What is a CNG vehicle?
It’s a vehicle powered by compressed natural gas (CNG), an increasingly available alternative to gasoline. These vehicles also are referred to as NGVs, or Natural Gas Vehicles.

Urban transportation is a leading cause for poor air quality. Environmentally conscious individuals are looking hard at NGVs as an energy efficient, cleaner alternative to gasoline vehicles, and many corporations, governmental agencies and other institutions also can benefit greatly by incorporating natural gas vehicles into their fleet plans.

Key benefits of CNG vehicles
- **Proven and reliable** – More than 11 million NGVs are in use worldwide, with about 110,000 in the U.S.
- **Economical** – CNG fleet vehicles realize an overall cost savings of as much as 50% over gasoline, particularly after factoring in available alternative tax credits
- **Domestic fuel** – Natural gas supplies are abundant domestically, reducing our dependence on foreign oil and the impact of weather-related shortages
- **Eco-conscious** – CNG vehicles are much cleaner than traditional vehicles, producing up to 90% lower emissions than gasoline or diesel

Safety
Natural gas is an inherently safe fuel and, unlike gasoline, dissipates into the atmosphere in the event of an accident. The high ignition temperature and limited flammability range make accidental ignition or combustion of natural gas unlikely.

How do I compare the cost/fuel economy of CNG vs. gasoline?
Natural gas is sold by the therm. It takes approximately 1.25 therms to equal a gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE). For example: if the cost of natural gas were $1 per therm, it would be $1.25 per GGE at the pump. Now compare that to today’s cost of gasoline!

There typically is no difference in fuel economy between a CNG vehicle and a gasoline vehicle – if you get 25 mpg with gasoline, you would average 25 miles per GGE with natural gas.

For more information, visit Nicor Gas’ website at: nicorgas.com/natural-gas-vehicles