

Alternative fuel system

14-1 Alternative fuel system



Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Standards Compliance 2002
- Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Equipment 2004

Mandatory equipment

1. A motor vehicle equipped with an LPG or CNG fuel system that is in working order must display a current alternative fuel inspection certificate.

Condition

2. An LPG or CNG fuel system must be in safe working condition.

Modification

3. The installation of an LPG or CNG fuel system is not a modification that requires certification by a low volume vehicle specialist certifier.
4. A modification to an existing LPG or CNG fuel system must be inspected and certified by an approved LPG or CNG fuel inspector or inspecting organisation.

Reasons for rejection

Mandatory equipment

1. A vehicle that is equipped with an LPG or CNG fuel system that is in working order does not have a current alternative fuel inspection certificate (**Note 1** and **Note 2**).

Condition

2. An LPG or CNG fuel system component is loose.
3. A gas line:
 - a) shows signs of corrosion damage (**Note 3**), such as pitting, or
 - b) is bulging, or
 - c) is insecure, or
 - d) is damaged, such as cut or crimping.
4. There is a noticeable gas leak.
5. There is corrosion damage, distortion or fracture within 300 mm of a tank mounting.

Note 1 Definitions

Alternative fuel inspection certificate means evidence of vehicle inspection relating to the periodic in-service inspection and certification of an LPG or CNG fuel system.

Alternative fuel installation certificate means an inspection and certification document relating to the installation of an LPG or CNG fuel system. It is not required for the issue of a WoF or CoF.

Note 2 An LPG or CNG fuel system with all the necessary components is deemed to be in working order, whether or not it is charged. A system that has had the filler connection removed is deemed to be not in working order.

Note 3 Corrosion damage is where the metal has been eaten away, which is evident by pitting. The outward signs of such corrosion damage is typically displayed by the lifting or bubbling of paint. In extreme cases, the area affected by the corrosion damage will fall out and leave a hole.

