
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1999 No. 3107

The Motor Fuel (Composition and Content) Regulations 1999

PART I PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Motor Fuel (Composition and Content) Regulations 1999 and shall come into force on—

- (a) 10th December 1999 for the purposes of regulations 8, 9(2) to (9), 10 and 16 and Schedules 1 and 2, and
- (b) 1st January 2000 for all other purposes.

General interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“BS EN ISO 3830:1996” means the British Standard which is entitled “Petroleum products—Determination of lead content of gasoline—Iodine monochloride method” and was published under number BS EN ISO 3830:1996;

“diesel fuel” has the same meaning as “diesel fuels” as defined in Article 2(2) of the Directive;

“the Directive” means Directive [98/70/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive [93/12/EEC](#)(1);

“distribute” in relation to motor fuel means either—

- (a) import into the United Kingdom, or
- (b) distribute from a refinery;

“filling station” means any premises used or intended to be used for fuelling motor vehicles with motor fuel in the course of the business of selling motor fuel by retail;

“filling station tank” means a tank at a filling station which stores motor fuel prior to its sale by retail;

“kPa” means kilopascal(s);

“leaded petrol” means petrol which (with the exception of the environmental specifications for lead content, research octane number and motor octane number in Annex I of the Directive) complies with the relevant requirements for petrol in regulations 4 and 5 and which has—

- (a) a lead content of not less than 0.05g/l and not more than 0.15g/l measured in accordance with BS EN ISO 3830:1996,

(1) OJNo. L 350, 28.12.98, p. 58.

- (b) a research octane number of not less than 97 measured in accordance with the Test Method specified for research octane number in Annex I of the Directive, and
- (c) a motor octane number of not less than 86 measured in accordance with the Test Method specified for motor octane number in Annex I of the Directive;

“motor fuel” means petrol or diesel fuel;

“petrol” has the same meaning as in Article 2(1) of the Directive;

“refinery” has the same meaning as in section 27(1) of the Hydrocarbon Oil Duties Act 1979(2); and

“sell” means to sell by retail at a filling station and unless the context otherwise provides “sale”, “sells” and “sold” shall be construed accordingly.

(2) 1979 c. 5; the definition of “refinery” was substituted by the Finance Act 1981 (c. 35), section 5(3).