

Appendix 3-8

Phasing Construction During Site Formation Stage

Appendix 3-8 Details of Phasing Construction During Site Formation Stage of the Residential Area

The site formation of residential area (Phases B to D, as well as the buffer planting area adjacent to WRA) has been identified as the dust emission sources to be modelled as area sources.

Currently, the Project Site is a green field site and is covered by grass. During the construction phase, construction works will be carried out in phases and the grass land at the unaffected area will be maintained so that the soil underneath is not exposed to the atmosphere (i.e. there will be no wind erosion).

In order to minimise dust emission during site formation, it is expected that each of the Phases B, C, and D works area (including the buffer planting area adjacent to WRA) will be divided into 7 sub-zones (i.e. a total of 21 sub-zones as shown in the phasing plan below) which is based on information provided by the Project Proponent and the Engineer. Within each Phase, only one sub-zone will be under construction in any one time in order to avoid cumulative impacts.

As the Project Site is currently a green field site, as such, construction works within the active sub-zone will be the only emission source since the remaining areas of the Project Site is covered by grass and will not be affected (i.e. no dust emission for the remaining areas). Once construction for a sub-zone is completed, the works area will be compacted, covered by tarpaulin sheet and hydroseeded before construction of another zone. Watering will also be applied on regular basis. Thus, there will be no cumulative construction impacts.

The indicative locations of the phasing plan adopted and haul roads, based on information from the Project proponent and Engineer, are shown in the following phasing plan for the purpose of air quality assessment.

According to the construction programme in **Appendix 1-1**, the site formation works would basically involve “filling/ excavation” and “removal of surcharge”. Works will be carried out in phases, and the concerned construction period (Phase B to D) will commence in December 2015 until April 2017.

Phase B site formation works will be carried out before the commencement of works at Phases C and D (i.e. only one sub-zone within Phase B will be constructed in any one time). The filling/ excavation of Phase B will be carried out between December 2015 and middle of May 2016. While the “filling/ excavation” works of Phases C and D may more or less overlap with each other. As such, in assessing the air quality impact, to be conservative, it has been assumed that the “filling/ excavation” works of Phases C and D will be constructed at the same time (i.e. one sub-zone in Phase C and one sub-zone in Phase D will be constructed simultaneously) for a period between middle of May 2016 and October 2016 in order to represent a worst case scenario.

During site formation of each Phase, the excavation/ filling works will require a construction period of about 5 months, while the removal of surcharge will take another 1.5 months. Accordingly, it is estimated that construction of each construction sub-zone will take an average of about 24 calendar days during excavation/ filling works, and 6 calendar days during removal of surcharge. These have been adopted in the air quality assessment for assessing the short-term (hourly and daily) impacts.

For the long-term impact (annual), it has been based on the peak site formation period between December 2015 and November 2016 (i.e. 12 months) where most of the filling and excavation materials involved (source of emission) during site formation stage are taken into account (i.e. worst case).

Indicative Phasing Plan During Site Formation Stage of the Residential Area

