

PRESS RELEASE

Milestone in Nord Stream's Repair Preparedness Strategy: Subsea Repair Clamp Delivered to Haugesund

- A pipeline repair is not expected to be necessary during Nord Stream's operational lifespan
- Nord Stream is as prepared as can be for the unlikely event of a repair
- Custom-designed full structural and leak Repair Clamp delivered to its storage facility in Norway

Zug, November 17, 2016. Today, the latest element of Nord Stream's repair preparedness strategy, a subsea repair clamp, reached its destined storage facilities in Haugesund, Norway. The hydraulically activated repair clamp can restore structural and pressure integrity of the pipeline in the unlikely event that this should be needed, for instance due to a leak or other structural damage. This repair clamp is unique worldwide in terms of size and long-term applicability as a repair solution.

"Owing to the high quality of the materials involved and the conservative design of the pipelines, we do not foresee repairs during Nord Stream's minimum operational lifespan of 50 years. Nevertheless, Nord Stream stringently follows a best-in-class approach. Today's delivery of the subsea repair clamp is an important milestone in the implementation of our integrated maintenance and repair strategy. Nord Stream is as prepared as it can be", says Ruurd Hoekstra, Maintenance Director at Nord Stream AG.

The clamp was commissioned by Nord Stream AG and produced by Oil States Industries in Houston, Texas. Its dimensions (length of 10 metres, width of 2.5 metres, and height of 4 metres), diameter (48-inch), and weight (just over 106 tons) make it the world's largest full structural and leak repair clamp. The clamp has been designed with a varying diameter to be applicable at any point along the pipeline route. The two matched halves of the clamp can be locked around the pipeline to seal it and restore normal operating conditions on a length of 3 metres. Hydraulically activated saddles at each end of the clamp help position it properly on the pipeline.

In the unlikely event of a pipeline repair, after installation of the clamp, the Nord Stream Pipeline can continue to operate normally. The clamp's design life of 50 years matches the planned operational lifespan of the Nord Stream Pipeline. It will be stored at the Statoil PRSI facilities in Haugesund.



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Notes to editors

Nord Stream AG is an international joint venture established for the planning, construction and operation of the twin offshore gas pipelines through the Baltic Sea. Russian OAO Gazprom holds a 51 per cent stake in the joint venture. The German companies BASF SE/Wintershall Holding GmbH and PEG Infrastruktur AG (PEGI/E.ON subsidiary), hold 15.5 per cent each, and the Dutch gas infrastructure company N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie, along with the leading French energy provider ENGIE, each hold a 9 per cent stake. Nord Stream's head office and operations centre are both located in Zug, Switzerland.

Nord Stream's natural gas pipelines through the Baltic Sea have the capacity to transport 55 billion cubic metres (bcm) of Russian gas a year to the EU, for at least 50 years. Both lines run in parallel for 1,224 kilometres from Portovaya Bay, near Vyborg on the Russian Baltic Sea coast to Lubmin, Germany. Each pipeline comprises some 100,000 24-tonne concrete-weight-coated steel pipes laid on the seabed along the precise route approved by the authorities of the five countries through whose waters the pipelines pass. Construction of the first Nord Stream Pipeline started in April 2010, and both lines were completed and on-stream in October 2012, on schedule and on budget.

Nord Stream is committed to safety and the environment: the consortium invested 100 million euros in the most comprehensive research of the Baltic Sea ever in planning the pipeline. The consortium consulted widely to ensure that the design, routing, construction and operation of the pipeline will be safe and environmentally sound. Through 2016, Nord Stream has invested a further 40 million euros in comprehensive environmental monitoring along its route through the Baltic Sea to guarantee that the environment is not adversely affected.

In 2006, Nord Stream was designated a "project of European interest" by the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. This inclusion in the Trans-European Energy Network Guidelines (TEN-E) of the European Union recognized Nord Stream as a key project for meeting Europe's energy infrastructure needs.