




# LNG basics

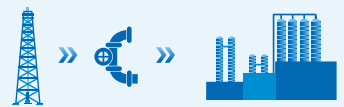
What is liquefied natural gas?  
**LNG»** is natural gas, **except liquefied for transport**

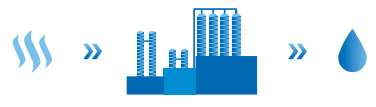
<p>LNG is } <b>colourless</b>  <b>odourless</b>  <b>non-corrosive</b>  <b>non-toxic</b></p>	<p>LNG is <b>natural gas</b> that is cooled to <b>-160 C°</b></p> 	<p>then warmed and re-gasified to a vapor state once it reaches its market locations</p>
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<p>What is LNG composed of?</p> <p>LNG is primarily <b>90% methane</b></p> <p>There is also often small amounts of } <b>ethane</b>  <b>propane</b>  <b>butane</b></p>	<p>LNG takes up about <b>1/600th</b> LESS SPACE </p>  <p>than in its gaseous form  <b>This makes it easier &amp; more efficient to ship</b></p>
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## Extracting natural gas and exporting LNG\*


- 1 A well extracts natural gas from deep underground and it is piped to a liquefaction plant


- 2 Once at the liquefaction plant, the natural gas is cooled and liquefied


- 3 Now liquefied, it can be safely loaded onto a dedicated LNG carrier for transport overseas


- 4 LNG is then unloaded at a re-gasification facility for conversion back into its gaseous state


- 5 The natural gas is piped to homes and industry for use



\*Based on information from the BC government website: <http://engage.gov.bc.ca/Inginbc/b-c-s-lng-story/#what-is-lng>