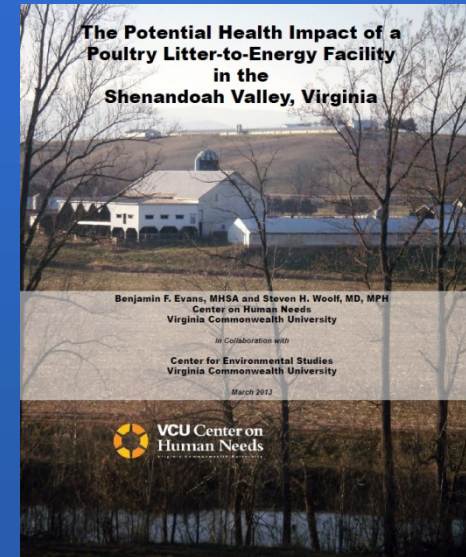


# Health Impacts of Managing Livestock Manure

2013 National HIA Meeting  
Washington DC  
September 25th

# Further Information

- The data presented here was collected as part of the production of the report *“The Potential Health Impacts of a Proposed Poultry Litter-to-Energy Facility in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia”*.
- Information on the report is available at [go.vcu.edu/hiapoultrylittertoenergy](http://go.vcu.edu/hiapoultrylittertoenergy)



# Funding

- This project was funded by the Health Impact Project (grant 514426), a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and The Pew Charitable Trusts
- Analysis was conducted by the VCU Center on Society and Health and the VCU Center for Environmental Studies

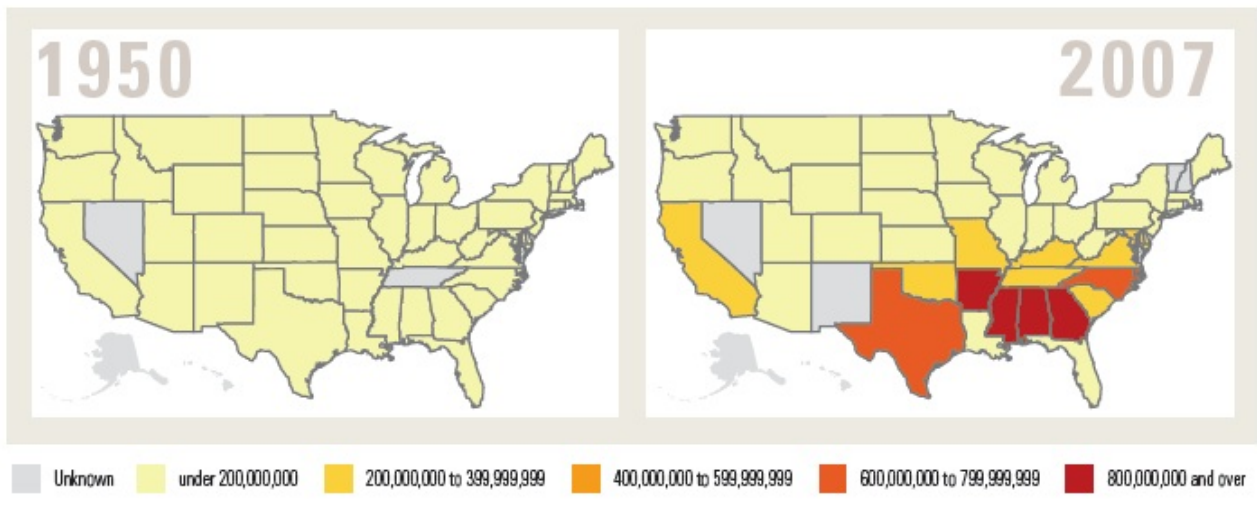
# Background

**U.S. Broiler Farms: What They Produce**

	1950	1978	1987	1997	2007
Farms <sup>10</sup>	1,636,705	31,743	27,645	27,737	27,091
Chickens	581,038,865	3,062,154,490	4,361,975,630	7,366,526,456	8,914,828,122

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture

**Numbers of Broiler Chickens Per State—1950 and 2007**



4 Source: The Pew Environmental Group. *Big Chicken: Pollution and Industrial Poultry Production in America*. 2011

# Background

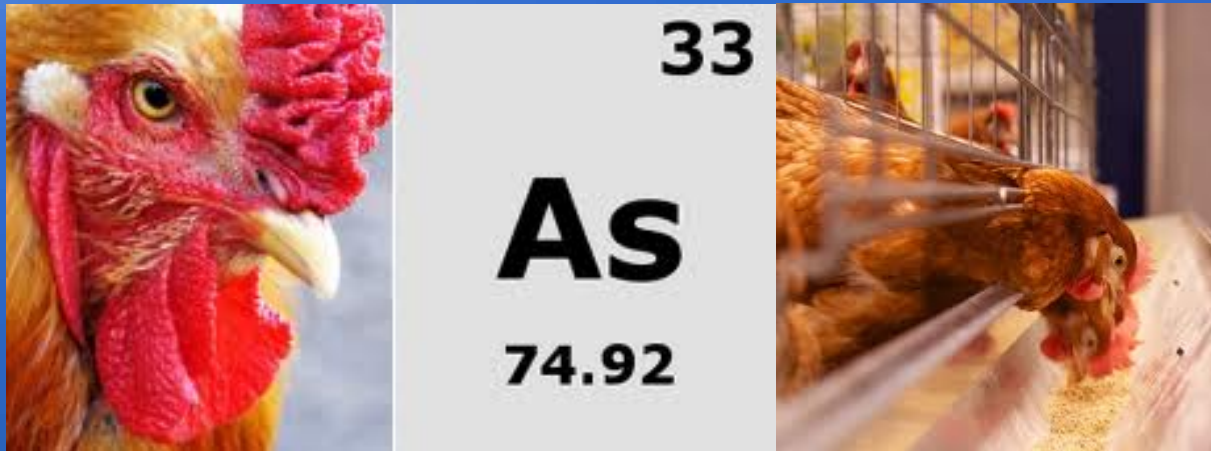
## Poultry Litter as an Energy Source

- Produce 40 – 55 MW of power
- Burn anywhere from 86,000 – 465,000 tons of litter
- Create phosphorus dense ash byproduct



# Assessment

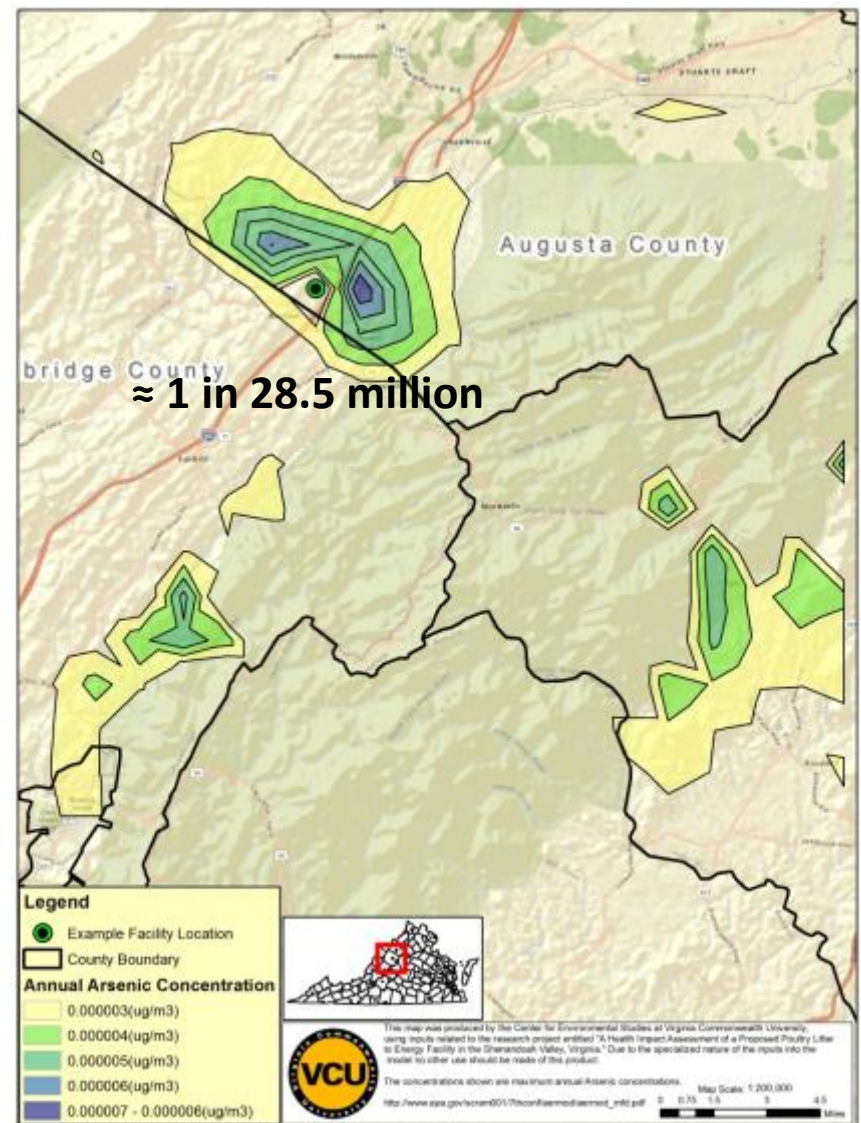
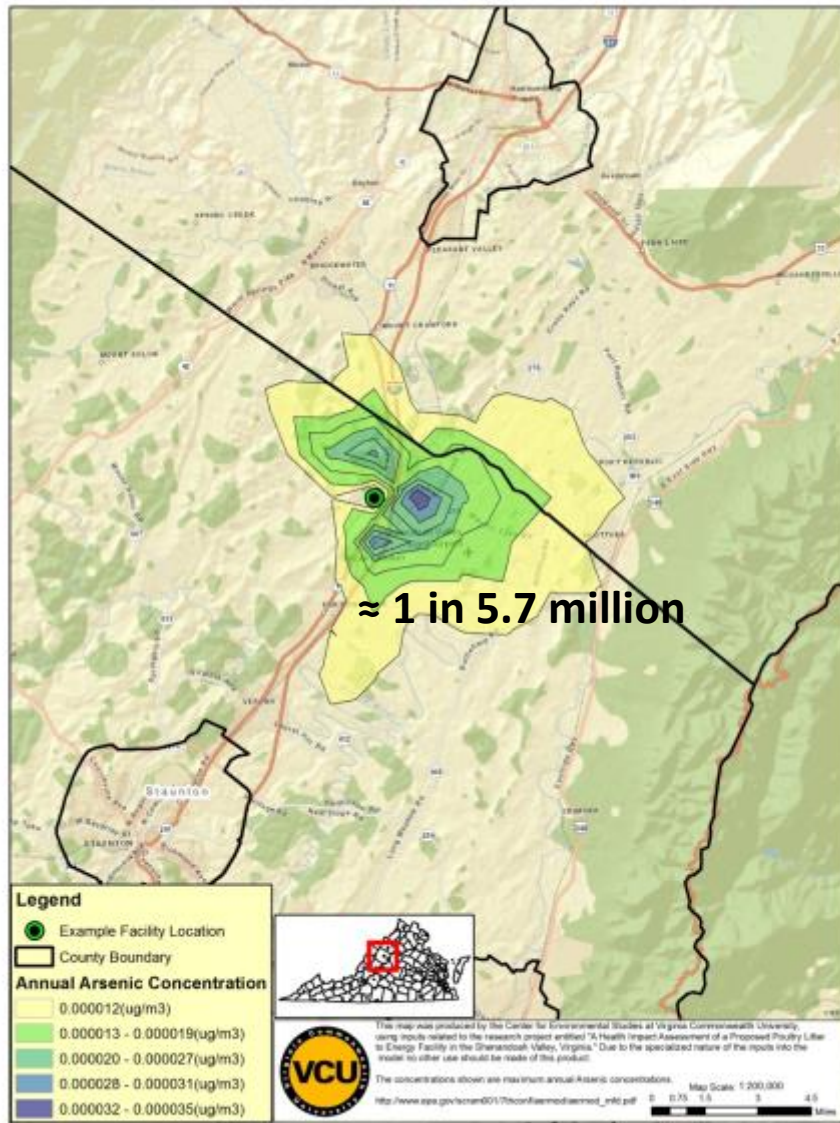
## Arsenic



### Summary of Risk Estimates

Risk Level	Concentration
E4 (1 in 10,000)	0.02 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
E5 (1 in 100,000)	0.002 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
E6 (1 in 1,000,000)	0.0002 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$







# Assessment

Virginia Ambient Air Monitoring Data for Criteria Pollutants ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

Pollutant	2008	2009	2010	2011	3-Year Mean	Standard
Fine Particulate Matter	11.5	9.8	11.2	9.6	10.2	12 *
Sulfur Dioxide	28.8	34.1	21.0	15.7	23.6	196.5**
Nitrogen Dioxide	20.7	16.9	18.8	16.9	17.5	99.6*
Ozone	138	126	136	138	132	150***

**Notes:** All background concentrations were taken from a monitoring station in Harrisonburg, VA

\* Annual average

\*\* 1-hour daily maximum

\*\*\* 8-hour average concentration

# Conclusions

## Usefulness of HIAs

- Early inclusion of health impacts on decision-making process
- Stakeholder engagement is vital to the success of the HIA
- Reframes argument as a comparative risk analysis

# Questions??

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