SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

WARNINGS

Petroleum gases are highly flammable, have a low flash point and are explosive, especially in confined spaces. Avoid exposing the gases to any potential sources of ignition as the resulting fire and explosion may cause serious injuries and/or death.

Only use containers specifically designed for carrying fuel and always remove them from the vehicle to fill them. Failure to do so may result in spillage and cause a fire.

Switch off the engine when refuelling, as it is both a source of extreme temperatures and electrical sparks. The resulting fire and explosion may cause serious injury and death.

If your vehicle is equipped with a fuel burning heater, ensure it is switched off when refuelling. The resulting fire and explosion may cause serious injury and death.

Switch off any personal electronic devices such as mobile phones, or music players. They have the potential to cause electrical sparks. The resulting fire and explosion may cause serious injury and death.

Do not smoke, use a naked flame, or cause sparks. The resulting fire and explosion may cause serious injury and death.

Do not overfill the fuel tank. Overfilling may cause spillage when the vehicle is driven. Spillage may also occur if the fuel expands in high ambient temperatures.

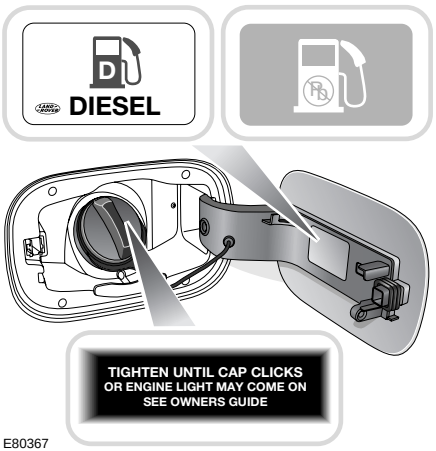
FUEL QUALITY

CAUTION

Do not use leaded fuels, lead substitutes or fuel additives. Doing so can cause damage to the engine, fuel and emission control systems.

Only use high quality fuel as using a lower quality can cause damage to the engine, fuel and emission control systems.

Fuel system cleaning agents should not be used, unless approved by Land Rover. Unapproved products maybe harmful to fuel system components on your vehicle.



E80367

The correct fuel specification for your vehicle is shown on the inside of the fuel filler flap.

Petrol engined vehicles

CAUTIONS

Do not use leaded fuels, lead substitutes, or fuel additives. Doing so can cause damage to the engine, fuel, catalytic converter and emission control systems.

Only use high quality fuel, as using lower quality fuels can cause damage to the engine, fuel, and emission control systems.

Fuel system cleaning agents should not be used, unless approved by Land Rover. Unapproved products may be harmful to fuel system components on your vehicle.

Only use Unleaded 95 RON fuel to EN 228 specification. Unleaded fuel no lower than 90 RON may also be used.

Octane rating

The RON value (octane rating) and type of petroleum available at garage forecourts will vary in different parts of the world.

During manufacture, engines are tuned to suit the fuel supplies commonly available in the country for which the vehicle is destined. However, if a vehicle is later exported to a different country, or is used to travel between different territories, the owner should be aware that the available fuel supplies may not be compatible with the engine specification.

Using petrol with a lower octane rating than 91 RON, however, can cause persistent, heavy engine knock (a metallic rapping noise). If severe, this can lead to engine damage.

If heavy engine knock is detected when using the recommended octane rated fuel, or if constant engine knocking is present while maintaining a steady speed on level roads, contact your Land Rover Dealer/Authorised Repairer for advice.

Note: *Occasional, light, engine knock experienced while accelerating or climbing hills is acceptable.*

ALTERNATIVE FUELS FOR PETROL ENGINES

Ethanol fuels

CAUTIONS

This vehicle is not suitable for use with fuels containing more than 10% Ethanol.

Do not use E85 fuels (85 % Ethanol content). Equipment necessary for the use of fuels containing more than 10% Ethanol is not fitted to this vehicle. If E85 fuels are used, serious engine and fuel system damage will occur.

Fuels containing up to 10% Ethanol (grain alcohol) may be used. Ensure the fuel has octane ratings no lower than those recommended for unleaded fuel. Most drivers will not notice any operating difference with fuel containing Ethanol. If a difference is detected, the use of conventional unleaded fuel should be resumed.

Methanol

Some fuels contain Methanol (Methyl or wood alcohol). If you use fuels containing Methanol the fuels must also contain co-solvents and corrosion inhibitors for Methanol. Also, do not use fuels that contain more than 3% Methanol even if they contain co-solvents and corrosion inhibitors. Fuel system damage or vehicle performance problems resulting from the use of such fuels is not the responsibility of Land Rover, and may not be covered under the warranty.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)

Unleaded fuel containing an oxygenate known as MTBE can be used provided the ratio of MTBE to conventional fuel does not exceed 15%. MTBE is an Ether based compound, derived from Petroleum, which has been specified by several refiners as the substance to enhance the Octane rating of fuel.

Reformulated gasoline

Several petroleum companies have announced the availability of reformulated fuels. These fuels are specially designed to further reduce vehicle emissions. Land Rover fully supports all efforts to protect and maintain ambient air quality and encourages the use of reformulated gasoline where available.

DIESEL ENGINED VEHICLES

CAUTIONS

The maximum allowable Bio-diesel mix is 5%, meeting EN 590 specification.

If the fuel tank is accidentally filled with petrol, do not attempt to start the engine. Seek qualified assistance immediately.

The quality of diesel fuel is variable depending on geographic location. Always use premium or the highest quality fuel available in your locality. High quality fuel ensures a longer life for your engine components. Lower grade fuel contains higher levels of sulphur which is detrimental to engine components. If low quality fuel is used, light coloured smoke may be evident at the exhaust.

Only use Diesel or Automotive Gas Oil (AGO) to EN 590 specification.

Note: *Land Rover vehicles are capable of running with up to a 5% blend of bio-diesel in accordance with European Standard EN590.*

Note: *The use of commercial vehicle diesel pumps with a higher fill rate, may result in premature pump cut-off and fuel spillage.*

Sulphur content

CAUTIONS

When a Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) is fitted the maximum Sulphur content must not excced 0.005%. Using an incorrect fuel will cause serious damage to the DPF. For more information about DPF - See **DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTER (DPF)** (page 141).

In some countries diesel will contain higher levers of Sulphur, and will require reduced service intervals to offset the effects on engine components. If in doubt contact a local Land Rover Dealer/Authorised Repairer for advice.

Vehicles without DPF

The Sulphur content of diesel used in Land Rover vehicles without DPF should not exceed 0.3%.

RUNNING OUT OF FUEL

CAUTION

Avoid running out of fuel. Doing so can cause damage to the vehicle's engine, fuel and emission control systems. pump.

Note: *If the vehicle does run out of fuel, seeking qualified assistance is advisable.*

Note: *If the vehicle runs out of fuel it will be necessary to add a minimum of 4 litres (0.8 gallons) of fuel in order to restart the engine. In some circumstances it will be necessary to drive a short distance, typically 1.6 - 5 km (1 - 3 miles) in order for the vehicles monitoring systems to register the additional fuel.*



E80510

When the remaining fuel reaches a minimum of 12 litres (three gallons), the amber low fuel warning indicator illuminates. The remaining fuel should give a range of approximately 80 km (50 miles).

FUEL FILLER FLAP

WARNINGS

Take careful note of all warnings and instructions given on the label affixed to the inside of the filler flap. Failure to do so may result in injury or death.

Open the fuel filler cap slowly and allow the pressure to release before fully removing the cap to avoid fuel spillage due to rapid expansion.

CAUTION

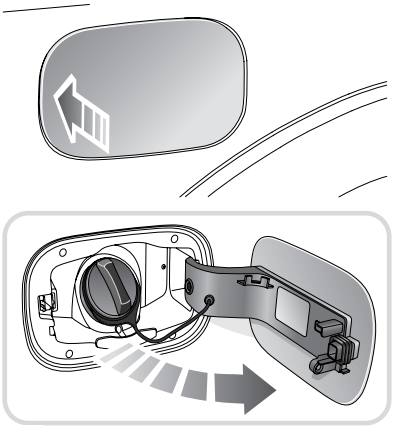
Do not force the fuel filler cap open, it may fail to close properly and you will need to seek qualified assistance.

When replacing the fuel filler cap make sure that it is tightened until it clicks three times. Failure to do so may result in the engine warning light illuminating due to evaporative emission levels increasing.



E80363

The fuel filler is located behind the rear right-hand wheel arch. An arrow on the fuel gauge points to that side of the vehicle.

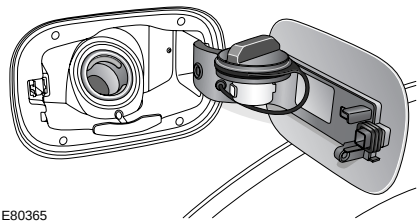


E80364

With the vehicle fully unlocked (all doors and the tailgate), press the left side of the fuel filler flap to open.

The fuel filler flap springs open revealing the filler cap.

Note: *The doors and tailgate must be unlocked before you can open the fuel filler cap.*



E80365

The filler cap is secured to the vehicle by a strap. For your convenience a holder is provided on the flap to store the cap whilst refuelling.

REFUELLING

WARNINGS

When refuelling ensure that all windows, doors and the sunroof are fully closed, particularly if young children or animals are in the vehicle. Fuel vapour contains harmful chemical compounds, some of which may cause cancer.

Do not attempt to fill the tank to its maximum capacity. If the vehicle is to be parked on a slope, in direct sunlight, or high ambient temperature, expansion of the fuel could cause spillage.

CAUTIONS

When replacing the fuel filler cap, tighten it until it clicks three times. Failure to do so may cause the engine warning indicator to illuminate due to increased evaporative emission levels.

Do not leave the remote handset in the vehicle while refuelling. Always lock the vehicle if it is to be left unattended.

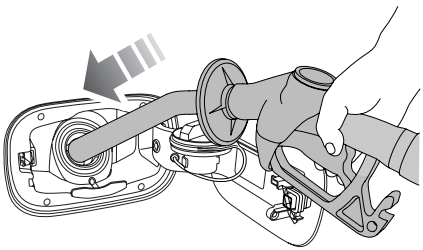
Filling station pumps are equipped with automatic cut-off sensing to avoid fuel spillage. Fill the tank slowly until the filler nozzle automatically cuts-off the supply. Do not attempt to fill the tank beyond this point.

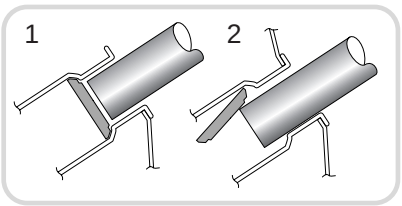
Check the fuel pump information carefully to ensure that you are putting the correct fuel into the vehicle. Filling the vehicle with the incorrect fuel can cause serious engine and fuel system damage.

If the fuel tank is accidentally filled with the wrong type of fuel, do not start the engine. It is essential that you seek qualified assistance. Running the engine can cause serious engine and fuel system damage.

CAUTIONS

Filling station pumps used for diesel commercial vehicles deliver fuel at a higher rate than normal. The higher fill rate can cause premature cut-off and may cause fuel spillage. Therefore it is recommended that only standard light vehicle pumps are used.





E82173

Insert the pump nozzle **1** into the filler neck, pushing the spring-loaded cover **2** aside.

Filling station pumps are equipped with automatic cut-off sensing to avoid fuel spillage. Fill the tank slowly until the filler nozzle automatically cuts-off the supply. Do not attempt to fill the tank beyond this point.

When refuelling is complete, replace and fully tighten the fuel filler cap.

FUEL CUT-OFF

If the supplementary restraint system is activated during an accident, the fuel supply to the engine may be stopped. If this happens, the system must be reset before attempting to restart the engine.

Resetting the fuel cut-off system

WARNING

The fuel cut-off should never be reset if you can smell fuel, or a leak can be seen. Doing so can lead to a fire which may cause serious injury or death.

If no fuel leak is apparent, reset the system as follows:

1. Turn the starter switch to position **0** and wait for one minute.
2. Turn the starter switch to position **II** and wait for 30 seconds.
3. Make a further check for fuel leaks.
4. If no leak is found, start the engine as normal.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER

WARNING

Exhaust system temperatures can be extremely high - do not park on ground where combustible materials such as dry grass or leaves could come into contact with the exhaust system.

CAUTION

Catalytic converters can be easily damaged through improper use, particularly if the wrong fuel is used, or if an engine misfire occurs.

FUEL CONSUMPTION

Fuel consumption figures

The fuel consumption figures shown below have been calculated using a standard testing procedure (the new EC test procedure from Directive 99/100/EC), and produced in accordance with the Passenger Car Fuel Consumption (Amendment) Order 1996.

Under normal use, a vehicle's actual fuel consumption figures may differ from those achieved through the test procedure, depending on your driving technique, road and traffic conditions, environmental factors, vehicle load and vehicle condition.

Variant	Urban l/100km (mpg)	Extra urban l/100km (mpg)	Combined l/100km (mpg)	CO2 emissions g/km
V6 Diesel (manual)	11.1 (25.4)	8.1 (34.9)	9.2 (30.7)	244
V6 Diesel (automatic)	13.1 (21.6)	8.5 (33.2)	10.2 (27.7)	270
V8 Petrol	20.9 (13.5)	12.1 (22.3)	15.0 (18.8)	354

Urban cycle

The urban test cycle is performed from a cold start and comprises a series of accelerations, decelerations and periods of steady speed driving and engine idling. The maximum speed during the test is 50 km/h (30 mph) with an average speed of 19 km/h (12 mph).

Extra-urban cycle

The extra-urban cycle test is performed immediately after the urban test. Approximately half of the test comprises steady-speed driving, while the remainder is a series of accelerations, decelerations and engine idling. The maximum test speed is 120 km/h (75 mph) and the average speed 63 km/h (40 mph). The test is performed over a distance of 7 km (4.4 miles).

Combined

The combined figure is an average of the urban and extra-urban test cycle results, which has been weighted to take account of the different distances covered during the two tests.

For additional information on fuel consumption figures and exhaust emissions, visit the Vehicle Certification Agency (VCA) website at **http://www.vcacarfueldata.org.uk/**.

Note:

These figures should not be compared with the figures produced using the ECE/EEC procedure previously required by The Passenger Car Fuel Consumption Order 1983. Because of the changes in the test procedure, even the urban figures would differ if the same car were subjected to both tests.