

EN 590:2004 Diesel Fuel

Property	Units	Limits		Test-Method
		Min	Max	
Cetane number		51.0	-	EN ISO 5165
Cetane index		46.0	-	EN ISO 4264
Density at 15°C	kg/m ³	820	845	EN ISO 3675, EN ISO 12185
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	%(m/m)	-	11	EN ISO 12916
Sulphur content	mg/kg		10,0 (on the 01-01-2009)	EN ISO 20846, EN ISO 20884
Flash point	°C	Above 55	-	EN ISO 2719
Carbon residue (on 10% distillation residue)	%m/m	-	0,30	EN ISO 10370
Ash content	% (m/m)	-	0,01	EN ISO 6245
Water content	mg/kg	-	200	EN ISO 12937
Total contamination	mg/kg	-	24	EN ISO 12662
Copper strip corrosion (3 hours at 50 °C)	rating	Class 1	Class 1	EN ISO 2160
Oxidation Stability	g/m ³	-	25	EN ISO 12205

Lubricity, corrected wear scar diameter (wsd 1,4) at 60 °C	µm	-	460	EN ISO1 2156-1
Viscosity at 40 °C	mm ² /s	2.00	4.50	EN ISO 3104
Distillation recovered at 250 °C,	%V/V		<65	EN ISO 3405
Distillation recovered at 350 °C	%V/V	85		EN ISO 3405
95%(V/V) recovered at	°C	-	360	EN ISO 3405
Fatty acid methyl ester content	% (V/V)	-	5	EN 14078

EN590 describes the physical properties that all diesel fuel must meet if it is to be sold in the European Union, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

It allows the blending of up to 5% fatty acid methyl ester with 'conventional' diesel - a 95/5 mix, also called BD5 or B5. In some countries such as France, all diesel sold routinely contains this 95/5 mix.