

OLD RUSH POULTRY FARM
Controlling the Production of Waste & Waste Minimisation Review

Date – 23.01.2026
 Installation – Old Rush Poultry Farm
 Permit Number – EPR/KP3206BK

This site has undertaken a waste minimisation review (WMR) to minimise the potential waste streams. A review of these practices will take place on a yearly basis.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Waste Stream	Can you avoid producing it?	Can you reduce the amount of it?	Can it be recovered, reused, or recycled?	If it is disposed, have you complied with legislation?	Are there any changes you can make?
	Yes/No	Yes/No	State which of the above opportunities exist	Yes/No	Yes/No
Pesticides – Concentrates are likely to be hazardous – solutions may not be hazardous					
Pesticide use is controlled by external contractors and waste taken away accordingly					
Feed residues – Spilt feeds (liquid and dry) are non-hazardous					
Spilt Feed (Crumb, Pellet)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		Follow all control procedures as set out in odour management plan and accident management plan	Externally spilt feed cannot be reused due to contamination. Spillages need to be cleaned up immediately. Internal spillages can be reused in the sheds.	If required spillages can be bagged up and disposed of by a licenced waste handler.	Ongoing best practices to manage the risk of producing waste feed.
Litter – classified as high risk ABP under certain circumstances					
Used Wood Shavings	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
		Normal levels of use cannot be reduced however through strict management of water and ventilation the volume required can be significantly reduced.	Used litter is removed from site for land spreading or for incineration at power stations.	Agricultural manure and slurry are not considered a waste when it is used directly as a fertiliser on land. Destinations are recorded and agreements are in place for disposal. Handled as waste (Cat2 ABP) if destined for treatment.	Ongoing best practice to manage bird health. Ensure ongoing arrangements for re-cycling to land or incineration.

Veterinary products – unused medicines, syringes, aerosols, disposable gloves and dressings probably hazardous					
Vaccines/medicines – No Waste is Produced					
Syringes/Scalpels	No	No	No	Yes	No
	Required if on site PMs are needed.	If veterinarians conduct PMs on site, they may remove their own waste.		Sharps boxes used and hazardous waste collection arrangements made via veterinarians.	

Fallen stock – collected only by ABP waste contractor					
Fallen Stock	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		Good stock management, employing trained stockpersons to maintain high standards of animal husbandry.	Collected as Cat2 animal waste for rendering or bait production by a licenced contractor.	Licenced carriers and processors.	

Scrap metals – non hazardous unless they contain oils

No waste is produced

Oils and lubricants – all are likely to be hazardous including filters and anti-freeze

No waste is routinely produced.			Any waste oil or fuel produced because of servicing the generator or any farm vehicle or equipment is collected for disposal.	Licenced carrier and processor for waste oil disposal.	
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Tyres – non hazardous

No waste is produced

Packaging – Oil containers, smoke canisters are hazardous. Pesticide containers and animal health packaging maybe hazardous

Plastic Packaging	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
			It can be collected, segregated and recycled.	Licenced general waste carriers and/or recyclers.	
Paper Packaging	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
			It can be collected, segregated and recycled.	Licenced general waste carriers and/or recyclers.	

Medicine Packaging	No	No	No	Yes	No
				Used containers can be returned to the vet if containing surplus product. Empty containers can be disposed of as general waste.	
Chemical Packaging	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
			It can be collected, segregated and recycled via chemical supply company.	Can be collected and treated as chemical waste.	Chemical supply company can be requested to collect any surplus empty containers.
Building residues – cements, asbestos, bricks, metal, scrap wood, fencing wires – non-hazardous except asbestos					
Rubble	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Only generated in the event of building works			Can be re-used on site or others improving ground areas and roadways	Building waste contractors used if large volumes produced	
Wood	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Only generated in the event of building works			Can be re-used as domestic fuel if staff sanctioned	Building waste contractors used if large amount	
Asbestos	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Only generated in the event of building works		Replacing with substitute products.	Recovered as hazardous waste only.	Licensed contractor only for removal.	Phase product out gradually over time.

Light Bulbs – Fluorescent and long life are hazardous					
Tungsten Lamps	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Switching to LED lighting wherever practical	Yes – by switching to led lighting wherever practical		Need to be disposed of as hazardous wastes	Continue programme of switching to LED lighting
Batteries – lead acid, dry cell and button (containing mercury) and NiCad rechargeable are all hazardous – Alkaline ones are not					
Batteries in Back-Up systems and Sensors	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Not if required	Not if required	Removed by service contractors and taken to dedicated collection points	It is the responsibility of the contractors to remove waste batteries from site	

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Liquid wastes – may include emptying rainwater from bunds, washwater tanks, wheel washes and footbath wastes					
Wash Water	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
			Collected in purpose-built collection tanks via the drainage system and then collected and used for land spreading	Agricultural manure and slurry are not considered a waste when it is used directly as a fertiliser on land. Collected in accordance with written agreements and land spread in accordance with relevant agricultural codes of practice and environmental controls.	
Wheel Wash	No	No	No	No	No
Hand sprayer only					
Footbath Waste	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
			Tipped on hard standings, concrete roadways to disinfect areas around the site.	Using as multi-use tool for foot dips then disinfecting hard standing areas.	
Comments					
Feed – Spillages inside sheds are cleared up and placed back into the feeding system or hand fed. Outside spills in general waste skip					
Syringes and needles – taken by vet for disposal in sharps container					
Fallen Stock – Mortalities minimised as far as possible					
Paper, Cardboard & Plastics – can be placed in dedicated containers for collection by waste contractors					
Building Waste – Rubble used for hardcore in roadways. Wood placed in general skip or removed by farm staff if sanctioned to do so					
Wash Water – Removed from site and spread on third party land by contractors					
Batteries – Removed by service contractors when new ones are fitted					
Proposed actions – From Column F – The wastes planned to minimise (avoid, reduce, recycle, recover or reuse)					
Maximising bulk deliveries of bedding materials will reduce quantities of waste plastic packaging produced.					
Cleaning products to be strictly ordered by volume required and inventories accurately kept.					