

# KNOW YOUR FUEL

## SAME FUEL NEW LABEL

## INFORMATION FOR STAFF

Petrol and diesel now have new labels at filling station pumps.

**The fuel your customers use is exactly the same.** All they need to do is learn their new label and keep filling up in the usual way.

These frequently asked questions will help you to reassure customers that the petrol and diesel itself has **not** changed, and that the new labels will help them choose the right fuel.

**If a customer needs any extra information, they should visit [KnowYourFuel.campaign.gov.uk](https://www.knowyourfuel.campaign.gov.uk)**

### 1. Why have these new fuel labels been introduced?

**To help your customers choose the right fuel for their vehicle.**

The labels will be shown at filling station forecourts and on new vehicles, so drivers can match the label on the dispenser with a label near their vehicle's fuel filler cap.

The labels also tell them the maximum percentage of the relevant renewable fuel.

Renewable fuels (such as biodiesel and ethanol) reduce overall carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and help the UK meet climate change targets. They've been blended into UK petrol and diesel fuel for over 10 years.

### 2. What do the labels mean?

**Different symbols are used for each fuel type, so that they are easy to identify.**

The petrol label always uses a circle. This contains the letter E and a number. 'E' stands for ethanol and the number indicates the maximum ethanol content. 'E5' petrol contains up to 5% renewable ethanol.

The diesel label always uses a square. This contains the letter B and a number. 'B' stands for biodiesel and the number indicates the maximum biodiesel content. 'B7' diesel contains up to 7% biodiesel.

There are also labels for other fuels such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Hydrogen. These gaseous fuels are shown in a diamond shape with the abbreviation LPG or H2.



### 3. Have petrol and diesel fuels changed?

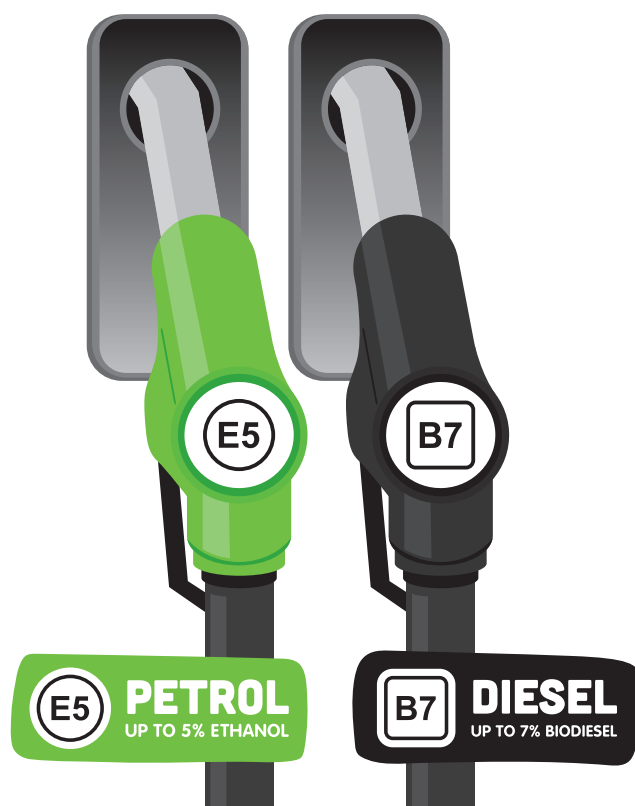
**No, they are exactly the same as before.**

The labels are an extra way for your customers to choose the fuel they need and give information on the maximum specified renewable fuel content. Petrol is now labelled E5, while diesel is labelled B7.

Retailers are likely to continue to call these fuels petrol / unleaded and diesel, so it should always be clear which is which. These new labels are simply another way to help drivers choose the right fuel.

In the future we may see fuels offered with higher renewable content, such as E10 petrol, containing up to 10% renewable ethanol. This is already widely available in Europe. Drivers will also see E10 labels near the fuel filler cap of new petrol vehicles.

All vehicles with an E10 label can also use E5 petrol.



#### 4. Do drivers need to do anything differently?

**No. They can keep filling up their vehicle exactly as before.**

The new labels are just an extra tool to help your customers choose the right fuel now and in the future.

#### 5. What is E5 petrol?

**E5 petrol is the same unleaded petrol that's already in use.**

Petrol in the UK already contains up to 5% renewable ethanol. This helps to reduce overall carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and has been blended into petrol in the UK for over 10 years.

#### 6. What is B7 diesel?

**B7 diesel is the same diesel that's already in use.**

Diesel fuel already contains up to 7% biodiesel. This helps to reduce overall carbon dioxide emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) and has been blended into diesel fuel in the UK for over 10 years.

#### 7. Where are these labels going to appear?

**On fuel dispensers and nozzles at all fuel stations, and on new vehicles across Europe.**

New vehicles will have the label close to the fuel filler cap and in the handbook, so drivers can match the label on their vehicle to the fuels available at forecourts.

#### 8. Some new cars and motorbikes have a label saying they can use E10 petrol, what is this?

**Petrol with up to 10% renewable ethanol.**

E10 petrol is yet to be introduced in the UK. It's widely available across Europe, the USA, Australia and many other parts of the world. Most vehicles produced since 2000 have been approved to run on E10 petrol as well as E5 petrol.

E10 petrol could be available in the UK in the future to help reduce the overall carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions of petrol vehicles and meet climate change targets.

#### 9. Some diesel vehicles have a sticker saying 'no biodiesel'. Is it still safe to use B7 diesel as it contains biodiesel?

**Yes, because the fuel has not changed.**

Some cars may have a sticker saying 'no biodiesel' near the fuel filler cap. With the new labelling requirements, these may be misleading, as they were aimed at preventing fuelling with very high blends, or even 100% biodiesel. B7 can be used by all diesel cars.

#### 10. What is a renewable fuel?

**Renewable fuels are substitutes for fossil fuels. They help to reduce overall carbon dioxide emissions.**

Renewable fuels are made from biomass – for example sustainable energy crops, wastes or residues from agriculture and food processing. Partly replacing fossil fuels with renewable fuels helps to reduce overall carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and meet climate change targets.

Renewable fuels reduce CO<sub>2</sub> because the biomass used to make them absorbs CO<sub>2</sub> as it grows. This offsets the CO<sub>2</sub> produced when the fuel is used by the vehicle.

#### 11. Why have renewable fuels been added to our petrol and diesel? What's the benefit?

**They reduce overall carbon dioxide emissions and our reliance on fossil fuels.**

Transport is the largest source of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions in the UK. Adding renewable fuel to the UK's petrol and diesel is an effective way to reduce the overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from vehicles, and there's no additional effort required by motorists.

Last year, renewable fuels reduced overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by around 2.5 million tonnes – that's the equivalent of taking over a million cars off the road.

#### 12. How do you ensure the use of renewable fuels is beneficial and does not harm the environment or increase food prices?

**Through strict sustainability tests, a cap on crops and promotion of waste-based biofuels.**

All renewable fuels must pass strict sustainability tests to ensure they are helping reduce carbon dioxide emissions and not harming the environment. In addition, the amount of food crops that can be used is capped and there are additional incentives for fuels produced from waste.