What comes in and goes out

- the SAS Group's most significant environmental aspects¹

IN

SAS's responsibility

Jet fuel Engine oil Halons



SAS's responsibility Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) Unburnt hydrocarbons (HC) Volatile organic compounds (VOC)
Oil aerosols Jettisoned fuel Noise

Water vapor (H2O) Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) Carbon monoxide (CO)
Halons (CFC)² 000000

Water

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OUT

IN

SAS's responsibility

Food and beverages Packaging
Disposable/semidisposable items Articles for sale Newspapers Chlorinated water Germicides



SAS's responsibility

Organic waste Waste Unopened packaging Waste and recycling Lavatory waste Germicides

Airport-owner responsibility

Wastewater (disposal) Lavatory waste (disposal)

Water Air Ground 0 Ō 00000 • 00 • • Ō •

Emmissions to

Emmissions to

Ground

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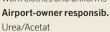
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OUT

SAS's responsibility

Glycols Water Maintenance supplies Energy Vehicle fuel Office supplies Chemicals Solvents Equipment Work clothes and uniforms





SAS's responsibility

Waste Hazardous waste Waste water, incl. flooded water Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), Carbon dioxide (CO₂) Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), HC Soot och particulates, VOC Heavy metals³ Recycling Particles

Airport-owner responsibility

Glycols (disposals) Urea/Acetate Wastewater (disposals)

Emmissions to Water Ground

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(O) OUT

^{1.} Definitions in the table of what we emit are immediate emissions

^{2.} Civil aircraft operation is allowed to use halon 1301 and 1211 for fire protection under critical use clauses, where no alternative substances are yet certified. Research on alternatives is ongoing.

3. Heavy metals such as cadmium and chromium are used as alloys and very small amounts can be cast off during washing and rainy weather, which during aircraft maintenance is confined in the closed sewage systems in the hangars. The process is strictly regulated through measurements and approval from municipalities.