

Summary of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Finland

Nord Stream 2 plans to build a new pipeline through the Baltic Sea, which can transport natural gas from the world's largest reserves in Russia directly to EU's consumer market. The twin 1,200-kilometre subsea pipelines will have the capacity to supply about 55 billion cubic metres of gas per year. The pipelines are scheduled to be laid during 2018 and 2019, and to be operational in 2020. Besides pipelay, the construction activities include munitions clearance, rock placement and crossing installations. The environmental impacts of the pipeline in the Finnish section have been assessed and are presented in the national EIA Report. The assessment results are summarised in this leaflet.

Minor impacts

The results of the environmental impact assessment indicate that the impacts caused by the Nord Stream 2 pipeline will be mostly negligible or minor within the Finnish EEZ. Most of the potential impacts will be local and short-termed, occurring solely during the construction period. The pipeline project was assessed to be environmentally viable; however, special attention must be paid to planning and implementing adequate mitigation measures during construction activities.

Marine mammals

There are three resident marine mammal species in the Gulf of Finland: grey seals, ringed seals and harbour porpoises. The population of grey seals is abundant and has been increasing over the last decades. The population of ringed seals in the Gulf of Finland has been declining over the last decades and at the moment it is considered to be in a poor state. The harbour porpoise is a very occasional visitor in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation produces high underwater noise peaks that are uncommon in the normal sea environment. Noise levels can be far-reaching and cause adverse impacts on marine mammals. Other project activities (e.g. rock placement and

pipelay) generate much less underwater noise. The use of mitigation measures will ensure that the occurrence of blast injuries and hearing losses will be reduced in the proximity of munitions clearance. Additionally, Nord Stream 2 is currently investigating alternative clearance methods that would allow limiting or removing the potential adverse impacts caused by munitions detonation.

Fish

Avoidance reactions of fish in relation to construction activities are assessed to be temporary and not to have an impact on fish communities. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some individual fish close to the clearance site; however, this is not assessed to have an impact on fish stocks. Suspended sediments and released contaminants are not likely to affect sprat eggs and larvae survival (due to the low value of individual sprat eggs in the context of overall sprat stock).

Birds

According to available data, no significant feeding or

resting areas have been identified in the vicinity of the planned Nord Stream 2 pipeline in the Finnish EEZ. Areas of shallow water are located more than 5 kilometres from the planned pipeline route, and all Important Bird Areas (IBAs) are located more than 8 kilometres away from the pipeline route. Therefore, no impacts are foreseen on birds.

Protected areas

Most of the protected areas are located at a distance of 8 kilometres or more from the Nord Stream 2 pipeline. Only one protected area, a Natura 2000 site called the "Sea Area South of Sandkällan", is located closer than 2 kilometres from the pipeline route. According to the Natura assessment screening and the results of the sediment spreading modelling, the Nord Stream 2 project will not have adverse impacts on the protection objective (habitat type "reefs") of the site in question. Munitions clearance by in-situ detonation may have negative impacts on the nearest protected sites with seal species as a conservation objective ("Kalbådán Islets and



Waters"). Therefore, a detailed Natura assessment will be carried out for the permit application. This assessment will be based on the latest munitions survey data and on the study of mitigation measures applicable to clearance activities. Additionally, a Natura assessment screening will be carried out for three other sites as a precautionary measure.

Biodiversity

The biodiversity status in the Baltic Sea and in the Gulf of Finland has been assessed to be "unacceptable level" (HELCOM 2010). The Nord Stream 2 project will not affect the majority of the biodiversity components (e.g. species, habitats and ecosystem). Direct mechanical disturbance on the seabed and impacts caused by sediment dispersion have very limited impacts on any life form in the Gulf of Finland. The same applies to the amount of space occupied by the pipelines in shallow waters (which can be seen as a measure of potential impacts on biodiversity). Underwater noise from detonations may have negative population level impacts on seals (Gulf of Finland ringed seal population). Only one link (Gulf of Finland ringed

seal) in the chain of biodiversity is assessed to be affected, while the other links remain unaffected. Therefore, the system as a whole is likely to withstand minor or even moderate changes.

Ship traffic

Potential impacts on ship traffic during the construction phase are mitigated with Notices to Mariners and safety zones around project vessels. However, there are two locations where special mitigation measures are planned to ensure the smooth running of third party ship traffic: 1) Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) Off Kalbådagrund – an assisting tug will be stationed at the shoal near the TSS, 2) TSS Off Porkkala Lighthouse – further discussion and planning with the Finnish Transport Agency will be carried out.

Commercial fishery

Only a fraction of the fishing area is impacted by construction vessels for short periods of time and, as the pipelay vessel moves about 2.5 kilometres per day, it does not pose a hindrance to fishing at any location for more than a day. During the

operation phase, there will be freespanning pipeline sections which may cause some hindrance to trawling. However, the pipelines do not make the project area untrawlable as the prevailing trawling method in the area is mid-water trawling.

Existing and planned infrastructure and future use of the Finnish EEZ

Two existing Nord Stream pipelines and twenty-four existing cables cross the Nord Stream 2 pipeline route. Planned infrastructure that would cross the Nord Stream 2 pipeline route are one gas pipeline (Balticconnector) and two telecommunications cables. Except pipelines and cables, all other existing or planned infrastructure is located at least 10 kilometres from the Nord Stream 2 pipelines. By adopting mitigation measures for impacts on pipelines and cables, there are no impacts assessed from construction activities. If new infrastructure is planned in the future in the nearby areas of the pipeline, consultations with Nord Stream 2 will be necessary.



Scientific heritage

Sedimentation caused by construction activities is assessed to be so low that negative effects on benthos monitoring stations are unlikely. Similarly, turbidity changes are so short in duration that the representativeness of the water sampling stations would not be compromised. Therefore, no impacts are envisaged to occur on scientific heritage.

Cultural heritage

Due to the mitigation measures applied, there are no impacts assessed to occur on submerged historical wrecks during the construction and operation of the pipelines. World War II historical sites are assessed to be partially affected because some relatively small parts of the antisubmarine-net (barrage) might fall under the pipeline.

Social impacts

The assessed social impacts include possible impacts on tourism and living conditions as well as



people's fears and aspirations. Social impacts that originate from offshore activities are assessed to be very limited, except for a certain degree of concerns that exist among the residents in coastal area, for example the status of the Baltic Sea and possible political dimensions of the project. It is assessed that the impacts will begin to diminish during the construction phase and towards the operation phase in the event that no unintended impacts occur. No social impacts from offshore operations on recreation, tourism, and the living environment are otherwise assessed to occur.

Impacts on the Kotka region

The project activities are estimated to have a slightly positive impact on land use in Kotka, since existing infrastructure in the Mussalo Harbour and industrial area will be used. A slight increase in emissions to air is not expected to deteriorate general air quality in the Kotka region or cause exceedances of guideline limit values. Overall noise levels due to onshore activities in Kotka Mussalo are estimated to be below the noise guideline values. Quarrying activities have

been assessed on the basis of the assumption that the same quarries used during the Nord Stream project in the Kotka region would also be used for Nord Stream 2. Rock transport from quarries to Mussalo Harbour will increase heavy traffic, especially on Road 355, Meritulentie. It is assessed that the Kotka region will benefit economically from the project activities since a large number of new jobs and additional business will be generated by project related activities for the duration of the project in an area of high unemployment. Some impacts are assessed to relate to residential amenity and traffic safety due to noise, heavy traffic and dust.

Impacts on the Hanko region

Wasco will utilise existing harbour and infrastructure in Koverhar, Hanko, for storage yard. In Hanko, economic development has been slow in recent years. Construction activities are not assessed to affect the Hanko region. However, they will induce a small increase in business and job opportunities.

Nord Stream 2
A Natural Gas Pipeline
Through the Baltic Sea
Impact Assessment Report, Finland



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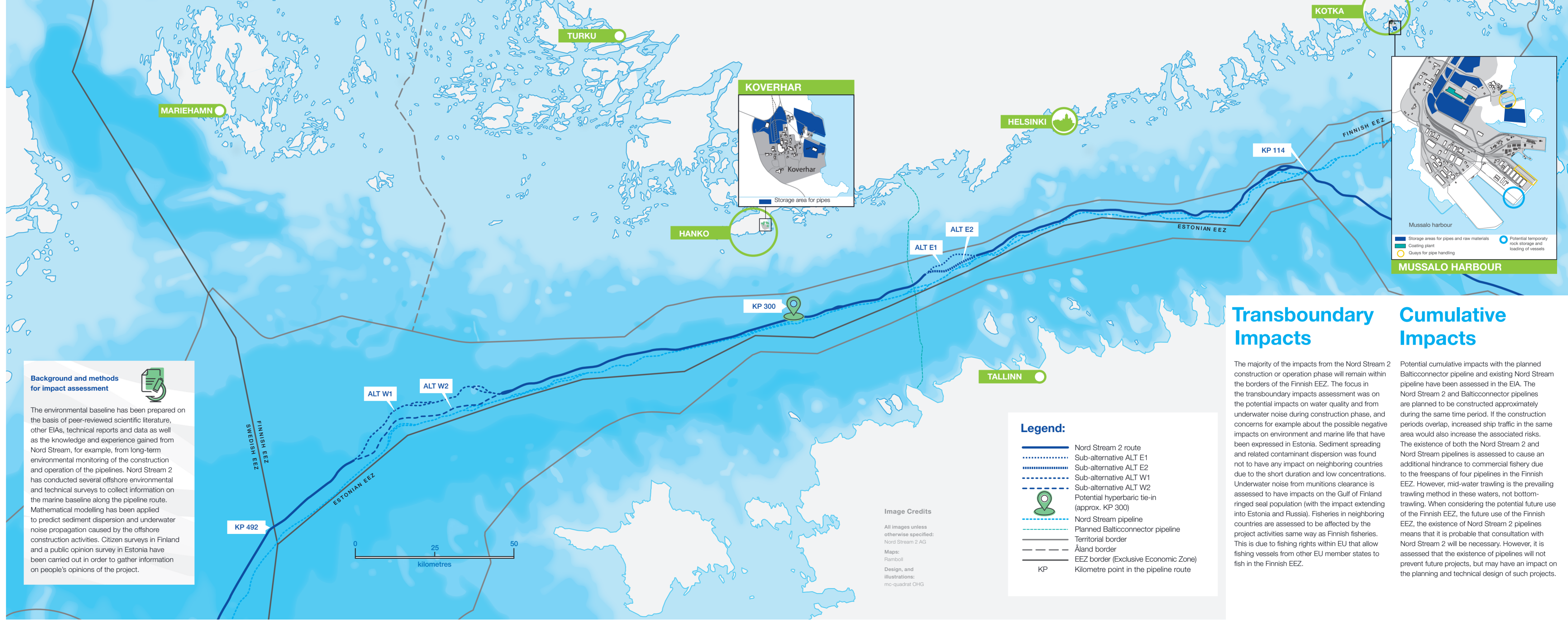
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Opinions and statements regarding this EIA report should be sent in written form to Uusimaa Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment by 5 June 2017

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Background and methods for impact assessment

The environmental baseline has been prepared on the basis of peer-reviewed scientific literature, other EIAs, technical reports and data as well as the knowledge and experience gained from Nord Stream, for example, from long-term environmental monitoring of the construction and operation of the pipelines. Nord Stream 2 has conducted several offshore environmental and technical surveys to collect information on the marine baseline along the pipeline route. Mathematical modelling has been applied to predict sediment dispersion and underwater noise propagation caused by the offshore construction activities. Citizen surveys in Finland and a public opinion survey in Estonia have been carried out in order to gather information on people's opinions of the project.

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Transboundary Impacts

The majority of the impacts from the Nord Stream 2 construction or operation phase will remain within the borders of the Finnish EEZ. The focus in the transboundary impacts assessment was on the potential impacts on water quality and from underwater noise during construction phase, and concerns for example about the possible negative impacts on environment and marine life that have been expressed in Estonia. Sediment spreading and related contaminant dispersion was found not to have any impact on neighboring countries due to the short duration and low concentrations. Underwater noise from munitions clearance is assessed to have impacts on the Gulf of Finland ringed seal population (with the impact extending into Estonia and Russia). Fisheries in neighboring countries are assessed to be affected by the project activities same way as Finnish fisheries. This is due to fishing rights within EU that allow fishing vessels from other EU member states to fish in the Finnish EEZ.

Cumulative Impacts

Potential cumulative impacts with the planned Balticconnector pipeline and existing Nord Stream pipeline have been assessed in the EIA. The Nord Stream 2 and Balticconnector pipelines are planned to be constructed approximately during the same time period. If the construction periods overlap, increased ship traffic in the same area would also increase the associated risks. The existence of both the Nord Stream 2 and Nord Stream pipelines is assessed to cause an additional hindrance to commercial fishery due to the freespan of four pipelines in the Finnish EEZ. However, mid-water trawling is the prevailing trawling method in these waters, not bottom-trawling. When considering the potential future use of the Finnish EEZ, the future use of the Finnish EEZ, the existence of Nord Stream 2 pipelines means that it is probable that consultation with Nord Stream 2 will be necessary. However, it is assessed that the existence of pipelines will not prevent future projects, but may have an impact on the planning and technical design of such projects.

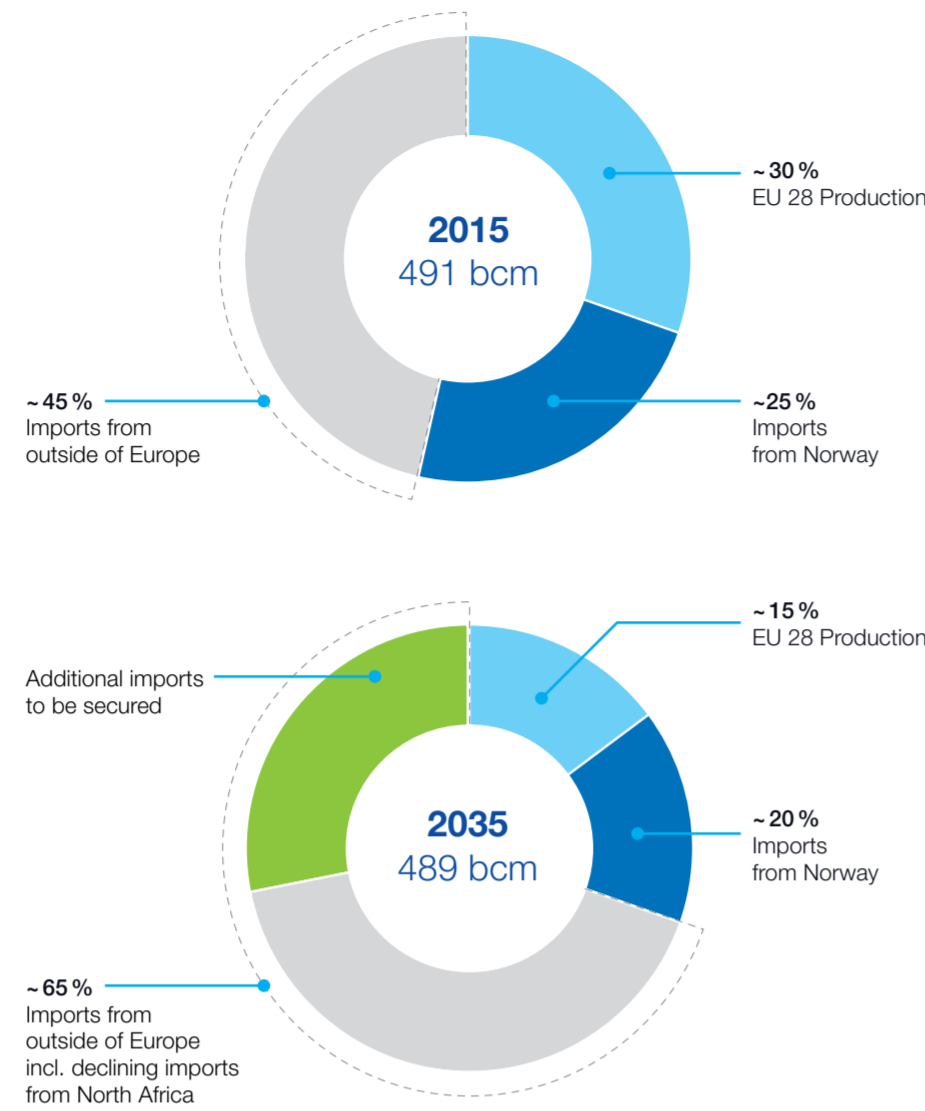
New Pipeline for Europe's Energy Future

Access to natural gas is becoming increasingly critical for the EU as global demand rises and its own gas resources deplete. With Nord Stream 2, the EU can secure additional gas resources in the long term in order to ensure global industrial competitiveness and meet domestic demand.

Natural gas offers a cost-effective and sustainable way to achieve emissions reduction targets. It makes a good partner to a further build-out of renewables. Due to its role as an efficient, abundant and clean pathway to a low-carbon future, the demand for natural gas in Europe is projected to remain mostly stable over the coming 20 years. Europe's domestic natural gas production is in decline, especially in Norway, the Netherlands and the UK. At the same time, gas exports from Northern Africa will be increasingly constrained by own local consumption, while new gas from the Caspian region is projected to deliver only small amounts to the EU. This leaves an import gap of 120bcm of EU's gas supply to be compensated over the next two decades – more if countries supplied from this European market are factored in. This gas can be covered by either gas from the global LNG market or Russian gas. The share between them will be set by the market. Nord Stream 2 can cover up to 55 bcm of this gap – enough for 26.5 million households for one year. However, the LNG market is typically subject to cycle shifts, as its global market is clearly focused on Asia, where very little pipeline capacity exists. The global demand for gas is projected to increase +25 per cent in the coming two decades (equal to about 1,000 bcm), therefore LNG availability and price for Europe will be under pressure – a risk to the European industry and consumers that cannot be resolved without sufficient available pipeline capacity. Nord Stream 2 helps mitigate these risks in Europe by providing capacities connecting to secure gas reserves readily available in Northern Russia. The new gas supply will drive the development of new interconnectors between member states to ensure that gas can flow freely across Europe to meet market needs. Russia has been a reliable partner in supplying gas to Europe for five decades. The strategic expansion of the connection from Russia to the European market is therefore important to secure the supply of natural gas to the EU over the long term. Together with other suppliers and transport options, such as LNG, gas from Nord Stream 2 will ensure a competitive supply. The project aligns with the goals the EU has for its energy system – to provide secure, affordable and sustainable energy supply to Europeans. EU industry in particular needs reasonably priced energy if it is not to relocate production to other regions.



Europe is Facing an Import Gap as Demand Exceeds Supply



Source: based on Prognosis 2017
Total demand includes all gas sourced from European market, EU countries plus Switzerland and western imports by Ukraine.



Offshore Construction Activities

In order to install the pipelines on the seabed, a number of construction activities are necessary. Hereunder, a brief description of the offshore project activities that will take place in Finland, is presented.

Munitions clearance
The Nord Stream 2 pipeline installation and security corridors on both sides of the pipelines will be surveyed for munitions. Where munitions are found, they will be identified. The pipeline route has been optimised to avoid munitions to the extent possible. However, some of the munitions will have to be cleared to ensure the safe installation and operation of the pipeline. The most common way to clear munitions is to detonate them in-situ utilising a donor charge. Nord Stream 2 will perform a study on alternative methods and mitigation techniques to reduce the impacts from munitions clearance.

Rock placement
Rock will be placed locally at designated locations, thereby providing support and covering for sections of the pipeline in order to ensure its long-term integrity. Rock placement is required for freespan correction, gravel basement at the potential hyperbaric tie-in location and for crossings with other pipelines. Rock material will potentially be supplied from the Kotka region and will be transported by ship to designated locations along the pipeline route. Rock material will be placed precisely on the seabed using a fall pipe. Rock placement activities will be carried out prior to and after pipelay.

Crossing installations
The Nord Stream 2 pipeline will cross telecommunications and power cables as well as gas pipelines. Cables will be protected by concrete support mattresses prior to pipelay. Rock placement will be used to prevent interaction between pipelines. Nord

Stream 2 will be in contact with cable and pipeline owners to agree on the detailed crossing method.

Pipelay
In the pipelay process of the two pipelines, individual pipe joints will be transported from Mussalo, Kotka and Koverhar, Hanko, by pipe supply vessels to the lay barge, welded together on-board and lowered as a continuous string onto the seabed from the lay barge. The average speed of the pipelay vessel is 2–3 kilometres per day. A dynamically positioned (DP) lay barge is planned to be used in the Finnish EEZ from the Russian border at pipeline kilometre point (KP) 114 to south of Hanko (approximately KP 350). Either an anchored or a DP lay barge is intended to be used in the Finnish EEZ from south of Hanko to the Swedish EEZ. A DP lay barge uses thrusters for positioning, whereas an anchored lay barge is positioned by anchors which are moved by anchor handling tugs according to planned anchor patterns. As the basis of this assessment, an anchored lay barge is assumed to be used in the western section of the Finnish EEZ. A remotely operated vehicle (ROV) will be used for continuous touchdown monitoring at critical points such as pipelay start-up and laydown, during the crossing of rock supports and at pipeline and cable crossings. Approximately 300 days (150 days per pipeline) of pipelay operations will be carried out in the Finnish EEZ. However, pipelay is estimated to take place over a total of approximately 9 months.

Pre-commissioning
After installation, the Nord Stream 2 pipeline will undergo a series of activities that prepare the pipeline system for use. These activities include cleaning, gauging and testing/leak detection. Two options for pre-commissioning are under investigation. These are:

- > Option 1: "Dry" pre-commissioning without pressure testing, using alternative testing methods and without hyperbaric (underwater) tie-ins. Under this option, the pipeline will not be water-filled, and there will be neither water intake from the Finnish EEZ nor water discharges to the Finnish EEZ. The estimated amount of rock to be used decrease from 110,000m³ to 80,000m³, constituting approximately 5 per cent of the total rock volume in the Finnish EEZ.
- > Option 2: Standard "Wet" pre-commissioning operations as implemented for Nord Stream, including a hyperbaric tie-in in the Finnish EEZ at KP 300. Each of the two pipelines will be filled with approximately 1,300,000m³ of seawater to be taken from the hyperbaric tie-in locations. Pressure test water will be discharged in Russia.

Assessed Alternatives

Nord Stream 2 route
The pipeline route (Nord Stream 2 route) in the Finnish section is located entirely in the Finnish EEZ, which is considered international waters, and does not enter territorial waters. To the east, the route enters from Russian territorial waters and, to the west, continues into the Swedish EEZ. The closest distance from the route to Finnish territorial waters is 0.6 kilometres and the closest distance to the Estonian EEZ 1.8 kilometres. Within the Finnish section, the pipeline route is located north of the Nord Stream pipelines for the most part. The total length of the pipeline route within the Finnish EEZ is approximately 378 kilometres.

Sub-alternatives
In the Finnish EEZ there are two sections where two alternative routes were considered for the pipeline route:

- > The eastern section is located south of Porkkala in the Gulf of Finland (sub-alternatives ALT E1 and ALT E2). ALT E2, the northern sub-alternative, is approximately 700 m shorter than ALT E1. The seabed profile along ALT E2 is more irregular and, therefore, the rock volume required for intervention works as well as the estimated number of long freespans is greater than for ALT E1. ALT E2 is located closer to the Nord Stream pipelines than ALT E1. When considering the future use of the EEZ, the cumulative impact with Nord Stream

Commissioning
Commissioning comprises all activities that take place after pre-commissioning and until the pipelines commence natural gas transport, including filling the pipelines with natural gas. Prior to the activity of gas-in, all pre-commissioning activities must be completed successfully and the pipeline filled with dry air that is close to atmospheric pressure. After pre-commissioning, the pipelines will contain dry air. Nitrogen gas, as an inert buffer, is then inserted into the pipelines immediately prior to natural gas-filling. This ensures that the inflowing natural gas will not be able to react with the atmospheric air and create unwanted mixtures inside the pipeline as the nitrogen gas will act as a buffer between the atmospheric air and the natural gas. Commissioning will then proceed with filling the pipelines with natural gas from the connected landfill facilities.



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Ancillary Activities

Nord Stream 2's ancillary activities include both onshore and offshore activities as follows:

- Concrete weight coating plant in Kotka**
The pipes, which are manufactured in Russia and pre-coated with polyethylene plastic, will be coated with a concrete and iron ore mix in Wasco Coatings Finland Oy's Kotka plant in order to double their weight to increase stability of the pipeline on the seabed. Kotka will receive approximately 110,000 line pipes from Russia starting from Q3/2016. The operations will continue approximately until end of 2018.
- Storage yards for weight-coated pipes**
Wasco will store the concrete weight-coated pipes in interim storage yards in Mussalo, Kotka and Koverhar, Hanko. It will transport pipes by pipe transhipment vessels from Mussalo to Koverhar.
- Extraction, transport and storage of rock material**
The rock material is assumed to be extracted from existing quarries in the Kotka region. The rock will be transported by trucks from the quarries to interim storage in Mussalo, Kotka. Rock transport is assessed to take place for approximately 18 months.



Frequently Asked Questions

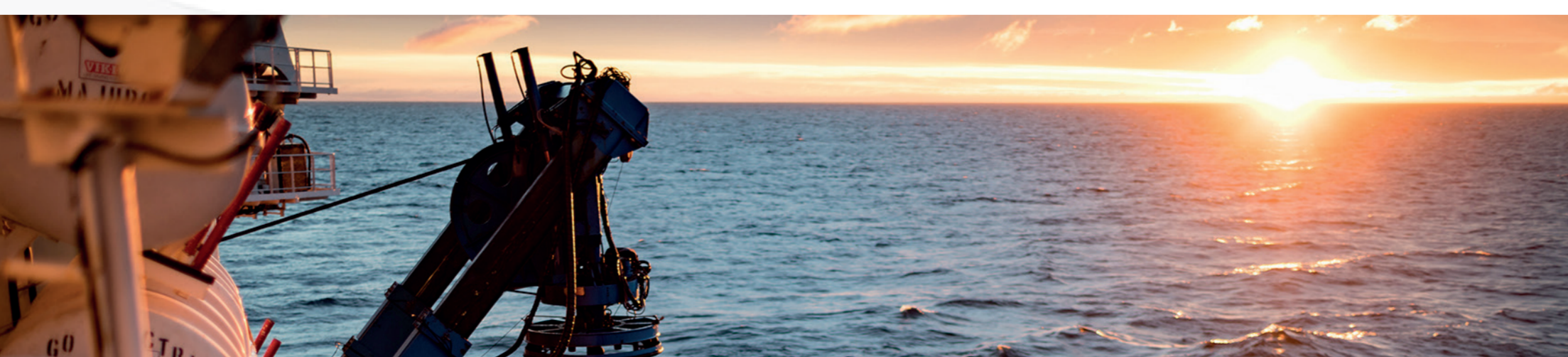
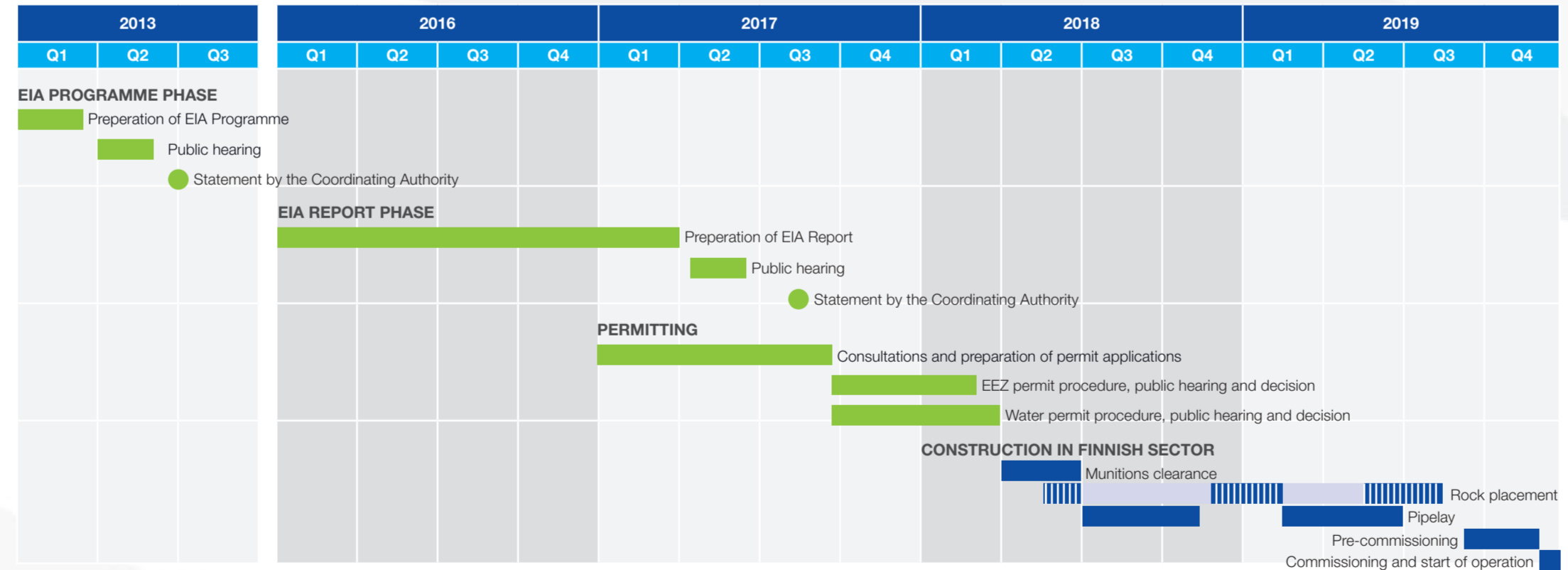
- Does natural gas support the climate goals and the shift to renewable energy?**
Gas can help the EU to meet its climate targets. It is the cleanest fossil fuel with the lowest CO₂ emissions and can provide flexible, reliable, storable energy to supplement renewable production. Using natural gas to generate power instead of coal cuts down CO₂ emissions by 50 per cent. If the additional gas that could reach Europe through Nord Stream 2 were used to replace coal, it could save 14 per cent of the EU's entire CO₂ emissions from power generation. Converting coal-fired generation to gas – at the same time as continuing to build the renewables we need – would be a significant contribution to fighting climate change. The National Energy and Climate Strategy of Finland recognizes also the role of gas in the transition towards a carbon neutral society.
- Does this pipeline increase Europe's dependency on Russia?**
Russian gas provides currently around one third of the gas needed in the EU – in total energy terms that's only about 6 per cent of the energy used in the EU. As EU domestic gas production declines, more gas will need to be imported. While Russia will continue to be an important supplier, these additional imports will need to come from a range of sources. Nord Stream 2 will provide an additional import route, but it can only cover part of the additional needs. Once gas reaches the EU energy market, different gas suppliers compete fairly with each other, as well as with other forms of energy. In the end, European gas companies will buy gas where they find the best deal. The concept of companies sourcing their gas based on the best economic offer is at the heart of the EU's goal for a liberalised internal energy market.

- Will the pipeline make other transport systems redundant?**
Nord Stream 2 complements the existing natural gas import routes to the EU. As domestic production declines, more gas imports are needed, which require reliable import systems connecting to ample available resources. The project will supplement existing pipelines and other routes such as LNG deliveries. Increasing choice between different suppliers and different supply routes will boost competition. The market will decide which gas to favour and gas importers will make use of the available infrastructure options in the most efficient way. This will be based on the most economic offer, benefitting European consumers. The end result will be more secure supplies, at more affordable prices.
- Is Nord Stream 2 in line with the EU's energy goals?**
Nord Stream 2 clearly meets the three core goals of EU energy policy: It's competitive, secure and sustainable.
- What are the benefits of the new pipelines here in Finland?**
Nord Stream 2 related activities will bring additional business and jobs to Finland in Hanko and especially in the Kotka region. For example, Wasco, Nord Stream 2's partner for concrete weight coating, storage and logistics of the pipes, will employ up to 300 persons directly and some 100 persons indirectly in its operations for the duration of the project.

Facts and Figures

- About **120 bcm** of additional imports need to be secured for the EU in the next two decades, owing to decreasing production and lower output from other exporters to Europe.
- 1,200 km** is the total length of the Pipeline.
- 378 km** thereof are within the Finnish section.
- 80%** Utilisation of the existing Nord Stream pipeline has increased every year since it opened in 2011, reaching 80 per cent capacity in 2016.
- Nord Stream 2 will have capacity to transport **55 bcm** of natural gas per year, enough to supply some **26 million** European households.
- Each pipe joint** will be 12 metres long and weigh 24 tonnes with concrete coating.
- The pipelines will have a constant internal diameter of **1,153 millimetres** (48 inches) and a wall thickness of up to **41 millimetres** without concrete weight coating.
- 33 – 184 m** Depth of the Finnish sector
- 220/200/177.5 bar gauge**
- 9** Baltic Sea states are involved in consultations about the pipeline. It will run through the **exclusive economic zones or territorial waters of five countries** – Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.

National EIA and Permitting Procedure and Construction Time Schedule in Finland



Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure

National procedure
The environmental impact assessment procedure aims to increase and enhance environmental information for decision-making and planning. For this purpose, the project's environmental impacts are assessed and possible different project alternatives compared. The procedure also aims to promote the participation of the public in the planning phase and to provide information to the public. Consequently, the purpose of the EIA procedure is to prevent the occurrence of harmful environmental impacts and to reconcile opposing views and goals. The Uusimaa Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (ELY Centre Uusimaa) is the coordinating authority for the Finnish EIA procedure for Nord Stream 2. The EIA procedure was officially initiated when the EIA Programme was submitted on 25 March 2013 to the coordinating authority. The Uusimaa ELY Centre issued its statement on the EIA Programme on 4 July 2013. On the assignment of the Developer (Nord Stream 2 AG), Ramboll has prepared the EIA Report, based on the EIA Programme and the statement from the Uusimaa ELY Centre.

International procedure
Finland is a signatory to the Convention on EIA in a Transboundary Context ("Espoo Convention"), which promotes international cooperation and public engagement when the environmental impact of a planned activity is expected to cross a border. The Espoo Convention lays down the general obligation of countries ("Parties of Origin") to notify and consult one another ("Affected Parties") on all major projects that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across state boundaries. For the Nord Stream 2 project, the parties of origin are Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany, and the affected parties are Russia, Finland, Estonia, Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Denmark and Germany. Russia has signed but not ratified the agreement. To comply with the Espoo Convention, Nord Stream 2 AG will issue a description of the project and its potential transboundary effects (a so-called "Espoo Report") to all potentially affected countries. International consultation will take place at the same time as national EIA consultation.

Key Mitigation Measures

- Nord Stream 2 AG is committed to designing, planning and implementing the pipeline project with the least impact on the environment as is reasonably practicable. One of the most important factors during optimisation of the pipeline route has been avoidance of uneven seabed, thereby reducing the number of locations where seabed intervention works are necessary.
- Technical solutions:**
 - > Use of a dynamically positioned lay barge in the heavily mined areas of the Gulf of Finland to minimise impacts from munitions clearance.
 - > Controlled rock placement utilising a fall pipe and instrumented discharge head located near the seabed to ensure precise placement of rock material.
- Underwater cultural heritage:**
 - > The Nord Stream 2 project is committed to implementing stringent measures to ensure that no adverse impacts on cultural heritage occur from project activities. In general, a 50 m minimum safety distance should be assigned to each cultural heritage site.
 - > In those areas where an anchored lay barge is planned to be used, an anchor corridor survey will be completed to identify, verify and catalogue potential cultural heritage objects. Anchor patterns will be designed and approved prior to construction in consultation with national cultural heritage agencies.
- Contractor audits:**
 - > Nord Stream 2 will periodically audit its contractors (including ancillary activities) to ensure that they operate in accordance with their environmental permit.
 - > A waste management strategy and plan will be developed and implemented for waste generated offshore. Contractor waste management plans and supporting procedures will be developed and implemented for each vessel.
- Ship traffic:**
 - > Information on project vessels' plans and schedules will be provided to the Finnish Transport Agency for Notices to Mariners