

APPENDIX B IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
Air Quality Impact (Construction Phase)									
3.5.1	A1	<p>Sufficient dust suppression measures as stipulated under the <i>Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation</i> and good site practices should be properly implemented.</p> <p>a) Use of regular watering, to reduce dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and unpaved roads particularly during dry weather;</p> <p>b) Use of frequent watering of particular dusty construction areas close to ASRs;</p> <p>c) 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;</p> <p>d) Open temporary stockpiles should be avoided or covered. Prevent placing dusty material storage plies near ASRs;</p> <p>e) Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations;</p> <p>f) Establishment and use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit point of the site;</p> <p>g) Imposition of speed control for vehicles on unpaved site roads. 8 km/hr is the recommended limit;</p> <p>h) Routing of vehicles and positioning of construction plant should be at the maximum possible distance from ASRs.</p>	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			EIAO-TM, AQOs

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
Air Quality Impact (Operational Phase)									
3.4.5	A2	The proposed joss paper burner will adopt the Best Available Technology (BAT), including a water scrubber, an electrostatic precipitator and an exhaust fan connected in series to effectively remove the air pollutants in the emissions. Adequate air flow will be supplied to the furnace chamber in order to allow sufficient oxygen for complete combustion and avoid production of carbon monoxide (CO) and soot. Upon the multi-stage air treatment, the smokeless clean air would be discharged via an extraction fan to the atmosphere.	Joss paper burner / throughout the design stage of the joss paper burner / upon completion of design of the joss paper burner	Project proponent (FEHD/ArchSD)	✓		✓		EIAO-TM, AQOs, Guideline on Air Pollution Control for Joss Paper Burning at Chinese Temples, Crematoria and Similar Places
3.5.2	A3	<p>Apart from the adoption of BAT to the proposed joss paper burner, the following good operational practices and administrative measures as well as good maintenance practices as stipulated in EPD's <i>Guideline on Air Pollution Control for Joss Paper Burning at Chinese Temples, Crematoria and Similar Places</i> should be strictly followed:</p> <p><u>Good Operational Practices and Administrative Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Before burning joss paper, the operator should make sure that the air pollution control equipment has been turned on and running normally. Joss paper burning should never be carried out without operation of the air pollution control equipment. (ii) The operator should ensure only offerings made with paper materials are burnt in the furnace. Other wrapping materials, in particular plastic materials, should be removed. (iii) It is essential to employ trained operators to control the feeding rate of joss paper to the furnaces. In case visible emissions are observed at the flue gas discharge, the feeding 	Lai Chi Yuen Cemetery Extended Areas / throughout the operation of the Cemetery Extended Areas / upon decommissioning of the Cemetery Extended Areas	Operator (FEHD)			✓		EIAO-TM, AQOs, Guideline on Air Pollution Control for Joss Paper Burning at Chinese Temples, Crematoria and Similar Places

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<p>rate should be reduced as appropriate, and if visible emissions persist, the operator should immediately stop the burning activities and call for maintenance of the air pollution control equipment if necessary.</p> <p>(iv) Whenever there is a sign of deterioration in performance of the electrostatic precipitator, the operator should arrange cleaning of the electrostatic precipitator. For those electrostatic precipitators with automatic self-cleaning function, the operator should ensure self-cleanings are carried out at frequencies recommended by manufacturers.</p> <p>(v) The operator should regularly clean the burning chamber and clear away ash remains inside the burning chamber, preferably at least once a day. To prevent emissions during ash clearing process, the ash should be wetted sufficiently by water spraying.</p> <p><u>Good Maintenance Practices</u></p> <p>(i) Maintenance and repair of air pollution control equipment should only be carried out by competent personnel with sufficient training and relevant skills in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.</p> <p>(ii) Air pollution control equipment should be maintained regularly to ensure optimum performance. All components should also be inspected, cleaned and serviced regularly.</p> <p>(iii) Any defective parts of the air pollution control equipment should be replaced as soon as possible. To facilitate immediate replacement, sufficient stock of spare parts should be kept on-site.</p> <p>(iv) Operators should keep a copy of the operation and maintenance manual and should maintain</p>							

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		a proper log of maintenance records on-site to facilitate maintenance of the equipment.							
Noise Impact (Construction Phase)									
4.7.1	N1	<p>Good site practice listed below and the noise control requirements stated in EPD's "Recommended Pollution Control Clauses for Construction Contracts" is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only well-maintained plant to be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during construction works; • Machines and plant that may be in intermittent use to be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; • Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, should, where possible, be orientated to direct noise away from the NSRs; • Mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible; and • Material stockpiles and other structures to be effectively utilized, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities. 	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			EIAO-TM, NCO, EPD's "Recommended Pollution Control Clauses for Construction Contracts"
Noise Impact (Operational Phase)									
4.6.3	N2	Properly design the water pumps and joss paper burner to meet the total maximum permissible sound power level of 94 dB(A).	Water pumps and joss paper burner / throughout the design stage of the water pumps and joss paper burner / upon completion of design of the water pumps and joss paper burner	Project proponent (FEHD / ArchSD)	✓		✓		EIAO-TM, NCO

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
Hazard to Life (Construction Phase)									
5.16.12	H1	<p>There are a number of measures recommended during construction stage, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient number of face masks should be purchased so that the construction workers can be protected during accidental chlorine release • The number of workers on site during construction stage should be kept within the level as assessed in this report. • FEHD/ArchSD/the responsible personnel of the construction site should keep effective communication with Police or relevant authorities to ensure a proper evacuation/emergency response in case of a gas release incident. FEHD/ArchSD/the responsible personnel of the construction site should ensure all workers on site to be familiar with the route to escape. Diagram showing the escape routes to a safe place should be posted in the site notice boards and at the entrance/exit of site. • Specific means of providing a rapid and direct warning (e.g. Siren and Flashing Light) to construction workers in the event of chlorine gas release in the SMBWTW should be determined and made known to the construction workers. • The construction site officer should establish a communication channel with the SMBWTW operation personnel during construction stage. Upon receiving the notice of an external gas leak at the SMBWTW, the construction site officer should direct the workers to evacuate by following the instructions of Police or relevant authorities as appropriate. 	Works area / Entire construction stage / upon completion of construction works	Project proponent (FEHD / ArchSD) and contractor		✓			EIAO-TM

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction Training should be provided to any staff before working on site. The responsible officer of the construction site should ensure all construction staff are familiar with the evacuation routes and /or location of the protective gears (if available). 							
Hazard to Life (Operational Phase)									
5.16.14	H2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEHD should keep effective communication with Police or relevant authorities to ensure a proper emergency response in case of a gas release incident. 	Entire project site / Operation stage / Whole operation stage	Project Proponent (FEHD)			✓		EIAO-TM
Water Quality Impact (Construction Phase)									
6.8.1	W1	<p><u>Construction Site Runoff</u></p> <p>The following measures are recommended to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface run-off from construction sites should be discharged into storm drains via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities 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. 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 ensure that these facilities are functioning properly at all times. 	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			EIAO-TM, WQOs, ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage, WDO

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 							

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
6.8.2	W2	<p><u>General Construction Activities</u></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. 	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			EIAO-TM, WQOs, ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage , WDO
6.8.3	W3	<p><u>Site Effluent</u></p> <p>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 sites 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.</p>	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			EIAO-TM, WQOs, ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage , WDO
6.8.4 – 6.8.6	W4	<p><u>Accidental Spillage of Chemicals</u></p> <p>Contractor must register as a chemical waste producer if chemical wastes would be produced from the construction activities. The <i>Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354)</i> (WDO) and its subsidiary regulations in particular the <i>Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation</i>, should be observed and complied with for control of chemical wastes.</p>	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			EIAO-TM, WQOs, ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage , WDO

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<p>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.</p> <p>Disposal of chemical wastes should be carried out in compliance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. <i>The Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes</i> published under the WDO details the requirements to deal with chemical wastes. General requirements are given as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable containers should be used to hold the chemical wastes to avoid leakage or spillage during storage, handling and transport; • Chemical waste containers should be suitably labelled, to notify and warn the personnel who are handling the wastes, to avoid accidents; and • Storage area should be selected at a safe location on site and adequate space should be allocated to the storage area. 							
6.8.7- 6.8.8	W5	<p><u>Sewage Arising from Workforces</u></p> <p>The construction workforce on site will generate sewage. It is recommended to provide sufficient portable toilets in the works areas. Contractual desludging service should be deployed to clean the portable toilets on a regular basis.</p> <p>Notices should be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the surrounding environment.</p>	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			EIAO-TM, WQOs, ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage , WDO

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		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 pollution problem after undertaking all required measures.							
Water Quality Impact (Operational Phase)									
6.8.9 to 6.8.10	W6	<p>Following the current practice of the existing Lai Chi Yuen Cemetery, sanitary facilities such as portable toilets should be provided for the visitors and staff during operation of the Project. Sewage generated from the sanitary facilities should be collected and disposed of to a sewage treatment works for proper treatment by contractual desludging service employed by FEHD for handling sewage from the existing sanitary facilities.</p> <p>Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce storm water and non-point source pollution have been proposed for the Project as follows:</p> <p><u>Design Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed surface shall be avoided within the Project site to minimize soil erosion. The development site shall be either hard paved or covered by landscaping area where appropriate. The streams and channelized nullahs near the Project site should be retained to maintain the original flow path. The drainage system should be designed to avoid flooding. Evergreen trees species, which in general generate relatively smaller amount of fallen leaves, should be selected where possible. 	Lai Chi Yuen Cemetery Extended Areas / throughout the operation of the Cemetery Extended Areas / upon decommissioning of the Cemetery Extended Areas	Operator (FEHD)	✓		✓		EIAO-TM, WQOs, ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage , WDO

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<p><u>Devices/ Facilities to Control Pollution</u></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><u>Administrative Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good management measures such as regular cleaning and sweeping of road surface/ open areas are suggested. The open area cleaning should also be carried out prior to occurrence rainstorm. Manholes, as well as stormwater gullies, ditches provided at the Project site should be regularly inspected and cleaned (e.g. monthly). Additional inspection and cleansing should be carried out before forecast heavy rainfall. 							
Waste Management (Construction Phase)									
7.6.1 to 7.6.2	WM1	<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 Adverse impacts from waste management are not anticipated, provided that good site practices are strictly followed. Recommendations for good site practices during the construction activities include: The contractor shall prepare a Waste 	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			ETWB TC(W) 19/2005, TC(W) 6/2010, WDO, Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<p>Management Plan (WMP) in accordance with the requirements set out in the ETWB TC(W) 19/2005, Waste Management on Construction Site, for the Engineer's Representative approval.</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 minimizes windblown litter. Arrangement for regular collection of waste for transport off-site and final disposal. Appropriate measures to minimize 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. 							
7.6.3	WM2	<p><u>Waste Reduction Measures</u></p> <p>Good management and control of construction site activities/ 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.</p>	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			ETWB TC(W) 19/2005, TC(W) 6/2010, WDO, Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<p>Recommendations to achieve waste reduction include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to disposal of C&D waste, wood, steel and other materials should be separated for reuse, recycling to minimize the quality of waste to be disposed of at landfill site. • Minimize use of wood and reuse non-timber formwork to reduce C&D waste • As far as practicable, segregate and store different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal. • Encourage collection of aluminum cans, plastic bottles and packaging material and office paper. 							
7.6.4 – 7.6.7	WM3	<p><u>C&D Materials</u></p> <p>With good site management, it can reduce over-ordering of C&D materials such as concrete and mortars. Alternatives such as still frameworks and plastic fencing can be considered to increase the chances for reuse.</p> <p>In order to minimize the potential impacts resulting from collection and transportation of C&D materials for off-site disposal, the excavated materials comprising fill materials should be reused on-site as backfilling materials or for landscaping as far as practicable to avoid disposal off-site.</p> <p>C&D waste, such as wood, plastic, steels and other metals should be reused or recycled and, as a last resort, disposal of to the Outlying Islands Transfer Facilities - Mui Wo Station. A suitable area should be designated within the site for temporary stockpiling of C&D materials and to facilitate the sorting process. In order to monitor the disposal of C&D materials at the</p>	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			ETWB TC(W) 19/2005, TC(W) 6/2010, WDO, Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		designated public fill reception facility and landfill and to control fly-tipping, a trip ticket system should be included, with reference to Development Bureau TC(W) 6/2010 for details. The inert C&D materials to be disposed of at public fill reception facilities shall be materials only consists of brick, concrete, cement plaster, soil and inert building debris. The materials shall be free from plastics, chemical waste, industrial metals and other materials that are considered unsuitable at the facility.							
7.6.8	WM4	<u>General Refuse</u> General refuse should be stored in covered 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 regularly, separately from C&D materials. An enclosed and covered area is preferred to reduce the occurrence of “wind blown” light materials. In addition, a sufficient number of covered bins shall be provided on site for containment of general refuse to prevent visual impacts and nuisance to the sensitive surrounding. The Contractor should carry out an education programme for workers in avoiding, reducing, reusing and recycling of materials generation. Posters and leaflets advising on the use of the bins should also be provided in the site as reminders.	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			ETWB TC(W) 19/2005, TC(W) 6/2010, WDO, Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes
7.6.10	WM5	<u>Chemical Waste</u> For disposal of chemical wastes produced at the construction site, the Contractor is required for register with the EPD as a Chemical Waste Producer and to follow the requirements stated in the <i>Code of</i>	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			ETWB TC(W) 19/2005, TC(W) 6/2010, WDO, Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<i>Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes.</i> Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosives, flammable, oxidizing, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. The Contractor shall also use a licensed waste collector engaged to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes to the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre at Tsing Yi (CWTY) or other licensed facility, in accordance with the <i>Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation</i> .							Storage of Chemical Wastes
Waste Management (Operational Phase)									
7.6.11 to 7.6.13	WM6	<p><u>Ash and non-combustible Residues</u></p> <p>The ash and non-combustible residues generated from the joss paper burning should be collected and stored in a properly covered refuse containers to avoid dust emission, and final disposed of at landfill site.</p> <p><u>General Refuse</u></p> <p>To promote recycling of waste paper, aluminum cans and plastic bottles by the visitors, it is recommended to place clearly labeled recycling bins (such as those available from EPD) at convenient locations within the area of new niches or Lai Chi Yuen Cemetery. The recyclable waste materials should then be collected by reliable waste recycling agents on a regular basis.</p> <p>The general refuse (other than those segregated recyclable wastes) should be separated from any chemical wastes and stored in cover waste skips. FEHD should remove general refuse from the site, separately from chemical wastes, on daily basis to</p>	Lai Chi Yuen Cemetery Extended Areas / throughout the operation of the Cemetery Extended Areas / upon decommissioning of the Cemetery Extended Areas	Operator (FEHD)	✓		✓		ETWB TC(W) 19/2005, TC(W) 6/2010, WDO, Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		minimize odour, pest and litter impacts. Burning of refuse must be strictly prohibited.							
Ecological Impact (Construction Phase)									
8.7.2	E1	In order to avoid woodland of higher ecological value and minimize the loss of woodland / plantation, the currently proposed option has confined the new niches to be built within the existing Lai Chi Yuen Cemetery and only minimal area (about 7.5m ²) outside the cemetery boundary is required for the proposed barrier-free site access, which is indispensable for the development.	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Project proponent (FEHD / ArchSD) & Contractor	✓				DEVB TCW No. 7/2015, EIAO-TM
8.7.3 to 8.7.4	E2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss could be minimized 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 the construction phase to promote their health and longevity. Areas which would be temporarily affected by construction activities should be reinstated after completing the construction works. Hoarding or fencing should be erected around the works areas during the construction phase to restrict access to natural habitats adjacent to works areas by site workers to reduce human disturbance. Provision of compensatory native tree and shrub planting. 	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Project proponent (FEHD / ArchSD) & Contractor		✓			DEVB TCW No. 7/2015, EIAO-TM
8.7.5 to 8.7.6	E3	An individual of <i>Aquilaria sinensis</i> located within the project site would be subject to direct impacts. As such, prior to the commencement of the construction works, a vegetation survey should be conducted by a	Active works areas / throughout the construction period /	Contractor		✓			DEVB TCW No. 7/2015, EIAO-TM

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<p>qualified ecologist / botanist within the project site boundary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertain the presence of, as well as update the conditions, number and locations of the flora species of conservation importance identified. Determine the number and location of the affected individual of flora species of conservation importance and evaluate the suitability and / or practicality of the transplantation. <p>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 carried out before the commencement of construction works and should be supervised by a qualified botanist / horticulturist / Certified Arborist with relevant experience in transplanting flora species of conservation importance.</p>	upon completion of all construction activities						
8.7.8 to 8.7.12	E4	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular watering, to reduce dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and unpaved roads. 	Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			EIAO-TM

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper storage of construction materials. • Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations. <p>Noise impact during construction phase should be avoided and minimized to reduce the disturbance to the habitats adjacent to the works areas:</p> <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 should, wherever possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from the nearby habitats. • Material stockpiles and other structures should be effectively utilized, wherever practicable, in screening noise from on-site construction activities. <p>With reference to ETWB TCW No. 5/2005 on “Protection of natural streams/ rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works” and good site practices, the following good site practices/water control measures should be adopted to minimize any pollution entering the watercourse nearby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General refuse and construction wastes should be collected and disposed of in a timely and appropriate manner. • 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. • Covering of any exposed soil or other loose 							

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<p>materials with tarpaulins to prevent erosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed soil to be covered as quickly as possible following formation works, then seeded and covered with a biodegradable geotextile blanket for erosion control purposes. A temporary sewage treatment system or portable chemical toilets should be designed and installed to collect wastewater and prevent it from entering nearby habitats. The proposed works site inside or in the proximity of nearby habitats should be temporarily isolated, such as by placing of sandbags or silt curtains with a lead edge at the bottom and properly supported props, to prevent adverse impacts on these areas. Other protective measures should also be taken to ensure that no pollution or siltation occurs in the water gathering grounds of the works site. Construction debris and spoil should be covered up and/or properly disposed of as soon as possible to avoid being washed into nearby habitats by rain. Contractors should adhere to a strict "clean site" policy, with all construction waste transported to predetermined sites for safe disposal. Under no circumstances should there be any disposal of waste oil or other materials on site. Vehicles and other plant should be carefully maintained and properly used to minimise the chance for accidental spillage. <p>Prior to the commencement of any works, the appointed Contractor / Construction Manager should conduct a formal briefing to the workforce to reinforce the message that the works are being conducted within Lantau South Country Park adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas. Workers should also</p>							

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<p>be informed about the locations of any identified rare/protected plant species adjacent to the project site, concepts of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedures, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling.</p> <p>The workforce should be reminded of the need for environmental diligence throughout the duration of works, and in particular to avoid littering, improper disposal of construction waste, avoid unnecessarily damage to vegetation or cause noise or visual disturbance during the works.</p>							
Ecological Impact (Operational Phase)									
8.7.13	E5	<p>During operational phase, adequate litter bins, a joss paper burner of proper function and fire-fighting gears should be provided. Regular patrol shall be conducted at the open niche area during the Ching Ming Festival and Chung Yeung Festival to ensure no uncontrolled burning occurs.</p>	<p>Lai Chi Yuen Cemetery Extended Areas / throughout the operation of the Cemetery Extended Areas / upon decommissioning of the Cemetery Extended Areas</p>	Operator (FEHD)	✓		✓		EIAO-TM
Landscape and Visual Impact (Construction Phase)									
Table 9.3	LV1	<p><u>CM1 Preservation of Existing Vegetation</u></p> <p>All the existing trees to be retained within the site and not to be affected by the Project shall be carefully protected during construction accordance with DEVB TCW No. 7/2015 - Tree Preservation and the latest Guidelines on Tree Preservation during Development issued by GLTM Section of DevB. Any existing vegetation on existing man-made slope and natural terrain not to be affected by the Project shall be carefully preserved.</p>	<p>Active works areas / throughout the construction period / upon completion of all construction activities</p>	<p>Project proponent (FEHD / ArchSD) & Contractor</p>		✓			EIAO-TM, DEVB TCW No. 7/2015

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		<p><u>CM2 Compensatory Tree Planting</u></p> <p>Any trees to be felled under the Project shall be compensated in accordance with DEVB TCW No. 7/2015 - Tree Preservation. Native species will be proposed.</p> <p><u>CM3 Control of Night-time Lighting Glare</u></p> <p>Any lighting provision of the construction works at night shall be carefully control to prevent light overspill to the nearby VSRs and into the sky.</p> <p><u>CM4 Erection of Screen Hoarding in Visually Unobtrusive Colour</u></p> <p>Screen hoarding in visually unobtrusive colour, which is compatible with the surrounding settings, shall be erected during construction to minimize the potential landscape and visual impacts due to the construction works and activities.</p> <p><u>CM5 Management of Construction Activities and Facilities</u></p> <p>The facilities and activities at works sites and areas, which include site office, temporary storage areas, temporary works etc., shall be carefully managed and controlled on the height, deposition and arrangement to minimize any potential adverse landscape and visual impacts.</p> <p><u>CM6 Reinstatement of Temporarily Disturbed Landscape Areas</u></p> <p>All hard and soft landscape areas disturbed temporarily during construction due to temporary excavations, temporary works sites and works areas shall be reinstated to equal or better quality, to the</p>							

EIA* Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures*	Location / Duration of Measures / Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage**				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		satisfaction of the relevant Government Departments.							
Landscape and Visual Impact (Operational Phase)									
Table 9.4	LV2	<p><u>OM1 Aesthetically pleasing design of Aboveground Structures</u></p> <p>The aboveground structures of the Project including proposed elevated platform, structural columns, niches and ancillary facilities in the regard of layouts, forms, materials and finishes shall be sensitively designed so as to blend in the structures to the adjacent landscape and visual context.</p> <p><u>OM2 Amenity Tree and Shrub Planting</u></p> <p>Amenity tree and shrub planting shall be provided at the edge of the platform to provide green transition between the proposed extension and the existing natural terrain.</p> <p><u>OM3 Screen Planting to soften the Structural Columns of the elevated platform</u></p> <p>Shade Tolerant species will be selected carefully. Screen planting on slope and vertical screen planting in the form of climbers on wire mesh are proposed in front of the structural columns of the elevated platform to minimize the potential adverse visual impact.</p>	Lai Chi Yuen Cemetery Extended Areas / throughout the operation of the Cemetery Extended Areas / upon decommissioning of the Cemetery Extended Areas	Project proponent (FEHD / ArchSD)	✓		✓		EIAO-TM

Notes:

* All recommendations and requirements resulted during the course of EIA Process, including ACE and/or accepted public comment to the proposed project.

** Des = Design; C = Construction; O = Operation; Dec = Decommissioning