Winter Fleet Fueling Tips

Proper maintenance of vehicle fuel tanks is an essential part of achieving a trouble-free, lower-cost winter operation. Most diesel fuel in the U.S. is now Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) and, while ULSD's lower sulfur content improves air quality, it also presents some unique challenges that need to be addressed when winterizing your fuel to avoid fuel-related problems.

1. Fuel Additives: When temperatures drop below 20°F, add a diesel fuel anti-gel additive to your fuel tank.

2. Winter Blend: Ensure you have quality winter blend fuel in your tank.

3. Fuel Tank: Keep your fuel tank half full. Condensation can build up in a near-empty gas tank in extremely cold temperatures. This can cause fuel line freeze-up and no-start conditions.

4. Plan Ahead: Think in terms of geographically where the coldest point is that the vehicle will travel to. Treat fuel accordingly.

5. Other parts and systems you should have regularly checked to be sure they are operating optimally include:
   - Brakes
   - Battery
   - Ignition system
   - Radiator coolant, hoses, and belts
   - Tires
   - Fluid levels including anti-freeze and thermostat to avoid freezing
   - Windshield wiper blades and de-icing washer fluid
   - Headlights, tail lights, brake lights, blinkers, and emergency flashers
   - Fuel and air filters
   - Oil levels and power steering fluids
   - Door locks, which should be properly lubricated to avoid freezing

More information available at: ryder.com/WinterDriving