Appendix 11 H1 Environmental Risk Assessment

Unit: Clitheroe farm Pig Unit

Installation: Clitheroe Farm Pig Unit

EPR No.:

Date: 29/11/19

Table A1 Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 wish 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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Smell from the ventilation/fan outlets	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Slurry emptied regularly to reduce ammonia emissions. Unit Manager is responsible	Unlikely	Very minor harm, as odour will be very mild	Not significant
Odour from feed	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	No on site mill and mix. Feed stored in sealed bins and delivered to pigs by auger. Feed specification prepared by professional nutritionist.	Unlikely	Very minor harm, as odour will be very mild	Not significant
Odour from carcasses	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Carcasses kept in enclosed lockable box. Carcass collection twice a week. Unit will be high health so mortality will be very low.	Unlikely	Very minor harm, as odour will be very mild	Not significant
Odour from manure spreading	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Slurry will be separated, which reduces odours. Latest technology will be used to spread slurry (injecting into stubbles in autumn and dribbling onto growing crop in spring) which reduces odours	Possible, but only short exposure	Very minor harm, as odour will be very mild	Not significant if managed carefully and professionally

Table A2 Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 wish 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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Noise of squealing pigs when moving them in/out of building	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	There are no means to reduce the risk, which is very low as noise levels are very low. Unit manager is responsible.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Large vehicles delivering feed and delivering/collecting pigs	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Vehicles only on site during working hours during the week. Vehicles well maintained to reduce noise. Engines switched off when not in use. Vehicles do not pass the house.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Small vehicles (staff and visitors' cars, couriers)	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Vehicles only on site during working hours during the week. Vehicles well maintained to reduce noise. Engines switched off when not in use. Vehicles do not pass the house.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Feed transfer from lorry to bins	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Vehicles are well maintained and are designed so that noise during feed transfer is minimised.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Operation of fans	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Efficient extractor fans used, maintained in good condition to avoid excessive noise.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant

Table A2 Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 wish 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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Alarm system	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Weekly alarm test (required by law) is carried out at a time to minimise nuisance to neighbours.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Members of staff	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Staff are expected to keep their own noise to a bare minimum. The unit has been designed to be labour efficient and thus people noise should be minimal.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Maintenance	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	When regular maintenance is carried out, due regard will be given to possible noise nuisance to neighbours. If a major repair job is to be undertaken, neighbouring residents will be notified in advance.	Unlikely, if managed carfeully	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant

Table A3 Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 wish 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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
TO AIR						
Dust from the ventilation/fan outlets	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the east	Risk is very low as dust levels are very low. Not necessary to reduce the risk. There is also a natural barrier between the pig unit and Clitheroe House and the neighbouring farm. Unit Manager is responsible	Very unlikely	Nuisance. Dust on clothes + cars	Not significant
Ammonia	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the north-west	Slurry removed regularly to reduce ammonia emissions. Feed formulated to match pig requirement.	Unlikely. Nearest house far enough away. There are no sensitive wildlife sites nearby	Toxic nuisance to neighbours. Nutrient enrichment of soils and changes to sensitive ecosystems.	Not significant
Zoonoses and notifiable diseases	Human and livestock health	Air or direct contact	Detailed biosecurity precautions in place.	Unlikely	Human and livestock health implications	Not significant if managed carefully
TO WATER						
No fugitive emissions to water						
PESTS						
Flies	Neighbouring farm, 700 metres away	Air	Slurry storage facilities are regularly emptied and rooms are regularly washed to avoid build up of flies	Unlikely	Nuisance	Not significant if managed carefully
MUD/LITTER						
No mud /litter						

Table A4 Accident Risk Assessment and Management Plan

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 wish 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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Slurry overflows from channel	Groundwater	Slurry runs onto land and into underground water system	Keep on top of emptying slurry channels so that they do not overflow. Make sure store is emptied routinely (in line with NVZs) so that there is always plenty of storage. Unit Manager responsible	Very unlikely	Slurry in groundwater	Not significant
Feed spillage	Groundwater	Suspended feed runs onto land and into underground water system	Feed bins located on impermeable concrete base. Any feed spills immediately swept up. Condition of feed bins routinely checked.	Very unlikely	Contamination of groundwater	Not significant
Spillage from chemical handling and storage area	Groundwater	Chemical runs onto land and into underground water system	Chemical storage has impermeable base.	Very unlikely	Contamination of groundwater	Not significant