

MOOTORIKÜTUSED. ETANOOOL MOOTORIBENSIINI
SEGUKOMPONENDINA. NÕUDED JA KATSEMEETODID

Automotive fuels - Ethanol as a blending component for
petrol - Requirements and test methods

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 15376:2015 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 15376:2014 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 15376:2015 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 15376:2014.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 15.10.2014.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 15.10.2014.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 71.080.60, 75.160.20

Standardite reprodutseerimise ja levitamise õigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonsesse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse kirjaliku loata on keelatud.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, võtke palun ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega:

Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Eesti; koduleht www.evs.ee; telefon 605 5050; e-post info@evs.ee

The right to reproduce and distribute standards belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without a written permission from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

If you have any questions about copyright, please contact Estonian Centre for Standardisation:

Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Estonia; homepage www.evs.ee; phone +372 605 5050; e-mail info@evs.ee

English Version

Automotive fuels - Ethanol as a blending component for petrol - Requirements and test methods

Carburants pour automobiles - Ethanol comme base de
mélange à l'essence - Exigences et méthodes d'essais

Kraftstoffe für Kraftfahrzeuge - Ethanol zur Verwendung als
Blendkomponente in Ottokraftstoff - Anforderungen und
Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 September 2014.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents

Page

Foreword	3
1 Scope	4
2 Normative references	4
3 Sampling	4
4 Requirements and test methods	5
4.1 Dyes and markers	5
4.2 Additives	5
4.3 Denaturing	5
4.4 Generally applicable requirements and related test methods	6
4.5 Climate dependent requirements	7
4.6 Precision and dispute	7
Bibliography	8

Foreword

This document (EN 15376:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 19 "Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 15376:2011.

This document has originally been prepared under mandate M/344 given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association along with other standards intended to be complementary to the regulatory measures contained in various EU Directives, see [1], [2], [3] and [4].

If (bio)ethanol is meant for use as automotive fuel component, this document applies. It is intended to call up this European Standard in EN 228 [5], in order to define the quality of (bio)ethanol which is added/blended to the petrol.

The major updates of this third version concern the inclusion of newly developed methods for determination of inorganic chloride and sulfate, plus the lowering of their respective limits. As experience with ICP-OES instruments in the market has grown, EN 15837 has become the method in case of dispute for copper and sulfur content.

The former version gave all relevant characteristics, requirements and test methods for (bio)ethanol, which were known at that time to be necessary to define the product to be used up to a maximum 10 % (V/V) blending component for automotive petrol fuel. With the actual document, the percentage of use is expanded to allow use at all percentages up to and including 85 % (V/V) and the requirements are updated accordingly.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered ethanol to be used as an extender for automotive fuel for petrol engine vehicles in accordance with the requirements of EN 228 [5]. It is applicable to ethanol used for blending at all levels up to and including 85 % (V/V).

NOTE For the purposes of this document, the term “% (m/m)” and “% (V/V)” are used to represent the mass fraction, μ , and the volume fraction, φ , respectively.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 15485:2007, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of sulfur content — Wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometric method*

EN 15486:2007, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of sulfur content — Ultraviolet fluorescence method*

EN 15487:2007, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of phosphorus content — Ammonium molybdate spectrometric method*

EN 15488:2007, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of copper content — Graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometric method*

EN 15489:2007, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer coulometric titration method*

EN 15491:2007, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of total acidity — Colour indicator titration method*

EN 15492:2012, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of inorganic chloride and sulfate content — Ion chromatographic method*

EN 15691:2009, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of dry residue (involatile material) — Gravimetric method*

EN 15692:2009, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer potentiometric titration method*

EN 15721:2013, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of higher alcohols, methanol and other impurities — Gas chromatographic method*

EN 15769:2009, *Ethanol as a blending component of petrol — Determination of appearance — Visual method*

EN 15837:2009, *Ethanol as a blending component for petrol — Determination of phosphorus, copper and sulfur content — Direct method by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP OES)*

EN 15938:2010, *Automotive fuels — Ethanol blending component and ethanol (E85) automotive fuel — Determination of electrical conductivity*

EN ISO 3170:2004, *Petroleum liquids — Manual sampling (ISO 3170:2004)*

EN ISO 4259:2006, *Petroleum products — Determination and application of precision data in relation to methods of test (ISO 4259:2006)*

3 Sampling

Samples shall be taken as described in EN ISO 3170 and/or in accordance with the requirements of national standards or regulations for the sampling of alcohol. The national requirements shall be set out in detail or shall be referred to by reference in a national annex to this European Standard.

In view of the sensitivity of some of the test methods referred to in this European Standard, particular attention shall be paid to compliance with any guidance on sampling containers included in the test method standard.

4 Requirements and test methods

4.1 Dyes and markers

The use of dyes or markers is allowed.

4.2 Additives

For distribution purposes, it is recommended that ethanol producers and downstream distributors and petrol blenders consider the need to add anti-corrosion additives to fuel grade ethanol. Suitable fuel additives without known harmful side effects and that are compatible with the finished petrol are recommended in the appropriate amount. These should not infringe patents through commingling.

4.3 Denaturing

Denaturants, as required by European and national customs regulations are permitted, provided they do not cause harmful side effects to vehicles and petroleum distribution systems.

Where denaturing of the automotive ethanol is required, it is strongly recommended to select denaturants from the list below that are known to be non-harmful to vehicle systems:

- automotive petrol conforming to EN 228,
- Ethyltertbutylether (ETBE),
- Methyltertbutylether (MTBE),
- Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA),
- 2-methyl-1-propanol (isobutanol) and
- 2-propanol (isopropanol).

Any or all of these denaturants may be used alone or together, except isobutanol and isopropanol that are easily removed, so it is advisable to use them in combination with another denaturant.

The concentration of denaturant(s) is at the discretion of national authorities and should not be in contradiction with EN 228 requirements.