



Standard Test Method for Determination of Static Dissipater Additives (SDA) in Aviation Turbine Fuel and Middle Distillate Fuels—High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (HPLC) Method¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7524; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of static dissipater additive (SDA) content of aviation turbine fuel and middle distillate fuels.

1.2 The precision of this test method has been established for aviation turbine fuel over the concentration range of 1 mg/L to 12 mg/L. Higher concentrations can be determined by dilution, but the precision of the test method will not apply.

NOTE 1—The SDA used to develop this test method was STADIS 450² for aviation fuels and STADIS 450 and 425² for middle distillates.

1.3 The test method includes a procedure to concentrate the sulfonic acid component in the SDA prior to analysis.

1.4 The test method only applies to SDAs that contain alkyl substituted sulfonic acid.

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

1.6 *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:³

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.04.0C on Liquid Chromatography.

Current edition approved April 1, 2015. Published May 2015. Originally approved in 2010. Last previous edition approved in 2010 as D7524 – 10. DOI:10.1520/D7524-10R15.

² Stadis 450 and 425 are registered trademarks marketed by Innospec, Inc., Innospec Manufacturing Park, Oil Sites Road, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire Ch65 4EY, UK.

³ 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.

D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

D4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

2.2 ISO Standards:⁴

EN ISO 3696 Water for Analytical Laboratory Use—Specifications and Test Methods

2.3 Energy Institute Standards:⁵

IP 568/08 Determination of the Static Dissipater Additives (SDA) in Aviation Turbine Fuel and Middle Distillate Fuels—HPLC Method

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *middle distillate fuels, n*—generic refinery/supplier term that usually denotes a fuel primarily intended for use in compression ignition/diesel engine applications, and also in non-aviation gas turbine engines and other non-automotive applications such as a burner fuel.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *aviation turbine fuel, n*—fuel used for powering jet and turbo-prop engine aircraft.

3.2.2 *conductivity improver additive, n*—material added to a fuel in very small amounts to increase its electrical conductivity and thereby reduce relaxation time.

3.2.2.1 *Discussion*—Conductivity improver additives are also known as static dissipater additives (SDAs) or antistatic additives.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A solid phase extraction procedure is used to concentrate the sulfonic acid component of SDA present in an aviation turbine fuel or middle distillate fuel sample prior to analysis. A

⁴ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.ch>.

⁵ Available from Energy Institute, 61 New Cavendish St., London, W1G 7AR, U.K., <http://www.energyinst.org.uk>.