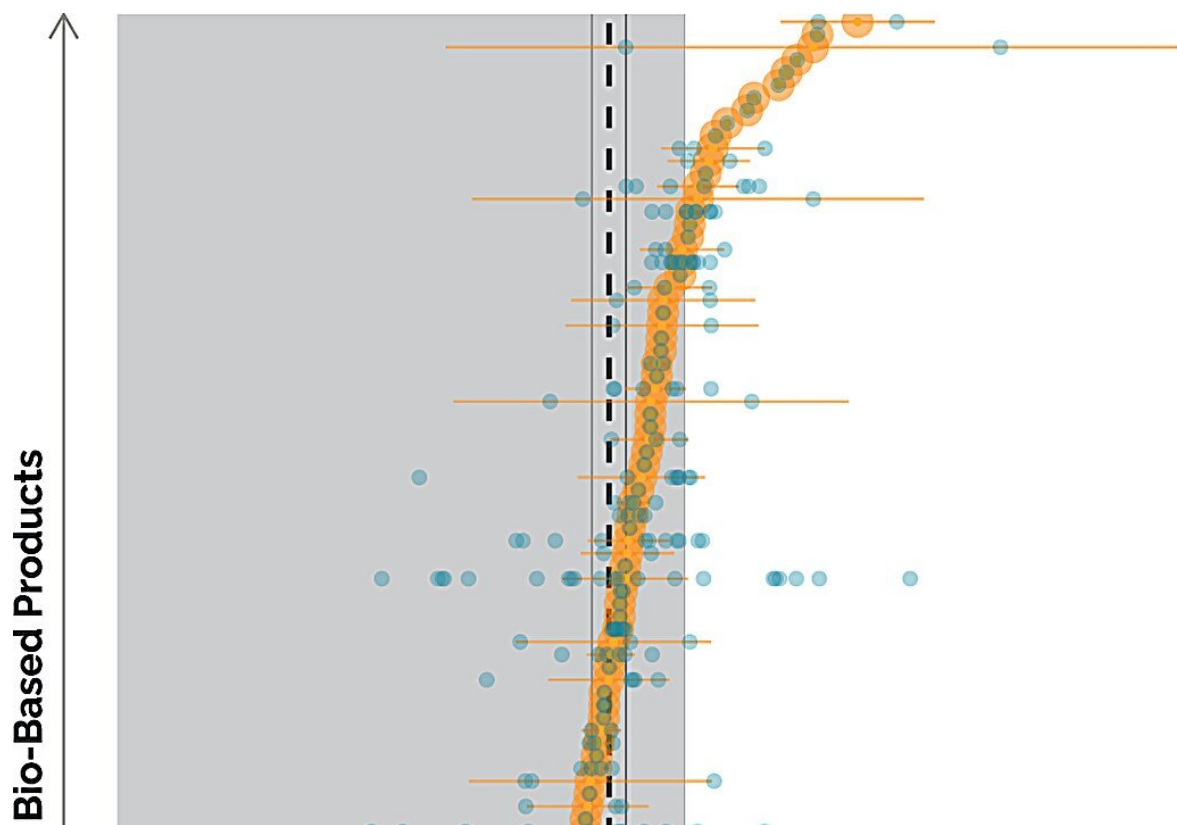


# Biomaterials contribute greatly to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions but are not yet climate neutral, finds study

January 11 2024



Scatterplot displaying all the response ratios as blue dots of the GHG footprints of bio-based products compared to their fossil counterparts, per bio-based product. Encircled orange dots represent arithmetic average RRs per bio-based product with corresponding 95% CI as opaque orange error-bars. Black dashed line at  $RR = -0.60$  is the predicted mean RR based on a random-effects model including product type and study as random effects, accompanied by two black

lines as overall In the gray area, the GHG footprints of the bio-based products are lower than their fossil counterparts, with a gray line at  $RR = 0$  representing no difference in GHG footprint. Credit: *Nature Communications* (2023). DOI: 10.1038/s41467-023-43797-9

On average, bio-based products emit 45% less greenhouse gas emissions than the fossil materials they replace, according to research conducted by Radboud University, [published](#) in *Nature Communications*. At the same time, there is a large variation between individual bio-based products and more efforts are required to achieve climate neutrality. Additionally, biomaterials may have less favorable environmental impacts in other areas.

Globally, there is a lot of investment in developing new materials from biomass, commonly known as biomaterials, to mitigate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil materials. Biomaterials are derived from plants and are intended to replace materials made from fossil fuels, such as bio-plastics or bio-fibers (for clothing). It is assumed that biomaterials are better in terms of environmental impact.

Research from Radboud University and the Joint Research Center shows that, on average, new biomaterials emit 45% less CO<sub>2</sub> than their counterparts made from [fossil fuels](#). The researchers analyzed data from 98 new biomaterials reported in 130 international studies.

"These studies considered the entire chain: from raw material extraction, production itself, to the final waste processing," said Emma Zuiderveen, lead researcher. "This is the first time a large-scale analysis based on such life cycle assessments has been conducted for biomaterials in development."

## Climate neutrality

Even though CO<sub>2</sub> emissions on the whole decrease, significant differences exist between and among biomaterials, necessitating more action to achieve complete [climate](#) neutrality across the entire production chain. Zuiderveen noted, "No material is 100% climate-neutral. Some are close, but others even emit more CO<sub>2</sub> than the fossil materials they replace."

Another consideration is that, despite reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the production of biomaterials may still cause other environmental impacts. Zuiderveen explained, "For instance, through the use of fertilizers in the production of biomass used for biomaterials. This can lead to eutrophication: an excess of nutrients resulting in oxygen depletion in surface waters."

The researchers calculated that, on average, the production of biomaterials contributed to an increase in eutrophication impact. "Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is very important in mitigating [climate change](#), however, we should avoid shifting the impact to other areas. Extra attention is therefore needed if we decide to transition to [biomaterials](#) on a large scale."

**More information:** Emma A. R. Zuiderveen et al, The potential of emerging bio-based products to reduce environmental impacts, *Nature Communications* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-023-43797-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-43797-9)

Provided by Radboud University

Citation: Biomaterials contribute greatly to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions but are not yet climate neutral, finds study (2024, January 11) retrieved 29 April 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2024-01-biomaterials-contribute-greatly-reduction-greenhouse.html>

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