**REVIEW OF OPERATING TECHNIQUES DESCRIBED IN TABLE S1.2 ‘OPERATING TECHNIQUES’ OF EPR/HP3931YF**

**WITH REFERENCE TO CHAPTERS 2 AND 3 OF ‘HOW TO COMPLY WITH YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT’**

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| **Table S1.2 Operating techniques** |
| **Description** | **Parts** | **Date Received** |
| Application  | The responses to sections B2.3.1, B2.3.2, B2.3.3, B2.6.1, B2.6.2, B2.6.3, B2.7.1 and B2.7.2 in the Application. | 29/01/07 |
| Schedule 4 Notice Request dated 15/05/07 | Response to Schedule 4 Notice confirming installation location and boundary, status of raw materials, and location of fuel tanks. | 29/05/07 |
| Schedule 4 Notice Request dated 05/06/07 | Response to Schedule 4 Notice providing Assessment of Environmental Impacts. | 18/06/07 |

**Cross reference to documentation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Application reference** | **Application section from IPPC2 form (old)** | **Corresponding section in EPR Intensive farming How to comply** |  |
| B2.3.1 | Emissions to air, land or water | Chapter 3 page 32 | Emissions and monitoring |
| B2.3.2 | Emissions to groundwater | Chapter 3 page 32 | Emissions and monitoring |
| B2.3.3 | Diffuse Emissions | Chapter 3 pate 33 | Fugitive emissions |
| B2.6.1 | Selection and use of poultry feed | Chapter 2 page 19 | Selection and use of feed |
| B2.6.2 | Poultry housing | Chapter 2 page 20 | Housing design and management |
| B2.6.3 | Slurry (including wash water) and manure storage |  |  |
| B2.7.1 | Slurry spreading and manure management planning. Off site activity | Chapter 2 page 26 | Slurry spreading and manure management planning – off site activity |
| B2.7.2 | Slurry spreading and manure management planning. Off site activity. On site activity | Chapter 2 page 26 | Slurry spreading and manure management planning – on site activity |

**Please also see the following documents:**

**Odour plan**

**Noise plan**

**Emergency plan**

**Closure plan**

**B2.3.1 - EMISSIONS TO AIR/WATER/LAND**

Point source emission points:

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| **Table S4.1 Point source emissions to air – emission limits and monitoring requirements** |
| **Emission point ref. & location** | **Parameter**  | **Source** | **Limit (including unit)** | **Reference** **period** | **Monitoring frequency** | **Monitoring standard or method** |
| Side fan outlets on buildings 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10-13, 15-17, 20, 27-29 as shown on the plan reference Figure 2 Appendix A1 in the application |  --- | Poultry sheds |  ---- |  --- |  --- |  --- |
| Vents from LPG tanks as shown on the plan reference Figure 2 Appendix A3 in the application |  --- | LPG tanks |  ---- |  --- |  --- |  --- |
| Vent from oil tank at northern end of store shed opposite building 17 as shown on the plan reference Figure 2 Appendix A1 in the application |  --- | Diesel tank |  ---- |  --- |  --- |  --- |

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| **Table S4.2 Point source emissions to land – emission limits and monitoring requirements** |
| **Emission point ref. & location** | **Parameter**  | **Source** | **Limit** **(incl. Unit)** | **Reference** **period** | **Monitoring frequency** | **Monitoring standard or method** |
| Discharges to land via underground pipework |  --- | Roof and surface water serving buildings 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10-13, 15-17, 20, 27-29 | ---- | --- |  --- |  --- |

**B2.3.2 EMISSIONS TO GROUNDWATER**

There are no point source disposal or discharges to ground water containing *hazardous* substances. (Old List I or List II substances.)

**B2.3.3 – FUGITIVE EMISSIONS**

**General building and site maintenance**

*Buildings are being modernised and updated. An extensive programme of buildings maintenance and repair is on-going. This is to ensure the buildings are in a good state of repair and minimise water ingress and to prevent any ‘seepage’. Hard standings around the houses are kept free from any manure, slurry or spilt feed build up.*

***Management of drainage system run off.***

*Clean, uncontaminated water from buildings described in table S4.2 are directed via underground pipework to groundwater.*

*Rainwater harvesting planned to be introduced.*

Exhaust gasses and dusts from fan outlets are directed down to hardstanding in most cases, via individual steel fan cowls. Hardstanding areas are subject a cleaning regime.

***Disinfectant and footbaths***

*Used footbath is disposed of by adding to manure or dirty water.*

***Feedstuffs***

*Feed is stored in purpose built silos. Dusty feed will not be tolerated; any issues will be raised with supplier immediately.*

**Ventilation**

**Brooding**

Each brooder shed has 20 side wall mounted fans. These operate in a sequential manner controlled by an HP36 controller unit. The fans are either “on or off” and are regulated by either the house “target temperature setting” or the “minimum air requirement” determined by the number of birds and their age. Inlet Air speed (5m/s) is adjusted by manually adjusting the ceiling mounted ridge inlets. The fans operate in sequential “banks of fans” ranging from interval run times through to continuous, depending on the required target house temperature and the require volume of air movement. The whole process is automatic operating in conjunction with the house thermostats. High and low temperature alarm stats are also operated in conjunction with the ventilation to minimise the risk of chilling or heat stress to the livestock. A power failure alarm and backup system are also operated.

Other sheds are naturally ventilated.

**Poultry litter management**

At the start of each crop, the shed floors are covered with wood shavings or straw. Shavings or straw are added at the discretion of the farm manager / supervisor over the growing cycle with the aim of keeping the litter as dry and friable as possible.

**Poultry Dust management**Dust is controlled within the turkey / duck / goose house through the management and use of fresh quality litter, i.e., minimal dust and by the management of the controlled mechanical ventilation.

**Slurry Storage**No slurry is stored on site.

**Manure Storage**

No manure is stored on site in the long term.

**Carcass Management**

All carcasses, whether naturally occurring mortality or culled birds, are removed from all units daily by farm staff. These carcasses are then placed in locked bins to await collection from the farm. Carcasses are removed from the farm weekly, by JG pares, in accordance with the Animal Bi Products Regulations 2003. Records of daily mortalities and movements off site are maintained.

***Flies****To manage potential fly infestation, wastes generated are not stored on site for any length of time. Carcasses are stored in secure locked containers and general wastes are stored in Eurobins and removed by external contract. Manures are not stored on the site. The site is regularly inspected by a certified pest control contractor.*

*The site is rural with minimal sensitive receptors.*

***Bunding and Containment****There is one fuel oil tanks on site which are compliant with The Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations as amended. The tank is integrally bunded to 110% and is on an impervious ground. Spill kits are located adjacent to the facilities in case an emergency spillage occurs. All stocks of cleaning chemicals are stacked on bunded pallets in accordance with the Gressingham COP`s.*

***Feedstuffs****All feeds are solid and kept in purpose-built silos. Any spillage of feed is cleared up immediately.*

*Silos are protected from Collison by location and barriers.*

**2.6.1 SELECTION AND USE OF POULTRY FEED**

Feed for the turkeys is provided in a pelleted form throughout the growing cycle. Ration changes are introduced throughout the growing /fattening period to provide the essential nutrients for growth and well-being of the livestock. To this end a Starter diet is fed to 6 weeks of age (27% Crude Protein (CP), 0.83% Total Phosphorus (P); A Rearer diet is fed to 10 weeks of age (22%CP, 0.73%P); A Grower diet is fed to 14 weeks of age (21.5% CP, 0.62% P), and A Finisher diet is fed from 14 weeks to kill (17.5% CP, 0.53% P). Consequently, the small hens, free range and bronze birds will be fed at least three diets. These are specifically designed to meet the nutrient requirements of the birds as well as reducing the levels of crude protein and phosphorus fed during the crop’s life. The potential for including phytase enzymes in the diets will be evaluated over time. However, there are concerns that the “Phytin” phosphate component of cereals may not always be as readily available as some enzyme manufacturers may claim. On bird Welfare grounds this aspect will need to be more fully investigated before adopting any routine inclusion practice.

**Ducks feed**

All duck feed supplied to Weston poultry unit is formulated to Green Label’s specifications.

Ducks are fed two rations during their life cycle; starter ration is fed from day old until circa 17 days, and grower ration is fed thereafter. Crude protein levels in the starter ration are 22.0% and phosphorus is 0.83%. Levels of crude protein and phosphorus are lower in the grower ration, at 19.0% and 0.63% respectively.

The grower ration also contains phytase enzyme. Green Label are currently in the process of introducing the use of phytase to the starter ration which will achieve a reduction of around 0.16% in total phosphorus.

**Geese Feed**

Historically geese were brooded indoors until c.21 days of age (heat turned off c.14 days) then moved out to a paddock, with feed and water provided outdoors. Fed 1.0kg of starter per bird (c.14 days) after which grower was fed. There was also a finisher ration however I’m unsure at what age this was fed.

At 21 days, instead of being moved to a paddock, the pop-holes would be opened allowing the birds to range freely during the daytime. They may or may not be housed during the night to protect from predators e.g. foxes. Feed and water would be provided within the poultry house to prevent it being contaminated by wild birds/rodents.

**2.6.2 POULTY HOUSING DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT**

**Please see the housing review.**

**2.6.3 SLURRY, LITTER AND MANURE**

No long term storage of litter or slurry on site.

The following written records are maintained for the export of manures;-

Quantity and date of the transfer. Where manure is going.

The names, addresses and land acreage available where manures and slurries are exported for spreading.

A statement from the receiver that they will ensure that manure is spread to land in accordance with COGAP or in accordance with a manure management plan.

In the event that there is a breakdown in this process then manure can be stored temporarily on site.