Liquefied Natural Gas

LNG

Use

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is primarily used as a clean-burning fuel source for power generation, industrial heating processes, transportation fleets, and marine fuel applications. Due to its low carbon emissions and high energy efficiency, LNG is widely adopted in industries seeking to transition toward lower-emission energy systems. Additionally, LNG is used in distributed energy solutions where pipeline gas infrastructure is limited, enabling flexible storage and regional supply.

Packaging

Supplied in insulated cryogenic tanks, ISO tank containers, and specialized storage vessels designed to maintain temperatures of approximately −162 °C to keep the gas in liquefied form. Packaging specifications ensure thermal stability, safe transfer operations, and compliance with international handling standards.

Characteristics

Physical characteristics		Chemical Characteristics	
Property	**Value**	**Component**	**Specification**
Appearance:	Colorless and odorless liquid when cooled to cryogenic temperatures	Methane (CH_4)	85 – 96%
Odor	Odorless in liquid and gaseous form (odorants not added at this stage)	Ethane (C_2H_6)	2 – 6%
Boiling Point	−162 °C (−259 °F)	Propane (C_3H_8)	< 2%
Density (at -162 °C)	~0.41–0.50 kg/L (varies with methane concentration)	Nitrogen (N_2)	0.1 – 1.5%
Vapor Density (relative to air)	0.55 (lighter than air when vaporized)	Other Hydrocarbons	Trace amounts

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