

The Tanker Threat from LNG

Pipelines and export terminals mean tankers -how many and where?

[This story map](#) presents a visual explainer of the data in the table below. Drawing on publicly available information and companies' own estimates of tanker and tanker voyages numbers, Stand.earth estimates that from all proposed or approved LNG projects **the Salish Sea will experience 6,600 tanker voyages, and the Great Bear Sea will experience 36,900 tanker voyages** over the current export licenses.

Facility	Sea	First export	<u>Years of licence</u>	End of life	# of tanker per year	# of tanker transit per year	# of tanker transit lifetime
LNG Canada (I)	Great Bear	2025	40	2065	175	350	14,000
LNG Canada (II)	Great Bear	2030	40	2070	175	350	14,000
Woodfibre LNG	Salish	2027	40	2067	40	80	3,200
Cedar LNG	Great Bear	2028	25	2053	50	100	2,500
Tilbury LNG	Salish	2028	25	2053	68	136	3,400
Ksi Lisims LNG	Great Bear	2030	40	2070	80	160	6,400

Key concerns:

- **Safety:** LNG facilities and Tankers are a known safety risk. While a tanker full of oil may spill and cause devastation, a tanker full of LNG is likely to ignite if a catastrophic accident were to occur, endangering the lives of any along the tanker route.
- **Pollution:** Studies have shown that LNG is worse for the climate than burning coal. Flaring and venting from normal gas operations cause harmful contaminants to be released into the local atmosphere. Almost all gas from BC comes from fracking, a known pollution source.
- **Wildlife:** LNG Canada is predicted to be the biggest single source of mortality for whales from ship strikes in 2030. Noise pollution from tankers will stress wildlife that depends on a quiet ocean to navigate and find food.
- **Subsidies:** LNG terminals receive significant government fossil fuel subsidies, including: \$5.35 billion package for LNG Canada from B.C., \$500 million loan from Canada for the Cedar LNG terminal.

Bellingham, U.S.
Traditional Lummi and Nooksack Lands
1329 N State St #302
Bellingham, WA 98225

San Francisco, U.S.
Traditional Chochoeny and Karkin Ohlone Lands
548 Market Street Suite 74196
San Francisco, CA 94104-5401

Vancouver, CA
The Unceded Territories of the Səlilwətaʔ, xʷməθkʷəy̍əm, and Skwxwú7mesh Nations
5307 Victoria Drive, Suite 347
Vancouver, BC V5P 3V6

Reports and references of interest:

LNG Myths Busted: A blog from Stand.earth with common LNG myths busted.

<https://stand.earth/insights/lng-fracked-gas-lies-factcheck-truths-liquified-natural-gas/>

Well to Tank Carbon Intensity of Canadian LNG: An analysis commissioned by Equal Routes, completed by Energy and Environmental Research Associates, to determine the carbon intensity of LNG from Canada.

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/65b27d4560a9af5ef9933359/t/68222b6ece47b61d8603a0de/1747069811291/WTT_CO2e_LNG_Canada_EqualRoutes.pdf

Explosive Truths: A report documenting accidents at LNG facilities, the report underscores that many LNG incidents are underreported, and accidents like spills are poorly understood, leading to an overconfidence in the safety record of the LNG industry.

https://www.greenpeace.de/publikationen/ExplosiveTruths_Report_f.pdf

Banking on Climate Shipwreck: A report from Stand.earth about the financing behind Maritime LNG expansion, the contradictions in commitments from banks and institutions and their investments in LNG, as well as a discussion of the fallacy of the notion of LNG as a kind of transition fuel.

<https://stand.earth/resources/lng-shipping-emissions-crisis/>

No Room for More: A report commissioned by Solutions for Our Climate, with contributions from Stand.earth. The analysis reveals that global LNG shipping enables 12.7 billion tonnes of CO₂e annually—more than double the yearly emissions of the entire United States—and highlights the alarming role of public and private finance in driving this expansion.

<https://forourclimate.org/research/581>

Ship-strike forecast and mitigation for whales in Gitga'at First Nation territory: A study analysing likelihood of ship strikes of whales by vessels in Gitga'at First Nation territory. LNG Canada is identified as the largest source of mortality for whales in 2030.

<https://www.int-res.com/articles/esr2023/51/n051p031.pdf>

The greenhouse gas footprint of liquefied natural gas (LNG) exported from the United States: A scientific study finding that Upstream and midstream methane emissions are the largest contributors to the LNG footprint, and that LNG's overall climate footprint exceeds that of coal significantly.

<https://scijournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ese3.1934>