



Standard Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuel Containing Synthesized Hydrocarbons¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7566; 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 Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers the manufacture of aviation turbine fuel that consists of conventional and synthetic blending components.

1.2 This specification applies only at the point of batch origination, as follows:

1.2.1 Aviation turbine fuel manufactured, certified, and released to all the requirements of Table 1 of this specification (D7566), meets the requirements of Specification D1655 and shall be regarded as Specification D1655 turbine fuel. Duplicate testing is not necessary; the same data may be used for both D7566 and D1655 compliance. Once the fuel is released to this specification (D7566) the unique requirements of this specification are no longer applicable: any recertification shall be done in accordance with Table 1 of Specification D1655.

1.2.2 Field blending of synthesized paraffinic kerosine (SPK) blendstocks, as described in Annex A1 (FT SPK) or Annex A2 (HEFA SPK) with D1655 fuel (which may on the whole or in part have originated as D7566 fuel) shall be considered batch origination in which case all of the requirements of Table 1 of this specification (D7566) apply and shall be evaluated. Short form conformance test programs commonly used to ensure transportation quality are not sufficient. The fuel shall be regarded as D1655 turbine fuel after certification and release as described in 1.2.1.

1.2.3 Once a fuel is redesignated as D1655 aviation turbine fuel, it can be handled in the same fashion as the equivalent refined D1655 aviation turbine fuel.

1.3 This specification defines specific types of aviation turbine fuel that contain synthesized hydrocarbons for civil use in the operation and certification of aircraft and describes fuels found satisfactory for the operation of aircraft and engines. The specification is intended to be used as a standard in describing the quality of aviation turbine fuels and synthetic blending

components at the place of manufacture but can be used to describe the quality of aviation turbine fuels for contractual transfer at all points in the distribution system.

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 While aviation turbine fuels defined by Table 1 of this specification can be used in applications other than aviation turbine engines, requirements for such other applications have not been considered in the development of this specification.

1.6 Synthetic blending components, synthetic fuels, and blends of synthetic fuels with conventional petroleum-derived fuels in this specification have been evaluated and approved in accordance with the principles established in Practice D4054.

1.7 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

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 at Atmospheric Pressure
 - D93 Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester
 - D129 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General High Pressure Decomposition Device Method)
 - D130 Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.J0.06 on Emerging Turbine Fuels.

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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

- 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)
- 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 Kerosine and Aviation Turbine Fuel
- D1405** Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels
- D1655** Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels
- D1740** Test Method for Luminometer Numbers of Aviation Turbine Fuels (Withdrawn 2006)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
- D2425** Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Middle Distillates by Mass Spectrometry
- 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)
- D3227** Test Method for (Thiol Mercaptan) Sulfur in Gasoline, Kerosine, 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 Separator
- D4052** Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter
- D4054** Practice for Qualification and Approval of New Aviation Turbine Fuels and Fuel Additives
- 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
- D4629** Test Method for Trace Nitrogen in Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Syringe/Inlet Oxidative Combustion and Chemiluminescence Detection
- 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 (Mini Method)
- D5291** Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Petroleum Products and Lubricants
- 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
- D6304** Test Method for Determination of Water in Petroleum Products, Lubricating Oils, and Additives by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration

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

- 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
- D6866** Test Methods for Determining the Biobased Content of Solid, Liquid, and Gaseous Samples Using Radiocarbon Analysis
- 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)
- D7359** Test Method for Total Fluorine, Chlorine and Sulfur in Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Their Mixtures by Oxidative Pyrohydrolytic Combustion followed by Ion Chromatography Detection (Combustion Ion Chromatography-CIC)
- E29** Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications
- 2.2 *Energy Institute Standards:*⁴
- IP 12** Determination of Specific Energy
- IP 16** Determination of the Freezing Point of Aviation Fuels—Manual Method
- IP 30**
- IP 34** Determination of Flash Point - Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Method
- IP 57** Petroleum Products—Determination of the Smoke Point of Kerosine
- IP 69** Vapour Pressure-Reid Method (St-B-9)
- 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** Determination of copper in light petroleum distillates – Spectrophotometric method
- IP 227** Corrosiveness to silver of aviation turbine fuels – silver strip method
- 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 Spectrometry
- 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 379** Determination of organically bound trace nitrogen - Oxidative combustion and chemiluminescence method
- IP 394** Liquid petroleum products - Vapour pressure - Part 1: Determination of air saturated vapour pressure (ASVP) and calculated dry vapour pressure equivalent (DVPE)
- IP 406** Petroleum Products—Determination of Boiling Range Distribution by Gas Chromatography
- IP 423**
- 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 438** Determination of Water - Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration Method
- IP 475** Petroleum Liquids—Manual Sampling
- IP 523** Determination of Flash Point—Rapid Equilibrium Closed Cup Method
- IP 524** Determination of flash/no flash - 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 fuels – Automatic laser method
- IP 540** Determination of the existent gum content of aviation turbine fuel – Jet evaporation 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 turbine fuel - HPLC evaporative light scattering detector method
- 2.3 *ANSI Standard:*⁵
- ANSI 863** Report of Test Results

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

⁵ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

2.4 Other Standard:⁶

Defence Standard 91-91 Turbine Fuel, Aviation Kerosine Type, Jet A-1

2.5 IATA Guidance:⁷

9680-04 IATA Guidance Material on Microbiological Contamination in Aircraft Fuel Tanks

2.6 UOP Test Methods:⁸

UOP 389 Trace Metals in Oils by Wet Ash/ICP-AES

2.7 U.S. Department of Defense Specifications:⁹

MIL-PRF-25017 Inhibitor, Corrosion/Lubricity Improver, Fuel Soluble

QDS-25017 Qualified Data Set for MIL-PRF-25017 (Inhibitor, Corrosion/Lubricity Improver, Fuel Soluble)

3. General

3.1 This specification, unless otherwise provided, prescribes the required properties of aviation turbine fuel at the time and place of batch origination.

4. Terminology

4.1 Definitions:

4.1.1 *conventional hydrocarbons, n*—hydrocarbons derived from the following conventional sources: crude oil, natural gas liquid condensates, heavy oil, shale oil, and oil sands.

4.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

4.2.1 *batch origination, n*—location at which fuel is certified as D7566.

4.2.2 *conventional blending component, n*—blending streams derived from conventional hydrocarbons.

4.2.3 *hydroprocessed, adj*—conventional chemical processing in which hydrogen is reacted with organic compounds in the presence of a catalyst to remove impurities such as oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen; to saturate unsaturated hydrocarbons; or to alter the molecular structure of the hydrocarbon molecules.

4.2.4 *synthesized hydrocarbons, n*—hydrocarbons derived from alternative sources such as coal, natural gas, biomass, and hydrogenated fats and oils by processes such as gasification, Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, and hydroprocessing.

4.2.5 *synthetic blending component, n*—synthesized hydrocarbons that meet the requirements of Annex A1 or Annex A2.

4.2.6 *synthesized paraffinic kerosine (SPK), n*—synthetic blending component that is comprised essentially of iso-paraffins, normal paraffins, and cycloparaffins.

4.2.6.1 *Discussion*—Trace materials are permitted provided they are components that normally occur in hydroprocessed jet

fuel including, but not limited to, trace organics, nitrogen compounds, water, dissolved air, etc.

5. Classification

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

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

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

6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 Aviation turbine fuel, except as otherwise defined in this specification, shall consist of the following blends of components or fuels:

6.1.1 Conventional blending components or Jet A or Jet A-1 fuel certified to Specification D1655; with up to 50 % by volume of the synthetic blending component defined in Annex A1.

6.1.2 Conventional blending components or Jet A or Jet A-1 fuel certified to Specification D1655; with up to 50% by volume of the synthetic blending component defined in Annex A2.

NOTE 1—The ability to add 50% SPK to Jet A or Jet A-1 is also limited by the physical properties of the fuel with which it is being blended. Practice has shown that density, or aromatic content, or both, of the refined fuel often limit the amount of SPK that can be added to the final blend to less than 50%.

6.2 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).

6.3 *Additives*—May be added to each type of aviation turbine fuel in the amount and of the composition specified in Tables 1 and 2 or the following list of approved material:¹⁰

6.3.1 Other additives are permitted under 6.2 and 8.1. These include fuel performance enhancing additives and fuel handling and maintenance additives as found under Table 2. The quantities and types shall be declared by the fuel supplier and agreed to by the purchaser. Only additives approved by the aircraft and engine certifying authorities are permitted in the fuel on which an aircraft is operated.

6.3.1.1 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 shall be checked for the specific aircraft and engines to be operated.

6.3.1.2 Fuel System Icing Inhibitor:

(1) *Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether (DiEGME)*, conforming to the requirements of Specification D4171, Type III, may be used in concentrations of 0.10 to 0.15 volume %.

⁶ Available from Defence Equipment and Support, UK Defence Standardization, Kentigern House, 65 Brown Street, Glasgow, G2 8EX (<http://www.dstan.mod.uk>).

⁷ Available from International Air Transport Association (IATA). Head Office: 800 Place Victoria, PO Box 113, Montreal, H4Z 1M1, Quebec, Canada. Executive Office: 33, Route de l'Aéroport, PO Box 416, 1215 Geneva, 15 Airport, Switzerland. www.iata.org.

⁸ Available from ASTM International, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.

⁹ Available from the Standardization Document Order Desk, 700 Robbins Avenue, Building 4D, Philadelphia PA 19111-5094 (<http://assist.daps.dla.mil>).

¹⁰ Supporting data (Guidelines for Approval or Disapproval of Additives) have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1125.

TABLE 1 Detailed Requirements of Aviation Turbine Fuels Containing Synthesized Hydrocarbons^A

Part 1—Basic Requirements			
Property		Jet A or Jet A-1	Test Method ^B
COMPOSITION			
Acidity, total mg KOH/g	Max	0.10	D3242 / IP 354
Aromatics: One of the following requirements shall be met:			
1. Aromatics, vol %	Max	25	D1319 or IP 156
2. Aromatics, vol %	Max	26.5	D6379 / IP 436
Sulfur, mercaptan, ^C mass %	Max	0.003	D3227 / IP 342
Sulfur, total mass %	Max	0.30	D1266, D2622, D4294, D5453, or IP 336
VOLATILITY			
Distillation			
Distillation temperature, °C:			
10 % recovered, temperature (T10)	Max	205	D2887 / IP 406 ^D or D86 ^E or IP 123 ^E
50 % recovered, temperature (T50)		report	
90 % recovered, temperature (T90)		report	
Final boiling point, temperature	Max	300	
Distillation residue, %	Max	1.5	
Distillation loss, %	Max	1.5	
Flash point, °C	Min	38 ^F	D56 or D3828 ^G , IP 170 ^G or IP 523 ^G
Density at 15°C, kg/m ³		775 to 840	D1298 / IP 160 or D4052 or IP 365
FLUIDITY			
Freezing point, °C	Max	−40 Jet A ^H	D5972 / IP 435, D7153 / IP 529, D7154 / IP 528, or D2386 / IP 16
		−47 Jet A-1 ^H	
Viscosity −20°C, mm ² /s ^I	Max	8.0	D445 / IP 71, Section 1
COMBUSTION			
Net heat of combustion, MJ/kg	Min	42.8 ^J	D4529, D3338, D4809 or IP 12
One of the following requirements shall be met:			
(1) Smoke point, mm, or	Min	25	D1322 / IP 57
(2) Smoke point, mm, and	Min	18	D1322 / IP 57
Naphthalenes, vol, %	Max	3.0	D1840
CORROSION			
Copper strip, 2 h at 100°C	Max	No. 1	D130 / IP 154
THERMAL STABILITY			
2.5 h at control temperature of 260°C, min			
Filter pressure drop, mm Hg	Max	25	D3241 / IP 323
Tube deposits less than		3 ^K	
		No peacock or abnormal color deposits	
CONTAMINANTS			
Existent gum, mg/100 mL	Max	7	D381, IP 540
Microseparometer, ^L Rating			D3948
Without electrical conductivity additive	Min	85	
With electrical conductivity additive	Min	70	
ADDITIVES			
Electrical conductivity, pS/m		See 6.3 ^M	D2624 / IP 274

Part 2—Extended Requirements

Property		Jet A or Jet A-1	Test Method ^B
COMPOSITION			
Aromatics: One of the following requirements shall be met:			
1. Aromatics, vol %	Min ^{N,O}	8	D1319 or IP 156
2. Aromatics, vol %	Min ^{N,O}	8.4	D6379 / IP 436
Distillation			
T50-T10, °C	Min ^{O,P}	15	D2887 / IP 406 ^D , D86 ^E or IP 123 ^E
T90-T10, °C	Min ^{O,P}	40	
Lubricity, ^M mm	Max	0.85	D5001

^A For compliance of test results against the requirements of Table 1, see 7.3.

^B The test methods indicated in this table are referred to in Section 11.

^C The mercaptan sulfur determination may be waived if the fuel is considered sweet by the doctor test described in Test Method D4952 or IP 30.

^D Distillation property criteria are specified in D86 or IP 123 scale units. D2887 / IP 406 results shall be converted to estimated D86 or IP 123 results by application of the correlation in Appendix X5 of D2887 or Annex G of IP 406 for comparison with the specified property criteria. Distillation residue and loss limits provide control of the distillation process during the D86 and IP 123 test methods and do not apply to D2887 / IP 406. Distillation residue and loss shall be reported as “not applicable” (N/A) when reporting D2887 / IP 406 results.

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

^F A higher minimum flash point specification may be agreed upon between purchaser and supplier.

^G Results obtained by other test methods can be up to 2°C lower than those obtained by Test Method D56, which is the preferred method. In case of dispute, Test Method D56 will apply.

^H Other freezing points may be agreed upon between supplier and purchaser.

^I 1 mm²/s = 1 cSt.

^J For all grades use either Eq 1 or Table 1 in Test Method D4529 or Eq 2 in Test Method D3338 or IP 12. Test Method D4809 may be used as an alternative. In case of dispute, Test Method D4809 shall be used.

^K Tube deposit ratings shall always be reported by the Visual Method.

^L At point of manufacture.

^M 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 pS/m = 1 × 10⁻¹² Ω⁻¹m⁻¹)

^N Minimum aromatics contents are based on current experience with the approved synthetic fuels and those levels were established from what is typical for refined jet fuel. Research is ongoing on the actual need for aromatics.

^O The minimum aromatics and distillation slope criteria only apply to aviation turbine fuels containing synthesized hydrocarbons produced to this specification and are not applicable to conventional aviation turbine fuels produced to Specification D1655. Some batches of aviation turbine fuels produced to Specification D1655 may not meet the minimum aromatics and distillation slope criteria specified in Table 1 of this specification.

^P These distillation slope limits are based on current experience with the approved synthetic fuels and these values were established from what is typical for refined jet fuel. Research is ongoing on the actual requirements for distillation slope.

TABLE 2 Detailed Requirements for Additives in Aviation Turbine Fuels

Additive	Dosage
Fuel Performance Enhancing Additives	
Antioxidants ^{A,B} One of the following: 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	24.0 mg/L max ^C
Metal Deactivator ^A N,N-disalicylidene-1,2-propane diamine On initial blending After field reblending cumulative concentration	2.0 mg/L max ^{C,D} 5.7 mg/L max
Fuel System Icing Inhibitor ^E Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether (see Specification D4171)	0.10 vol % min 0.15 vol % max
Fuel Handling and Maintenance Additives	
Electrical Conductivity Improver ^F Stadis 450 ^G On initial blending After field reblending, cumulative concentration If the additive concentration is unknown at time of retreatment, additional concentration is restricted to 2 mg/L max	3 mg/L max 5 mg/L max
Leak Detection Additive Tracer A (LDTA-A) ^H	1 mg/kg max
Biocidal Additives ^{E,I,J} Biobor JF ^K Kathon FP1.5 ^L Corrosion Inhibitor/Lubricity Improvers ^M One of the following: HiTEC 580 Octel DCI-4A Nalco 5403	23 mg/L max 23 mg/L max 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.

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

^D If copper contamination is suspected, initial treatment may exceed 2.0 mg/L but cumulative total must be below 5.7 mg/L.

^E Quantity must be declared by the fuel supplier and agreed to by the purchaser.

^F 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 to 600 pS/m under the conditions at point of delivery. (1 pS/m = 1 × 10⁻¹² Ω⁻¹m⁻¹)

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

^H Tracer A (LDTA-A) is a registered trademark of Tracer Research Corp., 3755 N. Business Center Dr., Tucson, AZ 85705.

^I 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.

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

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

^L Kathon FP1.5 is a registered trademark of Fuel Quality Services, Inc., P.O. Box 1380, Flowery Branch, GA 30542.

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

(2) Test Method **D5006** may be used to determine the concentration of DiEGME in aviation fuels.

6.4 Guidance material is presented in **Appendix X3** concerning the need to control processing additives in jet fuel production.

6.5 From the point of manufacture to the point of blending to meet this specification, the synthetic blending component shall be handled and transported in the same manner as finished jet fuel in order to maintain product integrity. Appropriate management of change measures shall be used at manufacturing locations, distribution, and storage to maintain product integrity (see **Appendix X3**).

7. Detailed Requirements

7.1 The aviation turbine fuel shall conform to the requirements prescribed in **Table 1** Part 1 and **Table 1** Part 2 unless otherwise noted in **Annex A1** or **Annex A2**, whichever is applicable.

7.2 The additional requirements of Part 2 of **Table 1** apply only for each batch of fuel intentionally containing a synthetic blending component. The additional requirements of Part 2 of **Table 1** are not mandated if conventionally-derived jet fuel is mixed with the residue of a D7566 semi-synthetic aviation turbine fuel in refinery equipment from a previous batch of certified final blended product, for example in a tank heel.

7.3 Test results shall not exceed the maximum or be less than the minimum values specified in **Table 1**, **Tables A1.1** and **A1.2** and **Tables A2.1** and **A2.2**. No allowance shall be made for the precision of the test methods. To determine conformance to the specification requirement, a test result may be rounded to the same number of significant figures as in **Table 1**, **Tables A1.1** and **A1.2** and **Tables A2.1** and **A2.2** using Practice **E29**. Where multiple determinations are made, the average result, rounded in accordance with Practice **E29**, shall be used.

8. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

8.1 The aviation turbine fuel specified in this specification shall be visually free of undissolved water, sediment, and suspended matter. The odor of the fuel shall not be nauseating or irritating. If the fuel has an odor similar to that of “rotten egg,” please refer to **X1.12.5** for further discussion. No substance of known dangerous toxicity under usual conditions of handling and use shall be present, except as permitted in this specification.

9. Sampling

9.1 Because of the importance of proper sampling procedures in establishing fuel quality, use the appropriate procedures in Practice **D4057** or IP 475 to obtain a representative sample from the batch of fuel for specification compliance testing. This requirement is met by producing fuel as a discrete batch then testing it for specification compliance. This requirement is not satisfied by averaging online analysis results.

9.2 A number of jet fuel properties, including thermal stability, water separation, electrical conductivity, and others,

are very sensitive to trace contamination, which can originate from sample containers. For recommended sample containers, refer to Practice **D4306**.

10. Report

10.1 The type and number of reports to ensure conformance with the requirements of this specification shall be mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser of the aviation turbine fuel.

10.2 A suggested form for reporting inspection data on aviation turbine fuels is given in **Appendix X4**.

11. Test Methods

NOTE 2—Where IP test methods are referenced in this standard as alternatives to ASTM test methods, the following nomenclature is used. Where test methods are officially jointed, this is denoted as Dxxxx / IP xxx. Where test methods are technically equivalent or related but not officially jointed, this is denoted as Dxxxx or IP xxx.

11.1 Determine the requirements enumerated in this specification in accordance with the following test methods.

11.1.1 *Density*—Test Method **D1298** / IP 160 or **D4052** or IP 365.

11.1.2 *Distillation*—Test Method **D86** or IP 123. For Jet A and Jet A-1, Test Method **D2887** / IP 406 may be used as an alternate. Results from Test Method **D2887** / IP 406 shall be reported as estimated **D86** or IP 123 results by application of the correlation in Appendix X5 of **D2887** or Annex G of IP 406. In case of dispute, Test Method **D86** shall be the referee method (see **X1.6.1.1**).

11.1.3 *Flash Point*—Test Method **D56**, **D3828**, IP 170 or IP 523.

11.1.4 *Freezing Point*—Test Method **D5972** / IP 435, **D7153** / IP 529, **D7154** / IP 528, or **D2386** / IP 16. Any of these test methods may be used to certify and recertify jet fuel. However, Test Method **D2386** / IP 16 is the referee method. An interlaboratory study (RR:D02-1572¹¹) that evaluated the ability of freezing point methods to detect jet fuel contamination by diesel fuel determined that Test Methods **D5972** / IP 435 and **D7153** / IP 529 provided significantly more consistent detection of freeze point changes caused by contamination than Test Methods **D2386** / IP 16 and **D7154** / IP 528. It is recommended to certify and recertify jet fuel using either Test Method **D5972** / IP 435 or Test Method **D7153** / IP 529, or both, on the basis of the reproducibility and cross-contamination detection reported in RR:D02-1572.¹¹ The cause of freezing point results outside specification limits by automated methods should be investigated, but such results do not disqualify the fuel from aviation use if the results from the referee method (Test Method **D2386** / IP 16) are within the specification limit.

11.1.5 *Viscosity*—Test Method **D445** / IP 71, Section 1.

11.1.6 *Net Heat of Combustion*—Test Method **D4529**, **D3338**, **D4809**, or IP 12.

11.1.7 *Corrosion (Copper Strip)*—Test Method **D130** / IP 154.

¹¹ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1572. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.

- 11.1.8 *Total Acidity*—Test Method **D3242** / IP 354.
 11.1.9 *Sulfur*—Test Method **D1266**, **D2622**, **D4294**, **D5453**, or IP 336.
 11.1.10 *Mercaptan Sulfur*—Test Method **D3227** / IP 342.
 11.1.11 *Microseparator*—Test Method **D3948**.
 11.1.12 *Existent Gum*—Test Method **D381** or IP 540. Test Method **D381**, using steam jet operating conditions, shall be the referee test method.
 11.1.13 *Thermal Stability*—Test Method **D3241** / IP 323.
 11.1.14 *Aromatics*—Test Method **D1319**, IP 156 or **D6379** / IP 436. Test Method **D1319** shall be the referee test method.

- 11.1.15 *Smoke Point*—Test Method **D1322** / IP 57.
 11.1.16 *Naphthalene Content*—Test Method **D1840**.
 11.1.17 *Electrical Conductivity*—Test Method **D2624** / IP 274.

12. Keywords

12.1 aviation turbine fuel; avtur; Jet A; Jet A-1; jet fuel; synthesized hydrocarbons; synthesized paraffinic kerosine; synthetic blending component; turbine fuel

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. FISCHER-TROPSCH HYDROPROCESSED SYNTHESIZED PARAFFINIC KEROSENE

A1.1 Scope

A1.1.1 This annex defines hydroprocessed synthesized paraffinic kerosine (SPK) for use as a synthetic blending component in aviation turbine fuels for use in civil aircraft and engines. The specifications in this annex can be used for contractual exchange of synthetic blending components.

A1.1.2 The synthetic blending components defined in this annex are not satisfactory for aviation turbine engines unless blended with conventional fuel or conventional blending components in accordance with the limitations described in 6.1.1.

A1.1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

A1.2 General

A1.2.1 All requirements of the main body of this specification apply except as detailed in this annex.

A1.3 Terminology

A1.3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Annex:*

A1.3.1.1 *Fischer-Tropsch hydroprocessed synthesized paraffinic kerosine (FT-SPK), n*—SPK produced from one or more precursors synthesized by Fischer-Tropsch processing.

A1.4 Materials and Manufacture

A1.4.1 FT-SPK synthetic blending components shall be comprised of hydroprocessed synthesized paraffinic kerosine wholly derived from synthesis gas via the Fischer-Tropsch (FT) process using Iron or Cobalt catalyst. Subsequent processing of the product shall include hydrotreating, hydrocracking, or hydroisomerization and is expected to

include, but not be limited to, a combination of other conventional refinery processes such as polymerization, isomerization, and fractionation.¹²

A1.5 Detailed Batch Requirements

A1.5.1 Each batch of synthetic blending component shall conform to the requirements prescribed in **Table A1.1**.

A1.5.2 *Test Methods*—Determine the requirements enumerated in this annex in accordance with the following test methods.

A1.5.2.1 *Density*—Test Method **D1298** / IP 160, **D4052** or IP 365.

A1.5.2.2 *Distillation*—Test Methods **D86** or IP 123, and **D2887** / IP 406.

A1.5.2.3 *Flash Point*—Test Method **D56**, **D3828**, IP 170 or IP 523.

A1.5.2.4 *Freezing Point*—Test Method **D5972** / IP 435, **D7153** / IP 529, **D7154** / IP 528, or **D2386** / IP 16. Any of these test methods may be used to certify and recertify jet fuel. However, Test Method **D2386** / IP 16 is the referee method. An interlaboratory study (RR:D02-1572¹¹) that evaluated the ability of freezing point methods to detect jet fuel contamination by diesel fuel determined that Test Methods **D5972** / IP 435 and **D7153** / IP 529 provided significantly more consistent detection of freeze point changes caused by contamination than Test Methods **D2386** / IP 16 and **D7154** / IP 528. It is recommended to certify and recertify jet fuel using either Test Method **D5972** / IP 435 or Test Method **D7153** / IP 529, or both, on the basis of the reproducibility and cross-contamination detection reported in RR:D02-1572.¹¹ The

¹² Coordinating Research Council (CRC) Report, “Comparative Evaluation of Semi-Synthetic Jet Fuels,” September 2008, provides a more detailed description of the composition and performance of FT-SPK blending components that evolved from the evaluation of representative samples of these blending components.

cause of freezing point results outside specification limits by automated methods should be investigated, but such results do not disqualify the fuel from aviation use if the results from the referee method (Test Method **D2386** / IP 16) are within the specification limit.

A1.5.2.5 *Total Acidity*—Test Method **D3242** / IP 354.

A1.5.2.6 *Thermal Stability*—Test Method **D3241** / IP 323.

A1.6 Other Detailed Requirements

A1.6.1 The hydroprocessed SPK blend component shall meet the requirements of **Table A1.2**. It is not necessary to analyze each batch of hydroprocessed SPK for compliance with **Table A1.2** once it is demonstrated that the process scheme is adequately controlled to support the expectation that these requirements are always met. At a minimum, significant changes in production operations shall be cause for recertifying that these limits continue to be met.

A1.6.2 *Test Methods*—Determine the requirements enumerated in this annex in accordance with the following test methods.

A1.6.2.1 *Cycloparaffins*—Test Method **D2425**.

A1.6.2.2 *Aromatics*—Test Method **D2425**.

A1.6.2.3 *Paraffins*—Test Method **D2425**.

A1.6.2.4 *Carbon and Hydrogen*—Test Method **D5291**.

A1.6.2.5 *Nitrogen*—Test Method **D4629** / IP 379.

A1.6.2.6 *Water*—Test Method **D6304** or IP 438.

A1.6.2.7 *Sulfur*—Test Methods **D5453** or **D2622**. Either of these test methods can be used to certify and recertify jet fuel. However, Test Method **D5453** is the referee method.

A1.6.2.8 *Metals*—Test Method UOP 389.

A1.6.2.9 *Halogens*—Test Method **D7359**.

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TABLE A1.1 Detailed Batch Requirements; Fischer–Tropsch Hydroprocessed SPK^A

Property		FT–SPK	ASTM Test Method ^B
COMPOSITION			
Acidity, total mg KOH/g	Max	0.015	D3242 / IP 354
VOLATILITY			
Distillation—both of the following requirements shall be met:			
1. Physical Distillation			
Distillation temperature, °C:			
10 % recovered, temperature (T10)	Max	205	D86 ^C or IP 123 ^C
50 % recovered, temperature (T50)		report	
90 % recovered, temperature (T90)		report	
Final boiling point, temperature	Max	300	D2887 / IP 406
T90-T10, °C	Min	22	
Distillation residue, %	Max	1.5	
Distillation loss, %	Max	1.5	
2. Simulated Distillation			
Distillation temperature, °C:			
10 % recovered, temperature (T10)		report	D2887 / IP 406
50 % recovered, temperature (T50)		report	
90 % recovered, temperature (T90)		report	
Final boiling point, temperature		report	
Flash point, °C	Min	38 ^D	D56, D3828 ^E , IP 170 ^F or IP 523 ^E
Density at 15°C, kg/m ³		730 to 770	D1298 / IP 160, D4052 or IP 365
Freezing point, °C	Max	−40	D5972 / IP 435, D7153 / IP 529, D7154 / IP 528, or D2386 / IP 16
Thermal Stability (2.5 h at control temperature)			
Temperature, °C	Min	325 ^F	D3241
Filter pressure drop, mm Hg	Max	25 ^G	
Tube deposit rating less than		3 ^H	
No peacock or abnormal color deposits			
ADDITIVES			
Antioxidants, mg/L ^I	Min	17	
	Max	24	

^A For compliance of test results against the requirements of Table A1.1, see 7.3.

^B The test methods indicated in this table are referred to in A1.5.2.

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

^D A higher or lower minimum flash point specification may be agreed upon between purchaser and supplier. When the agreed flash point is less than 38°C then the product shall not be known as SPK or as kerosine, but may be used as an Annex A1 blending component.

^E Results obtained by other test methods can be up to 2°C lower than those obtained by Test Method D56, which is the preferred method. In case of dispute, Test Method D56 will apply.

^F Control temperature of 325°C is specified to provide a recurring, batch-by-batch verification of process stability and compositional consistency.

^G Preferred SI units are 3.3 kPa, max.

^H Tube deposit ratings shall always be reported by the Visual Method.

^I Antioxidant shall be added to the bulk product prior to movements or operations that will significantly expose the product to air and in such a way as to ensure adequate mixing. This shall be done as soon as practicable after hydroprocessing or fractionation to prevent peroxidation and gum formation after manufacture. In-line injection and tank blenders are considered acceptable methods for ensuring adequate mixing.