

Editorial on Liquefied petroleum Gas

Sirisha Gawaji*

Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Andhra University, Andhra Pradesh, India

EDITORIAL

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is a liquid mixture of the volatile hydrocarbons propene, propane, butene, and butane. It is also known as LP gas. It was first used as a portable fuel source, and since then, its production and use for both domestic and industrial purposes has increased. Ethane and ethylene, as well as a volatile mercaptan, an odorant, may be present in a standard industrial mixture.

Absorption is used to extract liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) from “wet” natural gas (gas containing condensable heavy petroleum compounds). Due to the low boiling point of the recovered product, it must be distilled to extract the lighter fractions before being processed to remove hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide, and water. Pipelines and specially designed seagoing tankers transport the finished product.

LPG is supplied to homes in cylinders at reasonably low pressures. The majority of LPG is used in central heating systems, with the remainder used as a raw material in chemical plants. LPG is widely

used as a fuel for gas grills, cooktops, and ovens, as well as gas fireplaces and portable heaters. LPG water heaters are commonly used in Europe. It's also used as a fuel for engines and backup generators. Unlike diesel, LPG can be stored for an extended period of time without degrading.

When exposed to ambient conditions, LPG is a highly combustible material that easily forms an explosive air-hydrocarbon mixture. LPG vapour has a higher density than air. With density differences and air movement, it may travel away from its source and collect in low-code areas in the open air and lower floors of buildings.

Liquid leaks in LPG systems can produce large volumes of combustible and explosive gas mixtures (approximately 1 unit volume LPG (liquid) produces 250 unit volumes of gas). When LPG liquid comes into contact with the skin or eyes, it causes cold burns. Inhaling high concentrations of LPG vapour, even for a short time, can result in fainting and/or death. LPG vapour inhalation can cause nose and throat irritation, headaches, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and loss of consciousness. In closed or poorly ventilated conditions, LPG vapour may cause fainting and choking.

Correspondence to: Sirisha Gawaji, Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Andhra University, Andhra Pradesh, India. E-mail: sirisha.gawaji@gmail.com

Received: March 14, 2021; **Accepted:** March 24, 2021; **Published:** March 30, 2021

Citation: Sirisha G (2021) Editorial on Liquefied Petroleum Gas. Mod Chem Appl. 9:e295.

Copyright: © 2021 Sirisha G. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.