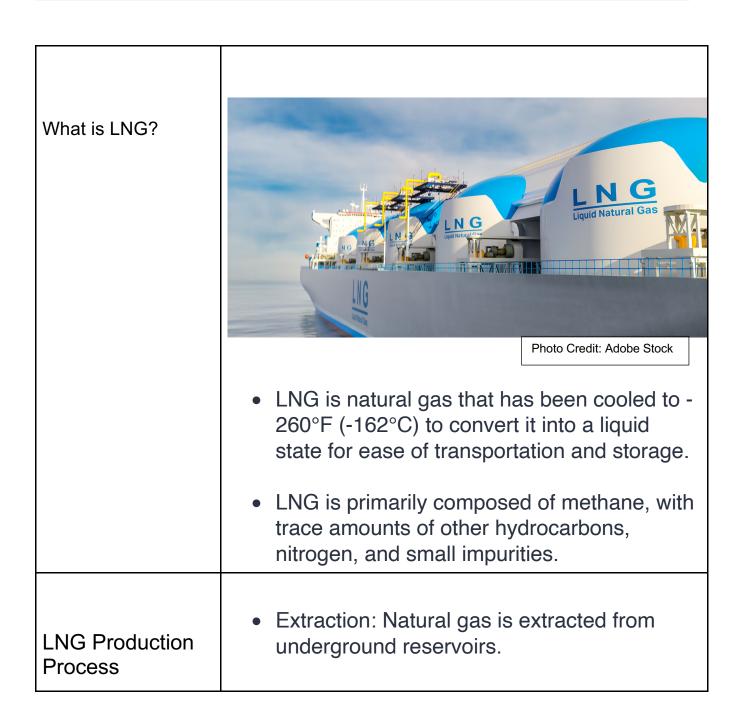
LNG

QRG for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Operations

Overview:

This QRG is designed to provide operations new hires an overview of key aspects related to LNG operations.





	 Processing: The gas undergoes treatment to remove impurities. Liquefaction: The gas is cooled to extremely low temperatures to become a liquid.
LNG Storage	 Equified natural gas storage tanks at an LNG receiving terminal in Jiangsu province in May. [Photo by Xu Congjun/For China Daily] LNG is stored in specially designed cryogenic tanks to maintain its low temperature. Common storage types include aboveground tanks and underground tanks.
Transportation	 LNG is transported in specialized carriers, which are double-hulled and equipped with advanced safety features. LNG can also be transported by road or rail in ISO containers.

LNG

Receiving Terminals			
	 https://www.burckhardtcompression.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/application_import-terminal.gif LNG terminals receive, regasify*, and 		
	distribute LNG for various end-users.		
	*Regasification involves heating LNG back to its gaseous state.		
Safety Considerations	 LNG is flammable but has a narrow flammability range. 		
	 Emergency shutdown systems and safety measures are in place to mitigate potential risks. 		
Regulatory Compliance	 Compliance with international standards and regulations is crucial for safe and efficient LNG operations. 		
Environmental Impact	 LNG is considered a cleaner-burning fuel compared to other fossil fuels. 		
	 Methane leakage during the LNG lifecycle is a concern and is actively monitored and addressed. 		

LNG

Additional Information:

- DOTSafetyCompliance
- <u>CenterForLNGSafety</u>

Version Change Log

Name	Content Changed	Date
Amanda Smith, MSED	Content Created	1/9/24