



Designation: D5983 – 06

# Standard Specification for Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE) for Downstream Blending for Use in Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5983; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification covers requirements for fuel grade methyl *tertiary*-butyl ether utilized in commerce, terminal blending, or downstream blending with fuels for spark-ignition engines. Other MTBE grades may be available for blending that are not covered by this specification.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

- 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)
- D381 Test Method for Gum Content in Fuels by Jet Evaporation
- D1298 Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method
- D4045 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Hydrogenolysis and Rateometric Colorimetry
- 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
- D4176 Test Method for Free Water and Particulate Contamination in Distillate Fuels (Visual Inspection Procedures)
- D4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
- D4306 Practice for Aviation Fuel Sample Containers for Tests Affected by Trace Contamination
- D4953 Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends (Dry Method)
- D5441 Test Method for Analysis of Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) by Gas Chromatography
- D5854 Practice for Mixing and Handling of Liquid Samples of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
- E203 Test Method for Water Using Volumetric Karl Fischer Titration
- E300 Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals
- E1064 Test Method for Water in Organic Liquids by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

- 3.1.1 *methanol, n*—the chemical compound  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ .
- 3.1.2 *methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), n*—the chemical compound  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3[\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}]$ .
- 3.1.3 *oxygenate, n*—an oxygen-containing ashless, organic compound, such as an alcohol or ether, which may be used as a fuel or fuel supplement.

## 4. Performance Requirements

4.1 Methyl *tertiary*-butyl ether utilized in commerce, terminal blending, or downstream blending with fuels for ground vehicles equipped with spark-ignition engines shall conform to the requirements of [Table 1](#).

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.A0.02 on Oxygenated Fuels and Components.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

**TABLE 1 Performance Requirements**

Property	Limits
Appearance	Clear and bright
Color, Saybolt, min	+ 5
Sulfur, mg/kg, max	300
Solvent-washed gum content, mg/100 mL, max	5.0
Copper strip corrosion, max	1
MTBE, mass %, min	95.0
Methanol, mass% , max	0.5
Vapor pressure, kPa (psi), max	62 (9.0)
Water, mass %, max	0.10
API gravity at 15.6°C (60°F) or density at 15°C, kg/L	Report

NOTE 1—Individual applications may require a more restrictive sulfur limit. These requirements are to be negotiated between buyer and seller.

## 5. Workmanship

5.1 The MTBE shall be visually free of undissolved water, sediment, and suspended matter. It shall be clear and bright at the ambient temperature or 21°C (70°F), whichever is higher.

5.2 The specification defines only a basic purity for this product. The product shall be free of any adulterant or contaminant that may render the material unacceptable for its commonly used applications.

## 6. Sampling, Containers, and Sample Handling

6.1 The user is strongly advised to review all intended test methods prior to sampling in order to understand the importance and effects of sampling technique, proper containers, and special handling required for each test method.

6.2 Correct sampling procedures are critical to obtain a sample representative of the lot intended to be tested. Use appropriate procedures in Practice D4057 or Practice E300 for manual method sampling and in Practice D4177 for automatic method sampling as applicable.

6.3 The correct sample volume and appropriate container selection are important decisions that can impact test results. Refer to Practice D4306 for aviation fuel container selection for tests sensitive to trace contamination. Refer to Practice D5854 for procedures on container selection and sample

mixing and handling. Where practical, MTBE should be sampled in glass containers. If samples must be collected in metal containers, do not use soldered metal containers. This is because the soldering flux in the containers and the lead in the solder can contaminate the samples. Plastic containers should be avoided.

6.4 *Sample Size*—A minimum of about 2 L or 2 U.S. quarts is recommended.

6.5 *Lot Size*—A lot shall normally consist of the amount contained in a tanker compartment or other bulk container in which it is delivered. If this definition does not apply, the definition of a lot must be agreed upon between the supplier and purchaser.

## 7. Test Methods

7.1 The scope of some of the test methods specified below do not include MTBE. The precision of those test methods may differ from the reported precisions when testing MTBE.

7.2 *Appearance*—Test Method D4176, Procedure 1.

7.3 *Sulfur*—Test Method D4045 (see Note 2).

7.4 *Solvent-Washed Gum Content*—Test Method D381, air-jet apparatus.

7.5 *MTBE, mass %*—Test Method D5441.

7.6 *Methanol, mass %*—Test Method D5441.

7.7 *API Gravity at 15.6°C (60°F)*—Practice D1298.

7.8 *Density at 15°C*—Practice D1298 or Test Method D4052.

7.9 *Copper Strip Corrosion*—Test Method D130, 3 h at 50°C (122°F).

7.10 *Water Content*—Test Methods E203 or E1064.

7.11 *Vapor Pressure*—Test Method D4953.

7.12 *Color, Saybolt*—Test Method D156.

NOTE 2—Test Method D4045 may require dilution of the sample with a sulfur-free diluent.

## 8. Keywords

8.1 automotive spark-ignition engine fuel; blending; corrosion; impurities; methanol; methyl tertiary-butyl ether; oxygenate; water content

## APPENDIX

### (Nonmandatory Information)

## X1. SIGNIFICANCE OF ASTM SPECIFICATION FOR MTBE FOR DOWNSTREAM BLENDING FOR USE IN AUTOMOTIVE SPARK-IGNITION ENGINE FUEL

### X1.1 General

X1.1.1 Methyl tertiary-butyl ether may be used as a blending component for automotive spark-ignition engine fuel to meet the oxygenate content requirements or improve the antiknock quality, or both, of certain types of fuels. MTBE purchased under this specification will assist terminal or downstream blenders in the use of MTBE as a blending component.

X1.1.2 The composition of unleaded fuel is subject to the rules, regulations, and Clean Air Act waivers of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The use of oxygenates in blends with unleaded gasoline is described under Section 211(f) (1) of the Clean Air Act. The performance requirements of this specification were established to help ensure that the addition (in appropriate amounts) of MTBE as