

Product Description

Jet A and Jet A-1 are kerosene-type fuels. The primary difference between the two is freeze point, the temperature at which wax crystals disappear in a laboratory test.

Jet A, which is mainly used in the United States, must have a freeze point of minus 40°C or below and does not typically contain static dissipator additive. Jet A-1 must have a freeze point of minus 47°C or below and for locations outside the United States, this fuel normally contains static dissipator additive. There are other key differences between the manufacturing specification within the United States and Europe/Africa/Middle East/Australasia.

ExxonMobil Jet A and ExxonMobil Jet A-1 meet the requirements of ASTM D1655 Standard Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels. ExxonMobil Jet A-1 also complies with U.K. DEF STAN 91-091, and the JIG (Joint Inspection Group) Aviation Fuel Requirements for Jointly Operated Systems (Check List). Jet A-1 manufactured to Def. Stan. 91-091 has a lower max limit for acidity and additional requirement for conductivity. In all cases, the most recent issue of relevant specifications applies to the product supplied.

Specifications

Jet Fuel should meet the following industry specifications:

ASTM D1655

CGSB 3.23

U.K. DEF STAN 91-091

Product Properties ASTM D1655, CGSB 3.23, and Def. Stan 91-091

Note: where the required significant figures differ between specs, the larger amount of significant figures is shown below

	Jet A	Jet A-1
Acidity, mg KOH/g	0.10 Max.	0.10 Max. (0.015 Max for Def. Stan 91-091)
Aromatics, Vol. %	25 Max.	25.0 Max.
Sulphur, mercaptan, Wt. %	0.003 Max.	0.0030 Max.

Sulphur, total, Wt. %	0.30 Max.	0.30 Max.
10% Distillation, °C	205 Max.	205.0 Max.
Final Boiling Point, °C	300 Max.	300.0 Max.
Distillation Residue, %	1.5 Max.	1.5 Max.
Distillation Loss, %	1.5 Max.	1.5 Max.
Flash Point, °C	38 Min.	38.0 Min.
Density @ 15°C, kg/m ³	775 to 840	775.0 to 840.0
Freeze Point, °C	-40 Max	-47.0 Max
Viscosity @ -20°C, mm/s	8.0 Max.	8.000 Max.
Net Heat of Combustion, MJ/kg	42.8 Min.	42.80 Min.
One of the following shall be met:		
1) Smoke Point, mm, or	25.0 Min.	25.0 Min.
2) Smoke Point, mm, and	18.0 Min.	18.0 Min.
Naphthalenes, Vol. %	3.0 Max	3.00 Max.
Copper Strip Corrosion, 2 h % 100°C	No. 1 Max.	No. 1 Max.
Thermal Stability @ 260°C:		
-Filter pressure drop, mm Hg	25 Max.	25 Max.
-Tube Deposits	< 3 Max. No Peacock (P) or Abnormal (A)	< 3 Max. No Peacock (P) or Abnormal (A)
Existent Gum, mg/100 mL.	7 Max.	7 Max.
MSEP Rating		
-Without electrical conductivity additive	85	85
-With electrical conductivity additive	70	70
Electrical conductivity, pS/m	50 Min. 600 Max.*	50 Min. 600 Max.*
*Use of conductivity improver additive and resulting limits are optional in ASTM D1655		

Documents required to purchase jet a1, crude oil, en-590 10ppm

Agent, Trader, Intermediary, Buyer Mandate – A person or company who represents a buyer. Everyone says that their buyers are the most serious. But 90% of the time agents are wrong and they are not communicating with the buyer but with another agent in the chain.

Buyer

The buyer's agent must have the following documents in hand.

1. Company Profile. A company profile that tells what kind of company it is and in what industries it buys.
2. LOI / ICPO. Application form with passport of the director, specification of the product which the buyer wants to buy. And the terms and conditions of purchase, quantities, form of payment.
3. POF. Proof of solvency of the client. If the buyer has no money to buy the product. It is anyone but the buyer, intermediary, agent.
4. TSA/Q88. If a company wants to buy petroleum products, it must have a storage lease or contract with a shipping company.

Be kind enough to prepare a set of documents according to paragraphs 1-3. And confirm that a commission will be paid by your company.

Seller.

You want to sell the goods.

1. Company Profile. You need to understand who the seller is, what deals he does, what jurisdiction the company is in, who the director is.
2. SCO. Procedure, price, delivery basis, payment terms.
3. PPOP. We need documents confirming past shipments, possibility of verification of your volume.

We cannot recommend a supplier if we are not sure about him.

If the seller has no documents or is not prepared to show them in person. We will consider them not as a seller but as an intermediary.

Who pays the commission?

In oil products it is very simple. The commission is always paid by the buyer. The commission is split 50/50, half goes to the buyer's agent and half to the seller's agent.

I hope you find our article useful and that you can separate the desire to buy from the opportunity to buy.