**Appendix 6 Technical Standards:**

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| **Installation Name Moorside Farm** |
| **Schedule 1 Activity or DAA description** | **Relevant Technical Guidance note** |
| Section 6.9A (1) (a) (ii) | How to comply EPR 6.09 Version 2 |
| Pig production |  |
| Pig feed storage and preparation  | Feed is stored in purpose built, covered, feed silos located next to the pig sheds. All feed rations are bought in. All rations are delivered as dry pellets and fed adlib in feeders. Feed is transferred directly into the relevant storage silos. Feed is piped from the silos to the sheds, minimising dust emissions. Fall distance of feed from pipes to feeders is minimised to reduce aerosol creation. Areas around buildings are kept free from build-up of manure, dirty water and spilt feed. 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 at different production stages. A nutritionist regularly reviews and reformulates diets to optimise production and minimise excretion of nutrients.  |
| Slurry and manure storage | Manure and dirty water are stored on site. The maximum FYM storage quantity at any one time on site is 325t. It is removed from site fortnightly. All FYM and dirty water is removed from the site on a regular basis to separate storage sites. Solid manure from straw bedded accommodation is transported from the sheds directly to the manure pads, which are impermeable concrete with curbs and gradients designed so that all contaminated water and effluents are captured in the dirty water stores.Wash water, lightly contaminated yard water and effluent from the muck store and buildings is collected in the underground dirty water stores before being tankered or piped to the lagoon located to the North East of the installation. Spent footbath water containing disinfectant is also drained into the dirty water stores.The dirty water storage facilities conform to current BAT guidance and 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 stores, lagoon and drains are impermeable.  |
| Slurry spreading and manure management  | Solid manures are stored in the muck stores (shown on the site drainage plan) before removal from site. Around 75% of muck is exported and the other 25% is applied to land owned and managed by the operators and in compliance with a manure and nutrient management plan and all relevant legislation and codes of good practice. FYM/dirty water will be applied as and when weather and land conditions allow. |
| Fuel oil & chemical storage | There is no fuel storage on the installation or primarily related to the pig enterprise. Agro-chemicals, disinfectant, rodenticide and veterinary medicines are stored within the installation boundary. Storage is secure, dry, bunded, resistant to fire, frost-proof and in accordance with relevant regulations and manufacturer’s advice. There is no incinerator. There is no generator stored on site.  |
| Housing | Housing design and management is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’.All pig buildings are naturally ventilated. 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.Drinkers (river drinkers) are managed carefully to prevent leakage to minimise the amount of dirty water going to the dirty water store. The straw-based accommodation is a mixture of deep bedded (in the existing housing) and scrape-through (in the new or refurbished housing). The latter is mucked out 2-3 times per week to prevent ponding or build-up of urine and the deep bedded systems have wet areas mucked out as needed through a batch (e.g. once per month, depending on weather conditions) to reduce ammonia and condensation build-up. Good bedding management reduces overall straw use and improves health and performance of the pigs. All of which aids in reduction of emissions (including ammonia, fugitive emissions and odour). |
| Low capacity non SRM | N/A |
| Drainage | Roof water collected via gutters and down pipes from all pig sheds, and clean yard water, drain directly to a nearby dyke to the East of the installation - marked on Appendix 4. Surface water from concrete aprons drain into a dirty water tank to prevent contamination of surface waters. Dirty water that has arisen from the sheds, including wash water, spent footbath water and effluent from the muck store is also collected in the dirty water stores.Refer to the site plan showing the drainage. Copies of the site plan are also kept with the accident management plan. Yard areas are kept visibly clean, drainage channels are kept clear and spilt feed and dust are cleaned up.  |
| Livestock numbers and movements  | A system is in place to record the number of animals on the farm at any one time. Animal movements on and off the farm are also recorded; these records will be available for inspection.  |
| Deadstock disposal | Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By-Products Regulations. It is collected by a licenced contractor. Deadstock collection vehicles are kept to the perimeter of the site to reduce disease risk.  |
| Veterinary medicines and pest control | Veterinary medicines are kept in a store capable of retaining spillage, resistant to fire and are kept dry, frost free and secure. This is located in the changing room. Vermin control chemicals are brought on site by a trained operative or registered contractor for use as needed. Chemicals for flies and other insect pests will be stored with agro-chemicals in the general-purpose store/workshop, if needed.  |
| 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 (*Emergency Action Plan*) in place with a procedure to review incidents.  |
| 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.  |

**Emissions (Refer to the attached Site plan)**

**Table of Emission Points**

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| **Emission Point Reference**  | **Emission Point Description and Location** | **Source** |
| **Air** |
| Feed Bins | Dry feed delivery/storage areas (enclosed system through to feed troughs) | Dust from dry feed. |
| Pig buildings | Natural ventilation buildings | Open sided with adjustable curtain/Yorkshire boarded, buildings housing pigs and straw bedding. |
| Waste water/slurry storage | Dirty water tanks (underground and enclosed – rigid cover) | Stores contain all contaminated run-off from the site. |
| Slurry lagoon | Lagoon situated to North East of installation and associated slurry pipe linking underground tanks to the lagoon. This has a low-tech floating cover.  | Lagoon takes slurry from the underground tanks.  |
| FYM | Farmyard manure store (unroofed) | Up to 325 tonnes of manure stored on the concrete pads at any one time. |
| *Various – outside of installation* | *Land spreading (FYM and dirty water)* | *Around 75% of muck is exported and the other 25% is applied to land owned and managed by the operators*  |
| **Land** |
| *Various – outside of installation* | *Land spreading (FYM and dirty water)* | *Around 75% of muck is exported and the other 25% is applied to land owned and managed by the operators*  |
| **Water** |
| Dyke (East) | Roof water from existing pig sheds and clean yard water drain to dyke to the East of the installation.  | Uncontaminated water from the site. |
| Dyke (West) | Roof water from 2 new pigs sheds at West of installation, and clean yard water associated with these buildings, drain to dyke to the West of the installation. | Uncontaminated water from the site. |

**SUMMARY STATEMENTS**

**Fugitive Emissions**

Appropriate measures for preventing and minimising fugitive emissions are in place in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’. Buildings are maintained in good repair. Areas around buildings are kept free from build-up of manure, dirty water and spilt feed. Footbaths are managed so that they do not overflow.

Drainage from animal housing and water from cleaning out is collected, directed into drainage leading to the dirty water stores shown on the site plan. Clean drainage systems are not contaminated. Drainage from yards contaminated by dirty water or wash water is collected and directed to the dirty water store.

FYM and dirty water are stored on the site, with the dirty water tank underground and enclosed.

Rainwater run off is collected by the guttering system and routed to a dyke to the East of the installation.

Please refer to Appendix 8a – Bioaerosol Management Plan.

# **Dust**

Feed is stored in purpose built covered feed silos located next to the sheds. All feedstuffs are delivered to the farm by lorry. Feed is blown directly from the lorry into the storage silos, through a sealed system. Feed is pelleted to bind dusty ingredients together.

Bedding type and quality are chosen carefully to reduce risks of dust creation.

# **Carcass management**

Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By-Products Regulations. Carcasses are collected by a licenced contractor.

# **Flies**

There have been no incidents of fly nuisance at the farm. Appropriate actions will be put into place to prevent and control flies should a nuisance arise.

# **Bunding and containment**

**Agriculture Fuel oil and other chemical storage**

There is no fuel storage on site or primarily related to the pig enterprise. There is no incinerator or generator.

Agrochemicals, rodenticides, disinfectant and veterinary medicines are stored within the installation boundary. They are kept in stores capable of retaining spillage, resistant to fire and are kept dry, frost free and secure. Vermin control chemicals are brought on site by a trained operative or registered contractor for use as needed.

Chemicals for flies and other insect pests will be stored with agro-chemicals in the general-purpose building, if needed.

**Foodstuffs**

Feed is kept in silos adjacent to the sheds. There is no liquid feed.

# **Odour**

There are two sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation boundary, one of which is within 100m. Both residences are owned and lived in by the operators and their families.

An up-to-date Odour Management Plan is in place (Appendix 8). This conforms with the SGN EPR6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’ and the H1 Environmental Risk Assessment (Appendix 5). There is no history of odour complaints resulting from the current activities on the unit.

# **Noise and vibration**

There are two sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation boundary, one of which is within 100m. Both residences are owned and lived in by the operators and their families.

An up-to-date Noise Management Plan is in place (Appendix 9). This conforms with the SGN EPR6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’ and the H1 Environmental Risk Assessment (Appendix 5). There is no history of noise complaints resulting from the current activities on the unit.

Any odour or noise complaints will be recorded and investigated using the guidance from EPR 6.09 3.1 and 3.2 odour and emissions management on intensive livestock installations.