

OLD RUSH POULTRY FARM
TECHNICAL STANDARDS

Summary of key technical standards for the management of broiler birds, outlining the main measures used to control emissions from the farm.

Operations:

The overall operation of the farm will be in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 “How to Comply with Your Environmental Permit for Intensive Farming” and in line with the requirements set out in the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 15th February 2017, establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council for the intensive rearing of Poultry and Pigs (Bat Conclusions).

Feed & Nutrition:

The selection and use of feed in accordance with **SGN EPR6.09 “How to comply with your Environmental Permit for Intensive Farming & BAT Conclusions”**

A multiphase feeding regime is in place using a diet formulation that is adapted to the specific requirements of the growth profile of the stock as “Meat Chickens”.

There are typically 5 rations used throughout the growing period of a broiler crop that consider the specific nutritional requirements of the bird’s growth and profile. Rations are developed and controlled by nutrition specialists employed by the operators UKAS accredited feed suppliers.

The nutrition strategies ensure that the BAT associated excretion levels for total Nitrogen and Phosphorous excreted in manure will be estimated annually using BAT techniques.

Feed storage silos, enclosed distribution equipment (pans) are specifically designed to accommodate the required feeding regimes in all relevant physical formats.
The fully enclosed galvanised silos are mounted on concrete slabs and bolted down.
They are located away from the buildings set back to avoid any collision or accidental strike.
The concrete slabs can be washed as necessary.

Housing:

Housing design and management is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 “How to comply with your Environmental Permit for Intensive Farming & BAT conclusions”.

Details of the individual poultry houses at this installation are as follows:

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| House Ref: | Size (M ² Floor) | Construction | Ventilation | Heating |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 1620.00 | Tin Roof Timber Purlins Timber Post & Beam Roof Supports Concrete Dwarf Walls Tin Sheeting External Tin sheeting Internal 200mm Roof Insulation 100mm Gable/Side Wall Insulation | Roof Fans 8 x 810mm 3 phase ridge chimney fans 30,000m ³ hr. 4 x MF130 Gable End Fans 22,200 m ³ hr Side Inlets | LPG Heaters |
| 2 | 2200.00 | Tin Roof Timber Purlins Concrete Dwarf Walls Tin Sheeting External Tin Sheeting Internal 200mm Roof Insulation 100mm Gable/Side Wall Insulation | Roof Fans 9 x 810mm 3 phase ridge chimney fans 30,000m ³ hr. 5 x MF130 Gable End Fans 22,200 m ³ hr Side Inlets | LPG Heaters |
| 3 | 2200.00 | Tin Roof Timber Purlins Concrete Dwarf Walls Tin Sheeting External Tin Sheeting Internal 200mm Roof Insulation 100mm Gable/Side Wall Insulation | Roof Fans 9 x 810mm 3 phase ridge chimney fans 30,000m ³ hr. 5 x MF130 Gable End Fans 22,200 m ³ hr Side Inlets | LPG Heaters |
| 4 | 2200.00 | Tin Roof Timber Purlins Concrete Dwarf Walls Tin Sheeting External Tin Sheeting Internal 200mm Roof Insulation 100mm Gable/Side Wall Insulation | Roof Fans 9 x 810mm 3 phase ridge chimney fans 30,000m ³ hr. 5 x MF130 Gable End Fans 22,200 m ³ hr Side Inlets | LPG Heaters |
| 5 | 2200.00 | Tin Roof Timber Purlins Concrete Dwarf Walls Tin Sheeting External Tin Sheeting Internal 200mm Roof Insulation 100mm Gable/Side Wall Insulation | Roof Fans 9 x 810mm 3 phase ridge chimney fans 30,000m ³ hr. 5 x MF130 Gable End Fans 22,200 m ³ hr Side Inlets | LPG Heaters |

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|---|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 6 | 2200.00 | Tin Roof Timber Purlins Concrete Dwarf Walls Tin Sheeting External Tin Sheeting Internal 200mm Roof Insulation 100mm Gable/Side Wall Insulation | Roof Fans 14 x 810mm 3 phase ridge chimney fans 30,000m ³ hr. 5 x MF130 Gable End Fans 22,200 m ³ hr Side Inlets | LPG Heaters |
| 7 | 2200.00 | Tin Roof Timber Purlins Concrete Dwarf Walls Tin Sheeting External Tin Sheeting Internal 200mm Roof Insulation 100mm Gable/Side Wall Insulation | Roof Fans 14 x 810mm 3 phase ridge chimney fans 30,000m ³ hr. 5 x MF130 Gable End Fans 22,200 m ³ hr Side Inlets | LPG Heaters |
| 8 | 2200.00 | Tin Roof Timber Purlins Concrete Dwarf Walls Tin Sheeting External Tin Sheeting Internal 200mm Roof Insulation 100mm Gable/Side Wall Insulation | Roof Fans 14 x 810mm 3 phase ridge chimney fans 30,000m ³ hr. 5 x MF130 Gable End Fans 22,200 m ³ hr Side Inlets | LPG Heaters |

All houses on the site is constructed with impervious concrete floors with drainage channels for wash water to exit into the dirty water drainage system to on site holding tanks as per the site plan.

Houses are controlled environment, utilising a continuous ventilation system.

These units are designed to provide all the ventilation needs of the fully stocked houses across the normal range of operating conditions.

Air is brought into the houses via the side inlets (Aerowing type) and then expelled via the roof 820mm fans.

All houses are equipped with non-leaking 4078 Top Combi nipples, 360-degree mid flow type.

All drinking water is from mains supply and filtered for use at source. Drinker systems are designed to prevent spillage onto litter, thus reducing the potential to increase moisture content and causing wet patches.

Pairs of houses are linked to 3 bulk bins servicing both pairs of houses on site with a separate 'Crumb' bins to the side of H1 and between H3 and H4 for feeding day old chick placements.

Feed is delivered directly from the delivering feed tankers via close coupled pneumatic hose.

Ad Lib amounts of feed are then transferred from the external silos via a tube and auger delivery system to feed hoppers inside the sheds which supply the attached feed pan lines on timed delivery periods for even feeding.

The husbandry system involves litter to a minimum of 2" on a solid concrete floor that is topped up as and when required during the flock cycle dependant on litter condition.

Each crop cycle last for approximately 42 days. Stocking densities are set at a maximum of 38kg M² as per assured chicken standards. Ammonia emissions are minimised by keeping the litter very dry using forced ventilation with indoor air (from the continuous ventilation system) and full removal of manure every 6-7 weeks prior to full clean and disinfection.

Regular replenishment of the bedding ensures a high dry matter content of the manure.

During the flock cycle the areas of the concrete floors accessible by the birds are fully littered with wood shavings/sawdust. The litter is kept loose and friable and the litter quality is regularly inspected to ensure it remains as dry as possible.

Houses are artificially heated via LPG heaters as per the requirements of the breed guidance.

Ventilation systems are fitted with alarms to give warning if temperature limits are exceeded, alarm temperature parameters are usually set at 5c below expected temperature and 5c above.

Each shed is also fitted with HPC (High Pressure Cooling) systems to aid in bird welfare management during extreme weather (excessive temp) conditions.

The sheds are accessed via a twin control room area prior to entry which prevents drafts.

General Management and Maintenance:

In accordance with the management systems on the farms the buildings and all the equipment are regularly inspected and maintained. The house floors and walls of the sheds are kept clean and the whole of each site is regularly inspected and well kept.

Livestock Numbers & Movements:

A system is in place to record the number of birds placed at each crop and the specific details of movements on and off the farms. These records are available for inspection.

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Slurry Spreading & Manure Management Planning – Off Site Activity:

Used litter is not stored at the installation.

Litter is not spread onto the land belonging to the operator.

Litter is exported from the installation either for burning at power generation stations or for land spreading as manure, subject to cost and demand. Records are kept of quantities, dates and destinations for off-site transfers including the names and addresses of receiving power plants or farms.

Where received on farm for use as manure the receiver of the litter confirms by signed letter that the litter is spread to land in accordance with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice and/or in accordance with the manure management plan for the receiving land.

Improvement Programme:

Housing and drainage reviews will take place as and when required in accordance with permit requirements.

Emissions:

Table of Emissions Points

| Emission Point Description/Source and Location | Source |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Air | Air |
| High Velocity Roof Fans | All Houses |
| Gable End Fans (when required) | All Houses |
| Generator Exhaust | Standby Generator |
| Generator Fuel Tank | Standby Generator |
| Heat Exchanger | House 2 Only |

| Land | Land |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Soakaways between houses as shown on site plan. (Perforated pipe to remove access in extreme rainfall events and transport to attenuation pond) | All Houses (Uncontaminated roof water) |

| Water | Water |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Discharge to land drainage (Attenuation Pond) Attenuation pond excess drains to external waterway 'East Goit Sewer' (as indicated on site drainage plan). | Uncontaminated (Clean) yard drainage (Excluding all times the yards are contaminated such as during catching, mucking out or washing) and the surrounding hard standings. |

General:

The farm is located has an occupied dwelling on site which is located around 250m from the site boundary, but this is operator owned and destined for the sites Farm Manager. No other dwellings are within 400m of the premises.

Buildings are maintained in an excellent state of repair as a new build site with existing houses built/refurbd in 2022.

Areas around the buildings are kept free from the build up of dust, manure, slurry and spilt feed.

Foot dips are managed so they do not overflow.

Drainage from the wash water/slurry is collected via the in-house drains and directed to a holding tank on site (as indicated on the site plan) for removal and disposal by registered waste carriers.
All spent disinfectants, including soiled foot dips are tipped onto the concrete floors for evaporation or directly into dirty water drains for disposal in the holding tanks.

Dust:

There are no dwellings within 100m of the site, however a dust and bio-aerosols management plan has been implemented **ORPF 09 Dust Management Plan** with ongoing best practice in mind.

Feed is stored in purpose built galvanised silos located between the poultry houses.

No milling or mixing of feed takes place at the farms.

All feed is delivered by lorry to the farm from specialist feed suppliers.

Feed is blown directly from the lorry into the storage silos.

Feed is piped from the silos and via enclosed weighing equipment into the houses within an enclosed auger pipe and auger system, minimising any dust emissions.

The houses and ventilation systems are managed to maintain the poultry litter in as dry and friable a condition as possible without becoming over dry and dusty.

Dust generation is controlled through the management of air flows and litter quantity and quality.

Gable end fans are oriented to the northwest and southeast of the site, however these are only to be used in extreme heat events and will be operated with deflection cowls on ensuring there is limited bio-aerosol dispersal beyond the concreted areas beneath the fans. The remainder of the year these will have covers applied.

Poultry house ventilation systems ensure that air flow is managed to minimise any dust being extracted whilst ensuring optimum welfare for the livestock.

The rainwater run-off from all houses is collected by external channels and down pipes and discharged into perforated 'french drain' type soakaways, these will potentially be discharged into the attenuation pond to the east of the site if higher volumes arise e.g. storm events etc.

Under normal circumstances due to the nature of the land most rainwater will soakaway whilst being within the perforated French drains.

Clean waters are retained within the site within the attenuation pond under normal conditions, however in extreme rainfall events the attenuation pond flows into the nearby 'East Goit Sewer'.

Clean bedding is stored in sealed bales which are held on wrapped pallets and bales are only opened when they have been moved inside the houses. Bedding is spread manually in a manner to minimise the generation of any dust.

No used litter is stored on the site. When houses are being mucked out the used litter is loaded onto trailers directly outside the houses with all spillages cleaned up immediately.

Loads are sheeted prior to leaving site to avoid any spillages in transit.

Odour:

An odour management plan has been implemented **ORPF 007 Odour Management Plan**

Noise and Vibration:

A noise management plan has been implemented **ORPF 008 Noise Management Plan**

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Carcass Management:

Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with current Animal By-Products Regulations. Carcasses are collected on site in lockable, leak proof, 1100L wheelie bins before being collected by an approved Category 2 Animal By-Products contractor.

Records are maintained of all bird losses for the duration of the crop and are available for inspection.

Pest Control (Flies and Rodents):

Houses are designed to minimise the access and ingress of any pests or vermin appropriate to the nature of husbandry. A formal pest control system is in place which includes the siting of rodent monitoring/baiting stations at risk assessed locations around the perimeter of the sites and on the outside walls of site buildings. Baiting points are clearly indicated and numbered on the site plans and records are maintained to show the dates and findings of each pest control inspection. Quantities of rodenticides used are recorded accordingly. The system is managed by an external rodent control company and conforms to the requirements of the AFS (Red Tractor) Farm Assurance Standards for Broiler Breeders.

Appropriate additional actions will be taken to prevent and control flies and pests should any infestation or nuisance arise. Pest control experts will always be consulted when appropriate.

Bunding and Containment:

Agricultural Fuel Oil & Other Chemical Storage

Other than the diesel oil associated with the 300KvA (0.260MW) "Stand-By" generator (contained in an integrated fuel tank within the bunded housing) there is no storage of fuel oils within the installation's boundaries.

Small quantities of fuel oil may be brought to site in plastic containers for use in grass cutting, strimming, pressure washing or other portable machinery.

If any such fuel oil is stored on site, it is contained within a free-standing spillage tray (bunded) that meets the requirements outlined in the "How to Comply with your Environmental Permit for Intensive Farming" and BAT Conclusions.

Spillage trays/bunds are regularly inspected.

Small quantities of various other chemicals including detergents, disinfectants and personal hygiene products are stored on site for use in routine applications such as service room cleaning, staff toilets and laundry needs, foot dips and wheel sprays.

Any chemicals held on site are stored in a lockable store.

Cleaning chemicals for washing down houses at the end of a crop cycle are ordered direct to site as required by the Area Manager as close to requirement period and stored inside locked houses until required.

Veterinary products are stored on site as matter of routine, but these are usually vitamins, electrolytes or worming products. Routine medicaments are not commonly used on broiler breeder birds.

Small quantities of insecticides and pesticides may be stored on site and kept inside a lockable store and within a container that can retain any spillage.

Foodstuff Storage:

Bulk feed is kept in purpose built external silos and internal intermediate feed hoppers that supply the needs of the stock daily. No liquid feed is stored on the site. The silos are sited away from the site traffic and protected by raised concrete plinths and set back behind buildings where there is no potential risk of collision damage.

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