Shipping and the Environment - Gothenburg

October 25th, 2017

Anthropogenic halocarbons from ballast water treatment

Josefine Maas¹, Susann Tegtmeier¹, Birgit Quack¹, Arne Biastoch¹

¹GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel



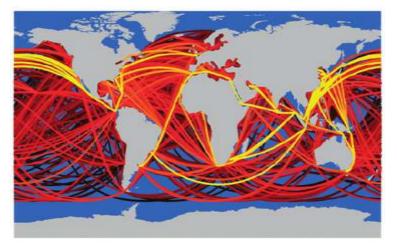








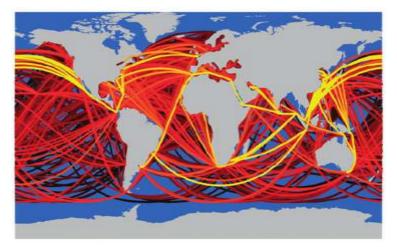
 Industrial shipping as major vector for introduction of non-indigenous species







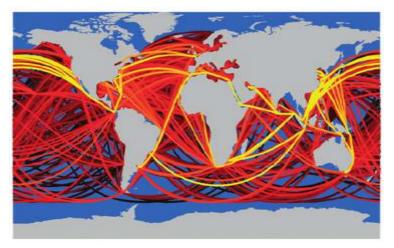
- Industrial shipping as major vector for introduction of non-indigenous species
- IMO Ballast Water (BW) Management Convention (IMO, 2004) in force since Sep. 2017







- Industrial shipping as major vector for introduction of non-indigenous species
- IMO Ballast Water (BW) Management Convention (IMO, 2004) in force since Sep. 2017
- Estimates of 3-5×10⁹ tons BW discharged annually







Halocarbons are **disinfection by-products** (DBPs) in ballast water treatment systems (BWTS) (Werschkun et al., 2012)





Halocarbons are **disinfection by-products** (DBPs) in ballast water treatment systems (BWTS) (Werschkun et al., 2012)

DBPs:





Halocarbons are **disinfection by-products** (DBPs) in ballast water treatment systems (BWTS) (Werschkun et al., 2012)

DBPs:

- Bromoform is main compound
- High concentration in chemical BWTS (chlorination)
- Found in all types of BWTS
- Environmental impacts not sufficiently investigated





Halocarbons are **disinfection by-products** (DBPs) in ballast water treatment systems (BWTS) (Werschkun et al., 2012)

DBPs:

- **Bromoform** is main compound
- High concentration in chemical BWTS (chlorination)
- Found in all types of BWTS
- Environmental impacts not sufficiently investigated

Impacts of Bromoform (CHBr₃):





Halocarbons are **disinfection by-products** (DBPs) in ballast water treatment systems (BWTS) (Werschkun et al., 2012)

DBPs:

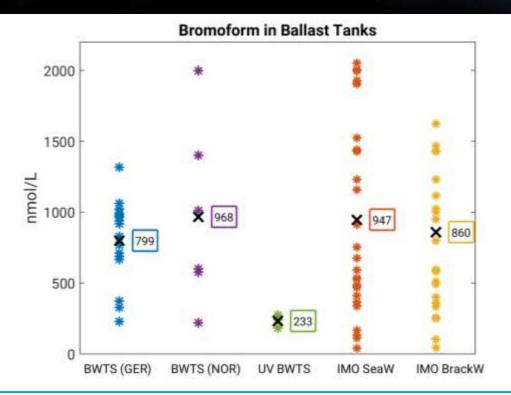
- **Bromoform** is main compound
- High concentration in chemical BWTS (chlorination)
- Found in all types of BWTS
- Environmental impacts not sufficiently investigated

Impacts of Bromoform (CHBr₃):

- High ozone depletion potential
- Change of radiative forcing
- Decline of atmospheric oxidising capacity

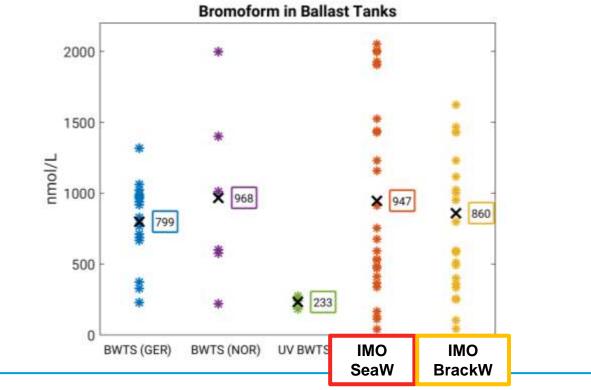






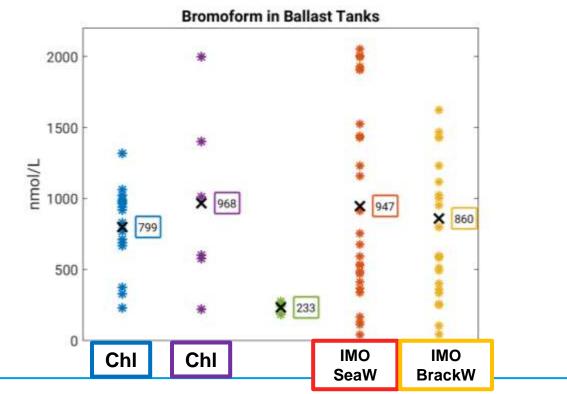








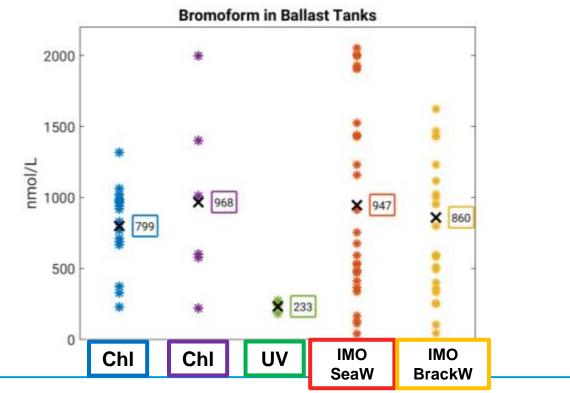






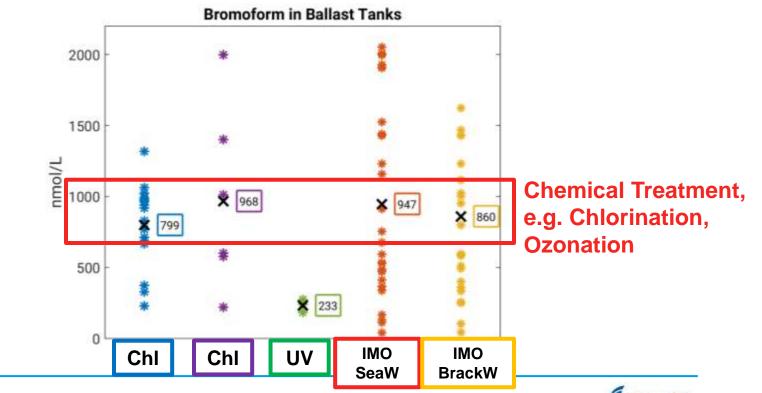


ELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION





ASSOCIATION



GEOMAR

BW vs. Ocean Concentration

Natural halocarbons

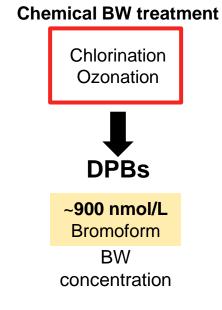
Chemical BW treatment





BW vs. Ocean Concentration

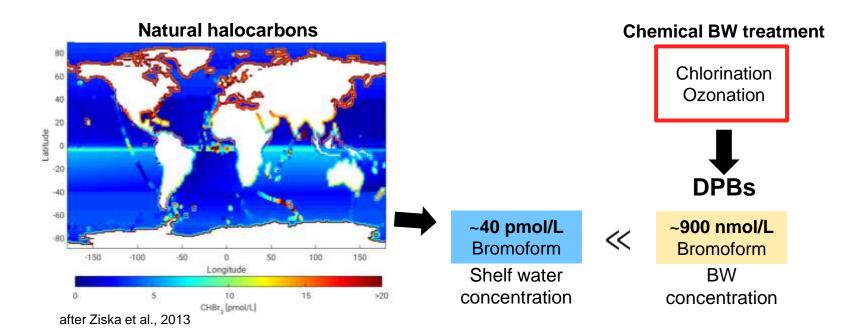
Natural halocarbons





BW vs. Ocean Concentration

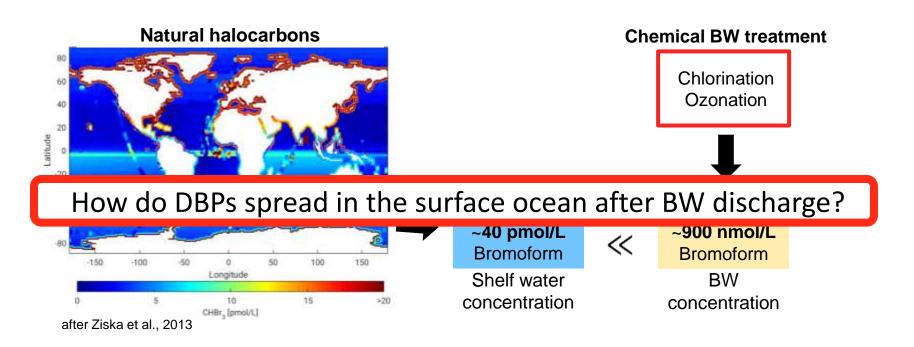








BW vs. Ocean Concentration







Simulation of BW Spread with NEMO-ORCA12



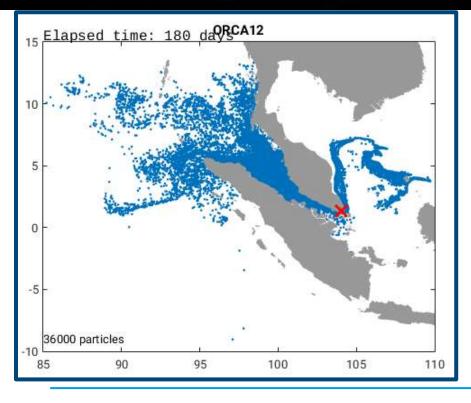


Simulation of BW Spread with NEMO-ORCA12

- NEMO-ORCA12 high-resolution (1/12°) velocity field
- Continuous input of particles at each time step
- One harbour/region as release area -> Singapore



Simulation of BW Spread with NEMO-ORCA12



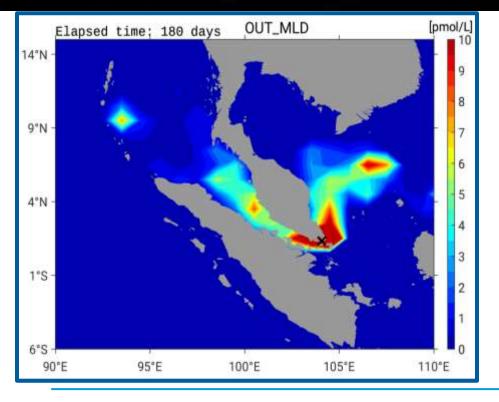
- NEMO-ORCA12 high-resolution (1/12°) velocity field
- Continuous input of particles at each time step
- One harbour/region as release area -> Singapore



GEOMAR

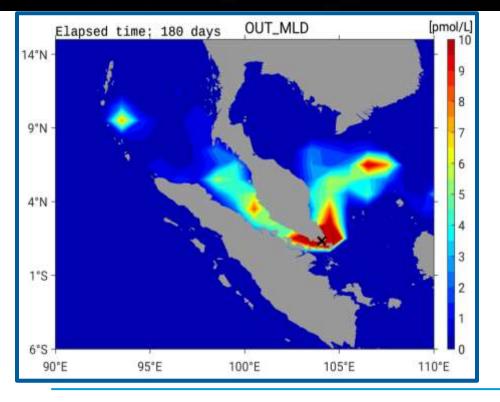
- Surface particle density
- -> Bromoform concentration [pmol/L]





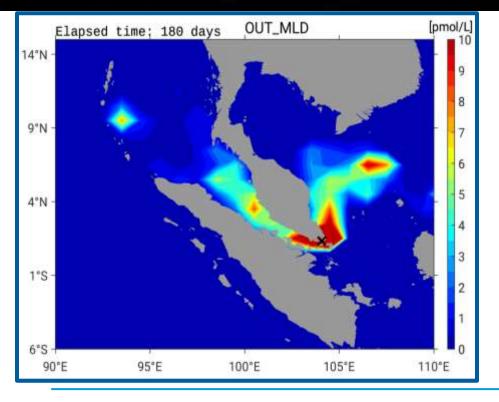
- Surface particle density
- -> Bromoform concentration [pmol/L]





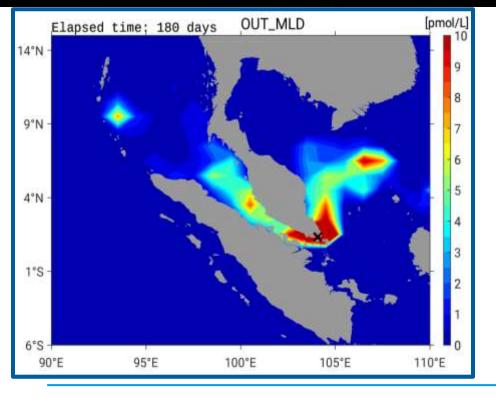
- Surface particle density
- -> Bromoform concentration [pmol/L]
- Oceanic and atmospheric sinks are taken into account



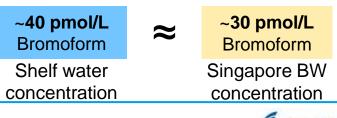


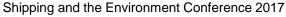
- Surface particle density
- -> Bromoform concentration [pmol/L]
- Oceanic and atmospheric sinks are taken into account
- Surface concentrations from one harbour reach up to 30 pmol/L





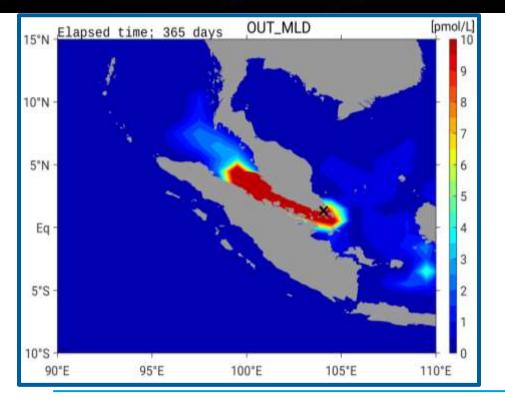
- Surface particle density
- -> Bromoform concentration [pmol/L]
- Oceanic and atmospheric sinks are taken into account
- Surface concentrations from one harbour reach up to 30 pmol/L



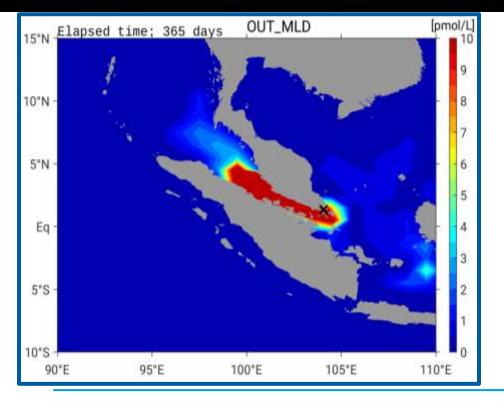


GEOMAR

Singapore BW experiment – Concentration 1yr

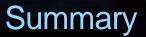






Bromoform from BW concentrates in Strait of Malakka



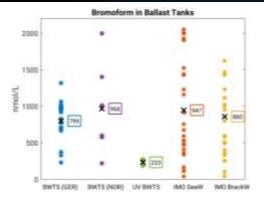








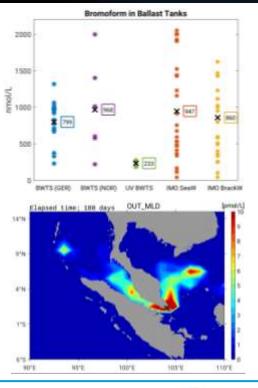
 Bromoform concentration after chemical BW treatment is ~900 nmol/L







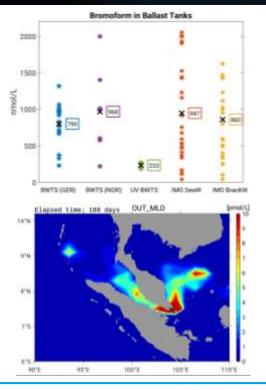
- Bromoform concentration after chemical BW treatment is ~900 nmol/L
- Singapore harbour only, causes up to 30 pmol/L bromoform at surface (same magnitude as natural)







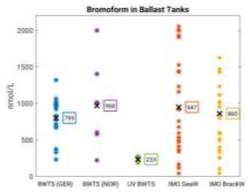
- Bromoform concentration after chemical BW treatment is ~900 nmol/L
- Singapore harbour only, causes up to 30 pmol/L bromoform at surface (same magnitude as natural)
- DBP spread is dependent on regional and coastal processes

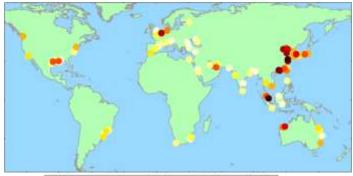






- Bromoform concentration after chemical BW treatment is ~900 nmol/L
- Singapore harbour only, causes up to 30 pmol/L bromoform at surface (same magnitude as natural)
- DBP spread is dependent on regional and coastal processes
- Significant contribution to global anthropogenic halocarbons expected







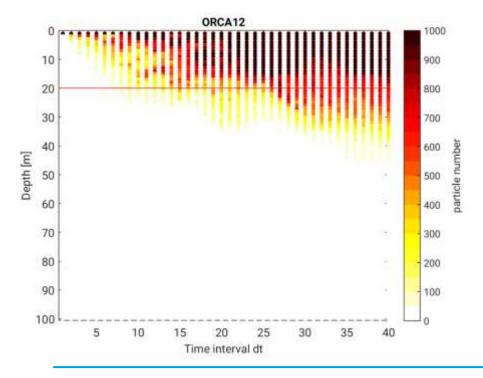


Thank you for your attention!





ORCA12: Depth Evolvement





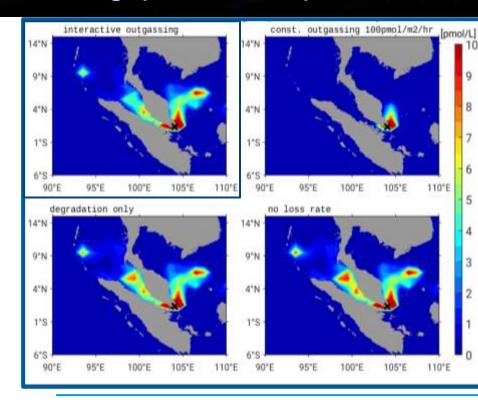
Harbours SE Asia







Singapore BW experiment – Scenarios





- Sea-Air flux from mixed layer
- Const. flux rate
- Degradation
- Sea-air flux stronger than degradation
 Less flux in MLD than const. flux rate

