

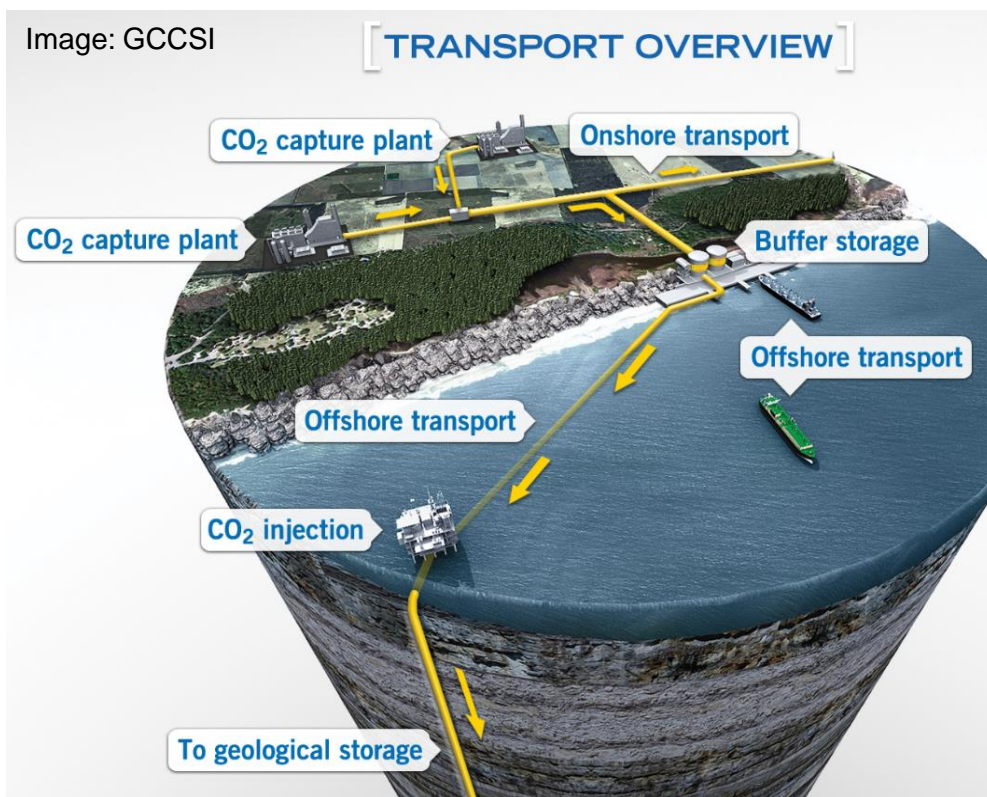
# Introduction of Three Modes of handling LCO<sub>2</sub>

## - A viable option contributing to the realization of a CCS Value Chain



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**CEO, Knutsen NYK Carbon Carriers AS**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Mar 2024**

# Key features of the CCS value chain



- Waste management
- Scale game
- Capital intensive
- Long term commitments

# Key message

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## **PART 1 : Introduction of KNCC and the three modes for LCO2 in the CCS VC**

- ✓ **KNCC is NYK's and Knutsen's gateway for LCO2 shipping**
- ✓ **KNCC is offering also EP technology for shipping and onshore storage**

## **PART 2 : Qualitative comparison of the three modes and why EP is a viable option**

- ✓ **EP is a favorable option from a holistic approach, taking commercial,- technical matters and operational risk into consideration**

## **PART 3 : KNCC's technical development**

- ✓ **KNCC is continuing to progress on all three modes**
- ✓ **Deep CO2 knowledge inhouse**

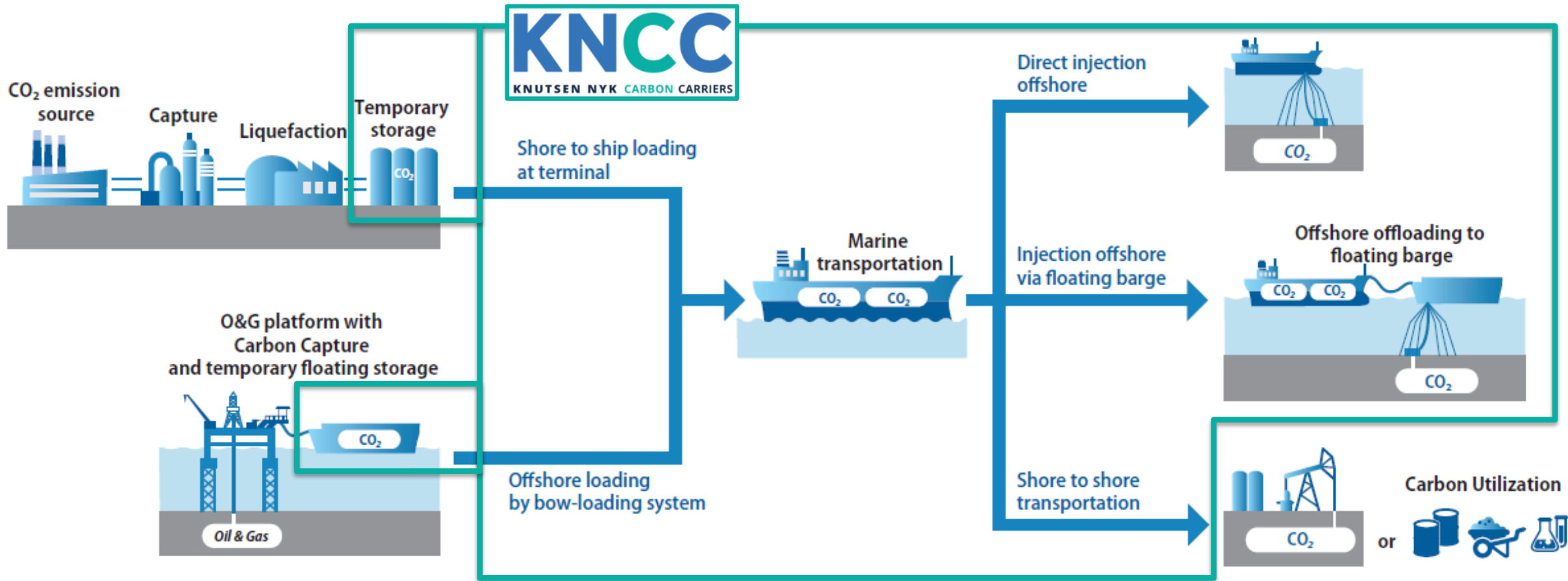
# **Part 1 : Introduction of KNCC and the three modes for LCO<sub>2</sub> in the CCS VC**

# Strong and long term owners of KNCC



- Global logistics enterprise with terminals and vessels for most forms of maritime transport
- Extensive experience in cryogenic transport (LNG/LPG/etc)
- Ambitious green transition objectives
- Pioneered shuttle tanker market
- Unique track record of operational performance and know-how of complicated offshore operations
- Gas and LCO<sub>2</sub> transport technology development and marine engineering

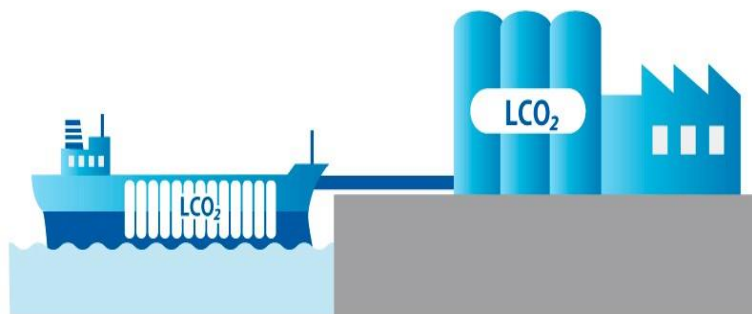
# Scope of Business



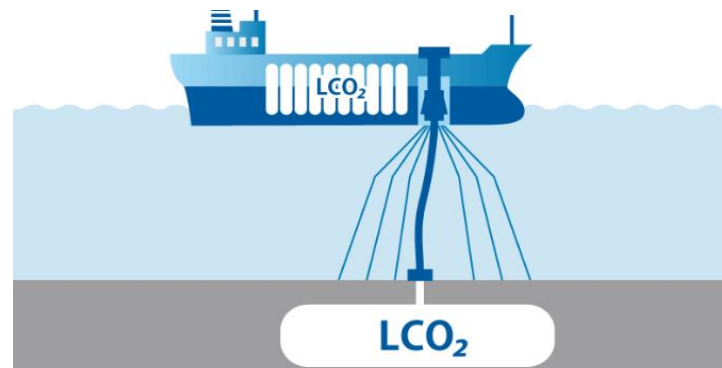
# Our unique market approach

## KNCC offers

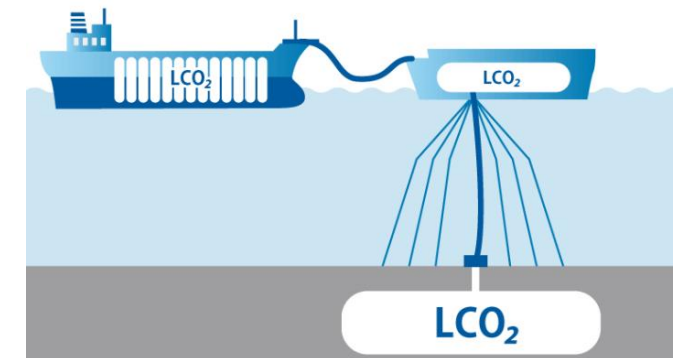
Mode	Temperature	Pressure	Scope	Vessel capacity	Tank
EP	0 to 10 degC	34 to 45 bar	TtT, DIO, FSIU	7,500-80,000cbm	Cargo Tank Cylinders (CTC)
MP	-30 to -25 degC	15 to 18 bar	TtT	7,500-20,000cbm	Type-C tanks
LP	-50 to -45 degC	6 to 10 bar	TtT	20,000-80,000cbm	Type-C tanks



TtT: Terminal to Terminal



DiO: Direct injection Offshore



FSIU: Floating Storage Injection Unit

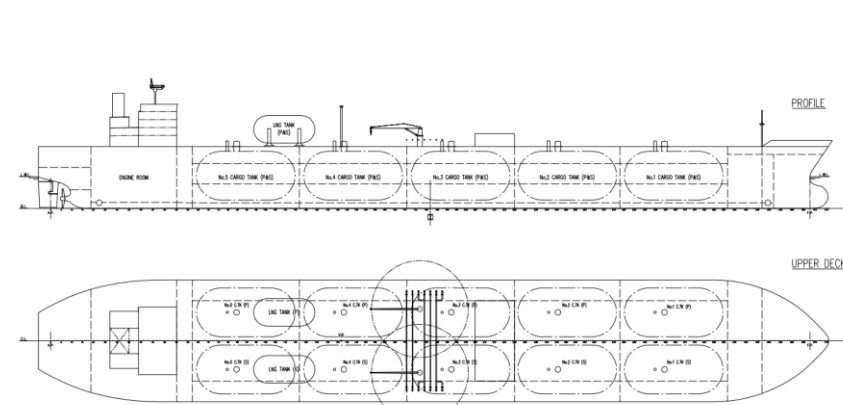
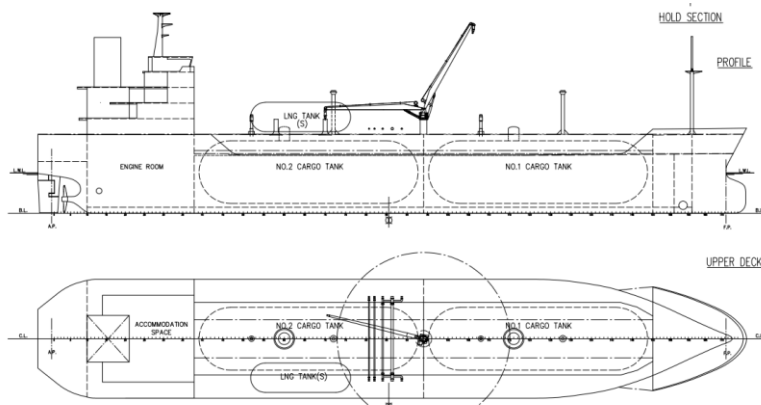
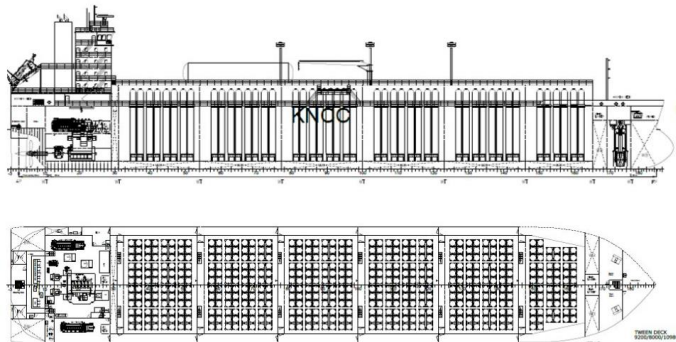
# Examples of vessel designs

## Wide offering to match the various project requirements

Elevated Pressure (EP)			
Capacity	LOA	Breadth	Draft
20,000 <sub>cbm</sub>	190m	30m	9.5m
40,000 <sub>cbm</sub>	225m	42.5m	11.0m
50,000 <sub>cbm</sub>	265m	42.5m	11.4m
80,000 <sub>cbm</sub>	300m	50m	12.0m

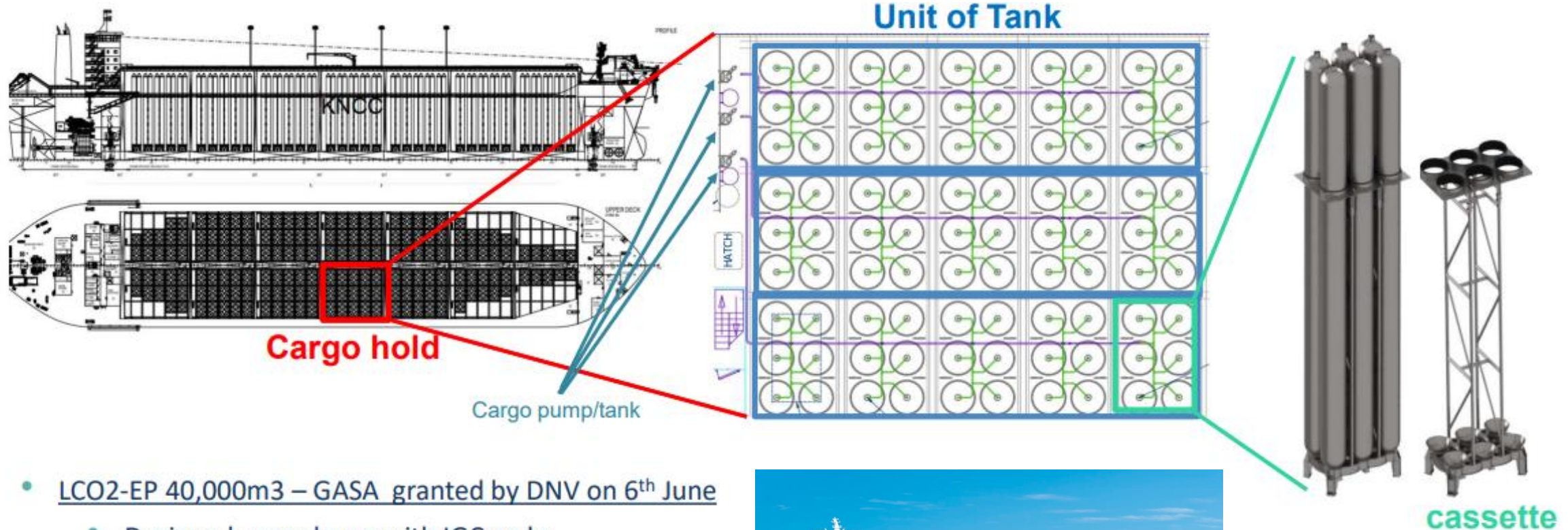
Medium Pressure (MP)			
Capacity	LOA	Breadth	Draft
7,500 <sub>cbm</sub>	130m	22m	7.5m
12,000 <sub>cbm</sub>	150m	25m	8.5m
20,000 <sub>cbm</sub>	190m	30m	9.0m

Low Pressure (LP)			
Capacity	LOA	Breadth	Draft
40,000 <sub>cbm</sub>	230m	35.3m	11.4m
50,000 <sub>cbm</sub>	235m	38m	11.5m
80,000 <sub>cbm</sub>	300m	46m	12.0m





# Vessel design for EP



- LCO2-EP 40,000m3 – GASA granted by DNV on 6<sup>th</sup> June

- Designed accordance with IGC code
  - 1 cargo hold consists of 3 tanks
  - 1 tank consists of 30 CTCs (Cargo Tank Cylinder)
  - 1 cassette contains vertically stacked 6 CTCs

- Operational concept

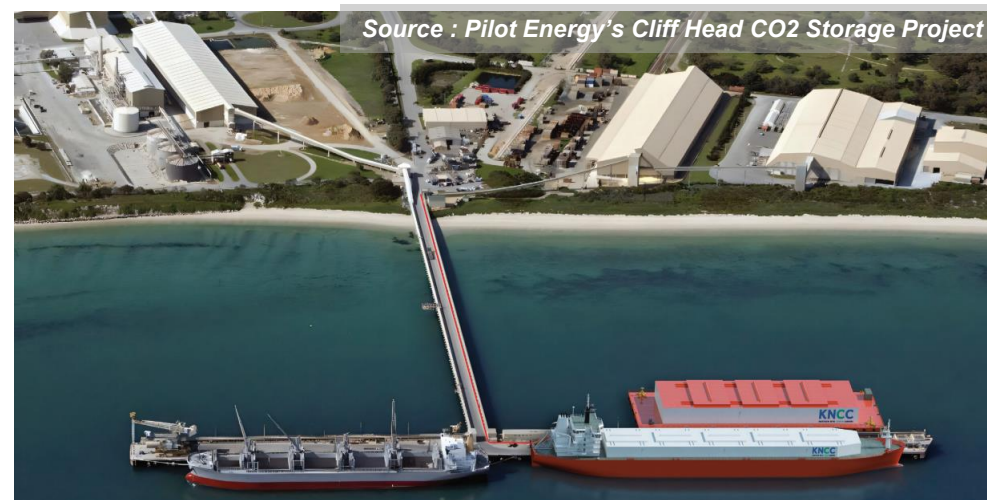
- All CTCs, 1028pcs, works as 1 system, i.e. uniform loading and unloading of LCO2



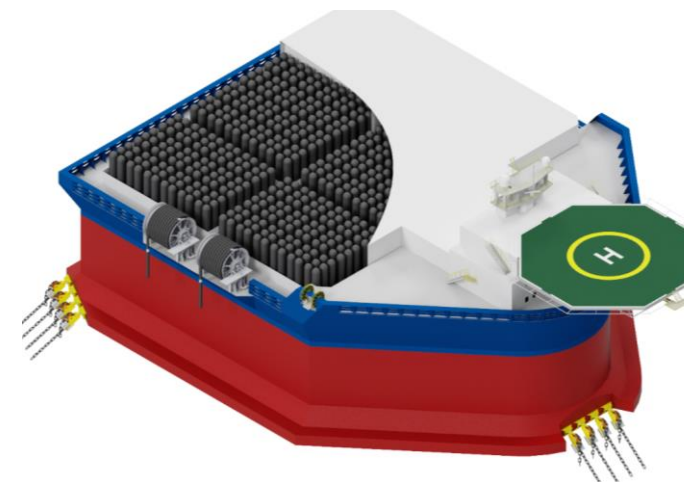
# Completing the value chain -onshore/offshore storage with EP-



*Onshore temporary storage with EP CTC*



*Floating temporary storage on barge with EP CTC*



*FSIU (Floating storage and injection units) with EP CTC* © KNCC

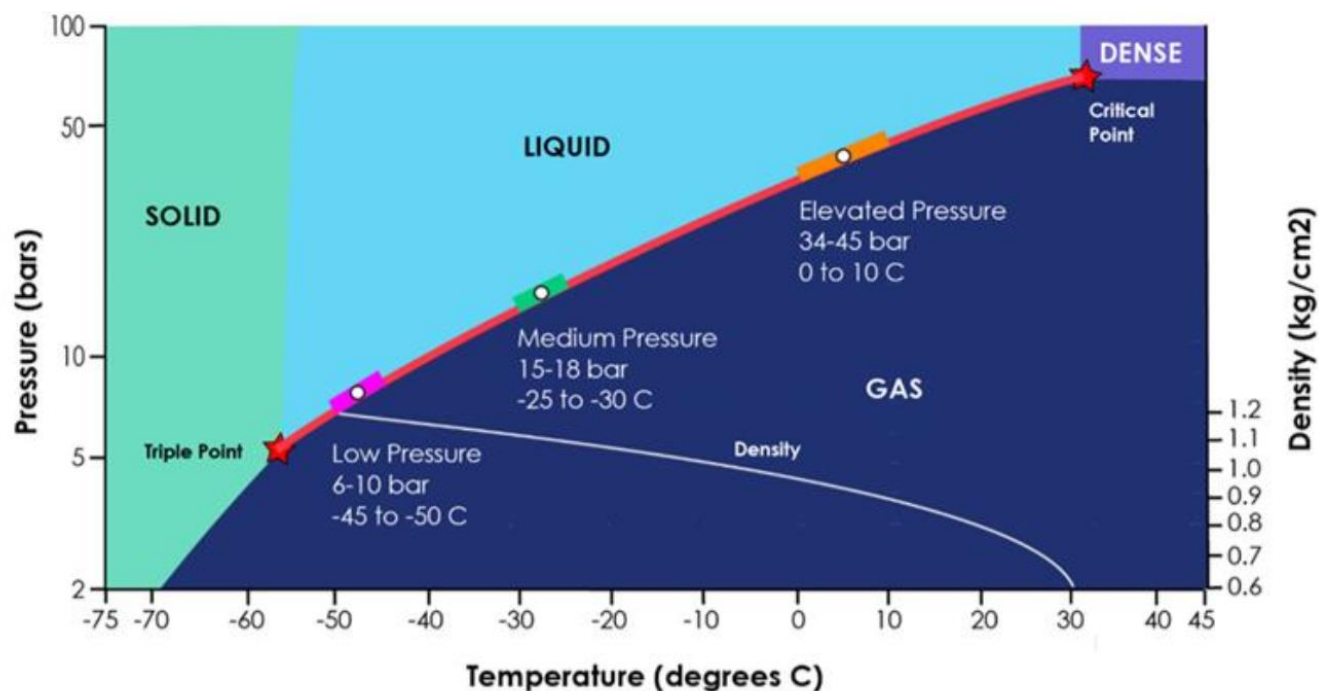
# **Part 2 :**

## **Qualitative comparison of the three modes and why EP is a viable option**

# ① Operation Matters

## Safety margin across the CCS VC

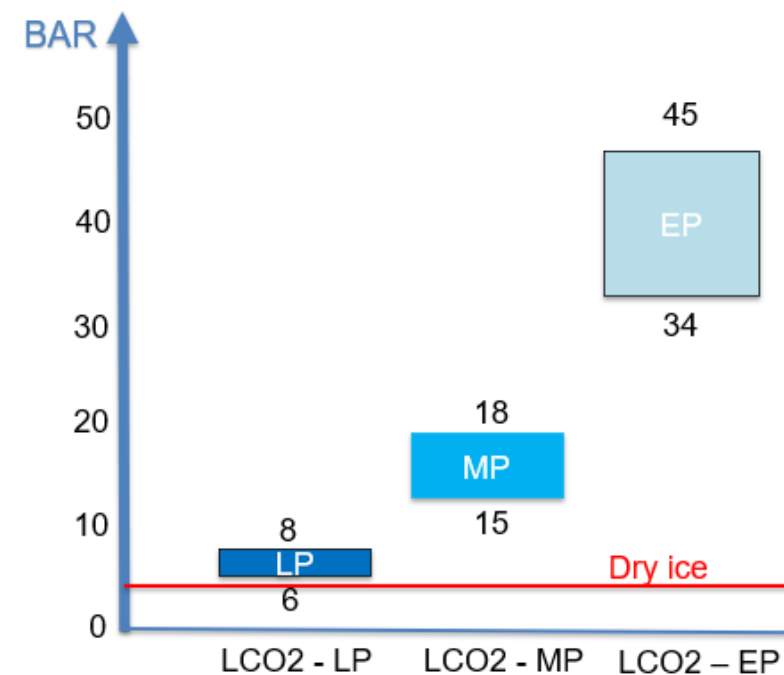
- Important to keep buffer from dry ice point (triple point)
- Impurities impact the CO<sub>2</sub> phase envelope and operating range varies



Triple Point T = 56.6C / P = 5.18 bar

Critical Point T = 31 C / P = 73.83 bar

Source : Clarkson



## ② Energy Consumption

### Lower energy consumption per ton-CO<sub>2</sub> across the VC

- Cooling and heating is more energy intensive than pressurizing
- Injection must be at ambient temperature and very high pressure

Mode	Liquefaction	Temporary storage/cargo handling	Marine transportation	Temporary storage/cargo handling	Pre-heating & boosting prior injection	CCS VC TOTAL
EP	+	+	++	+	+	+
MP	++	++	+ (*small vsl only)	++	++	++
LP	+++	+++	+	+++	+++	+++

## ③ Transporting efficiency

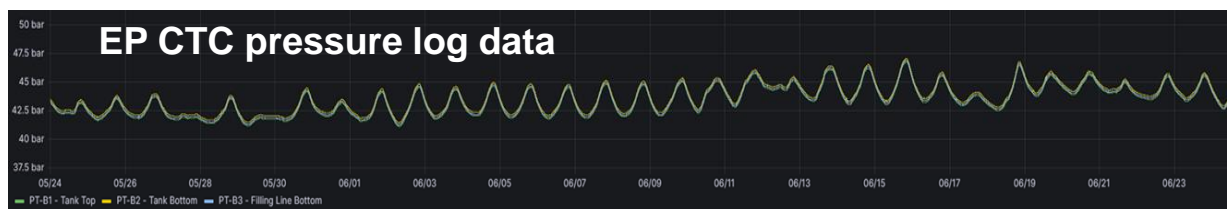
Mode	EP	MP	LP
Density	930kg/cbm	1050kg/cbm	1150kg/cbm
Loading Volume (98% at 20,000cbm)	18,228ton (-19.1% vs LP)	20,580ton (-8.7% vs LP)	22,540ton
Heel	<1%	5-10%	5-10%
Net transporting volume (apply heel 7.5% or LP, MP and 1% for EP)	18,046ton (-13.4% vs LP)	19,036ton (-8.7% vs LP)	20,850ton

### Key Facts: LP is more efficient in transportation volume. Required heel for EP is lower.

- **Design of tanks** : EP using CTCs can drain all the CO<sub>2</sub> due to it's unique design (patent filed)
- **Heel as coolant** : EP does not require heel as coolant and can maintain pressure by temperature control in the cargo hold.
- **Heat ingress**: Heat ingress into the CTC is extremely slow (ref. GASA calculation and test rig observation)

# ④ Reliquefaction and BOG management

Mode	EP	MP	LP
Reliquefaction BOG management	No	Yes (for long sailing only)	Yes



KNCC test rig data for EP mode in CTC

## Key findings from KNCC's EP CTC test rig

- **Stable** : Temperature and pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> and the CTC steel temperature following the atmosphere temperature.
- **No venting** : Heat ingress is very small (slow) the CO<sub>2</sub> inside test rig has been stable with no actions to the test rig for months and no pressure vent.

## Key Facts : No Reliquefaction for BOG management even in tropical conditions.

- Environment Control (controlling air temperature) inside cargo hold is enough.

## ⑤ Cargo tanks

Mode	EP	MP	LP
Material	X70	P690 or equivalent	5%Ni / LT36 / LT51 or equivalent
Material unit cost	+	++	+++
Tank wall thickness	Abt 14mm	Abt 50mm	Abt 50mm
Tank type	Cargo tank cylinders	Type-C	
Empty tank Weight (for 20,000 cbm Incl support)	7,700ton (+260% vs LP)	2,850ton	2,100ton
Cargo Weight	18,228ton	20,580ton	22,540ton
Tank + Cargo Weight	25,928ton (+5.2% vs LP)	23,430ton	24,640ton
Production lead-time	Serial pipeline production	Competition with LNG/LPG tanks	

**Key Facts : EP vessel (CTCs) are heavy. Including cargo, total weight is quite similar due to density difference.**

- Draft and fuel consumption per day is similar among LP and EP vessels.



# Part 3 : KNCC's technical development

# Class approval and HAZID

## Class approval development

Mode	Technology development	Class	Approval	Date
Elevated Pressure	Knutsen NYK Carbon Carriers	Class DNV	AIP GASA	(AIP)Apr 2022 (GASA) Jun 2023
Medium Pressure	NYK/Mitsubishi Ship Building	Class NK	AIP	(AIP)May 2022
Low Pressure	NYK/Mitsubishi Ship Building	Class NK	AIP	(AIP) May 2022

## HAZID completed with no red-flag(intolerable) risks for EP technology.

### Scope of HAZID

1. Design of EP vessel
2. Leakage Handling
3. Loading/Unloading operations
4. Product in transit
5. Maintenance and Inspection

Risk rating	
Continuous improvement	67
Risk reduction measures	3
Intolerable risk	NIL

## CO2 test rig : Building deep knowledge

### Phase1 Completed

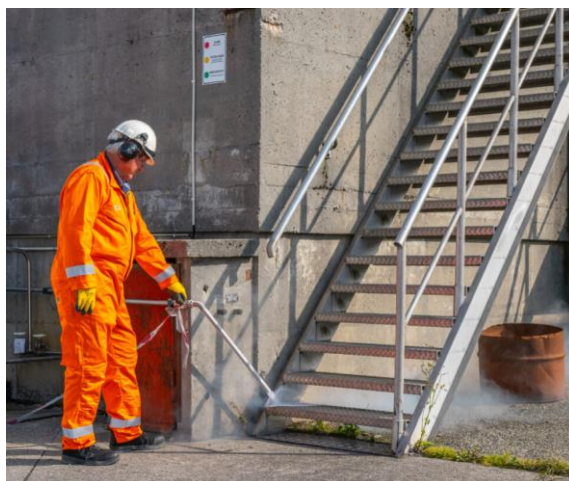
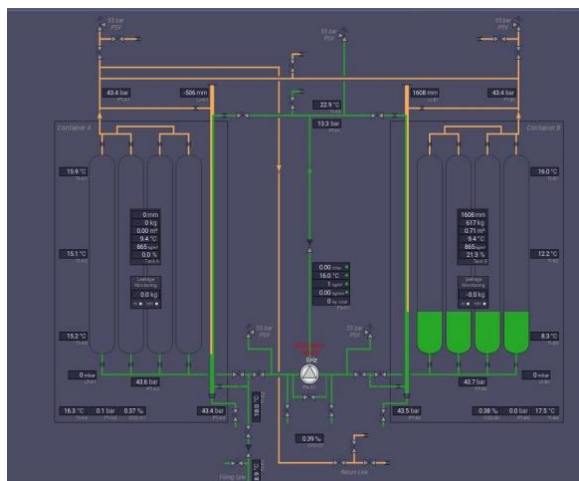
- ✓ Assembly
- ✓ Safety tests including pressure testing
- ✓ Drying
- ✓ Gassing up / Pressurizing
- ✓ Filling from MP System
- ✓ Pressure buildup
- ✓ Transfer between tanks
- ✓ Minor Leaks, Gas & Liquid
- ✓ Blowdown

### Phase2 Ongoing

- ✓ Forced Corrosion monitoring by use of brine in LCO2-EP Tank
- ✓ Corrosion monitoring of LCO2-EP Tank  
Cylinders full of CO2
- ✓ Scaled leak tests based on failure of tank elements.

### Phase3 Future

- ✓ Effect of Impurities on phase diagram, operability of system and corrosion,
- ✓ Crew training
- ✓ And more...



## Attention for EP is growing

Companies that have shown interest also to EP to realize CCS projects.  
Engagement expanding globally and across the whole CCS value chain.



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# Thank You

<https://www.kn-cc.com/>

For Inquiry, please contact  
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