

#### SADC SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON HARMONIZATION OF LOW SULPHUR FUELS STANDARDS AND USED VEHICLES REGULATION

#### SADCSTAN Working Drafts on the Harmonisation of SADC low sulphur fuel standards

18<sup>th</sup> December 2023 Birchwood Hotel & OR Tambo Conference Centre Johannesburg, South Africa

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#### 1. Background

- Support from UNEP Awareness Workshops & Development of Working drafts
- 3. Overview of Technical Content of the Working drafts on low sulphur fuels
- 4. Next Steps
- 5. Acknowledgements

# Background

- SADC Secretariat (Infrastructure & Services Directorate Energy Division) in collaboration with the SADC Cooperation in Standardization (SADCSTAN) Secretariat through its Technical Committee on Energy (SADCSTAN TC 16) and with support from the United Nations UN Environment Programme partnered to harmonise regional fuel and vehicle emission standards for the SADC region as follows:
- July 2017 (Eswatini): SADC though joint meeting of Ministers responsible for Energy urged Member States to among other issues:
- phase out high sulphur content diesel and migrate to 50 ppm sulphur content diesel by 2022;

further migrate to ultra-low-sulphur diesel (10 ppm) by 2030 (information, courtesy of SADC Secretariat – Infrastructure & Services Directorate -Energy Division)

# Background (Contd.)



- December, 2021: Ministers of Energy directed the Secretariat to liaise with the SADCSTAN, to commission harmonisation of regional fuel standards to ensure alignment with other Regional Economic Communities and the Continent
- September, 2021: SADC Secretariat submitted request to SADCSTAN Secretariat for the harmonization of standards on low sulphur fuels
- February, 2022: SADCSTAN TC 16 Secretariat (Malawi) circulated New Work Item Proposal (NWIP) for ballot to MS through NSBs or equivalent Institutions
- **February, 2022**: SADC Secretariat notify Ministries of Energy regarding the NWIP circulated by SADCSTAN and urge them to support NSBs in the exercise and nominate Focal point persons for the harmonization process

#### **Background - Processing of Proposal to harmonise the**



#### standards

S/N	Activity	Milestones	Months								
			Sep 21	Nov 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	Jun 22	Jul 22
1	Proposal to SADCSTAN from SADC Secretariat - Energy	Proposal Submitted									
2	Engagement of SADCSTAN with SADC Secretariat – Energy & UNEP	Support for harmonization of standards guaranteed									
3	Approval of proposal by SMC	Administrative approval of proposal									
4	Circulation of NWIP by TC Secretariat (Malawi)	NWIP circulated									
5	Close of Circulation of NWIP	Approval of harmonization of standards by MS (Threshold attained)									
6	Awareness workshop on the proposal	Stakeholder feedback on the proposal/Buy in to participate in process									
7	Commencement of the harmonisation process	Harmonizatio n process initiated									

#### **Background - Processing of Proposal to harmonise** the standards



Workshop was updated on the status of processing the proposal to harmonise standards on low sulphur fuels.

Balloting status as at June 2022

- Angola (P)
- Botswana (P)
- DRC (P)
- Eswatini (P)
- Malawi (P)
- Mauritius (O)
- Mozambique (P)
- Zambia (P)
- Zimbabwe (P)

\*Only 3 MS need to kick start harmonization process Call for MS to still ballot and indicate status of participation



## **Support from UNEP**

Regional Awareness Workshop on the proposed NWIP on harmonization of standards on low sulphur fuels



Regional Workshop Chaired by SADCSTAN Chairperson – Ms. Romana Marunda was virtually held on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2022.

**Objectives:** 

- (i) To raise awareness on the SADCSTAN Harmonisation Process; and
- (i) To raise awareness on the proposal to harmonise standards on vehicle emissions in the SADC Region.

#### Participation:

UNEP and SADC Secretariat. Countries represented included; Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (National experts from Standards Bodies, Energy Regulatory Agencies, Environmental Protection Agencies and the private sector)

#### Regional Awareness Workshop on the proposed NWIP on harmonization of standards on low sulphur fuels

- The Workshop noted that there would be need to further engage UNEP for support in the harmonisation of cleaner fuels and vehicle emissions standards (Support was availed for the development of the reference documents).
- Challenges to the approved NWIP on the harmonisation of standards on low sulphur fuels:
- Unavailability of an international standards (for endorsement). MS have national standards in place. However, these provide for varying specifications which need to be harmonised.

ARSO (continental standardization body) had since harmonised standards (ARS 1362-2020, Automotive Fuels—Unleaded Petrol-Requirements and test methods & ARS 1363-2020, Automotive Fuels—Diesel—Requirements and test methods). SADC Member States who did not participate in the process usually prefer to review the harmonised standards for adoption (Diverse specifications between MS and also from ARSO).

\*\* Hence there was need to develop **working drafts** that would be used in the harmonisation of SADC Standards

### **Development of Working Drafts on the harmonization of standards**



During the development of the base documents, SADC MS were requested by SADCSTAN Secretariat to **submit their national standards** on fuels for use as reference documents.

**Malawi, South Africa** and **Zambia** provided the reference standards for the development of the working drafts. The African Organisation for Standardization (ARSO) and East African Community (EAC) standards were also referenced in the development of the two working drafts.



#### Overview of Technical Content of the SADCSTAN Working Drafts for Harmonisation

#### **Overview of Technical Content from Draft Harmonised Text- Automotive Gasoline.** Specific quality requirements for automotive gasoline.



COMMONS

#### **Overview of Technical Content from Draft**

#### Harmonised Text- Automotive Gasoline.

S/No.	PROPERTY	REQ	UIREMENT	TEST METHOD		
		Min	Max			
IX)	Manganese, ppm		2.0	ASTM 02622/IP 336 ISO 20847 ASTM 03831		
X)	Oxidation stability, min.	360		ISO 7536/IP 40 ASTM 0525		
XI)	Existent gum content (solvent washed), mg/100 ml		5	ISO 6246 ASTM 0381		
XII)	Copper strip corrosion (3 h at 50°C), rating		No. 1 strip	ISO 2160/IP 154 ASTM 0130		
XIII)	Mercaptan sulphur, %, m/m		0.001	ASTM 03227		
XIV)	Oxygenates, % v/v	Nil	Nil	EN 1601 EN 13132 ASTM 05599		
XV)	RVP at 37.8 °C,kPa	47	65	ASTM 0323 ASTM 05191 EN 13016-1		
XVI)	FVI <sup>b</sup>		93	See table footnote		
XVII)	<ul> <li>Distillation</li> <li>a) Temperature, °C for:</li> <li>Initial boiling point</li> <li>10% volume evaporated fraction</li> <li>50 % volume evaporated fraction</li> </ul>	To b	e reported	ASTM D86 IP 123		

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#### **Overview of Technical Content from Draft** Harmonised Text- Automotive Gasoline.



S/No.	PROPERTY	REQUI	REMENT	TEST METHOD	
		Min	Max		
	• 90% volume fraction evaporated	46	71		
	• Final boiling point, °C		210		
	a) Residue, % volume fraction		2.0		
	a) Evaporated to 70°C (E70), % volume fraction	To be reported			
XVIII)	Doctor test <sup>a</sup>	To be reported	0.0015	ASTM D4952 IP 30	
XIX)	Colour	Read		Visual Inspection	
a) If negative, no need to carry out Mercaptan Sulphur test. b) The flexible volatility index (FVI) is an additional parameter which characterizes					

the volatility properties of petrol, and is calculated using the formula

FVI= RVP + 0.7 E70 where

RVP is the Reid vapour pressure, in kilopascals; and

E70 is the percentage volume fraction of petrol, evaporated to 70 °C.



#### **Requirements for Low Sulphur Gas Oil (LSGO)**

CHARACTERISTICS	REQUIR	EMENTS	TEST METHODS	
	Min	Max		
Density, 20°C, kg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.817	0.867	ASTM D 4052/ASTM D 1298	
Appearance	Clear		Visual	
Colour, max.		3.0	ASTM D 1500	
Cetane Number, min.	51		ASTM D 613	
ASTM Colour		3.5	ISO 2049 ASTM D1500	

COMMONS

CHARACTERISTICS	REQUIRI	EMENTS	TEST METHODS	
	Min	Max		
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, % (v/v)		n	EN 12916	
Cetane Index, calc., min.	48		ASTM D 976	
			ASTM D 445	
Viscosity, at 40°C, cSt,	2.00	5.3	IP 71	
Cloud point, °C, max	Report		ASTM D 2500	
Cold Filter Plugging Point, °C, max		-4 .0	IP 309	
Sulphur, % mass, max.		0.005	ASTM D 4294 ASTM D 5453 ASTM D 2622	
Copper Corrosion 3 hrs at 100°C, max.		Class 1	ASTM D 130	
Carbon Residue, 10% Bottoms, max.		0.15	ASTM D 524	
Water Content, % Vol, max.		0.02	ASTM D 95/ASTM D 4377	
Sediment, % Vol, max		0.01	ASTM D 473/ ASTM D 2709	
Ash, % Mass, max.		0.01	ASTM D 482	



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CHARACTERISTICS		REQUIR	EMENTS	TEST METHODS	
		Min	Max		
Neutralization value: Strong acid No. KOH, mg/g Total acid, KOH, mg/g		Nil	Nil 0.5	ISO 6619 ASTM D974 ISO 7537 ASTM D 664	
Distillatio n Recovery, %, min	At 360 °C	85		ASTM D 86	
	From 240 – 310 °C	45			



### **Next Steps**

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Presentation of the Working drafts to the regional workshop for validation (provisions/parameters not specifications) for use as reference (base) documents in the harmonisation of the standards on low sulphur fuels through SADCSTAN TC 16 on Energy.

Resolution of roadmap for the harmonisation of the standards by SADCSTAN TC 16

### **Next Steps**

 Call for officials, experts, NSBs, stakeholders to participate in the harmonisation of standards in the SADC Region through SADCSTAN TC 16 (Harmonisation process shared)

 Contribute through shared experiences, expertise, national standards



### Acknowledgements

### Acknowledgements



- SADC Secretariat
- UNEP
- Climate & Clean Air Coalition
- Environmental Compliance Institute
- ARSO/East African Community (EAC)/Malawi/South Africa/Zambia
- Workshop Delegates (NSBs, Ministries in charge of Energy, Environment, Mineral resources & Transport, Private Sector, TC 16 Secretariat-Malawi,)
- SADCSTAN ExCo & SMC
- Host Country South Africa



# Thank you Merci Obrigado

