

Rigg tilpassing polare strøk

Norsk Olje & Gass 20 mai 2014 Selbusjøen

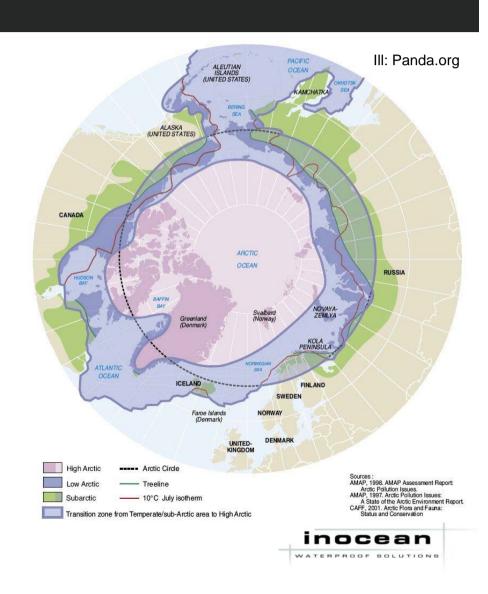
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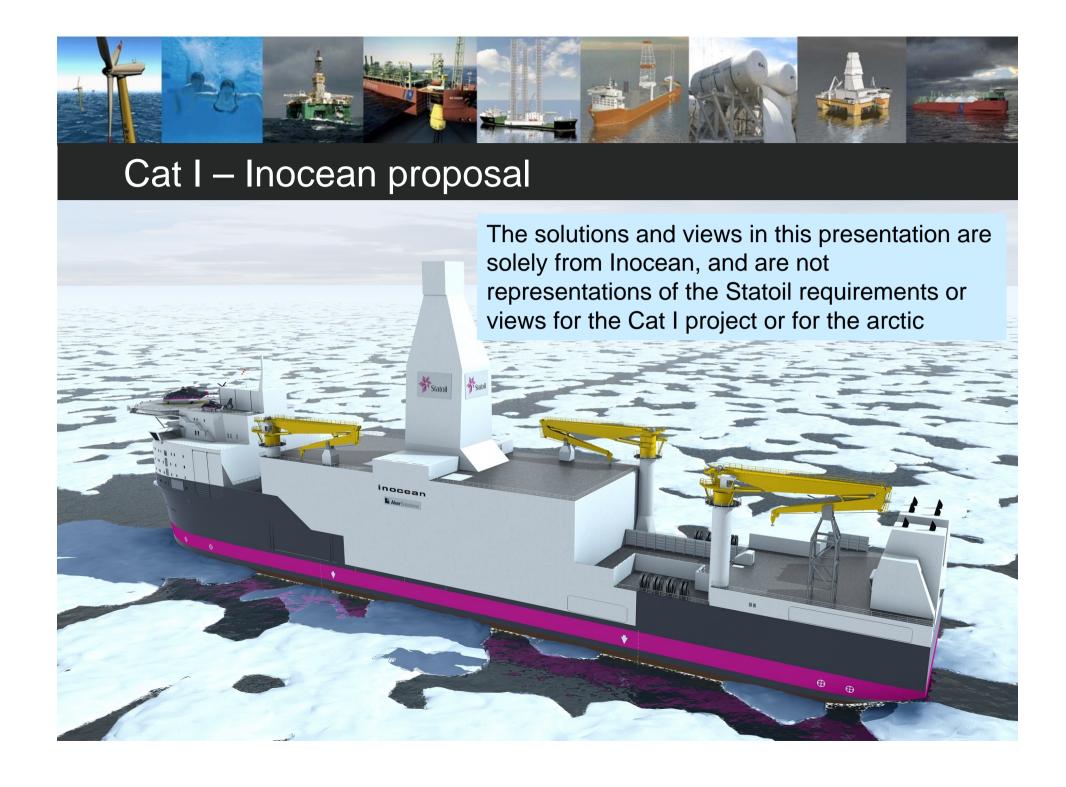




Contents

- Challenges
- Operations in Ice
- Winterization issues

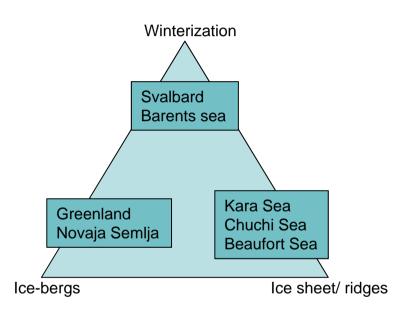






Arctic areas – very different localities



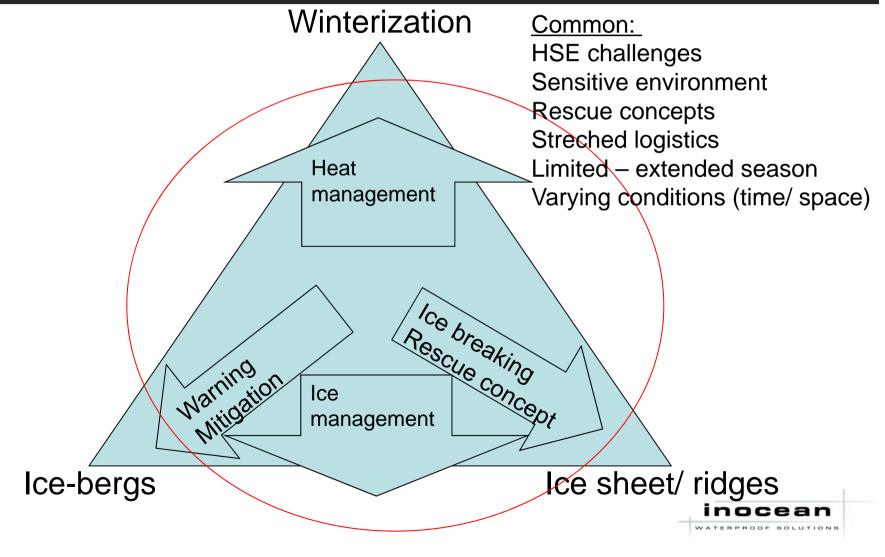


Water depths – from very shallow to very deep





Operation & technology



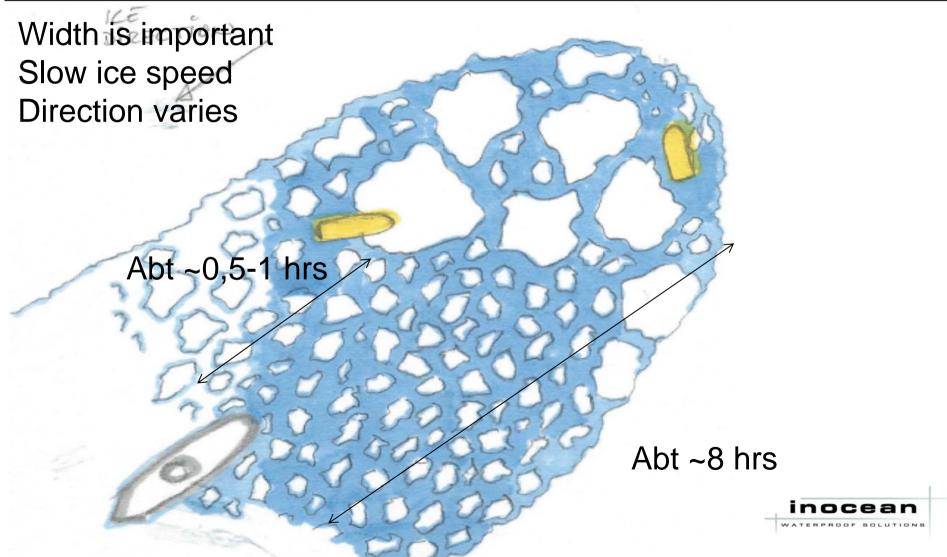


The time factor is important:

- Time to manage the environment
- Time to plan and execute mtigative actions



Ice management principles (2)

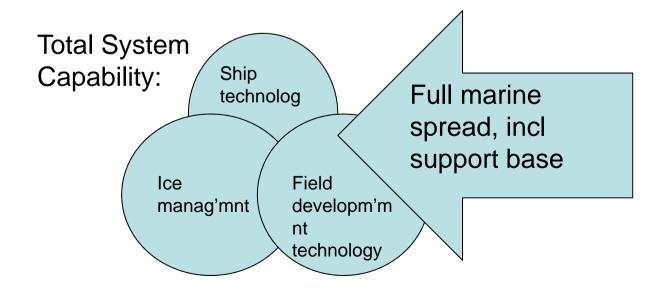


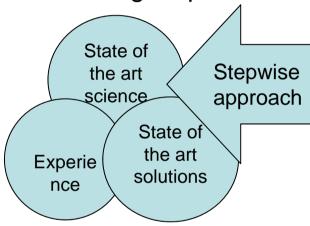


Maturity of framework is variable - not a lot of experience backing it up:

- Some requirements are too slack
- Some requirements are too tough
- Some requirements are poorly defined

Experience is needed – stepwise approach advised











Many concepts – none cover all scenarioes/ conditions – neither do traditional concepts
More will come ...





Arctic Rescue and Evacuation concepts – not a review!





Why use the above – when you can be cozy here?

Challenge: Bad weather and some ice

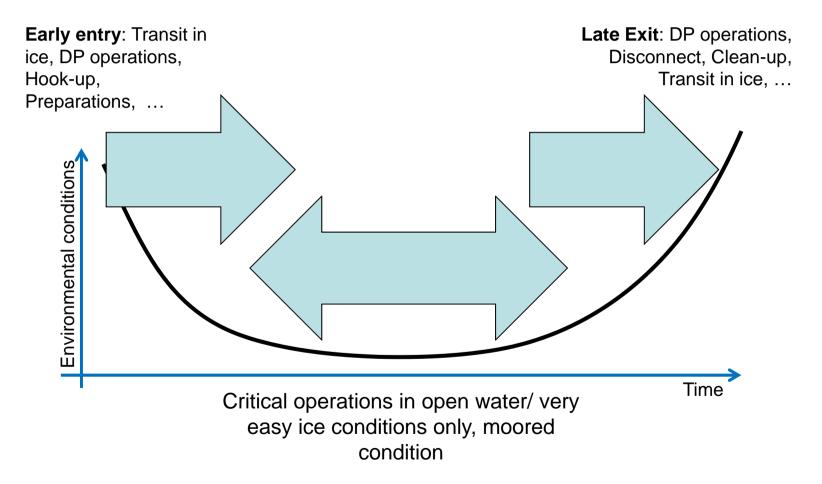
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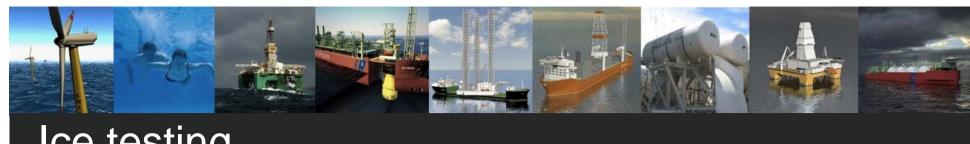




Arctic Drilling Operational Capabilities







Ice testing



Test 5120, DP





Test 4160, moored

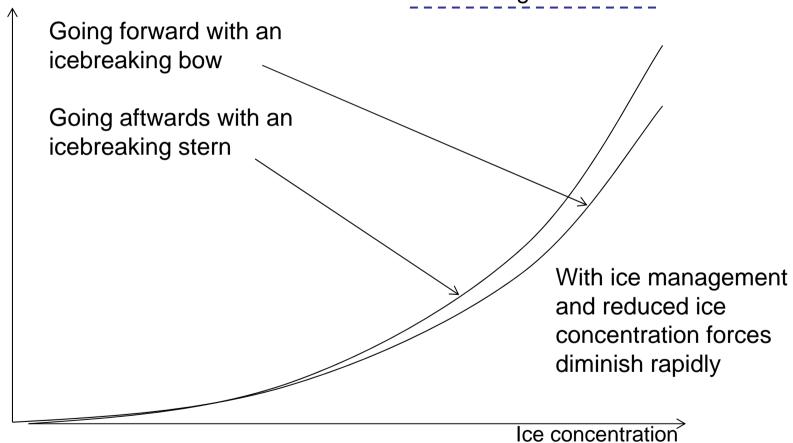






Managed ice resistance - example

Level/ unmanaged ice resistance







Inocean Marotec Giant 10k Winterization

- Operation in Arctic winter conditions -30°C
- No compartment with temperature < +5° C (for external -25C°)
- Derrick with cladding
- Drillfloor/cellar-deck/pipe-rack shielded and heated by fan-coil heaters and infrared heaters
- Escape routes and helideck heated
- Pump rooms arranged with fan-coils (used for both heating or cooling)

Green platform:

- Compliance with rules and regulations for all environmentally sensitive areas
- Zero discharge with closed drain system
- Large capacity waste fluid tanks
- NOx reduction 85%-95% with Urea injection
- Very high energy utilization w/ waste heat recovery







Winterization - Anti-/De-icing of areas and equipment

Differientiated approach to icing:

- Safety equipment no functional degradation due to ice build up (ice free = anti-icing)
- Operational equipment de-icing can provide functional state after icing
- Some operational equipment may have safety functions ... E.g cranes
- Snow builds up in cold weather but not in extreme temps; frosting may be a challenge
- Ice build up from sea spray only happens in the lower part of the vessel

Work Environment:

- Temperature alone is not the biggest challenge Wind shielding imperative
- Coverage of equipment for operation also for utilizing COTS

Heat management:

- Utilize all heat sources
- No heat loss to sea or air
- Co-locate heated areas
- Cover and shield work areas but not heated
- Limit exposure to air temp (BW)
- Low CO₂ footprint for normal ops
- Capacity for extremes





There is a lot of attention towards the arctic

- Even with gradual amelioration of conditions it will remain a challenging area
- Specialized vessels and tailored operations will continue to be needed
- A full maturity of necessary technology and requirements will need to be developed in parallell with a stepwise approach to operations





A NAUTICAL MILE AHEAD



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