Matthews International Presents: LNG Solutions for a

Brighter Future

atthews





















Driving towards a cleaner future



A Step in the Right Direction



In order to move forward as an industry, we need to evaluate the following factors:

- Viability of current technology
- Cost of commercial solutions
- Market willingness to adopt and support operators who invest in emerging Eco Solutions
- Long-term prospects for investment in necessary infrastructure
- Price volatility of new eco fuels





For the UK & International Markets

6x2 Artic Lightweight Pusher or 4x2 Artic









The LNG Tank



- Integral hydraulic pump
 - Submerged in liquefied gas
 - Unique technology extends range by utilising "cold" LNG
- Double-shell Structure
 - Separate inner & outer casing both made from 4 mm stainless steel
 - Inner tank vacuum insulated from the outer tank





Methane Slip Prevention - Return to tank

- Returns non-combusted methane to the tank
- Direct injection controls the amount of gas being injected
- A valve system prevents leakage of unburnt methane into the exhaust
- Vaporized LNG cools down until it is liquefied







Fuel Capacity



Artics	Wheelbase (m)	Tank size (kg)
4x2	3.7 / 3.8	205
6x2 Pusher	4.1	115
6x2 Pusher Lite	3.8 / 4.1	115 / 155



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Vehicle Range



115kg = circa 300 miles 155kg = circa 400 miles 205kg = circa 500 miles

Calculated at 8.5 mpg diesel equivalent





















LNG – Pressure vs Temperature







Avoid venting – keep track of the pressure!





is imminent





Commercial Example: Volvo G13





High torque is achieved by using conventional diesel cycle timing and injection system without spark plugs







Euro VI - HPDI Technology

- A small amount of diesel is injected on the compression stroke
 - It is compressed which creates heat and it ignites
- Natural gas is then injected at high pressure
 - It is ignited by the ignited diesel
- Minimal diesel usage
 - Over 90% gas in all conditions
- Engine performance is:
 - Similar power and torque to a diesel engine
 - Similar fuel efficiency to a diesel engine
 - Full engine braking performance across rpm range
- Tolerant to a wide range of fuel methane composition











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Climate change is real

Scientists forecast the global average temperature will rise 5-6°C by 2100

Global warming is caused by the greenhouse effect, which is directly impacts Matthews International and our entire industry. We must all start taking measures to offset our carbon emissions



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Human Activity leads to Global Warming

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, the atmospheric concentration of CO_2 has increased by 40%

CO₂ and methane are both examples of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming





Use of fossil fuels adds to global warming

- Oil
- Coal
- Natural Gas

Oil, coal and natural gas are all fossil fuels. Natural gas is the least harmful













Analysts predict oil and coal usage will flatten out in the next decades Natural gas is expected to increase.

Source: IEA WEO2016





Switching to LNG



20% lower CO₂ emissions

100% lower CO₂ when using liquefied bio-LNG and Synthetic Diesel (HVO) – tank-to-wheel





Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Aggregated Sector



 Oct 2008: Euro V diesel engine technology introduced to commercial vehicles.

Emissions and combustion were separated as part of this new technology. Overall greenhouse gas emissions from the Transport sector began to reduce, in line with most other sectors.

Here we can see the actual mass of emissions, alongside the other key carbon producing industries.





Greenhouse Gas Emission Trends by Aggregated Sector

300.00% 250.00% Energy Supply Unit Emissions (% of 1990 Level) -Industry 200.00% -Transport -Residential/Commercial —Agriculture 150.00% ---Waste -International Aviation -International Shipping 100.00% -CO2 Biomass —Other (Indirect CO2) 50.00% 0.00%

The introduction of the Euro V Diesel engine technology in Oct 2008 clearly initiates a reduction in CO_2 emissions in the Transport industry.

Here we can see its steady reduction trend alongside the other key carbon producing industries.





The European market is dominated by long and regional haul Matthews 72% Long and regional haul Total European market 2016



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Diesel Substitution Factor 90–95% LNG

Each injection contains a fuel mixture of approximately 90%– 95% LNG and 5%–10% diesel.











Truck Maintenance Cost



Maintenance Costs for LNG Articulated Trucks currently cost between 5% & 7% more than Diesel





Real-World Comparison







ROI Period







Carbon Footprint Benefits for You

- Typical single round-trip journey = 700 Miles
- Typical CO₂ Emitted per round-trip journey = 980 kg
- Five round-trip journeys per week = 4,900 kg CO₂ per week = 254,800 kg per annum
- Switching to LNG returns approximately 20% lower CO₂ emissions
- Switching to LNG therefore generates approximately 203,840 kg CO₂ per annum
- Overall CO₂ Footprint Reduction per annum therefore = Approximately 50,000 kg









4. Future Fuels: Why LNG?....



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LNG is liquefied Natural Gas or Biogas









LNG – CO₂ Saving Potential







Transitioning to 100% Sustainability







Why LNG Euro VI?

- Diesel efficiency diesel performance diesel robustness
- Using 90 95% LNG and diesel as ignition
- Long and regional haul segment
 - Best environmental impact 20% CO₂ saving
- Diesel engine cycle is circa 10 -15% more efficient than spark ignited engines







Viable Commercial Option: The Volvo Euro VI LNG



20% less CO₂

100% Bio fuel compatible



