

## Phill Fuels for You!

Phill is designed to satisfy the fuel needs of an average commuter vehicle.

A typical commute guzzles 1 - 2 gallons of fuel per day. Phill would only need approximately 5 hours to replace this amount.

Just like charging your cell phone at night, you come home and plug it in. With Phill, you simply connect the nozzle to the vehicle, press Start, and get on with your night.

Need to run an errand but Phill is still working? No big deal. Just press Stop and Phill will cease fueling.

**Questions?** Please visit our new [Q&A section](#).



**Easy as 1-2-3...**

Plug Phill into a 120v electrical outlet and connect him to your home's natural gas line. Phill can refuel both 3000 and 3600psi NGVS.

<http://www.fuelmaker.com/phill/#>, Jan 2003

## News Briefs

### **Public buses in Iceland fill up on hydrogen**

The world's first public hydrogen fueling station opened for business in Reykjavik, Iceland, on April 24. The new station, which was produced collaboratively by Icelandic New Energy, Ltd., Daimler-Chrysler, and Shell, is a milestone toward Iceland's goal to create the world's first hydrogen economy. The station services three hydrogen fuel cell-powered buses running regular routes throughout the city. The buses fill up on compressed hydrogen gas produced by on-site electrolysis of tap water. The electricity required for this reaction is obtained from renewable, geothermal energy, which is widespread throughout the country.

EST, June 2003, p. 201A

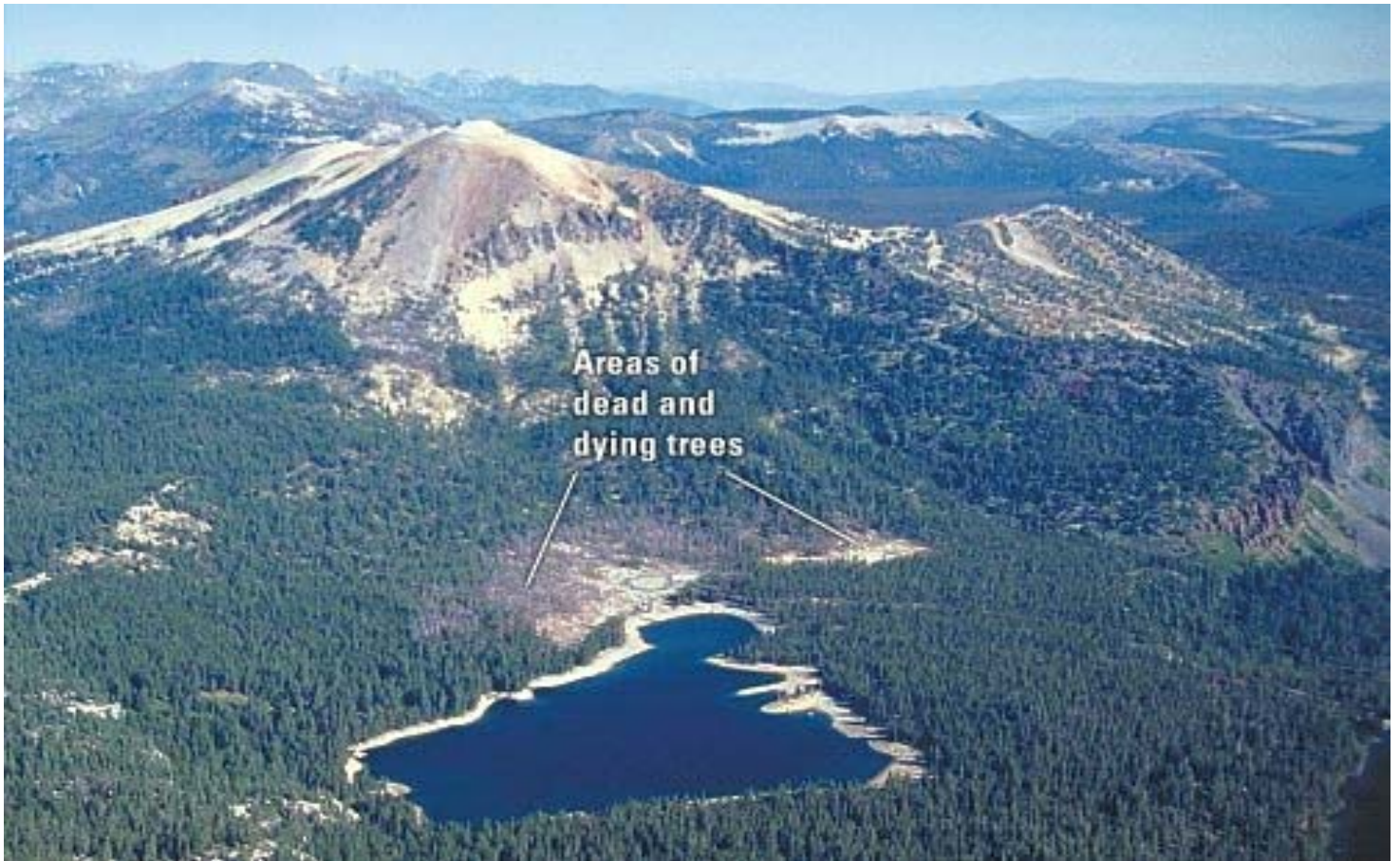


What is Solar Tower Technology?

Solar Tower technology is not simply solar energy. Solar Tower technology is created when the sun's radiation is used to heat a large body of air, which is then forced by the laws of physics (hot air rises) to move as a hot wind through large turbines to generate electricity. A solar thermal power station using Solar Tower technology will create the conditions to cause hot wind to flow continuously through its turbines to generate electricity

<http://www.enviromission.com.au>, Jan 2003





Since 1980, scientists have monitored geologic unrest in Long Valley Caldera and at adjacent Mammoth Mountain, California. After a persistent swarm of earthquakes beneath Mammoth Mountain in 1989, geologists discovered that large volumes of carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) gas were seeping from beneath this volcano. This gas is killing trees on the mountain and also can be a danger to people. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) continues to study the  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions to help protect the public

from this invisible potential hazard.

<http://wrgis.wr.usgs.gov/fact-sheet/fs172-96/> Jan 2003