



## LPG

The acronym LPG stands for liquefied petroleum gas and in common parlance describes gases that remain liquid at room temperature under relatively low pressure, such as propane, butane and their mixtures. In the extraction of natural gas and crude oil production LPG occurs as "wet natural gas during drilling" and is burned on the spot because processing this raw material from such sources is uneconomical. But LPG does not just occur during exploration; it is also a byproduct of oil refining. As a fossil fuel, LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) is often used for heating or cooking purposes. But it can also be used as a fuel for vehicles with gasoline engines that have an LPG system. The first German gas filling station went into operation in Hannover in 1935. In the 1970s, the use of LPG as a fuel for automobiles was widespread in Italy and the Netherlands, in particular.

PROPANE TYPICAL SPECIFICATION			
CHARACTERISTICS	UNIT	SPECIFICATION	TEST METHOD
Ethane & Lighter	MOLE %	Max 3	ASTM D 2163
PROPANE TYPICAL SPECIFICATION	MOLE %	Min 95	ASTM D 2163
Total Butane & Heavier	MOLE %	Max 3	ASTM D 2163
Specific Gravity @ 60/60 ° F	°F	Max 0.510	ASTM D 2598
Copper Corrosion	...	1-a	ASTM D 1838
Vapour Pressure PSIG @ 100°F	°F	Max 200	ASTM D 2598
Hydrogen Sulphide	ppm	Negative	ASTM D 2420
Total Sulfur	ppm	Max 30	ASTM D 6667

BUTANE TYPICAL SPECIFICATION			
CHARACTERISTICS	UNIT	SPECIFICATION	TEST METHOD
Propane & Lighter	MOLE %	Max 4	ASTM D 2163
Total Butane	MOLE %	Min 94	ASTM D 2163
Total Pentane & Heavier	MOLE %	Max 200	ASTM D 2163
Specific Gravity @ 60/60 ° F	°F	Max 0-585	ASTM D 2598
Corrosion Number	...	1-a	ASTM D 1838
Vapour Pressure PSIG @ 100°F	°F	Max 50	ASTM D 2598
Hydrogen Sulphide	...	Negative	ASTM D 2420
Total Sulfur	ppm	Max 30	ASTM D 6667
Non Volatile Residue	Vol %	Max 0.1	ASTM D 2158