

The Wind & The Waves ... Renewable Energy

Developments Through Learnings From Oil & Gas

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SUT, Society for Underwater Technology

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INDEX

1	SAFETY FIRST : NINA POLICY		
 2	RENEWABLES DEVELOPMENTS		
 3	OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES for Offshore Wind in the near future		
4	VEJA MATE PROJECT MOVIE		
5	MONOPILES DESIGN & INSTALLATION		
 6	MONOPILES : NOISE MITIGATION	BOKALFT1	
 7	TRANSITION PIECE CONNECTION Bolted and/or Grouted		
 8	JACKETS DESIGN & INSTALLATION		
 9	QUESTIONS & CLOSE-OUT		

1. Safety first : NINA

SAFETY STATEMENT

Our people are our most valuable assets, making safety a core value. Our goal is: No Injuries No Accidents. This is embedded in our company's culture and supported through Values and Rules. All employees, including our sub-contractors, are expected to take these values and rules to heart.

VALUES

I AM RESPONSIBLE FOR MY OWN SAFETY I APPROACH OTHERS ABOUT WORKING SAFELY I TAKE ACTION IN CASE OF UNSAFE OPERATIONS IF NECESSARY, I WILL STOP THE WORK

I ACCEPT FEEDBACK ABOUT MY SAFETY BEHAVIOUR REGARDLESS OF RANK AND POSITION

I REPORT ALL INCIDENTS, INCLUDING NEAR-MISSES, TO INFORM OTHERS AND BUILD ON LESSONS LEARNED

RULES

PREPARE A RISK ASSESSMENT FOR EACH PROJECT, VESSEL OR LOCATION

OBTAIN A PERMIT TO WORK FOR DEFINED HIGH-RISK ACTIVITIES

MAKE A JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS FOR HAZARDOUS NON-ROUTINE ACTIVITIES

BE INFORMED ABOUT RISK & CONTROL MEASURES

BE FIT FOR DUTY AND WEAR THE PPE REQUIRED



HSE standards and culture in Offshore Wind should be and are at minimum the same level as in Offshore Oil & Gas

2. Renewables Developments, a personal note

Driven / motivated by:

* the need for an Energy Transition and the drive to contribute to that

- * the Opportunities & Challenges in Offshore Wind
- * the entrepreneurial spirit in Offshore Wind:
 - a market becoming mature rapidly,
 - hardly anyone was working in Offshore 10 years ago,
 - people, knowledge and assets coming from Oil & Gas and other markets
 - many young & promising people choose to work in renewables / Offshore Wind



2: VARIOUS ASPECTS OF RENEWABLES DEVELOPMENTS





Boskalis 3: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR OFFSHORE WIND IN THE NEAR FUTURE

3: OFFSHORE WIND OPPORTUNITIES

Source : PWC / Boskalis

Contents Offshore Wind Energy Potential Recent important changes in the Offshore Wind Energy Industry Developing Offshore Wind Energy Markets Comparison of key Offshore Wind Energy Markets Developer and Investor Landscape Questions to discuss 1 Offshore Wind Energy Potential

There is good wind potential around the globe, but also challenges, e.g. high water depths at the coastal line.



3: OFFSHORE WIND OPPORTUNITIES

Source : PWC / Boskalis

There already are well-established, but also developing markets in different parts of the world.



3: OFFSHORE WIND OPPORTUNITIES

Source : PWC / Boskalis

Now that offshore wind is 'in the money', capacity is growing significantly. Up to 2030 most installed capacity probably will be in Europe, but much can be expected from Asia-Pacific and the US



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3: OFFSHORE WIND CHALLENGES

• (IN EU) MOST FAVORABLE SITES USED:

- Water depths increasing
- More challenging Soil & Wave parameters
- Distance to shore increasing
- INSTALLATION ON WINDY LOCATIONS
- WIND TURBINE SIZE & POWER INCREASING
- NEW MARKETS -> LOGISTICS
 - Taiwan / United States (Jones act) / Australia
- FLOATING FOUNDATIONS
- PRICES / SUBSIDY PER MW DECREASING
- MARKET CAPACITY
 - Shortage of Fabrication & Installation capacity foreseen after 2020 (especially when oil price picks up as well)



Boskalis 4: VEJA MATE OFFSHORE WIND FARM (402 MW)

EPCI-contract for 67 XXL Monopile Foundations in the German Bight

VEJA MATE PROJECTMOVIE (4:30 minutes)

5: MONOPILE DESIGN (VEJA MATE PROJECT)

Mono Piles	Length : MAX 84.8 m MIN 76.2 m Weight : MAX 1304 T MIN 1157 T Diameter : MAX 7,8 m MIN 6,5 m		
Pile Penetration	Max. 41m		
Water Depth	-38.5 till -39.8m LAT		
Transition Pieces	Length 22.2 m, Weight 350 T Diameter 6.81 m		
MP-TP Connection	Bolted with Grout Skirt Flange @ +4.5 LAT		
Scour Protection	Double Layer (Rock) Pre-installed		
Scope	EPCI 67 Wind Turbine Foundations (6MW Siemens SWT-6.0-154)		



5: INSTALLATION – MONOPILES

MAIN INSTALLATION VESSEL

• SeaJacks Scylla (new build)

OUTFITTING

- 1540T crane
- Stacked MP storage line
- Upending line with bucket on SPMTs
- MP lifting tool (FMUT)
- Pile Gripper Frame (PGF)
- S-4000 Hydro-hammer spread
- Hydro Sound Damper Noise Mitigation

SUPPORT VESSEL

Noise Mitigation vessel operating DBBC

PROGRESS

Started in April 2016, last MP installed in August 2016



5: INSTALLATION – MONOPILES



6: MP-INSTALLATION : NOISE MITIGATION

Requirement for underwater noise at 750 m in Germany (BSH):

- $L_{Peak} \le 190 \text{ dB}$
- SEL₀₅ \leq 160 dB
 - 1: HYDRO SOUND DAMPER (HSD)



2: DOUBLE BIG BUBBLE CURTAIN (DBBC)



3: ACTIVE HiLo PILING Controlling piling energy based upon direct monitoring of SEL₀₅ development during piling HiLo: Hight Frequency / Low Energy

7: INSTALLATION – TRANSITION PIECES

VESSEL:

• Sea Jacks JU Zaratan (subcontract)

OUTFITTING:

- TP Lifting Tool
- TP Access System
- Grout spread
- Bolting Tools



7: TP-INSTALLATION



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7: BOLTING AND GROUTING IN PROCESS



7: BOLTING AND GROUTING IN PROCESS

BOLTING AND GROUTING CONSIDERATIONS

- Connection between jacket / TP or MP/TP is a weak link and has caused major challenges in the early days.
- Choice for bolted, grouted or hybrid is strongly depending on project specific circumstances
- Bolted connections:
 - require a flange (piling on the flange challenging w.r.t. very strict margins)
 - bolting protocol and pre-tensioning techniques challenging
 - relaxation possible
 - easy to retension, replace bolts and decommission
- Grouted connections:
 - create a fixed solution, no flange required
 - mix in place offshore: very strict quality and temperature requirements
- Hybrid connections:
 - best of both worlds, reducing MP and TP wall tickness
- Recent design solutions : MP or jacket without separate Transition Piece (requiring alternative piling methods for MP's)



8: JACKET INSTALLATION

DIFFERENT CONCEPT JACKETS COMPARED TO MONOPILES

- In deeper water jackets become more economic than monopiles
- Design of jackets is more challenging (more elements, fatigue on nodes)
- Fabrication complexity is different:
 - Monopiles require large can rolling equipment and welding robots (diameter up to 10 m, wall thickness up to 120 mm)
 - for jackets 3D construction within margins and corrosion protection is more challenging
- Fabrication time for a jacket is longer due to complexity and more elements
- Piling for jackets produces less underwater noise (Suction Buckets produce hardly any noise)
- More challenging lifting, transport and seafastening requirements for jackets (jackets mostly transported in vertical position, monopiles horizontally)

8: JACKET INSTALLATION



8: EXAMPLE: WIKINGER PROJECT DRILLED PIN PILES



Transport



Pile Installation



In pile Dredging



Jacket Installation



Jacket-Pile Grouting



Motion compensated Drilling

8: EXAMPLE: ABERDEEN BAY SUCTION BUCKET FOUNDATIONS



Design and fabrication



Pre-lay scour protection



Transport of jackets



Installation of jackets



₩TG installation



Export and array cable installation



Grouting and post scour protection



Secondary works and hand over

9: DISCUSSION & QUESTIONS

