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model year **2010**

Fuel Economy Guide

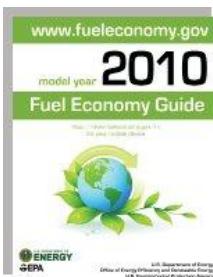
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U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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USING THE FUEL ECONOMY GUIDE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) produce the *Fuel Economy Guide* to help car buyers choose the most fuel-efficient vehicle that meets their needs. The Guide is published in print and on the Web at www.fueleconomy.gov. For additional print copies, please call the EERE Information Center at 1-877-337-3463 or mail your request to EERE Information Center, 20440 Century Boulevard, Suite 150, Germantown, MD 20874.

Fuel Economy Estimates

Each vehicle in this guide has two fuel economy estimates:

- A city estimate that represents urban driving, in which a vehicle is started in the morning (after being parked all night) and driven in stop-and-go traffic
- A highway estimate that represents a mixture of rural and Interstate highway driving in a warmed-up vehicle, typical of longer trips in free-flowing traffic

These fuel economy estimates are based on laboratory testing. All vehicles are tested in the same manner to allow fair

comparisons. For answers to frequently asked questions about fuel economy estimates, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.

Annual Fuel Cost Estimates

This Guide provides annual fuel cost estimates for each vehicle. The estimates are based on the assumptions that you travel 15,000 miles per year (55% under city driving conditions and 45% under highway conditions) and that fuel costs \$3.36/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and \$3.67/gallon for premium. Cost-per-gallon assumptions for vehicles that use other fuel types are discussed at the beginning of those vehicle sections. The fuel costs were determined in advance to allow time for printing fuel economy labels and the Guide and may not reflect current fuel prices.

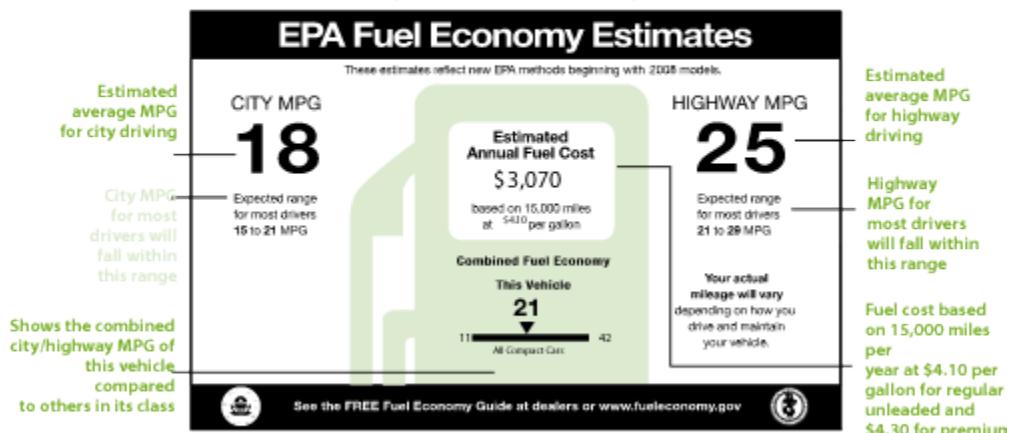
Visit www.fueleconomy.gov to personalize fuel costs based on current fuel prices and your driving habits.

Your Fuel Economy Will Vary

Even though EPA recently improved its methods for estimating fuel economy, your vehicle's fuel economy will almost certainly vary from EPA's estimate. Fuel economy is not a fixed number; it varies significantly based on where you drive, how you drive, and other factors. Thus, it is impossible for

Sample Fuel Economy Label

(Attached to New Vehicle Window)



Check the fuel economy label on the vehicle at the dealer showroom for its specific fuel economy (MPG) ratings. The ratings may vary slightly from the values in this guide because of engine and fuel system differences not listed here.

one set of estimates to predict fuel economy precisely for all drivers in all environments. For example, the following factors can lower your vehicle's fuel economy:

- Aggressive driving (hard acceleration and braking)
- Excessive idling, accelerating, and braking in stop-and-go traffic
- Cold weather (engines are more efficient when warmed up)
- Driving with a heavy load or with the air conditioner running
- Improperly tuned engine or under-inflated tires

In addition, small variations in vehicle manufacturing can cause MPG variations in the same make and model, and some vehicles don't attain maximum fuel economy until they are "broken in" (around 3,000–5,000 miles).

So, please remember that the EPA ratings are a useful tool for comparing vehicles when car buying, but they may not accurately predict the MPG you will get. This is also true for annual fuel cost estimates. For more information on fuel

economy ratings and factors that affect fuel economy, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.

UNDERSTANDING THE GUIDE LISTINGS

We hope you'll find the *Fuel Economy Guide* easy to use! Fuel economy and annual fuel cost data are organized by vehicle class (see page 2 for a list of classes). Within each class, vehicles are listed alphabetically by manufacturer and model.

Vehicle models with different features, such as engine size or transmission type, are listed as different vehicles—engine and transmission attributes are shown in columns 2 and 3. Additional attributes needed to distinguish among vehicles are listed in the "Notes" column (e.g., fuel type, suggested fuel grade). A legend for abbreviations is provided on page 5.

A "P" in the "Notes" column indicates that the manufacturer recommends or requires the vehicle be fueled with premium-grade gasoline. The higher price of premium gasoline is reflected in the annual fuel cost.

The most fuel-efficient vehicles in each class and alternative fuel vehicles are indicated with special markings (see diagram below). Vehicles that can use more than one kind of fuel have an entry for each fuel type.

Interior passenger and cargo volumes are located in the index at the back of the Guide.

WHY SOME VEHICLES ARE NOT LISTED

Fuel economy regulations currently do not apply to vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (vehicle weight plus carrying capacity) of more than 8,500 pounds or a curb weight over 6,000 pounds. Therefore, some large pickup trucks, vans, and SUVs are not tested, and fuel economy labels are not posted on their windows.

Also, for some vehicles, fuel economy information is not available in time to be printed in the Guide. However, you can find more up-to-date information at www.fueleconomy.gov.

Sample Vehicle Listing (Not Actual Data)						
	Trans Type / Speeds	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG City / Hwy	Annual Fuel Cost	Notes	
MINI						
Clubman S.....	M-6.....1.6/4.....	26/34.....	\$1,449.....		P T	
	A-S6.....1.6/4.....	24/32.....	\$1,554.....		P T	
PONTIAC						
G5.....	A-4.....2.2/4.....	24/33.....	\$1,443.....			
	M-5.....2.2/4.....	25/35.....	\$1,346.....			
G5 GT.....	M-5.....2.2/4.....	23/32.....	\$1,502.....			
	A-4.....2.2/4.....	25/35.....	\$1,346.....			
TOYOTA						
► Yaris.....	A-4.....1.5/4.....	29/35.....	\$1,260.....			
	M-5.....1.5/4.....	29/36.....	\$1,217.....			
MIDSIZE CARS						
CHEVROLET						
Malibu.....	A-4.....2.4/4.....	22/30.....	\$1,560.....			
	A-S6.....2.4/4.....	22/33.....	\$1,502.....			
Malibu FFV.....	A-4.....2.4/4.....	16/23.....	\$1,751.....	E85		
		22/30.....	\$1,560.....	Gas		
Engine size (in liters) followed by number of cylinders. EXAMPLE: 2.4-liter, 4-cylinder engine						

Additional information to help further identify the vehicle (e.g., engine and fuel system info) along with other useful information about taxes, required fuel grade, etc.

EXAMPLE:
P=Premium Gasoline
T=Turbocharger

EPA city & highway MPG estimates
EXAMPLE: 27 MPG city,
33 MPG highway

Vehicle Class

Estimated annual fuel cost, assuming 15,000 miles of travel a year (55% city and 45% highway) and an average fuel price

Flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs) can run on gasoline or E85 (a mixture of 85% ethanol & 15% gasoline)

VEHICLE CLASSES USED IN THIS GUIDE

CARS		TRUCKS	
CLASS	Passenger and Cargo Volume (cu. ft.)	CLASS	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating* (pounds)
TWO-SEATER CARS		PICKUP TRUCKS	
SEDANS		Small	Under 6,000
Minicompact	Under 85	Standard	6,000 to 8,500
Subcompact	85 to 99	VANS	Under 8,500
Compact	100 to 109	Passenger	
Midsize	110 to 119	Cargo	
Large	120 or more	MINIVANS	Under 8,500
STATION WAGONS		SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES	Under 8,500
Small	Under 130	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	Under 8,500
Midsize	130 to 159		
Large	160 or more		

*Gross Vehicle Weight Rating = vehicle weight plus carrying capacity.

TAX INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES

Tax Credits and Deductions

If you purchase a qualifying hybrid, diesel, or dedicated alternative fuel vehicle (AFV) in 2009–10, you may be eligible for a federal income tax credit of up to \$3,400 for hybrids and diesels or \$4,000 for AFVs—compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles are the only AFVs commercially available as of publication of the Guide. The credit amount varies from vehicle to vehicle, and the hybrid and diesel credit will be gradually phased out based on manufacturer sales. Flexible fuel vehicles (FFVs) are not eligible for the alternative fuel credit.

Visit www.fueleconomy.gov for more information on qualifying models, credit amounts, and phase-out dates.

Gas Guzzler Tax

The Energy Tax Act of 1978 requires auto companies to pay a gas guzzler tax on the sale of cars with exceptionally low fuel economy. Such vehicles are identified in the guide by the word "Tax" in the "Notes" column. In the dealer showroom, the words "Gas Guzzler" and the tax amount are listed on the vehicle's fuel economy label. The tax does not apply to light trucks.

WHY CONSIDER FUEL ECONOMY?

Save Money

You could save as much as \$1,400 in fuel costs each year by choosing the most fuel-efficient vehicle in a particular class. This can add up to thousands over a vehicle's

lifetime. Fuel-efficient models come in all shapes and sizes, so you need not sacrifice utility or size.

Each vehicle listing in the *Fuel Economy Guide* provides an estimated annual fuel cost (see page i). The online guide at www.fueleconomy.gov features an annual fuel cost calculator that allows you to insert your local gasoline prices and typical driving conditions (percentage of city and highway driving) to obtain the most accurate fuel cost information for your vehicle.

Reduce Oil Dependence Costs

Buying a more fuel-efficient vehicle can help reduce our dependence on foreign oil. More than half of the oil used to produce the gasoline you put in your tank is imported. The United States uses more than 20 million barrels of oil per day, two-thirds of which is used for transportation. Petroleum imports cost us about \$5.7 billion a week—that's money that could be used to fuel our own economy.

Reduce Climate Change

Climate change is widely viewed as the most significant long-term threat to the global environment, and man-made emissions of greenhouse gases are very likely the cause of most of the observed global warming over the last 50 years.

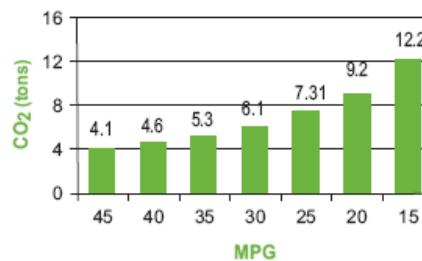
Burning fossil fuels such as gasoline and diesel releases carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere, contributing to global climate change. CO₂ is the most important human-made GHG, and highway vehicles account for 26% (1.7 billion tons) of U.S. CO₂ emissions each year.

Every gallon of gasoline your vehicle burns puts about 20 pounds of CO₂ into the

atmosphere—the average vehicle emits around 6 to 9 tons of CO₂ each year. Unlike other forms of vehicle pollution, CO₂ emissions cannot be reduced by pollution control technologies. They can only be reduced by burning less fuel or by burning fuel that contains less carbon.

One of the most important things you can do to reduce your contribution to climate change is to buy a vehicle with better fuel economy. The difference between 25 miles per gallon and 20 miles per gallon can prevent the emission of 10 tons of CO₂ over a vehicle's lifetime.

Annual CO₂ Emissions by Vehicle MPG



You can also reduce your contribution to climate change by

- Getting the best fuel economy out of your car
- Using a low-carbon fuel, such as CNG
- Walking, biking, or taking public transit more often

In 2009, EPA proposed the first ever CO₂ tailpipe emissions standards for passenger cars and light-duty trucks. Under the proposal, these standards would go into effect for model year 2012 vehicles.

FUELING OPTIONS

Ethanol Blends – E85 & E10

Ethanol is an alcohol fuel made by fermenting and distilling starch crops, such as corn. It may also be made from "cellulosic biomass" such as trees and grasses in the near future. The use of ethanol can reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil and reduce greenhouse gases.

E10 or "gasohol" is a blend of 10% ethanol and 90% gasoline sold in many parts of the country. All auto manufacturers approve the use of blends of 10% ethanol or less in their gasoline vehicles.

E85, a blend of 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline, can be used in FFVs, which are specially designed to run on gasoline, E85, or any mixture of the two. FFVs are offered by several vehicle manufacturers. To determine if your vehicle is an FFV, check the inside of your car's fuel filler door for an identification sticker or consult your owner's manual. More than 1,900 filling stations in the United States currently sell E85. Visit

http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/stations/find_station.php for locations near you.

There is no noticeable difference in vehicle performance when low-level ethanol blends are used. However, FFVs operating on E85 usually experience a 20–30% drop in MPG due to ethanol's lower energy content.

Biodiesel

Biodiesel is a commercially available diesel-replacement fuel manufactured from vegetable oils or animal fats. It produces fewer greenhouse gases than petroleum diesel and, since it is made domestically from renewable resources, increases national energy security.

Biodiesel can be blended at any ratio with petroleum diesel, but it is most commonly sold at ratios of 2%, 5%, or 20%, denoted as B2, B5, and B20. The vehicle manufacturers that produce the diesels listed in the *Fuel Economy Guide* currently approve the use of biodiesel blends of up to 5% (B5) in their vehicles but state that vehicle damage caused by using higher blends will not be covered under the manufacturer's warranty. Check your owner's manual or with your vehicle manufacturer to determine the right blend

for your vehicle.

Use of biodiesel blends may reduce fuel economy slightly, less than 1% for B5.

Purchase commercial-grade biodiesel from a reputable dealer. Never refuel with clean or used grease or vegetable oil that has not been converted to biodiesel. It will damage your engine.

Visit

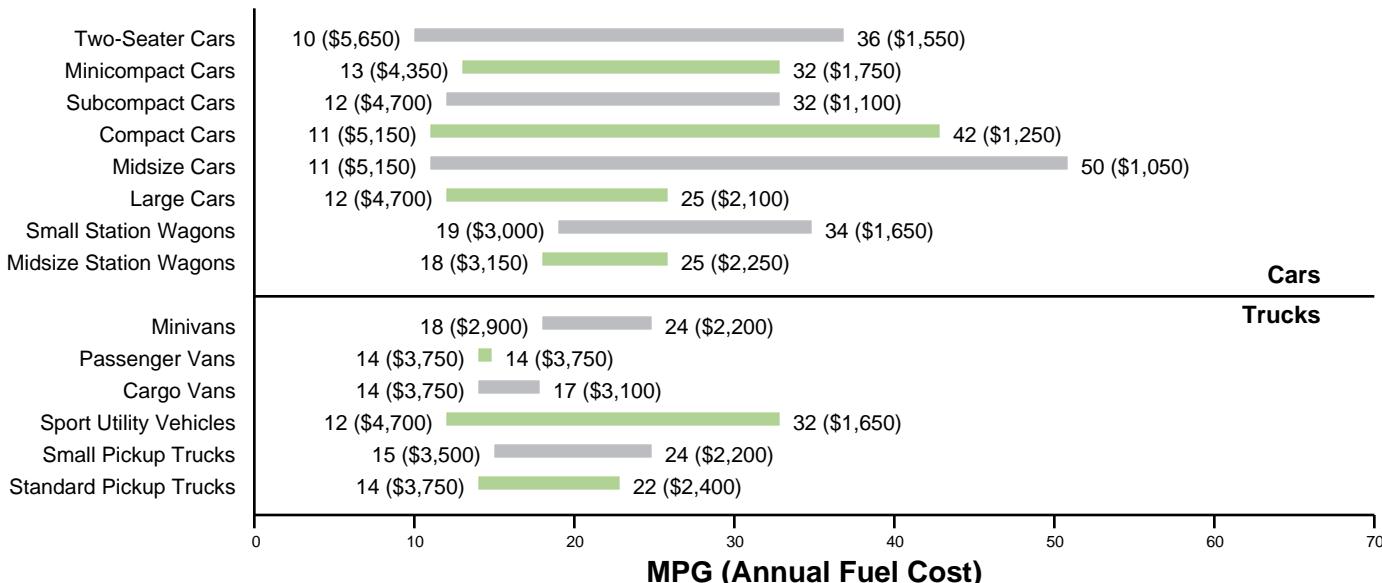
http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/stations/find_station.php for locations of service stations selling biodiesel.

Premium- vs. Regular-Grade Gasoline

The recommended gasoline for most cars is regular unleaded. Using a higher-octane gasoline than recommended by the owner's manual does not improve performance or fuel efficiency; it only costs more money. Check your owner's manual to determine the lowest grade of fuel you can use.

FUEL ECONOMY AND ANNUAL FUEL COST RANGES FOR VEHICLE CLASSES

The graph below provides the fuel economy and annual fuel cost ranges for the vehicles in each class so you can see where a given vehicle's fuel economy and cost fall within its class. Combined city and highway MPG estimates are used; these assume you will drive 55% in the city and 45% on the highway. Annual fuel costs assume you travel 15,000 miles each year and fuel costs \$3.36/gallon for regular unleaded gasoline and \$3.67/gallon for premium. Visit www.fueleconomy.gov to calculate annual fuel cost for a specific vehicle based on your own driving conditions and per-gallon fuel costs.



MODEL YEAR 2010 FUEL ECONOMY LEADERS

Listed below are vehicles with the highest fuel economy in the most popular classes, including vehicles with both automatic and manual transmissions. Please note that many vehicle models come in a range of engine sizes and trim lines, resulting in different fuel economy values. If there is only one vehicle in the class, we do not list a fuel economy leader.

	Transmission Type	MPG City/Hwy	Transmission Type	MPG City/Hwy
TWO-SEATER CARS				
smart fortwo cabriolet	automatic	33/41		
smart fortwo coupe	automatic	33/41		
Mazda MX-5	manual	22/28		
MINICOMPACT CARS				
MINI Cooper	automatic	25/33		
MINI Cooper Convertible	automatic	25/33		
MINI Cooper	manual	28/37		
SUBCOMPACT CARS				
Toyota Yaris	automatic	29/35		
Toyota Yaris	manual	29/36		
COMPACT CARS				
Honda Civic Hybrid	automatic	40/45		
Volkswagen Golf (diesel)	manual	30/41		
Volkswagen Jetta (diesel)	manual	30/41		
MIDSIZE CARS				
Toyota Prius	automatic	51/48		
Hyundai Elantra Blue	manual	26/35		
LARGE CARS				
Hyundai Sonata	automatic	22/32		
Honda Accord	manual	22/31		
SMALL STATION WAGONS				
Audi A3 (diesel)	automatic	30/42		
Volkswagen Jetta SportWagen (diesel)	automatic	30/42		
Volkswagen Jetta SportWagen (diesel)	manual	30/41		
MIDSIZE STATION WAGONS				
Volkswagen Passat Wagon	automatic	22/31		
SMALL PICKUP TRUCKS				
Toyota Tacoma 2WD	automatic	19/25		
Ford Ranger 2WD	manual	22/27		
STANDARD PICKUP TRUCKS				
Chevrolet Silverado 15 Hybrid 2WD	automatic	21/22		
GMC Sierra 15 Hybrid 2WD	automatic	21/22		
VANS, CARGO				
Chevrolet Express 1500 2WD Cargo	automatic	15/20		
GMC Savana 1500 2WD (cargo)	automatic	15/20		
MINIVANS				
Mazda 5	automatic	21/27		
Mazda 5	manual	22/28		
SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES				
Ford Escape Hybrid FWD	automatic	34/31		
Mazda Tribute Hybrid 2WD	automatic	34/31		
Mercury Mariner Hybrid FWD	automatic	34/31		
Jeep Compass 2WD	manual	23/29		
Jeep Patriot 2WD	manual	23/29		

	Trans Type/ Speeds	Eng Size/ Cylinders	MPG City / Hwy	Annual Fuel Cost	Notes
Venza AWD	A-S6	2.7/4	20/28	\$2,200	
	A-S6	3.5/6	18/25	\$2,400	
VOLKSWAGEN					
Tiguan 4motion	A-S6	2.0/4	18/24	\$2,750 P T	
Touareg	A-S6	3.6/6	14/19	\$3,450 P	
	A-S6	3.0/6	18/25	\$2,950 D T	
VOLVO					
XC 60 AWD	A-S6	3.0/6	16/21	\$2,800 T	
	A-S6	3.2/6	16/22	\$2,800	
XC 70 AWD	A-S6	3.0/6	16/21	\$2,800 T	
	A-S6	3.2/6	16/22	\$2,800	
XC 90 AWD	A-S6	3.2/6	15/21	\$2,950	
	A-S6	4.4/8	13/19	\$3,350	

	Trans Type / Speeds	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG / City / Hwy	Annual Fuel Cost	Fuel	Range (miles)		Trans Type / Speeds	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG / City / Hwy	Annual Fuel Cost	Fuel	Range (miles)	
Tahoe 1500 2WD FFV	A-6	5.3/8	9/14 15/21	\$4,750 \$2,950	E85 Gas	350 430			13/17	\$3,700	E85	250		
Escape FWD FFV	A-6	3.0/6	19/25 14/19	\$2,400 \$3,250	Gas E85	370 280	FORD	Armada 4WD FFV	A-5	5.6/8	12/18	\$3,600	Gas	390
Expedition 2WD FFV	A-6	5.4/8	14/20 9/13	\$3,150 \$4,750	Gas E85	450/540 310/370		Sequoia 4WD FFV	A-S6	5.7/8	13/18 9/12	\$3,600 \$5,200	Gas E85	370 260
Yukon 1500 2WD FFV	A-6	5.3/8	15/21 11/16	\$2,950 \$4,000	Gas E85	430 330	GMC							
Yukon XL 1500 2WD FFV	A-6	5.3/8	15/21 11/16 A-6 6.2/8	\$2,950 \$4,000 \$3,150 \$4,350	Gas E85 Gas E85	540 410 310 510								
Navigator 2WD FFV	A-6	5.4/8	14/20 9/13	\$3,150 \$4,750	Gas E85	450 310	LINCOLN							
Tribute FWD FFV	A-6	3.0/6	19/25 14/19	\$2,400 \$3,250	Gas E85	370 280	MAZDA							
Mariner FWD FFV	A-6	3.0/6	19/25 14/19	\$2,400 \$3,250	Gas E85	370 280	MERCURY							
Armada 2WD FFV	A-5	5.6/8	12/18 9/13	\$3,350 \$4,750	Gas E85	420 310	NISSAN							

SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES 4WD

	Trans Type / Speeds	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG / City / Hwy	Annual Fuel Cost	Fuel	Range (miles)
Escalade AWD FFV	A-6	6.2/8	13/20 10/15	\$3,350 \$4,350	Gas E85	380 310
Tahoe 1500 4WD FFV	A-6	5.3/8	15/21 11/16	\$2,950 \$4,000	Gas E85	430 330
Escape 4WD FFV	A-6	3.0/6	18/23 13/17	\$2,500 \$3,700	Gas E85	350 250
Expedition 4WD FFV	A-6	5.4/8	12/17 9/13	\$3,600 \$4,750	Gas E85	390 310
Yukon 1500 4WD FFV	A-6	5.3/8	15/21 11/16	\$2,950 \$4,000	Gas E85	430 330
Yukon Denali 1500 AWD FFV	A-6	6.2/8	13/20 10/15	\$3,350 \$4,350	Gas E85	380 310
H3 4WD FFV	A-4	5.3/8	13/16 9/12	\$3,600 \$5,200	Gas E85	320 230
Tribute 4WD FFV	A-6	3.0/6	18/23 13/17	\$2,500 \$3,450	Gas E85	350 250
Mariner 4WD FFV	A-6	3.0/6	18/23	\$2,500	Gas	350

DIESEL VEHICLES

Diesel-powered vehicles typically get 30-35% more miles per gallon than comparable vehicles by gasoline. Diesel engines are inherently more energy efficient, and diesel fuel contains 10% more energy per gallon than gasoline. In addition, new advances in diesel engine technology have improved performance, reduced engine noise and fuel odor, and decreased emissions of harmful air pollutants. Ultra-low sulfur diesel fuels also help reduce emissions from these vehicles.

The federal government is currently offering tax incentives for qualifying diesel vehicles. Additional information on these incentives and up-to-date information on qualifying vehicles can be found at www.fueleconomy.gov.

Annual fuel costs below are estimated assuming 15,000 miles of travel each year (55% city and 45% highway) and a diesel fuel cost of \$3.93 per gallon.

	Transmission Type/Speeds	Eng Size/ Cylinders	MPG City/Hwy	Annual Fuel cost	Notes
COMPACT CARS					
BMW					
335d	A-S6	3.0/6	23/36	\$2,200	D T
VOLKSWAGEN					
Golf	A-S6	2.0/4	30/42	\$1,750	D T
	M-6	2.0/4	30/41	\$1,750	D T
Jetta	A-S6	2.0/4	30/42	\$1,750	D T
	M-6	2.0/4	30/41	\$1,750	D T
SMALL STATION WAGONS					
AUDI					
A3	A-S6	2.0/4	30/42	\$1,750	D T
VOLKSWAGEN					
Jetta SportWagen	A-S6	2.0/4	30/42	\$1,750	D T
	M-6	2.0/4	30/41	\$1,750	D T
SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES 4WD					
AUDI					
Q7	A-S6	3.0/6	17/25	\$2,950	D T
BMW					
X5 xDrive35d	A-S6	3.0/6	19/26	\$2,700	D T
MERCEDES-BENZ					
GL350 Bluetec	A-7	3.0/6	17/23	\$3,100	D T
ML350 Bluetec	A-7	3.0/6	18/25	\$2,800	D T
R350 Bluetec	A-7	3.0/6	18/24	\$2,950	D T
VOLKSWAGEN					
Touareg	A-S6	3.0/6	18/25	\$2,950	D T

COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS VEHICLES

This section supplies the driving range and fuel economy values for vehicles that operate on compressed natural gas (CNG). CNG fuel is normally dispensed in "equivalent gallons", where one equivalent gallon is equal to 121.5 cubic feet of CNG. Therefore, the fuel economy values are shown in miles per gallon-equivalent. Annual fuel cost estimates are based on an average fuel price of \$2.12 per gasoline equivalent gallon of CNG. The driving range is shown in miles and represents the distance the vehicle can travel on a full tank (or tanks) of fuel during combined city and highway driving (55% city and 45% highway).

The federal government is currently offering tax incentives for some CNG vehicles. Some states also offer incentives. For more information, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.

Transmission Type	Eng Size / Cylinders	MPG City/Hwy	Annual Fuel cost	Fuel	Range (miles)	
SUBCOMPACT CARS						
HONDA						
Civic CNG	A-5	1.8/4	24/36	\$1,150	CNG	170

FUEL CELL VEHICLES

Fuel cell vehicles (FCVs) may not reach the mass market for a decade or more, but a limited number will be available for sale or lease in 2008-09 to demonstration fleets in areas with a readily accessible hydrogen supply. FCVs are propelled by electric motors powered by fuel cells, which produce electricity from the chemical energy of hydrogen. Fuel cell technology is more efficient than internal combustion engines and environmentally cleaner—the only by-product of a hydrogen fuel cell is water. However, many challenges must be overcome before FCVs are mass-marketed and sold at local dealerships. For more information about FCVs, visit www.fueleconomy.gov and the Hydrogen, Fuel Cells and Infrastructure Technologies Program Web site at www.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/.

FuelCell Type	Motor Type & Power	Energy Storage Device & Rating	Fuel Type	Miles Per Kilogram City/Hwy	Driving Range (miles)	
MIDSIZE CARS						
HONDA						
FCX Clarity	PEM	DC Brushless 100 kW	288V Li-Ion	Hydrogen	60/60	240
SPORT UTILITY VEHICLES 2WD						
TOYOTA						
FCHV-adv	PEM	Permanent Magnet DC Motor 90 kW-260Nm	288V Ni-MH	Hydrogen	NA	NA

The Honda FCX Clarity will be leased to private individuals in the Southern California area only.

The Toyota FCHV-adv availability was unknown at publication time, see www.fueleconomy.gov for up-to-date information.

PEM = Proton Exchange Membrane or Polymer Electrolyte Membrane.

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IMPROVE YOUR FUEL ECONOMY

Drive More Efficiently

- Aggressive driving (speeding and rapid acceleration and braking) can lower your gas mileage by as much as 33% at highway speeds and 5% around town.
- Observe the speed limit—each 5 MPH you drive over 60 MPH can reduce your fuel economy by 7-8%.



- Avoid idling—idling gets 0 miles per gallon!
- Using cruise control on the highway helps

you maintain a constant speed and, in most cases, will save gas.

Keep Your Car in Shape

- Fixing a car that is noticeably out of tune can improve gas mileage by about 4%.
- Keeping tires inflated to the recommended pressure and using the recommended grade of motor oil can improve fuel economy by up to 5%.

The manufacturer's recommended tire pressure can be found on the tire information placard and/or vehicle certification label located on the vehicle door edge, doorpost, glove-box door, or inside the trunk lid.

- Keep your tires aligned and balanced.
- Replacing a clogged air filter can improve gas mileage on older cars with carbureted engines.

Plan and Combine Trips

- A warmed-up engine is more fuel-efficient than a cold one. Many short trips taken

from a cold start can use twice as much fuel as one multipurpose trip covering the same distance.

Note: Letting your car idle to warm-up doesn't help your fuel economy, it actually uses more fuel and creates more pollution.

Other Solutions

- Avoid carrying unneeded items. An extra 100 lbs. can decrease fuel economy by 1-2%.
- A roof rack or carrier provides additional cargo space and may allow you to meet your needs with a smaller car. However, a loaded roof rack can decrease your fuel economy by 5%.

Reduce aerodynamic drag and improve your fuel economy by placing items inside the trunk whenever possible.

For more tips and more information about gasoline pricing, visit www.fueleconomy.gov.