



Standard Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1655; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

^ε1 NOTE—Editorially corrected Table A1.1 in June 2020.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers the use of purchasing agencies in formulating specifications for purchases of aviation turbine fuel under contract.

1.2 This specification defines the minimum property requirements for Jet A and Jet A-1 aviation turbine fuel and lists acceptable additives for use in civil and military operated engines and aircraft. Specification D1655 was developed initially for civil applications, but has also been adopted for military aircraft. Guidance information regarding the use of Jet A and Jet A-1 in specialized applications is available in the appendix.

1.3 This specification can be used as a standard in describing the quality of aviation turbine fuel from production to the aircraft. However, this specification does not define the quality assurance testing and procedures necessary to ensure that fuel in the distribution system continues to comply with this specification after batch certification. Such procedures are defined elsewhere, for example in ICAO 9977, EI/JIG Standard 1530, JIG 1, JIG 2, API 1543, API 1595, and ATA-103.

1.4 This specification does not include all fuels satisfactory for aviation turbine engines. Certain equipment or conditions of use may permit a wider, or require a narrower, range of characteristics than is shown by this specification.

1.5 Aviation turbine fuels defined by this specification may be used in other than turbine engines that are specifically designed and certified for this fuel.

1.6 This specification no longer includes wide-cut aviation turbine fuel (Jet B). FAA has issued a Special Airworthiness Information Bulletin which now approves the use of Specification D6615 to replace Specification D1655 as the specification for Jet B and refers users to this standard for reference.

1.7 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. However, other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.8 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.9 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D56 Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester
- D86 Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels at Atmospheric Pressure
- D93 Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester
- D130 Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test
- D156 Test Method for Saybolt Color of Petroleum Products (Saybolt Chromometer Method)
- D240 Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter
- D323 Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)
- D381 Test Method for Gum Content in Fuels by Jet Evaporation
- D445 Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)
- D613 Test Method for Cetane Number of Diesel Fuel Oil

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.J0.01 on Jet Fuel Specifications.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

- D1266** Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)
- D1298** Test Method for Density, Relative Density, or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method
- D1319** Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by Fluorescent Indicator Adsorption
- D1322** Test Method for Smoke Point of Kerosene and Aviation Turbine Fuel
- D1405** Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels
- D1660** Method of Test for Thermal Stability of Aviation Turbine Fuels (Withdrawn 1992)³
- D1840** Test Method for Naphthalene Hydrocarbons in Aviation Turbine Fuels by Ultraviolet Spectrophotometry
- D2276** Test Method for Particulate Contaminant in Aviation Fuel by Line Sampling
- D2386** Test Method for Freezing Point of Aviation Fuels
- D2622** Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- D2624** Test Methods for Electrical Conductivity of Aviation and Distillate Fuels
- D2887** Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Petroleum Fractions by Gas Chromatography
- D2892** Test Method for Distillation of Crude Petroleum (15-Theoretical Plate Column)
- D3120** Test Method for Trace Quantities of Sulfur in Light Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Oxidative Microcoulometry
- D3227** Test Method for (Thiol Mercaptan) Sulfur in Gasoline, Kerosene, Aviation Turbine, and Distillate Fuels (Potentiometric Method)
- D3240** Test Method for Undissolved Water In Aviation Turbine Fuels
- D3241** Test Method for Thermal Oxidation Stability of Aviation Turbine Fuels
- D3242** Test Method for Acidity in Aviation Turbine Fuel
- D3338** Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels
- D3343** Test Method for Estimation of Hydrogen Content of Aviation Fuels
- D3701** Test Method for Hydrogen Content of Aviation Turbine Fuels by Low Resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometry
- D3828** Test Methods for Flash Point by Small Scale Closed Cup Tester
- D3948** Test Method for Determining Water Separation Characteristics of Aviation Turbine Fuels by Portable Separometer
- D4052** Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter
- D4057** Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
- D4171** Specification for Fuel System Icing Inhibitors
- D4176** Test Method for Free Water and Particulate Contamination in Distillate Fuels (Visual Inspection Procedures)
- D4294** Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- D4306** Practice for Aviation Fuel Sample Containers for Tests Affected by Trace Contamination
- D4529** Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels
- D4625** Test Method for Middle Distillate Fuel Storage Stability at 43 °C (110 °F)
- D4737** Test Method for Calculated Cetane Index by Four Variable Equation
- D4809** Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (Precision Method)
- D4865** Guide for Generation and Dissipation of Static Electricity in Petroleum Fuel Systems
- D4952** Test Method for Qualitative Analysis for Active Sulfur Species in Fuels and Solvents (Doctor Test)
- D4953** Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends (Dry Method)
- D5001** Test Method for Measurement of Lubricity of Aviation Turbine Fuels by the Ball-on-Cylinder Lubricity Evaluator (BOCLE)
- D5006** Test Method for Measurement of Fuel System Icing Inhibitors (Ether Type) in Aviation Fuels
- D5190** Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Automatic Method) (Withdrawn 2012)³
- D5191** Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels (Mini Method)
- D5452** Test Method for Particulate Contamination in Aviation Fuels by Laboratory Filtration
- D5453** Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Spark Ignition Engine Fuel, Diesel Engine Fuel, and Engine Oil by Ultraviolet Fluorescence
- D5972** Test Method for Freezing Point of Aviation Fuels (Automatic Phase Transition Method)
- D6045** Test Method for Color of Petroleum Products by the Automatic Tristimulus Method
- D6379** Test Method for Determination of Aromatic Hydrocarbon Types in Aviation Fuels and Petroleum Distillates—High Performance Liquid Chromatography Method with Refractive Index Detection
- D6469** Guide for Microbial Contamination in Fuels and Fuel Systems
- D6615** Specification for Jet B Wide-Cut Aviation Turbine Fuel
- D6751** Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels
- D6866** Test Methods for Determining the Biobased Content of Solid, Liquid, and Gaseous Samples Using Radiocarbon Analysis
- D6890** Test Method for Determination of Ignition Delay and Derived Cetane Number (DCN) of Diesel Fuel Oils by Combustion in a Constant Volume Chamber
- D7042** Test Method for Dynamic Viscosity and Density of Liquids by Stabinger Viscometer (and the Calculation of Kinematic Viscosity)

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

- D7153** Test Method for Freezing Point of Aviation Fuels (Automatic Laser Method)
- D7154** Test Method for Freezing Point of Aviation Fuels (Automatic Fiber Optical Method)
- D7170** Test Method for Determination of Derived Cetane Number (DCN) of Diesel Fuel Oils—Fixed Range Injection Period, Constant Volume Combustion Chamber Method (Withdrawn 2019)³
- D7224** Test Method for Determining Water Separation Characteristics of Kerosine-Type Aviation Turbine Fuels Containing Additives by Portable Separometer
- D7344** Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels at Atmospheric Pressure (Mini Method)
- D7345** Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products and Liquid Fuels at Atmospheric Pressure (Micro Distillation Method)
- D7524** Test Method for Determination of Static Dissipater Additives (SDA) in Aviation Turbine Fuel and Middle Distillate Fuels—High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (HPLC) Method
- D7566** Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuel Containing Synthesized Hydrocarbons
- D7619** Test Method for Sizing and Counting Particles in Light and Middle Distillate Fuels, by Automatic Particle Counter
- D7668** Test Method for Determination of Derived Cetane Number (DCN) of Diesel Fuel Oils—Ignition Delay and Combustion Delay Using a Constant Volume Combustion Chamber Method
- D7797** Test Method for Determination of the Fatty Acid Methyl Esters Content of Aviation Turbine Fuel Using Flow Analysis by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy—Rapid Screening Method
- D7872** Test Method for Determining the Concentration of Pipeline Drag Reducer Additive in Aviation Turbine Fuels
- D7945** Test Method for Determination of Dynamic Viscosity and Derived Kinematic Viscosity of Liquids by Constant Pressure Viscometer
- D7959** Test Method for Chloride Content Determination of Aviation Turbine Fuels using Chloride Test Strip
- D8073** Test Method for Determination of Water Separation Characteristics of Aviation Turbine Fuel by Small Scale Water Separation Instrument
- D8267** Test Method for Determination of Total Aromatic, Monoaromatic and Diaromatic Content of Aviation Turbine Fuels Using Gas Chromatography with Vacuum Ultraviolet Absorption Spectroscopy Detection (GC-VUV)
- E29** Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications
- 2.2 *EI Standards*:⁴
- EI 1550** Handbook on equipment used for the maintenance and delivery of clean aviation fuel
- EI 1583** Laboratory tests and minimum performance levels for aviation fuel filter monitors
- EI/JIG 1530** Quality assurance requirements for the manufacture, storage and distribution of aviation fuels to airports
- IP 12** Determination of specific energy
- IP 16** Determination of freezing point of aviation fuels—Manual method
- IP 71 Section 1** Petroleum products—Transparent and opaque liquids—Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity
- IP 123** Petroleum products—Determination of distillation characteristics at atmospheric pressure
- IP 154** Petroleum products—Corrosiveness to copper—Copper strip test
- IP 156** Petroleum products and related materials—Determination of hydrocarbon types—Fluorescent indicator adsorption method
- IP 160** Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products—Laboratory determination of density—Hydrometer method
- IP 170** Determination of flash point—Abel closed-cup method
- IP 216** Particulate contaminant in aviation fuel
- IP 225** Copper content of aviation turbine fuel
- IP 227** Silver corrosion of aviation turbine fuel
- IP 274** Determination of electrical conductivity of aviation and distillate fuels
- IP 323** Determination of thermal oxidation stability of gas turbine fuels
- IP 336** Petroleum products—Determination of sulfur content—Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence method
- IP 342** Petroleum products—Determination of thiol (mercaptan) sulfur in light and middle distillate fuels—Potentiometric method
- IP 354** Determination of the acid number of aviation fuels—Colour-indicator titration method
- IP 365** Crude petroleum and petroleum products—Determination of density—Oscillating U-tube method
- IP 406** Petroleum products—Determination of boiling range distribution by gas chromatography
- IP 423** Determination of particulate contamination in aviation turbine fuels by laboratory filtration
- IP 435** Determination of the freezing point of aviation turbine fuels by the automatic phase transition method
- IP 436** Determination of aromatic hydrocarbon types in aviation fuels and petroleum distillates—High performance liquid chromatography method with refractive index detection
- IP 523** Determination of flash point—Rapid equilibrium closed cup method
- IP 528** Determination for the freezing point of aviation turbine fuels—Automatic fibre optic method
- IP 529** Determination of the freezing point of aviation turbine fuels—Automatic laser method
- IP 540** Determination of the existent gum content of aviation turbine fuel—Jet evaporation method
- IP 564** Determination of the level of cleanliness of aviation turbine fuel—Laboratory automatic particle counter method

⁴ Available from Energy Institute, 61 New Cavendish St., London, W1G 7AR, U.K., <http://www.energyinst.org.uk>.

- IP 565** Determination of the level of cleanliness of aviation turbine fuel—Portable automatic particle counter method
- IP 577** Determination of the level of cleanliness of aviation turbine fuel—Automatic particle counter method using light extinction
- IP 583** Determination of the fatty acid methyl esters content of aviation turbine fuel using flow analysis by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy—Rapid screening method
- IP 585** Determination of fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), derived from bio-diesel fuel, in aviation turbine fuel—GC-MS with selective ion monitoring/scan detection method
- IP 590** Determination of fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) in aviation fuel—HPLC evaporative light scattering detector method
- IP 598** Petroleum products—Determination of the smoke point of kerosine, manual and automated method
- IP 599** Determination of fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) in aviation turbine fuel by gas chromatography using heart-cut and refocusing
- 2.3 API Standards:**⁵
- API 1543** Documentation, Monitoring and Laboratory Testing of Aviation Fuel During Shipment from Refinery to Airport
- API 1595** Design, Construction, Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection of Aviation Pre-Airfield Storage Terminals
- 2.4 Joint Inspection Group Standards:**⁶
- JIG 1** Aviation Fuel Quality Control & Operating Standards for Into-Plane Fuelling Services
- JIG 2** Aviation Fuel Quality Control & Operating Standards for Airport Depots & Hydrants
- 2.5 ANSI Standard:**⁷
- ANSI 863** Report of Test Results
- 2.6 Other Standards:**
- Defence Standard (Def Stan) 91-91** Turbine Fuel, Aviation Kerosine Type, Jet A-1⁸
- IATA Guidance Material on Microbiological Contamination in Aircraft Fuel Tanks** Ref. No: 9680-02⁹
- IATA Guidelines for Sodium Chloride Contamination Troubleshooting and Decontamination of Airframe and Engine Fuel Systems, 2nd Ed., February 1998**⁹
- EN14214** Automotive Fuels—Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) for Diesel Engines—Requirements and Test Methods¹⁰
- Bulletin Number 65** MSEP Protocol¹¹

- ATA-103** Standard for Jet Fuel Quality Control at Airports¹²
- ICAO 9977** Manual on Civil Aviation Jet Fuel Supply¹³
- AFRL-RQ-WP-TR-2013-0271** Determination of the Minimum Use Level of Fuel System Icing Inhibitor (FSII) in JP-8 that will Provide Adequate Icing Inhibition and Biostatic Protection for Air Force Aircraft¹⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *co-hydroprocessed esters and fatty acids, n*—synthetic hydrocarbons derived from the hydroprocessing of bio-derived mono-, di-, and triglycerides, free fatty acids, and fatty acid esters with conventional hydrocarbons in accordance with the requirements of **A1.2.2.1**.

3.1.2 *co-hydroprocessed Fischer-Tropsch hydrocarbons, n*—synthetic hydrocarbons derived from the hydroprocessing of hydrocarbons derived from Fischer-Tropsch synthesis to paraffinic syncrude with conventional hydrocarbons in accordance with the requirements of **A1.2.2.2**.

3.1.3 *identified incidental materials, n*—chemicals and compositions that have defined upper content limits in an aviation fuel specification but are not approved additives.

3.1.4 *metrological method, n*—heater tube deposit rating methods employing an optically-based deposit thickness measurement and mapping technique described in the Test Method **D3241** annexes.

4. General

4.1 This specification, unless otherwise provided, prescribes the required properties of aviation turbine fuel at the time and place of delivery.

5. Classification

5.1 Two types of aviation turbine fuels are provided, as follows:

5.1.1 *Jet A and Jet A-1*—Relatively high flash point distillates of the kerosene type.

5.2 Jet A and Jet A-1 represent two grades of kerosene fuel that differ in freezing point. Other grades would be suitably identified.

5.3 This specification previously cited the requirements for Jet B. Requirements for Jet B fuel now appear in Specification **D6615**.

6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 Aviation turbine fuel is a complex mixture predominantly composed of hydrocarbons and varies depending on crude source and manufacturing process. Consequently, it is impossible to define the exact composition of Jet A/A-1. This

¹² Available from Air Transport Association of America, Inc. (ATA) d/b/a Airlines for America, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Suite 1300, Washington, D.C. 20004, <http://www.airlines.org>.

¹³ Available from International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 999 University St., Montreal, Quebec H3C 5H7, Canada, <http://www.icao.int>.

¹⁴ Available from Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC), 8725 John J. Kingman Rd., Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6218, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic>, accession number ADA595127.

⁵ Available from American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L. St., NW, Washington, DC 20005-4070, <http://www.api.org>.

⁶ Available from Joint Inspection Group (JIG), <http://www.jigonline.com>.

⁷ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

⁸ Available from Procurement Executive DFS (Air), Ministry of Defence, St. Giles Court 1, St. Giles High St., London WC2H 8LD.

⁹ Available from International Air Transport Association (IATA), (Head Office) 800 Place Victoria, PO Box 113, Montreal, H4Z 1M1, Quebec, Canada. www.iata-online.com.

¹⁰ Available from European Committee for Standardization (CEN), 36 rue de Stassart, B-1050, Brussels, Belgium, <http://www.cenorm.be>.

¹¹ Available from Joint Inspection Group (JIG), <http://www.jigonline.com>.

specification has therefore evolved primarily as a performance specification rather than a compositional specification. It is acknowledged that this largely relies on accumulated experience; therefore the specification limits aviation turbine fuels to those made from conventional sources or by specifically approved processes.

6.1.1 Aviation turbine fuel, except as otherwise specified in this specification, shall consist predominantly of refined hydrocarbons (see **Note 1**) derived from conventional sources including crude oil, natural gas liquid condensates, heavy oil, shale oil, and oil sands. The use of jet fuel blends containing components from other sources is permitted only in accordance with **Annex A1**.

NOTE 1—Conventionally refined jet fuel contains trace levels of materials that are not hydrocarbons, including oxygenates, organosulfur, and nitrogenous compounds.

6.1.2 Fuels used in certified engines and aircraft are ultimately approved by the certifying authority subsequent to formal submission of evidence to the authority as part of the type certification program for that aircraft and engine model. Additives to be used as supplements to an approved fuel must also be similarly approved on an individual basis (see **X1.2.4** and **X1.15.1**).

6.2 **Additives**—Only additives approved by the aviation industry (including the aircraft certifying authority) are permitted in the fuel on which an aircraft is operated. The additives approved for use in Specification D1655 jet fuel are shown in **Table 2** and may be used within the concentration limits shown in the table subject to any restrictions described in the table footnotes. Where it is necessary to dilute an additive for handling purposes, a refined hydrocarbon stream from a refinery, produced in accordance with Materials and Manufacture requirements of Specification D1655, or a reagent grade (or better) hydrocarbon or hydrocarbon mixture (excluding non-hydrocarbons) from a chemical supplier shall be used. Since not all additives and diluents are compatible (for example, an additive may drop-out if diluted with alkylate versus reformat), the additive manufacturer should be consulted regarding the preferred diluent. Reporting does not change when dilution is used; additive package content as received or active ingredient content as described in **Table 2** is the concentration to be reported.

TABLE 1 Detailed Requirements of Aviation Turbine Fuels^A

Property		Jet A or Jet A-1	Test Methods ^B
COMPOSITION			
Acidity, total mg KOH/g	max	0.10	<i>D3242/IP 354</i>
1. Aromatics, percent by volume	max	25	<i>D1319</i> or IP 156 ^C or <i>D8267</i>
2. Aromatics, percent by volume	max	26.5	<i>D6379/IP 436</i>
Sulfur, mercaptan, ^D percent by mass	max	0.003	<i>D3227/IP 342</i>
Sulfur, total percent by mass	max	0.30	<i>D1266, D2622, D4294, D5453</i> , or IP 336
VOLATILITY			
Distillation temperature, °C:			<i>D86</i> , ^E <i>D2887/IP 406</i> , ^F <i>D7344</i> , ^{G, H} <i>D7345</i> , ^G IP 123 ^E
10 % recovered, temperature	max	205	
50 % recovered, temperature		report	
90 % recovered, temperature		report	
Final boiling point, temperature	max	300	
Distillation residue, %	max	1.5	
Distillation loss, %	max	1.5	
Flash point, °C	min	38 ^I	<i>D56, D93</i> , ^J <i>D3828</i> , ^J IP 170 ^J or IP 523 ^J
Density at 15 °C, kg/m ³		775 to 840	<i>D1298/IP 160</i> or <i>D4052</i> or IP 365
FLUIDITY			
Freezing point, °C	max	−40 Jet A ^{K,L}	<i>D5972/IP 435, D7153/IP 529, D7154/IP 528</i> , or <i>D2386/IP 16</i>
		−47 Jet A-1 ^{K,L}	
Viscosity −20 °C, mm ² /s ^M	max	8.0	<i>D445/IP 71, Section 1, D7042</i> , ^N or <i>D7945</i>
COMBUSTION			
Net heat of combustion, MJ/kg	min	42.8 ^O	<i>D4529, D3338, D4809</i> , or IP 12
One of the following requirements shall be met:			
(1) Smoke point, mm, or	min	25.0	<i>D1322/IP 598</i>
(2) Smoke point, mm, and	min	18.0	<i>D1322/IP 598</i>
Naphthalenes, vol, %	max	3.0	<i>D1840</i>
CORROSION			
Copper strip, 2 h at 100 °C	max	No. 1	<i>D130/IP 154</i>
THERMAL STABILITY			
(2.5 h at control temperature of 260 °C min)			
Filter pressure drop, mm Hg	max	25	<i>D3241^P /IP 323^P</i>
Tube rating: One of the following requirements shall be met: ^Q			
(1) Annex A1 VTR, VTR Color Code	Less than	3 (no peacock or abnormal color deposits)	

TABLE 1 *Continued*

Property		Jet A or Jet A-1	Test Methods ^B
(2) Annex A2 ITR or Annex A3 ETR, nm average over area of 2.5 mm ²	max	85	
CONTAMINANTS			
Existent gum, mg/100 mL	max	7	<i>D381</i> , IP 540
Microseparator, ^F Rating			<i>D3948</i>
Without electrical conductivity additive	min	85	
With electrical conductivity additive	min	70	
ADDITIVES			
Electrical conductivity, pS/m		See 6.2 ^S	<i>D2624/IP 274</i>

^A For compliance of test results against the requirements of Table 1, see 7.2.

^B The test methods indicated in this table are referred to in Section 11. The referee test methods are *italicized* where applicable.

^C In analyzing Aviation Turbine Fuel by Test Method D1319 or IP 156, users shall not report results obtained using any of the following lot numbers of Fluorescent Indicator Dyed Gel: 3000000975, 3000000976, 3000000977, 3000000978, 3000000979, and 3000000980.

^D The mercaptan sulfur determination may be waived if the fuel is considered sweet by the doctor test described in Test Method D4952.

^E D86 and IP 123 distillation of jet fuel is run at Group 4 conditions, except Group 3 condenser temperature is used.

^F D2887/IP 406 results shall be converted to estimated D86 or IP 123 results by application of the correlation in Appendix X4 on Correlation for Jet and Diesel Fuel in Test Method D2887 or Annex G of IP 406. Distillation residue and loss limits provide control of the distillation process during the use of Test Method D86, and they do not apply to Test Method D2887/IP 406. Distillation residue and loss shall be reported as "not applicable" (N/A) when reporting D2887 results.

^G Results from Test Method D7344 and D7345 shall be corrected for relative bias as described in each of the test methods.

^H Data supporting inclusion of the Test Method D7344 methodology is on file at ASTM International Headquarters and can be obtained by requesting Research Reports RR:D02-1621 and RR:D02-1855. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.

^I A higher minimum flash point specification can be agreed upon between purchaser and supplier.

^J Aviation turbine fuel results obtained by Test Method D93 can be up to 1 °C higher than those obtained by Test Method D56. Results obtained by Test Methods D3828, IP 170, and IP 523 can be up to 2 °C lower than those obtained by Test Method D56.

^K Other freezing points can be agreed upon between supplier and purchaser.

^L During downstream distribution if the freezing point of the fuel is very low and cannot be determined within the ASTM D2386/IP 16 lowest achievable temperature of minus 65 °C, if no crystals appear during cooling of the fuel and when the thermometer indicates a temperature of minus 65 °C, the freezing point shall be recorded as below minus 65 °C. This limit does not apply if the freezing point is measured by D5972/IP 435, D7153/IP 529, or D7154/IP 528.

^M 1 mm²/s = 1 cSt.

^N Test Method D7042 results shall be converted to bias-corrected kinematic viscosity results by the application of the correction described in Test Method D7042 for jet fuel at –20 °C (currently subsection 15.4.4).

^O For all grades use either Eq 1 or Table 1 in Test Method D4529 or Eq 2 in Test Method D3338. Calculate and report the net heat of combustion corrected for the sulfur content when using Test Method D4529 and D3338 empirical test methods. Test Method D4809 can be used as an alternative.

^P D3241/IP 323 Thermal Stability is a critical aviation fuel test, the results of which are used to assess the suitability of jet fuel for aviation operational safety and regulatory compliance. The integrity of D3241/IP 323 testing requires that heater tubes (test coupons) meet the requirements of D3241 Table 2 and give equivalent D3241 results to the heater tubes supplied by the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). A test protocol to demonstrate equivalence of heater tubes from other suppliers is on file at ASTM International Headquarters and can be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1550. Heater tubes and filter kits, manufactured by the OEM (PAC, 8824 Fallbrook Drive, Houston, TX 77064) were used in the development of the D3241/IP 323 test method. Heater tube and filter kits, manufactured by Falex (Falex Corporation, 1020 Airpark Dr., Sugar Grove, IL, 60554-9585) were demonstrated to give equivalent results (see D3241 for research report references). These historical facts should not be construed as an endorsement or certification by ASTM International.

^Q Tube deposit ratings shall be measured by D3241 Annex A2 ITR or Annex A3 ETR, when available. If the Annex A2 ITR device reports "N/A" for a tube's volume measurement, the test shall be a failure and the value reported as >85 nm. Visual rating of the heater tube by the method in D3241 Annex A1 is not required when Annex A2 ITR or Annex A3 ETR deposit thickness measurements are reported. In case of dispute between results from visual and metrological methods, the referee shall be considered the Annex A3 ETR method if available, otherwise Annex A2 ITR.

^R At point of manufacture. See X1.13 for guidance concerning the application of microseparator results in fuel distribution.

^S If electrical conductivity additive is used, the conductivity shall not exceed 600 pS/m at the point of use of the fuel. When electrical conductivity additive is specified by the purchaser, the conductivity shall be 50 to 600 pS/m under the conditions at point of delivery.

$$1 \text{ pS/m} = 1 \times 10^{-12} \Omega^{-1} m^{-1}$$

TABLE 2 Detailed Information for Additives for Aviation Turbine Fuels

Additive	Dosage
Fuel Performance Enhancing Additives	
Antioxidants ^{A, B}	24.0 mg/L max ^C
<i>One of the following:</i>	
2,6 ditertiary-butyl phenol	
2,6 ditertiary-butyl-4-methyl phenol	
2,4 dimethyl-6-tertiary-butyl-phenol	
75 % minimum, 2,6 ditertiary-butyl phenol plus	
25 % maximum mixed tertiary and tritertiary butyl-phenols	
55 % minimum 2,4 dimethyl-6-tertiary-butyl phenol plus	
15 % minimum 2,6 ditertiary-butyl-4-methyl phenol,	
remainder as monomethyl and dimethyl tertiary-butyl phenols	
72 % minimum 2,4 dimethyl-6-tertiary-butyl phenol plus	
28 % maximum monomethyl and dimethyl-tertiary-butyl-phenols	
Metal Deactivator (MDA) ^A	
N,N-disalicylidene-1,2-propane diamine	
On initial blending	2.0 mg/L max ^{C, D}
After field reblending cumulative concentration	5.7 mg/L max

TABLE 2 *Continued*

Fuel System Icing Inhibitor ^{E, F, G, H}	0.07 % by volume, min ^f
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether (see Specification D4171 Type III)	0.15 % by volume, max
Fuel Handling and Maintenance Additives	
Electrical Conductivity Improver ^J	
One of the following:	
AvGuard SDA ^{K, L}	
On initial blending	3 mg/L max
After field reblending, cumulative concentration	5 mg/L max
Stadis 450 ^{L, M}	
On initial blending	3 mg/L max
After field reblending, cumulative concentration	5 mg/L max
If the additive concentrations are unknown at time of retreatment, additional concentration is restricted to 2 mg/L max	
Leak Detection Additive Tracer A (LDTA-A) ^N	1 mg/kg max
Biocidal Additives ^{E, O, P}	
Biobor JF ^Q	
Kathon FP1.5 ^R	
Corrosion Inhibitor/Lubricity Improvers ^S	
One of the following:	
HiTEC 580 ^T	23 mg/L max
Innospec DCI-4A ^U	23 mg/L max
Nalco 5403	23 mg/L max

^A The active ingredient of the additive must meet the composition specified.

^B Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1125. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.

^C Active ingredient (not including weight of solvent).

^D At the point of manufacture, Metal Deactivator Additive (MDA) may be added to improve thermal oxidative stability subject to the following limitations:

(1) No more than 5 % of the jet fuel batches produced in a 12 month period may be treated with MDA to meet **Table 1** thermal oxidative stability requirements (260 °C test temperature).

(2) The batch of fuel shall pass **Table 1** thermal oxidative stability requirements at a test temperature of 245 °C prior to any MDA addition.

(3) The fuel batch after MDA addition (2.0 mg/L maximum MDA) shall pass **Table 1** thermal oxidative stability requirements at a test temperature of 275 °C.

(4) The thermal oxidative stability test result at 245 °C prior to MDA addition, the original test result at 260 °C and the test result at 275 °C (post MDA addition) and the concentration of MDA added shall be reported on the Refinery Certificate of Quality.

Initial addition of more than 2.0 mg/L MDA to jet fuel that meets **Table 1** thermal oxidative stability requirements (260 °C test temperature) prior to MDA addition is permitted when fuel will be transported in supply chains where copper contamination can occur: the maximum cumulative addition in this table still applies.

MDA may be added to jet fuel in the distribution system to recover thermal oxidative stability performance lost during distribution (after refinery release). The Certificate of Quality shall show the initial thermal oxidative stability test result, the result after the addition of the MDA and the concentration of MDA added.

^E The quantity shall be declared by the fuel supplier and agreed to by the purchaser.

^F The lower FSII concentration limit allowable in Jet Fuel is based on research by the U.S. Air Force as documented in report AFRL-RQ-WP-TR-2013-0271. Some engines and aircraft as certified require higher minimum concentrations of icing inhibitor than the lower limit in this jet fuel specification. When fueling an aircraft, the fuel should be added to the concentration levels specified in the appropriate engine and aircraft manual.

^G DiEGME content can be analyzed by Test Method **D5006**.

^H DiEGME is not suitable for use in systems that will later use EI 1583 filter monitors, which are commonly used at the point of aircraft fueling. Additional guidance is provided in EI 1550 Chapter 9.

^I Some aircraft require higher levels than 0.07 % by volume.

^J If electrical conductivity improver is used, the conductivity shall not exceed 600 pS/m at the point of use of the fuel. When electrical conductivity additive is specified by the purchaser, the conductivity shall be 50 pS/m to 600 pS/m under the conditions at point of delivery. $1 \text{ pS/m} = 1 \times 10^{-12} \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$

^K AvGuard is a trademark of Afton Chemical Corporation, 500 Spring Street Richmond, VA 23219. Supporting documentation for this additive is found in RR:D02-1861.

^L Electrical conductivity improver content can be analyzed by Test Method **D7524**.

^M Stadis 450 is a registered trademark marketed by Innospec Inc., Innospec Manufacturing Park, Oil Sites Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, CH65 4EY, UK.

^N Tracer A (LDTA-A) is a registered trademark of Praxair Services, Inc., Tucson, AZ 85705.

^O Biocidal additives are available for controlled usage. Where such an additive is used in the fuel, the approval status of the additive and associated conditions must be checked for the specific aircraft and engines to be operated.

^P Refer to the Aircraft Maintenance Manual (AMM) to determined if either biocide is approved for use and for their appropriate use and dosage.

^Q Biobor JF is a registered trademark of Hammonds Technical Services, Inc. 910 Rankin Rd., Houston, TX 77073.

^R KATHON is a trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow, 2030 Dow Center, Midland, MI 48674.

^S More information concerning minimum treat rates of corrosion inhibitor/lubricity improver additives is contained in **X1.10.2**.

^T HiTEC 580 is a trademark of Afton Chemical Corp., 500 Spring St., Richmond, VA 23219.

^U Innospec DCI-4A is available from Innospec Inc., Innospec Manufacturing Park, Oil Sites Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, CH65 4EY, UK.

6.3 *Identified Incidental Materials*—**Table 3** lists specific materials that have an agreed limit, known as Identified Incidental Materials. Specification D1655 does not require that each batch of fuel be analyzed for identified incidental materials where there is essentially no risk of contamination exceeding **Table 3** limits. Where a supplier risk assessment

suggests that identified incidental materials could exceed **Table 3** limits, jet fuel should be confirmed to comply with **Table 3** limits prior to airport supply because airports generally are not equipped to mitigate identified incidental material content that exceeds specification limits. Further guidance concerning these materials is presented in **X1.16**.