



"Perception is everything" – make sure that you can discover the illusion

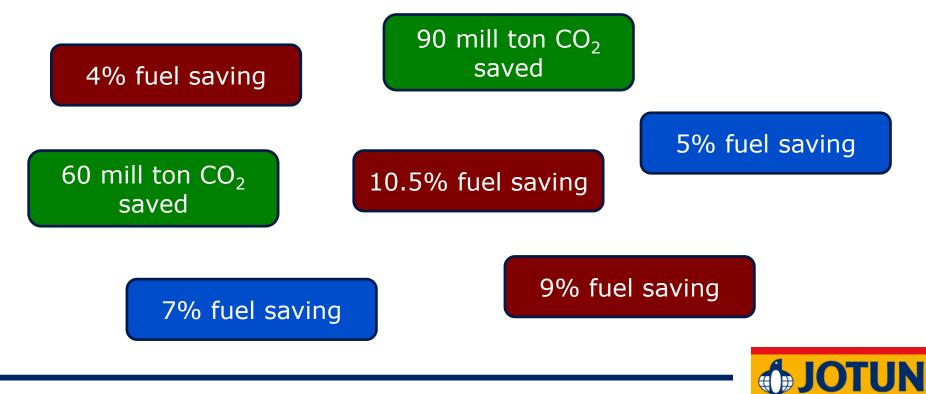




Fuel savings – Compared to what & how to measure?



Almost all suppliers to the marine industry offers fuel / emission savings – but can everyone be correct?



Current methods fall short...



	HULL ROUGHNESS	FUEL CONSUMPTION	"BLACK BOX"
Description	Measuring Hull Roughness (HR) out of and into DD, translating HR into Friction Coefficient (CF) and CF into Hull performance	Measuring actual Fuel Consumption over time	Depends on provider
Challenges	Accurately measuring Hull Roughness is extremely complex and difficult. Only measuring out of and into DD, i.e. no data on performance in between. The relationship between HR and CF is far from fully understood	Many potential sources of random error, including fuel quality, engine performance, vessel operation, operating conditions, etc.	Difficult for both Jotun and customer to trust The need for "buffers" on both sides makes performance based contracting virtually impossible

HPS Hull Performance Solutions

Why monitoring hull performance?

- Important to distinguish two complementary areas of need for hull performance monitoring:
 - operational decision support (e.g. cleaning schedules)
 - performance based *contracting* on lifetime quality of underwater hull coatings (of strategic importance)
- Different needs define different requirements
 - required resolution (short term vs. long term)
 - sets of general requirements



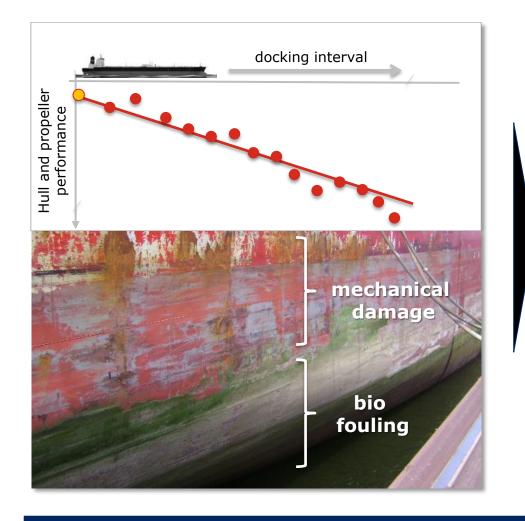




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The culprits – biofouling and mechanical damage





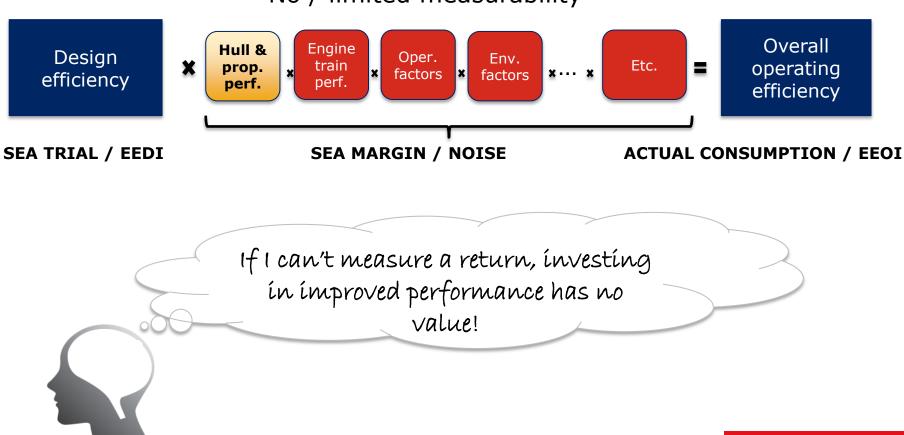
- Average over period drop in propulsion efficiency caused by biofouling and mechanical damage:
 - Marintek¹: ~ 15%
 - Propulsion Dynamic (tankers)²: ~ 20%
 - Jotun (avg. over 60 months): ~18%
- <u>CSC in MEPC 63-4-8:</u> 15 to 20% loss in propulsion efficiency -> 9 to 12% increase in energy cost and GHG emissions

1) In second IMO GHG study 2009, section A2.63

2) In Hellio & Yebara, Advances in marine antifouling coatings and technologies, 2009



Given the vast range of performance enhancing technologies, products and solutions available on the market – why does performance remain poor?



JOTUN

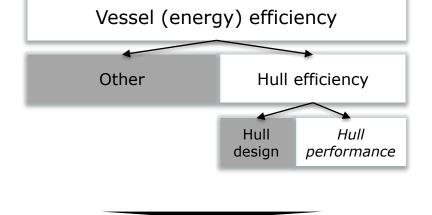
No / limited measurability

Hull Performance Solutions / Tom H Evensen / Ship Efficiency 2013 / Hamburg / September 2013

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Measuring changes in the efficiency of the underwater hull over time

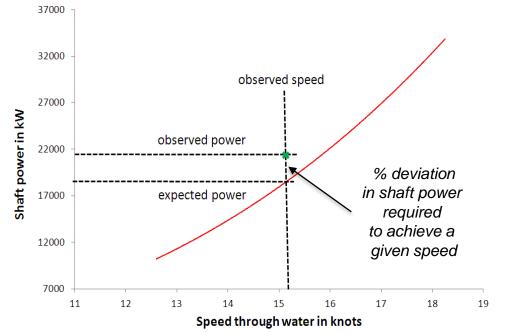


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How much more (or less) power is required to achieve a given speed attributable to changes to the condition of the hull over time?

- given unchanged hull design







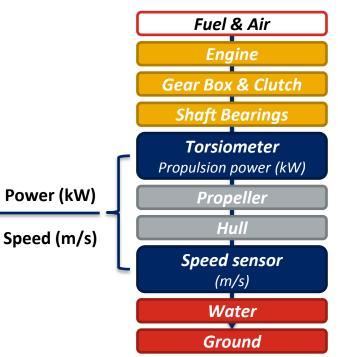


Jotun Hull Performance Measurement Method (JHPMM)



- Isolate Hull & Propeller Performance by tracking changes in the relationship between shaft power and speed through water over time
 - Not yet possible to separate hull from propeller performance so we take responsibility for both.
- Long-trend approach to dealing with measurement noise:
 - track % deviation from vessel specific speed-power curve every 10 to 15 seconds over the full lifetime of the system (~ 2.5 million data-points per year)
 - normalize for draft
 - filter for bad weather and values outside (accurate) speed-power curve range
- Currently in use for performance based contracting and proposed as starting point for ISO standard

Vessel engine train and measurement points for Hull & Propeller Performance







JHPMM - solution components







Data logging unit





Aft draft

sensor



Doppler log



+

+

Fwd draft sensor



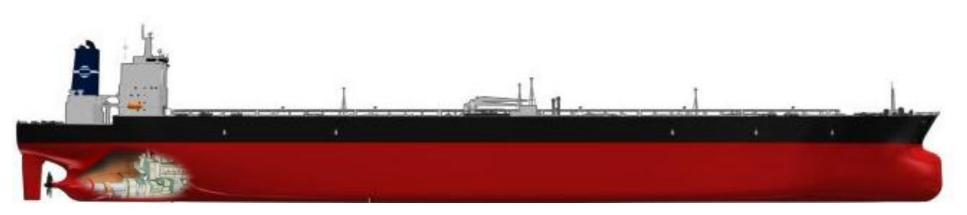
Shaft

Power

00:0

+

Anemometer

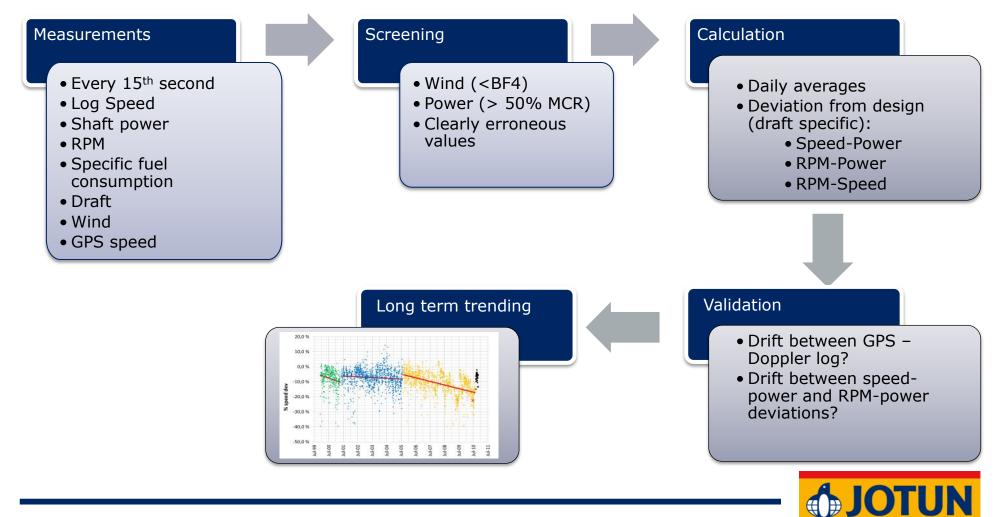






Jotun prosessing of automatically logged data



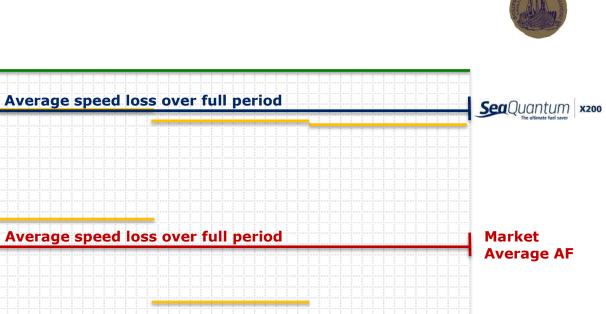


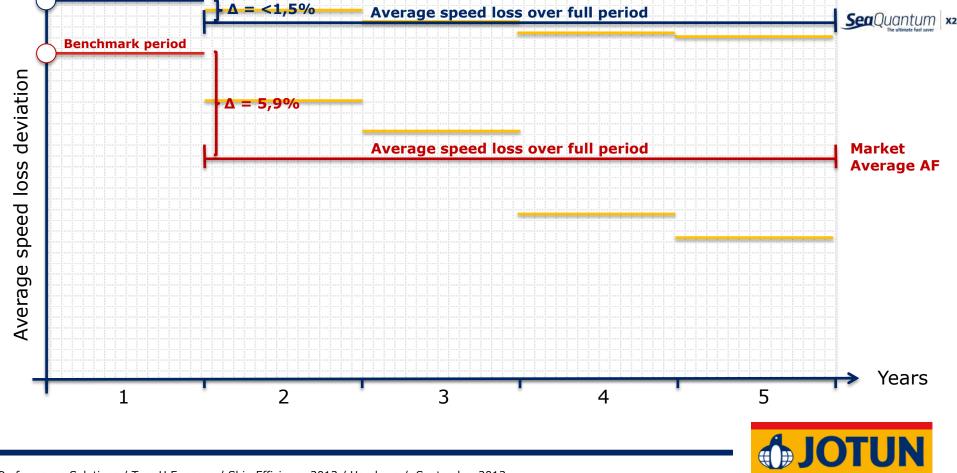


Benchmark period

0%

Measuring speed loss deviation







Measuring speed loss deviation





10.0 %

5.0%

Measuring speed loss deviation





- Speed dev: -3.1%/y
- Avg. speed loss: 4.4%
- Efficiency loss: 13.2%

• Period 2 ~28 months

- Speed dev: -3.5%/y
- Avg. speed loss: 4.1%
- Efficiency loss: 12.3%

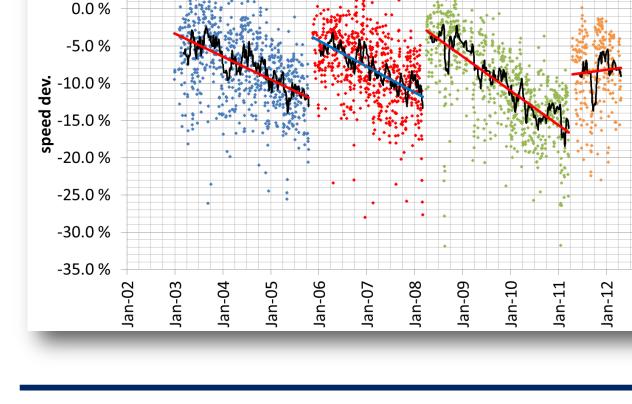
• Period 3 ~36 months

- Speed dev: -4.6%/y
- Avg. speed loss: 6.9%
- Efficiency loss: 20.7%
- Period 4 ~12 months

Jan-13

- Speed loss: +0.8/y





Measurability Challenges - establishing a market standard



 Accurate measurement of the impact of the hull (and propeller) surface on the energy efficiency of the actual vessel in question

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- (2) Over the relevant lifetime of the surface(s)
- ③ Fully transparent method open for 3rd party audit / replication
- ④ Sufficiently practical so as to allow for widespread adoption





Establishing a market standard



- The Clean Shipping Coalition (CSC) joined the IMO as observer in June 2010
- Current Board Members in CSC:
 - Bellona Foundation
 - Air Pollution & Climate Secretariat
 - Clean Air Task Force
 - Environmental Defense Fund
 - Transport and Environment
 - Oceana
 - Seas At Risk
 - Stichting De Noordzee
- They presented a "slow steaming initiative" at MEPC 63







Establishing a market standard



- <u>CSC at MEPC 63-4-8</u>: **15 to 20%** increase in energy consumption (fuel) on average over a sailing interval due to deterioration in Hull & Propeller Performance
- By employing available technology to improve Hull & Propeller Performance, the world fleet GHG emissions can be reduced by 7-10%
 - 35-50% of IMOs CO₂ reduction target can be achieved by improving Hull & Propeller Performance alone



Conclusion:

Hull and antifouling performance stand out as one of the most important initiatives with regards to improving the efficiency of the shipping industry





Establishing a market standard – ISO



- 1st International Workshop on Hull and Propeller Performance Measurement Standard conducted in Norway in January 2013 with CSC as host and Jotun as co-host and a 2nd one was conducted in London in May 2013
 - 30 participants including paint companies, performance monitoring companies, class societies, ship owners, etc.
- ISO ballot held 30.05.13
 - 6 votes in favor (China, Korea, UK, US, Russia, Norway), only 1 vote against (Japan)
- First ISO workshop on Hull and Propeller Performance was held beginning of June 2013 in Oslo (during Nor-Shipping week)





Establishing a market standard – ISO

- The draft standard is now ISO 19030-1 to 3 and the working group is ISO / TC8 / SC2 / WG7
- Jotun has been appointed project leader of the draft standard
- The working group now consists of 12 experts from China, Korea, Japan, US, UK and a BIMCO representative
- It is expected that another 8 to 10 experts will be directly involved





http://www.lloydslist.com/ll/sector/regulation/article426178.ece





Establishing a market standard – ISO



- The proposed standard shall include 3 parts:
 - 1) General principles

2) Method for measuring changes in hull and propeller performance with the purpose of enabling performance based contracting

3) A method for the same with the purpose of enabling company internal reporting

- The working group has agreed to use Jotun's method (JHPMM) as the starting point for Part 2
- We aim to have a rough draft ready for informal circulation to stakeholders around November – December this year
- We estimate that we have 2 to 3 years of hard work ahead of us...





Jotun Hull Performance Solutions

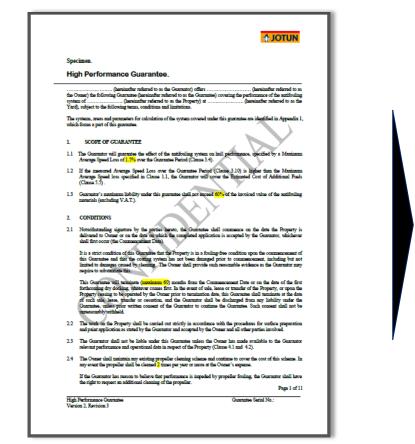


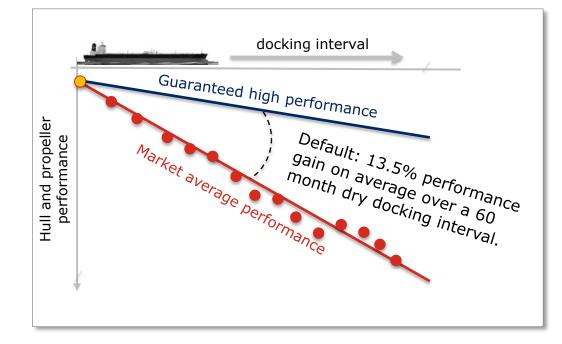




Jotun High Performance Guarantee (JHPG v2)







...or a pay-back a sum equal to the difference in cost between a market average solution and high performance solution





Jotun High Performance Guarantee (JHPG v2)

- Maximum Average Speed Loss of 1.5% (efficiency loss of 4.5%) on 60 month system
 - Note that 1st year is a benchmark year
- Maximum liability is up to 60% of the cost of the antifouling paint
- Standard antifouling guarantee terms up to 20 ppt
- Maximum idle / static period is 30 days
 - If exceeded, underwater hull inspection at owners cost and if fouling identified; hull cleaning and new benchmark period before guarantee is extended
- Slow-steaming is acceptable as long as specified
 - So that the appropriate version of SeaQuantum X200 can be applied (having a higher polishing rate)





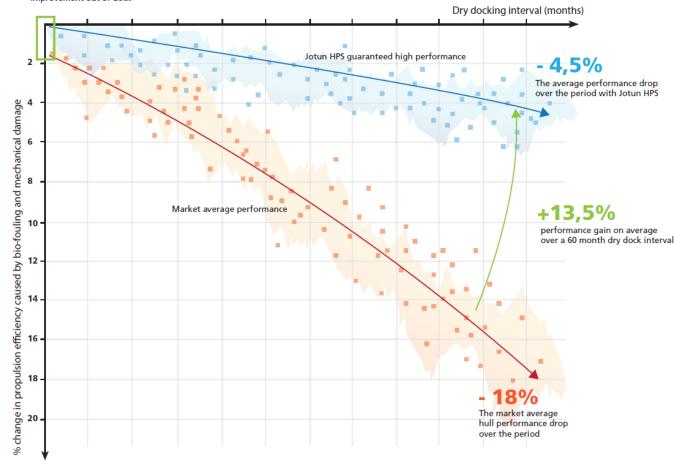


One of the most attractive investment opportunities in shipping today



+1,5%

HP





On a typical Aframax tanker, a 13,5% propulsion efficiency gain translates into a \$ 6,7 million fuel cost saving (\$ 3 600 per calendar day) and a 214k carbon emissions saving over a 60 month drydocking interval ¹).

¹⁾ 56 tons per day, 274 days per year,\$650 per ton, maintaining speed.





Out of dock performance - 10,000 TEU container vessel





- Historically a trade-off between out-ofdock performance and lifetime fouling protection
 - FRCs have performed better out of dock, but poorly over time

SeaQuantum X200 has been designed to match FRC out-of-dock

The "proof" is in the eating:

76 μmAHR, full underwater hull1.5%Cons. efficiency gain vs. norm (120 μm)\$ 427,000Ball park first year fuel cost saving¹⁾

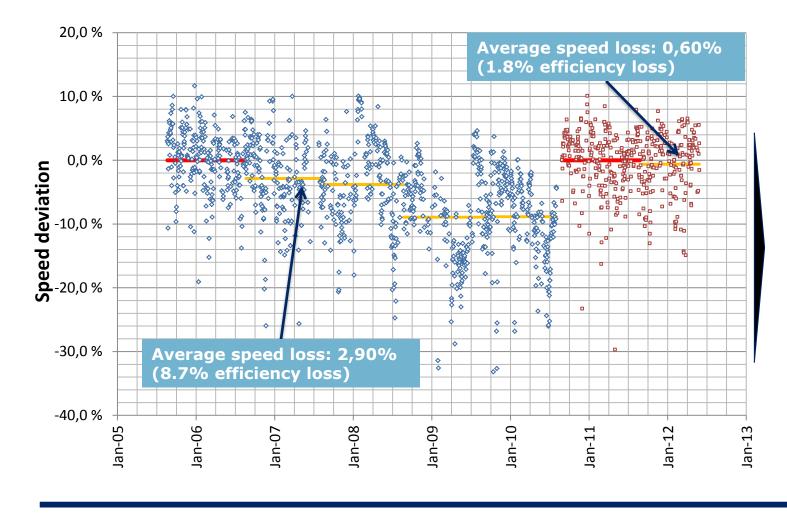
 $^{1)}\,150$ tons per day, 292 days per year, \$650 per ton





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A fuel cost saving of more than \$500,000 in the first year after benchmark year alone¹⁾

¹⁾ 47 tons per day, 255 days per year, \$650 per ton



JOTUN DOES NOT ONLY SELL THE VERY BEST PRODUCTS WORLD WIDE

WE DISCOVER NEEDS WE INNOVATE WE RESEARCH NEW POSSIBILITIES WE CREATE SOLUTIONS WE DEVELOP CUTTING EDGE PRODUCTS WE PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY

THE BOTTOM LINE IS THAT WE ENHANCE YOUR COMPETITIVENESS

DO YOU WANT TO WORK WITH US?

