

Advancing safety & economics in global AMMONIA trade

A focus on open sea terminals and floating storage

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Product Account Manager - New Energies Terminals
SBM OFFSHORE / IMODCO

SBM OFFSHORE - Track Record of Innovation & Risk Management



Risk management of high pressure, explosive, toxic or cryogenic products:
from **Technology qualification** to **Offshore Operations**



Over 80 world firsts
in the offshore industry

Imodco
Part of the SBM Offshore® Group

SBM OFFSHORE pioneered offshore systems.

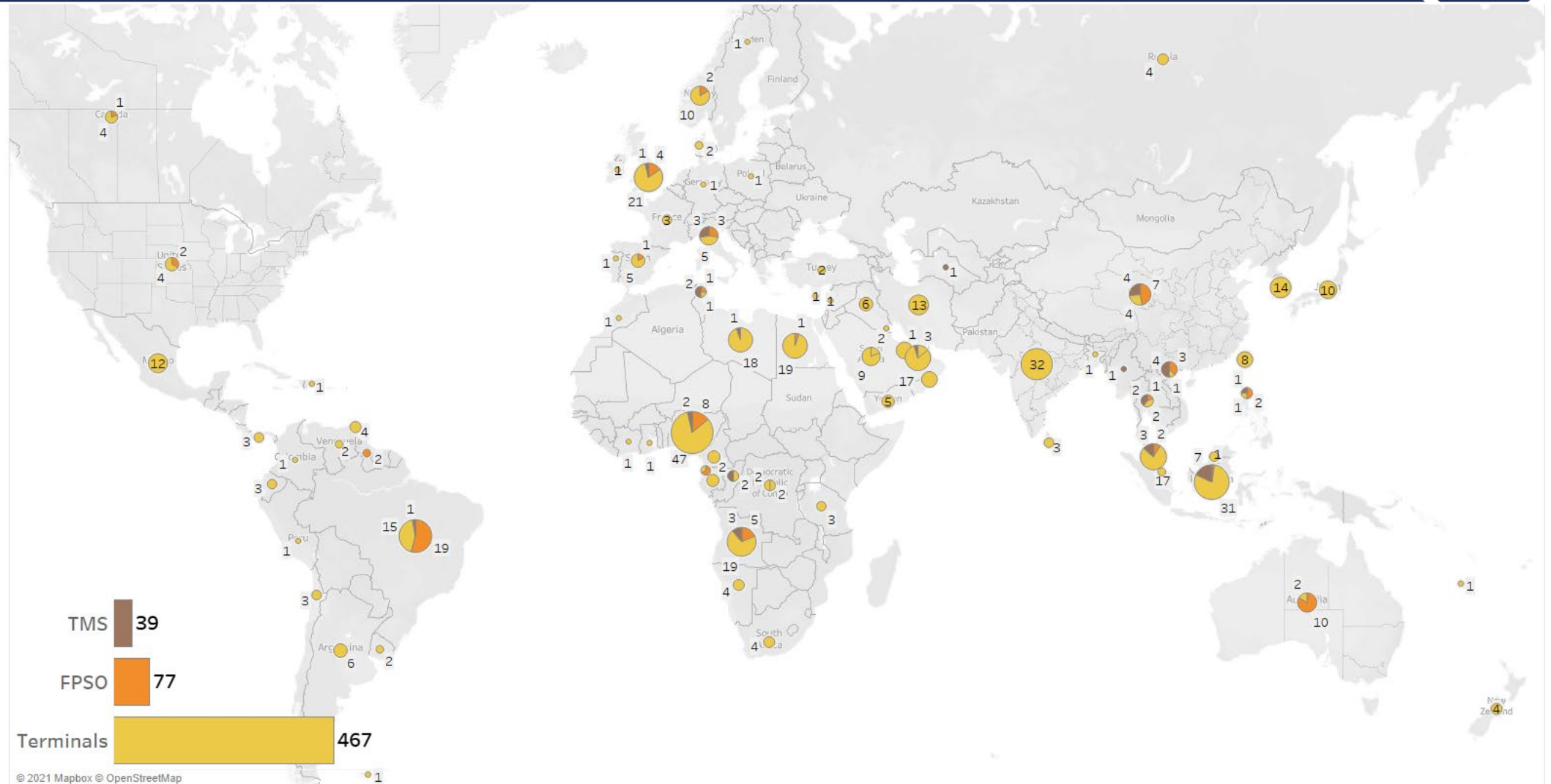
Committed to **SAFETY & COST EFFICIENCY**

From **CALM buoys** [Single Buoy Mooring] to **lease & operate** of large & complex **FPSOs** [Floating Production Storage Offloading], our current core business.



Gastech
AI=Energy | Climatetech | Hydrogen

SBM OFFSHORE – Jetty-less Terminals: From Pioneer to World Leader since 1958



SBM OFFSHORE - Offshore Industry Experience



What concept optimizes the project NPV?

Jetty-less concepts often lead to **best CAPEX / OPEX / uptime combinations**

 **Gastech**

AI Energy | Climatetech | Hydrogen

SBM OFFSHORE - CALM Operations



Single Point Mooring Maintenance and Operations Guide (SMOG)

3rd Edition

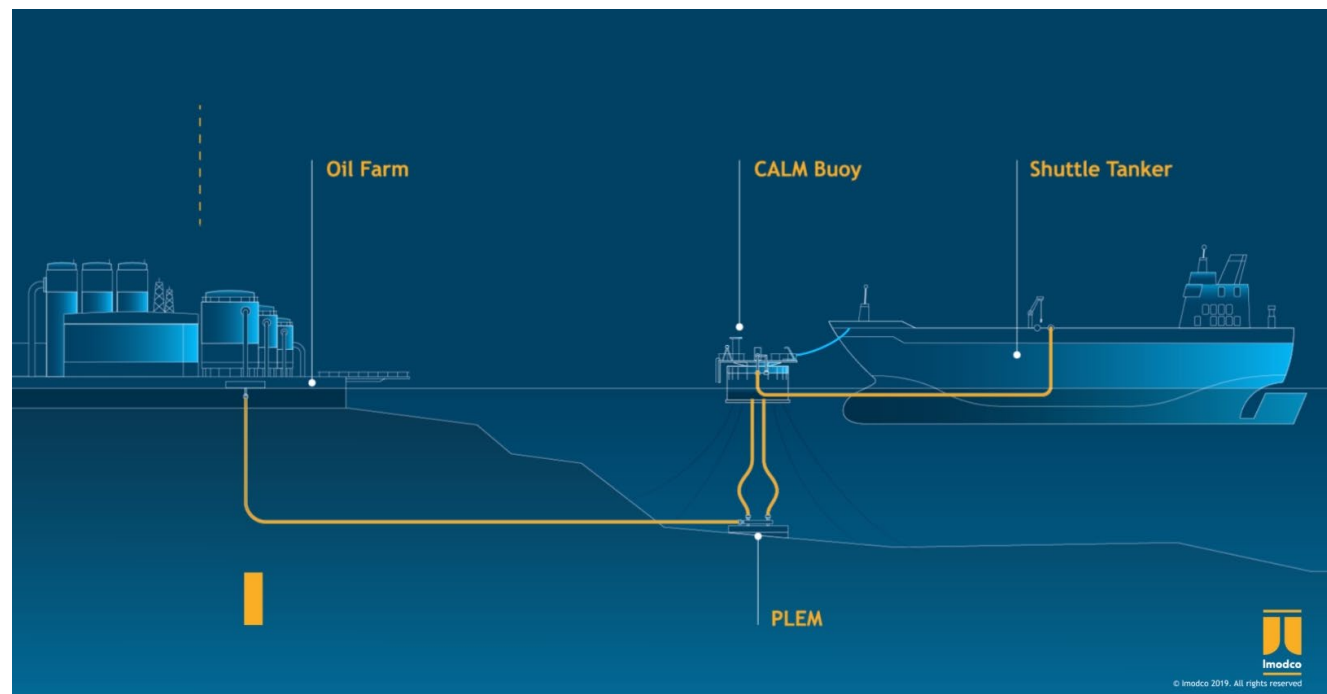
Single Point Mooring Maintenance and Operations Guide (SMOG) is an industry guide with technical recommendations and guidance for the operation and maintenance of single point moorings (SPM).

Over **65 years of experience** of operating SPM terminals (CALM)

- summarized in OCIMF SMOG
- illustrated in these videos



- [CALM Buoy Operation | Imodco on Vimeo](#) [2 min]
- [Catenary Anchor Leg Mooring \(CALM\) Terminal on Vimeo](#) [4 min]





1. Our mission
2. Safety pitch
3. Qualification status
4. Various concepts



SBM OFFSHORE - Our Contribution: a Better & Safer World

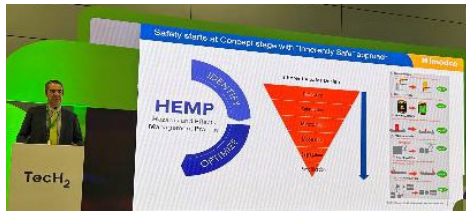


Ensuring safe ammonia transfers



AWARENESS

advocate for jetty-less terminals for large & frequent transfer (white paper & conferences)



AMMONIA ENERGY ASSOCIATION



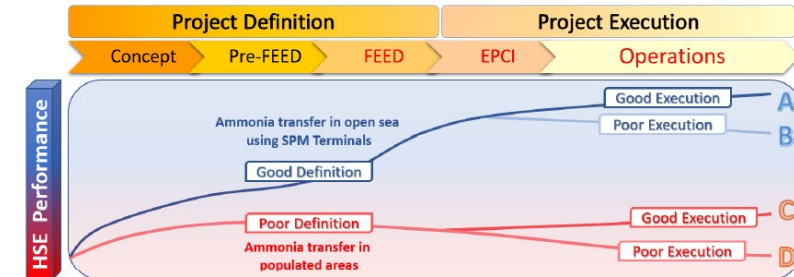
QUALIFICATION

set 'good practices' for ammonia jetty-less solutions



SUPPORT TO FIRST MOVERS

strong support to frontline developers



Crystalize best practices into reality from first projects for large ammonia export / import projects



SBM OFFSHORE - Optimization of Transport KPI - 'Virtual Pipeline' Tariff



PRODUCTION



TRANSPORT

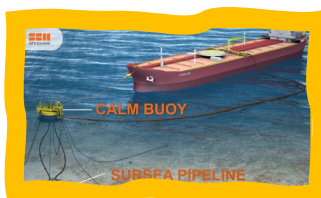


CONSUMPTION

virtual 'pipeline tariff' optimization considering the full value chain

Compare CAPEX & OPEX from ammonia production [excluded] to consumption [excluded]

EXPORT terminal with onshore storage:
new jetty [\$\$\$ to \$\$\$\$] vs **jetty-less [\$]**



IMPORT terminal with onshore storage:
quay side [if possible] vs **jetty-less [if relevant]**

off-the-shore Floating Storage Offloading [FSO] **option** for export or import terminals: [can optimize overall tariff]

- typically leased by carrier owners / operators
- **Jetty-less FSO => permanent mooring system in shallow waters** [close to shore]



Main Risk with Ammonia Export / Import



NH³ toxicity largely depends on:

1. **concentration** [ppm],
2. **duration of exposure** and
3. **individual sensitivity**.

However, generally, ammonia levels:

from 2 ppm *unique & bad smell - good point for safety [H₂ has no smell]*

> 25 ppm *irritating to eyes & respiratory system*

> 50 ppm *prolonged exposure can lead to more severe health issues incl. lung damage or respiratory problems*

> 300 ppm *[longer exposure] dangerous to health & even life*

Substance	Health	Flammability	Reactivity
Ammonia	3	1	0
Hydrogen	0	4	0
Gasoline	1	3	0
LPG	1	4	0
Natural Gas	1	4	0
Methanol	1	3	0

0=No hazard, 4=Severe hazards

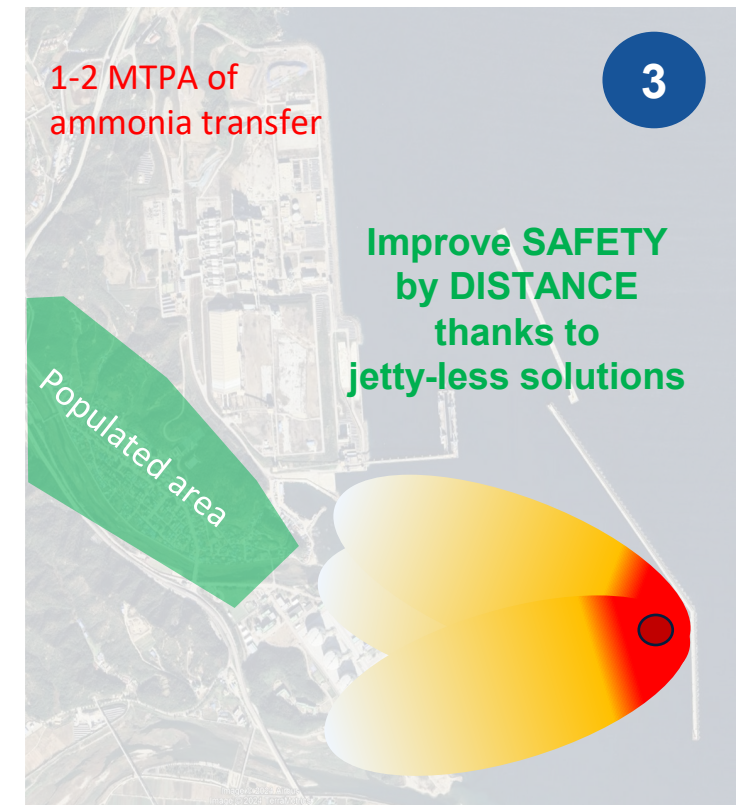
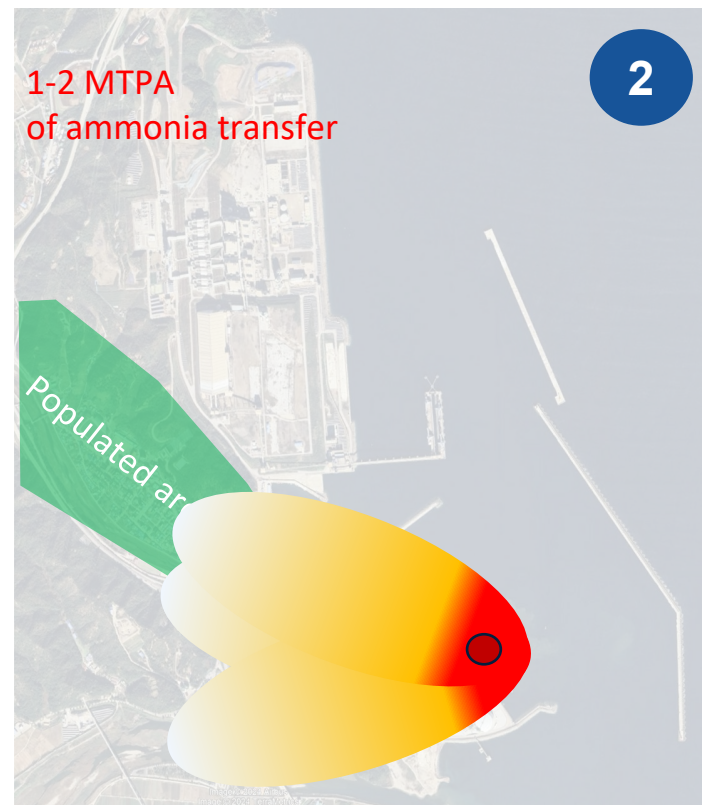
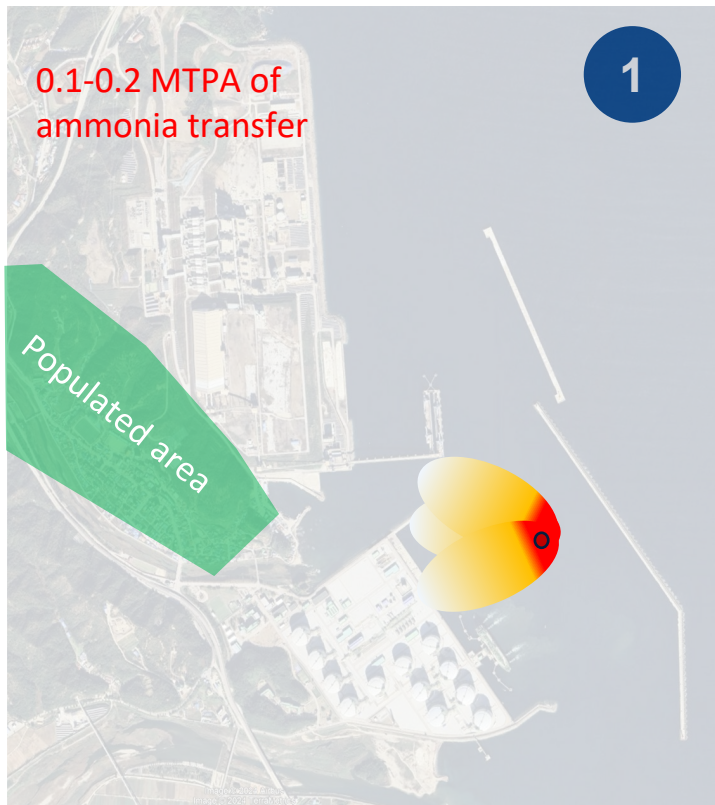
Toxic cloud may be the consequence of large, accidental releases:

- **Unplanned rupture of transfer system connections** [loading arm / jumper, release coupling, flanges,...].
At large flow rates, the release can be significant [~ 50 T in 2 min in Chile - see picture].
- **Collision between vessels** could lead to even larger releases.



Exhaustive studies of various plume scenarios are a must, especially if close to busy (SIMOPS) or populated areas.

Larger Flow & Higher Frequency IMPACT on QRA (Quantitative Risk Assessment)



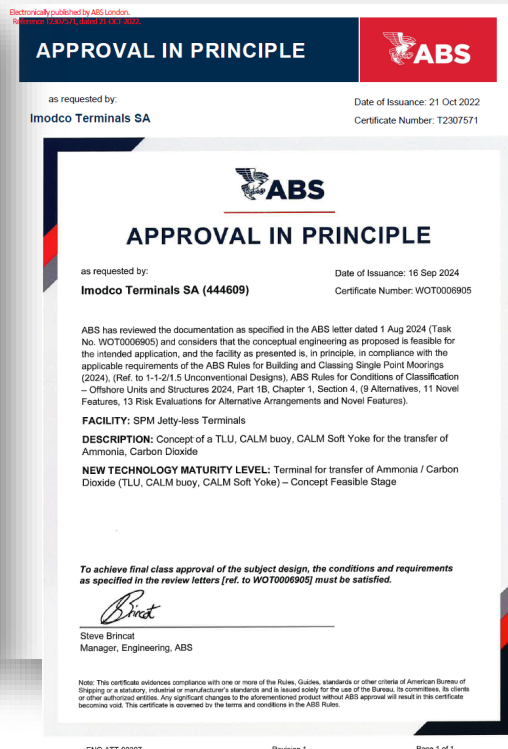
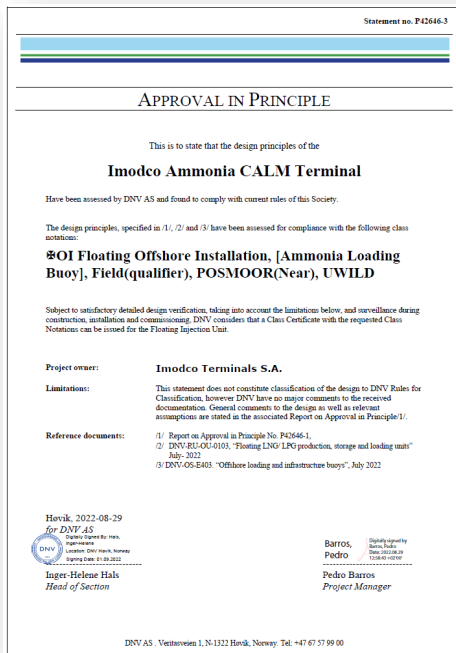
- larger **flow rate** -> large release potential -> larger toxic cloud
- higher **frequency** -> larger overall safety radius [more scenarios to consider]

SBM OFFSHORE - Ongoing Qualification Works for Ammonia Applications



- CALM qualification will cover all open sea solutions [including FSU]
- Ammonia SPM operating manual HAZOP with value chain stakeholders

*Ready to Market
in H2 2025*



Approval in Principle Level 1

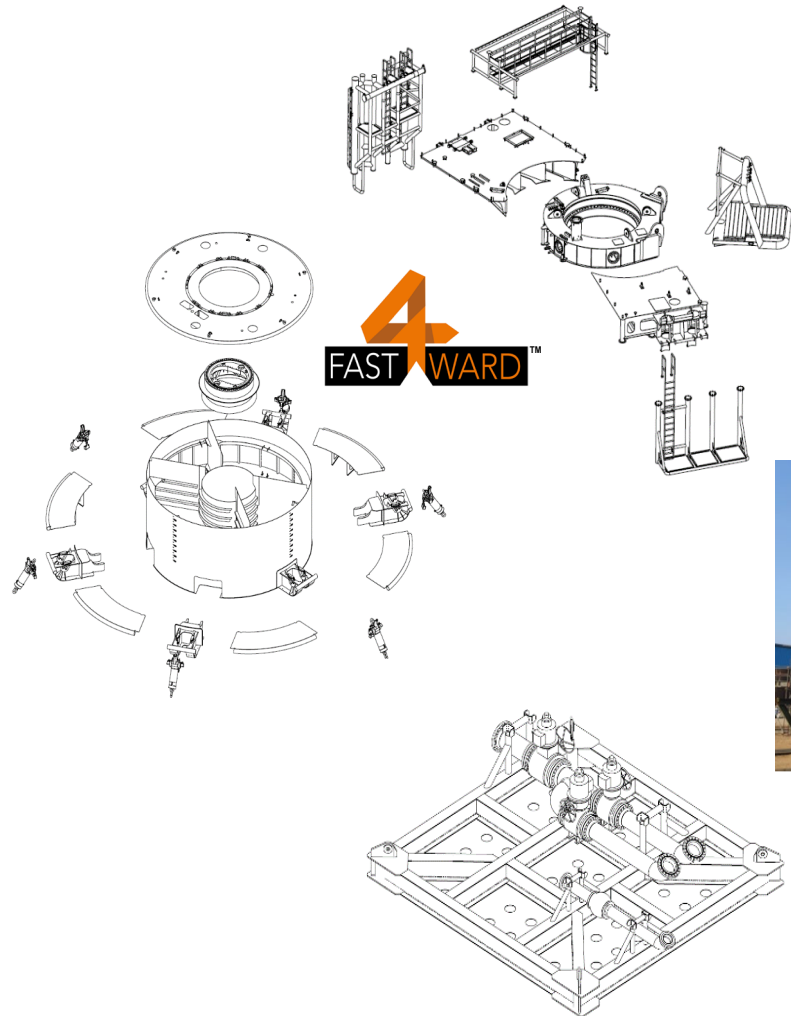
IMODCO
Jetty-less solutions for Ammonia
and/or Natural Gas and LNG



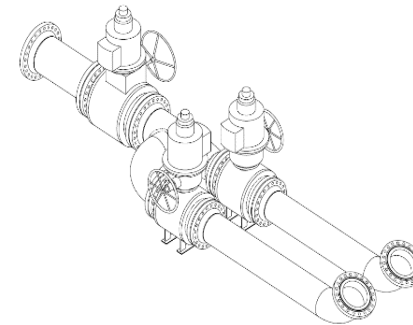
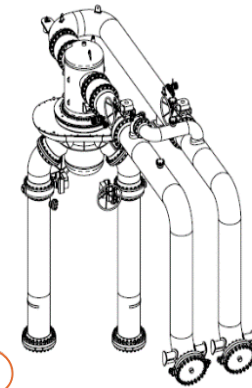
AI=Energy | Climatetech | Hydrogen

End of 2022

SBM OFFSHORE - NH3 Buoy & Fast4Ward



NH₃



*Only the components
in contact with ammonia
need qualification.*

NH3 Developments - Target TRL4 (using API 17N TRL Scale 1-7)

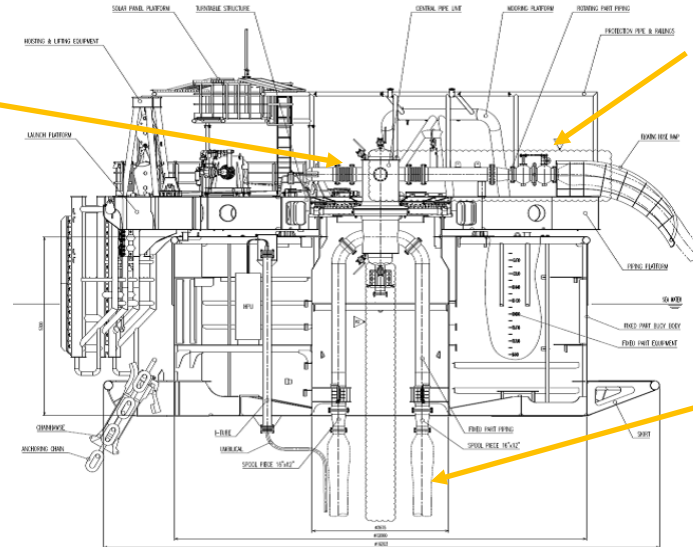
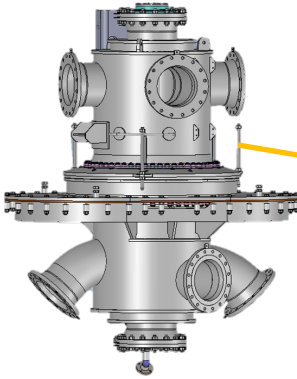


TRL4 [Q3-2024]

Why important:

2 extremes:

- cold liquid flow
- ambient T° vapor (between loading)



TRL4 [H2-2025]



TRL4 [Aug-2025]

Why important:

Safety critical element

First time subsea

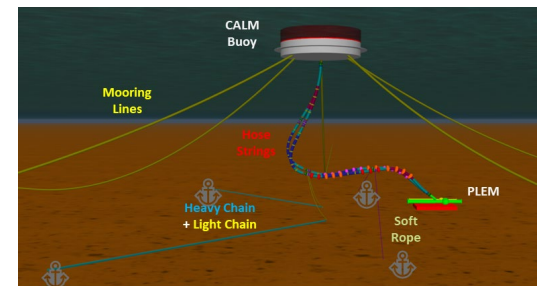
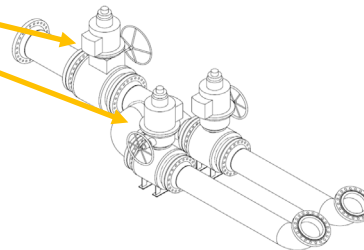


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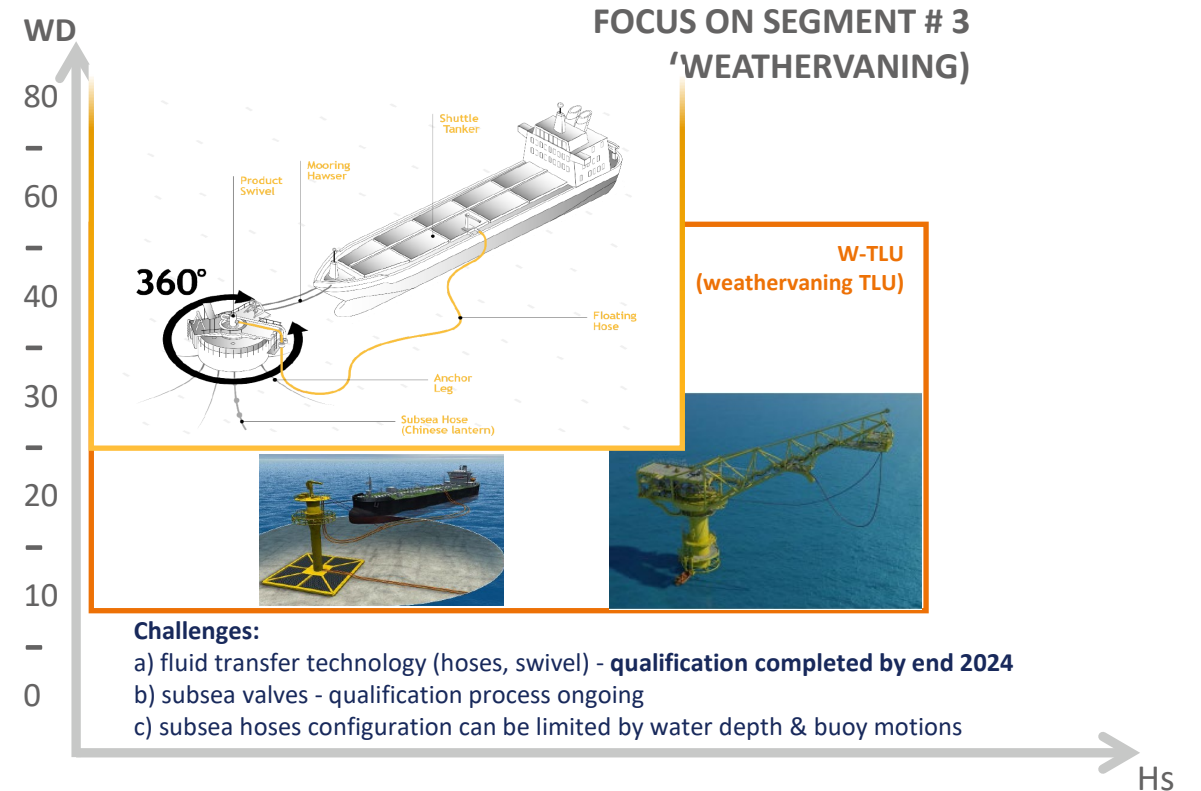
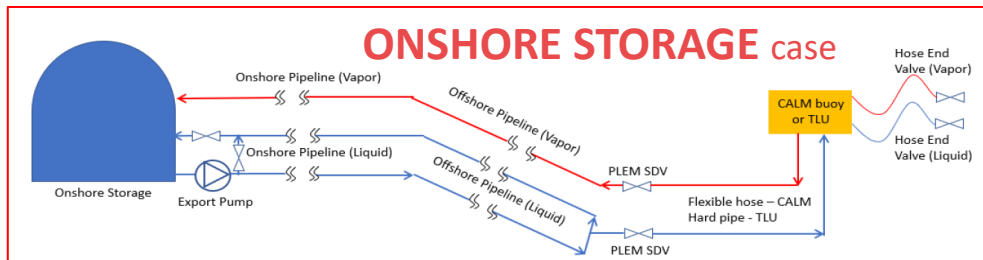
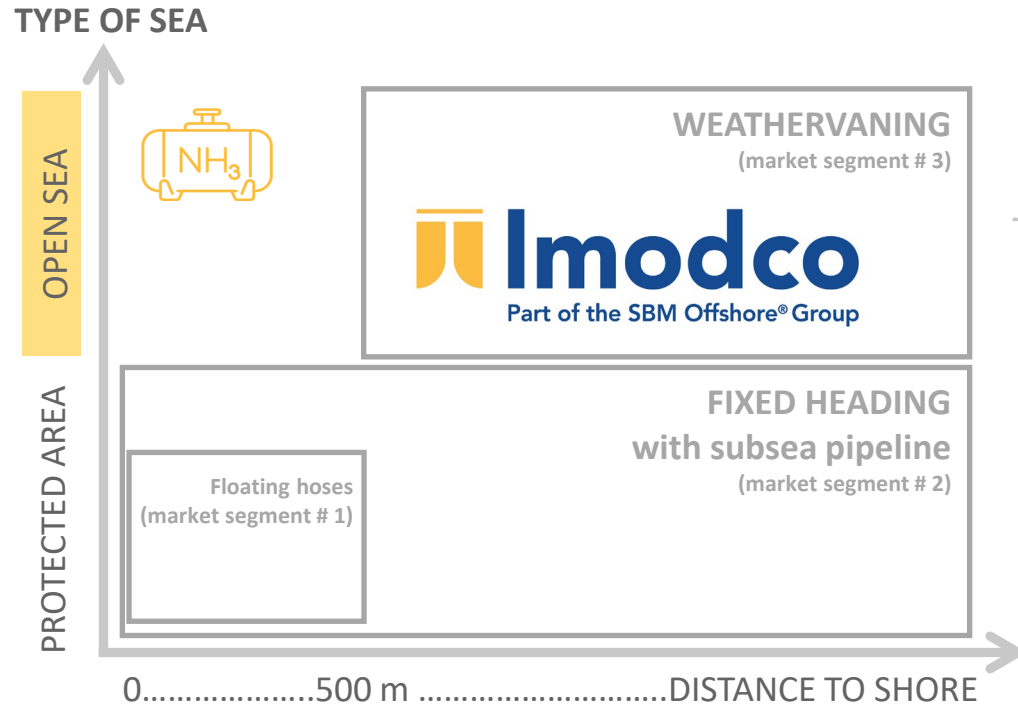
Part 1

Terminals for onshore storage

Part 2

Mooring systems for FSU / FSRU

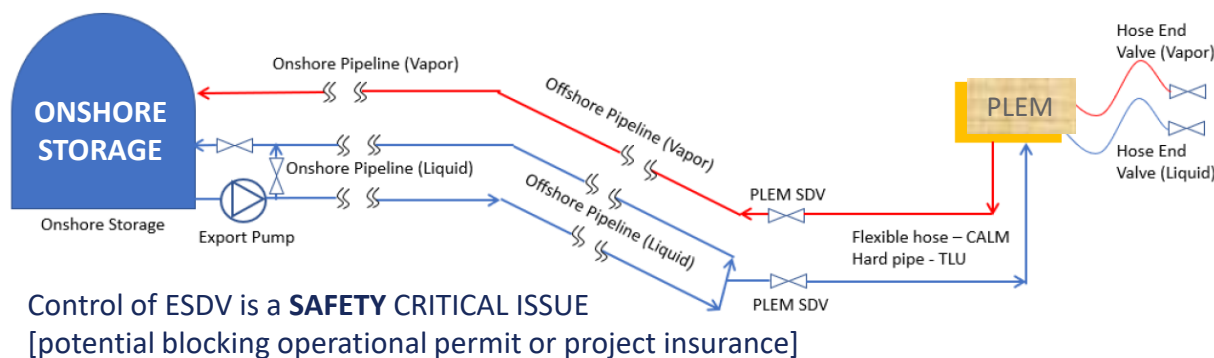
Jetty-less Terminals for Ammonia - Technical Segmentation



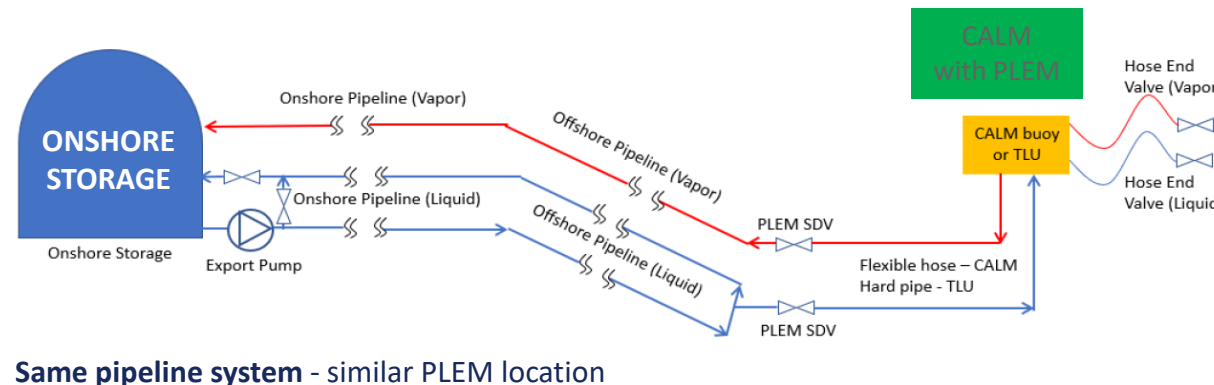
Conceptual Comparison & Battery Limit for 'tariff' Comparison



CBM Case (Conventional Buoy Mooring – *fixed heading*)



CALM Case (recommended concept – *SPM* ⇔ *weather-vaning*)



Safety Issue - Control of PLEM ESDV

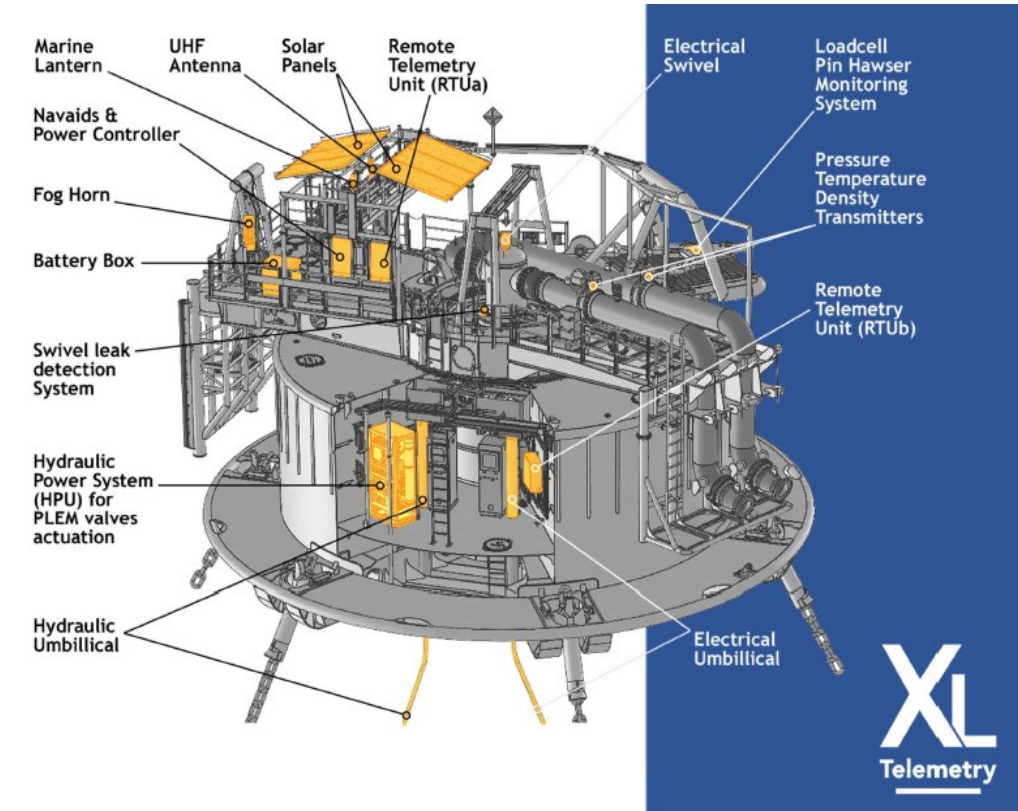


CALM Case

ESDV controlled from buoy with **high integrity** telemetry & HPU

Functional capabilities of Telemetry XL:

- Remote control of PLEM subsea valves and OPEN/CLOSE status monitoring with process shutdown sequence possible from MTU and PTU
- Product pressure and temperature transmitters to monitor offloading process
- Hawser load monitoring to control tension of the tanker while moored to the buoy
- Swivel leak detection to monitor Product Swivel seals integrity
- Flashing beacon alarms (red, amber) and sounder to alert operator of any event detected by Telemetry equipment
- Fog horn remote activation from PTU to ensure buoy visibility in case of fog
- Marine Lantern healthy status to monitor key navigation aid integrity
- Power system control to monitor electrical system integrity
- Radio system monitoring and transmission diagnostic data
- Subsea valves HPU monitoring



CBM Case

2 options with **lower integrity** level [i.e. more risk of downtime]

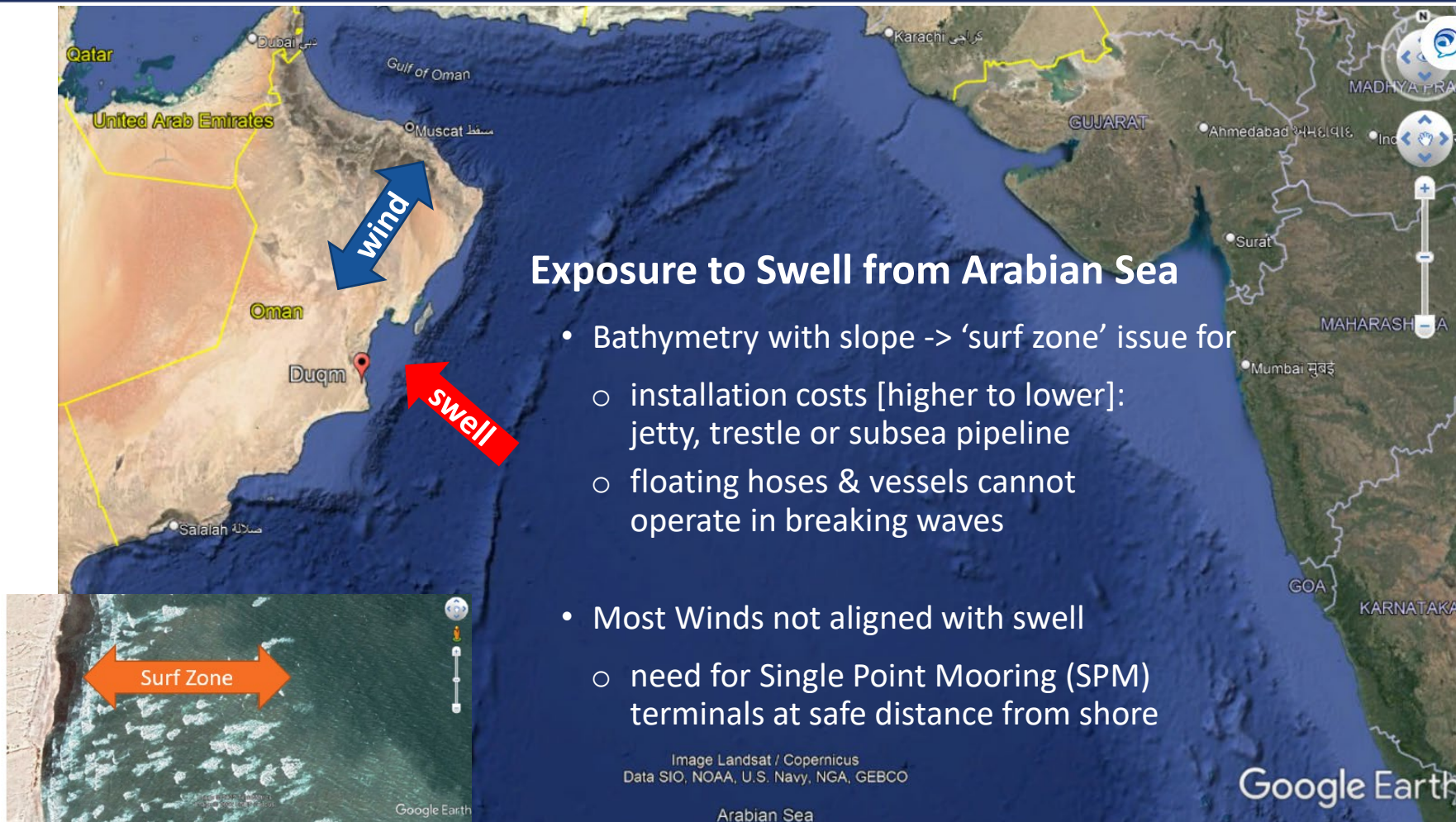
1. *Hydraulic tubing clamped on subsea pipeline:*

- supply & installation costs to be accounted for
- longer response time => risk of larger leak / consequence
Will operational permit be granted? Will insurers cover for this?
- fail safe system required [risk of downtime] eg damage on clamped tubing

2. *Dedicated vessel mobilized to control ESDV:*

will this be realistic or accepted by insurer or for permit ?

Export Concept Selection Criteria for Oman Case



CBM vs CALM



CAPEX:

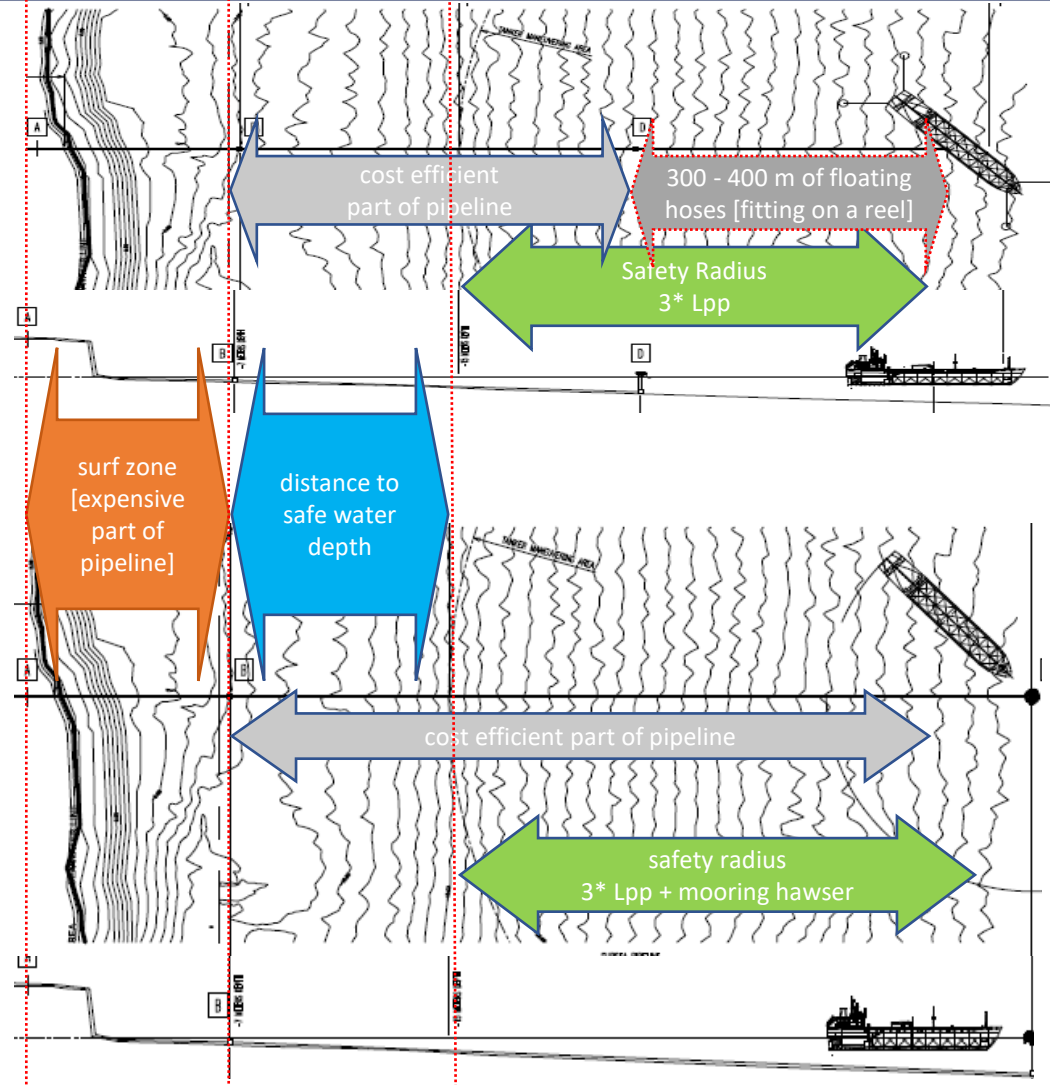
- pipeline cost driven by:
 - landfall
 - surf zone
- delta cost is small

OPEX:

- driven by marine hoses & number of tugs
 - 2 off ASD tugs required for CBM
 - local tug / boat enough for CALM

Uptime in Oman:

- 100 % for CALM
- downtime for CBM is likely in June-July-August (Khareef season)



CONVENTIONAL BUOY MOORING (CBM)

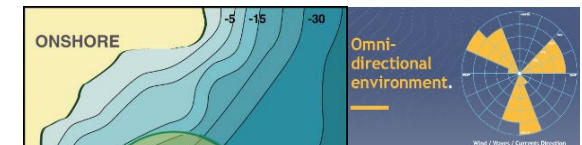
- Floating buoy used to moor a vessel during fluids transfer
- Transfer of fluids is achieved by a subsea hose connected to a Pipeline End Manifold (PLEM)



CBM: Fixed Heading



[similar pipeline cost]



CALM: SPM



[Single Point Mooring]

Jetty-less Ammonia Export in Oman - Objectives & Conclusions

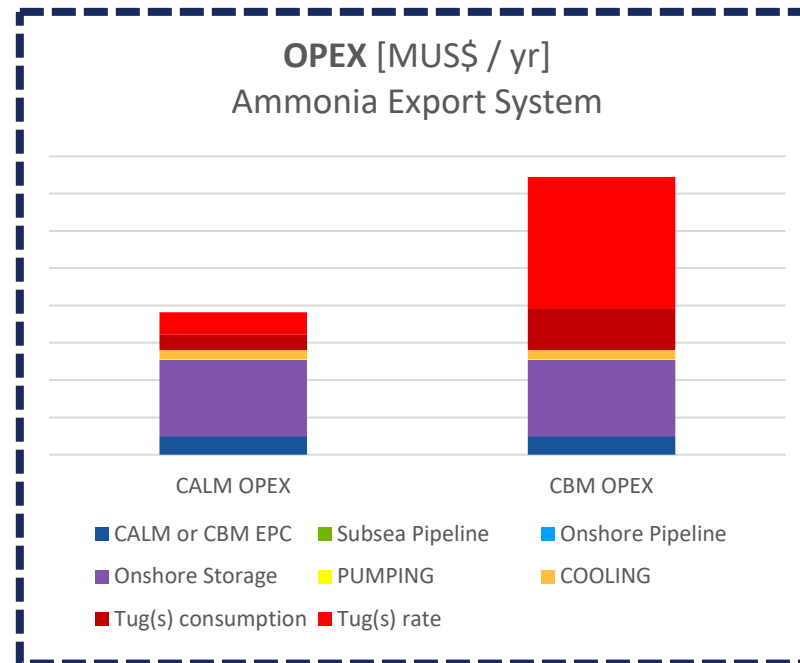
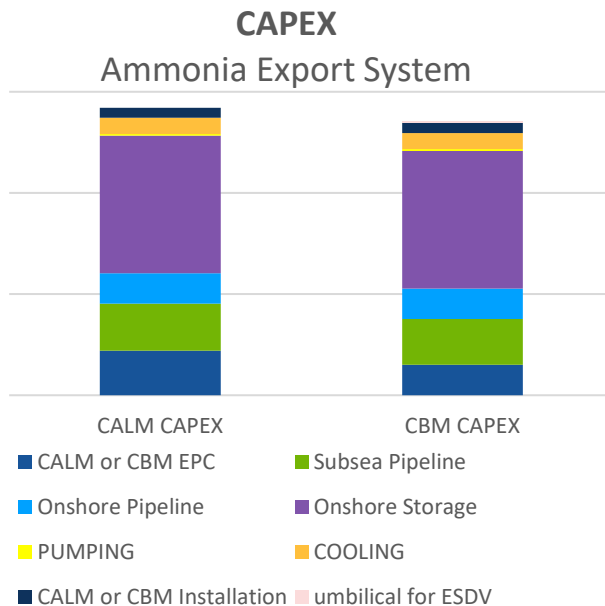


Objectives: preliminary sizing for the 'best jetty-less concept for typical project'

selection based on 'apple-to-apple' tariff comparison [safety ↔ insurers]

Conclusions: for study battery limit from NH³ production [excluded] to off-taker carriers [excluded], the 'CALM' is 'best for project' in Oman: best economics ['tariff' in US\$ / T of NH³].

The **lower OPEX** compensates small CAPEX delta [< 5 % of overall CAPEX].



Tariff Breakdown [US\$ / T]
Ammonia Export System

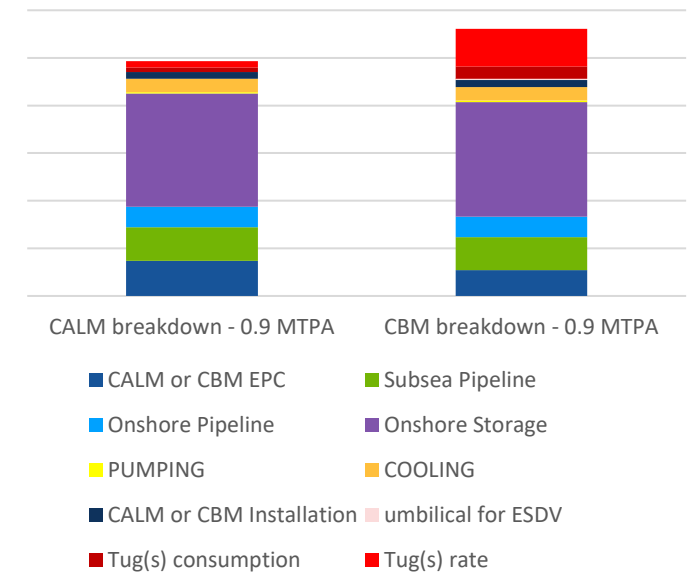


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Part 1

Terminals for Onshore storage

Part 2

Mooring systems for FSU / FSRU

LPG FSO - Relevant Track Record for Ammonia FSO



Nkossa II, Congo



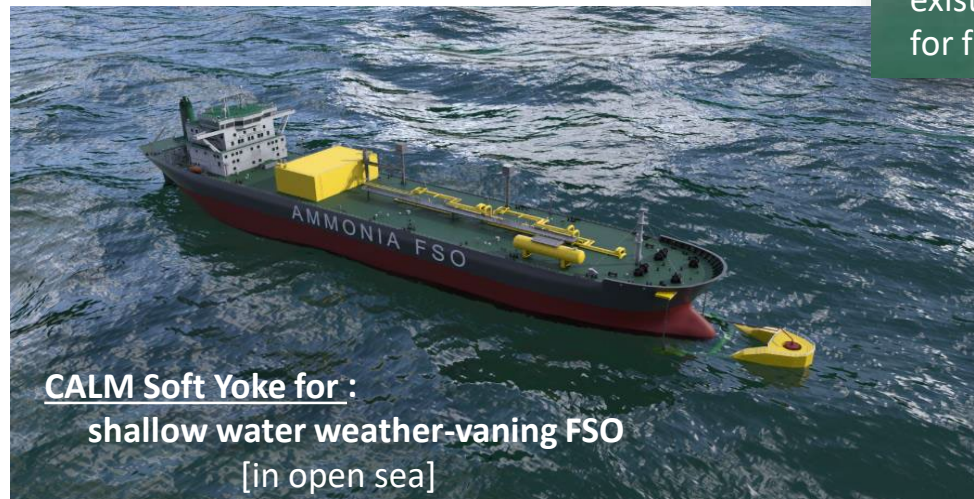
Sanha LPG FPSO, Angola



These LPG FSO are in deep water to collect associated gas from oil field development.

Ammonia FSO will be in **shallow waters** (to minimize pipeline length):

- use of CALM Soft Yoke in open waters
- use of SFBM for protected sites (Short **F**ootprint **B**uoy **M**ooring)



CALM Soft Yoke for :
shallow water weather-vaning FSO
[in open sea]

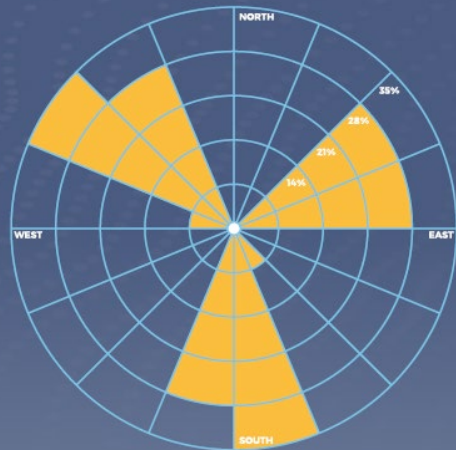


SFBM for :
very shallow water
short footprint FSO
[within lee side of
existing breakwater allowing
for fixed heading]

FSU or FSRU ⇔ Permanent Mooring Systems



Omnidirectional

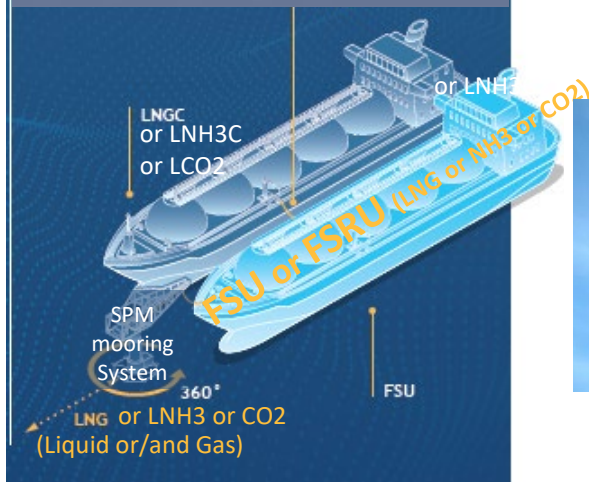
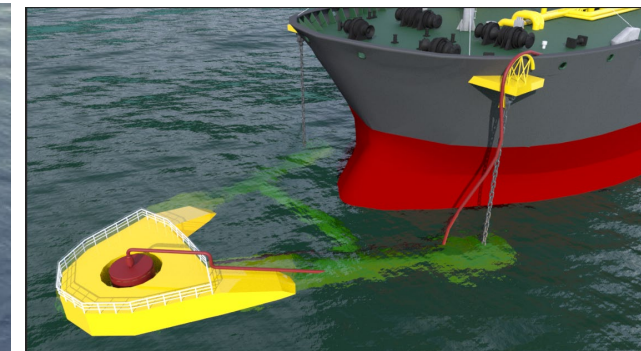


Wind / Waves / Currents Direction

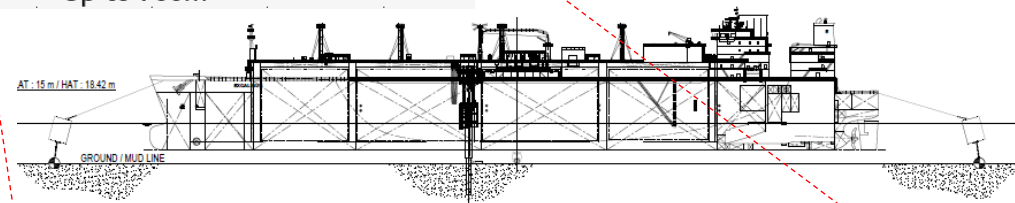
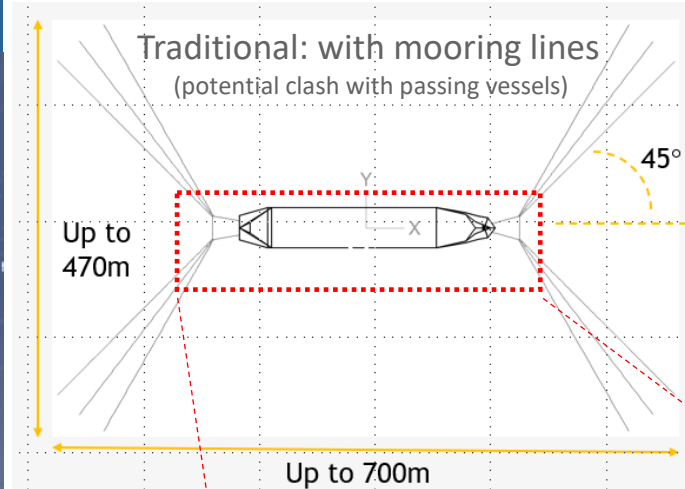
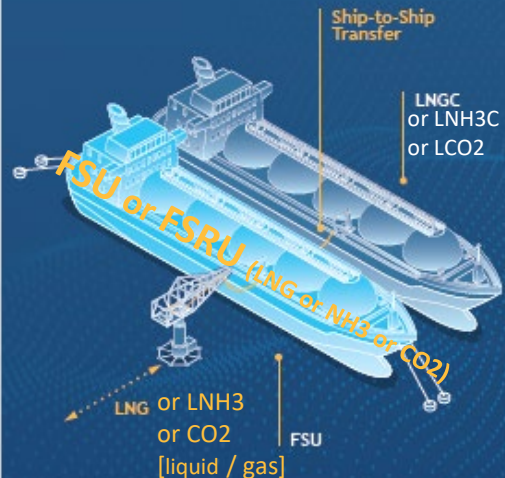
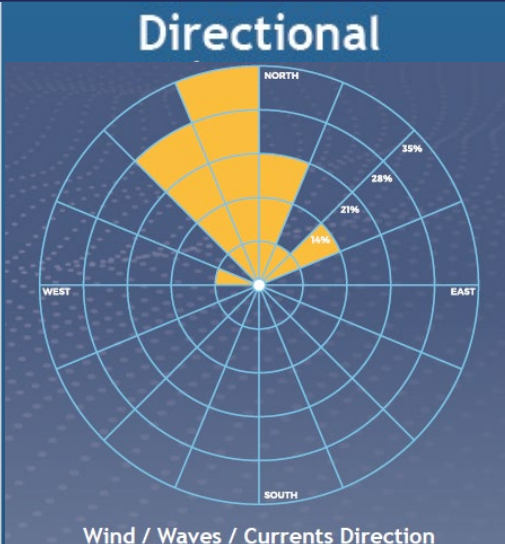


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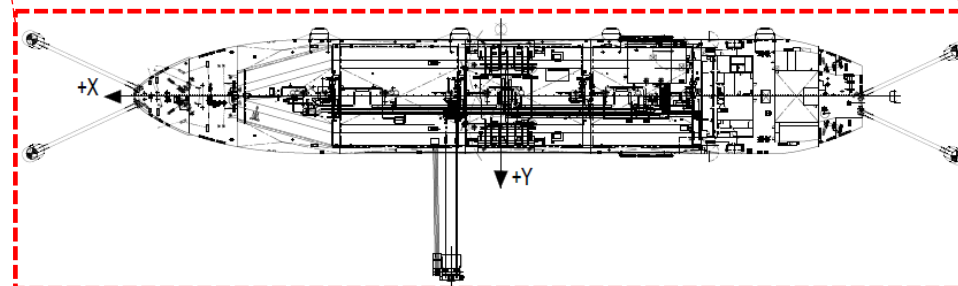
UNIT	MOORING SYSTEM SCOPE	FIRST OIL or CONTRACT AWARD (CA)	CLIENT	FIELD	COUNTRY	LAST OIL
FPSO Chi Linh	New Build	1985	Vietsovet	White Tiger	Vietnam	-
FSO Licorne Pacifique	New Build	1988	Elf Angola	Palanca	Angola	1992
FSO Chi Lang	New Build	1992	Vietsovet	White Tiger	Vietnam	2000
FPSO Ba Vi	New Build	1994	Vietsovet	Dragon	Vietnam	2008



FSO or FSRU - Permanent Mooring Systems



SFBM: Short Footprint Buoy Mooring
(no more clash with passing vessels)



Patent Pending



IMODCO Solution for Congested Areas - Reduced Footprint

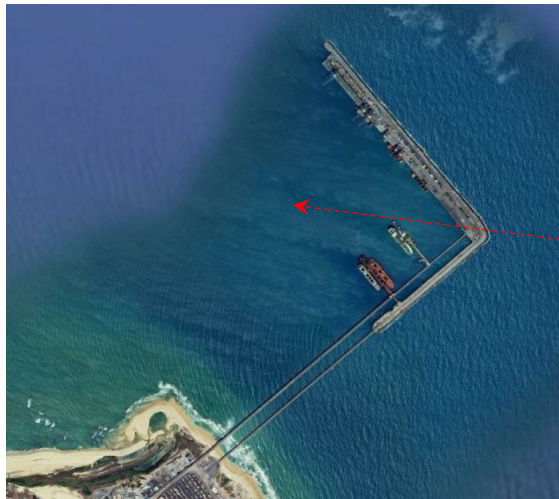
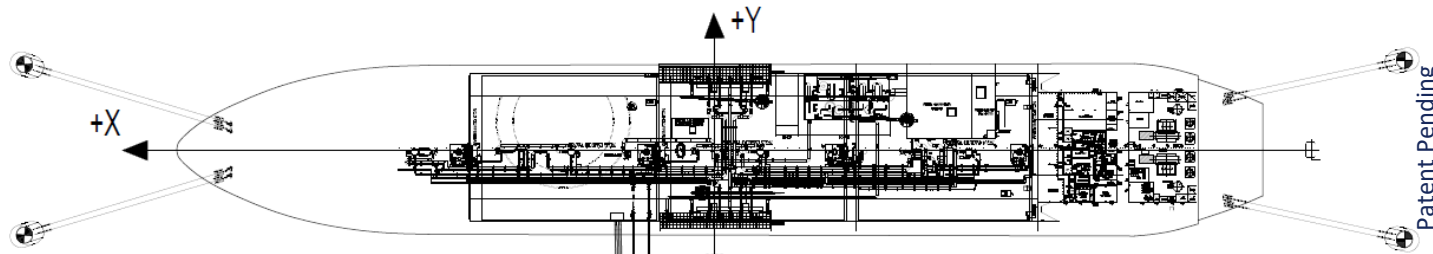
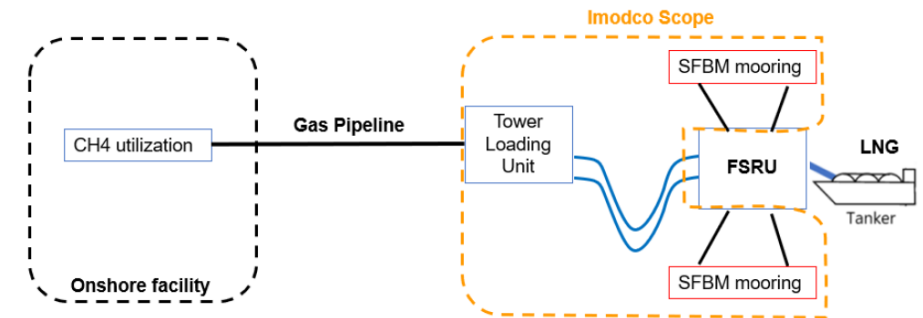


FSRU / FSO moored with a **Short Footprint Buoy Mooring [SFBM]** system

- 4 mooring legs with buoyancy module

IMODCO TLU solution for gas export / import

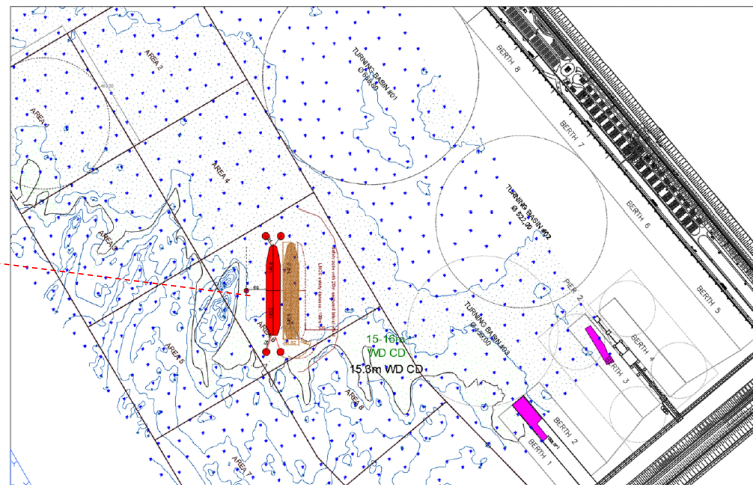
- 2 aerial jumpers for gas export & 4 power cables



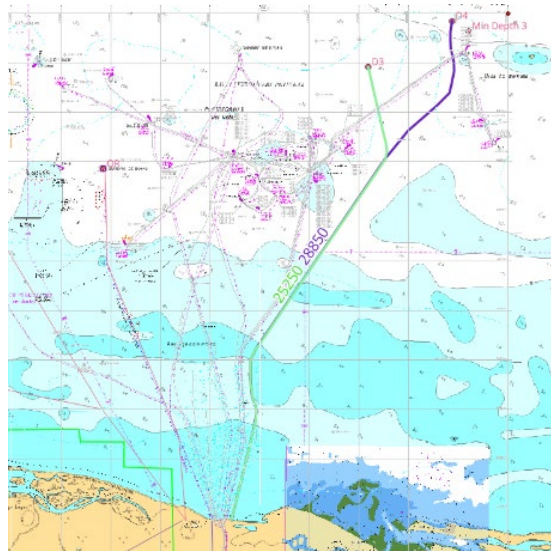
Approval in Principle

IMODCO 7 SFBM Offshore
FSRU Mooring System for PECM: Short Footprint Buoy Mooring (SFBM)

P23-387
November 2023

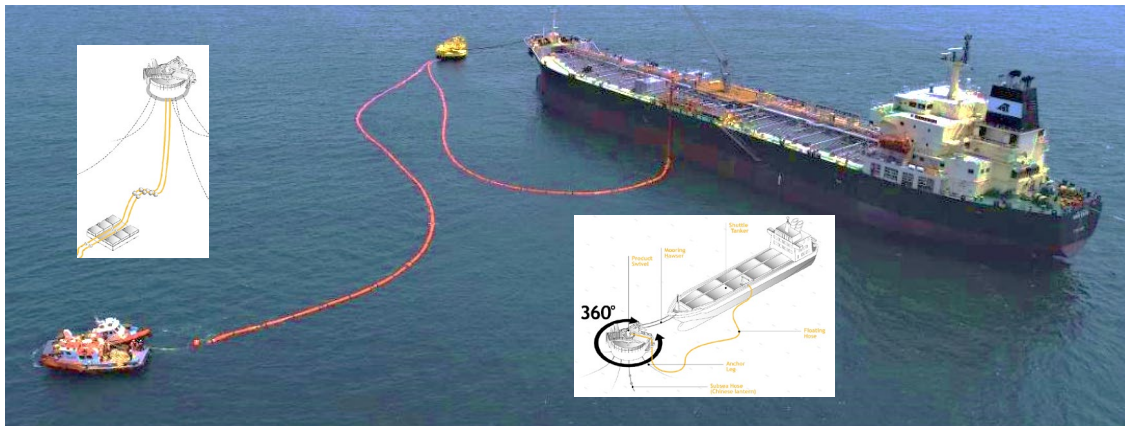


Case Study - Long Pipeline Length [Due to Flat Bathymetry]

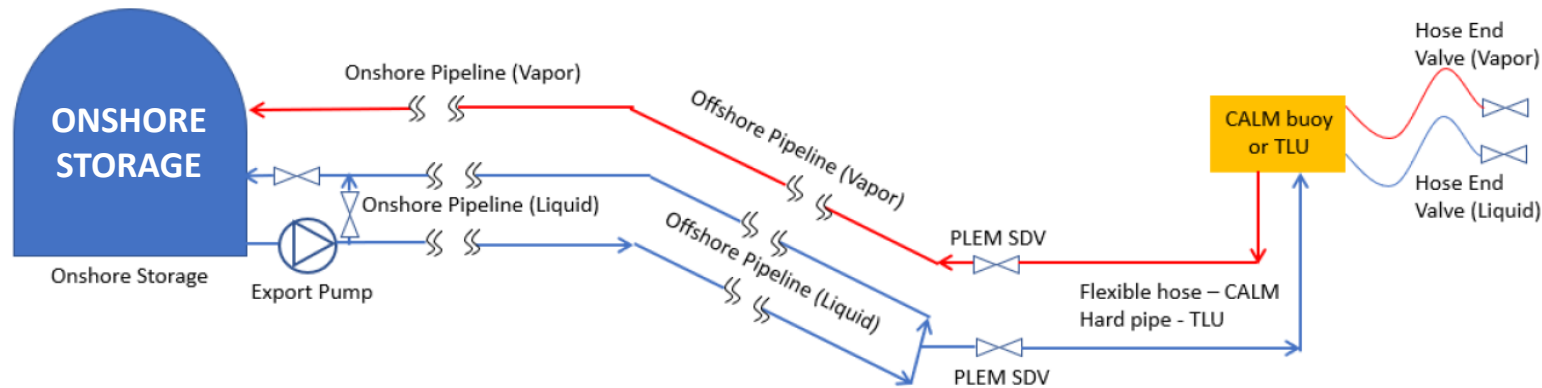


Minimum Water depth for draft clearance [m]					
	min WD [m]	approaching	leaving	resulting min WD [m]	Resulting subsea pipeline [length + 5 km onshore]
FSO	20	12	15	20	29 km [D4 PLEM location]
CALM	20	12	15	20	29 km [D4 PLEM location]
TLU		12	15	15	25 km [D3 PLEM location]

> Need to compare economics of
onshore storage [with CALM] vs **floating** storage [FSO]

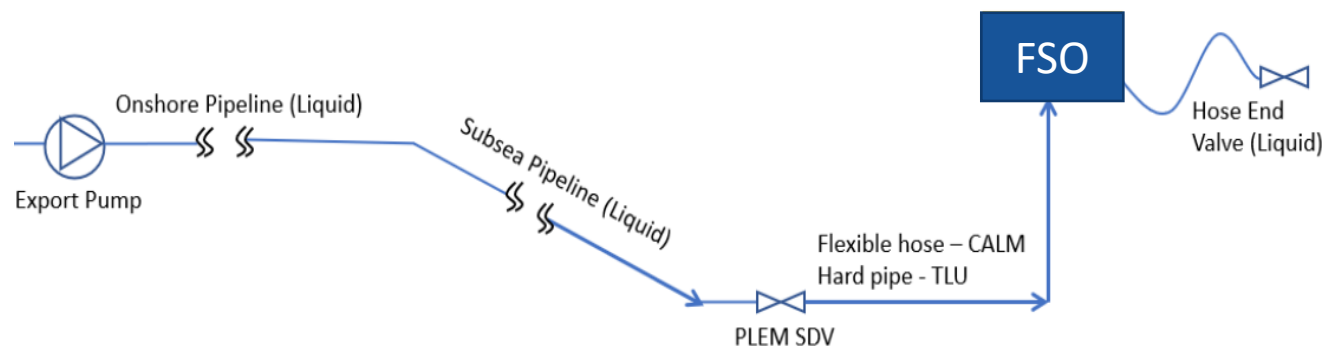


Conceptual Comparison & Battery Limit for NPV Comparison



1,250 T / hr on a 30 kms >> 2 x 18" pipeline loop
expensive insulation + ~~possibly 10" vapor return~~

55,000 m³ storage for 38,000 m³ carriers
Subcooling => no vapor return pipeline

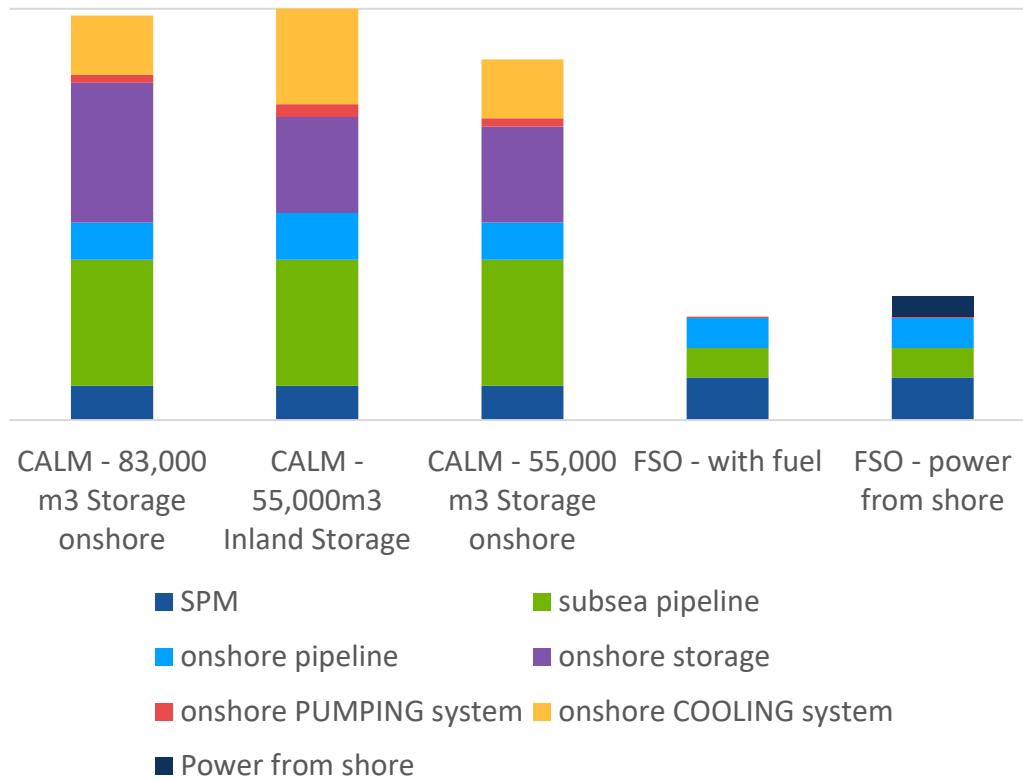


70 T / hr - continuous flow
1 x 8" pipeline **non-insulated**

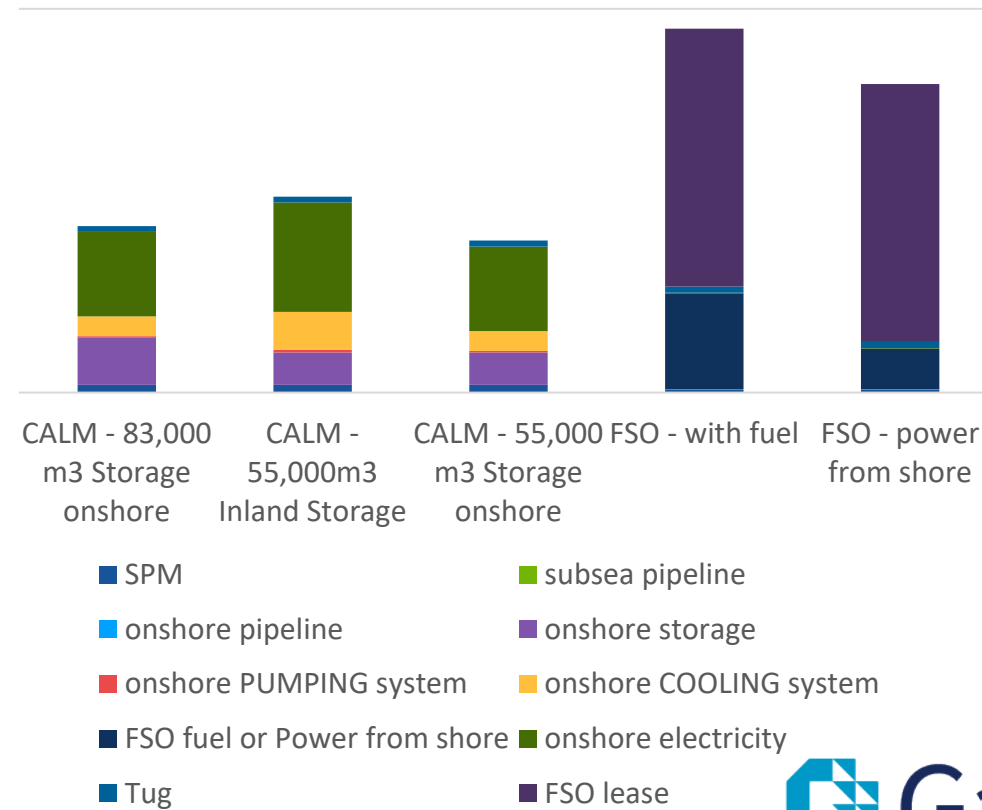
CAPEX & OPEX Comparison



CAPEX (29 km pipeline - 0.6 MTPA)



OPEX (29 km pipeline - 0.6 MTPA)



CAPEX & OPEX Comparison



CAPEX & OPEX create cost part of cash flow

'**tariff * through put** [MTPA]' creates revenue part of cash flow

IRR [cash flow] is targeted at x %: **tariff is tuned until target IRR is reached**

IRR is closely related to NPV, the net present value function. The rate of return calculated by IRR is the interest rate corresponding to a 0 (zero) net present value.

IRR function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Returns the internal rate of return for a series of cash flows represented by the numbers in values. These cash flows do not have to be even, as they would be for an annuity. However, the cash flows must occur at regular intervals, such as monthly or annually. The internal rate of return is the interest rate received for an investment consisting of payments (negative values) and income (positive values) that occur at regular periods.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

These tariff estimates are:

- not accurate enough as absolute value
- mainly used for comparing economics

29 km Pipeline [Ammonia Export] Concept Comparison Conclusion



CALM:

- do not oversize storage: 55,000 m³ enough
- storage close to shore more cost effective than inland
- 50% increase though put reduce tariff by 1/3

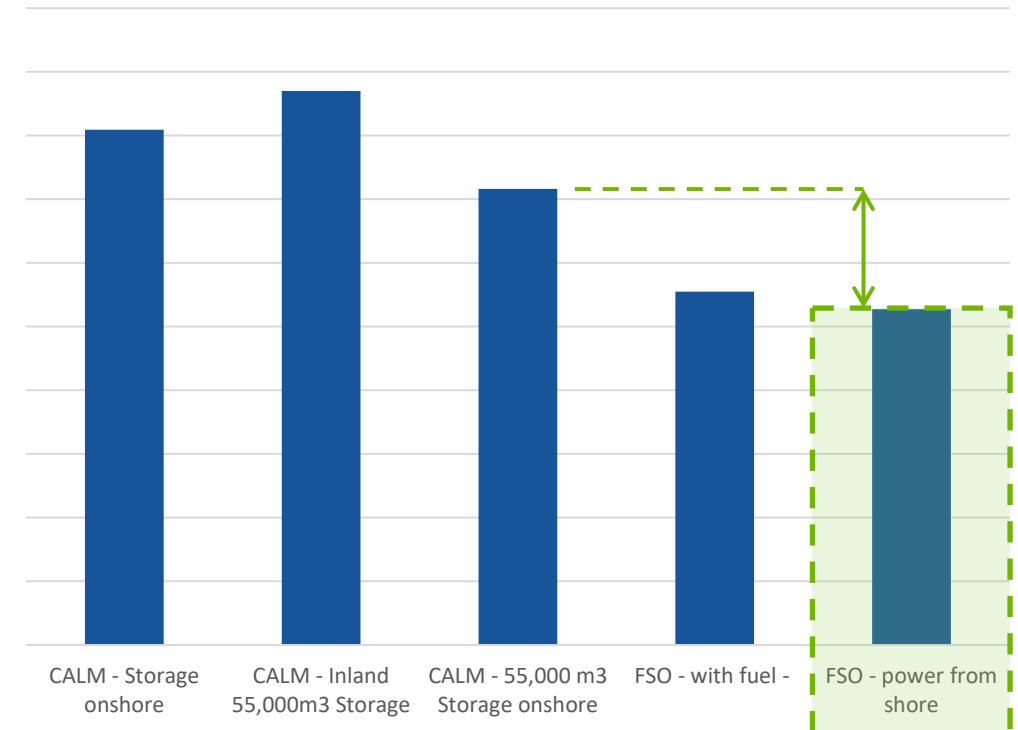
FSO:

- power from shore gives lower tariff & less CO²
- 50% increase though put reduce tariff by 1/3
- same uptime [tandem offloading is based on 40-year experience in North Sea in high operational sea states]

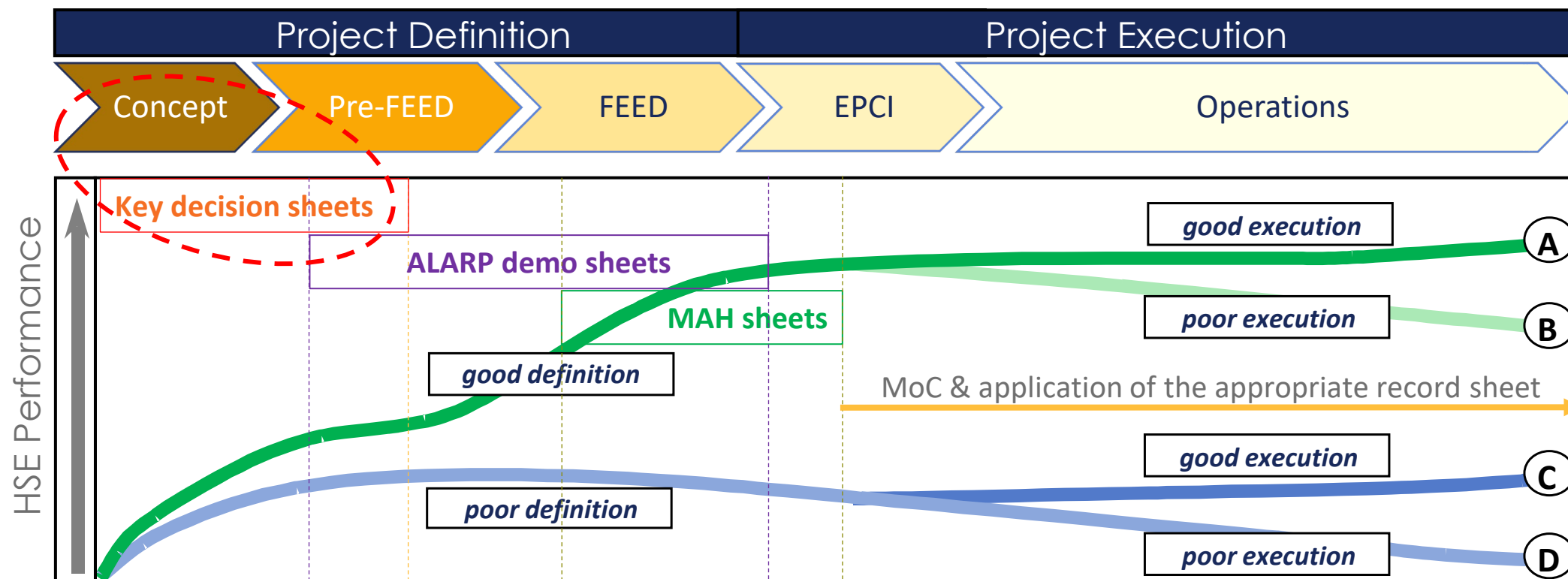
FSO tariff is lower than CALM by 1/4

Sensitivities illustrate robustness of this conclusion.

Tariff for system from storage to off-taker



Conclusion: Safety & Cost Efficiency Start at Concept Stage



Safety & Life Cycle Cost Efficiency start at Concept stage

Contacts & QR Codes - Download for Free



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BROCHURE





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