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**Fuel oils for agricultural, domestic
and industrial engines and boilers —
Specification**

bsi.

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	ii
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	3
4 Sampling	3
4.1 Sampling from storage tanks	3
4.2 Sampling from pipelines	3
4.3 Sampling middle distillate fuels from retail site pumps and commercial site fuel dispensers	4
4.4 Storage and labelling	4
5 Composition	4
5.1 General	4
5.2 Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl (MMT)	5
6 Characteristics	5
6.1 Middle distillate fuels	5
6.2 Kerosene fuels	5
6.3 Residual fuels	5
<i>Table 1a — Characteristics of middle distillate fuels – Part 1: Class A2 – Automotive distillate fuel for non-road mobile machinery</i>	6
<i>Table 1b — Characteristics of middle distillate fuels – Part 2: Class C1 – Middle distillate fuels for stationary applications</i>	7
<i>Table 2 — Characteristics of kerosene-type burner fuels</i>	9
<i>Table 3 — Properties of residue-containing burner fuels</i>	10
7 Interpretation of test results	10
8 Marking and labelling	11
8.1 Class C1 burner fuel	11
<i>Figure 1 — Symbol for class C1 burner fuel</i>	11
8.2 Class C2 burner fuel	12
8.3 Class A2 and D middle distillate fuels	12
<i>Figure 2 — Form of marking for class A2 automotive distillate fuel for non-road mobile machinery containing metallic additives</i>	13
9 Seasonality requirement	13
9.1 General	13
9.2 Class A2	13
10 Abrasive particles	14
Annex A (informative) Fuel types	15
Annex B (informative) Storage and handling	15
<i>Table B.1 — Minimum storage and handling temperatures for residue containing fuels</i>	17
Annex C (informative) Notes on properties	17
<i>Figure C.1 — Viscosity-temperature chart</i>	18
Bibliography	21

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages I to IV, pages 1 to 22, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword



Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 30 June 2017. It was prepared by Technical Committee PTI/2, *Liquid fuels*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

BS 2869:2017+A1:2022 supersedes [BS 2869:2017](#), which is withdrawn.

Information about this document

Text introduced or altered by Amendment(s) No. 1 is indicated in the text by tags  . Minor editorial changes are not tagged.

BS 2869 was first published as a combination of earlier standards in 1957, and subsequent revisions took place in 1967, 1970 and 1983. In 1988, in expectation of a European Standard for automotive diesel fuel, prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), BS 2869 was split into the following parts:

- Part 1: Specification for automotive diesel fuel (classes A1 and B).
- Part 2: Specification for fuel oil for agricultural and industrial engines and burners (classes A2, C1, C2, D, E, F, G and H).

[BS 2869-1:1988](#) was withdrawn and superseded by BS EN 590 in 1993. Part 2 of the standard was renamed BS 2869 and subsequent revisions took place in 1998, 2006 and 2010.

There are some applications for which, for technical or other reasons, limits different to those in this British Standard or additional requirements might be necessary. This British Standard does not cover special applications, which should be the subject of agreements between the supplier and purchaser of fuel oils.

Council Directive 1999/32/EC [1], and subsequent amendments, limit the sulfur content of gas oil (other than some types marketed as diesel fuel). The Fuels Quality Directive 2009/30/EC [2] further reduces the sulfur content of the Class A2 middle distillate fuel to conform to a sulfur-free description.

This was a full revision of the standard, and introduced the following principal changes:

- a) modification of [5.1](#) to specifically allow synthetic paraffinic fuels produced from natural gas or renewable sources, including those co-processed with petroleum derived fuels in a refinery;
- b) addition of alternative test methods for properties of middle distillate fuels, Class A2 and Class D, in [Table 1a](#) and [Table 2](#);
- c) the minimum limit for flash point of middle distillate fuels, Class A2 and Class D, in [Table 1a](#), has been changed to "Above 55.0°C" in order to align with BS EN 590;
- d) addition of a limit for manganese content in [Table 1a](#) for middle distillate fuel Class A2 and a new [Clause 5.2](#), Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl (MMT), explaining the limit;
- e) addition of alternative test methods for properties of kerosene-type burner fuels in [Table 2](#);
- f) the requirement for gross specific energy is corrected to net specific energy for kerosene-type burner fuels in [Table 2](#);

- g) the minimum limit for smoke point of Class C2 kerosene in [Table 2](#) is reduced from 19 mm to 18 mm;
- h) the minimum limit for density of Class C2 kerosene in [Table 2](#) is reduced from 750.0 to 775.0 kg/m³;
- i) modification of [Clause 7](#), Interpretation of test results, to assign test methods to be used in cases of dispute where multiple test methods are listed in [Table 1a](#) to [Table 3](#);
- j) addition to [8.3](#) requiring a “contains metallic additives” warning label to be placed on dispensers wherever Class A2 fuel containing metallic additives is made available to consumers; and
- k) enhancements to the guidance provided in [Annex B.1](#) on storage and handling of middle distillate fuels of Class A2 and Class D.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “shall”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Where words have alternative spellings, the preferred spelling of the SI or of Oxford English Dictionary is used (e.g. “organization” rather than “organisation”).

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1 Scope

This British Standard specifies requirements for eight classes of petroleum fuels for engines and boilers used in agricultural, domestic and industrial applications.

This British Standard does not preclude lawful use of one class of fuel in an application designed for use with a fuel of another class. However, it is strongly recommended that only class C1 burner fuel is used in flueless domestic appliances, and it is advisable that tests or consultation with the equipment manufacturer are carried out if fuel is to be used for a purpose other than that for which it is classified in this British Standard.

NOTE [Annex A](#), [Annex B](#) and [Annex C](#) provide information on fuel types and applications, storage and handling, and properties of fuels respectively. Additional information on storage and handling is given in [BS 6380](#).

2 Normative references

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

[BS 2000-10](#), *Methods of test for petroleum and its products — Part 10: Determination of kerosine burning characteristics — 24 hour method*

[BS 2000-12](#), *Methods of test for petroleum and its products — Part 12: Determination of specific energy*

[BS 2000-74](#), (*ISO 3733*), *Methods of test for petroleum and its products — Part 74: Petroleum products and bituminous materials — Determination of water — Distillation method*

[BS EN 116](#), (*BS 2000-309*), *Diesel and domestic heating fuels — Determination of cold filter plugging point — Stepwise cooling bath method*

[BS EN 590:2017+A1:2020](#), *Automotive fuels — Diesel — Requirements and test methods* A1

[BS EN 12662](#), (*BS 2000-440*), *Liquid petroleum products — Determination of total contamination in middle distillates, diesel fuels and fatty acid methyl esters*

[BS EN 14078](#), *Liquid petroleum products — Determination of fatty methyl ester (FAME) content in middle distillates — Infrared spectrometry method*

[BS EN 14214](#), *Liquid petroleum products — Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) for use in diesel engines and heating applications — Requirements and test methods*

[BS EN 14275](#), (*EN 2000-509*), *Automotive fuels — Assessment of petrol and diesel fuel quality — Sampling from retail site pumps and commercial site fuel dispensers*

[BS EN 15195](#), (*BS 2000-567*), *Liquid petroleum products — Determination of ignition delay and derived cetane number (DCN) of middle distillate fuels by combustion in a constant volume chamber*

[BS EN 15751](#), *Automotive fuels — Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) fuel and blends with diesel fuel — Determination of oxidation stability by accelerated oxidation method*

[BS EN 16144](#), (*BS 2000-567*), *Liquid petroleum products — Determination of ignition delay and derived cetane number (DCN) of middle distillate fuels — Fixed range injection period, constant volume combustion chamber method*

[BS EN 16329](#), (*BS 2000-612*), *Diesel and domestic heating fuels — Determination of cold filter plugging point — Linear cooling bath method*

[BS EN 16576](#), *Automotive fuels — Determination of manganese and iron content in diesel — Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP OES) method*