# Towards eco-efficient cargo handling operations



## **Your Host Today**



Rob van Klingeren Vice President India, Middle East & Africa

- ECT (Rotterdam), 10 years as Project Manager Automation
- Euromax (Rotterdam), 8 years as Project Director Equipment
- Kalmar Middle East (Dubai), 8 years as Managing Director Middle East & East Africa
- Kalmar Middle East (Dubai), 4 years as Vice President India, Middle East & Africa



## Agenda

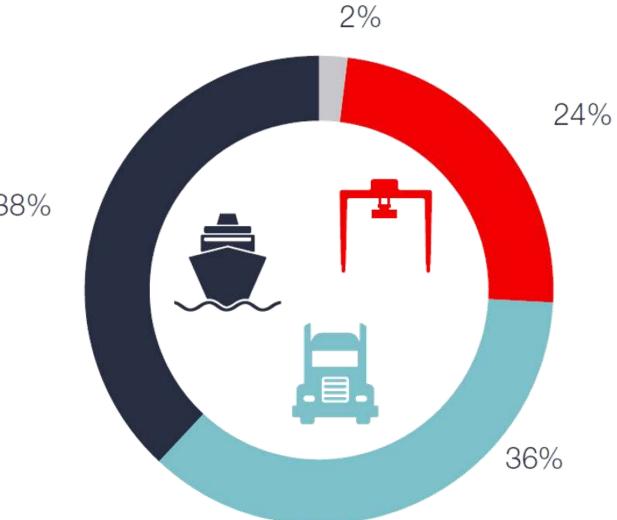
#### Why now

#### **2** Towards eco-efficient operations step by step

- Eco-efficient vision and target
- Infrastructure strategy
- Eco-efficient cargo handling solutions
- Future operational scenarios and business case
- Implementation and operational optimisation
- 3 Summary



## **Emission distribution in container terminals**







### Ports are actively involved in efforts to cooperate on environmental protection and sustainable development

of ports have an environmental policy in place

96%

of ports have an environmental monitoring program

81%

91%

of ports communicate their environmental policy to stakeholders.

Source: The European Se Porte Organization (ESPO) Environmental Report 2020

Shipping currently represents 3-4% of global CO2 emissions and could reach 10% by 2050 if no action is taken.

Source: European Blue Economy 2020 report



# Operators' biggest concerns regarding zero emission equipment

Will new zero emission equipment have technical failures in the beginning that will impact my productivity?

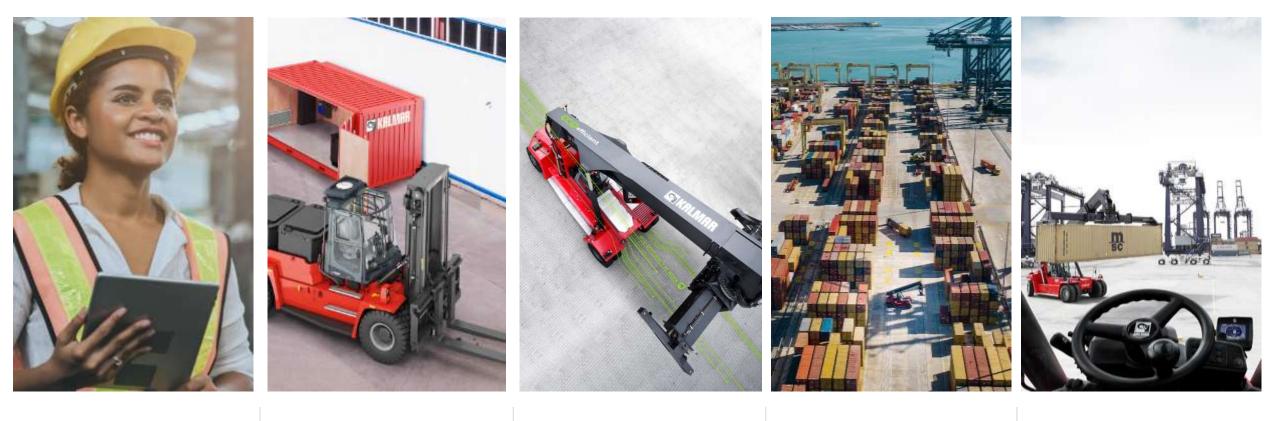
Will there be enough grid capacity and green electricity to charge batteries?

How much will battery powered equipment impact my operations if I need to charge several times per day? Very high investment to shift to both new equipment and new infrastructure

What will battery cost and residual value be? And with that - how can I ensure a good total cost of ownership?

Source: Kalmar Market Study, September 2020





Eco-efficiency vision and targets

Infrastructure and charging strategy

Eco-efficient equipment options

Operational scenarios and business case

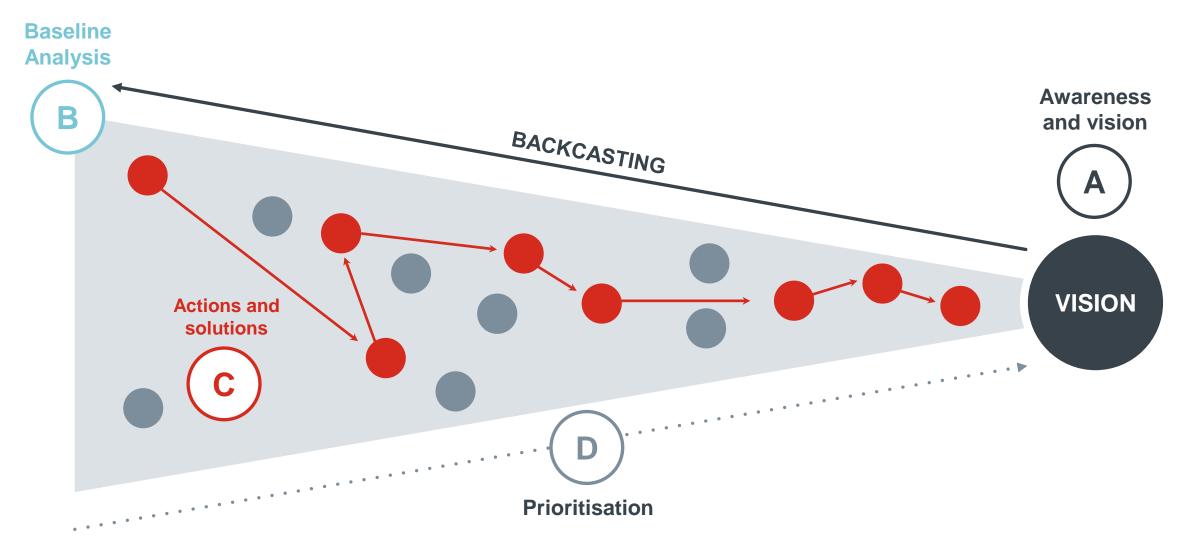
Implementation and optimisation



# Step 1: Defining eco-efficiency vision and target



## **Creating a strategic roadmap for the future**





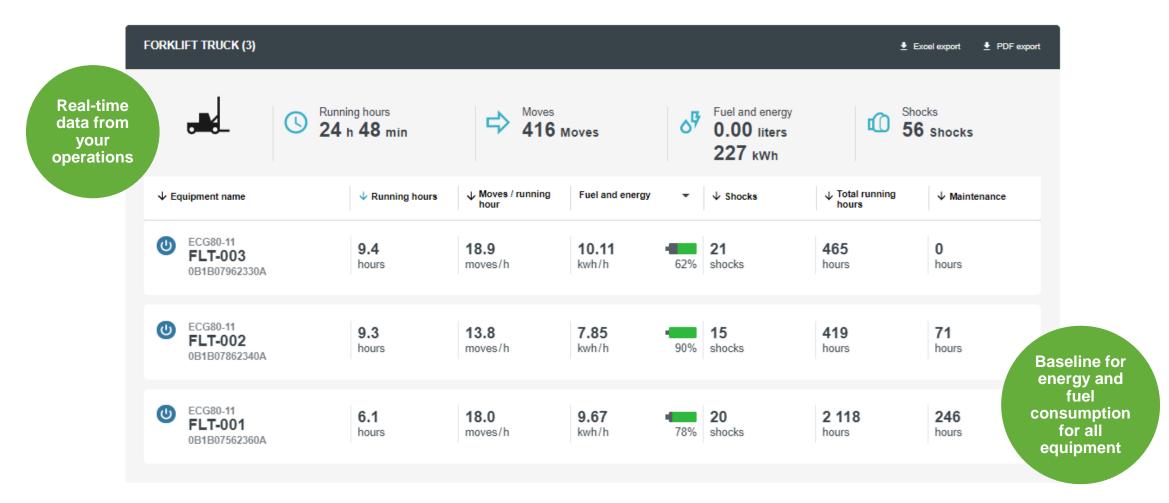
# What do I need to understand to create vision and target state?

Public and internal pressure Legislation

Customer interest



# The current operations can be easily assessed based on real-time data



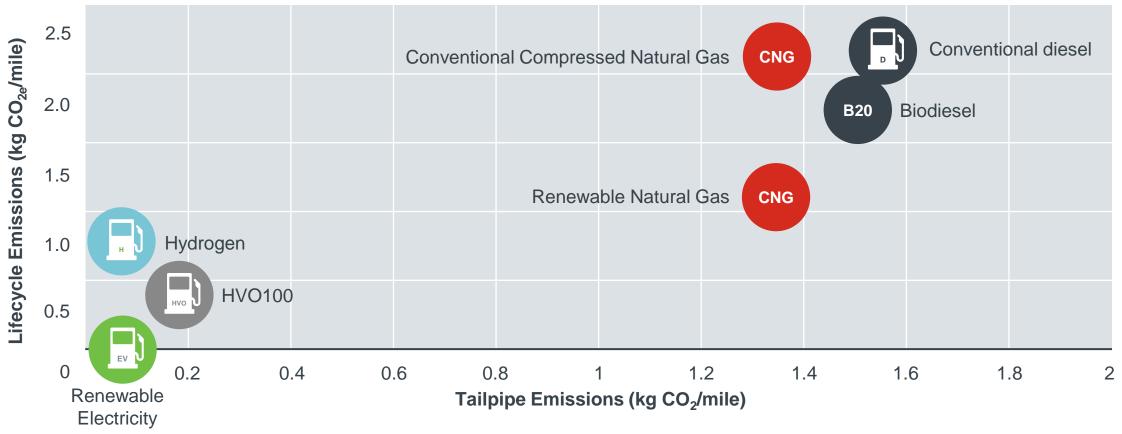


# Step 2: Creating infrastructure strategy



# Fuels and power by lifecycle and consumption emissions

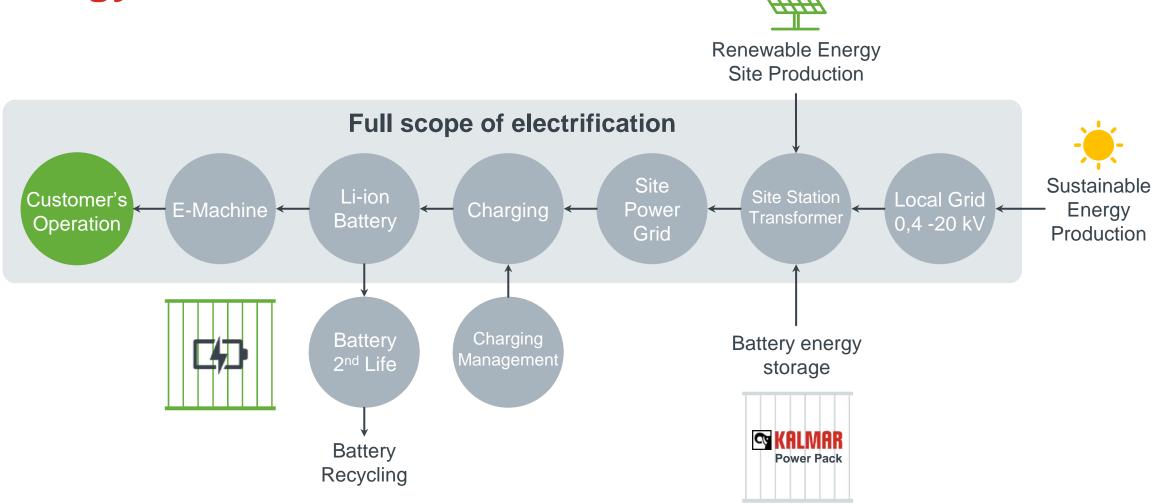
Alternative Fuels by Lifecycle and Tailpipe Emissions



🕾 KALMAR

https://www.breakthroughfuel.com/blog/overview-alternative-transportation-fuels/

# Infrastructure example: A sustainable electric energy value chain

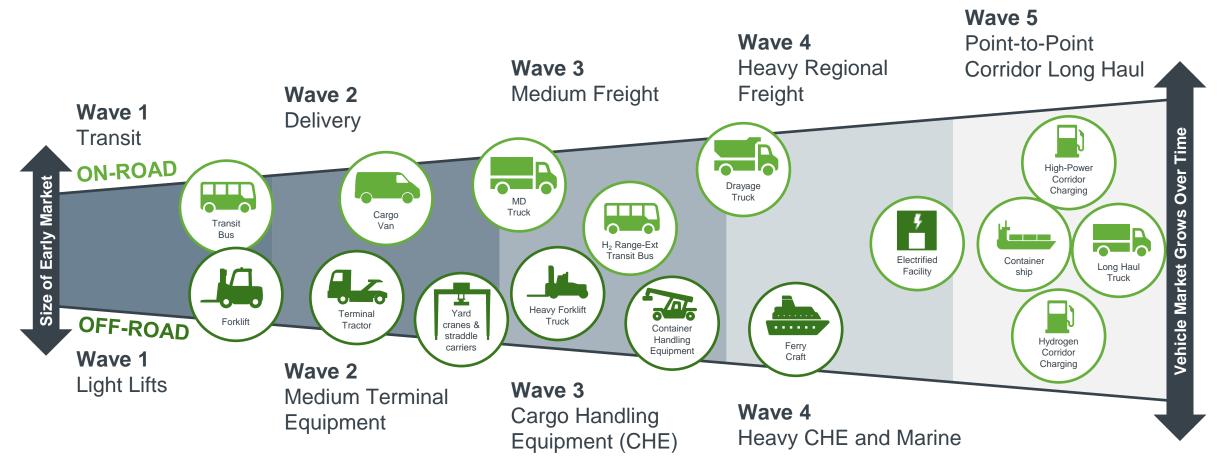




# Step 3: Evaluating eco-efficient cargo handling solutions



## Zero emission equipment progress



#### **Market Progress Over Time**

Similar drivetrain and component sizing can scale to early near applications Expanded supply chain capabilities and price reductions enable additional applications Steadily increasing volumes and infrastructure strengthen business case and performance confidence

## **Three eco-efficient powertrain options**

Powertrain	Energy source	Things to consider		
Battery	Electricity	Battery size versus operational requirements Opportunity charging possibilities Charging management of fleet Availability of green electricity Battery lifetime and life cycle		
Fuel cell		Availability of green hydrogen		
Internal combustion	Hydrogen	Handling requirements Rebuilding of exiting combustion engines		
engine	Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil	Installation of new tank for HVO100		



## **Operational impact for electric Reachstacker**

Average drive cycle with Li-Ion battery and 300 kW charger

100% 90% 80% Battery capacity 70% 60% 50% 30 15 15 minute minute minute 40% coffee lunch coffee break break break 30% 20% 10% 0%-





Electric Empty Container Handler Electric Reachstacker Electric Heavy Forklift Next Generation Electric Terminal Tractor

# 2021: Kalmar will introduce a fully electric portfolio.

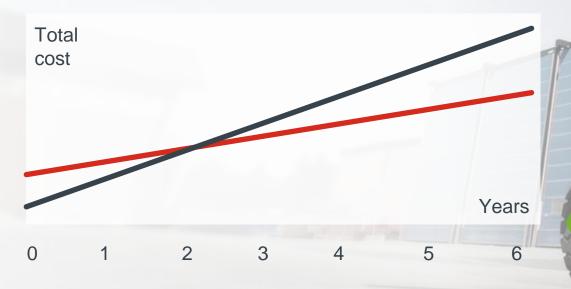


# Step 4: Building future operational scenarios and business case



## **ROI should be based on TCO calculations**

- Electric equipment will have less moving parts, longer maintenance cycles and thus cost 50% less to service and maintain
- Predictive fuel costs as electricity prices more stable than diesel fuel



Assumptions: 2500 h/year. 1.2 €/I, 8 ltrs consumption per hour. Electricity price 0,12 €/h with consumption of 17 kWh/h



## **Diesel versus electricity cost variances**

Country	Diesel cost	Electricity cost	Cost factor	
Norway	1,48	0,04	35,56	
Denmark	1,36	0,05	25,11	
Sweden	1,55	0,06	24,17	
Finland	1,50	0,06	23,95	
Iceland	1,50	0,07	21,05	
Netherlands	1,38	0,07	20,34	
Portugal	1,35	0,08	17,04	
France	1,41	0,08	16,65	
Italy	1,42	0,09	16,61	
Germany	1,29	0,08	15,21	
Spain	1,18	0,08	14,99	
Hong Kong	1,75	0,12	14,50	
Poland	1,13	0,08	14,13	
Austria	1,17	0,09	13,31	
Canada	0,83	0,08	10,91	
reland	1,36	0,13	10,73	
Switzerland	1,44	0,14	10,12	
China	0,81	0,09	9,36	
Belgium	0,70	0,08	8,83	
UK	0,76	0,11	7,14	
USA	0,69	0,10	6,77	



Red diesel cost estimation Red diesel cost estimation

\* Source: Eurostat https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ten00117/default/table?lang=en) \*\* Source: https://www.globalpetrolprices.com/electricity\_prices/



# **Step 5: Implementing and optimising your green investment**



### **Driver training**

- A mix of theory and hands-on experience courses
- Courses for Operators and Technicians
  - How to get best performance from the equipment.
  - How to improve driving efficiency
  - How to drive safer
- Can be held at Kalmar or customer site
- Flexible training formats





# **Optimising your fleet performance and value through proactive data-driven maintenance**

	Running hours 24 h 48 min		Moves	Fuel and energe 0.00 liters 227 kWh		Shocks 56 shocks	Called	+ 500h maintenance	service	Scheduled 02.09.2020
↓ Equipment name	V Running hours	↓ Moves / running hour	Fuel and energy	▼ ↓ Shocks	↓ Total running hours	↓ Maintenance	SPARE PART Component 425803 1562	Description FILTER KITORG 100,500H	EVENTS Notification: 50007368	
ECG80-11 FLT-003 97962330A	<b>9.4</b> hours	<b>18.9</b> moves/h	<b>10.11</b> kwh/h	<b>21</b> 62% shocks	465 hours	0 hours	Availability In slock, Estenated stragging	from Kalmar 16.18.3020	Called: 21 58 2020	
							Amount 1 PCS	Net price	Ordered: N/A	
ttery	9.3 hours	<b>13.8</b> moves/h	<b>7.85</b> kwh/h	• 15 90% shocks	419 hours	71 hours	Include labor?			Ordor
toring, rging ization	6.1 hours	<b>18.0</b> moves/h	<b>9.67</b> kwh/h	120 78% shocks	<b>2 118</b> hours	246 hours			thinker Consist Ka	Order p direc from syste
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# Summary and conclusions



### **Summary and conclusions**

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Understand current state and issues. Set the target state. Make sure data is collected and shared. Analyse your options and the financial impact. Find opportunities for a step by step approach but having your long term goal in mind Take people onboard and start the implementation in a collaborative way.

# Sustainability is today's opportunity but tomorrow's liability.





# Thank you!

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# **Cy KALMAR**

#### **Electric Reachstacker ERG420-450** Available from 2021 Battery. Li-Ion (NMC) 4 different battery sizes 245 - 327 -407 - 587 kWh KALMAR CCOntrisient ----Capacities (max). Wheelbase. Ô 6,00 + 6,50 m (236" + 256") Models. S KALINI Toplift 6 Combi 2 45 33 18 10 tons 22 **SALMAR** klbs 99 73 40 33

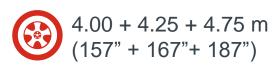
#### Electric Forklift ECG180-330 Available from 2022 Q2

#### **Batteries.**



670V Li-Ion (NMC) 3 different battery sizes 163-245-392 kWh

#### Wheelbases.



#### Models.



Forklifts/Lift capacities

#### Lifting Equipment.

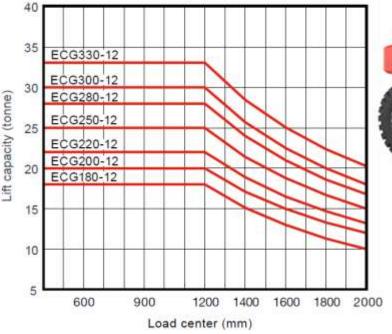


(Almar

#### Capacities (max).



#### Lifting capacity in tonnes





34

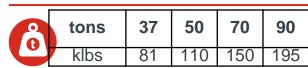
#### **Ottawa Electric Terminal Tractor T2E+** Available from 2021

#### Battery.



Li-Ion (NMC) 2 different battery sizes (152 - 182 kWh)

#### Capacities (GCW max).

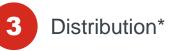


#### Wheelbase.



126" 3200mm 136" 3450mm

#### Models.





\* (including 1 DOT model for the USA)



#### Lifting height

