

Appendix 4 – Environment Emergency Plan Example

Contact List – suggestions - to be added to suit individual farms

Farm Name:

Postcode:

Grid Reference of Yard:

Name/organisation	Telephone No
Environment Agency Wales EA 24hr emergency hotline EA Floodline EA General helpline Local Contact	0800 80 70 60 0845988118 08708 506506
Local County Council Emergencies Highways Animal Welfare	
Welsh Water Water Supply Emergency and Sewer Providers	0800 0520132
Health & Safety Executive Local contact	0845 3009923
Fire Police Ambulance	
Agricultural/Slurry Contractor Licenced Waste management or clean-up contractor Local Machinery Ring Oil supplier Oil clean- up contractor	
Key holders/staff	
Downstream Water Users local contact eg - fish farm bottle water site neighbour with abstraction	
WAG Divisional office	
CCW	
NFU/FUW contact	
Vet	
Electric Gas	
Others- to suit farm operations	

MAP

On a farm map, note the main sources of pollution risk, the potential route the polluted matter would take, and any mitigation methods that could be put in place. **For example:**

Main Pollution Sources (with likely routes/positions marked)

Slurry lagoon tin tank and reception pit - could overflow to ditch
Farmyard Manure Heap – drainage could run to ditch
Silo clamp and effluent tank – overflow to ditch
Fuel Oil Store – not bunded and could drain to ditch
Cubicle Shed – all drainage to slurry tank/reception pit
Parlour – all drainage to slurry tank/reception pit
Dairy normally drainage to slurry tank, but spillages could run to ditch
Liquid fertiliser – undercover – bund too small to contain all contents and excess could overflow to ditch
Pipeline for umbilical cord system – crosses ditches

Other examples could include disinfectant store or point of use, carcass holding area, contaminated yard drainage. Some farms will also have an Environmental Permit – mark the location(s) on the map.

Then include a list of Pollution Emergency Action – referring to your map, for example:

Ditch 1 alongside main farm access: 12” pipe before going under road can block with bung or soil from adjacent bank.

Ditch 2: access at bottom of 9.67 field before road, but is 36” pipe so will need X straw bales or similar to block.

Ditch 3: if oil or chemical spill on yard – block above entry to first pond with earth or straw bale. Otherwise bung exit from each pond- each 8” pipes

Ditch 3&4: if leaks in umbilical system - can be blocked at ponds, or X & Y using soil or straw bales

Appendix 5

Measures and Responsibilities to Avoid Contamination and Waste of the Public Water Supply

Introduction

Farmers, like all other owners and occupiers of premises with a public water supply, have a duty to comply with the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 (hereafter referred to as “the Regulations”). Equally importantly, by following these requirements, they will protect their water supplies from contamination, prevent waste of water (which will increase their metered water charges) and ensure they have reliable and robust plumbing systems which will give good service.

The Water Regulations Guide published by the Water Regulations Advisory Scheme (WRAS) provides total guidance on how to meet the requirements of the Regulations.

WRAS also produce a very brief Installation Guide entitled “Agricultural Premises” which summarises the key information for anyone installing, modifying or maintaining plumbing installations in Agricultural premises. This latter guide has been produced in conjunction with the NFU and the National Farmers Union of Wales.

Both guides can be obtained from WRAS (Tel: 01495 248454) and the latter document can be downloaded free of charge from the WRAS web site:

www.wras.co.uk

Responsibilities

The Water Industry Act 1991 defines the responsibilities and penalties placed on the Water Suppliers and their customers.

The Water Supplier

It is the duty of the Water supplier to supply water which is wholesome. Hence the water supplier has a duty to prevent contamination of that water. One source of contamination is backflow of contaminants through supply points (taps etc) which can occur if the customers’ plumbing system does not comply with the Regulations. Water Suppliers try to prevent this happening by the processes of checking Notifications before granting consent to proposed installations, and by inspecting a proportion of new and existing premises.

Notification

The Regulations require formal notification of specified information (which includes a drawing/diagram), to the water supplier, of all new installations, certain specified items of equipment, and of extensions and alterations of plumbing systems in all non domestic premises (which include all Agricultural premises). Installations must not start until consent is given or no response is made by the water supplier within 10 days of the notification being given.

Inspections

The water suppliers may inspect new and existing premises to check for compliance with the regulations. Premises where there are higher risks of contamination will have a higher priority for inspection. Agricultural premises are usually higher risk premises but there are many other types of premises that have similar high risks.

The Customer

Legislation requires that the customer (owner or occupier) must ensure that there is no risk of deterioration in the quality of the water from any cause whatsoever and must take responsibility for installing fittings to ensure that

water supplied is not liable to contamination, waste, misuse and undue consumption.

The main actions needed to prevent contamination of the water supply in agricultural premises are:-

- 1) Animal and poultry drinking troughs and bowls must be fitted with an appropriate air gap at the point of discharge and a float valve or some other no less effective device to control the inflow of water and prevent overflow.
- 2) Before hose pipes are connected to a tap, an adequate backflow prevention device (as specified by the regulations) must be fitted to the supply pipe delivering water to that tap.
- 3) Any pipe or fitting containing water that is not wholesome (eg used mains water, rainwater, recycled water or any water not supplied by the water supplier) must not be connected to fittings or pipes containing wholesome water, unless an adequate backflow prevention device is installed.
- 4) Water supplies used for farm processes (chemical mixing etc) should only be fed via a backflow prevention device appropriate to protect against the level of risk.
- 5) No pipe or fitting may be installed in contact with contaminated material, regardless of any protection given. It should be appreciated that plastic pipes and fittings are particularly poor at preventing diesel/petrol contaminating the water within them. Hence pipes should not be laid where diesel/petrol is stored, or is likely to be spilt.
- 6) Irrigation systems must be fitted with the appropriate backflow prevention device appropriate for the type of system.

The main actions needed to prevent waste of the water supply in agricultural premises are:-

- 1) All pipes external to a building heating envelope should be laid underground at a minimum depth of 750mm. Pipes may only be installed outside the heating envelope or at a lesser depth underground, with the written permission of the water supplier. Inadequate protection against frost may result in loss of supply and waste of water.
- 2) Float operated valves to BS 1212 Part 2 or 3 or those that are listed by WRAS are required for cisterns and animal drinking troughs.

Approved Fittings

Every fitting shall be of an appropriate quality and standard and suitable for the circumstances in which it is used. Examples of suitable fittings may be found in the WRAS Water Fittings and Materials Directory which can be viewed on the WRAS web site.

Pumps

If you are planning to install a booster pump which draws more than 12 litres/min., you must send a notification to your local water supplier and obtain consent, as described above, before installation.