



How to reduce methane emissions by 30%: *Bovaer[®] - a case study*

Adrian Packington

Consultant to Bovaer[®] Project

DSM Nutritional Products



DSM

BRIGHT SCIENCE. BRIGHTER LIVING.

livestock's long shadow

environmental issues and options

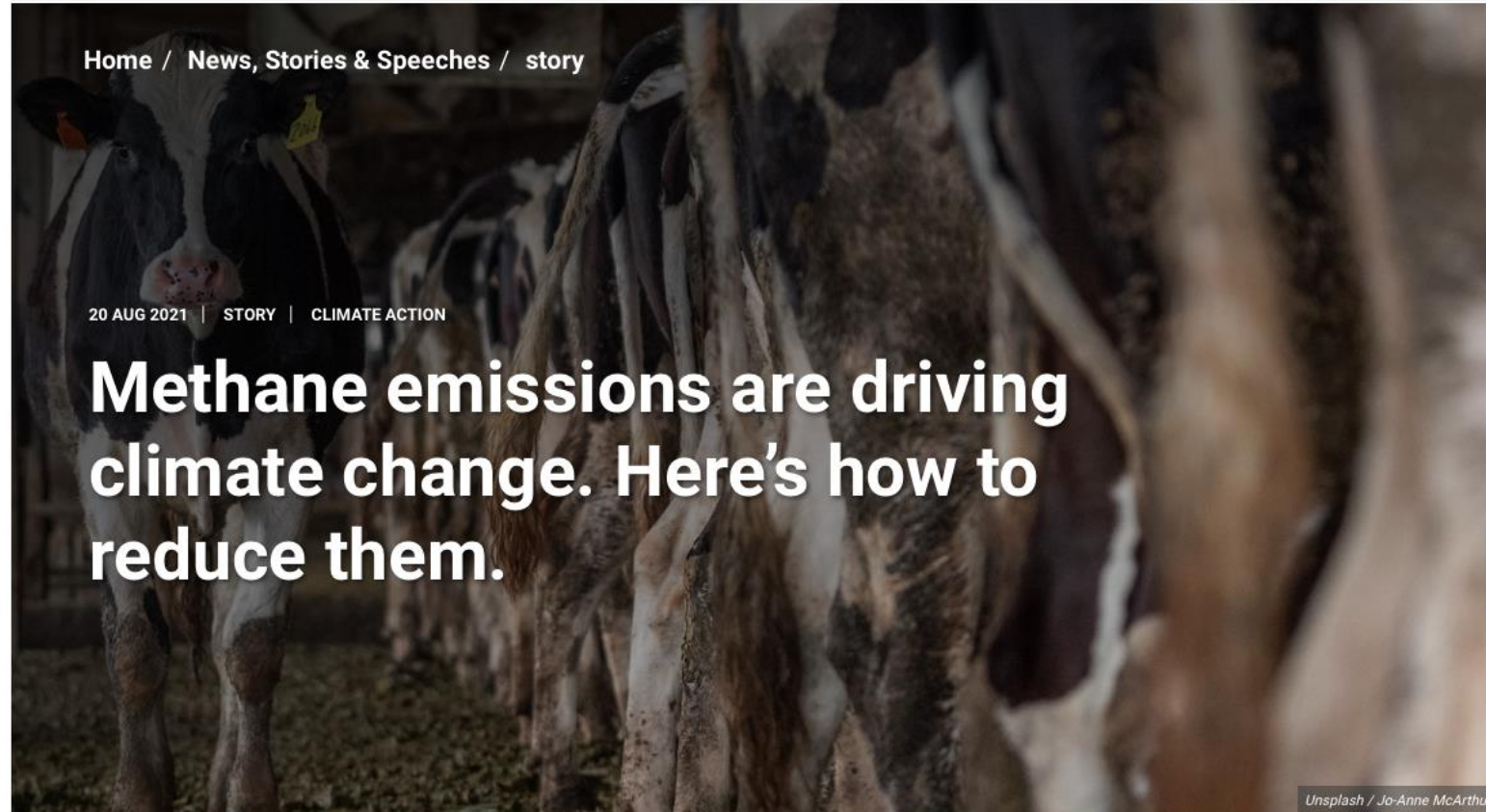


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Methane emissions are driving climate change. Here's how to reduce them.

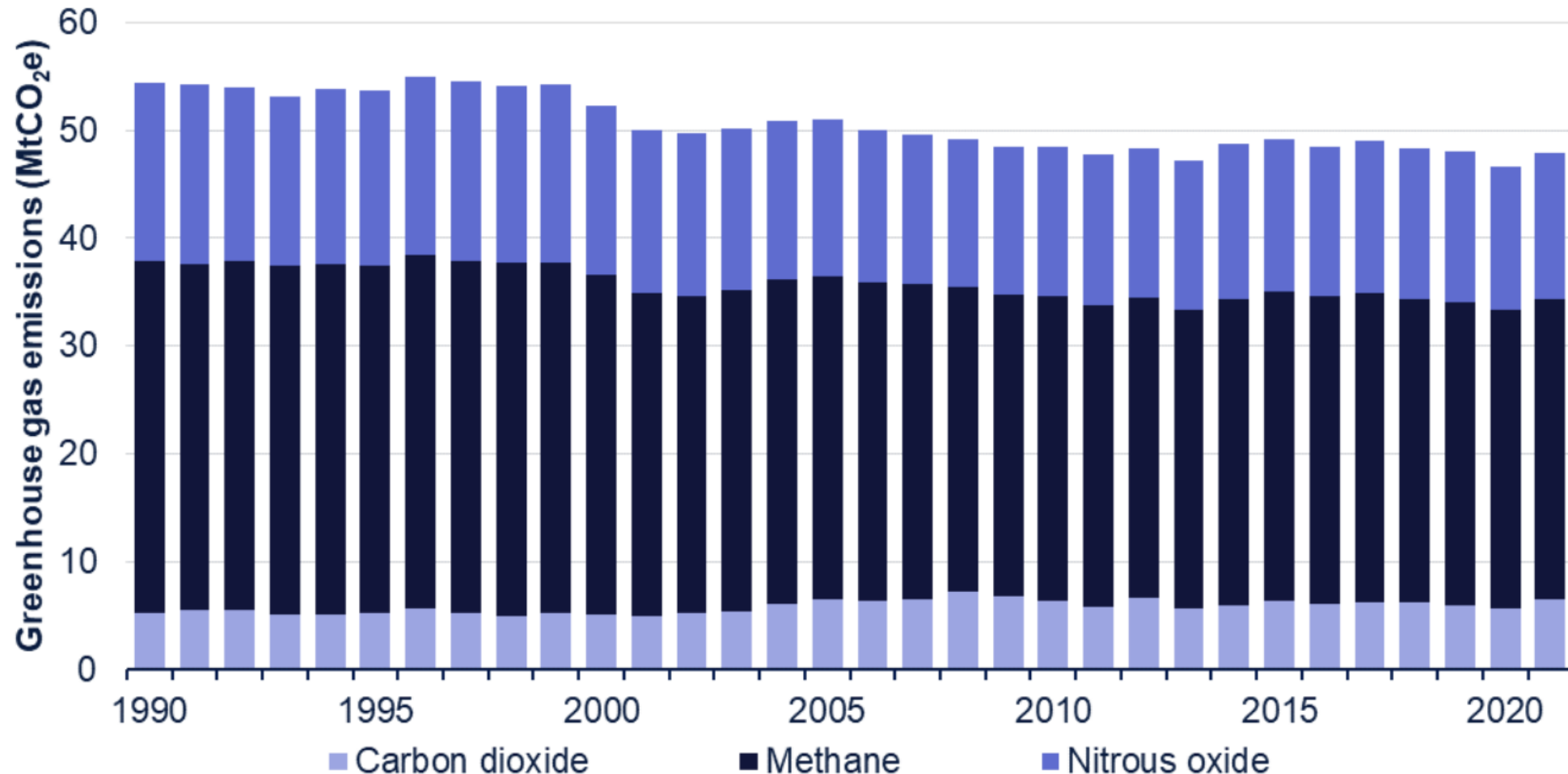
Unsplash / Jo-Anne McArthur

2021 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions



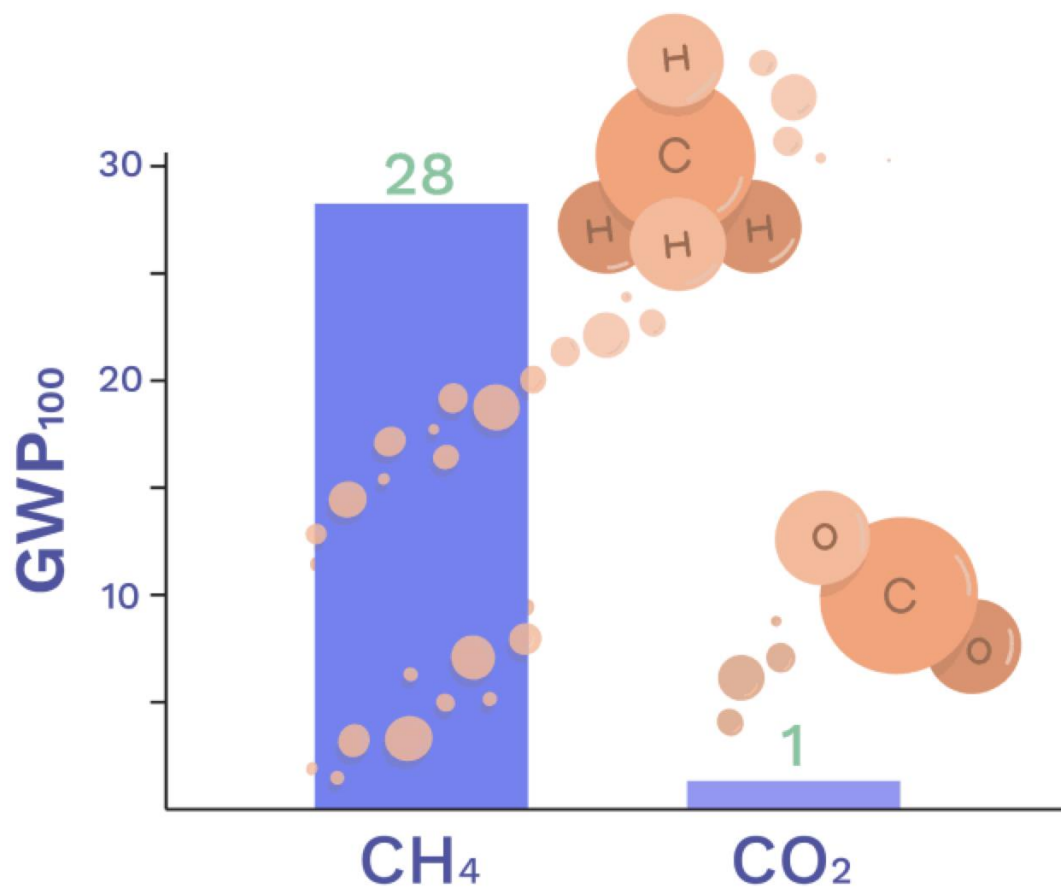
Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, UK 1990-2021 (MtCO₂e)



Source: Tables 1.2 to 1.6, Final UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics 1990-2021 Excel data tables

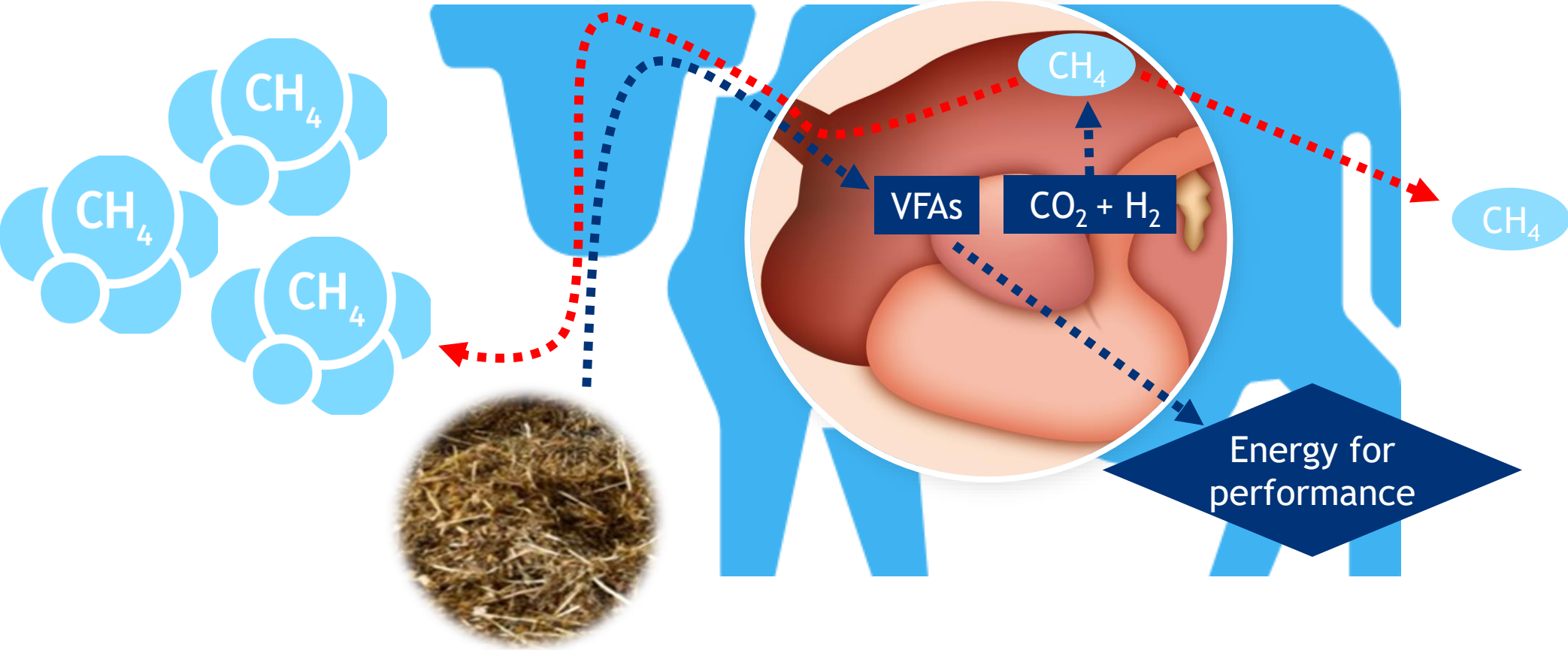
Global Warming Potential₁₀₀ (GWP₁₀₀) of CO₂ and Methane

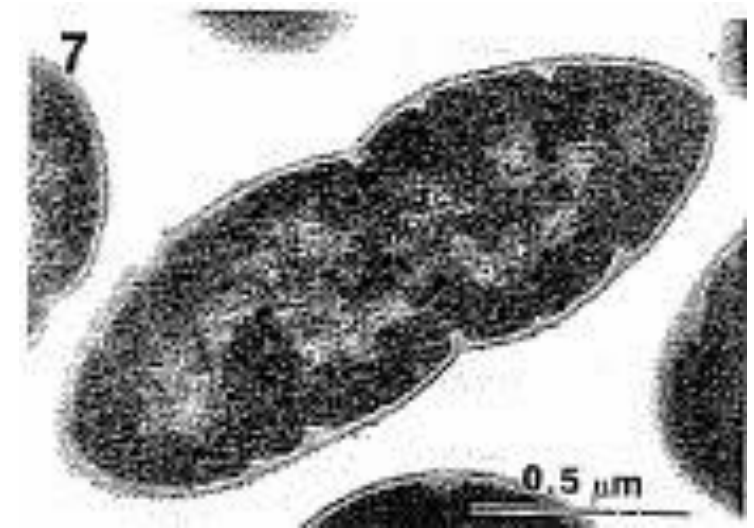
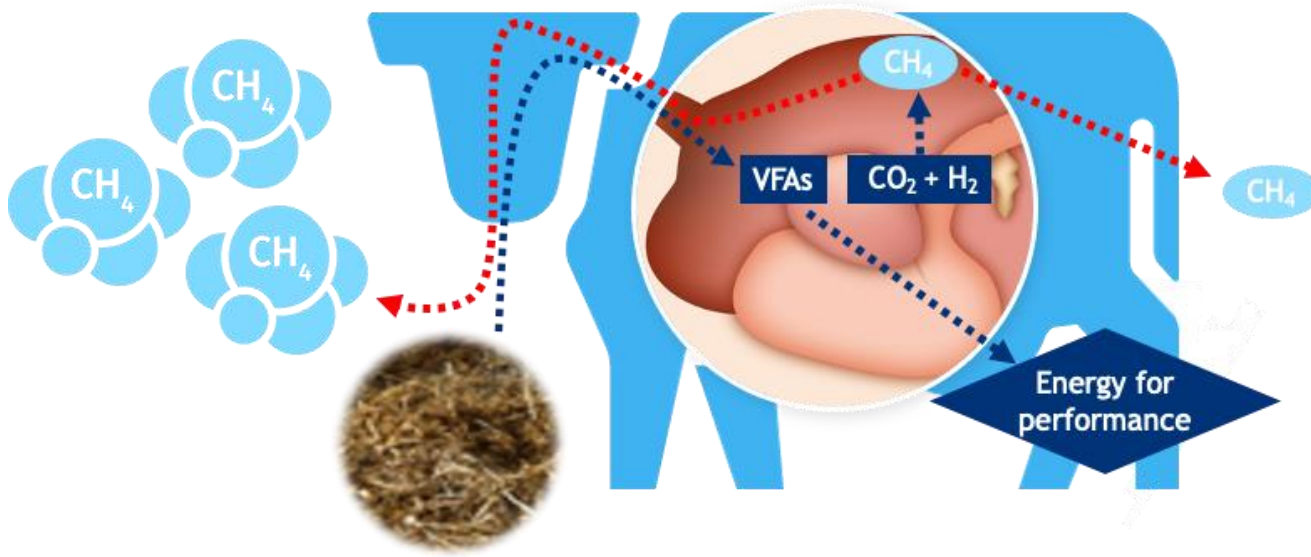


Globally, ruminant livestock produce about 2.7 Gt of CO₂e enteric methane annually, or about 5.5% of total anthropogenic global greenhouse gas emissions.

FAO, 2016

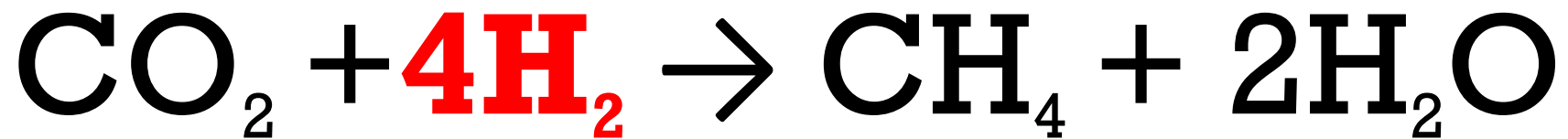
Cows make methane



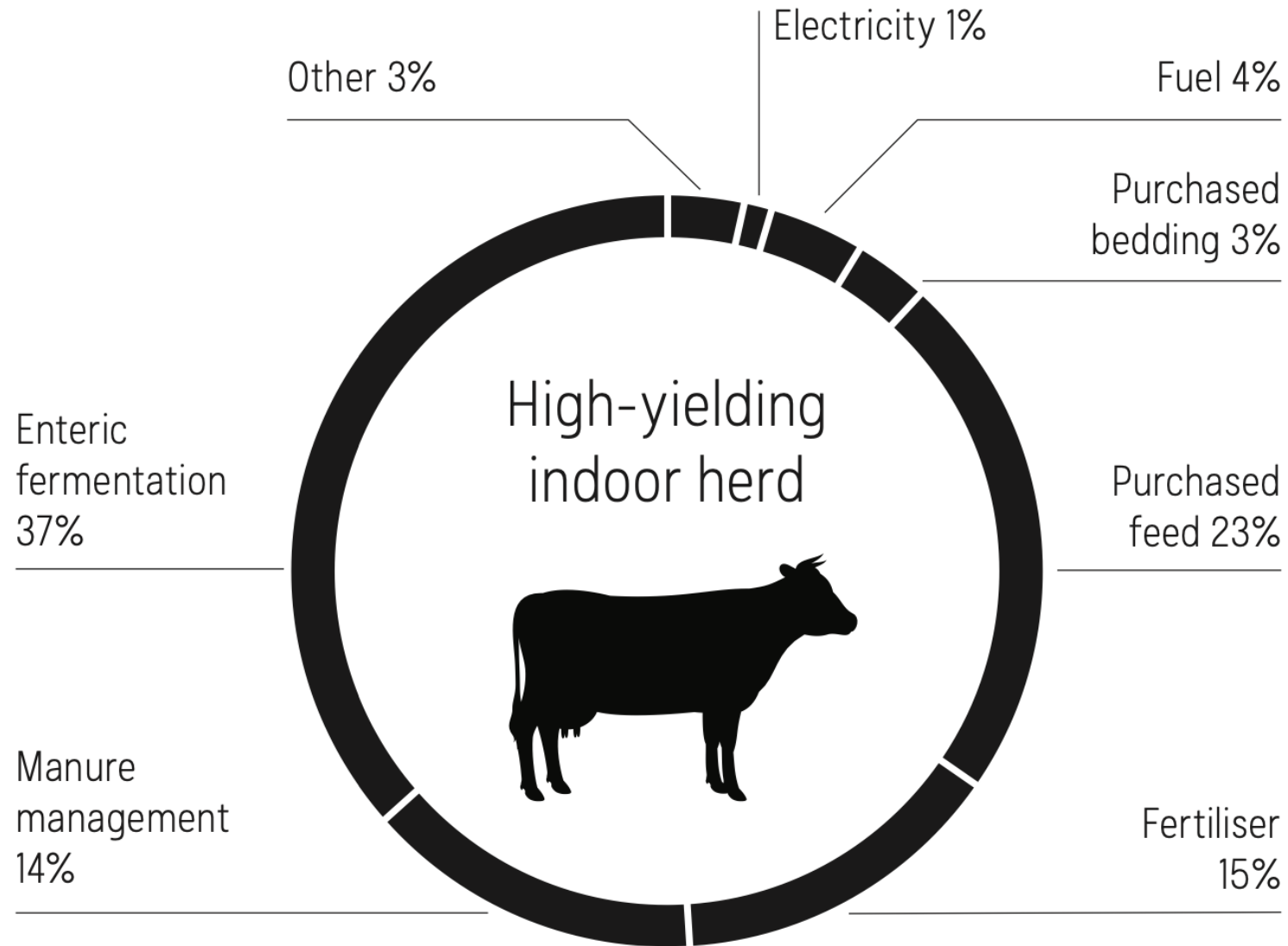


Methanobrevibacter ruminantium

Garrity, G. M., & J. G. Holt. 2001.

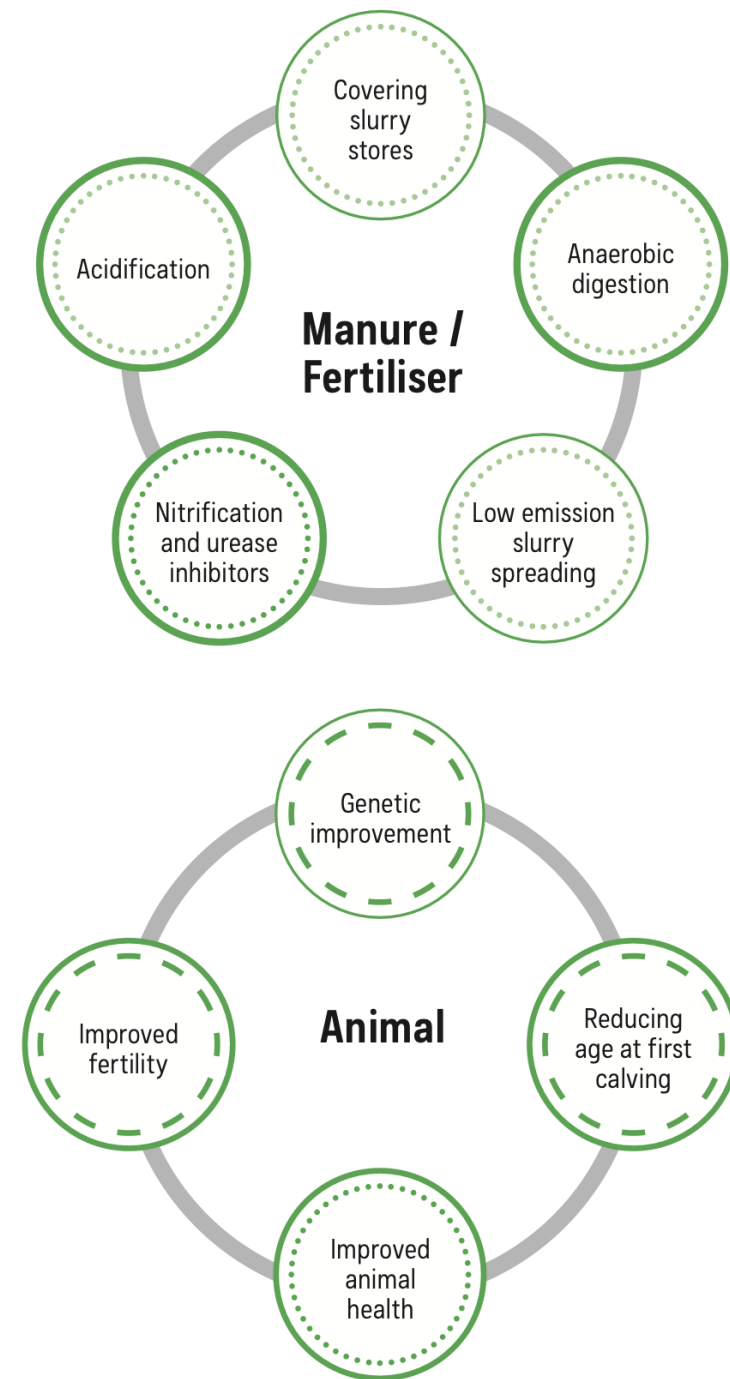
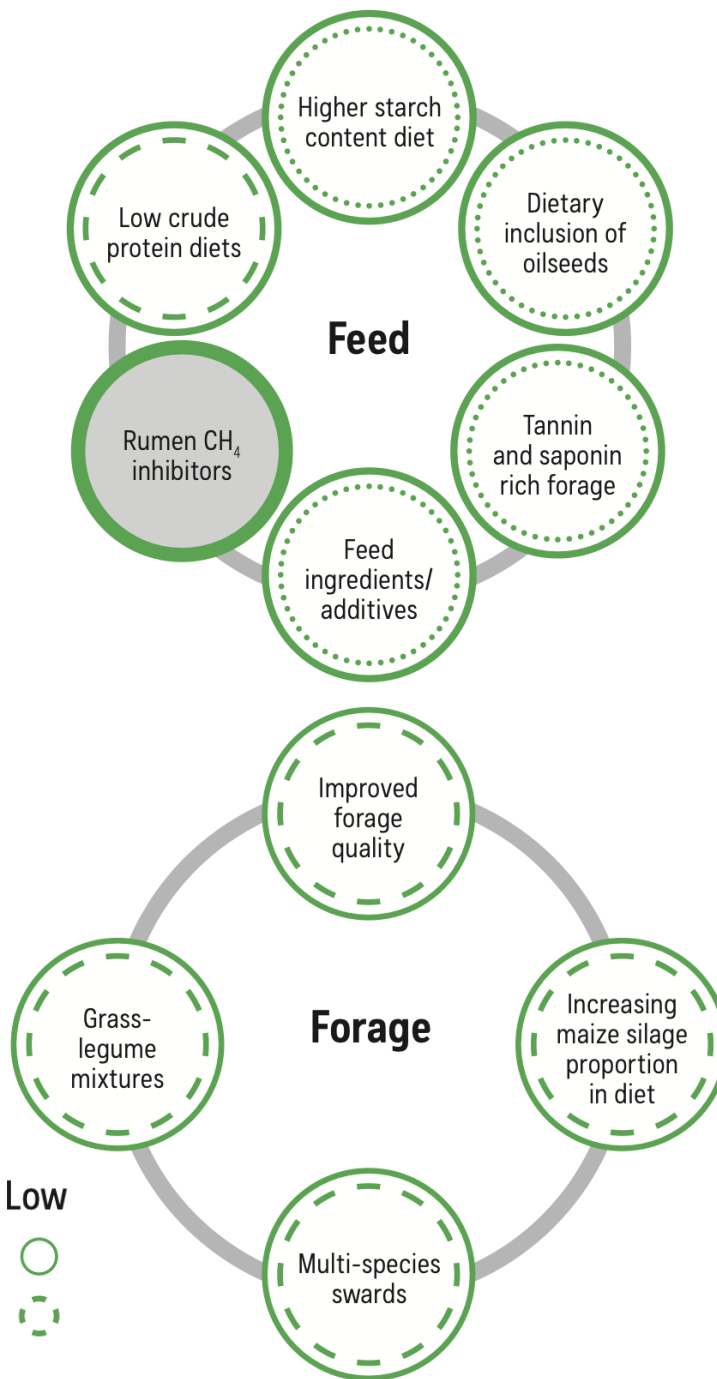


Baseline emissions



Potential for mitigating GHG emissions in dairy cattle

CIEL (Centre for Innovation Excellence in Livestock)

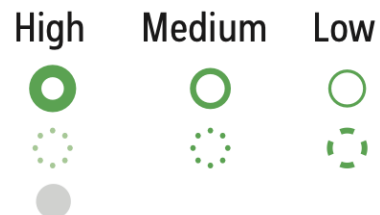


Key

Impact on Carbon Footprint

Cost

Mitigation not yet widely available



Methane Inhibitor Additives

- 3-Nitrooxypropanol
- Asparagopsis
- Nitrate
- Essential Oils
- Saponin
- Tannins
- Monensin
- Microalgae
- Biochar
- Bacterial Direct Fed Microbes
- Fungal Direct Fed Microbes

Methane Inhibitor Additives

Reduction Potential %
Confidence in Efficacy
Risks: Animal & Food

- 3-Nitrooxypropanol
- Asparagopsis
- Nitrate
- Essential Oils
- Saponin
- Tannins
- Monensin
- Microalgae
- Biochar
- Bacterial Direct Fed Microbes
- Fungal Direct Fed Microbes

€8bn +
net sales



Animal Nutrition & Health

- Vitamins, Micronutrients, Enzymes, Carotenoids
- Mycotoxin risk management
- Vitamin & Mineral Premixes



Health, Nutrition & Care

- Omega-3 supplements
- Nutritional enrichment for baby formula & dairy products
- Vitamin & Mineral Premixes



Food & Beverages

- Food enzymes and cultures for yoghurt & cheese
- Carotenoids for beverages & dairy products
- Antibiotic testing (Delvotest)



DSM

BRIGHT SCIENCE. BRIGHTER LIVING.

Bovaer[®]

Bov (ine) + Air



DSM

BRIGHT SCIENCE. BRIGHTER LIVING.

Bovaer® Milestones

Innovation journey

- **2008** DSM initiates Climate Change Innovation program
- **2010** 3-NOP discovered
- **2011** 1st trial results in cattle
- **2019** Market authorisation requests filed
- **2021** 1st market authorisation approval
- **2023** Available in 45+ countries
- **2025** Production facility opening in Dalry, Scotland

Partnerships

Dairy



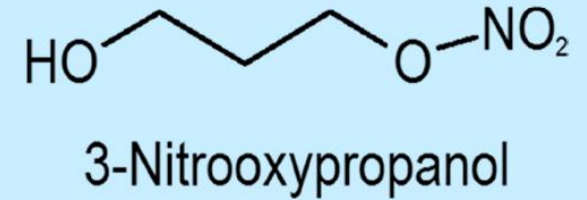
Beef



Strategic Alliance for USA

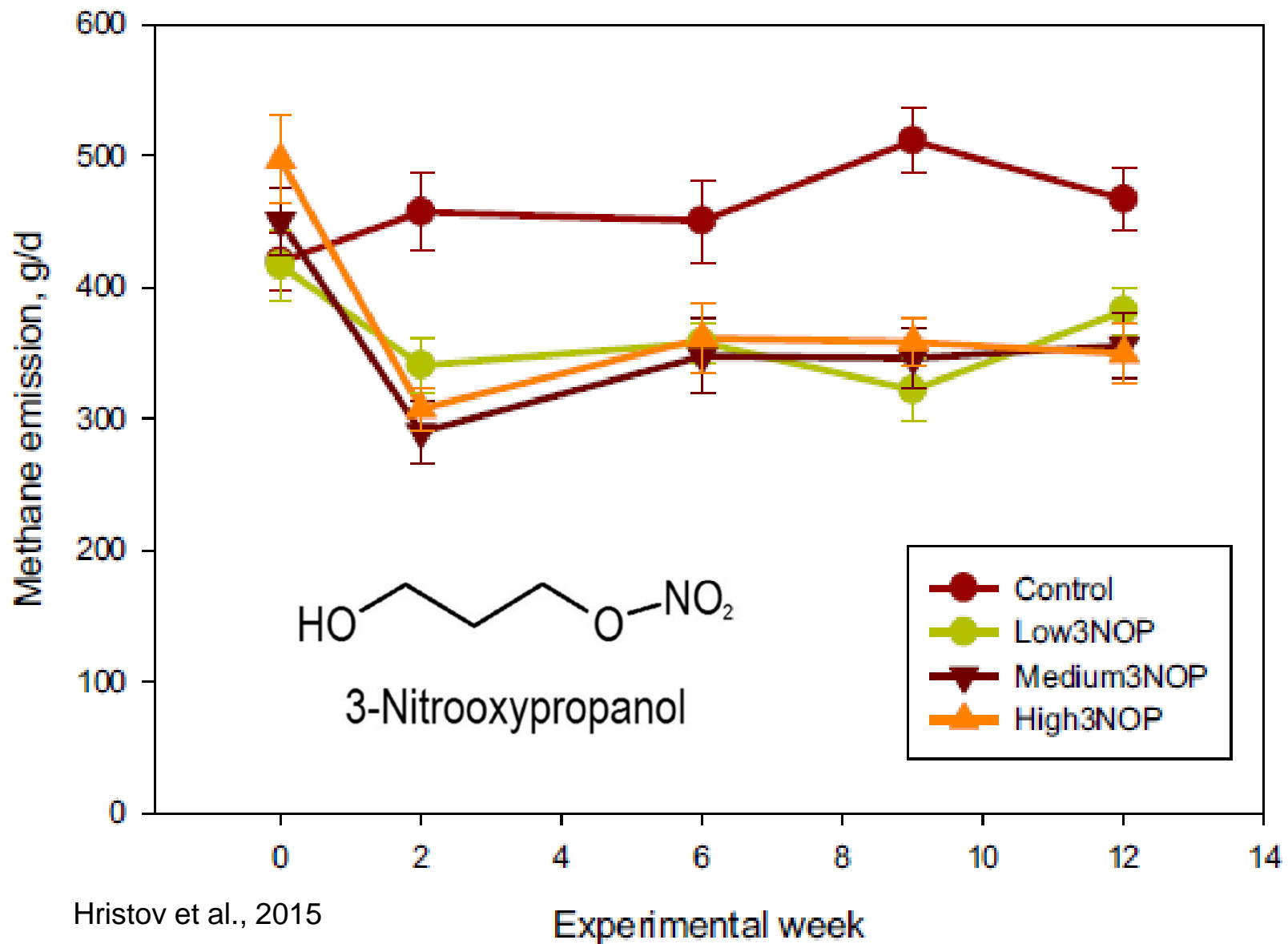


Bovaer[®] 3-Nitrooxypropanol (3-NOP)



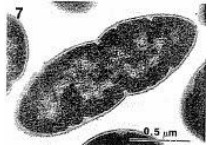
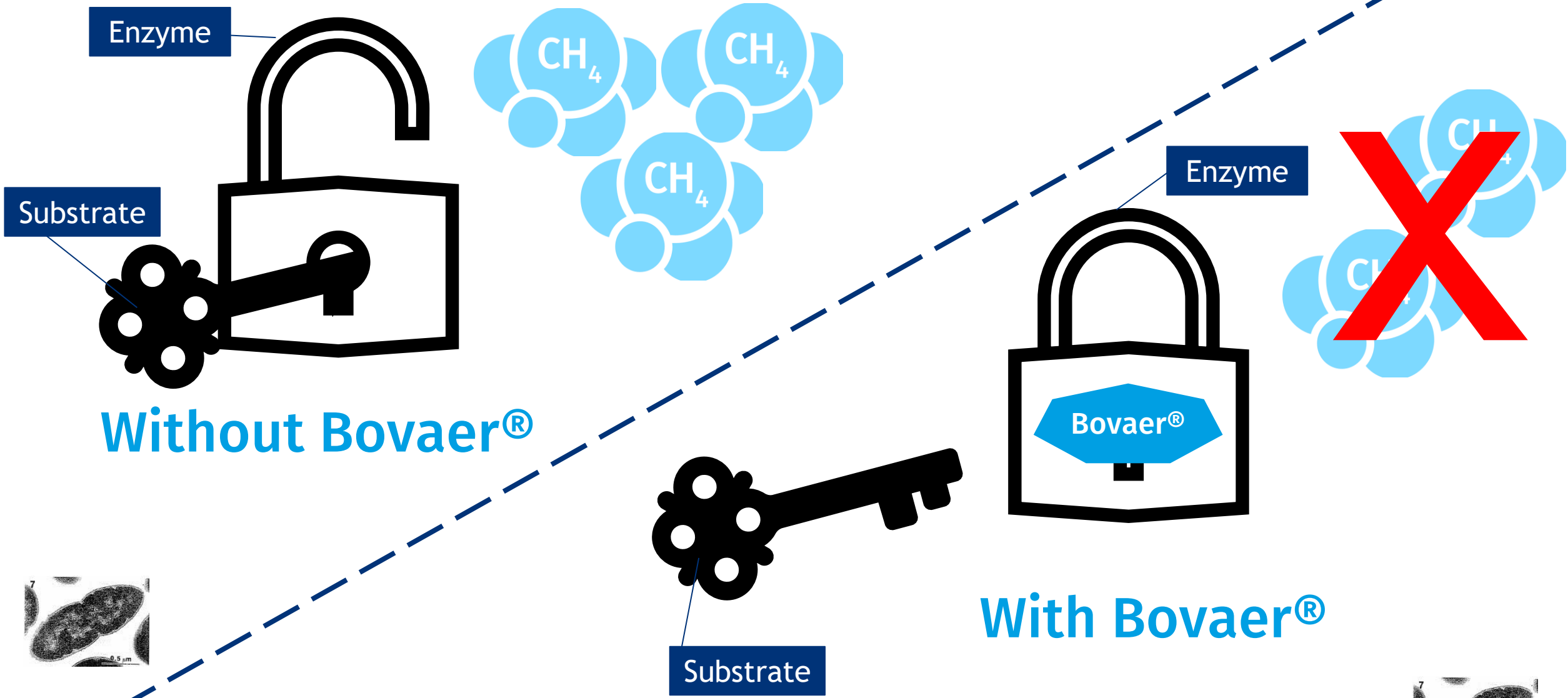
- **First feed additive approved in EU** EFSA category 4c - Zootechnical feed additive with a positive effect on the environment
- **EFSA concluded** the product is **highly efficacious, and safe**
- **Publications:** >65 peer reviewed papers, conducted in sheep, dairy cows, beef cattle, calves
- **Efficacy:** 30% methane reduction in dairy cows; Beef 40% CH₄ – EU registration pending
- **Mode of action is defined.** Target is highly specific, final step in the methanogenesis pathway, Methyl Coenzyme Reductase (mcrA)

EU Registration Trial



Hristov et al., 2015

How Bovaer[®] stops methane: The “Lock & Key” Model



Bovaer[®] suppresses the last enzyme step in the Archea responsible for Methane production

Starting from two natural building blocks



Nitrate compound



Bio-based Alcohol

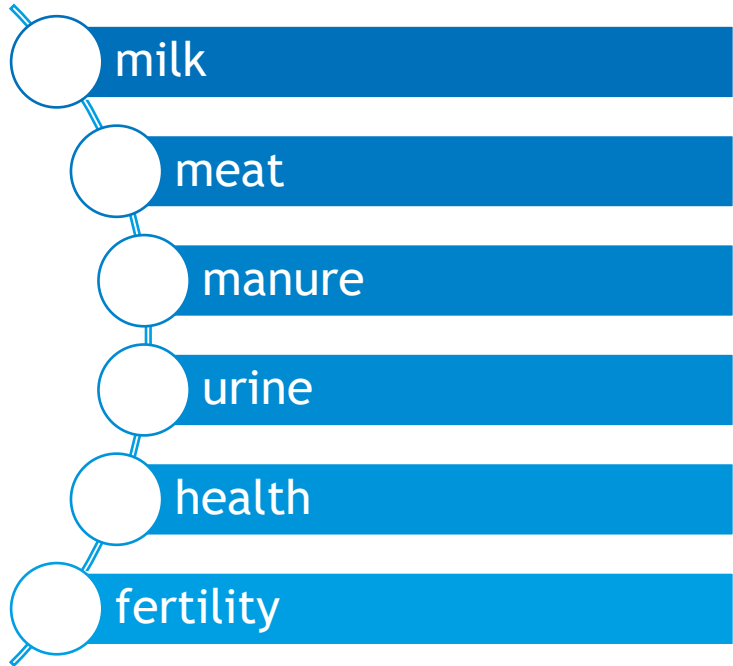


BOVAER[®]10
White granular powder

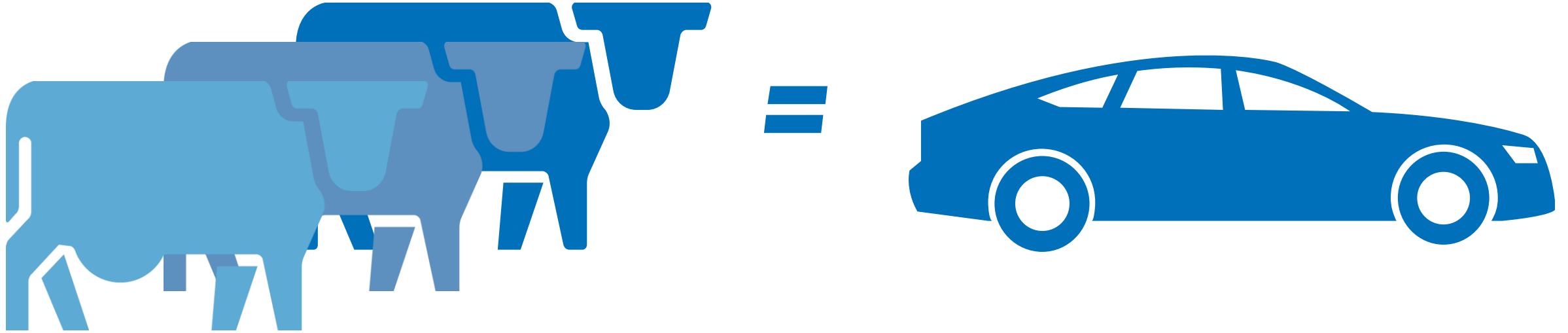
Active within minutes

Breaks down to fragments present naturally in the rumen

Output stays the same, except for the reduction in methane emissions. There are no changes to any other metrics:



Bovaer[®] saves 1 ton of CO₂ equivalent per cow every year



Feeding Bovaer[®] to **3 cows** is like taking **1 family-sized car** off the road.

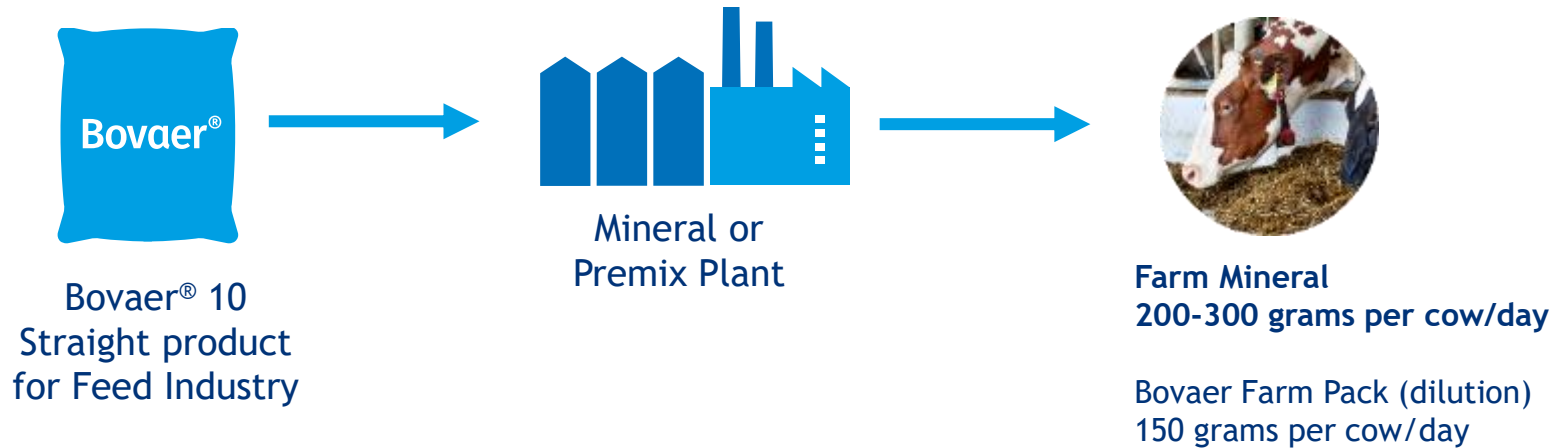
>1 ton CO_{2eq} reduction per dairy cow and year |
>0.5 ton CO_{2eq} reduction per finishing animal and year

How is
Bovaer[®] used?



Options for supplementing cows with Bovaer® via Minerals, Farm Pack or Concentrate Feeds

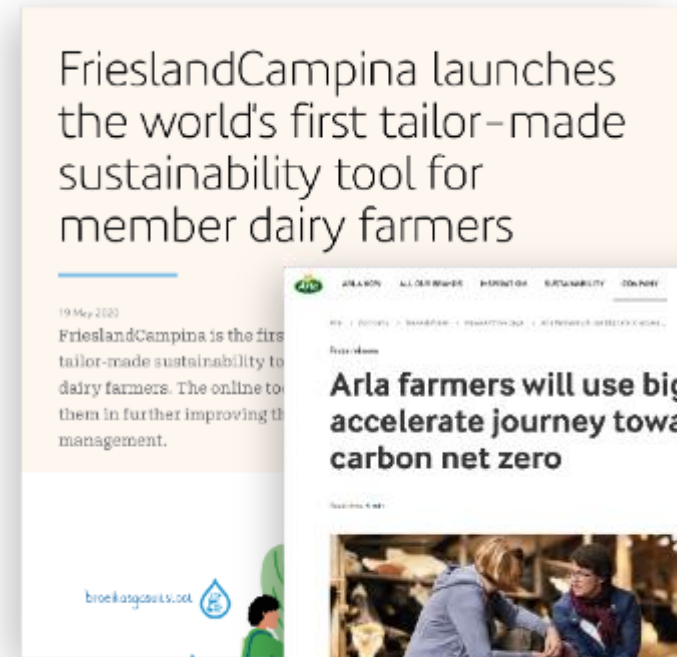
Route 1: Via Dairy Minerals or Farm Pack



Route 2: Via concentrate feed



All major carbon footprinting tools can capture Bovaer emissions benefits



Trusted science for safe food

Trusted Science

65+ on farm trials done globally
60+ peer reviewed publications



Researched in partnership with leading scientists and research institutes

Extensively tested by leading brands

Dairy



Beef





An evaluation of evidence for efficacy and applicability of methane inhibiting feed additives for livestock

November 2021

Prepared for the Global Research Alliance (GRA) with the support of:

The New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre (NZAGRC)

Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Additive	Efficacy			Potential animal welfare risks	Potential food safety risks
	CH ₄ reduction potential ¹	No. of academic papers ²	Confidence in efficacy ³		
3-Nitrooxypropanol	Very High	> 20	5	None known	None known
Asparagopsis	Very High	< 10	1	Damage to rumen wall	Bromide & iodine residues in animal tissue/products
Nitrate	High	< 20	4	Toxicity in non-adapted animals	None known
Essential Oils	Low	< 20	2	None known	None known
Saponin	Low	< 15	1	None known	None known
Tannins	Low	< 15	2	None known	None known
Monensin	Low	> 20	5	None known	None known
Microalgae	Low	< 5	1	None known	None known
Biochar	Low	< 5	1	None known	None known
Bacterial Direct Fed Microbes	Low	< 15	2	None known	None known
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“Beyond these three additives, there are no other additives assessed for which there is robust evidence of even a 10% mitigation.”

Dalry, Scotland: Operational in 2025

