Civil Engineering and Development Department

EP-337/2009 - New Distributor Roads Serving the Planned KTD

Contract No. KL/2012/02 Kai Tak Development –Stage 3A Infrastructure at Former North Apron Area

Quarterly EM&A Report

February to April 2016

(version 1.0)

Approved By

(Environmental Team Leader)

REMARKS:

The information supplied and contained within this report is, to the best of our knowledge, correct at the time of printing.

CINOTECH accepts no responsibility for changes made to this report by third parties

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
EX	ECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
	Introduction	1
	Environmental Monitoring Works	2
	Environmental Licenses and Permits	3
	Key Information in the Reporting Quarter	
1.	INTRODUCTION	6
	Background	6
	Project Organizations	
2.	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS	8
	Monitoring Parameters and Monitoring Locations	8
	Monitoring Methodology and Calibration Details	
	Environmental Quality Performance Limits (Action and Limit Levels)	
	Implementation Status of Environmental Mitigation Measures	
	Site Audit Summary	
	Status of Waste Management	
3.	MONITORING RESULTS	9
	Weather Conditions	9
	Air Quality	9
	Construction Noise	
	Landscape and Visual	
	Influencing Factors on the Monitoring Results	
	Comparison of EM&A results with EIA predictions	
4.	NON-COMPLIANCE (EXCEEDANCES) OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL	
QU	JALITY PERFORMANCE LIMITS (ACTION AND LIMIT LEVELS)	11
	Summary of Exceedances	11
	Review of the Reasons for and the Implications of Non-compliance	11
	Summary of Environmental Complaints and Prosecutions	11
5.	COMMENTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	12
	Effectiveness of Mitigation Measures	12

LIST OF TABLE

Table I	Air Quality and Noise Monitoring Stations for this Project
Table II	Summary Table for Non-compliance Recorded in the Reporting Quarter
Table III	Summary Table for Key Information in the Reporting Quarter
Table 1.1	Key Project Contacts
Table 3.1	Summary of Weather Conditions in the Reporting Period
Table 3.2	Major Dust Sources during the Monitoring in the Reporting Period
Table 3.3	Major Noise Sources during the Monitoring in the Reporting Period

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Layout Plan of the Project
Figure 2	Locations of Air Quality Monitoring Stations
Figure 3	Locations of Construction Noise Monitoring Stations

LIST OF APPENDICES

A	Monitoring Requirements
В	Action and Limit Levels for Air Quality and Noise
C	Graphical Presentation of Air Quality Monitoring Results
D	Graphical Presentation of Noise Monitoring Results
E	Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule (EMIS)
F	Site Audit Summary
G	Waste Generated Quantity
H	Summary of Exceedances

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex I Comparison of EM&A Data and EIA Predictions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

- 1. This is the 10th Quarterly Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Report prepared by Cinotech Consultants Limited for the "Contract No. KL/2012/02 Kai Tak Development Stage 3A Infrastructure at Former North Apron Area" (hereinafter called "the Project"). This contract comprises one Schedule 2 designated project (DP), namely the new distributor Road D1 serving the planned KTD. The DP is part of the designated project under Environmental Permit (EP) No.: EP-337/2009 ("New distributor roads serving the planned Kai Tak Development") respectively. This summary report presents the EM&A works performed in the period between 1st February 2016 and 30th April 2016.
- 2. With reference to the same principle of EIA report of the Project, air quality monitoring stations within 500m and noise monitoring stations within 300m from the boundary of this Project are considered as relevant monitoring locations. In such regard, the relevant air quality and noise monitoring locations are tabulated in Table I (see **Figure 2** and **3** for their locations).

Table I – Air Quality and Noise Monitoring Stations for this Project

Locations	Monitoring Stations In accordance with EM&A Manual	Alternative Monitoring Stations	
Air Quality Monitoring Stations			
AM1 - Rhythm Garden	No	AM1(B) - Contractor Site Office (KL/2012/02)	
AM2 - Lee Kau Yan Memorial School	ol Yes N/A		
AM6 – Site 1B4 (Planned)	N/A		
Noise Monitoring Stations			
M3 - Cognitio College	Yes	N/A	
M4 - Lee Kau Yan Memorial School	Yes	N/A	
M9 – Tak Long Estate	Yes N/A		
M10 – Site 1B4 (Planned)	N/A		

- 3. According to the Environmental Monitoring and Audit Manual (EM&A Manual) of the Kai Tak Development (KTD) Schedule 3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, the impact monitoring at the designated monitoring stations as required in KTD EM&A Manual under the EP, have been conducted in Contract No. KLN/2013/16 Environmental Monitoring Works for Kai Tak Development under Schedule 3 of KTD, which is on-going starting from December 2010. The impact monitoring data under Contract No. KLN/2013/16 will be adopted for the Project. Therefore, this report presents the air quality and noise monitoring works extracted from Contract No. KLN/2013/16.
- 4. The construction activities undertaken in the reporting quarter were:
 - Site Clearance;

- RC works for VT1 at Portion G;
- Outstanding works at Portion F2 and B1;
- Sheet piling and earthworks for VT1;
- ELS for VT1 at CH260 to Ch300;
- Landscaping Work at Portion F2, G & B6;
- Drainage Works at Portion F2, G & B6;
- Condition survey and monitoring survey;
- PERE Stage 5A works;
- Footpath construction at Sam Chuk Street and Tsat Po Street; and
- RC works for SW3 at San Po Kong.

Environmental Monitoring Works

5. Environmental monitoring for the Project was performed in accordance with the EM&A Manual and the monitoring results were checked and reviewed. Site Inspections/Audits were conducted once per week. The implementation of the environmental mitigation measures, Event Action Plans and environmental complaint handling procedures were also checked.

6. Summary of the non-compliance in the reporting quarter for the Project is tabulated in Table II.

-		_		=
Table II	Non-compliance	Record for the	Project in the	ne Reporting Quarter

Parameter	No. of Excee	No. of Exceedance					
Farameter	Action Level	Limit Level	Taken				
February 201	February 2016						
1-hr TSP	0	0	N/A				
24-hr TSP	0	0	N/A				
Noise	0	0	N/A				
March 2016							
1-hr TSP	0	0	N/A				
24-hr TSP	0	0	N/A				
Noise	0	0	N/A				
April 2016							
1-hr TSP	0	0	N/A				
24-hr TSP	0	0	N/A				
Noise	0	0	N/A				

1-hour & 24-hour TSP Monitoring

7. All 1-hour & 24-hour TSP monitoring was conducted as scheduled in the reporting period. No Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded.

Construction Noise

8. All construction noise monitoring was conducted as scheduled in the reporting period. No Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded.

Environmental Licenses and Permits

- 9. Licenses/Permits granted to the Project include the Environmental Permit (EP) for the Project, EP-337/2009 issued on 23 April 2009.
- 10. Registration of Chemical Waste Producer (License: 5213-286-K3022-04).
- 11. Water Discharge License (License No.: WT00016873-2013 and WT00016723-2013).
- 12. Construction Noise Permit (License No.: GW-RE0934-15, GW-RE1044-15, GW-RE1045-15, GW-RE1326-15, GW-RE0029-16, GW-RE0032-16 & GW-RE0138-16).

Key Information in the Reporting Quarter

13. Summary of key information in the reporting quarter is tabulated in Table III.

Table III Summary Table for Key Information in the Reporting Quarter

Table III Event	Event Details Number Nature		Action Taken	Status	Remark
Complaint	2	The complainant complained about the mud disposed from the vehicles leaving construction site to the Concorde Road.	Investigation was conducted. After complaint received, the Contractor has taken immediate follow-up actions including cleared up the disposed mud at the Concorde Road by the Contractor including sweeping and cleaning the disposed mud immediately along the Concorde Road; Clear the silty water and mud regularly near the entrance of construction site areas that the silty water and mud runoff would be backflow into the site area and treated through the wastewater treatment facility in the site before discharging out; Ensure vehicles and plant were cleaned of mud and debris before leaving the construction site area, especially near the Concorde Road; ensure vehicles and plant were cleaned of mud and debris before leaving the construction site area, especially near the Concorde Road; and use of treated effluent from the wastewater treatment facility and the water in the wheel washing bay would be pumped back to wastewater treatment facility to increase the efficiency of wheel washing. The Contractor had also increased the frequency of clearing sediment and silt in the wheel washing facility in order to minimize the mud disposed from the vehicles leaving the construction site to the Concorde Road.	The situation is closed.	
		The complainant complained about the mud disposed from the vehicles leaving construction site and the vehicle was not cleaning before leaving the site at the entrance next to roundabout of the Concorde Road (near Trade & Industrial Tower).	Investigation was conducted. After complaint received, the Contractor has taken immediate follow-up actions including cleared up the disposed mud at the Concorde Road by the Contractor including sweeping and cleaning the disposed mud immediately along the Concorde Road; Clear the silty water and mud regularly near the entrance of construction site areas that the silty; Ensure vehicles and plant were cleaned of mud and debris before leaving the construction site area, especially near the Concorde Road; and use of treated effluent from the wastewater treatment facility and the water in the wheel washing bay would be pumped back to wastewater treatment facility to increase the efficiency of wheel washing. The Contractor had also increased the frequency of clearing sediment and silt in the wheel washing facility in order to minimize the mud disposed from the vehicles leaving the construction site to the Concorde Road.	The situation is closed.	
Reporting Changes	0		N/A	N/A	

Event	Event Details		Action Taken	Status	Remark
	Number	Nature			
Notifications of any summons & prosecutions received	0		N/A	N/A	

14. Environmental monitoring works for the Project are considered effective and is generating data to categorically identify the environmental impacts from the works and influencing factors in the vicinity of monitoring stations.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

- 1.1 The Kai Tak Development (KTD) is located in the south-eastern part of Kowloon Peninsula, comprising the apron and runway areas of the former Kai Tak Airport and existing waterfront areas at To Kwa Wan, Ma Tau Kok, Kowloon Bay, Kwun Tong and Cha Kwo Ling. It covers a land area of about 328 hectares. Stage 3A Infrastructure at Former North Apron Area is one of the construction stages of KTD. It contains one Schedule 2 DP including new distributor roads serving the planned KTD. The general layout of the Project is shown in **Figure 1.**
- 1.2 One Environmental Permit (EP) No. EP-337/2009 was also issued on 23 April 2009 for new distributor roads serving the planned KTD to Civil Engineering and Development Department as the Permit Holder.
- 1.3 A study of environmental impact assessment (EIA) was undertaken to consider the key issues of air quality, noise, water quality, waste, land contamination, cultural heritage and landscape and visual impact, and identify possible mitigation measures associated with the works. An EIA Report (Register No. AEIAR-130/2009) was approved by the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) on 4 April 2009.
- 1.4 Cinotech Consultants Limited (Cinotech) was commissioned by Kaden Construction Ltd. (the Contractor) to undertake the role of the Environmental Team (ET) for the Contract No. KL/2012/02 Stage 3A Infrastructure at Former North Apron Area. The construction work under KL/2012/02 comprises the construction of part of the Road D1 under the EP (EP-337/2009).
- 1.5 Cinotech Consultants Limited was commissioned by Kaden Construction Ltd. to undertake the Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) works for the Project. The construction commencement of this Contract was on 24th October 2013 for Road D1. This summary report presents the EM&A works performed in the period between 1st February 2016 and 30th April 2016.

Project Organizations

- 1.6 Different parties with different levels of involvement in the project organization include:
 - Project Proponent Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD).
 - The Engineer and the Engineer's Representative (ER) Ove Arup & Partners (ARUP).
 - Environmental Team (ET) Cinotech Consultants Limited (CCL).
 - Independent Environmental Checker (IEC) ANewR Consulting Limited (ANewR).
 - Contractor Kaden Construction Ltd. (Kaden).

1.7 The key contacts of the Project are shown in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 Key Project Contacts

Party	Role	Contact Person	Position	Phone No.	Fax No.
CEDD	Project	Mr. Mike Cho /	Engineer	2301 1465 /	2301 1277
CEDD	Proponent	Mr. Thomas Fu		2301 1473	
ARUP	Engineer's	Mr. Gary Cheung	SRE	2716 0122	2716 0232
ARUP	Representative	Ms. Gloria Kwok	RE		
		Dr. Priscilla Choy	Environmental	2151 2089	
	Environmental Environmental	·	Team Leader	2131 2089	
Cinotech	Team	Ms. Ivy Tam	Project Coordinator		3107 1388
	1 Calli		and Audit Team	2151 2090	
			Leader		
	Independent	Mr. Adi Lee	Independent		
ANewR	Environmental		Environmental	2618 2836	3007 8648
	Checker		Checker		
Kaden	Contractor	Mr. Osbert Sit	Project Manager		

2. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring Parameters and Monitoring Locations

2.1 The EM&A Manual designates locations for the ET to monitor environmental impacts in terms of air quality, noise, landscape and visual due to the Project. The Project area and monitoring locations are depicted in Figures 2 and 3. Appendix A gives details of monitoring requirements.

Monitoring Methodology and Calibration Details

2.2 Monitoring works/equipments were conducted/calibrated regularly in accordance with the EM&A Manual. Copies of calibration certificates are attached in the appendices of the Monthly EM&A Reports.

Environmental Quality Performance Limits (Action and Limit Levels)

2.3 The environmental quality performance limits, i.e. Action and Limit Levels were derived from the baseline monitoring results. Should the measured environmental quality parameters exceed the Action/Limit Levels, the respective action plans would be implemented. The Action/Limit Levels for each environmental parameter are given in Appendix B.

Implementation Status of Environmental Mitigation Measures

2.4 Relevant mitigation measures as recommended in the project EIA report have been stipulated in the EM&A Manual for the Contractor to implement. The implementation status of environmental mitigation measures (EMIS) is given in **Appendix E**.

Site Audit Summary

During site inspections in the reporting period, no non-conformance was identified. The 2.5 observations and recommendations made during the reporting period are summarized in Appendix F.

Status of Waste Management

2.6 The amount of wastes generated by the major site activities of this Project during the reporting month is shown in **Appendix G**.

3. MONITORING RESULTS

Weather Conditions

3.1 The weather during monitoring sessions was summarized in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Summary of Weather Conditions in the Reporting Period

Reporting Month	General Weather Conditions
February 2016	Sunny and Cloudy
March 2016	Sunny and Cloudy
April 2016	Sunny and Cloudy

3.2 The detail of weather conditions for each individual monitoring session was presented in monthly EM&A report.

Air Quality

1-hour TSP Monitoring

1-hour TSP monitoring at 2 monitoring stations, AM1(B) – Contractor Site Office and AM2
 Lee Kau Yan Memorial School, was conducted as schedule in the reporting period. No Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded for 1-hr TSP monitoring in the reporting quarter.

24-hour TSP Monitoring

- 3.4 24-hr TSP monitoring at 2 monitoring stations, AM1(B) and AM2, was also conducted as schedule in the reporting period. No Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded for 24-hr TSP monitoring in the reporting quarter.
- 3.5 The graphical presentations of the air quality monitoring results are shown in **Appendix C**.

Construction Noise

- 3.6 Noise monitoring at 3 monitoring stations, M3 Cognitio College, M4 Lee Kau Yan Memorial College and M9 Tak Long Estate, was conducted as schedule in the reporting period. No Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded for construction noise monitoring in the reporting quarter.
- 3.7 The graphical presentations of the noise monitoring results are shown in **Appendix D**.

Landscape and Visual

3.8 Site audits were carried out on a weekly basis to monitor and audit the timely implementation of landscape and visual mitigation measures within KTD. No non-compliance of the landscape and visual impact was recorded in the reporting quarter.

Influencing Factors on the Monitoring Results

3.9 During the reporting period, the major dust and noise source identified at the designated monitoring stations are as follows:

Table 3.2 Major Dust Sources during the Monitoring in the Reporting Period

Station	Major Dust Source
AM1(B) – Contractor Site Office (KL/2012/02)	Road Traffic Dust
	Exposed site area and open stockpiles
	Site vehicle movement
AM2 – Lee Kau Yan Memorial School	Road Traffic Dust
	Exposed site area and open stockpiles
	Excavation works
	Site vehicle movement

Table 3.3 Major Noise Sources during the Monitoring in the Reporting Period

Monitoring Stations	Locations	Major Noise Source
M3	Camitia Callaga	Traffic Noise
IVIS	Cognitio College	Daily school activities
		Traffic Noise
	Lee Kau Yan Memorial School	Site vehicle movement
M4		Excavation works
		Piling works
		Daily school activities
М9	Talz I and Estata	Traffic Noise
	Tak Long Estate	Construction works

Comparison of EM&A results with EIA predictions

- 3.10 The EM&A data was compared with the EIA predictions and summarized in **Annex I**.
- 3.11 The 1-hour and 24-hour average TSP concentration in the reporting quarter were well below and within the prediction in the approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and no Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded.
- 3.12 Mitigated construction noise levels at M9 were not predicted in EIA Report. The noise monitoring results in the reporting quarter at M3 were not within the range of predicted mitigated construction noise levels in the EIA report in February 2016 and April 2016. The noise monitoring results in the reporting month at M3 were within the range of predicted mitigated construction noise levels in the EIA report in March 2016. For M3, please refer to remark in Table 4.3 of Monthly EM&A Report. The noise monitoring results in the reporting month at M4 were not within the range of predicted mitigated construction noise levels in the EIA report in the reporting quarter. The noise data at M4 exceeds the prediction of mitigated scenario in EIA report but did not exceed the baseline level.
- 3.13 The discrepancy between the EM&A data and EIA predictions is considered due to road traffic noise from Prince Edward Road East which is the major noise source during the monitoring.

4. NON-COMPLIANCE (EXCEEDANCES) OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PERFORMANCE LIMITS (ACTION AND LIMIT LEVELS)

Summary of Exceedances

4.1 Environmental monitoring works were performed in the reporting period and all monitoring results were checked and reviewed. A summary of exceedances is attached in **Appendix H**. The details of each exceedance were attached in the Monthly EM&A Reports.

Air Quality

4.2 No Action/ Limit Level exceedance was recorded in the reporting quarter.

Construction Noise

4.3 No Action/ Limit Level exceedance was recorded in the reporting quarter.

Landscape and Visual

4.4 No non-compliance of the landscape and visual impact was recorded in the reporting quarter.

Review of the Reasons for and the Implications of Non-compliance

4.5 There was no non-compliance from the site audits in the reporting quarter. The observations and recommendations made in each individual site audit session were attached in the **Appendix F**.

Summary of Environmental Complaints and Prosecutions

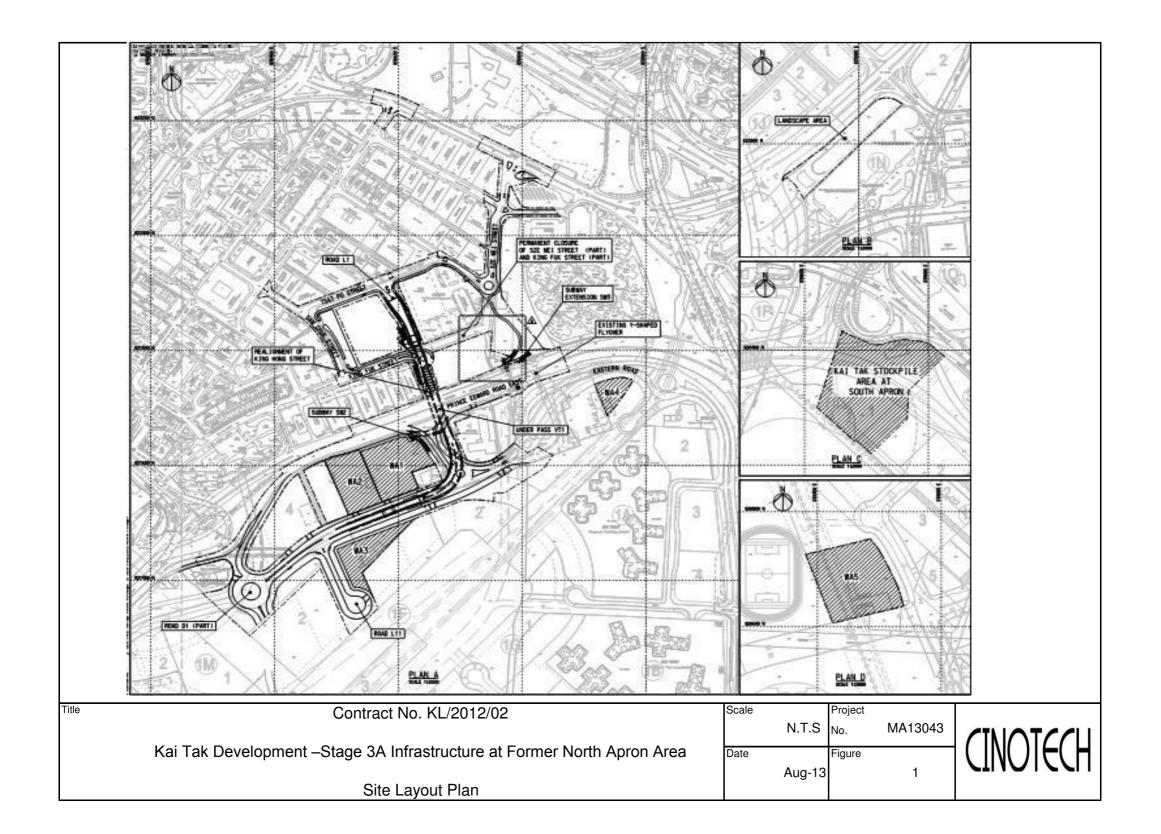
- 4.6 No environmental complaints and environmental prosecution were received during the reporting quarter.
- 4.7 No warning, summon and notification of successful prosecution was received in the reporting period.
- 4.8 There were no warnings, summons and successful prosecutions received since the commencement of the Project.

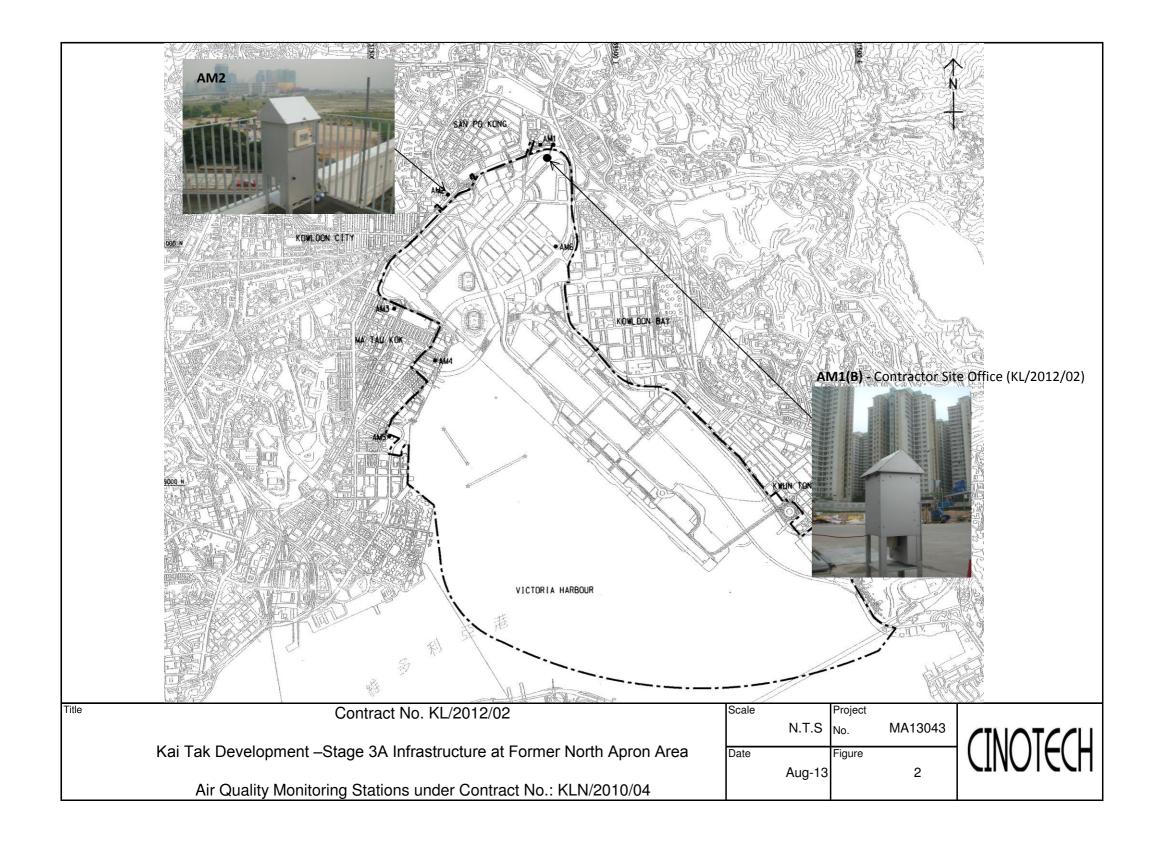
5. COMMENTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

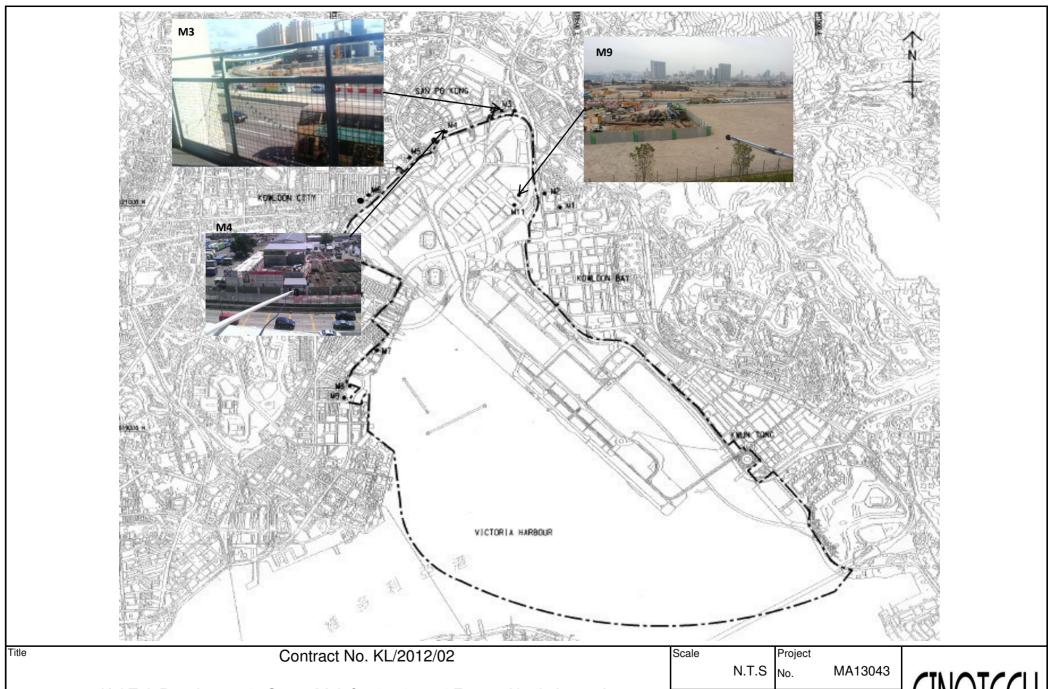
Effectiveness of Mitigation Measures

- 5.1 The mitigation measures recommended in the EIA report are considered effective in minimizing environmental impacts.
- 5.2 The Contractor has implemented the recommended mitigation measures except those mitigation measures not applicable at this stage.
- 5.3 Environmental monitoring works were performed in the reporting quarter and all monitoring results were checked and reviewed. No non-compliance (exceedances) of Action/Limit Level was recorded.
- 5.4 No environmental complaint was received in the reporting quarter.
- 5.5 No environmental prosecution was received in the reporting quarter.

FIGURES







Kai Tak Development –Stage 3A Infrastructure at Former North Apron Area

Noise Monitoring Stations under Contract No.: KLN/2013/16

N.T.S Project
No. MA13043

Date Figure 3



APPENDIX A MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Appendix A - Environmental Impact Monitoring Requirements

Type of Monitoring	Parameter	Frequency	Location	Measurement Conditions
	1 hour TSP	Three times / 6 days		
Air Quality	24 hour TSP	Once / 6 days	 AM1(B) – Contractor site office (KL/2012/02) AM2 – Lee Kau Yan Memorial School #AM6 – PA 15 	 AM1(B) – Ground Floor Area AM2 – Rooftop (about 8/F) Area #AM6 – Site 1B4 (Planned)

Remarks: # The impact monitoring at these locations will only be carried out until existence of the sensitive receiver at the building.

Type of Monitoring	Parameter	Frequency	Location	Measurement Conditions
Construction Noise	L _{eq} , L ₉₀ & L ₁₀ at 30 minute intervals during (0700 to 1900 on normal weekdays)	Once per week	 M3 (Cognitio College) M4 (Lee Kau Yan Memorial School) M9 (Tak Long Estate) #M10 (Site 1B4 (Planned)) 	 M3 - Facade measurement at Rooftop (about 6/F) Area M4 - Facade measurement at Rooftop (about 7/F) Area M9 - Facade measurement at Car Park Building (about 2/F)

Remarks: # The impact monitoring at these locations will only be carried out until existence of the sensitive receiver at the building.

APPENDIX B ACTION AND LIMIT LEVELS FOR AIR QUALITY AND NOISE

Appendix B - Action and Limit Levels

Table B-1 Action and Limit Levels for 1-Hour TSP

Location	Action Level, μg/m ³	Limit Level, μg/m³
AM1(B)	342	500
AM2	346	500

Table B-2 Action and Limit Levels for 24-Hour TSP

Location	Action Level, μg/m ³	Limit Level, μg/m³
AM1(B)	159	260
AM2	157	260

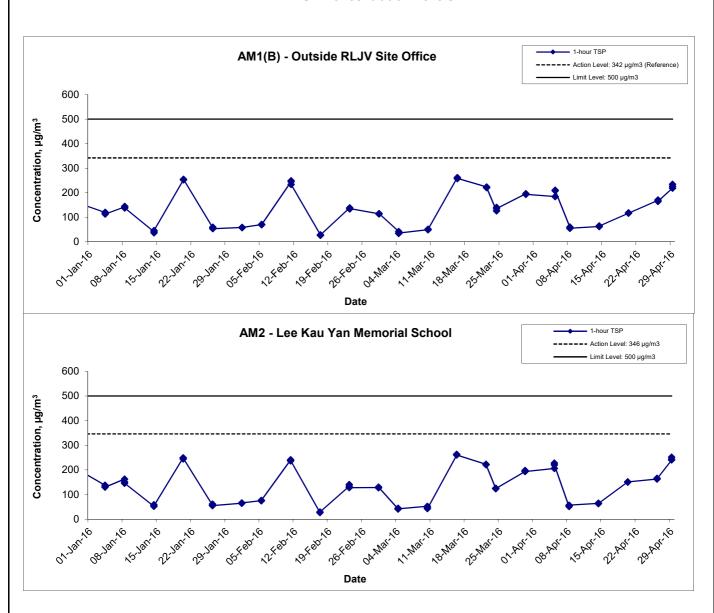
Table B-3 Action and Limit Levels for Construction Noise

Time Period	Action Level	Limit Level
0700-1900 hrs on normal weekdays	When one documented complaint is received	75 dB(A) 70dB(A)/65dB(A)*

Remarks: If works are to be carried out during restricted hours, the conditions stipulated in the Construction Noise Permit (CNP) issued by the Noise Control Authority have to be followed. *70dB(A) and 65dB(A) for schools during normal teaching periods and school examination periods, respectively.

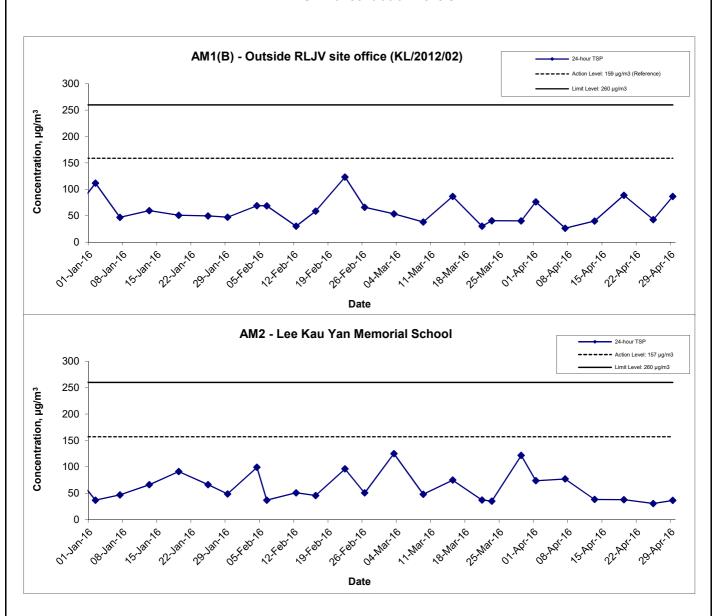
APPENDIX C GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

1-hr TSP Concentration Levels



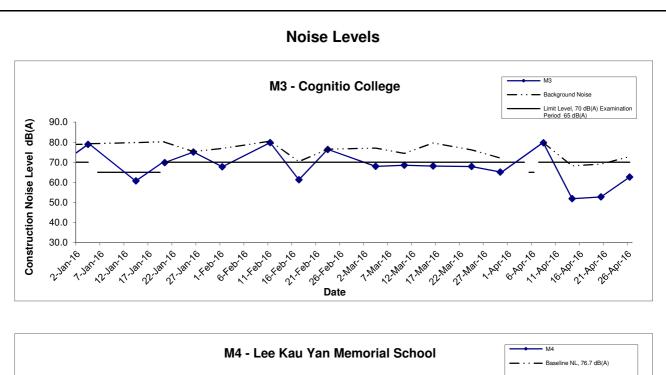
Ī	Title	Contract No. KL/2012/02	Scale		Project		
		Kai Tak Development - Stage 3A Infrastructure at Former North Apron Area		N.T.S	No.	MA13043	CINOTECH
		Graphical Presentation of 1-hour TSP Monitoring Results	Date	Apr 16	, ippolia	ix C	CINOIECU

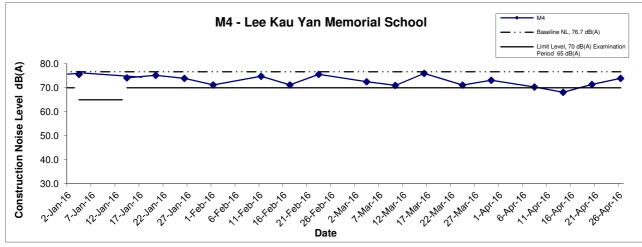
24-hr TSP Concentration Levels

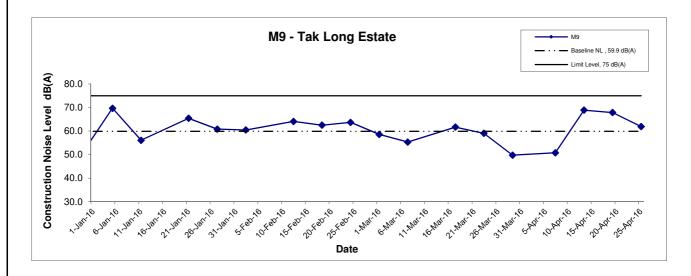


Title	Contract No. KL/2012/02 Kai Tak Development - Stage 3A Infrastructure at Former North Apron	Scale		Project No.	NAA40040	
	Area	Date	14.1.0	Appendi	MA13043	CINOTECH
	Graphical Presentation of 24-hour TSP Monitoring Results		Apr 16		С	

APPENDIX D GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF NOISE MONITORING RESULTS







Remarks: The construction noise levels in the Tables in Appendix G were adopted for plotting the graphs

F	Fitle Contract No. KL/2012/02	Scale		Project		
	Kai Tak Development - Stage 3A Infrastructure at Former North Apron Area		N.T.S	No.	MA13043	CINICITECH
	Graphical Presentation of Construction Noise Monitoring Results	Date	Apr 16	Append	ix D	CINOLECU

APPENDIX E ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (EMIS)

Appendix E - Summary of Implementation Schedule of Mitigation Measures for Construction Phase

Types of Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Status
	8 times daily watering of the work site with active dust emitting activities.	^
	Implementation of dust suppression measures stipulated in Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation. The following mitigation measures, good site practices and a comprehensive dust monitoring and audit programme are recommended to minimize cumulative dust impacts.	
	 Stockpiling site(s) should be lined with impermeable sheeting and bunded. Stockpiles should be fully covered by impermeable sheeting to reduce dust emission. 	*
	 Misting for the dusty material should be carried out before being loaded into the vehicle. Any vehicle with an open load carrying area should 	^
Construction Dust	 have properly fitted side and tail boards. Material having the potential to create dust should not be loaded from a level higher than the side and tail boards and should be dampened and covered by a clean tarpaulin. 	^
	The tarpaulin should be properly secured and should extent at least 300 mm over the edges of the sides and tailboards. The material should also be dampened if necessary before transportation.	^
	 The vehicles should be restricted to maximum speed of 10 km per hour and confined haulage and delivery vehicle to designated roadways insider the site. On- site unpaved roads should be compacted and kept free of lose materials. 	^
	Vehicle washing facilities should be provided at every	^

The area where vehicle washing takes place and the section of the road between the washing facilities and the exit point should be paved with concrete, bituminous materials or hardcores. Every main haul road should be scaled with concrete and kept clear of dusty materials or sprayed with water so as to maintain the entire road surface wet. Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting placed in an area sheltered on the top and the three sides. Every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels before leaving the construction sites. DWFI compound for JVBC: a DWFI compound is proposed at the downstream of JVC to contain pollution in drainage systems entering the KTAC and KTTS by interception facilities until the ultimate removal of the pollution sources. Tidal barriers and desiliting facilities will form part of the compounds to prevent any accumulation of sediment within the downstream section of JVBC and hence fully mitigate the potential odour emissions from the headspace of JVBC near the existing discharge locations. The odour generating operations within the proposed desilting compound will be fully enclosed and the odorous air will be collected and treated by high	T	vohicle evit point	
and kept clear of dusty materials or sprayed with water so as to maintain the entire road surface wet. Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting placed in an area sheltered on the top and the three sides. Every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels before leaving the construction sites. DWFI compound for JVBC: a DWFI compound is proposed at the downstream of JVC to contain pollution in drainage systems entering the KTAC and KTTS by interception facilities until the ultimate removal of the pollution sources. Tidal barriers and desiliting facilities will form part of the compounds to prevent any accumulation of sediment within the downstream section of JVBC and hence fully mitigate the potential odour emissions from the headspace of JVBC near the existing discharge locations. The odour generating operations within the proposed desilting compound will be fully enclosed and the		section of the road between the washing facilities and the exit point should be paved with concrete, bituminous materials or hardcores.	^
covered entirely by impervious sheeting placed in an area sheltered on the top and the three sides. Every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels before leaving the construction sites. DWFI compound for JVBC: a DWFI compound is proposed at the downstream of JVC to contain pollution in drainage systems entering the KTAC and KTTS by interception facilities until the ultimate removal of the pollution sources. Tidal barriers and desiliting facilities will form part of the compounds to prevent any accumulation of sediment within the downstream section of JVBC and hence fully mitigate the potential odour emissions from the headspace of JVBC near the existing discharge locations. The odour generating operations within the proposed desilting compound will be fully enclosed and the		and kept clear of dusty materials or sprayed with water so as to maintain the entire road surface wet.	^
Every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels before leaving the construction sites. DWFI compound for JVBC: a DWFI compound is proposed at the downstream of JVC to contain pollution in drainage systems entering the KTAC and KTTS by interception facilities until the ultimate removal of the pollution sources. Tidal barriers and desiliting facilities will form part of the compounds to prevent any accumulation of sediment within the downstream section of JVBC and hence fully mitigate the potential odour emissions from the headspace of JVBC near the existing discharge locations. The odour generating operations within the proposed desilting compound will be fully enclosed and the		covered entirely by impervious sheeting placed in an	^
proposed at the downstream of JVC to contain pollution in drainage systems entering the KTAC and KTTS by interception facilities until the ultimate removal of the pollution sources. Tidal barriers and desiliting facilities will form part of the compounds to prevent any accumulation of sediment within the downstream section of JVBC and hence fully mitigate the potential odour emissions from the headspace of JVBC near the existing discharge locations. The odour generating operations within the proposed desilting compound will be fully enclosed and the		 Every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels before leaving the 	^
		proposed at the downstream of JVC to contain pollution in drainage systems entering the KTAC and KTTS by interception facilities until the ultimate removal of the pollution sources. Tidal barriers and desiliting facilities will form part of the compounds to prevent any accumulation of sediment within the downstream section of JVBC and hence fully mitigate the potential odour emissions from the headspace of JVBC near the existing discharge locations. The odour generating operations within the proposed desilting compound will be fully enclosed and the	N/A

efficiency deodorizers before discharge to the atmosphere.	
Desilting compound for KTN: Two desilting compounds are proposed for KTN (at Site 1D6 and Site 1P1) to contain pollution in drainage systems entering the KTAC and KTTS by interception facilities until the ultimate removal of the pollution sources. Tidal barriers and desiliting facilities will form part of the compounds to prevent any accumulation of sediment within the downstream section of KTN and hence fully mitigate the potential odour emissions from the headspace of KTN near the existing discharge locations. The odour generating operations within the proposed desilting compound will be fully enclosed and the odorous air will be collected and treated by high efficiency deodorizers before discharge to the atmosphere.	N/A
Decking or reconstruction of KTN within apron area: it is proposed to deck the KTN or reconstruct the KTN within the former Apron area into Kai Tak River from the south of Road D1 to the north of Road D2 along the existing alignment of KTN. The Kai Tak River will compose of a number of channels flowing with nonodorous fresh water and THEES effluent. The channel flowing with THEES effluent will be designed with the width of water surface of not more than 16m.	N/A

Localised maintenance dredging: Localised maintenance dredging should be conducted to provide water depth of not less than 3.5m over the whole of KTAC and KTTS. With reference to the water depth data recorded during the odour survey, only some of the areas in the northern part of KTAC (i.e. to the north of taxiway bridge) including the area near the northern edge of KTAC, the area near western bank of KTAC, and the area near the JVC discharge have water depths shallower than 3.5m. The area involved would be about 40% of the northern KTAC and the dredging depth required would be from about 2.7m to less than 1m. The maintenance dredging to be carried out prior to the occupation of any new development in the immediate vicinity of KTAC to avoid potential localized odour impacts at the future ASRs during the maintenance dredging operation. Improvement of water circulation in KTAC and KTTS: 600m gap opening at the northern part of the former Kai Tak runway, the water circulation in KTAC and KTTS would be substantially improved. Together with the improvement in water circulation, the DO level in KTAC and KTTS would also be increased. In-situ sediment treatment by bioremediation: Bioremediation would be applied to the entire KTAC and KTTS.	N/A

	Use of quiet PME, movable barriers barrier for Asphalt Paver, Breaker, Excavator and Hand-held breaker and full enclosure for Air Compressor, Bar Bender, Concrete Pump, Generator and Water Pump	^
Construction Noise	 Good Site Practice: Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction program. Silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be utilized and should be properly maintained during the construction program. Mobile plant, if any, should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible. Machines and plant (such as trucks) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between works periods or should be throttled down to a minimum. Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction should, wherever possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from the nearby NSRs. Material stockpiles and other structures should be effectively utilized, wherever practicable, in screening noise from on-site construction activities. 	^
	Scheduling of Construction Works during School Examination Period	^
	(i) Provision of low noise surfacing in a section of Road L2; and	N/A
	(ii) Provision of structural fins	N/A

(i) Avoid the sensitive façade of class room facing Road L2 and L4; and	N/A
(ii) Provision of low noise surfacing in a section of Road L2 & L4	N/A
(i) Provision of low noise surfacing in a section of Road L4 before occupation of Site 1I1; and	N/A
(ii) Setback of building about 5m from site boundary.	N/A
Setback of building about 35m to the northwest direction at 1L3 and 5m at Site 1L2.	N/A
 avoid any sensitive façades with openable window facing the existing Kowloon City Road network; and 	N/A
(ii) for the sensitive facades facing the To Kwa Wan direction, either setback the facades by about 5m to the northeast direction or do not provide the facades with openable window.	N/A
avoid any sensitive facades with openable window facing the existing To Kwa Wan Road or provision of 17.5m high noise tolerant building	N/A
fronting To Kwa Wan Road and restrict the height of the residential block(s) located at less than 55m away from To Kwa Wan Road to no more than 25m above creative facedes with expension window.	N/A
(i) avoid any sensitive facades with openable window facing the slip road connecting Prince Edward Road East and San Po Kong or other alternative mitigation measures and at-source mitigation measures for the surrounding new local roads to	N/A
minimise the potential traffic noise impacts from the slip road	

All the ventilation fans installed in the below will be provided with silencers or acoustics treatment. (i) SPS (ii) ESS (iii) Tunnel Ventilation Shaft (iv) EFTS depot Installation of retractable roof or other equivalent measures	N/A N/A N/A N/A

Construction Water Quality	The following mitigation measures are proposed to be incorporated in the design of the SPS at KTD, including: • Dual power supply or emergency generator should be provided at all the SPSs to secure electrical power supply; • Standby pumps should be provided at all SPSs to ensure smooth operation of the SPS during maintenance of the duty pumps; • An alarm should be installed to signal emergency high water level in the wet well at all SPSs; and • For all unmanned SPSs, a remote monitor system connecting SPSs with the control station through telemetry system should be provided so that swift actions could be taken in case of malfunction of unmanned facilities. Construction Phase Marine-based Construction Capital and Maintenance Dredging for Cruise Terminal Mitigation measures for construction of the proposed cruise terminal should follow those recommended in the approved EIA for CT Dredging.	N/A N/A N/A

Fireboat Berth, Runway Opening and Road T2	
Silt curtains should be deployed around the close grab dredger to minimize release of sediment and other contaminants for any dredging and filling activities in open water. Dredging at and near the seawall area for construction of the public landing steps cum fireboat berth should be carried out at a maximum production rate of 1,000m ³ per day using one grab dredger.	^
The proposed construction method for runway opening should adopt an approach where the existing seawall at the runway will not be removed until completion of all excavation and dredging works for demolition of the runway. Thus, excavation of bulk fill and majority of the dredging works will be carried out behind the existing seawall, and the sediment plume can be effectively contained within the works area. As there is likely some accumulation of sediments alongside the runway, there will be a need to dredge the existing seabed after completion of all the demolition works. Dredging alongside the 600m opening should be carried out at a maximum production rate of 2,000m ³ per day using one grab dredger.	^
Dredging for Road T2 should be conducted at a maximum rate of 8,000m³ per day (using four grab dredgers) whereas the sand filling should be conducted at a maximum rate of 2,000m³ per day (using two grab dredgers). Silt screens shall be applied to seawater intakes at WSD	N/A (1)
seawater intake.	^

Land-based Construction	
Construction Runoff	
Exposed soil areas should be minimised to reduce the potential for increased siltation, contamination of runoff, and erosion. Construction runoff related impacts associated with the above ground construction activities can be readily controlled through the use of appropriate mitigation measures which include: • use of sediment traps • adequate maintenance of drainage systems to prevent	^ ^
flooding and overflow	
Construction site should be provided with adequately designed perimeter channel and pre-treatment facilities and proper maintenance. The boundaries of critical areas of earthworks should be marked and surrounded by dykes or embankments for flood protection. Temporary ditches should be provided to facilitate runoff discharge into the appropriate watercourses, via a silt retention pond. Permanent drainage channels should incorporate sediment basins or traps and baffles 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.	

 \wedge Ideally, construction works should be programmed to minimise surface excavation works during the rainy season (April to September). All exposed earth areas should be completed as soon as possible after earthworks have been completed, or alternatively, within 14 days of the cessation of earthworks where practicable. 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. Sediment tanks of sufficient capacity, constructed from pre-formed individual cells of approximately 6 to 8 m³ capacity, are recommended as a general mitigation measure which can be used for settling surface runoff prior to disposal. The system capacity is flexible and able to handle multiple inputs from a variety of sources and particularly suited to applications where the influent is pumped. Open stockpiles of construction materials (for examples, aggregates, sand and fill material) of more than 50 m³ 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. Λ Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm runoff being directed into foul sewers.

ecautions to be taken at any time of year when nstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm imminent or forecast, and actions to be taken during or er rainstorms are summarised in Appendix A2 of oPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to e control of silty surface runoff during storm events.	^
I interceptors should be provided in the drainage system difference regularly cleaned to prevent the release of oils and ease into the storm water drainage system after cidental spillages. The interceptor should have a pass to prevent flushing during periods of heavy rain.	^
vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving a instruction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the exist is deposited by them on roads. An adequately esigned and located wheel washing bay should be existed at every site exit, and wash-water should have and and silt settled out and removed at least on a weekly esis to ensure the continued efficiency of the process. The section of access road leading to, and exiting from, as wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to event vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public ads and drains.	*
rainage is recommended that on-site drainage system should be stalled prior to the commencement of other construction stivities. Sediment traps should be installed in order to inimise the sediment loading of the effluent prior to scharge into foul sewers. There should be no direct scharge of effluent from the site into the sea.	^
	imminent or forecast, and actions to be taken when a rainstorm imminent or forecast, and actions to be taken during or er rainstorms are summarised in Appendix A2 of oPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to expect of silty surface runoff during storm events. I interceptors should be provided in the drainage system of regularly cleaned to prevent the release of oils and ease into the storm water drainage system after cidental spillages. The interceptor should have a pass to prevent flushing during periods of heavy rain. I vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving a instruction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the exist is deposited by them on roads. An adequately signed and located wheel washing bay should be povided at every site exit, and wash-water should have not and silt settled out and removed at least on a weekly sis to ensure the continued efficiency of the process. The section of access road leading to, and exiting from, existed wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved the sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be road

All temporary and permanent drainage pipes and culverts	٨
provided to facilitate runoff discharge should be	
adequately designed for the controlled release of storm	
flows. All sediment control measures should be regularly	
inspected and maintained to ensure proper and efficient	
operation at all times and particularly following rain	
storms. The temporarily diverted drainage should be reinstated to its original condition when the construction	
work has finished or the temporary diversion is no longer	
required.	
All fuel tanks and storage areas should be provided with	^
locks and be located on sealed areas, within bunds of a	
capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the	
largest tank, to prevent spilled fuel oils from reaching the	
coastal waters of the Victoria Harbour WCZ.	
Sewage Effluent	
Construction work force sewage discharges on site are	^
expected to be connected to the existing trunk sewer or	
sewage treatment facilities. The construction sewage may	
need to be handled by portable chemical toilets prior to the commission of the on-site sewer system. Appropriate	
numbers of portable toilets should be provided by a	
licensed contractor to serve the large number of	
construction workers over the construction site. The	
Contractor should also be responsible for waste disposal	
and maintenance practices.	
Stormwater Discharges	
Minimum distances of 100 m should be maintained	
between the existing or planned stormwater discharges	^
and the existing or planned seawater intakes	

Debris and Litter	
In order to maintain water quality in acceptable conditions with regard to aesthetic quality, contractors should be required, under conditions of contract, to ensure that site management is optimised and that disposal of any solid materials. litter or wastes to marine waters does not occur	^
Construction Works at or in Close Proximity of Storm Culvert or Seafront	
The proposed works should preferably be carried out within the dry season where the flow in the drainage channel /storm culvert/ nullah is low.	^
The use of less or smaller construction plants may be specified to reduce the disturbance to the bottom sediment at the drainage channel /storm culvert / nullah.	^
Temporary storage of materials (e.g. equipment, filling materials, chemicals and fuel) and temporary stockpile of construction materials should be located well away from any water courses during carrying out of the construction works.	^
Stockpiling of construction materials and dusty materials should be covered and located away from any water courses.	۸
Construction debris and spoil should be covered up and/or disposed of as soon as possible to avoid being washed into the nearby water receivers.	^
Construction activities, which generate large amount of wastewater, should be carried out in a distance away from the waterfront, where practicable.	^
	with regard to aesthetic quality, contractors should be required, under conditions of contract, to ensure that site management is optimised and that disposal of any solid materials. litter or wastes to marine waters does not occur Construction Works at or in Close Proximity of Storm Culvert or Seafront The proposed works should preferably be carried out within the dry season where the flow in the drainage channel /storm culvert/ nullah is low. The use of less or smaller construction plants may be specified to reduce the disturbance to the bottom sediment at the drainage channel /storm culvert / nullah. Temporary storage of materials (e.g. equipment, filling materials, chemicals and fuel) and temporary stockpile of construction materials should be located well away from any water courses during carrying out of the construction works. Stockpiling of construction materials and dusty materials should be covered and located away from any water courses. Construction debris and spoil should be covered up and/or disposed of as soon as possible to avoid being washed into the nearby water receivers. Construction activities, which generate large amount of wastewater, should be carried out in a distance away from

Mitigation measures to control site runoff from entering the nearby water environment should be implemented to minimize water quality impacts. Surface channels should be provided along the edge of the waterfront within the work sites to intercept the runoff.	^
Construction effluent, site run-off and sewage should be properly collected and/or treated.	^
Any works site inside the storm water courses should be temporarily isolated, such as by placing of sandbags or silt curtains with lead edge at bottom and properly supported props to prevent adverse impact on the storm water quality.	^
Silt curtain may be installed around the construction activities at the seafront to minimize the potential impacts due to accidental spillage of construction materials.	^
Proper shoring may need to be erected in order to prevent soil/mud from slipping into the storm culvert/drainage channel/sea.	^
Supervisory staff should be assigned to station on site to closely supervise and monitor the works	^
Marine water quality monitoring and audit programme shall be implemented for the proposed sediment treatment operation.	^

Good Site Practices	
It is not anticipated that adverse waste management	
related impacts would arise, provided that good site	
practices are adhered to. Recommendations for good site	
practices during construction activities include:	
Nomination of an approved person, such as a site	^
manager, to be responsible for good site practices,	
arrangements for collection and effective disposal	
to an appropriate facility, of all wastes generated at	
the site	
 Training of site personnel in proper waste 	^
management and chemical waste handling	
procedures	^
 Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and 	
regular collection for disposal	
 Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter 	
and dust during transportation of waste by either	^
covering trucks or by transporting wastes in	
enclosed containers	
	^
generated, recycled and disposed of (including the	
disposal sites)	

Waste Reduction Measures Good management and control can prevent the generation of a significant amount of waste. Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design stage, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices. Recommendations to achieve waste	
reduction include: • Sort C&D waste from demolition of the remaining structures to recover recyclable portions such as metals	
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 Theorytage collection of eluminium cone DET.	
Encourage collection of aluminium cans, PET bottles and paper by providing separate labelled bins to enable these wastes to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the work force Any unused chemicals or those with remaining	
functional capacity should be recycled • Proper storage and site practices to minimise the potential for damage or contamination of construction materials	
Dredged Marine Sediment	
The basic requirements and procedures for dredged mud disposal are specified under the ETWB TCW No. 34/2002. The management of the dredging, use and disposal of marine mud is monitored by the MFC, while the licensing of marine dumping is required under the Dumping at Sea Ordinance and is the responsibility of the Director of	
Environmental Protection (DEP)	

The dredged marine sediments would be loaded onto	^
barges and transported to the designated disposal sites	
allocated by the MFC depending on their level of	
contamination. Sediment classified as Category L would	
be suitable for Type 1 - Open Sea Disposal.	
Contaminated sediment would require either Type 1 -	
Open Sea Disposal (Dedicated Sites), Type 2 - Confined	
Marine Disposal, or Type 3 – Special Treatment / Disposal	
and must be dredged and transported with great care in	
accordance with ETWB TCW No. 34/2002. Subject to the	
final allocation of the disposal sites by MFC, the dredged	
contaminated sediment must be effectively isolated from	
the environment and disposed properly at the designated	
disposal site	

It will be the responsibility of the contractor to satisfy the appropriate authorities that the contamination levels of the marine sediment to be dredged have been analysed and recorded. According to the ETWB TCW No. 34/2002, this will involve the submission of a formal Sediment Quality Report to the DEP, prior to the dredging contract being tendered. The contractor for the dredging works should apply for allocation of marine disposal sites and all necessary permits from relevant authorities for the disposal of dredged sediment. During transportation and disposal of the dredged marine sediments requiring Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3 disposal, the following measures should be taken to minimise potential impacts on water quality: · Bottom opening of barges should be fitted with tight fitting seals to prevent leakage of material. Excess material should be cleaned from the decks and exposed fittings of barges and hopper dredgers before the vessel is moved · Monitoring of the barge loading should be conducted to ensure that loss of material does not take place during transportation. Transport barges or vessels should be equipped with automatic selfmonitoring devices as required under the Dumping at Sea Ordinance and as specified by the DEP Barges or hopper barges should not be filled to a level that would cause the overflow of materials or sediment laden water during loading or transportation

Construction and Demolition Material	
Mitigation measures and good site practices should be	
incorporated into contract document to control potential	
environmental impact from handling and transportation of	
C&D material. The mitigation measures include:	
 Where it is unavoidable to have transient 	
stockpiles of C&D material within the Project work	^
site pending collection for disposal, the transient	^
stockpiles should be located away from waterfront	
or storm drains as far as possible	
 Open stockpiles of construction materials or 	
construction wastes on-site should be covered with	^
tarpaulin or similar fabric	
Skip hoist for material transport should be totally	
enclosed by impervious sheeting	^
 Every vehicle should be washed to remove any 	
dusty materials from its body and wheels before	^
leaving a construction site	/\
 The area where vehicle washing takes place and 	
the section of the road between the washing	
facilities and the exit point should be paved with	^
concrete, bituminous materials or hardcores	
 The load of dusty materials carried by vehicle 	
leaving a construction site should be covered	^
entirely by clean impervious sheeting to ensure	
dust materials do not leak from the vehicle	
 All dusty materials should be sprayed with water 	
prior to any loading, unloading or transfer	^
operation so as to maintain the dusty materials wet	
 The height from which excavated materials are 	
dropped should be controlled to a minimum	^
practical height to limit fugitive dust generation	
from unloading	

When delivering inert C&D material to public fill reception facilities, the material should consist entirely of inert construction waste and of size less than 250mm or other sizes as agreed with the Secretary of the Public Fill Committee. In order to monitor the disposal of the surplus C&D material at the designed public fill reception facility and to control fly tipping, a trip-ticket system as stipulated in the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004 "Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction and Demolition Materials" should be included as one of the contractual requirements and implemented by an Environmental Team undertaking the Environmental Monitoring and Audit work. Independent Environmental Checker should he responsible for auditing the results of the system.

 \wedge

Chemical Waste

After use, chemical wastes (for example, cleaning fluids, solvents, lubrication oil and fuel) should be handled according to the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. Spent chemicals should be collected by a licensed collector for disposal at the CWTF or other licensed facility, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation

General Refuse

General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separate from C&D material. A licensed waste collector should be employed by the contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from C&D material. Effective collection and storage methods (including enclosed and covered area) of site wastes would be required to prevent waste materials from being blown around by wind, wastewater discharge by flushing or leaching into the marine environment, or creating odour nuisance or pest and vermin problem

	CM1 All existing trees should be carefully protected during construction.	^
	CM2 Trees unavoidably affected by the works should be transplanted where practical. Detailed transplanting proposal will be submitted to relevant government departments for approval in accordance with ETWBC 2/2004 and 3/2006. Final locations of transplanted trees should be agreed prior to commencement of the work.	^
Landscape and Visual	CM3 Control of night-time lighting.	N/A(1)
	CM4 Erection of decorative screen hoarding.	^

Remarks:	^ Compliance of mitigation measure;	X Non-compliance of mitigation measure;
	N/A Not Applicable at this stage; N/A(1) Not observed;	•Non-compliance but rectified by the contractor;
	* Recommendation was made during site audit but improved/rectified by the contractor.	

APPENDIX F SITE AUDIT SUMMARY

Appendix F Summary of Observation and Recommendation Made during Site Inspection

Summary of Observation and Recommendation Made during Site Inspection in February 2016

Parameters	Date	Observations and Recommendations	Follow-up	
	5 February 2016	Sediment in wheel washing bay near KTOB should be cleared.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.	
Water Quality	17 February 2016	The silt trail and mud trail were observed near T.I. Tower and Concorde Road respectively. The Contractor was reminded to clear the silt and mud regularly.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.	
Air Ouglitu	12 February 2016 The unpaved surface should be sprayed with water to prevent the dust generation near T.I. Tower		Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.	
Air Quality 17 Februar 2016		Properly cover the stockpile of dusty material near Concorde Road and Sze Mei Street.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.	
Noise				
	5 February 2016	Construction waste should be cleared to prevent accumulation at work areas next to Sze Mei Street and opposite to AIA Centre.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.	
Waste/ Chemical Management	17 February 2016	The chemical containers should be provided with drip tray at VT1.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.	
23 Februa 2016		The oil leakage was observed from the piling machine at SW3. The Contractor was reminded to provide the maintenance and clear the oil stain properly.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.	
Landscape and Visual				
Permits/ Licenses	23 February 2016	The Environmental Permit should be provided and displayed at the site entrance of SW3.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.	

Summary of Observation and Recommendation Made during Site Inspection in March 2016

Parameters	Date	Observations and Recommendations	Follow-up
Water Quality			
Air Quality	17 March 2016	The dusty material and the stockpile of dusty material should be covered by impervious material at the site area near CLP and at SW3 respectively.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
Noise			
Waste/ Chemical	17 March 2016	The general refuse should be cleared regularly to prevent the accumulation at SW3.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
Management Management	17 March 2016	Properly clear the empty cement bags as chemical waste at the site area near CLP.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
Landscape and Visual			
Permits/ Licenses			

Summary of Observation and Recommendation Made during Site Inspection in April 2016

Parameters	Date	Observations and Recommendations	Follow-up
	13 April 2016	The sediment/silt in the sedimentation tank should be cleared properly and regularly at SW3.	Please refer to the remark on 20 April 2016.
	20 April 2016	The sediment/silt in the sedimentation tank should be cleared properly at SW3.	Please refer to the remark on 27 April 2016.
Water Quality	27 April 2016	Properly clear the stagnant water in the works area near King Fuk Street.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
	27 April 2016	The sediment/silt in the sedimentation tank should be cleared properly at SW3.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
	6 April 2016	The unpaved surface should be sprayed with water or covered by impervious material near the Concorde Road and the tunnel access.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
Air Quality	27 April 2016	The stockpiles of dusty materials should be covered by impervious materials to prevent the dust generation at SW3 and near Sze Mei Street.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
Noise			
	6 April 2016	The maintenance of drip tray should be provided to prevent the oil leakage at SW3 Pumping Station.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
Waste/ Chemical Management	6 April 2016	Properly sort out and clear the construction waste at VT1 near King Fuk Street.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
	27 April 2016	The construction waste and general refuse should be cleared regularly and properly to prevent the accumulation at SW3.	Rectification/improvement was observed during the follow-up audit session.
Landscape and Visual			
Permits/ Licenses			

APPENDIX G WASTE GENERATED QUANTITY

MONTHLY SUMMARY WASTE FLOW TABLE FOR <u>2016</u> (YEAR)

	Actual Quantities of Inert C&D Materials Generated Monthly							Actual Quantities of C&D Wastes Generated Monthly			
Month	Total Quantity Generated	Borken Concrete (4)	Reused in the Contract	Reused in other Projects	Disposal as Public Fill	Import Fill	Metals	Paper / Cardboard Packaging	Plastics (3)	Chemical Waste	Other, e.g. general refuse
	[in '000m ³]	[in '000m ³]	[in '000m ³]	[in '000m ³]	[in '000m ³]	[in '000m ³]	[in '000kg]	[in '000kg]	[in '000kg]	[in '000kg]	[in '000m ³]
JAN	1.33977	0	0	0.89856	0.32871	0	0	0	0	0	0.11250
FEB	3.60932	0	0	3.47750	0.04472	0	0	0	0	0	0.08710
MAR	5.27182	0	0	5.08400	0.01982	0	0	0	0	0	0.16800
APR	8.34401	0	0	8.12400	0.00451	0	0	0	0	0	0.21550
MAY											
JUNE											
SUB- TOTAL	18.56493	0	0	17.58406	0.39777	0	0	0	0	0	0.58310
JULY											
AUG											
SEPT											
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											
TOTAL	18.56493	0	0	17.58406	0.39777	0	0	0	0	0	0.58310

Contract No. : <u>KL/2012/02</u>

	Forecast of Total Quantities of C&D materials to be Generated from the Contracts *									
Total	Borken	Reused in the	Reused in	Disposal as	Import Fill	Metals	Paper /	Plastics (3)	Chemical	Other, e.g.
Quantity	Concrete (4)	Contract	other	Public Fill	ппрогети	Metais	Cardboard	Flastics (3)	Waste	general
[in '000m ³]	[in '000m ³]	$[in '000m^3]$	[in '000m ³]	[in '000m ³]	[in '000m ³]	[in '000kg]	[in '000kg]	[in '000kg]	[in '000kg]	[in '000m ³]
27.972	26.472	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	1.8	1.5

Notes: (1) The waste flow table shall also include C&D materials that are specified in the Contract to be imported for use at the site.

(2) Plastics refer to plastic bottles / containers, plastic sheets / foam from packaging material.

APPENDIX H SUMMARY OF EXCEEDANCES

Contract No. KL/2012/02 Kai Tak Development – Stage 3A Infrastructure at Former North Apron Area

Appendix H - Summary of Exceedance

Exceedance Report for Contract No. KL/2012/02

- (A) Exceedance Report for Air Quality (NIL in the reporting period)
- (B) Exceedance Report for Construction Noise (NIL in the reporting period)
- (C) Exceedance Report for Landscape and Visual (NIL in the reporting period)

ANNEX I COMPARISON OF EM&A DATA AND EIA PREDICTIONS

Annex I – Comparison of EM&A Data and EIA Predictions

Comparison of 1-hr TSP data with EIA predictions

Station	Predicted 1-hr TSP conc.							
	Scenario1 (Mid 2009 to Mid 2013), µg/m ³	Scenario2 (Mid 2013 to Late 2016), µg/m ³	Reporting Month (Feb 16), μg/m3	Reporting Month (Mar 16), μg/m3	Reporting Month (Apr 16), μg/m3			
AM1(B) – Contractor Site Office of KL/2012/02	192	298	108.4	149.9	139.1			
AM2 – Lee Kau Yan Memorial School	290	312	111.7	148.7	149.4			

Comparison of 24-hr TSP data with EIA predictions

Station	Predicted 24-hr TSP conc.						
	Scenario1 (Mid 2009 to Mid 2013), µg/m ³	Scenario2 (Mid 2013 to Late 2016), µg/m ³	Reporting Month (Feb 16), μg/m3	Reporting Month (Mar 16), μg/m3	Reporting Month (Apr 16), μg/m3		
AM1(B) – Contractor Site Office of KL/2012/02	121	156	69.5	48.3	60.2		
AM2 – Lee Kau Yan Memorial School	145	169	63.3	73.8	49.1		

Comparison of Noise Monitoring Data with EIA predictions

Stations	Predicted Mitigated Construction Noise Levels during Normal Working Hour (Leq (30min) dB(A))	Reporting Month (Feb 16), Leq (30min) dB(A)	Reporting Month (Mar 16), Leq (30min) dB(A)	Reporting Month (Apr 16), Leq (30min) dB(A)
M3- Cognitio College	47 – 75	61.3 – 79.8 ⁽¹⁾	$65.2 - 68.5^{(1)}$	51.9 – 79.7 ⁽¹⁾
M4 - Lee Kau Yan Memorial School	47 – 74	$71.2 - 75.6^{(2)}$	$71.0 - 76.0^{(2)}$	$68.1 - 73.9^{(2)}$
M9 – Tak Long Estate	Not Predicted in EIA Report	60.5 – 64.1	49.7 – 61.7	50.8 – 68.9

Remark*:

- (1) Since the background noise level recorded during 12:00 to 13:00 was higher than those recorded during the construction period, the recorded noise levels were considered non-valid exceedance of Noise Limit Level.
- (2) Since the baseline noise level was higher than those recorded during the construction period, the recorded noise levels were considered non-valid exceedance of Noise Limit Level.