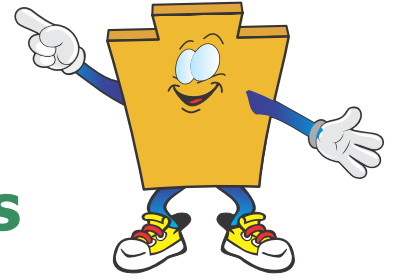




pennsylvania

DEP at Home

Transportation Fuels of the Future



Electric

Electricity can be used to power cars! These vehicles draw electricity from a power source and store it in a battery that powers the motor. Vehicles that run only on electricity produce no tailpipe emissions.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is a domestically produced fuel. It accounts for about a quarter of the energy used in the U.S. Natural gas is a clean-burning odorless, nontoxic, gaseous mixture of hydrocarbons. It comes in two forms: compressed natural gas (CNG) or liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Propane

Propane is a domestically produced, well-established, clean-burning fuel. It is nontoxic, nonpoisonous and insoluble in water. Compared with vehicles fueled by diesel and gasoline, propane vehicles produce lower amounts of harmful air pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Biodiesel

Biodiesel is a domestically produced, renewable fuel that can be made from vegetable oils, animal fats or recycled restaurant grease. It is used as a cleaner burning alternative in diesel vehicles. Biodiesel can be blended with petroleum diesel and used in many different concentrations, 20 percent biodiesel and 80 percent petroleum diesel is the most common.

Ethanol

Ethanol is a renewable fuel made from corn and other plant materials. Almost all gasoline in the U.S. contains ethanol in a low-level blend, but ethanol is also available in a high-level blend for use in flexible fuel vehicles. Cellulosic ethanol production uses feedstock other than corn, eliminating the conflict of using a food as fuel.

Hydrogen

Hydrogen is locked up in enormous quantities in water, hydrocarbons, and other organic matter. It is an emissions-free alternative fuel that generates power without exhaust emissions in fuel cells.