

Requirements for Building and Classing

Aquaculture Installations



July 2022



REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING AND CLASSING

AQUACULTURE INSTALLATIONS
JULY 2022

**American Bureau of Shipping
Incorporated by Act of Legislature of
the State of New York 1862**

**© 2022 American Bureau of Shipping. All rights reserved.
ABS Plaza
1701 City Plaza Drive
Spring, TX 77389 USA**

Foreword (1 July 2022)

This document provides class requirements for the design, construction, installation and survey of non-self-propelled, sited aquaculture installations, so as to obtain the classification notation **Fish Farm Installation, Manned** or **Fish Farm Installation, Unmanned**. It addresses three major elements: the hull structure, the mooring system or foundation, and onboard machinery, equipment and systems that are not part of the aquaculture systems.

Aquaculture systems installed in the aquaculture installations under the jurisdiction of local authorities are not within the scope of classification and are not covered by the document.

This document is to be used in conjunction with the *ABS Rules for Building and Classing Floating Production Installations (FPI Rules)*, the *ABS Rules for Building and Classing Offshore Installations (OI Rules)*, the *ABS Guide for Building and Classing Floating Offshore Wind Turbines (FOWT Guide)*, the *ABS Guide for Building and Classing Bottom-Founded Offshore Wind Turbines (BOWT Guide)* and applicable Statutory Regulations.

The July 2022 version changes the document type from “Guide” to “Requirements”. “Requirements” documents contain mandatory criteria for Classification and issuance of Class Certificates, while Guides contain only requirements for optional Notations (see 1-1-4/1.5 of the *ABS Rules for Conditions of Classification (Part 1)*). The title is changed from “*Guide for Building and Classing Aquaculture Installations*” to “*Requirements for Building and Classing Aquaculture Installations*”. Accordingly, editorial changes are made throughout this document.

This document becomes effective on the first day of the month of publication.

Users are advised to check periodically on the ABS website www.eagle.org to verify that this version is the most current.

We welcome your feedback. Comments or suggestions can be sent electronically by email to rsd@eagle.org.



REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING AND CLASSING

AQUACULTURE INSTALLATIONS

CONTENTS

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|--|----------|
| SECTION | 1 | General..... | 6 |
| | 1 | Application..... | 6 |
| | 2 | Classification..... | 6 |
| | 2.1 | Scope..... | 6 |
| | 2.2 | Classification Symbols and Notations..... | 7 |
| | 2.3 | Manned or Unmanned Installations..... | 7 |
| | 3 | Additional Class Notations..... | 8 |
| | 3.1 | Notations for Automatic or Remote Control and Monitoring Systems for Manned Installations..... | 8 |
| | 3.2 | Design Life..... | 8 |
| | 3.3 | Design Fatigue Life..... | 8 |
| | 3.4 | Dynamic Loading Approach (DLA)..... | 9 |
| | 3.5 | Relocation of Floating Aquaculture Installations..... | 9 |
| | 4 | Rules for Classification..... | 9 |
| | 4.1 | General..... | 9 |
| | 4.2 | References..... | 9 |
| | 4.3 | Risk Evaluations for Alternative Arrangements and Novel Features..... | 10 |
| | 5 | Materials and Welding..... | 10 |
| | 5.1 | Metallic Materials and Welding..... | 10 |
| | 5.2 | Mooring Chains and Accessories..... | 10 |
| | 5.3 | Fiber Ropes..... | 10 |
| | 6 | Submission of Plans, Data, Procedures and Calculations..... | 10 |
| | 7 | Operating Manuals..... | 10 |
| | 8 | Terms and Definitions..... | 11 |
| | 8.1 | Types of Aquaculture Installations..... | 11 |
| | 8.2 | Terminology..... | 11 |
| | 9 | Abbreviations and References..... | 12 |
| | 9.1 | Abbreviations of Organizations..... | 12 |
| | 9.2 | References..... | 12 |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|---|-----------|
| SECTION | 2 | General Requirements..... | 13 |
| | 1 | General..... | 13 |
| | 2 | Loading Criteria..... | 13 |
| | 2.1 | Loads..... | 13 |
| | 2.2 | Design Conditions..... | 13 |
| | 3 | Global Performance Analyses..... | 15 |
| | 3.1 | General..... | 15 |
| | 3.2 | Frequency Domain Analyses..... | 16 |
| | 3.3 | Time Domain Analyses..... | 16 |
| | 3.4 | Deck Clearance..... | 16 |
| | 3.5 | Seabed Clearance..... | 17 |
| | 3.6 | Interference Check..... | 17 |
| | 3.7 | Model Testing..... | 17 |
| | 4 | Corrosion Protection of Steel..... | 18 |
| SECTION | 3 | Structures..... | 19 |
| | 1 | General..... | 19 |
| | 2 | Structural Design Requirements..... | 19 |
| | 2.1 | Non-Buoyant Aquaculture Installations..... | 19 |
| | 2.2 | Spar-Type Aquaculture Installations..... | 19 |
| | 2.3 | Column-Stabilized Type Aquaculture Installations..... | 19 |
| | 2.4 | Ship-Shape Aquaculture Installations..... | 20 |
| SECTION | 4 | Stability..... | 22 |
| | 1 | Stability..... | 22 |
| | 1.1 | General..... | 22 |
| | 1.2 | Manned Installations..... | 22 |
| | 1.3 | Unmanned Installations..... | 22 |
| | 2 | Watertight and Weathertight Integrity..... | 22 |
| | 2.1 | General..... | 22 |
| SECTION | 5 | Mooring Systems..... | 23 |
| | 1 | General..... | 23 |
| | 2 | Position Mooring Systems..... | 23 |
| | 2.1 | General..... | 23 |
| | 2.2 | Manned Installations..... | 23 |
| | 2.3 | Unmanned Installations..... | 23 |
| | 3 | Single Point Moorings..... | 24 |
| | 3.1 | General..... | 24 |
| | 3.2 | Manned Installations..... | 24 |
| | 3.3 | Unmanned Installations..... | 24 |
| SECTION | 6 | Fire Safety, Life-Saving, Machinery and Systems..... | 25 |

| | | |
|------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Fire Safety, Life-Saving Appliances and Equipment..... | 25 |
| 1.1 | Manned Installations..... | 25 |
| 1.2 | Unmanned Installations..... | 25 |
| 2 | Machinery and Equipment..... | 25 |
| 3 | Marine Piping Systems..... | 26 |
| 4 | Electrical Systems..... | 26 |
| 4.1 | Manned Installations..... | 26 |
| 4.2 | Unmanned Installations..... | 27 |
| 5 | Electrical Umbilical Cable Systems..... | 27 |
| 6 | Solar Power Systems..... | 27 |
| SECTION 7 | Surveys..... | 28 |
| 1 | Surveys During Construction, Installation and Commissioning.... | 28 |
| 2 | Surveys After Construction..... | 28 |

SECTION 1 General

1 Application (1 June 2020)

This document is applicable to non-self-propelled, sited aquaculture installations defined in 1/8.1. The types of installations covered by this document are listed below.

- i) Spar-type floating aquaculture installation
- ii) Column-stabilized type floating aquaculture installation
- iii) Ship-shape floating aquaculture installation
- iv) Non-buoyant aquaculture installation

Other types will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

2 Classification (1 June 2020)

The requirements for conditions of classification are contained in the separate, generic *ABS Rules for Conditions of Classification – Offshore Units and Structures (Part I)*.

Additional requirements specific to aquaculture installations are contained in the following Sections.

2.1 Scope (1 June 2020)

The classification of an aquaculture installation addresses three major elements which are subject to the requirements of this document:

- i) The hull structure of aquaculture installation
- ii) The mooring system/foundation
- iii) Onboard machinery, equipment and systems that are not part of the aquaculture systems

Classification of additional equipment and systems may be offered if requested by the Owner.

Aquaculture systems installed in the aquaculture installations under the jurisdiction of local authorities are not within the scope of classification and are not covered by the document. Examples of aquaculture systems include:

- i) Fish net pens and associated equipment
- ii) Fish feeding and production facilities
- iii) Feedstock facilities
- iv) Fish escape prevention apparatus

2.2 Classification Symbols and Notations (1 June 2020)

The following class notations apply to the aquaculture installation, as defined in 1/8.1.

2.2.1 Installations Built under ABS Survey (1 June 2020)

Installations built and constructed to the satisfaction of ABS Surveyors and to the requirements of this document or to their equivalent, where approved by ABS for service for the specified design environmental conditions, are to be classed and distinguished in the *ABS Record* by the following symbol for the intended service and hull type given below:

⊠ **A1 Fish Farm Installation, Manned** (hull type)

⊠ **A1 Fish Farm Installation, Unmanned** (hull type)

The Maltese cross symbol (⊠) signifies that the installation was built, installed and commissioned to the satisfaction of the ABS Surveyors.

The intended service for manned or unmanned installations is defined in 1/2.3, and the relevant requirements provided in this document are to be complied with. The service notation will be appended by one of the following: **Spar-Type**, **Column-Stabilized Type**, **Ship-Shape** or **Non-Buoyant** to indicate the hull type. The hull structural configurations of these installations are described in 1/8.1.

Examples of notations for installations are:

Fish Farm Installation, Manned (Spar-Type)

Fish Farm Installation, Manned (Column-Stabilized Type)

Fish Farm Installation, Manned (Ship-Shape)

Fish Farm Installation, Unmanned (Non-Buoyant)

2.2.2 Installations Not Built under ABS Survey (1 June 2020)

Installations not built under ABS survey but submitted for classification, are subject to special consideration. Where found satisfactory, such installations may be classed with the below notations:

A1 Fish Farm Installation, Manned (hull type)

A1 Fish Farm Installation, Unmanned (hull type)

2.2.3 New Construction (1 June 2020)

Site-specific environmental data will be indicated by the (S) qualifier following the basic notation of 1/2.2.1 or 1/2.2.2. The qualifier will then to be followed by a descriptor of the site. For example, ⊠ **A1 Fish Farm Installation, Manned (hull type) (S) Mississippi Canyon Block 779**.

2.3 Manned or Unmanned Installations (1 June 2020)

A manned aquaculture installation is one with permanent occupied living accommodations or one that requires the continuous presence of personnel for more than 12 hours in successive 24-hour periods.

An unmanned aquaculture installation is intended to be designed to have a safety level considering that operation can be shut-in during the design environmental event, equivalent to the medium exposure level (L2) as defined in ISO 19904-1.

3 Additional Class Notations

3.1 Notations for Automatic or Remote Control and Monitoring Systems for Manned Installations

For automatic or remote control and monitoring systems of the machinery other than the propulsion machinery as referenced in 1/1 of the *ABS Guide for Remote Control and Monitoring for Auxiliary Machinery and Systems (other than Propulsion) on Offshore Installations*, ABS will consider additional classifications with symbols **AMCC** or **AMCCU**, as appropriate, provided that the applicable requirements of the *ABS Guide for Remote Control and Monitoring for Auxiliary Machinery and Systems (other than Propulsion) on Offshore Installations* are satisfied.

3.2 Design Life (1 June 2020)

Aquaculture installations designed and built to the requirements in this document and maintained in accordance with the applicable ABS requirements are intended to have a structural design life of not less than 20 years for a new build hull structure. Where the structural design life is greater than 20 years and the aquaculture installations are designed for uninterrupted operation on-site without any drydocking, the nominal design corrosion values (NDCV) of the hull structure are to be increased in accordance with 5A-3-1/1.7 of the *ABS Rules for Building and Classing Floating Production Installations (FPI Rules)* for ship-shape floating aquaculture installations or an acceptable equivalent criteria for non-ship-shape installations. ABS will consider additional classification with the notation **HL(number of years)**, where **(number of years)** refers to a design life greater than 20 years (in 5-year increments).

3.3 Design Fatigue Life (1 June 2020)

Where an aquaculture installation's design calls for a minimum design fatigue life of 20 years or in excess of the minimum design life of 20 years, the design fatigue life is to be verified to be in compliance with the fatigue criteria in this document. The "design fatigue life" refers to the target value set by the owner or designer, not the value calculated in the analysis.

For example, if the design fatigue life is specified as 25 years, the fatigue calculations of hull structural components are to satisfy a fatigue life of $(25 \times \text{FDF})$ years. The fatigue calculations of the position mooring hull interface structures, hull mounted equipment interface structures, and position mooring system are to also satisfy a fatigue life of $(25 \times \text{FDF})$ years, where FDF are the fatigue safety factors specified in Subsection 3/2, for hull interface structures and Section 5 for mooring lines.

The required fatigue strength analysis of critical details and welded joints in aquaculture installations is to be in accordance with Subsection 3/2.

Only one design fatigue life value notation is to be assigned and published in the *Record* for the hull, hull interface structure, position mooring system and components. The hull interface structural requirements for ship-shape installations are described in 3/2.4 and the position mooring system requirements in Section 5. When spectral fatigue analysis of 3/2.4 for ship-shape installations or fatigue analysis of 3/2.1, 3/2.2 and 3/2.3 for non-ship-shape installations is performed for either unrestricted service wave environment or the transit and site specific wave environment, the class notation **SFA(number of years) Year** is assigned for ship-shape installations and **FL(number of years), Year** is assigned for non-ship-shape installations, where **Year** denotes the year of maturation of fatigue life in the defined site location. The fatigue life will be identified in the *Record* by the notation **FL(number of years), Year**. For example, the notation **FL(30), 2041** denotes an aquaculture installation built in 2011 with a specified minimum design fatigue life of 30 years.

The **(number of years)** refers to the design fatigue life equal to 20 years or more (in 5-year increments), as specified by the applicant. Where different design fatigue life values are specified for different structural elements within the installation, such as hull structure components, hull interface structures and position mooring system components, the **(number of years)** refers to the least of the target values.

3.4 Dynamic Loading Approach (DLA) (1 June 2020)

Where the system's hull structure has been built to plans reviewed in accordance with the procedure and criteria in the ABS *Guide for "Dynamic Loading Approach" for Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) Installations (DLA Guide)* or ship-shape aquaculture installations for calculating and evaluating the behavior of hull structures under dynamic loading conditions, in addition to compliance with other requirements of this document, the installation will be classed and distinguished in the ABS Record by the notation **DLA**. The **DLA** notation will be placed after the appropriate hull classification notation.

The dynamic load components considered in the evaluation of the hull structure are to include the external hydrodynamic pressure loads, internal dynamic loads (fluids stored onboard, ballast, major equipment items, etc.) and inertial loads of the hull structure. The magnitude of the load components and their combinations are to be determined from appropriate installation motion response calculations for loading conditions that represent the envelope of maximum dynamically-induced stresses in the installation. The adequacy of the hull structure for all combinations of the dynamic loadings is to be evaluated using an acceptable finite element analysis method. In no case are the structural scantlings to be less than those obtained from other requirements in this document.

If the wave environment of the intended site is used during the analysis, the notation will include an **S** qualifier, followed by the design return period at the defined site. For example, if the 100-year return period was used, the following may apply: **DLA (S100)**. Transit conditions to the intended site are also to be included in the DLA evaluation.

3.5 Relocation of Floating Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

When a floating aquaculture installation is relocated to a new site, either within the same field or in a different operating area, the strength of the unit is to be reassessed to satisfy that the unit will remain in compliance with applicable requirements. In addition, the fatigue life of the unit is to be reassessed to satisfy that the unit's remaining fatigue life for the new operating conditions is within the design fatigue life of the unit. The position mooring system, including chain and any other mooring components, is also subject to reassessment if it is to be used at the new site.

4 Rules for Classification

4.1 General (1 June 2020)

The criteria contained in this document are applicable to aquaculture installations fabricated as defined in 1/2.1 and further in 1/8.1.

The criteria are applicable to those features that are permanent and can be verified by plan review, calculation, survey or other appropriate means. Any statement in the Rules and the criteria in this document regarding other features are to be considered as guidance to the designer, builder, and Owner.

The application of the criteria to systems other than the above will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

4.2 References

References are made in this document to ABS *Rules* and other criteria issued by ABS and other organizations. Subsection 1/9 contains a list of such references. Unless otherwise noted, the applicable edition of a reference is the one officially issued and available on the date the Agreement for Classification is accepted by ABS. Where a particular edition or date associated with a reference is given, it means that particular edition is relevant to the topic being presented in this document. Upon the request of the Owner, ABS may at its discretion consider the application of other appropriate alternative methods and recognized codes of practice.

4.3 Risk Evaluations for Alternative Arrangements and Novel Features (1 June 2020)

Risk assessment techniques may be used to demonstrate that alternatives and novel features provide acceptable levels of safety in line with current offshore and marine industry practice. The *ABS Guidance Notes on Risk Assessment Applications for the Marine and Offshore Industries* provides guidance to ABS clients on how to prepare a risk evaluation to demonstrate equivalency or acceptability for a proposed aquaculture installation.

Risk evaluations for the justification of alternative arrangements or novel features may be applicable either to the installation as a whole, or to individual systems, subsystems or components. ABS will consider the application of risk evaluations for alternative arrangements and novel features in the design of the aquaculture installations.

Portions of the aquaculture installation or any of its components thereof not explicitly included in the risk evaluation submitted to ABS are to comply with all applicable parts of the ABS Rules and Guides. If any proposed alternative arrangement or novel feature affects any applicable requirements of Flag and Coastal State, it is the responsibility of the Owner to discuss with the applicable authorities the acceptance of alternatives based on risk evaluations.

5 Materials and Welding

5.1 Metallic Materials and Welding (1 June 2020)

Metallic materials and welding are to be in accordance with *ABS Rules for Materials and Welding (Part 2)* together with 5A-1-3/1.13, 5B-1-2/9 and Section 5B-3-5 of the *FPI Rules* for floating aquaculture installations and with Part 2 and Section 3-1-3 of the *ABS Rules for Building and Classing Offshore Installations (OI Rules)* for non-buoyant aquaculture installations.

5.2 Mooring Chains and Accessories

Materials and welding of offshore mooring chains and accessories for application in the mooring system are to be in accordance with the *ABS Requirements for the Certification of Offshore Mooring Chain*.

5.3 Fiber Ropes

Materials of synthetic fiber ropes for application in the mooring system should be in accordance with the *ABS Guidance Notes on the Application of Fiber Rope for Offshore Mooring*.

6 Submission of Plans, Data, Procedures and Calculations (1 June 2020)

The design documentation including reports, calculations, plans, procedures and other documentation necessary to verify the structural strength of the installation itself and adequacy of the mooring systems, marine systems, firefighting systems, machinery and equipment not associated with the aquaculture items for floating aquaculture installations is to be submitted in accordance with Section 1-1-4 of the *FPI Rules* where applicable.

Plan, procedures and design data for non-buoyant aquaculture installations are to be submitted in accordance with Sections 1-1-4 and 3-1-1 of the *OI Rules* where applicable.

7 Operating Manuals (1 June 2020)

The Operating Manual of the aquaculture installation is to be submitted for review by ABS to verify that operational procedures and conditions are consistent with the design information, criteria and limitations considered in the classification. ABS is not responsible for the operation of the aquaculture installation.

A copy of the Operating Manual is preferably to be stored onboard of the aquaculture installation. Alternatively, the Operating Manual may be retained by the Owner and made readily available to the ABS Surveyor and to service personnel prior to conducting any maintenance or inspection.

Insofar as classification is concerned, the operating manual for the floating aquaculture installation is to include the information in accordance with 3-3-1/7 and 3-3-1/9 of the *FPI Rules*, as appropriate.

The Operating Manual required by this Subsection does not need to be in addition to that required by the coastal State or other governmental authorities. These administrations may require that additional information be included in the Operating Manual.

8 Terms and Definitions

8.1 Types of Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

8.1.1 Spar-Type Floating Aquaculture Installation (1 June 2020)

An installation possessing a deep draft, vertical floating structure, usually of cylindrical shape, supporting a topside structure (if any) and moored to the seafloor. The hull can be divided into upper hull, mid-section and lower hull.

8.1.2 Column-Stabilized Type Floating Aquaculture Installation (1 June 2020)

An installation consisting of surface piercing columns, submerged pontoons and a deck supported at column tops. Buoyancy is provided by the submerged pontoons, surface piercing columns and braces, if any.

8.1.3 Ship-Shape Floating Aquaculture Installation (1 June 2020)

A ship-shape installation that has the configuration of a ship including displacement hulls with or without the side or bottom structure.

8.1.4 Non-Buoyant Aquaculture Installation (1 June 2020)

A non-buoyant aquaculture installation is a non-buoyant structure supported by or attached to the sea floor. The sea floor attachment afforded to the structure may be obtained by pilings, direct bearing, or other methods.

8.2 Terminology

8.2.1 Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

Aquaculture installations include floating aquaculture installations and non-buoyant aquaculture installations.

8.2.2 Floating Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

Floating aquaculture installations include spar-type floating aquaculture installations, column-stabilized type floating aquaculture installations and ship-shape floating aquaculture installations.

8.2.3 Floating Aquaculture Structure (1 June 2020)

A floating aquaculture structure is a site-dependent structure supported by buoyancy and maintained on location by a mooring system.

8.2.4 Design Life

Assumed period for which a structure, a structural component, a system or equipment is expected to be used for its intended purpose with anticipated maintenance, but without substantial repair being necessary.

8.2.5 Owner (1 June 2020)

An Owner is any person or organization who owns aquaculture installations.

9 Abbreviations and References

9.1 Abbreviations of Organizations

ABS: American Bureau of Shipping

API: American Petroleum Institute

IMO: International Maritime Organization

ISO: International Organization for Standardization

MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution

SOLAS: International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea

9.2 References

- i) ABS Rules for Building and Classing Floating Production Installations (FPI Rules)
- ii) ABS Rules for Building and Classing Offshore Installations (OI Rules)
- iii) ABS Rules for Building and Classing Mobile Offshore Units (MOU Rules)
- iv) ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Barges (Barge Rules)
- v) ABS Rules for Building and Classing Marine Vessels (Marine Vessel Rules)
- vi) ABS Rules for Materials and Welding (Part 2)
- vii) ABS Guide for Building and Classing Bottom-Founded Offshore Wind Turbines (BOWT Guide)
- viii) ABS Guide for Building and Classing Floating Offshore Wind Turbines (FOWT Guide)
- ix) ABS Guide for Spectral-Based Fatigue Analysis for Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) Installations (SFA Guide)
- x) ABS Guide for “Dynamic Loading Approach” for Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) Installations (DLA Guide)
- xi) ABS Guide for Remote Control and Monitoring for Auxiliary Machinery and Systems (other than Propulsion) on Offshore Installations
- xii) ABS Guidance Notes on Risk Assessment Applications for the Marine and Offshore Industries
- xiii) ABS Requirements for the Certification of Offshore Mooring Chain
- xiv) ABS Guide for Fatigue Assessment of Offshore Structures
- xv) ABS Requirements for Buckling and Ultimate Strength Assessment for Offshore Structures
- xvi) ABS Guidance Notes on the Application of Fiber Rope for Offshore Mooring
- xvii) ABS Guidance Notes on Air Gap Analysis for Semi-Submersibles
- xviii) API SPEC 17E, Specification for Subsea Umbilicals
- xix) ISO 19904-1, Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries – Floating Offshore Structures, Part 1: Monohulls, Semi-submersibles and Spars
- xx) IEEE1120, Guide for the Planning, Design, Installation, and Repair of Submarine Power Cable Systems

SECTION 2 General Requirements

1 General (1 June 2020)

The design and construction of floating aquaculture installations are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements in Part 3 of the *FPI Rules*. The design and construction of non-buoyant aquaculture installations are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements in Section 3-2-2 of the *OI Rules*. However, the design criteria, as given in the *FPI Rules* or the *OI Rules*, are to be modified to reflect the structural performance and demands expected for unmanned installations, compared to manned installations positioned at a particular site on a long-term basis.

The local authorities having jurisdiction where the installation is to operate are to be contacted to obtain any further criteria that are applicable to the aquaculture installations. In addition, the relevant criteria contained in the Load Line, SOLAS and MARPOL Conventions issued by the International Maritime Organization are to be considered.

2 Loading Criteria

2.1 Loads (1 June 2020)

An installation's modes of operation in pre-service (loadout, transportation, installation) and in-service (in-place, maintenance, inspection) conditions are to be investigated using anticipated loads, including gravity loads together with relevant environmental loads due to the effects of wind, waves, currents, and, where deemed necessary by the Owner or designer, the effects of earthquake, temperature, fouling, and ice. These loads are to be in accordance with Section 3-2-4, 5B-1-1/5.1 and 5B-3-1/5.1 of the *FPI Rules* for floating aquaculture installations or Section 3-2-1 of the *OI Rules* for non-buoyant aquaculture installations.

2.2 Design Conditions (1 June 2020)

Aquaculture installations are to be designed for load scenarios encountered during transit and site-specific conditions. Site-specific conditions are to include the environmental conditions specified in Section 3-2-3, 5B-1-1/5.3 and 5B-3-1/5.3 of the *FPI Rules* for floating aquaculture installations or Section 3-1-2 of the *OI Rules* for non-buoyant aquaculture installations. However, the design environmental condition (DEC) and additional design conditions for maintenance and inspection of aquaculture installations are to be in accordance with 2/2.2.1 or 2/2.2.3 for manned installations and 2/2.2.2 or 2/2.2.4 for unmanned installations.

2.2.1 Manned Floating Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

The DEC is defined as the extreme condition with a specific combination of wind, waves and current for which the system is designed. The DEC is to be one of the following combinations that results in the most severe loading case:

- 100-year waves with associated wind and current
- 100-year wind with associated waves and current

- 100-year current with associated waves and wind

In areas where the maximum mooring system responses are governed by squalls, 100-year squalls with the following combination are also to be included for the DEC.

- 100-year squalls with associated wave and current.

A squall event is defined as a wind with a rapid increase in speed of 8 m/s, sustained above 11 m/s for at least 1 minute.

In areas with strong currents, additional design environmental load cases may need to be considered.

100-year waves are normally characterized by a significant wave height with a spectral shape type and a range of associated peak wave periods.

A minimum return period of 100 years for the DEC is required for floating aquaculture installations. A minimum return period of 50 years will be specially considered if it is accepted by the coastal state. Any environmental combinations with return periods shorter than that of the DEC which induce larger mooring load responses are also to be used in the design.

The additional conditions for maintenance and inspection of floating aquaculture installations are to be considered as part of Design Operating Condition (DOC) defined in 3-2-3/1.3 of the *FPI Rules*.

2.2.2 Unmanned Floating Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

The DEC is defined as the extreme condition with a specific combination of wind, waves and current for which the system is to be designed. The DEC is to be one of the following combinations that results in the most severe loading case:

- 50-year waves with associated wind and current.
- 50-year wind with associated waves and current.
- 50-year current with associated waves and wind.

In areas where the maximum mooring system responses are governed by squalls, 50-year squalls with the following combination are also to be included for the DEC.

- 50-year squalls with associated wave and current.

In areas with high current, additional design environmental load cases may need to be considered.

50-year waves are normally characterized by a significant wave height with a spectral shape type and a range of associated peak wave periods.

The additional conditions for maintenance and inspection of floating aquaculture installations are to be considered as part of Design Operating Condition (DOC) defined in 3-2-3/1.3 of the *FPI Rules*.

2.2.3 Manned Non-Buoyant Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

The Design Environmental Condition for manned non-buoyant aquaculture is to be in accordance with 3-1-2/5.1 of the *OI Rules*.

The additional conditions for maintenance and inspection of non-buoyant aquaculture installations are to be considered as part of Operating Environmental Conditions defined in 3-1-2/5.3 the *OI Rules*.

2.2.4 Unmanned Non-Buoyant Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

The Design Environmental Condition for unmanned non-buoyant aquaculture installations is to be in accordance with 3-1-2/5.1 of the *OI Rules* in association with wind, wave and current loads with 50 years return period.

The additional conditions for maintenance and inspection of non-buoyant aquaculture installations are to be considered as part of Operating Environmental Conditions defined in 3-1-2/5.3 the *OI Rules*.

3 Global Performance Analyses

3.1 General (1 June 2020)

Global performance analyses of the floating aquaculture installation are aimed at determining the global effects of environmental loads on the overall installation and its components, such as topside and hull structures, mooring lines, and anchors. Global performance analyses are to be carried out for all critical conditions in the pre-service and in-service phases, represented by the design conditions specified in Subsection 2/2.

Global performance analyses are intended to determine the following parameters:

- i) Motions of the floating aquaculture installation in six degrees of freedom
- ii) Mooring line tensions, including the maximum and minimum tensions and fatigue loads for mooring component design
- iii) Critical global forces and moments, or equivalent design wave heights and periods as appropriate, for the hull structural analysis
- iv) Hull hydrodynamic pressure loads for global structural analysis
- v) Accelerations for the determination of inertia loads
- vi) Deck clearance (or Air Gap)

The hydrodynamic loads used in the global performance analysis may be obtained through:

- i) Hydrodynamic analysis for large bodies based on radiation/diffraction theory using panel models
- ii) Morison's equation for slender members, external hull appurtenances and viscous hull drag with well documented drag coefficients C_d and inertia coefficients C_m
- iii) Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) or model test to determine hydrodynamic loads and coefficients on some innovative or unconventional structural components, such as heave plates and fish net pens

Global performance analyses with various design conditions are required. The topside structures, hull, mooring system, and fish net pens is to be considered in the analysis model.

Several analytical methods with varying degrees of complexity may be used. Loading and response predictions for the topside deck structure and hull, and those for the mooring system can be performed either separately or in an integrated form. Methods and models employed in the analyses are to account for the relevant nonlinear and motion coupling effects.

Either frequency or time domain methods, or a combination of both, may be used in global performance analyses. However, for those cases that have highly nonlinear effects, time-domain analyses are normally required.

Common practice in global performance analyses for floating offshore oil and gas production installations, as summarized in the ABS *FPI Rules* as well as applicable recognized standards such as those published by API and ISO standards, may be adapted for application to the floating aquaculture installations.

3.2 Frequency Domain Analyses (1 June 2020)

Frequency domain analyses include those in six degrees of freedom of the floating aquaculture installation in both the wave frequency and the low frequency domains.

In order to evaluate the wave-frequency responses of the floating aquaculture installation, linear wave theory is usually employed in the wave frequency analysis. Alternative methods may be applied to evaluate the effects of finite amplitude waves. The low frequency motion analysis is to be carried out to evaluate the effects caused by wind dynamics and wave drift forces. The damping levels used in the analyses are to be properly determined and documented.

Hydrodynamic loads on large bodies are in general obtained in frequency-domain based on radiation/diffraction theory using panel models. For hydrodynamic loads on slender bodies, (i.e., ratio of wave length to diameter of the slender body larger than 5), and viscous drag loads on the hull structures and fish net pens, Morison's equation can be used. For frequency-domain analyses, the viscous drag loads should be linearized and considered in the analyses.

3.3 Time Domain Analyses (1 June 2020)

Time domain analysis is a preferable approach to include the nonlinear effects in global performance analyses of the floating aquaculture installation. These nonlinear effects include hull drag forces, drag of fish net pens, finite wave amplitude effects, nonlinear restoring forces from mooring lines, effects of motion suppression devices or components (e.g., heave plates) and coupling effects of the hull and mooring system. When strong nonlinear responses are expected, a time domain analysis is to be performed and submitted for review.

In time domain analysis, a relevant wave spectrum is to be transferred to random time series for simulating irregular wave elevations and kinematics. The maximum responses are to be predicted using appropriate distribution curves fitted to the simulation results or other recognized statistical techniques. Time domain analyses are to be carried out for a period sufficient to achieve stationary statistics, particularly for low frequency responses. Multiple realizations of the same conditions may be necessary to generate adequate data for statistical analysis and to verify consistency of the simulation. The designer is to demonstrate the adequacy of the selected simulation time duration and the number of realizations.

For spar-type or other deep-draft hull structures, Vortex Induced Motions (VIM) are to be taken into account as appropriate.

3.4 Deck Clearance (1 June 2020)

Unless topside deck structures are satisfactorily designed for wave impact, reasonable clearance between the bottom of the topside deck structures and the wave crests is to be checked for all afloat modes of operation, taking into account the predicted motion of the installation relative to the surface of the sea.

The deck clearance is normally determined by an appropriate model test. Alternatively, the deck clearance can also be determined by a detailed hydrodynamic analysis that accounts for relative motions between the floating aquaculture installation and waves. The following items are to be considered when determining deck clearance:

- i) Various environmental headings
- ii) All motions due to wind, waves, and current
- iii) Nonlinearity of wave profile
- iv) Wave diffraction and run-up

- v) Tide and water level effects
- vi) Draft of the installation

Deck clearance is also to be checked at various points around and on the underside of the topside deck for all of the critical environmental conditions.

A clearance is to be maintained between the lowest point of the topside deck and the wave crest so that the side and the bottom of topside deck structure is not subjected to wave impact in Design Environmental Conditions (DEC), unless the topside deck structure is designed for such loading. Where topside deck structural members are designed for passage of waves or if wave impact to the topside and hull structure is anticipated, local strengthening of these members is required. Structures and equipment subject to wave run-up or green water are to be designed for the associated forces.

3.5 Seabed Clearance (1 June 2020)

A seabed clearance is also to be checked for the floating aquaculture installations to avoid possible contact with the seabed under the design conditions specified in 2/2.2. The seabed clearance is to be maintained at least 1 meter (3.3 feet) between the lowest point of the floating aquaculture structure and the seabed. The designer is to submit evidence to demonstrate to the satisfaction of ABS that in determining the required seabed clearance, the following items are to be considered.

- i) Various environmental headings
- ii) All motions due to wind, waves, and current
- iii) Tide and water level effects
- iv) Draft of the installation
- v) The consistency of the sea bottom material and the characteristics of any protrusion from the sea bottom
- vi) The level of accuracy of the depth survey data
- vii) Predicted variation of seabed profile due to sediment transport during the design life, where applicable

3.6 Interference Check (1 June 2020)

The interference check between the floating aquaculture structure with fish net pens and the mooring lines is to be performed under the design conditions specified in 2/2.2 to avoid the possible interference of mooring lines.

3.7 Model Testing (1 June 2020)

Model testing provides an independent check of system responses under simulated environmental conditions. It is also used for deriving some of the design parameters, such as the air gap and nonlinear effects, particularly for an innovative design. Model testing for deriving some of the design parameters, such as deck clearance and nonlinear effects, is recommended as the final check of floating aquaculture installation designs if innovative components are used. Relevant environmental conditions are to be covered in the model testing.

Model testing and numerical analyses are not to be replaced, but are rather to complement each other. The primary objectives of model testing are:

- i) Determining the responses of a particular design, such as to calibrate low-frequency damping coefficients.
- ii) Verifying analysis tools for prediction of system responses or simply to correlate the analysis results.
- iii) Deriving design information as a substitute for numerical analysis.

4 Corrosion Protection of Steel

Unless otherwise approved, all steel work is to be suitably protected by an efficient corrosion prevention system, such as hard protective coatings or the equivalent. Reference can be made to IMO resolution MSC.288 (87), MSC.289(87), MSC.215(82) and MSC.244(83).

SECTION 3 Structures

1 General (1 June 2020)

This Section provides structural requirements to be applied in the design of aquaculture structures. The structural requirements of aquaculture installations include where applicable, but are not limited to, the scantling design of the hull structure and structural analysis of hull structures, topside deck structures, mooring hull interface, and topside deck structure interface with deckhouse and deck mounted equipment/machinery.

The loading criteria in Subsection 2/2 for structural design are to be applied along with the requirements specified in this Section.

2 Structural Design Requirements

2.1 Non-Buoyant Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

The structural design requirements in Part 3 of the *OI Rules* where applicable are to be complied with, along with the following considerations.

- i) The DEC is to be replaced by 2/2.2 for manned and unmanned installations; and
- ii) For unmanned installations, the safety factors for fatigue life of hull structures and topside deck structures are to be replaced by 5-2/Table 2 of the *ABS Guide for Building and Classing Bottom-Founded Offshore Wind Turbines (BOWT Guide)*.

Soil investigations and design considerations for the supporting soil and the influence of the soil on the foundation structure for non-buoyant aquaculture installations are to be in accordance with Section 3-2-5 of the *OI Rules*.

2.2 Spar-Type Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

The structural design requirements in Sections 5B-3-1, 5B-3-3 and 5B-3-4 of the *FPI Rules* are to be complied with, along with the following considerations.

- i) The DEC is to be replaced by 2/2.2 for manned and unmanned installations; and
- ii) For unmanned installations, the safety factors for fatigue life of hull structures and topside deck structures are to be replaced by 7-2/Table 2 of the *ABS Guide for Building and Classing Floating Offshore Wind Turbines (FOWT Guide)*.

2.3 Column-Stabilized Type Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

The structural design requirements in Sections 5B-1-1, 5B-1-2 of the *FPI Rules* are to be complied with, along with the following considerations.

- i) The DEC is to be replaced by 2/2.2 for manned and unmanned installations; and
- ii) For unmanned installations, the safety factors for fatigue life of hull, integrated deck and column top frame are to be replaced by 7-2/Table 2 of the *FOWT Guide*.

The guidance for performing air gap analysis is provided in the *ABS Guidance Notes on Air Gap Analysis for Semi-Submersibles*.

2.4 Ship-Shape Aquaculture Installations (1 June 2020)

2.4.1 General

The design and analysis criteria to be applied to the hull structural design are to conform to 3/2.4.2 and industry recognized practices of full ship finite element analysis for strength and fatigue assessment acceptable to ABS and 3/2.4.2. The design and analysis of other major hull structural feature and modules on deck are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of Sections 5A-1-1, 5A-1-4 and 5A-1-5 of the *FPI Rules* and 3/2.4.3. Fatigue analysis is to be performed to verify adequate strength against fatigue failure within its design life. The fatigue analysis is to consider the loading history of the ship-shape installation including transport and in-place conditions. Attention is also to be given to the designs of structural notches, cutouts, brackets, toes, and abrupt changes of structural sections where they are prone to fatigue damages.

Performance of additional structural analyses in accordance with the *DLA Guide* can lead to the granting of the optional DLA classification notation, which signifies that the design meets the Dynamic Load Approach criteria. Also, the optional SFA classification notation can be granted, which signifies that the design satisfies fatigue strength criteria based on Spectral Fatigue Analysis in accordance with the *ABS Guide for Spectral-Based Fatigue Analysis for Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) Installations (SFA Guide)*.

2.4.2 Initial Minimum Scantlings

The hull structural design requirements for initial minimum scantlings are to be in accordance with Part 3 Chapter 2 of the *ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Barges (the Barge Rules)* with the replacement of the longitudinal hull girder strength defined in 3-2-1/3.1 of the *Barge Rules* by the following 3/2.4.2(a) and 3/2.4.2(b):

2.4.2(a) Section Modulus.

The required hull girder section modulus SM_R amidships, to the deck and bottom is to be the greater of the values obtained from the following equation or 3/2.4.2(b):

$$SM_R = (M_s + M_w) / f_p \quad \text{cm}^2 - \text{m} \quad (\text{in}^2 - \text{ft})$$

where

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| M_s | = | maximum still-water bending moment in the governing loaded or ballasted condition in kN-m (tf-m, Ltf-ft) |
| M_w | = | maximum wave induced bending moment expected on-site and during transit to the installation site in kN-m (tf-m, Ltf-ft) from the direct calculation in accordance with the <i>DLA Guide</i> |
| f_p | = | nominal permissible bending stress |
| | = | 17.5 kN/cm ² (1.784 tf/cm ² , 11.33 Ltf/in ²) |

2.4.2(b) Minimum Section Modulus.

The minimum hull girder section modulus SM_R amidships is not to be less than that obtained from the following equation:

$$SM_R = 1.59M_w / f_p \quad \text{cm}^2 - \text{m} \quad (\text{in}^2 - \text{ft})$$

where

M_w = as defined in 3/2.4.2(a), in kN-m (tf-m, Ltf-ft)

2.4.3 Loads and Acceptance Criteria for Structural Design and Analysis

The load conditions and the acceptance criteria to be applied to the structural analysis of topside deck structures, mooring hull interface, and the topside deck structure interface with deckhouse and deck mounted equipment/machinery are to be in accordance with Sections 5A-1-4 and 5A-1-5 of the *FPI Rules* with the following considerations.

- i) The DEC is to be replaced by 2/2.2 for manned and unmanned installations; and
- ii) For unmanned installations, the safety factors for fatigue life of hull interface structures are to be replaced by 7-2/Table 2 of the *FOWT Guide*.

Net scantlings are defined as the gross scantlings as denoted in 3/2.4.2 minus the Nominal Design Corrosion Values specified in 5A-3-1/1.7 of the *FPI Rules* for double hull structures, and 5A-3-6/1.1 of the *FPI Rules* for single hull and double side single bottom structures. Net scantlings are to be used for the DLA strength assessment procedure and the spectral-based fatigue analysis.

SECTION 4 Stability

1 Stability

1.1 General (1 June 2020)

The intact and damage stability of the floating aquaculture installation are to be evaluated in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Flag and Coastal States. Ship-shape installations are to comply with the IMO Code on Intact Stability, the 1966 Load Line Convention, IMO MODU Code as applicable, and MARPOL 73/78. Non-ship-shape installations are to meet the requirements specified in 4/1.2 for manned installations and 4/1.3 for unmanned installations. See 3-3-1/9 of the *FPI Rules* for general requirements pertaining to the makeup and issuance of loading guidance with respect to stability.

The stability analysis is to consider drag forces on the fish net pens due to current or being towed. Analyses are to be performed to verify the non-buoyant aquaculture installation, or its means of support where such exist, has sufficient hydrostatic stability and reserve buoyancy to allow for successful execution of all phases of marine operations. For large or unique structures, an experimental determination of the center of gravity of the structure and its means of support, where such exist, is to be performed.

1.2 Manned Installations (1 June 2020)

The stability of column-stabilized type aquaculture installations is to meet the requirements in Section 5B-1-3 of the *FPI Rules*. The stability of spar-type aquaculture installations is to meet the requirements in Section 5B-3-2 of the *FPI Rules*.

1.3 Unmanned Installations (1 June 2020)

The stability of column-stabilized type aquaculture installations are to meet the requirements in Section 5B-1-3 of the *FPI Rules* where the DEC is to be replaced by 2/2.2.2. The stability of spar-type aquaculture installations is to meet the requirements in Section 5B-3-2 of the *FPI Rules* where the DEC is to be replaced by 2/2.2.2.

2 Watertight and Weathertight Integrity

2.1 General (1 June 2020)

Watertight and weathertight integrity and penetrations of column-stabilized type aquaculture installations are to be evaluated in accordance with 5B-1-3/1.7 and 5B-1-3/1.9 of the *FPI Rules*.

Watertight and weathertight integrity and penetrations of spar-type aquaculture installations are to be evaluated in accordance with 5B-3-2/3 of the *FPI Rules*.

SECTION 5 Mooring Systems

1 General (1 June 2020)

Typically, there are two types of position mooring systems: a conventional spread mooring system and a single point mooring system, as defined in 3-1-4/3 and 3-1-4/5 of the *FPI Rules*. The mooring system may include mooring lines, winches, piles, anchors, connectors and hardware. For a single point mooring system, a turret, a turntable, buoys, and anchoring legs may also be part of system. For mooring systems incorporating fiber ropes, additional design considerations are defined in the *ABS Guidance Notes on the Application of Fiber Rope for Offshore Mooring*.

Regardless of its type, the mooring system is to be designed to:

- i) Keep the floating aquaculture installation on station at a specific site; and
- ii) Control the directional heading of the floating aquaculture installation if the orientation is important for safety or operational considerations.

Innovative mooring system designs (configuration, material, components and equipment) that are not covered by this document or other existing industry standards will be subject to special consideration by ABS.

2 Position Mooring Systems

2.1 General (1 June 2020)

The requirements for position mooring systems of floating aquaculture installations are to be in accordance with 5/2.2 for manned installations and 5/2.3 for unmanned installations.

2.2 Manned Installations

The applicable requirements for position mooring systems and anchoring holding power in Sections 6-1-1 and 6-1-2 of the *FPI Rules* are to be complied with.

2.3 Unmanned Installations

The applicable requirements for position mooring systems and anchoring holding power in Sections 6-1-1 and 6-1-2 of the *FPI Rules* are to be complied with, where the DEC is to be replaced by 2/2.2.2.

The safety factors for anchoring lines are to be in accordance with 8-3/Table 1 of the *FOWT Guide*. The safety factors for fatigue life of anchoring lines are to be in accordance with 8-3/Table 2 of the *FOWT Guide*.

3 Single Point Moorings

3.1 General (1 June 2020)

The requirements for single point mooring systems of floating aquaculture installations are to be in accordance with 5/3.2 for manned installations and 5/3.3 for unmanned installations.

3.2 Manned Installations

The applicable requirements of single point mooring systems in Section 6-2-1 of the *FPI Rules* are to be complied with.

3.3 Unmanned Installations (1 June 2020)

The applicable requirements of single point mooring systems of floating aquaculture installations in Section 6-2-1 of the *FPI Rules* are to be complied with, where the DEC is to be replaced by 2/2.2.2.

The safety factors for fatigue life of anchoring lines are to be in accordance with 8-3/Table 2 of the *FOWT Guide*.

SECTION 6

Fire Safety, Life-Saving, Machinery and Systems

1 Fire Safety, Life-Saving Appliances and Equipment

1.1 Manned Installations (1 June 2020)

For ship-shape aquaculture installations, fire fighting systems and equipment for service functions are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of 5A-1-6/1.5 of the *FPI Rules*.

For column-stabilized type and spar-type aquaculture installations, fire fighting systems and equipment for service functions are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of Part 5, Chapter 2 of the *ABS Rules for Building and Classing Mobile Offshore Units (MOU Rules)*.

For manned installations, fire safety, life-saving appliances and equipment are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of Chapter 9 and Chapter 10 of IMO MODU Code 2009, and Part 5, Chapters 1 and 3 of the *MOU Rules*.

1.2 Unmanned Installations (1 June 2020)

For floating aquaculture installations, fire fighting systems and equipment for service functions are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of 10-1/9 of the *FOWT Guide*.

Attention is to be given to any relevant requirements of the coastal State or other governmental authorities having jurisdiction over the aquaculture installation to be installed.

For unmanned installations, fire safety, life-saving appliances and equipment are to be designed with suitable consideration of the nature of unmanned installations. It is suggested that the coastal State or other governmental authorities having jurisdiction over the unmanned installation be contacted to obtain applicable requirements.

2 Machinery and Equipment (1 June 2020)

For ship-shape aquaculture installations, machinery and equipment are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of 5A-1-6/1.7 of the *FPI Rules*.

For column-stabilized type aquaculture installations, machinery and equipment are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of Part 4, Chapter 1 of the *MOU Rules*, and Part 4, Chapters 2, 4, and 6 of the *ABS Rules for Building and Classing Marine Vessels (Marine Vessel Rules)*, as applicable.

For spar-type aquaculture installations, machinery and equipment are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of Part 4, Chapter 1 of the *MOU Rules*.

3 Marine Piping Systems (1 June 2020)

Marine piping systems are those systems that are required to conduct marine operations. These systems include, but are not limited to, bilge, ballast, tank venting, sounding and fuel oil. Marine piping systems on ship-shape aquaculture installations are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of 5A-1-6/1.1 of the *FPI Rules*.

For column-stabilized type aquaculture installations, marine piping systems that are required to conduct marine operations are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of 5B-1-4/1 of the *FPI Rules*.

For spar-type aquaculture installations, marine piping systems that are required to conduct marine operations are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of 5B-3-6/1 of the *FPI Rules*.

4 Electrical Systems (1 June 2020)

Electrical systems on ship-shape aquaculture installations are to comply with 6/4.1 and the applicable requirements of Part 4, Chapter 8 of the *Marine Vessel Rules* for manned installations, or 6/4.3 and Part 4, Chapter 8 of the *Marine Vessel Rules* for unmanned installations.

For column-stabilized type and spar-type aquaculture installations, electrical systems are to comply with the applicable requirements of Part 4, Chapters 1 and 3 of the *MOU Rules* and 6/4.1 for manned installations, or Part 4, Chapters 1 and 3 of the *MOU Rules* and 6/4.3 for unmanned installations.

The source of main power may be provided by conventional generators, offshore power cables imported from shore (see 6/5), or solar power systems (see 6/6).

Where the Flag Administration permits, the minimum number of required main power sources may be reduced to one. The coastal State or other governmental authorities may require reserve main power or the emergency power source in excess of the above requirements.

4.1 Manned Installations

4.1.1 Main Power

The main power source(s) is to be sufficient to maintain the maximum intended operational load of the unit.

4.1.2 Emergency Power

- i) An emergency source of power for systems vital to safety, fire-fighting, and protection of personnel, is to be provided on board to supply the services as listed herein.
- ii) Where an emergency power supply has been provided for classification/flag state purposes, this source may also be used to provide emergency loads in production areas, provided the emergency source of power is adequately sized to supply all of the connected loads.
- iii) Provisions for emergency power supply, less than those listed herein, will be considered, provided adequate technical justification is submitted.
- iv) Loads to be supplied by the emergency source of power are listed in 6/4.1.3 and 6/4.1.4.

4.1.3 Fire Pump

- i) If both fire pumps are electric motor driven, one of these pumps is to be powered by the emergency source of power.
- ii) The emergency source of power is to have sufficient fuel for at least 18 hours of fire pump operation.

4.1.4 Other Loads

- i) Fire detection
18 hours

- ii) Communication
18 hours
- iii) Paging and alarm system
18 hours
- iv) Emergency lighting from all spaces to all alternative egress points
18 hours
- v) Navigational aids
As required by the applicable Coastal Authority, but not less than 4 days

4.2 Unmanned Installations

4.2.1 Main Power

The main power source(s) is to be sufficient to maintain the maximum intended operational loads of the unit, without the need for emergency source of power.

4.2.2 Emergency Power

An emergency power source, independent of the unit's main power, is to be sufficient to supply services for navigational aids as required by the cognizant Coastal Authority, but not for less than four (4) days.

5 Electrical Umbilical Cable Systems (1 June 2020)

The electrical cable system, where applicable, connects the floating aquaculture installation and the subsea electrical cable on the sea floor. It includes a section of the electrical cable that imports electrical power from shore and may also convey control signals. The electrical cable system is usually connected to a certain location on the hull structure or the topside deck. The local support structure is to be designed for the maximum static and dynamic loading and in accordance with the requirements of Section 3. Dynamic response of the suspended segment of the electrical cable is to be determined in accordance with the requirements of Subsection 2/3 for global performance analyses and with consideration of the Section 5 for the mooring system. The electrical cable is to be designed to accommodate the maximum excursion of the floating aquaculture structure subjected to those design considerations. The calculated fatigue life of the electrical cable is not to be less than five (5) times the design life of the floating aquaculture installation. Anticipated fatigue damage accumulation due to reeling, handling, construction, and installation, as well as unplanned events such as partial recovery and reinstallation are to be considered. The procedures for reeling, handling, construction, and installation are to indicate the allowed cyclic loading that has been assumed in the design. Additional design considerations, as applicable, are to be in accordance with applicable recognized industrial standards such as API Specification 17 E and IEEE1120.

6 Solar Power Systems (1 June 2020)

Solar power systems equipment, installed on the ABS classed aquaculture installations to provide electrical power, are required to be a proved type in accordance with recognized standards. The solar power systems type certificate will be reviewed by ABS solely to verify that the information of the installed solar power systems is consistent with the design information, criteria and limitations considered in the classification of aquaculture installations. ABS will not review or be responsible for the accuracy of the solar power system certificate. Use of solar power systems lacking an appropriate type certification will be subject to special consideration by ABS.

Local support structure is to be designed for the maximum static and dynamic loading and in accordance with the requirements of Section 3. The solar power systems may serve as one of the two main power sources.

SECTION 7 Surveys

1 Surveys During Construction, Installation and Commissioning *(1 June 2020)*

The applicable parts of requirements in Part 7, Chapter 1 of the *FPI Rules* apply to the ABS approved procedures and the surveys to be performed on any type of floating aquaculture installation.

Surveys during the construction and installation of the non-buoyant aquaculture installation are to be in accordance with Part 5, Chapter 1 of the *OI Rules*, as applicable.

2 Surveys After Construction *(1 June 2020)*

Surveys after construction of floating aquaculture installations are to be in accordance with Part 7, Chapter 2 of the *FPI Rules*, as applicable.

Surveys after construction of the non-buoyant aquaculture installation are to be in accordance with Part 5, Chapter 2 of the *OI Rules*, as applicable.