

# ADDENDUM

## Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Air Reprinted June 2002

You should note the following amendments which reflect some of the changes in legislation that have taken place since the Code was reissued in 1998.

### Section 2

To note regarding **Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control**

The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 implement the IPPC Directive (96/61/EC). The purpose of the Directive is to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions to water, air and land from installations with more than 40,000 places for poultry, 2,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg), or 750 places for sows. Existing installations will require a permit in 2007, while new installations and those where substantial changes lead to a negative environmental effect will need a permit now. The Environment Agency has developed Standard Farming Installation Rules and Guidance to cover training, raw materials, waste handling and minimisation, animal housing, manure management planning, manure storage and field spreading, energy use, environmental accident prevention, noise and vibration, odour, site decommissioning, and monitoring and reporting. You should consult the Environment Agency for more information.

To note regarding **waste incineration**

The new EU Directive on Waste Incineration applies to most waste incinerators and co-incinerators (where waste is used as a fuel or is disposed of at a plant where energy generation or production is the main purpose). There are exclusions that will apply to some on farm burning, but not to all. Exclusions include plants treating only the following wastes:

- (a) vegetable waste from agriculture and forestry;
- (b) vegetable waste from the food processing industry, if the heat generated is recovered;
- (c) untreated wood waste; and
- (d) animal carcasses as regulated by Directive 90/667/EEC (expected to be replaced by the Animal By-Products Regulation in Spring 2003).

The Waste Incineration Directive sets stringent requirements that will apply to new incinerators from 28 December 2002 and to existing plant from 28 December 2005. It specifies air emission limits which must not be exceeded. It also sets requirements concerning normal and abnormal operating conditions, water discharges from cleaning exhaust gases, ash recycling, plant control and monitoring, and public access to information. The Directive also requires all plant to have continuous monitors for certain pollutants. The Government will be consulting shortly on the implementation of this Directive.

The first subparagraph of **paragraph 13** is replaced by:

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 require an environmental assessment to be carried out for certain types of major project which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

And the third subparagraph by:

The Environmental Impact Assessment (Uncultivated Land and Semi-Natural Areas) (England) Regulations 2001 seek to protect areas of significant environmental importance when land use change or intensification is proposed. If an environmental statement is required for a proposed land use change under this regulation, the effects on air quality may be one of the aspects to be considered and balanced in the assessment process. Further details about the need for environmental assessment under these regulations can be obtained from DEFRA's EIA Unit (Tel: 0800 028 2140) or through the website: [www.defra.gov.uk/eia](http://www.defra.gov.uk/eia).

### Section 5

**Paragraph 80** is replaced by:

Under the Animal By-Products Order 1999, as amended, the feeding to livestock of catering waste which contains meat or other products of animal origin, or which originates from premises that handle such products, is banned. The ban does not affect waste food from premises that do not handle meat or products of animal origin.

### Section 16

The following advice is added to the end of **paragraph 180**:

Deaths on farm or in transit of all cattle aged over 24 months must be reported to Animal Handling Facilities (AHF) Ltd within 24 hours (freephone 0800 525890). Under DEFRA's arrangements with AHF, carcasses will be collected from farms at no cost to the farmer and tested for BSE.

**Paragraph 181** is replaced by:

Disposal methods on the farm, such as burial, incineration or burning in the open may cause water or air pollution, particularly if they are not done correctly. Burial or open burning are not permitted disposal routes under the Animal By-Products Order 1999, as amended, except in very limited circumstances. Before burying or burning carcasses, you are advised to consult your local authority to ensure compliance with the Order.

**Paragraph 184** is replaced by:

If animal carcasses are burnt on farm it should be done in an incinerator wherever possible.

The incinerator used should be fitted with a secondary combustion chamber, and a minimum temperature of 850 degrees C must be achieved. You need to obtain advice about siting, choosing, installing and running incinerators, chimneys, associated buildings and carcass storage facilities.

If you intend to install an incinerator on premises where there is, or will be, an incinerator capacity designed for, or to be operated at, loading rates of more than 50 kg/hour, you must first get approval for the installation of the incinerator(s) from the local authority Environmental Health Department under Part I of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It must comply with the Secretary of State's Guidance Note on animal carcass incineration processes under one tonne per hour (paragraph 18).

For units with a loading rate of less than 50 kg/hour, the Clean Air Act 1993, which prohibits the emission of dark smoke from chimneys, and Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, which relates to statutory nuisances, still apply (paragraphs 7 – 10 and 14 – 16). If you intend to incinerate specified risk material, or animals that contain specified risk material (cattle, sheep, goats), you must be licensed to do so by DEFRA in England or NAWAD in Wales. Your local Animal Health Office will be able to provide you with more details.

### Appendix II

The following references should be added to the list of legislation:

The Animal By-Products Order 1999, SI 1999 No 646, TSO (ISBN 0 11 082228 5) amended by:

- the Animal By-Products (Amendment)(England) Order 2001, SI 2001 No 1704, TSO (ISBN 0 11 029460 2); and
- the Animal By-Products (Amendment)(Wales) Order 2001, SI 2001 No 1735 (W. 122), TSO (ISBN 0 11 09019 5)

The Environmental Impact Assessment (Uncultivated Land and Semi-Natural Areas) (England) Regulations 2001, SI 2001 No 3966, TSO (ISBN 0 11 039131 4)

The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000  
SI 2000 No 1973 TSO (ISBN 0 11 099621 6)

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999,  
SI 1999 No 293, TSO (ISBN 0 11 080474 0).

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