

# Auto Propane

## Compared to CNG, Propane Makes Sense



Canadian  
Propane  
Association

Association  
canadienne  
du propane

Auto propane and compressed natural gas (CNG) are both Canadian-made, low-emission and less expensive than gasoline. But every dollar invested in auto propane goes further for our environment and for fleet budgets.

### FUELLING

You can build up to 20 auto propane filling stations



for the cost of



building 1 CNG filling station

One CNG station can cost over \$1 million to build // One auto propane station can cost as low as \$50,000

### FLEET

You can convert 2 light-duty auto propane vehicles



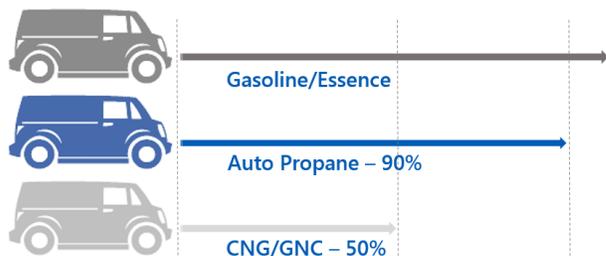
for the cost of



converting 1 light-duty CNG vehicle

Average CNG vehicle conversion costs \$12,000 // Average auto propane vehicle conversion costs \$6,000

### RANGE



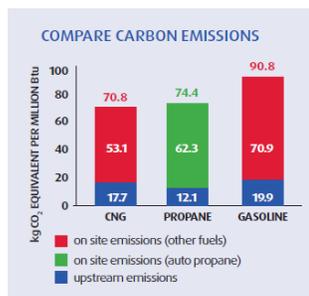
The range of a CNG vehicle is typically 50% of a gas vehicle // Auto propane vehicles have a similar range to gas vehicles

### IMPACT

Per dollar invested, auto propane vehicles offset significantly more GHG emissions than CNG vehicles.



Compared to gas, both auto propane and CNG vehicles reduce harmful emissions by more than 20% // But per dollar spent, more auto propane vehicles can be deployed, thereby offsetting more GHG emissions



## What is Propane?

Propane is a versatile and portable fuel that is a derivative of natural gas processing and oil refining. It is extracted and used as a gas, but stored and transported as a liquid to make distribution and use easy and efficient.

Propane's properties make it the ideal choice for school and transit buses, courier vans, taxis and other high-mileage fleet vehicles.

In some countries, auto propane is known as LPG or Autogas.

## Global Popularity

Auto propane is a trusted automotive fuel worldwide. Over 25 million propane vehicles are on the road globally, with over 60,000 in Canada.

Auto propane is the third most popular automotive fuel in the world – including in Canada – after gasoline and diesel.

## Fugitive Emissions

'Fugitive emissions' is a term for gas which escapes into the atmosphere before it is combusted. Propane is a smart choice when it comes to such emissions, as it is not a GHG and has no impact on the atmosphere if accidentally released prior to combustion.

Natural gas (methane) however, is a potent GHG in its unburnt state. Up to 5% of natural gas is inadvertently released during transmission, prior to use. This unburnt methane generates 25 times the greenhouse impact of carbon dioxide on the atmosphere.

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