



PRI-D STABILITY TESTS – OCTEL F21-31 PAD TEST

The capability of **PRI-D** to make very old fuels fresh and even fresh fuels better, is easily demonstrated in the Octel F21-31 Pad Test.

In this test, the fuel sample is heated for 180 minutes at 150 degrees C. The sample is then poured through a filter, and the filter dried. The color of the filter, which is determined by the extent to which the filter has trapped debris from instability, is compared against a standard density chart with a gradient range of 1-to-20. In the range of 1-4, the gradient is nearly all white. Level 7 is the maximum number considered for acceptable fuel stability. At 20, the density is completely black.

Hence, the lower the pad rating number, the more stable the fuel.

Below are results from a few of the many hundreds of samples we have had tested by independent, third party laboratories over the years on a wide variety of diesel fuels of various conditions. In the data below, many fuels failed to meet the maximum acceptable rating of 7. Yet with **PRI-D** treatment, these fuels were returned to a refinery-fresh rating. This is why you can be completely assured that **PRI-D** provides an unmatched industrial-grade capability to make the fuel you use much safer, stronger, and efficient.

Fuel Type & Source	Baseline Pad Rating	PRI-D Pad Rating	Improvement With PRI-D
Diesel #2 (32 years old), Green River, Wyoming	11	2	82%
Diesel #2, Nebraska	9	3	67%
Diesel #2, Bahamas	13	6	54%
Diesel#2, Southwest Bell, Houston, Texas	17	6	65%
Diesel #2, Tennessee Valley Authority (Sample 1)	16	5	69%
Diesel #2, Tennessee Valley Authority (Sample 2)	16	5	69%
Diesel #2, Tennessee Valley Authority (Sample 3)	17	4	76%
Diesel #2, Tennessee Valley Authority (Sample 4)	17	3	82%
Home Heating Oil - Nebraska	4	3	25%
Naptha - Seoul, South Korea	9	1	89%
Diesel #2 - Midwest	8	3	63%
Average Improvement			67%