



SEPLA & FEPLA

Universal Plate Anchor Solutions Across All Soil Conditions

Today's Agenda

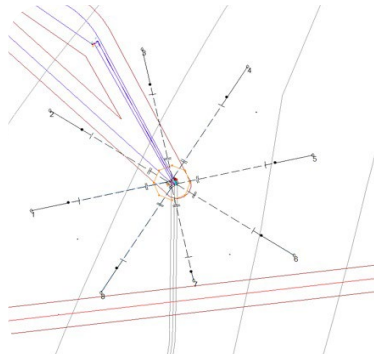
- Intermoor Company Description
- Offshore Mooring Anchors & Limitations
- Introduction to SEPLA
- Introduction to FEPLA
- FEPLA Installation Sequence
- Cost Benefits
- Status Update

01

Chapter 01: Intermoor Company Description

Intermoor: End-to-End Mooring Solutions

Mooring specialist – providing mooring system design, supply storage and management of mooring equipment and marine services for installation, maintenance and decommissioning.



Design engineering

- Pre-FEED concept engineering
- Design engineering



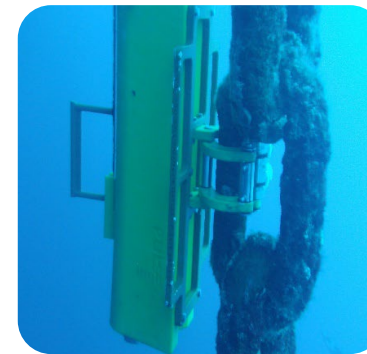
Products and procurement

- Anchors, wire rope, synthetic rope, mooring jewellery
- Suction pile design & fabrication



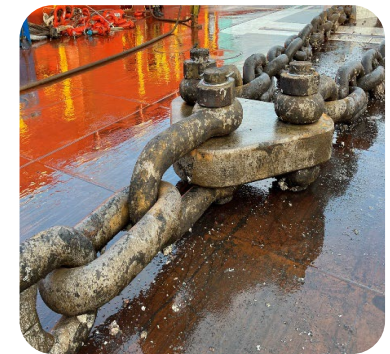
Offshore installation including all assets

- PM&E
- Procurement
- Installation assets & technology
- Logistics
- Vessels
- Offshore construction management and execution



Asset integrity management

- Monitoring
- Inspection
- Data management
- Data diagnosis



Intervention and decommissioning

- Mooring repair & change-out
- Decommissioning

Intermoor: Global Reach And Track Record



80+
RENEWABLE
PROJECTS



2500+
WIND TURBINE
GENERATOR
FOUNDATIONS



500+
MOORINGS



800+
DRILLING
CAMPAIGNS



300+
DECOMMISSIONING
PROJECTS

100+
LOCATIONS

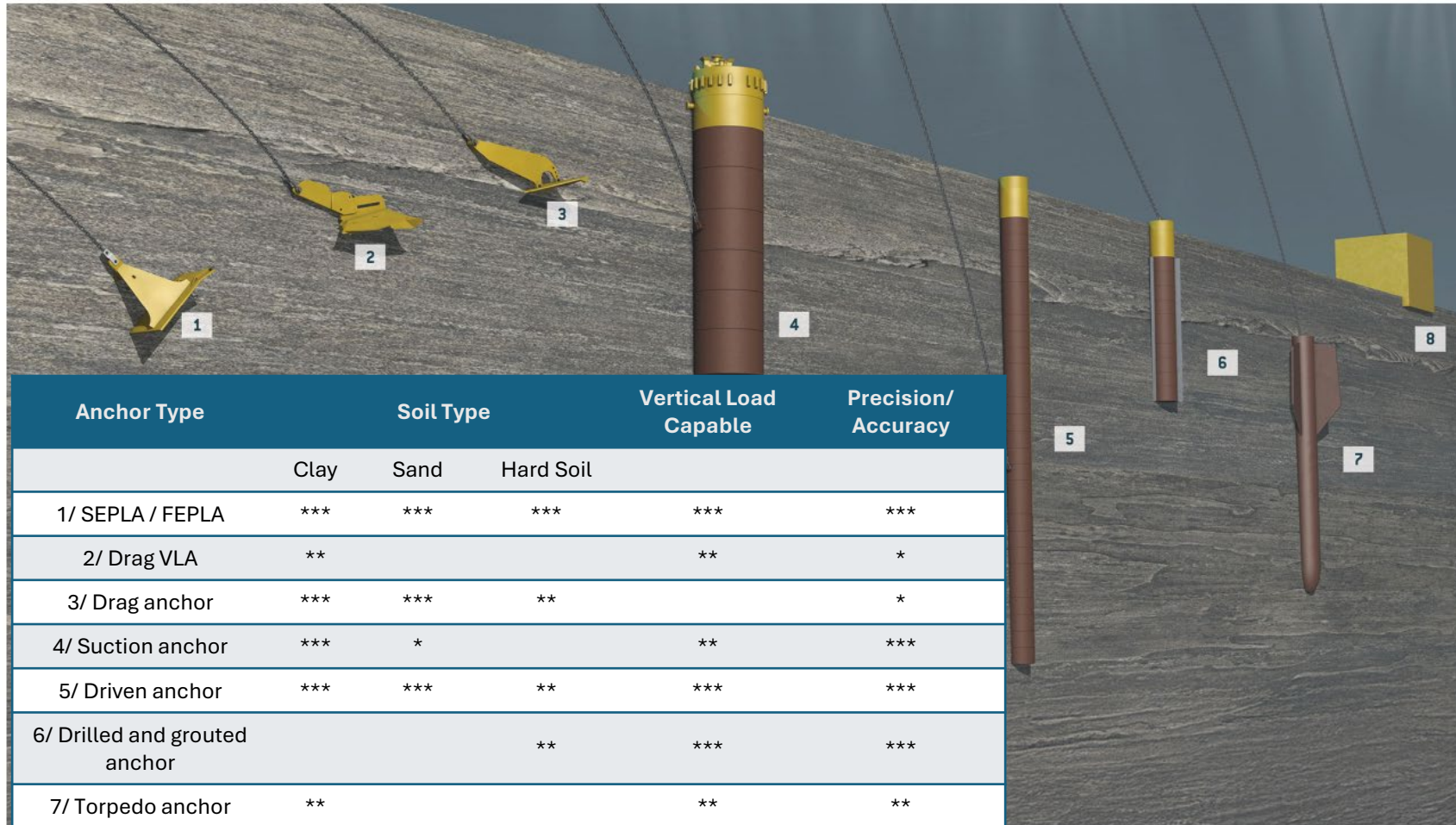


Countries
with localised
workforce

02

Chapter 02: Offshore Mooring Anchors & Limitations

Anchor types for floating energy facilities

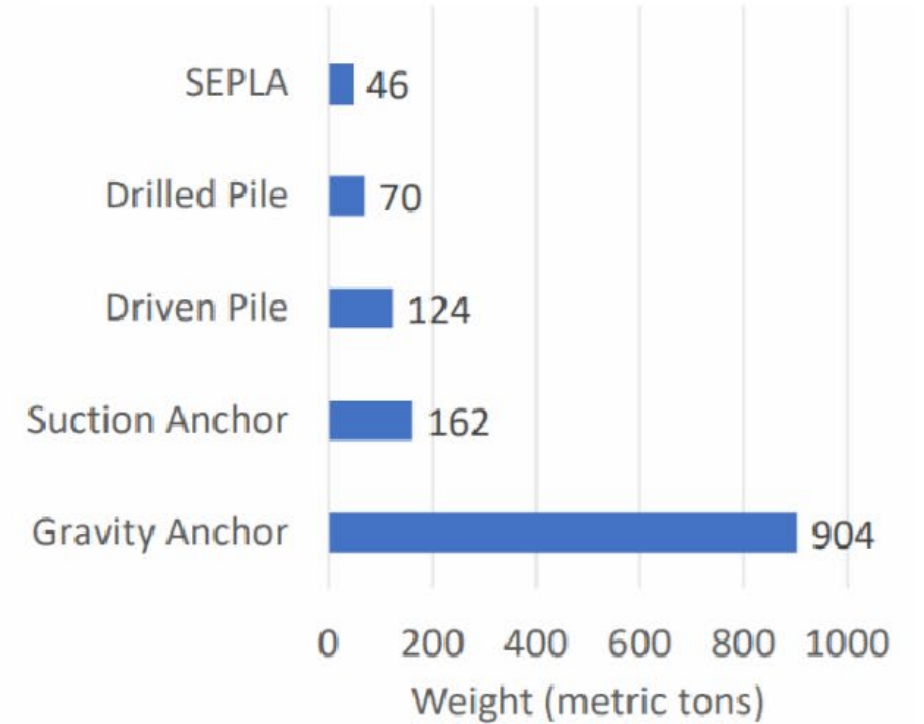
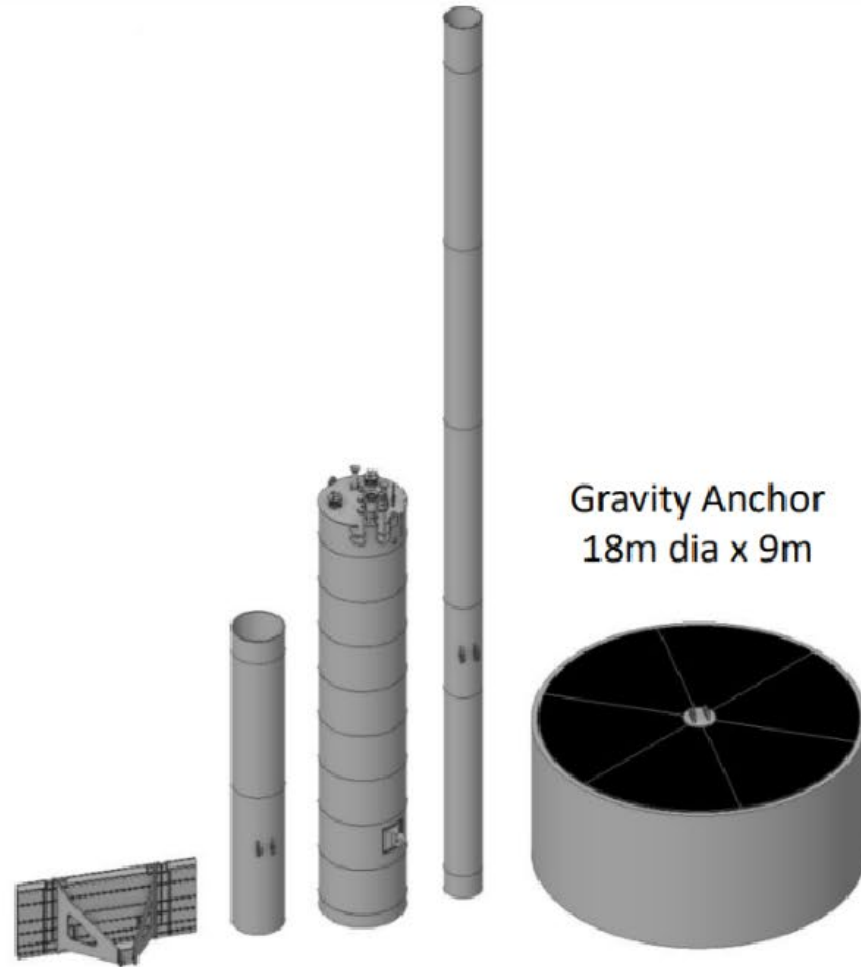


Anchor Type	Soil Type			Vertical Load Capable	Precision/ Accuracy
	Clay	Sand	Hard Soil		
1/ SEPLA / FEPLA	***	***	***	***	***
2/ Drag VLA	**			**	*
3/ Drag anchor	***	***	**		*
4/ Suction anchor	***	*		**	***
5/ Driven anchor	***	***	**	***	***
6/ Drilled and grouted anchor			**	***	***
7/ Torpedo anchor	**			**	**
8/ Gravity (clump weight)	*	*	*	*	***

* = Limited, ** = Moderate, *** = Good

- Deadweight anchors – Very large and inefficient → high cost
- Suction / torpedo anchors – Limited to soft soils
- Driven piles – High cost and complex installation
- Drag anchors – Limited uplift performance
- No single solution meets all requirements → drives the need for high-efficiency plate anchors

Anchor Size and Weight Comparison



Anchor sizes are estimated for 1000t mooring load

03

Chapter 03: SEPLA

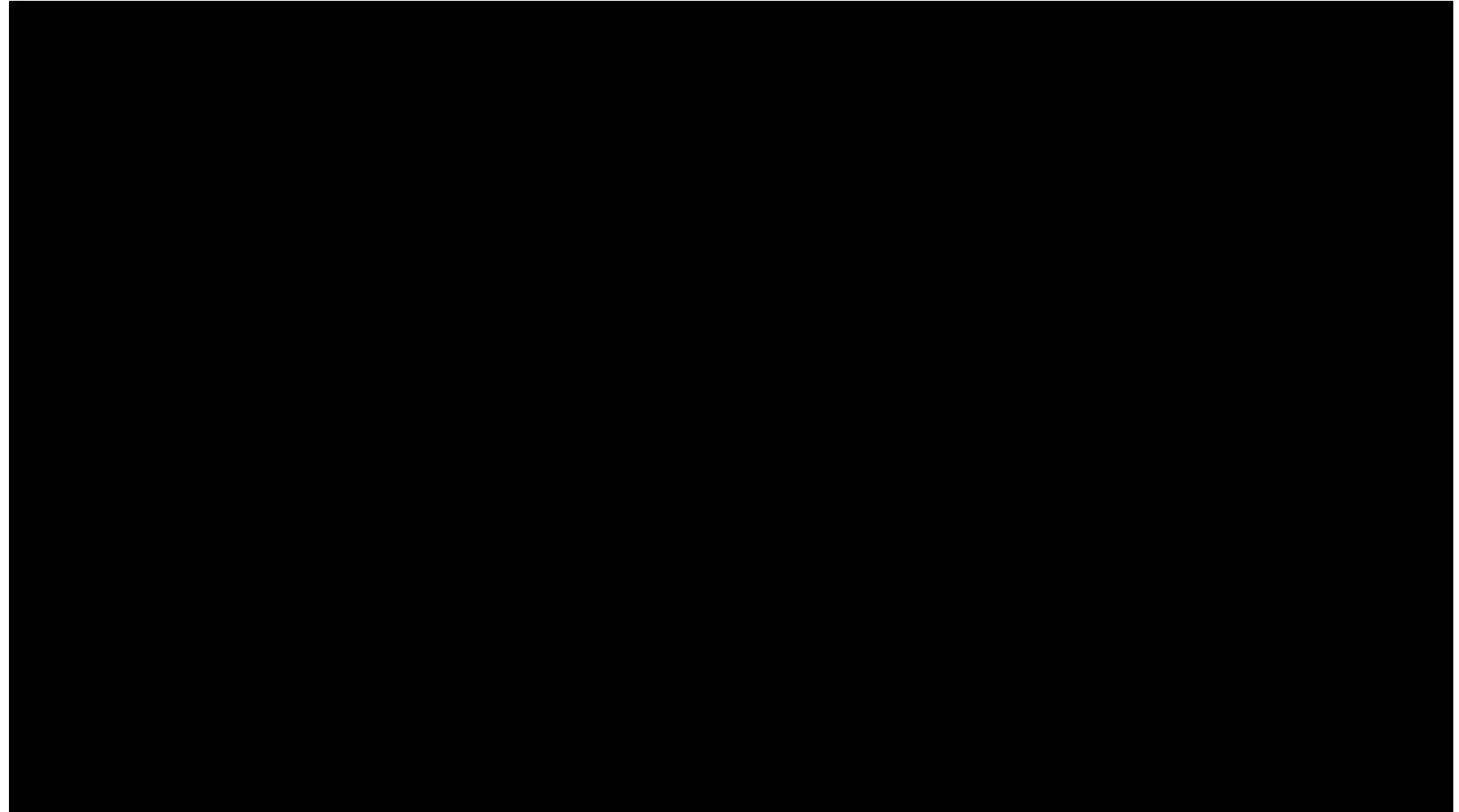
SEPLA: Proven Solution & Installation in Practice

**The most efficient anchor
(capacity/mass)**

**US Navy has installed
small plate anchors since
the early 1980s**

Intermoor SEPLA™

- Suction Embedded Plate Anchor
- Over 180 installations since the 1990s
- 6 permanent mooring projects
- Accepted by ABS and DNV

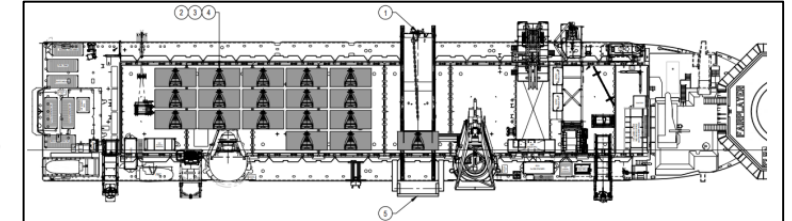
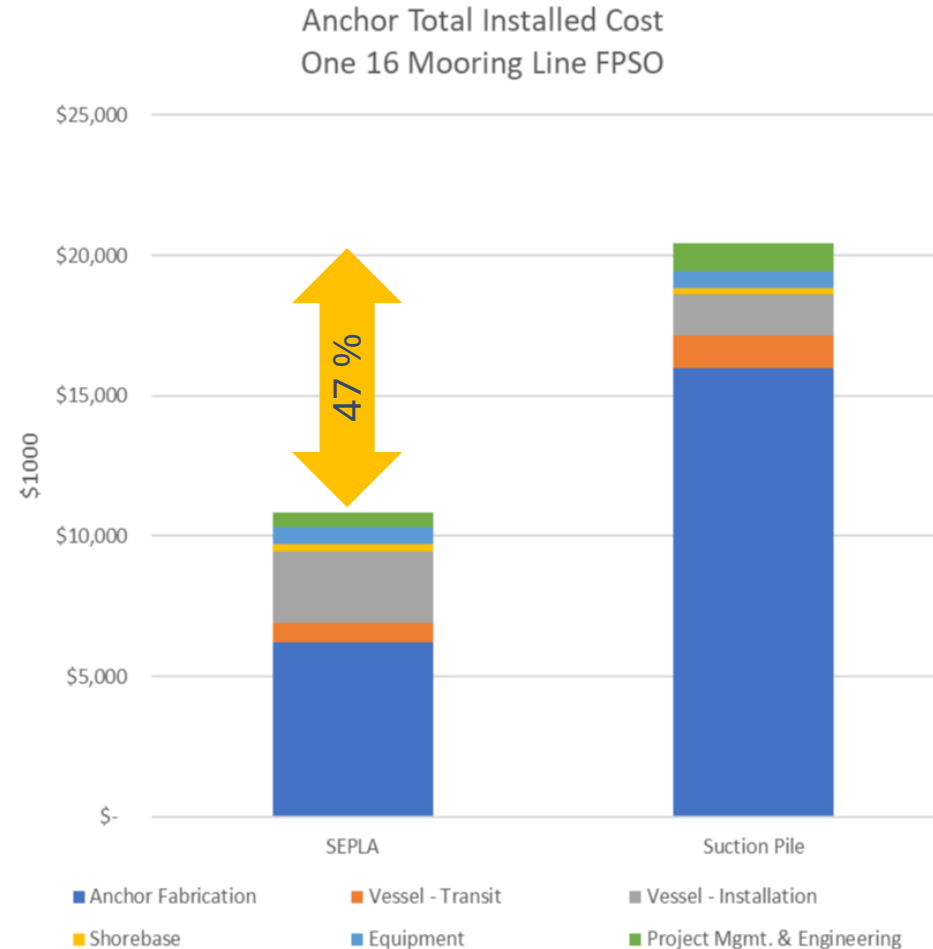


Half the cost, Same performance

Key Cost Drivers Reduced with SEPLA:

- Lower steel tonnage → reduced fabrication cost
- Smaller and lighter components → more anchors per vessel trip
- Reduced vessel time → faster offshore installation
- Simplified logistics → fewer lifts and handling constraints
- Less dependency on large heavy-lift vessels

* Based on InterMoor–Jumbo Maritime alliance, enabling optimized logistics and high-efficiency installation using shared heavy-lift vessel capability.



Jumbo Fairplayer with 18 SEPLAs



Jumbo Fairplayer with Upending Frame

SEPLA Keying & Trenching Hypothesis

The holding capacity of SEPLAs should be less affected by trenching than suction piles due to the deep mode limit state.



Video Courtesy: University of Western Australia Centre for Offshore Foundations

Suction Limitations Driving New Solutions

Suction embedment works best in deepwater with normally consolidated clays.

Challenges:

- Pump cavitation in shallow water
- Sands, stiff clays
- Long installation times (hours)

Need for next-generation anchoring solutions such as FEPLA

- Increasing deployment in complex soil conditions (sands, stiff clays, layered soils)
- Growing demand for uplift-capable anchors to optimise mooring systems
- Strong push towards cost reduction, lower material use, and reduced vessel time
- Decarbonization and local content driving need for lightweight, deployable solutions



04

Chapter 04: Introduction to FEPLA

The FEPLA System

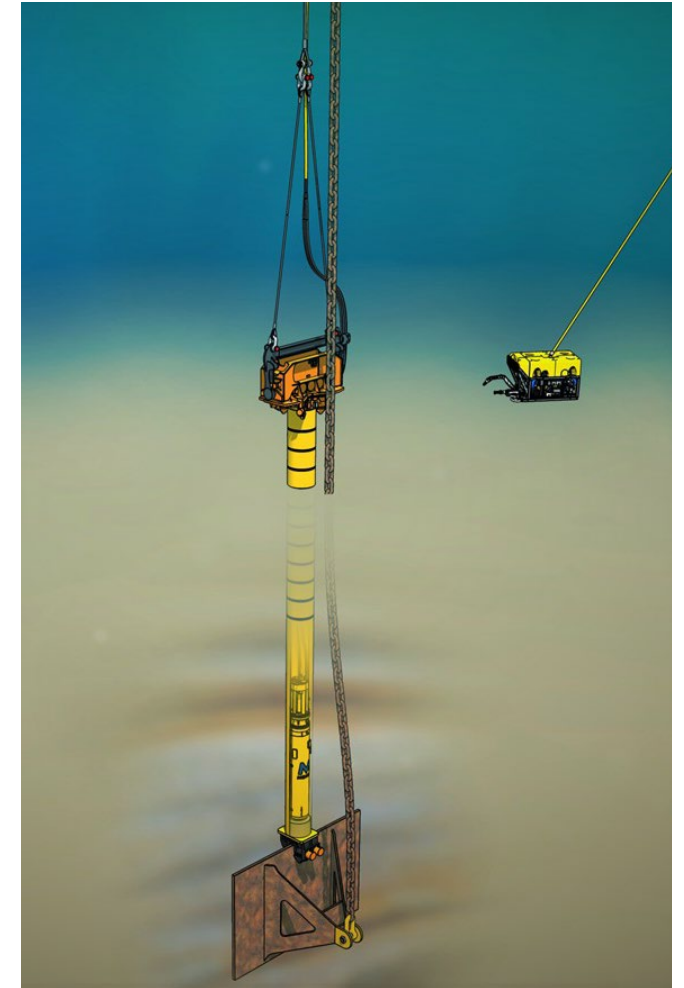
Flexibly Embedded Plate Anchor

Anchors configured for:

- Clay and/or sand – depending on final layer
- Quick connection and disconnection with follower – on deck, subsea and embedded in soil
- Minimal translation during extreme loading – no need to proof load

New, multi-function follower:

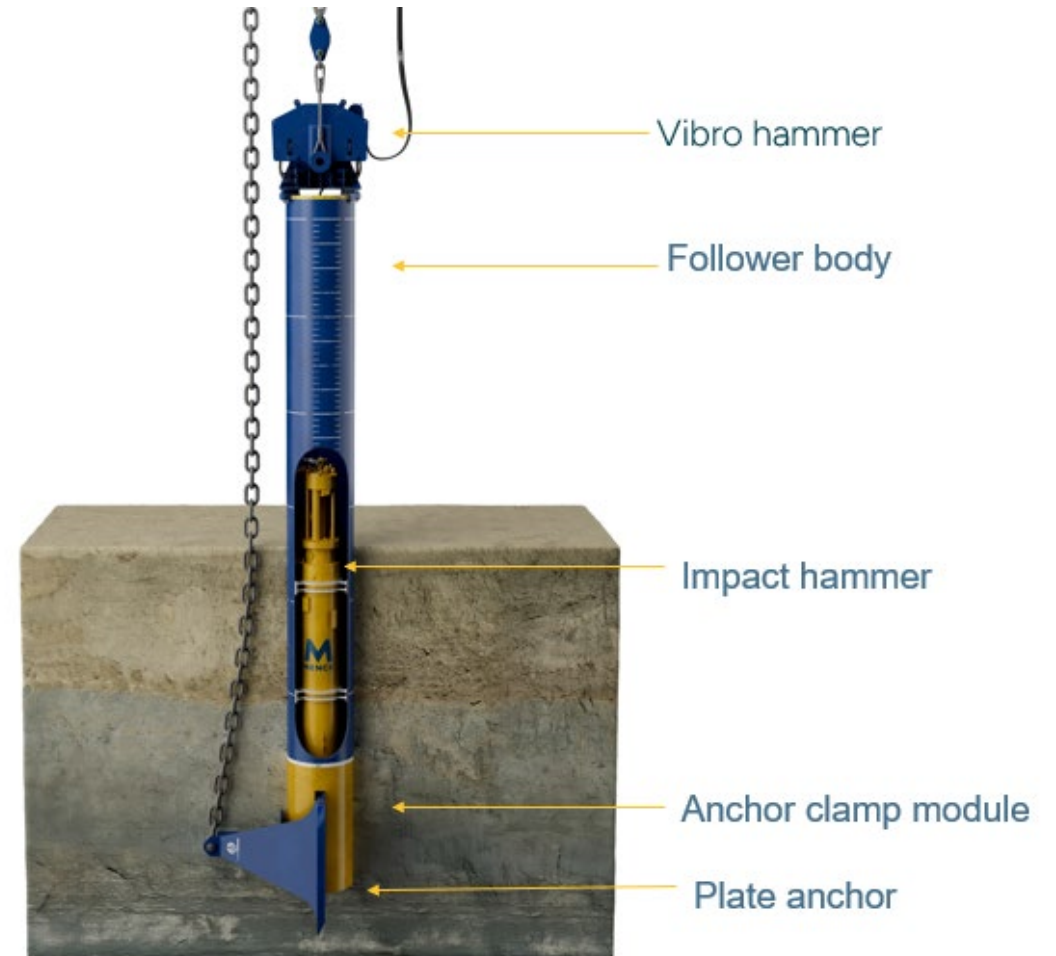
- Mechanized anchor retainment and release
- Dual drive modes:
 - Impact hammer
 - Vibro-hammer



FEPLA Follower

The FEPLA installation tool combines proven technologies:

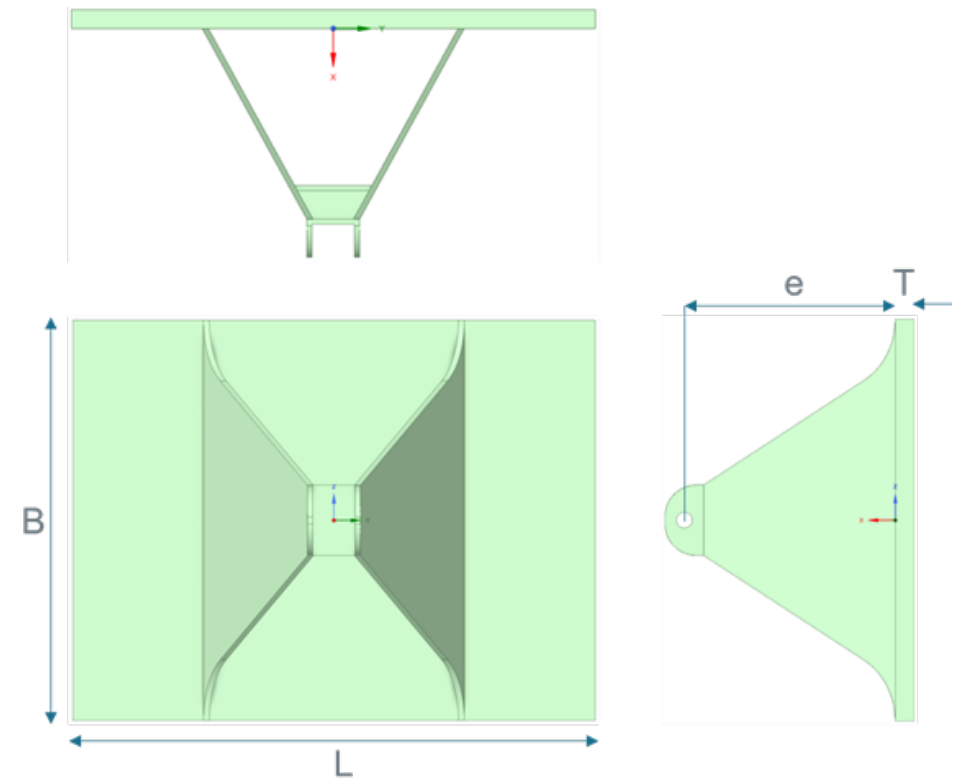
- Developed in collaboration with ACTEON group sister company 2H and MENCK
- **Drivability Study completed by 2H**
 - Drive times: As low as 20 min
 - 320 kg-m vibro hammer
 - 270 kJ impact hammer
 - Follower body 48" OD x 15-30m long (depending on anchor depth requirement)
 - Estimated weight less than 150t
- **MENCK-supplied vibro and impact hammers**



FEPLA Size Estimates

1000t tension at seabed

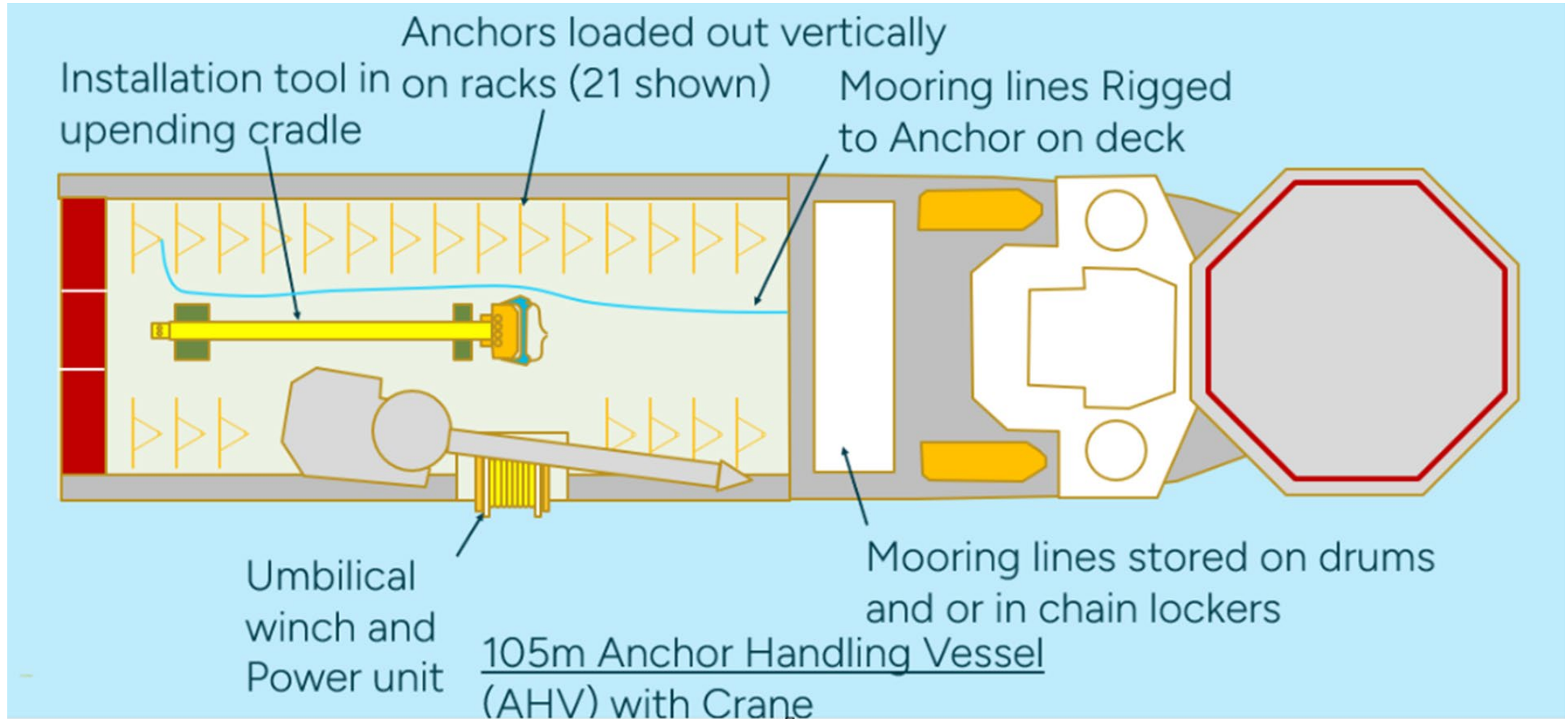
	Normal Clay	Stiff Clay	Med. Sand	Layered Sand over Clay
Fluke Area, m ²	60.1	40.8	12.5	27.5
Est. Weight, t	45	32	13	23
Weight of equivalent pile, t	130	110	71	78



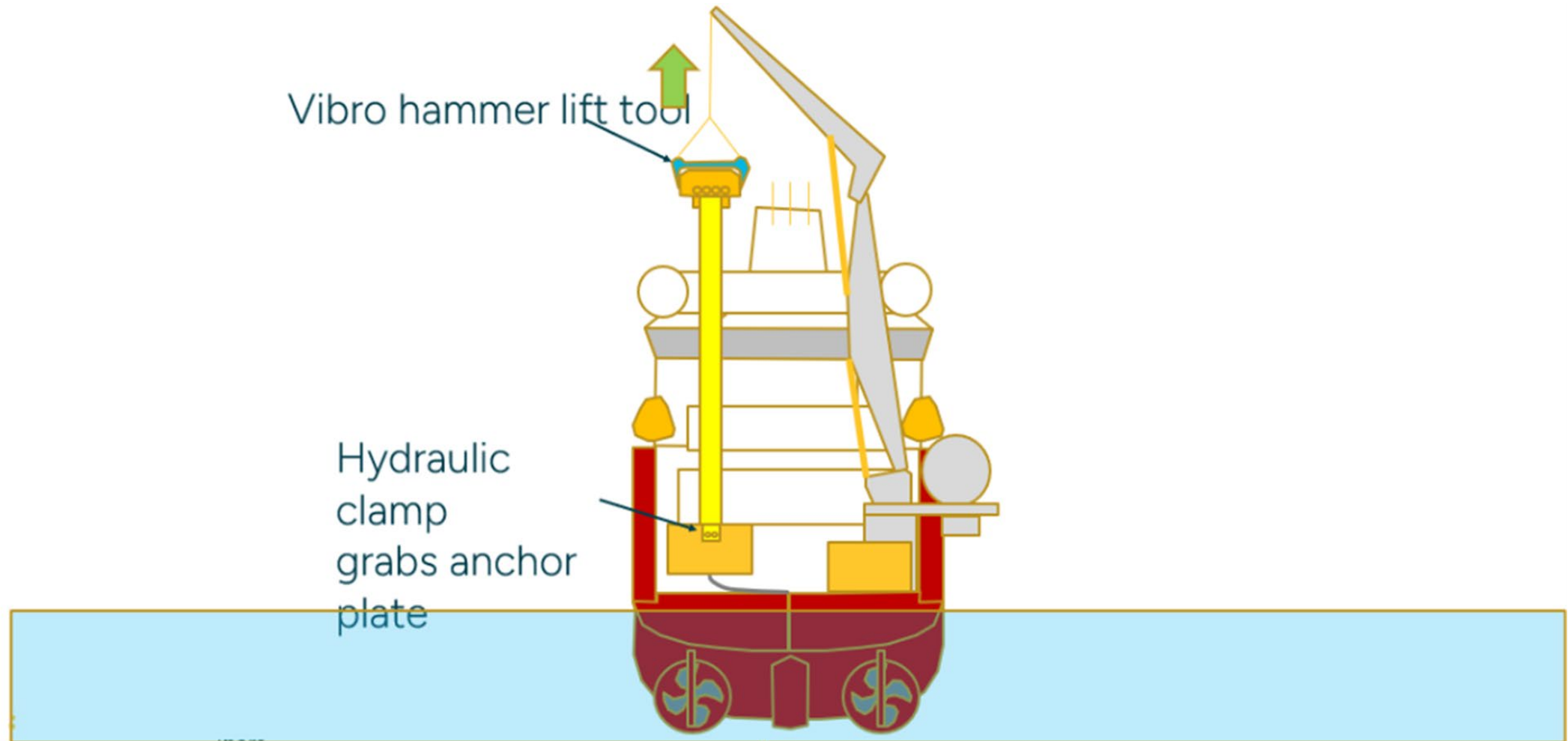
05

Chapter 05: Installation Sequence

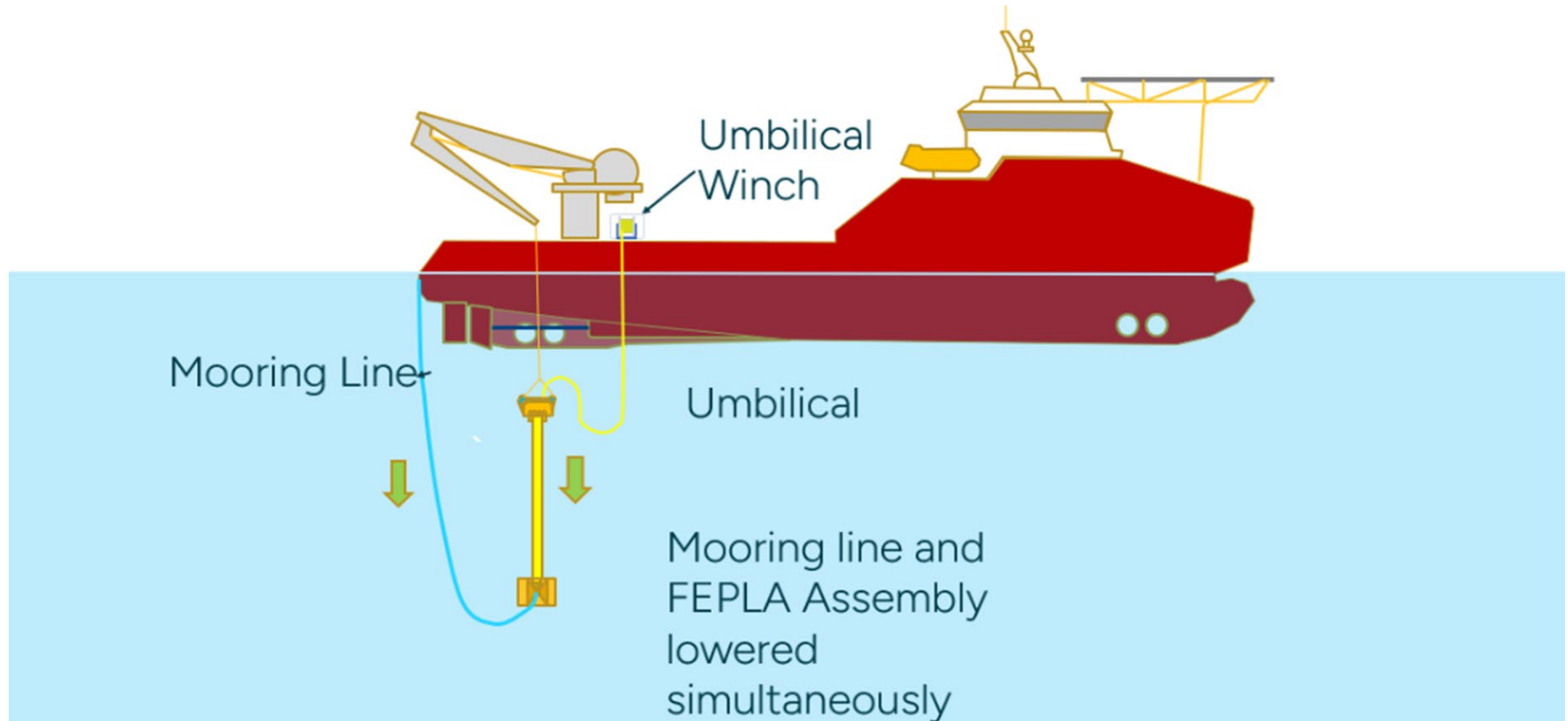
Loadout



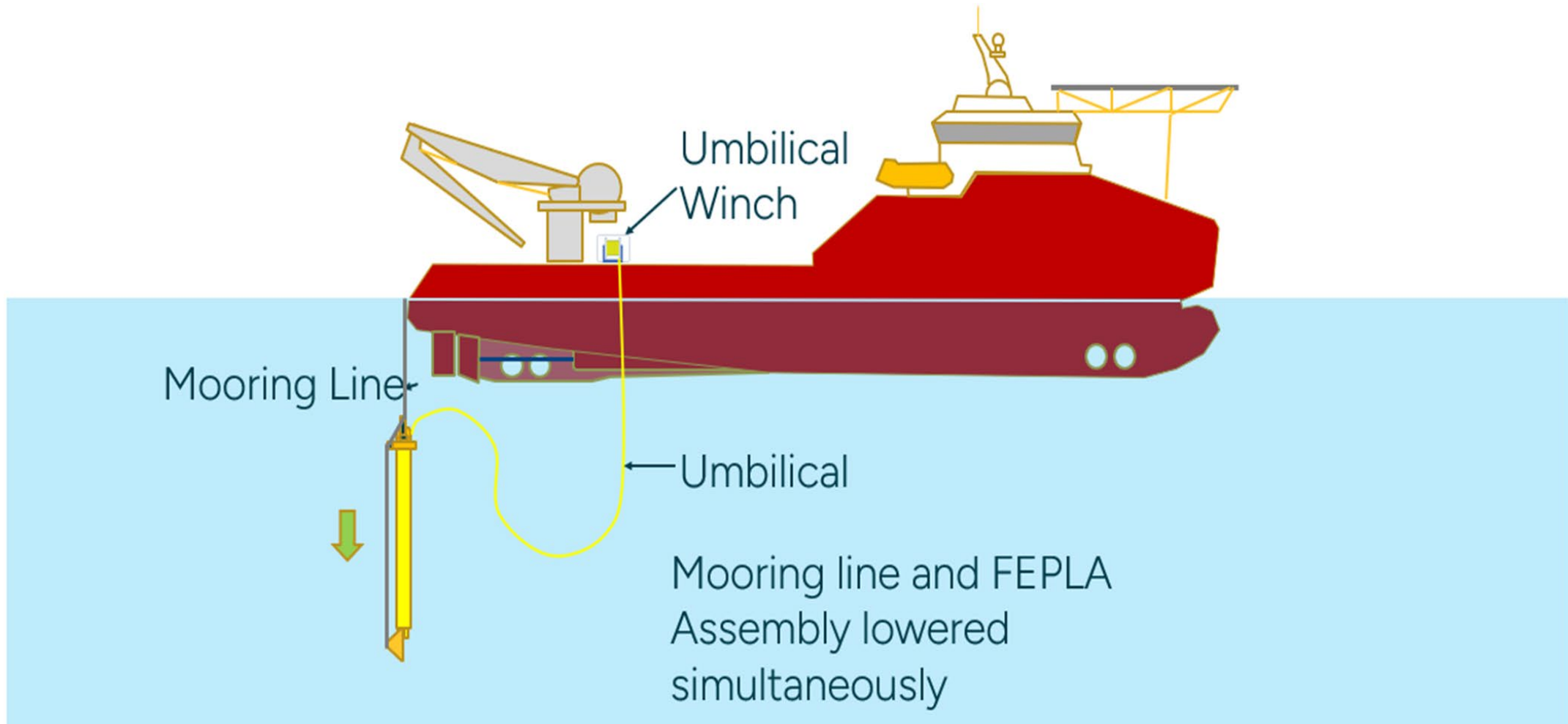
Load Anchor into Tool and Lift



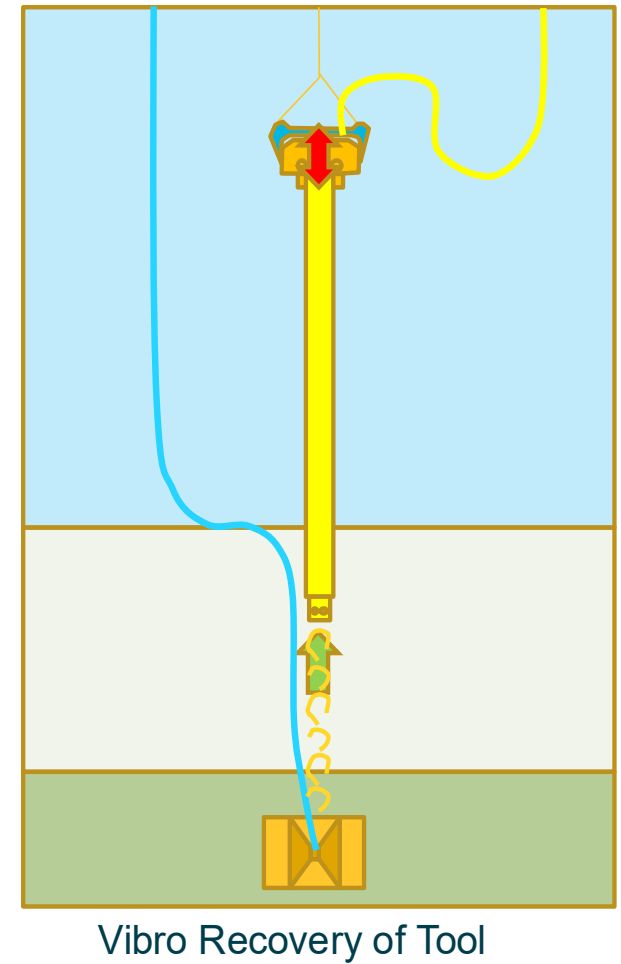
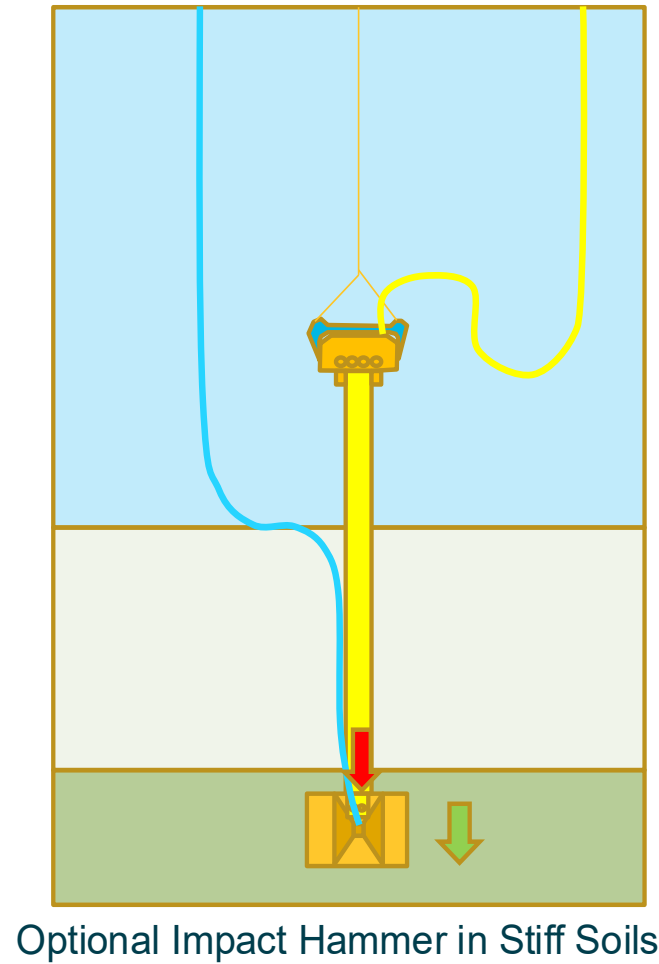
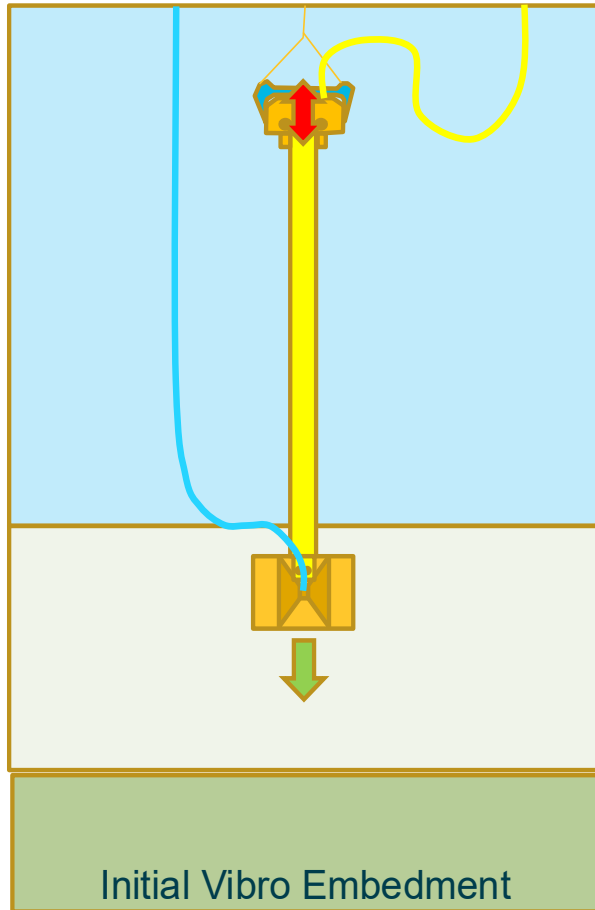
Lower to Seabed – Crane Method



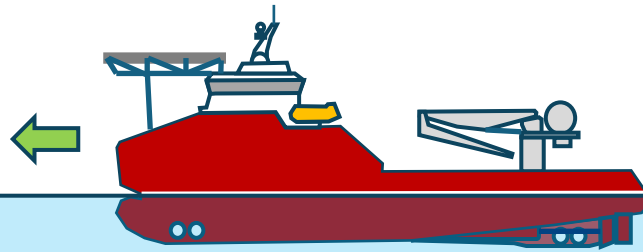
Lower to Seabed – Stern Roller Method



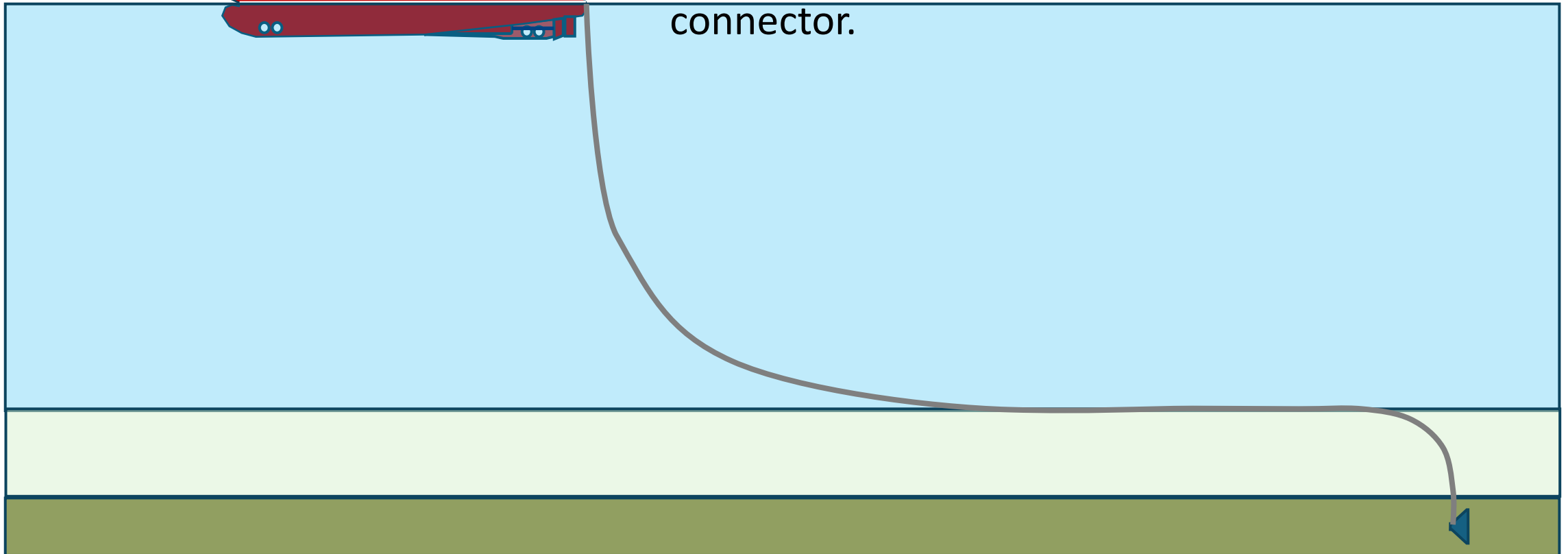
Embed Anchor and Recover Tool



Deploy Mooring Line



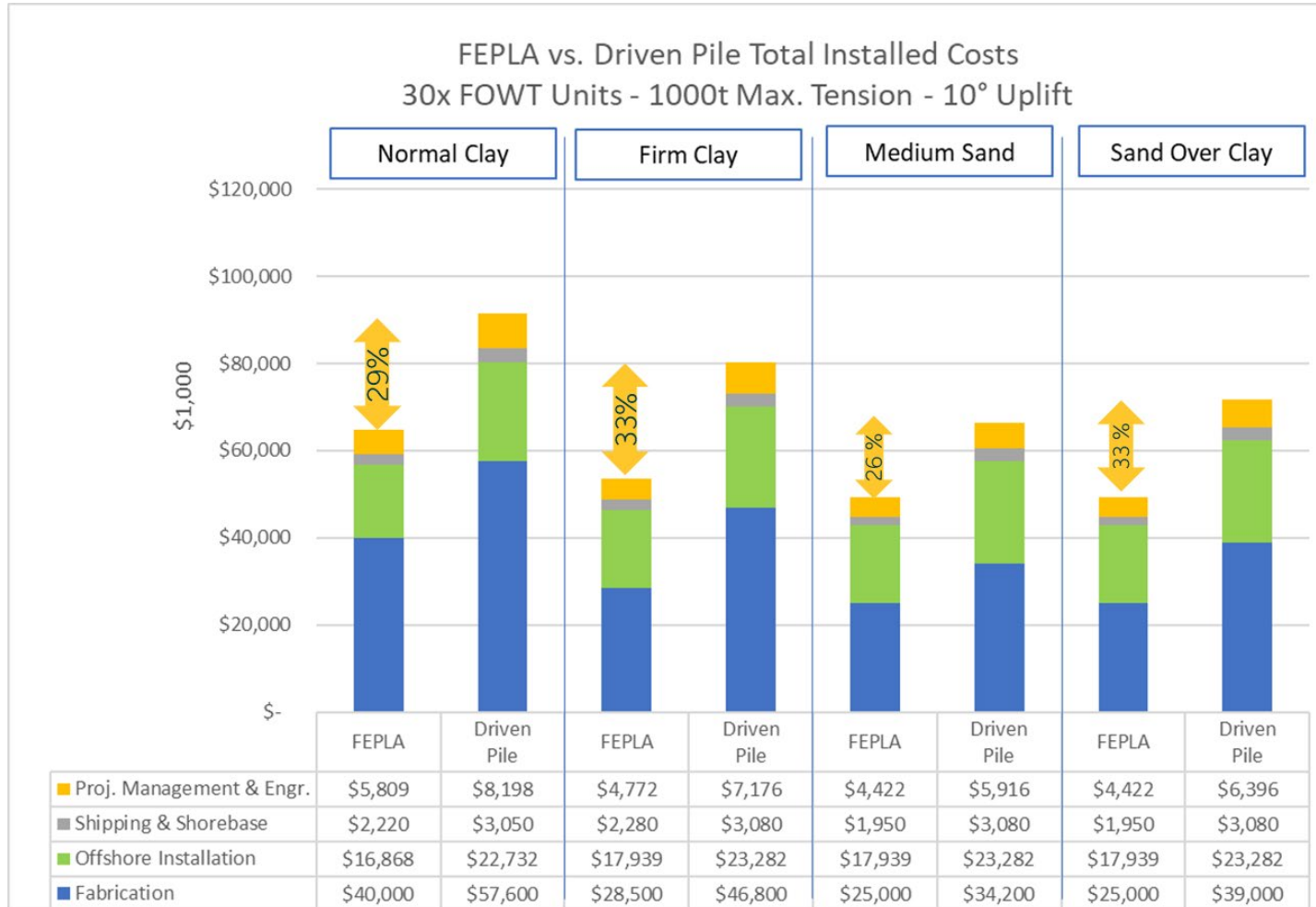
Vessel pays out mooring line over stern roller. Line can be pre-layed on seabed, buoyed off or terminated using a subsea connector.



06

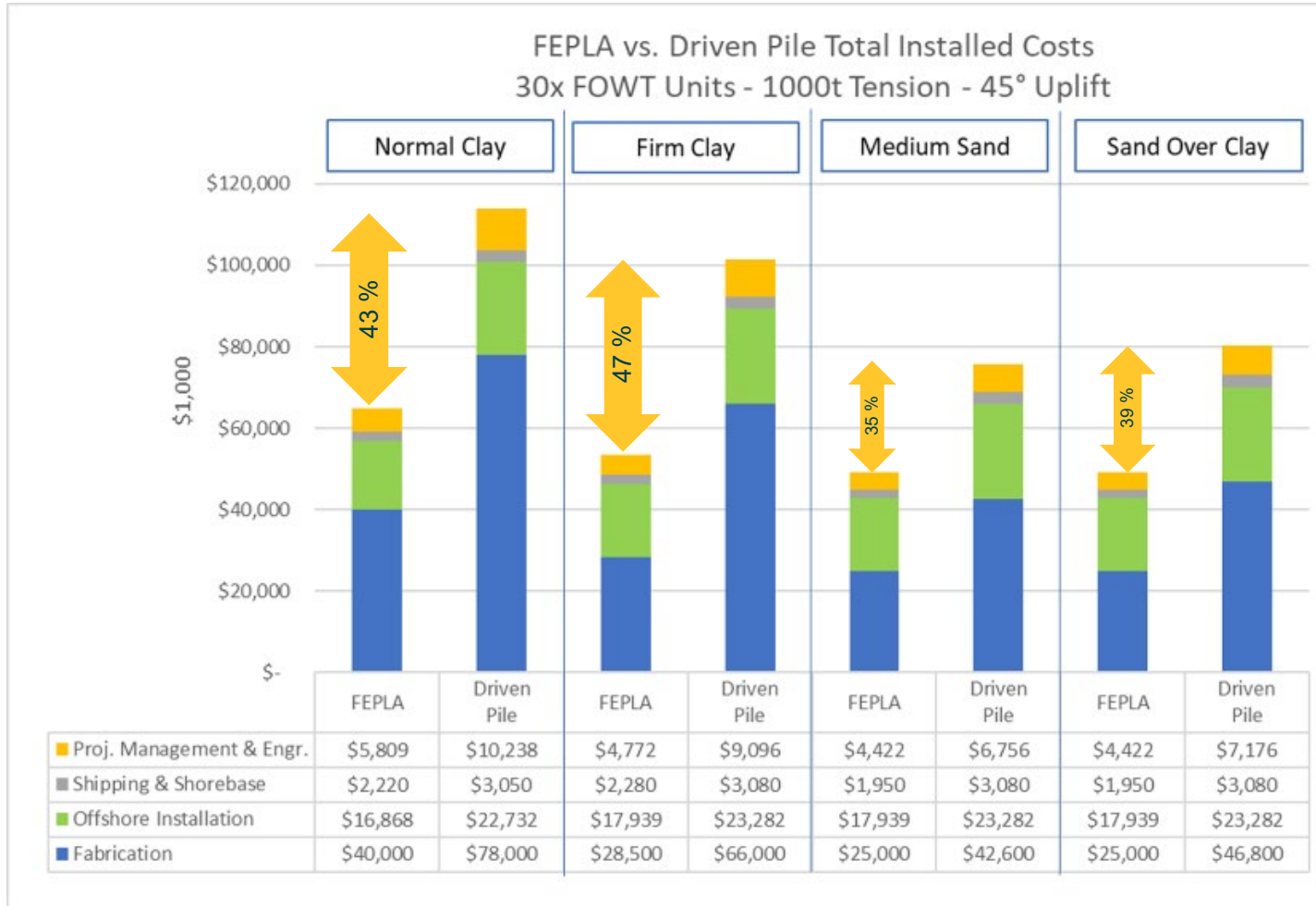
Chapter 06: Cost Benefits

FEPLA vs. Driven Pile – Low Uplift



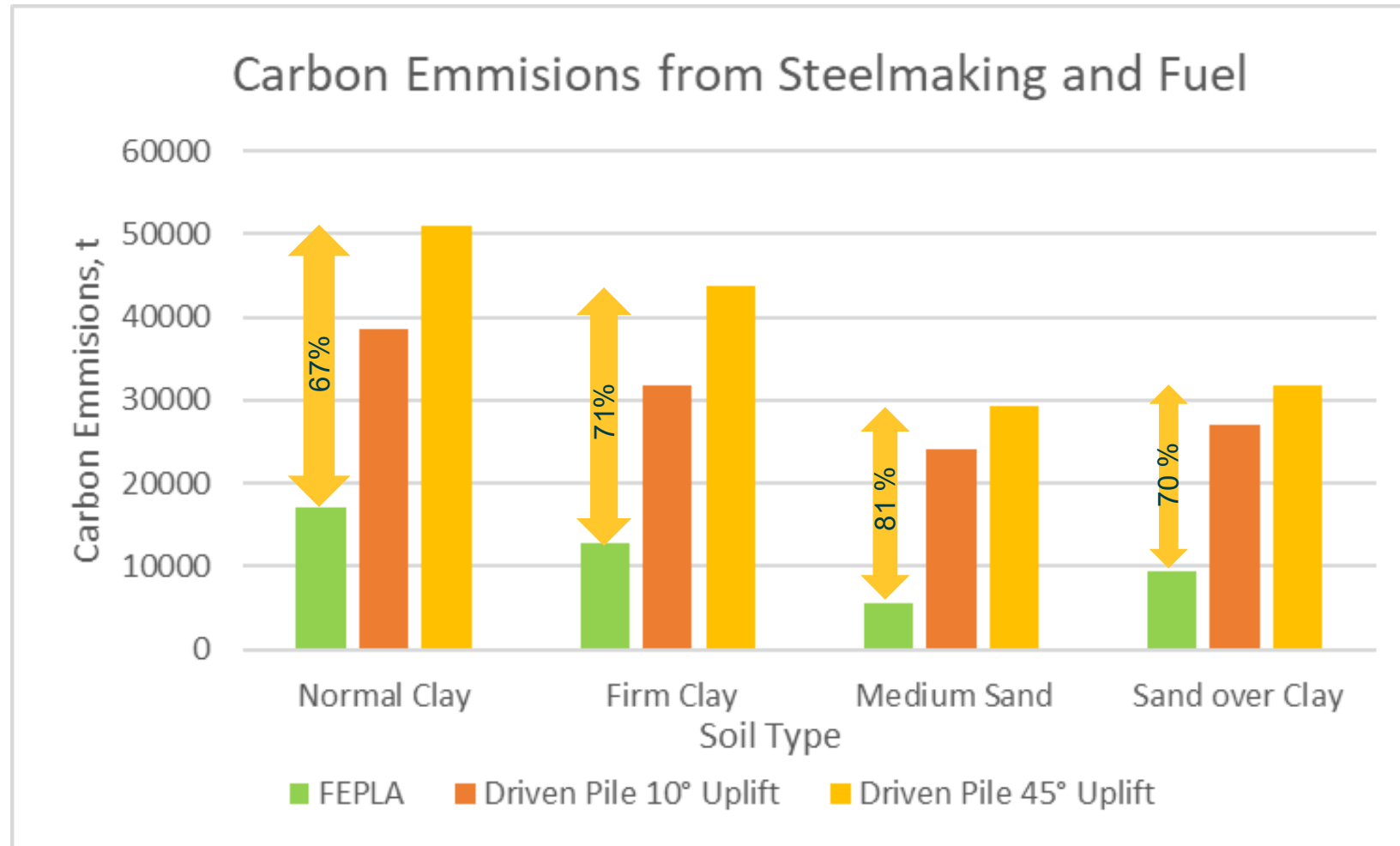
- Simplified fabrication enables a broader supplier base, reducing both cost and lead time.

FEPLA vs. Driven Pile – High Uplift

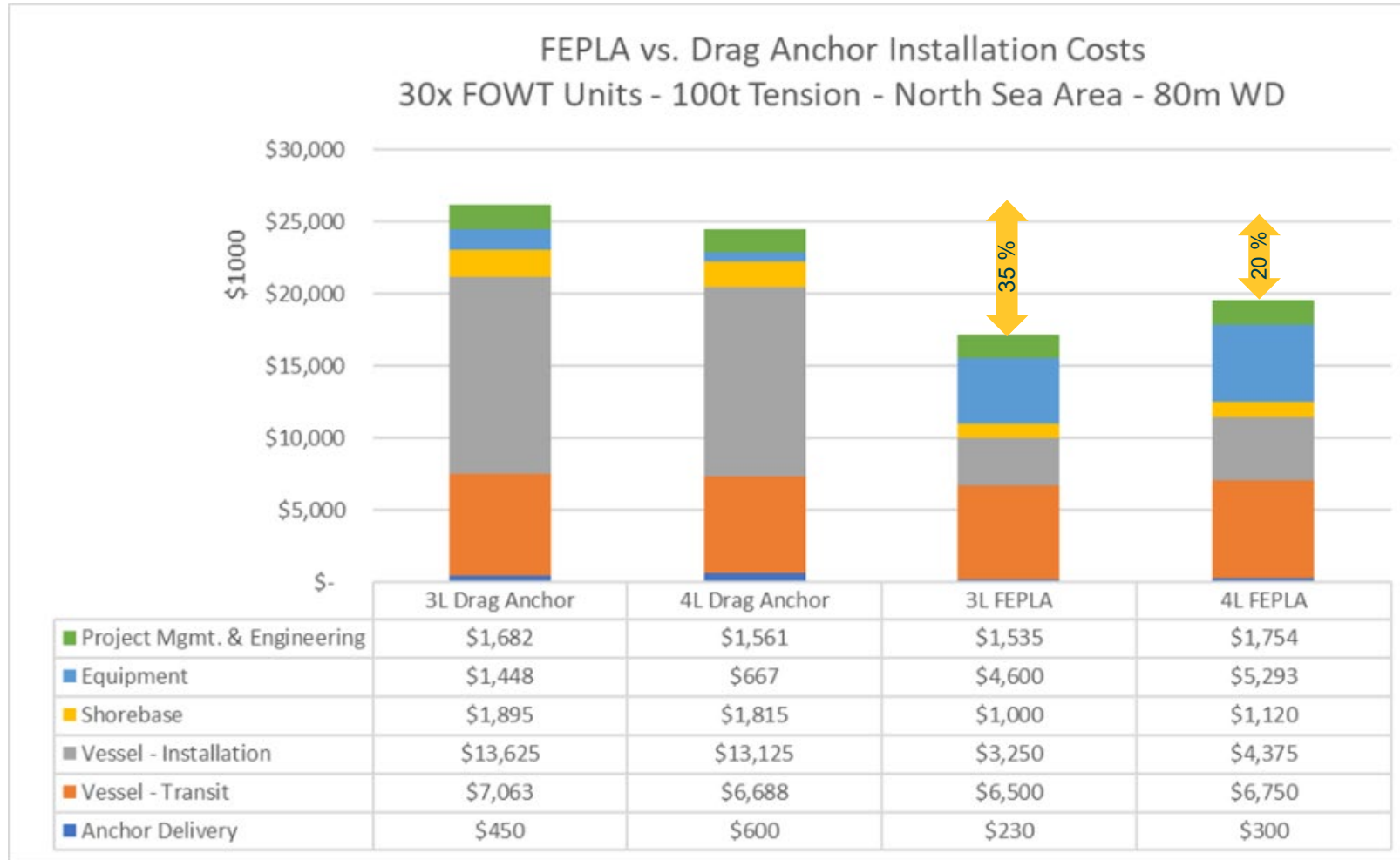


- Simplified fabrication enables a broader supplier base, reducing both cost and lead time.

Significant Carbon Emission Savings



FEPLA vs. Drag Anchors



* 3L / 4L = 3-line / 4-line mooring configuration per unit

Client value: Plate Anchor vs. Suction Pile

- 60 hulls, 240 anchors, California
- Soil: Normally consolidated clay
- Load: 500mt tension at seafloor, 23 deg. uplift
- Plate size: 31m², 29mt
- Pile Size: 5m dia. x 15m long, 120mt

Findings:

- Less fabrication cost for plates (less material)
- Less transit costs for plate (more anchors per trip)
- 1/3 the carbon emissions (steelmaking dominates)

Cost Estimate	240 x Suction Piles	240 x SEPLAs
Anchor Fabrication	\$ 129,600	\$ 57,600
Anchor Delivery	\$ -	\$ -
Vessel - Transit	\$ 10,875	\$ 4,250
Vessel - Installation	\$ 17,500	\$ 20,000
Shorebase	\$ 2,600	\$ 2,230
Equipment	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,100
Project Mgmt. & Engineering	\$ 16,258	\$ 9,018
TOTAL INSTALLED COST, \$1000	\$ 178,833	\$ 99,198
CARBON EMISSIONS, t	57960	15471

\$80m savings

~45%

07

Chapter 07: Status Update

Recent & Ongoing Activities

Developed in collaboration with partners 2H and MENCK (ACTEON Group Partners)

- Acteon internally funded “Pre-FEED”
 - 2H drivability analysis (ISFOG 2025)
 - 1g sandbox testing at University of Dundee
 - Anchor to follower clamp concept study
- Australian Research Council (ARC) Linkage Project “Anchoring Australia's future in floating offshore wind”
- C-CORE Centrifuge Tests – looked at pullout capacity of plate anchors in sand.
- Initial prototype scheduled for deployment by Q4 2027.





Thank You

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