

Description

The Humber Gateway is a 219MW project located 8km off the Holderness coast, consisting of 73 turbines. It should provide enough electricity for around 170,000 homes - equivalent to around one and a half times the size of Hull. The offshore cables will bring ashore the electricity where it will adjoin the onshore cables that will run underground for approximately 30km from Easington to Salt End. Two substations, one onshore and one offshore, will be needed to step up the voltage of the electricity that is generated by the 73 Wind Turbines to connect into the National Grid.

Reducing the Risks whilst Fishing

To reduce the risks of fishing near offshore structures, it is essential to be up to date with KIS-ORCA information. KIS-ORCA information is easy to install on your vessel's fishing plotter and ensures skippers are able to make informed decisions for their safety.

The closer to the surface a subsea cable is lifted when fouled by fishing gear, the more danger there is to the fishing vessel. In the interests of fishing safety and to prevent damage to subsea structures, fishermen are advised to exercise caution when fishing in the vicinity of subsea cables and renewable energy structures. Loss of gear, fishing time and catch can result if a trawler snags a subsea structure and there is serious risk of loss of life.

Emergency Procedures

1. If you suspect you have snagged a subsea cable, **DO NOT** endanger your vessel and crew by attempting to recover your gear.
2. Carefully plot your vessel's position as accurately as possible.
3. Advise the Coastguard of your situation, and call the 24 hour Emergency Number and state that an incident is occurring concerning a subsea cable.

Advisory Safety Zones

An Advisory Safety Zone of 50m around each turbine and substation structure is requested. An 200m anchorage exclusion zone around the export cable is requested. All vessels are asked to respect the Advisory Safety Zones, which as well as reducing the risk of collision damage, will provide protection to vessels, the export cable, and wind turbine structures.

If any major maintenance works are planned, Notices to Mariners will be promulgated in advance as required. During such works a Mandatory Safety Zone of 500m is likely to apply to certain turbines and/or vessels.

Contact Details

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER:
+44 7891 412139

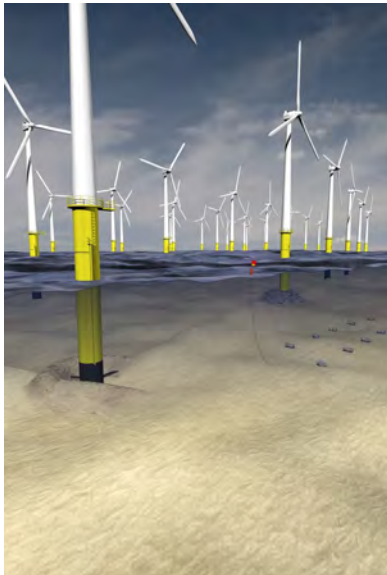
Dangers of Renewable Energy Structures & Cables to Fishing

Renewable Energy Structures and Subsea Cables are a hazard and fishing over them should be avoided at all times. Heavily armoured cables used within the subsea cable and renewable energy industry are very strong and have high breaking strains, sometimes over 70 tonnes and can do extensive damage before they give way. Most modern subsea cables carry high voltages which could prove lethal if attempts are made to cut them.

Fibre Optic cable consists of an inner optical core encased within a copper clad high tensile steel wire rope insulated with polythene. In water less than 1500 meters deep, protection is added against fishing and anchor damage in the form of external steel wire armour. Due to the severe environmental demands placed on submarine cables, a lead-alloy sheath is often specified because of its compressibility, flexibility and resistance to moisture and corrosion. The sheath is usually covered by a number of outer layers, comprising a PE or PVC jacket and metal wire armouring.

Wind Turbines and Foundations

As wind turbines get larger and are deployed in deeper waters, a range of different foundation types may be encountered such as monopole, jacket, gravity base and suction bucket. In some cases multiple foundation types may be used within a single site. In all cases it is likely that scour holes will form around the foundation base, the depth and extent being dependent upon a range of factors including seabed type and current strength and direction. Scour protection in the form of rock dumping or cable mattresses is often used around the base of the foundations which may present a snagging risk. During the operational phase of a wind farm, an operator may request a 50m advisory safety zone around each structure.



The KIS-ORCA Project

The Kingfisher Information Service - Offshore Renewable & Cable Awareness project (KIS-ORCA) is a joint initiative between Subsea Cables UK and RenewableUK and is being managed by the Kingfisher Information Service of Seafish.

Offshore wind farms, renewable energy structures and subsea cables are increasing in number around the shores of the UK. The potential risks these structures may cause to fishermen is significant and the KIS-ORCA project aims to ensure these are managed in a responsible way.

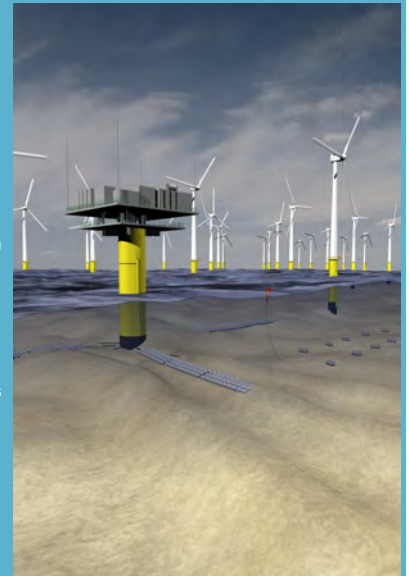
vicinity of subsea cables and renewable energy structures, KIS-ORCA provides fishermen with information and accurate positions of all these offshore structures.

KIS-ORCA information is made available as fishing plotter files and awareness charts for use on vessels and on www.kis-orca.eu, where information may be viewed and downloaded.

It is against the law to wilfully damage a subsea cable. To enable fishermen to continue to work safely in the

Inter Array Wind Farm Cabling

The inter array cables interconnect the turbines typically in radial strings going to the offshore substation platform. The issues associated with these are largely the same as per cable burial. Each turbine will usually have up to two cables entering the foundation structure at the seabed through a protective tube. Typically the tube end has a bellmouth at the seabed to aid alignment and pulling in of the cables. Whilst the cables may have been jetted in or ploughed as close as practical to the foundation, cables may not be fully buried and may also become exposed by scour holes forming. In these circumstances scour protection in the form of rock dumping or cable mattresses may be used. Cables, albeit close to the foundation, may present a snagging risk to anchors and/or trawled gear.



Reducing the Risks whilst Fishing

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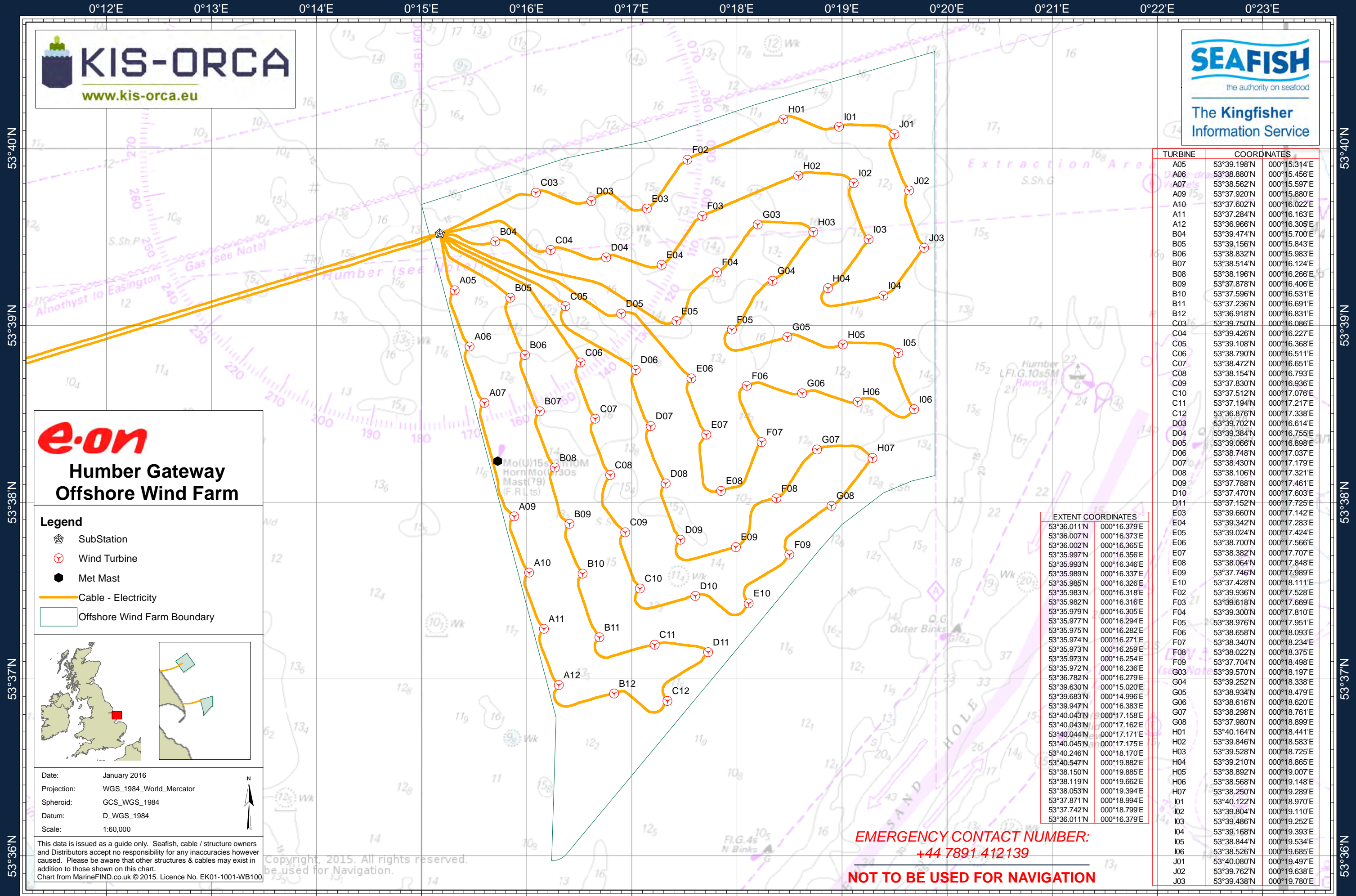
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If it is thought prudent to slip, or cut your fishing gear in an attempt to clear a subsea structure, always lower the gear to the seabed first. Never attempt to slip anything bearing excessive weight.

Claims for loss of gear should be made to the appropriate authority within 24 hours of arrival in port. Full particulars of the incident should be given and full details recorded in the vessel's official log, date and exact time, the vessel's position (VMS if suitable), depth of water and a description of the cable if sighted.

Claims for loss will only be considered if current KIS-ORCA data is installed on your vessel's fishing plotter.

Kingfisher Awareness Chart

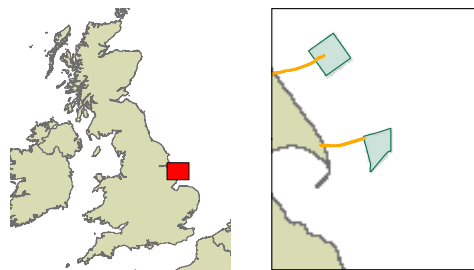


TURBINE	COORDINATES
A05	53°39.198'N 000°15.314'E
A06	53°38.880'N 000°15.456'E
A07	53°38.562'N 000°15.597'E
A09	53°37.920'N 000°15.880'E
A10	53°37.602'N 000°16.022'E
A11	53°37.284'N 000°16.163'E
A12	53°36.966'N 000°16.305'E
B04	53°39.474'N 000°15.700'E
B05	53°39.156'N 000°15.843'E
B06	53°38.832'N 000°15.983'E
B07	53°38.514'N 000°16.124'E
B08	53°38.196'N 000°16.266'E
B09	53°37.878'N 000°16.406'E
B10	53°37.560'N 000°16.531'E
B11	53°37.236'N 000°16.691'E
B12	53°36.918'N 000°16.831'E
C03	53°39.750'N 000°16.086'E
C04	53°39.426'N 000°16.227'E
C05	53°39.108'N 000°16.368'E
C06	53°38.790'N 000°16.511'E
C07	53°38.472'N 000°16.651'E
C08	53°38.154'N 000°16.793'E
C09	53°37.830'N 000°16.936'E
C10	53°37.512'N 000°17.076'E
C11	53°37.194'N 000°17.217'E
C12	53°36.876'N 000°17.338'E
D03	53°39.702'N 000°16.614'E
D04	53°39.384'N 000°16.755'E
D05	53°39.066'N 000°16.898'E
D06	53°38.748'N 000°17.037'E
D07	53°38.430'N 000°17.179'E
D08	53°38.106'N 000°17.321'E
D09	53°37.788'N 000°17.461'E
D10	53°37.470'N 000°17.603'E
D11	53°37.152'N 000°17.725'E
E03	53°39.660'N 000°17.142'E
E04	53°39.342'N 000°17.283'E
E05	53°39.024'N 000°17.424'E
E06	53°38.700'N 000°17.566'E
E07	53°38.382'N 000°17.707'E
E08	53°38.064'N 000°17.848'E
E09	53°37.746'N 000°17.989'E
E10	53°37.428'N 000°18.111'E
F02	53°39.936'N 000°17.528'E
F03	53°39.618'N 000°17.669'E
F04	53°39.300'N 000°17.810'E
F05	53°38.976'N 000°17.951'E
F06	53°38.658'N 000°18.093'E
F07	53°38.340'N 000°18.234'E
F08	53°38.022'N 000°18.375'E
F09	53°37.704'N 000°18.498'E
G03	53°39.570'N 000°18.197'E
G04	53°39.252'N 000°18.338'E
G05	53°38.934'N 000°18.479'E
G06	53°38.616'N 000°18.620'E
G07	53°38.298'N 000°18.761'E
G08	53°37.980'N 000°18.899'E
H01	53°40.164'N 000°18.441'E
H02	53°39.846'N 000°18.583'E
H03	53°39.528'N 000°18.725'E
H04	53°39.210'N 000°18.865'E
H05	53°38.892'N 000°19.007'E
H06	53°38.568'N 000°19.148'E
H07	53°38.250'N 000°19.289'E
I01	53°40.122'N 000°18.970'E
I02	53°39.804'N 000°19.110'E
I03	53°39.486'N 000°19.252'E
I04	53°39.168'N 000°19.393'E
I05	53°38.844'N 000°19.534'E
I06	53°38.526'N 000°19.685'E
J01	53°40.080'N 000°19.497'E
J02	53°39.762'N 000°19.638'E
J03	53°39.438'N 000°19.780'E

EXTENT COORDINATES	
53°36.011'N	000°16.379'E
53°36.007'N	000°16.373'E
53°36.002'N	000°16.365'E
53°35.997'N	000°16.356'E
53°35.993'N	000°16.346'E
53°35.989'N	000°16.337'E
53°35.985'N	000°16.326'E
53°35.983'N	000°16.318'E
53°35.982'N	000°16.316'E
53°35.979'N	000°16.305'E
53°35.977'N	000°16.294'E
53°35.975'N	000°16.282'E
53°35.974'N	000°16.271'E
53°35.973'N	000°16.259'E
53°35.973'N	000°16.254'E
53°35.972'N	000°16.236'E
53°36.782'N	000°16.279'E
53°39.630'N	000°15.020'E
53°39.683'N	000°14.996'E
53°39.947'N	000°16.383'E
53°40.043'N	000°17.158'E
53°40.043'N	000°17.162'E
53°40.044'N	000°17.171'E
53°40.045'N	000°17.175'E
53°40.246'N	000°18.170'E
53°40.547'N	000°19.882'E
53°38.150'N	000°19.885'E
53°38.119'N	000°19.662'E
53°38.053'N	000°19.394'E
53°37.871'N	000°18.994'E
53°37.742'N	000°18.799'E
53°36.011'N	000°16.379'E

e-on Humber Gateway Offshore Wind Farm

- Legend**
- SubStation
 - Wind Turbine
 - Met Mast
 - Cable - Electricity
 - Offshore Wind Farm Boundary



Date: January 2016
 Projection: WGS_1984_World_Mercator
 Spheroid: GCS_WGS_1984
 Datum: D_WGS_1984
 Scale: 1:60,000

This data is issued as a guide only. Seafish, cable / structure owners and Distributors accept no responsibility for any inaccuracies however caused. Please be aware that other structures & cables may exist in addition to those shown on this chart.
 Chart from MarineFIND.co.uk © 2015. Licence No. EK01-1001-WB100

**EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER:
 +44 7891 412139**

NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

PLEASE KEEP CLEAR OF AND DO NOT DAMAGE SUBSEA CABLES

THESE CABLES CARRY HIGH VOLTAGES AND CAN BE DANGEROUS TO LIFE

IT IS AN OFFENCE TO WILFULLY DAMAGE SUBSEA CABLES