Primary Reference	192.11
Purpose	Clarify how guide material refers to petroleum gas, LP, and petroleum gas-air mixtures
Origin/Rationale	Mary Friend email 1/13/2018: While working on TR 18-05, it became clear that GPTC is not consistent in how they apply the term petroleum gas. We use petroleum gas, liquefied petroleum gas, petroleum gas mixtures and propane. We may need to add a definition for these gases and include that it is propane only.
Assigned to	Design Task Group

Section 192.3: Definitions

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Gas means natural gas, flammable gas, or gas which is toxic or corrosive.

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Petroleum gas means propane, propylene, butane, (normal butane or isobutanes), and butylene (including isomers), or mixtures composed predominantly of these gases, having a vapor pressure not exceeding 208 psi (1434 kPa) gage at 100 °F (38 °C).

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GUIDE MATERIAL

This guide material is currently under review following Amdt. 192-125.

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

(For Glossary of Commonly Used Abbreviations, see Table 192.3i below.)

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<u>Liquified Liquefied</u> petroleum gases (LPG) are amixtures of compressed gases that consist of flammable hydrocarbons (such as propane and butane) which are used for fuel or as raw material for chemical synthesis, and that are stored and transported as liquids in pressurized pipes or containers. LPG is also commonly known as propane, as it is generally the major component.

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Propane is a flammable hydrocarbon whose molecular formula is C₃H₈. It is a gas at standard temperature and pressure, but is also compressible to become a transportable liquid. Propane can be vaporized and injected directly into natural gas systems or mixed with air to form a propane-air mixture (petroleum gas) that can supply stand-alone propane-air distribution systems or be injected into natural gas systems to serve as an alternative or peak-shaving supply option for natural gas systems.

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