

# **MAIN SYSTEM**

### Customer: PTRHTF10183

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## **System Information**

System Volume: 17000 gal Bulk Operating Temp: 450F / 232C

Heating Source:

Blanket:

Fluid: EASTMAN THERMINOL 55 Make: AMERICAN HEATING

#### Sample Information

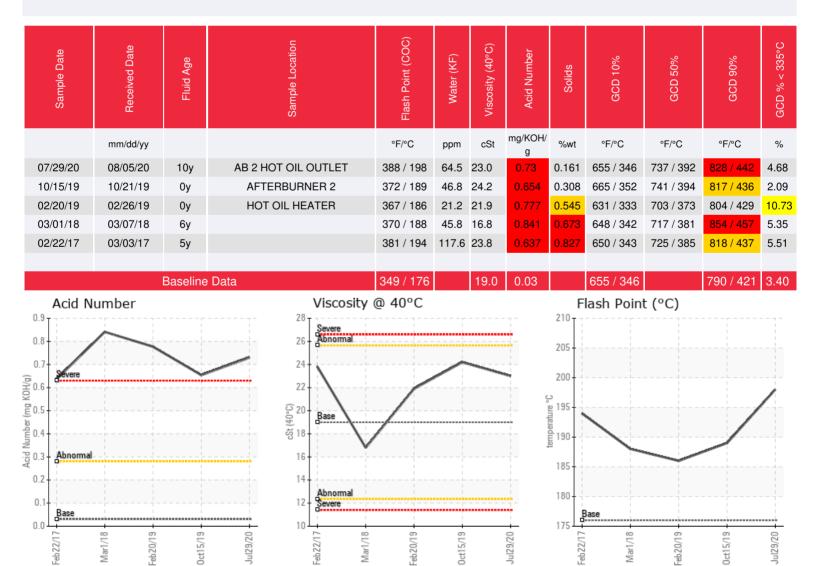
Lab No: 02368437 Analyst: Gaston Arseneault Sample Date: 07/29/20 Received Date: 08/05/20 Completed: 08/11/20

Gaston Arseneault

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Recommendation: This system from the main system line shows a high Acid Number, slightly higher than the last sample in October 2019. The oxidation (degradation) of the oil continues to increase the flash point and contributes to the 20%+ higher viscosity vs fresh Therminol 55.

Comments: Acid Number (AN) is severely high. (GCD) 90% Distillation Point is severely high.





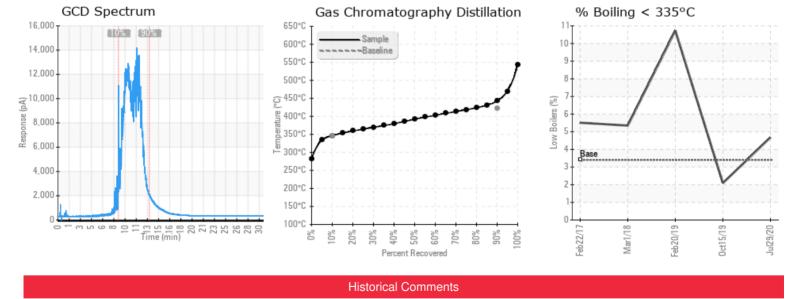
Elemental analysis results (above) in parts per million (ppm). [10,000 ppm = 1.0%]

10/15/19

02/20/19

03/01/18

02/22/17



The properties like insoluble solids and iron (wear and corrosion) seem to be getting better. Along with the increasing Sulfur it indicates a significant addition of fresh Therminol 55 to the system. However, the problem identified 2 years ago of fluid degradation by oxidation remains judging by the Acid Number which stubbornly stays high through the additions of oil. An Acid Number this high for a system this size means the oil has generated a lot of oxidation products. They are what causes the 25% viscosity increase, they accumulate in the bottom of the expansion tank and elbows and reduces the effective diameter of the piping to carry the hot oil. Our Petro-Therm is significantly less expensive so a lot more fresh oil could be added for the same cost vs. Therminol 55, thus making a much stronger impact in reducing the oxidation level (and acid level) of the oil. This would help reduce the corrosiveness and maintain the integrity of the piping and maintain better flow. Acid Number (AN) is severely high. (GCD) 90% Distillation Piont is abnormally high.

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Based on the drop in Iron - 139 down to 67, Viscosity - 23.8 down to 16.8 and Solids - .827 down to .673 fresh fluid was most likely added to the system. Although we have seen the drop in these important key factors, we still see an increase in the (AN) Acid Number from .637 up to .841. By replacing 1/3 of the fluid, or approximately 6,000 to 8,000 gallons, the (AN) Acid Number could be reduced to as low as .65, which is an improvement but not optimal. New (fresh) fluid has an (AN) Acid Number of 0. Acid Number is a key component in reporting HTF condition. If the Acid Numbers are too high, (sweetening) or adding fresh new fluid may help extend the life of the fluid and lower the Acid Number, but in most cases is a temporary fix. Pentane Insolubles levels are severely high. Acid Number (AN) is severely high. (GCD) 90% Distillation Point is severely high.

Results indicate a 25% increase in viscosity from 19 cSt to 23.8 cSt which will effect the efficiency of the heat transfer fluid. Vanadium is 0.00, but the results show higher solids and Pentane Insolubles at .827 Acid Number (AN) is high at .637. For small systems we would tolerate a higher Acid Number, but for a larger system we would recommend 1/3 to 1/2 of the fluid be changed out with Petro-Therm to bring the Acid Number down. The Acid Number (AN) is a measurement of the acid in the oil, which is a key component for causing the oil to degrade rapidly. This can not be filtered out, but will need to be replaced. Pentane Insolubles levels are severely high. Acid Number (AN) is severely high. (GCD) 90% Distillation Point is abnormally high

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