



ASSOCIATION OF ESTONIAN
MARINE INDUSTRIES

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**PROPELLING
OUR FUTURE**



About ICOMIA

- We have been a global advocate for the recreational marine industry since 1966
- We unite national boating federations & associations into one global organisation
- We present a strong and unified voice for the advancement of our industry through collaboration, research and advocacy
- Promote the improvement of boating safety, sustainability and responsibility



Technologies Investigated

Suitability Analysis of 5 Power System Options



Gasoline or diesel ICE



Sustainable drop-in fuel ICE (HVO or E-gasoline)



Hybrid-electric



Battery electric



H₂ ICE or fuel cell

For 9 Craft Categories



Inflatable boat



Runabout / day cruiser



PWC



Inland waterway vessel



Sailing yacht



Fishing boat



Pontoon boat

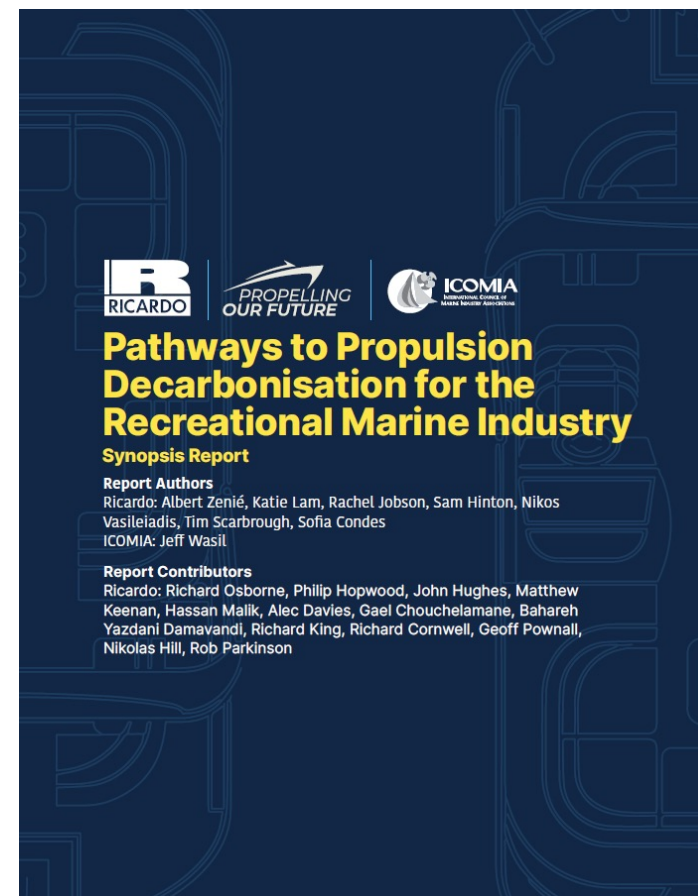


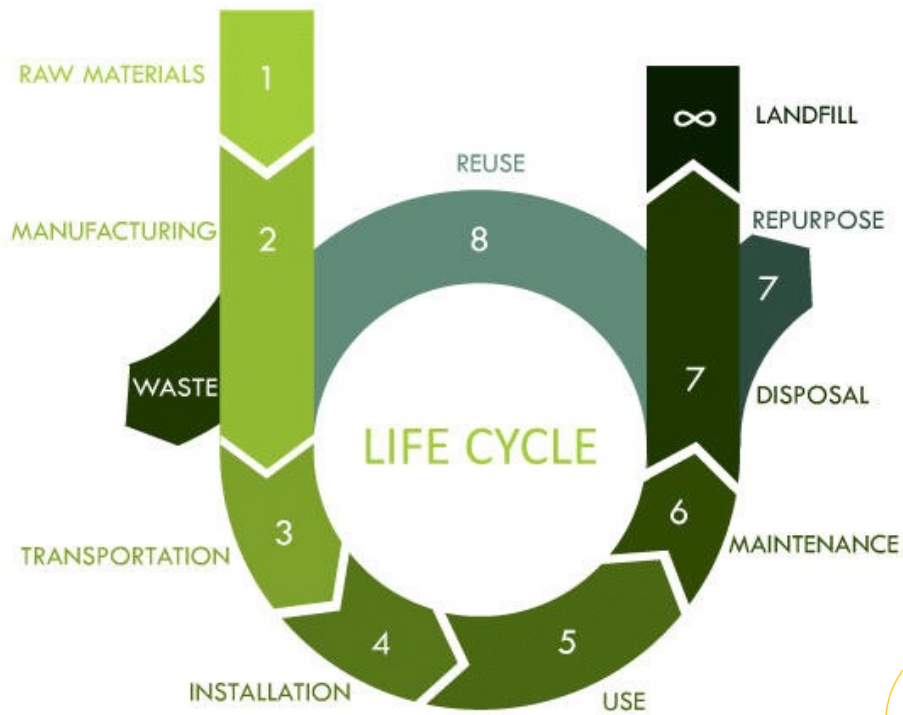
Displacement motorboat



High performance motoryacht

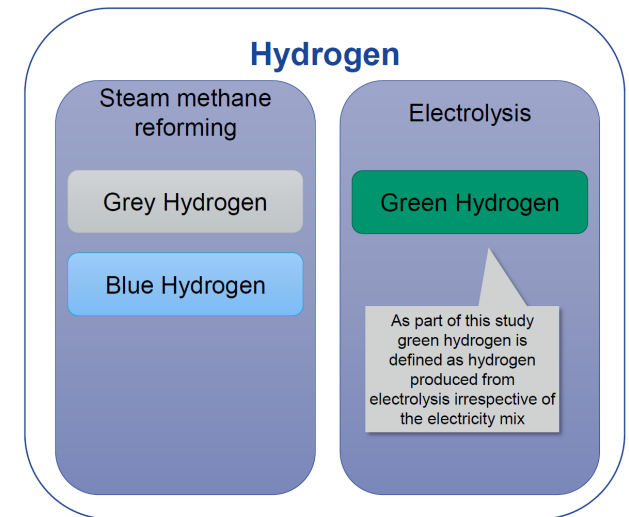
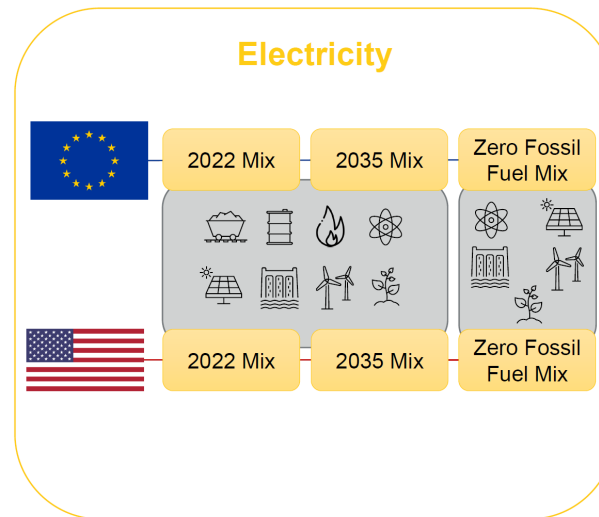
Task 1	Decarbonisation Options Overview of each propulsion system type including systems required, impact on craft, infrastructure required and fuel supply options
Task 2	Greenhouse Gas Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Lifecycle assessment to ISO 14044 and 14067 including manufacture, use phase and end of life for energy converters and energy carriers
Task 3	Total Cost Of Ownership Purchase cost and operational costs including energy and maintenance for energy converters, energy carriers and new infrastructure
Task 4	Boat Power Systems Implications Analysis of life expectancy, maintenance requirements, performance, safety and commercial availability
Task 5	Infrastructure Implications Analysis of life expectancy, safety, expected availability of fuels or energy
Task 6	Suitability And Ranking Overall suitability of different options for each craft type and usage case





Environmental Life Cycle Assessment of a Standalone Hybrid Energy Storage System for Rural Electrification
 Ayesha Shaik Mohiddin, Supervisor: M. L. Dennis Wong, and Co-Supervisor: Chee Ming Choo

- A full independent peer-reviewed cradle-to-grave lifecycle analysis needed
- This included specific well-to-tank breakdowns of each fuel or energy pathway and met ISO and IPCC requirements and recommendations
- Other inputs included emissions data, energy consumption, operational profiles, bill of materials, benchmark data, end-of-life assumptions of materials





What the majority of cars are doing right now...



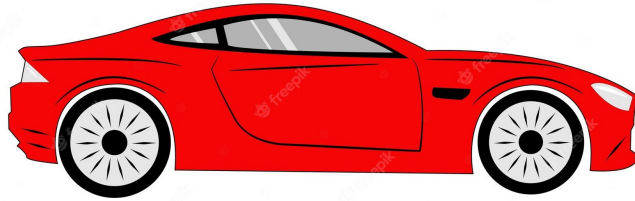
What the majority of boats are doing right now...

If a car were a boat...

LAND

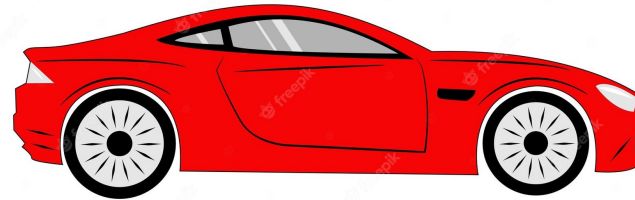
V

WATER



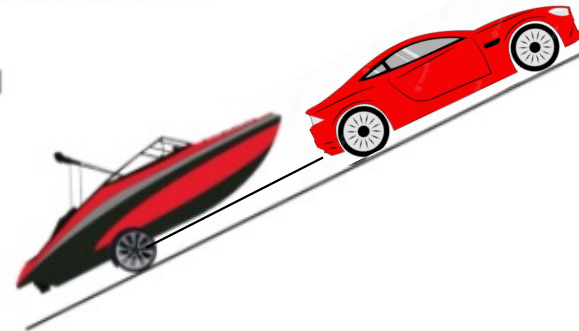
ELECTRIC VEHICLE ON LAND

100 kWh Battery Pack
348 Mile Range



ELECTRIC VEHICLE ON WATER
Electric Boat
100 kWh Battery Pack
33 Mile Range

It takes **10X** the energy to move a recreational boat through the water compared to a car. This is equivalent to towing a boat up a never-ending hill.



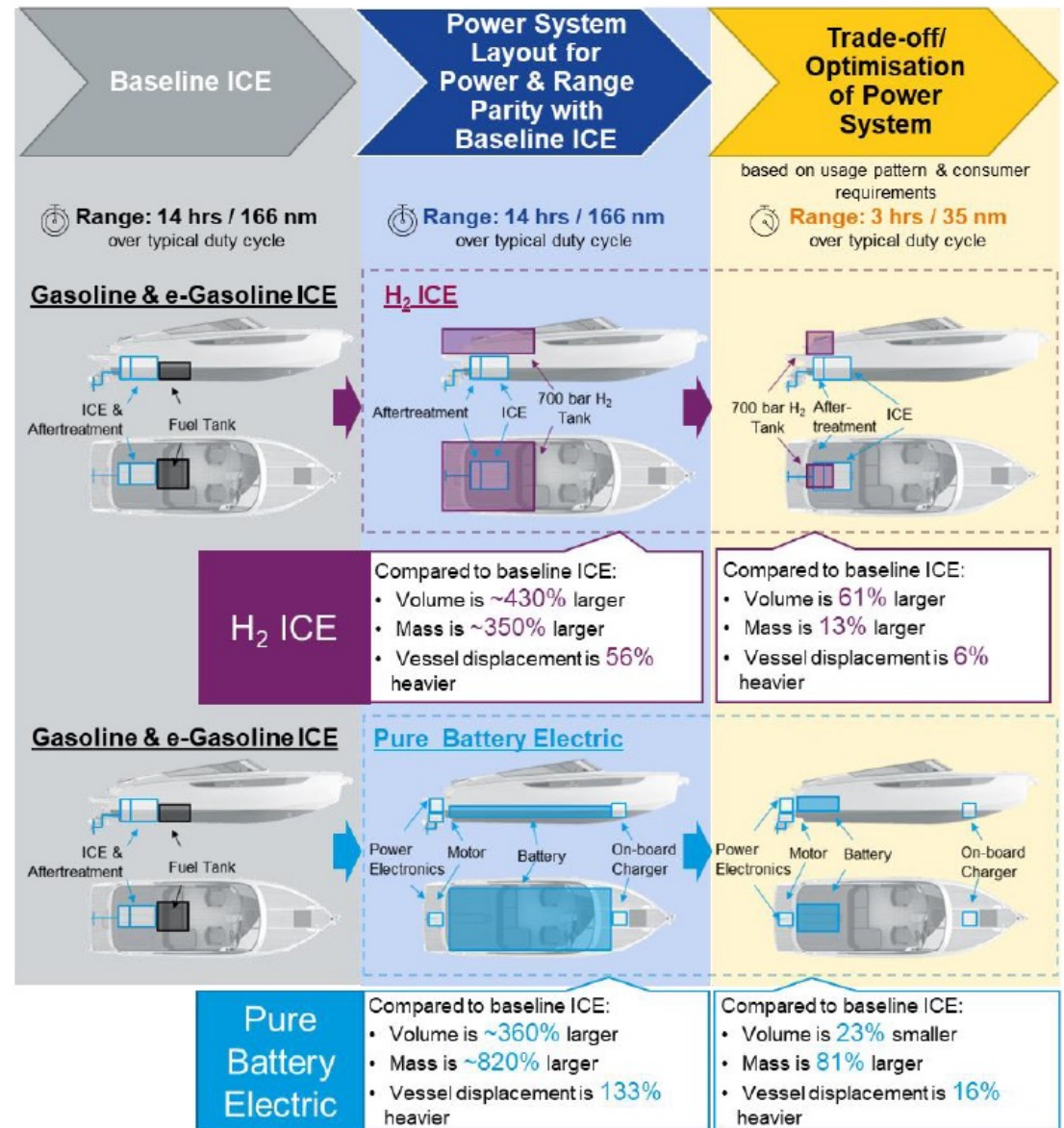
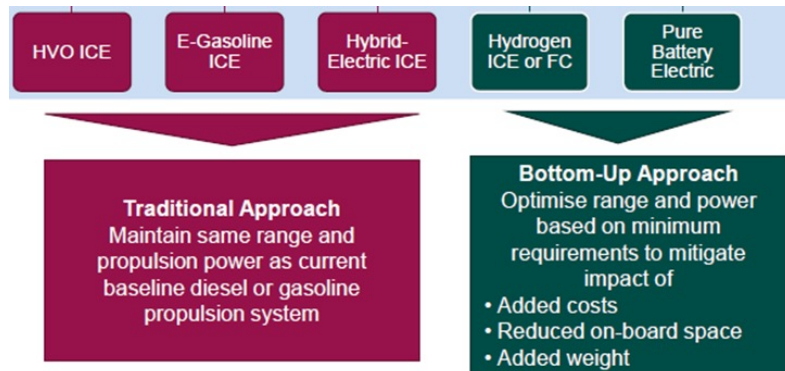
Key Considerations

1. The Carbon Balance Sheet of the existing fleet – 80% of the current fleet do not meet the requirements of RCD II
2. Understanding the supply chain and manufacturing — utilising full LCA analysis of the power systems and hull & deck structures
3. Acceptable levels of compromise for range, performance, space and cost
4. The typically low levels of usage for most recreational boats, typically < 50 hours per year with a long service life
5. GRID MIX — The report assumes a reduction in the carbon associated with electricity generation between now and 2035



How each technology impacts the craft and why an optimised power system is used

- Electric only and hydrogen propulsion craft modelling required a significant reduction in range to mitigate the impacts on vessel mass, on-board volume and purchase price



Key Findings

It's critical to understand how the boat will be used during its lifetime including the duty-cycle, annual hours of operation, and power requirements of the vessel before assuming a specific technology will reduce CO₂ emissions

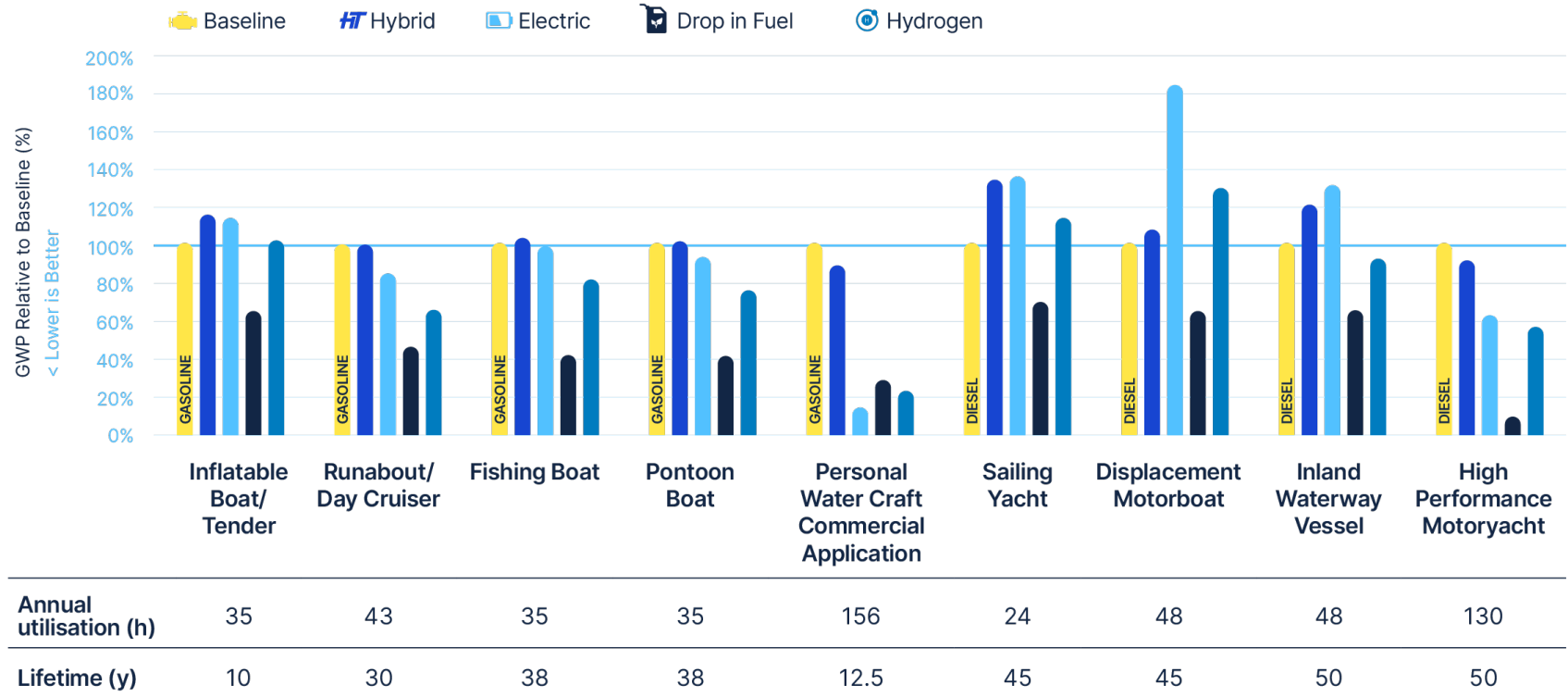


Figure 2 - Lowest global warming potential (GWP) for each propulsion system relative to the baseline ICE of each craft in 2035 (kgCO₂eq/vh). Lower values result in lower CO₂ emissions over the lifetime of the craft.

Conclusions of the Study

1. There is no *'one size fits all'* solution
2. There is significant CO2 in the supply chain of materials & energy storage
3. Electric propulsion is only part of the solution
4. R&D and technological improvements are required
5. Global safety protocols/standards need to be developed or revised

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