## *Appendix 1.1 Implementation Schedule for Environmental Mitigation Measures*

| EIA Reference | EM&A Manual Reference | Environmental Protection Measures | Objectives of Measures and Main Concern to Address | Location | Implementation Agent | Relevant Standard or Requirement | Implementation Stages | | |
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| **Noise** | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.8.2.2 | 2.4.1.1 | The use of quieter plant (QPME) is specified for the list of equipment:<br>▪ Concrete lorry mixer<br>▪ Concrete pump<br>▪ Dump Truck<br>▪ Tracked excavator<br>▪ Tracked mobile crane (132kW, 55t) | To minimise noise impacts | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance | | ✓ | |
| 4.8.2.2 | 2.4.1.1 | The use of noise barrier / enclosure / fabric are specified for the list of equipment:<br>▪ Drill rig, rotary type (diesel) - Acoustic Fabric<br>▪ Concrete pump - Noise Barrier / Enclosure<br>▪ Tracked excavator - Temporary Noise Barrier | To minimise noise impacts | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance | | ✓ | |
| 4.8.3.5 | 2.4.1.1 | Implementation of further good site practices:<br>▪ Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plants should be serviced regularly during the construction period;<br>▪ Mobile plant, if any, should be sited as far from NSRs as possible;<br>▪ Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction should, wherever possible, be properly orientated so that the noise is directed away from the nearby NSRs;<br>▪ Use of site hoarding as a noise barrier to screen noise at low level NSRs;<br>▪ Machines and plant that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between works periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; and<br>▪ Any material stockpiles and other structures should be effectively utilised, wherever practicable, to screen the noise from on-site construction activities. | To minimise noise impacts | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance | | ✓ | |

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| 4.9.1.3 | 2.4.1.3 | Installation of noise barrier at the speedometer calibrator (only when NSR 8 Planned Educational Institute is in place of operation) | To minimise noise impacts | Motorcycle Speedometer Calibrator | Contractor and Sub-contractors | EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance | | | ✓ |
| 4.9.1.4 | 2.4.1.3 | Installation of an additional noise barrier in form of a noise curtain hanging from the supporting frame at site boundary to mitigate the potential reflected noise arising from the operational activities of the Workshop (only when NSR 8 Planned Educational Institute is in place of operation) | To minimise noise impacts | Motorcycle Speedometer Calibrator | Contractor and Sub-contractors | EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance | | | ✓ |
| **Air Quality** | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.6.1.1 | 3.2.1.1 | Dust suppression measures stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation and good site practices:<br>▪ Use of regular watering, to reduce dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and unpaved roads, particularly during dry weather.<br>▪ Use of frequent watering for particularly dusty construction areas and areas close to ASRs.<br>▪ Side enclosure and covering of any aggregate or dusty material storage piles to reduce emissions. Where this is not practicable owing to frequent usage, watering should be applied to aggregate fines.<br>▪ Open temporary stockpiles should be avoided or covered. Prevent placing dusty material storage piles near ASRs.<br>▪ Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations.<br>▪ Establishment and use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site.<br>▪ Imposition of speed controls for vehicles on unpaved site roads. 8km per hour is the | To minimise dust impacts | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | Air Pollution Control Ordinance | | ✓ | |

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| | | recommended limit.<br>▪ Routing of vehicles and positioning of construction plant should be at the maximum possible distance from ASRs.<br>▪ Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement or dry pulverised fuel ash (PFA) should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides.<br>▪ Loading, unloading, transfer, handling or storage of large amount of cement or dry PFA should be carried out in a totally enclosed system or facility, and any vent or exhaust should be fitted with an effective fabric filter or equivalent air pollution control system. | | | | | | | |
| **Water Quality** | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.6.6.1 | 4.3.1.1 | In accordance with the Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage, Environmental Protection Department, 1994 (ProPECC PN 1/94), construction phase mitigation measures shall include the following:<br>▪ At the establishment of works site, 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 to divert the stormwater to silt removal facilities. The design of the temporary on-site drainage system will be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of construction;<br>▪ Dikes or embankments for flood protection should be implemented around the boundaries of earthwork areas. Temporary | To control water quality impact from construction site runoff | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | Water Pollution Control Ordinance | | ✓ | |

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| | | ditches should be provided to facilitate the runoff discharge into an appropriate watercourse, through a site/sediment trap. Sediment/silt traps should be incorporated in the permanent drainage channels to enhance deposition rates;<br>▪ 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. The sizes may vary depending upon the flow rate, but for a flow rate of 0.1m3/s, a sedimentation basin of 30m3 would be required and for a flow rate of 0.5m3/s the basin would be 150m3. The detailed design of the sand/silt traps should be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of construction;<br>▪ The construction works should be programmed to minimise surface excavation works during rainy seasons (April to September). All exposed earth areas should be completed and vegetated as soon as possible after the 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;<br>▪ The overall slope of works sites should be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows, and all trafficked areas and access roads should be | | | | | | | |

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| | | protected by coarse stone ballast. An additional advantage accruing from the use of crushed stone is the positive traction gained during the prolonged periods of inclement weather and the reduction of surface sheet flows;<br>▪ All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure their proper and efficient operation at all times particularly following rainstorms. Deposited silts and grits should be removed regularly and disposed of by spreading evenly over stable, vegetated areas;<br>▪ Measures should be taken to minimise the ingress of site drainage into excavations. If the excavation of trenches in wet season is inevitable, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. The water pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities;<br>▪ Open stockpiles of construction materials (for example, aggregates, sand and fill material) of more than 50m3 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;<br>▪ 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;<br>▪ Precautions to be taken at any time of the | | | | | | | |

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| | | year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted and 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;<br>▪ 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 facilities should be provided at the exit of every construction site where practicable. 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-washing bay to public roads should be paved with sufficient backfall toward the wheel-washing bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public roads and drains;<br>▪ Oil interceptors should be provided in the drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources. 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 oil interceptors to prevent flushing during heavy rain;<br>▪ The construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on-site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid causing any water quality impacts. The requirements for | | | | | | | |

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| | | solid waste management are detailed in Section 7 Waste Management and Land Contamination of this EIA report;<br>▪ 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 the nearby WSRs; and<br>▪ By adopting the above mitigation measures with best management practices it is anticipated that the impacts of construction site runoff will be reduced to an acceptable level. | | | | | | | |
| 6.6.6.2 | 4.3.1.1 | There is a need to apply to the EPD for a discharge licence for discharge of effluent from the construction site under the WPCO. The discharge quality must meet the requirements specified in the discharge licence. All the runoff and wastewater generated from the works areas should be treated so that it satisfies all the standards listed in the DSS-TM. Minimum distances of 100m should be maintained between the discharge points of construction site effluent and the existing seawater intakes. In addition, no new eff1uent discharges in nearby Typhoon shelters should be allowed. The beneficial uses of the treated effluent for other on-site activities such as dust suppression, wheel washing and general cleaning etc, can minimise water consumption and reduce the effluent discharge volume. If monitoring of the treated effluent quality from the works areas is required during the construction phase of the Project, the monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the WPCO license. | To control water quality impact from effluent discharge from construction site | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | Water Pollution Control Ordinance | | ✓ | |

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| 6.6.6.3 | 4.3.1.1 | Portable chemical toilets and sewage holding tanks are recommended for the handling of 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. | To control water quality impact from sewage of workforce | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | Water Pollution Control Ordinance | | ✓ | |
| 6.6.6.5 | 4.3.1.1 | Any service shop and maintenance facilities should be located on hard standings within a bunded area, and sumps and oil interceptors should be provided. Maintenance of vehicles and equipment involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage should only be undertaken within the areas appropriately equipped to control these discharges. | To control water quality impact from accidental chemical spillage | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | Water Pollution Control Ordinance, Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation | | ✓ | |
| 6.7.4.1 | 4.3.1.1 | All sewage arising from the Project should be collected and diverted to the public sewerage system via proper connections to minimise water quality impacts from the operation of the Project and ensure compliance with Technical Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters under the WPCO. | To control water quality impact from sewage effluent discharge | Workshop | EMSD | Water Pollution Control Ordinance | | | ✓ |
| 6.7.4.2 | 4.3.1.1 | To prevent the potential contaminated wastewater from the proposed workshop from entering the existing public sewerage systems, runoffs from the covered areas under the roof shed including the vehicle cleansing bay and vehicle parking space should be properly treated prior to the discharge into the sewerage system. The treated effluent for discharging into the public sewerage system shall comply with the effluent standards as stated in the Technical | To control water quality impact from sewage effluent discharge | Workshop | EMSD | Water Pollution Control Ordinance | | | ✓ |

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| | | Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters under the WPCO. | | | | | | | |
| **Waste Management Implication and Land Contamination** | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | The requirements as stipulated in the ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Sites and the other relevant guidelines should be included in the Particular Specification for the Contractor as appropriate.<br><br>The Contractor should be requested to submit a Waste Management Plan (WMP) prior to the commencement of construction work, in accordance with the ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005 so as to provide an overall framework of waste management and reduction. The WMP should include:<br>▪ Waste management policy;<br>▪ Record of generated waste;<br>▪ Waste reduction target;<br>▪ Waste reduction programme;<br>▪ Role and responsibility of waste management team;<br>▪ Benefit of waste management;<br>▪ Analysis of waste materials;<br>▪ Reuse, recycling and disposal plans;<br>▪ Transportation process of waste products; and<br>▪ Monitoring and action plan.<br>The waste management hierarchy below should be strictly followed. This hierarchy should be adopted to evaluate the waste management options in order to maximise the extent of waste reduction and cost reduction. The records of quantities of waste generated, recycled and | To keep trace of the generation, minimization, reuse and disposal of C&D materials | All works sites | EMSD, Contractor and Sub-contractors | ETWB TC(W) No 19/2005 | ✓ | ✓ | |

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| | | disposed (locations) should be properly documented. | | | | | | | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | Standard formwork or pre-fabrication should be used as far as practicable so as to minimise the C&D materials arising. The use of more durable formwork or plastic facing for construction works should also be considered. The use of wooden hoardings should be avoided and metal hoarding should be used to facilitate recycling. Purchasing of construction materials should be carefully planned in order to avoid over-ordering and wastage.<br>The Contractor should recycle as many C&D materials as possible on-site. The public fill and C&D waste should be segregated and stored in separate containers or skips to facilitate the reuse or recycling of materials and proper disposal. Where practicable, the concrete and masonry should be crushed and used as fill materials. Steel reinforcement bar should be collected for use by scrap steel mills. Different areas of the sites should be considered for segregation and storage activities. | To minimize, reuse and disposal of C&D materials | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | ETWB TCW No 19/2005 | | ✓ | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | A trip-ticket system should be established in accordance with DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010 and Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation to monitor the disposal of public fill and solid wastes at public filling facilities and landfills, and to control fly-tipping. A trip-ticket system would be included as one of the contractual requirements for the Contractor to strictly implement. The Engineer would also regularly audit the effectiveness of the system.<br>A recording system for the amount of waste generated, recycled and disposed (locations) | To monitor disposal of waste and control fly-tipping | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | ETWB TC(W) No 31/2004 | | ✓ | |

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| | | should be established. The future Contractor should also provide proper training to workers regarding the appropriate concepts of site cleanliness and waste management procedures, e.g. waste reduction, reuse and recycling all the time.<br>The CEDD should be timely notified of the estimated volumes of excavated materials to be generated and the Public Fill Committee should be notified and agreement sort on the disposal of surplus inert C&D materials. Wherever practicable, C&D materials should be segregated from other wastes to avoid contamination and to ensure acceptability at public filling areas or reclamation sites. | | | | | | | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | Recommendations for good site practices:<br>▪ All waste containers shall be in a secure area on hardstanding.<br>▪ Training of site personnel in, site cleanliness, proper waste management and chemical handling procedures.<br>▪ Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection of waste.<br>▪ Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers.<br>▪ Regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors.<br>▪ Separation of chemical wastes for special handling and appropriate treatment.<br>▪ The site and surroundings shall be kept tidy and litter free.<br>▪ No waste shall be burnt on-site.<br>▪ Make provisions in contract documents to | To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes | All works sites | Contractor and Sub-contractors | Waste Disposal Ordinance, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, ETWB TC(W) No 31/2004 | | ✓ | |

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| | | allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate.<br>▪ Wheel washing facilities shall be used by all trucks leaving the site to prevent transfer of mud onto public roads. | | | | | | | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | Recommendations for waste reduction measures:<br>▪ Sorting of demolition debris and excavated materials from demolition works to recover reusable/ recyclable portions (i.e. soil, broken concrete, metal etc.).<br>▪ Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal.<br>▪ Encourage collection of aluminium cans by providing separate labelled bins to enable this waste to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the workforce.<br>▪ Proper storage and site practices to minimize the potential for damage or contamination of construction materials.<br>▪ Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimize amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste. | To implement on-site sorting facilitating reuse and recycling of materials as well as proper disposal of waste | All works sites | Main Contractor | Waste Disposal Ordinance, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance | | ✓ | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | Waste hauliers must hold a valid permit for the collection of waste as stipulated in their permits. Removal of waste should be done in a timely manner. | To implement on-site sorting facilitating reuse and recycling of materials as well as proper disposal of waste | All works sites | Main Contractor | Waste Disposal Ordinance, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance | | ✓ | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | Chemical waste producers should register with the EPD. Chemical waste should be handled in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Handling and Storage of Chemical | To properly store the chemical waste within works sites and works areas | All works sites | Main Contractor | Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and | | ✓ | |

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| | | Wastes as follows:<br>▪ register as a Chemical Waste Producer to the EPD.<br>▪ suitable for the substance to be held, resistant to corrosion, maintained in good conditions and securely closed;<br>▪ Having a capacity of <450L unless the specifications have been approved by the EPD; and<br>▪ Displaying a label in English and Chinese according to the instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations.<br>▪ Clearly labelled and used solely for the storage of chemical wastes;<br>▪ Enclosed with at least 3 sides;<br>▪ Impermeable floor and bund with capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% by volume of the chemical waste stored in the area, whichever is greatest;<br>▪ Adequate ventilation;<br>▪ Sufficiently covered to prevent rainfall entering (water collected within the bund must be tested and disposed of as chemical waste, if necessary); and<br>▪ Incompatible materials are adequately separated. | | | | Storage of Chemical Wastes | | | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | Adequate numbers of portable toilets should be provided for on-site workers. Portable toilets should be maintained in reasonable states, which will not deter the workers from utilising them. Night soil should be regularly collected by licensed collectors. | To ensure proper disposal of sewage sludge | All works sites | Main Contractor | - | | ✓ | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | Chemical waste during the operation of the workshop:<br>▪ The requirements stipulated in the Code of | To avoid environmental impacts in | Workshop | EMSD | Code of Practice on the Packaging, | | | ✓ |

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| | | Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes should be followed in handling of chemical waste as in construction phase.<br>▪ A trip-ticket system should be operated in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation to monitor all movements of chemical wastes which would be collected by a licensed collector to a licensed facility for final treatment and disposal.<br>▪ The recommendations proposed for the mitigation of impacts from chemical waste in construction phase should also be followed. | handling, storage and disposal of chemical waste | | | Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes,<br>Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation | | | |
| 7.3.4.1 | 5.2.1.1 | General refuse during the operation of the workshop:<br>▪ Provide recycling bins at designated areas for proper recycling of papers, aluminium cans and plastics bottles.<br>▪ Separation from other waste types and collected by licensed collectors at daily basis to minimize the potential impacts from odour and vermin. | To separate the general refuse from other waste types and proper disposal of the refuse | Workshop | EMSD | - | | | ✓ |
| 7.4.3.2-7.4.3.7 | 5.2.1.1 | To implement the Preventive and Precautionary Plan<br>▪ Storage of Chemicals and Chemical Wastes<br>▪ Emergency Procedures<br>▪ Spillage/Leakage of Liquid Chemical/Waste at Storage Area<br>▪ Spillage/Leakage at Repairing and Maintenance Areas<br>▪ Record of Incidents<br>▪ Procedures for Disposal of Wastes | To avoid land contamination | Workshop | EMSD | - | | | ✓ |
| **Landscape and Visual** | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.7.1.2 | 6.2.1.1 | The proposed finishes for the low-rise structures (including the steel cover and the facilities) of the | To resemble the original greenery | The proposed structures and | Main contractor | - | | ✓ | ✓ |

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| | | Project would be constructed in dull and light green colour (as shown in Figure 8.8). | provided by the sparse vegetation of the existing Project site and reduce visual impacts during operation phase | facilities | | | | | |
| 8.7.1.2 | 6.2.1.1 | Off-site tree compensation (planting of thirty-one trees) | To compensate tree loss due to the proposed Project | Off-site compensatory planting location | Main contractor | EIAO-TM; ETWB TCW No.3/2006 | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 8.7.1.3 | 6.2.1.1 | Erection of site hoarding to screen off the construction site | To minimize visual impacts to the VSRs during the construction phase | All works sites | Main contractor | EIAO-TM | | ✓ | |
| 8.7.1.4 | 6.2.1.1 | Rolling curtains made of durable and non-reflective materials would be installed along the western site boundary of the proposed Workshop | To effectively screen off the operation activities of the Workshop such that the maintenance activities would not be visible to users of the proposed educational institute (i.e. VSR-O6) during the possible 10-month concurrent operation period of both sites. | Along the western boundary of the proposed workshop | Main contractor | - | | ✓ | ✓ |