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1 SCOPE

- a) This Technical Specification is focused on the design requirements for mechanical handling procedures for the Topsides.
- b) All mechanical handling procedures exclusively associated with the FPSO Hull and its systems (for example, personnel transfer, handling of provisions, garbage disposal and handling of supplies for the accommodation and other areas out of the Topsides scope of supply) are excluded from the scope of this document.

2 PURPOSE

- a) The purpose of this document is:
 - To identify and describe the different types of Topsides-related logistic operations and associated handling tasks;
 - To establish the main parameters and limiting conditions for each type of handling operation, so as to enable safe and efficient handling of all materials, supplies, components and equipment required for the FPSO Topside operations and maintenance;
 - In addition, to define the minimum resources and devices to be provided in order to fulfill the cargo handling needs.
- b) During Detailed Engineering Design of the FPSO Topsides, this document shall be used as a guideline for the following purposes:
 - To verify and confirm the sizes, locations, quantities and design data of laydown areas, handling routes, trolleys, hoists, lifting beams, removable hatches and panels and other handling resources foreseen in the Basic Design;
 - To define type and lifting capacity of monorails, trolleys, hoists, A-frames, auxiliary laydown
 areas and other cargo handling devices not explicitly mentioned in this document but required
 to fulfill the requirements herein specified; and
 - To define all required interfaces, which enable safe, efficient and trouble-free transfer of loads between the Topsides and Hull systems.

3 ABBREVIATIONS

A&EM	Automation & Electrical Module
A&C	Automation and Control
API	American Petroleum Institute
CS	Classification Society
FPSO	Floating Production, Storage & Offloading
HSE	Health, Safety and Environmental
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
HPU	Hydraulic Power Unit
NR	Normas Regulamentadoras (Brazilian Labor Ministry Regulations)
NR MCC	Normas Regulamentadoras (Brazilian Labor Ministry Regulations) Motor Control Center
MCC	Motor Control Center
MCC VSD	Motor Control Center Variable Speed Drive
MCC VSD SDV	Motor Control Center Variable Speed Drive Shutdown Valve
MCC VSD SDV PCHE	Motor Control Center Variable Speed Drive Shutdown Valve Printed Circuit Heat Exchanger

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SWL Safe Working LoadTG TurbogeneratorTBD To be defined

UPS Uninterruptible Power System

4 REFERENCES

ASME B30.16

All mechanical handling facilities and equipment shall comply with the requirements herein stated and with the following codes, standards, regulations and reference documents:

4.1 APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS

ASTM A391/A391M Standard Specification for grade 80 Alloy Steel Chain

Overhead Hoists

ASME HST-1 Performance Standard for Electric Chain Hoists

ASME HST-2 Performance Standard for Hand Chain Manually Operated Chain Hoists

ASME HST-3 Performance Standard for Lever Hoists

ASME HST-4 Performance Standard for Overhead Electric Wire Rope Hoists

ASME HST-5 Performance Standard for Air Chain Hoists

ASME HST-6 Performance Standard for Air Wire Rope Hoists

BS 2853 Specification for the Testing of Steel Overhead Runway Beams for Hoist

Blocks;

NR-1 Disposições Gerais (General Guidelines)

NR-10 Segurança em Instalações e Serviços em Eletricidade (Safety in Electrical

Facilities and Services)

NR-11 Transporte, Movimentação, Armazenagem e Manuseio de Materiais

(Materials Transportation, Handling and Storage)

NR-17 *Ergonomia* (Ergonomics)

NR-18 Segurança e Saúde no Trabalho na Indústria da Construção (Safety and

Health at Work in the Construction Industry)

NR-26 Sinalização de Segurança (Safety Signaling)

NR-37 Segurança e Saúde em Plataformas de Petróleo (Safety and Health on Oil

Platforms)

Government codes, regulations, ordinances or rules applicable to the equipment in Brazil shall prevail over the requirements of this specification, including reference codes and standards, only if more stringent.

4.2 BASIC DESIGN REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

DR-ENGP-1.3-R.5 SAFETY ENGINEERING

DR-ENGP-1.4-R.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFETY STUDIES

DR-ENGP-1.15 COLOR CODING

I-DE-3010.2Q-1200-94A-P4X-001 AREA CLASSIFICATION - GENERAL

I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-001 GENERAL HANDLING PLAN



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I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-004	M-05 -MAIN GAS COMPRESSION - HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-005	M-05B – VRU SYSTEM – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-006	M-06 – GAS DEHYDRATION, FUEL GAS AND HCDP – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-007	M-08 – H2S REMOVAL – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-008	M-09 – PIG LAUNCHERS/RECEIVERS AND PRODUCTION & INJECTION MANIFOLDS – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-009	M-10A – OIL PROCESSING AND WELL SERVICE – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-010	M-10B – PRODUCED WATER TREATMENT – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-011	M-10C - OIL PROCESSING - HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-012	M-11 – WATER INJECTION AND SULPHATE REMOVAL – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-013	M-12 – POWER GENERATION – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-014	M-13 – POWER GENERATION – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-015	M-13B – POWER GENERATION – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-016	M-14 – CHEMICAL UNITS AND PRODUCTS STORAGE AND UTILITIES – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-017	M-15 – UTILITIES – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-018	M-15B – UTILITIES AND HULL GENERATION – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-019	M-16 – LAY-DOWN AREA – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-020	M-16B – LAY-DOWN AREA AND SUBMARINE PUMPING UNIT – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.2Q-5266-630-P4X-021	M-17 - AUTOMATION AND ELECTRICAL – HANDLING PLAN
I-DE-3010.00-1400-140-P4X-004	GENERAL NOTES FOR TOPSIDES STRUCTURES
I-FD-3010.2Q-5266-631-P4X-001	GENERAL PURPOSE OFFSHORE CRANE (EN13852 – 1 ELECTRIC – DRIVEN CRANES)
I-ET-3010.2Q-1350-196-P4X-001	ERGONOMICS REQUIREMENTS FOR TOPSIDES
I-ET-3010.00-1200-956-P4X-002	GENERAL PAINTING
I-ET-3000.00-1200-940-P4X-001	TAGGING PROCEDURE FOR PRODUCTION UNITS DESIGN
I-ET-3010.00-5140-700-P4X-002	SPECIFICATION FOR ELECTRICAL MATERIAL FOR OFFSHORE UNITS
I-DE-3010.00-5140-700-P4X-002	POWER INSTALLATION TYPICAL DETAILS
I-DE-3010.00-5140-700-P4X-003	GROUNDING INSTALLATION TYPICAL DETAILS
I-ET-3010.00-5140-700-P4X-001	SPECIFICATION FOR ELECTRICAL DESIGN FOR OFFSHORE UNITS
I-ET-3010.00-5140-700-P4X-003	ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PACKAGES FOR OFFSHORE UNITS
I-ET-3010.00-5140-700-P4X-007	SPECIFICATION FOR GENERIC ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FOR OFFSHORE UNITS



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I-ET-3010.00-5140-700-P4X-009 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT FOR OFFSHORE UNITS
I-ET-3010.00-5140-712-P4X-001 LOW-VOLTAGE INDUCTION MOTORS FOR OFFSHORE UNITS
I-ET-3010.2E-5268-968-P4X-001 RISER PULL-IN AND PULL-OUT SYSTEM
I-ET-3000.00-1000-941-PPC-001 METOCEAN DATA (CAMPOS BASIN)
I-RL-3010.2Q-1350-960-P4X-002 MOTION ANALYSIS
I-FD-3010.2Q-5266-627-P4X-001 DECK TROLLEYS

5 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

5.1 GENERAL

- a) All lifting and handling means shall be designed to enable transfer of loads from their assigned incoming laydown area to target location and back.
- b) During the Detailed Engineering Design, the cargo handling studies shall be carried out in three steps, corresponding to the three different stages of development of the project, namely:
 - Preliminary Studies:

Preliminary studies are intended to check the main handling routes and if dimensions of deck trolleys are compatible with these routes. Preliminary allocation of the monorails is mandatory in this preliminary study.

They shall be performed at the beginning of the contract lifecycle, so that possible inadequacies pointed out in such studies can still be corrected before a major engineering advance.

At this preliminary stage the use of estimated data and typical models may be accepted. Also, intentional pessimistic allowances shall be introduced into equipment parameters, to compensate for the existing uncertainties over the available data.

Intermediate Studies:

Intermediate studies shall be performed in a later stage of the engineering development when the design will have advanced in such a way that main information and technical data are made available. Simplified models will not be accepted in this phase. All handling volumes in the 3D model shall be modelled. All 3D simulations requested in this document shall be completed.

Final Studies:

Final studies shall be issued at the end of detailed engineering phase as a closing revision of the intermediate studies when the cargo handling design is expected to be consolidated and all information and definitions will have already been confirmed.

C) Detailed Engineering Design shall issue at least: Technical Specification (ET), describing the philosophy to be adopted in the design. Drawing(s) (DE), Descriptive Memorandum (MD), Report (RL) and List of Handling Devices (LI) shall be issued at least for each module, describing all expected handling operations. The drawings shall contain at least plan and side views showing that the height of the module is sufficient to handling the largest item. Indication of handling routes and its capacities. All handling facilities to be used shall be identified by tag. It shall be shown in detail how the sling should be done on the items to be handled, or reference in the descriptive memorandum the drawings of the equipment suppliers where this detail is contained. The Report (RL) can be issued for all the modules and specifies the following types of information:



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- Mechanical handling principles/philosophy;
- Removable weights and volumes;
- Access requirements and handling facilities required with respect to lay-out design;
- Runway beams and padeye locations, elevations and safe working loads (SWL);
- Lifting apparatus and their safe working load;
- Mechanical handling route layout;
- Transportation appliances and loading details;
- Pulling appliances and their working limits;
- Laydown and maintenance area requirements;
- A schedule to identify information required ahead of the project engineering progress.

5.2 OPERATION ENVIRONMENT

All cargo handling equipment and materials shall be designed and constructed for operation in offshore marine environment, according to the parameters (temperature, relative humidity, winds etc.) described in I-ET-3000.00-1000-941-PPC-001 METOCEAN DATA (CAMPOS BASIN).

Note: For dry bulb air temperature of electrical equipment, use the most critical conditions, among those defined by CS and the specific equipment documentation.

5.3 ACCELERATIONS AND MOTIONS

All cargo handling facilities shall be designed and manufactured to withstand the static and dynamic conditions described in I-RL-3010.2Q-1350-960-P4X-009 - MOTION ANALYSIS

5.4 SERVICE LIFE

All cargo handling equipment and materials shall be designed and manufactured for 30 years service life without the need for major repairs or replacement of main components.

5.5 PRELIMINARY HANDLING STUDIES

As the equipment vendors – and, in some cases, equipment or package configuration – are not yet defined at the current stage of design development, the studies presented here shall be fully revised and completed during Detailed Engineering Design. Whenever required, any cargo handling needs arising from changes to equipment/ package dimensions, configuration, layout and/ or weight shall be met during Detailed Engineering Design.

5.6 HANDLING AND TRANSFER MATRIX

For zones located outside the pedestal crane reach, cargo handling will be needed using mobile equipment, permanent or temporary structures. Thus, two matrices define the requirements for this type of movement without the pedestal crane:

Transfer Matrix: This Matrix refers to that uses mobile transfer equipment.

Handling Matrix: This Matrix refers to the cargo handling that need permanent or temporary installed handling equipment.

Mobile, permanently or temporary installed handling devices shall be foreseen according to the table below:



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		MATRIX					
	Frequency						
Weight Range	Daily / Weekly	Yearly / Periodic / Occasional	Daily / Weekly	Yearly / Periodic / Occasional			
W > 40 t	no tr	ansfer	external barg	ge crane facilities			
1t < W ≤ 40 t	no transfer	four wheels hand or self-propelled truck	permanent handling structure and	permanent handling structure and permanent powered handling equipment			
300 kg < W ≤ 1 t	no transici	Four wheels hand truck	permanent powered handling equipment	permanent/temporary handling structure and powered/manual handling equipment			
20 kg < W≤ 300 kg	two whee	I hand truck	permanent/temporary handling structure and removable manual handling equipment				
W ≤ 20 kg	two wheel hand truck manual transfer		manua	al handling			
	Transfer Matrix		Handling Matrix				

In addition to the load weight, other conditions affect the handling method to be chosen for each operation, such as:

- the distance that the load shall be displaced;
- load picking position with respect to the floor level;
- physical and chemical characteristics (hazardous materials);
- load size and shape;
- handling route geometry and involved elevations;
- access facilities available;
- wind speed etc.

In any given case, the safest possible handling method and procedure for the specific situation shall be applied, so as to avoid accidents when lifting and displacing the load.

5.7 CARGO HANDLING ROUTES

Cargo handling routes shall be free from obstacles that might block or impair the displacement of trolleys and similar handling devices. The handling studies shall thoroughly assess and identify the dimensions of all items to be transferred, ensuring that adequately proportioned handling routes are provided for their removal and transportation. It is mandatory that the doors along the handling routes are wide enough to accommodate the largest piece of equipment that needs to be moved.

During the transportation of equipment and materials between laydown areas, predefined handling routes shall be strictly followed, utilizing the available handling equipment facilities.

To maintain safety, the handling route shall be physically separated from the primary escape route whenever practically possible, guaranteeing an unobstructed path for emergency situations.

The handling routes shall be designed to be as flat, straight, unobstructed, and level as possible, with non-slip surfaces to prevent accidents. Ramps shall have a maximum slope based on the slope limitations imposed by the cart / trolley / roller and ergonomic criteria.

When selecting handling trolleys, careful consideration shall be given to their footprint, wheel type, wheel load, and turning radius, ensuring they are compatible with the designated handling routes.

5.8 SAFETY

a) All handling operations shall be performed strictly within the specified operational limits and following the instructions established by each equipment manufacturer.



- b) All cranes and handling devices shall be operated in compliance with the FPSO Safety Management System, in order to prevent accidents and material damages.
- c) Safety shall be ensured throughout all handling operations by training the involved personnel, certifying handling procedures for cranes and other lifting devices, using personal protection equipment and warning signs, checking stability of tooling and structures, and providing protection against dropped objects as far as practical and in full compliance with current HSE regulations and rules.
- d) Operating procedures shall include instructions to minimize travel of objects being lifted above equipment, piping manifolds and pipe racks.
- e) Handling and safety instructions and device certificates shall be provided as required by the applicable rules and regulations. Operating manual shall be delivered in Brazilian Portuguese Language.
- f) Handling equipment intended for installation within classified areas shall be suitable for that purpose – for instance, non-sparking materials and surface finish; certified electrical equipment and components, as applicable. The relevant area classification certificates shall be provided.
- g) Loose tools, accessories and equipment shall be properly stored and stowed.
- h) Above 0.4 g horizontal acceleration, movable devices shall be secured to fixed structures.
- i) All handling devices shall be fitted with 316 SS nameplates or permanent labels stating SWL, tag number and technical data. If the SWL is for dynamic conditions, this shall be included in the marking. If not explicitly marked as dynamic, SWL shall be reduced for all devices as required to account for actual conditions at the moment of use. Actual conditions include induced loads from environmental factors and any imposed loads, such as pulling force from a side lead, during the operation.

5.9 MAINTENANCE

- Topsides Layout shall be designed to enable safe and easy access and material flow, by means of transportation routes, disassembly and maintenance areas, and overhead spaces.
- b) All parts/ components involved in maintenance shall be able to be transferred between their normal locations and the supply vessel or FPSO workshops/ laydown areas.
- c) Whenever required, equipment shall be fitted with temporary guides and supports, hoisting points, A-frames and dedicated davits or lifting appliances.
- d) Control valves and their actuators, and large sized valves in general, shall be removable for maintenance purposes.
- e) All parts requiring regular onshore maintenance shall be removable for overhaul using dedicated means.
- f) All parts which may require non-scheduled onshore maintenance shall be removable for overhaul using specific means to be fitted as and when required.

5.10 PAINTING

a) Painting requirements shall be according to I-ET-3010.00-1200-956-P4X-002 – GENERAL PAINTING. Color code shall be according to DR-ENGP-1.15 – COLOR CODING.

5.11 PACKAGE AND SKID MOUNTED EQUIPMENT

a) Suppliers shall provide each package and/ or skid mounted equipment with dedicated means for disassembly and removal of components subject to repair or maintenance, so as to bring them to the skid or package boundaries for further handling using the resources available on the Unit. Subassemblies, electric motors, auxiliary equipment etc. shall be provided with padeyes or equivalent lifting means.

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b) Package and skid mounted equipment shall be designed and constructed considering the cargo handling needs arising from lifting and transportation, installation on site, normal operation and maintenance.

5.12 MODULE DESIGN

- a) The SELLER is responsible for designing and providing built-in lifting facilities to deliver the operation and maintenance loads up to the module limits, and for preparing the applicable operating procedures to fulfill these needs.
- b) If required to bring the loads to any location out of the reach of the deck crane, then monorails, trolleys, deck trolley pathways or equivalent devices shall be provided for this purpose, in order to enable flawless material handling.

5.13 3D SIMULATION

SELLER shall perform 3D simulations related to the activities of cargo handling for maintenance, in order to prove and facilitate the understanding of the written procedures for these activities:

- a) The simulations shall be result in Video describing the execution of the cargo handling simulation.
- b) The provisional elements used in the Simulation videos shall be segregated into a specific item in the project hierarchy.
- c) In the video, it shall be necessary to show the 3D model of the elements, as well as their TAGs, involved in the maintenance cargo handling of the equipment like hoists, cables, spread bars, etc.
- d) Establish the trajectory for moving the equipment considering the tolerances, clearances and movements ("balance") of the cargo handling devices,including the sling configuration and angles for all lifts, with the actual position of the lifting lugs for the equipment;
- e) The simulations shall start with the equipment in its operating location, show the entire process of moving the load until the equipment arrives on some main handling route, such as the central pipe rack route or in some region where the crane has access to lift directly.
- f) The simultions shall identify all necessary items to be dismantled for the handling operation (panels, handrails, removable coamings, piping spools etc.)
- g) The simulation shall be done for the following equipment:
 - Loads pertaining to the compression units: turbine, electric motor, gearbox, compressors and vorecon;
 - Loads pertaining to the main generator: gearbox, turbine, electrical rotor and stator of the electric generator and air cooler;
 - Loads pertaining to the steam turbine;
 - Medium voltage transformers removal;
 - Medium voltage motors rotor removal;
 - MCCs columns;
 - Switchgears columns;
 - Medium voltage VSDs;
 - Heat exchangers that are fixed tube sheet type;
 - Simulation of how the largest load in each module will be handled to lowest levels;

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- Flare Tip;
- Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) batteries;
- Pull-In/Pull-Out and Pigging operations;
- Main Seawater Lift Pumps;
- Seawater Lift Pump Hoses.

6 OPERATION

6.1 TYPES OF LOGISTIC OPERATIONS

- 6.1.1 Each operation described in the following sections is classified as one of the types listed below and assigned the limiting conditions for safe operation of the relevant equipment.
- 6.1.2 As regards mechanical handling, four categories of logistic operations are defined:

SRCL	Standard Regular Consumable Logistics
SICL	Standard Infrequent Consumable Logistics
SML	Standard Maintenance Logistics
NSML	Non-Standard Maintenance Logistics

6.1.3 Non-Standard Maintenance:

- a) "NSML" is defined as a maintenance event which is highly unlikely to occur throughout the FPSO expected service life. On-board lifting and handling facilities will not be provided nor designed for this type of operation, however the FPSO Topsides layout design shall be developed so as to create no major obstacles to the possible disassembly, removal and transportation of equipment, if required;
- b) "NSML"-type logistic operations require external assistance as well as special procedures to be prepared by SELLER;
- c) NSML classified equipment list shall be done during Detail Design to include all items deemed relevant, which shall be agreed upon with Buyer.

6.2 OPERATING SCHEDULE

6.2.1 In normal conditions, transportation of general supplies to the FPSO will be performed by supply/ service vessels once every two weeks.

7 CARGO HANDLING RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT

7.1 TOPSIDES SCOPE OF SUPPLY

The following types of lifting and handling devices shall be provided, as a minimum (refer to Section 9 for additional details and reference sketches):

- Monorails/ runway beams;
- Manual, chain driven, pneumatic driven or electric motor driven hoists;
- Manual, chain driven, pneumatic driven or electric motor driven beam trolleys;
- Self-propelled diesel-hydraulic deck trolley;
- Self-propelled electrical deck trolley;
- Power Pusher;
- Overhead crane(s);
- Portable davits and respective pedestals;
- Portable gantry cranes;
- Removable hatches;
- Removable panels;

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- Hydraulic stackers;
- Hand pallet trucks;
- Floor cranes;
- Hand trolleys and trucks;
- Tilting floor drum stands;
- Lift tables;
- Shift skates;
- Manual cable pullers;
- Wire rope winches;
- Portable hoists;
- Beam clamps;
- Cylinder transport cabinets;
- General purpose lifting devices: tackles, slings, chains, ropes etc.

7.2 TAG MARKING

- a) For tag marking, shall follow I-ET-3000.00-1200-940-P4X-001 TAGGING PROCEDURE FOR PRODUCTION UNITS DESIGN;
- b) Use the prefix "TN" for handling equipment that does not have a specific prefix for its tag in the Tagging Procedure. For example, load skates, elevating cart, power pusher, deck trolleys, "A" frame, beam clamp, hydraulic jack, tripod mobile cart, beam trolley, besides all combined trolley hoists and chain hoists, all of this miscellaneous equipment shall receive the prefix tag "TN";
- c) Structures used for cargo handling such as monorails, padeyes, pulling post, etc shall be physically tagged with their specific tag and SWL.

7.3 OFFSHORE CRANES

Main characteristics and some relevant operating data of the offshore cranes to be installed on the Unit are given below: I-FD-3010.2Q-5266-631-P4X-001 - GENERAL PURPOSE OFFSHORE CRANE (EN13852 – 1 ELECTRIC – DRIVEN CRANES)

- a) As far as practical, lifting and handling of incoming/ outgoing cargo and also on-board load handling within the FPSO shall be performed using the pedestal cranes. Additional facilities are to be provided for all areas out of the cranes' reach.
- b) The aft crane, installed, is designed for daily operation, mostly handling chemicals, supplies and spare parts.
- c) The fore crane is intended for maintenance support.
- d) In case of maintenance on one of the cranes, the other one shall work as a back-up, and means shall be provided to enable unimpaired material handling during the repair period, until both cranes are available again.
- e) For estimated lifting frequencies associated with Topsides maintenance and operation, refer to the following table. All figures shall be confirmed during Detailed Engineering Design.

Loads to be lifted	Mean Interval (days)
Equipment supplies	~1.75
Chemicals (tote tanks), lubricating oils and greases	~3.5
Equipment maintenance parts and components	~36

7.4 MONORAILS, PADEYES, TROLLEYS AND HOISTS

- a) Hoists with trolleys running along lifting beams shall be fitted as necessary, to ensure flawless load transfer from the original locations to one of the available laydown areas or to another device for further handling using the cranes.
- b) All hoists shall be chain type.
- c) Motor-driven hoists shall be pneumatic. Only hoists that work on a long monorail such as those on the central pipe rack monorail and on the SDV's region shall be electric motor-driven hoist.



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- d) For electric motor-driven hoists that will stay permanently in lifting beams, electrical cable shall be mount in cable carriers, also known as drag chain, energy chain or cable chain. The materials used shall be corrosion resistant and there shall be no dissimilar materials in contact with each other at the festoon supports. The requirements of ASME HST-1 -Performance Standard for Electric Chain Hoists shall be addressed ensuring that the hoists have sufficient and safe performance.
- e) Hoists shall be of chain and shall follow ASTM A391M and shall have a corrosion resistant treated for better protection and longer life.
- f) For handling procedures using monorails, trolley and hoists, or padeyes and hoists, the design shall consider headroom available, considering the space necessary for trolley, hoist, sling angle, equipment to be removed, etc.
- g) A significant number of chain hoists foreseen within the scope of this Technical Specification are intended for infrequent use, remaining mostly out of operation. These devices, when installed outdoors in an offshore environment, require periodical inspection, maintenance, lubrication and cleaning, in order to keep them in good operating condition and to avoid damage to critical components such as gears, racks, pinions, bearings etc. Therefore, in order to minimize CAPEX and maintenance, the following premises shall be established in the Detailed Engineering Design:
 - The total quantity of hoists is to be kept as low as possible;
 - On modules which require several hoists with the same capacity, it is recommended to purchase 01 (one) hoist for each SWL – or 02 (two) whenever simultaneously required for critical load transfer from one lifting beam to another;
 - When not in use, the chain hoists are to be preferably stored inside a closed toolbox or cabinet within the module area, to be defined during Detailed Engineering Design, or using one of the available stores on the FPSO;
 - Whenever required for a specific handling task, the hoist is brought from its storage place and temporarily installed on the beam trolley. Heavy hoists which cannot be manually transported and installed are displaced with manual cars and lifted to their operating locations using auxiliary devices such as smaller hoists, or shieves attached to beam clamps or padeyes;
 - Monorails of identical Safe Working Load (SWL) shall be of the same beam type and size to ensure consistency in the Facility. This will ensure minimum redundancy in trolley hoists selection.
- h) Whenever the local arrangement restrictions do not allow the installation of running trolleys, welded padeyes (to be defined during Detailed Engineering Design) shall be installed as required, with sufficient loading capacity to lift the relevant loads on each area. Portable hoists or other lifting devices may be temporarily installed on those padeyes. Loads shall be placed on hand trucks, pallet trucks or similar devices for further transfer to their final location.
- i) Beams for lifting service shall be designed to withstand the main loads which require handling for maintenance or repair, located within their respective areas, and the materials/ consumables normally used on the area.
- j) Monorails shall be equipped with bolted end stops in order to remove and install trolley/hoist. Space shall be provided for access and dismantling of the trolley / hoist.
- k) Trolleys running on beams transversely installed with respect to the FPSO main axis shall be fitted with locking devices or positive traction (rack and pinion or sprocket wheel and geared rack), to ensure safe handling conditions under the maximum expected FPSO lateral motions and accelerations.
- Electric motor driven devices shall be provided with fail-safe automatic brakes, released when the motor is energized.
- m) After the necessary tests, the hoists shall be hibernated according to Exhibit 8 Directives for Commissioning Process.

7.5 DECK TROLLEY

SELLER shall design the above referred internal paths for deck trolleys displacement within the modules to be obstacle-free (considering equipment, piping, valves, structure, cabling etc.), in order



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to enable unimpaired transit of the loaded trolley until arriving to the pipe rack handling route. Free width and height shall be sufficient along the whole handling path within the modules.

During Detailed Engineering Design, structural verification shall be performed on the Main Deck areas intended for transit of the Deck Trolley, such as the main maintenance routes.

It is SELLER's scope to provide deck trolleys operation training in Brazilian Portuguese language.

Electric deck trolleys self-propelled:

- a) Five (05) electric self-propelled trolleys omnidirectional shall be provided, one (1) with 40 t loading capacity (SWL), one (1) with 10 t loading capacity (SWL) intended for the transfer of maintenance loads exceeding 5 t on the Process Plant Decks and three (3) with 10 t loading capacity (SWL) specifically to take the food containers from the laydown area to its parking spot near the accommodations. Of these three deck trolleys that will be used to transport the food container, one of them will be a spare. See Section 9, item 02 for reference sketch.
- b) The layout of the food container parking in the M-15B, shall be in a way that allows the emptying of the container without the need to remove the container from the top of the deck trolleys. However, features such as padeyes or monorails shall be provided to enable the removal of the food conteinar from the deck trolleys in the parking area, if necessary.
- c) It shall be of suitable material to work offshore, shall be ATEX and shall be controlled by a wireless control.
- d) Charging station and parking lot for 40 t and 10 t trolleys shall be provided in a non-hazardous zone. One spare battery for 40 t deck trolley, one for the 10 t food containers trolleys and one for the 10 t trolley shall be provided. Spare batteries shall be kept energized on charging stations.
- e) Ex-d battery chargers are not acceptable. Vendor shall provide an interposing Ex junction box with contactors and interposing relays (or any other peripherical) to be deenergized in case of ESD, interconnecting feeder panel and each charging station. Different solutions can be proposed by vendor and shall be submitted to Petrobras approval.
- f) Each charging station shall be equipped with plug chargers for each type of deck trolley and capable of charging simultaneously all deck trolleys on the parking lot and its respective spare batteries.
- g) At parking lots means shall be provided to safely anchor each deck trolley, these anchor points shall not obstruct in any way the handling and movement of deck trolleys.
- h) It shall run on dedicated area along the centerline of the main handling route underneath the Pipe Rack, which connects the fore and aft regions of the Process Plant Deck;
- i) The full length of the main handling routes shall be structurally reinforced to withstand the displacement of the loaded trolley, and considering the applicable dynamic factor arising from the lowering of loads onto the self-propelled trolley cargo deck.
- j) For design of the floor structure where the deck trolleys will transit, the heaviest load to be moved in each handling route shall be considered.
- k) For the 40 t capacity deck trolley, design of the floor structure should be limited to loads up to 25 t. As loads above 25 t would have a low handling frequency, temporary steel plates shall be provided if the pressures imposed by the deck trolley are greater than those supported by the floor.
- I) For the floor structural design and arrangement of the Basic Design, the following characteristics of deck trolleys described below were considered. These characteristics can be changed in the Detailed Engineering Design. If the deck trolley's size is changed, it shall continue to be able to



access areas of interest and transport the loads. The wheel arrangement can also be changed as long as the floor is designed for the new arrangement:

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40 t Deck trolley: 4550 mm Lenght x 2200 mm Width. Max wheel footprint: 10500 mm² (175 mm x 60 mm). Figure 1 shows the arrangement of the wheels:

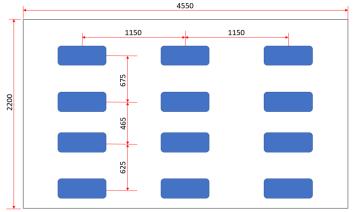


Figure 1 – 40 t deck trolley wheel arrangement.

■ 10 t Deck trolley: 2200 mm Lenght x 1000 mm Width. Max wheel footprint: 8700 m² (200 mm x 43,5 mm). Figure 2 shows the arrangement of the wheels:

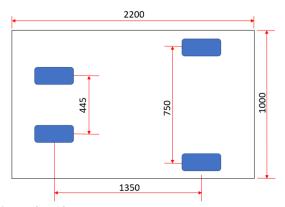


Figure 2 – 10 t deck trolley wheel arrangement.

■ 10 t Deck trolley for food container: 2990 mm Length x 2440 mm Width Max wheel footprint: 6700 m² (200mm x 33,5mm). Figure 3 shows the arrangement of the wheels:

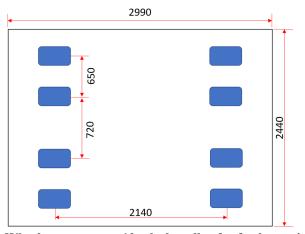


Figure 3 - Wheel arrangement 10 t deck trolley for food container.



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a) All electric deck trolleys must be equipped with wheel release mechanisms to allow for towing of the trolley with a load in the event of a failure or battery depletion. In such cases, a cart capable of towing the loaded deck trolley must be provided. The Diesel-hydraulic self-propelled trolley can be used for this purpose, or alternatively, another device provided by the SELLER.

Diesel-hydraulic self-propelled trolley – 5 t:

- a) One (01) diesel-hydraulic self-propelled trolley shall be provided, with 5 t loading capacity, intended for general cargo handling on the Process Plant Decks and, if required, on the Main Deck. See Section 9, item 01 for reference sketch.
- b) This vehicle may be transferred between previously mentioned deck levels as required, using the deck cranes, by means of the built-in lifting lugs provided on the trolley.
- c) It shall be able to run along the Pipe Rack main handling route, and on the process plant modules, through specific handling and maintenance routes.
- d) On the modules specifically intended for deck trolley operation, the handling routes and maintenance areas shall be structurally reinforced to withstand loads corresponding to the trolley's own weight plus the heaviest part to be handled on each area (approx. 8 t static load), and also considering the applicable dynamic factor arising from the lowering of loads onto the trolley cargo deck. During Detailed Engineering Design, this condition shall be demonstrated by means of the relevant calculations.
- e) Modules intended for deck trolley operation shall be interconnected and connected to the pipe rack handling route by means of access paths reinforced to withstand the expected loads as stated on item (d).
- f) During Detailed Engineering Design, it shall be ensured that all corners of escape routes intended for deck trolley transit be provided with an internal "chamfer" measuring at least 0.25 x 0.25 m, to enable the trolley maneuver around the corner. In case this requirement should not be possible to comply with, alternative handling procedures and devices shall be developed to perform all necessary cargo lifting and displacement within the affected areas.
- g) To prevent unsafe operation of the deck trolley by running along routes which would collapse under the excess load, each route designed for this purpose shall be properly marked, including indication of the maximum local loading.

7.6 LAYDOWN AREAS

- 7.6.1 Additional laydown areas on the Main Deck shall be included in the Hull Detailed Engineering Design, if necessary. The operating interfaces and procedures which relate the Topsides laydown areas and the Hull laydown areas shall be defined during Detailed Engineering Design. Other laydown areas within the Process Plant, if required to enable flawless handling, shall be defined during Detailed Engineering Design.
- 7.6.2 The Laydown Areas are intended for the following duties related with the Topsides operation and maintenance:
 - a) Storage and handling of chemicals.
 - b) Temporary storage and handling of lubricating oils and greases.
 - c) Temporary storage and handling of materials and spare parts for the utilities and power generation modules, seawater lift pumps, A&EM (Automation and Electrical Module) and other Process Plant systems.
- 7.6.3 The laydown areas shall also be:
 - d) Within uninterrupted line of sight of the crane cab with minimum obstruction of crane driver's view;
 - e) Suitable to offshore containers, wooden crates, cargo nets, and other lifting gear;
 - f) Equipped with bumper bars and tie-down anchor points.



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No escape routes shall be allowed to pass over these areas. Protection shall be provided for equipment located close to the perimeter of the laydown area, according to the Dropped Objects Study. Safety equipment shall not be located within the laydown areas.

7.7 REMOVABLE HATCHES

- a) Whenever mechanical handling is restricted for layout reasons, removable hatches shall be installed to enable vertical access between decks and transfer of loads between different levels using the cranes and other devices.
- b) Hatches shall be installed flush with respect to the deck level, to enable unimpaired transit of personnel and material.
- c) Welded padeyes and/ or handles shall be fitted onto the hatches for handling and hoisting using the cranes.

7.8 REMOVABLE PANELS

- a) Whenever no other handling solution is feasible, removable panels shall be provided to enable withdrawal of electrical panels and large-sized equipment from rooms.
- b) Locking devices and lifting eyes shall be installed on the removable panels.
- c) Removable panels shall have the same surface finish and fireproofing class as the adjacent fixed walls or bulkheads.
- d) Removable panels, which may be either plain type or fitted with hinged doors, shall be bolted to the respective walls or bulkheads.
- e) Whenever technically and economically feasible, removable panels may be specified as sliding type instead of bolted; this alternative is easier to use and helps optimize the cargo handling operations.

7.9 DAVITS

a) Reinforced areas with suitably sized and spaced bores for fastening removable davit pedestal bases shall be provided on the process modules' upper-level floors, near the edge, as a provision for mounting removable davits, in order to help load transfer to the modules' lowermost level. See Section 9, for reference sketches.

7.10 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

- a) Portable gantry cranes: See Section 9, item 26 for reference sketch.
- b) I-beams, permanently or temporarily attached to existing structures.
- c) Lifting lugs with 2~5 t capacity, to be provided at suitable locations throughout all modules, according to the nearby loads, enabling installation of temporary lifting devices such as chain hoists to assist the routine maintenance operations.
- d) Refer to Section 9 for a list of the minimum required handling devices.
- e) For handling equipment heavy duty skates and rollers can be used. Structural engineering shall be consulted to ensure that the loads imposed to the access and handling ways are properly distributed and within structural design limits.

8 HANDLING DUTIES



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8.1 INCOMING AND OUTGOING LOADS RELATED WITH THE TOPSIDES OPERATION

The following table shows the main types of incoming and outgoing loads, their respective logistics operation class, and the source and target locations.

Material	Item	Operation Type	Locat	ion	Handling
Flow	Flow		From	То	Device
	Chemicals	SRCL			
Incoming	Lubricating oils & greases SML		Supply boat	Laydown area	Crane
	Maintenance materials and spare parts				Crane
Outgoing	Routine parts/ equipment	SML	Laydown area	Supply boat	
Outgoing	Heavy equipment for onshore repair	NSML	TBD	TBD	External

8.2 TOPSIDES

8.2.1 Fixed Equipment

The following topside loads require handling:

Equipment	Loads to be handled
Pressure vessels	Internals
Heat exchangers	Complete exchangers, tube bundles, plates
Rotating equipment	Pump and compressor rotors, casing or complete equipment; driving machinery rotors, stators or complete machine
Special packages	Filter media, packing, gas cylinders
Fuel gas treatment	Filters, electric heater cartridges
Piping and valves	Pipe spools, complete manual valves, valve internals
Instrumentation	Control valves, actuators, skids, internals; panels, instruments, HPU parts (motors, pumps)
HVAC equipment	Compressors, pumps, fans and motors, air handling units, chillers, heaters, air filters
Electrical	Complete transformers, , batteries, switchgear cabinets, circuit-breakers, UPSs, battery-chargers, grounding resistors, current-limiting reactors, motors stators, motors rotors, motors heat-exchangers, complete motors, low-voltage generators stators, low-voltage generators rotors, medium-voltage generators heat-exchanger, medium-voltage generators rotors, variable speed drivers, soft-starters, lighting fixtures, floodlights, circuit-breakers removal rail car, Lighting panels, junction boxes, portable isolation mats.
Fire & Safety equipment	Bottle racks, extinguishers, personal protection equipment
Flare	Flare tip, igniter components

8.2.2 Temporary Equipment and Materials

The following temporary equipment and materials require handling:

Equipment/ Material	Loads to be handled
Maintenance materials	Insulation, paints, scaffolding

8.2.3 Handling Duties

- a) Pressure vessels:
 - Manhole covers and flanged heads weighing over 50 kg shall be fitted with davits. Internals can be removed from the vessels through the manholes;
 - All other related parts will be handled with chain blocks and trolleys;
 - Means shall be provided to enable withdrawal, handling and reinstallation of the oil dehydrators' transformers, located on top of the vessels, and also for maintenance of the vessels' electrodes.



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b) Heat exchangers:

- For fixed tube sheet type tubular heat exchangers, only chemical cleaning and routine checking or small repairs can be performed in place. Any other maintenance duties require removal of the complete equipment for transfer to a onshore-based workshop;
- Handling means are to be provided on all modules where fixed tube sheet exchangers are installed, such as monorails and trolleys with hoists. These exchangers are subsequently lifted with the offshore crane, for direct transfer to the supply boat;
- For shell and tube heat exchangers with removable bundles, monorails shall be provided for bundle handling and removal from exchanger shell. Space in front of channel cover shall be reserved for withdrawal of heat exchanger bundle. Pull posts shall be installed as material handling aid for bundle extraction, whenever required;
- For shell and tube heat exchangers with removable bundles, its complete removal shall be considered NSML, that is, it is not necessary to provide definitive devices to handle it as a whole, but there shall be routes without major obstacles to enable its removal if necessary.
- For printed circuit type heat exchangers (PCHE), maintenance can be considered locally, but facilities for its complete removal shall be provided. Direct crane lifting of PCHE from module upper deck shall be primarily considered;
- For plate and frame heat exchangers, manual handling of plates and tie-bolts is considered and performed locally;
- For heat exchangers with removable bundle, bundle extractors shall be provided whenever required.

c) Rotating equipment:

- As far as possible, heavyweight parts or components of rotating equipment that require handling have been arranged within the reach of the deck crane;
- On modules where it is not feasible to satisfy this condition, loads weighing up to 5 t shall be transferred to the deck trolley using the skid and/ or module built-in resources, and parts heavier than 5 t shall be transferred to the deck trolley, aided by slings attached to padeyes or beam clamps on structural beams, temporary I-beams and/ or A-frames combined with chain blocks, or equivalent means;
- Consideration may be given to removing the motor cooler to increase clearance between the
 electric motor and hoist, if necessary. Other handling options can be proposed for evaluation of
 Buyer, such as handling from the side of the skid, however, additional disassembly of equipment
 for this handling should be avoided.

d) Electrical equipment:

Heavyweight electrical items, especially those installed inside the A&EM (M-17) and module M-16B, have a low probability of requiring handling throughout the FPSO service life; in case this occurs, the following shall be considered:

- A&EM and M-16B shall be outfitted with removable side panels to enable removal of large sized loads and facilities to enable the handling through this panels shall be provided.
- M-13 Room shall have facilities such as davit or monorail to enable cargo handling between the balcony of M-13-Room and the top of central pipe rack.
- Power transformers shall be suitable to complete replacement, in case of damage. Hydraulic jacks and heavy duty rotating dollies (see chapter 9, item 16) are considered to handle and transfer the complete transformer until the hatch on the floor located in M-17 Transformers Room. Transformers supports, coamings, as well as HVAC ducts if applicable, shall be such that will not prevent the transformers handling and transferring. Temporary steel plates shall be provided if the pressures imposed by the heavy duty rotating dollies are greater than those supported by the floor. A 40 t monorail shall be provided inside M-17 Transformers Room to handle the complete transformer through the hatch down to the 1st Level where the 40 t Deck trolley may be parked.



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- VSDs are to be split into their main components, i.e. transformer panels and rectifier cell panels, before removal using the available monorails with trolleys and hoists;
- Other electrical items having lower weight but a higher probability of being serviced or replaced

 such as circuit-breakers, UPS components, etc. are manually disassembled and removed from the A&EM using manual trucks, which pass through the normal maintenance routes and access doors. Electrical panel columns are handled through the doors in the electric rooms;
- UPSs, switchgears, MCCs, harmonic filters and thyristorized panels shall be split into sets of movable columns to transport, to be handled through the doors or removable panels;
- Use of monorails shall be considered for handling of electrostatic transformers (M-10A and M-10C) during maintenance activities;
- Additionally, necessary means shall be provided for the draining, temporary storage and disposal of used oil from the electrostatic treater transformers (M-10A and M-10C). For accessing drain nozzles on the transformers and bushing housing, adequate space shall be provided around the transformer;
- Electrical motors weighing up to 40 t shall be removed complete, with the air cooler, rotor and stator. If the motor does not have direct access from the crane, its handling to the laydown area shall be prioritized through the electric deck trolleys. If the height of the electrical deck trolley plus the electrical motor with the air cooler is not enough to pass through pipe rack main handling route, removal of the air cooler may be considered.

e) Instrumentation:

- A&C panels are removed from the A&EM uppermost level through the removable panel of the adjacent HVAC Room;
- Heavy parts such as control valves and actuators are handled using chain hoists attached to beam trolleys or padeyes;
- On areas where no fixed structure is available above the valves, portable tripods or portable gantry cranes are used to hoist the parts and place them on carts or trolleys for transfer to the target location (ex.: maintenance area, workshop or laydown area);
- For the removal of heavy and/ or large sized valves, the adjacent pipe spools and actuator shall be previously disconnected from the valve body.
- For all metering skids, cargo handling facilities (such as monorails or others) shall be foreseen
 for flow meters, calibration stream and valves maneuver and maintenance. These facilities may
 either be supplied together on the skid or integrated on the module.

f) Pipe Spools:

- Removable spools shall be as short and light as possible, with 2 m maximum length and 0.5 t maximum weight;
- Scaffolding arrangements, portable gantry cranes or tripods can be used to support spool
 pieces. Alternative facilities such as davits, lifting lugs, pad eyes etc. can be provided above
 pipe spools, located on the nearby steel structure, to enable spool handling by means of hoists.

g) Valves:

Where heavy valves are not accessible by crane, the use of portable lifting appliance such as A-frame should first be considered. Where the use of portable lifting appliance is not considered feasible, fixed lifting points shall be provided either by a monorail or padeyes. Beam clamps should only be used on beams specially designated as lifting points.

h) HVAC Equipment:

- Fans, electric motors, heaters, dampers, filter bags and other parts can be handled manually or using the mechanical devices provided by each packager, then transferred to carts and brought to the reach of the crane using the appropriate means, according to their original location.
- i) Fire Fighting and Safety Equipment:



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- CO₂ or INERGEN cylinders are manually handled and placed into transportation cabinets (see item 9). Cylinders located in areas outside of the crane's reach are displaced using hand trucks or trolleys, to an area within the crane reach;
- Fire extinguishers, portable safety devices and personal protection equipment can be manually handled and transported using hand trolleys.

j) Flare Tip:

For handling of Flare Tips it will be necessary an special portable structure to be installed on top of flare tower in order to allow their maintenance. SELLER shall issue a detailed procedure for this operation considering solutions available in the market and shall be installed lashing points and pad eyes described in the procedure. All facilities and equipment necessary for the flare tip removal shall be specified in this procedure to be prepared by SELLER, but they shall not be installed at first (with the exception of permanent lashing points and padeyes) due to degradation by radiation and high temperatures. The total load capacity and stresses expected on the top of Flare Tower for this maintenance shall be foreseen and present in a structural calculation report.

k) General items:

• Insulation materials, paints, tools, scaffolding materials and similar goods are manually handled and/ or transported using hand trolleys or the diesel-hydraulic deck trolley alongside the pipe rack main handling route.

I) Lubricating Oil Handling and Storage:

- Oil for the TG and compressor packages will be delivered to the FPSO in portable tanks and may be temporarily stored on the laydown area.
- For the TG, oil tanks can be directly placed on the module's storage area using the handling devices;
- In module M-15 there is a region foreseen, on the top of Pipe Rack, to storage lubricating oil drums (indicated in I-DE-3010.1Q-5266-630-P4X-017 – M-15 – UTILITIES – HANDLING PLAN).
- For the gas compression packages, tanks arriving from the supply boat are picked with the fore crane and placed on the respective modules or temporarily stored on the one of the laydown areas provided by the HULL Seller.

m) Mole Sieve Absorbent Media:

- Use of deck cranes for the transport of absorbent media during loading activities of mole sieve vessels shall be considered during the design;
- Laydown area above pipe rack may be considered as a temporary holding area for loading/unloading equipment and absorbent media.



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8.3 MAIN DECK

- 8.3.1 Handling duties: equipment underneath the topsides deck shall be handled using chain blocks, either temporary ones fixed to padeyes or running on beam trolleys. Whenever feasible, loads shall be transferred to a location within the reach of deck cranes, or else displaced along the maintenance routes using pallet trucks, hydraulic stacker, hand trolleys or the deck trolley.
- 8.3.2 It shall be verified during Detailed Engineering Design, that the areas on the Main Deck intended for loads displacement are structurally capable to withstand the involved loads.

9 HANDLING AND LIFTING DEVICES

The table below provides an initial list of necessary handling and lifting devices to be provided by SELLER, which is not exhaustive:

Item	Device	Reference Sketch	SWL	Qty.	Purpose
01	Diesel Self- Propelled Deck Trolley		5 t	01	Load handling at the process plant deck and main deck levels
			10 t	03	Food Container handling
02	Electric Self- Propelled Deck Trolley		10 t	01	
			40 t	01	Load handling at the Process Plant Deck and Main Deck levels



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TITLE: TO	PSIDE'S MECHA	ANICAL HANDLING		ESU	JΡ	
	PROCE	DURES	II.	ITER	NAL	

Item	Device	Reference Sketch	SWL	Qty.	Purpose
03	Fixed Davit Crane	Basis To the state of the state	TBD	TBD	Transfer of loads at the between Process Plant levels and Main Deck levels
04	Beam Trolley		TBD	TBD	Maintenance
05	Manual Chain Hoist		TBD	TBD	Maintenance
06	Chain Operated Beam Trolley		TBD	TBD	Maintenance
07	Hook Mount Pneumatic Chain Hoist	Sport of the factor of the contraction of the contr	TBD	TBD	Maintenance



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Item	Device	Reference Sketch	SWL	Qty.	Purpose
08	Heavy Duty Manual Chain Hoist	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	TBD	TBD	Maintenance
09	Trolley Mount Pneumatic Driven Chain Hoist		Up to 40 t	TBD	Maintenance
10	Trolley Mount Low Headroom Pneumatic Driven Chain Hoist		Up to 40 t	TBD	Maintenance
11	Trolley Mount Ultra Low Headroom Pneumatic Driven Chain Hoist		Up to 40 t	TBD	Maintenance



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Item	Device	Reference Sketch	SWL	Qty.	Purpose	
12	Trolley Mount Electric Driven Chain Hoist		25 t	1	Transfer of heavy maintenance loads in central pipe rack	
13	Cylinder Transport Cabinet		1 t	01	Cylinder handling using the cranes	
14	Beam Clamp		5 t	TBD	General use	
15	Heavy Duty rollers		25 t	06	General use	



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PROCEDURES					
Item	Device	Reference Sketch	SWL	Qty.	Purpose
16	Heavy Duty rotating dollies		25 t	06	General use Power transformers handling
17	Shifting Skate		1 t	06	General use
18	Lift table	AMX	0.5 t	01	General use, maintenance tasks
19	DIN Hand Pallet Truck		2 t	04	General use – mainly for palletized cargo
20	Hydraulic Stacker	MAGA MILITA	2 t	01	General use, maintenance tasks
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PROCE	DURES	INTER	RNAL	

Item	Device	Reference Sketch	SWL	Qty.	Purpose
21	Hand Trolley	600	0.3 t	03	General use (light duty)
22	Floor Cranes	Cooca	TBD	TBD	General use, maintenance tasks
23	Hand Truck		0.5 t	03	General use, gas cylinder
24	Gas Cylinder Trolley (Stair Climber)		0.2 t	02	Gas cylinder for transport on stairs



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Item	Device	Reference Sketch	SWL	Qty.	Purpose
25	Portable Gantry Crane (2 m span)		5 t	02	Maintenance tasks
26	Pedestal for		1 t	04	Top Level of Process
20	Portable Davit		2 t	03	Modules
			0.5 t	01	
27	Portable Davit	8	1 t	01	Top Level of Process Modules
			2 t	01	
28	Portable Tripod		1 t	02	General use; dismantling of valves and pipe spools on decks with no structure above the loads
29	Manual Cable Puller		1.6 t	04	General use



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TITLE:	TOPSIDE'S MECHA	NICAL HANDLING		ESU	P	
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Item	Device	Reference Sketch	SWL	Qty.	Purpose
30	Tilting Floor Drum Stand		01 Standard Drum	02	General use
31	Wire Rope Winch		1.5 t	01	General use
32	Hydraulic load test for hoist capacity to 12 t		12 t	01	General use
33	Wireless Loadshackle		12 t	01	General use
34	Wireless Loadshackle		25 t	01	General use
35	Wireless Loadshackle		55 t	01	General use
36	Loose Items	Wire and fiber ropes, sheaves, blocks, hooks, shackles, cargo net slings, slings with various lengths, swivels, clamps and related hardware as required to assist operations using the handling devices herein specified.	TBD	TBD	General use



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TOPSIDE'S MECHANICAL HANDLING			ESU	Р	
PROCEDURES			TERI	NAL	

Item	Device	Reference Sketch	SWL	Qty.	Purpose
37	Pig Trolley	R 300mm (HOLD) Length of trolley: 2100mm (HOLD)	0.5 t	TBD	Pig operations