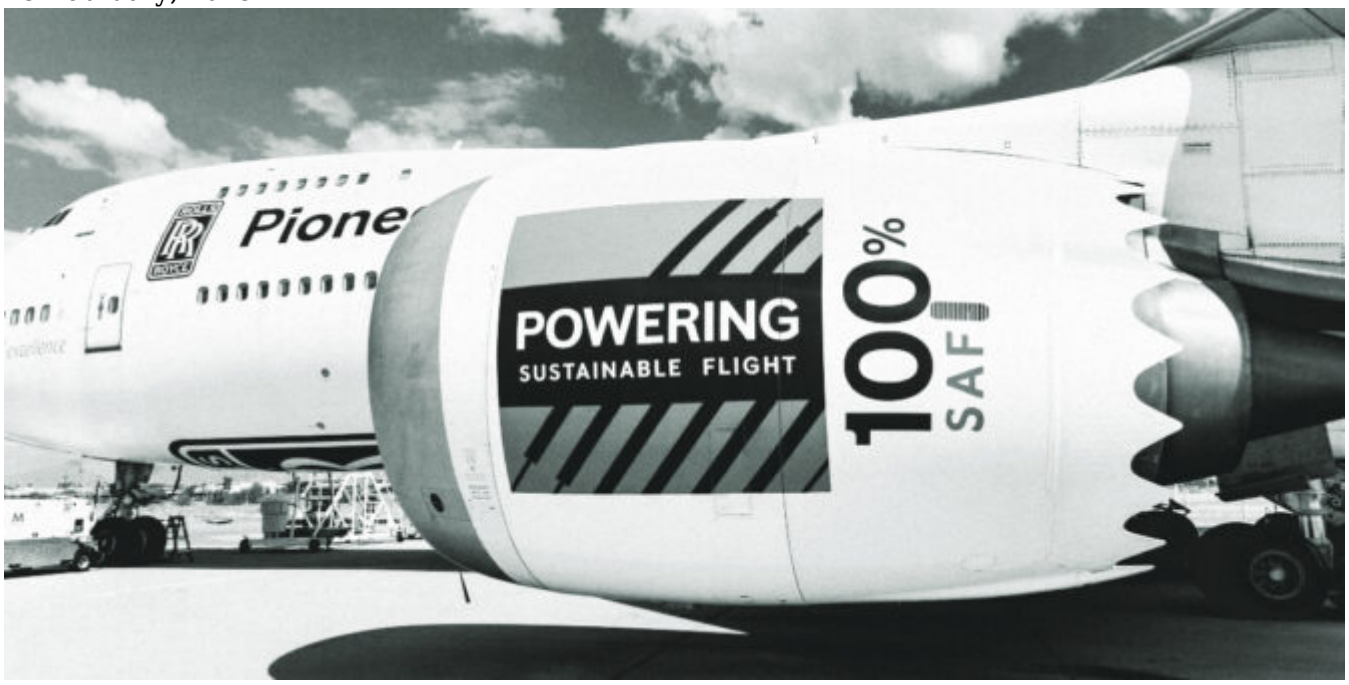
EASA Safety Bulletin on SAF risks

David Mumford
25 February, 2025



EASA has published a new Safety Information Bulletin for risks associated with the use of sustainable fuels (SAF) that do not comply with the proper quality criteria.

This is due to growing demand along with **potential for fraudulent business practices** trying to take advantage of higher prices.

Any uplift of 'out-of -spec' fuel could cause serious safety concerns. EASA's advice to operators is to make sure your suppliers comply with the correct standards listed in their bulletin, and to be especially wary of new entrants to the market.

Download the PDF of the EASA Safety Information Bulletin here.

EASA
European Union Aviation Safety Agency

Safety Information Bulletin

Airworthiness – Operations – Aerodromes

SIB No.: 2025-01

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Subject: **Risks Related to Out of Specification Aviation Turbine Fuels**

Ref. Publications:

- Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 dated 04 July 2018.
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014 dated 26 November 2014.
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 dated 05 October 2012.
- Regulation (EU) 2023/2405 dated 18 October 2023.
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 139/2014 dated 12 February 2014.
- EASA Executive Director Decision 2014/012/R dated 27 February 2014.
- EASA Certification Memorandum CM-PFIS-009 Issue 01 dated 28 February 2013.
- ICAO Manual on Civil Aviation Jet Fuel Supply (Doc 9977) 1st Edition, 2012.
- ASTM International ASTM D7566-24B dated 27 August 2024.
- ASTM International ASTM D1655-24D dated 04 December 2024
- United Kingdom Ministry of Defence Defence Standard 91-091 Issue 18 dated 28 December 2024.
- Energy Institute / Joint Inspection Group (JIG) EI/JIG 1530 Standard dated May 2019.
- Energy Institute EI 1533 2nd Edition dated February 2025.
- Joint Inspection Group JIG 1 dated September 2021.
- Joint Inspection Group JIG 2 dated September 2021.
- Joint Inspection Group JIG 4 dated September 2021.

Applicability:

Aviation fuel suppliers and producers, aviation fuel blending facilities, organisations involved in storing and dispensing of fuel, National Competent Authorities (NCAs), aircraft operators, aerodrome operators, design approval holders.

Definitions:

Design approval holder: An entity that holds the approval for the design of an aeronautical product, part, or appliance, ensuring it meets regulatory compliance standards.

Synthetic blending components (SBC): Fuel blending components derived from non-conventional sources, as defined in ASTM D7566, DefStan 91-091, and EI standards. Under ReFuelEU Aviation, SBC is referred to as Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF).

Synthetic aviation turbine fuel (SATF): A blend of synthetic blending components (SBC) with fossil-based jet fuel conforming to ASTM D7566. In DefStan 91-091 and JIG standards (JIG 1, JIG 2, JIG 4), SATF is referred to as semi-synthetic jet fuel (SSJF).

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