HYDROCARBONS Important for Transportation Fuels and Energy Production Hawaii Shippers Council, September 5, 2012					
COMMERICIAL NAME	TRANSPORTATION FORM	CHEMICAL NAME	HYDROCARBON CLASS	CHEMICAL FORMULA / CARBON NUMBERS	TYPE
Natural Gas (Gas)	Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) @ -260°F	Predominately Methane Some Ethane	Alkane	CH4	Naturally occurring gas
Ethane (chemical feedstock)	Gaseous at ambient	Ethane	Alkane	C2H6	Isolated from nat gas
Petroleum Gas (Autogas)	Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) @ approx. 320 psi*	Mixture of: Propane…… Butane……	Alkane	 C3H8 C4H10	By products of gas processing & oil refining
Pentane (chemical solvent)	Liquid at ambient	Pentane	Alkane	C5H12	Byproduct of oil refining
Automotive Gasoline (Mogas) Grades: Regular…….. Premium……	Liquid at ambient	Various – complex mixture	Paraffin, Olefins, Naphthenes, Aromatics	Carbon Nos. C3 – C12 Most Prevalent: C7 C8	Distillate of crude petroleum Oil
Aviation Gasoline (Avgas)	Liquid at ambient	Various – complex mixture			Distillate
Jet Fuels Kerosene type Jet A Jet A-1 Wide-cut type Jet B	Liquid at ambient	Various – complex mixture	Aromatic, Naphthene, Paraffin, Isoparaffin	C8 – C16	Distillate
Diesel Fuels (Gas Oils) Grades: No. 1 Diesel Fuel…….. No. 2 Diesel Fuel……. No. 3 Diesel Fuel…….	Liquid at ambient	Various – complex mixture	Aromatic, Naphthene & Paraffin	C8 – C22 C9 – C16 C10 – C20 C12 – C22	Distillate
Diesel Oil	Liquid at ambient	Various – complex mixture		C12 – C70	Distillate / Residual Mixture
Intermediate Fuel Oils (IFO)s	Viscous at ambient heated	Various		C12 – C70	Residual / Distillate Mixture
Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO)	Viscous at ambient heated	Various		C20 – C70	Residual

*1 standard atmosphere = 14.696 psi