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Introduction

Your vehicle runs on compressed natural gas (CNG), a highly pressurized version of the same clean-burning natural gas used in many homes and businesses.

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

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.

CNG (Compressed Natural Gas), Your Vehicle’s Fuel

The main component of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) is methane. It is a highly flammable colorless gas that is used in home appliances such as kitchen stoves and water heaters.

The CNG in your vehicle is stored under high pressure. The system is designed to hold gas at the maximum of 3,600 psi/24,800 kPa, and 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, shut down the CNG system immediately.

If a Fuel Leak is Detected

Safety Standards of the Fuel Tank

Your vehicle’s fuel tank meets the safety standards of NGV-2/NFPA-52/DOT NHTSA FMVSS 304.
Fuel Quality and Home Refueling

In order to insure that your Civic Natural Gas vehicle receives CNG fuel with quality equal to or above the NFPA-52 and SAE J1616 fuel standards, Honda only recommends that your vehicle be refueled at a public commercial-grade CNG refueling station. Public stations offer an approximately five minute refueling time, and the assurance of natural gas quality meeting NFPA and SAE standards.

Public refueling stations use commercial quality filtering and drying equipment that helps to assure your vehicle will only be refueled with automotive grade CNG, meeting the NFPA and SAE standards. Due to the nature of home natural gas supplies from gas companies, even with filtering and drying equipment, it is possible to introduce moisture into your vehicle’s CNG tank and fueling system, possibly resulting in damage to the system. Moisture damage can require inconvenient and costly repairs.

Due to the wide variation of natural gas quality for home use, Honda does not recommend the use of home refueling at this time. If you choose to use a home refueling device, you should consult with the equipment manufacturer and the local natural gas contractor that installs the equipment. Ask them to evaluate the quality of the natural gas at the location the refueling equipment will be installed. They may recommend additional filtering and drying equipment, and a schedule for maintaining this equipment to insure delivery of natural gas that meets the NFPA and SAE standards of fuel quality. It is important to understand the quality of fuel not just when it is evaluated, but the range of quality, particularly moisture content, from the natural gas provider.

The choice to use a slow fill or home refueling equipment, evaluation of the suitability of using this equipment, installation and proper maintenance of the equipment, and any damage associated with the use of this equipment, is the sole responsibility of you, the owner.

If your vehicle needs repairs, is examined by an authorized Honda Civic Natural Gas automobile dealer, and is found to have contamination in the fuel system or damage to the fuel system as a result of using sub standard natural gas, your warranty claim for repairs may be denied.
CNG Label Locations

These labels are in the locations shown. They give instructions and warnings on the CNG fuel system. If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact a dealer for a replacement.

**Hood**

**WARNING**

This container should be visually inspected after a motor vehicle accident or fire and at least every 50,000 miles. If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact a dealer for a replacement.

**CNG Tank**

**WARNING**

Do not fast fill this tank if outside temperature is below -4°F (-20°C). Resulting damage may cause CNG leaks.

**Fuel Receptacle Lid**

**WARNING**

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 paint or service vehicle near any source of excessive heat or open flame. Do not use paint even for any paint repairs.

**CNG Tank Expiration Date**

**Trunk Lid**

**CNG Label**
Safety Labels

■ CNG tank expiration and production dates:
Are indicated on the labels. Have an authorized dealer or certified NGV technician inspect the fuel tank every three years, or 36,000 miles, whichever comes first, and replace it 15 years from its production date. Do not use an expired tank or reuse the old tank for other purposes.

After a Collision

Have the fuel tank inspected by an authorized dealer or certified NGV technician.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>On/Blinking</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malfunction Indicator Lamp</td>
<td>• Comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON [II], and goes off either when the engine starts or after several seconds if the engine is not started. If &quot;readiness codes&quot; have not been set, it blinks five times before it goes off. • Comes on if there is a problem with the emissions control system. • Comes on if there is a problem with the fuel system. • Blinks when a misfire in the engine's cylinders is detected.</td>
<td>• Readiness codes are part of the on board diagnostics for the emissions control systems. [Testing of Readiness Codes P.353, Owner's Manual] • <strong>Comes on while driving</strong> - Have the vehicle checked by an authorized Honda Civic Natural Gas dealer as soon as possible. • <strong>Blinks while driving</strong> - Stop in a safe place where there are no flammable objects. Stop the engine for 10 minutes or more, and wait for it to cool down. Then, take the vehicle to a dealer. [If the Malfunction Indicator Lamp Comes On or Blinks P.34]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>On/Blinking</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ![Low Fuel Indicator](image) | Low Fuel Indicator | • Comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON [II], and goes off when the engine starts.  
• Comes on when the fuel reserve is running low.  
• Blinks if there is a problem with the fuel gauge. | • **Comes on** - Refuel your vehicle as soon as possible.  
➤ 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.  
• **Blinks** - Have the vehicle checked by an authorized Civic Natural Gas dealer as soon as possible. | |
## intelligent Multi-Information Display (i-MID) Warning and Information Messages

The following messages appear only on the i-MID. Press the (display/information) button to see the message again with the system message indicator on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FUEL LID OPEN</td>
<td>• Appears when the fuel receptacle lid is open.</td>
<td>Fuel Gauge P. 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gauges and Displays

Gauges

■ Fuel Gauge

Displays the amount of fuel left 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.

If the fuel receptacle lid is open, the fuel gauge blinks when you turn the ignition switch to ON II.

► It stops blinking when you close the lid.

How to Refuel P. 13

Fuel Gauge

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, average fuel, range, and instant fuel economy show 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.

You can choose when to reset the average fuel economy.

Customized Features P. 85, Owner’s Manual

Refueling a small amount of gas may not trigger trip A and the average fuel economy to reset.
Before Driving

Storing Cargo in the Trunk
Do not put large, heavy or pointed objects in the trunk. When storing items, properly secure them so that they do not move around while driving. The fuel tank is located in the trunk, and although a partition separates the tank from the cargo space, large items or loose items can damage the fuel tank and fuel system components.

Towing a Trailer
Your vehicle is not designed to tow a trailer. Attempting to do so can void your warranties.
Starting the Engine

1. Make sure the parking brake is applied.

2. Check that the shift lever is in P, then depress the brake pedal.
   - Although it is possible to start the vehicle in N, it is safer to start it in P.

Starting the Engine

Keep your foot firmly on the brake pedal when starting the engine.

The engine is harder to start in cold weather and in thinner air found at altitudes above 8,000 feet (2,400 meters). When starting the engine in cold weather, turn off all electrical accessories (the lights, heating and cooling system, and rear defogger) in order to reduce battery drain.

If you live in a region where winter is extremely cold, an engine block heater will improve starting and warming of the engine. If temperatures consistently below -22°F (-30°C) are expected, the coolant mixture should be changed to a higher concentration to prevent freezing. Consult a dealer for details.

If the exhaust system sounds abnormal or you can smell exhaust gas inside the vehicle, have your vehicle checked by a dealer. There may be a problem with the engine or exhaust system.
3. Turn the ignition switch to ON II without depressing the accelerator pedal.
   - You may hear a click from the in-tank fuel shut-off valve.

4. Turn the ignition switch to START III without depressing the accelerator pedal.

**Starting the Engine**

Do not hold the key in START III for more than 15 seconds.
- If the engine does not start right away, wait for at least 10 seconds before trying again.
- If the engine starts, but then immediately stops, wait at least 10 seconds before repeating step 4 while gently depressing the accelerator pedal. Release the accelerator pedal once the engine starts.

The immobilizer system protects your vehicle from theft. If an improperly coded key (or other device) is used, the engine's fuel system is disabled.

**Immobilizer System** P. 112, Owner’s Manual

After extended storage: If you ever parked your vehicle for an extended period, open the trunk for several minutes before starting the engine to allow any natural gas vapors that may have accumulated to dissipate.
Fuel Information

- Only fuels that can be used
  - NFPA-52 and SAE J1616 standards
  Use of a fuel that does not meet these standards can cause a decrease in engine power and damage the emission controls.

- Fuel tank capacity:
  - Slow filling
    - 6.96 gasoline gallon equivalent (3,000 psi)
    - 7.77 gasoline gallon equivalent (3,600 psi)
  - Fast filling
    - 5.84 gasoline gallon equivalent (3,000 psi)
    - 6.51 gasoline gallon equivalent (3,600 psi)

How to Refuel

There are two methods of refueling:

- Fast filling
  It takes about three to five minutes to fill up the fuel tank. This method is usually available at stations designed to refuel natural gas vehicles.
  During fast filling, the natural gas is warmed, causing the pressure in the tank to rise and reduces the amount of fuel you can put in.

- Slow filling
  It takes about an hour and a half per GGE (Gasoline Gallon Equivalent) to fill up the fuel tank. This method can be done using a vehicle refueling appliance.

[Fuel Quality and Home Refueling] P. 3

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 Natural Gas dealer.

NOTICE
Using fast fill equipment at temperature below -4°F (-20°C) may damage the fuel system, potentially causing a leak.
Always observe all safety recommendations and operating instructions on the refueling equipment.

Use a fuel filler nozzle that complies with ANSI/AGA NGV-1-2008 standards.

The CNG filler nozzle mechanism may vary by service station. Each nozzle standard has different maximum pressure:
- P24 — 2,400 psi (16,500 kPa)
- P30 — 3,000 psi (20,700 kPa)
- P36 — 3,600 psi (24,800 kPa)

The refueling steps shown in this manual are the typical fast fill refueling procedure. You may need to go through different steps at a station with slow fill equipment or other types of equipment. Always follow the instructions provided on site.

1. Stop your vehicle with the service station pump on the left side of the vehicle in the rear.

2. Turn off the engine.

3. Push on the fuel receptacle lid release handle at the foot of the driver’s seat. The fuel receptacle lid opens.

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

5. Securely connect the CNG fill nozzle to the fuel receptacle.
6. Turn the lever until the arrows on the nozzle point to each other, then follow the instructions on the refueling station to begin refueling.
   ▶ While refueling, you may hear a chattering sound. This is normal.

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 slowly turning the lever on the nozzle 180 degrees.
   ▶ You may hear a brief hissing sound as a small amount of gas escapes, and may detect a slight gas odor. This is normal.

9. After filling, replace the receptacle dust cap on the fuel receptacle securely.
   ▶ Shut the fuel receptacle lid by hand.

How to Refuel

If you hear or see fuel/vapor leaking from the nozzle-receptacle connection, stop refueling immediately. Turn off the refueling station, remove the nozzle, reconnect it to the receptacle, and begin refueling again. Dirt or debris adhered to the inside of the fuel receptacle can cause a gas leak. Remove dirt or debris from the CNG filler nozzle with a clean, dry rag.

If it continues to leak, have an authorized CNG dealer inspect the sealing O-ring in the fuel receptacle. It may be missing, damaged, or worn.

If you are not sure how to operate the refueling station, ask for assistance.
Your vehicle’s fuel system must be maintained and repaired by an authorized Civic Natural Gas dealer or a certified NGV technician. The fuel system has no user-serviceable parts, and its components must not be modified.

See instructions on fuel container for inspection and service life.

**Service Pressure: 3,600 psi (24,800 kPa)**

CNG Label Locations P. 4

**Indoor Vehicle Storage**

If you store your vehicle indoors, make sure there is adequate ventilation. We recommend that you also install a natural gas leak detector.

**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 fuel system maintenance performed by an authorized Honda Civic Natural Gas dealer, or a qualified NGV technician.
Your vehicle displays engine oil life and maintenance service items on the intelligent multi-information display (i-MID) to show you when you should have a dealer do engine oil replacement and indicated maintenance service.

Refer to the important safety precautions and instructions in the Owner's Manual.
### Maintenance Service Items

#### Maintenance Minder™

- **System Message Indicator**
- **Maintenance Minder Message**
  - SERVICE DUE SOON
  - 2345

#### Main Item

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>Main Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Replace engine oil<strong>1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Replace engine oil<strong>1</strong> and oil filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Replace fuel filter element (low pressure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drain fuel filter (high pressure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect front and rear brakes/service as necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check parking brake adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect tie rod ends, steering gearbox, and boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect suspension components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect driveshaft boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect brake hoses and lines (including ABS/VSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect all fluid levels and condition of fluids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect exhaust system<strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspect fuel lines and connections<strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check the expiration date for TRK bottle<strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sub Items

- **CODE Maintenance Sub Items**
- **1** Rotate tires
- **2** Replace air cleaner element**3**
  - Replace dust and pollen filter**4**
  - Replace fuel filter element (high pressure)
  - Inspect drive belt
  - Inspect valve clearance
  - Inspect fuel tank**5**
- **3** Replace transmission fluid
- **4** Replace spark plugs
- **5** Replace engine coolant

---

**1:** If a message SERVICE does not appear more than 12 months after the display is reset, change the engine oil every year.

**2:** Models with tire repair kit

**9:** See information on maintenance and emissions warranty.

**3:** If you drive in dusty conditions, replace the air cleaner element every 15,000 miles (24,000 km).

**4:** If you drive primarily in urban areas that have high concentrations of soot in the air from industry and from diesel-powered vehicles, replace the dust and pollen filter every 15,000 miles (24,000 km).

**5:** If sub item 2 does not appear more than 36 months after the display is reset, inspect the fuel tank every three years.

See [CNG tank expiration and production dates](#) on page 5 for inspection and replacement information. Fuel tank should be replaced 15 years after it was manufactured.
High-Mount Brake Light Bulb

When replacing, use the following bulb.

**High-Mount Brake Light: 21W**

1. Open the trunk.
2. Remove the screw from the center of each trunk lining fastener, then remove the fasteners.
3. Pull the upper edge of the trunk lining down.
4. Turn the socket to the left and remove it.
5. Remove the old bulb and insert a new bulb.
Models with compact spare tire

**Type of Tools**

- Jack
- Wing Bolt (for mounting a flat tire)
- Support Plate
- Jack Handle Bar
- Wheel Nut Wrench/ Jack Handle

The tools were stored in the trunk.
If a Tire Goes Flat

Models with compact spare tire

Changing a Flat Tire

To change a flat tire, follow the instructions in the Owner’s Manual.
To remove the spare tire, tools and the jack from the trunk and to store the flat tire, follow the instructions in this section.

Removing the Spare Tire, Tools and the Jack

1. Open the trunk.
2. Remove the trunk floor lid.
3. Take the tool case out of the spare tire.
4. Unscrew the wing bolt and remove the spacer cone.

5. Take the spare tire out of its well.
   - Bend the lower part of the trunk lining upward to enlarge the opening.

6. Turn the jack’s end counterclockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack.
Storing a Flat Tire

1. Open the trunk.
2. Raise the trunk floor and the lower part of the trunk lining.
3. Remove the rubber caps from the holes in the trunk floor and the trunk lining, then align both holes.
4. Place the flat tire straight up in the trunk, with the outside of the wheel facing forward.
5. Take the support plate and the wing bolt out of the tool kit. Put the plate on the wing bolt.
6. Insert the wing bolt through the hole in the center of the wheel and the trunk lining, then tighten the bolt.
7. Store the spacer cone and the spare tire wing bolt in the tool kit.

WARNING
Loose items can fly around the interior in a crash and can seriously injure the occupants.
Store the wheel, jack, and tools securely before driving.
Models with tire repair kit

## Temporarily Repairing a Flat Tire

This vehicle is not equipped with a spare tire. If the tire has a large cut or is otherwise severely damaged, you will need to have the vehicle towed. If the tire only has a small puncture, from a nail for instance, you can use the temporary tire repair kit so that you can drive to the nearest service station for a more permanent repair.

If a tire goes flat while driving, grasp the steering wheel firmly, and brake gradually to reduce speed. Then stop in a safe place.

1. Park the vehicle on firm, level, and non-slippery surface and apply the parking brake.
2. Put the shift lever in P.
3. Turn on the hazard warning lights and turn the ignition switch to LOCK 0. When towing a trailer, unhitch the trailer.

### Getting Ready to Temporarily Repair the Flat Tire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pressure Gauge</th>
<th>Sealant/Air Hose (Clear)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tire Sealant</td>
<td>Expiration Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Only Hose</td>
<td>Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sealant/AIR</td>
<td>Instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIR ONLY side</td>
<td>Inflator Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair Notification Label</td>
<td>Power Plug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed Restriction Label</td>
<td>Selector Switch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Temporarily Repairing a Flat Tire

The kit should not be used in the following situations. Instead, contact a dealer or a roadside assistant to have the vehicle towed.

- The tire sealant has expired.
- More than two tires are punctured.
- The puncture or cut is larger than 3/16 inch (4mm).
- The tire side wall is damaged or the puncture is outside the tire contact area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When the puncture is:</th>
<th>Kit Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smaller than 3/16 inch (4 mm)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larger than 3/16 inch (4 mm)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Damage has been caused by driving with the tire extremely under inflated.
- The tire bead is no longer seated.
- The rim is damaged.

Do not remove a nail or screw that punctured the tire. If you remove it from the tire, you may not be able to repair the puncture using the kit.

**NOTICE**

Do not use a puncture-repairing agent other than the one provided in the kit that came with your vehicle. If a different agent is used, you may permanently damage the tire pressure sensor.
1. Remove the trunk floor lid.

2. Take the kit out of the case.
   - Place the kit face up, on flat ground near the flat tire, and away from traffic. Do not place the kit on its side.

---

**Getting Ready to Temporarily Repair the Flat Tire**

When making a temporary repair, carefully read the instruction manual provided with the kit.

In cold temperatures, the sealant may not flow easily. In this situation, warm it up for five minutes before using.
Injecting Sealant and Air

1. Remove the valve cap from the tire valve stem.

2. Remove the sealant/air hose from the packaging.

3. Attach the sealant/air hose onto the tire valve stem. Screw it until it is tight.

WARNING

Tire sealant contains substances that are harmful and can be fatal if swallowed.

If accidentally swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Drink plenty of water and get medical attention immediately.

For skin or eye contact, flush with cool water and get medical attention if necessary.

In cold temperatures, the sealant may not flow easily. In this situation, warm it up for five minutes before using.

The sealant can permanently stain clothing and other materials. Be careful during handling and wipe away any spills immediately.
If a Tire Goes Flat
Temporarily Repairing a Flat Tire

4. Plug in the compressor to the accessory power socket.
   ► Be careful not to pinch the cord in a door or window.

5. Start the engine.
   ► Keep the engine running while injecting sealant and air.

6. Turn the selector switch to SEALANT/AIR.

7. Press the inflator switch to turn on the compressor.
   ► The compressor starts injecting sealant and air into the tire.

8. When the sealant injection is complete, continue to add air.

9. After the air pressure reaches 30 psi (210 kPa), turn off the kit.
   ► To check the pressure, occasionally turn off the compressor and read the gauge.

Injecting Sealant and Air

**WARNING**

Running the engine with the vehicle in an enclosed or even partly enclosed area can cause a rapid build-up of toxic carbon monoxide.

Breathing this colorless, odorless gas can cause unconsciousness and even death. Only run the engine to power the air compressor with the vehicle outdoors.

**NOTICE**

Do not operate the tire repair kit compressor for more than 15 minutes. The accessory power socket and compressor can overheat and become permanently damaged.

Until the sealant injection is complete, the pressure shown on the pressure gauge will appear higher than actual. After the sealant injection is complete the pressure will drop and then begin to rise again as the tire is inflated with air. This is normal. To accurately measure the air pressure using the gauge, turn the air compressor off only after the sealant injection is complete.

If the required air pressure is not reached within 10 minutes, the tire may be too severely damaged for the kit to provide the necessary seal and your vehicle will need to be towed.
10. Unplug the power plug from the accessory power socket.

11. Unscrew the sealant/air hose from the tire valve stem. Reinstall the valve cap.

12. Press the pressure relief button until the gauge returns 0 psi (0 kPa).

13. Apply the repair notification label to the flat surface of the wheel.
   ▶ The wheel surface must be clean to ensure the label adheres properly.

### Distributing the Sealant in the Tire

1. Apply the speed restriction label to the location as shown.

2. Drive the vehicle for about 10 minutes.
   ▶ Do not exceed 50 mph (80 km/h).

3. Stop the vehicle in a safe place.

### Injecting Sealant and Air

See a Honda dealer for a replacement sealant bottle and proper disposal of an empty bottle.

### Distributing the Sealant in the Tire

Stop and recheck the air pressure after every 10 minutes of driving as necessary until you reach the nearest service station where you are able to have the tire permanently repaired or replaced.
4. Recheck the air pressure using the air only hose on the compressor.

5. Turn the selector switch to AIR ONLY. Do not turn the air compressor on to check the pressure.

6. If the air pressure is:
   - Less than 19 psi (130 kPa): Do not add air or continue driving. The leak is too severe. Call for help and have your vehicle towed.
   - 30 psi (210 kPa) or more: Continue driving for another 10 minutes or until you reach the nearest service station. Do not exceed 50 mph (80 km/h). If the air does not go down after the 10 minute drive, you do not need to check the pressure any more.
   - Greater than 19 psi (130 kPa), but less than 30 psi (210 kPa): Turn the air compressor on to inflate the tire until the tire pressure reaches 30 psi (210 kPa). Then drive carefully for 10 more minutes or until you reach the nearest service station. Do not exceed 50 mph (80 km/h). You should repeat this procedure as long as the air pressure is within this range.

7. Repackage and properly stow the kit.
You can use the kit to inflate a non-punctured under-inflated tire.

1. Remove the trunk floor lid.

   ![Getting Ready to Temporarily Repair the Flat Tire P. 26](image)

2. Remove the kit from the case.
   - Place the kit on flat ground near the tire to be inflated, away from traffic.

3. Place the kit, face up, on flat ground near the flat tire, away from traffic. Do not place the kit on its side.

4. Remove the air only hose from the kit.

5. Remove the valve cap.

6. Attach the air only hose onto the tire valve stem. Screw it until it is tight.

**NOTICE**

Do not operate the temporary tire repair kit compressor for more than 15 minutes. The accessory power socket and compressor can overheat and become permanently damaged.
7. Plug in the kit to the accessory power socket.
   ▶ Be careful not to pinch the cord in a door or window.

8. Start the engine.
   ▶ Keep the engine running while injecting air.
   
   **Carbon Monoxide Gas** P. 62, Owner's Manual

9. Turn the selector switch to **AIR ONLY**.

10. Press the inflator switch to turn on the kit.
    ▶ The compressor starts to inject air into the tire.

11. Inflate the tire to the specified air pressure.

12. Turn off the kit.
    ▶ Check the pressure gauge on the air compressor.
    ▶ If overinflated, press the pressure relief button.

13. Unplug the kit from the accessory power socket.

14. Unscrew the air only hose from the tire valve stem. Reinstall the valve cap.

15. Press the pressure relief button until the gauge returns 0 psi (0 kPa).

16. Repackage and properly stow the kit.
Fuel Leaks

If a Fuel Leak is Detected

If you smell natural gas or hear a hissing sound, except when refueling, the fuel system may have a leak.

### Turning Off the Manual Shut-Off Valve

1. Park your vehicle outside in a well-ventilated area. Set the parking brake.
   - Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.
2. Open all the windows and trunk for ventilation.
3. Turn the ignition switch to 
4. Turn the manual shut-off valve one-quarter turn clockwise (located as shown).
   - The valve is turned to OFF.
5. Call a professional towing service.
   - You cannot continue driving. Have the vehicle towed to an authorized Civic Natural Gas dealer.

#### Emergency Towing

P. 344, 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 Natural Gas dealer.

Do not jump start your vehicle if you suspect a gas leak.

### Turning Off the Manual Shut-Off Valve

We recommend that you locate the valve before driving so that you can turn it off quickly if necessary.

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

Turn the manual shut-off valve to OFF also when you are storing your vehicle for an extended period.
If the Malfunction Indicator Lamp Comes On or Blinks

- **Reasons for the indicator lamp to come on or blink**
  - Comes on when there is a problem with the engine emissions control system, or the fuel system.
  - Blinks when engine misfiring is detected.

- **What to do when the indicator lamp comes on**
  Avoid high speeds and immediately get your vehicle inspected at an authorized Civic Natural Gas dealer.

- **What to do when the indicator lamp blinks**
  Park the vehicle in a safe place with no flammable items and wait at least ten minutes or more with the engine stopped until it cools.

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**NOTICE**

Most of the time, if the Malfunction Indicator Lamp comes on or blinks, the emissions control system and the engine could be damaged.

If the malfunction indicator lamp blinks again when restarting the engine, drive to the nearest dealer at 31 mph (50 km/h) or less for an inspection.
To check and replace fuses, follow the instructions in the Owner’s Manual. Since your vehicle’s fuses are different from the standard gasoline model's fuses, determine from the chart or the diagram on the fuse box label, which fuse or fuses control that device.

Current (Amps) ratings in brackets indicate a fuse in that location for a device that may not be equipped on your vehicle.
Fuse Locations

If any electrical devices are not working, turn the ignition switch to LOCK 0 and check to see if any applicable fuse is blown.

### Engine Compartment Fuse Box

Located near the brake fluid reservoir. Push the tabs to open the box.

Fuse locations are shown on the fuse box cover. Locate the fuse in question by the fuse number and box cover number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit Protected</th>
<th>Amps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPS</td>
<td>70 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABS/VSA Motor</td>
<td>30 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABS/VSA FSR</td>
<td>30 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>IG Main</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuse Box Main</td>
<td>60 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuse Box Main 2</td>
<td>60 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headlight Main</td>
<td>30 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear Defogger</td>
<td>30 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub Fan Motor</td>
<td>20 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Fan Motor</td>
<td>20 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left Headlight Low Beam</td>
<td>10 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST MG</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Right Headlight Low Beam</td>
<td>10 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>MG Clutch</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMALL</td>
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<td>Interior Lights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil Level</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fog Lights*</td>
<td>(20 A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Driver’s Power Seat (Sliding)*</td>
<td>(20 A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazard</td>
<td>10 A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15 A</td>
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<td>IG Coil</td>
<td>15 A</td>
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<td>Stop</td>
<td>15 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horn</td>
<td>10 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premium Amp*</td>
<td>(20 A)</td>
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<td>INJ</td>
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<td>DBW</td>
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<td>H/L LO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Driver’s Power Seat (Reclining)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>MG Clutch</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Not available on all models
Interior Fuse Box

Located under the dashboard.

Fuse locations are shown on the label on the side panel.

Locate the fuse in question by the fuse number and label number.

Circuit protected and fuse rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circuit Protected</th>
<th>Amps</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 HAC Option*</td>
<td>(20 A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ACG</td>
<td>10 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 SRS</td>
<td>10 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Fuel Pump</td>
<td>15 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Meter</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Power Window</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 VB SOL</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Door Lock Motor 2 (Unlock)</td>
<td>15 A</td>
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Circuit Protected Amps

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<thead>
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<td>10 − −</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Moonroof* (20 A)</td>
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<td>12 Accessory Power Socket (Center Console)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Seat Heaters* (15 A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Driver's Door Lock Motor (Unlock) (10 A)</td>
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<td>16 − −</td>
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<td>20 ACC Key Lock</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Daytime Running Lights</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 HAC</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 HAC* (7.5 A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 ABS/VSA</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 − −</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 − −</td>
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<td>27 Accessory Power Socket (Front)</td>
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<td>28 Washer</td>
<td>15 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 ODS</td>
<td>7.5 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Driver's Door Lock Motor (Lock)</td>
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<td>31 − −</td>
<td>−</td>
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<tr>
<td>32 Door Lock Motor 2 (Lock)</td>
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<tr>
<td>33 Door Lock Motor 1 (Lock)</td>
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<td>34 Small Lights</td>
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<td>35 Illumination</td>
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<td>36 − −</td>
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<td>39 Right Headlight High Beam</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 TPMS</td>
<td>(7.5 A)</td>
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<td>41 Door Lock</td>
<td>20 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>42 Driver's Power Window</td>
<td>20 A</td>
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<tr>
<td>43 Rear Passenger's Side Power Window (20 A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>44 Front Passenger's Side Power Window</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Rear Driver's Side Power Window</td>
<td>(20 A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Wiper</td>
<td>30 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− STS* (7.5 A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Not available on all models
## Specifications

### Vehicle Specifications

- **Model**: Honda Civic 4-Door Natural Gas
- **No. of Passengers**:
  - Front: 2
  - Rear: 3
  - Total: 5
- **Weights**:
  - Gross Vehicle Weight Rating: 3,814 lbs (1,730 kg)
  - Gross Axle Weight Rating (Front): 2,029 lbs (920 kg)
  - Gross Axle Weight Rating (Rear): 1,863 lbs (845 kg)
- **Air Conditioning**:
  - Refrigerant Type: HFC-134a (R-134a)
  - Charge Quantity: 13.2 – 15.0 oz (375 – 425 g)
  - Lubricant Type: SP-10

### Engine Specifications

- **Displacement**: 110 cu-in (1,798 cm³)
- **Spark Plugs**: NGK SILKR8B8DS

### Fuel

- **Fuel Tank Service Pressure**: 3,600 psi (24,800 kPa) at 70°F (21°C)
- **Fuel Tank Capacity**:
  - Slow filling: 6.96 GGE
  - Fast filling: 5.84 GGE
  - Slow filling: 7.77 GGE
  - Fast filling: 6.51 GGE

### Battery

- **Capacity**: 38AH(5)/47AH(20)

### Washer Fluid

- **Tank Capacity**: 2.6 US qt (2.5 ℓ)

### Light Bulbs

- **Headlights (Low Beam)**: 51W (HB4)
- **Headlights (High Beam)**: 60W (HB3)
- **Front Turn Signal/Parking/Side Marker Lights**: 28/8W
- **Brake/Taillights**: 21/5W
- **Rear Turn Signal Lights**: 21W (Amber)
- **Rear Side Marker Lights**: LED
- **Back-Up Lights**: 16W
- **Taillights**: 3CP
- **High-Mount Brake Light**: 21W
- **Rear License Plate Lights**: 5W
- **Trunk Light**: 5W
- **Interior Lights**:
  - Map Lights: 8W
  - Ceiling Light: 8W
### Brake Fluid
- **Specified Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3**

### Automatic Transmission Fluid
- **Specified Honda ATF DW-1 (automatic transmission fluid)**
- **Capacity** Change 2.5 US qt (2.4 ℓ)

### Engine Oil
- **Recommended**
  - Genuine Honda Motor Oil 0W-20
  - API Premium-grade 0W-20 detergent oil
- **Capacity**
  - Change 3.7 US qt (3.5 ℓ)
  - Change including filter 3.9 US qt (3.7 ℓ)
- **Capacity Change** 3.7 US qt (3.5 ℓ)
- **Capacity Change including filter** 3.9 US qt (3.7 ℓ)

### Engine Coolant
- **Specified Honda Long-Life Antifreeze/Coolant Type2**
- **Ratio** 50/50 with distilled water
- **Capacity** 1.45 US gal (5.50 ℓ)
  - (change including the remaining 0.125 US gal (0.475 ℓ) in the reserve tank)

### Tire
- **Regular**
  - Size P195/65R15 89H
  - Pressure psi (kPa[kgf/cm²]) 30 (210 [2.1])
- **Compact Spare**
  - Size T135/80D15 99M
  - Pressure psi (kPa[kgf/cm²]) 60 (420 [4.2])
- **Wheel Size**
  - Regular 15 x 6J
  - Compact Spare 15 x 4T

*¹: Models with compact spare tire
Your vehicle’s fuel system includes a fuel tank, a fuel pressure regulator, a manual shut-off valve, high pressure fuel lines, and other components that comply with NFPA-52 standards.

The 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.

Never modify or replace any original components or parts with those specified for a gasoline vehicle.

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

Unlike some gasoline models, your vehicle’s rear seat-back cannot be folded down.
Authorized Manuals

- **Service Express**
  For electronic copies of service publications, you can purchase a subscription to Service Express. Visit [www.techinfo.honda.com](http://www.techinfo.honda.com) for pricing and options.

- **Manuals in print**
  Manuals can be purchased from Helm Incorporated. You can order a manual by phone at (800) 782-4356 (credit card orders only), or online at [www.helminc.com](http://www.helminc.com).