



Wisconsin Energy Institute – Forward in Energy Series
Tuesday, 27Jan'26 - 4:30 PM Virtual

Moderator
Steve Csonka, Executive Director, CAAFI



www.caafi.org

Significant progress, but miles to go



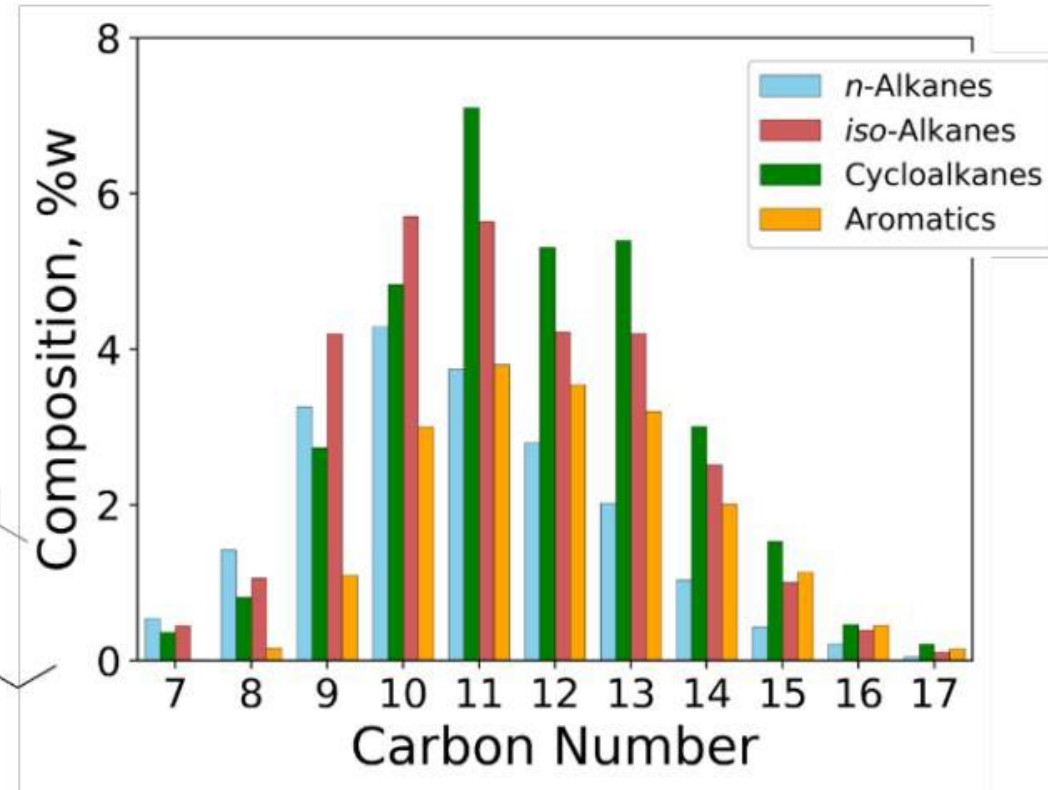
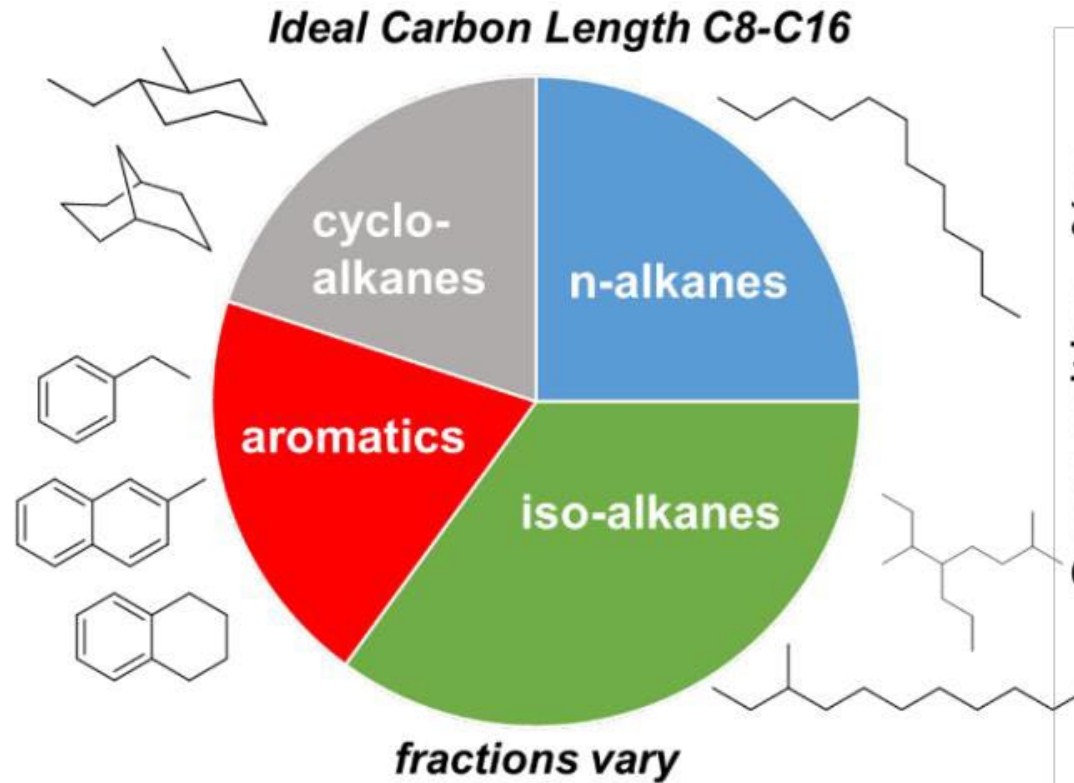
First flight from continuous commercial production of SAF
UAL 0708, **10 March 2016**, LAX-SFO

Fuel from World Energy - Paramount (HEFA-SPK 30/70 Blend)
Facility idled since Apr'25D

27Jan'26

Typical jet fuel chemical composition

Mixture of pure hydrocarbons



Aromatics are limited to 25%

Olefins and heteroatoms are limited (not allowed)

- Olefins (<1%) (gum formation)
- S, N, O containing (limited allowance)

Pie chart adapted from Tim Edwards
Composition/Carbon number from Josh Heyne

Jet (turbine) fuel functional requirements

Foundation for aircraft's certification basis

How does the aircraft use fuel ...

As a coolant (heat transfer media)

As a lubricant

As a hydraulic fluid

As a ballast fluid, swelling agent,
capacitance agent, ...

And finally, as an energy source

Need: Efficiency and safety paramount

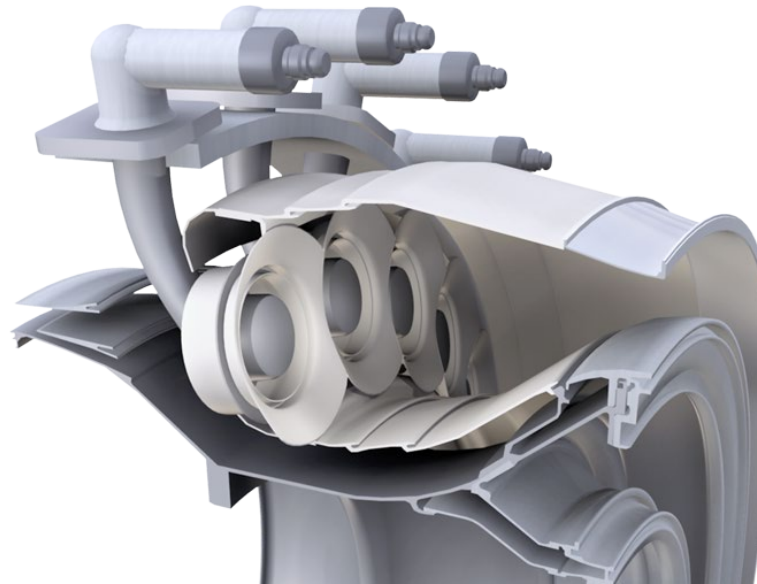
High energy content: volumetric & mass

Stable: high flash point (no explosions), low freeze point (liquid at -40C)

Unique properties enable required Operability

Turbine fuel used for multiple purposes (including for non-turbine use)

... So its formulation/production has to be carefully controlled to get the right fit-for-use properties, and maintain certification basis for existing fleet



ASTM D-1655

Acidity
Aromatics, max%
Sulfur
Distillation
Flash Point
Density
Freeze pt
Viscosity
Heat of Combustion
Copper strip corrosion
JFTOT
Existent gum
MSEP
Electrical conductivity

SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel)

a.k.a. aviation biofuel, biojet, synthetic aviation turbine fuel (SATF)

Aviation Fuel: Maintains the certification basis of today's aircraft and jet (gas turbine) engines by delivering the properties of ASTM D1655 – Aviation Turbine Fuel – enables drop-in approach – no changes to infrastructure or equipment, obviating incremental billions of dollars of investment

Sustainable: Doing so while taking Social, Economic, and Environmental progress into account, especially addressing GHG reduction through YE 2024

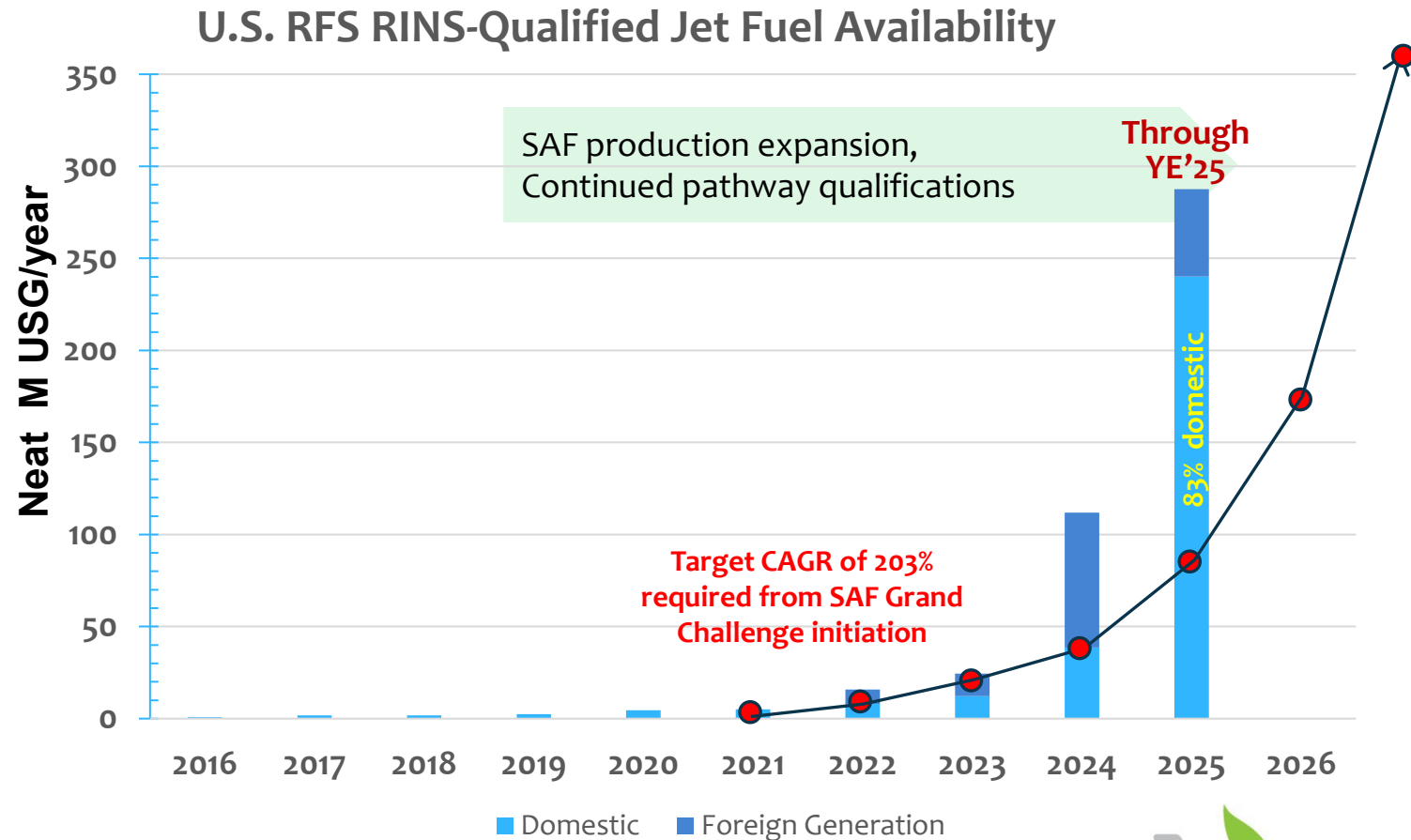
How: Creating synthetic jet fuel with biochemical and thermochemical processes by starting with a different set of carbon molecules than petroleum ... a synthetic comprised of molecules essentially identical to petroleum-based jet (in whole or in part)

Delivered to the wing of the aircraft as a blended (today) drop-in fuel using existing infrastructure: pipeline, ship/barge, rail, truck

Where we stand on U.S. neat SAF availability

Expansion underway, still early

- * Approaching 10 years of sustained commercial production and use
- * Commercial, BizAv, Corporates engaged; U.S.G. fostering R&D
- * Facilities in com'l operation & upgrading, others in physical construction or commissioning
- * **Cost delta still a challenge, with practicalities favoring renewable diesel, policies transient**
- * Worldwide: IATA expected 2 M tonnes production in 2025 (660 M usg, representing 0.7% of airline usage)

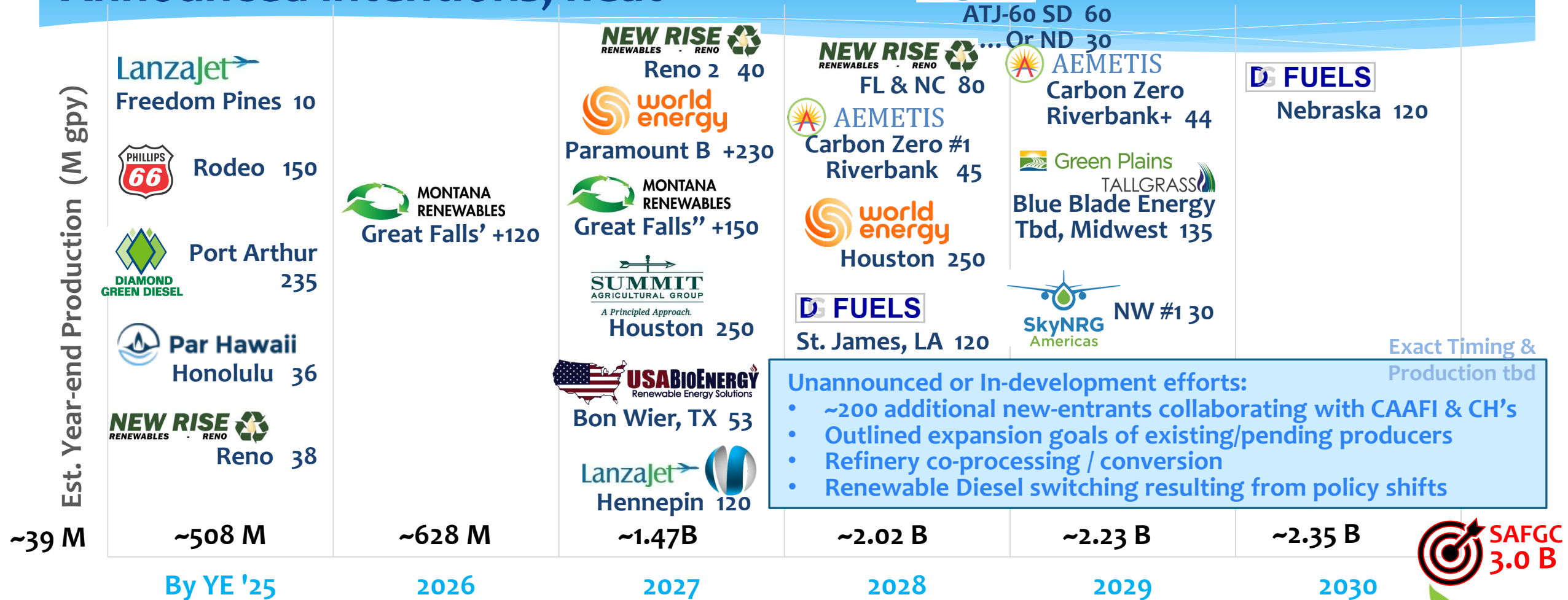


Credit: FAA, EPA, CAAFI

2016-2025: Reflects EPA Reported RINS Data (as of 10Jan'26 summary)

U.S. SAF production capability forecast

Announced intentions, neat*



- Not comprehensive; CAAFI estimates (based on technology used & public reports) where production slates are not specified. Does not include various small batches produced for testing technology and markets. New companies engaging at about 2-3 per month
- Does not include fractions of substantial Renewable Diesel capacity (existing and in-development) that can be shunted to SAF based on policy support
- Similar dataset from Argus suggests about 3.4 B gpy from 29 U.S. facilities by YE 2030

Additional Enablers

- * Continued technical breakthroughs & addition of pathways
- * Engagement of oil majors on issues like co-processing and refinery of the future
- * Proliferation of enabling organizations/frameworks: industry, academia, PPPs
 - * Sustainability protocols, SAF registries, Book & Claim systems, **Regional Initiatives**, ...
- * Policy Support: RDD&D, subsidies, capital
 - * Continued interest to wean-off petroleum in many countries
 - * Support driven by recognition of value to economy where feedstocks are prevalent
- * Additional work needed on “appropriate conversion processes for targeted feedstocks”
- * Continued removal of technical barriers (blending requirements, distribution)

Additional Enablers Discussion

- * Continued technical breakthroughs & addition of pathways
- * Engagement of oil majors on issues like co-processing and refinery of the future

Elvis Ebikade, Director of Aviation, BIOLEUM



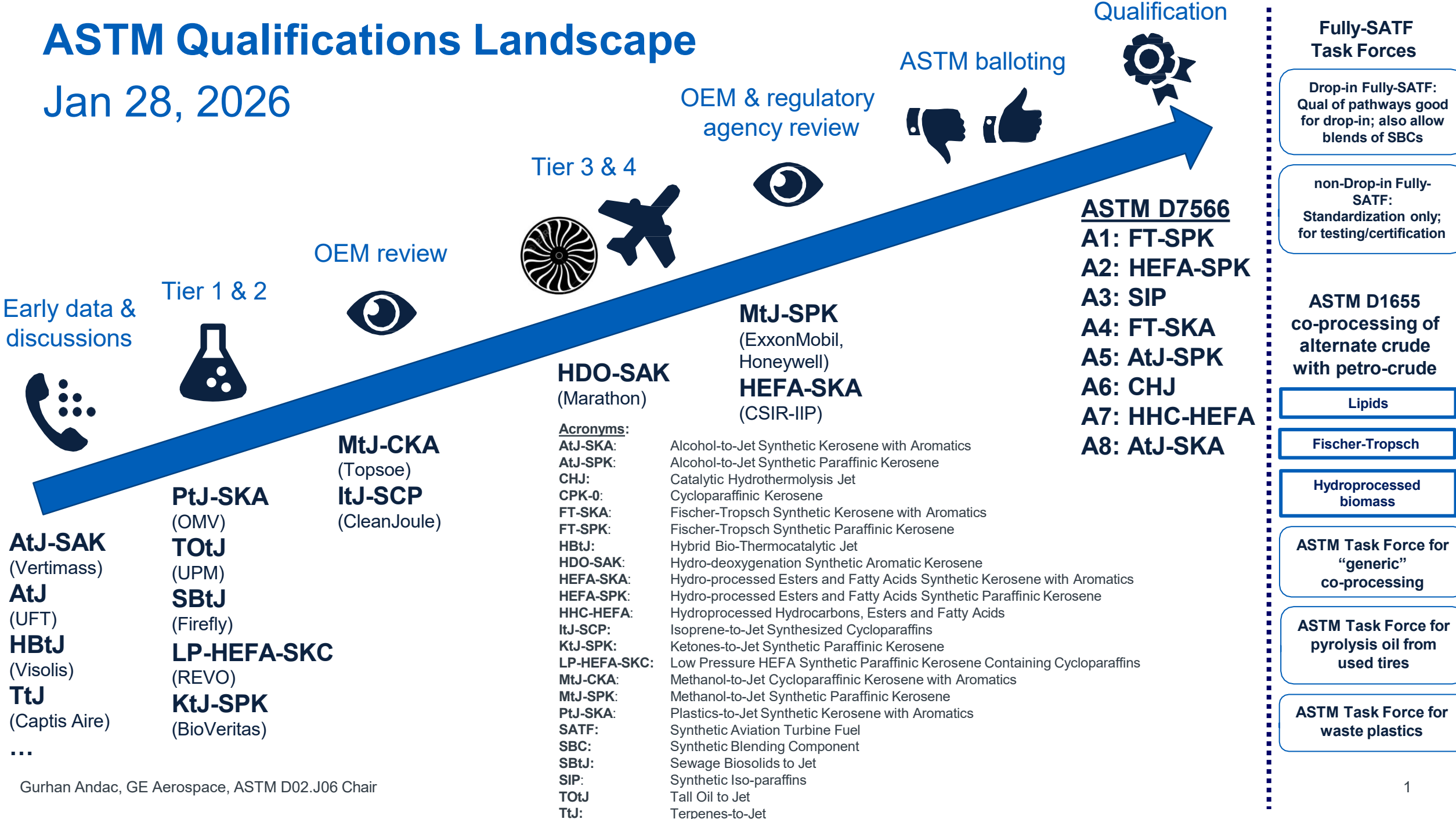
SAF Progress - technical

- * SAF are becoming increasingly technically viable
 - * Aviation now knows we can utilize numerous production pathways: biochemical, thermochemical, combined bio-thermos:
 - 8 D7566 pathways, 12 in process – more in ‘pipeline’
 - 3 D1655 pathways (co-processing), 4 in-process
- * **Challenge remaining is achieving reasonable cost and expanding production**
 - * Exploring expanded use of all major sustainable feedstocks
 - * Fats, oils, and greases; sugars & starches; **recalcitrant lignocellulose**
 - * Newer crops associated with improved farming practices (covers, rotations, intercropping)
 - * Additional focus on 24x7, aggregated, low-cost types to enable affordability and capitalization
 - * Circular economy byproducts
 - * ‘Waste streams’ – anything with a disposal cost
 - * Food processing
 - * Industrial processes

ASTM D7566 Annex	Technology Type	Process Feedstock	Process Feedstock Sources	Blend Requirement	Certification Date	Technology Developer*/ Licensor	Commercialization Entities
A1	Fischer-Tropsch Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene (FT-SPK)	Syngas (CO and H ₂ at approximately a 1:2 ratio)	Gasified sources of carbon and hydrogen: Biomass such as municipal solid waste (MSW), agricultural and forestry residues, wood and energy crops; Industrial off-gases; Non-renewable feedstocks such as coal and natural gas.	Yes, 50% max	2009	**Sasol , Shell, Velocys, Johson Matthey/BP, ...	Sasol, Shell, Fulcrum, Red Rock, Velocys, Loring, Clean Planet Energy, ...
A2	Hydroprocessed Esters and Fatty Acids Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene (HEFA-SPK)	Fatty Acids and Fatty Acid Esters	Various lipids that come from plant and animal fats, oils, and greases (FOGs): chicken fat, white grease, tallow, yellow grease, brown grease, purpose grown plant oils, algal oils, microbial oils.	Yes, 50% max	2011	UOP/ENI , Axens IFP, Neste, Haldor-Topsoe, UPM, Shell, REG ...	World Energy, Neste, Total, SkyNRG, SGPreston, Preem, ..., many entities using technology for renewable diesel too
A3	Hydroprocessed Fermented Sugars to Synthetic Isoparaffins (HFS-SIP)	Sugars	Sugars from direct (cane, sweet sorghum, sugar beets, tubers, field corn) and indirect sources (C5 and C6 sugars hydrolyzed from cellulose);	Yes, 10% max	2014	Amyris	Amyris / Total
A4	Fischer-Tropsch Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene with Aromatics (FT-SPK/A)	Syngas	Same as A1, with the addition of some aromatics derived from non-petroleum sources	Yes, 50% max	2015	Sasol	none yet announced
A5	Alcohol to Jet Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene (ATJ-SPK)	C2-C5 alcohols (limited to ethanol, iso-butanol, and isobutene at present)	C2-C5 alcohols derived from direct and indirect sources of sugar (see A3), or those produced from microbial conversion of syngas	Yes, 50% max	2016	Gevo, Lanzatech , (others pending including Swedish Biofuels, Byogy, ...)	Gevo, Lanzatech
A6	Catalytic Hydrothermolysis Synthesized Kerosene (CH-SK, or CHJ)	Fats, Oils, Greases	Same as A2	Yes, 50% max	2020	Applied Research Associates (ARA) / CLG	ARA, Wellington, UrbanX, Euglena, ...
A7	Hydroprocessed Hydrocarbons, Esters and Fatty Acids Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene (HHC-SPK, or HC-HEFA)	Algal Oils	Specifically, bio-derived hydrocarbons, fatty acid esters, and free fatty acids. Recognized sources at present only include the tri-terpenes produced by the Botryococcus braunii species of algae.	Yes, 10% max (fast track)	2020	IHI Corporation	IHI
A8	Alcohol to Jet Synthetic Kerosene with Aromatics (ATJ-SKA)	Any single, or combo of 2 or more, C2-C5 alcohols	Multiple	Yes, 50% max	2023	Swedish Biofuels	Swedish Biofuels; Others TBD

ASTM Qualifications Landscape

Jan 28, 2026



Additional Enablers Discussion

- * Proliferation of enabling organizations/frameworks: industry, academia, PPPs
- * Policy Support: RDD&D, subsidies, capital

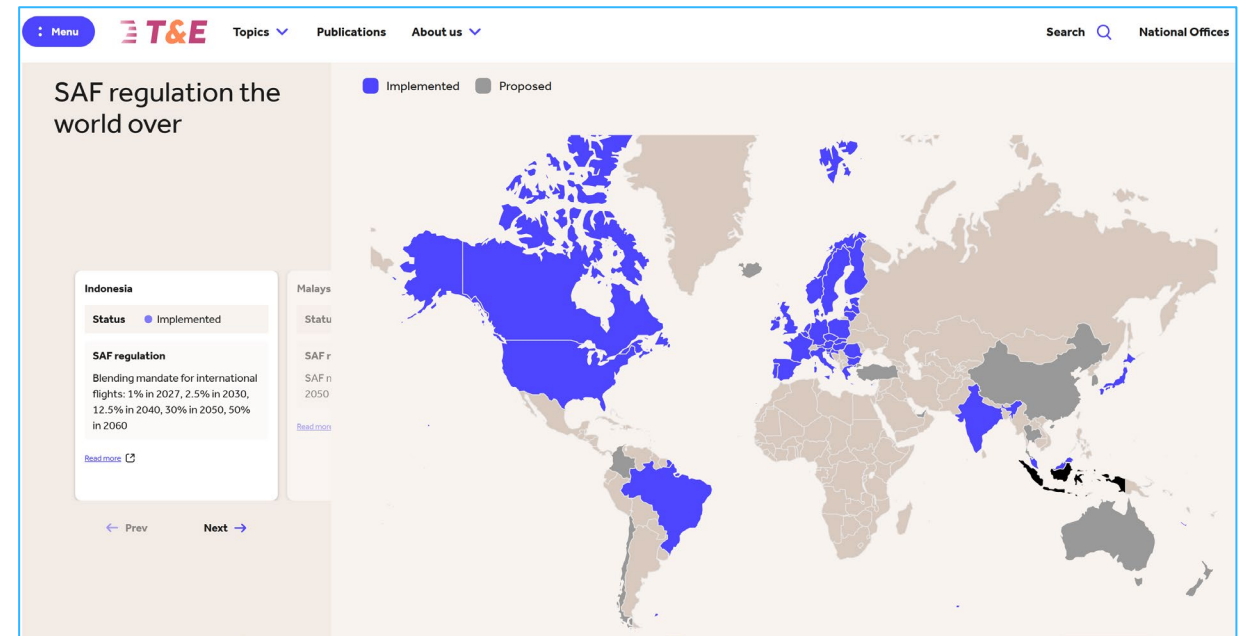
Jane McCurry, Executive Director, Clean Fuels Michigan



Drivers: Strong & Expanding

- * Avoidance of adverse industry-emission-spotlighting due expected continuous aviation growth trend
 - * IATA goals – NZE by 2050 (majority of reduction, and likely to increase, is reliant of SAF)
 - * Airlines own individual commitments (e.g. NZE op's by 2040-2070)
- * Policy
 - * CORSIA: 129 State voluntary participation at present; compulsory from 2027;
 - * LTAG & stringency development likely to continue
 - * Mandates on SAF usage multiplying in line with CORSIA ambitions (-5% by 2030)
 - * Implemented in: Indonesia, Malaysia, Cyprus, India, EU, Brazil, Norway, Canada, Japan
 - * Developing/Proposed in: Chile, China, S. Korea, UAE, Turkey, Lichtenstein, Thailand, Columbia, Australia, Iceland, Singapore, New Zealand
- * Aviation-reliant businesses addressing predominance of jet fuel in their carbon footprints, demanding solutions

<https://www.transportenvironment.org/topics/planes/saf-observatory/saf-around-the-world>



Taking advantage of the SAF opportunities

Via state & regional efforts & policies

SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL (SAF)

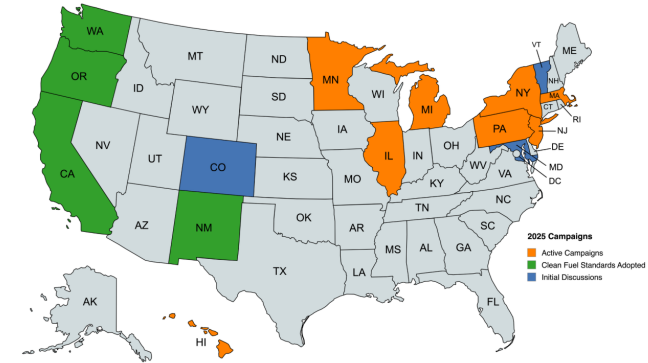
Massachusetts and New England Regional SAF Hub

The future of clean aviation is taking off in New England



Policy & Resources

Achievements
Current Campaigns
Comment Letters & Reports
Videos



The SAF challenge

Cascadia Sustainable Aviation Accelerator

Accelerating the transition to sustainable aviation fuel across the Pacific Northwest

Current Low Carbon Fuel Coalition Campaigns

The LCFC tracks state and federal policies to apprise LCFC members of all significant low carbon fuel standards policy developments by communicating and coordinating with state and federal policymakers, industry leaders, and NGOs to promote and expand the adoption of technology neutral, market-based low carbon fuel standards.

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Additional Enablers Discussion

- * Additional work needed on “appropriate conversion processes /feedstocks”
- * Continued removal of technical barriers (blending requirements, distribution)

Tim Donohue, WEI & GLBRC Director, Ira L. Baldwin Professor
of Bacteriology, UW Foundation Fetzer-Bascom Professor



SAF technical progress at earlier TRL

- * **Challenge remaining is achieving reasonable cost and expanding production**
- * Exploring expanded use of all major sustainable feedstocks
 - * Lignocellulose abundant, but recalcitrant
- * Laser focus on Costs, i.e. enabling competitive pricing
 - * 24x7, aggregated, low-cost types to enable affordability and capitalization
 - * Total product suite – fuels, chemicals, co-products (food, feed, fiber, ...)
 - * Co-products that enable business case
 - * Co-processing with other industrial processes and needs.

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