

# 2001 Civic Sedan GX Online Reference Owner's Manual Supplement

Use these links (and links throughout this manual) to navigate through this reference.

For a printed owner's manual, click on authorized manuals or go to [www.helminc.com](http://www.helminc.com).

Refer to **Civic Sedan** for topics not covered.

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## Introduction

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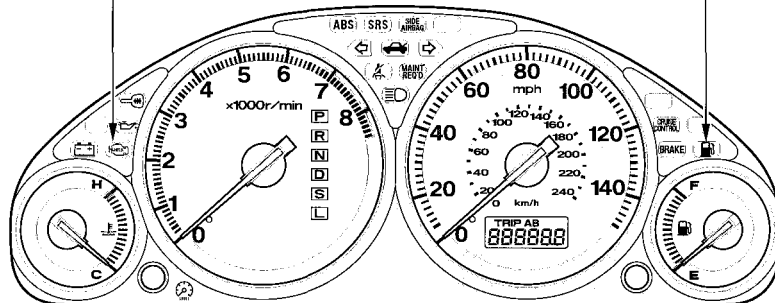
Your Civic GX runs on Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), a highly pressurized version of the same clean-burning natural gas used in your home. Because natural gas does not contain impurities such as sulfur, the production of oxides of sulfur (SO<sub>x</sub>) and soot pollutants is eliminated. Using CNG as a fuel also minimizes the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the engine exhaust, producing much lower emissions than a conventional gasoline-powered vehicle.

Your Civic GX operates and performs like a gasoline-powered Civic. However, there are a few differences you should be aware of. In addition to reading the Civic Sedan owner's manual, please read this supplement carefully to understand the operation and unique features of your Civic GX.

You will find important safety information in this supplement and in the owner's manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others. Please read it carefully.

MALFUNCTION INDICATOR LAMP

LOW FUEL INDICATOR



### Malfunction Indicator Lamp

This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, it indicates one of the engine's emissions control systems may have a problem. For complete information, refer to the primary owner's manual.

This indicator will also come on if there is a problem in the fuel system. If this happens, have the vehicle checked by an authorized dealer as soon as possible. Drive moderately until the dealer has inspected the problem. Avoid full-throttle acceleration and driving at high speed.

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## Indicator Lights

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If you smell natural gas or hear a hissing sound, the fuel system may have a leak. Follow the instructions under **If the Fuel System Has a Leak** on page 40 of this supplement.



### Low Fuel Indicator

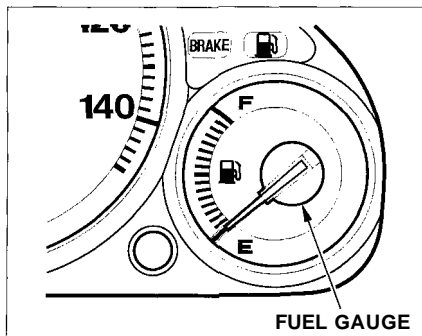
This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn ignition on (II).

This light comes on as a reminder that you must refuel soon.

If the outside temperature falls below 25° F (— 4° C), the pressure of the natural gas in the fuel tank may go down. If this happens, the fuel gauge will show less than the actual amount of fuel remaining, and this indicator may come on.

If this indicator starts blinking and the fuel level reading goes down to empty when the engine is running, it indicates a problem in the fuel system. Have the vehicle checked by an authorized Honda Civic GX dealer as soon as possible.

### Fuel Gauge



This gauge shows how much fuel you have. The quantity of fuel remaining in the tank is calculated based on the pressure and temperature of the natural gas in the fuel tank.

The gauge may show slightly more or less than the actual amount. The outside temperature and ambient conditions may affect the pressure and temperature of the natural gas.

The gauge stays at the same fuel level reading after you turn off the ignition. When you add fuel, the gauge slowly changes to the new reading after you turn the ignition switch back ON (II).

## Rear Seat

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Unlike the standard Civic, only two people can ride in the rear seat. They should sit in the outside seating positions and wear the lap/shoulder belts. There is no center seat belt.

Your Civic GX is designed to operate on Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). The natural gas you use to refuel must meet NFPA-52 and SAE J1616 standards for fuel composition and quality.

If you use a fuel that does not meet these standards, you may feel a decrease in engine power and your car's emissions controls may be damaged.

## Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

The main component of compressed natural gas is methane, a highly flammable, colorless gas. While it is the same gas that is burned in everyday home appliances such as kitchen stoves and water heaters, the CNG in your car is stored under high pressure (maximum 3,600 psi/ 24,800 kPa).

The CNG fuel system in your Civic, including the tank and hose, has been designed to hold gas at this pressure. It has also been tested for safety. You should never smell gas or hear a hissing sound unless you are refueling. If you smell gas or hear a hissing sound at any other time, you need to shut down the fuel system. Follow the instructions on page 40.

## **WARNING**

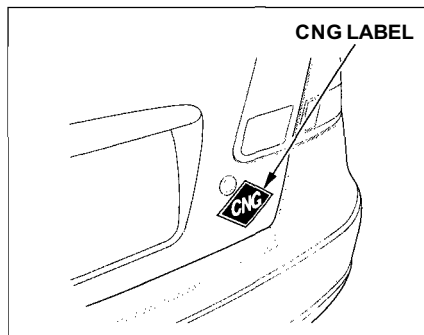
Compressed natural gas is flammable and highly explosive. You could be killed or seriously injured if leaking natural gas is ignited.

If you suspect a leak, have your vehicle immediately inspected and repaired by an authorized Honda Civic GX dealer.

## Fuel, Refueling Procedure

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### CNG Identification



Your vehicle has an identifying "CNG" label attached next to the rear license plate. Do not remove this label. This label is necessary for insuring your vehicle. Driving without this label may violate the laws or regulations in some states.

### Refueling Procedure

There are two methods of refueling, fast filling or slow filling.

Fast filling is normally used in fuel stations for natural gas vehicles. It takes about three to five minutes to fill up the fuel tank.

Slow filling is done with a vehicle refueling appliance. Refueling takes approximately 1 hour per gallon.

Always observe all safety recommendations and operating instructions on the refueling equipment.

When refueling, you should use a fuel fill nozzle that complies with ANSI/AGA NGV-1-1994 standards. Nozzles are designed according to their maximum fill pressure: P24 for 2,400 psi (pounds per square inch), P30 for 3,000 psi, and P36 for 3,600 psi.

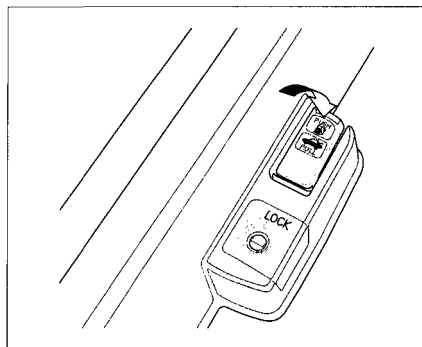
Your Civic's maximum fill pressure is 3,600 psi (24,800 kPa), so you should refuel with a P36 nozzle. Using a P24 or P30 nozzle may cause the tank to not fill completely.

The natural gas may be warmed by the refueling process, causing it to expand and reduce the amount of fuel you can put in.

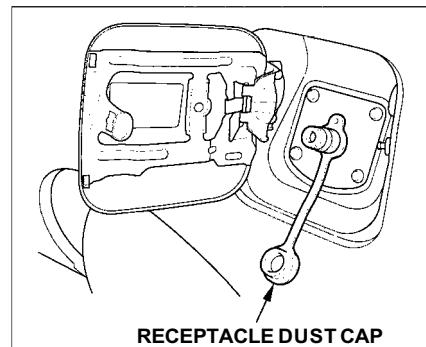


### Filling the Fuel Tank

The refueling procedure can vary with the refueling station. The following explains the typical refueling procedure with fast fill equipment. With slow fill equipment, or other types of refueling equipment, follow the instructions on the equipment.



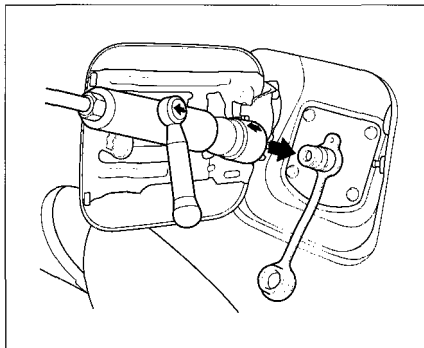
1. Because the fuel receptacle is on the driver's side of the vehicle, park with that side closest to the refueling station.
2. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0) and apply the parking brake.
3. Open the fuel receptacle door by pushing on the handle to the left of the driver's seat.



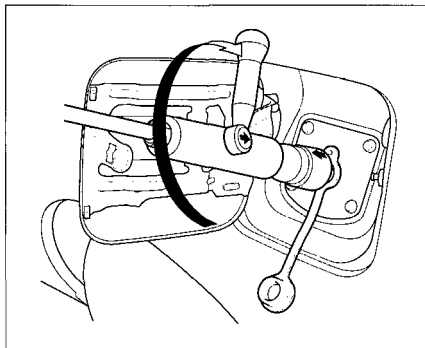
4. Remove the receptacle dust cap from the fuel receptacle. Clean up any dirt and debris around the fuel receptacle.

CONTINUED

## Refueling Procedure



5. Securely connect the CNG fill nozzle to the fuel receptacle by turning the lever until the arrows on the nozzle point to each other.



6. Follow the instructions on the refueling station to begin refueling.

While refueling, you may hear a chattering sound. This is normal.

If you hear fuel leaking from the nozzle-receptacle connection, stop refueling immediately. Dirt or other debris may be preventing a positive connection. Turn off the refueling station, remove the nozzle, reconnect it to the receptacle, and begin refueling again. If it continues to leak, have an authorized Honda Civic GX dealer inspect the sealing O-ring in the receptacle for damage and wear.

7. Refueling will stop automatically when the tank is full. Follow the instructions on the refueling station to turn it off.
8. Disconnect the CNG fill nozzle from the fuel receptacle by turning the lever on the nozzle 180 degrees. You may hear a brief hissing sound as a small amount of gas escapes. This is normal.

9. Put the receptacle dust cap on the fuel receptacle securely.

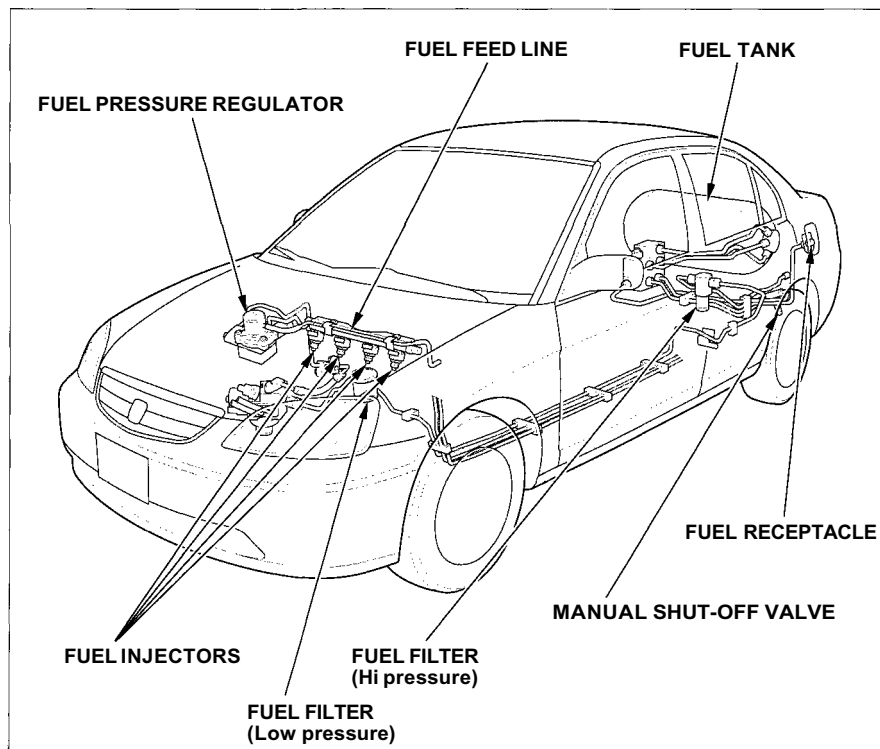
10. Push the fuel receptacle door closed until it latches.

If you are not sure how to operate the refueling station, ask for assistance.

### **Refueling Station Information**

To obtain information about the locations of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) refueling stations, contact the American Gas Association (AGA) at (703) 841-8400.

## Fuel System Components



Fuel system components include a fuel tank located in the trunk, an integrated fuel pressure regulator, an in-tank fuel shut-off valve, fuel high pressure lines, electronically controlled multipoint fuel injectors and other equipment.

Fuel system components in the Civic CNG comply with NFPA-52 standards.

Your vehicle is equipped with Genuine Honda component parts that have been designed and approved for use in a compressed natural gas vehicle. Never modify or replace any original components or parts with those specified for a gasoline-powered vehicle.

Improper parts or components can damage your vehicle's fuel system and affect your vehicle's safety and performance.

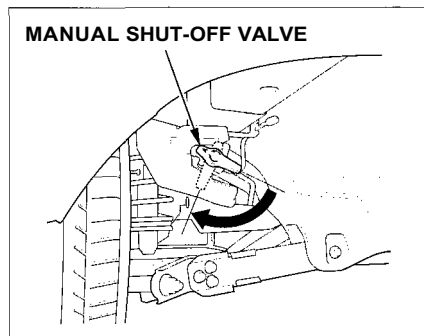
## Fuel System Components, Fuel Cut-off System

Fuel system maintenance and repair should be done only by an authorized Honda Civic GX dealer.

### Fuel Cut-off System

The in-tank fuel shut-off valve is controlled by the ignition switch. When the ignition switch is in the LOCK (0) or ACCESSORY (I) position, the valve is closed, shutting off fuel flow to the engine. It opens when the ignition switch is turned to ON (II). This is similar to how an electric fuel pump works in a gasoline-powered vehicle.

### Manual Shut-off Valve



A manual shut-off valve is located underneath the vehicle, near the rear tire on the driver's side. We recommend that you locate this valve so you can find it quickly.

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## Fuel Cut-off System, Carrying Cargo

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To turn off the valve, turn the lever one-quarter turn clockwise. Turn it counterclockwise to turn the valve back on.

Turn off the valve if you ever suspect a fuel leak or are involved in an accident.

### Carrying Cargo

The maximum load you can carry in your car is 635 lbs (288 kg). That figure includes the total weight of four occupants (driver and three passengers), their cargo, and any accessories. The maximum recommended weight for cargo in the trunk is 35 lbs (16 kg).

The fuel tank is located in the trunk, with a partition between the fuel tank and the cargo space.

When you store small items in the trunk, secure them so they will not shift while you are driving. Loose items can fly over the partition and damage the fuel tank and fuel system components.

Do not carry large, heavy or pointed objects in the trunk. They may damage the fuel tank.

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. In cold weather, turn off all electrical accessories to reduce the drain on the battery.
3. Make sure the shift lever is in Park. Press on the brake pedal.
4. Without touching the accelerator pedal, turn the ignition key to the ON (II) position. You may hear a click from the in-tank fuel shut-off valve.  
  
Make sure the Malfunction Indicator Lamp goes out before you turn the ignition key to the START (III) position.
5. Turn the ignition key to START (III). If the engine does not start right away, do not hold the key in START (III) for more than 15 seconds at a time. Pause for at least 10 seconds before trying again.

6. If the engine does not start within 15 seconds, or starts but stalls right away, repeat step 5 with the accelerator pedal pressed half-way down. If the engine starts, release pressure on the accelerator pedal so the engine does not race.
7. If the engine still does not start, press the accelerator pedal all the way down and hold it there while starting. As before, keep the ignition key in the START (III) position for no more than 15 seconds. Return to step 6 if the engine does not start. If it starts, lift your foot off the accelerator pedal so the engine does not race.

If the outside temperature is below — 4°F ( — 20°C), the engine may be harder to start. In this case, use the starting procedure for cold weather at high altitude described in the next column.

### **Starting in Cold Weather at High Altitude (Above 5,000 feet/ 1,600 meters)**

An engine is harder to start in cold weather. The thinner air found at high altitude above 5,000 feet (1,600 meters) adds to the problem. Use the following procedure:

1. Turn off all electrical accessories to reduce the drain on the battery.
2. Make sure the Malfunction Indicator Lamp goes out before you turn the ignition key to the START (III) position.

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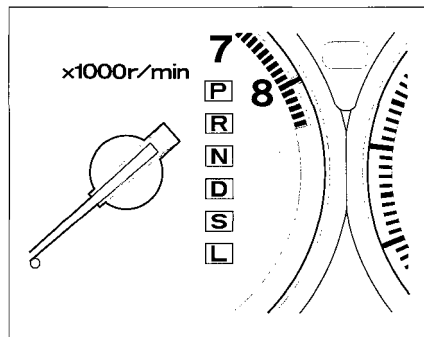
## Starting the Engine, Automatic Transmission (CVT)

3. Push the accelerator pedal half-way to the floor and hold it there while starting the engine. Do not hold the ignition key in START (III) for more than 15 seconds. When the engine starts, release the accelerator pedal gradually as the engine speeds up and smooths out.
4. If the engine fails to start in step 3, push the accelerator pedal to the floor and hold it there while you try to start the engine for no more than 15 seconds. If the engine does not start, return to step 3.

### Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)

Honda's Continuously Variable automatic transmission's unique design provides a smooth, constant flow of power. It is electronically controlled for more precise operation and better fuel economy.

### Shift Lever Position Indicator

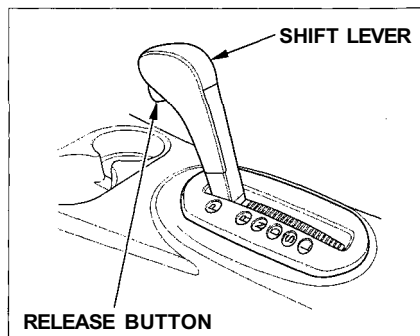


This indicator on the instrument panel shows which position the shift lever is in.



The "D" indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). If it flashes while driving (in any shift position), it indicates a possible problem in the transmission. Avoid rapid acceleration and have the transmission checked by an authorized Honda dealer as soon as possible.

### Shift Lever Positions



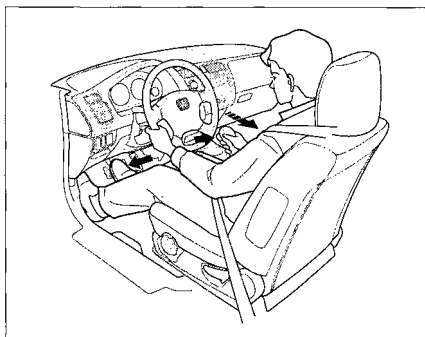
The shift lever has six positions. It must be in Park or Neutral to start the engine. When you are stopped in D, S, L, N or R, press firmly on the brake pedal and keep your foot off the accelerator pedal.

To shift from:	Do this:
P to R R to P N to R S to L	Press the release button.
N to D D to N L to S D to S S to D R to N	Move the lever.

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## Automatic Transmission (CVT)

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**Park (P)** — This position mechanically locks the transmission. Use Park whenever you are turning off or starting the engine. To shift out of Park, you must press on the brake pedal, have your foot off the accelerator pedal, and press the release button on the front of the shift lever.

If you have done all of the above and still cannot move the lever out of Park, see Shift Lock Release in the main Owner's manual.

You must also press the release button to shift into Park. To avoid transmission damage, come to a complete stop before shifting into Park. The shift lever must be in Park before you can remove the key from the ignition switch.

**Reverse (R)** — To shift from Reverse to under Park. To shift to Reverse from Neutral, come to a complete stop first. Press the release button before shifting into Reverse from Neutral.

**Neutral (N)** — Use Neutral if you need to restart a stalled engine, or if it is necessary to stop briefly with the engine idling. Shift to Park position if you need to leave the car for any reason. Press on the brake pedal when you are moving the shift lever from Neutral to another gear.

**Drive (D)** — Use this position for your normal driving. The transmission automatically adjusts to keep the engine at the best speed for driving conditions. To help the engine warm up faster, the transmission will select ratios that allow the engine to run at higher speeds when it is cold.

**Second (S)** — Selecting Second shifts the transmission into a lower range of ratios for better acceleration and increased engine braking. Use Second when you are going down a steep hill, or in stop-and-go driving.

**Low (L)** — To shift to Low, press the release button on the front of the shift lever. Use Low to get more power when climbing, and for maximum engine braking when going down steep hills.

For faster acceleration when in D, S or L, the transmission will automatically "kick down" to a lower range of ratios by pushing the accelerator pedal to the floor.

### **Maximum Allowable Speeds**

The CVT shifts automatically to maintain proper engine speed in any shift position.

When the vehicle reaches the maximum speed in any shift position, you may feel the engine cut in and out. This is caused by a limiter (112 mph, 180 km/h) in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the speed below the maximum.

## Maintenance Schedule

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The Maintenance Schedule specifies how often you should have your Civic GX serviced and what things need attention. It is essential that you have your car serviced as scheduled to retain its high level of safety, dependability, and emissions control performance. Refer to the important safety precautions and instructions in the primary owner's manual.

The fuel system is under high pressure (maximum 3,600 psi/24,800 kPa). It has no user-serviceable parts, and its components must not be modified. Whenever maintenance is required, take your car to an authorized Honda Civic GX dealer, or a qualified NGV technician.

### **WARNING**

Tampering with, or improperly maintaining the high-pressure fuel system can cause a dangerous condition in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Never attempt to modify the fuel system, and always have maintenance performed by an authorized Honda Civic GX dealer.

The services and time or distance intervals shown in the maintenance schedule assume you will use your car as normal transportation for passengers and their possessions. You should also follow these recommendations:

- Avoid exceeding your car's load limit. This puts excess stress on the engine, brakes, and many other parts of your car. The load limit is shown on the label on the driver's doorjamb.
- Operate your car on reasonable roads within the legal speed limit.
- Drive your car regularly over a distance of several miles (kilometers).

### **Which Schedule to Follow**

Service your car according to the time and mileage periods on one of the Maintenance Schedules on the following pages.

Follow the Maintenance Schedule for Severe Conditions if you drive your car **MAINLY** under one or more of the following conditions.

- Driving less than 5 miles (8 km) per trip or, in freezing temperatures, driving less than 10 miles (16 km) per trip.
- Driving in extremely hot [over 90°F (32°C)] conditions.
- Extensive idling or long periods of stop-and-go driving.
- Driving with a roof rack, or driving in mountainous conditions.
- Driving on muddy, dusty, or de-iced roads.

NOTE: If you only OCCASIONALLY or NEVER drive under a "severe" condition, you should follow the Maintenance Schedule for Normal Conditions.

Your authorized Honda dealer knows your car best and can provide competent, efficient service. However, service at a dealer is not mandatory to keep

your warranties in effect. Maintenance may be done by any qualified service facility or person who is skilled in this type of automotive service. Keep all the receipts as proof of completion, and have the person who does the work fill out the Maintenance Record. Check your warranty booklet for more information.

We recommend the use of Genuine Honda parts and fluids whenever you have maintenance done. These are manufactured to the same high-quality standards as the original components, so you can be confident of their performance and durability.

**Maintenance, replacement, or repair of emissions control devices and systems may be done by any automotive repair establishment or individual using parts that are "certified" to EPA standards.**

According to state and federal regulations, failure to perform maintenance on the items marked with # will not void your emissions warranties. However, Honda recommends that all maintenance services be performed at the recommended time or mileage period to ensure long-term reliability.

Service at the indicated distance or time – whichever comes first	miles x 1,000	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
	km x 1,000	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288
	months	12		24		36		48		60		72		84		96		108	
Replace engine oil																			
Inspect fuel filter (high pressure)* <sup>1</sup>																			
Replace fuel filter element (low pressure)		•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rotate tires (Check tire inflation and condition at least once per month)																			
Replace engine oil filter																			
Inspect front and rear brakes																			
Check parking brake adjustment																			
Visually inspect the following items:																			
Tie rod ends, steering gear box, and boots			•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
Suspension components																			
Driveshaft boots																			
Brake hoses and lines (including ABS)																			
All fluid levels and condition of fluids																			
Cooling system hoses and connections																			
Exhaust system <sup>#</sup>																			
Fuel lines and connections <sup>#</sup>																			
Inspect spark plugs* <sup>2</sup>																			
Inspect valve clearance																			
Replace fuel filter element (high pressure)				•			•			•			•			•			•
Inspect and adjust drive belts																			
Replace air conditioning filter* <sup>3</sup>																			
Replace transmission fluid							•				•				•				•
Replace spark plugs											•								
<i>Service the following items at the recommended intervals.</i>																			
Replace air cleaner element	Every 30,000 miles (48,000 km)																		
Replace timing belt and inspect water pump	Every 110,000 miles (176,000 km) or 84 months																		
Inspect idle speed <sup>#</sup>																			
Replace engine coolant	At 120,000 miles (192,000 km) or 120 months, then every 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or 60 months																		
Replace brake fluid	Every 36 months																		
Inspect fuel tank* <sup>4</sup>	Inspect every 36 months or 36,000 miles, whichever comes first, after the production date of the fuel tank																		

\*1: Including drain.

\*2: See Spark Plugs on page 34 for inspection information.

\*3: See Air Conditioning Filter in the primary owner's manual for replacement information under special driving conditions.

\*4: See Fuel Tank on page 33 for inspection and replacement information. Fuel tank should be replaced 15 years after it was manufactured.

This replacement is not covered by the emissions warranty.

#: See information on maintenance and emissions warranty, last column, page 21.

Service at the indicated distance or time, whichever comes first.

Refer to page 20 to determine which schedule to use.

10,000 mi/16,000 km/1 yr	Do items in A.
20,000 mi/32,000 km/1 yr	Do items in A, B.
30,000 mi/48,000 km/2 yrs	Do items in A, C, D.
40,000 mi/64,000 km/2 yrs	Do items in A, B.
50,000 mi/80,000 km/3 yrs	Do items in A, E.
60,000 mi/96,000 km/3 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace transmission fluid. Do items in A, B, C, D.
70,000 mi/112,000 km/4 yrs	Do items in A.
80,000 mi/120,000 km/4 yrs	Do items in A, B.
90,000 mi/144,000 km/5 yrs	Do items in A, C, D.
100,000 mi/160,000 km/5 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace spark plugs. <input type="checkbox"/> Replace transmission fluid. Do items in A, B.
110,000 mi/176,000 km/6 yrs	Do items in A, E.
110,000 mi/176,000 km/7 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace timing belt, inspect water pump. <input type="checkbox"/> *Inspect idle speed.
120,000 mi/192,000 km/6 yrs	Do items in A, B, C, D.
120,000 mi/192,000 km/10 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine coolant
130,000 mi/208,000 km/7 yrs	Do items in A.
140,000 mi/224,000 km/7 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace transmission fluid. Do items in A, B.
150,000 mi/240,000 km/8 yrs	Do items in A, C, D.
160,000 mi/256,000 km/8 yrs	Do items in A, B.
170,000 mi/272,000 km/9 yrs	Do items in A, E.
180,000 mi/288,000 km/9 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace transmission fluid. Do items in A, B, C, D.
180,000 mi/288,000 km/15 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine coolant.

- A** ☐ Replace engine oil.  
☐ Rotate tires.  
☐ Inspect fuel filter (high pressure), including drain.  
☐ Replace fuel filter element (low pressure).

- B** ☐ Replace engine oil filter.  
☐ Inspect front and rear brakes.  
☐ Check parking brake adjustment.  
☐ Inspect tie rod ends, steering gearbox and boots.  
☐ Inspect suspension components.  
☐ Inspect driveshaft boots.  
☐ Inspect brake hoses and lines (including ABS).  
☐ Check all fluid levels, condition of fluids, and check for leaks.  
☐ Inspect cooling system hoses and connections.  
☐ \*Inspect exhaust system.  
☐ \*Inspect fuel lines and connections.

- C** ☐ Inspect spark plugs\*<sup>1</sup>.  
☐ Inspect valve clearance.  
☐ Replace fuel filter element (high pressure).  
☐ Inspect and adjust drive belts.  
☐ Replace air conditioning filter\*<sup>2</sup>.

- D** ☐ Replace air cleaner element every 30,000 mi/48,000 km (independent of time).

- E** ☐ Replace brake fluid every 3 years (independent of mileage).  
☐ Inspect the fuel tank every 3 years or 36,000 miles, whichever comes first, after the production date of the tank\*<sup>3</sup>.

\*1: See Spark Plugs on page 34 for inspection information.

\*2: See Air Conditioning Filter in the primary owner's manual for replacement information under special driving conditions.

\*3: See Fuel Tank on page 33 for inspection and replacement information. Fuel tank should be replaced 15 years after it was manufactured. This replacement is not covered by the emissions warranty.

#: See information on maintenance and emissions warranty, last column page 21.

NOTE: Check engine oil and coolant at each fuel stop.

Service at the indicated distance or time – whichever comes first	miles x 1,000		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180
	km x 1,000		16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288
	months		12		24		36		48		60		72		84		96		108	
Replace engine oil and oil filter	Replace every 5,000 mi (8,000 km) or 6 months																			
Rotate tires (Check tire inflation and condition at least once per month)																				
Inspect fuel filter (high pressure)*1																				
Replace fuel filter element (low pressure)																				
Inspect front and rear brakes	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lubricate locks and hinges																				
Visually inspect the following items: Tie rod ends, steering gear box, and boots Suspension components Driveshaft boots																				
Check parking brake adjustment																				
Visually inspect the following items: Brake hoses and lines (including ABS) All fluid levels and condition of fluids Exhaust system# Fuel lines and connections# Lights and controls, vehicle underbody		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•
Inspect valve clearance																				
Inspect spark plugs*2																				
Replace fuel filter element (high pressure)				•			•				•			•			•			•
Inspect and adjust drive belts																				
Replace air conditioning filter*3																				
Replace transmission fluid								•				•				•				•
Replace spark plugs												•								•
Service the following items at the recommended intervals.																				
Replace air cleaner element	Every 15,000 miles (24,000 km) in dusty conditions, otherwise use normal schedule																			
Replace timing belt*4 and inspect water pump	Every 110,000 miles (176,000 km) or 84 months																			
Inspect idle speed#																				
Replace engine coolant	At 120,000 miles (192,000 km) or 120 months, then every 60,000 miles (96,000 km) or 60 months																			
Replace brake fluid	Every 36 months																			
Inspect fuel tank*5	Inspect every 36 months or 36,000 miles, whichever comes first, after the production date of the fuel tank																			

\* 1 : Including drain.

\* 2 : See Spark Plugs on page 34 for inspection information.

\* 3 : See Air Conditioning Filter in the primary owner's manual for replacement information under special driving conditions.

\* 4 : See Timing Belt in the primary owner's manual to determine need for replacement.

\* 5 : See Fuel Tank on page 33 for inspection and replacement information. Fuel tank should be replaced 15 years after it was manufactured.

# : This replacement is not covered by the emissions warranty.

# : See information on maintenance and emissions warranty, last column, page 21.



Service at the indicated distance or time, whichever comes first.  
Refer to page 20 to determine which schedule to use.

5,000 mi/8,000 km/6 mos	Do items in A.
10,000 mi/16,000 km/1 yr	Do items in A, B.
15,000 mi/24,000 km/1-1/2 yrs	Do items in A, E.
20,000 mi/32,000 km/1 yr	Do items in A, B, C.
25,000 mi/40,000 km/2 yrs	Do items in A.
30,000 mi/48,000 km/2 yrs	Do items in A, B, D, E.
35,000 mi/56,000 km/2-1/2 yrs	Do items in A.
40,000 mi/64,000 km/2 yrs	Do items in A, B, C.
45,000 mi/72,000 km/3 yrs	Do items in A, E, F.
50,000 mi/80,000 km/3 yrs	Do items in A, B.
55,000 mi/88,000 km/3-1/2 yrs	Do items in A.
60,000 mi/96,000 km/3 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace transmission fluid. Do items in A, B, C, D, E.
65,000 mi/104,000 km/4 yrs	Do items in A.
70,000 mi/112,000 km/4 yrs	Do items in A, B.
75,000 mi/120,000 km/4-1/2 yrs	Do items in A, E.
80,000 mi/120,000 km/4 yrs	Do items in A, B, C.
85,000 mi/136,000 km/5 yrs	Do items in A.
90,000 mi/144,000 km/5 yrs	Do items in A, B, D, E.
95,000 mi/152,000 km/5-1/2 yrs	Do items in A.
100,000 mi/160,000 km/5 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace spark plugs. <input type="checkbox"/> Replace transmission fluid. Do items in A, B, C.
105,000 mi/168,000 km/6 yrs	Do items in A, E, F.
110,000 mi/176,000 km/6 yrs	Do items in A, B.
110,000 mi/176,000 km/7 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> *Replace timing belt* <sup>2</sup> , inspect water pump. <input type="checkbox"/> *Inspect idle speed.
115,000 mi/184,000 km/6-1/2 yrs	Do items in A.
120,000 mi/192,000 km/6 yrs	Do items in A, B, C, D, E.
120,000 mi/192,000 km/10 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine coolant.
125,000 mi/200,000 km/7 yrs	Do items in A.

<b>A</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine oil and filter.
<b>B</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect front and rear brakes. <input type="checkbox"/> Rotate tires. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel filter (high pressure), including drain. <input type="checkbox"/> Replace fuel filter element (low pressure). <input type="checkbox"/> Lubricate all hinges, locks, and latches with multipurpose grease. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect tie rod ends, steering gearbox and boots. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect suspension components. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect driveshaft boots.
<b>C</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Check parking brake adjustment. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect brake hoses and lines (including ABS). <input type="checkbox"/> Check all fluid levels, condition of fluids, and check for leaks. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect cooling system hoses and connections. <input type="checkbox"/> *Inspect exhaust system. <input type="checkbox"/> *Inspect fuel lines and connections. <input type="checkbox"/> Check all lights. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect the underbody.
<b>D</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect valve clearance. <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect spark plugs* <sup>1</sup> . <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect and adjust drive belts. <input type="checkbox"/> Replace air conditioning filter* <sup>3</sup> .
<b>E</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace air cleaner element every 15,000 mi/24,000 km (independent of time) under dusty conditions, otherwise use the normal schedule.
<b>F</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace brake fluid every 3 years (independent of mileage). <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect fuel tank every 3 years or 36,000 miles, whichever comes first, after the production date of the tank* <sup>4</sup> .

\* 1: See Spark Plugs on page 34 for inspection information.

\* 2: See Timing Belt in the primary owner's manual to determine need for replacement.

\* 3: See Air Conditioning Filter in the primary owner's manual for replacement information under special driving conditions.

\* 4: See Fuel Tank on page 33 for inspection and replacement information. Fuel tank should be replaced 15 years after it was manufactured. This replacement is not covered by the emissions

130,000 mi/208,000 km/7 yrs	Do items in A, B.
135,000 mi/216,000 km/7-1/2 yrs	Do items in A, E.
140,000 mi/224,000 km/7 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace transmission fluid. Do items in A, B, C.
145,000 mi/232,000 km/8 yrs	Do items in A.
150,000 mi/240,000 km/8 yrs	Do items in A, B, D, E.
155,000 mi/248,000 km/8-1/2 yrs	Do items in A.
160,000 mi/256,000 km/8 yrs	Do items in A, B, C.
165,000 mi/264,000 km/9 yrs	Do items in A, E, F.
170,000 mi/272,000 km/9 yrs	Do items in A, B.
175,000 mi/280,000 km/9-1/2 yrs	Do items in A.
180,000 mi/288,000 km/9 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace transmission fluid. Do items in A, B, C, D, E.
180,000 mi/288,000 km/15 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Replace engine coolant.

# See information on maintenance and emissions warranty, last column page 21.

NOTE: Check engine oil and coolant at each fuel stop.

## Required Maintenance Record (for Normal and Severe Schedules)

You or the servicing dealer can record all completed maintenance here, whether you follow the schedule for normal conditions (page 22) or severe conditions (page 24). Keep the receipts for all work done on your vehicle.

<b>5,000 mi</b> 8,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
<b>10,000 mi</b> 16,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>15,000 mi</b> 24,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>20,000 mi</b> 32,000 km (or 1 year)		mi/km
		Date
<b>25,000 mi</b> 40,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>30,000 mi</b> 48,000 km		mi/km
		Date

<b>35,000 mi</b> 56,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
<b>40,000 mi</b> 64,000 km (or 2 years)		mi/km
		Date
<b>45,000 mi</b> 72,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>50,000 mi</b> 80,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>55,000 mi</b> 88,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>60,000 mi</b> 96,000 km (or 3 years)		mi/km
		Date

CONTINUED

## Required Maintenance Record (for Normal and Severe Schedules)

<b>65,000 mi</b> 104,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
<b>70,000 mi</b> 112,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>75,000 mi</b> 120,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>80,000 mi</b> 128,000 km (or 4 years)		mi/km
		Date
<b>85,000 mi</b> 136,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>90,000 mi</b> 144,000 km		mi/km
		Date

<b>95,000 mi</b> 152,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
<b>100,000 mi</b> 160,000 km (or 5 years)		mi/km
		Date
<b>105,000 mi</b> 168,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>110,000 mi</b> 176,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>115,000 mi</b> 184,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>120,000 mi</b> 192,000 km (or 6 years)		mi/km
		Date

CONTINUED

## Required Maintenance Record (for Normal and Severe Schedules)

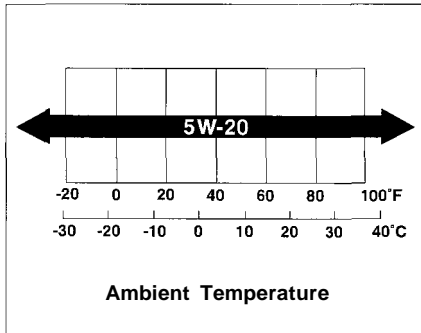
<b>125,000 mi</b> 200,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
<b>130,000 mi</b> 208,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>135,000 mi</b> 216,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>140,000 mi</b> 224,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>145,000 mi</b> 232,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>150,000 mi</b> 240,000 km		mi/km
		Date

<b>155,000 mi</b> 248,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	mi/km
		Date
<b>160,000 mi</b> 256,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>165,000 mi</b> 264,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>170,000 mi</b> 272,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>175,000 mi</b> 280,000 km		mi/km
		Date
<b>180,000 mi</b> 288,000 km		mi/km
		Date

## Engine Oil, Engine Coolant

### Engine Oil

The SAE number tells you the oil's viscosity or weight. Select the oil for your vehicle according to this chart.



5W-20 oil is formulated for year-round protection of your Honda, to improve cold weather starting, and to help your engine use less fuel.

If 5W-20 oil is not available, a 5W-30 oil may be used. However, it should be replaced with 5W-20 at the next oil change.

Refer to the primary owner's manual for engine oil adding and changing procedures.

Engine oil change capacity  
(including filter):  
**3.4 US qt (3.2ℓ , 2.8 Imp qt)**

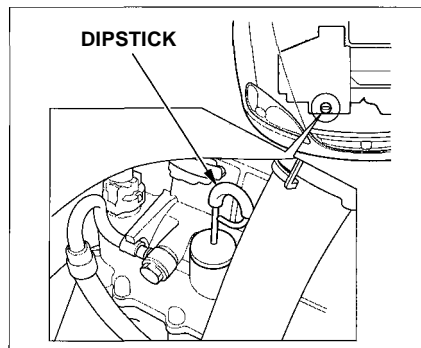
### Engine Coolant

Refer to the primary owner's manual for engine coolant adding and replacement procedures.

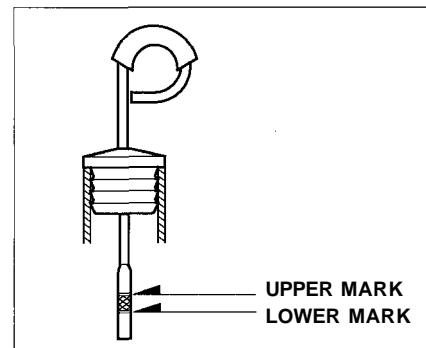
Engine coolant change capacity:  
**1.03 US gal (3.9ℓ , 0.86 Imp gal)**

### Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)

The engine and transmission must be at normal operating temperature before checking the fluid level. Drive the vehicle at least 10 miles (16 kilometers) before checking.



1. Park the car on level ground. Shut off the engine. For accurate results, wait at least 60 seconds, and no more than 90 seconds, after shutting off the engine to check the fluid level.
2. Remove the dipstick (yellow loop) from the transmission and wipe it with a clean cloth.



3. Insert the dipstick all the way into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.
4. Remove the dipstick and check the fluid level. It should be between the upper and lower marks.

## Transmission Fluid

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5. If the level is below the lower mark, add fluid into the filler hole to bring it to the upper mark.

Always use genuine Honda ATF-Z1 (Automatic Transmission Fluid). If it is not available, you may use a DEXRON® III automatic transmission fluid as a temporary replacement. However, continued use can affect shift quality. Have the transmission flushed and refilled with genuine Honda ATF-Z1 as soon as it is convenient.

6. Insert the dipstick all the way back into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

If you drive at high speed in high temperatures [above 95° F (35° C)], the transmission fluid should be changed every 24,000 miles (40,000 km) or 24 months, whichever comes first.



The fuel tank meets the safety standards of NGV-2/NFPA-52/DOT NHTSA FMVSS 304. The fuel tank should be inspected every three years after the production date of the fuel tank. Have a qualified technician inspect the fuel tank for damage or leaking.

You should also have the fuel tank inspected after a collision.

The fuel tank should be replaced fifteen years after it was manufactured. The expiration date of the fuel tank is on a label on the fuel tank and on a warning label in the engine compartment.

Have a qualified technician replace the fuel tank. Do not reuse the old fuel tank.

## HOOD

WARNING	
THIS VEHICLE IS FUELED BY COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS STORED AT HIGH PRESSURE. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SERVICE FUEL SYSTEM WITHOUT PROPER SYSTEM DEPRESSURIZATION. TO AVOID RISK OF INJURY, THIS VEHICLE SHOULD ONLY BE SERVICED BY A QUALIFIED TECHNICIAN. CNG TANK PRESSURE RELIEF DEVICE WILL VENT AT 103°C (217°F). DO NOT PARK OR SERVICE VEHICLE NEAR ANY SOURCE OF EXCESSIVE HEAT OR OPEN FLAME. DO NOT USE PAINT OVEN TO ANY PAINT REPAIRS.	
SYSTEM SERVICE PRESSURE	: 24.8 MPa (3600PSIG)
BUILT BY	: HONDA OF AMERICA MFG., INC.
CNG TANK EXPIRATION DATE	: <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2013</span>
TOTAL WATER VOLUME OF CNG TANK	: 100 (L)

CNG TANK EXPIRATION DATE

## FUEL TANK

CNG ONLY NGV2-4	AA Compliance No.: C1441001	DOT TYPE 4
SERVICE PRESSURE 24800 KPA ( 3600 PSIG)		Re-inspection: This Date
LINCOLN COMPOSITES PUFFSHIELD		
SN 05-004		
MODEL# RC36A18-037PQ		
MF'D IN : 01-98		
MAX TEMP 180 °F		
DO NOT USE AFTER 2013		

CNG TANK EXPIRATION DATE

## FUEL TANK

# CNG ONLY

## Safety Information

- Maximum test pressure not to exceed 104% of service pressure (temperature corrected to 70°F).
- Inspection, inspection and service is to be performed by competent personnel. Consult the installation manual for appropriate procedures.
- If this vehicle is involved in a collision or fire, or if the tank becomes damaged, as may be evidenced by surface cuts, abrasions, gouges or localized discoloration or paint chipping, the tank must be depressurized and removed from service. Consult inspection guidelines issued by tank manufacturer.

**IF THERE IS A QUESTION ABOUT  
THE PROPER USE, INSTALLATION, OR  
MAINTENANCE OF THIS CONTAINER  
CONTACT :**

**LINCOLN COMPOSITES  
4300 INDUSTRIAL AVE, LINCOLN, NE, USA  
PHONE 1-402-464-8211**

THIS CONTAINER SHOULD BE VISUALLY  
INSPECTED AFTER A MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT  
OR FIRE AND AT LEAST EVERY 36 MONTHS OR  
36,000 MILES, WHICHEVER COMES FIRST, FOR  
DAMAGE AND DETERIORATION



Penetration



Drop



Drill



Fire

## Spark Plugs

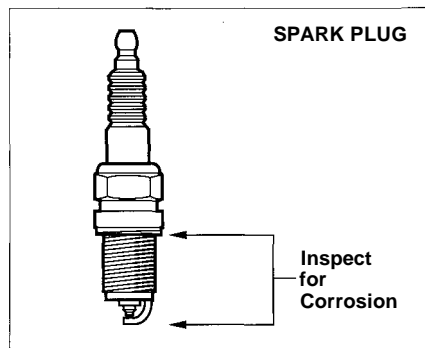
The spark plugs in your car are a special platinum-tipped design for longer life. They need to be replaced every 5 years or 100,000 miles (160,000 km), whichever comes first.

For the replacement procedure, refer to the primary owner's manual. The spark plug tightening torque is:  
**11 lbf-ft(15N-m,1.5kgf-m)**

The condition and gap of the spark plugs should be inspected according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule in this supplement.

### *Inspection*

To inspect the spark plugs, follow the replacement procedure for removal and reinstallation described in the owner's manual.



Inspect the threads and tip of the spark plugs for corrosion. If you find any corrosion in that area, the spark plugs should be replaced. You should not clean the spark plugs with a wire brush and reuse them.

**Specifications:**  
**NGK: PFR7N-D**

Spark Plug Gap:  
0.03 in (0.8 mm)<sup>+0</sup><sub>0.1mm</sub>

The recommended cold tire pressures for most normal driving conditions is shown below.

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for Normal Driving
P185/70R1487S	Front/Rear: 30 psi (210 kPa , 2.1 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )

The compact spare tire pressure is:  
**60 psi (420 kPa , 4.2 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>)**

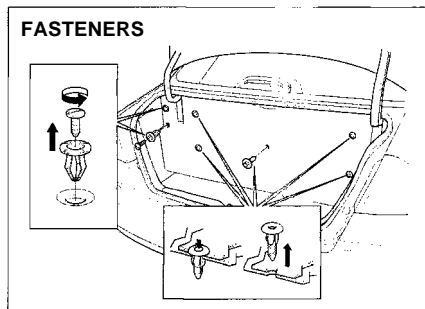
These pressures are also given on the tire information label on the driver's doorjamb.

Tire pressures for high speed driving are shown below. Honda strongly recommends that you not drive faster than posted speed limits and conditions allow.

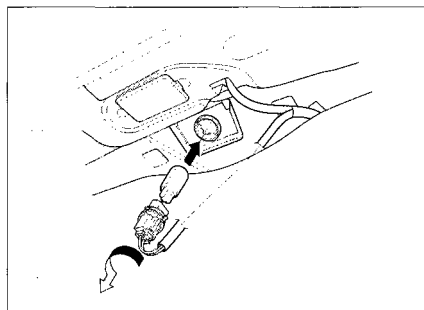
Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for Speeds over 100 mph (160 km/h)
P185/70R1487S	Front/Rear: 35 psi (240 kPa , 2.4 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )

# Lights

## Replacing a High-mount Brake Light Bulb



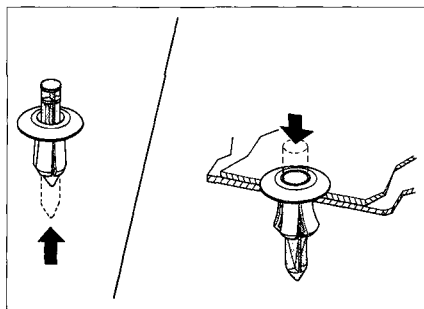
1. Open the trunk.
2. Undo the five fasteners on the upper part of the trunk lining by pushing on the center of each fastener's head until it pops in.
3. Remove the screw in the center of the two fasteners on the upper part of the trunk lining. Pull the lining back.



4. Remove the socket from the light assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
5. Remove the burned out bulb from the socket by pulling it straight out of its socket.

6. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
7. Reinstall the socket. Turn it clockwise until it locks. Make sure the new bulb is working.
8. Reinstall the trunk lining.
9. Put the two fasteners into the holes on the upper part of the trunk lining. Reinstall the screws.

CONTINUED



10. Reset each fastener by pushing on its pointed end until it pops back almost flush with the fingers on the housing.

11. Put each fastener in the hole of the lining and push on its center until it locks (the center is flush with the head).

### Storing Your Vehicle

If you need to park your vehicle for an extended period, refer to **Storing Your Vehicle** in the primary owner's manual for information. In addition to these procedures, you should do the following with your Civic GX:

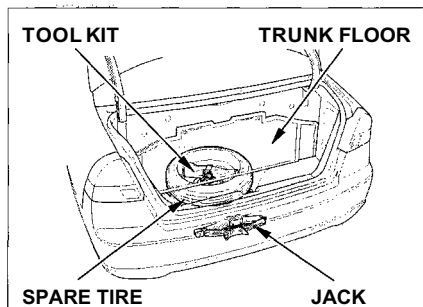
- Turn the manual shut-off valve to the OFF position (see **Manual Shut-off Valve** on page 13 in this supplement).
- If you store your vehicle indoors, it should be parked in a well ventilated area. We recommend the installation of a natural gas leak detector.

After storing your vehicle for an extended period, and before starting the engine for the first time, open the trunk and leave it open for several minutes. This allows any natural gas vapors that have collected in the trunk to dissipate.

## Changing a Flat Tire

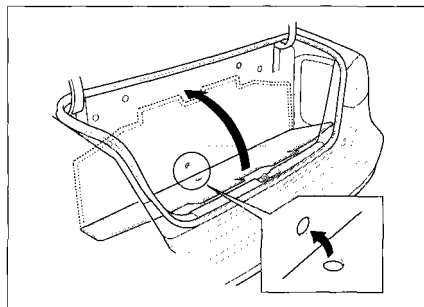
To change a flat tire, follow the instructions in the primary owner's manual. Since your car is equipped with a fuel tank in the trunk, you should install the flat tire as described in this supplement.

### Removing the Spare Tire



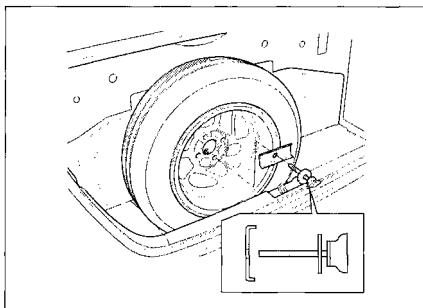
The spare tire is stored in the trunk. To remove the spare tire and the tool kit, open the trunk and raise the trunk floor by lifting up on the back edge.

### Storing the Flat Tire



1. Raise the trunk floor and the lower part of the trunk lining as shown. Align the lower hole in the trunk lining with the hole in the trunk floor.

CONTINUED



2. Remove the wheel cover.
3. Place the flat tire straight up in the trunk as shown, with the outside of the wheel facing forward.

4. Remove the support plate and the wing bolt from the tool kit. Put the plate on the wing bolt. Secure the flat tire by putting the wing bolt through the hole in the center of the wheel, through the hole in the trunk lining, then screwing it into the divider.

Store the spacer cone and wing bolt for the spare tire in the tool kit.

## If the Fuel System Has a Leak

You may detect a slight natural gas odor for a few moments after refueling. This is normal. You should not be able to smell natural gas at any other time. If you do, or if you hear a hissing sound, your vehicle's fuel system may have a leak.

If this happens, follow these directions:

1. Park your vehicle in a well-ventilated area and apply the parking brake. Keep heat, sparks, and flame away. Open all the windows and the trunk lid for ventilation.
2. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position.
3. Turn the manual shut-off valve to the OFF position to shut off the natural gas (see **Manual Shut-off Valve** on page 13 in this supplement).

You cannot continue driving. Your vehicle should be towed to an authorized Honda Civic GX dealer (see **Emergency Towing** in the primary owner's manual).

### **WARNING**

Compressed natural gas is flammable and highly explosive. You could be killed or seriously injured if leaking natural gas is ignited.

If you suspect a leak, have your vehicle immediately inspected and repaired by an authorized Honda Civic GX dealer.



Do not jump start your vehicle if you suspect a natural gas leak. If you smell natural gas or hear a hissing sound, the fuel system may have a leak that needs to be repaired by an authorized technician.

Turn the manual shut-off valve to the OFF position and have your vehicle towed to an authorized Honda Civic GX dealer (see **Emergency Towing** in the primary owner's manual).

If the fuel system is not leaking or damaged, you can jump start the vehicle. Refer to the primary owner's manual for the jump starting procedure.

## Specifications

### Dimensions

Length	174.6 in (4,435 mm)
Width	67.3 in (1,710 mm)
Height	56.9 in (1,445 mm)
Wheelbase	103.1 in (2,620 mm)
Track	Front 57.9 in (1,470 mm)
	Rear 57.9 in (1,470 mm)

### Weights

Gross vehicle weight rating	See the certification label attached to the driver's doorjamb.
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### Engine

Type	Water cooled 4-stroke SOHC 4-cylinder compressed natural gas engine
Bore x Stroke	2.95 x 3.72 in (75.0 x 94.4 mm)
Displacement	101.7 cu-in (1,668 cm <sup>3</sup> )
Compression ratio	9.5
Spark plugs	See spark plug maintenance section <a href="#">page 27</a> .

### Capacities

Fuel tank service pressure	3,600 psi (24,800 kPa) at 70°F (21°C)
Fuel tank capacity	26.4 US gal (100 ℓ , 22.0 Imp gal) at 3,600 psi (24,800 kPa)
Engine coolant	Change* <sup>1</sup> Automatic (CVT) Total Automatic (CVT)
	1.03 US gal (3.9 ℓ , 0.86 Imp gal)
Engine oil	Change* <sup>2</sup> Including filter Without filter Total
	3.4 US qt (3.2 ℓ , 2.8 Imp qt)
	3.2 US qt (3.0 ℓ , 2.6 Imp qt)
	4.4 US qt (4.2 ℓ , 3.7 Imp qt)
Automatic transmission fluid (CVT)	Change Total
	3.3 US qt (3.1 ℓ , 2.7 Imp qt)
	6.0 US qt (5.7 ℓ , 5.0 Imp qt)
Windshield washer reservoir	2.6 US qt (2.5 ℓ , 2.2 Imp qt)

\* 1 : Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine.

Reserve tank capacity: 0.21 US gal (0.8 ℓ , 0.18 Imp gal)

\* 2 : Excluding the oil remaining in the engine.

## Air Conditioning

Refrigerant type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge quantity	17.6 – 19.4 oz (500 – 550 g)
Lubricant oil type	SP-10

## Lights

Headlights (HI/LO)	12 V – 60/55 W (HB2)
Front turn signal/side marker lights	12 V – 21/5 W
Front parking light	12 V – 3 CP
Rear turn signal lights	12 V – 21 W
Stop/Taillights/Rear side marker lights	12 V – 21/5 W
Back-up lights	12 V – 21 W
Taillights	12 V – 3 CP
High-mount brake light	12 V – 21 W
License plate lights	12 V – 5 W
Ceiling light	12 V – 8 W
Spotlights	12 V – 8 W
Trunk light	12 V – 5 W

## Battery

Capacity	12 V – 36 AH/5 HR
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## Fuses

Interior	See page 285 in the primary owner's manual.
Under-hood	See page 284 in the primary owner's manual.

## Alignment

Toe-in	Front	0.00 in (0.0 mm)
	Rear	– 0.08 in (– 2.0 mm)
Camber	Front	0°
	Rear	– 45'
Caster	Front	1°33'

## Tires

Size	Front/Rear	P185/70R14 87S
	Spare	T115/70D14 88M * <sup>1</sup> T125/70D15 95M * <sup>2</sup>
Pressure	Front/Rear	30 psi (210 kPa, 2.1 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )
	Spare	60 psi (420 kPa, 4.2 kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> )

\* 1 : Without ABS

\* 2 : With ABS

## Emissions Controls

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The burning of compressed natural gas in your vehicle's engine minimizes the production of several byproducts. Some of these are carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and hydrocarbons (HC). Controlling the production of NOx, CO, and HC is important to the environment. Under certain conditions of sunlight and climate, NOx and HC react to form photochemical "smog." Carbon monoxide does not contribute to smog creation, but it is a poisonous gas.

### **The Clean Air Act**

The United States Clean Air Act sets standards for automobile emissions. It also requires that automobile manufacturers explain to owners how their emissions controls work and what to do to maintain them. This section summarizes how the emissions controls work. Scheduled maintenance is on page 196 in the primary owner's manual.

### **Crankcase Emissions Control System**

Your vehicle has a Positive Crankcase Ventilation System. This keeps gasses that build up in the engine's crankcase from going into the atmosphere. The Positive Crankcase Ventilation valve routes them from the crankcase back to the intake manifold. They are then drawn into the engine and burned.

### **Exhaust Emissions Controls**

The exhaust emissions controls include four systems: PGM-FI, Ignition Timing Control, Exhaust Gas Recirculation, and Three Way Catalytic Converters. These four systems work together to control the engine's combustion and minimize the amount of HC, CO, and NOx that comes out the tailpipe. The exhaust emissions control systems are separate from the crankcase emissions control system.

### ***PGM-FI System***

The PGM-FI System uses sequential multiport fuel injection. It has three subsystems: Air Intake, Engine Control, and Fuel Control. The Powertrain Control Module (PCM) uses various sensors to determine how much air is going into the engine. It then controls how much fuel to inject under all operating conditions.

### ***Ignition Timing Control System***

This system constantly adjusts the ignition timing, reducing the amount of HC, CO and NOx produced.

### ***Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) System***

The Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) system takes some of the exhaust gas and routes it back into the intake manifold. Adding exhaust gas to the air/fuel mixture reduces the amount of NOx produced when the fuel is burned.

### ***Three Way Catalytic Converters***

The three way catalytic converters are in the exhaust system. Through chemical reactions, they convert HC, CO, and NOx in the engine's exhaust to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), dinitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>), and water vapor.

### **Replacement Parts**

The emissions control systems are designed and certified to work together in reducing emissions to levels that comply with the Clean Air Act. To make sure the emissions remain low, you should use only new genuine Honda replacement parts or their equivalent for repairs. Using lower quality parts may increase the emissions from your vehicle.

The emissions control systems are covered by warranties separate from the rest of your vehicle. Read your warranty manual for more information.



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