



With the onset of the global economic crisis, moves to counter climate change could well be affected. This is particularly so because efforts to reduce CO₂ emission remain expensive and are as yet not fully developed.

Zylka Urseife Products contain biological catalysts that decompose organic materials fully and in a way that not only reduces CO₂ in the atmosphere, but cleans up waste water including sludge.

Our research and experiences since 1994 in dealing with sludge have been extended to reviving the 'life' and 'vitality' of hydrocarbon.

In 1998, we introduced two biological catalysts into the market as 'reduction droplets' for petrol and diesel. These have helped in significantly reducing fossil fuel consumption.

Palm methyl ester (PME) from Malaysian palm oil was used as the carrier for the biological catalysts. The final product, RCC, is designed specifically for use in petrol, diesel and burner fuels.

Spiking Hydrocarbon

For more out of fossil fuel

RCC, commercialised in March 2007, has been awarded an international SIRIM certificate. The international EN14 214 criterion is covered, while RCC fulfils all global requirements of petrol, diesel and burner fuel specifications.

RCC-spiked fossil hydrocarbon creates an additional 44% of energy – much higher than that obtained to date and with only a small volume of catalyst.

The net cost savings are significant, even at low prices for liquid crude oil products. It is economical to use RCC – at just 0.18 Euro cents for 1 litre – wherever petrol, diesel or burner fuel is burnt.

The 44% energy gain from any given volume of fossil fuel leads to lower consumption for the same workload from the equipment.

Benefits of RCC

Lower fuel consumption reduces CO₂ emission. However, RCC does more. It also converts total fossil CO₂ and fossil water quality to such a level that these can be absorbed during the process of photosynthesis.

In other words, incorporating RCC into fossil fuel is equivalent to using 100% bio-fuel.

Wherever RCC-spiked fossil fuel is burnt – say, around a stationary boiler unit – a remarkable vitality has also been

observed in surrounding biological life. For example, there is increased growth of vegetation.

PME is used as a substitute for fossil fuel to target CO₂ emission reduction. RCC, though, is 440 times more efficient than PME.

When the impact of 100% transformation to bio-fuel is taken into account, the effect of RCC use is 1,000 times greater than that achieved with plain PME.

RCC is also suitable for diesel application in temperate climates. Although rapeseed oil methyl ester is just as suitable, its production is hampered by the need for land for cultivation, as well as competing demand from nutrient needs.

The use of RCC reduces the need for land by some 8,000 times.

Malaysia has the potential to gain from the advantages connected to RCC and to take its use to an unbeatable position.

Palm oil and RCC could form a winning partnership that could help neutralise threats to the economy and the climate. Wider use of RCC would also free up oilseed crop output for nutrient needs worldwide.

RCC is, in effect, the third generation of bio-fuels.

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