



RWANDA UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY

P.O BOX 7289 KIGALI, Tel: +250 584562, Fax: +250 584563

Email: info@rura.rw

Web-site: www.rura.rw

***REGULATION GOVERNING CALIBRATION OF PETROLEUM
RELATED EQUIPMENT AND FUEL QUALITY CONTROL***

CONTENTS

PREAMBLE	4
CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	5
Article 1: Purpose of this regulation	5
Article 2: Scope of this regulation.....	5
Article 3: Definitions.....	5
CHAPTER II: FUEL QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS	6
Article 4: Permitted Automotive Gasoline.....	6
Article 5: Permitted Automotive Diesel.....	6
Article 6: Permitted aviation fuel	6
Article 7: Heavy fuel oil (HFO) Requirements	6
Article 8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Requirements	6
Article 9: Fuel Additives	6
CHAPTER III: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS QUALITY CONTROL.....	6
Article 10: Basic quality control at the fuel depot	6
Article 11: Detailed quality tests	7
Article 12: Fuel quality assurance	7
Article 13: Fuel quality complaint handling	7
Article 14: Mechanism of testing petroleum products	7
CHAPTER IV: CALIBRATION AND VERIFICATION OF DOWNSTREAM PETROLEUM FACILITIES	8
Article 15: Responsibilities to carry out calibration and verification	8
Article 16: Calibration and verification of bulk storage tanks and road tanker	8
Article 17: Calibration and verification of bulk flowmeters at fuel depot	8
Article 18: Calibration and verification of measuring instrument	8
All thermometers, pressure gauge, density meter, and prover meter shall be calibrated at least once in every six (6) months.	8
Article 19: Calibration and verification of fuel dispensers	8
CHAPTER V: CERTIFICATION FOR CALIBRATION AND VERIFICATION SERVICES...	9
Article 20: Requirements for calibration and verification	9
Article 21: Obligations of the certificate holder.....	9

CHAPTER VII: MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT	9
Article 22: Monitory requirements.....	9
Article 23: Enforcement mechanism.....	10
CHAPTER VII: ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS	10
Article 24: Carrying out calibration or verification without a valid certificate	10
Article 26: failure to comply with quality specifications	10
Article 27: Refusing to provide samples for quality testing.....	11
Article 28: Obstructing the Regulatory authority/Standards entity staff.....	11
Article 29: Selling adulterated or contaminated fuel to a customer	11
CHAPTER VII: TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS	11
Article 30: Transitional period	11
Article 31: Repealing provision	11
Article 32: Commencement	11

PREAMBLE

The Regulatory Board of the Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority;

Pursuant to Law N°09/2013 of 01/03/2013 establishing Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA) and determining its mission, powers, organization and functioning especially in articles 2,4,6 and 20;

Pursuant to Law N° 85/2013 of 11/9/2013 regulating petroleum and petroleum products trade in Rwanda especially in articles 5, 20,35and36

Pursuant to Prime Minister's Order N°131/03 of 10/05/2016 determining another Regulatory Authority for trade of petroleum and petroleum products and its additional responsibilities especially in articles 2 and 3.

Considering the validation workshop held at on

HEREBY issues the following regulations:

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1: Purpose of this regulation

The purpose of this regulation is to establish a regulatory framework for fuel quality control, verification and calibration of petroleum related facilities and equipment.

Article 2: Scope of this regulation

This Regulation shall apply to fuel quality control activities, verification and calibration of the following petroleum products facilities and equipment:

- storage facilities at private or public petroleum products storages;
- storage facilities at retail site or filling stations and liquefied petroleum gas plants;
- pumps at retail sites or filling stations;
- LPG cylinders;
- road tankers used in petroleum products transportation;
- measurement instruments used in the trade of petroleum products.

Article 3: Definitions

In these regulations, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- 1) **Additive** means material added to a petroleum product, usually in small amounts, to impart or enhance desirable properties or to suppress undesirable properties;
- 2) **Adulteration** means addition of unsuitable or unauthorized product into a petroleum product which complies with national standards.
- 3) **Bulk storage** means a single quantity of two hundred liters of a petroleum product or more;
- 4) **Fuel (or petroleum products):** gasoline, diesel, kerosene, Aviation fuel, heavy fuel oil and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- 5) **Liquefied Petroleum Gas:** commercial propane, commercial butane or mixture thereof as specified in the RS 140
- 6) **Person:** an individual, entity, corporation including Government Corporation, partnership, Limited Liability Company or association.
- 7) **Regulatory Authority:** Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority established by the Law N°09/2013 of 01/03/2013;

- 8) **RS:** Rwanda Standard which is the specification or code of practice declared by the Rwanda Standard Board;

CHAPTER II: FUEL QUALITY SPECIFICATIONS

Article 4: Permitted Automotive Gasoline

Automotive gasoline shall have Specific quality requirements comply with the limits specified in RS EAS 158 and shall be tested in accordance with the test methods listed therein.

Article 5: Permitted Automotive Diesel

Automotive Diesel shall have Specific quality requirements comply with the limits specified in RS EAS 177 and shall be tested in accordance with the test methods listed therein.

Article 6: Permitted aviation fuel

Aviation fuel shall meet the requirements of relevant national and international standards. It shall also comply with the latest specifications approved by Aviation Fuel Quality Requirement for Jointly Operated System (AFQRJOS) for Jet A-1 fuel and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM D1655) for aviation gasoline (AVgas).

Article 7: Heavy fuel oil (HFO) Requirements

Heavy Fuel Oil that is burned for the generation of heat or used in an engine for the generation of power shall conform to **RS ISO 8217**

Article 8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Requirements

Liquefied petroleum gas shall comply with the specification of Rwandan standard RS 140

Article 9: Fuel Additives

Any fuel additives shall not tamper with the quality of the fuel as specified in articles **(.....)** and shall not have any harmful side effects.

Any fuel additives must be tested prior to the introduction to the market.

CHAPTER III: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS QUALITY CONTROL

Article 10: Basic quality control at the fuel depot

- (1) Any road tanker offloading to a fuel depot must be checked to ensure that all seals are in good condition

- (2) A fuel depot operator must conduct preliminary tests to ensure the quality of the petroleum products before offloading the products into storage tanks.
- (3) basic quality tests shall include density, flash point, and water test.
- (4) Test reports must be properly kept and submitted to the Regulatory Authority on quarterly basis.
- (5) The importer or owner of petroleum products for domestic use possess a delivery note.

Article 11: Detailed quality tests

In case a petroleum product is suspected at retail site or does not pass the basic quality test at the fuel depot shall be taken to the competent laboratory for detailed quality tests in accordance to the applicable standards.

Any fuel that does not meet the specification set out in the standards must not be stored, neither used nor sold.

Article 12: Fuel quality assurance

An operator of any petrol service station must conduct daily tank inspection to ensure that there is no leakage or contamination of fuel.

The Regulatory Authority/ competent entity shall at any time conduct fuel quality checking to ensure the quality compliance with national standards throughout the supply chain. The quality inspection may be at petrol service station, petroleum road tanker or fuel depot as deemed necessary.

Article 13: Fuel quality complaint handling

In case there is a complaint about the quality of fuel being delivered, the fuel shall be tested.

The complainant shall incur all the cost associated with testing. When the fuel is found to be contaminated or sub-standard, the fuel provider shall compensate the complainant.

Article 14: Mechanism of testing petroleum products

Sampling and testing of petroleum products shall be undertaken in accordance with the requirements stipulated in the applicable national and international standards.

In the absence of Rwandan Standards for sampling of gaseous hydrocarbon, sampling shall be conducted in line with internationally accepted best practice.

A reference sample and a test sample each not exceeding one (1) liter shall be taken and sealed properly.

The testing laboratory shall retain the reference sample for a period of thirty (30) days. A person who wishes to challenge the results shall only do so within thirty (30) days from the date of sampling.

In case any person is not satisfied with the first test results, another test shall be performed at his/her own expenses.

CHAPTER IV: CALIBRATION AND VERIFICATION OF DOWNSTREAM PETROLEUM FACILITIES

Article 15: Responsibilities to carry out calibration and verification

Calibration and verification shall be performed by a Standard Authority or a private company approved by the Standard Authority and Regulatory Authority.

Article 16: Calibration and verification of bulk storage tanks and road tankers

Bulk storage tanks calibration shall be maintained and calibrated according to the requirements set out in RS 141-2 and RS OIML R 71.

Bulk storage tanks and road tankers shall be calibrated in periods set out in their respective regulations governing fuel depot and road transportation of petroleum products in Rwanda.

Article 17: Calibration and verification of bulk flowmeters at fuel depot

Bulk flowmeters at the fuel depot shall be calibrated or verified at least once in every six (6) months or as per quantity volume (ahkjd) discharged.

Article 18: Calibration and verification of measuring instrument

All thermometers, pressure gauge, density meter, and prover meter shall be calibrated at least once in every six (6) months.

Article 19: Calibration and verification of fuel dispensers

Fuel dispensers at petrol service station shall be calibrated and verified at least once in every six (6) months.

Article 20: Verification of LPG cylinders

LPG cylinders tare weight verification shall be carried out to all imported LPG cylinders before use. Pre-packages controls to filled LPG cylinders must be randomly carried out. LPG cylinders testing and revalidation shall be carried out in periods set out in the regulations governing LPG business in Rwanda.

Article 21: Calibration and verification of LPG flowmeters

LPG flowmeters shall be calibrated when deemed necessary at least once in every year, and verified upon arrival once imported.

CHAPTER V: CERTIFICATION FOR CALIBRATION AND VERIFICATION SERVICES

Article 22: Requirements for calibration and verification

Any private company which intends to carry out the calibration and verification of petroleum product facilities and equipment must be certified by **competent authority having standards in its attributions**.

Upon the issuance of the certificate, the **competent authority having standards in its attributions** shall notify the Regulatory Authority within 21 working days.

Article 23: Obligations of the certificate holder

Any certificate holder shall have the following obligations:

- a) Comply with all terms and condition of the calibration and verification certificate
- b) Provide regular training to personnel carrying out calibration services
- c) Report to the Regulatory Authority all calibrated petroleum products facilities and equipment on a quarterly basis;

CHAPTER VII: MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

Article 24: Monitoring requirements

The Regulatory Authority/ Standards entity shall monitor the quality of fuel and the performance of each calibration and/ or verification certificate holder for full compliance with terms and conditions of the certificate.

The Regulatory Authority/ Standard entity shall include terms and condition in calibration and/or verification certificate requiring certificate holder to report on technical, organization and other data needed to allow the Regulatory Authority/ Standard entity to effectively monitor the certificate compliance.

The Regulatory Authority/ Standard entity may also perform physical inspections to the certificate holder's premises. These inspections may be conducted on an announced or unannounced basis.

Article 25: Enforcement mechanism

If the Regulatory Authority/ Standards authority determines that the certificate holder has failed to comply with any terms and conditions of the certificate, the Regulatory Authority/ Standards entity must send a written warning to the certificate holder including a deadline for correction of the alleged certificate violation.

If the certificate holder, after receipt of the warning, does not cure the alleged non-compliance, the Regulatory Authority/Standards entity may open enforcement procedure, which may consist of monetary sanctions, certificate suspension or revocation.

If the competent laboratory tests confirm that petroleum products are sub-standard, the Regulatory Authority shall notify the operator in writing about the action to be taken.

CHAPTER VII: ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 26: Carrying out calibration or verification without a valid certificate

Any person who carries out calibration or verification activities without a valid certificate shall be liable to administrative fine of **one million (1,000,000 Frw)** Rwandan francs and he/she shall cease operations until the certificate is obtained.

Article 27: Failure to comply with terms and conditions of calibration and/or verification certificate

Any person who fails to comply with terms and conditions of calibration and/or verification shall be liable to an administrative fine of **one million (1,000,000 Frw)** Rwandan francs and he/she shall cease operations until full compliance.

Article 28: failure to comply with quality specifications

Any person who import substandard petroleum products shall not be allowed to offload such products in Rwanda and such products shall be returned to where they came from.

Any person who store or transport substandard petroleum products shall be liable to administrative sanction as stipulated in respective regulation governing fuel depot and road transportation.

Article 29: Refusing to provide samples for quality testing

Any person who refuse to provide samples required for quality testing shall be liable to an administrative fine of **one million (1,000,000 Frw)** Rwandan francs.

Article 30: Obstructing the Regulatory authority/Standards entity staff

Any person who obstructs the Regulatory Authority or standards entity staff during quality inspection or audit shall be liable to administrative fine of one million (1,000,000 Frw) Rwandan francs.

Article 31: Selling adulterated or contaminated fuel to a customer

Any person who sells adulterated or contaminated fuel to a customer shall be liable to administrative fine of five million (5,000,000 Frw) Rwandan francs and shall compensate the customer for the damage caused.

CHAPTER VII: TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 32: Transitional period

Any existing activity related to calibration or verification conducted by any private entity, must obtain a certificate within **three (3) months** from the effective date of this regulation.

Article 33: Repealing provision

All other prior regulatory provisions contrary to this regulation are hereby repealed.

Article 34: Commencement

This regulation shall come into force and shall take effect on the date of signature by the Chairperson of the Regulatory Board.

Done at Kigali on/...../2020

Dr. Ignace GATARE

Chairperson of the Regulatory Board