Fracking comes with environmental impacts. If built, Sarita LNG and Malahat LNG could result in:

- **384** Extra wells drilled/year
- **16.9 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon pollution per year**
- **7.9 million m$^3$ freshwater use per year**

This is equivalent to:

- **3.5 million cars on the road**
- **annual residential freshwater use of 86,160 Canadians**

pembina.org/pub/BCShaleTool
Malahat and Sarita LNG
Numbers behind the infographic

- Based on two LNG plants proposed by Steelhead LNG for Vancouver Island and their associated upstream development:
  - Malahat LNG with a capacity of 6 million tonnes of LNG per year (mtpa),
  - and Sarita LNG, with a capacity of 24 mtpa.

- Steelhead LNG technology choices and the resulting emissions intensity of the terminals is unknown as this point. We assume an average of two LNG plants proposed for B.C.’s northern coast: LNG Canada with an emissions intensity of 0.15 t-CO2e/t-LNG, and PNW LNG with a proposed emissions intensity of 0.255 t-CO2e/t-LNG. This gives an intensity of 0.2025 t-CO2e/t-LNG.

- Environmental impacts calculated for 2030 as the difference between a scenario with the two plants (30 million tonnes of LNG) and constant non-LNG demand, compared to a scenario with no LNG and constant non-LNG demand.

- Environmental impacts displayed are for 2030

- Assumes current technologies and practices for the purposes of determining carbon, water and wastewater environmental impacts (i.e. no new policies).

- The number of cars equivalent is based on annual emissions for a standard personal vehicle of 4.75 tonnes of CO2e.¹

- The water use comparator is based on annual per capita residential water consumption of 91.615 m³/yr.²

- The global warming potential for methane is set at 34, to reflect the most recent findings by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR5).