

Life-cycle Water Use, Nutrient Cycling and Solid Waste Generation of a Large-scale Organic Dairy

Martin C. Heller, Jennifer S. Gough, Amy L. Kolodzy, Blake A. Marshall,
Daniel Wilson, **Gregory A. Keoleian**

Center for Sustainable Systems

School for Natural Resources and Environment

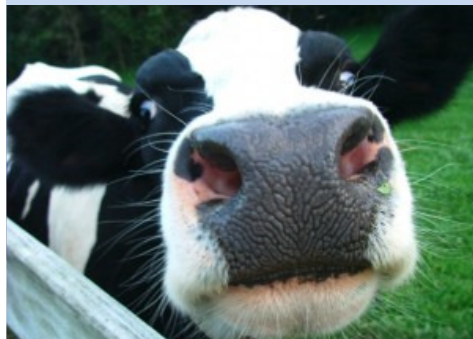
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA



LCA Food 2010

Bari, Italy

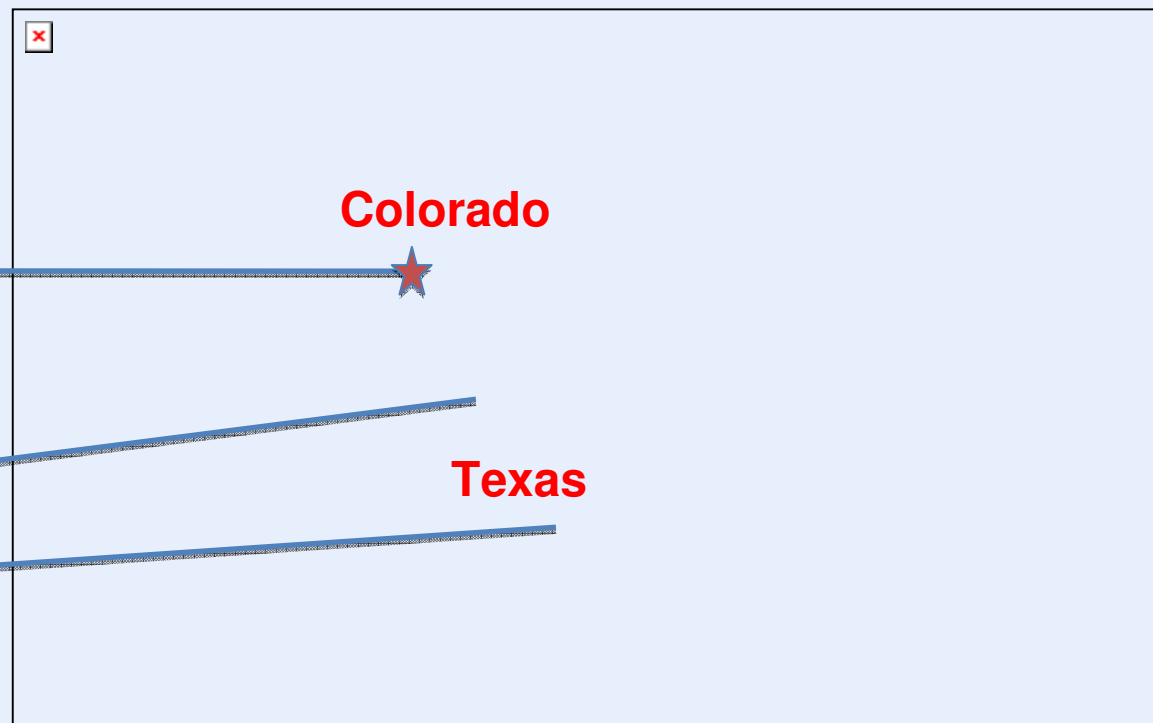
22-24 September



Overview of Aurora Organic Dairy

Mission: provide high quality **affordable organic** milk to customers across US

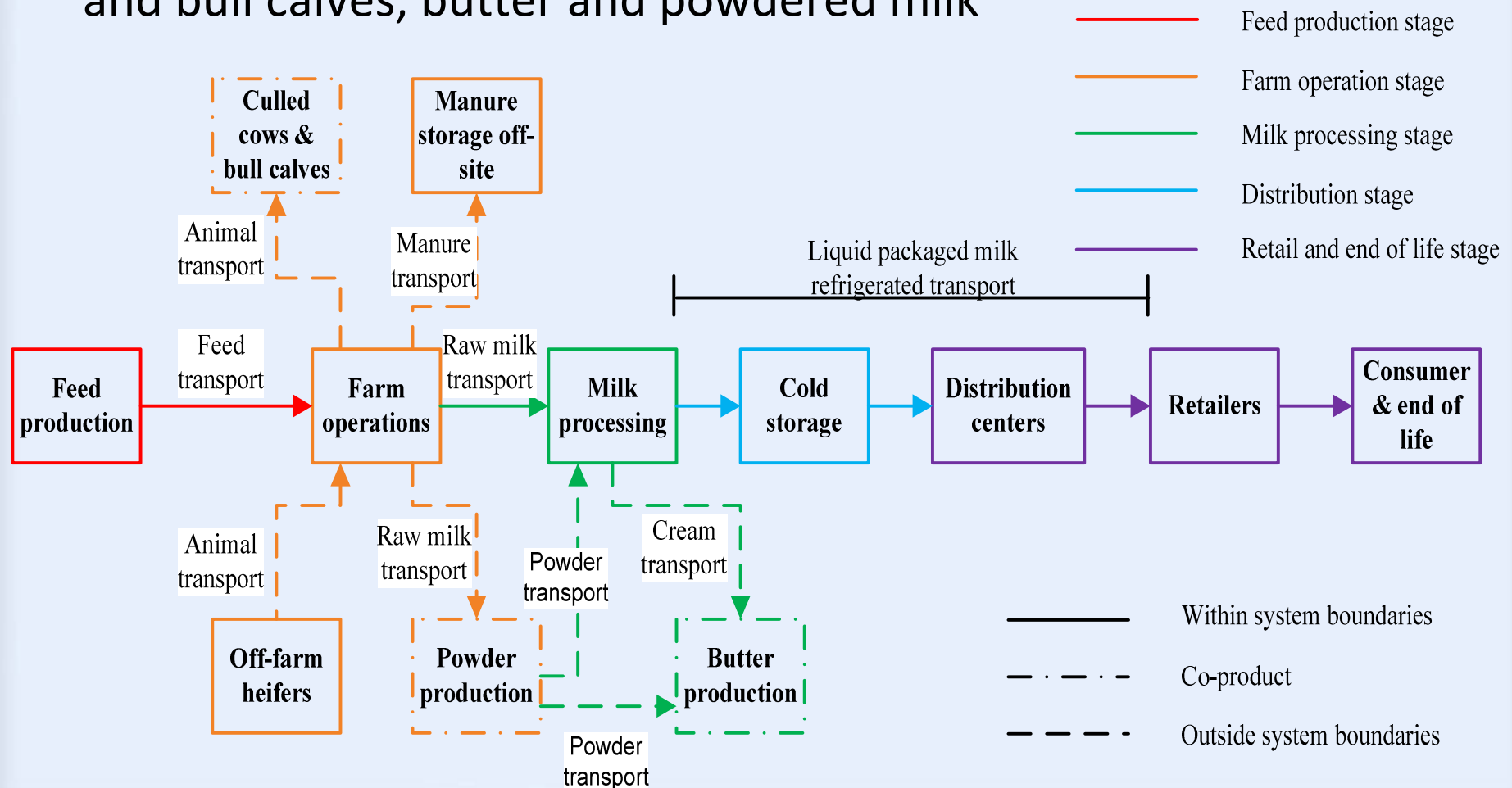
Farm	Herd Size
Platteville	892
High Plains	3672
Ray-Glo	614
Coldwater	4864
Dipple	1831



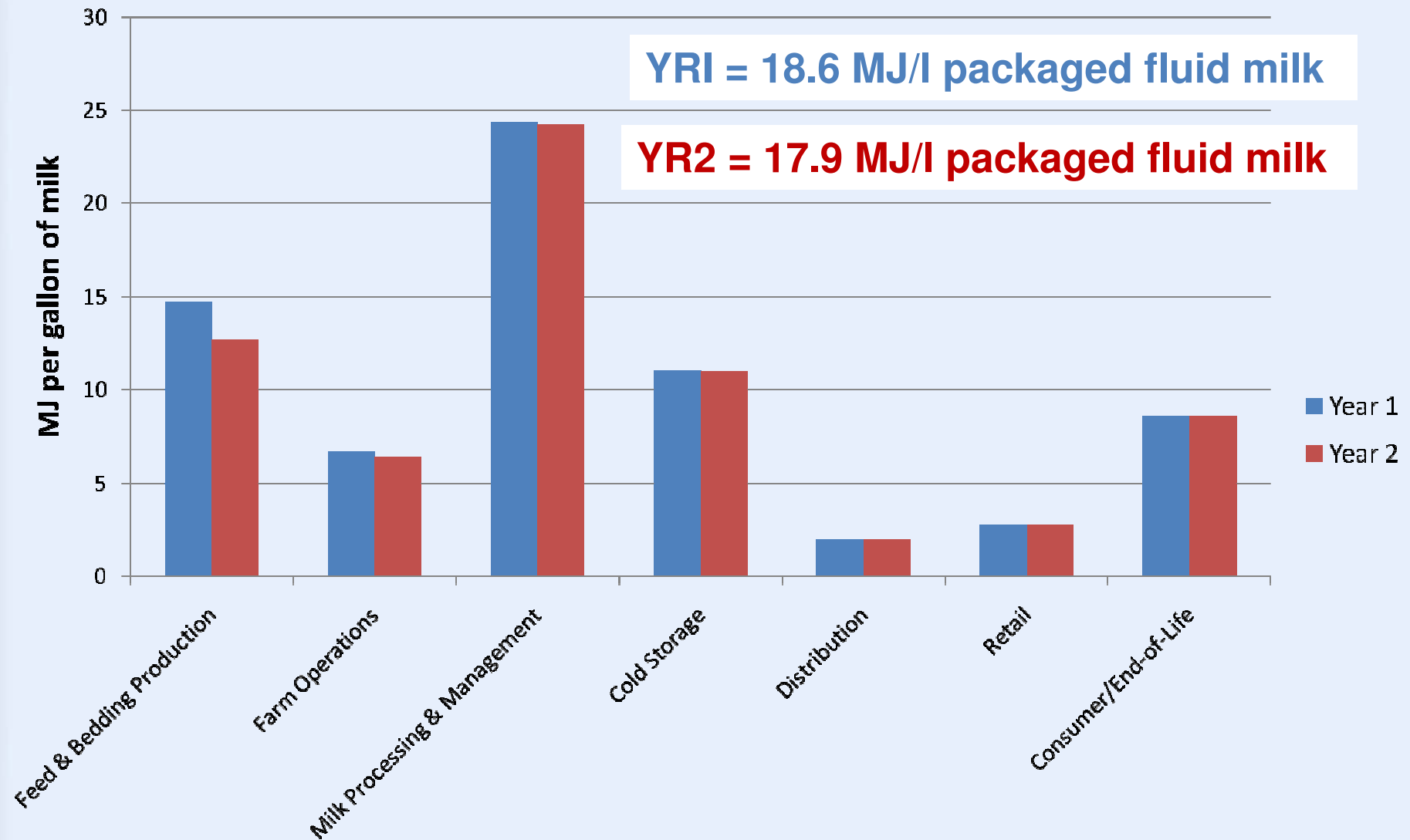
★ Milk Processing Plant

LCA System Description

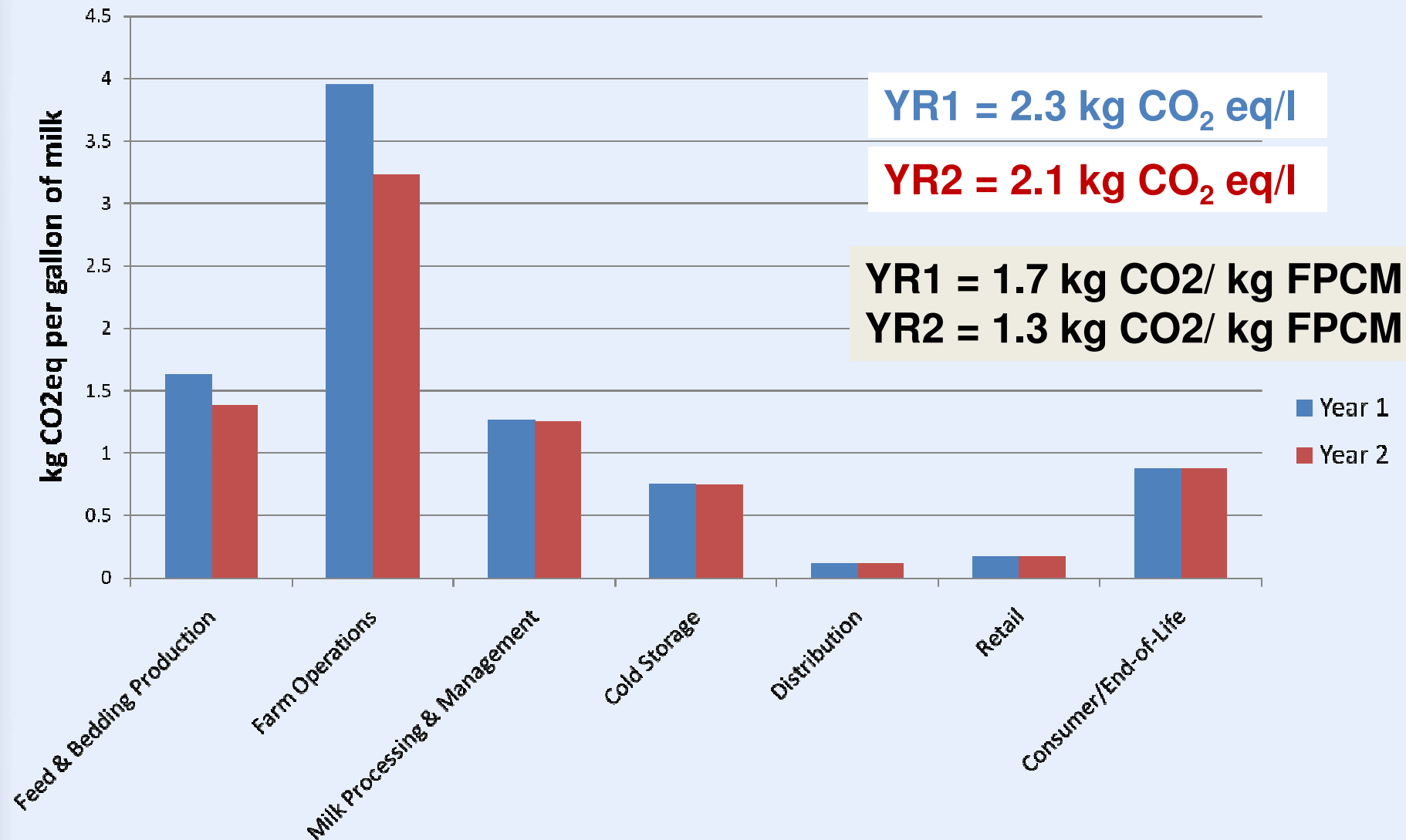
- Functional unit: One gallon (3.785 liters) of packaged liquid milk
- Impacts allocated on an energy basis to co-products: culled cows and bull calves, butter and powdered milk



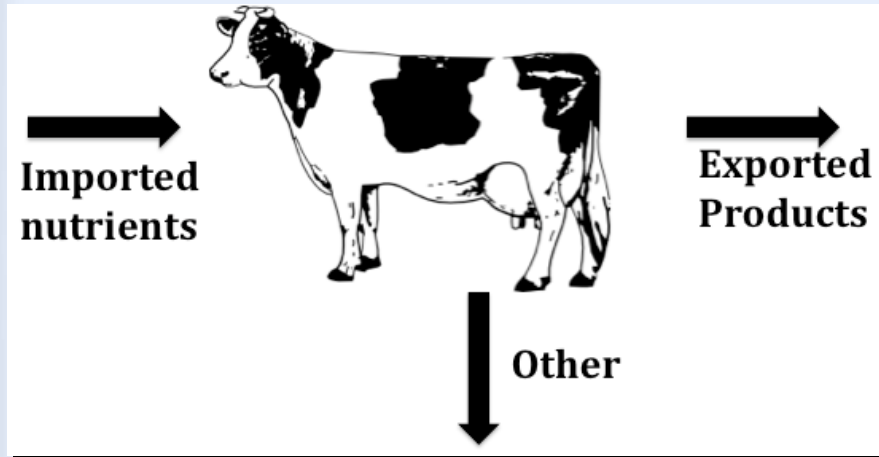
Energy Use



Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Nutrient Use Efficiency = N,P in Products/N,P in Nutrients

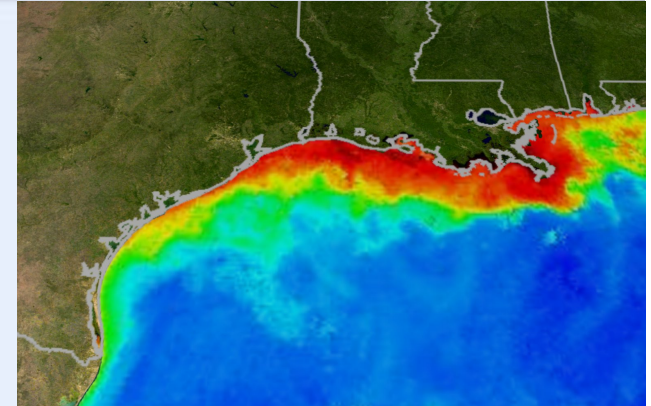


Other = excess nutrients in manure are released to the environment contributing to acidification and eutrophication

	AOD, all farms	AOD least efficient farm	AOD most efficient farm	Literature range*
N use efficiency	0.26	0.20	0.28	~0.18-0.35
P use efficiency	0.35	0.29	0.38	~0.30-66

* System boundaries and scope differ from this study. Cederberg and Mattsson 2000; Spears et al. 2003a,b; Kohn et al 1997; Watson 2002

Nutrient Use



- Eutrophication and Acidification
 - The Tool for the Reduction and Assessment of Chemical and Other Environmental Impacts (**TRACI**) 2 v3.0 (Bare, 2003)

- Feed and Bedding Production
 - Sources: Primary **AOD feed data** and **SimaPro agricultural datasets**
 - Greatest **uncertainty**: locations, management practices, **organic production data unavailable**

- Farm Operations

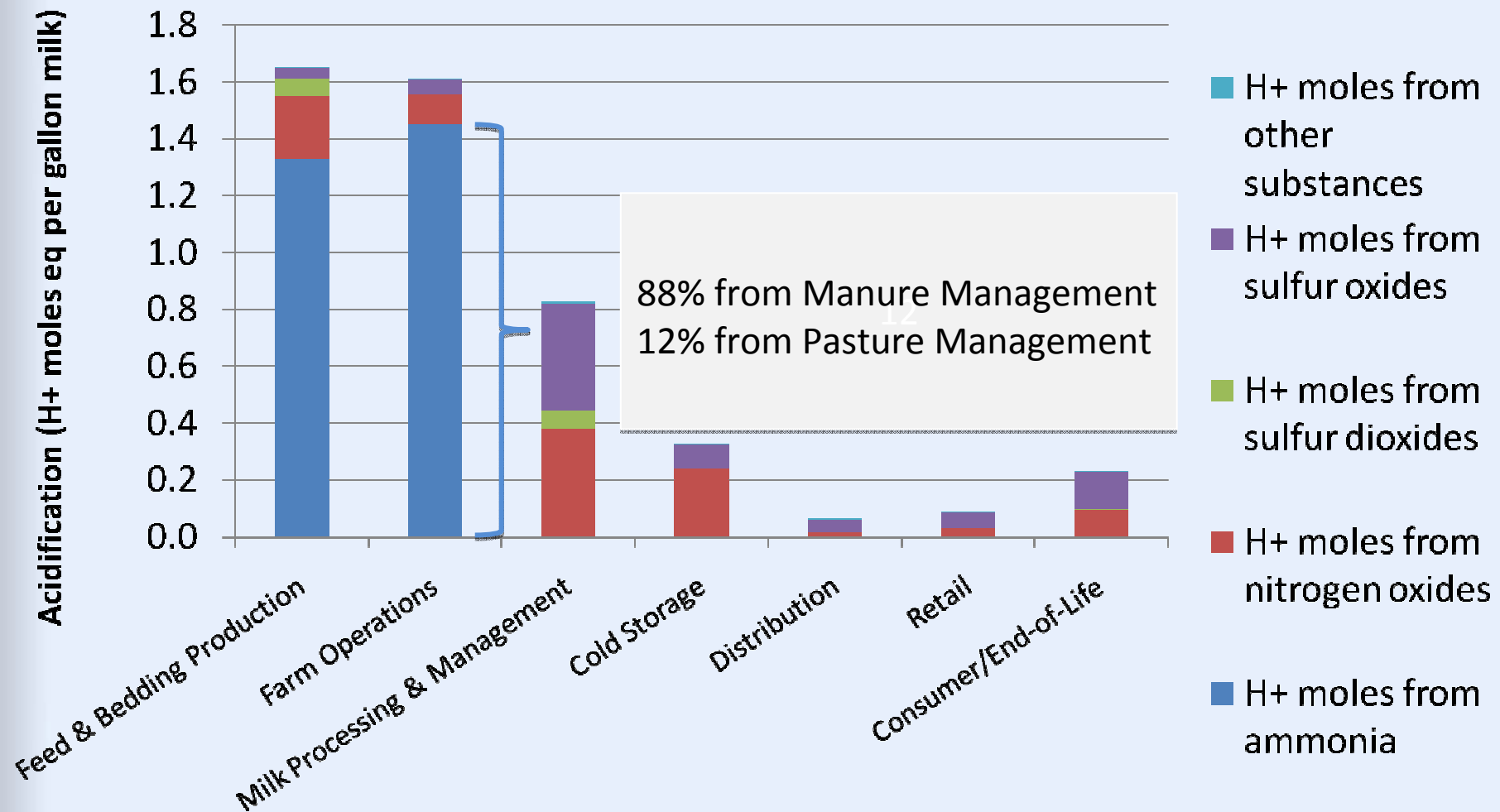
- N_2O , NH_3 , NO_3^- , and PO_4^{3-} releases were calculated based on AOD records using IPCC 2006, Davis 2006, NRCS 2009, Heller et al. 2009, and many other sources

Table 9. Methodology for quantifying nitrogen mass balance flows for all farm systems

Nitrogen Farm Gate Balance		
Flow (I = input, O = output)	Calculation formula	Source
Herd I/O	# cows * N content/cow	AOD records; Dou et al. 1996
Purchased feed I	Feed mass * N content/feed	AOD records; NRCS, 2009
Bedding I	Bedding mass * N content/feed	AOD records; NRCS, 2009
Pasture forage seed I	Seed mass * N content/seed	AOD records; NRCS, 2009
Atmospheric N fixation I	Ha legume forage * N fixation/Ha	AOD records; Ledgard & Steele, 1992
Milk O	Milk mass * N content/mass	AOD records; Powell et al., 2008; confirmed with Barbano and Lynch, 1999
N_2 from manure management O	Sum over all cow populations and management systems (total gaseous N * fraction of N_2 in gaseous N)	Adapted from tables 10.32, 10.22 and 10.24 IPCC (2006)
N_2 from managed soils O	Total N to pasture * 10% Emission factor	Adapted from Brentrup, 2000; IPCC, 2006
N_2O total O	Direct N_2O from manure management + Indirect N_2O from manure management + Direct N_2O from managed soils + Indirect N_2O from managed soils	AOD records; IPCC, 2006; Heller et al., 2009
NH_3 from manure management O	Sum over all cow populations and management systems (total N volatilized as NH_3 and NO_3^- - total N volatilized as N_2O from manure management)	AOD records; IPCC, 2006; confirmed with Pinder et al., 2004; assumed N_2O to total NO_3^- ratio of 1:3
NH_3 from pastures O	Sum over all cow populations and management systems (N deposited on pastures * 30% volatilization rate)	AOD records; IPCC, 2006; Davis, 2009
NO_3^- to pastures O/I	Sum over all cow populations and	AOD records; IPCC, 2006; Davis,

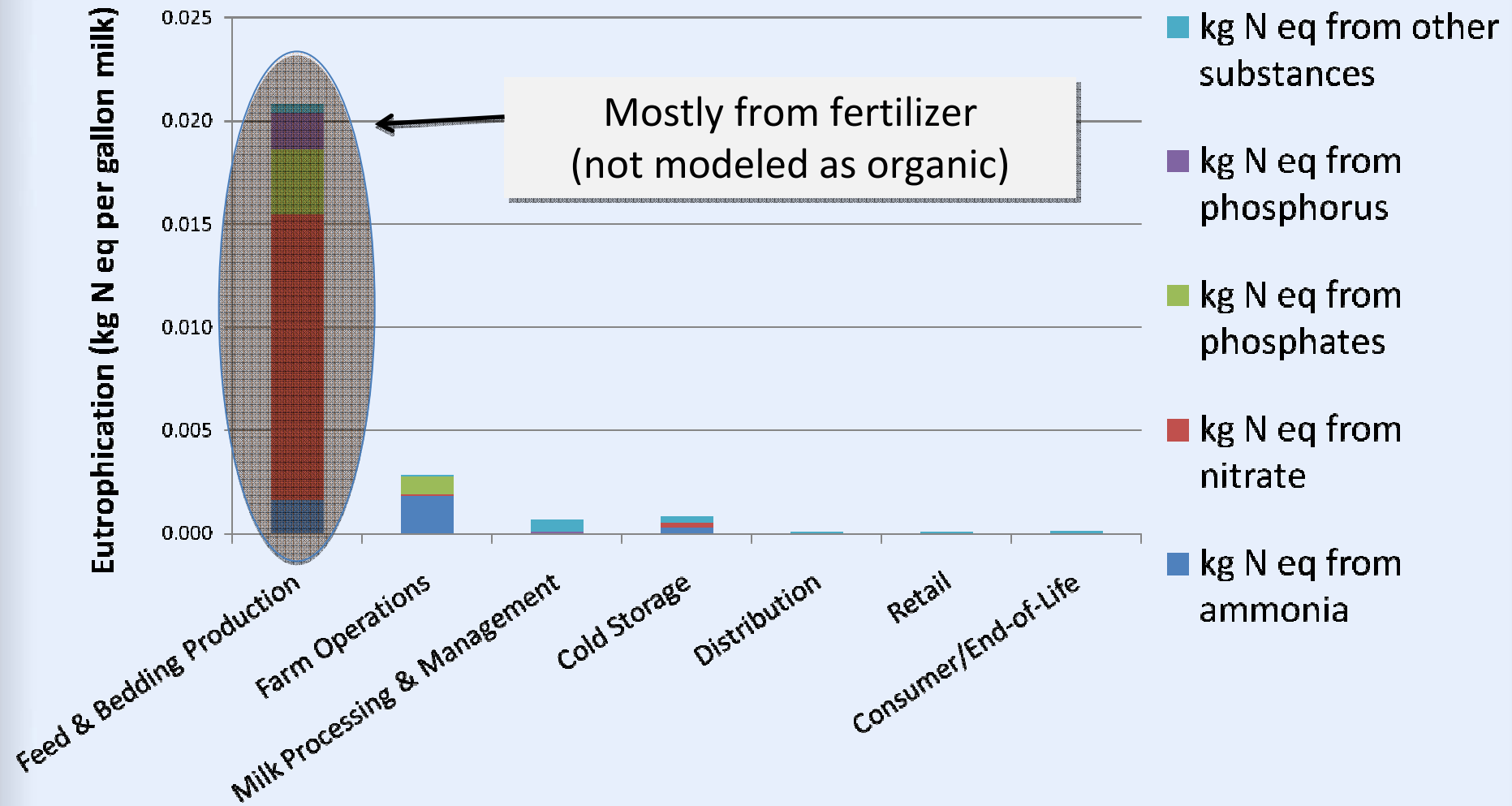
Life Cycle Acidification Impacts

Total = 1.2 H⁺ + moles/l



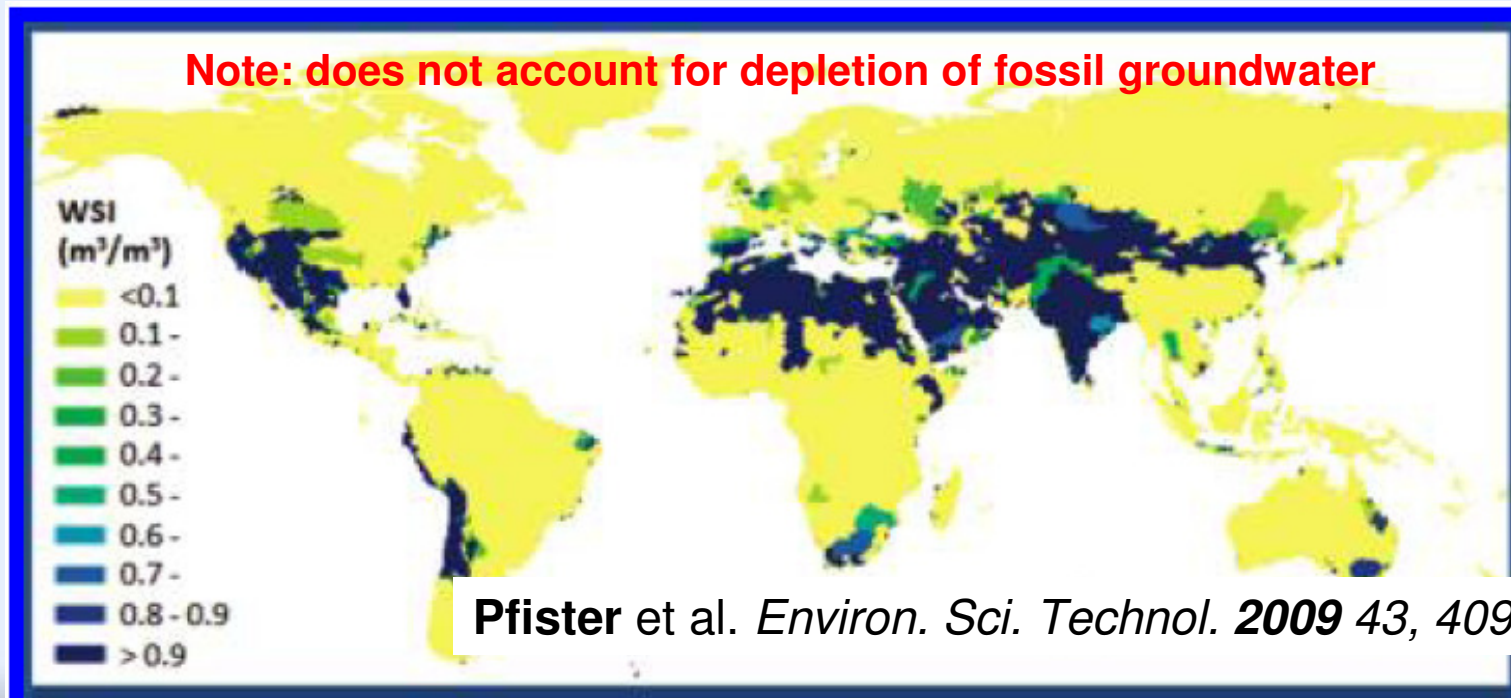
Life Cycle Eutrophication Impacts

Total = 0.0066 kg N eq/l



Water Use in the Milk Life Cycle

- Feed and Bedding Production
 - FAO's CROPWAT 8.0 and CLIMWAT 2.0, were used to determine the irrigation requirements for a given crop in a specific region
- Water Stress Index (WSI)
 - Measures the impact of consumption on the availability of



Pfister et al. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2009 43, 4098–4104

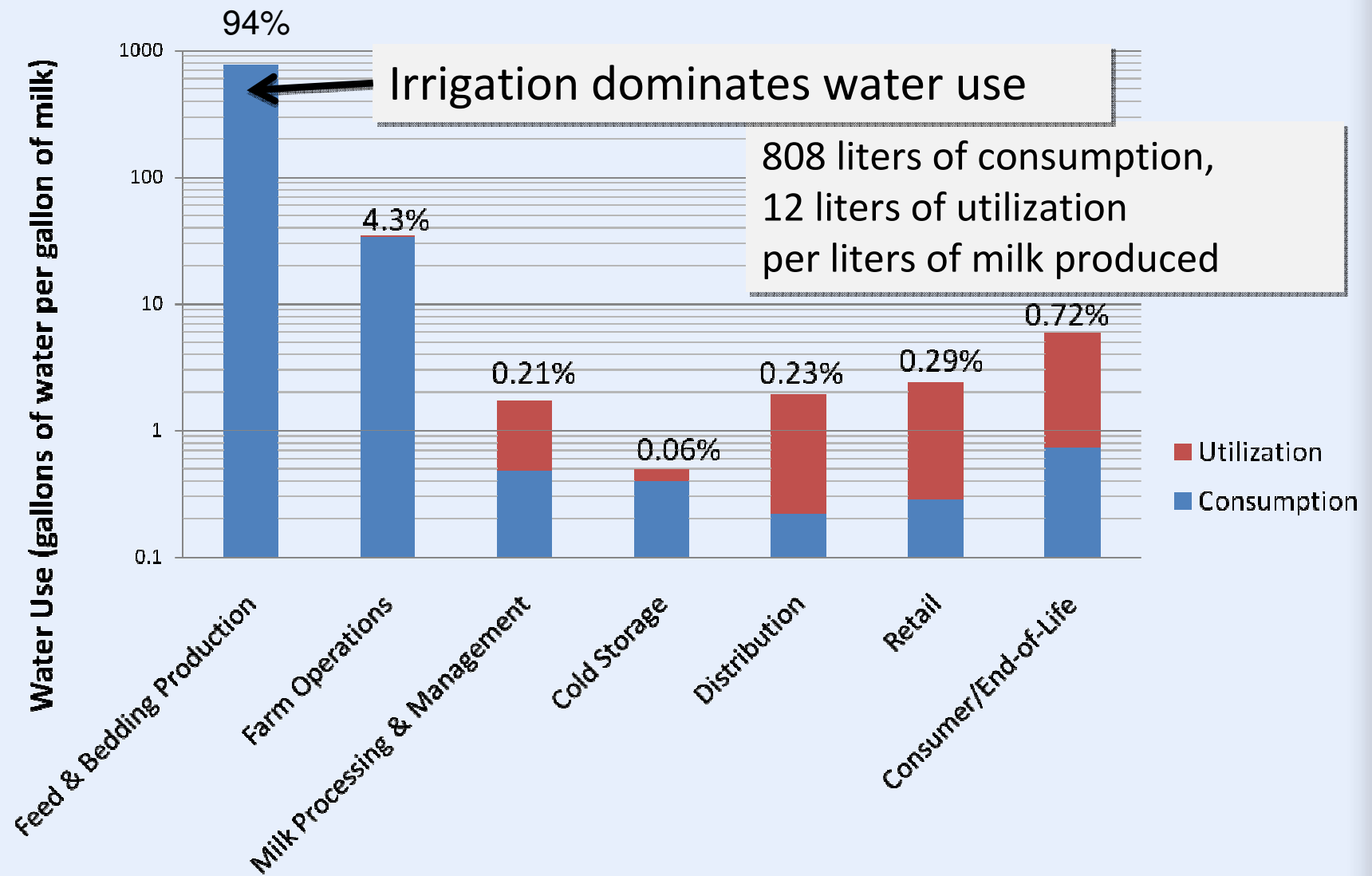
Diapositiva 10

MH8

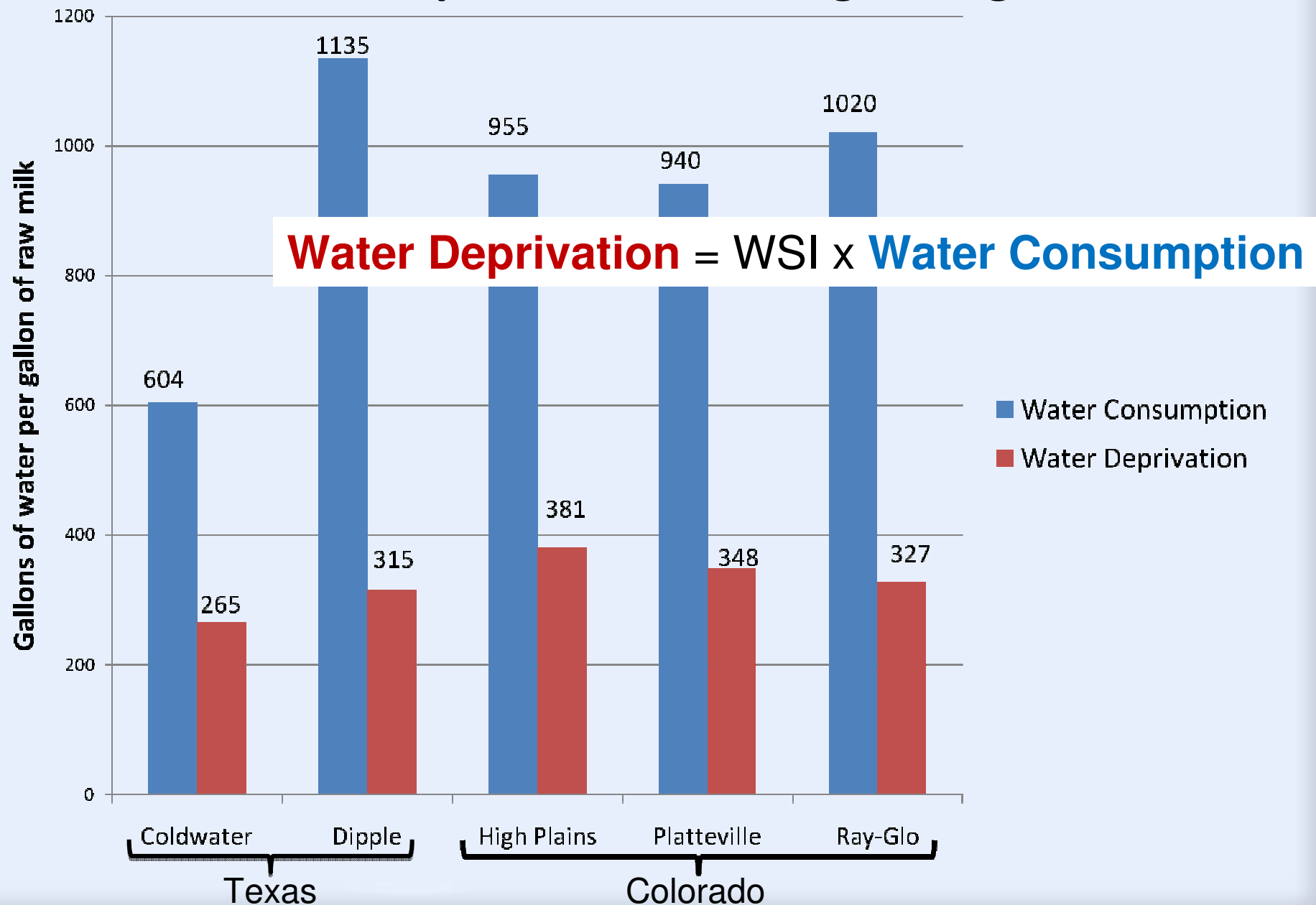
double check, but I'm pretty sure rainwater is NOT accounted for...

Martin Heller, 14/09/2010

Results: Full Life Cycle Use



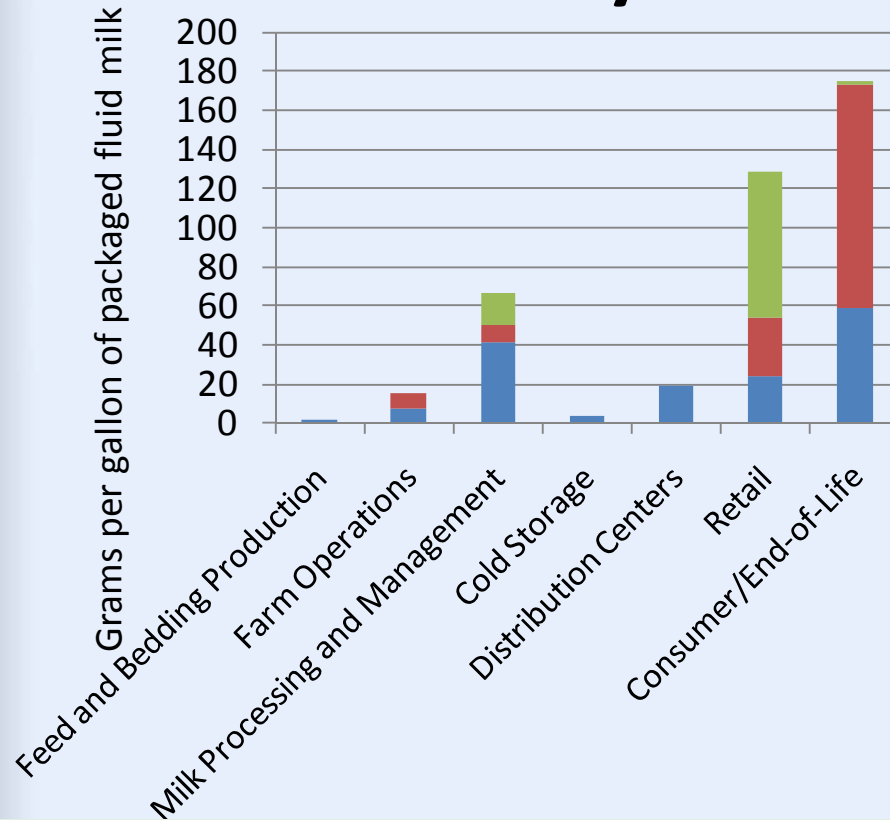
Results: Water Deprivation at Feed-growing Locations



Improvement Strategies: Water Use

- Source feed from...
 - Growers with higher irrigation efficiency
 - Regions of lower water stress
- Water Energy Tradeoff?
 - Transport feed greater distances from areas of less water stress
- AOD is switching a portion of feed to forage grown on AOD pastures to meet new organic standards
 - AOD pastures, however, are in high water stress regions

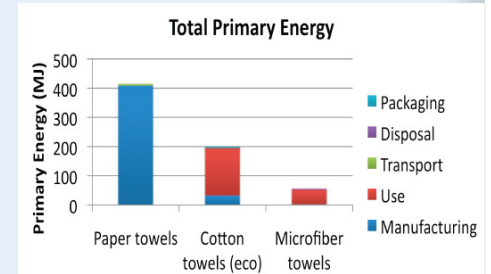
Life Cycle Solid Waste Results



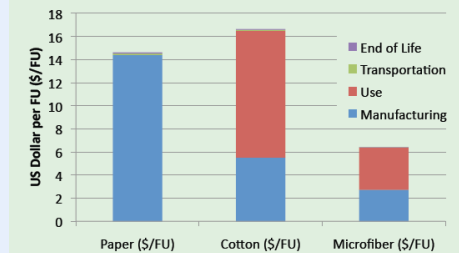
■ Recycled (g/gallon of packaged fluid milk)

■ Direct MSW (g/ gallon packaged fluid milk)

■ Indirect SW (g/gallon of packaged fluid milk)



Life Cycle Cost Analysis



Current operations use disposable paper towels



13.5 million per year at all facilities

What is the best way to clean cow udders prior to milking?



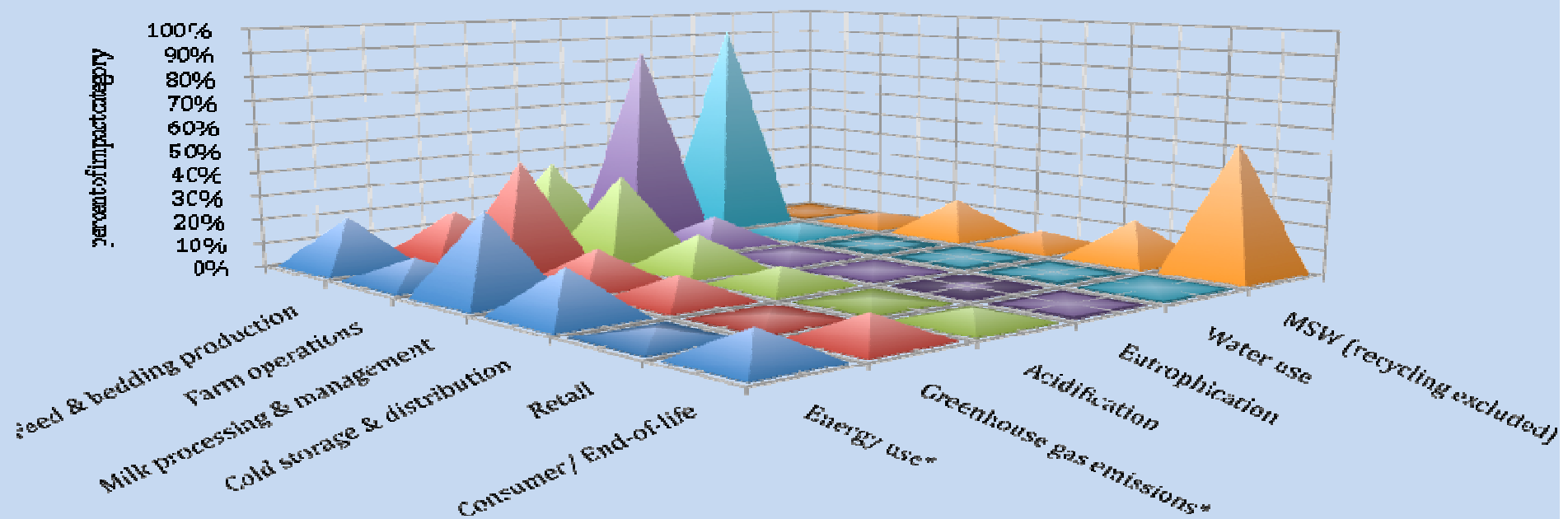


Figure 5: The emergence of an environmental impact “landscape” across the AOD fluid milk life cycle. Percentages add to 100 for each impact category. * Energy and GHG reported in Heller & Keoleian, (in review).

Local production and distribution vs large scale and national distribution?

Reducing feed and bedding transport to within a 161 km radius of the farms causes a **7% overall system energy reduction**

Reducing the weighted average distance to finished product distribution centers to 161 km results in a **12% reduction in system energy**

Acknowledgements

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Questions?

<http://css.snre.umich.edu>

