

# Innovation in transportation fuels

Enabling deep decarbonization

# Broad range of renewable feedstocks and growing



Waste animal fat from the food processing industry



Waste fat from the fish processing industry



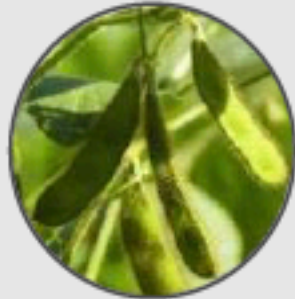
Vegetable oil residues (stearin, PFAD and spent bleaching earth oil)



Technical corn oil



Tall oil pitch



Soybean oil



Crude palm oil



Camelina oil



Jatropha oil



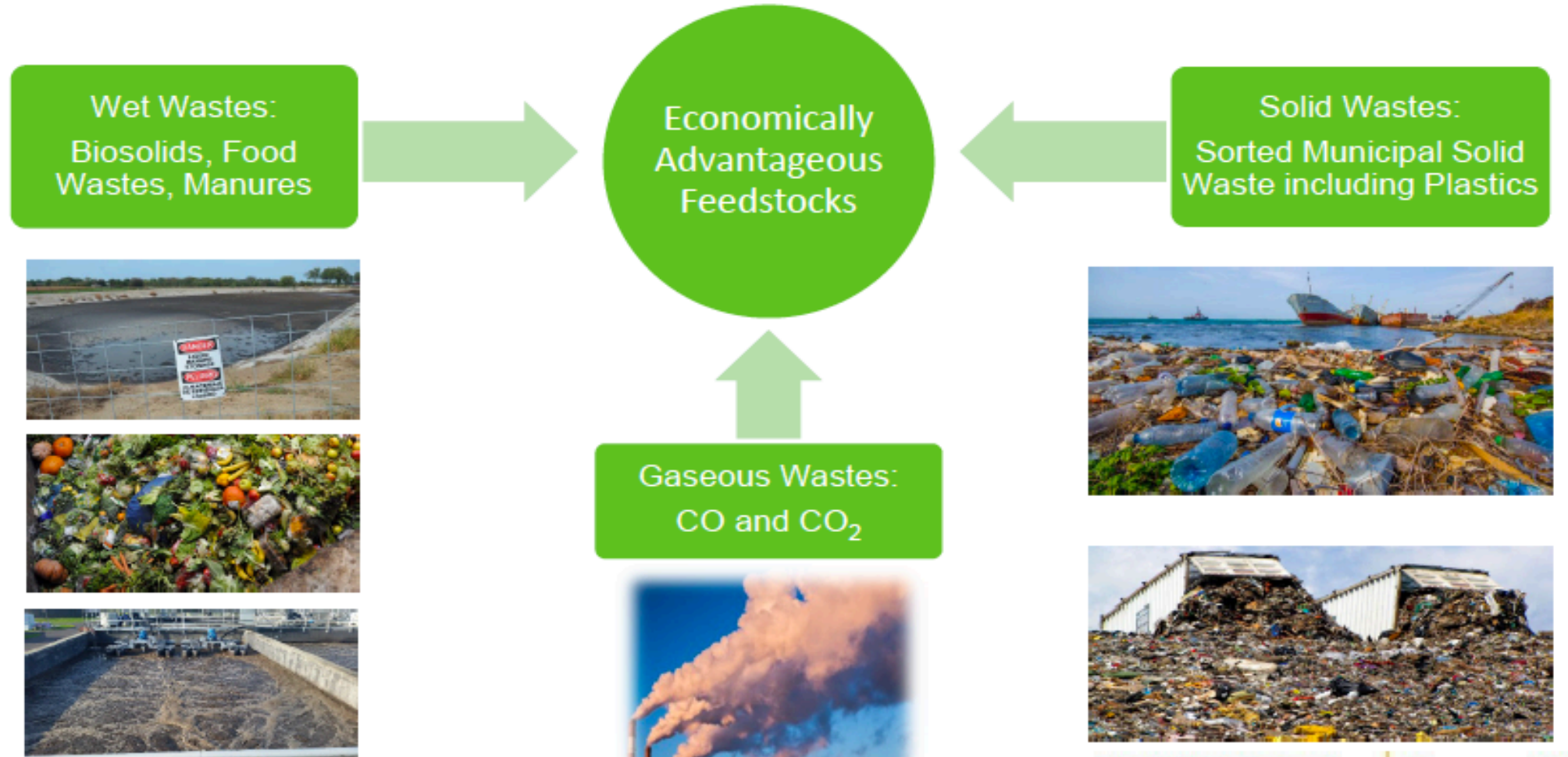
Rapeseed oil



Used cooking oil

# We have many untapped carbon resources

**Leveraging DOE's National Laboratories expertise in polymer deconstruction in biomass and applying it to distributed sources of waste carbon to make molecular building blocks for fuels, products, and energy**



# Aviation is scaling up, but progress is slow

UNITED



1-2M gpy 2016-19  
5-10M gpy 2020-21

UNITED



90-180M gpy, over 10 year

Southwest



3M gpy

FedEx



3M gpy

jetBlue



~10M gpy for 10 years\*

Alaska  
AIRLINES



MOUs for potential future supply

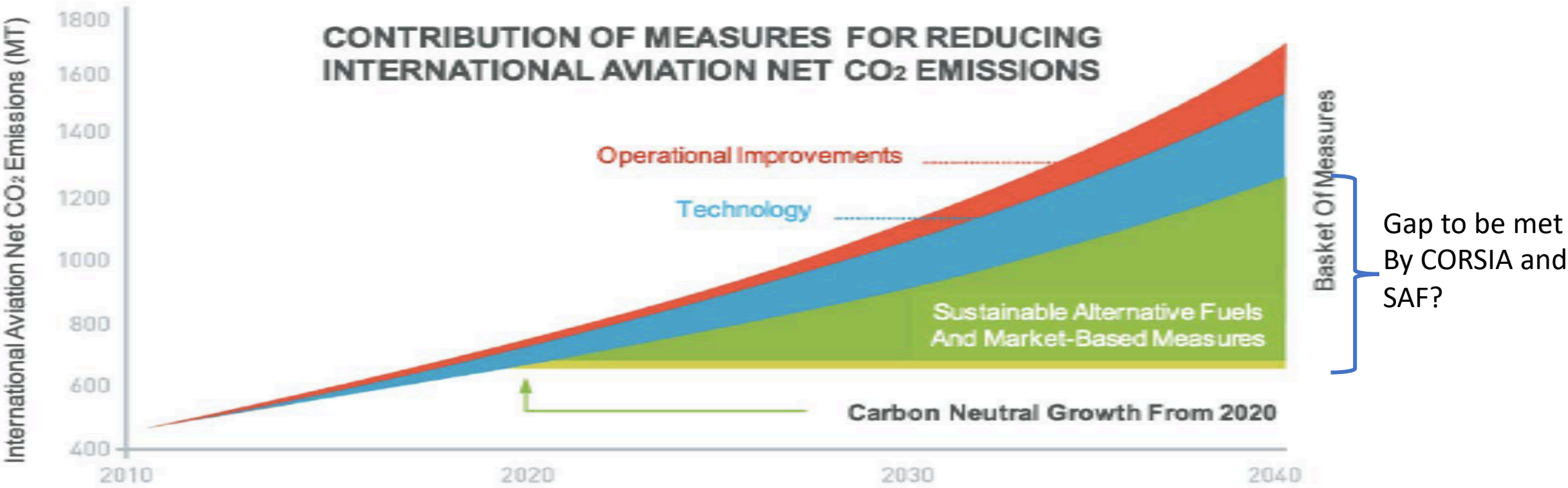
NESTE

KLM

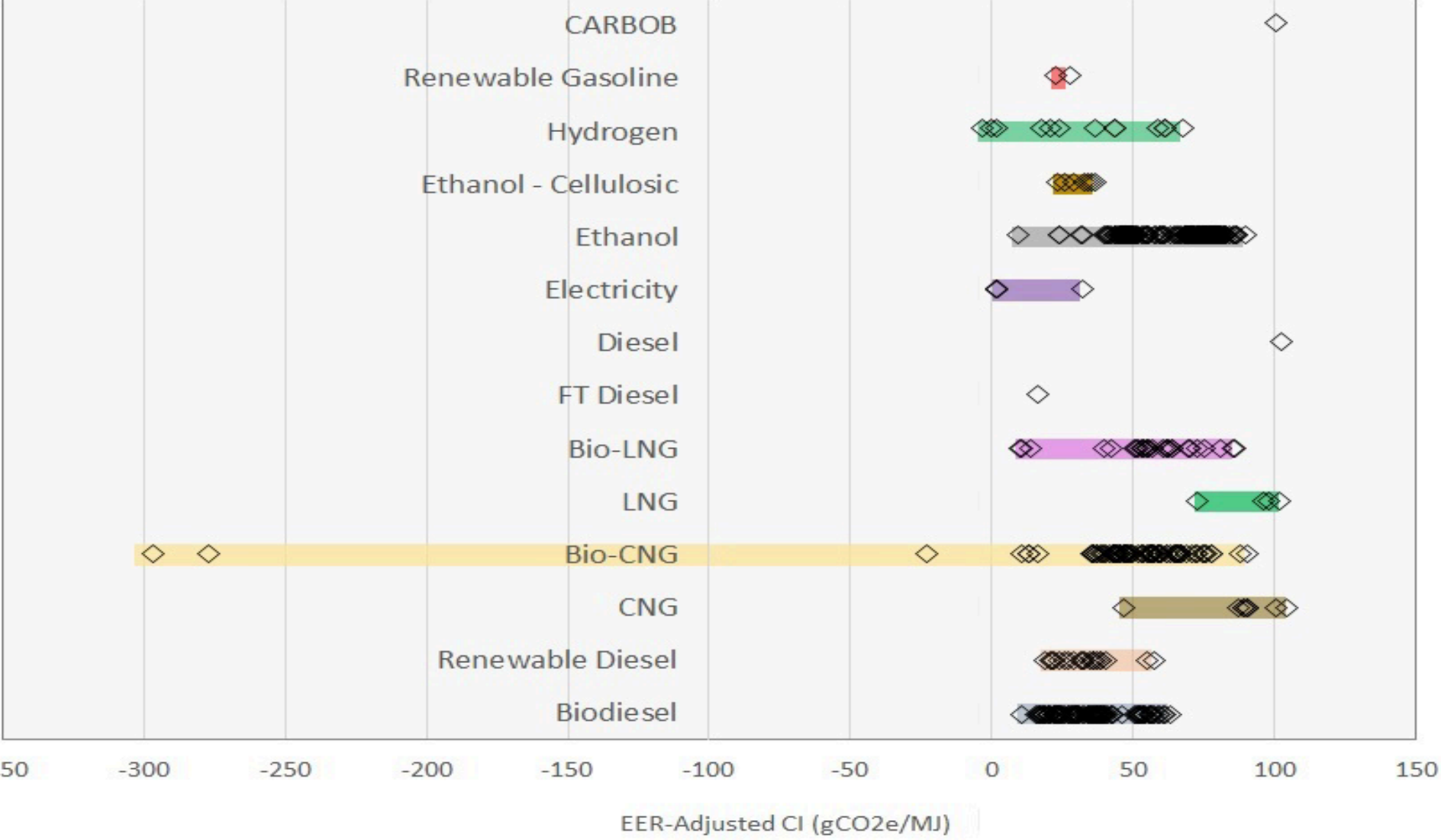
NESTE

Flights from Schipol (millions)

# Aviation faces challenges decarbonizing



# RNG, renewable diesel, hydrogen, electricity are averaging 80% to 150+% CI reductions



Focus on the right solution:

By asking, what is the fastest path to decarbonization?

It's not about electrons (electrification) or molecules (fuels), it's about clean electrons and molecules reducing the CI of Transportation = LCFS



Light duty transport = use clean electrons



Medium duty trucks transport (RTB) = use clean electrons or molecules



Heavy duty transport = use clean molecules



Aviation = use clean molecules



Maritime = use clean molecules

Thank you for your attention

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