Nutrient Management and Air Emissions Tools for Livestock and Poultry Operations: CLEANEASTTM Project Review

Methane Expo 2013 Global Methane Initiative March 14, 2012

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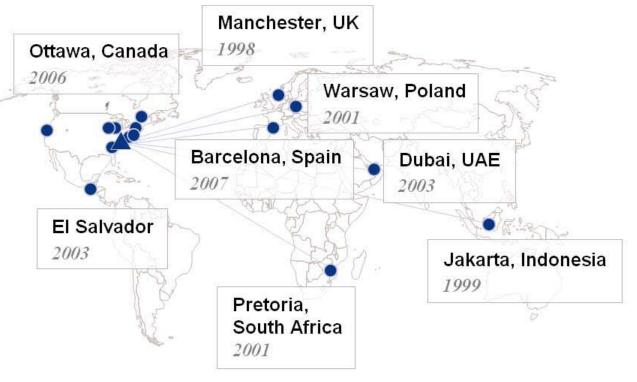
RTI Offices

International Locations, Global Reach

Headquartered on a 180-acre campus in central North Carolina, RTI maintains satellite and project offices around the world.

Research Triangle Park, NC	1958
Washington, DC	1983
Rockville, MD	1988
Atlanta, GA	1996
Chicago, IL	1999
Waltham, MA	2002
San Francisco, CA	2005
Ann Arbor, MI	2007

^{*} project offices in over 40 countries







Presentation Outline

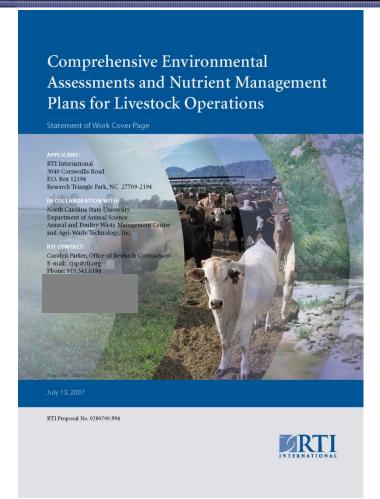
- History and Overview
- Tools
- Greenhouse Gas Relevance
- Conclusions





History and Overview

- 2007 Congressionally funded, EPA
 Cooperative Agreement awarded to
 RTI and its sub-agreement partner,
 North Carolina State University to serve
 27 states east of the Mississippi River.
- RTI developed the Comprehensive Livestock Environmental Assessment and Nutrient Management Plan Project (CLEANEASTTM).
- This project closed in 2012.







Livestock and Poultry Operations

- Potential environmental impacts from livestock and poultry operations:
 - Surface and ground water quality
 - Gaseous and Particulate Matter (PM) emissions from manure
 - Objectionable odors
- Manure management can help address all three
- Scale or size of operation may intensify environmental impacts





Manure Management



- Production Housing
- Storage/Treatment
- Land Application
 Present Air and Water Quality
 Challenges





Photos courtesy of USDA NRCS





CLEANEAST™ Project Goals

Provide confidential, no-cost technical assistance to livestock and poultry operations in the eastern U.S. by —

- Reaching out to farm operators to volunteer for services.
- Developing tools to produce <u>Environmental Assessments</u> (EAs) and <u>Nutrient Management Plans</u> (NMPs).
- Training and managing a team of Technical Assistance Professionals (TAPs) to produce EAs and NMPs





Outreach

Outreach Strategy:

- Assess economic incentives for volunteering
- Use GIS analysis to identify greatest need for assistance
- Develop outreach tools



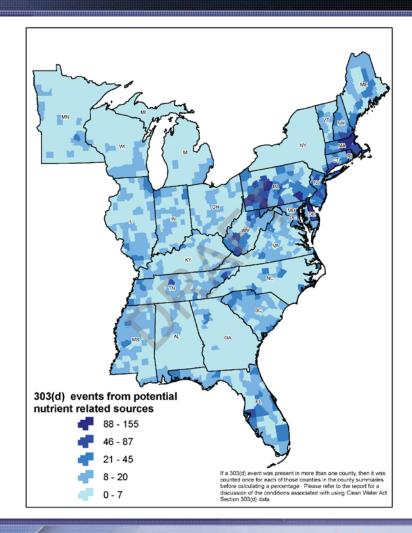




Outreach - GIS Analysis - ID Impaired Watershed

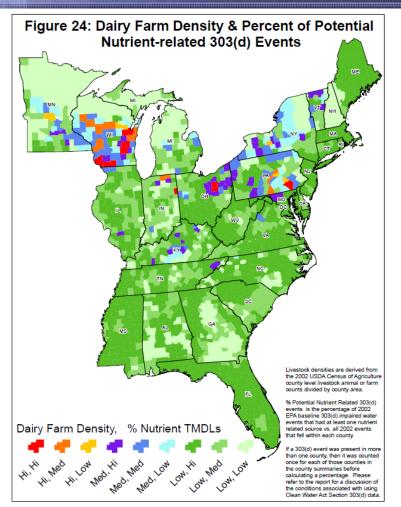
- Using GIS, the percentage of 303(d)listed waters impaired by a potential livestock and poultry nutrient-related source was calculated for counties served by the project.
- RTI categorized the counties using 3 tiers based on % of 303(d) listed waters in each county.
 - High-priority: 77.4–100%
 - Medium-priority: 35.4 –77.3% and
 - Low-priority: 0–35.3%

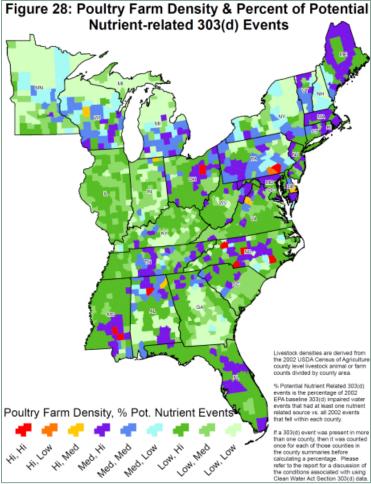






Outreach - GIS Analysis - Farm and Animal Density









CLEANEASTTM Tools

For completing farm services, RTI developed:

- Farm Operation Information Profile (Farm Profile)
 - Farmer completes before the on-farm visit
- Environmental Assessment (EA) Tool
 - TAP completes on-farm
- Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) Protocol and NMP Supplement Tool
 - 2 types: update existing NMP; develop new NMP http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/afo/info.cfm

For Analysis of Farm data:

- Nutrient Environmental Release Potential Indicator (NERPI)
 - Nitrogen (N) and Phosphorus (P)
- Ammonia Air Emissions Mitigation Indicator (AAEMI)







Environmental Assessments (EA Tool) Environmental Management Topics Evaluated

- Animal holding areas, building/lot layout, and management:
 - Ventilation
 - Animal contact with water bodies
- Construction, operation, maintenance of handling and storage facilities for manure, litter, and wastewater
- Nutrient management, including:
 - Existing NMP
 - Land application practices

- Conservation practices
- Land management and tillage practices
- Mortality management
- Water quality and quantity management
- Chemical storage and handling
- Facility emergency management plans
- Records and sampling





Example EA Tool Questions

Farm Operation On-Site Environmental Assessment Tool

- E. Manure/Wastewater Storage and Treatment Ponds, Lagoons, and Other Structures
- E.1 Liquid Wastewater Storage Structures. Complete Section E.1 for each liquid wastewater storage and treatment structure (enter Y, N or N/A). Use the same name/ID provided by farm owner in the "Farm Operation Introductory Profile." (Copy table as needed.)

Please check the box if this section is not applicable.

Structure ID	ID	ID	ID
Storage capacity (circle one: gal. or ft.3)			
Age of structure (years)			
Liquid depth (ft.)?			
Type of structure			
Is the structure covered?			
If yes, what is the cover material?			
If covered, are gases vented?			
If gases are vented, describe how in Comments Section below			
Complete the following for storage ponds and lagoons			
Depth of sludge (ft.)?			
Is the liquid storage full or close to full entering the winter months?			
Is the lagoon/pond located in a 25-yr. floodplain?			
Is there secondary containment to contain any discharge?			
Is lagoon/pond lined?			
If yes, with what material? (specify clay or synthetic)			
Last date dredged (month/day/year)			
What is the total design storage period (days)?			
Does the lagoon/pond have a stage marker?			
Is there adequate freeboard?			
Are there indications of the lagoon/pond over topping?			
Is the wastewater inlet submerged?			
Is the wastewater inlet protected?			
Is access to the lagoon/pond adequate?			
Does storage pond/lagoon operate into freeboard?			
Do embankments have/show signs of the following:			
Burrowing animals			
Large weeds/trees			
Erosion or gullies			
Poorly established sod/vegetation			
Heavily cracked sidewalls			
Seepage, damp, or soft areas on or near the embankments			
Do the wastewater outlet pipes pass through the lagoon/pond wall or berm?			
Is there pooling on the lowest side of the lagoon/pond, indicating leaks?			
Are wastewater flushing channels well maintained (dairy farms only)?			
Is there indication of an overflow from the flushing channels (dairy farms only)?			
Is surface water less than 200 ft. from the storage lagoon/pond?			
Are there concerns with odor or air emissions from lagoon/pond?	1		

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Version 1, 01.15.09



Example EA Tool Questions

Farm Operation On-Site Environmental Assessment Tool

J. Odor and Air Emissions

Odor and Air Pollution Control Techniques Used		For Control of		
	(Check all that apply.)	Dust	Odor	NH ₃ /H ₂ S
	Manipulate diet to reduce odors/air emissions		•	•
	Treat manure with odor-reducing additive		•	•
	Mix animal feed in enclosed area	•		
	Mix animal feed during low-wind periods	•		
	Remove manure frequently from feedlots and/or short-term storage		•	•
	Maintain minimum manure depths		•	•
	Treat confinement building exhaust air with ozone		•	•
	Treat confinement building exhaust air with biofilter		•	•
	Use complete anaerobic digestion		•	•
	Use high-rate aeration in manure/wastewater storage lagoons/ponds		•	•
	Cover manure/wastewater storage lagoons/ponds		•	•
	Compost manure		•	•
	When planning new structures, maximize distance to nearby residences		•	
	Locate buildings/manure/wastewater storage to account for prevailing winds		•	
	Exhaust buildings away from nearby residences		•	
	Maintain adequate/regular building ventilation		•	•
	Incorporate manure into soil within 24 hours		•	•
	Inject manure into soil		•	•
	Apply manure during periods of low winds	•	•	•
	Avoid applying manure when neighbors are outside		•	
	Avoid applying manure on hot and/or windy days	•	•	•
	Apply water to unpaved roads and/or traffic areas	•		
	Apply chemical dust suppressant to unpaved roads and/or traffic areas	•		
	Clean application and other farming equipment before leaving fields	•	•	
	Minimize and/or promptly remove tracked mud on paved roads	•		
	Avoid and/or minimize burning of vegetative waste or residue	•		
	Use treelines and/or other vegetative windbreaks	•	•	
	Use structural windbreaks	•	•	
	Other (specify)			
	Other (specify)			

Comments:		



Version 1, 01.15.09

Nutrient Management Plans

- Were required to be consistent with requirements in
 - Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations, and
 - Applicable State regulations.
- Used Manure Management Planner (MMP)¹ software or, where required, State software.
- RTI NMP Supplement Tool

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Nutrient Management Planning

 "nutrient management planning is demonstrating that an animal feeding operation has sufficient crop acreage, seasonal land availability, manure storage capacity, and application equipment to manage the manure produced in an environmentally responsible manner."

Source: Getting Started with Manure Management Planner

Author: Phil Hess Revised: 06-Oct-2010

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www.agry.purdue.edu/software

"Manure Management Planner (MMP) is a Windows-based computer program developed at Purdue University that's used to create manure management plans for crop and animal feeding operations. The user enters information about the operation's fields, crops, storage, animals, and application equipment. MMP helps the user allocate manure (where, when and how much) on a monthly basis for the length of the plan (1-10 years). This allocation process helps determine if the current operation has sufficient crop acreage, seasonal land availability, manure storage capacity, and application equipment to manage the manure produced in an environmentally responsible manner. MMP is also useful for identifying changes that may be needed for a non-sustainable operation to become sustainable, and determine what changes may be needed to keep an operation sustainable if the operation expands. MMP currently supports 37 states by automatically generating fertilizer recommendations and estimating manure N availability based on each state's Extension and/or NRCS guidelines." (Purdue University http://www.purdue.edu/agsoftware/mmp/MmpBlurb.htm)



Nutrient Management Plan Supplemental Tool

	CLE TO PLAN A G E M E N T P L A	
	Farm Identification Code:	
	Technical Assistance Profession	al
	Name	
	Address	<u> </u>
		_
	Phone	_
	E-mail	
Farm One	rator Signature	Date
railii Ope	no ograna	Canc

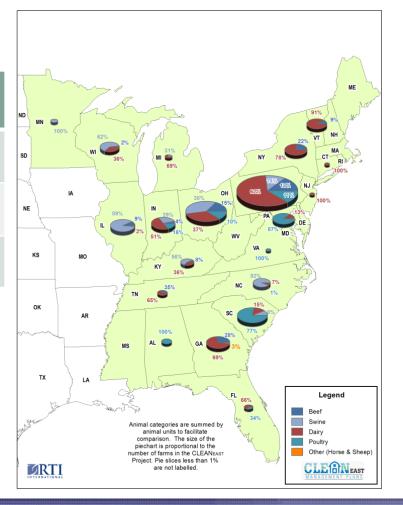
	nformation	
 Obtain a copy of the daily scrape & haul, 	e latest manure analysis for each manure sto etc.).	rage structure (manure pack, lagoon,
. How much manure estimate an amount	do you typically apply each year (if some n for each)?	namure is handled dry and some wet,
	ed to the farm, what is the manure type and sis)?	how much is applied (obtain copy of th
Comments:		
. Manure Applicatio	n Equipment Information	
	nure application equipment, indicate the mi ate and the design capacity of the equipmen	
Equipment Type	Minimum Application Rate (ton/ac or gal/ac)	Equipment Capacity (tons, gal or gpm)
Equipment Type	(tobat of garat)	(tons, gar or gpm)
Comments:		
36 . 12 . 7.6		
Mortality Informa		_
	osted, is it land applied? □ Yes □ N	
	igation rate (ton/as) timing (time of mar/s	
	lication rate (ton/ac), timing (time of year/se	eason), and where compost is applied:
	lication rate (ton/ac), timing (time of year/se	eason), and where compost is applied:
		eason), and where compost is applied:

February 2009

Results – Farm Participants

Requested Service(s)	Reports Completed
Environmental Assessments (EAs)	297
Nutrient Management Plans (NMPs)	393
Total	690

Served 429 farm operations.

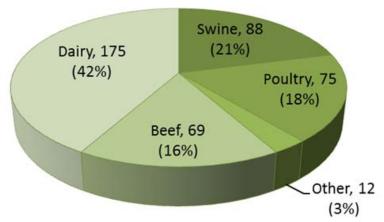


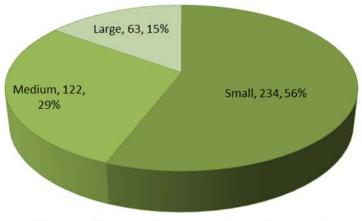




Results - Farm Participants - Animal Type and Farm Size

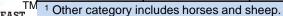
Participants by Predominant Animal Type





Small (< 300 AU), Medium	(300-1000 AU), Large (>1000 AU)
--------------------------	---------------------------------

		Number of Farm Participants					
	Predominant Animal Species	Multiple-An	imal Species to Predomir	Farms with C		in Addition	
Predominant Animal Category	Only at Farm Site	Beef	Dairy	Swine	Poultry	Other ^a	Total
Beef	53		6	5	0	5	69
Dairy	144	6		5	6	14	175
Swine	66	13	4		3	2	88
Poultry	53	13	4	2		3	75
Other	12	0	0	0	0		12
							419





Results - Farm Participant Profile - Farm Size

Farm Data Category	Large	Medium	Small	Total
Size range of AUs	> 1,000	≥300 to 1,000	<300	NA
No. of farms	63 (15%)	122 (29%)	234 (56%)	419
Predominant Animal Type	Dairy, Swine, Poultry	Dairy, Swine, Poultry	Dairy, Beef	NA
Animal units (AU) and ac	res statistics			
Total number of AUs (percentage)	118,555 (55%)	67,431 (31%)	29,774 (14%)	215,760
Total acres for manure land application	66,895	69,614	62,162	198,671
Acres available per AU, acre/AU	0.56	1.03	2.09	NA





TAP Recommendations and Implementation

1,637 recommendations were made to 419 farm operations in the project. (The 10 most frequently cited categories of recommendations are presented below.) Confirmed ~ 55 % of recommendations were implemented, within 1 year.

NRCS BMP Code ^b	Recommendation Category	Frequency of TAP Recommendation to Farm Participant
313	Waste Storage Facility	289
	Waste Storage Facility (Increase Capacity Or Add New Facility)	136
	Waste Storage Facility (O&M)	123
	Waste Storage Facility (Install Permanent Marker)	20
	Milk Parlor Wastewater Treatment	9
	Waste Storage Facility (Liner)	1
590	Nutrient Management Modifications	225
	 Nutrient Management (Combination of Applying Setbacks, Method, Rates, Timing, Sampling And Setbacks) 	95
	Nutrient Management (Sampling)	85
	Nutrient Management (Application Timing)	30
	Nutrient Management (Application Rates)	10
	Nutrient Management (Application Method)	5
748	Recordkeeping	128
558	Roof Runoff Structure	115
561	Heavy Use Area Protection	83
472	Access Control/ Livestock Exclusion Area	60
316	Animal Mortality Facility	59
317	Composting Facility	59
N/A	Calibrate Application Equipment	57
359	Waste Treatment Lagoon	48



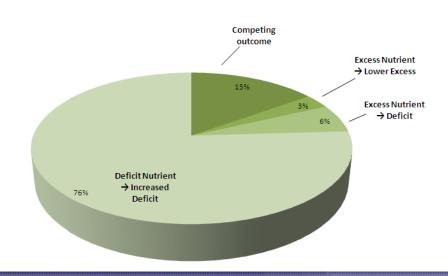


Environmental Release Estimation Tools –NERPI

- The NERPI is a measure of the change in nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) potentially available for release into the environment (post-CLEANEASTTM release minus Baseline release)
- The potential release values were derived from CLEANEASTTM NMPs.
- The gross nutrient balance is calculated for each participating farm operation using the NRCS 2010 Animal Waste Management software

Results:

- NERPI was applied to 133 (34%) of 393 farms receiving NMPs.
- 85% of the 133 participants were predicted to have decreases in N and/or P runoff beyond baseline, assuming 100% of the NMP was fully implemented.





RTI

Environmental Release Estimation Tools – AAEMI

- Ammonia (NH₃) Air Emissions Mitigation Indicator (AAEMI)
 - Change in total potential NH₃ air emissions after manure management recommended by TAP
 - Calculated using a custom Excel spreadsheet program based on protocol used by EPA for its National Emission Inventory of Ammonia Emissions from Animal Agricultural Operations



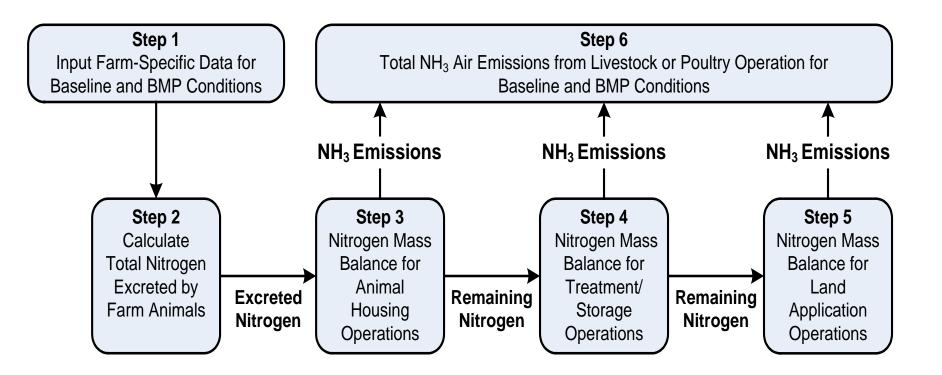


Gaseous Emissions from Animal Feeding Operations

- NH₃; H₂S; CH₄; N₂O; CO₂; Odor; VOCs
- Ammonia selected as air pollutant to track:
 - Potential for off-site movement
 - Wet or dry deposition impacts on nutrient sensitive waters
 - Precursor to PM_{2.5}
 - Multiple emission points and pathways
 - Established BMPs to reduce emissions

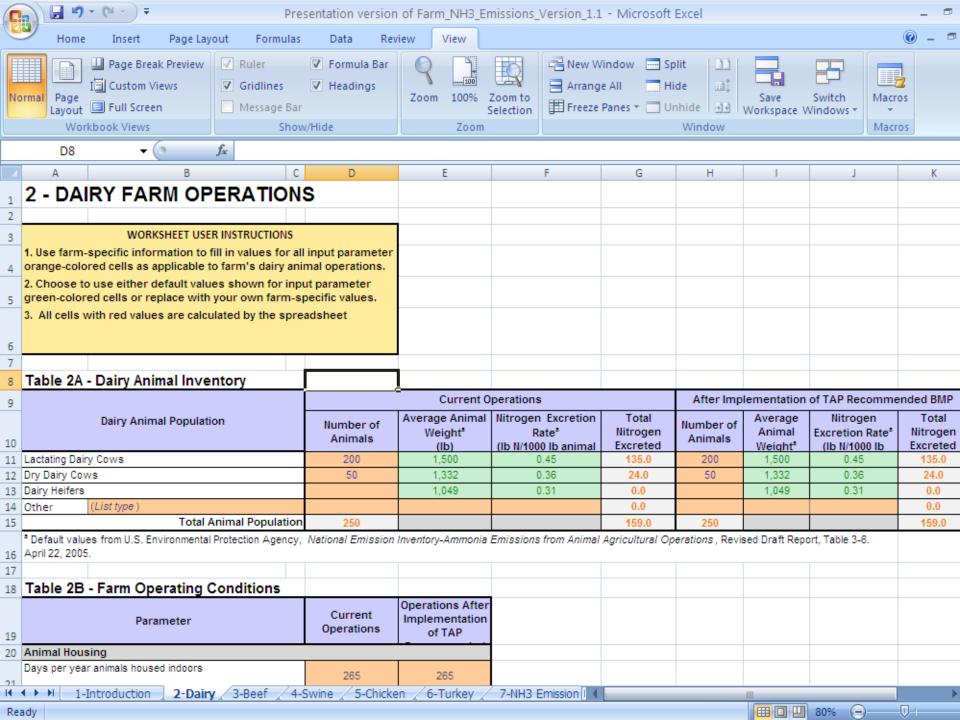


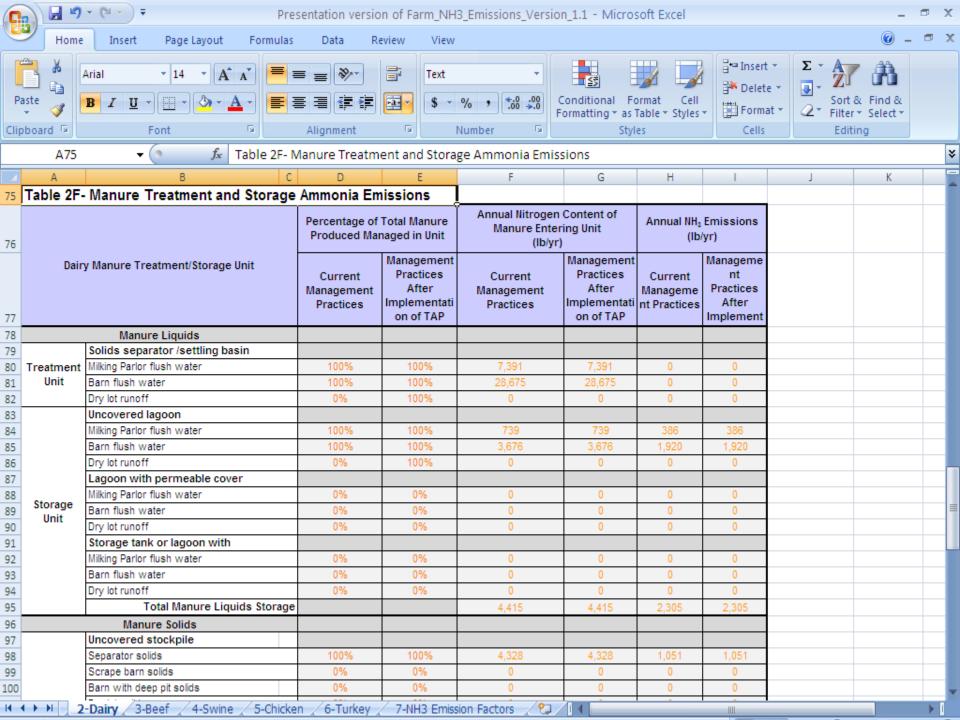
Flow Diagram for AAEMI Tool

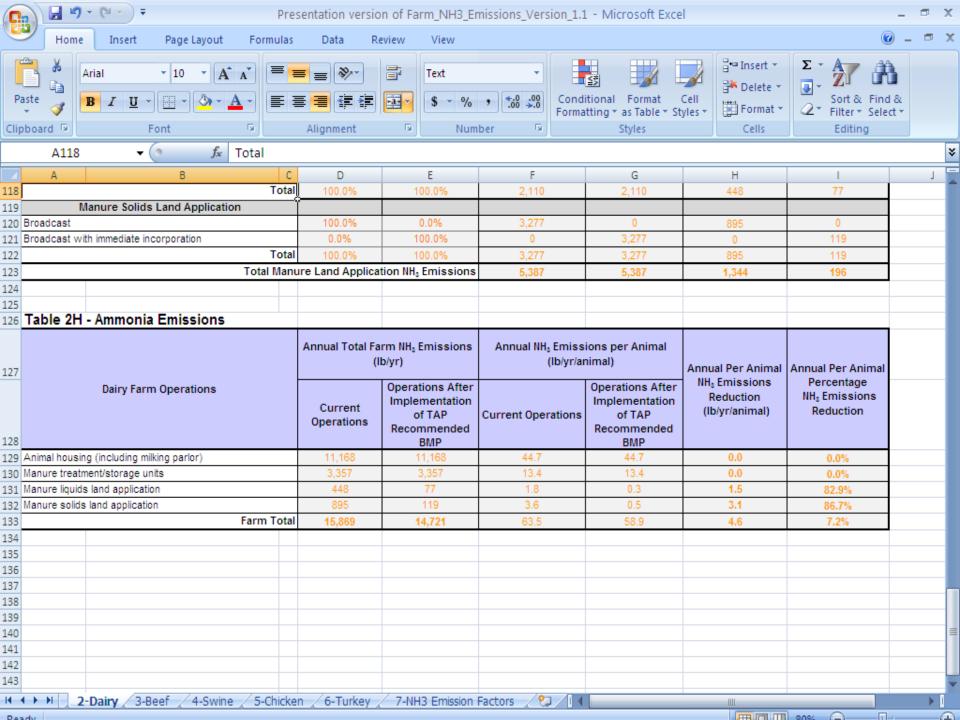


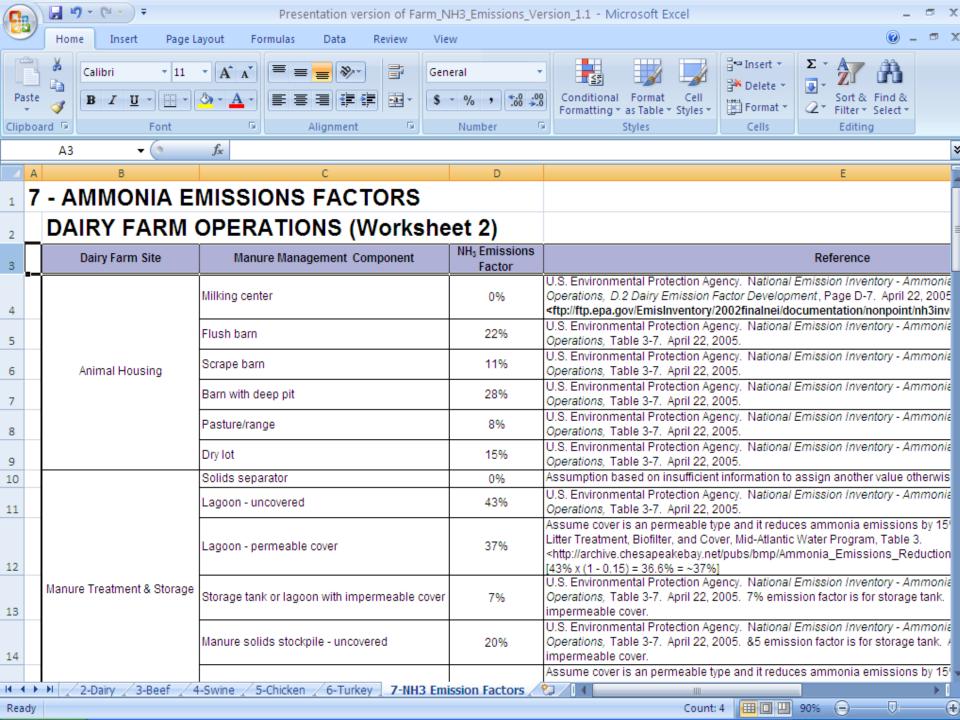












Inputs

- Table 2A Dairy Animal Inventory
- Table 2B Farm Operating Conditions
- Table 2C Manure Management
- Table 2D Manure Land Application



Calculated Outputs

- Table 2E Animal Housing Ammonia Emissions
- Table 2F- Manure Treatment and Storage Ammonia Emissions
- Table 2G Manure Land Application Ammonia Emissions
- Table 2H Ammonia Emissions Calculation Summary



AAEMI Tool's Capability to Measure Potential Impacts of BMPs on Ammonia Emissions

Farm Emission Point	Tool Measures Effect of Farm BMP on NH ₃ Emissions	Tool Does Not Measure Effect of Farm BMP on NH ₃ Emissions
Animal Housing	Animal housing type	Animal diet manipulation Manure collection work practices Housing ventilation biofilters Housing ventilation NH ₃ scrubbers Landscaping around buildings
Manure Treatment/Storage	Solids separation Impermeable covers Permeable covers	Treatment unit operation adjustments Manure acidification Additives Landscaping
Land Application	Application method Soil incorporation Crop acreage change	Manure amendments





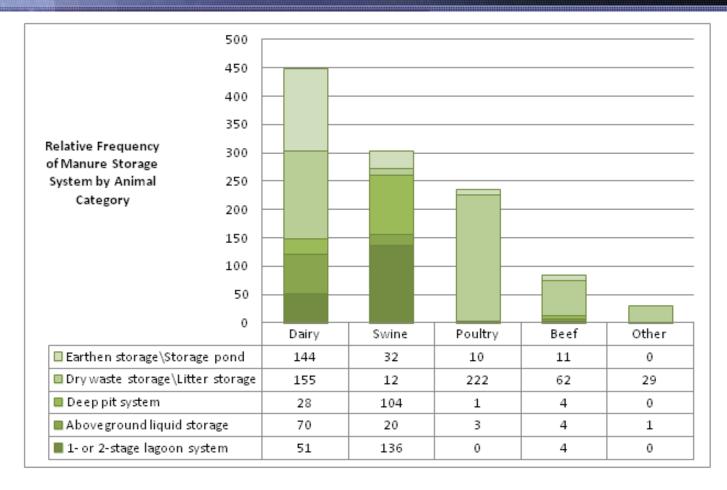
Ammonia (NH₃) Air Emissions Mitigation Indicator (AAEMI)

- Developed AAEMI Tool to understand impacts on air emissions.
- Realized that air quality recommendations were not being made by TAPs (no NH₃ specific BMPS recommended), due to:
 - Few existing regulations require use of BMPs to decrease NH3 air emissions
 - High cost issues related to air quality BMPs
- Air emissions gap likely needs to be addressed.





Farm Participant Baseline Conditions – Manure Storage Practices







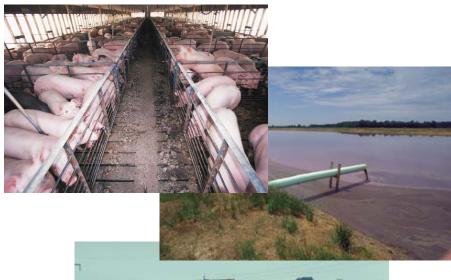
GHG Relevance - CLEANEASTTM

- Manure Management practices may have co-benefit of mitigating GHG emissions (CH₄, CO₂, N₂0), in addition to treating and controlling nutrients.
- IPCC Tier 2 methodology for livestock can be applied to estimate and compare CH₄ and N₂O emissions of different manure management practices (e.g., manure storage in lagoons, liquid/slurry, and dry storage).
- Recent GHG analysis for the 190 Dairy operations that participated in CLEANEAST™ demonstrated preferred manure storage practices from a GHG perspective (will be reported at the *Greenhouse Gas and Animal Agriculture* conference in June 2013).



CLEANEASTTM Project Tools Summary

- ✓ Developed 3 tools to conduct technical services for the project.
 - √ Farm Profile
 - ✓ EA Tool
 - ✓ NMP Supplement Tool
- ✓ Developed 2 performance tracking tools to measure water quality and air impacts.
 - ✓ Nutrient Environmental Release Potential Indicator (NERPI)
 - ✓ Ammonia Air Emissions Mitigation Indicator (AAEMI)





Photos courtesy of USDA NRCS

Acknowledgements

- The CLEANEASTTM Project was a Congressionally funded project administered through a cooperative agreement between the U.S. EPA and RTI International.
- North Carolina State University was sub-contract agreement recipient.
- TAPs were independent subcontractors with NRCS TSP registration.
- A volunteer Advisory Committee on Science and Strategy provided valuable input on outreach and tool development.



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PROJECT VIDEO AND DISCUSSION



