

WHAT IS LPG?

Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) is a mixture of 60% butane and 40% propane. It is derived from the distillation of crude oil in the refining process, in the same manner that other liquid fuels, such as, kerosene, gasoline, and diesel, are extracted.

Its characteristic:

When LPG is released, it rapidly vaporizes and mixes with the air. If the released gas is not properly dissipated, it will readily ignite upon contact with sparks, open flame, or any other source of ignition. The fire, however, may not be serious unless the gas is confined; in which case, an explosion may occur, the intensity of which will depend on the degree of confinement.

In the open air, flaming LPG vapors travel at about 4.57 meters per second, depending on the atmospheric conditions and the concentration of the gas.



A consumer reminder from the



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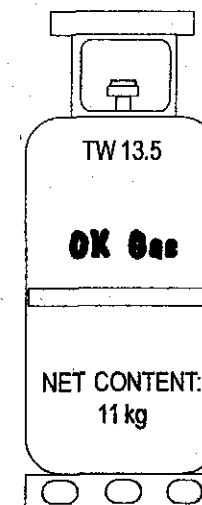
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Consumer Talk



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

How to determine fake LPG Cylinders



LPG CONTAINERS

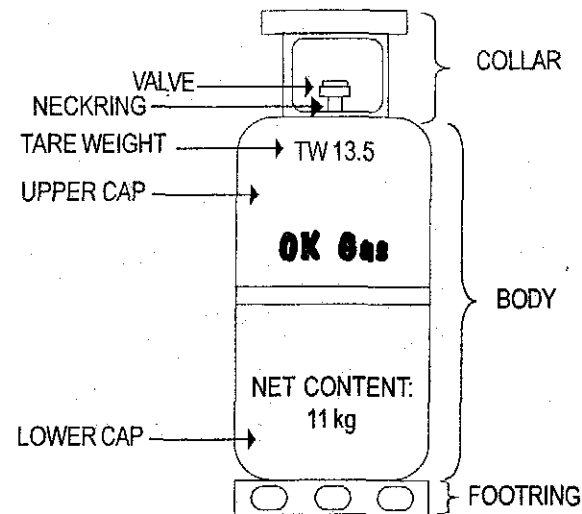
LPG is placed in metal containers for easier and safer transportation and storage. Design, construction and installation of LPG containers considered as "Unfired Pressure Vessels" are governed by standards and codes promulgated by the Bureau of Product Standards of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Markings:

1. Each cylinder is permanently etched or stamped on the collar or footring and clearly marked with the following:

- Manufacturer's registered trade name or brand name, trademark and business name.
- Name and address of the importer in the Philippines (for imported cylinders)
- Specific standard used
- Date tested (hydrostatic, leak, mechanical, etc.)
- Thickness of plate, in mm
- The cylinder & tare shall be indicated as follows:
 - water capacity in liters
 - Tare weight in kg.
 - Design & test pressure in Mpa

- Serial number or code number
- "Made in the Philippines" or country of manufacture, if imported

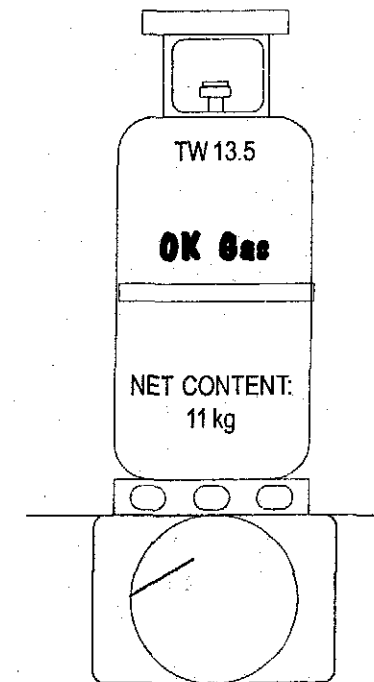


2. Each cylinder has embossed markings of the brand name or name of the owner.
3. All markings shall be preferably on the collar of the cylinder or footring.
4. Cylinders will have an embossed marking on the shoulder to identify the owner.
5. Each LPG cylinder must be affixed with either the PS or ICC Certification Marks; PS for locally manufactured cylinders and ICC for imported cylinders.

HOW TO DETERMINE CORRECT LPG CONTENTS (11 kg)

- To be sure of the exact weight of LPG you are buying, look for the DOE-required weighing scale at LPG outlets/stores.

- Determine the net content of LPG by weighing the filled cylinder and deducting the tare weight (TW - weight of empty cylinder) indicated on the cylinder's shoulder. The net weight should be 11.0 kg.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{TW} + \text{Net Content} &= \text{GROSSWEIGHT} \\ &= 24.5 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$