

# Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents

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Suggested revisions are invited and should be submitted to the Standards Department, API, 1220 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, [standards@api.org](mailto:standards@api.org). This updated publication was prepared under the direction of the API Safety and Fire Protection Subcommittee. The first edition was published in 1956 with subsequent editions in 1967, 1974, 1982, 1991, 1998, and 2008. This eighth edition builds on the technically sound work presented in prior editions. It emphasizes the need to maintain awareness and the continuing need to develop and use sound procedures for controlling hazards and minimizing the possible static ignition risks associated with handling hydrocarbons.

With environmental regulations requiring lower sulfur specification for diesel fuel throughout the world, revisions to the processing to remove sulfur with the need to supplement the new fuels with additives, such as those to improve lubricity, the resultant fuels are much lower in conductivity, often below 2 C.U. This in turn enhances the ability of the fuel to generate and accumulate static charges while flowing through pipes. While there is not a direct correlation between sulfur level and conductivity, current data shows that most low sulfur fuels have low conductivity. The precautionary advice regarding ULSD provided in this eighth edition of API 2003 has been updated to align with recently published guidance in other recommended practices.