

APPENDIX 1-2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 1 Implementation Schedule for Air Quality Control

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
Construction Phase						
S3.5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust suppression measures stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation and good site practices: • Every temporary access road shall be paved with concrete, bituminous materials, hardcores or metal plates, and kept clear of dusty materials; or sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical. • Any stockpile of dusty materials shall be covered entirely by impervious sheeting, placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides, or sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical. • All dusty materials shall be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical immediately prior to any loading, unloading or transfer operation. • Vehicles used for transporting dusty materials should be covered with tarpaulin. • Vehicle wheel washing facilities should be provided at each construction site exit. • Where a vehicle leaving a construction site is carrying a load of dusty materials, the load shall be covered entirely by clean impervious sheeting. 	To minimise dust impacts	Contractor and Sub-contractors	All works sites	Construction Phase	Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The speed of vehicles on unpaved road within the site should be controlled to about 10 km/hr. • Routing of vehicles and positioning of construction plants should be arranged at maximum possible distances from the sensitive receivers. • Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement and dry pulverized fuel ash (PFA) shall be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides. • Loading, unloading, transfer, handling or storage of large amount of cement or dry PFA should be carried out in a totally enclosed system or facility, and any vent or exhaust should be fitted with the an effective fabric filter or equivalent air pollution control system. • Exposed earth shall be properly treated by compaction, turfing, hydroseeding, vegetation planting or sealing with latex, vinyl, bitumen, shotcrete or other suitable surface stabilizer within 6 months after the last construction activity on the construction site or part of the construction site where the exposed earth lies. 					

Table.2 Implementation Schedule for Noise Control

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
Construction Phase						
S4.8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and optimisation of construction programmes, avoidance of parallel operation of noisy PME, and/or reduction in the proportion of usage of PME during noise sensitive periods such as school examination period; • Use of “quiet” PME and working methods; • Use of temporary at-source noise mitigation measures such as noise barriers, acoustic fabric, noise enclosures, noise jacket and mufflers; and • Use of good site practice to limit noise emission from construction site. 	To reduce potential construction noise impact	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	EIAO-TM, NCO
S4.8.2	<p>Selection and Programming of Construction Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The timing and sequencing of the various construction activities shall be carefully arranged according to the actual site work situation, in order to limit the amount of concurrent activities and where applicable, to avoid parallel operation of noisy PME in order to minimize the total noise generated during construction periods. • Limiting the quantity of PME to be operated concurrently and also their proportion of usage were recommended in the Project and incorporated in this assessment. • In the case during school examination when more 	To reduce potential construction noise impact	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	EIAO-TM, NCO

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	stringent construction noise criteria should be imposed, the potentially most disruptive construction activities should be avoided, and arranged to be conducted during school holidays as far as practicable.																	
S4.8.3 – 4.8.5	<p>Use of “Quiet” Alternative Plant and Working Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of particular plant with equipment noise levels quieter than those specified in the GW-TM can result in reduction of noise levels generated by the plant. The level of noise reduction achieved is dependent on the Contractor’s chosen methods of working. It is possible for the Contractor to achieve noise reductions from the adopted working methodologies by specifying maximum limits of sound power level for specific plant. <p>Examples of “quiet” PME and alternative PME:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="275 1013 1010 1385"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID Code in GW-TM</th> <th>Descriptions of PME</th> <th>“Quiet” PME example on QPME list ^[1]</th> <th>SWL of “Quiet” PME, dB(A)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CNP 004</td> <td>Asphalt Paver</td> <td>EPD-01226 (VOLVO ABG5770)</td> <td>104</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CNP 081</td> <td>Excavator, Wheeled/ Tracked</td> <td>EPD-01896 (HYUNDAI R80CR-9)</td> <td>98</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID Code in GW-TM	Descriptions of PME	“Quiet” PME example on QPME list ^[1]	SWL of “Quiet” PME, dB(A)	CNP 004	Asphalt Paver	EPD-01226 (VOLVO ABG5770)	104	CNP 081	Excavator, Wheeled/ Tracked	EPD-01896 (HYUNDAI R80CR-9)	98	To reduce potential construction noise impact	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	EIAO-TM, NCO
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	ID Code in GW-TM	Descriptions of PME	“Quiet” PME example on QPME list ^[1]	SWL of “Quiet” PME, dB(A)					
	CNP 048	Mobile Crane	EPD-01516 (KOBELCO CKS900)	101					
	CNP 170	Poker, vibratory, hand held	Poker, vibratory, hand held (electric)	102					
	CNP 185	Road Roller	EPD-01806 (KANTO-TK KV25DS)	95					
	Note: ^[1] QPME list available on the EPD website								
S4.8.6 – S4.8.9	<p>Temporary Noise Barrier:</p> <p>Use of Temporary Noise Barrier/ Acoustic Fabric for breaker, mini-robot mounted; excavator/loader, wheeled/tracked; lorry; lorry with crane/grab; mobile crane; poker vibratory, hand-held (electric); road roller; hand-held chain saw; concrete pump, lorry mounted; asphalt paver; air compressor. The minimum surface density of the movable noise barrier is 10kg/m².</p> <p>A not less than 8m high movable barrier with skid footing and a small cantilevered upper portion to be located within a few metres of the grab and chisel piling</p>				To reduce potential construction noise impact	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	EIAO-TM, NCO

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	<p>plants.</p> <p>When temporary noise barriers are not practicable or noise reduction achieved is insufficient, noise jacket/muffler can be applied to cover the noisy part of the engine or at the engine exhaust of particular mobile plants respectively.</p>					
S4.8.10	<p>Good Site Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of well-maintained and regularly-serviced plant during the works; • Plant operating on intermittent basis should be turned off or throttled down when not in active use; • Plant that is known to emit noise strongly in one direction should be orientated to face away from the NSRs; • Silencers, mufflers and enclosures for plant should be used where possible and maintained adequately throughout the works; • Where possible fixed plants should be sited away from NSRs; and • Stockpiles of excavated materials and other structures such as site buildings should be used effectively to screen noise from the works. 	To reduce potential construction noise impact	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	EIAO-TM, NCO

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve																								
Operation Phase (Road Traffic Noise)																														
S4.8.18	<p>Direct mitigation measures for existing NSRs:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="271 488 976 1066"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="271 488 349 560">ID</th> <th data-bbox="349 488 622 560">Description</th> <th data-bbox="622 488 757 560">Length (m)</th> <th data-bbox="757 488 976 560">Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 560 349 671">A</td> <td data-bbox="349 560 622 671">5.5m high with 2.5m cantilevered barrier at 45°</td> <td data-bbox="622 560 757 671">85</td> <td data-bbox="757 560 976 671">Bridge H Southbound</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 671 349 743">B</td> <td data-bbox="349 671 622 743">5.5m vertical barrier</td> <td data-bbox="622 671 757 743">20</td> <td data-bbox="757 671 976 743">Bridge H Southbound</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 743 349 855">C</td> <td data-bbox="349 743 622 855">5.5m high with 2.5m cantilevered barrier at 45°</td> <td data-bbox="622 743 757 855">230</td> <td data-bbox="757 743 976 855">Bridge H Southbound</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 855 349 967">D</td> <td data-bbox="349 855 622 967">5.5m high with 3.5m cantilevered barrier at 45°</td> <td data-bbox="622 855 757 967">45</td> <td data-bbox="757 855 976 967">Bridge H Southbound</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="271 967 349 1066">-</td> <td data-bbox="349 967 622 1066">Low Noise Road Surfacing ^[1]</td> <td data-bbox="622 967 757 1066">-</td> <td data-bbox="757 967 976 1066">Bridge G&H (i.e. All Project Roads)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes:</p> <p>[1] Low noise road surfacing is applied on highways with speed 70kph or above in general. Such mitigation measure has been included in both unmitigated scenario and mitigated scenario in road traffic noise impact analysis.</p> <p>It should be noted that the exact length of the mitigation measures would be subject to minor refinement during the detail design stage.</p>	ID	Description	Length (m)	Location	A	5.5m high with 2.5m cantilevered barrier at 45°	85	Bridge H Southbound	B	5.5m vertical barrier	20	Bridge H Southbound	C	5.5m high with 2.5m cantilevered barrier at 45°	230	Bridge H Southbound	D	5.5m high with 3.5m cantilevered barrier at 45°	45	Bridge H Southbound	-	Low Noise Road Surfacing ^[1]	-	Bridge G&H (i.e. All Project Roads)	To reduce traffic noise impact at nearby NSRs	Project Proponent/ Contractor	Project Roads	Design and construction phases prior to the operation of the Project	EIAO-TM
ID	Description	Length (m)	Location																											
A	5.5m high with 2.5m cantilevered barrier at 45°	85	Bridge H Southbound																											
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D	5.5m high with 3.5m cantilevered barrier at 45°	45	Bridge H Southbound																											
-	Low Noise Road Surfacing ^[1]	-	Bridge G&H (i.e. All Project Roads)																											

Table 3 Implementation Schedule for Water Quality Control

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
S5.9.2	<p>In accordance with ProPECC PN 1/94, construction phase mitigation measures with good management practices should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the establishment of works site, perimeter drains to direct off-site water around the Site should be constructed with internal drainage works and erosion and sedimentation control facilities implemented. Channels (both temporary and permanent drainage pipes and culverts), earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided to divert the stormwater to silt removal facilities. The design of the temporary on-site drainage system will be undertaken by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction; • Dikes or embankments for flood protection should be implemented around the boundaries of earthwork areas. Temporary ditches should be provided to facilitate the run-off discharge into an appropriate watercourse, through a silt/sediment trap. Silt/sediment traps should also be incorporated in the permanent drainage channels to enhance deposition rates; • The design of efficient silt removal facilities should be based on the guidelines in Appendix A1 of ProPECC PN 1/94, which states that the retention 	To control water quality impact from construction site runoff	Contractor and Sub-contractors	All work sites	Construction Phase	Water Pollution Control Ordinance, ProPECC PN 1/94

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	<p>time for silt / sand traps should be 5 minutes under maximum flow conditions. A sedimentation basin would be required when necessary. The detailed design of the silt / sand traps should be undertaken by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction works should be programmed to minimise surface excavation works during rainy seasons (April to September), as possible. All exposed earth areas should be completed and vegetated as soon as possible after the earthworks have been completed. If excavation of soil cannot be avoided during the rainy season, or at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, exposed slope surfaces should be covered by tarpaulin or other means; • The overall slope of works sites should be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows, and all trafficked areas and access roads should be protected by coarse stone ballast. An additional advantage accruing from the use of crushed stone is the positive traction gained during the prolonged periods of inclement weather and the reduction of surface sheet flows; • All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure their proper and efficient operation at all times particularly following 					

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	<p>rainstorms. Deposited silts and grits should be removed regularly and disposed of by spreading evenly over stable, vegetated areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures should be taken to minimise the ingress of site drainage into excavations. If the excavation of trenches in wet season is inevitable, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. The water pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities; • All open stockpiles of construction materials (for example, aggregates, sand and fill material) should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms. Measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system; • Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm run-off being directed into foul sewers; • Precautions to be taken at any time of the year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted and during or after rainstorms, are summarised in Appendix A2 of ProPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be 					

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	<p>paid to the control of silty surface run-off during storm events;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving the Site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads. An adequately designed and sited wheel washing facilities / bay should be provided at the exit of the Site where practicable. Wash-water should have sand and silt settled out and removed at least on a weekly basis to ensure the continued efficiency of the process. The section of access road leading to, and exiting from, the wheel-washing bay to public roads should be paved with sufficient backfall toward the wheel-washing bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public roads and drains; • Oil interceptors should be provided in the drainage system downstream of any oil / fuel pollution sources. Oil interceptors should be emptied and cleaned regularly to prevent the release of oil and grease into the storm water drainage system after accidental spillage. A bypass should be provided for oil interceptors to prevent flushing during heavy rain; • The construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on-site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid causing any water quality impacts; and 					

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fuel tanks and storage areas should be provided with locks and sited on sealed areas, within bunds with adequate storage capacity to prevent spilled fuel oils. 					
S5.9.5	<p>Control of effluent discharge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A discharge licence for discharge of effluent from the construction site under the WPCO shall be applied to the EPD for. The discharge quality must meet the requirements specified in the discharge licence. All the run-off and wastewater generated from the works areas should be treated so that it satisfies all the standards listed in the Technical Memorandum. Minimum distances of 100m should be maintained between the discharge points of construction site effluent and the existing seawater intakes. No new effluent discharges in nearby typhoon shelters should be allowed. The beneficial uses of the treated effluent for other on-site activities such as dust suppression, wheel washing and general cleaning etc., would minimise water consumption and reduce the effluent discharge volume. 	To control the effluent discharge from the Site	Contractor and Sub-contractors	All work sites	Construction Phase	Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S5.9.6	<p>Sewage from Workforce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable chemical toilets and sewage holding tanks are recommended for the handling of the construction 	To control Sewage generated from on-site construction	Contractor and Sub-	All work sites	Construction	Water Pollution Control Ordinance and

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	sewage generated by the workforce. • A licensed Contractor should be employed to provide appropriate and adequate portable toilets and be responsible for appropriate disposal and maintenance.	workers	contractors			Waste Disposal Ordinance
S5.9.7 – S5.9.8	Accidental Spillage of Chemicals • The Contractor must register as a chemical waste producer if chemical wastes would be produced from the construction activities. • Any maintenance facilities should be located on hard standings within a bunded area, and sumps and oil interceptors should be provided. • Maintenance of vehicles and equipment involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage should only be undertaken within the areas appropriately equipped to control these discharges.	To control accidental spillage of chemicals	Contractor and Sub-contractors	All work sites	Construction Phase	EIAO-TM, Water Pollution Control Ordinance and Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation
S5.9.9	Provision of surface runoff collection system • All surface runoff on the road shall be direct to the system. • The capacity of the system should be properly designed to cater for all surface water. • The system should be properly maintained and cleaned regularly to ensure good service condition.	To control road surface runoff	Contractor and Sub-contractors Highway Department	Along Road Alignment	Design and Construction Phases Operation Phase	Water Pollution Control Ordinance

Table 4 Implementation Schedule of Waste Management and Land Contamination

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
<i>Waste Management Plan (WMP)</i>						
S6.6.3	WMP should be prepared and submitted for approval by the Engineer prior to any construction activities. During the construction period the WMP should be used as a working document to detail the on-going management procedures and to record waste arising from construction works and import of fill throughout the Contract. The WMP shall be subject to audit under the requirements of the Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Procedures set out in the EM&A Manual accompanying this EIA Report.	Preparation and approval of WMP	Contractor	All works sites	Design and Construction Phases	ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005
S6.6.4 and S6.6.5	<p>The WMP shall be developed and implemented according to a best-practice philosophy of waste management. There are various waste management options, which can be categorised in terms of preference from an environmental viewpoint. The options considered to be more preferable have the least impacts and are more sustainable in a long-term context. The hierarchy is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance and minimisation, i.e. avoiding or not generating waste through changing or improving practices and design; • Reuse of materials, thus avoiding disposal (generally with only limited reprocessing); • Recovery and recycling, thus avoiding disposal (although reprocessing may be required); 	To minimise waste generation	Contractor	All works sites	Design and Construction Phases	ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment and disposal, according to relevant laws, guidelines and good practice; and • The suitability (or otherwise) of material for reuse on site shall be detailed in the WMP. If, for any reason, the recommendations cannot be implemented, full justification should be given in the WMP for approval by the Engineer. 					
S6.6.6	To facilitate adoption of the best-practice philosophy, training shall be provided to all personnel working on site. The training shall promote the concept of general site cleanliness and clearly explain the appropriate waste management procedures defined in the WMP.	To encourage all workers to reduce, reuse and recycle wastes.	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	EIAO-TM
S6.6.7	<p>a. During construction, the WMP should be kept up-to-date on a monthly basis with records of the actual quantities of wastes generated, recycled and disposed of off-site.</p> <p>b. Quantities shall be determined by weighing each load or other methods agreed to by the Engineer's Representative. Waste shall only be disposed of at licensed sites and the WMP should include procedures to ensure that illegal disposal of wastes does not occur.</p> <p>c. Only waste haulers authorised to collect the specific category of waste concerned should be employed and a trip ticket system shall be implemented for offsite disposal of inert C&D material and C&D waste at public fill reception facilities and landfills.</p>	To keep trace of waste generation, minimisation, reuse and disposal	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
	d. Appropriate measures should be employed to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation by either covering trucks or transporting wastes in enclosed containers.					
S6.6.8	The WMP shall include plans indicating specific areas designated for the storage of particular types of waste, reusable and recyclable materials as well as areas and management proposals for any stockpiling areas. Generally, waste storage areas should be well maintained and cleaned regularly.	Work site(s):- a. Arrange and manage to facilitate the proper management of wastes and materials. b. Design to avoid cross contamination of materials and pollution of the surrounding environment.	Contractor	All works sites	Design and Construction Phases	ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005
<i>Inert Construction and Demolition Material (Inert C&D Materials)</i>						
S6.6.9	The design of formwork should maximise the use of standard wooden panels so that high reuse levels can be achieved. Alternatives such as steel formwork or plastic facing should be considered to increase the potential for reuse.	To maximise reuse of inert C&D Materials	Contractor	All works sites	Design and Construction Phases	ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005
S6.6.10	a. Inert C&D materials should be segregated on site into	To maximise reuse	Contractor	All works	Design and	ETWB TC(W)

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and S6.6.11	<p>different waste and material types. Where materials cannot be reused on site, opportunities for recycling materials off-site shall be explored.</p> <p>b. Potential opportunities for recycling and reuse of inert C&D materials from the Project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milling wastes arising from regrading of the existing pavement could be recycled on site and reused as either road-base in the new carriageways or fill for new embankments; • Existing marginal roadside barriers comprise pre-cast units, it may be possible to re-use these following widening works; and • Existing bridge parapets comprise aluminium post and railings, these have a recyclable value and could be sold on for reconditioning or reused for scrap metal. 	and facilitate recycling by segregating inert C&D Materials		sites	Construction Phases	No. 19/2005
S6.6.12	Any stockpile should be sited away from existing watercourses and suitably covered.	To prevent wind erosion and impacts on air and water quality	Contractor	All works sites	Design and Construction Phases	ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005
S6.6.13	C&D waste which cannot be reused or recycled should be segregated and stored in different containers or skips from the inert C&D material and should be disposed of to landfill.	To facilitate disposal of C&D waste	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005

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<i>Marine Sediment</i>						
S6.6.14	Workers should, when necessary, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling contaminated sediments. Adequate washing and cleaning facilities should also be provided on site.	To minimise the exposure to contaminated materials	Contractor	All works sites when necessary	Construction Phase	Practice Guide, Guidance Note, Guidance Manual
S6.6.15 and S6.6.16	<p>a. The marine sediment should be excavated, transported and processed properly.</p> <p>b. Stockpiling of contaminated sediments should be avoided as far as possible.</p> <p>c. If temporary stockpiling of contaminated sediments is necessary, the excavated sediment should be covered by tarpaulin and the area should be placed within earth bunds or sand bags to prevent leachate from entering the ground, nearby drains and surrounding water bodies. The stockpiling areas should be completely paved or covered by linings in order to avoid contamination to underlying soil or groundwater. Separate and clearly defined areas should be provided for stockpiling of contaminated and uncontaminated materials.</p> <p>d. Leachate, if any, should be collected and discharged according to the WPCO.</p> <p>e. The approved Sediment Assessment Plan and Sediment Assessment Report with Remediation Plan shall be incorporated to the WMP.</p>	To minimise any potential adverse impacts arising from the handling, treatment and reuse of the marine sediment	Contractor	All works sites	Design and Construction Phases	Practice Guide, Guidance Note, Guidance Manual

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<i>Chemical Waste</i>						
S6.6.17	<p>Chemical waste should be handled in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes as follows. Containers used for the storage of chemical wastes should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be suitable for the substance they are holding, resistant to corrosion, maintained in a good condition, and securely closed; • Have a capacity of less than 450L unless the specifications have been approved by the EPD; and • Display a label in English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations. 	To reduce environmental impacts in packaging, handling and storage of chemical wastes	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes
S6.6.18	<p>The storage area for chemical wastes should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be clearly labelled and used solely for the storage of chemical waste; • Be enclosed on at least 3 sides; • Have an impermeable floor and bunding, of capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% by volume of the chemical waste stored in that area, whichever is the greatest; • Have adequate ventilation ; • Be covered to prevent rainfall entering (water collected within the bund must be tested and disposed as chemical 	To reduce environmental impacts by managing storage area for chemical wastes	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
	waste if necessary); and • Be arranged so that incompatible materials are adequately separated.					
S6.6.19	The Contractor shall register with EPD as a Chemical Waste Producer. Waste oils and other chemical wastes as defined in the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation will require disposal by appropriate means and could require pre-notification to EPD prior to disposal. Appropriate means include disposal: • Be via a licensed waste collector; and • Be to a facility licensed to receive chemical waste, such as the Chemical Waste Treatment Facility which also offers a chemical waste collection service and can supply the necessary storage containers	To reduce environmental impacts in disposing chemical wastes.	Contractor	All works sites	Design and Construction Phases	Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes
General Refuse						
S6.6.20 and S6.6.21	a. General refuse generated on-site should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separate from construction and chemical wastes. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from construction and chemical wastes, on a daily or every second day basis to minimise odour, pest and litter impacts. The burning of refuse on construction sites is prohibited by law.	To reduce environmental impacts in handling general refuse.	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354)

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
	<p>b. General refuse is generated largely by food service activities on site, so reusable rather than disposable dishware should be used if feasible. Aluminum cans are often recovered from the waste stream by individual collectors if they are segregated or easily accessible. Therefore separate, labelled bins for their deposit should be provided if feasible.</p>					
S6.6.22	<p>Office waste can be reduced through recycling of paper if volumes are large enough to warrant collection. Opportunities for participation in a local collection scheme should be investigated.</p>	To reduce office waste	Contractor	All works sites	Construction Phase	Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354)

Table 5 Implementation Schedule for Landscape and Visual Impact

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
Landscape and Visual Impact						
S7.9.6	For Impacts during Construction Phase:					
	<p>Mitigation Planting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replanting of disturbed vegetation should be undertaken at the earliest possible stage of the construction phase of the project and this should use the recommended transplant trees identified in the Tree Removal Recommendation. 	To avoid potential damage to these identified transplant trees	Contractor	Identified locations for tree planting	Construction Phase	<p>Follow the relevant guidelines in the ETWB TC(W) 10/2013; ETWB TC(W)2/2004; ETWB TC(W)29/2004; ETWB TC(W)7/2002; <i>Tree Planting and Maintenance in HK, HKSAR 1991</i></p> <p>Relevant sections of the latest version of General Specifications for Civil Engineering Works, HKSAR</p>

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
S7.9.6	<p>Development Site and Temporary Works Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction area and Contractor’s temporary works area should be minimized to avoid impacts on adjacent landscape • The landscape of these works areas will be restored following the completion of the construction phase • Construction site controls shall be enforced, where possible, to ensure that the landscape and visual impacts arising from the construction phase activities are minimized including the storage of materials • The location and appearance of site accommodation and the careful design of site lighting to prevent light spillage • Screen hoarding may be a practicable for this project due to the viewing distances is short in a lot of site situation 	<p>To minimize potential impacts on adjacent landscape and VSRs</p> <p>To minimize potential impacts on the landscape</p> <p>To minimize potential visual impacts on identified VSRs</p> <p>To minimize potential impacts on identified VSRs</p> <p>To minimize potential impacts on identified VSRs</p>	<p>Contractor</p> <p>Contractor</p> <p>Contractor</p> <p>Contractor</p> <p>Contractor</p>	<p>The project area where appropriate</p> <p>The project area where appropriate</p> <p>The project area where appropriate</p> <p>The project area where appropriate</p> <p>The project area where appropriate</p>	<p>Construction Phase</p> <p>Construction Phase</p> <p>Construction Phase</p> <p>Construction Phase</p> <p>Construction Phase</p>	<p>N/A</p>

EIA Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measure	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measure to achieve
S7.9.6	For Impacts during Operation Phase					
	Roadside and Amenity Planting	These planting will utilize native tree species as far as possible to improve the road side planting in creating a more coherent landscape network in the area.	Designer and contractor to implement	The project area where appropriate	Design and construction phases	The latest version of General Specifications for Civil Engineering Works, HKSAR
	Enhancement of Streetscape	The landscape proposal should consider introducing coloured paved materials to tie with the paving theme of the Kwai Chung area.	Designer	The project area where appropriate	Design and construction phases	
S7.9.6	Visual Impact during Operation					
	Design of the Proposed Carriageway Structures and Associate Facilities – the carriageway structure will incorporate design features as part of design mitigation measures including choices of material, colour, and shape.	To minimise potential long term visual impact to the surrounding VSRs	Designer to implement during design	The new carriageway and associate structures	Design phase	Structural Design Manual for Highways and Railway, HyD
	Integrated Design Approach - other associated structures such as noise barrier should integrate, as far as technically feasible, with the carriageway as part of design mitigation measures to reduce the potential cumulative impact of the proposed works.	To minimize potential long term visual impact to the surrounding VSRs	Designer to implement during design	The new carriageway and associate structures	Design phase	DEVB and HyD's Guidelines on greening and design of noise barriers