

Principali risoluzioni ISO/TC 28 Plenary Meeting

Fortaleza, 2 Ottobre 2014

Daide Faedo

Risoluzioni riguardanti il diesel

ISO 3014:1994

Petroleum products - Transparent and opaque liquids -Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity

- 1) Include FAME blends and paraffinic diesel fuel in the scope
 - 2) Include the procedure and allowance of automated techniques
 - 3) Technical alignment with developments in equivalent ASTM
- Revision requested
 - New WG 17 "Viscosity"

ISO 3016:1994

Petroleum products -Determination of pour point

- 1) Issue of mercury thermometer
 - 2) Technical alignment with developments in equivalent ASTM
- Revision requested
 - develop a new separate standard for automatic equipment
 - New WG 18 “Cold operability testing”

ISO 3015:1992

Petroleum products - Determination of cloud point

- 1) CEN/TC 19/WG 14 executes an assessment on automated versus manual cloud point test methodologies
 - 2) Automated techniques preferably shall have a single description (in ASTM there are six standards, using different volumes and cooling devices)
- invites CEN/TC 19 to present their data
 - developing a combined revision exercise with ASTM D02
 - The work shall be discussed under ISO/TC 28/WG 18

ISO 5165:1998

Petroleum products - Determination of the ignition quality of diesel fuels - Cetane engine method

- 1) Include FAME blends and paraffinic diesel fuel in the scope
 - 2) Include a procedure for measuring cetane numbers expected to be greater than the ARV of T Fuel
 - 3) Allow, as an alternative, the new XCP (digital) panel
- Revision requested
 - Project leader ?

Flash and fire points

ISO 2592:2000

Determination of flash and fire points – Cleveland open cup method

1) To add a number of technical and safety improvements

- Revision requested
- The work shall be executed in WG 9 under leadership of Mr. Mike Sherratt

Cetane Index

ISO 4264:2007/Amd 1:2013

Petroleum products -- Calculation of cetane index of middle-distillate fuels by the four-variable equation

- There is some evidence that a bias exists for FAME containing products
- FAME directly impacts Fuel Density, T90 and to lesser extent T50 and T10 when blended in to a Diesel Fuel
- The EI will initiate a study on the bias for FAME containing products

ISO 3405:2011

Petroleum products -Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure

- 1) to include precision up to T95 at 360 °C
 - 2) to include FAME blends up to B30 in the scope
 - 3) to check the precision for mid-and high-level ethanol blends
 - 4) to solve the issue for mercury thermometers
 - 5) to seek technical alignment with equivalent developments
- Revision requested
 - Project leader ASTM

Risoluzioni riguardanti la benzina

ISO 5163 & 5164:2014

- For the determination of RON/MON higher than 100 the use of dilute tetraethyl lead (TEL) is mandatory
 - The use of lead in gasoline has been prohibited in the US since 1995, and in Europe since 2000. TEL is still used as an additive in AVGAS
 - Chevron Phillips recently announced that Isooctane + TEL will be discontinued after the inventory is depleted (expected by end of 2014).
 - Most laboratories no longer have lead handling facilities.
 - Lead deposits on valves and seats can cause a 'memory effect' on the following determinations
- A revised test method is required to be developed using non-leaded reference materials
- ISO/TC 28/WG 15 "Octane testing for high ethanol blend fuel"

Oxidation stability

ISO 7536:1994

Petroleum products - Determination of oxidation stability of gasoline -
- Induction period method

- 1) To include digital thermometer
 - 2) to add ethanol/gasoline blends as suggested by France
- Revision requested

Mercury-in-glass thermometers

- New OJEC Regulations – 19th September 2012
- Derogation for a period of five years for thermometers exclusively intended to perform tests according to standards that require the use of mercury thermometers a time period is needed to amend those standards.
- Energy Intitute has done mini-ILS on five methods to obtain data on alternative, non-hazardous liquid-in glass thermometers,
- ISO/TC 28, in order to allow use of alternatives to mercury-in-glass thermometers, it will entertain an amending process for its standards

ISO 4259:2006

Revision of ISO 4259, two parts:

- NP 4259-1: *Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test*
- NP 4259-2: *Interpretation and Application of precision data in relation to methods of test*

The part 3 has been accepted as potential work item:

- NP 4259-3: *Monitoring and management of precision data in relation to methods of test*