

Appendix 10

Dust Management Plan

Introduction

This Plan has been prepared as there are sensitive receptors (neighbouring dwelling house) within 100 metres of the installation (Red Hall Farm) both are owned by the business. The following table sets out:

- The likely sources of dust arising from a typical broiler chicken unit
- The procedures followed at Red Hall Farm in order to prevent or minimise dust levels

Typical dust Sources and Actions Taken to Minimise Dust

| Dust Related Issue | Potential Risks and Problems | Actions taken to minimise dust and dust risks at Red Hall Farm | Completion date |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| Manufacture and selection of feed | •Milling and mixing of compound feeds •The use of poor quality ingredients •Feeds which are 'unbalanced' in nutrients, leading to increased excretion and litter moisture which then to be dried using extra ventilation and dust production | •No on-site milling. Mixing of whole wheat will be done within a sealed steel building. •Feed specifications are prepared by the feed compounder's nutrition specialist •Feed is supplied only from UKASTA accredited feed mills, so that only approved raw materials are used | In place |
| 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 dust •The condition of feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified • | In place |
| Ventilation system | •Inadequate air movement in the house, leading to high humidity, wet litter followed by excessive ventilation •Inadequate system design, | •The ventilation system is regularly adjusted according to the age and requirements of the flock •The ventilation system is designed to efficiently remove moisture from the house. The minimum ventilation is high velocity in the ridge of the sheds and therefore not directed at any receptors. AS part of the 'good housekeeping' dust from the end of house fans is inspected daily and regularly swept up during the summer period when these fans may be in use. These fans are only used when the outside ambient temperature approaches the same temperature as that within the sheds so might only be used for short periods each day. | In place |

Red Hall Farm

Plan Date September 2018

Next review due Date September 2022

| Dust Related Issue | Potential Risks and Problems | Actions taken to minimise dust and dust risks at Red Hall Farm | Completion date |
|--------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Litter management | The use of insufficient or poor quality litter •Spillage of water from drinking systems •Disease outbreaks, leading to wet litter | •Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to maintain litter quality. Additional controls include:-• Use of nipple drinking systems with cups which minimise spillage •Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation •Concrete floors to prevent water ingress •Stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowding • Addition of extra bedding material. Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary | In place |
| House Clean Out | •Creation of dust associated with litter removal from houses • | •Litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the trailer is covered • Doors kept closed whenever possible | In place |
| Used litter | •Storage of used litter on site •Transport of litter and applications to land | •There is no storage of used litter outside the houses at any time •Litter is transported in covered trailers • | In place |
| Biomass Ash | Storage and removal from site. | All ash is stored in a sealed bin before being mixed with used litter at clean out. A waste exemption is in place | |

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