

# Port Infrastructure and Safety Requirements for Ammonia Bunkering of Ocean-Going Vessels: A Comparative, Enhanced, and Replicable Framework

Maritime Industry Decarbonisation Symposium 2025

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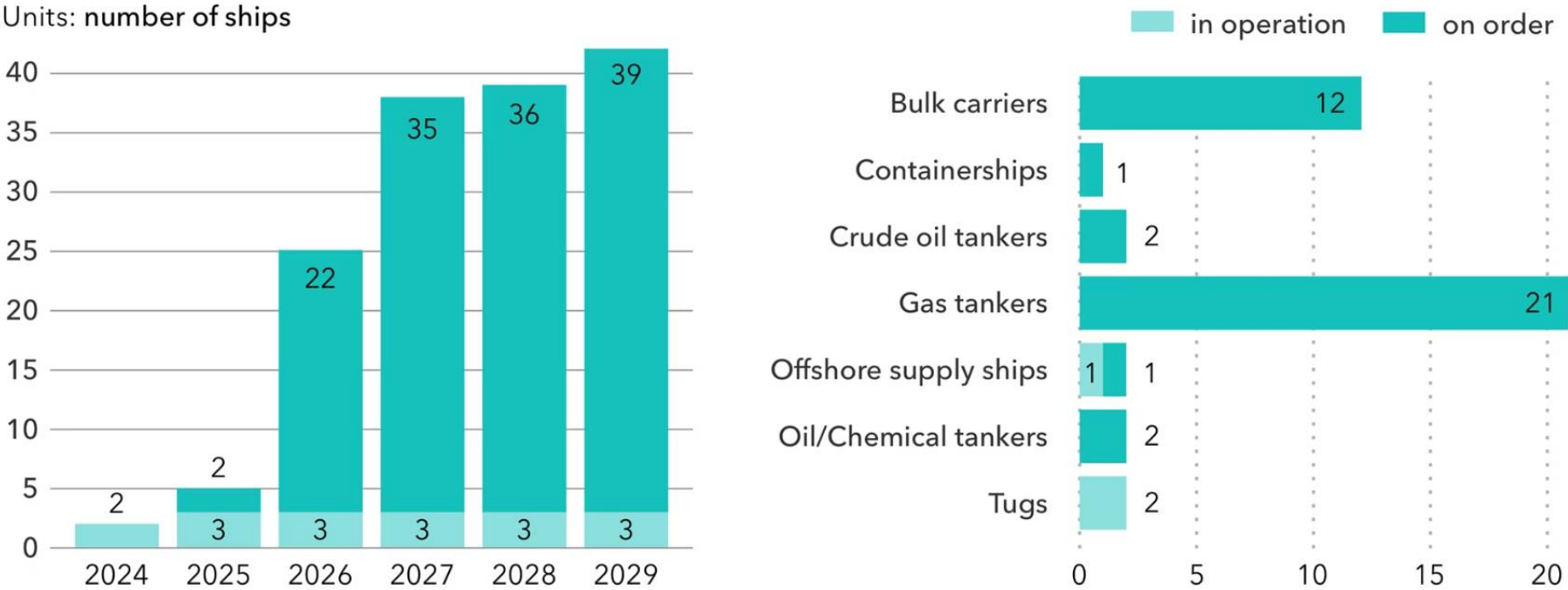


# Why Ammonia?

Ammonia is emerging as a leading contender for decarbonizing the maritime industry due to several strategic advantages:

- **Regulatory Alignment:** Directly supports IMO MEPC 80 strategies and benefits from the IMO Net-Zero Framework's approval, which includes pricing and rewarding mechanisms for sustainable fuels.
- **Established Logistics:** Boasts a mature global production and transport chain. Approximately 18-20 million tonnes of ammonia are traded annually (DNV, 2025), making it suitable for long-distance shipping compared to other low-flashpoint alternatives like LNG, methanol, and hydrogen.
- **Operational Efficiency:** Offers easier storage solutions than hydrogen, requiring only pressurization or refrigeration rather than ultra-cryogenic conditions.
- **Market Momentum:** Significant investment is underway, evidenced by 39 ammonia-fuel capable newbuilds ordered as of August 2025.
- **Versatile Application:** Currently under extensive investigation as a fuel for both internal combustion engines (ICE) and advanced fuel cells.

Growth of ammonia fuel uptake by number of ships (left) and by ship type (right) as of August 2025, Source: DNV Maritime Forecast to 2050 (2025)



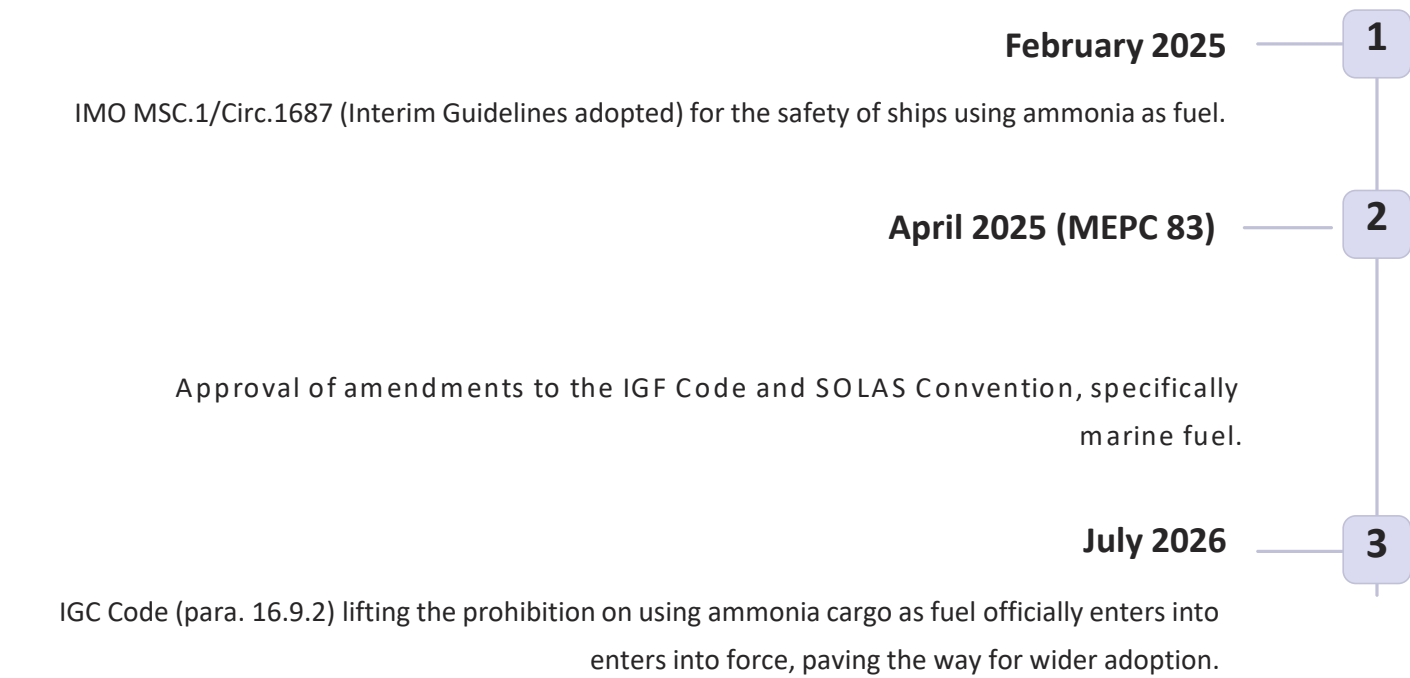
# Regulatory Framework & Obligations

Understanding the evolving international regulatory landscape is crucial for the decarbonization of ocean-going vessels. Key initiatives and milestones from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) shape the path forward for ammonia bunkering, particularly concerning port infrastructure and safety requirements.

## Key Regulatory Developments

- **Approval of IMO Net-Zero Framework:** A comprehensive approach towards decarbonization, including:
  - Development of a **global fuel standard** for marine fuels.
  - Implementation of a **global economic measure** to incentivize sustainable practices (IMO, 2025).

## Timeline of Ammonia Bunkering Regulations



*The World's First Use of Ammonia as a Marine Fuel in a Dual-Fuelled Ammonia-Powered Vessel in the Port of Singapore, Source: MPAS, 2024.*





# Research Aim

- **Primary Aim:**
  - To identify the **port infrastructure** and **operational requirements** needed to ensure the **safe and practical bunkering** of ammonia-fuelled ocean-going vessels.
- **Scope:**
  - Covers **all stages of the bunkering process** from **pre-arrival** to **post-departure** of the vessel.
- **Additional Objective:**
  - To develop **structured safety checklists** for **each stage** of the ***proposed bunkering methods*** to enhance consistency and safety compliance.

# Ammonia Safety Precautions & Controls

Understanding and mitigating potential hazards is crucial for safe operations. Key risks associated with the materials and processes involved include:

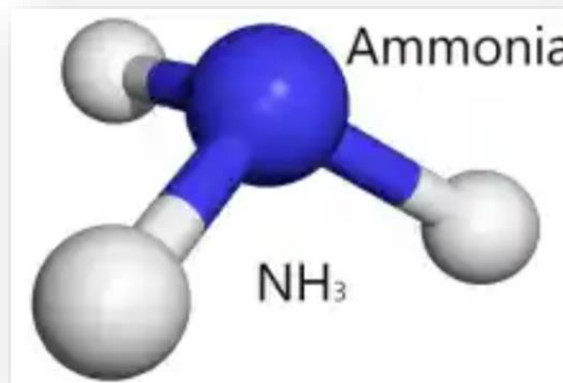
- Toxicity
- Corrosiveness
- Vapour dispersion
- Flammability

*The world's first ship-to-ship transfer of ammonia using vessels at anchorage, Source: [www.yara.com](http://www.yara.com), 2024.*

## Occupational Exposure Limits

As defined by the UK Health and Safety Executive:

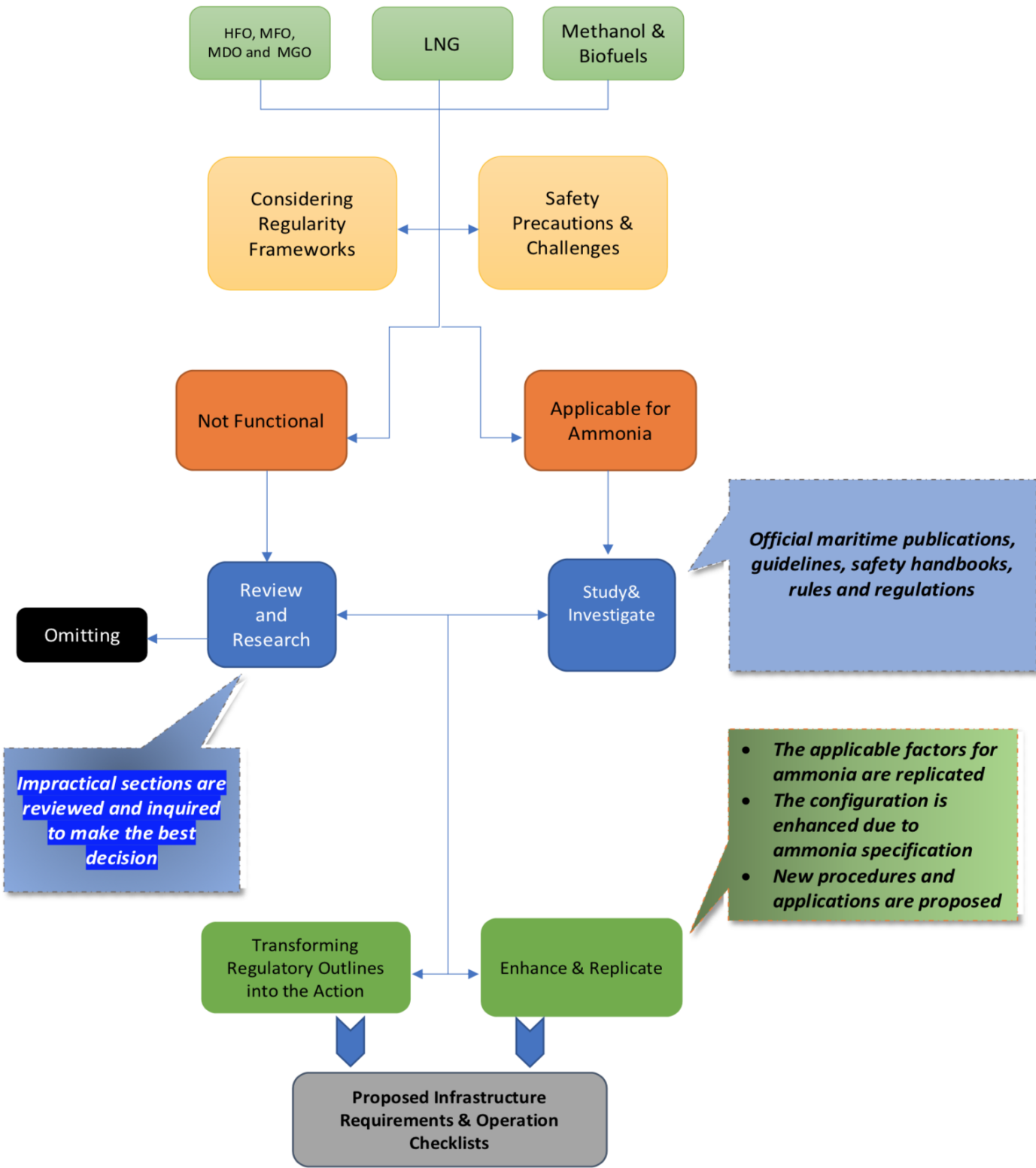
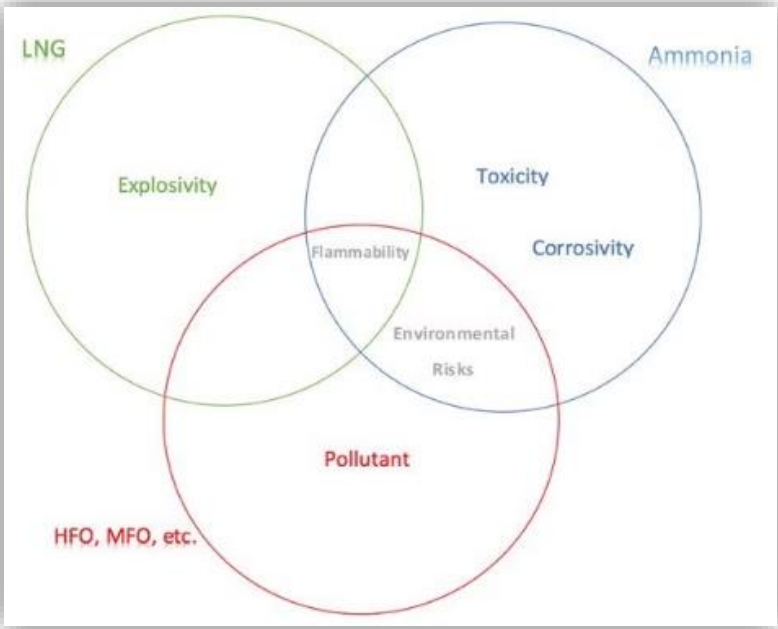
- Time-Weighted Average (TWA): 25 ppm
- Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL): 35 ppm, (UK HSE, 2002)





# Methodology

- **Comparative analysis** of existing bunkering procedures for marine fuels, biofuels, LNG, and methanol.
- **Identification of operational challenges and best practices**
- **Literature review and regulatory study**
- **Reference to LNG bunkering procedures** as the closest low-flashpoint analogue, adapting key elements for ammonia's specific properties
- **Integration of policy, operational, and technical perspectives** through structured analysis of existing standards and IMO guidelines.
- **Transformation of regulatory insights into actionable infrastructure requirements,**
- **Qualitative and quantitative data synthesis** from academic literature, industry reports, and recognised maritime organisations to ensure technical robustness and applicability.
- **Introduced suggestions on the requirements and safety checklists for bunkering**



# Source Selection and Document Review

A critical first step in defining robust safety precautions for ammonia-fuelled vessels involves a thorough and systematic review of existing literature and regulatory frameworks. This process ensures that all proposed port infrastructure and operational requirements are informed by the latest research, best practices, and established safety guidelines.

Reference	Extention	Title
(Amini, 2009)	-	Mooring and Anchoring Ships: Inspection and Maintenance
(BV, 2022)	Bureau Veritas	Ammonia-Fuelled Ships - Tentative Rules
(CCS, 2022)	China Classification Society	Guideline for Ships Using Ammonia Fuel
(CDI, 2013)	Chemical Distribution Institute	Ship to Ship Transfer Guide: For Petroleum, Chemicals and Liquefied Gases
(CDI, 2014)	Chemical Distribution Institute	Guidelines for Liquid Chemical Hose Management
(Clark, 2009)	Nautical Institute	Mooring and Anchoring Ships: Principles and Practice
(EMSA, 2022)	European Maritime Safety Agency	Potential of Ammonia as Fuel in Shipping, American Bureau of Shipping, CE Delft and Arcsilea
(IACS, 2016)	International Association of Classification Societies	LNG Bunkering Guidelines
(IMO, 2020)	International Maritime Organisation	International Code of Safety for Ship Using Gases or Other Low-flashpoint Fuels (IGF Code)
(IMPA, 2022)	International Maritime Pilots' Association	Guidance on the Master - Pilot Exchange
(ISGOTT, 2020)	International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers and Terminals	International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers and Terminals
(KR, 2022)	Korean Register	Rules and Guidlines for the Classification of Ships Using Low-flashpoint Fuels, Guidelines for Ships Using Ammonia as Fuels
(LR, 2023)	Lloyds Register	Recommendations for Design and Operation of Ammonia-Fuelled Vessels Based on Multi-disciplinary Risk Analysis
(NK, 2024)	Nippon Kaiji Kyokai	Guidelines for Ships Using Alternative Fuels - Methyl/Ethyl Alcohol/LPG/Ammonia
(OCIMF, 2018)	The Oil Companies International Marine Forum	Mooring Equipment Guidelines
(PIANC, 2016)	Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses	Design of Small to Mid-scale LNG Marine Terminals Including Bunkering
(SIGTTO, 2021)	The Society of International Gas Tanker and Terminal Operators	Liquefied Gas Handling Principles on Ships and in Terminals

Reference	Acronym Expansion	Title
ABS (2023)	American Bureau of Shipping	Requirements for ammonia fueled vessels
BV (2024)	Bureau Veritas	Ammonia-Fuelled Ships - Tentative Rules
CCS (2022)	China Classification Society	Guideline for Ships Using Ammonia Fuel
CDI (2013)	Chemical Distribution Institute	Ship to Ship Transfer Guide: For Petroleum, Chemicals and Liquefied Gases
DNV (2019a)	Det Norske Veritas	Ammonia Bunkering of Passenger Vessel
EMSA (2018)	European Maritime Safety Agency	Guidance on LNG Bunkering to Port Authorities and Administrations, Potential of Ammonia as Fuel in Shipping- American Bureau of Shipping, CE Delft and Arcsilea
IACS (2016)	International Association of Classification Societies	LNG Bunkering Guidelines
IAPH (2022)	The International Association of Ports and Harbors	Bunker Checklist - Liquefied Gas Series - Ship to Ship bunker operations
IMO (2025a)	International Maritime Organisation	MSC.1/Circ.1687 – Interim Guidelines for the Safety of Ships Using Ammonia as Fuel
IMO (2025b)	International Maritime Organisation	Amendments to SOLAS and IGC Code for the Use of Ammonia Cargo as Fuel – MSC 109 Outcomes
IRS (2022)	Indian Register of Shipping	Guidelines on Ammonia Fuelled Vessels
ISGOTT (2020)	International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers and Terminals	International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers and Terminals
KR (2022)	Korean Register	Rules and Guidelines for the Classification of Ships Using Low-flashpoint Fuels, Guidelines for Ships Using Ammonia as Fuels
LR (2023)	Lloyd’s Register	Quantitative Risk Assessment of Ammonia-fuelled Vessels, Recommendations for Design and Operation of Ammonia-Fuelled Vessels Based on Multi-disciplinary Risk Analysis.
NK (2024)	Nippon Kaiji Kyokai	Guidelines for Ships Using Altemative Fuels - Methyl/Ethyl Alcohol/LPG/Ammonia
PIANC (2016)	Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses	Design of Small to Mid-scale LNG Marine Terminals Including Bunkering
PRS (2017)	Polish Register of Shipping	Bunkering Guidelines for LNG as Marine Fuel
SIGTTO (2021)	The Society of International Gas Tanker and Terminal Operators	Liquefied Gas Handling Principles on Ships and in Terminals



# Proposed Bunkering Method Categories for Ammonia

Based on a synthesis of current practices and projected infrastructure constraints, three core bunkering methods are proposed for ammonia-fuelled ocean-going vessels:

## Unfixed Bunkering

*Ship-to-Ship, Bunker Barge-to-Ship, and Offshore Construction-to-Ship*

- Port of Rotterdam STS pilot (Apr 2025)
- Port of Singapore pilot with Fortescue Green Pioneer
- Future off-shore self-driven bunkering stations

## Shore-to-Ship

This method involves transferring ammonia directly from a shore-based facility to the vessel, typically through MLAs and MLAs and composite hoses.

## Capsule Transfer

An innovative approach where ammonia is transported using pressurised ISO tank containers transferred via shore-based lifting equipment. This method offers high flexibility, flexibility, containment integrity, and independence from pipeline pipeline systems.

*Ammonia bunkering pilot between two vessels at a terminal in the port of Rotterdam on 12 April, 2025,  
Source: <https://www.portofrotterdam.com>*



*Proposed Capsule Transfer Method, Writer*

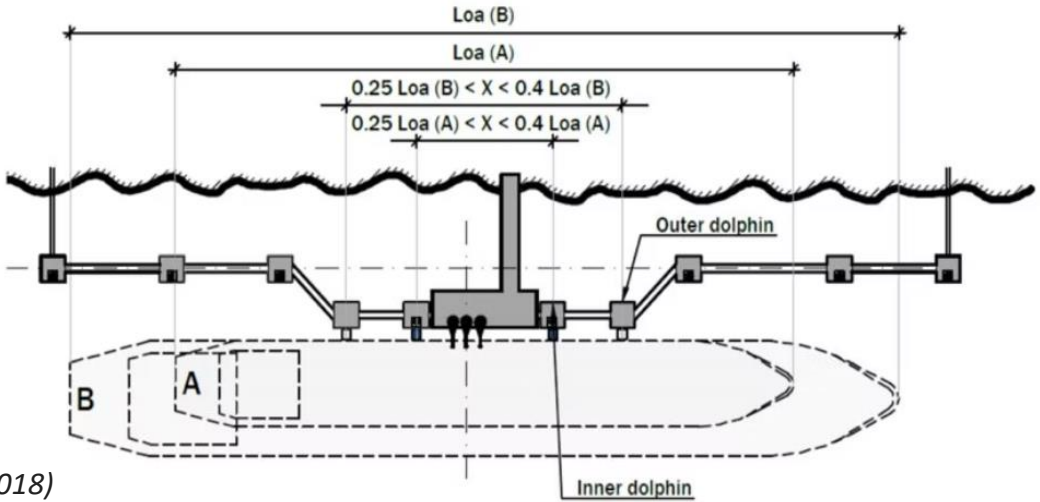
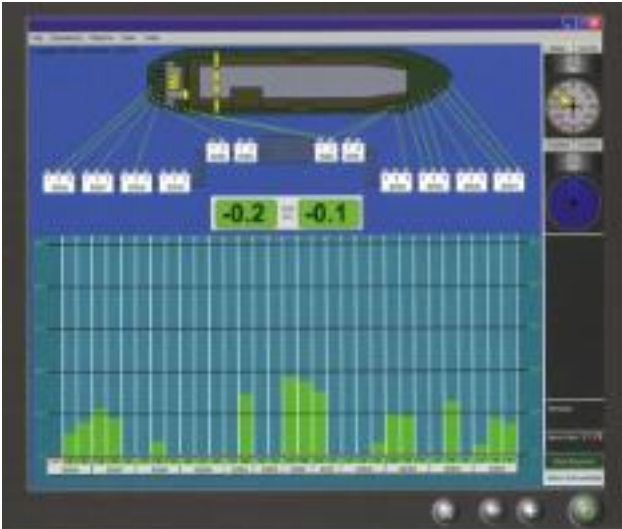
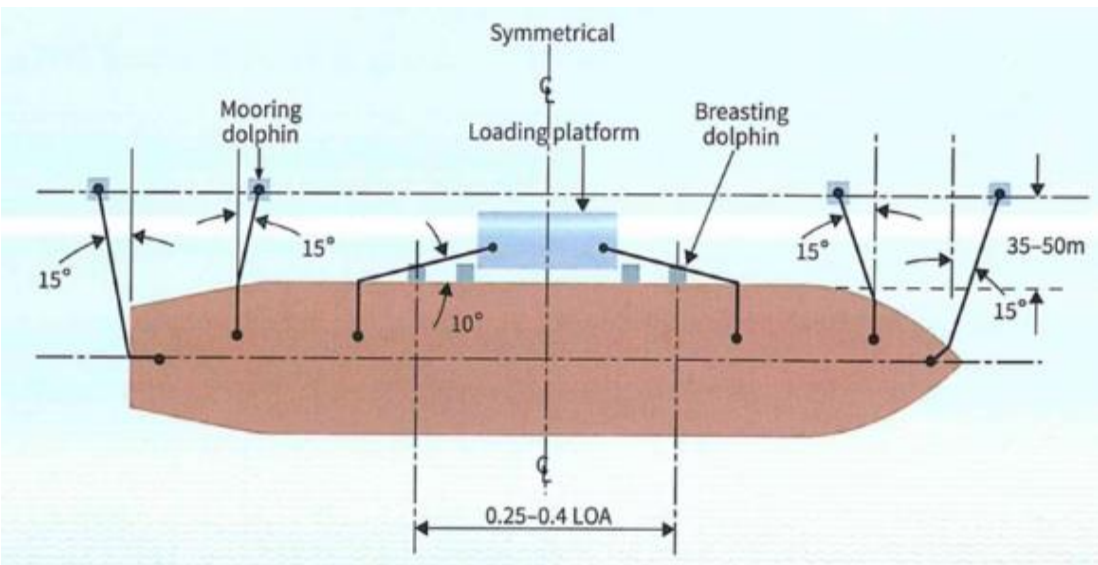




# Safe Navigation Requirements for Ammonia Ammonia Bunkering

Ensuring safe ammonia bunkering operations requires careful attention to several navigational and infrastructural aspects. Key considerations include:

- **IMO STCW.7/Circ.25 (2025)** : Establishes mandatory **basic and advanced training** for seafarers as well as port sector as port sector personnel on alternative fuels.
- **Pilotage and Information Exchange** Detailed planning and communication are crucial for safe vessel movements.
- **Approach Channel and Manoeuvring Conditions** Assessing channel suitability and managing vessel manoeuvring are manoeuvring are critical for incident prevention.
- **Tug Assistance and Support Operations** Appropriate tug support ensures precise vessel positioning and safety during critical phases.
- **Berthing and Mooring Infrastructure** Robust infrastructure is paramount for securing vessels safely.
  - Energy-absorbing fendering: Essential for mitigating impact during berthing.
  - Quick Release Hooks (QRHs): Facilitate rapid unmooring in emergencies.
  - Corrosion-resistant mooring points: Ensure long-term integrity and reliability.
- **Fendering Systems: Primary & Secondary Fenders** The selection and deployment of fendering systems are crucial for vessel protection.
  - **Discrete fenders:**
  - **Continuous fenders**
- **Longitudinal Space of Fendering Systems** Proper spacing is crucial for effective energy absorption and protection.
- **Continuous Tension Monitoring and Emergency Alert Systems** Real-time monitoring enhances safety and enables rapid response to mooring stress.
- **Advanced Mooring Technologies** Consideration of vacuum mooring or electrically earthed bollards can significantly enhance mooring safety and stability during transfer operations.

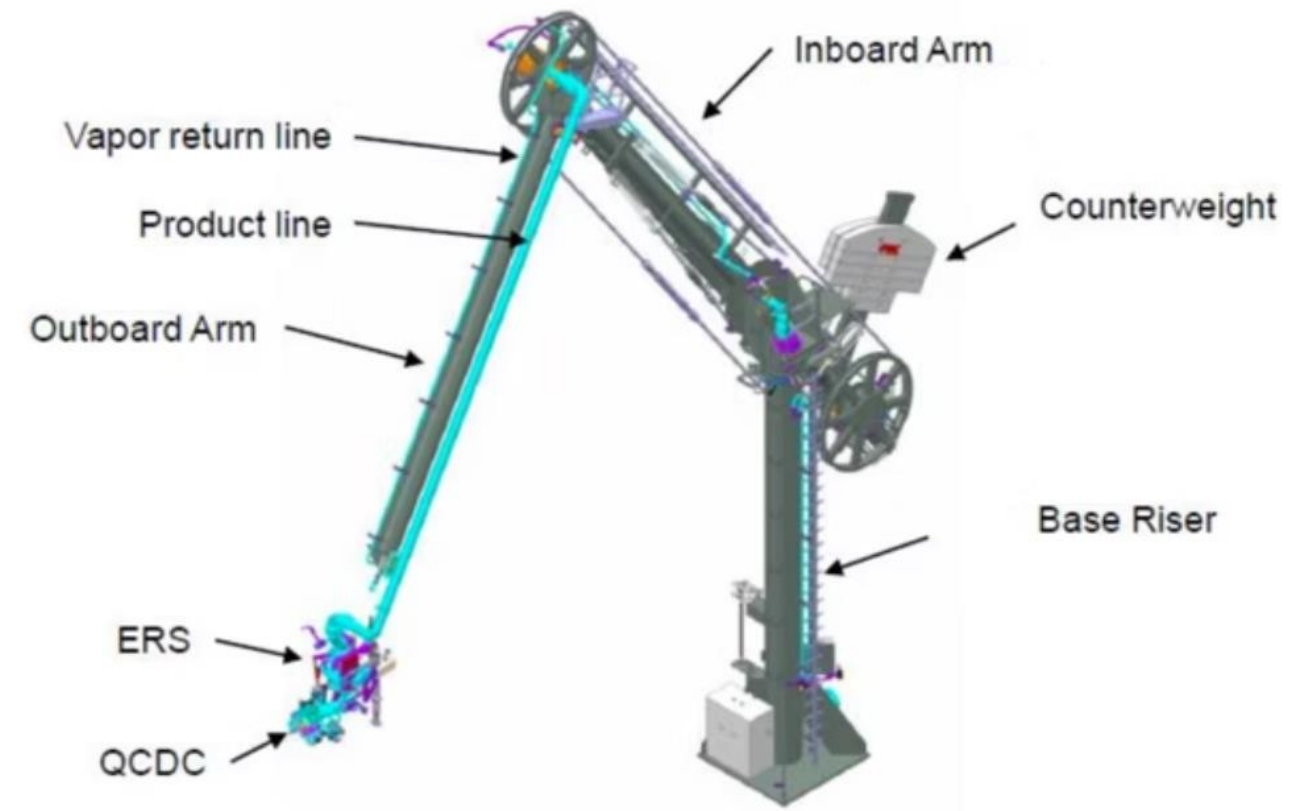


# Bunkering Systems and Operation

Efficient and safe ammonia bunkering relies on robust systems and precise operational protocols. Key components and features include:

## Marine Loading Arms (MLAs)

- Equipped with Emergency Release Systems (ERS) and drip-free Quick Connect/Disconnect Couplings (QCDC) for secure and efficient transfer.
- Corrosion-resistant Internal Linings: Essential for handling ammonia and preventing material degradation.
- Vapour Return Lines: Designed to control overpressure during bunkering operations.
- Double-Block-and-Bleed Isolation Valves: Ensures enhanced safety by preventing leakage and ensuring complete isolation.
- Purging and Inerting Connections: Critical for maintaining a safe atmosphere within the system during and after operations.
- Automated Diagnostics and Emergency Override Systems: Provides real-time monitoring and immediate response capabilities to ensure to ensure operational safety.



Example of a bunkering system diagram, PIANC (2026)

## Composite Hoses

For operations requiring greater flexibility, composite hoses offer distinct advantages:

- **Lightweight:** Facilitates easier handling and maneuverability.
- **High Flexibility:** Adaptable to various bunkering configurations and movements.
- **Broad Chemical Compatibility:** Suitable for safe ammonia transfer, resisting degradation from the chemical properties.

### Hoses must meet strict criteria for:

- Chemical resistance (to ammonia's toxicity and corrosivity)
- Burst pressure and fatigue resistance
- Permeation and static dissipation

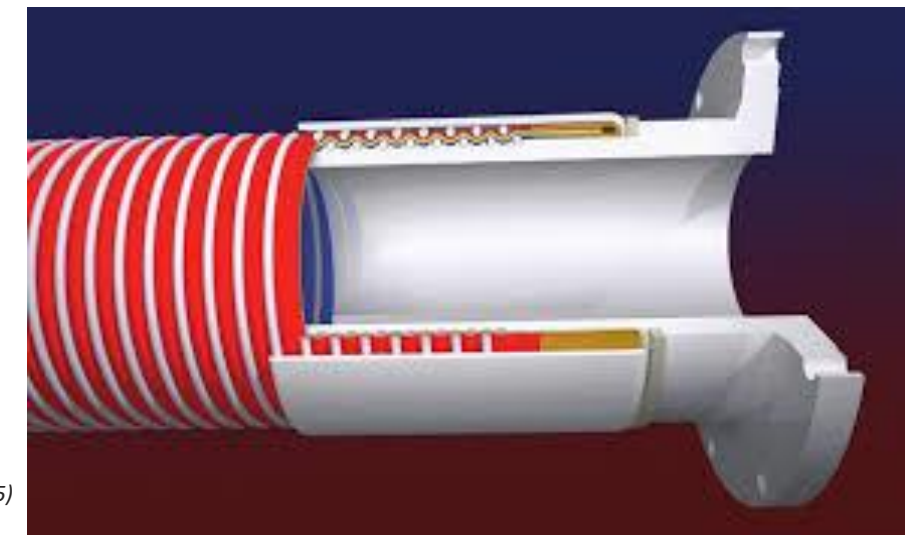


Illustration of a composite hose, <https://titeflex.com/>, (2025)



Emergency Systems & Mitigation

Understanding and implementing robust emergency systems are crucial for safe maritime operations, particularly when transporting novel fuels like ammonia.

Emergency Navigation Scenarios

Scenario	Safety Actions
1. Channel Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call Master</li><li>• Log the time and relevant event</li><li>• Activate Emergency Shut Down (ESD)</li><li>• Call VTS/Control Centre</li><li>• Consider Anchoring</li><li>• Bridge team and crew actions</li></ul>
2. Alongside / Bunkering Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call Master</li><li>• Log the time and relevant event</li><li>• Activate ESD</li><li>• Call VTS/Control Centre</li><li>• Request ambulance if needed</li><li>• Crew emergency response</li></ul>
3. Emergency Unberthing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call Master</li><li>• Log the time and relevant event</li><li>• Activate ESD</li><li>• Call VTS/Control Centre and request Pilot</li><li>• Unberth using Quick Release or axe</li><li>• Anchor at a safe location/place of refuge</li></ul>
4. Berthing / Unberthing (Ammonia Leak)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call VTS/Control Centre</li><li>• Log the time and relevant event</li><li>• Bridge team and crew actions</li><li>• Monitor toxic gas zones and trigger alarm systems</li></ul>



<https://www.oshaoutreachcourses.com>,(2025)

To effectively manage potential incidents, several key emergency response components are being developed and integrated:

- Emergency Response Systems (ERS) & Quick Release mechanisms are integrated with Vessel Traffic Services (VTS).
- New water curtain and water circulation jackets are being developed, with KR 2025 approval expected.
- Systems for run-off collection and neutralisation are essential for containing spills.
- Clear alarms and designated muster zones ensure crew and personnel safety during emergencies.



Here, the **Unfixed Bunkering Safety Checklist** is illustrated as an example of the important outcomes of this research.

### Stage A – Preparation stage

### Stage B – Pre-bunkering operation stage

### Stage C – Alignment and accord stage

### Stage D – Connection testing stage

### Stage E – Transfer stage

### Stage F – Post-bunkering operation stage

**For instance: Stage A1 - Unfixed**

### Preparation - Compatibility check topics

The list of topics is an unlimited open guidance and can be expanded with other topics.

Local and Site specifications	Manifold	People
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local laws and authorisations</li> <li>- Install electrical equipment in the hazardous zone</li> <li>- Control zones and safety measures</li> <li>- Controlled access to safety and hazardous zones</li> <li>- Approved public safety separation distance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Separation</li> <li>- Direction</li> <li>- Height and strength</li> <li>- Formation</li> <li>- Instrumentation</li> <li>- Size and kind of connections</li> <li>- Toxicity and corrosivity protection</li> <li>- containment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Instruction of members</li> <li>- Training for incident response</li> <li>- Safety zones and bunkering safety precautions familiarisation</li> <li>- Shutting down methods and emergency stop signal</li> <li>- Organising</li> <li>- Positions and duties</li> <li>- Appointment for PICs</li> </ul>
Mooring	Connection	Incident reaction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mooring arrangement and points</li> <li>- Mooring loads</li> <li>- Mooring lines</li> <li>- Mooring equipment working load such as bitts, rollers, etc.</li> <li>- Fenders</li> <li>- Flat area of ship's hull</li> <li>- Vessel type, dimension and obstacles</li> <li>- Freeboard</li> <li>- Fire wire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lifting configuration</li> <li>- Bunker hose arrangements</li> <li>- Height and length between manifold and bunker terminal</li> <li>- ESD / (P)ERC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan to contain spill</li> <li>- Emergency Response techniques</li> <li>- Contingency planning</li> </ul>
Equipment	Bunkering and safety measures	Communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approved transfer tools</li> <li>- Electricity insulation</li> <li>- International shore connection</li> <li>- Crane and crane reach</li> <li>- Loading arm and arm reach</li> <li>- Boom</li> <li>- Hoses</li> <li>- Hose support tools</li> <li>- Manifold</li> <li>- Deluge System</li> <li>- Drip trays, gutters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Differences in freeboard, draught, waves and tide</li> <li>- Weather conditions</li> <li>- ESD feature for vessel separation detection</li> <li>- Bunkering techniques such as testing, cooling down and purging</li> <li>- Information transmitting</li> <li>- Maximum permitted variables</li> <li>- BOG / vapour management tools and return connections</li> <li>- Classification and regulation of hazardous areas</li> <li>- PIC and manifold in charge persons' duties</li> <li>- Monitoring and inspection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint Plan of Bunker Operations (JPBO)</li> <li>- Communication tools, methods and contact</li> <li>- Information about the parties involved</li> <li>- Language</li> <li>- Communication of PICs</li> </ul> <p>Information exchange between ESD and safety systems</p>

[illegible]



# Research Limitations & Future Directions

This section outlines key limitations encountered during our research and proposes opportunities for further investigation to advance maritime decarbonisation efforts.

Limitations	Future Research Opportunities
Focused on bunkering interface only	End-to-end supply chain analysis
	Rotterdam & Singapore pilots can be modelled
National regulations not analysed	Regulatory alignment with IMO guidelines
	Evaluate role of small-scale/remote port bunkering
Truck-to-ship excluded	CFD dispersion & risk zone modelling

# Conclusion

The journey towards sustainable maritime operations is gaining momentum, with ammonia bunkering emerging as a viable solution. We've seen significant progress in moving this critical technology from theoretical discussions to practical implementation.

- Ammonia bunkering has successfully transitioned from a conceptual framework to an operational reality within the maritime industry.
- This advancement is underpinned by three crucial developments that together forge a structured path for safe and widespread deployment:
  - The initiation and successful execution of real-world pilot projects.
  - The establishment of comprehensive international guidelines and regulatory frameworks.
  - The development and implementation of advanced port readiness tools and infrastructure.





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# Thank You for Your Attention

We hope our insights into Maritime Decarbonisation have been informative and thought-provoking.

## Questions & Discussion

I welcome your questions, comments, and perspectives on this critical topic.

## Contact

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Feel free to connect for further discussion.