

About LNG and Liquefaction



Artist's rendering of Cameron Liquefaction Project

According to the Center for LNG, each LNG export terminal is a multi-billion dollar investment, which not only creates construction jobs but also permanent manufacturing jobs.

Success in recent years with new gas recovery techniques has pushed the available supply of natural gas in the U.S. out to almost 100 years.

In light of these substantial resource additions and the comparatively minor increases in domestic natural gas demand, there are more than sufficient natural gas resources to accommodate both domestic demand and the natural gas exports proposed in connection with Cameron LNG's liquefaction project.

About LNG

Liquefied natural gas, or LNG, is natural gas that has been supercooled to minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 162 degrees Celsius). At that temperature, natural gas condenses into a liquid. When in



liquid form, natural gas occupies 600 times less space than in its gaseous state, which makes it feasible to transport over long distances.

- In the form of LNG, natural gas can be shipped from the parts of the world where it is abundant to where it is in demand.
- LNG is an energy source that has much lower CO₂ emissions than other fossil fuels, such as oil or coal.
- LNG is odorless, colorless, non-corrosive and non-toxic. Its density is less than one-half that of water.
- The use of LNG is a proven, reliable and safe process, and it has been used in the United States since 1944.
- Natural gas is the world's cleanest burning fossil fuel and it has emerged as the environmentally preferred fuel of choice.

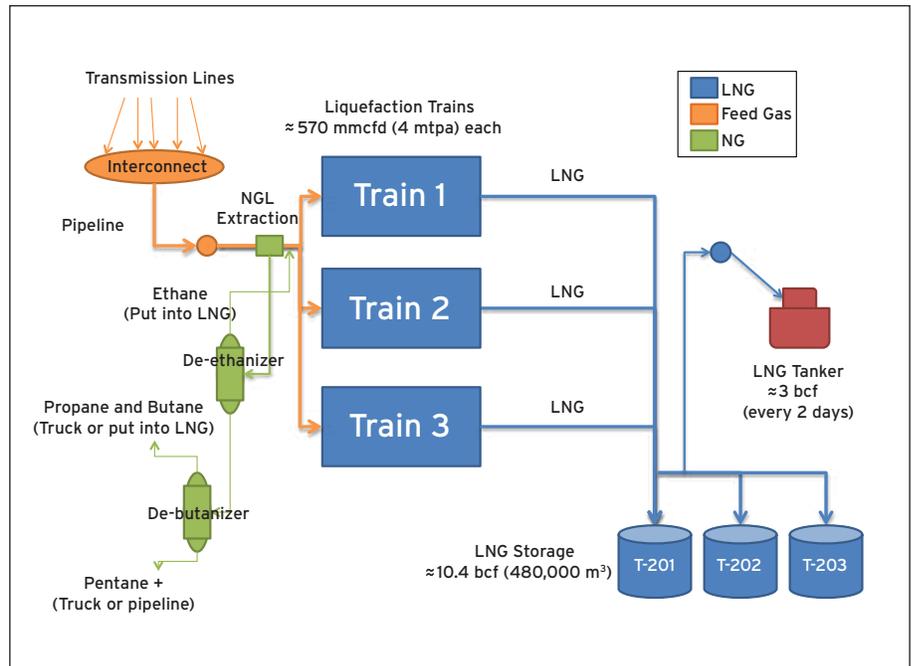
As the cleanest burning fossil fuel, natural gas is a leading energy choice for fueling American homes and businesses.

LNG Safety

LNG terminals worldwide have an exemplary safety record due to advanced technology, well-trained professionals, a thorough understanding of LNG properties, robust safety systems and procedures, and rigidly adhered-to standards, codes and regulations. No serious accidents involving an LNG terminal have occurred in the U.S. in over 30 years.

The Liquefaction Process

1. Domestic natural gas is delivered to the terminal via pipelines.
2. The natural gas is treated to remove all water and impurities, which would contaminate or freeze in the process of cooling the natural gas to -260 degrees Fahrenheit.
3. The clean and dry natural gas is then further processed to remove excess heavy gas components like propane, butane and pentanes for potential sale to other industries for manufacturing.
4. The clean, dry and lean natural gas is then cooled to -260 degrees Fahrenheit and liquefied in a multistage refrigeration process.
5. The liquefied natural gas is delivered to storage for eventual loading aboard LNG tankers for delivery to customers.



Cameron LNG liquefaction process

LNG Transportation

Transportation of LNG via ship has a long record of safe operation.

- In LNG's more than 50-year shipping history, LNG ships have traveled more than 150 million miles without a major incident.
- There have been no collisions, fires, explosions or hull failures resulting in a loss of containment for LNG ships in ports or at sea.

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