

Ready for Canada's
low-carbon future

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



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

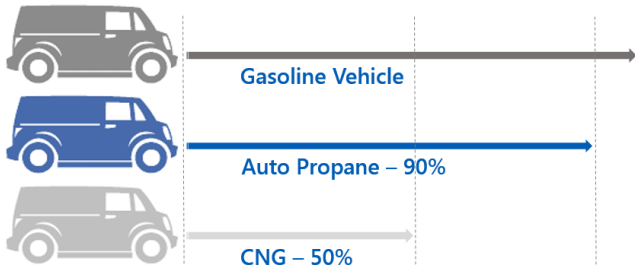
You can convert 2 light-duty auto propane vehicles



converting 1 light-duty CNG vehicle

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

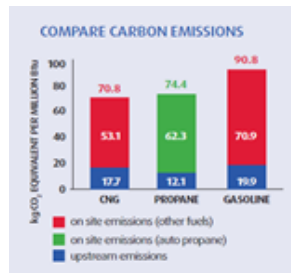
RANGE



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

AUTO PROPANE

Compared to CNG, propane makes sense

What is Propane?

Propane is a versatile and portable energy source 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 26 million propane vehicles are on the road globally, with about 96,000 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 that 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.