

10. The results of the modelling run for an installation of 90,000 birds are shown in Figure 1:

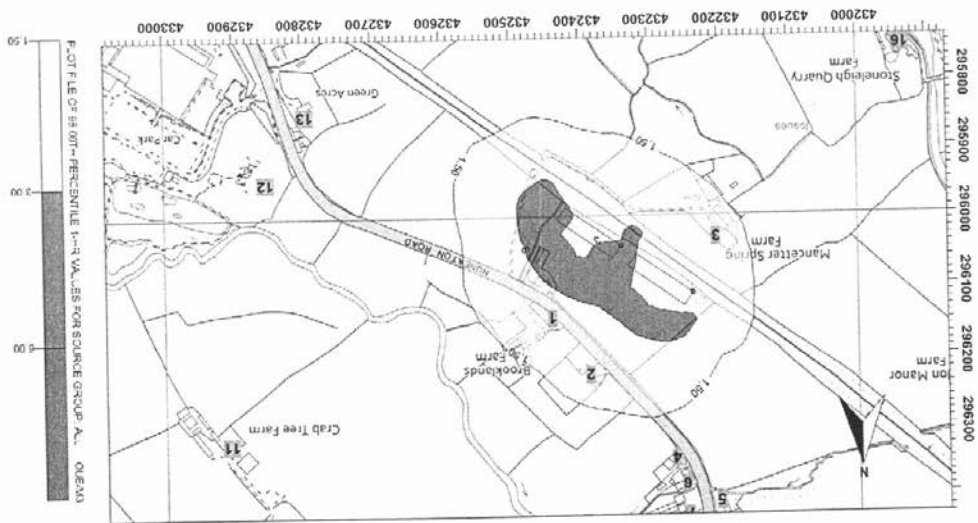


Figure 1: An Odour Model for a Broiler Unit of two Buildings Housing 90,000 birds with High Velocity Ventilation Stacks at 7m

11. This plan shows the area (shaded blue) that would be affected by an hourly exposure in excess of the Environment Agency's 98%ile hourly mean of $3.0\text{ou}/\text{m}^3$, within which the impact of odours arising from the operation at the site of a unit housing 90,000 birds would be likely to be unacceptable.

12. The sensitive dwellings at Brooklands Farm, Brooklands and Mantetter Spring Farm all fall well outside of the $3.0\text{ou}/\text{m}^3$ area.

Environmental permit application

Comments we can and cannot consider

September 2015

This is a summary of the types of comments we can and cannot consider when deciding whether or not to issue an environmental permit.

Comments we can consider:

- General operational management of the proposed facility
- Handling and storing of raw materials or materials used in the activity
- Efficient use of raw materials, water and energy
- Control of odour, noise, litter and pests
- Control of handling and storage of residual wastes from the process, e.g. poultry manure, dirty wash water, biomass boiler ash etc
- Potential impacts on the local environment, eg measures in place to prevent pollution during a flood
- Potential impacts on health, with advice from Public Health England as the responsible authority on this issue
- Any local factors that you believe the applicant has not considered in their permit application in relation to environmental impacts

Comments we cannot consider:

These issues would form part of any future planning application by the operator or are outside the remit of the Environment Agency.

- Animal welfare - this is not dealt with by Environmental Permitting Regulations. The operator of the site must comply with appropriate animal welfare standards in the design and operation of the farm.
- Alternative locations and size of the proposed facility
- Visual Impact
- Operational hours
- Vehicular movements to and from the site



10. The results of the modelling run for an installation of 90,000 birds are shown in Figure 1:

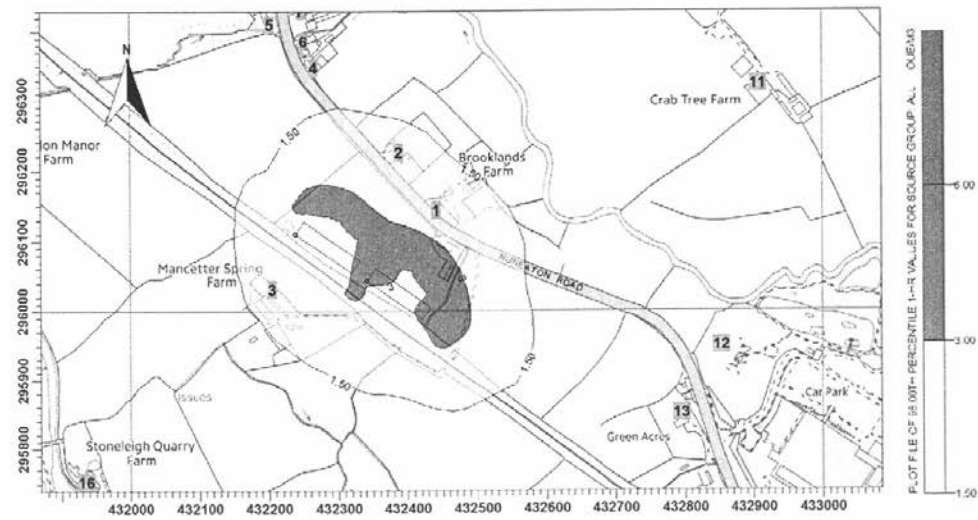


Figure 1: An Odour Model for a Broiler Unit of two Buildings Housing 90,000 birds with High Velocity Ventilation Stacks at 7m

11. This plan shows the area (shaded blue) that would be affected by an hourly exposure in excess of the Environment Agency's 98%ile hourly mean of $3.0\text{ou}_\text{E}/\text{m}^3$, within which the impact of odours arising from the operation at the site of a unit housing 90,000 birds would be likely to be unacceptable.
12. The sensitive dwellings at Brooklands Farm, Brooklands and Mancetter Spring Farm all fall well outside of the $3.0\text{ou}_\text{E}/\text{m}^3$ area.

Technical Guidance Note

IPPC SRG 6.02 (Farming)

Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)

Odour Management at Intensive Livestock Installations



ENVIRONMENT
AGENCY

Commissioning Organisation:
Environment Agency
Rio House
Waterside Drive
Aztec West
Almondsbury
Bristol BS32 4UD

Tel 01454 624400 Fax 01454 624409

© Environment Agency

First Published 2002

Applications for reproduction should be made in writing to Liz Greenland, Environment Agency, Scientific and Technical Information Service at the address above.

All rights reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the Environment Agency.

Record of changes

Version	Date	Change
Version 1, Draft 1	November 2000	Included as appendix in version 2 of Standard Farming Installation Rules
Consultation Draft Version 1	May 2003	Guidance revised into a stand alone document for public consultation in England and Wales
Version 2	May 2005	Guidance revised following responses received from the public consultation

This guidance has been produced for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. This document has undergone public consultation in England and Wales. It is anticipated that a public consultation on this guidance will take place in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Contents

1	Background	4
1.1	What is IPPC?	4
1.2	Who should use this guidance?	4
1.3	How you should use this guidance	4
1.4	What standards of odour control are expected?	5
2	Management of odour	6
2.1	General aspects of odour management	6
2.2	Sources of odour	10
2.3	Aspects of odour management common to all operations	11
2.4	Odour management in pig rearing	12
2.5	Odour management in poultry rearing	13
2.6	Odour and manure management	15
2.7	Slurry and manure spreading	17
3	Writing an odour management plan	19
3.1	How to write an odour management plan	19
3.2	Odour management plan template and examples	20
4	Full odour impact assessment	23
4.1	Overview	23
4.2	What is an odour unit?	24
4.3	Measuring emissions	24
4.4	Predicting emissions	25
4.5	Dispersion modelling	26
4.6	Odour impact assessment reporting	27
	References	29
	Other sources of information	30

1 Background

1.1 What is IPPC?

Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) is a regulatory system that employs an integrated approach to control the environmental impacts of certain industrial activities. In England and Wales IPPC operates under the Pollution Prevention and Control (England & Wales) Regulations 2000 (Reference 1). In Scotland IPPC operates under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (Reference 2). In Northern Ireland IPPC operates under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (Reference 3). These Regulations implement the EC Directive 96/61 on IPPC. The Regulatory Regime applies to many industrial sectors, including the intensive farming of pigs and poultry. The threshold for such farms to be regulated under IPPC is:

- 40,000 places for poultry; or
- 2,000 places for production pigs (over 30kg); or
- 750 places for sows.

Regulation is achieved through the issue of a permit from the Environment Agency in England and Wales, Scottish Environment Protection Agency in Scotland (SEPA) and Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland (NIEHS) (referred to as the Agencies in this document), which covers all aspects of the operation of the farm as defined by the installation boundary. To gain a permit, operators have to show that they have systematically developed proposals to apply the 'Best Available Techniques' (BAT) and meet other requirements for environmental protection, taking account of relevant local factors.

The Environment Agency, SEPA and NIEHS have developed a simplified permitting approach for the farming sector, through the development of Standard Farming Installation Rules (References 4, 5 and 6 respectively). These rules define BAT for the farming sector. Aspects of odour management are integrated throughout the Standard Farming Installation Rules, but in some cases site specific measures will be needed, and these must be identified in an Odour Management Plan.

The regulation of odour and other factors through IPPC replaces 'statutory nuisance' on permitted installations, through permit conditions regulated by the Agencies. Responsibility for investigating complaints passes from the Local Authority (statutory nuisance) to the relevant Agency once a farm has been permitted.

1.2 Who should use this guidance?

This guidance is specifically targeted at the pig and poultry sector, and includes many of the principles applied to all sectors regulated under IPPC referred to in Horizontal Guidance for odour (H4, Reference 7). The Agencies will refer to this Horizontal Guidance in determining conditions for odour at pig and poultry installations.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, you should use this guidance if:

- you answered 'yes' to question 2.3.6 on the application form, i.e. sensitive receptors are located within 400m of the installation; and/or
- the installation has a history of substantiated odour-related complaints within the last three years; and/or
- you are in the process of planning for a new installation, or extending an existing one – this guidance will provide information on best practice and impact assessment requirements, that may be required as part of the planning process.

In Scotland you should use this guidance for all applications.

1.3 How you should use this guidance

You should use this guidance in conjunction with the Standard Farming Installation Rules.

Section 2 provides guidance on the sources of odour, and some of the measures to minimise emissions.

Section 3 provides guidance on writing an odour management plan. This section should be used if you have sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation and/or the installation has a history of odour related complaints. You will need to consider some of the measures in section 2 in your odour management plan. In Scotland this section should be used for all applications.

Section 4 provides guidance on carrying out an odour impact assessment. This section should be used, in addition to the previous sections, if you are in the process of planning for a new installation, or extending a new one. An odour impact assessment will be required as part of the process of applying for planning permission. You may need to consult an odour specialist to complete the assessment, and should ask them to cover the points in this guidance.

1.4 What standards of odour control are expected?

1.4.1 What standard of control are we aiming for?

In the case of odour, pollution is considered in terms of causing offence to the sense of smell, i.e. causing annoyance to people who live in the area or are there for some other reason, through exposure to odour.

The point at which 'pollution' in the form of offence to the sense of smell is occurring, is taken to be the point at which there is 'reasonable cause for annoyance' (Reference 7).

The aim of the legislation is to achieve 'no reasonable cause for annoyance' by persons beyond the boundary of the installation, i.e. sensitive receptors, as far as is possible using Best Available Techniques.

1.4.2 Who are sensitive receptors?

Sensitive receptors are primarily people in dwellings, hospitals, schools and similar premises, but can include people frequenting open spaces, for example, parkland. The person in control of the installation would not normally be considered to be a sensitive receptor. Persons who live in close proximity in tied housing may be sensitive receptors (consider the families of the farm workers). If such properties are rented to people who do not work on the farm, the tenants are likely to be sensitive receptors, even if they rent with the knowledge that there is an odour source nearby, or recognise that odour is a feature of the rural environment.

In any particular situation however, the interpretation of the courts will be the decisive factor.

1.4.3 What is 'no reasonable cause for annoyance'?

The amount of annoyance should not be assessed only by means of the number of complaints. You should still use best practice to keep odour levels as low as reasonably possible where people live close by, even if complaints are rarely received.

The legislation requires that the amount that you spend on taking measures to reduce odour should be in proportion to the annoyance caused or potential to cause annoyance. Good practice should be adhered to at all times by all installations, but if a large number of complaints are received, or the installation is close to a built up area then you may have to expend more effort to reduce odour. BAT covers management techniques (i.e. Best Practice), as well as hardware, to control odour.

1.4.4 Standards for new installations

New installations will have to use BAT from the outset. Indicative sector BAT may help operators understand the requirements. As part of the planning process it is likely that an applicant will be required to undertake an odour impact assessment (section 4) to predict the odour emission.

The indicative exposure level criterion (section 4.1), which equates to 'no pollution', i.e. no reasonable cause for annoyance is: **3 $\text{ou}_{\text{EM}}^{-3}$ as a 98th percentile of hourly means** at sensitive receptors, with such an adjustment as is appropriate to take account of local circumstances. This is the point at which the smell is recognisable e.g. as pig odour. Above this level experience shows that complaints are made about odour, that is 'pollution' is said to be occurring. The actual exposure limit applied in any particular situation will take account of the local environment such as proximity to housing and

weather conditions. The Agencies will consider the outputs from an odour impact assessment against these criterion.

1.4.5 Standards for existing installations

Existing installations will be allowed an appropriate timescale to upgrade where meeting BAT will involve capital expenditure, and $3 \text{ ou}_{\text{em}^{-3}}$, as stated in section 1.4.4, may not be the appropriate standard on these installations in all circumstances. Existing installations will be expected however to adopt good management practices from the date of being granted a Permit. Any required changes in operation will be identified in an improvement plan set by the Agencies. This improvement plan may require the operator to investigate alternative techniques, provide recommendations and set timescales for implementation.

1.4.6 Complaints

Odour complaints relating to an installation may be received directly by the Agency or via the Environmental Health department of a Local Authority. If the installation operator holds a PPC permit, the Agency will investigate the complaint and if there is found to be a breach of the permit conditions, a notice may be served, requiring the operator to address the issues or proceedings may be instigated. If the complaint relates to activities not covered by the permit, the matter will be dealt with by the Local Authority.

2 Management of odour

2.1 General aspects of odour management

2.1.1 Overview

This guidance gives an overview of the principles of best practice for odour reduction and containment, as they relate to each of the Standard Farming Installation Rules. Not all aspects will apply to all installations and some installations will have arrangements which are not described here. You will need to pick out those elements which most closely match your circumstances and add in any other sources or problems.

The nature of intensive livestock operations mean that preventing odour generation at source is rarely possible as animals are inherently odorous. However, there are many things that can be done, often at low cost, to minimise odour or to prevent it reaching neighbours.

In most cases, attention to housekeeping and good operational practices should be capable of achieving a significant reduction in the level of exposure experienced at sensitive receptors.

In cases where all reasonable measures have been taken and have not succeeded in reducing emissions to the point where the exposure of sensitive receptors (local residents) is acceptable then 'end of pipe' abatement may need to be considered. This may require odour to be contained at source and extracted to an abatement system with minimum fugitive losses. Biofilters or absorption 'scrubber' systems (chemical or biological) are the favoured choice because of their effectiveness and ease of operation. This is obviously a more expensive option so all effort should be made to improve the housekeeping aspects of the operation. Guidance on such systems is beyond the scope of this document.

2.1.2 Using location/siting as a means of odour control

Care should be taken to site particularly odorous activities away from neighbours. Distance helps to dilute odours and making sure that odour sources are not upwind of houses (i.e. the prevailing wind direction) helps in reducing the impact of odours.

Although the siting of the installation will have been considered as part of the planning application, there may be some choice as regards, for example, the siting of slurry and manure storage areas, deciding what will be spread on fields near houses and what spreading techniques are used. The day to day operation of the installation is under the control of the installation operator who can play a major part in reducing odour levels.

2.1.3 Landscaping (tree planting and earth banking) as an odour barrier

Vegetation barriers (trees and hedges) and earth banks are sometimes said to provide a degree of odour control if planted between the source and local dwellings. However there is no evidence that landscaping has any effect in dispersing the odour. The psychological effect of removing the odour source from view probably has a much greater overall effect on the perception of odour rather than the actual odour reduction offered.

2.1.4 The use of odour masking/neutralising agents (air spraying)

The use of additives to mask, counteract or neutralise odour are only generally suitable for short term operations, such as transfer of material or for addition to a particularly odorous batch of slurry. They should not be regarded as a long term approach and, indeed, would not generally be cost effective in the long term.

The smell of masking agents can often attract as many complaints as the smell they are trying to cover.

The use of manure or slurry additives is discussed in Section 2.6.3.

2.1.5 Complaints procedure

A procedure should be established for verifying and responding to complaints about odour. The existence of a complaints procedure can help you to:

- improve relationships with neighbours;
- identify sources of odour and prevent future problems.

Prompt action in response to complaints, including a discussion with an explanation to the complainant, is very important and may stop issues escalating and further complaints being made. A quick and sympathetic response to complaints can often defuse a situation to the benefit of the complainant and the operator.

A suggested form for recording complaint details is given below.

The complaints record form should be tailored to the specific installation, location and neighbours, but most will have the following elements:

- 1) The form should be completed, signed and dated by a 'responsible person'.
- 2) The name, address and telephone number should be given by the caller.
- 3) Each complaint should be given a reference number.
- 4) The caller should be asked to give details of:
 - the time the odour was detected;
 - how long it lasted;
 - how often it occurs;
 - the nature of the odour – what sort of odour was it? What did it smell like?
- 5) The 'responsible person' should then, if possible, make a note of :
 - the weather conditions at the time the odour was detected – usually wind direction and a note of the conditions (light wind, no wind, strong breeze, or use the Beaufort scale in Table 2.1 below, clear, full cloud cover etc.);
 - the activity on the installation at the time the odour was detected, particularly anything unusual.

Table 2.1 Beaufort Scale

Force	Description	Observation	km/hr
0	Calm	Smoke rises vertically	0
1	Light air	Direction of wind shown by smoke drift, but not wind vane	1-5
2	Light breeze	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle, ordinary vane moved by wind	6-11
3	Gentle breeze	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion	12-19
4	Moderate breeze	Raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved	20-29
5	Fresh breeze	Small trees in leaf begin to sway, small branches are moved	30-39
6	Strong breeze	Large branches in motion; umbrellas used with difficulty	40-50
7	Near gale	Whole trees in motion; pressure felt when walking against wind	51-61

6) The reason for the complaint should be investigated and a note of the findings added to the log – this need not be complicated but should be sufficient to identify any activity that may have led to the complaint.

7) The caller should then be contacted with an explanation. It often helps if you can show that you have taken some kind of action to minimise the odour in future.

Following complaints it may be appropriate to review the Odour Management Plan, if one exists.

The complaints record should be made available to the Agency on request.

Typical form for the recording of an odour complaint

Odour Complaint Report Form			
Installation to which complaint relates:		Date recorded:	Reference number:
Name and address of caller:			
Tel no. of caller:			
Location of caller in relation to installation:			
Time and date of complaint:			
Date, time and duration of offending odour:			
Caller's description of odour, e.g. comparison with other odours, strong/weak, continuous, fluctuating:			
Has the caller any other comments about the offending odour?			
Weather conditions (e.g. dry, rain, fog, snow):			
Wind strength and direction (e.g. light, steady, strong, gusting) or use Beaufort scale (see Table 2.1):			
Any other previous complaints relating to this odour?			
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 manure from housing, deliveries, feeding:			
Follow-up Date and time caller contacted:			
Action taken:			
Amendment requirement to Odour Management Plan:			
Form completed by:		Signed:	

2.2 Sources of odour

2.2.1 Livestock housing

The odour associated with livestock housing tends to be related to ammonia. Hydrogen sulphide can also be present. High ammonia concentrations usually accompany high odour concentrations in broiler buildings where litter is in poor condition (too wet), but ammonia should only be seen as a component of the overall odour. This document does not deal specifically with ammonia control but with odour control in more general terms. Many of the actions taken to minimise odour will also minimise ammonia. Specific information and requirements relating to ammonia emissions can be found in the Standard Farming Installation Rules.

2.2.2 Manure and slurry

Odour arises primarily from the presence of manure/slurry and the biological changes which take place as it decomposes and also the body odour of the livestock. Some odour also arises as a result of cleaning and disinfection of sheds - from the removal of accumulated manure and also from fumigants used. Storage of manure or slurry in the open is also a source of odour.

2.2.3 Dust

An important mechanism in the release to atmosphere of odour may be the presence and subsequent emission via the ventilation system of suspended dust particles originating from bedding, feed and the animals themselves. Odorous compounds may be adsorbed onto these particles and the particles themselves may decompose releasing volatile compounds. There are specific rules relating to dust minimisation in the Standard Farming Installation Rules.

2.2.4 Factors affecting the release of odour

The level of odour emissions from intensive livestock installations is dependent on a number of factors, principally:

- size of operation;
- the type of building/ventilation;
- type of operation and the rearing cycle;
- the feeding regime;
- the way in which the operation is managed;
- storage arrangements for manure and slurry;
- land spreading practices.

The impact of those emissions on the local environment depends upon:

- proximity to local housing and other sensitive receptors;
- the nature of the local topography and prevalent weather conditions.

2.3 Aspects of odour management common to all operations

2.3.1 Selection and use of animal feed

The Standard Farming Installation Rules (see relevant section) give guidance on the selection and use of pig feeds and poultry feeds at different stages in the rearing cycle in order to reduce nitrogen excretion. A high protein diet increases the nitrogen and sulphur content of manure, contributing to emissions of ammonia to air and potentially other odorous compounds when the manure undergoes anaerobic degradation.

A number of different feed additives are available which claim to reduce odour from manure. In most cases these have not been proven sufficiently well for any to be recommended.

2.3.2 Feed delivery, milling and preparation

Good housekeeping measures (see relevant section of the Standard Farming Installation Rules) include:

- avoiding accumulation of waste feed;
- cleaning up spills;
- avoiding overflow and spillage from feed and drinking systems.

The addition of odorous by-products such as whey and fish meal to feed may increase the odour level of the feed (and accumulated spillages will smell more). Storage of these products may also lead to odour and dust generation.

Finely ground feeds and long feed drops onto floors should be avoided because they increase dust emissions. Odours may be absorbed onto particulate matter and then carried out of the building via the ventilation system.

Odours arising from storage of feed can be minimised by covering the storage containers or through the use of purpose built silos. Such storage areas should be protected from collision damage.

The delivery of the feed to the storage areas, and from the storage container to the feeding station should be through a closed system to minimise the generation of dust.

Mixing and milling of dry foodstuffs should be carried out using closed systems or in an environment from which emissions can be minimised.

2.3.3 Disposal of carcasses

Carcasses should be removed frequently to prevent odour-related annoyance and be covered to prevent access by birds or rodents using plastic bags or lidded bins where possible (see relevant section of the Standard Farming Installation Rules).

The Animal By-Products legislation specifies the requirements for carcass disposal including standards for incineration. Separate regulations apply in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: these are The Animal By-Products Regulations 2003 (SI 2003 No.1482) in England, The Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (SSI2003/411), The Animal By-Products (Wales) Regulations 2003 and Animal By-Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003. The local authorities/district councils enforce these regulations and should be contacted for further advice.

2.3.4 Ventilation and humidity

Ventilation rates are determined by the needs of the animals and vary with season. Odour will be carried out of the houses with exhausted air and the exhaust rate will tend to be highest when the outside temperature is high. This generally occurs in the summer months when the potential to cause odour annoyance is highest.

Ventilation systems should be run at the optimum rate for the number of animals present. Insufficient ventilation capacity can lead to excessively high room temperatures which increase slurry/manure decay rates and hence odour emissions.

2.3.5 Atmospheric dispersion of odours

Once odorous emissions leave the source they undergo dilution and dispersion in the atmosphere downwind of the installation. Where odours are released at height, they are likely to be more effectively dispersed than those released at a low level or, inadvertently, from open doors.

The design of ventilation systems is a specialist field but in general terms roof (apex) vents produce better dispersion of odorous releases than those positioned along the side of buildings (side wall vents). Increasing the height of vent discharge points above roof level may give better dispersion. Ducting the ventilation flow to a single stack, which emits at a much higher level will provide still further improvement although may have the effect of making the odour detectable further away than was previously the case. Stack height calculation can be fairly complex and needs to consider a number of aspects relating to the emissions and the rate of emission, the temperature, the local topography and the location of receptors. It is best undertaken by a specialist.

The operator should ensure that dust deposits around the ventilation discharge points are cleared away on a regular basis to prevent excessive buildup.

2.3.6 Dirty water management to prevent stagnation

Stagnant water can be a source of odour. The following measures can help to ensure that dirty water (water contaminated by livestock excreta) is disposed of quickly and unintentional areas where water could accumulate and stagnate are minimised:

- fit kerbs to concrete aprons to direct dirty water into collection tanks;
- enclosing dirty water collection systems;
- emptying and cleaning dirty water collection systems to avoid allowing anaerobic conditions to develop in settled sludge;
- maintaining drains and concrete areas;
- dealing quickly with dirty water generated when buildings are cleaned out at the end of the cycle.

2.4 Odour management in pig rearing

2.4.1 Odours from pig housing

The principal sources of odour during rearing are slurry or manure and bedding material. The way in which the slurry or manure is collected in the pig houses, i.e. underfloor and/or on the floor, the amount, the temperature and residence time will affect the amount of odour generated. Odour emissions from the housing can be minimised by keeping the pig pens clean, i.e. by continually removing the slurry and regular removal of soiled straw or manure by flushing or scraping.

Other sources of odour are:

- the pigs themselves, both body odour and any manure on the skin;
- spilt feed;
- carcasses.

2.4.2 Minimising odour arising from animals and their housing

In general terms:

- odour emission rate increases with an increase in slatted floor area;
- wintertime emissions are lower than summertime emissions;
- ventilating the pit increases odour emissions substantially.

Techniques to abate emissions will depend on the type of housing and slurry or manure collection systems in place (see relevant section of the Standard Farming Installation Rules). For slurry based systems, techniques are aimed largely at reducing the surface area of the slurry, and to reduce the area of flooring which is damp. For manure based systems, which may be releasing odour, increasing the available straw will bind nitrogen and prevent ammonia and odour escaping.

Anaerobic breakdown (in the absence of oxygen), unless deliberately induced as a method of treating slurry is highly odorous and should be prevented by avoiding stagnation of wastes.

2.4.2.1 General hygiene

It is important to maintain a good standard of general cleanliness for animal welfare as well as for odour control. Any surface which is covered with manure will act as a source of odour. Therefore reducing the exposed surface will reduce the overall odour emission. Such surfaces include the animals themselves, as well as pens and flooring, in addition to areas around the buildings.

Dirty pens can be caused by a number of factors, for example:

- poor management and building design;
- poor ventilation design and inadequate ventilation capacity;
- wrong pen shape;
- poor floor surfaces;
- incorrect construction of pen divisions;
- badly sited feeding and watering facilities;
- overstocking or understocking;
- poor differentiation between feeding, lying and dunging areas in pens.

Some of these are design issues and should be addressed when planning new facilities or extending or replacing existing houses. However a lot can be done to minimise odour emissions by **keeping the pig pens clean**, by:

Slurry systems

- removing slurry and manure to a suitable store as frequently as possible;
- thorough cleaning and disinfection of pens once vacated;
- cleaning slurry and drainage channels to clear deposits, which encourage microbial growth;
- cleaning surfaces and ventilation shafts/cowls of dust deposits;
- maintain drinkers and troughs to prevent leakage.

Solid floor systems

- Providing drainage to avoid the accumulation of effluent in areas where it may collect and start to degrade in an anaerobic manner. The drained liquid should be collected in a closed tank.
- Repairing damaged concrete and drains to prevent ponding inside buildings.
- Use of sufficient bedding material to absorb excreta and keep animals clean.
- Maintain drinkers and troughs to prevent leakage.
- Storage of bedding material in a dry area.

2.4.2.2 Flooring

Floor design may be the most important measure which can be taken to reduce the odour emissions from slurry based pig buildings (Reference 8), e.g. use of part slatted rather than fully slatted flooring. Housekeeping will also play a part in ensuring a good standard of hygiene, in addition to the floor design:

- Slats, pens and other surfaces should be cleaned at the end of the batch. High pressure hoses provide an effective means of removing accumulated deposits.
- Scraped areas should be maintained to prevent ponding or building up of urine.
- Slurry and manure should be flushed away or removed regularly as the underfloor storage of large amounts of slurry over a prolonged time is a major source of odour.
- Damaged flooring should be repaired as soon as possible.

2.5 Odour management in poultry rearing

2.5.1 Odours from poultry housing

Odours from poultry sheds come from a number of sources. They are mainly caused by the breakdown of droppings and litter. Other sources of odour are from animal feed and waste food spilt onto floors. A major means of minimising odour emissions is through the use of good agricultural practice. Odour mitigation methods will be similar for all different poultry operations.

The Defra Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Air (Reference 9) advises that the following factors contribute to the emission of odours from poultry sheds:

- build up of slurry or manure on concrete around buildings;

- removal and disposal of dead animals;
- drain maintenance;
- bedding cleanliness;
- management of drinking systems, with particular emphasis on frequently adjusting nipple and drip cups to bird eye level to avoid spillage and wet litter;
- stocking density;
- litter moisture content;
- insulation of the buildings and the long term maintenance of that insulation;
- ventilation and heating system;
- type of heating;
- composition of the feed, particularly its oil and fat content and its protein content.

The housekeeping practices at a well-run poultry operation should take these factors into account as part of their day to day management/operation of an installation.

2.5.2 Minimising odour arising from animals and their housing

Odour from litter and manure based systems may be minimised by increasing the dry matter content of the litter or manure, by both preventing spillages of water and providing a drying mechanism. If the dry matter content is 60% or above, ammonia emissions are minimal. New buildings should be able to meet this criterion.

2.5.2.1 Dust

Dust emissions may be a problem particularly for larger birds. Odorous compounds may be adsorbed onto dust particles and the particles themselves may decompose releasing volatile compounds. It is therefore important to:

- Control the generation of dust within the house through management of litter moisture content and air quality.
- Minimise the amount of dust emitted from buildings.
- Ensure dust deposits around ventilation discharge points are cleared on a regular basis to prevent excessive build up. Minimising dust production through good housekeeping and animal husbandry would be cost effective, in addition to the obvious welfare benefits.
- Collect the water discharging from cleaning operations in sealed tanks.
- The odour emission from a building can be dependent on particulate emission. Data published by Van Geelen (Reference 10) suggests that removing the dust fraction from an odorous stream reduces the odour concentration by about 65%.

2.5.2.2 Litter quality

Litter quality is affected by:

- temperature and ventilation;
- drinker type and management;
- feeder type and management;
- litter material and depth;
- condensation;
- stocking density;
- feed formulation and quality;
- bird health.

Investigate the minimum ventilation and heating requirements. In new houses ventilation should be designed to remove moisture.

Investigate increasing the initial depth of litter. A depth maintained at 10-15 cm should be sufficient to absorb the moisture loading.

Litter removed from the buildings at the end of the production cycle should be stored dry. The storage area should be stored away from residential areas.

In egg production a belt manure removal system (ideally with forced air drying) should be used to avoid the accumulation of manure from caged layers. Where manure falls directly into a deep pit, ventilation of the pit should be provided to keep the manure dry.

Duck manure tends to have a higher water content (around 30% dry matter) than other poultry litters, but the need for good hygiene and management practices are still relevant. For all litters, the following measures will help to minimise odour emissions:

- removal of dead animals;
- maintenance of drinking systems;
- provision of sufficient straw/litter to bind nitrogen and prevent ammonia escaping.

2.5.2.3 Drinking systems

The management of drinking systems should ensure that all litter is kept dry i.e. moisture content is less than 40%. Systems should be checked for leaks and action taken as necessary. Nipple drinkers and drip cups (operate on demand) should be used in preference to bell drinkers (always full of water) and they should be sited at the correct height to minimise spillage.

2.6 Odour and manure management

2.6.1 Slurry and manure handling

Slurry and manure handling and storage can be significant sources of odour (see relevant section of the Standard Farming Installation Rules). Effort to reduce odour from these sources can have a substantial positive effect on the overall odour impact of the installation on local receptors. In particular, anaerobic conditions can lead to the formation of high concentrations of odorous substances within slurry which will be released during 'bubbling off' or when it is disturbed.

Roadways and other areas should be kept free of slurry or manure. Minimising the surface area of material exposed will reduce the odour emission.

Waste feeds such as milk and whey, and silage effluent or dirty water should not be added to the slurry if there is a risk of causing odour problems because of the location of the slurry store or treatment tanks, or from the spreading of waste. Wherever appropriate, silage effluent should be stored separately from slurry and manure. The storage of silage effluent and slurry in the same tank is not recommended on health and safety grounds as this can increase the risk of the production of poisonous gases.

2.6.2 Slurry and manure storage

Slurry and/or manure storage areas and any material separated from the slurry or any straw based manure should be stored as far away as possible from residential areas.

Covering or enclosing slurry storage tanks will stop or significantly reduce odour escaping to atmosphere. The Standard Farming Installation Rules require that exposed surface areas of slurry in stores should be covered to minimise emissions of odour and ammonia - the options are to fit a rigid cover to a steel or concrete tank, or to use a floating cover of light expanded clay aggregate. Other covers, such as straw or peat will sink and do not reduce emissions effectively.

Fixed covers will reduce emissions, but the concentration of odour in the headspace can become very high. This may be released in one go when the cover is removed, producing very strong odours at receptors if not dispersed adequately in the air. This may cause particular annoyance, even if short lived. There may also be health and safety implications if workers are exposed to the air in the tank headspace.

Floating covers have the advantage of no headspace but will only work effectively if disturbance to the surface is minimised. A floating cover of aggregate will not trap odorous digester gases produced during 'bubbling off' in settled solid in slurry stores.

Some more permanent floating cover designs have an extraction system to remove gas. New open slurry storage tanks will not be allowed and plans must be in hand to replace or cover existing open tanks.

Reducing the surface area will help in reducing odour emissions. Any form of agitation or turbulence from pumping or stirring will increase the odour from the surface of an open tank. Bottom filling will

minimise surface emissions. Formation of a crust may provide a degree of protection against odour emissions but turbulence from stirring can break the crust.

It is recognised that slurry mixing may be necessary to produce a suitable material for land application, but generally the preceding measure will reduce emissions of ammonia and odour. The frequency of stirring should be minimised.

Many of the requirements relating to storage of manure are aimed at avoiding the pollution of water courses by run-off. Odour minimisation is provided largely by keeping manure undercover in a storage building. Long-term field storage should be avoided as adequate cover may not be possible.

2.6.3 Treatment of slurries and manures

There are various options for slurry treatment, including screening, separation, composting, aeration and anaerobic digestion. Their use would need to be considered on a case-by-case basis. In general:

- Separation of sludge by mechanical means, aeration or digestion can reduce the odour emitting potential.
- If an aerobic or anaerobic system is used to reduce the odour emission it should be large enough to handle all the slurry produced, and designed for this purpose. It should be operated according to the manufacturers instructions.
- When using aerobic treatment methods, odour reductions and overall control is better when solid content is reduced.
- Monitoring should be undertaken to ensure that the appropriate conditions are maintained, particularly in the case of aerobic digestion.
- The solid content of the slurry store should be reduced using a separation stage. With less solid material present the need for stirring is reduced.

2.6.3.1 Slurry separation

The management of slurry can be improved by removing coarse solids. For example, for pig slurry comprising 2 to 4% dry matter, a simple wedge screen or vibrating screen can be used and the collected solids (8 to 12% dry matter) will self-drain if held in a suitable store. Separators that press, squeeze or screw the slurry against a fabric or perforated steel screen will produce a solid with a dry matter content ranging from 18 to 30%. If slurry is left in the collection pits for more than 3 to 5 days, degradation of material structure (becomes more fluid) can be expected making the separation process more difficult.

The solid portion, 10 to 20% of the original slurry volume, can be stacked and stored in a similar way to farmyard manure. At higher dry matter levels the material will be suitable for composting. The separated liquid portion, which is 80 to 90% of the original, can therefore be pumped to store. Once separated, storing the liquid portion is easier because there is less risk of crust formation and solid settling and therefore mixing in store only needs to be carried out occasionally which results in a reduction of odours released during storage.

If solids are not removed from the slurry, the organic loading within the slurry store (lagoon or tank) will become increasingly anaerobic. The presence of solid material provides an additional demand on available oxygen, thus increasing the amount of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide produced when the slurry is agitated.

2.6.3.2 Composting

Composting can significantly reduce the odour from manure. However the composting process itself can be very odorous.

The presence of oxygen is essential to the composting process and to prevent odorous anaerobic breakdown. Manure should be stored in narrow windrows no longer than 10-15m long and no taller than 3m high to assist composting. A method of collecting any run-off from the store should be provided.

2.6.3.3 *Slurry and manure additives*

There are a number of additives available which aim to change the qualities of the manure for a number of reasons, for example to improve its handling qualities, its fertilising value, its stability or to reduce the emission of volatile compounds and odour by changing its chemical composition.

In most cases these have not been proven sufficiently well for any to be recommended, although there are a number of anecdotal success stories.

Other treatment methods can be used to control odour emissions during storage. Additives are commercially available that claim to control odour emissions; the main types are:

- oxidising agents;
- deodorants which react with odorous compounds;
- odour masking agents;
- odour neutralising agents;
- biological agents – enzymes, bacteria;
- feed additives (Reference 11).

These additives vary in effectiveness and are generally not a long-term solution. Their use has not been included within the Standard Farming Installation Rules.

2.7 Slurry and manure spreading

Odours released from animal manure or slurry spreading activities are one of the most frequent sources of odour complaint to Local Authorities. During spreading, odours can be detected from between 1000 to 3000 metres (in exceptional weather conditions, Reference 9) from the field. Several factors affect the amount of odour emitted during and after slurry or manure spreading, these include:

- method of storage;
- length of storage;
- pre-treatment method employed (if any);
- type of spreading equipment used;
- rate of application to land;
- weather;
- whether the material contains waste milk or silage effluent (increases the amount of odour released).

The Standard Farming Installation Rules require that where spreading takes place on the Operators own land, it is done in accordance with an approved Manure Management Plan.

2.7.1.1 *Method of spreading*

The emission of odour is dependent on the method of spreading (References 4 and 9):

- **Splash plate spreaders** - the production of small droplets maximises the release of the volatile compounds in slurry into the air. The odour concentration during spreading can therefore be many times higher than immediately afterwards. The larger the droplets and the lower the trajectory, the lower the release of odour. It is preferable not to use splash plate spreaders near to housing.
- **Band spreaders** discharge slurry at ground level through a series of trailing pipes. Measurement shows an odour reduction of 55-60% when compared to conventional splash plate spreaders.
- **Shallow channel application** uses a mechanism to make grooves 50-70mm deep in the soil, 200-300mm apart and the slurry is directed into the channel immediately behind the cutting blade. Measurement shows an odour reduction of 55-60% when compared to conventional splash plate spreaders.
- **Shallow injection** - slurry is applied at a depth of 50-80mm in grooves 250-300mm apart. The grooves are closed again by press wheels or discs. The amount of odour emitted is approximately 85% less than for conventional spreaders.
- **Deep injection** applies slurry at a depth of 120-300 mm in the soil using injector tines, spaced about 500mm apart. The amount of odour emitted is about 85% less than for conventional spreaders.

Odour levels arising from different spreading techniques can vary with spreading method and burial technique. The data shows that while there will be high residual odour following application with low trajectory splash plate spreaders, the residual levels will be lower with band spreaders than with 'conventional spreaders'. Low spreading trajectory is defined as equipment operated at low pressure to create large droplets. Burial or injection of manure/slurry achieves a substantial reduction in odour emission, but may be restricted by soil and cropping limitations.

2.7.1.2 General hygiene aspects

Avoid the overfilling of tankers or spreaders to avoid spillage. In particular take care not to spill slurry or manure onto roadways.

Machinery should be cleaned regularly.

2.7.1.3 Timing and location

The following measures help reduce odorous emissions:

- Avoid spreading during periods of high humidity and very light winds or clear, still nights. During these meteorological conditions there is very little turbulence to disperse the odour. The best dispersion occurs on windy sunny days followed by cloudy windy nights.
- When odorous or partly composted manure has to be applied to land do not spread it close to houses. Where practicable, it should be spread onto arable land and then ploughed in within 24 hours.
- Unless the slurry is band spread, injected or odourless, spreading should be avoided at evenings, weekends and bank holidays, unless absolutely necessary.
- Spreading should not take place at night due to potential concerns over noise and nuisance. Furthermore, if run-off were to be caused, the operator would not be in a position to see impacts on watercourses etc.

3 Writing an odour management plan

You will need to produce an odour management plan if:

- you answered 'yes' to question B2.3.6 on the application form, i.e. sensitive receptors are located within 400m of the installation or the installation has a history of odour-related complaints; or
- you are making your application in Scotland.

3.1 How to write an odour management plan

To produce an odour management plan you should do the following:

1. Identify the sources of odour and/or complaint on your installation

Carry out a **subjective assessment 'walk around'** to identify where odours are coming from.

This type of assessment does not involve measuring or predicting emissions - instead it relies upon a subjective assessment of whether odour is present or not, and how strong it is.

This assessment can be carried out at specific points (such as local houses), or points around the perimeter of the installation. It can be undertaken on a daily basis, or when the wind is in a particular direction which carries the odour to local receptors. Some activities (such as cleaning) will increase the odour emissions and the effect of this on odour exposure of those nearby should be assessed using the same assessment technique. The exact requirement will vary from place to place and the Agency officer will advise as regards the best arrangements.

Walk round the installation and think about where odours come from:

- How much does odour increase during occasional operations such as animal loading, shed cleaning and removal of waste? Are complaints related to these activities?
- Are there slurry pits or manure storage areas? Are these covered or uncovered? Where are they located in relation to local houses?
- Is slurry or manure spread on the farm?
- Are there deposits of slurry, manure or feed etc. on roadways or in yards?
- Are there uncovered skips or bins?

It may be useful to record the intensity and extent of the odour in order to help produce your odour management plan. It is suggested that a scale of increasing odour intensity is used, such as:

- 1 No detectable odour.
- 2 Faint odour (barely detectable, need to stand still and inhale facing into the wind).
- 3 Moderate odour (odour easily detected while walking & breathing normally).
- 4 Strong odour (strong but bearable).
- 5 Very strong odour (very offensive, possibly causing nausea, particularly if not accustomed to this odour).

You should spend at least 3 minutes at the point(s) nearest to housing and, if odour is detectable you should consider which of the following best describes the extent of the odour:

- 1 Local & transient (only detected on the installation or within the installation boundary during brief periods when wind drops or blows).
- 2 Transient as above, but detected outside of the boundary.
- 3 Persistent, but fairly localised.
- 4 Persistent and pervasive up to 50m outside the installation boundary.
- 5 Persistent and widespread (odour detected >50 m from the boundary).

The results (1-5 for intensity and 1-5 for extent) should be recorded against the time and date and the appropriate monitoring location. The name of the person undertaking the assessment should be recorded. The cloud cover, wind direction and wind speed should also be noted using the Beaufort scale in section 2.1.5.

It is also possible to draw contour plots based upon detectability but in this case the 'measuring' points must be spaced in a grid pattern across the installation and surrounding area (as near as possible). The positions or relative positions of the points must be known so that points of equal strength can be joined together with the source as the centre of the plot.

2. Look at the odour sources and corrective actions discussed in Section 2

Note down those sources or activities which **do** cause a problem on your installation and the types of corrective actions that you will need to highlight in your odour management plan.

3. Transfer the relevant information into the odour management plan template in Section 3.2

- Identify each odour problem/source in Column 1.
- Select the appropriate corrective action from Section 2 for each problem.
- Adapt it to your particular circumstances – what would you do on your installation to achieve the same outcome?
- Identify the corrective actions in Column 2.

An alternative method for the subjective assessment is the standard method that has been developed for German legislation (VDI 3940 Part 1, Reference 12). The VDI standard is best carried out at points on a grid pattern and can include specific points. It requires an assessment at each point of up to 10 minutes recording perceived odour intensity every 10 seconds.

You should send your odour management plan together with your Permit application. Where you already have a Permit and need an odour management plan to deal with specific problems, you should discuss it with the Agency officer and then send a copy to the relevant Agency.

You will be expected to follow the actions you have set out in the plan.

If there are complaints and you can show that you have complied with these actions then the plan will need to be revised. You should start again at Point 1, above and discuss this with the Agency officer.

If you have not complied with the plan and complaints are received, then you may be liable to enforcement action.

If you cannot control the odour by use of best practice then the Agencies may require more stringent measures for odour control. It is therefore in your interest to ensure that the odour management plan is adhered to by all those employed at the installation and visitors, contractors etc.

3.2 Odour management plan template and examples

This section contains a blank table (on the next page) on which to note down the farm-specific actions to be taken.

All of the columns in the table should be completed using the guidance given in Section 2 and in the Standard Farming Installation rules. You should adjust this as necessary to make it relevant to the odour problems on your particular installation.

Required actions should be broken down into individual tasks as far as possible. It is often helpful to identify the individuals who will carry out each task (if relevant) and when this will be done. The plan should also include actions to be taken if something goes wrong which will increase odour emissions (such as a spillage) and seasonal variation in emissions.

An example of the type of information used to complete the table is given below:

EXAMPLE

Odour problem	Actions you will take to reduce the odour	Completion Date
Carcasses start to smell prior to collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New arrangement made with [the company that collects the carcasses. Collection now to be automatically made every two days unless we phone [person/number] to cancel a pick-up or to increase frequency.• Place in bins to keep vermin away. Ensure lid is tightly closed.	June 2005 July 2005
Complaints when slurry is spread next to New Road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change method of spreading to band spreading on fields near roads & houses.• Review weather forecast before spreading – avoid periods of humid weather, light winds or clear still nights.	March 2006 June 2005

Odour management plan template

Odour problem	Actions you will take to reduce the odour	Completion Date	Ref: Farming rule applicable (if applicable)

4 Full odour impact assessment

4.1 Overview

This section describes the options for carrying out a full odour impact assessment. It also describes the information that should be contained in the impact assessment report. You may need to consult an odour expert in order to carry out an odour impact assessment.

You may need to carry out a full odour impact assessment if:

- you are applying for a Permit for an existing unit and have answered yes to any part of Question B2.9;
- a subjective "walk round" assessment suggests that an odour problem exists or is likely to occur.

You will need to carry out a full odour impact assessment if:

- you are applying for a Permit for a new unit or you are applying for a variation of a Permit for an extension to an existing unit and there are sensitive receptors which may be affected; or
- you have failed to control odour sufficiently using housekeeping measures and consequently other steps are needed to reduce the odour emissions.

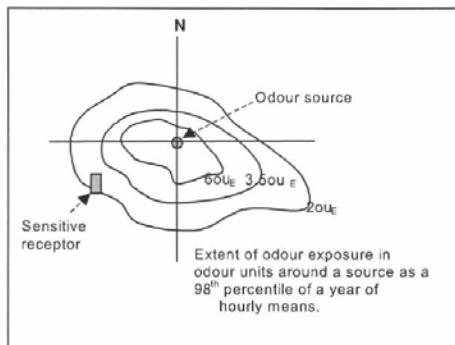
The closer the sensitive receptors the greater is the likelihood that a full odour impact assessment will be needed. Additionally, in the case of extensions to existing installations, the complaint case histories may influence the need for an impact assessment.

It should be noted that an impact assessment which has been carried out for planning purposes may not contain sufficient information for an IPPC application. You should check with the Agency Officer.

In all cases you will be expected to regularly walk around the installation perimeter or near to local houses to see if odour from the installation can be detected. This is a 'subjective assessment', as described in Section 3.1. People who are regularly exposed to a particular smell often become tolerant to it so it is often helpful to ask someone who does not spend all their time at the installation to do this.

There are two main steps in carrying out a full odour impact assessment:

- the odour emissions must first be measured or predicted;
- the emissions data is fed into a mathematical atmospheric dispersion model which calculates the spread of the odour around the source, taking the local weather patterns into account (modelling is described in Section 4.4).



The model will draw a contour plot around the source (or proposed new installation), linking points of equal ground level concentration. Local houses and all other frequented areas, not including footpaths or public roads, will fall somewhere within a contour. The concentration at this point is compared to a benchmark level and it can be determined whether the concentration is acceptable or not.

Emissions can be measured, or predicted where measurement is not possible or the installation has not yet been built.

Figure 4.1 Odour contours around a source

4.2 What is an odour unit?

An odour unit is a measure of the concentration of a mixture of odorous compounds in a sample. It is determined by means of olfactometry.

The threshold of detection of an odour is the point at which it is just detectable, i.e. it produces a first sensation of odour in an average person. The concentration of a particular odour is considered in terms of the number of times that a sample of the odour has to be diluted before it becomes just detectable (it is at the detection threshold). This is determined by presenting a sample to an 'odour panel' made up of a number of trained observers in a laboratory setting. The sample is diluted a number of times and the threshold of detection is the concentration at which 50% of the panel of observers can first detect the odour (this point is equivalent to one odour unit). The concentration of the original sample is expressed in terms of the number of dilutions or in odour units.

Samples for olfactometry are usually collected directly from vents or above odour sources in large sample bags. In general it is not possible to collect samples at the point where people live because the sample will be too dilute to allow it to be further diluted for testing.

In very general terms, based on the 'intensity' of the odour:

- 1 odour unit is the threshold of detection (in the laboratory);
- 3 odour units is the point at which the smell is recognisable, i.e. it could be recognised as pig odour;
- 5 odour units is noticeable (faint);
- 10 odour units is a distinct smell which can be intrusive.

The amount of time that someone is exposed to the odour, its intensity and the type of odour will all play a part in producing a state of annoyance. In addition, the sensitivity of any particular individual to an odour, their memories of past exposures and the timing of exposure (for example at meal times or perhaps when feeling unwell) are also key factors.

The indicative exposure criterion applied to livestock at new installations is:
3 ou_E m⁻³ as a 98th percentile of a year of hourly means at location xyz

This means that an average concentration of 3 odour units (averaged over an hour) is to be met at a specified location for 98% of the time, as indicated by modelling.

4.3 Measuring emissions

The odour from pig rearing sheds is a mixture of different compounds, usually with a high concentration of ammonia. Mixtures of compounds are generally measured in terms of odour units.

Usually a few vents are selected for sample taking. These should be representative or typical of all the other vents. The results in odour units are then extrapolated according to the number of vents.

There are two important points to note when making an assessment of emissions:

- Odour emissions from any particular building can vary quite markedly from day to day, depending on a range of factors including stock numbers and weights (especially with all-in/all-out stocking), seasonal temperatures (which affect ventilation rates) and feeding systems. If measurements are to be carried out on-farm, then these factors need to be taken into account and the number of samples collected, and the times when samples are collected, adjusted accordingly to get useful information. If not, the odour impact assessment may under or overestimate the impact.
- It is much more difficult to make an accurate assessment of the odour emission from heaps of manure, material spilt on roadways, land spreading of slurry and manure etc. It is therefore important to minimise these activities by observing the requirements of the Farming Rules and using good management practices.

Where emissions are under-estimated by poor procedural practices in odour impact assessment and assumptions which cannot be substantiated, this may make the difference between a prediction that local residents will find the emissions from a new installation or extension acceptable and an actual situation where there is cause for annoyance.

In such circumstances the Operator may be required to take whatever abatement measures are necessary to meet his predicted exposure levels at local receptors.

IPPC guidance Note H4: Part 2 (Reference 7) should be consulted for detail on sampling and assessment techniques.

4.3.1 Additional points to note relating to pigs

Additional points to consider when reviewing an odour assessment report relating to pigs:

- Odour emissions will vary throughout the rearing cycle and as the age of stored slurry increases. Assessments made immediately after housing has been cleaned or the collection pit emptied should be avoided.
- Many of the odour sources on a pig operation are surface sources. The methodology used to determine the odour rate should be clearly defined.
- All the results of an olfactometry exercise should be reported rather than a single averaged value.
- Where practical, the air flow rate should be measured (this may not be possible for all odour sources).

4.3.2 Additional points to note relating to poultry

Additional points to consider in an odour assessment report relating to poultry are:

- Odour emissions vary through the broiler rearing cycle and tend to rise towards the end. An assessment using data from a building housing broilers of less than 30 days is unlikely to correlate with the actual nuisance situation.
- Odour samples should be collected at a point of emission rather than from within the building.
- All results of an olfactometry exercise should be reported rather than a single averaged value.
- The air flow rate must be measured and the number of fans in operation reported, as well as the total number possible.
- Although the single most important factor in controlling odour, the moisture content of litter cannot be used solely to predict the odour emission rate because several other factors may influence odour generation.

For poultry operations, control systems should maintain the temperature within buildings by reducing the ventilation rate, especially at night and during the winter months. It should be noted that research (Reference 8) suggests that a reduction in ventilation may not necessarily result in an increase in odour emissions. To maximise the reduction of odour emissions, open topped fan stacks/chimneys and step control of fans should be switched on and off at full speed only.

Where ventilation discharges are roof mounted some apparent benefit should be gained from the upward velocity (giving momentum). In many instances such discharges have a device to prevent the ingress of rain e.g. a cowl that reduces the upward velocity. Where the ventilation is computer controlled the velocity will be dependent on the ventilation rate, which in turn will be controlled by temperature and humidity. Therefore the optimum upward velocity ($\approx 15\text{m/s}$) may not necessarily be achieved at all times.

4.4 Predicting emissions

When it is not possible to measure emissions, perhaps because the impact assessment relates to a proposed installation, it is possible to predict emissions by using:

- measurements taken at a similar installation (similarity must be justified);
- emission factors where they are available.

Odour emission factors are numerical values which can provide a substitute for measuring emissions. They are based upon assessment by olfactometry of samples from vents etc. from a number of different livestock installations which give an odour emission rate per pig/bird. Although the figures are based on limited data and are therefore very imprecise, they can be useful in providing an approximation of odour emissions which can be modelled to show an estimate of the predicted

impact. Due to this uncertainty, it is good practice to compare any site specific odour emission measurements with either published values or 'blueprint' emissions.

4.4.1 Use of odour emission factors

Odour emission factors should be taken from published data. There are a number of sources for these factors, such as:

- MAFF R&D Project WA0601 - UK, Reference 8;
- Sneath and Robertson – UK, Reference 13;
- Clarkson and Misselbrook – UK, Reference 14;
- Environmental Protection Agency – USA, Reference 15;
- Ognik and Lens – Netherlands, Reference 16.

Caution: there can be considerable variation in the emission factors between farms and also on the same farm. It should be recognised that published figures may not reflect the increase in odour emission with increasing weight/age.

It is likely that new information and emission factor data will become available and you should ensure that the latest and most suitable data is used for your assessment.

The emission factor used should be included in your assessment and your choice of factor and any assumptions made should be justified.

In some cases, emission rates expressed on a per head (or per kg of liveweight) basis may not be a reasonable method of calculating emissions if the buildings in question have "abnormal" ventilation systems. In some instances, it may be better to base dispersion modelling on emission rates calculated from a **typical odour concentration** multiplied up by a suitable **ventilation rate**. An example could be 75% of maximum ventilation rate (to take account of variations with weather/temperature and the fact that the system does not run flat-out all of the time) multiplied up by a typical odour concentration.

Some odour can arise from the cleaning and disinfection of sheds, from the removal of accumulated manure and litter, and also from fumigants used. These comparatively short lived operations will need to be considered as part of the assessment.

The odour emission rate can be used to predict the impact at receptors by using the Schauburger and Piringner methodology (Reference 17). This is used to assess the protection distance necessary to avoid annoyance between an odour emission source and a receptor, while taking some account of local conditions.

4.5 Dispersion modelling

Where the odour emission rate from a source is known by measurement, or can be estimated, the odour concentration in the vicinity can be predicted by means of dispersion modelling.

A dispersion model attempts to describe the effects of atmospheric turbulence on the emission(s) as they undergo dilution and dispersion in the environment between the source and receptors. Concentration is one of the factors that determine the impact of a given odour on sensitive receptors.

The modelling of odour is still a developing field when compared to other pollutants. A range of different models have been used for odour modelling and all have a number of common features, but there are differences in the way that data is dealt with between the older gaussian models and the new generation models such as AERMOD and ADMS.

To visualise the extent of odour impact it is useful to produce contour plots showing odour concentrations around the source or highlighting where concentrations exceed the appropriate exposure criterion as shown in Figure 4.1.

IPPC guidance Note H4: Part 1, Appendix 4 (Reference 7) covers the subject in more detail and proposes a 'recommended' approach to odour modelling aimed at bringing about consistency of approach. There may be circumstances in which there is a valid reason for taking a different

approach and the proposed parameters do not exclude this, provided that the methodology is described and justification given. The ventilation rate from livestock installations is generally higher in summer months (and this is when the potential to cause annoyance is highest as people are outside more, windows open etc.). In winter however the ventilation rate is lower but the odour concentration is likely to be higher. It would be best practice to use winter rates for establishing 'worst case' in terms of odour impact.

Given the range of factors that can affect odour emissions and the difficulty in controlling them, it is not possible to obtain a truly representative estimate of the odour emission from a small number of collected samples either from a poultry house or pig building. At best, such measurements will provide a snapshot of the conditions on the day(s) when the samples were collected. Because of this uncertainty it is good practice to consider the impact of the 'worst case' situation rather than the 'average' situation.

4.6 Odour impact assessment reporting

4.6.1 Overview

The following is a summary of good practice in terms of reporting protocol and should allow confirmation that the scope and conduct of the work has been competently handled and reflects the variability in odour emissions.

4.6.2 What should a report cover?

Each assessment will be different and farm-specific but there are a number of common features which should be covered in a well-planned and executed survey.

Unless the assessment is deliberately targeted at specific events only, it is usual to consider both 'normal' operation and also 'worst case'. Odour emissions can be at their highest levels when buildings are cleaned out at the end of each bird crop. There is no satisfactory method of quantifying emissions from these operations to allow odour impact to be modelled, and it would in any case be very difficult to interpret the modelled output for such an infrequent/intermittent odour source. The most important point is that operators must be very aware of the potentially high odour emissions during cleaning out, and they must incorporate suitable control measures into their cleaning out procedures, and document these controls in their Odour Management Plan.

The report may also make recommendations as to the possible measures that could be taken to achieve BAT, both in terms of housekeeping and other management practices, and options for odour reduction by the addition of end-of-pipe abatement equipment.

The aspects which should be addressed during the survey, and reflected in the final report, can be broadly categorised as:

- summary of findings;
- a description of the process, its throughput and location;
- a statement of the objectives of the survey;
- a description of the methodology used for sampling and analysis;
- a description of the installation-based work actually undertaken;
- monitoring results;
- interpretation of the results and conclusions drawn;
- recommendations and discussion.

For each aspect, the following would be expected:

i) Summary of findings

ii) Process description and 'scene-setting'

The following should be included, as appropriate:

- The location of the installation in relation to the nearest sensitive sites (usually dwellings).
- A diagram of the layout and/or map showing the relative positions of the animal houses and the nearest houses.

- A description of the process - including the number of animals and techniques in use to minimise odour. A description of the nature of the buildings and the ventilation system or other containment such as slurry tanks or stores should be given, if appropriate.
- A description of the nature of the odour problem and the typical rate of occurrence.
- Complaint history - numbers, quantity, duration, frequency, any pattern or trends.
- The location and nature of any other potential odour sources in the locality.
- A description of any work previously undertaken with respect to the odour issue - perhaps previous survey work or actions taken to mitigate odours and the success or failure of such measures.

iii) A statement of the objectives of the survey

iv) A description of the methodology used for sampling and analysis

A description of the main features of any standards or other methodologies used:

NB: Where olfactometry is undertaken, the guidance given in the BSI standard (Reference 18) should be followed and all departures from the procedures described should be justified and recorded.

- a description of the equipment used for sampling and analysis;
- an estimate of error associated with both sampling and analysis.

v) A description of the activities going on when the samples were taken

It is usual to consider 'worst case' when carrying out an odour impact assessment. This will entail taking samples at an appropriate time relative to the work being undertaken to account for any variation in emissions in order to avoid 'averaging' the peaks.

The report should detail:

- sampling locations;
- flow rates, gas temperature etc. and how these were measured;
- sampling times;
- an explanation of why the particular sampling points and sampling times were chosen;
- process activities whilst the work was being undertaken;
- any arrangement made for dilution of wet or hot gases and the extent of the dilution;
- weather conditions on the day of the survey and wind direction, strength.

vi) Analytical results

- Raw data should be given. Lack of raw data prevents checking or validation of the scope of the assumptions made.
- Time elapsed between sampling and assessment.
- For olfactometry, a description of the panellists, i.e. local or supplied by testing laboratory.
- Any deviations from standard analytical/assessment methods.
- Details of the quality assurance provided by the testing laboratory.

vii) Interpretation of the results and conclusions drawn

See Appendix 4 of Reference 7 for information on recommended parameters for dispersion modelling of odorous emissions.

- Dispersion modelling – state which model was used and describe its suitability for assessment of odorous emissions.
- A description of the data that was input to the model to account for topography and buildings, meteorology etc. for each run. State the origin of the meteorological data obtained and which area it relates to and why it is applicable to the particular assessment. (Wind directions given by met stations would generally relate to open land). Care is needed in applying the frequencies directly to mixed terrain, hills, valleys etc.
- Describe any features of the local topography which are likely to produce more frequent inversion conditions or other meteorological 'quirks'.
- A statement of any assumptions that have been made with respect to use of any emission factors or other predictions used in place of sampling, or to any other aspects of the release.
- The results for each run of the dispersion model should be given together with an interpretation in terms of the effect on the local environment.
- Maps, figures and contour plots should be used to illustrate the extent of odour impact, including identification of specific sensitive receptors.

viii) Recommendations and discussion

This will be strongly influenced by the nature and purpose of the survey and may cover:

- an estimation of the likely impact of current or predicted emissions on sensitive receptors;
- an estimation of the amount by which emissions will need to be reduced to avoid causing annoyance;
- suggested changes to activities or buildings;
- relevant control technology and costs if available;
- measures to be employed to monitor the effectiveness of any changes made.

The above is not exhaustive but should be provided as a minimum (where relevant to the purpose of the survey) by a competent contractor or survey team.

References

1. The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000. The Stationary Office ISBN 0 11 099621 6.
2. The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000. The Stationary Office ISBN 0 11 059467 3.
3. The Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003. The Stationary Office ISBN 0 337 94832 1.
4. IPPC Standard Farming Installation Rules and Guidance, Version 3, June 2001. Environment Agency.
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/ippcsfv3.pdf>
5. Standard Farming Installation Rules for Pig and Poultry PPC Installations. Version 1.1, February 2001, Scottish Environment Protection Agency.
http://www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/ppc/agric/sfi_rules.pdf
6. Standard Farming Installation Rules and Guidance, Version 1, April 2003, Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service.
<http://www.ehsni.gov.uk/pubs/publications/SFIRNIvers1.pdf>
7. IPPC Guidance Note H4:Horizontal Odour Guidance Part 1 – Regulation and Permitting, Part 2 – Assessment and Control, Environment Agency, October 2002 (consultation document).
8. MAFF R&D Project WA0601. Measurement of odour and ammonia emissions from livestock buildings. S Peirson & R J Nicholson, ADAS, March 1995.
9. Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Air, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (now Defra), October 1998.
10. Van Geelen, M 'Dust filters to reduce the odour of a broilerhouse.' IMAG, Wageningen, Xnr. 8371/-/82-04-27/wg.
11. Nielsen, V.C. 'Prevention and control of smells on livestock farms, farm waste management.' Booklet 2840, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (now Defra), 1985.
12. VDI 3940. Determination of Odorants in Ambient Air by Field Inspections. Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, Dusseldorf, Germany, 1993.
13. Sneath R.W. and Robertson A.P. Odours from Modern Poultry Production.
<http://www.sri.bbsrc.ac.uk/science/eeg/odour/odourhome.htm>
14. Clarkson and Misselbrook 'Odour emissions from broiler chickens' in 'Odour and ammonia emissions from livestock farming' (Nielsen, Voorburg & L'Hermite eds.), Elsevier Applied Science, London. 1991.
15. Odour impacts and odour emission control measures for intensive agriculture. Environmental Protection Agency 2001, environmental research R&D report series No 14.
16. Geuremissie uit de veehouderij, Overzichtsrapportage 1996-1999, N.W.M. Ognik, P.N. Lens, Rapport 2001-14, September 2001.
17. Schauburger and Piringier (1997) 'Guidelines to assess the protection distance to avoid annoyance by odour sensation caused by livestock husbandry', Proceedings of the Fifth International Environmental Symposium, May 29 - 31, pp170-178 in Environment Agency R&D Technical Report P4-079/TR/2 Best Available Techniques for Assessment and Control of Odour pp. 202-213.
18. BSEN13725:2003. Air quality – Determination of odour concentration measurement by dynamic olfactometry. BSI.

Other sources of information

1. Assessment of community response to odorous emissions – R&D Technical Report P4-095, undertaken for the Environment Agency by OdourNet UK Ltd, October 2002.
2. Determination of the Best Available Techniques for Control of Odour – R&D Technical Report P4-079, AEA Technology on behalf of the Environment Agency, October 2002.
3. The Scottish Executive Code of Good Practice for the Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity (PEPFAA Code) "Dos and Don'ts Guide" 2002.
4. Nimmermark, S. Odour influence on well-being and health with specific focus on animal production emissions. Review article, *Ann Agric Environ Med* 2004, 11, 163-173.



POSITION STATEMENT

INTENSIVE FARMING

Introduction

The Health Protection Agency (the Agency) supports Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) and Local Health Boards (LHBs) in their role as 'Statutory Consultees' for the Pollution Prevention Control (PPC) regime. Statutory Consultees are considered to have special knowledge or expertise. Guidance on PPC is available at: <http://www.hpa.org.uk/hpa/chemicals/IPPC.htm>

Intensive Farming is subject to regulation under PPC Sector 6.02. These installations are likely to be of a low public health impact. While a large number of applications (over 1000) are expected, the information on which to base a health response will be extremely limited as this sector does not have a history of similar environmental regulation. Furthermore, the Regulator will be adopting a streamlined approach with this sector and will not be requiring an extensive amount of information pre-permit issue. Moreover, if monitoring and detailed risk assessment is necessary this is likely to be undertaken after the statutory health response is required.

Consequently, the Agency's Chemicals Hazards and Poisons Division have produced this position statement on the public health consequences of these processes in order to help inform the debate. It is also worth acknowledging that most applications will relate to existing installations.

About the Sector

PPC applies to larger pig and poultry farms with capacity for more than:

- 750 sows
- 2,000 production pigs over 30 kg
- 40,000 poultry (includes chickens, layers, pullets, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowl and quail)

Pigs reared outdoors are excluded from PPC, but free-range poultry (egg-laying and chickens reared for meat) are included. A permit to operate will cover all aspects of farm management, from feed delivery to manure management. Animal welfare is not covered by PPC.

The Environment Agency has produced a general guidance document for this sector¹ along with separate guidance for odour² and noise³.

¹ Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC): Intensive Farming How to comply Guidance for intensive pig and poultry farmers April 2006. Available at: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/ippc_comply_0406_1397535.pdf

² Odour Management at Intensive Livestock Installations. Available at: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/manguidance_1056765.pdf

³ Noise Management at Intensive Livestock Installations. Available at: http://www.npa-uk.net/ds_portal/library/IPPC%20Noise%20Guidance.pdf#search=Noise%20Management%20at%20Intensive%20Livestock%20Installations



Pollution Potential

Pig and poultry installations may affect the environment through a number of ways including fugitive emissions to air, discharges to water, manure management and nuisance issues.

Fugitive Emissions to Air

Pig and poultry farms have the potential to release a number of pollutants to air but the Agency would expect operational and permit conditions to minimise fugitive emissions to air from the installation.

Ammonia

Ammonia may be emitted from livestock and from manure, litter and slurry and may potentially impact on local people or vegetation (permits may be refused if critical loads to the environment are exceeded). The health effects of exposure to ammonia at low levels include cough, phlegm, headaches, nausea, wheezing, breathing difficulties and asthma.

However, it is unlikely that ammonia emissions from a well run and regulated farm will be sufficient to cause ill health. Levels of ammonia will decrease rapidly once diluted in ambient air and operational requirements should ensure that emissions are kept as low as is reasonably possible. Proper construction and operation of farm buildings, appropriate management of manure and slurry, and management of protein levels in feed/feeding cycles will all serve to minimise ammonia emissions. Furthermore, in exceptional circumstances ammonia scrubbers may be installed to reduce ammonia emission by dissolving the gas in water. All these measures will also reduce odour emissions from the unit.

The need for monitoring of ammonia will be decided by the Regulator depending on the distance to sensitive receptors, complaint history and level of emissions. This will be decided on a case-by-case basis and any existing monitoring data should be included in the application.

Bioaerosols

Bioaerosols are airborne particles that contain living organisms, fragments, toxins, and waste products. Possible health effects include exposure to infectious diseases, allergic reactions, respiratory symptoms and lung function impairment⁴.

Clearly, intensive farming has the potential to generate bioaerosols. Recent research in the United States found that those living up to 150 metres downwind of an intensive swine farming installation could be exposed to multi-drug resistant organisms⁵. However, current information is limited and the potential public health issues arising from bioaerosols from intensive farming need further evaluation. Such information is necessary when the Regulator has to make decisions such as the proximity of sensitive receptors to sites. It is likely that the dispersion of bioaerosols from intensive farming sites will be dependant on environmental circumstances such as local topography and prevailing weather conditions. Mitigation

⁴ Douwes, J. *et al* (2003) Review of Bioaerosol Health Effects and Exposure Assessment: Progress and Prospects. *Ann. Occup. Hyg.*; 47(3), 187-200.

⁵ Gibbs S. G *et al* (2006) Isolation of Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria from the Air Plume Downwind of a Swine Confined or Concentrated Feeding Operation. *Environmental Health Perspectives*; 14(7), 1032-1037.



measures addressing occupational health of workers will also contribute to the protection of local communities.

Given the very limited direct evidence of bioaerosol emissions from intensive farming we have considered information on bioaerosol generation from large scale composting facilities. Composting sites are known to produce considerable quantities of bioaerosols and when permitting these industries the Regulator has prescribed a minimum distance of 250 metres from local communities⁶. Exceptions to this 'limit' are allowed if effective mitigation techniques are employed. This limit is based on published studies which indicate that bioaerosols are generally reduced to background levels within 250 metres of the facility, although it is accepted that under certain circumstances, such as stable atmospheric conditions, bioaerosol concentrations may occasionally not be reduced to background levels within 250 metres. We anticipate that further information on the potential of intensive farming industries to generate bioaerosols will become available over the next few years and we would expect this information to be incorporated into future reviews of PPC permits.

Particulate Matter

The potential for particles to cause health effects is related to their size. Dust emitted from intensive farming may include fine particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 10 µm (termed PM₁₀). This size fraction of inhaled particles may penetrate the respiratory system beyond the larynx. Agriculture in the UK may be a significant source of PM₁₀ with an estimated national contribution ranging between five to fifteen percent^{7,8,9}, with poultry houses responsible for some five percent of UK emissions. Both long and short-term exposure to ambient levels of particles (including PM₁₀) are associated with respiratory and cardiovascular illness and mortality¹⁰. People with pre-existing lung and heart disease, the elderly and children are particularly sensitive to particulate air pollution. For the most part, people will not notice any serious or lasting ill health effects from levels of particles commonly experienced in the UK.

Sources of PM₁₀ within the intensive farming industry may include feed delivery, storage and transport, dusty wastes and vehicle movements. It is possible that large farms may make a substantial contribution to local PM₁₀ levels but in such circumstances we would expect Local Authorities to consider farms within their local air quality review and assessment.

The Agency would expect that the use of Best Available Techniques (BAT) will minimise the amount of dust released. On-site mitigation measures addressing occupational health of workers will also reduce off site emissions. It is recommended that the Regulator act on any dust complaints and, if necessary, seek advice on the risk to health from the local PCT.

⁶ The Composting Association and Health and Safety Laboratory (2003) Research Report 130 - Occupational and environmental exposure to bioaerosols from composts and potential health effects - A critical review of published data. Report produced for the Health and Safety Executive.

⁷ Atmospheric emissions of particulates from agriculture: a scoping study, MAFF research report, WA 0802, 2000.

⁸ Takain H. *et al* (1998) Concentrations and Emissions of Airborne Dust in Livestock Buildings in Northern Europe. *J. Agric. Eng. Res*; 70, 59-77.

⁹ The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. A consultation document on options for further improvements in air quality, April 2006.

¹⁰ COMEAP (1998). Quantification of the Effects of Air pollution on Health in the United Kingdom. Department of Health Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants. The Stationary Office, London.



We would expect further data on the impact of intensive farming industries on local air quality to become available over the next few years, particularly once these processes become regulated under PPC. Consequently we recommend that the Regulator will consider any new data in future reviews of PPC permits.

Emissions to Water

The potential impact to water should be low since emissions to ground or surface water should fully comply with the regulations and limits set out in Groundwater Regulations 1998 and the European Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC). In addition to compliance with domestic regulations for surface and groundwater, the Regulator must ensure that any emissions to sewer from the installation are within consent limits.

Correct storage of liquid feeds, fuel oil, pesticides and veterinary medicines in secured and bunded areas will further reduce the potential for spillages and pollution of water courses. The Operator should also maintain records of any chemicals used. This should apply to the annual quantities used and the quantities stored at any given point in time.

Manure management

We would expect that the design, construction and management of manure and slurry storage will prevent or minimise emissions and that this will be controlled through standard permit conditions. As part of the permit, we understand that the applicant will be required to draw, maintain and review a manure management plan detailing what and where substances will be applied to land. Manure can contain a range of zoonotic pathogens and incorrect storage can encourage the development of large fly populations that can have nuisance or disease transmission potential.

Nuisance Issues

Intensive farming sites may occasionally present nuisance issues, such as odour, noise, vermin and insect infestation. The Regulator should ensure there is "no reasonable cause for annoyance" beyond the boundary of the site. Any substantiated complaints should be properly investigated and, if necessary, changes in operations may be required as part of a site's improvement plan.

The applicant may need to produce an odour management plan if there are local communities within 400 metres of the site boundary and/or if the installation has a history of substantiated odour-related complaints. This plan should be completed before permit issue and should detail the odour problems of the installation, the actions to be taken to resolve these issues and a suitable timescale for implementation. Furthermore, an odour impact assessment will be carried out if an impact assessment is required under planning or if the applicant has failed to control odour emissions and abatement is required.

Where necessary the applicant should produce a management plan for verifying and responding to complaints about odour and noise. Noise should be appropriately assessed by the Regulator and local authority, who are also statutory consultees to this application.

Conclusion

Intensive farms may cause pollution but provided they comply with modern regulatory requirements any pollutants to air, water and land are unlikely to cause serious or lasting ill health in local communities. The Agency, not least through its role in advising PCTs and



LHBs, will continue to work with Regulators to ensure that this sector does not contribute significantly to ill-health.