

Appendix C. Implementation Schedule for Environmental Mitigation Measures

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EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location / Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage ¹				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	Con	Op	Dec	
Cat.1 Key/specific proposed mitigation measure									
Noise Impact (Construction)									
5.7	3.2	Selecting Quiet Plant The actual SWL of quiet plant is less than the value specified in GW-TM for the same piece of equipment. It should be noted that the silenced PME taken from EPD's Quality Powered Mechanical Equipment (QPME) Inventory.	Within Project area / Duration of the construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
5.7	3.2	Use of Movable Barriers Movable noise barriers can be very effective in screening noise from particular items of plant when constructing the Project. Noise barriers located along the active works area close to the noise generating component of a PME could produce at least 10 dB(A) screening for stationary plant and 5 dB(A) for mobile plant provided that the direct line of sight between the PME and the NSRs is blocked.	Within Project area / Duration of the construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
Ecological Impact									
10.7	8.3	Inspection of Active Ardeid Nest Prior to site clearance works at the planting area abandoned for ardeid breeding, the area around the boundary of the ardeids roosting site as indicatively shown in Figure 8.1 should be inspected to confirm no active ardeid nest is present. If any active ardeid nest is observed, suitably sized buffer area should be established to avoid human or machinery disturbance until the nest is abandoned.	Indicative boundary of the ardeids roosting site within Project construction site (location indicated in Figure 8.1) / For once / Before site clearance	Qualified ecologist appointed by OPC	✓				EIAO-TM; HK Ordinance Cap. 170
10.7	8.3	Inspection of Short-nosed Fruit Bat As precautionary measure, prior to any proposed arboricultural works of the trees (particularly the Chinese Fan-palms), daytime	Project construction site / For once / Before arboricultural works of	ET appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO-TM; HK Ordinance Cap. 170

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		inspection should be carried out to confirm no Short-nosed Fruit Bat is present. If any Short-nosed Fruit Bat is observed roosting, suitably sized buffer area should be established around the tree to minimise human or machinery disturbance until the bat has left.	the trees						
10.7	8.3	In-situ Preservation of Plant Species of Conservation Interest During construction phase, protective fence for the identified flora species of conservation concern shall be erected and maintained.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO-TM
10.7	8.3	Inspection of Ardeid Nest during breeding season After commencement of construction phase, the Site should be monitored monthly in breeding season (April to July) to check for any potential breeding and nesting activities.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Qualified ecologist appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO-TM
10.7	8.2	Timing of site clearance and tree felling works Site clearance and tree felling works at the existing ardeid night roost location as shown in Figure 8.1 should be avoided during the peak wintering season of ardeids, i.e. between November and March.	Indicative boundary of the ardeids roosting site within Project construction site (location indicated in Figure 8.1) / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of site clearance and tree felling works within the boundary	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO-TM
10.7	8.3	Compensation for Ardeid Roosting Site An enhancement area with following features should be provided as an alternative roosting site for ardeids. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location is at southern part of the Project area (location indicated in Figure 8.1) The enhancement area shall include a Flamingo Pond Native tree species <i>Macaranga tanarius</i> and <i>Celtis sinensis</i> and tree species which was used by ardeids for roosting <i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>, <i>Ficus hispida</i> and <i>Cratoxylum cochinchinense</i> shall be considered in the plan. Heavy standard sized trees shall be considered for planting to allow early establishment of the trees around the Flamingo 	Southern part of Project construction site (location indicated in Figure 8.1) / Before and throughout construction stage / Until completion of Flamingo Pond construction and tree planting activities at that area	Qualified ecologist and Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓	✓		EIAO-TM

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		Pond.							
10.7	8.3	Compensation for Woodland Habitat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of a Woodland Area of about 1.62 ha, which includes 0.84 ha woodland compensation on-site and 0.78 ha on-site woodland reinstatement, to mitigate for permanent loss of woodland habitat. In the woodland compensation area, whips should be planted with predominately native tree species similar to the affected woodland, such as <i>Celtis sinensis</i>, <i>Cratoxylum cochinchinense</i>, <i>Polyspora axillaris</i> and <i>Sterculia lanceolata</i>. 	Location of Woodland Compensation Area indicated in Figure 8.2/ Before and throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓	✓		EIAO-TM
Landscape and Visual Impact (Construction)									
Table 12.13 (CP07)	Table 9.1 (CP07)	Temporary Tree Nurseries Temporary tree nurseries may be set up within the Project area at an early stage to allow small trees to grow during the construction period. By the time these trees are needed for landscape planting at the end of the construction phase, they will have grown larger, require minimal pruning and suffer much less damage during transplanting, as the moving distance from an on-site rather than off-site nursery will be much smaller. The temporary tree nurseries can also temporarily hold the existing trees to be transplanted if direct transplantation from their original locations to the final recipient location is impracticable. The locations of the temporary tree nurseries should be carefully selected so that the trees can also act as screen planting to block the views of the Project area from the VSRs during the construction phase, if practicable.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO-TM
Table 12.13 (CP08)	Table 9.1 (CP08)	Advance Planting Advance planting should be undertaken at the earliest possible stage of the construction phase of the project. Plant species, preferably native ones, should be carefully selected to blend in with the existing preserved vegetation. Landscape planting in movable planters should also be considered as a temporary greening measure for the Project area.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO-TM
Landscape and Visual Impact (Operation)									
Table 12.14 (OP04)	Table 9.2 (OP04)	Green Roofs and Vertical Greening Green Roofs and Vertical Greening should be provided where feasible and appropriate to screen and soften the hard edges of	Project building rooftops / During design stage / Throughout operation	Design Architect / Contractor appointed by OPC	✓		✓		EIAO-TM

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		building structures.	phase						
Table 12.14 (OP05)	Table 9.2 (OP05)	Reprovision of Flamingo Pond A pond is recommended to replace the demolished Flamingo Pond as compensation for the loss of semi-natural ponds, where wildlife, such as birds, can utilise.	Project area / During design stage / Throughout operation phase	Design Architect / Contractor appointed by OPC	✓		✓		EIAO-TM
Table 12.14 (OP07)	Table 9.2 (OP07)	Woodland Compensation 1.53ha of affected woodland is recommended to be reinstated / compensated by 1.62ha of whip tree planting adjacent to the existing unaffected woodland and tall shrubland. Native species should be proposed as far as practicable to re-create a native landscape, restore the ecological habitats and blend in with the existing native vegetation.	Project area / During design stage / Throughout operation phase	Design Architect / Contractor appointed by OPC	✓		✓		EIAO-TM
Cat. 2 Submission required post EIA stage									
Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Implications									
7.7	5.2	Detailed Sewerage Design Report In order to prevent septicity problems during operation phase, a detailed sewerage design report should be submitted to DSD for approval prior to installation of the rising mains.	Rising mains site / During design stage	Design Engineer	✓				Sewerage Manual Part 1
Ecological Impact (Construction)									
10.7	8.3	Vegetation Survey for Plant Species of Conservation Interest For precautionary purposes and to further ensure no flora species of conservation interest to be affected, a detailed vegetation survey need to conduct to the exact locations, number and condition of individuals of <i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i> .	Project construction site / For once / Before site clearance	Qualified botanist/ecologist of the ET appointed by OPC	✓				EIAO-TM; Hong Kong Ordinance Cap. 96
10.7	8.3	Woodland Compensation Plan A Woodland Compensation Plan shall be prepared and submitted to AFCD for approval no later than one month prior to commencement of site clearance. The plan shall include but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timing of planting works ▪ Planting location ▪ Species, size and number of trees ▪ Monitoring methodology 	Location of Woodland Compensation Area indicated in Figure 8.2/ Before construction stage / No later than one month prior to commencement of site clearance	Qualified botanist/ecologist of the ET appointed by OPC	✓				EIAO-TM

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		▪ Action Plan							
Landscape and Visual Impact (Construction)									
Table 12.13 (CP05)	Table 9.1 (CP05)	Transplantation of Existing Trees Trees which are in direct conflict with the development proposals and suitable for transplantation should be transplanted as far as practicable. A tree transplantation proposal should be submitted together with the tree removal application. Trees proposed to be transplanted should preferably be transplanted from their original locations directly to their final recipient locations in one go. If this is infeasible, the trees should be held in a temporary tree nursery, preferably within the Project area, where the trees will be properly maintained.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO-TM; LAO PN No. 07/2007
Landscape and Visual Impact (Operation)									
Table 12.14 (OP02)	Table 9.2 (OP02)	Compensatory Tree Planting Existing trees to be felled should be compensated as far as practicable. Native species should be proposed as far as practicable to re-create a native landscape, restore the ecological habitats and blend in with the existing native vegetation. A compensatory tree planting proposal should be submitted together with the tree removal application for approval by relevant authorities in accordance with LAO Practice Note No. 7/2007. It is recommended that approximately 608 heavy standard trees and approximately 18,202 whip trees could be planted on-site. The availability of off-site compensatory tree planting area is still subject to further investigation and agreement with relevant authorities.	Project area / During design stage / Throughout operation phase	Design Architect / Contractor appointed by OPC	✓		✓		EIAO-TM; LAO PN No. 07/2007
Cat. 3 Good site practice/housekeeping measures under EM&A mechanism									
Air Quality Impact (Construction)									
3.9.1	2.2	Dust Control Measures To achieve compliance with the FSP, RSP and TSP criteria during the construction phase, good practices for dust control should be implemented to reduce dust impacts. The dust control measures are detailed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of regular water spraying (once every 2.5 hours or 4 times per day) to reduce dust emissions from heavy construction activities (including ground excavation, earth moving, etc.) at all active works area exposed site surfaces and unpaved 	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIA Recommendation and Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation

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		<p>roads, particularly during dry weather.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covering 80% of stockpiling area by impervious sheets and spraying all dusty material with water immediately prior to any loading transfer operations to keep the dusty materials wet during material handling at the stockpile areas <p>Relevant dust control practices as stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation should be adopted:</p> <p>Good Site Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good site management is important to help reduce potential air quality impact down to an acceptable level. As a general guide, the Contractor should maintain high standards of housekeeping to prevent emissions of fugitive dust. Loading, unloading, handling and storage of raw materials, wastes or by-products should be carried out in a manner so as to minimise the release of visible dust emission. Any piles of materials accumulated on or around the work areas should be cleaned up regularly. Cleaning, repair and maintenance of all plant facilities within the work areas should be carried out in a manner minimising generation of fugitive dust emissions. The material should be handled properly to prevent fugitive dust emission before cleaning. <p>Disturbed Parts of the Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main temporary access points should be paved with concrete, bituminous hardcore materials or metal plates and be kept clear of dusty materials; or Unpaved parts of the road should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical so as to keep the entire road surface wet. <p>Exposed Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed earth should be properly treated by compaction, hydroseeding, vegetation planting or seating with latex, vinyl, bitumen within six months after the last construction activity on the site or part of the site where the exposed earth lies. <p>Loading, Unloading or Transfer of Dusty Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All dusty materials should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading or transfer operation so as 							

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		<p>to keep the dusty material wet.</p> <p>Debris Handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any debris should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or stored in a debris collection area sheltered on the top and the three sides. Before debris is dumped into a chute, water should be sprayed onto the debris so that it remains wet when it is dumped. <p>Transport of Dusty Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles used for transporting dusty materials/spoils should be covered with tarpaulin or similar material. The cover should extend over the edges of the sides and tailboards. <p>Wheel washing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle wheel washing facilities should be provided at each construction site exit. Immediately before leaving the construction site, every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels. <p>Use of vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The speed of the trucks within the site should be controlled to about 10 km/hour in order to reduce adverse dust impacts and secure the safe movement around the site. Immediately before leaving the construction site, every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels. Where a vehicle leaving the construction site is carrying a load of dusty materials, the load should be covered entirely by clean impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle. <p>Site hoarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a site boundary adjoins a road, street, service lane or other area accessible to the public, hoarding of not less than 2.4 m high from ground level should be provided along the entire length of that portion of the site boundary except for a site entrance or exit 							
Noise Impact (Construction)									

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5.7	3.2	Good Site Practice Good site practice and noise management can significantly reduce the impact of construction site activities on nearby NSRs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> only well-maintained plant to be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction works; machines and plant that may be in intermittent use to be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, should, where possible, be orientated to direct noise away from the NSRs; mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible; and material stockpiles and other structures to be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities. 	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
Noise Impact (Operation)									
5.7	3.3.2	Fixed Plant Noise With the adoption of the proposed maximum allowable SWLs, all representative NSRs is expected to comply with the relevant noise criteria for the daytime and evening time periods. No adverse fixed plant noise impact is anticipated. It is also recommended that the following noise reduction measures should be considered as far as practicable during design stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> choose quiet plant such as those which have been effectively silenced; include noise levels specification when ordering new plant (including chiller and E&M equipment); locate fixed plant / louvre away from any NSRs as far as practicable; locate fixed plant in walled plant rooms or in specially designed enclosures; locate noisy machine in a basement or a completely separate building; 	Within Project area / Prior to operation phase / Duration of the operation phase / Throughout operation phase	Design Architect / Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓	✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> install direct noise mitigation measures including silencers, acoustic louvres and acoustic enclosure where necessary; and develop and implement a regularly scheduled plant maintenance programme so that equipment is properly operated and serviced in order to maintain a controlled level of noise. <p>Prior to the operation of the Project, noise commissioning tests for all major fixed noise sources should be conducted.</p>							
5.7	3.3.2	<p>Open Air Entertainment Noise</p> <p>With the adoption of the proposed maximum allowable SWLs, all representative NSRs is expected to comply with the relevant noise criteria for the daytime and evening periods, the following measures should be considered as far as practicable during stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use small clusters of small power loudspeakers rather than a few large power loudspeakers; and loudspeakers should be pointed away from nearby NSRs. 	Within Project area / Duration of the operation phase / Throughout operation phase	Design Architect / Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
Water Quality Impact (Construction)									
6.7	4.2	<p>Construction Site Runoff</p> <p>The site practices outlined in ProPECC Note PN 1/94 should be followed as far as practicable in order to minimise surface runoff and erosion. The following measures are recommended to protect water quality of the inland areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to direct storm water to silt removal facilities. The design of the temporary on-site drainage system should be undertaken by the Contractors prior to the commencement of construction; Sand/ silt removal facilities such as sand/silt traps and sediment basins should be provided to remove sand/silt particles from runoff to meet the requirements of the TM standards under the WPCO. The design of efficient silt removal facilities should be based on the guidelines in 	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO-TM; ProPECC Note PN 1/94; WPCO; TM-DSS

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		<p>Appendix A1 of ProPECC Note PN 1/94. Sizes may vary depending upon the flow rate. The detailed design of the sand/silt traps should be undertaken by the Contractors prior to the commencement of construction;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 during rainstorms. Deposited silt and grit should be regularly removed, at the onset of and after each rainstorm to ensure that these facilities are functioning properly at all times; ▪ Measures should be taken to minimise the ingress of site drainage into excavations. If excavation of trenches in wet periods is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. Water pumped out from site formation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities; ▪ 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 facility should be provided at construction site exit where practicable. Wash-water should have sand and silt settled out and removed regularly 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; ▪ Open stockpiles of construction materials or construction wastes on-site 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 be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and stormwater runoff being directed into foul sewers; ▪ Precautions should be taken at any time of the year when 							

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		<p>rainstorms are likely. Actions should 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 Note 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; and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bentonite slurries used on site should be reconditioned and reused wherever practicable. Temporary enclosed storage locations should be provided on site for any unused bentonite that needs to be transported away after all the related construction activities are completed. The requirements in ProPECC Note PN 1/94 should be adhered to in the handling and disposal of bentonite slurries. <p>The Contractor would be required to obtain a license from EPD under the WPCO for discharge to the public drainage system or the marine environment. Construction site discharge should be collected by the temporary drainage system installed by the Contractor and treated or desilted on-site to fulfil the WPCO discharge license requirements before discharge.</p>							
6.7	4.2	<p>General Construction Activities</p> <p>Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be implemented at the construction site, including proper handling, sorting and storage of construction solid waste, debris and refuse generated on-site prior to disposal. Stockpiles of cement and other construction materials should be kept covered when not being used. The Contractor should also follow the guidelines set in the "Pesticides Used for Outdoor Mosquito Control", published by AFCD in 2010, for mosquito control on site.</p>	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO-TM; ProPECC Note PN 1/94
6.7	4.2	<p>Expansion of Existing Storm U-Channel</p> <p>Guidelines and measures summarised in ProPECC PN 1/94 for trenching activities should be implemented.</p>	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94
6.7	4.2	<p>Interception of Natural Streams</p> <p>Guidelines and measures summarised in ProPECC PN 1/94 for excavation and stockpiling activities should be implemented.</p>	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94
6.7	4.2	<p>Site Formation Works</p> <p>The construction programme should be properly planned to minimise excavation works during the wet season (April to September), temporarily exposed slope/soil surfaces should be</p>	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94

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		covered by a tarpaulin or other means, as far as practicable. Interception channels should be provided (e.g. along the crest/edge of the excavation) to prevent storm runoff from washing across exposed soil surfaces. Arrangements should be in place to ensure that adequate surface protection measures can be safely carried out well before the arrival of a rainstorm. Measures will be taken to minimise water ingress into the excavation. Diverting any water from the excavated areas to on-site wastewater treatment facilities for treatment prior to discharge should also be performed. Other measures that need to be implemented before, during and after rainstorms are summarised in ProPECC PN 1/94.							
6.7	4.2	Construction of Sewage Sump Pit and Rising Mains Measures for excavation works summarised for site formation works should also be implemented during construction of the sewage sump pit. During the laying of rising mains, guidelines and measures summarised in ProPECC PN 1/94 for trenching activities should be performed. Concrete water generated from the construction of the concrete support should be collected and treated with the wastewater treatment facilities prior to discharge.	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94
6.7	4.2	Accidental Spillage The Contractor should register as a chemical waste producer if chemical wastes are produced from construction activities. The Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) and its subsidiary regulations in particular the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation should be observed and complied with for control of chemical wastes. This will prevent contamination of top soil and water pollution due to construction site runoff. Maintenance of vehicles and equipment, involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage, should only be undertaken within areas appropriately equipped to control these discharges. Oils and fuels should only be stored in designated areas which have pollution prevention facilities. To prevent spillage of fuels and solvents to any nearby storm water drain, all fuel tanks and storage areas should be provided with locks and be sited on sealed areas, within bunds of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank. The bund should be drained of rainwater after a rain event.	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94; Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354); Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation

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		<p>Disposal of chemical wastes should be carried out in compliance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. The Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published under the Waste Disposal Ordinance details the requirements to deal with chemical wastes. General requirements are given as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suitable containers should be used to hold the chemical wastes to avoid leakage or spillage during storage, handling and transport. ▪ Chemical waste containers should be suitably labelled, to notify and warn the personnel who are handling the wastes, to avoid accidents. ▪ Storage area should be selected at a safe location on site and adequate space should be allocated to the storage area. 							
6.7	4.2	<p>Sewage Effluent from the Construction Workforce</p> <p>The Contractor should provide temporary sanitary facilities, such as portable chemical toilets within the construction site to handle sewage from the workforce. The Contractor has the responsibility to ensure that chemical toilets are used and properly maintained, and that licensed Contractors are employed to collect and dispose of the waste off-site at approved locations.</p>	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			ProPECC Note PN 1/94
Water Quality Impact (Operation)									
6.7	4.2	<p>Runoff from Road Surfaces</p> <p>Road drainage system design has already included silt traps in the gully inlets to remove silt and grit before the runoff enters the public storm water drainage system. Silt traps should be regularly checked and maintained to ensure efficient operation.</p>	Within Project area / During operation phase	OPC/Operator appointed by OPC			✓		EIAO-TM; WPCO
6.7	4.2	<p>Runoff from On-site Planting Area</p> <p>Watering of plants on site should always be performed before application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers. Regular training should also be provided to frontline staff on the appropriate treatment and disposal of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.</p>	Within Project area / During operation phase	OPC/Operator appointed by OPC			✓		EIAO-TM; WPCO; TM-DSS
Waste Management Implications (Construction)									
8.5.1.1	6.2	Good Site Practice	Project construction site / Throughout construction	Contractor		✓			Waste Disposal Ordinance; Waste

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		<p>Recommendations for good site practices during the construction activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nomination of an approved person, such as a site manager, to be responsible for good site practices, arrangements for collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility, of all wastes generated at the site ▪ Training of site personnel in proper waste management and chemical handling procedures ▪ Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection of waste ▪ Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust/ odour during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers ▪ Stockpiles of C&D materials should be kept covered by impervious sheets to avoid wind-blown dust ▪ All dusty materials including C&D materials should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading transfer operation so as to keep the dusty material wet during material handling at the stockpile areas ▪ Provision of wheel washing facilities before the trucks leaving the works area so as to minimise dust introduction to public roads ▪ Well planned delivery programme for offsite disposal such that adverse environmental impact from transporting the inert or non-inert C&D materials is not anticipated 	stage / Until completion of all construction activities	appointed by OPC					Disposal (Chemical Wastes) (General) Regulation; and ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Site
8.5.1.2	6.2	<p>Waste Reduction Measures</p> <p>Good management and control can prevent the generation of a significant amount of waste. Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design stage, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices. Recommendations to achieve waste reduction include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sort inert C&D materials to recover any recyclable portions such as metals ▪ Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers or skips to enhance reuse or recycling of 	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			Waste Disposal Ordinance

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		<p>materials and their proper disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage collection of recyclable waste such as waste paper and aluminium cans by providing separate labelled bins to enable such waste to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the work force Proper site practices to minimise the potential for damage or contamination of inert C&D materials Plan the use of construction materials carefully to minimise amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste 							
8.5.1.3	6.2	<p>Inert and Non-inert C&D materials</p> <p>In order to minimise impacts resulting from collection and transportation of inert C&D materials for off-site disposal, the inert C&D materials should be reused on-site as fill material as far as practicable. In addition, inert C&D materials generated from excavation works could be reused as fill materials in local projects that require public fill for reclamation.</p> <p>The surplus inert C&D materials will be disposed of at the Government's PFRFs for beneficial use by other projects in Hong Kong.</p> <p>The C&D materials generated from general site clearance should be sorted on site to segregate any inert materials for reuse or disposal of at PFRFs whereas the non-inert materials will be disposed of at the designated landfill site.</p> <p>In order to monitor the disposal of inert and non-inert C&D materials at respectively PFRFs and the designated landfill site, and to control fly-tipping, it is recommended that the Contractor should follow the DEVB Technical Circular (Works) No.6/2010 for Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction & Demolition Materials issued by Development Bureau. In addition, it is also recommended that the Contractor should prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan detailing their various waste arising and waste management practices in accordance with the relevant requirements of the ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Site.</p>	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			<p>Waste Disposal Ordinance ; DEVB Technical Circular (Works) No.6/2010 for Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction & Demolition Materials; and ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Site</p>
8.5.1.4	6.2	<p>Chemical Waste</p> <p>If chemical wastes are produced at the construction site, the</p>	Project construction site / Throughout construction	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			Code of Practice on the Packaging

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		Contractor will be required to register with the EPD as a chemical waste producer and to follow the guidelines stated in the "Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes". Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used, and incompatible chemicals should be stored separately. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the corresponding chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosive, flammable, oxidising, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. The Contractor should use a licensed collector to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes at the approved Chemical Waste Treatment Centre or other licensed recycling facilities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. Potential environmental impacts arising from the handling activities (including storage, collection, transportation and disposal of chemical waste) are expected to be minimal with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures as recommended.	stage / Until completion of all construction activities						Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation
8.5.1.5	6.2	General Refuse General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separated from inert C&D materials. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from inert C&D materials. Preferably an enclosed and covered area should be provided to reduce the occurrence of 'wind blown' light material.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			Waste Disposal Ordinance and Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance - Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation
8.5.1.6	6.2	Floating Refuse Provide general refuse collection points on site can minimise the refuse contaminate the marine environment. The construction contractors will be required to regularly check and clean any refuse trapped or accumulated along the artificial seawall. Such refuse will then be stored and disposed of together with the general refuse.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			Waste Disposal Ordinance
Waste Management Implications (Operation)									
8.5.2.1	6.2	General Refuse General refuse should be collected on daily basis and delivered	Project area / On a regular basis /	Contractor appointed by OPC			✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance

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		to the refuse collection point accordingly. A reputable waste collector should be employed to remove general refuse regularly to avoid odour nuisance or pest/vermin problem. Sufficient recycling containers are recommended to be provided at suitable locations of the Project to encourage recycling of such waste as aluminium cans, plastics and waste paper.	Throughout operation stage						
8.5.2.2	6.2	Chemical Waste If chemical wastes are expected to be produced during the operation phase, the Project Proponent should register with the EPD as a chemical waste producer and follow the guidelines stated in the "Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes". Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used, and incompatible chemicals should be stored separately. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the corresponding chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosive, flammable, oxidising, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. Licensed collector should be deployed to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes at the approved Chemical Waste Treatment Centre or other licensed recycling facilities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation.	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage	Contractor appointed by OPC			✓		Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation
8.5.2.3	6.2	Floating Refuse Regular inspection should be carried out along the artificial seawall of the Project boundary for any entrapment or accumulation of floating refuse. Where an appreciable amount of floating refuse is found on the artificial seawall during the inspection, the locations of such refuse will be recorded and arrangements with the project proponent will immediately be made to collect and clear the refuse from the seawall.	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage	Contractor appointed by OPC			✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance
Land Contamination (Construction)									
9.6	7.2	In any case where contaminated soil is identified after the commencement of works, a Contamination Assessment Plan (CAP) is required to be prepared for EPD's endorsement prior to	Project construction site / Before construction stage	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓				Guidance Note for Contaminated Land Assessment and Remediation

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		the site investigation. The Contamination Assessment Report (CAR) and/ or Remediation Action Plan (RAP) should be prepared for EPD's approval after the site investigation. If land contamination is confirmed, remediation works should be carried out according to the approved RAP. A Remediation Report (RR) should also be prepared for EPD's endorsement to demonstrate that the clean-up of the contaminated land is completed. No construction work or development of site should be carried out before the approval of the RR.							Guidance Manual for Use of Risk-based Remediation Goals for Contaminated Land Management Practice Guide for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Land
9.6	7.2	<p>If contaminated soil is identified, the following mitigation measures are for the excavation and transportation of contaminated materials (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To minimise the incidents of construction workers coming in contact with any contaminated materials, bulk earth-moving excavation equipment should be employed; ▪ Contact with contaminated materials can be minimised by wearing appropriate clothing and personal protective equipment such as gloves and masks (especially when working directly with contaminated material), provision of washing facilities and prohibition of smoking and eating on site; ▪ Stockpiling of contaminated excavated materials on site should be avoided as far as possible; ▪ The use of any contaminated soil for landscaping purpose should be avoided unless pre-treatment was carried out; ▪ Vehicles containing any excavated materials should be suitably covered to reduce dust emissions and/or release of contaminated wastewater; ▪ Truck bodies and tailgates should be sealed to prevent any discharge; ▪ Only licensed waste haulers should be used to collect and transport contaminated material to treatment/disposal site and should be equipped with tracking system to avoid fly 	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location / Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage ¹				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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		tipping; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed control for trucks carrying contaminated materials should be exercised. Observe all relevant regulations in relation to waste handling, such as Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354), Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354) and obtain all necessary permits where required; and Maintain records of waste generation and disposal quantities and disposal arrangements. 							
Landscape and Visual Impact (Construction)									
Table 12.13 (CP01)	Table 9.1 (CP01)	Minimisation of Construction Period The construction programme should be carefully designed to minimise the length of the construction period.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO-TM
Table 12.13 (CP02)	Table 9.1 (CP02)	Minimisation of Works Areas The footprint of the proposed hard structures as well as the extent of temporary works areas should be minimised as far as practicable.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO-TM
Table 12.13 (CP03)	Table 9.1 (CP03)	Construction Site Controls Construction site controls should be enforced, where possible, to ensure that the landscape and visual impacts arising from the construction phase activities, such as the storage of materials, the location and appearance of site accommodation, etc. are minimised.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO-TM
Table 12.13 (CP04)	Table 9.1 (CP04)	Preservation of Existing Vegetation The development proposal should avoid disturbance to existing vegetation as far as practicable. A formal tree removal application should be submitted for approval by relevant authorities in accordance with LAO PN No. 07/2007 "Tree Preservation and Tree Removal Application for Building Development in Private Projects" during the detailed design phase of the Project. Where possible, all trees which are not in direct conflict with the development proposals should be retained <i>in situ</i> .	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO-TM; LAO PN No. 07/2007
Table	Table	No Intrusion Zones	Project construction site /	Contractor	✓	✓			EIAO-TM

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12.13 (CP06)	9.1 (CP06)	Where practicable, “no intrusion zones” should be designated within the Project area for protection of existing vegetation. Durable boundary fences should be erected to clearly demarcate these “no intrusion zones”. No construction activities, storage of materials and vehicular access will be allowed within the “no intrusion zones” to prevent potential damage to canopies and root zones of vegetation.	Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	appointed by OPC					
Table 12.13 (CP09)	Table 9.1 (CP09)	Construction Site Hoardings Two types of hoardings should be considered. One is used for areas in close contact with visitors and for areas where visual intrusion is a key concern. It should be graphical and thematic, and visually ‘impermeable’ to block the views of construction activities from the VSRs. The other is used for areas to be viewed at a distance. It should be subtle and camouflaged so that it blends in with the surrounding landscape.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC	✓	✓			EIAO-TM
Table 12.13 (CP10)	Table 9.1 (CP10)	Dust and Erosion Control for Exposed Soil Exposed soil shall be covered or “camouflaged” and watered frequently. Areas that are expected to be left with bare soil for a long period of time should be hydroseeded and / or covered with suitable protective fabrics.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO-TM
Table 12.13 (CP11)	Table 9.1 (CP11)	Appearance of Construction Plant / Machinery To minimise the visual intrusion of construction activities to visitors and other VSRs, a suitable colour scheme of construction machines and plants should be adopted where possible.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO-TM
Table 12.13 (CP12)	Table 9.1 (CP12)	Construction Lighting Control All security floodlights for construction sites should be equipped with adjustable shield, frosted diffusers and reflective covers, and be carefully controlled to minimise light pollution and night-time glare to the VSRs.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO-TM
Table 12.13 (CP13)	Table 9.1 (CP13)	Appearance of Construction Workers To protect Ocean Park’s image, construction workers should be required to enter the park areas with their helmets and safety vests properly stored or carried in non-transparent bags. They should also dress properly and cleanly.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor appointed by OPC		✓			EIAO-TM
Landscape and Visual Impact (Operation)									

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location / Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage ¹				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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Table 12.14 (OP01)	Table 9.2 (OP01)	Sensitive Design and Disposition All proposed hard structures should be sensitively designed in a manner that responds to the existing and planned landscape context, and minimises potential adverse landscape and visual impacts. The structural design should seek to reduce the apparent visual mass through the use of natural materials such as wooden frame and semi-transparent panels. Subdued tones should be considered for the colour palette with non-reflective finishes to reduce glare effect. Site specific measures, such as the disposition of the key structures closer to the northern slopes, the design of building forms as extension along the existing slope topography, the use of concave roof form and the location of ride platforms on or near the slopes to minimise structural support, should also be considered for better integration with the surroundings and minimisation of potential visual impacts.	Project buildings / During design stage / Throughout operation phase	Design Architect / Contractor appointed by OPC	✓		✓		EIAO-TM
Table 12.14 (OP03)	Table 9.2 (OP03)	Enhancement Planting Other than compensatory tree planting, additional trees, shrubs, groundcovers and lawn should also be considered to maximise greening within the redevelopment area.	Project area / During design stage / Throughout operation phase	Design Architect / Contractor appointed by OPC	✓		✓		EIAO-TM
Table 12.14 (OP06)	Table 9.2 (OP06)	Responsive Lighting Design Overall lighting design would carefully consider a reasonable level of functional and thematic lighting with due consideration of possible light pollution and night-time glare to the surroundings. Consideration shall be made by the lighting designers to the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting shall be designed with due consideration of mounting height and direction of light fixtures so as not to point directly towards any sensitive receiver. Lighting shall be arranged with due consideration of reflectance so as to avoid glare effect. Lighting shall be regularly monitored during operation. Lights located adjacent or in proximity to neighbours shall be carefully designed to prevent possible light intrusion. Lighting operation schedule shall specify only lights necessary for security to be left on after business hours. Paving materials should be selected as necessary to reduce 	Project area / During design stage / Throughout operation phase	Design Architect / Contractor appointed by OPC	✓		✓		EIAO-TM

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		<p>potential glare from surface reflectance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particular attention should be paid to the use of lighting having a high intensity or harsher tone (e.g. metal halide lamps). Lights shall generally be models having precise cut-off range (such as full cut-off optics where available and practicable) and if necessary be fitted with adjustable anti-glare shields. 							

Remarks:

1. Des – Design Stage, Con – Construction Stage, Op – Operation, Dec - Decommissioning