

Methanol: An Emerging Marine Fuel

Diesel Bunker Fuel



Methanol Marine Fuel



Methanol Institute -- October 2021

Singapore | Washington | Brussels | Beijing | Delhi

Our History

- The Methanol Institute (MI) was established in 1989
- Three decades later, MI is recognized as the trade association for the global methanol industry
- We facilitate methanol's increased adoption from our Singapore headquarters and regional offices in Washington DC, Brussels, Beijing and Delhi



Members



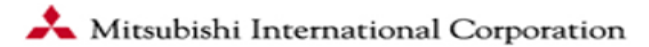
Tier 1



Tier 2



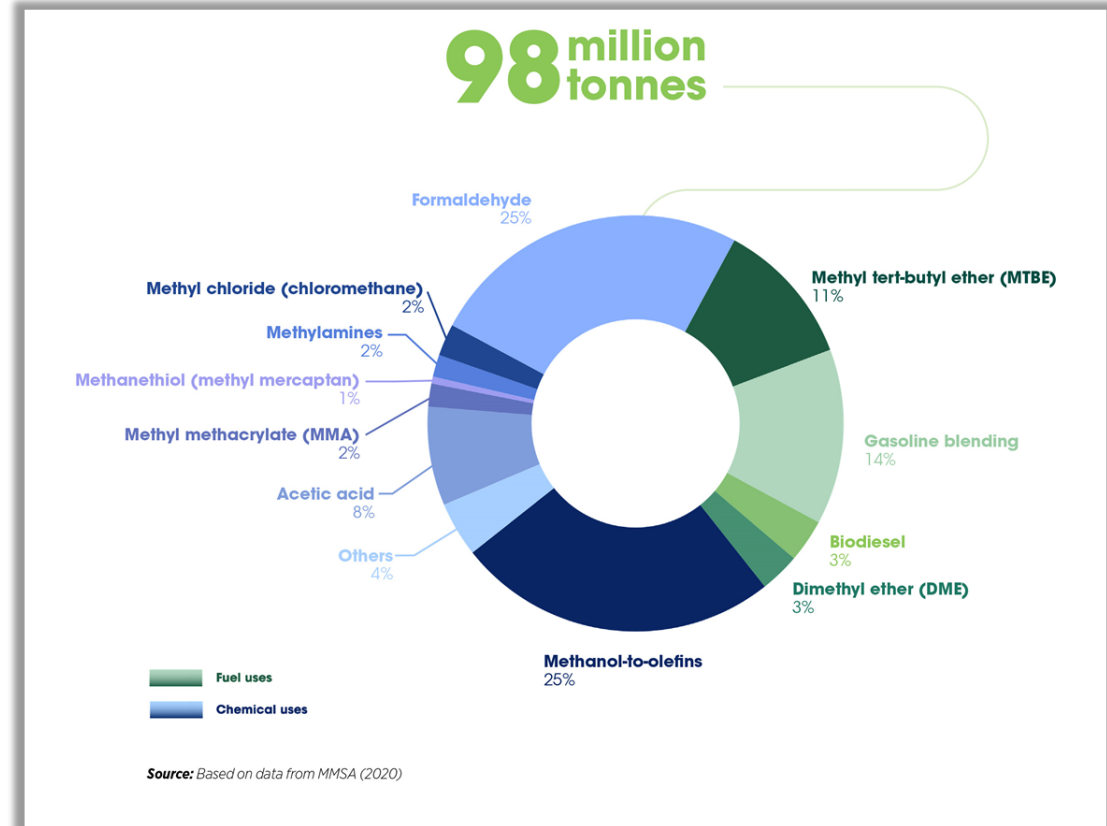
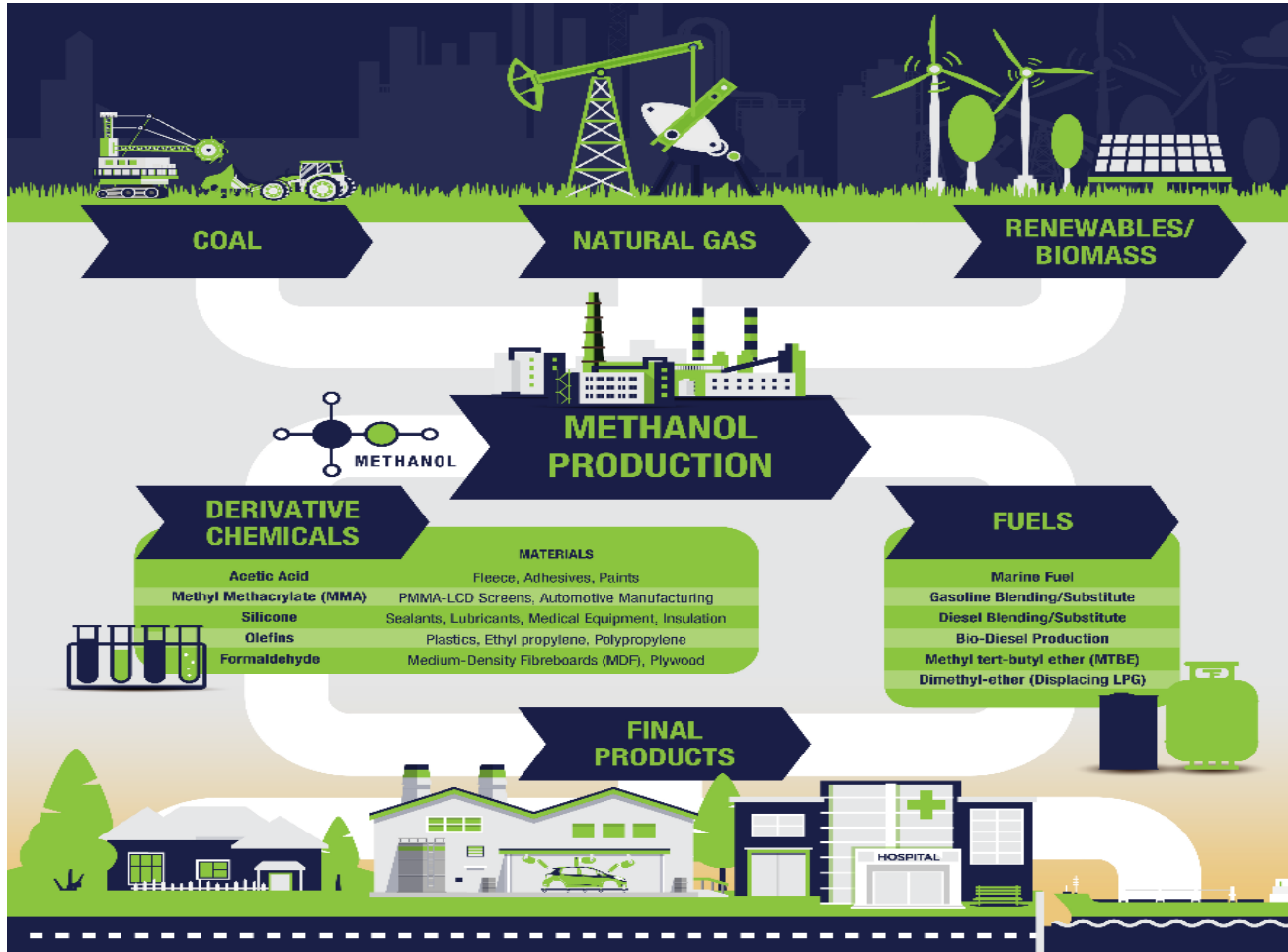
Tier 3



Tier 4

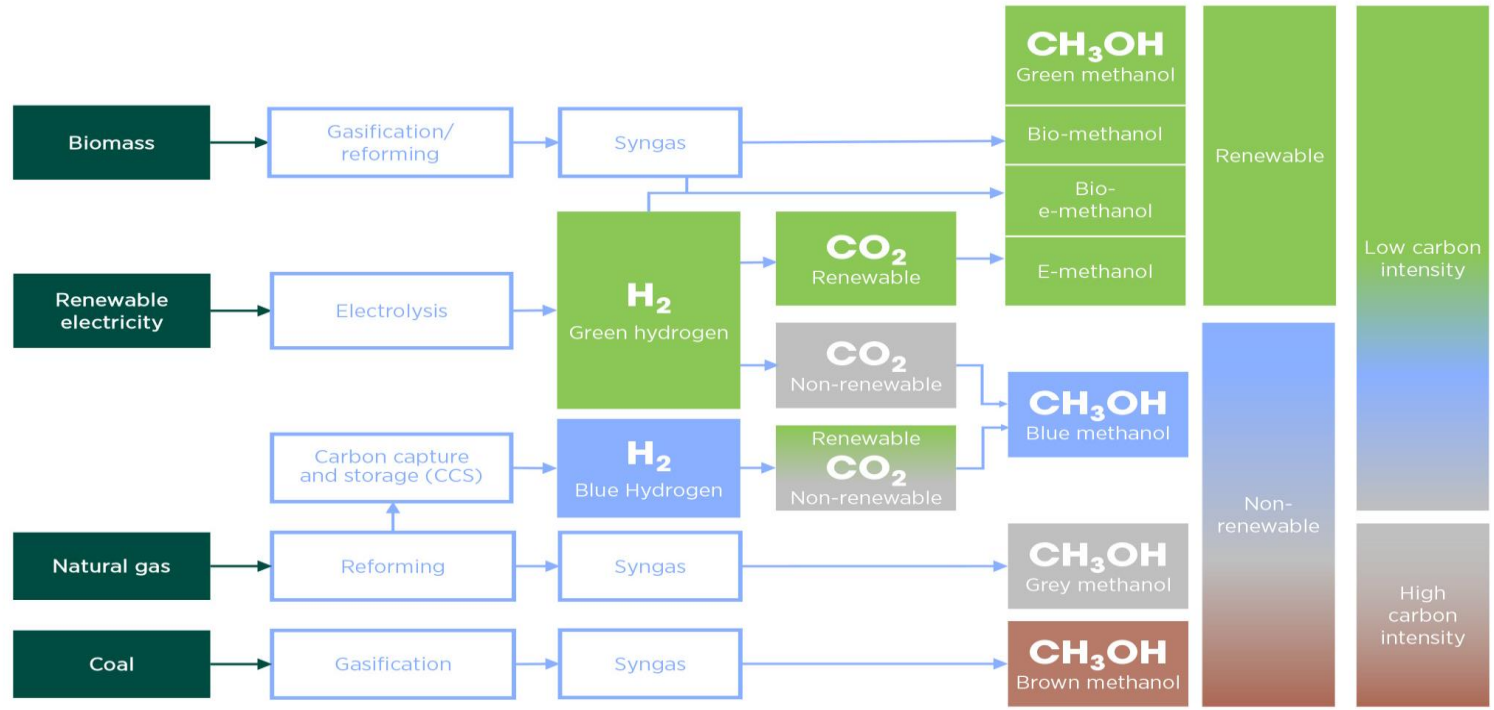


Essential Methanol



Brown, Grey, Blue and Green

Figure 2. Principal methanol production routes



Renewable CO₂: from bio-origin and through direct air capture (DAC)

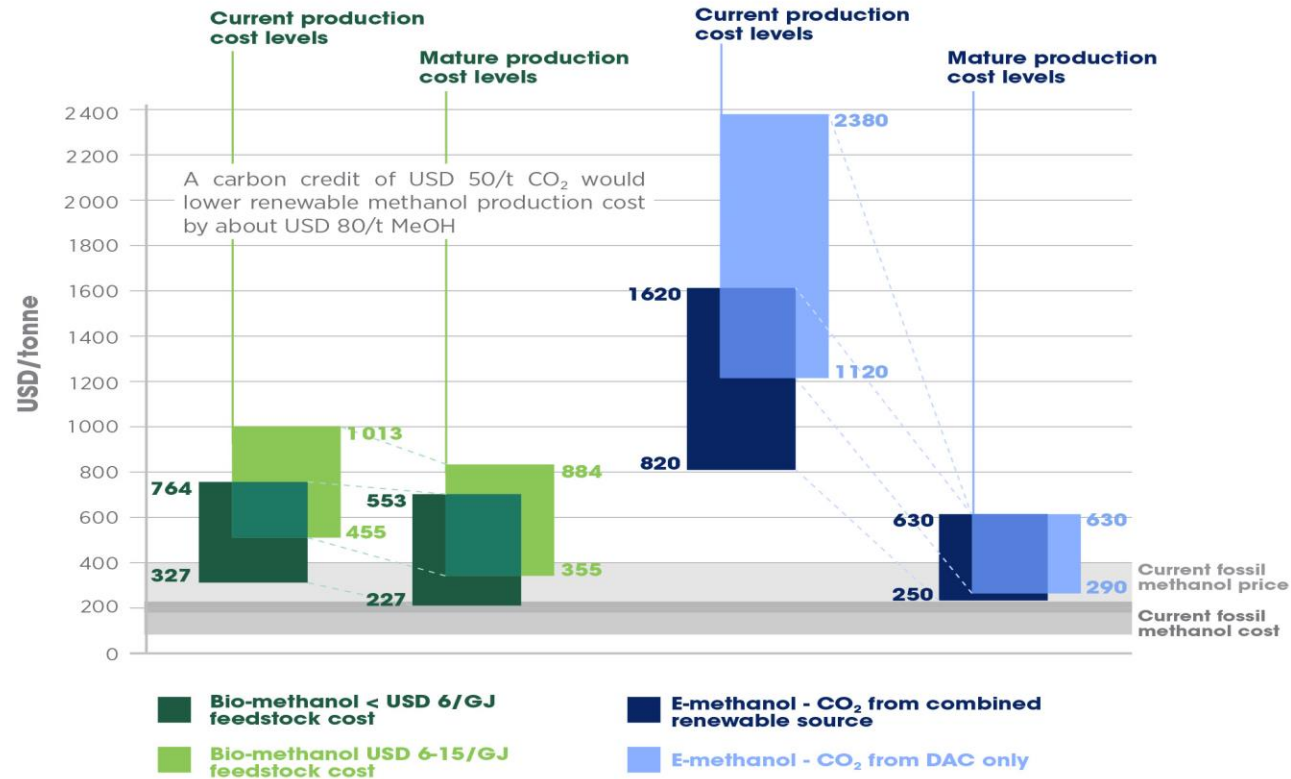
Non-renewable CO₂: from fossil origin, industry

While there is not a standard colour code for the different types of methanol production processes; this illustration of various types of methanol according to feedstock and energy sources is an initial proposition that is meant to be a basis for further discussion with stakeholders



Cost of Production

Figure 3. Current and future production costs of bio- and e-methanol¹



Notes: MeOH = methanol. Costs do not incorporate any carbon credit that might be available. Current fossil methanol cost and price are from coal and natural gas feedstock in 2020. Exchange rate used in this figure is USD 1 = EUR 0.9.



More & More Renewable Projects



Uniper becomes a partner in Liquid Wind – investing in hydrogen and electro-fuel

Maersk invests in WasteFuel to develop green bio-methanol production in the Americas and Asia

Maersk secures green e-methanol for the world's first container vessel operating on carbon neutral fuel

Haru Oni: A new age of discovery

ENERKEM

BIODIVERSITY

GIDARA bouwt fabriek voor biobrandstof in Amsterdam

GIDARA Energy heeft deze week de bouw aangekondigd van haar eerste geavanceerde biobrandstofabriek in de haven van Amsterdam. Advanced Methanol Amsterdam ("AMA"). De nieuwe fabriek zal het recyclebaar afval omzetten in geavanceerde methanol.

THE ULTRA TRANSPORT

Menu Recent Zeevaart Wegvervoer Havens Binnen

North Sea Port gaat CO2 via waterstof omtoveren tot me

In North Sea Port worden twee grootschalige demofabrieken gebouwd om CO2-emissie te verminderen en groene methanol aan te maken. De ene fabriek is een waterstoffabriek die water via windenergie omzet in groene waterstof en zuurstof. De andere is een methanolabriek die de groene waterstof gebruikt om de opgevangen CO2-uitstoot van industriële spelers om te zetten naar groene methanol.

NATHALIE VAN HERK 23 oktober 2020 16:29



NEWS RELEASE

Repsol to join Enerkem plant in Tarragona

Repsol, Enerkem, and f

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL NEWS | May 24, 2019

Global | Media

Home > Media > News Releases > BASF develops process for climate-friendly methanol

With the help of BASF's DABCC® gas treatment technology, no carbon dioxide should be emitted during the entire production process.

The production processes of the most important basic chemicals are responsible for around 70 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions in the chemical industry. BASF experts are working intensively on new technologies to substantially reduce emissions

Successful team of experts applies for patent for complex process

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CRI seals deal for first CO2-to-methanol plant in China

CRIC International hf with the Chinese chemical

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GEG, Proman to build renewable power to methanol plant in Scotland

UK port operator Global Energy Group (GEG) has entered into an agreement with Swiss-based integrated energy company Proman to develop a renewable power to methanol plant utilising local sources of captured carbon dioxide (CO2) to be located at the Nigg Oil Terminal in the Highlands of Scotland.



SÖDRA BUILDS BIOMETHANOL PLANT TO UTILISE FOREST BIOMASS

Södra has built the world's first plant for commercial biomethanol, a sustainable fuel from forest biomass, at Södra's pulp mill in Mönsterås, Sweden. The first delivery will go to Emmelöv to use in its biodiesel production.

"It is with pride that we have now started up the first commercial plant in the world for biomethanol. The transition to a bioeconomy means that all raw materials must be used efficiently. Biomethanol is produced from the crude methanol recovered from the manufacturing process at Södra's pulp mills. It is part of the circular process that already exists in

IRENA

INNOVATION OUTLOOK RENEWABLE METHANOL

Country	Company	Year	Capacity (t/y)	Feedstock	Process	Status
Sweden	Proton	2019	114	e-methanol	CO2 and H2 from electrolysis	Phase 1, 2020
Denmark	Power-to-Methanol	2019	800 t/y	e-methanol	CO2 from biogas and H2 from water electrolysis	Phase 1, 2020
Germany	ALCOA	2020	1500	e-methanol	CO2 from electrolysis and H2 from water electrolysis	Phase 1, 2020
Spain	ALCOA	2020	1500	e-methanol	CO2 from electrolysis and H2 from water electrolysis	Phase 1, 2020
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Spain	ALCOA	2020	1000			

Methanol Making Headlines



Maersk spends \$1.4 billion on ships that can run on 'carbon neutral' methanol

Published Tue, Aug 24 2021 11:53 AM EDT
Author: Amar Eragudra

OCI signs MoUs to develop ammonia and methanol as shipping fuels

Author: Richard Ewing
2021/03/05

IMO guidelines on use of methanol as a marine fuel to boost demand



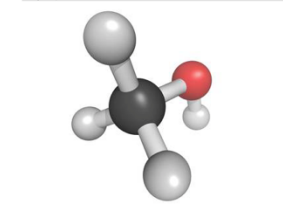
MSC explores Methanol fuel

Mediterranean Shipping Company (MSC) and the German drybulk shipowner Oldendorff Carriers will join the Methanol Institute (MI) in order to boost decarbonization of their fleets.

July 20, 2021 6:09 pm



Chinese Study Examining Methanol as a Marine Fuel



The Methanol Institute (MI) has joined a study led by China Waterborne Transportation Research Institute the think tank of the Chinese Ministry of Transport, to consider the technical and operational requirements for the use of methanol as a marine fuel. The study is supported by methanol producers and distributors Methanol Institute and Huayi Energy Chemical Co., Ltd.

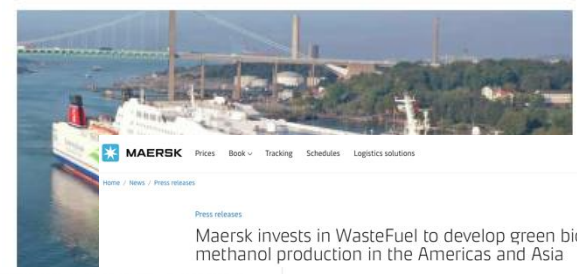
Based on the characteristics of China's industries, the study will create comprehensive policy suggestions for the use of methanol reflecting the experience already gained in methanol-fueled marine engines, and will focus on the adoption of methanol as a marine fuel.

NEWS: first barge-to-ship methanol bunkering operation in the world

Waterfront Shipping takes leadership role in demonstrating simplicity of methanol bunkering to marine industry

Stena Line RoPax is world's first vessel to use recycled methanol as fuel

Written by Nick Blenkey



Waterfront Shipping renews fleet with eight methanol dual-fuel vessels

01 Dec 2020 by Craig Jallat

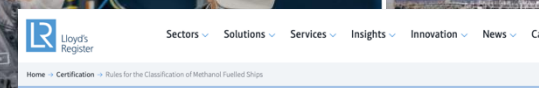
Waterfront Shipping Company Ltd (WFS), a wholly owned subsidiary of

AIDAnova on track to get its methanol-operated fuel cell in 2021



RUSSIA, JAPAN TO JOINTLY BUILD METHANOL CARRIER WITH DUAL-FUEL ENGINE

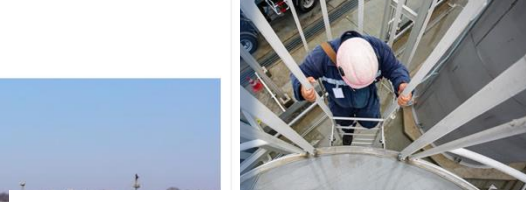
November 13, 2020, by Jasmin
By Baird Maritime - September 9, 2021



Rules for the Classification of Methanol Fueled Ships.

Lloyd's Register

MAERSK invests in WasteFuel to develop green bio-methanol production in the Americas and Asia



EMSA: Methanol and Ethanol are Good Fuel Alternatives

June 10, 2016
As the shipping industry fights to reduce both sulphur oxide emissions and carbon footprint, methanol and ethanol have been identified as good potential fuel alternatives in achieving this goal, according to a study published by the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA).

Damen introduces offshore vessel design with methanol option

by Mariska Buitendijk | Jan 27, 2020 | News | 0 comments



Meet Uthörn, the first German ship powered by methanol



Much of the bunkering and transport infrastructure for methanol is still in the early stages of development. Alfa Laval's development of methanol solutions reflects the full spectrum of changes on board.

The marine industry has ambitious decarbonization goals, but the fuel shift required to reach them will not occur overnight. The

DNV GL to class new methanol-fuelled tankers

Proman Expands to Six Order for Methanol-Fueled Tankers



Milestone Order for World's Largest Methanol Dual-Fuel Engine

A.P. Møller-Mærsk specifies world's largest, dual-fuel, methanol engine, further empowering methanol as marine fuel within large-container-vessel segment

Dutch shipyards investigate sustainable fuel alternative

Dutch maritime companies, including superyacht builders, are collaborating on Green Maritime Methanol project...

A step forward for "green" methanol and its potential to deliver deep GHG reductions in maritime shipping

icct THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON Clean Transportation



Why Use Methanol as a Marine Fuel?



What are the benefits of methanol as a marine fuel?

Isn't methanol toxic?

How to handle in case of a fire?

Does methanol reduce carbon emissions?

What do I need to do in case of a spill?

Is there enough methanol available?

How does methanol compare to other alternative fuels?

Is methanol globally available?

How much does methanol cost compared to fuel oil?

Is methanol IMO Tier III compliant? How is methanol made?

Where can I bunker methanol?

What changes do I need to make to my vessel?

The Simplest of Alcohols

- Simple molecule rich in hydrogen, with only a single carbon bond
- Clear and colorless liquid at room temperature and ambient pressure
- Also known as “wood alcohol,” methanol can be produced from a wide range of feedstocks

lower
emissions

easy handling

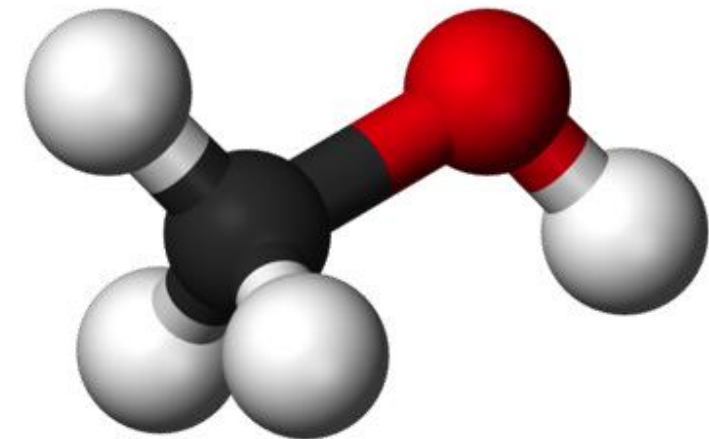
climate neutral

Formula: CH_3OH

Density: $0,792 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

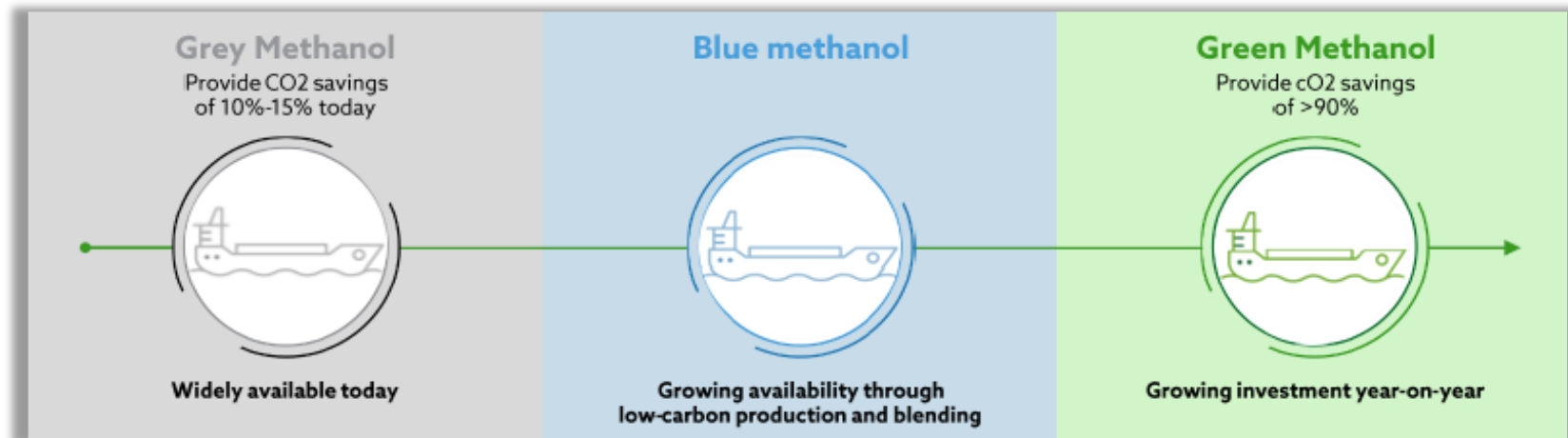
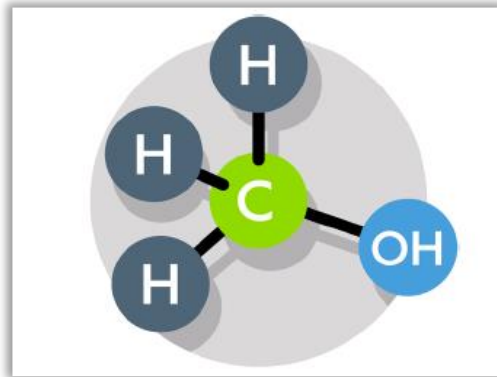
Molar mass: $32,04 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

Appearance: colourless liquid

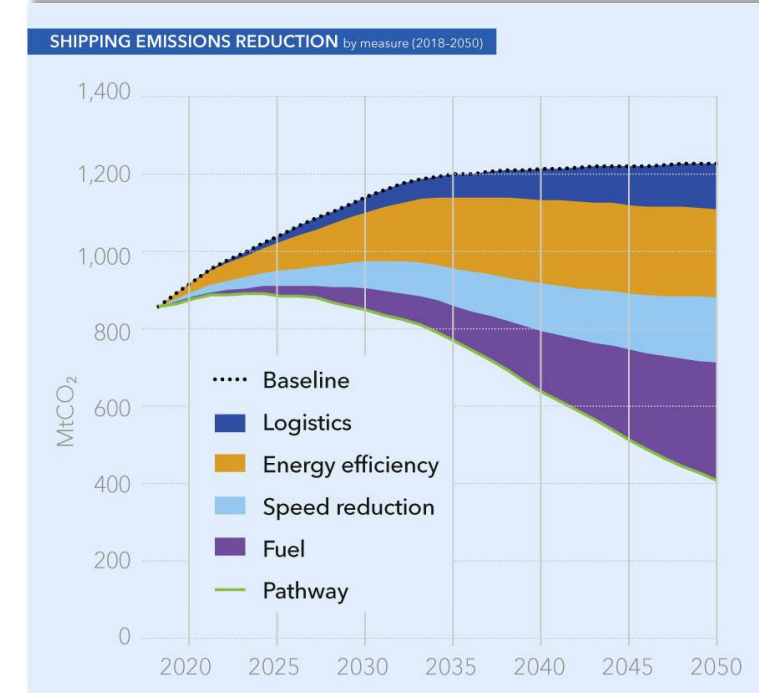
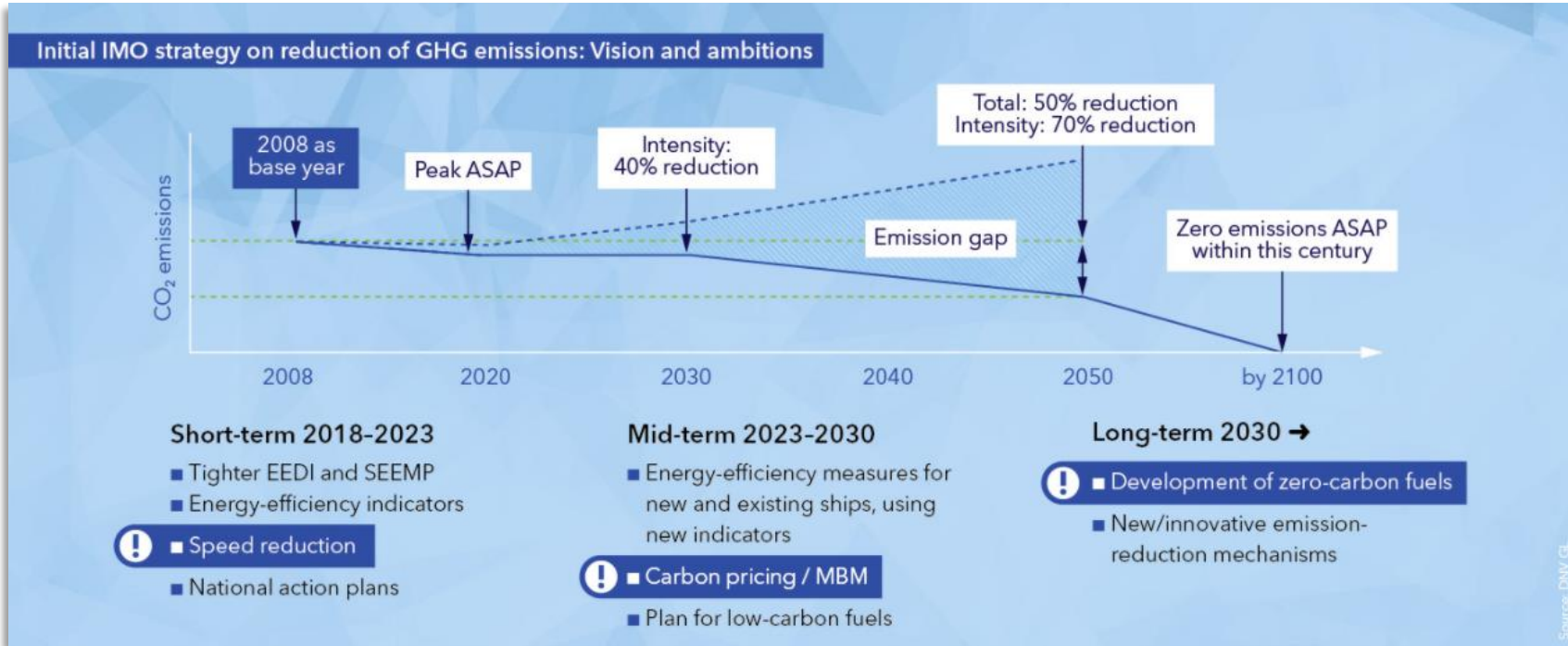


The Methanol Molecule

- Methanol molecule is the same energy and chemical characteristics no matter how it is produced
- Completely fungible from grey to blue to green facilitating blending with reduced carbon intensity as low carbon and net carbon neutral supply grows
- Immediate benefits in reducing SO_x, NO_x, and PM
- Methanol runs well in existing engines with few modifications and significantly lower CAPEX when compared with other available alternative fuels



IMO 2050 GHG “levels of ambition”



<https://www.dnvgl.com/expert-story/maritime-impact/How-newbuilds-can-comply-with-IMOs-2030-CO2-reduction-targets.html>

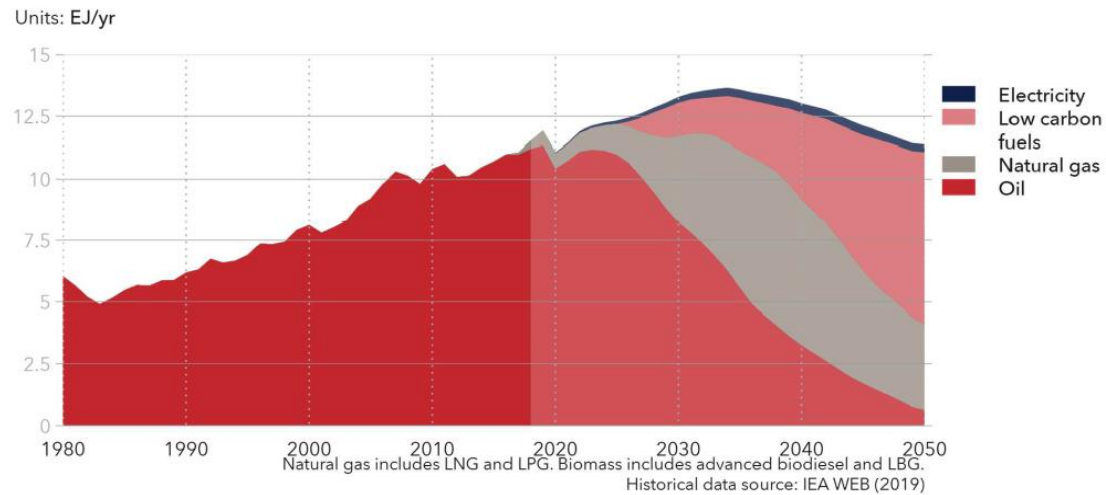
<https://www.dnvgl.com/expert-story/maritime-impact/the-future-proof-ship.html>

- 2023 will be a critical year for IMO in determining their mid-term and long-term strategy on reduction of GHG emissions
- Energy-efficiency, logistics and speed reductions dominate mid-term tools (2023-2030)
- Fuels play an increasing role over 2030-2050 timeframe in meeting IMO GHG ambitions

Maritime fuel Mix Sea Change

The maritime fuel mix – how will it look like in the future?

World maritime subsector energy demand by carrier



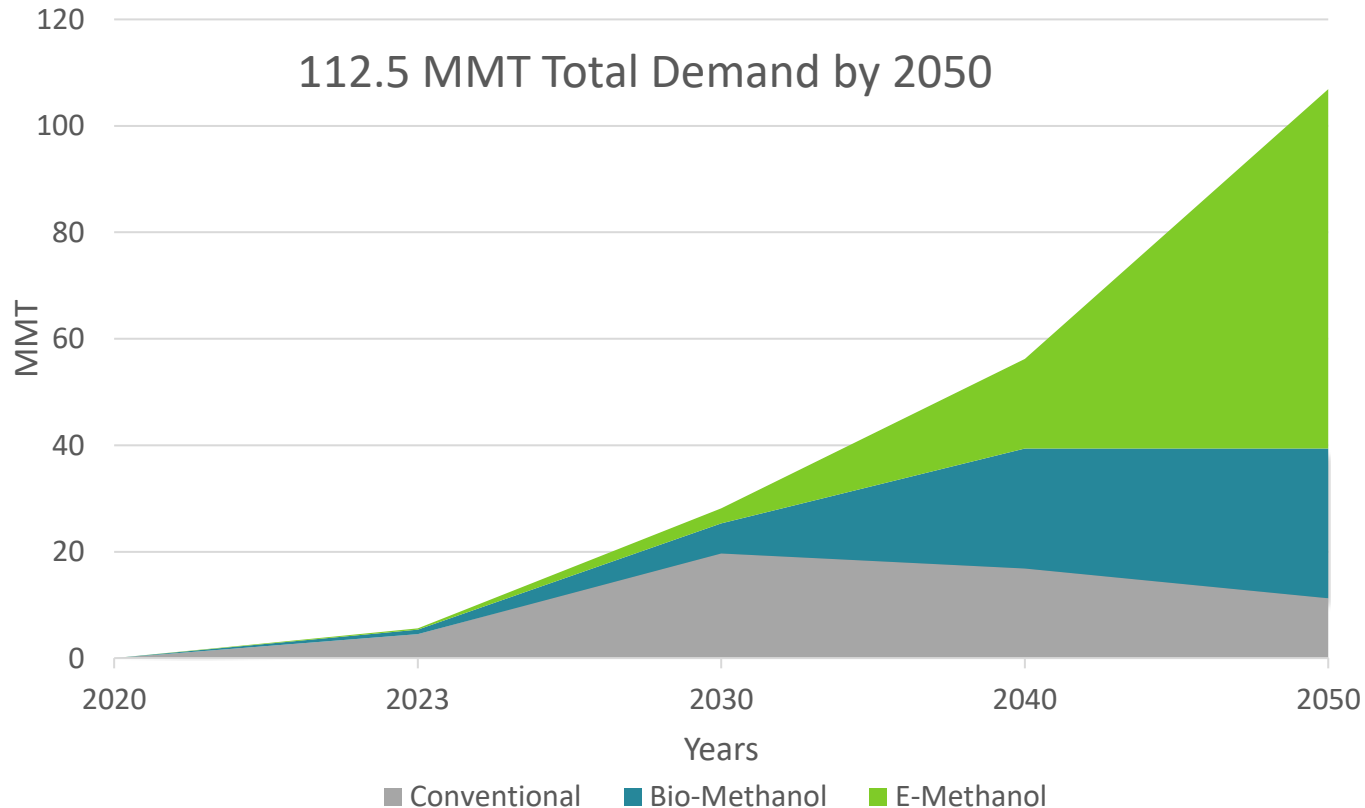
4 DNV GL © 15 October 2020

DNV GL

<https://www.dnvgl.com/expert-story/maritime-impact/Prepare-for-a-decarbonization-pathway.html>

- DNV-GL 2050 Maritime Forecast assumes that a mixture of improved utilization and energy efficiencies, combined with a massive fuel decarbonization, will see IMO 2050 goal being met
- Shipping's fuel mix in 2050 will have switched from being almost entirely oil dominated today, to a mix dominated by **low- and/or net carbon neutral fuels (60%)** and natural gas (30%, mostly LNG)
- Fossil LNG gains a substantial share following the IMO ambitions. However, as regulations tighten in **2030 or 2040**, depending on the decarbonization pathway, we see bio-LNG, e-LNG, bio-MGO and e-MGO used as drop-in fuel for existing ships, **while bio-methanol, blue ammonia or e-ammonia are used for newbuilds and some retrofits**
- In the Decarbonization **by 2040** scenarios, instead of a transition via LNG, **the fleet shifts directly to carbon-neutral methanol or ammonia**, with bio-MGO and e-MGO as drop-in fuels for existing ships

What is Potential Methanol Prize?

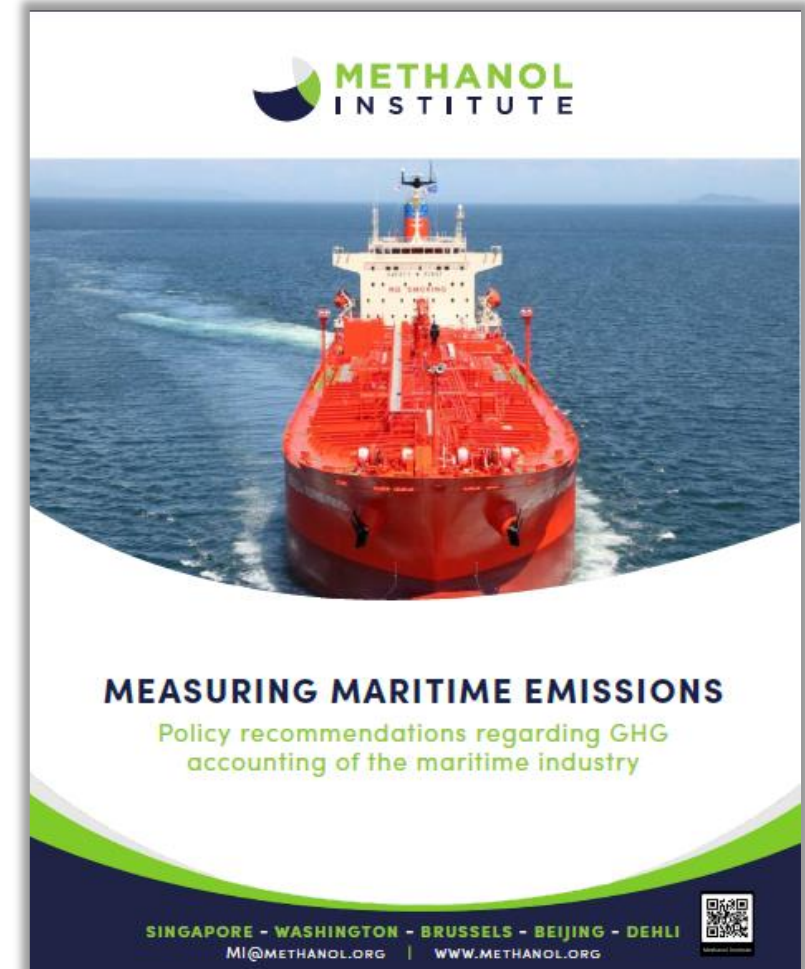


Assumption: 25% 2050 demand = 2.25 EJ (per DNV) = 112.5 MMT methanol, see similar calculation for ammonia, <https://www.ammoniaenergy.org/articles/maritime-fuel-mix-could-be-25-ammonia-by-2050/>

- The ammonia industry recently looked at DNV forecast and assumed ammonia would represent 25% of the maritime fuel mix by 2050, and if we assume methanol has similar share, we can speculate on the role of conventional versus green methanol:
 - Conventional methanol dominates from 2020-2030, with initial volumes of bio-methanol being blended.
 - From 2030-2040, conventional methanol begins to give way to increasing volumes of bio-methanol and e-methanol.
 - From 2040 onwards, e-methanol becomes one of the dominant marine fuels.
 - By 2050, methanol and ammonia each represent 25% of global bunker fuel, with methanol demand of 112.5 MMT/annual

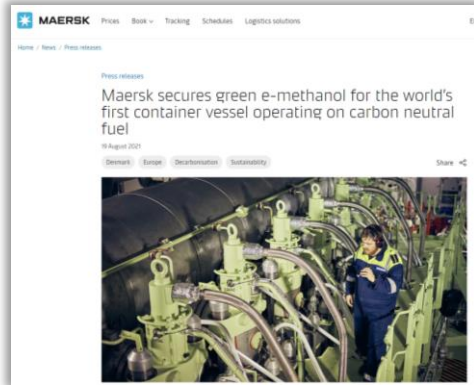
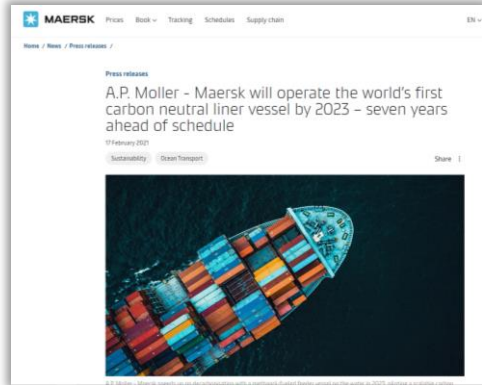
Measuring Maritime Emissions

The Methanol Institute (MI) is calling on maritime policy-makers to adopt a ‘well-to-wake’ approach in GHG accounting of fuels to support the decarbonization of maritime transport. MI believes an approach that accounts for GHG emissions of the fuel’s entire value chain is essential to stimulate the uptake of renewable fuels that can drive the maritime industry’s energy transition.



<https://www.methanol.org/marine/>

Maersk: Methanol Game Changer



<https://www.maersk.com/news/articles/2021/02/17/maersk-first-carbon-neutral-liner-vessel-by-2023>

<https://www.maersk.com/news/articles/2021/08/18/maersk-secures-green-e-methanol>

“The reason that we have gone for methanol on the first one is that it is the most mature from the technology perspective; we can get an engine that can burn it.” Morten Bo Christiansen, head of decarbonization at Maersk

“That means that if we end up finding exactly the right solution then there will be a big retrofit opportunity for us.” Maersk CEO Soren Skou speaking during Maersk’s on 10 February earnings call

- 21 Feb 2021: Maersk announces that the world’s first carbon neutral container vessel by 2023 will operate on dual-fuel methanol
- Maersk has now ordered 2,100 TEU methanol dual-fueled feeder vessels from Korean shipyard
- 19 Aug 2021: Maersk secures 10,000 tons green e-methanol from Reintegrate in Denmark, using biogenic CO2 and solar power
- **24 Aug 2021: “Maersk accelerates fleet decarbonization with 8 large ocean-going vessels to operate on carbon neutral methanol”**
 - More than half of Maersk’s 200 largest customers have carbon targets for their supply chains
 - 16,000 container (Twenty Foot Equivalent – TEU) vessels
 - Delivery in 2024, option for 4 additional vessels in 2025
 - \$1.4 billion order each vessel \$175 million 10-15% more expensive
 - Each ship will require 35,000-40,000 tons of methanol annually

<https://www.maersk.com/news/articles/2021/08/24/maersk-accelerates-fleet-decarbonisation>

Methanol Fleet Growing Steadily

Maritime Events Marketing Services 20 Under 40 Cruise News

Seatrade Maritime News

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Home > Maritime News > Environmental > Maersk bets big on methanol with eight 16,000 teu ship order at HHI

Topics

- Environmental
- Ballast Water
- CO2
- Emissions
- Environmental Services
- GHG
- Low Sulphur
- NOx
- Pollution
- Pollution Control
- Scrubbers

Maersk bets big on methanol with eight 16,000 teu ship order at HHI



AP Moller – Maersk is making a major commitment to methanol as future marine fuel with an order for eight 16,000 teu dual-fuel containerships at Hyundai Heavy Industries (HHI).
 Marcus Hand | Aug 24, 2021

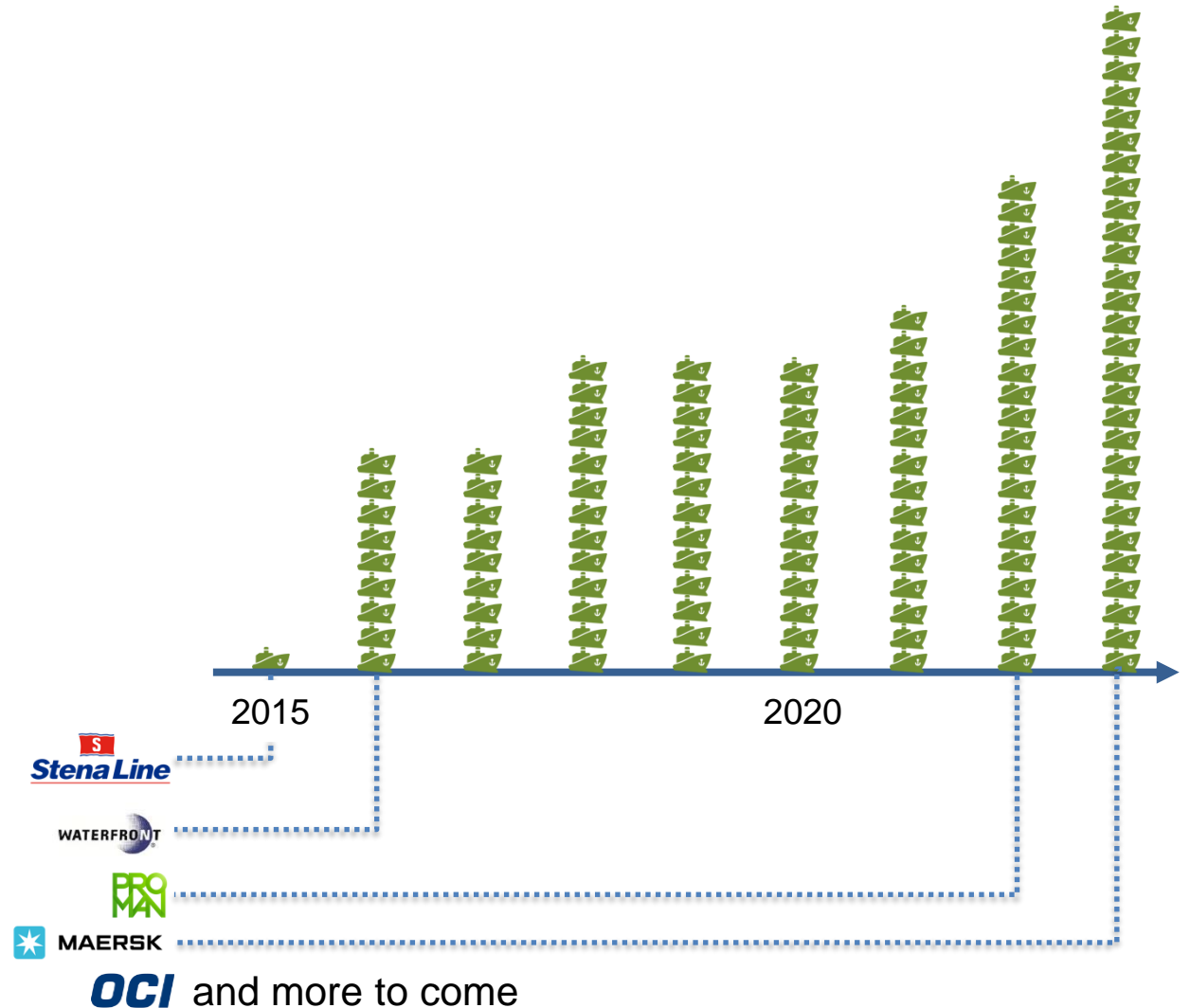
When the eight 16,000 teu vessels are delivered from Q1 2024 they will enable to Maersk to offer carbon neutral shipping to its customers on mainline ocean trades – a first for the industry sector. The contract with HHI includes options for four additional vessels.

While many of Maersk's competitors are opting for LNG as a low carbon, bridging fuel option, the Danish shipping company has taken the plunge to invest in carbon neutral based solutions from the outset.

Related: Maersk secures green e-methanol for world's first carbon neutral container ship

RECENT NEWS

Maersk acquiring cloud-based logistics start-up
 SEP 15, 2021



On the Water

Engines Mature & Available

RETROFITS ECONOMICALLY VIABLE

METHANOL FUELED VESSELS AND PILOTS

Category	Count
DUAL FUEL	
Chemical Tankers	11+9*
Ropax Ferry	1
Pilot Boat	1
FUEL CELL	
Tourist Boat	2
Ferry	1
PROJECT R&D	
Cruise Ships, Fishing Boats, Barges, Dredges, Others	4

*9 additional new builds scheduled for delivery by 2023

ADVANCED DUAL FUEL TECHNOLOGY

MAN ME-LGI METHANOL

ME-B Engine + LGI-M Technology = ME-B LGI-M

THE FUEL BOOSTER INJECTION VALVE

Principle of the FBIV – Fuel Booster Injection Valve

1. Combustion Illustration: Yellow = Pilot Oil, Blue = Methanol
2. Conventional Slide Fuel Valve
3. Methanol Injection Valve (FBIV-M)

4 FUEL VALVES PER CYLINDER

TWO STANDALONE FUEL SUPPLY SYSTEMS

ME-LGI METHANOL DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

- 2015: LGI Demonstration Event at ROC 4750ME-14
- 2015: Test at MES 7500ME-89-3 LGM
- 2015: Test at HH 7000ME-89-3 LGM
- 2016: 1st Sea Trials On Methanol MNS Turanali Sea & IMO Lindagard
- 2017: Development of Test III compliance by water in methanol
- 2019: NOx Certification 6000ME-C9-3 LGM-W at HH June 2019
- 2020: Order Book of 14 LGM engines in total, 13 in service >50,000 running hours accumulated on Methanol

Methanol Institute | www.methanol.org

100,000 Hours of Operations

More on the Way

- *Denmark:* Maersk orders one 2,100 teu methanol dual-fuel container ship, and 8 16,000 teu vessels with option for 4 additional methanol fueled ships
- *Sweden/Switzerland:* Proman Stena Bulk – joint venture of shipowner Stena Bulk and Proman Shipping a subsidiary of methanol producer Proman – to build now six 50,000 dwt tankers with methanol dual-fuel engines first deliveries 2022
- *Netherlands:* OCI NV, MAN, Eastern Pacific Shipping first methanol retrofit by 2023, newbuilds and retrofits
- *United States:* e1 Marine and Ardmare Shipping to deploy methanol-to-hydrogen generator and fuel cell system for propulsion and APU
- *Netherlands:* Damen Shipyards delivering first “methatug” to Port of Antwerp in 2022
- *Netherlands:* Damen Shipyards has developed new concept Offshore Support Vessel (OSV) to operate on methanol
- *Netherlands:* Van Oord has ordered self-elevating offshore installation vessel running on methanol
- *Ukraine:* Danube Shipping Company orders up to 33 river pushers using ABC ‘hybrid’ engines with methanol capability
- *Japan:* Sumitomo Heavy wins Approval in Principle from ClassNKK for methanol dual-fuel tanker
- *Germany:* Shipowner Liberty One has ordered new multipurpose (MPP) ship powered by methanol
- *Germany:* Shipowner SAL Heavy Lift to install FUELSAVE hydrogen/methanol injection system in 6 vessels
- *Germany:* Abeking & Rasmussen shipyard designing “green cruise” concept vessel using methanol fuel cells for hotel load and methanol propulsion engines
- *Germany:* AIDAnova will employ methanol fuel cells for propulsion under Pa-X-ell2 project
- *Germany:* Shipyard Fassmer has order from Alfred Wegener Institute to build methanol-powered research vessel UTHORN
- *Germany:* Port of Emden to receive new, methanol-powered harbor boat
- *Canada:* Naval architecture firm Robert Allan Ltd unveils methanol-fueled Raptor 2400 crew transfer vessel

Engines Offering Broadening



2015



2021



2021

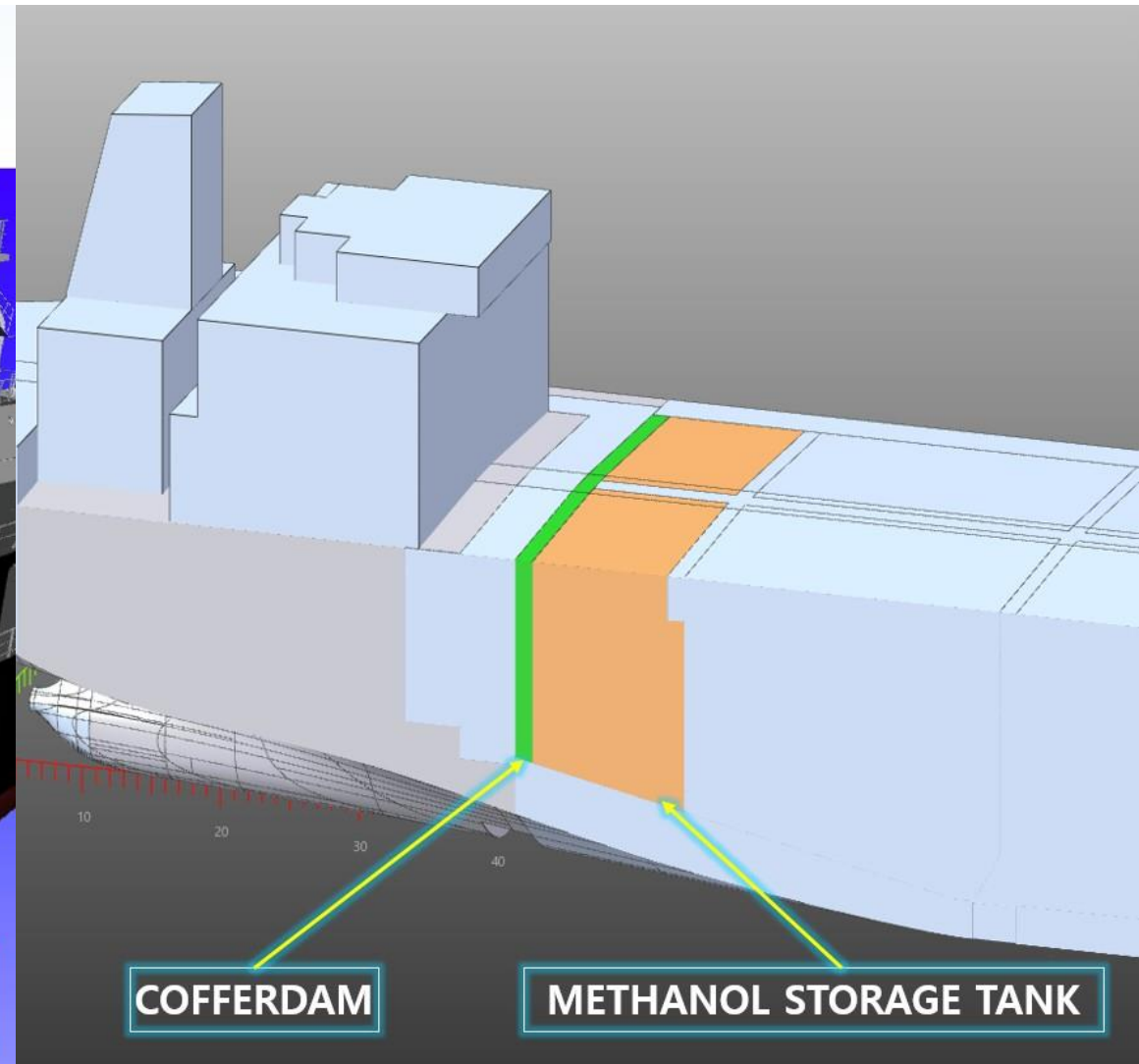
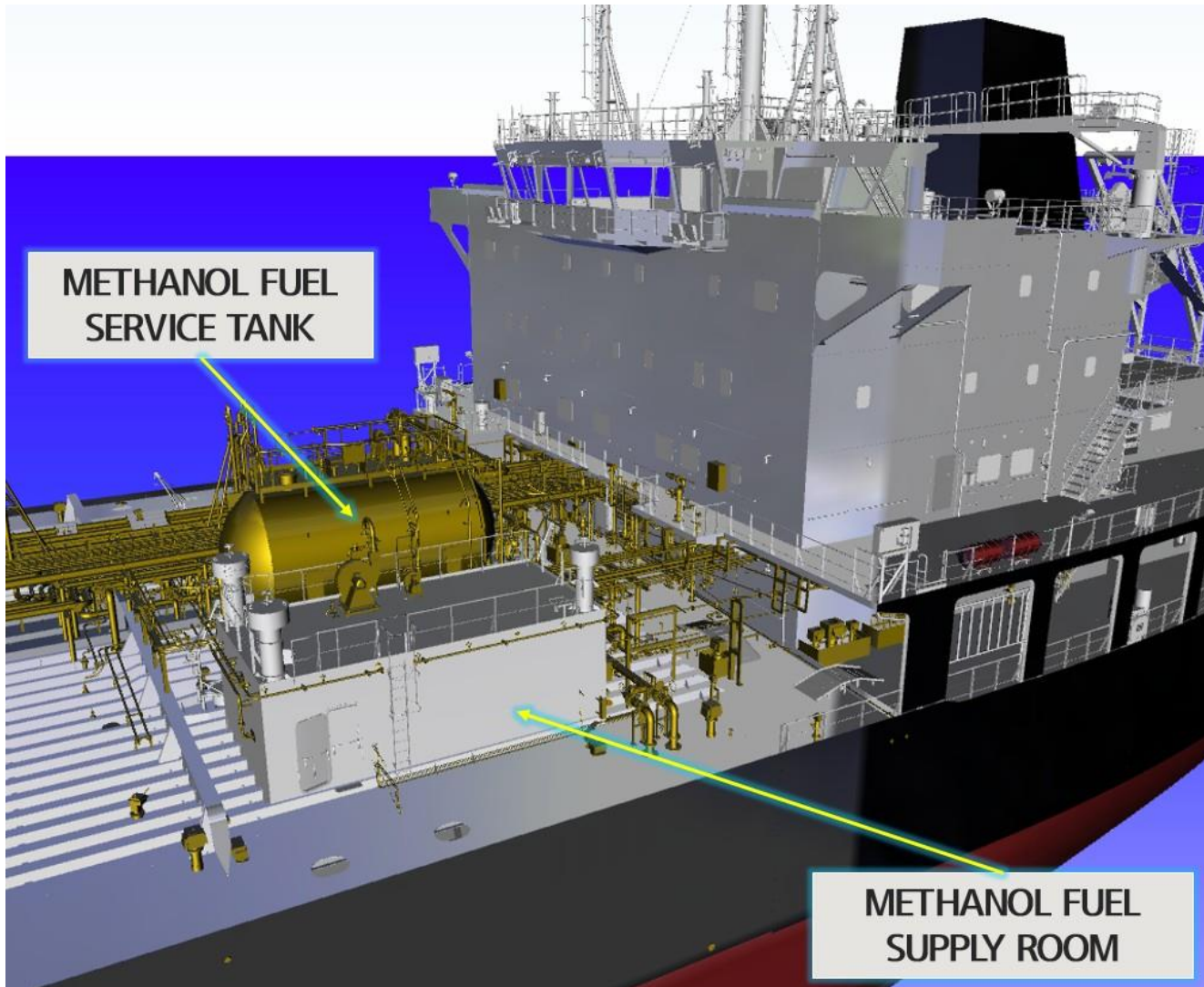


2016

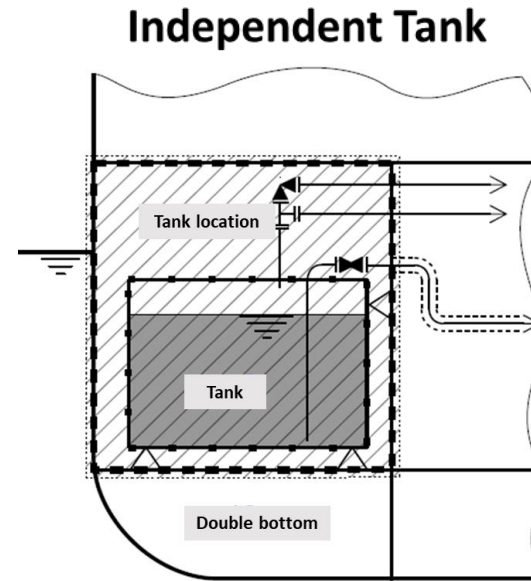
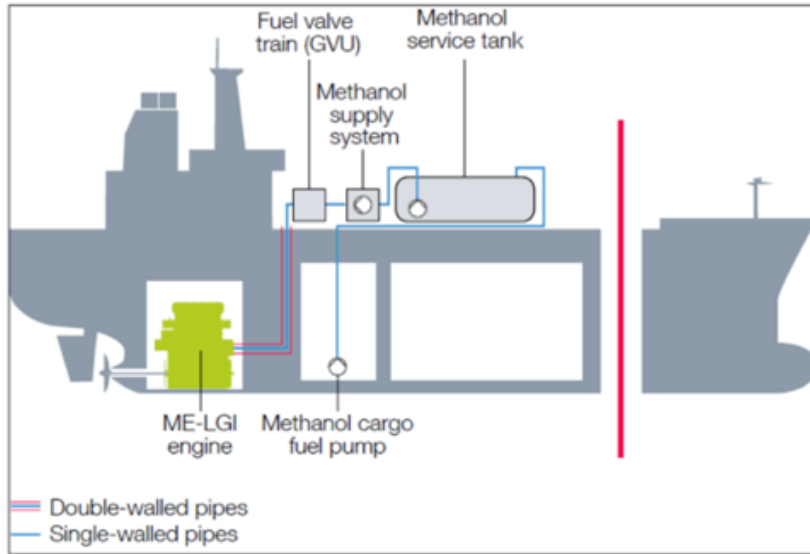


2021

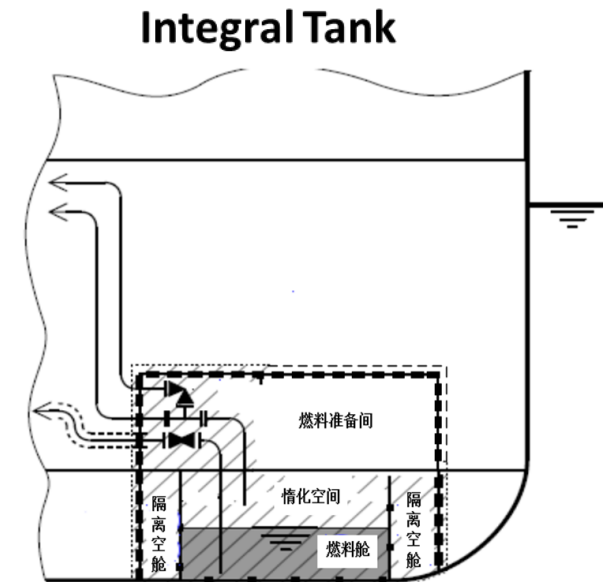
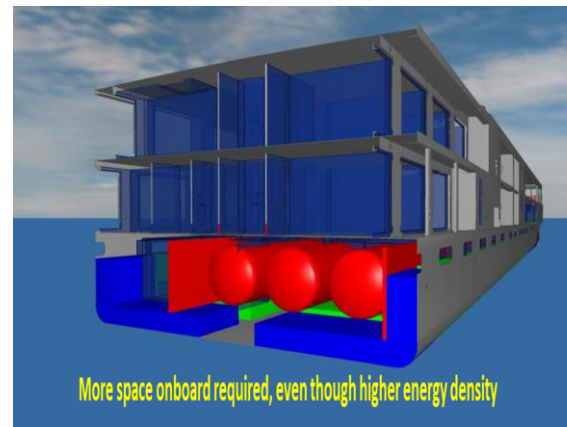
Methanol Dual Fuel Standardized Design



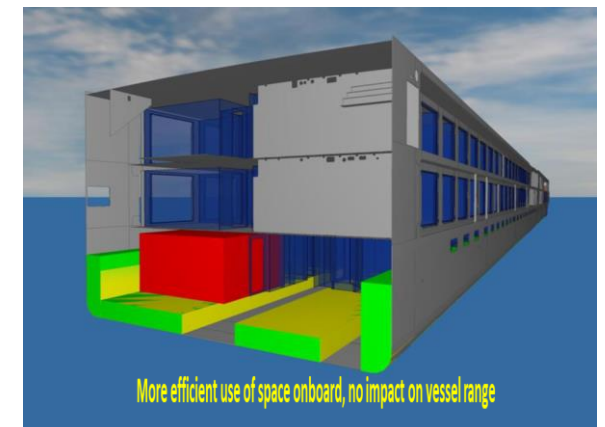
Practical Fuel Storage



Methane at -162° C

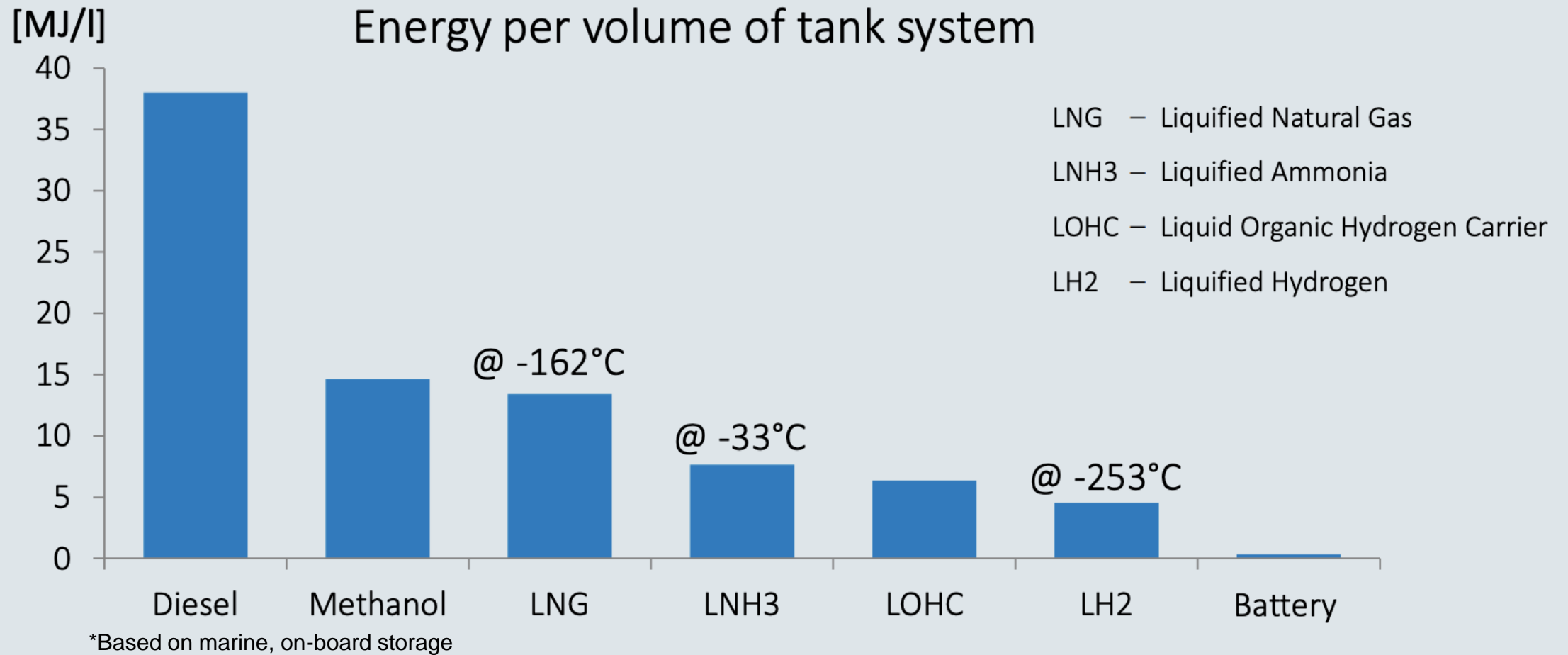


Methanol at ambient temperature



Source: Westfal-Larsen

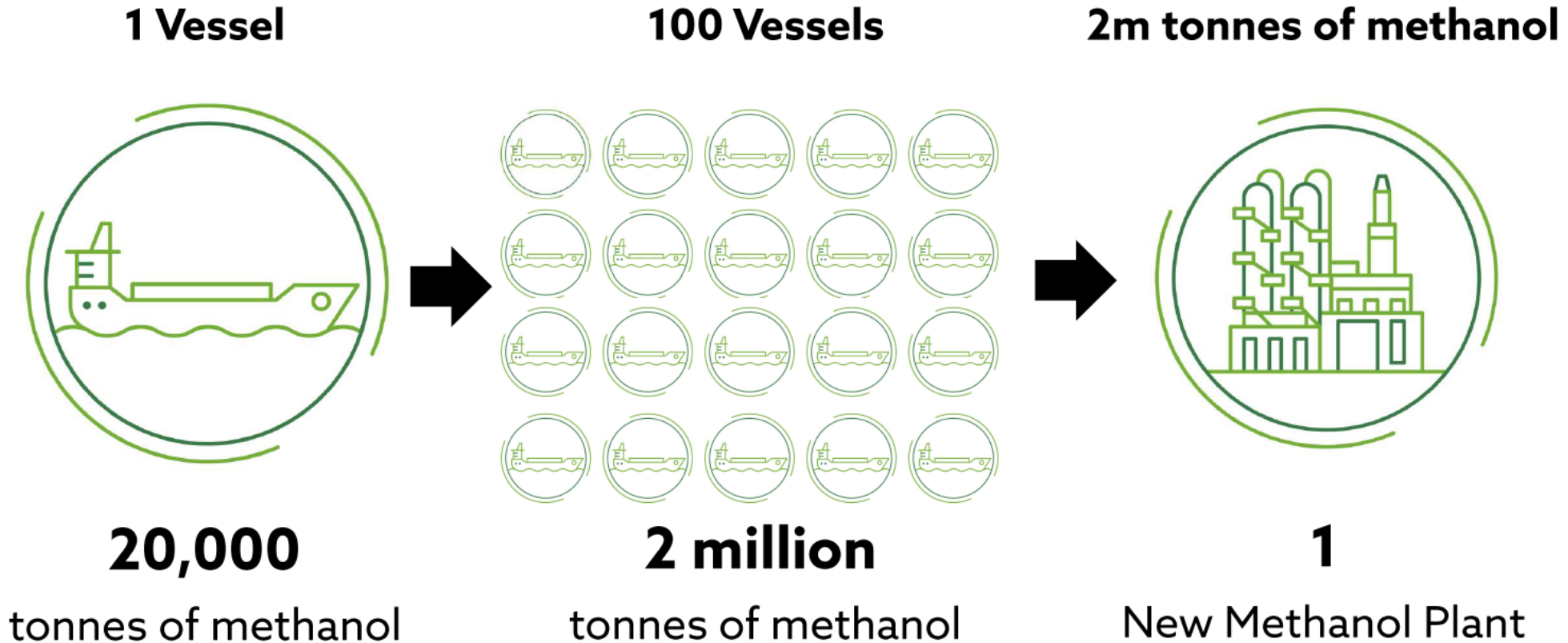
Fuel Storage Volume Comparison



Source: Meyer Werft

Battery, H2, LOHC and LNH3 may not be suitable for long distances

Methanol Scalability



Takes 2 years to build new ship, and 3 years to build new methanol plant

Green Maritime Methanol

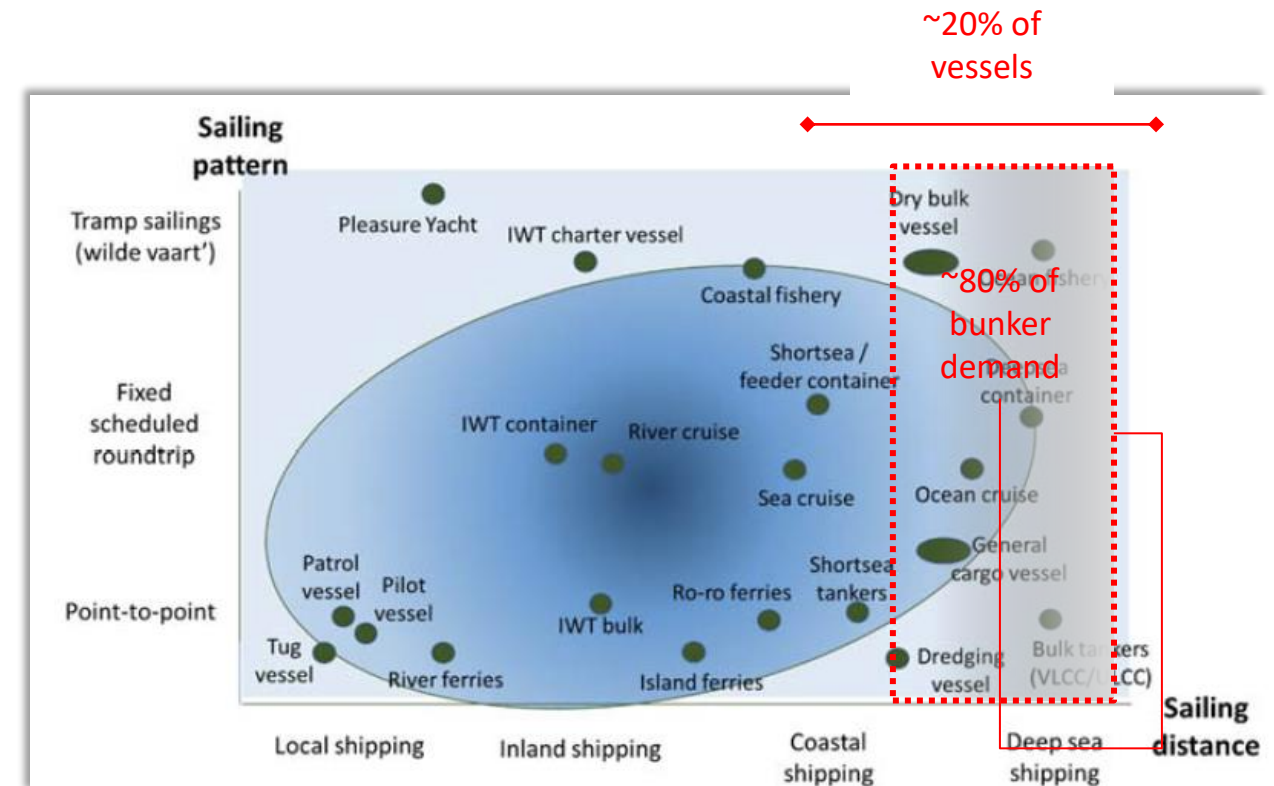
- MI part of an industry consortium organized by TNO to study the use of (green) methanol in short sea shipping, a spin-off from the Horizon 2020 LeanShips project.
- TNO is an internationally renowned research institute with a great reputation for objective analysis.
- The GMM 1.0 study set the stage for a pilot with actual ships on the water with project partners (Horizon 2020 or other) under GMM 2.0.
- Focus is on renewable methanol but the technology, safety guidelines and policy can be used for conventional methanol too.

<https://greenmaritimemethanol.nl/>

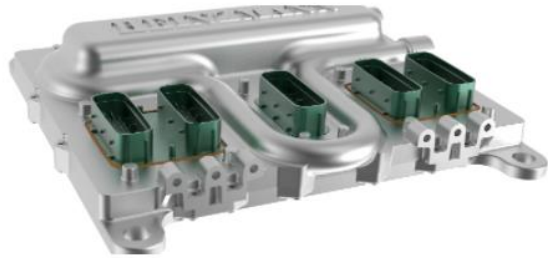


TNO: Potential Vessel Segments

- For Green Maritime Methanol program, TNO conducted assessment of market potential for Dutch/EU market for methanol as a marine fuel
- Heatmap of “methanol-applicability of shipping segments”
- Most shortsea and inland shipping markets appear feasible in terms of operational profiles, fuel consumption, and sailing patterns
- But important to recognize that the ocean-going vessels make of 20% of vessels and fully 80% of bunker demand



Source: TNO Report for GMM, Sept 2020



Methanol engine retrofit solutions (WP1)

Work Package 1 mission is to provide turnkey methanol conversion kits as a retrofit solution for high speed and medium speed diesel engines (200kW-4000kW). [more](#)



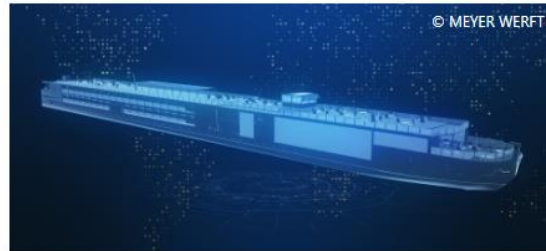
Coast guard vessel demo (WP4)

Work Package 4 mission is to demonstrate methanol operation on board an ERRV (Emergency Recovery and Rescue Vessel) coast guard vessel, built by Super Toys. [more](#)



Harbour tug demo (WP2)

Work Package 2 mission is the complete conversion of a harbour tug (owned by PoA) for methanol/MGO dual-fuel operation incl. set up of supply chain and training of crew. [more](#)



Methanol river cruise ship conversion concept (WP5)

Work Package 5 mission is to develop the conversion concept for a River Cruise Ship for a fuel change from diesel to a methanol-driven propulsion system. [more](#)



Pilot boat demo (WP3)

Work Package 3 mission is to demonstrate methanol as a fuel for use in a smaller marine application for a longer period during true operational conditions. [more](#)



Next generation methanol engines (WP6)

Work Package 6 mission is to develop the next generation of methanol engines, that fully exploit methanol's beneficial properties as an engine fuel, for increased efficiency and even lower emissions. [more](#)



China

- China Waterborne Transport Research Institute (under Ministry of Transport) proposed study to provide a roadmap for the adoption of methanol as a marine fuel for China
- Techno-Economic Assessment; Policy analysis/recommendations
- China annually consumes 20-30 MMT of bunker fuel
- There are 630,000 vessels operating in China's coastal regions (including fishing fleet) and inland waterways (140,000 vessels)
- In terms of potential methanol demand, marine applications have the potential to be no less in size than the China market for boilers or cook stoves, or conservatively in the low single digits, in millions of tons demand, over the next five years
- Total Budget = USD\$140,000, with MI as USD\$50,000 sponsor, other sponsors Methanex, Sinopec, Shanghai Huayi Group

Currently:

- ❖ Reviewing final draft
- ❖ Circulated to MFC for feedback
- ❖ Planned Jul/Aug for formal release



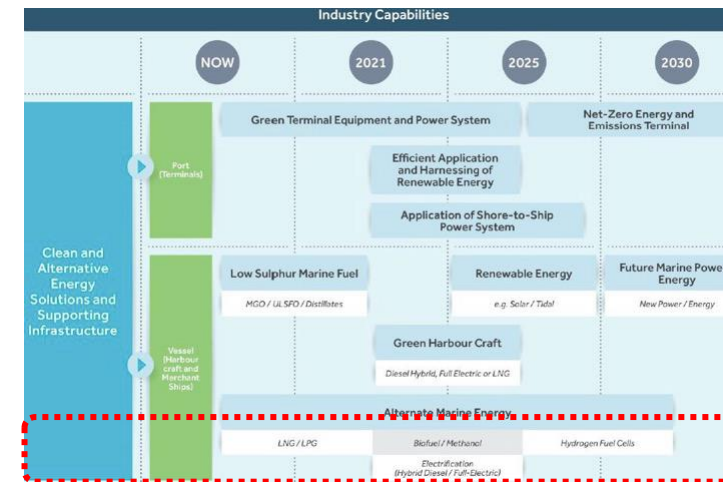
Targeted outcome is to

- obtain MSA endorsement
- allow CCS to begin to class methanol-fueled vessels
- create bunkering hubs
- begin to develop standardized methanol designed vessels

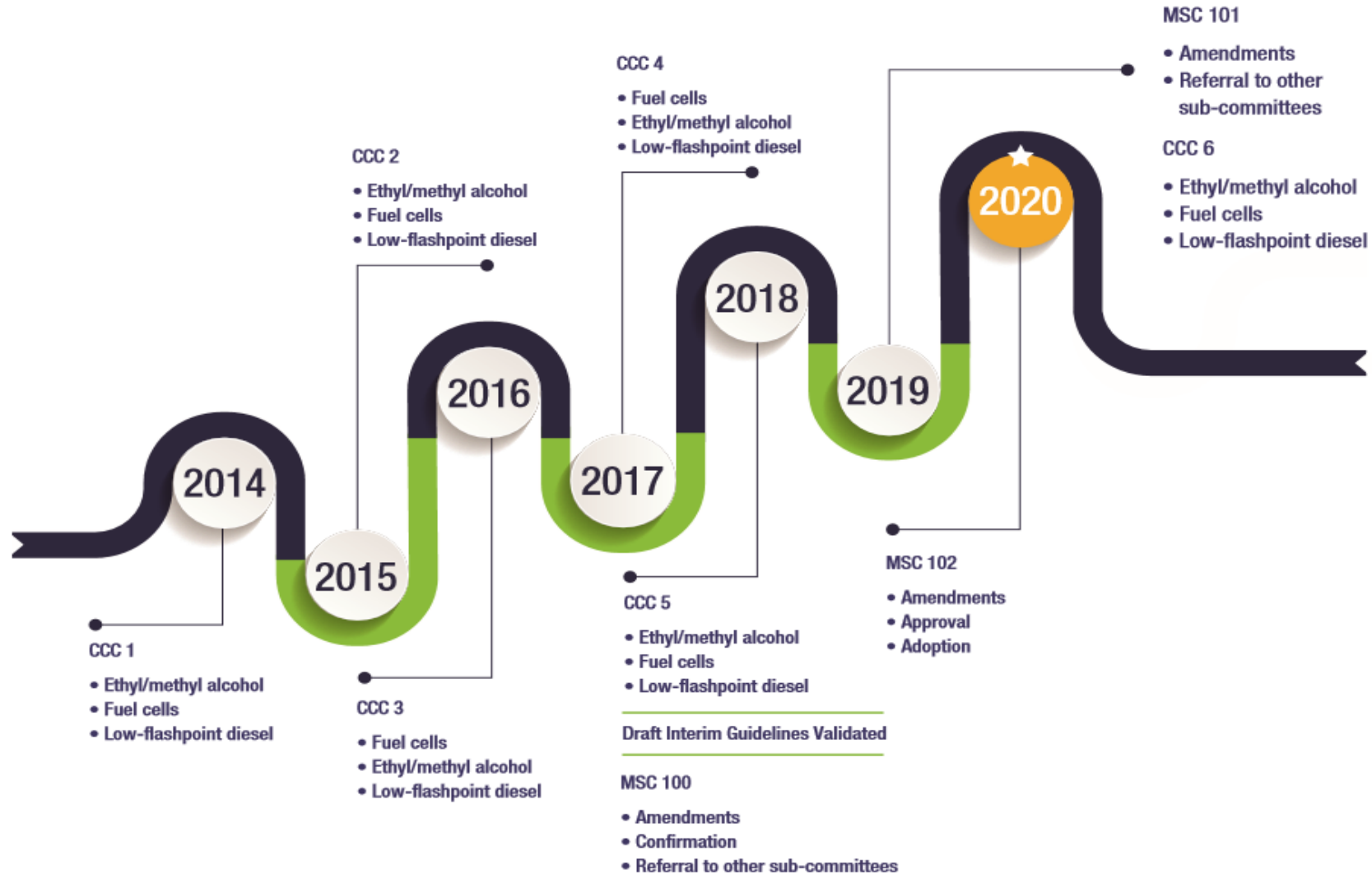
Singapore

- Singapore's Maritime Institute and MPA recently instructed the Marine Energy Test Bed Department of NTU to engage WTRI in a similar study as MI engaged WTRI
- Study to commence in September with MI participation
- Study will assess feasibility of methanol fuelled vessels in China and Singapore in line with MPA's Roadmap 2030

Singapore MPA Roadmap 2030



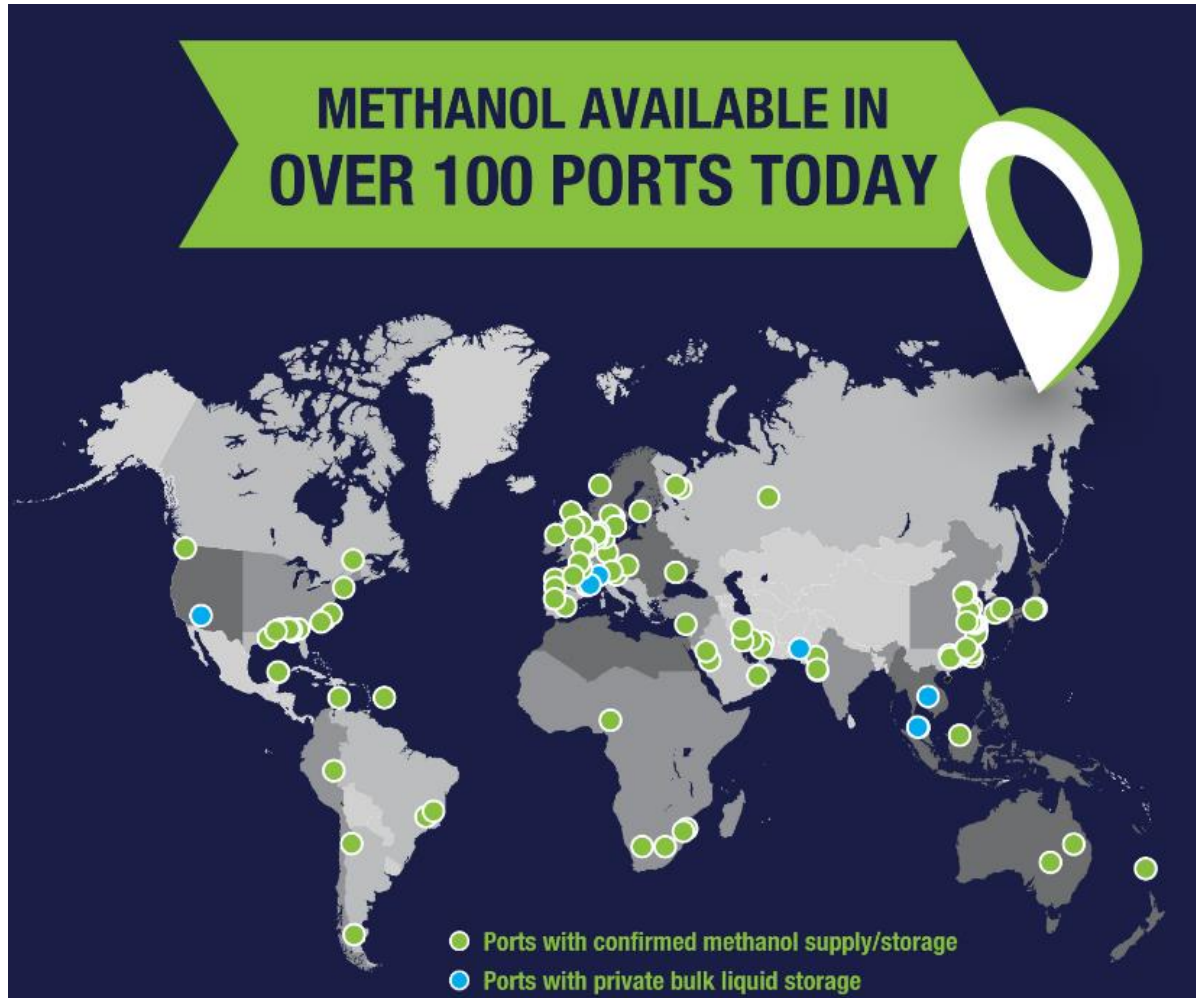
IMO IGF Code Methanol Approval



Methanol Trading Hubs



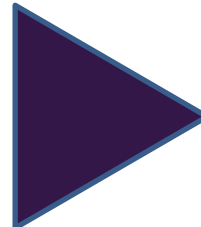
Available and Easily Bunkered



Methanol Barge Bunkering



- ❖ 300mt stem successfully delivered May 2021
- ❖ Stem placed per LR/MI Methanol Bunkering TR
- ❖ Partners included:
 - Methanex
 - Port of Rotterdam
 - Vopak
 - NYK
 - TankMatch



- ❖ Require more such demonstrations at leading ports
- ❖ Will support pilots and general uptake of methanol
- ❖ Ports of interest:
 - Antwerp, Rotterdam
 - Zhoushan, Ningbo
 - Singapore
 - Panama
 - Others

Methanol Pricing

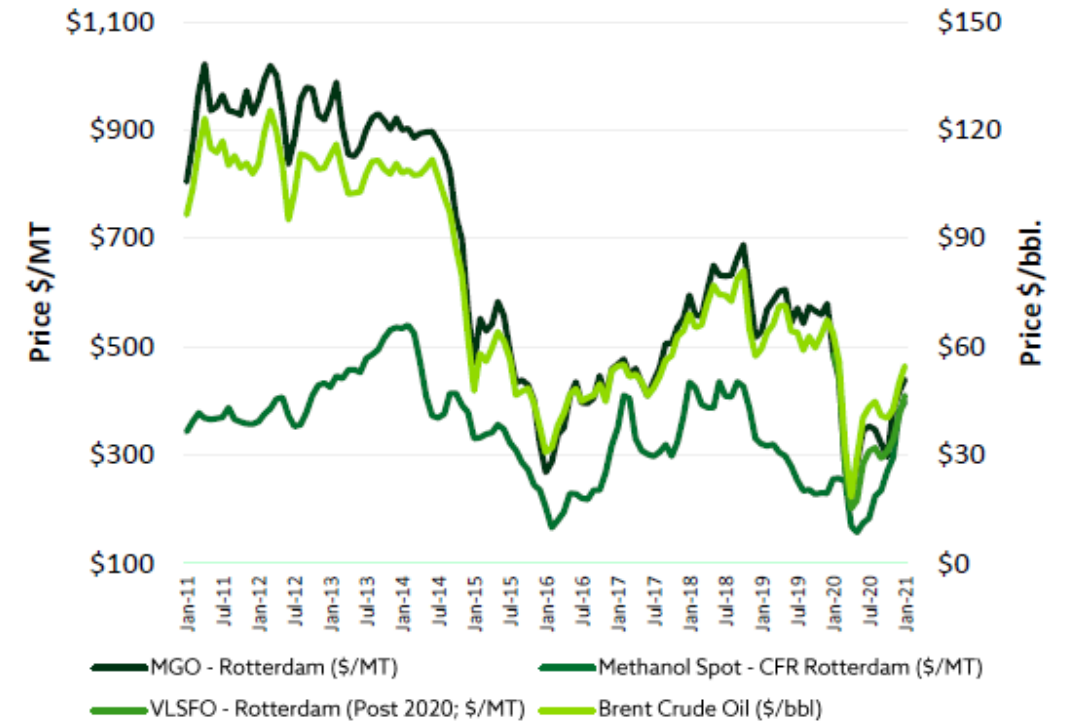
Argus: existing and upcoming price assessments

Overview

Price assessment	Timeline	Location/status
LNG bunkering	Available	Calculated delivered prices for Singapore, Rotterdam, US Gulf Coast (Japan & China upcoming)
CO2	Available	European Union
Grey ammonia	Available	NWE
Green ammonia	TBC	NWE
FAME biofuel	Jun – Jul 2021	Market consultations
Green methanol, bio LNG	TBC	Market consultations
Biodiesel B5, B10, B20	June 2021	Calculated prices for Los Angeles & San Francisco

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European Commodity Price Comparison



S&P Global Platts

Commodities Products & Services Methodology Market Insights Analytics

LNG, OIL, PETROCHEMICALS, SHIPPING — 27 Sep 2021 10:47 UTC — Americas, APAC, EMEA

Platts launches European methanol bunker fuel price assessments

S&P Global Platts has launched daily methanol bunker fuel price assessments, reflecting the value of methanol used as a marine fuel at the port of Rotterdam, effective Sept. 22, 2021.

The new assessments will meet growing market demand on the back of an increased build-out in vessels utilizing methanol as a marine fuel and related activities at this major bunkering hub.

S&P Global Platts

Commodities Products & Services Methodology Market Insights Analytics

LNG, OIL, PETROCHEMICALS, SHIPPING — 27 Sep 2021 14:00 UTC — Americas, APAC

Platts proposes to launch Singapore and US Gulf methanol bunker fuel price assessments

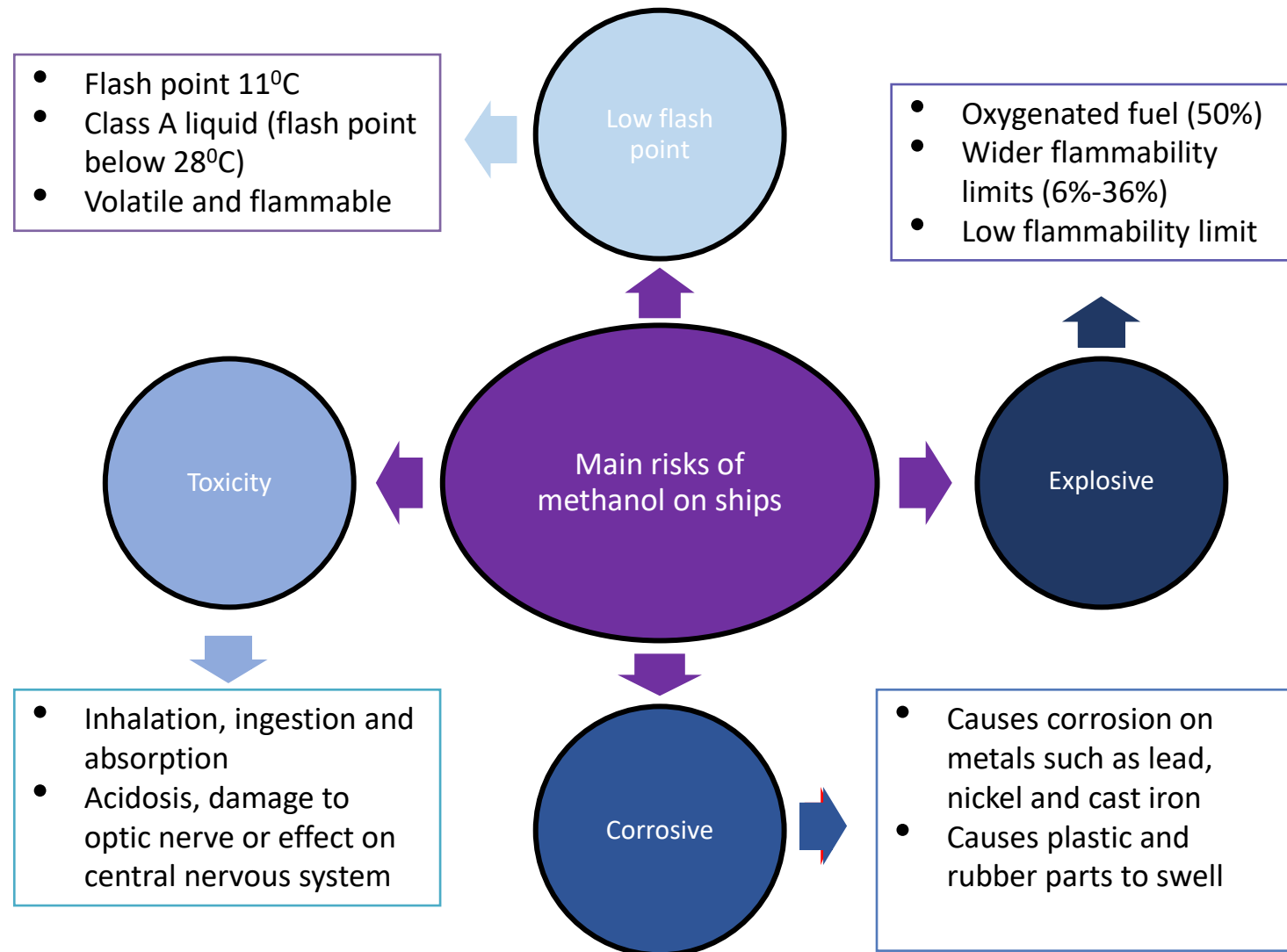
S&P Global Platts is proposing to launch two new daily methanol bunker fuel price assessments, reflecting the value of methanol used as a marine fuel at the ports of Singapore and Houston, effective Oct. 25, 2021.

Platts recognizes growing market demand on the back of an increased build-out in vessels utilizing methanol as a marine fuel and related activities at these major bunkering hubs.

Maersk estimate that a doubling of fuel costs would only add 6c to the price of \$100 trainers
Maersk Sustainability Report 2020



Main Risks of Methanol as a Fuel 1 of 2



Main Risks of Methanol as a Fuel 2 of 2

Risks	Countermeasures
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire caused by static electricity: Anti-static measures such as grounding of the pipeline between fueling party and party receiving the fuel• Use of explosion-prevention equipment• Vapour detection• Prohibiting smoking as flame is invisible
Explosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refueling station should be located on an open deck• Purging and inerting of the pipeline
Fuel leakage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of qualified and certified refueling equipment, including qualified hose• Approved emergency cutoff procedures• Automatic emergency cutoff system
Toxicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personnel protection equipment
Overfilling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fuel tank maximum level alarm to immediately close the refueling valve• Should be equipped with a pair of sensors on the fuel tank
System failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manual shutoff valve to shutoff the fuel tank (primary valves)
Power outage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mechanical closure of refueling valve (ESD)

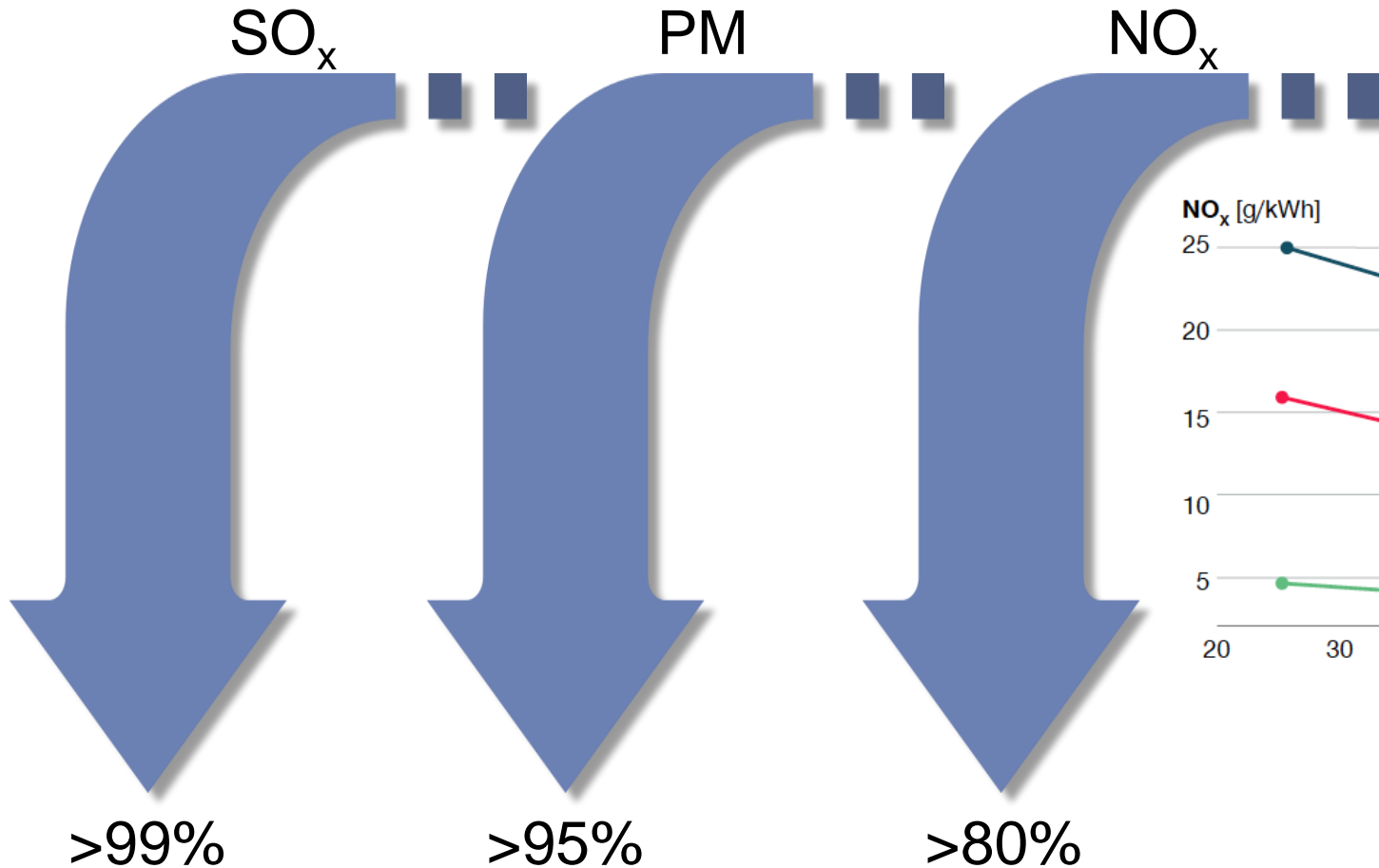
Hazard Comparison

	METHANOL	DIESEL	GASOLINE
Hazard pictograms (CPL)			
Signal word: (CPL)	Danger	Danger	Danger
Hazard statements (CPL)	<p>H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.</p> <p>H302: Toxic if swallowed.</p> <p>H311: Toxic in contact with skin.</p> <p>H331: Toxic if inhaled.</p> <p>H410: May cause damage to aquatic life.</p>	<p>H225: Flammable liquid and vapour.</p> <p>H302: Toxic if swallowed and enters drains.</p> <p>H312: Causes skin irritation.</p> <p>H332: Harmful if inhaled.</p> <p>H351: Suspected of causing cancer.</p> <p>H373: May cause damage to oceans through prolonged or repeated exposure.</p> <p>H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p>	<p>H225: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.</p> <p>H302: May be fatal if swallowed and enters drains.</p> <p>H312: Causes skin irritation.</p> <p>H332: May cause genetic defects.</p> <p>H351: May cause cancer.</p> <p>H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.</p> <p>H400: May cause drowsiness or illness.</p> <p>H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</p>
Precautionary statements (CLP)	<p>P220: Keep away from heat - No smoking</p> <p>P230: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection</p> <p>P240: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P241: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P242: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P243: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P244: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P273: Avoid release to the environment</p> <p>P280: Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection</p> <p>P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician</p> <p>P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water</p> <p>P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower</p> <p>P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing</p> <p>P305+P351+P338: IF EYES ARE CONTACTED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell</p> <p>P308+P313: IF EXPOSED or concerned: Get medical advice/attention</p> <p>P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell</p> <p>P314: Do NOT induce vomiting</p> <p>P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water</p> <p>P332+P313: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water</p> <p>P333+P313: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower</p> <p>P334+P333: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing</p> <p>P337+P313: IF EYES ARE CONTACTED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell</p> <p>P360+P353: IF RELEASED TO THE ENVIRONMENT: Do not scatter or wash away - Call a POISON CENTER or local authorities</p> <p>P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations</p>	<p>P201: Obtain special instructions before use</p> <p>P210: Keep away from heat/spark/open flame/hot surfaces - No smoking</p> <p>P230: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection</p> <p>P231: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P232: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P233: Keep container tightly closed</p> <p>P234: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P235: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P240: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P241: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P242: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P243: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P244: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/aerosol/vapour/spray</p> <p>P273: Avoid release to the environment</p> <p>P280: Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection</p> <p>P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician</p> <p>P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water</p> <p>P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower</p> <p>P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing</p> <p>P305+P351+P338: IF EYES ARE CONTACTED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell</p> <p>P308+P313: IF EXPOSED or concerned: Get medical advice/attention</p> <p>P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell</p> <p>P314: Do NOT induce vomiting</p> <p>P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water</p> <p>P332+P313: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water</p> <p>P333+P313: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. 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Methanol classified as “not more dangerous” than other fuels such as gasoline or diesel – fuels largely familiar to most people

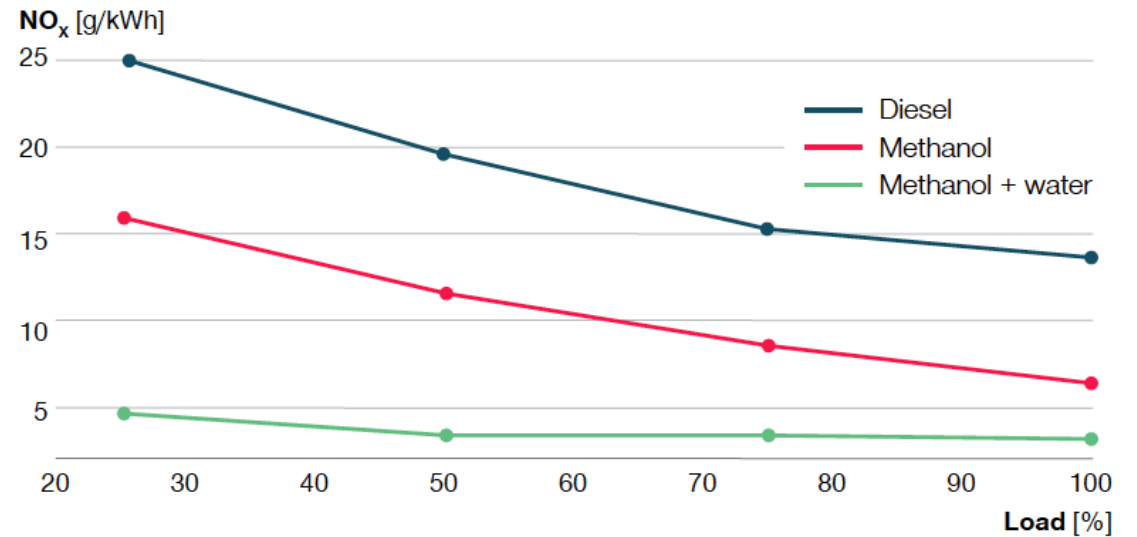
Improving Local Air Quality

Emission reduction potential:



source: Stena Line

source: Stena Line



source: MAN ES

Significant CO₂ Reduction Potential



Data to display:

GWP100

WTW (WTT+TT)

Categories to filter by:

Methan... x

Color by:

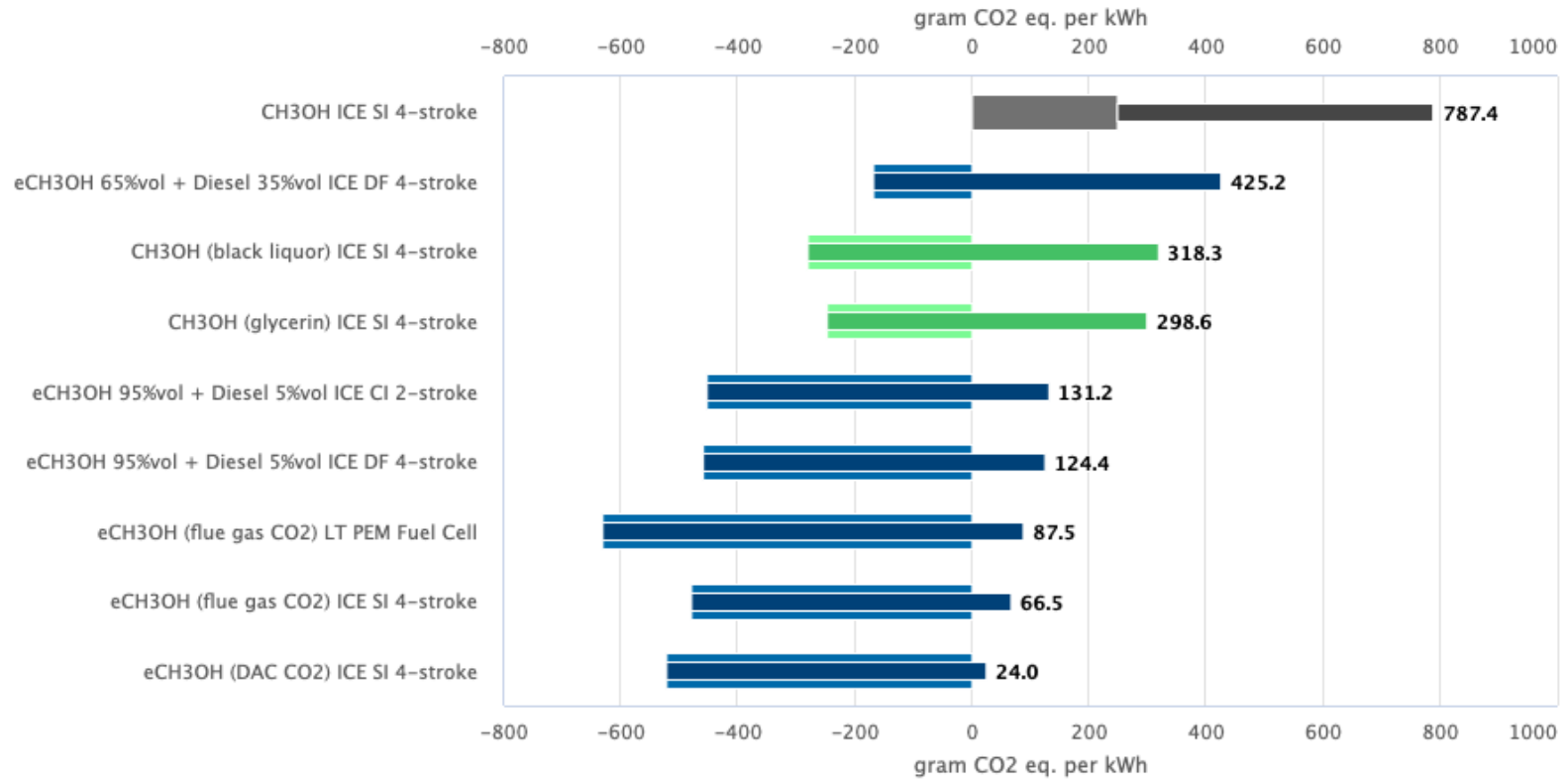
Resour

Show/hide stacks:

- CH3OH ICE SI 4-stroke
- eCH3OH 65%vol + Diesel 35%vol ICE DF 4-stroke
- CH3OH (black liquor) ICE SI 4-stroke
- CH3OH (glycerin) ICE SI 4-stroke
- eCH3OH 95%vol + Diesel 5%vol ICE CI 2-stroke
- eCH3OH 95%vol + Diesel 5%vol ICE DF 4-stroke
- eCH3OH (flue gas CO2) LT PEM Fuel Cell
- eCH3OH (flue gas CO2) ICE SI 4-stroke
- eCH3OH (DAC CO2) ICE SI 4-stroke
- NH3 LT PEMFC

[Download / Export](#)

Emissions (Global warming potentials) for stacks



source: <https://sustainablepower.application.marin.nl>

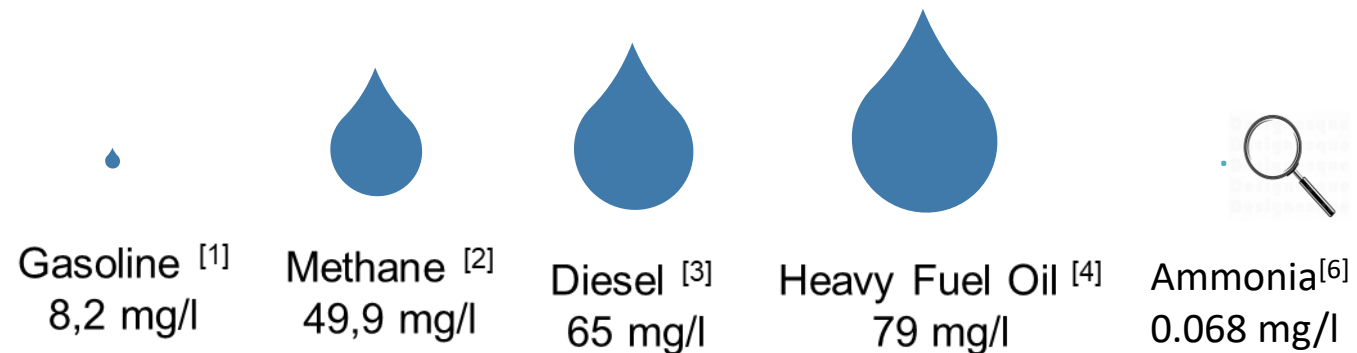
Oil Spills Still Happen....



**Methanol [5]
15,400 mg/l**

- *Methanol is a more environmentally-benign fuel in marine environments*
- *In a waterbody, nearly 200 times more methanol is needed to kill half the number of fish than marine heavy fuel oil*

LC 50: Lethal Dose: Fish



Sources:

- [1] Petrobras/Statoil ASA, Safety Data Sheet, ECHA registration dossier Gasoline
- [2] ECHA, European Chemicals Agency, registration dossier Methane
- [3] ECHA, European Chemical Agency, registration dossier Diesel
- [4] GKG/ A/S Dansk Shell, Safety Data Sheet
- [5] ECHA, European Chemical Agency, registration dossier Methanol
- [6] ECHA, European Chemical Agency, registration dossier Ammonia

Spill & Salvage Economic Impact

Economic Impact – HFO vs Methanol :

	Maritime accident	Maritime accident	Simulation
Ship	Erika	Tanio	-
Fuel	Heavy Fuel Oil	Heavy Fuel Oil	Methanol
Released amount	19000 t	13500 t	10000t
Affected coastline	400km	200km	0km
Total damage	\$914M	-	-
Cleaning	\$100M	\$50M	\$0
Fishing industry	\$98,3M	-	-
Tourist industry	\$400-500M	-	-
Claim for damages	\$120M	\$17M	-
Killed birds	~ 60,000	~ 40,000	->0



- Less toxic than gasoline or diesel
- Methanol poisoning is not carcinogenic and requires simple treatment
- No additional GHG potential (methane slip)
- Miscible in water – large spill concentration will rapidly decrease with only very short-term effects
- Far less hazardous to the environment
- Methanol is fully miscible with water and dissolves readily
- It is biodegradable and does not bioaccumulate
- Methanol is not rated as toxic to aquatic organisms using the GESAMP rating system (Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection) (acute and chronic toxicity measures)

MeOH spill simulations

Simulation 1^[8]:

- Release of 10,000 tons Methanol at open Sea
Concentration of 0,36% after 1 hour

Simulation 2^[8]:

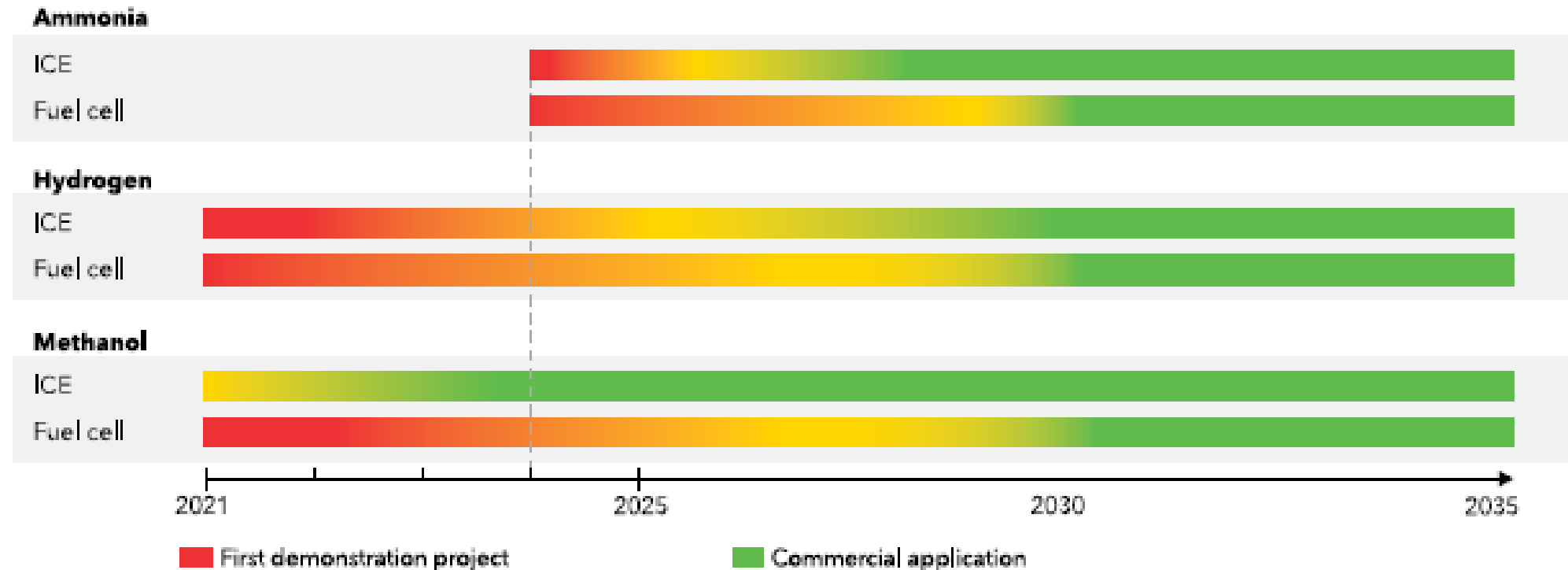
- Release of 10,000 l/h from a coastal pier
Concentration of 0,36% after 1 hour
Concentration of 0,13% after 3 hours

[8] Malcolm pirnie, Inc, Technical Memorandum

Sources : Economic, Social & Environmental Effects of the "Prestige" Oil Spill, Meyer-Werfft

Technology Readiness

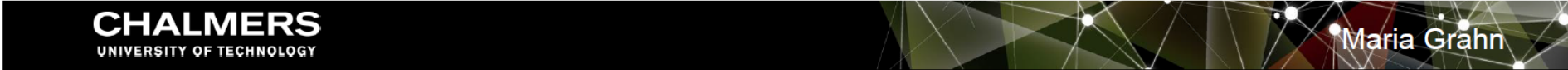
Timeline for expected availability of alternative fuel technologies – our best estimate for when these may be available for onboard use



Key: Internal combustion engine (ICE)

©DNV 2021

Stacking Up Green Competition



Total cost of ownership (M€/yr). Base case.

Ship category: large ferries.
Three different utilization rates: short, medium, long distance.

Costs include: fuel production, fuel infrastructure, annuitized investments in propulsion technologies, energy storage and reduced income due to less cargo space.

The colour coding is within each fuel category and utilisation rate to highlight the cheapest option.

MGO and BE are coloured differently but are comparable in terms of costs to all other cases in the ship travel category.

Methanol shows lowest cost within all fuel categories.

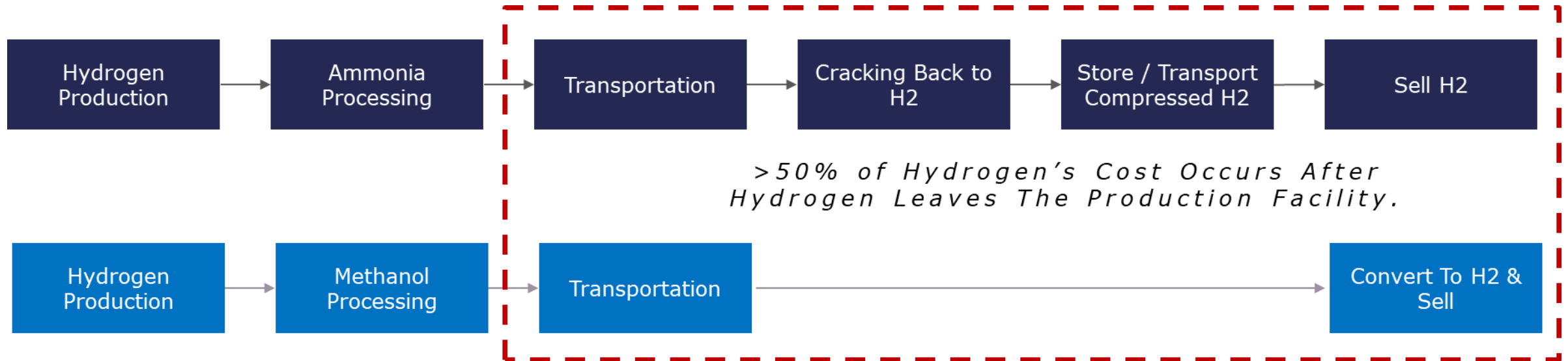
Insight 7. Methanol and E-methanol may be the lowest cost option from a TCO perspective in the shipping sector.

The three methanol production options

TCO [M€]	Short			Medium			Long		
	ICE	FC	BE	ICE	FC	BE	ICE	FC	BE
MGO	0.9			1.7			2.4		
Biofuels									
Biomethanol	2.0	4.2		3.9	5.7		5.7	7.2	
BioDME	2.3			4.2			6.2		
Biodiesel	2.7			5.2			7.6		
BioLMG	3.0	4.9		5.4	6.8		7.8	8.7	
BioLBG	2.8	4.8		5.1	6.6		7.4	8.4	
HVO	2.4			4.6			6.8		
Bio-electrofuels									
E-biomethanol	2.6	4.7		4.9	6.6		7.3	8.5	
E-bioDME	2.9			5.4			7.9		
E-biodiesel	3.2			6.2			9.2		
E-bioLMG	3.6	5.4		6.6	7.8		9.6	10.2	
E-bioLBG	3.6	5.3		6.5	7.7		9.5	10.1	
Electrofuels									
E-methanol	3.3	5.3		6.5	7.8		9.7	10.3	
E-DME	3.7			7.0			10.3		
E-diesel	4.3			8.4			12.5		
E-LMG	4.3	5.9		8.0	8.9		11.8	11.9	
Ammonia	3.7	5.5		6.9	8.0		10.2	10.6	
LH ₂	4.7	5.3		8.8	8.6		13.0	11.9	
Electricity			2.8			5.5			8.3

Methanol vs Ammonia

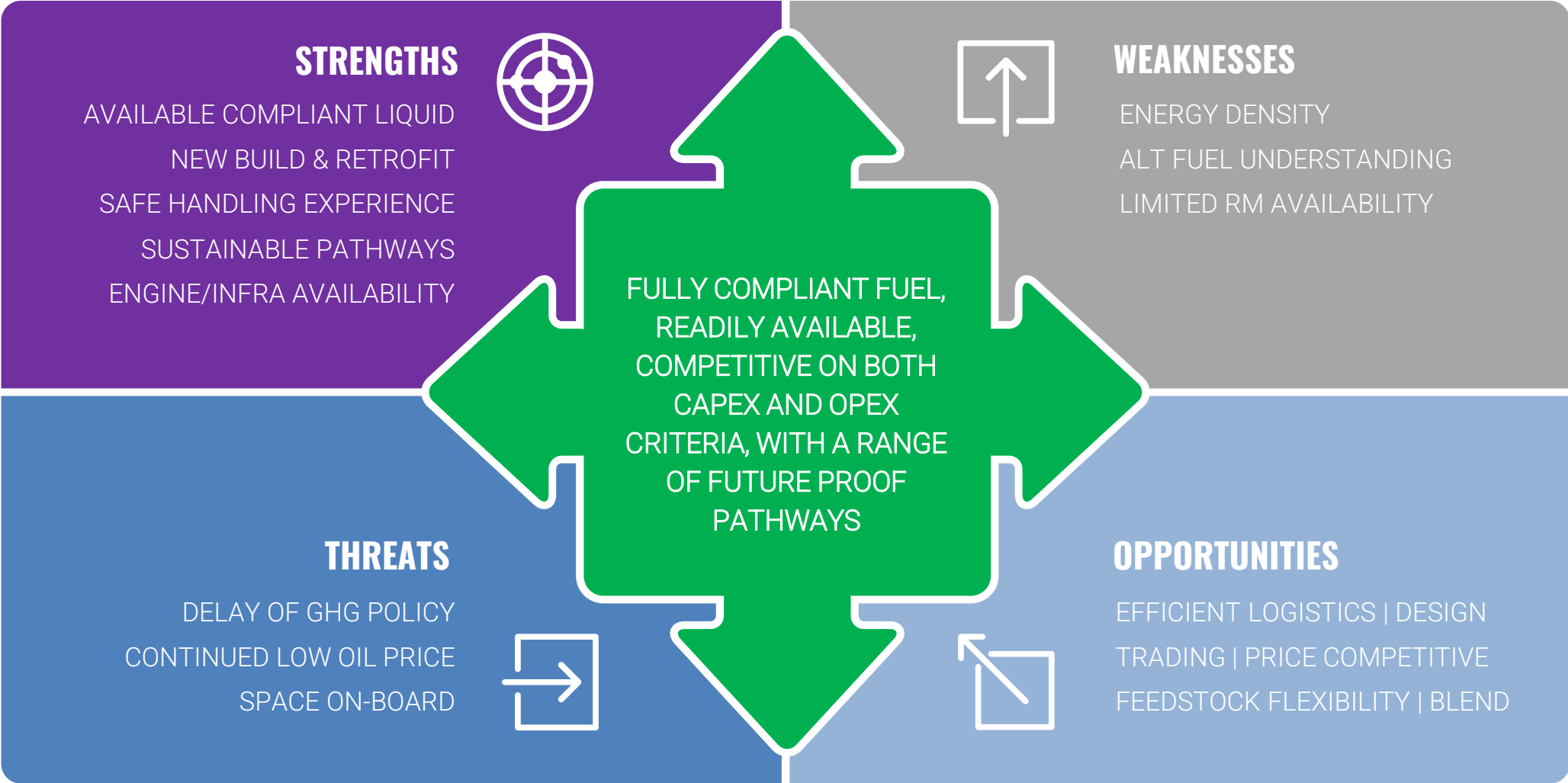
Ammonia – Converting Ammonia to Hydrogen requires higher heat (600C to 900C = Outside Heat Source), more expensive equipment, and large centralized facilities for Hydrogen distribution to end users. Public spaces cannot currently convert Ammonia to Hydrogen without high costs and/or public safety risk.



Methanol – Methanol can convert to Hydrogen at lower temperatures (300C to 450C). Methanol also leverages existing liquids infrastructure and converts to Hydrogen with proven technology that is less expensive, safer, and with a limited footprint.

Source: Webber Research and Advisory

Methanol Marine SWOT



Our Conclusions



Increasing number of vessels



More OEM's offering engines



Liquid at atmospheric pressure



Very low emissions



Environmentally friendly



Broad range of sustainable feedstocks



Cost competitive



Available in most major ports



Future proof

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