**Fugitive Emissions East House Farm**

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| **Hazard** | **Receptor** | **Pathway** | **Risk Management** | **Exposure** | **Consequence** | **Overall Risk** |
| **To Air** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dust: Sources: Litter and Feed, Biomass ash | Neighbouring dwellings within 400m of InstallationSurrounding Land and Vegetation  |  Air | Use of suitable bedding materials. Use of pelleted feed delivered in sealed systems. Litter removed carefully during cleanout minimising dust. Full trailers sheeted before leaving. Biomass ash stored in sealed container prior to removal off site. | Dust could have the potential to reach nearby neighbours and surrounding land during certain weather conditions and operations (clean out approximately 14 days per year) Careful managementShould prevent this happening. Unlikely during growing phase.  | Nuisance – dust on surrounding vegetation, cars and clothing. Smothering and direct damage to nearby vegetation. | Not significant if carefully managed. |
| Litter storage | Neighbouring dwellings within 400m of InstallationSurrounding Land and Vegetation |  | Buildings locked at all times except during loading and unloading | Dust could have the potential to reach nearby neighbours and surrounding land during certain weather conditions | Nuisance – dust on surrounding vegetation, cars and clothing. Smothering and direct damage to nearby vegetation. | Not significant if carefully managed. |
| Ammonia: Source: Poultry housing  | Neighbouring dwellings within 400m of InstallationSurrounding Land and Vegetation |   Air | Measures as described in IPPC SRG 6.02 How to Comply. Litter kept dry and friable. Feed formulated to match flock requirements.Litter removed off site following crop depletion, no storage on site. | The impact of Ammonia Air emissions have been assessed using the H1 methodology and detailed modelling | Arial deposition and direct toxic effect on trees. Nutrient enrichment of soils and changes to sensitive ecosystems. | Not significant. |
| Zoonoses and Notifiable diseases | Human Health an Livestock Health | Air, Direct contact | Detailed biosecurity measures in place.Visitors procedure.Use of appropriate PPETailored terminal hygiene programmeVeterinarian health plan | Unlikely | Human and Livestock health implications | Not significant if carefully managed. |
| **To Water** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wash water run off to nearby ditch | Drainage ditches | Land | Wash water from poultry houses directed in sealed system to underground storage tank. Spillages of litter on yard areas during cleanout swept up, Lightly contaminated yard wash directed to underground tank. All clean site drainage directed to off-site ditch. | Unlikely | Pollution of watercourses leading to eutrophication and poisoning of flora and fauna | Not significant if managed carefully. |
| **Pests** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flies | Neighbouring dwellings within 400m of Installation | Air | Temporary field heaps regularly checked for maggots and flies, heaps treated with pesticide and covered if flies become a an issue | Unlikely | Flies are a vector of pollution that can harm human health and amenity causing offence. | Not significant if managed carefully. |
| Rodents/Vermin | Neighbouring dwellings within 400m of Installation | Land | Feed spillages cleared up promptly. Specialist contractor used to control pests. | Unlikely | Rodents are a vector of pollution that can harm human health and amenity causing offence. | Not significant if managed carefully. |