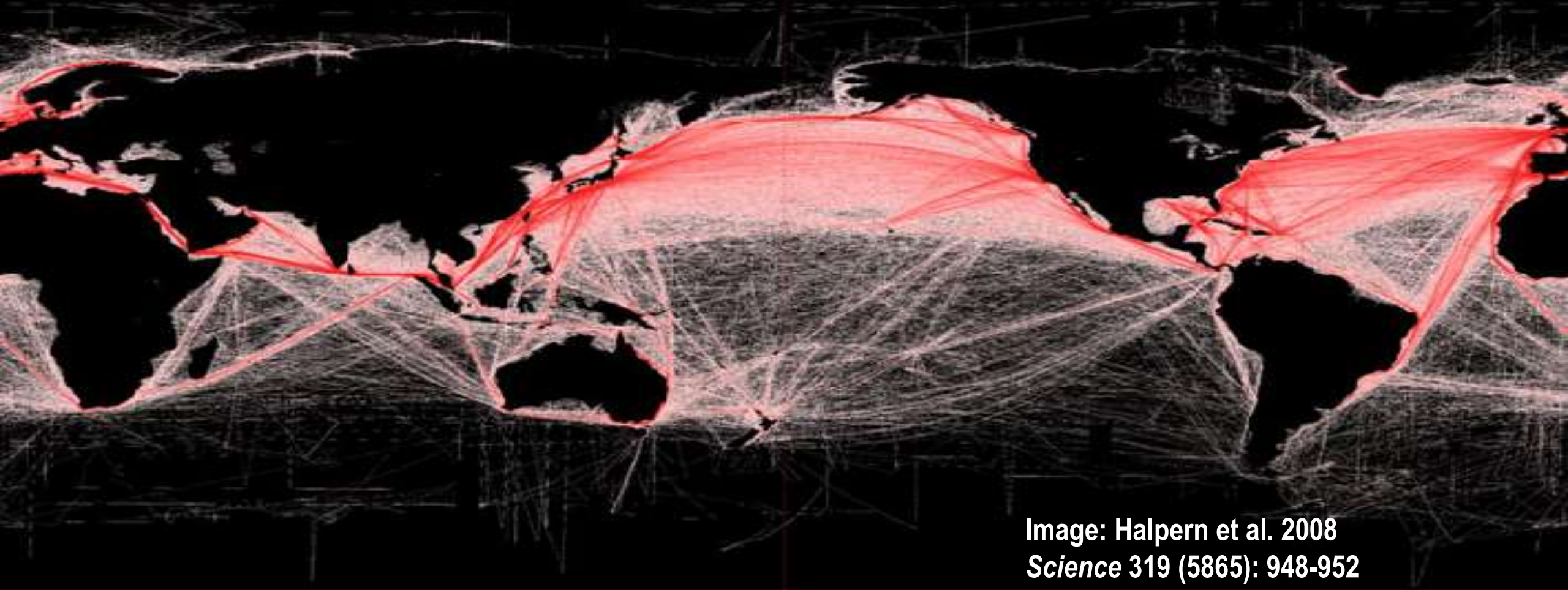


Image: Halpern et al. 2008
Science 319 (5865): 948-952

Thank you!