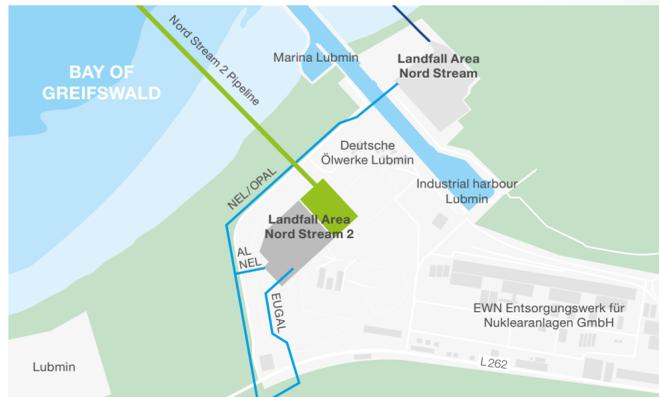


The Pipeline Inspection Gauge (PIG) receiving station is the Nord Stream 2 part of the landfall area in Lubmin on Germany's Baltic Sea coast. It is the logistical link between the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline and the European pipeline network. The six-hectare site contains all of the control equipment required for safe operation of the pipeline system.



When the natural gas reaches Lubmin, it will have traveled a long way: 1,230 kilometres under the Baltic Sea from the Russian landfall at Narva Bay. In the Bay of Greifswald, the twin pipelines are laid approximately 1.5 metres below the seabed. About 350 metres before Lubmin beach, the pipelines enter two microtunnels that run all the way to the PIG receiving station. The microtunnels pass under the coastal area and the infrastructure just to the north of the landfall facilities. This includes a shallow water area, beach, dune, coastal forest, supply lines, a road and a railway track.

The onshore facilities of the landfall include service buildings, the important PIG receiving station and safety shut-down valves. In the event of malfunctions these valves reliably separate the offshore section of the pipeline from the station's land area.

From Nord Stream 2's PIG receiving station, natural gas will flow to the adjacent gas receiving station of network operator Gascade, and from there into the NEL (North European Gas Pipeline) and EUGAL (European Gas Link) onshore connecting pipelines.

When the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline is commissioned, gas transport through the pipeline system will be monitored and controlled 24 hours a day from the dispatching centre in Zug, Switzerland, where the project company is based. Data from the various sensors monitoring pressure, temperature, gas quality, gas flow and other factors will be forwarded to the control centre. In addition, control consoles will be installed in Lubmin to enable on-site operation of the pipeline components.



4 PIG RECEIVER

The structural integrity of the pipeline is regularly checked by external and internal inspections. To this end, so-called intelligent PIGs are introduced into the gas flow via the PIG launchers in Russia and safely removed in Germany at the receiving station, also known as a "PIG trap".

INTELLIGENT PIGS

The PIGs are transported through the pipeline with the gas flow. They scan the pipeline from the inside and detect even the smallest changes due to corrosion or mechanical damage. PIGs also register any possible movement of the pipeline due to external impacts after it has been commissioned.

2 SAFETY SHUT-DOWN VALVE

The majority of the valves used are for security purposes. In case of an emergency, they can immediately interrupt the gas flow in the pipeline.



5 VENT STACK

In the event of a malfunction, the natural gas can be quickly released via the blowdown valve and discharged from the landfall facilities.

PIG RECEIVER 4

3 TWIN SHUT-DOWN VALVE

Two shut-down valves each separate the gas in the pipeline from the PIG trap if they are not in operation. All valves used are specially designed by the Petrolvalves company in Italy.

6 SHUT-DOWN VALVE

This 38-inch valve is located in the section that connects the pipeline to the natural gas transfer station run by Gascade. It can interrupt gas flow to either connection line.

7 OPERATING BUILDING

In addition to the control systems, the PIG receiving station is also equipped with secondary facilities such as a workshop and operating building.

1 NORD STREAM 2 PIPELINE

The pipeline's two lines run about 1,230 kilometres under the Baltic Sea before reaching Lubmin.

2 SAFETY SHUT-DOWN VALVE