

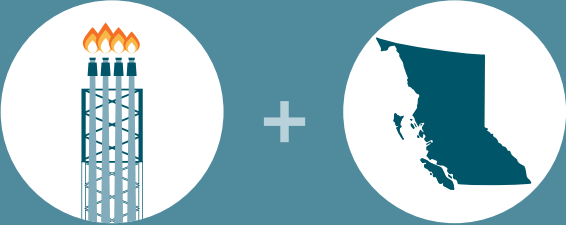


Flaring is required for safe operations

Flaring is part of the LNG production process, ensuring the conversion of natural gas to liquid is carried out safely.

What is flaring?

A flare functions as a safety device for our LNG facility. Hydrocarbons in the flare system are ignited via a small continuous flame (the flare pilot) at the flare tip, located at the top of the flare derrick, or tower. The system is designed to provide safe, reliable, and efficient combustion of hydrocarbons so the hydrocarbons do not escape into the atmosphere.



LNG Canada's flaring system is designed to operate according to industry-leading standards. Flaring is a provincially regulated activity.

Our flare system protects:



When will flaring occur?

During our commissioning and start-up activities, a period of continuous flaring will occur while systems are tested. Flaring in the commissioning and start-up process is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2024.

Once commissioning and start-up activities are complete, we'll enter the early operations stage. Flaring will be intermittent as the facility is fine-tuned.

In normal operations, flaring will occasionally occur during planned maintenance activities, turnarounds, and in the event of an emergency.

Emergency flaring occurs when safety controls within the LNG facility are enacted to depressurize equipment to avoid possible injury or property loss resulting from explosion, fire, or equipment failure. The flare safely combusts excess gas that could otherwise pose potential risks to personnel, the public or the environment.

What type of emissions and in what concentrations are expected from flaring?

The natural gas that is received at the LNG Canada facility and processed into liquified natural gas has the same composition as the natural gas used in homes for heating and cooking.

Air pollutants from the flare are a result of combustion of natural gas. These air pollutants, which will be regulated under the Waste Discharge Authorization issued by the BC Energy Regulator to LNG Canada, are carbon monoxide (CO), nitrous oxides (NOx), fine particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂). Hydrocarbon combustion also produces carbon dioxide (CO₂) which is a greenhouse gas but not an air pollutant that adversely impacts human health.

LNG Canada's flaring system is designed to operate according to industry leading standards. This ensures that byproducts of incomplete combustion, such as coarse and fine particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5), are released at extremely low quantities.



For more information about flaring,
visit lngcanada.ca/safestartup

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