Appendix A

Project Implementation Schedule

APPENDIX A
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table A.1 Implementation Schedule of Air Quality Mitigation Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Air Quality - Construction Phase									
3.8.1	2.9.1	*Construction Dust* In order to comply with Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO), the Contractor should undertake at all times measures to prevent dust nuisance as a results of his activities. The Contractors are required to follow all the requirements for dust control stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation. Dust suppression measures should be installed as part of good construction practice, and they should be incorporated in the Contract Specification and implemented to minimize dust nuisance to within acceptable levels arising from the works. The followings are examples of the dust suppression measures. (i) The area in which excavation takes place shall be sprayed with water immediately prior to, during and immediately after the excavation to minimise dust generation. (ii) The Contractor shall frequently clean and water the site to minimize fugitive dust emissions.	To prevent dust nuisance on ASRs during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Air Pollution Control Ordinance Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		(iii) Effective water sprays shall be used during the delivery and handling of aggregate, and other similar materials, when dust is likely to be created and to dampen all stored materials during dry and windy weather. (iv) Watering of exposed surfaces shall be conducted at least 2 times per day especially during dry and windy weather. (v) Areas within the site where there is a regular movement of vehicles must be regularly watered as often as necessary for effective suppression of dust or as often as directed by the Engineer. (vi) Where dusty material are being discharged to vehicle from a conveying system at a fixed transfer point, a three-sided roofed enclosure with a flexible curtain across the entry shall be provided. Exhaust fans shall be provided for this enclosure and vented to a suitable fabric filter system. (vii) The Contractor shall restrict all motorised vehicles within the site, excluding those on public roads, to a maximum speed of 15 km per hour and confine haulage and delivery vehicles to designated roadways inside the site. (viii) Wheel washing facilities shall be installed and used by all vehicles leaving the site. No earth, mud, debris, dust and the like shall be deposited on public roads. Water in the wheel cleaning							

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		facility shall be changed at frequent intervals and sediments shall be removed regularly. The Contractor shall submit details of proposals for the wheel cleaning facility. Such wheel washing facilities shall be usable prior to any earthworks excavating activity on the site. The Contractor shall also provide a hard-surfaced road between any washing facility and the public road. (ix) All vehicle exhausts should be directly vertically upwards or directed away from the ground. (x) Any materials dropped on paved roads will need to be cleaned up immediately to prevent dust nuisance.							
3.8.2	2.9.2	*Odour* In the event that excavated materials are found to be odourous, the following measures should be implemented by the Contractor. (i) Place odorous excavated material as far away (say, at least 20m) from air sensitive receivers as possible. (ii) Temporary stockpiles of odorous excavated material should be properly covered with tarpaulin and should be removed off-site as soon as practically possible within 2 days to	To prevent odour nuisance on ASRs during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Air Pollution Control Ordinance Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		avoid any odour nuisance arising.							
Air Quality - Operational Phase									
3.8.3	2.9.3	No adverse air quality impact is identified during operational phase. In the event that sediment excavated during maintenance are found to be odourous, the following measures should be implemented by DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor). (i) Place odorous excavated material as far away (say, at least 20m) from air sensitive receivers as possible. (ii) Odorous excavated material should be properly covered with tarpaulin or packed in plastic bags or stored in enclosed skips and should be removed off-site as soon as practically possible within 2 days to avoid any odour nuisance arising.	To prevent odour nuisance on ASRs during maintenance	The proposed channel / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)+			√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation

N/A Not applicable

\+ CEDD will assume to be responsible for the mitigation measures until an agreement is reach between CEDD and relevant parties on the management and maintenance of the mitigation measures.

Table A.2 Implementation Schedule of Noise Mitigation Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Noise - Construction Phase									
4.7.2	3.8.2	*Level 1 Mitigation – Use of Quiet Plant* The quiet plant used in the construction noise calculation is shown in Table 3.4 (and Appendix 4.1 of the EIA). The Contractor can propose other suitable alternative equipment with similar or lower sound power level.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
4.7.3	3.8.3	The use of quiet plant is considered to be the most effective ways of alleviating construction noise impact. The Contractor should use quiet plant with sound power level lower than that stipulated in the TM-GW as the Level 1 mitigation for construction noise.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
4.7.4	3.8.4	The use of mini or lower power rating equipment (e.g. mini excavator) should also be considered where practical. This technique would be feasible and practical at some locations given the limited space available for using large size construction equipment and the small scale works involved.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
4.7.5	3.8.5	The Contractor should take note of ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 – Environmental Management on Construction Sites which sets out the policy and procedures requiring contractors to, among others, adopt Quality Powered Mechanical Equipment (QPME).	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
4.7.6 Table 4.11	3.8.6 Table 3.4	A list of quiet powered mechanical equipment (PME) recommended for use during construction phase is tabulated in Table 3.4.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
4.7.8	3.8.7	*Level 2 Mitigation - Use of Temporary Noise Barriers* Since most of the NSRs within the Project area are typically low-rise tin clad village houses of not more than 2 storeys tall (all are less than 5m tall), it would be effective to have noise screening structures or temporary noise barriers purposely-built along the site boundary to provide additional protection to NSRs close to the construction site boundary. This could be in the form of purposely-built site hoarding constructed from appropriate materials with a minimum superficial density of 7	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site located at 30m or less from NSRs as shown in Figure 4.2 of the EIA / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		kg/m^2. Noise barrier should be provided for noisy construction activities that would be undertaken close (about 30m or less) to NSRs. The noise barrier should have a vertical height of at least 3 m or (depending on the height of the NSRs to be protected) a height ensuring that the operating equipment can be shielded from the view of the NSRs. The temporary noise barrier should have no gaps or opening at joints. The Contractor should regularly inspect and maintain the noise barrier to ensure its effectiveness.							
4.7.9	3.8.9	For the construction works which have the potential to exceed the noise standards on nearby NSR and whose line of sight cannot be effectively blocked by the temporary noise barrier, movable (mobile) barriers should be provided. Movable barriers of at least 2.5 m height with a small cantilevered upper portion and skid footing can be located within a few meters of stationary plant (e.g. generator) and within about 5 m or more of a mobile equipment (e.g. excavator), such that the line of sight to the NSR is blocked by the barriers.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site for NSRs whose line of sight cannot be effectively blocked by the temporary noise barriers / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
4.7.12	3.8.10	*Good Site Practices* In general, potential construction noise impact can be minimised or avoided by imposing a combination of the following good site practices as	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		mitigation measures: (a) Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction period. (b) Construction plant should be sited away from NSRs. (c) Machines and plant that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between works periods or should be throttled down to a minimum. (d) Equipment known to emit sound strongly in one direction should be orientated such that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs. (e) Material stockpiles and other structures (such as site offices) should be effectively utilised to shield on-site construction activities. (f) Stationary equipment should be located within the channel when weather conditions permit (e.g. dry season). (g) The Contractor shall devise, arrange methods of working and carrying out the works in such manner as to minimise noise impacts on the surrounding environment,							Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		and shall provide experienced personnel with suitable training to ensure that these measures are implemented properly. (h) In the event that new schools are built near the works area, the Contractor should minimize construction noise exposure to the schools (especially during examination periods). The Contractor should liaise with the school and the Examination Authority to ascertain the exact dates and times of all examination periods during the course of the contract and to avoid noisy activities during these periods.							
4.7.15	3.8.12	To maintain an effective communication channel with the public, a 24-hour hotline system should be established by the project office for the Contractor to receive any enquiry and complaint lodged by the public in respect of the Project. Upon receipt of enquiry / complaint, the Contractor (or its Environmental Team) should investigate the causes of the incident and take the appropriate action to rectify the situation. Periodic newsletters, information leaflets, notices or other means of communication should be provided to the affected villages, communities, and residents advising them the current progress, the schedule of works in future, the potential environmental impacts arising from the works and the	To promote good public relation and maintain effective communication during construction	All works site / during construction	Project Office (Engineer) & Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		corresponding mitigation measures. It is considered that such a close relation between the local communities and the project site office could ensure speedy resolution of any environmental non-compliance and maintain an environmental standard acceptable to the local communities during construction.							
4.7.18	3.8.13	Further mitigation is recommended for NSRs 3, 4, 6 & 10 by restricting concurrent usage of several equipment at the same time during excavation and construction of the channel lining, crossings.	To further mitigate construction noise at NSRs 3, 4, 6 & 10	For works within 20m of NSRs 3, 4, 6 & 10 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
4.7.19	3.8.14	All these construction noise mitigation measures should be implemented by the Contractor during the construction phase of the works. The location of the temporary noise barriers and mobile noise barriers should be further reviewed by the Contractor during the construction stage based on the latest construction programme and contemporary conditions, including any changes with respect to NSRs. The Contractor should design, construct, operate and maintain the mitigation measures throughout the construction stage and as required by the Engineer. Before commencement of the works, the Contractor should submit to the Engineer for approval (as part of their method statement) details of the mitigation measures to be employed under the works. The Contractor's proposed mitigation measures should	To protect NSRs from noise during construction and to ensure the Contractor will properly implement the mitigation measures	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		also be certified by the ET Leader and verified by the IEC to ensure the intended noise reduction effectiveness can be achieved.							
Noise - Operational Phase									
		N/A							

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
N/A Not applicable

Table A.3 Implementation Schedule of Water Quality Mitigation Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Water Quality - Construction Phase									
5.7.2	4.9.2	*General* The Contractor shall observe and comply with the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) and its subsidiary regulations. The Contractor shall carry out the works in such a manner as to minimise adverse impacts on the water quality during execution of the works. In particular the Contractor shall arrange his method of working to minimise the effects on the water quality within and outside the site and on the transport routes.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.7.3	4.9.3	The Contractor shall follow the practices, and be responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of all the mitigation measures below and as specified in ProPECC PN 1/94 - Construction Site Drainage. The design of the mitigation measures shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Engineer for approval.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
5.7.4	4.9.4	*Site Preparation / Clearance* Proper construction site drainage management measures shall be implemented to control site runoff and drainage, and thereby prevent high sediment loadings from reaching Deep Bay or the	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		nearby abandoned fishponds. Site runoff and wastewater should not be discharged into the nearby fishponds irrespective of the status of the fishponds.							
5.7.5	4.9.5	Turbid water from construction sites must be treated to minimise the solids content before being discharged. Advice on the handling and disposal of site discharge is given in the ProPECC Note PN 1/94 – "Construction Site Drainage".	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
5.7.6	4.9.6	In general, surface run-off from construction sites should be discharged into waterbodies via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment basins. Channels or earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to properly direct stormwater to such silt removal facilities. Perimeter channels at site boundaries should be provided to intercept storm run-off from outside the site so that it will not wash across the site (or into the proposed channel works area). Catchpits and perimeter channels should be constructed in advance of earthworks.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
5.7.7	4.9.7	Silt removal facilities and diversion channels should be maintained and the deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly, especially at the	To minimize adverse water quality impact	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		onset of and after each rainstorm to ensure proper functioning of these facilities at all times.	during construction						
5.7.8	4.9.8	Measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into the nearby water bodies. Open stockpiles susceptible to erosion should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric and provided with containment such as bunds, sand bag barriers or equivalent measures, especially during the wet season (April – September) or when heavy rainstorm is predicted. Runoff to watercourses should be reduced by minimising flat exposed areas of permeable soil, and by forming pits or diversion channels into which runoff can flow to suitable treatment facilities before discharge.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
5.7.9	4.9.9	*De-watering / Excavation of Stream / Pond and Removal of Sediment* Excavation works within the existing stream section and pond should be programmed to be carried out during dry season from 1st October to 31st March as far as practicable to minimise impacts on downstream water quality and nearby sensitive receivers.	To minimize adverse water quality impact from excavation works during wet season	Existing stream section and pond to be excavated / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.7.10	4.9.10	The use of containment structures such as sheet	To minimize adverse	All works site /	Construction		√		Water Pollution

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		pile barriers, earth bund, sand bag barriers wrapped with geotextile fabric or similar material, diversion channels or other similar techniques should be installed surrounding the excavation area to facilitate a dry or at least confined excavation within the stream. Schematic diagram of typical drainage measures during excavation of the stream is shown in Figure 5.3 of the EIA. The Contractor should submit details of the temporary drainage measures along with the proposed measures to ameliorate the potential water quality impacts to the Environmental Team (ET) for verification and to the Engineer for approval before commencement of the construction works.	water quality impact during construction	during construction	Contractor				Control Ordinance
5.7.11	4.9.11	The excavation area should be limited to section of the half width of the stream in order to maintain continuous water flow within the stream during the construction phase.	Restrict width of excavation work to minimise impacts on downstream water quality and sensitive receivers	Existing stream section to be excavated / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.7.12	4.9.12	After dewatering of the stream and pond, the sediments should be allowed to dry before excavation (yet still maintain a moist state to avoid dust nuisance). This will facilitate excavation of the sediments and also minimise the risk of drained water flowing back into watercourses as the sediment is handled. Where time or weather	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular when excavating and handling sediments)	All works site where sediment removal is required / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		constraints require handling of wet sediment, care should be taken in the removal of sediment and the storage area should be bunded to prevent silty runoff entering water bodies.							
5.7.13	4.9.13	Tightly sealed closed grab excavators should be employed to minimize leakage and loss of sediments during excavation works within the stream.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular when excavating and handling sediments)	All works site where sediment removal is required / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.7.14	4.9.14	Excavated sediment material from stream should be stored in covered impermeable skips and disposed within 2 days, to avoid inadvertent release of silty runoff and contaminants to nearby water bodies. If sediment material is identified to be suitable for reuse as stream bed material, it should be properly stockpiled, adequately covered and provided with containment to prevent runoff during wet season.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular when excavating and handling sediments)	All works site where sediment removal is required / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.7.15	4.9.15	Regular monitoring of suspended solids and turbidity should be conducted during excavation works. Any exceedance of water quality in the nearby water bodies caused by inadvertent release of site runoff should be rectified in accordance	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		with EM&A programme for this Project.							
5.7.16	4.9.16	*Concreting Work* Runoff should be carefully channelled to prevent concrete-contaminated water from entering watercourses. Adjustment of pH can be achieved by adding a suitable neutralising reagent to wastewater prior to discharge. Reuse of the supernatant from the sediment pits for washing out of concrete lorries should be practised.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular concreting works)	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.7.17	4.9.17	Any exceedance of acceptable range of pH levels in the nearby water bodies caused by inadvertent release of site runoff containing concrete should be monitored and rectified under the EM&A programme for this Project.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular concreting works)	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.7.18	4.9.18	*Site Workshop or Depot* *General Construction Works* Any Contractor generating waste oil or other chemicals as a result of his activities should register as a chemical waste producer and provide a safe designated storage area for chemicals on site. The storage site should be located away from existing water courses.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
5.7.19	4.9.19	All compounds in works areas should be located on areas of hard standing surface with provision of diversion channels and settlement ponds where necessary to allow interception and controlled release of settled / treated water. Hard standing compounds should drain via an oil interceptor. The oil interceptor should be regularly inspected and cleaned to avoid wash-out of oil during storm conditions. A bypass should be provided to avoid overload of the interceptor's capacity. To prevent spillage of fuels or other chemicals to water courses, all fuel tanks and storage areas should be sited on sealed areas within a bund of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank. Where temporary storage of chemicals or fuel drums outside the storage area is necessary, drip tray should be provided. Disposal of the waste oil should be carried out by a licensed collector. Good housekeeping practices should be implemented to minimise careless spillage and to keep the storage and the work space in a tidy and clean condition. Appropriate training including safety codes and relevant manuals should be given to the personnel who regularly handle the chemicals on site.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
5.7.20	4.9.20	*Emergency Contingency Plan* The Contractor should prepare an emergency contingency plan (spill response plan) for the Project to contain and remove accidental spillage of chemicals and all hazardous materials on-site including fuels at short notice and to prevent or to minimize the quantities of contaminants from entering the stream water and affecting the sensitive habitats. The Contractor should submit the emergency contingency plan to the ET for review & comment and the Engineer for approval. The Plan should include, but not limited to, the following: (i) potential emergency situations (ii) chemicals or hazardous materials used on-site (and their location) (iii) emergency response team (iv) emergency action plans and procedures (v) list of emergency telephone hotlines (vi) locations and types of emergency response equipment (vii) training plan and emergency drill (viii) schedules for review and audit.	To prevent or minimize the quantities of contaminants entering the stream water and affecting the habitats in case of accidental spillage of chemicals and hazardous materials	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.7.21	4.9.21	In the event that accidental spillage or leakage of hazardous substances / chemical wastes takes place, the response procedures as listed below should be followed. It should be noted that the procedures below are not exhaustive. The	To prevent or minimize the quantities of contaminants entering the stream water and	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		Contractor should propose other response procedures in the emergency contingency plan based on actual site conditions as well as the particular types and quantities of chemicals or hazardous substances used, handled and stored on-site. • Contact person in charge or nominated person immediately and initiate action plans based on the emergency contingency plan. • Oil leakage or spillage should be contained and cleaned up immediately. Waste oil should be collected and stored for recycling or disposal in accordance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. • Instruct untrained personnel to keep at a safe distance well away from the spillage area. • If the spillage / leakage involves high toxic, volatile or hazardous waste, initiate emergency evacuation and call the emergency service. • Only trained persons equipped with suitable protective clothing and equipment should be allowed to enter and clean up the waste spillage / leakage area. • Where the spillage / leakage is contained in the enclosed storage area, the waste can be transferred back into suitable containers by suitable handheld equipment, such as hand operated pumps, scoops or shovels. If the spillage / leakage quantity is small, it can be covered and mixed with suitable absorbing	affecting the habitats in case of accidental spillage of chemicals and hazardous materials						

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		materials such as tissue paper, dry soft sand or vermiculite. The resultant slurry should be treated as chemical waste and transferred to suitable containers for disposal. • For spillage / leakage in other areas, immediate action is required to contain the spillage / leakage. Suitable liquid absorbing materials such as tissue paper, dry soft sand or vermiculite should be used to cover the spill. The resultant slurry should be treated as chemical waste and transferred to suitable containers for disposal. • Areas that have been contaminated by chemical waste spillage / leakage should be cleaned. While water is a soluble solvent for aqueous chemical wastes and water soluble organic waste, kerosene or turpentine should be used for organic chemical wastes that are not soluble in water. The waste from the cleanup operation should be treated and disposed of as chemical waste. • In incidents where the spillage / leakage may result in significant contamination of an area or risk of pollution, the Environmental Protection Department should be informed immediately.							
		Presence of Additional Population (Workers)							
5.7.22	4.9.22	Sewage arising from the additional construction workers on site should be collected in a suitable	To minimize adverse water quality impact	All works site / during	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		storage facility, such as portable chemical toilets. An adequate number of portable toilets should be provided for the construction workforce. The portable toilets should be maintained in a state that will not deter the workers from using them. Wastewater collected should be discharged into foul sewers and collected by licensed collectors.	during construction	construction					Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.7.23	4.9.23	The collected wastewater from sewage facilities and also from eating areas or washing facilities of site offices should be disposed to foul sewer. If there is no foul sewer in the vicinity, a septic tank and soakaway system or for larger flow, a sewage treatment plant should be provided. All domestic sewage discharges (except into foul sewer) are controlled under the WPCO. The Contractor must apply for a discharge licence from EPD and must comply with the terms and conditions of a valid WPCO licence.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance
Water Quality - Operational Phase									
		Measures to Reduce Pollution Loadings entering the Channel							
5.9.1	4.9.24	Appropriate location along the toe zone of the channel will be filled with about 200 mm thick original stream bed materials. The upstream dry weather flow channel will also be filled with a layer of about 100 mm thick original stream bed	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation	The proposed channel / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)$^{+}$			√	--

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		materials on top of the rip-rap lining. The most important feature of such measure is the prospect of natural re-colonization of benthic communities and re-establishment of vegetation along the toe zone of the channel replicating riparian vegetation. The vegetation is not expected to be detrimental in any way to the channel structure or to the conveyance of flood flow. Specific planting is considered not necessary as vegetation will recolonized and established itself naturally similar to current condition. Non-woody species (such as sedges) is preferred for ease of maintenance and pruning as they are easier to be pruned and will impede the flow of water to lesser extent during large flow as the vegetation will just collapse and spring back. However, seasonal cutting and clearance of vegetation, particularly in advance of the wet season may be required. This mitigation measure has additional benefits of aesthetic and ecological value.							
5.9.2	4.9.25	In addition, the use of rock fill base or original stream bed materials for the channel bed has the benefit of providing uneven surfaces and cavities for sediment to accumulate. Ultimately a sediment layer will build up on the channel bed, forming a natural layer for development of the benthic community. Removal of the upper layer of this sediment will only be necessary once the layer thickness has built up to around 300 mm thick,	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation	The proposed channel / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)$^{+}$			√	--

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		and sediment is likely to be washed downstream in heavy storms. A minimum of 100 mm thick sediment should be allowed to accumulate at the channel bed to permit recolonizing of benthic communities. Growth of vegetation will inhibit washout of sediment and sediment removal can be carried out at the same time as vegetation harvesting during the dry season when flows are minimal.							
5.9.3	4.9.26	Catchpits with sand traps will be provided in the drainage system to trap sands, grits and rubbish in the Hang Hau Tsuen surface runoff prior to discharge to Deep Bay. The catchpit should be cleaned and maintained especially before the onset of the wet season to ensure its performance.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation	The proposed channel / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)+			√	--
5.9.4	4.9.27	*Environmental Considerations for Maintenance of the Proposed Channel* Maintenance may be necessary for the proposed channel at regular intervals to remove excessive silts, vegetation, rubbish, debris and obstruction. Little or no maintenance will be necessary for the natural stream bed section of the channel. Likewise, the retained and compensated mangroves within the mangrove zone will not require any long term maintenance. Good practice guides for the planning and execution of desilting	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation (maintenance works) of the channel	The proposed channel / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)+			√	--

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		and maintenance works are recommended in the following sections.							
5.9.5	4.9.28	The following considerations should be included in planning for the maintenance works for the proposed channel: (a) Maintenance of the channel should be restricted to silt removal when the accumulated silt will adversely affect the hydraulic capacity of the channel (except during emergency situations where flooding risk is imminent). Desilting should be carried out by hand or light machinery during the dry season (October to March) when water flow is low. (b) The management of woody / emergent vegetation should be limited to manual cutting, to be carried out during dry season and only when unchecked growth of such vegetation is very likely to impede channel flow. (c) Mangroves within the mangrove zone should be retained if the hydraulic capacity of the channel is adequate. Mangroves found outside the mangrove zone but within the proposed channel should be remove as they will affect the hydraulic capacity of the	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation (maintenance works) of the channel	The proposed channel / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)+			√	--

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		channel. Rip-rap that are used to delineate the mangrove zone should be replace if found damaged. (d) A minimum of 100 mm thick sediment should be allowed to accumulate on the channel bed to permit recolonization of benthic communities. (e) Phasing of the works should be considered to better control and minimize any impacts caused, and to provide refuges for aquatic organisms. Where possible, works should be carried out along half width of the watercourse in short sections. A free passage along the watercourse is necessary to avoid forming stagnant water in any phase of the works and to maintain the integrity of aquatic communities. (f) Containment structures (such as sand bags barrier or similar method) should be provided for the active desilting works area to facilitate a dry or at least confined working area within the channel. (g) Where no maintenance access is available for the channel, temporary access to the works site should be carefully planned and located to minimize disturbance caused to the channel, adjacent vegetation (especially mangroves) and nearby sensitive receivers by construction plants.							

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		(h) The use of lesser or smaller construction plants should be considered to reduce disturbance to the channel bed. Quiet construction plants should be used. (i) The locations for the disposal of the removed materials should be identified and agreement sought with the relevant departments before commencement of the maintenance works. Temporary stockpile of waste materials should be located away from the channel and properly covered. These waste materials should be disposed of in a timely and appropriate manner.							
5.9.7	4.9.30	*Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Access Road, Viewing Point and Carpark* Highways Department (HyD) standard road drainage system should be provided along the proposed access road and viewing point and carpark to collect the road runoff. The road drainage design should incorporate gullies and silt / grit traps to trap any pollutants in the road surface runoff prior to discharge into Deep Bay.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation of the proposed access road, viewing point and carpark	The proposed access road, viewing point and carpark / during operation	CEDD (to incorporate HyD standard road drainage system design) HyD (to maintenance and mange the road drainage system)+	√		√	--

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
5.9.8	4.9.31	Regular cleansing of the access road and viewing point and carpark following normal established practices should be carried out to remove any accumulated silts, grits and litters. The gullies and silt / grit traps should also be regularly cleaned and maintained in good working condition.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation of the proposed access road, viewing point and carpark	The proposed access road, viewing point and carpark / during operation	FEHD+			√	--

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation

N/A Not applicable

\+ CEDD will assume to be responsible for the mitigation measures until an agreement is reach between CEDD and relevant parties on the management and maintenance of the mitigation measures.

Table A.4 Implementation Schedule of Waste Management Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Waste - Construction Phase									
		General							
6.5.1	5.1.1	The HKSAR Government's construction and demolition waste management policy follows the same hierarchy as for other wastes, i.e. in order of desirability: avoidance, minimisation, recycling, treatment and safe disposal of waste. During the construction period the Contractor, Engineer and environmental specialists (Environmental Team, Independent Environmental Check) should work closely together with a view to reduce the volumes of materials requiring removal and final disposal.	To reduce the volumes of materials requiring removal and final disposal	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor, Engineer, Environmental Team and Independent Environmental Check		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
6.5.2	5.1.2	Upon appointment, the main Contractor of each construction contract should prepare and implement an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in accordance with ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 – "Environmental Management on Construction Sites" which should describe the arrangements for avoidance, reuse, recovery, recycling, storage, collection, treatment and disposal of different categories of waste to be generated from the construction activities. The EMP should incorporate site specific factors, such as the designation of areas for segregation and temporary storage of reusable and recyclable materials. The EMP should be submitted to the Engineer for approval. The Contractor should implement the waste management practices in the	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		EMP throughout the construction stage of the Project. The EMP should be reviewed regularly and updated (preferably monthly) by the Contractor. The EMP should take into account the recommended mitigation measures in the approved EIA Report.							
6.5.3	5.1.3	The Contractor also should refer to the simplified Construction and Demolition Material Management Plan (C&DMMP) conducted for this Project (Appendix 6.2 of the EIA) to facilitate him in the preparation of the EMP.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.4	5.1.4	Training of construction staff should be undertaken by the Contractor about the concept of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedures. The Contractor should develop and provide toolbox talk for on-site sorting of C&D materials to enhance worker's awareness in handling, sorting, reuse and recycling of C&D materials. Requirements for staff training should be included in the EMP.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.5	5.1.5	Good planning and site management practice should be employed to eliminate over ordering or mixing of construction materials to reduce wastage. Proper storage and site practices will minimise the damage or contamination of construction materials. Regular cleaning and maintenance of the waste storage area should be provided.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
6.5.6	5.1.6	Where waste generation is unavoidable, the potential for recycling or reuse should be rigorously explored. If wastes cannot be recycled, disposal routes described in the EMP should be followed. A recoding system for the amount of waste generated, recycled and disposed (including the disposal sites) should be implemented. In order to monitor the disposal of C&D material and solid wastes at public filling facilities and landfills and to control fly-tipping, a trip-ticket system should be included. One may make reference to ETWB TCW No. 31/2004 for details.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004
6.5.7	5.1.7	Imported soft fill and rocks should be source from CEDD's fill bank, other projects or other approved sources instead of using new materials. Approval from the Engineer and all other relevant parties should be obtained by the Contractor before importation of the fill materials.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.8	5.1.8	*On-site Sorting, Reuse and Recycling* All waste materials should be segregated into categories covering: • excavated materials suitable for reuse on-site; • excavated materials suitable for public filling facilities;	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		• remaining C&D waste for landfill; • chemical waste; and • general refuse for landfill.							
6.5.9	5.1.9	Proper segregation and disposal of construction waste should be implemented. Separate containers should be provided for inert and non-inert wastes.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.10	5.1.10	Sorting is important to recover materials for reuse and recycling. Specific area should be allocated for on-site sorting of C&D materials and to provide a temporary storage area for those sorted materials such as metals, concrete, timber, plastics, glass, excavated spoils, bricks / tiles and waste papers. If area is limited, all C&D materials should at least be sorted on-site into inert and non-inert component. Non-inert materials (C&D waste) such as bamboo, timber, vegetation, packaging waste and other organic materials should be reused and recycled wherever possible and disposed of to designated landfill only as a last resort. Inert materials (public fill) such as concrete, stone, clay, brick, soil, asphalt and the like should be separated and reuse in this or other projects (subject to approval by the relevant parties in accordance with the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004) before disposed of at a public filling facility operated by Civil Engineering and	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		Development Department (CEDD). Steel and other metals should be recovered from demolition waste stream and recycled.							
6.5.11	5.1.11	The reuse of inert materials such as soil, rock and broken concrete should be maximised. Waste should be separated into fine, soft and hard materials. With the use of a crusher coarse material can be crushed to make it suitable for use as fill material where fill is required in the works. This minimises the use of imported material and maximises use of the C&D material produced.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.12	5.1.12	Prior to export of material from the site, the potential for it to be reused should be assessed. Most C&D material can easily be reused with minimum processing. Waste separation methods should be followed to ensure that C&D waste is separated at source. Suitable soft materials should be used for landscaping and grading of embankments. Fine material should be separated out and used as topsoil.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.13	5.1.13	The feasibility of using recycled aggregates in lieu of virgin materials should be rigorously considered during the detailed design and construction stages as stipulated in WBTC No. 12/2002 and ETWB TCW No. 24/2004. In general, recycled aggregates	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 24/2004

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		are suitable for use as fill materials in earthworks, road sub-base formation, and drainage works. Recycled aggregates can also be used in concrete (up to Grade 35) for mass concrete walls and other minor structures such as planter boxes, toe wall planters and pavement, etc.							WBTC No. 12/2002
6.5.14	5.1.14	Recycled inert C&D material should be used in the works as sub-bases for access roads and footpaths of the proposed channels. Recycled aggregates should be considered for use in concrete as outlined in the above mentioned technical circulars. Some recycled rock material can be reused as rock fill or as stream bed material. This is dependent on size of rock fragments but can be achieved by appropriate use of a crusher.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.15	5.1.15	*Site Clearance / Demolition Materials* *Excavated Materials* All C&D materials should be sorted on-site into inert and non-inert components by the Contractor. Non inert materials (C&D waste) such as wood, glass and plastic should be reuse and recycle before disposal to a designated landfill as a last resort (currently assume to be the WENT Landfill). Inert materials (public fill) such as soil, rubble, sand, rock, brick and concrete should be separated and where appropriate broken down to size suitable for	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		subsequent filling. Suitable C&D material should be use as pipe bedding or for backfilling of retaining walls, box culvert and formation of channel embankments. Excavated rocks from existing streams should be reused for rip-rap lining. Inert materials should be reused on-site or in other projects approved by relevant parties in accordance with the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004 before disposed of at public filling facilities. Steel and other metals should be recovered from C&D materials and recycled.							
6.5.16	5.1.16	Some of the excavated sediment from the stream bed will be contaminated with high levels of heavy metals. Contaminated sediment should be disposed of in accordance with ETWB TCW No. 34/2002 and WBTC No. 12/2000. In order to minimize off-site disposal, uncontaminated sediment should be reused as channel bed material as far as possible.	Proper disposal of excavated sediment	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 34/2002 WBTC No. 12/2000
6.5.17	5.1.17	Good quality reusable topsoil should be stockpiled for later landscaping works. Stockpiles should be less than 2 m in height, formed to a safe angle of repose and hydroseeded or covered with tarpaulin to prevent erosion during the rainy season and to minimise dust generation.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
6.5.18	5.1.18	Control measures for temporary stockpiles on-site should be taken in order to minimize the noise, generation of dust, pollution of water and visual impact. These measures include: • surface of stockpiled soil should be regularly wetted with water especially during dry season; • disturbance of stockpiled soil should be minimized; • stockpiled soil should be properly covered with tarpaulin especially when heavy rain storms are predicted; • stockpiling areas should be enclosed where space is available; • stockpiling location should be away from the water bodies; and • an independent surface water drainage system equipped with silt traps should be installed at the stockpiling area.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.19	5.1.19	The identification of final disposal sites for C&D materials generated by the construction works will be considered during the detailed design stage of the Project when the volume and types of C&D materials can be more accurately estimated. The Public Fill Committee of CEDD should be consulted on designated outlets (e.g. public fill	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 34/2002 WBTC No. 12/2000

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		reception facility) for public fill, whilst EPD should be consulted on landfills for C&D waste. Marine Fill Committee of CEDD should be consulted on the marine disposal sites of the excavated sediment if needed. The public fill to be disposed to public fill reception facilities must consist entirely of inert construction materials. Disposal of C&D waste to landfill must not have more than 50% (by weight) inert material. The C&D waste delivered for landfill disposal should contain no free water and the liquid content should not exceed 70% by weight.							
6.5.20	5.1.20	In order to avoid dust or odour impacts, any vehicle leaving a works area carrying C&D waste or public fill should have their load covered before leaving the construction site.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 WBTC No. 19/2001
6.5.21	5.1.21	C&D materials should be disposed of at designated public filling facilities or landfills. Disposal of these materials for use at other construction projects is subject to the approval of the EPD, Engineer and/or relevant authorities, such as LandsD, PlanD, etc. Furthermore, unauthorized disposal of C&D materials in particular on private agricultural land is prohibited and may be subject	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		to relevant enforcement and regulating actions. The Contractor shall refer and strictly follow the trip-ticket system for the disposal of C&D materials as stipulated in the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004.							
6.5.22	5.1.22	*Chemical Waste* Where the construction processes produce chemical waste, the Contractor must register with EPD as a chemical waste producer. Wastes classified as chemical wastes are listed in the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. These wastes are subject to stringent disposal routes. EPD requires information on the particulars of the waste generation processes including the types of waste produced, their location, quantities and generation rates. A nominated contact person must be registered with EPD. An updated list of licensed chemical waste collector can be obtained from EPD.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.23	5.1.23	Storage, handling, transport and disposal of chemical waste should be arranged in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published by EPD, and should be collected by a licensed chemical waste collector.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
									Chemical Waste
6.5.24	5.1.24	Suitable containers should be used for specific types of chemical wastes, containers should be properly labelled (English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations), resistance to corrosion, stored safely and closely secure. Stored volume should not be kept more than 450 liters unless the specification has been approved by the EPD. Storage area should be enclosed by three sides by a wall, partition of fence that is at least 2 m height or height of tallest container with adequate ventilation and space.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.25	5.1.25	Hard standing, impermeable surfaces draining via oil interceptors should be provided in works area compounds. Interceptors should be regularly emptied to prevent release of oils and grease into the surface water drainage system after accidental spillages. The interceptor should have a bypass to prevent flushing during periods of heavy rain. Oil and fuel bunkers should be bunded and/or enclosed on three sides to prevent discharge due to accidental spillages or breaches of tanks. Bunding should be of sufficient capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% of the total volume of waste, whichever is largest. Waste collected from any grease traps should be	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	Work sites / During construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		collected and disposed of by a licensed contractor.							
6.5.26	5.1.26	Lubricants, waste oils and other chemical wastes are likely to be generated during the maintenance of vehicles and mechanical equipment. Used lubricants should be collected and stored in individual containers which are fully labelled in English and Chinese and stored in a designated secure place. If possible, such waste should be sent to oil recycling companies, and the empty oil drums collected by appropriate companies for reuse or refill.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.27	5.1.27	The registered chemical waste producer (i.e. the contractor) has to arrange for the chemical waste to be collected by licensed collectors. The licensed collector should regularly take chemical waste to a licensed chemical waste treatment facility (such as the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre in Tsing Yi). A trip ticket system operates to control the movement of chemical wastes.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.28	5.1.28	No lubricants, oils, solvents or paint products should be allowed to discharge into water courses, either by direct discharge, or as contaminants carried in surface water runoff from the construction site.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
									on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.29	5.1.29	*General Works Waste* *Concrete Waste* Dry concrete waste (considered as public fill) should be sorted out from the other wastes and recycled for reuse or sorted out for disposal at designated public filling facilities.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002
6.5.30	5.1.30	*Wooden Materials* All wooden materials used on-site should be kept separate from other wastes to avoid damage and to facilitate reuse. Timber which cannot be reused should be sorted out from other waste and stored separately from all inert waste before being disposed of to landfill.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002
6.5.31	5.1.31	Reusable steel or concrete panel shutters, fencing and hoarding and signboard should be used as a preferred alternative to items made of wood, to minimise wastage of wood. Attention should be paid to WBTC No. 19/2001 - Metallic Site Hoardings and Signboards to reduce the amount of timber used on construction sites. Metallic	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		alternatives to timber are readily available and should be used rather than new timber. Precast concrete units should be adopted wherever feasible to minimize the use of timber formwork.							
6.5.32	5.1.32	Only waste material need be taken to a landfill. It should be separated from recyclable wood and steel materials. As for all waste types these materials should be reused on-site or other approved sites before disposal is considered as an option. Disposal to landfill should only be considered as a final option. Contractors are responsible for storage of re-useable materials on-site.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002
6.5.33	5.1.33	*Municipal Waste* General refuse generated on-site should be stored in enclosed bins or skips and collected separately from other construction and chemical wastes and disposed of at designated landfill. A temporary refuse collection point should be set up by the contractor to facilitate the collection of refuse by licensed contractors. The removal of waste from the site should be arranged on a daily or at least on every second day by the Contractor to minimise any potential odour impacts, minimise the presence of pests, vermin and other scavengers and prevent unsightly accumulation of waste.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
6.5.34	5.1.34	The recyclable component of the municipal waste generated by the workforce, such as aluminium cans, paper and cleansed plastic containers should be separated from other waste. Provision and collection of recycling bins for different types of recyclable waste should be set up by the Contractor. The contractor should also be responsible for arranging recycling companies to collect these materials.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.35	5.1.35	The burning of refuse on-site is prohibited under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO) (Cap.311).	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste as well as air pollution control	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 Air Pollution Control Ordinance
Waste – Operation Phase									
6.6.2	5.3.1	Adequate litter bins should be provided at the viewing platform cum carpark and should be regularly emptied by Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD). Normal road sweeping and street cleansing routinely carried out by FEHD on a need basis is considered adequate to minimise impact from such waste. Road side gullies should be cleared and desilted regularly to ensure proper operation of the road drainage system.	Proper management of wastes during operation	Proposed access road, viewing point, carpark and the associated road drainage system / during operation	FEHD+			√	Waste Disposal Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
6.6.5	5.3.2	In general, desilting or maintenance works should be carried out during dry season where flow in the watercourse is low. Non-inert materials such as excess vegetation and garbage should be properly packed and disposed of to landfill. Inert material such as excess silt should be dried and disposed of public filling facilities, or to landfill if the amount is negligible. The locations for the disposal of the above materials should be identified and agreement sought with the relevant departments before commencement of the maintenance works.	Proper disposal of wastes during routine maintenance	The proposed channel / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)+			√	Waste Disposal Ordinance

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation

N/A Not applicable

\+ CEDD will assume to be responsible for the mitigation measures until an agreement is reach between CEDD and relevant parties on the management and maintenance of the mitigation measures.

Table A.5 Implementation Schedule of Ecological Impact Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Ecology - Construction Phase									
7.9.2	6.5.2	*Impact Avoidance / Minimisation / Mitigation* The layout of the preferred option had avoided the mangroves at the lower reach of the Hang Hau Tsuen stream.	Avoid the mangroves at the lower reach of Hang Hau Tsuen	The proposed channel / during detailed design	CEDD (Detailed Design engineer) to incorporate the preferred option into the design	√			Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
7.9.3	6.5.3	Good site practices and precautionary measures should be implemented to avoid encroachment onto the nearby natural habitats, minimise disturbance to wildlife, and ensure good water quality. Examples of water quality mitigation measures are detailed in Section 5.7 of the EIA report. Other precautionary measures include: • Temporary fencing should be erected along the portion of the mangroves proposed to be retained to form protection zones to restrict access by construction workers or equipment or works. Unnecessary felling of the mangroves within these protection zones is prohibited. Signage should be provided at conspicuous location to warn workers from entering and disturbing these zones. • All workers should be regularly briefed to avoid disturbing the flora and fauna near the	Avoid, minimize and mitigate ecological impacts during construction	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		works area. • Surface run-off from construction sites should be discharged into water bodies via adequately designed silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment basins. • Open stockpiles susceptible to erosion should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric and provided with containment such as bunds, sand bag barriers or equivalent measures, especially during the wet season (April – September) or when heavy rainstorm is predicted. • Excavation works within the existing stream section should be programmed to be carried out during periods of low flow (dry season from 1st October to 31st March) as far as practicable to minimise impacts on downstream water quality and sensitive receivers. The excavation area should be limited to section of half width of the stream in order to maintain continuous water flow within the stream during the construction phase. • Sewage arising from construction workers on site should be collected in a suitable storage facility, such as portable chemical toilets and disposed via licensed contractors.							

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
7.9.6	6.5.6	The channel layout has been designed to retain as much trees as possible. To mitigate the loss of 16 trees, 114 nos. of new trees in heavy standard size will be planted within the site. The proposed trees consisting mostly of native species will include *Celtis sinensis*, *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon*, *Ficus microcarpa*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and *Cassia siamea*.	Compensate the loss of trees	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
7.9.7 Figure 7.3	6.5.7	To mitigate the loss of 0.07 ha of mangrove patches, a total of 0.07 ha, mainly of newly formed surface at the northern part of the downstream section of the channel is identified for compensatory mangrove planting (Figure 7.3). Therefore, loss of mangrove will be compensated with a ratio of 1:1. Upon completion of construction, the mangrove compensation area will be filled with mud of at least 60 cm in depth to be collected from suitable stream bed material excavated during construction, the abandoned fish pond, or mudflat outside the project area. The final level of the planted area should be about 1-2 mCD. Mangrove species to be planted will include *Kandelia obovata* at about 1-1.5 mCD and *Acanthus ilicifolius* at about 1.5-2 mCD, the major species found at the site. Mangrove seedlings of at least 60 cm in height purchased at Futian or Mai Po Nature Reserve should be planted at 1 m spacing. Upon completion of planting, monitoring for survival and growth	Compensate the loss of mangroves	Mangrove planting area as shown in Figure 7.3 of the EIA / planting upon completion of construction; monitoring & maintenance after completion of planting	Construction Contractor (for planting) CEDD (for 2 years of monitoring during operation)		√	√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		should be conducted for two years during the operation phase. The monitoring of the compensatory mangrove will be implemented by the project proponent. It is anticipated that both the retained and compensated mangrove in the mangrove zone would need no maintenance in the long run.							
7.9.8	6.5.8	Before commencement of the works, the Contractor should submit details of the mitigation measures to be implemented during construction stage as part of their working method statement to the Engineer for approval. This should also include the details of the mangrove planting. This should be reviewed by the Environmental Team Leader and verified by the Independent Environmental Checker.	To ensure the Contractor will properly implement the mitigation measures	All works site / before commencement of construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
Ecology - Operation Phase									
7.9.9	6.5.9	During operation phase, management and maintenance of the channel bed should be limited to the minimum required to prevent flooding and ensure safety. The channel should be permitted to find (and adjust) its own low flow channel and natural changes in the deposition of silt, sand, rock should be tolerated except where a specific flooding or safety issue is identified. Environmental considerations for maintenance of the proposed channel (see *Section 5.9*) should be	To minimise ecological impact during maintenance of the completed channel	The proposed channel / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)+			√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		adopted.							
7.9.10	6.5.10	Vegetation management within the channel should be restricted to removing of obstructions and preventing tree establishment, while the presence of vegetation should be tolerated as much as possible. If clearance of vegetation is required to prevent obstruction of water flow, where specific flooding or safety issues have been identified, this should be undertaken during the dry season. Expert advice from AFCD should be sought in case of doubt.	To minimise ecological impact during maintenance of the completed channel	The proposed channel / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)+			√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
7.9.11	6.5.11	To further mitigate stream loss, a layer of approximately 100 mm thick original river bed material will be added on top of the rip-rap bedding of the dry weather flow channel to recreate a natural stream environment. This would allow recolonization of benthic communities and re-establishment of vegetation within the channel.	To further mitigate stream loss	The dry weather flow channel / during detailed design, construction and operation	CEDD (Detailed Design Engineer) to incorporate into the channel design Construction Contractor to construct DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor) for maintenance+	√	√	√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation

N/A Not applicable

\+ CEDD will assume to be responsible for the mitigation measures until an agreement is reach between CEDD and relevant parties on the management and maintenance of the mitigation measures.

Table A.6 Implementation Schedule of Landscape and Visual Impact Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Landscape and Visual - Construction and Operation Phases									
9.9.4 Table 9.9	8.5.2 Table 8.2	Recommended landscape mitigation measures at construction stage are: • LMM1 Advance tree transplanting • LMM2 Sensitive design site hoarding • LMM3 Preservation of existing tree to be retained • LMM4 Demarcation of tree protection zone • LMM5 Minimize of construction works in stream • LMM6 Soil conservation • LMM7 Operational time restriction	Mitigate landscape and visual impacts during construction	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM1 - Advance tree transplanting of existing trees affected by the proposed development.	Preservation of existing trees	Project area / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM2 - Sensitively designed site hoarding in both color and form to screen view to the construction works.	Visual enhancement	Project area / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
									Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM3 - Preservation of existing tree to be retain on area not affected by the proposed development.	Conservation of existing trees; Visual screen	Project area / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM4 - Demarcation of the tree protection zone for retain trees	Preservation of existing trees	Project area / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM5 - Minimization of the construction works in the existing stream	Preservation of existing landscape resources and landscape character	Project area / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
									EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 5/2005
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM6 - Soil conservation – conservation of existing and imported soil resources.	Conservation of existing topsoil	Project area / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM7 - Operational time restrictions to limit after dark welding and lighting.	Limit night time glare	Project area / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
9.9.5 Table 9.9	8.5.3 Table 8.2	To minimize the impact on landscape and visual features, proper provision of mitigation measures during the design stage would result in a visually more compatible design when viewed at adjacent environment. Subject to the detailed design, possible mitigation measures to be considered during design stage should include: • LMM8 Selection of fast growing native tree and shrub mixes • LMM9 Preservation of stream and pond	To minimize the impact on landscape and visual features	Project area / during detailed design, construction and operation	CEDD (Detailed design Engineer) to incorporate into design Construction Contractor to construct DLO, DSD, LCSD to	√	√	√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 2/2004

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		not affected • LMM10 Sensitive treatment and design to the external finish of channels walls • LMM11 Maintenance of planting works • LMM12 Compensation planting of mangrove			maintain+				
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM8 - Selection of fast growing native trees and shrubs mix in compensation for the removal / disturbance area. Planting will be planted along the channel bunds as landscape treatment to screen the built element and mitigate the landscape and visual impact. The combination of natives trees and shrubs mix will provide a more diverse edge effect and break up the overall visual dominance.	Visual screen; Landscape compensation	Project area / during construction and operation	Construction Contractor for planting DLO / LCSD for management and maintenance+		√	√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 2/2004
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM9 - Preservation of existing stream and pond not affected by the development.	Preservation of Landscape resources and character	Section of existing stream and pond not affected by the project / during construction and operation	Construction Contractor during construction DSD for management and maintenance (for area within DSD boundary) +		√	√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 5/2005
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM10 - Provide sensitive treatment and design to the external finish of the channel walls such as	Visual enhancement	Project area / during	Construction Contractor		√	√	Environmental Impact Assessment

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		adopting the use of natural materials and planting to soften surface of built structures.		construction and operation	during construction DSD for management and maintenance (for area within DSD boundary)+ DLO / LCSD for management and maintenance of planting outside DSD boundary+				Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 2/2004
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM11 - Maintenance of planting works upon completion.	Landscape compensation	Operation period	Construction Contractor for planting and maintenance during establishment period DLO / LCSD for management and maintenance+		√	√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 2/2004
Table 9.9	Table 8.2	LMM12 - Compensation planting of mangrove to stream bed.	Landscape compensation	Mangrove zone / during construction (no long term maintenance	Construction Contractor for planting and maintenance during establishment		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
				necessary)	period No long term maintenance necessary				EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 2/2004
9.9.6	8.5.4	To mitigate the loss of 16 trees, 114 nos. of new trees in heavy standard size will be planted within the site. The proposed trees consisting mostly of native species will include *Celtis sinensis*, *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon*, *Ficus microcarpa*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* and *Cassia siamea*. The total aggregated girth size of compensatory trees of 7.43 m is more than the felled 2.59 m. Therefore, loss of tree will be compensated with a ratio of more than 1:1 in terms of numbers and aggregated girth size.	Mitigate landscape and visual impacts during construction Compensate for the loss of tree fell	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
9.9.7	8.5.5	The following native shrub species are recommended to be planted on the hydroseeded slope of the embankments: *Calliandra haematocephala*, *Codiaeum variegatum*, *Duranta repen* and *Lxora stricta*. Drooping plants such as *Jasminum mesnyi*, *Russelia equisetiformis* and *Asparagus sprengeri* are recommended to be planted to soften and provide greenery to the channel walls.	Mitigate landscape and visual impacts during construction	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
9.9.9	8.5.6	As details of the proposed planting cannot be ascertain at the EIA stage, the preliminary design stage of the Project, it is recommended that a detailed Landscape Plan be submitted before commencement of planting or landscape works of the Project. The Landscape Plan should include the locations, size, number and species of plantings, design details, implementation programme, maintenance and management schedules, and drawings in scale of 1:1000 showing the landscape and visual mitigation measures. The Landscape Plan should be certified by the ET Leader and verified by the Independent Environmental Checker (IEC) as conforming to the information, requirements and recommendations set out in the approved EIA Report before submission to the relevant authorities.	Mitigate landscape and visual impacts during construction	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation

N/A Not applicable

+ CEDD will assume to be responsible for the mitigation measures until an agreement is reach between CEDD and relevant parties on the management and maintenance of the mitigation measures.