

KIVI Introduction SBM Offshore

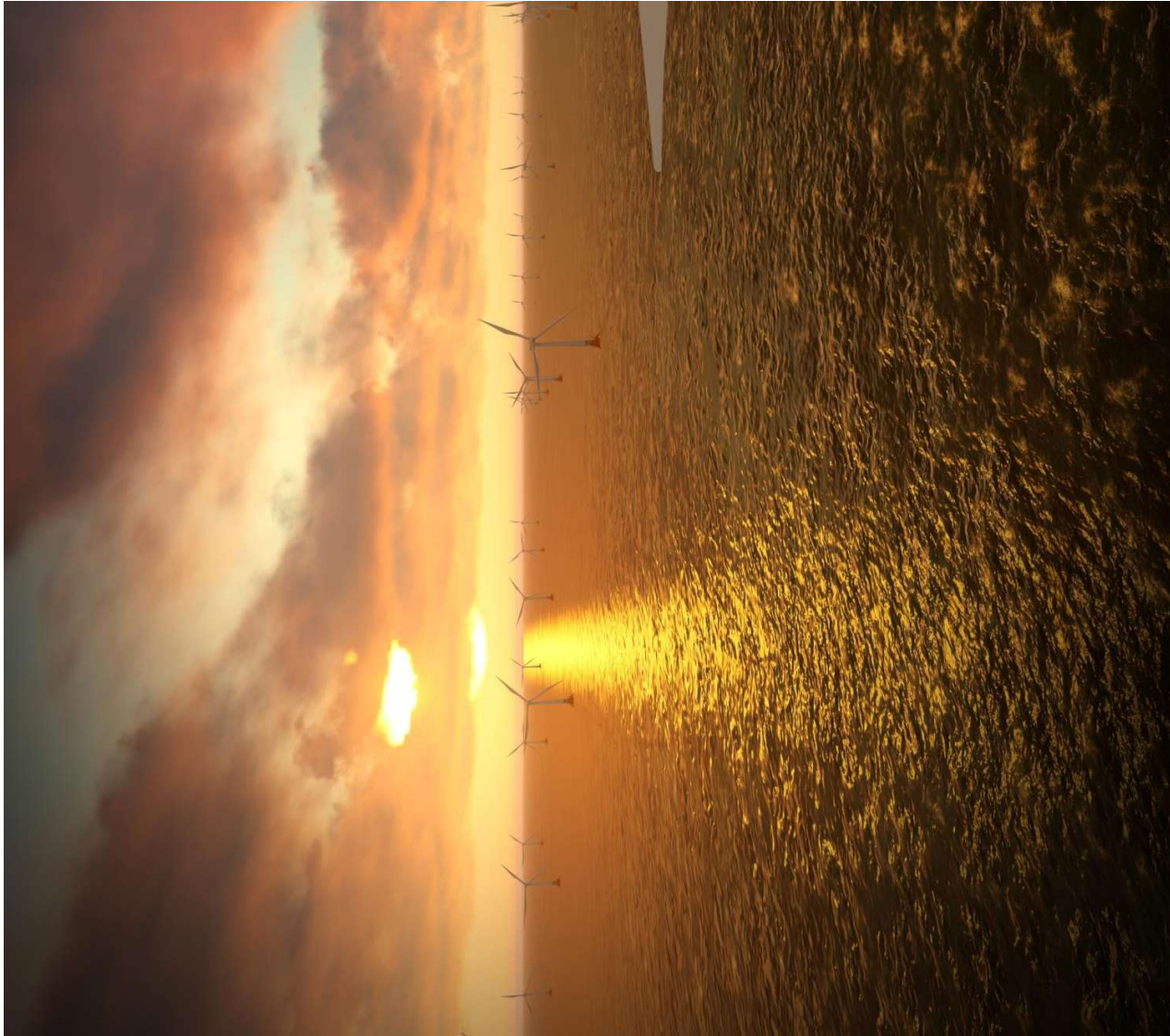
Float4Wind™

Technology and execution

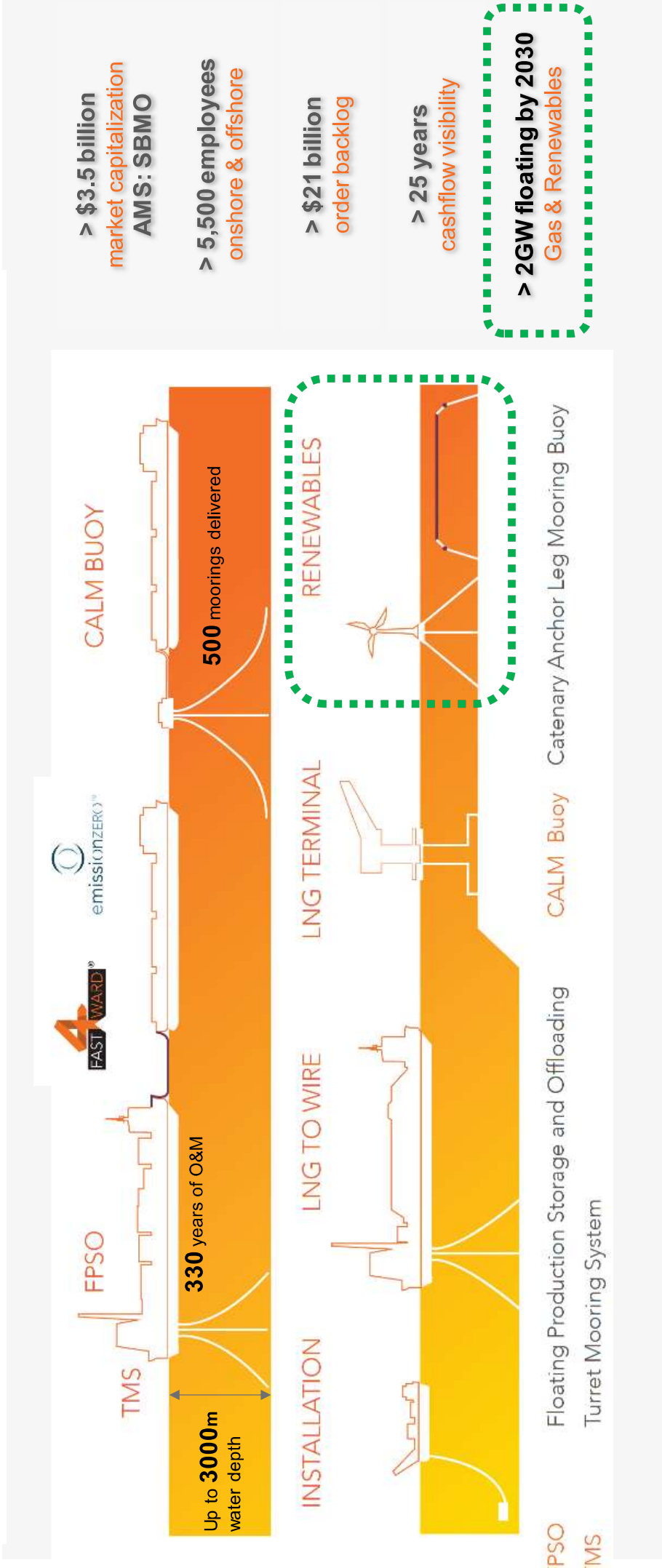
**Maurits Ornstein, Business Acquisition Director
Renewables North Europe & US
Schiedam, April 2022**



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SBM Offshore – expertise in floating systems since 1959



> **\$3.5 billion**
market capitalization
AMS: SBMO

> **5,500 employees**
onshore & offshore

> **\$21 billion**
order backlog

> **25 years**
cashflow visibility

> **2 GW floating by 2030**
Gas & Renewables

■ SBM Offshore is committed to the energy transition

- We believe the oceans will provide clean energy for generations to come and we are taking action to make it happen
- SBM is targetting > 2GW Floating Offshore by 2030
- Introduction of the SBM TLP concept
- Float4Wind™: Design and Execution
- Evolution of our industrialization approach

Questions? Thanks!

SBM's TLP Concept



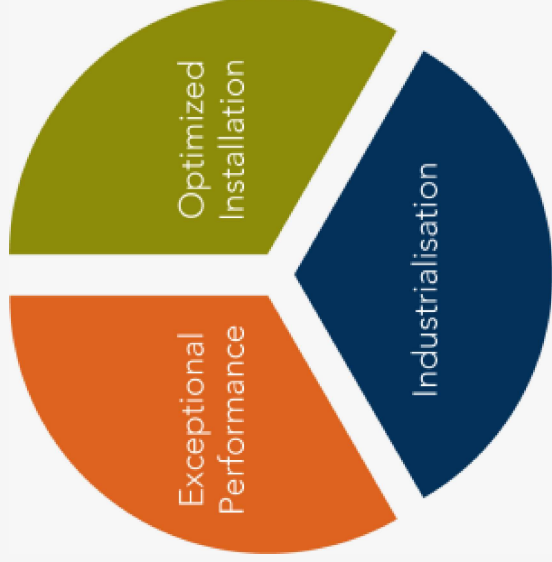
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SBM TLP floater concept – key principles



Three design principles



- Low accelerations / motions at nacelle
- Floater on the light side : Light = cheap
- Catenary electric cable configuration
- Field proven components
- Mass ratio decreases with larger WTGs
- Limited footprint

- Catenary mooring system installation
- Small draft for WTG installation @quay
- Wet tow with conventional means
- Use of conventional anchors

Vision at 3 scales of development:

- Prototype
- Pilot farm
- Commercial farm

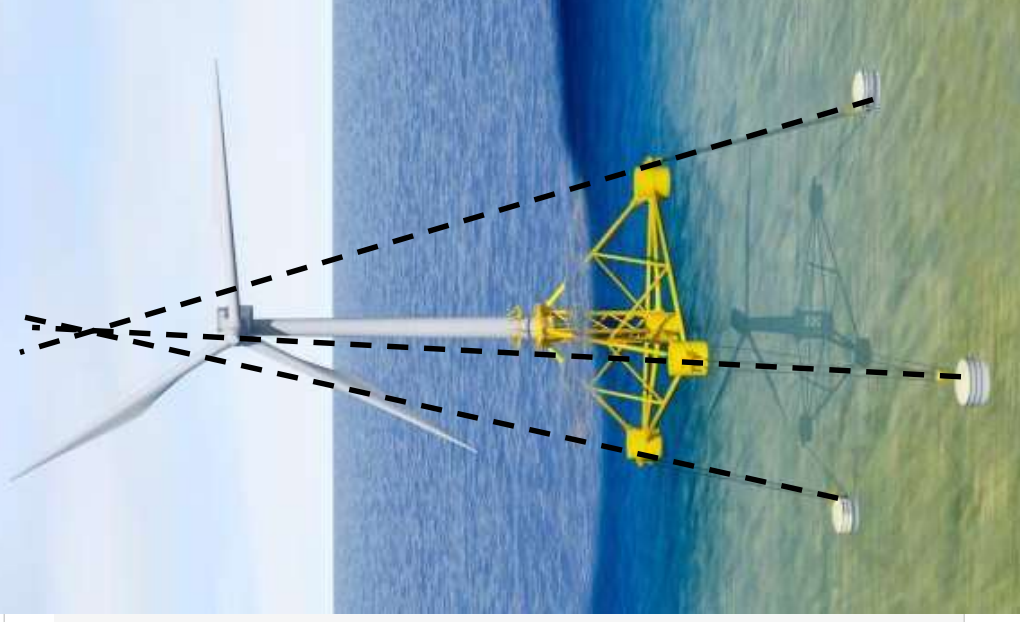
- Modularity and low complexity components for supply chain based and flexible assembly
- No dry-dock
- Assembly with standard yard means

SBM original floater concept (TLP1.0)

Mooring lines are inclined to cross slightly above nacelle
→ Fixed point

Submerged buoyancy
→ Decreased wave loads

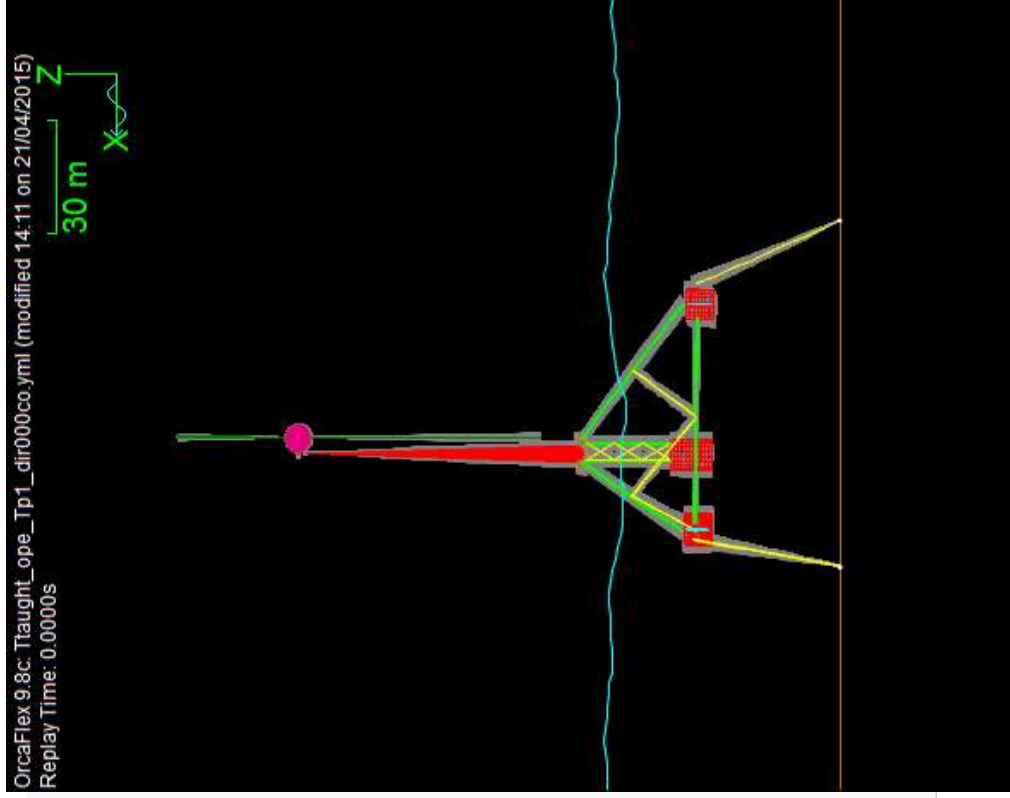
Minimal surface area
→ Transparent for waves and currents



Distributed buoyancy →
Stability during towing with turbine integrated

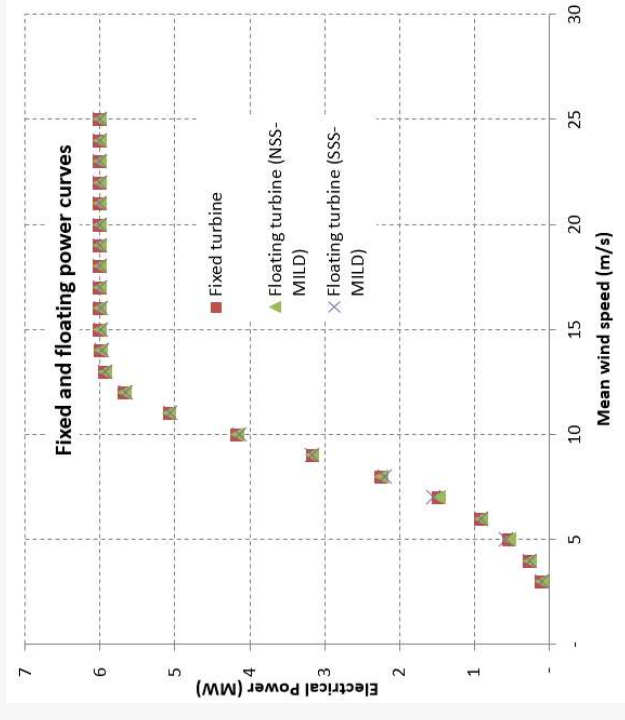
Gravity based, piles or suction anchors →
Compatible with all soil conditions

SBM's proprietary floater concept with inclined taught legs



Floater design for AEP maximization

- Several benchmarks of AEP done (6 to 15MW), fixed turbine Vs floating
- No noticeable difference in AEP of fixed vs floating on TLP
- Comparisons done using control system for offshore bottom-fixed, without modification
 - Robust prediction of AEP in early project phases
 - Less engineering loops between SBM and WTG OEM required to converge towards final design
- Reduced mooring footprint help maximizing the spacing between turbines for given maritime space
 - AEP optimization compared to catenary mooring technologies



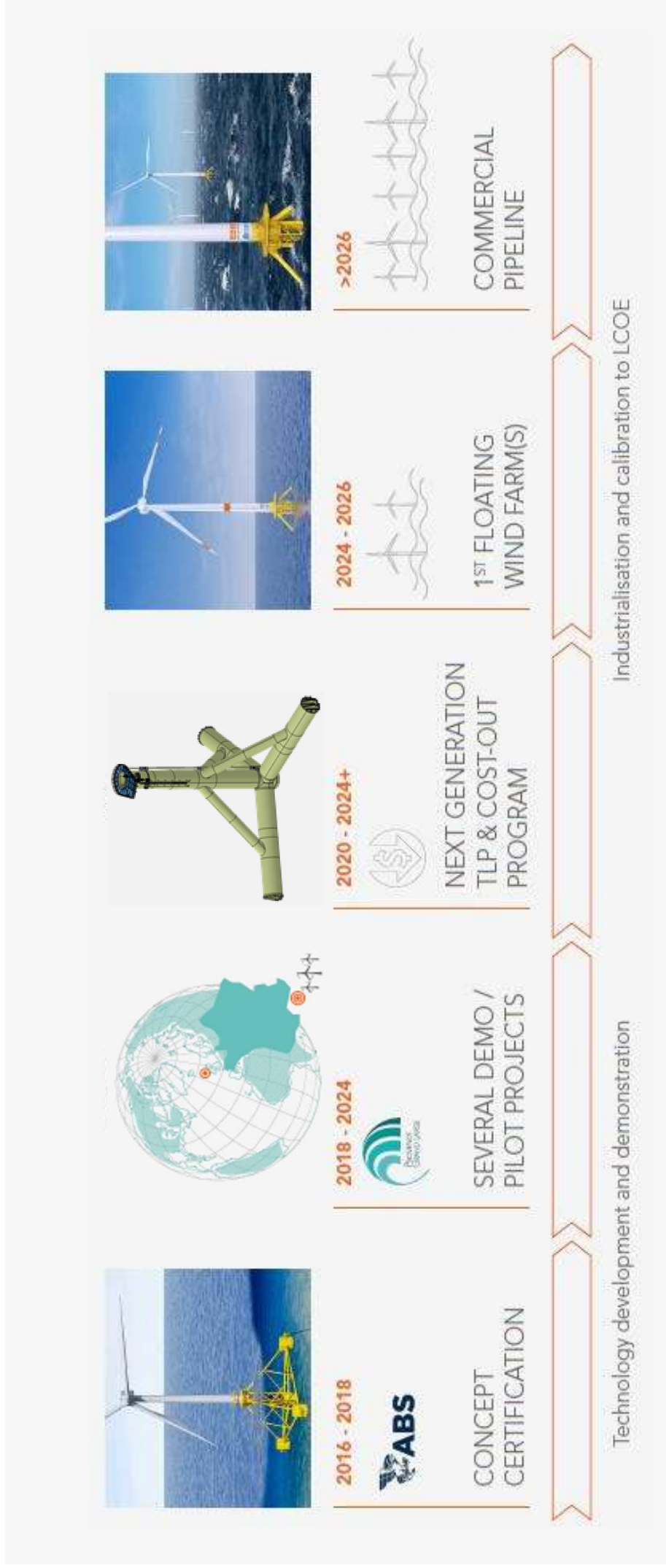
Float4Wind™ Evolution: Design and Execution



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■ Our development roadmap to take a leading EPCI role with our technology



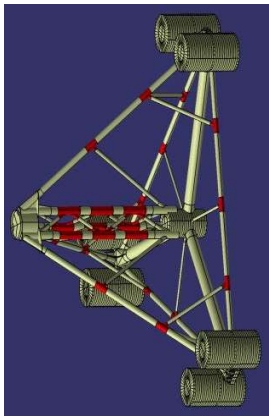
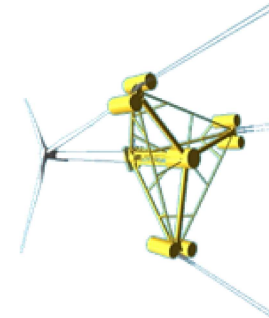
Floater improvement stream

- ✓ Not adapted to series production
- ✓ Manual process
- ✓ Complex fabrication used on large realization but not in mass production
- ✓ Casting

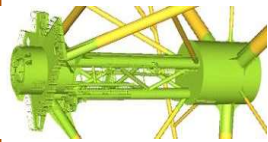


Change supply

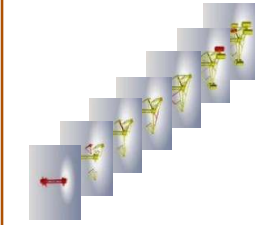
- ✓ Series production
- ✓ Automated process
- ✓ Suitable volumes with existing supply chain



Bracing simplification
Increase tube Ø



Use Industry standards

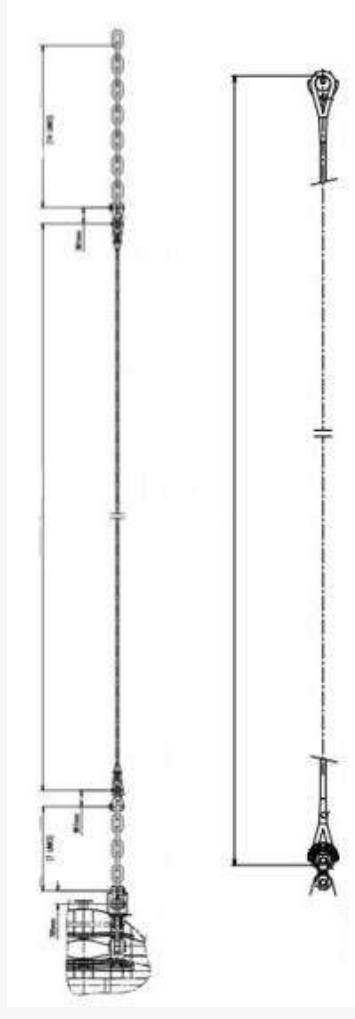
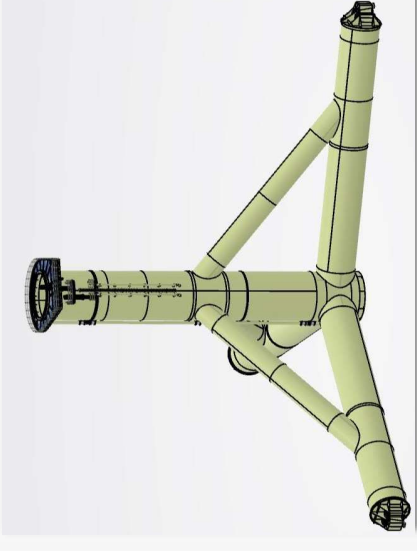
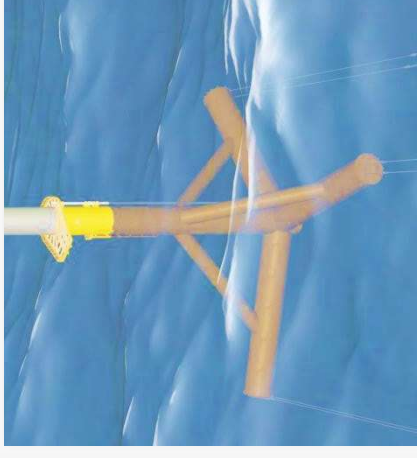


Assemble faster



SBM's next generation floater F4W™: an industrial design

- **Optimized TLP**
 - Keep TLP benefits (low motion, small footprint...)
 - Drastic structural simplification
 - Removal of complex jacket type structures
 - Suppression of structural cast pieces
 - Structure solely designed for in-place requirements
 - Standard access similar to monopile
 - Transition Piece similar to bottom-fixed offshore wind
- **Switch to fiber rope moorings**
 - Allows simplifying/removing costly mechanical components
 - Reduces complexity and number of parts in mooring system
 - Reduces fatigue issues by removal of steel components

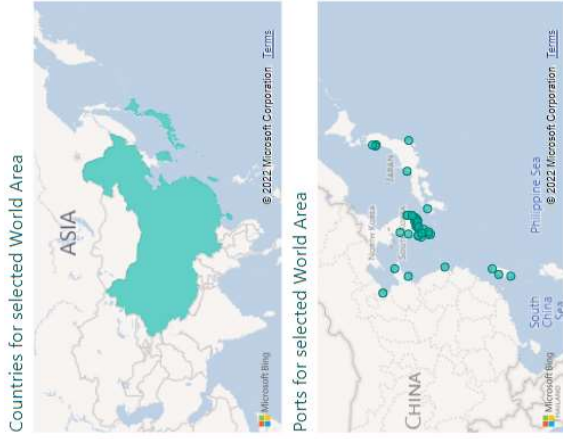


Hubs Screening

World Area

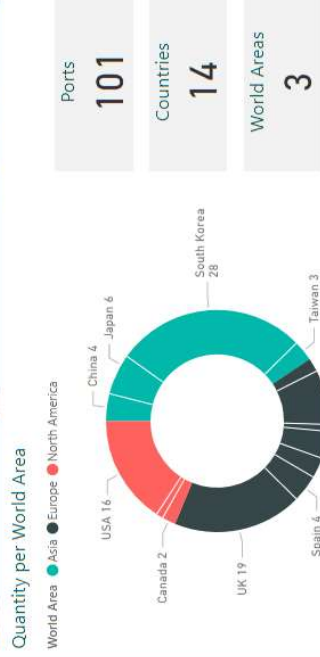
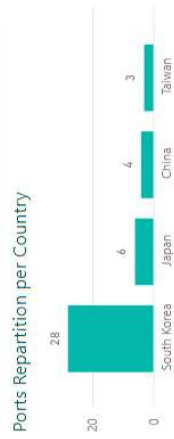
Asia

Name	Country
Bomesc Marine Industry	China
CLMC Raffles	China
CPOE	China
ZPMC	China
Akita Port	Japan
Fukui port	Japan
Funagawa	Japan
Kashima Port	Japan
Kitakyushu Port	Japan
Noshiro	Japan
Busan Port	South Korea
Dongbaeng terminal	South Korea
Geomundo port	South Korea
Goyyeon	South Korea
Gunsan	South Korea
Guangyang	South Korea
Guwangyang-Port	South Korea
Hadding	South Korea
Hwaheungpo	South Korea
Jansseungpo	South Korea
Jeju	South Korea
Jindo	South Korea
Jinhae	South Korea
Maasan	South Korea
Mokpo New Port	South Korea
Mokpo Port	South Korea
Okpo	South Korea
PICT Terminal	South Korea
Pyeongtaek	South Korea
Samcheonpo	South Korea
Seogwipo	South Korea
Seongsampo	South Korea
South Busan	South Korea
Tongyeong	South Korea



Ports **41**

Countries **4**

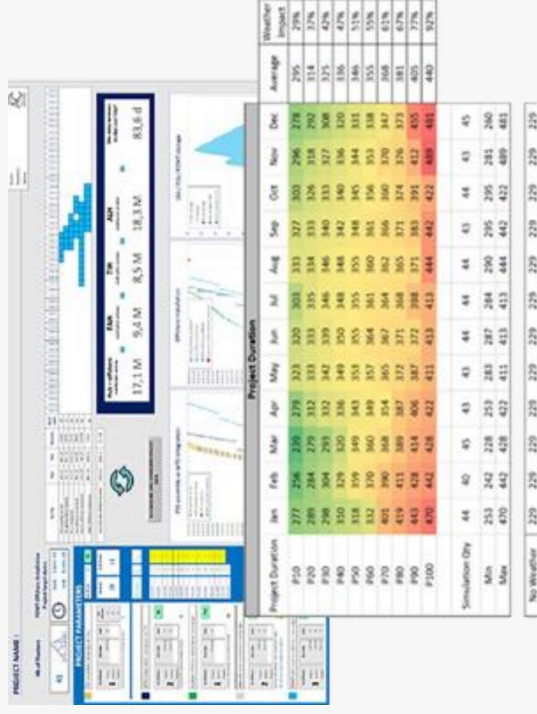


Hubs requirements in line with most of the existing infrastructure

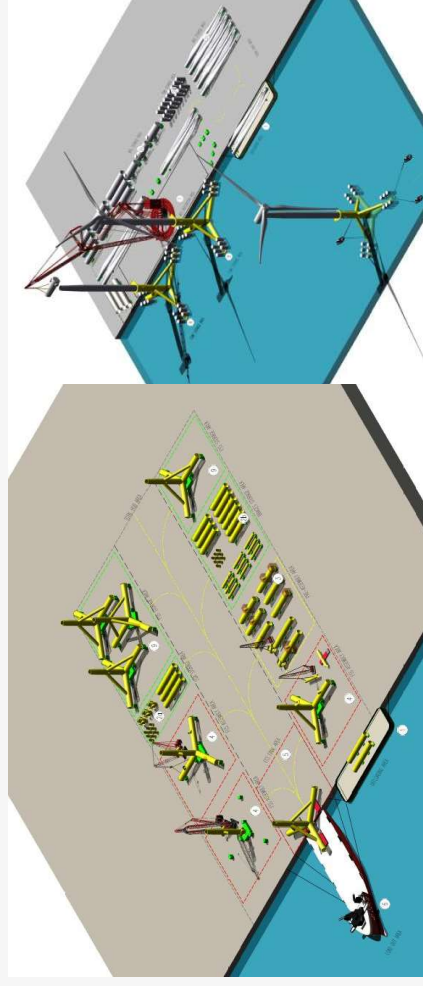
Smart & Digital Tools to support series production

Specific tools developed in-house to assist tailored & local execution

- Line of balance
 - > Sequencing project needs : components, storage, quay side, etc...
 - > To adapt supply chain to assembly hub productivity



- Auto planning
 - > To manage series production for construction & offshore works
 - > To anticipate, control and monitor volume of storage & stream of production
 - > Performing weather risk assessment

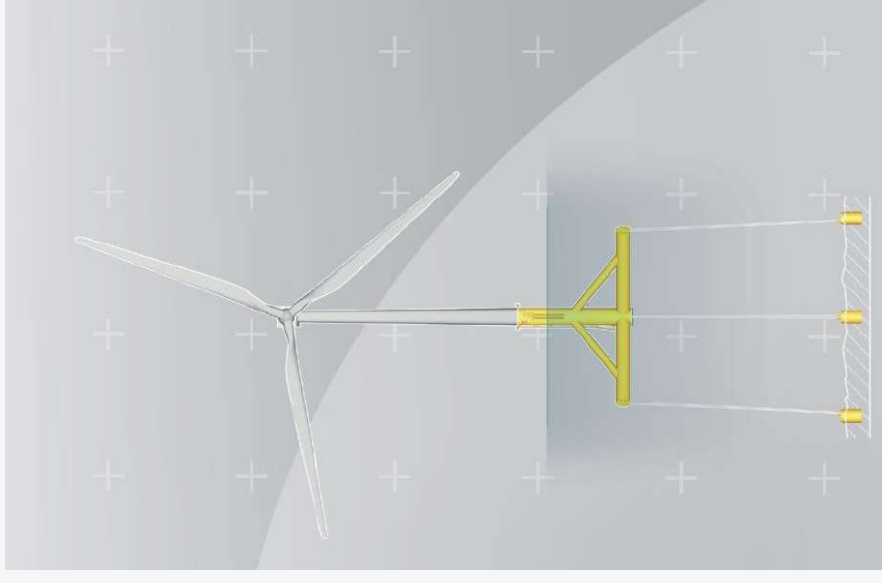


■ SBM Offshore is committed to the energy transition

- Design evolution from pilot to industrial approach
- Float4Wind™
 - Excellent power production thanks to inclined legs TLP design principle
 - Respect for the seabed with small environmental footprint
 - Industrialization based on modular tubular components, international suppliers
 - High degree of local content with assembly, logistics and installation
- Partnerships and alliances are key to make it happen faster...
- We look forward to take to the seas with your energy!

Questions? Thanks!

Float4Wind™ Performance Environment Industrial



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