

Installation of the worlds first subsea Thermoplastic Composite Flowline for hydrocarbon service

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Presentation Overview

- **Introduction:**

- Thermoplastic Composite Pipe (TCP)
- TCP End fitting & Termination
- Qualification approach

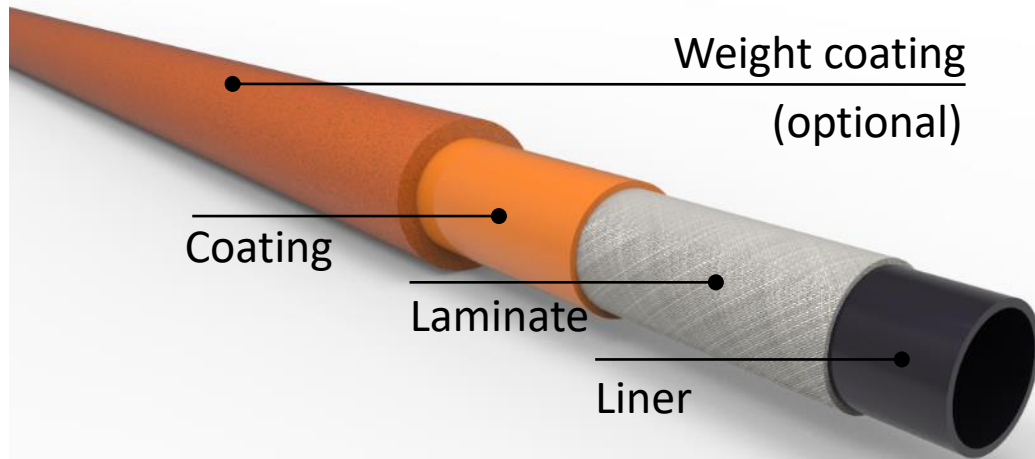
- **Installation:**

- General installation methods - overview
- Installation of the world's first TCP hydrocarbon flowline

- **Conclusions:**

- Lessons learned

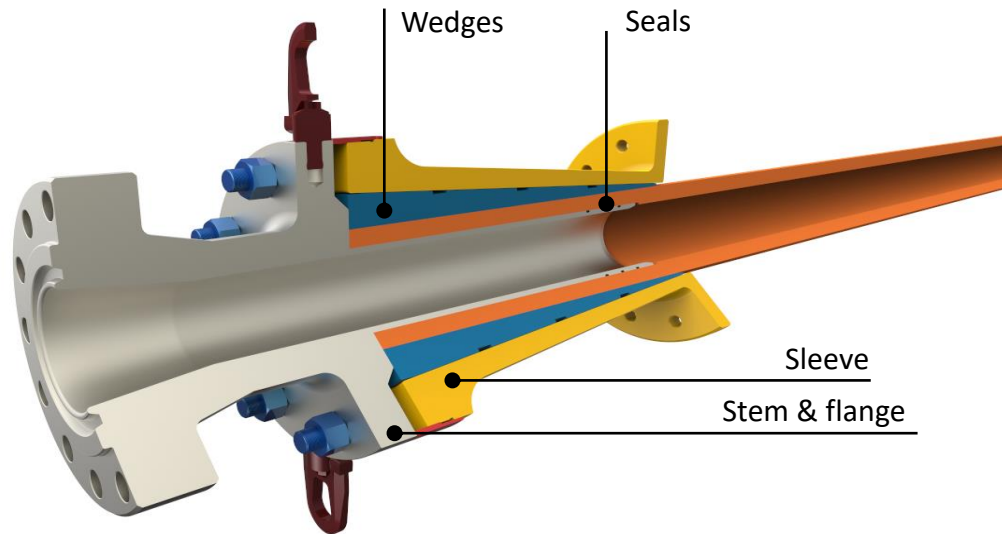
Thermoplastic Composite Pipe (TCP)



- Solid pipe structure: bonded
 - Fit for purpose polymer: liner, matrix & coating
 - Glass or carbon fibres fully embedded (true composite)
 - Optional weight coating for on-bottom stability
- No corrosion
 - Flexible
 - Light weight



TCP End fitting & Termination



- Terminated within hours
- Can be terminated in the field
- Allows for cutting pipe to length offshore
- Fully qualified and field proven
- Various flange and material options available



Termination onsite allows for flexibility in tie-in as well as pulling through I/J-tubes without end-fitting

The liner is reamed prior to stem insert, maximising bore dimensions to enable pigging

TCP Qualification

DNV Qualifications



Product & Client qualification

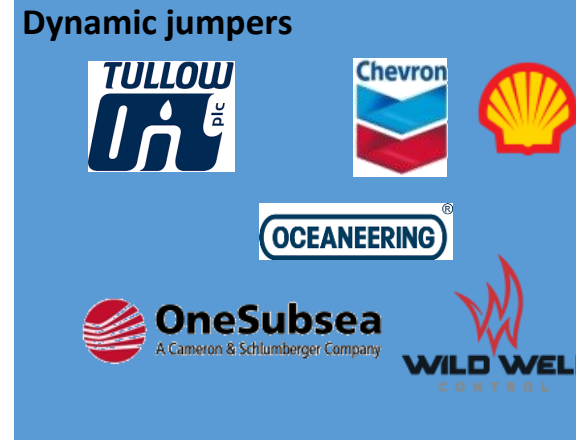
Jumper Spools



Flowlines



Dynamic jumpers



Downlines



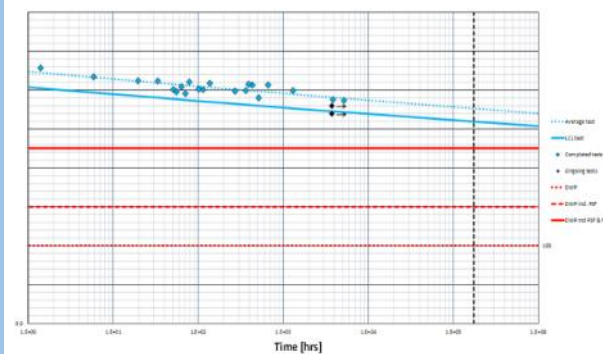
A qualification and testing approach that benefits future users

Qualification testing

Start: 2012

Duration: 5 years

- Regression testing internal pressure
- Fatigue testing
- External pressure testing
- Tensile testing
- Material qualification testing



Installation trials & in use testing

Start: 2014

Duration: 2 years

- Impact testing
- Fire resistance testing
- Erosion testing
- On Bottom Stability Testing

Full scale installation trials in South China Sea



Engineering & installation

Start: 2017

Duration: 1 year

First time right installation



Installation methods

Horizontal lay



Main characteristics

- TCP spooled on drum, unspooling by Reel Drive System
- No need for tensioner
- On-Bottom Stability integrated in pipe design or added on-deck during installation
- Pull through I/J-tubes

Advantages

- Low transport cost for TCP
- Enables use of small vessels
- No need for divers, no connections on the seabed (<3 km)
- Fast installation

Tow out method

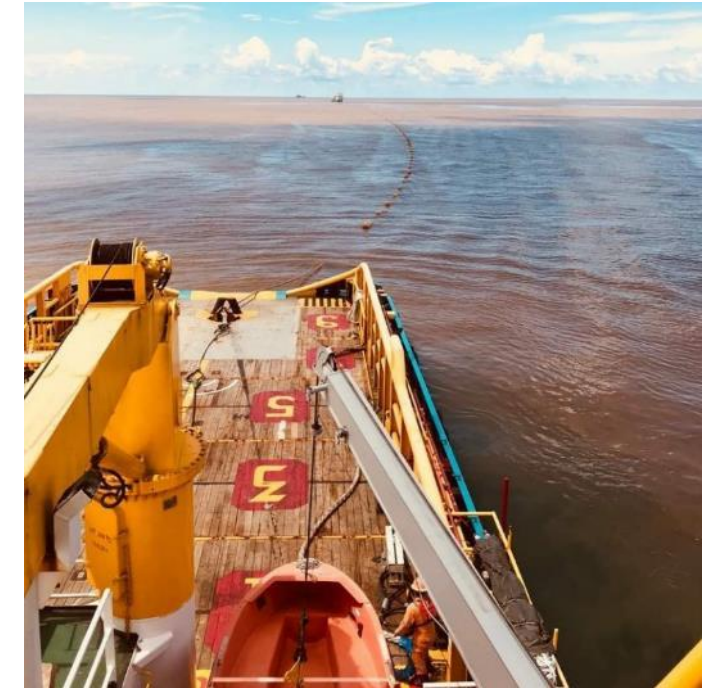
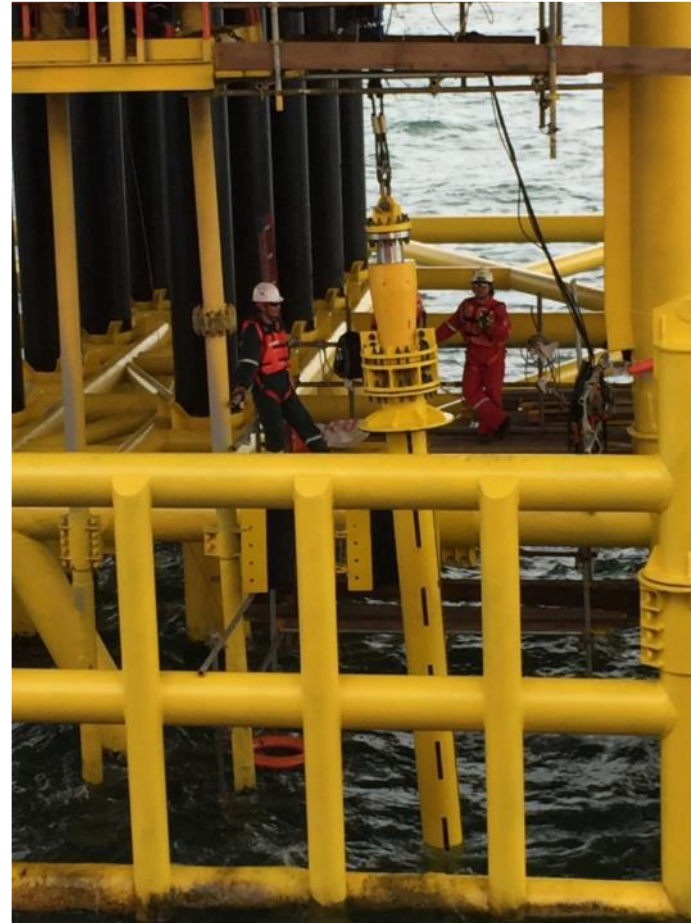


- TCP prepared onshore/near shore in river
- TCP towed to location and laid down
- I/J-tube / riser preparation separately
- Connections on seabed

- Low transport cost for TCP
- Cheapest vessel option
- Enables low cost on-bottom stability methods such as chains
- Fully proven in South China Sea

TCP installation using tow-out method

- Successful installation of the first TCP hydrocarbon flowline
- Preparation low cost & controlled environment
- Installation short & cost effective
- TCP Flowline & I tube separately installed



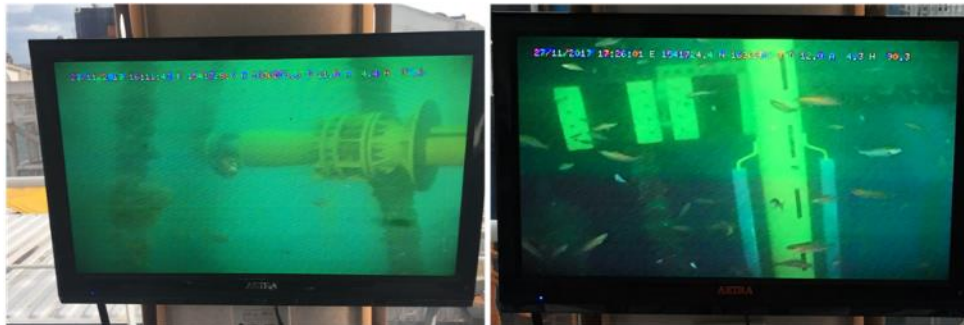
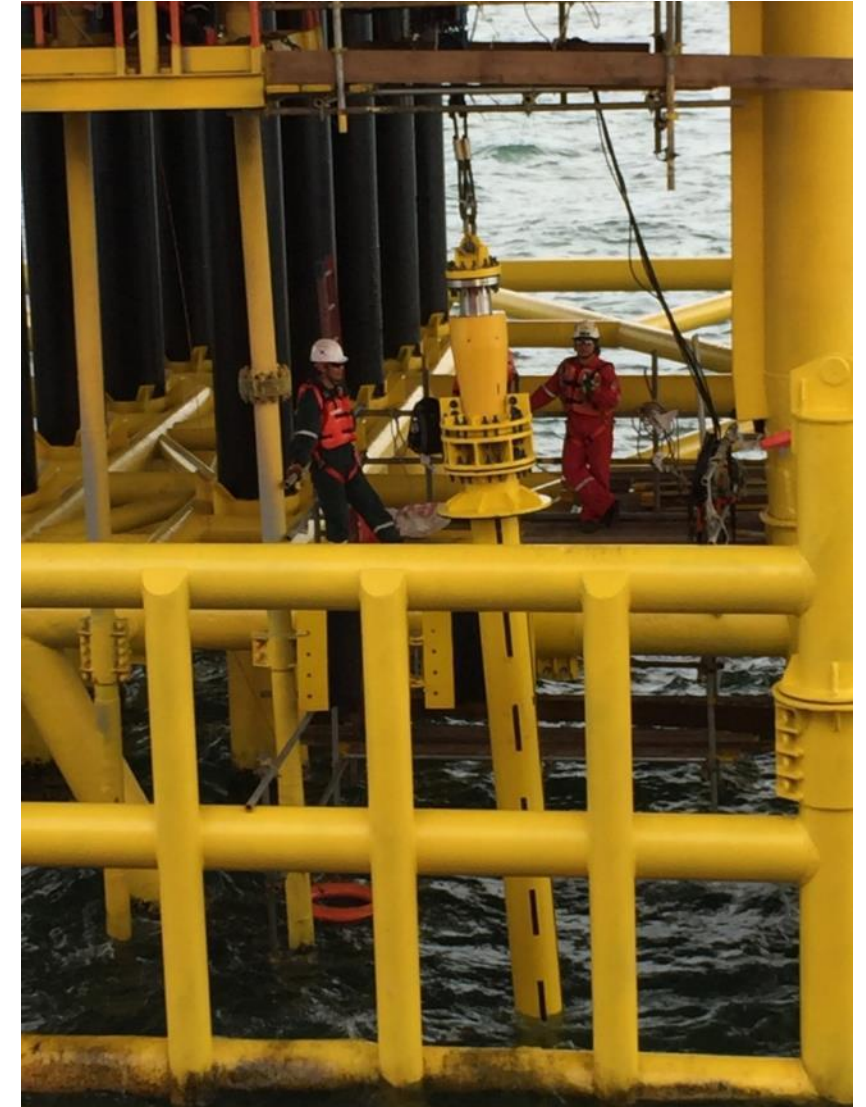
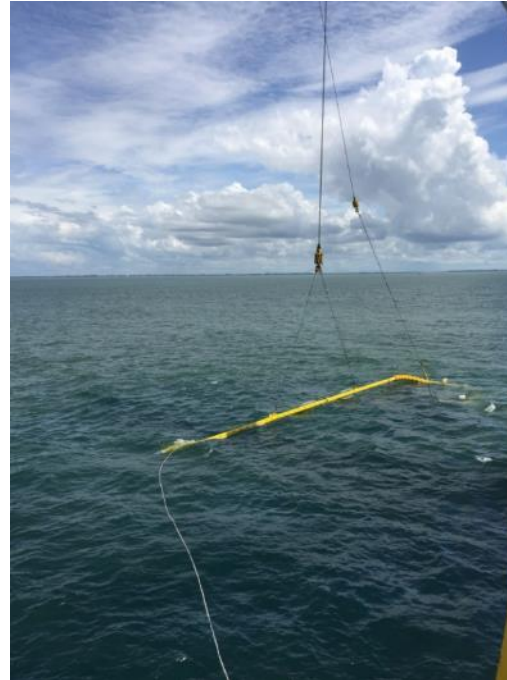
Riser I-tube preparation

- TCP pull through I-tube onshore
 - I-tube marginally larger than TCP OD
 - Controlled environment
- TCP terminated on-site



Riser I-tube installation

- Riser assembly installed by DP2 vessel
- Assembly pulled-in behind riser guards



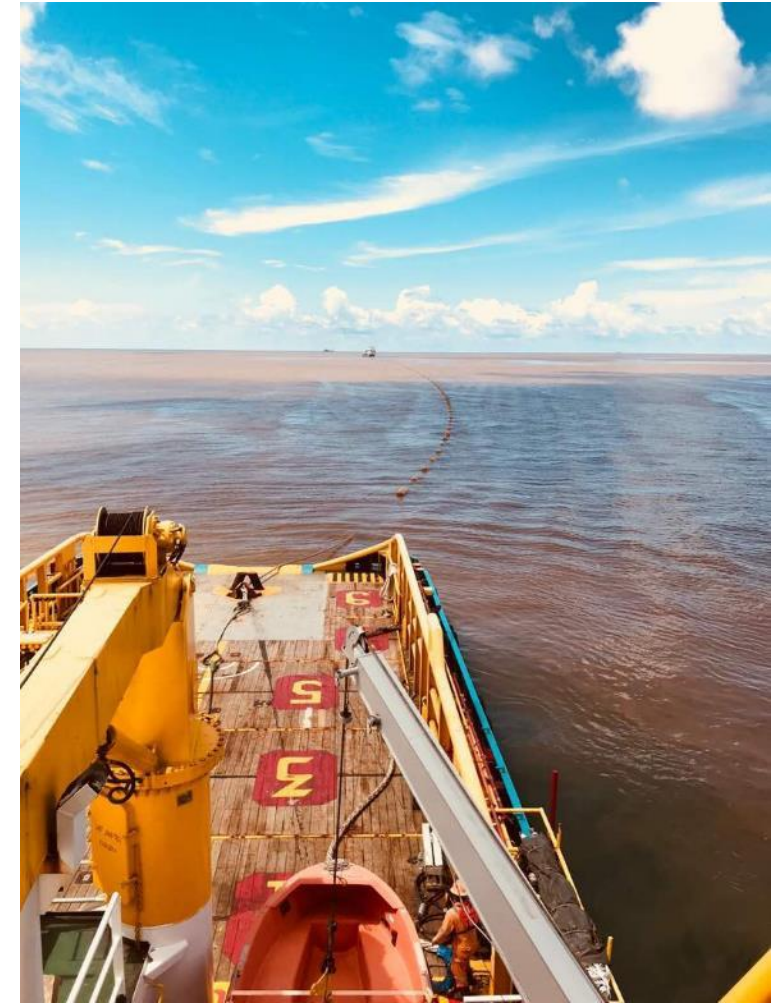
TCP Flowline preparation

- Lightweight TCP Flowline on reel
- Preparation on low-cost barge
- On bottom stability through chain
- Controlled environment



TCP Flowline tow-out, lay-down & tie-in

- Total flowline prepared in river
- Tow-out to location using low-cost tug boats
- Lay-down on seabed including buoyancy recovery



Conclusions

- TCP provides a fully qualified corrosion free solution
- A proper qualification approach de-risks first application
- Installation trials provide key-learning opportunities
- Different methods of installation for different applications and locations
- Collaborative approach & joint teams involving client, installation contractor and material supplier yield best results

