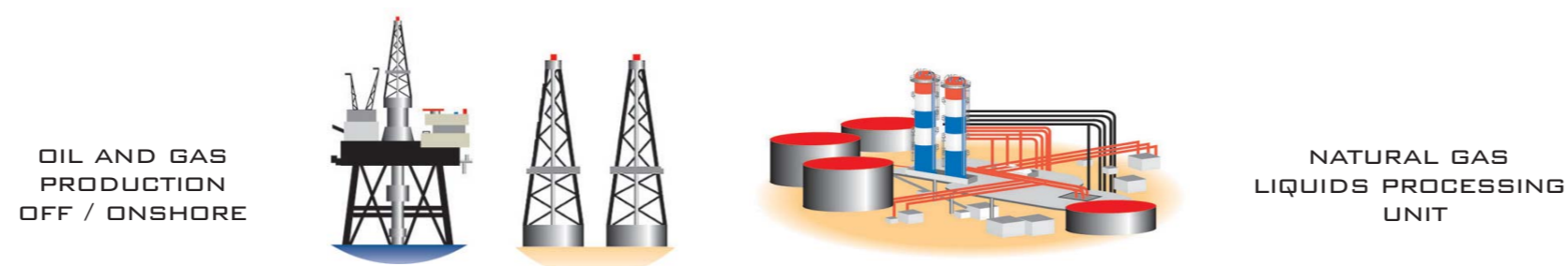




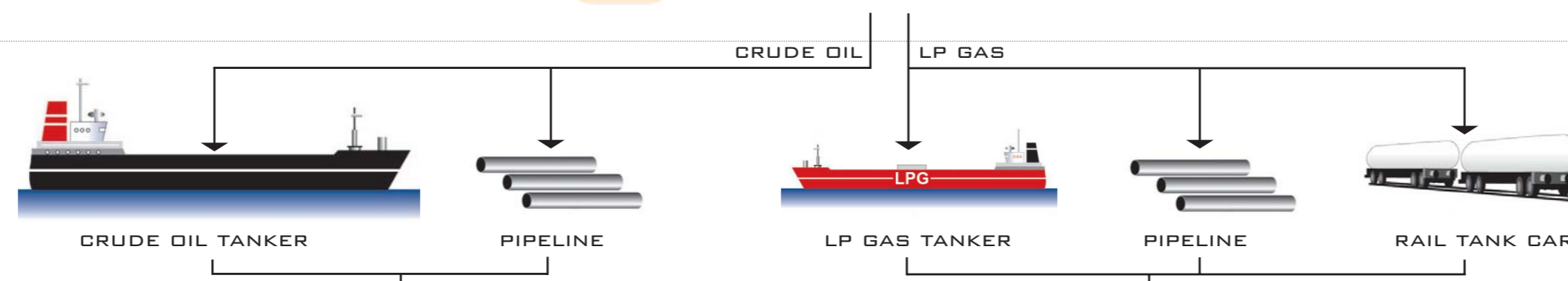
STEP 1 PRODUCTION

The production of "field grade LP Gas" is the result of the treatment of NGLs. This treatment is necessary to produce: a) Oils that are suitable for transport to refineries and b) Natural gases that correspond with commercial specifications.



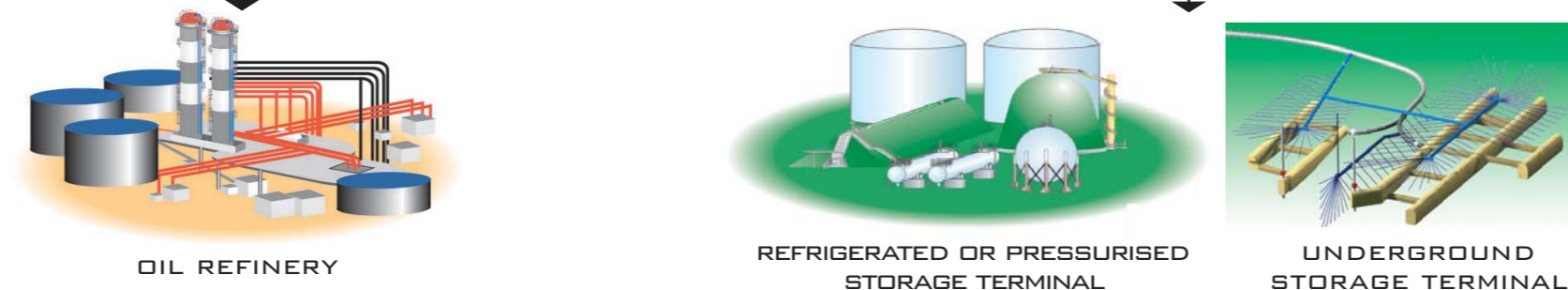
STEP 2 TRANSPORTATION

While crude oil is transported from the production sites to refineries by tankers or pipelines, LP Gas is transported to storage terminals by large LP Gas carriers, pipelines or train.



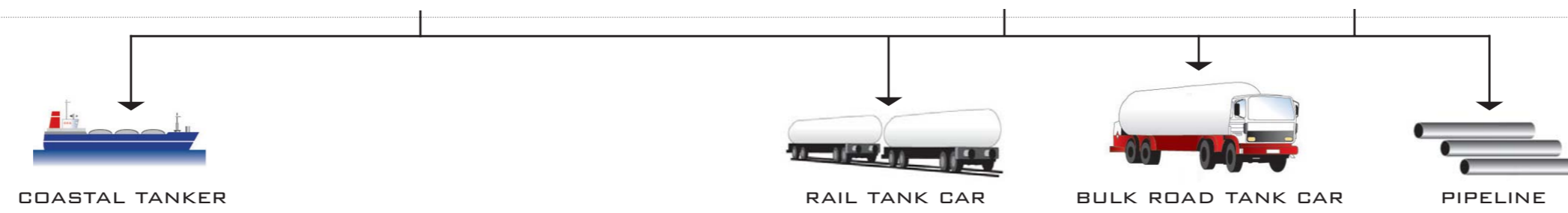
STEP 3 REFINING AND STORAGE

Butane and propane can also result from the oil refining processes. LP Gas storage terminals store products that are imported in large quantities.



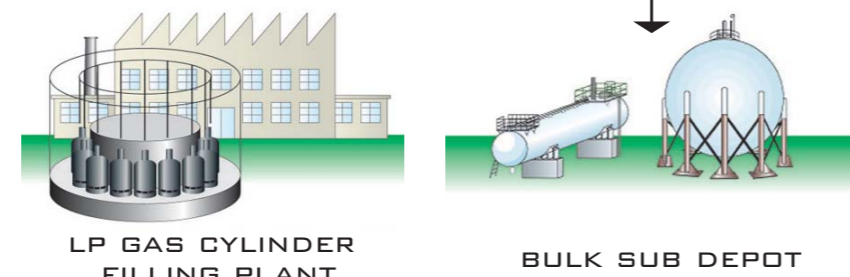
STEP 4 TRANSPORTATION

The LP Gas is then delivered by train, road, coastal tanker or pipeline to cylinder filling plants and intermediate-size storage areas.



STEP 5 BOTTLING AND STORAGE

Cylinders are filled with butane and propane at bottling plants. LP Gas is generally stored in pressurised tanks (vessels or spheres) in intermediary storage centres.



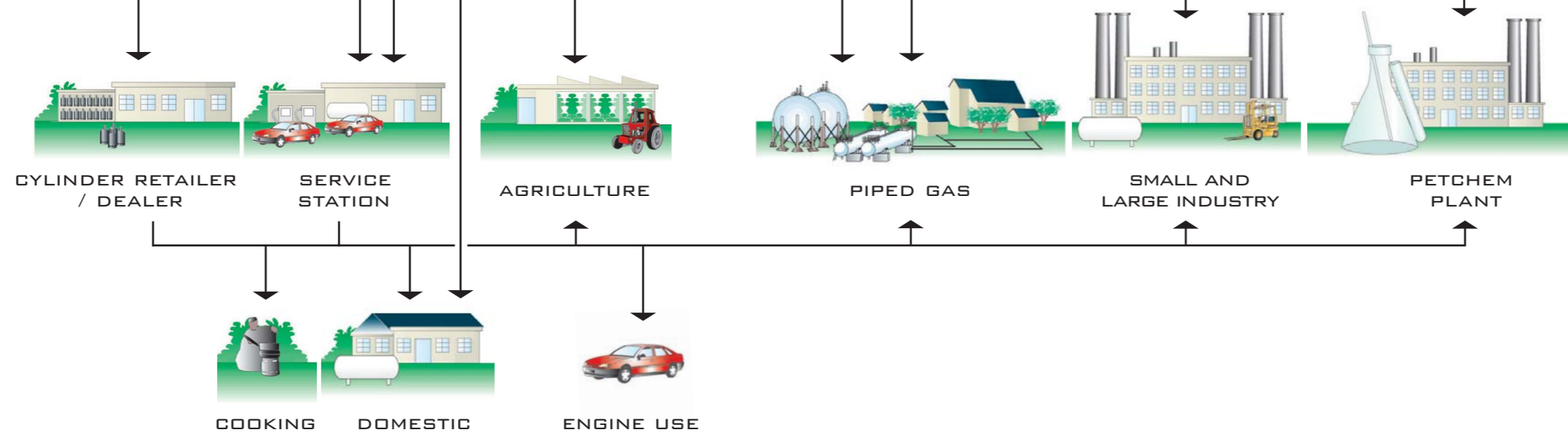
STEP 6 DISTRIBUTION

LP Gas can be transported virtually anywhere, either in cylinders or bulk. Trucks transport butane and propane cylinders from the bottling plant to retailers, as well as to private and professional customers. Meanwhile, small bulk trucks distribute LP Gas from the storage centres to various consumers.



STEP 7 END USERS

LP Gas is easily available to end users through cylinder sales points such as commercial stores or service stations close to their locations. Customers requiring larger volumes can purchase LP Gas in bulk.



EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURES

Companies around the world provide filling, storage, controlling and safety equipment as well as services to the LP Gas industry and end users.



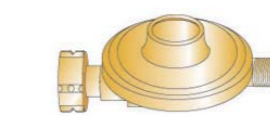
TANK
MANUFACTURING



CYLINDER
MANUFACTURING



ENGINE USE
LP GAS EQUIPMENT



LP GAS APPLIANCES
AND EQUIPMENT

THE LP GAS DISTRIBUTION CHAIN