

Woodfibre LNG Air Quality Monitoring Station Report for July 2026

September 11, 2026

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Executive Summary

This report provides a summary of the ambient air quality monitoring data for July 2026 that was collected in fulfilment of the requirements established in the Floatel Air Quality Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (Rev. 8, June 2, 2026) (Woodfibre LNG 2026). Table ES.1 below presents the monthly averages, ranges, and maximum values for key air contaminant concentrations measured during July 2026, along with additional information on number of days with air quality exceedances, number of days with trigger level exceedances and complaints received during this period. This report provides an overview of ambient air quality conditions and regulatory compliance actions taken during July 2026.

Table ES.1 July 2026 Air Quality Monitoring Station Summary

Air Contaminant		Units	Monthly Average	Monthly Range (Min - Max)
PM _{2.5} (24-hour average)		µg/m³	9.9	5.4 - 22.1
PM ₁₀ (24-hour average)		µg/m³	22.7	11.8 - 41.0
TSP (24-hour average)		µg/m³	37.5	18.2 - 66.7
NO ₂ (24-hour average)		ppb	12.1	5.9 - 20.8
NO ₂ (1-hour average)		ppb	12.3	0.0 - 41.9
SO ₂	June 30 – August 04, 2026	ppb	<0.2 ^a	
VOC as Hexane			<0.7 ^a	
Number of Days with Air Quality Exceedances Recorded			None	
Number of Days with Trigger Level Exceedances Recorded			2 (PM _{2.5}), 4 (PM ₁₀), and 2 (NO ₂)	
Number of Complaints Received			None	

Notes:

^a Concentrations below the Reported Detection Limit (RDL) are indicated with a '<' symbol.



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Acronyms / Abbreviations

AGAT	AGAT Laboratories
AQGs	Air Quality Guidelines
AQMS	Air Quality Monitoring Station
AQO	British Columbia Air Quality Objective(s)
BC	British Columbia
BC ENV	British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (2017–2024)
BC ENVP	British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Parks (2024–Present)
CAAQS	Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standard(s)
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
EAC	Environmental Assessment Certificate
EAO	British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office
Floatel(s)	Marine-based work camp, associated facilities and mooring infrastructure dedicated to housing up to 705 and 735 workers (including crew), Floatel #1 and Floatel #2, respectively, during the Construction and Commissioning of the Project
FAQMMP	Floatel Air Quality Monitoring and Mitigation Plan
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
PM	Particulate Matter
PM _{2.5}	Fine Particulate Matter (less than 2.5 microns (µm) in aerodynamic diameter)
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter (less than 10 microns (µm) in aerodynamic diameter)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
TSP	Total Suspended Particulate (less than 100 microns (µm) in aerodynamic diameter)
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WHO	World Health Organization
Woodfibre LNG	Woodfibre LNG General Partner Inc.



1 Introduction

Woodfibre LNG General Partner Inc. (Woodfibre LNG) is developing the Woodfibre Liquefied Natural Gas Project (the Project) at the former Woodfibre Pulp Mill site, approximately seven kilometres southwest of Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), British Columbia (BC). To support onsite ambient air quality monitoring, Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) prepared the Floatel Air Quality Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (FAQMMP; Rev. 8, June 2, 2026) on behalf of Woodfibre LNG (Woodfibre LNG 2026). The FAQMMP has been updated to satisfy the requirements of Conditions 35 and 37 of the Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC) Amendment #4 (EAO 2025) specific to air quality monitoring. The previous version of the FAQMMP was developed to satisfy the requirements of Condition 30 of EAC Amendment #3 (EAO 2023), which was rescinded with the issuance of Amendment #4 on November 6, 2025. The objective of the monitoring is to support the protection of off-duty workers accommodated on the Floatels during the Project's construction phase. Further details regarding the purpose, duration, and compliance framework are available in the FAQMMP Rev. 8, June 2, 2026 (Woodfibre LNG 2026).

The air quality monitoring station (AQMS) continuously measures PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP, and NO₂ concentrations, along with passive sampling and analysis for SO₂ and VOCs. Data processing, quality assurance, and quality control (QA/QC) of the air quality monitoring equipment are performed, and the data presented in this monthly report is based on a Level 0 data validation as described by the British Columbia Field Sampling Manual – Part B (BC ENVP 2020, Ministry of Environment & Parks (BC ENVP)).

The location of the AQMS (UTM Easting 481,569 m and Northing 5,501,374 m, NAD83 datum, zone 10U) is adjacent to the existing meteorology station (UTM Easting 481,610 m and Northing 5,501,369 m, NAD83 datum, zone 10U) currently in operation at the Woodfibre LNG site as recommended in the FAQMMP. Figure 1.1 provides a map of the Woodfibre LNG site. This July 2026 monthly air quality report provides data on air quality and meteorology conditions monitored at the Woodfibre LNG Project site close to the Floatels (Floatel #1 and Floatel # 2). These monthly reports document ambient air quality trends, address potential issues, and support the protection of off-duty workers residing in the Floatels.



2 Key Components Assessed

Two key sets of measurements are reported: a) meteorology data, including ambient temperature, wind speed and direction, relative humidity, barometric pressure, and total rainfall, and b) ambient concentrations of air contaminants measured at the AQMS.

2.1 Meteorology

Meteorology data supporting the Woodfibre LNG AQMS are acquired from the nearby Woodfibre LNG meteorology station. This meteorology data supports the long-term ambient air quality monitoring program. The meteorological variables measured at the station are listed in Table 2.1. The meteorology data is summarized each year in a technical data report (TDR). The annual meteorology TDR provides data summaries and trends for wind speed and direction, air temperature, rainfall, relative humidity and barometric pressure and compares it to the climate data collected at the Squamish Airport climate station that is operated by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC).

Table 2.1 Variables Measured at the Woodfibre LNG Site Meteorology Station

Variables	Units
Wind Speed	m/s
Wind Direction	Degrees
Air Temperature	°C
Rainfall	mm
Relative Humidity	%
Barometric Pressure	hPa

2.2 Air Contaminants of Interest

The air contaminants being measured are described below according to the type of monitoring.

2.2.1 Continuous Sampling

- Fine particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5})
- Particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM₁₀)
- Total suspended particulate (TSP) with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 100 microns
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)



2.2.2 Passive Sampling

- Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)

2.3 Air Quality Criteria

The air contaminants monitored at the AQMS, along with their corresponding Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) (CCME 2025) and British Columbia Air Quality Objectives (BC AQO) (BC ENVP 2025) regulatory criteria, are presented in Table 2.2 and Table 2.3, respectively.

Table 2.2 Summary of 2020, 2025 and 2030 Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards for the Contaminants of Potential Concern

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Concentration ^a				
		(µg/m ³) ^{b,c}			(ppbv) ^d	
		2020	2025	2030	2020	2025
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hour ^e	113	79	—	60	42
	Annual ^f	32	23	—	17.0	12.0
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1-hour ^g	183	170	—	70	65
	Annual ^h	13	10.4	—	5.0	4.0
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	24-hour ⁱ	27	— ^j	23	—	—
	Annual ^k	8.8	— ^j	8.0	—	—

Notes:

^a Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CCME 2025) for 2020, 2025 and 2030.

^b µg/m³ is the mass of the substance in micrograms per cubic meter of air.

^c Standard conditions of 25°C and 101.325 kPa are used to convert from µg/m³ to ppbv.

^d ppbv is the volume of the substance (parts) per billion volumes of air.

^e The 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour average concentration.

^f The average over a single calendar year of all 1-hour average concentrations.

^g The 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations.

^h The average over a single calendar year of all 1-hour average concentrations.

ⁱ The 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily 24-hour average concentrations.

^j The 2020 CAAQS for PM_{2.5} remains applicable through 2029. The updated 2030 CAAQS have been published by CCME (24-hour = 23 µg/m³; annual = 8.0 µg/m³) but do not come into effect until 2030.

^k The 3-year average of the annual average of the daily 24-hour average concentrations.



Table 2.3 British Columbia Ambient Air Quality Objectives

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Air Quality Objective ^a	
		µg/m ³ ^{b,c}	ppbv ^d
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hour ^e	113	60
	Annual ^f	32	17
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	1-hour ^g	170	65
	Annual ^h	10.5	4
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	24-hour ⁱ	25	—
	Annual ^j	8.0	—
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	24-hour	50	—
Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)	24-hour	120	—
	Annual ^k	60	—

Notes:

- ^a British Columbia Air Quality Objectives (BC ENVP 2025).
- ^b µg/m³ is the mass of the substance in micrograms per cubic meter of air.
- ^c Standard conditions of 25°C and 101.325 kPa are used to convert from µg/m³ to ppbv.
- ^d ppbv is the volume of the substance (parts) per billion volumes of air.
- ^e Achievement based on annual 98th percentile of daily 1-hour average maximum (D1HM), averaged over three consecutive years.
- ^f Achievement based on annual average of 1-hour average concentrations over one year.
- ^g Achievement based on annual 99th percentile of daily 1-hour average maximum (D1HM), averaged over three consecutive years.
- ^h Achievement based on annual average of 1-hour concentrations over one year.
- ⁱ Achievement based on annual 98th percentile of daily average, averaged over one year.
- ^j Achievement based on annual average, averaged over one year.
- ^k Based on geometric mean.

In addition to comparing measured concentrations against the applicable BC AQOs, Project-specific trigger levels have been established to provide early warnings of potential air quality concerns. These trigger levels are set at two-thirds of the BC AQOs and are used to notify the Project team when elevated concentrations are being recorded, prompting mitigation actions if needed. The Project-specific trigger levels are:

- 16.7 µg/m³ for 24-hour average PM_{2.5}
- 33.3 µg/m³ for 24-hour average PM₁₀
- 80 µg/m³ for 24-hour average TSP
- 40 ppb for 1-hour average NO₂



The passive sampling of SO₂ and total VOCs allows for monthly and annual concentration values, rather than 1-hour and daily concentrations. There are no applicable monthly BC AQO for SO₂ and VOC but there is an annual BC AQO for SO₂ to compare the monitoring results to. The monthly trigger limit for the passive monitoring of SO₂ and VOC are:

- 5 ppb for monthly passive SO₂
- > 15 times of the previous monthly passive VOC

The FAQMMP also applies to the World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines (AQGs) as the primary health-based benchmarks for interpreting measured concentrations of key air pollutants (WHO 2021). The WHO AQGs, summarized in Table 2.4, are derived from comprehensive reviews of toxicological and epidemiological evidence. These guidelines establish quantitative exposure–response relationships that relate pollutant concentration and exposure duration to observed health outcomes. The WHO AQGs provide concentration thresholds that are directly informed by studies observing adverse health effects, including both short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) exposures.

Table 2.4 World Health Organization Air Quality Guidelines

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Air Quality Guideline
		µg/m ³
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hour	200
	24-hour	25
	Annual	10
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	10-minute	500
	24-hour	40
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	24-hour	15
	Annual	5
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	24-hour	45
	Annual	15

The application of WHO AQGs within the FAQMMP supports a health-focused interpretation of ambient air quality data. Short-term guideline values (e.g., 24-hour averages) are derived from epidemiological evidence linking transient increases in air pollutant concentrations to acute health effects, including increases in respiratory-related hospital admissions, emergency department visits, and exacerbation of existing respiratory conditions. In contrast, long-term guideline values (e.g., annual averages) are based on epidemiological studies that identify associations between sustained, population-level exposures and increased mortality rates, including reductions in life expectancy across large cohorts.



For off-duty workers residing in Floatel (Floatel #1 and Floatel # 2) accommodations during the construction phase, the relevance of long-term exposure metrics is limited. Floatel occupancy is characterized by rotational work schedules and trade-specific workforce requirements, and individuals are not expected to reside on the floatels on a continuous, year-round basis. Further, the types of long-term health outcomes underpinning annual average guidelines, such as changes in mortality rates or lifespan, are derived from large population studies and are not readily applicable to a relatively small, transient workforce with intermittent exposure durations. On this basis, short-term guideline values are considered the more appropriate benchmarks for monitoring and evaluating potential air quality impacts and associated health effects.

Health triggers are applied within the FAQMMP as early warning thresholds to identify when short-term ambient concentrations of air pollutants are approaching levels associated with potential health effects, as defined by the WHO AQGs. These triggers support proactive evaluation and response by providing advance indication of elevated air quality conditions prior to reaching the applicable health-based guideline values. The following health trigger values are applied for short-term ambient air quality monitoring:

- 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 1-hour average NO_2
- 18.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 24-hour average NO_2
- 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 24-hour average $\text{PM}_{2.5}$
- 45 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 24-hour average PM_{10}



3 Instrument Summary

The AQMS is currently being operated to measure the ambient concentrations of the air contaminants mentioned above. The instrumentation used to monitor ambient air quality at the AQMS is summarized in Table 3.1.

The BAM TSP sampler was unable to collect valid data from July 26 at 07:00 to July 28 at 16:00 due to an issue with the instrument's power cable. The NO₂ gas analyzer was unable to collect valid data between July 26 at 05:00 and July 30 at 10:00 because the system could not restart after the power failure.

Passive sampling of SO₂ and VOCs uses AGAT's Passive Sampler system. The Woodfibre LNG personnel exchange the monthly samples and submit them to AGAT for laboratory analysis.

Table 3.1 Summary of Instrumentation used at the Woodfibre LNG Air Quality Monitoring Station

Parameter	Instrumentation
PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , and TSP	Met One Instruments BAM 1020 Beta Attenuation Mass Monitors
NO ₂	Thermo Fisher Scientific – Model 42iQ (NO-NO ₂ -NO _x) Analyzer
SO ₂ and total VOCs	AGAT's Passive Sampler system

3.1 Continuous Monitoring of PM and NO₂

Particulate matter (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and TSP) was continuously monitored following the Standard Operating Procedure for the Continuous Measurements of Ambient PM Using a Beta Attenuation Monitor (Reference No: SOP-05a). The NO₂ concentrations were continuously monitored following the Standard Operating Procedure for the Continuous Measurement of Ambient NO_x (Reference No: SOP-03) in Part B1 of the British Columbia Field Sampling Manual (BC ENVP 2020).

3.2 Passive Monitoring of SO₂ and VOC

The SO₂ and VOC ambient concentrations were monitored following the Standard Operating Procedure for the Passive/Diffusive Method of Air Sample Collection (Reference No: SOP-07) in Part B1 of the British Columbia Field Sampling Manual (BC ENVP 2020).



4 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Results

The measured data presented for passive and continuous monitoring includes a) ambient air quality data collected at the AQMS (Appendix A: Figure A.1 to Figure A.10; Appendix B: Table B.1), and b) meteorology data acquired from the Woodfibre LNG meteorology station (Appendix A: Figure A.11 to Figure A.17; Appendix B: Table B.2).

4.1 Continuous Monitoring of PM and NO₂

A summary of the hourly ambient air monitoring results for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP, and NO₂ for July 2026 is presented in Appendix A, Figure A.1 to Figure A.5, along with the corresponding regulatory criteria and comparisons with Langdale Elementary (BC ENVP 2026a) and Squamish Elementary (BC ENVP 2026b) regional ambient air quality monitoring stations. Langdale Elementary and Squamish Elementary were selected as reference points due to their relative proximity to the Woodfibre LNG construction site and the availability of the relevant ambient air quality data. The BC ENVP air quality monitoring station at Langdale Elementary provides measurements for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, NO₂, and SO₂, while Squamish Elementary monitors PM_{2.5}, NO₂, and SO₂. There are no BC ENVP ambient air quality monitoring stations near the Woodfibre LNG project site that measure TSP and VOCs. The measured PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and NO₂ concentrations were compared to the applicable WHO Air Quality Guidelines (WHO 2021) and project-specific trigger levels. A comparison of the monitoring results to these applicable benchmarks is presented and discussed in Appendix C.

During July 2026, the hourly PM_{2.5} concentrations ranged from 0¹ to 34 µg/m³, the hourly PM₁₀ concentrations ranged from 5 to 103 µg/m³, the hourly TSP concentrations ranged from 6 to 188 µg/m³, and the hourly NO₂ concentrations ranged from 0² to 41.9 ppb (0.0 to 78.8 µg/m³). The hourly results for the NO₂ concentration monitoring during July were less than the BC AQO regulatory standard of 60 ppb. The hourly air quality objective regulatory standard for NO₂ is based on the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour average concentration (CCME 2025; BC ENVP 2025).

Similarly, a summary of the daily (24-hour average) ambient air quality monitoring results for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP, and NO₂ for July 2026 is presented in Appendix B: Table B.1 and Figure A.6 to Figure A.10 (Appendix A), with corresponding regulatory criteria and comparisons with Langdale Elementary and Squamish Elementary regional air quality monitoring stations.

¹ The BAM 1020 instrument recording the PM_{2.5} concentrations may occasionally report slightly negative values when the are very low. Both the BCFSM (BC ENVP 2020) and the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS, CCME 2019) program provide data validation criteria for PM_{2.5} measurements: values between -3 and 0 µg/m³ are adjusted to 0, while values below -3 µg/m³ are flagged as invalid. This approach has been followed for PM_{2.5} data validation program.

² The 42i NO-NO₂-NO_x gas analyzer recording the NO₂ concentrations may occasionally report slightly negative values when the are very low near the detection limit. Both the BCFSM (BC ENVP 2020) and the National Air Pollution Surveillance (NAPS, CCME 2019) program provide data validation criteria for gas concentration measurements: values between -3 and 0 ppb are adjusted to 0, while values below -3 ppb are further investigated prior to setting to zero. This approach has been consistently applied in the data validation program.



During July 2026, the 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations ranged from 5.4 to 22.1 µg/m³, 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations ranged from 11.8 to 41.0 µg/m³, 24-hour average TSP concentrations ranged from 18.2 to 66.7 µg/m³, and 24-hour average NO₂ concentrations ranged from 5.9 to 20.8 ppb (11.2 to 39.1 µg/m³). The measured hourly data did not meet the 75% completeness threshold required to calculate valid 24-hour average concentrations for TSP from July 26 to July 28, and NO₂ from July 26 to July 30. TSP data for July 2026 is undergoing further quality review to determine its validity. The 24-hour average PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and NO₂ concentrations recorded at the Woodfibre LNG AQMS site were generally higher than those observed at the Langdale Elementary and Squamish Elementary regional air quality monitoring stations, which is expected given the proximity of the AQMS site to active construction activities. The 24-hour BC AQO regulatory standard for PM_{2.5} is 25 µg/m³, based on the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the daily 24-hour average concentrations (CCME 2025; BC ENVP 2025). The 24-hour regulatory standards for PM₁₀ and TSP monitoring are 50 µg/m³ and 120 µg/m³, respectively. There is currently no 24-hour BC AQO for NO₂. The 24-hour monitoring results for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and TSP were less than the BC AQO regulatory standards of 25 µg/m³, 50 µg/m³, and 120 µg/m³, respectively, and no air quality non-conformances were recorded for these contaminants of interest.

The available data for July 2026 alone does not cover a full year and is therefore not applicable for comparison with the annual regulatory standards set for PM_{2.5}, TSP, and NO₂ by BC AQO and CAAQS. The July 2026 monthly average PM_{2.5} concentration is 9.9 µg/m³. The combined average from January to July 2026 is 7.9 µg/m³ and is less than the BC AQO and CAAQS annual regulatory standards of 8.0 and 8.8 µg/m³, respectively. However, this six-month average does not represent a yearly valid average for comparison with these regulatory standards.

Similarly, the July monthly average TSP concentration is 37.5 µg/m³. TSP data for July 2026 is undergoing further quality review to determine its validity. The combined average TSP concentration from January to July 2026 is 26.5 µg/m³, less than the BC AQO annual regulatory standard of 60 µg/m³.

The monthly average NO₂ concentration in July 2026 is 12.1 ppb. The combined average NO₂ concentration from January to July 2026 is 12.0 ppb, less than the BC AQO (17 ppb) and equal to the CAAQS annual regulatory standard (12 ppb).

Concentrations greater than the trigger level for 24-hour PM₁₀ were measured on July 7 and July 23, 2026. In addition, concentrations greater than the trigger levels for 1-hour NO₂, 24-hour PM_{2.5}, and 24-hour PM₁₀ were measured on July 21 and 22, 2026. The recorded concentrations were:

- July 7: 24-hour PM₁₀ concentration of 33.4 µg/m³ (trigger level: 33.3 µg/m³).
- July 21: 1-hour NO₂ concentration of 41.9 ppb at 14:00 (trigger level: 40.0 ppb); 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentration of 22.1 µg/m³ (trigger level: 16.7 µg/m³); and 24-hour PM₁₀ concentration of 41.0 µg/m³ (trigger level: 33.3 µg/m³).
- July 22: 1-hour NO₂ concentration of 41.5 ppb at 16:00 (trigger level: 40.0 ppb); 24-hour PM_{2.5} concentration of 21.5 µg/m³ (trigger level: 16.7 µg/m³); and 24-hour PM₁₀ concentration of 38.9 µg/m³ (trigger level: 33.3 µg/m³).
- July 23: 24-hour PM₁₀ concentration of 38.1 µg/m³ (trigger level: 33.3 µg/m³).



24-hour average TSP concentrations were less than the project-specific trigger level of 80 µg/m³ during July 2026.

The 1-hour NO₂ concentrations recorded at the on-site AQMS and regional monitoring stations are presented in Figure A.5. The 24-hour average PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations recorded at the on-site AQMS and regional monitoring stations are presented in Appendix A, Figure A.7 and Figure A.8. Elevated PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations were observed at the on-site AQMS from July 21 to July 23, 2026. Measured PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations also increased at the Langdale and Squamish regional air quality monitoring stations during this period, indicating that the elevated concentrations were not limited to the Project site and may have been influenced by regional conditions. As a mitigation measure, water trucks were operated on site to suppress dust and reduce Project-related contributions.

Although two 1-hour average NO₂, two 24-hour average PM_{2.5}, and four 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations were greater than the project-specific trigger levels, no air quality non-conformance events were recorded during July 2026. No air quality complaints were received from residents of Floatel #1 and Floatel #2 during July 2026.

4.2 Passive Monitoring of SO₂ and VOC

The passive sample media for SO₂ and total VOCs were swapped on August 4, 2026. This report includes the results for samples collected for the exposure period from June 30, 2026, to August 4, 2026. The laboratory analysis report is presented in Appendix D.

The results for SO₂ and VOC samples show exposure-period average ambient SO₂ concentration of <0.2 ppb and an ambient average VOC concentration of <0.7 ppb. The instrument-reported detection limits (RDL) are 0.2 ppb and 0.7 ppb, respectively. In comparison, the regional monitoring stations reported ambient SO₂ concentrations comparable to, or slightly higher than, those monitored at the AQMS in June 2026, with Squamish Elementary reporting a monthly average of 0.5 ppb and Langdale Elementary recording 1.2 ppb. The measured SO₂ concentration for July 2026, <0.2 ppb, was less than the trigger limit, 5 ppb. In May 2026 and June 2026, the recorded SO₂ concentrations were below 0.2 ppb, while the VOC concentrations were below 0.7 ppb. The measured VOC concentration for July 2026, <0.7 ppb was less than the trigger limit (> 15 times of the previous monthly passive VOC).

4.3 Meteorology

A summary of the meteorology conditions during July 2026 is presented in Appendix A, Figure A.11 to Figure A.17 and Appendix B, Table B.2. Daily average and maximum wind speeds are shown in Figure A.11. The highest hourly average wind speed was recorded on July 8, 2026, at 13:00 (11.7 m/s), and similarly the highest 24-hour average wind speed also occurred on July 8, 2026 (2.4 m/s). Figure A.12 presents a wind rose illustrating wind direction and speed for July 2026, at the Woodfibre LNG meteorology station. The prevailing wind direction is from the northwest and calm conditions (e.g., hourly average wind speed less than 0.5 m/s) were recorded 7.9% of the time. Additionally, Figure A.13 includes four wind roses capturing specific time intervals: between 0:00 and 8:00 hours, 9:00 and 12:00 hours, 13:00 and 19:00 hours, and 20:00 and 23:00 hours for July 2026.



The daily ambient air temperature data is presented in Figure A.14. The minimum hourly temperature of 11.2°C occurred on July 13, 2026, at 04:00, while the maximum hourly air temperature of 28.7°C was recorded on July 21 at 16:00, and on July 22 at 14:00. The daily (24-hour average) ambient temperature ranged from 14.1°C on July 2 to 22.4°C on July 22, with a monthly average temperature of 18.1°C in July 2026.

The daily and total monthly rainfall data, presented in Figure A.15 and Table B.2, show that the highest single-day rainfall of 25.6 mm occurred on July 26, 2026. The total rainfall for July 2026 was 81.8 mm.

The daily average relative humidity ranged from 65.2% to 96.8% in July 2026. The daily minimum, maximum, and average relative humidity values recorded at the Woodfibre LNG station are presented in Figure A.16 and Table B.2. The daily average barometric pressure values ranged from 1,012.1 hPa to 1,019.6 hPa in July 2026, with a monthly average of 1,016.1 hPa. The daily minimum, maximum, and average barometric pressure values are presented in Figure A.17 and Table B.2.



5 Summary of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Results

The daily (24-hour) ambient air quality monitoring results for July 2026 indicate that the measured PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and TSP concentrations remained less than the BC AQO regulatory standards. However, the on-site AQMS observed elevated PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations from July 21 to July 23, 2026, exceeding project-specific trigger levels during this period. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations also increased at the Langdale and Squamish regional monitoring stations during this period, suggesting regional conditions may have contributed to the elevated concentrations. The measured hourly NO₂ concentrations were less than the BC AQO regulatory standard. The meteorological data, including wind speed, temperature, and rainfall, support accurate interpretation of the ambient air quality monitoring trends. No air quality complaints from Floatel 1 and Floatel #2 residents were received during July 2026.



6 References

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<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/air/air-quality-management/regulatory-framework/objectives-standards> and
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Section 6: References

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World Health Organization (WHO). 2021. WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines. Particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Available online at: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240034228>

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Appendices



Appendix A Figures



Figure A.1 Hourly PM Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS during July 2026

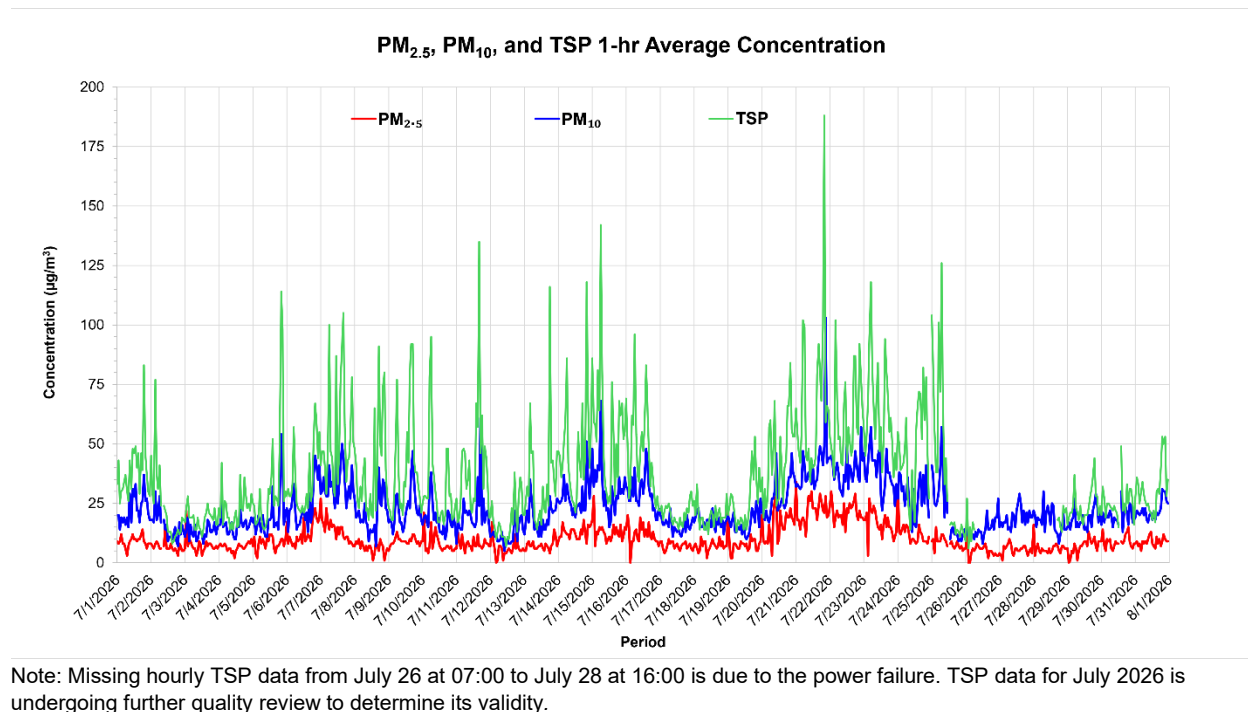


Figure A.2 Hourly PM_{2.5} Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during July 2026

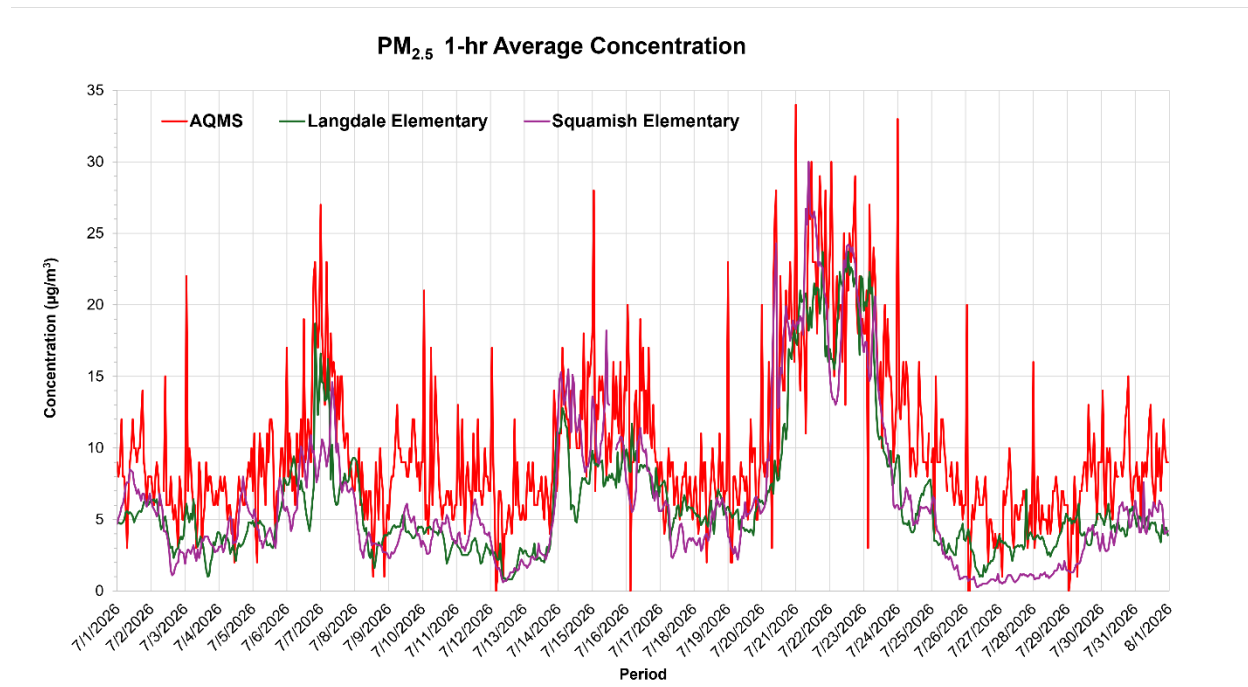


Figure A.3 Hourly PM_{10} Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale Regional Air Quality Station during July 2026

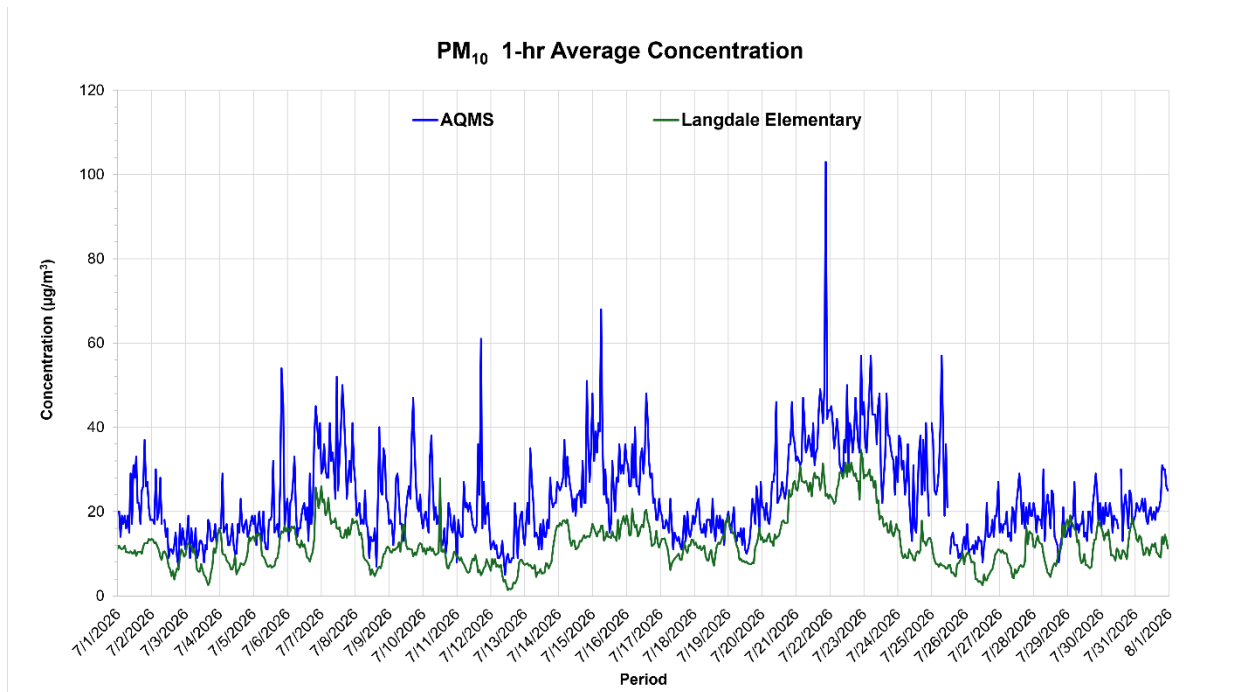
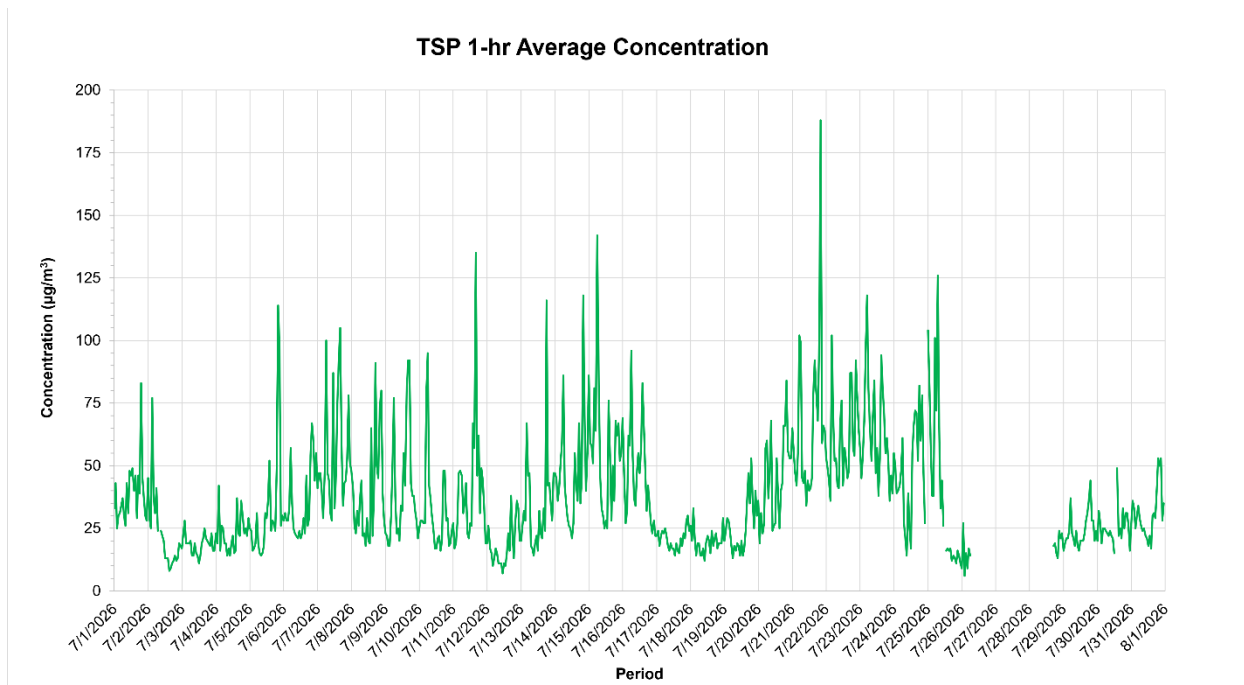


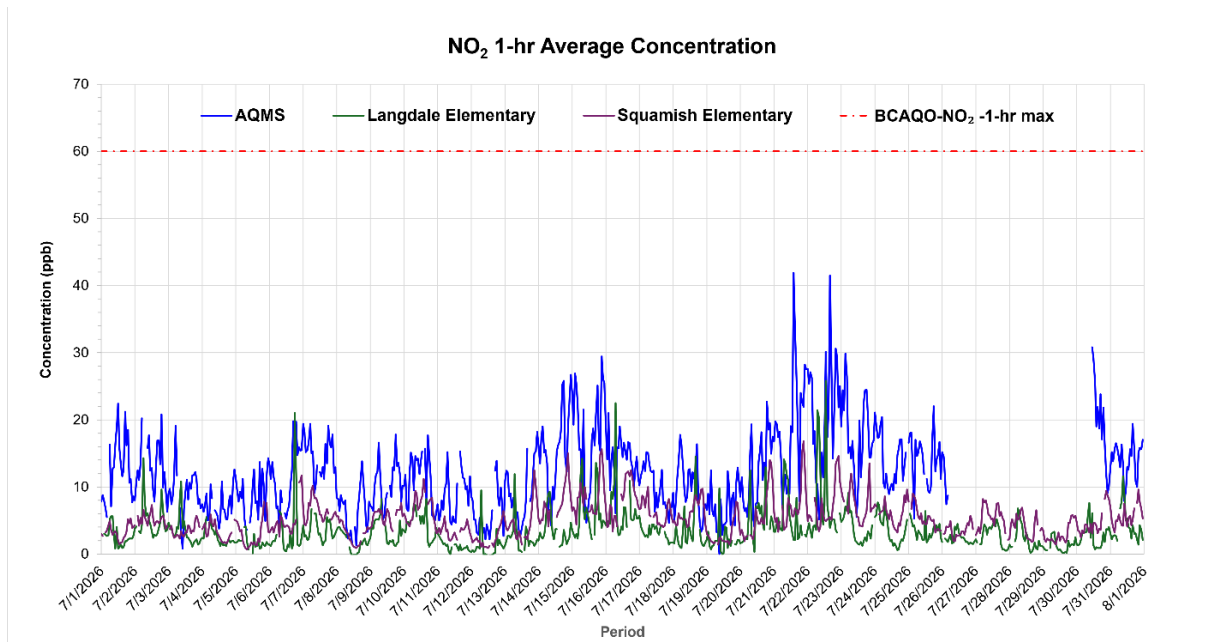
Figure A.4 Hourly TSP Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS during July 2026



Note: Missing hourly TSP data from July 26 at 07:00 to July 28 at 16:00 is due to the power failure. TSP data for July 2026 is undergoing further quality review to determine its validity.

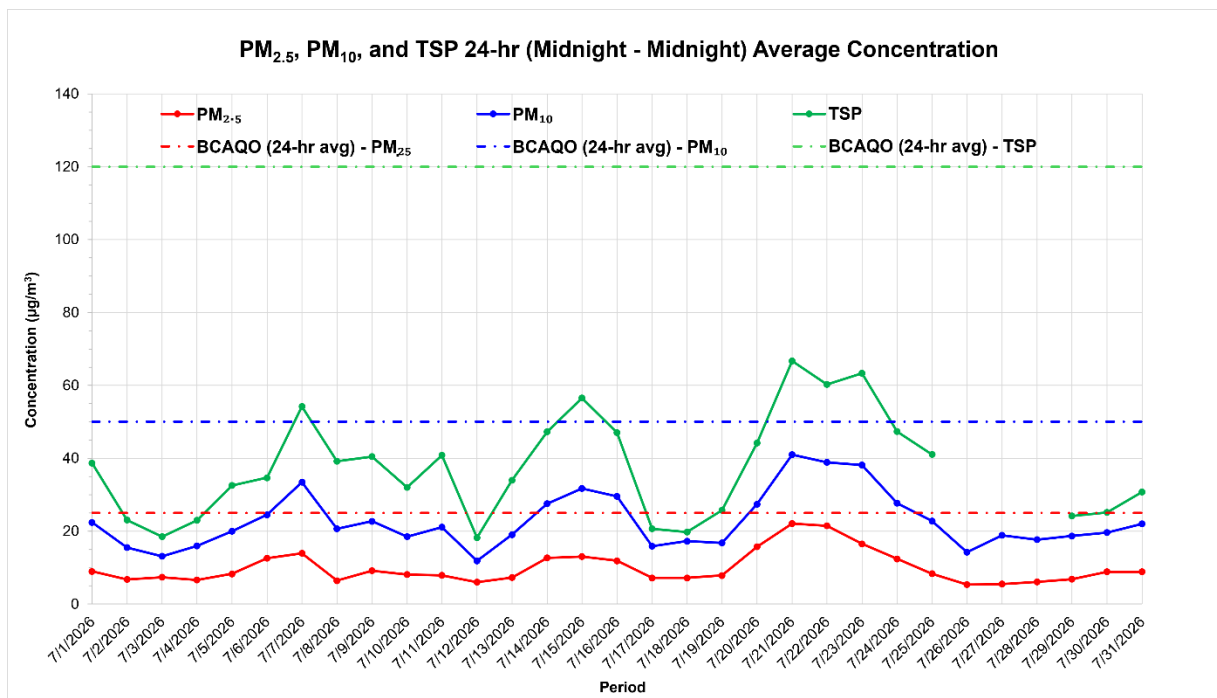


Figure A.5 Hourly NO_2 Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during July 2026



Note: Missing hourly NO_2 data from July 26 at 05:00 to July 30 at 10:00 is due to the power failure.

Figure A.6 24-Hour Average PM Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS during July 2026



Note: Missing 24-hour average TSP data from July 26 to July 28 is due to the power failure. TSP data for July 2026 is undergoing further quality review to determine its validity.



Figure A.7 24-Hour Average $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during July 2026

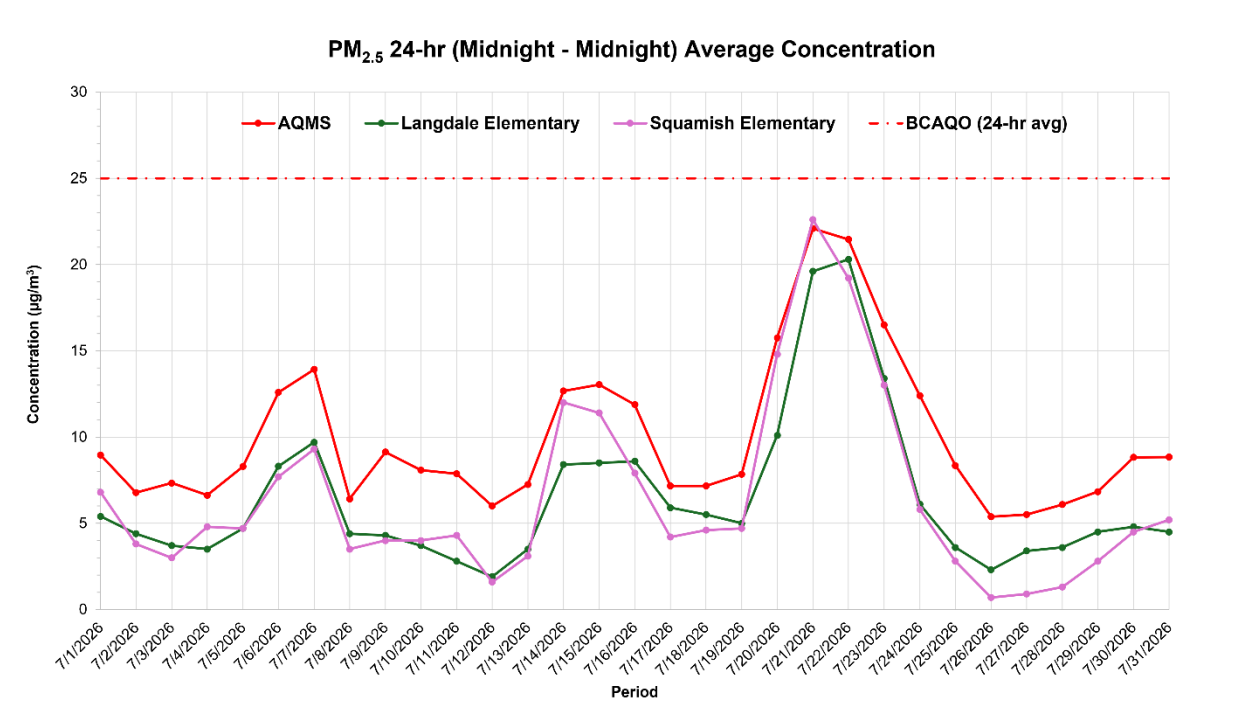


Figure A.8 24-Hour Average PM_{10} Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale Regional Air Quality Station during July 2026

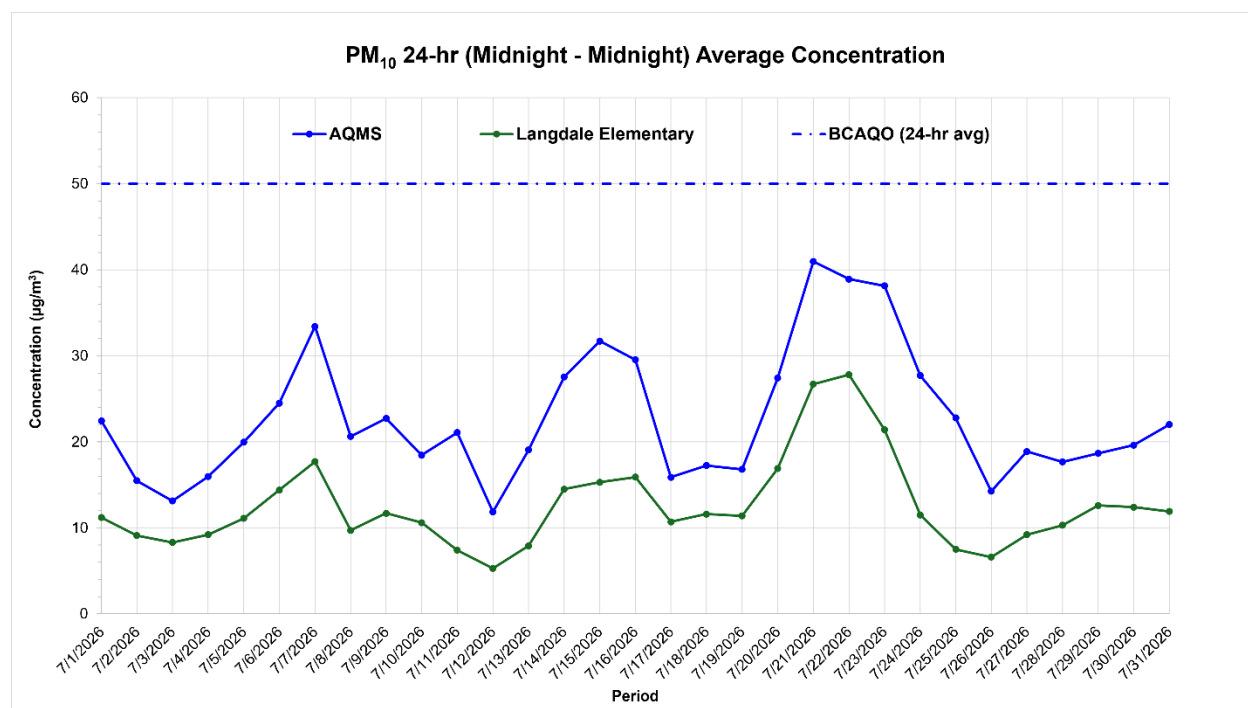
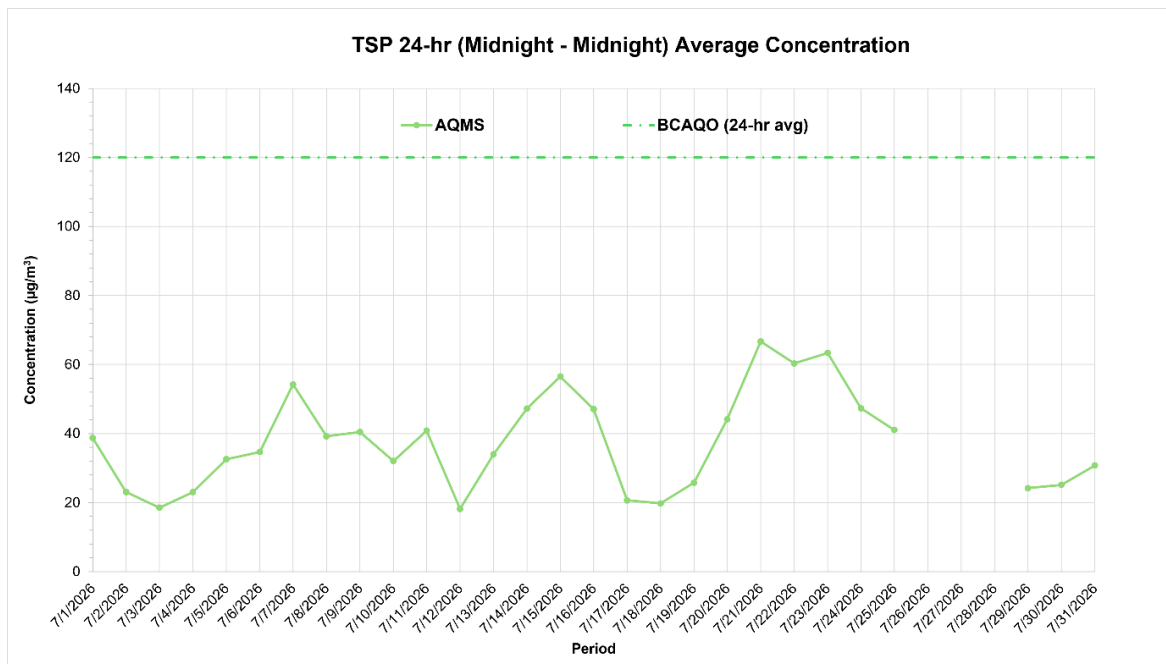
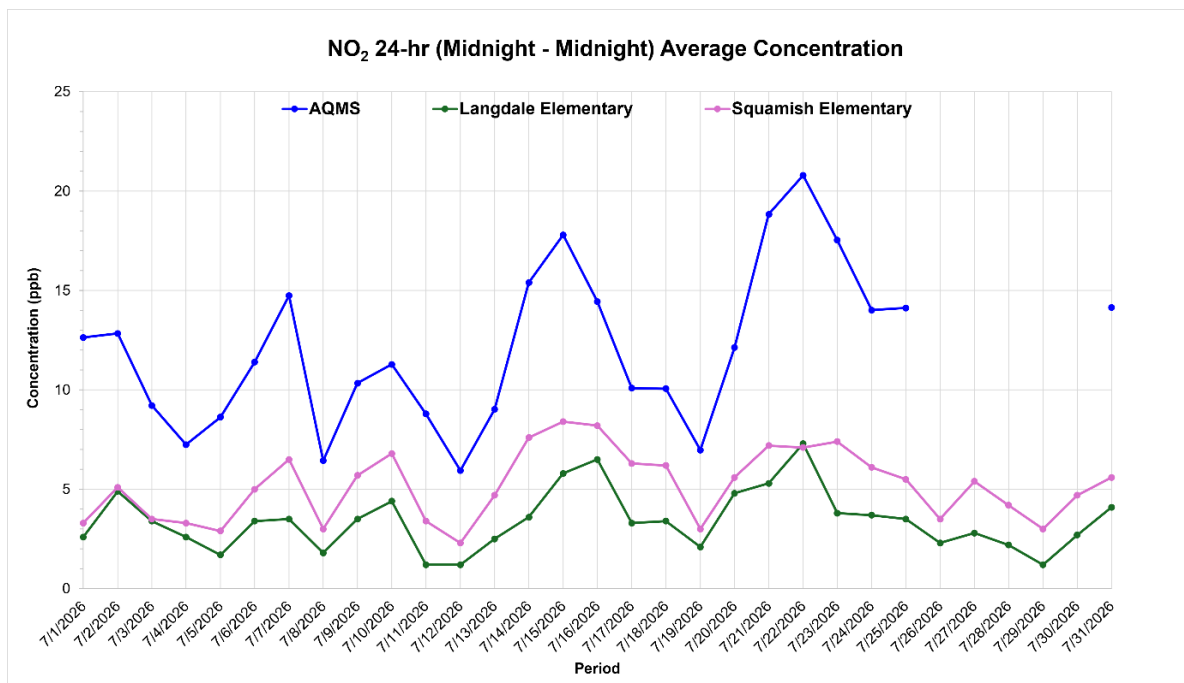


Figure A.9 24-Hour Average TSP Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS during July 2026



Note: Missing 24-hour average TSP data from July 26 to July 28 is due to the power failure. TSP data for July 2026 is undergoing further quality review to determine its validity.

Figure A.10 24-Hour Average NO_2 Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during July 2026



Note: Missing 24-hour average NO_2 data from July 26 to July 30 is due to the power failure.



Figure A.11 Daily Average and Maximum Wind Speed Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during July 2026

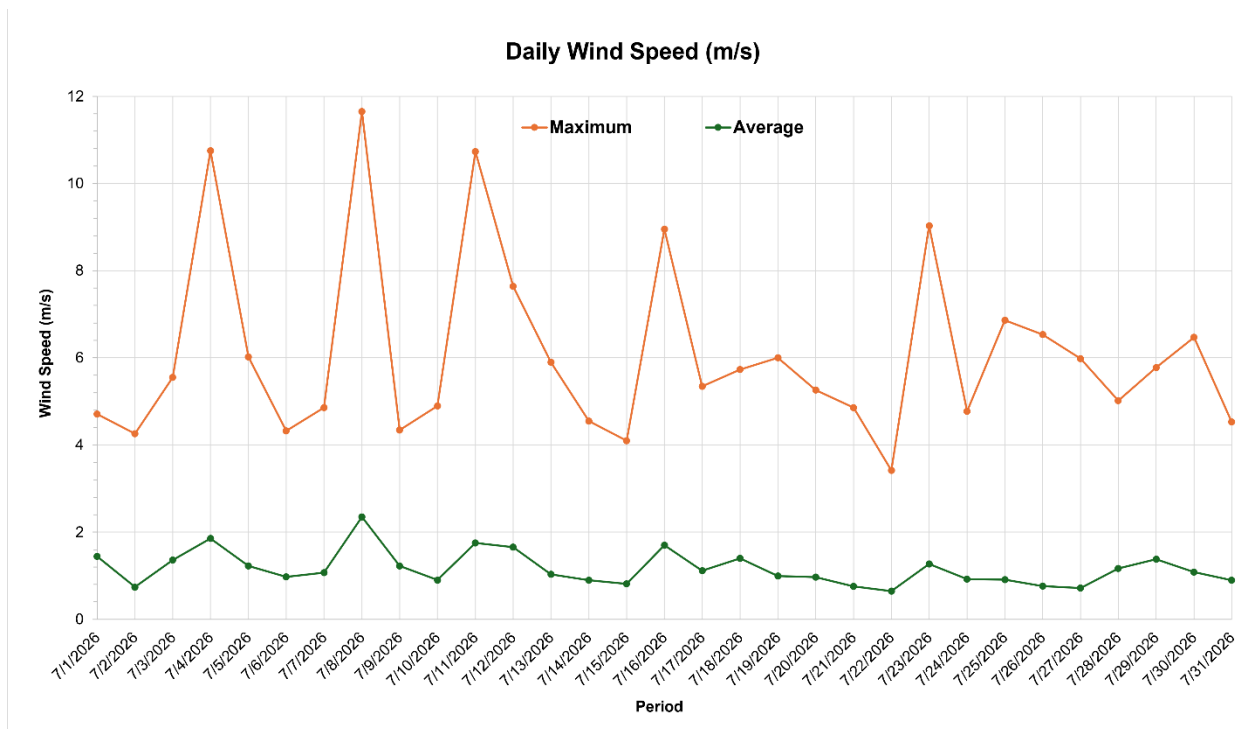


Figure A.12 Windrose for Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during July 2026

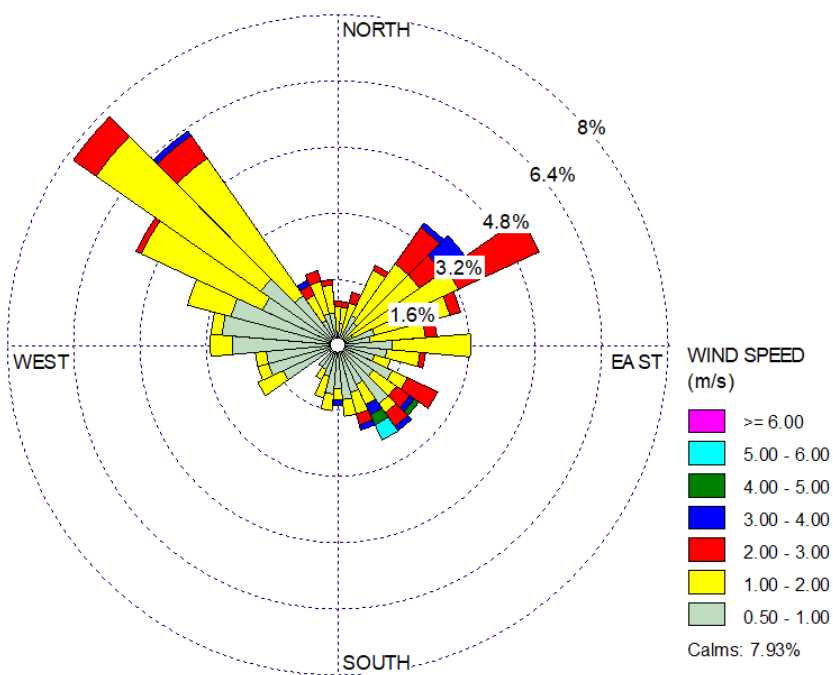


Figure A.13 Windrose for Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station for the hours of 0000 - 0800, 0900 - 1200, 1300 - 1900, and 2000 - 2300 (July 2026)

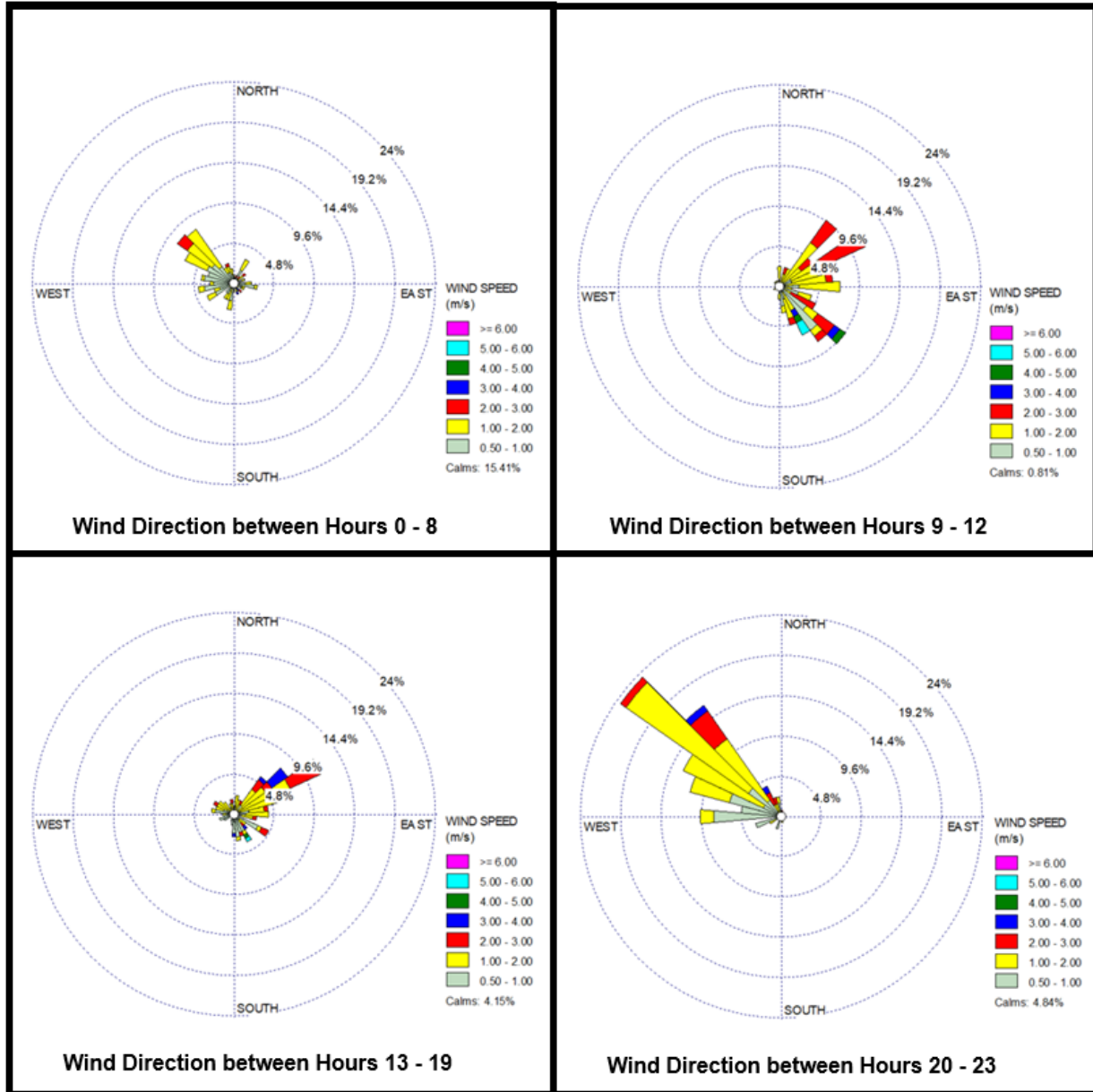


Figure A.14 *Daily Average, Minimum, and Maximum Air Temperature Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during July 2026*

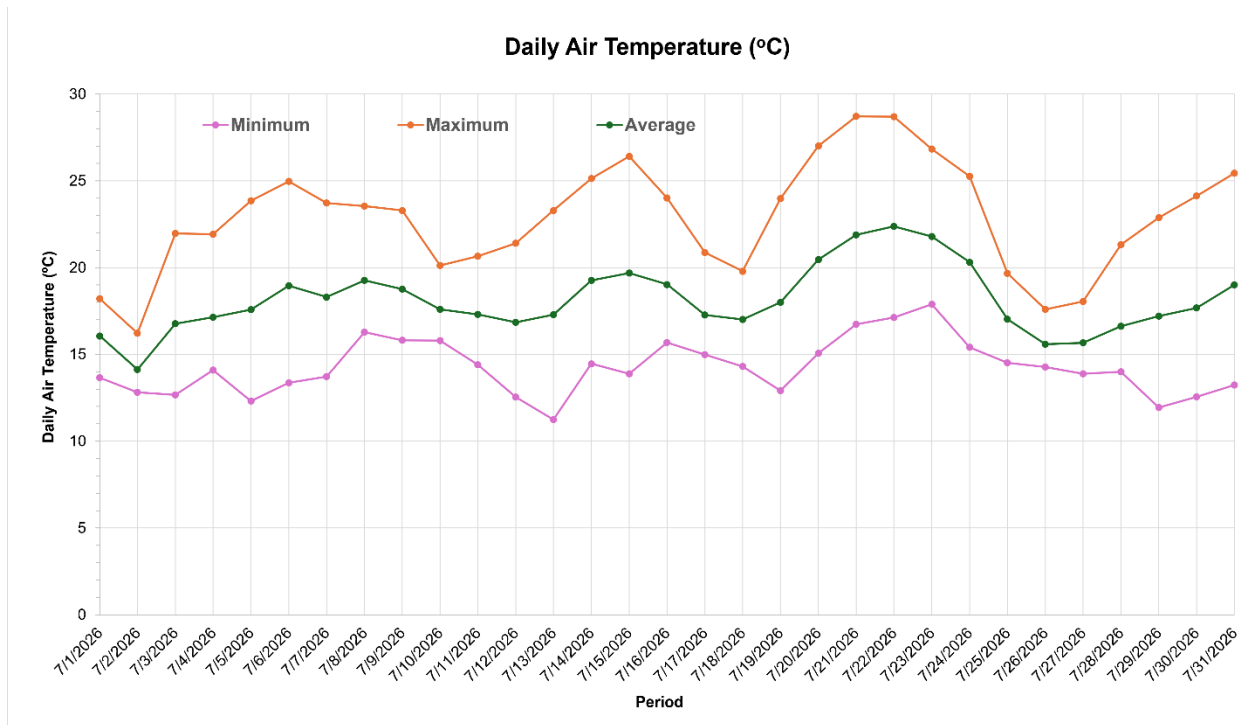


Figure A.15 *Daily Rainfall Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during July 2026*

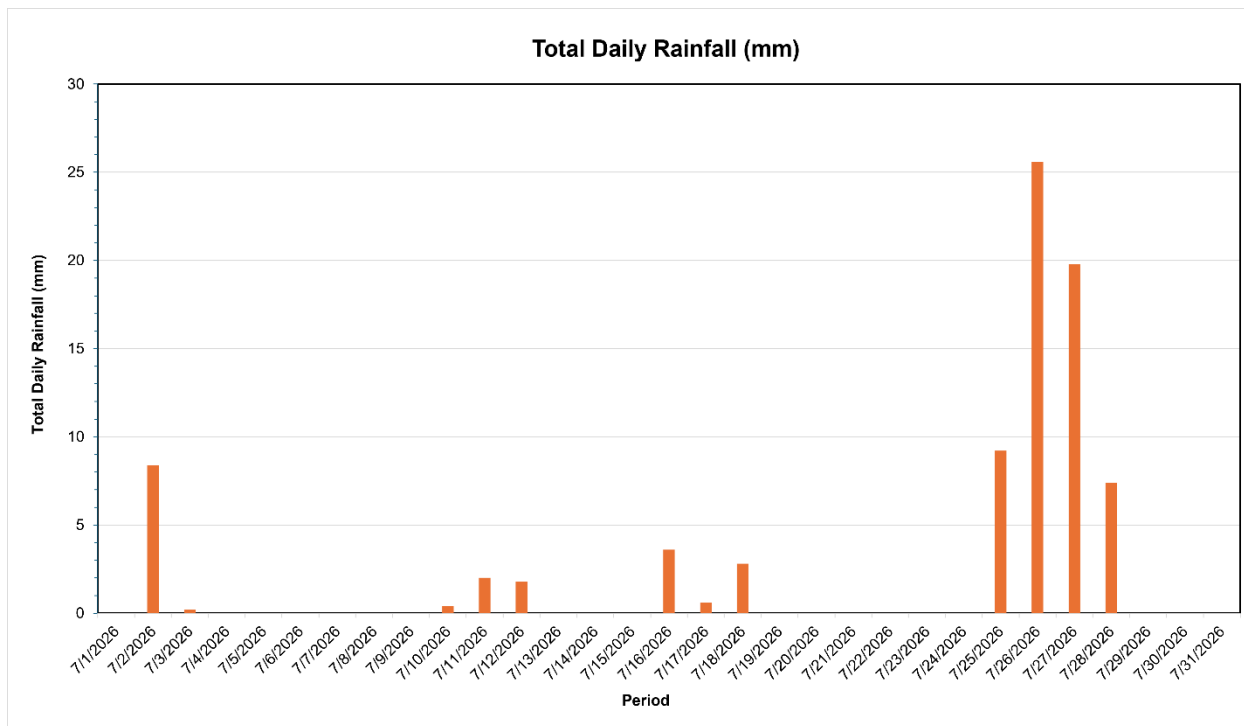


Figure A.16 *Daily Average, Minimum, and Maximum Relative Humidity Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during July 2026*

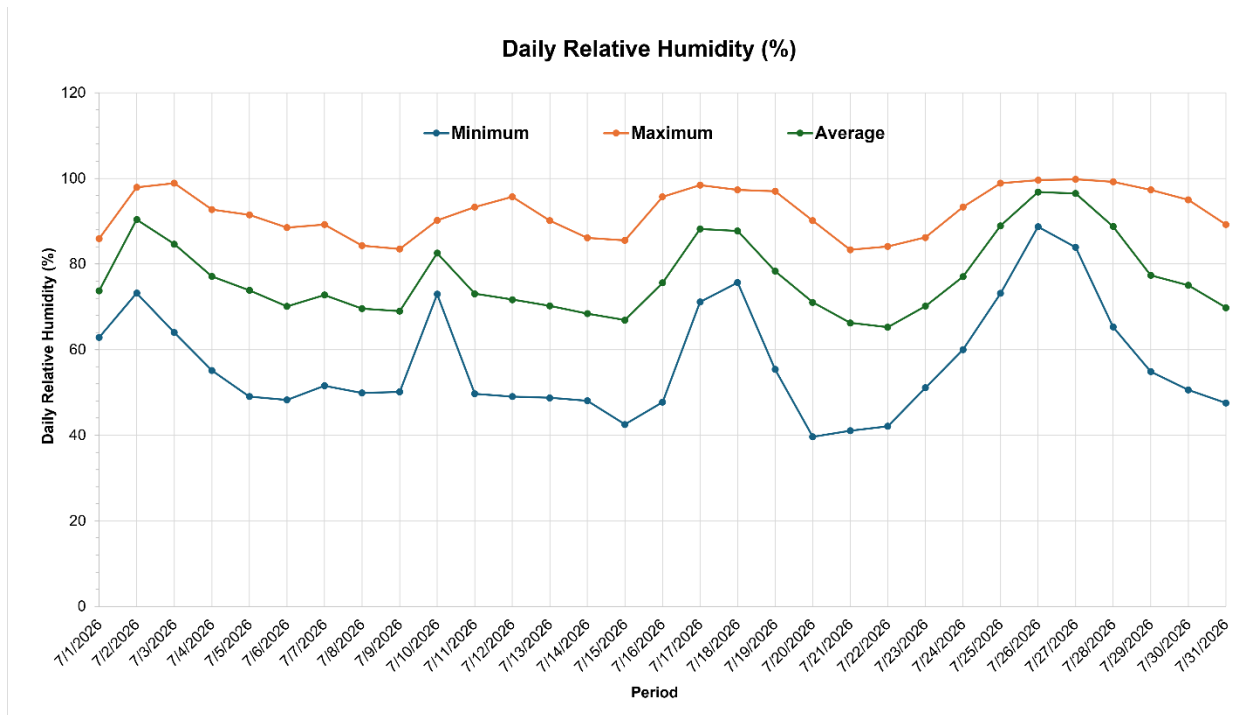
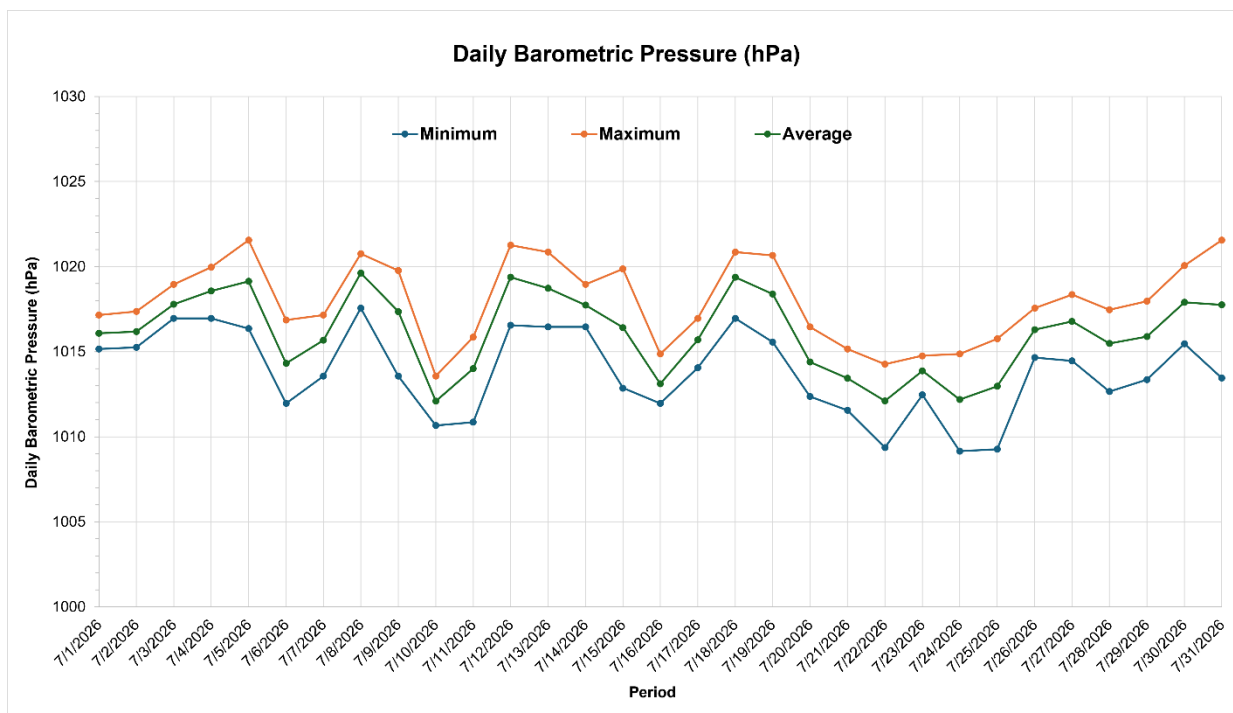


Figure A.17 *Daily Average Barometric Pressure Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during July 2026*



Appendix B Data Tables



Table B.1 *Daily PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP, and NO₂ Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS for July 2026*

Date	AQMS (24-hr Average)				AQMS (1-hr Max)
	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	TSP	NO ₂	NO ₂
	µg/m ³	µg/m ³	µg/m ³	ppb	ppb
7/1/2026	9.0	22.4	38.7	12.6	22.4
7/2/2026	6.8	15.5	23.0	12.8	20.8
7/3/2026	7.3	13.1	18.5	9.2	19.1
7/4/2026	6.6	16.0	23.0	7.2	12.6
7/5/2026	8.3	20.0	32.5	8.6	14.3
7/6/2026	12.6	24.5	34.7	11.4	19.8
7/7/2026	13.9	33.4	54.2	14.7	19.4
7/8/2026	6.4	20.6	39.2	6.4	13.8
7/9/2026	9.1	22.7	40.5	10.3	17.8
7/10/2026	8.1	18.5	32.0	11.3	17.7
7/11/2026	7.9	21.1	40.8	8.8	15.3
7/12/2026	6.0	11.8	18.2	5.9	13.9
7/13/2026	7.3	19.0	34.0	9.0	18.2
7/14/2026	12.7	27.5	47.3	15.4	26.7
7/15/2026	13.0	31.7	56.5	17.8	29.4
7/16/2026	11.9	29.5	47.0	14.4	21.0
7/17/2026	7.2	15.9	20.7	10.1	15.2
7/18/2026	7.2	17.3	19.8	10.1	17.7
7/19/2026	7.8	16.8	25.8	7.0	12.9
7/20/2026	15.8	27.4	44.2	12.1	22.7
7/21/2026	22.1	41.0	66.7	18.8	41.9
7/22/2026	21.5	38.9	60.3	20.8	41.5
7/23/2026	16.5	38.1	63.3	17.5	29.9
7/24/2026	12.4	27.7	47.3	14.0	21.1
7/25/2026	8.3	22.8	41.0	14.1	22.0
7/26/2026	5.4	14.3	– a	– a	– a
7/27/2026	5.5	18.9	– a	– a	– a
7/28/2026	6.1	17.7	– a	– a	– a
7/29/2026	6.8	18.7	24.2	– a	– a
7/30/2026	8.8	19.6	25.1	– a	– a
7/31/2026	8.8	22.0	30.8	14.1	19.4

Note

^a Missing 24-hour average TSP data from July 26 to July 28, and 24-hour average NO₂ data from July 26 to July 30 are due to power failure. TSP data for July 2026 is undergoing further quality review to determine its validity.



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Appendix B: Data Tables
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Table B.2 Daily Wind Speed, Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Barometric Pressure, and Rainfall Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station for July 2026

Date	Wind Speed (m/s)		Air Temperature (°C)			Relative Humidity (%)			Barometric Pressure (hPa)			Total Rainfall (mm)
	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	
7/1/2026	4.7	1.4	13.7	18.2	16.1	62.8	85.9	73.7	1015.2	1017.2	1016.1	0.0
7/2/2026	4.3	0.7	12.8	16.2	14.1	73.2	97.9	90.4	1015.3	1017.4	1016.2	8.4
7/3/2026	5.6	1.4	12.7	22.0	16.8	64.0	98.9	84.6	1017.0	1019.0	1017.8	0.2
7/4/2026	10.8	1.9	14.1	21.9	17.1	55.1	92.7	77.1	1017.0	1020.0	1018.6	0.0
7/5/2026	6.0	1.2	12.3	23.9	17.6	49.0	91.5	73.9	1016.4	1021.6	1019.1	0.0
7/6/2026	4.3	1.0	13.4	25.0	19.0	48.2	88.5	70.1	1012.0	1016.9	1014.3	0.0
7/7/2026	4.9	1.1	13.7	23.7	18.3	51.6	89.2	72.7	1013.6	1017.2	1015.7	0.0
7/8/2026	11.7	2.4	16.3	23.5	19.3	49.9	84.3	69.6	1017.6	1020.8	1019.6	0.0
7/9/2026	4.3	1.2	15.8	23.3	18.8	50.1	83.5	69.0	1013.6	1019.8	1017.4	0.0
7/10/2026	4.9	0.9	15.8	20.1	17.6	73.0	90.2	82.5	1010.7	1013.6	1012.1	0.4
7/11/2026	10.7	1.8	14.4	20.7	17.3	49.7	93.3	73.0	1010.9	1015.9	1014.0	2.0
7/12/2026	7.6	1.7	12.5	21.4	16.9	49.0	95.7	71.7	1016.6	1021.3	1019.4	1.8
7/13/2026	5.9	1.0	11.2	23.3	17.3	48.7	90.1	70.2	1016.5	1020.9	1018.7	0.0
7/14/2026	4.5	0.9	14.5	25.1	19.3	48.1	86.1	68.4	1016.5	1019.0	1017.7	0.0
7/15/2026	4.1	0.8	13.9	26.4	19.7	42.5	85.5	66.9	1012.9	1019.9	1016.4	0.0
7/16/2026	9.0	1.7	15.7	24.0	19.0	47.7	95.7	75.6	1012.0	1014.9	1013.1	3.6
7/17/2026	5.3	1.1	15.0	20.9	17.3	71.1	98.4	88.2	1014.1	1017.0	1015.7	0.6
7/18/2026	5.7	1.4	14.3	19.8	17.0	75.7	97.3	87.7	1017.0	1020.9	1019.4	2.8
7/19/2026	6.0	1.0	12.9	24.0	18.0	55.4	97.0	78.3	1015.6	1020.7	1018.4	0.0
7/20/2026	5.3	1.0	15.1	27.0	20.5	39.6	90.1	71.0	1012.4	1016.5	1014.4	0.0
7/21/2026	4.9	0.8	16.7	28.7	21.9	41.1	83.3	66.2	1011.6	1015.2	1013.4	0.0
7/22/2026	3.4	0.6	17.1	28.7	22.4	42.1	84.1	65.2	1009.4	1014.3	1012.1	0.0
7/23/2026	9.0	1.3	17.9	26.8	21.8	51.1	86.2	70.2	1012.5	1014.8	1013.9	0.0
7/24/2026	4.8	0.9	15.4	25.3	20.3	60.0	93.3	77.0	1009.2	1014.9	1012.2	0.0
7/25/2026	6.9	0.9	14.5	19.7	17.0	73.2	98.9	88.9	1009.3	1015.8	1013.0	9.2
7/26/2026	6.5	0.8	14.3	17.6	15.6	88.7	99.6	96.8	1014.7	1017.6	1016.3	25.6
7/27/2026	6.0	0.7	13.9	18.1	15.7	83.9	99.8	96.5	1014.5	1018.4	1016.8	19.8
7/28/2026	5.0	1.2	14.0	21.3	16.6	65.3	99.2	88.8	1012.7	1017.5	1015.5	7.4
7/29/2026	5.8	1.4	11.9	22.9	17.2	54.9	97.3	77.4	1013.4	1018.0	1015.9	0.0
7/30/2026	6.5	1.1	12.6	24.1	17.7	50.6	95.0	75.0	1015.5	1020.1	1017.9	0.0
7/31/2026	4.5	0.9	13.2	25.4	19.0	47.5	89.2	69.8	1013.5	1021.6	1017.7	0.0



Appendix C Comparison of Monitoring Results to WHO AQGs and Project-Specific Trigger Levels



Appendix C Comparison of Monitoring Results to Health Trigger Levels (July 2026)

C.1 Background

This appendix evaluates measured ambient concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), and particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) at the Woodfibre Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) during July 2026, as they pertain to potential inhalation health risks for the floatel workers. The AQMS is located near Floatel #1 and Floatel #2 and is considered representative of potential short-term inhalation exposure conditions for off-duty workers residing aboard the floatels.

The assessment focuses on short-term exposure durations, including 1-hour, 3-hour, and 24-hour averaging periods. These exposure durations reflect the types of exposure that may occur among workers temporarily living at the floatels, recognizing that different trades are required at different stages of construction and that workers may follow varying rotational schedules. Annual average guidelines are not evaluated because worker residency on the floatels is temporary and is not representative of long-term living or habitation.

Monitoring results were compared to the World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines (AQGs)¹, Project-specific health trigger levels, and Health Canada's Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) for context. The WHO AQGs are health-based reference concentrations derived from epidemiological and toxicological evidence for common air pollutants. The health trigger levels are intended to provide an early indication of elevated air quality conditions that may warrant further review. The AQHI combines monitored concentrations of NO₂, PM_{2.5}, and ozone (O₃) into a single value on a scale from 1 to 10+, providing an indication of short-term air quality conditions and associated health risk. A more detailed description of the AQHI methodology and risk categories is provided later in this appendix.

Exceedance of a health trigger level is interpreted as an indicator for further review, rather than as a direct indicator of unacceptable health risk. Where a trigger level is exceeded, the monitoring results are reviewed in consideration of the magnitude and duration of the exceedance, whether exceedances are limited to one pollutant or occur across multiple pollutants, regional air quality conditions, and available AQHI information. The need for additional mitigation measures is then determined based on the overall weight of evidence.

For NO₂, the health trigger levels were set at 75% of the WHO AQGs. For PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, the trigger levels were set equal to the WHO AQGs, recognizing that particulate matter concentrations can be influenced by regional background sources and natural sources, including wildfire smoke and sea spray. Table 1 presents the short-term WHO AQGs and associated trigger levels used in the health assessment.

¹ World Health Organization (WHO). 2021. WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines. Particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Available online at: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240034228>

Table 1 *World Health Organization Air Quality Guidelines and Health Trigger Levels*

Air Pollutant	Averaging Period	WHO AQG (µg/m³)	Health Trigger (µg/m³)
NO ₂	1-hour	200	150
	24-hours	25	18.75
PM _{2.5}	24-hours	15	15
PM ₁₀	24-hours	45	45

NO₂ and PM_{2.5} are considered non-threshold air pollutants. This means that scientific studies have not identified a concentration below which the population-level health risk is known to be zero. Any exposure may therefore be associated with some degree of health risk. At lower exposure concentrations, the health risk may be associated with minor respiratory effects (e.g., irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract) for people with existing respiratory conditions such as asthma. As the exposure concentration increases, so does the severity of the respiratory effect (e.g., asthmatic event requiring hospital admission), which can also affect healthy individuals. Epidemiological studies commonly report the change in population-level health risk associated with each 10 µg/m³ increase in pollutant concentration. This is a standard method of describing a gradual concentration-response relationship and does not mean that risk changes only at 10 µg/m³ intervals.

The WHO AQGs should therefore not be interpreted as pass/fail thresholds or as concentrations separating “safe” from “unsafe” air. They are health-based reference concentrations developed from population studies and are intended to support decisions aimed at reducing exposure and associated health risks. Concentrations below an AQG may still carry a small population-level risk, while a concentration above an AQG does not, by itself, indicate that adverse health effects will occur in an individual or that the degree of risk is unacceptable. The potential significance of an exceedance depends on how far the concentration is above the guideline, how long and how often it occurs, and the characteristics of the exposed population.

Exceedances of the WHO AQGs occur in many urban environments because of combined emissions from motor vehicles, industry, residential heating, construction, road dust, wildfires, and other sources. Changes in wind direction, wind speed, atmospheric mixing, and other weather conditions can also cause concentrations to vary from hour to hour or day to day. Health-sensitive individuals, including children, seniors, and people with existing respiratory or cardiovascular conditions, may experience greater risk. However, the floatel workforce includes working-aged adults, with no children or seniors.

C.2 Role of the Air Quality Health Index

Health Canada’s AQHI was also used as a supporting measure of short-term air quality health risk. Where a monitored concentration exceeds its health-based trigger level, the AQHI is used to provide additional context regarding the combined short-term health risk associated with the measured NO₂, PM_{2.5}, and O₃ concentrations during the same monitoring period.

The AQHI is a public health communication tool developed by Health Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada to describe the combined health risk associated with common air pollutants such as NO₂, PM_{2.5}, and O₃. It is reported on a scale from 1 to 10+, with higher values representing a greater potential health risk. The AQHI is intended to help people understand current air quality conditions and

decide whether changes to outdoor activities may be appropriate, particularly for people who are more sensitive to air pollution.

The AQHI is calculated using the following formula²:

$$AQHI = \left(\frac{10}{10.4} \right) \times 100 \times \left[(e^{0.000537 \times O_3} - 1) + (e^{0.000871 \times NO_2} - 1) + (e^{0.000487 \times PM_{2.5}} - 1) \right]$$

Where:

- O_3 = 3-hour average ozone concentration (parts per billion; ppb)
- NO_2 = 3-hour average ground-level nitrogen dioxide concentration (ppb)
- $PM_{2.5}$ = 3-hour average ground-level fine particulate matter concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)

The AQHI is calculated using rolling three-hour average concentrations and is reported for each hour. It represents the combined health risk associated with the mixture of these pollutants rather than the concentration or health significance of any one pollutant.

Figure 1 summarizes Health Canada's AQHI risk categories and associated outdoor activity guidance for the general population and health-sensitive individuals.

Figure 1 Summary of Health Canada's AQHI risk categories and associated outdoor activity guidance for the general population and health-sensitive individuals.

AQHI RANGE	AQHI CATEGORY	GENERAL POPULATION (Healthy People)	SENSITIVE POPULATION (Individuals with Heart or Lung Disease, Older Adults, Children and Pregnant People)
1 – 3	Low Risk	 Enjoy your usual outdoor activities. Ideal air quality for outdoor activities.	 Enjoy your usual outdoor activities. Ideal air quality for outdoor activities.
4 – 6	Moderate Risk	 No need to modify your outdoor activities unless you experience symptoms. Enjoy your usual outdoor activities.	 Consider reducing or rescheduling strenuous activities outdoors if you experience symptoms. Watch for symptoms such as coughing and shortness of breath.
7 – 10	High Risk	 Consider reducing or rescheduling strenuous activities outdoors if you experience symptoms. Watch for symptoms such as coughing and shortness of breath.	 Reduce or reschedule strenuous activities outdoors. Children and the elderly should also reduce or reschedule strenuous activities outdoors.
10+	Very High Risk	 Consider spending more time indoors and rescheduling strenuous activities outdoors. Choose lighter activities indoors.	 Avoid strenuous activities outdoors. Children and the elderly should also avoid or reschedule strenuous activities outdoors.

² David M. Stieb et al. 2008. A New Multipollutant, No-Threshold Air Quality Health Index Based on Short-Term Associations Observed in Daily Time-Series Analyses." Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association, Mar. 2008.

C.3 Monitoring Results

Figures 2 to 5 present the July 2026 monitoring results for NO₂, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀ in comparison with the WHO AQGs and health trigger levels. Figure 2 presents the 1-hour average NO₂ concentrations measured at the AQMS and the regional monitoring stations near Squamish. The maximum 1-hour NO₂ concentration measured at the AQMS remained below the project health trigger level of 150 µg/m³ and the WHO AQG of 200 µg/m³ throughout July 2026. Figure 3 presents the 24-hour average NO₂ concentrations measured at the AQMS and regional monitoring stations near Squamish. The 24-hour average NO₂ concentration exceeded the health trigger level of 18.75 µg/m³ on at least 18 days during July 2026 (excluding the absent data from July 26 to July 30 due to localized power failure to the NO₂ monitoring equipment). The 24-hour average NO₂ concentration also exceeded the WHO AQG of 25 µg/m³ on at least 10 days during the month. The AQMS concentrations were higher than those measured at the regional stations, indicating a localized elevation in the measured NO₂ concentrations near the floatels during July.

Figure 4 presents the 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations measured at the AQMS and regional air quality monitoring stations. The 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations at the AQMS and regional air quality monitoring stations were above the health trigger level and WHO AQG of 15 µg/m³ for the same 4 days in July 2026. The concurrent increase in PM_{2.5} across the regional monitoring network indicates a regional air quality event rather than a localized source. These elevated concentrations were consistent with wildfire smoke transported from the BC Interior, with an air quality warning for wildfire smoke in effect beginning on the week of July 20, 2026. A publicly accessible ECCC archive of historical wildfire smoke warnings was not identified as a reference, and online resources are referenced instead^{3,4}. Figure 5 presents the 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the AQMS and the Langdale Elementary regional monitoring station. The 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations remained below the health trigger level and WHO AQG of 45 µg/m³ throughout July 2026.

³ <https://www.theweathernetwork.com/en/news/weather/forecasts/wildfire-smoke-threatens-air-quality-across-british-columbias-south-coast>

⁴ <https://dailyhive.com/vancouver/vancouver-forecast-temperatures-wildfire-smoke>

Woodfibre LNG – Comparison of Monitoring Results to WHO AQGs and Health Trigger Levels

Appendix C

September 11, 2026

Figure 2 Hourly NO₂ Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations During July 2026.

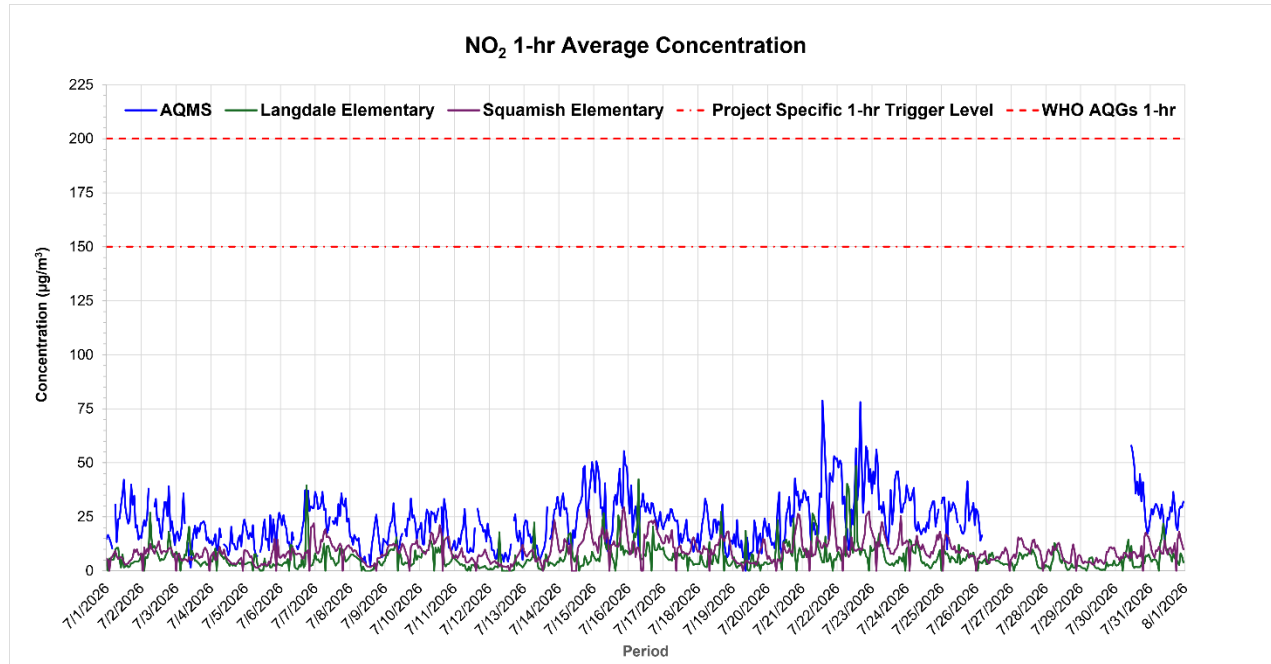


Figure 3 24-Hour Average NO₂ Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during July 2026.

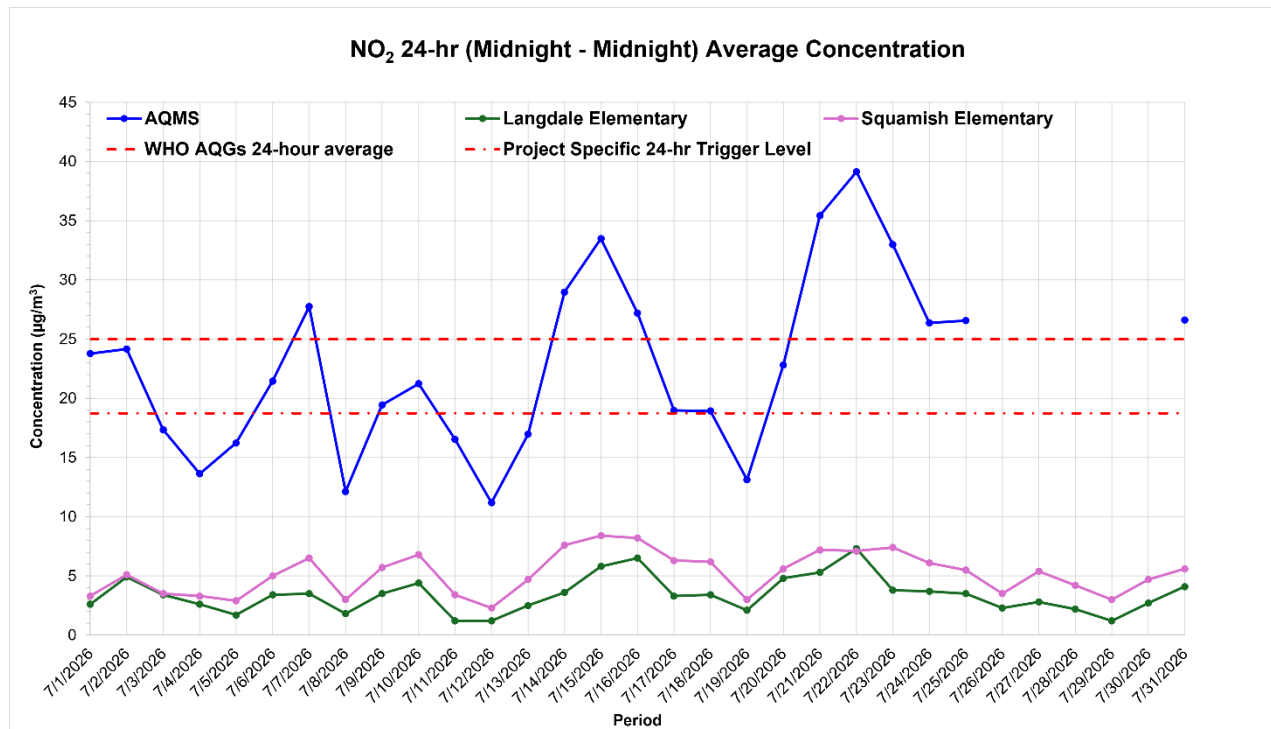


Figure 4 24-Hour Average $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during July 2026.

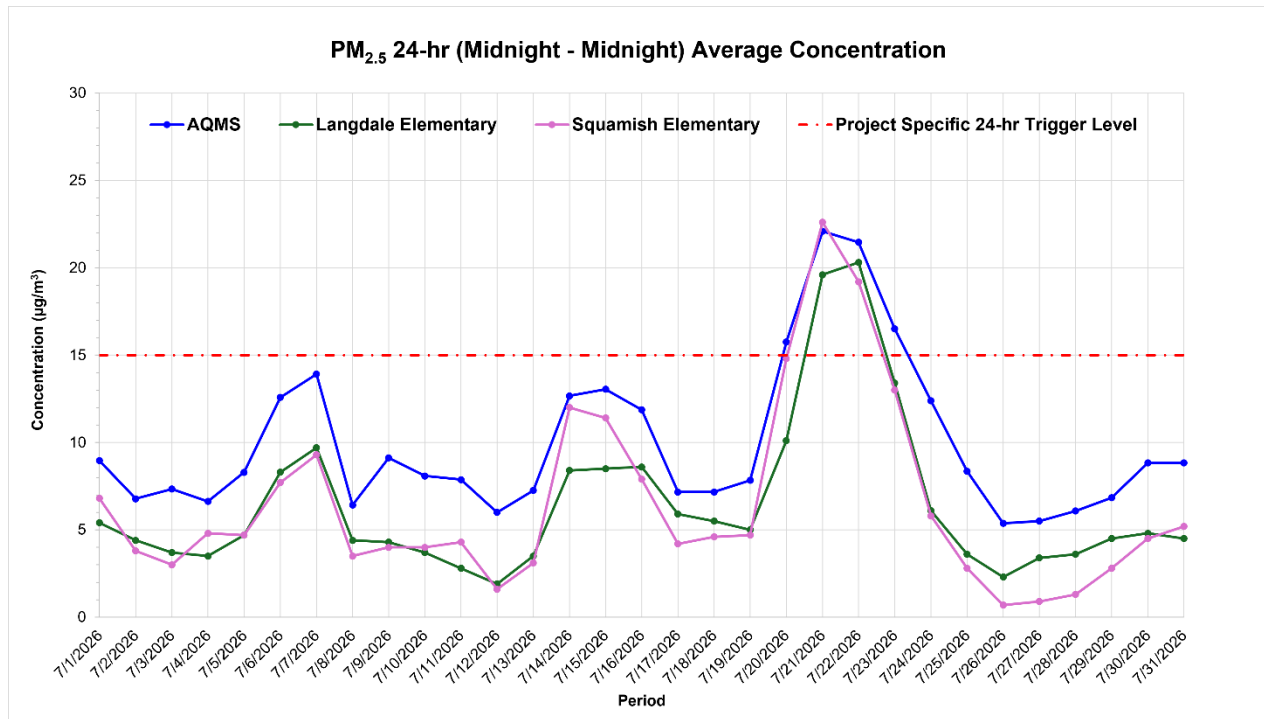
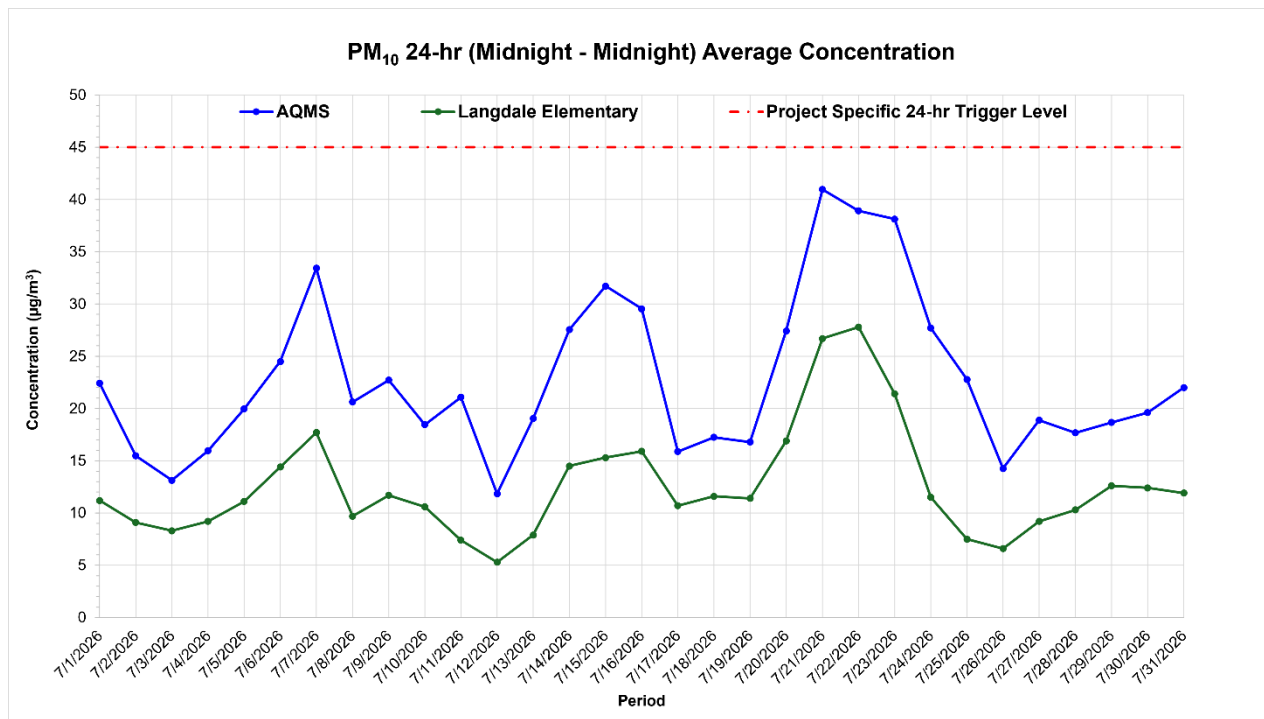


Figure 5 24-Hour Average PM_{10} Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale Regional Air Quality Station during July 2026.



C.4 Interpretation of Monitoring Data

Since the monitored 24-hour NO₂ and PM_{2.5} concentrations exceeded their applicable health-based trigger level, a supplementary evaluation using the AQHI was conducted to characterize the combined short-term air quality health risk near the floatels.

AQHI values for the Squamish area were calculated using monitored concentrations of NO₂, PM_{2.5}, and O₃ from the Squamish Elementary AQMS. AQHI values for the floatel area were calculated using NO₂ and PM_{2.5} concentrations measured at the Woodfibre AQMS, together with O₃ concentrations from the Squamish Elementary AQMS.

O₃ data from the Squamish Elementary AQMS⁵ were used because O₃ is not directly emitted by the Project and is not monitored at the Woodfibre AQMS. This approach assumes that the Squamish measurements are reasonably representative of regional O₃ conditions at the floatels during July. Before applying the AQHI formula, NO₂ concentrations were converted to parts per billion and rolling three-hour average concentrations were calculated.

Figure 6 presents the hourly AQHI time series for the Squamish Elementary AQMS and the Woodfibre AQMS during July 2026. AQHI values at the two locations were generally similar and followed the same overall temporal pattern, including the periods of higher AQHI values observed during the middle and latter part of the month. The daily peak AQHI at the Woodfibre AQMS was typically approximately 0.2 index point higher than at the Squamish AQMS. This difference was generally too small to change the reported AQHI category from Low Risk (1 to 3) to Moderate Risk (4 to 6). The close agreement in the timing and magnitude of AQHI fluctuations indicates that regional air quality and meteorological conditions were important influences on short-term air quality at both locations.

Overall, the July AQHI results indicate that localized conditions near the Woodfibre AQMS had a limited influence on the AQHI relative to the broader regional air quality conditions observed in Squamish. The similarity between the two monitoring locations also indicates that periods of higher AQHI during July were generally regional in nature rather than being limited to the area near the floatels.

⁵ Squamish Weather Dashboard. 2026. Data Retrieved on August, 2026; [Data Download for Squamish](#)

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Figure 6 *Air Quality Health Index Rating at the Woodfibre and Squamish Elementary AQMS, July 2026. A power failure at the Woodfibre AQMS from July 26 to 30 resulted in no NO₂ data being collected during this period. For calculation of the Woodfibre AQHI during these dates, the NO₂ concentration was assumed to be zero; therefore, the calculated AQHI values for this period reflect only the contributions from PM_{2.5} and O₃.*

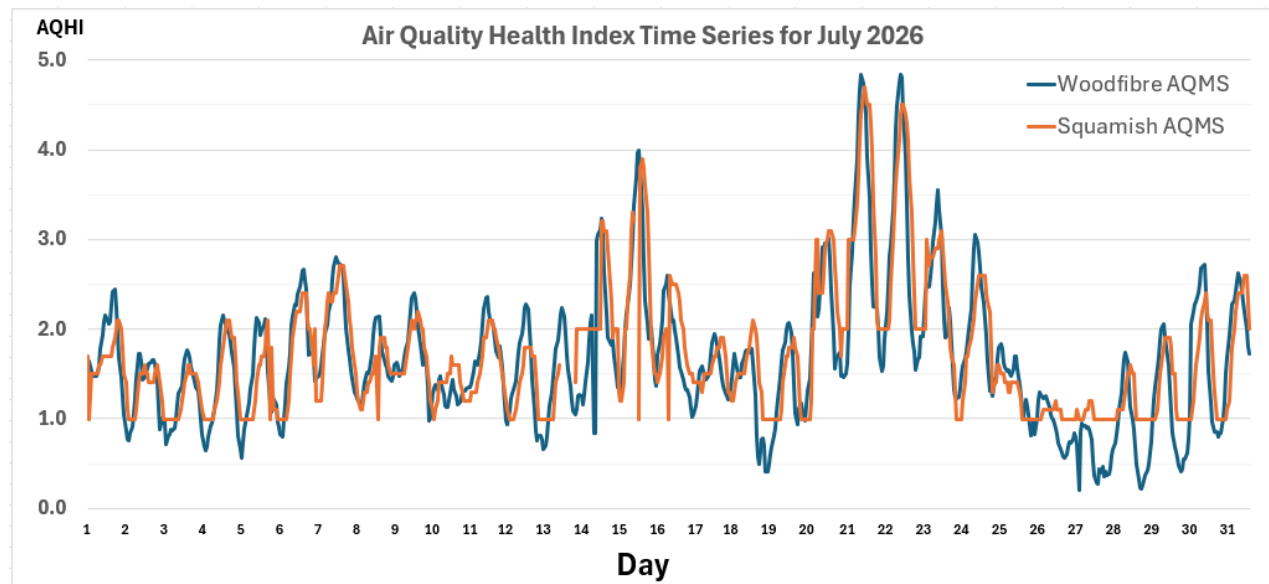


Table 2 summarizes the distribution of the 744 hourly AQHI values calculated for each monitoring location during July 2026 (i.e., 31 days x 24 hours per day = 744 hours). Each AQHI value is based on a rolling three-hour average and is reported for a specific hour. Consecutive values therefore contain overlapping monitoring data and should be interpreted as reported hourly AQHI values rather than as separate three hour exposure periods. AQHI values are rounded to the nearest whole number. For example, a calculated AQHI of 3.6 is reported as 4 and falls within the Moderate Risk category.

Table 2 *Air Quality Health Index Rating Distribution for July 2026*

AQHI Category	Squamish Elementary AQMS		Woodfibre AQMS	
	# of Reported Hourly AQHI Values	Percentage of Reported AQHI Values	# of Reported Hourly AQHI Values	Percentage of Reported AQHI Values
Low Risk (1 to 3)	717	96.4%	722	97.0%
Moderate Risk (4 to 6)	27	3.6%	22	3.0%
High Risk (7 to 10)	0	0%	0	0%
Very High Risk (10+)	0	0%	0	0%

At the Squamish Elementary AQMS, 717 of the 744 reported hourly AQHI values, or 96.4%, were within the Low Risk category, while 27 values, or 3.6%, were within the Moderate Risk category. At the Woodfibre AQMS, 722 values, or 97.0%, were within the Low Risk category, while 22 values, or 3.0%, were within the Moderate Risk category. No values at either location reached the High or Very High Risk categories.

Woodfibre LNG – Comparison of Monitoring Results to WHO AQGs and Health Trigger Levels

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The slightly lower frequency of Moderate Risk values calculated for the Woodfibre AQMS should be interpreted with consideration of the power failure from July 26 to 30. During this approximately five-day period, NO₂ data were unavailable from the Woodfibre AQMS and a concentration of zero was assumed for the AQHI calculation. The calculated Woodfibre AQHI during this period therefore reflects only the contributions from PM_{2.5} and regional O₃ and may underestimate the AQHI that would have been calculated had NO₂ measurements been available. Accordingly, the small difference in the monthly distribution of AQHI categories between the two locations should not be interpreted as indicating better air quality at the Woodfibre site.

Overall, the AQHI results indicate that short-term air quality health risk was generally low at both locations during July 2026. The Low Risk category represented 96.4% of reported hourly AQHI values at the Squamish Elementary AQMS and 97.0% at the Woodfibre AQMS. Moderate Risk conditions were infrequent at both locations, and the AQHI time series showed generally similar temporal patterns and magnitudes. Considering the missing Woodfibre NO₂ data from July 26 to 30, the results are consistent with generally comparable short-term air quality health risk at the Woodfibre and Squamish monitoring locations during July.

Appendix D Passive SO₂ and VOC Samples – Lab Analysis Report



CLIENT NAME: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD
100-75 24TH STREET
EAST SASKATOON, SK S7K 0K3
ATTENTION TO: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry
PROJECT: Woodfibre LNG
AGAT WORK ORDER: 26C466253
AIR QUALITY MONITORING REVIEWED BY: Carmen Andrei, AQM Lab Supervisor
DATE REPORTED: Aug 18, 2026
PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 7
VERSION+: 1

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (403) 299-2000

+Notes

Disclaimer:

- All work conducted herein has been done using accepted standard protocols, and generally accepted practices and methods. AGAT test methods may incorporate modifications from the specified reference methods to improve performance.
- All samples will be disposed of within 30 days after receipt unless a Long Term Storage Agreement is signed and returned. Some specialty analysis may be exempt, please contact your Client Services Representative for details.
- AGAT's liability in connection with any delay, performance or non-performance of these services is only to the Client and does not extend to any other third party. Unless expressly agreed otherwise in writing, AGAT's liability is limited to the actual cost of the specific analysis or analyses included in the services.
- Any certificate of analysis issued by AGAT shall not be altered or reproduced except in full, without the written consent of the laboratory. Interpretation and use of the test results are the sole responsibility of the Client. AGAT will not be liable for any manipulation or alteration of the results or information contained within certificates of analyses by the Client or third party.
- The test results reported herewith relate only to the samples as received by the laboratory.
- Application of guidelines is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or non-infringement. AGAT assumes no responsibility for any errors or omissions in the guidelines contained in this document.
- All reportable information is available on request from AGAT Laboratories, in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017, ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (Quebec), DR-12-PALA and/or NELAP Standards.
- This document is signed by an authorized signatory who meets the requirements of the MELCCFP, CALA, SCC and NELAP.
- For environmental samples in the Province of Quebec: The analysis is performed on and results apply to samples as received. A temperature above 6°C upon receipt, as indicated in the Sample Reception Notification (SRN), could indicate the integrity of the samples has been compromised if the delay between sampling and submission to the laboratory could not be minimized



AGAT Laboratories

Air Quality Summary

AGAT WORK ORDER: 26C466253

PROJECT: Woodfibre LNG

3700 – 21 Street NE
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA, T2E 6V6
TEL (403)299-2158
<http://www.agatlabs.com>

CLIENT NAME: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD

SAMPLING SITE:

ATTENTION TO: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry

SAMPLED BY:

Parameter	Unit	Number of Samples	Peak Reading	Network Average
Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	ppbv	2	<0.2	<0.2
Ambient VOC as Hexane	ppbv	2	<0.7	<0.7



AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 26C466253

PROJECT: Woodfibre LNG

3700 – 21 Street NE
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA, T2E 6V6
TEL (403)299-2158
<http://www.agatlabs.com>

CLIENT NAME: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD

SAMPLING SITE:

ATTENTION TO: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry

SAMPLED BY:

Passive Air Quality Sampling

DATE RECEIVED: 2026-08-10

DATE REPORTED: 2026-08-18

		Site#01/ 30Jun/26,13:00 04Aug/26,13:00		Site#01/ 30Jun/26,13:00 04Aug/26,13:00	
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION:		/SO2		/VOC	
SAMPLE TYPE:		FILTER		FILTER	
DATE SAMPLED:		8010171		8010174	
Parameter	Unit	G / S	RDL		
Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	ppbv		0.2	<0.2	
Ambient VOC as Hexane	ppbv		0.7	<0.7	

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard

8010171-8010174 All samples are field blank subtracted.

Analysis performed at AGAT Calgary (unless marked by *)

Certified By: _____



Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 26C466253

PROJECT: Woodfibre LNG

3700 – 21 Street NE
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA, T2E 6V6
TEL (403)299-2158
<http://www.agatlabs.com>

CLIENT NAME: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD

SAMPLING SITE:

ATTENTION TO: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry

SAMPLED BY:

Passive Quality Assurance

DATE RECEIVED: 2026-08-10

DATE REPORTED: 2026-08-18

		Site#01/DUP		BLANK/		Site#01/DUP		BLANK/	
		30Jun/26,13:00		30Jun/26,13:00		30Jun/26,13:00		30Jun/26,13:00	
		04Aug/26,13:00		04Aug/26,13:00		04Aug/26,13:00		04Aug/26,13:00	
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION:		/SO2		/SO2		/VOC		/VOC	
SAMPLE TYPE:		FILTER		FILTER		FILTER		FILTER	
DATE SAMPLED:									
Parameter	Unit	G / S	RDL	8010172	8010173	8010175	8010176		
Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	ppbv		0.2	<0.2	<0.2	-	-		
Ambient VOC as Hexane	ppbv		0.7	-	-	<0.7	<0.7		

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard

Analysis performed at AGAT Calgary (unless marked by *)

Certified By:

Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD

PROJECT: Woodfibre LNG

SAMPLING SITE:

AGAT WORK ORDER: 26C466253

ATTENTION TO: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry

SAMPLED BY:

Air Quality Monitoring

Report Date: Aug 18, 2026			DUPLICATE			Method Blank	REFERENCE MATERIAL		METHOD BLANK SPIKE			MATRIX SPIKE			
PARAMETER	Batch	Sample Id	Dup #1	Dup #2	RPD		Measured Value	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits	
								Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper

Passive Air Quality Sampling

Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	267	8010172	<0.2	<0.2	NA	< 0.2	99%	90%	110%	100%	80%	120%	103%	80%	120%
Ambient VOC as Hexane	199	8010175	<0.7	<0.7	NA	< 0.7	100%	60%	140%	77%	60%	140%			

Comments: If the RPD value is NA, the results of the duplicates are under 5X the RDL and will not be calculated.
Sample spikes and duplicates are not from the same sample.

Certified By:



Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD

AGAT WORK ORDER: 26C466253

PROJECT: Woodfibre LNG

ATTENTION TO: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry

SAMPLING SITE:

SAMPLED BY:

PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Air Quality Monitoring			
Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	AQM-43-16007	Inhouse Method	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
Ambient VOC as Hexane	IHF-60-25003	Modified NIOSH-1500,1501,1003	GC/MS

Accreditations and Associations

CLIENT NAME: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD**PROJECT:** Woodfibre LNG**SAMPLING SITE:****AGAT WORK ORDER:** 26C466253**ATTENTION TO:** Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry**SAMPLED BY:**

Accreditations

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Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation (CALA)
Canadian Council of Independent Laboratories (CCIL)
American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA)
ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB)
Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) – Tempe AZ0851 / AZR000526095, Calgary 2910 AZ0845 / CN00931, Calgary 2420 AZ0843 / CN00932, Mississauga Coopers AZ0847 / CN00929, Mississauga McAdam AZ0848 / CN00930
Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs (MELCCFP)
Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)
New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH)

The tests on this report may not necessarily be included on the scope of accreditation, which are available at the websites for the individual organizations listed above, or linked on our Accreditations page.

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Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA)
Association Québécois de Vérification (AQVE)
British Columbia Environmental Industry Association (BCEIA)
Canadian Energy Geoscience Association (CEGA)
Canadian Land Reclamation Association (CLRA)
Conseil des entreprises en technologies environnementales du Québec (CETEQ)
Conseil Patronal de l'Environnement du Québec (CPEQ)
Energy NL
Environmental Services Association of Alberta (ESAA)/ Environmental Services Association Maritimes (ESAM)
Ontario Environmental Industry Association (ONEIA)
Réseau Environnement
The NELAC Institute (TNI)

Chain of Custody Record

[illegible]