

L&R Item NEW-6
Complete Mark-up for Proposed Changes

G. Uniform Engine Fuels and Automotive Lubricants Regulation

as adopted by
The National Conference on Weights and Measures*

Section 3. Classification and Method of Sale of Petroleum Products

3.1. General Considerations.

~~3.1.1. Classification and Method of Sale of Fuels of Petroleum Products – The classification and method of sale requirements set forth in the NIST Handbook 130, Uniform Regulation for the Method of Sale of Commodities Section 3. Classification and Method of Sale of Fuels, Lubricants and Automotive Products is incorporated into this section by reference. Documentation. When products regulated by this rule are sold, an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation must accompany each delivery other than a retail sale. This document must identify the quantity, the name of the product, the particular grade of the product, the applicable automotive fuel rating, and oxygenate type and content (if applicable), the name and address of the seller and buyer, and the date and time of the sale. Documentation must be retained at the retail establishment for a period not less than one year.~~
(Amended 2008)

~~3.1.2. Retail Dispenser Labeling. All retail dispensing devices must identify conspicuously the type of product, the particular grade of the product, and the applicable automotive fuel rating.~~

~~3.1.3. Grade Name. The sale of any product under any grade name that indicates to the purchaser that it is of a certain automotive fuel rating or ASTM grade shall not be permitted unless the automotive fuel rating or grade indicated in the grade name is consistent with the value and meets the requirements of Section 2, Standard Fuel Specifications.~~

~~3.2. Automotive Gasoline and Automotive Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends.~~

~~3.2.1. Posting of Antiknock Index Required. All automotive gasoline and automotive gasoline-oxygenate blends shall post the antiknock index in accordance with applicable regulations, 16 CFR Part 306 issued pursuant to the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act, as amended.~~

~~3.2.2. When the Term “Leaded” May be Used. The term “leaded” shall be used only when the fuel meets specification requirements of paragraph 2.1.5. Minimum Lead Content to be Termed “Leaded.”~~

~~3.2.3. Use of Lead Substitute Must be Disclosed. Each dispensing device from which gasoline or gasoline-oxygenate blends containing a lead substitute is dispensed shall display the following legend: “Contains Lead Substitute.” The lettering of this legend shall not be less than 12.7 mm (½ in) in height and the color of the lettering shall be in definite contrast to the background color to which it is applied.~~

~~3.2.4. Nozzle Requirements for Leaded Fuel. Each dispensing device from which gasoline or gasoline-oxygenate blends that contain lead in amounts sufficient to be considered “leaded” gasoline, or lead substitute engine fuel, is sold shall be equipped with a nozzle spout having a terminal end with an outside diameter of not less than 23.63 mm (0.930 in).~~

~~3.2.5. Prohibition of Terms.— It is prohibited to use specific terms to describe a grade of gasoline or gasoline-oxygenate blend unless it meets the minimum antiknock index requirement shown in Table 1. Minimum Antiknock Index Requirements.~~

Table 1. Minimum Antiknock Index Requirements		
Term	Minimum Antiknock Index	
	ASTM D4814 Altitude Reduction Areas IV and V	All Other ASTM D4814 Areas
Premium, Super, Supreme, High Test	90	91
Midgrade, Plus	87	89
Regular Leaded	86	88
Regular, Unleaded (alone)	85	87
Economy	--	86

(Table 1. Amended 1997)

~~3.2.6. Method of Retail Sale.— Type of Oxygenate must be disclosed.— All automotive gasoline or automotive gasoline-oxygenate blends kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold at retail containing at least 1.5 mass percent oxygen shall be identified as “with” or “containing” (or similar wording) the predominant oxygenate in the engine fuel. For example, the label may read “contains ethanol” or “with methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE).” The oxygenate contributing the largest mass percent oxygen to the blend shall be considered the predominant oxygenate. Where mixtures of only ethers are present, the retailer may post the predominant oxygenate followed by the phrase “or other ethers” or alternatively post the phrase “contains MTBE or other ethers.” In addition, gasoline-methanol blend fuels containing more than 0.15 mass percent oxygen from methanol shall be identified as “with” or “containing” methanol. This information shall be posted on the upper 50 % of the dispenser front panel in a position clear and conspicuous from the driver’s position in a type at least 12.7 mm (½ in) in height, 1.5 mm (¼ in) stroke (width of type).~~

~~(Amended 1996)~~

~~3.2.7. Documentation for Dispenser Labeling Purposes—The retailer shall be provided, at the time of delivery of the fuel, on product transfer documents such as an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation:~~

- ~~(a) Information that complies with 40 CFR § 80.1503 when the fuel contains ethanol.~~

~~(Added 2014)~~

~~For fuels that do not contain ethanol, information that complies with 40 CFR § 80.1503 and a declaration of the predominant oxygenate or combination of oxygenates present in concentrations sufficient to yield an oxygen content of at least 1.5 mass percent in the fuel. Where mixtures of only ethers are present, the fuel supplier may identify either the predominant oxygenate in the fuel (i.e., the oxygenate contributing the largest mass percent oxygen) or alternatively, use the phrase “contains MTBE or other ethers.”~~

~~(Added 2014)~~

~~Gasoline containing more than 0.15 mass percent oxygen from methanol shall be identified as “with” or “containing” methanol.~~

~~(Added 2014)~~

~~(Amended 1996 and 2014)~~

~~3.2.8. EPA Labeling Requirements also Apply. Retailers and wholesale purchaser consumers of gasoline shall comply with the EPA pump labeling requirements for gasoline containing greater than 10 volume percent (v%) up to 15 volume percent (v%) ethanol (E15) under 40 CFR § 80.1501.~~

~~(Added 2012)~~

~~3.3. Diesel Fuel.~~

~~3.3.1. Labeling of Grade Required. Diesel Fuel shall be identified by grades No. 1-D, No. 2-D, or No. 4-D.~~

~~3.3.2. EPA Labeling Requirements Also Apply. Retailers and wholesale purchaser consumers of diesel fuel shall comply with EPA pump labeling requirements for sulfur under 40 CFR § 80.570.~~

~~3.3.3. Delivery Documentation for Premium Diesel. Before or at the time of delivery of premium diesel fuel, the retailer or the wholesale purchaser-consumer shall be provided on an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation a declaration of all performance properties that qualifies the fuel as premium diesel fuel as required in Section 2.2.1. Premium Diesel Fuel.~~

~~(Added 1998) (Amended 1999)~~

~~3.3.4. Nozzle Requirements for Diesel Fuel. Each dispensing device from which diesel fuel is sold at retail shall be equipped with a nozzle spout with a diameter that conforms to the latest version of SAE J285, “Dispenser Nozzle Spouts for Liquid Fuels Intended for Use with Spark Ignition and Compression Ignition Engines.” (Enforceable effective July 1, 2013)~~

~~(Added 2012)~~

~~(Amended 1998, 1999, 2008, and 2012)~~

~~3.4. Aviation Turbine Fuels~~

~~3.4.1. Labeling of Grade Required. Aviation turbine fuels shall be identified by Jet A, Jet A 1, or Jet B.~~

~~3.4.2. NFPA Labeling Requirements also Apply. Each dispenser or airport fuel truck dispensing aviation turbine fuels shall be labeled in accordance with the most recent edition of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 407, Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing.~~

~~*NOTE: For example, NFPA 407, 2007 edition: Section 4.3.18 Product Identification Signs. Each aircraft fuel servicing vehicle shall have a sign on each side and the rear to indicate the product. The sign shall have letters at least 75 mm (3 in) high of color sharply contrasting with its background for visibility. It shall show the word “FLAMMABLE” and the name of the product carried, such as “JET A,” “JET B,” “GASOLINE,” or “AVGAS.” (NOTE: Refer to the most recent edition NFPA 407.)*~~

~~3.5. Aviation Gasoline~~

~~3.5.1. Labeling of Grade Required. Aviation gasoline shall be identified by Grade 80, Grade 91, Grade 100, or Grade 100LL, or Grade 82UL~~

~~(Amended 2008)~~

~~3.5.2. NFPA Labeling Requirements also Apply. Each dispenser or airport fuel truck dispensing aviation gasoline shall be labeled in accordance with the most recent edition of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 407, Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing.~~

~~NOTE: For example, NFPA 407, 2007 edition: Section 4.3.18 Product Identification Signs. Each aircraft fuel servicing vehicle shall have a sign on each side and the rear to indicate the product. The sign shall have letters at least 3 in (75 mm) high of color sharply contrasting with its background for visibility. It shall show the word "FLAMMABLE" and the name of the product carried, such as "JET A," "JET B," "GASOLINE," or "AVGAS." (NOTE: Refer to the most recent edition NFPA 407.)~~

3.6. Fuel Oils.

~~3.6.1. Labeling of Grade Required. Fuel Oil shall be identified by the grades of No. 1 S500, No. 1 S5000, No. 2 S500, No. 2 S5000, No. 4 (Light), No. 4, No. 5 (Light), No. 5 (Heavy), or No. 6.~~

~~(Amended 2008)~~

3.7. Kerosene (Kerosine

~~3.7.1. Labeling of Grade Required. Kerosene shall be identified by the grades No. 1 K or No. 2 K.~~

~~3.7.2. Additional Labeling Requirements. Each retail dispenser of kerosene shall be labeled as 1 K Kerosene or 2 K. In addition, No. 2 K dispensers shall display the following legend:~~

~~"Warning - Not Suitable For Use In Unvented Heaters Requiring No. 1 K."~~

~~The lettering of this legend shall not be less than 12.7 mm (1/2 in) in height by 1.5 mm (1/16 in) stroke; block style letters and the color of lettering shall be in definite contrast to the background color to which it is applied.~~

3.8. Ethanol Flex Fuel.

~~3.8.1. How to Identify Ethanol Flex Fuel. Ethanol flex fuel shall be identified as Ethanol Flex Fuel or EXX Flex Fuel.~~

~~3.8.2. Labeling Requirements.~~

~~(a) Ethanol flex fuel with an ethanol concentration no less than 51 and no greater than 83 volume percent shall be labeled "Ethanol Flex Fuel, minimum 51 % ethanol~~

~~(b) Ethanol flex fuel with an ethanol concentration less than or equal to 50 volume percent shall be labeled "EXX Flex Fuel, minimum YY % ethanol," where the XX is the ethanol concentration in volume percent and YY is XX minus five (- 5). The actual ethanol concentration of the fuel shall be XX volume percent plus or minus five (± 5) volume percent.~~

~~(Added 2014)~~

~~(c) A label shall be posted which states "For Use in Flexible Fuel Vehicles (FFV) Only." This information shall be clearly and conspicuously posted on the upper 50 % of the dispenser front panel in a type at least 12.7 mm (1/2 in) in height, 1.5 mm (1/16 in) stroke (width of type). A label shall be posted which states, "CHECK OWNER'S MANUAL," and shall not be less than 6 mm (1/4 in) in height by 0.8 mm (1/32 in) stroke; block style letters and the color shall be in definite contrast to the background color to which it is applied.~~

~~(Amended 2007, 2008, and 2014)~~

3.9. M85 Fuel Methanol.

~~3.9.1. How to Identify M85 Fuel Methanol. Fuel methanol shall be identified as M85.~~

Example:
M85

3.9.2. Retail Dispenser Labeling.

~~(a) Fuel methanol shall be labeled with its automotive fuel rating in accordance with 16 CFR Part 306.~~

~~———— Example:
M85 Methanol~~

~~(b) A label shall be posted which states “For Use in Vehicles Capable of Using M85 Only.” This information shall be clearly and conspicuously posted on the upper 50 % of the dispenser front panel in a type of at least 12.7 mm (1/2 in) in height, 1.5 mm (1/16 in) stroke (width of type).~~

~~(Amended 2008)~~

3.10. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

~~3.10.1. How LPG is to be Identified. Liquefied petroleum gases shall be identified by grades Commercial Propane, Commercial Butane, Commercial PB Mixtures or Special Duty Propane (HD5).~~

~~3.10.2. Retail Dispenser Labeling. Each retail dispenser of LPGs shall be labeled as “Commercial Propane,” “Commercial Butane,” “Commercial PB Mixtures,” or “Special Duty Propane (HD5).”~~

~~3.10.3. Additional Labeling Requirements. LPG shall be labeled with its automotive fuel rating in accordance with 16 CFR Part 306.~~

~~3.10.4. NFPA Labeling Requirements Also Apply. (Refer to the most recent edition of NFPA 58.)~~

3.11. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG).

~~3.11.1. How Compressed Natural Gas is to be Identified. For the purposes of this regulation, compressed natural gas shall be identified by the term “Compressed Natural Gas” or “CNG.”~~

~~3.11.2. Retail Sales of Compressed Natural Gas Sold as a Vehicle Fuel.~~

~~3.11.2.1. Retail Dispenser Labeling.~~

~~3.11.2.1.1. Identification of Product. Each retail dispenser of CNG shall be labeled as “Compressed Natural Gas.”~~

~~3.11.2.1.2. Pressure. CNG is dispensed into vehicle fuel containers with working pressures of 20 684 kPa (3000 psi), or 24 821 kPa (3600 psi). The dispenser shall be labeled 20 684 kPa (3000 psi), or 24 821 kPa (3600 psi) corresponding to the pressure of the CNG dispensed by each fueling hose.~~

~~(Amended 2016)~~

~~3.11.2.1.3. NFPA Labeling. NFPA Labeling requirements also apply. (Refer to NFPA 52.)~~

~~3.11.3. Nozzle Requirements for CNG. CNG fueling nozzles shall comply with ANSI/AGA/CGA NGV1.~~

3.12. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).

~~3.12.1. How Liquefied Natural Gas is to be Identified. For the purposes of this regulation, liquefied natural gas shall be identified by the term “Liquefied Natural Gas” or “LNG.”~~

~~3.12.2. Labeling of Retail Dispensers of Liquefied Natural Gas Sold as a Vehicle Fuel.~~

~~3.12.2.1. Identification of Product. Each retail dispenser of LNG shall be labeled as “Liquefied Natural Gas.”~~

~~3.12.2.2. Automotive Fuel Rating. LNG automotive fuel shall be labeled with its automotive fuel rating in accordance with 16 CFR Part 306.~~

~~3.12.2.3. NFPA Labeling. NFPA Labeling requirements also apply. (Refer to NFPA 57.)~~

~~3.13. Oil.~~

~~3.13.1. Labeling of Vehicle Engine (Motor) Oil Required.~~

~~3.13.1.1. Viscosity. The label on any vehicle engine (motor) oil container, receptacle, dispenser, or storage tank and the invoice or receipt from service on an engine that includes the installation of bulk vehicle engine (motor) oil dispensed from a receptacle, dispenser, or storage tank shall contain the viscosity grade classification preceded by the letters “SAE” in accordance with the SAE International’s latest version of SAE J300, “Engine Oil Viscosity Classification.”~~

~~(Amended 2012 and 2014)~~

~~3.13.1.2. Brand. The label on any vehicle engine (motor) oil container and the invoice or receipt from service on an engine that includes the installation of bulk vehicle engine (motor) oil dispensed from a receptacle, dispenser, or storage tank shall contain the name, brand, trademark, or trade name of the vehicle engine (motor) oil.~~

~~(Added 2012 and 2014)~~

~~3.13.1.3. Engine Service Category. The label on any vehicle engine (motor) oil container, receptacle, dispenser or storage tank and the invoice or receipt from service on an engine that includes the installation of bulk vehicle engine (motor) oil dispensed from a receptacle, dispenser, or storage tank shall contain the engine service category, or categories, displayed in letters not less than 3.18 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in) in height, as defined by the latest version of SAE J183, “Engine Oil Performance and Engine Service Classification (Other than “Energy Conserving”)” API Publication 1509, “Engine Oil Licensing and Certification System,” European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA), “European Oil Sequences,” or other “Vehicle or Engine Manufacturer Standards” as provided in Section 3.13.1.3.1.~~

~~(Amended 2012 and 2014)~~

~~3.13.1.3.1. Vehicle or Engine Manufacturer Standard. The label on any vehicle engine (motor) oil container, receptacle, dispenser, or storage tank and the invoice or receipt from service on an engine that includes the installation of vehicle engine (motor) oil dispensed from a receptacle, dispenser, or storage tank shall identify the specific vehicle or engine manufacturer standard, or standards, met in letters not less than 3.18 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in) in height. If the vehicle (motor) oil only meets a vehicle or engine manufacturer standard, the label must clearly identify that the oil is only intended for use where specifically recommended by the vehicle or engine manufacturer.~~

~~(Added 2014)~~

~~3.13.1.3.2. Inactive or Obsolete Service Categories. The label on any vehicle engine (motor) oil container, receptacle, dispenser, or storage tank and the invoice or receipt from service on an engine that includes the installation of vehicle engine (motor) oil dispensed from a receptacle, dispenser, or storage tank shall bear a plainly visible cautionary statement in compliance with~~

~~the latest version of SAE J183, “Engine Oil Performance and Engine Service Classification (Other than “Energy Conserving”)” Appendix A, whenever the vehicle engine (motor) oil in the container or in bulk does not meet an active API service category as defined by the latest version of SAE J183, “Engine Oil Performance and Engine Service Classification (Other than “Energy Conserving”).” If a vehicle engine (motor) oil is identified as only meeting a vehicle or engine manufacturer standard, the labeling requirements in Section 3.13.1.3.1. Vehicle or Engine Manufacturer Standard applies.~~

~~(Added 2012) (Amended 2014)~~

~~3.13.1.4. Tank Trucks or Rail Cars. Tank trucks, rail cars, and types of delivery trucks that are used to deliver bulk vehicle engine (motor) oil are not required to display the SAE viscosity grade and service category or categories on such tank trucks, rail cars, and other types of delivery trucks.~~

~~(Added 2012) (Amend 2013 and 2014) —~~

~~3.13.1.5. Documentation.—When the engine (motor) oil is sold in bulk, an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation must accompany each delivery. This document must identify the quantity of bulk engine (motor) oil delivered as defined in Sections 3.13.1.1. Viscosity; 3.13.1.2. Brand; 3.13.1.3. Engine Service Category; the name and address of the seller and buyer; and the date and time of the sale. For inactive or obsolete service categories, the documentation shall also bear a plainly visible cautionary statement as required in Section 3.13.1.3.2. Inactive or Obsolete Service Categories. Documentation must be retained at the retail establishment for a period of not less than one year.~~

~~(Added 2013) (Amended 2014)~~

~~(Amended 2012, 2013, and 2014)~~

~~3.13.2. Labeling of Recreational Motor Oil.~~

~~3.13.2.1. Viscosity.—The label on each container of recreational motor oil shall contain the viscosity grade classification preceded by the letters “SAE” in accordance with the SAE International’s latest version of SAE J300, “Engine Oil Viscosity Classification.”~~

~~3.13.2.2. Intended Use.—The label on each container of recreational motor oil shall contain a statement of its intended use in accordance with the latest version of SAE J300, “Engine Oil Viscosity Classification.”~~

~~3.13.3. Labeling of Gear Oil.~~

~~3.13.3.1. Viscosity.—The label on each container of gear oil shall contain the viscosity grade classification preceded by the letters “SAE” in accordance with the SAE International’s latest version of SAE J306, “Automotive Gear Lubricant Viscosity Classification” or SAE J300, “Engine Oil Viscosity Classification.”~~

~~3.13.3.1.1. Exception.—Some automotive equipment manufacturers may not specify an SAE viscosity grade requirement for some applications. Gear oils intended to be used only in such applications are not required to contain an SAE viscosity grade on their labels.~~

~~3.13.3.2. Service Category.—The label on each container of gear oil shall contain the service category, or categories, in letters not less than 3.18 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in) in height, as defined by the latest version of SAE J308, “Axle and Manual Transmission Lubricants.”~~

~~(Added 2004)~~

3.14. Transmission Fluid.

~~3.14.1 Labeling and Identification of Transmission Fluid. — Transmission fluid shall be labeled or identified as described below.~~

~~3.14.12. Container Labeling. — The label on a container of transmission fluid shall not contain any information that is false or misleading. Containers include bottles, cans, multi-quart or liter containers, pails, kegs, drums, and intermediate bulk containers (IBCs). In addition, each container of transmission fluid shall be labeled with the following:~~

~~(a) the brand name;~~

~~(b) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, seller, or distributor;~~

~~(c) the words “Transmission Fluid” which may be incorporated into a more specific description of transmission type such as “Automatic Transmission Fluid” or “Continuously Variable Transmission Fluid”;~~

~~(d) the primary performance claim or claims met by the fluid and reference to where any supplemental claims may be viewed (for example, website reference). Performance claims include but are not limited to those set by original equipment manufacturers and standards-setting organizations such as SAE and JASO and are acknowledged by reference; and~~

~~(e) an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of liquid measure.~~

~~(Amended 20XX)~~

~~3.14.3. Identification on Documentation. — Transmission fluid sold in bulk shall be identified on the manufacturer, packer, seller or distributor invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation with the information listed below:~~

~~(a) the brand name;~~

~~(b) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, seller, or distributor;~~

~~(c) the words “Transmission Fluid” which may be incorporated into a more specific description of transmission type such as “Automatic Transmission Fluid” or “Continuously Variable Transmission Fluid”;~~

~~(d) the primary performance claim or claims met by the fluid or reference to where these claims may be viewed (for example, website reference). Performance claims include but are not limited to those set by original equipment manufacturers and standards-setting organizations such as SAE and JASO and are acknowledged by reference; and~~

~~(e) an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of liquid measure.~~

~~(Added 2004, Amended 20XX)~~

~~3.14.4. Identification on Service Provider Documentation — Transmission fluid installed from a bulk tank at time of transmission service shall be identified on the customer invoice with the information listed below:~~

~~(a) the brand name;~~

~~(b) the name and place of business of the service provider;~~

~~(c) the words “Transmission Fluid” which may be incorporated into a more specific description of transmission type such as “Automatic Transmission Fluid” or “Continuously Variable Transmission Fluid”;~~

~~(d) the primary performance claim or claims met by the fluid or reference to where these claims may be viewed (for example, website reference). Performance claims include but are not limited to those set by original equipment manufacturers and standards-setting organizations such as SAE and JASO and are acknowledged by reference; and~~

~~(e) an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of liquid measure.~~

~~(Added 20XX)~~

~~3.14.5. Bulk Delivery—When the transmission fluid is sold in bulk, an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation must accompany each delivery. This document must identify the fluid as defined in Section 3.14.2. Container Labeling.~~

~~(Added 20XX)~~

~~3.14.6. Storage Tank Labeling.—Each storage tank of transmission fluid shall be labeled with the following:~~

~~(c) the brand name;~~

~~(d) the primary performance claim or claims met by the fluid or reference to where these claims may be viewed (for example, website reference). Performance claims include but are not limited to those set by original equipment manufacturers and standards-setting organizations such as SAE and JASO and are acknowledged by reference.~~

~~(Added 20XX)~~

~~3.14.7. Documentation of Claims Made Upon Product Label.—Any manufacturer, packer, or distributor of any product subject to this article and sold in this state shall provide, upon request of duly authorized representatives of the Director, credible documentation of any claim made upon their product label, including claims made on any website referenced by said label. If the product performance claims published by a blender and/or marketer are based on the claim(s) of one or more additive suppliers, documentation of the claims may be requested in confidence by a duly authorized representative of the Director. Supporting data may be supplied directly to the Director’s office by the additive supplier(s).~~

~~(Added 20XX)~~

3.15. Biodiesel and Biodiesel Blends

~~3.15.1. Identification of Product.—Biodiesel shall be identified by the term “biodiesel” with the designation “B100.” Biodiesel blends shall be identified by the term “Biodiesel Blend.”~~

3.15.2. Labeling of Retail Dispensers.

~~3.15.2.1. Labeling of Grade Required.—Biodiesel shall be identified by the grades S15 or S500. Biodiesel blends shall be identified by the grades No. 1-D, No. 2-D, or No. 4-D.~~

~~3.15.2.2. EPA Labeling Requirements also Apply.—Retailers and wholesale purchaser consumers of biodiesel blends shall comply with EPA pump labeling requirements for sulfur under 40 CFR § 80.570.~~

~~3.15.2.3. Automotive Fuel Rating. Biodiesel and biodiesel blends shall be labeled with its automotive fuel rating in accordance with 16 CFR Part 306.~~

~~3.15.2.4. Biodiesel Blends. When biodiesel blends greater than 20 % by volume are offered by sale, each side of the dispenser where fuel can be delivered shall have a label conspicuously placed that states "Consult Vehicle Manufacturer Fuel Recommendations."~~

~~The lettering of this legend shall not be less than 6 mm (1/4 in) in height by 0.8 mm (1/32 in) stroke; block style letters and the color shall be in definite contrast to the background color to which it is applied.~~

~~3.15.3. Documentation for Dispenser Labeling Purposes. The retailer shall be provided, at the time of delivery of the fuel, a declaration of the volume percent biodiesel on an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other document. This documentation is for dispenser labeling purposes only; it is the responsibility of any potential blender to determine the amount of biodiesel in the diesel fuel prior to blending.~~

~~3.15.4. Exemption. Biodiesel blends that contain less than or equal to 5 % biodiesel by volume are exempted from the requirements of Sections 3.15.1. Identification of Product, 3.15.2. Labeling of Retail Dispensers, and 3.15.3. Documentation for Dispenser Labeling Purposes when it is sold as "diesel fuel" as required in Section 3.3. Diesel Fuel.~~

(Added 2005) (Amended 2008)

~~3.16. Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF).~~

~~3.16.1. Labeling of Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF). DEF shall be labeled.~~

~~3.16.1.1. Retail Dispenser Labeling. A label shall be clearly and conspicuously placed on the front panel of the DEF dispenser stating "for operation of selective catalytic reduction (SCR) converters in motor vehicles with diesel engines."~~

~~3.16.1.2. Documentation for Retailers of Bulk Product. A DEF supplier shall provide, at the time of delivery of the bulk shipment of DEF, identification of the fluid's origin including the name of the fluid manufacturer, the brand name, trade name, or trademark, and a statement identifying the fluid as DEF conforming to specifications given in the latest version of ISO 22241, "Diesel engines — NOx reduction agent AUS 32." This information shall be provided by the supplier on an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other document.~~

~~3.16.1.3. Labeling Packaged Product. Any DEF retail package shall bear a label that includes the name of the fluid manufacturer, the brand name, trade name, or trademark, a statement identifying the fluid as DEF conforming to specifications given in the latest version of ISO 22241, "Diesel engines — NOx reduction agent AUX 32." And the statement, "It is recommended to store DEF between -5 °C to 30 °C (23 °F to 86 °F)."~~

~~3.16.1.4. Documentation for Bulk Deliveries. A carrier that transports or accepts for transportation any bulk shipment by tank truck, freight container, cargo tank, railcar, or any other vehicle used to transport or deliver bulk quantities of DEF shall, at the time of delivery of the DEF, provide identification of the fluid's origin including the name of the fluid manufacturer, the brand name, trade name, or trademark, and a statement identifying the fluid as DEF conforming to specifications given in the latest version of ISO 22241, "Diesel engines — NOx reduction agent AUS 32." This information shall be provided to the recipient on an invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other document.~~

Effective date shall be January 1, 2016.

(Added 2014)