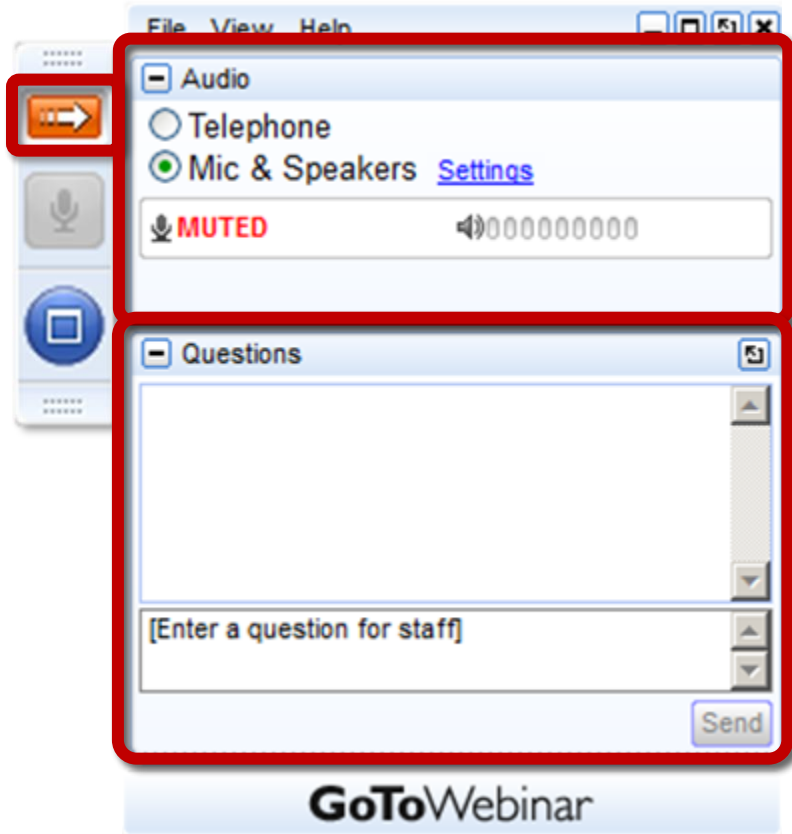




Introduction to Floating Wind Technology and Markets

October 13, 2022

Webinar Logistics



Join audio:

- Choose Mic & Speakers to use VoIP
- Choose Telephone and dial using the information provided

Use the orange arrow to open and close your control panel

Submit questions and comments via the Questions panel

This webinar is being recorded. We will email you a webinar recording within 48 hours. This webinar will be posted on CESA's website at www.cesa.org/webinars

CleanEnergy States Alliance



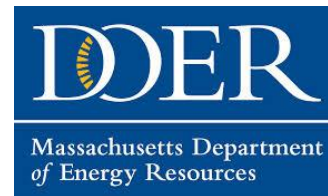
GOVERNOR'S
Energy Office



Maryland
Energy
Administration

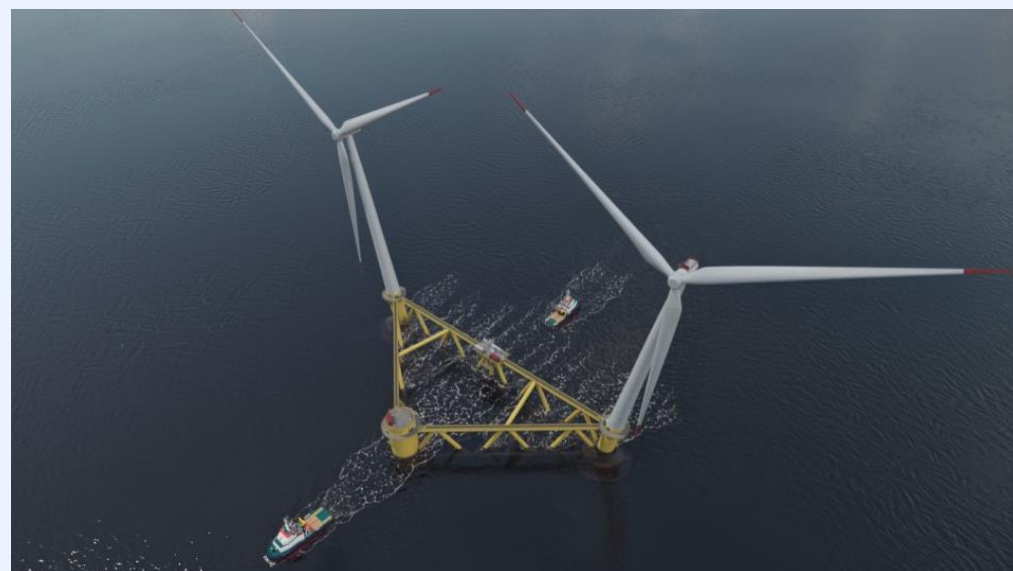


MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY



Presentation Roadmap

- Webinar Logistics
- WFO and CESA Introductions
- Overview of Global Floating Offshore Wind Industry
Presentation by Adrienne Downey of Hexicon Group
- Fireside Chat w/ California Energy Commissioner Kourtney Vaccaro
- Q & A
- Conclusion of Webinar



Webinar Panelists



Sam Schacht

Clean Energy States
Alliance



Mike Matthews

World Forum
Offshore Wind



Adrienne Downey

Hexicon



Kourtney Vaccaro

California Energy
Commission



Offshore Wind Accelerator Project (OWAP)

OWAP supports the development of the offshore wind market and informs the policies that enable a just transition to clean energy by:

1. Engaging states in information sharing and networking to advance cross-learning and regional cooperation
2. Engaging with community-based organizations to promote equitable offshore wind development
3. Communicating with a wide range of stakeholders to advance the public discourse

OWAP Learning Exchange

Our OWAP Learning Exchange aims to:

- **Educate** an American audience about the advancement of the European offshore wind industry and share lessons learned
- **Host** a peer-to-peer forum for EU and U.S. officials to exchange and learn
- **Strengthen** ties among the U.S. states actively engaged in offshore wind development



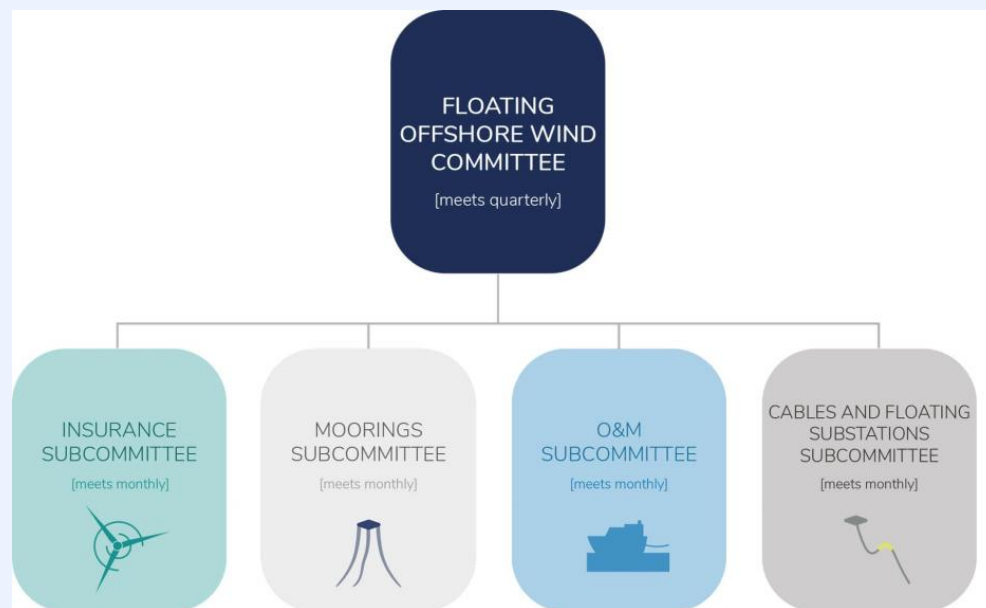
World Forum Offshore Wind (WFO)

- Global non-profit with 95-plus members and counting
- HQ in Hamburg, offices in Taiwan, Japan, and the U.S.
- FOWC focuses has four main areas of focus: O&M, insurance, moorings, and cable and floating substations
- Join us!



Floating Offshore Wind Committee (FOWC)

- FOWC focuses has four main areas of focus: O&M, insurance, moorings, and cable and floating substations
- Recent whitepapers on moorings systems, O&M challenges and opportunities, and insurability of FOWTs



Start of Hexicon Group Presentation

- World leader in floating offshore wind
- Member of WFO





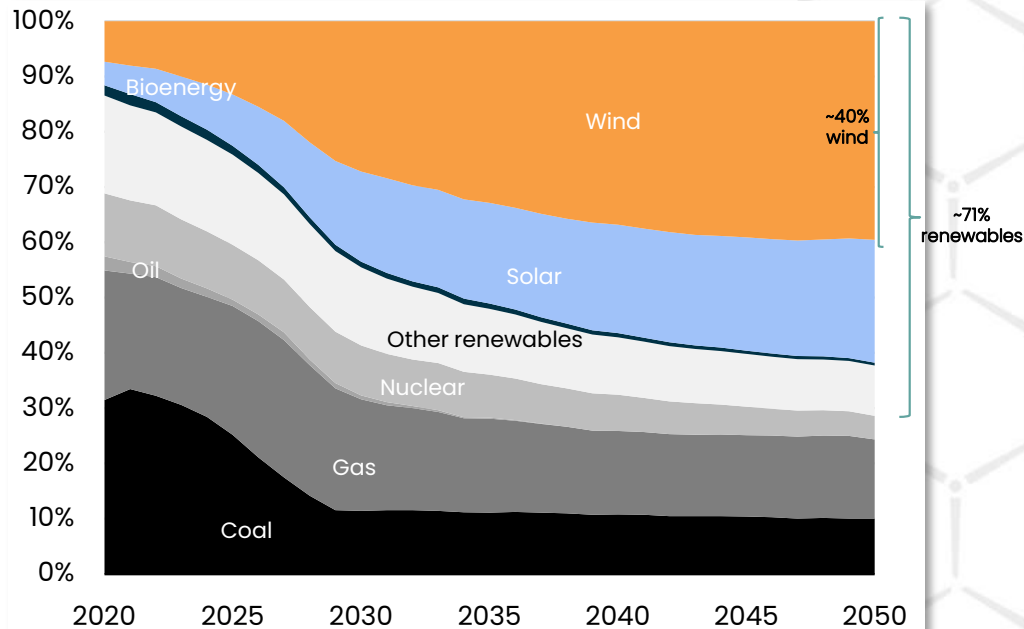
hexicon

FLOATING OFFSHORE WIND

GROWING RENEWABLE ENERGY IS THE PILLAR OF GLOBAL CO₂ REDUCTIONS

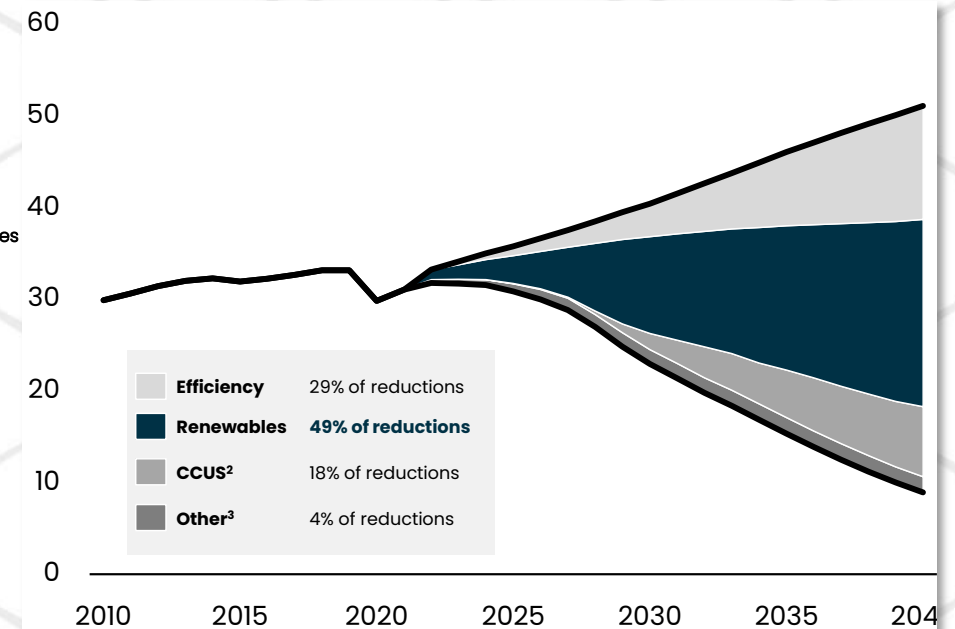
Renewables expected to constitute ~70% by 2050

Global electricity generation mix,
%



CO₂ emission reduction by measure¹

Global CO₂ emission,
billion tons



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2021

1) Sustainable development scenario (bottom line), relative to stated policies scenario (top line)

2) Carbon capture, utilization and storage

3) Includes fuel switching, nuclear and other

WHY POLICY-MAKERS ARE LOOKING TO FLOATING WIND



Enormous resource potential



Superior wind conditions



Minimized environmental footprint



Industrialisation potential

Deep-water wind is key to unlocking effective renewable energy

Distribution of total offshore wind potential¹:

70–80%, Floating
(>60m depth)

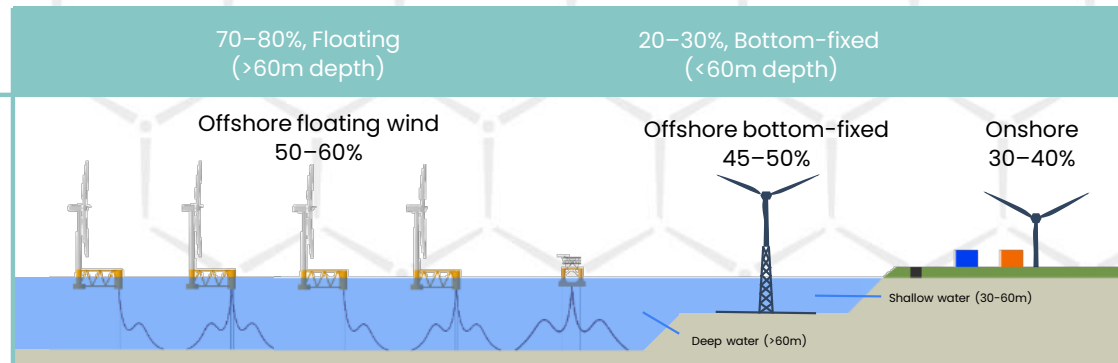
20–30%, Bottom-fixed
(<60m depth)

Capacity factor²:

Offshore floating wind
50–60%

Offshore bottom-fixed
45–50%

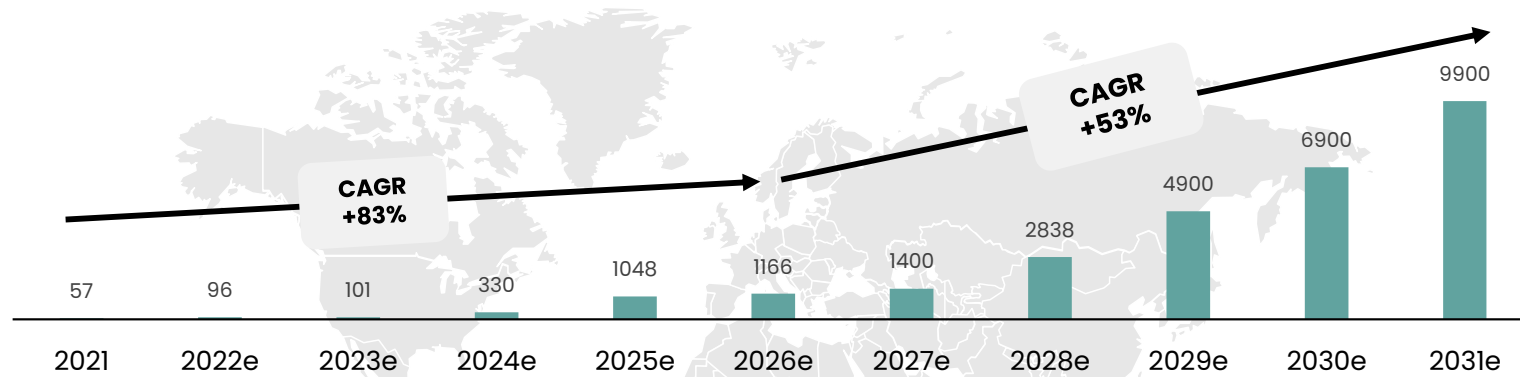
Onshore
30–40%



¹) Europe, US, Japan and Taiwan included based on Carbon Trust and Industrial Technology Research Institute, ²) Capacity factor may vary from project to project
Source: Wood Mackenzie Power & Renewables: The Momentum of Floating Wind and its Outlook Implications (Dec 19); Fortune Business Insights

THE RACE FOR FLOATING IS ON – SIGNIFICANT GROWTH AHEAD

New floating wind installations, Global (MW)



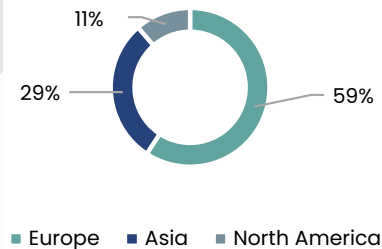
Roadmap of floating offshore wind commercialisation

Demo and trial phase
(2009–2020)

Pre-commercial phase
(2021–2025)

Commercial phase
(from 2026 onward)

Contribution by region, new installations 2022–2031



Offshore wind deemed to grow

- 80% of the world's offshore wind resource potential lies in waters deeper than 60m
- Only 121.4 MW of net floating wind capacity is in operation worldwide, accounting for 0.2% of the total installed offshore wind capacity

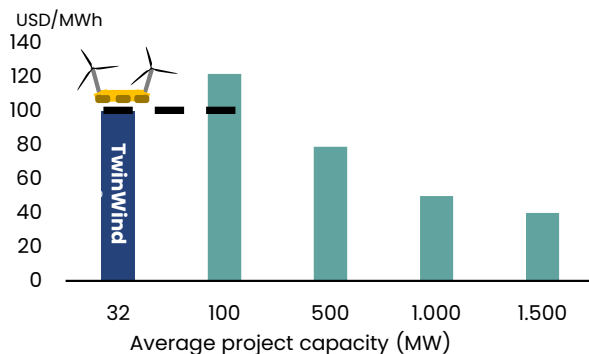
Source: GWEC | GLOBAL OFFSHORE WIND REPORT 2022

SCALE AND INDUSTRIALISATION OF THE VALUE CHAIN IS KEY TO GETTING COMPETITIVE LCOE

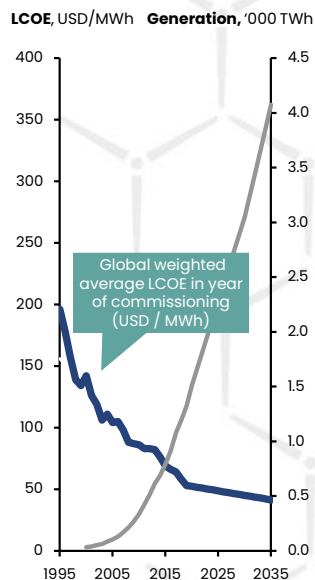
Key measures to lower LCOE

- ➡ Accelerate the scale of deployment
- ➡ Develop strategic supply chain
- ➡ Drive innovation through test and demonstration

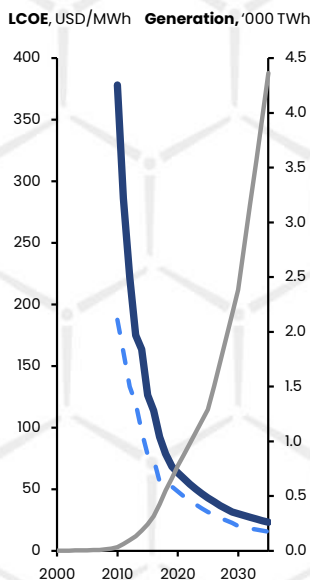
Projected LCOE based on average project capacity¹



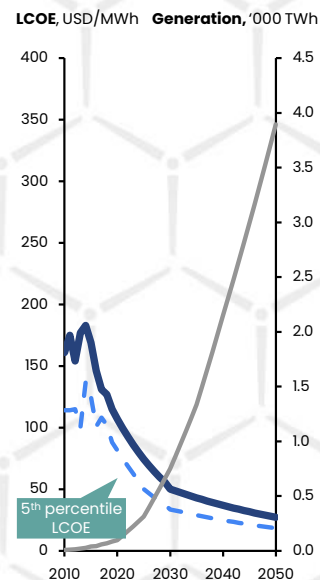
Revolution 1 (1990s) Onshore wind²



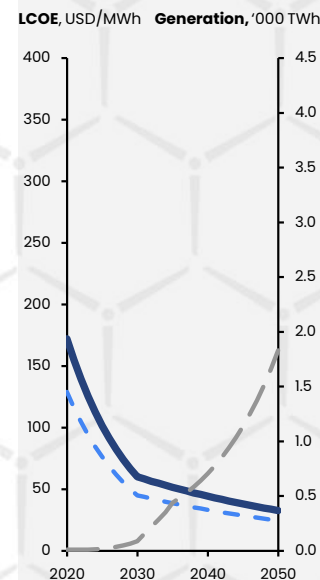
Revolution 2 (2000s) Solar PV²



Revolution 3 (2010s) Offshore shallow-water wind²



Revolution 4 (2020s) Deep-water wind²



Source: 1) The Carbon Trust 2) IRENA 2019; Fraunhofer ISE, McKinsey Energy Insights Global Energy Perspective, April 2020
2) Full lines represent the global weighted average LCOE in year of commissioning (USD / MWh), while the dotted lines represent the 5th percentile LCOE globally – the highest quality projects

MULTIPLE FOUNDATION CONCEPTS EXIST TODAY

1

SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE

- Buoyancy stabilised platform floating semi-submerged on the sea surface
- Anchored to the seabed with catenary mooring lines
- Low draft allows for more flexible application and simpler installation
- Relatively low risk in execution



Principle Power



Hexicon

3

SPAR

- Cylindrical ballast-stabilised structure
- Stability from lower centre of gravity than the centre of buoyancy
- Simple structure is relatively easy to fabricate and provides good stability
- Large draft creates logistical challenges for assembly, transport and installation



Equinor

2

BARGE

- Large displacement buoyancy stabilized platform.
- Low draft allows for more flexible application and simpler installation
- Large structure exposed to wave loading and risk of greater motions
- Large but simple geometry to fabricate



BW Ideol

4

TENSION LEG PLATFORM

- Semi-submerged structure anchored to the seabed with tensioned mooring lines
- Shallow draft and tension stability allows for a smaller and lighter structure
- Design implies increased stresses on the tendon and anchor system
- Challenges with installation and higher operational risks if a tendon fails



SBM



DEVELOPMENT OF FLOATING WIND

Floating wind has developed from the oil and gas sector which has used semi-submersible floating foundations for many decades

1980s



In 2009 Equinor installed the first full-size floating turbine. The 2.3MW Hywind turbine was built with a SPAR foundation.

2009



In 2011 Principle Power installed their Windfloat solution which utilises a semi-submersible structure.

2011



In 2021 the largest floating wind park in the world was fully installed. A 50MW park outside the coast of Scotland using the Windfloat semi-submersible structure

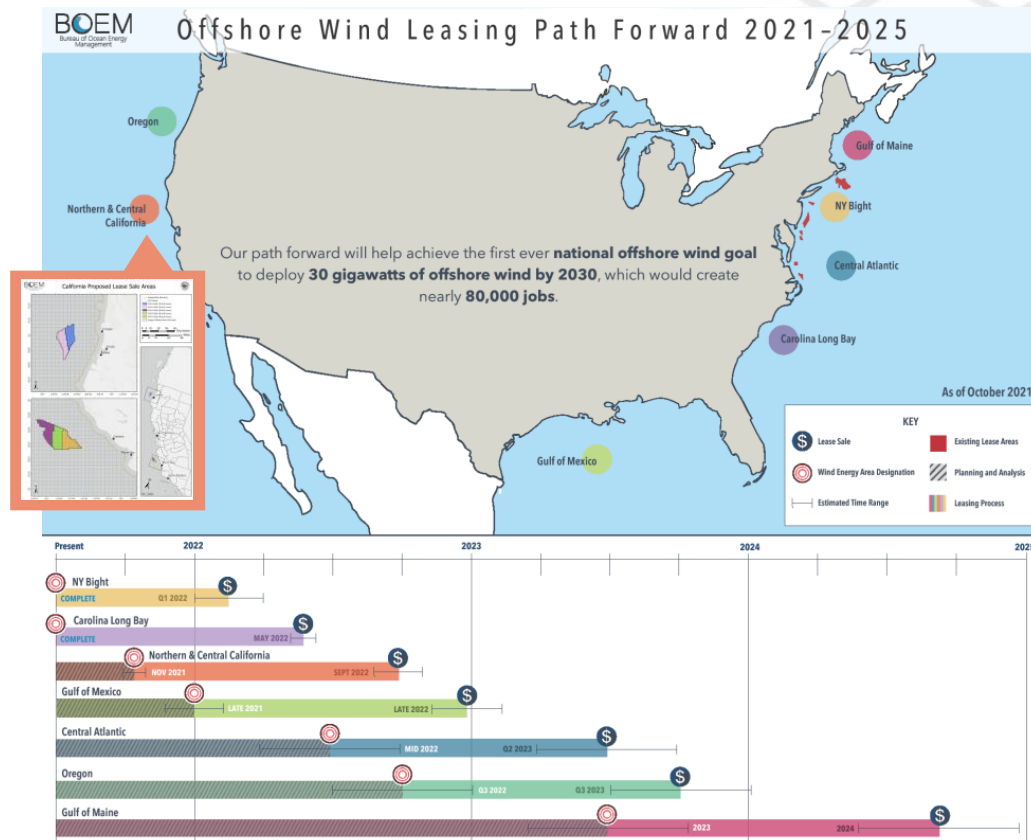
2021



In 2011 Hexicon wins the UK's first competitive commercial floating wind CfD Award for its 32 MW TwinHub project in the Celtic Sea, signaling a record-breaking strike price of <\$120/MWh via its TwinWind technology



USA Offshore Wind: 30 GW by 2030 and 110 GW by 2050



42 MW
Currently Installed

19.5 GW
Under Contract

77.4 GW
State Goals by 2045

15 GW
by 2035
Floating Wind Shot™

65 GW
by 2050
Floating Potential

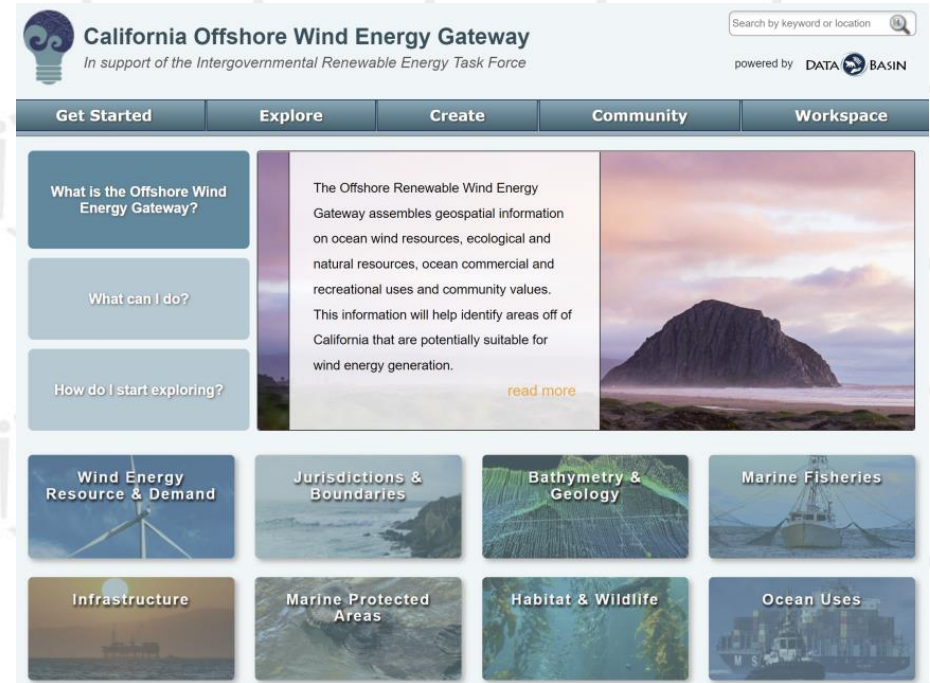
California: 2–5 GW by 2030 and 25 GW by 2045



Preparing a Strategic Plan for Offshore Wind Energy Development Staff Workshop

October 6, 2022

<https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/>
Docket no. 17-MISC-01



<https://caoffshorewind.databasin.org/>



Fireside Chat

California: 2-5 GW by 2030
and 25 GW by 2045

California Energy Commissioner
Kourtney Vaccaro & Adrienne Downey of Hexicon



WORLD FORUM
OFFSHORE WIND



CleanEnergy
States Alliance

Thank you!

Photo credit: RWE