

Implementation Schedule for Environmental Mitigation Measures (EMIS)

Note # DS = Design; C = Construction; O = Operation; DC = Decommissioning

EIA Ref.	EM&A Manual Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/ Duration of Measures/ Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Relevant Legislation & Guidelines	Implementation Stage #			
						DS	C	O	DC
Air Quality									
4.8.2	2.3.1	<p>Dust suppression measures stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation and good site practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of regular watering, to reduce dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and unpaved roads, particularly during dry weather;• Use of frequent watering for particularly dusty construction areas close to ASRs;• 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;• Open temporary stockpiles should be avoided or covered. Prevent placing dusty material storage plies near ASRs;• Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations;• Establishment and use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site;• Imposition of speed controls for vehicles on unpaved site roads. 8 km/hr is the recommended limit;• Routing of vehicles and positioning of construction plant should be at the maximum possible distance from ASRs;• Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement or dry pulverised fuel ash (PFA) , if applicable, should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3-sides; and• 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 nay vent or exhaust should be fitted with the an effective fabric filter or	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)	Air Pollution Control Ordinance		✓		

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		equivalent air pollution control system.							
4.10.2	2.3.2	There will be metal tailgate cover and deodourisation system with odour removal efficiency of 85% or above equipped in every RCVs of the FEHD Depot to mitigate the spread of odour.	FEHD Depot	FEHD	Waste Disposal (Designated Waste Disposal Facility) Regulation			✓	
4.10.2	2.3.2	Activated carbon or scrubber will be equipped in the GL to treat the extracted gases from fumehood prior to discharge.	GL Specialist Laboratory	Contractor, sub-contractor(s) and GL	-	✓		✓	
Noise									
5.8.3	3.4.1 – 3.4.2	<p>Selection and Optimisation of Construction Processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully arrange the timing and sequencing of the various construction activities according to the actual site work situation; Limit the quantity of PME to be operated concurrently; In the case during school examination, more stringent construction noise criteria should be imposed, the potentially most disruptive construction activities should be avoided, and arranged to be conducted during school holidays as far as practicable; and Preparation of the Construction Noise Management Plan. 	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)	EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance		✓		
5.8.4 – 5.8.6	3.4.1 – 3.4.2	<p>Use of QPME and Quiet Working Methods</p> <p>In order to reduce the excessive noise impacts at the NSRs, quieter PME are recommended. Whilst quieter PME are listed, the Contractor may be able to obtain particular models of plant that are quieter than the PMEs given in GW-TM. The associated mitigation measures to the particular PME should be reviewed by the Contractor.</p> <p>The use of plants with SWLs less than those in the GW-TM are summarized in Table 5.14 of the EIA report and the proposed mitigated plant inventory for the</p>	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)	EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance		✓		

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		construction works of the proposed Project is detailed in <i>Appendix 5.8</i> .							
5.8.7 – 5.8.8	3.4.1 – 3.4.2	<p>Use of movable noise barriers</p> <p>The use of movable noise barrier for certain PME could further minimize the construction noise impact. In general 5dB(A) reduction for mobile PME and 10dB(A) for stationary PME can be achieved provided that the direct line-of site of the PME is blocked. The Contractor shall be responsible for the design of the movable noise barrier with due consideration given to the size of the PME and the requirement of intercepting the line of sight between the NSRs and the PME, as well as ensuring that the barriers should have no openings and gaps.</p>	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)	EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance		✓		
5.8.9	3.4.1 – 3.4.2	<p>Good site practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of well-maintained and regularly-serviced plant during the works; • Plant operating on intermittent basis should be turned off or throttled down to a minimum; • Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction should be orientated to face away from the NSRs; • Silencers, mufflers and enclosures for plant should be used where possible and properly maintained throughout the works; • Where possible fixed plants should be sited away from NSRs; and • Stockpiles of excavated materials and other structures such as site buildings should be used effectively to screen noise from the works. 	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)	EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance		✓		
5.8.10 – 5.8.11	3.4.3	Avoid the vehicle repair activities to be carried out during nighttime period.	EMSD Depot	EMSD	EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance			✓	
5.8.12 – 5.8.13	3.4.3	Provided that the fixed plants are properly selected with mitigation measures where necessary to meet the maximum allowable SWLs, no adverse residual impacts would be anticipated.	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	Contractor and sub-contractor(s); HKPF, FEHD,	EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance	✓		✓	

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		<p>However, it is still recommended that the following noise reduction measures be considered as far as practicable during the processes of detailed design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply noise mitigation measures including silencers, acoustic louvers and acoustic enclosure where necessary; • As part of the design process, commissioning test should be conducted to ensure the compliance of relevant fixed plant noise criteria; and • Develop and implement a regularly scheduled plant maintenance programme to ensure that equipment is properly operated and services in order to maintain controlled level of noise. The programme should be implemented by properly trained personnel. 		EMSD and GL					
Water Quality & Sewerage									
6.9.1	4.4.2	<p>In accordance with Professional Persons Environmental Consultative Committee Practice Notes (ProPECC PN) 1/94, potential water quality impact shall be minimised by the implementation of construction phase mitigation measures and general good site practice including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Dikes or embankments for flood protection should be implemented around the boundaries of earthwork areas. Temporary ditches should be provided to facilitate the run-off discharge into an appropriate watercourse, through a silt/sediment trap. Silt/sediment traps should also 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. 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 	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)	Water Pollution Control Ordinance		✓		

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		<p>flow rate of 0.5m³/s the basin would be 150m³. The detailed design of the sand/silt raps should be undertaken by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction works should be programmed to minimise surface excavation works during rainy seasons (April to September), as possible. All exposed earth areas should be completed and vegetated as soon as possible after completion of the earthwork, 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; 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 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; 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; 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; All open stockpiles of construction materials (for example, aggregates, sand and fill materials) 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 							

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		<p>or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm run-off being directed into foul sewers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautions to be taken at any time of the 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 run-off during storm events; • All vehicles and plants should be cleaned before leaving the Project 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 the exit of Project 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; • 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. Any drainage channels connecting storm drains via designed sand/silt removal facilities should be disconnected/removed after completion of construction stage to prevent any direct discharge to the stormwater system; • 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 solid waste management are detailed in Section 8 of EIA report; and • 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. 							

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6.9.3	4.4.3	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 as specified in the discharge licence. All the run-off and wastewater generated from the works areas should be treated so that it satisfies all the standards listed in the Technical Memorandum. Minimum distances of 100 m should be maintained between the discharge points of construction site effluent and the existing seawater intakes. In addition, no new effluent 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., would minimise water consumption and reduce the effluent discharge volume.	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)	Water Pollution Control Ordinance		✓		
6.9.4	4.4.4	Portable chemical toilets and sewage holding tanks are recommended for the handling of the construction sewage generated by the workforce. A licenced contractor should be employed to provide appropriate and adequate portable toilets and be responsible for appropriate disposal and maintenance.	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)	Water Pollution Control Ordinance Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste)(General) Regulation		✓		
6.9.6	4.4.5	Any 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 be undertaken within the areas appropriately equipped to control these discharges.	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)	Water Pollution Control Ordinance		✓		
6.9.7	4.4.6	All sewage arising from the proposed Project should be collected and diverted to the public foul water drainage system via proper connections to minimise water quality impact 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 Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO-TM).	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	Contractor and sub-contractor(s), HKPF, FEHD, EMSD and GL	Water Pollution Control Ordinance	✓		✓	
6.9.8	4.4.7	Run-offs from the covered areas including vehicle washing bays and vehicle examination / maintenance / repair / testing area would be properly treated prior to discharge into the foul water drainage system. The wastewater treatment	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	Contractor and sub-contractor(s), HKPF, FEHD,	Water Pollution Control Ordinance	✓		✓	

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		facilities for the proposed Project, which comprised of petrol interceptor and sedimentation tank, would be designed using sedimentation process with adequate treatment capacity. Oily waste collected by petrol interceptors is considered and disposed of as chemical waste. The wastewater treatment facilities for the proposed Project will be designed during the detailed design stage and the treated effluent for discharging into the public foul water drainage system should comply with the effluent standards as stated in the WPCO-TM.		EMSD and GL					
6.9.9	4.4.8	Best practices with appropriate management should be implemented during transfer of operation chemicals. Each chemical container should be provided with drip trays at storage. In case of chemical spillage, licensed collector would be appointed for waste collection.	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	HKPF, FEHD, EMSD and GL	Water Pollution Control Ordinance			✓	
6.9.10	4.4.9	There is a need to apply to the EPD for a discharge licence for discharge of the operational effluent from the proposed Project under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance. The discharge quality must meet the requirements as specified in the discharge licence.	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	HKPF, FEHD, EMSD and GL	Water Pollution Control Ordinance			✓	
Landscape and Visual									
7.8.2	5.2.1	Hoardings should be provided with aesthetic treatment and designed to be subtle and camouflaged. It should be compatible with the surrounding landscape and visually “impermeable” to block the view of construction activities from VSRs.	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)			✓		
7.8.3	5.2.1	Temporary landscape treatment, such as the provision of temporary landscape planting around the Site office in ornamental pots and application of green roof for Site office, should be considered during construction phase. Landscape planting in movable planters should also be considered as a temporary greening measure for the Project area (i.e. along Site hoarding). Design of the green roof and the type of species to be used shall be reviewed and confirmed during detailed design stage.	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)		✓	✓		

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7.8.4	5.2.1	Disturbance to existing vegetation should be avoided as far as practicable. Where possible, the construction programme should retain all trees in situ that are not in direct conflict with the development proposals. Subject to the detailed design of the proposed Project, a review shall be carried out before commencement of construction phase to assess the potential conflict of the construction activities with existing roadside trees and the need of corresponding measures. Proper protective fencing should be provided by the Contractor to protect the preserved trees before commencement of any works within the Project site. The protective fencing should be erected along or beyond the perimeter of the tree protection zone of each individual tree.	All work sites	Contractor and sub-contractor(s)			✓		
7.8.5	5.2.1	Compensatory planting should be provided in the landscape area on Level 1 for the 12 trees that are proposed to be felled. The planting would follow the requirements as stipulated in Development Bureau Technical Circular (Works) (DEVB TC(W)) No. 10/2013, such as the provision of compensatory trees of heavy-standard size in a ratio of 1:1 in terms of number and aggregate diameter at breast height (DBH). The planting location and the type of compensatory plant species will be reviewed during detailed design stage. A compensatory tree planting proposal should be submitted together with tree removal application for approval by authorities in later stage. The planting should be commenced during construction stage and be completed before the completion of construction stage to ensure the measure will be implemented on Day 1 of operation stage. Vegetation maintenance should be provided by the Operator.	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	Contractor and sub-contractor(s), Operator	DEVB TC(W) No. 10/2013	✓	✓	✓	
7.8.6	5.2.1	Landscape areas should be provided along the Site boundary on Level 1 to soften the built structure of the proposed Project. An approximate of 700m ² of trees, shrubs or groundcovers shall provide year-round streetscape amenity as well as enhancing visual interest at street level. A mix of native and ornamental trees, shrubs or groundcovers shall be planted to articulate the spatial arrangements as well as to further add to the visual amenity. The type of species to be used will be	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	Contractor and sub-contractor(s), Operator		✓	✓	✓	

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8.5.1	6.2.1	<p>Recommendations for good site practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor shall prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP) in accordance with the requirements set out in the ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, Waste Management on Construction Site, for the Engineer's Representative approval. The WMP shall include monthly and yearly Waste Flow Tables that indicate the amounts of waste generated, recycled and disposed of (including final disposal site); The Contractor's waste management practices and effectiveness shall be audited by the Engineer's Representative on regular basis; The Contractor shall provide training for site staff for the concept of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedures, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling; The Contractor shall ensure sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection of waste; The Contractor shall use trucks with covering for the open-box bed and enclosed container shall be used to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste; The Contractor shall implement regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, pumps and oil interceptors; Separation of chemical wastes for special handling and appropriate treatment at a Chemical Waste Treatment Facility (CWTF); Encourage collection of aluminium cans, paper and plastic bottles by providing separate labelled bins to enable these wastes to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the workforce; 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; Wheel washing facilities shall be used by all trucks leaving the site to prevent transfer of mud onto public roads; 	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	Waste Disposal Ordinance, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010, ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005		✓		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make provisions in contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate; No waste shall be burnt on-site; A recording system for the amount of wastes generated, recycled and disposed (including disposal sites) should be proposed; Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimise amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste; and 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 utilizing them. Night soil should be regularly collected by licensed collectors. 							
8.5.1	6.2.1	<u>C&D Materials / Waste:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use standard formwork or pre-fabrication as far as practicable so as to minimise the C&D Materials arising; Consider the use of more durable formwork or plastic facing for construction works; Avoid the use of wooden hoardings and substitute with metal hoarding to facilitate recycling; Purchase of construction materials should be carefully planned in order to avoid over-ordering and wastage; Establish a trip-ticket system in accordance with DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010 and Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation in order to monitor the disposal of inert C&D Materials at public fill and the remaining C&D Waste to landfills, and control fly-tipping; Design foundation works to minimise the amount of excavated material to be generated; Sort construction debris and excavated materials on-site to recover 	All work sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	Waste Disposal Ordinance, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010, ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005		✓		

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		<p>reusable/recyclable portions (i.e. soil, broken concrete, metal, etc.) for backfilling and reinstatement;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregate and store different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal; Specify in design & build contract the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate; Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimise the amount of waste to be generated and to avoid unnecessary generation of waste; and Recommend the use of metal fencing or building panels, which are more durable than wooden panels, for the erection of construction site hoarding. 							
8.5.1	6.2.1	<p><u>Chemical waste:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical waste producers should be registered with the EPD; Chemical waste should be handled in accordance with the “Code of Practice on the Packaging, Handling and Storage of Chemical Wastes” including but not limited to the followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used and maintained in good conditions and securely closed, with incompatible chemicals be stored separately. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container in English and Chinese according to the instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations. A licensed collector to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes should be employed by the Contractor, to either the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre at Tsing Yi, or any other licensed facilities. Waste oils, chemicals or solvents should not be discharged to drain; and Routine cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps 	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	Contractor and Sub-contractor; HKPF, FEHD, EMSD and GL	Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes, Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation		✓	✓	

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		and oil interceptors during operation.							
8.5.1	6.2.1	<u>General refuse:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient dustbins should be provided for storage of waste as required under the Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances By-laws; Sufficient enclosed bins should be provided for general refuse, food and beverage waste to reduce odour, pest and litter impacts; General refuse arising on-site should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separately from C&D and chemical wastes; A reliable waste collector should be employed to clear general refuse from the construction site on a daily basis and disposed of to the licensed landfill or refuse transfer station; Office wastes can be reduced by recycling of paper if such volume is sufficiently large to warrant collection. Participation in a local collection scheme by the Contractor should be advocated; and Waste separation facilities for paper, aluminium cans, plastic bottles, etc. should be provided on-site and collected by individual collectors should be encouraged. 	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	Contractor and Sub-contractor; HKPF, FEHD, EMSD and GL	-		✓	✓	
Land Contamination									
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Hazard to Life									
10.11.1	8.2.1	Recommendations for good site practices in construction phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ignition of fire on site should be controlled throughout the construction programme; any temporary storage of fuel and flammable chemical should be minimised to reduce chance of causing explosion or escalation of fire in the case of emergency event at nearby potentially hazardous sources; 	All works area	Contractor and sub-contractors	Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes		✓		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fire extinguisher or other firefighting equipment should be made easily accessible to on-site workers; and establish communication channel and evacuation plan in the case of emergency event at nearby potentially hazardous sources. 							
10.11.2	8.2.1	<p>Recommendations for good site practices in operation phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> arrangements and facilities for the storage of any flammable goods should be in strict compliance with relevant legislation and guidelines; the building should be carefully designed to allow for rapid evacuation of people in protected routes; and proper training on safety procedures and evacuation arrangement should be conducted to enhance building users' capability to handle emergencies. An emergency response plan should be adopted during the operation phase of the depot. The plan should list out emergency procedures, identify members of emergency response teams and summarise contact information of nearby potentially hazardous sources. 	The Government Complex and Vehicle Depot	HKPF, FEHD, EMSD and GL	Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes	✓		✓	