



US Shipbuilding and LNG JECKU TEM

Tom Wetherald

US Coastwise Fleet Distribution

Oceangoing Vessels



Product Tanker

- 31 vessels in service
- Average age 8 years



Crude Carrier

- 11 vessels in service
- Average age 14 years



Containership

- 27 vessels in service
- Average age 30 years



Ro/Ro

- 8 vessels in service
- Average age 28 years

Orders in the last year for 10 Product Tankers and two Containerships



Oceangoing Dry Bulk

- 2 vessels in service
- Average age 31 years

Regulatory Environment

Important Regulatory Deadlines Facing Commercial Owners

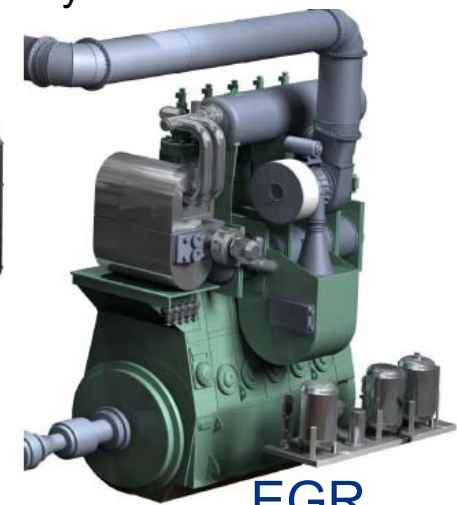
Emission Control Area (ECA):

- Mandates low sulfur fuel or an alternative means of reducing sulfur oxide (SOx) within 200nm of the coast
- Enforcement begins 8/1/2012
- US domestic steamships exempt until 2020 from ECA requirements



Tier III NOx Emissions Criteria:

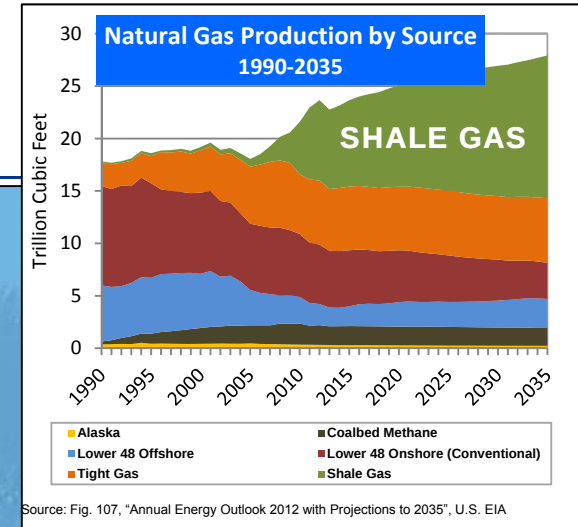
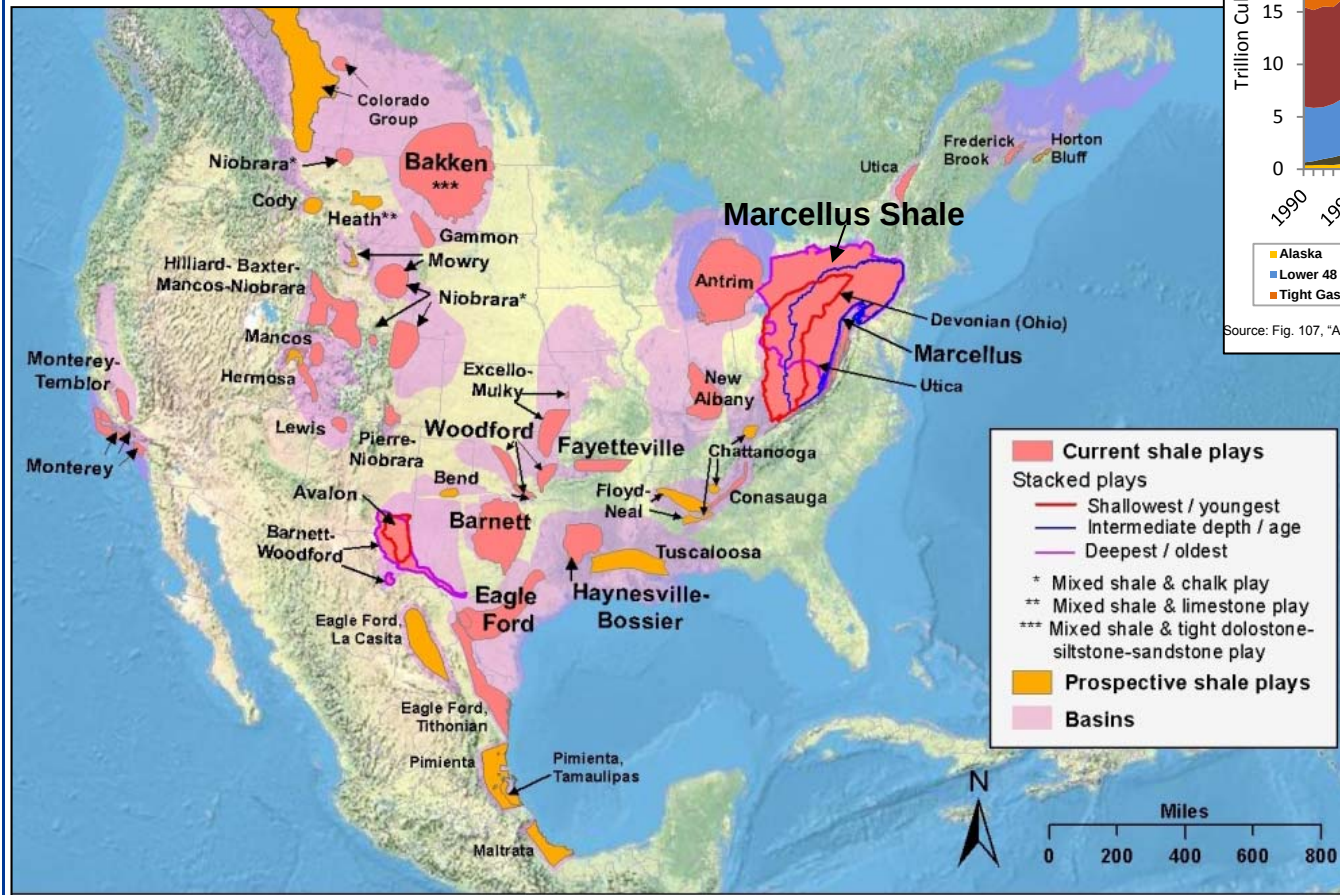
- New emissions restrictions related to nitrous oxides (NOx) come into effect in January 2016
- New limits represent a 75% reduction from current Tier II limits
- Vessels built in advance of Jan 2016 (keel) will not require large NOx emission treatment systems



NOTE: Silver equipment denotes additional NOx-reduction equipment

Natural Gas (NG) Market

North America



Significant Natural Gas reserves will encourage a shift towards U.S. export, break dependency on Middle East oil, drive the need for marine transportation, and offer opportunities for shipbuilding

Major Commercial Market Forces

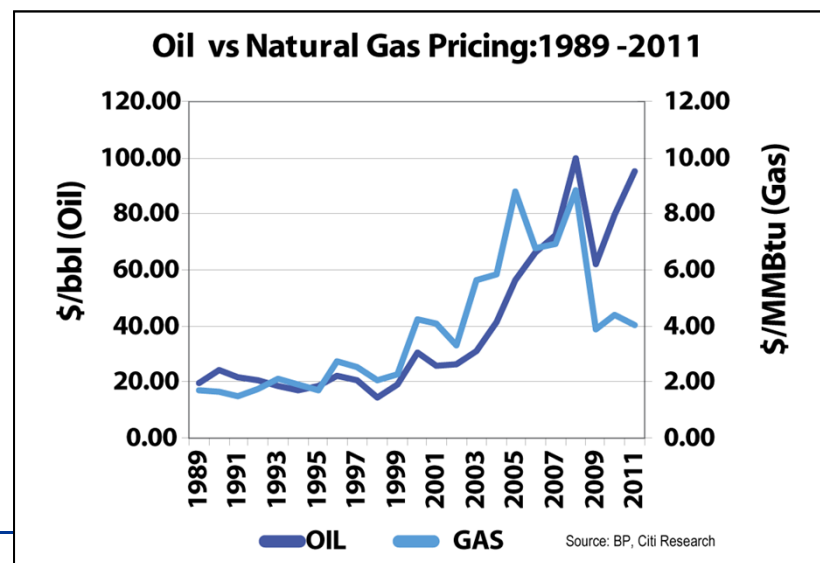
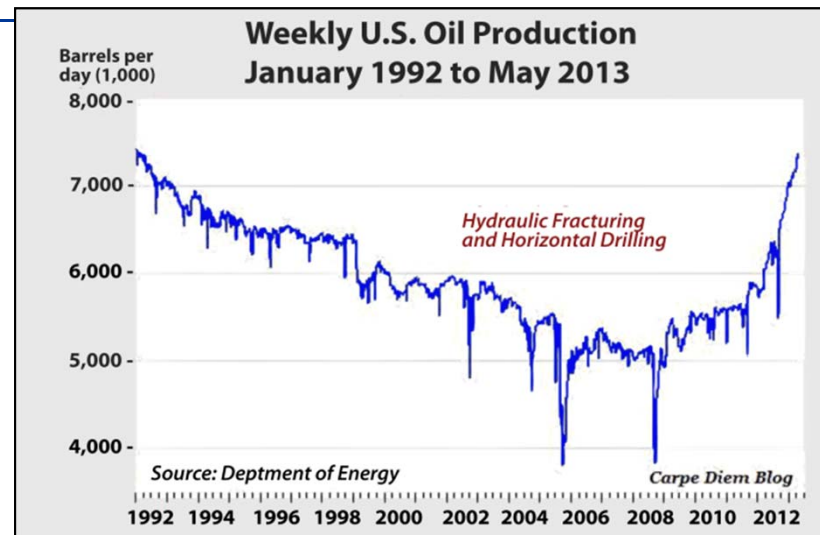
Domestic Oil Production, and LNG

- **Domestic Oil Production**

- Oil at 22-year high
- Product Tanker Charter Rates have increased over 50% in 2 years

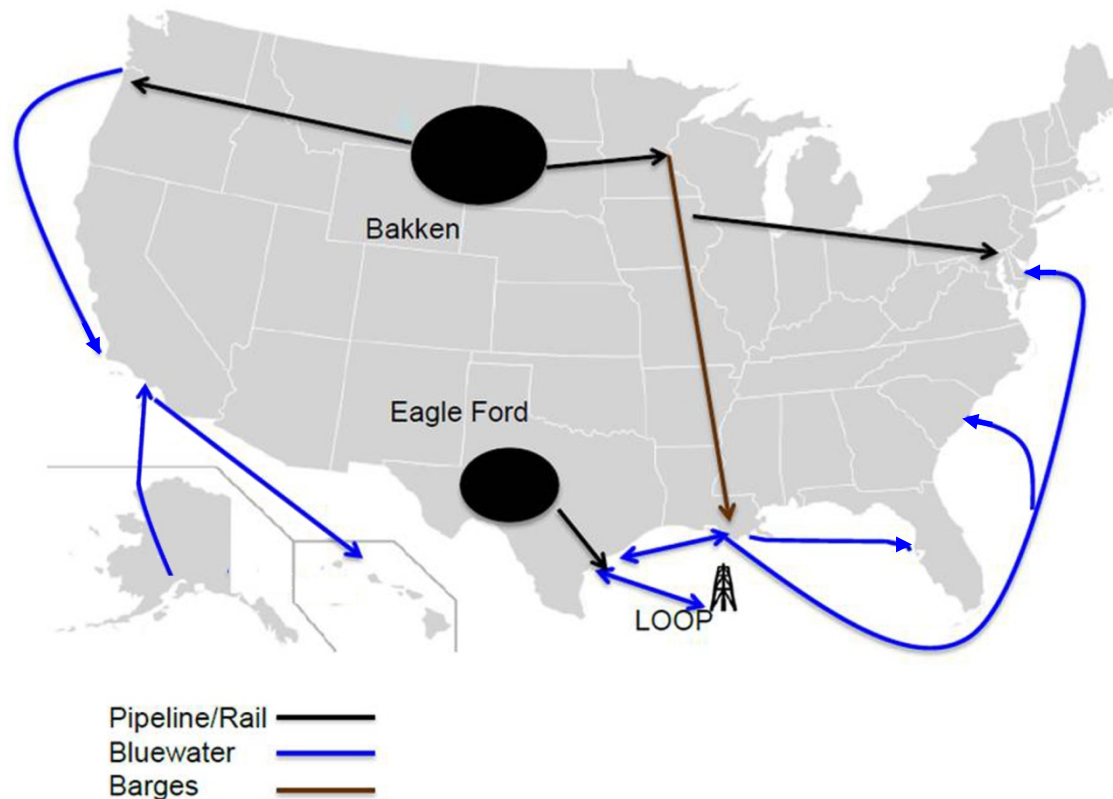
- **Domestic LNG Pricing**

- Price of natural gas ~80% less than crude oil
 - By product of fracking and no US export of natural gas (to-date)
- Ship owners attracted to LNG as a fuel due to its cost and environmental benefits



US Coastwise (Jones Act) Tankers

Domestic Crude Oil and Product Movements



Year	Daily MR Tanker Charter Rates
2009	~\$50,000
2010	~\$52,000
2011	~\$48,000
2012	~\$50,000 to \$65,000
2013	~\$70,000 to \$75,000 (1 at ~\$105,000)

Source: MJLF Associates

Due to Vessel Supply Constraints and an Increased Demand to move Crude Oil, Vessel Charter Rates have Risen Steadily since 2011

NASSCO 50k DWT **LNG Ready** ECO Product Tankers

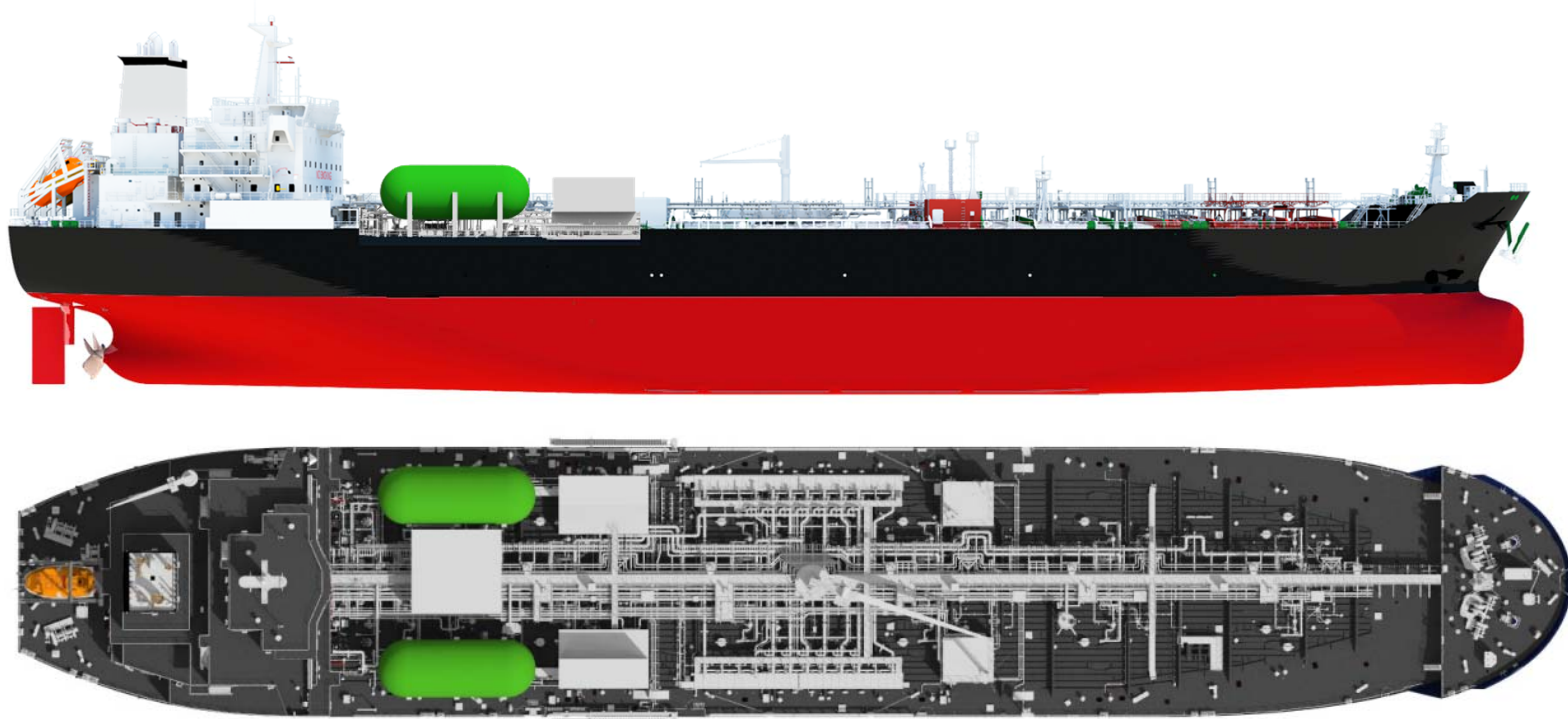
Contract for Six Ships for Two Different Owners



Vessel Deliveries 4Q 2015 through early 2017

LNG Powered ECO Product Tanker Design

Key Vessel Characteristics



- Length (LOA): 186.0 m
- Breadth: 32.2 m
- Speed: 14.5 knots
- Range: 15,800 nm
- Cargo Tank Capacity: 337,000 barrels
- Main Engine: MAN 6G50ME-B9.3-GI

US Coastwise Dry Cargo Market

Aging Fleet

- Over the next 5 to 7 years, dry cargo owners may need to replace up to 15 vessels
 - Average vessel age in Jones Act dry cargo market is 30 years
 - Steamships must comply with ECA regulations by 2020, one owner considering converting existing aging vessels to burn LNG
- Emission regulations are driving owners new building investment decisions from an operating and capital cost perspective
- LNG as a ships fuel is playing and will continue to play a major role in new Jones Act dry cargo vessel replacement programs



NASSCO / TOTE Containership Project

3100 TEU LNG Power Containership – 2 Ships



- **Clean and Efficient**
 - Meets all current and future emission requirements
 - Burns more efficiently than liquid petroleum fuels
- **Lower Costs and Abundant**
 - Potential LNG market pricing below crude oil pricing
 - Large domestic shale gas reserves
- **DSME Partnership**
 - Experience delivering over 80 LNG carriers
 - Leader in LNG propulsion technology



***First Vessel to Deliver
by 4Q 2015, Second
Vessel 1Q 2016***

NASSCO / TOTE LNG Conversion Project

Overview

- **Design Contract Awarded:** January 2, 2013
- **Vessel Type:** Orca Class Trailerships
- **Quantity:** 2 vessels
- **Original ships designed and built by NASSCO (delivered in 2003)**
- **Vessels operate from Tacoma, Washington to Anchorage, Alaska**
- **Reasons for Conversion:**
 - A strong belief that LNG will be the main fuel for marine transportation in the future
 - Decision based on the significant environmental benefits related to operating on LNG



**Note: TOTE received a provisional waiver from current ECA fuel sulfur content requirements of MARPOL Annex VI while it pursues its alternative fuel conversion.*

Key Drivers for LNG-Powered Ships

Emissions & Economics

- **Emission Regulations**

- Emission Control Areas (ECAs) are in place and will expand in the future
- NOx, SOx, and particulate matter (PM) regulations will continue to tighten
- LNG as a ship's fuel meets most current and future emission regulations

- **Fuel & Gas Prices**

- Domestic natural gas is trading significantly cheaper than fuel oil
- Owners are expected to lock-in LNG bunker pricing differentials to fuel oil

- **Fuel Efficiency of LNG**

- LNG provides a 20-25% better calorific value than liquid fuel leading to significantly lower fuel consumption rates
- Owners have stated that fuel costs represent 60-70% of OPEX

Despite a lack of a bunkering infrastructure, the emission and operational cost benefits are driving operators toward LNG-propulsion