

Design & Installation Improvements to Improve Reliability

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Preface

- Every location is different.
- Every rig is different.
- Evaluate each situation.
 - Available technology
 - Maturing technology
 - Evolving practices
 - Risk management
 - Impact management



State of the Industry



- API RP-2SK
 - Mooring line tension FOS
 - > Anchor guidelines
 - Analysis methods
- 10-Year Hurricane
- >10-Year Survivability



Field Choices

- My Field:
 - > Time of year?
 - > Pipelines / umbilicals?
 - > Other structures?
 - Seafloor conditions?
 - > Well program?
 - > Shallow hazards?

- My MODU Mooring
 - Conventional system?
 - > Anchor change?
 - Preset mooring(s)?
 - ➤ Buoyed lines?
 - Synthetic inserts?
 - Probable break point?



MODU Mooring Failure

- Fairlead Break
 - Components fall to the seafloor
 - Vessel yaw influences leeward line failure
 - Rig floats free, limited seafloor impact

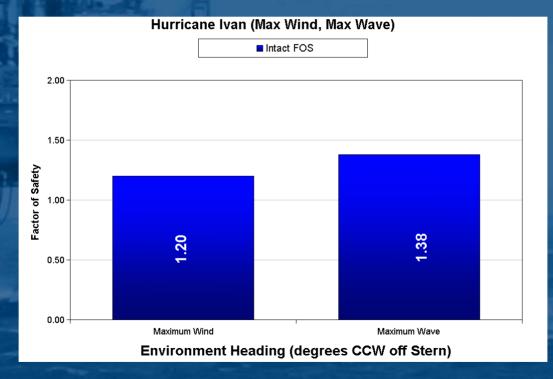
- Anchor Failure
 - > Anchor drags in soil
 - Limited vessel yaw
 - Excess loading leads to anchor failure with continuous drag
 - Rig drifts free trailing anchor lines with anchors on the seafloor



Survivability by Design?

Can MODU Moorings Survive Hurricane Ivan

Events?





MODU Risk Assessment



- Understand failure
- Quantify probability
- Prudently minimize impact of probable failure method



Pipeline Risk



- Moorings over pipelines?
 - As-is configuration
 - Buoyancy
 - > Synthetics
 - > Anchor selection
 - Catastrophic failure
- Moorings short of pipelines?
 - > Anchor selection
 - Catastrophic failure



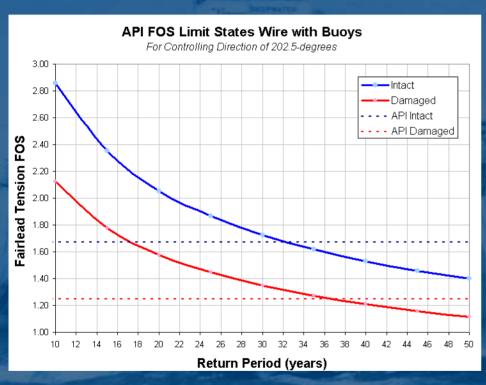
Facility Risk



- Proximity?
- Relative direction?
- Biased mooring system?
- Anchor selection?
- Hold-back systems?

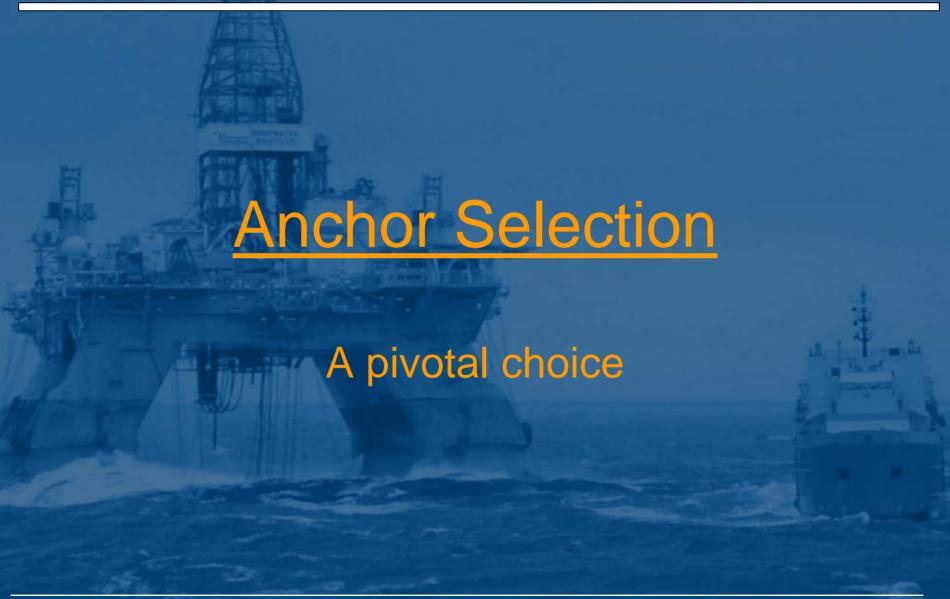


"Limit State" Analysis



- Quantify system robustness
- Utilize results to determine risk level
- Comparative study
 with alternate systems
 / configurations





2005 Offshore Hurricane Readiness and Recovery Conference



Conventional Anchors





- 100-year old technology
- Performance well understood
- Capacity limited with size
- Failure with anchor uplift
 - > Some residual capacity upon failure
 - Enables load sharing among adjacent mooring lines



HHC Drag Anchors



proof Locking storm tensions

- ~20-year old technology
- Performance well understood
- Large capacity versus size
- Failure with anchor uplift beyond 20-degrees
 - Residual capacity upon failure
 - Enables load sharing among adjacent mooring lines

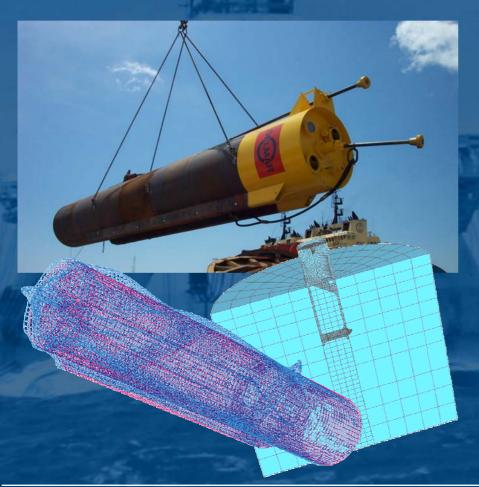


HHC Drag Anchors





Suction Pile Anchors



- ~10-year old technology
- Performance understood
- Failure with excess loading
 - No residual capacity upon failure
 - Stationary foundation (no load sharing)
 - Probable failure method is local padeye structural failure



Suction Pile Failure





Vertically Loaded Anchors



- Maturing technology
- Performance understood
- Failure with excess loading
 - Increasing capacity with load
 - Enables load sharing among adjacent mooring lines
 - Probable failure method is with excessive rotational loading



Vertically Loaded Anchor









New Anchors

- Maturing technology
- Performance under evaluation
- Failure with mooring component
 - Increasing capacity with load
 - Enables load sharing among adjacent mooring lines
 - Load arm follows mooring line spread angle



