



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

**Products from petroleum, synthetic and renewable sources — Fuels
(class F) — Specifications of marine fuels**

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory National standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act.No.3 of 1975, amended by Act.No.2 of 2009.

This Draft Tanzania Standard is being adopted by Petroleum and petroleum products Technical Committee under the supervision of the Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee.

This draft Tanzania Standard is the identical adoption of ISO 8217:2024 Products from petroleum, synthetic and renewable sources — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of marine fuels

Terminology and conventions

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used as Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, its current practice to use full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Where the words “International Standard(s)” appear, referring to this standard they should read “Tanzania Standard”.

Scope

This document in its entirety defines the general requirements and specifications for fuels used in marine diesel engines and boilers, prior to onboard fuel handling (storage, settling, centrifuging, filtration, heating) before use. For the purposes of this document, the term “fuels” comprises of the following: — hydrocarbons from petroleum crude oil, oil sands and shale oil; — synthetic hydrocarbons, renewable hydrocarbons or hydrocarbons from recycled sources, with molecular structures that are indistinguishable from petroleum hydrocarbons; — fatty acid methyl ester (FAME), where permitted as specified in this document; — blends of any of the above, where permitted as specified in this document. The general requirements and specifications for fuels in this document can also be applied to fuels used in stationary diesel engines of the same or similar type as those used for marine purposes. This document specifies seven categories of distillate fuels, one of which is for diesel engines used for emergency purposes. It also specifies four categories of residual fuels for sulfur content at or below 0,50 % by mass, five categories of residual fuels containing FAME and five categories of residual fuels for sulfur content exceeding 0,50 % by mass