

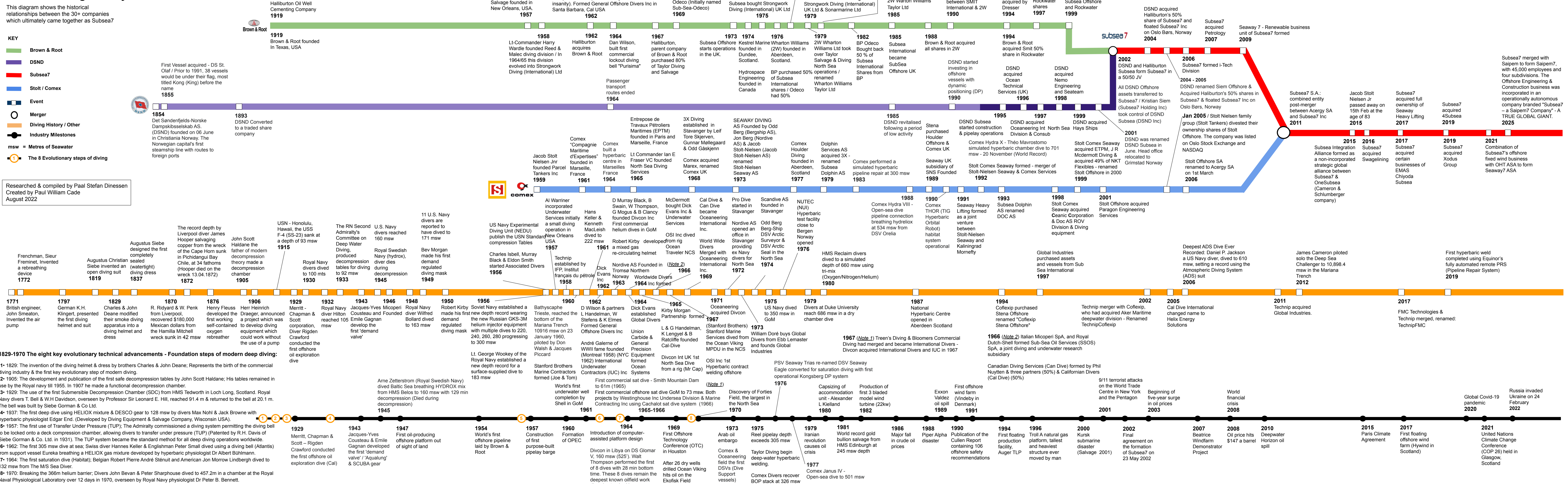
Subsea7 Legacy and General Diving History

This diagram shows the historical relationships between the 30+ companies which ultimately came together as Subsea7

KEY

- █ Brown & Root
- █ DSND
- █ Subsea7
- █ Stolt / Comex
- █ Event
- █ Merger
- █ Diving History / Other
- █ Industry Milestones
- █ msw = Metres of Seawater
- █ 1 The 8 Evolutionary steps of diving

Researched & compiled by Paal Stefan Dinnessen
Created by Paul William Cade
August 2022



1829-1970 The eight key evolutionary technical advancements - Foundation steps of modern deep diving:

- 1- 1829: The invention of the diving helmet & dress by brothers Charles & John Deane; Represents the birth of the commercial diving industry & the first key evolutionary step of modern diving.
- 2- 1905: The development and publication of the first safe decompression tables by John Scott Haldane; His tables remained in use by the Royal Navy till 1955. In 1907 he made a functional decompression chamber.
- 3- 1929: The use of the first Submersible Decompression Chamber (SDC) from HMS Tedworth in Loch Long, Scotland. Royal Navy divers T. Bell & W.H Davidson, overseen by Professor Sir Leonard E. Hill, reached 91.4 m & returned to the bell at 20.1 m. The bell was built by Siebe Gorman & Co Ltd.
- 4- 1937: The first deep dive using HELIOX mixture & DESCO gear to 128 msw by divers Max Nohl & Jack Browne with hyperbaric physiologist Edgar End. (Developed by Diving Equipment & Salvage Company, Wisconsin USA).
- 5- 1957: The first use of Transfer Under Pressure (TUP); The Admiralty commissioned a diving system permitting the diving bell to be locked onto a deck compression chamber, allowing divers to transfer under pressure (TUP) (Patented by R.H. Davis of Siebe Gorman & Co. Ltd. in 1931). The TUP system became the standard method for all deep diving operations worldwide.
- 6- 1962: The first 305 msw dive at sea; Swiss diver Hannes Keller & Englishman Peter Small dived using a diving bell (Atlantis) from support vessel Eureka breathing a HELIOX gas mixture developed by hyperbaric physiologist Dr Albert Bühlmann.
- 7- 1964: The first saturation dive (Habitat); Belgian Robert Pierre André Sténuit and American Jon Morrow Lindbergh dived to 132 msw from the M/S Sea Diver.
- 8- 1970: Breaking the 366m helium barrier; Divers John Bevan & Peter Sharpouse dived to 457.2m in a chamber at the Royal Naval Physiological Laboratory over 12 days in 1970, overseen by Royal Navy physiologist Dr Peter B. Bennett.

Subsea7 merged with Saipem to form Saipem7, with 45,000 employees and four subdivisions. The Offshore Engineering & Construction business was incorporated in an operationally autonomous company branded "Subsea7 – a Saipem7 Company" - A TRUE GLOBAL GIANT.

Subsea7 acquired 4Subsea 2019

Subsea7 acquired Xodus Group 2019

Subsea7 acquired certain businesses of EMAS Chiyoda Subsea 2017

Subsea7 acquired full ownership of Seaway Heavy Lifting 2017

Subsea7 acquired i-Tech Division 2006

Subsea7 formed i-Tech Division 2006

Subsea7 renamed Siem Offshore & Acquired Halliburton's 50% shares in Subsea7 & floated Subsea7 Inc on Oslo Børs, Norway 2004-2005

Subsea7 S.A.: combined entity post-merger between Acergy SA and Subsea7 Inc 2011

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