The difference between ordinary diesel and Agealube Eco Diesel

In the following table, a comparison is made between ordinary diesel and Agealube Eco Diesel Green.

The properties of the fuels, the reduction in the harmful emissions, the amount of renewable resources as well as the CO₂ reduction is presented here.

Property	Diesel	Eco Diesel Green
Renewable part	0-7%	100%
Biodiesel-component (FAME)*	0-7%	0%
CO ₂ reduction e	-	>89%
Cetane number	>50	>75 (75-90)
Sulphur content mg/kg	<8	0
Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content	<8%	0%
Toxic	yes	no
Toxic to water organisms	yes	no
Frost protected all year	no	yes
Reduction of harmful exhaust gases**	Diesel	Eco Diesel Green
Particulate matter (PM)	-	33% reduction
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)	-	9% reduction
Hydrocarbons (HC)	-	30% reduction
Carbon monoxide (CO)	-	24% reduction
The emission of polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) is reduced.		

^{*}FAME (fatty acid methyl esters) is a biodiesel component that is mixed with regular diesel. It is hygroscopic and limits diesel's storage life.

Cetane number: The higher the cetane number, the quicker, better and more complete the combustion.

Sulphuric oxides (SOx): Toxic gas, harmful to people and animals. Damages nervous system and the brain, causes birth defects. **Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH):** Have carcinogenic properties, can cause cancer.

Particulate matter: Form of air pollution. Particulate matter is damaging to health when inhaled.

Nitrogen oxides (NOx): Harmful to human and animal airways and to plant growth. Nitrogen oxides affect the ozone layer in the stratosphere.

Hydrocarbons (HC): Unburned hydrocarbons can be harmful to the health and cause smog. Some hydrocarbons are carcinogenic. **Carbon monoxide:** A colourless and odourless toxic gas, can cause carbon monoxide poisoning leading to death.



^{**}Reduction in comparison with regular diesel. Depends on engine type and use; minimum values are shown.