Low and Non-Alcohol Beer Production for Nanos

Ashton Lewis
Technical Editor and Mr. Wizard Columnist, BYO Magazine
Manager of Training & Technical Support, BSG
National Technical Committee, MBAA





"No person shall on or after the date when the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect,





"No person shall on or after the date when the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess





"No person shall on or after the date when the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this Act,





"No person shall on or after the date when the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall be liberally construed to the end that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prevented."





The first modern NA beers quickly followed ...

while the likes of Al Capone pursued other endeavors in the wake of Prohibition.





PROHIBITION ENDS AT LAST!

DECEMBER 5, 1933





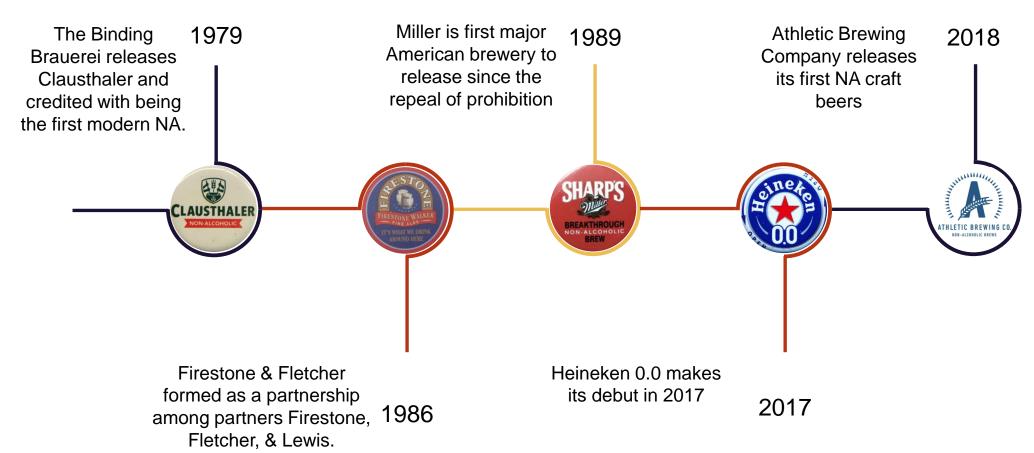
Prohibition-Era NA's

Essentially Vanish in 1933





Highlights in Modern NA History







Current Language About "NABLABs"



LOW ALCOHOL

No legal definition in the US, but typically <3.5% ABV.

https://theoriginalsmallbeer.com/



ALCOHOL FREE

No measurable alcohol permitted. These are the 0.0% ABV products.



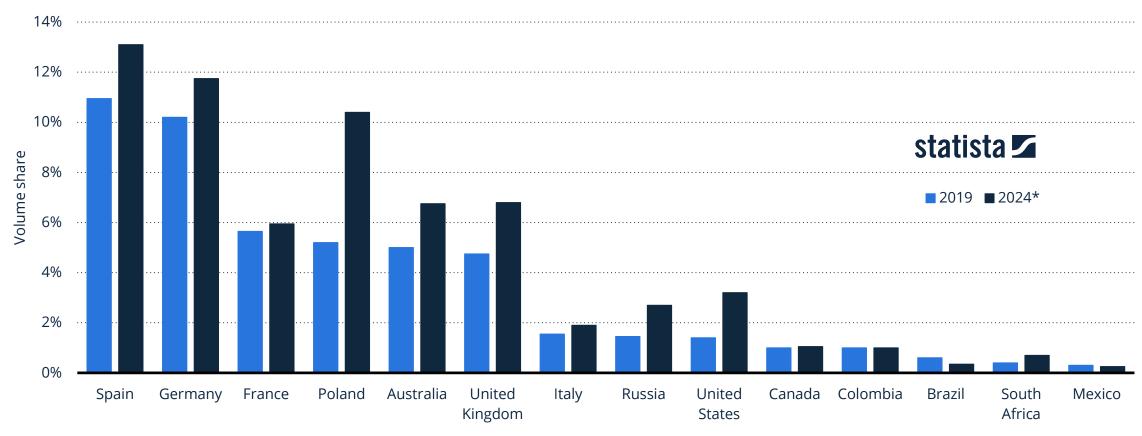
NON-ALCOHOLIC BEER

Label must state that beverage "contains less than 0.5% ABV."





Volume Share of Low-Alcohol and Non-Alcoholic Beer in Select National Markets in 2019 and a Forecast for 2024





Description: Non-alcoholic and low-alcoholic beers had a volume share of more than 10 percent in Spain and Germany in 2019, making them the countries where the beverages were the most popular. Non/low-alcoholic beers are forecast to reach a similar market share in Poland by 2024. In contrast, the market share of these beverages in the U.S. is less than 1.5 percent. **Note(s):** Worldwide: 2020

Source(s): IWSR; Statista estimates



What the armchair pundits are saying ...

- "NA is a small component of total beer market."
- "Percentage growth is an exaggerated metric."
- "NA is just the current fad and will fade away."







Unleashing the Power of NABLABs

One of ABI's Global Smart Drinking Goals is to ensure that low- or no-alcohol beer products make up at least <u>20% of their</u> <u>global beer volume by 2025.</u>

The ambition is for existing drinkers to integrate no-alcohol beers and beer with 3.5% ABV or lower into their current drink choices, reducing their overall total alcohol intake.

https://www.ab-inbev.com/smart-drinking/unleashing-the-power-of-nablabs/





What's the secret?

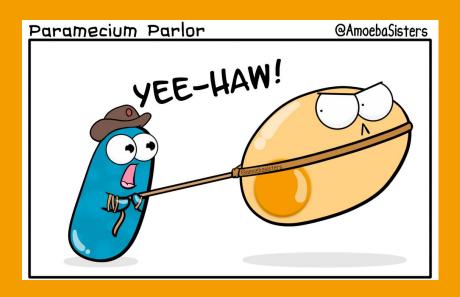
Primary Production Methods

- Arrested Fermentation
- Cold Contact
- High Temperature Mashing
- Alcohol Removal
- Special Yeasts





Arrested Fermentation



Process Basics

- → Fermentation stopped to limit alcohol production
- → Cold fermentation improves process control
- → Beer must be stabilized to prevent refermentation





Cold Contact



Process Basics

- → Wort is pitched with yeast
- → Solution kept very cold to minimize/prevent fermentation
- → Select yeast reduce wort aldehydes during process
- → Recent work¹ has shown promising results from non-traditional yeast, e.g., *Torulaspora delbrueckii*
- → Beer must be stabilized to prevent refermentation

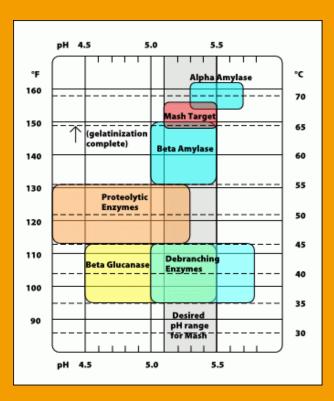


1 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/jib.681

Picture source: https://www.mdpi.com/2227-9717/8/11/1382



High Temperature Mashing



Process Basics

- → Minimize maltose production by mashing at high temperatures to restrict beta amylase activity
- → Starch conversion is generally defined as the absence of iodine binding and is a function of alpha amylase activity
- → High temperature mashing can be used as a sole process method or in conjunction with special yeasts or alcohol removal methods





Distillation



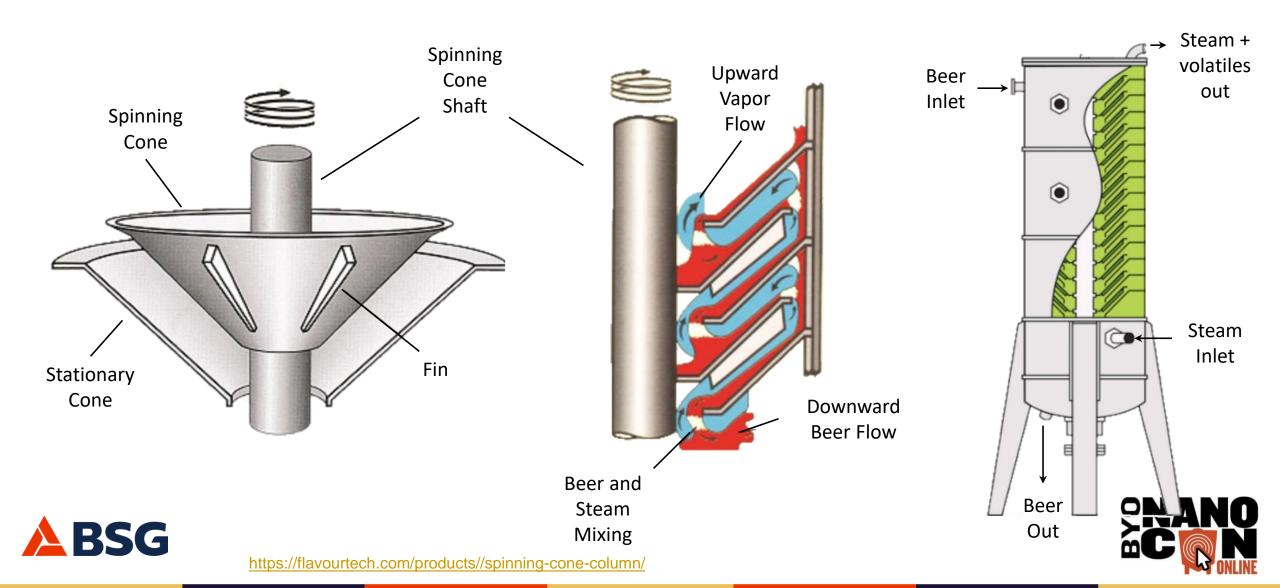
Process Basics

- → Beer is normally brewed
- → Alcohol removed using a variety of thermal methods, including:
 - Atmospheric distillation (uncommon)
 - Spinning cone (most common in wine)
 - Vacuum distillation (long history in beer)
- → Finished beers may or may not contain fermentable extract
- → Aroma loss is a key challenge

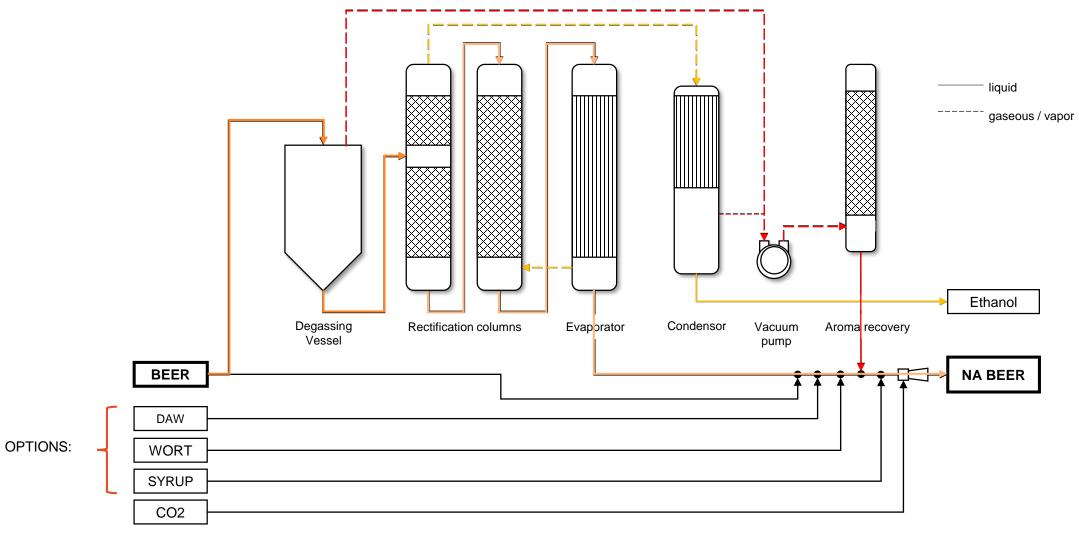




Spinning Cone



Vacuum Distillation







Vacuum Distillation



- Low distillation temperatures
- Can produce 0.0% ABV beer
- Ethanol with >70 vol%
- Commonly used

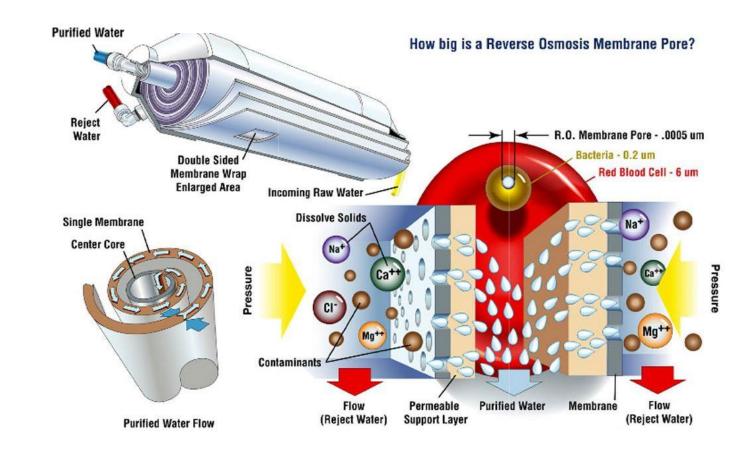




Process Basics

- → Beer is brewed typically
- → Alcohol, low-molecular compounds, and water are removed in permeate stream
- → Deaerated brewing water is added to replace water loss with alcohol
- → No significant heat is added to beer

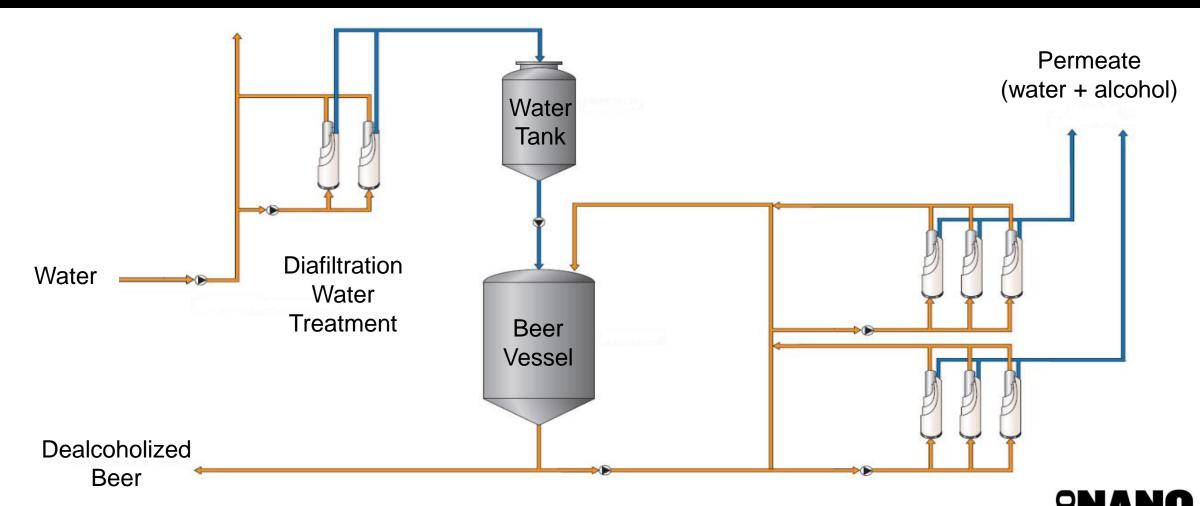
Reverse Osmosis







RO Dealcoholization Process Flow





Special Yeast



Selected Traits

- → Maltose negative (maltose not fermented)
- → Flavor & aroma
- → Crabtree negative (no ethanol in the presence of oxygen) - Pichia kluyveri
- → Aldehyde reduction Pichia kluyveri





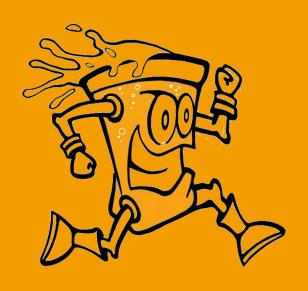
Select Commercially Available Yeast Strains

Producer / Distributor	Commercial name	Species		
Chr. Hansen	NEER	Pichia kluyveri		
Chr. Hansen	NEER Poly	Pichia kluyveri		
Chr. Hansen	NEER Punch	Pichia kluyveri		
Doemens	400	Not disclosed		
Doemens	500	Not disclosed		
Doemens	501	Not disclosed		
Escarpment labs	NAY (Non-Alcoholic Yeast)	Hanseniaspora uvarum		
Fermentis	SafBrew™ LA-01	Saccharomyces cerevisiae var. chevalieri		
Technical University of Munich - Weihenstephan	WSL17	Saccharomycodes ludwigii		
VLB	NA	Saccharomyces dairensis		
VLB	NA	Saccharomyces rosei		
VLB	NA	Saccharomycodes ludwigii		
White Labs	WLP603	Torulaspora delbrueckii		
White Labs	WLP618	Saccharomycodes ludwigii		
White Labs	WLP686	Zygosaccharomyces lentus		





Consumer Ask?



What Do Consumers Want?

- → Beer without alcohol?
- → Refreshing and quenching?
- → Healthier?
- → Flavor?







Consumer Analysis - Population

129 consumers were recruited from around Davis, CA

- All at least 21 years old (*66% under 35)
- US resident for at least 5 years
- 49% female
- 51% male
- 76% held at least a BS degree
- Most regularly consumed beer







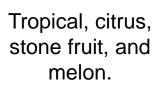
<u>Characterizing Volatile and Nonvolatile Factors Influencing Flavor and American Consumer Preference toward Nonalcoholic Beer</u>





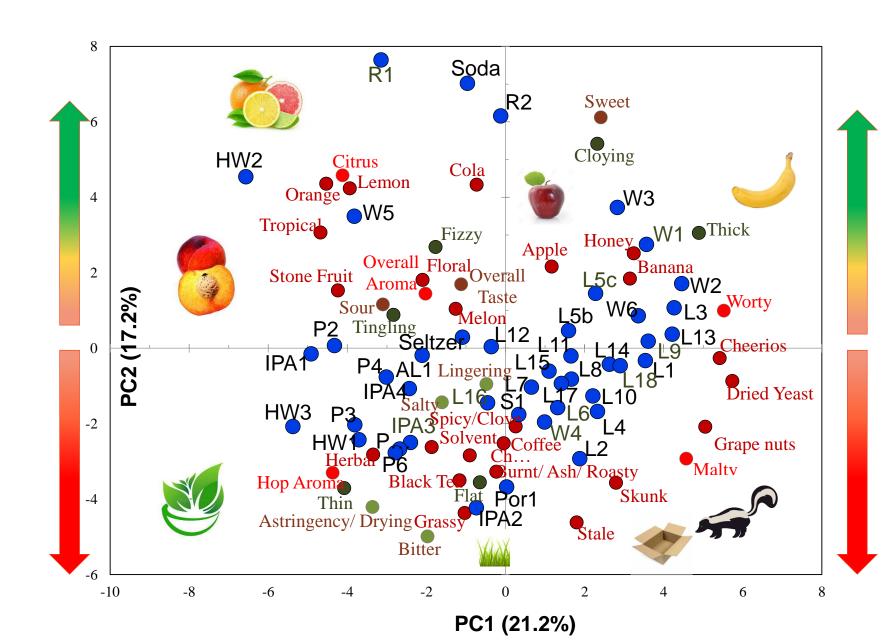
Beers Described & Mapped in PCA Space





Hop Water, Radlers, & IPA

Herbal, grassy, solvent, bitter, drying, and thin.



Fruity and
Sweet; apple,
honey, banana,
worty sweet,
cloying and
thick.

Lager & Wheat Beers

Malty, skunk stale, and bitter.

The Survey

OVERALL, considering the AROMA, TASTE, AND MOUTHFEEL of sample 358, how much do you like this sample? NEITHER LIKE DISLIKE LIKE LIKE LIKE LIKE DISLIKE DISLIKE DISLIKE VERY EXTREMELY MODERATELY NOR SLIGHTLY MODERATELY EXTREMELY MUCH DISLIKE Please ONLY consider the SMELL of sample 358 and answer the following question: How much do you like the AROMA of the sample? NEITHER LIKE LIKE LIKE LIKE DISLIKE DISLIKE DISLIKE VERY EXTREMELY MODERATELY NOR SLIGHTLY MODERATELY EXTREMELY MUCH DISLIKE Please ONLY consider the TASTE and MOUTHFEEL of sample 358 and answer the following question: How much do you like the TASTE AND MOUTHFEEL of the sample? NEITHER LIKE DISLIKE LIKE LIKE LIKE LIKE DISLIKE DISLIKE DISLIKE EXTREMELY MODERATELY MODERATELY EXTREMELY DISLIKE

In your opinion, how closely does sample 358 resemble the following beverage classes?

	NEITHER SIMILAR									
	EXTREMELY SIMILAR	VERY SIMILAR	MODERATELY SIMILAR	SLIGHTLY SIMILAR	NOR DISSIMILAR	SLIGHTLY DISSIMILAR	MODERATELY DISSIMILAR	VERY DISSIMILAR	EXTREMELY DISSIMILAR	
Beer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Soda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sparkling Water/ Flavored Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

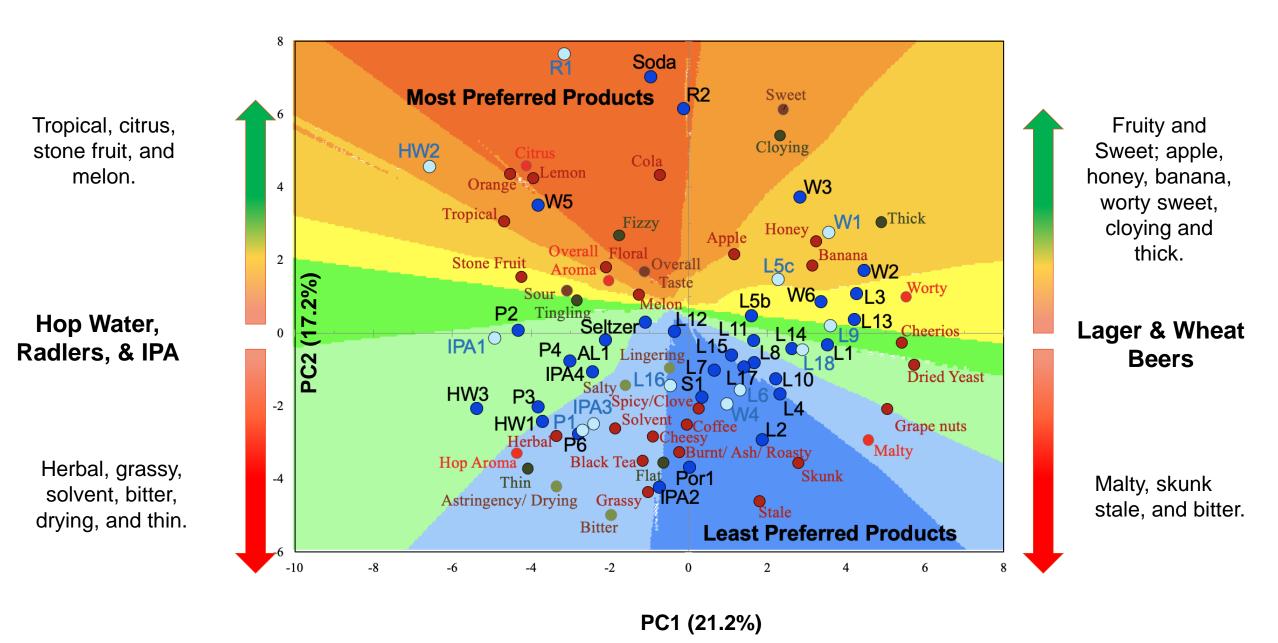
Based on only the aroma, taste, and mouthfeel. Would you purchase this sample?

YES
NO
MAYBE

Novel Strategies to Develop Preferable Non-Alcohol and Low Alcohol Beer and Alternatives Craft Brewers Conference 2023, Scott Lafontaine

Beers Described & Mapped in PCA Space

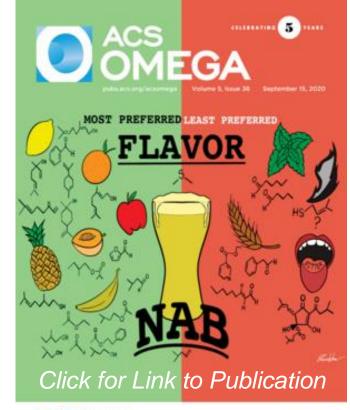




Read This Paper!!

Characterizing Volatile and Nonvolatile Factors Influencing Flavor and American Consumer Preference toward Nonalcoholic Beer

Scott Lafontaine, Kay Senn, Johanna Dennenlöhr, Christian Schubert, Laura Knoke, Jörg Maxminer, Annegret Cantu, Nils Rettberg, and Hildegarde Heymann *ACS Omega* **2020** *5* (36), 23308-23321









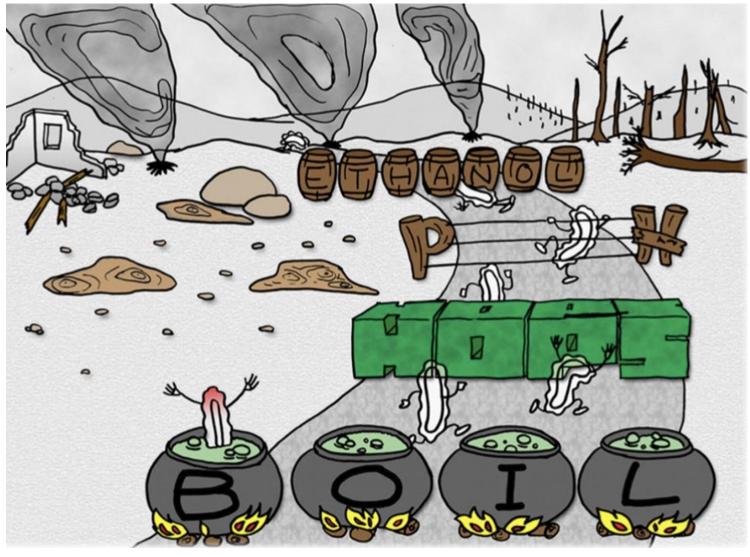


Cautionary Note!

NABLABs lack the inherent protection of full-strength beers

Potential Risks Include:

- Much lower alcohol
- Higher pH
- Lower hopping rates
- Higher residual extract



Pathogens cannot survive in beer owing to the antimicrobial 'hurdles', including the kettle boil, hop bitter acids, low pH, ethanol, carbon dioxide ($\rm CO_2$) and the lack of nutrients and oxygen (depicted by the wasteland). Artwork by Ms Peggy Hsu. Reproduced with permission from Elsevier.





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In-Package Pasteurization

- The only agreed upon method for packaged NA and Zero Alcohol beers.
- Draft products are a huge concern because of the lack of control of draft lines in the on-premise market.
- Taproom breweries should be extremely cautious when considering these products.
- Several recent references available in the literature.





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Click for Link to Publication



Journal of Food Protection

Available online 20 October 2023, 100183



Research Paper

Survival of Foodborne Pathogens in Low and Non-Alcoholic Craft Beer

Mario Çobo ^a, Ann Charles-Vegdahl ^a 🙎 🖾 , <u>Kaylyn Kirkpatrick</u> ^b, <u>Randy Worobo</u> ^a

- ^a Department of Food Science, Cornell AgriTech, Geneva, NY, 14456
- ^b Brewers Association, Boulder, CO 80306

Received 7 July 2023, Revised 13 October 2023, Accepted 16 October 2023, Available online 20 October 2023.





What Would The Wiz Do?



Ideas for Taproom Breweries

- → Ask my customers if they want these products
- → Brew low-alcohol beer (2.5 3.5% ABV)
- → Brew styles showing tropical and fruity notes
- → Look for ways to provide mouthfeel without becoming cloyingly sweet
- → Talk to my suppliers for assistance
- → Offer NA and Zero Alcohol guest beers
- → Survey the market
- → BE SAFE!!





Questions?





Thank You!

Ashton Lewis

Manager of Training & Technical Support

alewis @bsgcraft.com

(417) 830-2337



