The Eurasian Economic Community
Customs Union Commission
Decision of October 18, 2011 N 826

THE ADOPTION OF TECHNICAL REGULATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS UNION "On requirements for automobile and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel, jet fuel and heating oil"

In accordance with Article 13 of the Agreement on common principles and rules of Technical Regulation in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on 18 November 2010 the Commission of the Customs Union (hereinafter - the Commission) has decided:

1. Adopt Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On requirements for automobile and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel, jet fuel and heating oil" (TR TC 013/2011) (attached).

2. To approve the list of interstate standards, national (state) states - members of the Customs Union (before adoption of interstate standards), as a result of which, on a voluntary the basis of compliance with Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On requirements for automobile and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel, jet fuel and heating oil" (TR TC 013/2011) and inter-state standards, national (state) standards states - members of the Customs Union (prior to interstate standards) containing rules and methods (tests) and measurements, including the rules of sampling required for the implementation and enforcement of the requirements of Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On requirements for automobile and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel, jet fuel and heating oil" (TR TC 013/2011) and the implementation assessment (confirmation) of products (attached).

3. Set:

3.1. Technical Regulations of the Customs Union "On requirements for automobile and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel, jet fuel and heating oil" (hereinafter - Technical Regulations) shall enter into force on 31December 2012.

3.2. Appraisal Documents (confirmation) of compliance with mandatory requirements established by the legislation of the State - a member of the Customs Union or the regulations of the Customs Union, issued or adopted in respect of goods to which the Technical Regulations of the Technical Regulations (hereinafter - products), up to the date of entry into force of the Technical Regulations remain valid until their expiration, but not later than 30 June 2014. These documents issued or adopted prior to the date of publication of this Decision shall be valid until their expiration.

From the date of entry into force of the Technical Regulations issuance or acceptance of evaluation documents of conformity with mandatory requirements previously established regulations of the

Customs Union, or the law of the state - a member of the Customs Union is not allowed.

3.3. Until June 30, 2014 allowed the production and introduction of products in accordance with the regulatory requirements, the previously established regulations of the Customs Union, or the law State - a member of the Customs Union, in the presence of evaluation documents (confirmation) of conformity specified mandatory requirements issued or adopted prior to the effective date of the Technical Regulations.

Said products are marked with the national conformity (with a market), in accordance with the laws of the State - a member of the Customs Union.

Marking of such products uniform mark of products on the market states - members of the Customs Union is not allowed.

3.4. Handling products released into circulation during the period of evaluation documents (confirmation) compliance referred to in paragraph 3.2 of this Decision shall be allowed for the shelf life of products, established in accordance with the laws of the State - a member of the Customs Union.

4. Secretariat of the Commission in cooperation with the Parties to prepare a draft plan of activities required for the implementation of the Technical Regulations, and within three months from the date of entry into force of this Decision, to provide representation for approval by the Commission in the prescribed manner.

5. Party of Kazakhstan with the participation of the Parties on the basis of the monitoring results of the application of standards to ensure preparation of proposals for updating the list of the standards referred to in paragraph 2 of this Decision, and the presentation at least once a year from the date of entry into force of the Technical Regulations in the Secretariat of the Commission for approval by the Commission in the prescribed manner.

6. Parties:

6.1. to the date of entry into force of the Technical Regulations determine the state control (supervision), responsible for the implementation of state control (supervision) over compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulation and inform the Commission thereof;

6.2. ensure that the state control (supervision) over compliance with the Technical Regulations of the date of its entry into force.

7. This Decision shall enter into force 15 days after its official publication, unless within that period the parties declared suspension of its approval of the Technical Regulations.

The members of the Commission of the Customs Union:

For the Republic Belarus	For the Republic Kazakhstan	From the Russian Federation
S.RUMAS	U.Shukeev	IGOR SHUVALOV

Project

TECHNICAL REGULATIONS CUSTOMS UNION
"On requirements for automobile and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel, jet fuel and heating oil"
(TP 201_/00_/TS)

Foreword

1. This Technical Regulation of the Customs Union (hereinafter - Technical Regulations TC) - was developed in accordance with the Agreement on common principles and rules of Technical Regulation in the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on 18 November 2010 .

2. This Technical Regulation of the TC is designed to establish the common customs territory of the Customs Union for mandatory application and performance requirements of its motor and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel, jet fuel and fuel oil (hereinafter - the fuel) shall be issued in the common customs territory of the Customs Union.

Article 1. Sphere of application

1.1. Technical Regulations apply to vehicles manufactured in circulation and being in circulation at the common customs territory of the Customs Union of fuel.

1.2. Technical Regulation establishes requirements for vehicle fuel in order to protect human life and health, property, the environment, prevention of actions that may mislead consumers as to its purpose, security and energy efficiency.

1.3. Technical Regulations shall not apply to vehicle fuel supplied under the state defense order for export outside the common customs territory of the Customs Union stored at organizations ensure the safety of the state material reserves, as well as for its own consumption in the oil fields and offshore platforms.

Article 2. Definitions

2.1. The Technical Regulations TC, the following terms and their definitions:

Automotive and aviation fuel - liquid fuels for use in internal combustion engines with spark ignition,

Putting into circulation - the primary fuel passage have been certified by the manufacturer to the consumer;

Diesel fuel - liquid fuels for use in internal combustion engines with compression ignition;

Manufacturer - a legal or natural person, including a foreign exercising on their own behalf or on behalf of the manufacturer, and (or) sale of fuel, responsible for its compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulations TC;

Importer - a resident of the state - a member of the TC, which concludes with a non-state vehicle the trade agreement for the transfer of fuel and provides storage and sale (wholesale and (or) retail) of the fuel and is responsible for its compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulations TC;

Fuel - fuel, which is a fraction of crude oil boiling out at temperatures above 360 ° C (at a pressure of 760 mm Hg), obtained from oil refining or as a result of secondary processes of their processing;

Brand of fuel - verbal and (or) alpha, numeric designation fuel including for motor gasoline and diesel fuel its eco-class,

Fuel treatment on the market - the stages of the movement of fuel from the manufacturer to the consumer, covering all stages, which passes pass ported fuel after its release into circulation;

Octane rating - a measure of the knock resistance of gasoline, expressed in units of standard scale,

Pilot batch - batch of products made by the newly developed working documentation for verification by testing to meet the required specifications in order to decide on the possibility of putting into production and (or) use;

Batch of fuel - the number one brand of fuel, followed by a quality document (passport);

Consumer - a legal or natural person who intends to acquire or acquiring pass ported fuel for their own use;

Additive - a substance that is added to the fuel in order to improve its performance,

The seller - a legal or natural person who is a resident of the state - a member of the TC engaged in wholesale and (or) the retail sale of fuel to the consumer have been certified in accordance with the national legislation State - a member of the TC and is responsible for placing on the market of fuel that meets the requirements of the Technical Regulations TC;

Marine fuel - liquid fuel used in marine power energy systems,

Jet fuel - liquid fuel for use in jet aircraft engines,

A person authorized by the manufacturer - a legal or natural person registered in the prescribed manner by the state - a member of the TC, which is defined by the manufacturer on the basis of

contract with him for action on behalf of a conformity assessment and placement fuel in the common customs territory of the Customs Union and also to lay the responsibility for non-fuel vehicle requirements of the Technical Regulations;

Cetane number - a measure of the flammability of diesel fuel, expressed in units of standard scale,

Eco-class fuel - Classification Code (K2, K3, K4, K5), which specifies the security requirements of fuel.

Article 3. Requirements for the management of fuel on the market

3.1. Allowed to issue and handling of fuel, which confirmed compliance with the requirements of Article 6TC Technical Regulations.

3.2. With the implementation of gasoline and diesel fuel seller must provide the consumer with information on:

The name and brand of fuel, according to the requirements of the Technical Regulations fuel vehicles.

If retail sales of gasoline and diesel fuel information on the name, brand consumption, including the environmental class, should be posted in places accessible to consumers, the fuel-dispensing equipment, and is also reflected in the cash receipts.

At customer's request the seller must provide a copy of the document on the quality (passport) of fuel.

3.3. Requirements for the designation of the brand of gasoline and diesel fuel are shown in Appendix 1.

Section 4. Safety requirements

4.1. Motor gasoline must meet the requirements specified in Annex 2 to the Technical Regulations vehicle.

4.2. Do not use in automotive gasoline additive metal (containing manganese, lead and iron.)

Application of aromatic amines (monomethylaniline) in the territory of the Republic of Belarus is prohibited.

4.3. Gasoline may contain colorants (other than green, and blue) and the label substance.

4.4. Diesel fuel must meet the requirements specified in Annex 3 to the Technical Regulations vehicle.

4.5. Prior to January 1, 2014 in the Republic of Kazakhstan, along with the release into circulation (circulation) of diesel fuel complying with the requirements set out in Annex 3 to the Technical Regulations TC allowed issuance of diesel fuel used for agricultural and off-highway equipment, with a Cetane number of at least 45 and the mass fraction of sulfur more than 2000 mg / kg and no

rationing of "lubricity" and "The mass fraction of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons" subject to compliance with the other characteristics of the requirements provided for in Annex 3 to the Technical Regulations of TS.

This fuel is not allowed to implement the gas station for general use.

4.6. Not allowed to use in diesel fuel additive metal, except antistatic additives.

4.7. Fuel oil must meet the requirements set out in Annex 4 of the Technical Regulations of TS.

4.8. Jet fuel must comply with the requirements set out in Annex 5TC Technical Regulations.

4.9. Jet fuel must not contain surfactants and other chemicals in a quantity deteriorating its properties.

4.10. Aviation fuel must meet the requirements set out Annex 6 of the Technical Regulations vehicle.

4.11. Aviation gasoline with a minimum octane rating of 99.5 and a grade of at least 130 may comprise a dye blue.

4.12. Marine fuel must comply with the requirements set out Annex 7 of the Technical Regulations of TS.

4.13. Each batch of fuel produced in the treatment and (or) in circulation must be accompanied by a quality document (passport).

Passport must contain:

-the name and designation of the brand of fuel;

-manufacturer's name (the person authorized by the manufacturer) or importer, or seller, their location (by country)

-designation of the document, which establishes the requirements to fuel this brand (if any);

-normative values and actual test results confirming that the fuel of the brand with the Technical Regulations TC;

-issue date and passport number;

-signature of the person who has made the passport

-details of the declaration of conformity,

-information about the presence of additives in the fuel.

4.14. Supporting documentation for batch of fuel produced in the treatment is performed in Russian and in the official language of the state - a member of the vehicle, in which a given party will be in circulation.

Article 5. Ensuring compliance with safety requirements

5.1. Security is provided by keeping the fuel requirements of this Technical Regulation.

5.2. The rules and methods (tests), including sampling necessary to comply with the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union and assessment (confirmation) of conformity shall be established

in international standards, or in their absence (prior to interstate standards) - national (state) standards states - members of the Customs Union.

Article 6. Demonstration of compliance

6.1. Before the release of fuel treatment is carried out for conformity assessment requirements of the Technical Regulations fuel vehicle in the form of declaration of conformity.

The conformity assessment procedure should carry a fuel applicant.

When declaring the conformity of the fuel by the applicant it may be registered in accordance with the laws of the State - a member of the TC in its territory, a legal entity or natural person who is either the manufacturer or the authorized representative of the manufacturer or importer.

Confirmation of the fuel carried by the schemes declaration of conformity of the fuel specified in this article and described in Annex 8 to the Technical Regulations of TS.

For the purposes of conformity with the Technical Regulations fuel vehicle testing laboratory (center) must be accredited and included in the Unified Register of certification bodies and testing laboratories of the Customs Union.

Testing fuel pilot batch for purposes of conformity assessment may be carried out in a test laboratory.

Applicant adopts declaration of fuel under the Technical Regulations TC single form, approved by the Customs Union Commission.

6.2. Demonstration of compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulations fuel vehicles is carried out:

-for mass-produced fuels - the schemes 3d or 6d,

-for fuels produced or imported by parties - the scheme 4d,

-for pilot batches - the scheme for the 2d of gasoline, diesel fuel, marine fuel and fuel oil, according to the scheme for the aviation 4d gasoline and jet fuel.

6.2.1. For the commercially available fuel applicant forms and submits for registration of the declaration of conformity set of documents confirming that the fuel requirements TC Technical Regulations, as follows:

- Report (s) test fuel

- a copy of the document, which establishes the requirements for the fabrication of fuel (if any)

- a copy of the certificate for the quality management system (if and when declaring the scheme 6d)

- Declaration of Conformity Fuel Vehicle Technical Regulations .

6.2.2. For fuel produced or imported batches, the applicant forms and submit for registration of the declaration of conformity set of documents confirming that the fuel requirements of the Technical Vehicle Regulations, as follows:

- Report (s) test fuel

- a copy of the document, which establishes the requirements for the fabrication of fuel (if any);

- documents, identifying and certifying the quality of each batch of imported fuel (passport)

- a copy of the certificate for the quality management system (if available) ,

- the declaration of conformity Technical Regulations fuel vehicles.

6.2.3. For the pilot batches applicant forms and submits for registration of the declaration according to a set of documents confirming compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulations fuel vehicles, as follows:

- protocol (s) test fuel

- documents, identifying and confirming the quality of pilot batch of fuel (passport)

- a copy of the certificate for the quality management system (if available) ,

- the declaration of conformity Technical Regulations fuel vehicles.

6.3. The declaration of conformity shall be registered in an electronic database of the Unified Register of issued certificates of compliance and registered declarations of conformity issued by a single form for notification principle. Validity of the declaration of conformity from the date of its registration.

Declaration of Conformity consumption recorded for the period:

in conformity assessment scheme 3d - no more than three years

in conformity assessment schemes and 4d 2d - with the period of storage of the fuel, but not more than 3 years

for Conformity Assessment Scheme 6d - not more than 5 years.

Article 7. Safeguard clause

7.1. State - a member of the TC to take steps to limit, to issue the ban on fuel territory of the State - a member of the TC, and withdrawal from the market of fuel that does not meet the requirements of the Technical Regulations of TS.

Notified of the decision other states - members of the TC.

7.2. Within 3 years from the date of entry into force of the Technical Regulations TC allowed fuel treatment, released into circulation before the coming into force of the Technical Regulations vehicle.

7.3. Issuance and handling of gasoline ecological class K2 in the common customs territory Customs union is not allowed. On the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan declared a ban in force since 1 January 2014.

Determination of manganese, iron, monomethylaniline for the Republic of Kazakhstan starts to be implemented no later than 1 January 2014.

Issuance and handling of gasoline ecological class K3 is allowed in:

the Republic of Belarus - on 31 December 2014,

the Republic of Kazakhstan - on December 31, 2015 ,

Russian Federation - December 31, 2014.

Issuance and handling of gasoline ecological class K4 allowed within:

Republic of Belarus - on December 31, 2015,

the Russian Federation - on December 31, 2015.

Transition to production in the treatment and handling of gasoline environmental K4 and K5 classes are conducted in the Republic of Kazakhstan no later than 1 January 2016.

Issuance and handling of gasoline Environmental Class K5 is not limited.

7.4. Issuance and conversion of diesel emission class K2 in the common customs territory of the Customs Union is not allowed. On the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan declared a ban in force since 1 January 2014.

Issuance and conversion of diesel emission class K3 for a single customs territory Customs union is not allowed. The above prohibition applies in the territories:

Republic of Kazakhstan - from 1 January 2016,

the Russian Federation - from 1 January 2015.

Issuance and conversion of diesel emission class K4 allowed within:

the Republic of Belarus - on 31 December 2014,

the Russian Federation - on December 31, 2015.

Transition to release in the treatment and handling of diesel fuel environmental K4 and K5 classes are conducted in the Republic of Kazakhstan no later than 1 January 2016.

Issuance and conversion of diesel emission class K5 is not limited.

Appendix 1

to the Technical Regulations TC

On requirements for automobile and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel, fuel for jet engines and oil "

(TP 201_/00_/TS)

IDENTIFICATION MARK - MOTOR GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL

1. Designation of gasoline comprising the following groups of characters arranged in a particular sequence with a hyphen.

1.1. The first group: the letters AI, indicating gasoline.

1.2. Second group: The reference numeral octane gasoline (80, 92, 93, 95, 96, 98, etc.), certain research method.

1.3. The third group: the characters, K2, K3, K4, K5, indicating the environmental class of gasoline.

2. Designation diesel comprises the following groups of characters arranged in a particular sequence with a hyphen.

2.1. First group: DT letter designating diesel fuel for automotive diesel engines.

2.2. The second group: the letters L (summer), W (winter), A (arctic), E (off-season), indicating the climatic conditions of use.

2.3. The third group: the characters, K2, K3, K4, K5, indicating environmental class diesel.

3. Identification marks may include the brand (trademark) by the manufacturer.

Annex 2

to the Technical Regulations TC

"On requirements for automobile and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel, fuel for jet engines and oil "

(TP 201_/00_/TS)

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AUTOMOTIVE GASOLINE

Characteristics of gasoline	Unit	Standards for environmental class			
		K2	K3	K4	K5
Mass fraction of sulfur, not more	mg / kg	500	150	50	10
The volume fraction of benzene, max	%	5	1	1	1
Mass fraction of oxygen, not more	%	not determined	2.7	2.7	2.7
The volume fraction of hydrocarbons, no more:	%				
aromatic		not determined	42	35	35
olefin		not determined	18	18	18
Octane rating:	-				
Research method, at least		80	80	80	80
motor octane number, not less than		76	76	76	76
Vapor Pressure:	kPa				
in summer		35 - 80	35 - 80	35 - 80	35 - 80

in winter		35 - 100	35 - 100	35 - 100	35 - 100
The concentration of iron, not more than	dm 3	absence	absence	absence	absence
Concentration of manganese, not more than	dm 3	absence	absence	absence	absence
The lead concentration <*> max	dm 3	5	5	5	5
The volume fraction of monomethylaniline, no more	%	1.3	1.0	1.0	absence
The volume fraction of oxygenates, no more:	%				
methanol <**>		not determined	1	1	1
ethanol		not determined	5	5	5
isopropanol		not determined	10	10	10
t-butanol		not determined	7	7	7
Isobutanol		not determined	10	10	10
ethers containing 5 or more carbon atoms per molecule		not determined	15	15	15
other oxygenates (with final boiling point no higher than 210 ° C)		not determined	10	10	10
<*> For the Russian Federation for Environmental Class K2, K3, K4 and K5 absence.					
<**> For the Russian Federation for Environmental Class K3, K4 and K5 absence.					

Annex 3
to the Technical Regulations TC
"On requirements for automobile
and aviation gasoline,
diesel and marine fuel,
fuel for jet
engines and oil "
(TP 201_/00_/TS)

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS OF DIESEL FUEL

Characteristics of diesel <*>	Unit	Standards for environmental class			
		K2	K3	K4	K5
Mass fraction of sulfur, not more	mg / kg	500	350	50	10
Flash point in closed crucible, not lower than:	° C				
for the summer off-season, and diesel fuel		40	40	55	55
for winter and arctic diesel fuel		30	30	30	30
Fractional composition - 95 percent by volume distils at a temperature not higher	° C	360	360	360	360
Mass fraction of aromatic polycyclic hydrocarbons, max	%	-	11	11	8
The cetane number of diesel fuel to no less	-	45	51	51	51
The cetane number for winter and arctic diesel fuel	-	not determined	47	47	47
Lubricity, max	um	not determined	460	460	460
Filterability temperature limit, no more than:	° C				
gasoil		not determined	not determined	not determined	not determined
DTW <**>		-20	-20	-20	-20
Arctic diesel fuel		minus 38	minus 38	minus 38	minus 38
diesel fuel off-season <***>		-15	-15	-15	-15
<*> The content of diesel fuel to less than 7% (by volume) of methyl esters of fatty acids.					
<**> For the Republic of Kazakhstan up to minus 15 ° C for environmental classes, K2, K3, K4 and K5.					
<***> For the Republic of Kazakhstan up to minus 5 ° C for environmental classes, K2, K3, K4					

and K5.

Annex 4
to the Technical Regulations TC
"On requirements for automobile
and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel,
fuel for jet engines and oil "
(TP 201_/00_/TS)

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FUEL OIL

Characteristics of fuel oil	Unit	Norms
Mass fraction of sulfur, not more	%	3.5
Flash point in open crucible, not lower	° C	90
The content of hydrogen sulphide, not more than	ppm	10 <*>
<*> The norm is set to 1 January 2017 on the territory of the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the hydrogen sulphide content, no more:		
		30 ppm up to 31.12.2012;
		20 ppm up to 31.12.2014;
		10 ppm is not limited.

Annex 5
to the Technical Regulations TC
"On requirements for automobile
and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel,
fuel for jet engines and oil "
(TP 201_/00_/TS)

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS JET FUEL

Characteristics of jet fuel	Unit	Standards for		
		aircraft flying at subsonic speeds		aircraft flying at supersonic speeds
		Jet A-1	TC-1	

Kinematic viscosity at a temperature of minus 40 ° C, no more	mm2 / s	-	8	16
Kinematic viscosity at -20 ° C, no more	mm2 / s	8	-	-
Crystallization start temperature not higher than	° C	-	-50	-50
or				
freezing temperature, not higher	° C	minus 47	-	-
Content of mechanical impurities and water	-	absence	absence	absence
Breakup:				
10 per cent distils at a temperature not exceeding	° C	205	165	220
90 per cent distils at a temperature not exceeding	° C	300	230	290
residue of distillation, max	%	1.5	not specified	not specified
Loss of distillation, max	%	1.5	not specified	not specified
Smoke point <*>, at least	mm	25	25	20
Flash point in closed crucible, not lower	° C	38	28	28
The volume fraction of the aromatic hydrocarbon, not more than	%	25	-	-
Mass fraction of aromatic hydrocarbons max	%	-	22	22
Actual resins, not more	mg/100 cm3	7	7	7
Mass fraction of total sulfur, not more	%	0.25	0.20	0.10
Mass fraction of mercaptan sulfur, not more	%	0,003	0,003	0,001

Thermal stability at the reference temperature <*>, not below:	° C	260	260	275
pressure drop across the filter, no more than	mm Hg. Art.	25	25	25
color scale on the tube (in the absence of atypical deposits), not more	scores on the color scale	3	3	3
or				
Thermo-oxidative stability dynamic method at 150 - 180 ° C <*>:				
pressure drop across the filter for 5 hours, not higher	kPa	-	-	10
deposits on the heater, not more than	points	-	-	2
Electrical conductivity <*>:	pS / m			
without an antistatic additive, a		10	10	10
with an anti-static additive		50 - 600	50 - 600	50 - 600
<*> Is determined at the stage of pre-production and is guaranteed by the manufacturer.				

Note: The fuel for jet engines used in cold and arctic climatic regions of Russia, must have a temperature of crystallization of minus 60 ° C.

Annex 6
to the Technical Regulations of the CU
"On requirements for automobile
and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel,
fuel for jet engines and oil "
(TP 201_/00_/TS)

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS OF AVIATION GASOLINE

Characteristics of aviation gasoline	Unit	Norms
Motor octane number, method, minimum	-	91
Grades <*> (rich mixture), not less	-	115
Crystallization start temperature not higher than	° C	-60
Content of mechanical impurities and water	-	absence
Vapor Pressure	kPa	29.3 - 49
Breakup:		
10 per cent distils at a temperature not exceeding	° C	82
50 per cent distils at a temperature not exceeding	° C	105
90 per cent distils at a temperature not exceeding	° C	170
residue of distillation, max	%	1.5
Loss of distillation, max	%	1.5
Actual resins, not more	mg/100 cm3	3
Mass fraction of total sulfur, not more	%	0.03
Color	-	green
<*> Is determined at the stage of pre-production and is guaranteed by the manufacturer.		

Annex 7
to the Technical Regulations of the CU
"On requirements for automobile
and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel,
fuel for jet engines and oil "
(TP 201_/00_/TS)

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS MARINE FUEL

Specifications of marine fuels	Unit	Norms
Mass fraction of sulfur, not more	%	3.5 (at 31 December 2011) 2 (at 31 December 2012) 1.5 (1 January 2013) 0.5 (1 January 2020)
Flash point in closed crucible, not lower	° C	61

Annex 8
to the Technical Regulations TC
"On requirements for automobile
and aviation gasoline, diesel and marine fuel,
fuel for jet engines and oil "
(TP 201_/00_/TS)

SCHEME FOR A DECLARATION OF FUEL <*>

Number of scheme	The circuit elements			Application	Document confirming that the
	product testing, research type	assessment by	production control		
2d	The test is carried out in batch testing laboratory or an accredited testing laboratory (center)	-	-	For the pilot batch Applicant - the manufacturer of the state - the Customs Union member or a person authorized by the foreign manufacturer in the Customs Union	The declaration of conformity for the shipment of goods
3d	The test fuel samples to an	-	Production supervised by the	Fuel, mass-produced, the applicant - the	The declaration of conformity for fuel,

	accredited testing laboratory (center)		manufacturer	manufacturer of a member state vehicle or a person authorized by the manufacturer face	mass-produced
4d	Test batch of fuel in an accredited testing laboratory (center)	-	-	For the party of the fuel, the applicant - the manufacturer states - CU member or a person authorized by the manufacturer or importer	The declaration of conformity for the game fuels
6d	The test images of the fuel in an accredited testing laboratory (center)	quality management system certification and inspection control certification body management system	Production supervised by the manufacturer	Fuel, mass-produced, the applicant - the manufacturer of the state - a member of the TC or a person authorized by the manufacturer	The declaration of conformity for fuel, mass-produced
<*> According to the Regulation on the application of model schemes assessment (confirmation) of conformity to Technical Regulations of the Customs Union, approved by the Commission of the Customs Union on April 7, 2011 N 621.					

Description schemes declaration of compliance fuel

1. The scheme declaration 2d

1.1. 2d scheme includes the following procedures:

- the formation and analysis of technical documentation
- testing pilot batch;
- acceptance and registration of the declaration of conformity.

1.2. The applicant produces technical documentation and conducts its analysis.

1.3. The applicant conducts tests of product samples for verification of the claimed product

conformity with Technical Regulations. Tests carried out on samples of the products in the choice of the applicant testing laboratory or an accredited testing laboratory (center).

1.4. The applicant draws up a declaration of conformity.

2. The scheme declaration 3d

2.1. 3d diagram includes the following procedures: - the formation and analysis of technical documentation - Implementation of production control; - testing fuel samples; - acceptance and registration of the declaration of conformity.

2.2. The applicant shall take all measures necessary to the process of production has been stable and ensures compliance manufactured fuel requirements of the Technical Regulations TC creates technical documentation and conducts its analysis.

2.3. The applicant provides carrying out of production control.

2.4. In order to monitor compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulations fuel vehicles applicant is testing fuel samples. The test fuel samples is carried out by an accredited testing laboratory (center).

2.5. The applicant draws up a declaration of conformity.

3. The scheme declaration 4d

3.1. Scheme 4d includes the following procedures:

- the formation and analysis of technical documentation;
- Batch testing of fuel;
- Acceptance and registration of the declaration of conformity.

3.2. The applicant produces technical documentation and conducts its analysis.

3.3. The applicant shall perform the test fuel samples for verification of the claimed compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulations fuel vehicles. Tests of samples of fuel carried by an accredited testing laboratory (center).

3.4. The applicant draws up a declaration of conformity.

4. The scheme declaration 6d

4.1. Scheme 6d declaration includes the following procedures:

- Generation and analysis of technical documentation, composed of a mandatory included a copy of the certificate management system (copy of certificate) issued by the certification of management systems;
- the formation and analysis of technical documentation, which structure includes the obligatory copy of the certificate management system ,
- the implementation of production control;
- testing fuel samples;
- acceptance and registration of the declaration of conformity;
- Control of the stability of the system management.

4.2. The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary to ensure that the process of production

and stable operation of the management system ensure compliance of the products with the requirements of Technical Regulations vehicle.

4.3. The applicant provides carrying out of production control and informs the certification of management systems of all the planned changes in the management system.

4.4. The applicant shall perform the test fuel samples. Tests of samples of fuel carried by accredited testing laboratory (center).

4.5. The applicant draws up a declaration of conformity.

4.6. Body for management systems certification provides supervisory control over the operation of certified management system.

Negative results surveillance applicant shall take one of the following decisions:

- suspend the declaration of conformity;

- cancel the declaration of conformity.

in the Unified Register of certificates of conformity and declarations of registered According designed by a uniform manner by the applicant endorsed accordingly.

5. Keeping the technical documentation

The common customs territory of the Customs Union should be stored on a set of documents:

- mass-produced automobile and aviation gasoline, diesel, marine fuel and jet fuel, fuel oil - the manufacturer or the person authorized by the manufacturer for at least 10 years from the date of withdrawal (termination) with the manufacture of said motor and aviation gasoline, diesel, marine fuel, jet fuel, fuel oil;

- Party motor and aviation gasoline, diesel, marine fuel, jet fuel, oil - the importer for at least 10 years from the date of implementation of this party.

set of documents must be provided by the public authority on request.

APPROVED by

the decision of the Commission of the Customs Union

of _____ 2011 N ___

Rules of THE CUSTOMS UNION and intergovernmental standards, containing rules and test methods and measurements, including the right sampling required for Application and Performance Requirements of TECHNICAL REGULATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS UNION "On the requirements for Motor and aviation gasoline, diesel and Marine fuel, jet fuel and heating oil "(TP 201_/00_/TS)

N p / p	Elements of the Technical Regulations of the Customs Union	Symbols and standards
1	2	3
The performance requirements for gasoline (Appendix 1)		
1	Sulphur content	STB ISO 20846-2005 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur by an ultraviolet fluorescence
		STB 1420-2003 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry
		RK ISO 8754-2003 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content. X-ray fluorescence spectrometry on the basis of energy dispersive
		GOST R EN ISO 20846-2006 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by UV fluoristsentsii
		GOST R 51947-2002 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur by energy X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (a technique used in the event of disputes for the class K2)
		ISO 20846-2004 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content in fuel for internal combustion engines. Method using fluorescence in the ultraviolet
		GOST R 52660-2006 (EN ISO 20884:2004) Fuel car. Method for Sulfur X-ray fluorescence spectrometry with wavelength dispersive (the method used in the event of disputes for grades K3, K4, K5)
		ISO 20884-2004 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content automotive fuels by wave dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry

		STB 1469-2004 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by wave dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry
		GOST R 53203-2008 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry wavelength dispersive
		STB 2141-2010 (ISO 20847:2004) Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content automotive fuels by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry energy dispersion
		ASTM D 4294-2003 Standard Test Method for Sulfur in petroleum and petroleum using energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy
2	The volume fraction of benzene	EN 12177-1998 Liquid petroleum products. Gasoline. Definition benzene content by gas chromatography
		ST RK 2051-2010 Liquid petroleum products. Gasoline. Determination of benzene gas chromatography
		GOST R EN 12177-2008 Liquid petroleum products. Gasoline. Determination of benzene gas chromatography
		GOST R 52714-2007 Gasoline for automobiles. Determination of individual and group hydrocarbon composition by capillary gas chromatography (method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST R 51930-2002 Gasoline for automobiles and aircraft. Determination of benzene by infrared spectrometry
		EN ISO 22854-2008 Liquid petroleum products. Determination of hydrocarbon types and oxygenates in automotive gasoline. The method of multidimensional gas chromatography
		STB EN 12177-2005 Liquid petroleum products. Gasoline. Determination of benzene gas chromatography
		GOST 29040-91 gasoline. Method for the determination of benzene and total aromatic hydrocarbon content
		STB ISO 22854-2011 Petroleum liquids. Gasoline. Definition of a hydrocarbon content and oxygenates

		compounds in motor gasoline by multidimensional gas chromatography
3	Mass fraction of oxygen	GOST R EN 1601-2007 Petroleum liquids. Unleaded gasoline. Determination of oxygenated organic compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gas chromatography (O-FID)
		GOST R EN 13132-2008 Liquid petroleum products. Unleaded petrol. Determination of oxygen-containing organic compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gaschromatography using Switched columns (the method used in the event of disputes)
		Pr EN 1601-2005 Petroleum liquids. Unleaded gasoline. Determination of oxygenated organic compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gas chromatography (O-FID)
		EN 1601-1997 Petroleum liquids. Unleaded gasoline. Determination of oxygenated organic compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gas chromatography (O-FID)
		GOST R 52256-2004 gasoline. Determination of MTBE, ETBE, TAME, DIPE, methanol, ethanol and tert-butanol by infrared spectroscopy
		EN 13132-2000 Liquid petroleum products. Unleaded petrol. Determination of oxygen-containing organic compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gas chromatography using a column switching
		EN ISO 22854-2008 Liquid petroleum products. Determination of hydrocarbon types and oxygenates in automotive gasoline. The method of multidimensional gas chromatography
		STB EN 13132:2006 Liquid petroleum products. Gasoline unleaded. Determination of oxygen-containing organic compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by gas chromatography using a column switching
		PrEN 1601-2005 Petroleum products. Unleaded gasoline.

		Determination of oxygenated organic compounds and the total oxygen content by gas chromatography (O-FID)
		STB ISO 22854-2011 Petroleum liquids. Determination of group of hydrocarbons and oxygenates in automotive gasoline by multidimensional gas chromatography
4	The volume fraction of hydrocarbons:	
	- Aromatic - olefin	GOST R 52714-2007 Gasoline for automobiles. Determination of individual and group hydrocarbon composition by capillary gas chromatography (method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST R 52063-2003 Liquid petroleum products. Determination of hydrocarbon composition by fluorescent indicator adsorption
		EN ISO 22854-2008 Liquid petroleum products. Determination of hydrocarbon types and oxygenates in automotive gasoline. Method multidimensional gas chromatography
		STB 1539-2005 Petroleum liquids. Determination of hydrocarbon types adsorption method with fluorescent indicator
		STB ISO 22854-2011 Petroleum liquids. Determination of group of hydrocarbons and oxygenates in automotive gasoline by multidimensional gas chromatography
5	Octane number	
	- The research method	ISO 5164-2005 Petroleum products. Determination of anti-knock properties of motor fuel. The research method
		RK ISO 5164-2008 Petroleum products. Definition antiknock properties of a motor fuel. The research method
		GOST R 52947-2008 (EN ISO 5164-2005) Petroleum. Determination of anti-knock properties of motor fuel. Research method (the method used in the event of disputes)
		STB ISO 5164-2008 Petroleum products. Determination of

		anti-knock properties of motor fuel. The research method
		GOST 8226-82 Fuel for the engines. The research method for the determination of octane number
	- Motor octane	ISO 5163-2005 Petroleum products. Determination of anti-knock characteristics of motor and aviation fuels. Motor method
		RK ISO 5163-2008 Petroleum products. Determination of knock resistance of motor and aviation fuels. Motor method
		GOST R 52946-2008 (EN ISO 5163:2005) Petroleum. Determination of anti-knock characteristics of motor and aviation fuels. Motor method (the method used in the event of disputes)
		STB ISO 5163-2008 Petroleum products. Determination of knock resistance characteristics of automotive and aviation fuels. Motor method
		GOST 511-82 fuel for the engines. Motor method of determining the octane number
6	Vapor Pressure	EN 13016-1-2008 Petroleum liquids. Part 1. Determination of air saturated vapor pressure (ASVP) and calculated dry vapor pressure equivalent (DVPE)
		STB EN 13016-1-2011 Petroleum liquids. The vapor pressure. Part 1. Vapor pressure, air-containing (ASVP)
		GOST R EN 13016-1-2008 Petroleum liquids. Part 1. Determination of the saturated vapor pressure, containing air (ASVP). (The method used in the event of disputes)
		1756-2000 Standard Oil. Determination of Vapor Pressure
		STB 1425-2003 Petroleum products. Determination of vapor pressure by the method of Reid
		GOST 28781-90 Petroleum and petroleum products. The method of determining the vapor pressure on the unit with the mechanical dispersion
7	The volume fraction of oxygenates	STB EN 13132-2006 Liquid petroleum products. Unleaded petrol. Determination of oxygen-containing organic compounds and total organically bound oxygen content by

		gas chromatography using switching columns
		PrEN 1601-2005 Petroleum products. Unleaded gasoline. Determination of oxygenated organic compounds and the total oxygen content by gas chromatography (O-FID)
		STB ISO 22854-2011 Petroleum liquids. Determination of group of hydrocarbons and oxygenates in automotive gasoline by multidimensional gas chromatography
8	The iron concentration	GOST R 52530-2006 Gasoline for automobiles. Photo colorimetric method for the determination of iron
9	Manganese Concentration	GOST R 51925-2002 gasoline. Determination of manganese by atomic absorption spectroscopy
10	The concentration of lead	EN 237:2004 Liquid petroleum products. Gasoline. Determination of low lead concentrations by atomic absorption spectrometry
		Pr EN 237-2005 Liquid petroleum products. Gasoline. Determination of low lead concentrations by atomic absorption spectrometry
		ST RK EN 237-2008 Liquid petroleum products. Gasoline. Determination of low lead concentrations by atomic absorption spectrometry
		GOST R EN 2 3-27008 Petroleum liquids. Definition of Small lead concentrations by atomic absorption spectrometry (a technique used in the event of disputes)
		GOST R 51942-2002 gasoline. Determination of lead by atomic absorption spectrometry
		GOST 28828-90 gasoline. Method for the determination of lead
11	The volume fraction of monomethylaniline	GOST R 54323-2011 Gasoline for automobiles. Determination of N – methyl aniline by capillary gas chromatography
The performance requirements for diesel fuel (Appendix 2)		
12	Sulphur content	STB 1420-2003 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry

		ISO 8754-2003 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content. X-ray fluorescence spectrometry on the basis of energy dispersive
		RK ISO 8754:2003 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content. X-ray fluorescence spectrometry on the basis of energy dispersive
		GOST R 51947-2002 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur by energy X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (method used in the event of disputes for the class K2 and K3)
		ISO 20846-2004 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content in fuel for internal combustion engines. The Method using ultraviolet fluorescence
		STB ISO 20846-2005 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content in fuel for internal combustion engines. The Method using ultraviolet fluorescence
		STB 2141-2010 (ISO 20847:2004) Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content automotive fuels by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry energy dispersion
		GOST R EN ISO 20846-2006 Petroleum products. Determination sulfur in fuels for internal combustion engines. The Method using ultraviolet fluorescence
		GOST R 52660-2006 (EN ISO 20884:2004) Fuel car. Method for Sulfur X-ray fluorescence spectrometry with wavelength dispersive (the method used in the event of disputes for grades K4, K5)
		STB 1469-2004 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by wave dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry
13	Closed flash crucible	ISO 2719-2002 Determination of flash point. Method using the device Pensky-Martens closed cup
		GOST R EN ISO 2719-2006 Petroleum products. Methods for determining the closed cup flash point Pensky-Martens
		GOST 6356-75 Petroleum. The method of determining the temperature Flash Point

		STB ISO 2719-2002 Determination of flash on the device Pensky-Martens closed cup
14	Fractional composition	EN ISO 3405-2005 Petroleum products. Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure
		GOST R EN ISO 3405-2007 Petroleum products. Definition distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure (method used in the event of disputes)
		STB ISO 3405-2003 Petroleum products. Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure
		GOST 2177-99 Petroleum. Methods for determining the fractional composition (Method A)
		STB 1934-2009 Petroleum products. Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure
15	Mass fraction of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	GOST R EN 12916-2008 Petroleum products. Determining the types of the aromatic hydrocarbons in middle distillates. HPLC chromatography with detection by the refractive index (the method used in the event of disputes)
		STB EN 12916-2011 Petroleum products. Determination of content of aromatic hydrocarbons in middle distillates by high-performance liquid chromatography
		EN 12916-2006 Petroleum products. Determining the types of the aromatic hydrocarbons in middle distillates. HPLC with refractive index detection
16	Cetane number	GOST R 52709-2007 diesel fuels. Cetane number(The method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST 3122-67 diesel fuels. Determination of the Cetane number
		GOST R EN 15195-2011 Liquid petroleum products. Average distillate fuels. Method for the determination of ignition delay and Cetane number (DCN). Burning in the constant volume chamber
		ISO 5165-1998 Petroleum products. Determination of the ignition of diesel fuel. Method Cetane number using engine
		STB ISO 5165-2002 Petroleum products. Determination of

		the ignition of diesel fuels. Determination of Cetane engine method
17	Lubricity	ISO 12156-1-2006 diesel. Score lubricity on the test bench with a device reciprocation high frequency (HFRR). Part 1. Test Method
		RK ISO 12156-1-2005 diesel. Evaluation of lubricity Using a stand with a high frequency reciprocating motion (HFRR). Part 1. The test method.
		GOST R ISO 12156-1-2006 diesel. Score lubricity on the test bench with a device reciprocating high frequency motion (HFRR). Part 1.The test method (the method used in the event of disputes)
		STB ISO 12156-1-2011 diesel. Assessment of lubricity using installation reciprocating high frequency motion (HFRR). Part 1. Test Method
18	Filterability temperature limit	GOST 22254-92 (EN 116) diesel. The method of determination of the maximum temperature on the cold filter plugging filter (the method used in the event of disputes)
		EN 116-1997 diesel and domestic liquid. The method of determining the filterability limit temperature
		Pr EN 116-2002 diesel and domestic liquid. Determination of limit temperature filterability
The performance requirements for fuel oil (Annex 3)		
19	Sulphur content	GOST R 51947-2002 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur by energy X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (a technique used in the event of disputes)
		GOST 1437-75 Petroleum dark. Rapid method for the determination of sulfur.
		ISO 8754-2003 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content. X-ray fluorescence spectrometry on the basis of energy dispersive
		STB 1420-2003 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by X-ray fluorescence

		spectrometry
		STB ISO 8754-2004 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur by energy X-ray fluorescence spectrometry
20	Flash point in open crucible	GOST 4333-87 Petroleum. Methods for determining the flash point and fire point, COC (the method used in the event of disputes situations)
		ISO 2592-2000 Petroleum products. Determination of flash and fire point Method using the device Cleveland open cup method
		STB 1651-2006 Petroleum products. Determination of flash and fire point of the instrument with an open crucible according to the method of Cleveland
		STB ISO 2592-2010 Petroleum products. Determination of flash and fire point of the instrument with an open crucible according to the method of Cleveland.
21	Hydrogen sulfide content	GOST R 53716-2009 liquid fuels. Determination of hydrogen sulfide (method used when a disputes)
		IP 570 Detection of hydrogen sulfide in the rapid heating oil by liquid-phase extraction
The performance requirements for jet fuel (Appendix 4)		
22	Kinematic viscosity at a temperature of minus 40 ° C	Standard 33-2000 (ISO 3104-94) "Petroleum products. Transparent and opaque liquids. Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity"
		STB 1798-2007 Petroleum products. Transparent and opaque liquids. Method for the determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity (ASTM D445-06, IDT)
23	The temperature of crystallization	GOST 5066-91 (ISO 3013-74) "motor fuel. Methods for determination of the cloud point, the onset of crystallization and crystallization" (Method B is used in the event of disputes)
24	Freezing point	GOST 5066-91 (ISO 3013-74) "motor fuel. Methods for determination of the cloud point, the onset of crystallization and crystallization" (the method used in the event of

		disputes)
		GOST R 52332-2005 "aviation fuels. Determination crystallization method of automatic phase transition "
		STB 1615-2006 aviation fuels. The method of determining the temperature of crystallization (automatic method of phase transition) (ASTM D 2386-05, IDT)
		STB 1633-2006 aviation fuels. Determination of the crystallization temperature (ASTM D 2386-05, IDT)
		STB 2009-2009 aviation fuels. Determination of automatic laser crystallization method (ASTM D 7153-05)
25	Content of mechanical impurities and water	GOST 10227-86 "jet fuel. Specifications" (paragraph 4.5)
		STB 1634-2006 distillate fuels. Determination of the free water and solids visual method (ASTM D 4176-04, IDT)
26	Fractional composition	GOST R EN ISO 3405-2007 "Petroleum products. Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure" (the method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST 2177-99 "Petroleum products. Methods for determination of the fractional composition" (Method A)
		STB 1634-2006 Petroleum products. Method for determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure (ASTM D 86-07b)
		STB ISO 3405-2003 Petroleum products. The method of determining the fractional at atmospheric pressure (ISO 3505:2000)
27	Smoke point	GOST 4338-91 "Fuel for aircraft gas turbine engines. Defining the Maximum Smoke Point"
28	Flash point in closed crucible	GOST 6356-75 "Petroleum products. Determination of flash point in closed crucible"
		STB 1576-2005 Petroleum products. The method for determining the flash on the instrument Taga closed cup (ASTM D 56-02a, IDT)
		STB ISO 3679-2008 Petroleum products and other liquids. Accelerated method for determining the flash point in closed cup equilibrium conditions (ISO 3679:2004, IDT)

		STB ISO 13736-2007 Petroleum products and other liquids. Determination of Flash Point by the method of Abel (ISO 13736:1997, IDT)
29	The volume fraction of aromatic hydrocarbons	GOST R 52063-2003 "Liquid petroleum products. Determination of hydrocarbon composition by Fluorescent Indicator Adsorption"
		STB 1539-2005 Petroleum liquids. Identify the types of hydrocarbons by adsorption Fluorescent Indicator
		STB EN 12916-2011 Petroleum products. Determining the types of the aromatic hydrocarbons in middle distillates. HPLC with refractive index detection
30	Mass fraction of aromatic hydrocarbons	GOST R 52063-2003 Liquid petroleum products. Determination of hydrocarbon composition by fluorescent indicator adsorption
		STB EN 12916-2011 Petroleum products. Determining the types of the aromatic hydrocarbons in middle distillates. HPLC chromatography with refractive index detection
		STB 1539-2005 Petroleum liquids. Determination of hydrocarbon types adsorption method with fluorescent indicator
31	Actual resins	GOST 1567-97 "Petroleum products. Automobile gasoline and aviation fuel. Determination of tar evaporation jet"
		STB 1652-2006 Petroleum products. Measurement of tar in jet fuels evaporation method (ASTM D 38104, IDT)
32	Mass fraction of the total sulfur	GOST R 51947-2002 "Oil and oil products. Determination of sulfur by energy X-ray fluorescence Spectrometry "(the method used in the event of disputes)
		STB 1420-2003 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry
		STB ISO 8754-2004 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur by energy X-ray fluorescence spectrometry
		GOST R 51859-2002 "Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur-tube method"

		STB 1469-2004 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by wave dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry(ASTM D 2622-03, IDT)
		STB ISO 14596-2002 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (ISO 14596:1998, IDT)
33	Mass fraction of mercaptan sulfur	GOST R 52030-2003 "Petroleum products. Potentiometric method for the determination of mercaptan sulfur" (the method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST 17323-71 "Fuel for the engines. Determination of mercaptan sulfur and hydrogen sulfide by potentiometric titration"
		STB 1588-2005 Petroleum liquids. Potetsiometrichesky method definition mercaptan sulfur
34	Thermo-oxidative stability at the reference temperature or thermal stability by dynamic method	GOST R 52954-2008 "Petroleum products. Determination of thermal oxidative stability of fuel for gas turbines. Method JFTOT"
		GOST 17751-79 Jet Fuel. The method of determining the thermal-oxidative stability under dynamic conditions
		STB 1665-2006 aviation turbine fuels. Determination of oxidative stability with the use of the analyzer oxidation of jet fuel (JFTOT)
35	Thermo-oxidative stability under static conditions	GOST 11802-88 Jet Fuel. Determination of thermal oxidative stability in static conditions
36	Electrical conductivity	GOST 25950-83 "Jet fuel with an anti-static additive. Determination of electrical conductivity"
		STB 1587-2005 Aviation and distillate fuels. Methods for determining the electrical conductivity
The performance requirements for aviation gasoline (Appendix 5)		
37	The octane number (motor octane number)	GOST R 52946-2008 (EN ISO 5163:2005) "Petroleum products. Determination of knock characteristics of motor and aviation fuels. Motor method "(the method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST 511-82 "Fuel for the engines. Motor method of

		determining octane"
38	Grade (rich mixture)	GOST 3338-68 "Gasoline for aviation. Method of grading on a rich mixture"
39	The temperature of crystallization	GOST 5066-91 (ISO 3013-74) "motor fuel. Methods for determination of the cloud point, the onset of crystallization and crystallization"
40	Content of mechanical impurities and water	GOST 1012-72 "Gasoline for aviation. Specifications" (paragraph 2.6)
41	Color	GOST 1012-72 "Gasoline for aviation. Specifications" (paragraph 2.6)
42	Vapor Pressure	GOST 1756-2000 "Petroleum products. Determination of Vapor Pressure"
43	Fractional composition	GOST R EN ISO 3405-2007 "Petroleum products. Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure" (the method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST 2177-99 "Petroleum products. Methods for determination of the fractional composition"
44	Actual resins	GOST 1567-97 "Petroleum products. Automobile gasoline and aviation fuel. Determination of tar evaporation jet"
45	Sulphur content	GOST R 51947-2002 "Oil and oil products. Determination of sulfur by energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry" (the method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST R 51859-2002 "Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur-tube method"
The performance requirements for marine fuels (Appendix 6)		
46	Sulphur content	GOST R 51947-2002 "Oil and oil products. Determination of sulfur by energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry "(the method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST 1437-75 Petroleum dark. Rapid method for the determination of sulfur
		STB ISO 8754-2004 Petroleum products. Determination of sulfur by energy X-ray fluorescence spectrometry
		STB 1420-2003 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by X-ray fluorescence

		spectrometry
		STB 1469-2004 Petroleum and petroleum products. Determination of sulfur content by wave dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry
47	Flash point in closed crucible	GOST R EN ISO 2719-2008 "Petroleum products. Methods for determining the temperature Flash Point Pensky-Martens' (the method used in the event of disputes)
		GOST 6356-75 "Petroleum products. Determination of flash point in closed crucible"
		STB ISO 2719-2002 Determination of flash on the device Pensky-Martens closed cup
Requirements for sampling		
48	Sampling	GOST 2517-85 Oil and oil products. Sampling methods
		GOST R 52659-2006 Petroleum and petroleum products. Manual sampling methods (applicable to a jet fuel Jet A-1 (Jet A1)
		STB ISO 3170-2004 Petroleum liquids. Manual methods of sampling