## 008 Odour Management Plan (OMP) Feb 22 – Ditchford Bank Farm Poultry

## Operator: G O Few and Sons

## Date: 02/02/2022

**Contents**

* 1. Introduction and BAT
	2. Map and list of sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation
	3. Dispersion of Odours - type and management of ventilation.
	4. Dust - minimisation of dust and control during cycle and cleanout.
	5. Dirty Water Management - cleaning and drainage system management.
	6. Cleaning - Cleaning of all aspects during production and cleanout.
	7. Manure handling, Storage and Treatment.
	8. Manure Spreading
	9. Fugitive Emissions - Control of fugitive emissions during cycle. 10.Abnormal Operations
1. OMP checklist
2. Review of OMP
3. Complaints Procedure Statement

## Appendices

OMP/Noise - Complaints Procedure Complaints Register

Odour Complaint Record Sheet

 Odour Complaint Investigation/Action Sheet

## Introduction

This Plan has been prepared as part of the EPR permit requirement and to comply with BAT conclusions.

The plan covers all aspects of the OMP's for poultry as amended in 2014 and the Poultry Industry Good Practice Checklist-August 2013.

BAT 26 and 12 are only applicable to cases where an odour nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated. Given the nearest sensitive receptor is over 200 meters away it is not expected to generate complaints.

There is no history of odour complaints about the unit itself and there is good separation distance to receptors, such that the unit does not represent a high risk of causing odour nuisance.

Measures that help minimise odour impact off-site are summarised in the following tables.

This plan will be reviewed at least every year or in the light of any building and management changes or on the outcome of any substantiated complaints.

When receiving an odour complaint, an ‘Odour Complaint Form’ will be filled out in detail by the person informing the complaint. Reasons for collecting this information is to;

* Identify source or specific issue
* Minimise the risk of repetition
* Reduce the intensity of odour experienced
* Investigate the complaint and record findings

When an odour complaint has been received:

* If the odour is still present, we will investigate ways to reduce or eliminate it immediately
* If the odour is no longer present, we will investigate ways to prevent reoccurrence in the future
* If the incident is identified as a ‘one off’ due to particular circumstances, the complainant will be informed and procedures will be put in place to prevent reoccurrence.
* The applicant will inform the EA of a complaint within 24 hours and report back any findings.
* If an odour complaint is received and odour is detected but the farm is unable to immediately bring the odour situation under control the short term measure will be to communicate with both local residents and the Environment Agency to confirm the situation and try and put in place mitigation measures depending on the specific cause.
* Unforeseeable situations –
	+ - Staff illness – all staff on site are aware of the requirements of the OMP and are able to fill in should a member of staff be ill
		- Power cut – there is an on site generator which will be used if needed.

As with any livestock farm there is a risk of odour from “seasonal” handling and spreading of manure and slurry.

Measures to control odour emissions will, in the main, also contribute to the minimisation of ammonia emissions and are summarised in the following tables.

Any odour complaints will be recorded and investigated using the Odour Complaint Report Form within the appendix. The unit has received very few odour complaints over the years, which shows that odour is controlled well on site. All complaints of odour are kept within the complaints file within the farm office.

,,,,

'·

# Receptors within a 400m Buffer of permit boundary



D

C

B

A

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Receptor** **Description** | **Direction** | **Distance from unit**  | **Co ordinates**  |
| A | North west  | 364 m  | 398437, 263893  |
| B | North west | 258 m | 398527, 263810 |
| C | North West  | 376m  | 398425, 263896  |
| D | North West  |  374 m | 398407, 263828  |

# Dispersion of Odours

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Related Issue** | **Potential Risks and Problems** | **Actions taken to minimise risks** | **Responsiblllty/Timeframes** |
| Ventilation system Side mounted extraction fans with roof mounted inlet vents.The temperature is maintained by using wood chip biomass and this is thermostatically controlled. | * Inadequate air movement in the house, leading to high humidity and wet litter
* Inadequate system design, causing poor dispersal of odours
* Excessive water usage due to leaking drinker lines resulting in wet litter
 | Controls on feed and ventilation help to maintain litter quality. Additional controls Include:- Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensationConcrete floors to prevent water ingress Stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowdingUse of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessaryUse of nipple drinking systems which minimise spillageDuring the crop cycle the farm manager will regularly check the condition of the poultry houses to ensure that the litter quality and bird welfare is not affected by poor ventilation. The ventilation is regularly adjusted to take into account the bird age and size and humidity and relative temperature both internally and externally. The increase will involve using more of the side fans to move more air and remove moisture from the poultry houses, which minimises wet litter. The removal of moisture significantly reduces odour from the poultry houses.Water usage Is monitored on a daily basis. If excessive use is found the drinkers are checked for leaks. If leaks are found the farm manager will repair if he can, if unable to farm services will becalled to repair the leak | The farm Manager will carryout daily checks on the condition of the litter and adjust the ventilation according to the requirements of the flock.Temperatures, humidity and water usage checks are monitored and entered onto individual shed crop check sheets.If the litter is found to be overly wet top up bales are added to the top of the litter to manage If excessive water usage is found resulting from damaged drinker lines the farm manager will ensure repairs are carried out and enter details into the maintenance log |

1. **Dust**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Related Issue** | **Potential Risks and Problems** | **Actions taken to minimise risks** | **Responsibillty/Timeframes** |
| Dust from side fan extraction | * Airborne dust from side fan extraction
 | The amount of dust increase as the flock age increases. The ventilation is regularly adjusted to take into account the bird age and size and humidity and relative temperature both internally and externally. The increase will involve using more of the roof fans to move more air and disperse dust over a greater area. | The farm Manager will carryout daily checks on the condition of the litter. He will adjust the ventilation according to the requirements of the flock. |
| Feed delivery and storage | * Spillage of feed during delivery and storage
* Creation of dust during feed delivery
 | Feed delivery systems are sealed to minimise atmospheric dustAny spillage of feed around the bin is immediately swept upThe condition of feed bins is checked weekly so that any damage or leaks can be identified | The farm manager will carryout weekly checks of the feed bins so that damage or leaks can be identified. If anything is found the farm manager will ensure repairs are carried out and enter details into the maintenance log If spillages occur during deliveries of feed the delivery driver will clean up the spillage and inform the farm manager ofthe occurrence. |
| House Clean Out | * Creation of dust associated with litter removal from houses
 | During the cleanout process litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the trailer is covered and taken from the site | The farm manager is on site during cleanout and will ensure that all protocols are followed infull. |

1. **Dirty Water Management**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Related Issue** | **Potential Risks and Problems** | **Actions taken to minimise risks** | **Responsiblllty/Tlmeframes** |
| Dirty water drainage system. | * 'Standing' dirty water during the production cycle or at clean out
* Collection of dirty water during clean-out
* Disposal of dirty water following cleanout
* Drainage tanks, dlverter pit and drainage

system management and maintenance | Areas around the house are concreted and remain clean during the crop cycle. There is a clean water | The farm manager is responsible for ensuring that the dlverter is switched from clean to dirty prior to first catching of birds.The farm manager will ensure that the collection tanks are emptied correctly and that paperwork ins completed and filed.The farm manager will check the full drainage system for damage or required repairs during and following cleanout. Any defects will be logged and contractors called to carryoutrepairs/maintenance.All paperwork will be filed and kept for the required 6 years. |
| Cleanout procedure of dirty waterRemoval of dirty water from siteFailure of drainage system | system that collects rainwater into the drainage system through a diverter pit, which is turned to clean (blue) and leaves the farm to the dry ditch to the north of the farm.The diverter valve is turned to dirty (red) in readiness for cleaning prior to depletion of the poultry (catching), this is to ensure that no litter debris is directed throughthe system to the ditch and is contained within the farm |
|  | drainage system.At clean-out, dirty water is directed to the ends of the of the poultry houses, into an internal sump. The dirty |
|  | water then travels thorough underground pipes to the dirt water collection tanks. There are 2 tanks one at either end of the poultry buildings, see site plan |
|  | The dirty water is sucked from the collection tank into a tanker and removed from site. This practice is carried out by a local farmer for spreading on land (not owned or adjacent to the site. Paperwork is completed in linewith this practice. |
|  | When removal of all dirty water is completed the diverter and tanks are washed to remove residues ofwaste. The diverter is turned to clean (blue) in |
|  | readiness for the next placement of poultryAt this time the farm manager will check the complete |
|  | drainage system for damage or requiredmaintenance/repairs |

# Cleaning

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Related Issue** | **Potential Risks and Problems** | **Actions taken to minimise risks** | **Responslbllity/Tlmeframes** |
| Cleaning of litter from poultry house Washing of sheds and removal of dirty water from siteSite drainage systems Removal of carcasses | * Creation of dust associated with litter removal from houses
* Movement of water during washout and through he dirty water system and collections

tanks* Management of carcases to ensure no odour issues arise
 | During the cleanout process litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the trailer is covered and taken from the site At clean-out, dirty water is directed to the ends of the of the poultry houses, into an internal sump. The dirty water then travels thorough underground pipes to the dirt water collection tanks.The dirty water is sucked from the collection tank into a | The farm manager is responsible for ensuring that all cleaning operations are completed correctly, he/she will ensure that the trailers are covered before leaving site, drainage system management iscompleted correctly and |
| tanker and removed from site. This practice is carried carcases bins are managed and out by a local farmer for spreading on land (not owned emptied at the requiredor adjacent to the. Paperwork is completed in line with frequency.this practice. He/she are responsible for allCarcases are collected from the poultry houses on a collection paperwork, that it is daily basis and placed in sealed containers. Carcases completed correctly and filed atare then placed in the on site incineration when is deemed  |

1. **Manure Handling, Storage** & **Treatment**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Related Issue** | **Potential Risks and Problems** | **Actions taken to minimise risks** | **Responslbility/Timeframes** |
| Clearance of poultry litter from sheds. | * Odour when moving litter from poultry houses to trailer
* Odour from litter store
* Run off to water course from litter store
 | **No litter is stored on site. Litter is removed during the cleanout process**During the cleanout process litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the trailer is covered and taken from the site | The farm manager is responsible for ensuring that all cleaning operations are completed correctly, he/she will ensure that the trailers are covered before leaving site.He/she are responsible for all collection paperwork and that it is completed correctly and filed at the farm for the required 6year period. |

# Manure Spreading

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Related Issue** | **Potential Risks and Problems** | **Actions taken to minimise risks** | **Responsibility/Tlmeframes** |
| Odour from spreading litter/dirty waterPollution of water | * Odour
* Pollution to water course
 | No manure is spread on land within the permit and treated as an export off site. Records are kept of this. All land spreading is in accordance with good agricultural practice and soil and litter analysis is taken to ensure optimum benefit and utilization by the growing crop.  | The farm manager isresponsible for all collection paperwork and that it is |
| courses if approved |  |  | completed correctly and filed at |
| management plans |  |  | the farm for the requred 6 year |
| are not followed |  |  | period. |

1. **Fugitive Emissions**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Related Issue** | **Potential Risks and Problems** | **Actions taken to minimise risks** | **Responsibility/Timeframes** |
| Leaks from feed bins Leaks from farm buildingsLeaks from water pipes Manufacture and selection of feedLeaks from general waste bins | * Spillage of from feed bin causing dust
* Spillage of litter from farm buildings, risk of contamination of drainage system when on

clean (blue) operation* Water leaks in sheds causing wet litter and increased odour
* Unbalanced feed leading to increased excretion and litter moisture and increased ammonia and other odorous compounds to

the air* Odour from degrading waste in general waste bin(s)
 | Feed delivery systems are sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. Daily checks are made of feed bin area to ensure no leaks are evident.Farm buildings are inspected to ensure there are no leakage or potential leakage pointsDaily checks are carried out of the drinker lines. If excessive use is found the drinkers are checked for leaks.Feed specifications are prepared by the feed compounder's nutrition specialist. Feed is supplied only from UFAS accredited feed mills, so that only approved raw materials are used which show a reduction in a reducing protein and phosphorus diet over the whole life cycle.General waste bins have sealed lids and are checked to ensure there is no damage to release any odourous substances. Bins are emptied when required. | The farm manager is responsible for daily checks around the farm which covers all areas covered in the listed risks.If any issues are found steps are taken to repair the issue.Repairs are carried out by the farm staff or contractors; all work is written in the maintenance log.Feed tickets show the reduction protein and phosphorus diet over the whole life cycle. These are checked and filed for the 6 year periodThe farm manager is responsible for arranging collections of the general wastebins. |

## Abnormal Operations

All contingencies for daily operations are covered in the main body of the OMP. The one area that needs to be covered is for operational breakdowns of the ventilation system and loss of electricity to the farm.

The ventilation systems are covered by a 24 hour alarm system linked to the farm manager personal and mobile phone. During operations the farm manager is available at all time. When annual leave is taken, the farm operations are covered by a relief manager who takes responsibility for alarm calls and is normally within 15 mins of the farm. There is also the owner who is on 24/7 callout.

Apart from the daily checks carried out by the farm manager, there is end of crop maintenance checks and repairs carried out by a maintenance contractor. For non serious tasks the farm manager logs the requirement and supplies the contractor with a 'to do' list which is completed at the end of crop.

For loss of electricity the site has a back-up generator in place which can be used for a minimum of 24 hours before re-fueling is required.

For loss of heat by biomass boiler issues. Back kerosene used, these are already in the shed and are on thermostatic controls. Repairs can be completed within 24 hours of failure.

*r*

 *r*

# Review of OMP

Management Statement of Review Procedures

A review of the OMP for Bolham House Farm will be completed on an annual basis, this is to ensure that it is effective and fully up to date, taking in to account any changes to legislation or locally related changes.

If any odour related complaints are received, these will be fully investigated and actions taken to reduce/remove the cause. A full review of the OMP will take place if an odour related complaint is received.

# Complaints Procedure

A copy of the complaints procedure is available in the farm environmental folder.

•

I,,

|  |
| --- |
| **Review Review Changes/Additions Next Review****Completed Completed By Due** |
|  | - |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |