

Disposal of Milk and Milk Products on Dairy Farms During COVID-19

These recommendations pertain to dairy farmers who are unable to send milk to processors during the COVID-19 pandemic due to reduced processing abilities.

1 Milk may be directly applied to agricultural land at agronomic rates or added to an approved waste storage structure. Keep records of the volumes of milk sent to storage or applied to land.

Choose Land Application Sites That:

- Have minimal slope
- Are not next to water bodies
- Do not tend to experience runoff
- Do not have sandy, easily drained soils
- Do not have shallow depth to groundwater

Average Nutrient Characteristics of Raw Milk

Nitrogen.....	45 lbs/1000 gal	¹
Phosphate.....	17 lbs/1000 gal	
Potash.....	15 lbs/1000 gal	

***How much can I apply?**
4,500 gal/ac will supply approximately
200 lb N, 75 lb P₂O₅ and 70 lb K₂O

***Reduce rates, as needed, to avoid producing runoff.**

2 Perform land application on any available application day to maintain sufficient storage volume in waste storage structure. Adding milk to a waste storage structure will reduce storage capacity. A lactating cow produces about 7 1/2 gallons of milk every day, which equates to about 40% more volume going to the storage than with manure and wastewater alone.

3 Land applied milk should be injected or incorporated to minimize odor and vector attraction. Milk is a very high strength waste with significant odor and pollution potential.

4 Follow the operation's approved nutrient management plan, permits and approved protocols.

Additional information can be found at this webinar:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gk2aeVI4EoU&feature=youtu.be>

In collaboration with



These are general recommendations that do not account for state-specific requirements. Contact your state regulatory program for additional guidance.

¹ Mourad, G., G. Bettache, and M. Samir. 2014. Composition and nutritional value of raw milk. *Issues in Biological Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research* (2) 115-122.