

What is flaring?

Flaring is a controlled, built-in pressure-relief and disposal system designed to safely burn excess natural gas (methane) and relieve pressure during certain operating events at LNG facilities, such as startup, shutdown, maintenance and unplanned conditions like loss of power. It is a byproduct of LNG production and is managed by skilled workers based on controlled operating conditions within the facility.

Why does flaring happen?

Flaring will not happen all of the time, but it is an important and routine part of safely operating an LNG facility. Flaring prevents excess natural gas from building up and overpressuring the LNG facility's system, which could create unsafe conditions for workers or damage equipment. Without flaring, excess natural gas would have to be released directly into the air, which has a greater environmental impact than flaring. Woodfibre LNG will reuse and recycle gas where possible, but flaring cannot be completely eliminated.

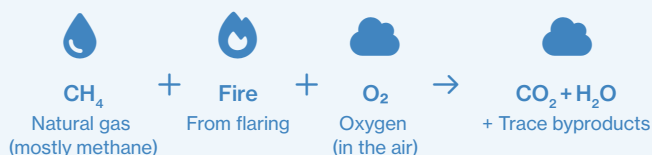
What happens to the gas during flaring?

Flaring burns natural gas and oxygen to produce carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water, with small percentages of combustion byproducts.

How is flaring regulated in B.C.?

Woodfibre LNG operates under a multi-level regulatory framework that involves federal, provincial and local agencies and the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw. The BC Energy Regulator (BCER) provides regulatory oversight for technical operations of the facility, including flaring.

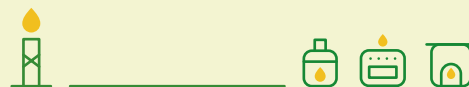
What Comes Out of the Flare Stack?



Why flare rather than vent?



Burning natural gas — even imperfectly — releases significantly fewer greenhouse gases than releasing raw natural gas (methane) directly into the atmosphere.



Same Gas Commonly Used in Homes

The gas that is being burned in the flare stack is domestic-quality gas — the same gas commonly burned and used in home stoves or fireplaces, or for home heating.

What Will Flaring Look, Sound and Smell Like?



Look

Flaring produces a **visible flame**, but will not produce additional visible light during the day. Communities with a direct view of the facility, such as Britannia Beach and Furry Creek, will see the flame. The glow from the flare may be visible in Squamish, Stá7mes and other nearby communities at nighttime.



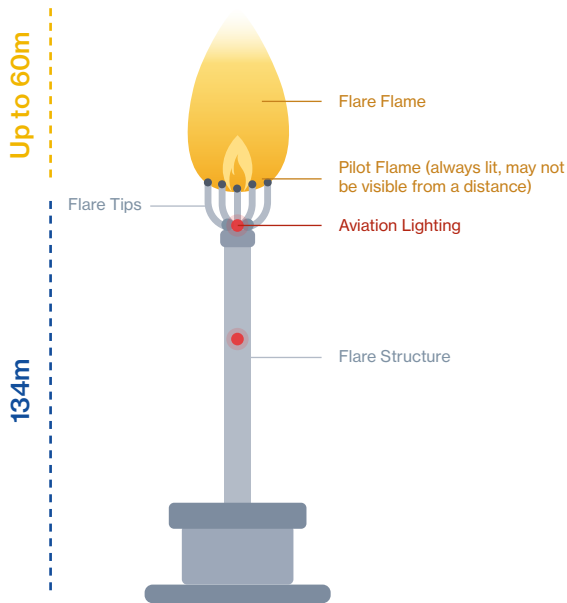
Sound

Noise is expected to span a wide range of sound levels and frequencies, depending on factors including the amount of gas flared, distance from the facility and environmental factors (e.g., wind, rain, ambient noise). Flaring is most likely to be heard in Britannia Beach, where residents may hear sound equivalent to the **low hum of a fridge compressor** during quiet nighttime conditions.



Smell

Odours from flaring are **similar to engine exhaust from your car**. We do not anticipate any odours associated with flaring in nearby communities. But odours may be detectable closer to the facility.



The Facility

At Woodfibre LNG, the flare system is designed to safely handle gas during planned events such as startup, shutdown, maintenance and any unplanned situations that result in a temporary shutdown of the facility, such as a power outage. The facility has one 134-metre-high flare structure with permanent aviation lighting and two flare systems, each with its own flare tip and pilot flame. From a distance, these two tips appear as one flare.

Flame Height

Woodfibre LNG's engineering team estimates an average flame height of up to 60 metres during most commissioning flaring events. In rare emergency events, the flame height may reach about 90 metres for up to 15 minutes.

The pilot is a small, continuous flame at the top of each flare, like a pilot light on a gas fireplace. It ensures the flare is ready to ignite immediately if needed.

Expected Flaring Activity During Facility Startup & Operations



Planned Flaring

Occurs during scheduled activities that result in flaring — including commissioning and scheduled maintenance, such as temporary facility shutdowns.

Community Notification: Notice at least 24 hours in advance of a flaring event above regulatory thresholds with expected timing, duration and estimated flame height.

Unplanned Flaring

Occurs when unscheduled or emergency activities — equipment malfunction or power outage — require flaring to ensure worker and facility safety.

Community Notification: Promptly following any unplanned flaring event above regulatory thresholds, within 24 hours.

Keeping Communities Informed

Woodfibre LNG is committed to being transparent in all communications about flaring and flare reporting. We want to hear your questions about flaring — submit your questions via email at info@wlng.ca.

Next Steps

Woodfibre LNG is engaging with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, other First Nations and surrounding communities about flaring as part of our Waste Discharge Authorization application, and through a broader awareness program. Learn more at woodfibrelng.ca/flaring.