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

Fuel system components in the Civic GX 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 Cutoff System

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

**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 GX dealer, or a qualified NGV technician.

**Fuel Cutoff System**
The in-tank fuel shutoff 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 the ON (II) position. This is similar to how an electric fuel pump works in a gasoline-powered vehicle.

**Manual Shutoff Valve**
A manual shutoff 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. 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.
The maximum load for your vehicle is 850 lbs. This figure includes the total weight of all occupants, cargo, and accessories.

**Steps for determining correct load limit:**

1. Determine the combined weight of the driver and any passengers.
2. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from 850 lbs.
3. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage you can carry.
   
   For example, if the maximum load is 850 lbs and there are five 150 lb. occupants in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage you can carry is 100 lbs. 
   
   \[(850 - 750 (5 \times 150) = 100 \text{ lbs.})\]
4. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo in the vehicle. That weight must not exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity in step 3.

**WARNING**

Overloading or improper loading can affect handling and stability and cause a crash in which you can be hurt or killed.

Follow all load limits and other loading guidelines in this manual.

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.
Starting the Engine

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 switch to the ON (II) position. You may hear a click from the in-tank fuel shutoff valve.

   Make sure the malfunction indicator lamp goes out before you turn the ignition switch to the START (III) position.

5. Turn the ignition switch to the START (III) position. Do not hold the switch in the START (III) position for more than 15 seconds at a time. If the engine does not start right away, pause for at least 10 seconds before trying again.

   **NOTICE**

   *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. For more information, see page 76 of the Civic Sedan owner's manual.*

6. If the engine does not start within 15 seconds, or starts but stalls right away, repeat step 5 with the accelerator pedal pressed halfway 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 switch 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 or may not start. In this case, use the starting procedure for cold weather at high altitude described next.
Starting the Engine, Towing a Trailer

**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 switch to the START (III) position.
3. Push the accelerator pedal halfway to the floor and hold it there while starting the engine. Do not hold the ignition switch in the START (III) position 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.

**Towing a Trailer**
Your vehicle is not designed to tow a trailer; attempting to do so can void your warranties.