APPENDIX C

Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule

Appendix C1 – Air Quality

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
Air Quality							
S3.8.1	A1	The contractor shall follow the procedures and requirements given in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation. • Dust emission from construction vehicle movement is confined within the worksites area. • Watering facilities will be provided at every designated vehicular exit point. • Watering will be carried out 8 times per day during construction phase.	Good construction site practices to control the dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers to within the relevant criteria.	DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction and Restoration phases	• To control the dust impact to within the HKAQO and TM-EIA criteria (Ref. 1-hr and 24hr TSP levels are 500 μ gm^{-3} and 260 μ gm^{-3}, respectively)
S3.8.2	A2	The following measures shall be exercised for stack discharge from Ammonia Stripping Plant (ASP), Flare and LFG Power Generator: • The maximum allowable discharge limit and pollutant removal efficiency for ASP, flare and LFG power generator should be specified in the design specification. • Owing to the requirement for the installation of stack, the design requirement shall be submitted to IEC and IC for vetting by the DBO Contractor. • Subject to the subsequent EPD's requirement on chimney installation, regular stack monitoring of air pollutants, including NO_x, SO_2, RSP, NMOCs, vinyl chloride, and benzene shall be carried out at a quarterly interval (i.e. once every 3 months), and the operating conditions, including exhaust gas temperature and velocity shall be monitored continuously in order to demonstrate compliance during the operations. • A monthly monitoring report should be prepared by ET and submitted to IEC and IC for approval.	Minimize the release of harmful air pollutant to the atmosphere	DBO Contractor	Flare, ASP and LFG Power Generator of WENT Landfill Extension	Operation and Restoration phases	• TM-EIA, Annex 4

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
S3.8.2	A3	The following measures shall be exercised for the VOC surface emission: • The arrangement of the landfill gas collection system and surface covering material for inactive tipping area shall be reviewed by DBO Contractor every 5 years to identify any modern technology/arrangement (covering material, LFG well spacing and locations). A working team shall be formulated to review all processes, control practice and extraction system in order to maximize the efficiency of the system. A review report should be prepared by the DBO Contractor for the submission to IC and IEC on the implementation/arrangement of LFG extraction system. The first review report should be submitted to IC and IEC for agreement before commencement. With a good system to collect LFG (high extraction efficiency), surface release of VOC to the nearby environment can be much reduced or utilised. • Maintain a slightly negative pressure within the entire tipping area (by suction). Minimise any potential leakage of LFG to the surrounding by increase the number of gas-extraction wells. Improve the extraction efficiency by checking/reinstate gas wells with abnormally low extraction rate due to blockage/soil movement or sedimentation. • Increase the coverage of inactive tipping phases with HDPE/plastic sheet which can enhance the anaerobic decomposition (reduce air getting in and VOC leaking out). • EM&A will be conducted at ASR to establish the future VOC ambient level. This monitoring work should be carried out in a frequency once every 3 months. By comparing the monitoring data at the boundary and at ASR, the cause of VOC and the general downwind dispersion effect (dilution effect) from the boundary to the ASR can be identified. The findings of the monitoring should be incorporated into the landfill gas collection system review report as mentioned above.	Minimize the release of harmful VOC to the environment	DBO Contractor	Active, Inactive and Restored Tipping areas	Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	• TM-EIA, Annex 4

Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule
WENT Landfill Extension

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
S3.8.2	A4	The following design options shall be considered in the future leachate treatment plants: • Adopted updated treatment method such as Sequencing Batch Reactor for future leachate treatment. Provision of ventilated cover for the leachate storage lagoons / tanks and emissions extracted to suitable odour removal filters with odour removal efficiency of 99%. • Ferric nitrate or sodium hypochlorite can be added to oxidise the odourous chemical in the leachate. The pH value of leachate can be controlled to a suitable value from future on-site experiment such that the generation of any odourous H_2S and ammonia can be optimised. • The locations of discharge points and discharge heights should be in accordance with the assumptions adopted in the EIA Report. If the future locations / heights of the stacks deviate from the assumptions adopted in the EIA Study, reassessment of the air quality impact should be conducted. • The overall arrangement should be investigated in details by the DBO Contractor and agreed with IEC and EPD.	Environmental Enhancement to improve the air quality and visual impact to nearby sensitive receivers	DBO Contractor	Leachate treatment plants	Operation and Restoration phases	• Environmental Enhancement

Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule
WENT Landfill Extension

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
S3.8.2	A5	The following are some odour precautionary measures that shall be considered by EPD and FEHD: • As an improvement measure to enhance to environmental standard for waste transfer, EPD could take the initiative to recommend others to use enclosed type RCV in the long run (dominantly government and sludge types). • Clearing / watering of the surface and clearing of the waste water receptor of government RCV is recommended before leaving refuse transfer station or government Refuse Collection Point (FEHD).	Environmental Enhancement to improve the odour impact during the transit of waste	EPD, FEHD	Government RCV from RTS and RCP	Operation phase	• Environmental Initiative
S3.8.2	A6	The Contract shall exercise adequate precautionary measures to minimize any potential odor nuisance from tipping activities: • The use of alternative daily cover (less permeable layer) instead of inert material should be considered. • The use of immediate daily cover for odorous waste such as animal waste etc. under critical condition should also be considered. • During very hot and stable weather condition, thicker daily cover can be arranged in case odour patrol identify potential odour nuisance, • During stable and calm weather, tipping could be arranged to further increase the setback distance.	Minimize the potential odour impact for tipping area to nearby sensitive receivers	DBO Contractor	Tipping areas	Operation and Restoration phases	• TM-EIA, Annex 4 • Odour patrol with 2 Odour Level or below at ASR without causing potential odour nuisance

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
S3.8.2	A6 (Con't)	• Planting rows of trees along the northern side of WENT Landfill Extension (ie slope toe) and along realigned Nim Wan Road. • Providing a vehicle washing facility before the exit of the landfill and providing sufficient signage to remind RCV drivers to pass through the facility before leaving the landfill. • Reminding the RCV drivers to empty the liquor collection sump and close the valve before leaving the tipping face. • Washing down the area where spillage of RCV liquor is discovered promptly. • Reminding operators to properly maintain their RCVs properly and that liquor does not leak from the vehicles. • Installation of vertical and/or horizontal LFG extraction system to enhance extraction of LFG from the waste mass and hence minimise odour associated with fugitive LFG emissions. • Progressive / temporary restoration of the areas which reach the finished profile (a final capping system including an impermeable liner will be put in place) and installation of a permanent LFG extraction system. • Maintaining the size of the active tipping face not greater than 2 x 60 m x 30 m. Only one tipping face within 1100m from ASR A1-3, 1200m from ASR A2-1 & 1200m from ASR A4-1 is allowed. • Daily cover the compacted waste with 150mm of soil. • Covering the non-active phase with 300mm to 600mm of soil / an impermeable liner (on top of the intermediate cover), which will not only prevent odour emissions from landfilled waste but also enhance LFG extraction by the LFG extraction system. • Providing deodoriser for the LTP. • Enclosing all the leachate storage and treatment tanks and diverting the exhaust air from these tanks to a deodoriser to avoid potential odour emissions from the LTP. • The trench for special waste shall be covered with soil immediately upon the disposal of special waste to reduce the odour emission.	Minimize the potential odour impact for tipping area to nearby sensitive receivers	DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension Site	Operation and Restoration phases	• TM-EIA, Annex 4 • Odour patrol with 2 Odour Level or below at ASR without causing potential odour nuisance

Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule
WENT Landfill Extension

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
S3.8.2	A6 (Con't)	• Continue to maintain the integrity of the capping system. • Provision of vertical and/or horizontal LFG extraction system to enhance extraction of LFG from the waste mass and hence minimise odour associated with fugitive LFG emissions. • Enclosing all the leachate storage and treatment tanks and diverting the exhaust air from these tanks to a deodoriser to avoid potential odour emissions from the LTP.	Minimize the potential odour impact to nearby sensitive receivers	DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension Site	Aftercare phase	• TM-EIA, Annex 4 • Odour patrol with 2 Odour Level or below at ASR without causing potential odour nuisance

Notes :
Entire WENT Landfill Extension site includes Office, Waste Reception Area, Leachate Treatment Works, LFG Treatment Works, Active, Inactive and Restored Tipping Areas.

Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule
WENT Landfill Extension

Appendix C2 – Noise

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
Construction Noise							
S4.4.3.1	N1	Use of good site practices to limit noise emissions by considering the following: • only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction programme; • machines and plant (such as trucks, cranes) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; • plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, where possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs; • silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be properly fitted and maintained during the construction works; • mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible and practicable; • material stockpiles, mobile container site officer and other structures should be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities.	Control construction airborne noise by means of good site practices	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	• Noise Control Ordinance
S4.4.3.2	N2	Select "Quiet plants" which comply with the BS 5228 Part 1 or TM standards.	Reduce the noise levels of plant items	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	• Noise Control Ordinance & its TM • Annex 5, TM-EIA
Operation Noise							
S4.6.2	N3	Select "Quiet plants" which comply with the BS 5228 Part 1 or TM standards.	Reduce the noise levels of plant items	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Operation and Restoration phases	• Noise Control Ordinance & its TM • Annex 5, TM-EIA
S4.6.2	N4	Build a noise bund of about 3.5m tall along the north eastern seafront of the existing WENT Landfill to provide a screening effect of at least 5dB(A) from the berths.	Reduce the noise levels of barges	DBO Contractor	Existing WENT Landfill	Operation phase	• Noise Control Ordinance & its TM • Annex 5, TM-EIA

Appendix C3 – Water Quality

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
Construction Water Quality							
S5.6.7	W1	*Construction Runoff* • At the start of site establishment, perimeter cut-off drains to direct off-site water around the site should be constructed with internal drainage works and erosion and sedimentation control facilities implemented. Channels (both temporary and permanent drainage pipes and culverts), earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to direct stormwater to silt removal facilities. • The dikes or embankments for flood protection should be implemented around the boundaries of earthwork areas. Temporary ditches should be provided to facilitate the runoff discharge into an appropriate watercourse, through a site/sediment trap. The sediment/silt traps should be incorporated in the permanent drainage channels to enhance deposition rates. • The design of efficient silt removal facilities should be based on the guidelines in Appendix A1 of ProPECC PN 1/94, which states that the retention time for silt/sand traps should be 5 minutes under maximum flow conditions. • Construction works should be programmed to minimize surface excavation works during the rainy seasons (April to September). All exposed earth areas should be completed and vegetated as soon as possible after earthworks have been completed, or alternatively, within 14 days of the cessation of earthworks where practicable. If excavation of soil cannot be avoided during the rainy season, or at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, exposed slope surfaces should be covered by tarpaulin or other means. • All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure proper and efficient operation at all times and particularly following rainstorms. Deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly and disposed of by spreading evenly over stable, vegetated areas.	Control construction runoff and erosion from site surface, drainage channel, stockpiles, barging facility, wheel washing facilities, etc to minimize water quality during construction stage	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	• ProPECC PN 1/94 • Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
Construction Water Quality (Cont'd)							
S5.6.7	W1	• Measures should be taken to minimise the ingress of site drainage into excavations. If the excavation of trenches in wet periods is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. Water pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities. • Open stockpiles of construction materials (for example, aggregates, sand and fill material) of more than 50 m^3 should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms. Measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system. • Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm runoff being directed into foul sewers. • Precautions to be taken at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted, and actions to be taken during or after rainstorms are summarised in Appendix A2 of ProPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to the control of silty surface runoff during storm events, especially for areas located near steep slopes. • All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving a construction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads. An adequately designed and sited wheel washing bay should be provided at every construction site exit. Wash-water should have sand and silt settled out and removed at least on a weekly basis to ensure the continued efficiency of the process. The section of access road leading to, and exiting from, the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved with sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public roads and drains. • Oil interceptors should be provided in the site drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources. The oil interceptors should be emptied and cleaned regularly to prevent the release of oil and grease into the storm water drainage system after accidental spillage. A bypass should be provided for the oil interceptors to prevent flushing during heavy rain.	Control construction runoff and erosion from site surface, drainage channel, stockpiles, barging facility, wheel washing facilities, etc to minimize water quality during construction stage	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	• ProPECC PN 1/94 • Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
Construction Water Quality (Cont'd)							
S5.6.7	W1	• Construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid water quality impacts. Requirements for solid waste management are detailed in Section 6 of this Report. • All fuel tanks and storage areas should be provided with locks and sited on sealed areas, within bunds of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank to prevent spilled fuel oils from reaching water sensitive receivers nearby.	Control construction runoff and erosion from site surface, drainage channel, stockpiles, barging facility, wheel washing facilities, etc to minimize water quality during construction stage	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	• ProPECC PN 1/94 • Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S5.6.7	W2	*Sewage Effluent from Workforce* • Portable chemical toilets and sewage holding tanks are recommended for handling the construction sewage generated by the workforce. A licensed contractor should be employed to provide appropriate and adequate portable toilets and be responsible for appropriate disposal and maintenance. • Notices will be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the nearby environment during the construction phase of the Project. • Regular environmental audit on the construction site can provide an effective control of any malpractices and can achieve continual improvement of environmental performance on site.	Control sewage effluent arising from the sanitary facilities provided for the on-site construction workforce	DBO Contractor	On-site sanitary facilities	Construction phase	• ProPECC PN 1/94 • Water Pollution Control Ordinance • Waste Disposal Ordinance
S5.6.7	W3	*Accidental Spillage of Chemical* Any service workshop and maintenance facilities shall be located within a bunded area, and sumps and oil interceptors shall be provided. Maintenance of equipment involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage will only be undertaken within the areas.	Control of chemical leakage	DBO Contractor	Service workshop and maintenance facilities	Construction phase	• ProPECC PN 1/94 • Water Pollution Control Ordinance • Waste Disposal Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
Operation Water Quality							
S5.7.8	W4	<u>*Erosion Control Measures*</u> a. Preserve Natural Vegetation This Best Management Practices will involve preserving natural vegetation to the greatest extent possible during the construction process, and after construction where appropriate. Maintaining natural vegetation is the most effective and inexpensive form of erosion prevention control. b. Provision of Buffer Zone A buffer zone consists of an undisturbed area or strip of natural vegetation or an established suitable planting adjacent to a disturbed area that reduces erosion and runoff. The rooted vegetation holds soils acts as a wind break and filters runoff that may leave the site. c. Seeding (Temporary/Permanent) A well-established vegetative cover is one of the most effective methods of reducing erosion. Vegetation should be established on construction sites as the slopes are finished, rather than waiting until all the grading is complete. Besides, Hydroseeding will be applied on the surface of stockpiled soil and on temporary soil covers for inactive tipping areas to prevent soil erosion during rainy season. d. Ground Cover Ground Cover is a protective layer of straw or other suitable material applied to the soil surface. Straw mulch and/or hydromulch are also used in conjunction with seeding of critical areas for the establishment of temporary or permanent vegetation. Ground cover provides immediate temporary protection from erosion. Mulch also enhances plant establishment by conserving moisture, holding fertilizer, seed, and topsoil in place, and moderating soil temperatures. e. Hydraulic Application Hydraulic application is a mechanical method of applying erosion control materials to bare soil in order to establish erosion-resistant vegetation on disturbed areas and critical slopes. By using hydraulic equipment, soil amendments, mulch, tackifying agents, Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) and liquid co-polymers can be uniformly broadcast, as homogenous slurry, onto the soil. These erosion and dust control materials can often be applied in one operation.	Erosion control	DBO Contractor	Drainage system	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	• ProPECC PN 1/94 • Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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Operation Water Quality (Cont'd)							
		f. Sod Establishes permanent turf for immediate erosion protection and stabilizes rainageways. g. Matting There are numerous erosion control products available that can be described in various ways, such as matting, blankets, fabric and nets. These products are referred as matting. A wide range of materials and combination of materials are used to produce matting including, but not limited to: straw, jute, wood fiber, coir (coconut fiber), plastic netting, and Bonded Fiber Matrix. The selection of matting materials for a site can make a significant difference in the effectiveness of the Best Management Practices. h. Plastic Sheeting Plastic Sheeting will provide immediate protection to slopes and stockpiles. However, it has been known to transfer erosion problems because water will sheet flow off the plastic at high velocity. This is usually attributable to poor application, installation and maintenance. i. Dust Control Dust Control is one preventative measure to minimize the wind transport of soil, prevent traffic hazards and reduce sediment transported by wind and deposited in water resources.	Erosion control	DBO Contractor	Drainage system	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	• ProPECC PN 1/94 • Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
Operation Water Quality (Cont'd)							
S5.7.8	W5	Temporary surface water drainage system will be provided to manage runoff during construction and operation. This system will consist of channels as constructed around the perimeter of the site area. This system will collect surface water from the areas of higher elevations to those of lower elevations and ultimately to the point of discharge. Erosion will therefore be minimised. The temporary surface water drainage system will include the use of a silt fence around the soil stockpile areas to prevent sediment from entering the system. Regular cleaning will be carried out to prevent blockage of the passage of water flow in silt fence. Intermediate drainage system will be installed for filled cell/phase. The major purpose of the intermediate drainage system is to prevent the clean surface water run-off from the filled phases coming into contact with the waste mass in active cell and to prevent excessive surface water infiltration through the intermediate cover, thus contribute to increasing volume of leachate. The intermediate drainage system will collect the clean surface water run-off and divert it to the permanent discharge channels connected to the public drainage system. In addition, surface flow from the haul road (especially near the wheel washing facility) will be collected to a dry weather flow interceptor and conveyed to the on-site leachate treatment plant for further treatment.	Surface Water Management / Control run off	DBO Contractor	Surface water system	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	• Water Pollution Control Ordinance • TM-water
S5.7.8	W6	Monitoring of the surface water discharges and groundwater discharge under the environmental monitoring programme.	Control run off and underground water leakage	DBO Contractor	Surface and underground water system	Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	• Water Pollution Control Ordinance • TM-water
S5.7.8	W7	Formulate contingency Plan on Accidental Leakage of Leachate • Design Contingency Plan for Groundwater Contamination • Design Contingency Plan for Surface Water Contamination	Control contamination to surface and ground water	DBO Contractor	Drainage system	Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	• TM-water • Water Pollution Control Ordinance

Appendix C4 – Waste Management

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
Waste Management							
S6.5	WM1	<u>C&D Materials</u> Implement proper waste management measures during construction phase as stipulated in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in accordance with the ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management in Construction Sites. Implement a trip-ticket system to ensure that the movement of C&D materials are properly documented and verified in accordance with ETWB TC(W) No.31/2004. Copies/counterfoils from trip-tickets (with quantities of C&D Materials off-site) should be kept for record purposes. Appropriate waste management should be implemented in accordance with the ETWB TC(W) No 19/2005. Make provisions in Contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate. Ensure material balance in terms of excavated C&D materials in the design of WENT Landfill Extension project. The contract specifications should specify no excavated materials should be removed from the WENT Landfill Extension site, but should be fully reused. Careful design, planning and good site management to minimise over-ordering and waste materials such as concrete, mortars and cement grouts. The design of formwork should maximise the use of standard wooden panels so that high reuse levels can be achieved. Alternatives such as steel formwork or plastic fencing should be considered to increase the potential for reuse. The DBO Contractor should recycle as much as possible the C&D waste on-site through proper waste segregation on-site. Concrete and masonry should be used as general fill and steel reinforcement bars can be used by scrap steel mills. Proper areas should be designated for waste segregation and storage wherever site conditions permit. Maximise the use of reusable steel formwork to reduce the amount of C&D material. Maintain temporary stockpiles and reuse excavated fill material for backfilling and reinstatement. On-site sorting and segregation facility of all type of wastes is considered as one of the best practice in waste management and hence, should be implemented in all projects generating construction waste. The sorted public fill and C&D waste should be properly reused.	Good site practice to minimise C&D waste generation and reuse/recycle all C&D on-site as far as possible	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005 ETWB TC(W) No.31/2004

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S6.5	WM1	<u>C&D Materials (Cont'd)</u> Excavated slope, stockpiled material and bund walls should be covered by tarpaulin until used in order to prevent wind-blown dust during dry weather, and to reduce muddy runoff during wet weather. Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers. If any topsoil-like materials need to be stockpiled for any length of time, consideration should be given to hydroseeding of the topsoil on the stockpile to improve its visual appearance and prevent soil erosion. Nomination of approved personnel to be responsible for good site practices and making arrangements for collection of all wastes generated on-site and effective disposal. Training of site personnel for cleanliness, proper waste management procedures including chemical waste handling, and waste reduction, reuse and recycling concepts. Regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors. Prior to disposal of C&D waste, wood, steel and other metals should be separated for re-use and/or recycling to minimise the quantity of waste to be disposed of to landfill. Proper storage and site practices should be implemented to minimise the potential for damage or contamination of construction materials. Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimise amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste. Minimise excessive ordering of concrete, mortars and cement grout by doing careful check before ordering.	Good site practice to minimise C&D waste generation and reuse/recycle all C&D on-site as far as possible	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005 ETWB TC(W) No.31/2004
S6.5	WM2	<u>Chemical Waste</u> Chemical waste that is produced, as defined by Schedule 1 of the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, should be handled in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. Plant/equipment maintenance schedule should be designed to optimise maintenance effectiveness and to minimise the generation of chemical wastes. Where possible, chemical wastes (e.g. waste lube oil) should be recycled by licensed treatment facilities	Ensure proper disposal of chemical waste generated on-site to minimise the associated hazards on human health and environment	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
S6.5	WM2	Chemical Waste (Cont'd) Containers used for storage of chemical wastes should be suitable for the substance they are holding, resistant to corrosion, maintained in a good condition, and securely closed; have a capacity of less than 450 liters unless the specification has been approved by the EPD. Display a label in English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Regulation. The storage area for chemical wastes should be clearly labelled and used solely for storage of chemical waste, enclosed with at least 3 sides, having an impermeable floor and bund of sufficient capacity to accommodate 110% of volume of the largest container or 20 % of total volume of waste stored in that area, whichever is the greatest, having adequate ventilation, being covered to prevent rainfall entering, and being arranged so that incompatible materials are adequately separated. Chemical waste should be collected by licensed waste collectors and disposed of at licensed facility, e.g. Chemical Waste Treatment Centre.	Ensure proper disposal of chemical waste generated on-site to minimise the associated hazards on human health and environment	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
S6.5	WM3	General Refuse General refuse generated on-site should be properly stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separately from construction and chemical wastes. All recyclable materials (separated from the general waste) should be stored on-site in appropriate containers with cover prior to collection by a local recycler for subsequent reuse and recycling. Residual, non-recyclable, general waste should be stored in appropriate containers to avoid odour. Regular collection should be arranged by an approved waste collector in purpose-built vehicles that minimise environmental impacts during transportation Reputable waste collector should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from construction and chemical wastes, on a daily basis to minimise odour, pest and litter impacts. Burning of refuse on construction sites is prohibited by law. Aluminum cans should be separated from general waste stream and collected by recyclers. Proper collection bins should be provided on-site to facilitate the waste sorting.	Minimise generation of general refuse to avoid odour, pest and visual nuisance	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	Waste Disposal Ordinance

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EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to implement the measures?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
S6.5	WM3	General Refuse (Cont'd) Office waste paper should be recycled if the volume warrant collection by recyclers. Participation in community waste paper recycling programme should be considered by the DBO Contractor, including waste paper, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, waste batteries, etc.	Minimise generation of general refuse to avoid odour, pest and visual nuisance	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	Waste Disposal Ordinance
S6.5	WM4	Sludge from Leachate Treatment Works Sludge should be collected by a licensed collector at regular intervals, to suit the operation schedule of the leachate treatment plant. The use of purpose-built sludge tankers can minimise the potential of environmental impacts during transportation.	Proper management of sludge arising from leachate treatment works to minimise the associated hazards on human health and environment	DBO Contractor	Leachate Treatment Works	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	Waste Disposal Ordinance

Appendix C5 – Landfill Gas

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement Measures?	Location of Measures	When to Implement Measures?	What Requirements or Standards for Measures to Achieve?
LFG							
Within WENT Landfill Extension							
S7.6.1	LFG1	Special LFG precautions should be taken due to close proximity of WENT Landfill Extension site to existing landfill to avoid potential hazards of LFG exposure (ignition, explosion, asphyxiation, toxicity).	To minimise the risk of LFG hazards to personnel in construction site	DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction phase	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97) Factories and Industrial Undertakings (F&IU) (Confined Spaces) Regulations Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces
S7.6.1	LFG2	Prominent safety warning signs should be erected on-site to alert all personnel and visitors of LFG hazards during excavation works.					
S7.6.1	LFG3	No smoking or burning should be permitted on-site.					
S7.6.1	LFG4	Prominent 'No smoking' and 'No Naked Flames' signs should be erected on-site.					
S7.6.1	LFG5	No worker should be allowed to work alone at any time in excavated trenches or confined areas on-site.					
S7.6.1	LFG6	Adequate fire fighting equipment should be provided on-site.					
S7.6.1	LFG7	Construction equipment should be equipped with vertical exhaust at least 0.6m above ground installed with spark arrestors.					
S7.6.1	LFG8	Electrical motors and extension cords should be explosion-proof and intrinsically safe for use on-site.					
S7.6.1	LFG9	'Permit to Work' system should be implemented.					
S7.6.1	LFG10	Welding, flame-cutting or other hot works should be conducted only under 'Permit to Work' system following clear safety requirements, gas monitoring procedures and presence of qualified persons to supervise the works.					

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Within WENT Landfill Extension (Cont'd)							
S7.6.1	LFG11	For piping assembly or conduit construction, all valves and seals should be closed immediately after installation to avoid accumulation and migration of LFG. If installation of large diameter pipes (diameter >600mm) is required, the pipe ends should be sealed on one side during installation. Forced ventilation is required prior to operation of installed pipeline. Forced ventilation should also be required for works inside trenches deeper than 1m.	To minimise the risk of LFG hazards to personnel in construction site	DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction phase	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97) Factories and Industrial Undertakings (F&IU) (Confined Spaces) Regulations Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces
S7.6.1	LFG12	Frequency and location of LFG monitoring within excavation area should be determined prior to commencement of works. LFG monitoring in excavations should be conducted at no more than 10mm from exposed ground surface.					
S7.6.1	LFG13	For excavation works, LFG monitoring should be conducted (1) at ground surface prior to excavation, (2) immediately before workers entering excavations, (3) at the beginning of each half-day work, and (4) periodically throughout the working day when workers are in the excavation.					
S7.6.1	LFG14	Any cracks on ground level encountered on-site should be monitored for LFG periodically. Appropriate action should be taken in accordance with the action plan in Table 7.8 of EIA Report.					
S7.6.1	LFG15	LFG precautionary measures involved in excavation and piping works should be provided in accordance with LFG Guidance Note and included in Safety Plan of construction phase. Temporary offices or buildings should be located where free LFG has been proven or raised clear of ground at a separation distance of at least 500mm.					
S7.6.1	LFG16	For large development such as WENT Landfill Extension, a Safety Officer trained in the use of gas detection equipment and LFG-related hazards should be present on-site throughout the groundwork phase. The Safety Officer should be provided with an intrinsically safe portable instrument appropriately calibrated and capable of measuring the following gases: • CH_4: 0-100% LEL and 0-100% v/v • CO_2: 0-100% v/v • O_2: 0-21% v/v					

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Within WENT Landfill Extension (Cont'd)							
S7.6.1	LFG17	Periodically during groundwork construction, the works area should be monitored for CH_4, CO_2 and O_2 using appropriately calibrated portable gas detection equipment. The monitoring frequency and areas should be established prior to commencement of groundwork either by Safety Officer or appropriately qualified person. Routine monitoring should be carried out in all excavations, manholes, chambers and any other confined spaces that may have been created by temporary storage of building materials on-site. All measurements in excavations should be made with monitoring tube located not more than 10mm from exposed ground surface.	To minimise the risk of LFG hazards to personnel in construction site	DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction phase	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97) Factories and Industrial Undertakings (F&IU) (Confined Spaces) Regulations Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces
S7.6.1	LFG18	For excavations deeper than 1m, measurements should be conducted: • At ground surface before excavation commences; • Immediately before any worker enters the excavation; • At the beginning of each working day for entire period the excavation remains open; and • Periodically throughout the working day whilst workers are in excavation.					
S7.6.1	LFG19	For excavations between 300mm and 1m, measurements should be conducted: • Directly after excavation has been completed; and • Periodically whilst excavation remains open.					
S7.6.1	LFG20	For excavations less than 300mm, monitoring may be omitted at the discretion of Safety Officer or appropriately qualified person.					
S7.6.1	LFG21	Where any service voids, manholes and inspection chambers within WENT Landfill Extension site are entered for maintenance and LFG monitoring, all safety requirements should be followed.	To minimise the risk of LFG hazards to personnel in landfill site	DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97) Factories and Industrial Undertakings (F&IU) (Confined Spaces) Regulations Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces
S7.6.1	LFG22	Buildings onsite should be incorporated with passive system relying on natural air movement to prevent gas build-up and active system requiring energy input to mechanically move air to protect against LFG build-up. Design measures for sub-surface building services should include generic measures e.g. gas barriers, gas vents and strategic routing of any service utilities away from potential LFG migration pathways.					

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement Measures?	Location of Measures	When to Implement Measures?	What Requirements or Standards for Measures to Achieve?
Within WENT Landfill Extension (Cont'd)							
S7.6.1	LFG23	Any new-built permanent building structures within the WENT Landfill Extension site, forced ventilation and gas detection system with audible alarm should be installed. When the internal atmosphere is detected with >10% of CH_4, forced ventilation should be triggered automatically. No person should be allowed to enter or remain in any confined areas when CO_2 levels >1.5% v/v or O_2 levels <18% v/v were detected. Access to confined spaces in the WENT Landfill Extension site should be controlled to only authorised persons.	To minimise the risk of LFG hazards to personnel in landfill site	DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97) Factories and Industrial Undertakings (F&IU) (Confined Spaces) Regulations Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces
S7.6.1	LFG24	Specific gas protection measures which can be applied to building services have been in Appendix 7.4 of EIA Report. They generally include gas barriers, gas vents, location of service entries above ground, and service conduits passing through Consultation Zone.					
S7.6.3	LFG25	The design of the landfill gas protection measures to be adopted on-site, e.g. utilities, buildings, LFG cut-off trench barrier, monitoring wells and facilities related to the WENT Landfill Extension project will be performed by a landfill gas specialist consultant appointed by future DBO contractor. Moreover, the landfill gas protection measures will be checked and certified by a qualified independent consultant. The contractor shall ensure that the required protective measures are implemented and constructed in accordance with the design and shall establish a maintenance and monitoring programme for ensuring the continual performance of the implemented protection measures. The above requirements shall be included in the tender documents of WENT Landfill Extension project. When the detailed design is available, the future contractor is required to undertake further landfill gas hazard assessment to take account of the more readily available detailed information to finalise the design of the landfill gas protection measures recommended in this report. During the future detailed design stage, a review of the preliminary qualitative LFG hazard assessment presented in the report will be carried out, a detailed qualitative LFG hazard assessment will be prepared and all the report together with the detailed design of gas protection measures will be submitted to EPD for vetting.	To ensure that the design of the landfill gas protection measures is in order and appropriate.	The Project Proponent, DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension site	Detailed Design stage	

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EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement Measures?	Location of Measures	When to Implement Measures?	What Requirements or Standards for Measures to Achieve?
Outside WENT Landfill Extension							
S7.6.2	LFG26	LFG cut-off trench barrier should be built along the site boundary of the WENT Landfill Extension to prevent gas from entering an area, which is keyed into low permeability strata or extends at least 1m below the lowest groundwater level. To relieve the potential build up of gas, it may be necessary to install additional measures for venting the gas such as trenches filled with no-fines, granular material, e.g. gravel, connected to venting pipes which will provide a preferential pathway for the release of gas to atmosphere.	To cut off any gas migration from WENT Landfill Extension to the power station, proposed IWMF and STF which falls into the 250m LFG consultation zone of WENT Landfill and its Extension.	DBO Contractor	Outside WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction phase	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97) Factories and Industrial Undertakings (F&IU) (Confined Spaces) Regulations Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces
S7.6.2	LFG27	Sealing of fault line ends by grouting will be implemented. In the event that investigation works during the detailed design stage identify the presence of laterally persistent faults running beneath the landfill site, and leading towards sensitive receivers, the following works could be carried out: • Sealing of any surface exposures of the 'fault' feature exposed during the site formation works. This could be carried out through the application of a shotcrete cover prior to the placement of the landfill liner, which also acts as a barrier to landfill gas migration. • Ground treatment at the landfill boundary, comprising pressurized injection of grout within a series of inclined drillholes formed to intersect the fault at various depths. These would effectively form an impermeable barrier against the lateral migration of landfill gas along the fault line. • Adequate venting of landfill gases such that insufficient pressures develop to result in lateral or downward migration of gas.	To prevent gas migration through the fault line in particular to the existing Black Point Power Station.	DBO Contractor	Outside WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction phase	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97) Factories and Industrial Undertakings (F&IU) (Confined Spaces) Regulations Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces
S7.6.2	LFG28	LFG monitoring wells will be installed in the ground on the development side of the cut-off trench barrier to measure the concentration of methane and carbon dioxide.	To determine the effectiveness of the cut-off trench barrier in preventing LFG migration.	DBO Contractor	Outside WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction, Operation, Restoration and Aftercare phases	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97).

Appendix C6 – Landscape and Visual Impact

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement Measures?	Location of Measures	When to Implement Measures?	What Requirements or Standards for Measures to Achieve?
Landscape and Visual Impact							
S8.7	LV1	**Advanced screening tree planting (mitigation measures – MM1)** • Early planting using fast growing trees and tall shrubs at strategic locations within site to block major view corridors to the site from the VSRs, and to locally screen haul roads, excavation works and site preparation works. • Advanced woodland mix planting (5 ha) at existing WENT Landfill for advanced screening effect. • Roadside planter and shrub planting design in front of existing WENT Landfill or adjacent to the access road for the afteruses of the existing WENT Landfill and new Nim Wan Road. • Tree planting in standard tree size along the slope toe of WENT Landfill Extension.	To minimise the impact on existing vegetation retained by personnel in construction site To provide initiation on permanent landscape and visual mitigation measures	Project Proponent (for advanced planting at existing WENT Landfill), DBO Contractor	Entire construction site and existing WENT Landfill (for advanced planting)	Construction and Operation phases	ETWB TC(W) No. 3/2006 – Tree Preservation ETWB TC(W) No. 2/2004 - Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features WBTC No. 26/99 – Maintenance of Man-made Slopes and Emergency Repair on Stability of Land
S8.7	LV2	**Boundary Green Belt planting (mitigation measures – MM2)** • Considerable planting belts proposed around the site perimeter and the construction of temporary soil bunds would screen the landfill operations to a certain degree. Fast growing and fire resistant plant species will be used.					
S8.7	LV3	**Temporary landscape treatment as green surface cover (mitigation measures – MM3)** • For certain areas where landfilling operations would have to be suspended temporarily for a certain period of time, simple temporary landscape treatment such as temporary green colour slope cover should be considered. The period of temporary suspended operation should be sufficiently explicit in order to undertake appropriate temporary landscape treatment. During construction and operation phases, synthetic covering material of green colour should also be used as a temporary slope cover where applicable. Given the extensive area of the proposed extension, development of the site should be divided into phases to minimize the visual impact.					
S8.7	LV4	**Existing tree preservation (mitigation measures – MM4)** • No trees should be felled or transplanted unless they are inevitably affected by the Project. Affected trees should be transplanted under circumstances where technically feasible. A tree survey report should be prepared and a tree felling application should be submitted to government during the detailed design stage for approval before site formation works commence. The numbers, locations, species and sizes of the trees to be transplanted or felled should be clearly addressed.					

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S8.7	LV5	**Sensible final contour grading (mitigation measures – MM5)** • The final landfill will provide a structurally stable and visually interesting landform, which is visually compatible with surrounding landscape and contoured to simulate adjacent undeveloped area. Introduction and continuation of natural features such as spurs, ridges and valleys will be considered where appropriate.	To minimise the visual impact on landfill.	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Restoration and Aftercare phases	ETWB TC(W) No. 3/2006 – Tree Preservation ETWB TC(W) No. 2/2004 - Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features WBTC No. 26/99 – Maintenance of Man-made Slopes and Emergency Repair on Stability of Land
S8.7	LV6	**Sufficient cover soil of landfill final capping (mitigation measures – MM6)** • Sufficient cover soil of landfill final capping will be placed above the low-permeable layer and drainage layer, so as to sustain the proposed planting. The cover soil layer should be a minimum of 500mm in thickness for grassland, a minimum of 700mm for shrubland and 1000mm for woodland. Immediately after the completion of localized earthworks for the cover soil layer, the soil surface should be stabilized and greened by grass hydroseeding prior to subsequent landscape planting.	To provide site preparation for compensatory planting under the requirements of mitigation measures.	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Restoration and Aftercare phases	
S8.7	LV7	**Landscape planting and maintenance (mitigation measures – MM7)** • Planting and maintenance to allow vegetation establishment to match the natural vegetation of the surroundings. • Seedlings of native tree species will be planted in the second phase. • Reprovision of mangroves in some suitable locations inside the project boundary for compensation. • Planting layout to establish a coherent pattern of woodland, shrubland and grassland vegetation. • To compensate for the loss of existing trees, 107,100 nos. of tree seedlings / whips planting at 1500mm spacing are proposed to be planted in 21.0 ha (including 5 ha of advanced planting as detailed in MM1). The number of compensated tree seedlings / whips can provide more than 1:1 compensation ratio in terms of actual loss to compensated aggregate trunk diameter, assuming tree seedlings/whips planting at 1.5m spacing in staggered pattern. For woodland mix planting, some portions of landfill slope area with gentle gradient would be applied “light standard trees” for better initial greening effect. Approximate 10% of quantity of woodland mix planting would be of light standard trees.	To minimise the landscape and visual impact on the affected planting areas and provide permanent landscape planting under the mitigation measures	Project Proponent (for advanced planting at existing WENT Landfill), DBO Contractor	Entire construction site and existing WENT Landfill (for advanced planting)	Restoration and Aftercare phases	

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S8.7	LV8	**Woodland vegetation management (mitigation measures – MM8)** • Thinning of pioneer trees to be carried out in the period of 5-8 years after the establishment period for each phase of works. • It includes the selective removal of pioneer trees to provide more light and space between trees that is beneficial for growth and natural regeneration of native trees in the woodland planting mix. • Proper maintenance and management for woodland planting is required to provide good quality of compensatory planting. During establishment period of the woodland planting, proper inspection of the death rate of each species in terms of quantity shall be provided and stated in Environmental Permit that forms part of DBO contract.	To maintain the compensatory woodland planting effectively for mitigation measures.	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Restoration and Aftercare phases	

Appendix C7 – Cultural Heritage

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement Measures?	Location of Measures	When to Implement Measures?	What Requirements or Standards for Measures to Achieve?
Cultural Heritage Impact							
Construction and Operation Phases							
S9.5	CH1	The Hung-Shing Temple is to be duly surveyed for record purpose prior to relocation.	To provide detailed recording and creation of archival records of the cultural heritage resources before they are removed or relocated;	Project Proponent (must engage a qualified person to undertake the preservation by record)	The Hung-Shing Temple and TTAS	Prior to the Construction Phase	AMO's requirements
S9.5	CH2	An additional archaeological survey and full scale rescue excavation shall be launched to protect archaeological deposits in Tsang Tsui Archaeological Site. A separate Archaeological Action Plan following relevant parts of the Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment shall be prepared by a qualified and experienced archaeologist detailing the archaeological actions required.					

Appendix C8 – Ecology

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement Measures?	Location of Measures	When to Implement Measures?	What Requirements or Standards for Measures to Achieve?
Ecology							
General Protection Measures:							
S10	E1	Restriction of construction activities to the work areas that would be clearly demarcated.	To minimise environmental impacts and therefore potential ecological impacts within and near the construction site	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction Phase	Practice Note for Professional Persons (ProPECC), Construction Site Drainage (PN1/94) Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labeling and Storage of Chemical Wastes, EPD (1992) ETWB TC(W)) No. 33/2002 Management of Construction and Demolition Material Including Rock ETWB TC(W) No.31/2004 Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction and Demolition Materials ETWB TC(W) No. 15/2003 Waste Management on Construction Sites
S10	E2	Reinstatement of the work areas immediately after completion of the works.					
S10	E3	Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction programme.					
S10	E4	Machines and plant (such as trucks, cranes) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum.					
S10	E5	Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, where possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs.					
S10	E6	Silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be properly fitted and maintained during the construction works.					
S10	E7	Mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible and practicable.					
S10	E8	Material stockpiles, site office and other structures should be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities.					
S10	E9	Use of “quiet” plant and working methods.					
S10	E10	Construction phase mitigation measures in the Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage.					

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General Protection Measures (Cont'd) :							
S10	E11	Design and set up of the temporary on-site drainage system will be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of construction.	To minimise environmental impacts and therefore potential ecological impacts within and near the construction site	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction Phase	WBTC No. 12/2002, Specifications Facilitating the Use of Recycled Aggregates WBTC Nos. 25/99, 25/99A and 25/99C. Incorporation of Information on Construction and Demolition Material Management in Public Works Subcommittee Papers
S10	E12	Design and incorporation of silt/sediment traps in the permanent drainage channels to enhance deposition rates and regular removal of deposited silt and grit.					
S10	E13	Minimization of surface excavation works during the rainy seasons (April to September), and in particular, control of silty surface runoff during storm events, especially for areas located near steep slopes.					
S10	E14	Regular inspection and maintenance of all drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures to ensure proper and efficient operation at all times and particularly following rainstorms.					
S10	E15	Provision of oil interceptors in the drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources.					
Specific Mitigation Measures:							
S10	E17	Survey and transplantation of the three plant species of conservation concern before site clearance, including *Aquilaria sinensis*, *Nepenthes mirabilis* and *Arundina graminifolia* and 2 years of monitoring after transplantation.	To minimise loss of plant species of conservation concern	DBO Contractor	Within and near construction site	Before commencement of construction phase	N/A
S10	E18	21 ha of woodland compensatory planting, with 5 ha to be planted on existing WENT landfill site and remaining 16 ha to be planted on the WENT Landfill Extension site after restoration phase. 10-year ecological monitoring of compensatory woodland planting during the after-care phases	To mitigate loss of woodland habitat	Project Proponent (for advanced planting at existing WENT Landfill), DBO Contractor	Entire construction site and existing WENT Landfill (for advanced planting)	Restoration and Aftercare phase	N/A

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S10	E19	Creation of 5 ha of freshwater ponds (each at least 0.5 ha in size), with 3 ha to be constructed on existing WENT landfill site and remaining 2 ha to be constructed on the WENT Landfill Extension site after restoration phase to provide habitats for bird species of conservation concern, including Little Grebe and 3 years of monitoring during major breeding season (March to August)	To mitigate loss of ash lagoon habitat	Project Proponent (for advanced creation of ponds at existing WENT Landfill), DBO Contractor	Entire construction site and existing WENT Landfill (for advanced creation of ponds)	Restoration and Aftercare phase	N/A
S10	E20	Survey and translocation of the three fish species of conservation interest before site clearance, including *Squaliobarbus curriculus, Osteochilus vittatus* and *Kuhlia marginata*	To provide precautionary measure for fish species of conservation concern	DBO Contractor	Within and near construction site	Before commencement of construction phase	
S10	E21	Set up water quality monitoring station at Tai Shui Hang Stream	To provide precautionary measure for fish species of conservation concern	DBO Contractor	Tai Shui Hang Stream	Before commencement of construction phase	

Appendix C9 – Pulverized Fuel Ash Impact

EIA Ref	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement Measures?	Location of Measures	When to Implement Measures?	What Requirements or Standards for Measures to Achieve?
Pulverized Fuel Ash Impact							
Construction and Operation Phases							
S11.5	PF1	Recommended measures/ good practices are to be considered	To control radon health risk	DBO Contractor	Entire WENT Landfill Extension site	Construction and Operation phases	*ProPECC Note PN 1/99 Control of Radon Concentration in New Buildings*