

# Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)

The commercial aviation industry has committed to achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. SAF offers the largest potential to reduce aviation's life-cycle emissions over the next 25 years. Boeing has been a pioneer in making SAF a reality and believes aviation should be a priority user of sustainable fuel.

## ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

SAF lowers carbon emissions over the fuel's life cycle by up to 80%, depending on the feedstock, with the potential to reduce even more in the future. SAF can be made from a wide variety of sources: cover crops and other nonedible plants, agricultural and forestry waste, nonrecyclable municipal waste, industrial plant off-gassing and other feedstocks.



**SAF:** Plants and forestry trimmings absorb CO<sub>2</sub> through photosynthesis while they're growing, as shown in the graphic to the left. Other feedstocks transform CO<sub>2</sub> from a pollutant (e.g., household waste from landfills, off-gassing from industrial plants) into SAF.



**FOSSIL:** Fossil fuel production pulls carbon out of the earth where it has been buried for millions and millions of years and releases it into the air, further increasing atmospheric carbon emissions.

## ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

- **Compatible with existing infrastructure.** SAF can be blended with conventional jet fuel at currently approved limits of up to 50%, which works with today's airplanes and does not require any changes to fueling infrastructure.
- **Economic impact.** SAF development and production deliver economic growth and create jobs across multiple industries.
- **Near-, mid- and long-term solution.** Decarbonizing commercial aviation will require require a multifaceted approach. SAF is the most immediate solution and the largest contributor to meeting net-zero goals. Other technologies such as electric aircraft and green hydrogen require further development, certification and infrastructure.

365  
DAYS / YEAR

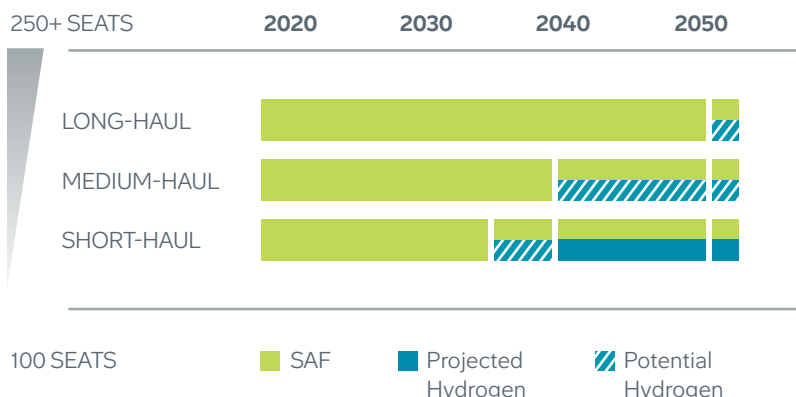
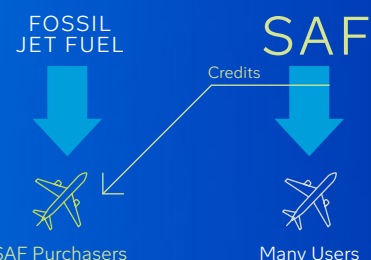
SAF is  
in regular  
use today  
[enviro.aero/saf](https://enviro.aero/saf)

Boeing is committed to delivering commercial airplanes capable of flying on

100% SAF  
BY 2030

## BOOK & CLAIM

This chain of custody mechanism allows for the separation of the environmental attributes of SAF from the physical flow of fuel, enabling GHG reductions within the sector and value chain, regardless of geography limitations.



Source: ATAG Waypoint 2050 Report

An indicative overview of where low- and zero-carbon energy could be deployed in commercial aviation.

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The aviation industry is committed to developing and using sustainable fuel. The key challenges to greater use of SAF are the limited supply and high cost. Given the lack of available energy alternatives, Boeing and the industry believe aviation should be a priority user of sustainable fuels.

## WHAT IS BOEING DOING TO ACCELERATE SAF?

Today, Boeing is focused on helping catalyze SAF scaling through (1) our testing, technology investments and product compatibility work; (2) our own fuel use; and (3) industry partnerships and policy advocacy.



### KEY

- Policy engagement
- Research & development
- Boeing SAF procurement/use
- Multistakeholder collaboration
- NGO collaboration

## KEYS TO ACCELERATING SAF SUPPLY GROWTH



Supportive government policies



Market-based incentives to make SAF price competitive



R&D to enable cost competitiveness & supply growth



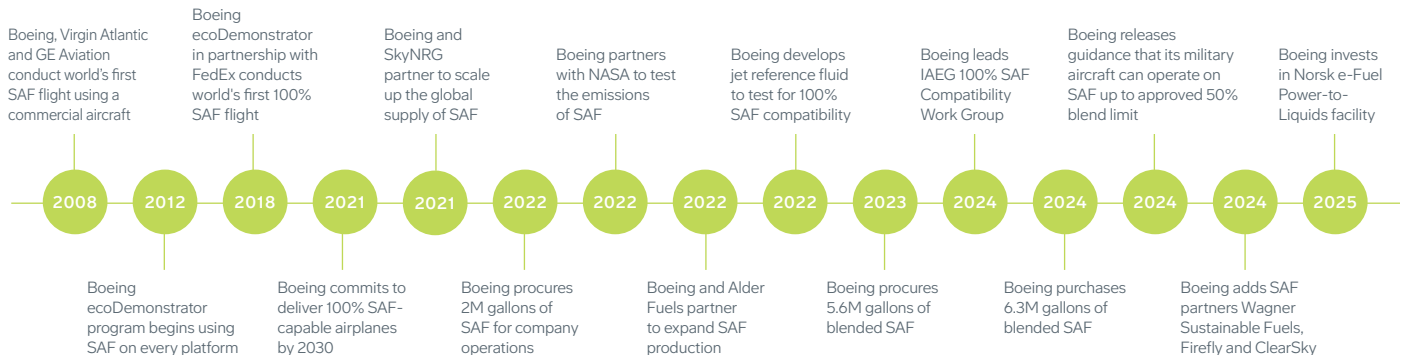
Feedstock diversity & robust sustainability criteria



Access to capital for new production



Offtake agreements to reduce perceived risks for investors



## GLOSSARY

### Pathways

Technical processes to produce different types of SAF

### Feedstock

Inputs like wastes and energy crops that are used to make SAF (i.e., what "feeds" the process)

### Offtake

When a company promises to purchase future fuel from a producer

### Fossil fuel

Fuel formed in the Earth's crust (e.g., coal, oil, natural gas)

Scan to view our video on what makes SAF sustainable:

