SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Avoid exposing the fuel gases to any potential sources of ignition as the resulting fire and explosion may cause serious injuries and/or death.

Switch off the engine when refuelling, as it is both a source of extreme temperatures, and electrical sparks.

Switch off any personal electronic devices such as mobile phones, or music players.

PETROL ENGINED VEHICLES

Do not use leaded fuels, lead substitutes or fuel additives.

Fuel system cleaning agents should not be used, unless approved by Jaguar.

OCTANE RATING

2.0L engine: Your vehicle requires the use of premium unleaded fuel with a minimum octane rating of 95 RON to achieve optimum performance, fuel economy and driveability. If premium unleaded fuel is not available, you may use unleaded fuel with a lower octane rating, down to a minimum of 91 RON, but this may reduce engine performance, increase fuel consumption, cause audible engine 'knock' (a metallic rapping noise from the engine) and other driveability problems.

3.0L and 5.0L engines: Jaguar recommends the use of premium unleaded fuel with a minimum octane rating of 95 RON to achieve optimum performance, fuel economy and driveability. If premium unleaded fuel is not available, you may use unleaded fuel with a lower octane rating, down to a minimum of 91 RON, but this may reduce engine performance, increase fuel consumption, cause audible engine 'knock' (a metallic rapping noise from the engine) and other driveability problems.

Do not use fuels with an octane rating lower than 91 RON as severe engine damage may occur.

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

If a heavy persistent engine knock is detected, even when using fuel to the recommended octane rating, or if you hear engine knock while holding a steady speed on level roads, consult your Dealer/Authorised Repairer to have the problem corrected. Failure to do so is misuse of the vehicle, for which Jaguar is not responsible. If in doubt seek advice from a Dealer/Authorised Repairer in the territory concerned.

Super Green Plus 98 RON unleaded fuel (where available) may be used as an alternative to the standard 95 RON unleaded fuel.

ETHANOL

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. Make sure that 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.

Brazil only: Vehicles intended for sale in Brazil can use E22 fuel.

This vehicle is not suitable for use with fuels containing more than 25% ethanol.

METHANOL

Wherever possible avoid using fuel containing 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 which contain more than 10% 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 Jaguar Land Rover Limited, 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 that 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.

DIESEL ENGINED VEHICLES

Do not use RME (bio-diesel) except in the case of those proprietary diesel fuels which contain a mix of up to 7%. Jaguar Land Rover Limited can accept no responsibility for damage caused by using RME in concentrations greater than 7%.

Use only high quality diesel fuel according to EN590 or equivalent.

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 promotes 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.

Note: *Jaguar vehicles are capable of running with up to a 7% blend of bio-diesel, in accordance with European Standard EN590.*

Prolonged use of additives is not recommended. Do not add paraffin or petrol to diesel fuels.

If you inadvertently fill your vehicle with petrol instead of diesel, do not attempt to start the engine. Contact your Dealer/Authorised Repairer immediately.

Jaguar Land Rover Limited can accept no responsibility for any damage caused by running your vehicle with petrol or vegetable oil in the fuel tank.

SULPHUR CONTENT

If the vehicle is fitted with a Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF), the maximum Sulphur content must not exceed 0.005%. Using an incorrect fuel will cause serious damage to the DPF.

In some countries diesel may contain higher levels of Sulphur, which could cause damage to the vehicle, if in doubt contact a local Dealer/Authorised Repairer for advice.

RUNNING OUT OF FUEL

Avoid running out of fuel!

If the vehicle does run out of fuel, a minimum of 4 litres (0.9 gallons) will be required to restart the engine. The vehicle should be left with the ignition on for 5 minutes after refuelling before attempting to restart the engine.

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

WATER IN FUEL

If the warning **WATER IN FUEL** is displayed in the Message centre, an excessive amount of water has collected in the fuel filter bowl. Seek assistance from a Dealer/Authorised Repairer to have the filter drained as soon as possible

DIESEL ENGINES

Vehicles with diesel engines are equipped with a system to prevent the fuel tank from emptying completely. When the fuel reaches a minimum level, the system will activate a reduced power mode (i.e. the engine will not run properly). This will be followed by the engine stopping in approximately 1.6 km (1 mile).

This feature prevents the fuel system from running dry, which could cause damage to the vehicle. If the gauge indicates low fuel or the warning indicator illuminates, the fuel tank should be refuelled as soon as possible at the next filling station with at least 4 litres (0.9 gallons) of fuel.

If the system protection function has activated, the vehicle must firstly be refuelled, then restarted using the following procedure:

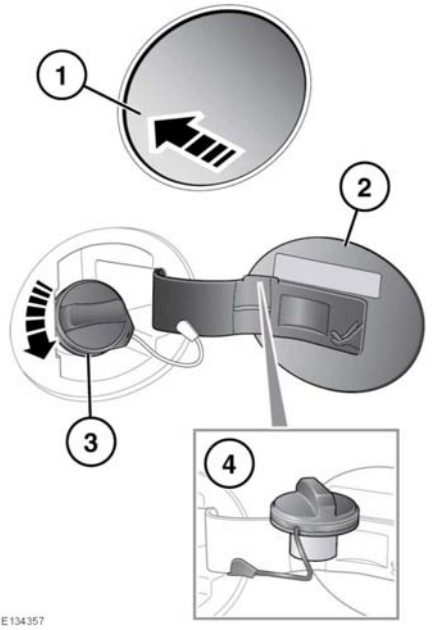
1. With the brake pedal pressed, press and hold the engine START/STOP button and crank the engine for 5 seconds.
2. Release the START/STOP button.
3. With the brake pedal pressed, press and release the START/STOP button to crank the engine. The engine should start within approximately 5 seconds.

Note: *If the engine does not start, pause for 10 seconds with the ignition in convenience mode before repeating the procedure from the beginning.*

Do not crank the engine for longer than 30 seconds continuously.

FUEL FILLER FLAP

Take note of all warnings and instruction given on the label affixed to the inside of the filler flap.



The vehicle must be unlocked using the Smart key before the filler flap can be opened.

1. Press and release the rear of the flap (in the area indicated) to unlatch.
2. Pull the flap open. The label on the inside of the flap indicates the correct fuel for the vehicle.
3. Twist the cap anticlockwise to undo.
4. Stow the cap on the lip provided on the top of the hinge arm, as shown.

When replacing the cap, turn it clockwise until the ratchet clicks. Failure to do so may cause the Engine malfunction warning lamp to illuminate. If the warning lamp illuminates, make sure the cap is fitted properly.

To close the filler flap, push the flap until latched closed.

Note: *The filler flap will only be locked closed when the vehicle is centrally locked.*

FUEL FILLER

When refuelling ensure that all windows, doors, and sunroof are fully closed, particularly if young children or animals are in the vehicle.

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.

Check the fuel pump information carefully to make sure that you are putting the correct fuel into the vehicle.

If the vehicle is filled with incorrect fuel, it is essential that you seek qualified assistance before you start the engine.

Fuel station pumps are equipped with automatic cut-off sensing to avoid fuel spillage. Make sure that the correct fuel type nozzle is fully inserted into the filler neck and fill the tank slowly until the filler nozzle automatically cuts off the supply. Do not attempt to fill the tank beyond this point.

Note: *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.*

DIESEL MISFUELLING PROTECTION DEVICE

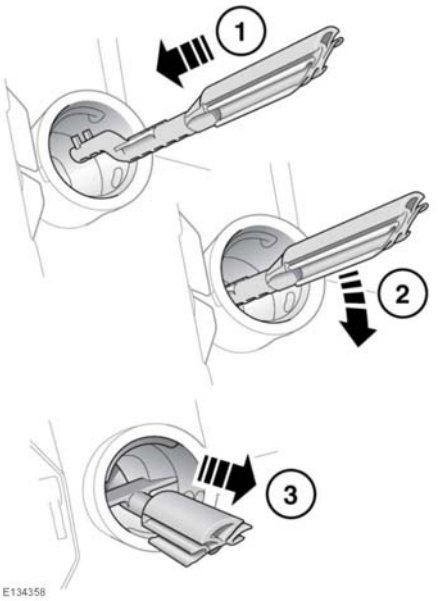
When the misfuelling device is activated it may cause fuel to be discharged from the filler neck.

Note: *It is the driver's responsibility to fill the vehicle with the correct fuel. The diesel misfuel protection device only reduces the risk of filling the vehicle with incorrect fuel.*

If the narrow filler nozzle fitted to pumps delivering unleaded petrol is fully inserted into the filler neck, the misfuel protection device will activate.

Note: *The filler spout on some fuel cans and older fuel pumps may trigger the misfuelling device.*

When activated the yellow protection device will be visible inside the filler neck. It will prevent fuel flow into the tank. Before fuelling can continue with the correct fuel the device will need to be reset.



The reset tool is stored in the luggage compartment clipped onto the battery retaining bar.

To reset the misfuelling device:

1. Insert the reset tool with the teeth uppermost, as far as it will go into the filler neck.
2. Locate the teeth by pushing down the top of the reset tool.
3. With the top of the tool pressed down and the teeth engaged, slowly pull the tool out of the filler neck to reset the device.

Do not twist the device, once the teeth have engaged.

Note: *When reset, the yellow part of the protection device should no longer be visible in the filler neck.*

Replace the reset tool in position on the battery restraining bar.

FUEL TANK CAPACITY

Avoid the risk of running out of fuel and never intentionally drive the vehicle when the fuel gauge indicates that the tank is empty. When refuelling your vehicle after the fuel gauge reads empty, you may not be able to add the fuel quantity shown below, as there will be a small reserve remaining in the tank.

Total tank capacity (usable):	
Petrol engines	80 litres (18 gallons)
Diesel engines	77 litres (17 gallons)
Fill capacity (when fuel gauge reads empty):	
Petrol engines	74 litres (16.3 gallons)
Diesel engines	68 litres (15 gallons)

FUEL SPECIFICATION

Petrol	Diesel
95-98 RON	EN 590

FUEL CONSUMPTION

The fuel consumption figures shown in the following table, 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 driving technique, road and traffic conditions, environmental factors, vehicle load and condition.

Variant	Urban l/100 km (mpg)	Extra-urban l/100 km (mpg)	Combined l/100 km (mpg)	CO^2 emissions g/km
3.0L Diesel				
Standard wheelbase	7.9 l/100 km (35.8 mpg)	5.7 l/100 km (49.6 mpg)	6.5 l/100 km (43.5 mpg)	171
Long wheelbase	7.9 l/100 km (35.8 mpg)	5.7 l/100 km (49.6 mpg)	6.5 l/100 km (43.5 mpg)	171
3.0L Diesel with Stop/Start				
Standard wheelbase	7.1 l/100 km (39.8 mpg)	5.5 l/100 km (51.4 mpg)	6.1 l/100 km (46.3 mpg)	159
Long wheelbase	7.7 l/100 km (36.7 mpg)	5.6 l/100 km (50.4 mpg)	6.3 l/100 km (44.8 mpg)	167
2.0L Petrol				
Standard wheelbase	13.6 l/100 km (20.8 mpg)	6.8 l/100 km (41.5 mpg)	9.3 l/100 km (30.4 mpg)	216
Long wheelbase	13.6 l/100 km (20.8 mpg)	6.8 l/100 km (41.5 mpg)	9.3 l/100 km (30.4 mpg)	216
2.0L Petrol with Stop/Start*				
Standard wheelbase	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0
Long wheelbase	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0
*Figures not available when the handbook went to press.				
3.0L Petrol - Supercharged				
Standard wheelbase	14.6 l/100 km (19.3 mpg)	7.4 l/100 km (38.2 mpg)	10.0 l/100 km (28.2 mpg)	234
Long wheelbase	14.6 l/100 km (19.3 mpg)	7.4 l/100 km (38.2 mpg)	10.0 l/100 km (28.2 mpg)	234

Variant	Urban l/100 km (mpg)	Extra-urban l/100 km (mpg)	Combined l/100 km (mpg)	CO^2 emissions g/km
3.0L Petrol - Supercharged with Stop/Start				
Standard wheelbase	13.5 l/100 km (20.9 mpg)	7.4 l/100 km (38.2 mpg)	9.6 l/100 km (29.4 mpg)	244
Long wheelbase	13.5 l/100 km (20.9 mpg)	7.4 l/100 km (38.2 mpg)	9.6 l/100 km (29.4 mpg)	244
3.0L Petrol - Supercharged - All wheel drive				
Standard wheelbase	15.2 l/100 km (18.6 mpg)	7.8 l/100 km (36.2 mpg)	10.5 l/100 km (26.9 mpg)	224
Long wheelbase	15.2 l/100 km (18.6 mpg)	7.8 l/100 km (36.2 mpg)	10.5 l/100 km (26.9 mpg)	224
3.0L Petrol - Supercharged - with All wheel drive and Stop/Start				
Standard wheelbase	14.4 l/100 km (19.6 mpg)	7.8 l/100 km (36.2 mpg)	9.9 l/100 km (28.5 mpg)	234
Long wheelbase	14.4 l/100 km (19.6 mpg)	7.8 l/100 km (36.2 mpg)	9.9 l/100 km (28.5 mpg)	234
5.0L Petrol - Normally aspirated				
Standard wheelbase	16.7 l/100 km (16.9 mpg)	8.0 l/100 km (35.3 mpg)	11.2 l/100 km (25.2 mpg)	260
Long wheelbase	16.7 l/100 km (16.9 mpg)	8.0 l/100 km (35.3 mpg)	11.2 l/100 km (25.2 mpg)	260
5.0L Petrol - Normally aspirated with Stop/Start				
Standard wheelbase	15.7 l/100 km (18.0 mpg)	8.2 l/100 km (34.4 mpg)	10.9 l/100 km (25.9 mpg)	254
Long wheelbase	15.7 l/100 km (18.0 mpg)	8.2 l/100 km (34.4 mpg)	10.9 l/100 km (25.9 mpg)	254
5.0L Petrol - Supercharged with Stop/Start				
Standard wheelbase	16.9 l/100 km (16.7 mpg)	8.6 l/100 km (32.8 mpg)	24.4 l/100 km (11.6 mpg)	270
Long wheelbase	16.9 l/100 km (16.7 mpg)	8.6 l/100 km (32.8 mpg)	24.4 l/100 km (11.6 mpg)	270
5.0L Petrol - Supercharged Super Sport				
Standard wheelbase	18.5 l/100 km (15.3 mpg)	8.3 l/100 km (34.0 mpg)	23.3 l/100 km (12.1 mpg)	282

Variant	Urban l/100 km (mpg)	Extra-urban l/100 km (mpg)	Combined l/100 km (mpg)	CO^2 emissions g/km
Long wheelbase	18.5 l/100 km (15.3 mpg)	8.3 l/100 km (34.0 mpg)	23.3 l/100 km (12.1 mpg)	282
5.0L Petrol - Supercharged Super Sport with Stop/Start				
Standard wheelbase	16.9 l/100 km (16.7 mpg)	8.6 l/100 km (32.8 mpg)	11.6 l/100 km (24.4 mpg)	270
Long wheelbase	16.9 l/100 km (16.7 mpg)	8.6 l/100 km (32.8 mpg)	11.6 l/100 km (24.4 mpg)	270

URBAN CYCLE

The urban test cycle is carried out from a cold start and consists of a series of accelerations, decelerations and periods of steady speed driving and engine idling. The maximum speed attained 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 test cycle is carried out immediately after the urban test. Approximately half of the test comprises steady-speed driving, while the remainder consists of 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 (39 mph). The test is carried out over a distance of 7 km (4.3 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/