

LPG's environmental benefits

LPG:

- Is a lower carbon fuel
- Can improve local air-quality
- Produces substantially less particulate matter and NOX than diesel, oil, wood or coal
- Has no impact on soil, water and underground aquifers
- Produces no harmful or potentially dangerous waste
- Has no hidden social and environmental impact
- Is a by-product: we either use it, or lose it.

LPG's benefits for Europe

- Security of supply
- Affordability for citizens
- Sustainable development
- Competitiveness

Cleaner Energy

Poor air quality is still a major concern for all European Governments. It is anticipated that around fifteen member states will miss their 2010 pollution reduction targets.

Local air pollution in Europe

Local air pollution can seriously affect human health, plants, animals and even buildings. Two of the priority pollutants in Europe are nitrogen oxides (NOx) and particulate matter (PM). Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), a group of carbon-based chemicals that evaporate easily at room temperature, are also a cause for concern.

Local air pollution is primarily caused by fuel combustion for transport, 'stationary combustion' (cooking and heating) and power generation – precisely those areas in which LPG can make a positive contribution to air quality improvement when compared to diesel, heating oil and solid fuels.

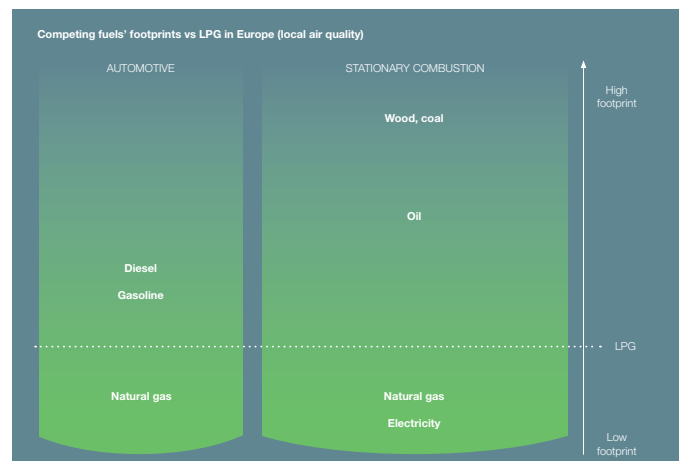
Transport

Transport is one of the major causes of air pollution in the EU. However, according to the most authoritative, consistent data currently available, LPG produces significantly less NOx and particulate matter than diesel – a fact that is recognised by those European governments that are actively promoting its use as an automotive fuel. It also produces up to 20% less CO₂ than gasoline. Among the additional benefits of LPG are reduced engine noise and, of course, the cost: LPG can be significantly more economical than either diesel or gasoline.

Stationary combustion

When it comes to 'stationary combustion' the benefits of LPG are even clearer. Along with natural gas, LPG produces significantly lower local air emissions of hydrocarbons, NOx, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, 'toxics' and heavy metals than those of heating oil. The air-quality improvements available from using LPG rather than solid fuels (coal and wood) are even more dramatic.

Finally, because of its flexible infrastructure and limited impact on the environment, LPG is a natural partner to innovative renewable energy systems that need a backup source to compensate for inevitable supply disruption.



Source: Atlantic Telecom

SHV Gas is an independent, family-owned Dutch company and the largest distributor of LPG worldwide. In Europe, SHV Gas fuels the homes, businesses and vehicles of people in more than 20 countries. To provide a secure supply of LPG to tens of millions of customers, SHV Gas has established an extensive European strategic storage and distribution network. In this way people can drive, cook and heat their homes or businesses efficiently and economically while drastically reducing pollution and their carbon footprint. Read more: www.shvgas.com

