

Flare Gas & Flame Height

What type of gas is burned in the flare?

The gas burned is **domestic quality** — the same gas commonly burned and used in home stoves or fireplaces, or for home heating. This is different from upstream flaring at oil and gas production sites, where unprocessed "raw gas" is burned.

What determines flame height?

Flame height varies according to the amount of gas being sent to the flare at a given time and on what happened in the facility to trigger the flaring event.

During commissioning (when equipment, processes and safety procedures are tested) and after a shutdown and restart, flame height could be up to 60 metres on average. In rare emergency situations, flame height could reach 90 metres for up to 15 minutes.

Light, Noise & Odour

Will there be visible light?

Communities with a direct view of the facility, such as Britannia Beach and Furry Creek, will see the flame. A glow may be visible in Squamish, Stá7mes and nearby communities at night. Flaring will not produce additional light during the day. Residents in Britannia Beach may see light measuring up to approximately **5.4 lux** (illuminance) during cloud cover, meaning the light from the flame may create sky brightness similar to a dim parking lot at night with no other light source.

Will flaring produce noise?

Noise is expected to span a wide range of sound levels and frequencies, depending on many factors including flow rates of gas, distance from the facility and environmental factors such as wind, rain, water conditions, traffic and highway noise. Depending on existing noise conditions and proximity to the facility, these increases may or may not be perceptible.

Will flaring produce odours?

When heavier hydrocarbons are present in the feed gas entering the facility, they produce an odour when flared. Odours from flaring are similar to engine exhaust from your car. **We do not anticipate odours associated with flaring in communities**, but odours may be detectable closer to the facility.

Domestic-Quality Gas vs. Raw (Upstream) Gas



Domestic Quality

Primary component: Methane (CH₄)

Processed to remove heavier compounds. Same as home stove or fireplace fuel.



Raw (Upstream Gas)

Contains a more complex mix of compounds including higher concentrations of natural gas liquids and sulphurous compounds such as hydrogen sulphide.



Black Smoke Regulatory Limit

Black smoke is a visible sign of incomplete combustion and is often associated with a higher amount of particulate matter (soot). While black smoke can occur during commissioning, the objective is to avoid it whenever possible.

During unplanned flaring, such as a process upset, black smoke is not permitted beyond 15 minutes in any two-hour period. Should Woodfibre LNG surpass this thresholds or if there is incomplete burning of heavier hydrocarbons during operations not related to a process upset, the facility would be required to report the non-compliance to the BC Energy Regulator and take steps to mitigate the black smoke and bring the facility back into compliance as quickly as possible.

Black smoke cannot be avoided completely, but its frequency can be reduced through design features. For example, Woodfibre LNG's high-pressure flare is equipped with a multi-nozzle VariJet flare tip that helps maintain strong gas-air mixing across different flow rates, which is designed to support more complete burning of gas, reducing the likelihood of black smoke.

Black smoke is expected during specific commissioning events. When these flaring events are planned, Woodfibre LNG will provide flaring notifications in advance to the nearby communities.

How Flaring Is Regulated

Waste Discharge Authorization (WDA)

A permit issued by the BC Energy Regulator (BCER) under B.C.'s *Environmental Management Act*. It sets clear, enforceable limits on substances a facility can release – including emissions from flaring – and requires them to be assessed, monitored and reported against those limits. Woodfibre LNG will be applying for this permit in fall 2026.

Squamish Nation as Regulator

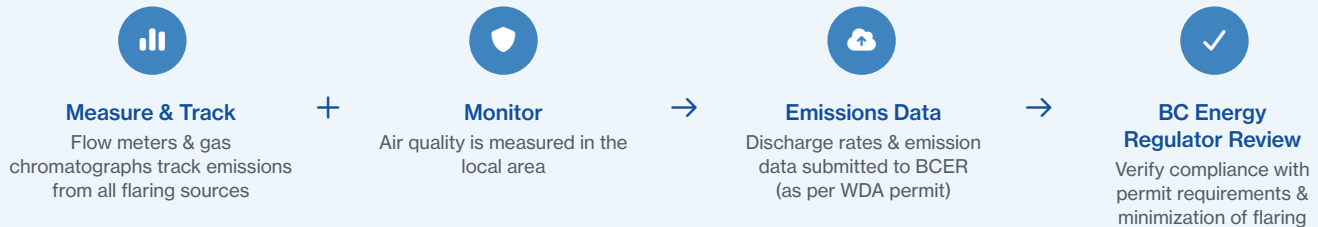
Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is an environmental regulator on this project, stemming from the Squamish Nation Environmental Assessment (EA) Agreement, the first legally binding Indigenous-led EA of a project in Canada. Woodfibre LNG regularly engages with Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw on flaring and flaring mitigations.

How Woodfibre LNG Plans to Minimize Flaring

Woodfibre LNG's goal is to minimize flaring as much as possible. We have a combination of design, operational, monitoring and regulatory controls in place intended to keep flaring to the minimum needed for safe operations and to improve the controlled burning efficiency of the flaring system, including:

- ✓ Flare tip technology designed for more efficient, controlled burning of gas
- ✓ Reusing and recycling gas where possible and ensuring minimum-flow requirements that keep the flare safely ready
- ✓ Electric-driven compressors, which require less maintenance and fewer shutdowns than gas-powered compressors, reducing duration of flaring during restart.
- ✓ A BCER-approved flaring management report that outlines approximately 20 flaring mitigation measures and will be used to audit flaring management performance.

How Emissions Are Monitored & Verified



In accordance with our Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC), an **Air Quality Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AQMMP)** will be developed in consultation with the BCER, Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, B.C. Ministry of Environment and Parks, B.C. Ministry of Health, Vancouver Coastal Health and Tsleil-Waututh Nation. This will be in place prior to commencement of flaring and will include the monitoring requirements specified in the WDA permit for air emissions.

Commissioning, Stabilizing Operations & Steady-State Operations

1. Commissioning

6–8 months, beginning mid-2027. During commissioning, flaring will often happen several days a week. When flaring is needed, it will fluctuate from less than 15 minutes to more than a week during specific activities. Woodfibre LNG will provide notification at least 24 hours in advance of planned flaring events and within 24 hours of unplanned flaring events above regulatory thresholds.

2. Stabilizing Operations

Begins after first cargo – lasts ~2 years. Facility will settle into a stable production rhythm with equipment tuned against real, rather than modelled, feed gas conditions. Flaring may be more frequent than during steady-state operations, but its frequency will substantially and gradually decrease over time.

3. Steady-State Operations

3+ years after commissioning. Occasional flaring activity – likely less than once a month – is expected to occur as needed to ensure safe operations.