

APPENDIX 10.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 1 Implementation Schedule of Recommended Mitigation Measures for Air Quality Impact

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
S3.7.1	S2.2.1	<p>Relevant control measures as required in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation shall be implemented to minimise dust impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skip hoist for material transport should be totally enclosed by impervious sheeting. • All dusty materials should be sprayed with water prior to any loading, unloading or transfer operation to maintain the dusty materials wet. • All stockpiles of aggregate or spoil should be covered and/or water applied. • The height from which excavated materials are dropped should be controlled to a minimum practical height to limit fugitive dust generation from unloading. • Every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels before leaving the construction sites. • The load of dusty materials carried by a vehicle leaving a construction site should be covered entirely by clean impervious sheeting to ensure dust materials do not leak from the vehicle. 	To minimise the dust impact	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO) • HKAQO • EIAO-TM

Table 2 Implementation Schedule of Recommended Mitigation Measures for Noise Impact

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
S4.5.2	S3.2.1	<p>Good site practices listed below shall be adopted by all the contractors to further ameliorate the noise impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly. • Silencers or mufflers on construction plant should be utilised. • Mobile plant should be sited as far away from sensitive uses as possible. • Machines and plant that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between works periods or should be throttled down to a minimum. • Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction should, where possible, be orientated so that noise is directed away from the nearby sensitive uses. • Material stockpiles and other structures such as site hoarding should be effectively utilised to screen noise from on-site construction activities. • Noisy construction activities such as road breaking, should be scheduled to less sensitive hours during the day, e.g. midday. 	Control construction airborne noise	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAO-TM

Table 3 Implementation Schedule of Recommended Mitigation Measures for Water Quality Impact

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
S5.9.1	S4.3.1	Steel pile casing and watertight cofferdam should be installed at the pier site and seawater trapped inside the casing and cofferdam should be pumped out to generate a dry working environment prior to carrying out sediment excavation.	Control potential impact for marine bridge pile construction	Contractor	Marine construction work sites	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) • TM-DSS
S5.9.2	S4.3.1	During dewatering of the cofferdam, appropriate desilting or sedimentation device should be provided on site for treatment before discharge. The Contractor should ensure discharge water from the sedimentation tank meeting the WPCO / TM-DSS requirements before discharge.	Control potential impact for marine bridge pile construction	Contractor	Marine construction work sites	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) • TM-DSS
S5.9.3	S4.3.1	To minimise any adverse water quality impact during the excavation of sediment, a funnel should be placed at the top of pile casing during excavation and silt curtains should be deployed to completely enclose the cofferdam and steel pile casing. Silt curtains should be deployed prior to installation of temporary platform on barge, cofferdam and steel pile casing. Silt curtains should only be removed after completion of pile caps and piers. The Contractor should be responsible for the design, installation and maintenance of the silt curtain to minimise the impacts on water quality. The design and specification of the silt curtains should be submitted by the Contractor to the Project Manager or Project Manager's Representative of AAHK for approval. The marine bridge piers should not be constructed at the same time to	Control potential impact for marine bridge pile construction	Contractor	Marine construction work sites	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		avoid adverse hydrodynamic impact due to flow blockage increase during the interim construction stages. All vessels should be sized such that adequate clearance is maintained between vessels and the sea bed at all states of the tide to ensure that undue turbidity is not generated by turbulence from vessel movement or propeller wash.					
S5.9.5	S4.3.1	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.	Control potential impacts from construction site runoff and land-based construction	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S5.9.6	S4.3.1	Silt removal facilities, channels and manholes should be maintained and the deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly, at the onset of and after each rainstorm to prevent local flooding. Before disposal at the public fill reception facilities, the deposited silt and grit should be solicited in such a way that it can be contained and delivered by dump truck instead of tanker truck. Any practical options for the diversion and re-alignment of drainage should comply with both	Control potential impacts from construction site runoff and land-based construction	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		engineering and environmental requirements in order to provide adequate hydraulic capacity of all drains.					
S5.9.7	S4.3.1	Construction works should be programmed to minimise 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.	Control potential impacts from construction site runoff and land-based construction	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S5.9.8	S4.3.1	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.	Control potential impacts from construction site runoff and land-based construction	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S5.9.9	S4.3.1	Measures should be taken to minimise the ingress of rainwater into trenches. If excavation of trenches in wet seasons is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections. Rainwater pumped out from trenches or	Control potential impacts from construction site runoff and land-based construction	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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		foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.					(WPCO)
S5.9.10	S4.3.1	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.	Control potential impacts from construction site runoff and land-based construction	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S5.9.11	S4.3.1	If bentonite slurries are required for any construction works, they should be reconditioned and reused wherever practicable to minimise the disposal volume of used bentonite slurries. Temporary enclosed storage locations should be provided on-site for any unused bentonite that needs to be transported away after the related construction activities are completed. Requirements as stipulated in ProPECC Note PN 1/94 should be closely followed when handling and disposing bentonite slurries.	Control potential impacts from construction site runoff and land-based construction	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S5.9.12	S4.3.1	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. Also, as discussed in Section 6.5.22 and 6.5.23, the following mitigation measures related to the transportation of the sediment should be	Control potential impacts from construction site runoff and land-based construction	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		<p>implemented to minimise the potential water quality impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loading of the excavated marine-based sediment to the barge shall be controlled to avoid splashing and overflowing of the sediment slurry to the surrounding water; • The barge transporting the excavated marine-based sediment to the designated disposal sites shall be equipped with tight fitting seals to prevent leakage and shall not be filled to a level that would cause overflow of materials or laden water during loading or transportation; and • Monitoring of the barge loading shall be conducted to ensure that loss of material does not take place during transportation. Transport barges or vessels shall be equipped with automatic self-monitoring devices as specified by the Director of Environmental Protection (DEP). 					
S5.9.13	S4.3.1	Water used in ground boring and drilling for site investigation or rock/soil anchoring should as far as practicable be re-circulated after sedimentation. When there is a need for final disposal, the wastewater should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.	Control potential impacts from boring and drilling water	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Design Stage and Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S5.9.14	S4.3.1	All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before they leave a construction site to minimise the deposition of earth, mud, debris on roads. A	Control potential impacts from wheel washing water	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution

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		wheel washing bay should be provided at every site exit if practicable and wash-water should have sand and silt settled out or removed before discharging into storm drains. The section of construction road between the wheel washing bay and the public road should be paved with backfall to reduce vehicle tracking of soil and to prevent site run-off from entering public road drains.					Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S5.9.15	S4.3.1	There is a need to apply to EPD for a discharge licence for discharge of effluent from the construction site under the WPCO. The discharge quality must meet the requirements specified in the discharge licence. All the runoff and wastewater generated from the works areas should be treated so that it satisfies all the standards listed in the TM-DSS. The beneficial uses of the treated effluent for other on-site activities such as dust suppression, wheel washing and general cleaning etc., can minimise water consumption and reduce the effluent discharge volume. If monitoring of the treated effluent quality from the works areas is required during the construction phase of the Project, the monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the relevant WPCO license.	Control potential impacts from construction site effluent	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) • TM-DSS
S5.9.16	S4.3.1	No discharge of sewage to the storm water system and marine water will be allowed. Sufficient chemical toilets should be provided in the works areas to handle the sewage generated from the construction workforce. A licensed	Control potential impacts from construction workforce sewage effluent	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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		waste collector should be deployed to clean the chemical toilets on a regular basis.					(WPCO)
S5.9.17	S4.3.1	Notices should be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the surrounding environment. Regular environmental audit of the construction site will provide an effective control of any malpractices and can encourage continual improvement of environmental performance on site. It is anticipated that sewage generation during the construction phase of the project would not cause water pollution problem after undertaking all required measures.	Control potential impacts from construction workforce sewage effluent	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S5.9.18	S4.3.1	Contractor must register as a chemical waste producer if chemical wastes would be produced from the construction activities. The Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) and its subsidiary regulations in particular the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, should be observed and complied with for control of chemical wastes.	Control potential impacts from accidental spillage of chemicals	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 1/94 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO), • Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO)
S5.9.19	S4.3.1	Any service shop and maintenance facilities should be located on hard standings within a bonded area, and sumps 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.	Control potential impacts from accidental spillage of chemicals	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)

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S5.9.20	S4.3.1	<p>Disposal of chemical wastes should be carried out in compliance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. The Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published under the Waste Disposal Ordinance details the requirements to deal with chemical wastes. General requirements are given as follows:</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. 	Control potential impacts from accidental spillage of chemicals	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO), • Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO)
S5.9.22	S4.3.1	For the operation of road works, a surface water drainage system should be provided to collect the road runoff. The road drainage should be provided with adequately designed silt trap as necessary. The design of the operational phase mitigation measures for the road works shall take into account the guidelines published in ProPECC PN 5/93 "Drainage Plans subject to Comment by the EPD"	Control potential impacts from road surface runoff	Design Team, AAHK	Project Site	Design Stage and Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ProPECC PN 5/93 • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S5.9.23 to 5.9.29	S4.3.1	Mitigation measures including Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce storm water pollution arising from the Project are as follows:	Control potential impacts from non-point source storm pollution	Design Team, AAHK	Project Site	Design Stage and Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAO-TM • Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		<p><u>Design Measures</u></p> <p>Exposed surface shall be avoided within the roads to minimise soil erosion. The roads shall be hard paved.</p> <p>The drainage system should be designed to avoid flooding.</p> <p><u>Devices and Facilities</u></p> <p>Screening facilities such as standard gully grating and trash grille, with spacing which is capable of screening large substances such as rubbish should be provided at the inlet of drainage system.</p> <p>Road gullies with standard design and silt traps should be provided to remove particles present in stormwater runoff, where appropriate.</p> <p><u>Administrative Measures</u></p> <p>Good management measures such as regular cleaning and sweeping of road surface/ open areas are suggested. The road surface/ open area cleaning should also be carried out prior to occurrence rainstorm.</p> <p>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.</p>				Phase	(WPCO)
S5.9.30	S4.3.1	All the sewage flow generated from the proposed toilets should be properly collected and conveyed to the existing sewerage system on HKBCF Island. No direct discharge of sewage effluent	Control potential impacts from sewage effluent	Design Team, AAHK	Project Site	Design Stage and Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIAO-TM Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		into the marine water will be allowed.				Phase	(WPCO)

Table 4 Implementation Schedule of Recommended Mitigation Measures for Waste Management

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
Construction Phase							
S6.5.3	S5.2.1	<p><u>Good Site Practices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomination of approved personnel, such as a site manager, to be responsible for implementation of good site practices, arrangements for waste collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility; • Training of site personnel in site cleanliness, concepts of waste reduction, reuse and recycling, proper waste management and chemical waste handling procedures; • Provision of sufficient waste reception/ disposal points, and regular collection of waste; • Adoption of appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers; • Provision of regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems and sumps; • Adoption of a recording system for the amount of wastes generated, recycled and disposed (including the disposal sites); and • Preparation of Waste Management Plan (WMP), as part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). 	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Contractor	All construction site	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETWB TC(W) 19/2005 • TC(W) 6/2010 • Practice Note for Authorized Persons No.243 (ADV-19) (PNAP No.243 (ADV-19))Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO) • Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
S6.5.4	S5.2.1	<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. Recommendations to achieve waste reduction include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregate and store different types of construction related waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal; • Provide separate labelled bins to segregate recyclable waste such as aluminium cans from other general refuse generated by the work force, and to encourage collection by individual collectors; • Recycle any unused chemicals or those with remaining functional capacity; • Maximise the use of reusable steel formwork to reduce the amount of C&D materials; • Adopt proper storage and site practices to minimise the potential for damage to, or contamination of construction materials; • Plan the delivery and stock of construction materials carefully to minimise the amount of waste generated; and • Minimise over ordering and wastage through 	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETWB TC(W) 19/2005 • TC(W) 6/2010 • Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO) • Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		careful planning during purchasing of construction materials.					
S6.5.6	S5.2.1	<p><u>C&D materials</u></p> <p>The C&D materials generated should be sorted on-site into inert C&D materials (that is, public fill) and non-inert (C&D waste). To minimise the impact resulting from collection and transportation of C&D materials as far as practicable, C&D waste, such as wood, plastic, steel and other metals should be reused or recycled and, as a last resort, disposed to landfill. Any surplus would be timely transported out of construction work area, therefore no designated stockpiling area is planned within the construction site. In case stockpiling areas are found required, mitigation measures should be implemented. Within the stockpile areas, the following measures should be taken to control potential environmental impacts or nuisance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper handling and storage of waste such as soil by means of covers and/or water spraying system to minimise the potential environmental impact and to prevent materials from wind-blown or being washed away; • Covering materials during heavy rainfall; • Locating stockpiles to minimise potential visual impacts; • Minimising land intake of stockpile areas as far as possible; • Adopting GPS or equivalent system for 	To minimise impacts arising from the disposal of C&D materials	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETWB TC(W) 19/2005 • TC(W) 6/2010 • Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		<p>tracking and monitoring of all dump trucks engaged for the Project in recording their travel routings and parking locations to prohibit illegal dumping and landfilling of C&D materials; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping record and analysis of data collected by GPS or equivalent system related to travel routings and parking locations of dump trucks engaged on site. 					
S6.5.7 to 6.5.9	S5.2.1	<p><u>General Refuse</u></p> <p>General refuse should be stored in covered bins or compaction units separately 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.</p> <p>The recyclable component of general refuse, such as aluminium cans, paper and cleansed plastic containers shall be separated from other waste. Provision and collection of recycling bins for different types of recyclable waste shall be set up by the Contractor. The Contractor shall also be responsible for arranging recycling companies to collect these materials.</p> <p>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</p>	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETWB TC(W) 19/2005 TC(W) 6/2010 Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		reminders.					
S6.5.10 to 6.5.12	S5.2.1	<p><u>Chemical Waste</u></p> <p>If chemical wastes were to be produced, the Contractor would be required to register with the EPD as a Chemical Waste Producer, and to follow the guidelines stated in the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes.</p> <p>Appropriate containers with proper labels should be used for storage of chemical wastes. Chemical wastes should be collected and delivered to designated outlet by a licensed collector. Chemical wastes (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.</p> <p>Any unused chemicals or those with remaining functional capacity should be collected for reuse as far as practicable.</p>	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETWB TC(W) 19/2005 • TC(W) 6/2010 • Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO) • Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

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S6.5.13 to 6.5.16	S5.2.1	<p><u>Sediment</u></p> <p>The sediment should be excavated, handled, treated, transported and/or disposed of in a manner that would minimise adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>Requirements of the Air Pollution Ordinance (Construction Dust) Regulation, where relevant, shall be adhered to during excavation, treatment, transportation and disposal of the sediment.</p> <p>The land-based sediment will be treated using S/S technique and will be reused on site (e.g. as backfilling materials).</p> <p>Any treatment area for the land-based sediment should be confined for carrying out the cement S/S process and any temporary stockpiling. The area should be designed to prevent leachate from entering the ground. Leachate, if any, should be collected and discharged according to the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO). In order to minimise the exposure to contaminated materials, workers shall, if necessary, wear appropriate personal protective equipments (PPE) when handling contaminated sediments. Adequate washing and cleaning facilities shall also be provided on site.</p>	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping at Sea Ordinance (DASO) • Practice Note for Authorized Persons No.252 (ADV-21) (PNAP No.252 (ADV-21)) • Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO) • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S6.5.17	S5.2.1	For off-site disposal, the basic requirements and procedures specified under PNAP No. 252 (ADV-21) shall be followed. Marine Fill Committee (MFC) of CEDD is managing the disposal facilities in Hong Kong for the excavated	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Project Proponent/ Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Design and Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping at Sea Ordinance (DASO) • Practice Note for Authorized Persons

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		sediment, while EPD is the authority of issuing marine dumping permit under the Dumping at Sea Ordinance (DASO).					No.252 (ADV-21) (PNAP No.252 (ADV-21))
S6.5.18 to 6.5.19	S5.2.1	<p>For the purpose of site allocation and application of marine dumping permit and if considered necessary by Dumping at Sea Ordinance (DASO) Team/EPD, separate submissions (e.g. SSTP/SQR) shall be submitted to DASO team/EPD for agreement under DASO. Additional SI works, based on the SSTP, shall then be carried out in order to confirm the disposal arrangements of the excavated sediment. A Sediment Quality Report (SQR), reporting the chemical and biological screening results and the estimated quantities of sediment under different disposal options, shall then be submitted to DASO team/EPD for agreement under DASO.</p> <p>To ensure disposal space is allocated for the Project, the Project Proponent should be responsible for obtaining agreement from MFC on the allocation of the disposal site. The contractor(s), on the other hand, should be responsible for the application of the marine dumping permit under DASO from EPD for the sediment disposal.</p>	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Project Proponent/ Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Design and Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping at Sea Ordinance (DASO) • Practice Note for Authorized Persons No.252 (ADV-21) (PNAP No.252 (ADV-21))
S6.5.20 to 6.5.23	S5.2.1	The excavated sediments is expected to be loaded onto the barge and transported to the designated disposal sites allocated by MFC. The excavated sediment would be disposed of	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping at Sea Ordinance (DASO)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		<p>according to its determined disposal options and PNAP No. 252 (ADV-21).</p> <p>Stockpiling of contaminated sediments should be avoided as far as possible. If temporary stockpiling of contaminated sediments is necessary, the excavated sediment should be covered and the area should be placed within earth bunds or sand bags to prevent leachate from entering the ground, nearby drains and surrounding water bodies. The stockpiles area should be completely paved in order to avoid contamination to underlying soil or groundwater. Separate and clearly defined areas should be provided for stockpiling of contaminated and uncontaminated materials. Leachate, if any, should be collected and discharged according to the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO).</p> <p>In order to minimise the potential odour / dust emissions during excavation and transportation of the sediment, the excavated sediments shall be wetted during excavation / material handling and shall be properly covered when placed on trucks or barges. Loading of the excavated sediment to the barge shall be controlled to avoid splashing and overflowing of the sediment slurry to the surrounding water.</p> <p>The barge transporting the sediments to the designated disposal sites shall be equipped with tight fitting seals to prevent leakage and shall not be filled to a level that would cause overflow of materials or laden water during loading or transportation. In addition, monitoring of the</p>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice Note for Authorized Persons No.252 (ADV-21) (PNAP No.252 (ADV-21)) • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) • Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		barge loading shall be conducted to ensure that loss of material does not take place during transportation. Transport barges or vessels shall be equipped with automatic self-monitoring devices as specified by the DEP.					
S6.5.24	S5.2.1	<p><u>Potential Floating Refuse</u></p> <p>Proper management and education should be given to construction site workers such that accidental release or intentional disposal would be avoided. The refuse should be stored in enclosed bin to avoid adverse impacts to the surroundings including marine environment. Regular checking should also be carried out to ensure that the refuse is stored properly.</p>	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETWB TC(W) 19/2005 • TC(W) 6/2010 • Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO) • Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
Operation Phase							
S6.5.25 to 6.5.26	S5.2.1	<p><u>Chemical Waste</u></p> <p>If chemical wastes were to be produced, the Project Proponent would be required to register with the EPD as a Chemical Waste Producer, and to follow the guidelines stated in the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. A trip-ticket would be adopted by the Project Proponent to monitor disposal of chemical waste.</p> <p>Appropriate containers with proper labels should be used for storage of chemical wastes. Chemical wastes should be disposed to</p>	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Project Proponent	Project Area	Operation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETWB TC(W) 19/2005 • TC(W) 6/2010 • Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO) • Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		designated outlet by a licensed collector. Chemical wastes should be disposed of at appropriate facility such as the CWTC by licensed collectors.					
S6.5.27	S5.2.1	<p><u>Municipal Solid Wastes</u></p> <p>Designated areas should be assigned for proper storage and collection of MSW generated on site. Segregation of MSW should be conducted on site to allow for maximisation of recycling opportunities. Place clearly labelled recycling bins at designated locations which could be accessed conveniently. A reputable waste collector should be employed to remove MSW regularly to minimise potential impacts arising from storage and collection of MSW.</p>	To minimise impacts arising from waste management	Project Proponent	Project Site	Operation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO)

Table 5 Implementation Schedule of Recommended Mitigation Measures for Marine Ecological Impact

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
S7.8.3	S6.3.3	Based upon a precautionary approach, a speed limit of 10 knots should be strictly enforced on all construction-related vessels.	To minimise the possibility of lethal vessel collision to Chinese White Dolphins.	Contractor	Within assessment area and between works area and casting yard offsite	Construction Phase	N/A
S7.8.6	S6.3.1	Good site practices, guidelines and mitigation measures detailed in Water Quality Sections 5.9.1 to 5.9.20 should be adopted to further alleviate water quality impacts.	To minimise the impacts on retained corals, Chinese White Dolphins and other marine fauna	Contractor	All construction work sites where practicable	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)
S7.8.9	S6.3.2	Coral colonies at REA2 under the direct impacts of habitat loss should be translocated as a precautionary measure. A detailed Coral Translocation Proposal, including description of methodology and precautionary post-translocation monitoring programme, should be prepared and subject to agreement with the authority before commencement of the coral translocation.	To further reduce the direct impact on the coral colonies	Contractor ^[1]	Within the footprint of bridge foundation area	Before commencement of any construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
S7.10.2	S6.3.4	Precautionary post-translocation coral monitoring surveys should be conducted on translocated corals at the recipient site.	To ensure proper implementation of coral translocation and minimise loss of coral	Contractor ^[1]	At the recipient site	Operation Phase	N/A

Note: [1] All the pre-translocation survey, translocation exercises and post-translocation monitoring should be conducted by experienced marine ecologist(s) with at least 5 years relevant experience prior to commencement of coral translocation

Table 6 Implementation Schedule of Recommended Mitigation Measures for Landscape and Visual Impact

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
S8.9.2	S7.3.1	<u>Preservation of New Tree Planting</u> All the planned new trees to be retained and not to be affected by the Project shall be carefully protected during construction in accordance with DevB TCW No. 7/2015 – Tree Preservation during Development issued by GLTM Section of DevB. Any existing vegetation in landscaped area and natural terrain not to be affected by the Project shall be carefully preserved.	To minimise the landscape and visual impact on surrounding setting	Project Proponent	All works areas	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DevB TC(W) No. 7/2015
S8.9.2	S7.3.1	<u>Transplanting of Affected Trees</u> Planned trees to be planted under HKBCF unavoidably affected by the works shall be transplanted within the project boundary or off-site within the Airport Island (i.e. within area of approx. 6.2km) as far as possible in accordance with DevB TCW No. 7/2015 – Tree Preservation and the latest Guidelines on Tree Transplanting issued by GLTM Section of DevB.	To transplant affected trees	Project Proponent	All works areas	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DevB TC(W) No. 7/2015
S8.9.2	S7.3.1	<u>Compensatory Tree Planting</u> Any planned trees to be planted under HKBCF to be felled under the Project shall be compensated within the project boundary or off-site within the Airport Island (i.e. within area of approx. 6.2km), in accordance with DevB TCW No. 7/2015 – Tree Preservation. The compensatory planting shall be of a ratio not less than 1:1 in terms of number, i.e. the number of compensatory trees shall not be lower than that of the number of trees to be felled. Justification shall be provided if tree	To minimise the landscape and visual impact on surrounding setting	Project Proponent	All works areas	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DevB TC(W) No. 7/2015

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
		compensation requirement could not be met. For trees to be compensated on slopes, the guidelines for tree planting stipulated in GEO Publication No. 1/2011 will be followed.					
S8.9.2	S7.3.1	<u>Control of night-time lighting glare</u> 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.	To minimise the visual impact on surrounding setting	Project Proponent	All works areas	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIAO-TM
S8.9.2	S7.3.1	<u>Erection of Decorative Screen Hoarding</u> Decorative Hoarding, which is compatible with the surrounding settings, shall be erected during construction to minimise the potential landscape and visual impacts due to the construction works and activities.	To minimise the landscape and visual impact on surrounding setting	Project Proponent	All works areas	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIAO-TM
S8.9.2	S7.3.1	<u>Management of Construction Activities and Facilities</u> 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 minimise any potential adverse landscape and visual impacts.	To minimise the visual impact on surrounding setting	Project Proponent	All works areas	Construction phase	N/A
S8.9.2	S7.3.1	<u>Reinstatement of Temporarily Disturbed Landscape Areas</u> All hard and soft landscape areas disturbed temporarily during construction shall be reinstated on like-to-like basis, to the satisfaction of the relevant Government Departments.	To minimise the landscape and visual impact on surrounding setting	Project Proponent	All works areas	Construction phase	N/A

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Measures & Main Concerns to Address	Who to Implement the Measure?	Location of the Measure	When to Implement the Measure?	What Standards or Requirements for the Measure to Achieve
S8.9.2	S7.3.1	<u>Aesthetically Pleasing Design of Aboveground / Above-sea Structures</u> The proposed structures in 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.	To minimise the visual impact on surrounding setting	Project Proponent	All works area	Detailed Design stage and Operational phase	N/A
S8.9.2	S7.3.1	<u>Provision of Amenity Planting</u> Amenity planting, including groundcover and trees shall be provided to soften the proposed above-ground structures on HKBCF as far as appropriate.	To minimise the landscape and visual impact on surrounding setting	Project Proponent	All works area	Detailed Design stage and Operational phase	N/A