

## Petroleum Products Information Sheet



<b>Petrol</b>	This is also known as Gasoline, Motor Gasoline or Motor Spirit. It consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. Petrol is typically used in petrol-engine road vehicles. It is also used in some mobile plant and equipment such as field tractors, and in some marine engines.
<b>Diesel (EN 590)</b>	Road diesel, which is also known as auto diesel, white diesel, DERV or Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel (ULSD). It is primarily a medium distillate which distils between 180°C and 380°C and, as per EN 590 Standard, has a maximum Sulphur Weight less or equal to 0.001% (or Maximum Sulphur Content of 10ppm (parts per million). It is mainly used for on-road vehicles with diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, etc.) Locally, small quantities of diesel (EN 590) is also known to be used in boilers for water heating, space heating, electrical generators, and industrial processing. Diesel is also used for marine purposes.  From a Customs' Department perspective, Diesel (EN 590) dyed in green is used for heating while Diesel (EN 590) with a red dye is used for Navigation excluding road transport. Diesel (EN 590) used for road purposes has a clear dye.
<b>Gasoil</b>	Gasoil is also known as Marked Gasoil, heating gasoil or Light Heating Oil. Gasoil is also a medium distillate which distils between 180°C and 380°C with a sulphur content rate which is greater than 0.001%. Gasoil is used for industrial and commercial uses, such as in boilers for water heating and space heating (for example in hotels), electricity generation (for on-site generators) or industrial processing (such as in bakeries, non-road building vehicles or concrete manufacturing plants). Gasoil is also used for marine purposes. Gasoil <b>cannot</b> be used for automotive purposes.  From a Customs' Department perspective, Heating Gasoil is dyed in green while Navigation Gasoil has a red dye. Clear Gasoil can be consumed for other purposes not mentioned in the previous statement such as non-road heavy vehicles and machinery.
<b>Fuel Oil</b>	Fuel oil may also be known as Thin Fuel Oil (TFO). This covers all residual (heavy) fuel oils (including those obtained by blending). The most common type of fuel oil used in Malta is the Low Sulphur Fuel Oil (LSFO) and has a dark colour. The use of Fuel oil (such as TFO 50, TFO 200 or TFO 950) has various end-uses, including water/space heating (such as in some hotels) to industrial purposes (such as laundries, asphalt production).
<b>LPG</b>	LPG consist mainly of propane (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ) and butane (C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ) or a combination of the two. LPG is normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage. LPG can be bought in cylinders (in different sizes) or as Bulk LPG and stored in a fixed, designated

	<p>storage. Uses of typical LPG cylinders or Bulk LPG can vary from spatial heating, water heating, cooking or industrial processes.</p> <p>On the other hand, Propane is known to be used more commonly for specific industrial purposes (such as metal sheet cutting, gold melting). Propane consumption should also be included under the LPG Fuel Consumption category. Locally, cylinders of Propane are colour Red (either entirely, or the upper part) while the common LPG referred to in the previous paragraph is available in other colours (colours depend on the distributor).</p>
<b>Aviation Fuel</b>	Aviation Gasoline, also known as Avgas, is motor spirit prepared especially for aviation piston engines, with an octane number suited to the engine, a freezing point of $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a distillation range usually within the limits of $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $180^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Further details on fuels can be found in following documents:

- Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on Energy Statistics
- Excise Duty Act – Chapter 382.

The below table provides Conversion Factors to be used to convert fuel quantities to energy values as needed:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Kg</i>	<i>Metric Tonnes</i>	<i>Litres</i>	<i>Cubic Metres</i>
<b><i>Fuel Type</i></b>	<b><i>kWh/Kg</i></b>	<b><i>kWh/MT</i></b>	<b><i>KWh/L</i></b>	<b><i>KWh/m<sup>3</sup></i></b>
<b><i>Petrol</i></b>	11.944	11,944.444	8.848	8,847.250
<b><i>Diesel (EN590)</i></b>	11.944	11,944.444	10.080	10,079.917
<b><i>Gasoil (LHO)</i></b>	11.944	11,944.444	10.080	10,079.917
<b><i>Fuel Oil</i></b>	11.111	11,111.111	10.279	10,278.889
<b><i>LPG</i></b>	12.778	12,777.778	6.672	6,672.556
<b><i>Aviation Fuel</i></b>	12.222	12,222.222	8.761	8,760.889