

Flaring is a routine, safe part of operating an LNG facility. This fact sheet explains what noise is produced when flaring occurs and how it may be heard in surrounding communities.

What produces noise during flaring?

Noise from flaring is generated as gas moves through the flare tip and burns at the top of the flare stack.

What will people hear during flaring?

The level of the sound that can be heard will depend on the ambient noise conditions where the listener is located and their proximity to the facility.

What levels of noise might be heard?

The noise generated during the flaring process at Woodfibre LNG is expected to span a wide range of sound levels and frequencies. What community members will hear will depend on many factors, including the flow rates of the gas coming out of the flare tip, the distance from the facility, ambient noise conditions and environmental factors, such as wind, rain, water conditions, traffic and potential highway noise.

Modelling completed by Stantec has predicted that flaring events will produce noise ranging from 1 decibel (dB) to 6 dB of additional sound in local communities. For reference, a 1–2 dB increase is generally not noticeable, whereas above 5 dB difference is perceptible.

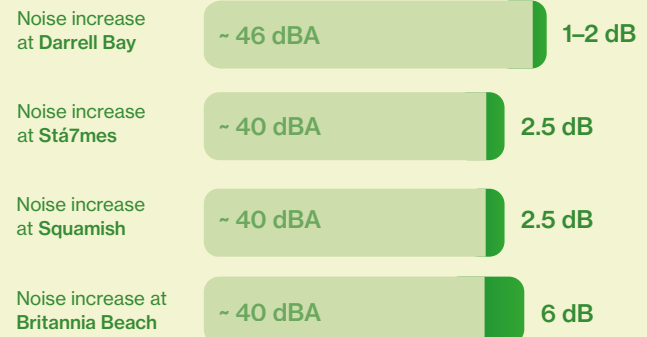
The modelling also shows that low-frequency noise from flare operations is not expected to be an issue for surrounding communities. This is determined by examining the difference between C-weighted noise (low-frequency noise) and A-weighted noise (common noise as perceived by the human ear). The BCER uses a screening threshold of 20 dB difference to identify the potential for significant low-frequency noise. The highest predicted result for Woodfibre LNG is 16.7 dB, with most locations considerably lower.

Predicted Noise Increase by Community

Ambient Noise

*Ambient sound levels are approximate nighttime values.

Noise Increase



Incremental increase over existing ambient conditions.
Modelling completed by Stantec.



Britannia Beach: What It Sounds Like

Residents may hear sound equivalent to the low hum of a fridge compressor, especially with windows open in calm, quiet nighttime conditions.

Community Notification



Planned Flaring Events

The surrounding community will be notified **at least 24 hours in advance**, including expected timing and duration above regulatory thresholds



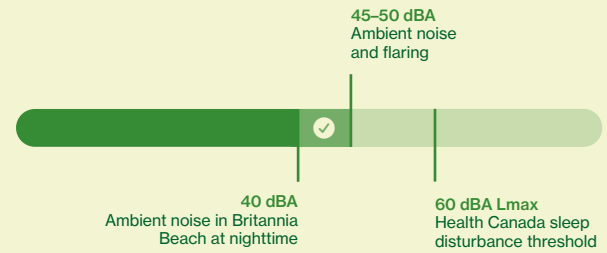
Unplanned Events

A notification will be issued within 24 hours following any unplanned flaring event above regulatory thresholds

Health Canada Sleep Disturbance Threshold

The Health Canada guidance recommends the sleep disturbance threshold for individual noise events. The threshold of outdoor noise level is 60 dBA Lmax or above in individual noise events. The modelling completed by Stantec has predicted that Lmax noise levels will be below 60 dBA in surrounding communities, under the Health Canada sleep disturbance threshold.

dBA Lmax: the loudest single peak sound heard during a specific time period



Regulatory Oversight



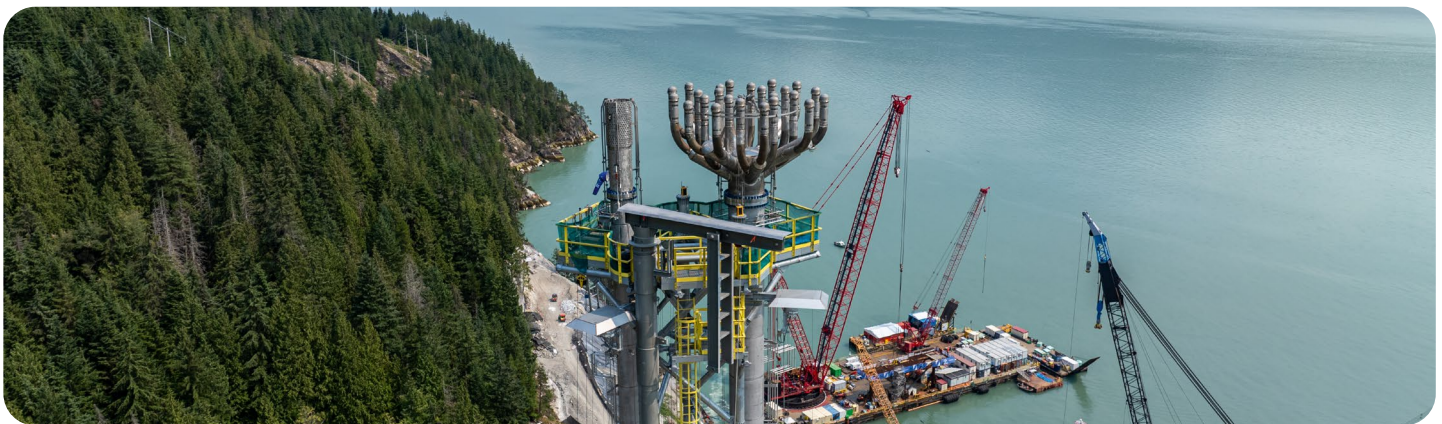
Who Regulates the Facility

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



Noise Limits & Verification

However, there are noise limits in Woodfibre LNG's Facility Permit for steady-state operations — covering all facility noise, including flaring — that will be verified **within two years** of Woodfibre LNG completing its commissioning stage.



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.

