

Project Implementation Schedule

Note: Chapters 1 to 3 of the EIA report present the background information of the Project, identified designated project, concurrent projects, objectives and scope for various environmental aspects. Chapters 4 to 11 of the EIA report present the EIA findings and mitigation measures are described below with cross-reference to the EIA report. Chapters 12, 13 & 14 summarize the environmental monitoring requirements, environmental outcomes and conclusion.

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Environmental Protection Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Location of the measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage ^[1]				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	Dec	
<i>Construction Dust Impact</i>										
S4.4.3.1	D1	Mitigation measures in form of regular watering under a good site practice should be adopted. Watering once per hour on exposed worksites is proposed.	Minimize dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers	All construction sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APCO • HKAQOs • Annex 4, TM-EIAO
S4.4.3.2	D2	<p>The Contractor shall follow the procedures and requirements given in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation. Following dust suppression measures should also be incorporated by the Contractor to control the dust nuisance throughout the construction phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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 	Minimize dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers	All construction sites	Contractor		√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APCO • HKAQOs • Annex 4, TM-EIAO 	

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		<p>hardcores;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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; • Immediately before leaving a construction site, every vehicles shall be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels; • 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. 								
<i>Odour Impact (Construction Phase)</i>										
S4.4.3.3	O1	Following odour control measures should also be incorporated by the	Minimize odour impact at the	All construction	Contractor		√			• Annex 4, TM-EIAO

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		Contractor to control the odour impact throughout the construction phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The odorous excavated materials should be placed away from the sensitive receivers as far as possible; • The odorous excavated materials should be properly covered with tarpaulin sheets during storage and transportation to minimize the odour emission. • The odorous excavated materials should be removed from the construction site as soon as possible; and • Overnight on-site storage of odorous materials should be avoided. 	nearby sensitive receivers	sites						
Noise Impact (Construction Phase)										
S5.3.6	N1	The following mitigation measures should be incorporated by the Contractor to control noise impact throughout the construction phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good site practices to limit noise emissions at the source; • Use of quiet plant and working methods; • Use of shrouds / temporary noise barriers and enclosure to screen noise from relatively static PMEs; • Alternative use of plant items within one worksite, wherever possible; and • Scheduling of construction works outside school examination periods in critical area. 	Minimize noise impact at the nearby sensitive receivers	All construction sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCO • Annex 5, TM-EIAO
Water Quality Impact (Construction Phase)										
S6.6.1	W1	<u>Construction Runoff</u> In accordance with the Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage, Environmental Protection Department, 1994 (ProPECC PN 1/94), best management practices should be implemented as far as practicable as below:	Control construction runoff	All construction Sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPCO • EIAO • Annex 6, TM-EIAO

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		<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. Channels (both temporary and permanent drainage pipes and culverts), earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to direct stormwater to silt removal facilities. • Diversion of natural stormwater should be provided as far as possible. The design of temporary on-site drainage should prevent runoff going through site surface, construction machinery and equipment in order to avoid or minimize polluted runoff. Sedimentation tanks with sufficient capacity, constructed from pre-formed individual cells of approximately 6 to 8 m³ capacities, are recommended as a general mitigation measure which can be used for settling surface runoff prior to disposal. The system capacity shall be flexible and able to handle multiple inputs from a variety of sources and suited to applications where the influent is pumped. • The dikes or embankments for flood protection should be implemented around the boundaries of earthwork areas. Temporary ditches should be provided to facilitate the runoff discharge into an appropriate watercourse, through a silt/sediment trap. The silt/sediment traps should be incorporated in the permanent drainage channels to enhance deposition rates. • The design of efficient silt removal facilities should be based on the guidelines in Appendix A1 of ProPECC PN 1/94. The detailed design of the sand/silt traps should be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of construction. • All exposed earth areas should be completed and vegetated as soon as possible after earthworks have been completed. If excavation of soil cannot be avoided during the rainy season, or at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, exposed slope surfaces should be covered by tarpaulin or other means. • All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure proper and efficient operation at all times and particularly following rainstorms. Deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly and disposed of by spreading evenly over stable, vegetated areas. • If the excavation of trenches in wet periods is necessary, it should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. Water pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be 								

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		<p>discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All open stockpiles of construction materials (for example, aggregates, sand and fill material) 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 should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm runoff being directed into foul sewers. • Precautions to be taken at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted, and actions to be taken during or after rainstorms are summarized in Appendix A2 of ProPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to the control of silty surface runoff during storm events. • All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving a construction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads. An adequately designed and sited wheel washing facilities should be provided at every construction site exit 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-wash bay to the public road should be paved with sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public roads and drains. • Oil interceptors should be provided in the drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources. The oil interceptors should be emptied and cleaned regularly to prevent the release of oil and grease into the storm water drainage system after accidental spillage. A bypass should be provided for the oil interceptors to prevent flushing during heavy rain. • Construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid water quality impacts. • 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 								

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		<p>reaching water sensitive receivers nearby.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular environmental audit on the construction site should be carried out in order to prevent any malpractices. Notices should be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the water bodies, marsh and ponds. 								
S6.6.2	W2	<p><u>Implementation of Temporary Cofferdams during Construction Phase</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cofferdam should be constructed to isolate the construction activities from the nullah water. The detail design of the cofferdams will be conducted by the Contractor during the construction phase to fulfil the requirements in DSD Technical Circular No. 14/200 “Temporary Flow Diversions and Temporary Works Affecting Capacity in Stormwater Drainage. 	To isolate construction activities from nullah water.	All construction Sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WPCO EIAO Annex 6, TM-EIAO
S6.6.3	W3	<p><u>Mitigation Measure for Construction Activities / Sites in close proximity to the Dry Weather Flow Channel</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pumps should be used to collect any construction site surface runoff and ingress / seepage water within the cofferdam. The collected construction site surface runoff and ingress / seepage water should be diverted to the on-site wastewater treatment facilities for treatment to satisfactory levels before discharge; Prior to the completion of the temporary platform, any temporary stockpile should be stored outside the nullah and at location away from the air sensitive receivers. Bunds will be installed to avoid the stockpile area and stock material will be covered with tarpaulin to minimize leakage as practicable as possible; Stockpile should be located within the cofferdam which will be designed to be water tight and be covered with tarpaulin if storage within nullah is unavoidable, Once the temporary platform is completed, any stockpile should be stored on the temporary platforms which should be designed to be water tight to prevent leakage; Removal of stockpile from the site as soon as possible and overnight storage should be avoided; Avoidance of stockpiling materials near the dry weather flow channel; and 	To mitigate the potential water quality impact from the construction activities	Construction Sites within or adjacent to the nullah	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WPCO EIAO Annex 6, TM-EIAO

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance of major excavation during high stream flow. 								
S6.6.4	W4	<u>Emergency Contingency Plan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the construction activities will be conducted inside or above the nullah, the nullah would be potentially affected during construction phase when there is accidental spillage of chemicals or leakage of polluting water into the nullah. Therefore, an emergency contingency plan should be prepared by the Contractor to state the details of action in such an event. The Contractor should prepare the contingency plan prior to the commencement of construction works and for submission to IEC, Engineer and EPD for approval. 	To mitigate the potential water quality impact from the construction activities	All construction Sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WPCO EIAO Annex 6, TM-EIAO
S6.6.5	W5	<u>Sewage from Workforce</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable chemical toilets and sewage holding tanks should be provided for handling the construction sewage generated by the workforce. A licensed contractor should be employed to provide appropriate and adequate portable toilets to cater 0.23 m³/day/employed population and be responsible for appropriate disposal and maintenance. Notices should be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the nearby environment during the construction phase of the Project. Regular environmental audit on the construction site should be conducted in order to provide an effective control of any malpractices and achieve continual improvement of environmental performance on site. It is anticipated that sewage generation during the construction phase of the Project would not cause water quality impact after undertaking all required measures. 	Handling of site sewage	All construction Sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WPCO EIAO Annex 6, TM-EIAO

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<i>Water Quality Impact (Operational Phase)</i>										
S6.7.2.1	W6	<u>Permanent Structure of the Elevated Pedestrian Corridor</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of parapet wall, that the height is subject to further drainage impact assessment, which is capable to containing passage of 50 year design events with 500mm freeboard and passage of 200 year design event; Adopting of lens-shaped footbridge column to reduce head loss; and Connecting individual rows of supporting column at the three existing road bridges to reduce head loss. Size of permanent structure inside the nullah would be also minimized. Drainage impact assessment would be conducted to mitigate the potential flood risk and hydraulic impact to acceptable level. 	To mitigate flood risk of the nullah	The proposed elevated pedestrian corridor	Contractor	√	√	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex 6, TM-EIAO
<i>Waste Management (Construction Waste)</i>										
S7.3.2.2	WM1	<u>Good Site Practice</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nomination of an approved personnel, such as a site manager, to be responsible for the implementation of 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 site cleanliness, appropriate waste management procedures and concepts of waste reduction, reuse and recycling; Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection for 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 Waste Management Plan (WMP) should be prepared by the contractor and submitted to the Engineer for approval. 	Minimize the impact of waste generation, storage, collection and transportation during construction	All construction sites	Contractor	√	√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Disposal Ordinance

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S7.3.2.3	WM2	<p><u>Waste Reduction Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregate and store different types of waste in different containers, skip or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal; Proper storage and site practices to minimize the potential for damage and contamination of construction materials; Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimise amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste; Sort out demolition debris and excavated materials from demolition works to recover reusable/recyclable portions (i.e. soil, broken concrete, metal etc.); Provide training to workers on the importance of appropriate waste management procedures, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling. 	Minimize waste generation during construction	All construction sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Disposal Ordinance
S7.3.2.5 – S7.3.2.6	WM3	<p><u>Storage, Collection and Transportation of Waste</u></p> <p>Storage of waste on site may induce adverse environmental implications if not properly managed. The following recommendation should be implemented to minimize the impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste such as sediment should be handled and stored well to ensure secure containment; Stockpiling area should be provided with covers and water spraying system to prevent materials from wind-blown or being washed away; and Different locations should be designated to stockpile each material to enhance reuse. <p>The collection and transportation of waste from works area to respective disposal sites may also induce adverse environmental impacts if not properly managed. The following recommendation should be implemented to minimise the impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove waste in timely manner; Employ the trucks with cover or enclosed containers for waste transportation; Obtain relevant waste disposal permits from the appropriate 	Minimize the impact of waste storage, collection and transportation during construction	All construction sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Disposal Ordinance

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		authorities; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of waste should be done at licensed waste disposal facilities. 								
S7.3.2.8 – S7.3.2.13	WM4	<u>Excavated and C&D Materials</u> Wherever practicable, C&D materials should be segregated from other wastes to avoid contamination and ensure acceptability at Public Fill Reception Facilities areas or reclamation sites. The following mitigation measures should be implemented in handling the excavated and C&D materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain temporary stockpiles and reuse excavated fill material for backfilling; Carry out on-site sorting; Make provisions in the Contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate; Implement a trip-ticket system for each works contract to ensure that the disposal of C&D materials are properly documented and verified; Use of standard formwork, pre-cast walls and planning of materials purchasing should be optimized to reduce production of C&D wastes; and Provision of wheel washing facilities. 	Minimize the disposal of excavated and C&D materials generated during construction	All construction sites	Contractor	√	√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Disposal Ordinance Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance
S3.5.1.5 and S7.3.2.14	WM5	<u>Sediment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling and testing of sediment has been carried out in accordance with the approved SSTP. The sediment quality is categorized as Category L. For the excavated sediment to be disposed, the Project Proponent should agree with MFC on the allocation of disposal site and the Contractor should carry out necessary procedures to obtain a dumping permit from EPD prior to the dredging / excavation works. Cofferdams should be installed prior to demolition of existing nullah structures or excavation in dry for pile cap construction to provide an isolated work environment. The excavation works within nullah for the foundation will be scheduled to be carried out as far as 	To properly manage any excavated sediment to be generated from the construction works	All construction sites	Consultant and Contractor	√				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dumping at Sea Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 34/2002

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		<p>practicable to minimise impacts to water quality. Similarly, this measure will also be adopted for the construction of the supports for the temporary platform when necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed grabs or sealed grabs should be used and the mechanical grabs would need to be sealed. • The excavation operation should be carefully controlled to avoid splashing excavated materials or wastes into the surrounding water during the transportation. Dump trucks will be used to transport the excavated materials or wastes so as to minimize the possibility of splashing on nullah and the temporary stockpiles within the nullah will be avoided. The works such as excavation for the foundation construction within nullah will be carried out in accordance with the approved method statement by the Engineer to minimise the impact to water quality. • Toe boards along both edges of the footbridge deck will be provided in order to avoid construction materials falling into the nullah. • Open stockpiles susceptible to erosion will be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric and provided with sand bag barriers or equivalent measures. • Temporary storage of materials should be located away from the nullah during carrying out of the construction works. 								
S7.3.2.16 – S7.3.2.17	WM6	<p><u>Chemical Waste</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For those processes which generated chemical waste, it may be possible to find alternatives to eliminate the use of chemicals, to reduce the generation quantities or to select a chemical type of less impacts on environment, health and safety as far as possible. • If chemical wastes are produced at the construction site, the Contractors should register with EPD as chemical waste producers. Chemical wastes should be stored in appropriate containers and collected by a licensed chemical waste contractor. Chemical wastes 	Minimize the generation of chemical waste during construction	All construction sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation • Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

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		(e.g. spent lubricant oil) should be recycled at an appropriate facility as far as possible, while the chemical waste that cannot be recycled should be disposed of at either the CWTC, or another licensed facility, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation.								
S7.3.2.18	WM7	<u>General Refuse</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins separately from construction and chemical wastes. Recycling bins should also be placed to encourage recycling. Preferably enclosed and covered areas should be provided for general refuse collection and routine cleaning for these areas should also be implemented to keep areas clean. A reputable waste collector should be employed to remove general refuse on a daily basis. It is expected that such arrangements would minimise potential environmental impacts. 	Minimize the impact of general refuse generation and storage during construction	All construction sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Disposal Ordinance Public Health and Municipal Service Ordinance – Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances By-laws
S7.3.2.19	WM8	<u>Sewage</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wastewater Management Plan should document the locations and number of portable chemical toilets depending on the number of workers, land availability, site condition and activities. Regularly collection by licensed collectors should be arranged to minimise potential environmental impacts. 	Minimize the impact of sewage generation, storage and collection during construction	All construction sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Disposal Ordinance
Waste Management (Operational Waste)										
S7.4.2.1	WM9	<u>General Refuse</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate refuse collection bins and recycling bins should be provided at proper locations along the future footbridge; Regular collection of waste and cleaning of the collection areas should be carried out regularly. 	Minimize the impact of general refuse generation and storage during operation	Future footbridge	Corresponding maintenance party			√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health and Municipal Service Ordinance – Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances By-laws
Ecology										
S9.7.1.1	E1	The following mitigation measures should be taken to minimize the release of pollutants into the nullah which would eventually enter the eco-system of the sensitive areas downstream: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of cofferdams to confine and isolate the demolition and 	Minimize the impact on ecological sensitive areas in the downstream of	All construction sites	Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TM-EIAO

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		<p>excavation works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed grabs or sealed grabs should be used and the mechanical grabs would need to be tightly sealed. • The excavation operation should be carefully controlled to avoid splashing excavated materials or wastes into the surrounding water during the transportation. Dump truck will be used to transport the excavated materials or wastes immediately so as to minimise the possibility of splashing on nullah. • The works such as excavation for the foundation construction within nullah will be carried out in accordance with the approved method statement by the Engineer to minimise the impact to water quality • Toe boards along both edges of the footbridge deck will be provided in order to avoid construction materials falling into the nullah. • Open stockpiles susceptible to erosion will be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric and provided with sand bag barriers or equivalent measures, especially during the wet season (April – September) or when heavy raining is predicted. • Temporary storage of materials should be located away from the nullah during carrying out of the construction works. • Surface run-off and sewage from construction should be treated via adequately designed silt removal facilities such as sand traps and silt traps. • All workers should be regularly briefed to avoid water pollution from site runoff to the nullah and supervisory staff should be assigned to station on site to closely supervise and monitor the works. 	the Project by controlling water quality impact							
<i>Landscape and Visual (Construction Phase)</i>										
S10.8	LV1	--	--	--	--					-
Table 10.6	LV2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing trees to be retained on site should be carefully protected during construction. The requirement shall follow the “Guidelines on Tree Preservation during Development” released by Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section, Development Bureau. 	Minimize the landscape impact	All construction sites	Implement by HyD/Contractor and maintained by LCSD		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEVB TCW No. 07/2015 - Tree Preservation
	LV3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees unavoidably affected by the works should be transplanted where practical. The requirement shall follow the “Guidelines one 	Minimize the	All construction	Implement by HyD/Contractor		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEVB TCW No.

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		Tree Transplanting during Development” released by Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section, Development Bureau.	landscape impact	sites	and maintained by LCSD					07/2015 - Tree Preservation
	LV4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensatory tree planting should be provided to compensate for felled trees during construction according to TC (W) No.7/2015 – Tree Preservation and satisfaction of relevant Government departments. Sufficient planting area shall be provided for the growth of trees. Required numbers and locations of compensatory trees shall be determined and agreed separately with Government during the Tree Felling Application. 	Minimize the landscape impact	All construction sites	Implement by HyD/Contractor and maintained by LCSD		√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVB TCW No. 07/2015 - Tree Preservation
	LV5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of night-time lighting. 	Minimize the visual impact	All construction sites	HyD/Contractor		√			-
	LV6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erection of decorative screen hoarding compatible with the surrounding setting. 	Minimize the visual impact	All construction sites	HyD/Contractor		√			-
Landscape and Visual (Operation Phase)										
S10.8 Table 10.7	LV7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of compensatory tree planting for all felled trees. Maintenance parties shall be identified according to DEVB TCW No. 6/2015 – maintenance of vegetation and hard landscape features. 	Mitigate the landscape and visual impact	All construction sites	Implement by HyD/Contractor and maintained by LCSD			√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVB TCW No. 07/2015 - Tree Preservation
	LV8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic and greening design of the Footbridge according to DEVB TC(W) No.2/2013 Greening on Footbridges and Flyovers. 	Mitigate the visual impact	Future Footbridge	Implement by HyD/Contractor and maintained by HyD			√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETWB TCW No. 36/2004, ACABAS - submission is required to ACABAS for approval of any bridges and associated structures within the public highway system.
	LV9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use appropriate (visually unobtrusive and non-reflective) building structural materials and avoidance of excessive height and bulk of buildings and structures. 	Mitigate the visual impact	Future Footbridge	Implement by HyD/Contractor and maintained by HyD			√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETWB TCW No. 36/2004, ACABAS - submission is required to ACABAS for approval of any bridges

Project Implementation Schedule

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Environmental Protection Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Location of the measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage ^[1]				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	Dec	
										and associated structures within the public highway system.
	LV10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streetscape elements (e.g. paving, street furniture, railing etc.) shall be sensitively designed in a manner that respond to the local context, to enhance the overall landscape and visual appearance of the site, in order to mitigate the loss of landscape greenery and the visual obstruction by the structure. Lighting units should be directional and minimise unnecessary light spill. 	Mitigate the landscape and visual impact	All construction sites	Implement by HyD/Contractor and maintained by HyD			√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETWB TCW No. 06/2015 - Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features
	LV11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize soft landscape of the site, where space permits, road side tree and shrub planting should be created. 	Mitigate the landscape and visual impact	All construction sites	Implement by HyD/Contractor and maintained by LCSD			√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETWB TCW No. 06/2015 - Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features
	LV12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic facade treatment at the bottom of proposed footbridge. 	Mitigate the visual impact	Future Footbridge	Implement by HyD/Contractor and maintained by HyD			√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETWB TCW No. 36/2004, ACABAS - submission is required to ACABAS for approval of any bridges and associated structures within the public highway system.
	LV13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening treatment on the interchange structure. 	Mitigate the visual impact	Future Footbridge	Implement by HyD/Contractor and maintained by HyD			√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETWB TCW No. 36/2004, ACABAS - submission is required to ACABAS for approval of any bridges and associated structures within the public highway system.

Note:

[1] D = Design; C = Construction; O = Operation; Dec = Decommissioning

[General Note] The management and maintenance agencies of mitigation measures have been identified in accordance with DEVB TCW 06/2015. The agreement and approval of the implementation with DEVB TCW 06/2015. The agreement and approval of the implementation, management and maintenance agencies of the Project has already been sought out and stated in EIA report and agreed in principle. HyD would be responsible for all management and maintenance works before handover to the ultimate responsible department.