

Flaring is a routine, safe part of operating an LNG facility. This fact sheet explains what greenhouse gases are produced when flaring occurs and why flaring is used to manage them.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. The main types are **carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen oxides**.

What greenhouse gases come from flaring?

When natural gas is flared, it burns with oxygen to produce mostly carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water, with very small amounts of other combustion byproducts. CO₂ is a greenhouse gas (GHG) but not an air pollutant that adversely impacts air quality.

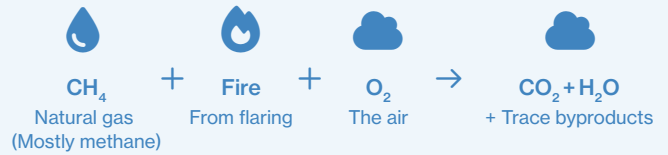
How does flaring help minimize GHG emissions?

Without a flare, the excess natural gas could build up and overpressure the facility's system, causing unsafe conditions for workers, possibly damaging equipment and causing excess natural gas to be released directly into the air.

Burning excess natural gas, even imperfectly, releases significantly fewer greenhouse gases than releasing raw natural gas (methane), which is a more potent greenhouse gas than CO₂, directly into the atmosphere.

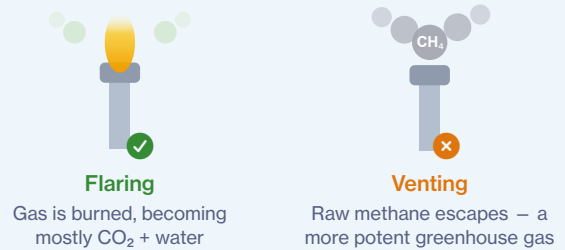


What Flaring Produces



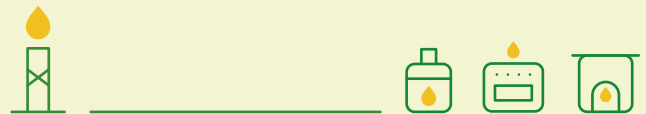
Flare Rather Than Release

Methane is a more potent greenhouse gas than CO₂



Without flaring, excess gas could...

-  Create unsafe conditions for workers
-  Damage equipment
-  Be released directly into the air



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.

Facility Design to Minimize GHG Emissions From Flaring

Electric-Driven Compressors

Woodfibre LNG's electric-driven compressors use renewable energy from BC Hydro, eliminating the need for gas turbines that run on natural gas.

Compressors are a critical component of the cooling process and require large amounts of power to run. Compared to gas-powered compressors, these require less maintenance and therefore fewer required shutdowns. This reduces the amount of flaring and GHGs associated with restarts.

Reuse & Recycle

Systems will reuse and recycle gas where possible rather than sending it to the flare stack.

Flaring Operations

The flare technology at Woodfibre LNG is designed to **efficiently and completely burn gas**. A multi-nozzle flare tip helps maintain better gas-air mixing and supports more complete combustion.

Monitoring & Reporting



Measure & Track

Flow meters track emissions from all flaring sources



Gas Chromatographs

Analyze gas composition



Annual Reports

Emissions reported annually under the GHG Emission Reporting Regulation



Publicly Available

Annual GHG reports become public record

Instrumentation and control systems (flow meters and chromatographs) help with reporting and tracking flaring activity. Woodfibre LNG will prepare annual reports in accordance with the **Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting** Regulation which will become publicly available.

Regulatory Oversight

Required by Law

Flaring is an important part of gas management systems and is required by law through industrial design codes and standards. Flaring is strictly regulated for all LNG facilities in British Columbia, including Woodfibre LNG.

Who Oversees It

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.

Questions or Feedback?

For up-to-date information on flaring at Woodfibre LNG, visit woodfibrelng.ca/flaring. Share your feedback on flaring notifications and communications at info@wlng.ca.

