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disturbance are likely to be recolonised by benthic fauna. The breakwaters can also function as habitat enhancing devices by providing suitable hard substrates for the colonisation and establishment of intertidal and subtidal faunal assemblages.

In the event of a major fuel spill near the entrances of the DGA, the identified ecological sensitive receivers may be adversely affected. However, as described in Section 11.2.2, the event frequency of a fuel spill near the DGA is low and the frequency of a fuel slick reaching the fish culture zone in less than 2 hours is even lower. Immediate action will be required in the event of a major fuel spill near the southern entrance of the TLCDGA so as to minimize the potential for adverse environmental impacts at the Ma Wan fish culture zone. The immediate implementation of the protocols and operational procedures defined in the MD's OPCP would ensure impacts upon the marine environment and ecological sensitive receivers would be minimized as far as possible.

Impacts from dredging on *Sousa chinensis* are not considered to be significant as the area does not comprise a core area for these species as revealed by the sighting records. Potential impacts to the dolphin are primarily indirect including effects on food availability arising from sediment resuspension in the water column, and less significant direct impacts from noise disturbance and physical harm potential from vessel movements. Practicable efforts should be taken to minimize potential impacts on dolphins arising from the construction works. No blasting of rock 'outcrops' on the seabed will be carried out. It is considered that the full implementation of the recommended mitigation measures is likely to minimize the potential for both direct and indirect impacts on dolphins from the DGA construction and operation.

11.3. Recommendations

The schedule of recommended mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction and operation of the TLCDGA is presented in Appendix F. The recommended environmental monitoring and auditing (EM&A) requirements for the proposed TLCDGA are also outlined in the schedule. It is considered that EM&A will be necessary to monitor and audit the efficacy of measures to mitigate any impacts on water quality resulting from construction of the DGA. EM&A will also be necessary to ensure that the correct disposal requirements for the various wastes generated from construction activities are enforced. It is recommended that if monitoring results indicate that the dredging or sandfilling works have caused an adverse impact on water quality at the Ma Wan fish culture zone and beaches on Ma Wan, the construction programme should be carefully reviewed so as to slow down the rate of dredging or sandfilling such that the water quality at these sensitive receivers is in compliance with the water quality criteria. The proposed EM&A requirements will be developed in detail in the EM&A Manual so as to ensure that the recommended mitigation measures are implemented and that the environmental standards and criteria are achieved.

Further to the sediment sampling undertaken during this DEIA Study, the successful Tenderer (detailed design stage) would be required to undertake a detailed sediment quality assessment to identify precisely the location and extent of contaminated sediment and to present the findings within a Sediment Quality Report.

It is recommended that the maximum total daily dredging rate during the DGA construction shall not exceed 9,524 m^3/day (i.e. for dredging of both contaminated and uncontaminated sediment), as based on the reduced weekly production rate following adoption of the additional mitigation measure on restricting the number of dredgers working at one time. For dredging of contaminated sediment alone, the maximum daily dredging rate shall not exceed 7,143 m^3/day, as based on the preliminary weekly production rate adopted in the water quality assessment of 50,000 m^3/week.

For the proposed mitigated method of sandfill placement by pipeline discharge, it is recommended that the sandfill discharge rate shall not exceed 2,500 m^3 over one hour. Dredging works and sandfill

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