A. Implementation Schedule for Environmental Mitigation Measures

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
Air Quality Impact – Construction Phase									
3.6.1	2.2	General Practices for Dust Control It is recommended that the following dust mitigation measures are implemented to maintain dust emissions at acceptable levels during the construction phase: • Any dusty activities should be regularly sprayed with water to maintain damp conditions of the works area. • Any dusty materials should be covered with tarpaulin or similar material during transportation. • Any dusty materials stockpiles should be either (i) covered entirely by impervious sheeting; or (ii) sprayed with water. Best Practices for Dust Control It is recommended that the relevant best practices for dust control as stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation should also be adopted to further reduce the construction dust impacts of the Project. These best practices include: Good Site Management • Good site management is important to help reduce potential air quality impact down to an acceptable level. As a general guide, the Contractor should maintain high standard of housekeeping to prevent emission of fugitive dust. Loading, unloading, handling and storage of raw materials, wastes or by-products should be carried out in a manner so as to minimise the release of visible dust emissions. Any piles of materials accumulated on or around the work areas should be cleaned up regularly. Cleaning, repair and maintenance of all plant facilities within the work areas should be carried out in a manner minimising generation of fugitive dust emissions. The material should be handled properly to prevent fugitive dust emission before cleaning. Loading, Unloading or Transfer of Dusty Materials • All dusty materials should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading or transfer operation so as to keep the dusty material wet. Debris Handling • Any debris should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or stored in a debris collection area sheltered on the top and the three sides. • Before debris is dumped into a chute, water should be sprayed so that it remains wet when it is dumped.	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation	Contractor		✓			EIA Recommendation and Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		Transportation of Dusty Materials • Vehicle used for transporting dusty materials/spoils should be covered with tarpaulin or similar material. The cover should extend over the edges of the sides and tailboards. Wheel washing • Vehicle wheel washing facilities should be provided at each project site exit. Immediately before leaving the project site, every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels. Use of vehicles • Immediately before leaving the project site, every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels. • Where a vehicle leaving the project site is carrying a load of dusty materials, the load should be covered entirely by clean impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle. Site hoarding • Where a site boundary adjoins a road, street, service lane or other area accessible to the public, hoarding of not less than 2.4m high from ground level should be provided along the entire length of that portion of the site boundary except for a site entrance or exit. Odour control measures During excavation works, the following mitigation measures are recommended in order to contain potential odour from excavated sediment: • all malodorous excavated material should be placed as far as possible from any ASRs; • the stockpiled malodorous materials should be removed from site as soon as possible; and • the stockpiled malodorous materials should be covered entirely by plastic tarpaulin sheets.							
Air Quality Impact – Operation Phase									
3.6.2	2.3	For the potential odour impact due to the proposed on-site STP, it is recommended to implement the following measures to contain and mitigate the potential odour impact: • The STP will be totally enclosed; • Negative pressure ventilation will be provided within the enclosure to avoid any fugitive odorous emission from the STP; • Further odour containment will be achieved by covering or confining the sewage	Duration of the operation phase	Future Operator			✓		EIA Recommendation and EPD's Guidelines for the Design of Small Sewage

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		channels, sewage tanks, and equipment with potential odour emission; • Proper mixing will be provided at the equalization and sludge holding tanks to prevent sewage septicity; • Chemical or biological deodorization facilities with 99.5% odour removal efficiency will be provided to treat potential odorous emissions from the STP including sewage channels / tanks, filter press and screening facilities so as to minimize any potential odour impact to the nearby ASRs. • The deodorization facilities should be regularly maintained so as to ensure a minimum of 99.5% odour removal efficiency. • The deodorization facilities should be designed such that the discharge point is directed away from nearby ASRs.							Treatment Plants
Noise Impact – Construction Phase									
4.9.1	3.2	Good Site Practice Good site practice and noise management can significantly reduce the impact of construction site activities on nearby NSRs. The following package of measures should be followed during each phase of construction: • only well-maintained plant to be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction works; • machines and plant that may be in intermittent use to be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; • plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, should, where possible, be orientated to direct noise away from the NSRs; • mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible; and • material stockpiles and other structures to be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities.	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.	Contractor		✓			EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.9.1	3.2	Adoption of QPME • QPME should be adopted as far as applicable.	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.	Contractor		✓			EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.9.1	3.2	Use of Noise Enclosure/ Acoustic Shed • Noise enclosure or acoustic shed should be used to cover stationary PME such as air compressor and generator.	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.	Contractor		✓			EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.9.1	3.2	Use of Noise Insulating Fabric • Noise insulating fabric can also be adopted for certain PME.	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.	Contractor		✓			EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
4.9.1	3.2	Schedule of the Use of PME • The construction activities should be scheduled, where applicable, to prevent the use of multiple PMEs simultaneously.	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.	Contractor		✓			EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
Noise Impact – Operation Phase									
4.8.2	3.3	Specification of the maximum allowable sound power levels of the STP should be followed. Appropriate noise reduction design at source at the louver opening will be considered (such as acoustic louver blade or ventilation silencers, etc.) during the detailed design stage to ensure the required maximum allowable SWLs is achieved.			✓		✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.8.2	3.3	Noise commissioning test prior to the operation of the STP is required to ensure noise criteria compliance.					✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
Water Quality – Construction Phase									
5.6.1.1	4.2	Construction Site Runoff Good site practices should be adopted, including but not limited to the following: • Temporary site drainage facilities shall be designed and implemented prior to commencement of construction. The design of the silt/ sand removal traps and sediment basins shall follow the design in ProPECC Note PN1/94 • Perimeter cut-off drains shall be installed in advance of any excavation and site formation works to convey site runoff from the works areas to the silt removal facilities; • Runoff into the excavation areas during rainstorm events shall be minimised as far as practicable. Any wastewater pumped out of the excavation areas shall be treated to remove suspended solids prior to discharge; • Maintenance and inspection of the drainage system and sediment removal facilities should be carried out regularly to remove any sediment and blockages, especially when rainstorms are forecast; • Final surface levels should be compacted and final surface protections installed to prevent erosion by rainstorms; • Open stockpiles of material should be covered on site with waterproof layers such as tarpaulin. • The wheels of all vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving the works areas. The washwater should be treated to remove any suspended sediment; • Surface water from concrete batching areas and the rest of the site should be separated as far as possible. Wastewater from any concrete batching plant (if required) shall be treated to the required standards including pH adjustment and settlement of suspended sediments before discharging to stormwater drains; • Manholes (including those constructed as part of the Project) should be adequately	Within the Project site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			ProPECC Note PN1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance Technical Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		covered and temporarily sealed at all times. Precautionary measures relating to inclement weather should also be adopted, including but not limited to the following: • Silt removal facilities, channels and manholes should be maintained and deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly; • Temporarily exposed slope surfaces should be covered; • Temporary access road should be protected by crushed stone or gravel; • Intercepting channels should be provided to prevent storm runoff from washing across exposed soil surfaces; and • Trenches should be dug and backfilled in short sections. Measures should be taken to minimize the ingress of rainwater into trenches.							
5.6.1.2	4.2	Accidental Spillage of Chemicals The following measures shall be observed: • The labelling and storage of chemicals should be in accordance with the "Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes" and maintained at all times by the Contractor; • Oils and fuels should only be stored in designated areas which have appropriate pollution prevention control facilities such as oil and grease traps and petrol interceptors; • The maintenance of vehicles should only be undertaken in areas of the site served by these pollution prevention measures; and • All fuel tanks and storage areas should be locked and located on sealed areas of the site, within bunded areas with a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest container. The bund should be drained of surface water after each rainfall event.	Within the Project site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes
5.6.1.3	4.2	Sewage from Construction Workforce Portable toilets shall be provided throughout construction phase and shall be regularly maintained, collected and disposed by a licensed waste collector.	Within the Project site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			Technical Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
									Waters
5.6.1.4	4.2	General Construction Activities Mitigation measures to be adopted include the following: • Construction waste, debris and refuse generated onsite should be stored in designated areas and properly contained. • Waste materials should be regularly removed offsite. • Stockpiles of construction materials such as cement and excavated material should be covered when not in use.	Within the Project site / During construction phase	Contractor		✓			EIAO
Water Quality Impact – Operation Phase									
5.6.2.1	4.3	Reclaimed Water Use Onsite The following measures shall apply: • The onsite STP shall comprise MBR technology with post-process disinfection via ultraviolet (UV) treatment and chlorine dosing; • Sewage effluent shall be treated to meet the Water Supplies Department's reclaimed water standards specified in the EIA for non-portable uses. Samples of reclaimed water shall be taken regularly and tested by a HOKLAS or other internationally accredited laboratory to ensure the effluent quality meets the required reuse standard. In addition, preventive measures for cross-contamination and mis-use of reclaimed water shall include the following: Engineering Measures • Water to be supplied for portable use, toilet flushing and irrigation should be stored in three different tanks in different colors and clearly labeled; • All pipes and fittings used for the reclaimed water supply and associated distribution system should be purple in color (exact color code to be reviewed) for distinguishing them from the pipes and fittings used for the fresh water supply and its distribution systems; • Regular checking/inspections of the reclaimed water supply and associated distribution systems should be carried out to identify any possible cross connection to the fresh water supply and distribution system. Non-toxic dye may be adopted in the checking/inspections; • Non-return valves should be installed on both the inlet pipes feed from reclaimed water storage tank and WSD's supply mains, to the toilet flushing and irrigation waters storage tanks; and • All precaution measures should be clearly stated in the O&M manual of the STP, toilet flushing and irrigation systems. Management Measures	At the onsite STP and associated sewage / reclaimed water network / Throughout operation of the onsite STP	Project Proponent / Estate Manager			✓		Water Supplies Department Inter-departmental Working Group on the Implementation of Reclaimed Water Supply in Sheung Shui and Fanling "no net gain" in pollution load as specified in the Town Planning Board Guidelines No. 12C

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		• Warning plate with sign and letter "NOT FOR PORTABLE USE 不能飲用" would be shown on the toilet flushing and irrigation water storage tanks, and tagged on all accessible water taps supplying reclaimed water if any within the developments, notifying the staff, visitors and the public at large that reclaimed water is being used and is not suitable for drinking; • All water taps of reclaimed water at communal areas, if any should be locked in order to avoid mis-use of reclaimed water for other non-planned use; • Proper signage, promotion and training workshops will be provided periodically to all management and operation staffs of the Development, as well as future land owners on the proper use of reclaimed water and portable water; and • All precaution measures should be clearly stated in the management manual of the Development.							
5.6.2.2	4.3	Discharge of Reclaimed Water to Deep Bay WCZ • The following measures shall be incorporated as part of the onsite STP: • Provision of a minimum capacity of 1,180 m3 reclaimed water storage tank to store excessive reclaimed water in case of emergency (e.g. extreme adverse weather) or maintenance of landscape area; • Reclaimed water storage tank should be partitioned into several compartment to allow partial shut-down of the tank for maintenance; • The operation of the project will maintain the reclaimed water demands for toilet flushing and landscape irrigation as detailed in the SIA in Appendix 2.1 to ensure the reclaimed water can be totally reused. A minimum of 50,850m2 landscape areas within the development will be maintained (as committed in the Town Planning Board application for this development) using reclaimed water for irrigation; • Level sensors connected with alarm signalizing system should be installed to keep monitoring on storage volume of reclaimed water to avoid overflow of reclaimed water. The warning signal should be automatically generated and sent to the Estate Manager when the flow in the tank reaches a pre-set level. The Estate should arrange and mobilize tanker service to tank away the excessive reclaimed water as necessary to maintain 1-day reclaimed water storage capacity reserved as contingency. • As a last resort and when irrigation is stopped due to continuous adverse weather or prolonged suspension of irrigation or flushing water supply systems for maintenance / repairing, any further excessive reclaimed water shall be tanked away to the public STW for offsite treatment and disposal. For prevention of excessive irrigation leading to surface runoff, the following measures shall be adopted: • A pre-set semi-automatic control irrigation system with underground drip pipes would be	At the onsite STP / Throughout operation of the onsite STP	Project Proponent / Estate Manager			✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance "no net gain" in pollution load as specified in the Town Planning Board Guidelines No. 12C

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		installed in the private garden and managed by the Deed of Mutual Covenant manager to ensure that reclaimed water would be used properly for irrigation. • Installation of flow meters to monitor the irrigation water demand, with daily cut-off limits applied to prevent excessive irrigation using the reclaimed water. All the recommended measures for collection, treatment and disposal to ensure no net increase in Pollution to Deep Bay shall be incorporated in the Project contract document.							
5.6.2.3	4.3	Emergency Discharge of Untreated Sewage Effluent from the Onsite STP The following measures shall be incorporated as part of the onsite STP: • Regular test, maintenance and replacement of membranes or equipment will be carried out according to the recommendations from manufacturers to lower the chances of facilities breakdown; • Provision of equalization tank to store three times of ADWF for a period of 4 hours (i.e. minimum 241 m^3); • Provision of emergency storage tank to store the overflow of raw sewage with a capacity of approximate 130 m^3 based on the latest information (actual size to be confirmed in the detailed design stage). • Dual or standby power supply; • Standby unit for major equipment to allow for partial shut down for maintenance; and • Installation of flow measurement and level sensors connected with alarm signalizing system to keep monitoring on inflow rate to avoid sewage overflow. In case operation of the STP cannot be resumed after all the above mitigation measures have been exhausted, raw sewage shall be tanked away to the public STW for offsite treatment and disposal. Details of these and other specific contingency measures shall be documented in a contingency plan to be prepared by the operator of the STP. The contingency plan shall cover situations when the reclaimed water cannot meet the proposed criteria as well as situations when the STP is out of service, and shall be implemented throughout operation of the onsite STP.	At the onsite STP / Throughout operation of the onsite STP	Project Proponent / Estate Manager			✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance "no net gain" in pollution load as specified in the Town Planning Board Guidelines No. 12C
5.6.3	4.4	Decommissioning Phase • The onsite STP shall not be decommissioned until the sewerage connection to the Government sewer has been fully established and implemented. Any wastewaters generated from the decommissioning process and any residual untreated sewage or reclaimed water would be pumped out and tanked away to the public sewage treatment work for offsite treatment and disposal.	At the onsite STP / before decommissioning of the onsite STP	Project Proponent / Estate Manager				✓	Water Pollution Control Ordinance "no net gain" in pollution load as specified in the Town Planning Board Guidelines

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
									No. 12C
Waste Management Implications – Construction Phase									
6.5.1.1.	5.2	Good Site Practice Recommendations for good site practices during the construction activities include: • Nomination of an approved person, such as a site manager, to be responsible for good site practices, arrangements for collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility, of all wastes generated at the site • Training of site personnel in proper waste management and chemical handling procedures • Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection of waste • Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust/odour during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers • Stockpiles of C&D materials should be kept covered by impervious sheets to avoid wind-blown dust. • All dusty materials including C&D materials should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading transfer operation so as to keep the dusty material wet during material handling at the stockpile areas • Provision of wheel washing facilities before the trucks leaving the works area so as to minimise dust introduction to public roads • Well planned delivery programme for offsite disposal such that adverse environmental impact from transporting the inert or non-inert C&D materials is not anticipated	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			
6.5.1.2	5.2	Waste Reduction Measures Good management and control can prevent the generation of a significant amount of waste. Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design stage, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices. Recommendations to achieve waste reduction include: • Sort inert C&D materials to recover any recyclable portions • Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers or skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal • Encourage collection of recyclable waste such as waste paper and aluminium cans by providing separate labelled bins to enable such waste to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the work force • Proper site practices to minimise the potential for damage or contamination of inert C&D materials • Plan the use of construction materials carefully to minimise amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			
6.5.1.	5.2	Inert and Non-inert C&D Materials	Project construction site /	Contractor		✓			

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
3		In order to minimise impacts resulting from collection and transportation of inert C&D materials for off-site disposal, the inert C&D materials should be reused on-site as fill material as far as practicable. In addition, inert C&D materials generated from excavation works could be reused as fill materials in local projects that require public fill for reclamation. The surplus inert C&D materials will be disposed of at the Government's PFRFs for beneficial use by other projects in Hong Kong. The C&D materials generated from general site clearance should be sorted on site to segregate any inert materials for reuse or disposal of at PFRFs whereas the non-inert materials will be disposed of at the designated landfill site. In order to monitor the disposal of inert and non-inert C&D materials at respectively PFRFs and the designated landfill site, and to control fly-tipping, it is recommended that the Contractor should follow the DEVB Technical Circular (Works) No. 6/2010 for Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction & Demolition Materials issued by Development Bureau. In addition, it is also recommended that the Contractor should prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan detailing their various waste arising and waste management practices in accordance with the relevant requirements of the ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Site	Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities						
6.5.1.4	5.2	Excavated Sediment • The loading, unloading, handling, transfer or storage of treated and untreated sediment should be carried out in such a manner to prevent or minimise dust emissions; • Temporary stockpiling shall be avoided as far as possible. In case temporary storage is needed, the untreated sediment should be placed at a designated area paved with either concrete or liner and covered properly with tarpaulins; • Speed control shall be implemented for vehicles carrying untreated sediment within the site to minimise dust emission; and • All necessary measures should be employed to prevent cross-contamination of untreated sediment with other excavated / fill materials	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			
6.1.15	5.2	Chemical Waste If chemical wastes are produced at the construction site, the Contractor will be required to register with the EPD as a chemical waste producer and to follow the guidelines stated in the "Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes". Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used, and incompatible chemicals should be stored separately. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the corresponding chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosive, flammable, oxidising, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. The Contractor should use a licensed collector to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes at the approved Chemical Waste Treatment Centre or other licensed recycling facilities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General)	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		Regulation. Potential environmental impacts arising from the handling activities (including storage, collection, transportation and disposal of chemical waste) are expected to be minimal with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures as recommended							
6.5.1.6	5.2	General Refuse General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separated from inert C&D materials. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from inert C&D materials. Preferably an enclosed and covered area should be provided to reduce the occurrence of 'wind blown' light material.	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities	Contractor		✓			
Waste Management Implications – Operation Phase									
6.5.2.1	5.3	Screening and Grits • Screens should be cleaned regularly to remove any accumulated organic debris; • Screening and grit transfer system should be flushed regularly with water to remove organic debris; • Screening and grits generated should be transferred to closed containers before transportation and disposal at designated landfill sites.	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage	Future user			✓		
6.5.2.2	5.3	Sludge • Frequent sludge withdrawal from tanks is necessary to prevent the production of gases; • Sludge should be transferred to closed containers before transportation and disposal at designated landfill sites or public sewage treatment works by designated sewage tankers; • Sludge tankers and containers should be flushed with water regularly; • Sludge tankers should be washed thoroughly before leaving the proposed sewage treatment plant to avoid any odour nuisance during transportation; • All wastewater, if any, generated from the sludge dewatering process should be diverted to the proposed sewage treatment plant for proper treatment.	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage	Future user			✓		
6.5.2.3	5.3	General Reuse General refuse should be collected on daily basis and delivered to the refuse collection point accordingly. A reputable waste collector should be employed to remove general refuse regularly to avoid odour nuisance or pest/vermin problem. Sufficient recycling containers are recommended to be provided at suitable locations of the Project to encourage recycling of such waste as aluminium cans, plastics and waste paper.	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage	Future user			✓		
6.5.2.4	5.3	Chemical Waste If chemical wastes are expected to be produced during the operation phase, the Project Proponent should register with the EPD as a chemical waste producer and follow the guidelines stated in the “Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage	Future user			✓		

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		Chemical Wastes". Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used, and incompatible chemicals should be stored separately. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the corresponding chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosive, flammable, oxidising, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. Licensed collector should be deployed to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes at the approved Chemical Waste Treatment Centre or other licensed recycling facilities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation.							
Ecological Impact									
		No specific ecological mitigation measure is required.							EIAO and EIAO-TM
Landscape and Visual Impacts – Construction Phase									
Table 8.14	Table 7.1	CP1 – Integration of Construction Programme with that of the WSW Development – The construction programme should be carefully integrated into the overall programme of the WSW Development, so that the construction of the Project will not cause any delay and thereby lengthen the construction period of the WSW Development.	Project area / During design stage and construction phase	Project Proponent via Design Team & Contractor		✓			
Table 8.14	Table 7.1	CP2 – Advance Planting – Proposed landscape planting should be undertaken at the earliest practicable stage of the construction phase of the Project.	Project area / During design stage and construction phase	Project Proponent via Contractor		✓			
Table 8.14	Table 7.1	CP3 – Dust and Erosion Control for Exposed Soil – Exposed soil shall be covered or "camouflaged" and watered frequently as dust suppression. Areas that are expected to be left with bare soil for a long period of time should be hydroseeded and / or covered with suitable protective fabrics to minimize dust impact.	Project area / During construction phase	Project Proponent via Contractor		✓			
Landscape and Visual Impacts – Operation Phase									
Table 8.15	Table 7.2	OP1 – Sensitive Design and Disposition – The above-ground structure of the Sewage Treatment Plant should be sensitively designed in a manner that responds to the planned landscape context of the WSW Development to minimize potential adverse visual impacts. The structural design should seek to reduce the apparent visual mass. Subdued tones should be considered for the colour palette with non-reflective finishes to reduce glare effect. The layout of buildings and their windows should take into account the location of the proposed Sewage Treatment Plant so as to avoid and minimize any potential views of the Sewage Treatment Plant by potential VSRs.	Project area / During design stage	Project Proponent via Design Team	✓	✓			EIAO-TM; PNAP 152 – Sustainable Building Design Guidelines; Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines; Urban Design Guidelines
Table 8.15	Table 7.2	OP2 – Visual Screening – Visual screening such as boundary fences / walls at the periphery of the swimming pool should be considered as far as practicable to obstruct the	Project area / During design stage	Project Proponent via Design Team		✓			EIAO-TM

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures / Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	
		views of the above-ground structure of the proposed Sewage Treatment Plant from the VSRs.							
Table 8.15	Table 7.2	OP3 – Screen Planting – Trees with mature height of at least 10 m should be planted around the proposed Sewage Treatment Plant as far as practicable for screening purpose to minimize the visual impact to the VSRs.	Project area / During design stage and construction phase	Project Proponent via Design Team		✓			EIAO-TM
Table 8.15	Table 7.2	OP4 – Enhancement Planting – Other than screen planting, additional trees, shrubs and groundcovers should also be considered to maximize greening within the Project site upon completion of the Project.	Project area / During design stage and construction phase	Project Proponent via Design Team		✓			EIAO-TM; DEVB TC(W) No. 2/2012 - Allocation of Space for Quality Greening on Roads
Table 8.15	Table 7.2	OP5 – Green Roofs and Vertical Greening – Green roofs and vertical greening should be provided where feasible and appropriate to screen and soften the hard edges of the above-ground structure of the proposed Sewage Treatment Plant.	Project area / During design stage and construction phase	Project Proponent via Design Team		✓			EIAO-TM; PNAP 152 – Sustainable Building Design Guidelines; Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines; Urban Design Guidelines

Notes: Des = Design; C = Construction; O = Operation; Dec = Decommissioning