PIDX PRODUCT CODES

WHAT ARE THEY? WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

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WHAT ARE THEY?

- Product identifiers used by Downstream Industry Partners.
- Individual codes represent unique products used in the industry.

Code 1	Product definition 2	Description 3	Cetane/octane 4	Oxygenated/rbob type 5	Oxygenate percent % v 6	Additized 7	Rvp percentage 8	Regulatory oxy % 9	Voc 10	Fungible/segre (f/s) 11	Dyes 12	Sulphur content 13	Am	M1	M2	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	Comments 14
A20	AVIATION GASOLINE			N		Y																			100/130 LOW LEAD
A21	Unbranded Aviation Gasoline 100/LL	AVIATION GASOLINE																							AVIATION GASOLINE
A25	AVIATION GASOLINE			N		Y																			100/130 HIGH LEAD
B00	FUEL ETHANOL	ALTERNATIVE FUEL - Ed79-83		A	79-83	N	7.0-9.5		N	F	N		3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Ed79-83% ETHANOL/21-17% CaRFG3 CARB E85 fuel Class 2
B01	FUEL ETHANOL	ALTERNATIVE FUEL - Ed85		A	85	Y				F	N		3												Ed85 85% ETHANOL/15% REGULAR GASOLINE
B02	FUEL ETHANOL	ALTERNATIVE FUEL - Ed80		A	80	Y				F	N		3												Ed80 80% ETHANOL/20% REGULAR GASOLINE
B03	FUEL ETHANOL	ALTERNATIVE FUEL - Ed75		A	75	Y				F	N		3												Ed75 75% ETHANOL/25% REGULAR GASOLINE

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WHAT ARE THEY?

Code elements include:

- Code: One to three character alphanumeric identifier assigned by the Downstream Subcommittee.
- Product Definition: Up to 34 character alphanumeric definition of the product.
  - IE: Regular, Gas, Unleaded Regular
- Description: Up to 120 character alphanumeric description of the product.
  - IE: Conventional Carb, RBOB-Carb
- Cetane/Octane: Numeric value of cetane or octane.
- Oxygenated/RBOB Type: A single alphanumeric character indicating if the product is oxygenated and if so, with which oxygenate.
  - If the product is an RBIB, this field also describes the type of RBOB.

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WHAT ARE THEY?

Code elements continued:

- Oxygenate Percent (% Volume): Percent of oxygenate.
- Additized: A single alphanumeric character indicating if the product is additized and if so, with what.
- RVP Percentage: Reid Vapor Pressure percentage.
- Regulatory OXY%: Numeric value of the Regulatory Oxy Percentage.
- VOC: A single alphanumeric character indicating whether the product is controlled by a Volatile Organic Compound Region and if so, which one.
- Fungible/Segre (F/S): A single alphanumeric character indicating whether the product is fungible or segregated.
- Dyes 12: A single alphanumeric character indicating if the product contains a dye.

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WHAT ARE THEY?

Code elements continued:

- Sulphur Content 13: A numeric indication of the sulphur content of the product.
- AM (Additive Message): A single alphanumeric character indicating additized product.
- M1: Reformulated gasoline meets maximum 1.3 volume % benzene, minimum 1.5 wt % oxygen, maximum 2.7 wt % oxygen.
- M2: Reformulated gasoline meets maximum 1.3 volume % benzene, minimum 1.5 wt % oxygen, maximum 3.5 wt % oxygen.
- M1 and M2 Exceptions: Indicators for exceptions to M1 and M2.
- M4: VOC controlled for Region 1, suitable for Region 2, meets VOC reduction minimum of 32.6%.

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WHAT ARE THEY?

Code elements continued:

- M5: VOC controlled for Region 2, meets VOC reduction minimum of 13.1%.
- M6: Not VOC controlled.
- M7: Oxy Fuels Program RFG.
- M8: Not Oxy Fuels Program RFG.
- M9: Conventional Gasoline – not meeting the requirements for reformulated gasoline and cannot be used in any reformulated area.
- M10: Reformulated gasoline blendstock, meets maximum 1.3 wt % benzene.
  - Cannot be combined with RFG or any other RBOB except other RBOB having the same requirements for oxygenate types and amounts.
- M11: Blend RBOB with any oxygenate to 2.0 wt % and 5.7 vol % oxygen content.

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WHAT ARE THEY?

Code elements continued:

- M12: Blend RBOB with any oxygenate to 2.0 wt % and 10.8 vol % oxygen content.
- Comments 14: Additional information about the product.
- State Code 15: Unused in Downstream EDI.
- Requester 15: Person who requested the product code.
- Company 17: Company that requested the product code.
- Date Code Assigned 18: Date the code was created.

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WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

Standardized codes provide:

- Consistency: Product code identifies the same product for all terminals/suppliers/customers.
- Repeatability: Product code can be used across multiple terminals/suppliers to represent one product being loaded.
- Transparency/clarity of product definitions: No guessing what product was actually loaded.
- Improves business process efficiencies.
  - Fewer exceptions to be processed manually in your back office.
  - Increased productivity.
  - Reduced costs.
- Better data exchange.
  - Information passing between partners is consistent.

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CHALLENGES

- Terminals/Suppliers are not always consistent.
  - Established codes not used for the same product across all terminals.
    - Causes confusion if a code means something different at two separate terminals.
    - Additional work for suppliers, customers and vendors to keep their back office updated.
- Terminals/Suppliers use non-established codes.
  - Terminals/suppliers create codes at their own discretion.
    - Parties using the Product Code list from PIDX are unable to locate/identify codes being transmitted.
      - Causes additional work to determine/identify what the code is and maintain it in back office systems.

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SOLUTIONS

- Increase awareness of process to request a new code.
  - Existing codes can be found at:
    - https://pidx.org/standards/downstream/product-codes/
  - New codes can be requested by:
    - Filling out the attached spreadsheet and emailing a copy to productcodes@pidx.org.

    - Downstream committee will identify the code to be assigned to the new product.
      - Downstream committee will reply to you with the new code.
    - PIDX will update the Product Code list on the website.

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SOLUTIONS

Long Term Goals:

- Build an API – driven solution for PIDX codes.
  - Existing process is manually driven.
  - API should support a single, clarified protocol for providing key data sets to terminals.

Steps to consider:

  - Compare codes being used by Data Clearing Houses to the master list.
  - Identify codes being used by terminals/suppliers not on the master list.
    - Determine how to handle codes missing from the master list and duplicated codes.
    - Identify a plan for handling non-standard codes.
      - Further define attributes/requirements to create a code.
      - Determine if non-standard/”bad” codes can be added to the master list.

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QUESTIONS?