Dust and Emissions Management Plan

Deposit for Recovery: Placement of Burt Red Shale

Project Wind, Blyth

QTS

Site details	
Operator name:	Rainton Construction (Principal Contractor) on behalf of QTS Data Centres
Site name:	QTS Project Wind – Cambois Data Centre Campus (Phase A Enabling Works / Phase 1)
Site address:	Land at the former Power Station Site, Cambois, Northumberland (approx. NE22 7BL / NE22 7BG)
Document title:	Dust and Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) – Re-use of Burnt Red Shale (BRS) under Deposit for Recovery Permit

Document owner	
Document author:	Jonathan Lay
Version number:	Rev 01 (07 Jan 2026)

List of revisions

Revision number	Revision date	Originator	Checker	Company approver	Description of changes
01	08/01/2026	Rainton Construction	Rainton Construction	QTS	Issue for permit

Operator to read and complete this checklist

Required information	**Operator response** (Delete as appropriate)
Have you provided receptor information required in Section 1 below, including a site map showing receptors and receptor table?	Yes
Have you provided a detailed description of the site covering everything required in the Section 2 section below?	Yes
Have you provided information required in Section 3 below about the DEMP, the sources of dust and the appropriate measures that you have committed to for managing dust and emissions on site?	Yes
Have you provided all the information required in Section 4 below about particulate monitoring, types of analysers, data management, location of equipment etc?	Yes
Have you included all abnormal events and how these will be managed as required in Section 5 below?	Yes
Have you included information about how complaints will be managed as in Section 6 below?	Yes

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1. Introduction

This Dust and Emissions Management Plan (DEMP) sets out the Best Practicable Means (BPM) that will be implemented to prevent and minimise dust and associated air emissions arising from the on-site handling, temporary stockpiling and engineered placement of Burnt Red Shale (BRS) as part of the Phase A enabling works for QTS Project Wind (Cambois Data Centre Campus).

The DEMP has been prepared to:

• support the Environmental Permit application / intent for a Deposit for Recovery operation for BRS; and
• align with the dust control and monitoring expectations set out for the wider Phase 1 works (including the Dust Management Plan prepared to discharge Planning Condition 48).

This DEMP is specific to BRS recovery activities (excavation/handling, haulage, placement/compaction and capping) and shall be read alongside:

• **CDCC-Phase 1-Condition 48-Dust Management Plan-Rev 00-Final**
• Cundall Waste Recovery Plan: GBR1-DCZZ-CDL-STE-XX-RP-B-0-0016 (Deposit for Recovery – Burnt Shale / Red Shale);
• Arcadis 'Cambois Data Centre Campus – Phase 1 Works Dust Management Plan (Condition 48)' (Rev 00 / inherited Dec 2025);
• Project RAMS and the contract Environmental Aspects & Impacts Register (including the BRS amendments).

The controls set out herein apply to all contractors and suppliers undertaking BRS-related works within the permit boundary and associated haul routes.

1.1 Receptors

Sensitive receptors have been identified based on proximity, prevailing wind direction and land use. The nearest dust sensitive receptor is Cambois First School located to the east/south-east of the site. Residential properties are located predominantly to the south of the working areas. On-site personnel are considered the most proximate receptor.

Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1 summarize the key receptors considered for BRS works. The receptor and indicative monitoring locations shown are consistent with the Arcadis Condition 48 DMP (Appendix B).

Figure 1.1 Map of site location and receptors

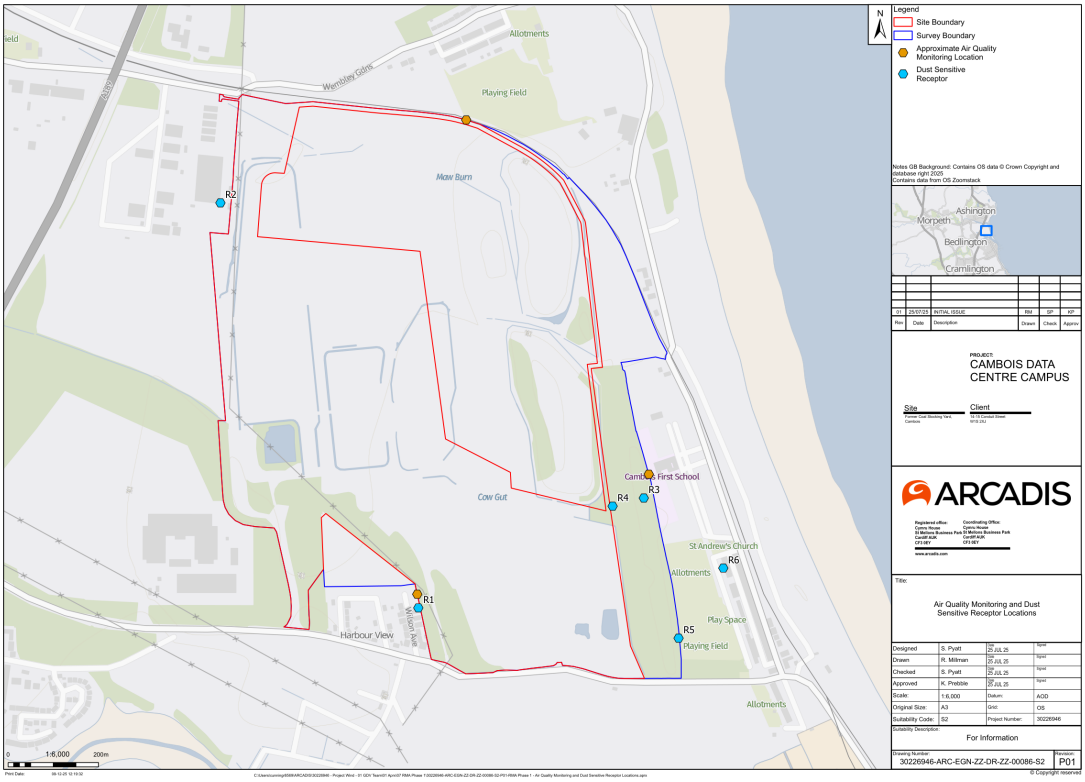


Figure 1.1 – Site boundary, dust sensitive receptors and indicative air quality monitoring locations (adapted from Arcadis Condition 48 DMP, Appendix B), and the intended deposition area for the BRS (yellow)

Table 1.1. Distances to selected, representative sensitive locations

Direction from boundary	Description of closest sensitive receptor types e.g. houses, schools, nursing homes, shops.	Approximate distance to site boundary (m)
South / South-West	Residential properties (Harbour View / wider Cambois village)	≈300
South-East / East	Cambois First School (dust sensitive receptor)	≈150
East / South-East	St Andrew's Church / allotments / public open space	≈250
North-West	Commercial / industrial premises off A189	≈400–700
On-site	Site operatives, visitors and supply chain	0
Perimeter / roads	Members of the public on adjacent roads / PRoW / coastal access	≈300

Table 1.2. Other sources of dust and/or other emissions

Company name	Address	Type of business	Distance from site boundary (m)
A189 / local highway network	Adjacent to western boundary	Road traffic / logistics	0–200
Port of Blyth / industrial operations	Blyth / Cambois	Industrial / port activities	~2,000–5,000
Coastal environment	East of site	Sea salt aerosol / windblown sand	0–500
Agricultural land / allotments	Around Cambois	Soil cultivation / landscaping	200–800

2. Site operations

2.1 Overview of activities

The BRS present on the site (also referred to as Burnt Shale / Red Shale) is derived from historical colliery spoil and is proposed to be recovered and reused on site as engineered general fill where design permits. The design intent is to use BRS as a general fill formation build-up for external yards/roads/working platforms, capped during this phase with 150 mm of engineered granular fill (6F2).

Activities covered by this DEMP include:

• Excavation and segregation of BRS from stockpiles in Zones C and D (and any other areas where BRS is encountered during this phase of work);
• Loading, internal haulage and controlled tipping/stockpiling as required;
• Compliance checks and basic moisture conditioning by natural aeration only where required (no screening or chemical modification);
• Placement in defined engineered zones, compaction and validation in accordance with the Earthworks Specification and Remediation & Earthworks Strategy;
• Placement of capping / cover layer and progressive stabilisation of surfaces.

2.2 Quantities and locations

Based on the latest stockpile surveys (05/11/2025), the estimated available BRS quantity is approximately 17,000 m³ made up of:
- 5,256 m³ existing stockpile
- 4,361 m³ temporary stockpile
- ~7,000 m³ anticipated remaining in-situ at time of writing).

2.3 Storage and handling

BRS will be managed as either:
• existing and temporary stockpiles (short duration, managed to prevent drying and wind entrainment);
• controlled in-process stockpiles adjacent to placement areas; or
• directly placed from excavation to final engineered location where practicable to minimise double-handling.

Stockpiles will be shaped to a stable profile, minimised in height where practicable, and maintained in a damp condition. Vehicle routes will utilise established haul roads; wheel cleaning and road sweeping will be implemented as required to prevent cross contamination.

2.1 Waste deliveries

This sections is not applicable to the BRS placement as no waste materials are being delivered into site. The BRS is already onsite in distinct stockpiles or in-situ ready to be excavated in due course as works progress.

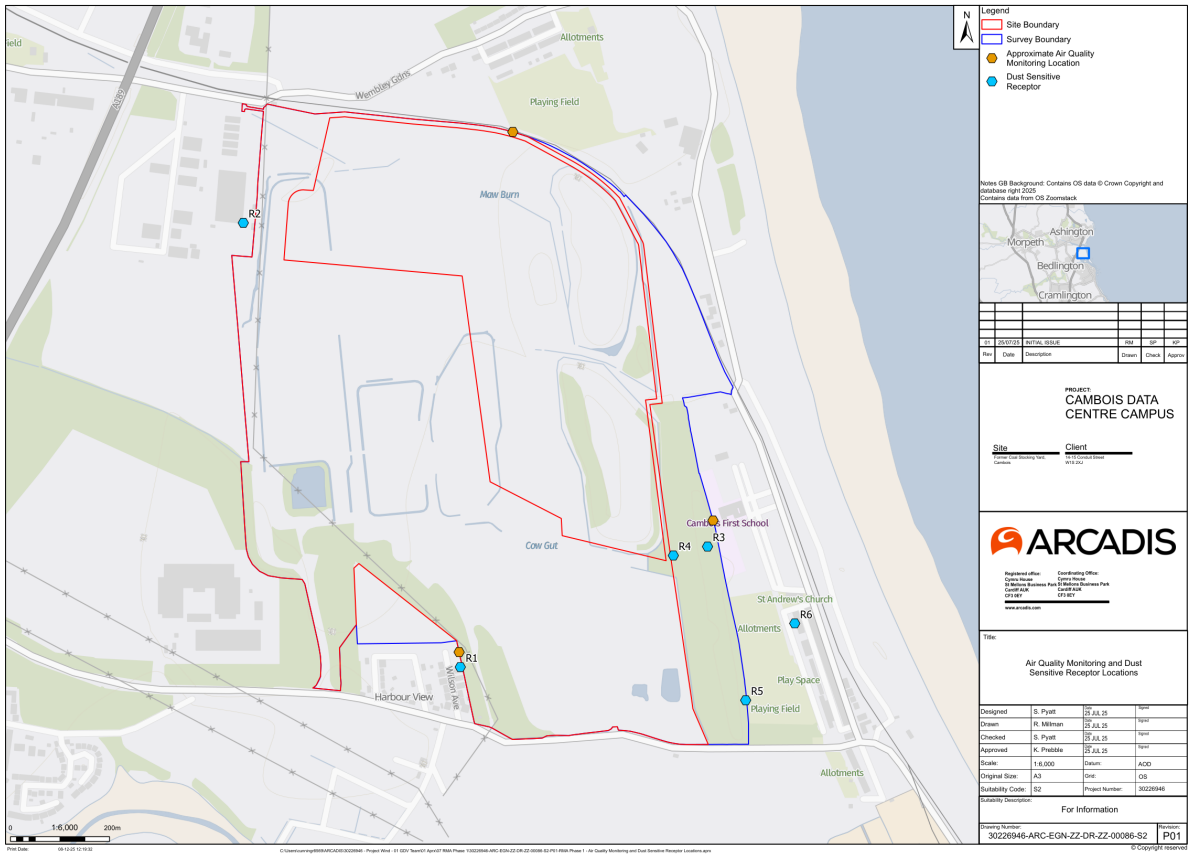
Table 2.1 Typical waste types

European	Product description	Tonnes/ week	Destination within facility	Process
17 05 04	Burnt Red Shale – recovered for use as engineered general fill	4,000t per week	Engineered fill zones within Zones B. Placed in a single band consisting of multiple compacted layers, beneath a 150mm depth of 6F2 capping layer	Excavate from onsite stockpiles, haul & place, and compact. Cap with site-produced 6F capping material. No screening, crushing or moisture modification works of BRS are to take place - natural aeration only if required. No material is to be imported into site.

2.2 Site layout and site activities

Figure 2.2 Site layout plan

Site layout plans, vehicle routes and sensitive receptor/monitoring locations for the Phase 1 / enabling works are provided in the Arcadis Condition 48 DMP appendices. For the purposes of BRS recovery works, the same site access points, haul routes and inspection locations will be used. Refer to the site-wide DMP for further details.



2.3 Mobile plant and equipment

All mobile plant and equipment that is used in the BRS placement operation will be operated in strict accordance with the existing site-wide Construction Phase Plan, task specific RAMS, safety briefings and in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan, which includes measures for reducing idling time etc.

The specific plant size and type will be determined immediately prior to the operation taking place once a review of the area (as it appears at the time) has been undertaken. It is expected that this will be a bulk earthworks operation requiring the use of large earthworks equipment (30t+ excavators and D6 dozers etc).

No waste is to be imported and so no public road interface is considered.

Table 2.3 Mobile plant and equipment

Description	Make	TAN (Type Approval Number)	Emission Rating	Hired / owned?
360 Excavator	CAT or similar	Specific plant type TBC.	Specific plant type TBC.	Owned
ADT / tipper (internal haul)	Volvo or similar	Specific plant type TBC.	Specific plant type TBC.	Owned
Dozer / grader	Komatsu or similar	Specific plant type TBC.	Specific plant type TBC.	Owned
Vibratory roller	Bomag or similar	Specific plant type TBC.	Specific plant type TBC.	Owned
Water bowser	TBC	Specific plant type TBC.	Specific plant type TBC.	Owned

3. Dust and particulate matter (PM10) management

3.1 Risk summary

Potential dust sources associated with BRS reuse include: excavation and loading, vehicle movements on haul routes, stockpile management, controlled tipping, dozer/spreader operations, and compaction. Dust risk increases during dry and/or windy conditions and where material is repeatedly handled.

3.2 Management approach

Dust management will follow a hierarchical approach:

• Elimination/minimisation (avoid double-handling; keep active areas as small as practicable; progressive capping of placed materials)
• Engineering/physical controls (damping down; stockpile covering)
• Administrative controls (daily planning around weather; speed limits; 'no idling' rules; stop-work triggers)
• Monitoring and continual improvement (visual checks, real-time monitoring where required, complaint response).

The Site Manager (or their deputy the site supervisor) is responsible the correct application of the DEM and will complete and maintain nuisance/dust checklists and daily briefings in accordance with MGL procedures (including FORM-3016 Nuisance Checklist and toolbox talks for nuisance / dust and air quality) as referenced in the project Environmental Aspects & Impacts Register.

The BRS placement will be treated as a specialist and distinct operation, requiring a task-specific briefing to site management teams, engineering teams and plant operatives. The briefing will outline to those involved in the actual undertaking of the works the elevated risk of dust release, alongside other material specific issues (i.e. no crushing or screening, only to be placed in designated areas etc). Regular inspections (in accordance with existing site wide management process) will have a specific BRS section added in for the duration of the works, with specific review points being included to ensure regular review and adjustment (if needed) of the BRS placement operation.

This document, along with all other site control documents, are regularly reviewed by the site management team, and visiting independent SHEQ auditing team and overseeing client team. All parties work in a collaborative manner to maintain and improve working standards.

3.3 Site-wide control measures

The following measures apply throughout BRS activities:

• Weather and planning: daily review of forecast wind speed/direction and rainfall. High-risk dusty activities will be re-sequenced or paused during prolonged dry and windy periods.
• Speed controls: site speed limit ≤10 mph on unsealed surfaces; banksman enforcement where required.
• Damping down: use of water bowser/spray bars to damp haul routes, working faces and stock-

piles. Application rates will be adjusted to avoid runoff and ponding, and to not exceed the allowable moisture content limits causing the material to become non-compliant or require aeration.
• Track-out control: road sweeping and wetting down of internal routes if any mud/dust tracking is observed.
• Drop height minimisation: controlled tipping and reduced drop heights during stockpiling and placement.
• Stockpile management: minimise stockpile height and footprint; compact and shape surfaces; maintain damp condition; cover with sheeting or apply temporary surface sealant where longer-term stockpiling is unavoidable.
• Progressive capping: completed formation areas will be capped promptly with 6F2 to ensure it is protected for prevailing weather conditions.
• Housekeeping: good general housekeeping during the BRS placement in line with existing site-wide documentation and best-practice.

3.4 Activity-specific measures (in addition to all other site wide management measures outlined on accompanying documentation);

Excavation and loading
• Keep excavation faces damp during dry conditions.
• Avoid unnecessary re-handling; load directly to placement areas where practicable.

Haulage and vehicle movements
• Use established haul routes; maintain surfaces; damp haul routes.
• Enforce covered loads where fine/dry material is transported – this is not expected to be required for the BRS placement.

Placement, grading and compaction
• Condition material by natural aeration only where necessary; to ensure geotechnical and chemical compliance with the specification and remediation strategy.
• If visible dust plumes persist despite damping down, halt grading/compaction until further controls are in place.

3.5 Stop-work / escalation triggers

In addition to the monitoring triggers defined in Section 4, the Site Management team (comprising of Contracts Manager, Project Manager, Site Supervisor, Site Engineers and other visiting SHEQ members) have the authority to stop or alter works where:

- sustained visible dust plumes are observed leaving the working area;
- dust soiling is observed on boundary fences, vehicles or adjacent off-site surfaces;
- wind conditions are such that effective control cannot be maintained; or
- a complaint is received that is potentially attributable to site activities.

Table 3.3 Appropriate measures used on site

Appropriate Measure	Description
VEHICLE MANAGEMENT	
Cover / seal deliveries of waste	Covering or sealing waste deliveries helps prevent the escape of any debris, dust and particulates as they travel. This is not expected to be required, but will be considered in the unlikely event of the works being undertaken under such dry conditions that covering may be required.
Install wheel wash	A wheel wash is not expected to be used for this operation, but tractor & bowser equipment will be used to damp down site surface, haul routes, disposal locations etc. Care will be taken to ensure the water used is not contaminated, and that the moisture content of the BRS being placed remains within acceptable limits for geotechnical suitability. No materials are being imported to site.
Shaker grids	Shaker grids are not required for this operation. No materials are being imported to site.
SITE DESIGN AND LAYOUT	
Speed limit and 'no idling' policy.	Reducing the speed limit and turning off engines to reduce emissions from vehicles and reduced speed may also reduce resuspension of particulates by vehicle wheels. Existing site haul routes are to be used, with tarmac or concrete roads to be used where available.
Plan the layout of the site considering the prevailing wind direction.	The deposition of the BRS has been dictated largely by site logistics, timing and proposed design layouts. The BRS is to be re-used as general fill to Zone B, to the south and south east of DC02. The current stockpiles have been deliberately located as close to the deposition area as possible and so the haul route is likely to be <200m. The engineering and volumetric requirements dictated the locations rather than the prevailing wind direction.
Layout site to avoid double of dusty materials and long	As outlined above, the stockpile and deposition locations as outlined in the Engineering Proposal have been chosen to minimise the haul routes to reduce the risk of dust emissions and/or cross contamination.

Appropriate Measure	Description
journeys by vehicles and plant.	
Limit height of waste in stockpile.	Stockpiles will be kept to a maximum height of 5m above surrounding ground level. This can be reduced if site inspections and audits find the upper portions are overly exposed to high winds.
Suitable fencing for site boundary.	The BRS stockpile and deposition locations are situated centrally in the works area, and are not close to any of the site boundaries, and as such the form/type of fencing has not been dictated/adjusted due to the risk of dust emissions. This can be adjusted/reviewed if site audits identify high levels of dust emissions at the extremity of the site.
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING	
Good housekeeping.	Good housekeeping will significantly reduce the likelihood of dust emissions during the BRS placement operation. Well maintained haul roads, methodically planned placement activity, timely capping etc will all ensure the BRS material is placed in an orderly and suitable fashion such the dust emissions are kept at an acceptably low level. Regular inspections (both site wide and task specific) will be undertaken by both the site management team and independent SHEQ observers, and will highlight general housekeeping improvements that can be made. The Site Manager will be responsible for enacting the improvements and monitoring their effectiveness.
Easy to clean concrete impermeable surfaces.	Where possible, existing concrete/tarmac surfaces will be used for haul routes etc. Due to the nature of the site, it is expected that the haul routes will be on existing unbound 6F material. Whilst not a bound surface, it is of high quality quarried product with a low LA value – meaning it will not be friable. It is expected the haul roads will hold up well under transport traffic and will not breakdown into dusty condition itself – so far on the scheme this site-won material has performed well.
Spray loads when tipping.	This will be considered if the material is placed under exceptionally dry conditions. The BRS material is of medium moisture levels, and is hoped to be placed in Feb/March 26 – months in which exceptionally dry weather is unlikely.
Regular on-site sweeping (manual / road sweepers).	Onsite sweeping of roads will not be used as the haul routes are likely to be unbound aggregate, which will be cleaned by excavator as required. A road sweeper or tractor & bowser may be used to wet down the haul routes as required and if identified during the audits/site inspections.
SITE PROCESSES AND OPERATIONS	

Appropriate Measure	Description
Waste rejection procedure for dusty loads.	Geotechnical engineers have classified the BRS as compliant for re-use in its current state without the need for moisture aeration. If, when undertaking the moisture testing immediately prior to placement, the material is shown to be out of compliance, then this portion of the stockpile will be left, and a Technical Submission drafted to summarise how the MC will be adjusted (either aerated or wetted) to bring the material in line with the required specifications.
Wind screening around stockpiles.	These are not expected to be required, but can be considered if the placement works do not take place until the summer months where very dry conditions may be encountered.
Minimise drop heights for waste.	Minimising the height at which waste is handled should reduce the distance over which dust and particulates could be blown and dispersed by winds. ADT's will tip onto a flat and stable level (not from a height) as part of engineering best-practice, which will also reduce the likelihood of excessive dust emissions during the BRS placement.
Cease operations during high winds and/or prevailing wind direction.	Daily checks by the site management team will establish if weather conditions are suitable for the works to be carried out. Should high winds or wind direction cause issue, the works will be paused and the factors considered before works are allowed to progress.
Dust and particulate monitor with trigger alarm.	Installation of a dust and particulate monitor with specified alarm trigger level can alert site staff when short-term particulate concentrations are elevated in order that site practices can be reviewed or application of mitigation measures increased. These will be placed in line with the site wide DEMP, and will be monitored and maintained in accordance with that plan. Alarmed or excessive release of dust will cause an immediate pause of the works so that additional measures can be put in place. An inspection and review of the monitors is to be included in the inspection plans by the management teams.
DUST SUPRRESSION	
Water suppression with bowser.	Damping down of site areas using hoses with tractor and bowser will be used to reduce dust and particulate re-suspension and may assist in the cleaning of the site if combined with sweeping. The Moisture content of the BRS will be monitored closely to ensure it remains compliant for use.
Water Cannons.	Water cannons provide a means for delivery of powerful water streams and will be considered if tractor and bowser methods are insufficient. They are not expected to be required for the BRS placement operation

Appropriate Measure	Description

3.6 Visual dust monitoring

As part of the daily site inspections undertaken by the Site Management team, visual dust monitoring is reviewed, monitored and logged. Inspecting parties will actively walk downwind of the operation to gauge accurately the extent of the dust release (as opposed to witness it from a distance) and adjust the delivery methods and mitigations accordingly.

If dust release is deemed excessive or unacceptable by the management team, then this operation will be paused until either (i) weather conditions improve or (ii) mitigation measures are adjusted.

4. Particulate matter monitoring

4.1 Monitoring objectives

Monitoring is used to (i) confirm the effectiveness of mitigation, (ii) provide early warning of potential off-site impacts, and (iii) support prompt investigation of complaints.

4.2 Visual inspections

• Daily visual inspections will be undertaken by the Site Manager (or delegated Environmental Representative) during BRS works, with increased frequency during dry/windy conditions.
• Inspections will cover: active workfaces, stockpiles, haul roads, wheel wash operation, and the site boundary (particularly towards Cambois First School and residential receptors).
• Findings and actions will be recorded in the site diary and using the dust inspection form

4.3 Instrumented monitoring (where required)

The wider Phase 1 works DMP (Condition 48) identifies indicative monitoring locations (Figure 1.1) and establishes a framework for air quality monitoring during construction. For BRS recovery activities, the following approach will be adopted:

• Passive deposition gauges may be deployed at boundary locations towards sensitive receptors if sustained dusty activities occur.
• Where required by risk, complaints, or prolonged dry/windy periods, real-time particulate monitoring (e.g., PM10) will be installed at an agreed boundary location consistent with the Arcadis monitoring scheme (e.g., near R1/R4 on Figure 1.1).

4.4 Trigger levels and actions

Trigger levels will be aligned to the Arcadis Condition 48 DMP approach. As a minimum, the following responses apply:

• Alert trigger (early warning): elevated readings or increased dust deposition / soiling – review controls, increase damping down, inspect material MC and haul routes, and consider re-sequencing or pausing works.
• Action trigger: sustained elevated PM10 or confirmed off-site dust soiling – stop the relevant activity, implement additional controls (e.g., enhanced damping down, temporary covering, reduced vehicle movements) and only restart once effective control is demonstrated.

4.5 Data management

All monitoring records (visual and instrumented) will be retained within the project environmental file and made available to QTS and the regulator upon request. Any exceedances, investigations and corrective actions will be recorded and tracked to close-out.
All results will be recorded and included within the final Permit Verification document.

4.2. Particulate matter monitoring equipment / data management

The Project Manager will review the results of the monitoring equipment during the regular inspections and reviews. If required, specialist sub-contractors will used to set-up and provide reports to the site management team for review.

Site radios will be used to communicate any issues directly to the workforce undertaking the operation, including immediate pausing of the works if required. Restarting of the works will be undertaken in-person by the site management team once satisfied the works can progress within undue release of dust.

4.1 Quality assurance / quality control and record keeping

The placement of the BRS will be undertaken in accordance with the existing Cundalls technical documents, primarily the Earthworks Specification, Remediation Strategies and Technical Submissions. This operation is overseen by 2 full-time geotechnical engineers who ensure material is only placed once demonstrated as suitable, and that the request compaction targets are achieved.

Dunelm Geoenvironmental are acting as the independent 3rd party verification party and oversee the works undertaken by MGL Earthworks (an internal sub-contractor of

the Principle Contractor Rainton Construction).

Weekly drone photos, surveys, diaries, quality forms etc will be completed per Rainton Construction procedures and in line with best practice, with any non-compliant results being recorded and remediated in accordance with the established project working practices on the project.

Under no circumstances will non-compliant BRS be placed within the permanent works.

4.4 Additional detailed investigations

No additional investigations are required or expected at this stage.

4.5 Actions when alarms are triggered

Should alarms be triggered during the works, the site management team will pause the operation and undertake an immediate review of the working practices and conditions. For short-term challenging weather conditions the operation may be paused then re-started once the conditions are more suitable.

If the conditions appear more longstanding then the working methods will be reviewed and adjusted as required to ensure dust release is kept to an acceptable standard. The management team will only re-start works once the senior management team is satisfied the updated mitigation measures are acceptable. If mitigation measures are increased/altered, then then all relevant documents will be revised and re-issued, and the changes will be relayed to the workforce via a task-specific Tool Box Talk.

4.6 Reporting of data

All records relating to the management of dust during the works will be included within the BRS Verification report, to be provided on surrender of the permit.

5. Abnormal events

Abnormal events are unplanned occurrences that could increase dust or emissions risk. These events will be managed using the project incident management process, with immediate actions to make the situation safe, prevent off-site impacts, and

notify QTS.

Table 5.1 identifies credible abnormal events for BRS works and the required response.

Table 5.1 Abnormal events

Abnormal event	Recovery steps
Prolonged dry and windy conditions (loss of control)	Re-sequence or temporarily suspend dusty activities; increase damping down; reduce vehicle movements; implement temporary covering; escalate to QTS.
Failure of water bowser / suppression equipment	Stop dusty operations until repaired/replaced; deploy backup bowser; record in site diary and close out.
Wheel wash not operating / track-out observed	Stop outbound movements as required; implement wheel cleaning; sweep/clean affected routes including public highway; record actions.
Visible dust plume leaving site boundary or confirmed dust soiling off-site	Stop relevant activity; investigate source; implement additional controls; notify QTS; document with photos/video; only restart once controls effective.
Complaint received from stakeholder / regulator visit	Acknowledge and log immediately; investigate within same shift; review weather and activities; implement corrective actions; provide feedback to QTS / complainant.
Spillage of dry material during haulage or tipping	Isolate area; damp down and clean up using wet methods; review tipping/haulage practice; brief operatives.

6. Reporting and complaints response

All complaints, enquiries or regulator contacts relating to dust or air quality will be treated as an incident and managed promptly.

• Receipt: Complaints may be received via QTS community channels, the Site Manager, or the Local Authority. All complaints will be logged in the stakeholder communications register.

• Investigation: The Site Manager will review site activities, weather conditions, monitoring data and undertake an immediate inspection of the alleged source area.

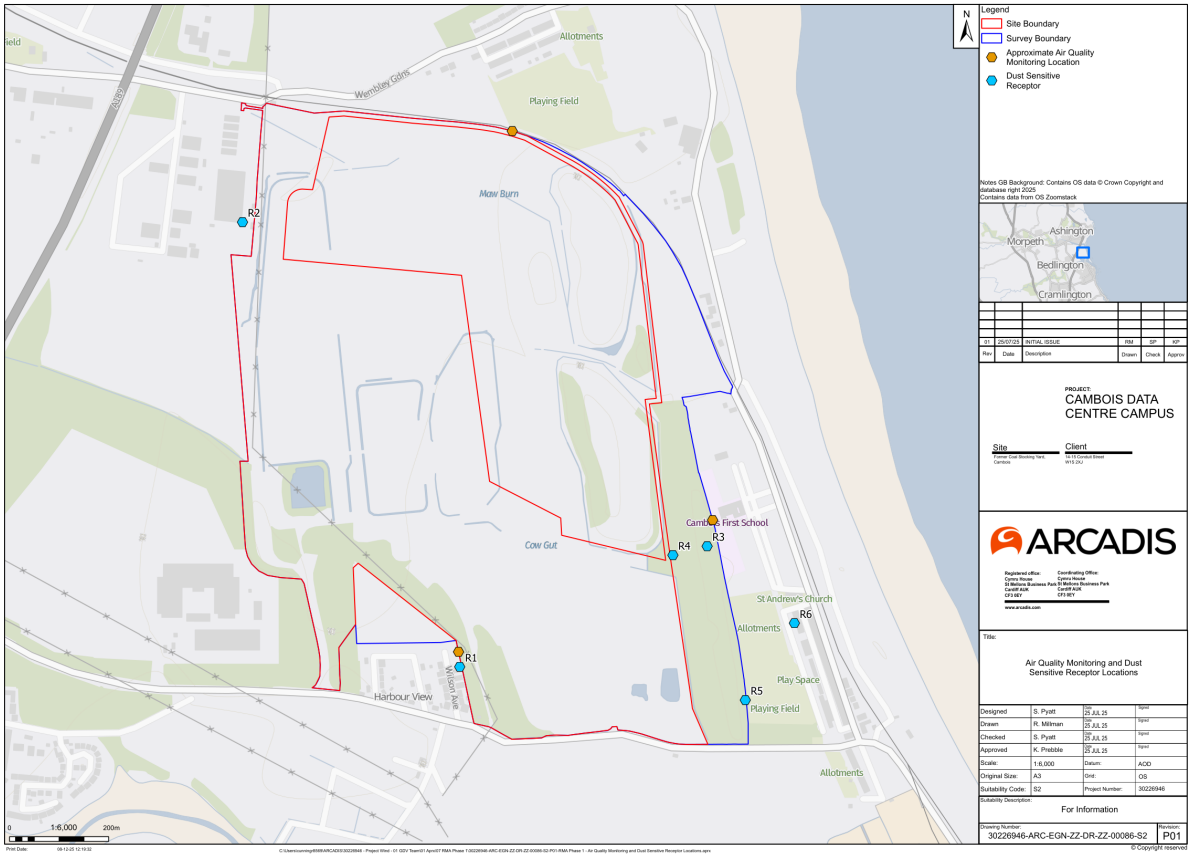
• Corrective action: Additional controls will be implemented without delay. Where necessary, the relevant activity will stop until acceptable control is re-established.

• Close-out: Findings and actions will be recorded and communicated to QTS. Where appropriate, the complainant will be provided with feedback.

A sample complaint information capture form is provided below and may be adapted to suit the reporting route.

Appendices

Appendix A – Site plan, receptors and indicative monitoring locations (Adapted from Arcadis Condition 48 Dust Management Plan – Appendix B)



Appendix B – Dust reporting forms (visual inspections and stakeholder feedback) (Replicated from Arcadis Condition 48 Dust Management Plan – Appendix C)

Cambois Data Centre Campus
Phase 1 Works
Dust Management Plan

Table 1 – Visual dust inspection record form

	Week commencing dd/mm/yyyy						
Checklist items	**Mon**	**Tue**	**Wed**	**Thu**	**Fri**	**Sat**	**Sun**
Surveyor initials							
Time of day							
Location(s) of inspection							
Weather conditions *Wind speed, direction, rainfall*							
Dust controls (including BPM) correctly implemented? [Y/N]							
Visual inspection of dust from excavations and stockpiles? [Y/N]							
Visual inspection of plant operating to reduce dust creation [Y/N]							
Visual inspection of stockpile cover systems? [Y/N]							
Visual inspection or waste storage? [Y/N]							
Visual inspection of mud or debris on haul routes? [Y/N]							
Visual inspection of dust soiling on neighbouring streets, street furniture, cars and window sills? [Y/N]							
Wheel wash used and operated satisfactorily? [Y/N]							
Dust mitigation equipment operating satisfactorily? [Y/N]							
Weather vane operational? [Y/N]							
Comments and observations	*e.g. If dust soiling was observed, where (haul route, property, cars), what type was it (soil, aggregate, soot), what activities were underway, what mitigation being applied. Attach a short video clip of visible dust plumes and / or photographs of dust settlement where appropriate*						
Actions proposed	*e.g. cover stockpiles, increase jet washing, undertake road cleaning, move activity*						

Cambois Data Centre Campus
Phase 1 Works
Dust Management Plan

	Week commencing dd/mm/yyyy
Effectiveness of actions	*e.g. source under control, no further plumes observed*

Table 2 – Stakeholder feedback / complaints form

Item	Description
Name	
Address	
Time & date of observation	*day/month/year*
Date(s) and time(s) dust emission / settlement was observed	
Weather conditions at time of observation	*e.g. sunny / raining / dry, calm / light winds / gusting;*
Wind direction (e.g. blowing from east)	
Identify or describe the perceived source of dust emission / activity causing dust plume	*e.g. plume arising from location, observed activity, from vehicles*
Describe the dust emission • What colour is the dust? • Is the dust light or dark in tone? • Is the dust fine / coarse grained? • Is it granular or fibrous in texture? • Other features, please describe	*NB. It may help to record a short video clip of visible dust plumes and / or photographs of dust settlement*
Where has the dust settled • Visible plume only • Windowsill (external / internal) • Private vehicle • Local highway • Garden plants or furniture • Other, please describe	
How often does the observed dust emission / settlement occur?	Rarely / Sometimes / Weekly / Daily *(delete as applicable)* Constant / intermittent
How often do the surfaces upon which the dust settles require cleaning	Rarely / Sometimes / Weekly / Daily *(delete as applicable)*

Appendix C - Location plans of dust and particulate suppression systems

Figure C1 - Location plan showing the location and coverage of dust suppression systems

This will be created and provided once the specific site logistics are confirmed. The site is live, with regular altering of haulage routes, weather conditions and other site activities. Immediately prior to the BRS placement works taking place, the location of the dust suppression operation will be drafted and enacted.

Appendix D - Dust Complaint Form

Customer Details	
Customer Name	
Address Postcode	
Customer Contact Details	
Tel	
Email	
Date	
Complaint Ref Number	
Complaint Details	

Investigation Details	
Investigation carried out by	
Position	
Date & time investigation carried out	
Weather conditions	
Wind direction and speed	
Investigation findings	
Feedback given to Environment Agency and/or local authority	
Date feedback given	
Feedback given to public	
Date feedback given	
Review and Improve	

Improvements needed to prevent a reoccurrence	
Proposed date for completion of the improvements	
Actual date for completion	
If different insert reason for delay	
Does the dust management plan need to be updated	
Date that the dust management plan was updated	
Closure	
Site manager review date	
Site manager signature to confirm no further action required	