

Reliable. Safe. Clean.

Propane vehicles are reliable, safe and emit fewer greenhouse gases than diesel or gasoline vehicles. There are more than 60,000 propane-powered school buses, transit shuttles and commercial vehicles on U.S. roads today. There are more than 28 million propane vehicles across the globe.



Responsible Handling of Propane Vehicles During Emergencies

- Remember: propane vehicles remain pressurized after engine shutdown.
- Never enter confined spaces, such as storage areas, unless they are adequately ventilated.
- Keep a distance of 35 feet from sources of ignition, including: flames, heat, sparks, static electricity and smoking materials.
- Use Class B fire extinguisher in the case of a fire.
- Wear the proper gear during venting and repair:
 - Non-porous, cold-safe gloves
 - · Eye protection
 - Ear protection

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What is Propane?

Propane autogas, or LPG, is liquid petroleum gas used for on-road vehicles. It is a nontoxic, non-carcinogenic and non-corrosive fuel that poses no harm to groundwater, surface water or soil. It is not a direct greenhouse gas when released into the air.







Safety Facts About Propane



Propane is heavier than air. It can accumulate in low places such as sewers, drains and service pits.



Leaked propane expands quickly when going from liquid to vapor.



When liquid propane is released from a pressurized vessel, such as an engine fuel line, it can cause frostbite.



When exposed to air, propane can burn in the presence of an ignition source at 940 degrees Fahrenheit (504 degrees Celsius).

