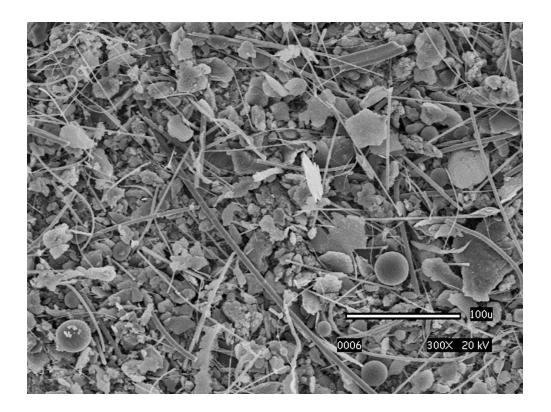
On-line, real time Particulate Contamination Detection





Pamas Particle Counting

Facet International

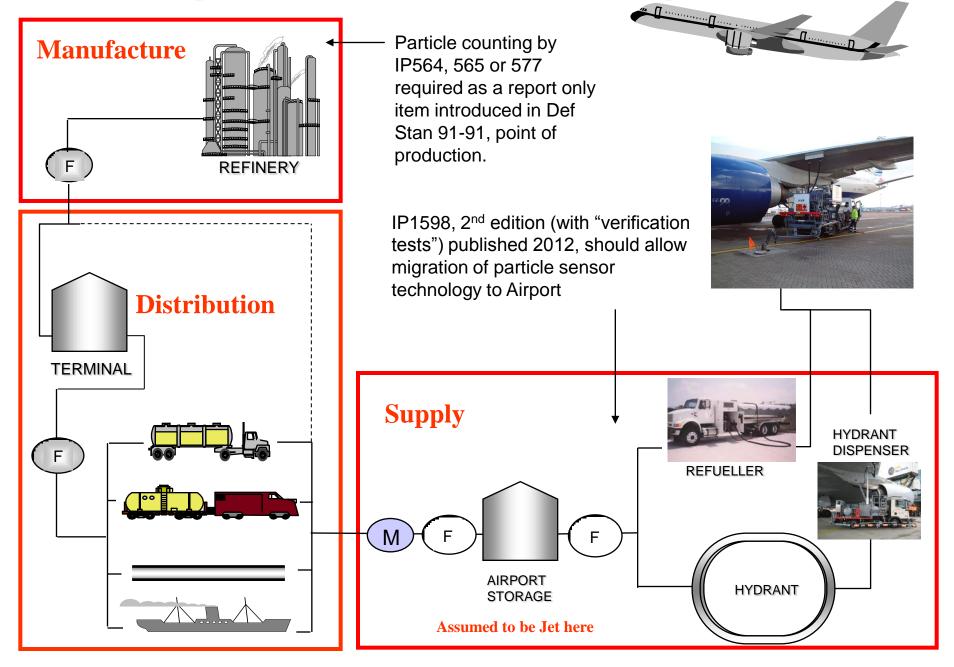


Briefing prepared for IATA Aviation Fuel Forum, 06/08 November 2012.

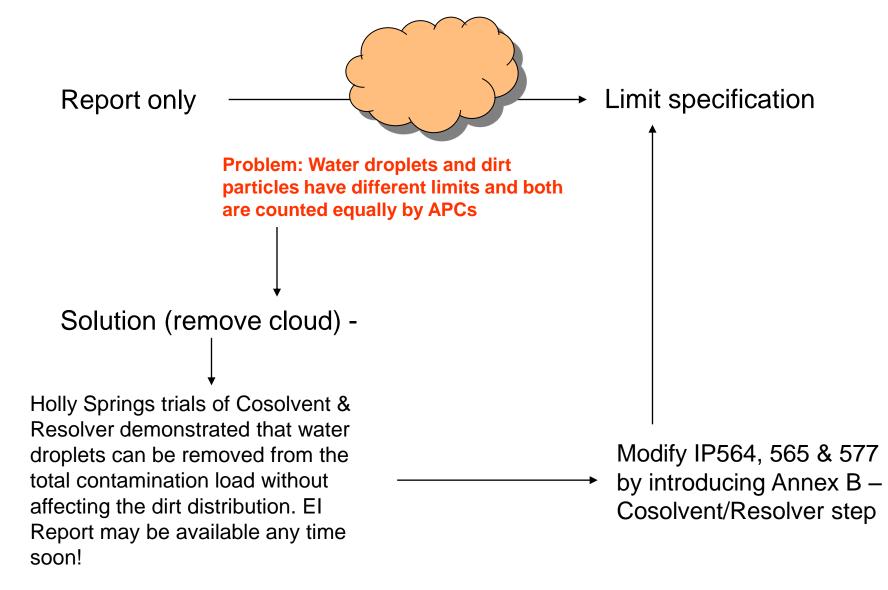




ath taken by aviation fuel from refinery to aircraft



Update on DefStan 91-91 Particle Counting Requirement:



A quantitative ISO 4406 Limit <u>Proposal</u> for DefStan 91-91:

Using >4 micron, >6 micron & >14 micron particle sizes:

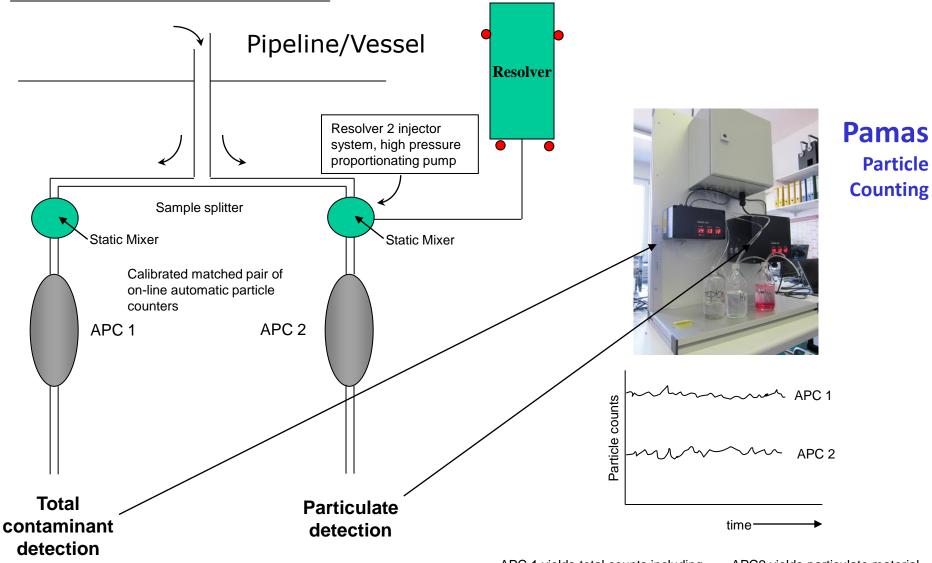
•19:17:12 or less (or equivalent actual counts/ml) will be considered clean and dry.

•21:21:19 or more (or equivalent actual counts/ml) will be considered to be unacceptably contaminated.

•Fuels falling between these limits, shall be treated with either Resolver (2% treat rate) or Cosolvent (5% treat rate) to identify the actual levels of particulate and water. The treated sample shall be <19:17:12 to be considered clean.

Can this logic translate from the laboratory to the field?

Practical Application – **RESOLVER-online**



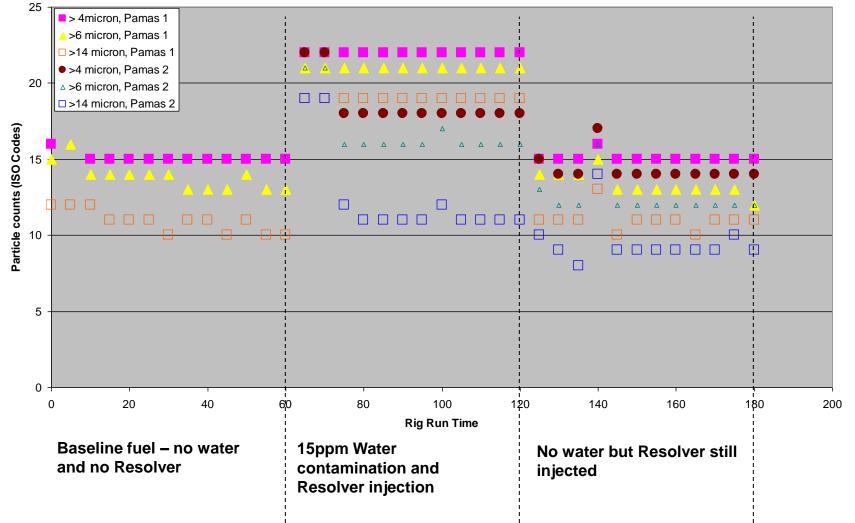
APC 1 yields total counts including both particles and water droplets

APC2 yields particulate material only. The difference is water



Facet International Rig Test data:

Facet Rig data: Pamas APCs/Resolver on-line



Summary & Conclusions:

•Particle counting limit setting within DefStan 91-91 is proposed

- •Water sequestration technology enables separate dirt/water assay
- •This technology can be used in the field in an on-line, real time application
- •Preliminary results on a full-scale test rig are good.

•The next step is to perform a witnessed EI1598 verification test.

Particle Solutions Ltd

Pamas Particle Counting Facet International