



### **Practical Experiences from 4 Years of Decarbonised HDD Job Sites**

of Different Dimensions, Lengths, and Soil Classes

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### **STREICHER Group Overview**

Internationally operating construction, technology and technical services company

Over 110 years of experience, a wide range of services and specialised equipment

Integrated solutions for major national and international projects

Headquarters: Deggendorf

Locations: Over 30

Associated Companies: 22

Number of Employees: Over 4.500

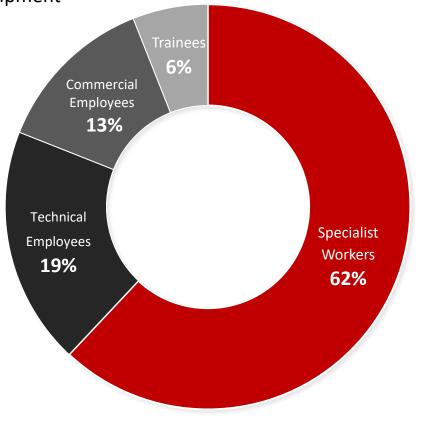
Business Sectors: • Pipelines and Plants

Mechanical Engineering

Electrical Engineering

Civil and Structural Engineering

Raw and Construction Material





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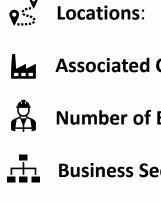
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### STREICHER Group HDD



#### **Business Unit STREICHER HDD**

Planning, preparation, and execution of horizontal directional drilling (HDD), pipe jacking and vertical directional drilling (VDD) projects.

#### **HDD Pipe Jacking VDD**

- Focus on onshore projects and landfall operations
- Capable of:
  - Drilling diameters of up to 1,400 mm
  - lengths reaching 3,000 metres
- Equipment includes
  - High-performance drilling rigs with pulling forces of up to 350 t
  - Fully electric HDD systems under the ecotec label
    - current pulling forces of 20, 45, and 80 t

- Controlled and uncontrolled drilling in confined spaces
- For diameters from DN 200 to DN 1400
- For trenchless crossings with distances under 15 m
- Drillings for geothermal energy and water supply
- Geotechnical investigations and installation of monitoring boreholes

















The need to protect Mother Nature is undisputed, therefore a consistent rethinking of the use of fossil-fuelled machines is required, even if it increases investments.

The sectors **energy**, **transport** and **industry** generate the largest share of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions...

... with the building & construction sector accounting for a significant share





- The pipeline industry is crucial in the energy infrastructure and relevant for the energy-intensive industry
- Decarbonisation of the pipeline industry is mandatory, incl. the need to include a close look to your job sites
- Multiple influences contribute to the overall CO<sub>2</sub> output related job sites
- Work must be done properly, regardless of the eco-friendly solution applied
- Identifying drivers and causes for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions related to the job sites is the starting point





### **CO<sub>2</sub> Producer Groups**

• Most CO<sub>2</sub> drivers and causes can be divided into the following three CO<sub>2</sub> producer groups:







Technologies to be used



Equipment to be used

- CO<sub>2</sub> calculators are available for calculating the ecological footprint of individual private households
- No reliable CO<sub>2</sub> calculator covers all areas of typical complex pipeline job sites







### **CO<sub>2</sub> Producer Groups**

- Even without a pipeline job site CO<sub>2</sub> calculator, typical emission drivers can be recognised
- In addition to the major emitters, especially small CO<sub>2</sub> sources are also worth noting, since...

... many pennies make a dollar

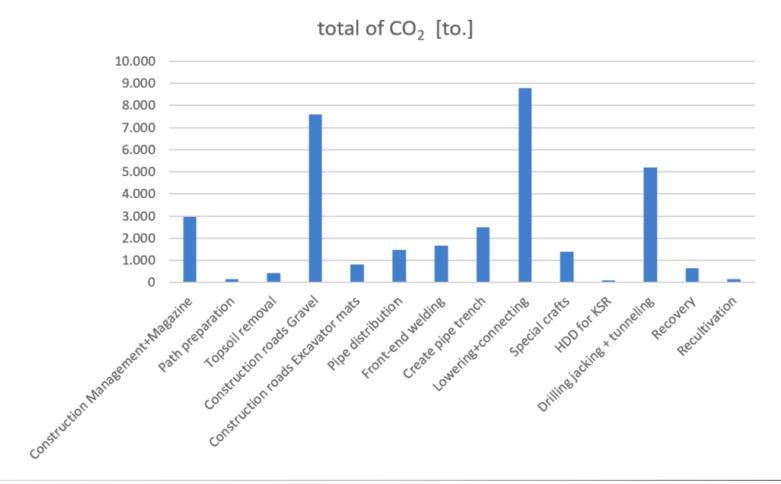
Each reduction on many small areas adds up to a remarkable CO<sub>2</sub> saving in the end, and...

... a penny saved is a penny earned





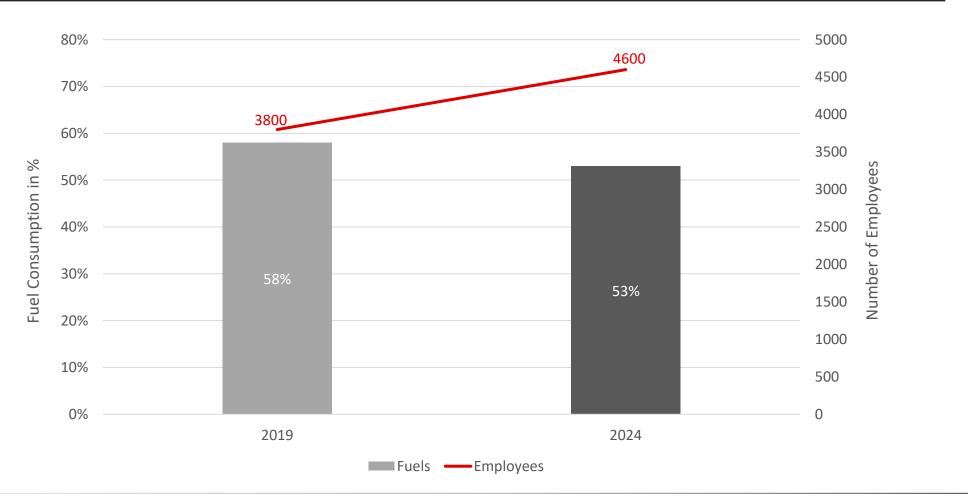
### Analysis of a typical pipeline job site in Germany in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions







#### **Fuel Consumption of the STREICHER Group compared to Number of Employees**







## Selected HDD References With Fully Electric HDD Equipment





#### **North Germany HVDC Project**

- 12,000 m drillings (120 750 m each), 4 parallel drillings
- Sandy soil

#### **Donauwörth Water Pipeline Project**

- 603 m drilling, 510 mm steel pipe
- Clay, sandstone

#### **Bogen Danube River Crossing**

- 300 m drilling (with mud motor),
   250 mm drinking water pipe
- Blue basalt

#### **Plattling Isar River Crossing**

Duct installation under the river

#### **South Germany HVDC Project**

- 10,000 m drillings (230 400 m each)
- Clay, gravel, claystone, sandstone, loam











## **Selected HDD References With Fully Electric HDD Equipment**



#### **Netherlands**

- 320 m drilling, 650 m reaming, 300 mm steel pipe, 90 mm protective conduit
- 1000 m drilling, 4 x 250 mm HDPE pipe

Images courtesy of © Daniël de Raat, Van Leeuwen Sleufloze Technieken B.V.;











Herrenknecht HK45





## Selected HDD References With Fully Electric HDD Equipment



#### **Netherlands**

- 1063 m drilling, 315 mm pipe, 2x 200 PE
- 983 m drilling, 315 mm pipe, 2 x 200 PE
- Several drillings from 250 to 470 m, each 6 x 125 mm + 1 x 110 mm

#### **Germany**

Several drillings from 280 to 370 m, each 3x 225 mm + 1 x 160 mm

Images courtesy of © A.Hak– used with permission.











## **CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Through Planning & Logistics**



### **CO<sub>2</sub> Producer Group: Planning & Logistics**

- Experience shows that up to a third of the project duration can be saved, which automatically means that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions can be significantly reduced simply by keeping the construction site infrastructure available for a shorter period...
- Catchy examples from this group are e.g. the choice of how to transport needed construction machinery, the creation of a perfected overall infrastructure and a stockpile of critical parts, tools and emergency response teams







### **CO<sub>2</sub> Producer Group: Choice of Technology**

Different technical approaches can be chosen to do the same job...

 E.g. you could dig a pipe trench with shovels, or you could use excavators or maybe trenchers

 Another example can be the decision whether to lay a section of a pipeline using the open trench method or by using trenchless technologies....







### **Trenchless Technologies compared to Open-Cut Trenching**

With an open trench, many necessary work steps contribute to the overall carbon footprint of the job site. These are e.g.:

- amount of material to be removed
- fuel consumption of construction equipment
- location of the construction site in combination with the required transport routes
- number of necessary truck loads







**Disruptions** 

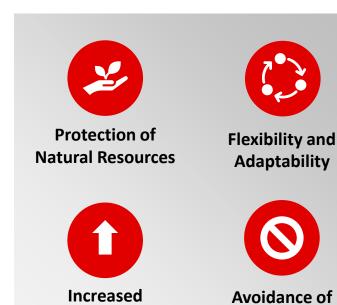
### **Trenchless Technologies compared to Open-Cut Trenching**

- Minimal surface disruption
- No or minimal surface restoration needed
- Fewer transport movements
- Shorter construction duration for same route
- Higher drilling energy consumption, but offset by reduced earthworks

#### Significant exemplary savings include up to\*:

- ¾ less in CO<sub>2</sub> emission
- an overall 70+% saving in diesel consumption







**Efficiency** 





#### **Construction Roads: Gravel Roads, Wooden Plank Roads, Steel Plates**



Choice of low emission construction road types are a key lever for a sustainable job site

- Lower fuel usage
- Reduced material consumption
- Compliance with environmental standards













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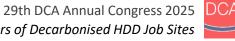
- Lower fuel usage
- Reduced material consumption
- Compliance with environmental standards















#### **Solar Container**

- Reliable energy supply
- Sustainable alternative for diesel generators
- Easily transportable and deployable on different sites
- Operates silently
- Minimises soil and air pollution







### **Saving Potential of the Dual Rod System**

DUAL ROD SYSTEM		MUD MOTOR
Dual-rod assembly	Driveline	Drill head powered by drilling fluid
Mechanical drive – better overall efficiency	Efficiency	High hydraulic losses reduce efficiency
Lower consumption – Lower blowout risk due to reduced annular pressure	Drilling Fluid	Higher consumption – Higher blowout risk – requires additional effort to manage and mitigate blowouts
Less equipment necessary	<b>System Requirements</b>	More equipment necessary







### **Fully Electric HDD Rigs**

Advantages	Challenges
<ul><li>Environmentally friendly</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Limited power supply on remote sites</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Low noise emission – ideal for residential/ nature zones</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Limited power supply compared to diesel rigs</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>High efficiency – no hydraulic losses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Technology still in development</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Energy recovery and storage possible</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Training for operators required</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Low maintenance – fewer moving parts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Complex electronics</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Precise control – precise torque/ speed</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Flexible energy sources: grid, generator or hydrogen</li> </ul>	

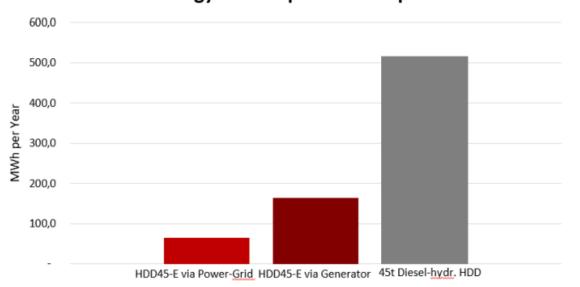






HDD45-E via Power- <u>Grid</u>	HDD45-E via Generator	45t Diesel- <mark>hydraulic</mark> HDD <u>system</u>
Electricity	Heating oil	Diesel
65,3 Megawatt hours	16.240 Liter	52.800 Liter
<b>65,3</b> Megawatt hours	163,2 Megawatt hours	<b>517,4</b> Megawatt hours

#### Annual energy consumption in comparison



Working days per year	165
Working <u>hours</u> per <u>day</u>	8
Energy content heating oil kWh/liter	10,1
Energy content diesel kWh/liter	9,8







### **Energy Sources for Electric Machinery and Appliances**



Energy Source	Advantages	Challenges
Green Electricity (grid)	Very low emissions, stable, cost-effective	Sufficient grid connection required
Mobile Battery Storage	Emission-free, low noise, mobile	Limited capacity, charging infrastructure required
Photovoltaics + Battery	Self-sufficient, sustainable, ideal for long-term construction sites	Weather-dependent, space requirements, investment costs
Green Hydrogen	Emission-free, high energy density	Expensive, infrastructure still in development
Hybrid Generators (Diesel + Battery)	Flexible, reduces emissions and fuel consumption	Not completely emission- free, maintenance required

#### **Recommendations:**

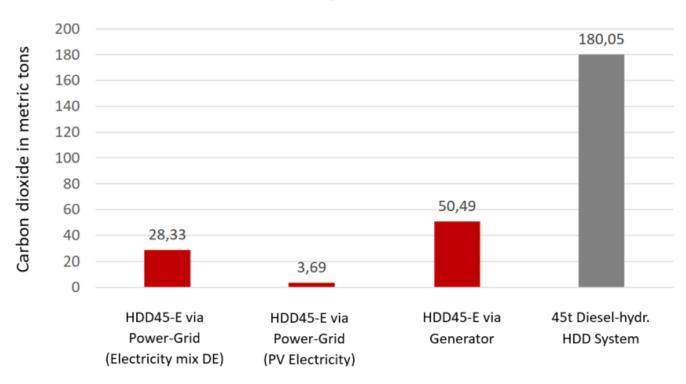
- Sites with grid connections: green electricity
- Sites without grid connections: mobile battery + PV modules
- Emission-sensitive zones: fully electric rigs + battery storage/ green electricity
- Large-scale projects:
   modular energy containers
   + PV, battery + generator







#### Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



Rig	Energy source	Quantity	Unit	Factor	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions/year [t]
HDD45-E via Power-Grid (Electricity mix)	Electricity	65.285,00	kWh	0,0004340	28,33
HDD45-E via Power-Grid (PV Electricity)	Electricity	65.285,00	kWh	0,0000566	3,69
HDD45-E via Generator	Heating Oil	16.240,05	kWh	0,0031087	50,49
45t Diesel-hydraulic HDD System	Diesel	52.800,00	kWh	0,0034100	180,05

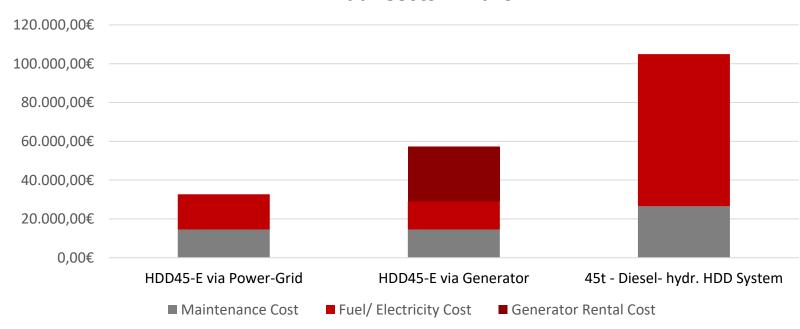






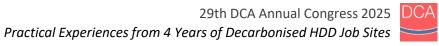


#### **Annual Costs in Euro**



	HDD45-E via Power Grid	HDD45-E via Generator	45t – Diesel-hydr. HDD System
Maintenance	14.541,66 €	14.541,66 €	26.544,43 €
Fuel/ Electricity Cost	18.149,23 €	14.566,29 €	78.421,82 €
<b>Generator Rental Cost</b>	- €	28.264,50 €	- €
Total	32.690,89 €	57.372,45 €	104.966,25 €









### Maintenance Costs: Fully Electric vs. Conventional HDD Rigs



Aspect	Fully Electric HDD Rig	Hydraulic HDD Rig
Hydraulic Maintenance	Minimal	High
Motor Maintenance	Low (electric)	High (diesel)
Spare Parts Demand	Low	High
Diagnostics & Control	Digital, automated	Manual, partly analogue
Total Maintenance Cost	30-50% lower	≈70% higher

#### **Maintenance Cost Drivers**

- Hydraulic oil changes
- Hydraulic filter replacements
- Diesel engine maintenance
- Electric motor inspection

- Software diagnostics and updates
- General inspection
- Hydraulic leak detection and repair

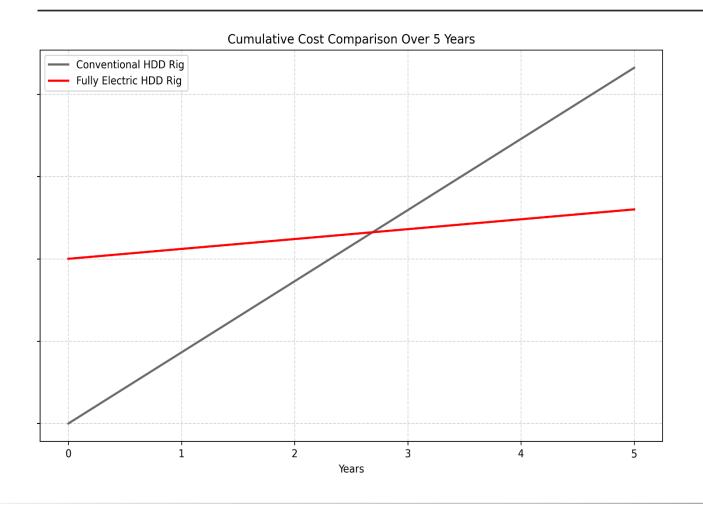






### **Amortisation: Fully Electric HDD Rigs (example)**





#### **Key Takeaways**

- Higher initial investment compared to conventional rigs
- Significantly lower operational costs
- Pays off within ≈ 5 years
- Longer usage = greater savings
- Rising diesel prices accelerate payback
- Remain cost-effective even with rising electricity prices
- Outperform conventional rigs over 5 years in several scenarios

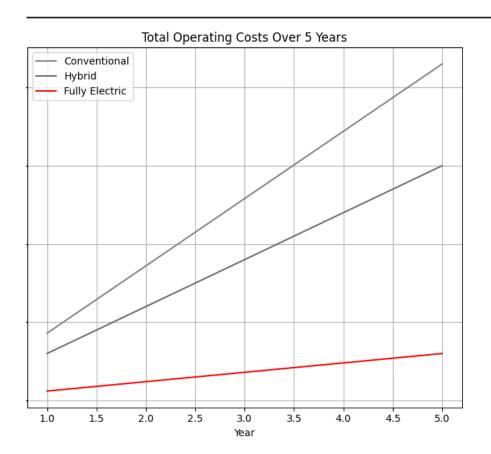


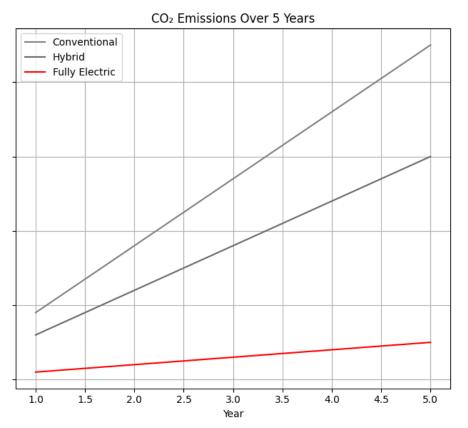




### Simulation of Conventional, Fully Electric and Hybrid HDD Rigs Over 5 Years







- → Fully electric rigs are the most cost-effective and sustainable option
- → Hybrid rigs offer a strong middle ground







#### **Tender Advantages with Fully Electric HDD Rigs**



#### Germany

- Sustainability criteria are considered more frequently
- Low-emission rigs meet legal and pilot project requirements

#### **Netherlands**

- Emission-free equipment already required in 10% of tenders
- Strategic fit with national circular economy goals

#### Other EU Countries

- EU law allows environmental criteria in tenders
- Countries like DK, NO, NL apply CO<sub>2</sub> limits or penalties







### **Training Operators of Fully Electric HDD Rigs**



#### **Basic and Specialist Courses**

- DVGW certified HDD training
- e.g. BAU-ABC Rostrup, Bohrmeisterschule Celle
- DCA seminars (geology, drilling fluids, equipment)

#### **Practical Training**

- VR simulators
- On-site hands-on sessions

#### **Technical Qualifications**

- Electrical safety certification (DGUV/ DIN VDE)
- Drilling fluid handling courses

#### **Best Practices**

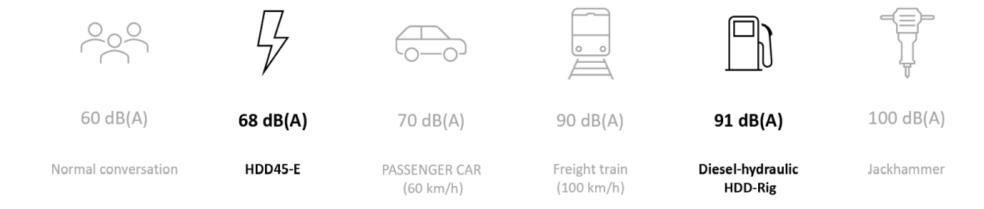
- Combine theory, practice and simulation
- Use certified programmes
- Interdisciplinary teams
- Regular refreshers on technology, standards and safety





### Excursus - Noise Emissions and Sound Pressure Level





Critical value: Daily noise exposure level > 80 dB(A)
Long-term exposure has negative effects on physical and mental health









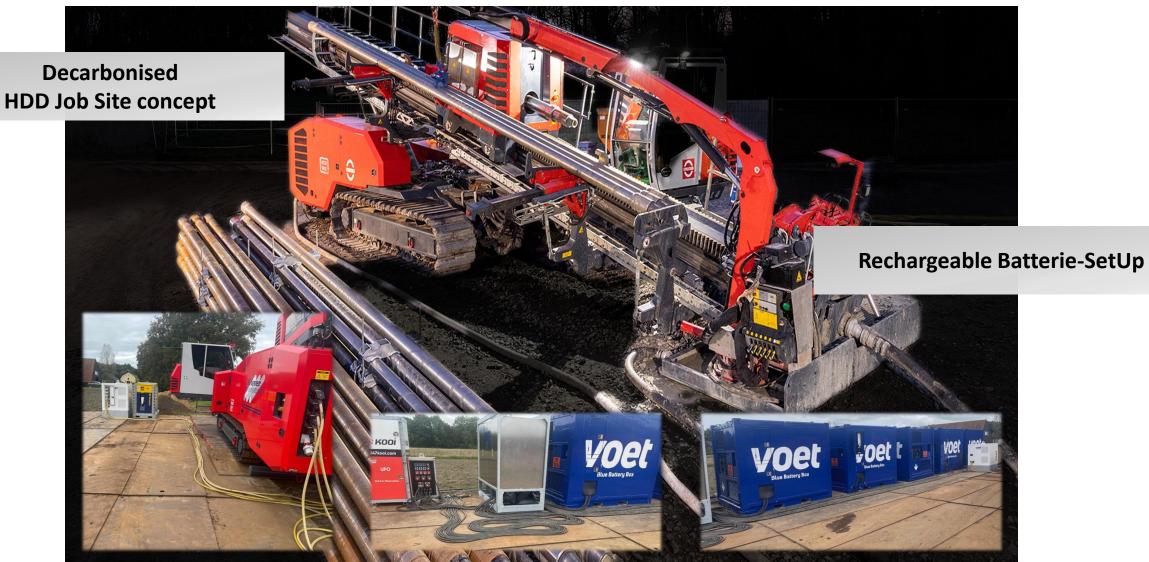








## **Further Development of Eco-Friendly Solutions**







#### Rigs from the ecotec HDD-E series



- All-electric drilling rigs
- Battery buffer
- Very low noise emissions
- Reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Flexible feed-in
- Very suitable for nature conservation zones
- Anti-collision systems
- Double rod system (in development)























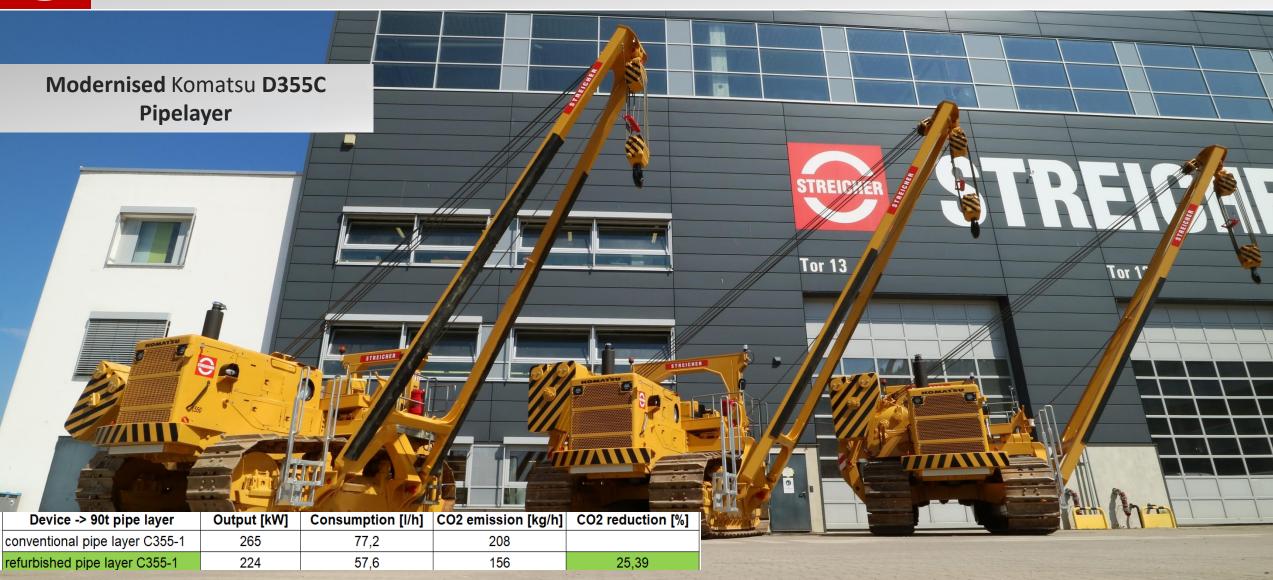
















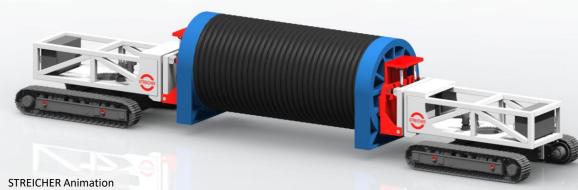
# **Further Development of Eco-Friendly Equipment**















## **CO**<sub>2</sub> Reduction on Construction Sites

### **Top Measures**



Alternative Construction Materials

< 70%



Optimised Logistics and Means of Transport

**10 – 15%** 



**Material Recycling** 

< 60%



Digital Planning and Process Optimisation

5 – 10%



**Electrified Machinery** 

30 - 50%



Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) at Cement Factories

< 90%



Use of Renewable Energy

10 – 20%



Use of Low-Carbon Cement and Concrete

20 - 40%

### **Project Examples**

- Sea Lock Ijmuiden (Netherlands): Efficient pumps, optimised constr. processes, sustainable material choices
- Strategy Roadmap *Baustelle 2045* (Germany): Electrified machinery, digital planning, circular economy approaches
- Circular Economy Projects (McKinsey/ WEF): Reuse of concrete and steel, CO<sub>2</sub> storage in cement production





## CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction on HDD Job Sites

#### **Top Measures**



Choice of HDD Method Instead of Open-Cut

30 - 50%



Optimisation of the Drilling Fluid (Recycling & Additives)

**10 – 15%** 



Electrification of HDD Rigs

20 - 40%



Digital Planning and Control

5 - 10%



Reduction of Transport Emissions

10 – 15%



Energy-Independent Site Setup

5 – 10%

### **HDD Project Examples**

- Baltic Pipe Project (Denmark/ Poland): Use of HDD instead of open-cut, fluid recycling, optimised logistics
- Trans Atlantic Pipeline (Greece/ Albania): Local materials, efficient drilling rigs, digital planning
- HDD project for Gasunie (Netherlands): Electric pumps, drilling fluid recycling, use of HVO100
- Fibre-Optic Installation via HDD (Scandinavia): Small electric HDD rigs, mobile PV systems





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