Lakers and Ballast Water

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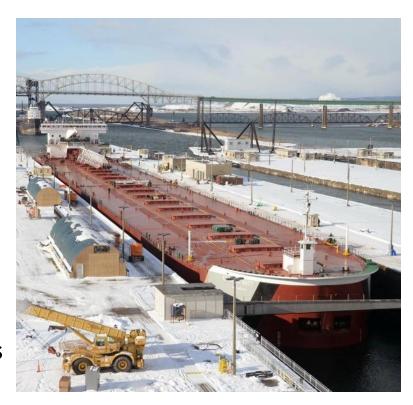
Great Lakes Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species Meeting

June 2024



What is a U.S. Flagged Laker?

- Vessel primarily confined to four Great Lakes – Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie
- Built:
 - Original: 1906 to 2020
 - Modification: 1946 to 1998
- Vessel designed to operate in the Great Lakes
 - Low depth profile
 - Uncoating ballast tanks
- Quick offloading of goods requires high ballast water pumping rates
- Truncated operating year due to ice and Soo Locks winter closure





Ballast Water - Lakers & Early Actions

- 1993 Voluntary Actions for the Ruffe invasion to Duluth Harbor (updated in 2008).
- 1996 1998 Filtration and treatment systems were evaluated with the help of the NEMW I
- 2001 Voluntary Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce the risk of the spread risk of Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) within the Great lakes. These items were the basis for the initial Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Seaway and U.S. EPA Vessel General Permit ballast water requirements.
- 2007 Voluntary BMPs for the VHS virus.
- Lakers were and are proactive for any known problem.



Vessel Size

Two largest U.S. flagged vessel classes



The state of the s

767 ft

Largest Canadian Flagged Laker



730.5 ft



305 ft



Ballast Water Systems

Specifications	1,000' Manifold Ballast System	1,000' Independent Ballast System	609' to 806' Converted Vessels Manifold Ballast System	Canadian Laker	
Gross Tonnage (average)	35,815	33,466	13,707	22,512	
No. of Ballast Tanks	17	19	11 – 20	16	
No. of Ballast Pumps	4 in Engine Room	8 - 36	2 in Engine Room	?	
Average Ballast Capacity (m³)	62,038	51,907	25,853	18,306	
	Total:	Total:	Total:		
Ballast Pumping	9,084 - 14,534	11,809 - 18,123	4,769 - 14,716	?	
Capacity (m ³ /h)	Per Pump: 2,271 – 3,634		Per Pump: Per Pump: 818 - 1,476 1,703 - 7,358		

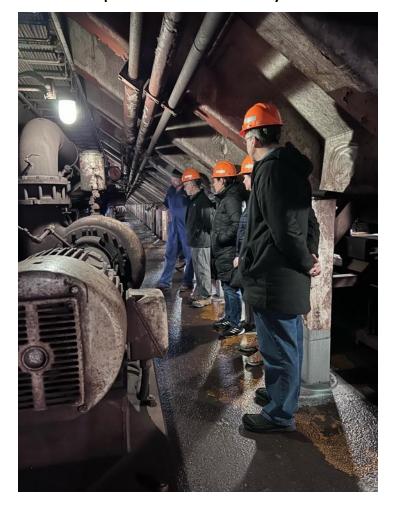


Space – Where to install?

Manifold Ballast System



Independent Ballast System





LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION

Obstacles to Overcome

- Approved for use on a U.S. flagged vessel
- Approved for use in freshwater
- Ballasting flow rates
- Compliance with State Water Quality Limits
- Corrosivity of oxidizing agents
- Time constraints
- Space for equipment
- Electric power demands
- Water Quality (i.e., water temperature, turbidity, total suspended solids (TSS), UV transmittance (UVT))
- Manning limitations



Analysis for State of Minnesota Permit

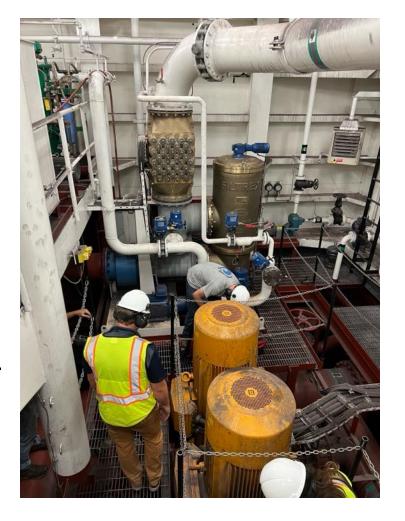
- Since 2018, LCA annually reviewed compatibility of all USCG type approved ballast water management systems (BWMS).
- Evaluate:
 - Vessel stability
 - Corrosivity
 - Vessel transit/hold times times
 - Water quality (e.g., TSS, turbidity, UVT, temperature)
- Determined that no USCG type approved BWMS is compatible with the operation of a U.S.-flagged Laker.





GWRC Research Projects

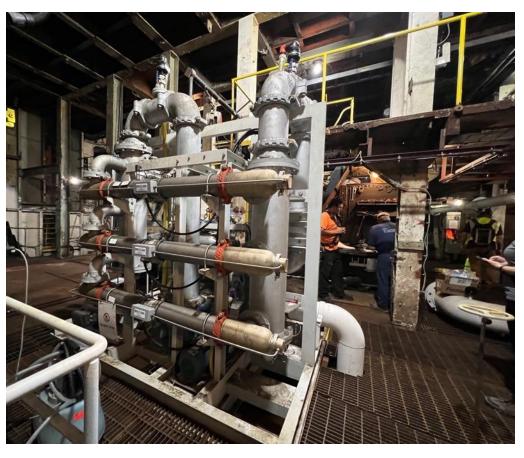
- PERE MARQUETTE (403 ft)
 - Ballast Capacity: 1,019 m³
 - Ballast Pumps: $2 \times 454 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$
 - BIO-SEA BWMS installed as part of research.
- DIRK S. VANENKEVORT/ MI TRADER (740 ft)
 - Ballast Capacity: ~24,000 m³
 - Ballast Pumps: $4 \times 1,599 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$
 - DESMI CompactClean BWMS installed during tug construction.
 - STBD unit not operating since mid-2023.
- PATHFINDER
 - Filtersafe filter installed in 2024

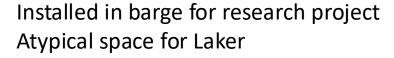




PERE MARQUETTE BIO-SEA BWMS





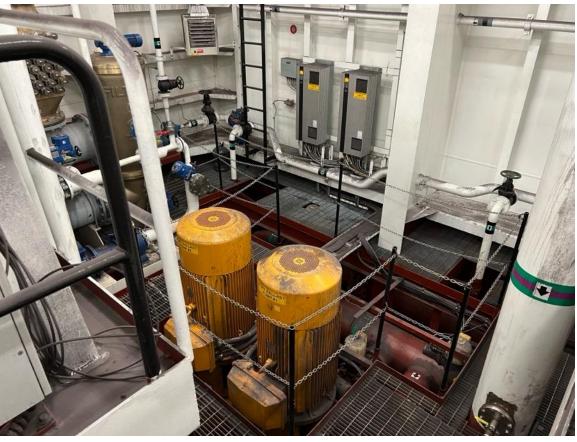




MI TRADER CompactClean BWMS



Installed during tug construction





Ballast Water Treatment Issues

- No BWMS is required to undergo shipboard testing in freshwater.
- No BWMS is required to undergo testing in coastal waters with high TSS, turbidity, and low UVtransmittance.
- Treatment rated capacity (TRC) of BWMS needs to be redefined.
- BWMS manufacturers are not interested in issues specific to the Great Lakes – the market is too small.





BWMS Freshwater Testing

		Shipboard Testing			
BWMS	Temperature Range (°C)	BWMS Unit Tested (m³/h)	Flow Measured During Testing (m ³ /h)	BWMS Flow Reduction	BWMS Flow Reduction in Seawater
Optimarin Ballast System (OBS)	9 – 16	334	88 – 180	44 – 75%	No testing
BIO-SEA B, M and L models	15 – 18.2	300	106 – 172	43 – 65%	No testing
CompactClean	6.9 – 21	340 and 510	71 – 123	70 - 82%	No testing
PureBallast 3.2	7.5 – 16	No Data	No Data	No Data	No data provided
Evolution	11.3 – 20.2	250	173 – 199	21 - 31%	No testing
GloEn-Patrol 2.0	9.2 – 22	No Data	No Data	No Data	No testing
Hyde GUARDIAN-US	16 – 23	300	97 – 152	49 – 68%	50% reduction
Purestream™ BWMS	15.6 – 20	500	156 - 347	31 - 69%	No testing

Note: Data from IMO documents. USCG data not available.

Review of testing shows that the installed BWMS need to be approximately 2 x larger.



LCA FMC Petition — A Trade Barrier

- The LCA Federal Maritime Commission petition is not about environmental impacts. It is a trade barrier.
- Issue Transport Canada actions are unfavorable to U.S. flagged Lakers in U.S. – Canadian trade.
- Final Transport Canada ballast water regulations included a ballast water uptake requirement – even if the ballast water is not discharged in Canadian waters.
- U.S. should regulate discharges in the U.S. and Canada should regulate discharges in Canada.
- Transport Canada excluded U.S. flagged Lakers:
 - in their Regulatory Impact Analysis
 - in ballast water work shops
 - from Ballast Water Innovation Program unless partnering with a Canadian company
 - from apply for an exemption/extension to the September 8, 2024 compliance timeline (until new policy unveiled in this month)
- The U.S. EPA and USCG treat Canadian shipowners the same as U.S. shipowners.





Questions?





Thank you

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Extra Slides (if needed)



2001 Best Management Practices

- Vessel operators will assist in developing programs should U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (or an equivalent Canadian authority) determine a nuisance species has established niche communities in a specific harbor, providing that these programs will result in substantial prevention of the spread of the species or harmful organism via ballast water.
- Each vessel will perform annual inspections to assess sediment accumulations.
 Removal of sediment, if necessary, will be carried out. Records of these actions will be kept onboard the ship.
- Each company will develop sediment removal policies and plans.
- When practical and safe, vessels will take only the minimum amount of ballast required to safely depart the dock and will complete ballasting in deeper water. Records of all ballasting operations will be kept onboard the ship.
- Cooperation will be provided, as mutually agreed upon, for scientific research into sampling and analysis programs that will not interfere with normal and safe ship operations.
- Cooperation will be provided, as mutually agreed upon, for developing and testing ballast water treatment systems.

