

CLEAN LNG

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

- ⦿ Natural gas is a by-product of decaying plant and animal matter left deep underground millions of years ago.
- ⦿ This natural gas is trapped or isolated in rock formations which prevents it from surfacing.
- ⦿ Hydraulic fracturing is a process that pumps fluid and sand down a well at high pressure to break apart rock and release natural gas.
- ⦿ When the pressure is relieved, the water and gas flow up into the well. It is then sent to a processing facility by pipeline.
- ⦿ The fracturing process has been used for over 60 years.
- ⦿ British Columbia has enough natural gas to supply domestic and international markets for over 150 years.

Converting Natural Gas to a Liquid

- ⦿ Natural gas turns into a liquid when chilled to -160° Celsius.
- ⦿ In liquid form, natural gas compresses, taking up $1/600^{\text{th}}$ less space.
- ⦿ Once compressed, **LNG** can be securely stored on a ship and safely transported overseas to markets.



Global Energy Need Creates Demand for LNG

- The need for energy is increasing globally, particularly in Asia.
- World-wide demand is projected to increase 250% over the next 20 years.
- British Columbia has many competitive advantages:
 - *Enough natural gas to supply Asian and domestic markets for over 150 years;*
 - *North America's closest travel distance to Asia;*
 - *A cooler climate which translates to approximately 30% less power required for the **LNG** manufacturing process compared to places like Australia;*
 - *Low taxes, strong credit rating and a skilled workforce;*
 - *Abundant, clean, renewable power to support the energy needs of the industry;*
 - *Strong relationships with First Nations; and*
 - *A stable geopolitical climate.*

