Wash Water Filtration System (WWF)

Even if the wash water in our open loop EGCS exceeds all IMO requirements for wash water discharges, WWF drives filtration performance beyond compliance and removes more contaminants from the wash water.

Pollutants, including soot, are always generated during the combustion process of the diesel engine and their amount depends on several factors.

In engine starting, maneuvering, and during operations at low loads, an engine operates in its least effective conditions and is likely to produce black smoke, which may contain ash, metals, and unburned fuel, such as elemental carbon covered by hydrocarbons (all collectively soot).

With washing water filtration:

- Soot, ash, metals, and unburned fuels are removed from the EGCS wash water.
- Surface effects such as milky discoloration, sea foam, surface film are minimized.

Degassing unit
The degassing unit removes air bubbles from washing Water stream from the DeSOx tower, to minimize surface effects on the gunwale and improve the filtration efficiency of the filter devices.

Key features

- Customizable in size, dimension, and shape to fit existing constraints.
- Proven internal geometry for effective gas removal.
- Made of corrosion resistant, available in different materials such as metal alloys or GRE.

PROCEEDS: WHY CHOOSE ECOSPRAY WASH WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM?

Our advanced wash water filtration technology provides improved performance thanks to new components. We consider this to be a key milestone considering the trend of regulation, which prescribes technically effective solutions, but also requires clean water in the discharge.

Applied to EGCS wash water, WWF removes most of the ash and soot washed by the DeSOx tower (typically combining into compounds larger than 20 µm).

WWF is able to achieve a significant reduction of suspended solids in the EGC effluent (up to 70-80% for some compounds), while maintaining the turbidity levels of the wash to water comparable to the inflow of seawater.

It should be noted that there is a significant reduction in other pollutants (such as heavy metals, hydrocarbons and PAHs); which are the main constituents of the solid particles filtered by the system.