

EPR: Accident Management Plan - Action Plan

Site Name:	Yarrow Hey			
Site Address:	Baltonsborough, Glastonbury, Somerset, BA6 8QX			
Date Reviewed:	01/07/2025	Date for next review:	01/07/2026	
This risk assessment should be used with the separate documents, "Emergency contact List", "Raw Materials Inventory", "Storage Facilities" and 'Site Plans'. The "Accident Incident Record" will record, investigate and respond to accidents or breaches of the permit.				
Possible Accident/ Incident	Hazards	Control Measures	Contingency / Action Plan	Likelihood of incident
Spillages: Manure Handling Over-filling stores/ tankers Leaks due to structural failure	1) Pollution to surface and ground water	◦FYM is all exported from the sheds, and in 2025, slurry was also exported. ◦Slurry is stored in underground tanks and the farm is undergoing planning for a new lagoon to become compliant with NVZ and Farming Rules for Water regulations Freeboard is adhered to at all times, and is checked regularly throughout the autumn and winter storage periods. ◦Adverse rainfall is considered within storage calculations. ◦Slurry is manually pumped from the storage to the 2500 gallon tanker ◦When applying manure, it is only applied in optimal weather conditions (not waterlogged, not on frozen ground, when there is crop and soil need) ◦Weekly checks of manure stores are completed, looking at integrity, including any signs of leaking/ failure. ◦Ensure there is always more than one member of staff available to handle/move the manure so there is help at hand.	In the case of a manure spillage the EA would be rung immediately (see emergency contacts list). If the spill is close to a vulnerable receptor such as a watercourse or clean water drain, steps will be taken to ensure as little manure as possible will enter these receptors. This may involve damming them, and applying an absorbent material such as sawdust.	Medium

Spillages & Failure of Containment: Chemicals	1) Pollution to surface and ground water	Minimal chemicals are stored on site (100L of disinfectant). Disinfectant should be stored in the chemical store or another suitably bunded area when not in use. Trained staff only to use the disinfectant and ensure they are aware of vulnerable receptors in or near to the cleaning area, i.e. clean water drains and watercourses. Any other chemicals such as biogel would be brought on and disposed off by a contractor	1) Alert anybody in the immediate area and potentially evacuate if it is a hazardous chemical. 2) Ensure no reactants such as machinery are in proximity to the spill 3) Use an absorbent material to stop the spill from travelling to any vulnerable receptors 4) Clean up the spill using appropriate measures for that chemical, this may be absorbent materials, sweeping or neutralisation of the chemical (Consult product data sheets (COSHH) if appropriate) 5) if necessary, decontaminate any equipment used and surfaces & dispose of cleaning materials (hazardous waste collection/delivery) 6) Complete an incident report and inform the relevant authority (Environment agency)	Low
Failure of containment : Slurry leak (insufficient storage) Failure of below and above ground pipework or infrastructure carrying or holding polluting liquids	1) Pollution to surface and ground water	*Servicing of equipment is carried out routinely, and integrity of stores checked as often as possible (when empty/ low levels) *As above, freeboards are checked so exports of slurry can be arranged in good time if sufficient storage on site is not available. *A new slurry lagoon is planned to ensure sufficient storage for the site to meet NVZ and Farming Rules for Water requirements for storage periods.	In the case of a manure spillage the EA would be rung immediately (see emergency contacts list). If the spill is close to a vulnerable receptor such as a watercourse or clean water drain, steps will be taken to ensure as little manure as possible will enter these receptors. This may involve damming them, and applying an absorbent material such as sawdust.	Medium

Fuel Leak due to: Failure of Containment (over-filling, damage to tank, bund and/or pipework)	1) Pollution to surface and ground water	Fuel is stored in accordance to SSAFO regulations. Regular inspections of the storage takes place and if any signs of wear found, the tank would be emptied, and replaced. Checks are undertaken at least weekly for integrity and spills. Filling of storage is completed by trained staff only. All pipework is returned to the bunded area after use, to avoid any spills. Pipework is routinely checked for wear and tear, signs of vandalism, before use. Appropriate training has been given to staff on spillages, and suitable absorbents are kept nearby.	All efforts would be made to immediately contain a spillage and prevent it entering clean water drains or watercourses by applying absorbents to the spill site. If any fuel has entered surface or contaminated the ground, then the EA would be called to notify them and seek further advice.	Low
Overfilling of feed storage/silos, slurry storage: - accidental -equipment breakdown	1) Spillage has the chance to cause pollution to soil, surface and ground water	*All slurry stores and feed silos should be regularly checked by sight for fill levels, to ensure they will not be overfilled. Levels should be recorded and checked before ordering / re-filling.	1) In the case of spillages and overfilling of slurry, refer to spillages action plans above 2) For over-filling due to equipment breakdown, follow spillage action plan and equipment breakdown action plans below	Low
Fire: - in livestock buildings - in storage buildings - fuel -chemicals - machinery/ vehicles	1) Injury or death to livestock 2) Injury or death to staff 3) Air pollution from smoke 4) Contaminants e.g. fire water could cause pollution 5) Exploding containers/tanks will cause quick spread of fire	*The site has been risk assessed for fire by an external Health & Safety consultant *Machinery and vehicles are routinely serviced *Electrical items and wiring are checked by the electrician and faulty items are removed and replaced *New wiring is only completed by a qualified electrician *Flammable and combustible items such as fertiliser and fuels are stored appropriately and are stored away from possible sources of ignition. *A no smoking policy is operated in the farmyard around any combustible materials *Materials are suitably stored to prevent fire risk, e.g. fertilisers away from straw, hay and packaging materials. Ammonium Nitrate is kept away from Urea *Staff are aware of the nearest source of water or fire extinguishers and are aware of the relevant method for dealing with different fires (e.g. straw, paper, electrical)	1) Raise alarm on site and alert all staff 2) Evacuate to the designated fire assembly point (seen on the yard maps) 3) Call the fire brigade, and other emergency services as required 4) If safe to do so, turn off electricity and fuel supplies 5) Post a member of staff at the site entrance to direct emergency services 6) Liaise and follow instructions of emergency services, and provide a copy of the accident management plan 7) Consult product data sheets (COSHH) if appropriate 8) Do not enter or permit others to enter the affected area unless it is safe to do so 9) Contact vet if livestock are affected or trained member of staff to humanely euthanise affected and/or suffering livestock 10) Evacuate the affected area, and livestock from adjacent buildings if safe to do so 11) Ensure fire fighting water and other liquids cannot cause pollution (if pollution is caused, notify the EA) 12) Once under control, give priority to the remaining livestock 13) Make temporary repairs if appropriate 14) Clean up any materials that may be hazardous to people, livestock, or the environment	Low

Cross-contamination : -Chemicals (pesticides, disinfectants, rat bait) getting into feed, waterbodies -Manures getting into feed, waterbodies -Fuel getting into feed	1)Illness or death of livestock. 2)Illness or death of wildlife/ non-target animal 3)Pollution of watercourses	•Chemicals are appropriately stored to prevent spillages (see above for 'spillages'). They are stored securely and away from any feedstuffs or bedding. •Minimal chemicals are kept and used on site, and only trained staff are allowed to use them. •Rat bait is stored securely and is only used in secure baiting boxes to prevent access by non-target species and prevent spillages •Feeding areas are checked at least daily to prevent manures getting into feed areas. •Manure storage is a suitable distance from feed stores	1) If a chemical, rat bait or manure spillage is to occur, follow the steps above for 'spillages' 2) Any contaminated feed must be immediately disposed of following suitable steps 3) If livestock or non-target species are suspected of having consumed contaminated feed or other chemicals, the vet will be contacted without delay, and the animal isolated where possible	Low
Cross-contamination : -ill health pigs with healthy pigs	1)Illness or death of livestock. 2)Illness or death of wildlife/ non-target animal 3)Pollution of watercourses	•There are designated 'sick bays' or isolation units for unwell pigs, which are away from the healthy livestock. A note will be made of which livestock are undergoing treatment/ are ill. •Boots and clothing (where appropriate) will be cleaned after treating an ill animal and before entering housing of healthy livestock, to prevent spread of illness •Any equipment for feeding or treating ill livestock will be cleaned appropriately or will not be used with any other livestock	1) Where livestock are considered too unwell to recover, the euthanasia policy should be followed 2) The vet should be contacted for all other livestock	Low
Cross-contamination : Biosecurity -people entering the site without permission	1) Illness, injury or death of livestock. 2) Illness, injury or death to members of the public 3)Pollution of watercourses	•Procedures are in place for any visitors entering the site, and all visits must be pre-arranged. •Security such as lockable gates and CCTV is in place to prevent unauthorised access, and to alert site staff to anyone entering the site	1) The vet should be contacted to check all livestock if any unauthorised personnel has gained access to livestock housing 2) Where livestock are considered too unwell to recover, the euthanasia policy should be followed 3) The EA should be contacted in case of a breach of permit, and it should be investigated in to how the person has gained unauthorised access 4) If security fencing is tampered with this will be mended or replaced immediately. 5) Contact the H&S representative for advice in case of any breach of H&S regulation or injury to people 6) Contact Red Tractor or any buyers or other supply chain contacts in case there has been activist activity	Low
Adverse weather -flooding : Surface water flooding due to downpour/blocked drains, or adjacent watercourse overflowing	1) Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater.	•The slurry storage on the farm has a contingency of 20% rainfall included within storage calculations. There is also freeboard maintained at all times. Exports of slurry can be made in emergency situations. •Routine checking of clean water drains to ensure they are free from debris and water can reach the relevant drainage channels as intended. (Reference climate change risk assessment)	Refer to climate change risk assessment for suitable actions to be taken, and refer to slurry spillages above.	Medium

Adverse weather - extreme temperatures, heat and drought	1) Stress on groundwater supplies 2) Heat stress in pigs; illness, death in severe cases	*For extreme heat, pigs may be cooled down with water as required, the sheds have a mixture of different ventilation systems, pigs requiring more 'powered ventilation' can be moved as needed. All pigs are always in shade. Pools or wallowing areas could be added into sheds is required.	Refer to climate change risk assessment for suitable actions to be taken.	Medium
Breach of permit	1) Pollution risk to groundwater, surface water and air	*All staff are made aware of the permit conditions and it is the legal and technically competent operators who are responsible for overseeing this and ensuring conditions are complied with	1) For any breaches, contact the EA 2) If the breach requires an enforced shutdown, follow the enforced shutdown policy	Low
Equipment breakdowns	1) Ventilation or heating not working due to no power - heat or cold stress for livestock 2) Feed and water supply compromised due to failed equipment	*All equipment to be regularly checked and maintained to prevent breakdowns. *Faulty equipment to be replaced or repaired with back-ups in place *All staff to be trained to manually feed and supply water in case of equipment breakdown (consider safety risks)	1) If equipment does break down, contact the relevant person from the emergency contacts list (e.g. electrician, engineer) to fix or replace the equipment 2) Report breakdown of equipment to legal and technical site operators so all staff can be informed 3) Follow procedures above if it has resulted in pollution e.g. spillage 4) Contact vet if livestock are under excessive stress or injured	Low
Notifiable Disease or other serious outbreak	1) Increased numbers of dead animals to be disposed of 2) Additional volumes of biocides stored and in use on farm 3) Additional volumes of dirty water to be handled and disposed of 5) Additional volumes of waste materials and equipment to be disposed of	*Have a back up contractor for fallen stock, with suitable deadstock bins *Ensure enough space in chemical store, or arrange for cleaning contractors bring biocides with them and take away empty containers/ waste chemicals. Have back up suppliers available to buy in biocides	1) For notifiable diseases, veterinary advice must be sought and APHA notified at earliest opportunity. 2) Restrict access to site and inform suppliers, stop all movement of stock immediately. Increase biosecurity measures. 3) Ensure enough space in isolation areas for isolating ill livestock 4) Arrange for more frequent collections of deadstock 5) Arrange a waste contractor to take away waste water and manures if it cannot be safely spread or exported due to pathogens and disease risk 5) Follow enforced shutdown if necessary for closure or re-stocking	Low

Biosecurity - Vandalism	1) Potential contamination of the soil, surface water and groundwater. 2) Possible emissions to air from fire. 3) Injury or death of people or livestock	*Site security is in place including: lockable gates at every entrance, CCTV covering the main entrance *Staff shall be trained in site security procedures and encouraged to report unidentified or unknown visitors.	1) In the event of a fire caused by vandalism the Fire emergency procedure as listed above will come into action. 2) Following site inspections, any vandalism or biosecurity breaches will be recorded in the record of abnormal operations. If security fencing is tampered with this will be mended or replaced immediately. 3) Break-ins will also be reported and recorded with the local police. 4) The vet should be contacted to check all livestock if any unauthorised personnel has gained access to livestock housing 5) Where livestock are considered too unwell to recover, the euthanasia policy should be followed 6) The EA should be contacted in case of a breach of permit. 7) Contact the H&S representative for advice in case of any breach of H&S regulation or injury to people 8) Contact Red Tractor or any buyers or other supply chain contacts in case there has been activist activity	Low
Power Failure	1) Ventilation or heating not working due to no power - heat or cold stress for livestock 2) CCTV camera not working	*Emergency standby generator in place to provide back-up power during situations of temporary mains power failure. *Staff to be more vigilant of security if camera system cannot be hooked up to generator	1) If storms are forecast or there are arranged power cuts, make all staff aware and ensure generator is available as back up supply 2) There should not be any pollution risks as a result, but if there are, follow the suitable action plans above.	Low