



Dust and Bioaerosol Management Plan

Moy Park Limited

**Alison's Farm
Land at High Dyke
High Dyke
Great Ponton
NG33 5BQ**

Permit number EPR/DP3642QD

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1. Introduction

This Plan has been prepared as part of the EPR permit variation application for the Poultry Unit however there are no sensitive receptors within 100 metres.

The purpose of this Plan is to:

- Establish the likely sources of dust arising from the Poultry Unit
- Set out the procedures followed to prevent or minimise dust and bioaerosol levels

2. Site Overview

Alison's Farm is situated approximately one kilometre north-east of the village of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire, approximately centred on National Grid Reference SK9392231008.

The installation comprises eight poultry houses, numbered one to eight. The eight poultry houses provide a combined capacity for 270,000 broiler places. There are no Special Areas of Conservation(SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsars within 5km of the installation.

The land around the site is predominantly agricultural.

There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 5km of the installation, and 20 other nature conservation sites within 2km comprising of 17 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and 3 Ancient Woodlands. An assessment of the impact of emissions has been carried out and the installation is considered to have no adverse effect on the nature conservation sites.

It is proposed that an additional two poultry houses be built immediately to the east of house 6, all constructed of modern steel clear span sheds with high velocity ridge extract fans in line with all current BAT conclusions and the addition of three extra feed silos to supply poultry feed to the two new houses (H7and H8)

3. Ventilation System

The poultry houses will be ventilated by high-speed ridge-mounted extraction fans with side inlets. There will be gable end fans and evaporative misting systems for use during extreme high heat weather conditions. Ventilation parameters are dependent on the bird age and weather conditions. In normal weather conditions, at the start of the crop, minimal ventilation is used, which increases as the age of the birds increases. In warmer conditions the ventilation is further increased to ensure the welfare of the birds is not compromised.

Any dust generated in the sheds is dispersed via the roof ventilation systems.

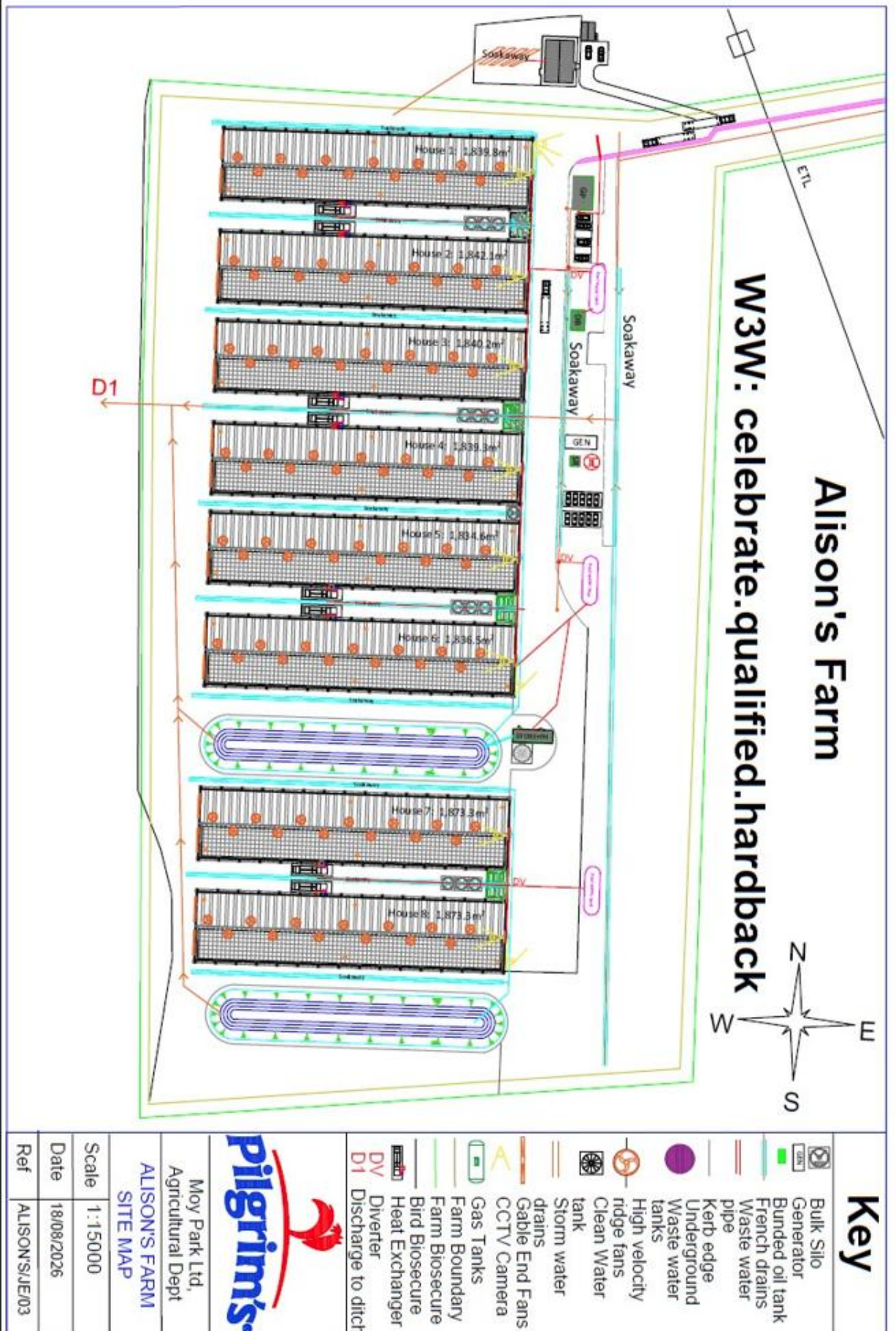
4. Receptors within a 400m buffer of the Poultry Unit

There is only the associated farm managers' residences in the area around the poultry unit at the farm. There are no sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation.

Details	Grid Reference	Location
Farm Manager's dwelling	SK 93954 31092	On site



5. Site Plan



6. Dust Control Measures

Source of Dust	Method	Actions taken to prevent or minimise dust	In Place Yes/No	Additional
Poultry Feed	Dust from Silos	Covers put over silo pipes/ Cyclone dust collection	Yes	
	Storage of feed	Use of covered feed silos	Yes	
	Feed spill control	Control mechanism for clean-up of spilt feed	Yes	All feed spills placed in sealed bags which are placed in the skip as soon as possible
	Form of feed	Mould feed into pellets so that dusty ingredients are bound together	Yes	Pellet hardness is monitored to ensure that feed will not break down to dust
	Fat content	Increase fat content so that dusty ingredients are bound together	Yes	Fat content is managed to ensure a balanced diet for poultry.
	Feed Ingredients	Wheat and Barley less dusty than maize	Yes	Wheat used
	Feeding methods	Material sock fitted to the end of the auger pipe	Yes	Dust socks or cyclones on all feed silos
		Feed pans or tracks. Pans produce less dust than tracks	Yes	Feed pans used in all sheds
	Over administration of feed to birds	Management of feed to avoid spills on the floor	Yes	Feeding cycles are managed to ensure no spillages occur. Feed is provided via an automated system based on bird requirements
Bedding material	Type of bedding	Fine woodchip and flax straw is less dusty than wheat, barley or rye straw	Yes	Fine woodchip used as bedding and chopped straw top up bales

	Amount of bedding	Apply deep bedding system	No	Bedding is initially placed at 25 to 30mm. Top up bales are added during the cycle to ensure litter is friable.
	Application of bedding	Bedding applied internally	Yes	Bedding blown in to the centre of the shed and spread manually
		Catching curtains fitted to reduce dust loss	Yes	Catching curtains used
Ventilation	Increased ventilation	Ventilation velocity increased	Yes	Ventilation is increased via an automated system in line with bird requirements, temperature and relative humidity
House Cleaning	Good management	Cleaning carried out in a way that dust loss is minimised	Yes	Litter scraped in to the middle of the shed and removed by bobcat. Lorries parked as close to the shed as possible and litter poured in to the trailer by bucket to minimise dust
Number of birds	Reduced flock numbers	Reduced bird numbers resulting in less airborne dust	Yes	Stocking densities are below the maximum legal requirement