**Appendix 9: Waste Minimisation Plan**

PESTICIDES:

* Ensure tight stock control
* Maintain a tidy unit (e.g. maintained buildings and drains, reduced cover and breeding sites) and prevent access to feed, to reduce requirement for pesticides and rodenticides
* Design of site, with enclosed food and drainage systems, reduces attractions to potential pests and helps to exclude them
* Slurry/dirty water and manure storage and stores monitored for signs of pests

FEED RESIDUES:

* Delivery driver instructed to clear up any spills
* Targeted diets fed according to pig weight and requirements, reduces waste
* Quality and palatability of feed monitored to reduce waste

VET PRODUCTS:

* Continue to keep tight stock controls
* Return unused medicines when expired
* Increased biosecurity and pig/poultry health, should help reduce the requirement for veterinary medicines.
* Farm assurance requirement to monitor overall antibiotic use and have a reduction plan, where applicable, in the veterinary health plan.

FALLEN STOCK:

* Deadstock stored in purpose-built, lockable container. Disposed of by licenced fellmonger.

SCRAP:

* Minimal scrap production expected. Scrap sold for recycling.

OILS, TYRES, BATTERIES etc:

* No change.
* Disposed of when applicable according to manufacturer's instructions

AGROCHEMICALS:

* Unused disposed of according to manufacturer's instructions

BUILDING RESIDUES:

* Old blocks and bricks waiting to be crushed and re-used in concreting/hardcore projects

WASTE LIQUIDS:

* Used footdips: emptied into dirty water
* Rainwater:
  + - * + diverted into clean water pathways
        + storage in rainwater harvesting tanks

**Efficient use of raw materials**

* Types and amounts of raw materials used on farm are listed in the Raw Materials Inventory
* Product safety sheets should be attached to this form
* The raw materials inventory will be reviewed every four years to identify opportunities for reducing usage or substituting materials that are less harmful.

**Minimising water use**

* Water is from mains . Water is provided via river drinkers and via nipple drinkers , which are designed to minimise spillage.
* Water is measured at least weekly by water meter and is closely monitored; any significant fluctuations will be investigated by the farm manager and remedial action taken
* A water efficiency audit will take place within two years of the permit issue. An action plan to reduce water use will be agreed as a result. Water use will then be reviewed every four years.

**Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes**

Within two years of the permit being granted, a waste minimisation review will be undertaken to take into account the waste hierarchy and to identify whether appropriate measures to ensure that minimal waste is produced need to be updated and changed.

The methodology for this review and an action plan for reducing the use of raw materials will be submitted within two months of completion of the review. For wastes which are technically and financially impossible to recover, such as sharps, vaccines, veterinary materials, including gloves and ABP, these are collected by a suitably licensed contractor for disposal.

**Carcass Disposal**

Dead pigs are kept in locked and leak-proof refrigerated containers before being disposed of via a licensed deadstock contractor.

Reviewed March 2025