

Draft Agency Guidance for licence applicants for IED class 6.1/6.2 Installations, to be read in consultation
with BAT Conclusions for Intensive Rearing of Poultry or Pigs

READ ME:

The 'Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 of **15 February 2017** establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for the intensive rearing of Poultry or Pigs' is published and the BAT Conclusions are finalised and address installations for the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs.

To help identify compliance status, for each BAT, in the following table, please state whether it is applicable to your installation and describe how each BAT applies or not to your installation and provide information on your compliance with the requirement.

It may be useful to first identify all the '**Not Applicable**' BATs and provide precise reasons in the '**Applicability Assessment**' box as to why you consider this particular BAT is not applicable at/to your entire installation having regard to the scope/definitions, general considerations and the information on applicability. (You may need to make reference to relevant processes/activities or individual emission points to provide a comprehensive response).

Please use the '**Scope**' box to describe the relevant activities/processes that come within the scope of this CID.

For each applicable BAT, in the following table, state the status; '**Yes**' or '**Will be**' as appropriate in the '**State whether it is in place or state schedule for implementation**' box. The use of each of these terms is described below.

Information on compliance in the '**Applicability Assessment**' box should include, where applicable, the following:

- (i) Identification of the relevant process/ activity or individual emission points that the BAT requirement applies to at your installation;
- (ii) Where BAT is to use one or a combination of listed techniques, specify the technique(s) implemented/proposed at your installation to achieve the BAT; and
- (iii) A comment on how the requirements are being met or will be met, e.g., a description of the technology/operational controls/management proposed to meet the requirements.

Use of terms:

- (a) '**Yes**' – To be entered where the installation is currently compliant with this BAT requirement.
- (b) '**Will be**' – To be entered where a further technique is required to be installed to achieve compliance with the BAT requirement. In this case you must also specify the date by which the installation will comply with the BAT Conclusion requirement.

BAT Conclusions for Intensive Rearing of Poultry or Pigs (Feb 2017)

The full and complete final BAT Conclusions Document for Intensive Rearing of Poultry or Pigs (Feb 2017) is available at the EIPPC Bureau website:

<http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/>

The following guidance in tabular form, must be read in conjunction with the above referenced document.

<p>SCOPE</p> <p><i>Identify here the particular processes and activities at the installation that come within the scope of the BAT conclusions for the Intensive Rearing of Poultry or Pigs CID document.</i></p> <p>Application of organic fertiliser to land outside the installation boundary will not be controlled by conditions of an IED licence, however the CID document for Intensive Rearing of Poultry or Pigs (2017) includes BAT conclusions on techniques for landspreading of manure.</p>

BAT Conclusions <i>Important:</i> <i>(CID should be read (full text) in conjunction with this table)</i>	Applicability Assessment ((1)describe whether or not it applies, stating clearly the precise reasons and (2) how the technique applies or not to your installation)	State whether it is in place or state schedule for implementation
<p><i>Note: This single document addresses both pig installations and poultry installations.</i></p> <p><i>BAT 1-29 below apply to both pig and poultry sites (blank font below)</i></p> <p><i>BAT 30 applies to ammonia emissions from an animal house for pigs (olive green font/shading below)</i></p> <p><i>BAT 31-34 applies to ammonia emissions from poultry houses (red font/shading below)</i></p>		

Column No. 1 Section 1 General BAT Conclusions <i>(BAT 1-29 below apply to both pig and poultry sites)</i>	Applicability Assessment ((1)describe whether or not it applies, stating clearly the precise reasons and (2) how the technique applies or not to your installation)	State whether it is in place or state schedule for implementation
BAT 1. BAT is to implement and adhere to an environmental management system (EMS) that incorporates <u>all</u> of the features as detailed in (Section 1.1 Environmental Management System -EMS)	Yes – Scope and Nature of EMS will be related to nature, scale and complexity of farm and range of potential environmental impacts.	Response: An Environmental Management System addressing the parameters identified to be implemented in advance of/concurrent with licence commencement.
BAT 2. In order to prevent or reduce the environmental impact and improve overall performance. BAT is to use <u>all</u> the techniques provided. (Section 1.2 Good housekeeping)	Yes BAT 2a Not Applicable BAT 2b-e Applicable	A) While this development is to occur on an existing pig farm site measures have been implemented to ensure in so far as is possible the location of structures away from sensitive receptors. The farm has been designed and will be constructed so as to minimise the risk of contamination of groundwater. B)All staff will receive appropriate training on site. C)Accident Prevention, Emergency Response and Corrective Action procedures to be implemented concurrent with the commencement of activities on the farm. D)All structures and facilities on the farm will be new, but same will be kept well maintained

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		<p>and serviced at all times. E) All fallen stock to be stored in an appropriate manner.</p>															
<p>BAT 3. In order to reduce total nitrogen excreted and consequently ammonia emissions while meeting the nutritional needs of the animals, BAT is to use a diet formulation and nutritional strategy which includes <u>one or a combination of</u> the techniques given (Section 1.3 Nutritional Management).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="184 526 1150 1049"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="191 542 247 581"></th> <th data-bbox="247 542 789 581">Technique (1)</th> <th data-bbox="789 542 1144 581">Applicability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="191 581 247 678">a</td> <td data-bbox="247 581 789 678">Reduce the crude protein content by using an N-balanced diet based on the energy needs and digestible amino acids.</td> <td data-bbox="789 581 1144 678">Generally applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="191 678 247 792">b</td> <td data-bbox="247 678 789 792">Multiphase feeding with a diet formulation adapted to the specific requirements of the production period.</td> <td data-bbox="789 678 1144 792">Generally applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="191 792 247 971">c</td> <td data-bbox="247 792 789 971">Addition of controlled amounts of essential amino acids to a low crude protein diet.</td> <td data-bbox="789 792 1144 971">Applicability may be restricted when low-protein feedstuffs are not economically available. Synthetic amino acids are not applicable to organic livestock production.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="191 971 247 1049">d</td> <td data-bbox="247 971 789 1049">Use of authorised feed additives which reduces the total nitrogen excreted.</td> <td data-bbox="789 971 1144 1049">Generally applicable.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="184 1049 1150 1122">(1) A description of the techniques is given in Section 4.10.1. Information on the effectiveness of the techniques for ammonia emission reduction can be taken from recognised European or international guidance e.g. UNECE guidance document on 'Options for ammonia mitigation' .</p>		Technique (1)	Applicability	a	Reduce the crude protein content by using an N-balanced diet based on the energy needs and digestible amino acids.	Generally applicable.	b	Multiphase feeding with a diet formulation adapted to the specific requirements of the production period.	Generally applicable.	c	Addition of controlled amounts of essential amino acids to a low crude protein diet.	Applicability may be restricted when low-protein feedstuffs are not economically available. Synthetic amino acids are not applicable to organic livestock production.	d	Use of authorised feed additives which reduces the total nitrogen excreted.	Generally applicable.	<p>Yes BAT 3A and 3B – Generally applicable and in practice on site. To be implemented as detailed in column 1. BAT 3 C and 3D– Applicable when economically viable.</p>	<p>Response: BAT 3 A and 3 B Generally Applicable.</p> <p>A Nutritional Strategy addressing the parameters identified above, including low protein diets and phase feeding currently implemented on site in line with nutritionist advice.</p>
	Technique (1)	Applicability															
a	Reduce the crude protein content by using an N-balanced diet based on the energy needs and digestible amino acids.	Generally applicable.															
b	Multiphase feeding with a diet formulation adapted to the specific requirements of the production period.	Generally applicable.															
c	Addition of controlled amounts of essential amino acids to a low crude protein diet.	Applicability may be restricted when low-protein feedstuffs are not economically available. Synthetic amino acids are not applicable to organic livestock production.															
d	Use of authorised feed additives which reduces the total nitrogen excreted.	Generally applicable.															

Table 1.1

BAT-associated total nitrogen excreted

Parameter	Animal category	BAT-associated total nitrogen excreted ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ (kg N excreted/animal place/year)
Total nitrogen excreted, expressed as N.	Weaners	1,5-4,0
	Fattening pigs	7,0-13,0
	Sows (including piglets)	17,0-30,0
	Laying hens	0,4-0,8
	Broilers	0,2-0,6
	Ducks	0,4-0,8
	Turkeys	1,0-2,3 ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ The lower end of the range can be achieved by using a combination of techniques.

⁽²⁾ The BAT-associated total nitrogen excreted is not applicable to pullets or breeders, for all poultry species.

⁽³⁾ The upper end of the range is associated with the rearing of male turkeys.

The associated monitoring is in BAT 24. The BAT-associated total nitrogen excreted levels may not be applicable to organic livestock production and to the rearing of poultry species not indicated above.

BAT 4.

In order to reduce the total phosphorus excreted, while meeting the nutritional needs of the animals, BAT is to use a diet formulation and a nutritional strategy which includes one or a combination of the techniques given (**Section 1.3 Nutritional Management**)

Yes
 BAT 4A and 4B – Generally applicable. To be implemented as detailed in column 1.
 BAT 4 C– Applicable when economically viable and available.

Response: BAT 3 A and 3 B Generally Applicable.

A Nutritional Strategy addressing the parameters identified above, including phytase, highly digestible feeds and phase feeding currently implemented on site in line

	Technique (*)	Applicability		with nutritionist advice.
a	Multiphase feeding with a diet formulation adapted to the specific requirements of the production period.	Generally applicable.		
b	Use of authorised feed additives which reduce the total phosphorus excreted (e.g. phytase).	Phytase may not be applicable in case of organic livestock production.		
c	Use of highly digestible inorganic phosphates for the partial replacement of conventional sources of phosphorus in the feed.	Generally applicable within the constraints associated with the availability of highly digestible inorganic phosphates.		
(*) A description of the techniques is given in Section 4.10.2.				

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Table 1.2

BAT-associated total phosphorus excreted

Parameter	Animal category	BAT-associated total phosphorus excreted ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ (kg P ₂ O ₅ , excreted/animal place/year)
Total phosphorus excreted, expressed as P ₂ O ₅ ,	Weaners	1,2-2,2
	Fattening pigs	3,5-5,4
	Sows (including piglets)	9,0-15,0
	Laying hens	0,10-0,45
	Broilers	0,05-0,25
	Turkeys	0,15-1,0

⁽¹⁾ The lower end of the range can be achieved by using a combination of techniques.

⁽²⁾ The BAT-associated total phosphorus excreted is not applicable to pullets or breeders, for all poultry species.

The associated monitoring is in BAT 24. The BAT-associated total phosphorus excreted levels may not be applicable to organic livestock production and to the rearing of poultry species not indicated above.

BAT 5.

In order to use water efficiently, BAT is to use a combination of the techniques given (Section 1.4 Efficient Use of Water),

Yes
 BAT 5A-E – Generally applicable. To be implemented as detailed in column 1.
 BAT 5F– Not Applicable due to bio-security risks

Response: All drinking appliances well maintained. Houses cleaned using high pressure, low volume power washers. Record water usage.

	Technique	Applicability		
a	Keep a record of water use.	Generally applicable.		
b	Detect and repair water leakages.	Generally applicable.		
c	Use high-pressure cleaners for cleaning animal housing and equipment.	Not applicable to poultry plants using dry cleaning systems.		
d	Select and use suitable equipment (e.g. nipple drinkers, round drinkers, water troughs) for the specific animal category while ensuring water availability (<i>ad libitum</i>).	Generally applicable.		
e	Verify and (if necessary) adjust on a regular basis the calibration of the drinking water equipment.	Generally applicable.		
f	Reuse uncontaminated rainwater as cleaning water.	May not be applicable to existing farms due to high costs. Applicability may be restricted by biosecurity risks.		

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	Technique	Applicability		
a	Keep a record of water use.	Generally applicable.		
b	Detect and repair water leakages.	Generally applicable.		
c	Use high-pressure cleaners for cleaning animal housing and equipment.	Not applicable to poultry plants using dry cleaning systems.		
d	Select and use suitable equipment (e.g. nipple drinkers, round drinkers, water troughs) for the specific animal category while ensuring water availability (<i>ad libitum</i>).	Generally applicable.		
e	Verify and (if necessary) adjust on a regular basis the calibration of the drinking water equipment.	Generally applicable.		
f	Reuse uncontaminated rainwater as cleaning water.	May not be applicable to existing farms due to high costs. Applicability may be restricted by biosecurity risks.		
BAT 6. In order to reduce the generation of waste water, BAT is to use a combination of the techniques given (Section 1.5 Emissions from Wastewater).			Yes	Response: Site Management practices to address points a to c inclusive will be implemented on-site in advance of, or concurrent with the commencement of the licence.
	Technique (1)	Applicability	BAT 6A and 6B – Generally applicable. To be implemented as detailed in column 1. BAT 6C not applicable.	
a	Keep the fouled yard areas as small as possible.	Generally applicable.		
b	<u>Minimise</u> use of water.	Generally applicable.		
c	Segregate uncontaminated rainwater from waste water streams that require treatment.	May not be applicable to existing farms.		
(1) A description of the technique is given in Section 4.1.				

BAT 7. In order to reduce emissions to water from waste water, BAT is to use <u>one or a combination of the techniques given (Section 1.5 Emissions from Wastewater)</u> .			Yes BAT 7A– Generally applicable. BAT 7B -C Not Applicable	Response: Site designed and constructed so that pigs move on slatted/enclosed areas draining to a manure storage tank. All soiled water to drain to manure store and/or soiled water tank.
	Technique (!)	Applicability		
a	Drain waste water to a dedicated container or to a slurry store.	Generally applicable.		
b	Treat waste water.	Generally applicable.		
c	Landspreading of waste water e.g. by using an irrigation system such as sprinkler, travelling irrigator, tanker, umbilical injector.	Applicability may be restricted due to the limited availability of suitable land adjacent to the farm. Applicable only for waste water with a proven low level of contamination.		
BAT 8. In order to use energy efficiently in a farm, BAT is to use <u>a combination of the techniques given. (Section 1.6 Efficient use of Energy)</u> .			Yes BAT 8A -D – Generally applicable. BAT 8 e-h – Not Applicable	The farm has been designed and constructed so as to ensure the utilisation of efficient heating, ventilation and lighting systems.
	Technique (!)	Applicability		
a	High efficiency heating/cooling and ventilation systems.	May not be applicable to existing plants.		
b	Optimisation of heating/cooling and ventilation systems and management, especially where air cleaning systems are used.	Generally applicable.		
c	Insulation of the walls, floors and/or ceilings of animal housing.	May not be applicable to plants using natural ventilation. Insulation may not be applicable to existing plants due to structural restrictions.		
d	Use of energy-efficient lighting.	Generally applicable.		

e	Use of heat exchangers. One of the following systems may be used: 1. air-air; 2. air-water; 3. air-ground.	Air-ground heat exchangers are only applicable when there is available space due to the need for a large soil surface.		
f	Use of heat pumps for heat recovery.	The applicability of heat pumps based on geothermal heat recovery is limited when using horizontal pipes due to the need for space availability.		
g	Heat recovery with heated and cooled littered floor (combideck system).	Not applicable to pig plants. Applicability depends on the possibility to install closed underground storage for the circulating water.		
h	Apply natural ventilation.	Not applicable to plants with a centralised ventilation system. In pig plants, this may not be applicable to: — housing systems with littered floors in warm climates; — housing systems without littered floors or without covered, insulated boxes (e.g. kennels) in cold climates. In poultry plants, this may not be applicable: — during the initial stage of rearing, apart from duck production; — due to extreme climate conditions.		
BAT 9. In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise emissions, BAT is to set up and implement a noise management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes specified elements (Section 1.7 Noise emissions). Note: BAT 9 is only applicable to cases where a noise nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated.			Not Applicable – Noise nuisance at noise sensitive locations not anticipated.	
BAT 10.			Not applicable.	

In order to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce noise emissions, BAT is to use <u>one or a combination</u> of the techniques given. (Section 1.7 Noise emissions).				
BAT 11. In order to reduce dust emissions from each animal house, BAT is to use <u>one or a combination</u> of the techniques given (Section 1.8 Dust emissions).			BAT 11 a 1.3 – 1.4 applicable to one or more classes of stock. To be implemented as detailed in column 1.	No Litter used within the proposed development.
	Technique (*)	Applicability	Bat 11 B and C Not applicable.	Ad Libitum feeding to be practiced in the farrowing / weaner / finisher sections.
a	Reduce dust generation inside livestock buildings. For this purpose, a combination of the following techniques may be used:			
1.	1. Use coarser litter material (e.g. long straw or wood shavings rather than chopped straw);	Long straw is not applicable to slurry-based systems.		
	2. Apply fresh litter using a low-dust littering technique (e.g. by hand);	Generally applicable.		
	3. Apply <i>ad libitum</i> feeding;	Generally applicable.		
	4. Use moist feed, pelleted feed or add oily raw materials or binders in dry feed systems;	Generally applicable.		
	5. Equip dry feed stores which are filled pneumatically with dust separators;	Generally applicable.		
	6. Design and operate the ventilation system with low air speed within the house.	Applicability may be limited by animal welfare considerations.		
				Feed ingredients such as soya oil etc. to be used in the diet.

b	Reduce dust concentration inside housing by applying one of the following techniques:			
	1. Water fogging;	<p>Applicability may be restricted by the animal sensation of thermal decrease during fogging, in particular at sensitive stages of the animal's life, and/or for cold and humid climates.</p> <p>Applicability may be also restricted for solid manure systems at the end of the rearing period due to high ammonia emissions.</p>		
	2. Oil spraying;	<p>Only applicable to poultry plants with birds older than around 21 days. The applicability to plants for laying hens may be limited due to the risk of contamination of the equipment present in the shed.</p>		
	3. Ionisation.	<p>May not be applicable to pig plants or to existing poultry plants due to technical and/or economic reasons.</p>		

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c	Treatment of exhaust air by an air cleaning system, such as:			
	1. Water trap;	Only applicable to plants with a tunnel ventilation system.		
	2. Dry filter;	Only applicable to poultry plants with a tunnel ventilation system.		
	3. Water scrubber;	This technique may not be generally applicable due to the high implementation cost.		
	4. Wet acid scrubber;	Applicable to existing plants only where a centralised ventilation system is used.		
	5. Bioscrubber (or biotrickling filter);			
	6. Two-stage or three-stage air cleaning system;			
	7. Biofilter.	<p>Only applicable to slurry-based plants.</p> <p>A sufficient area outside the animal house is needed to accommodate the filter packages.</p> <p>This technique may not be generally applicable due to the high implementation cost.</p> <p>Applicable to existing plants only where a centralised ventilation system is used.</p>		
BAT 12.				
<p>In order to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions from a farm, BAT is to set up, implement and regularly review an odour management plan, as part of the environmental management system (see BAT 1), that includes specified elements (Section 1.9 Odour emissions).</p> <p>Note: BAT 12 is only applicable to cases where an odour nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated.</p>			Not Applicable – Odour nuisance at sensitive locations not anticipated.	

BAT 13.		
<p>In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions and/or odour impact from a farm, BAT is to <u>use a combination of</u> the techniques given (Section 1.9 Odour emissions).</p>		
	Technique (*)	Applicability
a	Ensure adequate distances between the farm/plant and the sensitive receptors.	May not be generally applicable to existing farms/plants.
b	<p>Use a housing system which implements one or a combination of the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — keeping the animals and the surfaces dry and clean (e.g. avoid feed spillages, avoid dung in lying areas of partly slatted floors); — reducing the emitting surface of manure (e.g. use metal or plastic slats, channels with a reduced exposed manure surface); — removing manure frequently to an external (covered) manure store; — reducing the temperature of the manure (e.g. by slurry cooling) and of the indoor environment; — decreasing the air flow and velocity over the manure surface; — keeping the litter dry and under aerobic conditions in litter-based systems. 	<p>Decreasing the temperature of the indoor environment, the air flow and the velocity may not be applicable due to animal welfare considerations.</p> <p>Slurry removal by flushing is not applicable to pig farms located close to sensitive receptors due to odour peaks.</p> <p>See applicability for animal housing in BAT 30, BAT 31, BAT 32, BAT 33 and BAT 34.</p>
<p>BAT 13 B C & E (Or parts thereof applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No spreading of organic fertiliser undertaken on-site. <p>BAT 13 A, D, F & G (not applicable</p> <p>Existing farm – no complaints.</p>		
<p>The farm has been designed and will be constructed so as to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Be easily washed and cleaned, 2) Optimise the ventilation discharge height and speed. 3) Minimise agitation/mixing of slurry 4) No uncovered External storage tanks. 		

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c	<p>Optimise the discharge conditions of exhaust air from the animal house by using one or a combination of the following techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — increasing the outlet height (e.g. exhaust air above roof level, stacks, divert air exhaust through the ridge instead of through the low part of the walls); — increasing the vertical outlet ventilation velocity; — effective placement of external barriers to create turbulence in the outgoing air flow (e.g. vegetation); — adding deflector covers in exhaust apertures located in low parts of walls in order to divert exhaust air towards the ground; — dispersing the exhaust air at the housing side which faces away from the sensitive receptor; — aligning the ridge axis of a naturally ventilated building transversally to the prevailing wind direction. 	<p>Alignment of the ridge axis is not applicable to existing plants.</p>		
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d	<p>Use an air cleaning system, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bioscrubber (or biotrickling filter); 2. Biofilter; 3. Two-stage or three-stage air cleaning system. 	<p>This technique may not be generally applicable due to the high implementation cost.</p> <p>Applicable to existing plants only where a centralised ventilation system is used.</p> <p>A biofilter is only applicable to slurry-based plants.</p> <p>For a biofilter, a sufficient area outside the animal house is needed to accommodate the filter packages.</p>		
e	<p>Use one or a combination of the following techniques for storage of manure:</p>			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover slurry or solid manure during storage; 	<p>See applicability of BAT 16.b for slurry.</p> <p>See applicability of BAT 14.b for solid manure.</p>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Locate the store taking into account the general wind direction and/or adopt measures to reduce wind speed around and above the store (e.g. trees, natural barriers); 	<p>Generally applicable.</p>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Minimise stirring of slurry. 	<p>Generally applicable.</p>		

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f	Process manure with one of the following techniques in order to minimise odour emissions during (or prior to) landspreading:		Not Applicable – No on site solid	
	1. Aerobic digestion (aeration) of slurry;	See applicability of BAT 19.d.		
	2. Compost solid manure;	See applicability of BAT 19.f.		
	3. Anaerobic digestion.	See applicability of BAT 19.b.		
g	Use one or a combination of the following techniques for manure landspreading:			
	1. Band spreader, shallow injector or deep injector for slurry landspreading;	See applicability of BAT 21.b, BAT 21.c or BAT 21.d.		
	2. Incorporate manure as soon as possible.	See applicability of BAT 22.		
BAT 14			Not Applicable – No on site solid	

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<p>In order to reduce ammonia emissions to air from the storage of solid manure, BAT is to use <u>one or a combination</u> of the techniques given (Section 1.10 Emissions from solid manure storage).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Technique (!)</th> <th>Applicability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Reduce the ratio between the emitting surface area and the volume of the solid manure heap.</td> <td>Generally applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Cover solid manure heaps.</td> <td>Generally applicable when solid manure is dried or pre-dried in animal housing. May not be applicable to not dried solid manure in case of frequent addition to the heap.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c</td> <td>Store dried solid manure in a barn.</td> <td>Generally applicable.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Technique (!)	Applicability	a	Reduce the ratio between the emitting surface area and the volume of the solid manure heap.	Generally applicable.	b	Cover solid manure heaps.	Generally applicable when solid manure is dried or pre-dried in animal housing. May not be applicable to not dried solid manure in case of frequent addition to the heap.	c	Store dried solid manure in a barn.	Generally applicable.	manure store.	
	Technique (!)	Applicability													
a	Reduce the ratio between the emitting surface area and the volume of the solid manure heap.	Generally applicable.													
b	Cover solid manure heaps.	Generally applicable when solid manure is dried or pre-dried in animal housing. May not be applicable to not dried solid manure in case of frequent addition to the heap.													
c	Store dried solid manure in a barn.	Generally applicable.													
<p>BAT 15 In order to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to soil and water from the storage of solid manure, BAT is to use <u>a combination of</u> the techniques given (Section 1.10 Emissions from solid manure storage).</p>		Not Applicable – No on site solid manure store.													

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	Technique (!)	Applicability		
a	Store dried solid manure in a barn.	Generally applicable		
b	Use a concrete silo for storage of solid manure.	Generally applicable.		
c	Store solid manure on solid impermeable floor equipped with a drainage system and a collection tank for the run-off.	Generally applicable.		
d	Select a storage facility with a sufficient capacity to hold the solid manure during periods in which landspreading is not possible.	Generally applicable.		
e	Store solid manure in field heaps placed away from surface and/or underground watercourses which liquid run-off might enter.	Only applicable to temporary field heaps which change location each year.		
BAT 16. In order to reduce ammonia emissions to air from a slurry store, BAT is to use a <u>combination</u> of the techniques given. (Section 1.11 Emissions from slurry storage).			Applicable	The farm has been designed and will be constructed so as to; 1) Minimise agitation/mixing of slurry 2) No uncovered external storage tanks.
	Technique (!)	Applicability		
a	Appropriate design and management of the slurry store by using a combination of the following techniques:			

	1. Reduce the ratio between the emitting surface area and the volume of the slurry store;	May not be generally applicable to existing stores. Excessively high slurry stores may not be applicable due to increased costs and safety risks.		
	2. Reduce wind velocity and air exchange on the slurry surface by operating the store at a lower level of fill;	May not be generally applicable to existing stores.		
	3. Minimise stirring of slurry.	Generally applicable.		
b	Cover the slurry store. For this purpose, one of the following techniques may be used:			
	1. Rigid cover;	May not be applicable to existing plants due to economic considerations and structural limitations to withstand the extra load.		
	2. Flexible covers;	Flexible covers are not applicable to areas where prevailing weather conditions can compromise their structure.		

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	<p>3. Floating covers such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — plastic pellets; — light bulk materials; — floating flexible covers; — geometrical plastic tiles; — air-inflated cover; — natural crust; — straw. 	<p>The use of plastic pellets, light bulk materials and geometrical plastic tiles is not applicable to naturally crusting slurries.</p> <p>Agitation of the slurry during stirring, filling and emptying may preclude the use of some floating materials which may cause sedimentation or blockages in the pumps.</p> <p>Natural crust formation may not be applicable to cold climates and/or to slurry with low dry matter content.</p> <p>Natural crust is not applicable to stores where stirring, filling and/or discharging of slurry renders the natural crust unstable.</p>		
c	Slurry acidification.	Generally applicable.		
<p>BAT 17. In order to reduce ammonia emissions to air from an earth-banked slurry store (lagoon), BAT is to use a <u>combination</u> of the techniques given (Section 1.11 Emissions from slurry storage).</p>			Not Applicable – No on site earth bank slurry store.	

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	Technique (*)	Applicability		
a	<u>Minimise</u> stirring of the slurry.	Generally applicable.		
b	Cover the earth-banked slurry store (lagoon) with a flexible and/or floating cover such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – flexible plastic sheets; – light bulk materials; – natural crust; – <u>straw</u>. 	<p>Plastic sheets may not be applicable to large existing lagoons due to structural reasons.</p> <p>Straw and light bulk materials may not be applicable to large lagoons where wind drift does not permit the lagoon surface to be kept fully covered.</p> <p>The use of light bulk materials is not applicable to naturally crusting slurries.</p> <p>Agitation of the slurry during stirring, filling and emptying may preclude the use of some floating materials which may cause sedimentation or blockages in the pumps.</p> <p>Natural crust formation may not be applicable to cold climates and/or to slurry with low dry matter content.</p> <p>Natural crust is not applicable to lagoons where stirring, filling and/or discharging of slurry renders the natural crust unstable.</p>		
BAT 18. In order to prevent emissions to soil and water from slurry collection, piping, and from a store and/or an earth-banked storage (lagoon), BAT is to use <u>a combination of</u> the techniques given (Section 1.11 Emissions from slurry storage).			BAT 18 A - C (Or parts thereof applicable)	The farm has been designed and will be constructed so as to; Comply with DAFM Specifications. Storage facilities will be in excess of Nitrates Regulations requirements.

	Technique (1)	Applicability		
a	Use stores that are able to withstand mechanical, chemical and thermal influences.	Generally applicable.	<p style="color: red; font-size: small;">For inspection purposes only. Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.</p>	
b	Select a storage facility with a sufficient capacity to hold the slurry during periods in which land-spreading is not possible.	Generally applicable.		
c	Construct leak-proof facilities and equipment for collection and transfer of slurry (e.g. pits, channels, drains, pump stations).	Generally applicable.		
d	Store slurry in earth-banked stores (lagoons) with an impermeable base and walls e.g. with clay or plastic lining (or double-lined).	Generally applicable to lagoons.		
e	Install a leakage detection system, e.g. consisting of a geomembrane, a drainage layer and a drainage pipe system.	Only applicable to new plants.		
f	Check structural integrity of stores at least once every year.	Generally applicable.		
BAT 19. If on-farm processing of manure is used, in order to reduce emissions of nitrogen, phosphorus, odour and microbial pathogens to air and water and facilitate manure storage and/or landspreading, BAT is to process the manure by applying <u>one</u> or a <u>combination</u> of			Not Applicable – No On Farm Processing	

the techniques (Section 1.12 On Farm processing of manure)				
	Technique (!)	Applicability		
a	Mechanical separation of slurry. This includes e.g.: Screw press separator; — Decanter-centrifuge separator; — Coagulation-Flocculation; — Separation by sieves; — Filter pressing.	Only applicable when: — a reduction of nitrogen and phosphorus content is needed due to limited available land for manure application; — manure cannot be transported for landspreading at a reasonable cost. The use of polyacrylamide as a flocculant may not be applicable due to the risk of acrylamide formation.		
b	Anaerobic digestion of manure in a biogas installation.	This technique may not be generally applicable due to the high implementation cost.		
c	Use of an external tunnel for manure drying.	Only applicable to manure from plants for laying hens. Not applicable to existing plants without manure belts.		
d	Aerobic digestion (aeration) of slurry.	Only applicable when pathogen and odour reduction is important prior to landspreading. In cold climates, it may be difficult to maintain the required level of aeration during winter.		
e	Nitrification-denitrification of slurry.	Not applicable to new plants/farms. Only applicable to existing plants/farms when the removal of nitrogen is necessary due to limited available land for manure application.		
f	Composting of solid manure.	Only applicable when: — manure cannot be transported for landspreading at a reasonable cost; — pathogen and odour reduction is important prior to landspreading; — there is enough space in the farm for windrows to be established.		
BAT 20. In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions of nitrogen, phosphorus and microbial pathogens to soil and water from manure landspreading, BAT is			Not Applicable – No manure spread on site.	

to use all the techniques given (Section 1.13 Manure landspreading).

	Technique
a	<p>Assess the manure receiving land to identify risks of run-off, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — soil type, conditions and slope of the field; — climatic conditions; — field drainage and irrigation; — crop rotations; — water resources and water protected zones.
b	<p>Keep sufficient distance between manure spreading fields (leaving an untreated strip of land) and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. areas where there is a risk of run-off to water such as watercourses, springs, boreholes, etc.; 2. neighbouring properties (including hedges).
c	<p>Avoid manure spreading when the risk of run-off can be significant. In particular, manure is not applied when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the field is flooded, frozen or snow-covered; 2. soil conditions (e.g. water saturation or compaction) in combination with the slope of the field and/or field drainage are such that the risk of run-off or drainage is high; 3. run-off can be anticipated according to expected rainfall events.
d	<p>Adapt the manure landspreading rate taking into account the nitrogen and phosphorus content of the manure and taking into account the characteristics of the soil (e.g. nutrient content), the seasonal crop requirements and weather or field conditions that could cause run-off.</p>
e	<p>Synchronize manure landspreading with the nutrient demand of crops.</p>

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f	Check the spreading fields at regular intervals to identify any sign of run-off and properly respond when necessary.		
g	Ensure adequate access to the manure store and that loading of manure can be done effectively without spillage.		
h	Check that machinery for manure landspreading is in good working order and set at the proper application rate.		
BAT 21. In order to reduce ammonia emissions to air from slurry landspreading, BAT is to use <u>one or a combination of the techniques given (Section 1.13 Manure landspreading).</u>		Not Applicable – No manure spread on site.	
	Technique (!)	Applicability	
a	Slurry dilution, followed by techniques such as low-pressure water irrigation system.	Not applicable to crops grown to be eaten raw due to the risk of contamination. Not applicable when the soil type does not allow rapid infiltration of dilute slurry into the soil. Not applicable when crops do not require irrigation. Applicable to fields easily connected to the farm by pipework.	
b	Band spreader, by applying one of the following techniques: 1. Trailing hose; 2. Trailing shoe.	Applicability may be limited when the straw content of the slurry is too high or when the dry matter content of the slurry is higher than 10 %. Trailing shoe is not applicable to growing solid-seeded arable crops.	

c	Shallow injector (open slot).	Not applicable on stony, shallow or compacted soil where it is difficult to achieve a uniform penetration. Applicability may be limited where crops may be damaged by machinery.						
d	Deep injector (closed slot).	Not applicable on stony, shallow or compacted soil where it is difficult to achieve a uniform penetration and an effective slit closure. Not applicable during the vegetation of the crops. Not applicable on grassland, unless changing to arable land or when reseeding.						
e	Slurry acidification.	Generally applicable.						
<p>BAT 22. In order to reduce ammonia emissions to air from manure landspreading, BAT is to incorporate the manure into the soil as soon as possible (Section 1.13 Manure landspreading). See also Table 1.3 of CID</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Table 1.3</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">BAT-associated time delay between manure landspreading and incorporation into the soil</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="205 976 1138 1114"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="205 976 827 1057">Parameter</th> <th data-bbox="827 976 1138 1057">BAT-associated time delay between manure landspreading and incorporation into the soil (hours)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="205 1057 827 1114">Time</td> <td data-bbox="827 1057 1138 1114">0 ⁽¹⁾-4 ⁽²⁾</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="205 1122 1138 1187"> ⁽¹⁾ The lower end of the range corresponds to immediate incorporation. ⁽²⁾ The upper end of the range can be up to 12 hours when conditions are not favourable for a faster incorporation, e.g. when human and machinery resources are not economically available. </p> <p>Note Applicability factors.</p>			Parameter	BAT-associated time delay between manure landspreading and incorporation into the soil (hours)	Time	0 ⁽¹⁾ -4 ⁽²⁾	Not Applicable – No manure spread on site.	
Parameter	BAT-associated time delay between manure landspreading and incorporation into the soil (hours)							
Time	0 ⁽¹⁾ -4 ⁽²⁾							
<p>BAT 23. In order to reduce ammonia emissions from the whole production process for the rearing of pigs (including sows) or poultry, BAT is to estimate or calculate the reduction of ammonia emissions from the whole production process using the BAT implemented on the</p>			BAT 23	To be implemented in line with licence requirements.				

farm (Section 1.14 Emissions from the whole production process).					
BAT 24. BAT is to monitor the total nitrogen and total phosphorus excreted in manure using <u>one</u> of the specified techniques with at least the frequency given (Section 1.15 Monitoring of emissions and process parameters).				BAT 24 – Applicable	Calculated by using a mass balance of nitrogen and phosphorous based on feed intake, crude protein content of the diet, total phosphorous and animal performance (analysis as detailed in S.I. 605 of 2017, as amended)
	Technique (!)	Frequency	Applicability		
a	Calculation by using a mass balance of nitrogen and phosphorus based on the feed intake, crude protein content of the diet, total phosphorus and animal performance.	Once every year for each animal category.	Generally applicable.		
b	Estimation by using manure analysis for total nitrogen and total phosphorus content.				
See also Tables 1.1 & 1.2 of CID					
BAT 25 BAT is to monitor ammonia emissions to air using <u>one</u> of the specified techniques with at least the frequency given (Section 1.15 Monitoring of emissions and process parameters).				BAT 25 C – Applicable - To be completed as part of AER Returns	BAT 25 C Estimation by using emission factors.

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	Technique (*)	Frequency	Applicability		
a	Estimation by using a mass balance based on the excretion and the total (or total ammoniacal) nitrogen present at each manure management stage.	Once every year for each animal category.	Generally applicable.		
b	Calculation by measuring the ammonia concentration and the ventilation rate using ISO, national or international standard methods or other methods ensuring data of an equivalent scientific quality.	Every time there are significant changes to at least one of the following parameters: (a) the type of livestock reared at the farm; (b) the housing system.	Only applicable to emissions from each animal house. Not applicable to plants with an air cleaning system installed. In this case, BAT 28 applies. Due to the cost of measurements, this technique may not be generally applicable.		
c	Estimation by using emission factors.	Once every year for each animal category.	Generally applicable.		

See also Table 2.1 of CID

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Table 2.1

BAT-AEL for ammonia emissions to air from each pig house

Parameter	Animal category	BAT-AEL ⁽¹⁾ (kg NH ₃ /animal place/year)
Ammonia expressed as NH ₃	Mating and gestating sows	0,2-2,7 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	Farrowing sows (including piglets) in crates	0,4-5,6 ⁽⁴⁾
	Weaners	0,03-0,53 ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾
	Fattening pigs	0,1-2,6 ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾

- ⁽¹⁾ The lower end of the range is associated with the use of an air cleaning system.
⁽²⁾ For existing plants using a deep pit in combination with nutritional management techniques, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 4,0 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
⁽³⁾ For plants using BAT 30.a6, 30.a7 or 30.a11, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 5,2 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
⁽⁴⁾ For existing plants using BAT 30.a0 in combination with nutritional management techniques, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 7,5 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
⁽⁵⁾ For existing plants using a deep pit in combination with nutritional management techniques, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 0,7 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
⁽⁶⁾ For plants using BAT 30.a6, 30.a7 or 30.a8, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 0,7 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
⁽⁷⁾ For existing plants using a deep pit in combination with nutritional management techniques, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 3,6 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
⁽⁸⁾ For plants using BAT 30.a6, 30.a7, 30.a8 or 30.a16, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 3,65 kg NH₃/animal place/year.

The BAT-AELs may not be applicable to organic livestock production. The associated monitoring is in BAT 25.

BAT 26.
 BAT is to periodically monitor odour emissions to air (**Section 1.15 Monitoring of emissions and process parameters**).

Not Applicable – Odour nuisance at sensitive locations not anticipated.

<p>Odour emissions can be monitored by using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — EN standards (e.g. by using dynamic olfactometry according to EN 13725 in order to determine odour concentration). — When applying alternative methods for which no EN standards are available (e.g. measurement/estimation of odour exposure, estimation of odour impact), ISO, national or other international standards that ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality can be used. <p>Note: BAT 26 is only applicable to cases where an odour nuisance at sensitive receptors is expected and/or has been substantiated.</p>														
<p>BAT 27. BAT is to monitor dust emissions from each animal house using <u>one</u> of the specified techniques with at least the frequency given (Section 1.15 Monitoring of emissions and process parameters).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="180 646 1152 1044"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Technique (!)</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Applicability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td> <td>Calculation by measuring the dust concentration and the ventilation rate using EN standard methods or other methods (ISO, national or international) ensuring data of an equivalent scientific quality.</td> <td>Once every year.</td> <td>Only applicable to dust emissions from each animal house. Not applicable to plants with an air cleaning system installed. In this case, BAT 28 applies. Due to the cost of measurements, this technique may not be generally applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Estimation by using emission factors.</td> <td>Once every year.</td> <td>Due to the cost of establishing emissions factors, this technique may not be generally applicable.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Technique (!)	Frequency	Applicability	a	Calculation by measuring the dust concentration and the ventilation rate using EN standard methods or other methods (ISO, national or international) ensuring data of an equivalent scientific quality.	Once every year.	Only applicable to dust emissions from each animal house. Not applicable to plants with an air cleaning system installed. In this case, BAT 28 applies. Due to the cost of measurements, this technique may not be generally applicable.	b	Estimation by using emission factors.	Once every year.	Due to the cost of establishing emissions factors, this technique may not be generally applicable.	<p>Not Applicable – Cost prohibitive</p>	
	Technique (!)	Frequency	Applicability											
a	Calculation by measuring the dust concentration and the ventilation rate using EN standard methods or other methods (ISO, national or international) ensuring data of an equivalent scientific quality.	Once every year.	Only applicable to dust emissions from each animal house. Not applicable to plants with an air cleaning system installed. In this case, BAT 28 applies. Due to the cost of measurements, this technique may not be generally applicable.											
b	Estimation by using emission factors.	Once every year.	Due to the cost of establishing emissions factors, this technique may not be generally applicable.											
<p>BAT 28. BAT 28 is to monitor ammonia, dust and/or odour emissions from each animal house equipped with an air cleaning system by using <u>all of</u> the specified techniques with at least the frequency given. (Section 1.15 Monitoring of emissions and process parameters).</p>	<p>Not Applicable – No air cleaning system.</p>													

	Technique (!)	Frequency	Applicability		
a	Verification of the air cleaning system performance by measuring ammonia, odour and/or dust under practical farm conditions and according to a prescribed measurement protocol and using EN standard methods or other methods (ISO, national or international) ensuring data of an equivalent scientific quality.	Once	Not applicable if the air cleaning system has been verified in combination with a similar housing system and operating conditions.		
b	Control of the effective function of the air cleaning system (e.g. by continuously recording operational parameters or using alarm systems).	Daily	Generally applicable.		
BAT 29. BAT is to monitor the specified process parameters at least once every year. (Section 1.15 Monitoring of emissions and process parameters).				Applicable	To be implemented in line with licence requirements.
	Parameter	Description	Applicability		
a	Water consumption.	Recording using e.g. suitable meters or invoices. The main water-consuming processes in animal houses (cleaning, feeding, etc.) can be monitored separately.	Monitoring the main water-consuming processes separately may not be applicable to existing farms, depending on the configuration of the water supply network.	To be completed as per AER Returns	

b	Electric energy consumption.	Recording using e.g. suitable meters or invoices. Electricity consumption of animal houses is monitored separately from other plants in the farm. The main energy-consuming processes in animal houses (heating, ventilation, lighting, etc.) can be monitored separately.	Monitoring the main energy-consuming processes separately may not be applicable to existing farms, depending on the configuration of the energy supply network.		
c	Fuel consumption.	Recording using e.g. suitable meters or invoices.	Generally applicable.		
d	Number of incoming and outgoing animals, including births and deaths when relevant.	Recording using e.g. existing registers.			
e	Feed consumption.	Recording using e.g. invoices or existing registers.			
f	Manure generation.	Recording using e.g. existing registers.			

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Section 2. BAT Conclusions for Intensive Rearing of Pigs <i>(BAT 30 below applies to pig sites only)</i>																
<p>BAT 30. In order to reduce ammonia emissions to air from each pig house, BAT is to use <u>one or a combination of</u> the techniques given. (Section 2.1 Ammonia emissions from pig houses).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Technique (1)</th> <th>Animal category</th> <th>Applicability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a</td> <td> <p>One of the following techniques, which apply one or a combination of the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) reduce the ammonia emitting surface; (ii) increase the frequency of slurry (manure) removal to external storage; (iii) separate urine from faeces; (iv) keep litter clean and dry.. </td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.</td> <td> <p>A deep pit (in case of a fully or partly slatted floor) only if used in combination with an additional mitigation measure, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a combination of nutritional management techniques; — air cleaning system; — pH reduction of the slurry; — slurry cooling. </td> <td>All pigs</td> <td>Not applicable to new plants, unless a deep pit is combined with an air cleaning system, slurry cooling and/or pH reduction of the slurry.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Technique (1)	Animal category	Applicability	a	<p>One of the following techniques, which apply one or a combination of the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) reduce the ammonia emitting surface; (ii) increase the frequency of slurry (manure) removal to external storage; (iii) separate urine from faeces; (iv) keep litter clean and dry.. 			0.	<p>A deep pit (in case of a fully or partly slatted floor) only if used in combination with an additional mitigation measure, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a combination of nutritional management techniques; — air cleaning system; — pH reduction of the slurry; — slurry cooling. 	All pigs	Not applicable to new plants, unless a deep pit is combined with an air cleaning system, slurry cooling and/or pH reduction of the slurry.	<p>BAT 30 a0 and a1 Applicable.</p> <p>Nutritional Management Techniques and/or frequent removal of organic fertiliser to external slurry storage tanks.</p>	<p>Existing farm structures (Pre-2017 to operate as existing with nutritional management techniques to minimise ammonia.</p> <p>Any additional structures constructed post 2017, to be provided with additional ancillary external covered storage to facilitate frequent removal, along with nutritional management techniques.</p>
	Technique (1)	Animal category	Applicability													
a	<p>One of the following techniques, which apply one or a combination of the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) reduce the ammonia emitting surface; (ii) increase the frequency of slurry (manure) removal to external storage; (iii) separate urine from faeces; (iv) keep litter clean and dry.. 															
0.	<p>A deep pit (in case of a fully or partly slatted floor) only if used in combination with an additional mitigation measure, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — a combination of nutritional management techniques; — air cleaning system; — pH reduction of the slurry; — slurry cooling. 	All pigs	Not applicable to new plants, unless a deep pit is combined with an air cleaning system, slurry cooling and/or pH reduction of the slurry.													

Technique (1)	Animal category	Applicability		
1. A vacuum system for frequent slurry removal (in case of a fully or partly slatted floor).	All pigs	May not be generally applicable to existing plants due to technical and/or economic considerations.		
2. Slanted walls in the manure channel (in case of a fully or partly slatted floor).	All pigs			
3. A scraper for frequent slurry removal (in case of a fully or partly slatted floor).	All pigs			
4. Frequent slurry removal by flushing (in case of a fully or partly slatted floor).	All pigs	<p>May not be generally applicable to existing plants due to technical and/or economic considerations.</p> <p>When the liquid fraction of the slurry is used for flushing, this technique may not be applicable to farms located close to sensitive receptors due to odour peaks during flushing.</p>		
5. Reduced manure pit (in case of a partly slatted floor).	Mating and gestating sows	May not be generally applicable to existing plants due to technical and/or economic considerations.		
	Fattening pigs			

6. Full litter system (in case of a solid concrete floor).	Mating and gestating sows	Solid manure systems are not applicable to new plants unless it can be justified for animal welfare reasons. May not be applicable to naturally ventilated plants located in warm climates and to existing plants with forced ventilation for weaners and fattening pigs. BAT 30.a7 may require large space availability.						
	Weaners							
	Fattening pigs							
7. Kennel/hut housing (in case of a partly slatted floor).	Mating and gestating sows							
	Weaners							
	Fattening pigs							
8. Straw flow system (in case of a solid concrete floor).	Weaners							
	Fattening pigs							
9. Convex floor and separated manure and water channels (in case of partly slatted pens).	Weaners							May not be generally applicable to existing plants due to technical and/or economic considerations.
	Fattening pigs							

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Technique (!)	Animal category	Applicability
10. Littered pens with combined manure generation (slurry and solid manure).	Farrowing sows	
11. Feeding/lying boxes on solid floor (in case of litter-based pens).	Mating and gestating sows	Not applicable to existing plants without solid concrete floors.
12. Manure pan (in case of a fully or partly slatted floor).	Farrowing sows	Generally applicable.
13. Manure collection in water.	Weaners	May not be generally applicable to existing plants due to technical and/or economic considerations.
	Fattening pigs	
14. V-shaped manure belts (in case of partly slatted floor).	Fattening pigs	
15. A combination of water and manure channels (in case of a fully slatted floor).	Farrowing sows	

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	16. Littered external alley (in case of a solid concrete floor).	Fattening pigs	Not applicable to cold climates. May not be generally applicable to existing plants due to technical and/or economic considerations.		
b	Slurry cooling.	All pigs	Not applicable when: — heat reuse is not possible; — litter is used.		
c	Use of an air cleaning system, such as: 1. Wet acid scrubber; 2. Two-stage or three-stage air cleaning system; 3. Bioscrubber (or biotrickling filter).	All pigs	May not be generally applicable due to the high implementation cost. Applicable to existing plants only where a centralised ventilation system is used.		
d	Slurry acidification.	All pigs	Generally applicable.		
e	Use of floating balls in the manure channel.	Fattening pigs	Not applicable to plants equipped with pits that have slanted walls and to plants that apply slurry removal by flushing.		
<p>(¹) A description of the techniques is given in Sections 4.11 and 4.12.</p>					
<p>See also Table 2.1 of CID</p>					

Table 2.1

BAT-AEL for ammonia emissions to air from each pig house

Parameter	Animal category	BAT-AEL ⁽¹⁾ (kg NH ₃ /animal place/year)
Ammonia expressed as NH ₃	Mating and gestating sows	0,2-2,7 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
	Farrowing sows (including piglets) in crates	0,4-5,6 ⁽⁴⁾
	Weaners	0,03-0,53 ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾
	Fattening pigs	0,1-2,6 ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾

- ⁽¹⁾ The lower end of the range is associated with the use of an air cleaning system.
- ⁽²⁾ For existing plants using a deep pit in combination with nutritional management techniques, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 4,0 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
- ⁽³⁾ For plants using BAT 30.a6, 30.a7 or 30.a11, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 5,2 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
- ⁽⁴⁾ For existing plants using BAT 30.a0 in combination with nutritional management techniques, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 7,5 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
- ⁽⁵⁾ For existing plants using a deep pit in combination with nutritional management techniques, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 0,7 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
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- ⁽⁷⁾ For existing plants using a deep pit in combination with nutritional management techniques, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 3,6 kg NH₃/animal place/year.
- ⁽⁸⁾ For plants using BAT 30.a6, 30.a7, 30.a8 or 30.a16, the upper end of the BAT-AEL is 3,65 kg NH₃/animal place/year.

The BAT-AELs may not be applicable to organic livestock production. The associated monitoring is in BAT 25.