

# Online course Offshore Renewable Energy Essentials

31 CPD Points

Technology development

International certification of marine energy technology under the IECRE

Testing marine energy convertors

Transport, installation, operation & maintenance

Environmental impact Finance and commercialisation of marine energy technology

Policy

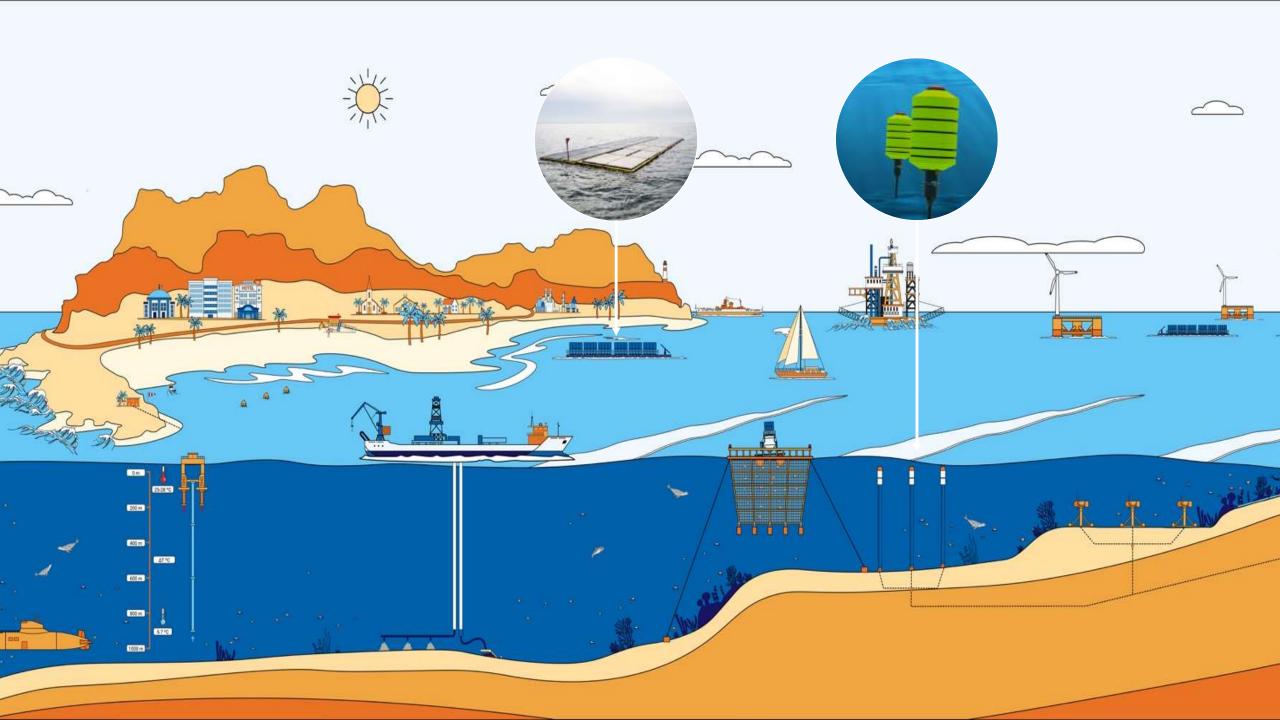
CPD CERTIFIED The CPD Certification Service

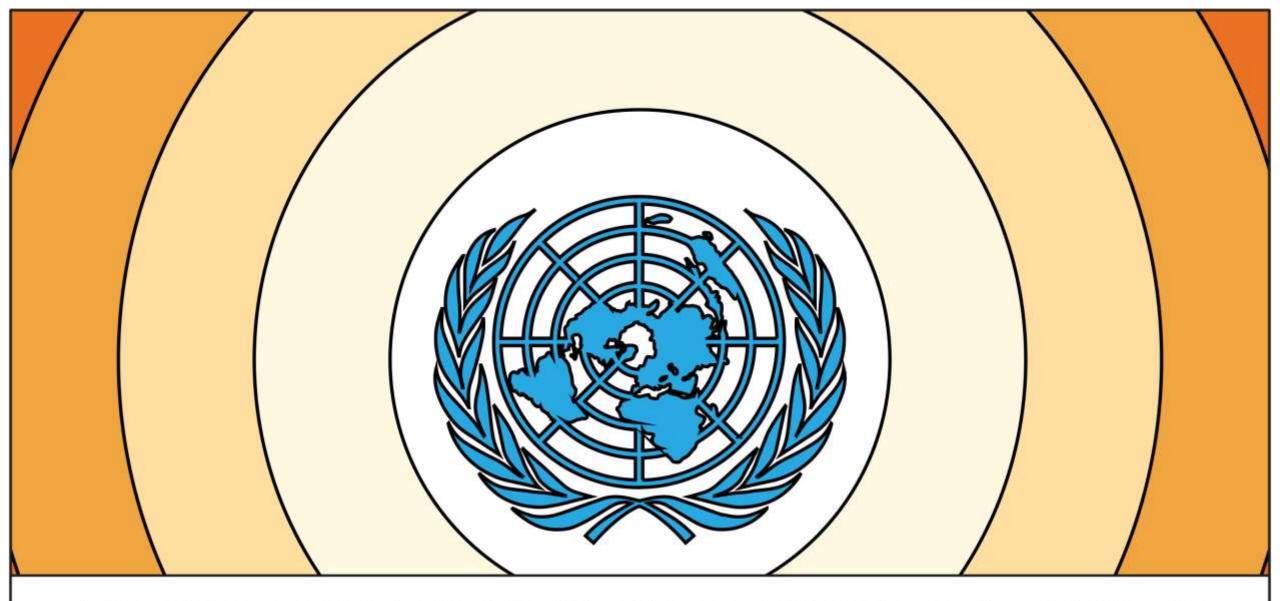
Part 1 (M1) = €100,-Part 2 (M2-M8) = €100,-

>10 users custom pricing









"Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change"





ZERO

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



B DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



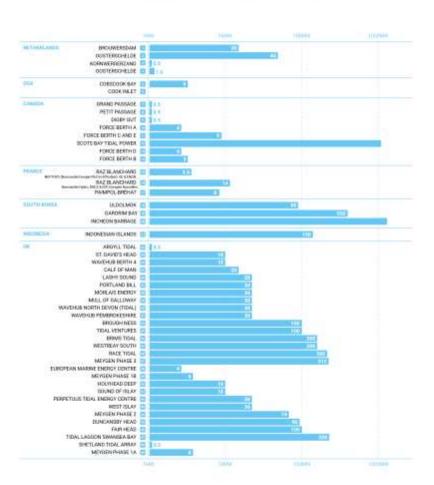
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



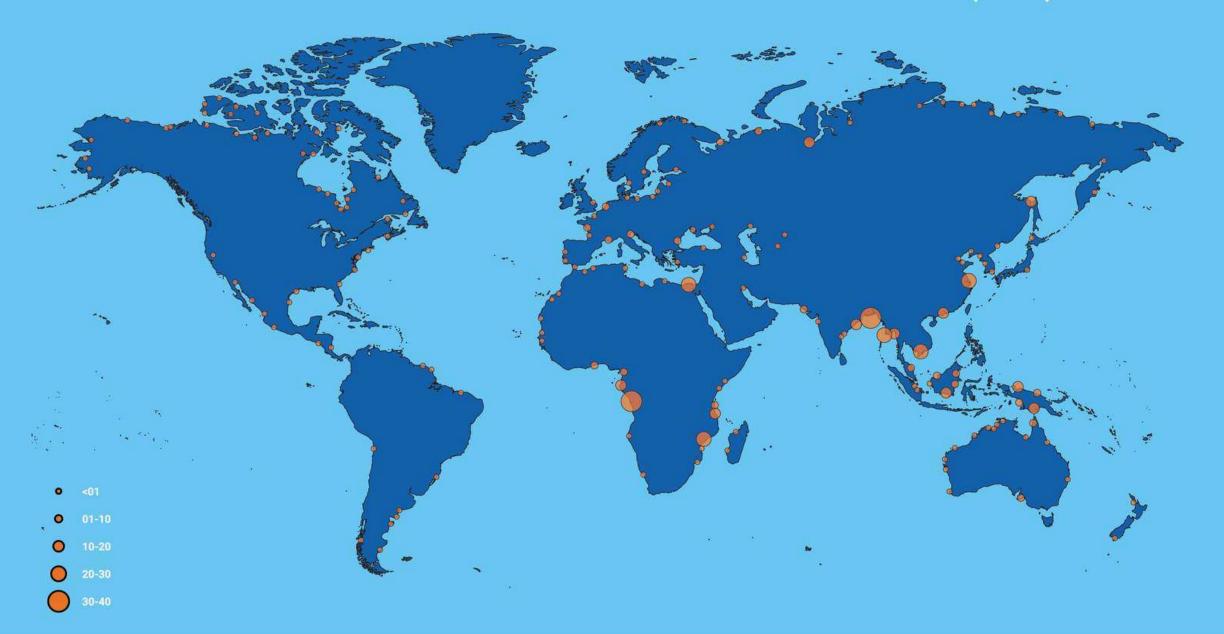
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GALS

#### 200 MW 312 MW 100 MW #1 10MW 95MW 74MW 100 MW 320 MW 20MW 100 MW 30MM 30MW 300 MW 30MW 0.5 MW 4 0,5 MW 5,6 MW 19 520 MW 0,5 MW 1320 MW

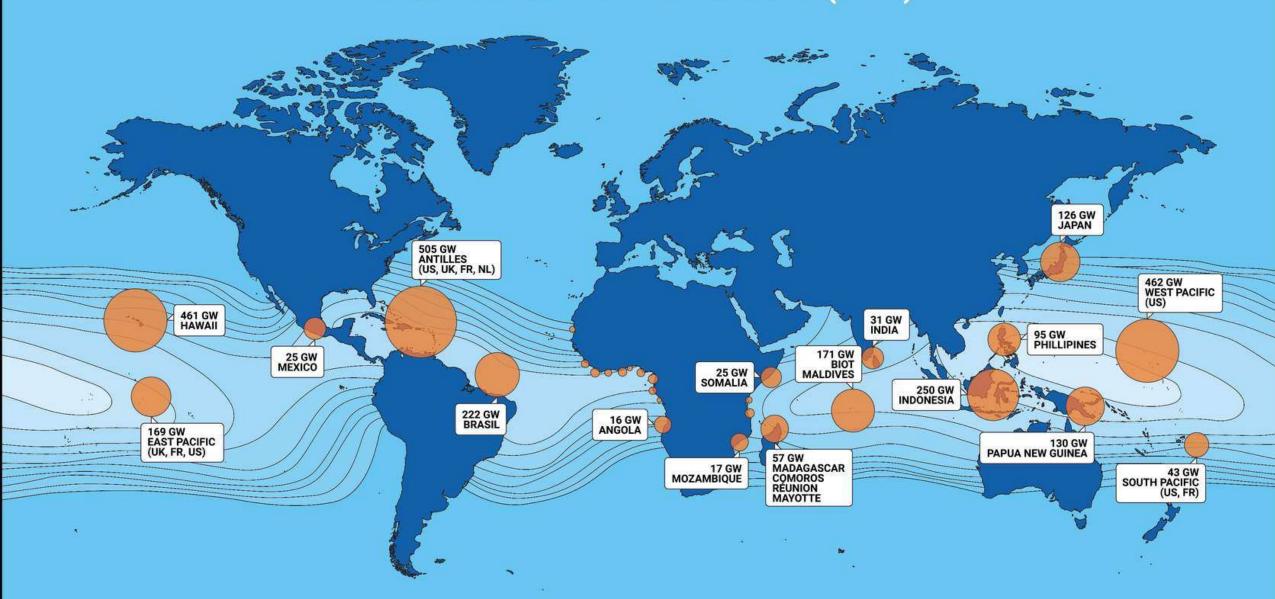
#### TIDAL WORLDWIDE ENERGY OPPORTUNITIES



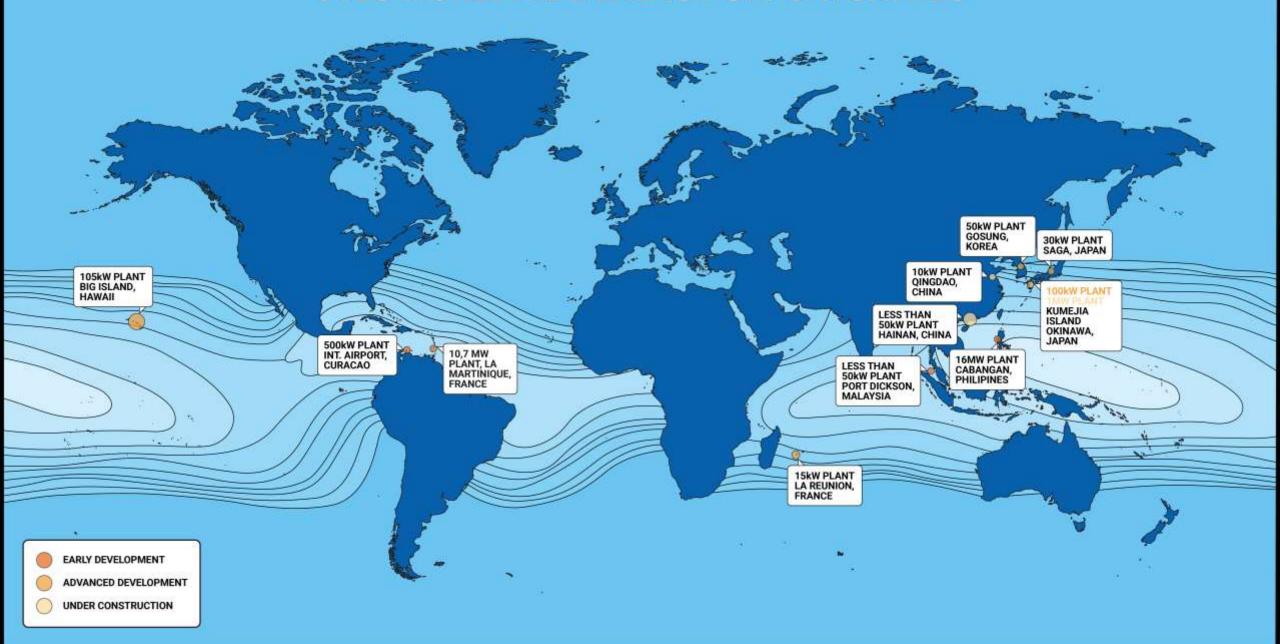
#### SALINITY GRADIENT ENERGY WORLDWIDE POTENTIAL (1TW)

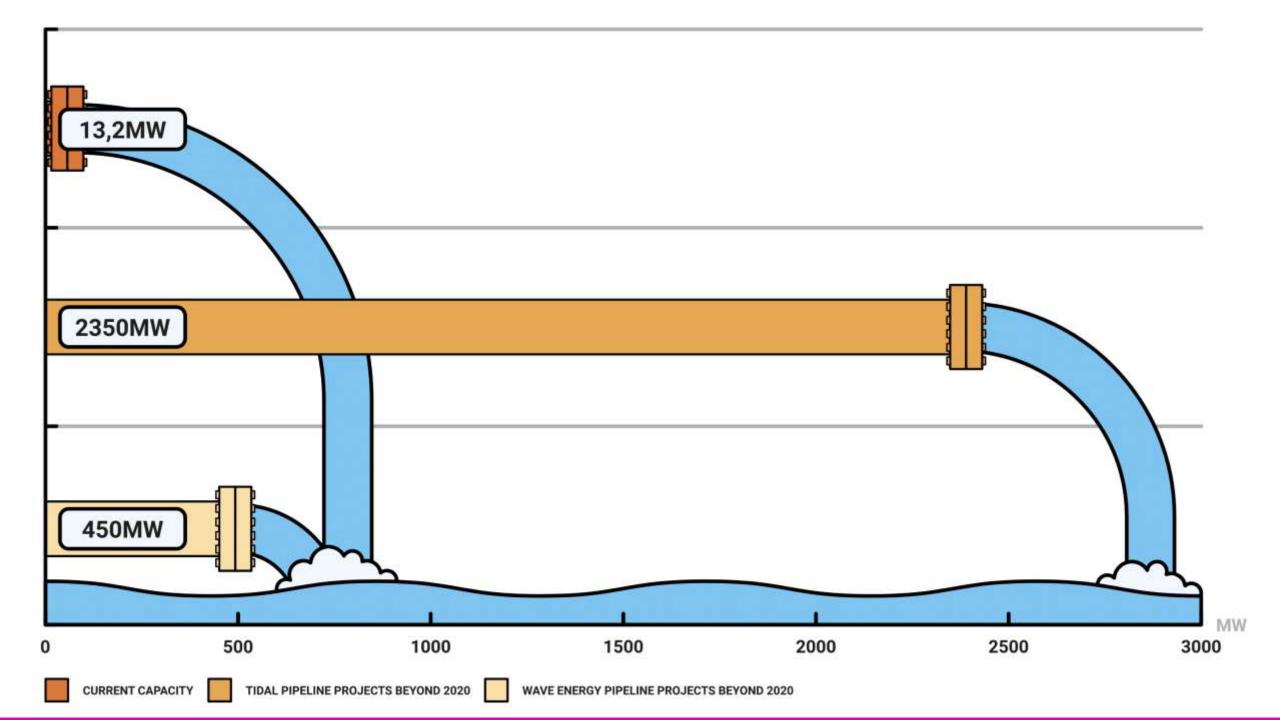


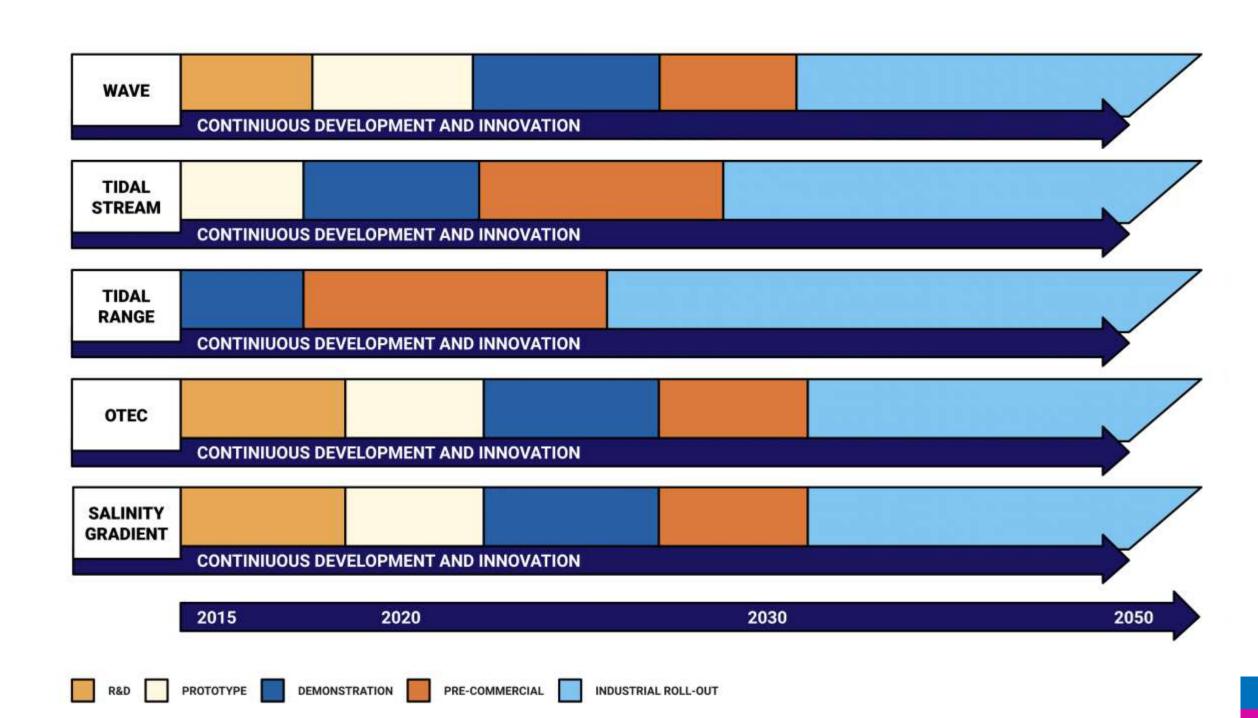
#### **OTEC WORLDWIDE POTENTIAL (7TW)**

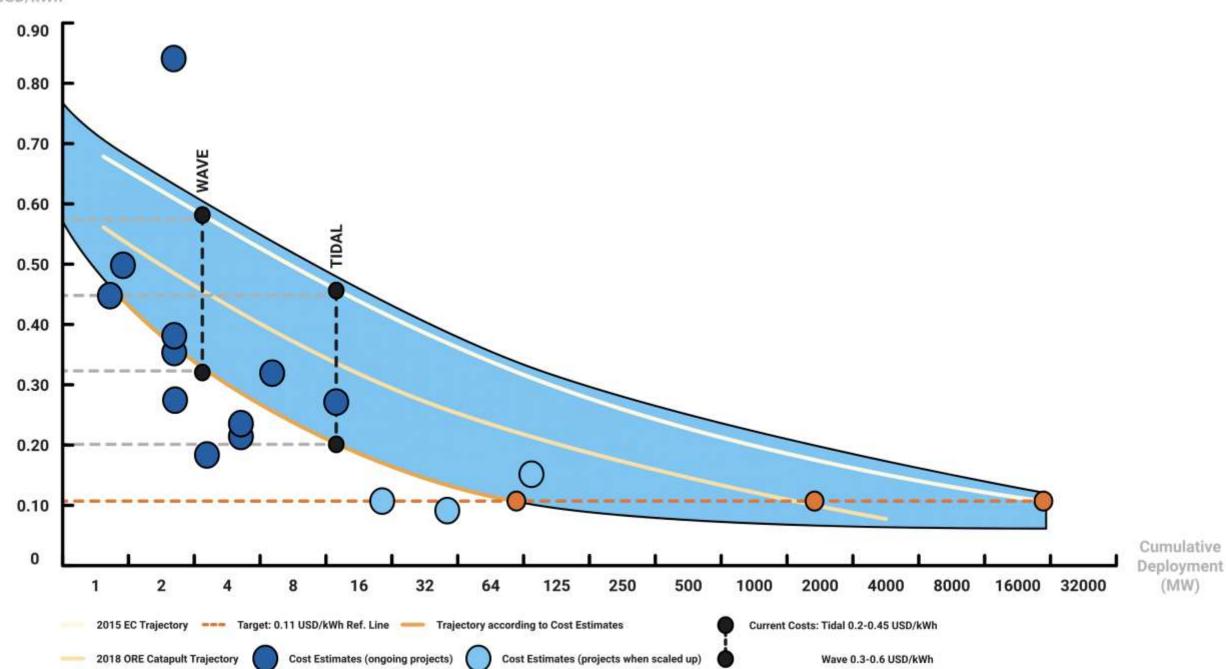


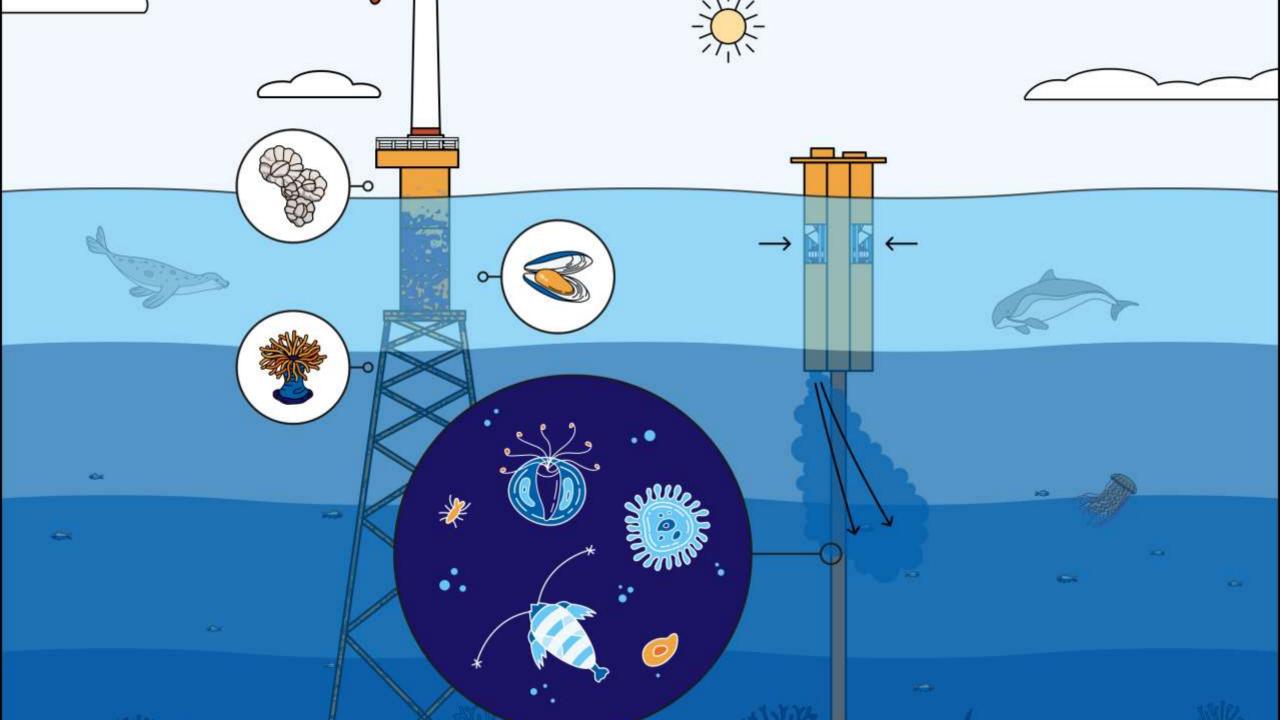
#### **OTEC WORLDWIDE ENERGY OPPORTUNITIES**













## Receptors and stressors

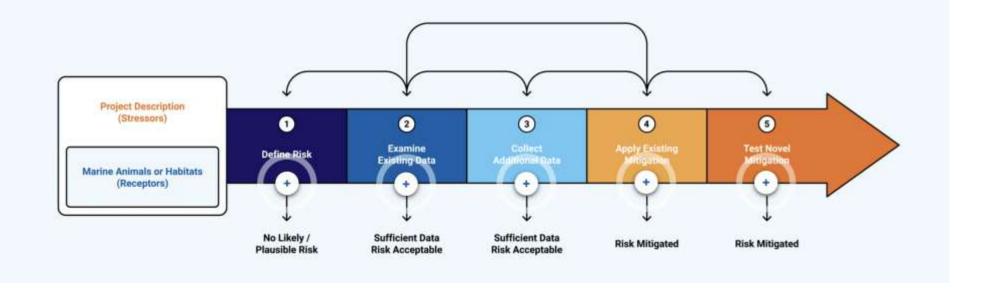
	Static physical presence of device	Dynamic effects of device	Energy removal effects	Chemical affects	Acoustics	Electromagnetic fields
Physical environment	Structures where there was no structure before	Change in water streams, sometimes even tidal changes	Changing water flows	Leakage of chemical fluids could be harmful for the environment		
Pulagic habitat	Artificial reef-effect	Change of organism-location due to water movement	Changing water flow might cause alterations in water quality, relocating of microorganisms and therewith influencing the whole marine food chain	OTEC relocating water could cause changes in chemical conditions in surface water		
Benthic habitat	Scouring, artificial reef effect foundation/mooring	Sediment movement	Scouring around foundations/anchors, mixing/moving sediment	Leakage of chemical fluids could be harmful		Might have effect on certain sensitive animals
Fish and fisheries	Collision risk / artificial reef-effect	Collisions (in case of OTEC: other distribution of species/predators)	Relocation of planktons will affect the marine food chain	Leakage of chemical fluids could be harmful	Fish might avoid or be attracted by certain noisy areas	Might have effect on certain sensitive animals
Marine birds & mammals	Collision risk / artificial reef effect / boundaries for surface dwellers	Collisions	Relocation of planktons will affect the marine food chain	Leakage of chemical fluids could be harmful	Might interfere with frequencies used by fish	Might have effect on certain sensitive animals





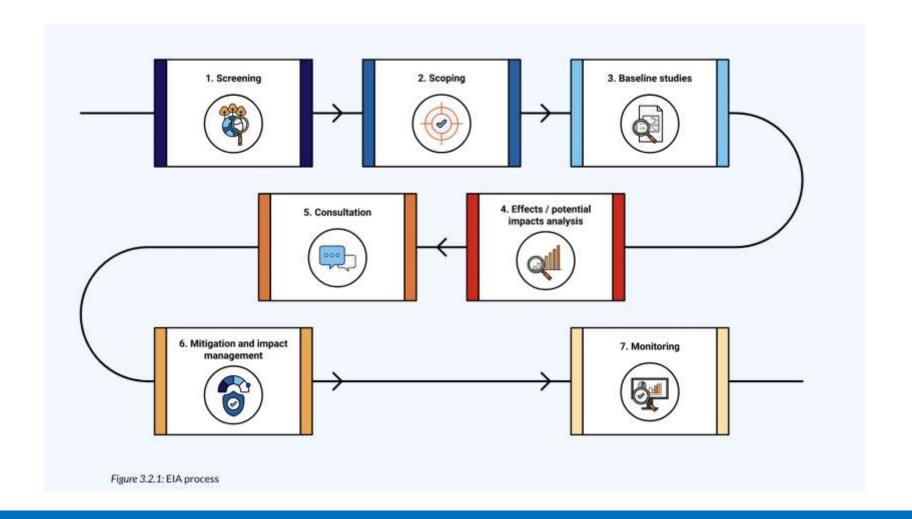
#### Risk retirement process by OES-Environmental

The International Energy Agency task on Ocean Energy Systems (IEA-OES), developed a process for risk retirement. This helps determine which interactions between stressors and receptors may be 'retired' and not require further data collection or risk mitigation. The steps in the risk retirement pathway presented by OES-Environmental are the following:





### EIA process





## Study & monitoring methods

PacWave South test site baseline studies					
Receptor	Study description	Monitoring design & method			
Marine mammals	Whale distribution	Vessel based surveys			
Marine mammals	Marine mammal distribution	Aerial surveys			
Fish	Fish distribution	Review of species status			
Birds	Seabird distribution	Aerial surveys			
Invertebrate organisms	Crab distribution	Crab pot sampling			
Reptiles	Literature review on sea turtles	Literature review			
Physical environment	Benthic fauna distribution	Benthic sampling and research			
Sediment transport	Suspended sediment risk calculations	Suspended sediment risk calculations			
Physical environment	Benthic footprint	Calculations			
Sediment transport	Sediment classification	Sediment classification			
Physical environment	Geophysical surveys of the cable path	Electrical Resistivity (ER) in 2D and Seismic			
		Refraction Microtremor (ReMi) in 2D			
Human dimensions	Cumulative effects	Review/synthesis			





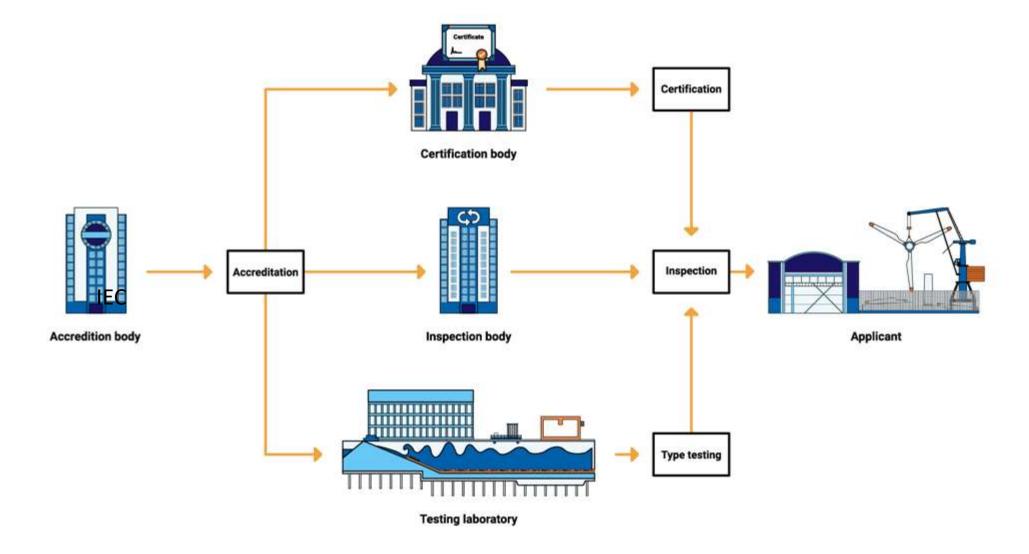
		Impacts		
		Ecological effects	Economical effects	
Ī	Major	Loss of quality or availability of habitat with a recovery period of over two years.	Negative effect on commercial activity leading to a loss of income or opportunity.	
Significance	Moderate	Changes in habitats or species beyond natural variability with a potential recovery within two years.	Change to commercial activity leading to a loss of income or opportunity within normal business variability.	
	Minor	Adaptations to habitats or species which are at the same scale as natural variability.	Minor influence on income or opportunity.	
	Negligible	Changes in the habitats or species within the scope of existing variability that are difficult to measure or observe.	Noticed influence, but of no effect upon the incomes, opportunities, health and well-being of the public.	
	No interaction	None.	None.	
	Positive	Enhancement of ecosystem or receptor.	Benefits to the local communities, commerce and infrastructure.	

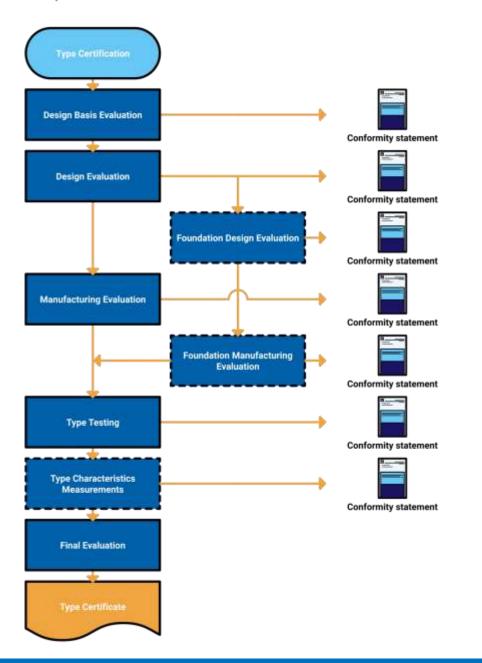




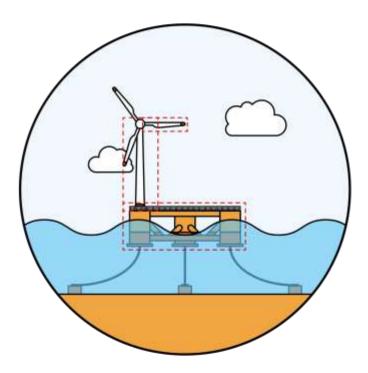
	Overview of post-installation monitoring	
Striessor	Receptor	Monitoring design & method
Acoustics	Marine mammals	Acoustic monitoring using moored underwat hydrophones and drifting hydrophones. The will characterize the level and signature of WEC and components sounds. With these, a comparison can be established to see if thes acoustics exceed the thresholds.
Electromagnetic fields	Fish	Modelling based on existing approaches to calculate the expected EMF output of the WE will be undertaken.
Change of physical environment	Fish	A remotely operated vehicle (ROV), equippe with a multibeam imaging sonar will track changes to the pelagic habitat.
Change of physical environment	Invertebrates	An ROV will be used to conduct transect surveys to track changes on the seafloor an the organisms that live there.
Change of physical environment	Invertebrates	Benthic sediments monitoring by use of analyzing samples.



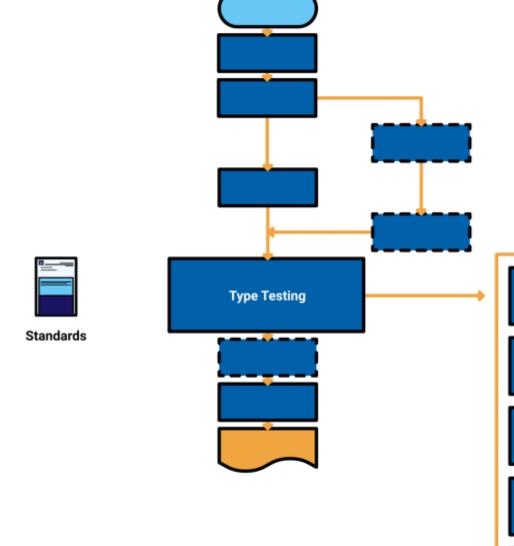












1. Safety and Function Tests

2. Power Performance Measurements

3. Load Measurements

4. Blade Tests (when applicable)

5. Other Tests



# Sign up for Pilot

 50 Spanish speaking users for English course

50 users for Spanish Course





## Thank you for your attention



