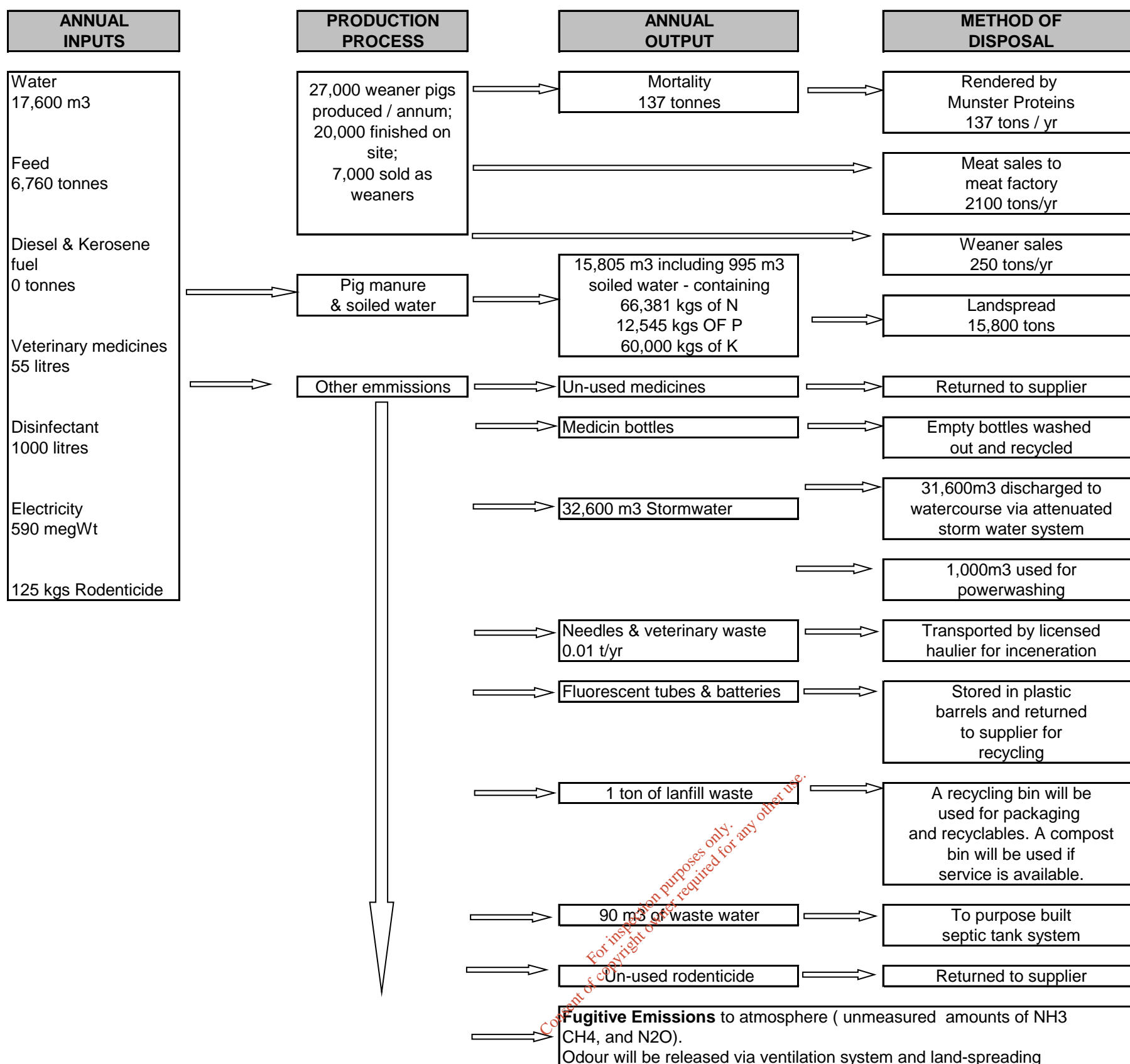


## ATTACHMENT-4-6-2-PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



### Unit Operations

Sow gestation period is 115 days - kept in dry sow houses during this period. Sow moved to farrowing houses prior to giving birth to approx. 11 live piglets. Each sow consumes 1.3tons of meal per annum. Piglets are weaned after 28 days and moved to weaner houses. The weaned pig will remain in the weaner houses for 8 weeks. The weaner pig will consume 58kgs and kgs of weaner ration. At approx. 38kgs liveweight the weaner pig is moved to the finisher houses. It will remain in the finisher houses for approx. 10.5 weeks until 100 - 110 kgs liveweight. Each finisher will consume 200kgs of feed.

### Emissions

Each sow and weaned pigs place (breeding part of enterprise) produces 0.173m3 of slurry (Table 1 of SI 605 of 2017). Each finishing pig place produces 0.028m3 of slurry per week. Therefore 14,810m3 of pig slurry is produced each year plus 995m3 of soiled water = 15,805m3 of slurry in total. According to the EPA Intensive Agriculture PRTR Emissions calculation spreadsheet tool the 167, 833, 5, 5357 and 3,957 lactating sows, dry sows, weaners and production pigs will produce 16.4tons, 124.3tons and tons of NH3, CH4 and N2O - assuming a 20% mitigation in NH3 due to low protein diets. These pigs will produce 119,193 odour units.

Approx. 22,400m2 of hard standing produces approx. 32,600m3 of stormwater which is attenuated in tank Ref No 21 before discharging to a watercourse. Approx. 1,000m3 of the the rainwater in tank No 21 is used for power washing.

### Housing and slurry storage

There is 14,238m2 of animal housing on site. There is 17,336m3 of slurry storage.

### Hours of operation

This pig farm will house pigs 24 hours every day of the year. However, working hours are from 0700 to 1700 hours Monday to Friday and 0700 to 1200 hours on Saturdays and Sundays.

### Domestic waste

The office toilets are treated in a septic tank system.