

# EWG Ethanol Guide

## Instructions:

1. Cut along outside line
2. Fold along middle line.

## Fold together



 Cut along line

## EWG Ethanol Guide

E## % ethanol Use ONLY In:

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| <b>E0</b>  | 0% - pure gasoline                        | Any gas engine   |
| <b>E10</b> | 1 - 10% (also known as gasohol)           | Gasoline cars, light-duty trucks, motorcycles & flex-fuel vehicles   |
| <b>E15</b> | 1 - 15%                                   | 2001 and newer gasoline cars, light-duty trucks, medium-duty passenger & flex-fuel vehicles; automakers say using E15 will void warranties of non-flex-fuel vehicles |
| <b>E##</b> | 10 - 70% (also known as mid-level blends) | Flex-fuel vehicles (check your fuel cap, owner's manual or <a href="http://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/">www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/</a> )                              |
| <b>E85</b> | 70 - 85%                                  | Flex-fuel vehicles   |

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### WARNING

- Not all service stations label ethanol. E10 could be labeled regular gasoline.
- Ethanol can damage non-compatible engines including older vehicles, marine or yard equipment, small or off-road vehicles, school or transit buses, delivery trucks, etc.
- Ethanol blends greater than E10 should not be used in any vehicles older than model year 2001 (except for flex-fuel vehicles).
- Federal law prohibits using higher than 10% ethanol blends in unapproved vehicles & engines.
- Ethanol can cause higher nitrous oxide emissions, lower fuel efficiency, corrosion, vapor lock, etc.