

Sec. 14-327d-1. Definitions

As used in section 14-327d-1 to section 14-327d-11, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies:

(1) “ASTM” means the American Society for Testing and Materials International. ASTM is an international voluntary consensus standards organization formed for the development of standards on characteristics and performance of materials, products, systems, and services, and the promotion of related knowledge;

(2) “Antiknock Index (AKI)” means the arithmetic average of the Research Octane Number (RON) and Motor Octane Number (MON): $AKI = (RON+MON)/2$. This value is called by a variety of names, in addition to antiknock index, including: octane rating, posted octane, (R+M)/2 octane;

(3) “Approved denaturant(s)” means materials used for denaturing ethyl alcohol for use as a motor fuel which have been approved by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Director;

(4) “Approved lead substitute” means an EPA registered gasoline additive formulated to reduce valve seat recession in engines designed to operate on leaded gasoline and which has been approved by the director. Such approval shall be based upon the submission of scientific documentation acceptable to the director;

(5) “Automatic transmission fluid” means a product intended for use in a passenger vehicle, other than a bus, as either a lubricant, coolant, or liquid medium in any type of fluid automatic transmission that contains a torque converter. For the purposes of this section, fluids intended for use in continuously variable transmissions are not considered “Automatic Transmission Fluid;”

(6) “Automotive fuel rating” means the automotive fuel rating required under the amended Octane Certification and Posting Rule (or as amended, the Fuel Rating Rule), 16 CFR Part 306. Under said rule, sellers of liquid automotive fuels, including alternative fuels, shall determine, certify, and post an appropriate automotive fuel rating. The automotive fuel rating for gasoline is the antiknock index (octane rating). The automotive fuel rating for alternative liquid fuels consists of the common name of the fuel, along with a disclosure of the amount, expressed as a minimum percentage by volume of the principal component of the fuel. For alternative liquid automotive fuels, a disclosure of other components, expressed as a minimum percentage by volume, may be included;

(7) “Automotive gasoline, Automotive gasoline-oxygenate blend” means a type of fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition automobile engines and also commonly used in marine and non-automotive applications;

(8) “Aviation gasoline” means a type of gasoline suitable for use as a fuel in an aviation spark-ignition internal combustion engine;

(9) “Aviation turbine fuel” means a refined middle distillate suitable for use as a fuel in an aviation gas turbine internal combustion engine;

(10) “Base gasoline” means all components other than ethanol in a blend of gasoline and ethanol;

(11) “Biodiesel” means a fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100;

(12) “Biodiesel blend” means a fuel comprised of a blend of biodiesel with petroleum-

based diesel fuel and designated as BXX. In the abbreviation BXX, the XX represents the volume percentage of biodiesel fuel in the blend;

(13) “Cetane index” means an approximation of the cetane number of distillate diesel fuel, which does not contain a cetane improver additive, calculated from the density and distillation measurements;

(14) “Cetane number” means a numerical measure of the ignition performance of a diesel fuel obtained by comparing it to reference fuels in a standardized engine test;

(15) “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Consumer Protection;

(16) “Denatured fuel ethanol” means nominally anhydrous ethyl alcohol meeting the provisions of ASTM D-4806, “Standard Specification for Denatured Fuel Ethanol to be Blended with Gasolines for Use as an Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine fuel.” It is intended to be blended with gasoline for use as a fuel in a spark-ignition internal combustion engine. The denatured fuel ethanol is first made unfit for drinking by the addition of Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) approved substances before blending with gasoline;

(17) “Diesel fuel” means a refined middle distillate suitable for use as a fuel in a compression-ignition (diesel) internal combustion engine;

(18) “Director” means the Director of the Food and Standards Division of the Department of Consumer Protection;

(19) “Distillate” means any product obtained by condensing the vapors given off by boiling petroleum or its products;

(20) “Distributor” means any person who imports or causes to be imported into this state motor fuel for sale or use in this state or any person who produces, refines, blends, manufactures or compounds motor fuels within this state for sale or use in this state and includes any affiliate of either such person who purchases motor fuel for sale, consignment, or distribution to another or receives motor fuel on consignment for consignment or distribution to his own motor fuel accounts or to accounts of his supplier, but does not include any person who is an employee of, or merely serves as a common carrier providing transportation service for, such supplier;

(21) “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency;

(22) “E85 Fuel ethanol” means a blend of ethanol and hydrocarbons of which the ethanol portion is nominally 85 to 75 volume percent denatured fuel ethanol;

(23) “Engine fuel” means any liquid or gaseous matter used for the generation of power in an internal combustion engine;

(24) “Engine fuels designed for special use” means engine fuels designated by the director as requiring registration. These fuels normally do not have ASTM or other national consensus standards applying to their quality or usability. Common special fuels are racing fuels and those intended for agricultural and other off-road applications;

(25) “Fuel oil” means a refined oil middle distillates, heavy distillates, or residues of refining, or blends of these, suitable for use as a fuel for heating or power generation, the classification of which shall be defined by ASTM D-396;

(26) “Gasoline” means a volatile mixture of liquid hydrocarbons generally containing small amounts of additives suitable for use as a fuel in a spark-ignition internal combustion engine;

(27) “Gasoline-oxygenate blend” means a blend consisting primarily of gasoline and a

substantial amount (more than 0.35 mass percent of oxygen, or more than 0.15 mass percent of oxygen if methanol is the only oxygenate) of one or more oxygenates. This definition includes, but is not limited to, the following designations:

(A) “Gasohol” meaning any motor fuel containing a nominal ten volume percent anhydrous denatured ethanol and 90 volume percent unleaded gasoline, regardless of other name, label, or designation;

(B) Any gasoline-oxygenate blend which meets the EPA’s “Substantially Similar” rule;

(C) Any gasoline-oxygenate blend for which there is an existing Clean Air Act waiver issued by the EPA; and

(D) Any gasoline-oxygenate blend which is not subject to EPA fuel requirements, but for which approval has been granted by the Department of Consumer Protection.

(28) “Gear oil” means oil used to lubricate gears, axles, or some manual transmissions;

(29) “Kerosene or Kerosine” means a refined middle distillate suitable for use as a fuel for heating or illuminating, the classification of which shall be defined by ASTM D-3699;

(30) “Lead substitute” means an EPA-registered gasoline additive suitable, when added in small amounts to fuel, to reduce or prevent exhaust valve recession (or seat wear) in automotive spark-ignition internal combustion engines designed to operate on leaded fuel;

(31) “Lead substitute engine fuel” means, for labeling purposes, a gasoline or gasoline-oxygenate blend that contains a lead substitute;

(32) “Leaded” means any gasoline or gasoline-oxygenate blend which contains not less than 0.013 gram lead per liter (0.05 gram lead per U.S. gallon) or contains an approved lead substitute which provides a lead equivalent of at least 0.026 gram per liter (0.10 gram lead per U.S. gallon);

(33) “Low sulfur” means low sulfur diesel fuel that meets ASTM D-975 (e.g., Grade Low Sulfur No. 1-D or Grade Low Sulfur No. 2-D) standards. Diesel or fuel oil containing higher amounts of sulfur for off-road use is defined by section 16a-21a of the Connecticut General Statutes;

(34) “Low temperature operability” means a condition which allows the uninterrupted operation of a diesel engine through the continuous flow of fuel throughout its fuel delivery system at low temperatures. Fuels with adequate low temperature operability characteristics have the ability to avoid wax precipitation and clogging in fuel filters;

(35) “Lubricity” means a qualitative term describing the ability of a fluid to affect friction between, and wear to, surfaces in relative motion under load;

(36) “M100 Fuel methanol” means nominally anhydrous methyl alcohol, generally containing small amounts of additives, suitable for use as a fuel in a compression-ignition internal combustion engine;

(37) “M85 Fuel methanol” means a blend of methanol and hydrocarbons of which the methanol portion is nominally 70 to 85 volume percent;

(38) “Motor fuel” means (1) all products commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline, including casing head and absorption or natural gasoline, regardless of their classification or uses, and (2) any liquid prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use, or commonly and commercially used, as a fuel in internal combustion engines, including any liquid commonly referred to as “gasohol” which is prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use, or commonly and commercially used, as fuel in internal

combustion engines, but excluding aviation fuel and liquefied petroleum gases;

(39) “Motor octane number” means the number describing the relative antiknock characteristic of a motor fuel determined by ASTM Motor Method D-2700;

(40) “Octane index” means the number obtained by adding the research octane number and the motor octane number and dividing the sum by two;

(41) “Motor oil” means an oil that reduces friction and wear between the moving parts within a reciprocating internal combustion engine and also serves as a coolant. For the purposes of this regulation, “vehicle motor oil” refers to motor oil which is intended for use in light-to-heavy duty vehicles including cars, sport utility vehicles, vans, trucks, buses, and off-road farming and construction equipment. For the purposes of this regulation, “recreational motor oil” refers to a motor oil which is intended for use in four-stroke cycle engines used in motorcycles, ATVs, and lawn and garden equipment. For the purposes of this regulation, motor oil also means engine oil;

(42) “Oil” means motor oil, engine oil, and/or gear oil;

(43) “Oxygen content of gasoline” means the percentage of oxygen by mass contained in a gasoline;

(44) “Oxygenate” means an oxygen containing ashless organic compound, such as an alcohol or an ether, which may be used as a fuel or a fuel supplement;

(45) “Oxygenated fuel” means a liquid which is a homogeneous blend of hydrocarbons and oxygenates;

(46) “Premium diesel fuel” means all diesel fuels identified on retail dispensers, bills of lading, invoices, shipping papers, or other documentation with terms such as premium, super, supreme, plus, or premier;

(47) “Qualitative word or term” means any word or term used in a brand name which by definition or customary usage indicates a level of quality, classification, grade, or designation;

(48) “Reformulated gasoline” means a volatile mixture of liquid hydrocarbons and oxygenates meeting the reformulated gasoline requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and suitable for use as a fuel in a spark-ignition internal combustion engine;

(49) “Research octance number” means the number describing the relative antiknock characteristic of a motor fuel determined by ASTM Research Method D-2699;

(50) “Retailer” means any person engaged in the business of selling motor fuel to the general public for ultimate consumption;

(51) “SAE” means the Society of Automotive Engineers, a technical organization for engineers, scientists, technicians, and others in positions that cooperate closely in the engineering, design, manufacture, use, and maintainability of self-propelled vehicles;

(52) “Substantially similar” rule means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s “Substantially Similar” rule, Section 211 (f) (1) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7545 (f) (1));

(53) “Thermal stability” means the ability of a fuel to resist the thermal stress which is experienced by the fuel when exposed to high temperatures in a fuel delivery system. Thermal stress can lead to the formation of insoluble gums or organic particulates. Insolubles (e.g., gums or organic particulates) can clog fuel filters and contribute to fuel

injector deposits;

(54) "Total alcohol" means the aggregate total in volume percent of all alcohol contained in any fuel defined in this section;

(55) "Total oxygenate" means the aggregate total in volume percent of all oxygenates contained in any fuel defined in this section;

(56) "Unleaded" means any gasoline or gasoline-oxygenate blend to which no lead or phosphorus compounds have been intentionally added and which contains not more than 0.013 gram lead per liter (0.05 gram lead per U.S. gallon) and not more than 0.0013 gram phosphorus per liter (0.005 gram phosphorus per U.S. gallon); and

(57) "Wholesale purchaser consumer" means any person who is an ultimate gasoline consumer of fuel methanol, fuel ethanol, diesel fuel, biodiesel, fuel oil, kerosene, aviation turbine fuels, natural gas, compressed natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas and who purchases or obtains the product from a supplier and receives delivery of that product into a storage tank.

(Effective April 29, 1992; Amended December 4, 2008)