

Appendix A

Mitigation Measures Implementation Schedule

APPENDIX A
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF THE PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Table A1 Implementation Schedule of Air Quality Mitigation Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Air Quality - Construction Phase									
3.6.1	2.9.2	<p><i>Construction Dust</i></p> <p>In order to comply with Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO), the Contractor should undertake at all times measures to prevent dust nuisance as a results of his activities. The Contractors are required to follow all the requirements for dust control stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation. Dust suppression measures should be installed as part of good construction practice, and they should be incorporated in the Contract Specification and implemented to minimize dust nuisance to within acceptable levels arising from the works. The followings are examples of the dust suppression measures.</p> <p>(i) The area in which excavation takes place shall be sprayed with water immediately prior to, during and immediately after the excavation to minimise dust generation.</p> <p>(ii) The Contractor shall frequently clean and water the site to minimize fugitive dust emissions.</p>	To prevent dust nuisance on ASRs during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		<p>Air Pollution Control Ordinance</p> <p>Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation</p>

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		(iii) Effective water sprays shall be used during the delivery and handling of aggregate, and other similar materials, when dust is likely to be created and to dampen all stored materials during dry and windy weather. (iv) Watering of exposed surfaces shall be conducted at least 2 times per day especially during dry and windy weather. (v) Areas within the site where there is a regular movement of vehicles must be regularly watered as often as necessary for effective suppression of dust or as often as directed by the Engineer. (vi) Where dusty material are being discharged to vehicle from a conveying system at a fixed transfer point, a three-sided roofed enclosure with a flexible curtain across the entry shall be provided. Exhaust fans shall be provided for this enclosure and vented to a suitable fabric filter system. (vii) The Contractor shall restrict all motorised vehicles within the site, excluding those on public roads, to a maximum speed of 15 km per hour and confine haulage and delivery vehicles to designated roadways inside the site. (viii) Wheel washing facilities shall be installed and used by all vehicles leaving the site. No earth, mud, debris, dust and the like shall be deposited on public roads. Water in the wheel cleaning							

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						D	C	O	
		<p>facility shall be changed at frequent intervals and sediments shall be removed regularly. The Contractor shall submit details of proposals for the wheel cleaning facility. Such wheel washing facilities shall be usable prior to any earthworks excavating activity on the site. The Contractor shall also provide a hard-surfaced road between any washing facility and the public road.</p> <p>(ix) All vehicle exhausts should be directly vertically upwards or directed away from the ground.</p> <p>(x) Any materials dropped on paved roads will need to be cleaned up immediately to prevent dust nuisance.</p>							
3.6.2	2.9.3	<p><i>Odour</i></p> <p>In the event that excavated materials are found to be odorous, the following measures should be implemented by the Contractor.</p> <p>(i) Place odorous excavated material as far away (say, at least 20m) from air sensitive receivers as possible.</p> <p>(ii) Temporary stockpiles of odorous excavated material should be properly covered with tarpaulin and should be removed off-site as soon as practically possible within 24 hours to</p>	To prevent odour nuisance on ASRs during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		<p>Air Pollution Control Ordinance</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance</p>

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						D	C	O	
		avoid any odour nuisance arising.							
Air Quality - Operational Phase									
		N/A							

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
 N/A Not applicable

Table A2 Implementation Schedule of Noise Mitigation Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Noise - Construction Phase									
4.6.2 – 4.6.5	Table 3.4	<p><i>Level 1 Mitigation – Use of Quiet Plant</i></p> <p>The use of quiet plant is considered to be the most effective ways of alleviating construction noise impact. The Contractor should use quiet plant with sound power level lower than that stipulated in the TM-GW as the Level 1 mitigation for construction noise. The quiet plant used in the construction noise calculation is shown in Appendix B. The Contractor can propose other suitable alternative equipment with similar or lower sound power level.</p> <p>The use of mini or lower power rating equipment (e.g. mini excavator) should also be considered where practical. This technique would be feasible and practical at some locations given the limited space available for using large size construction equipment and the small scale works involved (e.g. localised bank improvement at LMH01, U-channel and drainage pipes at MUP03 & 04B).</p> <p>The contractor should take note of ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 on the use of QPME.</p>	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

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						D	C	O	
4.6.7 – 4.6.8	Table 3.4	<p><i>Level 2 Mitigation - Use of Temporary Noise Barriers</i></p> <p>Since most of the NSRs within the Project area are typically low-rise village houses of not more than 3 storeys tall, it would be effective to have noise screening structures or temporary noise barriers purposely-built along the site boundary to provide additional protection to NSRs close to the construction site boundary. This could be in the form of purposely-built site hoarding constructed from appropriate materials with a minimum superficial density of 7 kg/m². Noise barrier should be provided for noisy construction activities that would be undertaken close (about 25m or less) to NSRs. With the exception of NSRs MUP04A-2 and MUP05-6, the noise barrier should have a vertical height of at least 2.5 m or (depending on the height of the NSRs to be protected) a height ensuring that the operating equipment can be shielded from the view of the NSRs. For NSR MUP04A-2, the temporary noise barrier should have a minimum height of 3.5m with a small cantilevered upper portion. For MUP05-6, the temporary noise barrier should have a minimum height of 3m with a small cantilevered upper portion. The temporary noise barrier should have no gaps or opening at joints. The Contractor should regularly inspect and maintain the noise</p>	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site located at 25m or less from NSRs as shown in Figures 4.4 – 4.6 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

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						D	C	O	
		<p>barrier to ensure its effectiveness.</p> <p>For the construction works which have the potential to exceed the noise standards on nearby NSR and whose line of sight cannot be effectively blocked by the temporary noise barrier, movable (mobile) barriers should be provided. Movable barriers of at least 2.5 m height with a small cantilevered upper portion and skid footing can be located within a few meters of stationary plant (e.g. generator, compressor) and within about 5 m or more of a mobile equipment (e.g. excavator, mobile crane), such that the line of sight to the NSR is blocked by the barriers.</p>							
4.6.11	Table 3.4	<p><i>Good Site Practices</i></p> <p>In general, potential construction noise impact can be minimised or avoided by imposing a combination of the following good site practices as mitigation measures:</p> <p>(a) Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction period.</p> <p>(b) Construction plant should be sited away from NSRs.</p>	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

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		(c) Machines and plant that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between works periods or should be throttled down to a minimum. (d) Equipment known to emit sound strongly in one direction should be orientated such that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs. (e) Material stockpiles and other structures (such as site offices) should be effectively utilised to shield on-site construction activities. (f) Stationary equipment should be located within the channel when weather conditions permit (e.g. dry season). (g) The Contractor shall devise, arrange methods of working and carrying out the works in such manner as to minimise noise impacts on the surrounding environment, and shall provide experienced personnel with suitable training to ensure that these measures are implemented properly. (h) In the event that new schools are built near the works area, the Contractor should minimize construction noise exposure to the schools (especially during examination periods). The Contractor should liaise with the school and the Examination Authority to							

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						D	C	O	
		ascertain the exact dates and times of all examination periods during the course of the contract and to avoid noisy activities during these periods.							
4.6.13 – 4.6.14	Table 3.4	To adopt good public relation with the local communities and maintain effective communication channel with the public such as setting up a 24-hour hotline system for enquiry and complaint.	To promote good public relation and maintain effective communication during construction	All works site / during construction	Project Office (Engineer) & Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
4.6.17 & 4.6.18	Table 3.4	Further mitigation by restricting concurrent usage of several equipment at the same time.	To further mitigate construction noise at NSRs MUP04A-2 & MUP04B-2	For works within 20m of NSRs MUP04A-2 & MUP04B-2 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
4.6.19	Table 3.4	The use of purpose built temporary noise barriers would not be practicable for works at LMH01 as the works are small scale, short duration and within village environs with very limited working space. It may also hamper access causing inconvenience to the villagers. The process of installing and dismantling the noise barriers itself would create additional noise nuisance. The use of light-weight mobile barrier is considered more preferable.	To protect NSRs at LMH01 from noise during construction	All works site located at 25m or less from NSRs as shown in Figure 4.6 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

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						D	C	O	
4.6.20 – 4.6.21	Table 3.4	Employ quiet working method (e.g. mini-concrete crusher, saw & lift) during demolition works of crossings, restrict concurrent usage of several equipment at the same time such as parking dump truck, concrete lorry mixer outside main village area. The use of dump truck or concrete lorry mixer will be limited to only about 1 trip every few days.	To further mitigate construction noise at NSRs for LMH01	Construction works at LMH01 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
4.8.4	Table 3.4	It is recommended that works programme should be scheduled such that only one crossing is constructed at any one time. Bank improvement work can be conducted concurrently.	To mitigate cumulative noise impact at LMH01	Crossing construction at LMH01 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
4.9.1	3.8.1	The Contractor should design, construct, operate and maintain the mitigation measures throughout the construction stage and as required by the Engineer. Before commencement of the works, the Contractor should submit to the Engineer for approval (as part of their method statement) details of the mitigation measures to be employed under the works. The Contractor's proposed mitigation measures should also be certified by the ET Leader and verified by the IEC to ensure the intended noise reduction effectiveness can be achieved.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction and to ensure the Contractor will properly implement the mitigation measures	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

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						D	C	O	
Noise - Operational Phase									
		N/A							

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
 N/A Not applicable

Table A3 Implementation Schedule of Water Quality Mitigation Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Water Quality - Construction Phase									
5.6.2	4.9.2	<i>General</i> The contractor shall observe and comply with the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) and its subsidiary regulations. The contractor shall carry out the works in such a manner as to minimise adverse impacts on the water quality during execution of the works. In particular the contractor shall arrange his method of working to minimise the effects on the water quality within and outside the site and on the transport routes.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.6.3	4.9.3	The contractor shall follow the practices, and be responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of all the mitigation measures below and as specified in ProPECC PN 1/94 - Construction Site Drainage. In particular, the contractor shall submit and implement an Erosion Control Plan (as part of the Environmental Management Plan) which shall incorporate details of the mitigation measures recommended below to reduce water quality impacts arising from construction works. The design of the mitigation measures and the Plan shall be submitted by the contractor to the Engineer for approval.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
5.6.4	4.9.4	<p><i>Site Surface Runoff</i></p> <p>Proper construction site drainage management measures shall be implemented to control site runoff and drainage, and thereby prevent high sediment loadings from reaching downstream sections of the river and adjacent agricultural land.</p>	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
5.6.5	4.9.5	Turbid water from construction sites must be treated to minimise the solids content before being discharged. Advice on the handling and disposal of site discharge is given in the ProPECC Note PN 1/94 - Construction Site Drainage.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
5.6.6	4.9.6	In general, surface run-off from construction sites should be discharged into waterbodies via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment basins. Channels or earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to properly direct stormwater to such silt removal facilities. Perimeter channels at site boundaries should be provided to intercept storm run-off from outside the site so that it will not wash across the site (or into the proposed channel works area). Catchpits and perimeter channels should be constructed in advance of earthworks.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94

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						D	C	O	
5.6.7	4.9.7	Silt removal facilities, channels should be maintained and the deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly, at the onset of and after each rainstorm to ensure proper functioning of these facilities at all times.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
5.6.8	4.9.8	Measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into the nearby waterbodies. Open stockpiles susceptible to erosion should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric and provided with containment such as bunds, sand bag barriers or equivalent measures, especially during the wet season (April – September) or when heavy rainstorm is predicted. Runoff to watercourses should be reduced by minimising flat exposed areas of permeable soil, and by forming pits or diversion channels into which runoff can flow to suitable treatment facilities before discharge.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
5.6.9	4.9.9	<i>De-watering / Excavation of Streams and Removal of Sediment</i> The use of containment structures such as earth bund or sand bag barriers wrapped with geotextile fabric or similar material or diversion channels is recommended to facilitate a dry or at least confined excavation within watercourses.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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						D	C	O	
5.6.10	4.9.10	Excavation works at the existing stream section of MUP05 should be programmed to be carried out during periods of low flow (dry season from 1 st October to 31 st March) to minimise impacts on downstream water quality and sensitive receivers. For the ecologically sensitive stream of LMH01, the restriction period should be further extended for an additional month (i.e. excavation works allowed from 1 st November to 31 st March) to protect the aquatic fauna from silty runoff due to possible heavy rain during the transitional period of the wet / dry seasons.	To minimize adverse water quality impact from excavation works during wet season	MUP05 & LMH01 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.6.11	4.9.11	In addition, the excavation works should be carried out in sections to reduce the area of exposed surfaces as described below. For MUP05, the first 300m upstream section will have no restriction. For the remaining sections of MUP05 (within existing stream course), the length would be restricted to 300m at any one time. For MUP04A, a 100m restriction should be imposed for the entire stream works area to cater for potential cumulative impact on MUP05.	Restrict length of excavation work to minimise impacts on downstream water quality and sensitive receivers	MUP05 & MUP04A / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.6.12	4.9.12	As for LMH01, given its relatively small scale works but sensitive nature of the stream, it is recommended that only either one portion of bank	To minimize adverse water quality impact on LMH01 during	LMH01 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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						D	C	O	
		improvement works or one vehicular crossing reconstruction should be carried out at any one time.	construction						
5.6.14	4.9.14	After dewatering of the streams, the sediments should be allowed to dry before excavation (yet still maintain a moist state to avoid dust nuisance). This will facilitate excavation of the sediments and also minimise the risk of drained water flowing back into watercourses as the sediment is handled. Where time or weather constraints require handling of wet sediment, care should be taken in the removal of sediment and the storage area should be bunded to prevent silty runoff entering watercourses. Given its small quantity, all excavated sediment should be reused on-site as backfilling material.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular when excavating and handling sediments)	All works site where sediment removal is required / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.6.15	4.9.15	Excavated sediment will likely be temporarily stored on-site for reuse as backfilling material. This should be stored in a bunded area and covered during wet season or when rainstorm is forecasted to avoid inadvertent release of silts and suspended solids to nearby water bodies.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular when excavating and handling sediments)	All works site where sediment removal is required / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.6.16	4.9.16	Regular monitoring of suspended solids and turbidity should be conducted during excavation works. Any exceedance of water quality in the	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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						D	C	O	
		nearby water bodies caused by inadvertent release of site runoff should be rectified in accordance with EM&A programme for this Project.							
5.6.17	4.9.17	<i>Concreting Work</i> Runoff should be carefully channelled to prevent concrete-contaminated water from entering watercourses. Adjustment of pH can be achieved by adding a suitable neutralising reagent to wastewater prior to discharge. Re-use of the supernatant from the sediment pits for washing out of concrete lorries should be practised.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular concreting works)	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.6.18	4.9.18	Any exceedance of acceptable range of pH levels in the nearby water bodies caused by inadvertent release of site runoff containing concrete should be monitored and rectified under the EM&A programme for this Project.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular concreting works)	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.6.19	4.9.19	To protect the sensitive stream of Lin Ma Hang, no concrete should be used during bank improvement works at LMH01.	To minimize adverse water quality impact on LMH01 during construction	LMH01 bank improvement works / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
5.6.20	4.9.20	<i>Site Workshop or Depot</i> Any contractor generating waste oil or other	To minimize adverse	All works site /	Construction		√		Water Pollution

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						D	C	O	
		chemicals as a result of his activities should register as a chemical waste producer and provide a safe storage area for chemicals on site. The storage site should be located away from existing water courses.	water quality impact during construction	during construction	Contractor				Control Ordinance
5.6.21	4.9.21	All compounds in works areas should be located on areas of hard standing with provision of drainage channels and settlement ponds where necessary to allow interception and controlled release of settled/treated water; and provision of bunding for all potentially hazardous materials on site including fuels. Hard standing compounds should drain via an oil interceptor. To prevent spillage of fuels or other chemicals to water courses, all fuel tanks and storage areas should be sited on sealed areas, within a bund of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank. Disposal of the waste oil should be done by a licensed collector. Oil interceptors should be regularly inspected and cleaned to avoid wash-out of oil during storm conditions. A bypass should be provided to avoid overload of the interceptor's capacity. Good housekeeping practices should be implemented to minimise careless spillage and to keep the storage and the work space in a tidy and clean condition. Appropriate training including safety codes and relevant manuals should be given to the personnel who regularly handle the chemicals on site.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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5.6.22	4.9.22	The contractor should prepare an emergency contingency plan (spill action plan) for the Project to contain and remove all accidental spillage of chemicals and hazardous materials on-site including fuels at short notice and to prevent or minimize the quantities of contaminants entering the stream water and affecting the habitats. The contractor should submit the emergency contingency plan to the ET for review & comment and the engineer for approval.	To prevent or minimize the quantities of contaminants entering the stream water and affecting the habitats in case of accidental spillage of chemicals and hazardous materials	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
5.6.24	4.9.24	<i>Presence of Additional Population (Workers)</i> Sewage arising from the additional population of workers on site should be collected in a suitable storage facility, such as portable chemical toilets. An adequate number of portable toilets should be provided for the construction workforce. The portable toilets should be maintained in a state that will not deter the workers from using them. The collected wastewater from sewage facilities and also from eating areas or washing facilities must be disposed of properly, in accordance with the WPCO requirements. Wastewater collected should be discharged into foul sewers and collected by licensed collectors.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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						D	C	O	
5.6.25	4.9.25	Either chemical toilets or other types of sewage treatment facilities without local discharge of wastewater shall be used to handle the foul water effluent arising from the project sites.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance
Water Quality - Operational Phase									
5.8.1	4.9.27	The most important feature of the proposed channels is the prospect of suitable re-vegetation of the gabion side slopes replicating existing riparian vegetation. The vegetation is not expected to be detrimental in any way to the structure. However, seasonal cutting and clearance of vegetation, particularly in advance of the wet season will be required. This mitigation measure has additional benefits of aesthetic and ecological value.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation (desilting or maintenance works)	All proposed channels / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	DSD TC No.2/2004
5.8.2	4.9.28	In addition, the use of gabion or rock fill base for the bed of the channel has the benefit of providing uneven surfaces and cavities for sediment to accumulate. Ultimately a sediment layer will build up on the gabion floor, forming a natural layer for development of the benthic community. Removal of the upper layer of this sediment will only be necessary once the layer thickness has built up to around 300 mm thick, and sediment is likely to be washed downstream in heavy storms. A minimum of 75mm thick sediment would be allowed to	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation (desilting or maintenance works)	All proposed channels / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	DSD TC No.2/2004

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		accumulate at the channel bed to permit recolonizing of benthic communities. Growth of vegetation within the gabion sections will inhibit washout of sediment and sediment removal can be carried out at the same time as vegetation harvesting during the dry season when flows are minimal.							
5.8.5	4.9.31	Maintenance of grass species in the channel bottoms is relatively simple and they can be cut prior to the rainy season to prevent washing into River Indus. The recommended vegetation will take up both nutrients and pollutants and should be disposed to landfill. At the same time as grass cutting, excessive sediment may be removed to prevent this being washed into River Indus. As the volume of excess sediment is expected to be minimal, this can be disposed to landfill along with the excess vegetation. The excess sediment should be allowed to drained and dried before disposal.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation (desilting or maintenance works)	All proposed channels / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	DSD TC No.2/2004
5.8.8	4.9.33	Before proceeding with any desilting or maintenance works, except for emergency works, the maintenance engineer should check to ascertain if any of the proposed works will be located in or near an environmentally sensitive and/or ecologically important watercourses. In case of doubt, advice from EPD and AFCD or	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation (desilting or maintenance works)	All proposed channels / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	DSD TC No.2/2004

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						D	C	O	
		other relevant departments should be sought.							
5.8.9	4.9.34	If the proposed works will be located inside or near one of the environmentally sensitive and/or ecologically important watercourses, careful consideration should be given to the proposed method of implementation so as to minimize any adverse environmental impact. Depending on the extent of the maintenance works, EPD and AFCD should be notified and/or consulted as appropriate on the proposed method and mitigation measures for executing the works. Their comments on necessary mitigation measures should be seriously considered and incorporated. Any difference in opinion on the right balance between flood protection and ecological conservation should be brought to the attention of the relevant Chief Engineer.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation (maintenance works)	All proposed channels / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	DSD TC No.2/2004
5.8.10	4.9.35	The following considerations should be included in planning for the maintenance works for the proposed gabion channels: (a) Maintenance of the channels should be restricted to annual silt removal when the accumulated silt will adversely affect the hydraulic capacity of the channel (except during emergency situations where flooding	To minimize adverse water quality impact during operation (maintenance works) of the gabion channels	All proposed channels / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	DSD TC No.2/2004

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		<p>risk is imminent). Desilting should be carried out by hand or light machinery during the dry season (October to March) when water flow is low.</p> <p>(b) The management of woody / emergent vegetation should be limited to manual cutting, to be carried out during dry season and only when unchecked growth of such vegetation is very likely to impede channel flow.</p> <p>(c) A minimum of 75mm thick sediment should be allowed to accumulate on the channel bed to permit recolonization of benthic communities.</p> <p>(d) Phasing of the works should be considered to better control and minimize any impacts caused, and to provide refuges for aquatic organisms. Where possible, works should be carried out along half width of the watercourse in short sections. A free passage along the watercourse is necessary to avoid forming stagnant water in any phase of the works and to maintain the integrity of aquatic communities.</p> <p>(e) Containment structures (such as sand bags barrier) should be provided for the active desilting works area to facilitate a dry or at least confined working area within the watercourses.</p>							

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		<p>(f) Where no maintenance access is available for the channel, temporary access to the works site should be carefully planned and located to minimize disturbance caused to the watercourse, adjacent vegetation and nearby sensitive receivers by construction plants.</p> <p>(g) The use of lesser or smaller construction plants should be considered to reduce disturbance to the channel bed where fish habitats are located and to the nearby sensitive receivers. Quiet construction plants should be used.</p> <p>(h) The use of concrete or the like should be avoided or minimized.</p> <p>(i) The locations for the disposal of the removed materials should be identified and agreement sought with the relevant departments before commencement of the maintenance works. Temporary stockpile of waste materials should be located away from the channel and properly covered. These waste materials should be disposed of in a timely and appropriate manner.</p>							

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
 N/A Not applicable

Table A4 Implementation Schedule of Waste Management Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Waste - Construction Phase									
6.5.2 – 6.5.3	5.1.2 – 5.1.3	<p><i>General</i></p> <p>Upon appointment, the main contractor of each construction contract should prepare and implement an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in accordance with ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 – Environmental Management on Construction Sites which should describe the arrangements for avoidance, reuse, recovery, recycling, storage, collection, treatment and disposal of different categories of waste to be generated from the construction activities. Such a management plan should incorporate site specific factors, such as the designation of areas for segregation and temporary storage of reusable and recyclable materials. The EMP should be submitted to the Engineer for approval. The contractor shall implement the waste management practices in the EMP throughout the construction stage of the Project. The EMP should be reviewed regularly and updated (preferably monthly) by the contractor. The EMP should take into account the recommended mitigation measures in the EIA Report. The contractor also should refer to the Construction and Demolition Material Management Plan (C&DMMP) in Appendix D1 (of the EIA) to facilitate him in the preparation of the EMP of the Contract.</p>	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
6.5.4	5.1.4	Training of construction staff should be undertaken by the contractor about the concept of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedures. The contractor should develop and provide toolbox talk for on-site sorting of C&D materials to enhance worker's awareness in handling, sorting, reuse and recycling of C&D materials. Requirements for staff training should be included in the EMP.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.5	5.1.5	Good planning and site management practice should be employed to eliminate over ordering or mixing of construction materials to reduce wastage. Proper storage and site practices will minimise the damage or contamination of construction materials.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.6	5.1.6	Where waste generation is unavoidable, the potential for recycling or reuse should be rigorously explored. If wastes cannot be recycled, disposal routes described in the EMP should be followed. A recoding system for the amount of waste generated, recycled and disposed (including the disposal sites) should be implemented. In order to monitor the disposal of C&D material and solid wastes at public filling facilities and landfills and to control fly-tipping, a trip-ticket system should be included.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 31/2004
6.5.7	5.1.7	Regular cleaning and maintenance of the waste storage area should be provided.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
									ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.8	5.1.8	<p><i>On-site Sorting, Reuse and Recycling</i></p> <p>All waste materials should be segregated into categories covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excavated materials suitable for reuse on-site; • excavated materials suitable for public filling facilities; • remaining C&D waste for landfill; • chemical waste; and • general refuse for landfill. 	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.9	5.1.9	Proper segregation and disposal of construction waste should be implemented. Separate containers should be provided for inert and non-inert wastes.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.10	5.1.10	Sorting is important to recover materials for reuse and recycling. Specific area should be allocated for on-site sorting of C&D materials and to provide a temporary storage area for those sorted materials	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		such as metals, concrete, timber, plastics, glass, excavated spoils, bricks / tiles and waste papers. If area is limited, all C&D materials should at least be sorted on-site into inert and non-inert component. Non-inert materials (C&D waste) such as bamboo, timber, vegetation, packaging waste and other organic materials should be reused and recycled wherever possible and disposed of to designated landfill only as a last resort. Inert materials (public fill) such as concrete, stone, clay, brick, soil, asphalt and the like should be separated and reuse in this or other projects (subject to approval by the relevant parties in accordance with the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004) before disposed of at a public filling facility operated by Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD). Steel and other metals should be recovered from demolition waste stream and recycled.							
6.5.11	5.1.11	The reuse of inert materials such as soil, rock and broken concrete should be maximised. Waste should be separated into fine, soft and hard materials. With the use of a crusher coarse material can be crushed to make it suitable for use as fill material where fill is required in the works. This minimises the use of imported material and maximises use of the C&D material produced.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.12	5.1.12	Prior to export of material from the site, the	Waste reduction, reuse,	All work sites /	Construction		√		Waste Disposal

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		potential for it to be reused should be assessed. With the exception of excavated clay most C&D material can easily be reused. Waste separation methods should be followed to ensure that C&D waste is separated at source. Suitable soft materials should be used for landscaping and grading of embankments. Fine material should be separated out and used as topsoil.	recycling and proper disposal of waste	during construction	Contractor				Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.13	5.1.13	The feasibility of using recycled aggregates in lieu of virgin materials should be rigorously considered during the detailed design and construction stages as stipulated in WBTC No. 12/2002 and ETWB TCW No. 24/2004. In general, recycled aggregates are suitable for use as fill materials in earthworks, road sub-base formation, and drainage works. Recycled aggregates can also be used in concrete (up to Grade 35) for mass concrete walls and other minor structures such as planter boxes, toe wall planters and pavement, etc.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 24/2004 WBTC No. 12/2002
6.5.14	5.1.14	Recycled inert C&D material should be used in the works as sub-bases for access roads and footpaths of the proposed channels. Recycled aggregates should be considered for use in concrete as outlined in the above mentioned technical circulars. Some recycled rock material can be reused in the gabions, as rock fill or as stream bed material. This is dependent on size of rock fragments but can be	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		achieved by appropriate use of a crusher.							
6.5.15	5.1.15	<p><i>Site Clearance / Demolition Materials</i></p> <p><i>Excavated Materials</i></p> <p>All C&D materials should be sorted on-site into inert and non-inert components by the contractor. Non inert materials (C&D waste) such as wood, glass and plastic should be reuse and recycle before disposal to a designated landfill as a last resort (currently assume to be the nearby NENT Landfill). Inert materials (public fill) such as soil, rubble, sand, rock, brick and concrete should be separated and where appropriate broken down to size suitable for subsequent filling. Suitable C&D material should be use as pipe bedding or for backfilling of retaining walls, box culvert and formation of channel embankments. Excavated rocks from existing streams should be reuse for rip-rap lining and gabion lining. Inert materials should be reused on-site or in other projects approved by relevant parties in accordance with the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004 before disposed of at public filling facilities. Steel and other metals should be recovered from C&D materials and recycled.</p>	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		<p>Waste Disposal Ordinance</p> <p>ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004</p>
6.5.16	5.1.16	Excavated sediment from existing stream should be reuse on-site as backfilling material.	Reuse of excavated sediment to minimize offsite disposal	MUP04A / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
6.5.17	5.1.17	Good quality reusable topsoil should be stockpiled for later landscaping works. Stockpiles should be less than 2 m in height, formed to a safe angle of repose and hydroseeded or covered with tarpaulin to prevent erosion during the rainy season and to minimise dust generation.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.18	5.1.18	Control measures for temporary stockpiles on-site should be taken in order to minimize the noise, generation of dust, pollution of water and visual impact. These measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface of stockpiled soil should be regularly wetted with water especially during dry season; • disturbance of stockpiled soil should be minimized; • stockpiled soil should be properly covered with tarpaulin especially when heavy rain storms are predicted; • stockpiling areas should be enclosed where space is available; • stockpiling location should be away from the water bodies; and • an independent surface water drainage system 	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		equipped with silt traps should be installed at the stockpiling area.							
6.5.19	5.1.19	The identification of final disposal sites for C&D materials generated by the construction works will be considered during the detailed design stage of the Project when the volume and types of C&D materials can be more accurately estimated. The Public Fill Committee of CEDD should be consulted on designated outlets (e.g. public filling area) for public fill, whilst EPD should be consulted on landfills for C&D waste. Disposal of C&D waste to landfill must not have more than 50% (by weight) inert material. The C&D waste delivered for landfill disposal should contain no free water and the liquid content should not exceed 70% by weight.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.20	5.1.20	In order to avoid dust or odour impacts, any vehicle leaving a works area carrying C&D waste or public fill should have their load covered before leaving the construction site.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 WBTC No. 19/2001
6.5.21	5.1.21	C&D materials should be disposed of at designated public filling facilities or landfills. Disposal of	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper	All work sites / during	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		these materials for use at other construction projects is subject to the approval of the EPD, Engineer and/or relevant authorities, such as LandsD, PlanD, etc. Furthermore, unauthorized disposal of C&D materials in particular on private agricultural land is prohibited and may be subject to relevant enforcement and regulating actions. The contractor shall refer and strictly follow the trip-ticket system for the disposal of C&D material as stipulated in the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004.	disposal of waste	construction					ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004
6.5.22	5.1.22	<i>Chemical Waste</i> Where the construction processes produce chemical waste, the contractor must register with EPD as a chemical waste producer. Wastes classified as chemical wastes are listed in the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. These wastes are subject to stringent disposal routes. EPD requires information on the particulars of the waste generation processes including the types of waste produced, their location, quantities and generation rates. A nominated contact person must be registered with EPD. An updated list of licensed chemical waste collector can be obtained from EPD.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.23	5.1.23	Storage, handling, transport and disposal of chemical waste should be arranged in accordance with the	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper	All work sites / during	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General)

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published by EPD, and should be collected by a licensed chemical waste collector.	disposal of chemical waste	construction					Regulation, Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.24	5.1.24	Suitable containers should be used for specific types of chemical wastes, containers should be properly labelled (English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations), resistance to corrosion, stored safely and closely secure. Stored volume should not be kept more than 450 liters unless the specification has been approved by the EPD. Storage area should be enclosed by three sides by a wall, partition of fence that is at least 2 m height or height of tallest container with adequate ventilation and space.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.25	5.1.25	Hard standing, impermeable surfaces draining via oil interceptors should be provided in works area compounds. Interceptors should be regularly emptied to prevent release of oils and grease into the surface water drainage system after accidental spillages. The interceptor should have a bypass to prevent flushing during periods of heavy rain. Oil and fuel bunkers should be bunded and/or enclosed on three sides to prevent discharge due to accidental spillages or breaches of tanks. Bunding	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	Work sites / During construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		should be of sufficient capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% of the total volume of waste, whichever is largest. Waste collected from any grease traps should be collected and disposed of by a licensed contractor.							
6.5.26	5.1.26	Lubricants, waste oils and other chemical wastes are likely to be generated during the maintenance of vehicles and mechanical equipment. Used lubricants should be collected and stored in individual containers which are fully labelled in English and Chinese and stored in a designated secure place. If possible, such waste should be sent to oil recycling companies, and the empty oil drums collected by appropriate companies for reuse or refill.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.27	5.1.27	The registered chemical waste producer (i.e. the contractor) has to arrange for the chemical waste to be collected by licensed collectors. The licensed collector should regularly take chemical waste to a licensed chemical waste treatment facility (such as the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre in Tsing Yi). A trip ticket system operates to control the movement of chemical wastes.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.28	5.1.28	No lubricants, oils, solvents or paint products should be allowed to discharge into water courses,	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper	All work sites / during	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste)

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		either by direct discharge, or as contaminants carried in surface water runoff from the construction site.	disposal of chemical waste	construction					(General) Regulation, Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
6.5.29	5.1.29	<i>Concrete Waste</i> Dry concrete waste (considered as public fill) should be sorted out from the other wastes and recycled for reuse or sorted out for disposal at designated public filling facilities.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002
6.5.30	5.1.30	<i>Wooden Materials</i> All wooden materials used on-site should be kept separate from other wastes to avoid damage and to facilitate reuse. Timber which cannot be reused should be sorted out from other waste and stored separately from all inert waste before being disposed of to landfill.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002
6.5.31	5.1.31	Reusable steel or concrete panel shutters, fencing and hoarding and signboard should be used as a preferred alternative to items made of wood, to minimise wastage of wood. Attention should be paid to WBTC No. 19/2001 - Metallic Site Hoardings and Signboards to reduce the amount of	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		timber used on construction sites. Metallic alternatives to timber are readily available and should be used rather than new timber. Recast concrete units should be adopted wherever feasible to minimize the use of timber formwork.							
6.5.32	5.1.32	Only waste material need be taken to a landfill. It should be separated from recyclable wood and steel materials. As for all waste types these materials should be reused on-site or other approved sites before disposal is considered as an option. Disposal to landfill should only be considered as a final option. Contractors are responsible for storage of re-useable materials on-site.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002
6.5.33	5.1.33	<i>Municipal Waste</i> General refuse generated on-site should be stored in enclosed bins or skips and collected separately from other construction and chemical wastes and disposed of at designated landfill. A temporary refuse collection point should be set up by the contractor to facilitate the collection of refuse by licensed contractors. The removal of waste from the site should be arranged on a daily or at least on every second day by the contractor to minimise any potential odour impacts, minimise the presence of pests, vermin and other scavengers and prevent unsightly accumulation of waste.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
6.5.34	5.1.34	The recyclable component of the municipal waste generated by the workforce, such as aluminium cans, paper and cleansed plastic containers should be separated from other waste. Provision and collection of recycling bins for different types of recyclable waste should be set up by the contractor. The contractor should also be responsible for arranging recycling companies to collect these materials.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
6.5.35	5.1.35	The burning of refuse on-site is prohibited under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO) (Cap.311).	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste as well as air pollution control	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 Air Pollution Control Ordinance
Waste – Operation Phase									
6.7.2	-	Desilting or maintenance works should be carried out during dry season where flow in the watercourse is low. Non-inert materials such as excess vegetation and garbage should be disposed of to landfill. Inert material such as excess silt should be dried and disposed of public filling facilities, or to landfill if the amount is negligible. The locations for the disposal of the above materials should be identified and agreement	Proper disposal of wastes during annual routine maintenance	The proposed channels / during operation	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	Waste Disposal Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		sought with the relevant departments before commencement of the maintenance works.							

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
 N/A Not applicable

Table A5 Implementation Schedule of Ecological Impact Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Ecology - Construction Phase									
7.9.3	6.5.2	<i>LMH01</i> Given the ecological importance of Lin Ma Hang stream, it is proposed that construction works at LMH01 should be restricted to the dry season period from 1 st November – 31 st March. The small scale of works should allow all construction to be completed within dry season to ensure that the risk of erosion and sedimentation due to heavy rain on the works areas, as well as disturbance impacts to surrounding areas, will be minimised.	Minimize ecological impacts during construction at LMH01	All works sites at LMH01 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.4	6.5.3	In addition, the breaking of existing shotcrete banks at LMH01 should be restricted to hand-held equipment. Concrete should not be used for construction of the gabion banks.	Minimize ecological impacts during construction at LMH01	All works sites at LMH01 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.5	6.5.4	Potential disturbance impacts to surrounding habitats and pollution risks (water quality impacts) to the stream should be minimised by adoption of appropriate site management procedures, as detailed in ETWB TCW No. 5/2005; including among others the location of access to the site and storage of materials, and treatment of construction site waste to prevent	Minimize ecological impacts during construction at LMH01	All works sites at LMH01 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		pollution of the stream. These site management measures are listed in the subsequent section.							
7.9.9	6.5.8	<p><i>MUP05 (natural stream section)</i></p> <p><u>Streambed</u></p> <p>One of the main benefits of the proposed stream widening measures is that the existing natural stream bed is left undisturbed. Accordingly, works should be carried out in such a way that as much as possible of the natural stream bed should be left undisturbed and that where disturbance is essential this should be minimised in terms of area, magnitude and duration to minimise potential impacts to stream fauna and to ensure refuges for these species during the period of the works. Avoidance of the stream bed can be achieved by conducting the earthworks to widen the stream from the landward side, by not lowering the widened channel to the same level as, or below, the existing channel, and by leaving the existing stream untouched except during the final stage, when the newly formed widened stream bed is joined to the existing stream.</p>	Minimize ecological impacts during construction at MUP05	All works sites at MUP05 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.10	6.5.9	In addition, the widened stream bottom should be floored with natural materials (natural rock and fines of varying sizes) to approximate as closely as possible to the rocky components of a natural stream bottom. Natural materials of a smaller particle size (sand and silt grains) will soon be	Minimize ecological impacts during construction at MUP05	All works sites at MUP05 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		deposited naturally.							
7.9.11	6.5.10	In order to minimise potential impacts to stream fauna during excavation of the widened “two-stage” channel, this work should be limited to the dry season as far as possible, between 1 st October and 31 st March. As rainfall is low at this time, erosion is less likely and deposition of sediment downstream of the works should be minimised. This also avoids the time when stream fauna are at the most vulnerable stage in their life cycle (eggs and young larvae). Any essential works outside the dry season should be temporarily isolated from the stream to prevent the risk of pollution or sedimentation affecting the ecological integrity of the stream.	Minimize ecological impacts during construction at MUP05	All works sites at MUP05 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.12	6.5.11	As required to minimize potential water quality impacts (Section 5.6), excavation works at the stream section of MUP05 should be restricted to 300m length at any one time. No restriction is considered necessary for the first 300m upstream concrete drains section. Excavation works at MUP04A should be restricted to 100m to cater for potential cumulative impact on MUP05.	Minimize ecological impacts during construction at MUP05	All works sites at MUP05 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.13	6.5.12	Appropriate site management procedures during the construction phase should be adopted, as	Minimize ecological impacts during	All works sites at MUP05 / during	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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		recommended in ETWB TCW No. 5/2005, to minimise potential disturbance impacts and pollution risks (water quality impacts) to the stream. This should include the location of access to the site and storage of materials, and treatment of construction site waste to prevent pollution of the stream. These site management measures are listed in the subsequent section.	construction at MUP05	construction					Ordinance
7.9.20, Table 7.29	6.5.19 & Table 6.6	<p>The loss of bankside trees, and associated riparian habitats, should be mitigated through transplanting existing trees to suitable locations wherever possible, and through supplemental planting of native trees and bamboos in locations where the project area includes sufficient space adjacent to the stream but outside the channel itself (in addition to retaining in-situ as much trees as possible). The appropriate species of trees and bamboos include.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Celtis tetranda (sinensis)</i> ▪ <i>Ficus hispida</i> ▪ <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> ▪ <i>Litsea glutinosa</i> ▪ <i>Sapium discolor</i> ▪ <i>Schleffera arboricolar (octophylla)</i> ▪ <i>Trema tomentosa</i> 	Mitigate the loss of bankside trees and associated riparian habitats at MUP05	MUP05 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Bambusa eutuldoides</i> 							
7.9.21	6.5.20	The proposed landscape compensatory planting of about 740 trees (approximately 1,100 m ²) along the MUP channels will serve dual purpose of landscape impact mitigation as well as mitigating the loss of riparian trees.	Dual purpose of landscape impact mitigation and mitigate the loss of riparian trees at the MUP channels	MUP channels / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.22 Table 7.29 (8.11.27)	6.5.21 Table 6.6 (7.5.11)	The Landscape Plan to be submitted prior to commencement of planting or landscaping works should take into account the recommended plant species.	To ensure the recommended plant species are taken into account in the Landscape Plan	All works site / during detailed design and construction	DSD (or its appointed Detailed Design Engineer) Construction Contractor to implement the approved planting plan	√	√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.23	6.5.22	The recommended site management measures are generally good site practices and proper water quality control / waste management measures to be implemented by the contractor for all works near stream courses. These measures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction activities should be restricted to works area that should be clearly demarcated. 	Recommended site management measures to minimize ecological impacts during construction at LMH01 and MUP05	All works sites at LMH01 and MUP05 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excavation works should be carried out during the dry season where stream flow is low. Where adequate space is available, works should be carefully phased such that only one side of the channel is constructed. Temporary diversion should be provided to ensure continuous water flow to the downstream section. ▪ The proposed works site inside or in the proximity of natural streams should be temporarily isolated, such as using bunds or sandbag barriers (wrapped with geotextile fabric) or other similar techniques, to prevent adverse impacts on the stream water quality. ▪ For the stream section where the existing natural stream bed and bank will be left untouched, no disturbance to the stream bed and bank should be allowed from construction works, equipment or workers. If temporary access track on streambed is unavoidable, this should be kept to the minimum width and length. Temporary stream crossings should be supported on stilts above the stream bed. ▪ Adequate temporary drainage measures including sediment and oil/grease traps should be provided to prevent contaminated site run-off entering the water bodies. ▪ Stockpiling of construction materials, spoils and waste should be properly covered and located away from water bodies to prevent silty runoff and other pollutants from entering 							

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		the water bodies during rain storms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction effluent, site run-off and sewage should be properly collected, treated and disposed. ▪ Supervisory staff of the contractor should be assigned to station on site to closely supervise and monitor the construction works. All workers should be regularly briefed to avoid disturbing the flora and fauna near the works area. 							
7.9.24	6.5.23	The contractor should provide details of the mitigation measures to be implemented during construction stage as part of their working method statement to the Engineer for approval. This should be reviewed by the Environmental Team Leader.	Minimize ecological impacts during construction at LMH01 and MUP05 and to ensure the contractor will properly implement the mitigation measures	All works sites at LMH01 and MUP05 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
Ecology - Operation Phase									
7.9.6	6.5.5	<i>LMH01</i> Very little or no management / maintenance of the completed sections of LMH01 are expected. Removal of obstruction should be undertaken only when flooding or safety issues have been identified.	Minimize ecological impacts during operation of LMH01	LMH01 / during operation stage	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
7.9.7 (5.8.7 – 5.8.10)	6.5.6 (4.9.32 – 4.9.35)	Environmental considerations for maintenance of the proposed gabion channels (see Section 5.8) should be adopted.	Minimize ecological impacts during operation of LMH01	LMH01 / during operation stage	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.8	6.5.7	Vegetation management should be restricted to the removal of the exotic creeper <i>Mikania micrantha</i> which has previously been found to readily colonise gabion embankments. The establishment of this species would have a detrimental impact on the establishment of natural riparian vegetation. Control of <i>Mikania</i> and other invasive exotic species should be incorporated in the maintenance regime.	Minimize ecological impacts during operation of LMH01	LMH01 / during operation stage	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.15	6.5.14	<u>MUP05</u> <u>Streambed, gabion banks and other areas within the operational limits of the channel</u> Management and maintenance of the streambed and channel sides should be limited to the minimum required to prevent flooding and ensure safety. Accordingly, the stream should be permitted to find (and adjust) its own low flow channel and natural changes in the disposition of silt, sand and rock should be tolerated except where a specific flooding or safety issue is identified (in accordance with the guidance of DSD technical circular.	Minimize ecological impacts during operation of MUP05	Streambed, gabion banks and other areas within the operational limits of MUP05 / during operation stage	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
7.9.16 (5.8.7 – 5.8.10)	6.5.15 (4.9.32 – 4.9.35)	Environmental considerations for maintenance of the proposed gabion channels (see Section 5.8) should be adopted.	Minimize ecological impacts during operation of MUP05	MUP05 / during operation stage	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
7.9.17	6.5.16	The provision of natural rock and fines in the widened streambed, and the use of stepped gabion banks, will permit recolonisation of the channel by riparian vegetation following completion of the works, thus mitigating for the loss of natural riparian vegetation. Vegetation management within the channel should therefore be restricted to removing obstructions and preventing tree establishment, while the presence of herbaceous vegetation should be tolerated as much as possible. If clearance of herbaceous vegetation is required to prevent obstruction of water flow, where specific flooding or safety issues have been identified, this should not be undertaken during March – August (the main period during which this vegetation would be used as a breeding/nursery area by fauna). Control of invasive plant species, especially the creeper <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , which has previously been found to readily colonise gabion embankments, should be carried out where necessary to permit the establishment of a native floral community.	Minimize ecological impacts during operation of MUP05	MUP05 / during operation stage	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			√	Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation

N/A Not applicable

Table A6 Implementation Schedule of Landscape and Visual Impact Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Landscape and Visual Impact Mitigation Measures									
8.11.3 Figures 8.6A-I to V, Figures 8.6B-I to III	7.5.1	<p><i>LMM1 (Landscape Mitigation Measure 1):</i> <i>Gabions / Gabion Mattress for Riparian Vegetation</i></p> <p>Gabion Mattress, a wire mesh cage filled with loose stone - provide flexible structure for bank & bed protection and with the gaps in between the loose stone, suitable plants can be introduced. A sufficient planting medium (compacted clay and topsoil) is needed to cover the gabion / gabion mattress to accommodate roots of the proposed plants. Since the water level for the channel will rise during wet season and drop during dry season, plants that are proposed should be able to adapt the alternate wet and dry condition and must have the ability to regenerate in the next season. These may include but not limited to the following species (which are also species present in the area): <i>Alocals macrorrhiza</i>, <i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>, <i>Bacopa monniera</i>, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i>, <i>Commelina diffusa</i>, <i>Cyperus pilosus</i>, <i>Ludwigia adscendens</i>, <i>Polygonum barbatum</i>, <i>Polygonum chinense</i>, and <i>Ranunculus scleratus</i>. Further suggested species are listed in DSD Practice Note No. 1/2005 "Guidelines on Environmental Considerations for River Channel Design, Section 9.2.2 - Proposed plant list in channel bed and toe-zone".</p>	To mitigate the landscape and visual impacts arising from the proposed works	MUPs channels & LMH01 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance DSD Practice Note No. 1/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		Areas to receive Gabion / Gabion Mattress and Riparian Vegetation are as follows: - MUP 03, 04A, 04B & 05: approx. 4,170 m ² - LMH 01: approx. 705 m ²							
8.11.3 Figures 8.6A-I to V	7.5.1	<p><i>LMM 2 (Landscape Mitigation Measure 2):</i> Existing natural river bed to be retained or widened, using natural substrate (example riprap bedding) & Existing natural riverbank to be retained or reinforced using gabions/ gabion mattress for riparian vegetation</p> <p>This measure has an emphasis on retaining or widening the existing natural riverbed and retaining or reinforcing the existing natural riverbank. Riprap bedding comprises of a layer of different sized, angular rocks or boulders to simulate the condition of natural pebble or stone stream/ riverbed. The space between the rocks provide good habitat for establishment of the ecosystem for flora and fauna.</p> <p>Similar to LMM 1, suggested species of plants are those that can adapt to dry and wet conditions are listed in DSD's "Guidelines on Environmental Considerations for River Channel Design, Section 9.2.2 - Proposed plant list for channel bed and toe-zone". Areas for planting are shown as below:</p>	To mitigate the landscape and visual impacts arising from the proposed works	MUPs channels / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance DSD Practice Note No. 1/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		- MUP 03, 04A, 04B & 05: approx. 14,390 m ² - LMH 01: N/A							
8.11.3 & Table 8.8, Figures 8.6A-I to V, Figures 8.6B-I to III (7.9.20 – 7.9.22, Table 7.29)	7.5.1 (6.5.19 – 6.5.21, Table 6.6)	<p><i>LMM 3 (Landscape Mitigation Measure 3):</i> <i>Compensatory tree planting along channel side</i></p> <p>The 1-meter wide verge at one side or both sides of the channel are proposed for compensatory tree planting. Compensatory tree planting is intended to replace trees that cannot be retained or transplanted and will serve dual purpose of landscape impact mitigation as well as mitigating the loss riparian trees in terms of ecological impacts. The species of trees for planting along the channel sides are selected as being appropriate for the habitat of the river bank and are in accordance with DSD's "Guidelines on Environmental Considerations for River Channel Design, Section 9.2.3 - Proposed plants for use along channel side". Plant species which are known to be of high value to wildlife as recommended in the Ecology chapter should also be considered.</p> <p>The areas to receive LMM3 – compensatory tree planting are as follows:</p>	To mitigate the landscape and visual impacts (and ecological impact) arising from the proposed works	MUPs channels & LMH01/ during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance DSD Practice Note No. 1/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines																											
						D	C	O																												
		- MUP03, 04A, 04B & 05: 740 no. of trees, approx. 1,100 m ² - LMH01: 11 no. of trees, approx. 16 m ² <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Proposed Tree</th> <th>Recommended Size</th> <th>Approximate Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Bischofia javanica</i></td> <td>Heavy standard</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Castanopsis fissa</i></td> <td>Heavy standard</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Celtis sinensis</i></td> <td>Heavy standard</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i></td> <td>Heavy standard</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i></td> <td>Heavy standard</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cinnamomum camphora</i></td> <td>Heavy standard</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Liquidambar formosana</i></td> <td>Heavy standard</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Sapium sebiferum</i></td> <td>Heavy standard</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Proposed Tree	Recommended Size	Approximate Percentage	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Heavy standard	5%	<i>Castanopsis fissa</i>	Heavy standard	10%	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Heavy standard	20%	<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>	Heavy standard	35%	<i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	Heavy standard	5%	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Heavy standard	5%	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Heavy standard	10%	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Heavy standard	10%							
Proposed Tree	Recommended Size	Approximate Percentage																																		
<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Heavy standard	5%																																		
<i>Castanopsis fissa</i>	Heavy standard	10%																																		
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Heavy standard	20%																																		
<i>Cleistocalyx operculatus</i>	Heavy standard	35%																																		
<i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	Heavy standard	5%																																		
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Heavy standard	5%																																		
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Heavy standard	10%																																		
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Heavy standard	10%																																		
8.11.3 Figures	7.5.1	LMM 4 (Landscape Mitigation Measure 4): Maintenance access ramps with grasscrete finish and planting with channel bed/ toe zone vegetation Similar to LMM 1 & 2, plants proposed for LMM4 are plants that are able to adapt the alternate wet and dry conditions and have the	To mitigate the landscape and visual impacts arising from	MUP05 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance																											

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
8.6A-I to V		<p>ability to regenerate in the next season. Suggested species are listed in DSD's "Guidelines on Environmental Considerations for River Channel Design, Section 9.2.2 - Proposed plant list in channel bed and toe-zone".</p> <p>These measures will only apply in MUP areas where grasscrete ramps are implemented in an area of approximately 2,180 m². Mitigation measures could involve the establishing of plant communities from wild grass/flower seed mixes instead of turf.</p>	the proposed works						DSD Practice Note No. 1/2005
8.11.3 Figures 8.6A-I to V	7.5.1	<p><i>LMM 5 (Landscape Mitigation Measure 5):</i> <i>Mitigation planting along embankments</i></p> <p>These measures will only apply in MUP05 areas (approximately 590 m²) - downstream portion of Ng Tung River, at the existing Wo Keng Shan Road Park. Proposed plants are those that are adapted to the area between the average high water level and top of the embankment as this area is close to water table, the moisture content in soil is relative high during the wet season. These may include but not limited to the following species (some of which are also species present in the area): <i>Ficus hispida</i>, <i>Ficus viriolosa</i>, <i>Ilex pubescens</i>, <i>Ligustrum sinense</i>, <i>Rhododendron simsii</i>, and <i>Schefflera heptaphylla</i>. Further suggested species are listed</p>	To mitigate the landscape and visual impacts arising from the proposed works	MUP05 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		<p>Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance</p> <p>DSD Practice Note No. 1/2005</p>

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		in DSD's "Guidelines on Environmental Considerations for River Channel Design, Section 9.2.2 - Proposed plant list for planting at embankment".							
8.11.14 & Figure 8.7i	7.5.2	The tree vegetation in this (MUP05) area is dominated by the roadside planting (nearly 300 trees) of mainly exotic tree species along Sha Tau Kok Road. Most trees within the site limit are retained but some in some condition it is necessary to fell or transplant the trees. A few large species, such as Chinese Hackberry Tree (<i>Celtis sinensis</i>) (tree nos. T884, T973, T1001, T1028: 4 trees) including one with a climber, <i>Derris trifoliata</i> growing on it at Loi Tong village, Chinese Banyan (<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>) (tree no. T905: 1 tree) and Chinese Tallow Tree (<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>) (tree no. T1002: 1 tree) located within the channel, are native, in good to fair health condition and medium in amenity value, will be retained (preserved) with special treatment using gabion mattress. An indicative sketch showing the special treatment to preserve these existing trees within the channel is shown in Figure 8.7i of the EIA Report.	To preserve 6 large trees within MUP05	MUP05 / during detailed design and construction	DSD (or its appointed Detailed Design Engineer) Construction Contractor	√	√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
8.11.18	7.5.3	<i>Measures for Preservation and Protection of Trees</i> To ensure the preserved trees are not adversely affected during construction, the Contractor	To ensure all the preserved trees are not	All works sites / during	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
8.11.19	7.5.4	<p>should submit a Tree Preservation and Protection Plan to the ET for review and Engineer for approval before commencing any works on site.</p> <p>In addition, the Contractor should exercise the greatest care to avoid any damage to the preserved trees and should comply with the following in respect of all the preserved trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) No nails or other fixings shall be driven into the trees. (ii) No fencing, services, or signs other than the identification labels or markings shall be attached to any part of the trees. (iii) No trees shall be used as anchorages for ropes or chains used in guying or pulling or for equipment used for removing stumps, roots or other trees, or for any other purposes. (iv) No soil, materials, equipment or machinery shall be stockpiled or stored within the tree protection zones. (v) No site offices, workshops, canteens, containers or similar structures shall be installed within the tree protection zones. (vi) Excessive water shall be drained away from the tree protection zones to prevent damage to tree roots by asphyxiation. 	<p>adversely affected during construction</p> <p>To ensure the preserved trees are not adversely affected during construction</p>	<p>construction</p> <p>All works sites / during construction</p>	Construction Contractor		√		<p>Ordinance</p> <p>ETWB TCW No. 3/2006</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance</p> <p>ETWB TCW No. 3/2006</p>

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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8.11.20	7.5.5	<p>(vii) No passage or parking of vehicles and no operation of equipment or machinery shall take place within the tree protection zones unless otherwise agreed by the Engineer.</p> <p>(viii) No stripping of surface vegetation or top layer of soil shall be carried out within the tree protection zones unless otherwise agreed by the Engineer.</p> <p>The Contractor should erect, secure and maintain in good condition temporary protective fencing to protect the preserved trees before commencement of any works within the site. The temporary protective fencing should be erected along or beyond the perimeter of the tree protection zone of each individual tree. If erection of temporary protective fencing is not practicable, temporary hessian armouring (or hessian and plank armouring) should be provided around tree trunks to protect the preserved trees. The Contractor should submit method statements including proposed design details of the temporary protective fencing or armouring to the ET for review and to the Engineer for approval.</p>	To ensure the preserved trees are not adversely affected during construction	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
8.11.21	7.5.6	Notwithstanding the above measures, the Contractor should also follow all the requirements listed in the General Specification for Civil Engineering Works: Section 26 – Preservation and Protection of Trees.	To ensure the preserved trees are not adversely affected during construction	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 3/2006

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
8.11.22	7.5.7	To enhance the health and the appearance of the preserved trees, advance tree surgery or pruning works may be necessary. The Contractor should provide detailed proposals and method statements to the ET for review and to the Engineer for approval before commencement of any tree surgery or pruning works. Pruning should be conducted in accordance with good arboriculture and horticultural practices.	To ensure the preserved trees are not adversely affected during construction	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
8.11.23	7.5.8	The Contractor should assign a competent member of the site supervisory staff to oversee and supervise tree works related to horticultural operations and preservation of trees within the site, including, but without limitation to, planting, transplanting, tree surgery work, pruning and control of pest and disease affecting trees on the site.	To ensure the preserved trees are not adversely affected during construction	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
8.11.24	7.5.9	Tree Transplanting Selection criteria for determining tree suitable for transplanting are summarized below: 1. Health - determine if the tree is healthy, free of disease, infestation, is undamaged in any way. 2. Species - is the tree of a species worth retaining in some way - if really rare then a more sensible approach would be to revise the	Selection criteria for determining tree suitable for transplanting	All works sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 3/2006

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		<p>alignment. However, no registered tree or tree of conservation importance or rare/protected species was found in the Project area. A good specimen even if not rare then it could be a good candidate for transplanting. Invasive species, introduced species of no amenity value or very common, quick growing species and species that tend not to respond well to transplanting (e.g. many conifers) would be best avoided as candidates for transplanting also.</p> <p>3. Size - Large trees, 500mm girth or larger (measured at 1m above ground level), which require specialized methods to transplant, have a lower survival rate than that of smaller trees and are also likely to be considerably damaged to their form using conventional transplanting techniques. Budget constraints may be a consideration in assessing the possibility of very large trees as only in the case of significant trees (or old or valuable trees) are the costs likely to be an acceptable proposition. The transplanting of large trees is therefore likely to be considered only when all other factors justify the attempt.</p> <p>4. Form - Trees of poor shape (even though they may be healthy) and multi-stem trees which are difficult to transplant.</p> <p>5. Location - Certain trees may be situated in positions that are difficult to transplant from due</p>							

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						D	C	O													
8.11.25 Figures 8.6A I-V to 8.6B I-III	7.5.10	<p>to their location next to surfaces, utilities, structures etc that makes careful excavation and protection of the root difficult or impossible.</p> <p>Compensatory Tree Planting (LMM3)</p> <p>Where trees cannot be retained or transplanted and have to be felled, compensatory tree planting (LMM3) is proposed as shown in Figures 8.6A I-V to 8.6B I-III. In addition, existing retained and new slopes should be planted with suitable tree planting mixes for screening to mitigate views and other purposes. Based on the current available information, the approximate numbers of trees to be felled and compensated are summarized below.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Felled</u></th> <th><u>Compensated</u></th> <th><u>Ratio</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MUPs</td> <td>117 nos.</td> <td>740 nos.</td> <td>1:6.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LMH01</td> <td>1 no.</td> <td>11 nos.</td> <td>1:11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Landscape Plan</p>		<u>Felled</u>	<u>Compensated</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	MUPs	117 nos.	740 nos.	1:6.3	LMH01	1 no.	11 nos.	1:11	To compensate for the trees to be felled.	MUP channels & LMH01 / during construction (with reference to the Landscape Plan – see below)	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 3/2006
	<u>Felled</u>	<u>Compensated</u>	<u>Ratio</u>																		
MUPs	117 nos.	740 nos.	1:6.3																		
LMH01	1 no.	11 nos.	1:11																		
8.11.27 (7.9.20 – 7.9.22, Table 7.29)	7.5.11 (6.5.19 – 6.5.21, Table 6.6)	As details of the proposed planting cannot be ascertain at the EIA stage, the preliminary design stage of the Project, it is recommended that a detailed Landscape Plan be submitted before commencement of the planting or landscape works of the Project. The Landscape Plan should	To ensure the recommendations in the EIA are taken on board in the landscape works of the Project.	All works site / during detailed design & construction	DSD (or its appointed Detailed Design Engineer)	√	√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance												

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						D	C	O	
		include the locations, size, number and species of plantings, design details, implementation programme, maintenance and management schedules, and drawings in scale of 1:1000 showing the landscape and visual mitigation measures. The Landscape Plan should also take into account plant species recommended in the Ecology chapter. The Landscape Plan should be certified by the ET Leader and verified by the IEC as conforming to the information, requirements and recommendations set out in the approved EIA Report before submission to the relevant authorities.			Construction Contractor to follow the approved Plan				

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
 N/A Not applicable

Table A7 Implementation Schedule of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Cultural Heritage - Construction Phase									
Table 9.9 & 9.10	-	The design of the replacement structure should be such that it does not require the removal of / or have contact with any section of the existing wall.	To minimize impacts on cultural heritage resources during construction at LMH01	Terrace wall (AAHB- 855) at LMH01 / during detailed design	DSD (or its appointed Detailed Design Engineer)	√			Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
Table 9.9 & 9.10	8.2.1	The wall should be provided with protective covering, in the form of heavy duty plastic sheeting, by the contractor.	To minimize impacts on cultural heritage resources during construction at LMH01	Terrace wall (AAHB- 855) at LMH01 / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance
Cultural Heritage - Construction Phase									
		N/A							

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
 N/A Not applicable