

IMPLEMENTATIONS STATUS OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Implementation Status for Air Quality Control

| PP Ref# | Environmental Protection Measures | Location / Timing | Implementation Agent | Implementation Status | Follow-up Action and Final Outcome |
|-------------------|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Annex I S1.7.1 | Dust mitigation measures stipulated in the <i>Air Pollution Control (construction Dust)</i> Regulation shall be incorporated to control dust emission from the Site. Notice shall be given to the authority prior to commencement of works. | Works sites / during construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |

The section number in the Project Profile for Expansion of Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment works (Application No. DIR-121/2005)

Implementation Status for Water Quality Control

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|-------------------|---|--|----------------------|---|---|
| Annex 2 S2.4.4 | The practice outlined in Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage, Professional Person Environmental Protection Department, 1994 (ProPECC PN 1/94) including the use of sediment traps, wheel washing facilities for vehicles leaving the site, adequate maintenance of drainage systems to prevent flooding and overflow, sewage collection and treatment, and comprehensive waste management (collection, handling, transportation, disposal) procedures should be adopted to minimize the potential water quality impact from construction site runoff and various construction activities. | Works sites / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |
| Annex 2 S2.4.4 | <p><i>Construction Runoff and Drainage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the start of site establishment, perimeter cut-off drains to direct off-site water around the site should be constructed and internal drainage works and erosion and sedimentation control facilities implemented. Channels, earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to direct stormwater to silt removal facilities. The design of the temporary on-site drainage system will be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of construction. The design of efficient silt removal facilities should be based on the guidelines in Appendix A1 of ProPECC PN 1/94, which states that the retention time for silt/sand traps should be 5 minutes under maximum flow conditions. Sizes may vary depending upon the flow rate, but for a flow rate of $0.1\text{m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$ a sedimentation basin of 30m^3 would be required and for a flow rate of $0.5\text{m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$ the basin would be 150m^3. The detailed design of the sand/silt traps will be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of construction. Ideally, construction works should be programmed to minimize surface excavation works during the rainy season (April to September). All exposed earth areas should be compacted and vegetated as soon as possible after earthworks have been completed, or alternatively, within 14 days of cessation of earthworks where practicable. If excavation of soil cannot be avoided during the rainy season, or at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, exposed slope surfaces should be covered by tarpaulin or other means. | Works sites / During the construction period | Contractor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cap of the water carrier was found missing during the site inspection on 21 December 2006. The Contractor was reminded to provide cap to prevent mosquito breeding. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be provided. |

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| Annex 2 S2.4.4 | <p><i>Construction Runoff and Drainage (Cont'd)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall slope of the site should be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows, and all trafficked areas and access roads protected by coarse stone ballast. An additional advantage accruing from the use of crushed stone is the positive traction gained during prolonged periods of inclement weather and the reduction of surface sheet flows. • All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure proper and efficient operation at all times and particularly following rainstorms. Deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly and disposed of by spreading evenly over stable, vegetated areas. • Measures should be taken to minimize the ingress of site drainage into excavations. If the excavation of trenches in wet periods is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. Water pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities. • Open stockpiles of construction materials (for example, aggregates, sand and fill material) of more than 50m³ should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms. Measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system. • Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm runoff being directed into foul sewers. • Precautions to be taken at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted, and actions to be taken during or after rainstorms are summarized in Appendix A2 of ProPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to the control of silty surface runoff during storms events, especially for areas located near steep slopes. | Works sites / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |

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| Annex 2 S2.4.4 | <p><i>Construction Runoff and Drainage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving a construction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads. An adequately designed and sited wheel washing bay should be provided at every site exits and wash-water should have sand and silt settled out and removed at least on a weekly basis to ensure the continued efficiency of the process. The section of access road leading to, and exiting from, the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved with sufficient backfill toward the wheel-wash bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public roads and drains. On-site drainage system should be equipped with oil interceptors to separate oil/fuel from contaminated storm water. | Works site / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |
| Annex 2 S2.4.4 | <p><i>General Construction Activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid water quality impacts. All fuel tanks and storage areas should be provided with locks and sited on sealed areas, within bunds of a capacity equal to 100% of the storage capacity of the largest tank to prevent spilled fuel oils from reaching water sensitive receivers nearby. | Works site / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |
| Annex 2 S2.4.4 | <p><i>Sewage from Construction Workforce</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewage from construction workforce should be handled by portable chemical toilets or sewage holding tanks with the sewage regularly collected by a reputable sewage collector for disposal at, for example, SWHSTW. Sewage from on-site toilets should be diverted to and stored within sewage holding tanks for later disposal. | Works site / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |

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Implementation Status for Waste Management

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| Annex 3 S3.5.1 | <p><i>Waste Reduction Measures of Construction Stage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures recommended in the ETWB TCW No. 15/2003 should be followed to require the contractor to prepare and implement an enhanced Waste Management Plan (WMP) to encourage on-site sorting of C&D materials and to minimize their generation during the course of construction. • For the demolition works, the contractor shall submit a method statement for the works as part of the WMP. The Contractor shall include in the method statement the sequence of demolition and the work programme to facilitate effective recovery of reusable and/or recyclable portions of the C&D materials at the earliest stage, so as to minimise the need for subsequent sorting. • Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal. • Separate labelled bins shall be provided to segregate aluminium cans from other general refuse generated by the work force, and to encourage collection of by individual collectors. • Any unused chemicals or those with remaining functional capacity shall be recycled. • Maximising the use of reusable steel formwork to reduce the amount of C&D material. • Prior to disposal of C&D waste, it is recommended that wood, steel and other metals shall be separated for re-use and / or recycling to minimise the quality of waste to be disposed of to landfill. • Proper storage and site practices to minimise the potential for damage or contamination of construction materials. • Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimise amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste. • Minimize over ordering of concrete, mortars and cement grout by doing careful check before ordering. | Work site / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |

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| Annex 3 S3.5.2 – S3.5.5 | <p><i>Good Site Practices</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomination of approved personnel, such as a site manager, to be responsible for good site practices, and making arrangements for collection of all wastes generated at the site and effective disposal to an appropriate facility. • Training of site personnel in proper waste management and chemical waste handling procedures; • Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection for disposal; • Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers; • Regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors; • A Waste Management Plan should be prepared and should be submitted to the engineer for approval; and • A recording system for the amount of wastes generated, recycled and disposed (including the disposal sites) should be proposed. • In order to monitor the disposal of C&D material at landfills and public filling facilities, as appropriate, and to control fly tipping, a trip-ticket system should be included as one of the contractual requirements to be implemented by an Environmental Team undertaking the Environmental Monitoring and Audit work. The measures recommended in ETWB TCW No. 31/2004 should be followed. | Work site / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |
| Annex 3 S3.5.6 | <p><i>General Refuse</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separate from C&D material. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from C&D material. An enclosed and covered area is preferred to reduce the occurrence of 'wind blown' light material; | Work site / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |

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| Annex 3 S3.5.7 | <p><i>Construction and Demolition Material</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The C&D material generated from the site formation and demolition works should be sorted on-site into inert C&D material (that is, public fill) and C&D waste. In order to minimise the impact resulting from collection and transportation of C&D material for off-site disposal, the excavated material comprising fill material should be reused on-site as backfilling material as far as practicable. C&D waste, such as wood, plastic, steel and other metals should be reused or recycled and, as a last resort, disposed of to landfill. A suitable area should be designated within the site for temporary stockpiling of C&D material and to facilitate the sorting process. | Work site / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |
| Annex 3 S3.5.8 | <p><i>Chemical Wastes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When chemical wastes are produced at the construction site, the Contractor would be required to register with the EPD as a Chemical Waste Producer and to follow the requirements stated in the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosives, flammable, oxidizing, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. The Contractor shall use a licensed waste collector to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. | Work site / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |

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Implementation Status for Noise Control

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|-------------------|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Annex 4 S4.7.1 | Use of quiet PME | Work sites / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |
| Annex 4 S4.7.3 | <p><i>Good Site Practice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction phase; • Silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be utilised, if found necessary, to further reduce noise, and should be properly maintained during the construction phase; • Mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible; • Machines and plant (such as trucks) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; • Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, should, where possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs; and • Material stockpiles and other structures should be effectively utilised, wherever practicable, in screening noise from on-site construction activities. | Work sites / During the construction period | Contractor | Properly implemented as appropriate | N/A |

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