

14. Implementation Schedule of Mitigation Measures

This chapter presents the implementation schedule of the proposed mitigation measures for the Project. **Table 14.1** summarises the details of the mitigation measures for all works areas. For each recommended mitigation measure, both the location and timing for the measure have been clearly identified. As well, the parties responsible for implementing the measure and for maintenance (where applicable) have also been clearly identified.

Table 14.1: Implementation Schedule of Mitigation Measures

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EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location / Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage ¹				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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Air Quality Impact (Construction)									
3.8.1.1	2.4	General Dust Control Measures Dust emissions could be suppressed by regular water spraying on site. In general, water spraying twice a day could reduce dust emission from active construction area by 50%. However, for the Project more frequent water spraying is proposed. Watering eight times per day, or once every 1.5 hours, is suggested at all active works areas in order to achieve a higher dust suppression efficiency of 87.5%.	Within construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor		✓			EIA Recommendation and Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation
3.8.1.2	2.4	Best Practice For Dust Control The relevant best practices for dust control as stipulated in the <i>Air Pollution Control (construction Dust) Regulation</i> should be adopted to further reduce the construction dust impacts of the Project. These best practices include: <i>Good Site Management</i> ■ Good site management is important to help reducing potential air quality impact down to an acceptable level. As a general guide, the Contractor should maintain a high standard of housekeeping to prevent emissions of fugitive dust. Loading, unloading, handling and storage of raw materials, wastes or by-products should be carried out in a manner so as to minimise the release of visible dust emission. Any piles of materials accumulated on or around the work areas should be cleaned up regularly. Cleaning, repair and maintenance of all plant facilities within the work areas should be carried out in a manner minimising generation of fugitive dust emissions. The material should be handled properly to prevent fugitive dust emission before cleaning. <i>Disturbed Parts of the Roads</i>	Within construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor		✓			EIA Recommendation and Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Each and every main temporary access should be paved with concrete, bituminous hardcore materials or metal plates and kept clear of dusty materials; orUnpaved parts of the road should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical so as to keep the entire road surface wet. <p><i>Exposed Earth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Exposed earth should be properly treated by compaction, hydroseeding, vegetation planting or seating with latex, vinyl, bitumen within six months after the last construction activity on the site or part of the site where the exposed earth lies. <p><i>Loading, Unloading or Transfer of Dusty Materials</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">All dusty materials should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading or transfer operation so as to keep the dusty material wet. <p><i>Debris Handling</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Any debris should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or stored in a debris collection area sheltered on the top and the three sides.Before debris is dumped into a chute, water should be sprayed so that it remains wet when it is dumped. <p><i>Transport of Dusty Materials</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Vehicle used for transporting dusty materials/spoils should be covered with tarpaulin or similar material. The cover should extend over the edges of the sides and tailboards. <p><i>Wheel washing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Vehicle wheel washing facilities should be provided at each construction site exit. Immediately before leaving the construction site, every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels.							

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		<p><i>Use of vehicles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The speed of the trucks within the site should be controlled to about 10km/hour in order to reduce adverse dust impacts and secure the safe movement around the site. Immediately before leaving the construction site, every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels. Where a vehicle leaving the construction site is carrying a load of dusty materials, the load should be covered entirely by clean impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle. <p><i>Site hoarding</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a site boundary adjoins a road, street, service lane or other area accessible to the public, hoarding of not less than 2.4m high from ground level should be provided along the entire length of that portion of the site boundary except for a site entrance or exit. 							
Air Quality Impact (Operation)									
3.8.2	2.3	Odour patrol at site boundary of the Project	Site boundary / During operation stage (the need to continue the odour patrol after the end of the 2-year monitoring period would depend on the monitoring results and should be agreed with EPD)	OWTF Operator	✓		✓		EIAO-TM
3.8.2	2.4	Install gas cleaning equipment and stack on the CHP and odour treatment unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preliminary design suggests the use of a two stage process involving either a biofilter or Ultraviolet Light (UV-C) 	CHP and odour treatment unit	Design Consultant / OWTF Operator	✓		✓		EIA Recommendation

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		<p>together with ozone treatment as the first stage, and an activated carbon filter as the second stage for the odour treatment unit. It is recommended to install the UV-C and ozone treatment system with second stage active carbon filters as this has a lower footprint requirement than the biofilter option. However, the actual unit installed depends on the final design by the contractor in the design phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The preliminary design incorporates a combination of thermal and catalytic treatment processes to remove pollutants from the exhaust gasses from the CHP. ■ Both the odour treatment unit and the CHP emissions are suggested to be directed to a flue to aid the dispersion and minimise effects on ASRs. 							
Hazard Risk Assessment (Operation)									
4.9	3.2	<p>The HA has assumed that the following “Good Practices” and “recommended design measures” for the safe operation of OWTF 2 shall be carried out as far as reasonably practicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The process plant building will be provided with adequate number of gas detectors distributed over the various areas of potential leak sources to provide adequate coverage. ■ All electrical equipment inside the building will be classified in accordance with the electrical area classification requirements. No unclassified electrical equipment will be used during operations or maintenance. ■ Reference can be made to Codes of Practice and guidance issued in Europe that applies to places where explosive atmospheres may occur (called ‘ATEX’ requirements). These are covered as part of the European Directive: the Explosive Atmospheres Directive (99/92/EC) and the UK regulations, Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR). Where potentially explosive atmospheres may occur in the workplace, the requirements 	During design and operation phases	Design Consultant / OWTF Operator	✓		✓		EIAO & EIAO TM Annex 4

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		<p>include, identifying and classifying (zoning) areas where potentially explosive atmospheres may occur; avoiding ignition sources in zoned areas, in particular those from electrical and mechanical equipment; where necessary, identifying the entrances to zoned areas; providing appropriate anti-static clothing for employees; and before they come into operation, verifying the overall explosion protection safety of areas where explosive atmospheres may occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ All safety valves design shall take into account discharging any released fluid to a safe location, or stopping misdirection of fluid flows in order to avoid hazardous outcome.■ Safety markings and crash barriers will be provided to the aboveground piping, digesters and the gas holder near the entrance.■ Lightning protection installations will be installed following IEC 62305, BS EN 62305, AS/NZS 1768, NFPA 780 or equivalent standards.■ A 10m high boundary wall with fire resistance will be provided in the vicinity of the digester tanks, gasholders and gas purification equipment to protect the equipment against external fires, and to provide some protection to external areas from the effects of fire/explosion.■ Suitable fire extinguishers will be provided within the site. An External Water Spray System (EWSS) will be installed in appropriate areas, such as around the gasholders, gas purification, desulphurisation units, and digester areas. The facilities will also be equipped with fire and gas detection system and fire suppression system. Stringent procedures are implemented to prohibit smoking or naked flames to be used on-site.■ Fixed crash barriers will be provided in areas where process equipment is adjacent to the internal roadway to protect							

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		against vehicle collision. Adequate warning signage and lighting will also be provided and maximum speed limit will also be in place.							
Noise Impact (Construction)									
5.9.1	4.2.7	Good Site Practice Good site practice and noise management can significantly reduce the impact of construction site activities on nearby NSRs. The following package of measures should be followed during each phase of construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> only well-maintained plant to be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction works; machines and plant that may be in intermittent use to be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, should, where possible, be orientated to direct noise away from the NSRs; mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible; and material stockpiles and other structures to be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities. 	Within construction site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			EIAO, EIAO-TM and Noise Control Ordinance
5.9.1	4.2.7	Selection of Quieter PME The recommended quieter PME adopted in the assessment were taken from the EPD's QPME Inventory and British Standard, namely <i>Noise Control on Construction and Open Sites, BS 5228: Part 1: 2009</i> . It should be noted that the silenced PME selected for assessment can be found in Hong Kong.	Within construction site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			EIAO, EIAO-TM and Noise Control Ordinance
5.9.1	4.2.7	Use of Movable Noise Barriers Movable noise barriers can be very effective in screening noise	Within construction site / During construction	Contractor		✓			EIAO, EIAO-TM and Noise Control

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		from particular items of plant when constructing the Project. Noise barriers located along the active works area close to the noise generating component of a PME could produce at least 10 dB(A) screening for stationary plant and 5 dB(A) for mobile plant provided the direct line of sight between the PME and the NSRs is blocked.	phase						Ordinance
5.9.1	4.2.7	Use of Noise Enclosure/ Acoustic Shed The use of noise enclosure or acoustic shed is to cover stationary PME such as air compressor and generator. With the adoption of the noise enclosure, the PME could be completely screened, and noise reduction of 15 dB(A) can be achieved according to the EIAO Guidance Note No.9/2010.	Within construction site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			EIAO, EIAO-TM and Noise Control Ordinance
5.9.1	4.2.7	Use of Noise Insulating Fabric Noise insulating fabric can also be adopted for certain PME (e.g. pilling machine etc). The fabric should be lapped such that there are no openings or gaps on the joints. According to the approved Tsim Sha Tsui Station Northern Subway EIA report (AEIAR-127/2008), a noise reduction of 10 dB(A) can be achieved for the PME lapped with the noise insulating fabric.	Within construction site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			EIAO, EIAO-TM and Noise Control Ordinance
Noise Impact (Operation)									
5.9.2	4.2.7	Fixed Plant Noise Specification of the maximum allowable sound power levels of the proposed fixed plants should be followed. The following noise reduction measures should be considered as far as practicable during operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose quieter plant such as those which have been effectively silenced; Include noise levels specification when ordering new plant (including chillier and E/M equipment); Locate fixed plant/louver away from any NSRs as far as practicable; Locate fixed plant in walled plant rooms or in specially 	Within construction site / During operation phase / Throughout operation phase	Design Consultant / Contractor	✓		✓		EIAO, EIAO-TM and Noise Control Ordinance

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		<p>designed enclosures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate noisy machines in a completely separate building; Install direct noise mitigation measures including silencers, acoustic louvers and acoustic enclosure where necessary; and Develop and implement a regularly scheduled plant maintenance programme so that equipment is properly operated and serviced in order to maintain a controlled level of noise. 							
Water Quality Impact (Construction)									
6.8.1.1	5.3	<p>Construction site runoff</p> <p>The site practices outlined in ProPECC Note PN 1/94 should be followed as far as practicable in order to minimise surface runoff and the chance of erosion. The following measures are recommended to protect water quality and sensitive uses of the coastal area, and when properly implemented should be sufficient to adequately control site discharges so as to avoid water quality impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the start of site establishment, perimeter cut-off drains to direct off-site water around the site should be constructed with internal drainage works and erosion and sedimentation control facilities implemented. Channels, earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to direct storm water to silt removal facilities. The design of the temporary on-site drainage system should be undertaken by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction; Sand/silt removal facilities such as sand/silt traps and sediment basins should be provided to remove sand/silt particles from runoff to meet the requirements of the TM standards under the WPCO. The design of efficient silt removal facilities should be based on the guidelines in Appendix A1 of ProPECC Note PN 1/94. Sizes may vary 	Within construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94

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		<p>depending upon the flow rate. The detailed design of the sand/silt traps should be undertaken by the Contractors prior to the commencement of construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure proper and efficient operation at all times and particularly during rainstorms. Deposited silt and grit should be regularly removed, at the onset of and after each rainstorm to ensure that these facilities are functioning properly at all times.■ Measures should be taken to minimize the ingress of site drainage into excavations. If excavation of trenches in wet periods is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. Water pumped out from foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.■ All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving a construction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads. An adequately designed and sited wheel washing facility should be provided at construction site exit where practicable. Wash-water should have sand and silt settled out and removed regularly to ensure the continued efficiency of the process. The section of access road leading to, and exiting from, the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved with sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public roads and drains.■ Open stockpiles of construction materials or construction wastes on-site 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 be							

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		adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and stormwater runoff being directed into foul sewers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precautions should be taken at any time of the year when rainstorms are likely. Actions should be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted and actions to be taken during or after rainstorms are summarized in Appendix A2 of ProPECC Note PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to the control of silty surface runoff during storm events, especially for areas located near steep slopes. Bentonite slurries used in piling or slurry walling should be reconditioned and reused wherever practicable. Temporary enclosed storage locations should be provided on-site for any unused bentonite that needs to be transported away after all the related construction activities are completed. The requirements in ProPECC Note PN 1/94 should be adhered to in the handling and disposal of bentonite slurries. 							
6.8.1.2	5.3	General construction activities Construction solid waste, debris and refuse generated on-site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid entering any nearby storm water drain. Stockpiles of cement and other construction materials should be kept covered when not being used.	Within construction site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94
6.8.1.3	5.3	Excavation works The construction programme should be properly planned to minimise excavation works during the wet season (April to September), temporarily exposed slope/soil surfaces should be covered by a tarpaulin or other means, as far as practicable. Interception channels should be provided (e.g. along the crest/edge of the excavation) to prevent storm runoff from washing across exposed soil surfaces. Arrangements should be in place to ensure that adequate surface protection	Within construction site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94

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		measures can be safely carried out well before the arrival of a rainstorm. Other measures that need to be implemented before, during and after rainstorms are summarized in ProPECC PN 1/94.							
6.8.1.4	5.3	Accidental spillage <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The Contractor should register as a chemical waste producer if chemical wastes are produced from construction activities. The Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) and its subsidiary regulations in particular the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation should be observed and complied with for control of chemical wastes.■ Maintenance of vehicles and equipment, involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage, should only be undertaken within areas appropriately equipped to control these discharges.■ Oils and fuels should only be stored in designated areas which have pollution prevention facilities. To prevent spillage of fuels and solvents to any nearby storm water drain, all fuel tanks and storage areas should be provided with locks and be sited on sealed areas, within bunds of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank. The bund should be drained of rainwater after a rain event.■ Disposal of chemical wastes should be carried out in compliance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. The Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published under the Waste Disposal Ordinance details the requirements to deal with chemical wastes. General requirements are given as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Suitable containers should be used to hold the chemical wastes to avoid leakage or spillage during storage, handling and transport.– Chemical waste containers should be suitably labelled, to notify and warn the personnel who are handling the	Within construction site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94 and Waste Disposal Ordinance

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		wastes, to avoid accidents. – Storage area should be selected at a safe location on site and adequate space should be allocated to the storage area.							
6.8.1.5	5.3	Sewage effluent from construction workforce Temporary sanitary facilities, such as portable chemical toilets, should be employed on-site where necessary to handle sewage from the workforce. A licensed contractor should be employed to provide appropriate and adequate portable toilets and be responsible for appropriate disposal and maintenance.	Within construction site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94
Water Quality Impact (Operation)									
6.8.2.1	5.3	Sewage effluent and sewerage impact In order to minimise the risk of exceeding capacity of the sewerage system, on-site underground storage of effluent is recommended for the OWTF 2, with a capacity of 6 hours of peak flow. Using the values presented in the preliminary design, the on-site storage required to buffer excess capacity would be equivalent to 30 m ³ . A below ground effluent retention tank would function to store effluent produced during peak periods when usage of the Sha Ling pumping station is high. Effluent stored during such periods could then be pumped out of the retention tank and discharged into the public sewer during off-peak times when capacity is sufficient.	Within construction site / During design and operation phase	Design Consultant / OWTF Operator	✓		✓		EIA recommendations
6.8.2.2	5.3	Wastewater generation from organic waste treatment processes Wastewater must be collected and diverted to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). An adequately sized WWTP with technologies such as membrane bioreactor, reverse osmosis or multi-phase separation process or system should be provided for the OWTF 2. Polluting parameters in the effluent should be in compliance with the requirements as specified in the TM-DSS.	Within construction site / During design and operation phase	Design Consultant / OWTF Operator	✓		✓		TM-DSS, Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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		<p><i>Leachate from the waste reception and composting process</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A drainage system will be provided at the reception area connecting to the proposed onsite WWTP. The leachate would be treated in the WWTP and there would be no direct discharge of leachate. <p><i>Dewatering of the digestate from the separators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The wastewater generated from the dewatering of digestate from the digesters is expected to be around 229.18 m³/day and a peak flow of 5.31L/s. The on-site WWTP will deploy suitable treatment process in order to reduce the pollution level to an acceptable standard. The effluent shall be treated according to the TM-DSS standard before discharging to foul sewers. <p><i>Condensate from biogas drying, odour treatment and ventilation system</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Condensate from biogas handling and wastewater from the odour treatment process would be collected and transferred to the WWTP. There is no direct discharge of wastewater to the sewer. <p><i>Washing of waste delivery trucks</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Surplus wastewater generated from the vehicle washing facilities would be collected and transferred to the WWTP for further treatment before discharging to the foul sewer. <p><i>Untreated wastewater from wastewater treatment plant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintenance of the WWTP and its connection pipe work would be conducted regularly to confirm the condition of the holding tank and pipes. This will ensure early detection of any damage for repair or replacement. <p><i>Leakage of materials from WWTP</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular scheduled maintenance of the WWTP will be carried out to confirm the condition of the facility and detect							

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any damages at an early stage for repair or replacement.									
6.8.2.3	5.3	Contaminated stormwater runoff and accidental spillages Regular maintenance of plant facilities, as recommended in Section 6.8.2.2 of the EIA report, will be performed to confirm the condition of plant facilities and detect any damage for repair or replacement. Training should be provided to the employees on handling accidental spillage, so that in such cases, actions can be carried out quickly to avoid runoff to nearby streams/drains.	Within construction site / During operation phase / Throughout operation phase	OWTF Operator			✓		TM-DSS; Water Pollution Control Ordinance
Waste Management Implications (Construction)									
7.6.1.1	6.3	Good Site Practices Recommendations for good site practices during the construction activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtain the relevant waste disposal permits from appropriate authorities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354) and subsidiary Regulations and the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28);Provide staff training for proper waste management and chemical handling procedures;Provide sufficient waste disposal points and regular waste collection;Provide appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers;Carry out regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors;Separate chemical wastes for special handling and disposal to licensed facilities for treatment; andEmploy licensed waste collectors to collect waste.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor			✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance; Regulation and the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance; Waste Disposal (Chemical Wastes) (General) Regulation; Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Site
7.6.1.2	6.3	Waste Reduction Measures	Project construction site /	Contractor		✓	✓		Waste Disposal

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		<p>Recommendations to achieve waste reduction include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Design foundation works to minimise the amount of excavated material to be generated; ■ Provide training on the importance of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedures, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling; ■ Sort demolition debris and excavated materials from demolition works to recover reusable/recyclable portions ■ Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers or skips to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal ■ Encourage collection of recyclable waste such as waste paper and aluminium cans by providing separate labelled bins to enable such waste to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the work force ■ Plan the use of construction materials carefully to minimise amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste 	Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities						Ordinance
7.6.1.3	6.3	<p>Excavated and C&D Materials</p> <p>In order to minimise impacts resulting from collection and transportation of C&D material for off-site disposal, the excavated materials should be reused on-site as fill material as backfilling material and for landscaping works far as practicable. Other mitigation requirements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A Waste Management Plan (WMP), which becomes part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), should be prepared in accordance with ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005; ■ A recording system for the amount of wastes generated, recycled and disposed of (including the disposal sites) should be adopted for easy tracking; and ■ In order to monitor the disposal of excavated and non-inert 	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor	✓	✓			<p>Waste Disposal Ordinance ;</p> <p>DEVB Technical Circular (Works) No.6/2010 for Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction & Demolition Materials;</p> <p>Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005</p> <p>Environmental</p>

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		C&D material at public filling facilities and landfills and to control fly-tipping, a trip-ticket system should be adopted (refer to DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010).							Management on Construction Site
7.6.1.4	6.3	Chemical Waste Should chemical wastes be produced at the construction site, the Contractor would be required to register with EPD as a Chemical Waste Producer and to follow the guidelines stated in the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used, and incompatible chemicals should be stored separately. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the corresponding chemical characteristics of the chemical waste (such as explosive, flammable, oxidizing, irritant, toxic, harmful, or corrosive). The Contractor should employ a licensed collector to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes, to either the CWTC in Tsing Yi, or any other licensed facilities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation
7.6.1.5	6.3	General Refuse General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separated from excavated and non-inert C&D materials. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from inert C&D materials. Preferably an enclosed and covered area should be provided to reduce the occurrence of 'wind blown' light material.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			Waste Disposal Ordinance and Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance - Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation
Waste Management Implications (Operation)									
7.6.2.1	6.3	Good site practices Adoption of the following good operational practices should be recommended to minimise waste management impacts:	Construction site / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage	OWTF Operator			✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain the necessary waste disposal permits from the appropriate authorities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354), Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation and the Land (Miscellaneous Provision) Ordinance (Cap. 28); Nomination of an approved person to be responsible for good site practice, arrangements for collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility of all wastes generated at the site; Use of a waste haulier licensed to collect specific category of waste; A trip-ticket system should be included as one of the contractual requirements and implemented by the Environmental Team to monitor the disposal of solid wastes at public filling facilities and landfills, and to control fly tipping. Reference should be made to DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010. Training of site personnel in proper waste management and chemical waste handling procedures; Separation of chemical wastes for special handling and appropriate treatment at a licensed facility; Routine cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors; Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection for disposal; Adoption of appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste, such as covering trucks or transporting wastes in enclosed containers; and, Implementation of a recording system for the amount of wastes generated, recycled and disposed of (including the disposal sites). 							(General); Regulation and the Land (Miscellaneous Provision) Ordinance; DEVB Technical Circular (Works) No. 6/2010.

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7.6.2.2	6.3	Waste reduction measures Adoption of the following good operational practices should be recommended to ensure waste reduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal; ■ Encourage collection of aluminium cans, plastic bottles and packaging material (e.g. carton boxes) and office paper by individual collectors. Separate labelled bins should be provided to help segregate this waste from other general refuse generated by the work force; and ■ Any unused chemicals or those with remaining functional capacity should be reused as far as practicable. 	Construction site / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage	OWTF Operator			✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General); Regulation and the Land (Miscellaneous Provision) Ordinance
7.6.2.3	6.3	Waste generated from pre-treatment process Wastes generated from pre-treatment process should be recycled as far as possible. Wastes generated from pre-treatment process should also be separated from any chemical waste and stored in covered skips. The recyclables should be collected by licensed collectors, while the rest of the waste should be removed from the site on a daily basis to minimise odour, pest and litter impacts. Open burning must be strictly prohibited.	Pre-treatment process / Throughout operation stage	OWTF Operator			✓		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General)
7.6.2.4	6.3	Chemical Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chemical waste generated from machinery maintenance and servicing should be managed in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and storage of Chemical Wastes under the provisions of Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. The chemical waste should be collected by drum-type containers and, when transported off-site, removed by licensed chemical waste contractors. Alternatively, some of the chemical waste may be retained on-site for re-use by the Project in the 	Construction site / Throughout operation stage	OWTF Operator			✓		Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation

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		<p>manufacture of biogas or other products, subject to their composition being confirmed as suitable for such application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant / equipment maintenance schedules should be planned in order to minimise the generation of chemical waste. Non-recyclable chemical wastes and lubricants should be disposed of at appropriate facilities, such as CWTC. Copies or counterfoils from collection receipts issued by the licensed waste collector should be kept for recording purpose. Recyclable chemical waste will be transported off-site for treatment by a licensed collector. The Contractor will need to register with EPD as a chemical waste producer. 							
7.6.2.5	6.3	<p>General Refuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste generated in site offices should be reduced through segregation and collection of recyclables. To promote the recycling of wastes such as used paper, aluminium cans and plastic bottles, it is recommended that recycling bins should be clearly labelled and placed at locations with easy access. For the collection of recyclable materials, they should be collected by licensed collectors. General refuse, other than segregated recyclable wastes, should be separated from any chemical waste and stored in covered skips. The general refuse should be removed from the site on a daily basis to minimise odour, pest and litter impacts. Also, open burning of refuse must be strictly prohibited. 	Construction site / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage	OWTF Operator			✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance
Ecological Impact (Construction)									
8.7	7.3	For precautionary purposes and to further ensure that no wild flora species of conservation interest will be affected, prior to commencement of any construction works, it is recommended to conduct a detailed vegetation survey as baseline monitoring to update the exact locations, number and condition of individuals of <i>Aquilaria sinensis</i> and any other floral species of conservation	Before Project commencement	OWTF Operator	✓				EIAO-TM

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					Des	Con	Op	Dec	
		interest within the Project Area. A Vegetation Survey Report summarizing the findings and recommendations of the detailed vegetation survey should be prepared and submitted to AFCD for approval no later than one month prior to commencement of construction works.							
8.7	7.3	During construction phase, erection of a temporary protective fence along the plantation area where trees and vegetation, including those of conservation concern identified under the detailed vegetation survey, would be retained within the Project Area is recommended for precautionary purposes to avoid any potential impact from construction activities such as vehicle movement and materials storage. Establishment of the protective fence could also raise the awareness of personnel to be present and protection of the plants. While the protective fence should be properly maintained, monitoring of individuals of <i>Aquilaria sinensis</i> and any other floral species of conservation interest identified in the detailed vegetation survey during construction phase on a monthly basis should be conducted to make sure that they are not affected by the construction works of the Project.	Throughout construction stage	OWTF Operator		✓			EIAO-TM
Ecological Impact (Operation)									
No mitigation measure is required.									
Landscape and Visual Impact (Construction)									
Table 10.7 (CP1)	Table 8.1 (CP1)	Preservation of Existing Vegetation The development proposals would avoid disturbance to the existing trees as far as practicable within the confines of the development site. A preliminary tree survey has been undertaken to establish the existing resources. A tree survey review with formal tree removal application will be submitted to the relevant government departments for approval in accordance with ETWB TC(W) 03/2006 Tree Preservation, during the detailed design phase of the Project. Based on the preliminary findings it would be possible to retain 441 of the existing trees. If	Construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor	✓	✓			Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2006

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location / Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage ¹				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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		possible, all trees which are not in conflict with the proposals would be retained and shall be protected through the means of fencing, where appropriate, to prevent potential damage to tree canopies and root zones from vehicles and materials storage. Specifications for the protection of existing trees will be circulated to the relevant government authorities for approval together with the formal tree removal application.							
Table 10.7 (CP2)	Table 8.1 (CP2)	Control of site construction activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage of materials should be carefully arranged to minimise potential landscape and visual impact. The location and appearance of site accommodation should be carefully designed to minimise potential landscape and visual impact. Site lighting should be carefully designed to prevent light spillage, Extent of the works area and construction period should be minimised as far as practicable. Screen hoarding with compatible design to blend into the surrounding natural environmental should be considered. Temporary works areas should be reinstated at the earliest possible opportunity. 	Construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor	✓	✓			EIAO-TM
Table 10.7 (CP3)	Table 8.1 (CP3)	Transplantation of existing trees <p>Under current proposal, no tree is recommended to be transplanted since the trees in conflict with the proposed works are not suitable to be transplanted. However, should transplantation be proposed in the detailed design stage after an update tree survey, the recommended final recipient sites should be adjacent to their current locations. Enough time should be reserved for tree transplantation works to increase the survival rate of the transplanting trees. To ensure the survival of transplanted trees, protection work should be considered. The tree transplantation proposal will be submitted to relevant</p>	Construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor	✓	✓			Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2006

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location / Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage ¹				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	Con	Op	Dec	
authorities for approval together with the formal tree removal application.									
Landscape and Visual Impact (Operation)									
Table 10.8 (OP1)	Table 8.2 (OP1)	<p>Design of the Proposed OWTF</p> <p>OWTF will incorporate design features as part of design mitigation measures including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrated design approach - the location of OWTF should be within the existing Livestock Waste Composting Plant, as far as technically feasible. The location and orientation of the OWTF should be away from landscape and visually sensitive areas such as ponds and woodlands.• Building massing – the proposed use of simple responsive design includes having specific height profile requirement such as, single-storey, lower than the adjacent building structures, and avoiding large built structure for supporting facilities to reduce the intrusion of mass in the rural areas.• Treatment of built structures – the structural design should seek to reduce the apparent visual mass of the facilities further through the use of natural materials such as wooden frames or other sustainable materials such as recycled plastics.• Responsive building finishes – Natural tones should be considered for the colour palette for proposed structures. Non-reflective finishes are recommended on the outward facing building facades to reduce glare effect.• Responsive lighting design – Aesthetic design of architectural and lighting with following glare design measures:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Directional and full cut off lighting is recommended within the boundaries of OWTF to minimise light spillage to the surroundings;	Construction site / During design stage	Design Consultant / OWTF Operator	✓			EIAO-TM	

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		<p>– Minimise geographical spread of lighting, only applying for safety at the key access points and staircases; and</p> <p>Limited lighting intensity to meet the minimum safety and operation requirement.</p>							
Table 10.8 (OP2)	Table 8.2 (OP2)	<p>Amenity / Compensatory Planting</p> <p>Tree retention within the works area is considered to be important. New tree plantings will be concentrated in the proposed amenity areas along the boundaries of the site and along the exterior of OWTF buildings. Although a preliminary planting proposal is not yet available at the moment of producing this EIA Report, anticipated new tree planting within the Project site should be able to fully compensate for the loss of 14 trees proposed to be felled in terms of both quantity and quality. 441 existing trees will be retained through preserving them at their current locations. Establishment of newly planted trees is expected. Trees with high amenity value will be placed along the access routes to provide shade and soften the hard structures of OWTF buildings. Amenity plantings will utilise native tree species found on existing neighbouring slopes or woodland areas to improve the ecological connectivity between existing habitats and create a coherent landscape network. Tree species with aggressive roots should be avoided to prevent damage to OWTF buildings and structures. Trees with high or moderate amenity value and low to medium maintenance should be considered as part of landscape resource enhancement. Recommended tree species include <i>Celtis sinensis</i> and <i>Liquidambar formosana</i>. These proposals will be subjected to review at detail design stage of the Project.</p>	Construction site / during design and operation stage	Design Consultant / OWTF Operator	✓		✓		Technical Circular (Works) Nos. 7/2002 and 3/2006
Table 10.8 (OP3)	Table 8.2 (OP3)	<p>Treatment of Slopes</p> <p>In accordance with GEO Publication No. 1/2011 "Technical Guidelines on Landscape Treatment for Slopes", these engineering structures will be aesthetically enhanced through the use of soft landscape works including tree and shrub</p>	Construction site / during design and operation stage	Design Consultant / OWTF Operator	✓		✓		GEO Publication No. 1/2011 "Technical Guidelines on Landscape

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location / Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage ¹				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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		planting to give man-made slopes a natural appearance, blending into the natural landscape. Whip-sized plantings are preferred on the face of soil cut slopes, at the crest and toe of the slope and within berm planters. These smaller, younger plants can adapt to their new growing conditions quicker than larger sized stock and establish a naturalistic effect rapidly. Recommended tree species include <i>Mallotus paniculatus</i> , <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> and <i>Alangium chinense</i> .							Treatment for Slopes
Table 10.8 (OP4)	Table 8.2 (OP4)	Amenity enhancement Rooftop greening and vertical greening to mitigate the visual impact of taller structures can soften the façade of OWTF structures. Frameworks utilised for vertical greening should appear naturalistic.	Construction site / during design and operation stage	Design Consultant / OWTF Operator	✓		✓		Technical Circular (Works) No. 7/2002

Remarks:

1. Des – Design Stage, C – Construction Stage, O – Operation, Dec - Decommissioning