Pollution Prevention and Control (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2003

Example – Odour Management Plan Template, Broiler Chickens

Northern Ireland Environment Agency

April 2007

Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Industrial Pollution and Radiochemical Inspectorate
Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Lower Ormeau Road
Belfast
BT7 2JA
Tel: 028 9056 69299 Fax: 028 9056 9263

This version April 2007

This is an uncontrolled document. To ensure you are using the latest version please check on the Northern Ireland Environment Agency website www.ni-environment.gov.uk

Record of changes

Version	Date	Change
1	April 2007	Initial version

B2.3.6 Odour Management Plan (Broilers)

Introduction

This Plan has been prepared as part of the IPPC permit application because there are sensitive receptors (neighbouring dwelling houses) within 400 metres of the installation.

The purpose of this Plan is to: -

- Establish the likely sources of odour arising from a typical broiler farm.
- Set out the procedures followed at <*name*> Farm in order to prevent or minimise odour levels.
- Formalise the procedures for dealing with any odour complaints.

The table on pages 2 and 3 of this document sets out the likely sources of odour and the procedures that must be followed to minimise odour levels.

Odour Complaint Procedures

- Any odour complaint received will be dealt with by the operator <*Name*>..... of the farm.
- If a complaint is made, the form included on page 4 of this Plan will be completed and this will be available for inspection by the Environment and Heritage Service
- Information will normally be collected by visiting the complainant, although in some cases, contact may be made by telephone.
- After details of the complaint have been compiled, the cause(s) will be investigated, with reference to:
  - The activities taking place on the farm at the time.
  - The timing of the complaint and whether weekday, weekend etc.
  - The weather conditions at the time.

- The likely reasons for the complaint will be added to the form and the complainant will be contacted as appropriate.
- The feasibility of making changes to the activities responsible for the complaint will be considered. If changes are made, the Odour Management Plan will be amended accordingly.

Review Procedures

The plan shall be reviewed at least every three years or as soon as practicable after a complaint (whichever is the earlier) and changes recorded in the Table on page 6 of this plan.

Typical Odour Sources and Actions Taken to Minimise Odours

Odour Related Issue	**Potential Risks and Problems**	**Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks at <*name*> Farm**
Manufacture and selection of feed	• Milling and mixing of compound feeds. • The use of poor quality and odourous ingredients. • Feeds which are 'unbalanced' in nutrients, leading to increased excretion and litter moisture and emissions of ammonia and other odorous compounds to air.	• No on-site milling and mixing. • Feed specifications are prepared by the feed compounder's nutrition specialist • Feed is supplied only from UFAS accredited feed mills, so that only approved raw materials are used.
Feed delivery and storage	• Spillage of feed during delivery and storage. • Creation of dust during feed delivery.	• Feed delivery systems are sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. • Any spillage of feed around the bin is immediately swept up. • The condition of feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified.
Ventilation system	• Inadequate air movement in the house, leading to high humidity and wet litter. • Inadequate system design, causing poor dispersal of odours.	• The ventilation system is regularly adjusted according to the age and requirements of the birds. • The ventilation system is designed to efficiently remove humid air from the house.
Litter/manure management	• Odours arising from wet litter. • The use of insufficient or poor quality litter. • Spillage of water from drinking systems. • Disease outbreaks, leading to wet litter.	• Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to maintain litter quality. Additional controls include:- • Use of nipple drinking systems which minimise spillage. • Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation. • Concrete floors to prevent water ingress. • Stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowding. • Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary.
Carcass disposal	• Inadequate storage of carcasses on site • On-site disposal of carcasses by incineration.	• Carcasses are placed in sealed containers immediately after they are removed form the house. • Use of a purpose-designed incinerator which is approved by DARD.

Odour Related Issue	Potential Risks and Problems	Actions taken to reduce odours and risks at this installation
House Clean Out	• Creation of dust associated with litter removal from houses. • Use of odorous products to clean houses.	• Litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the trailer is covered. • Only approved and suitable products are used.
Used litter	• Storage of used litter/manure on site. • Transport of litter and applications to land.	• There is no storage of used litter outside the houses at any time • Litter is transported in covered trailers. • Most of the litter is used for mushroom compost, a small quantity is land spread on third party farms in accordance with a nutrient management plan and DARD codes of good practice.
Dirty water management	• 'Standing' dirty water during the production cycle or at clean out. • Applications of dirty water to land.	• Areas around the house are concreted and remain clean during the production cycle. • At clean-out, dirty water is directed to underground tanks for storage. It is then spread onto land in accordance with the DARD code of good practice.

Improvement programme to reduce odours - examples

Odour problem	Remedial action needed to reduce odour	Completion date	Ref: Farming rule (if applicable)
Odour from carcass skip during hot weather	Improve sealing of cover on skip, increase frequency of carcass collection to twice weekly during summer months.	May 2007	2.3.6
Odour from washings tank.	Install a new cover over the tank.	October 2007	2.3.6
Odour from caped fans in 'old shed'	Change capped roof fans to modern 'chimney' type fans.	November 2009	2.3.6

Note: The above are examples of improvements that may be required in some circumstances. If they are not relevant to your situation they can be deleted. If you have identified improvements that are required to reduce odours on your farm, please detail them using the table above.

Odour Complaint Report Form

Installation to which complaint relates	**Date recorded**	**Reference number**
Name and address of caller (complainant)		
Telephone number		
Details of complaint		
Date, time and duration of offending odour		
Odour description e.g. comparison with other odours, strong / weak, continuous, fluctuating		
Any other comments from complainant		
Weather conditions (e.g. dry, rain, fog, snow)		
Wind strength and direction (e.g. light, steady, strong, gusting) or use Beaufort scale		
Any previous complaints relating to this odour?	Yes / No	
Any other relevant information		
Potential odour sources that could give rise to the complaint		
Operating conditions at the time offending odour occurred e.g. removing birds, clean-out etc.		
Follow-up		
Date and time caller contacted		
Action taken		
Amendment required to the odour management plan?	Yes / No	

Form completed by		**Signed**	

Review of Odour Management Plan - Record

Date of review	Summary of changes made	Signature