

# Requirements of Marine Lubricants on Emission and Environmental Protection Regulations

11th CIMAC CASCADES  
11 OCTOBER 2019 | WUXI, CHINA

**Mr Piao Jicheng | PetroChina Lubricant Company**

# Outline

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- **Marine Lubricants & Drives**
- **MARPOL Annex VI--IMO2020**
- **New Requiriments of Marine Lubricants**
- **The Selection of Marine Lubricants**

# Marine Lubricants & Drives

# Marine Lubrication



Marine lubrication includes the use of ancillary products such as hydraulic oils, compressor oils, gear oils and grease

Main Engine & Auxiliary Engine



# Vessel General Permit



- The VGP regulates discharges incidental to the normal operation of all non-recreational, non-military vessels (>79 feet) in waters of the United States .
- From 19<sup>th</sup> Dec 2013 all 'vessels' in the 'waters of the United States' **must use 'Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants'** (EALs) in all oil to sea interfaces.
- 'Waters of the United States' means anywhere within 3 miles of the US coast.

EPA regulates vessel discharges with the Vessel General Permit



MOU between EPA and Coast Guard for implementing and enforcing the VGP

# Typical EAL



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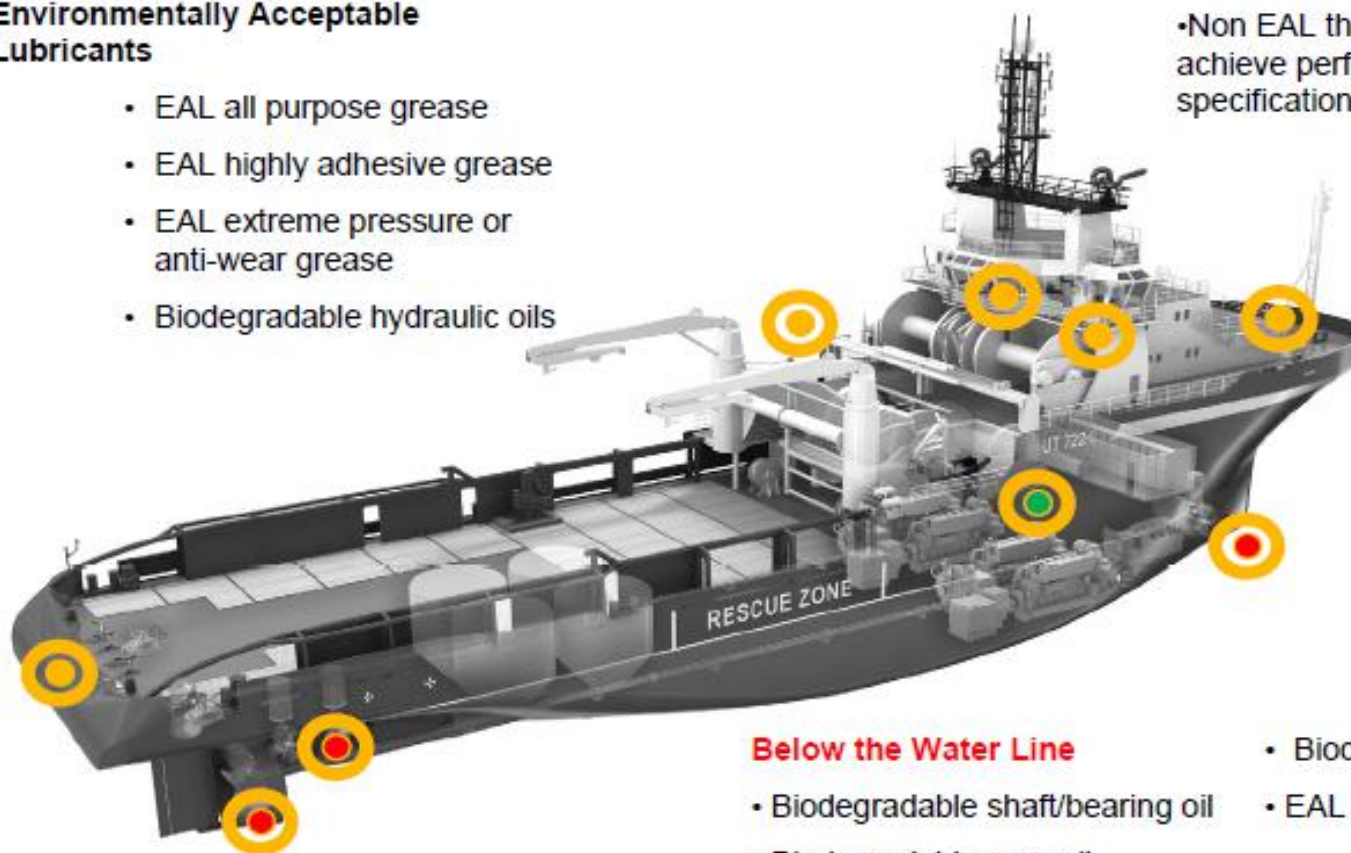
## On Deck:

### Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants

- EAL all purpose grease
- EAL highly adhesive grease
- EAL extreme pressure or anti-wear grease
- Biodegradable hydraulic oils

## Below Deck:

- Non EAL that achieve performance specifications



## Below the Water Line

- Biodegradable shaft/bearing oil
- Biodegradable gear oil

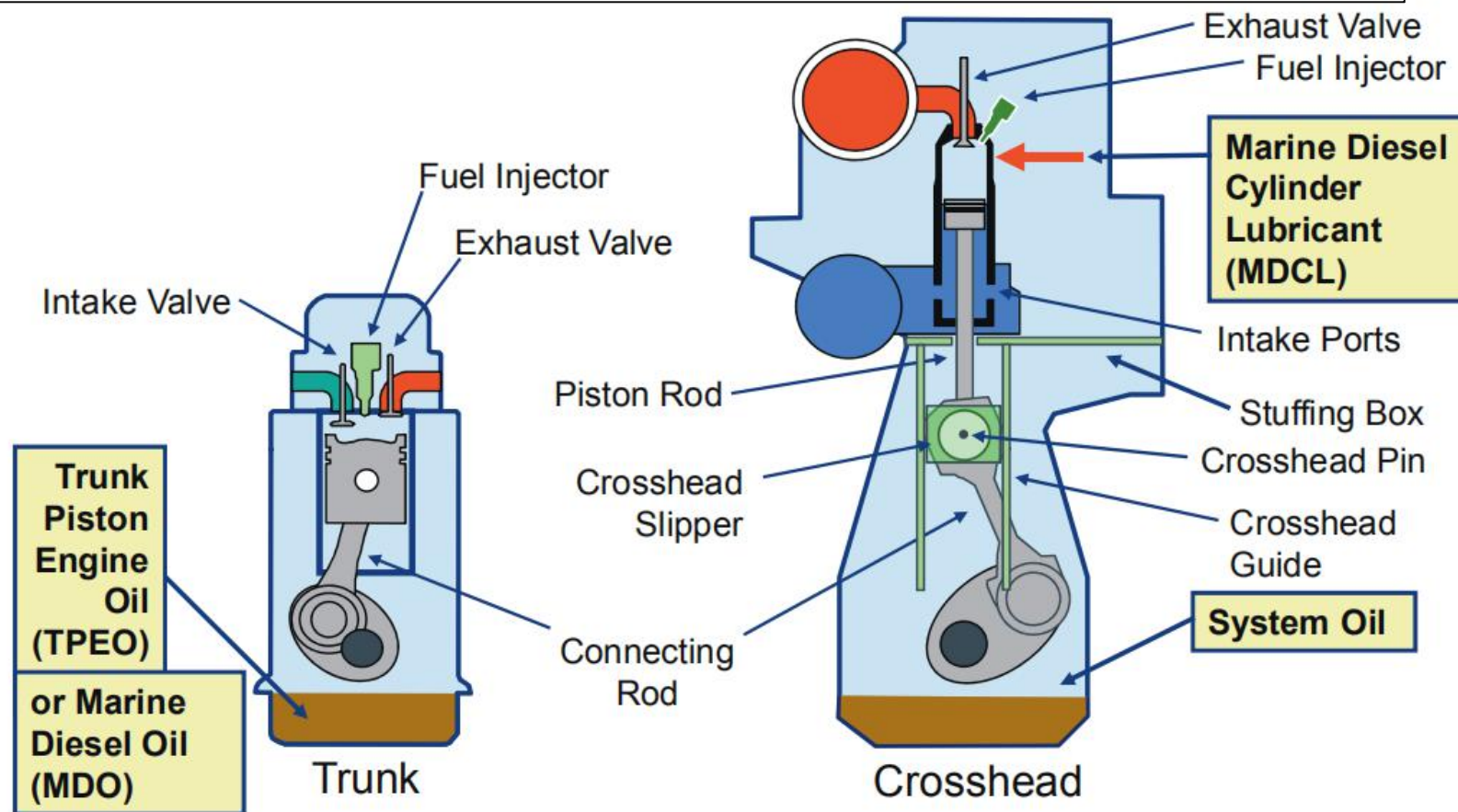
- Biodegradable hydraulic oil
- EAL anti-wear grease



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# 4-T & 2-T

## Main Engine & Auxiliary Engine





# 4-T & 2-T Marine Lubricant

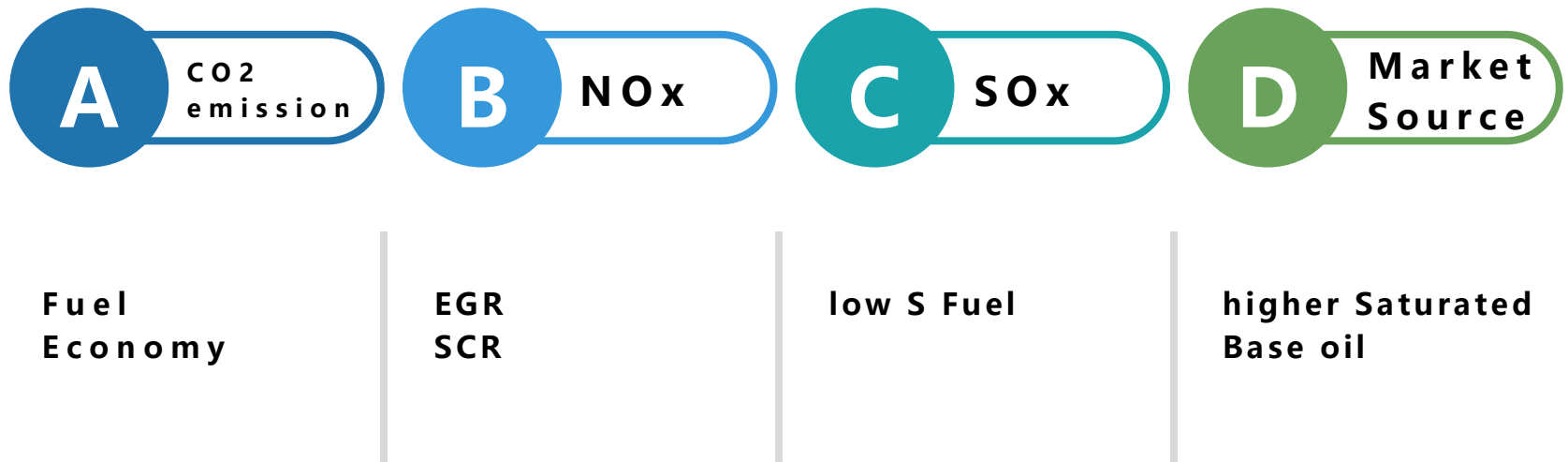


	<u>Viscosity</u>	<u>Base Number</u>
System Oil	SAE 30 (or 40)	5 – 7
Cylinder Lubricant	SAE 50	70 – 100 ~40 for low sulfur fuels
Marine Diesel Oil	SAE 40 (or 30)	~15
Trunk Piston Engine Oil	SAE 40 (or 30)	40 – 55





# Drives



# Fuel Economy



- Engine Design--Long Stroke
- Slow Steaming--Fuel Saving

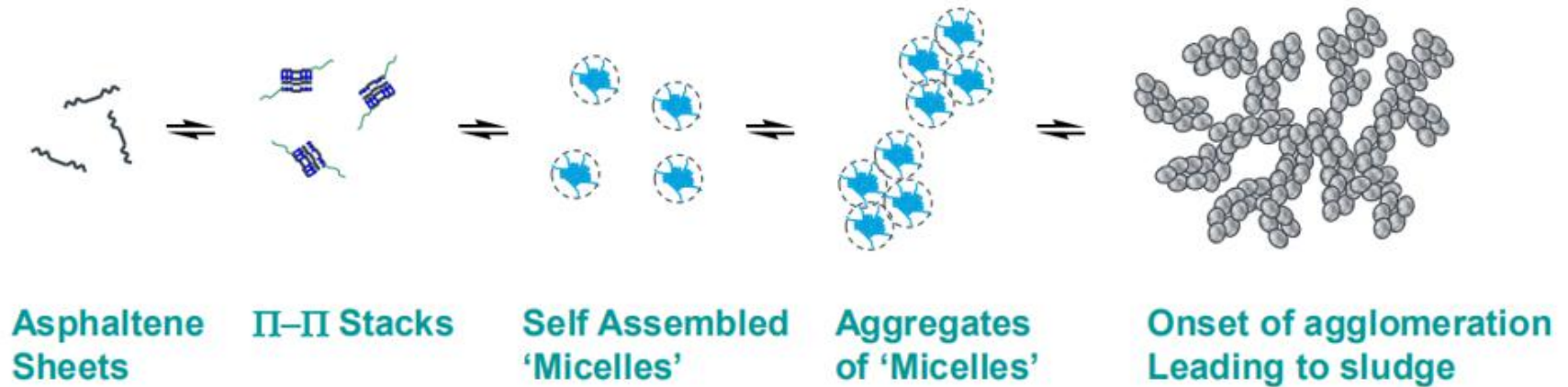
**SAVE  
MONEY**



# Group II--Asphaltene



## Asphaltene Stability

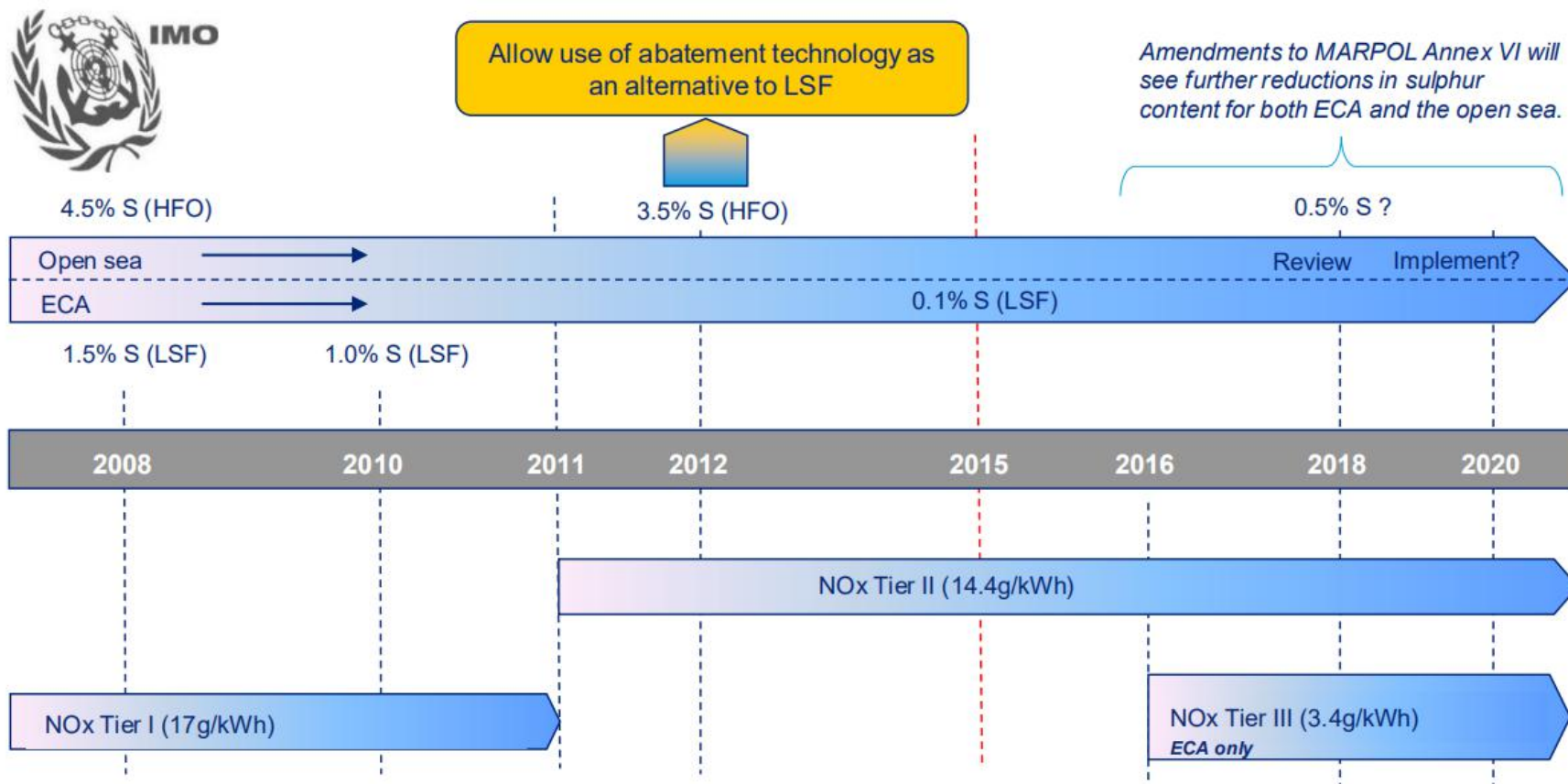


# MARPOL Annex VI--IMO2020

# MARPOL Annex VI



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Source: IMO

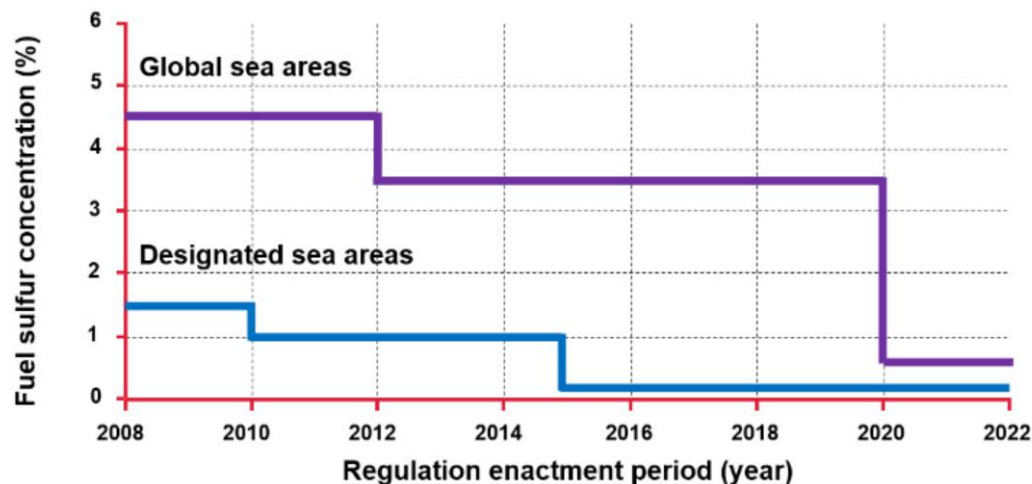
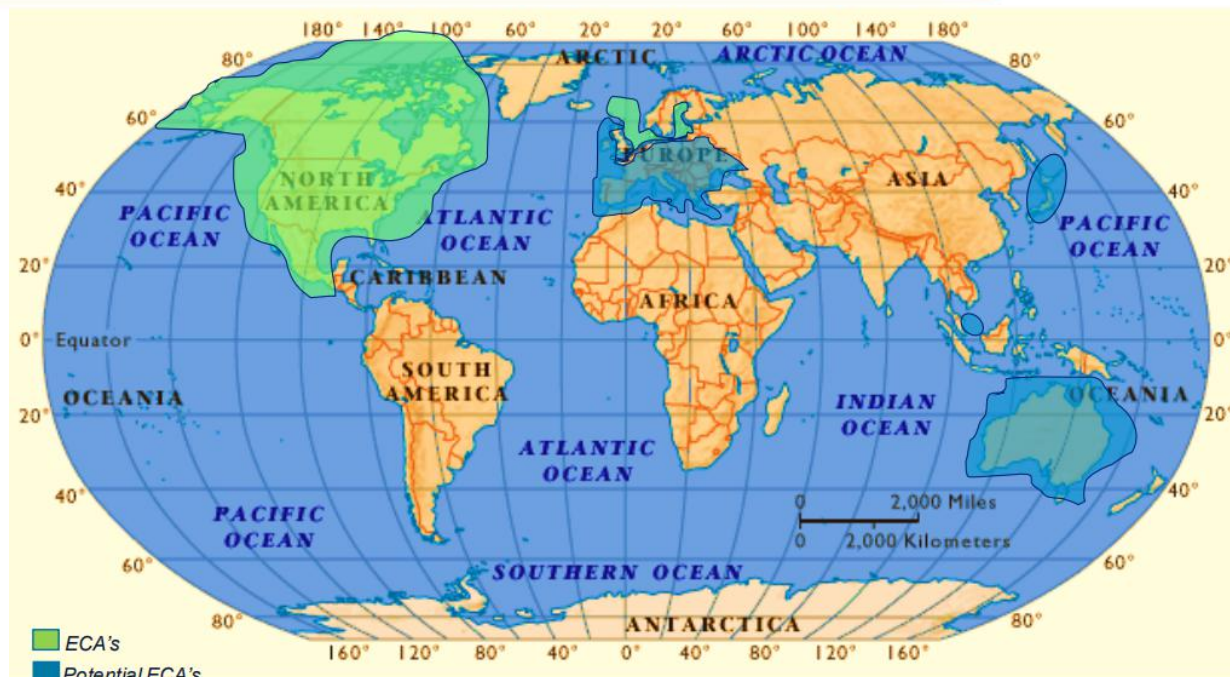


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# Emission Control Areas

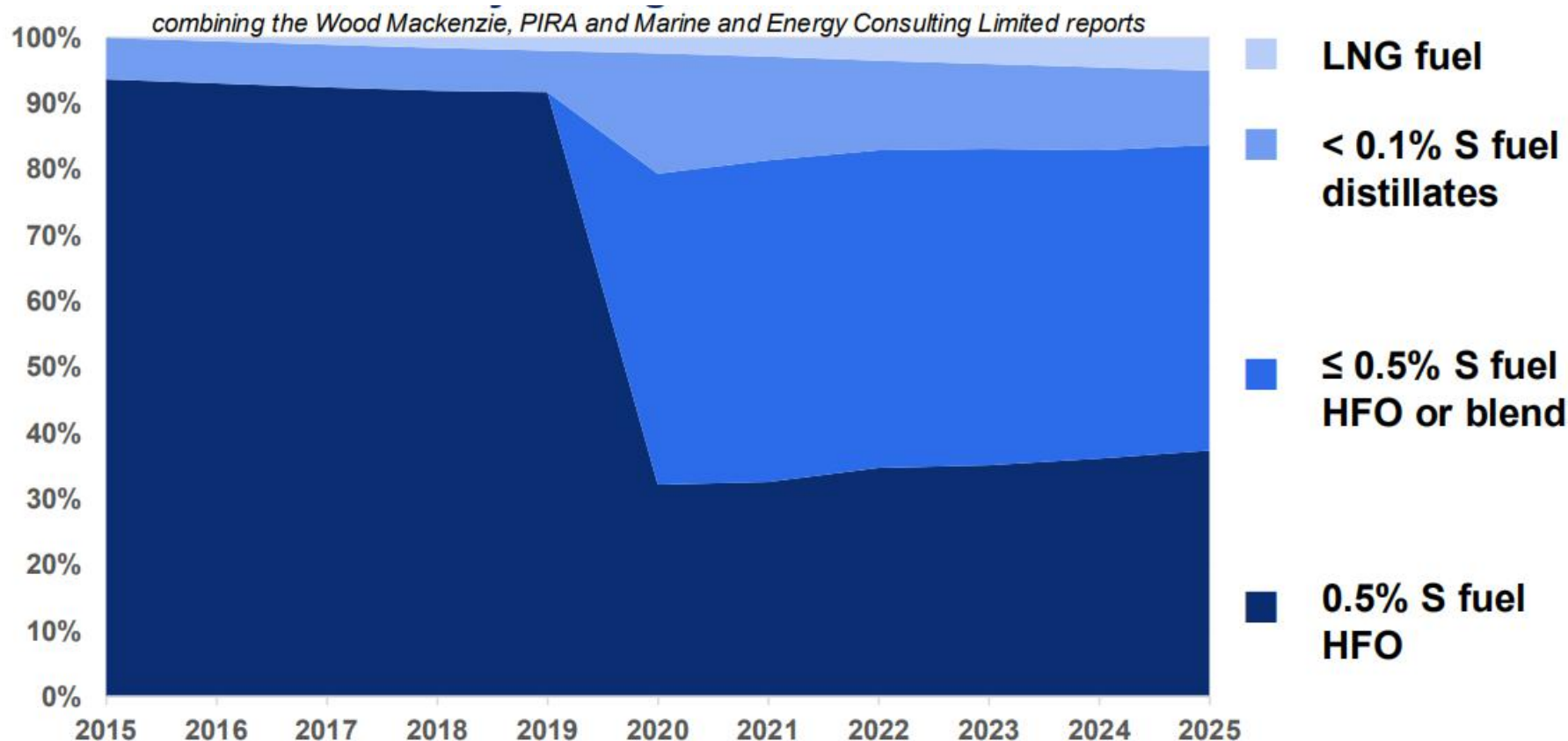


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# 2020 and beyond fuel outlook



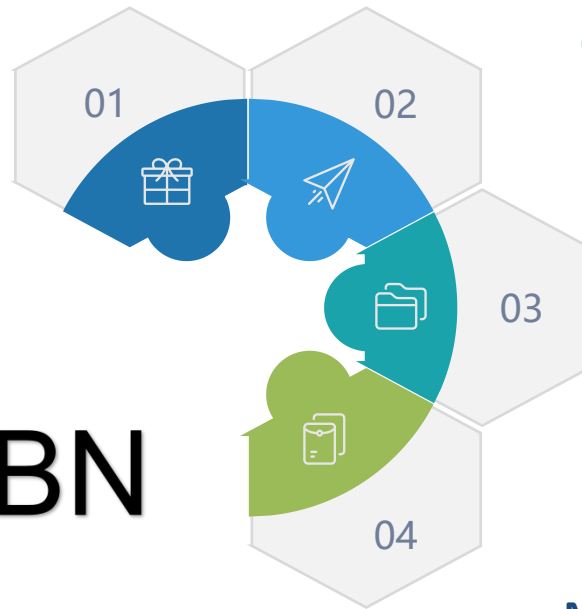


# New Requiriments of Marine Lubricants

# Requiriments



**Control  
corrosive and  
adhesive wear**



**Control deposit  
formation**

**Provide stable  
oil film between  
ring and liner**

**Maintain good  
gas seal  
between ring  
and piston  
grooves**

## Viscosity & BN

Major OEMs:

- MAN Energy Solutions
- Winterthur Gas & Diesel (WinGD)
- Japan Engine Corporation (J-ENG)

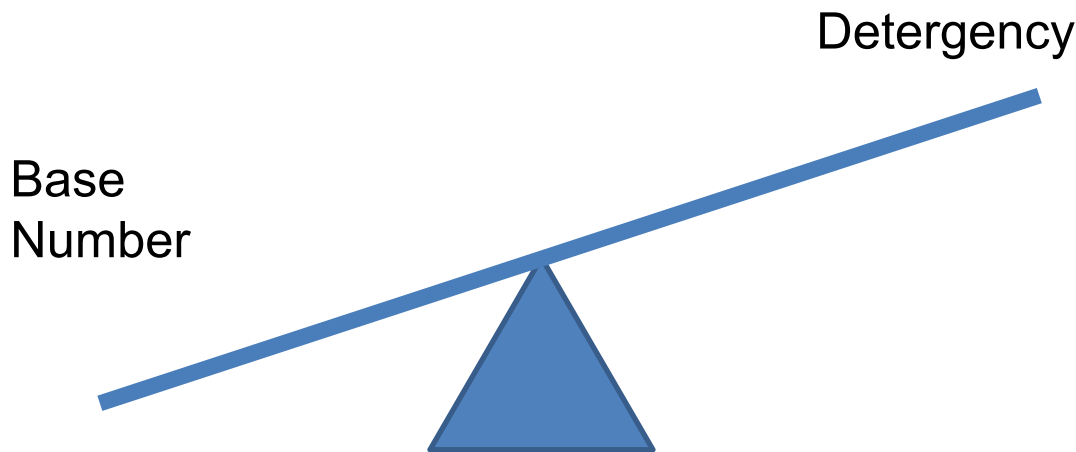


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# Basicity & Detergency



Balance between base number and detergency is important.



Fuel sulfur content	Typical MCL base number
$\geq 1.0\%$ HFO	70-140BN
$\leq 0.5\%$ HFO or blend	40BN
$\leq 0.1\%$ MDO/MGO (distillate) or LNG	15-25BN

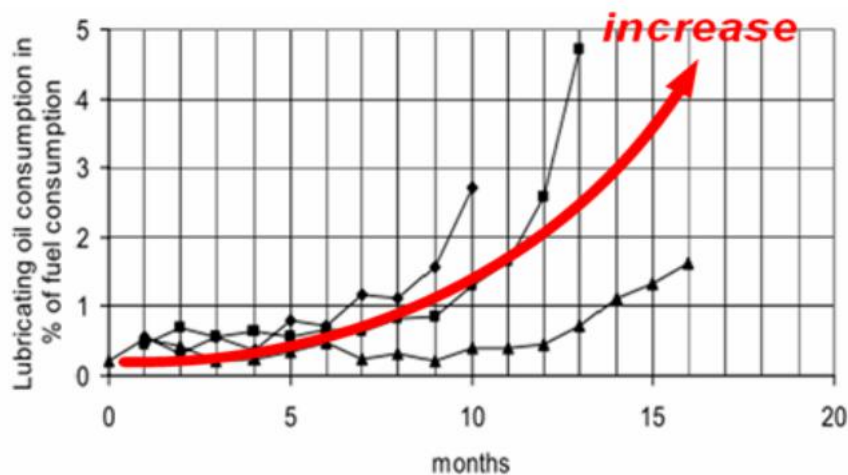
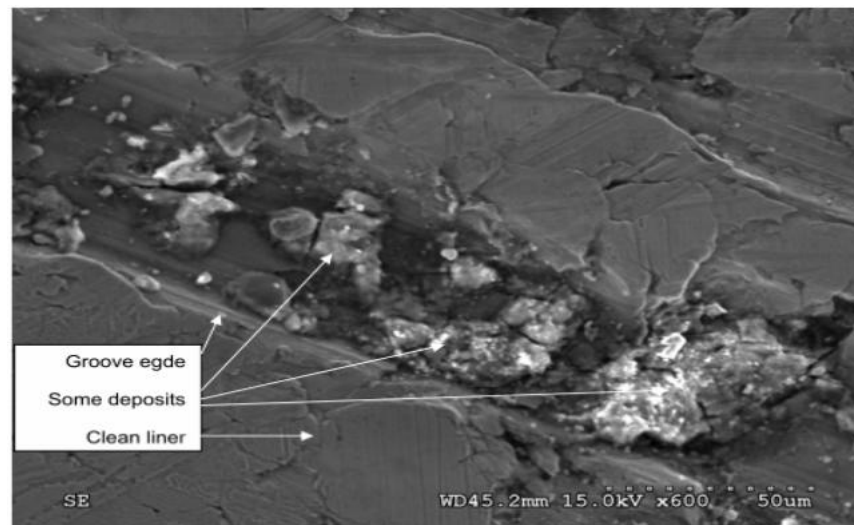
## Base number requirement varies with the fuel sulfur level

- too little BN may lead to excessive corrosive wear
- too much BN may lead to hard piston deposits

# Lacquer Formation



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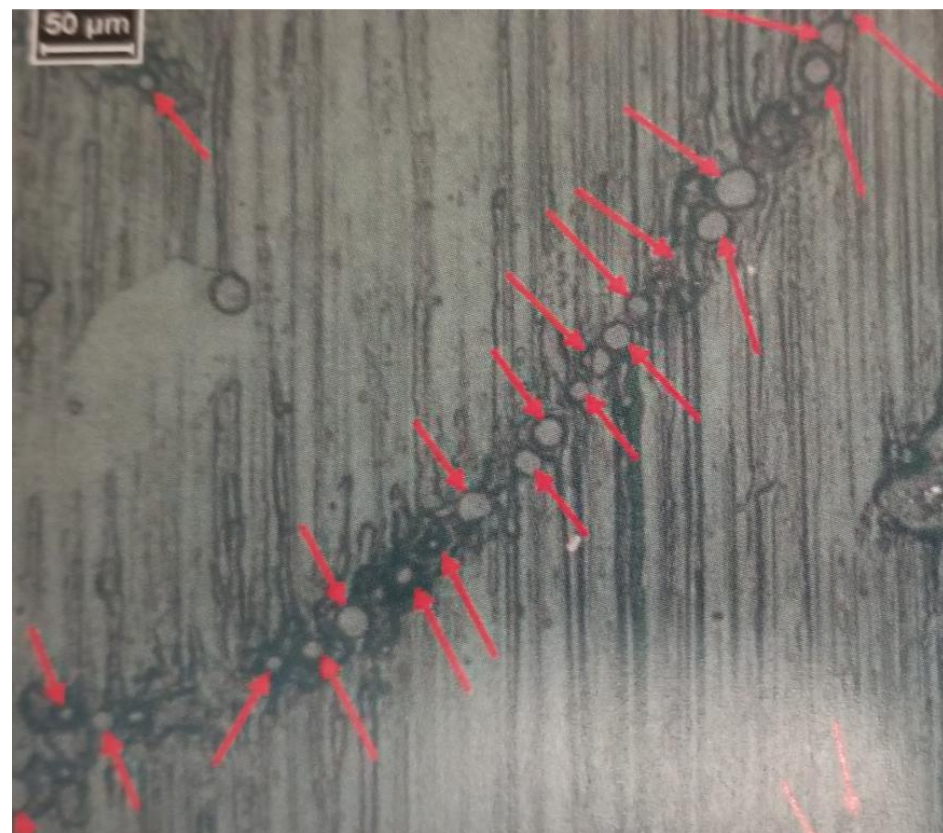
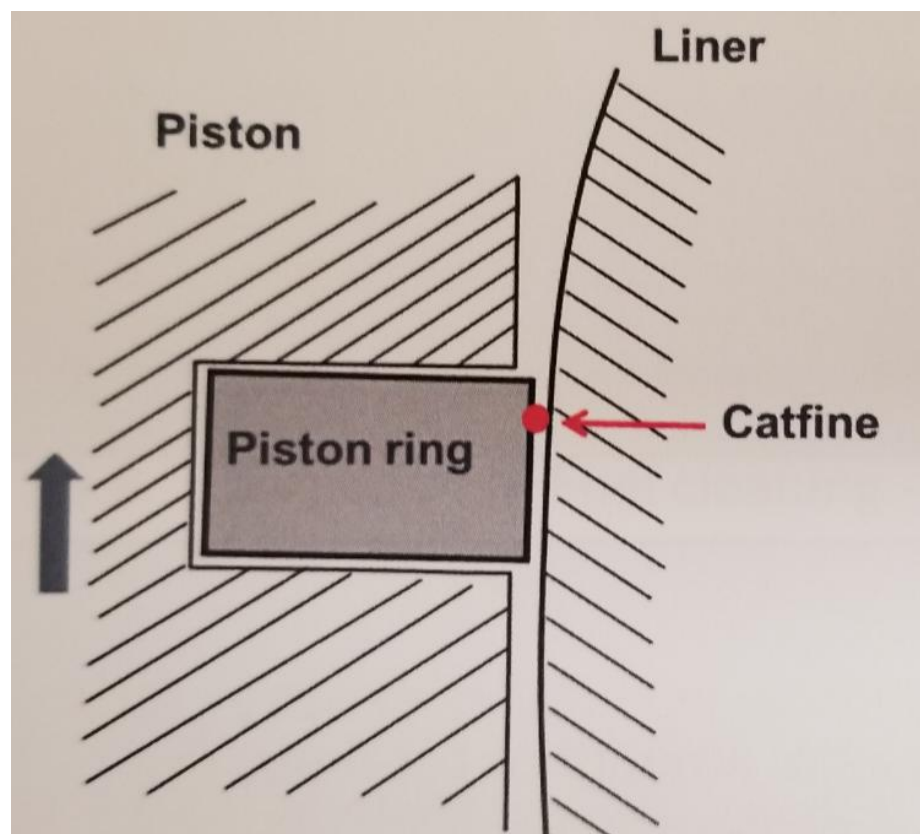


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# Cat Fine



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The process continues with rigorous testing in our dedicated marine bench and engine test laboratory. Test results are compared to that of oils from major suppliers.

The additive is lastly tested in field as proof of performance to obtain OEM approvals.

with new components 4--6 yrs

new  
component  
development

develop  
additive  
formulation

analytical  
and bench  
testing

Extensive  
engine  
testing

Field  
testing

with existing components 2--4 yrs



# The Selection of Marine Lubricants



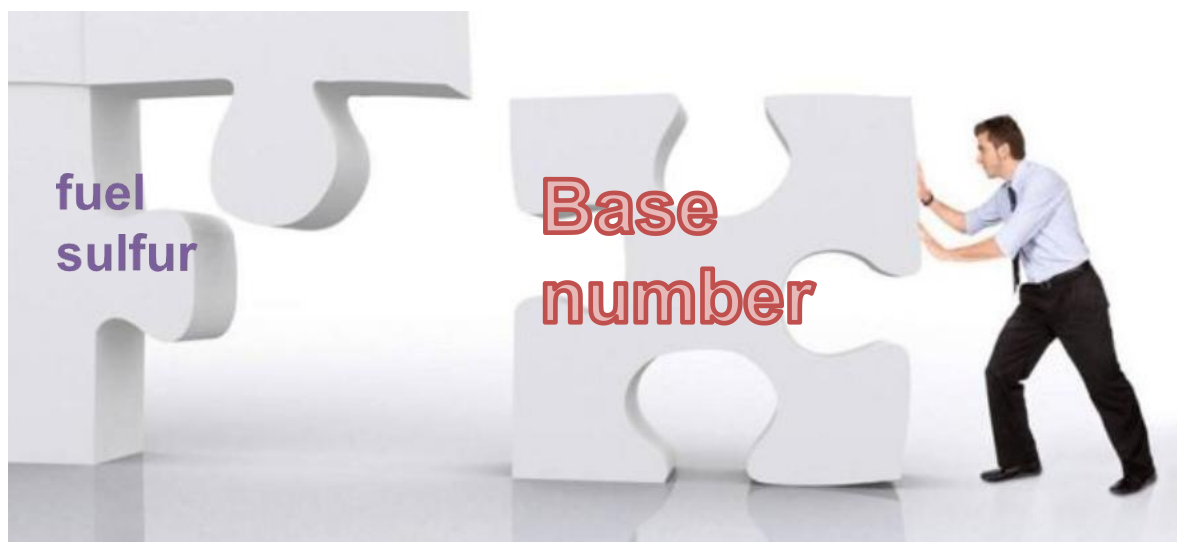
# Selection Criteria



## OEM Approval (NOL)

## Base Number====Sulfur

- Base number matched to fuel sulfur and engine operation



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Engine type

Two-stroke

Engine design

≤ Mark 7

≥ Mark 8

Optimised for improved fuel consumption:  
Part- load optimised and derated engines

No

Yes

Base design

Cylinder oil

Ultra- to low-S fuel

15-40 BN

15-40 BN

15-40 BN

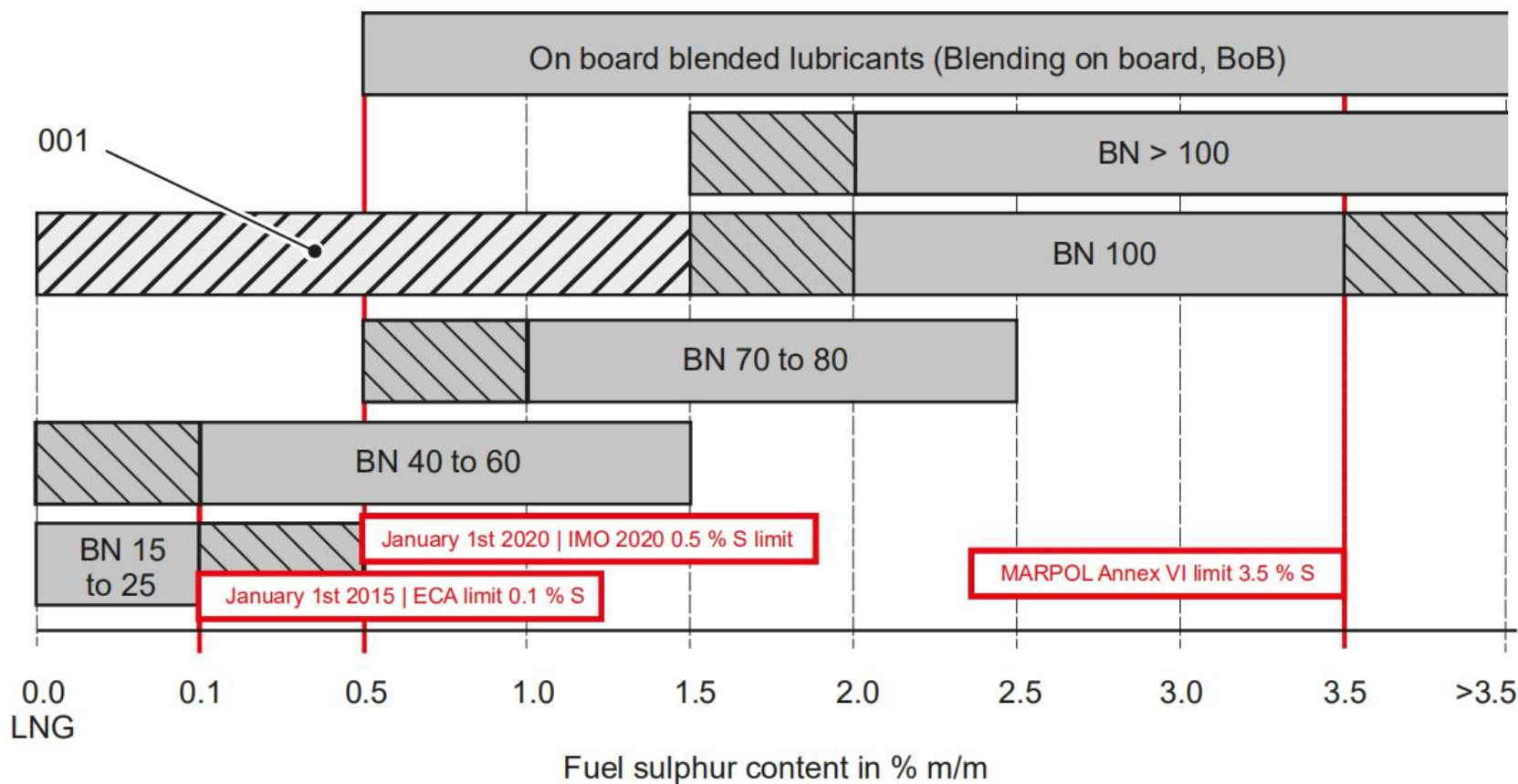
High-S fuel

70 BN

70-100 BN

100-140 BN





# Scrap Down Oil Analysis

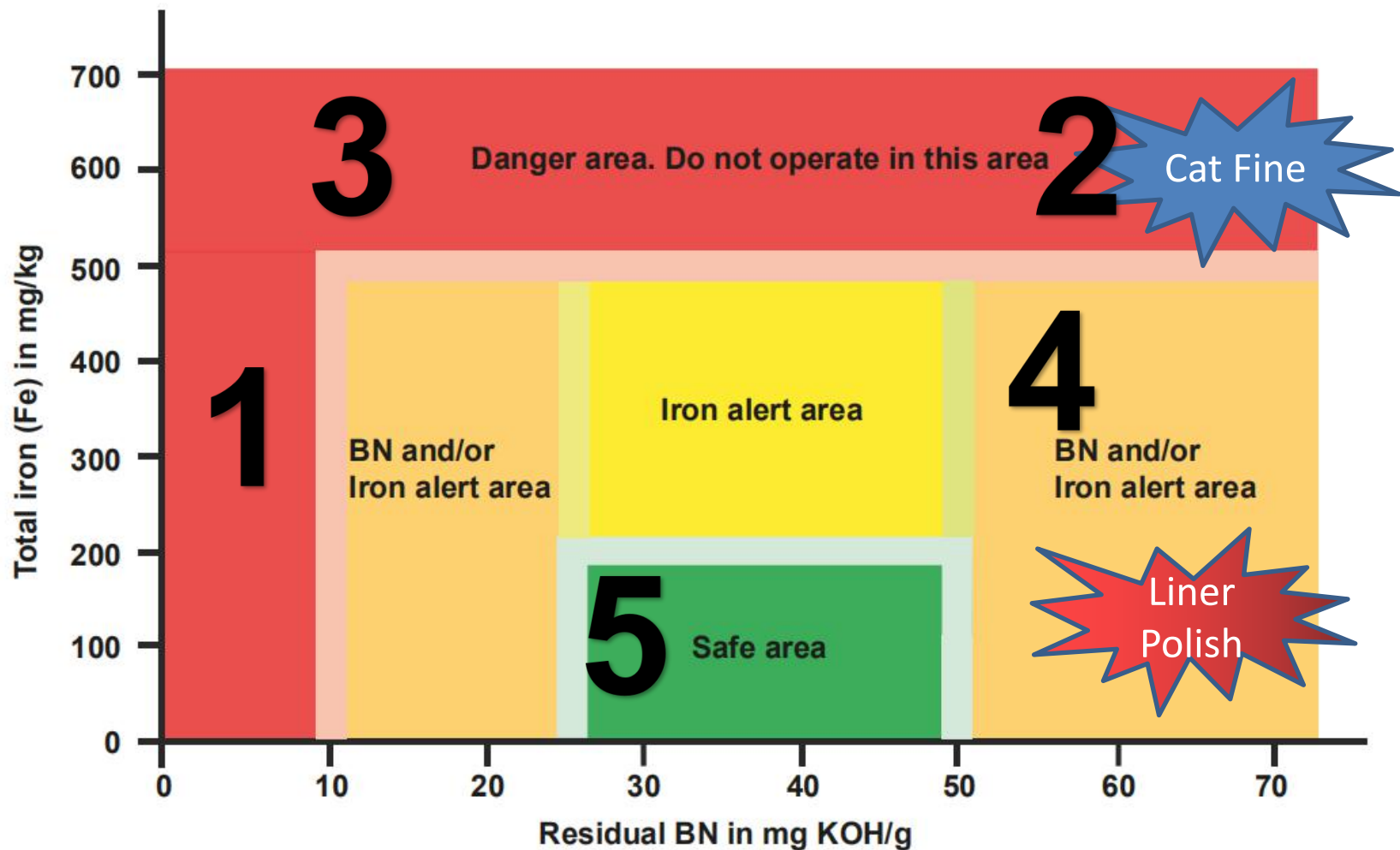


Main on board analysis tools for checking the cylinder condition are:

- **cylinder lube drain oil analysis**
- scavenge port inspections
- wear measurements
- liner surface examination



# Scrap Down Oil Analysis--40BN+



# Actions according Failure mode



No.	Name	Failure mode	Actions
1	Cold Corrosion	The engine suffer from cold corrosion	Increase cylinder lube feed rate or change to higher BN oil
2	Cat fines in the fuel & too much BN	The engine suffers from abrasive wear from Cat Fines int the fuel, and might experience increased deposits from unused additives in the lube oil	Check fuel Centrifuge efficiency and decrease cylinder lube feed rate/change to lower BN oil
3	Cat fines in the fuel	The engine suffers from abrasive wear from Cat Fines int the fuel	Check fuel Centrifuge efficiency
4	Too much BN	The engine might experience increased deposits from unused additives in the lube oil	Decrease cylinder lube feed rate/change to lower BN oil
5	Safe area	The engine wear is low and deposits from the cylinder lube should be low	Keep the engine parameters

# Summary



## VGP

EAL



## IMO2020

Match with Sulfur

more Requirements



## Scrap Down Oil Analysis

suitable BN

suitable Feed Rate







Thanks for your attention