

Mineral Oil Manual

Marking of Gas Oil and Kerosene

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction and General Provisions.....	4
1.1	This Manual	4
1.2	Legislation	4
1.2.1	EU Legislation.....	4
1.2.2	National Legislation	4
1.3	Entitlement to Reduced Rates of Mineral Oil Tax on Delivery for Home Use	5
1.4	Use of Reduced Rate Unmarked Mineral Oil and Kerosene	5
1.5	Form of Declaration Required	5
1.6	Amendments to Entries, etc.	5
2	Requirement to Mark Gas Oil & Kerosene	6
2.1	Purpose of Marking	6
2.2	Definition of Gas Oil and Kerosene.....	6
2.2.1	Ultra-Low Sulphur Marked Gas Oil (ULSMGO)	6
2.2.2	Marked Gas Oil (MGO).....	7
2.2.3	Fuel Cutting.....	7
2.3	Waiver of Marking Requirement	7
3	Prescribed Markers	8
3.1	General	8
3.1.1	Accutrace S ¹⁰ Marker for Gas Oil and Kerosene	8
3.1.2	Introduction of ACCUTRACE™ PLUS Marker for Gas Oil and Kerosene	8
3.1.3	Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Numbers	9
3.2	Application of Fiscal Markers.....	9
3.2.1	Gas Oil Markers.....	9
3.2.2	Kerosene Markers.....	10
3.2.3	Composite Solutions	10
3.2.4	Additional Sampling Following Introduction of ACCUTRACE™ PLUS	10
3.3	Liability to Mineral Oil Tax of Composite Marker Solutions	10
3.3.1	Importations from E.U. Member States and from Third Countries	10
3.3.2	Composite Marker Solutions Manufactured in the State	11
3.4	U.K Markers	11

4	Marking Arrangements.....	13
4.1	Approval of Places for Marking.....	13
4.2	Methods of Marking	13
4.2.1	In Tank Marking	13
4.2.2	Loading Gantry Injector Marking	14
4.3	Emergency Marking Arrangements	14
4.4	Stocks of Markers	14
4.4.1	Storage.....	14
4.4.2	Stock Account	14
5	Control of Approved Marking Places.....	15
5.1	Officers' Duties	15
5.2	Assistant Principal Officer Responsibilities	16
6	Miscellaneous Provisions	17
6.1	Separate Storage of Marked Oils	17
6.2	Marking of Storage Tanks, Delivery Pumps, etc.	17
6.3	Prohibition on the Mixing of Certain Mineral Oils	17
6.4	Blending of Marked Gas Oil or Marked Kerosene with Fuel Oil	17
6.5	Transport and Delivery Documentation Requirements	18
6.6	Declaration by Warehousekeeper or Refiner	18
6.7	Imported Gas Oil or Kerosene	18
6.8	Imported Marked Gas Oil or Marked Kerosene from another Member State (OMS)	19

1 Introduction and General Provisions

1.1 This Manual

This is a Revenue Operational Manual that provides information and guidelines for staff on procedures relating to the addition of fiscal markers to gas oil and kerosene that is subject to the reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax.

The manual should be read in conjunction with **Parts 1 & 2 of the Mineral Oil Manual (2003)** and paragraph 4.11 (Direct Delivery of Consignments of Mineral Oil by Road from N.I.) of the [Movement of Excisable Products Manual](#).

1.2 Legislation

1.2.1 EU Legislation

Under [Council Directive 95/60/EC of 27 November 1995](#) on fiscal marking of gas oils and kerosene, all Member States must apply a common fiscal marker, referred to as the Euromarker, to any gas oil and kerosene to which a reduced rate of excise duty applies.

[Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/197 of 17 January 2022](#)

establishes ACCUTRACE™ PLUS as the common fiscal marker, also known as the Euromarker, in all Member States for gas oil and kerosene delivered for home consumption at a reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax.

1.2.2 National Legislation

The legal provisions governing Mineral Oil Tax are contained in Part 2, Chapter 1, of the [Finance Act 1999](#) (as amended).

The primary legislation is supplemented by the [Mineral Oil Tax Regulations 2012](#) (S.I. No. 231 of 2012 as amended), hereafter referred to as “the Regulations”. Any reference to a specific regulation refers to the regulation contained therein.

Regulation 29 is amended by the [Mineral Oil Tax \(Prescribed Markers\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2023 \(S.I. No. 592 of 2023\)](#) with effect from 19 January 2024, to include ACCUTRACE™ PLUS (See [paragraph 3.1](#)).

For reference purposes only, Revenue maintains non-statutory consolidations of the [Finance Act 1999](#) and [Mineral Oil Tax Regulations 2012](#).

1.3 Entitlement to Reduced Rates of Mineral Oil Tax on Delivery for Home Use

Reduced rates of Mineral Oil Tax (excise duty) are allowed on hydrocarbon heavy oil, at the rate applicable at the time of delivery for home use, whenever it is shown, to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioners, that the oil is intended for use other than as a propellant, that is for use other than combustion in the engine of a motor vehicle. The expressions “motor vehicle”, “propellant”, “heavy oil”, and “fuel oil” are defined in [section 94\(1\) of the Finance Act 1999](#).

“Marked gas oil” and “marked kerosene” are defined in Regulation 4 of the [Mineral Oil Tax Regulations 2012](#). Gas oil and kerosene may not be delivered for home use at the appropriate reduced rates of tax, from tax warehouse or refinery or on importation, unless they have been marked as prescribed by [Regulation 29](#) (as amended).

1.4 Use of Reduced Rate Unmarked Mineral Oil and Kerosene

The Branch Principal Officer may permit the use of unmarked gas oil or unmarked kerosene at a reduced rate to persons authorised by the Commissioners in writing and subject to such conditions, including the giving of security, as the Commissioners may require in any particular case.

Such permission will normally only extend to unmarked kerosene for horticultural production and the uses specified in [section 100 of the Finance Act 1999](#), including use as a fuel for the purposes of sea navigation and air navigation but not for private pleasure navigation or private pleasure flying.

1.5 Form of Declaration Required

The form of declaration required to be made before oil may be admitted to a reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax is incorporated in the Home Consumption Warrant, Form C. & E. No. 1108 (Rev 6). In the case of imported oil delivered directly for home consumption, the directions in part 1, section 3, Mineral Oil Manual (2003) are to be observed.

1.6 Amendments to Entries, etc.

Where, in the case of imported oil, any underpayment of Mineral Oil Tax is to be adjusted by post entry.

In the case of oil delivered from tax warehouse for home consumption, underpayments and overpayments of Mineral Oil Tax are to be adjusted as per instructions in paragraph 2.3, section 3, part 2, Mineral Oil Manual (2003).

2 Requirement to Mark Gas Oil & Kerosene

2.1 Purpose of Marking

The legal requirement to mark gas oil and kerosene delivered for home consumption on payment of a reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax is part of a scheme of control intended to prevent and detect irregular use of these oils. The marking of these oils facilitates their identification when used irregularly in motor vehicles. The presence of the prescribed markers can be detected by chemical test, and it is an offence under [section 102\(1\)\(b\)\(ii\) of the Finance Act 1999](#) to use as a propellant or keep in a fuel tank any mineral oil containing one or more markers prescribed by [Regulation 29](#) (as amended). It is an offence under section 102(1A) to sell or deliver for use as a propellant any mineral oil containing one or more of the markers prescribed by Regulation 29 (as amended).

2.2 Definition of Gas Oil and Kerosene

Gas oil is defined in [section 94\(1\), Finance Act, 1999](#) as:

‘heavy oil of which not more than 50 per cent by volume distils at a temperature not exceeding 240 degrees Celsius and of which more than 50 per cent by volume distils at a temperature not exceeding 340 degrees Celsius.’

Kerosene is defined in [section 94\(1\), Finance Act, 1999](#) as:

‘heavy oil of which more than 50 per cent by volume distils at a temperature not exceeding 240 degrees Celsius’.

Gas oil, in an unmarked condition, is almost identical with that used as fuel in diesel-powered motor vehicles. However, they are different products with very different sulphur contents, different chemical makeup and must be stored separately. The terms DERV or auto-diesel are commonly used in the oil trade to refer to the fuel for diesel-powered motor vehicles which bears the standard rate of Mineral Oil Tax.

2.2.1 Ultra-Low Sulphur Marked Gas Oil (ULSMGO)

ULSMGO is a reduced rate gas oil for use in non-road mobile machinery and has been marked for that purpose. It has a maximum sulphur content of 10 milligrams of sulphur per kilogramme (commonly referred to as 10 ppm (parts per million) sulphur.

Non-road mobile machinery includes but is not limited to, tractors, agricultural equipment, construction equipment, portable generators, forklifts, forestry equipment, railway engines and vessels except those used for private pleasure navigation.

2.2.2 Marked Gas Oil (MGO)

MGO is a reduced rate gas oil used for home heating purposes, stationary equipment or marine fuel. The sulphur content of MGO has a specification of 1,000 milligrams of sulphur per kilogram of fuel or 1,000 ppm sulphur.

2.2.3 Fuel Cutting

Officers should be aware that a certain quantity of kerosene may be “cut” into DERV or gas oil at the refining stage. The presence of this kerosene is said to occur naturally and may vary in amount from brand to brand, ranging from about 15% to a maximum of 40-50%. During the winter months some oil companies market a winter grade DERV which has a higher than usual kerosene “cut”. This is because at low temperatures DERV is subject to “waxing”, which restricts the flow of the fuel and immobilises the engine. To lower the temperature at which this occurs, oil companies increase the kerosene content of DERV. The kerosene used for this purpose must be unmarked and must have borne the standard rate of Mineral Oil Tax.

2.3 Waiver of Marking Requirement

The Assistant Principal Officer, following consultation with the Principal Officer, may authorise the delivery, without marking, of gas oil or kerosene without payment of the standard rate of Mineral Oil Tax (subject to conditions such as the provision of security) where the use of marked oil would be unsuitable, for example use of the oil as an ingredient in certain manufacturing processes, see [paragraph 1.4](#)).

The Revenue Commissioners have granted a general exemption from the marking requirements in relation to kerosene delivered without payment of Mineral Oil Tax for use for aviation purposes, on condition that a declaration and claim are made by the trader on the tax warehouse warrant or import record as follows:

“I hereby declare that the kerosene described herein is intended for use solely for fuelling aircraft and claim exemption from the requirement to add the prescribed markers to this kerosene for the purposes of the application of a reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax.”

Gas oil and kerosene shipped as bunkers ex tax warehouse on foreign going ships (including ships proceeding to the UK including N.I.) need not be marked.

3 Prescribed Markers

3.1 General

The prescribed markers, the proportions in which they must be used and the manner in which they are to be added to gas oil and kerosene for the application of a reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax are specified in [Regulation 29](#) (as amended).

Gas oil delivered from a tax warehouse for home consumption must include the following four markers on or after 19 January 2024:

- Solvent Yellow 124,
- Accutrace™ S¹⁰ (joint marker with UK)
- ACCUTRACE™ Plus (Euromarker, see [paragraph 1.2.1](#)),
- A blue dye.

Kerosene delivered from a tax warehouse for home consumption must include the following four markers on or after 19 January 2024:

- Solvent Yellow 124,
- Accutrace™ S¹⁰, (joint marker with UK)
- ACCUTRACE™ Plus (Euromarker, see [paragraph 1.2.1](#)),
- A red dye.

3.1.1 Accutrace S¹⁰ Marker for Gas Oil and Kerosene

Accutrace S¹⁰ is a fiscal marker, introduced on **31 March 2015**, that must be included in gas oil and kerosene delivered from a tax warehouse for home consumption, so that these products qualify for the reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax.

Regulation 29 was amended by the [Mineral Oil Tax \(Amendment\) Regulations 2015](#) (S.I. No. 19 of 2015) to specify Accutrace S¹⁰ as a required marker. Accutrace™ S¹⁰ was also introduced in the UK in 2015 and continues to be used as a joint marker in Ireland and the UK.

3.1.2 Introduction of ACCUTRACE™ PLUS Marker for Gas Oil and Kerosene

ACCUTRACE™ PLUS is a fiscal marker which, from 19 January 2024, must be included in all movements of gas oil and kerosene that are delivered from a tax warehouse for

home consumption, in order for these products to qualify for the reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax.

[Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/197 of 17 January 2022](#) established ACCUTRACE™ PLUS as the new Euomarker. [The Mineral Oil Tax \(Prescribed Markers\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2023 \(S.I. No. 592 of 2023\)](#) amended Regulation 29 of the Mineral Oil Tax Regulations 2012 with effect from 19 January 2024, adding ACCUTRACE™ PLUS to the list of prescribed markers.

3.1.3 Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Numbers

The [Mineral Oil Tax \(Prescribed Markers\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2023 \(S.I. No. 592 of 2023\)](#), include the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers for the chemicals which are prescribed as fuel markers. CAS is a division of the American Chemical Society and CAS numbers are internationally recognised unique numeric identifiers of chemical substances. Specific chemical substances for red and blue dyes are not stated in the Regulations so CAS numbers not included for them.

3.2 Application of Fiscal Markers

Technical information regarding the markers and the proportions in which they are to be applied to the relevant mineral oil products are set out in the following paragraphs.

3.2.1 Gas Oil Markers

The following four markers must be added in the following proportions to every 5,000 hectolitres of gas oil intended for delivery at a reduced rate of tax:

- (i) not less than 3 kilogrammes and not more than 4.5 kilogrammes of [N-Ethyl-N-[2-(1-isobutoxyethoxy) ethyl]-4-(phenylazo) aniline (CAS 34432-92-3) (Solvent Yellow 124),
- (ii) not less than 1.25 kilogrammes of ((3-(sec-butyl)-4-(decyloxy)phenyl)methanetriyl)tribenzene (CAS 1404190-37-9) (Accutrace™ S¹⁰), and
- (iii) not less than such quantity of a blue anthraquinone dye as gives a colour intensity, as measured in a spectrophotometer at 600-700 nanometres, corresponding to that resulting from the addition to gas oil of 3.33 milligrammes per litre of 1,4-bis(butylamino)anthracene-9,10-dione, and
- (iv) not less than 4.75 kilogrammes and not more than 7.125 kilogrammes of butoxybenzene (CAS 1126-79-0) (ACCUTRACE™ PLUS).

The combined markers give the gas oil a green colour.

3.2.2 Kerosene Markers

The following four markers must be added in the following proportions to every 5,000 hectolitres of kerosene intended for delivery at a reduced rate of tax:

- (i) not less than 3 kilogrammes and not more than 4.5 kilogrammes of [N-Ethyl-N-[2-(1-isobutoxyethoxy) ethyl]-4-(phenylazo) aniline (CAS 34432-92-3) (Solvent Yellow 124),
- (ii) not less than 1.25 kilogrammes of ((3-(sec-butyl)-4-(decyloxy)phenyl)methanetriyl)tribenzene (CAS 1404190-37-9) (Accutrace™ S¹⁰),
- (iii) not less than such quantity of a red dye as gives a colour intensity, as measured in a spectrophotometer at 500-540 nanometres, corresponding to that resulting from the addition to kerosene of 5 milligrammes per litre of 1-[4-(phenylazo) phenylazo]-2-(ethylamino)naphthalene, and
- (iv) not less than 4.75 kilogrammes and not more than 7.125 kilogrammes of butoxybenzene (CAS 1126-79-0) (ACCUTRACE™ PLUS).

The combined markers give the kerosene a cherry red colour.

3.2.3 Composite Solutions

The markers will normally be added to gas oil or kerosene in the form of a composite solution. The composite solution, appropriate to the oil being marked, must be added in such quantity as will ensure the presence in such oil of all the prescribed markers in the required proportions. Standard composite solutions conforming to this requirement will be in general use for both gas oil and kerosene.

3.2.4 Additional Sampling Following Introduction of ACCUTRACE™ PLUS

Following the introduction of ACCUTRACE™ PLUS, officers should take a number of additional samples of marked gas oil and marked kerosene for analysis by the State Laboratory. The number of samples to be taken should be sufficient to determine whether warehousekeepers are applying the required proportion of markers as set out in [Regulation 29](#) (as amended).

3.3 Liability to Mineral Oil Tax of Composite Marker Solutions

3.3.1 Importations from E.U. Member States and from Third Countries

Imported composite marker solutions intended for use for the marking of gas oil and kerosene are not liable to Mineral Oil Tax. Imported marker solutions are to be entered as required and delivered to oil warehouses and used for the marking of gas oil and kerosene in the manner and proportions prescribed. The resultant marked gas oil and marked kerosene is to be charged on delivery on its full volume, that is,

oil and marker solution, no allowances being made for either the gas oil content or the chemicals contained in the marker solution used.

3.3.2 Composite Marker Solutions Manufactured in the State

Composite marker solutions are manufactured by mixture of marked gas oil or marked kerosene and the appropriate prescribed markers. The oil used in their manufacture may be either tax paid or delivered tax free under authorisation for use in the manufacture of composite marker solutions.

3.3.2.1 Composite Marker Solutions Manufactured from Tax Paid Oil

In order to avoid double taxation of the oil used in the manufacture of composite marker solutions and subsequently used in the marking of reduced rate oils the following procedure is to be followed. The marker solution is to be sampled once a quarter for test as to gas oil and kerosene and to confirm that it conforms to [Regulation 29](#) (as amended). Credit calculated on the basis of the % gas oil and kerosene as found by the State Laboratory is to be given in the warehouse accounts at the end of each month or quarter as requested by the warehousekeeper. Deliveries of the MGO and marked kerosene from tax warehouse are to be charged on the full volume inclusive of composite marker solution.

3.3.2.2 Composite Marker Solutions Manufactured from Tax Free Oil

Traders, who manufacture composite marker solutions in the State, may apply to receive gas oil or kerosene, without payment of Mineral Oil Tax, under [section 100 \(1\)\(a\) of the Finance Act 1999](#), as amended, for use in the manufacture of composite marker solutions. Any such application is to be made to the local Revenue officer.

3.4 U.K Markers

The U.K. markers for gas oil are:

- Quinizarin [1:4 di-hydroxyanthraquinone],
- Accutrace S¹⁰ [((3-(sec-butyl)-4-(decyloxy)phenyl)methanetriyl)tribenzene],
- C.I. Solvent Red 24,
- Solvent Yellow 124 [N-Ethyl-N-[2-(1-isobutoxyethoxy) ethyl]-4-(phenylazo)aniline, and
- ACCUTRACE™ PLUS (N-butyl phenyl ether).

The marked gas oil is coloured red.

The U.K. markers for kerosene are:

- Coumarin,
- Solvent Yellow 124 [N-Ethyl-N-[2-(1-isobutoxyethoxy) ethyl]-4-(phenylazo)aniline,
- Accutrace S¹⁰ [(3-(sec-butyl)-4-(decyloxy)phenyl)methanetriyl]tribenzene] and
- ACCUTRACE™ PLUS (N-butyl phenyl ether).

The marked kerosene is a straw / yellow colour.

Accutrace S¹⁰ was introduced in the U.K. on 31 March 2015 to deliveries of gas oil and kerosene for home consumption in order for these products to qualify for the reduced rate of Fuel Duty.

From 18 January 2024, ACCUTRACE™ PLUS must be added to fuel taxed at a reduced rate of excise duty in the UK. The UK's legislative provisions refer to the active chemical marker in ACCUTRACE™ PLUS as N-butyl phenyl ether. This is the same substance as the active chemical marker, butoxybenzene, prescribed in Irish legislation but different chemical nomenclatures are used in each jurisdiction's legislation.

4 Marking Arrangements

4.1 Approval of Places for Marking

The places, vessels and pipes, at or in which the marking of gas oil or kerosene may be carried out, must be approved by the Revenue Commissioners. The only places for which such approval will normally be granted are approved tax warehouses. In practice, approval of a tax warehouse for marking is granted only for premises under the permanent control of a responsible official of the proprietors. Guidelines relating to the approval of tax warehouses can be found at Part 2, Mineral Oil Manual (2003).

An application for approval of an application to mark gas oil or kerosene would normally be included in the original application for approval of a tax warehouse, where a warehouse intends to deliver rebated oil for home consumption. **Existing warehousekeepers who do not have approval to mark gas oil or kerosene, and who intend to supply rebated oils for home consumption, must make a separate application for such approval well in advance of commencement of such supply.**

Applications for approval of places for marking should be made through the Revenue branch that the applicant is assigned to and decided upon by the Principal Officer of that branch. The application should be accompanied by a plan of the premises together with a detailed description of all vessels, pipes and areas covered by the application and details of the proposed method of marking.

In consultation with their Assistant Principal Officer, the appropriate Revenue officer will examine an application and prepare a comprehensive evaluation report to accompany each application submitted for decision to the Principal Officer of the branch responsible for the tax warehouse.

4.2 Methods of Marking

Each application for the approval of a place for the marking of gas oil or kerosene must specify the proposed method of marking, the storage arrangements for the marking substances or composite solution, together with full details of any equipment to be used.

4.2.1 In Tank Marking

The device normally used is an in-line injector, which injects the composite solution in the prescribed proportions into the oil while flowing through the pipeline enroute to the marked oil storage tank. Each in-line injector is required to incorporate a section of transparent piping through which the flow of the marker solution into the oil pipeline can be observed.

4.2.2 Loading Gantry Injector Marking

Each application for the approval of the marking of gas oil or kerosene at a loading gantry must specify the proposed method of marking, the storage for the marking substances or composite solution, together with full details of any equipment to be used. Marking must be approved by the Principal Officer. Loading Gantry Injector Marking involves the marking of the fuel enroute from a storage tank to a delivery road tanker.

4.3 Emergency Marking Arrangements

If an approved in-line injector breaks down and the automatic and controlled marking of reduced rate gas oil or kerosene becomes impossible, the trader must inform the Revenue officer immediately, stating what methods are proposed to mark such oil for delivery at the reduced rate. The trader must also take urgent action to restore the operation of the defective appliance.

Where the full gantry operational system shuts down as a result of the in-line injector being in-operational, the local Revenue officer must be informed immediately.

4.4 Stocks of Markers

4.4.1 Storage

The prescribed markers, or composite solutions thereof, at any approved marking place, must be kept in an approved tank or in marked containers in an approved area, and kept apart from all other substances.

4.4.2 Stock Account

The warehousekeeper must keep a balanced stock account at each place approved for the marking of reduced rate oil, showing the separate quantities of the markers (or of composite solution) received and used, and the dates of receipt and use. The stock account must be available for inspection by any Revenue officer, at all reasonable times.

5 Control of Approved Marking Places

5.1 Officers' Duties

In accordance with Regulation 30 of the [Mineral Oil Tax Regulations 2012](#), the marking of gas oil and kerosene should normally take place in a Revenue approved tax warehouse. In exceptional circumstances, the marking of gas oil and kerosene may take place in a place other than a tax warehouse with the express written permission of the branch Principal Officer following application by the trader and setting out the reasons for same.

A local record is to be kept in each branch, of places approved for the marking of gas oil and kerosene and of the methods of marking which have been approved in each case.

The officer is to attend a marking operation at least once per quarter, where the marking takes place in-tank, to ensure that the operation is carried out effectively and that the law and regulations are complied with. Officers are, once per quarter, to draw samples of marked gas oil and marked kerosene and send to the State Laboratory for analysis in order to confirm that the oil is properly marked in accordance with [Regulation 29](#) (as amended). Officers should refer to part 1, section 14, Mineral Oil Manual (Feb 2003) for sampling procedures.

Where it is considered that marking is not effective or that the marking solution is not of the required standard and in all cases of doubt, a sample of the marked oil or, if necessary, of the marking solution is to be sent to the State Laboratory for analysis, a note being made on the test note as to the purpose for which the sample is submitted.

At least once a year, a sample of the marker solution is also to be sent for test as to conformity with the required standard, the proportion in which the solution is to be added to the reduced rate oil being stated on the test note. If the result of analysis proves unsatisfactory, the facts are to be immediately reported to the warehousekeeper and an explanation sought for the discrepancy. The marker solution is to be re-sampled for analysis and the State Laboratory requested to analyse the product as a matter of urgency.

Officers responsible for the supervision and control of tax warehouses shall be aware of the marking and storage arrangements at each approved place and by appropriately timing their visits, are to satisfy themselves that the markers (or composite solution) are added in the approved manner. They will examine any stocks of marking solutions on hands and satisfy themselves that the required stock account is being properly kept. Marked reduced rate gas oil and kerosene in stock is to be inspected to ensure that they are satisfactorily marked, that they are stored

apart from other oils and that the vessels or containers in which they are stored are marked as required.

5.2 Assistant Principal Officer Responsibilities

Assistant Principal Officers should ensure that the instructions in this manual are observed. When possible, they are to visit places approved for marking and satisfy themselves that the provisions of the regulations are being complied with.

6 Miscellaneous Provisions

6.1 Separate Storage of Marked Oils

Marked gas oil and marked kerosene must always be stored separately from each other and from other hydrocarbon oils. This applies to marked gas oil and marked kerosene stored at a licensed oil refinery, a tax warehouse or at the premises of any person storing, selling, delivering or using such oil.

6.2 Marking of Storage Tanks, Delivery Pumps, etc.

Under the provisions of Regulation 32 of the [Mineral Oil Tax Regulations 2012](#), every vessel, delivery pump or other container or outlet which contains marked gas oil or marked kerosene must be indelibly marked as follows:

Marked Gas Oil:

“It is an offence to keep marked gas oil in the fuel tank, or use it in the engine, of a motor vehicle.”

Marked Kerosene:

“It is an offence to keep marked kerosene in the fuel tank, or use it in the engine, of a motor vehicle.”

In the case of tankers used to deliver marked and unmarked oils at different times, a suitably inscribed disc or card attached to the outlet valve on the occasions when marked gas oil or marked kerosene is being carried, will be regarded as meeting this requirement.

6.3 Prohibition on the Mixing of Certain Mineral Oils

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 44 of the [Mineral Oil Tax Regulations 2012](#), a person may not, without the approval of the Commissioners, mix mineral oil of different specified descriptions and the Commissioners may impose conditions for any such approval.

6.4 Blending of Marked Gas Oil or Marked Kerosene with Fuel Oil

The Commissioners may allow marked gas oil or marked kerosene to be blended or mixed with fuel oil to produce light fuel oil or medium fuel oil, subject to compliance with such conditions as they may impose, provided that:

- (a) such operations take place in a tax warehouse, and
- (b) the mineral oil produced by such blending or mixing is fuel oil.

Light and medium fuel oils are normally used in heavy duty burners for the purpose of heating commercial buildings, glasshouses, etc. Marked gas oil has a lower specification than DERV and consequently it is more economical to use in the production of light and medium fuel oils.

6.5 Transport and Delivery Documentation Requirements

Regulation 23 of the [Mineral Oil Tax Regulations 2012](#) provides that from 1 January 2013 consigning mineral oil traders must, for each delivery of mineral oil and before the mineral oil concerned is consigned for delivery from the premises or place concerned, complete an approved document (referred to as a “delivery document”) in three copies (referred to as “copy one”, “copy two” and “copy three”) and numbered in a consecutive series.

Officers should refer to paragraph 5.4 of the Mineral Oil Traders’ Excise Licences Manual for comprehensive guidelines relating to the “delivery document” including the details required on the document.

In the case of deliveries of marked gas oil or marked kerosene, or any other mineral oil supplied at a reduced rate of tax or subject to a relief from tax, the delivery document should include the following statement:

“This mineral oil product is delivered at a reduced rate of tax and must not be used as a propellant or kept in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle.”

6.6 Declaration by Warehousekeeper or Refiner

Where gas oil or kerosene is delivered at a reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax from a tax warehouse (including a refinery), the relevant home consumption warrant bears a declaration, which must be signed by the warehousekeeper, to the effect that where reduced rates of Mineral Oil Tax are claimed that such products were delivered for use in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions governing such claims.

6.7 Imported Gas Oil or Kerosene

On importation for immediate delivery for use in the State, gas oil or kerosene may not be delivered at the appropriate reduced rate of Mineral Oil Tax unless it has been marked with the appropriate prescribed markers. A declaration is required regarding its intended use, for example for a purpose other than combustion in the engine of a motor vehicle, and a declaration must be given on or attached to the import entry to the effect that the oil referred to therein has been marked in accordance with the requirements of [Regulation 29](#) (as amended).

6.8 Imported Marked Gas Oil or Marked Kerosene from another Member State (OMS)

[Section 102\(1\)\(b\)\(iii\) of the Finance Act 1999](#) stipulates that it is an offence to use as a propellant or to keep in a fuel tank any mineral oil containing any marker required by another Member State.

In circumstances where gas oil or kerosene marked under a reduced tax regime in another member state, including Northern Ireland, is used as a propellant or kept in a fuel tank of a vehicle, is discovered, this is an offence contrary to section 102 of the Finance Act 1999 and the circumstances, including the vehicle particulars, should be reported to the local Revenue Enforcement Unit as a matter of priority.