

Appendix A Implementation Schedule for Environmental Mitigation Measures

EIA Reference	EM&A Manual Reference	Environmental Protection Measures	Objectives of Measures and Main Concern to Address	Location	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages		
							D	C	O
Air Quality									
EIA Section 3.8	EM&A Section 4.2	Adoption of dust control measures recommended in Air Pollution Control Ordinance (Construction Dust) Regulations: a) Heights from which materials are dropped should be restricted as far as practicable to minimise the fugitive dust arising from unloading/loading; b) Use of regular watering to reduce dust emissions from exposed site surfaces, particularly during dry weather.	To minimise dust impacts	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	EIAO, Air Pollution Control Ordinance		✓	
Hazard to Life									
EIA Section 4.11	EM&A Section 5.2	Professional trainings and guidelines should be provided to the helicopter pilots in order to ensure the pilots be familiar with the procedures	Avoid approaching near the smoke plume in event of a major fire accident at KDGW	-	GFS	-			✓
Noise (Construction Phase)									
EIA Section 5.5.6	EM&A Section 6.2	Good site practices that can further reduce the noise levels at NSRs. These include: • Quiet powered mechanical equipment (QPME) shall be used, and PME shall also be serviced regularly during the construction programme; • Only well maintained plants shall be used in the construction of the Project; and • Machines and plant that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between works periods or throttled down to a minimum between work periods.	To minimise construction noise impact	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance		✓	

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EIA Section 5.5.6	EM&A Section 6.2	The "Recommended Pollution Control Clauses for Construction Contracts" published by the EPD should be adopted in the Contract Specification	To minimise construction noise impact	-	Project Proponent	EIAO, Noise Control Ordinance	✓		
Noise (Operation Phase)									
EIA Section 5.6.3	EM&A Section 6.2	GFS Helicopters – to adopt medium-sized single-model helicopter (Airbus H175)	To minimise helicopter noise impact	-	GFS	EIAO			✓
EIA Section 5.6.1	EM&A Section 6.2	Flight Sectors – Helicopter operations are expected to be within the chosen flight sectors, to maintain a buffer distance for flight paths to fly away from NSRs, and in one-way-direction for both arrival and departure	To minimise helicopter noise impact	Refer to Figure 5.2, Figure 5.4a	GFS	EIAO			✓
EIA Section 5.6.5	EM&A Section 6.2	Setback of Helipad – to locate the helipad at the western side of the Acute Block of NAH	To minimise helicopter noise impact	Refer to Figure 5.5	Project Proponent / Contractor and Sub-contractors	EIAO	✓	✓	
EIA Section 5.6.5	EM&A Section 6.2	Installation of noise barrier and noise reducers at the rooftop of Acute Block of the NAH	To minimise helicopter noise impact	Refer to Figure 5.5	Project Proponent / Contractor and Sub-contractors	EIAO	✓	✓	
EIA Section 5.6.5	EM&A Section 6.2	Maintenance of noise barrier and noise reducers at the rooftop of Acute Block of the NAH	To minimise helicopter noise impact	Refer to Figure 5.5	Project Proponent	EIAO			✓
Waste Management									
EIA Section 6.6	EM&A Section 7.2	<u>Good Site Practices</u> a) A trip-ticket system should be established in accordance with DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010 and Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation to monitor the disposal of inert C&D materials to public fill and solid wastes to landfills, and to control fly-tipping. A trip-ticket system would be included as one of the	Good site practice to minimize the waste generation and recycle the C&D materials as far as practicable so as to reduce the amount for final disposal	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	EIAO, Waste Disposal Ordinance, ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005, DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010		✓	

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		<p>contractual requirements for the Contractor to strictly implement. The Engineer would also regularly audit the effectiveness of the system.</p> <p>b) Proper training shall be provided to workers regarding the appropriate concepts of site cleanliness and waste management procedures, e.g. waste reduction, reuse and recycling all the time.</p> <p>c) The site and surroundings shall be kept tidy and litter free.</p> <p>d) No waste shall be burnt on-site.</p> <p>e) Prohibit to dispose the inert C&D materials at any sensitive locations e.g. natural habitat, etc.</p> <p>f) Recycle as much of the non-inert C&D materials as possible on-site. The non-inert C&D waste should be segregated and stored in separate containers or skips to facilitate the reuse or recycling of materials and proper disposal.</p>							
EIA Section 6.6	EM&A Section 7.2	<p><u>Waste Reduction Measures</u></p> <p>a) The waste management hierarchy, which includes the following in descending preference, should be strictly followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance and reduction of waste generation; • Reuse of materials as far as practicable; • Recovery and recycling of 	Segregation to minimise waste generation during construction	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	EIAO, Waste Disposal Ordinance		✓	

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		residual materials where possible; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal according to relevant legislations, guidelines and good practices. b) This hierarchy should be adopted to evaluate the waste management options in order to maximise the extent of waste reduction and cost reduction. The records of quantities of waste generated, recycled and disposed (locations) should be properly documented.							
EIA Section 6.6	-	<u>Chemical Wastes</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor shall register as Chemical Waste Producers with the EPD. Chemical waste should be handled in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The containers used for storing chemical waste should be suitable for the substance to be held, resistant to corrosion, maintained in good conditions and securely closed; The containers should have a capacity of <450L unless the specifications have been approved by the EPD; The label on the containers should be clearly labelled in English and Chinese and comply with the requirements prescribed in Schedule 2 of Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) 	Control the chemical waste and ensure proper storage, handling and disposal	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	Waste Disposal ((Chemical Waste)General) Regulation, Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labeling and Storage of Chemical Waste		✓	

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		<p>(General) Regulation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The storage area for the chemical waste should be used solely for the storage of chemical wastes; The storage area should be enclosed on at least three sides by a wall, partition or fence with a height of not less than two metres or the total height of containers in stack, whichever is less; Where containers of liquid chemical wastes are stored, the area should be designed with impermeable floor and provided with a bund with capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% by volume of the chemical waste stored in the area, whichever is greatest; Adequate ventilation should be allowed in the storage area by leaving some space between the top of the enclosure walls and the ceiling, or provision of louvers on the sides of the enclosure walls; The storage area should be sufficiently covered to prevent rainfall entering (water collected within the bund must be tested and disposed of as chemical waste, if necessary); and Separate containers should be used for packing different types of waste or waste arising from different sources and process to minimise mixing of incompatible materials. 							

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drip tray should be provided to chemical waste containers. The drip tray should be clean up regularly. Clean up should be done before foreseeable inclement weather such as typhoon or heavy rain. b) Waste oils, chemicals or solvents shall not be disposed of to drain. 							
EIA Section 6.6	EM&A Section 7.2	<u>General Refuse</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separately from C&D materials/ wastes and chemical wastes. Sufficient bins shall be provided for storage of general refuse as required under the Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation. b) General refuse shall be cleared daily and shall be disposed of to the nearest landfill or refuse transfer station. Burning of refuse on construction sites is prohibited. Disposal of general refuse is recommended before foreseeable inclement weather such as typhoon or heavy rain. c) All waste containers shall be in a secure area on hardstanding. d) Segregation and storage of different types of waste should be promoted to facilitate the reuse and recycling of the materials. Separately labelled bins for the deposition of aluminum cans, paper and plastic bottles etc. should be provided as far as practicable. 	Minimize production of the general refuse and avoid odour, pest and litter impacts	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	EIAO, Waste Disposal Ordinance, Cap. 132BK		✓	

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		Participation in a local collection scheme by the Contractor should be advocated.							
Water Quality (Construction Phase)									
EIA Section 8.7	EM&A Section 9.2	<p>a) All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure their proper and efficient operation at all times particularly following rainstorms;</p> <p>b) Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm runoff being directed into foul sewers;</p> <p>c) Precautions to be taken at any time of the year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted and during or after rainstorms, are summarised in Appendix A2 of ProPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to the control of silty surface runoff during storm events, especially for areas located near steep slopes;</p> <p>d) Oil interceptors should be provided in the drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources e.g. generators, equipment maintenance area. Oil interceptors should be emptied and cleaned regularly to prevent the release of oil and grease into the storm water drainage system after accidental</p>	Good site practice	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	EIAO, ProPECC PN1/94		✓	

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		spillage. A bypass should be provided for oil interceptors to prevent flushing during heavy rain; e) The construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on-site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid causing any water quality impacts; and f) Chemical waste should be handled in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Handling and Storage of Chemical Wastes.							
Water Quality (Operational Phase)									
EIA Section 8.7	EM&A Section 9.2	Apply discharge license for the effluent from the foam system of the fire protection system, if required.	Drainage design	All works sites	Project Proponent	EIAO, ProPECC Note PN 5/93, WPCO			✓
Visual (Operational Phase)									
EIA Section 7.6	EM&A Section 8.2	Landing light of the helicopter would be switched on during approach and departure	Control the lighting impacts to the VSRs during operation at nighttime	Helipad	HA/ GFS	-			✓
		Perimeter lights on the helipad will be switched on during approach mode to take-off mode of the helicopter only				-			✓
		perimeter lights will be inset into the helipad emitting upward; and				-			✓
		minimise the external reflectance of the noise barrier material with the use of laminated glass.				-			✓