DNV-GL

Experience of DNVGL with LNG fuelled vessels and the IGF code in our rules Benjamin Scholz

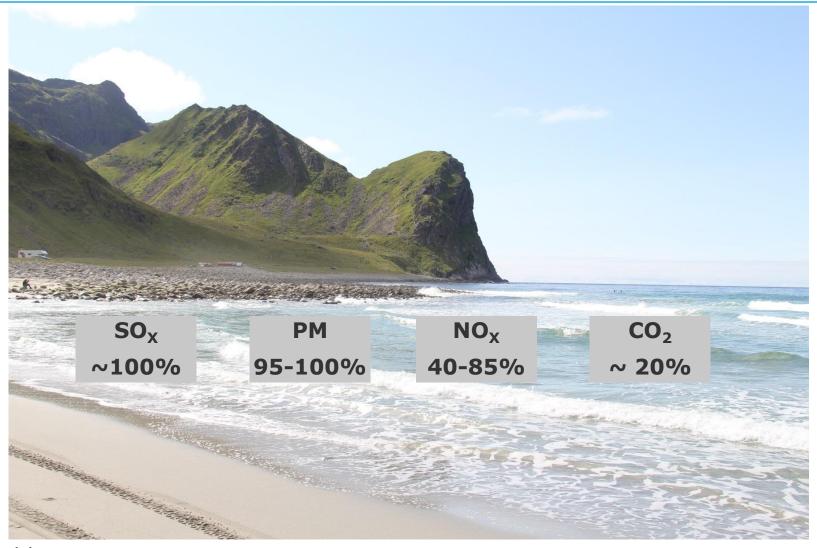
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Content

- Background
- Experience with LNG as fuel some indications
- Bunkering of LNG
- IGF-Code
- Summary



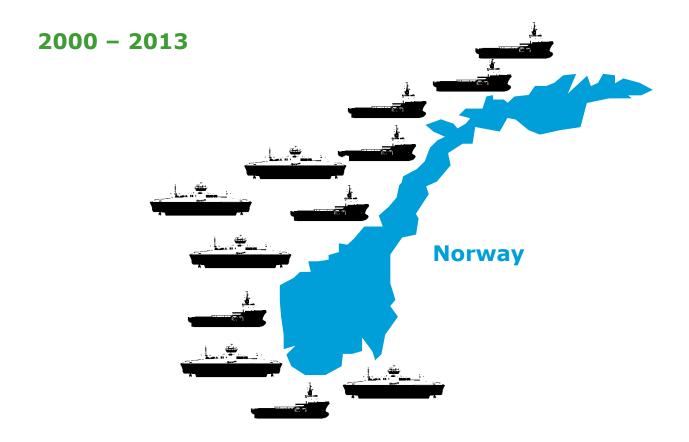
Potential emission reductions when using LNG as fuel



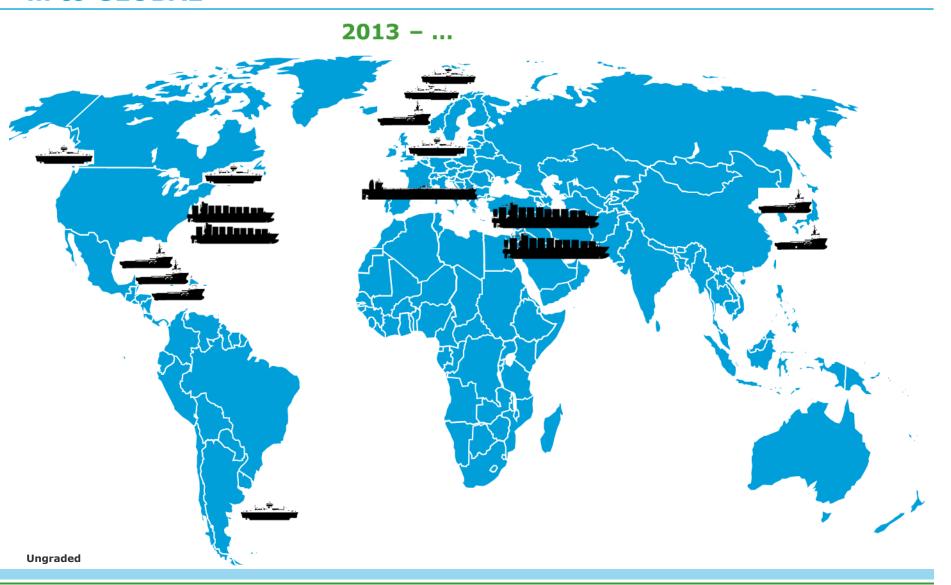
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The development trend is moving from LOCAL ...

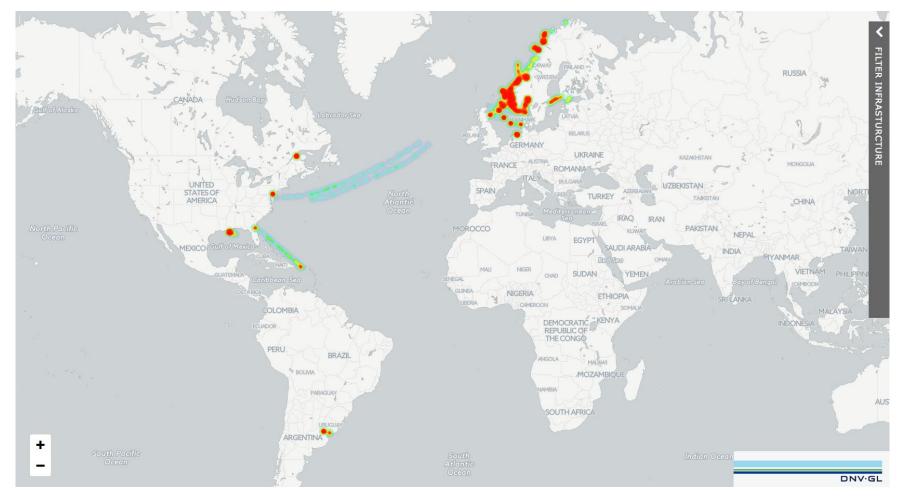


... to GLOBAL



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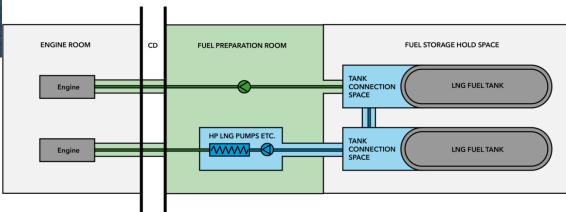
AIS data from LNGi shows that LNG fuelled ships are already covering a large area



The heat map is based on the LNG fuelled fleet's AIS positions from 25.05.2016-31.05.2016

LNG fuel installation – larger ships

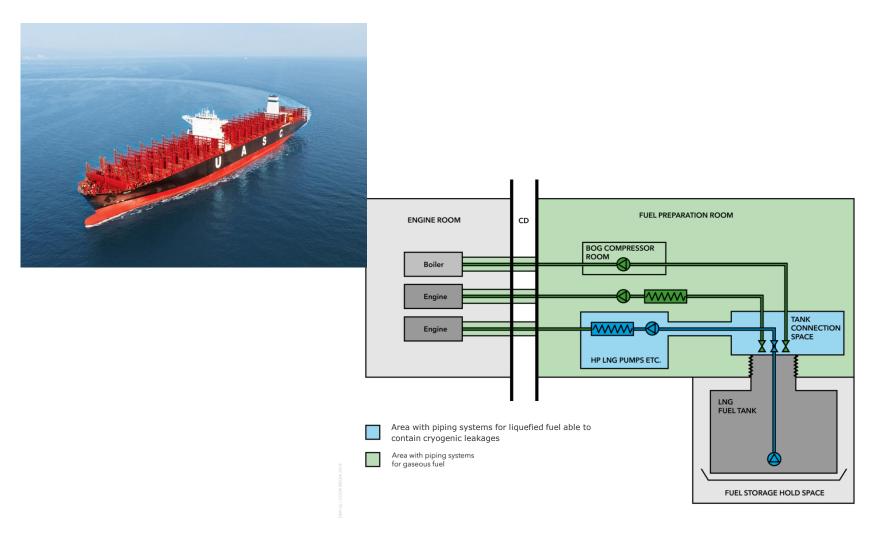




Area with piping systems for liquefied fuel able to contain cryogenic leakages

Area with piping systems for gaseous fuel

LNG fuel installation – larger ships



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LNG engines: Some technical indications:



Indications only!

Continuous development



- Silent ship
- Lower lub-oil consumption
- Higher fuel efficiency
- Clean and tidy engine room
- Fuel sourcing from two energy markets can save costs
- Less deposits, corrosion
- No fuel separator, "no oil spill" and oil residues to take care

- LNG quality (methane number) appears important
- More load steps required when going from 0 to 100% load
- Some children's deceases have been observed; usually solved quickly by suppliers

Maintenance of LNG engines vs diesel engines, indications:



Indications only!

Continuous development



- Apparently longer maintenance intervals (4 stoke, pure LNG engines)
- Less deposits in engine and exhaust gas boilers
- Proud seafarers take good care of equipment

- Spare part costs may appear a little high
- 2 sets of fuel valves adds costs (for Dual fuel engines)
- Gas fuelled engines and gas systems add complexity and need for special spare parts
- More complex engines and gas systems require a higher skilled crew

Alternatives for LNG Bunkering





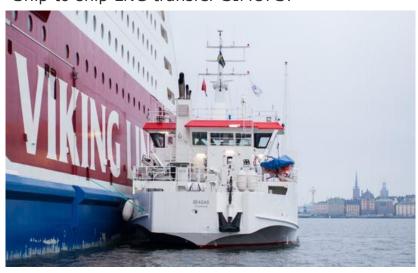


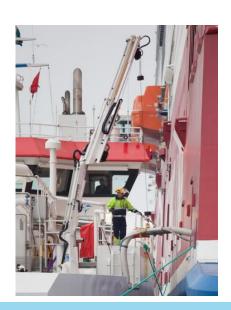
From road trucks

Shore LNG storage tank

Portable Gas fuel tank





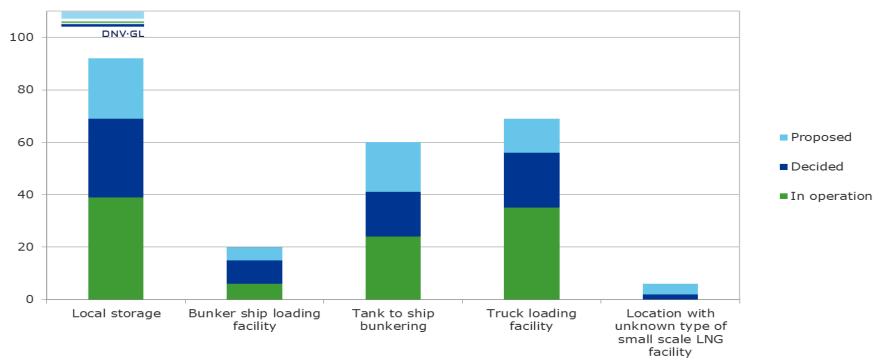


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All types of LNG supply facilities are being developed*





*Some locations have several types of facilities, which is why the number of facilities is higher than the number of locations.

- Local storage An intermediary LNG storage
- Tank to ship bunkering A local storage where an LNG fuelled ship can bunker directly from shore
- Truck loading facility A terminal where LNG trucks can load LNG
- Bunker Ship loading facility LNG terminal accessible by small LNG carriers

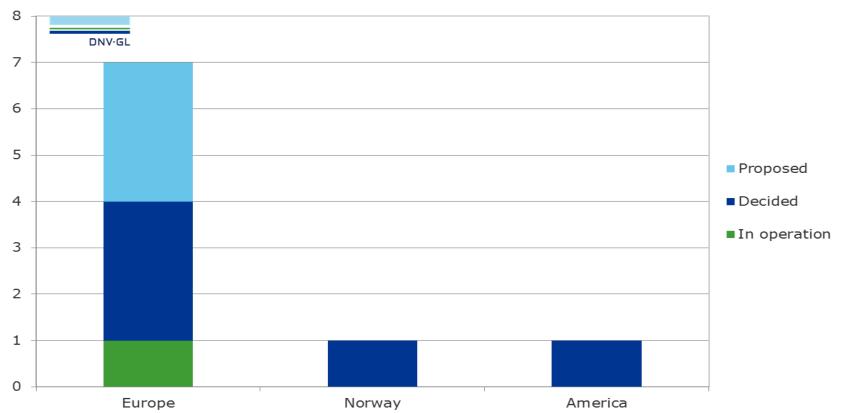
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Within end of 2017 there will be 7 LNG bunker vessels in operation*

Bunker vessels by region (only seagoing)



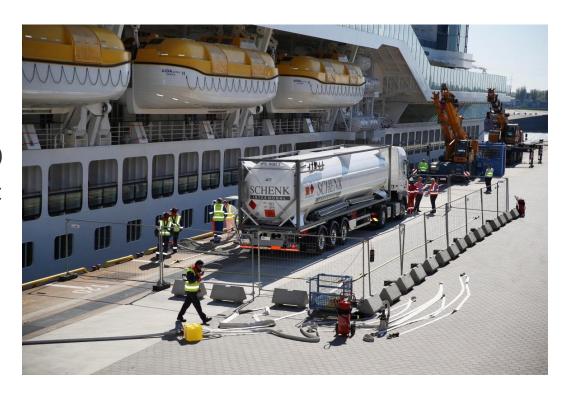
*In the LNGi map bunkering barges for inland waterway vessels are also shown, but these projects are not counted here.

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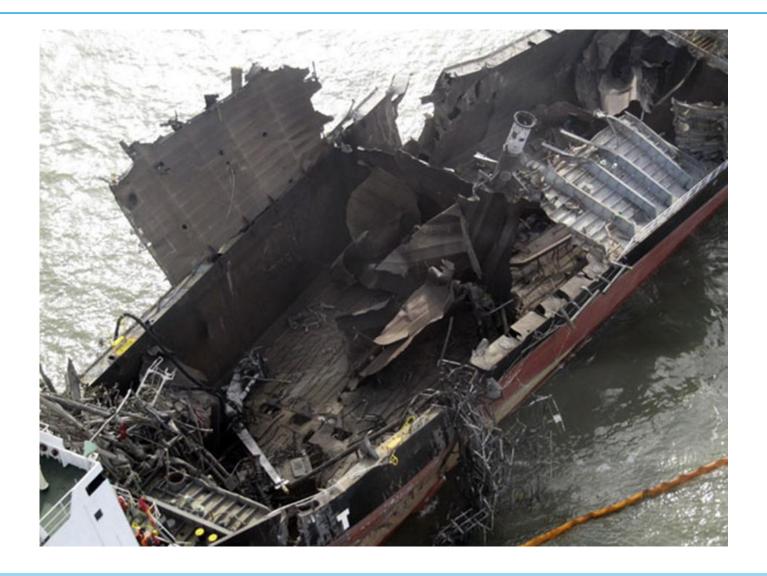
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First LNG Fuelling for Aida Prima in Hamburg on 7th of May 2016

- Actual gas consumption of the dual fuel engine is supplied by onshore LNG truck;
- DNV GL contribution:
 - Safety studies
 - Permission management with authorities (ports, states, flag)
 - Technical project management for AIDA



Source: Aida



The development of the IGF code



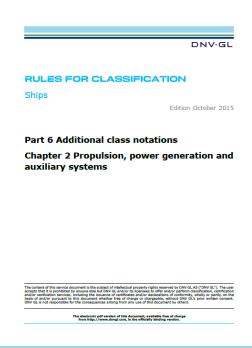


- The IGF Code was adopted by IMO in June 2015 (MSC95) and will enter into force 1 January 2017
- Mandatory for all gas and other low flashpoint fuel ships
- Detail requirements for natural gas
- Other low flashpoint fuels allowed, approval based on alternative design approach
 - More detailed provisions for methyl/ethyl alcohol fuels and fuel cells is under development in IMO correspondence groups now

Note! Some flags already require compliance

New DNV GL Rules for GAS FUELLED SHIP INSTALLATIONS

- The new DNVGL Rules for Gas fuelled ship installations are **covering** the requirements in **the IGF Code**.
- Pt.6 Ch.2 Sec.5 GAS FUELLED SHIP INSTALLATIONS GAS FUELLED
 - Class Notation Gas fuelled
 - Published October 2015 and entered into force January 2016



Pt.6 Ch.2 Sec.5 Gas fuelled ship installations - Gas fuelled

- 1 General requirements
- 2 Materials
- 3 Ship arrangement
- 4 Fuel containment systems
- 5 Piping systems
- 6 Ventilation systems
- 7 Fire safety
- 8 Electrical systems
- 9 Control, monitoring and safety systems
- 10 Gas turbines and boilers
- 11 Manufacture, workmanship and testing

DNV GL Rules Pt.6 Ch.2 Sec.5: Scope

Ship's gas fuel system - covering all aspects of the installation

Main items:

- Fuel system from bunkering connection up to and including the gas consumers.
- Arrangement and location of tanks
- Arrangement and location of spaces with piping and components containing fuel
- Hazardous areas
- Control, monitoring and safety systems for the fuel installation
- Manufacture workmanship and testing

The bunkering processes and crew training is not part of scope.

DNV GL Rules for gas fuelled ships – Main principles

Segregation

Protect gas fuel installation from external events

Double barriers

Protect the ship against leakages

Leakage detection

Give warning and enable automatic safety actions

Emergency shutdown

Reduce consequences of a leakage

Summary

- LNG as ship fuel has the potential to improve the environmental footprint of ships significantly
 - With 86 ships running and 93 on order the practical prove for LNG as fuel has been done
- The technology for propulsion, storage and bunkering of LNG as fuel is available on the market now
- With 7 bunker vessels on order the infrastructure for LNG supply starts to become available in the years to come
- The IGF Code was adopted by IMO in June 2015 (MSC95) and will enter into force
 1 January 2017
 - Class rules covering the IGF-Code are already available

Thank you for your kind attention!

Benjamin Scholz

Benjamin.Scholz@dnvgl.com +49 40 36149 1825

www.dnvgl.com

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