

Woodfibre LNG Air Quality Monitoring Station Report for August 2026



Prepared for:
Woodfibre LNG General Partner Inc.

October 15, 2026

Prepared by:
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Project/File:
123222160

Limitations and Sign-off

This document entitled Woodfibre LNG Air Quality Monitoring Station Report for August 2026 was prepared by Stantec Consulting Ltd. ("Stantec") for the account of Woodfibre LNG General Partner Inc. (the "Client") to support the Floatel Air Quality Monitoring and Mitigation Plan Rev. 8, June 2, 2026, for the Woodfibre LNG Project (the "Project"). In connection therewith, this document may be reviewed and used by the British Columbia Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) participating in the review process in the normal course of its duties. Except as set forth in the previous sentence, any reliance on this document by any other party or use of it for any other purpose is strictly prohibited. The material in it reflects Stantec's professional judgment in light of the scope, schedule and other limitations stated in the document and in the contract between Stantec and the Client. The information and conclusions in the document are based on the conditions existing at the time the document was published and does not take into account any subsequent changes. In preparing the document, Stantec did not verify information supplied to it by the Client or others, unless expressly stated otherwise in the document. Any use which another party makes of this document is the responsibility and risk of such party. Such party agrees that Stantec shall not be responsible for costs or damages of any kind, if any, suffered by it or any other party as a result of decisions made or actions taken based on this document.

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Executive Summary

This report provides a summary of the ambient air quality monitoring data for August 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 August 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 August 2026.

Table ES.1 August 2026 Air Quality Monitoring Station Summary

Air Contaminant		Units	Monthly Average	Monthly Range (Min - Max)
PM _{2.5} (24-hour average)		µg/m³	13.7	5.4 - 38.1
PM ₁₀ (24-hour average)		µg/m³	25.6	12.8 - 56.3
TSP (24-hour average)		µg/m³	— ^a	— ^a
NO ₂ (24-hour average)		ppb	11.0	5.1 - 16.4
NO ₂ (1-hour average)		ppb	11.2	0.6 - 36.7
SO ₂	August 1 – August 28, 2026	ppb	0.5	
VOC as Hexane			0.8	
Number of Days with Air Quality Exceedances Recorded			1 (PM ₁₀)	
Number of Days with Trigger Level Exceedances Recorded			7 (PM _{2.5}), 4 (PM ₁₀)	
Number of Complaints Received			None	

Notes:

^a TSP data are not available due to a malfunction of the TSP BAM sampler.



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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

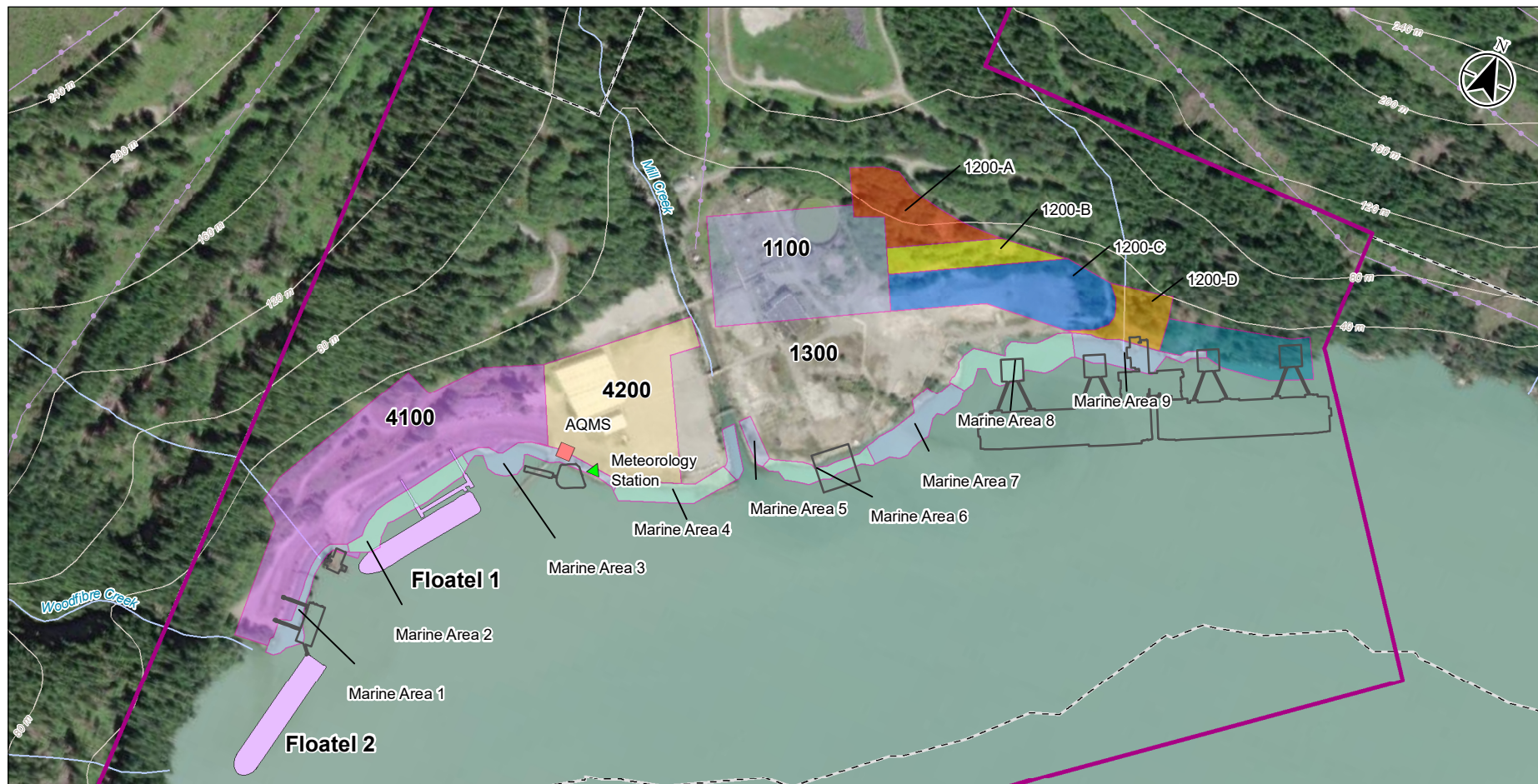
Woodfibre LNG General Partner Inc. (Woodfibre LNG) is developing the Woodfibre Liquefied Natural Gas Project (the Project) at the former Woodfibre Pulp Mill site, approximately seven kilometres southwest of Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), British Columbia (BC). To support onsite ambient air quality monitoring, 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)).

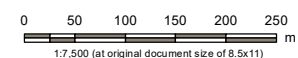
The location of the AQMS (UTM Easting 481,569 m and Northing 5,501,374 m, NAD83 datum, zone 10U) is adjacent to the existing meteorology station (UTM Easting 481,610 m and Northing 5,501,369 m, NAD83 datum, zone 10U) currently in operation at the Woodfibre LNG site as recommended in the FAQMMP. Figure 1.1 provides a map of the Woodfibre LNG site. This August 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.



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- Transmission Line
- Topographic Contour
- Watercourse
- Municipal Boundary
- Supporting Infrastructure
- Floatel
- Certified Project Area
- Meteorology Station
- AQMS



Project Location: Woodfibre, British Columbia
Project Number: 123222160
Prepared by JPOUCHER on 20250103
Requested by KCHUEN on 20250103
Checked by YMA on 20240828
Client/Project/Report

Woodfibre LNG

Figure No.

1.1

Title

Map of Woodfibre LNG Site

- Notes
- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
 - Data Sources: DataBC, Government of British Columbia; Natural Resources Canada
 - Orthoimagery: ESRI World Imagery

Disclaimer: Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format. The recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data. The recipient releases Stantec, its officers, employees, consultants and agents, from any and all claims arising in any way from the content or provision of the data.

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	
		$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ^{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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 24-hour average PM_{2.5}
- 33.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 24-hour average PM₁₀
- 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 µg/m³ for 1-hour average NO₂
- 18.75 µg/m³ for 24-hour average NO₂
- 15 µg/m³ for 24-hour average PM_{2.5}
- 45 µg/m³ for 24-hour average PM₁₀



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 PM_{2.5} sampler could not collect valid data on August 6 and 7 due to a power failure, and from August 26 to 28 due to a filter tape break error. The BAM PM₁₀ sampler could not collect valid data on August 6 and 7 due to a power failure, and on August 19 and 20 due to a filter tape break error. The TSP sampler could not collect valid data for August because it failed the as-found flow and temperature verification during the August maintenance trip. The temperature sensor was malfunctioning, and a replacement sensor was awaiting installation when this monthly report was prepared. The NO₂ gas analyzer could not collect valid data on August 6 and 7 due to a power failure; from August 11 to 18 due to an Envidas program malfunction that kept the instrument in Zero mode; and on August 20 due to quarterly maintenance.

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.8; Appendix B: Table B.1), and b) meteorology data acquired from the Woodfibre LNG meteorology station (Appendix A: Figure A.9 to Figure A.15; 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, and NO₂ for August 2026 is presented in Appendix A, Figure A.1 to Figure A.4, 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. TSP monitoring results are not available for August 2026 because the TSP BAM sampler could not collect valid data during the month, as it failed the as-found flow and temperature verification during the quarterly maintenance. The temperature sensor was malfunctioning, and a replacement sensor was awaiting installation when this monthly report was prepared. 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 August 2026, the hourly PM_{2.5} concentrations ranged from 0¹ to 62 µg/m³, the hourly PM₁₀ concentrations ranged from 7 to 196 µg/m³, and the hourly NO₂ concentrations ranged from 0.6 to 36.7 ppb (1.1 to 69.1 µg/m³). The missing PM_{2.5} data occurred during periods when the BAM sampler was unable to collect samples due to a power failure, from August 6 at 11:00 to August 7 at 08:00, and due to a filter tape error, from August 26 at 04:00 to August 28 at 10:00. The missing PM₁₀ data occurred during periods when the BAM sampler was unable to collect samples due to a power failure, from August 6 at 11:00 to August 7 at 08:00, and due to a filter tape error, from August 18 at 19:00 to August 20 at 13:00. The missing NO₂ data occurred during periods when the gas analyzer was unable to collect valid data due to a power failure, from August 6 at 11:00 to August 7 at 08:00, an Envirologics program issue that kept the instrument in Zero mode, from August 10 at 19:00 to August 19 at 05:00, and quarterly calibration, from August 20 at 05:00 to 12:00. The quarterly maintenance including and

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.



recalibration of the three BAMs (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and TSP) and NO-NO₂-NO_x gas analyzers were completed on August 19-20, 2026 (Appendix D).

The hourly results for the NO₂ concentration monitoring during August 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, and NO₂ for August 2026 is presented in Appendix B: Table B.1 and Figure A.5 to Figure A.8 (Appendix A), with corresponding regulatory criteria and comparisons with Langdale Elementary and Squamish Elementary regional air quality monitoring stations. During August 2026, the 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentrations ranged from 5.4 to 38.1 µg/m³, 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations ranged from 12.8 to 56.3 µg/m³, and 24-hour average NO₂ concentrations ranged from 5.1 to 16.4 ppb (9.5 to 30.8 µg/m³). 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.

An air quality exceedance for PM₁₀ was recorded on August 5, 2026, with a measured 24-hour average concentration of 56.3 µg/m³, which is greater than the BC AQO threshold value of 50 µg/m³ for PM₁₀. It was concluded, based on air quality and meteorology data investigations, the PM₁₀ exceedance was likely caused by a combination of the wildfire smoke transported into the area and fugitive dust from the project-related onsite construction activities (see further details in the Air Quality Exceedance Report, Appendix E). Additionally, no complaints were received from the Floatel residents during August 2026.

The ambient air NO₂ project-specific trigger level is based on a 1-hour average, while the PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and TSP trigger levels are based on 24-hour averages. None of the measured 1-hour average NO₂ concentrations were greater than the project-specific trigger levels of 40 ppb. Four of the measured 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations were greater than the project-specific trigger level of 33.3 µg/m³ on August 5 (56.3 µg/m³), August 14 (36.0 µg/m³), August 18 (35.9 µg/m³), and August 22, 2026 (34.3 µg/m³). In addition, concentrations greater than the project-specific trigger level for 24-hour PM_{2.5} were measured on August 4 (20.2 µg/m³), August 5 (38.1 µg/m³), August 14 (26.1 µg/m³), August 15 (21.0 µg/m³), August 16 (19.1 µg/m³), August 17 (20.6 µg/m³), and August 25 (16.8 µg/m³). The Langdale and Squamish regional air quality monitoring stations also recorded elevated PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations on these days, 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 seven 24-hour average PM_{2.5} and four 24-hour average PM₁₀ (including PM₁₀ exceedance on August 5) were greater than the project-specific trigger levels, no air quality complaints were received from residents of Floatel #1 and Floatel #2 during August 2026.



The available data for August 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} and NO₂ by BC AQO and CAAQS. The August 2026 monthly average PM_{2.5} concentration is 13.7 µg/m³. The combined average from January to August 2026 is 8.6 µg/m³ and is greater than the BC AQO (8.0 µg/m³) and less than CAAQS (8.8 µg/m³) annual regulatory standards. However, this eight-month average does not represent a yearly valid average for comparison with these regulatory standards. The monthly average NO₂ concentration in August 2026 is 11.2 ppb. The combined average NO₂ concentration from January to August 2026 is 11.9 ppb, less than the BC AQO (17 ppb) and the CAAQS annual regulatory standard (12 ppb).

4.2 Passive Monitoring of SO₂ and VOC

The passive sample media for SO₂ and total VOCs were swapped on August 28, 2026. This report includes the results for samples collected for the exposure period from August 1, 2026, to August 28, 2026. The laboratory analysis report is presented in Appendix F.

The results for SO₂ and VOC samples show exposure-period average ambient SO₂ concentration of 0.5 ppb and an ambient average VOC concentration of 0.8 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 August 2026, with Squamish Elementary reporting a monthly average of 0.8 ppb and Langdale Elementary recording 1.1 ppb. The measured SO₂ concentration for August 2026, 0.5 ppb, was less than the trigger limit, 5 ppb. In June 2026 and July 2026, the recorded SO₂ concentrations were below 0.2 ppb, while the VOC concentrations were below 0.7 ppb. The measured VOC concentration for August 2026, 0.8 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 August 2026 is presented in Appendix A, Figure A.9 to Figure A.15 and Appendix B, Table B.2. Daily average and maximum wind speeds are shown in Figure A.9. The highest hourly average wind speed was recorded on August 1, 2026, at 13:00 (13.5 m/s), and similarly the highest 24-hour average wind speed also occurred on August 1, 2026 (3.2 m/s). Figure A.10 presents a wind rose illustrating wind direction and speed for August 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 14.7% of the time. Additionally, Figure A.11 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 August 2026.

The daily ambient air temperature data is presented in Figure A.12. The minimum hourly temperature of 11.3°C occurred on August 29, 2026, at 06:00, while the maximum hourly air temperature of 27.0°C was recorded on August 25 at 13:00. The daily (24-hour average) ambient temperature ranged from 15.1°C on August 30 to 20.7°C on August 21, with a monthly average temperature of 18.4°C in August 2026.



The daily and total monthly rainfall data, presented in Figure A.13 and Table B.2, show that the highest single-day rainfall of 11.8 mm occurred on August 1, 2026. The total rainfall for August 2026 was 41.8 mm.

The daily average relative humidity ranged from 72.2% to 94.7% in August 2026. The daily minimum, maximum, and average relative humidity values recorded at the Woodfibre LNG station are presented in Figure A.14 and Table B.2. The daily average barometric pressure values ranged from 1,010.9 hPa to 1,022.3 hPa in August 2026, with a monthly average of 1,016.3 hPa. The daily minimum, maximum, and average barometric pressure values are presented in Figure A.15 and Table B.2.



5 Summary of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Results

The ambient air quality monitoring results for August 2026 indicate that the PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations remained less than the BC AQO threshold values, with one exceedance recorded for PM₁₀ on August 5, 2026. This PM₁₀ exceedance was likely caused by a combination of the wildfire smoke transported into the area and fugitive dust from the project-related onsite construction activities (see further details in the Air Quality Exceedance Report, Appendix E). The on-site AQMS observed elevated 24-hour PM_{2.5} (seven occurrences) and PM₁₀ concentrations (four occurrences), 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 hourly NO₂ concentrations measured 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 August 2026.



6 References

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https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/research-monitoring-and-reporting/monitoring/emre/manuals/field-sampling-manual/bc_field_sampling_manual_part_b.pdf.
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<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/air-land-water/air/air-quality-management/regulatory-framework/objectives-standards> and
https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/air-land-water/air/factsheets/bc_aq_objectives_2025.pdf.
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Section 6: References

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Appendices



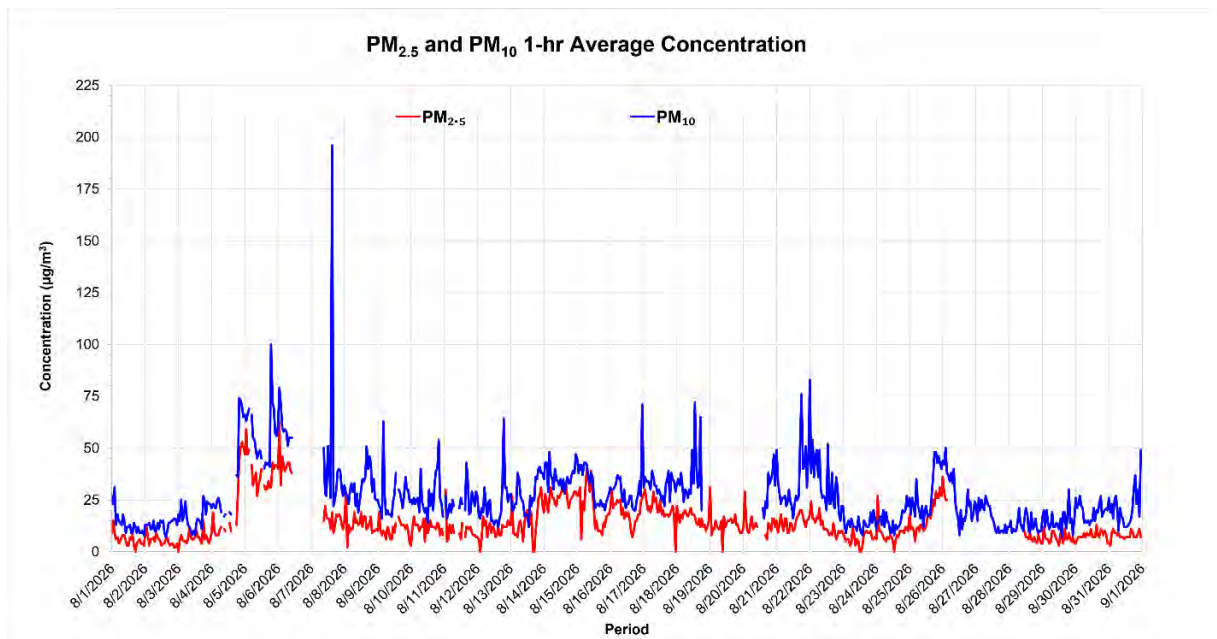


Appendix A

Figures

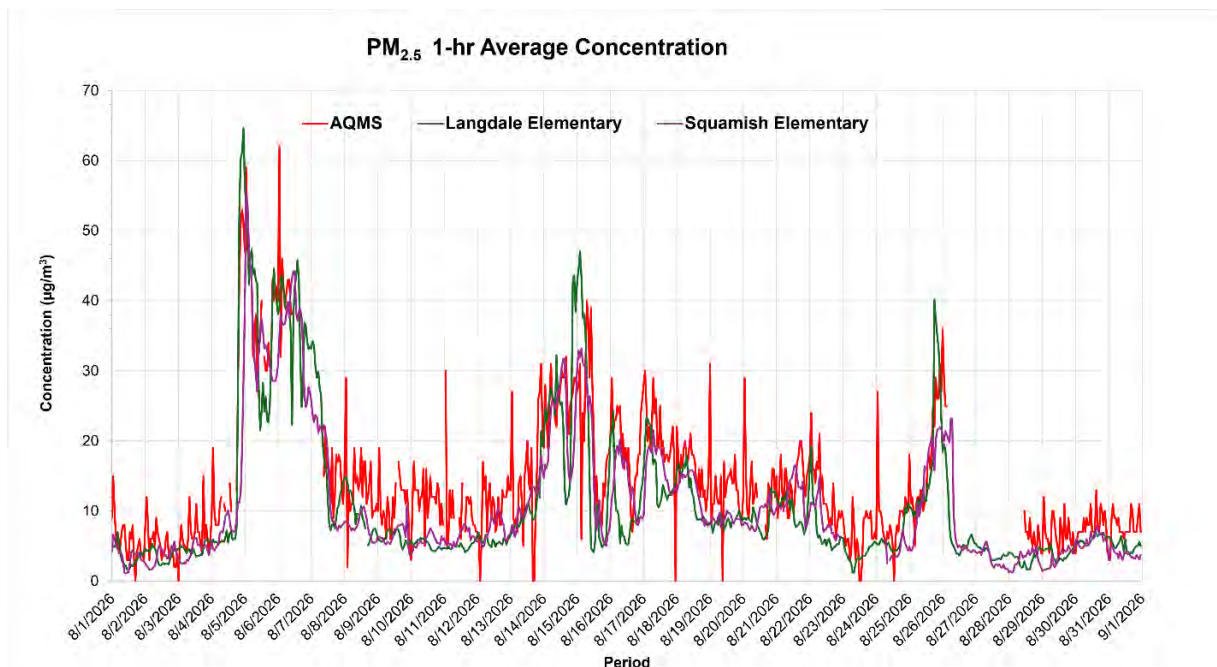


Figure A.1 Hourly PM Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS during August 2026



Note: PM_{2.5} data were missing from August 6 at 11:00 to August 7 at 08:00 due to a power failure and from August 26 at 04:00 to August 28 at 10:00 due to a filter tape error. PM₁₀ data were missing from August 6 at 11:00 to August 7 at 08:00 due to a power failure and from August 18 at 19:00 to August 20 at 13:00 due to a filter tape error.

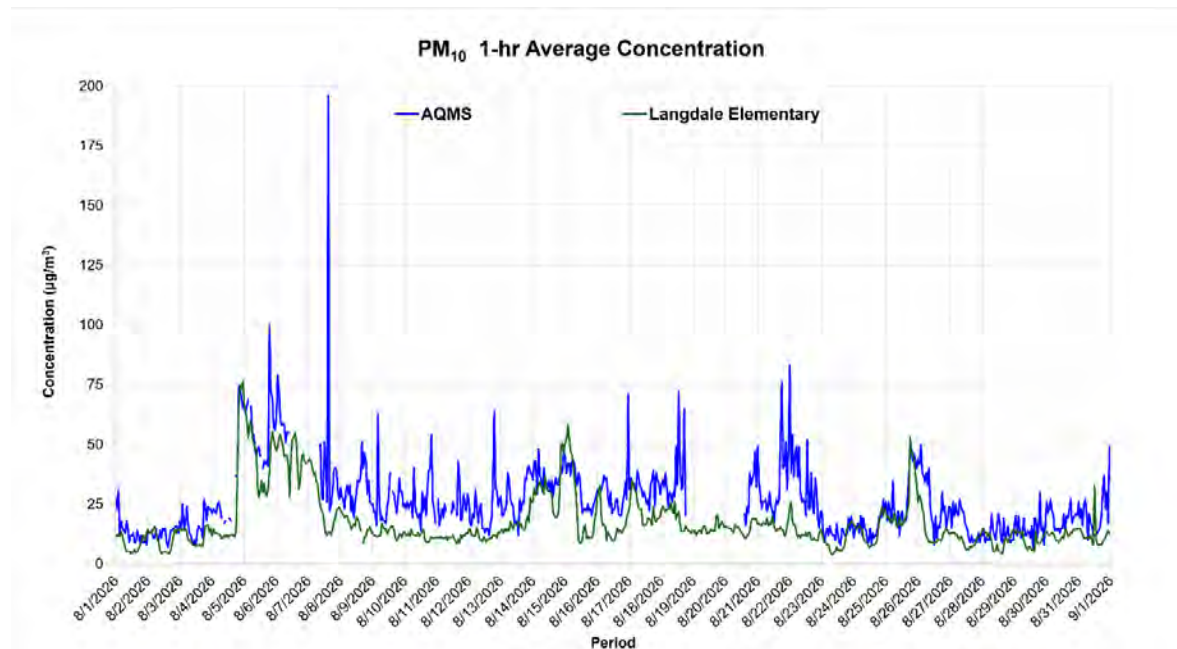
Figure A.2 Hourly PM_{2.5} Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during August 2026



Note: PM_{2.5} data were missing from August 6 at 11:00 to August 7 at 08:00 due to a power failure and from August 26 at 04:00 to August 28 at 10:00 due to a filter tape error.

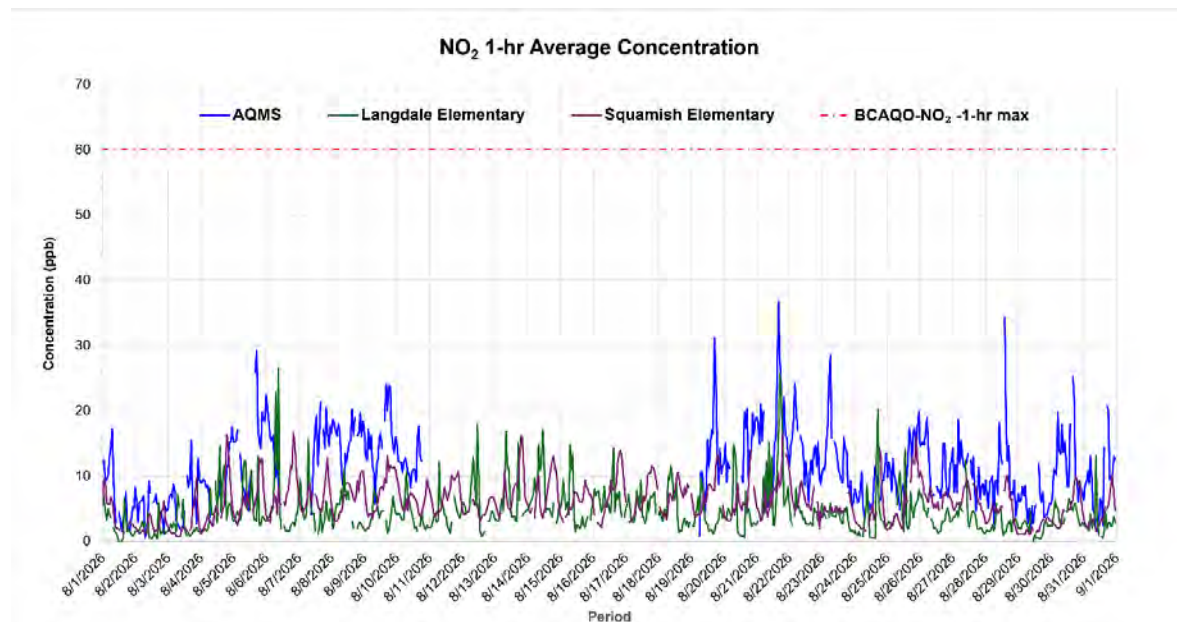


Figure A.3 Hourly PM_{10} Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale Regional Air Quality Station during August 2026



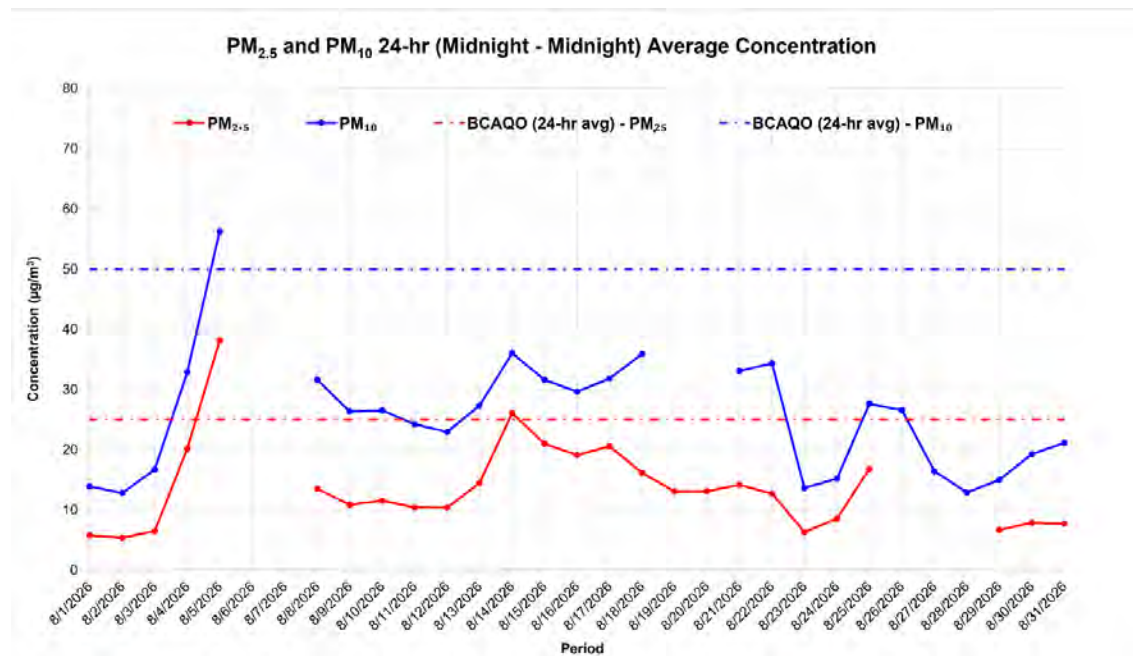
Note: PM_{10} data were missing from August 6 at 11:00 to August 7 at 08:00 due to a power failure and from August 18 at 19:00 to August 20 at 13:00 due to a filter tape error.

Figure A.4 Hourly NO_2 Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during August 2026



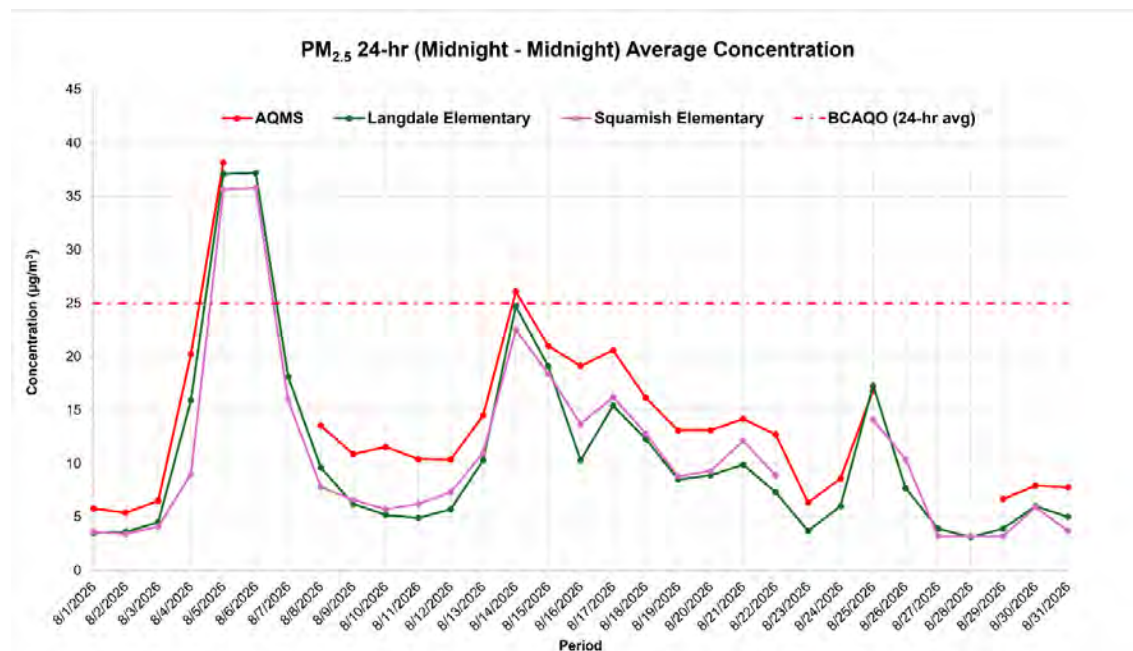
Note: NO_2 data were missing from August 6 at 11:00 to August 7 at 08:00 due to a power failure, from August 10 at 19:00 to August 19 at 05:00 due to an Envidas program issue that kept the instrument in Zero mode, and from August 20 at 05:00 to 12:00 due to quarterly calibration.

Figure A.5 24-Hour Average PM Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS during August 2026



Note: PM_{2.5} data were missing on August 6 and August 7 due to a power failure, and from August 26 to August 28 due to a filter tape error. PM₁₀ data were missing on August 6 and August 7 due to a power failure, and on August 19 and August 20 due to a filter tape error.

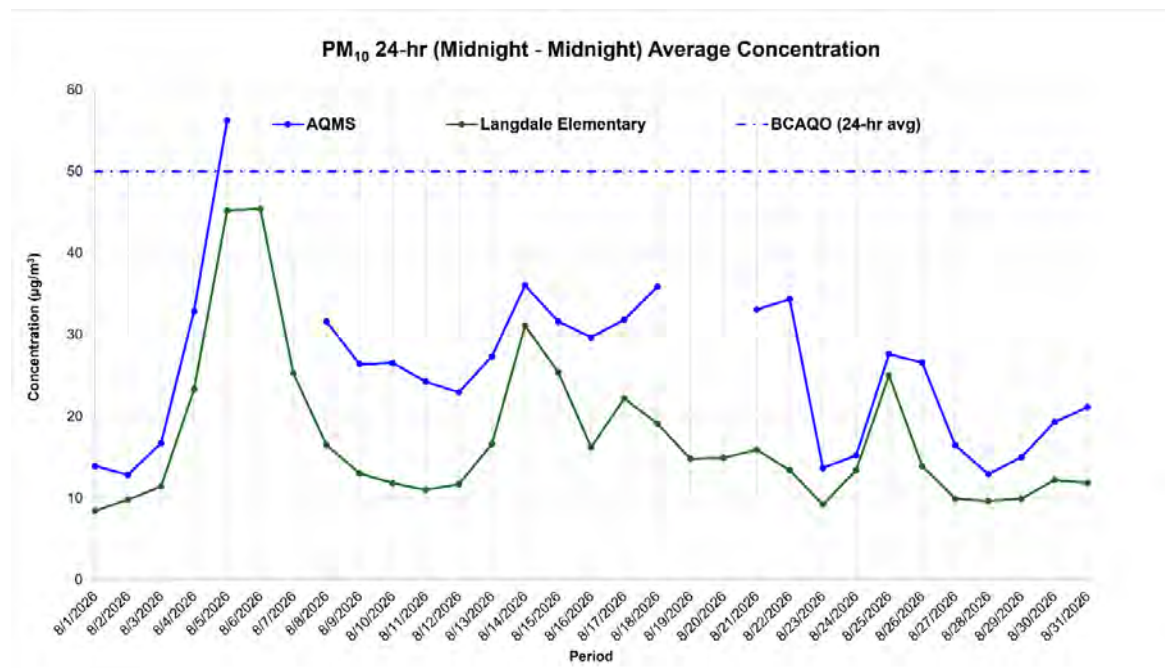
Figure A.6 24-Hour Average PM_{2.5} Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during August 2026



Note: PM_{2.5} data were missing on August 6 and August 7 due to a power failure, and from August 26 to August 28 due to a filter tape error.

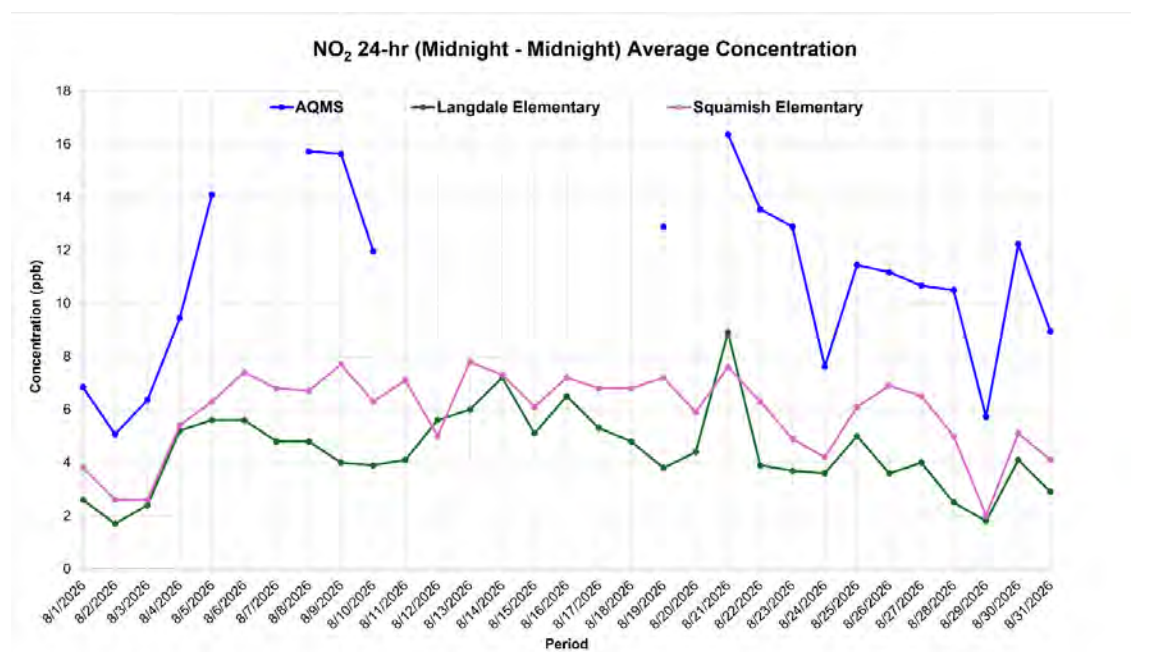


Figure A.7 24-Hour Average PM_{10} Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale Regional Air Quality Station during August 2026



Note: PM_{10} data were missing on August 6 and August 7 due to a power failure, and on August 19 and August 20 due to a filter tape error.

Figure A.8 24-Hour Average NO_2 Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during August 2026



Note: NO_2 data were missing on August 6 and August 7 due to a power failure, from August 11 to August 18 due to an Envidas program issue that kept the instrument in Zero mode, and on August 20 due to quarterly calibration.



Figure A.9 Daily Average and Maximum Wind Speed Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during August 2026

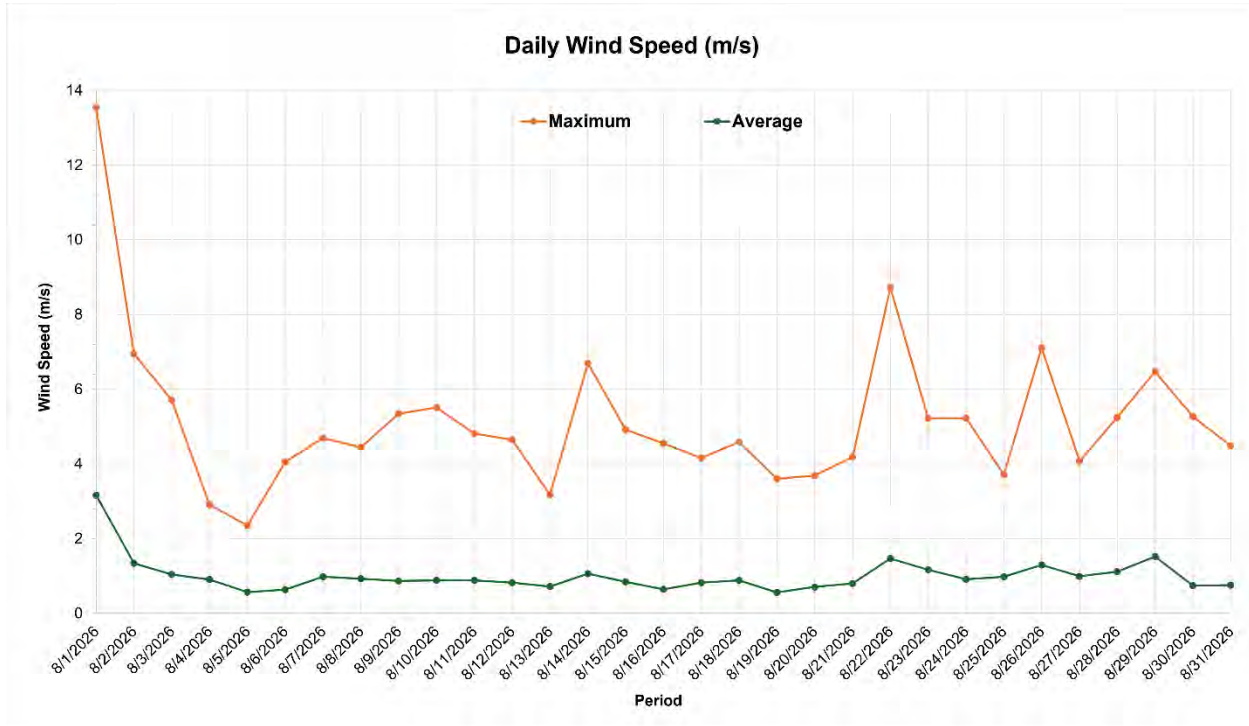


Figure A.10 Windrose for Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during August 2026

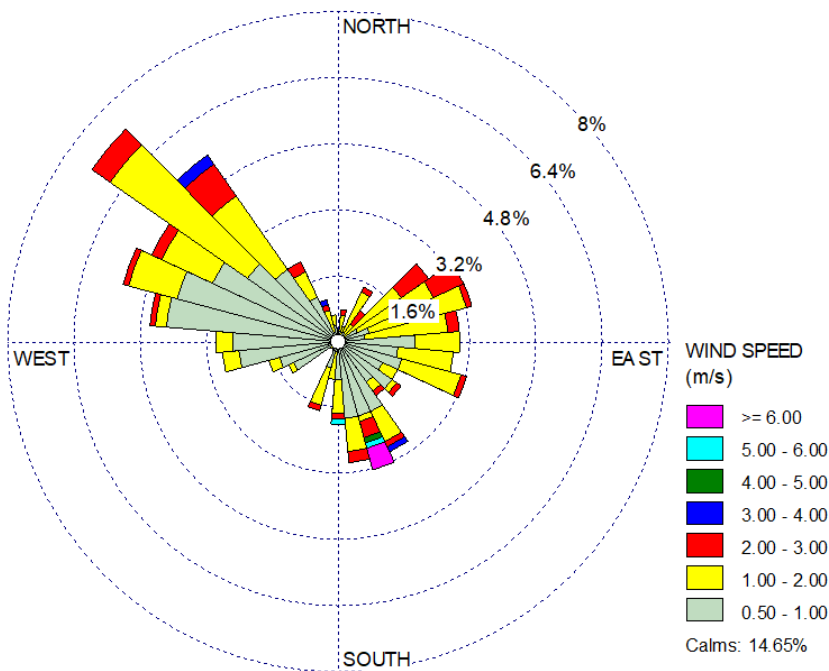


Figure A.11 Windrose for Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station for the hours of 0000 - 0800, 0900 - 1200, 1300 - 1900, and 2000 - 2300 (August 2026)

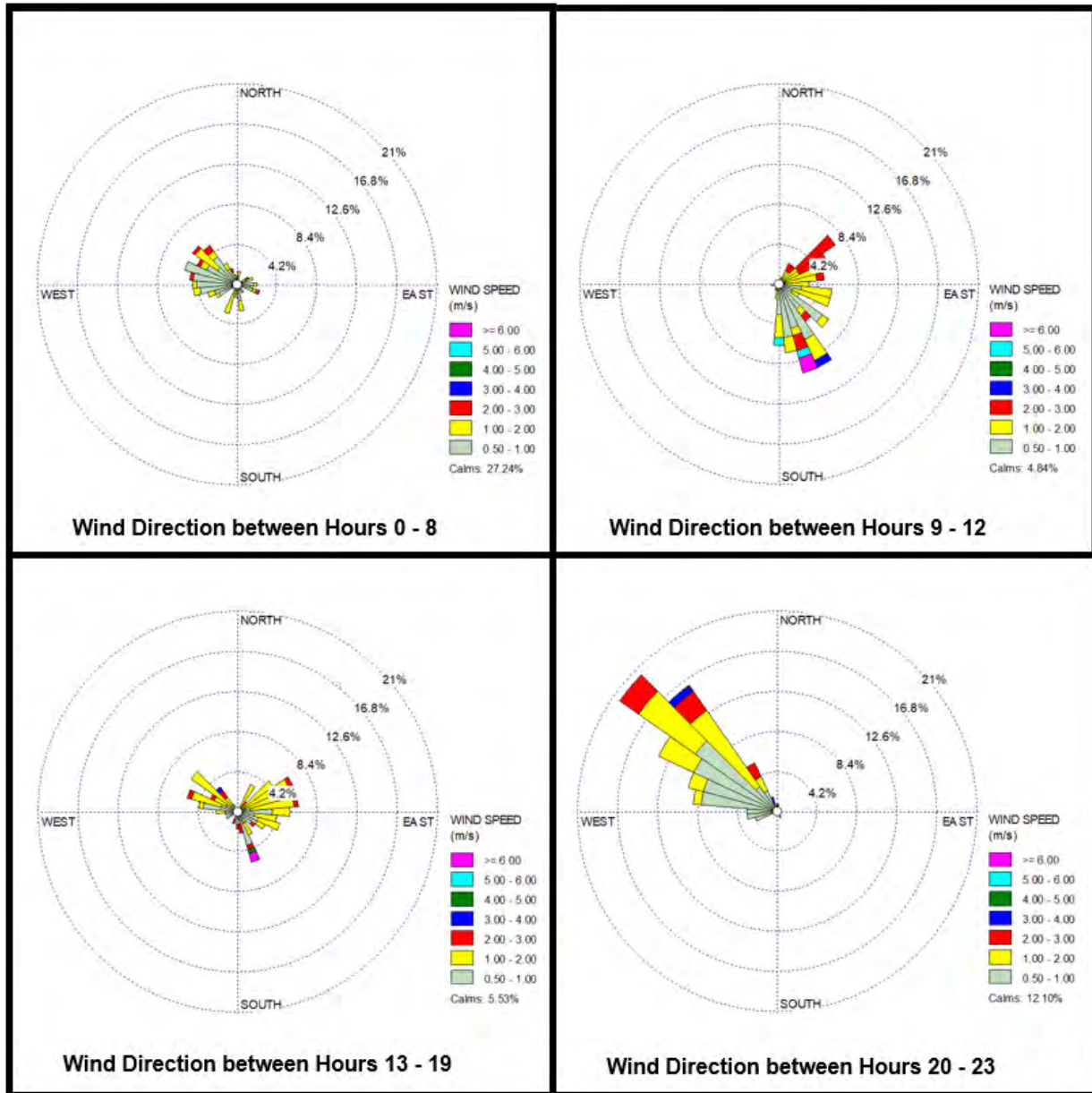


Figure A.12 Daily Average, Minimum, and Maximum Air Temperature Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during August 2026

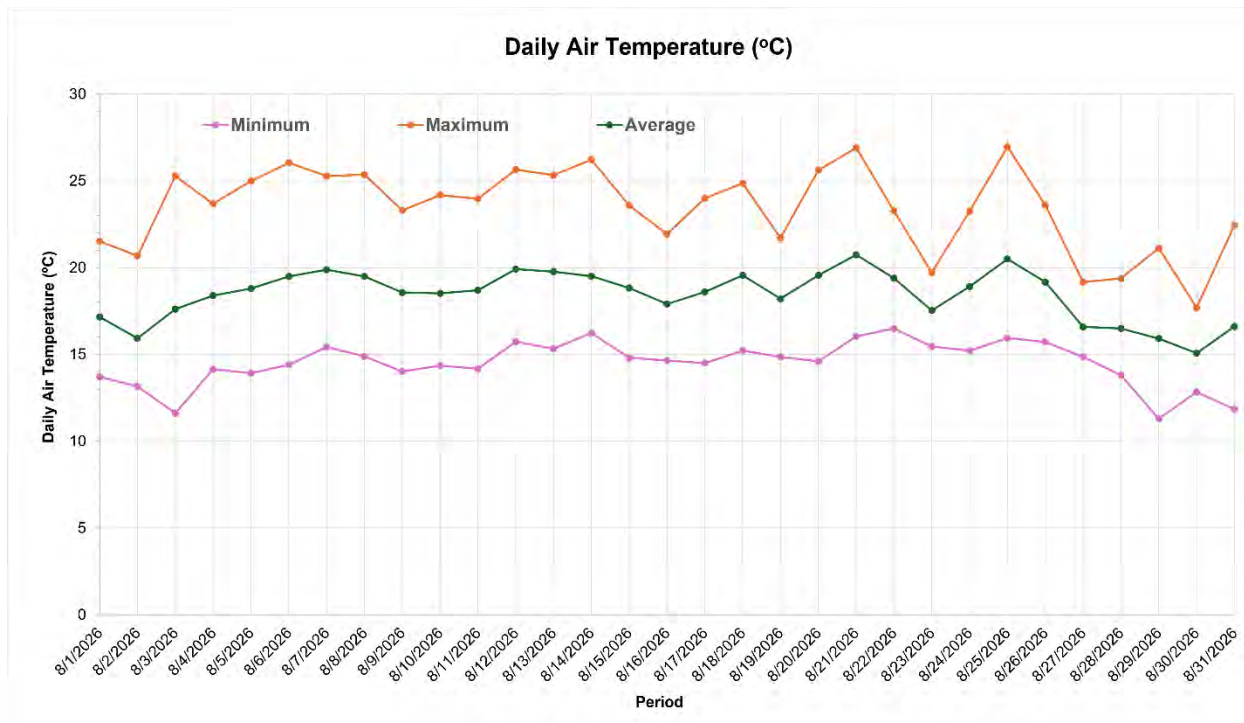


Figure A.13 Daily Rainfall Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during August 2026

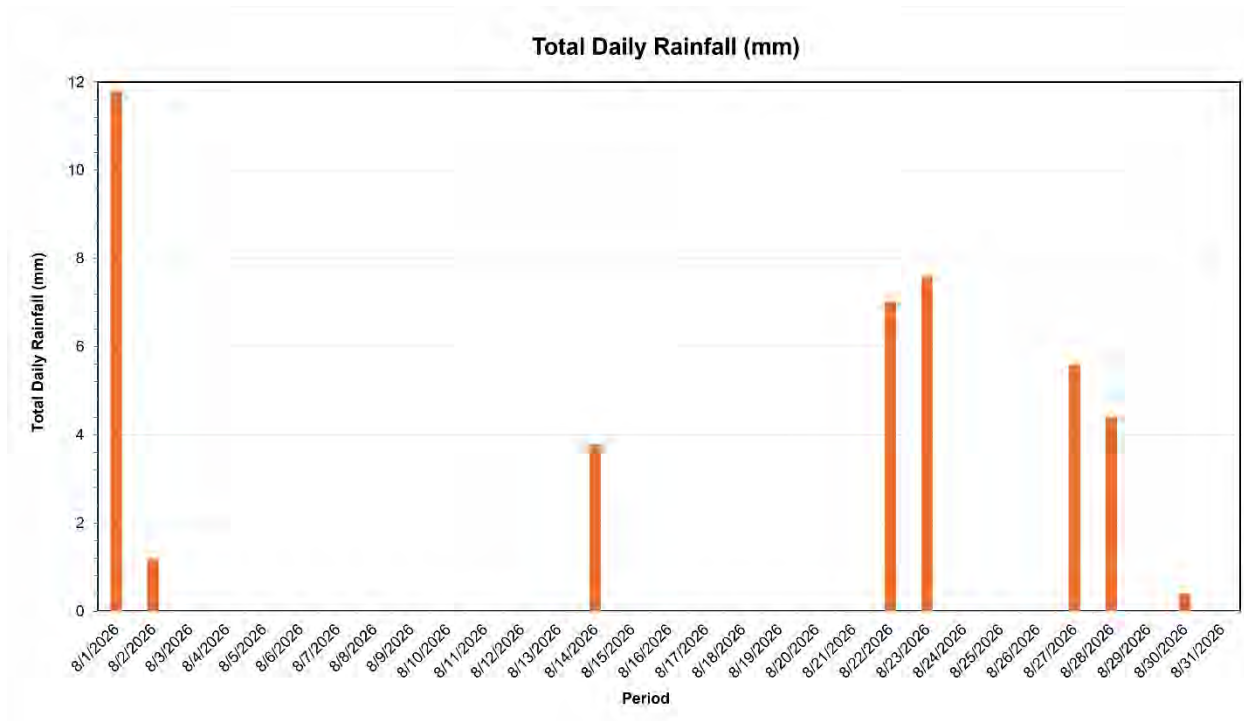


Figure A.14 Daily Average, Minimum, and Maximum Relative Humidity Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during August 2026

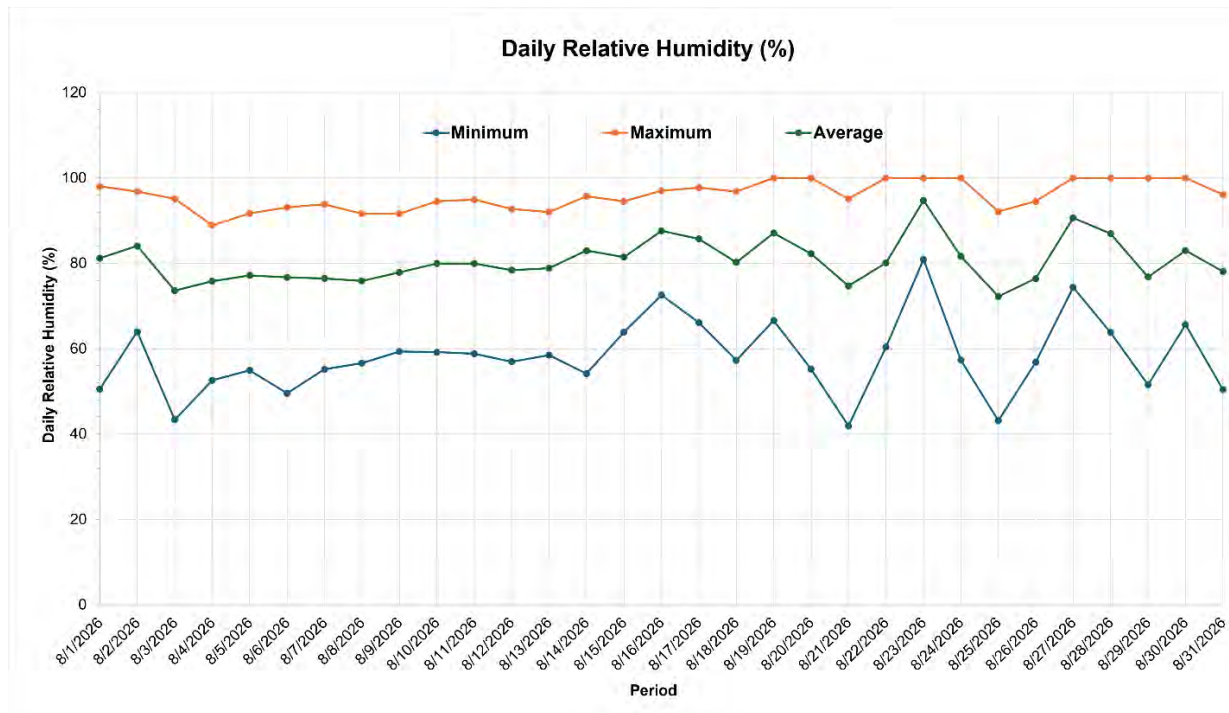
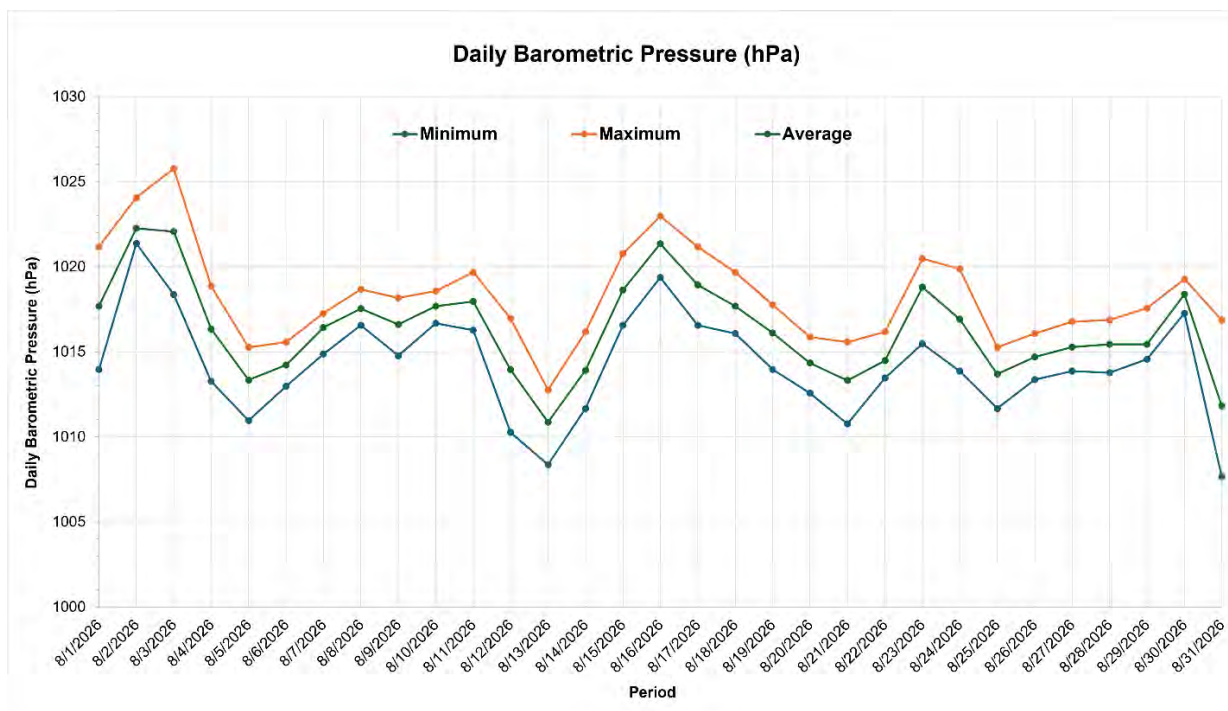


Figure A.15 Daily Average Barometric Pressure Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station during August 2026



Appendix B

Data Tables



Table B.1 Daily PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP, and NO₂ Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS for August 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
8/1/2026	5.8	13.9	– c	6.8	17.2
8/2/2026	5.4	12.8	– c	5.1	9.2
8/3/2026	6.5	16.7	– c	6.4	15.5
8/4/2026	20.2	32.9	– c	9.4	17.4
8/5/2026	38.1	56.3	– c	14.1	29.2
8/6/2026	– a	– b	– c	– d	– d
8/7/2026	– a	– b	– c	– d	– d
8/8/2026	13.5	31.6	– c	15.7	20.2
8/9/2026	10.9	26.4	– c	15.6	24.0
8/10/2026	11.5	26.5	– c	12.0	17.6
8/11/2026	10.4	24.3	– c	– d	– d
8/12/2026	10.4	23.0	– c	– d	– d
8/13/2026	14.5	27.3	– c	– d	– d
8/14/2026	26.1	36.0	– c	– d	– d
8/15/2026	21.0	31.6	– c	– d	– d
8/16/2026	19.1	29.7	– c	– d	– d
8/17/2026	20.6	31.8	– c	– d	– d
8/18/2026	16.2	35.9	– c	– d	– d
8/19/2026	13.1	– b	– c	12.9	31.2
8/20/2026	13.1	– b	– c	– d	– d
8/21/2026	14.2	33.1	– c	16.4	36.7
8/22/2026	12.7	34.3	– c	13.5	24.2
8/23/2026	6.3	13.7	– c	12.9	28.5
8/24/2026	8.6	15.2	– c	7.6	13.5
8/25/2026	16.8	27.6	– c	11.4	19.9
8/26/2026	– a	26.6	– c	11.2	18.9
8/27/2026	– a	16.5	– c	10.7	18.7
8/28/2026	– a	12.9	– c	10.5	34.4
8/29/2026	6.7	15.0	– c	5.7	11.8



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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
8/30/2026	7.9	19.3	– c	12.2	25.1
8/31/2026	7.8	21.1	– c	8.9	20.7

Notes:

- ^a Missing 24-hour average PM_{2.5} data on August 6 and 7 are due to a power failure. Missing PM_{2.5} data from August 26 to 28 is due to a filter tape break error.
- ^b Missing PM₁₀ data on August 6 and 7 are due to a power failure. Missing PM₁₀ data on August 19 and 20 is due to a filter tape break error.
- ^c TSP data for the entire month was invalidated because the TSP sampler failed the as-found flow and temperature verification during the August maintenance trip. The temperature sensor was malfunctioning and requires replacement.
- ^d Missing NO₂ data on August 6 and 7 are due to a power failure. Missing NO₂ data from August 11 to 18 are due to the Envidas software malfunction, which caused the instrument to remain in Zero mode. Missing NO₂ data on August 20 is due to quarterly maintenance.

Table B.2 *Daily Wind Speed, Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Barometric Pressure, and Rainfall Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station for August 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	
8/1/2026	13.5	3.2	13.7	21.5	17.2	50.5	98.0	81.2	1014.0	1021.2	1017.7	11.8
8/2/2026	6.9	1.3	13.2	20.7	15.9	64.0	96.8	84.1	1021.4	1024.1	1022.3	1.2
8/3/2026	5.7	1.0	11.6	25.3	17.6	43.3	95.1	73.6	1018.4	1025.8	1022.1	0.0
8/4/2026	2.9	0.9	14.2	23.7	18.4	52.6	88.9	75.8	1013.3	1018.9	1016.3	0.0
8/5/2026	2.4	0.6	13.9	25.0	18.8	54.9	91.7	77.1	1011.0	1015.3	1013.3	0.0
8/6/2026	4.1	0.6	14.4	26.0	19.5	49.5	93.1	76.7	1013.0	1015.6	1014.2	0.0
8/7/2026	4.7	1.0	15.4	25.3	19.9	55.2	93.8	76.4	1014.9	1017.3	1016.4	0.0
8/8/2026	4.4	0.9	14.9	25.4	19.5	56.6	91.6	75.9	1016.6	1018.7	1017.5	0.0
8/9/2026	5.3	0.9	14.0	23.3	18.6	59.3	91.6	77.9	1014.8	1018.2	1016.6	0.0
8/10/2026	5.5	0.9	14.4	24.2	18.5	59.2	94.5	80.0	1016.7	1018.6	1017.7	0.0
8/11/2026	4.8	0.9	14.2	24.0	18.7	58.8	94.9	80.0	1016.3	1019.7	1017.9	0.0
8/12/2026	4.6	0.8	15.7	25.7	19.9	56.9	92.7	78.4	1010.3	1017.0	1013.9	0.0
8/13/2026	3.2	0.7	15.3	25.3	19.8	58.5	92.0	78.9	1008.4	1012.8	1010.9	0.0
8/14/2026	6.7	1.1	16.2	26.2	19.5	54.2	95.7	83.0	1011.7	1016.2	1013.9	3.8
8/15/2026	4.9	0.8	14.8	23.6	18.8	63.9	94.5	81.5	1016.6	1020.8	1018.6	0.0



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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	
8/16/2026	4.5	0.6	14.7	21.9	17.9	72.6	97.0	87.6	1019.4	1023.0	1021.3	0.0
8/17/2026	4.2	0.8	14.5	24.0	18.6	66.1	97.7	85.7	1016.6	1021.2	1018.9	0.0
8/18/2026	4.6	0.9	15.2	24.9	19.6	57.3	96.8	80.2	1016.1	1019.7	1017.7	0.0
8/19/2026	3.6	0.6	14.9	21.7	18.2	66.6	100.0	87.1	1014.0	1017.8	1016.1	0.0
8/20/2026	3.7	0.7	14.6	25.6	19.5	55.2	100.0	82.2	1012.6	1015.9	1014.3	0.0
8/21/2026	4.2	0.8	16.0	26.9	20.7	41.9	95.1	74.7	1010.8	1015.6	1013.3	0.0
8/22/2026	8.7	1.5	16.5	23.3	19.4	60.4	100.0	80.1	1013.5	1016.2	1014.5	7.0
8/23/2026	5.2	1.2	15.5	19.7	17.5	80.9	100.0	94.7	1015.5	1020.5	1018.8	7.6
8/24/2026	5.2	0.9	15.2	23.3	18.9	57.3	100.0	81.6	1013.9	1019.9	1016.9	0.0
8/25/2026	3.7	1.0	15.9	27.0	20.5	43.1	92.1	72.2	1011.7	1015.3	1013.7	0.0
8/26/2026	7.1	1.3	15.7	23.6	19.2	56.8	94.5	76.4	1013.4	1016.1	1014.7	0.0
8/27/2026	4.1	1.0	14.9	19.2	16.6	74.4	100.0	90.7	1013.9	1016.8	1015.3	5.6
8/28/2026	5.2	1.1	13.8	19.4	16.5	63.8	100.0	87.0	1013.8	1016.9	1015.4	4.4
8/29/2026	6.5	1.5	11.3	21.1	15.9	51.6	100.0	76.8	1014.6	1017.6	1015.4	0.0
8/30/2026	5.3	0.7	12.8	17.7	15.1	65.6	100.0	83.0	1017.3	1019.3	1018.4	0.4
8/31/2026	4.5	0.8	11.8	22.4	16.6	50.4	96.1	78.0	1007.7	1016.9	1011.8	0.0



Appendix C

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



C.1 Comparison of Monitoring Results to Health Trigger Levels (August 2026)

C.1.1 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 August 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>.



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

Air Pollutant	Averaging Period	WHO AQG ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Health Trigger ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 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.1.2 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:

- O₃ = 3-hour average ozone concentration (parts per billion; ppb)
- NO₂ = 3-hour average ground-level nitrogen dioxide concentration (ppb)
- PM_{2.5} = 3-hour average ground-level fine particulate matter concentration (µg/m³)

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.

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.



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.

C.1.3 Monitoring Results

Figures 2 to 5 present the August 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 less than the project health trigger level of 150 µg/m³ and the WHO AQG of 200 µg/m³ throughout August 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 was greater than the health trigger level of 18.75 µg/m³ on at least 13 days during August 2026 (excluding the consideration of 11 days where monitoring data was unavailable due to a localized power failure to the NO₂ monitoring equipment). The 24-hour average NO₂ concentration also was greater than the WHO AQG of 25 µg/m³ on at least five days during the month. The AQMS concentrations were consistently higher than those measured at the regional stations, indicating localized elevated measured NO₂ concentrations near the floatels during August.

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 greater than the health trigger level and WHO AQG of 15 µg/m³ for eight days in August 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 issued on August 6th and August 14th, 2026. A publicly accessible ECCC archive of historical

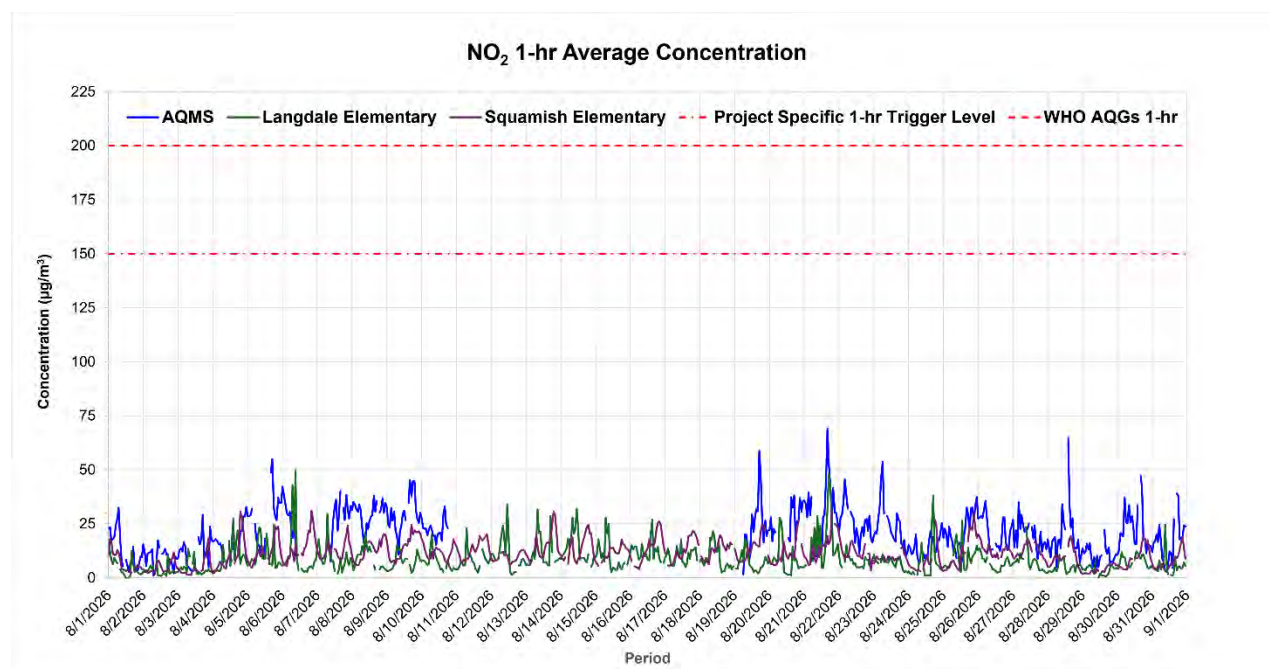
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wildfire smoke warnings was not available, and online resources are referenced instead^{3,4}. Figure 5 presents the 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations measured at the AQMS and the Langdale Elementary regional monitoring station. The 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations remained less than the health trigger level and WHO AQG of 45 µg/m³ throughout August 2026, except on August 5, when an exceedance coincided with one of the wildfire smoke warnings issued during the month.

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



³ <https://www.squamish.net/air-quality-warning-issued-today-for-parts-of-s%E1%B8%B5wx%CC%B1wu7mesh-uxwumixw-territory/>

⁴ <https://www.squamishreporter.com/2026/08/14/yellow-air-quality-warning-issued-for-howe-sound/>



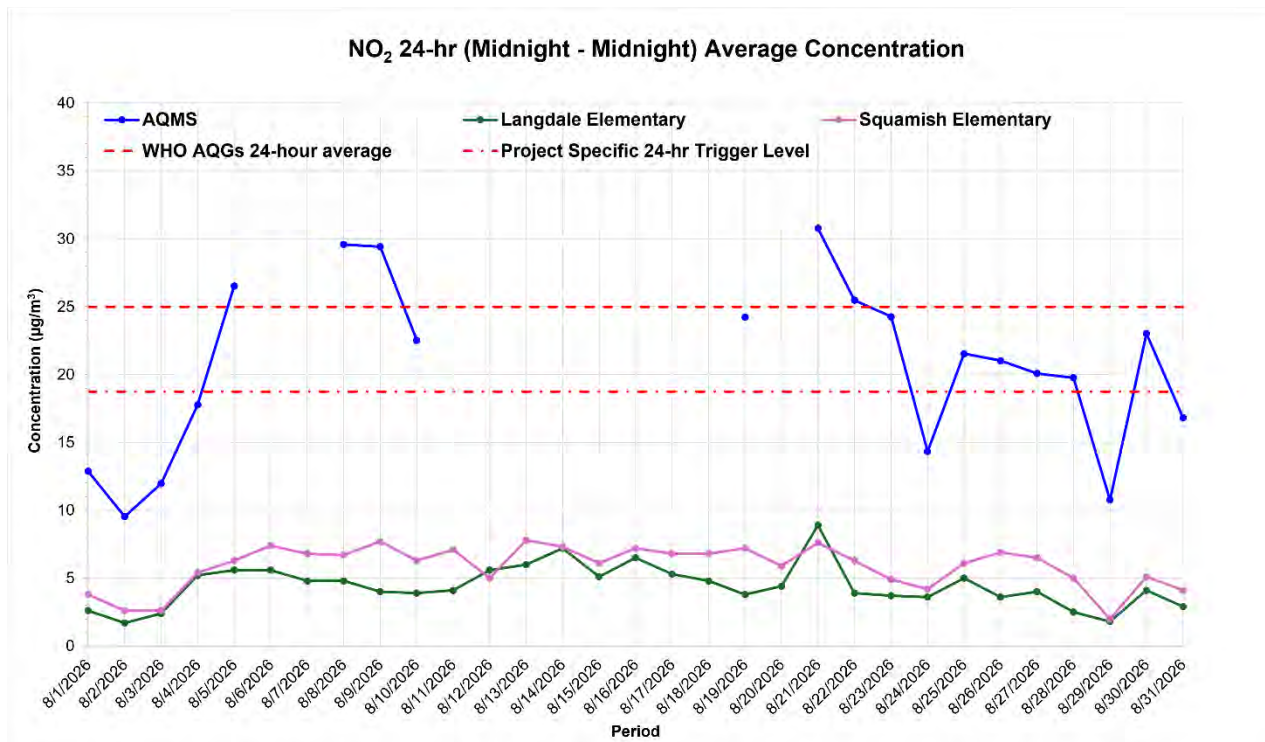
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Figure 3 24-Hour Average NO_2 Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during August 2026.

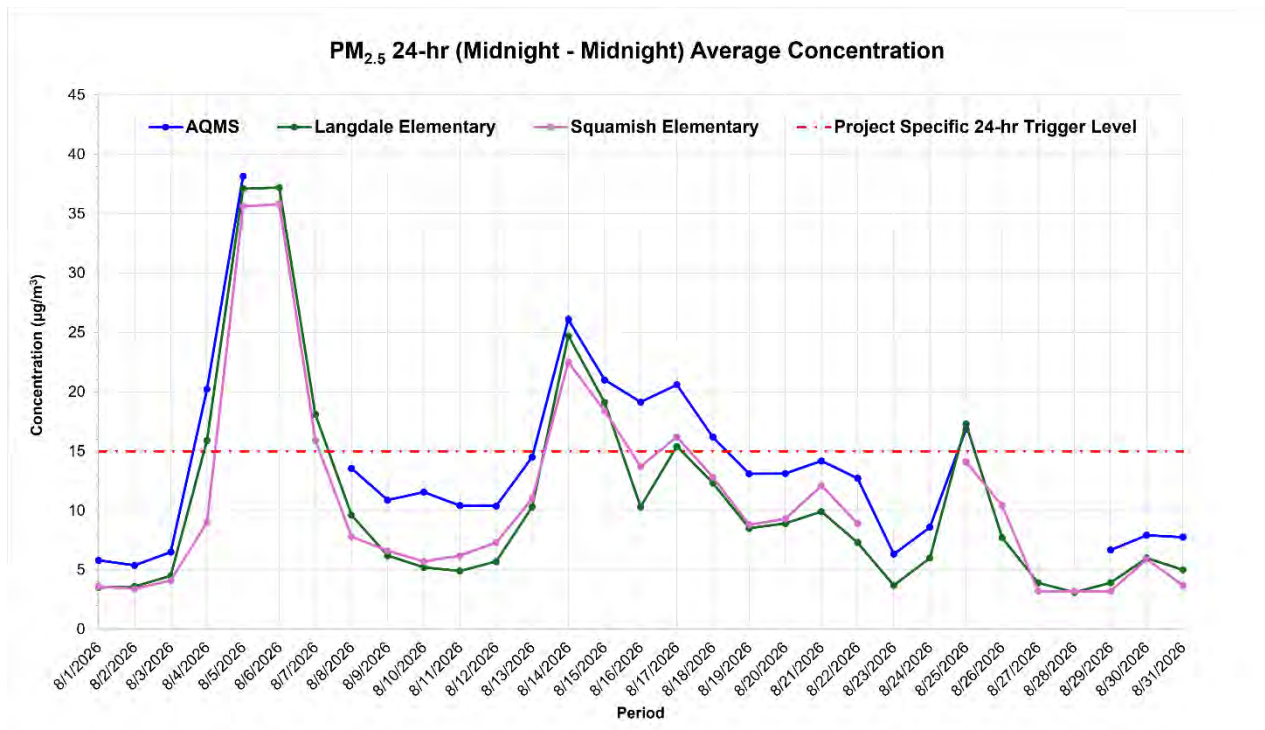


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Figure 4 24-Hour Average $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale and Squamish Regional Air Quality Stations during August 2026.

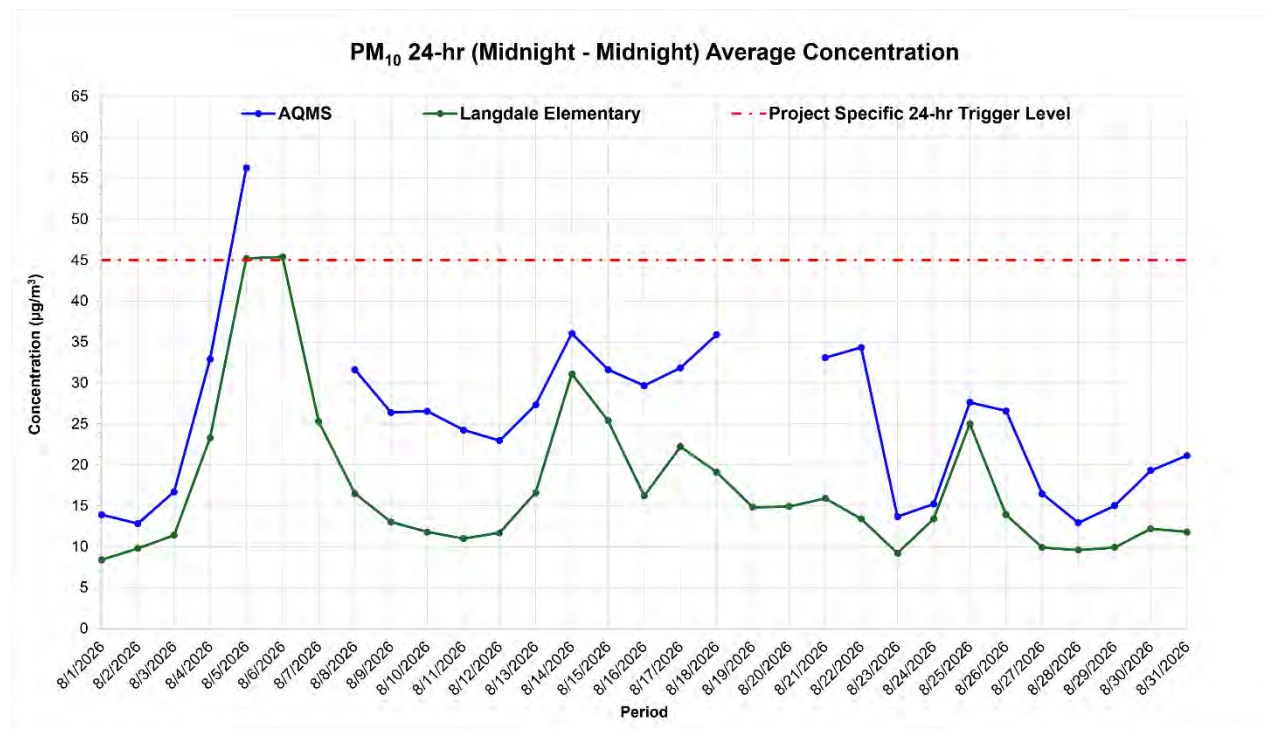


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Figure 5 24-Hour Average PM₁₀ Concentrations Recorded at the AQMS, and the Langdale Regional Air Quality Station during August 2026.



C.1.4 Interpretation of Monitoring Data

Since the monitored 24-hour NO₂, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀ concentrations were greater than 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 August. Before applying the AQHI formula, NO₂ concentrations were converted to parts per billion and rolling three-hour average concentrations were calculated. Where periods of monitoring data were unavailable at either AQMS, the missing concentration was estimated as the average of the last recorded concentration before the data gap and the next recorded concentration after the gap, rather than assuming a

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



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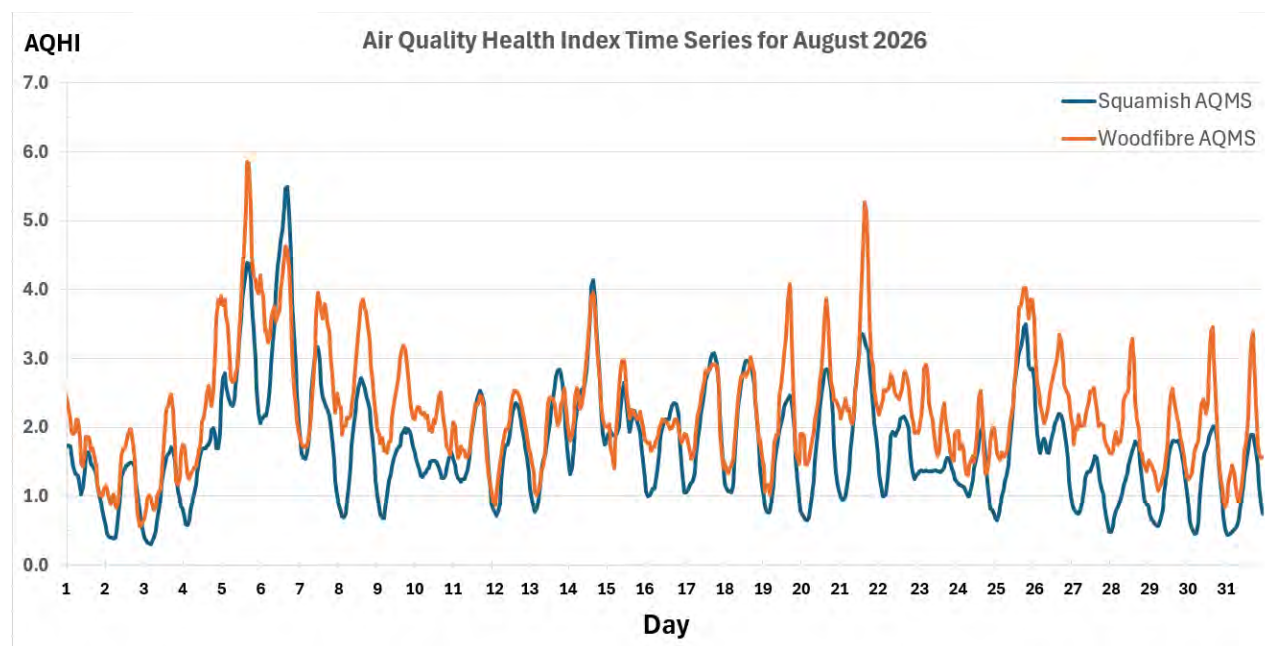
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concentration of zero. The estimated values were then used in the AQHI calculation for the affected period.

Figure 6 presents the hourly AQHI time series for the Squamish Elementary AQMS and the Woodfibre AQMS during August 2026. From August 10 to 20, NO₂ monitoring data were unavailable at the Woodfibre AQMS because of the equipment power failure. As described above, the missing NO₂ concentrations used in the AQHI calculation were estimated from the average of the concentrations recorded immediately before and after the data gap. During this period, the calculated AQHI at Woodfibre therefore followed the Squamish AQHI relatively closely. This close agreement should be interpreted with caution because the Woodfibre AQHI during the data gap does not incorporate measured short-term variability in local NO₂ concentrations. The similarity between the two AQHI time series from August 10 to 20 therefore provides less information regarding differences between regional and local air quality than periods when measured Woodfibre NO₂ data were available.

Outside the August 10 to 20 data gap, the AQHI at the Woodfibre AQMS was generally higher than at the Squamish Elementary AQMS, although the two locations continued to show broadly similar temporal patterns. The largest difference occurred on August 21, when the AQHI at the Woodfibre AQMS was approximately 2.0 index points higher than at the Squamish AQMS. Taken together, the available measured data indicate that regional conditions influenced air quality at both locations, while localized conditions near the Woodfibre AQMS contributed to higher AQHI values during some periods.

Figure 6 *Air Quality Health Index Rating at the Woodfibre and Squamish Elementary AQMS, August 2026.*



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Table 2 summarizes the distribution of the 744 hourly AQHI values calculated for each monitoring location during August 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 August 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)	720	96.8%	671	90.2%
Moderate Risk (4 to 6)	24	3.2%	73	9.8%
High Risk (7 to 10)	0	0%	0	0%
Very High Risk (10+)	0	0%	0	0%

At the Squamish Elementary AQMS, 720 of the 744 reported hourly AQHI values, or 96.8%, were within the Low Risk category, while 24 values, or 3.2%, were within the Moderate Risk category. At the Woodfibre AQMS, 671 values, or 90.2%, were within the Low Risk category, while 73 values, or 9.8%, were within the Moderate Risk category. No values at either location reached the High or Very High Risk categories.

The greater frequency of Moderate Risk values at the Woodfibre AQMS generally occurred during periods when the regional AQHI in Squamish was already near the upper end of the Low Risk category or had entered the Moderate Risk category. During some of these periods, Moderate Risk conditions persisted for a longer duration near the floatels than at the Squamish Elementary AQMS. This pattern indicates that localized conditions near the Woodfibre AQMS increased the duration or frequency of Moderate Risk conditions when regional air quality was already elevated.

Overall, the AQHI results indicate that short-term air quality health risk was generally low at both locations during August 2026. The AQHI time series showed broadly similar temporal patterns, with the additional Moderate Risk values at Woodfibre occurring mainly during periods of elevated regional AQHI rather than as isolated events.



Appendix D

Station Calibration and Maintenance Record



			TSP Audit																																									
Date: August 20, 2026 Client: Woodfibre LNG Location: Woodfibre, BC Technician: Denis Grubii Method: Beta Attenuation Mass Monitor Make: Met One Model: BAM 1020 Serial number: A12386 Parameter: TSP Operating Range: 1000 ug/m ³ Start Time: 11:00 Finish Time: 15:15		Audit Reference Instruments <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Make/Model</th> <th>Serial Number</th> <th>Date Last Calibrated</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TriCal Flow Device</td> <td>188</td> <td>2026-03-31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CNX +3000 Fluke</td> <td>2445002</td> <td>2026-02-24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RH/BP/Temp Sensor</td> <td>181250070</td> <td>2026-02-25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Make/Model	Serial Number	Date Last Calibrated	TriCal Flow Device	188	2026-03-31	CNX +3000 Fluke	2445002	2026-02-24	RH/BP/Temp Sensor	181250070	2026-02-25																											
Make/Model	Serial Number	Date Last Calibrated																																										
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RH/BP/Temp Sensor	181250070	2026-02-25																																										
		Audit Criteria: <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Leak Check (<1.5 L/min):</td> <td>0.50</td> <td>PASS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Flow (±4% of 16.7 L/min):</td> <td>17.70</td> <td>FAIL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ambient Temperature (±2 °C):</td> <td>-13.50</td> <td>FAIL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ambient Pressure (±10 mmHg):</td> <td>4.50</td> <td>PASS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal RH Error (±10%):</td> <td>#DIV/0!</td> <td>#DIV/0!</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Filter Temp Error (±2°C):</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>PASS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Leak Check (<1.5 L/min):	0.50	PASS	Sample Flow (±4% of 16.7 L/min):	17.70	FAIL	Ambient Temperature (±2 °C):	-13.50	FAIL	Ambient Pressure (±10 mmHg):	4.50	PASS	Internal RH Error (±10%):	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	Internal Filter Temp Error (±2°C):	0.00	PASS																					
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Instrument Verification (As Found) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample Flow</th> <th>Target (L/min)</th> <th>Actual (Reference Standard)</th> <th>Error (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Leak Check</td> <td><1.5</td> <td>0.50</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flow Check</td> <td>16.7</td> <td>17.70</td> <td>6.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Sample Flow	Target (L/min)	Actual (Reference Standard)	Error (%)	Leak Check	<1.5	0.50		Flow Check	16.7	17.70	6.0%																											
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Post Calibration Results <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flow Rate:</td> <td>16.68</td> <td>L/min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ambient Temperature:</td> <td>24.5</td> <td>°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barometric Pressure:</td> <td>758</td> <td>mmHg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tape Pressure:</td> <td>756</td> <td>mmHg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal RH Setpoint:</td> <td>35</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Filter Temperature:</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smart Inlet Heater Status:</td> <td>On</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Measurement Cycle Time:</td> <td>42</td> <td>mins</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Background Zero:</td> <td>0</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Analyzer Time:</td> <td>15:13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PC Time:</td> <td>15:13</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Analyzer Date:</td> <td>20-Aug</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PC Date:</td> <td>20-Aug</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Flow Rate:	16.68	L/min	Ambient Temperature:	24.5	°C	Barometric Pressure:	758	mmHg	Tape Pressure:	756	mmHg	Internal RH Setpoint:	35	%	Internal Filter Temperature:	31.6	°C	Smart Inlet Heater Status:	On		Measurement Cycle Time:	42	mins	Background Zero:	0	%	Analyzer Time:	15:13		PC Time:	15:13		Analyzer Date:	20-Aug		PC Date:	20-Aug		Internal RH (As Found): %			
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		Internal Filter Temp (Analyzer)																																										

 AGAT Laboratories			PM ₁₀ Audit		
Date:	August 19, 2026		Audit Reference Instruments		
Client:	Woodfibre LNG		Make/Model	Serial Number	Date Last Calibrated
Location:	Woodfibre, BC		TriCal Flow Device	188	2026-03-31
Technician:	Denis Grubii		CNX +3000 Fluke	2445002	2026-02-24
Method:	Beta Attenuation Mass Monitor		RH/BP/Temp Sensor	181250070	2026-02-25
Make:	Met One		Audit Criteria: Leak Check (<1.5 L/min): 0.60 PASS Sample Flow (±4% of 16.7 L/min): 16.97 PASS Ambient Temperature (±2 °C): 0.20 PASS Ambient Pressure (±10 mmHg): 5.00 PASS Internal RH Error (±10%): #DIV/0! #DIV/0! Internal Filter Temp Error (±2°C): 0.00 PASS		
Model:	BAM 1020				
Serial number:	W22222				
Parameter:	PM ₁₀				
Operating Range:	1000 ug/m ³				
Start Time:	14:25				
Finish Time:	15:25				
			Initial Audit Results:		#DIV/0!
Instrument Verification (As Found)					
Sample Flow	Target (L/min)		Actual (Reference Standard)		Error (%)
Leak Check	<1.5		0.60		
Flow Check	16.7		16.97		1.6%
Ambient Temperature (As Found): °C			Ambient Pressure (As Found): mmHg		
Ambient Temperature (Reference) 21.3			Ambient Pressure (Reference) 758		
Ambient Temperature (Analyzer) 21.5			Ambient Pressure (Analyzer) 763		
Post Calibration Results			Internal RH (As Found): %		
Flow Rate:	16.67	L/min	Internal Humidity (Reference)		
Ambient Temperature:	21.3	°C	Internal Humidity (Analyzer) 40		
Barometric Pressure:	758	mmHg	Internal Filter Temp (As Found): °C		
Tape Pressure:	758	mmHg	Internal Filter Temp (Reference)		
Internal RH Setpoint:	35	%	Internal Filter Temp (Analyzer)		
Internal Filter Temperature:	34.7	°C			
Smart Inlet Heater Status:	On				
Measurement Cycle Time:	42	mins			
Background Zero:	0.0	%			
Analyzer Time:	12:26				
PC Time:	12:26				
Analyzer Date:	19-Aug				
PC Date:	19-Aug				

AGAT Laboratories			PM _{2.5} Audit		
Date:	August 20, 2026		Audit Reference Instruments		
Client:	Woodfibre LNG		Make/Model	Serial Number	Date Last Calibrated
Location:	Woodfibre, BC		TriCal Flow Device	188	2026-03-31
Technician:	Denis Grubii		CNX +3000 Fluke	2445002	2026-02-24
Method:	Beta Attenuation Mass Monitor		RH/BP/Temp Sensor	181250070	2026-02-25
Make:	Met One		Audit Criteria:		
Model:	BAM 1020				
Serial number:	U11269		Leak Check (<1.5 L/min):	0.00	PASS
Parameter:	PM2.5		Sample Flow (±4% of 16.7 L/min):	17.26	PASS
Operating Range:	1000 ug/m ³		Ambient Temperature (±2 °C):	-0.80	PASS
			Ambient Pressure (±10 mmHg):	6.00	PASS
Start Time:	13:30		Internal RH Error (±10%):	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Finish Time:	14:30		Internal Filter Temp Error (±2°C):	0.00	PASS
			Initial Audit Results:		#DIV/0!
Instrument Verification (As Found)					
Sample Flow	Target (L/min)		Actual (Reference Standard)		Error (%)
Leak Check	<1.5		0.00		
Flow Check	16.7		17.26		3.4%
Ambient Temperature (As Found): °C			Ambient Pressure (As Found): mmHg		
Ambient Temperature (Reference) 24.8			Ambient Pressure (Reference) 758		
Ambient Temperature (Analyzer) 24			Ambient Pressure (Analyzer) 764		
Post Calibration Results			Internal RH (As Found): %		
Flow Rate:	16.6	L/min	Internal Humidity (Reference)		
Ambient Temperature:	25	°C	Internal Humidity (Analyzer) 39		
Barometric Pressure:	758	mmHg	Internal Filter Temp (As Found): °C		
Tape Pressure:	766	mmHg	Internal Filter Temp (Reference)		
Internal RH Setpoint:	35	%	Internal Filter Temp (Analyzer)		
Internal Filter Temperature:	33.6	°C			
Smart Inlet Heater Status:	On				
Measurement Cycle Time:	50	mins			
Background Zero:	0.0	%			
Analyzer Time:	14:14				
PC Time:	14:14				
Analyzer Date:	20-Aug				
PC Date:	20-Aug				



AGAT Laboratories

PM_{2.5} Maintenance Log

TO BE COMPLETED/UPDATED MONTHLY

Maintenance Item	Frequency Due	Completed (Y/N)	Date Last Completed	Next Service Date
Nozzle and vane cleaning	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Leak check	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Flow system check	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Clean capstan shaft and pinch roller	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Completely disassemble and clean inlet and cyclone	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Download and save digital data and error log	2 Months	Y	2025-08-06	2026-08-20
Compare digital data to analog data	2 Months	Y	2025-08-06	2026-08-20
Check and set clock	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Replace filter tape	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Run SELF TEST	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Download and verify settings file	2 Months	Y	2025-08-06	2026-08-20
Flow system audit and calibration	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Ambient pressure, temperature and RH audit and calibration	6 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Replace or clean pump muffler	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Test smart heater	24 Months	N	2026-04-29	02/04/2027
Perform 72-hour BKGD test	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Clean internal debris filter	12 Months	N	2026-04-29	02/04/2027
Remove and check membrane span foil	12 Months	Y	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Beta detector count rate and dark count test	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Clean vertical inlet tube	12 Months	N	2025-08-06	2026-08-30
Test analog DAC output if necessary	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Replace lithium battery if necessary	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Rebuild vacuum pump	24 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Replace nozzle o-ring	24 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Replace pump tubing if necessary	24 Months	N	NA	NA

**AGAT** Laboratories**PM₁₀ Maintenance Log****TO BE COMPLETED/UPDATED MONTHLY**

Maintenance Item	Frequency Due	Completed (Y/N)	Date Last Completed	Next Service Date
Nozzle and vane cleaning	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Leak check	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Flow system check	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Clean capstan shaft and pinch roller	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Thoroughly clean inlet and particle trap	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Download and save digital data and error log	2 Months	Y	2025-08-06	2026-08-20
Compare digital data to analog data	2 Months	Y	2025-08-06	2026-08-20
Check and set clock	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Replace filter tape	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Run SELF TEST	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Download and verify settings file	2 Months	Y	2025-08-06	2026-08-20
Flow system audit and calibration	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Ambient pressure, temperature and RH audit and calibration	6 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Replace or clean pump muffler	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Test smart heater	24 Months	N	2026-04-29	02/04/2027
Perform 72-hour BKGD test	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Clean internal debris filter	12 Months	N	2026-04-29	02/04/2027
Remove and check membrane span foil	12 Months	Y	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Beta detector count rate and dark count test	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Clean vertical inlet tube	12 Months	N	2025-08-06	2026-08-30
Test analog DAC output if necessary	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Replace lithium battery if necessary	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Rebuild vacuum pump	24 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Replace nozzle o-ring	24 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Preplace pump tubing if necessary	24 Months	N	NA	NA

**TSP Maintenance Log****TO BE COMPLETED/UPDATED MONTHLY**

Maintenance Item	Frequency Due	Completed (Y/N)	Date Last Completed	Next Service Date
Nozzle and vane cleaning	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Leak check	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Flow system check	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Clean capstan shaft and pinch roller	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Thoroughly clean inlet	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Download and save digital data and error log	2 Months	Y	2025-08-06	2026-08-20
Compare digital data to analog data	2 Months	Y	2025-08-06	2026-08-20
Check and set clock	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Replace filter tape	2 Months	N	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Run SELF TEST	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Download and verify settings file	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Flow system audit and calibration	2 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Ambient pressure, temperature and RH audit and calibration	6 Months	Y	2026-04-29	2026-08-20
Replace or clean pump muffler	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Test smart heater	24 Months	N	02/05/2026	02/05/2027
Perform 72-hour BKGD test	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Clean internal debris filter	12 Months	N	02/05/2026	02/05/2027
Remove and check membrane span foil	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Beta detector count rate and dark count test	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Clean vertical inlet tube	12 Months	N	2025-08-06	2026-08-30
Test analog DAC output if necessary	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Replace lithium battery if necessary	12 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Rebuild vacuum pump	24 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Replace nozzle o-ring	24 Months	N	30/12/2025	12/30/2026
Replace pump tubing if necessary	24 Months	N	NA	NA

 AGAT Laboratories			eLog Report		
Station	WLNG, Woodfibre, BC		Project #		
Date	August 20, 2026	Time In	10:00	Time Out	17:00
Weather Conditions	Clear, Sunny 25		Technician		DG

Onsite for AQM station PM quarterly calibrations

TSP - failed as found AT, RH and Flow checks; all other checks passed. Calibrated AT, RH and Flow

PM10 and PM2.5 - all parameters passing

Replaced tapes

Checked and cleaned nozzle and rollers.

Appendix E

Air Quality Exceedance Report



To: Mike Champion (Environmental Manager),
Kate Brandon (Environmental Site Lead),
Jackie Boruch (Environmental Site Lead),
Ian McAllister (Compliance Manager)
Woodfibre LNG General Partner Inc.

From: Dr. Kashif Choudhry,
Senior Atmospheric Engineer
Dan Jarratt
Air Quality Technical Area Leader North
America
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Project/File: 123222160 15.2026.120

Date: October 15, 2026

Reference: WLNG Air Quality Exceedance Report for PM₁₀ – August 5, 2026

Executive Summary

This report investigates the elevated measured ambient concentrations of PM_{2.5} and the measured exceedance for 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentration that was greater than the 24-hour British Columbia Ambient Air Quality Objectives (BC AQO) of 25 µg/m³ and 50 µg/m³, respectively. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations, recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) using Met One Instrument BAM 1020s, recorded a 24-hour average of 38.1 µg/m³ and 56.3 µg/m³ respectively, with elevated hourly concentrations throughout the day on August 5, 2026. Wind conditions, regional PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ measurements, onsite construction activities, and firesmoke.ca forecasts were evaluated to determine the sources of elevated particulate concentrations observed on August 5, 2026. The measured PM_{2.5} concentrations at the Woodfibre LNG AQMS were comparable to those measured at the Squamish and Langdale Elementary stations, indicating a regional smoke influence. Forecast data confirmed the presence of wildfire smoke. Based on this assessment, the elevated PM_{2.5} concentrations and the exceedance of the 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations are attributed to a combination of transported wildfire smoke and localized fugitive dust emissions from the Project-related construction activities.

1 Introduction

This report assesses the PM₁₀ exceedance, and elevated PM_{2.5} concentrations observed on August 5, 2026, at the Woodfibre LNG AQMS and examines the environmental and project-related factors contributing to the elevated concentrations. This analysis incorporates hourly PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ readings from the Woodfibre LNG AQMS, hourly wind speed, wind direction, and rainfall measurements from Woodfibre LNG meteorology station, and regional air quality data from the British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Parks (BC ENVP). Regional comparison data included PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations from Langdale Elementary (30 km southwest of the Woodfibre LNG AQMS) and PM_{2.5} concentrations from Squamish Elementary (9 km northeast of the Woodfibre LNG AQMS), though neither station provided ambient TSP concentrations. A North American smoke forecast from firesmoke.ca was also reviewed to assess the potential effects of wildfire smoke. The onsite activity logs provided insight into the dust generating activities that may have influenced the local ambient air quality.

Reference: WLNG Air Quality Exceedance Report for PM₁₀ – August 5, 2026

2 Data Recorded at the Woodfibre LNG Site

- **Guideline Criteria Exceeded:**
 - 24-hour BC Air Quality Objective for PM_{2.5}: 25 µg/m³
Note: The 24-hour BC AQO regulatory standard for PM_{2.5} is based on annual 98th percentile of daily average, averaged over one year (BC ENVP 2025)
 - 24-hour BC Air Quality Objective for PM₁₀: 50 µg/m³
- **Actual Reading Recorded at Woodfibre LNG AQMS using Met One Instrument BAM 1020s:**
 - PM_{2.5} (24-hr average): 38.1 µg/m³
 - PM₁₀ (24-hr average): 56.3 µg/m³

Elevated PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ hourly concentrations were recorded throughout the day, with the highest PM₁₀ concentrations, ranging from 69 to 100 µg/m³, recorded between 19:00 and 21:00 hours.

- **Climatic Conditions:**
 - Wind Speed: 24-hour average of 0.6 m/s; hourly average range of 0.2 – 1.5 m/s
 - Wind Direction: Wind directions were variable throughout the day, with predominantly northwesterly winds during the early morning and again from approximately 18:00 to midnight. During the daytime, winds were predominantly from the east to southeast.
 - Total Precipitation (24-hours): 0.0 mm

3 Air Quality Exceedance Investigation

The observed elevated PM_{2.5} and the exceedance of PM₁₀ were compared to regional air quality and local weather stations to determine the influence of Transboundary Flow and Exceptional Events (TF/EE). TF occurs when air pollutants travel from other geographic regions to BC and EE occurs when rare, natural, or human-induced events such as wildfire or volcanic eruptions impact air quality. The presence of air contaminants in ambient air due to TF/EE is unpredictable and not part of typical/controllable emissions (BC ENVP, 2025)

Figure E-1 shows that PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations recorded at the Woodfibre LNG air quality station on August 5, 2026, did not correlate with wind speed. During the early morning (midnight to 6:00 a.m.) and from 6:00 p.m. to midnight, winds were predominantly blowing from the northwest quadrant. The maximum hourly average wind speed measured at the onsite meteorology station was 1.5 m/s, with winds blowing from the northeast quadrant (Figure E-2). Figure E-3 compares the PM₁₀ concentrations recorded at the Woodfibre LNG AQMS to the regional Langdale Elementary air quality station operated by BC ENVP. The Squamish regional air quality monitoring station does not report PM₁₀ concentrations and therefore was not included in the comparison.

Reference: W LNG Air Quality Exceedance Report for PM₁₀ – August 5, 2026

The PM₁₀ concentrations at the Woodfibre LNG site were generally higher than those recorded at the Langdale Elementary regional air quality station (Figure E-3). However, the Langdale Elementary regional station also recorded elevated PM₁₀ concentrations during the day, with a maximum hourly concentration of 66 µg/m³. The 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentration recorded at the Woodfibre LNG AQMS (56.3 µg/m³) was higher than that recorded at Langdale Elementary (45.2 µg/m³). The 24-hour average PM₁₀ concentrations recorded at Langdale Elementary from August 1 to 4 ranged from 8.4 to 23.3 µg/m³, indicating that PM₁₀ concentrations on August 5 were higher than those recorded during the preceding four days.

Figure E-4 shows the hourly PM_{2.5} concentrations recorded at the Woodfibre LNG AQMS, Langdale Elementary regional air quality monitoring station, and Squamish Elementary regional air quality monitoring station. The 24-hour average PM_{2.5} concentration recorded at the Woodfibre LNG AQMS (38.1 µg/m³) was comparable to those recorded at Langdale Elementary (37.1 µg/m³) and Squamish Elementary (35.6 µg/m³).

Woodfibre LNG informed Stantec that no irregular activities occurred on site on August 5, 2026. Rock trucks and other site equipment were operating as usual, and a water truck was active to control dust from regular site activities. No unusual dust-generating activities or dust plumes were reported for the day. The North American smoke forecast at firesmoke.ca indicates that wildfire smoke affected air quality at the Woodfibre LNG Site on August 5, 2026 (Figure E-5).

On August 5, 2026, the wind predominantly blew from the northwest quadrant toward the AQMS station, including during the early morning and evening periods when the AQMS recorded higher PM₁₀ concentrations. Given this wind direction, dust from project-related work activities was unlikely to be transported toward the Floatel. The site conditions were dry during August 3, 4 and 5 with no recorded precipitation and this may have contributed to the elevated PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ values recorded on August 5. In addition, Woodfibre LNG received no complaints from Floatel residents.

October 15, 2026

Mike Champion (Environmental Manager),

Kate Brandon (Environmental Site Lead), Jackie Boruch (Environmental Site Lead), Ian McAllister (Compliance Manager)

Page 4 of 4

Reference: WLNG Air Quality Exceedance Report for PM10 – August 5, 2026

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the elevated PM_{2.5} recorded at the Woodfibre LNG site on August 5, 2026, was primarily associated with wildfire smoke transported into the area. However, PM₁₀ exceedance was likely caused by a combination of the wildfire smoke transported into the area and fugitive dust from the project-related onsite construction activities. Predominant winds from the northwest quadrant likely contributed to the increased PM₁₀ concentrations observed by the AQMS during this period. This is supported by firesmoke.ca forecast data and comparisons with regional monitoring stations.

Regards,

Stantec Consulting Ltd.

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Senior Atmospheric Engineer
Phone: (306) 667-2588
Mobile: (306) 717-2435
Kashif.Choudhry@stantec.com

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Dan Jarratt EP, P.Eng. (AB, BC)
Air Quality Technical Area Leader North America
Phone: (604) 235-1897
Mobile: (236) 818-4067
Dan.Jarratt@stantec.com

Attachments: A: Figures

October 15, 2026

Mike Champion (Environmental Manager),

Kate Brandon (Environmental Site Lead), Jackie Boruch (Environmental Site Lead), Ian McAllister (Compliance Manager)

Page A.1

Reference: WLNG Air Quality Exceedance Report for PM10 – August 5, 2026

Attachment A Figures

Reference: W LNG Air Quality Exceedance Report for PM10 – August 5, 2026

Figure E-1 PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations and wind speed at the Woodfibre LNG site on August 5, 2026.

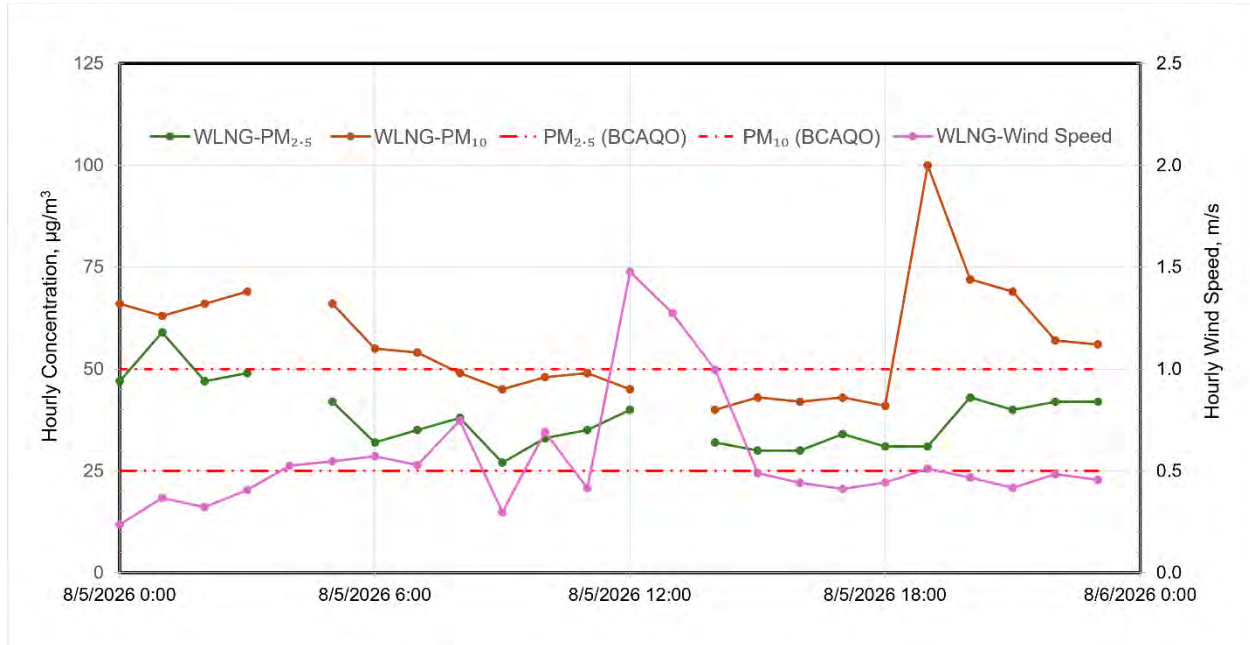
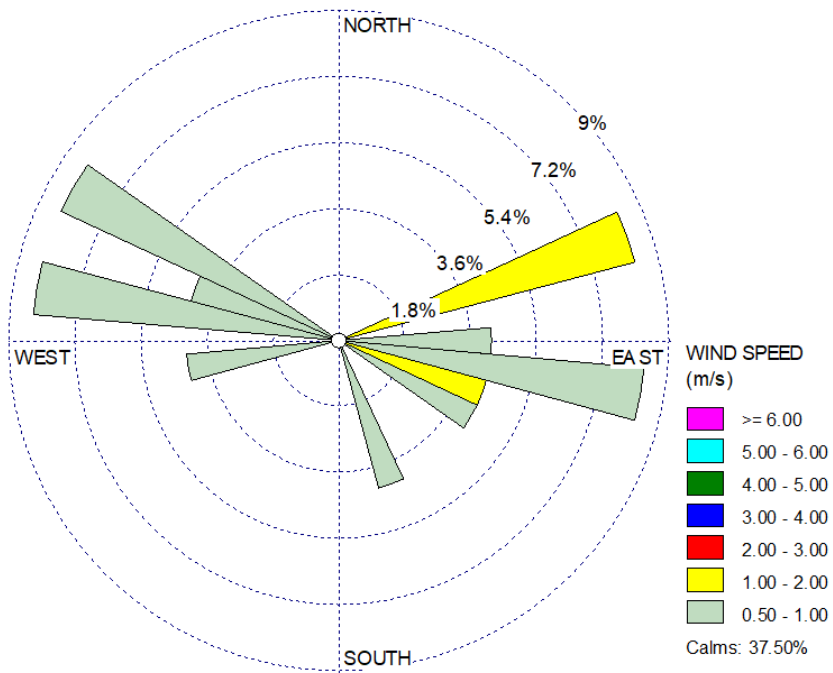


Figure E-2 Windrose for the Woodfibre LNG Meteorology Station, August 5, 2026.



Reference: W LNG Air Quality Exceedance Report for PM₁₀ – August 5, 2026

Figure E-3 PM₁₀ concentrations at the Woodfibre LNG site and the Langdale Elementary Regional Station on August 5, 2026.

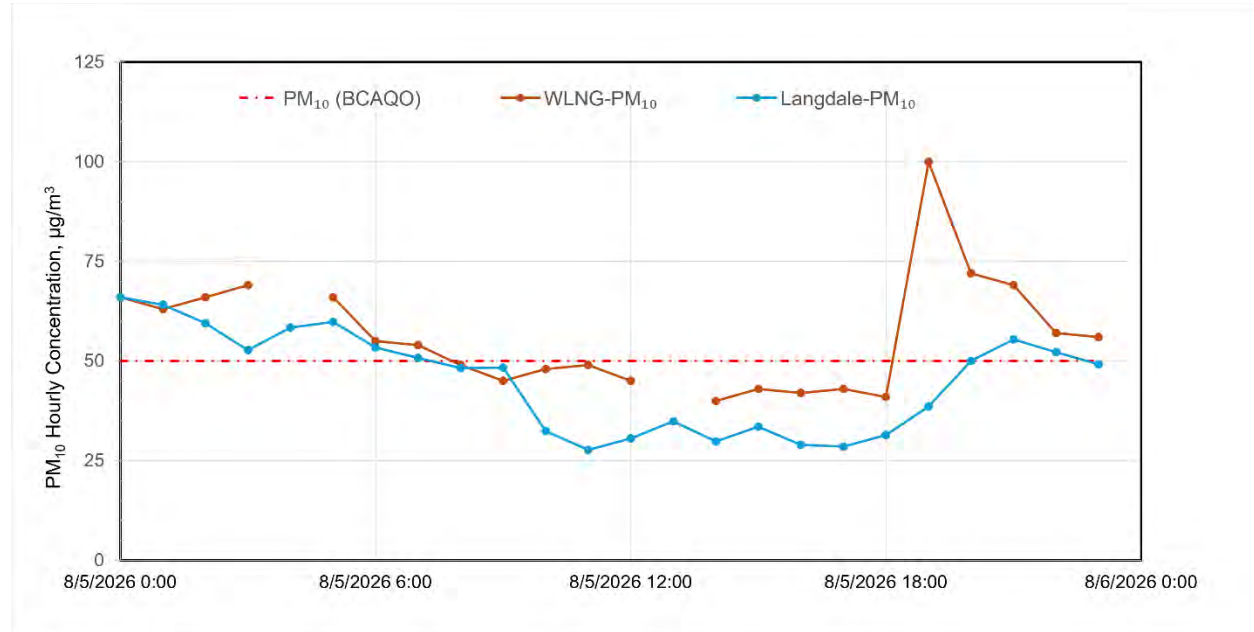
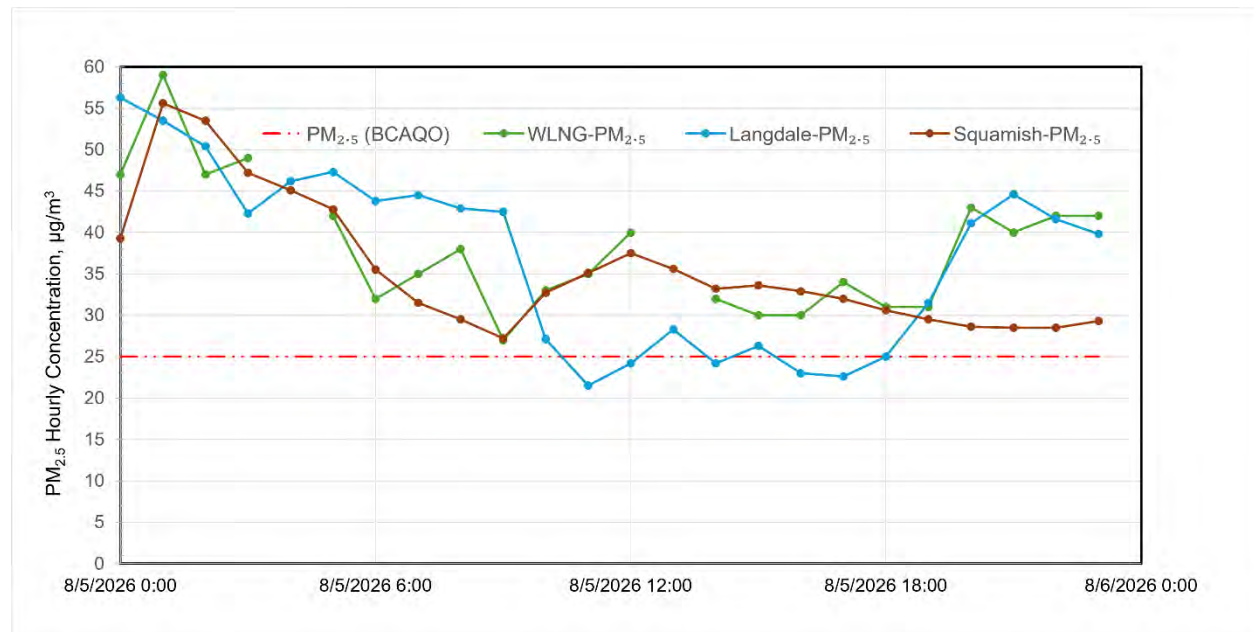


Figure E-4 PM_{2.5} concentrations at the Woodfibre LNG site, Langdale, and Squamish Elementary Regional Station on August 5, 2026.



Reference: WLNG Air Quality Exceedance Report for PM10 – August 5, 2026

Figure E-5 Smoke modelling output (forecast for 3:00 am, 12:00 pm and 11:00 pm) for August 5, 2026.



Note:
The timestamps in the figure are based on Saskatchewan time, which observes Central Standard Time (CST) year-round, with no Daylight-Saving Time (DST) adjustment.

Appendix F

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	26C473845
Date Reported	18 September 2026
Pages	8
Version	1

Air Quality Monitoring Reviewed By
Carmen Andrei, AQM Lab Supervisor

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (403) 299-2158

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.
- Measurement Uncertainty is not taken into consideration when stating conformity with a specified requirement or guideline (Decision Rule)
- All reportable information is available on request from AGAT Laboratories, in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2017, ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (Québec), 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/or NELAP.
- For environmental samples in the Province of Québec: 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.

Contents

AGAT Work Order: 26C473845
Project: Woodfibre LNG

Client Name: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD
Sampling Location: N/A
Attention To: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry
Sampled By: N/A

3700 - 21 Street NE
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2E 6V6
Tel 403.299.2158
agatlabs.com

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D.	Certificate of Analysis	4
	Passive Air Quality Sampling	4
	Passive Quality Assurance	5
E.	Quality Control	6
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AGAT Laboratories is accredited, certified, or licensed to applicable standards for specific tests, parameters, and matrices, as listed in the individual laboratory's current scope(s) of accreditation, as found on the Accreditations page of this report. The tests in this report may not necessarily be included in the scope of accreditation.
Results relate only to the items tested. Results apply to samples as received.

Air Quality Summary

AGAT Work Order: 26C473845

Project: Woodfibre LNG

Client Name: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD
Sampling Location: N/A
Attention To: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry
Sampled By: N/A

3700 - 21 Street NE
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2E 6V6
Tel 403.299.2158
agatlabs.com

Parameter	Units	Number of Samples	Peak Reading	Network Average
Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	ppbv	2	0.5	0.5
Ambient VOC as Hexane	ppbv	2	0.8	0.8

A
B
C
D
E
F
G

AGAT Laboratories is accredited, certified, or licensed to applicable standards for specific tests, parameters, and matrices, as listed in the individual laboratory's current scope(s) of accreditation, as found on the Accreditations page of this report. The tests in this report may not necessarily be included in the scope of accreditation.
Results relate only to the items tested. Results apply to samples as received.

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT Work Order: 26C473845

Project: Woodfibre LNG

Client Name: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD
Sampling Location: N/A
Attention To: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry
Sampled By: N/A

3700 - 21 Street NE
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2E 6V6
Tel 403.299.2158
agatlabs.com

Passive Air Quality Sampling (2 parameters)					
Date Received: 2026-09-02		Description:		Site#01/ 01Aug/26,13:00	Site#01/ 01Aug/26,13:00
Date Reported: 2026-09-18				28Aug/26,11:00 /SO2	28Aug/26,11:00 /VOC
		Sample Type:		FILTER	FILTER
		Date Sampled:			
Parameter	Units	G/S	RDL	8081676	8081679
Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	ppbv		0.2	0.5	-
Ambient VOC as Hexane	ppbv		0.7	-	0.8

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G/S - Guideline/Standard
8081676-8081679 All samples are field blank subtracted.
Analysis performed at AGAT Calgary (unless marked by *)

AGAT Laboratories is accredited, certified, or licensed to applicable standards for specific tests, parameters, and matrices, as listed in the individual laboratory's current scope(s) of accreditation, as found on the Accreditations page of this report. The tests in this report may not necessarily be included in the scope of accreditation.
Results relate only to the items tested. Results apply to samples as received.

Certified By: 

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT Work Order: 26C473845

Project: Woodfibre LNG

Client Name: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD
Sampling Location: N/A
Attention To: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry
Sampled By: N/A

3700 - 21 Street NE
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2E 6V6
Tel 403.299.2158
agatlabs.com

Passive Quality Assurance (2 parameters)							
Date Received: 2026-09-02		Description:		Site#01/DUP	BLANK/	Site#01/DUP	BLANK/
Date Reported: 2026-09-18				01Aug/26,13:00	01Aug/26,13:00	01Aug/26,13:00	01Aug/26,13:00
				28Aug/26,11:00	28Aug/26,11:00	28Aug/26,11:00	28Aug/26,11:00
				/SO2	/SO2	/VOC	/VOC
		Sample Type:		FILTER	FILTER	FILTER	FILTER
		Date Sampled:					
Parameter	Units	G/S	RDL	8081677	8081678	8081680	8081681
Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	ppbv		0.2	0.4	<0.2	-	-
Ambient VOC as Hexane	ppbv		0.7	-	-	0.8	<0.7

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G/S - Guideline/Standard
Analysis performed at AGAT Calgary (unless marked by *)

AGAT Laboratories is accredited, certified, or licensed to applicable standards for specific tests, parameters, and matrices, as listed in the individual laboratory's current scope(s) of accreditation, as found on the Accreditations page of this report. The tests in this report may not necessarily be included in the scope of accreditation.
Results relate only to the items tested. Results apply to samples as received.

Certified By: 

A
B
C
D
E
F
G

Quality Control

AGAT Work Order: 26C473845

Project: Woodfibre LNG

Client Name: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD
Sampling Location: N/A
Attention To: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry
Sampled By: N/A

3700 - 21 Street NE
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2E 6V6
Tel 403.299.2158
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Air Quality Monitoring															
Passive Air Quality Sampling															
Date Reported: Sep. 18, 2026			DUPLICATE				REFERENCE MATERIAL			METHOD BLANK SPIKE			MATRIX SPIKE		
Parameter	Sample ID	Batch	Dup #1	Dup #2	RPD	Method Blank	Measured Value	Acceptable Limits		% Recovery	Acceptable Limits		% Recovery	Acceptable Limits	
								Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	8081677	268	0.5	0.4	NA	< 0.2	100%	90%	110%	103%	80%	120%	102%	80%	120%
Ambient VOC as Hexane	8081680	200	0.8	0.8	NA	< 0.7	106%	60%	140%	92%	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.

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Results relate only to the items tested. Results apply to samples as received.

Certified By: 

A
B
C
D
E
F
G

Method Summary

AGAT Work Order: 26C473845

Project: Woodfibre LNG

Client Name: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD

Sampling Location: N/A

Attention To: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry

Sampled By: N/A

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Air Quality Monitoring			
Parameter	AGAT S.O.P.	Analytical Reference	Analytical Technique
Ambient Sulfur Dioxide	AQM-43-16007	Inhouse Method	ION CHROMATOGRAPH
Ambient VOC as Hexane	IHF-60-25003	Modified NIOSH-1500,1501,1003	GC/MS

A
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Accreditations and Associations

AGAT Work Order: 26C473845

Project: Woodfibre LNG

Client Name: STANTEC CONSULTING LTD

Sampling Location: N/A

Attention To: Dan Jarratt/Kashif Choudhry

Sampled By: N/A

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Accreditations

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- Standards Council of Canada (SCC)
- 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 du Québec (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.

<https://agatlabs.com/about/quality-accreditation/accreditation/>

Associations

As a leader in science and technology, AGAT Laboratories is proud to hold a number of professional partnerships with key industry organizations and associations. Following is a list of just some of the organizations with which we are currently involved. Association memberships may be limited to specific locations and/or personnel. Please contact AGAT Laboratories for specifics regarding association memberships.

- Association des firmes de génie-conseil du Québec (AFG)
- Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA)
- Association Québécois de Vérification Environnementale (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)

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