



Lee Mill Transfer Station

2.2 Dust Management Plan

October 2025

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Contents

1	SITE DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT	1
2	DESCRIPTION OF WASTE ACTIVITIES	3
3	DUST SOURCE INVENTORY	5
4	RELEASE POINTS AND PATHWAYS.....	7
5	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	10
6	DUST MANAGEMENT CONTROLS.....	11
7	DUST MONITORING	14
8	COMPLAINTS	16
9	CONTINGENCY ACTIONS.....	18

Figures

No.	Drawing	Reference
1	Site Location Plan	Lml-LOC-1024-01
2	Site Layout Plan	Lml-LAY-1024-01
3	Receptor Plan	Lml-REC-1024-01

1 SITE DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document details the Dust Management Plan (DMP) control measures and contingency actions employed at Lee Mill Transfer Station (the site), located at Strashleigh View on Lee Mill Industrial Estate, Ivybridge, Devon (NGR SX 61365 55780).
- 1.1.2 The site operates in accordance with an environmental permit to operate a waste transfer station accepting a maximum of 25,000 tonnes per annum.
- 1.1.3 The site is operated as a household, commercial and industrial transfer station with physical treatment of waste, accepting paper, cardboard, textile, plastic films, metals and WEEE. The permit allows for the treatment of non-hazardous waste and WEEE, including shredding of confidential paper and WEEE digital storage devices.
- 1.1.4 The DMP has been designed to:
 - Employ appropriate methods, including monitoring and contingencies, to control and minimise emissions of dusts, fibres and particulates.
 - Prevent unacceptable dust pollution at all times.
 - Reduce the risk of dust releasing incidents or accidents by anticipating them and planning accordingly.
- 1.1.5 This document is also supported by:
 - The Operations and Emissions Management Plan (Document reference 1.2).
 - The Environmental Risk Assessment (Document reference 1.3).
- 1.1.6 All SUEZ operations are controlled by an Integrated Management System (IMS).
- 1.1.7 This DMP is to be reviewed regularly by the Site Manager and the Environment and Industrial Risk (EIR) Manager to ensure it reflects the latest guidance, legislation and the site operations. As a minimum the DMP will be reviewed after a change of operations or after an environmental issue and following an accident on site or receipt of a complaint.

1.2 Dust Management Plan Overview

- 1.2.1 This DMP is a working document, intended to be used as a reference document for operational staff on a day-to-day basis. SUEZ will implement the plan to ensure that all reasonable measures are taken to control dust. If an adverse impact is identified, prompt action will be taken to identify the source and apply corrective measures. This document provides a schedule of actions that will be taken to minimise dust impact and details site management procedures for the management and monitoring of dust.
- 1.2.2 The DMP will adopt a Source → Pathway → Receptor model with an emphasis on implementing effective and robust controls for dust at the earliest stages possible (i.e. at source).
- 1.2.3 This document provides a summary of the physical and management controls that will be employed to minimise dust at the site. It provides a site-specific assessment of the potential sources of dust, and

the receptors it is likely to impact. The document also outlines the control measures including monitoring and contingency actions to be deployed at the site to prevent or minimise dust emissions.

2 DESCRIPTION OF WASTE ACTIVITIES

2.1 Specified Waste Management Operations

- 2.1.1 The site operates as a household, commercial and industrial transfer station and a confidential data destruction centre in accordance with the conditions of its Environmental Permit.
- 2.1.2 The main wastes accepted at the transfer station include paper, cardboard, textile, plastic film, metals and WEEE (including large appliances, small WEEE and components). Wastes such as cardboard, film and cans may be received in baled form. The only hazardous waste accepted on site will be WEEE and batteries, of which no more than 50 tonnes will be stored on site at any one time.
- 2.1.3 The permit allows for the treatment of non-hazardous waste and WEEE, which shall not exceed 50 tonnes per day.
- 2.1.4 The majority of waste treated on site is waste paper by shredding. Textile may also be shredded by the same method... Manual treatment by sorting is undertaken to remove non-conforming items and material prior to shredding. The site will treat up to 2,500 tonnes of non-hazardous waste per year by shredding.
- 2.1.5 Treatment of WEEE includes shredding of hard drives and other digital storage devices and dismantling to remove hard drives/ digital storage devices and batteries, up to 25 tonnes per year.
- 2.1.6 The maximum permitted annual throughput of waste accepted at the site shall not exceed 25,000 tonnes.

2.2 Permitted Wastes

- 2.2.1 The waste types permitted to be accepted at the site are detailed in Appendix A of the Operations and Emissions Management Plan (Document reference 1.2).
- 2.2.2 The site is designed to receive the following wastes: -
 - Mixed Paper
 - Cardboard
 - Textiles
 - Metals
 - Plastic film
 - Small WEEE and WEEE components
 - Large WEEE appliances
 - Batteries

2.3 Process Description

- 2.1.1 The following activities and processes are carried out at the facility:
 - Waste acceptance
 - Loading and unloading waste

- Manual sorting and separation of waste
- Physical treatment of waste
- Storage of waste
- Container exchange

- 2.3.1 With the exception of sealed or lockable containers and sacks, all waste, all waste is visually inspected on arrival. During waste acceptance checks, an evaluation of the incoming waste is undertaken to ensure effective waste handling and storage management to prevent any potential amenity effects.
- 2.3.2 The majority of confidential paper waste arrives at the Site in sealed bags and lockable containers. Due to the confidential nature of the waste, it cannot be inspected during waste acceptance but will be inspected as soon as possible after acceptance during tipping prior to processing.
- 2.3.3 Waste received at the site is unloaded directly into the transfer station building, with some limited wastes unloaded to external waste storage areas, all unloaded under the direction of a trained site operative.
- 2.3.4 Vehicles are directed to the appropriate unloading area within the transfer station building or external storage area depending on the waste that they are carrying.
- 2.3.5 Confidential paper waste is tipped into the pre-shred tipping area adjacent to the shredder. Manual sorting is undertaken to remove non-conforming items prior to shredding. The waste is fed into the shredder by a conveyor belt, with the outputs collected in a 40 yard compactor RORO skip. Textiles received for shredding will be handled in the same way.
- 2.3.6 WEEE received on site may be treated through dismantling to remove hard drives and other digital storage devices. Hard drives and other digital storage devices may be received separately or removed from other devices before being destroyed via a small standalone shredder, with the output collected in a bulk bag. Batteries will be removed from devices before the device is shredded.
- 2.3.7 All treatment of waste takes place within the transfer station building.
- 2.3.8 All wastes stored on site are dispatched by road to a suitably permitted facility.
- 2.3.9 Wastes stored within RORO containers and skips are lifted onto vehicles and dispatched from site. Most vehicles are loaded within the transfer station.
- 2.3.10 Other wastes stored in external areas (e.g. battery boxes, WEEE) are lifted into collection vehicles and dispatched from site
- 2.3.11 An indicative site layout plan is presented in Figure 2.

3 DUST SOURCE INVENTORY

3.1 Local Contributors

3.1.1 The Environment Agency's (EA) public register indicates there are three permitted facilities within 1km of the site that may be considered as local contributors to dust emissions. Details of these facilities are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Local Contributors

Facility Name	Distance and direction from the Site	Name of Operator	Site Type	Environmental Permit Reference
Bandvulc Truck Tyres	120m North	Bandvulc Tyres Limited	Physical Treatment Facility Medium Combustion Plant	FP3394VX
Westcountry Waste Management	550m Northwest	Westcountry Waste Management Limited	Biological Treatment - 5.4 A(1) a) (i) Physico-Chemical Treatment - 5.4 A(1) a) (ii)	SP3296HG
Dusty Bin Skip Hire	670 West	EMS Waste Services Limited	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	HB3605US

3.1.2 All facilities are operated under separate environmental permits. As such, it is considered that any potential dust emissions from these facilities will be controlled by the conditions of the relevant environmental permits.

3.1.3 Local farms and agricultural industry operating within the area are considered to present potential dust emissions from the nature of their operations. These fall out of the control of SUEZ's site operations. Any observations of such activities will be noted in the site diary.

3.1.4 The site is not situated in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

3.2 Sources of Dust

3.2.1 Some of the permitted waste streams may be considered a source of dust, but the key aspects of the process which may lead to dust emissions are identified in the dust inventory table below:

Table 2: Dust Inventory

Process	Location	Activity and Materials	Possible Release Point(s)
Transportation (importation into and dispatch from the site)	Roads on approach to the site and site entrance	Emissions from surface of wastes being transported.	Fugitive emissions from bodies of trailers of vehicles, particularly if they are inadequately enclosed or covered. Unlikely as lorries will be suitably covered.
Loading and unloading of waste	Designated storage areas (i.e. transfer station building, external areas)	Unloading and tipping of wastes into designated areas.	Emissions generated by agitation of waste during tipping. Possible escape from the storage through the air. Unlikely as the loading and unloading shredder inputs and outputs will take place inside transfer station building. Wastes stored externally not likely to generate dust and will primarily be stored in containers and skips, apart from large WEEE.
Waste processing	Waste treatment area (main building)	Treatment on site will comprise manual sorting and separation, manual dismantling of WEEE, shredding of non-hazardous waste (paper and textiles) and WEEE (data storage devices)	Emissions generated by agitation of waste during physical treatments. Treatment will take place within the main building fitted with roller shutter doors which are kept closed when not in use. Waste is treated in low volumes (<2,500 tonnes per year of paper and textiles, <25 tonnes per year of WEEE), significantly reducing likelihood of nuisance dust emissions.
Storage of treatment outputs	Waste storage area	Some emissions may be generated from shredder outputs stored on site.	Possible escape into the atmosphere. Unlikely as the storage of wastes with the potential to generate dust is all stored within building.

4 RELEASE POINTS AND PATHWAYS

4.1 Release Points

4.1.1 Dusts, fibres and particulates emitted from the sources identified in section 2.4 are emitted directly to air. The main release points for dusts, fibres and particulates will primarily include:

- Vehicles transporting waste
- Loading and unloading of processed and unprocessed wastes
- Processing of waste operations
- Overview

4.1.2 The principal mechanism for the transit of dust emissions from site operations to adjacent sensitive receptors is via ambient air. The distance and direction of these emissions will be determined by the following factors:

- Source related pathways
- Meteorological conditions
- Topography

4.2 Source Related Pathways

4.2.1 The pathway a dust emission takes from a site may depend on the specific source term and/or location it arises from. The nature of the source related pathway could also influence the scale of the resulting impact on a sensitive receptor.

4.3 Meteorological Conditions

Wind Direction

4.3.1 The main controlling factor in determining the pathway of dust is the ambient meteorological conditions. This is fundamental to the transportation of dust to sensitive receptors. The prevailing wind direction will determine which receptors will be affected and at what frequency.

Wind Velocity

4.3.2 Wind velocity will affect the distance a dust emission will travel and will affect the amount of material that is suspended from the site. Conversely, increased wind speed could also beneficially improve dispersal. However, those receptors closest to the site are still at the highest risk of a negative impact.

Adverse Weather Conditions

4.3.3 Unusual weather conditions may influence the dispersion of dust emissions from the site. Site staff will be vigilant to unusual trends in the meteorological data or forecasts which may indicate strong winds or extremes of temperature which may cause a potential problem.

4.4 Receptors

4.4.1 Key potential sensitive receptors are detailed in Table 3 below and are identified in Figure 3.

Table 3: Sensitive Receptors

No.	Receptor	Category	Distance (m)	Direction from site
1	Secondary A (Bedrock) and Secondary Undifferentiated (Superficial drift) Aquifer	Groundwater	0	N/A
2	Streams draining to Heaviland Woods lake	Surface water	450	East
3	Tributary to River Yealm	Surface water	500	West
4	Public Footpath	Public Right of Way	0	East (adjacent)
5	Lee Mill industrial Estate	Industrial/ Commercial	0 - 1000	North/ East/ West
6	Properties on Cadleigh Park	Residential	150	East
7	Churchlands Farm	Residential	180	South
8	Public House (The Hunting Lodge)	Commercial	210	East
9	Property on Cadleigh Lane	Residential	290	Northeast
10	West Park/ West Park Lodge/ properties on Hunsdon Road	Residential	310	Southeast
11	St Austin's Priory Roman Catholic Parish Church	Public Building	430	Northeast
12	Hunsdon Farm and surrounding properties	Residential/ Listed Building	450	Southeast
13	Properties on Beech Road	Residential/ Listed Building	450	Northwest
14	Paramount Farm	Residential	500	Northeast
15	Garden Centre (Endsleigh)	Commercial	600	East
16	Three Corners and surrounding properties	Residential	630	Southeast
17	Properties in Ivybridge	Residential	630 - 1000	East/ Northeast
18	Cadleigh Farm	Residential	680	North
19	Strashleigh	Residential/ Listed Building	730	Southwest
20	Lee Mill Allotments	Public Space	740	Northwest
21	Lee Mill Hospital	Public Building	750	Northwest
22	Sewage Works	Industrial	860	West
23	Cadleigh Lodge	Residential	1000	North
24	West Park	Woodpasture and Parkland/ Deciduous Woodland	300	Southeast

No.	Receptor	Category	Distance (m)	Direction from site
25	Woodland in Lower Cadleigh	Deciduous Woodland	370	Northeast
26	Paradise Coppice	Ancient Woodland/ Deciduous Woodland	610	East/ Southeast
27	Woodland on Beech Road	Deciduous Woodland	660	Northwest
28	Great Wood	Deciduous Woodland	880	South/ Southeast
29	Fursdon Wood	Ancient Woodland/ Deciduous Woodland	1000	South

4.4.2 The sensitive receptors will be reviewed annually and following complaints to site or to the Environment Agency.

5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 Site Management

- 5.1.1 The implementation and dissemination of this DMP will be the responsibility of the Site Manager, supported by other staff. The Site Manager can delegate certain tasks as required, although ultimate responsibility will remain with them.
- 5.1.2 A nominated deputy will be appointed for all times when the Site Manager is not on site. In such circumstances, it will be the nominated deputy's responsibility to ensure that the requirements of the DMP are adhered to.

5.2 Staff Training

- 5.2.1 Staff training will be a key aspect of ensuring that dust can be controlled through effective management during daily operations. All site operatives will therefore be trained via toolbox talks to deal with dust management issues. Annual refresher toolbox talks will ensure that the requirements of the DMP are reinforced.

5.3 Maintenance

- 5.3.1 SUEZ's Emergency Preparedness and Response procedures provide a clear structure of responsibility which allows operational staff to call in specialist contractors to deal with emergencies and unplanned events which may lead to a dust impact. For occasions when the Site Manager is off site, then the nominated deputy will be authorised to take appropriate action.
- 5.3.2 A list of approved repair contractors will be maintained on the company's intranet and all staff with delegated responsibility should be aware of this list.
- 5.3.3 In line with SUEZ's Policies and Procedures, if a part of the site infrastructure fails and cannot be fixed within 24 hours then a Corrective Action Request (CAR) will be raised on SUEZ's EcoOnline compliance and auditing system.
- 5.3.4 If maintenance is required on the key dust control measures, repairs will be initiated and completed as soon as possible. SUEZ's IMS checklist or Vision App include checks on site infrastructure, which will allow preventative maintenance to be carried out.

5.4 Sub-Contractors

- 5.4.1 All sub-contractors working at, or delivering waste to the site, will be subject to the requirements of the DMP. It is the Site Manager's responsibility to inform sub-contractors of their responsibilities on site. Failure to comply with dust control measures will result in a Notice of Infringement being issued to the operative and their employer. Further failures to comply may result in that person being banned indefinitely from all SUEZ sites.

6 DUST MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

6.1.1 This section describes the various dust management controls in place at the site. However, the level of actions required at the site will be determined by procedures outlined in section 5 and 7.

6.2 Waste Enquiries

6.2.1 Prior to setting up a new contract the agreed procedures will determine the acceptability of the waste based on the information supplied by the customer. The customer should complete a Waste Enquiry Form and return it to the Site Administrator.

6.2.2 Before the waste arrives at site, a copy of the completed Waste Enquiry Form should be made available to the site so that the Site Manager is aware and can make provision for any special handling requirements (including dust) as detailed in the form.

6.2.3 A contract request form will be completed by the Sales Co-ordinator and forwarded to the relevant Site Administrator so that a contract can be set up before the waste arrives on site. This ensures the waste acceptance will be very quick to reduce the period of time incoming vehicles spend on site before depositing of waste.

6.3 Transportation

6.3.1 A 10mph speed limit is in place on site to reduce surface dust emissions.

6.3.2 All vehicles delivering or removing waste from the site shall transport the waste in enclosed, sheeted or netted vehicles if deemed necessary. This will prevent fugitive emissions of dust during transport.

6.4 Waste Acceptance

6.4.1 The site operators will ensure that capacity is available on-site before accepting waste. If the waste storage area is full, all inbound loads of waste must be diverted until the quantity of waste on site has been reduced. If loads are turned away, then this will be recorded in the site diary.

6.4.2 Only waste types detailed within the environmental permit will be accepted at the site.

6.4.3 Upon arrival, all documentation accompanying the load shall be checked during waste acceptance checks and shall include, but not limited to the Carriers Certificate of Registration and Duty of Care Waste Transfer Note.

6.4.4 Where possible, loads will be visually inspected on site as the waste is discharged from the delivery vehicles.

6.4.5 Wastes accepted at the site are unlikely to generate dust. Should dust emissions occur resulting from a waste load accepted on site, remedial action will be implemented. Any such events will be recorded, and this will allow the site to identify any sources of waste which persistently do not meet the acceptance requirements.

6.5 Waste Storage

- 6.5.1 All wastes with the potential to cause dusty emissions, including shredder outputs, will be stored within the transfer station building. The building is equipped with roller shutter doors which will minimise the risk of dust emissions from escaping into the atmosphere.
- 6.5.2 Some waste, including cardboard, film and cans are received baled. Loose cardboard, baled cardboard and plastics are stored in a 40-yard skip in the external storage area. Metals are stored in a 6-yard skip in the external waste storage area. The waste types are unlikely to generate dust and are containerised, further preventing wind-blown emissions of dust.
- 6.5.3 Batteries and small WEEE are accepted into lidded bins in an external storage area and are unlikely to generate any emissions of dust.
- 6.5.4 Large WEEE appliances, which are unlikely to generate any dust may be stored inside the transfer station building or in a designated external area on impermeable surfacing.

6.6 Waste Treatment

- 6.6.1 The site carries out physical treatment of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. All treatment is carried out within the transfer station building. The treatment process relies on manual control and inputs to the process; it is therefore constantly monitored by site operatives.
- 6.6.2 The site will treat up to 2,500 tonnes of non-hazardous paper (or textile) waste per year by shredding. Confidential paper waste is tipped into the pre-shred tipping area adjacent to the shredder inside the transfer station building. When ready for processing, it is pushed onto the conveyor set into the floor of the building, which delivers the material to the enclosed shredder, preventing emissions of dust. Shredded material is deposited directly into a 40-yard RORO skip at the output end, also located within the transfer station building. Textiles received for treatment will be handled in the same way.
- 6.6.3 Manual sorting is undertaken to remove non-conforming items prior to shredding. Any non-conforming material identified will be subject to quarantine and waste rejection procedures.
- 6.6.4 WEEE received on site is treated through dismantling to remove hard drives and other digital storage devices. Batteries will also be removed from devices prior to the device being shredded.
- 6.6.5 Hard drives and other digital storage devices may be received separately or removed from other devices before being destroyed via a small standalone shredder treating up to 25 tonnes per year. The devices are manually fed directly into the small shredder, with the output collected in a bulk bag. The small shredder treats a very small volume of waste, so is highly unlikely to create dust emissions beyond the permit boundary.
- 6.6.6 The building is equipped with roller shutter doors which are closed during treatment operations to minimise the risk of dust emissions from escaping into the atmosphere.
- 6.6.7 Daily inspections and services as per maintenance manufacturer guidance will also be undertaken to all plant and equipment.

6.7 Loading and Unloading

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- 6.7.1 Wastes deemed to have the potential to create dust accepted on site will be handled within the main building which is equipped with roller shutter doors. This minimises the risk of dust emissions from escaping into the atmosphere.
- 6.7.2 If dust is identified to be leaving the site boundary during loading and unloading operations, then loading operations shall be suspended.

6.8 Housekeeping

- 6.8.1 Routine high standards of housekeeping will be maintained. This will include:
- Prompt clearance of all spillages
 - Maintenance of impermeable surfaces within the site and roadways. The site surface is assessed as part of the site daily checks.
 - The ongoing maintenance and sweeping of any site surfaced area to ensure they remain free from dust generating materials, in addition to the water spraying of site hardstanding during dry conditions.
 - Routine maintenance of all plant and equipment
- 6.8.2 The Site Manager must ensure that any infrastructure or equipment issues that cannot be resolved within 24 hours of detection are logged on SUEZ's EcoOnline application as a manual Corrective Action Request (CAR).

7 DUST MONITORING

7.1 Dust Checks

- 7.1.1 Dust levels are continually assessed by all staff present on site throughout the day and any dust emissions identified are reported to the site management for investigation.
- 7.1.2 Dust monitoring at the site comprises daily onsite dust checks which are recorded on the Integrated Management System (IMS) daily/weekly checklist or the Vision App. These checks are completed by the Site Manager or a designated, trained person.
- 7.1.3 Airborne dust emissions likely to cause an impact beyond the permit boundary must be clearly marked on the daily/weekly checklist or the Vision App. If dust is detected, an assessment of the extent and intensity of any dust generated will be made using the following scale.

Intensity	
None	No dust
Low	Small amounts of dust generated from activities (only just visible)
Medium	Moderate amounts of dust generated from activities (easily visible but no plume forming)
High	Dust plumes visible
Extent	
None	No dust
Low	Dust visible from activities but not travelling far (<5m) or binding to people/property
Medium	Dust visible from activities and reaching but not leaving site boundary or binding to people/property
High	Dust visible from activities and escaping site boundary and binding to people/property

- 7.1.4 The intensity and extent of any dust generated is then recorded on the back of the daily/weekly IMS checklist or the Vision App and actions are undertaken as outlined in Section 4.
- 7.1.5 Any outcome of the reviews and actions taken are recorded on the IMS checklist or Vision App.

7.2 Weather Conditions

- 7.2.1 Local and regional weather forecasts will be used to assist with any dust assessments and investigations. Observations will be detailed in the Site Diary. The Site Manager will be responsible for monitoring weather conditions, in particular forecast wind speed, wind direction and temperature. Site activities will be planned with respect to weather conditions.

7.3 Trigger Levels

- 7.3.1 The potential for dust risk will be influenced by operations carried out on site, and associated dust mitigation measures but also through external factors such as weather conditions.

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- 7.3.2 Distinction is drawn between those measures which should be adopted all the time, termed 'base measures' such as speed limit on site and those that should be adopted when dust will start to have a detrimental impact. These are termed 'enhanced measures'.
- 7.3.3 Quantitative trigger levels (relating to temperature, wind speed and wind direction) for the implementation of enhanced measures have not been specified as this is unlikely to be a significant influence as the operation is undertaken within enclosed areas and is a combination of all the factors described below. Instead, the weather conditions will likely increase the risk of a dust impact. It will be the responsibility of the Site Manager or the senior member of staff on site to decide when this level has been reached. The following factors will be taken into account:
- Wind speed
 - Wind direction
 - Temperature
 - Waste on site (material condition, quantity, and type)
 - Site observations

8 COMPLAINTS

8.1 Investigations and Records

- 8.1.1 Upon being advised of a complaint from the Environment Agency an immediate investigation shall be undertaken by Site Management and recorded on the detailed dust assessment form.
- 8.1.2 All complaints and queries will be logged in accordance with the with IMS – Amenity Complaints, as soon as in practicably possible. All complaints logged will be subject to investigation and complainants responded to as necessary following completion of the investigation. All responses will be by trained and experienced staff.
- 8.1.3 Complaint investigations are carried out by site management.
- 8.1.4 Should the complaint be received out of operational hours then site management shall try to attend site as soon as possible to carry out an investigation dependent upon availability.
- 8.1.5 The Environment Agency shall be informed of all findings from the investigations so they can relay this back to the complainants where necessary.
- 8.1.6 Should a complaint be made direct to the site, then Site Management shall carry out a detailed dust assessment as detailed above.
- 8.1.7 Complaints are reported to the EIR Department via the EIR Manager and where applicable communicated to relevant parties within SUEZ as part of the EIR Department's monthly review.
- 8.1.8 Following a complaint, daily dust assessments are to be undertaken at sensitive receptors identified from the investigations external to the site for a minimum of 1 week or as agreed with the EIR Manager. All external dust assessments are to be recorded and will clearly indicate whether or not dust was detected.

8.2 Non-Conformances and Complaints

- 8.2.1 Corrective action procedures are documented in the IMS – Non-conformance, Corrective and Preventive Actions. A list of all policies and procedures is included in the Operations and Emissions plan (Document reference 1.2).
- 8.2.2 Each complaint will be reviewed and assessed. If the site is identified as the source of the potential dust nuisance, then an assessment shall be carried out to determine the source of the complaint and then the cause of the dust.
- 8.2.3 If dust emissions can be directly related to the site, corrective actions will be identified and programmed for remediation. Actions taken in response to any dust complaint will be recorded on the detailed dust assessment.
- 8.2.4 If remediation cannot be completed within 24 hours, then the non-conformance and remedial actions shall be raised on EcoOnline

8.3 Dust Complaints and Management Review

- 8.3.1 All complaints will be investigated immediately by the Site Management including but not limited to a review of the number of complaints, weather conditions, investigations and remediation works. If required, the Operations and Emissions management plan (document reference 1.2) and DMP shall be updated to reflect any changes made to the management procedures in site following the review.
- 8.3.2 Site Management and the EIR Manager will review all procedures for the facility against other SUEZ operations and management procedures as well as industry practice, guidance, and legislation to ensure continued best practice is carried out at the facility. Any amendments to practices on site will be reflected in updates of the Site Management and DMP.

8.4 Means of Contact

- 8.4.1 The site will be readily contactable to outside organisations and to members of the public. The site signage board (placed in a readily visible location) contains the necessary contact details for both the site operations and Environment Agency.

9 CONTINGENCY ACTIONS

9.1 Dust Matrix

- 9.1.1 Should any dusts, fibres or particulates be identified during the routine daily dust monitoring then the intensity and extent should be recorded as outlined in Section 5.
- 9.1.2 The results of the assessment should be reviewed against the dust contingency matrix detailed below to aid in identifying the appropriate level of remedial actions to be undertaken.

Dust Contingency Matrix

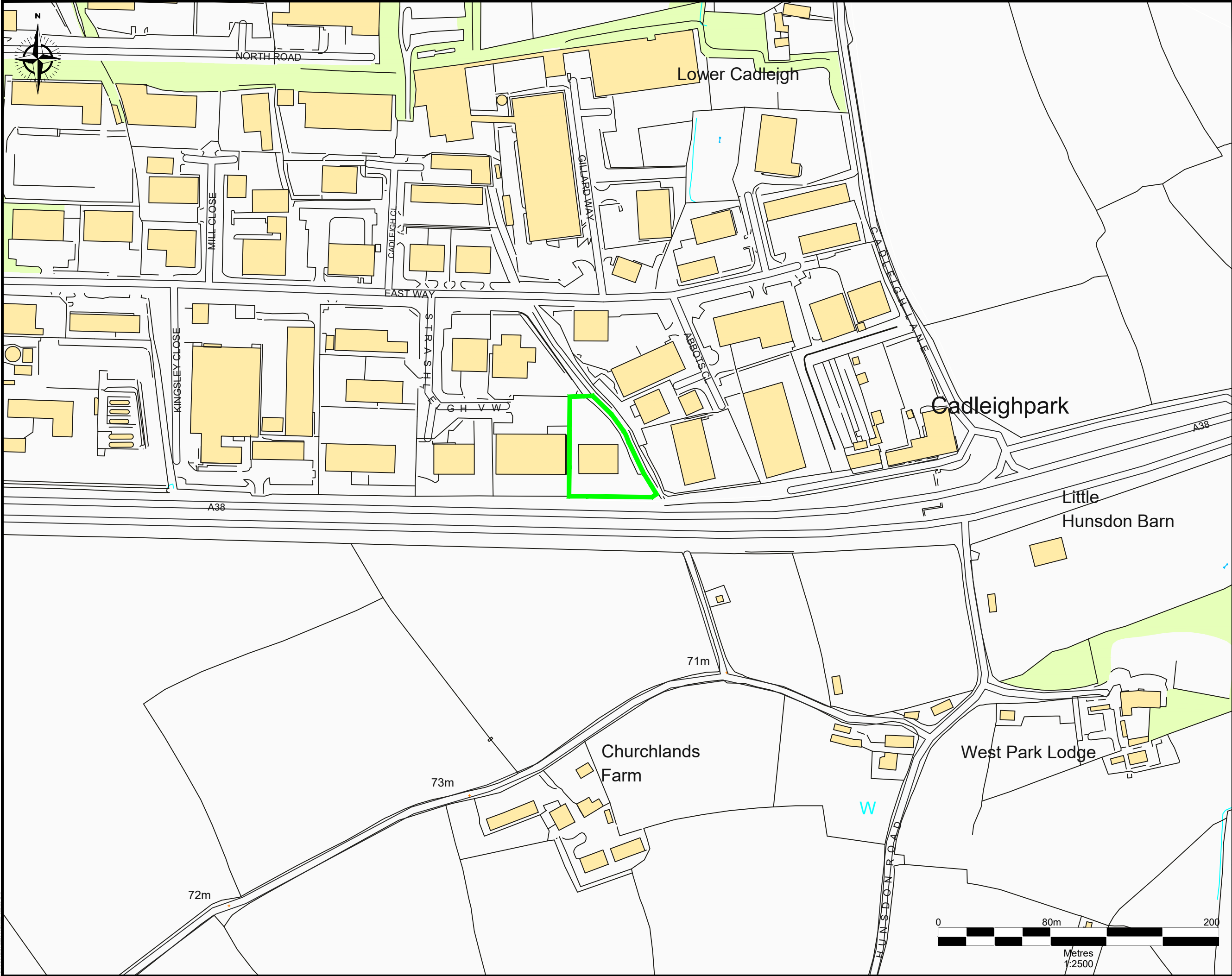
		Extent		
		Low	Medium	High
Intensity	Low	No action	Review suppression	Review Operations & suppression
	Medium	Review suppression	Review Operations and Suppression	Cease processing, review operations and suppression
	High	Review operations and suppression	Cease processing, review operations and suppression	Cease processing and take immediate measure to stop emissions

- 9.1.3 The level of remedial actions will be dependent upon site conditions at the time such as weather conditions and the operations being undertaken.
- 9.1.4 Remedial action may include but not be limited to:
- The ongoing maintenance and sweeping of any surfaced roads to ensure they remain free from dust generating materials, in addition to the water spraying of site roads/hardstanding during dry conditions
 - Site area being watered down though use of hosepipe
 - Water suppression techniques
 - Suspension of processing
- 9.1.5 Once dust suppression measures have been implemented, dust levels will be re-assessed to confirm that the controls measures in place are effective. If dust is still visible, enhanced suppression will take place until the Site Manager is confident that the control measures in place are effective.



Figures

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan



Notes

1. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2024
Ordnance Survey 0100031673/100004910.

Site Boundary

Rev	subject	date

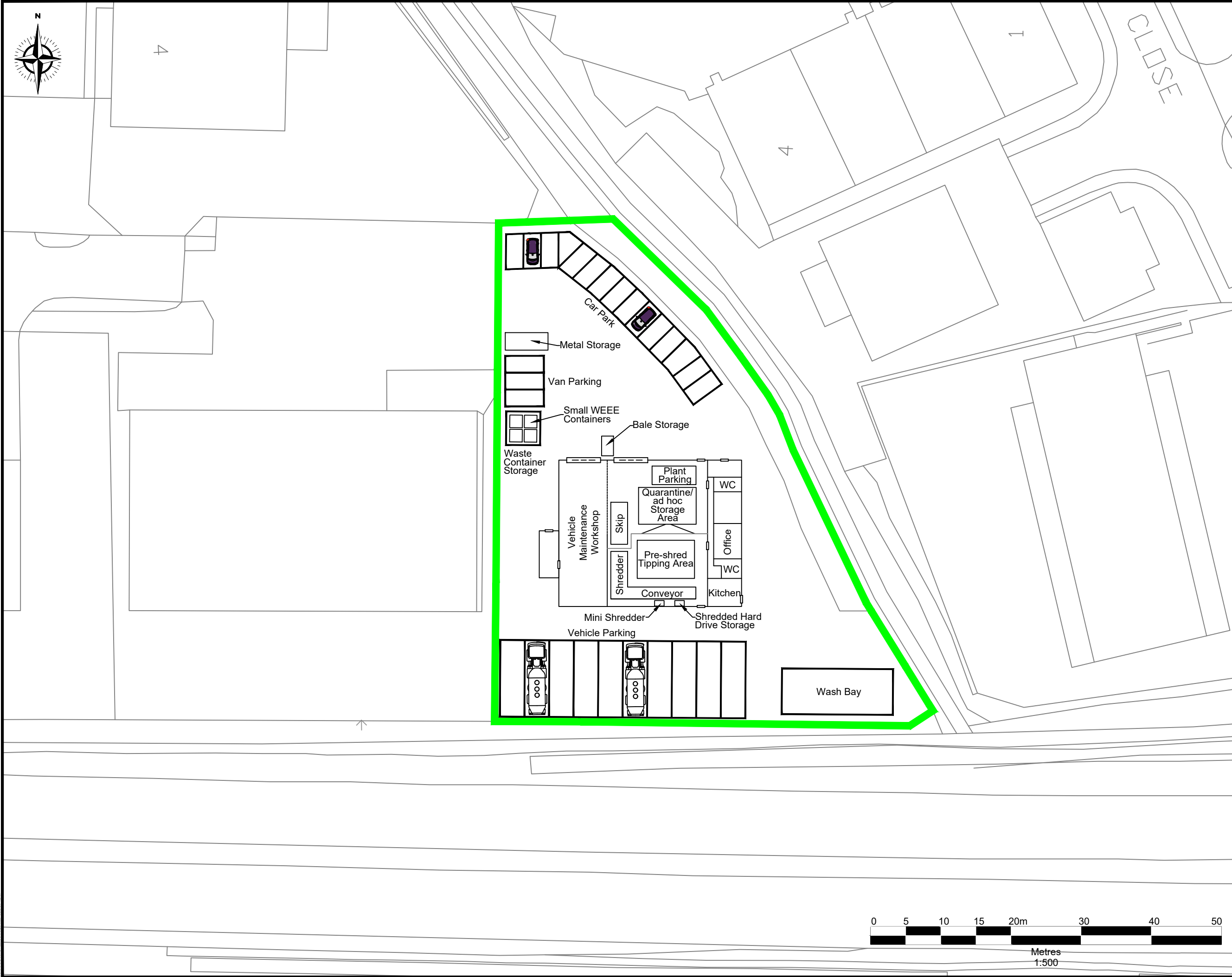


Darwen Resource Recovery Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
Tel: (01254)819700, Fax: (01254)819749, Email: richard.bisset@suez.com

Site Lee Mill Transfer Station	
Title Site Location Plan	
Scale 1:2500@A3	
Date October 2024	
Drawing Ref Lml-LOC-1024-01	Drawn by JA
	Checked by KH

0100031673/100004910

Figure 2 – Site Layout Plan



Notes

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673/100004910.

Site Boundary

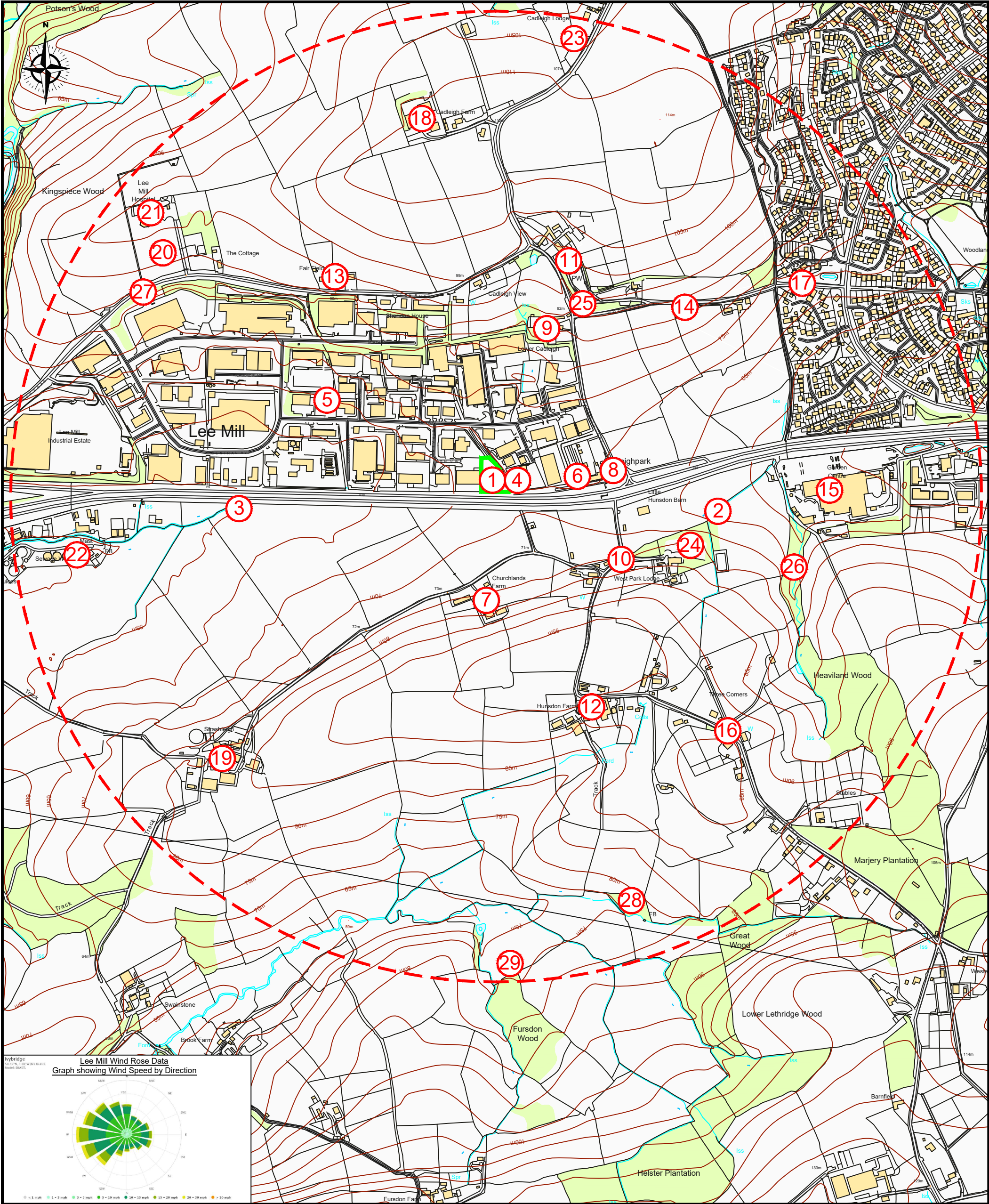
Rev	subject	date



Darwen Resource Recovery Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP
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Site	
Lee Mill Transfer Station	
Title	
Site Layout Plan	
Scale	
1:500@A3	
Date	
October 2024	
Drawing Ref	Drawn by
Lml-LAY-1024-01	JA
	Checked by
	KH

Figure 3 – Receptor Plan



Notes

1. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2024
Ordnance Survey 0100031673/100004910.

1

Receptors

Permit Boundary

1km Offset

0

100

200m

300

400

Metres
1:7500

suez Darwen Resource Recovery Park, Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, BB3 0RP Tel: (01254) 819700, Fax: (01254) 819749, Email: richard.bisset@suez.com	Site	Lee Mill Transfer Station	Scale	1:7500 @ A3	Drawn by	JA	Rev	subject	date
	Title	Receptor Plan	Date	October 2024	Checked by	KH			
			Drawing Ref	Lml-REC-1024-01					