

Defects in chord to spudcan connections, Noble Intrepid

Riggvedlikehold 26. Sept 2024

Sveinung Flystveit



Noble Intrepid



Design	Jack-up CJ-70 Gusto MSC design
Constructed	2014 – DNV class
Operational water depth /drilling depth	150 m / 12 000 meter
Weights (Floating / elevated)	31 485 tons / 21 500 tons



UWILD - Underwater Inspection in Lieu of Dry-Docking

Requirements

- Inspection of the MODU following the class In-Service Inspection Plan (IIP)
 - Intermediate inspection (2,5 years)
 - Renewal (5 years)

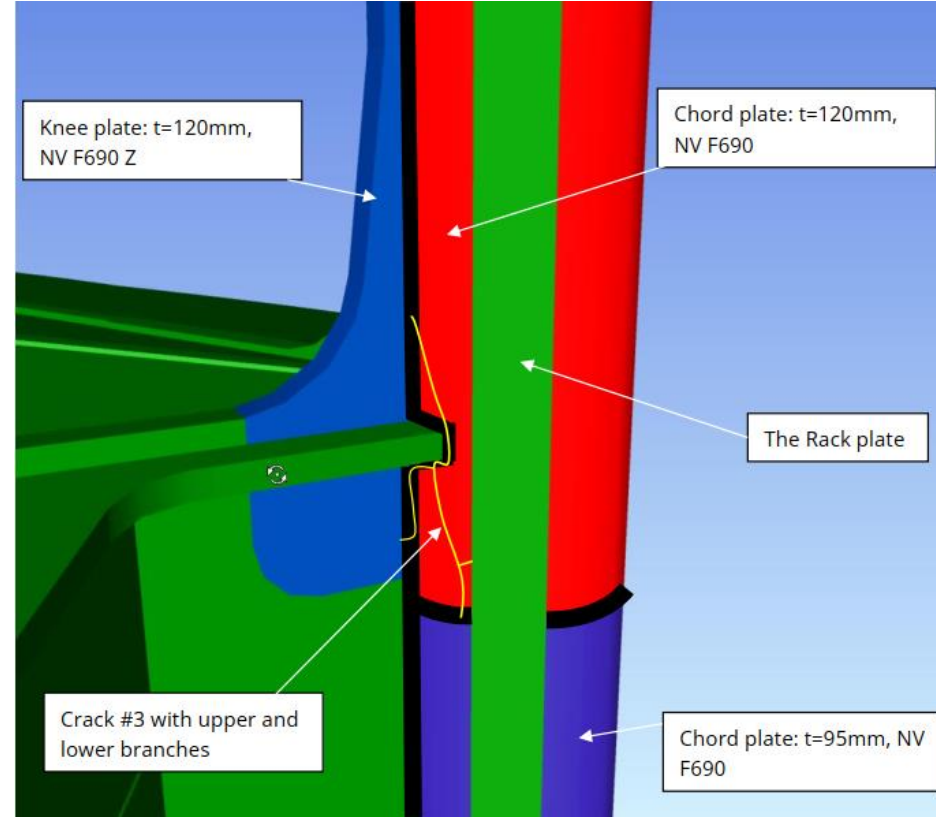
Noble Intrepid (2022)

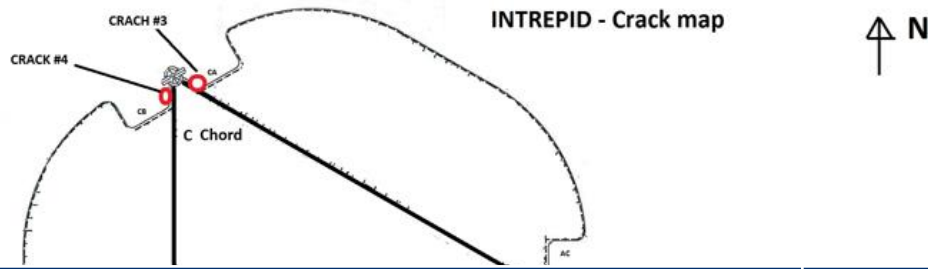
- Intermediate Inspection performed by use of Work class ROV
 - Cleaning of spud cans done by ROV with HP washer
 - Structural inspection performed by camera with NDT inspector and DNV surveyor onboard
 - The structural inspection is a combination of general visual inspection and close visual inspection



Spud can







Crack #	Length
Crack #1	220 mm
Crack #2	350 mm
Crack #3	200 mm
Crack #4	140 mm
Crack #5	1000 mm
Crack #6	450 mm



What do we do next?

- Notify Havtil
- Internal engineering
- External support from GustoMSC and Force technology

- Continuous correspondence and meetings with DNV

- Mobilize UT / ACFM equipment to for further investigation

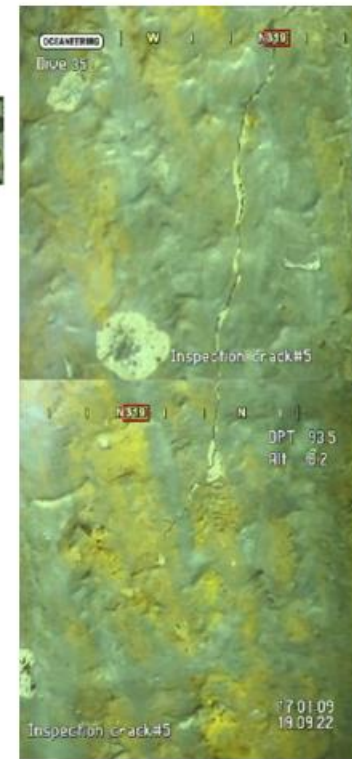
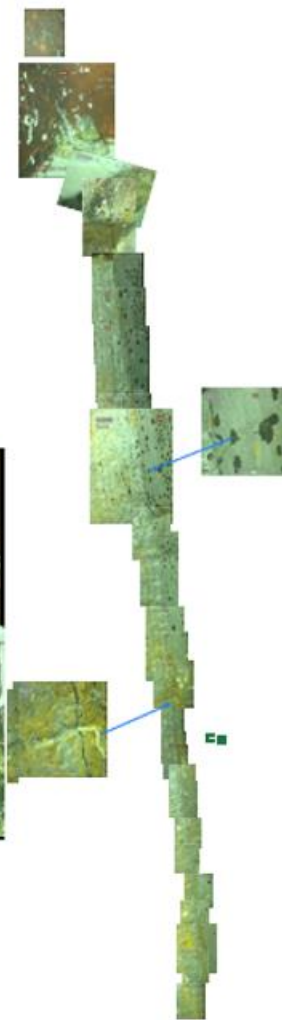
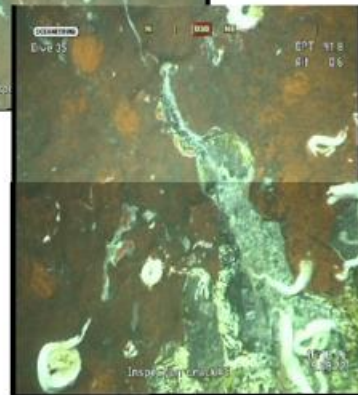
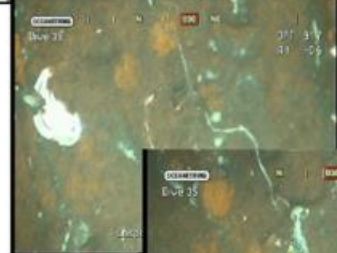
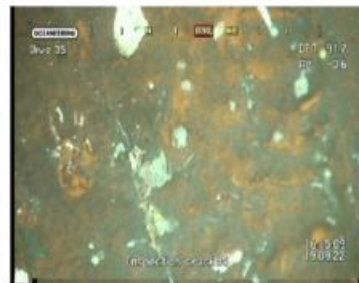
- Develop inspection procedure for continuous monitoring of cracks



- Mobilisation of UT subsea crew to confirm indications to be cracks in metal beneath coating
- Crack depth measurements of up to 91 mm but no water in chord
- Periodic visual ROV inspections to confirm no crack propagation
- Root cause analysis
- The failure mechanism causing the observed cracks is hydrogen assistant stress cracking – not hydrogen embrittlement. The cracks will not propagate fast.
- Prove remaining structural strength to continue operation
- Removal of anodes from Spud can (hydrogen point source)



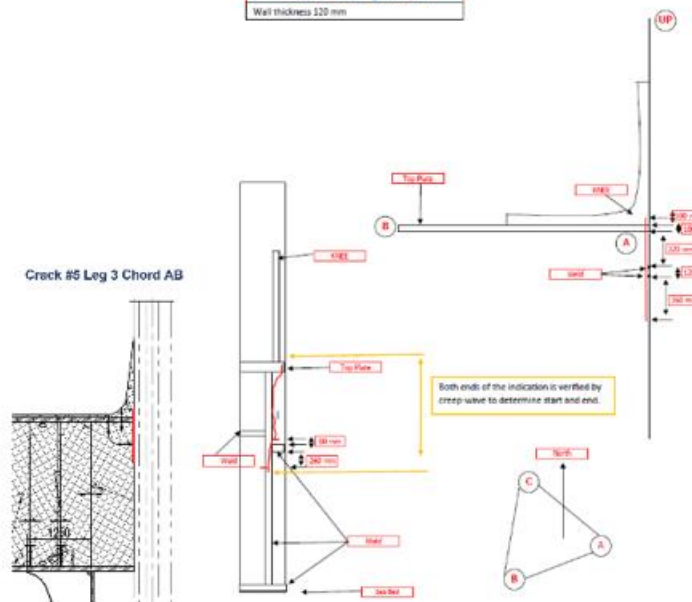
Indication #5, Leg 3, chord A, A/B side



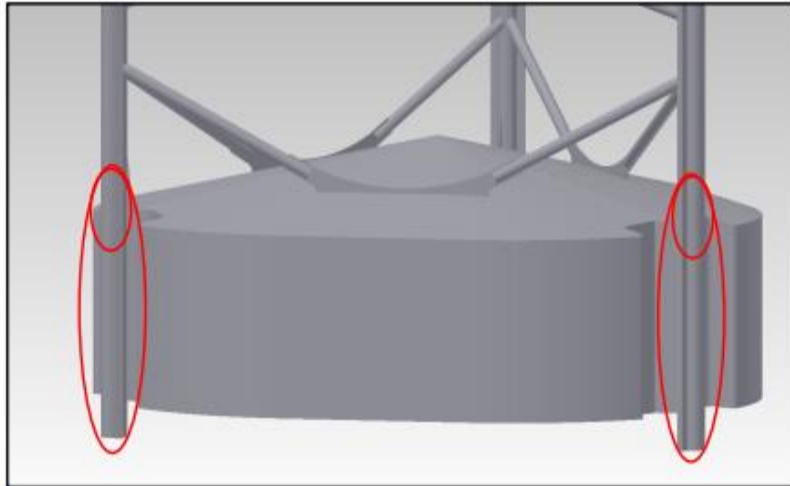
Leg #3 A-B Crack 5

Length of crack in mm	From 100 mm up from top plate + 100 mm top plate	To 860 mm below top plate
Maximum depth of crack in mm	83 mm	
UT highest point marked with blue	Length -	Depth 83 mm
Lowest reading with UT		
Wall thickness 120 mm		

Crack #5 Leg 3 Chord AB



Other units



- Develop Noble Bulletin IB-2020-10-12 for offshore inspection
- Inspection method: Close Visual



Internal Technical Bulletin

OEM:	Gusto MSC	Bulletin Number:	IB-2022-10-12
Bulletin Type:	Additional inspection	Equipment Affected:	Spudcans structure
Bulletin Date:	12.10.2022	Rigs Affected:	J114, J115, J116,
SFI	226	MOC	-
Created by	KPO024	Approved by	

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BULLETIN

During INTREPID UWILD ROV inspection on September 2022, cracks were discovered on Spudcan to Leg Chord structure. In total 6 cracks have been observed spreaded on three legs. The cracks are inspected by ROV twice a week to check if they are propagating. From the beginning of September to early October no extension of the cracks have been noticed. The rig designer GustoMSC prepared a analysis of residual strength of the Intrepid footing to check if the rig can continue operation for the current location and site specific conditions. The FE-model analysis showed that the spudcan structure has sufficient remaining strength for the site-specific conditions even with cracks developed to longer length than in current view. Probable cause of the cracks is "hydrogen induced stress cracking".

See below Ref.1. - the area of interest, the map with the Intrepid cracks (Ref.3.) and some examples of pictures from Intrepid ROV inspection (Ref.2.). Also see enclosed some pictures from the spudcan 3-d model, for better understanding the area of cracks occurrence.



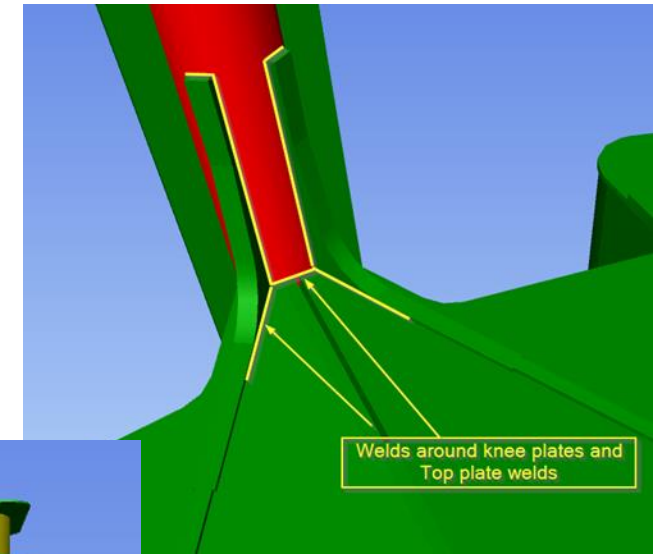
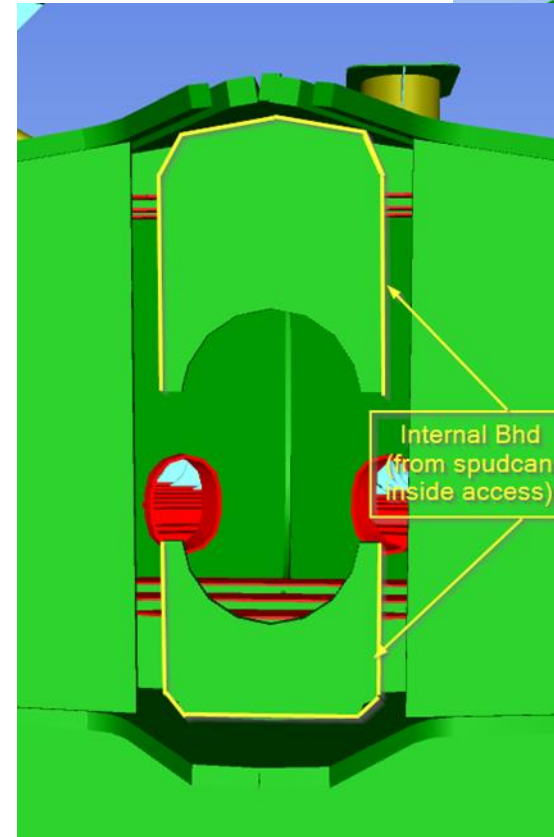
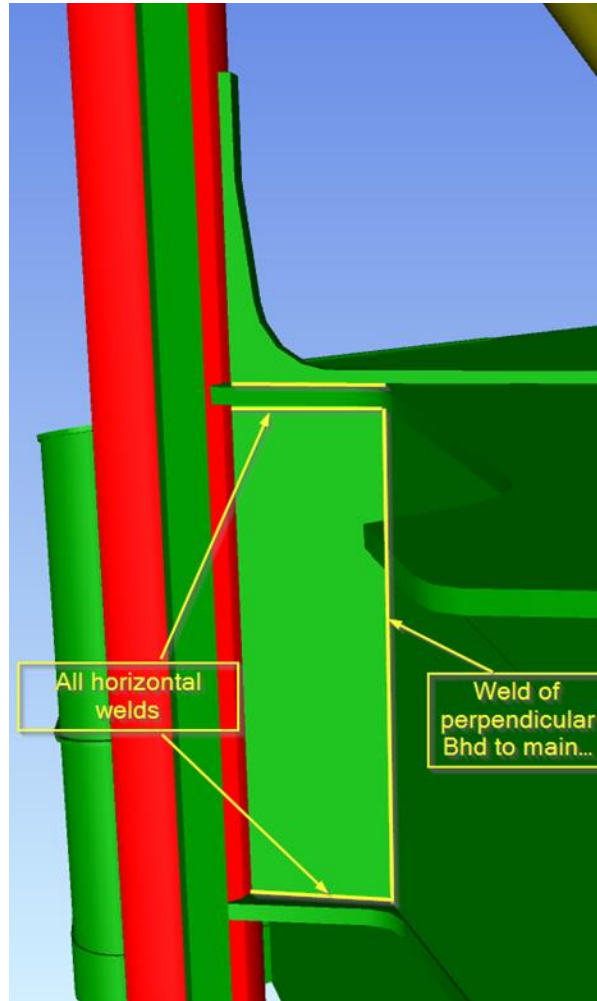
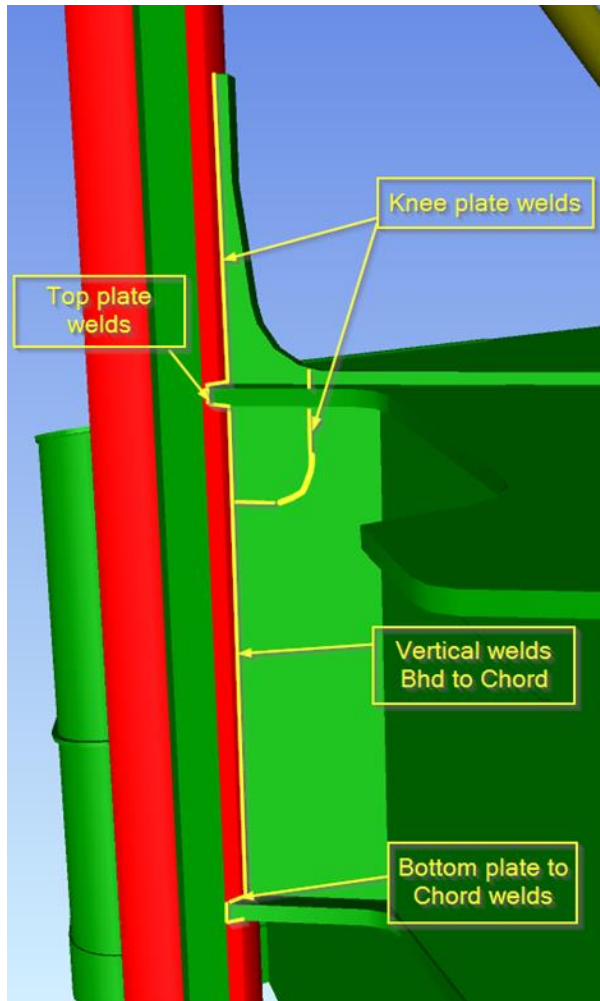
Ref.1. The area of interest





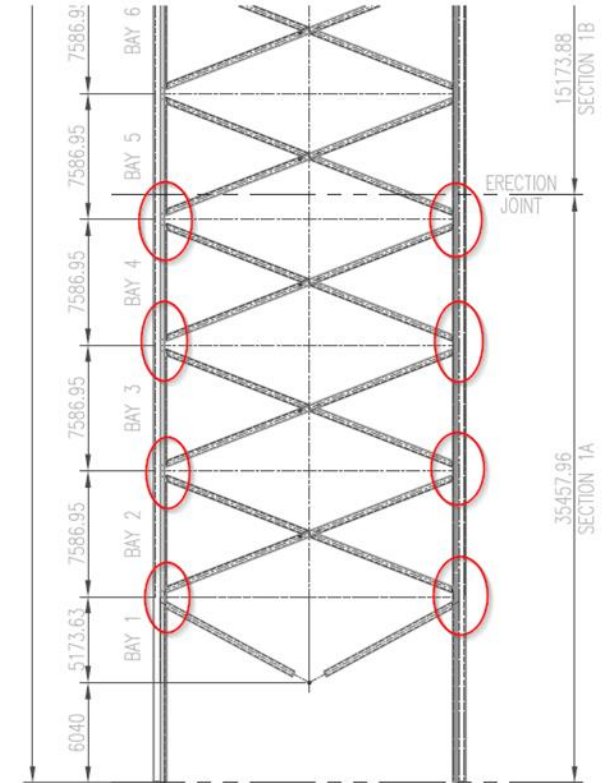
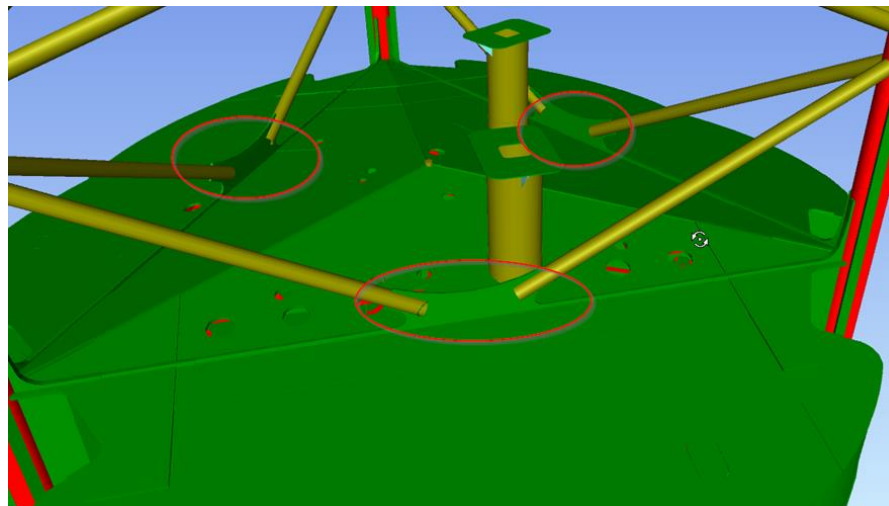
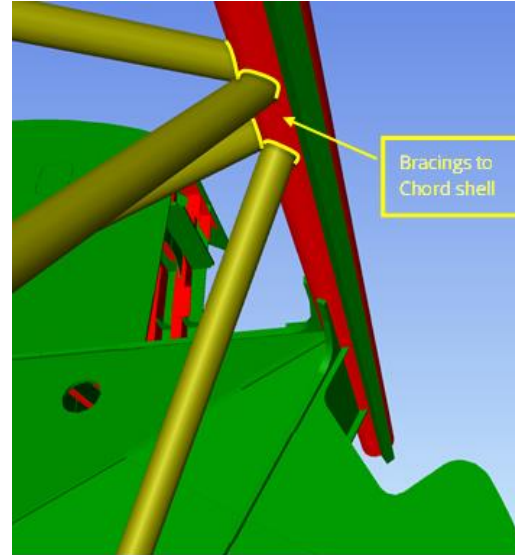
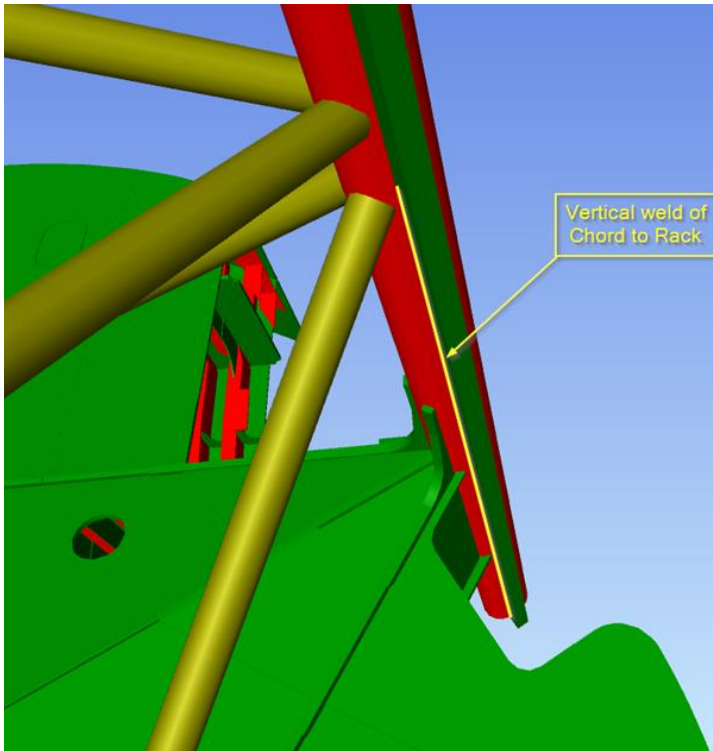
Inspections during dry docking

The following areas were 100% CVI & ET inspected



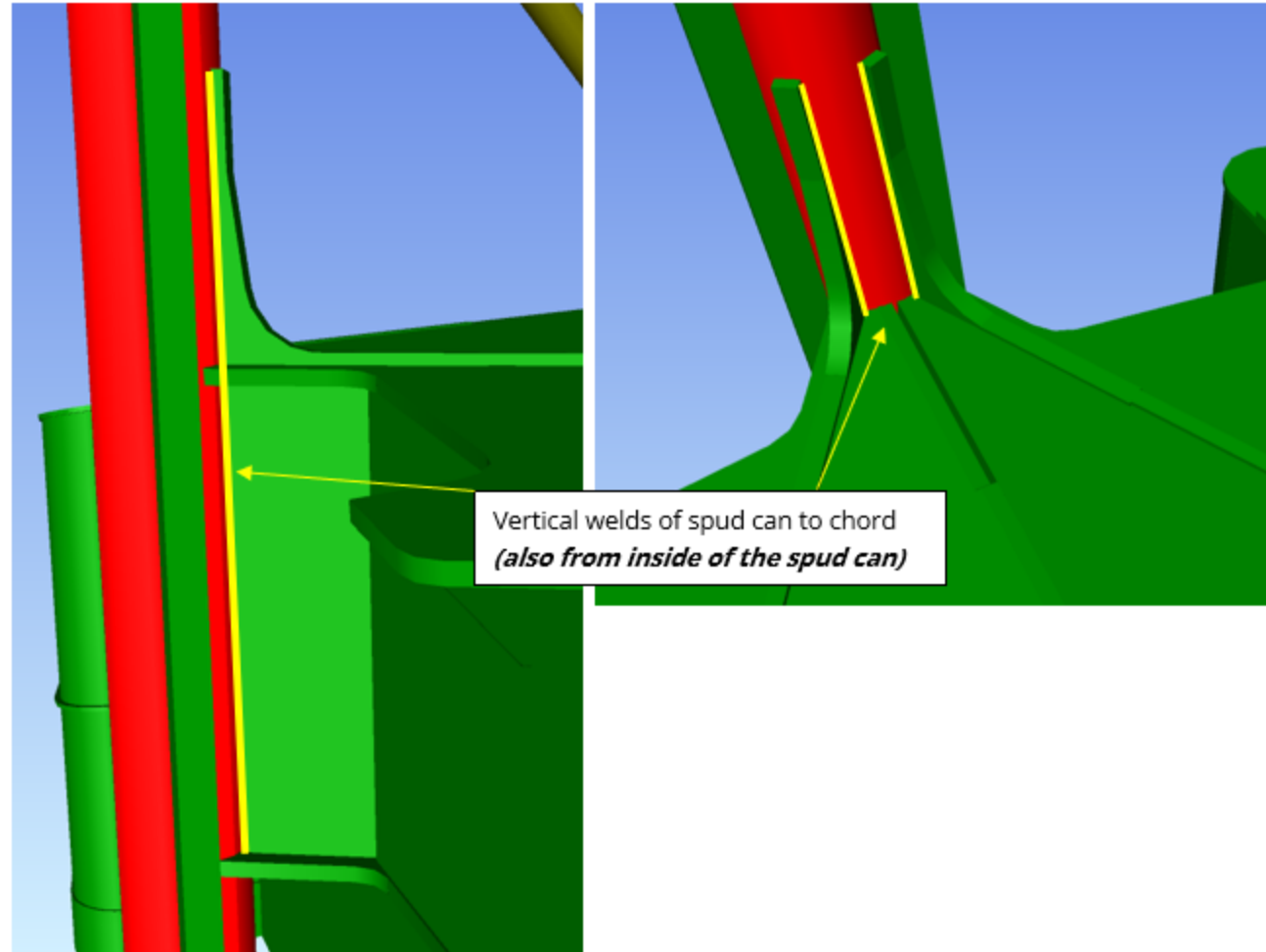
Inspections during dry docking

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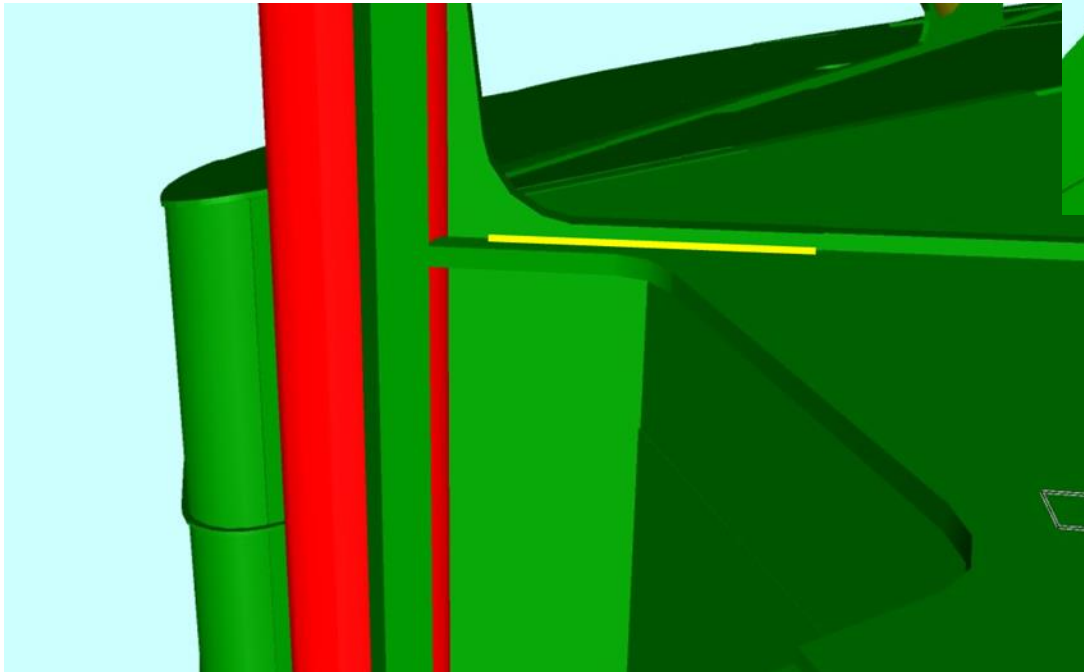
Inspections during dry docking

The following areas were 100% UT inspected for transverse cracks.

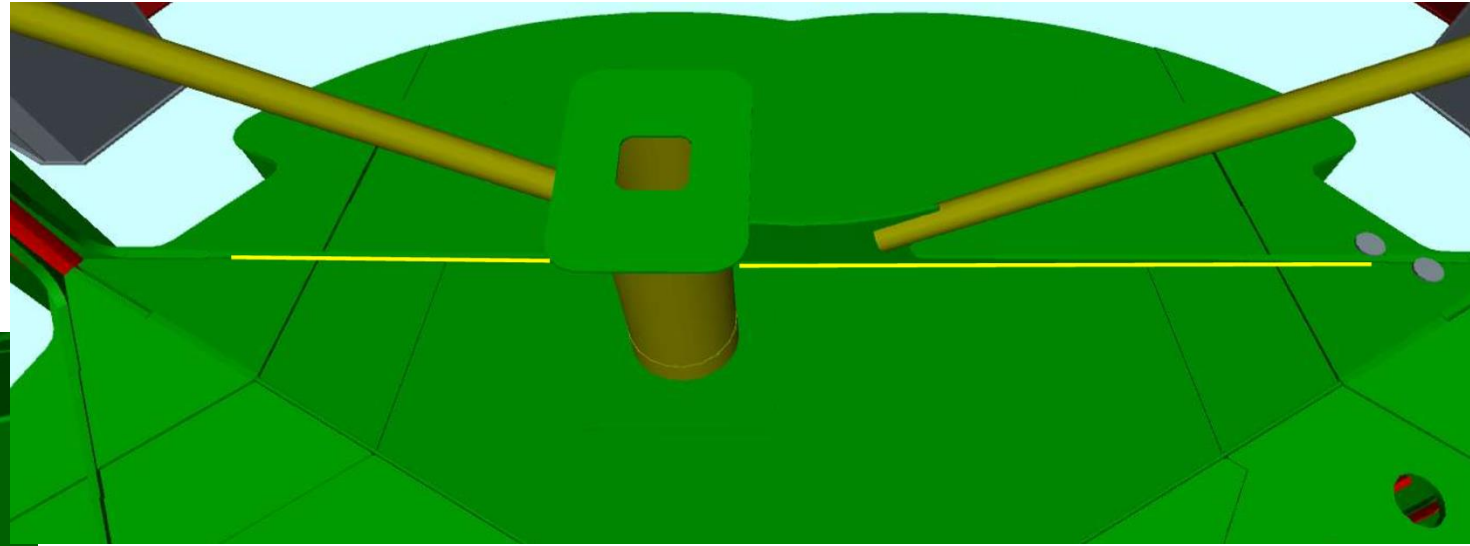


Inspections during dry docking

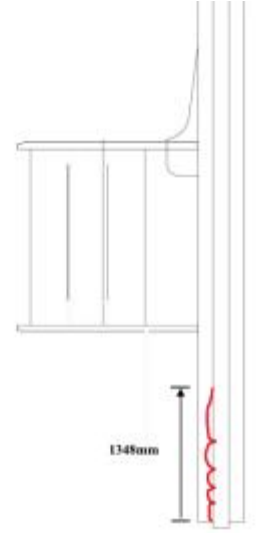
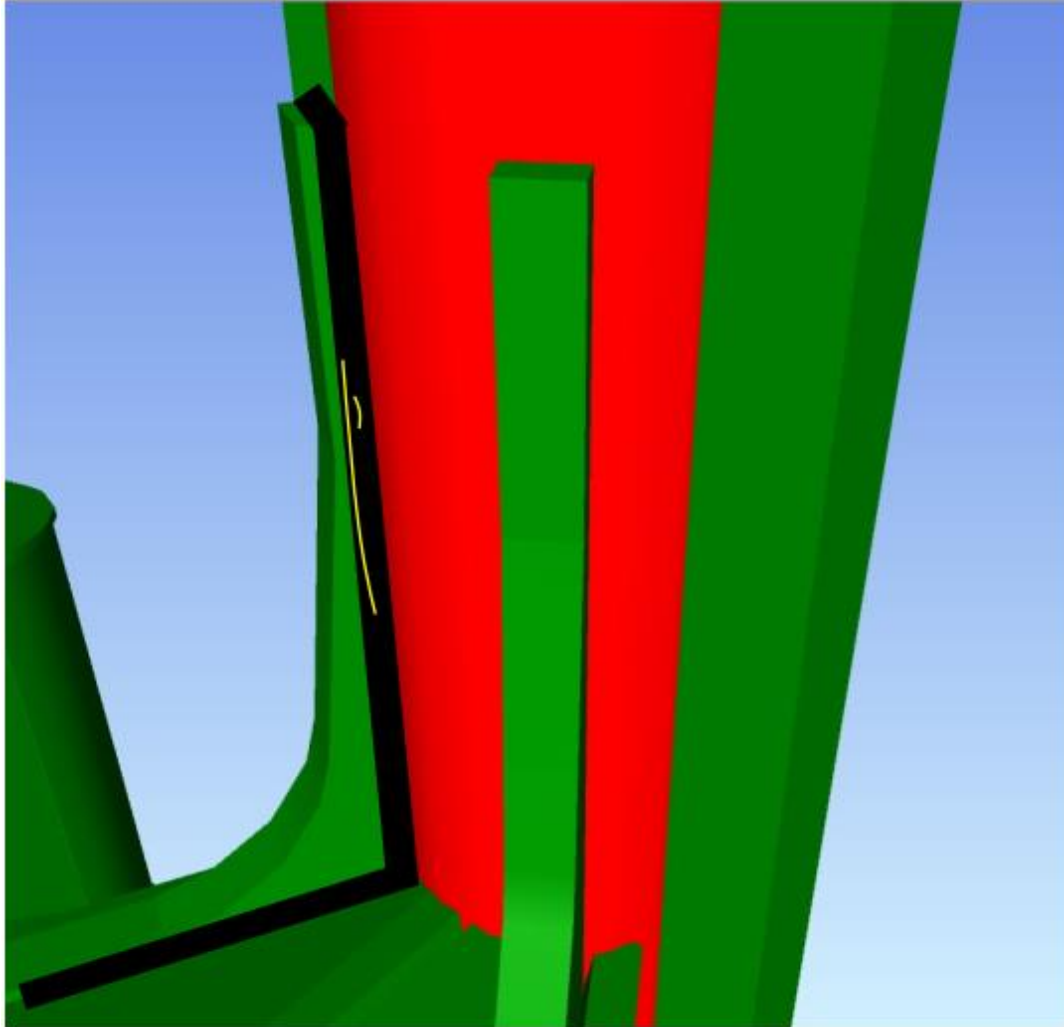
The following areas were 100% UT inspected



& the following area 100% ET inspected



Additional findings in drydock



Intrepid – Transverse cracks

The UT inspection for transverse cracks revealed a number of subsurface transverse cracks in the vertical chord to spudcan welds.



Repair scope

The repair work included the following areas:

- All surface breaking cracks removed by gauging and re-welded.
- All external chord to spudcan welds including bucket plate both sides removed by gauging and re-welded.
- Internal chord to spudcan welds in 12 locations (out of 18) removed by gauging and re-welded
- Topplate to bulkhead weld replaced over approx. 1.5 meter at 7 locations (out of 36).
- All gauging and welding work performed with a pre-heat temperature of 150°C. After completion of the welding work the area was heat treated with a temperature of 250°C for 48 hours.









DNV Høvik involvement

Close communication with DNV Høvik from day one the defects were found during the UWILD.

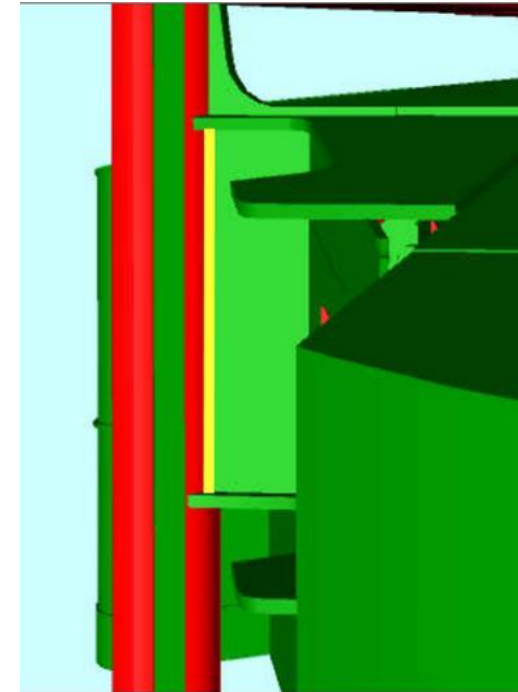
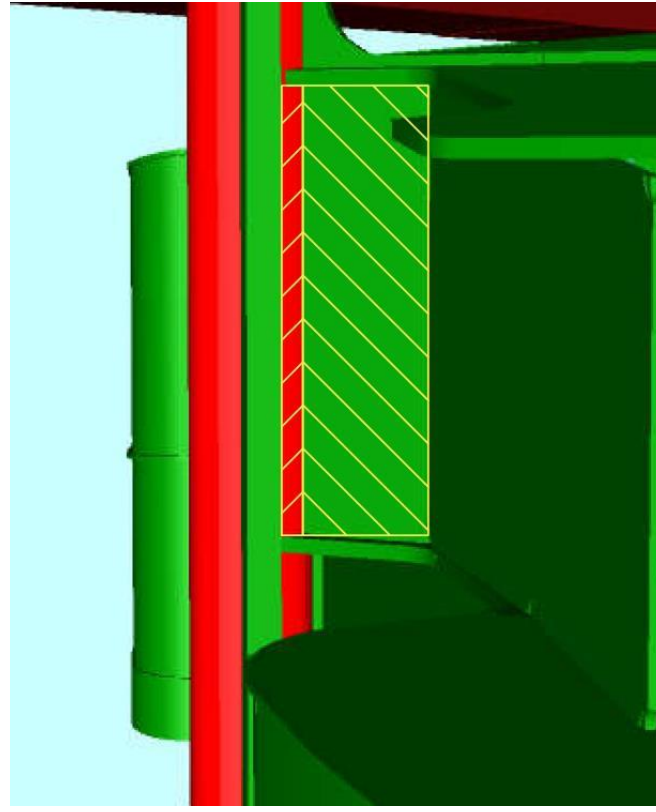
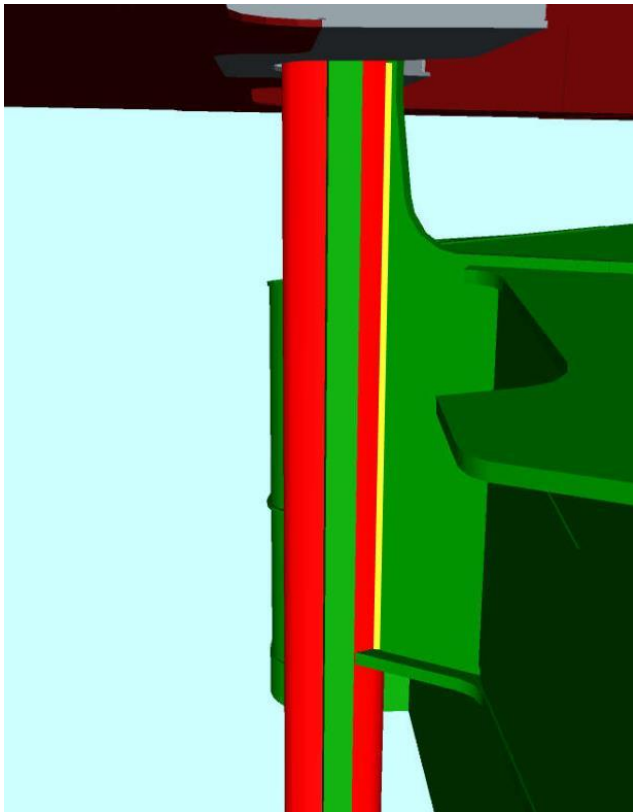
- Failure analysis/mechanism
- Extend and type of additional inspection work
- Strength verification of various areas
- Fracture mechanics
- Coating condition
- Anode protection/CP simulations
- Repair scope
- Extensive involvement on repair site
- Future inspection program



Intrepid – Planned future/follow-up inspection

The following inspection program have been agreed with DNV:

- 1) Visual inspection of the vertical external chord to spudcan weld including both side of the knee plate. All legs/all chords. Yearly.
- 2) Inspection for any coating breakdown in the chord to spudcan weld area. All legs/all chords. Yearly.
- 3) PAUT inspection of the vertical external chord to spudcan weld. Total 6 locations. 2.5 yearly (UWILD/SPS).



The experienced cracking problem is service related propagation of possible fabrication related flaws and defects.

The crack positions, paths and appearances indicate that

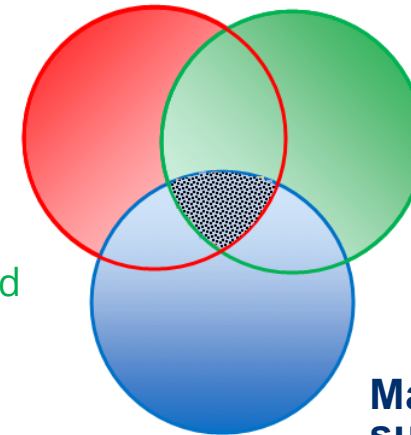
the welding process is the "provider" (root cause)

hydrogen uptake is the "trigger", (cathodic protection)

structural stress is the "driver". (wave, sea current, wind, gravitation load)

Environment

Mechanical loading



**Material
susceptibility**