METHANOL INSTITUTE

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Methanol-to-Jet: About Methanol

Gregory Dolan, CEO

CAAFI Webinar -- 25 JULY 2023





MI History

- The Methanol Institute (MI) was established in 1989
- More than 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





Methanol-to-Jet in Headlines



www.methanol.org/join-us



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The Way Point: Honeywell UOP's new methanol-to-jet tech might win it all May 10. 2023 | Jim Lane



It may be that over the next few decades the most important feedstock for SAF will not be ethanol, or plant oils, but methanol. So it was big news last year when ExxonMobil announced a methanol-to-SAF technology, and even bigger news just now as Honeywell UOP announces a rival technology and a big customer with tasty deployment timeline. Specifically, eFuels leader HIF Global intends to deploy the new technology to produce eSAF at its second U.S. eFuels facility.

The HIF eSAF project is expected to be the world's largest eSAF facility, recycling approximately 2 million tons of captured CO2 to make approximately 11,000 barrels per day of eSAF by 2030, or just shy of 170 million gallons per year

The boldest claim? An 88 percent reduction in GHGs, that's based on CO2 'captured from biomass processing' and green hydrogen.



Green Car Congress

Arcadia eFuels selects Topsoe and Sasol G2L technology for the first commercial eFuels-for-aviation plant in Denmark

11 May 2023

Arcadia eFuels has selected Sasol and Topsoe technologies for its Vordingborg eFuels plant. The signing of the agreement represents a major milestone in maturing the project and ahead of the next major milestone being Arcadia's final investment decision





Methanol-to-Jet Process





to Olefins to SAF



Methanol Supply/Demand









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Essential Methanol



Source: S&P Commodity Insights







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Low Carbon and Net Carbon-Neutral





https://www.irena.org/publications/ 2021/Jan/Innovation-Outlook-**Renewable-Methanol**

All globally traded methanol is produced to the IMPCA Methanol Specification Reference to a minimum purity of 99.85% https://www.impca.eu/IMPCA/Technical/IMPCA-Documents

E-Methanol

- - etc.)
 - \bullet

Bio-methanol

- fuel

Feedstocks: green hydrogen and captured CO₂ Green hydrogen produced from the electrolysis of water with renewable energy (e.g. solar, wind, geothermal

CO₂ from industrial flue gas (e.g. steel, cement, ethanol), biogenic sources, or direct air capture E-methanol is a very-low to net carbon-neutral fuel

Feedstocks: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Agricultural Waste, Black Liquor, Bio-Methane from wastewater treatment, landfills, or animal husbandry Feedstocks can be gasified or anaerobically digested to produce syngas used in methanol production Avoided emissions from landfills, incinerators, or dairy farms potentially allow bio-methanol to be a net carbon-negative

Renewable Methanol Tidal Wave

www.methanol.org/renewable/



"With 80 renewable methanol projects already" announced, we are seeing clear signs of an incoming wave of bio-methanol and e-methanol production." Oct. 2022 **Gregory Dolan, CEO, Methanol Institute**

https://www.einpresswire.com/article/594328267/methanol-institute-sees-renewable-methanol-production-growth





Increasing Scale – Bigger Players

- Increasing scale: To date, e-methanol and biomethanol plants have been in range of 4,000-10,000 tons/year, and we are now seeing announced plants with planned capacity of 50,000, 100,000, 250,000 tons/year
- Expanding from project developers like Carbon Recycling International, Enerkem, Liquid Wind and Gidara, we are seeing major utilities like European Energy, Orsted, Iberdola, SunGas Renewables, and Engie
- We are also seeing interest in methanol from oil/gas majors including new MI members Aramco, BP, ENI/Ecofuel, TotalEnergies as well as Chevron, ExxonMobil, and Sinopec













Renewable Methanol Costs



Current production Current production cost levels cost levels Mature production Matur cost levels cost l 2400 2380 2200 A carbon credit of USD 50/t CO2 would 2000 lower renewable methanol production cost by about USD 80/t MeOH 1800 1600 1620 USD/tonne 1400 1120 1200 1000 1013 820 800 884 764 553 600 630 455 400 355 250 227 200 0 Bio-methanol < USD 6/GJ E-methanol - CO₂ from combin renewable source feedstock cost Bio-methanol USD 6-15/GJ E-methanol - CO, from DAC on feedstock cost

Notes: MeOH = methanol. Costs do not incorporate any carbon credit that might be available. Current fossil n coal and natural gas feedstock in 2020. Exchange rate used in this figure is USD1 = EUR 0.9.

www.methanol.org/renewable/



duction
(20)
630
290 Current fossil methanol price
Current fossil methanol cost



Methanol Price Slide

Platts Global methanol prices



Friday 14 July – US Spot TX GC Barge = \$229 mt = \$0.69/gallon



Platts Methanol CER India



Methanol-to-Olefins Plants

MTO Projects Latest Update - New Projects

MTO Facilities 2022 2,500 Max. Methanol Consumption Kt 2.000 1,500 1,000 500 0 Mengda Fund Energy Jiangsu Zhongyuan Fund Energy Nanjing Shandong Shandong Zhejiang Jilin Shenhua Jiutai Nanjing Shandong Tianjin (Ningbo) Chengzhi I Shenda Hengtong New Energy Xiwan (Changzhou) Sailboat Connell Bohai PC Chengzhi II Luxi Oct. 2011 Apr. 2013 Oct. 2013 Dec. 2014 Jul. 2015 Apr. 2015 Dec. 2015 April. 2016 Jan. 2017 Jan. 2017 Jul. 2019 Sep. 2019 Dec 2019 Apr. 2020 Sep. 2022

Source: Chemical Market Analytics by OPIS

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BY OPIS, A DOW JONES COMPANY

MTO Company	Location	Time on stream	Max. Methanol Consumption	MTO technology Source
Tianjin Bohai Chemical	Tianjin	Sep-2022	Phase 1: 1,800	Dalian Institute of Chemical Phy
Qinghai Damei	Xining, Qinghai	July-2023	1,800	Dalian Institute of Chemical Phy
Total extra demand by 2023			3,600	

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Methanol-to-Olefins Demand









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In 2022, China imported 11 million metric tons of methanol – **3.7 billion gallons – largely to support MTO producers**

www.methanol.org/join-us























MtJ New Methanol Growth Segment

Methanol - Clean and green future in many segments

The outlook for methanol into 2050 is very promising. Strong additional potential in aviation and H2 long-distance transport – but only if key hurdles are mastered

Methanol and green methanol forecast by IRENA and Roland Berger



Source: IRENA, Roland Berger



Roland Berger 5



Carbon Intensity Accounting

- In January, MI released a report from • Amsterdam-based consulting firm studio Gear Up on "Carbon Footprint of Methanol"
- Depending on feedstock and production • process methanol's carbon footprint can be reduced by 65-90%
- In May, International Methanol Producers • and Consumers Association working with sGU released a "backpack" calculator can help determine the carbon footprint of methanol depending on feedstock, conversion technologies, and the fate as either fuel or chemical
- Call to Action: MI and IMPCA working together assist the methanol industry in developing a common platform for carbon intensity accounting



https://www.methanol.org/policy-initiatives/europe/









Marine







2022: "...the Year Methanol Went Global in the Shipping Industry"



www.methanol.org/join-us

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Methanol Leading Decade







Game Changer 1: IMO IGF Code





MSC 101

- Amendments
- Referral to other sub-committees

CCC 6

- · Ethyl/methyl alcohol
- · Fuel cells
- Low-flashpoint diesel

ASTM Inclusion of Methanol-to-Jet Could be SAF Game Changer



Game Changer 2.0: Maersk Vessel Orders



"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

- more expensive

• 21 Feb 2021: Maersk announces that the world's first carbon neutral container vessel by 2023 will operate on dual-fuel methanol

• 24 Aug 2021: Maersk accelerates fleet decarbonization ordering eight 16,000 TEU ocean-going vessels to operate on methanol

• \$1.4 billion order each vessel \$175 million 10-15%

• 23 June 2023: Maersk orders additional six methanol dual-fuel vessels, in total now ordered 24 vessels to be delivered 2025-2027

• 16 July 2023: Maersk's first methanol dual-fueled feeder vessel (2,100 TEU) bunkered 1,000 metric tons bio-methanol at Ulson, Korea

Customer Pull: Maersk's 200 largest customers asking for carbon neutral transport



Game Changer 2.1: Maersk Methanol Supply

- 10 March 2022: Maersk began announcing a series strategic partnerships with now ten leading companies -including MI members Proman, Orsted, European Energy, Wastefuel, and SunGas Renewables -- with the intent of sourcing at least 730,000 tons/year of green methanol by end of 2025
- Maersk estimates will need 6 million tons of renewable methanol by 2030 to fuel 25% of their 700-vessel fleet





Dominating Container Orderbook



One 16,000 TEU container ship can consume 40,000 mt methanol year 1,200 vessels = 48 million tons methanol demand







On the Water and On the Way

























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Methanol Fuelled Vessels on the Water and on the Way _____

To learn more about each project, click on the project title.

China (March 2023)

COSCO has placed orders for four 16,000 teu methanol-fueled ships at its affiliated yard in Yangzhou for an undisclosed price basis delivery in the second half of 2025.

Singapore (March 2023)

Singapore's Consort Bunkers has signed a contract with China Merchants Industry Holdings (CMHI) Jinling for a series of six 6,500-dwt methanol fuels new buildings, to be delivered in 2025

Denmark (March 2023)

FJ. Lauritzen has signed a letter of intent with Tsuneishi Shipbuilding, for the construction of at least two methanol dual-fuel 81,200 DWT Kamsarmax bulk carriers. The vessels have been ordered in partnership with Cargill, which will operate the vessels for a period of at least seven years.

China (March 2023)

China State Shipbuilding Corporation has signed a cooperation agreement with France's CMA CGM Group to produce 16 large methanol dual-fuel container vessels worth more than 21 billion yuan (about 3 billion U.S. dollars).

Ml@methanol.org | www.methanol.org









www.methanol.org/marine/





























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Engines Available and More Coming METH



Since 2016, MAN has received orders for 120 large, two-stroke methanol engines, with 24 already in operation in chemical tankers operated by MI members. Another 100+ engine orders on the way!!!

shipping greener

accember 22, 2021, by Hards Hakmeut: Prevlak



for the first time 2022.10.25.05.16



HHI-EMD methanol engine gains type approval

Hyundai Heavy Industries - Engine & Machinery Division's new methanol dual fuel HiMSEN engine has completed type approval testing with seven class societies including KR, ABS and DNV.



Source: HHI-EMD



Available and Affordable







Friday 14 July US GC Methanol = \$229 mt Ship and Bunker Houston VLSFO = \$587 mt Houston MGO = \$768 mt







Easily Bunkered









Methanol Bunker Vessel Planned for Northern Europe



Vingaren delivered in late 2020 expanded the company's Northern European bunkering oeprat (OljOla) PUBLISHED NOV 9, 2022 7:06 PM BY THE MARITIME EXECUTIVE





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Global Energy Group orders first methanol bunkering tanker for Singapore

Japanese newbuilding could pave the way to a new generation of versatile bunkering tankers

3 November 2022 5 41 GMT UPD47ED 3 November 2022 8 47 GMT By Jonashan Boonzaler 🛕 in Singapore

First dual-fuel methanol bunker barge headed for Rotterdam

by Mariska Buitendijk | Feb 3, 2023 | Emissions; Energy transition, Inland navigation, Marine fuels, News, Ports, Shipping



OCI and Unibarge have joined forces to develop Europe's first dual-fuelled green methanol bunker barge, driving cleaner shipping. The vessel will be deployed at the Port of Rotterdam in 2024.



Safety Assessment

- June 2022: *Together in Safety*, a non-regulatory shipping industry consortium initiated the *"Future*" Fuels Risk Assessment," a cross-industry study to evaluate the potential operational risks of LNG, methanol, hydrogen and ammonia.
- The study, which involved a series of hazard • identifications (HAZID) workshops across a set of operational scenarios, found of the four fuels reviewed, methanol poses the least overall risk, followed by LNG, hydrogen and ammonia.
- Methanol scored the lowest risk ratings within • navigation-related scenarios, as well as in scenarios related to ship operations.
- Methanol also scored the lowest risk ranking in the external event scenario of hull breach from ship collision.
- The study identified some 'intolerable' risks associated with ammonia that need to be resolved before it can be used at scale as a bunker fuel.



Bud Darr, Executive Vice President, Maritime Policy, MSC Group: "Without the safety issues being thoroughly identified and properly addressed, we will not reach the end state we need. Safety and net zero GHG operations must go hand-in-hand in a world powered by future fuels at sea."



https://togetherinsafety.info



		▼ Table 2: Indicative	comparison of HAZID risk rankings				
		intolerable		_	Broedyaco	eptable	
40	What If Questions	Caranae	Consequences	LNG	HB	Ammonia	Helber
inigation	What if there is loss of	1. Propulsion failure	1. Grounding	C14.4	C14.4	CHLA	CHA
	manceuvrability at sea?		2. Collision	C14.4	C14.4	CINA	CH4
			3. Build-up of tank pressure	C1-L5	CILS	ана	CHL1
			4. Excess motions	C1-L5	CILS	CHLS	CHLI
	What if there are exceptive	1. Loss of fin stabilisers	1. Excess motions	CI-LS	CILS	CHIS	CHU
	motions at sea? What if there is a black-	1. Engine / generator failures	1. Boll-off management affected that	C142	C14.2	CHQ	CHU
	out at sea? What if an exceptive trim	1. Loading / Ballacting error	could lead to build-up in tank pressure 1. Potential for get pocket formation	C142	C14.2	CHQ	CHI
	/ list develops at sea or in port?	2. Grounding	1. Large heel / trim angles that could lead	CH4	CHA	GLI	CHI
		3. Collision leading to hull	to liquid fuel coming from vent mest 1. Large heel / trim angles that could lead	CHA	CHA	643	CHI
		breach	to liquid fuel coming from vent mest				
	What if there is a requirement for bug	1. Ruel/Bunker /Supply up IPc	1. Potential source of Ignition	chu -	au	C14,1	GH2
	support / 3rd party vessel attendance at		 Demage to pipe work (hard landing /hard contect by tug) 	C142	C14.2	C142	CH2
	ses or in port?		3. Potential of exposure to taxic fumes	•	-	CH2	•
	What if there is a ship grounding in way of the future fuel tanks and system?	1. Propulsion/Steering gear / Human failure	1. Tank breach	CS-L1	CS-L1	C54.1	0 0
	What if the vessel needs to be abandoned?	1. Loss of LNG tank pressure control/LNG tank breach /Loss of propulsion in high seas that pose fisk to cnew	1. Liquid / vapour release / Tank pressure build up	C1+L1	GH2	C14,1	CHU
Enternal What if there is a ship collicion in way of the fuel tanks?	What if there is a ship	1. Hullbreach	1. Loss of containment	CS-L1	CS-L1	CS-L1	Q-13
	collision in way of the fuel tanks?		2. Build-up of tank pressure	C142	C142	CH42	
			3. Potential ignition sources in hezerdous	CH2	CH2	CHQ	CH2
	Potential of Ignition	1. OI spill/pipe breach /vehide	areas (from colliding vessel) 1. Build-up of tank pressure	C1-12	a-u	CH2	CH-1
	What if cargo operations	fire / lightning strike / etc. 1. Operational requirements	1. Damage to equipment / Vent mast	C1-L5	C1-L5	CHS	CHA
operations are require other than the future bunkering system cos	are required in way of the future fuel tanks and system components?						
		2. Crane reach	1. inadvertant ignition source in hazardous area		C2-L4		
	What if there is a crew change?	1. Operational requirements	 Potential for un/under-informed personnel taking over control 	CINU	C1+L1	C14,1	CH1
complet vessel h What if is requir not man	What if there is a completely new crew after vessel handowr?	1. Crew unfamiliar with the vessel	1. Potential for un/under-informed personnel taking over control	CHLS	C24LS	aus -	CH2
	What if onboard access is required by personnel not managed by the ship's operator?	Electronic equipment carried inadvertently in hazardous areas Z. Pensons inadvertently being	1. Potential source of ignition	0-4	C2-14	ачи сни	ан ан
		 Persons inacvertancy being exposed to toxic atmosphere 	1. Tosic exposure			CHU	624.4
ankering	What if there is a missignment of the	1. Maaring Control	 Tension on hoses and couplings, manifolds 	C144	C1-L4	C2-L4	сна
	bunkering stations?	2. Mooring line tension	1. Tension on hoses and couplings	C144	C1-L4	Q-14	сна
	What if there are exceptive motions?	1. Pessing ships/weather	1. Tension on hoses and couplings	C144	C1-L4	Q-14	сна
		2. Asymmetric filling of tanks	1. Heel angles exceeding limits for bunkering	C144	C1-L4	Q-14	сна
	What if there is a loss of control?	1. Rilling rate	1. Leskage / Overfilling	aa	a-a	an a	C2+12
		2. incorrect level readings	1. Leekage / Overfilling	aa	a-a	cs.a	C2+12
		3. BOG management	1. Venting	сна	сна	CH2	
		4. Roll over	1. Venting	сна	сна		
	What if there is a leak /	1. Overfilling	1. Loss of containment	aa	ala	CS-L3	<u>a-a</u>
	loss of containment?	2. Jointz leakages	1. Loss of containment	au	ala	au	Q-12
		3. Incompatible flange types	1. Damage to equipment / Vent mast	au	au	au	G-12
		4. insufficient pre-cooling of	Cemege to equipment / Vent mast	a-a	a-a	64	
_	the shift is one to a face	bunkering lines	Lournage to equipment y vent match Automated shut-down	014	0144	CH4	C
	What if there is a loss of control?	1. Power outages 2. Sensor and system failures	Automated shut-down Automated shut-down	C144	CI44	сни	CH-1 CH-1
ind of life	What if the wegel is	1. Vessel age	1. Potenčial for residual gas in tank	CH2	C641	C3-12	CH2

n Safety

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