Feedstocks categories and steps for including new types of feedstocks

# **Open questions**

1. What is the end-product of using all these input materials ? alcohol - esters -

Answer: The feedstock will be transformed into intermediary products depending of the conversion process – or fuel pathway -. Some pathways, like the Alcohol-to-Jet [ATJ, Annex 5 ASTM D7566] uses alcohol [ethanol or isobutanol] and transform it into SAF.



Feedstocks categories and steps for including new types of feedstocks

# **Open questions**

2. How you calculate the 10% GHG reduction if the SAF produced from co processing with 5% waste

Answer: The 10% GHG reduction threshold applies to the "bio" part, what we call the Synthetic blending component (SBC) and can be blended only up to a maximum 5%.

For more info about how the lifecycle emissions of the co-processing are computed, check here: (Table 6) ICAO document 06 - Default Life Cycle Emissions - June 2022.pdf



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# **Open questions**

3. If there is no ILUC for my country for Molasses ATJ, how could we do for establish the new pathway? Who could we contact with?

Answer: Section 3 of the presentation hopefully provides an answer.



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# **Open questions**

4. Hi, I want to ask related CORSIA sustainability criteria for Co Processing route (max 5% bio feedstock), there are 2 requirements should be met : 10% emission lower and carbon stock requirement, is it possible to meet 10% lower emission with 5% Co Processing?

Answer: The 10% GHG reduction threshold applies to the "bio" part, what we call the Synthetic blending component (SBC) and can be blended only up to a maximum 5%.

For more info about how the lifecycle emissions of the co-processing are computed, check here: (Table 6) ICAO document 06 - Default Life Cycle Emissions - June 2022.pdf



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# **Open questions**

5. Taking into account the LCA and ILUC parameters, which feedstock looks more promising for Aviation Industry SAF? What would be needed to scale this feedstock production to achieve SAF production needs for Aviation?

Answer: At any point there is a single bullet and it will depend of the availability of a certain feedstock in a region. In general, it could be stated that the CORSIA Scheme incentivizes the use of residues/wastes/by-products as a feedstock, since they normally have better Life Cycle Emissions [LSf].

