Standards with a Global Reach
Manufacturers, independent laboratories, equipment vendors, government agencies and others around the world reference our petroleum, renewable and alternative fuels, and lubricants standards — standards developed by stakeholders from more than 65 countries. In the United States, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other federal government agencies, including the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Customs Office, as well as state governments and others, cite them in regulations, contracts, purchase orders, laboratory testing and more.

D02 works closely with a number of other ASTM technical committees active in related fields of interest, from D03 on Gaseous Fuels and E20 on Temperature Measurement to F07 on Aerospace and Aircraft. D02 also provides technical assistance to national standards bodies through the ASTM Memorandum of Understanding program, and it maintains liaisons with the Energy Institute in London, the American Gas Processors Association, the American Petroleum Institute and the European Committee for Standardization.

D02 Proficiency Testing Programs
The committee sponsors testing programs related to petroleum fuels and lubricants. Proficiency testing programs (www.astm.org/STATQA) include diesel fuel, aviation turbine fuel, reformulated gasoline, fuel ethanol, biodiesel, engine oil lubricants and gear oil. They provide participants with a statistical quality assurance tool to assess their performance both internally and through comparison with other laboratories worldwide. More than 4,500 laboratories participate in these programs, with over 50 percent from locations outside the United States.

Training and eLearning
Responding to the demand for education about ASTM petroleum specifications and test methods, we offer training courses taught by industry experts in a classroom or corporate setting, as well as online self-study options. Courses cover crude oil, aviation fuels, gasoline, marine fuels, diesel fuels and more. Visit www.astm.org/TRAIN.

Research and Publications
D02 symposia and workshops are held regularly to provide an opportunity for members and other industry experts to present findings and exchange technical information. Special technical publications, compilations, manuals and adjuncts result from these programs and other dedicated committee efforts.

Manuals from D02 include:
— Manual 51: Distillation and Vapor Pressure
— Manual 58: Petroleum Refining and Natural Gas
— Manual 62: Automotive Lubricants and Testing
— Manual 72: Flash Point
— MONO 10: Fossil Fuels
— MONO 11: Sulfur

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ASTM International
100 Barr Harbor Drive
P.O. Box C700
West Conshohocken, PA
19428-2959
USA
tel +1.610.832.9500
fax +1.610.832.9555
service@astm.org
www.astm.org

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ASTM Committee D02 was formed at the dawn of the 20th century following the introduction of revolutionary new technologies. The committee is globally respected for formulating test methods, specifications, practices, guides and standardized terminology for petroleum, petroleum products, and renewable and alternative liquid fuels, including petrochemical and liquefied petroleum gases and lubricants.

Gasoline, Diesel and Aviation Fuels

D02 standards help ensure safe and environmentally sound fuels purchased at local gas stations. One aspect is gasoline’s octane number, standardized in D2699, Test Method for Research Octane Number of Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel, and D2700, Test Method for Motor Octane Number of Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel, which define antiknock performance and are used by engine manufacturers, petroleum refiners and marketers, and in commerce to match fuels and engine performance requirements. D4814, Specification for Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel, describes the characteristics and requirements of automotive fuels for use over a wide range of operating conditions.

For diesel fuel, D975, Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils, includes an allowance for up to 5 percent biodiesel, and D396, Specification for Fuel Oils, Diesel Fuel Oil, Biodiesel Blends (B6 to B20), covers oils for both light duty and heavy duty internal combustion engines found in various on- and off-road equipment.

D02 is also responsible for standards that define specific types of aviation gasoline and turbine fuels for civil applications. These standards, such as D1655, Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels, help provide for the safe and economical operation of aircraft with fuels that are clean, dry and free of any contamination prior to use. D7566, Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuel Containing Synthesized Hydrocarbons, includes requirements that allow renewable fuels to be blended with conventional commercial and military (or gas turbine) fuel.

Biofuels

Biodiesel

Committee D02, in response to the growing demand for quality, renewable alternative fuels, has completed a landmark set of standards delineating performance requirements for biodiesel.

The standards include D6751, Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Mobile Distillate Fuels, which controls biodiesel (B100) quality prior to blending with conventional diesel fuels. D7467, Specification for Diesel Fuel Oil, Biodiesel Blends (B6 to B20), covers requirements for these fuel blends. In addition, the time-honored diesel standard, D975, Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils, includes an allowance for up to 5 percent biodiesel, and D396, Specification for Fuel Oils, now allows for up to 20 percent biodiesel in oils used in heating and boiler applications.

Ethanol


Oils, Greases and More

The committee also develops and maintains standards that help preserve vehicle engines and ensure their smooth operation, as well as the moving parts of other equipment. D4950, Classification and Specification of Automotive Service Greases, helps improve the quality of greases used in servicing automobiles, trucks and other vehicles through defining requirements that describe the properties and performance of chassis greases and wheel-bearing greases. D4485, Specification for Performance of Active API Service Category Engine Oils, covers oils for both light duty and heavy duty internal combustion engines found in various on- and off-road equipment.


To see a current list of subcommittees and topics, visit www.astm.org/COMMITTEE/D02

D02 standards such as D2699, Test Method for Research Octane Number of Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel, assure consumers of the indicated octane numbers — a familiar gasoline quality that links to product performance — when filling their cars with gas. Legislators, along with engine manufacturers, petroleum refiners and marketers, use octane numbers as a primary measurement to match fuels with engines.

The committee’s work additionally takes in standards activities for industrial lubricants, hydraulic fluids, paraffin wax, used oils, recycled products and more. As the committee actively develops standards for today, it looks ahead to the future of the industry. The committee is reviewing fluid requirements for electric vehicles and and hybrid vehicles and potential standards required for these new fluids.

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