**Odour Management Plan**

Weavers Meadow Pig Unit

Langford

Cullompton

Devon

EX15 1RQ

Permit Number: ERP/BP3902LE

Grid Reference: ST 02698, 03535

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1. **Introduction**

This bespoke OMP is a live management plan prepared to support the overall Environmental Management System in place at Weavers Meadow and required as part of permitting the site under EPR/BP3902LE. The overriding principle of the OMP is to ensure the day to day activities are carried out in accordance with this document to help minimise the overall environmental impact. The site has three separate sensitive receptors within 400 meters of the permit boundary and one of which is within 100 meters, therefore a high level OMP has been completed.

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.

This plan will be reviewed in the event of any building and management changes and on the outcome of investigations into the causes of any future odour complaints should these occur. All management plans will be reviewed at least every year if there are no changes on site.

Any odour complaints will be recorded and investigated using the Odour Complaint Report Form contained within Technical Guidance Note IPPC SRG 6.02 (Farming) Odour Management at Intensive Livestock Installations.

This plan is completed by Harry Edwards of the Farm Consultancy Group with relevant and site-specific information provided by Chris Down, the Operator.

1. **Installation Background**

Weavers Meadow Farm will have a capacity for:

Sows and Farrowers: 1771

Pigs 7-15 kg – 1460

Production Pigs above 30kg – 432

The site is run as a fully slatted or part slatted based system with vacuum slurry removal, the existing housing and the proposed housing to all be operated as per BAT with frequent slurry removal.

A BAT assessment has been carried out for both the existing pig buildings and the proposed new building. This BAT assessment has not identified a need for an improvement program based on the buildings utilising biofilters. As the existing buildings are built to the same specification as the proposed new building both of which are to comply with BAT AELS with the use of biofilters. Biofilters are referenced in the BAT Conclusions document under BAT 30, technique 0 as a way to comply with BAT AELS.

The majority of buildings are ventilated using variable spend roof fans with some buildings operating natural ventilation. Slurry is collected underneath the buildings and pumped out at least every 12 weeks to ensure slurry depth is maintained below 800mm.

The unit operates a mostly dry feed system, the diets fed to all the pigs throughout all stages are balanced nutritionally and formulated in such a way to minimise the production and emissions of ammonia, odours, dust and the overall environmental impact of the farming activities.

Nipple drinkers are used throughout to prevent water wastage. Meter readings will be taken on a regular basis to monitor water consumption and to detect the presence of any leakages, the site utilises borehole water and has mains water as a backup.

All lorries are washed out and disinfected regularly, maintaining cleanliness to a high standard. Each lorry is equipped with a shovel, bag and brush for instant clean up of accidental spillages, thus reducing emissions of both dust and odour. Washings are captured and drain back into the contained slurry system.

These measures are intended to reduce the production and emission of ammonia odours and to prevent dust and liquids escaping into the environment. The batch system enables the housing to be cleaned out on a regular basis, ensuring all pig housing is as clean as possible. All dead stock will be disposed on via on site incineration. Data sheet in appendix 1.

1. **BAT Summary**

BAT 12 – Bat is complied with on site as set out below all of which is detailed within the OMP:

* A written protocol containing appropriate actions and timelines – section 5-7
* A protocol for conducting odour monitoring – section 6
* A protocol for response to identified odour nuisance - section 6 -8
* An odour prevention and elimination programme designed to identify the sources to monitor odour emissions (BAT 26), to characterise the contributions of the sources to implement elimination and/or reduction measures – section 7-8

1. **Sensitive Receptors**

There are 4 properties within 400 meters of the installation. These are:

1. Residential properties at Little Cleeves 245 m – 302285, 103790
2. Weavers Meadow Farm Dwelling (owned by operator) 25 m – 302680, 103495
3. Shuffshayles Farm – 118 m – 302731, 103386
4. Tye Farm – 318 m – 3033004, 103528

Potential odour sources include pigs and pig buildings, land spreading of manure and slurry, feed storage and preparation, pig carcases, dusts and disinfectants, biofilter. Since making the permit application there have been sporadic odour complaints.

Plan showing nearest sensitive receptors to the site.

Graphical user interface, application, Word

Description automatically generated

1. **Preventative measure / on site odour control measures**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Odour source/ Issue** | **Assessment of Potential Risks and Problems** | **Actions taken to prevent or minimise the risk of odour** |
| Feed Delivery and storage | * Spillages of feed during delivery and storage * Creation of dust during delivery | * All feed is dry and stored in enclosed feed silos with vents. These vents are connected to a cyclone dust collector. * Feed delivery systems are sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. * Any spillages with be cleared up immediately by farm staff and if fit for consumption will be placed in spare plastic feed bags and fed back to the pigs. Any spillages unfit for consumption will be cleared into covered skips immediately and removed from site by licenced waste contractors within 24hrs * Spillages over 500 kg – farm staff will notify the feed delivery company immediately who will be required to send a vehicle out to clear and remove all split feeds within 8 hours. * Feed silos and pipework checked by farm staff as part of an annual check on condition. Records of this are kept in the farm office. * Any damage to feed pipework or silos when identified by farm staff is to be repaired immediately if it is likely to cause pollution or odour. If damage is not presenting immediate risk (e.g damage to protective bollards which will not cause leaks) will be reported to the farm manger within 8 hours who will record work to be carried out in the maintenance plan and then contact the suitably qualified contractor within 24 hours. |
| Carcass Storage and disposal | * Unopened bins * Potentially increased odour occurrence in hot weather * Odour caused from incinerator exhaust | * All carcases are stored in lockable and covered bins before on farm incineration within 48 hrs. * Incinerator will be operated as is practically needed to minimise odour to ensure carcases will not be kept within dead bins for more than 48 hours before incineration. However, frequency will depend on mortality rates and weather. * Deadstock located away from main farm unit to reduce odour impacts * Incinerator maintained and serviced as per manufactures specifications using an outside qualified contractor to reduce fugitive emissions and increase its efficiency. Incinerator will not be overloaded with pigs to increase burin efficiency. * Dead pigs are transported to incinerator in the locked deadstock bins, with lids closed. * Deadstock area is kerbed to prevent any leakage. |
| Pig Housing and ventilation | * Odour from leaking drinkers and excess water * Odour from slurry underneath the slats * Odour from building design and maintenance * Building clear out * Odour from pigs | * Nipple drinkers and feeders used on site are designed for the industry and are of the same design used throughout many permitted sites. Designed inline with industry standards to minimise leakage. * The only slurry storage on farm is underneath the buildings and the lagoon that is covered. * No fixed slurry pumps are used only mobile Slurry agitation pumps (no more often than every 4 weeks for 3 days) within the buildings to keep slurry homogenised. This pump will only be used during working hours This will be done by farm staff. Any excess odour that may arise from this will go through the biofilter and therefore be mitigated. * Slurry removed at least every 10 weeks to ensure a continuous void between the slurry and the slats and operate to BAT. * All pens and stock checked for cleanliness as part of daily welfare routines by farm staff. With any cleanliness issues rectified within 24 hours where practical and the cause of these issues identified and depending on the specific issue, procedures put in place to reduce or stop this reoccurring. * All pigs checked twice daily by farm staff to monitor health, any signs of disease are treated as required and where necessary identified pig is moved to hospital accommodation, for closer monitoring. * All pens and buildings cleaned out in accordance with written cleaning plan, available in the farm office. * Potentially odorous spillages (feed ingredients, manure/slurry etc.) cleaned up immediately. * Stocking density maintained at or below levels set out in Welfare Regulations * Feeders are constructed to minimise waste, bowl drinkers / nipple drinkers are used to reduce water wastage instead of water troughs. * Buildings are well maintained with an annual maintenance checklist carried out by the farm manager, records of which are available in the office. Area identified as needing repair are notified to a qualified repairs contractor to be carried out within 3 months or immediately if pollution risk identified. * Temperature is computer controlled with daily monitoring carried out by farm staff. * Building design and specification as per recognised industry specification matching that of other permitted sites. * Computer controlled ventilation system, ventilation design based on recommendations from qualified building industry experts. Maintained as per manufactures specification by outside contractors. * Lying and dunging areas differentiated through implementation of recommended ventilation program, designed specifically for pig production. |
| Slurry and manure storage and movement | * Odour from slurry build up within the buildings * Odour from slurry removal * Odour from fugitive emissions | * No slurry storage on site other than underneath the slats and SSAFO compliant covered lagoon * No manure produced- only slurry. * No fixed slurry pumps are used only mobile Slurry agitation pumps (every 4 weeks for 3 days) within the buildings to keep slurry homogenised. This pump will only be used during working hours This will be done by farm staff. * Manure is not allowed to accumulate above slats – this is achieved by correct dietary feeding daily monitoring by farm staff and if required manual removal by farm staff. Slurry removal as per BAT as detailed below keeps a void between the slurry and slats. * Slurry removed at least every 10 weeks to ensure a continuous void between the slurry and the slats and operate to BAT. * Slurry is spread as and when required to be applied to the growing crops, typically in the spring and autumn. NVZ regulations apply and slurry spreading will not occur during the closed season. However, slurry spreading will be applied via precision farming techniques to reduce nitrogen losses and reduce odour. * Slurry removal is via umbilical pumping to the fields or with tractor vacuum tankers, all removal carried out by trained staff. Any slurry spillage it to be captured immediately with straw and cleared up with slurry tanker by farm staff. * Where possible wind direction will be considered when exporting slurry, however compliance with NVZ regulations, BAT compliance and crop requirements will take priority. * All equipment is checked for defects by farm staff before use, if defects are found there will be repaired before equipment can be used. |
| Manufacture and selection of compound foods | * Poor Quality and odorous ingredients * Feeds which are unbalanced in nutrients, leading to increased excretion and higher emissions of odorous compounds * Changes in feed composition resulting in poor growth rates and limits in digestion. | * No on-site milling or mixing, all feed is delivered via specifically designed blower trailers. * Feed is from our own processing facility, which means we have full control of the raw materials used. * Feed sample for every load is taken by farm staff and kept in a sealed bag for a minimum of three months in the farm office. * Feed composition is closely matched to pigs requirement, especially protein. this minimises water consumption and urine excretion and helps to minimise slurry moisture content. * Rations are reviewed annually by a suitably qualified nutritionist who will provide recommendations to the operator. The operator is not obliged to follow these recommendations if they are not legal or regulatory requirements. |
| Dirty open yard areas | * Pig movements between buildings resulting in dirty yard areas * Dirty areas allowed to pond and stagnate producing odour | * Minimised pig movements between buildings * Buildings designed to ensure all slurry is unable to escape the enclosed building. Doorway opens up to passage way which does not stock pigs. * Loading bays are located directly outside each building to minimise potential dirty yarded area. Once pig loading has been completed farm staff will pressure wash the area clean within 2 hours. * Loading bays have ramped concrete to channel all dirty water back into the slurry storage under the slats. * Concrete yard areas and loading bays are well maintained with an annual maintenance checklist carried out by the farm manager, records of which are available in the office. Area identified as needing repair are notified to a qualified repairs contractor to be carried out within 3 months or immediately if pollution risk identified. The scope of such work would include laying of new concrete, patching up existing cracks if they are deemed by the farm manager to undermine the integrity of the concrete. * Site drainage designed to keep clean uncontaminated water separate from dirty water and slurry with the use of on-site management which only means the loading bays are areas that could become dirty. * Yard areas (loading bays) are cleaned within 2 hours of loading being completed. All other yard areas do not require routine washing due to the nature of their use and separation from pig movements. Washing will occur with if pigs escape or feed spillage or any other spillage occurs. Within 2 hours of the spillage being cleared up. |
| Fugitive emissions | * Deadstock bins * Slurry removal * Feed Delivery and feed bins * Carcass incinerator | * Deadstock bin is shielded from the nearest receptor by pig housing to reduce odour impact. * Slurry removal points are located as far as practically possible away from sensitive receptors, however these need to be located by each building for effective slurry removal. * Location of incinerator is based towards the south of the site to allow for good separation distance and shielding of the incineration by the pig building. * Incinerator only operated to manufactures specifications and serviced as per manufactures requirements to ensure it operates efficiently and reduces fugitive emissions. |

**Key Responsibilities**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Task** | **Staff Position Responsible** | **Comments** |
| Olfactory monitoring | * Farm Manager (pig stockman to cover holiday and illness) * Permit operator | * Annual review of odour results or sooner following substantiated complaints |
| Overseeing/ monitoring feed deliveries / feed storage and spillages | * Farm Manager | * Major spillages reported to permit operator if caused pollution incident |
| Ventilation and heating system | * Stockman and Farm Manager * Permit operator | * Responsible for day to day adjustments * Responsible for design, selection and upgrade of system. |
| Stock inspections | * Stockman | * All stock inspected twice a day and any issues are recorded. |
| Drinking water systems | * Stockman * Permit operator | * Responsible for day to day adjustments * Responsible for design, selection and upgrade of system. |
| Slurry removal and house washing | * Farm Manager * Stockman | * Farm manager responsible for timing of slurry removal. * Farm manager responsible for washout plan. * Stockman will operate machinery day to day |
| Carcass Disposal | * Farm Manager * Permit operator | * Responsible for day to day adjustments * Responsible for design, selection and upgrade of incineration system. |
| Drainage System | * Farm Manager * Permit operator | * Responsible for day to day adjustments * Responsible for design, selection and upgrade of drainage system. |
| Reviewing annual plans | * Permit operator |  |
| Documenting / reviewing abnormal events | * Farm Manager * Permit operator | * Documenting * Reviewing |
| Complaints Log | * Farm Manager |  |

1. **Complaints Procedure**

When receiving an odour complaint, an ‘Odour Complaint Form’ will be filled out in detail by the person informing the complaint, an example is shown in Appendix 3. 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 from a local resident or Environment Agency officer the following procedures will be followed.

* Report to the Environment Agency within 48 hours of a complaint if they are not already aware, detailing any reason for the complaint. Work along-side the EA to identify and reduce the odour sources.
* The permit operator will inform the complaint of the findings of their complaint within 48 hours of completing the investigation to help local resident understand the causes of odour.
* If cause is clearly identified by a specific procedure on farm, then if possible, to stop this procedure or delay until weather conditions are favourable then this will be implemented.
* 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 circumstances, the complainant will be informed, and procedures will be put in place to prevent reoccurrence.

**7. Contingency Measures**

The below table identifies what happens if the day to day management of the farm has failed to control odour. This occurs when odour complaints have been substantiated or the daily odour monitoring carried out by the farm manager has identified odour.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Odour Contingency** | | | |
| **Source** | **Potential Cause** | **Primary Mitigation Measure** | **Secondary Mitigation Measure** |
| Feed Delivery and Storage | Failure of pipe coupling to feed silo creating a leak or spillage | **Trigger point**  Unable to clear spill quickly and at risk of rain soaking and /or contaminating watercourse.  **Mitigation**  Farm workers to build a temporary bund around the spill with straw or soil  Farm manager to contact specialist removal contractor immediately    **Cessation of Action**  No spillage remains and any waste generated by the spill has been removed from site by specialist contractor. | **Trigger point**  Implemented primary mitigation measure and spill remains and unable to clear up, specialist removal firm cannot come on site for over 12 hours.  **Mitigation**  Farm workers to spread soil or straw over the top of the spill to reduce odours. Bagged up feed to be deposited into covered skips.    **Cessation of Action**  No spillage remains and any waste generated by the spill has been removed from site by specialist contractor.  . |
| Feed Delivery and Storage | Failure feed bins | **Trigger Point**  Spillage occurs    **Mitigation**  Any spillages with be cleared up immediately by farm staff and if fit for consumption will be placed in spare plastic feed bags and fed back to the pigs. Any spillages unfit for consumption will be cleared into skips immediately and removed from site by licenced waste contractors within 24hrs  Spillages over 500 kg – farm staff will notify the feed delivery company immediately who will be required to send a vehicle out to clear and remove all split feeds within 8 hours.  Farm manager to order replacement feed bin immediately.    **Cessation of Action**  No spillage remains and any waste generated by the spill has been removed from site by specialist contractor. Feed bin has been replaced and in working order.  . | **Trigger point**  Unable to clear spill quickly and at risk of rain soaking and /or contaminating watercourse. Replacement feed bin not currently on site to allow normal feeding protocol to continue.  **Mitigation**  Farm workers to build a temporary bund around the spill with straw and cover spill with straw/soil.  Farm manager to contact specialist removal contractor immediately  Farm manager to reduce normal feed order and order more often to enable the farm to operate with one bin less.    **Cessation of Action**  No spillage remains and any waste generated by the spill has been removed from site by specialist contractor.  Feed bin on site and installed by qualified contractor.  . |
| Carcase storage and disposal | Carcass bins leaking | **Trigger Point**  Damaged or worn bins  **Mitigation**  Once identified, farm staff to mediately order new bins or repair if this is practical.  Do not use the damaged bin  **Cessation of Action**  New sealed bins delivered within 48 hours | **Trigger Point**  Damaged or worn bins cannot be replaced within 48 hours.  **Mitigation**  Farm manager to contact National Fallen Stock to arrange for immediate collection of deadstock. Deadstock collection to continue    **Cessation of Action**  New sealed bins delivered and in use. |
| Carcase storage and disposal | Failure of incinerator | **Trigger point**  Daily inspection and monitoring by farm manager identifies failure  **Mitigation**  Farm manager to contact qualified contractor to repair immediately.  **Cessation of Action**  Contractor has completed repair work and incinerator is in working order | **Trigger point**  Contractor is unable to repair incinerator within 72 hours.  **Mitigation**  Farm manager to contact National Fallen Stock and request removal of all stock immediately and on going until incinerator is operational.  **Cessation of Action**  Contractor has completed repair work and incinerator is in working order. |
| Slurry Handling | Damaged or blocked slurry channels or pipes | **Trigger Point**  Blockage and overspill or difficulty experienced when sucking out slurry.  **Mitigation**  Cease slurry removal immediately until blockage can be cleared.  Immediately capture any slurry escape with a straw/soil bund.  Call qualified contractor to repair immediately  **Cessation of Action**  Slurry system repaired and working within 24 hours | **Trigger Point**  Blockage and overspill or difficulty experienced when sucking out slurry that has not been rectified within 24 hours.  **Mitigation**  Contact local slurry contractor to remove slurry daily to keep slurry levels as low as possible. Temporarily remove slurry from extraction point within the building entrance until blockage has been cleared.  Construct secondary bund with straw/soil to stop slurry escape if required.  **Cessation of Action**  Slurry system repaired and working. |
| Slurry Handling | Vacuum slurry tanker breaks down | **Trigger Point**  Vacuum tanker unable to remove slurry due to breakdown  **Mitigation**  Farm manager to call mechanic to repair immediately  Use spare slurry tanker on farm.    **Cessation of Action**  Slurry tankers repaired and removal as normal. | **Trigger Point**  Vacuum tanker unable to be repaired to maintain every 10 week removal of slurry  **Mitigation**  Contact local slurry contractor and agree short term contract to removal slurry    **Cessation of Action**  Slurry tankers repaired and removal as normal. |
| Slurry Handling | Unable to export slurry due to lack of capacity. (slurry exported to other slurry stores under the operators control and ownership). | **Trigger point**  Slurry lagoon that pig slurry is exported to is at capacity  **Mitigation**  Operator to confirm to farm manager and contactors that the next slurry removed will be taken to another of the operator’s slurry stores on a different unit.  If conditions allow and it will not cause pollution spread slurry direct to fields in accordance with NVZ regulations.  **Cessation of Action**  Slurry storage capacity is sufficient to allow continued removal of slurry every 10 weeks at a minimum. | **Trigger point**  All other slurry lagoons in the operator’s control are full.  **Mitigation**  Export slurry to other farmers who have spare capacity or available land to spread slurry.  No formal agreements are currently in place. If this is not possible then employ road takers export and spread on non NVZ land.  **Cessation of action**  Slurry storage capacity is sufficient to allow continued removal of slurry every 10 weeks at a minimum. |
| Slurry Handling | Significant disease situation leading to excess of dead pigs and odorous slurry. | **Trigger Point**  Inspection has identified a serious disease situation with high mortality.  **Mitigation Techniques & Speed of Response**  If the quantity of deadstock is beyond the available bin storage capacity then an area of the shed is immediately fenced off from the stock and dead pigs are left in the shed awaiting fallen stock by approved contractor.  Pigs are left spaced out to reduce heat and slow any decomposition. Ventilation is running at all times.  Farm manager to contact licenced fallen stock scheme and request immediate removal and additional deadstock containers ordered immediately. Collection by fallen stock scheme is arranged and completed with 24 hours and then ongoing at daily intervals if required (and permitted) by disease situation.  Slurry removal to only be allowed once disease has been identified and it is safe to do so.  **Cessation of Action**  Pig health is returned to normal status source of disease has been identified and eradicated | **Trigger Point**  Disease situation is not responding to treatment and mortalities are increasing significantly over 48-hour period.  **Emergency Measure & Speed of Response**  Situation would invariably require immediate involvement of veterinarian.  Arrange for removal of stock from house for slaughter (subject to veterinary guidance).  Action is within 72 hours  Do not re-use house until fully cleaned, disinfected and microbiologically tested  **Cessation of Action**  House is cleared for re-stocking and source of disease has been identified and eradicated. |
| Pig Housing and ventilation | Failure of water pipe or drinker creating spillage of water and leading to poor quality wet and odorous feed in building. | **Trigger Point**  Inspection has identified a water leak inside the house.  **Mitigation**  Undertake the following actions in proportion to the size and duration of the leak.  Immediately isolate the pipe or drinker to prevent any further leakage of water.  Immediately segregate the area of spillage from the stock with barriers.  Depending on extent of leak, farm manager either calls plumber to repair immediately or instructs farm worker to repair immediately.  **Cessation of Action**  Drinker system is fully repaired, within 48 hrs. | **Trigger Point**  Water leak cannot be stopped or is excessive and not been repaired within 24 hours.  **Mitigation**  Arrange for removal of stock from the effected part of the house and transfer to alternative house, farm or slaughter.  Shut off mains supply to house and introduce temporary manual drinking troughs if welfare needs dictate.  **Cessation of Action** Drinker system is repaired and functioning. |
| Pig Housing and ventilation | Overstocking in house due to non-collection for slaughter leading to greater numbers of heavier pigs | **Trigger Point**  Stocking density has exceeded guidelines due to operational failing in movement programme.  **Mitigation**  Site operator to give consent to move excess pig numbers to other sites owned by the operator immediately.  **Cessation of Action**  Pig numbers and stocking density are back down below industry guidelines. | **Trigger Point**  As for primary mitigation but exporting to other sites is not available.  **Mitigation**  Sell pigs to other farmers or market at the next available sale.  **Cessation of Action**  Pig numbers and stocking density are back down below industry guidelines. |
| Pig Housing and ventilation | Abnormal climatic conditions impacting on sensitive receptors | **Trigger Point**  Weather condition (e.g. unusual wind direction, very still air, heavy humidity).  **Mitigation Techniques & Speed of Response**  Implement additional perimeter / sniff testing to monitor for potential problems.  Adjust fan velocities at selected points to address specific conditions in relation to sensitive receptors. If wind direction is in the direction of nearest receptor then building 2 will be run hotter and reduce fan ventilation to increase air residence time in the biofilter. (Pig welfare will always remain a priority).  If weather is unusually hot then biofilter will require increased water and therefore farm manager will manually operate sprinkler system.  Manual over-ride in response to conditions.  Take action as above if forecasts indicate unusually long period of very abnormal weather (e.g. > 2 days).  Removal slurry every week is weather patterns continue.  **Cessation of Action**  Prevailing / normal weather patterns return | Run buildings hotter which will reduce airflow and therefore increase the dirty air residence time in the biofilter which in tun will increase the biofilters efficiency. No additional emergency actions are identified in this instance. Weather conditions and forecasts are monitored. If extended period of abnormal weather is anticipated contact should be made with potentially impacted receptor sites. |
| Pig Housing and ventilation | Failure of the Ventilation System | **Trigger Point**  Alarm and/or inspection has identified a major ventilation system failure which is not related to power supply (i.e. not resolved by back-up power generation)  **Mitigation**  Maximise natural air-flow through house by manually opening doors, side vents and fan baffles – subject to age and condition of pigs.  Extract also from gable end fans which are furthest from sensitive receptors <400m, if operation is available.  **Cessation of Action**  Ventilation system is restored | **Trigger Point**   * Unable to restore ventilation to house   **Mitigation**  Arrange for removal of stock from house and transfer to alternative house, farm or slaughter.  Action is within 24 hours (pig health as well as odour factors are paramount)  **Cessation of Action**  House is empty, slurry removed cleaning completed. Ventilation system is repaired and functioning. |
| Pig Housing and ventilation | Failure of slurry storage underneath the slats | **Trigger point**  Daily inspection reveals leak of slurry from under the slats  **Mitigation**  Farm manager to contact the qualified repairs contractor immediately to repair.  Farm workers remove pigs from the affected part of the shed either to another building or removed off farm.  Farm manager to contact slurry removal contractors immediately to remove slurry within the building.  **Cessation of action**  Slurry storage underneath the sheds has been repaired and pollution risk is no longer present and building can begin to be used as per normal production. | **Trigger point**  The slurry storage cannot be repaired with out major demolition to the building  **Mitigation**  Removal of all pigs from the shed. Depending on growth stage and current market will depend on where the pigs are exported to.  Building work is carried out by qualified contractor as appointed by the permit operator.  **Cessation of action**  Slurry storage underneath the sheds has been repaired and pollution risk is no longer present and building can begin to be used as per normal production. |
| Pig Housing and ventilation | Unable to complete wash out and disinfectant of sheds due to washer breakdown. | **Trigger Point**  On site pressure washers fail  **Mitigation**  Farm manager to call contractor immediately to repair pressure washers.  **Cessation of action**  Contractor has been and repaired the pressure washer within 48hrs. | **Trigger Point**  Pressure washer fails and repairs contractor cannot repair within 48hours  **Mitigation**  Farm Manger to contact washing contractors to complete shed washing and disinfecting.  If machine is not repairable, purchase a new washer before sheds need to be washed again.  **Cessation of action**  Pressure washer repaired or new pressure washer purchased. |
| Feed Quality | Poor quality / condition of feed at delivery (e.g. excessive fines/dust or damp) creating blockages that could result in feed spoiling and creating odour from silos or feeders. | **Trigger Point**  Blocked feed system is identified during or after delivery  **Mitigation Techniques & Speed of Response**  Immediately isolate the system and notify feed mill to make immediate collection and replacement from silo if appropriate.  Temporarily use bagged feed transferred from another silo if this is needed for stock welfare.  Immediately dismantle and clear any part of the feed system at risk of block. Bag any feed to be disposed of in sealed plastic bags.    **Cessation of Action**  Satisfactory feed delivered into cleared system and confirmed by visual inspection of bulk and sample. | **Trigger Point**  Unable to clear blocked silo/system  **Emergency Measure & Speed of Response**  Introduce a temporary mobile silo (trailer) to replace blocked system.  Act within 2 days if problem has persisted and bagged feed is being used.  **Cessation of Action**  Permanent feed system is back available for use. |