APPENDIX A
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table A.1 Implementation Schedule of Key Project Design / Requirements and Landscaping Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Key Project Design / Requirements									
2.4.62	-	HDD technique, consisting of entirely land-based drilling works, will be used to lay the submarine water main across Adamasta Channel within bedrock layer. No dredging or marine works is required.	Environmental friendly design / construction method to minimize adverse environmental impacts	The proposed Project / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-
2.4.63	-	The length and diameter of the proposed main is also within the bounds of possibility for HDD. The bore diameter of 900 mm is recommended as the final bore size. To avoid / minimize adverse environmental impacts to Lantau South Country Park, it is recommended that the main staging area and the launching site be confined to Cheung Chau. The proposed site at Tai Kwai Wan in Cheung Chau is of sufficient size for large scale HDD works. In order to avoid welding together a long pipe string on the Lantau side, the pipe should be welded on the Cheung Chau side and pulled in by using a winch located on Lantau side and/or by pushing pipe in from Cheung Chau side, or both. The recommended procedures are described below:	Environmental friendly design / construction method to minimize adverse environmental impacts	The proposed Project / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		i. The pilot hole will be drilled from Cheung Chau side to within about 50 m of exit. ii. The bore will then be enlarged in stages to the required diameter using forward reaming. iii. All drilling fluid recycling equipment will be on Cheung Chau. iv. The reamed hole will then be totally cleaned by flushing with water until the returns are totally clear. v. The last section will be drilled using water only instead of drilling fluid so that any fluid exiting from the Lantau side of the bore will be just water. vi. The pipe will be welded up in sections as it is pushed in from Cheung Chau side or pulled from the Lantau side using a winch, or both.							
2.4.64	-	A schematic layout of the proposed launching site at Cheung Chau is shown in ***Figure 2.4***. The work site has been adjusted to retain a number of trees. The site is about 2,340 m^2 and can be separated into clean and dirty working areas. The clean area will be used to accommodate the site offices and storage of water pipes. The dirty area will be the main area for the drilling works consisting of the drilling rig, entry pit, drill pipes storage, holding tanks, drilling fluid recovery, recycling and	Environmental friendly design / construction method to minimize adverse environmental impacts	The proposed Project / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		containment systems, stockpiling area and wastewater treatment facilities. Concrete bund will be constructed around the entire dirty area to contain and divert polluted site runoff to wastewater treatment tank for treatment. Concrete bund will also be provided around the entry pit to provide additional tier of containment to prevent spillage of drilling fluid.							
2.4.65	-	A schematic layout of the reception site at Lantau is shown in ***Figure 2.5***. A small exit pit of 2 m x 3 m will be excavated during the final boring process with water as the drilling fluid. Concrete bund will be provided around the exit pit to prevent spillage of drilling fluid. A temporary working platform (8 m x 4 m) using steel decking or wooden scaffolding will need be to be constructed to provide a suitable working area in retrieving the water main and connection. Such temporary working platform can be easily erected and dismantled without the need for site formation hence minimizing impact to the surrounding rocky shore habitat.	Environmental friendly design / construction method to minimize adverse environmental impacts	The proposed Project / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Landscaping Measures									
2.9.2	7.1.2	*Cheung Chau* Based on the preliminary design, the landfall at Cheung Chau will be an underground chamber, approximately 2 m x 3 m, to accommodate an isolation valve and an air releasing valve. The proposed submarine main will be connected to the chamber at the landfall 2 to 3 metres below ground level. The underground chamber will be made of reinforced concrete. The chamber will be covered with precast concrete slab flushed with the ground level and ductile iron covers for the openings. The remaining parts of the landfall will be reinstated to its original condition after construction. It should be noted that the landfall location is currently zoned as G/IC and reserved for several waterworks sites.	To minimize adverse landscape / visual impact of the proposed landfall site at Cheung Chau	The proposed landfall site at Cheung Chau / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-
2.9.3	7.1.3	After making landfall at Cheung Chau, the proposed water main will be laid along Cheung Kwai Road and connect to the existing main near Cheung Chau Pumping Station. The proposed main (500 mm diameter ductile iron water pipe) will be entirely underground. The works area will be reinstated to its original condition and ground profile after construction (i.e. concrete footpath).	To minimize adverse landscape / visual impact of the proposed land-based water main at Cheung Chau	The proposed land-based water main at Cheung Chau / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
2.9.5	7.1.5	*Lantau* The landfall at Lantau will be an underground chamber, approximately 2m x 3m, to accommodate an isolation valve and air release valve. The proposed submarine main will be connected to the chamber at the landfall 2 to 3 metres below ground level. The underground chamber will be made of reinforced concrete. The slab will be flushed with ground level as far as possible, with precast concrete slab covers and ductile iron covers for the openings.	To minimize adverse landscape / visual impact of the proposed landfall site at Lantau	The proposed landfall site at Lantau / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-
2.9.6	7.1.6	After making landfall at Lantau, the proposed water main will connect to the existing exposed land main currently being rehabilitated. The proposed main will be 500 mm diameter ductile iron pipe.	To minimize adverse landscape / visual impact of the proposed land-based (exposed) water main at Lantau	The proposed land-based (exposed) water main at Lantau / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-
2.9.7	7.1.7	To minimize potential visual impact of the chamber and exposed main, natural materials such as boulders / rocks sourced from nearby area will be used to shield and to blend in with the surrounding coastal environment. The locations where the boulders / rocks will be collected and placed as well as the method statement should be proposed by the Contractor for verification by the Environmental Team Leader and approval by the Engineer to ensure no adverse ecological or visual	To minimize adverse landscape / visual impact of the proposed land-based (exposed) water main and works area at Lantau	The proposed land-based (exposed) water main and works area at Lantau / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		impacts will arise from the removal and placement.							
2.9.8	7.2.8	In general, the boulders / rocks to be removed should preferably be located above the high water mark to avoid impact on intertidal organisms. No vegetation should be disturbed during collection. The size should be in the range of 200mm – 400mm for safe and easy handling without the need of machinery.	To minimize adverse ecological impact during sourcing of the boulders / rocks for the landscaping measures of the proposed land-based (exposed) water main and works area at Lantau	The proposed land-based (exposed) water main at Lantau / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
N/A Not applicable

Table A.2 Implementation Schedule of Water Quality Mitigation Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Water Quality - Construction Phase									
3.7.2	2.9.2	*General* The Contractor shall observe and comply with the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) and its subsidiary regulations. The Contractor shall carry out the works in such a manner as to minimise adverse impacts on the water quality during execution of the works. In particular the Contractor shall arrange his method of working to minimise the effects on the water quality within and outside the site and on the transport routes.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.3	2.9.3	The Contractor shall follow the practices, and be responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of all the mitigation measures below and as specified in ProPECC PN 1/94 - Construction Site Drainage. The design of the mitigation measures shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Engineer for approval. All discharge from the construction works should meet the discharge standards stipulated under the WPCO "Technical Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters".	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		Site Preparation / Clearance							
3.7.4	2.9.4	Proper construction site drainage management measures should be implemented to control site runoff and drainage, and thereby prevent high sediment loadings from reaching nearby water bodies. Site runoff and wastewater should not be discharged into nearby water bodies without proper treatment.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
3.7.5	2.9.5	Turbid water from construction sites must be treated to minimise the solids content before being discharged. Advice on the handling and disposal of site discharge is given in the ProPECC Note PN 1/94 – "Construction Site Drainage".	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
3.7.6	2.9.6	In general, surface runoff from construction sites should be discharged into water bodies via adequately designed silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sedimentation tanks. Channels or earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to properly direct stormwater to such silt removal facilities. Sufficient numbers of pumps and tanks of adequate capacity should be provided on-site. Perimeter channels at site boundaries should be provided to intercept storm run-off from outside the site so that it will not wash across the site. Catchpits and perimeter channels should be	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		constructed in advance of earthworks.							
3.7.7	2.9.7	Silt removal facilities and diversion channels should be maintained and the deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly, especially at the onset of and after each rainstorm to ensure proper functioning of these facilities at all times.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
3.7.8	2.9.8	Measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into the nearby water bodies. Open stockpiles susceptible to erosion should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric and provided with containment such as bunds, sand bag barriers or equivalent measures, especially during the wet season (April – September) or when heavy rainstorm is predicted. Runoff to watercourses should be intercepted by minimising flat exposed areas of permeable soil, and by forming pits or diversion channels into which runoff can flow to suitable treatment facilities before discharge.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94
		Drilling Works *Launching site at Cheung Chau*							
3.7.9	2.9.9	The proposed launching site at Cheung Chau should be paved with a slight fall towards land to prevent site runoff from directly flowing to the	To minimize adverse water quality impact from	Proposed launching site at Cheung Chau /	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		sea. The launching site should be provided with an adequately designed site drainage system to contain and treat polluted site runoff and wastewater. Adequate numbers of tank with sufficient capacity should be provided on-site to collect, store and treat drilling fluids, cuttings and/or chemicals. These tanks should be surrounded by bunds and regularly inspected and maintained to avoid leakage.	drilling works	during construction					
3.7.10	2.9.10	During directional drilling, excavated spoil (cuttings) will be carried as a slurry with the drilling fluid to emerge at Cheung Chau. The slurry should be treated to remove the cuttings and recycled as drilling fluid. Cuttings should be stored in containers prior to removal and disposal as construction & demolition material to public fill reception facilities.	To minimize adverse water quality impact from drilling works	Proposed launching site at Cheung Chau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.11	2.9.11	If temporary storage of cuttings is required for later reuse, this should be undertaken in Cheung Chau. Care should be taken in the storage of cuttings especially during the wet season and the storage area should be covered and bunded to prevent silty runoff entering water bodies.	To minimize adverse water quality impact from drilling works	Proposed launching site at Cheung Chau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
3.7.12	2.9.12	A schematic layout plan of the proposed launching site and drainage measures at Cheung Chau is shown in ***Figure 3.3*** to demonstrate the launching site has adequate land area to setup the necessary construction equipment, auxiliary equipment, site offices and drilling fluid containment, recovery and treatment systems. In general, the site will be divided into clean area and dirty area. The clean area will be used to house the site offices, storage area and other non-polluting uses. The dirty area will be the main drilling works site consisting of the drilling rig, entry pit, mud tank, drilling pipes storage, drilling fluid recycling and treatment systems, stockpiling area and wastewater treatment systems.	To minimize adverse water quality impact from drilling works	Proposed launching site at Cheung Chau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.13	2.9.13	The entire dirty area should be surrounded by a 0.5 m tall concrete bund to fully contain and prevent site runoff from discharging into the marine waters untreated as well as to prevent surface runoff from entering the site. The entry pit should be further surrounded by a 0.3 m tall concrete bund for added protection to contain and avoid spillage of drilling fluid. All site runoff should be diverted to an adequately designed wastewater treatment system for treatment before discharge.	To minimize adverse water quality impact from drilling works	Proposed launching site at Cheung Chau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
3.7.14	2.9.14	The perimeter of the clean area should be surrounded with 300 mm u-channel to collect and divert all site runoff for treatment before discharge. Bund should be provided to prevent surrounding surface runoff from entering the site.	To minimize adverse water quality impact from drilling works	Proposed launching site at Cheung Chau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.15	2.9.15	After separating the cuttings, bentonite slurry should be re-circulated for reuse in the drilling works. By adopting a forward reaming approach all slurry treatment and drilling fluid recycling systems should be located and managed on Cheung Chau.	To minimize adverse water quality impact from drilling works	Proposed launching site at Cheung Chau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
		Reception Site at Lantau							
3.7.16	2.9.16	The pilot hole and reaming should be stopped approximately 50 m short of the final exit point at Chi Ma Wan in order to prevent any release of slurry in to the marine environment. Prior to drilling the final 50 m, the reamed hole should be thoroughly cleaned with water to remove all cuttings and drilling fluid. The final 50 m of drilling should be completed using water instead of bentonite in order to prevent the release of bentonite at the exit pit. Approximately 0.3 m high concrete bund should be constructed around the exit pit to contain the drilling fluid, which is mainly silty water and generated when the drill head bores through the rock at Lantau during the	To minimize adverse water quality impact from drilling works	Proposed reception site at Lantau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		final drilling process. The exact level of the concrete bund should be determined on site to ensure that it will not be lower than the ground level of the launching site at Cheung Chau.							
3.7.17	2.9.17	The use of containment structure such as earth bund, sand bag barriers wrapped with geotextile fabric or similar material, diversion channels or other similar techniques should be installed surrounding the site boundary at Lantau during the wet season to intercept storm runoff from outside the site so that it will not wash across the site (or into the exit pit).	To minimize adverse water quality impact from drilling works	Proposed reception site at Lantau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.18	2.9.18	To provide further protection, silt curtain should be installed before commencement of works at Lantau to minimize the water quality impact. The design and installation should be certified by the Environmental Team (ET), verified by the Independent Environmental Checker (IEC) and approved by the Engineer to ensure the intended protection can be achieved. The Contractor should regularly inspect and maintain the silt curtain to ensure its effectiveness.	To minimize adverse water quality impact from drilling works	Proposed reception site at Lantau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
		Management Plans and Monitoring							
3.7.20	2.9.20	The Contractor should submit a Drainage	To minimize adverse	All works site /	Construction		√		Water Pollution

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		Management Plan detailing the temporary drainage measures along with the proposed measures to ameliorate the potential water quality impacts to the Environmental Team (ET) for certification, the Independent Environmental Checker (IEC) for verification and to the Engineer for approval before commencement of the construction works.	water quality impact during construction	during construction	Contractor				Control Ordinance
3.7.21	2.9.21	The Contractor should also submit a Drilling Fluid Management Plan outlining expected volume of water, the type of soil and an estimated quantity of bentonite, full details of plans for monitoring drilling fluid flow (out and return) and pressure, wastewater discharge, slurry containment, treatment, recycling and transport, and the approved disposal site. The plan should also contain details of contingency plans for dealing with frac-out or other inadvertent release of slurry. Contingency plans should include the provision of standby pumps, containment booms, vacuum unit and tanks on site to contain and remove turbid, muddy water should incidental frac-outs occur.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction in particular during drilling works	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.22	2.9.22	Regular monitoring of suspended solids and turbidity should be conducted during construction works. Any exceedance of water quality in the nearby water bodies caused by site runoff should be rectified in accordance with EM&A programme	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		for this Project.							
3.7.23	2.9.23	*Concreting Work* Runoff should be carefully channelled and treated to prevent concrete-contaminated water from entering water bodies. Adjustment of pH can be achieved by adding a suitable neutralising reagent to wastewater prior to discharge.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular concreting works)	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.24	2.9.24	Any exceedance of the acceptable range of pH levels in nearby water bodies caused by site runoff containing concrete should be monitored and rectified under the EM&A programme for this Project.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction (in particular concreting works)	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.25	2.9.25	*Site Workshop or Depot* *General Construction Works* Site workshop or depot including storage of chemicals and chemical waste should be located at the proposed launching site in Cheung Chau only. No workshop or depot should be located at the proposed reception site in Lantau.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.26	2.9.26	Any Contractor generating waste oil or other chemicals as a result of his activities should	To minimize adverse water quality impact	All works site / during	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		register as a chemical waste producer and provide a safe designated storage area for chemicals on site. The storage site should be located away from existing water bodies.	during construction	construction					
3.7.27	2.9.27	All compounds in works areas should be located on areas of hard standing surface with provision of diversion channels and settlement ponds where necessary to allow interception and controlled release of settled / treated water. Hard standing compounds should drain via an oil interceptor. The oil interceptor should be regularly inspected and cleaned to avoid wash-out of oil during storm conditions. A bypass should be provided to avoid overload of the interceptor's capacity. To prevent spillage of fuels or other chemicals to water bodies, all fuel tanks and storage areas should be sited on sealed areas within a bund of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank. Where temporary storage of chemicals or fuel drums outside the storage area is necessary, drip tray should be provided. Disposal of the waste oil should be carried out by a licensed collector. Good housekeeping practices should be implemented to minimise careless spillage and to keep the storage and the work space in a tidy and clean condition. Appropriate training including safety codes and relevant manuals should be given to the personnel who regularly handle the chemicals on site.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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						D	C	O	
3.7.28	2.9.28	*Emergency Contingency Plan* The Contractor should prepare an Emergency Contingency Plan (spill response plan) for the Project to contain and remove accidental spillage of drilling fluids, chemicals and all hazardous materials on-site including fuels at short notice and to prevent or to minimize the quantities of contaminants from entering the nearby water bodies and affecting the sensitive habitats. The Contractor should submit the Emergency Contingency Plan to the ET for review & comment and to the Engineer for approval. The Plan should include, but not limited to, the following: (i) potential emergency situations (ii) chemicals or hazardous materials used on-site (and their location) (iii) emergency response team (iv) emergency action plans and procedures (v) list of emergency telephone hotlines (vi) locations and types of emergency response equipment (vii) training plan and emergency drill (viii) schedules for review and audit.	To prevent or minimize the quantities of contaminants entering the nearby water bodies and affecting the habitats in case of accidental spillage of chemicals and hazardous materials	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		General Guidance for Handling Spillage / Leakage							
3.7.29	2.9.29	In the event that accidental spillage or leakage of hazardous substances / chemical wastes takes place, the response procedures as listed below should be followed. It should be noted that the procedures below are not exhaustive. The Contractor should propose other response procedures in the emergency contingency plan based on actual site conditions as well as the particular types and quantities of chemicals or hazardous substances used, handled and stored on-site. • Contact person in charge or nominated person immediately and initiate action plans based on the emergency contingency plan. • Oil leakage or spillage should be contained and cleaned up immediately. Waste oil should be collected and stored for recycling or disposal in accordance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. • Instruct untrained personnel to keep at a safe distance well away from the spillage area. • If the spillage / leakage is severe or is causing hazard to life, initiate emergency evacuation and call the emergency services. • Only trained persons equipped with suitable protective clothing and equipment should be allowed to enter and clean up the waste	To prevent or minimize the quantities of contaminants entering the nearby water bodies and affecting the habitats in case of accidental spillage of chemicals and hazardous materials	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		spillage / leakage area. • Where the spillage / leakage is contained in the enclosed storage area, the waste can be transferred back into suitable containers by suitable handheld equipment, such as hand operated pumps, scoops or shovels. If the spillage / leakage quantity is small, it can be covered and mixed with suitable absorbing materials such as absorbent tissue paper, pads, dry soft sand or vermiculite. The resultant slurry should be treated as chemical waste and transferred to suitable containers for disposal. • For spillage / leakage into nearby water bodies, immediate action is required to contain the spillage / leakage. Appropriate structural, physical barrier or secondary containment (e.g. containment booms) should be deployed to contain the spill and if possible to prevent contaminated water from dispersing away from the source. Suitable liquid absorbing materials such as absorbent tissue paper, pads or rolls should be used to recover the spilt substances. The resultant slurry should be treated as chemical waste and transferred to suitable containers for disposal. • For spillage / leakage in other areas, immediate action is required to contain the spillage / leakage. Suitable liquid absorbing materials such as absorbent tissue paper, pads, dry soft sand or vermiculite should be used to cover the spill. The resultant slurry should be							

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						D	C	O	
		treated as chemical waste and transferred to suitable containers for disposal. • Areas that have been contaminated by chemical waste spillage / leakage should be cleaned. While water is a soluble solvent for aqueous chemical wastes and water soluble organic waste, kerosene or turpentine should be used for organic chemical wastes that are not soluble in water. The waste from the cleanup operation should be treated and disposed of as chemical waste. • In incidents where the spillage / leakage may result in significant contamination of an area or risk of pollution, the Environmental Protection Department and other relevant departments should be informed immediately.							
		Presence of Additional Population (Workers)							
3.7.30	2.9.30	Sewage arising from the additional construction workers on site should be collected in a suitable storage facility, such as portable chemical toilets. An adequate number of portable toilets should be provided for the construction workforce. The portable toilets should be maintained in a state that will not deter the workers from using them. Wastewater collected should be discharged into foul sewers and collected by licensed collectors.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.31	2.9.31	The collected wastewater from sewage facilities and also from eating areas or washing facilities of site offices should be disposed to foul sewer. If	To minimize adverse water quality impact	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		there is no foul sewer in the vicinity, a septic tank and soakaway system or for larger flow, a sewage treatment plant should be provided. All domestic sewage discharges (except into foul sewer) are controlled under the WPCO. The Contractor must apply for a discharge licence from EPD and must comply with the terms and conditions of a valid WPCO licence.	during construction						Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.32	2.9.32	*Sterilization of Water Main Prior to Commissioning* Effluent from the sterilization of water main should be treated including dechlorination by physical process e.g. adsorption by activated carbon filter, or chemical process e.g. neutralisation by dechlorination agent dosing to ensure compliance with the discharge requirements stipulated in the TM-DSS. Adequate tanks with sufficient capacity should be provided to allow proper treatment of the effluent prior to discharge.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction in particular during sterilization of the completed water main	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.33	2.9.33	The sterilization of the water main and the dechlorination process should be conducted at the launching site at Cheung Chau. As the site at Cheung Chau is designated for secondary recreational contact, the sterilization of the main should be scheduled during the dry season. The	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction in particular during sterilization of the completed water main	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		Contractor should submit for the Engineer approval, details of the dechlorination process and any chemicals including dosage to be used.							
3.7.34	2.9.34	The Contractor should provide a dechlorination plant of sufficient capacity to contain and treat the sterilising water with high chlorine concentration before discharge. Details of the specification of the dechlorination plant should be submitted to the Engineer for approval. They should include but not limited to the following: • the nominal flow rate shall not be less than 36 cubic meter per hour; • the plant shall be capable of dechlorinating water with chlorine level up to 40 mg/litre; • the maximum chlorine level of dechlorinated water shall be <0.2 mg/litre; • the recommended contact time if dechlorination by adsorption with activated carbon filter is proposed; • a water meter or other measuring device shall be installed at the inlet pipe of the dechlorination plant to measure the amount of water treated, in cubic metres; and • sensors and data loggers for continuous measurement and record of chlorine level shall be installed at the inlet and outlet pipe of the dechlorination plant.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction in particular during sterilization of the completed water main	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
3.7.35	2.9.35	*In-situ* testing of total residual chlorine should be conducted every hour at the discharge point to ensure the chlorine concentration does not exceed the stipulated maximum level when dechlorinated water is being discharged.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction in particular during sterilization of the completed water main	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance
3.7.36	2.9.36	If the dechlorinated water exceed the allowed concentration, discharge must be suspended and the water should be circulated to a standby tank for further dechlorination and testing. The location of the sampling point will depends on the discharge point to be proposed by the Contractor. The Contractor should submit details of the proposed sampling location, frequency and equipment for verification by the ET Leader and approval by the Engineer before commencement of the sterilization work of the completed water main. The proposed sampling location(s) should be submitted to EPD for reference.	To minimize adverse water quality impact during construction in particular during sterilization of the completed water main	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance
Water Quality - Operational Phase									
		Nil							

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
N/A Not applicable

Table A.3 Implementation Schedule of Ecological Impact Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Ecology - Construction Phase									
4.12.1	3.4.1	The proposed water main will be laid across Adamasta Channel using horizontal directional Drilling (HDD) method. The drilling works will be conducted within bedrock layer and the seabed will not be disturbed, hence avoiding impact to marine habitat.	To minimize adverse ecological impact from the Project	The proposed Project / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-
4.12.2	3.4.2	The land resumption boundary at Chi Ma Wan peninsula has been refined to avoid encroachment and potential impact on terrestrial vegetation and the rocky shore concerned. The temporary works area is also located near the existing main which is within the splash zone and the surface has already been partially concreted. It will be constructed in form of a temporary elevated platform to minimise disturbance on the rocky shore and would be reinstated after construction. The footprint of the permanent supporting structure is also minimised to minimise the impact on rocky shore habitat.	To minimize adverse ecological impact to Lantau South Country Park and to the rocky shores at Chi Ma Wan Peninsula	The proposed reception site at Lantau / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-
4.12.3	3.4.3	The site boundary of the Project at Cheung Chau has also been fine-tuned to avoid encroachment or disturbance to the man-made origin rocky shore habitat, Coastal Protection Area and plant of	To minimize adverse ecological impact to rocky shores and Costal Protection Area at	The proposed launching site at Cheung Chau / during detailed	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		-

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		conservation interest in the vicinity. The land-based main would also be aligned under existing road to minimise disturbance to surrounding habitat.	Cheung Chau	design and construction					
4.12.4	3.4.4	Good site practices should be implemented to avoid encroachment onto the nearby natural habitats, minimise disturbance to wildlife and ensure good water quality. Examples of water quality mitigation measures and waste management measures are detailed in ***Sections 3.7*** and ***7.6*** of the EIA report respectively (and in ***Sections 2.9*** and ***5.1*** of this EM&A Manual). Other good site practices include: • Works within Lantau South Country Park should be carried out strictly within the approved location. • No vegetation within Lantau South Country Park should be unnecessarily disturbed. All workers should be regularly briefed to avoid disturbing the flora and fauna near the works area. Impact on the rocky shore concerned should be minimized as far as possible. • No refuse should be left within Lantau South Country Park overnight. All refuse should be properly packed and removed from site daily. • The proposed launching site at Cheung	To minimize adverse impacts to ecological resources during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		-

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		Chau should be properly bunded to contain and divert site runoff to adequately designed wastewater treatment facilities. • The retained trees at Cheung Chau launching site should be properly protected during construction.							

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
N/A Not applicable

Table A.4 Implementation Schedule of Waste Management Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Waste - Construction Phase									
		General							
7.6.1	5.1.1	The HKSAR Government's construction and demolition waste management policy follows the same hierarchy as for other wastes, i.e. in order of desirability: avoidance, minimisation, recycling, treatment and safe disposal of waste. During the construction period the Contractor, Engineer and environmental specialists (Environmental Team, Independent Environmental Check) should work closely together with a view to reduce the volumes of materials requiring removal and final disposal.	To reduce the volumes of materials requiring removal and final disposal	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor, Engineer, Environmental Team and Independent Environmental Check		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
7.6.2	5.1.2	Upon appointment, the main Contractor of each construction contract should prepare and implement an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in accordance with ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 – "Environmental Management on Construction Sites" which should describe the arrangements for avoidance, reuse, recovery, recycling, storage, collection, treatment and disposal of different categories of waste to be generated from the construction activities. The EMP should incorporate site specific factors, such as the designation of areas for segregation and temporary storage of reusable and recyclable materials. The waste management plan now becomes part of the EMP. The EMP should be submitted to the Engineer for approval. The	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		Contractor should implement the waste management practices in the EMP throughout the construction stage of the Project. The EMP should be reviewed regularly and updated (preferably monthly) by the Contractor. The EMP should take into account the recommended mitigation measures in the approved EIA Report.							
7.6.3	5.1.3	The Contractor should refer to the Construction and Demolition Material Management Plan (C&DMMP) to be conducted during the design stage of this Project to facilitate him in the preparation of the EMP. The C&DMMP should be endorsed by WSD's Vetting Committee and approved by the Public Fill Committee (PFC). WSD's Vetting Committee will monitor the implementation of the C&DMMP and report to Public Fill Committee in accordance with ETWB TCW No. 33/2002 during construction.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.4	5.1.4	The Contractor should nominate an appropriate person, such as site agent or environmental officer, to be responsible for good site practices, arrangement for collection and effective disposal of all wastes generated at the site to an approved facility. Training of construction staff should be undertaken by the Contractor about the concept of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedures. The Contractor should develop and provide toolbox talk for on-site sorting of C&D materials to enhance worker's awareness in handling, sorting, reuse and recycling of C&D	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		materials. Requirements for staff training should be included in the EMP.							
7.6.5	5.1.5	Good planning and site management practice should be employed to eliminate over ordering or mixing of construction materials to reduce wastage. Proper storage and site practices will minimise the damage or contamination of construction materials. Regular cleaning and maintenance of the waste storage area should be provided.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.6	5.1.6	Where waste generation is unavoidable, the potential for recycling or reuse should be rigorously explored. If wastes cannot be recycled, disposal routes described in the EMP should be followed. A recoding system for the amount of waste generated, recycled and disposed (including the disposal sites) should be implemented. In order to monitor the disposal of C&D material and solid wastes at public filling facilities and landfills and to control fly-tipping, a trip-ticket system should be included. One may make reference to ETWB TCW No. 31/2004 for details.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004
7.6.7	5.1.7	Imported soft fill and rocks, if required, should be source from CEDD's fill bank, other projects or other approved sources instead of using new materials. Approval from the Engineer and all other relevant parties should be obtained by the Contractor before importation of the fill materials.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
7.6.8	5.1.8	The main staging area of the works should be located at the proposed launching site in Cheung Chau. Storage of equipment, materials, chemical waste and general refuse as well as the drilling fluid recycling system should also be located in Cheung Chau.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.9	5.1.9	*On-site Sorting, Reuse and Recycling* All waste materials should be segregated into categories covering: • excavated materials suitable for public filling facilities; • remaining C&D waste for landfill; • spent bentonite for public filling facilities • chemical waste; and • general refuse for landfill.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.10	5.1.10	Proper segregation and disposal of construction waste should be implemented. Separate containers should be provided for inert and non-inert wastes.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
7.6.11	5.1.11	The reuse of excavated materials within this Project should be adopted as far as practicable. The opportunity of reusing the material in other projects in Cheung Chau should also be explored.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during detailed design and construction	Detailed Design Engineer / Construction Contractor	√	√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.12	5.1.12	Sorting is important to recover materials for reuse and recycling. Specific area should be allocated for on-site sorting of C&D materials and to provide a temporary storage area for those sorted materials such as metals, concrete, timber, plastics, glass, excavated spoils, bricks / tiles and waste papers. If area is limited, all C&D materials should at least be sorted on-site into inert and non-inert component. Non-inert materials (C&D waste) such as bamboo, timber, vegetation, packaging waste and other organic materials should be reused and recycled wherever possible and disposed of to designated landfill only as a last resort. Inert materials (public fill) such as concrete, stone, clay, brick, soil, asphalt and the like should be separated and reuse in this or other projects (subject to approval by the relevant parties in accordance with the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004) before disposed of at a public filling facility operated by Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD). Steel and other metals should be recovered from demolition waste stream and recycled.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
7.6.13	5.1.13	The reuse of inert materials such as soil, rock and broken concrete should be maximised. Waste should be separated into fine, soft and hard materials. With the use of a crusher coarse material can be crushed to make it suitable for use as fill material where fill is required in the works. This minimises the use of imported material and maximises use of the C&D material produced.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.14	5.1.14	Prior to export of material from the site, the potential for it to be reused should be assessed. Most C&D material can easily be reused with minimum processing. Waste separation methods should be followed to ensure that C&D waste is separated at source. Suitable soft materials should be used for landscaping and grading of embankments. Fine material should be separated out and used as topsoil.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.15	5.1.15	The feasibility of using recycled aggregates in lieu of virgin materials should be rigorously considered during the detailed design and construction stages as stipulated in WBTC No. 12/2002 and ETWB TCW No. 24/2004. In general, recycled aggregates are suitable for use as fill materials in earthworks, road sub-base formation, and drainage works. Recycled aggregates can also be used in concrete (up to Grade 35) for mass concrete walls and other minor structures such as planter boxes, toe wall	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 24/2004 WBTC No. 12/2002

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		planters and pavement, etc.							
7.6.16	5.1.16	*Site Clearance / Demolition Materials* *Excavated Materials* All C&D materials should be sorted on-site into inert and non-inert components by the Contractor. Non inert materials (C&D waste) such as wood, glass and plastic should be reused and recycled before disposal to a designated landfill as a last resort (currently assume to be the WENT Landfill) via the Cheung Chau Refuse Transfer Station. Inert materials (public fill) should be reused on-site or in other projects approved by relevant parties in accordance with the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004 before disposed of at public fill reception facilities. Steel and other metals if any should be recovered from C&D materials and recycled.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004
7.6.17	5.1.17	Good quality reusable topsoil should be stockpiled for later landscaping works. Stockpiles should be less than 2 m in height, formed to a safe angle of repose and hydroseeded or covered with tarpaulin to prevent erosion during the rainy season and to minimise dust generation.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.18	5.1.18	Control measures for temporary stockpiles on-site should be taken in order to minimize the noise,	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper	All work sites / during	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		generation of dust, pollution of water and visual impact. These measures include: • surface of stockpiled soil should be regularly wetted with water especially during dry season; • disturbance of stockpiled soil should be minimized; • stockpiled soil should be properly covered with tarpaulin especially when heavy rain storms are predicted; • stockpiling areas should be enclosed where space is available; • stockpiling location should be away from the water bodies; and • an independent surface water drainage system equipped with silt traps should be installed at the stockpiling area.	disposal of waste	construction					ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.19	5.1.19	The identification of final disposal sites for C&D materials generated by the construction works will be considered during the detailed design stage of the Project when the volume and types of C&D materials can be more accurately estimated. The Public Fill Committee of CEDD should be consulted on designated outlets (e.g. public fill reception facility) for public fill, whilst EPD should	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 34/2002 WBTC No. 12/2000

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		be consulted on landfills for C&D waste. The public fill to be disposed to public fill reception facilities must consist entirely of inert construction materials. Disposal of C&D waste to landfill must not have more than 50% by weight of inert material. The C&D waste delivered for landfill disposal should contain no free water and the liquid content should not exceed 70% by weight.							
7.6.20	5.1.20	In order to avoid dust or odour impacts, any vehicle leaving a works area carrying C&D waste or public fill should have their load covered before leaving the construction site.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 WBTC No. 19/2001
7.6.21	5.1.21	C&D materials should be disposed of at designated public fill reception facilities or landfills. Reuse of public fill materials at other construction projects is subject to the approval of the relevant project proponents, Engineer and/or other relevant authorities, such as LandsD, PlanD, etc. Furthermore, unauthorized disposal of C&D materials in particular on private agricultural land is prohibited and may be subject to relevant enforcement and regulating actions. The Contractor shall refer and strictly follow the trip-ticket system for the disposal of C&D materials as stipulated in	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 31/2004

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004.							
7.6.22	5.1.22	*Bentonite* Bentonite slurry used in the drilling works should be treated and recycled at the works area in Cheung Chau. Any bentonite that is not suitable for recycling should be suitably dewatered before disposed of at public fill reception facilities.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 WBTC No. 19/2001
7.6.23	5.1.23	*Chemical Waste* Where the construction processes produce chemical waste, the Contractor must register with EPD as a chemical waste producer. Wastes classified as chemical wastes are listed in the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. These wastes are subject to stringent disposal routes. EPD requires information on the particulars of the waste generation processes including the types of waste produced, their location, quantities and generation rates. A nominated contact person must be registered with EPD. An updated list of licensed chemical waste collector can be obtained from EPD.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
7.6.24	5.1.24	Storage, handling, transport and disposal of chemical	Waste reduction, reuse,	All work sites / during	Construction		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste)

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		waste should be arranged in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published by EPD, and should be collected by a licensed chemical waste collector.	recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	construction	Contractor				(General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
7.6.25	5.1.25	Suitable containers should be used for specific types of chemical wastes, containers should be properly labelled (English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations), resistance to corrosion, stored safely and closely secure. Stored volume should not be kept more than 450 liters unless the specification has been approved by the EPD. Storage area should be enclosed by three sides by a wall, partition of fence that is at least 2 m height or height of tallest container with adequate ventilation and space.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
7.6.26	5.1.26	Hard standing, impermeable surfaces draining via oil interceptors should be provided in works area compounds. Interceptors should be regularly emptied to prevent release of oils and grease into the surface water drainage system after accidental spillages. The interceptor should have a bypass to prevent flushing during periods of heavy rain. Oil and fuel bunkers should be bunded and/or enclosed	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	Work sites / During construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		on three sides to prevent discharge due to accidental spillages or breaches of tanks. Bunding should be of sufficient capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% of the total volume of waste, whichever is largest. Waste collected from any grease traps should be collected and disposed of by a licensed contractor.							Chemical Waste
7.6.27	5.1.27	Lubricants, waste oils and other chemical wastes are likely to be generated during the maintenance of vehicles and mechanical equipment. Used lubricants should be collected and stored in individual containers which are fully labelled in English and Chinese and stored in a designated secure place. If possible, such waste should be sent to oil recycling companies, and the empty oil drums collected by appropriate companies for reuse or refill.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
7.6.28	5.1.28	The registered chemical waste producer (i.e. the contractor) has to arrange for the chemical waste to be collected by licensed collectors. The licensed collector should regularly take chemical waste to a licensed chemical waste treatment facility (such as the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre in Tsing Yi). A trip ticket system operates to control the movement of chemical wastes.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
7.6.29	5.1.29	No lubricants, oils, solvents or paint products should be allowed to discharge into water courses, either by direct discharge, or as contaminants carried in surface water runoff from the construction site.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
7.6.30	5.1.30	Chemical waste should be stored in the works compound at Cheung Chau, no chemical waste should be stored in the works site at Lantau.	To minimize impacts on Lantau South Country Park	The work site at Lantau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		EIAO-TM
7.6.31	5.1.31	The Contractor should prepare an Emergency Contingency Plan (spill response plan) for the Project to contain and remove accidental spillage of drilling fluids, chemicals and all hazardous materials on-site including fuels at short notice and to prevent or to minimize the quantities of contaminants from entering the nearby water bodies and affecting the sensitive habitats. Details of the requirements are presented in ***Chapter 3*** of the EIA**.**	To minimize impacts from accidental spillage of drilling fluids and chemicals on-site	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		EIAO-TM
		General Works Waste							

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
7.6.32	5.1.32	*Concrete Waste* Dry concrete waste (considered as public fill) should be sorted out from the other wastes and recycled for reuse or sorted out for disposal at designated public filling facilities.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002
7.6.33	5.1.33	*Wooden Materials* All wooden materials used on-site should be kept separate from other wastes to avoid damage and to facilitate reuse. Timber which cannot be reused should be sorted out from other waste and stored separately from all inert waste before being disposed of to landfill.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002
7.6.34	5.1.34	Reusable steel or concrete panel shutters, fencing and hoarding and signboard should be used as a preferred alternative to items made of wood, to minimise wastage of wood. Attention should be paid to WBTC No. 19/2001 - Metallic Site Hoardings and Signboards to reduce the amount of timber used on construction sites. Metallic alternatives to timber are readily available and should be used rather than new timber. Precast concrete units should be adopted wherever feasible to minimize the use of timber formwork.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
7.6.35	5.1.35	Only waste material need be taken to a landfill. It should be separated from recyclable wood and steel materials. As for all waste types these materials should be reused on-site or other approved sites before disposal is considered as an option. Disposal to landfill should only be considered as a final option. Contractors are responsible for storage of re-useable materials on-site.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005, 33/2002
7.6.36	5.1.36	*Municipal Waste* General refuse generated on-site should be stored in enclosed bins or skips and collected separately from other construction and chemical wastes and disposed of at designated landfill. A temporary refuse collection point should be set up by the contractor to facilitate the collection of refuse by licensed contractors. The removal of waste from the site should be arranged on a daily or at least on every second day by the Contractor to minimise any potential odour impacts, minimise the presence of pests, vermin and other scavengers and prevent unsightly accumulation of waste.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.37	5.1.37	For the works within Lantau South Country Park, the Contractor should ensure that all general refuse including food scraps and packaging materials generated by the workers are properly packed and removed from site daily at the end of each work shift.	To minimize impacts on Lantau South Country Park	The work site at Lantau / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		EIAO-TM

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						D	C	O	
		No refuse should be left in the works area at Lantau.							
7.6.38	5.1.38	The recyclable component of the municipal waste generated by the workforce, such as aluminium cans, paper and cleansed plastic containers should be separated from other waste. Provision and collection of recycling bins for different types of recyclable waste should be set up by the Contractor. The contractor should also be responsible for arranging recycling companies to collect these materials.	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
7.6.39	5.1.39	The burning of refuse on-site is prohibited under the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO) (Cap.311).	Waste reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal of waste as well as air pollution control	All work sites / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 Air Pollution Control Ordinance
Waste – Operation Phase									
		Nil							

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
N/A Not applicable

Table A.5 Implementation Schedule of Construction Noise Mitigation Measures

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
Noise - Construction Phase									
8.6.2	6.8.2	*Level 1 Mitigation – Use of Quiet Plant* The quiet plant used in the construction noise calculation is shown in **Table 8.4** and **Appendix 8.1** of the EIA. The Contractor can propose other suitable alternative equipment with similar or lower sound power level.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
8.6.3	6.8.3	The use of quiet plant is considered to be the most effective ways of alleviating construction noise impact. The Contractor should use quiet plant with sound power level lower than that stipulated in the TM-GW as the Level 1 mitigation for construction noise.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
8.6.4	6.8.4	The use of mini or lower power rating equipment (e.g. mini excavator) should also be considered where practical. This technique would be feasible and practical at some locations given the limited space available for using large size construction equipment and the small scale works involved such as the land-based water main in Cheung Chau.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
8.6.5	6.8.5	The Contractor should take note of ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 – Environmental Management on Construction Sites which sets out the policy and procedures requiring contractors to, among others, adopt Quality Powered Mechanical Equipment (QPME).	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
8.6.6 Table 8.4	6.8.6 Table 6.4	A list of quiet powered mechanical equipment (PME) recommended for use during construction phase is tabulated in **Table 8.4** of the EIA.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
8.6.8	6.8.8	*Level 2 Mitigation - Use of Temporary Noise Barriers* Since NSR 2 (as with most of the NSRs within the Project area) are typically low-rise village houses	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	The proposed launching site at Cheung Chau as	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		of not more than 3 storeys (NSR 1 is one storey), it would be effective to have noise screening structures or temporary noise barriers purposely-built along the site boundary to provide additional protection to NSRs close to the construction site boundary. This could be in the form of purposely-built site hoarding constructed from appropriate materials with a minimum superficial density of 7 kg/m^2. The noise barrier should have a vertical height of at least 4 m with a small cantilevered upper portion if necessary ensuring that the operating equipment can be shielded from the view of the NSRs. The temporary noise barrier should have no gaps or opening at joints. The Contractor should regularly inspect and maintain the noise barrier to ensure its effectiveness.		shown in Figure 8.2 of the EIA / during construction					Technical Memorandum on EIA Process
8.6.9	6.8.9	For the construction works which have the potential to exceed the noise standards on nearby NSR and whose line of sight cannot be effectively blocked by the temporary noise barrier, movable (mobile) barriers should be provided. Movable barriers of at least 2.5 m height with a small cantilevered upper portion and skid footing can be located within a few meters of stationary plant (e.g. generator) and within about 5 m or more of a mobile equipment (e.g. excavator), such that the line of sight to the NSR is blocked by the barriers.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site for NSRs whose line of sight cannot be effectively blocked by the temporary noise barriers / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
8.6.13	6.8.13	*Good Site Practices* In general, potential construction noise impact can be minimised or avoided by imposing a combination of the following good site practices as mitigation measures: (a) Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction period. (b) Construction plant should be sited away from NSRs. (c) Machines and plant that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between works periods or should be throttled down to a minimum. (d) Equipment known to emit sound strongly in one direction should be orientated such that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs. (e) Material stockpiles and other structures (such as site offices) should be effectively utilised to shield on-site construction activities. (f) The Contractor shall devise, arrange methods of working and carrying out the works in such manner as to minimise noise impacts on the surrounding environment, and shall provide experienced personnel with suitable training to ensure that these measures are implemented properly. (g) In the event that new schools are built near	To protect NSRs from noise during construction	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		the works area, the Contractor should minimize construction noise exposure to the schools (especially during examination periods). The Contractor should liaise with the school and the Examination Authority to ascertain the exact dates and times of all examination periods during the course of the contract and to avoid noisy activities during these periods.							
8.6.16	6.8.16	*Public Relations Strategy* To maintain an effective communication channel with the public, a 24-hour hotline system should be established by the project office for the Contractor to receive any enquiry and complaint lodged by the public in respect of the Project. Upon receipt of enquiry / complaint, the Contractor (or its Environmental Team) should investigate the causes of the incident and take the appropriate action to rectify the situation. Periodic newsletters, information leaflets, notices or other means of communication should be provided to the affected villages, communities, and residents advising them the current progress, the schedule of works in future, the potential environmental impacts arising from the works and the corresponding mitigation measures. It is considered that such a close relation between the local communities and the project site office could ensure speedy resolution of any	To promote good public relation and maintain effective communication during construction	All works site / during construction	Project Office (Engineer) & Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures and Main Concerns to addressed	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	O	
		environmental non-compliance and maintain an environmental standard acceptable to the local communities during construction.							
8.6.19	6.8.17	All the above construction noise mitigation measures should be implemented by the Contractor during the construction phase of the works. The location of the temporary noise barriers (including any mobile barriers) should be further reviewed by the Contractor during the construction stage based on the latest construction programme and contemporary conditions, including any changes with respect to NSRs. The Contractor should design, construct, operate and maintain the mitigation measures throughout the construction stage and as required by the Engineer. Before commencement of the works, the Contractor should submit to the Engineer for approval (as part of their method statement) details of the mitigation measures to be employed under the works. The Contractor's proposed mitigation measures should also be certified by the ET Leader and verified by the IEC to ensure the intended noise reduction effectiveness can be achieved.	To protect NSRs from noise during construction and to ensure the Contractor will properly implement the mitigation measures	All works site / during construction	Construction Contractor		√		Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum on EIA Process

* D=Design, C=Construction, O=Operation
N/A Not applicable