

Contract No.: SS Y307 - Construction of a Secondary Boundary Fence and New Sections of Primary Boundary Fence and Boundary Patrol Road (Phase 2)

Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule

	Location	Implementation Status			
		Implemented	Not Implemented	Not Observed	Not Applicable
Environmental Protection Measures					
Air Quality					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any excavated dusty materials or stockpile of dusty materials should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or sprayed with water so as to maintain the entire surface wet, and recovered or backfilled or reinstated within 24 hours of the excavation or unloading. ▪ The working area of excavation should be sprayed with water immediately before, during and immediately after the operations so as to maintain the entire surface wet. ▪ Dusty materials carried by vehicle leaving a construction site should be covered entirely by clean impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle. ▪ Where a site boundary adjoins a road, streets 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 except for a site entrance or exit. ▪ 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 hardcore. ▪ The portion of road leading only to a construction site that is within 30m of a designated vehicle entrance or exit should be kept clear of dusty materials. ▪ All dusty materials should be sprayed with water prior to any loading, unloading or transfer. ▪ Vehicle speed should be limited to 10 kph except on completed access roads. ▪ Every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels before leaving the construction sites. ▪ Vehicle and equipment should be switched off while not in use. ▪ All plant and equipment should be well maintained e.g. without black smoke emission. ▪ Open burning should be prohibited. 					
Noise Impact					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Code of Practice on Good Management Practice to Prevent Violation of the Noise Control Ordinance (Chapter 400) (for Construction Industry) published by EPD shall be adopted. ▪ The approved method of working, equipment and sound-reducing measures (e.g. use of silenced type of equipment, etc.) shall be adapted. ▪ The constructions works should be scheduled to minimize noise nuisance. Concurrent noisy works should be carried out at different time slots or spread around the construction sites in order to help to reduce the cumulative noise effect produced in the construction process. ▪ Noisy equipment and noisy activities shall be located as far away from NSRs as is practical. ▪ Machines and plant that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum. ▪ Well maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction works. ▪ Material stockpiles and other structures should be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities. ▪ Mobile or movable noise barriers should be erected near to the construction plants to reduce the noise levels from stationary items of Powered mechanical equipment (PME) whenever practicable. ▪ PME should be covered or shielded by appropriate acoustic materials. ▪ Air compressors and hand held breakers should have noise labels. ▪ Compressors and generators should operate with door closed. 					

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Water Quality						
Mitigation Measures for Site Depot						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All compounds in works areas should be located on areas of hard standing with provision of drainage channels and settlement ponds where necessary to allow interception and controlled release of settled / treated water. ▪ Hard standing compounds should drain via an oil interceptor. The oil interceptor should be regularly inspected and cleaned to avoid wash-out of oil during storm conditions. A by pass should be provided to avoid overload of the interceptor's capacity. ▪ Any contractor generating waste oil or other chemicals as a result of his activities should be register as a chemical waste producer. ▪ Disposal of the waste oil should be done by a licensed collector. ▪ Good housekeeping practices should be implemented to minimise careless spillage and to keep the storage and the work space in a tidy and clean condition. ▪ Appropriate training including safety codes and relevant manuals should be given to the personnel who regularly handle chemicals. 		All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
Mitigation Measures for Construction of Checkpoint at Shek Chung Au						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sewage system should be constructed to divert domestic sewage, which will be generated from the sanitary facilities provided in the new checkpoint at Shek Chung Au, to public sewer connected to government sewage treatment facilities. 		All areas	✓			✓
Waste Management						
Site Clearance						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The topsoil and vegetation removed and excavated material may have to be temporarily stockpiled on site. Control measures should be taken at the stockpile area to prevent the generation of dust and pollution of stormwater channels, fish ponds or river channels. ▪ During the wet season, stockpiling of excavated materials should be avoided to eliminate the risk of blocking drains. 		All areas All areas				✓ ✓
Construction and Demolition Materials						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Careful design, planning and good site management can minimize over-ordering and generation of waste materials such as concrete mortars and cement grouts. ▪ The design of formwork should maximize the use of standard wooden panels so to achieve high reuse levels. Alternatives such as steel formwork or plastic facing should be considered to increase the potential for reuse. ▪ C&D materials should be recycled as much as possible on-site. ▪ Proper segregation of waste on-site will increase the feasibility of certain components of the waste system by the recycling contractors. ▪ Different areas of the worksite shall be designated for such segregation and storage wherever site conditions permit. ▪ Trip-ticket system should be employed to monitor the disposed of C&D material and solid at public filling facilities and landfills, and to control fly-tipping. 		All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			
Chemical Waste						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For those processes which generate chemical waste, it may be possible to find alternatives which generate reduced quantities or even no chemical waste, or less dangerous types of chemical waste. ▪ Chemical waste that is produced, as defined by Schedule 1 of the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, should be handled in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Handling and Storage of Chemical Waste as follow: ▪ Containers used for the storage of chemical wastes should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be suitable for the substance they are holding, resistant to corrosion, maintained in a good condition, and securely closed. ▪ Have a capacity of less than 450 litres unless the specifications have been approved by the EPD. ▪ Display a label in English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations 		All areas All areas All areas All areas	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			



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Waste Management					
Chemical Waste					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The storage area for chemical wastes should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be clearly labelled and used solely for the storage of chemical waste. ▪ Be enclosed on at least 3 sides. ▪ Have an impermeable floor and bounding, of capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% by volume of the chemical waste stored in that area whichever is the greatest. ▪ Have adequate ventilation ▪ Be covered to prevent rainfall entering (water collected within the bund must be tested and disposed as chemical waste if necessary) ▪ Be arranged so that incompatible materials are adequately separated 	All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disposal of chemical waste should <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Be via a licensed waste collector ▪ Be to a facility licensed to receive chemical waste, such as the Chemical Waste Treatment Facility which also offers a chemical waste collection service and can supply the necessary storage containers ▪ To be re-user of the waste, under approval from the EPD 	All areas All areas All areas	✓ ✓ ✓			✓
General Refuse					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separate from C&D and chemical waste. ▪ A reputable waste collector should be employed by the contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from C&D and chemical waste, on a regular basis to minimise odour, pest and litter impacts. ▪ Burning of refuse on construction sites is prohibited by law. 	All areas All areas All areas	✓ ✓ ✓			
Landscape and Visual					
Preservation of Existing Vegetation					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trees that have high amenity or ecology value and contribute most to the landscape and visual amenity of the site and its immediate environs should be retained. ▪ The storage of materials including fuel, the movement of construction vehicles, and the refuelling and washing of equipment including concrete mixers within the precautionary area should be prohibited. ▪ Phase segmental root pruning for trees should be retained and transplanted over a suitable period (determined by species and size) prior to lifting or site formation works which affect the existing rootball of trees identified for retention. The extent of the pruning will be based on the size and the species of the tree in each case. ▪ Pruning of the branches of existing trees identified for transplanted and retention should be based on the principle of crown thinning maintaining their form and amenity value. ▪ Existing vegetation should be watered particularly during periods of excavation when the water table beneath the existing vegetation is lowered. ▪ The damaged vegetation should be rectified and repaired following the construction phase to its original condition prior to the commencement of the works or replacement using specimens of the same species, size and form where appropriate to the design intention of the area affected. ▪ All works affecting the trees identified for retention and transplanted should be monitored carefully. This includes the key stages in the preparation of the trees, the implementation of protection measures and health monitoring through out the construction period. 	All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas All areas	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓			✓ ✓ ✓ ✓



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Landscape and Visual						
Preservation of Existing Topsoil						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Topsoil disturbed during the construction phase should be tested using a standard soil testing methodology and where it is found to be worthy of retention stored for re-used. ▪ The soil should be stockpiled to a maximum height of 2m and will be either temporarily vegetated with hydroseeded grass during construction or covered with a waterproof covering to prevent erosion ▪ The stockpile should be turned over on a regular basis to avoid acidification and the degradation of the organic material, and reused after completion. 		All areas				✓
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Permanent and Temporary Works Areas						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where appropriate to the final design the landscape of these works areas should be restored following the completion of the construction phase. ▪ Construction site controls should be enforced including the storage of materials, the location and appearance of site accommodation and the careful design of site lighting to prevent light spillage. 		All areas				✓
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Mitigation Planting						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replanting of disturbed vegetation should be undertaken at the earliest possible stage of the construction phase. ▪ Use of native plant species predominantly in the planting design for the buffer areas. 		All areas				✓
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Good Site Practices						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Environmental Permit should be displaced conspicuously on site. ▪ Construction noise permits should be posted at site entrance or available for site inspection. ▪ Good site practices should be adopted to clean the rubbish and litter on a regular basis so as to prevent the rubbish and litter from dropping into the nearby environment. ▪ Regular cleaning and maintenance programme for waste storage area, drainage systems, silt traps, sumps and oil interceptors. ▪ Proper storage and site practices to minimise the potential for damage or contamination of construction materials. 		All areas	✓			
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