

The facility policy for testing diesel fuel per NFPA 110- 8.3.8 must contain at a minimum:

the engine manufacturer’s recommendations.

In the absence of recommendations from the manufacturer:

the following ASTM tests should be used as a guide to verify the availability of a clean reliable diesel fuel source for emergency power systems located at health care facilities.

TEST	METHOD	RANGES						
Cetane Index (CALC.)	ASTM D4737 / D976	(1) Number method (ASTM D-613) 40, minimum. (2) Index method (ASTM D-976) 40, minimum.						
Cloud Point	ASTM D2500	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><u>POUR POINT</u></td> <td><u>CLOUD POINT</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Summer 10</td> <td>+20 degree F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Winter 0</td> <td>+10 degree F</td> </tr> </table>	<u>POUR POINT</u>	<u>CLOUD POINT</u>	Summer 10	+20 degree F	Winter 0	+10 degree F
<u>POUR POINT</u>	<u>CLOUD POINT</u>							
Summer 10	+20 degree F							
Winter 0	+10 degree F							
Density @ 15°C	ASTM D1298	API Gravity @ 60 degree F > 30						
Distillation	ASTM D86	@ 80% 282-338 degree C						
Flash Point (PMCC)	ASTM D93	No. 2-D Diesel. (a) 52°C (125°F) minimum (May, June, July, August, September, October). (b) 43°C (110°F) minimum (November, December, January, February, March, April).						
Microbial Contamination	ASTM D 6469							
Sediment & Water (BS & W)	ASTM D1796 / D2709	<0.005 by Volume %						
Sulfur Content	ASTM D4294 / D5453	Sulfur* (ASTM D-4045). (1) On-highway use—0.05 percent by mass, maximum. (2) Non-highway uses—0.30 percent by mass, maximum.						

*Ultra-low sulfur diesel = 15 ppm by volume assay
Low sulfur Fuel = 500 ppm by volume assay