



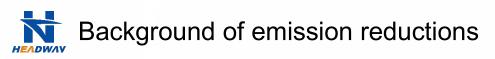


## **1 WHY NEW ENERGY?**

## 2 METHANOL? LNG? Or Ammonia?

## **3 WHY HEADWAY?**

Take your question, we go ahead.....



#### Why new fuels?

- NOx, and SOx emission reductions
- IMO NOx and SOx Emission Control Areas (ECA) and other local emission reduction requirements
- Lately the global SOx cap is providing the greatest push for alternative fuel

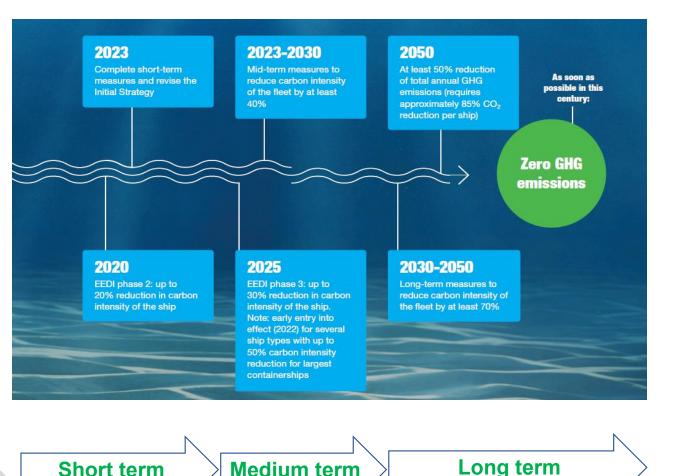
LNG fuel, LPG fuel or methanol fuel. And battery propulsion.

• Decarbonization



a variety of new solutions and fuels, either carbon free, or produced so that they are carbon neutral



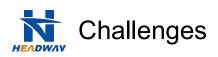


#### 👉 Short term

- EEDI and SEEMP \*
- EEXI and CII \*
- Methane Emissions and VOC
- Develop GHG Guidelines
- Initiate R&D for innovative technologies
- Undertake additional GHG emission study

#### 👉 Medium term

- Implement measures to incentivize uptake of low-carbon or zero-carbon fuels \*
- Operational energy efficiency measures
- Innovative mechanism such as MBMs \*
- Develop a feedback mechanism via a lessons learned program
- F Long term
- Pursue development and provision of lowcarbon and zero-carbon fuels \*
- Encourage and facilitate other possible new/innovative emissions reduction mechanisms \*



### The Immediate Challenges



### IMO CII 2023

- CII Carbon Intensity Indicator, showing a ship's CO2 emission intensity over the past calendar year
- Entry into force Jan 1, 2023
- The CII is dynamic and linked to a rating system
- Corrective Action Plan for CII improvement is required when rated as 3 consecutive D or 1 E

EU ETS 2024

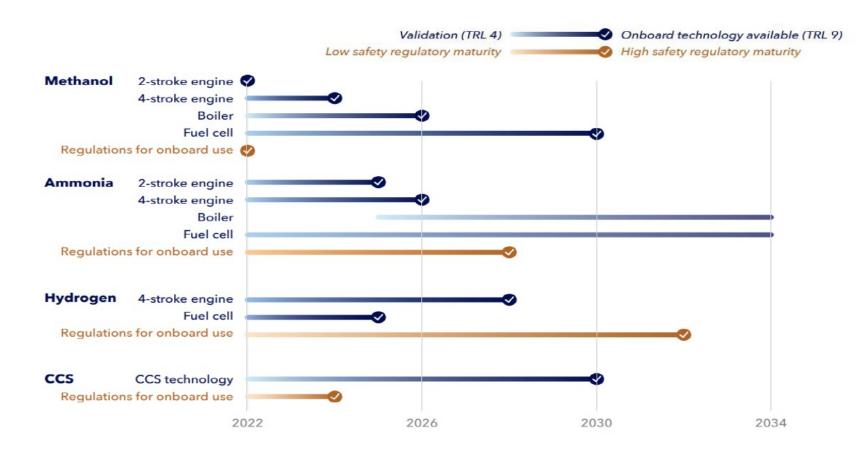
- Shipping will be coming into the ETS from 2024, with vessels accountable for 100% of their reported emissions
- The geographical scope of the ETS expansion includes vessels arriving at and departing from EU ports
- The responsible party for carbon cost is who made the decisions affecting the GHG emissions



- Increase the share of lowcarbon fuels in the international maritime transport
- Annual average GHGIEactual to meet required value GHGIEtarget
- Well-to-Tank and Tank-to-Wake components in calculating GHGIE
- Non-compliance will pay penalty



Key fuel technologies will be available in 3-8 years



Mainstream alternative fuels

**Methanol** 

Methanol (CH3OH) is the simplest alcohol with the lowest carbon content

liquid fuel.

#### Comparison with LNG

#### Ammonia

#### Hygroscopic and water soluble

Gas can be both lighter or heavier than air Less flammable, not considered flammable in open air Boiling temperature -33°C (atm. pressure)

#### Half of energy density of LNG, so needs double volume of fuel for same endurance

No engines available yet

#### Hydrogen

No GHG emission after combustion

Wide flammability range (4 - 75%)mixture)

High mass energy density

Boiling point at -253°C

Low volumetric energy density, even as liquid

no practical operation experience on sea

No engines available yet

Wide flammability range in air (6-36%)

Methanol has toxic properties

Methanol is a colourless liquid at ambient temperature and pressure Extremely toxic

and highest hydrogen content of any Methanol is a low flashpoint liquid, with

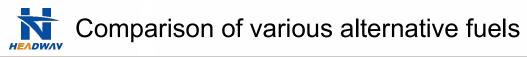
a flashpoint of 11°C

Vapour is heavier than air



## Comparison of various alternative fuels

HFOLNG (Methane)MethanolAmmoniaHydrogenChemical CompositionCH4CH3OHNH3H2Boiling Point, deg.C 1bar180-360-161.565-33-253Density, kg/m^3 liquid98045079068071LHV, MJ/kg40.249.519.918.6120.2Flash point, deg.C>60-18811132<-150Low Flashpoint FuelNoYesYesNoYesFlammable Range, % vol in air0.6-7.5%5-15%6-26%15-28%4-77%Energy density, MJ/lt39.422.315.712.78.5Volume comparision HFO11.772.513.114.62							
Boiling Point, deg.C 1bar         180-360         -161.5         65         -33         -253           Density, kg/m^3 liquid         980         450         790         680         71           LHV, MJ/kg         40.2         49.5         19.9         18.6         120.2           Flash point, deg.C         >60         -188         11         132         <-150           Low Flashpoint Fuel         No         Yes         Yes         No         Yes           Flammable Range, % vol in air         0.6-7.5%         5-15%         6-26%         15-28%         4-77%           Energy density, MJ/It         39.4         22.3         15.7         12.7         8.5		HFO		Methanol	Ammonia	Hydrogen	
Density, kg/m^3 liquid         980         450         790         680         71           LHV, MJ/kg         40.2         49.5         19.9         18.6         120.2           Flash point, deg.C         >60         -188         11         132         <-150           Low Flashpoint Fuel         No         Yes         Yes         No         Yes           Flammable Range, % vol in air         0.6-7.5%         5-15%         6-26%         15-28%         4-77%           Energy density, MJ/lt         39.4         22.3         15.7         12.7         8.5	Chemical Composition		CH4	СНЗОН	NH3	H2	
LHV, MJ/kg         40.2         49.5         19.9         18.6         120.2           Flash point, deg.C         >60         -188         11         132         <-150	Boiling Point, deg.C 1bar	180-360	-161.5	65	-33	-253	
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Low Flashpoint FuelNoYesYesNoYesFlammable Range, % vol in air0.6-7.5%5-15%6-26%15-28%4-77%Energy density, MJ/lt39.422.315.712.78.5	LHV, MJ/kg	40.2	49.5	19.9	18.6	120.2	
Flammable Range, % vol in air       0.6-7.5%       5-15%       6-26%       15-28%       4-77%         Energy density, MJ/lt       39.4       22.3       15.7       12.7       8.5	Flash point, deg.C	>60	-188	11	132	<-150	
Energy density, MJ/lt         39.4         22.3         15.7         12.7         8.5	Low Flashpoint Fuel	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
	Flammable Range, % vol in air	0.6-7.5%	5-15%	6-26%	15-28%	4-77%	
Volume comparision HFO         1         1.77         2.51         3.11         4.62	Energy density, MJ/It	39.4	22.3	15.7	12.7	8.5	
	Volume comparision HFO	1	1.77	2.51	3.11	4.62	



HEADWAY					
	HFO	LNG (Methane)	Methanol	Ammonia	Hydrogen
CO2, kg CO2/kWh	0.55	0.40	0.49	0	0
CO2, kg CO2/kWh Reduction (Compared to HFO)	0%	28%	11%	100%	100%
SOX Reduction (Compared to HFO)	0%	>90%	>90%	100%	100%
NOX Reduction (Compared to HFO)	0%	~20%	~10%	SCR	100%
Challenge		<ul> <li>methane escapes</li> <li>investment cost</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>low energy density</li> <li>corrosive &amp; toxic</li> <li>production of green methanol</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>low energy density</li> <li>no bunkering</li> <li>corrosive &amp; toxic</li> <li>not economical advantage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>no engine</li> <li>Containment explosive</li> </ul>



**Viewpoint Summary** 

- LNG is still the mainstream choice in the current stage based on mature infrastructure and rich use experience
- Methanol is the fastest growing alternative fuel for ships, not only because of the conventional storage and transportation conditions, but also because bio-methanol is used as the transition fuel to green methanol

Ammonia is a potential zero-carbon fuel, but the cost and availability of green ammonia is the key to its large-scale application

• The selection of alternative fuels for ships is a dynamic process, which is adjusted with the technology and fuel supply capacity

### Overview of technical team

#### System Process

Combine the configuration/ship matching customized technical

#### Pressure Vessel

According to system requirevessels such as low-

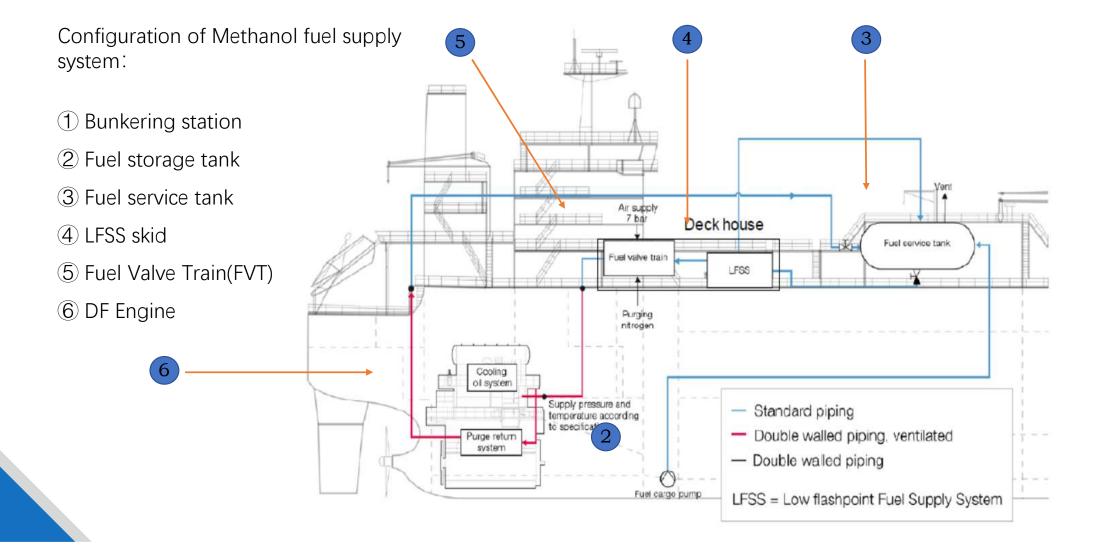
#### **Electric Control**

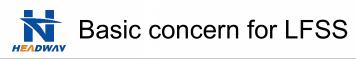
Guided by the process flow chart, the FGSS control monitoring system and FGSS safety system are independently designed by the electronic control team which fully meets the technical goals of independent design-model selection manufacturing and commissioning, with high system redundancy , safety, and reliablility.

#### **Structural Design**

With many years of experience in hull design and familiarity with the requirements of ship piping layout, the pipe spooling team can design to avoid the adverse effects of pipeline low temperature shrinkage and stress Concentration, by use of 3D design, stress analysis, and integrated skidmounted design.







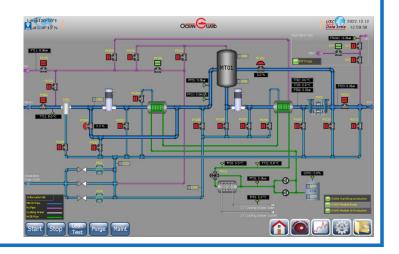


#### Purpose of LFSS Skid:

Deliver the methanol as secondary fuel to DF engine as per requirement for optimal performance.

#### Requirement for Methanol fuel:

- ◆ Cleaness
- ◆ Temperature
- ◆ Pressure
- ♦ Flowrate





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Th	CERTIFICATE OF APP	
17.	This is to declare that the Approval	
LNK goa ves		as Supply System
ves	Name of the Client Headway Technology Gr	roup (Qingdao) Co., Ltd
Ba		Ringdao, Shandong Province, 266100 P.R. China
•P4	Description The Approval in Principle marine use.	e refers to methanol fuel gas supply system for
of c Rul	has been carried out in compliance with the process	described in the "RINA Guide for Approval in
	Principle of Novel Technologies", on the basis of the • RINA Rules for the Classification of Ships, 2022	
	<ul> <li>IMO Resolution MSC.1/Circ. 1621 – Interim Guidelin Alcohol as Fuel.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>IMO Resolution MSC.391(95) – International Code Flashpoint Fuels (IGF CODE), as amended.</li> </ul>	of Safety for Ships Using Gases or Other Low-
Co	with the specifications below reported.	A CONTRACT OF STREET
ass Har	The following submitted documentation, provided by the issuance.	ne Client, allowed the Approval in Principle certificate
rian	- HMT-MFSS-SD2202-SP SPECIFICATION FOR ME     - HMT-MFSS-SD2202-DT THE METHANOL FUEL SU	
	- HMT-MFSS-SD2202-AL1 ALARM LIST FOR THE M	
Pla	The above submitted documents have been examined results. Relevant system design related to methanol fu	el supply system for marine engine use have been
	evaluated, and they are deemed to be Approved in Pr Principle Processes, and relevant IMO regulations and	
	All requirements detailed in involved IMO regulations a	and RINA rules have to be fulfilled at final detail
1.	design stage, with possible additions of further measu	res introduced by the Flag and State Administrations.
	Issued at Shanghai on	and the second second second
	22th February 2022	
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	(iii) (iii) Composition of any other surveyed or constant item, nor to select the data of the data	the law on the construct, regarding the quality, commenced value or characteristics of the item which is the reports, nervariant in quests quente with the de Bigners for the proper nervation of the activity. However, paramete absolute accuracy, commences and completeness of any information et al. whice neglisist. Therefore, relins acasistic any dedgesion of Diversions, activity for RNA to are activity and the law of the any relins acasistic any dedgesion of Diversions, activity for RNA to are activity and the law of the any statement of the accuracy.
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- Modular supply;
- Through the double three-way ball valve to complete the switch of two filters;
- Flexible design, less heat loss, small space occupation;
- One-key start, fault self-test;
- \* Land based LFSS system running this May.





LFSS SKID:

the methanol fuel treatment unit consists of low pressure stage and high pressure stage.

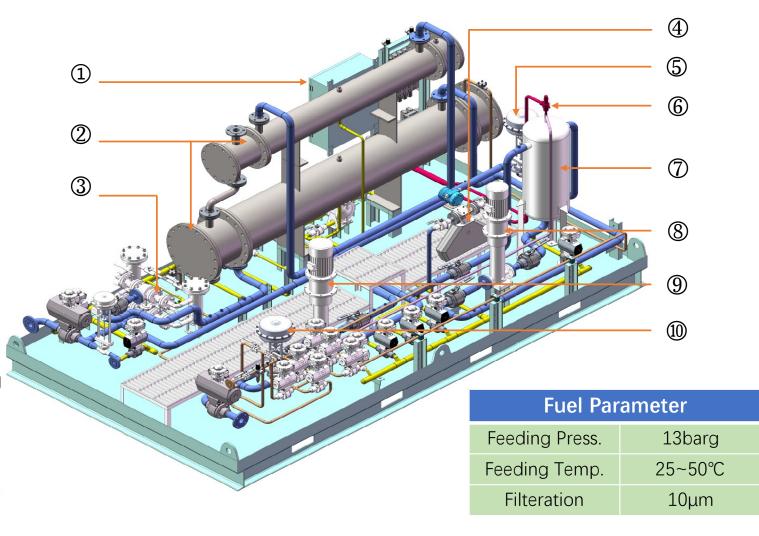
The low pressure stage includes:

- 1 x Supply pump (9)
- $1 \ x$  Heat ex-changer for circulation cooling 2
- 1 x Pressure control valve 🕲
- 1 x Coriolis mass flow-meter ④
- 1 x Venting tank ⑦

The high pressure stage includes: 1 x Circulation pump ®

1 x Heat ex-changer for maintaining fuel feeding temperature 2

1 x Duplex filter and 1 x Pressure control valve on back-flow line ③







#### ADVANTAGES



#### STABLE

Adopting magnetic driving fuel supply pumps eliminates the risk of fuel leakage.



Tailored thermal insulation coat based on the sailing area and ambient temperature.



Adopting spiral heat exchangers into the system brings a more compact design and less weight

#### REDUNDANCY

Empowered by redundancy design, the system can be maintained without stopping the engine.

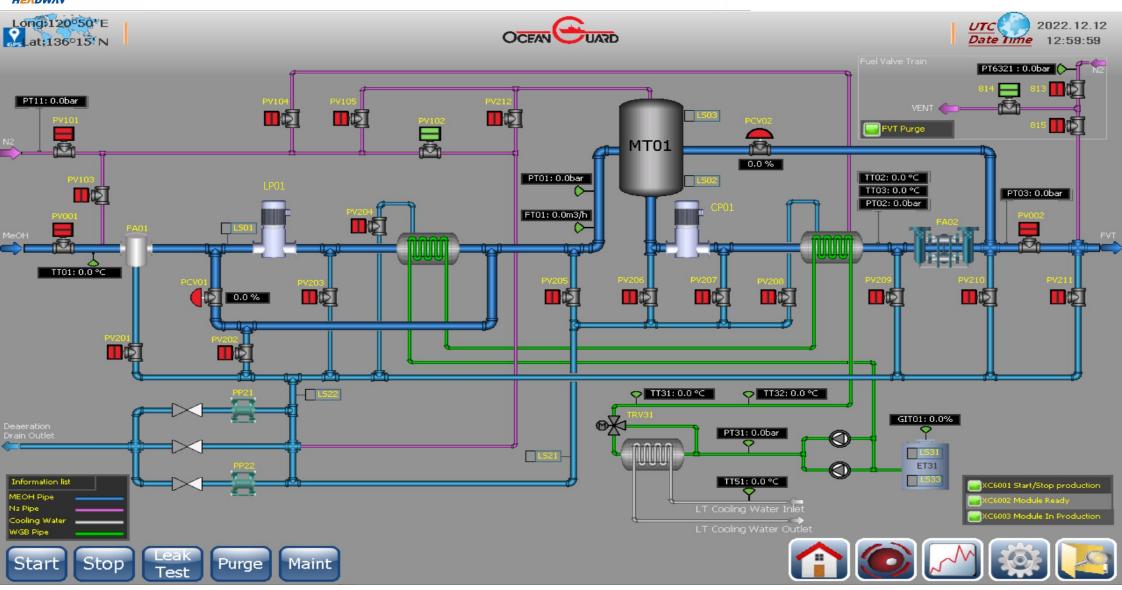
#### SAFETY PLC

Enhanced by safety PLCs in the Control Unit, provides a realtime self-checking function and one-key operation.

#### IMPROVED INERTING EFFECTS

Optimized piping layout to ensure an excellent inerting effect.

### Human-Machine Interface (HMI)



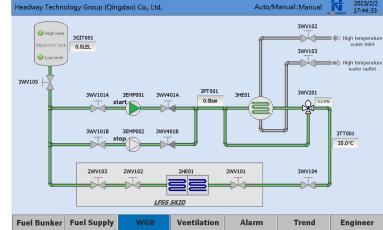


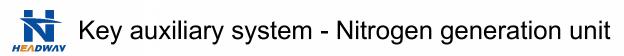
### WATER GLYCOL UNIT

The Water Glycol unit takes water/glycol solution as the heating medium, the unit supplies hightemperature W/G solution to the heater and absorbs heat from the heat source onboard to complete the heat exchange circuit





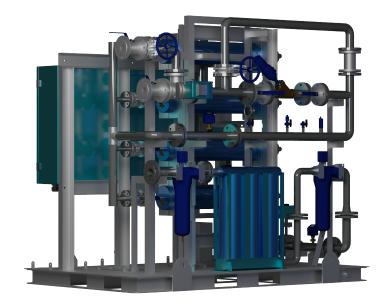


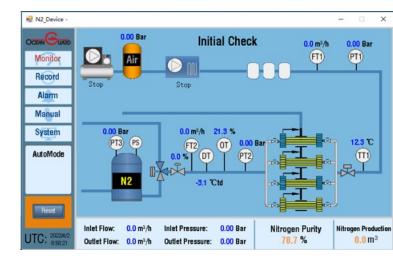


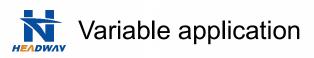
### NITROGEN GENERATOR

The Nitrogen Generator can generate required volume of nitrogen at rated purity to be used in fuel gas supply pipelines. With the permeation process, water, oxygen and some of the argon exit through the membrane sides of the fibers. Only nitrogen will remain as product.

The Nitrogen Generator can meet the nitrogen requirement of most vessels with low power consumption, small size and high purity ( no less than 99.5%)





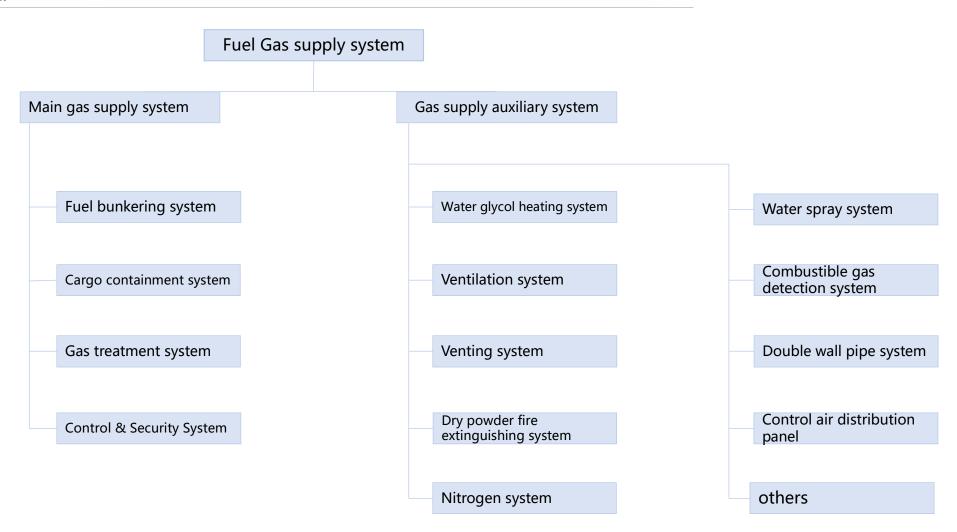


The OceanGuard® marine fuel gas supply system supports comprehensive solutions for low-pressure, medium-pressure, high-pressure, and BOG

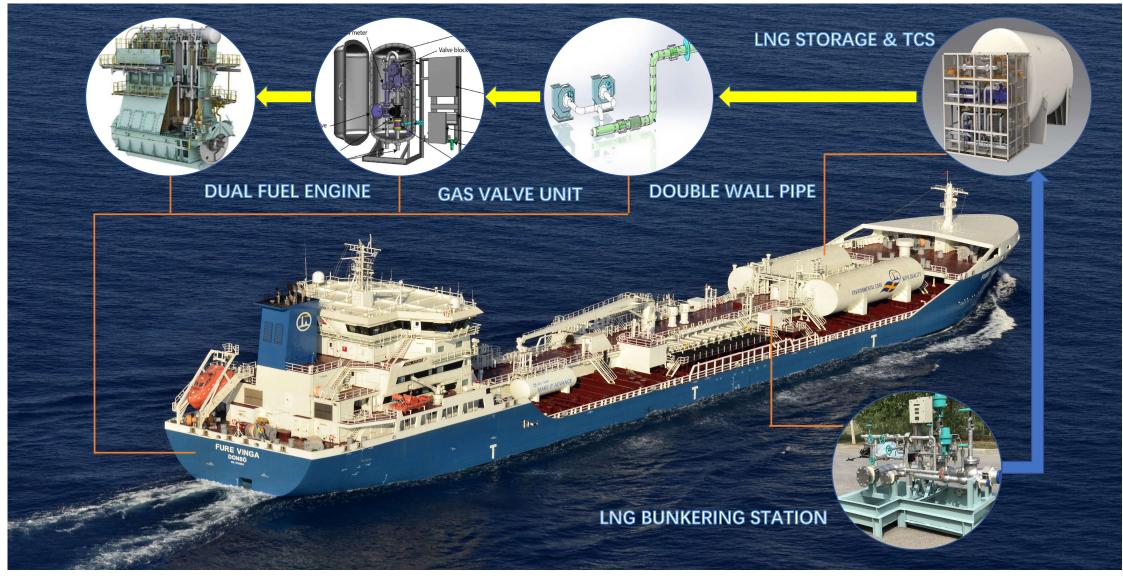
compressor systems to meet the various fuel requirements of different gas consumer.

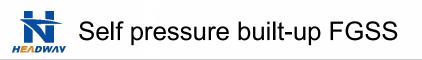
System Model	Featuer	Requirement	Application	Engine Brand
Self Pressure Built-up Fuel Gas Supply System	<ul> <li>Modular delivery, standardized design</li> <li>Easy to maintain</li> <li>Less rotating equipment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Demand Press.: Abt 6 - 8 Barg</li> <li>Demand temp.: Abt 0 - 60 °C</li> <li>Tank Capacity: ≤100 M3 in usual</li> </ul>	Suitable for middle/high speed engines like Rolls Royce, NIGATA, DAIHATSU, WeiChai Power and etc, Applied for harbor tugboat, inland vessel, platform service vessel and etc	
Low Pressure (Pump) Fuel Gas Supply System	<ul> <li>Modular delivery, standardized design</li> <li>Better Stability of fuel gas feeding</li> <li>LNG booster pump is controled by VFD device</li> <li>Back flow for LP pump</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>◆ Demand Press.: Abt 10 – 16 Barg</li> <li>◆ Demand temp.: Abt 35 – 55 ℃</li> </ul>	Suitable for WARTSILA, WIN GD low speed engine, usually to be seagoing ship	WINGD WÄRTSILÄ
High Pressure (Pump) Fuel Gas Supply System	<ul> <li>Modular delivery, standardized design</li> <li>Higher gas heating effeciency</li> <li>Higher security level required</li> <li>Low pressure gas consumer for BOG consumption or re-liquefaction for BOG handling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>◆ Demand Press.: Abt 285 - 300 Barg</li> <li>◆ Demand temp.: Abt 35 - 55 ℃</li> </ul>	Suitable for MAN B & W dual fuel low speed engine, usually to be seagoing ship	
BOG Management Fuel Gas Supply System	<ul> <li>Modular delivery, standardized design</li> <li>Normal temperature natural gas compressor applied</li> </ul>	The pressure for compressor inlet is as low as 0.5 Barg , inlet temperature is usually not less than - 20 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$	Suitable for single-layer type C tank system with design vapor pressure below 5 barg or type A/type B/Membrane type storage tank, etc.	

### Configuration of LNG fuel gas supply system









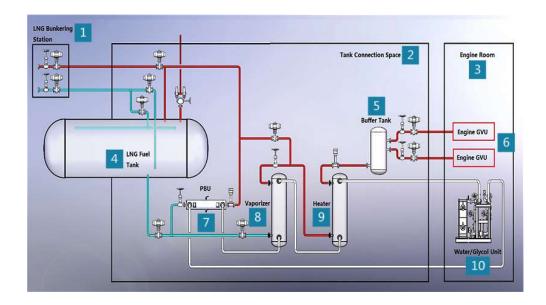
#### Self Pressure Built-up FGSS

System specification:

Self pressure built-up FGSS relies on the weight of the liquid to make the LNG in the storage tank to fow into the pressure builtup heat exchanger, forced vaporized NG vapor returns to the storage tank to maintain the pressure of the storage tank, then LNG liquid with stable pressure enters the LNG vaporizer and the NG heater, finally delivered to the buffer tank after vaporization, heating and regulation. The qualified gas is supplied to the user through the gas master valve and GVU.

In addition, the excess BOG gas can be heated by the NG heater through a separate pipeline for supplying BOG to the buffer tank and downstream users, so as to achieve the purpose of controlling the pressure of the storage tank.

#### Schematic diagram



1.LNG Bunkering Station 2.Tank Connection Space 3.Engine Room
4.LNG Fuel Tank 5.Fuel Gas Buffer Tank 6.Gas Consumer 7.PBU
8.LNG Vaporizer 9.NG Heater 10.Water Glycol Heating Unit

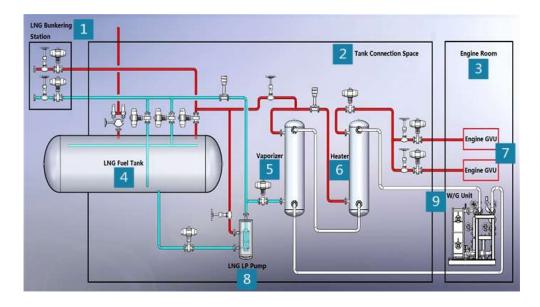


#### **Low Pressure FGSS**

#### System specification:

The low-pressure (pump) gas supply system uses a VFD controlled centrifugal pump installed in the tank or pump pump as fuel gas booster pump. LNG discharged from booster pump flow into the LNG vaporizer and NG heater for heating. The heated gas is delivered to the gas buffer tank, and the qualified gas is supplied to downstream gas consumers through the gas master valve and GVU.

#### Schematic diagram



1.LNG bunkering station 2.Tank connection space 3.Engine room4.LNG fuel tank 5.LNG vaporizer 6.NG heater 7.Gas consumer8.LNG pump and pump sump 9.Water glycol heating unit

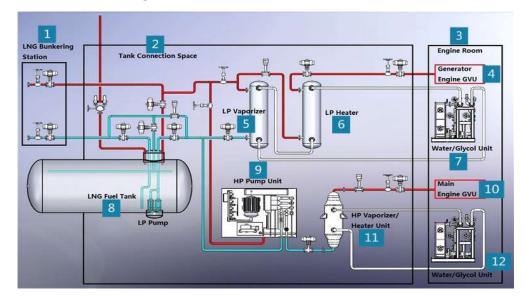


#### **High Pressure FGSS**

#### System specification:

VFD controlled Low-temperature centrifugal pumps installed in tanks or pump sump is used for providing stable suction pressure for VFD controlled high pressure pump. LNG is pressurized to about 300 bar by the high-pressure pump to fullfill the main engine requirement, the heated gas is delivered to the gas buffer tank after heating by LNG vaporizer & heater, qualified gas is supplied to downstream gas consumers through the gas master valve and high-pressure GVT.

#### **Schematic Diagram**



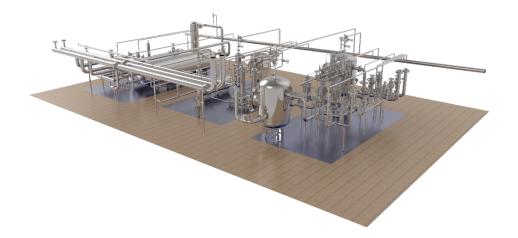
1.LNG Bunkering Station 2.Dome Cover 3.Engine Room
4.Low Pressure Gas Consumer 5.LP LNG Vaporizer 6.LP NG Heater
7.Water Glycol Heating Unit 8.LNG Fuel Tank 9.HP Pump Unit
10.High Pressure Gas Consumer 11.HP LNG Vaporizer & NG Heater



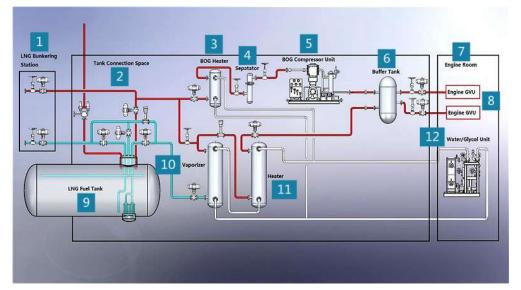
#### **BOG(Boil-off Gas) Handling system**

#### System specification:

The BOG handling system uses a VFD controlled normal temperature BOG compressor to deliver the excess BOG from the LNG storage tank to low pressure gas consumer. Usually the BOG compressor is select to be piston type or screw type.



#### Schematic diagram



1.LNG bunkering station 2.Dome Cover 3.BOG Heater
4.Mist Separator 5.BOG Compressor Unit 6.Fuel Gas Buffer Tank
7.Engine Room 8.Gas Consumer 9.LNG Fuel Tank
10.LNG vaporizer 11.NG Heat











DNV Certificate No.: FSSA-029-1028582 Place and date: Havik, 16 June 2021 Revision No.: 0

DNV Certificate No.: FSSA-029-10285820-HT Place and date: Havik, 16 June 2021 Revision No.: 0

DNVCertificate No.: FSSA-029-10285820-HT

DNV

#### FUNCTIONAL SAFETY CERTIFICATE

Conditions of Certification 1. This certificate is based on 2021-0479, Rev. 0.

- 2. Printed and downloaded ce
- This certificate is based on agreed between Det Norski
- Co., Ltd.
- The functional safety certifit
   The use of this certificate is
- DNVGL-SE-0141, Edition A
- 6. This certificate remains the

#### LNG Fuel Gas Supply System (FGSS) Designed by: Headway Technology Group (Qingdao) Co., Ltd.

#### Qingdao, China

This is to certify that the Functional Safety Capability of the

have been assessed by DNV AS and found to conform to the following functional safety standards and subclauses:

Initial date: 16 June 2021

IEC 61508:2010, Part 1, Clauses 5, 6, 7.1-7.6, 7.10, 7.18, 8. IEC 61508:2010, Part 2, Clauses 5, 6, 7.1-7.4, 7.9, 8. IEC 61511:2016, Part 1, Clauses 5, 6, 7. 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, excluding Clause 8.2.4.

When assessed using; The CASS Scheme for Functional Safety Capability.

The assessed safety instrumented functions are:

SIF	SIL	SIF	SIL
SIF5: Fuel Gas Buffer Tank pressure high high	1	SIF33: Ventilation duct for engine room gas alarm	2
SIF8: Fuel Gas Buffer Tank temperature low low	2	SIF36: Engine room gas alarm	2
SIF15: PS tank level high high (90%) alarm	1	SIF37: Main engine gas alarm	2
SIF16: SB tank level high high (90%) alarm	1	SIF38: No.1 auxiliary engine gas alarm	2
SIF17: PS tank pressure high high alarm	1	SIF41: PS Evaporator water glycol discharge temperature low low	2
SIF18: SB tank pressure high high alarm	1	SIF42: SB Evaporator water glycol discharge temperature low low	2
SIF26: WG Pump Discharge Line temperature low low	2	-	





Valid: 16 June 2021-

DNV Headquaiters. Vertasvelen 1. P.O. Box 300. 1322 Havks. Norway. Tel. +47 67 57 99 00. www.

Certification Decision

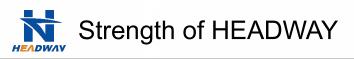
DNV Headquarters, Veritasveien 1, P.O.Box 300

### LNG fuel gas supply system (FGSS)





- HEADWAY has the packaging service capability of high pressure/low pressure/self-pressurized gas supply system/BOG handling unit which can be adapted to various types of dual-fuel medium-speed engine& low-speed engine.
- 5+5 FGSS supply agreement was signed with Rui Neng Ocean Shipping.
- 2 x 11000DWT LNG powered bulk carriers (CCS Class) have been delivered.
- 1 x High pressure LNG FGSS READY(ABS Class) for 6000DWT teaching ship has been delivered;
- SIL Functional safety certificate and principle recognition certificate of classification societies have been obtained.



ltem	HEADWAY	COMPETITOR
Product category	Provide customized solutions for environmental protection and emission reduction - LFSS (LNG, Methanol) - CHS for bunkering vessel - EGCS+CCSU - BWMS	- Single product category
Technical advantage	<ul> <li>Ability of fuel tank strength design/CAE verification</li> <li>Debugging with simulation software</li> <li>Design improvement relying on new energy test center</li> </ul>	- The system design relies on theoretical calculation and lacks the support of simulation technology
Manufacturing& Quality Control	<ul> <li>Professional stainless steel welding team with more than 40 people</li> <li>quality management system and safety production system</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>moduleds are outsourced for some package suppliers</li> </ul>
Design & commissioning	<ul> <li>generally have more than 6 years of working experience in marine equipment industry</li> <li>Independent design, assembly and commissioning</li> </ul>	- Lack of experience in ship design and commissioning
After-sales	<ul> <li>90+Service engineers</li> <li>3 Overseas spare parts warehouse</li> <li>120+ Global after-sales service stations</li> </ul>	- Weak after-sales service capability

### INNOVATION FOR BETTER LOW CARBON SOLUTION





# THANKS !



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