

Environmental Risk Assessment

Farm name: Tranmere FArm

Operator: Mrs Emily Field-Corrigan

Permit number: EPR/VP3036CR

Table 1 Assessment of odour risk

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Odour from feed, delivery and storage	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	<p>Odour Management Plan in place</p> <p>Feed delivery will be sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. Any spillage of feed around the bin is immediately cleaned up</p> <p>The condition of feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified</p> <p>All feed ingredients are stored in covered tanks</p>	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant

ODOUR

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			The unit is relatively isolated so there is minimal risk of dust causing direct odour nuisance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odour arising from problems with housing ventilation system • Inadequate air movement in the house leading to high humidity and wet bedding • Inadequate system design causing poor dispersal of odours 	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	<p>The ventilation system will be regularly adjusted according to the age and requirements of the pigs</p> <p>The ventilation system will be designed to efficiently remove moisture from the house Buildings with higher ventilation rates will discharge exhaust air via roof vents for improved dispersal</p> <p>Stocking density maintained at or below levels set out in welfare regulations</p>	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant
<p>Manure and slurry management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odours arising from poorly managed muck and slurry collection, removal and distribution • The use of insufficient or poor-quality straw • Spillage of water from drinking systems 	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	<p>Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to maintain air quality</p> <p>Additional controls include: Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation</p>	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant

ODOUR

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease and vice outbreaks 			<p>Regular maintenance and correct positioning to avoid overflow from feed and drinking systems</p> <p>Concrete floors to prevent water ingress, and surfaces arranged to avoid build-up of stagnant water</p> <p>Stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowding</p> <p>Pens and yards kept clean</p> <p>Manure loaded directly to trailers for transport to muck stores, rather than being moved by scrapers across the yard</p> <p>Dirty water collection systems enclosed and regularly emptied to avoid anaerobic conditions</p> <p>Frequent removal of manure and slurry; wind direction observed</p> <p>Slurry not agitated on removal and potentially odorous spillages cleaned up promptly</p>			
<p>Carcase disposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate storage of carcasses on site 	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	Carcasses are placed in sealed containers immediately after they are removed and are promptly disposed of.	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant

ODOUR

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning and disinfection Emptying slurry pits Removal of manure 	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	<p>Pens and yards kept clean</p> <p>Manure loaded directly to trailers for transport to manure stores, rather than being moved by scrapers across the yard</p> <p>Dirty water collection systems enclosed and regularly emptied, to avoid anaerobic conditions</p> <p>Frequent removal of manure and slurry, wind direction observed</p> <p>Slurry not agitated on removal unless absolutely necessary and potentially odorous spillages cleaned up promptly</p>	Likely	Odour annoyance	Not significant if carefully managed
Odour arising from manure/slurry spreading	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	<p>As above</p> <p>FYM mainly exported to other farms for use</p> <p>Any that is land-spread is highlighted in the manure management plan and also follows NVZ rules</p> <p>Intermittent activity only</p>	Likely	Odour annoyance	Not significant if carefully managed

ODOUR

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
<p>Odour arising from manure and slurry</p> <p>Storage – dirty tanks, slurry tank/lagoon FYM field heaps</p>	<p>Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation</p>	<p>Air</p>	<p>Site will operate under odour management plan</p> <p>Feed selection to minimise excretion of nutrients</p> <p>Storage areas (including field heaps) sited away from neighbours</p> <p>Reduced surface area of aboveground store</p> <p>Dirty water tank covered</p> <p>Areas of open, dirty concrete minimised</p> <p>Stores emptied regularly</p> <p>Composting of manure</p>	<p>Likely</p>	<p>Odour annoyance</p>	<p>Not significant if carefully managed</p>

NOISE

Table 2 Assessment of Noise Risk

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
<p>Noise problems from large vehicles travelling to and from the farm</p> <p>Mobile source</p>	<p>Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation</p>	<p>Air</p>	<p>Vehicles are required to be driven onto and off site with due consideration for neighbours</p> <p>Deliveries of feed and fuel are made only during the daytime, if possible, so disturbance is minimised</p> <p>General animal movements made during daylight hours and of short duration, with minimum stress</p> <p>All vehicles maintained so as to minimise engine noise and are driven slowly to and from the site</p> <p>Roads and tracks maintained to minimise noise produced</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>	<p>Noise annoyance</p>	<p>Not significant if managed carefully</p>
<p>Large vehicles on site for delivering feed, loading live pigs at end of the growing period, removal of muck and slurry from houses, removal of dirty water from underground tanks</p> <p>Mobile source</p>	<p>Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation</p>	<p>Air</p>	<p>Vehicles need to be well maintained and must be driven slowly around the site</p> <p>Engines to be switched off when not in use</p> <p>Vehicles fitted with an audible 'vehicle reversing' warning system</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>	<p>Noise annoyance</p>	<p>Not significant</p>

NOISE

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			<p>are generally used only in the daytime</p> <p>Idling of machines avoided and engine revs kept low with an effective silencer</p> <p>Minimal manual feeding restricted to day working hours, limited at weekends and bank holidays</p> <p>Need for scraping minimised and underground slurry transfer systems in place from house to store</p> <p>Slurry tanker filling and emptying done as an intermittent activity</p> <p>Slurry store location not in direct line of sight with residential housing</p> <p>Machinery and equipment sited as far as possible from neighbours</p> <p>Electric submersed pump, intermittent operation, regular servicing</p>			

NOISE

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Small vehicles travelling to and from the farm, e.g. staff and visitors' cars, courier van deliveries, etc. Mobile source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in 'How to comply – intensive farming' Small vehicles arrive during the normal working day and, therefore, are seen as low risk	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
Feed transfer from lorry to bins and tanks Fixed source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	Feed building acts as a screen between delivery vehicle discharge point and nearest housing Vehicles are well maintained and designed so that noise during feed transfer is minimised Conveyors and augers not operated when empty Tipping-type delivery vehicles and augers used, whenever possible, for bulk dry ingredient delivery Blower and vacuum-type delivery vehicles fitted with low noise units	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
Operation of fans Fixed source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	Some buildings naturally ventilated Efficient extractor fans used and maintained in good condition to avoid excessive noise	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant

NOISE

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			<p>Fans sited away from neighbours, and cowls used to muffle noise, as appropriate</p> <p>Forced ventilation systems with automated controls to minimise run time and fan speed</p>			
<p>Alarm system and standby generator</p> <p>Fixed source</p>	<p>Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation, staff and pigs</p>	<p>Air</p>	<p>Weekly system test (required by law) is carried out each Friday morning, timed to minimise nuisance to neighbours</p> <p>All electrics and equipment are routinely maintained so that the back-up systems rarely need to be used in practice</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>	<p>Noise annoyance</p>	<p>Not significant</p>
<p>Pigs</p> <p>Mobile source</p>	<p>Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation</p>	<p>Air</p>	<p>Noise from pigs may be considered to be a likely cause for complaint during the growing period</p> <p>During loading, noise from animals is minimised by careful handling and by prompt removal of the lorry from the site when full</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>	<p>Noise annoyance</p>	<p>Not significant</p>
<p>Personnel</p> <p>Mobile source</p>	<p>Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation</p>	<p>Air</p>	<p>Staff and other contractors are required to carry out their work without creating excessive noise from shouting and use of radios, etc.</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>	<p>Noise annoyance</p>	<p>Not significant</p>

NOISE

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Repairs	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation	Air	<p>Noise Management Plan in place</p> <p>If repairs to the site are required, the work is undertaken with due regard for possible noise nuisance and during the normal working day</p> <p>In the event of major repair work being undertaken, which is likely to cause significant noise and disruption, neighbouring residents will be notified in advance</p>	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
Manure/slurry spreading	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation, wildlife	Air	<p>Machinery operated at reasonable times, where possible, and idling avoided</p> <p>Equipment maintained to optimum standards</p>	Likely	Noise annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully

ACCIDENT RISK

Table 3 Assessment of Fugitive Emissions Risk

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
To air						
<p>Dust (including bio aerosols)</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straw • Feed 	<p>Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance • Contributes to odours • Human health (inhalation) <p>Surrounding vegetation: Covers leaves and inhibits photosynthesis</p> <p>Surrounding land: Nutrient enrichment of soils</p> <p>Contributes to respiratory problems for pigs and staff</p>	Air	<p>Use of suitable bedding materials and good storage of such materials</p> <p>Pelleted feed delivered in sealed systems and stored in covered containers</p> <p>Regular clearing of dust to prevent build-up within buildings, on roofs and around vents, as part of the disease control strategy</p> <p>Treatment of lightly contaminated surface water by swale/soakaway</p>	<p>Dust could potentially reach the road and neighbouring houses and surrounding land when a strong wind blows in that direction, which it does around 50 days per year</p> <p>Management actions should prevent this happening</p>	<p>Nuisance: Dust on surrounding vegetation, cars, clothing</p> <p>Smothering and direct damage to nearby vegetation</p> <p>Pigs/staff may get stressed and become unwell</p>	Not significant if managed carefully

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
<p>Ammonia</p> <p>Source: Pig housing and manure/slurry/dirty water storage, removal and spreading</p>	<p>Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 m of the installation</p> <p>Pigs and staff: High levels can cause respiratory problems</p> <p>Also perceived as a nuisance as it contributes to odours</p> <p>Surrounding vegetation: Direct toxic effect and changes to sensitive ecosystems</p> <p>Surrounding land: Nutrient enrichment and acidification of soils</p>	<p>Air</p>	<p>Measures as described in 'How to comply – intensive farming'</p> <p>Mitigation measures as for odour</p> <p>Feed formulated to match pig requirements and to minimise amount of ammonia produced</p> <p>Rations under periodic review</p> <p>Reduced slatted area in housing</p> <p>Provision of sufficient straw in bedding to bind nitrogen, where appropriate</p> <p>Ventilation and heating control systems designed to provide optimal environment and regularly monitored and maintained</p> <p>Covered slurry store fitted with double gate valves</p> <p>Regular monitoring of tank and store contents, and maintenance of facilities and equipment</p>	<p>The impact of ammonia on air emissions from the installation has been assessed using the H1 methodology and detailed air dispersion modelling</p> <p>The results demonstrate there will be little likelihood of impact to nearby wildlife sites</p>	<p>Aerial deposition and direct toxic effect on trees</p> <p>Nutrient enrichment of soils and changes to sensitive ecosystems</p> <p>Respiratory problems in humans and mammals</p>	<p>Not significant</p>

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			<p>Frequency of slurry/manure removal to optimise pen cleanliness</p> <p>Dedicated purpose-built facilities for slurry, dirty water and manure</p> <p>Manure/slurry spread at low level and in accordance with the Manure Management Plan and NVZ rules</p> <p>Fully trained operators</p> <p>Soils regularly analysed and applications made in response to crop requirements to avoid spreading more slurry/manure than is needed</p>			
Zoonoses and notifiable diseases	Human health and livestock health	Air/direct contact	<p>Detailed biosecurity precautions in place, e.g. frequent stock inspection, use of disinfectants and appropriate clean overalls, boots, etc. for staff, visitors and contractors, to prevent spread of disease</p> <p>Secure site visitor policy</p>	Unlikely	Human and livestock health implications	Not significant if managed carefully

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			<p>Livestock monitored for signs of disease and incidents reported quickly</p> <p>Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input in place</p>			
To water						
<p>Nutrients such as N and P plus organic matter</p> <p>Source: Wash water run-off to nearby watercourse, muck and slurry spreading</p>	<p>Adjacent Watercourse: Mill Stream</p> <p>Nutrient leaching from soil to surface waters and groundwater, causing eutrophication and increased biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of watercourses</p>	Land	<p>Wash water run-off is diverted to underground storage tanks</p> <p>Curbing prevents wash water entering the nearby watercourse</p> <p>Used bedding/feed spilt on yard/roadways during clean-out is cleaned up</p> <p>Field manure heaps sited away from watercourses and boreholes</p> <p>Manure management plan followed, including NVZ rules for spreading manure and slurry</p>	Unlikely	<p>Pollution of watercourse leading to eutrophication and poisoning of flora and fauna</p>	Not significant if managed carefully

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Spillages from storage and use of pesticides and fuel/chemicals	Vulnerable groundwater beneath site	Land	<p>Management techniques employed aimed at avoiding or minimising use, where possible</p> <p>Use of approved chemicals only</p> <p>Operators fully trained and all equipment regularly maintained to avoid any in-field spillage or discharge</p> <p>All tanks bunded and compliant with legislation</p>	Unlikely	<p>Contamination of surface and groundwaters</p> <p>Killing of flora and fauna</p>	Not significant
To land						
Ammonia from storage of dirty water, slurry, manure and housing	<p>Sensitive nature and conservation sites identified in pre-application screening</p> <p>Is there a SSSI within 500 m?</p>	Air	<p>As for odour and 'To water' above</p> <p>Feed selected to minimise excretion of nutrients</p> <p>Storage sites sited away from sensitive receptors</p> <p>Dirty water tank covered</p> <p>Proposals to cover slurry store in improvement plan</p>	Likely	<p>Direct toxic effect on trees, nutrient enrichment and acidification of soils</p> <p>Changes to sensitive ecosystems</p>	Not significant if managed carefully

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
<p>Waste materials, packaging, etc.</p> <p>Source: Non-organic waste storage and disposal</p>	<p>Neighbouring dwellings and surrounding habitats and countryside</p>	<p>Air</p>	<p>Policy to avoid production, where possible</p> <p>Dedicated storage areas and facilities</p> <p>Collected by licensed contractors for recycling or disposal</p> <p>Regular checks made for rubbish dumped by third parties</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>	<p>Amenity value of countryside spoilt by rubbish</p> <p>Possibility of causing harm to wildlife</p>	<p>Not significant</p>
Pests						
			<p>Pest management programme in place</p> <p>Food sources covered and secure from pests</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>	<p>Flies and rats are a vector of pollution that can harm human health</p> <p>Concerns about this pollution can cause offence and affect amenity</p>	<p>Not significant if managed carefully</p>

ACCIDENT RISK

ACCIDENT RISK

Table 4 Assessment of Accident Risk

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Spillages from pesticide and biocide handling and storage areas escaping	Potentially polluting liquids flow over yard to clean drain inlet/ditch/stream/pond/swale and surrounding land Also vulnerable groundwater beneath site	Flowing over yard or through cracks in poor impermeable surface and through the ground	<p>Accident Management Plan in place</p> <p>Repair any infrastructure and design appropriate containment measures</p> <p>Maintenance and regular inspection procedure designed and implemented</p> <p>Foot dips on good concrete with drains to slurry store or dirty water system, and located where overflowing gutters will not dilute</p> <p>Wheel wash constructed from reinforced concrete with sealed joints</p> <p>Regular inspection of facilities and records kept</p> <p>Dedicated container for storage with impermeable hard standing within bund</p> <p>Removed from site by licensed contractor</p>	Very unlikely	Contamination of local groundwater and potential nearby abstractions	Not significant with measures indicated

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			Damaged or suspect packaging rejected at time of delivery			
Fuel oil in storage tank/vehicles escaping the containment	Land, local watercourse	The surface water drainage system	<p>Regular inspection in accordance with the site maintenance and inspection procedure and complies with SSAFO regulations</p> <p>Barriers in place to prevent vehicles damaging tanks and equipment</p> <p>Concrete base and bund containing tank and fill point</p> <p>Double valves locked when not in use</p> <p>Site drains discharge to oil interceptors (sumps) prior to soakaway</p> <p>If spills occur, the oil spill equipment is located nearby</p>	Very unlikely	Contamination of local watercourse	Not significant
Failure to contain firewater or off-site pollutants	Ditches, local watercourse		<p>Accident Management Plan in place</p> <p>Emergency barrier boards to be inserted in ditch culvert north of mill/mix shed</p> <p>Sandbags kept by diesel tank</p>	Unlikely	Contamination of local watercourse and surrounding land	Not significant

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			<p>Drain inlets to be covered by sandbags, drain bung inserted, diverter valve closed</p> <p>Stem flow of run-off from edge of yard using sandbags, use loader to push soil into a dam and excavate a sump</p>			
Incorrect disposal of wash water	Clean drain, ditches, local watercourse and soakaways	Drains, ditches, land	<p>Staff trained in correct operation procedures</p> <p>All drains marked</p> <p>All drains shown on drainage plan</p>	Unlikely	Contamination of ground and surface waters	Not significant
Spillage when loading and emptying incinerator of non-SRM material, e.g. ash containing trace elements, heavy metals, calcium, phosphate and dust	<p>Neighbouring dwelling houses</p> <p>Surrounding land and watercourses</p>	Air, land and water	<p>Accident Management Plan in place</p> <p>Regulation and regular inspection of facilities and records kept</p> <p>Impermeable hard standing with liquid collection</p> <p>APHA-approved activity includes records and inspections</p>	Unlikely	Contamination of local watercourse, groundwater, vegetation, soil, etc.	Not significant
Acts of vandalism which cause damage to structures and fittings	Surrounding land, surface	Land, water	Site security	Low	Contamination of soil and/or water	Low

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
	and ground waters					
Flooding and other storm damage	Surrounding land, surface and ground waters	Land, drains, watercourses	Good site layout and design Maintenance of site infrastructure and local flood defences Observe weather forecasts and warnings	Low	Water and soil pollution	Low
Power outage causing failure of slurry pumping systems, resulting in tank overflow Failure of automatic liquid level control sensors and devices	Surrounding land, surface and ground waters	Land, drains, watercourses	Stand-by generator with automatic start-up and switch over	Low	Overflow of storage facilities	Low
	Livestock, staff, buildings, fuel and oils,				Toxic smoke and other pollutants, surface run-off from firefighting water, surface run-off from failed storage tanks, pipes and stores Exploding gas and fuel	

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Fire	chemicals, bedding, feed, local habitats and neighbouring dwellings	Air	Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment	Unlikely	canisters and containers Increased numbers of dead animals for disposal Dust and fibres from sheet building material which may contain asbestos	Low
Below ground dirty water tank and pipe ruptures/overflows (including used disinfectant)	Dirty water flows over yard to clean drain inlet at the back of the office and into local watercourse	The surface water drainage system	Curbing to prevent water entering nearby watercourses Use of Defra/NOAH-approved disinfectants Block off drain inlet with sand bags kept by diesel tank If already entered drain, block off ditch with boards at point Y as indicated on Accident Management Plan	Unlikely	Contamination of local watercourse	Not significant

ACCIDENT RISK

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I need to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What harm can be caused?	What is the risk that remains? The balance of probability and consequence
			Contact office or duty manager. If necessary, contact Environment Agency			