Locating such installations offshore can provide more space where aquaculture production can be expanded to meet the increasing demands for fish. In addition, pollution, rising costs and intense competition for shoreline real estate are significant incentives for positioning the installations offshore.

Developing a reliable offshore installation is key to a successful operation. Through the classification process, the design, construction and installation of such installations can be verified for compliance with certain rules and standards, often addressing the needs of regulatory agencies, lending instructions and other stakeholders.

With aquaculture installations positioned by mooring or piling in increasing deeper and less sheltered waters, with strong ocean waves and currents, verification of arrangement is important. ABS as a classification society has considerable experience on the classification of various types of offshore units with consideration of distinctive characteristic of site-specific installations. ABS has been involved in several aquaculture projects with its clients around the world considering the unique characteristic of aquaculture installations with regards to global performance, structure, mooring and stability.

To meet industry needs, ABS has developed the Guide for Building and Classing Aquaculture Installations. The Guide provides class requirements for the design, construction, installation and survey of non-self-propelled, sited aquaculture installations, and covers several types of installations including spar-type, column-stabilized type, ship-shape floating fish farming installation as well as non-buoyant fish farming installation. Three major elements of the installations, i.e., the hull structure, the mooring system or foundation, and onboard machinery, equipment and systems, are addressed in the Guide.

Interested in ABS assistance? Contact GlobalOffshore@eagle.org.