



Standard Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils¹

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

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the selection of fuels for gas turbines, excepting gas turbines used in aircraft, for the guidance of interested parties such as turbine manufacturers and the suppliers and purchasers of fuel oils. The specification sets forth the properties of fuels at the time and place of custody transfer to the user.

1.2 Three appendixes are provided for informational purposes only and do not constitute a requirement of this specification unless mutually agreed upon between the interested parties.

1.2.1 Appendix X1 describes the five grades of gas turbine fuels covered by this specification. Further, it states the significance of various test methods used in inspecting the fuels.

1.2.2 Appendix X2 discusses the sources of fuel contaminants and notes the significance of such contaminants in the operation of gas turbines and gas turbine fuel systems. The particular significance of trace metals in gas turbine fuels is noted. Upper limits of trace metals are recommended for the various grades of gas turbine fuels, but these recommended limits do not constitute a requirement of the specification unless mutually agreed upon by the interested parties. Limitations due to the use of used or recycled oil are also noted.

NOTE 1—The gas turbine operator should consult Practice D 4418 for methods of ensuring fuels of adequate cleanliness and for guidance on long-term storage of distillate fuels and on liquids from non-petroleum sources as gas turbine.

NOTE 2—Nothing in this specification shall preclude observance of federal, state, or local regulations which may be more restrictive.

NOTE 3—The generation and dissipation of static electricity can create problems in the handling of distillate gas turbine fuel oils. For more information on the subject, see Guide D 4865.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 56 Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester²

- D 86 Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products²
- D 93 Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester²
- D 97 Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products²
- D 129 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method)²
- D 396 Specification for Fuel Oils²
- D 445 Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and the Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)²
- D 482 Test Method for Ash from Petroleum Products²
- D 524 Test Method for Ramsbottom Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products²
- D 975 Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils²
- D 1266 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)²
- D 1298 Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method²
- D 1552 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High-Temperature Method)²
- D 1796 Test Method for Water and Sediment in Fuel Oils by the Centrifuge Method (Laboratory Procedure)^{2,3}
- D 2622 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by X-Ray Spectrometry²
- D 2709 Test Method for Water and Sediment in Distillate Fuels by Centrifuge²
- D 3605 Test Method for Trace Metals in Gas Turbine Fuels by Atomic Absorption and Flame Emission Spectroscopy³
- D 3828 Test Method for Flash Point by Small Scale Closed Tester³
- D 4052 Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter³
- D 4294 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Energy-dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy³
- D 4418 Practice for Receipt, Storage, and Handling of Fuels for Gas Turbines³
- D 4865 Guide for Generation and Dissipation of Static Electricity in Petroleum Fuel Systems³
- D 5949 Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.E on Burner, Diesel, Non-aviation Gas Turbine, and Marine Fuels.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.02.

(Automatic Pressure Pulsing Method)⁴

D 5950 Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (Automatic Tilt Method)⁴

D 5985 Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (Rotational Method)⁴

D 6469 Guide for Microbial Contamination in Fuels and Fuel Systems⁵

2.2 Other Documents:

26 CFR Part 48 Diesel Fuel Excise Tax; Dye Color and Concentration⁶

40 CFR Part 80 Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives⁶

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *fuel contaminants*—fuel components other than hydrocarbon oils. In the present context the contaminants are foreign materials that make the fuel less suitable or even unsuitable for the intended use.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—The contaminants of primary interest are foreign materials introduced subsequent to the manufacture of specification quality fuel. Hence they are materials introduced in the distribution system (that is, storage tanks, pipelines, tank trucks, barges, etc.) or in the user's storage and handling system, or generated within these systems (rust generated in steel pipes and tanks by moist fuel, and so forth). Contaminants may be soluble or insoluble in the fuel.

3.1.2 *fuel entering the combustor(s)*—the fuel that is actually burned in the gas turbine. Fuel may be sampled at a point upstream from the point of entry into the combustor(s), provided the sample is representative of the fuel actually entering the combustor(s).

4. General Requirements

4.1 The fuels herein specified shall be homogeneous mixtures of hydrocarbon oils free of inorganic acid, and free of excessive amounts of solid or fibrous foreign matter likely to make frequent cleaning of suitable strainers necessary.

4.2 All grades containing residual components shall remain homogeneous in normal storage and not separated by gravity into light and heavy oil components outside the viscosity limits for the grade.

5. Detailed Requirements

5.1 The various grades of gas turbine fuel oil shall conform to the limiting requirements shown in Table 1. As noted in the supplementary footnotes to Table 1, the requirements for Grade Nos. 1-GT and 2-GT conform in most respects to corresponding Grade Nos. 1 and 2 fuels in Specification D 396, and to Grade Nos. 1-D and 2-D in Specification D 975. The viscosity range of Grade Nos. 3-GT and 4-GT fuel brackets the Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of Specification D 396 and Grade No. 4-D of Specification D 975. It is the intent that fuels meeting Specification D 396 and D 975 requirements may also be supplied under these specifications provided they meet the requirements listed in Table 1.

5.2 Modifications of limiting requirements and the inclusion of fuel additives to meet special operating conditions may be agreed upon between the interested parties.

5.3 The properties listed in this specification are those of greatest significance in obtaining acceptable performance of the turbine. However, trace metals, even in fractional parts per million, are detrimental to gas turbine service life. Information on the maximum concentration of critical metallic elements in the fuel as it enters the turbine combustor(s) is provided in Appendix X2. Distillate fuels are usually of satisfactory purity as refined, but suppliers rarely have control over possible contamination by trace metals in distribution and storage. The limits in Appendix X2, although required as the fuel enters the combustor(s), do not apply to the fuel as delivered unless mutually agreed upon by the interested parties. Fuels may, therefore, require on-site clean-up, quality control procedures, special handling, or other arrangements.

6. Test Methods

6.1 The requirements enumerated in this specification shall be determined in accordance with the following ASTM methods except as noted:

6.1.1 *Flash Point*—Test Methods D 93, except where other methods are prescribed by law. For all grades, Test Method D 3828 may be used as an alternate with the same limits. For Grades No. 1-GT and No. 2-GT, Test Method D 567 may be used as an alternative with the same limits provided the flash point is below 93°C and the viscosity is below 5.5 mm²/s at 40°C. This test method will give slightly lower values. In case of dispute, Test Method D 93 shall be used as the referee method.

6.1.2 *Pour Point*—Test Method D 97. For all grades, the automatic Test Methods D 5949, D 5950, or D 5985 can be used as alternates with the same limits. In case of dispute, Test Method D 97 shall be used as the referee method.

6.1.3 *Water and Sediment*—Test Method D 2709 is used for Grades 0-GT, 1-GT, and 2-GT. Test Method D 1796 is used for Grades 3-GT and 4-GT.

6.1.4 *Carbon Residue*—Test Method D 524.

6.1.5 *Ash*—Test Method D 482.

6.1.6 *Distillation*—Test Method D 86.

6.1.7 *Viscosity*—Test Method D 445.

6.1.8 *Density*—Test Method D 1298 or D 4052.

6.1.9 *Sulfur*—Test Method D 129, Test Methods D 1552,⁸ D 2622, and D 4294 can also be used for all grades. In addition, Test Method D 1266 can be used for Grades No. 0 and No. 1, but only with samples having sulfur contents of 0.4 mass percent and less (down to 0.01 %). Test Method D 129 is the referee sulfur test method for D 2880.

7. Keywords

7.1 petroleum and petroleum products; fuel oils; gas turbine; specification

⁷ Other mutually acceptable methods may be used.

⁸ For information on the precision of the ASTM methods of test for fuel oils refer to "An Evaluation of Methods for Determination of Sulfur in Fuel Oils" by A. R. Crawford and G. V. Dyroff (1969). This document is available from the Publications Section, American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L St., N.W., Washington, DC 20005.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.03.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.04.

⁶ Available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.



TABLE 1 Detailed Requirements for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils at Time and Place of Custody Transfer to User^{A,B}

Property	ASTM Test Method ^C	Grade ^D				
		No. 0-GT	No. 1-GT ^E	No. 2-GT ^E	No. 3-GT	No. 4-GT
Flash point °C (°F) min	D 93	<i>F</i>	38 (100)	38 (100)	55 (130)	66 (150)
Water and sediment	D 2709	0.05	0.05	0.05	...	...
% vol max	D 1796	...	...	...	1.0	1.0
Distillation Temperature °C (°F)	D 86					
90 % volume recovered min		...	...	282	...	...
max		...	288	338	...	...
Kinematic viscosity 2 mm/s ^G	D 445					
AT 40°C (104°F) min		<i>F</i>	1.3	1.9	5.5	5.5
max			2.4	4.1	...	...
AT 100°C (212°F) max			...	...	50.0	50.0
Ramsbottom Carbon residue on	D 524	0.15	0.15	0.35	...	...
10 % distillation Residue % mass, max						
Ash % mass, max	D 482	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	...
Density at 15°C kg/m ³	D 1298					
max		...	850	876	...	...
Pour point ^G °C (°F) max	D 97	...	-18	-6	...	...

^ATo meet special operating conditions, modifications of individual limiting requirements may be agreed upon between purchaser, seller, and manufacturer.

^BGas turbines with waste heat recovery equipment may require fuel sulfur limits to prevent cold end corrosion. Environmental limits may also apply to fuel sulfur in selected areas in the United States and in other countries.

^CThe test methods indicated are the approved referee methods. Other acceptable methods are indicated in 6.1.

^DNo. 0-GT includes naphtha, Jet B fuel and other volatile hydrocarbon liquids. No. 1-GT corresponds in general to specification D 396 Grade No. 1 fuel and D 975 Grade 1-D diesel fuel in physical properties. No. 2-GT corresponds in general to Specification D 396 No. 2 fuel and D 975 Grade 2-D diesel fuel in physical properties. No. 3-GT and No. 4-GT viscosity range brackets specification D 396 Grades No. 4, No. 5 (light), No. 5 (heavy), and No. 6, and D 975 Grade No. 4-D diesel fuel in physical properties.

^EUnder United States regulations, Grades No. 1-GT and No. 2-GT are required by 40 CFR Part 80 to contain a sufficient amount of dye Solvent Red 164 so its presence is visually apparent. At or beyond terminal storage tanks, they are required by 26 CFR Part 48 to contain the dye Solvent Red 164 at a concentration spectrally equivalent to 3.9 lbs per thousand barrels of the solid dye standard Solvent Red 26.

^FWhen the flash point is below 38°C (100°F) or when kinematic viscosity is below 1.3 mm²/s at 40°C (104°F) or when both conditions exist, the turbine manufacturer should be consulted with respect to safe handling and fuel system design.

^GFor cold weather operation, the pour point should be specified 6°C below the ambient temperature at which the turbine is to be operated except where fuel heating facilities are provided. When a pour point less than - 18°C is specified for Grade No. 2-GT, the minimum viscosity shall be 1.7 mm²/s and the minimum 90 % recovered temperature shall be waived.

APPENDIXES

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. SIGNIFICANCE OF ASTM SPECIFICATIONS FOR GAS TURBINE FUEL OILS

X1.1 Scope

X1.1.1 This specification divides the fuel oils encompassed by Specifications D 396 and D 975 into four grades, based upon their applicability for use in gas turbines. Also there is a No. 0-GT grade to cover low-flash naphthas. The specification does not include fuels primarily intended for aircraft use. It places limiting values on a number of the properties of the fuels in each grade. The properties selected for limitation are those that are believed to be of the greatest significance in determining performance characteristics of the oils in the various gas turbine applications.

X1.1.2 The physical properties of commercial fuel oils that are important in gas turbine operation are generally the same as

those specified by Specifications D 396 and D 975. In addition, gas turbine operating experience has shown that certain chemical properties of the fuel oil ash must be controlled since slag-forming substances present in the oil ash can cause corrosion and deposits on those turbine parts that must operate at surface temperatures of 593°C and above. This specification includes the applicable physical properties from Specifications D 396 and D 975. Appendix X2 lists restrictions required to control high temperature corrosion and deposits.

X1.2 Grades

X1.2.1 Grade 0-GT includes naphtha, Jet B, and other light hydrocarbon liquids that characteristically have low flash point