

APPENDIX C - IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Introduction

This chapter presents the implementation schedule of mitigation measures for the Project. **Table C.1** summarizes the details of the recommended mitigation measures for all works areas. For each recommended mitigation measure, both the location and timing for the mitigation measures have clearly been identified as well as the parties responsible for implementing the mitigation measures and for maintenance (where applicable).

Table C.1 Implementation Schedule of Mitigation Measures

| EIA Ref. | Recommended Mitigation Measures | Location of the Measures | Implementation Agent | Implementation Stage ⁽¹⁾ | | | | Relevant Legislation and Guidelines |
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| Air Quality Impact (Construction Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 4.7.1 | Hourly watering with intensity of 0.0455 L/m ² (tentatively) on the active construction area so as to achieve a dust removal efficiency of 87.5%. | Active works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | EIAO-TM, AQOs |
| 4.7.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimize the dust impact to the surrounding ASRs, dust suppression measures stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation should be incorporated to control dust emission from the site. Major control measures relevant to this Project are listed below, and they are recommended to be included in relevant contract documents. - Any excavated or stockpile of dusty material should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or sprayed with water to maintain the entire surface wet and then removed or backfilled or reinstated where practicable within 24 hours of the excavation or unloading; - Any dusty material remaining after a stockpile is removed should be wetted with water and cleared from the surface of roads; - A stockpile of dusty material should not extend beyond the pedestrian barriers, fencing or traffic cones; - The load of dusty materials on a vehicles leaving a construction site should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak form the vehicle; | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where practicable, vehicles washing facilities including a high pressure water jet should be provided at every discernible or designated vehicle exit point. The area where vehicle washing takes place and the road section between the washing facilities and the exit point should be paved with concrete, bituminous materials or hardcores; - When there are open excavation and reinstatement works, hoarding of not less than 2.4m high should be provided as far as practicable along the site boundary with provision for public crossing. Good site practice shall also be adopted by the Contractor to ensure the conditions of the hoardings are properly maintained throughout the construction period; - The portion of any road leading only to construction site that is within 30m of a vehicle entrance or exit should be kept clear of dusty materials; - Surfaces where any pneumatic or power-driven drilling, cutting, polishing or other mechanical breaking operation takes place should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical continuously; - Any area that involves demolition activities should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical immediately prior to, during and immediately after the activities so as to maintain the entire surface wet; - Where a scaffolding is erected around the perimeter of a building under construction, effective dust screens, sheeting or netting should be provided to enclose the scaffolding from the ground floor level of the building, or a canopy should be provided from the first floor level up to the highest level of the scaffolding; - Any skip hoist for material transport should be totally enclosed by impervious sheeting; - 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 three sides; | | | | | | | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cement or dry PFA delivered in bulk should be stored in a closed silo fitted with an audible high level alarm which is interlocked with the material filling line and no overfilling is allowed; and - Exposed earth should be properly treated by compaction, turfing, hydroseeding, vegetation planting or sealing with latex, vinyl, bitumen, shortcrete or other suitable surface stabiliser within six months after the last construction activity on the construction site or part of the construction site where the exposed earth lies. | | | | | | | |
| Air Quality Impact (Operational Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | | N/A |
| Noise Impact (Construction Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 5.8.1 – 5.8.4 | <u>Adoption of Quiet PMEs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the noise impacts at the affected NSRs during normal daytime working hours, mitigation measures such as adopting quiet PME and construction noise barriers are recommended. <u>Construction Noise Barriers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To alleviate the construction noise impact on the affected NSRs, construction noise barriers or enclosures would be erected to provide screening from the construction plant. | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | EIAO-TM |
| Noise Impact (Operational Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 5.8.5 | Direct mitigation measures in the form of Vertical Noise Barriers, Cantilevered Noise Barriers, Semi-Enclosures and Full Enclosures are proposed on the Project Roads such that the noise level would be reduced to fulfil the EIAO requirements for RIW sites at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sau Mau Ping Road and Lin Tak Road, • J/O Clear Water Bay Road and On Sau Road and • New Clear Water Bay Road and Shun Lee Tsuen Road | Project roads | CEDD/Contractor | | | ✓ | | EIAO-TM |

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| Water Quality Impact (Construction Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 6.9.1 - 6.9.13 | <p><u>Construction Site Run-off and General Construction Activities</u></p> <p><i>Boring and Drilling Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water used in ground boring and drilling for site investigation or rock / soil anchoring should as far as practicable be re-circulated after sedimentation. When there is a need for final disposal, the wastewater should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities. <p><i>Wheel Washing Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before they leave a construction site to minimize the deposition of earth, mud, debris on roads. A wheel washing bay should be provided at every site exit if practicable and wash-water should have sand and silt settled out or removed before discharging into storm drains. The section of construction road between the wheel washing bay and the public road should be paved with backfill to reduce vehicle tracking of soil and to prevent site run-off from entering public road drains. <p><i>Rubbish and Litter</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good site practices should be adopted to remove rubbish and litter from construction sites so as to prevent the rubbish and litter from spreading from the site area. It is recommended to clean the construction sites on a regular basis. <p><i>Construction Site Run-off</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site practices outlined in ProPECC PN 1/94 "Construction Site Drainage" should be followed as far as practicable to minimise surface run-off and the chance of erosion. The following measures are recommended to protect water quality and sensitive uses of the coastal area, and when properly implemented should be sufficient to adequately control site discharges so as to avoid water quality impact. Surface run-off from construction sites should be discharged into storm drains via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | <p>ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage</p> <p>TM-DSS</p> <p>Water Pollution Control Ordinance</p> |

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| | <p>such as sand traps, silt traps and sedimentation basins. Channels or earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to properly direct stormwater to such silt removal facilities. Perimeter channels at site boundaries should be provided on site boundaries where necessary to intercept storm run-off from outside the site so that it will not wash across the site. Catchpits and perimeter channels should be constructed in advance of site formation works and earthworks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silt removal facilities, channels and manholes should be maintained and the deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly, at the onset of and after each rainstorm to prevent local flooding. Any practical options for the diversion and re-alignment of drainage should comply with both engineering and environmental requirements in order to provide adequate hydraulic capacity of all drains. Minimum distance of 100m should be maintained between the discharge points of construction site run-off and the existing saltwater intakes. No effluent will be discharged into typhoon shelter. • Construction works should be programmed to minimize soil excavation works in rainy seasons (April to September). If excavation in soil cannot be avoided in these months or at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, for the purpose of preventing soil erosion, temporary exposed slope surfaces should be covered e.g. by tarpaulin, and temporary access roads should be protected by crushed stone or gravel, as excavation proceeds. Intercepting channels should be provided (e.g. along the crest / edge of excavation) to prevent storm runoff from washing across exposed soil surfaces. Arrangements should always be in place in such a way that adequate surface protection measures can be safely carried out well before the arrival of a rainstorm. • Earthworks final surfaces should be well compacted and the subsequent permanent work or surface protection should be carried out immediately after the final surfaces are formed to prevent erosion caused by rainstorms. Appropriate drainage like intercepting channels should be provided where necessary. • Measures should be taken to minimize the ingress of rainwater into trenches. If excavation of trenches in wet seasons is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections. Rainwater | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction materials (e.g. aggregates, sand and fill material) on sites should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms. Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris from getting into the drainage system, and to prevent storm run-off from getting into foul sewers. Discharge of surface run-off into foul sewers must always be prevented in order not to unduly overload the foul sewerage system. Good site practices should be adopted to remove rubbish and litter from construction sites so as to prevent the rubbish and litter from spreading from the site area. It is recommended to clean the construction sites on a regular basis. <p><i>Site Effluent</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to apply to 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 TM-DSS. 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 relevant WPCO licence which is under the ambit of regional office (RO) of EPD. | | | | | | | |
| 6.9.14 - 6.9.16 | <p><u>Accidental Spillage and Potential Contamination of Surface Water and Groundwater</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor must register as a chemical waste producer if chemical wastes would be produced from the construction activities. The Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) and its subsidiary regulations | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | <p>Waste Disposal Ordinance</p> <p>Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste)</p> |

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| | <p>in particular the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, should be observed and complied with for control of chemical wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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: <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; and Storage area should be selected at a safe location on site and adequate space should be allocated to the storage area. | | | | | | | <p>(General) Regulation</p> <p>The Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes</p> |
| 6.9.17 - 6.9.18 | <p><u>Sewage Effluent from Construction Workforce</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction workforce on site will generate sewage. It is recommended to provide sufficient chemical toilets in the works areas. A licensed waste collector should be deployed to clean the chemical toilets on a regular basis. Notices should be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the surrounding environment. Regular environmental audit of the construction site will provide an effective control of any malpractices and can encourage continual improvement of environmental performance on site. It is anticipated that sewage generation during the construction phase of the project would not cause water | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | Water Pollution Control Ordinance |

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| | pollution problem after undertaking all required measures. | | | | | | | |
| 6.9.19 | <p><u>Construction Works in Close Proximity of Inland Waters</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The practices outlined in ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005 "Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works" should also be adopted where applicable to minimize the water quality impacts upon any natural streams or surface water systems. Relevant mitigation measures from the ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005 are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction works close to the inland waters should be carried out in dry season as far as practicable where the flow in the surface channel or stream is low. The use of less or smaller construction plants may be specified in areas close to the water courses to reduce the disturbance to the surface water. Temporary storage of materials (e.g. equipment, chemicals and fuel) and temporary stockpile of construction materials should be located well away from any water courses during carrying out of the construction works. Stockpiling of construction materials and dusty materials should be covered and located away from any water courses. Construction debris and spoil should be covered up and/or disposed of as soon as possible to avoid being washed into the nearby water receivers. Proper shoring may need to be erected in order to prevent soil or mud from slipping into the watercourses. | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | Water Pollution Control Ordinance |
| Water Quality Impact (Operational Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 6.9.20 - 6.9.23 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce storm water and non-point source pollution have been proposed for the RIW as follows: <p><i>Design Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed surface shall be avoided within the RIW sites to minimize soil erosion. The development site shall be either hard paved or | All works areas | CEDD/HyD | ✓ | | ✓ | | Water Pollution Control Ordinance |

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| | <p>covered by landscaping area where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The streams and channelized nullahs near the RIW sites will be retained to maintain the original flow path. The drainage system will be designed to avoid flooding. Green areas / tree / shrub planting etc. will be introduced along roadside amenity strips and central dividers as far as possible, which can help to reduce soil erosion. Evergreen trees species, which in general generate relatively smaller amount of fallen leaves, should be selected where possible. <p><i>Devices/ Facilities to Control Pollution</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening facilities such as standard gully grating and trash grille, with spacing which is capable of screening off large substances such as fallen leaves and rubbish should be provided at the inlet of drainage system. Road gullies with standard design and silt traps and oil interceptors should be incorporated during the detailed design to remove particles present in stormwater runoff, where appropriate. <p><i>Administrative Measures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good management measures such as regular cleaning and sweeping of road surface/ open areas are suggested. The road surface/ open area cleaning should also be carried out prior to occurrence rainstorm. Manholes, as well as stormwater gullies, ditches provided at the Project sites should be regularly inspected and cleaned (e.g. monthly). Additional inspection and cleansing should be carried out before forecast heavy rainfall. | | | | | | | |
| Waste Management Implication (Construction Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 7.6.1 – 7.6.3 | <p><u>Good Site Practices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate waste handling, transportation and disposal methods for all waste arising generated during the construction works for the Project should be implemented to ensure that construction wastes do not enter the nearby streams or drainage channel. It is anticipated that adverse impacts would not arise on the | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | <p>Waste Disposal Ordinance</p> <p>DEVB TCW No. 6/2010, ETWB TCW No. 19/2005</p> |

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| | <p>construction site, provided that good site practices are strictly followed. Recommendations for good site practices during the construction activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nomination of approved personnel, such as a site manager, to be responsible for good site practices, and making arrangements for collection of all wastes generated at the site and effective disposal to an appropriate facility. - Training of site personnel in proper waste management and chemical waste handling procedures. - Provision of sufficient waste reception/ disposal points, of a suitable vermin-proof design that minimises windblown litter. - Arrangement for regular collection of waste for transport off-site and final disposal. - Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers. - Regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors. - A recording system for the amount of wastes generated, recycled and disposed (including the disposal sites) should be proposed. - A Waste Management Plan should be prepared and should be submitted to the Engineer for approval. One may make reference to <i>ETWB TCW No. 19/2005</i> for details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to monitor the disposal of C&D materials at landfills and public filling areas, as appropriate, and to control fly tipping, a trip-ticket system should be included as one of the contractual requirements to be implemented by an Environmental Team undertaking the Environmental Monitoring and Audit work. One may take reference to <i>DEVB TCW No.6/2010</i> for details. | | | | | | | |
| 7.6.4 – 7.6.5 | <p><u>Waste Reduction Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good management and control of construction site activities/ | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | ✓ | ✓ | | | Waste Disposal Ordinance |

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| | <p>processes can minimise the generation 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"> - Segregate and store different types of construction related waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal. - Provide separate labelled bins to segregate recyclable waste such as aluminium cans from other general refuse generated by the work force, and to encourage collection by individual collectors. - Any unused chemicals or those with remaining functional capacity shall be recycled. - Maximising the use of reusable steel formwork to reduce the amount of C&D materials. - Prior to disposal of C&D waste, it is recommended that wood, steel and other metals shall be separated for re-use and / or recycling to minimise the quantity of waste to be disposed of to landfill. - Adopt proper storage and site practices to minimise the potential for damage to, or contamination of, construction materials. - Plan the delivery and stock of construction materials carefully to minimise the amount of waste generated. - Minimize over ordering of concrete, mortars and cement grout by doing careful check before ordering. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the above measures, other specific mitigation measures are recommended below to minimise environmental impacts during handling, transportation and disposal of wastes. | | | | | | | ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 |
| 7.6.6 – 7.6.8 | <p><u>Construction and Demolition Materials</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The C&D materials generated from site clearance, demolition of existing roads, slope excavation works, and construction of new | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | Waste Disposal Ordinance Waste Disposal |

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| | <p>roads, retaining wall and piling works should be sorted on-site into inert C&D materials (that is, public fill) and C&D waste. To minimise the impact resulting from collection and transportation of C&D materials as far as practicable. C&D waste, such as wood, plastic, steel and other metals should be reused or recycled and, as a last resort, disposed to landfill. A suitable area should be designated within the site for temporary stockpiling of C&D materials and to facilitate the sorting process. Within the stockpile areas, the following measures should be taken to control potential environmental impacts or nuisance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste such as soil should be handled and stored well to ensure secure containment; - Covering material during heavy rainfall; - Stockpiling area should be provided with covers and water spraying system to prevent materials from wind-blown or being washed away; - Locating stockpiles to minimise potential visual impacts; and - Minimising land intake of stockpile areas as far as possible. <p><u>General Refuse</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separate from C&D materials. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from C&D materials. An enclosed and covered area is preferred to reduce the occurrence of 'wind blown' light material. <p><u>Chemical Wastes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If chemical wastes were to be produced at the construction site, the Contractor would 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 | | | | | | <p>(Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation</p> <p>Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap. 132) - Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation</p> <p>Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance</p> <p>Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes</p> <p>Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes</p> | |

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| | corresponding chemical characteristics of the waste such as explosive, flammable, oxidizing, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. The Contractor shall use a licensed collector to transport the chemical wastes. The licensed collector shall deliver the waste to the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre at Tsing Yi, or other licensed facility, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. | | | | | | | |
| Waste Management Implication (Operational Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | | |
| Land Contamination (Construction Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | | |
| Land Contamination (Operational Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | | |
| Ecological Impact (Terrestrial) (Construction Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 9.13.2-9.13.5 | <p>Measures to Avoid/ Minimize Impacts to Flora Species of Conservation Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the Project Site boundary, two flora species of conservation importance (Incense Tree and Luofushan Joint-fir) would be subject to direct impacts. A detailed vegetation survey should be conducted by a qualified ecologist / botanist within the Project Site boundary. A Transplantation Proposal should be prepared by a qualified ecologist / botanist with detailed findings of the vegetation survey (i.e. number and locations of the affected individuals, assessment of the suitability and / or practicality of the transplantation) and locations of receptor site(s), transplantation methodology, implementation programme of transplantation, post-transplantation monitoring and maintenance programme. The proposal should be submitted to and approved by AFCD prior to commencement of any works (including ground investigation. The approved transplantation works should be supervised by a qualified botanist / horticulturist / Certified Arborist with relevant experience in transplanting flora species of conservation importance. After transplantation, a 3-year monitoring and maintenance programme | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | EIAO-TM |

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| | <p>of the transplanted species should be conducted to ensure the establishment of the transplanted trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hoarding or fencing should be erected around the works areas during the construction phase to restrict access, to adjacent habitats supporting flora species of conservation importance, by site workers and to reduce human disturbance. | | | | | | | |
| 9.13.6-9.13.8 | <p>Measures to Avoid/ Minimize Habitat Loss to Woodland and Plantation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss could be avoided in the first instance by retaining existing vegetation wherever possible, particularly mature and semi-mature trees present within the works areas. Any trees retained should be adequately protected during construction phase to promote their health and longevity. Areas which would be temporarily affected by construction activities (i.e. slope works) should be reinstated after completing the construction works. Hoarding or fencing should be erected around the works areas during construction phase to restrict access to natural habitats adjacent to works areas by site workers. | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | ✓ | ✓ | | | EIAO-TM |
| 9.13.9-9.13.12 | <p>Measures to Minimise Disturbance from Construction Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction dust should be suppressed to avoid and minimize the dust covering leaves of plants that would affect their photosynthesis, and thus their health and growth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular spraying of haul roads. Proper storage of construction materials. Covering trucks or transporting wastes in enclosed containers to minimize windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste. Noise impact during construction phase should be avoided and minimized to reduce the disturbance to the habitats adjacent to the works areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machines and plant (e.g. trucks) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum. Machines and plants known to emit strong directional noise | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | EIAO-TM |

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| | | | | Des | C | O | Dec | |
| | <p>should, wherever possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from the nearby habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material stockpiles and other structures should be effectively utilized, wherever practicable, in screening noise from on-site construction activities. - Using Quiet Mechanical Plant (QMP) to limit noise emissions at source. - QMP and other machines and plants (e.g. air compressors, concrete pumps) should be covered by noise enclosure to further reduce noise impact. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through night-time lighting control during construction phase, glare disturbance to wildlife would be controlled. | | | | | | | |
| 9.13.13 | <p>Measures to Minimise Pollution to Watercourses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good site practices should be adopted to avoid any pollution from entering the watercourses. Practices to minimize surface runoff and to reduce suspended solid levels should be undertaken. - Drainage arrangements should include sediment traps to collect and control construction run-off. - All works and storage area should be restricted to the site boundary. - General refuse and construction wastes should be collected and disposed of in a timely and appropriate manner. - Regular check of the construction boundary to avoid unmitigated impacts imposed on nearby watercourse. | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | EIAO-TM |
| Ecological Impact (Terrestrial) (Operational Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 9.13.14 | <p>Measures to Minimize Impacts from Noise Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the operational phase, the road networks and associated noise barriers may result in bird collision and mortality. Mitigation measures such as use of tinted materials and superimposing dark patterns or strips on the barrier, as per EPD / Highways Department requirements would be employed to minimise incidents | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | | ✓ | | EIAO-TM |

| EIA Ref. | Recommended Mitigation Measures | Location of the Measures | Implementation Agent | Implementation Stage ⁽¹⁾ | | | | Relevant Legislation and Guidelines |
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| | of mortality from collision. | | | | | | | |
| Landscape and Visual (Construction Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.9) | All existing trees to be retained shall be carefully protected during construction. | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | ✓ | ✓ | | | DEVB TC (W) No.10/2013 |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.9) | Tree Transplantation Detailed transplanting proposal will be submitted to relevant government departments for approval in accordance with ETWB TCW No. 29/2004, DEVB TC (W) No.7/2015 and “ Guidelines on Tree Transplanting ”, GLTMS of DEVB. | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | ✓ | ✓ | | | ETWB TCW No. 29/2004 DEVB TC (W) No.7/2015 Guidelines on Tree Transplanting, GLTMS of DEVB |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.9) | Erection of decorative screen hoarding for reducing visual impacts | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | EIAO-TM |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.9) | Measures to avoid / minimize impacts to flora species of conservation importance. | All works areas | CEDD/Contractor | ✓ | ✓ | | | EIAO-TM |
| Landscape and Visual (Operational Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Compensatory tree planting for loss of existing trees (Compensation for loss of road side amenity) | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage – HyD/LCSD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | DEVB TC (W) No.7/2015 GEO publication No. 1/2011 |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Compensatory woodland planting | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage – HyD/ArchSD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | DEVB TC (W) No.7/2015 GEO publication No. 1/2011 |

| EIA Ref. | Recommended Mitigation Measures | Location of the Measures | Implementation Agent | Implementation Stage ⁽¹⁾ | | | | Relevant Legislation and Guidelines |
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| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Compensatory shrub mix planting | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage – HyD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | DEVB TC (W) No.7/2015 GEO publication No. 1/2011 |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Hydro-seeding planting with shrub seed mix | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage – HyD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | DEVB TC (W) No.7/2015 GEO publication No. 1/2011 |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Tall buffer advance screen tree / shrub / climber planting | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage – HyD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | DEVB TC (W) No.7/2015 GEO publication No. 1/2011 |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Planting of road verges, central divider and around structures | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage – HyD, LCSD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ETWB(W) No. 2/2004 Subject to ACABAS approval |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Reinstate modified watercourse | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage - DSD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | EIAO-TM |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Provision of visually pleasing aesthetic treatment on noise barriers (with climbers provided if space available) and enclosures | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage - HyD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ETWB(W) No. 2/2004 Subject to ACABAS approval |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Hard Landscape Treatment Carriageway, Structures and Roadside Furniture (for example, pleasing aesthetic finishing of retaining wall) | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ETWB(W) No. 10/2005 Subject to |

| EIA Ref. | Recommended Mitigation Measures | Location of the Measures | Implementation Agent | Implementation Stage ⁽¹⁾ | | | | Relevant Legislation and Guidelines |
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| | | | Operational Stage – HyD/LCSD/ArchSD | | | | | ACABAS approval |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Planting of toe planters for slope enhancement | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage – LCSD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | EIAO-TM GEO publication No. 1/2011 |
| 10.10.4 (Table 10.10) | Planting of berm planters/ planting strips for slope enhancement | All works areas | Design and Construction Stage - CEDD Operational Stage – HyD | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | EIAO-TM GEO publication No. 1/2011 |
| Landfill Gas Hazard (Construction Phase) | | | | | | | | |
| 11.9.2 - 11.9.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors shall note the possible presence of landfill gas in the ground (even if it is unlikely) and shall take this into account in the design, construction of the proposed works. A Safety Officer or an appropriately qualified person, trained in the use of gas detection equipment, landfill gas related hazards and the appropriate actions to take in the event of adverse circumstances, shall be present on site throughout the works, in particular, when works are undertaken below ground. The contractor shall take cognizance of the presence of surface water and leachate management system and landfill gas management systems near the proposed works area. The contractor shall take all reasonable care to avoid any damage, loss, injury, interruption or impairment of the integrity of the landfill facilities within the works limits, storage area and across road area. The contractor shall also liaise and seek EPD and their landfill contractor – Hong Kong Landfill Restoration Group Limited (HKLRG) agreement on site arrangement before carrying out the proposed work. | Works areas within landfill consultation zones | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | ✓ | | EPD's Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note |
| 11.9.5 - 11.9.11 | <u>Safety Measures</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall be aware of, and inform all workers accordingly, that methane and carbon dioxide is always likely to be | Works areas within landfill consultation zones | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | EPD's Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment |

| EIA Ref. | Recommended Mitigation Measures | Location of the Measures | Implementation Agent | Implementation Stage ⁽¹⁾ | | | | Relevant Legislation and Guidelines |
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| | | | | Des | C | O | Dec | |
| | <p>present in the soil voids.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All personnel working on site and all visitors to the site be informed of the nearby landfill site and the possibility of landfill gas in the vicinity of the proposed works area. Safety warning notices shall be posted. No worker shall be allowed to work alone at any time inside the trenches or joint bays or near to any excavation. At least one other worker shall be available to assist in a rescue in an emergency case. Smoking and naked flames shall be strictly prohibited within the site or confined space if any. 'No Smoking' and 'No Naked Flame' notices shall be posted prominently at the site entrance and other conspicuous locations. All electrical equipment, such as motors and extension cords, shall be intrinsically safe. Adequate safety equipment shall be available at all times. This includes but is not limited to fire extinguishing equipment, breathing apparatus and personal protective equipment. In the event of working inside a confined space is required, sufficient approved resuscitation equipment, breathing apparatus and safety torches shall be available. Persons involved in or supervising such work shall be trained and practiced for the use of such equipment. A permit-to-work system for entry into confined space shall be established by an approved qualified person and consistently enforced. All relevant Ordinances, Legislations, Guidelines and Codes of Practice pertaining to work in confined space must be strictly adhered to. | | | | | | | <p>Guidance Note</p> <p>Labour Department's Code of Practice for Safety and Health at Work in Confined Space</p> |
| 11.9.12-11.9.16 | <p><u>Monitoring</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The works area shall be monitored periodically during construction for the presence of methane, carbon dioxide and oxygen using gas detection equipment. The gas detection equipment shall be an intrinsically safe portable instrument, appropriately calibrated and capable of measuring the following gases in the ranges indicated below: <p>– Methane 0 – 100% LEL and 0 – 100% v/v;</p> | Works areas within landfill consultation zones | CEDD/Contractor | | ✓ | | | EPD's Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note |

| EIA Ref. | Recommended Mitigation Measures | Location of the Measures | Implementation Agent | Implementation Stage ⁽¹⁾ | | | | Relevant Legislation and Guidelines |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Carbon dioxide 0 – 100%; and – Oxygen 0 – 21%. • During construction, monitoring of excavations shall be undertaken as follows: • For excavation deeper than 1 m, measurements shall be made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At the ground surface before excavation commences; – Immediately before any worker enters an excavation; – At the beginning of each working day for the entire period the excavation remains open; and – Periodically through the working day whilst workers are in the excavation. • For excavation between 300 mm and 1 m deep, measurements shall be made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Directly after the excavation has been completed; and – Periodically whilst the excavation remains open. • For excavation less than 300 mm, monitoring may be omitted at the discretion of the Safety Officer or other appropriate qualified person. • The monitoring frequency and area to be monitored shall be set down prior to commencement of ground works either by the Safety Officer or by an appropriately qualified person. • Monitoring should be undertaken by the Safety Officer or by an appropriately qualified person. The monitoring results shall be recorded and kept on site and shall be readily available at all times for inspection by the relevant authority. • Depending upon the results of measurements, actions will vary. Actions shall be set down by the Safety Officer or other appropriately qualified person prior to commencement of occupancy of the proposed works area. | | | | | | | |
| Landfill Gas Hazard (Operational Phase) | | | | | | | | |

| EIA Ref. | Recommended Mitigation Measures | Location of the Measures | Implementation Agent | Implementation Stage ⁽¹⁾ | | | | Relevant Legislation and Guidelines |
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| 11.10.2 – 11.10.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of landfill gas should be assumed at all times by maintenance workers. • All maintenance workers inspecting any manhole should be fully trained in the issue of landfill gas hazard. • Any manhole which is large enough to permit to access to personnel should be subject to safe entry procedures. • Working in confined spaces is controlled by the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Confined Spaces) Regulations of the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance. Following the Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces (Labour Department, Hong Kong) maintains compliance with the above regulations. • A strictly regulated “work permit procedure” should be implemented and the relevant safety procedures must be rigidly followed. • Adequate communication with maintenance staff should be maintained with respect to landfill gas hazard. • Utility companies should undertake a landfill gas surveillance exercise at the utility manholes/inspection chambers. • Undertaken using an intrinsically safe portable instrument, appropriately calibrated and capable of measuring the following gases in the ranges indicated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Methane 0 – 100% LEL and 0 – 100% v/v; – Carbon dioxide 0 – 100%; and – Oxygen 0 – 21%. • Undertaken for the duration of the site occupancy, or until such time that EPD agrees that surveillance is no longer required. • Depending on the results of the measurements, actions required will vary and should be set down by appropriately qualified person. | Works areas within landfill consultation zones | Maintenance contractor/Utility companies | | | ✓ | | <p>EPD’s Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note</p> <p>Labour Department’s Code of Practice for Safety and Health at Work in Confined Space</p> |

Note:

(1) Des = Design; C = Construction; O = Operation; Dec = Decommissioning