**ODOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Weston Farm**

**Weston Poultry Unit**

**The Old Airfield**

**Weston Green Road**

**Weston Longville**

**Norwich**

**Norfolk**

**NR9 5LB**

**Grid reference TG104151**

**Introduction**

This Odour Management Plan (OMP) has been prepared to support the overall Environmental Management System in place at Weston Poultry Farm. The overriding principle of this OMP is to ensure the day to day activities are carried in accordance with this document to help minimise the overall environmental impact.

**Pathways and receptors**

Weston farm stands in a largely rural area but does have residential dwellings bordering the permit boundary.

The SSSI, Hockering wood is 2.5K from the site in a Westerly direction and the River Wensum which is both a SSSI and a Special Area of Conservation is 3.0 K from the site in a North Easterly direction.

Figure 1 Sensitive receptors map



**The purpose of this Odour Management Plan is to**:

* Establish the likely source of odours arising from the farm.
* Set out procedures at the farm to mitigate or minimise the risk of odour.
* Set out measures to periodically monitor odour emissions from the farm.
* Formalise an effect method of dealing with any odour complaints quickly and efficiently.

**Potential Odour Sources**

Risk Assessment for Odour, the following sources have been identified as contributing to a potential medium - high risk odour source.

* Odour emissions from compound feed selection
* Odour emissions from feed delivery and storage
* Odour emissions from ventilation techniques
* Odour emissions from litter conditions and management
* Odour emissions from carcass storage and disposal
* Odour emissions from fluctuations in bird stocking densities (growth curves)
* Odour emissions from drinking water systems
* Odour emissions from de-stocking (thinning and final depletion)
* Odour emissions from cleanout (litter removal)
* Odour emissions from dirty water generation and washout
* Odour emissions from litter/ manure
* Odour emissions from diesel gen sets
* Odour emissions from dust build up

**Pathways and receptors**

The pathway for all the above sources would be via the atmosphere, with the most sensitive receptors being inhabitants of nearby residential dwellings the wind direction will significantly influence how receptors are affected.

**Odour Management and Control Issues**

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| **Odour Related Issue** | **Potential Risks and Problems** | **Actions Taken to Prevent & Minimise Risk** |
| Manufacture and selection of compound foods | Feeds which are “unbalanced” in nutrients, leading to increased excretion, litter moisture and higher emissions of ammonia and other odorous compounds.  Poor Quality and odorous ingredients | * Feed specifications are prepared by the feed compounder’s nutrition specialist. * The nutritionist ensures that protein and phosphorous content is reduced as the rations change throughout the flock cycle. * Feed is only supplied by a UKASTA accredited feed mill, so that only approved raw materials are utilised in production. * A feed sample for every load of feed delivered to the site is left and documented for both quality assessment and traceability. Samples of feed are kept on site for a minimum of three months. |
| Feed Delivery and storage | Spillages of feed during delivery and storage.    Creation of dust during delivery. | * Feed delivery systems are sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. * A policy of cleanliness and checks on feed deliveries will ensure any spillage or escape will be cleared up immediately. * Feed will be recovered for re-use or placed into a waste bin for correct disposal. Immediate clean up of feed removes any possibility of a build-up that would cause excessive nutrient loading to soils in the vicinity of the site. * Annual condition checks of all feed silos and their surrounds are carried out and documented as detailed in the EMS. |
| Ventilation Techniques | Inadequate air movements within the buildings can lead to high humidity and subsequently high moisture levels within the litter.  Inadequate control of inlet and fan controls leads to poor dispersal of potential odours.  Inadequate control of inlet and ridge vents leads to poor dispersal of potential odours.  Inadequate control of gable end fans leading to extraction of potential odours. | * The ventilation system is regularly adjusted either automatically or manually to aid optimum internal environmental conditions. * The ventilation system is designed to efficiently control air quality and humidity from within the buildings. * Maintenance schedules are in place and are carried out in line with manufacturer recommendation and guidance as stated in the EMS to minimise the risk of any breakdowns during the flock cycle. * Manual override can be implemented for vent |
| Litter Conditions and Management | Incorrect choice of bedding material (litter).  Insufficient bedding material to absorb normal excreta levels.  Odours arising from wet litter and poor management.  Spillage of surplus water from drinker systems.  Disease / Virus outbreaks leading to poorly conditioned birds – excessive droppings leading to higher moisture content within litter.  Overcrowding of available bird space.  Poor ventilation design and techniques leading to poor dispersion of air and odour.  Poor building design and quality leading to residual build-up of damp, materials rot, trapped organic materials and decay resulting in odours.  Stock inspections can disturb livestock and lead to unnecessary odour and dust generation. | * Clean uncontaminated straw is used to provide an appropriate absorbent and low-odour litter. * Re-bedding is carried out as required throughout the growing period to ensure that there is always a sufficient depth of good quality litter in the house. Litter quality is checked at least 3 times per day within regular stock inspections. * Fresh litter is stored wrapped and undercover prior to use – protected from the elements. * Controls on feed and ventilation help maintain litter quality additional controls include: Use of nipple drinkers and drip trays to minimise spillage. * Drinker heights are checked daily as part of the daily stock inspection procedure. Stock and equipment are checked at least 3 times each day and drinker heights are always checked and adjusted as required at the first check. * Checks ensure that birds have good access to water, but that water is not being released onto the surrounding litter. * Use of a veterinary health plan, with specialist veterinary inputs used as necessary to control health status of birds. * Stocking densities are controlled to maintain optimum ventilation levels and to prevent overcrowding. At least twice weekly recording of weights takes place to monitor stocking density and ensure standards are being met (farm assurance schemes, breed standards & house design criteria. * Destocking of buildings will be assessed if any odour complaints are substantiated by the Environment Agency and stocking levels are defined to be the root cause. * Walls and ceiling voids of building have been insulated to prevent condensation and cold bridging. * Stock inspections are carried out 3 times per day. These are only carried out by trained and/or fully supervised staff. House walking is carried out in a calm manner and concentrates on perimeters. All stock inspections are recorded, and action is taken immediately if any problems are identified in relation to welfare and environmental standards. |
| Carcass storage and disposal | Carcasses not removed to designated storage.  Inadequate storage of carcasses on site.    Carcasses stored on site for prolonged period.  Collection vehicles not suitably covered leading to excessive odour release during transport off site. | * Carcasses collected from sheds and ranges at each inspection (minimum 3 times per day) and immediately transferred to storage bins. * Carcasses are stored in purpose built locked and lidded bins. * Carcasses are collected twice weekly from the site by an EA approved and licensed ABP carrier using suitably designed, leak proof and covered vehicles. * Bins are treated with an odour neutraliser. * Following site depletion carcass bins are washed and disinfected to avoid any build up. * Carcass bins are located away from any sensitive receptor and where possible stored in a cool shaded area. * Carcase collection is monitored to ensure no spillages occur and that vehicles are suitable covered before leaving the site. |
| Fluctuations in stocking densities depending on growth curves – particularly following any increase from initial standards | Overcrowding of available bird space leading to poor air exchange due to inefficient dispersion.  Pressure on saturation point of litter resulting in greater levels in moisture.  Increased levels in odour concentration and release than that of a lower growth curve and stocking density. | * Stocking densities are to be controlled in accordance with pre-set standards (farm assurance schemes, breed standards & house design criteria) to maintain optimum ventilation levels and to prevent overcrowding. * At least twice weekly recording of weights to monitor stocking density and ensure standards are being met. * In the event of changes (increases) to standards then stocking density assessments, trials and data collection will to be carried out to re-evaluate the optimum stocking levels required to minimise the environmental impact of the site on nearby sensitive receptor. * Any assessment and monitoring plans to be reviewed and approved by the Environment Agency and a third-party monitoring company. |
| Management of drinking water systems | Spillages of surplus water from drinker systems.  Poor quality drinking water.  Poor cleanliness of drinking water systems. | * Use of nipple, bell drinkers and drip trays to minimise the risk of spillages and water wastage. * System is checked daily by farm personnel and recorded any abnormalities or documented and rectified as required. * Only mains or quality checked bore water is used for drinking. Bore water quality checked at least every 6 months and in response to any concerns or unusual physical characteristics (odour, colour, particulates). All such results are recorded and held on file. * Water lines and drinkers are washed and cleaned at each de-population following the documented wash down procedures and using DEFRA approved chemicals. |
| Destocking of livestock, Thinning and final depletion | Higher levels of odour release through increased ventilation.  Turning over of any damp litter during machine access and in house movements.  Prolonged depletion schedules and number being removed at any one time.  External areas becoming heavily contaminated during depletion. | * Ventilation controls to be used to control the release of odours while still maintaining optimum temperature control throughout the depletion process. * Machinery movements are kept to a minimum to help avoid the churning up of damp / wet litter. * If areas are excessively high in moisture area are to be replenished with fresh bedding before depletion takes place. * Due to the size off the installation, it is in the interest of the site to keep everything moving steady and fluid throughout the depletion process. * Any abnormal operations will be documented and discussed with the factory planners to best minimise the impact both on the site and any surrounding receptors. If required, the local EA officer will be notified and consulted. |
| Clean out (litter removal from houses and off site)  Wash down and disinfection | Creation of dust during clean down.  Heaping up and removal of large quantities of potentially high levels of odorous material.  Loading litter to lorries / trailers.  Uses of odorous chemicals to disinfect buildings following wash down. | * All internal areas are cleaned down using high pressure lances to remove areas of trapped dust. * The process is usually carried out within 12 hours of the birds being depleted. * Litter is scraped into a large heap running the length of the centre of the buildings - this in turn helps aid the drying process and minimises loading time and help make the process more efficient throughout. During this process, the shed doors will be closed. As this process carries a lot of hazards for operators working within the buildings, ventilation is always required to keep the environment clear of dust and ammonia build up. During this time ventilation is needed to run at maximum velocity. * Once all the litter is removed and the floors mechanically swept the ventilation system is the powered down. The process takes approximately 2 hours per building to complete and is usually completed within 2 full days. * Trailers are loaded, sheeted down ready to leave site. * Yard area swept during and after manure removal, to avoid build up. * Wash down of sheds takes place immediately after the removal of litter. This is usually therefore the day following the completion of litter removal. * Only DEFRA approved disinfectant and detergents are used on site and are applied by trained personnel. * Dilution as carried out as recommended by the supplying companies with full audited support. * The clean out and wash down process is monitored and recorded. |
| Dirty Water management | Standing or open stored dirty water during the production cycle or clean-out.  Removal of dirty water form stores | * Areas around the houses are concreted and kept clean at all times throughout the flock cycle. * At clean-out dirty water is sent to the onsite wastewater treatment plant. |
| Diesel Gen Sets | Poor quality fuels.  Incorrect choice of fuel leading to odour and particulates.  Incorrect or inefficient operation of boilers leading to partial combustion of fuels and generation of odours. | * Generator is provided as back-up in the event of power failure (restricted use) * Only use the specified fuel from approve and reputable supply. * Generator is operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions. * Records of all inspections and maintenance work are maintained. All non-routine events are recorded. * Testing is carried out on a weekly basis and full services is carried out annually. |

**Farm Monitoring and Continual Improvement**

In accordance with BAT Conclusions BAT 26 odour emissions to air are periodically monitored in the following manner:

* Internal relative humidity and temperature are measured and recorded daily. This is captured automatically but is also recorded manually as a back-up.
* Litter quality is assessed for moisture level and recorded daily.
* Daily stockman checks are made to detect abnormally high odours.
* Additional daily checks are made in the event of a disease situation to monitor for the possibility of increased odour as a result.
* Checks of the surrounding areas and perimeters are made by staff who do not work regularly on the farm (typically the area/business manager). These checks are made at least monthly, increasing to twice per month during the summer months. Checks include sniff tests as well as visual inspection to look for anything that could lead to a potential odour problem.
* Weather conditions are monitored and recorded daily.
* Any complaints and any subsequent actions are logged using the complaint report format.
* Staff are to receive annual training regarding Environmental Permitting Regulations – which will include odour management and any new company procedures.

In accordance with BAT Conclusions BAT 26, in cases where odour nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated, then additional odour monitoring will be introduced.

* Specific odour monitoring at the site boundary or other relevant locations in response to the potential nuisance using EN standard methods (e.g., by using dynamic olfactometry to EN 13725 to determine odour concentrations).
* The use of a mobile monitoring station to include weather conditions and other environmental parameters would be introduced should any continual problems or complaints arise to provide detailed local climactic information.
* Monitoring would normally involve the commissioning of an independent specialist to undertake any such work. In the first instance sniff -testing at boundaries may be implemented using company staff other than those regularly employed at the farm. A protocol will be developed as required.
* Specialist odour monitoring can be carried out during the flock cycle if it is deemed necessary to help gauge and further understand odour levels beyond the farm perimeter.
* Ammonia monitoring equipment would be introduced inside houses to further understand ammonia levels and odour in houses and on farm.

**Odour Complaints Procedure**

Any odour complaints received in direct relation to the installation shall be dealt with according to the EMS documentation and recorded on a complaint’s investigation form ESP08a. Odour complaints shall be fully investigated and available at future inspections.

Investigations shall consider,

* The activities taking place at the time of the compliant.
* The timing of the compliant.
* The weather conditions at the time of the compliant.
* Any abnormal operations either on site or nearby.
* Any changes that may have been made to a standard operational procedure.
* The receptor and the impact that may have been caused.

Following all investigations into complaints if the issue is caused by an operation at the site a discussion will be had with senior management. Any practical proactive measures which can be agreed will be implemented to help minimise the impact. Possible sources and actions that may be taken are set out in the following section of the OMP (Odour Contingency).

The complainant will also be contacted following the investigation into the complaint and kept up to date with progress and any remedial action being taken.

**Odour Contingency Plan**

Various contingency measures have been drawn up to address possible situations where odour releases cannot necessarily be controlled by normal operations.

Possible source specific actions are set out in the following table (Part 1- Source Specific Actions).

If there have been repeated and substantiated complaints relating to odour several possible site-specific actions are also set out (Part 2 – Site Specific Actions).

Where any remedial actions have been taken to address identified odour problems then appropriate checks will be carried out to ensure that these have been completed successfully. Checks will be in the form of visual inspection and testing of equipment and/or odour perimeter site tours as is relevant to the action point. Independent testing or monitoring may also be instructed if deemed necessary. The details of all checks on the efficacy of actions will be recorded.

Part 1 – Possible Source Specific Causes & Actions

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| **Source** | **Potential cause** | **Mitigation** |
| Manufacture and selection of compound foods | 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.  Failure of pipe coupling to tanker or feed bin creating leak and spillage. | * Isolate 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. * Dismantle and clear any part of the feed system at risk of block. * For any minor spillage (less than 500kg) the feed would be cleared up into sealed bags which can be placed in the onsite general waste container for disposal. |
| Feed Delivery | Failure of pipe coupling to tanker or feed bin creating leak and spillage. | * Any spillages are cleaned up immediately. * If a spillage is inside a house the spill is isolated from stock and bagged for use. Bags are retained inside the shed and away from stock. * If a spillage is outside the shed the spill is covered with plastic / tarpaulin sheeting if immediate collection is not possible and/or it is raining. This increases the possibility of salvage and ensures no run-off. * For major spillages (over 500kg) the feed mill would be notified and be required to send a vehicle out to clear the feed up and move to another on-site silo. This process is carried out within a few hours if the food is still in a condition to be used and therefore fit for animal consumption. * For any major spillage (over 500kg) that is unfit for animal consumption the spillage will be cleared up into skips and removed from site for disposal via the appointed waste contractor within 24 hours of the incident. Skips are covered to prevent water ingress and further deterioration. * For any minor spillage (less than 500kg) the feed would be cleared up into sealed bags which can be placed in the onsite general waste container for disposal. |
| Ventilation Techniques | Flock health / growth status generating higher odour / dust levels.  Abnormal climatic conditions impacting on sensitive receptors. | * Raise velocity / balance extraction profile from ridge fans. * Adjust / increased fan velocities at selected points to address specific conditions in relation to sensitive receptors. * Temporary manual operation / override of natural ventilation systems to address specific conditions in relation to sensitive receptors |
| Drinker Systems | Failure of water pipe or drinker creating spillage of water and leading to poor quality wet and odorous litter | * Immediately isolate the pipe or drinker to prevent any further leakage of water. * Segregate the area of spillage from the stock with barriers. * Create a channel in the wet litter to allow any free water to drain to the shed drainage outlet. * Collect up wet litter in bags, bins, or small trailer as necessary depending on quantity. * Keep bags/containers covered and remove from site as quickly as possible through designated contractor. |
| Litter Condition – Stock Health | Significant disease situation leading to excess of dead birds and/or very heavily soiled and odorous litter. | * If the quantity of deadstock is beyond the available bin storage capacity, then an area of the shed is fenced off from the stock and dead birds are left in the shed awaiting collection by ABP contractor. * Birds are left spaced out to reduce heat and slow any decomposition. Ventilation is open at all times. * Excessively soiled litter to be dug out and collected from fenced off areas if soiling is extreme. Collection is into containers or trailers that are covered within the shed and then immediately removed from site. |
| Litter Condition, Stocking Density | Overstocked house due to failed collection for thinning / killing leading to heavily soiled and odorous litter. | * Excessively soiled litter to be dug out and collected from fenced off areas if soiling is extreme. * Collection is into containers or trailers that are covered within the shed and then immediately removed from site. * Depletion arranged as soon as possible. |
| Carcase (deadstock) collection | Dead birds being left in sheds / shed lobbies for excessive periods of time leading to deterioration outside storage bins and odour. | * Immediately collect dead birds into plastic bags which can be sealed before removing to covered storage bins. * Consider moving bins to be held inside an empty house if available. * Re-training of staff must follow asap. |
| Carcase (deadstock) storage | Delayed collection of carcasses resulting in excessive deterioration and odour. | * Consider moving bins to an empty house if available and/or to a point that is furthest from any sensitive receptors. * Small quantities of disinfectant liquid may also be added to supress maggot activity / putrefaction. |
| Carcase (deadstock) storage | Carcase bins being left open leading to ingress of water and pests and resulting in excessive deterioration and escape of odour. | * Bins must be immediately closed, and urgent collection requested from ABP contractor. * Some shavings may be added to absorb liquid and temporarily help supress odour release. Small quantities of disinfectant liquid may also be added to supress maggot activity / putrefaction. * Consider moving bins into an empty house if available. * Re-training of staff must follow asap. |
| Clean Out & Washing Operations | Dirty litter left in houses after de-stocking due to failure of contract arrangements or problems with access to site (weather restrictions). | * Keep the litter inside the shed. * Keep the ventilation system running at minimum to restrict build up but reduce release of excessive odours to the airstream. * Do not disturb the litter prior to the collection commencing to minimise release of odour and dust. |
| Clean Out & Washing Operations | Blocked drain leading to spillage of dirty water from shed onto surrounding yard and odour from evaporation. | * Cease cleaning activity until the blockage can be removed. * Immediately bund any escape using bales of shavings and use shavings to soak up any water and prevent run-off to surrounding water courses. * Collect soiled shavings into bags/containers/trailers. Ensure that they are covered and arrange for immediate removal from site by contractor. * Dirty water tanker with pump can be utilised if dirty water is backed up and contained within the shed. |
| Clean Out & Washing Operations | Spillage of dirty water or soiled litter in the yard from transport trailers and tankers creating odour from release and evaporation. | * As above immediately bund any liquid spillage using bales of shavings and use shavings to soak up any water and prevent run-off to surrounding water courses. * Collect soiled shavings or spilt litter into bags, containers or trailers. Ensure that they are covered and arrange for immediate removal from site by contractor. |
| Clean Out & Washing Operations | Blocked or foul drains causing releases of odours. | * Drains can be covered with bales of shavings as an immediate means of supressing release of odorous gasses and helping to reverse odour into ventilated shed space. * Immediate action is taken to prevent any spillage to clean water courses and to resolve the problem if any drainage malfunction is identified. * If a drain is blocked in a house, then washing is suspended until the blockage is removed (usually by multi-jetting). In extreme circumstances a drainage pipe would be excavated to clear and/or replace. * If any water has escaped or is escaping out of the house then this is bunded using bales of shavings, loose shavings may be used to soak up any water and prevent run-off to surrounding water courses. Any soiled shavings are then collected into suitable containers for immediate removal from site. * A dirty water tanker with pump would be introduced if water has backed-up into the house to prevent any dirty water spilling into the yard. * If a tank freeboard is breached, then a dirty water tanker with pump would be introduced to empty the tank and prevent overspill to clean water courses. * Temporary bunding would be introduced at any point of overspill to watercourses using shavings or plastic sheeting as is appropriate. * Washing would be suspended until the tank emptying is completed. |
| Diesel Generator | Generator fault or malfunction leading to partial combustion of fuel and excessive generation of smoke (odour / dust).  Incorrect / poor quality fuel supplied leading to poor combustion and excessive generation of smoke (odour / dust). | * Stop using generator. Use portable generator if required until repair is completed. * Immediately instruct suppliers to collect and replace fuel. Clean out and service generator before restarting. |

PART 2 – Possible Site-Specific Actions

In the event of repeat and substantiated complaints from any source then an independent odour assessment shall be carried out in conjunction with the Environment Agency and an appropriate third-party monitoring company. Monitoring will be undertaken in line with current guidance to identify the root cause of the odour and whether odours from the site correlate with specific times within the flock cycle. If normal operations are deemed to be the root cause, then any of the following site-specific actions relating to stocking densities, feed formulae and litter use may be put in place to help reduce the levels of odour to an acceptable level which is assessed by the EA as being below that deemed to cause pollution outside the permitted boundary. Operations will then be maintained at that level until such time as furthers measures can be put in place to reduce odour levels to an acceptable level and to allow normal operations to resume. Other options may be identified in addition to those included in the list below.

Site specific “low tech” options

* Stagger the production cycle across the houses to reduce the maximum amount of birds / weight of birds present on site at any point in time to avoid peak odours.
* Grow the birds (or some of the birds) to a lower finishing weight to reduce the maximum weight and odour outputs.
* Reduce the total number of cycles. Consider less cycles during the times (season) where odour has been at peak if relevant.
* Changing the feed ration (lower protein level). Review options with company nutritionist and farm veterinarians. Action with feed supplier.
* Use specific feed additives to assist with odour reduction. Review options with company nutritionist and farm veterinarians. Action with feed supplier.
* Increased use of litter at peak odour points in flock cycles.
* Use of litter additives. Consult with farm veterinarians to ensure welfare status and legality of any proposed chemical additive.
* Use masking / neutralising agents on the litter. As above consult with farm veterinarians to ensure welfare status and legality of any proposed chemical additive.

Addition higher tech options will be considered where lower tech solutions are not sufficient to control odour, specific aspects of the normal operation are identified as the cause and financially viable techniques (BAT) are available and/or as the means to bring stocking densities and site output back to the original full capacity. Potential options, including those listed below, will be investigated with appropriate specialist suppliers, company technical experts and farm veterinarians. Other options may be identified in addition to those included in the list below.

Site specific higher tech options.

* House water misters to minimise evaporation and reduce dust levels.
* Installation of elevated stacks for roof fan ducts (if relevant).
* Installation of scrubber systems into extraction fan systems (if relevant)
* Introduction of bio-filters
* Forced air drying.
* Under floor heating systems
* Heat exchangers

**Community Engagement**

Contact will be made with the Parish Council to open lines of communication with the Parish Council and the operator. Updates regarding the site will be provided to the Parish Council as and when required.

**Review**

This management plan will be subject to review after any substantial complaint or every 4 years. This review period will shorter if there have been any relevant changes to our operations or infrastructure. Any actions or requirements identified because of such reviews will be incorporated into a new and updated version of the OMP.

**Key Responsibilities**

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| Task | Staff Position Responsible | Notes |
| Olfactory checks/monitoring | * Farm Manager * Area Manager | * Ongoing daily monitoring. * Monthly, bi-monthly checks at perimeters. |
| Overseeing/monitoring feed deliveries, feed storage, spillages | * Farm Manager |  |
| Ventilation and heating system | * Site Stockmen * Commercial Manager | * Responsible for day-to-day adjustment and monitoring. * Responsible for design, selection and upgrade of system as required. |
| Stock inspections  Drinking water system | * Site Stockmen * Commercial Manager | * Inspection at least 3 times per day. All inspections are recorded. Drinking water system * Responsible for day-to-day adjustment and monitoring * Responsible for design, selection and upgrade of system as required. |
| House clean out/washing operations | * Farm Manager | * Oversees the task. |
| Carcase disposal/bins | * Farm Manager | * Contractors collect deadstock. Farm Manager is responsible for planning and overseeing collections and on-site storage arrangements. |
| Drainage system | * Farm Manager * Commercial Manager | * Responsible for day-to-day performance and status of system. * Responsible for design and upgrade of system as required |
| Documenting/reviewing abnormal events | * Area Manager |  |
| Reviewing annual plans | * Commercial Manager |  |
| Complaint’s log | * Farm Manager |  |