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LNG, or liquefied natural gas, is the same natural gas that we use in our homes for heating and cooling - except that, prior to being sent into the nation's pipelines, it is transported and stored in liquid form, rather than as a gas.

To condense natural gas into a liquid, it must be cooled to approximately 260 degrees Fahrenheit below zero (or minus 162 degrees Centigrade) at atmospheric pressure. When natural gas condenses, it takes up about 1/600th of the volume it did when it was in its gaseous state.

LNG is a clear liquid that is odorless, colorless, non-corrosive and non-toxic. The liquefying process removes impurities found in typical pipeline gas resulting in a LNG composition of mostly methane with small amounts of other hydrocarbons and nitrogen.

Before LNG can be used as a fuel, it must be warmed and turned back into a gas.

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