

Regulations for bunkering LNG

CCNR round table LNG, 13-11-2012

Erik Büthker, chairman of Dutch standards committee LNG refuelling stations



Realiseren van blijvende kwaliteit

Content



Ballast Nedam

What is a standard, the role of standards

Dutch standard on LNG refuelling stations, PGS 33 part 1

LNG bunkering for ships, PGS 33 part 2

International standards development

Conclusion

Projecten van Ballast Nedam













Subsidiaries of Ballast Nedam















What is a standard



- Standards voluntary in application documents
- Established by all interested parties
- Reflects consensus



Discipline naam [5]

The role of standards





To overcome International trade bariers

- refuelling coupling car/filling station
- pressure levels for LNG storage

International certification of components and systems

- clear specifications and test methods
- no trade barriers caused by local regulations

International accepted safety level

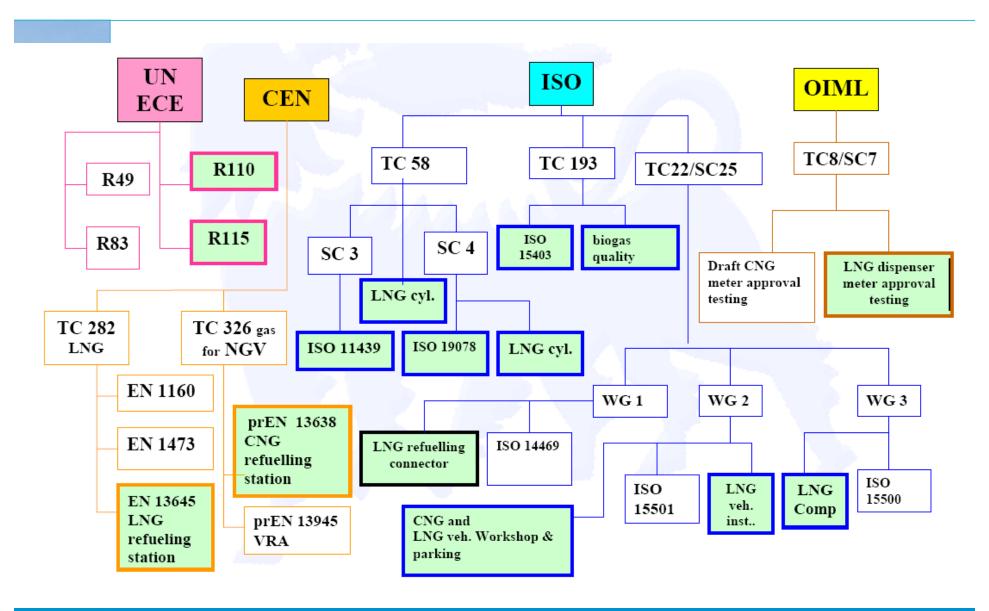
- minimal safety requirements
- safety distances at LNG refuelling station

Standards are necessary to introduce a "new" fuel to get market acceptance

- clear specifications and test methods
- no trade barriers caused by local regulations

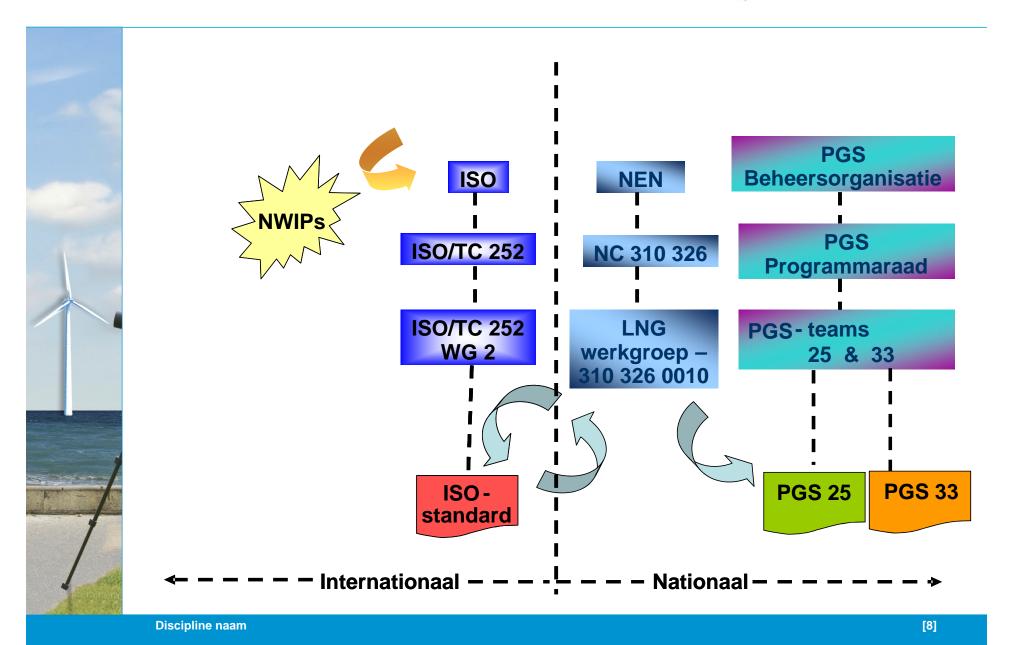
International standards development





International versus national standards





Dutch Standard for LNG: PGS 33





PGS is a Dutch national guideline that gives an interpretation of legislation into practice. It describes the state of the art, written into:

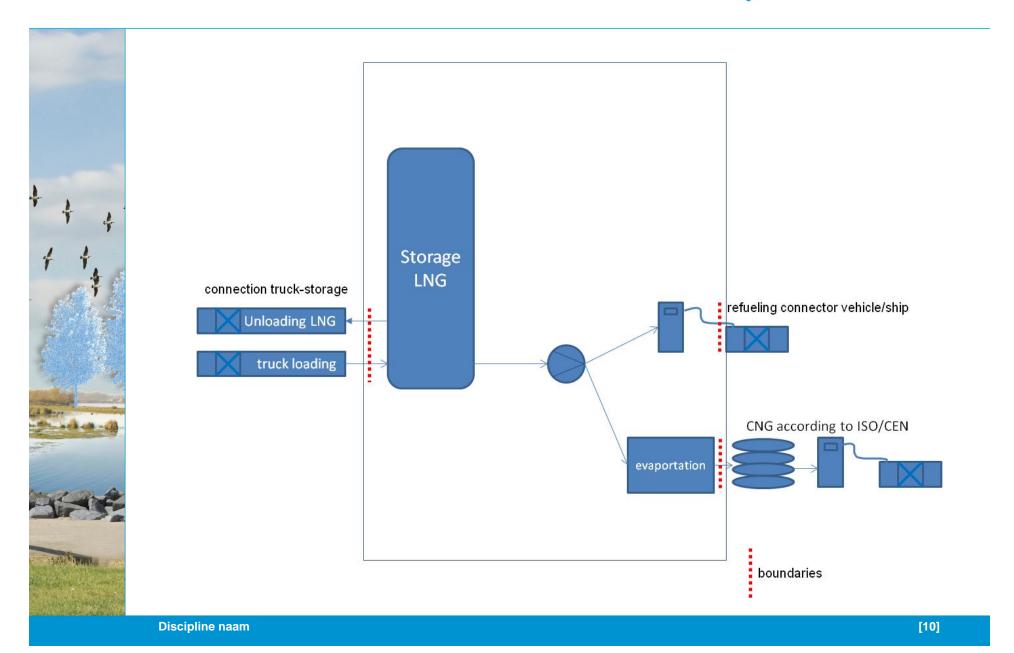
- rules
- recommendations
- criteria
- conditions

Covering

- Safety on the job
- Environment safety
- Transport safety
- Fire safety

PGS 33 part 1 LNG truck refuelling





Scope PGS 33 part 1 in detail



Land based installations for LNG road transport

Land based to ship bunkering of LNG will be covered by part two of PGS 33

Floating LNG refuelling stations (bunker barges) not covered by PGS 33, Possible a NPR

LNG Road Transport of is covered by ADR

LCNG is covered

Discipline naam [11]



Content of the standard



[12]



General construction and design

Operational requirements

- maintenance, periodic inspections
- procedures for filling the storage

Certification

Atex, PED

Internal safety distances

External safety distances

Safety precautions

Discipline naam

Internal safety distances





- Within frameworks of OHS- and Fire safety regulations
- to be protected: installations, workers and visitors
- fit to practical criteria, e.g engineering basic principles
- based on credible incident scenarios

Credible scenario

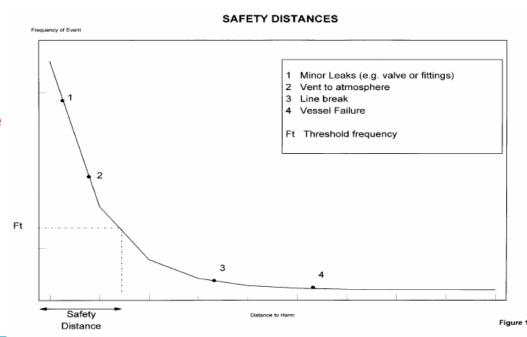
a: ~ 1-2 mm leak valve 10 g/s LNG

b: Ignition

c: Jet fire

d: Heat radiation flux

Max 37,5 kW/m² to protected installation



Discipline naam [13]

Internal safety distances





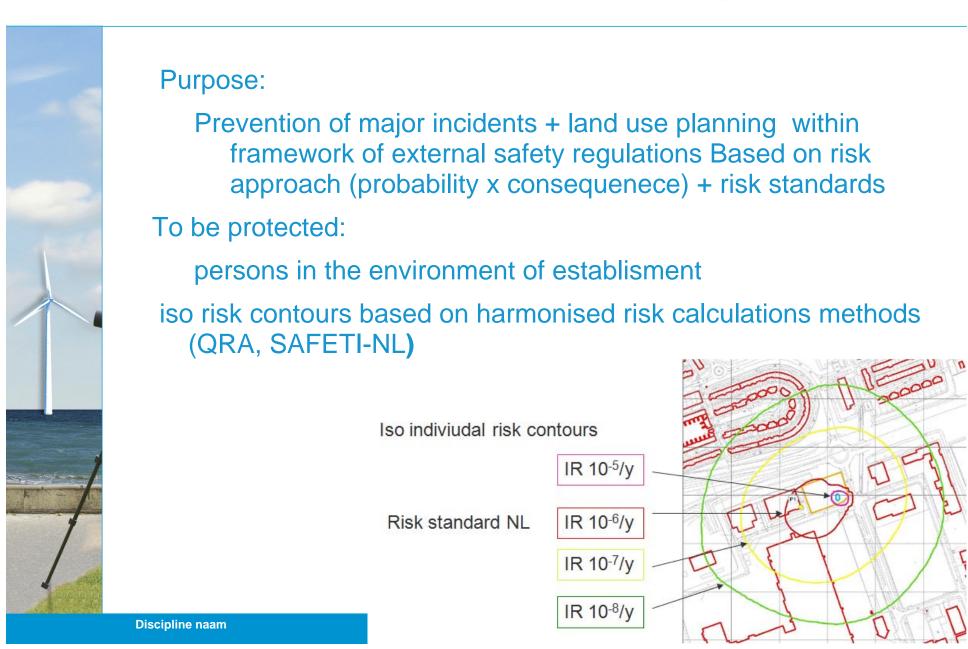
- Scenario 1,2, a leak of 10 g LNG/s
- •Scenario 3 flow of LNG out of a refuelling hose
- •Scenario 4 extreme impact

Ongevalscenario	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenerio 3	Scenario 4
Risicobron Risico- ontvanger	LNG- installatie	LNG- installatie	Afleverzuil	Vulpunt/opstel- plaats tankwagen
LNG-installatie ^{a)}	Minimaal 0	N.v.t	N.v.t	N.v.t
Overige kwetsbare onderdelen van de inrichting ^{b)}	N.v.t	Minimaal 3 m	Minimaal 2 m plus slanglengte	N.v.t
Vulpunt/opstelpl aats tankauto	N.v.t	N.v.t	N.v.t	Maximaal 5 m ^{c)}

Discipline naam [14]

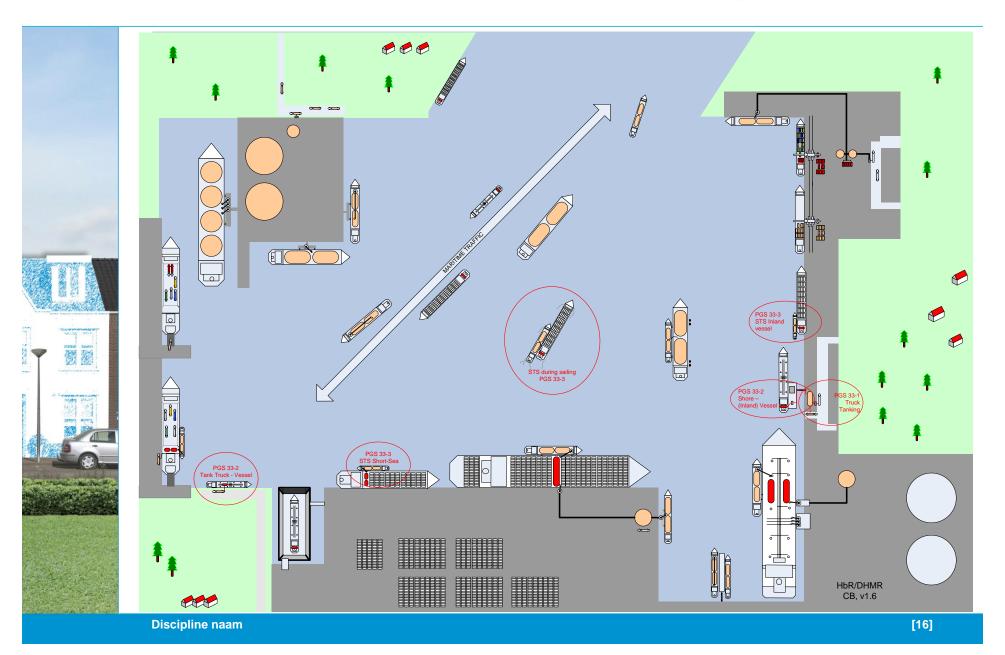
External safety distances



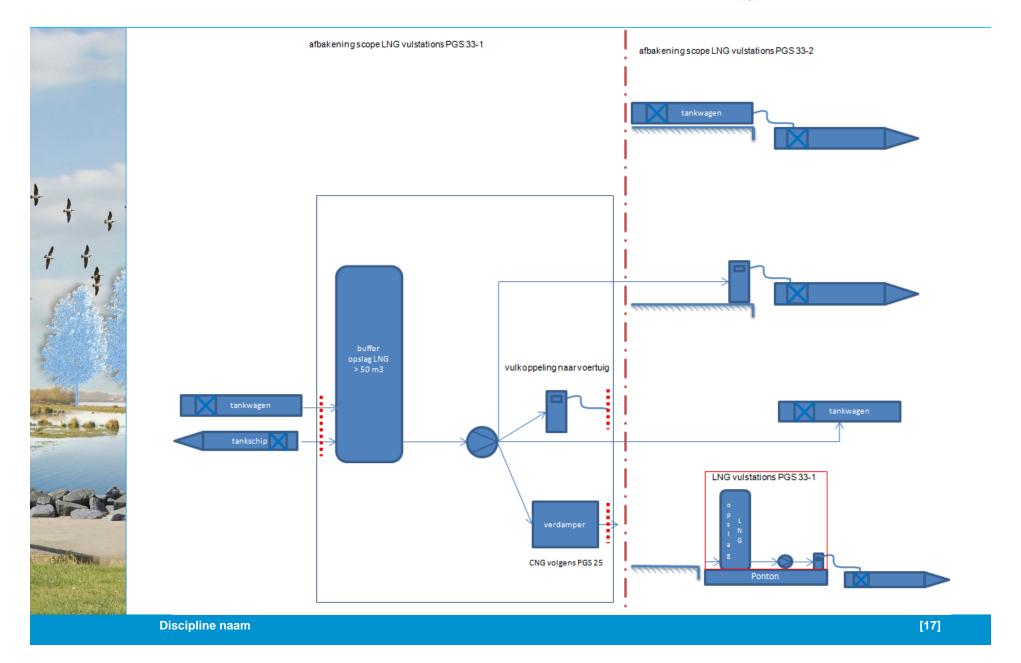


Bunkering options









Exsisting European standards





Off shore

On shore

CEN

EN 1160 general characteristics and properties of materials in contact with LNG
EN 1473 design of Onshore LNG installation > 200 tonnes
EN 146201 storage tanks for liquefied gasses
EN 12308 testing of gaskets for flanged joints on LNG piping

Ship to ship

Ship to shore

CEN

EN 1474 design and testing of marine transfer systems, part 1 design and testing, part 2 hoses, part 3 offshore transfer system **EN 1532** Ship to shore interface

Discipline naam [18]

Exsisting mondial standards





Off shore

ISO TC 67 WG 10

Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industry **PT1** Systems and installations for supply of LNG as fuel to ships including refueling connector **PT4** Properties of equipment in contact with LNG



ISO TC 67 WG 10

PT3 Safety and risk assesment for onshore LNG plants (terminals)PT5 Onshore LNG storage tanks

Ship to ship

Ship to

shore

ISO TC 67 WG 10

PT2 Ship to shore interface (carrier to terminal)

PT6 LNG transfer system

ISO 28460Ship-to-Shore interface and port operations

Discipline naam [19]

PGS33 vs ISO 16924 LNG refuelling stations for trucks





PGS 33	ISO 16924: —			
Design, construction and maintenance				
Operation:	Operation:			
No boil off	•			
•	Refuelling pressure			
•	Dispenser metering			
Safety	Safety			
• PED	 Minimal safety requirements 			
•ATEX	E.g. Pressure relief valve, break			
Safety distances	away coupling, emergency stop			
Inspection & documentation	Certification			
Complete installation	Component level			

Discipline naam [20]

Conclusion





PGS 33 guideline for LNG filling stations final about end 2012

Internal safety distances: very small;

Defining external safety distances follows separated but parallel procedure;

Lack of experience and knowledge of authorities with LNG; training is required

Knowledge transfer on standards for bunkering, CCNR could be a platform

Sailing on LNG will be realistic

- technical, economical, environmental
- regulations needed for transport of LNG as cargo over water

Discipline naam [21]



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Realiseren van blijvende kwaliteit