

Quality and custody: agree the handover

A transaction-level checklist for specification, evidence and responsibility.

Agree what constitutes acceptance.

Product quality is not a decorative badge. Before a cargo moves, the commercial and technical parties should agree the specification, evidence expected, measurement basis and acceptance authority. This is a preparation checklist, not a fuel-handling instruction, operating procedure or substitute for competent technical advice.

1. Contract reference.

Identify the applicable product specification and edition, buyer-specific additions, delivery point and acceptance process. For marine fuels, ISO 8217 sets a specification framework; a reference to it does not prove that a particular batch is conforming or that a supplier may perform bunkering. [S03]

2. Document chain.

Set out the documents required at each handover, their issuer and their relationship to the specific lot. Keep provenance, batch identification, inspection results and commercial documents consistent. A supplier brochure or a generic specification sheet is not cargo-specific evidence.

3. Competent parties.

Identify the parties responsible for sampling, testing, quantity measurement and release. Confirm the required competence and permissions for the actual role. Do not imply that ANFAXIS operates a laboratory, holds a certification or owns a receiving installation because it coordinates an enquiry.

4. Aviation requires a distinct review.

EI/JIG 1530 addresses quality assurance and traceability through aviation-fuel manufacture, storage and distribution to airports. That scope illustrates why the quality chain must be assessed beyond a product name. Upstream supply, airport operations and into-plane activity should not be conflated. [S02]

5. Measurement and exceptions.

Agree units, reference conditions, tolerance and reconciliation before the transfer. Define how sampling or test discrepancies are investigated, who may accept or reject the product and what contractual process follows a dispute. Avoid promising outcomes for unresolved technical issues.

6. Close the transaction record.

The handover record should reconcile product identity, quantity, timing, evidence and outstanding exceptions. Preserve the distinction between an agreed technical requirement, evidence received and a final acceptance decision. The responsible contractual party must make that decision; a website status badge cannot replace it.

Cited references

[S02] Energy Institute · EI/JIG 1530 — <https://www.energyinst.org/industry/publications/topics/petroleum-product-storage-and-distribution/eijig-standard-1530-quality-assurance-requirements-for-the-manufacture%2C-storage-and-distribution-of-aviation-fuel-to-airports-a4>

[S03] ISO · ISO 8217:2024 — <https://www.iso.org/standard/80579.html>