

Ref.: HYDHZMBEEM00_0_8477L.21

27 May 2021

By Fax (3748 8900) and By Post

AECOM Asia Co. Ltd. The PRE's Office 550 Cheung Tung Road, Lantau, Hong Kong

Attention: Mr. Jason Yu

Dear Sir,

Agreement No. CE 48/2011 (EP) Re:

Environmental Project Office for the

HZMB Hong Kong Link Road, HZMB Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities, and

Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link - Investigation

Contract No. HY/2019/01

HZMB HKBCF - Phase 2 and Other Works

Quarterly EM&A Report for September 2020 - November 2020

Reference is made to the Environmental Team's submission of Quarterly EM&A Report for September 2020 - November 2020 certified by the ET Leader (ET's ref.: "MCL/ED/0226/2021/C" dated 27 May 2021) and provided to us via e-mail on 27 May 2021.

We are pleased to inform you that we have no further comments on the captioned submission.

Thank you very much for your attention and please feel free to contact the undersigned should you require further information.

Yours faithfully, For and on behalf of Ramboll Hong Kong Limited

Brian Tam

Independent Environmental Checker

HZMB HKBCF

HyD c.c.

Attn.: Mr. Patrick Ng

(By Fax: 3188 6614)

HyD

Attn.: Mr. Alan Ip

(By Fax: 3188 6614)

Fugro

Attn.: Mr. Calvin Leung

(By Fax: 2450 6138)

CHEC

Attn.: Mr. Johnason Ko

(By Fax: 2887 3104)

Internal: DY, YH, ENPO Site

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FUGRO TECHNICAL SERVICES LIMITED

Fugro Development Centre 5 Lok Yi Street, Tai Lam Tuen Mun, NT Hong Kong

Date

27 May 2021

Our Ref.

MCL/ED/0226/2021/C

Ramboll Hong Kong Limited 21/F, BEA Harbour View Centre, 56 Gloucester Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong

BY EMAIL

Attn.: Mr. Brian Tam, Independent Environmental Checker

Dear Sir,

Quarterly EM&A Report for

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities - Phase 2 and Other Works (Contract No. HY/2019/01)

Pursuant to Section 16.4 of the updated EM&A Manual for Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities covering the captioned project, we hereby submit the certified Quarterly EM&A Report for September 2020 to November 2020 for your verification.

Thank you for your attention, should there be any comments or queries, please contact our Mr. Cyrus Lai at 3565-4442 or the undersigned at 3565-4443.

Yours faithfully, for and on behalf of FUGRO TECHNICAL SERVICES LIMITED

Calvin Leung

Environmental Team Leader

C.C.

AECOM Ramboll Attn: Mr. Jason Yu, Mr. Gordon Kok Attn: Mr. Y. H. Hui, Mr. K. C. Chan

CHEC

Attn: Mr. Marko Chan, Mr. Matthew Wu



Quarterly EM&A Report (September 2020 - November 2020)

0002/20/ED/0329 01 |

Contact No. HY/2019/01 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities – Phase 2 and Other Works

Document Control

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Client Information

Client	China Harbour Engineering Co., Ltd Contract No. HY/2019/01
Client Address	China Harbour Building, 370-4 King's Road, North Point Hong Kong
Client Contact	Matthew Wu

Revision History

Issue	Date	Comments on Content	Prepared and checked By	Review By	Certified By
01	23 April 2021	Waiting IEC comments	KH	CY	MP

Environmental Team

Initials	Name	Role	Signature
MP	Calvin M.P. Leung	Environmental Team Leader	Cabin Leuns
CY	Cyrus C.Y. Lai	Senior Environmental Consultant	
КН	Toby K.H. Wan	Assistant Environmental Consultant	1.Ry



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Quarterly Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Report is prepared for Contract No. HY/2019/01 "Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities – Phase 2 and Other Works" (hereafter referred to as "the Contract") for the Highways Department of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). Contract No. HY/2019/01 was awarded to China Harbour Engineering Co. Limited and Fugro Technical Services Limited (FTS) was appointed as the Environmental Team (ET) by the Contractor.

Contract No. HY/2019/01 is part of the "Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities" (HZMB HKBCF) Project which is a "Designated Project" under Schedule 2 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Ordinance (Cap. 499) and for which an EIA Report (Register No. AEIAR-145/2009) was prepared and approved. The current Environmental Permit (EP) for HKBCF, namely No. EP-353/2009/K, was issued on 11 April 2016. These documents are available through the EIA Ordinance Register. Commencement of the Contract took place on 4 December 2019 and the construction site preparation works commenced in early February 2020.

Fugro Technical Services Limited (FTS) has been appointed by the Contractor to implement the Environmental Monitoring & Audit (EM&A) programme for the Contract in accordance with the Updated EM&A Manual for HKBCF (Version 1.0) and is providing environmental team services for the Contract.

This is the 3rd Quarterly EM&A Report for the Contract which summaries findings of the EM&A programme during the reporting period from 1 September 2020 to 30 November 2020.

Environmental Monitoring and Audit Progress

The Quarterly EM&A programme was undertaken in accordance with the Updated EM&A Manual for HKBCF (Version 1.0). It should be noted that the air quality, noise and the post-construction dolphin monitoring works for the Contract are covered by Contract No. HY/2019/01 "Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities – Phase 2 and Other Works". The ET of the Contract or another ET of the HZMB project is required to conduct impact air quality monitoring at AMS6 as part of EM&A programme if the impact air quality monitoring work is no longer covered by Contract No. HY/2011/03 respectively. However, this is subject to ENPO's final decision on which ET should carry out the monitoring work at these stations.

Breaches of Action and Limit Levels

No Action and Limit Level exceedance was recorded for air quality monitoring in the reporting period. Also, no Action and Limit Level exceedance was recorded for construction noise monitoring in the reporting period.

Complaint Log

No complaints were received in the reporting period.

Notifications of any Summons and Successful Prosecutions

No notifications of summons and prosecutions were received in the reporting period.



Reporting Change

No reporting change in the reporting period.



Contents

EXE	CUTIVE SUMIVIARY	29
1.	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	Background	5
1.2	Project Description	5
1.3	Project Organization	6
1.4	Construction Programme and Activities	6
1.5	Works undertaken during the report period	6
2.	EM&A REQUIREMENTS	8
2.1	Summary of EM&A Requirement	8
2.2	Monitoring Requirement	9
2.3	Action and Limit Levels	9
2.4	Event and Action Plans	9
2.5	Mitigation Measures	9
3.	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND AUDIT	10
3.1	Air Quality Monitoring Results	10
3.2	Noise Monitoring Results	10
3.3	Dolphin Monitoring Results	10
3.4	Site Inspection	11
3.5	Advice on the Solid and Liquid Waste Management Status	11
4.	ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINT AND NON-COMPLIANCE	12
4.1	Environmental Exceedance	12
4.2	Complaints, Notification of Summons and Prosecution	12
5.	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	13
5.1	Conclusions	13
5.2	Comment and Recommendations	13



Tables

Tab	le 1.1	Contact	Information	of	Key	Personnel
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Table 2.1 Air Quality and Noise Monitoring Location

Figures

Figure 1	The Site Layout Plan of the Contract	
Figure 2	The Location of the Air Quality Monitoring Station	
Figure 3	The Location of the Noise Monitoring Station	
Figure 4	Post-Construction Dolphin Monitoring Line Transect Layout Map	

Appendices

Appendix A	Construction	Programme
ABBUILDIAA	CONSTRUCTION	i courannile

Appendix B Project Organization Chart

Appendix C Action and Limit Levels

Appendix D Event and Action Plan

Appendix E Implementation Status of Environment Mitigation Measures (Construction Phase)

Appendix F Summary of Site Audit in the Reporting Period

Appendix G Waste Flow Table

Appendix H Cumulative statistics on Environmental Complaints, Notifications of Summons and Successful Prosecutions

Appendix I Dolphin Monitoring Survey Findings and Analysis



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Fugro Technical Services Limited was commissioned by China Harbour Engineering Co. Limited (also referred to as "the Contractor") to undertake the Environmental Team (ET) services (including environmental monitoring and audit (EM&A)) for Contract No. HY/2019/01 "Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities Phase 2 and Other Works".
- 1.1.2 Contract No. HY/2019/01 is part of the "Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities" (HZMB HKBCF) Project which is a "Designated Project" under Schedule 2 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Ordinance (Cap. 499) and for which an EIA Report (Register No. AEIAR-145/2009) was prepared and approved. The current Environmental Permit (EP) for HKBCF, namely No. EP-353/2009/K, was issued on 11 April 2016. These documents are available through the EIA Ordinance Register. The general layout of the Project area is shown in Figure 1. Commencement of the Contract took place on 4 December 2019 and the construction site preparation works commenced in early February 2020.
- 1.1.3 This is the 3nd Quarterly EM&A report to document the findings of site inspection activities and EM&A programme carried out by the Contractor of Contract No. HY/2019/01 from 1 September 2020 to 30 November 2020 (reporting period) and is submitted to fulfil Condition 5.4 of the EP.

1.2 Project Description

- 1.2.1 The works to be executed under Contract No. HY/2019/01 include the following major items:
 - · Landscaping and establishment works;
 - Irrigation system and associated drainage pumping system and facilities;
 - · Erection and installation in the Passenger Clearance Building;
 - Public transport interchange (PTI) public toilet, satellite refuse collection point (RCP) and observation guard booths;
 - PTI cross boundary shuttle (CBS) / cross boundary coach (CBC) lanes and covered walkway;
 - Vehicle clearance plazas (VCP) vehicle kiosks and associate automatic vehicle clearance supporting system (AVCSS).



1.3 Project Organization

1.3.1 The Project Organization structure is shown in **Appendix B**. The key personnel contact names and numbers are summarized in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 Contact Information of Key Personnel

Party	Position	Name	Telephone
Engineer or Engineer's	Senior Resident Engineer	Mr. Jason Yu	3748 8903
Representative	Resident Engineer	Mr. Winston Wong	3748 8918
(AECOM Asia Co. Ltd.)	Resident Engineer	Mr. Gordon Kok	3748 8967
	Environmental Project Office Leader	Mr. Y. H. Hui	3465 2888
Environmental Project Office / Independent Environmental	Independent Environmental Checker (IEC) (until 11 April 2021)	Mr. Manson Yeung	9700 6767
Checker (Ramboll Hong Kong Limited)	Independent Environmental Checker (IEC) (from 12 April 2021)	Mr. Brian Tam	9700 6767
	Environmental Site Supervisor	Mr. K. C. Chan	3465 2882
Contractor	Environmental Manager	Mr. Marko Chan	9427 2879
(China Harbour Engineering Co. Ltd)	Environmental Officer	Mr. Matthew Wu	6076 2675
Environmental Team (Fugro Technical Services Limited)	Environmental Team Leader (ETL)	Mr. Calvin Leung	3565 4441

1.4 Construction Programme and Activities

- 1.4.1 The site layout plan of the Contract is shown in Figure 1.
- 1.4.2 The construction programme of this Contract is shown in Appendix A.

1.5 Works undertaken during the report period

- 1.5.1 The main construction works carried out in the reporting period were as follow:
 - Security measure at existing gate at South Public Transport Interchanges (SPTI) (land-based);
 - Recessed Cover at South Public Transport Interchanges (SPTI) and North Public Transport Interchanges (NPTI) (land-based);
 - UPS room near building 062 (land-based);
 - Minor Works at Passenger Clearance Building (PCB) (land-based);
 - Excavation at Vehicle Clearance Plaza (VCP) and WA3 (land-based);
 - Road & Drain works at South Public Transport Interchanges (SPTI) and North Public Transport Interchanges (NPTI) (land-based);
 - Vertical access at Passenger Clearance Building (PCB) (land-based);
 - Covered Walkway at South Public Transport Interchanges (SPTI) and North Public Transport Interchanges (NPTI) (land-based);
 - Public Toilet at North Public Transport Interchanges (NPTI) (land-based);



- Kiosks Construction at Vehicle Clearance Plaza (VCP) (land-based);
- Landscape Works at G1 and G5;
- Conceal Conduits Works at Vehicle Clearance Plaza (VCP) (land-based);
- Resurfacing Works at Boundary Crossing Facilities (BCF) (land-based);
- Ground Investigation at G1 and near Sea Wall (North & West) (land-based).



2. EM&A REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Summary of EM&A Requirement

- 2.1.1 The Quarterly EM&A programme was undertaken in accordance with the Updated EM&A Manual for HKBCF (Version 1.0). It should be noted that the air quality, noise and the post-construction dolphin monitoring works for the Contract are covered by Contract No. HY/2019/01 "Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities Phase 2 and Other Works".
- 2.1.2 According to the Contract Specific EM&A Manual, air quality monitoring at station AMS2, AMS3C and AMS7B, and noise monitoring at station NMS2 and NMS3C are covered by Contract No. HY/2019/01. It should be noted that the air quality monitoring at station AMS6 is covered by Contract No. HY/2011/03. The ET of the Contract or another ET of the HZMB project is required to conduct impact air quality monitoring at AMS6 as part of EM&A programme if the impact air quality monitoring work is no longer covered by Contract No. HY/2011/03 respectively. However, this is subject to ENPO's final decision on which ET should carry out the monitoring work at these stations.
- 2.1.3 The most updated air and noise locations are summarized in **Table 2.1**. The locations of the air quality and noise monitoring stations shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, respectively.

Table 2.1 Air Quality and Noise Monitoring Location

Environmental Monitoring	Monitoring Station	Location
	AMS2	Tung Chung Development Pier
Air Quality	AM53C	Ying Tung Estate Market Rooftop
	AMS6	Dragonair / CNAC (Group) Building (HKIA)
	AMS7B	Third Runway Site Office
Nieles	NMS2	Seaview Crescent
Noise	NMS3	Ying Tung Estate Refuse Collection Point

Remarks:

- The ET of this Contract should conduct impact air quality monitoring at station AMS6 listed in the table as part
 of EM&A programme according to latest notification from ENPO when the monitoring station is no longer
 covered by another ET of the HZMB project.
- 2. The Limit Levels for schools will be applied for NMS3C.



- 2.1.4 The remaining post-construction dolphin monitoring works under Contract No. HY/2013/04 "HZMB HKBCF Infrastructure Works Stage II (Southern Portion)" were suspended from 1 March 2020. The ET of Contract No. HY/2019/01 is required and continues the full implementation of environmental monitoring commencing on 1 March 2020.
- 2.1.5 Currently, the role of dolphin monitoring and data collection are still under Contract No. HY/2012/08 "Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link Northern Connection Sub-sea Tunnel Section". To avoid redundancy in the monitoring effort, the findings of Contract No. HY/2012/08 were used for this reporting month. The dolphin monitoring programme have adopted the standard line-transect method (Buckland et al. 2001) to survey the pre-set and fixed transect lines defined by AFCD in the Northeast Lantau (NEL) and Northwest Lantau (NWL) survey areas.

2.2 Monitoring Requirement

- 2.2.1 The monitoring requirements, monitoring equipment, monitoring parameters, frequency and duration, monitoring methodology, monitoring schedule, meteorological information are detailed in the monthly EM&A report prepared for this Contract.
- 2.2.2 The air quality monitoring requirements, monitoring equipment, monitoring parameters, frequency and duration, monitoring methodology, monitoring schedule, meteorological information for AMS6 are detailed in the monthly EM&A report prepared for Contract No. HY/2011/03.

2.3 Action and Limit Levels

2.3.1 The Action and Limit Levels for noise impact monitoring have been set and are presented in Appendix C.

2.4 Event and Action Plans

2.4.1 The event and action plans for air quality and noise monitoring are presented in Appendix D.

2.5 Mitigation Measures

2.5.1 The Contractor had implemented environmental mitigation measures and requirements as stated in the EIA Reports, the EP and EM&A Manuals. The implementation status of the environmental mitigation measures during the reporting period is summarized in Appendix E.



3. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND AUDIT

3.1 Air Quality Monitoring Results

- 3.1.1 1-hour TSP and 24-hour TSP impact monitoring at AMS2, AMS3C and AMS7B were carried out in the reporting period, the monitoring results are reported in the monthly EM&A Report prepared for this Contract.
- 3.1.2 There was no Action / Limit Level exceedance of 1-hour TSP level and 24-hour TSP level at AMS2, AMS3C and AMS7B was recorded during the reporting period.
- 3.1.3 The monitoring results for AMS6 are reported in the monthly EM&A Reports prepared for Contract No. HY/2011/03.
- 3.1.4 Summary of Action and Limit Level exceedance of 1-hour TSP level and 24-hour TSP level at AMS6 shall be referred to the monthly EM&A report prepared by Contract No. HY/2011/03.

3.2 Noise Monitoring Results

- 3.2.1 Construction noise monitoring were carried out in the reporting period, the monitoring results for NMS2 and NMS3C are reported in the monthly EM&A Reports prepared for this Contract.
- 3.2.2 There was no Action / Limit Level exceedance for construction noise at NMS2 and NMS3C was recorded during the reporting period.
- 3.2.3 School calendar of Ho Yu College was checked against noise monitoring days at NMS3C.

3.3 Dolphin Monitoring Results

- 3.3.1 In accordance with the requirements of the updated EM&A manual, the dolphin monitoring programme have adopted the standard line-transect method (Buckland et al. 2001) to survey the pre-set and fixed transect lines defined by AFCD in the Northeast Lantau (NEL) and Northwest Lantau (NWL) survey areas.
- 3.3.2 The post-construction dolphin monitoring conducted is vessel-based and combines line-transect and photo-ID methodology, which have adopted. To avoid redundancy in the monitoring effort, the findings of Contract No. HY/2012/08 were used for this reporting period. The details are presented in **Appendix** I.



3.4 Site Inspection

- 3.4.1 Site inspections were carried out weekly to monitor the implementation of proper environmental pollution control and mitigation measures for the Project. A summary of the mitigation measures implementation schedule is provided in **Appendix E**.
- 3.4.2 13 weekly environmental site inspections were carried out in the reporting period. Details of observations recorded during the site inspections are presented in **Appendix F**.
- 3.4.3 6 Bi-weekly Landscape and Visual Site audits were carried out by a Registered Landscape Architect in the reporting period.

3.5 Advice on the Solid and Liquid Waste Management Status

- 3.5.1 The Contractor registered as a chemical waste producer for the Contract. Sufficient numbers of receptacles were available for general refuse collection and sorting.
- 3.5.2 The summary of waste flow table is detailed in **Appendix G**.
- 3.5.3 If off-site disposal is required, the excavated marine mud from the land-based works shall be disposed of at the designated disposal sites within Hong Kong as allocated by the Marine Fill Committee or other locations as agreed by the Director. The Contractor shall ensure no spilling and overflowing of materials during loading / unloading / transportation is allowed.

The Contractor was reminded that chemical waste containers should be properly treated and stored temporarily in designated chemical waste storage area on site in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packing, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste.



4. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINT AND NON-COMPLIANCE

4.1 Environmental Exceedance

- 4.1.1 No Action and Limit Level exceedance of 1-hr TSP level and 24-hr TSP level recorded at station AMS2, AMS3C and AMS7B in the reporting period.
- 4.1.2 Summary of Action and Limit Level exceedance of 1-hour TSP level and 24-hour TSP level at AMS6 shall be referred to the monthly EM&A report prepared by Contract No. HY/2011/03.
- 4.1.3 No Action / Limit Level exceedance for construction noise at NMS2 and NMS3C was recorded during the reporting period.

4.2 Complaints, Notification of Summons and Prosecution

- 4.2.1 No environmental complaint, notification of summons and successful prosecution were received in the reporting period.
- 4.2.2 Cumulative complaint log, summaries of complaints, notification of summons and successful prosecutions are presented in Appendix H.



5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 1-hour TSP and 24-hour TSP impact monitoring at AMS2, AMS3C and AMS7B were carried out in the reporting period, no Action / Limit Level exceedance was recorded during the period.
- 5.1.2 Summary of Action and Limit Level exceedance of 1-hour TSP level and 24-hour TSP level at AMS6 shall be referred to the monthly EM&A report prepared by Contract No. HY/2011/03.
- 5.1.3 Construction noise monitoring were carried out in the reporting period, no Action / Limit Level exceedance was recorded during the period.
- 5.1.4 In accordance with the Dolphin Monitoring Survey Findings and Analysis in Section 3.3.9 and 3.3.10 of **Appendix I**, low occurrence of dolphins within the survey areas in both NEL and NWL have been consistently observed throughout the monitoring period. Moreover, such significantly and dramatically decrease of dolphin usage in both areas have also been observed in this reporting period. In addition, the dolphin usage in North Lantau water has not only shown no sign of recovery, but also has continued to decline to the lowest ever level. However, it is critical to continuously monitor the dolphin usage in North Lantau region, in order to determine whether there is any sign of recovery under the post-construction activities of the HKBCF next quarter.
- 5.1.5 13 weekly environmental site inspections were carried out in the reporting period. Recommendations on mitigation measures for air quality impact, water quality impact and chemical and waste management were given to the Contractor for remediating the deficiencies identified during the site inspections.
- 5.1.6 6 Bi-weekly Landscape and Visual Site audits were carried out by a Registered Landscape Architect in the reporting period.
- 5.1.7 Referring to the Contractor's information, no environmental complaint, notification of summons and successful prosecution was received in the reporting period.

5.2 Comment and Recommendations

5.2.1 The recommended environmental mitigation measures, as proposed in the EIA reports and EM&A Manuals shall be effectively implemented to minimize the potential environmental impacts from the Project. The EM&A programme would effectively monitor the environmental impacts generated from the construction activities and ensure the proper implementation of mitigation measures.



5.2.2 According to the environmental site inspections performed in the reporting period, the following recommendations were provided:

Air Quality Impact

- Contractor was reminded dusty material should be covered.
- Contractor was reminded water spray should be provided at the expose area.
- Spent bags of cement should be stored and removed regularly.

Construction Noise Impact

No specific observation was identified in the reporting period.

Water Quality Impact

- Contractor was reminded U Channel should be cleared.
- Contractor was reminded stagnant water should be removed.
- Contractor was reminded water spray should be provided at the exposed area.

Chemical and Waste Management

Contractor was reminded to maintain housekeeping.

Landscape and Visual Impact

 Some newly planted trees are observed dead. Contractor was reminded to replace the trees.

Permit/Licenses

NRMM label should be provided to replace the substandard label.

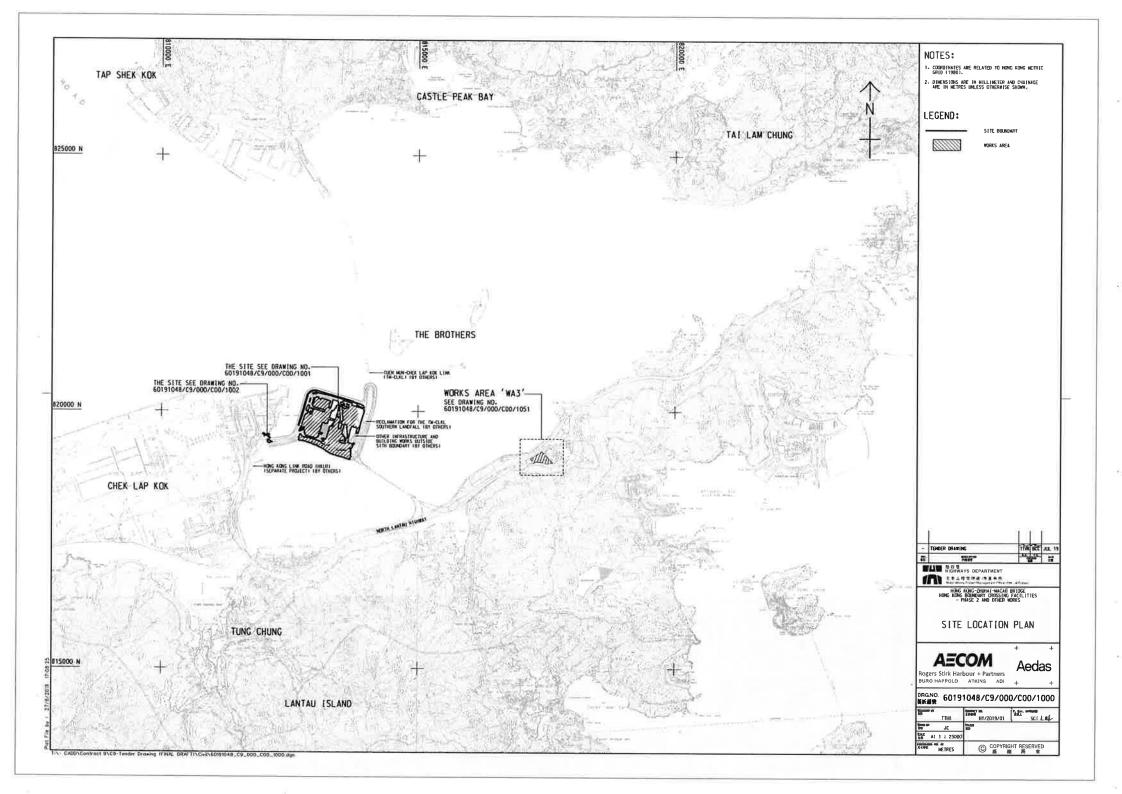
Others

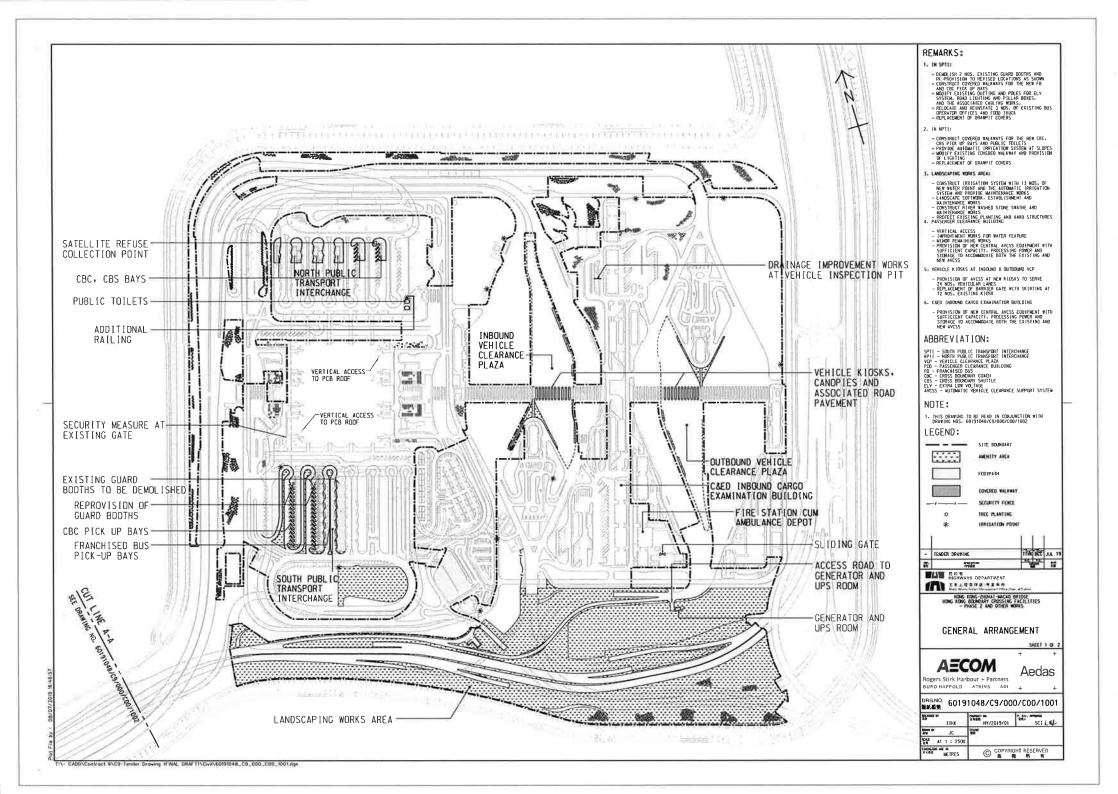
No specific observation was identified in the reporting period.

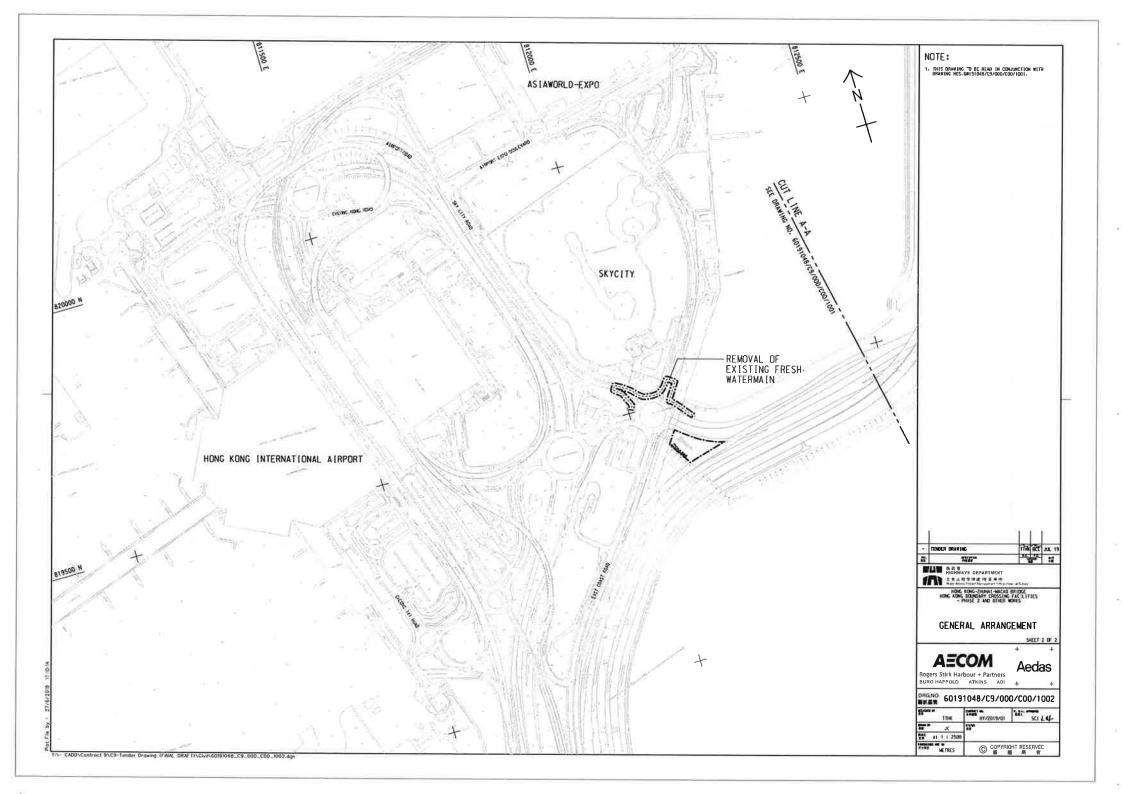


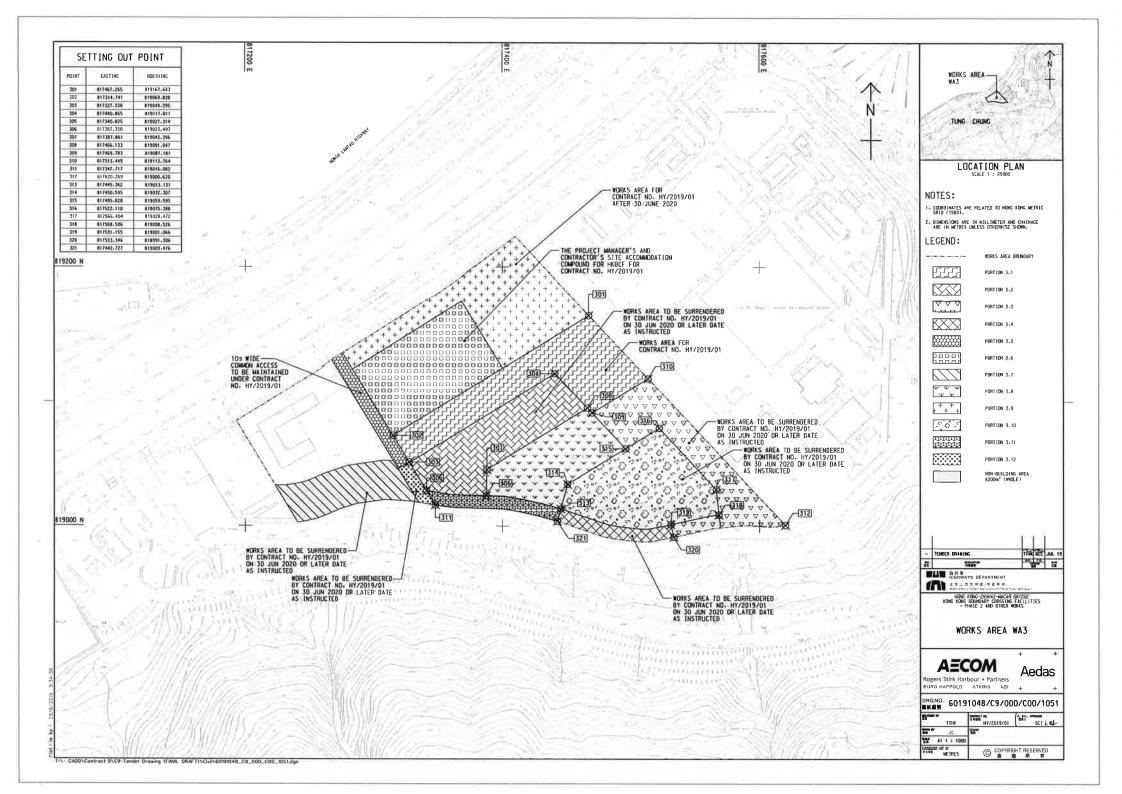


The Site Layout Plan of the Contract





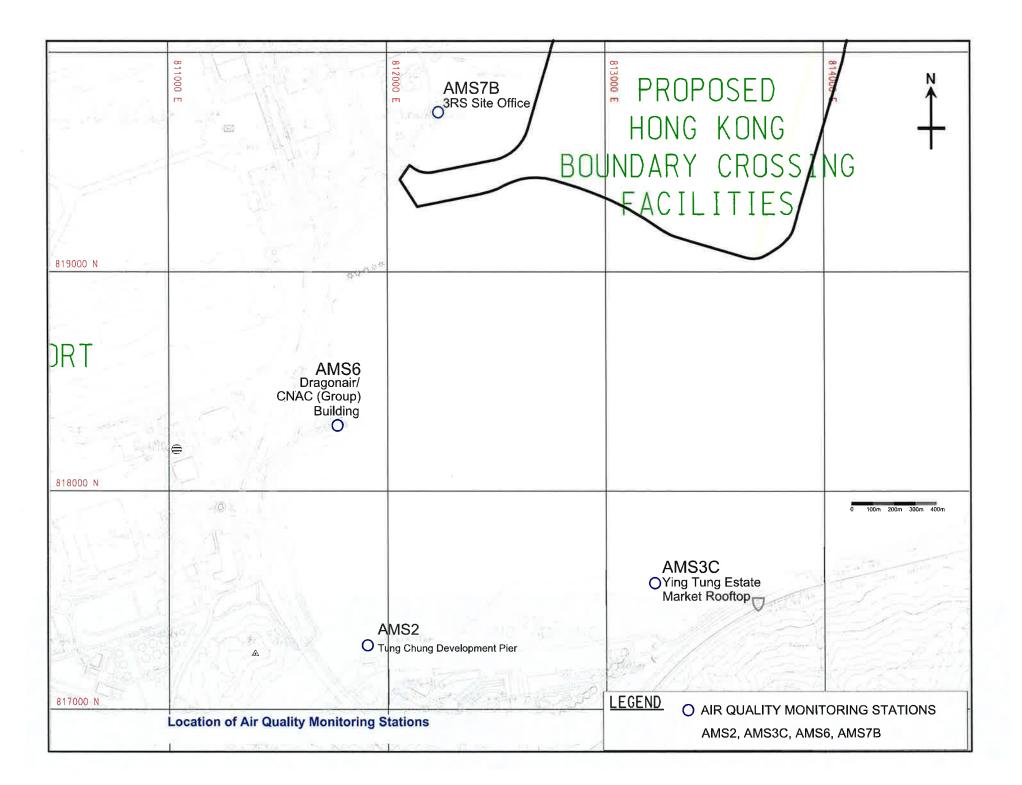






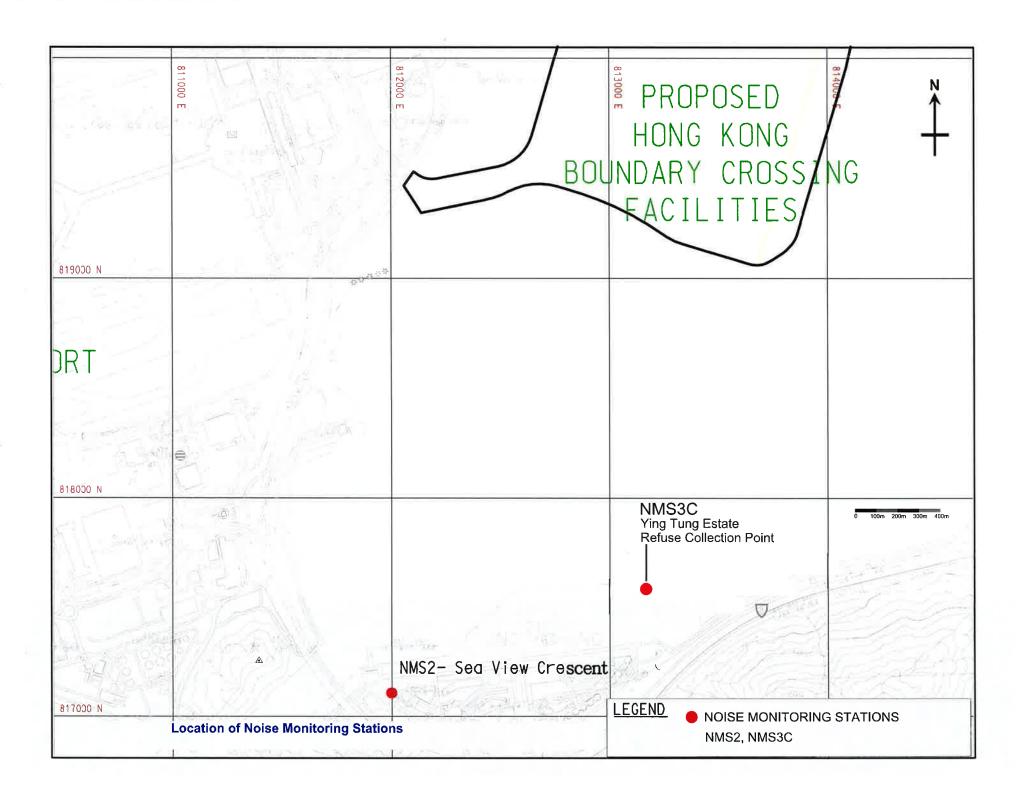
The Location of the Air Quality Monitoring Station





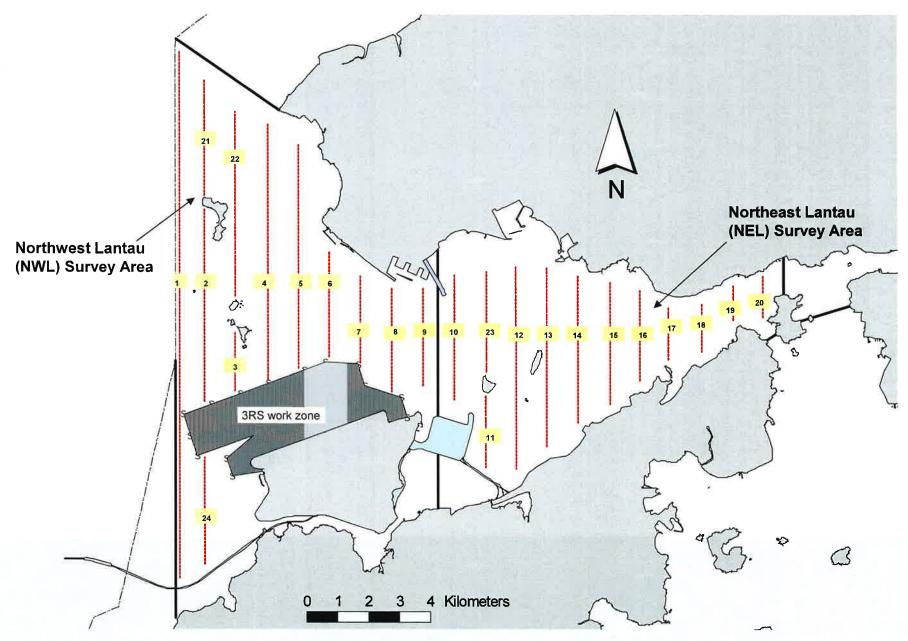


The Location of the Noise Monitoring Station





Post-Construction Dolphin Monitoring Line Transect Layout Map



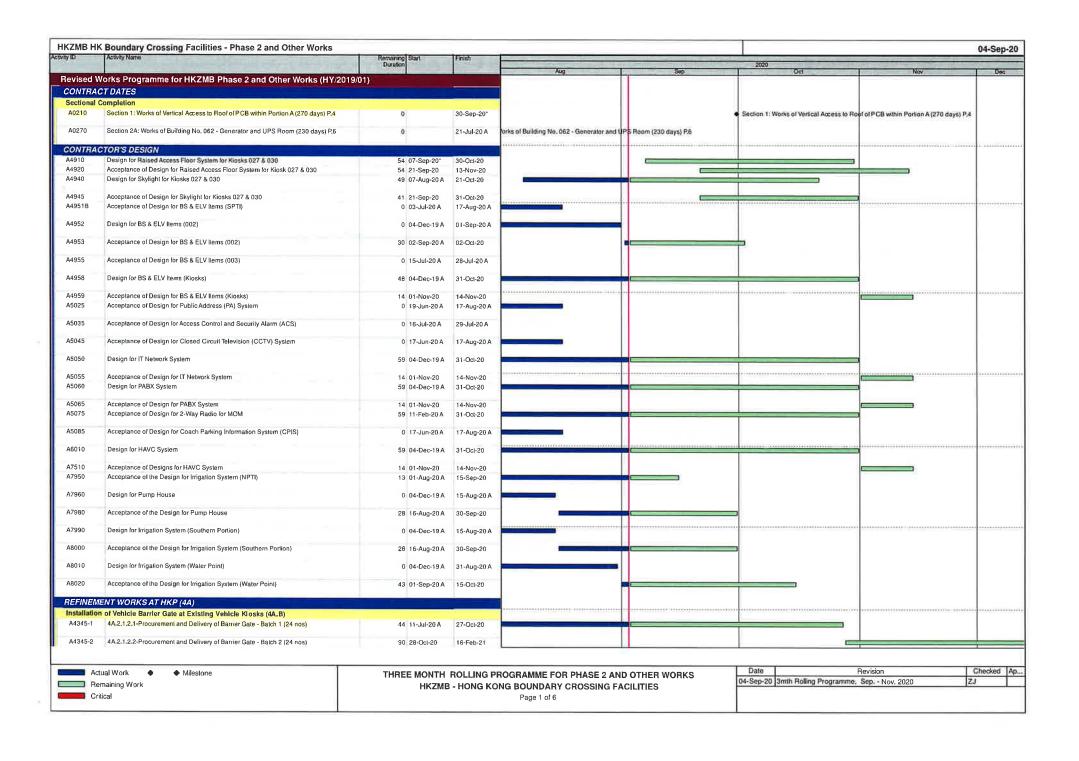
Transect Line Layout in Northwest and Northeast Lantau Survey Areas

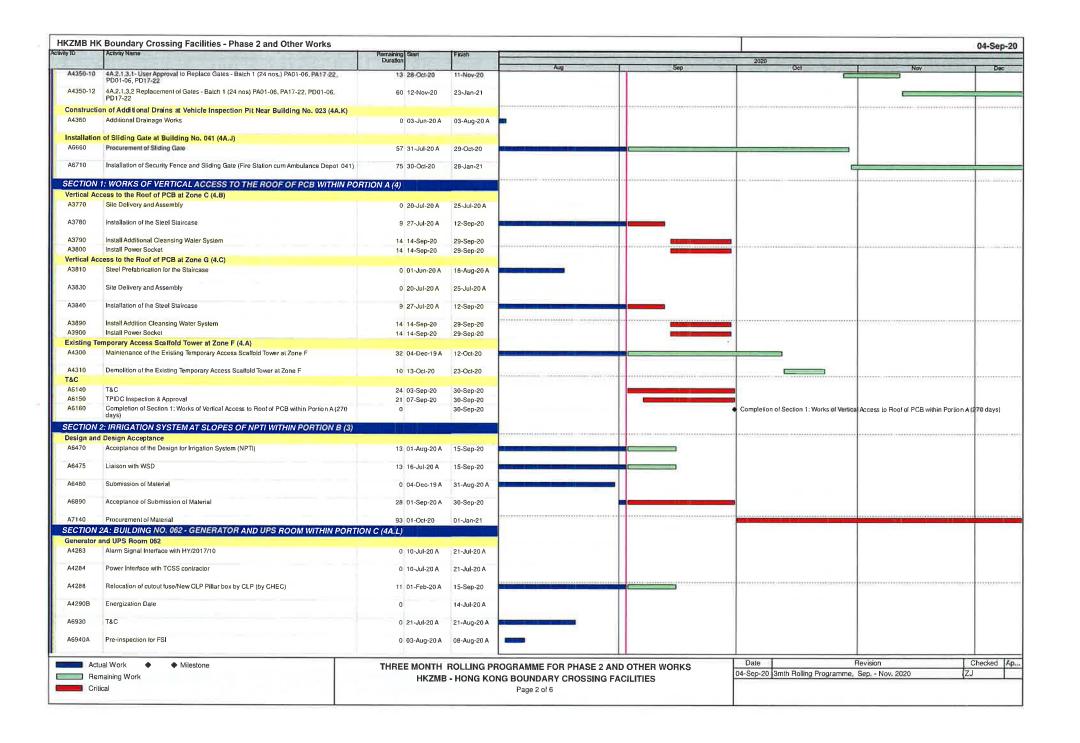


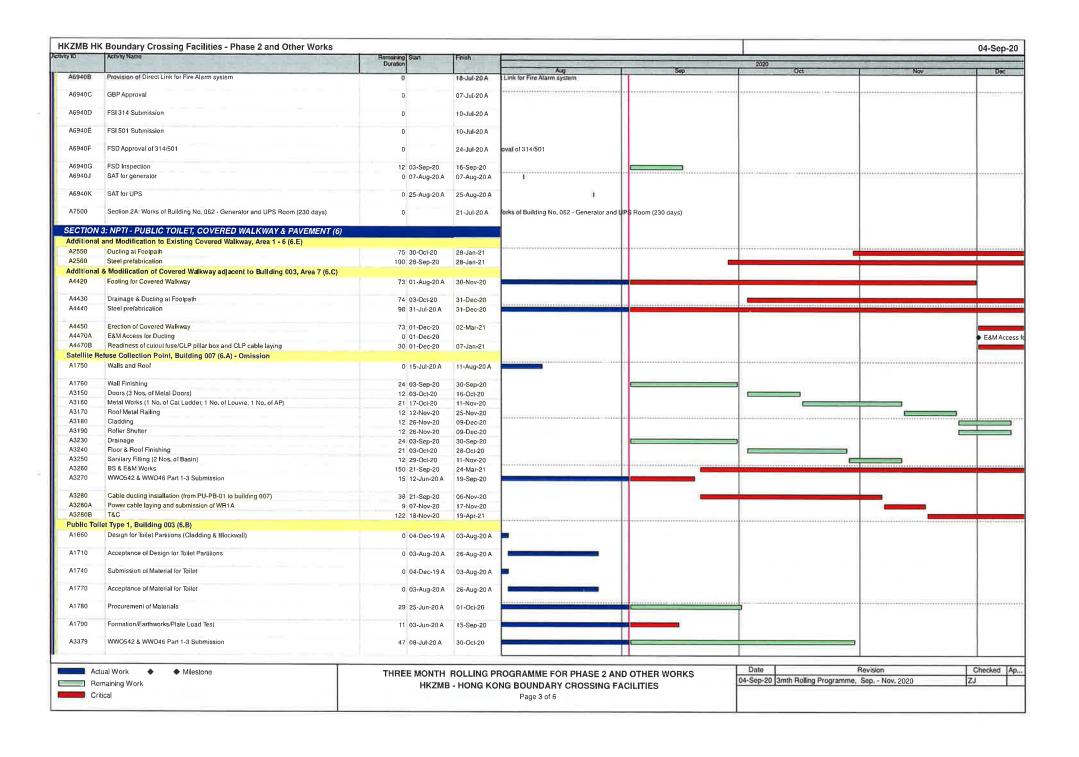
Appendix A

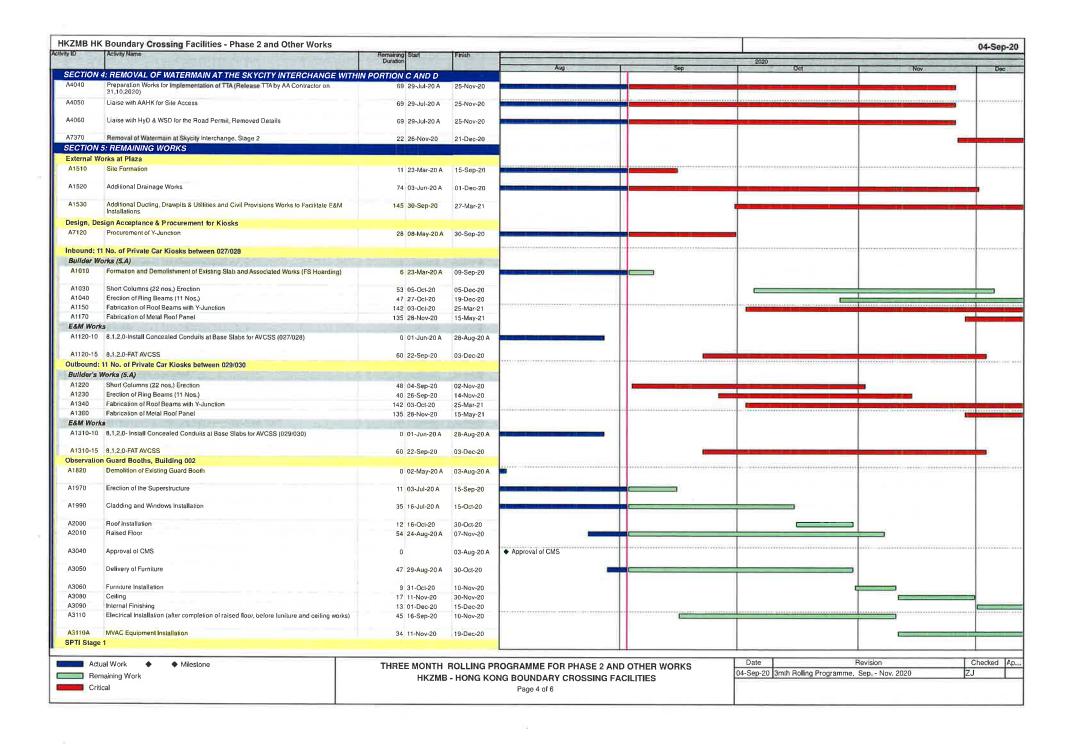
Construction Programme

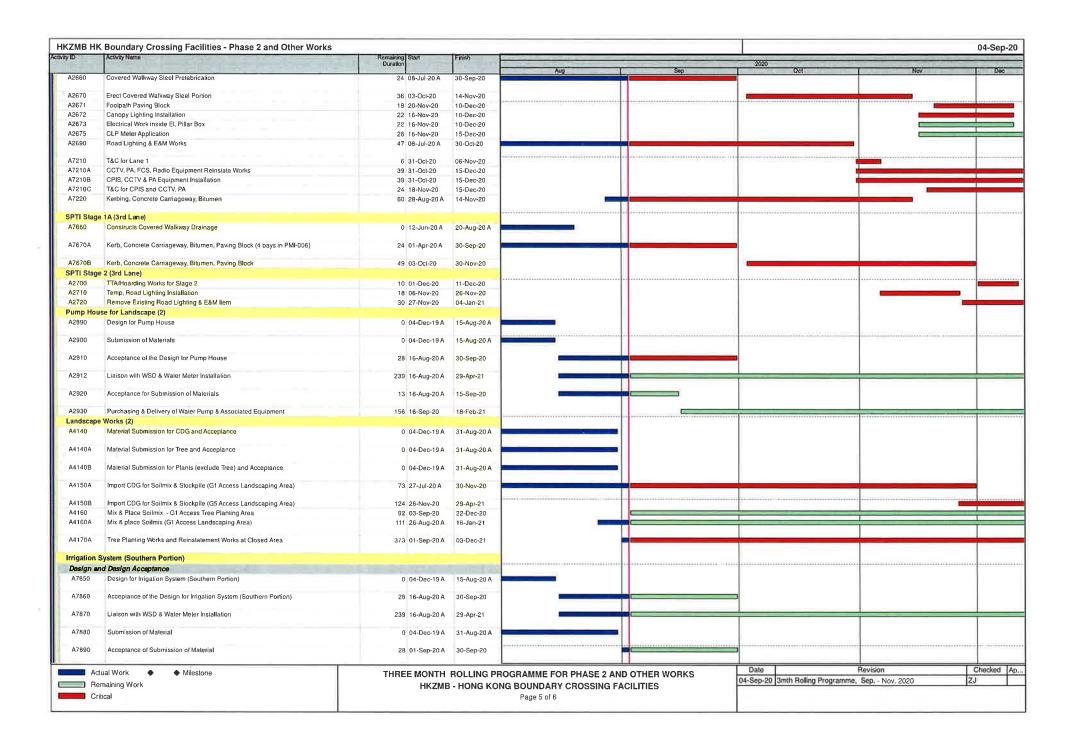












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	المرافق والمراور والأوال والمواوي والمراوي والمر	Duration				2020		
A7900	Procurement of Material	80 (01-Ocl-20	19-Dec-20	Aug	Sep	Oet	Nov	Dec
Irrigation	System (Water Point)							
A6510	Design for Irrigation System (Water Point)	0; 04-Dec-19 A	31-Aug-20 A					
A6520	Acceptance of the Design for Irrigation System	43; 01-Sep-20 A	15-Oct-20					
A6530	Liaison with WSD for Obtaining Statutory Approval	351 01-Aug-20 A	19-Aug-21			1		
A6540	Procurement of Materials	104 11-Nov-20	22-Feb-21					

Actual Work

Milestone
Remaining Work

Critical

THREE MONTH ROLLING PROGRAMME FOR PHASE 2 AND OTHER WORKS HKZMB - HONG KONG BOUNDARY CROSSING FACILITIES

Page 6 of 6

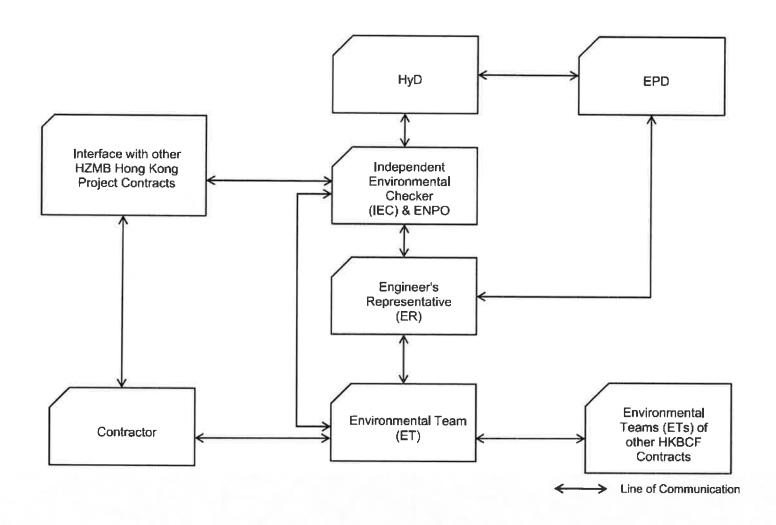
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04-Sep-20	3mth Rolling Programme, Sep Nov. 2020	[ZJ	



Appendix B

Project Organization Chart

fugro





Appendix C

Action and Limit Levels



Action / Limit Levels for Air Quality

Parameters	Action Level	Limit Level
24-hour TSP Level in μg/m³	¹ For baseline level ≤ 200 μg/m³, Action level = (baseline level * 1.3 + Limit level)/2; For baseline level > 200 μg/m³ Action level = Limit level	260 μg/m³
1-hour TSP Level in μg/m³	² For baseline level ≤ 384 μg/m³, Action level = (baseline level * 1.3 + Limit level)/2; For baseline level > 384 μg/m³, Action level = Limit level	500 μg/m³

Notes:

1. The Action Level for 24-hour TSP Level:

a) AMS 2 = $(71.1*1.3 + 260) / 2 = 176 \,\mu\text{g/m}^3$; b) AMS 3C = $(56.9*1.3 + 260) / 2 = 167 \,\mu\text{g/m}^3$;

c) AMS 6 = $(66.4*1.3 + 260) / 2 = 173 \mu g/m^3$; d) AMS 7B = $(82.3*1.3 + 260) / 2 = 183 \mu g/m^3$;

2. The Action Level for 1-hour TSP Level:

a) AMS 2 = (191.5*1.3 + 500) / 2 = 374 μg/m³; b) AMS 3C = (18.2.2*1.3 + 500) / 2 = 368 μg/m³;

c) AMS 6 = (169.2*1.3 + 500) / 2 = 360 µg/m³; d) AMS 7B = (184.2*1.3 + 500) / 2 = 370 µg/m³;

Action and Limit Levels for Construction Noise

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

Note: If works are to be carried out during restricted hours, the conditions stipulated in the construction noise permit issued by the Noise Control Authority have to be followed.

^{*} Reduce to 70 dB(A) for schools and 65 dB(A) during school examination periods.



Appendix D

Event and Action Plan



Event / Action Plan for Air Quality

EVENT		ACT	TON	
EVENT	ET	IEC	ER	CONTRACTOR
		ACTION	LEVEL	
1. Exceedance for one sample	 Identify source, investigate the causes of exceedance and propose remedial measures; Inform IEC and ER; Repeat measurement to confirm finding; Increase monitoring frequency to daily. 	Check monitoring data submitted by ET; Check Contractor's working method.	1. Notify Contractor.	Rectify any unacceptable practice; Amend working methods if appropriate.
2. Exceedance for two or more consecutive samples	1. Identify source; 2. Inform IEC and ER; 3. Advise the ER on the effectiveness of the proposed remedial measures; 4. Repeat measurements to confirm findings; 5. Increase monitoring frequency to daily; 6. Discuss with IEC and Contractor on remedial actions required; 7. If exceedance continues, arrange meeting with IEC and ER; 8. If exceedance stops, cease additional	1. Check monitoring data submitted by ET; 2. Check Contractor's working method; 3. Discuss with ET and Contractor on possible remedial measures; 4. Advise the ET on the effectiveness of the proposed remedial measures; 5. Supervise Implementation of remedial measures.	 Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; Notify Contractor; 	 Submit proposals for remedial to ER within 3 working days of notification; Implement the agreed proposals; Amend proposal if appropriate.

EVENT	MENAL TO	ACT	ION	24 10 (81 5.2)
	ET	IEC	ER	CONTRACTOR
		LIMIT I	LEVEL	
1. Exceedance for one sample	 Identify source, investigate the causes of exceedance and propose remedial measures; Inform ER, Contractor and EPD; Repeat measurement to confirm finding; Increase monitoring frequency to daily; Assess effectiveness of Contractor's remedial actions and keep IEC, EPD and ER informed of the results. 	 Check monitoring data submitted by ET; Check Contractor's working method; Discuss with ET and Contractor on possible remedial measures; Advise the ER on the effectiveness of the proposed remedial measures; Supervise implementation of remedial measures. 	1. Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; 2. Notify Contractor; 3. Ensure remedial measures properly implemented.	 Take immediate action to avoid further exceedance; Submit proposals for remedial actions to IEC within 3 working days of notification; Implement the agreed proposals; Amend proposal if appropriate.
2. Exceedance for two or more consecutive samples	 Notify IEC, ER, Contractor and EPD; Identify source; Repeat measurement to confirm findings; Increase monitoring frequency to daily; Carry out analysis of Contractor's working procedures to determine possible mitigation to be implemented; Arrange meeting with IEC and ER to discuss the remedial actions to be taken; Assess effectiveness of Contractor's remedial actions and keep IEC, EPD and ER informed of the results; If exceedance stops, cease additional monitoring. 	 Discuss amongst ER, ET, and Contractor on the potential remedial actions; Review Contractor's remedial actions whenever necessary to assure their effectiveness and advise the ER accordingly; Supervise the implementation of remedial measures. 	1. Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; 2. Notify Contractor; 3. In consultation with the IEC, agree with the Contractor on the remedial measures to be implemented; 4. Ensure remedial measures properly implemented; 5. If exceedance continues, consider what portion of the work is responsible and instruct the Contractor to stop that portion of work until the exceedance is abated.	 Take immediate action to avoid further exceedance; Submit proposals for remedial actions to IEC within 3 working days of notification; Implement the agreed proposals; Resubmit proposals if problem still not under control; Stop the relevant portion of works as determined by the ER until the exceedance is abated.

Event / Action Plan for Construction Noise

EVENT		ACTI	ON	
EVENT	ET	IEC	ER	CONTRACTOR
Action Level	 Notify IEC and Contractor; Identify source, investigate the causes of exceedance and propose remedial measures; Report the results of investigation to the IEC, ER and Contractor; Discuss with the Contractor and formulate remedial measures; Increase monitoring frequency to check mitigation effectiveness. 	 Review the analysed results submitted by the ET; Review the proposed remedial measures by the Contractor and advise the ER accordingly; Supervise the implementation of remedial measures. 	1. Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; 2. Notify Contractor; 3. Require Contractor to propose remedial measures for the analysed noise problem; 4. Ensure remedial measures are properly implemented	1. Submit noise mitigation proposals to IEC; 2. Implement noise mitigation proposals.
Limit Level	1. Inform IEC, ER, EPD and Contractor; 2. Identify source; 3. Repeat measurements to confirm findings; 4. Increase monitoring frequency; 5. Carry out analysis of Contractor's working procedures to determine possible mitigation to be implemented; 6. Inform IEC, ER and EPD the causes and actions taken for the exceedances; 7. Assess effectiveness of Contractor's remedial actions and keep IEC, EPD and ER informed of the results; 8. If exceedance stops, cease additional monitoring.	 Discuss amongst ER, ET, and Contractor on the potential remedial actions; Review Contractors remedial actions whenever necessary to assure their effectiveness and advise the ER accordingly; Supervise the implementation of remedial measures. 	1. Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; 2. Notify Contractor; 3. Require Contractor to propose 4. remedial 5. measures for the analysed noise problem; 6. Ensure remedial measures properly implemented; 7. If exceedance continues, consider what portion of the work is responsible and instruct the Contractor to stop that portion of work until the exceedance is abated.	1. Take immediate action to avoid further exceedance; 2. Submit proposals for remedial actions to IEC within 3 working days of notification; 3. Implement the agreed proposals; 4. Resubmit proposals if problem still not under control; 5. Stop the relevant portion of works as determined by the ER until the exceedance is abated.



Appendix E

Implementation Status of

Environment mitigation Measures (Construction Phase)



Ref.		Recommended Mitigation Measures	Location of the measures	Implementation Status
Qualit				
5.6.1	A1	1) The contractor shall follow the procedures and requirements given in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation	All construction sites	Implemented
5.6.2	A2	 2) Proper watering of exposed spoil should be undertaken throughout the construction phase: Any excavated or stockpile of dusty material should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or sprayed with water to maintain the entire surface wet and then removed or backfilled or reinstated where practicable within 24 hours of the excavation or unloading; Any dusty materials remaining after a stockpile is removed should be wetted with water and cleared from the surface of roads; A stockpile of dusty material should not be extend beyond the pedestrian barriers, fencing or traffic cones. The load of dusty materials on a vehicle leaving a construction site should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle; Where practicable, vehicle washing facilities with high pressure water jet should be provided at every discernible or designated vehicle exit point. The area where vehicle washing takes place and the road section between the washing facilities and the exit point should be paved with concrete, bituminous materials or hardcores; 	All construction sites	Partially Implemented
.6.2	A2	•When there are open excavation and reinstatement works, hoarding of not less than 2.4m high should be provided as far as practicable along the site boundary with provision for public crossing. Good site practice shall also be adopted by the Contractor to ensure the conditions of the hoardings are properly maintained throughout the construction period; •The portion of any road leading only to construction site that is within 30m of a vehicle entrance or exit should be kept clear of dusty materials, •Surfaces where any pneumatic or power-driven drilling, cutting, polishing or other mechanical breaking operation takes place should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical continuously; •Any area that involves demolition activities should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical immediately prior to, during and immediately after the activities so as to maintain the entire surface wet; •Where a scaffolding is erected around the perimeter of a building under construction, effective dust screens, sheeting or netting should be provided to enclose the scaffolding from the ground floor level of the building, or a canopy should be provided from the first floor level up to the highest level of the scaffolding; •Any skip hoist for material transport should be totally enclosed by impervious sheeting; •Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement or dry pulverised fuel ash (PFA) should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top	All construction sites	Partially Implemented



IA Ref.	EM&A Log	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Location of the measures	Implementation Status
55.5.6.2	A2	 Cement or dry PFA delivered in bulk should be stored in a closed silo fitted with an audible high level alarm which is interlocked with the material filling line and no overfilling is allowed; Loading, unloading, transfer, handling or storage of bulk cement or dry PFA should be carried out in a totally enclosed system or facility, and any vent or exhaust should be fitted with an effective fabric filter or equivalent air pollution control system; and Exposed earth should be properly treated by compaction, turfing, hydroseeding, vegetation planting or sealing with latex, vinyl, bitumen, shotcrete or other suitable surface stabiliser within six months after the last construction activity on the construction site r part of the construction site where the exposed earth lies 	All construction sites	N/A
5.5.6.3	A3	3) The Contractor should undertake proper watering on all exposed spoil (with at least 8 times per day) throughout the construction phase.	All construction sites	Implemented
5.5.6.4	A4	4) Project Manager to incorporate the controlled measures into the Particular Specification (PS) for the civil work. The PS should also draw the contractor's attention to the relevant latest Practice Notes issued by EPD.	All construction sites	Implemented
5.5.6.4	A5	5) Implement regular dust monitoring under EM&A programme during the construction stage.	Selected representative dust monitoring station	Implemented
55.5.7.1	A6	The following mitigation measures should be adopted to prevent fugitive dust emissions for concrete batching plant; Loading, unloading, handling, transfer or storage of any dusty materials should be carried out in totally enclosed system; All dust-laden air or waste gas generated by the process operations should be properly extracted and vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits for TSP; Vents for all silos and cement/pulverised fuel ash (PFA) weighing scale should be fitted with fabric filtering system; The materials which may generate airborne dusty emissions should be wetted by water spray system;	Selected representative dust monitoring station	Implemented
3.2.7.1		 All receiving hoppers should be enclosed on three sides up to 3m above unloading point; All conveyor transfer points should be totally enclosed; All access and route roads within the premises should be paved and wetted; and Vehicle cleaning facilities should be provided and used by all concrete trucks before leaving the premises to wash off any dust on the wheels and/or body. 		
5.2.7	A7	The following mitigation measures should be adopted to prevent fugitive dust emissions at barging point: • All road surface within the barging facilities will be paved; • Dust enclosures will be provided for the loading ramp; •Vehicles will be required to pass through designated wheels wash facilities; and • Continuous water spray at the loading points.	All construction sites	Implemented
Constr	uction Noise	(Air borne)	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	
5,4,10	N1	1) Use of good site practices to limit noise emissions by considering the following: •only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction programme; •machines and plant (such as trucks, cranes) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; •plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, where possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs;	All construction sites	Implemented
		•silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be properly fitted and maintained during the construction works;		- E

	EM&A Log			Implementation
A Ref.	Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Location of the measures	Status
		 mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible and practicable; material stockpiles, mobile container site officer and other structures should be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities. 		
4.11	N2	2) Install temporary hoarding located on the site boundaries between noisy construction activities and NSRs. The conditions of the hoardings shall be properly maintained throughout the construction period.	All construction sites	Implemented
4.12	N3	3) Install movable noise barriers (typically density@14kg/m acoustic mat or full enclosure close to noisy plants including compressor, generators, saw.	For plant items listed in Appendix 6D of the EIA report at all construction sites	N/A
4.13	N4	4) Select "Quiet plants" which comply with the BS 5228 Part 1 or TM standards.	For plant items listed in Appendix 6D of the EIA report at all construction sites	Implemented
4.14	N5	5) Sequencing operation of construction plants where practicable	All construction sites where practicable	Implemented
	N6	6) Implement a noise monitoring under EM&A programme.	Selected representative noise monitoring station	Implemented
Vaste N	/lanagement	t (Construction Noise)		
3.8	WM1	Construction and Demolition Material The following mitigation measures should be implemented in handling the waste: •Maintain temporary stockpiles and reuse excavated fill material for backfilling and reinstatement; •Carry out on-site sorting; •Make provisions in the Contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate; •Implement a trip-ticket system for each works contract to ensure that the disposal of C&D materials are properly documented and verified; and •Implement an enhanced Waste Management Plan similar to E7WBTC (Works) No. 19/2005 - "Environmental Management on Construction Sites" to encourage on-site sorting of C&D materials and to minimize their generation during the course of construction. •In addition, disposal of the C&D materials onto any sensitive locations such as agricultural lands, etc. should be avoided. The Contractor shall propose the final disposal sites to the Project Proponent and get its approval before implementation.	All construction sites	N/A
3.9- 3.11	WM2	•Standard formwork or pre-fabrication should be used as far as practicable in order to minimise the arising of C&D materials. The use of more durable formwork or plastic facing for the construction works should be considered. Use of wooden hoardings should not be used, as in other projects. Metal hoarding should be used to enhance the possibility of recycling. The purchasing of construction materials will be carefully planned in order to avoid over ordering and wastage. •The Contractor should recycle as much of the C&D materials as possible on-site. Public fill and C&D waste should be segregated and stored in different containers or skips to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal. Where practicable, concrete and masonry can be crushed and used as fill. Steel reinforcement bar can be used by scrap steel mills. Different areas of the sites should be considered for such segregation and storage.	All construction sites	Implemented

EM&A Log Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Location of the measures	Implementation Status
WM3	 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, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. Containers used for the storage of chemical wastes should 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 liters unless the specification has been approved by the EPD; and display a label in English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the regulation. The storage area for chemical wastes should be clearly labelled and used solely for the storage of chemical waste; enclosed on at least 3 sides; have an impermeable floor and bunding of sufficient capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20 % of the total volume of waste stored in that area, whichever is the greatest; have adequate ventilation; covered to prevent rainfall entering; and arranged so that incompatible materials are adequately separated. Disposal of chemical waste should be via a licensed waste collector; be to a facility licensed to receive chemical waste, such as the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre which also offers chemical waste collection service and can supply the necessary storage containers; or be to a reuser of the waste, under approval from the EPD. 	All construction sites	Implemented
WM4	Sewage •Adequate numbers of portable toilets should be provided for the workers. The portable toilets should be maintained in a state which will not deter the workers from utilizing these portable toilets. Night soil should be collected by licensed collectors regularly.	All construction sites	Implemented
WM5	General Refuse General refuse generated on-site should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separately from construction and chemical wastes. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from construction and chemical wastes, on a daily basis to minimize odour, pest and litter impacts. Burning of refuse on construction sites is prohibited by law. Aluminium cans are often recovered from the waste stream by individual collectors if they are segregated and made easily accessible. Separate labelled bins for their deposit should be provided if feasible. Office wastes can be reduced through the recycling of paper if volumes are large enough to warrant collection. Participation in a local collection scheme should be considered by the Contractor. Training should be provided to workers about the concepts of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedure, including reduction, reuse and recycling of wastes.	All construction sites	Partially Implemented
	WM3	Chemical Waste 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, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. - Containers used for the storage of chemical wastes should 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 liters unless the specification has been approved by the EPD, and display a label in English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the regulation. - The storage area for chemical wastes should be clearly labelled and used solely for the storage of chemical waste; enclosed on at least 3 sides; have an impermeable floor and bunding of sufficient capacity to accommodate 1 10% of the volume of the largest container or 20 % of the total volume of waste stored in that area, whichever is the greatest; have adequate ventilation; covered to prevent rainfall entering; and arranged so that incompatible materials are adequately separated. - Disposal of chemical waste should be via a licensed waste collector; be to a facility licensed to receive chemical waste, such as the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre which also offers chemical waste collector service and can supply the necessary storage containers; or be to a reuser of the waste, under approval from the EPD. WM4 - Sewage - Sewage - Sewage - Seeneral refuse generated on-site should be provided for the workers. The portable toilets should be maintained in a state which will not deter the workers from utilizing these portable toilets. Night soil should be collected by licensed collectors regularly. WM5 General Refuse - General refuse generated on-site should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from construction and chemical wastes, on a daily basis to minimize odour, pest and litter impacts. Burning of refuse on	Recommended Mitigation Measures



EM&A Log A Ref. Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Location of the measures	Implementation Status
Water Quality (Cor	istruction Phase)		
11.1.7	Land Works General construction activities on land should also be governed by standard good working practice. Specific measures to be written into the works contracts should include: written into the works contracts should include: wastewater from temporary site facilities should be controlled to prevent direct discharge to surface or marine waters; sewage effluent and discharges from on-site kitchen facilities shall be directed to Government sewer in accordance with the requirements of the WPCO or collected for disposal offsite. The use of soakways shall be avoided; storm drainage shall be directed to storm drains via adequately designed sand/sit removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment basins. Channels, earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to properly direct stormwater to such silt removal facilities, channels and perimeter channels should be constructed in advance of site formation works and earthworks; silt removal facilities, channels and manholes shall be maintained and any deposited silt and grit shall be removed regularly, including specifically at the onset of and after each rainstorm; *temporary access roads should be surfaced with crushed stone or gravel; *rainwater pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities; *measures should be taken to prevent the washout of construction materials, soil, silt on debris into any drainage system; *open stockpiles of construction materials (e.g. aggregates and sand) on site should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms; *manholes (including any newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris from getting into the drainage system, and to prevent storm run-off from getting into foul sewers; **all vehicles and plant should be cleaned before they leave the construction site to ensure that no earth, mud or debris is deposited by them	All land-based construction sites	Partially Implemented



	FM9.4.1.			Landamantation
EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Location of the measures	Implementation Status
Ecolog	y (Construction			
	E4	•Watering to reduce dust generation; prevention of siltation of freshwater habitats; Site runoff should be desilted, to reduce the potential for suspended sediments, organics and other contaminants to enter streams and standing freshwater	Seawall, reclamation area	N/A
S10.7	E9	•Dolphin vessel monitoring	North Lantau and West Lantau	Implemented (The results and the analysis adopted from published Quarterly EM&A report of Contract No. HY/2012/08)
Landso	cape & Visua	l (Construction Phase)		
S14.3.3.3		Mitigate both Landscape and Visual Impacts G1. Grass-hydroseed bare soil surface and stock pile areas; G2. Add planting strip and automatic irrigation system if appropriate at some portions of bridge or footbridge to screen bridge and traffic. G3. Providing aesthetic architectural design on related buildings (e.g. similar materials for PCB building facade to Airport buildings, roof planting and subtle materials for other facilities buildings and so on), and the related infrastructure (e.g. parapet planting and transparent cover for elevated footbridges) to provide harmonic atmosphere of the HKBCF. G4. Vegetation reinstatement and upgrading to disturbed areas; G5. Maximizing new tree, shrub and other vegetation planting to compensate tree felled and vegetation removed; G6. Providing planting area around peripheral of HKBCF for tree planting screening effect; G7. Providing salt-tolerant native trees along the planter strip at affected seawall and newly reclaimed coastline; and G8. Reserve of loose natural granite rocks for re-use. Provide new coastline to adopt "natural-look" by means of using armour rocks in the form of natural rock materials and planting strip area accommodating screen buffer to enhance "natural-look" of the new coastline.	All construction site areas	G5 was Implemented
\$14.3.3.3	LV3	Mitigate Visual Impacts V1. Minimize time for construction activities during construction period. V2. Provide screen hoarding at the portion of the project site/ works areas / storage areas near VSRs who have close low- level views to the Project during HKBCF construction.	All construction site areas	Implemented
			two are	
\$15.2.2	EM1	An Independent Environmental Checker needs to be employed as per the EM&A Manual.	All construction sites	Implemented
\$15.5 –	EM2	1) An Environmental Team needs to be employed as per the EM&A Manual.	All construction sites	Implemented

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Location of the measures	Implementation Status
S15.6		2) Prepare a systematic Environmental Management Plan to ensure effective implementation of the mitigation measures. 3) An environmental impact monitoring needs to be implementing by the Environmental Team to ensure all the requirements given in the EM&A Manual are fully complied with.		Status



Appendix F

Summary of Site Audit in the Reporting Period

Fugro

Summary of Site Audit in the Reporting Period

Parameters	Date Observations and Recommendations		Follow-up
	30 September 2020	Observation: Contractor was reminded dusty material should be covered. (SPTI)	30 September 2020
Air Quality	11 Nov 2020	Observation: Contractor was reminded water spray should be provided at the exposed area. (VCP)	11 Nov 2020
	18 Nov 2020	Observation: Spent bags of cement should be stored and removed regularly. (VCP)	19 Nov 2020
Noise			
	16 September 2020	Observation: Contractor was reminded U Channel should be cleared. (SPTI)	18 September 2020
	16 September 2020	Reminder: Contractor was reminded stagnant water should be removed. (SPTI)	NA
Water Quality	14 October 2020	Observation: Contractor was reminded stagnant water should be removed. (SPTI)	16 October 2020
	21 October 2020	Observation: Contractor was reminded water spray should be provided at the exposed area. (VCP)	21 October 2020
Chemical and Waste Management	2 September 2020	Observation: Contractor was reminded to maintain housekeeping. (SPTI)	2 September 2020
	10 September 2020	Reminder: Contractor was reminded housekeeping should be maintained. (NPTI)	NA

	23 September 2020	Reminder: The contractor was reminded housekeeping should be maintained. (PCB)	NA		
Land Contamination		NA			
Landscape and Visual Impact	12 October 2020	Reminder: Some newly planted trees are observed dead. Contractor was reminded to replace the trees.	NA		
Permit / Licenses	7 October 2020	Observation: NRMM label should be provided to replace the substandard label. (VCP)	9 October 2020		
	30 October 2020	Reminder: Contractor was reminded NRMM label should be replace. (VCP)	NA		
Others	NA				



Appendix G

Waste Flow Table



Waste Flov	w Table for Yea	г 2020								
	Actua	Actual Quantities of Inert C&D Materials Generated Monthly					Quantities of No	n-inert C&D Was	stes Generated	Monthly
Monthly Ending	Total Quantity Generated (Inert C&D)	Hard Rock and Large Broken Concrete	Reused in the Contract	Reused in other Projects	Disposed as Public Fill	Metals	Paper/ cardboard packaging	Plastics (see Note 2)	Chemical Waste	Others, e.g. general refuse
	(in '000 Kg)	(in '000 Kg)	(in '000 Kg)	(in '000 Kg)	(in '000 Kg)	(in '000 Kg)	(in '000 Kg)	(in '000 Kg)	(in '000 Kg)	(in '000 Kg)
2020 Jan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil =	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2020 Feb	720.34	Nil	720.34	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.335	Nil	Nil	2.23
2020 Mar	11344.57	Nil	10218.92	Nil	1125.65	Nil	0.669	Nil	Nil	8.05
2020 Apr	19649.37	Nil	18670.3	Nil	979.07	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21.64
2020 May	26767.55	Nil	26692.04	Nil	75.51	Nil	2.42	Nil	Nil	196.64
2020 Jun	4628.13	Nil	4198.52	Nil	429.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	117.19
2020 Jul	4895.66	Nil	3398.41	Nil	1497.25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.33
2020 Aug	4971.00	Nil	4774.49	Nil	196.51	Nil	0.418	Nil	Nil	36.91
2020 Sep	1175.26	Nil	736.1	Nil	439.16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	36.16
2020 Oct	3433.83	Nil	Nil	2262.7	1171.13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	32.25
2020 Nov	26481.72	Nil	Nil	24393.64	2088.08	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40.09
2020 Dec										
Total	104067.43	0	69409.12	26656.34	8001.97	0	3.842	0	0	521.49

Note:

The waste flow table shall also include C&D materials that are specified in the Contract to be imported for use at the Site.
 Plastics refer to plastic bottles/containers, plastic sheets/foam from packaging materials.
 Total Quantity Generated (Inert) = Hard Rock and Large Broken Concrete + Reused in the Contract + Disposed as Public Fill – Imported Fill



Appendix H

Cumulative Statistics on Environmental Complaints, Notifications of Summons and Successful Prosecutions



Environmental Complaints Log

Reference No.	Date of Complaint Received	Received From	Received By	Nature of Complaint	Date of Investigation	Outcome	Date of Reply

Cumulative Statistics on Complaints

Environmental Parameters	Cumulative No. Brought Forward	No. of Complaints This Month	Cumulative Project-to- Date
Air	0	0	0
Noise	0	0	0
Water	0	0	0
Waste	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Cumulative Statistics on Notification of Summons and Successful Prosecutions

Environmental Parameters	Cumulative No. Brought Forward	No. of Notification of Summons and Prosecutions This Month	Cumulative Project-to- Date
Air	0	0	0
Noise	0	0	0
Water	0	0	0
Waste	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0



Appendix I

Dolphin Monitoring Survey Findings and Analysis From Contract No. HY/2012/08



Remarks:

- 1. The relevant sections of dolphin monitoring survey findings and analysis report of Contract No. HY/2012/08 is extracted.
- 2. The introduction part in Appendix I is introducing Contract No. HY/2012/08, it is not applicable for our contract.
- 3. Conclusions have been provided in this quarterly report (Section 5.1.4), so the conclusions from Contract No. HY/2012/08 was not applicable.





CONTRACT NO. HY/2012/08

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Tuen Mun – Chek Lap Kok Link (Northern Connection Sub-sea Tunnel Section) Post-Construction Dolphin Monitoring

2nd Quarterly Progress Report (September-November 2020) submitted to Dragages – Bouygues Joint Venture & ERM Hong Kong Ltd.

Submitted by Samuel K.Y. Hung, Ph.D. Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project

2 December 2020

1. Introduction

- 1.1. As part of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link (TM-CLKL) Northern Connection Sub-sea Tunnel Section (Contract no. HY/2012/08) comprises the sub-sea TBM tunnels (two tubes with cross passages) across the Urmston Road to connect Tuen Area 40 and Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities (HKBCF) of approximately 4 km in length with dual 2-lane carriageway, the tunnels at both the southern landfall and the northern landfall for construction of approach roads to the sub-sea TBM tunnels of approximately 1.5 km in length, as well as the northern landfall reclamation of approximately 16.5 hectares and about 20.km long seawalls. Dragages Bouygues Joint Venture (hereinafter called the "Contractor") was awarded as the main contractor for the Northern Connection Sub-sea Tunnel Section, and ERM Hong Kong Limited would serve as the Environmental Team to implement the Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) programme.
- 1.2. According to the updated EM&A Manual (for TM-CLKL), monthly line-transect vessel surveys for Chinese White Dolphin should be conducted to cover the Northwest (NWL) and Northeast Lantau (NEL) survey areas as in AFCD annual marine mammal monitoring programme. Between 2013 and 2019, as such surveys have already been undertaken by the HKLR03 and HKBCF projects in the survey same areas of NEL and NWL, a combined monitoring approach was recommended by the Highways Department, that the TM-CLKL EM&A project can utilize the monitoring data collected by HKLR03 or HKBCF project to avoid any redundancy in monitoring effort. Such exemption for the dolphin monitoring has ended in September 2019 as the dolphin monitoring works carried out by HKLR03 and HKBCF contract have been completed. Starting in October 2019, TMCLKL08 contract takes over the dolphin monitoring works by conducting the regular vessel-based line-transect surveys during the construction phase. construction works for the TMCLKL08 contract has also been completed in May 2020, the post-construction dolphin monitoring works have subsequently commenced in June 2020.



- 1.3. Since November 2013, the Director of Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project (HKCRP), Dr. Samuel Hung, has been appointed by ERM Hong Kong Limited as the dolphin specialist for the TMCLKL Northern Connection Sub-sea Tunnel Section EM&A project. He is responsible for the dolphin monitoring study, including the data collection on Chinese White Dolphins during the construction phase (i.e. impact period) as well as the post-construction phase of the TMCLKL project in Northwest Lantau (NWL) and Northeast Lantau (NEL) survey areas. During both phases, the dolphin specialist is responsible to utilize the collected monitoring data in order to examine any potential impacts on the dolphins during and after the TMCLKL construction works.
- 1.4. This report is the second quarterly progress report under the TM-CLKL post-construction phase dolphin monitoring programme submitted to the Contractor, which summarizes the results of the survey findings during the period of September to November 2020.

2. Monitoring Methodology

- 2.1. Vessel-based Line-transect Survey
- 2.1.1. According to the requirement of the updated EM&A manual, dolphin monitoring programme should cover all transect lines in NEL and NWL survey areas (see Figure 1) twice per month throughout the entire construction and post-construction monitoring period. The co-ordinates of all transect lines are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Co-ordinates of transect lines conducted by TMCLKL08 project

				_				
	Line No.	Easting	Northing			Line No.	Easting	Northing
1	Start Point	804671	815456		13	Start Point	816506	819480
1	End Point	804671	831404		13	End Point	816506	824859
2	Start Point	805476	820800		14	Start Point	817537	820220
2	End Point	805476	826654		14	End Point	817537	824613
3	Start Point	806464	821150		15	Start Point	818568	820735
3	End Point	806464	822911		15	End Point	818568	824433
4	Start Point	807518	821500		16	Start Point	819532	821420
4	End Point	807518	829230		16	End Point	819532	824209
5	Start Point	808504	821850		17	Start Point	820451	822125
5	End Point	808504	828602		17	End Point	820451	823671
6	Start Point	809490	822150		18	Start Point	821504	822371
6	End Point	809490	825352		18	End Point	821504	823761
7	Start Point	810499	822000		19	Start Point	822513	823268
7	End Point	810499	824613		19	End Point	822513	824321



	9	VI	20	5 27	22		
8	Start Point	811508	821123	20	Start Point	823477	823402
8	End Point	811508	824254	20	End Point	823477	824613
9	Start Point	812516	821303	21	Start Point	805476	827081
9	End Point	812516	824254	21	End Point	805476	830562
10	Start Point	813525	821176	22	Start Point	806464	824033
10	End Point	813525	824657	22	End Point	806464	829598
11	Start Point	814556	818853	23	Start Point	814559	821739
11	End Point	814556	820992	23	End Point	814559	824768
12	Start Point	815542	818807	24	Start Point	805476	815900
12	End Point	815542	824882	24	End Point	805476	819100

- 2.1.2. The TMCLKL08 survey team used standard line-transect methods (Buckland et al. 2001) to conduct the systematic vessel surveys, and followed the same technique of data collection that has been adopted over the last 22 years of marine mammal monitoring surveys in Hong Kong developed by HKCRP (see Hung 2020). For each monitoring vessel survey, a 15-m inboard vessel with an open upper deck (about 4.5 m above water surface) was used to make observations from the flying bridge area.
- 2.1.3. Two experienced observers (a data recorder and a primary observer) made up the on-effort survey team, and the survey vessel transited different transect lines at a constant speed of 13-15 km per hour. The data recorder searched with unaided eyes and filled out the datasheets, while the primary observer searched for dolphins and porpoises continuously through 7 x 50 *Fujinon* marine binoculars. Both observers searched the sea ahead of the vessel, between 270° and 90° (in relation to the bow, which is defined as 0°). One to two additional experienced observers were available on the boat to work in shift (i.e. rotate every 30 minutes) in order to minimize fatigue of the survey team members. All observers were experienced in small cetacean survey techniques and identifying local cetacean species.
- 2.1.4. During on-effort survey periods, the survey team recorded effort data including time, positions (latitude and longitude), weather conditions (Beaufort sea state and visibility), and distance traveled in each series (a continuous period of search effort) with the assistance of a handheld GPS (*Garmin eTrex Legend*).
- 2.1.5. Data including time, position and vessel speed were also automatically and continuously logged by handheld GPS throughout the entire survey for subsequent review.
- 2.1.6. When dolphins were sighted, the survey team would end the survey effort, and immediately record the initial sighting distance and angle of the dolphin group from the survey vessel, as well as the sighting time and position. Then the research vessel was diverted from its course to approach the animals for species identification, group size estimation, assessment of group composition, and behavioural observations. The perpendicular distance (PSD) of the dolphin group to the transect line was later calculated from the initial sighting distance and angle.



2.1.7. Survey effort being conducted along the parallel transect lines that were perpendicular to the coastlines (as indicated in Figure 1) was labeled as "primary" survey effort, while the survey effort conducted along the connecting lines between parallel lines was labeled as "secondary" survey effort. According to HKCRP long-term dolphin monitoring data, encounter rates of Chinese white dolphins deduced from effort and sighting data collected along primary and secondary lines were similar in NEL and NWL survey areas. Therefore, both primary and secondary survey effort were presented as on-effort survey effort in this report.

2.2. Photo-identification Work

- 2.2.1. When a group of Chinese White Dolphins were sighted during the line-transect survey, the TMCLKL08 survey team would end effort and approach the group slowly from the side and behind to take photographs of them. Every attempt was made to photograph every dolphin in the group, and even photograph both sides of the dolphins, since the colouration and markings on both sides may not be symmetrical.
- 2.2.2. A professional digital camera (*Canon* EOS 7D model), equipped with long telephoto lenses (100-400 mm zoom), were available on board for researchers to take sharp, close-up photographs of dolphins as they surfaced. The images were shot at the highest available resolution and stored on Compact Flash memory cards for downloading onto a computer.
- 2.2.3. All digital images taken in the field were first examined, and those containing potentially identifiable individuals were sorted out. These photographs would then be examined in greater detail, and were carefully compared to the existing Chinese White Dolphin photo-identification catalogue maintained by HKCRP since 1995.
- 2.2.4. Chinese White Dolphins can be identified by their natural markings, such as nicks, cuts, scars and deformities on their dorsal fin and body, and their unique spotting patterns were also used as secondary identifying features (Jefferson 2000).
- 2.2.5. All photographs of each individual were then compiled and arranged in chronological order, with data including the date and location first identified (initial sighting), re-sightings, associated dolphins, distinctive features, and age classes entered into a computer database.

2.3. Data Analysis

2.3.1. Distribution Analysis – The line-transect survey data was integrated with the Geographic Information System (GIS) in order to visualize and interpret different spatial and temporal patterns of dolphin distribution using sighting positions. Location data of dolphin groups were plotted on map layers of Hong Kong using a desktop GIS (ArcView® 3.1) to examine their distribution patterns in details. The dataset was also stratified into different subsets to examine distribution patterns of dolphin groups with different categories of group sizes, young calves and activities.



2.3.2. Encounter rate analysis – Encounter rates of Chinese white dolphins (number of on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort, and total number of dolphins sighted on-effort per 100 km of survey effort) were calculated in NEL and NWL survey areas in relation to the amount of survey effort conducted during each month of monitoring survey. Only data collect under Beaufort 3 or below condition would be used for the encounter rate analyses. Dolphin encounter rates were calculated in two ways for comparisons with the HZMB baseline monitoring results as well as to AFCD long-term marine mammal monitoring results.

Firstly, for the comparison with the HZMB baseline monitoring results, the encounter rates were calculated using primary survey effort alone. The average encounter rate of sightings (STG) and average encounter rate of dolphins (ANI) were deduced based on the encounter rates from six events during the present quarter (i.e. six sets of line-transect surveys in North Lantau), which was also compared with the one deduced from the six events during the baseline period (i.e. six sets of line-transect surveys in North Lantau).

Secondly, the encounter rates were calculated using both primary and secondary survey effort collected under Beaufort 3 or below condition as in AFCD long-term monitoring study. The encounter rate of sightings and dolphins were deduced by dividing the total number of on-effort sightings (STG) and total number of dolphins (ANI) by the amount of survey effort for the present quarterly period.

2.3.3. Quantitative grid analysis on habitat use – To conduct quantitative grid analysis of habitat use, positions of on-effort sightings of Chinese White Dolphins collected during the quarterly monitoring period were plotted onto 1-km² grids among NWL and NEL survey areas on GIS. Sighting densities (number of on-effort sightings per km²) and dolphin densities (total number of dolphins from on-effort sightings per km²) were then calculated for each 1 km by 1 km grid with the aid of GIS.

Sighting density grids and dolphin density grids were then further normalized with the amount of survey effort conducted within each grid. The total amount of survey effort spent on each grid was calculated by examining the survey coverage on each line-transect survey to determine how many times the grid was surveyed during the study period. For example, when the survey boat traversed through a specific grid 50 times, 50 units of survey effort were counted for that grid. With the amount of survey effort calculated for each grid, the sighting density and dolphin density of each grid were then normalized (i.e. divided by the unit of survey effort).

The newly-derived unit for sighting density was termed SPSE, representing the number of on-effort sightings per 100 units of survey effort. In addition, the derived unit for actual dolphin density was termed DPSE, representing the number of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort. Among the 1-km² grids that were partially covered by land, the percentage of sea area was calculated using GIS tools, and their SPSE and DPSE values were adjusted accordingly. The following formulae were used to estimate SPSE and DPSE in each 1-km² grid within the study area:



SPSE = $((S / E) \times 100) / SA\%$ DPSE = $((D / E) \times 100) / SA\%$

where

S = total number of on-effort sightings

D = total number of dolphins from on-effort sightings

E = total number of units of survey effort

SA% = percentage of sea area

- 2.3.4. Behavioural analysis When dolphins were sighted during vessel surveys, their behaviour was observed. Different activities were categorized (i.e. feeding, socializing, traveling, and milling/resting) and recorded on sighting datasheets. This data was then input into a separate database with sighting information, which can be used to determine the distribution of behavioural data with a desktop GIS. Distribution of sightings of dolphins engaged in different activities and behaviours would then be plotted on GIS and carefully examined to identify important areas for different activities of the dolphins.
- 2.3.5. Ranging pattern analysis Location data of individual dolphins that occurred during the 3-month impact phase monitoring period were obtained from the dolphin sighting database and photo-identification catalogue. To deduce home ranges for individual dolphins using the fixed kernel methods, the program Animal Movement Analyst Extension, was loaded as an extension with ArcView® 3.1 along with another extension Spatial Analyst 2.0. Using the fixed kernel method, the program calculated kernel density estimates based on all sighting positions, and provided an active interface to display kernel density plots. The kernel estimator then calculated and displayed the overall ranging area at 95% UD level.

3. Monitoring Results

- 3.1. Summary of survey effort and dolphin sightings
- 3.1.1. During the period of September to November 2020, six sets of systematic line-transect vessel surveys were conducted under the TMCLKL08 post-construction dolphin monitoring works to cover all transect lines in NWL and NEL survey areas twice per month.
- 3.1.2. From these TMCLKL08 surveys, a total of 772.93 km of survey effort was collected, with 100% of the total survey effort being conducted under favourable weather conditions (i.e. Beaufort Sea State 3 or below with good visibility). Among the two areas, 287.50 km and 485.43 km of survey effort were conducted in NEL and NWL survey areas respectively.
- 3.1.3. The total survey effort conducted on primary lines was 573.77 km, while the effort on secondary lines was 199.16 km. Survey effort conducted on both primary and secondary lines were considered to be on-effort survey data. A summary table of the survey effort is shown in Appendix I.
- 3.1.4. During the six sets of TMCLKL08 monitoring surveys from September to November



2020, only two groups of four Chinese White Dolphins were sighted. Both dolphin sightings were made on primary lines during on-effort search in this quarter. A summary table of dolphin sightings is shown in Appendix II.

- 3.1.5. In this quarterly period, both dolphin groups were sighted in NWL, and no dolphin was sighted at all in NEL. In fact, since August 2014, only two sightings of two lone dolphins were made respectively in NEL during the HKLR03/TMCLKL08 monitoring surveys.
- 3.2. Distribution
- 3.2.1. Distribution of dolphin sightings made during the TMCLKL08 monitoring surveys from September to November 2020 is shown in Figure 1. The two sightings were made to the northeast of Lung Kwu Chau and to the west of the airport platform respectively (Figure 1). As consistently recorded in previous monitoring quarters in recent years, the dolphins were completely absent from the central and eastern portions of North Lantau waters (Figure 1).
- 3.2.2. Notably, both dolphin sightings were located far away from the TMCLKL alignment as well as the HKBCF and HKLR03 reclamation sites during the quarterly period (Figure 1).
- 3.2.3. Sighting distribution of dolphins during the present post-construction monitoring period was drastically different from the one during the baseline monitoring period (Figure 1). In the present quarter, dolphins have disappeared from the NEL region, which was in stark contrast to their frequent occurrence around the Brothers Islands, near Shum Shui Kok and in the vicinity of HKBCF reclamation site during the baseline period (Figure 1). The nearly complete abandonment of NEL region by the dolphins has been consistently recorded in the past seven years of HKLR03/TMCLKL08 dolphin monitoring, which has resulted in zero to extremely low encounter rates in this area.
- 3.2.4. In NWL survey area, dolphin occurrences were also drastically different between the baseline and the present post-construction monitoring periods. During the present quarter, dolphins were rarely sighted here, and only at the western end of the North Lantau region. This was in contrary to their frequent occurrences throughout the area during the baseline period (Figure 1).
- 3.2.5. Another comparison in dolphin distribution was made between the six quarterly periods of autumn months in 2015-20 (Figure 2). Dolphins were sighted mostly around the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park and near the HKLR09 alignment in NWL waters during the first four autumn quarters, and their occurrence has progressively diminished further in the past three autumn quarters in 2018-20 (Figure 2). Notably, they were consistently absent from the NEL survey area throughout the six quarterly periods.
- 3.3. Encounter rate
- 3.3.1. During the present quarterly period, the encounter rates of Chinese White Dolphins deduced from the survey effort and on-effort sighting data from the primary transect lines under favourable conditions (Beaufort 3 or below) for each set of the TMCLKL08 surveys in NEL and NWL are shown in Table 2. The average encounter rates deduced



from the six sets of surveys were also compared with the ones deduced from the baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011) (Table 3).

Table 2. Dolphin encounter rates (sightings per 100 km of survey effort) during September-November 2020

SURVEY AREA	DOLPHIN MONITORING DATES	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	
		Primary Lines Only	Primary Lines Only	
	Set 1 (9 & 15 Sep 2020)	0.00	0.00	
	Set 2 (21 & 23 Sep 2020)	0.00	0.00	
Northeast	Set 3 (7 & 12 Oct 2020)	0.00	0.00	
Lantau	Set 4 (19 & 22 Oct 2020)	0.00	0.00	
	Set 5 (4 & 9 Nov 2020)	0.00	0.00	
	Set 6 (17 & 23 Nov 2020)	0.00	0.00	
	Set 1 (9 & 15 Sep 2020)	1.61	3.22	
	Set 2 (21 & 23 Sep 2020)	0.00	0.00	
Northwest	Set 3 (7 & 12 Oct 2020)	0.00	0.00	
Lantau	Set 4 (19 & 22 Oct 2020)	0.00	0.00	
	Set 5 (4 & 9 Nov 2020)	0.00	0.00	
	Set 6 (17 & 23 Nov 2020)	1.66	3.32	

Table 3. Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates from the present post-construction monitoring period (September-November 2020) and baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011) (Note: encounter rates deduced from the baseline monitoring period have been recalculated based only on survey effort and on-effort sighting data made along the primary transect lines under favourable conditions; \pm denotes the standard deviation of the average encounter rates)

	Encounter I (no. of on-effort dolph km of surv	in sightings per 100	Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)		
	September – November 2020	September – November 2011	September – November 2020	September – November 2011	
Northeast Lantau	0.0	6.00 ± 5.05	0.0	22.19 ± 26.81	
Northwest Lantau	0.54 ± 0.84	9.85 ± 5.85	1.09 ± 1.69	44.66 ± 29.85	

- 3.3.2. To facilitate the comparison with the AFCD long-term monitoring results, the encounter rates were also calculated for the present quarter using both primary and secondary survey effort. The encounter rates of sightings (STG) and dolphins (ANI) in NWL were 0.41 sightings and 0.82 dolphins per 100 km of survey effort respectively, while the encounter rates of sightings (STG) and dolphins (ANI) in NEL were both nil for this quarter.
- 3.3.3 In NEL, the average dolphin encounter rates (both STG and ANI) in the present quarterly



post-construction monitoring period were both zero with no on-effort sighting being made, and such extremely low occurrence of dolphins in NEL have been consistently recorded during the same autumn quarters throughout the HKLR03/TMCLKL08 dolphin monitoring in the past eight consecutive years (Table 4).

Table 4. Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates in Northeast Lantau survey area from the same autumn quarters of HKLR03/TMCLKL08 impact and post-construction monitoring periods since 2012 and the baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011) (Note: encounter rates deduced from the baseline monitoring period have been recalculated based only on survey effort and on-effort sighting data made along the primary transect lines under favourable conditions; ± denotes the standard deviation of the average encounter rates)

	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)
September-November 2011 (Baseline)	6.00 ± 5.05	22.19 ± 26.81
September-November 2013 (Impact)	1.01 ± 1.59	3.77 ± 6.49
September-November 2014 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
September-November 2015 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
September-November 2016 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
September-November 2017 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
September-November 2018 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
September-November 2019 (Impact)	0.00	0.00
September-November 2020 (Post-Construction)	0.00	0.00

- 3.3.4. On the other hand, the average dolphin encounter rates (STG and ANI) in NWL during the present quarterly period were only tiny fractions of the ones recorded during the three-month baseline period (with reductions of 94.5% and 97.6% respectively), indicating a dramatic decline in dolphin usage of this survey area during the present quarterly period as compared to the baseline period in 2011 (Table 5).
- 3.3.5. When comparing to the past seven autumn quarters in 2013-19, the quarterly encounter rates in 2020 continued to plummet to the lowest level among all autumn quarters during the HKLR03/TMCLKL08 monitoring period (Table 5). Such dramatic drop in dolphin occurrence in NWL raises serious concerns, and the temporal trend should be closely monitored in the upcoming monitoring quarters while all construction activities of HZMB works has already been completed.



Table 5. Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates in Northwest Lantau survey area from the same autumn quarters of HKLR03/TMCLKL08 impact and post-construction monitoring periods since 2012 and the baseline monitoring period (September- November 2011) (Note: encounter rates deduced from the baseline monitoring period have been recalculated based only on survey effort and on-effort sighting data made along the primary transect lines under favourable conditions; ± denotes the standard deviation of the average encounter rates)

	Encounter rate (STG)	Encounter rate (ANI)
	(no. of on-effort dolphin	(no. of dolphins from all
	sightings per 100 km of	on-effort sightings per 100
	survey effort)	km of survey effort)
September-November 2011 (Baseline)	9.85 ± 5.85	44.66 ± 29.85
September-November 2013 (Impact)	8.04 ± 1.10	32.48 ± 26.51
September-November 2014 (Impact)	5.10 ± 4.40	20.52 ± 15.10
September-November 2015 (Impact)	3.94 ± 1.57	21.05 ± 17.19
September-November 2016 (Impact)	2.86 ± 1.98	10.89 ± 10.98
September-November 2017 (Impact)	3.12 ± 1.91	10.35 ± 9.66
September-November 2018 (Impact)	1.51 ± 2.25	2.70 ± 3.78
September-November 2019 (Impact)	0.83 ± 0.91	1.10 ± 1.34
September-November 2020 (Post-Construction)	0.54 ± 0.84	1.09 ± 1.69

- 3.3.6. A two-way ANOVA with repeated measures and unequal sample size was conducted to examine whether there were any significant differences in the average encounter rates between the baseline and HKLR03/TMCLKL08 monitoring periods. The two variables that were examined included the two periods (baseline and impact phases) and two locations (NEL and NWL).
- 3.3.7. For the comparison between the baseline period and the present quarter (the second quarter of the TMCLKL08 post-construction monitoring period being assessed), the p-values for the differences in average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI were 0.0015 and 0.0242 respectively. If the alpha value is set at 0.05, significant differences were detected between the baseline period and present quarter in both the average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI.
- 3.3.8. For the comparison between the baseline period and the cumulative quarters of the HKLR03/TMCLKL08 monitoring period (i.e. the first 32 quarters of the impact and post-construction phases being assessed), the p-values for the differences in average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI were both 0.000000. Even if the alpha value is set at 0.00001, significant differences were still detected in both the average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI (i.e. between the cumulative periods and the locations).
- As indicated in both dolphin distribution patterns and encounter rates, dolphin usage has been significantly and dramatically reduced in both NEL and NWL survey areas during the present quarterly period, and such low occurrence of dolphins has also been consistently documented throughout the HKLR03/TMCLKL08 monitoring period.



- 3.3.10. Even though all marine works associated with the HZMB construction have already been completed, and the Brothers Marine Park has been established as a compensation measure for the permanent habitat loss in association with the HZMB reclamation works since late 2016, apparently there has been no sign of recovery of dolphin usage in North Lantau waters at all, while such usage has continued to diminish to the lowest ever level.
- 3.4. Group size
- 3.4.1. Group size of both Chinese White Dolphin sightings were two animals in North Lantau region during September to November 2020. The average dolphin group sizes from these three months were compared with the ones deduced from the baseline period in September to November 2011, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Comparison of average dolphin group sizes from the present post-construction monitoring period (September – November 2020) and baseline monitoring period (September – November 2011) (Note: ± denotes the standard deviation of the average group size)

	Average Dolphin Group Size							
	September – November 2020	September – November 2011						
Overall	$2.00 \pm 0.00 (n = 2)$	3.72 ± 3.13 (n = 66)						
Northeast Lantau	Struct	3.18 ± 2.16 (n = 17)						
Northwest Lantau	$2.00 \pm 0.00 \ (n = 2)$	3.92 ± 3.40 (n = 49)						

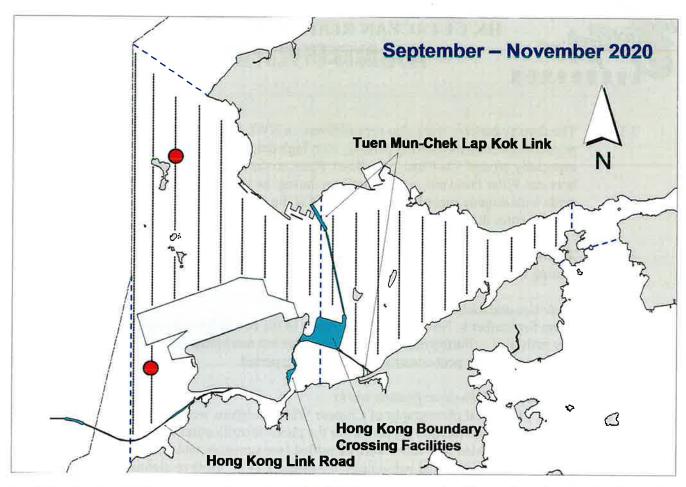
- 3.4.2. The average dolphin group size in NWL waters during the present quarter was much lower than the one recorded during the three-month baseline period, but it should also be noted that the sample size of only two dolphin groups in the present quarter was only a tiny fraction of the 66 dolphin groups sighted during the baseline period (Table 6).
- 3.5. Habitat use
- 3.5.1. From September to November 2020, only two grids in North Lantau waters have recorded dolphin occurrences, and both of them recorded very low dolphin densities (Figures 3a and 3b). Notably, all grids near TMCLKL alignment did not record any presence of dolphins at all during on-effort search in the present quarterly period (Figures 3a and 3b).
- 3.5.2. It should be emphasized that the amount of survey effort collected in each grid during the three-month period was fairly low (6-12 units of survey effort for most grids), and therefore the habitat use pattern derived from the three-month dataset should be treated with caution.
- 3.5.3. When compared with the habitat use patterns during the baseline period, dolphin usage in NEL and NWL has drastically diminished in both areas during the present post-construction monitoring period (Figure 4). During the baseline period, many grids between Siu Mo To and Shum Shui Kok in NEL recorded moderately high to high dolphin densities, which was in stark contrast to the complete absence of dolphins there during the present quarter (Figure 4).



- 3.5.4. The density patterns were also very different in NWL between the baseline and present post-construction monitoring periods, with high dolphin usage throughout the area, especially around Sha Chau, near Black Point, to the west of the airport, as well as between Pillar Point and airport platform during the baseline period. In contrast, both grids with dolphin records were distributed at the western end of the NWL survey area in low densities during the present quarter (Figure 4).
- 3.6. *Mother-calf pairs*
- 3.6.1. During the present quarterly period, no mother-calf pair was sighted.
- 3.7. Activities and associations with fishing boats
- 3.7.1. From September to November 2020, neither of the two dolphin groups was engaged in any activities. Furthermore, both groups were not associated with any operating fishing vessel during this post-construction monitoring period.
- 3.8. Summary of photo-identification works
- 3.8.1. About 150 digital photographs of Chinese White Dolphins were taken during the present post-construction monitoring period for the photo-identification work. In total, four individuals sighted four times were identified (see summary table in Appendix III and photographs of identified individuals in Appendix IV). Both re-sightings were made in NWL.
- 3.9. Individual range use
- 3.9.1. Ranging patterns of the four individuals identified during the present quarterly period were determined by fixed kernel method, and are shown in Appendix V.
- 3.9.2. All four identified dolphins sighted in the present quarter were utilizing NWL waters only, but have completely avoided NEL waters where many of them have utilized as their core areas in the past (Appendix V). This is in contrary to the extensive movements between NEL and NWL survey areas observed in the earlier impact monitoring quarters as well as the baseline period.

4. References

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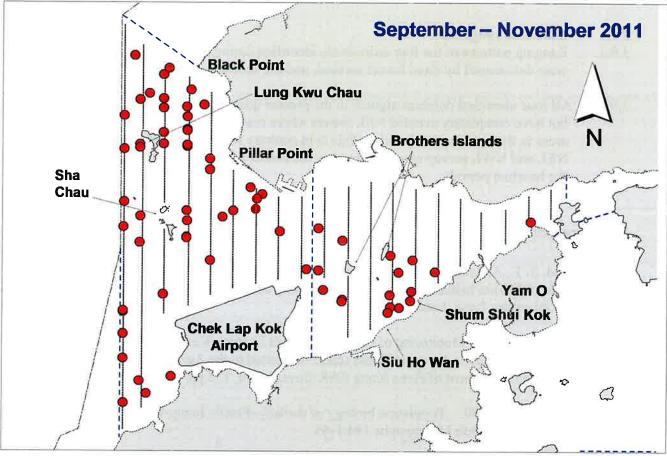


Figure 1. Distribution of Chinese White Dolphin sightings in Northwest and Northeast Lantau during the present TMCLKL08 monitoring period (top) and the baseline period in 2011 (bottom)

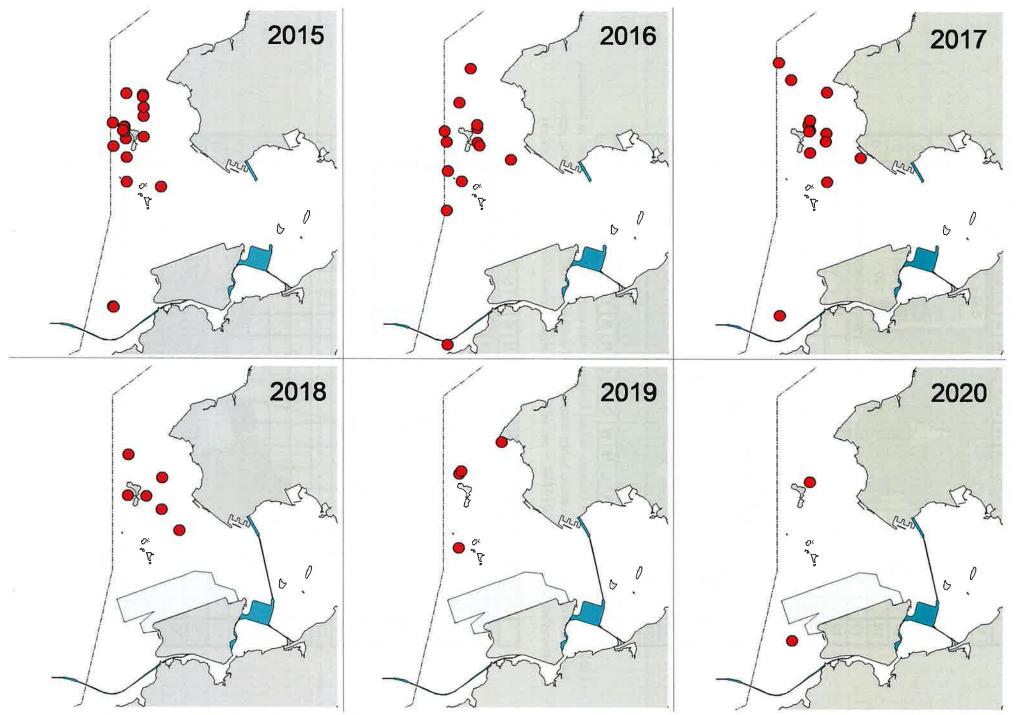


Figure 2. Distribution of Chinese White Dolphin sightings in Northwest and Northeast Lantau during the past six autumn quarters (September-November) of HKLR03/TMCLKL08 monitoring period in 2015-20

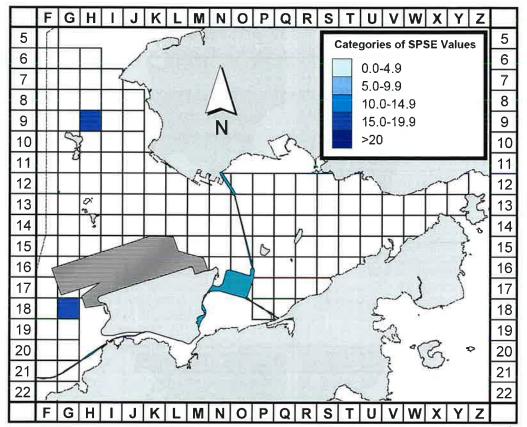


Figure 3a. Sighting density of Chinese White Dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in Northeast and Northwest Lantau survey areas, using data collected during the TMCLKL08 monitoring period in September-November 2020 (SPSE = no. of on-effort sightings per 100 units of survey effort)

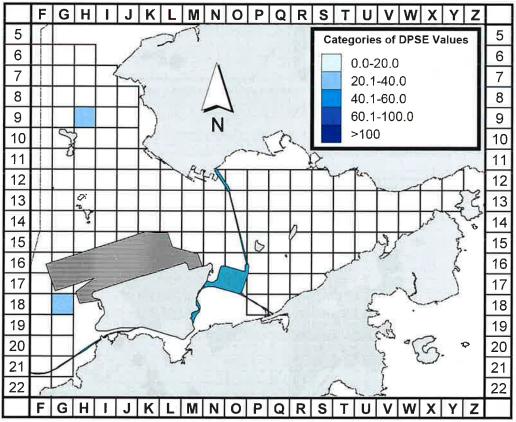


Figure 3b. Density of Chinese White Dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in Northeast and Northwest Lantau survey areas, using data collected during the TMCLKL08 monitoring period in September-November 2020 (DPSE = no. of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort)

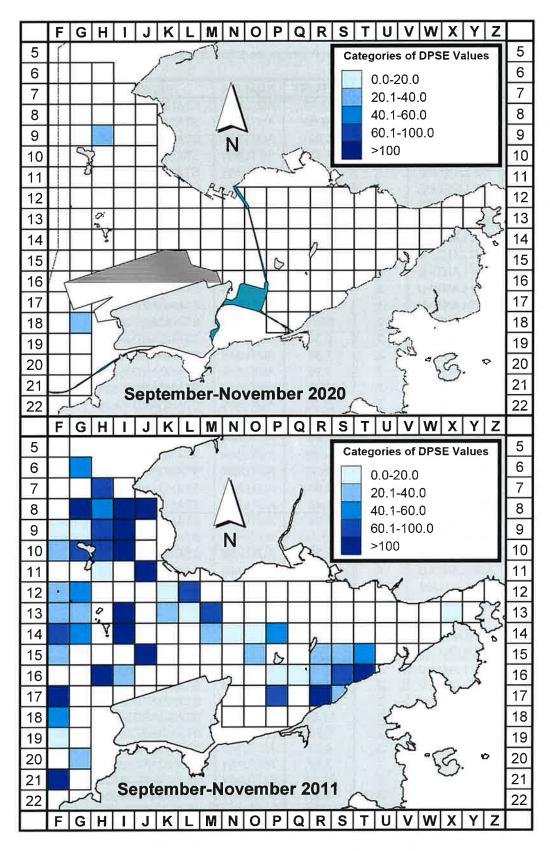


Figure 4. Comparison of density of Chinese White Dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in Northwest and Northeast Lantau survey areas between the present TMCLKL08 monitoring period (September-November 2020) and baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011) (DPSE = no. of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort)

Appendix I. TMCLKL08 Survey Effort Database (September-November 2020)

(Abbreviations: BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; P = Primary Line Effort; S = Secondary Line Effort)

DATE	AREA	BEAU	EFFORT	SEASON	VESSEL	TYPE	P/S
9-Sep-20	NW LANTAU	1	12.70	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	P
9-Sep-20		2	16.50	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	P
9-Sep-20		1	5.92	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	s
9-Sep-20		2	5.48	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	s
9-Sep-20		1	7.01	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	P
9-Sep-20		2	28.49	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	P
9-Sep-20		1	5.00	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
9-Sep-20		2	7.80	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
15-Sep-20		1	4.25	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	P
15-Sep-20	NW LANTAU	2	26.45	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	P
15-Sep-20 15-Sep-20		3	26.45	1			P
		2		AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	
15-Sep-20			10.93	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
21-Sep-20		1	1.77	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
21-Sep-20		2	15.75	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
21-Sep-20	NW LANTAU	3	9.30	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
21-Sep-20		2	7.08	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
21-Sep-20		3	5.10	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
21-Sep-20	NE LANTAU	2	13.67	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
21-Sep-20	NE LANTAU	3	21.76	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
21-Sep-20	NE LANTAU	2	6.48	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	s
21 Sep 20	NE LANTAU	3	5.39	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
23-Sep-20	NW LANTAU	1	14.56	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
23-Sep-20	NW LANTAU	2	16.32	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
23-Sep-20	NW LANTAU	3	2.00	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
23-Sep-20	NW LANTAU	2	8.42	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
7-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	2	6.09	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
7-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	3	20.74	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
7-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	2	3.90	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
7-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	3	7.77	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
7-Oct-20	NE LANTAU	2	31.32	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
7-Oct-20	NE LANTAU	3	3.11	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
7-Oct-20	NE LANTAU	2	10.22	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
7-Oct-20	NE LANTAU	3	2.25	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	s
12-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	2	16.39	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
12-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	3	15.53	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
12-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	2	8.68	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
19-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	2	14.73	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
19-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	3	11.54	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
19-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	2	7.60	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
19-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	3	4.63	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
19-Oct-20	NE LANTAU	1	3.80	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
19-Oct-20	NE LANTAU	2	28.13	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
19-Oct-20	NE LANTAU		3.00	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
19-Oct-20	NE LANTAU	1	1.20	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
19-Oct-20	NE LANTAU	2	9.47	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
19-Oct-20	NE LANTAU		0.80	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
22-Oct-20 22-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	3	32.58	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	P
	NW LANTAU	2	0.90	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
22-Oct-20	NW LANTAU	2	9.62	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
4-Nov-20	NW LANTAU		19.01	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
4-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	3	9.69	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р

Appendix I. (cont'd)

(Abbreviations: BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; P = Primary Line Effort; S = Secondary Line Effort)

DATE	AREA	BEAU	EFFORT	SEASON	VESSEL	TYPE	P/S
4-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	2	7.30	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
4-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	3	3.10	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
4-Nov-20	NE LANTAU	2	34.20	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
4-Nov-20	NE LANTAU	3	2.70	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	P
4-Nov-20	NE LANTAU	2	12.50	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
4-Nov-20	NE LANTAU	3	1.00	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
9-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	2	12.64	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
9-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	3	19.96	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
9-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	2	7.26	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	s
9-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	3	1.54	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	s
17-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	2	3.80	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
17-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	3	24.32	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
17-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	2	3.47	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
17-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	3	7.33	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S
17-Nov-20	NE LANTAU	2	32.10	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
17-Nov-20	NE LANTAU	3	3.38	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
17-Nov-20	NE LANTAU	2	12.72	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	s
23-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	2	11.30	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
23-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	3	20.90	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	Р
23-Nov-20	NW LANTAU	2	8.30	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	TMCLKL	S

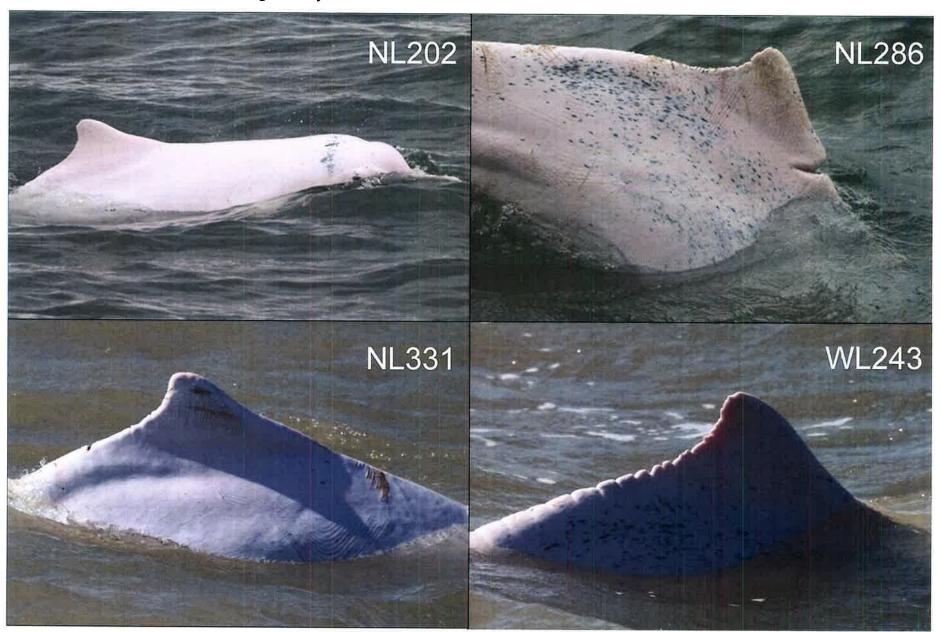
Appendix II. TMCLKL08 Chinese White Dolphin Sighting Database (September-November 2020) (Abberviations: STG# = Sighting Number; HRD SZ = Dolphin Herd Size; BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; PSD = Perpendicular Distance; BOAT ASSOC. = Fishing Boat Association; P/S: Sighting Made on Primary/Secondary Lines)

DATE	STG#	TIME	HRD SZ	AREA	BEAU	PSD	EFFORT	TYPE	NORTHING	EASTING	SEASON	BOAT ASSOC.	P/S
15-Sep-20	1	1213	2	NW LANTAU	1	218	ON	TMCLKL	827104	806457	AUTUMN	NONE	Р
17-Nov-20	1	1018	2	NW LANTAU	3	105	ON	TMCLKL	818225	805409	AUTUMN	NONE	Р

Appendix III. Individual dolphins identified during TMCLKL08 monitoring surveys in September-November 2020

ID#	DATE	STG#	AREA
NL202	15/09/20	1	NW LANTAU
NL286	15/09/20	1	NW LANTAU
NL331	17/11/20	1	NW LANTAU
WL243	17/11/20	1	NW LANTAU

Appendix IV. Four individual dolphins that were identified between September-November 2020 during the TMCLKL08 monitoring surveys



Appendix V. Ranging patterns (95% kernel ranges) of four individual dolphins that were sighted during the present TMCLKL08 monitoring period (note: yellow dots indicate sightings made in September-November 2020 during TMCLKL08 monitoring surveys)

