



Ohio Administrative Code

Rule 901:6-5-01 Definitions.

Effective: December 29, 2023

- (A) "Biodiesel" means a fuel comprised of at least 99 percent by volume mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100 or B99.
- (B) "Biodiesel blend" means a fuel comprised of a blend of biodiesel with hydrocarbon diesel fuel.
- (C) "Compressed natural gas (CNG)" means natural gas which has been compressed and dispensed into fuel storage containers and is suitable for use as a motor fuel.
- (D) "Diesel exhaust fluid (DEF)" means a preparation of aqueous urea [$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}$], containing 32.5 per cent by mass of technically-pure urea in high-purity water with quality characteristics defined by the latest version of "ISO 22241, Diesel engines - NO_x reduction agent AUS 32" (edition 2019).
- (E) "Diesel fuel" means a refined hydrocarbon suitable for use as a fuel in a compression-ignition (diesel) internal combustion engine that may contain a combination of biodiesel, renewable diesel, and fuel additives.
- (F) "Diesel gallon equivalent (DGE)" means 6.384 pounds of compressed natural gas or 6.059 pounds of liquefied natural gas.
- (G) "Electric vehicle" means an automobile that is propelled by one or more electric motors using electrical energy stored in rechargeable batteries or another energy storage device.
- (H) "Ethanol" also known as "ethyl alcohol" means an ethanol blend component for use in gasoline-ethanol blends by blending denatured fuel ethanol.
- (I) "Ethanol flex fuel" means a blend of ethanol and hydrocarbons restricted for use as fuel in ground vehicles equipped with flexible fuel spark ignition engines.



(J) "Gasoline" means a volatile mixture of liquid hydrocarbons containing small amounts of additives suitable for use as a fuel in a spark-ignition internal combustion engine.

(K) "Gasoline-Oxygenate Blend" means a fuel consisting primarily of gasoline along with a substantial amount (more than 1 percent by volume oxygenate, or more than 0.3 percent by volume methanol) not to exceed the total oxygen content permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Examples of oxygenates used in gasoline-alcohol blends are ethanol and butanol.

(L) "Gasoline gallon equivalent (GGE)" means 2.567 kilograms or 5.660 pounds of compressed natural gas.

(M) "Hydrogen fuel" means a fuel composed of molecular hydrogen intended for consumption in a surface vehicle or electricity production device with an internal combustion engine or fuel cell.

(N) "Internal combustion engine" means a device used to generate power by converting chemical energy bound in the fuel via spark-ignition or compression ignition combustion into mechanical work to power a vehicle or other device.

(O) "Liquefied natural gas (LNG)" means natural gas that has been liquefied at minus one hundred sixty-two degrees Celsius or two hundred sixty degrees Fahrenheit and stored in insulated cryogenic tanks for use as a motor fuel.

(P) "Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)" means a mixture of normally gaseous hydrocarbons, predominantly propane, or butane, or both, that has been liquefied by compression, or cooling, or both to facilitate storage, transport, and handling.

(Q) "Motor fuel" means any liquid or gaseous matter used for the generation of power in an internal combustion engines or electrical energy used to power electrical vehicles.

(R) "Street sign" means a displayed structure bearing letters and symbols used to advertise the retail sale of motor fuel.