AHDB Pork Model Template B3.5 8A

Technical Standards

Falkingham-Technical standards

E. Falkingham & Sons LTD

Farm name: Denby Farm Operator: Mr Ian Falkingham

Schedule 1 activity or directly associated activity (DAA) description	**Relevant technical guidance note**
Section 6.9A (1) (a) (ii) Pig production	How to comply EPR 6.09 Version 2
Pig feed storage and preparation	• Selection and use of feed is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' • Feed is stored in purpose built, covered, feed silos and tanks located next to the pig sheds. Dry feed is delivered to the farm by lorry from feed suppliers. Feed is blown directly from the lorry into the relevant storage silos. Feed is piped from the silos to the sheds, minimising dust emissions. • Selection and use of feed is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' • Protein and phosphorus levels in the rations are matched to the animals' needs by providing at least two different feed formulations. A nutritionist is employed to regularly review and reformulate diets in order to optimise production and minimise excretion of nutrients. Synthetic amino acids are used to ensure that the protein needs of the pigs are met with the minimum amount of protein in the diet.
Slurry and manure storage	• Both sheds are fully slatted with short term slurry storage below, these are emptied regularly and are either pumped into the slurry storge for longer storage or extracted and spread to the land.

	• The slurry storage facilities conform to the technical measures detailed in the 'Water resources control of pollution (silage, slurry and agricultural fuel oil) regulations 2010 (England) and as amended 2013' (SSAFO). The base of the storage tank and all part of the drains and under house temporary storage are impermeable. The slurry storage tank and reception pit are designed to BS5502, Part 50. The reception pit and associated channels have the capacity to hold at least two days of slurry production, including rainwater • The farm is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ). The slurry storage tank capacity is six months production, including an allowance for rainwater. The slurry storage tank has been designed to have a minimum 300mm freeboard • The slurry store is only agitated prior to emptying
Slurry spreading and manure management	• Slurry is spread mainly to own land.
Fuel, oils and chemical storage	• No pesticides and veterinary medicines are only stored short term on site • No fuel tank onsite.
Housing	• Housing design and management is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' • There is only slurry, fully slatted based housing systems in use at the site. Refer to the site plan for more details: Falkingham-Site plan • The existing building is the same as the newly proposed building.

	• The animal housing is portal frame with block penning. The housing is well insulated where appropriate and the sheds have a damp-proof course which helps to reduce heat loss and condensation • All buildings and structures on site are maintained in good repair. In accordance with the management system. There is a programme of inspection and planned preventative maintenance for the housing and drainage. Floors and walls are kept clean. Any cracks and damaged areas of yards and walls are repaired • The slat systems remain fairly clean without accumulation, allowing slurry and urine to transfer quickly to the pits underneath • Slurry is frequently removed from beneath the slats to the slurry store when there is sufficient slurry to flow out (vacuum system) • Drinkers and troughs have been designed to prevent leakage to minimise the amount of dirty water going to the slurry tank • Service checks are carried on the ventilation system monthly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
Drainage	• There are no direct releases to ground water but filtered roof water goes to soakaway. • Refer to site plans: Falkingham-Site plan • The clean water drainage systems are not contaminated. Slurry is not allowed to enter surface water drains • Yard areas are kept visibly clean, drainage channels are kept clear and spilt feed and dust are cleaned up • Drainage from animal housing and water from cleaning out is treated as slurry and directed to the slurry store. • Pigs are off loaded directly into the undercover loading ramp, is then scraped and directed to the slurry store • Roof water drainage from the Fully Slatted yards is directed though filters to soakaways. The filter has been constructed to treat the lightly contaminated rainwater runoff from the shed roofs. Organic matter in the filter slows down the flow of roof water allowing for adsorption of nitrates onto the organic matter. • Disinfectant footbaths are designed not to overflow. Used disinfectant is added to the slurry store.
Livestock numbers and movements	• A system is in place to record the number of animals on the site at any one time. Animal movements on and off the site are also recorded; these records will be available for inspection.
Carcasses incinerator	• Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By-Products Regulations. Carcasses are stored in a lockable bin and collected by registered waste disposal.
Pollution prevention measures	• All operations are assessed annually for opportunities to reduce pollution risk and implementation schedules developed as appropriate. • All staff are trained in pollution risk identification, minimisation and emergency procedures for general site activity and activity relating to their work duties. • There is an accident management plan in place with a procedure to review incidents.
Veterinary medicines and pest	• Veterinary medicines and vaccines are kept off site until required

control	• Vermin control chemicals are brought on site by a registered contractor for use as needed. • Pesticides and other chemicals to control flies and other insect will be brought on site as needed.
Hazardous waste	• Veterinary waste is removed by the vet for safe disposal. Other hazardous waste, such as fluorescent light bulbs, waste oil, aerosols, etc. are removed by a licensed contractor with an adequate audit trail, meeting the requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations.

Buildings inventory

For location of buildings refer to the Site Layout Plan (B3.5 5a)

Building name and ref on plan	No of places	Type of ventilation	Floor Type	Slurry/manure management	Feed	other
Existing Fully Slatted Yard No1	2000 growers	Computer controlled ventilation. Cross flow ventilation, side inlet and roof mounted exhaust fans	Fully slatted	Shallow slurry pit	Dry feed	Fully insulated building
New Fully Slatted Yard No2	2000 growers	Computer controlled ventilation. Cross flow ventilation, side inlet and roof mounted exhaust fans	Fully slatted	Shallow slurry pit	Dry feed	Fully insulated building

Odour
There are no neighbours within 400m of the farm site other than ourselves but an up-to-date Odour Management Plan is in place. This conforms with the SGN EPR6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’ and the H1 Environmental Risk Assessment 3.5 6a. There is no history of odour complaints resulting from the current activities on the unit.

Noise
There are no neighbours within 400m of the farm site other than ourselves but an up-to-date Noise Management Plan is in place. This conforms to SGN EPR6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’ and the H1 Environmental Risk Assessment.
There is no history of noise complaints resulting from the current activities on the unit.

Site operations and pollution prevention measures

1.Site operations (storage and use)	2. Substance	3. Relevant activity	4. Possible failure mechanism and potential for pollution	5. History/records or visual evidence of leaks of potentially polluting substances to land associated with the activities that could result in ongoing emissions to land, eg cracking in hard standing, leaking tank or bund Detail any incidents of pollution or spills from the relevant activity. This can be based on visual assessment during site walk over or other records and data sources.	6. Do pollution prevention measure exist for relevant activity? Yes/No	7. Provide details of pollution prevention measures To include: primary, eg tanks or pipework; secondary, eg bund or hard standing and, where present, tertiary, eg oil interceptor.	8.Testing and inspection of pollution prevention measures Note: If you are not able to supply all of this information at present you may submit the details with your Accident Management Plan.
Feed	Nutrients: Phosphorus and nitrogen Dust	Delivery to storage areas: dry bulk	Spillage, split or failed pipework, dust, failure of bins	None	Yes	Purpose-made dedicated stores	Pipework and bins regularly inspected to assess condition
		Distribution:	Broken augers	None	Yes	Auger runs kept to minimum,	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment
		Transfer from delivery tanker to storage:	Failure of pipework or tanks	None	Yes		
		Feed mixing and distribution:	Failure of pipework or tanks	None	Yes	Overhead pipework routed through buildings with internal slurry storage or over yard area draining to slurry store Overhead pipework routed	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment
Slurry (including dirty water)	(Nutrients) ammonia, nitrate, phosphate	Storage within buildings,	Structural failure Overflow to clean water stream/ground water, land and property	None Below ground structures not checked for integrity but no indications from use and surrounding areas of leakage Above ground pollution prevention measures in good condition	Yes	Dedicated purpose built facilities, including impermeable yards and aprons, falls and gradients arranged to direct flow to appropriate storage facilities and minimise contamination Regular monitoring of tank and store contents	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment

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		Transfer from storage to tanker	Reception pit overflow during agitation Leaking tanker	None	Yes	Above ground slurry store fitted with double gate valves. All equipment regularly serviced	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment
		Road transport to field	Tanker failure, road accident	None	Yes	Purpose made equipment, regularly maintained Fully trained operators	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment
		Field spreading	Surface run-off, drain contamination Over application of plant nutrients	None	Yes	Spreading in accordance with Manure Management Plan and advice from qualified person	Regular soil nutrient testing

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Pesticides and biocides	Disinfectant Fly spray	Delivery and transfer from vehicle to on-site storage Storage of pesticides Mixing of pesticides, Application Foot dip and wheel wash use Transfer of pesticide and biocide Disposal of waste packaging	Spillage, leaks, overflowing, contamination of clean drains	None	Yes	Transfer directly from delivery vehicle to dedicated store Damaged or suspect packaging rejected at time of delivery Dedicated contained store to current specification Records kept Dedicated mixing area, impermeable base, drains to slurry store Trained staff with appropriate qualifications Relevant Codes of Practice followed Foot dips on good concrete, drains to slurry store or dirty water system Foot dips located where overflowing gutters will not dilute Dedicated container, impermeable hard standing within bund Removed from site by licensed contractor Dedicated storage area. Removal by licensed collector	None stored on the Installation. Full application records Regular inspection of storage area Records kept

Pest Management Plan

On site and Pest Management Plan (PMP) assessment (options not mandatory): Template check list for Pig and Poultry farms

Source	Method	On-site check	PMP check	Comment
PMP	Manage site activities in accordance to the PMP			
Fly monitoring	Follow routine monitoring for flies using: resting counts; adhesive paper fly catches, fly larval counts, other			
	Fly species identified			
	Trigger levels followed for the relevant monitoring method/s to initiate insecticidal control			
Manure management	Daily check of water lines and drinkers for defects and/or spillages			
	Buildings are watertight with no water ingress from outside			
	Manure holding areas well ventilated			
	Scrapers are cleaned regularly			
	Manure and slurry removed frequently, if appropriate			
Infrastructure	Buildings are in good condition and kept well maintained			
	Windows and doors are fitted with fly-screens if appropriate but do not impede ventilation			
Carcasses	Fallen stock are removed regularly			
Housekeeping	Spillages are cleaned up as soon as possible			
	Rubbish bins are emptied regularly			
Biological control options	Use of fly parasites/predators to control flies			
	Insecticide drift onto manure avoided when using insecticides			

Insecticide control options	Insecticide labels are complied with and records kept of all treatments			
	Fly baits used			
	Space treatments used			
	Residual insecticides used			
	Larvicides used			
	Larvicide applications are targeted to known infested areas			
	Insecticide products are rotated to reduce risk of insecticide resistance			
Transporting manure	Adult fly numbers minimised before house opened for manure removal			
	Manure is checked on-site for fly maggots before transporting it off-site			
	If possible, treat the infestation and leave on farm for a suitable period of time for the treatment to have been effective			
	If the manure is infested and flies could be released during transport, cover the trailer before leaving the site			
Manure storage	Manure field heaps are inspected regularly for flies			
	If manure heap is found infested with flies/maggots it is covered			
	If sheet covers are used they are left for at least 10 days			
	If sheet covers are used they are inspected to check for any damage			
Manure spreading	Manure is spread to land as soon as possible after it is received			
	Manure is fully incorporated into the ground immediately after spreading (within 24 hours)			
	Three weeks must elapse after the last application of insecticide, before the treated manure can be spread on land, another four weeks must elapse before grazing or cropping			