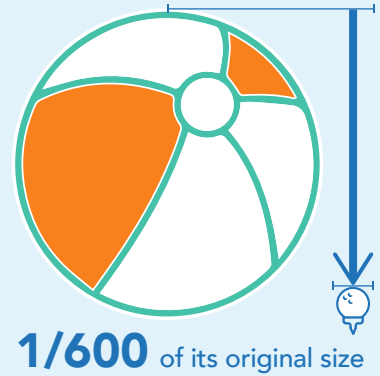


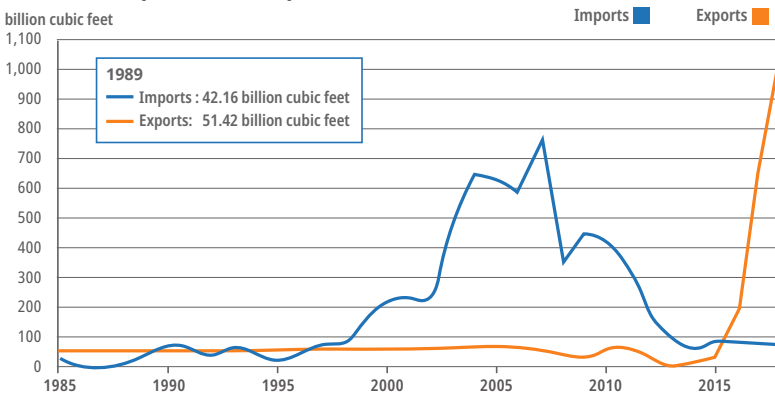
# What is Liquefied Natural Gas?

**Liquefied natural gas (LNG)** is natural gas that has been cooled to about -260 degrees Fahrenheit, which reduces its volume and makes it easier to transport.

Once at its destination, LNG is regasified and made available for a variety of uses. Most commonly, it supplies natural gas to power plants to generate electricity or provides fuel for heating and cooking in residences and businesses. It is also used to manufacture steel, glass, paper, brick and many other products. In fact, natural gas is used as a raw material for common products such as medical equipment, paint, fertilizer, cosmetics and plastics.



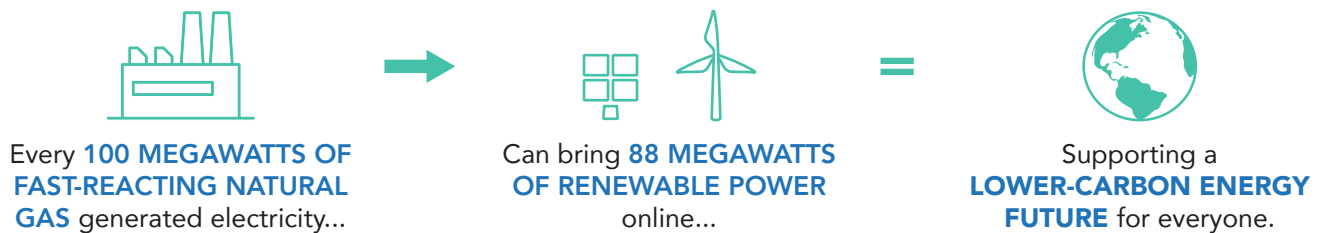
## U.S LNG Imports and Exports, 1985-2018



The United States began importing LNG in the 1970s. Imports steadily increased until 2007 when technological innovations helped America's natural gas producers to unlock previously unreachable resources, kicking off a "shale revolution." This advancement allowed the U.S. to export its first cargo of LNG in 2016. In just a few short years, the U.S. has become the world's third-largest LNG exporter by volume, providing cleaner, affordable, abundant energy to more than 35 countries.

## A CLEANER, AFFORDABLE ENERGY SOLUTION

**Natural gas is an ideal partner for renewables.** Power plants fueled by natural gas can quickly ramp up to provide baseload electricity when solar or wind resources fluctuate. For every 1% increase in fast-reacting natural gas powered electricity, renewable power generation increases by 0.88%.



Natural gas is also the cleanest burning fossil fuel and its increased use provides abundant, affordable energy, increases household purchasing power and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

As the cleanest burning hydrocarbon, **NATURAL GAS REDUCES CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS 24/7.**

**NAT GAS**

**LNG EXPORTS INCREASE U.S. HOUSEHOLD PURCHASING POWER,** meaning the amount of goods or services that consumers can buy increases.

**\$30 BILLION INCREASE**

Even the most advanced coal technologies **PRODUCE 70% MORE LIFECYCLE GHG EMISSIONS** than power generated by natural gas.

**70% MORE**

**COAL NAT GAS**

## SAFETY FIRST

The U.S. LNG industry has an excellent safety record. From the liquefaction facility to the power plant, LNG operators have spent decades working closely with regulators and first responders-to maximize safety and reliability.

To ensure safe operations, no amount of LNG can be transported or handled in the U.S. without the explicit approval of a host of federal overseers:

- Department of Energy
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)
- Federal Maritime Commission
- Maritime Administration
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Congress
- U.S. Department of State
- The White House

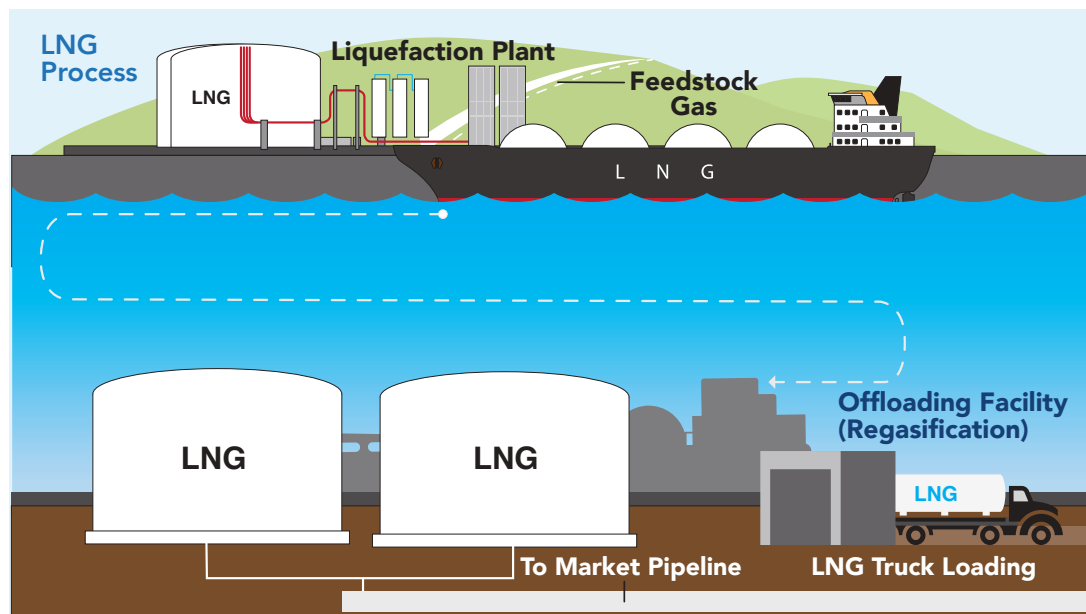
## A GROWING INDUSTRY

As of March 2020, North America has six existing LNG export facilities, eight approved by FERC and under construction and an additional 14 that have received FERC approval but have not started construction.

## HOW IT'S COOLED

Natural gas travels by pipeline to a liquefaction facility. Molecules that freeze at low temperatures, like water, carbon dioxide and heavier hydrocarbons, are removed. The remaining gas is cooled to about -260 degrees Fahrenheit, at which point the gas becomes a liquid. The LNG is then loaded onto LNG cargo ships for transport. Some of the largest LNG ships or tankers can carry enough natural gas to power 70,000 homes for one year.

When the LNG reaches an offloading facility, it may be "warmed" or regasified and then transported by pipeline to power plants for use in power generation; or to industrial facilities to manufacture goods; or homes and office buildings for heating, cooking and drying clothes.



Alternatively, the offloading facility may load the LNG directly into a tanker truck, which will deliver it to a storage facility to be used as a "peaking" fuel for power generation during times of high demand, or to serve industrial and commercial customers who are not directly connected to the natural gas pipeline system.

Visit [LNGFACTS.org](https://lngfacts.org) for additional information.

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