E. S. Department of Commerce Maleolin Baldrige Secretary National Burea of Standards Fract Ambles, Director

National Bureau of Standards Certificate of Analysis

Standard Reference Material 1816a

Reference Fuel Isooctane

(2,2,4-Trimethylpentane)

(In cooperation with the Service des Materiaux de Reference of the Bureau National de Metrologie in Paris France)

This Standard Reference Material (SRM) is intended for use as a primary standard in the octane rating of motor a aviation fuels as specified in ASTM test methods (see Volume 05.04, Annual Book of ASTM Standards) and evaluating ASTM methods for chemical analysis of fuels by gas chromatography (D 2268). This SRM exceeds the ASTM specification for a reference fuel. The certified values are:

Isooctane, purity by difference	99.987%	
Impurities		
Total organics (other than Isooctane)	$0.010 \pm 0.002\%$	
n-Heptane	$0.002 \pm 0.001\%$	
Water	$0.003 \pm 0.002\%$	

The lead concentration in this SRM is certified to be less than 10 μ g/L.

The material for this SRM was obtained from the Phillips Chemical Co. through the efforts of Mr. J.A. Grant of a Amoco Oil Co. and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). The fuel was ampouled under a direction of NBS, and analyzed by NBS, the Laboratoric National d'Essais (LNE), and the Institut Francais du Petro (IFP).

The homogeneity of this SRM, as determined by measurements on 15 samples, was found to be satisfactory.

All three laboratories followed the gas chromatography technique specified in ASTM Method D 2268 to determine a organic impurities. The water content was determined by LNE using the classical Karl Fischer method.

The results obtained by the three laboratories are given below:

	NBS	LNE	IFP
n-Heptane	$0.002 \pm 0.001\%$	$0.002 \pm 0.001\%$	N.D.
Total organics	$0.009 \pm 0.002\%$	$0.012 \pm 0.001\%$	0.009 ± 0.0
Water	* * * * *	$0.003 \pm 0.002\%$	41414 4
Lead	<0.7 µg/L	$5.8 \pm 0.5 \mu g/L$	<5 µg/L

The lead concentration was determined by NBS and LNE using various modifications of ASTM Method D 1368-while IFP used a variation of atomic absorption spectrometry (D 3237).

March 15, 1985