



- Jetty Construction i) Substructureii) Topsides
- Regas Jacket i) Fabrication
 - ii) Installation



OFFSHORE JETTY



- Step 1 LNGC delivers LNG to Bahrain.
- Step 2 LNG is stored in a Floating Storage Unit (FSU).
- Step 3 LNG is turned back into Natural Gas in a Regasification Module.
- Natural Gas is sent by buried undersea pipeline to shore.
- Natural Gas transferred via a buried onshore pipeline to the tie-in point with BAPCO grid at HMS.





- Piling (215 piles) LP, AT, 9MD, 8BD, SBL, SSBL, IB.
- CH, PT & RC beams installation.
- In-situ concreting.
- Topsides installation on AT & LP (PRM, stick-built).
- ⁵ Jacket & RGP Topsides.





• AT: 28 piles (majority raked piles).

PILING (outer & pin pile)



- Piles consist of a driven steel pipe Ø1524mm (24mm) and Ø1219mm (22mm) pin pile inserted in drilled socket, Ø1400mm and Ø1100mm.
- Load is taken by the shaft resistance (skin friction) in the drilled socket alone. End bearing is disregarded.
- Pile Installation sequence:
 Drive outer pipe → Drill the socket →
 Insert the inner pile → Grout the pile → Pile cutoff.
- Pile test campaign: driven piles may not provide adequate axial resistance to carry temporary loads (i.e. pile self weight & drilling equipment).
- Sinking of driven piles (low side friction and loss of end bearing).



Side bearings sit on relatively hard soil /rock and resist vertical • movement of pile induced by weight of RCD rig and pile itself.

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Type 1 : rest on top of calcarenite. SB @1.5m above pile tip.

- Use side bearings to create additional resistance & prevent uncontrolled sinking of driven piles during drilling of pile socket (3 types).
- Type 1: 4 side bearings designed to rest on top of unit 4c (calcarenite strong layer) but not encountered everywhere at site.
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- Type 2: 8 side bearings designed to rest on top of weathered bedrock weaker than calcarenite and so more numerous. Larger side bearings.

Side bearings (outer pile)



Hydro hammer Pile driving











- Piling guide positioning
- Upending of piles
- Positioning into the piling frame Pile driving with hydro hammer S120/S150
 - ->driving to design toe level.
 -> driving to blow count.



Jetty construction (AT)



Stages 1 & 2 in-situ concreting





Stages 3 & 4 in-situ concreting







Jetty construction (Topsides)





12 PRMs on AT







Regas Jacket piles & details

JKT pile installation sequence



- A Main Pile (casing) in JKT leg is driven using the hammer up to design depth from mudline (-17.0m CD).
- A R.C.D is used to excavate rock layers to required pin pile tip depth plus 1.5m.
- Pin pile to be stabbed and lowered into the excavated drilled hole through main pile.
- The annulus between the pin pile and drilled hole is filled with grout, supplied via a cementing string at the bottom of the hole.

Jacket Fabrication (SKMT yard, Gosung, S.Korea)



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JKT & BT construction progress



Pin piles witness PAUT for butt weld joint



Background for float-off method

1. Topside Weight Increase

- Bidding Weight: 3,800MT.
- Latest NTE Weight: 7,200MT.
- 2. Jacket Weight Increase accordingly
 - Bidding Weight: 726MT.
 - Latest Weight: 1,838MT (Net) & 2,022MT (NTE).
- 3. Lack of Lifting Capacity of Proposed HLV
 - Max. Capacity with Radius 43m: 1,600MT for Fix & 1,400MT for Revolving.
- 4. Large Capacity HLV to be Mobilized
 - At least 4,000MT Capacity HLV considering Lifting Radius with NTE of Jacket.
 - Possibility for mobilization to be checked.
 - Difficulty for mooring in site with limited area with Breakwater.
 - DP2 (Dynamic Positioning System 2) HLV to be mobilized.

Conclusion

- Almost impossible to mobilize DP2 HLV at that moment.
- Alternatively, Float-off Method to be Unique Solution.
- Concerns for Engineering and Operation to be solved in due course.



Jacket Stowage Plan & Transportation (Wishway SSHLV)



Weighing Result			Calculation		
NET	Gross (±2%)	COG	NET	Gross (±10%)	COG
3,515Ton	3,585 Ton 3,445 Ton	X: -2.09m Y: -0.10m	3,393Ton	3,745Ton	X: -1.97m Y:+0.13m Z:-8.16m

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	EXPECTED WEIGHT (MT)	
1	REGAS JACKET	~ 2025	
2	3 NOS. OF MAIN PILES ON JACKET	~ 218	
3	2 NOS. OF BUOYANCY TANKS	~ 1502	
4	MATERIAL BARGE WITH CARGO	~ 1895	







• Grillage: upper part to be cut before float-off.

Overall Jacket installation sequence



Main parameter for float-off location



- Max submersible draft = 9m (1) ; Max draft submerged = 19m ; Depth moulded = 10m
- Target JKT draft for float-off = 6.5m (2)
- Max. grillage height = 1.2m (3)
- Min. UKC between JKT and vessel deck = 0.5m (4)
- 19 Expect JKT vessel draft for float-off = $(2)+(3)+(4)\approx 8.2m<9m$ less than submersed draft (1)
 - Min. UKC between SSHLV and seabed = 0.8m -> Min W.D≥19m

JKT float-off sequence (1)



 Forward winches on 'D' deck to forward BT outboard padeyes already connected.

After material barge offloading, line boat assists to connect both stern caissons mooring lines

to pre-rigged 2m pennant wire attached to pad-eye on outboard side of BT.

- Continue to ballast up to load out draft.
- All tugs on standby.
- Check JKT floating levels are even keel.
 - Commence to Float off operation once agreed by all parties.

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JKT float-off sequence (2/3)



- Once Vessel reach submersible draft, line boat to run tow line from Tug T1 toward BT.
- Line boat picks up messenger line from BT and passes messenger line to stern of tug.
- Tug to connect messenger line to tugger winch.
- Tug heaves pennant to deck and secures in shark jaws and tow wire connected.
- Line boat repeats above steps to connect pennant wire and towline for T2.
- After T1 towlines connected, mooring lines on stern caissons start to shift JKT 14m toward the 'Wish Way' stern.
- JKT is moved slightly aft of 'Wish Way' midship.



- T1 & T2 Tugs tension up towline.
- 'Wish Way' mooring lines maintain tensions to pull JKT to 'Wish Way' PS.



JKT float-off sequence (4/5)



- T1 & T2 Tugs tension up towline and continue to pull out JKT out of 'Wish Way'.
- PORT caisson mooring lines maintain tension to assist heading control.
- Once Row 3 pass to grillage, slack STBD forward Mooring line and stern caisson mooring line.



- T1 & T2 pull JKT & BT out of 'WishWay'.
- Disconnect STBD caisson mooring line from padeye.
- HOLD JKT & BT in position using lines from T1 & T2, Port winch and port caisson.
- Line boat run tow line from T3 toward BT.
- Line boat picks up messenger line from BT and passes messenger line to stern of T3.
- T3 to connect messenger line to tugger winch.
- T3 heaves pennant to deck and secures in shark jaws and tow wire connected.

JKT float-off sequence (6/7)



• All tugs connected to pennant wires.

- Disconnect port caisson mooring lines from padeye.
- All tugs tension up and tow JKT & BT away from 'WishWay'.



- 'WishWay' demobs.
- JKT & BT ready in wet tow configuration.

Jacket Final approach





- Connect to HD-1000 30T winch line H4 to BT A-2 guy line connection by work boat.
- Connect to HD-1000 10T winch line H2 to BT A-2 padeye.



- Connect to HD-1000 10T winch and row 4 secondary lines.
- Set-up final JKT position.

Jacket Set-down





Ballasting on WishWay



JKT towed to overnight position



JKT pulling from HD-1000 to its designated position 26

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JKT before ballasting



JKT in final position (after ballasting)



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