Dairy Manure Management & Environmental Justice



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Dairies in Environmental Justice Communities in the San Joaquin Valley

• SJV is home to approx 30% of the state's disadvantaged communities (DACs)

• Approximately 90% of California's dairy cows are located in the SJV.

Disproportionate impacts to DACs

Water Quality Impacts

- Run-off into surface water
- Flush systems Leaching
 - Nitrate contamination of groundwater from dairy lagoons and application.
- Most disadvantaged communities in the SJV rely on groundwater for drinking water and cannot afford to treat this contamination.
- Nitrate contamination of drinking water can cause birth defects ("blue baby syndrome"), thyroid cancer, among others.



Photo by Tom Frantz (AIR)

Air Quality

- **VOCs & NOx**
 - = Ozone precursors

Ammonia

PM

- Methane
- PM 10, PM 2.5 (asthma & lung cancer)
 - emissions from trucking materials offsite

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Pollutant	Designation/Classification	
	Federal Standards ^a	State Standards ^b
Ozone - One hour	No Federal Standard ^f	Nonattainment/Severe
Ozone - Eight hour	Nonattainment/Extreme ^e	Nonattainment
PM 10	Attainment ^c	Nonattainment
PM 2.5	Nonattainment ^d	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment/Unclassified	Attainment/Unclassified
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment/Unclassified	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment/Unclassified	Attainment
Lead (Particulate)	No Designation/Classification	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	No Federal Standard	Unclassified
Sulfates	No Federal Standard	Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles	No Federal Standard	Unclassified
Vinyl Chloride	No Federal Standard	Attainment

Scrape Systems

- Scrape systems may potentially decrease GHG emissions
- Composting ⇒ must be done under proper conditions to avoid further emissions & maintain proper C:N ratio to stabilize N
- Water/odor impacts of scrape? Storage of scraped manure?