

EIA Ref*	Environment Protection Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages**			Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				D	C	O	
Construction Phase							
Section 4	<i>Air Quality Impact - Fugitive Dust Emission</i>						
Paragraph 4.4.25 to 4.4.32	<p><i>General Site Works</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate working methods to minimize dust emission; • Ensure all dust control system are properly functioning during construction operation; • Twice daily watering of all dust emission sources, adjust frequency depending on meteorological conditions; • Provide hard paved surface for site area with regular vehicular movements; • Impose a speed limit of 10km/hr for dump trucks and other vehicles traveling on unpaved site roads; • Cover side and tail boards of dusty trucks with tarpauline which extends at least 300m over edges of side and tail boards; • Provide wheel-wash troughs and hoses at exit points of site; • Arrange truck to unload filling material to drained ponds directly without stockpiling at site; • Keep filled ponds and stockpile wet by water spraying; • Side enclosure and covering, where practicable, of any aggregate or other dusty material storage piles to reduce emissions; • All dusty material should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading, unloading or transfer operation to minimise dust emission; • Instigation of a programme to monitor the construction process in order to enforce controls and modify methods of work if dusty conditions arise; and • Phasing of dusty construction activities to control dust generation during the construction period. 	Whole site / all times	Contractor		✓		EIAO and Environmental Permit APCO and its regulations
Section 5	<i>Noise Impact</i>						
Paragraphs 5.6.28 to 5.6.43	<p><i>General :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of quiet/silenced equipments; • Erecting temporary noise barriers and provision of Noise Enclosure; • Phasing the construction activities; • Good site practice and noise management; and • Reduce number of PME operating together in area close the site boundary. 	Whole site / all time	Contractor		✓		EIAO and Environmental Permit NCO and its regulations

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Section 6	Water Quality Impact						
Paragraph 6.10.2	<p><i>Minimize Runoff and Pollutants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundation and WNR construction works should be carried out during dry season only (i.e. from December to April of the next year). 	Whole site / all time	Contractor		✓		EIAO and Environmental Permit WPCO and its regulations
Paragraph 6.10.3	<p><i>Construction Site Runoff</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High loading of suspended solids (SS) in construction site runoff shall be prevented through proper site management by the contractor; The boundary of critical work areas shall be surrounded by ditches or embankment. Accidental release of soil or refuse into the adjoining land should be prevented by the provision of site hoarding or earth bunds, etc. at the site boundary. These facilities should be constructed in advance of site formation works and roadworks; Consideration should be given to plan construction activities to allow the use of natural topography of the site as a barrier to minimise uncontrolled non-point source discharge of construction site runoff; Temporary ditches, earth bunds should be provided to facilitate directed and controlled discharge of runoff into storm drains via sand/ silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment retention basin. Oil and grease removal facilities should also be provided where appropriate, for example, in area near plant workshop/ maintenance areas; Sand and silt removal facilities, channels and manholes should be maintained and the deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly by the contractor, and at the onset of and after each rainstorm to ensure that these facilities are functioning properly; Slope exposure should be minimised where practicable especially during the wet season. Exposed soil surfaces should be protected from rainfall through covering temporarily exposed slope surfaces or stockpiles with tarpaulin or the like; Access roads should be protected by crushed rock, gravel or other granular materials to minimise discharge of contaminated runoff; Slow down water run-off flowing across exposed soil surfaces; Plant workshop/ maintenance areas should be bunded and constructed on a hard standing. Sediment traps and oil interceptors should be 	Whole site / all time	Contractor		✓		EIAO and Environmental Permit WPCO and its regulations

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	<p>provided at appropriate locations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should be adequately covered or temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris from getting into the drainage system; Construction works should be programmed to minimise soil excavation works where practicable during rainy conditions; Chemical stores should be contained (bunded) to prevent any spills from contact with water bodies. All fuel tanks and/ or storage areas should be provided with locks and be sited on hard surface; Chemical waste arising from the site should be properly stored, handled, treated and disposed of in compliance with the requirements stipulated under the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation; Drainage facilities must be adequate for the controlled release of storm flows; and Dredged materials requiring temporary storage on-site (for filling of marshland afterwards) should be securely stored and covered, if possible. Dried up mud materials can then be used for marshland formation. 						
Paragraph 6.10.3	<p><i>Wastewater from Construction Site</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewage generated from the construction workforce should be contained in chemical toilets before connection to public foul sewer can be provided. Chemical toilets should be provided at a minimum rate of about 1 per 50 workers. The facility should be serviced and cleaned by a specialist contractor at regular intervals; Foul water from canteens should also be contained by chemical toilets before connection to public foul sewer can be provided; Vehicle wheel washing facilities should be provided at the site exit such that mud, debris, etc. deposited onto the vehicle wheels or body can be washed off before the vehicles are leaving the site area; Section of the road between the wheel washing bay and the public road should be paved with backfill to reduce vehicle tracking of soil and to prevent site run-off from entering public road drains; Bentonite slurries used in diaphragm wall and bore-pile construction, etc. should be reconditioned and reused as far as practicable. Spent 	Whole site/ all time	Contractor		✓		EIAO and Environmental Permit WPCO and its regulations

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	bentonite should be kept in a separate slurry collection system for disposal at a marine spoil grounds subject to obtaining a marine dumping licence from EPD. If used bentonite slurry is to be disposed of through public drainage system, it should be treated to meet the respective applicable effluent standards for discharges into sewers, storm drains or the receiving waters.						
Paragraph 6.10.3	<p><i>Oils and Solvents</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spillage of fuel oils or other polluting fluids should be prevented at source. It is recommended that all stocks should be stored inside proper containers and sited on sealed areas, preferably surrounded by bunds. 	Whole site/ all time	Contractor		✓		EIAO and Environmental Permit WPCO and its regulations
Paragraph 6.10.3	<p><i>Draining of Fishpond Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need of discharging pond water into surrounding water bodies should be minimized by transferring pond water within the subject site for water usage; Any draining of fishpond water should be handled with prudence. Sedimentation tanks should be set up at the construction site so that water to be discharged can be retained for sedimentation if any discharging activity is considered necessary. 	Whole site/ all time	Contractor		✓		EIAO and Environmental Permit WPCO and its regulations
Section 9	<i>Waste Management</i>						
Paragraphs 9.4.1 to 9.4.2	<p><i>Overall Waste Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Waste Management Plan (WMP) should be developed, submitted to the ER and approved on the advice of the DEP at the commencement of the construction works to ensure appropriate handling of the C&DM; Storage areas for different waste types - different types of waste should be segregated and stored in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal. An on-site temporary storage area equipped with required control measures (e.g. dust) should be provided; Trip-ticket system - in order to monitor the disposal of inert C&DM at public filling facilities and the remaining C&D waste to landfills, and control fly-topping, a trip-ticket system should be included as a contractual requirements and audited by the Environmental Team; Records of Wastes - a recording system for the amount of wastes generated, recycled and disposed (including the disposal sites) should be proposed; and Training - training should be provided to workers in respect of site 	Whole site/ all time	Contractor		✓		EIAO and Environmental Permit WDO and its subsidiary regulations Dumping at Sea Ordinance (1995) Crown Land Ordinance (Cap. 28) Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap. 132) Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances (Urban Council) and (Regional

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	cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedure, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling, and avoid contamination of reusable C&DM.						Council) By-laws Dangerous Goods Ordinance Various guidelines stated in paragraph 9.2.3 of the EIA report
Section 13	<i>Ecological Impact</i>						
Paragraph 13.9.3 – 13.9.38	<p><i>Habitat loss and disturbance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of WNR in advance of the commencement of the construction of the Residential Development Staged construction of WNR Achieve mitigation targets through interim management of fish ponds - adjustment of stocking densities; attention to water quality; and periodic reviews of draw-down timing and duration of fishponds 	WNR/ staged (for details refer to figure 13-13 in ES)	Contractor		✓		
Paragraph 13.9.55 – 13.9.60	<p><i>Residual disturbance of WNR</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lock gates at vehicle access points Screening of perimeter bunds in aquaculture ponds through tree and shrub establishment Screening on the margins of open water through planting and establishment of wetland species of trees, shrubs, bamboo and reeds Incorporation of design features e.g. islands 	Whole site/ All times	Contractor / Project Proponent / HKSAR Wetland Nature Foundation		✓	✓	
Paragraph 13.9.61 – 13.9.68	<p><i>Mitigation for Disturbance to Egretty</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of egretty to WNR – plantation and early establishment of trees, shrubs and tall grass species Draw-out fish ponds for foraging habitats 	WNR	Contractor / Project Proponent / HKSAR Wetland Nature Foundation		✓	✓	
Paragraph 13.9.69	<p><i>Minimisation of Dust deposition</i></p> <p>Refer to air quality measures</p>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paragraph 13.9.70	<p><i>Minimisation of Sediment loads</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of good site management practice – provision of means for sediment to settle before discharge of the clear supernatant 	Whole site/ All times	Contractor		✓		

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Paragraph 13.9.71	<i>Minimisation of Pollution</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good storage practices and handling of chemicals • Regular maintenance of interceptors (trap pollutants) 	Whole site/ All times	Contractor		✓		
Paragraph 13.9.72	<i>Minimisation of Soil compaction</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise area of works • Re-instate area if work finished in area for some time 	WNR/ All times	Contractor		✓		
Paragraph 13.9.74 – 13.9.81	<i>Mitigation for non-bird species</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sympathetic management practices • Re-profiling bunds • Enhance ponds • Creation of freshwater marsh and management of native plant species 	WNR/ All times	Contractor / Project Proponent / HKSAR Wetland Nature Foundation		✓	✓	
Operation Phase							
Section 6	<i>Water Quality Impact</i>						
Paragraphs 6.10.5 to 6.10.7	<i>Residential Development and Access Road</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage system with provision of treatment facilities including sand traps and oil interceptors should be provided to retain wastewater in case of emergency discharge; • Regular cleaning and sweeping of the access road and other paved areas so as to minimise exposure of pollutants to stormwater; • Regular inspection of stormwater gullies and ditches provided along the access road and among the residential development; • Planter strips to be provided along the access road and around the residential development where practicable; and • In the event of emergency where there is a major spillage of oil, chemical or fuel, dispersants or fire fighting foam, etc., a system of contaminant bunding is recommended to be deployed as far as practicable. 	Residential Area and Access Road / all times	Project Proponent			✓	N.A.
Paragraphs 6.10.8 to 6.10.12	<i>Wetland Nature Reserve</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance of fishponds to remove excessive nutrients; • Fish species to be carefully selected and quantity to be controlled to avoid excessive fish farming; • No application of herbicides, or pesticides is considered necessary. • Re-circulation pumping system provided for circulation of water between ponds and to reduce likelihood of overflowing of ponds; • Temporary storage of water at the storage pond to allow sedimentation and removal of pollutants before discharge; and • Intentional discharge upon water quality, for example, reed bed to be 	Wetland Nature Reserve / all times	Project Proponent			✓	N.A.

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	provided in the marshland area to reduce nutrient discharge.						
Section 13	<i>Ecological Impact</i>						
Paragraph 13.9.39-13.9.54	<i>Habitat loss and disturbance</i> Achieve mitigation targets through long-term management of WNR. For details refer to the Draft Habitat and Conservation Management Plan (Section 14 of the ES)	WNR/ All times	Project Proponent / HKSAR Wetland Nature Foundation			✓	
Paragraph 13.9.55 – 13.9.60	<i>Residual disturbance of WNR</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lock gates at vehicle access points Screening of perimeter bunds in aquaculture ponds and margins of open water through establishment of trees, shrubs and wetland emergent species 	Whole site/ Ongoing	Project Proponent / HKSAR Wetland Nature Foundation			✓	
Paragraph 13.9.61 – 13.9.68	<i>Mitigation for Disturbance to Egret</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of egret to WNR – Establishment of trees, shrubs and tall grass species Draw-out fish ponds for foraging habitats 	WNR/ Ongoing	Project Proponent / HKSAR Wetland Nature Foundation		✓	✓	
Paragraph 13.9.69	<i>Minimisation of Dust deposition</i> Refer to air quality measures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paragraph 13.9.70	<i>Minimisation of Sediment loads</i> Regular maintenance of interceptors (trap sediment)	Drainage system Residential Development / Management of Fish Ponds	Project Proponent / HKSAR Wetland Nature Foundation		✓	✓	
Paragraph 13.9.71	<i>Minimisation of Pollution</i> Regular maintenance of interceptors (trap pollutants)	Drainage system Residential Development	Project Proponent / HKSAR Wetland Nature Foundation		✓	✓	
Paragraph 13.9.73	<i>Bird strikes with Glazed towers</i> Refer to Landscape and Visual Impacts measures	-	-	-	-		-

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Paragraph 13.9.74 – 13.9.81	<i>Mitigation for non-bird species</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sympathetic management practices • Management of native plant species 	WNR/ All times	Project Proponent / HKSAR Wetland Nature Foundation		✓	✓	