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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
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**Codes for Fuel Classification
(English Translation)**

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Table of Contents

Foreword	
1 Scope of application	
2 Normative references	
3 Terms and definitions	
4 Classification principles	
4.1 Scientific principles	
4.2 Practical Principles	
4.3 Stability Principle	
4.4 Extensibility Principle	
4.5 Compatibility Principle	
4.6 Principle of targeting	
5 Classification methods	
5.1 Basic methods	
5.2 Fuel classification method	
6 Combustion mode coding	
6.1 Coding principle	
6.2 Coding method	
6.3 Code composition	
6.4 Fuel ash and sulfur content code value	
7 Fuel classification and code	

Foreword

In order to promote the construction of environmental information, establish and improve the environmental information standard system to provide environmental information processing and exchange Technical support, ensuring the orderly development of fuel category information processing and exchange, unifying fuel classification and codes, and developing this standard.

This standard specifies the classification and code of fuel.

This standard is the first release.

This standard was formulated by the Science and Technology Standards Department of the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

This standard was drafted. Information Center of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Beijing University of Science and Technology.

This standard was approved by the Ministry of Environmental Protection on December 21, 2009.

This standard has been implemented since March 1, 2010.

This standard is explained by the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Fuel classification code

1 Scope of application

This standard specifies the classification and code of fuel category information.

This standard applies to the information collection, exchange, processing, use and environment of fuel categories of environmental protection departments at all levels across the country.

Management of management information system construction.

2 Normative references

The contents of this standard refer to the terms in the following documents. For undated references, the valid version applies to this standard.

GB 252-2000 light diesel oil GB 253-2008 kerosene GB 438-1977 No. 1 jet fuel GB 5751-86 China Coal Classification GB 1787-2008 Aviation piston engine fuel GB 1788-1979 No. 2 jet fuel GB 6537-2006 No. 3 jet fuel GB 11174-1997 Liquefied petroleum gas GB 17820-1999 natural gas GB 17930-2006 motor gasoline GB 18047-2000 Compressed natural gas for vehicles GB 18351-2004 Ethanol gasoline for vehicles GB 19159-2003 Liquefied petroleum gas for vehicles GB/T.1996-2003 Metallurgical coke GB/T 7027 Basic principles and methods of information classification and coding GB/T 8729-1988 foundry coke GB/T 13612-2006 artificial gas GB/T 17411-1998 Marine fuel oil GB/T 19147-2003 Automotive Diesel GB/T 19204-2003 General properties of liquefied natural gas GB/T 20828-2007 Biodiesel for diesel fuel blending (BD100) GJB 560-88 jet fuel No. 5 GJB 1603-93 No. 6 jet fuel SH 0348-92 No. 4 jet fuel SH/T 0356-1996 Furnace fuel oil SH/T 0527-92 delayed petroleum coke (raw coke)

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Fuel category information According to the information attribute or characteristics of the fuel category, the process of distinguishing and classifying it according to certain rules is fuel Categories establish a certain classification system and order.

A collection of things that have a common attribute, also known as a category.

Classification system the whole of the interrelated categories formed after classification.

Fuel classification code A character or set of characters representing a fuel class.

Fuel classification code the process of assigning codes to fuel categories.

Code table

The form of expression after fuel classification. The fuel classification code table mainly includes the code of the first and second category, the name of the category and the preparation

Note and so on.

4.1 Scientific principles

According to the most stable information attribute of the fuel category and the logical association existing in it, as the basis for classification, and considering the fuel category Other characteristics and development requirements.

4.2 Practical Principles

When classifying fuel categories, the category setting should be comprehensive and practical, and the important fuel categories of concern should be regarded as the first class. Listed.

4.3 Stability Principle

When classifying fuels, it should be combined with the results of China's fuel classification research work, and consider the classification and editing that some departments are using. code.

4.4 Extensibility Principle

Reserve space on the expansion of fuel categories to ensure that the classification system has certain flexibility and can be extended on this classification system.

Refine. Under the premise of maintaining the classification system, the applicable classification rules are allowed to be developed under the final classification.

4.5 Compatibility Principle

Coordinate with relevant information classification standards existing in the country, maintain the continuity of inheritance and actual use, and related countries the standard is

consistent.

4.6 Principle of targeting

Listed separately for some important and frequently used fuel categories, targeted and more detailed classification.

5.1 Basic methods

The basic classification method of this standard follows the provisions and requirements of GB/T 7027.

5.2 Fuel classification method

The surface classification method is appropriate according to the type of fuel material state, and the fuel source, composition or processing state characteristics the difference should be classified by line classification method. This standard adopts the surface classification method as the main method, and the line classification method is supplemented by the mixed classification.

law.

The fuel classification is divided into the first category and the second category. The categories are classified according to the fuel source, composition or processing status.

Dry class.

6.1.1 Uniqueness

In a classification system, each fuel category has only one code, and one code represents only one fuel category.

6.1.2 Rationality

The code structure is adapted to the classification system.

6.1.3 Extensibility

Have appropriate backup capacity to accommodate the ever-expanding needs.

6.1.4 Simplicity

The code structure is as concise as possible and the length is as short as possible to save machine storage space and reduce the error rate of the code.