

Instrument Panel Indicators

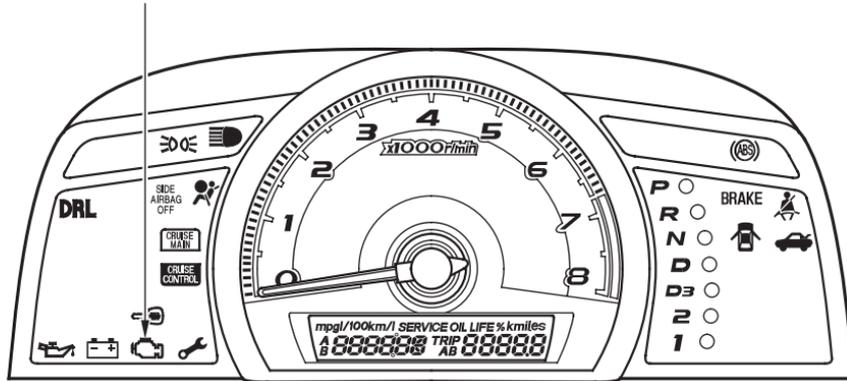


Malfunction Indicator Lamp

This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. 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 Civic Sedan 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 Honda Civic GX dealer as soon as possible. Drive moderately until the dealer has inspected the problem. Avoid full-throttle acceleration and driving at high speed.

MALFUNCTION INDICATOR LAMP

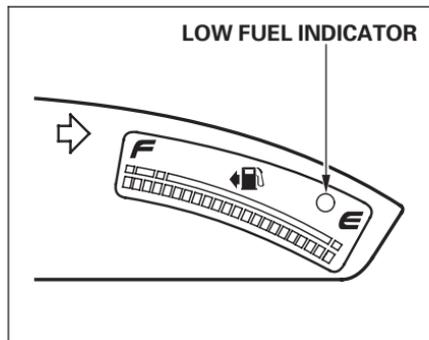


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Instrument Panel Indicators

If you smell natural gas or hear a hissing sound, except when refueling, the fuel system may have a leak. Follow the instructions under **If the Fuel System Has a Leak** on page 29 of this supplement.

Low Fuel Indicator



This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position. It also comes on as a reminder that you must refuel soon. The approximate driving distance remaining when this indicator comes on is:

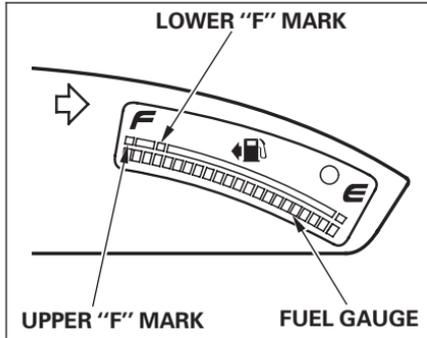
City driving — 20–25 miles
Highway driving — 25–30 miles

As the temperature of the outside air cools, the temperature inside the

tank begins to drop, and the pressure inside the tank drops too. This means that when the outside air gets very cold [below 25°F (–4°C)], the pressure of the natural gas inside the tank goes down, and the fuel gauge may indicate that you have less fuel than what actually remains in the tank. Keep this in mind if the low fuel indicator comes on while you are driving in cold weather.

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 lower “F” mark indicates a full tank at a fill pressure of 3,000 psi.

The upper “F” mark indicates a full tank at a fill pressure of 3,600 psi.

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

Rear Seat

Unlike the standard Civic, the seat-back cannot be folded down.

Fuel

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 vehicle'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 vehicle is stored under high pressure (maximum 3,600 psi/24,800 kPa).

The CNG system in your vehicle, including the tank and hoses, 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 CNG system. Follow the instructions on page [12](#) .

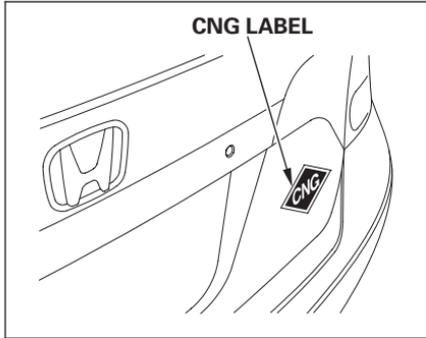
WARNING

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

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 3 to 5 minutes to fill up the fuel tank.

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

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 vehicle’s maximum fill pressure is 3,600 psi (24,800 kPa), so you should refuel with a P36 nozzle. Using a P30 nozzle will fill the tank to the second (3,000 psi) fill mark on the fuel gauge. Using a P24 nozzle will not fill the tank completely.

During a fast fill, the natural gas is warmed by the refueling process. This causes the pressure in the tank to rise and reduces the amount of fuel you can put in.

The label shown below is attached to the fuel receptacle lid.



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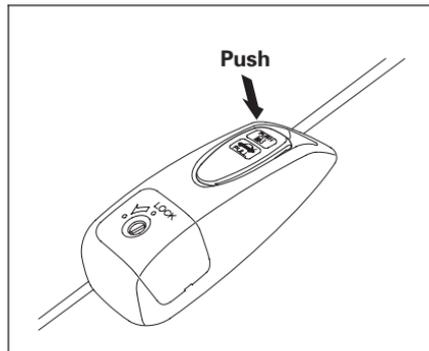
Refueling Procedure

NOTICE

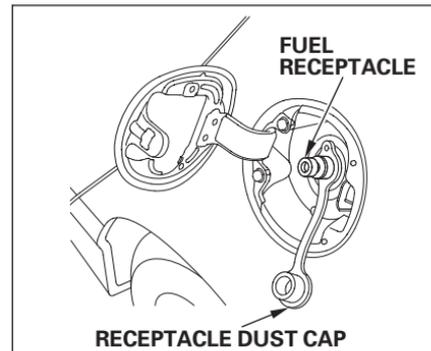
Using fast fill equipment at temperatures below 4°F (−16°C) may damage the fuel system, potentially causing a leak. Only use slow fill equipment when ambient temperatures are below 4°F (−16°C).

Filling the Fuel Tank

The refueling equipment and procedure can vary with the refueling station. The CNG fill nozzle may not look or work like the example on the next page. The following steps explain 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. Park with the driver's side of the vehicle closest to the refueling station.
2. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position, and apply the parking brake.
3. Open the fuel receptacle lid by pushing on the handle to the left of the driver's seat.



4. Remove the receptacle dust cap from the fuel receptacle. Clean off any dirt or debris around the fuel receptacle.