

Milkhouse Waste Management

WHY BE CONCERNED?

Milking center wastewater is usually considered a dairy sanitation problem. If not carefully managed, however, dairy wastewater can contaminate surface water or groundwater. Milkhouse wastewater may contain paper towels, detergent, milk solids, fats, manure, and other organic materials that reduce oxygen levels in water as they decompose. Fish and other aquatic life need this oxygen to live. If milk is frequently poured down the milkhouse drain, milk fats can cause premature aging of a wastewater septic system due to clogging of the drain field.

The goal of Pennsylvania Farm•A•Syst is to help you protect groundwater and surface water—shared resources that are important to everyone.

HOW TO RANK GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION USING THIS WORKSHEET

- You can select from a wide range of conditions and management practices that are related to potential surface water and groundwater contamination.
- You can rank the conditions and management practices on your operation according to how they might affect surface water or groundwater.
- Based on your overall ratings, you can determine which of your conditions or practices are reasonably safe and effective, and which might require modification to better protect surface water and groundwater.

HOW TO COMPLETE THE WORKSHEET

Follow the directions as listed on the next page. The evaluation should take 15 to 30 minutes for each evaluation site to complete and determine your ranking. Evaluate each site on your farm affected by milkhouse waste. There are spaces provided to rank up to three sites. If you are unfamiliar with any of the terms used, refer to the glossary provided with this worksheet.

Information derived from Pennsylvania Farm•A•Syst worksheets is intended only to provide general information and recommendations to farmers regarding their own farmstead practices. It is not the intent of this educational program to keep records of individual results. However, they may be shared with others who will help you develop a resource management plan.

WORKSHEET #5: MILKHOUSE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Use a pencil, in case you want to change an answer later. For each feature listed on the left that applies to your farm, read across to the right and circle the statement that most closely describes conditions on your farm. Skip and leave blank any features that don't apply to your farm. Then look at the description you circled to find your "rank number" (4, 3, 2, 1) and

enter that number in the blank under "rank." If the conditions and practices in any one description do not match your situation exactly, use an in-between score of one-half unit; for example, 2.5 or 3.5. Allow 15 to 30 minutes to complete the worksheet for each evaluation site and to determine the level of surface water and groundwater protection you are providing.

MILKHOUSE WASTE MANAGEMENT

	4 Best	3 Good	2 Fair	1 Poor	RANK (up to 3 sites)
MANURE STORAGE—NO DISCHARGE^a					Site Identification
					#1 #2 #3
1. Wastewater discharge	Wastewater delivered directly to adequately sized liquid manure storage. No uncontrolled discharge expected.			<i>Wastewater delivered to leaking manure storage.^b</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

a. If using this practice, do not complete the rest of the worksheet. Put the ranking in this section in the "total" box at end of this chart.

b. Italic type indicates a violation of the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, Pennsylvania Public Law 1987, No. 394. Check with Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection for more details.

					Site Identification
	PRETREATMENT (before discharge to soil absorption bed or field irrigation)				#1 #2 #3
2. Milk waste-water and milking parlor wastewater clean-up practices	First pipeline rinse captured and added to barn manure. Waste milk never poured down drain. Manure and excess feed removed from parlor before wash-down.	Waste milk poured down drain 10% of the time. Manure and excess feed usually removed before wash-down.	Waste milk poured down drain 50% of the time. Manure and excess feed often washed down drain.	All waste milk poured down drain. Manure and excess feed frequently washed down drain.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Storage/settling tank liner	Concrete or plastic lined.	Clay lined.	Cracked or porous liner.	No liner to prevent seepage.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Settling tank cleanout	Based on size of tank and solids accumulation. Tank cleaned as often as needed.	Tank cleaned every 6 months. No overflow of system.	Annual cleaning. No overflow of system.	Tank never cleaned, or only every few years. Danger of system overflow.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Liquid storage period following settling	6–9 months.	2–6 months.	Less than 1 week to 2 months.	No storage or settling. Wastewater discharged directly to soil as generated.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Site Identification #1. _____ #2. _____ #3. _____

	4 Best	3 Good	2 Fair	1 Poor	RANK (up to 3 wells)
LOCATION OF DISCHARGE					Site Identification
					#1 #2 #3
6. Distance of absorption field or irrigation from drinking water well	More than 150 feet downslope from well.	_____	Less than 150 feet downslope from well.	Less than 150 feet upslope from well.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7. In relation to a stream, drainage-way, or ditch	No stream located on property.	No discharge to stream or drainageway anywhere on property.	_____	<i>Direct discharge to stream or drainageway.^a</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
LAND APPLICATION METHODS					Site Identification
					#1 #2 #3
8. Surface application to dedicated vegetative areas	Adequate land area for liquid and nutrients applied. Discharge according to designed application rate.	_____	Flow not uniform, or inadequate land for liquid or nutrient discharge. Concentrated runoff occurs.	Discharge pipe outlets in a haphazard way to a nonplanned or nonmaintained area.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Planned dosing and resting of land, or rotating where wastewater is applied, allowing soil to dry out.	Planned dosing and resting of land followed most of the time, so the soil is usually not wet before next application.	Planned dosing and resting of land, but land is frequently wet by time of next application.	Planned dosing and resting system, but spreader distribution system no longer functioning or not maintained.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Scheduled removal of vegetation to remove nutrients from soil.	Occasional removal of vegetation.	No vegetation removal.	No vegetation where discharge outlets.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
OR					
9. Belowground absorption field (Not legal for use in new or repaired systems)	_____	Previously existing, functioning leach field. Management practices exclude ALL waste milk and solid material from reaching absorption field. Regular cleaning of settling tank.	Previously existing absorption field. No visible water on soil surface, which would indicate an overloaded or failing system. Tank not cleaned regularly or tank clogs occasionally.	Tank not cleaned. Water routinely comes to the soil surface, indicating failure of system. (System cannot legally be repaired; new application method should be found.) ^b	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
OR					
10. Holding tank in combination with surface application	Wastewater (does not include manure) held in tank for 6–9 months. Pumped out and spread on field with liquid manure equipment or irrigated.	Wastewater (does not include manure) held in tank for 2–6 months. Pumped out and spread on field with liquid manure equipment or irrigated.	Wastewater (does not include manure) held in tank for 1 week to 2 months. Pumped out and spread on field or irrigated.	Wastewater held in tank less than 1 week before being pumped out or irrigated.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Applied at a rate determined by soil infiltration and nutrient utilization.	Applied at a rate determined by soil infiltration and nutrient utilization.	Wastewater applied frequently, regardless of weather or soil conditions.	Wastewater spread or irrigated regardless of weather or soil conditions.	
	No runoff.	Runoff is rare.	Occasional runoff.	Frequent runoff.	

a. Italic type indicates a violation of the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law, Pennsylvania Public Law 1987, No. 394. Check with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection for more details.

b. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will not approve the subsurface disposal of milking center wastewater for newly constructed milking centers or for the repair of malfunctioning existing systems.

TOTAL

Use this total to calculate overall performance ranking.

HOW TO USE THESE RANKINGS

- Step 1.** Now that each feature has been ranked, add all these rankings together and put that value in the “Total” box at the end of the worksheet. Transfer that number to the box below.
- Step 2.** Divide the value in the “Total” box by the number of features ranked.
- Step 3.** Repeat for each additional site. Calculate the average ranking for all sites combined.

_____	divided by	_____	equals	_____
(total of rankings)		(# of features ranked)		(average ranking)*
*carry your answer out to one decimal place				

- Step 4.** Evaluate the overall management practices and site conditions.
- 3.6–4.0 = best management
2.6–3.5 = good management
1.6–2.5 = fair management
1.0–1.5 = poor management
- This ranking gives an idea how milkhouse wastewater conditions and management practices as a whole might affect both surface water and groundwater quality. **This ranking should serve only as a very general**

guide, not a precise diagnosis. Since it represents an **averaging** of many individual rankings, it can mask any **individual rankings** (such as 1s and 2s) that should be of concern.

- Step 5.** Look over the rankings for individual features of each site:

Best (4s): the current ideal

Good (3s): provides reasonable surface water and groundwater protection

Fair (2s): inadequate protection in many circumstances

Poor (1s): poses a high risk of polluting surface water or groundwater

Regardless of the overall ranking, any individual rankings of “1” should receive immediate attention. Some concerns can be taken care of right away; others could be major or costly projects, requiring planning and prioritizing before taking action.

- Step 6.** Consider how to modify farm management practices or site conditions to better protect water quality. For more information, ideas, or guidance, contact the township or municipality sewage enforcement officer, **local conservation district, Penn State Cooperative Extension office, or the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.**

GLOSSARY

- Belowground absorption field:** A wastewater treatment system that applies effluent to the soil through a trench, bed, or pit, often preceded by a settling or septic tank.
- Dedicated vegetative area:** An area of vegetation designed to serve as a filter system for milkhouse wastewater. The more manure solids in the wastewater flow, the less effective the filter will be, as the solids overload the vegetation.
- Field application:** Application of wastewater to croplands and pastures by irrigation equipment or a liquid manure spreader.
- First rinse:** The small quantity of water used to remove milk from the pipeline or bulk tank before the washing procedure begins.
- Groundwater:** Water beneath the earth’s surface that supplies wells and springs.
- Holding tank:** A tank that holds wastewater for a short period of time before wastewater is released to the absorption area.
- Liquid manure storage:** A structure to collect and hold the solid and liquid portion of manure until it can be applied safely to

land. May also contain barnyard runoff and milking center wastewater.

- Milking center:** Area of a dairy barn where milking, and milking system cleanup equipment, are located. Includes the milkhouse and parlor, if there is one.

Milking center wastewater: Mixture of water and chemicals used to clean and sanitize the milking system and bulk tank. Wastewater may also contain small amounts of animal feed and manure from clean-up or wash down procedures.

Sediment or settling tank: Slow-flow container to provide time for materials to separate and to collect settled and floating solids from washwater. Similar or identical to a septic tank.

Surface water: Water at the earth’s surface, such as ponds, lakes, streams, or ditches.

Upslope/downslope: Refers to the position of the well in relation to the direction of water flow.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Pennsylvania Farm•A•Syst package contains the following materials:

- Pennsylvania Farm•A•Syst Brochure
- Introduction
- Worksheet 1—Water Well Condition and Construction
- Worksheet 2—Pesticides and Fertilizer Storage and Handling
- Worksheet 3—Household Waste Treatment System
- Worksheet 4—Animal Concentration Areas Management
- Worksheet 5—Milkhouse Waste Management
- Worksheet 6—Stream and Drainageway Management
- Worksheet 7—Petroleum Storage and Handling
- Worksheet 8—Silage Storage Management
- Worksheet 9—Animal Waste Storage and Management
- Worksheet 10—Animal Waste Land Application Management
- Worksheet 11—Soil Conservation Management

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