Sixth edition 2017-03

Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of marine fuels

 $Produits\ p\'etroliers\ --$ Combustibles (classe F) -- Sp\'ecifications des combustibles pour la marine



ISO 8217:2017(E)

This is a preview of "ISO 8217:2017". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 749 01 11 Fax +41 22 749 09 47 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

Contents		Page
Fore	eword	iv
Intr	oduction	v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	3
4	Application and sampling	3
5	General requirements	
6	Test methods 6.1 Density 6.2 CCAI 6.3 Sulfur 6.4 Flash point 6.5 Hydrogen sulfide 6.6 Acid number 6.7 Oxidation stability 6.8 Total sediment by hot filtration 6.9 Total sediment — Aged 6.10 Fatty acid methyl ester(s) (FAME) 6.11 Pour point/cloud point/cold filter plugging point 6.12 Appearance/water 6.13 Lubricity 6.14 Vanadium 6.15 Sodium 6.16 Aluminium plus silicon 6.17 Used lubricating oil (ULO)	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6
7	Specific energy	7
8	Precision and interpretation of test results	7
Ann	ex A (informative) Bio-derived products including fatty acid methyl esters	12
Ann	ex B (informative) Deleterious materials	14
Ann	ex C (informative) Ignition characteristics of residual marine fuels	15
Ann	ex D (informative) Hydrogen sulfide	17
Ann	ex E (informative) Acidity	18
Ann	ex F (informative) Ash	19
Ann	nex G (informative) Used lubricating oil	20
Ann	nex H (informative) Specific energy	21
Bibl	liography	22

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and related products of synthetic or biological origin*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Classifications and specifications*.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 8217:2012), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

General

This document was prepared in cooperation with ship owners, ship operators, shipping associations, national standards bodies, classification societies, fuel testing services, engine designers, marine fuel suppliers, fuel additive suppliers and the petroleum industry to meet the requirements for marine fuels supplied on a world-wide basis for consumption on board ships.

The increasing demands of environmental legislation are leading to a transition in the nature of marine fuels supplied from traditional oil products derived from the processing of petroleum crude to the potential inclusion of oil products derived from renewable and/or alternative sources. This document takes into consideration the diverse nature of these fuels and incorporates a number of categories of distillate or residual fuels, even though not all categories may be available in every supply location.

Classification

The categories of fuel in this document have been classified in accordance with ISO 8216-1[1].

At the time of preparation of this document, a number of unconventional fuels have been offered to the market which do not conform exactly to this particular distillate/residual categorization. In these instances, it is recommended that the fuel characteristics or limits should be agreed between the purchaser and supplier and defined by both a category of fuel as given by this document together with any different or additional fuel characteristics or limits necessary to adequately define that fuel.

International statutory requirements

This document specifies allowable minimum flash point limits following the provisions given in the SOLAS Convention^[2]. MARPOL Annex VI^[3], which controls air pollution from ships, includes a requirement that either the fuel shall not exceed a specified maximum sulfur content or an approved equivalent alternative means be used. During the lifetime of this document, regional and/or national bodies may introduce their own local emission requirements, which can impact the allowable sulfur content, for example, the EU Sulphur Directive^[4]. It is the purchaser's and the user's responsibility to establish which statutory requirements are to be met and specify on that basis the corresponding maximum fuel sulfur content to the supplier.

Changes with respect to ISO 8217:2012

This sixth edition reflects important and significant changes. These include substantial amendments to the scope (<u>Clause 1</u>) and to the general requirements (<u>Clause 5</u>).

Changes to the distillate fuels include the following:

- additional grades, DFA, DFZ and DFB have been added with a maximum fatty acid methyl ester(s) (FAME) content of 7,0 volume %;
- the sulfur content of DMA and DMZ has been reduced to a maximum of 1,00 mass %;
- the sulfur content of DMB has been reduced to a maximum of 1,50 mass %;
- requirements for the following characteristics have been added to winter grades of DMA and DMZ: cloud point and cold filter plugging point.

The following annexes, previously included, have been deleted, but the key information is included in the body of this document or is available in referenced industry publications:

- Sulfur content;
- Flash point;
- Catalyst fines;

ISO 8217:2017(E)

This is a preview of "ISO 8217:2017". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Precision and interpretation of test results.

All other annexes have been reviewed and updated.