



# U.S. Coast Guard

Maritime Transport of LNG Presentation to the National Academies' LNG-by-Rail Committee: USCG Compliance and Enforcement

Date: 21 Sept 2021



## Objectives



- Provide Authority & Overview of the USCG Certificate of Compliance program for Liquefied Gas Carriers.
- Provide overview of Top 5 Deficiencies across all Gas Carriers (LNG & LPG).
- LGC Detentions over past 5 FY in the US.
- Reportable Marine Casualties on LGCs in US Waters.
- Serious and Non-Serious Incidents on LGCs Internationally.
- Australian Maritime Safety Authority Port State Control Approach









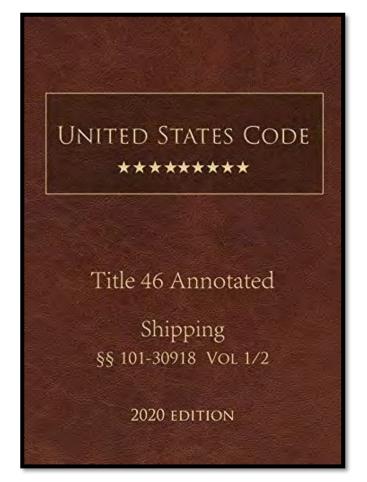


#### 46 U.S.C 3714

- Tank vessels must undergo a compliance verification exam conducted by the USCG at its initial U.S. port of call prior to conducting operations in the navigable water of the U.S..
- COC validity is 2 years with an annual exam.

#### 46 U.S.C 2101(39)

- Tank vessel means a vessel that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries, oil or hazardous material in bulk to include Gas Carriers.





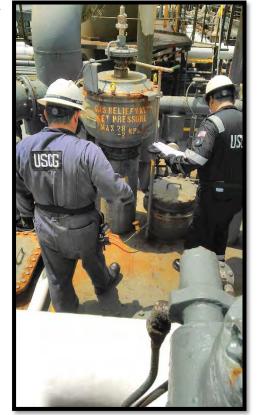




#### Foreign Gas Carrier Examiner Training



- Minimum 2 member examination teams.
- Advanced USCG Qualification (FGCE).
- FGCE Performance Qualification
  Standard (Industry Indoc within PQS).
- USCG C-School Gas Carrier Inspector Course.
- LGC NCOE Liquefied Gas Carrier Accelerated Training Program (LGCAP).
- LGC TV Series for FGCEs.
- Self-paced e-learning platform
- Tactics Techniques and Procedures (TTP)
- Shiprider Training Program







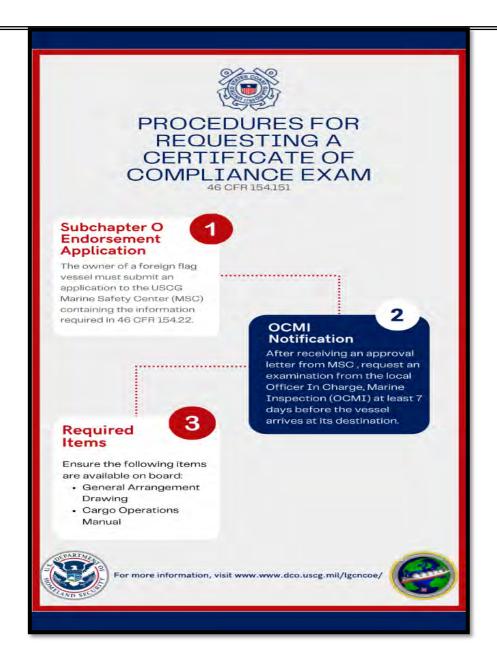






#### COC Examination Request Procedures













A typical USCG foreign flagged gas carrier COC examination covers the following:

- 1. Documents and crew licensing
- 2. Cargo control room examination
  - a. Verification and testing of alarms
  - b. Review of the cargo tank monitoring system
    - i. Liquid levels
    - ii. Tank vapor pressure
    - iii. Trim and list
- 3. Material condition examination of the cargo tanks, gas processing units, cargo machinery spaces, firefighting systems, and emergency shutdown controls.
- 4. Review and examination of the gas as fuel system (if equipped)
- Material condition examination of the engine room and inert gas or nitrogen generation plants
- 6. Examination of the navigation systems and lifesaving equipment
- 7. Crew fire and abandon ship drills
- 8. The COC is issued/endorsed to allow carriage of these cargoes in U.S. waters.





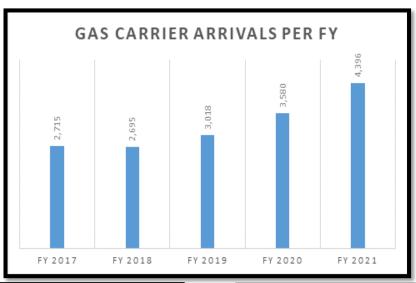


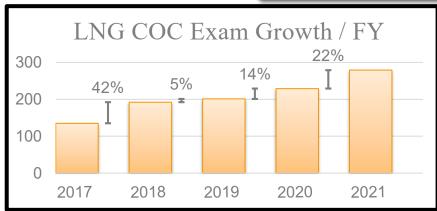


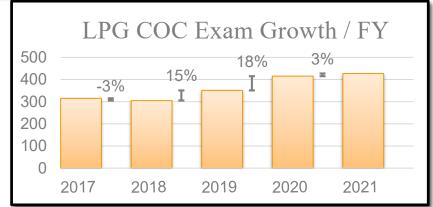


# USCG Compliance & Enforcement LGC Arrivals and COCs













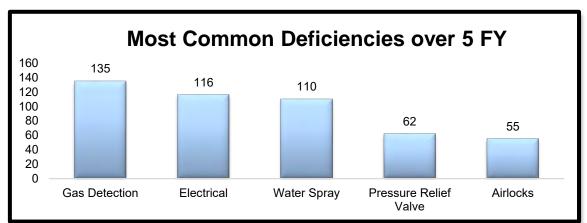




Top Deficiencies on Liquefied Gas Carriers (LNG & LPG)

During the examinations, gas carrier examiners find deficiencies ranging in severity. The most common deficiencies include:

- 1. Gas detection
- 2. Electrical systems
- 3. Water spray systems
- 4. Pressure relief valves
- 5. Airlocks









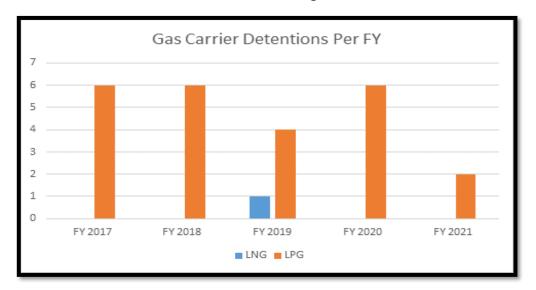




LGC IMO Detentions (LNG & LPG)

#### **Port State Control Detention**

- Vessels found substantially below standards are detained.
- Since FY2016, the USCG has detained one LNG carrier as compared to 24 LPG carriers.



Insufficient coverage of the cargo manifold- requiring an expanded examination of the deck water spray system



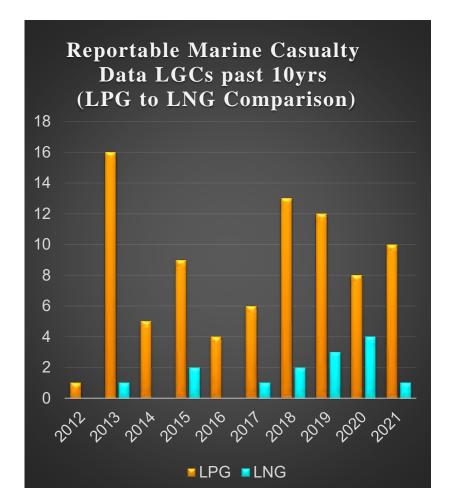


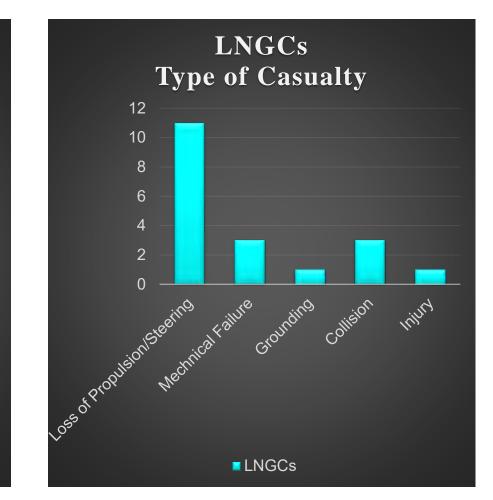




#### USCG Compliance & Enforcement LGC Reportable Marine Casualties in US waters









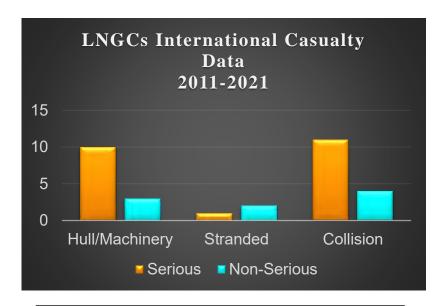






#### LNGCs Serious and Non-Serious International Casualty Data

- A non-serious casualty is considered a minor incident or slight impact upon or alter trading pattern/schedule.
- A serious casualty is where the vessel sustains structural damage, breakdown or total loss of the vessel which renders the ship unseaworthy.
- Over the past 10 years:
  - 22 serious incidents and 10 nonserious incidents were reported internationally on LNGCs.
- 1990-2010; 29 Non-Serious Incidents & 39 Serious Incidents.
- 1980-1990; 7 Serious Incidents & 110 Non-Serious Incidents.









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#### A look at the Australian Maritime Safety Authority Port State Control

- Utilizes risk profiling system to assist in allocating inspection resources.
- Risk factor for each vessel is used as a statistical tool to prioritize inspections.
- AMSAs risk priority groups consist of 4 groups.
- In 2019, AMSA conducted 77 inspections on LGCs.
- AMSA identified 49 total deficiencies and had a detention rate of 1.30%.

Priority group	Risk factor (probability of detention)	Target inspection rate	
Priority 1	6 or higher	80%	
Priority 2	4 or 5	60%	
Priority 3	2 or 3	40%	
Priority 4	0 or 1	20%	

Category	2019			2018
Ship type	Inspections	Detentions	Detention rate	Detention rate
Bulk carrier	1826	107	5.9%	5.9%
Chemical tanker	201	7	3.5%	2.2%
Container ship	327	22	6.7%	6.1%
Gas carrier	77	1	1.3%	1.9%
General cargo/multi-purpose ship	129	10	7.8%	8.4%
Heavy load carrier	40	4	10.0%	16.7%
Livestock carrier	56	2	3.6%	7.7%
NLS tanker	30	1	3.3%	8.0%
Offshore service vessel	12	2	16.7%	0%
Oil tanker	168	1	0.6%	3.9%
Other types of ship	21	0	0.0%	0.0%
Passenger ship	56	Ó	0.0%	3.6%
Refrigerated cargo vessel	2*	0	0.0%	33.3%
Ro-ro cargo ship	9*	0	0.0%	0%
Ro-ro passenger ship	0	0	0.0%	0%
Special purpose ship	10	0	0.0%	0%
Tugboat	24	0	0.0%	3.3%
Vehicle carrier	172	5	2.9%	3.3%
Wood-chip carrier	62	1	1.6%	6.1%
Totals	3222	163	5.1%	5.5%







# Questions?







