SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF LNG	
1914	First (U.S.) patent awarded for LNG handling/shipping.
1917	First commercial natural gas liquefaction plant built in West Virginia.
1944	At an LNG peak-shaving plant in Cleveland, an LNG storage tank with a low nickel-steel content (only 3.5%) fails. LNG spills into a sewer. Explosion within the sewer kills 128 people.
1959	The world's first LNG tanker, the Methane Pioneer, safely carries LNG from Lake Charles, LA., to Canvey Island, United Kingdom, initiating commercial LNG shipping.
1960	Conch International Methane conducts pioneering series of experiments involving small-scale LNG spills on land at Lake Charles, LA for U.S. Bureau of Mines.
1964	The British Gas Council begins importing LNG from Algeria, making the United Kingdom the world's first LNG importer and Algeria as its first exporter.
1967	National Fire Protection Association adopts its first LNG safety standards, *NFPA 59A Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of LNG*.
1969	United States exports LNG to Asia for the first time: from Alaska to Japan.
1971	Distrigas Corporation opens an LNG receiving and regasification terminal in Everett, MA.
1972	First federal LNG safety regulations adopted, incorporating NFPA 59A standards.
1977	California enacts LNG Terminal Siting Act, allowing the California Public Utilities Commission to approve one terminal. Indonesia begins shipping LNG to Japan.
1978	Cove Point, MD and Elba Island, GA receiving terminals open. CPUC and FERC approve an LNG import terminal at Pt. Conception (Santa Barbara).
1979	An explosion at the Cove Point terminal kills one plant employee and causes $3 million in damages.
1980	Falling natural gas prices in U.S. and a dispute with Algerian exporters over their LNG prices leads to a shut down of the Cove Point and Elba Island terminals. U.S. government and Shell Research both initiate large-scale, fully instrumented experiments on the dispersion and combustion of LNG spills. U.S. adopts comprehensive LNG safety regulations that include exclusion zone requirements.
1981	Lake Charles, LA terminal opens.
1982	Lake Charles, LA terminal closes.
1984	Japan purchases 72% of world’s LNG, using 75% for electricity generation.
1985	CPUC authorizes Pt. Conception LNG terminal project to be abandoned.
1986	No imports of LNG arrive in United States for the first time since 1974. South Korea receives its first LNG shipment (from Indonesia).
1988	Distrigas resumes purchasing Algerian LNG. Lake Charles terminal reopens and also resumes LNG imports from Algeria.
1990	Taiwan’s first LNG terminal receives a shipment from Indonesia.
1991	First LNG deliveries from Australia’s North West Shelf arrive in Japan and South Korea.
1995	Cove Point terminal begins operating as a natural gas storage facility.

1999	LNG liquefaction plant opens in Trinidad and Tobago. First LNG shipment from Trinidad arrives at Everett, MA. Japan purchases 66% of world's LNG.
2001	Elba Island LNG terminal reopens. FERC approves reactivating Cove Point. New EcoElectrica terminal in Puerto Rico begins importing LNG (from Trinidad).
2002	Bechtel and Shell announce plans to build an LNG receiving terminal on Mare Island, the first terminal to be proposed in CA since the 1970s. Japan purchases 48% of world's LNG.
2003	Cove Point terminal reopens. All U.S. LNG receiving terminals are operational for the first time since 1981. FERC approves a new LNG import terminal in Hackberry, LA.
2004	The first offshore LNG terminal is approved, Port Pelican. Explosions and fire destroy a portion of the LNG liquefaction plant in Skikda, Algeria, killing 27 people. U.S. imports a record volume of LNG, more than 588 billion cubic feet.

Sources: <http://www.eei.org/magazine/editorial_content/nonav_stories/2002-03-01-tide.htm>, "LNG-Evolution&Development Wall Chart," *Petroleum Economist* 2004 <*http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/analysispaper/global/pdf/eia_0637.pdf*>.

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