

Sustainable Aviation Fuel(SAF)

The aviation industry is committed to achieving net-zero carbon emissions. SAF offers the largest potential to reduce those emissions over the next 20 to 30 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. SAF can be made from a wide variety of sources:

SAF: Plants and forestry trimmings absorb CO₂ through photosynthesis while they're growing, as shown in the graphic to the left. Other feedstocks transform CO₂ from a pollutant (e.g., household waste from landfills, off-gassing from industrial plants) into SAF.



SAF: Plants and forestry trimmings absorb CO₂ through photosynthesis while they're growing, as shown in the graphic to the left. Other feedstocks transform CO₂ 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 and releases it into the air, further increasing atmospheric carbon emissions.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

- **Compatible with existing infrastructure.** SAF can be blended with regular jet fuel up to 50% that 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 a multifaceted approach. SAF is the most immediate solution and the largest contributor to meeting net-zero goals. Other technologies such as electric aircraft

