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Wind Systems (ISSN 2327-2422) is published monthly by Media Solutions, Inc., 266D Yeager Parkway Pelham, AL 35124. Phone (205) 380-1573 Fax (205) 380-1580 International subscription rates: \$72.00 per year. Periodicals Postage Paid at Pelham, AL and at additional mailing offices. Printed in the USA. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Wind Systems magazine, P.O. Box 1210 Pelham AL 35124. Publications mail agreement No. 41395015 return undeliverable Canadian addresses to P.O. Box 503 RPO West Beaver Creek Richmond Hill, ON L4B4R6. Copyright 2006 by Media Solutions, Inc. All rights reserved.

CROSSWINDS

THE FUTURE OF WIND

CLEANEST OF THE CLEAN



The Folha Larga do Sul Wind Complex is near the municipality of Campo Formoso, State of Bahia, which, like most wind-power project locations, is relatively rural. (Courtesy: Hill International)

Brazilian wind farms produce more than megawatts.

By LEONARDAS MITRULIS

By definition, every form of renewable energy offers environmental benefits. Whether for solar, wind, geothermal, or any of the many other renewable sources, there is no extraction process and no carbon release into the atmosphere beyond the initial construction process. However, each renewable energy source has a distinct environmental profile, impact on the location's community, and footprint. When considered against these factors, wind energy may be the least impactful and the most beneficial type of renewable source available today.

"Like all renewable energy projects, wind farms emit no CO₂ beyond the initial manufacturing and construction process," said Marcelo Herrmann, director of operations for Hill International's Brazilian operations, where the company is managing several wind-farm projects. "But wind farms also have several other environmental advantages beyond the absence of greenhouse gasses."

Herrmann said that, unlike solar farms, for example, wind farms are relatively unobtrusive once complete. Farmers can continue to plant their crops and ranchers can graze livestock within the footprint of wind farms, for example.

"There is significantly less environmental impact both during and after construction with wind farms," Herrmann said. "Solar farms require a large footprint, geothermal needs a cooling tower and condenser facilities, and obviously hydroelectric needs some kind of dam and a reservoir built. With wind farms, there is only the turbines capturing the power of the wind."

LESS INVASIVE

According to Herrmann, the construction process for wind farms is also less invasive than other types of renewables.

These advantages are all on display at the Folha Larga do Sul Wind Complex, owned by Casa Dos Ventos, one of the leading developers of wind power projects in Brazil. Hill, with partner L&M Engineering, is providing project management support for the project, which will ultimately have a total installed capacity of 152 MW, composed of 36 4.2-MW wind-power generators, each with a height of 105 meters, a 160-MW substation 34.5/230 KV, and a 50-kilometer 230 kV transmission line, all connected to the national system through an existing substation.

The complex is near the municipality of Campo Formoso, State of Bahia, which, like most wind-power project locations, is relatively rural.

Herrmann points out this remoteness provides another advantage of wind power: training and jobs for the local population.

"The project generates income for and improves the quality of life of the land owners, both large and small, who lease their land for tower placement — both through the immediate jobs the project creates and through the training offered," he said. "I believe there are some 4,000 families receiving more than a combined R\$10 million (US\$2.15 mil-

lion) a month for allowing wind projects to be present on their lands in Brazil — and, again, this is all without significant disruption to their farming and ranching operations."

Notably, as compared to solar farms, which are necessarily on large plots in deserts, wind farms produce local payments and jobs over the long-term.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

The project process itself also involves several steps to protect the local environment. Herrmann said a key part of the Hill team's work on the project is making sure construction itself has only a minimal impact on the communities where the work takes place.

"We consider the residents of the project locale as stakeholders," he said. "Yes, they have agreed to the inconvenience of a major construction project on their land. But we are sensitive to their concerns regarding noise, dust, and other disturbances, and make sure the contractor follows the prescribed plans for staging and logistics, deliveries, and other items."

Herrmann said this also applies to the project schedule.

"As much as possible, we take into account planting and harvest times, which are critical to the area's economy," he said. "These events are worked into the project schedule, further reducing our impact. Certainly, all types of construction projects should take steps to plan work around major community and local events, but I like to think we go the extra step for our clients and our projects."

"In the end, our work is about protecting Casa Dos Ventos from the myriad of risks a project of this type can experience," Herrmann said. "We work with the entire team to help ensure risk and opportunities are weighed and measured before work begins, from schedule slippage due to local conditions to long-range economic and political risks. This all helps to make certain the project delivered is the project Casa Dos Ventos intended."

HISTORY OF SUPPORT

Hill has a long history of supporting wind power projects in Brazil, which is the eighth-largest producer of wind-generated power. Since 2007, Hill has helped deliver more than 107 wind plants, generating the equivalent of approximately 2.9 GW of installed capacity, with 1,534 wind turbines installed.

Currently, Hill is managing the construction of 24 wind farms in Brazil, totaling approximately 660 MW with 186 wind turbines installed in the States of Bahia and Rio Grande do Norte. At Folha Larga do Sul, work on the 23 kilometers of access roads to allow delivery of the turbine components is underway, as are the foundations for the turbines. Final completion and commissioning is scheduled for July 2020.

"By my calculations, Hill has helped to build nearly one-third of all the wind energy projects in Brazil," Herrmann said. "Folha Larga do Sul exemplifies our approach to these

projects: careful planning, emphasizing teamwork, and looking for challenges proactively, before they can impact budget or schedule. This is the key service we provide to all of our clients, on all of our projects.”

“That said, I like to think our work on Brazil’s wind farms is important in another way,” he said. “The world is moving toward more renewable energy sources, and this is a trend sure to accelerate in the years ahead. Being a part of this

process, in a way that protects local interest and the environment, is something our team is especially proud of.”

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Leonardas Mitrulis is Hill International, Inc.’s country manager for Brazil. He has more than 22 years of experience leading complex negotiation processes with private and public clients throughout Brazil’s infrastructure sector.



The construction process for wind farms can be less invasive than other types of renewables. (Courtesy: Hill International)



The complex’s remoteness provides another advantage of wind power: training and jobs for the local population. (Courtesy: Hill International)