## PROPANE MYTHS?



Propane is not safe for the environment.

Propane is a liquid when stored, and when released into the air, it vaporizes and dissipates with no ozone-harming effects. This means it cannot contaminate groundwater, drinking water, marine ecosystems or sensitive habitat if released.

Electricity is better than fossil fuels.

In the U.S., the largest primary energy sources used for electricity generation are natural gas and coal. Once electricity is generated by a primary energy source, it must be immediately transmitted through power lines. As it travels from its generation source, the electrons flowing through the power lines encounter resistance and lose energy.

Propane isn't a renewable energy.

Thanks to the Propane Education & Research Council commitment to manufacture propane from renewable sources, bio-diesel refineries can produce renewable propane from animal fats and cooking oils before they are made into bio-diesel.

Propane is not a clean energy.

When it comes to carbon emissions, propane is one of the cleanest. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) shows that in comparison to a few other widely used fuels, propane is one of the lowest in carbon emissions per million BTUs.

https://www.eia.gov/environment/ emissions/co2 vol mass.php Propane is not energy efficient.

Liquid propane has a higher energy density than ethanol, methanol and liquefied natural gas. This means propane vehicles go farther on a tank of fuel than most other liquid alternative fuels.

Propane isn't a safe fuel for vehicles.

Just like conventional vehicles, propane vehicles must comply with all applicable regulations, including Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. Compared to gasoline and diesel, propane has a higher autoignition temperature (the point at which a gas or vapor can ignite in air without a spark or flame being present), making unintentional autoignition much less likely.

7 Using propane causes air pollution.

According to the Argonne National Laboratory GREET model, vehicles running on propane reduce lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions by nearly 10%. More than that, propane autogas vehicles can emit up to 36% fewer nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions than diesel vehicles, and propane autogas passenger cars can emit 70% fewer sulfur oxide (SOx) emissions and up to 45% less particulate matter than electric passenger cars throughout the full fuel cycle.

Propane isn't really any better than diesel or gasoline.

Propane fuel has a lower carbon content than conventional gasoline and diesel fuel. That's why propane was listed as an approved clean alternative fuel under the Clean Air Act of 1990.

Propane is a fossil fuel and all fossil fuels are bad.

You might be surprised to know that propane, made when methane is purified for commercial use, takes its place on the carbon continuum close to the renewables, which is why the EPA has designated propane a clean energy alternative and why propane is designated a clean energy alternative under the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Propane's uses are limited. It's mainly for gas grills in people's backyards.

Propane is a versatile alternative fuel classified as an alternative fuel under the Energy Policy Act of 1992. It is used in nearly 12 million U.S. households for residential purposes, and by millions of Americans for transportation, commercial, industrial and agricultural applications.

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