

**METRIC**

MIL-DTL-16884L

23 October 2006

SUPERSEDING

MIL-PRF-16884K

14 November 2002

## DETAIL SPECIFICATION

### FUEL, NAVAL DISTILLATE

This specification is approved for use by all Departments and Agencies of the Department of Defense.

#### 1. SCOPE

1.1 Scope. This specification covers one grade of Naval distillate fuel: (NATO symbol F-76).

#### 2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 General. The documents listed in this section are specified in sections 3, 4, or 5 of this specification. This section does not include documents cited in other sections of this specification or recommended for additional information or as examples. While every effort has been made to ensure the completeness of this list, document users are cautioned that they must meet all specified requirements of documents cited in sections 3, 4, or 5 of this specification, whether or not they are listed.

##### 2.2 Government documents.

2.2.1 Specifications, standards, and handbooks. The following specifications, standards, and handbooks form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of these documents are those cited in the solicitation or contract.

#### INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENTS

NATO-STANAG-1135	-	Interchangeability of Fuels, Lubricants and Associated Products used by the Armed Forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Nations
NATO-STANAG-1385	-	Guide Specification (Minimum Quality Standards) for Fuel, Naval Distillate (F-75 and F-76)

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPECIFICATIONS

MIL-DTL-5624	-	Turbine Fuel, Aviation, Grades JP-4 and JP-5
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#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STANDARDS

MIL-STD-290	-	Packaging and Marking of Petroleum and Related Products
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(Copies of these documents are available online at <http://assist.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/> or <http://assist.daps.dla.mil> or from the Standardization Document Order Desk, 700 Robbins Avenue, Building 4D, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094.)

Comments, suggestions, or questions on this document should be addressed to: Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command, ATTN: SEA 05Q, 1333 Isaac Hull Avenue, SE, Stop 5160, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20376-5160 or emailed to [CommandStandards@navy.mil](mailto:CommandStandards@navy.mil), with the subject line "Document Comment". Since contact information can change, you may want to verify the currency of this address information using the ASSIST Online database at <http://assist.daps.dla.mil>.

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2.3 Non-Government publications. The following documents form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of these documents are those cited in the solicitation or contract.

## ASTM INTERNATIONAL

D86	-	Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure (DoD adopted)
D93	-	Standard Test Methods for Flash-Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester (DoD adopted)
D97	-	Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (DoD adopted)
D129	-	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method) (DoD adopted)
D130	-	Standard Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test (DoD adopted)
D189	-	Standard Test Method for Conradson Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products (DoD adopted)
D287	-	Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method) (DoD adopted)
D445	-	Standard Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity) (DoD adopted)
D482	-	Standard Test Method for Ash from Petroleum Products (DoD adopted)
D524	-	Standard Test Method for Ramsbottom Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products (DoD adopted)
D613	-	Standard Test Method for Cetane Number of Diesel Fuel Oil (DoD adopted)
D664	-	Standard Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration (DoD adopted)
D974	-	Standard Test Method for Acid and Base Number by Color-Indicator Titration (DoD adopted)
D976	-	Standard Test Methods for Calculated Cetane Index of Distillate Fuels (DoD adopted)
D1141	-	Standard Practice for the Preparation of Substitute Ocean Water (DoD adopted)
D1266	-	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method) (DoD adopted)
D1298	-	Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method (DoD adopted)
D1401	-	Standard Test Method for Water Separability of Petroleum Oils and Synthetic Fluids (DoD adopted)

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D1500	-	Standard Test Method for ASTM Color of Petroleum Products (ASTM Color Scale) (DoD adopted)
D1552	-	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High-Temperature Method) (DoD adopted)
D2274	-	Standard Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Distillate Fuel Oil (Accelerated Method) (DoD adopted)
D2500	-	Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products (DoD adopted)
D2622	-	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (DoD adopted)
D2709	-	Standard Test Method for Water and Sediment in Middle Distillate Fuels by Centrifuge (DoD adopted)
D3120	-	Standard Test Method for Trace Quantities of Sulfur in Light Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Oxidative Microcoulometry (DoD adopted)
D3605	-	Standard Test Method for Trace Metals in Gas Turbine Fuels by Atomic Absorption and Flame Emission Spectroscopy
D4052	-	Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter (DoD adopted)
D4057	-	Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products (DoD adopted)
D4176	-	Standard Test Method for Free Water and Particulate Contamination in Distillate Fuels (Visual Inspection Procedures) (DoD adopted)
D4177	-	Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products (DoD adopted)
D4294	-	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (DoD adopted)
D4530	-	Standard Test Method for Determination of Carbon Residue (Micro Method) (DoD adopted)
D4539	-	Standard Test Method for Filterability of Diesel Fuels by Low-Temperature Flow Test (LTFT)
D4808	-	Standard Test Methods for Hydrogen Content of Light Distillates, Middle Distillates, Gas Oils, and Residua by Low-Resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (DoD adopted)
D5291	-	Standard Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Petroleum Products and Lubricants
D5304	-	Standard Test Method for Assessing Middle Distillate Fuel Storage Stability by Oxygen Overpressure (DoD adopted)
D5452	-	Standard Test Method for Particulate Contamination in Aviation Fuels by Laboratory Filtration (DoD adopted)
D5453	-	Standard Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Spark Ignition Engine Fuel, Diesel Engine Fuel, and Engine Oil by Ultraviolet Fluorescence

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D5771	-	Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products (Optical Detection Stepped Cooling Method)
D5772	-	Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products (Linear Cooling Rate Method)
D5773	-	Standard Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products (Constant Cooling Rate Method)
D5949	-	Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (Automatic Pressure Pulsing Method)
D5950	-	Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (Automatic Tilt Method)
D5985	-	Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (Rotational Method)
D6045	-	Standard Test Method for Color of Petroleum Products by the Automatic Tristimulus Method
D6217	-	Standard Test Method for Particulate Contamination in Middle Distillate Fuels by Laboratory Filtration
D6371	-	Standard Test Method for Cold Filter Plugging Point of Diesel and Heating Fuels
D6450	-	Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Continuously Closed Cup (CCCFP) Tester
D6920	-	Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Naphthas, Distillates, Reformulated Gasolines, Diesels, Biodiesels, and Motor Fuels by Oxidative Combustion and Electrochemical Detection
D7039	-	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Gasoline and Diesel Fuel by Monochromatic Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
D7111	-	Standard Test Method for Determination of Trace Elements in Middle Distillate Fuels by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)
D7171	-	Standard Test Method for Hydrogen Content of Middle Distillate Petroleum Products by Low-Resolution Pulsed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
E29	-	Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications (DoD adopted)

(Copies of these documents are available online at [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org) or from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Dr., PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.)

## INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM (IP)

IP 309	-	Diesel and Domestic Heating Fuels – Determination of Cold Filter Plugging Point
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(Copies of this document are available online at [www.energyinst.org.uk/](http://www.energyinst.org.uk/) or from the Energy Institute, 61 New Cavendish Street, London, W1G 7AR, United Kingdom.)

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2.4 Order of precedence. In the event of a conflict between the text of this document and the references cited herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

### 3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 General. Requirements contained herein are not subject to corrections for tolerance of standard test methods. If multiple determinations are made by the inspecting laboratory, average results will be used except for those standard test methods where repeatability data are given. In those cases, the average value derived from the individual results that agree within the repeatability limits given may be used at the discretion of the inspection authority, provided an indication is given of the total number or results obtained and the number falling outside of the repeatability limits. For purposes of determining conformance with these specifications, an observed value or a calculated value shall be rounded "to the nearest unit" in the last right-hand digit used in expressing the specification limit, in accordance with the rounding method of ASTM E29.

3.2 Material. The fuel supplied under this specification shall consist of refined hydrocarbon distillate fuel, containing no residual fuel. The fuel shall be derived from conventional sources including crude oil, natural gas liquid condensates, heavy oil, shale oil and oil sands and may contain only those additives specified in 3.2.1 unless otherwise stated.

3.2.1 Additives. The additives listed herein may be used either singly or in combination provided the amounts do not exceed those specified herein. Information concerning the type and amount of each additive used shall be made available when requested by the procuring activity or user.

3.2.1.1 Metal deactivator. A metal deactivator, N, N-disalicylidene-1, 2 propanediamine, may be blended into the fuel in an amount not to exceed 5.8 milligrams of active ingredient per liter of fuel (2.2 grams/100 U.S. gallons, or 2 lb/1,000 barrels).

3.2.1.2 Ignition improver. The additive 2-ethylhexyl nitrate may be used to raise the ignition quality of the fuel as required to meet the performance requirements of this specification.

3.3 Physical and chemical requirements. The Naval distillate fuel shall conform to the physical and chemical requirements specified in Table I. Where more than one test method is allowed for a specific requirement, Table I lists the referee test method first and follows it with the notation "(R)". For sulfur, Table II shows the referee test methods for sulfur, the alternate sulfur test methods, and the range over which each test method applies.

TABLE I. Physical and chemical requirements.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS		
Characteristic	Requirement	ASTM Test Method
Appearance, at 25 °C or ambient whichever is higher	Clear, bright, and free of visible particulates	D4176 <sup>1/</sup>
Demulsification, at 25 °C, minutes (max)	10	D1401 <sup>2/</sup>
Density, at 15 °C, kg/m <sup>3</sup> (max)	876	D1298 (R), D4052, D287
Distillation: 10% Point, °C 50% Point, °C 90% Point, °C (max) End Point, °C (max) Residue + Loss, % vol. (max)	Record Record 357 385 3.0	D86 <sup>3/</sup>
Cloud Point, °C (max)	-1	D2500 (R), D5771, D5772, D5773 <sup>4/</sup> , D6371 <sup>5/</sup> , IP 309 <sup>6/</sup> , D4539 <sup>7/</sup>
Color, (max)	3	D1500 (R), D6045
Flash Point, °C (min)	60	D93 (R) <sup>8/</sup> , D6450 <sup>8/</sup>

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TABLE I. Physical and chemical requirements - Continued.

Characteristic	Requirement	ASTM Test Method
Particulate Contamination, mg/liter (max)	10	D6217 (R), D5452 <sup>9/</sup>
Pour Point, °C (max)	-6	D97 (R), D5949, D5950, D5985 <sup>10/</sup>
Viscosity, at 40 °C, mm <sup>2</sup> /second	1.7 – 4.3	D445
CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS		
Characteristic	Requirement	ASTM Test Method
Acid Number, mg KOH/g (max)	0.30	D974 (R) <sup>11/</sup> , D664
Ash, wt. % (max)	0.005	D482
Carbon Residue on 10% bottoms, wt. % (max)	0.20	D524 (R) <sup>12/</sup>
	0.14	D189, D4530 <sup>12/</sup>
Corrosion, at 100°C (max)	No. 1	D130
Hydrogen Content, wt. % (min)	12.5	D7171 (R), D4808, D5291
Ignition Quality: Cetane Number, (min)	42	D613 (R) <sup>13/</sup>
Cetane Index, (min)	43	D976 <sup>13/</sup>
Storage Stability, total insolubles, mg/100ml (max)	3.0	D5304 (R) <sup>14/</sup>
	1.5	D2274 <sup>15/</sup>
Sulfur Content, wt. % (max)	0.5 <sup>16/</sup>	D4294 (R) <sup>17/</sup> , D129, D1266, D1552, D2622, D3120, D5453 (R) <sup>18/</sup> , D6920, D7039
Trace Metals, ppm (max): Calcium	1.0	D7111 (R), D3605
Lead	0.5	
Sodium plus Potassium	1.0	
Vanadium	0.5	
Additive Names and Dosages	Record	
Notes:		
<sup>1/</sup> If the sample has no visible particulates, but is otherwise not “clear and bright” per ASTM D4176, procedure 1, then the product must meet the requirements of ASTM D2709, 0.05-percent volume of water and sediment, maximum. The fuel is acceptable for appearance if the water and sediment content is 0.05 percent volume or less. If the sample fails ASTM D4176, procedure 1, because it contains visible sediment or particulate matter, but meets the requirements of 10 milligrams per liter, maximum, in accordance with ASTM D5452 or ASTM D6217 then the fuel is considered acceptable provided all other requirements are met.		
<sup>2/</sup> The demulsification test shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM D1401 with the following exceptions: (a) Synthetic seawater in accordance with ASTM D1141 shall be the emulsifying fluid. (b) The test temperature shall be 25 °C. (c) The demulsification time shall be that required for separation into two layers with no visible cuff at the interface. A lacy emulsion or cuff which does not form a band shall be disregarded. The fuel/water/emulsion layer volumes shall be recorded at one-minute intervals and the demulsification time reported to the nearest minute.		
<sup>3/</sup> As the end point of the distillation is approached, if either a thermometer reading of 385 °C or a decomposition point is observed, the heating shall be discontinued and the procedure resumed as directed in ASTM D86.		

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TABLE I. Physical and chemical requirements - Continued.

- <sup>4/</sup> If either ASTM D5771, D5772, or D5773 is used, the temperature recorded in each respective test shall be rounded to the next lower integer and reported as the ASTM D2500 equivalent cloud point in accordance with ASTM D5771, D5772, or D5773.
- <sup>5/</sup> This method may be used as a substitute if the test procedure is modified as follows: apply vacuum to the sample for the first time when the fuel sample temperature reaches -1 °C. If the time required for the 20 ml of fuel to be filtered through the wire mesh filter exceeds 60 seconds, record the test as a failure. If the time required for the 20 ml sample to flow through the filter is 60 seconds or less, record the test result as a pass. Do not repeat application of vacuum at successively lower temperatures. This is a modification of the requirement of ASTM D6371 (IP method 309) that vacuum be applied to the test specimen immediately after the test jar is inserted into the cooling jacket or, at a minimum, when the fuel is a least 5 °C above its cloud point.
- <sup>6/</sup> IP 309 is an Institute of Petroleum Test Method.
- <sup>7/</sup> Low Temperature Flow Test of ASTM D4539 may be used as a substitute method on the condition that the "specified test temperature" approach provided therein is used: start the test (apply the test vacuum to the test specimen for the first time) when the fuel sample temperature reaches -1 °C. Do not repeat application of vacuum at successive lower temperatures.
- <sup>8/</sup> The flash point value is absolute and no value less than 60 °C is permissible.
- <sup>9/</sup> If ASTM D5452 is utilized, a one-liter minimum sample is required.
- <sup>10/</sup> If either ASTM D5949, D5950, or D5985 is used, the results from these tests should be based on the observations at 3 °C temperature intervals and reported as the ASTM D97 equivalent.
- <sup>11/</sup> The sample size when using ASTM D974 shall be 20.0±2.0 grams.
- <sup>12/</sup> If ASTM D189 or ASTM D4530 is performed in lieu of ASTM D524, the maximum allowable carbon residue shall be 0.14 percent. When the finished fuel contains a cetane improver, the carbon residue requirement specified in Table I shall apply to the base fuel without the cetane improver.
- <sup>13/</sup> The minimum allowable Cetane Number of the finished product shall be 42 when tested in accordance with ASTM D613. Alternatively, the Cetane Index of the base fuel without cetane-improving additives, shall be a minimum of 43 when tested in accordance with ASTM D976.
- <sup>14/</sup> Only nylon membrane filter media (0.8 micron pore size) are acceptable as specified in the latest revision of ASTM D5304. Do not use glass fiber (Type A/E) filter media to obtain test results.
- <sup>15/</sup> This test is performed on the finished product. If ASTM D2274 is utilized, the test period shall be extended from 16 hours to 40 hours.
- <sup>16/</sup> The effective date for this maximum sulfur limit of 0.5 wt % will be 2008. Until then, the maximum sulfur limit will be 1.0 wt %.
- <sup>17/</sup> Referee method for a sulfur range of 0.0150 to 1.0 wt. %.
- <sup>18/</sup> Referee method for a sulfur range of 0.0001 to 0.0150 wt. %.

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TABLE II. Sulfur.

ASTM Sulfur Test Method	Range, wt. %
D129 <sup>4/</sup>	0.1 to 1.0 <sup>3/</sup>
D1266 <sup>4/</sup>	0.01 to 0.4
D1552 <sup>4/</sup>	0.06 to 1.0 <sup>3/</sup>
D2622 <sup>4/</sup>	0.0003 to 1.0 <sup>3/</sup>
D3120 <sup>4/</sup>	0.0003 to 0.1
D4294 (R) <sup>1/</sup>	0.0150 to 1.0 <sup>3/</sup>
D5453 (R) <sup>2/</sup>	0.00010 to 0.8000 <sup>3/</sup>
D6920 <sup>4/</sup>	0.0001 to 0.004
D7039 <sup>4/</sup>	0.0002 to 0.05
<u>Notes:</u> <sup>1/</sup> Referee method for sulfur levels of 0.0150 to 1.0 wt. %. <sup>2/</sup> Referee method for sulfur levels of 0.0001 to 0.0150 wt. %. <sup>3/</sup> Test Method upper range limit exceeds 0.5 wt. %, the maximum allowed in this specification. See Table I. <sup>4/</sup> Alternate test method.	

## 4. VERIFICATION

4.1 Classification of inspections. The inspection requirements specified herein are classified as Conformance Inspection (see 4.4).

4.2 Sampling.

4.2.1 Sampling for bulk lots. Bulk samples for tests shall be taken in accordance with ASTM D4057 for manual sampling and ASTM D4177 for automatic sampling (see 6.3.1).

4.2.2 Sampling for examination of packaged lots. A random sample of packaged containers shall be taken from each lot in accordance with Table III. The sample shall be examined in accordance with 4.3 (see 6.3.2).

TABLE III. Sampling for examination of packaged lots.

Lot Size	Sample Size
1-13	All
14-150	13
151-250	32
251-500	50
501-1,200	80
1,201-3,200	125
3,201-10,000	200
10,001-35,000	315
35,001 and over	500



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4.3 Examination of the packaged lot. Samples taken in accordance with 4.2.2 shall be examined for compliance with MIL-STD-290 with regard to fill, closure, sealing, leakage, packaging, packing, and marking requirements as specified in 5.1. Any container having one or more defects, or under the required fill volume, shall be rejected (see 6.6).

4.4 Conformance inspection. Each sample selected as specified in 4.2 and 4.3 shall be tested as specified in Table I.

4.5 Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). In any of the test methods, the use of any ODS as outlined in EPA Class 1 and Class 2 Ozone Depleting Substances is prohibited. An appropriate non-ODS solvent shall be substituted.

## 5. PACKAGING

5.1 Packaging. For acquisition purposes, the packaging requirements shall be as specified in the contract or order (see 6.2). When packaging of materiel is to be performed by DoD or in-house contractor personnel, these personnel need to contact the responsible packaging activity to ascertain packaging requirements. Packaging requirements are maintained by the Inventory Control Point's packaging activities within the Military Service or Defense Agency, or within the military service's system commands. Packaging data retrieval is available from the managing Military Department's or Defense Agency's automated packaging files, CD-ROM products, or by contacting the responsible packaging activity.

## 6. NOTES

(This section contains information of a general or explanatory nature that may be helpful, but is not mandatory.)

6.1 Intended use. Naval distillate fuel is intended for use in all Naval shipboard boilers, gas turbines, and diesel engines operating at ambient temperatures above -1 °C (30 °F). Other uses may be specified according to the needs of the Department of Defense. Additives as specified in 3.2.1 are permitted. Gas turbines and diesel engines operating in ambient temperatures that fall consistently below -1 °C should utilize JP-5 fuel in accordance with MIL-DTL-5624.

6.2 Acquisition requirements. Acquisition documents should specify the following:

- a. Date of ordering and date of supply.
- b. Title, number, and date of the specification.
- c. If required, the specific issue of individual documents referenced (see 2.2.1).
- d. Packaging requirements (see 5.1).
- e. Ozone depleting substances are prohibited.

### 6.3 Definitions.

6.3.1 Bulk lot. Bulk lot shall be considered an indefinite quantity of a homogeneous mixture of material offered for acceptance in a single isolated container.

6.3.2 Packaged lot. Packaged lot shall be considered an indefinite number of 208-liter (55-gallon) drums or smaller unit containers of identical size and type, offered for acceptance, and filled with a homogeneous mixture of material from one isolated container; or filled with a homogeneous mixture of material manufactured in a single plant run (not exceeding 24 hours) through the same processing equipment, with no change in ingredient material.

6.4 International standardization agreement implementation. This specification implements NATO STANAG 1135, Interchangeability of Fuels, Lubricants and Associated Products Used by the Armed Forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Nations, and NATO STANAG 1385, Guide Specification for Fuel, Naval Distillate (F-75 and F-76). When amendment, revision, or cancellation of this specification is proposed, the preparing activity must coordinate the action with the U.S. National Point of Contact for the international standardization agreement, as identified in the ASSIST database at <http://assist.daps.dla.mil>.

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6.5 NAVSEA approval and direction. Deviation from specified materials, procedures, and requirements, and selection of specific alternative materials and procedures require NAVSEA approval or direction. Requests should include supporting documentation.

6.6 Recommended examination lot acceptance/rejection criteria. If as a result of the examination of the packaged lot the number of defective or under-filled containers exceeds the reject limit number of Table IV, the lot represented by the sample shall be rejected.

TABLE IV. Lot acceptance/rejection criteria.

Lot Size	Sample Size	Reject Limit
1-13	All	Any
14-150	13	1
151-250	32	2
251-500	50	3
501-1,200	80	4
1,201-3,200	125	6
3,201-10,000	200	11
10,001-35,000	315	15
35,001 and over	500	22
Notes: <sup>1/</sup> All defective items shall be replaced with acceptable items prior to lot acceptance. <sup>2/</sup> Inspect sample size until reject criteria are reached. <sup>3/</sup> Rejected lots may be screened and resubmitted for inspection and retest.		

6.7 Subject term (key word) listing.

Diesel

Gas turbine

Ignition improver

Marine diesel

Marine gas oil

Metal deactivator

Refined hydrocarbon distillate fuel

6.8 Changes from previous issue. Marginal notations are not used in this revision to identify changes with respect to the previous issue due to the extent of the changes.

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Custodians:

Army – CR4

Navy – SH

Air Force – 68

Preparing Activity:

Navy – SH

(Project 9140-1151-000)

Review Activities:

Navy – MC, SA

DLA – GS, PS

NOTE: The activities listed above were interested in this document as of the date of this document. Since organizations and responsibilities can change, you should verify the currency of the information above using the ASSIST Online database at <http://assist.daps.dla.mil>.