



Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule

Implementation Schedule for Construction Dust Control

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location (duration/ completion of measures)	Funding Agent	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages**		Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	
S2.7	S1, S2.8	<p><i>Site Practice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean vehicle speed of haulage trucks at 10 km/hr. • Twice daily watering of all open site areas. • Regular watering (once every 1 hour) of all site roads and access roads with frequent truck movement. • Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations. • Establishment and use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site, combined with cleaning of public roads where necessary. • Suitable side and tailboards on haulage vehicles. • Watering of temporary stockpiles. <p><i>Blasting</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of select aggregate and fines to stem the charge with drill holes and watering of blast face. • Use of vacuum extraction drilling methods. • Carefully sequenced blasting. <p><i>Crushing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fabric filters installed for the crushing plant. • Water sprays on the crusher. <p><i>Loading and Unloading Points, and conveyor Belt System</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water sprays at all fixed loading and unloading points (at the crusher and conveyor belts). • The loading point at the crusher is enclosed with dust curtains are used for controlling dust. • When transferring materials from conveyor belt or crusher to the dump trucks, chutes or dust curtains are used for controlling dust. • Cover the conveyor belts with steel roof and canvas sides. 	All Construction sites (late 2007 to 2016)	CEDD	Lam – Po Wing JV	√	√	TM on EIA Process, APCO, Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation

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

** D=Design, C=Construction



Implementation Schedule for Construction Noise Control

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location (duration/ completion of measures)	Funding Agent	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages**		Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	
S3.7	S1, S3.7	<p><i>Site Formation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silenced powered mechanical equipment (PME) for most equipment5 (including drill rig, backhoe, dump truck, breaker and crane) and the decrease of percentage on time usage of drill rig among the Central Area form 50% to 40% is prosed. Temporary movable noise barrier shall be used to shield the noise emanating from the drilling rig in order to provide adequate shielding for the affected NSRs. 	All Construction sites (late 2007 to 2016)	CEDD	Lam – Po Wing JV	√	√	TM on EIA Process, NCO, TM on Noise from Construction Work other than Percussive Pilling, ProPECC Note PN2/93

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Implementation Schedule for Water Quality Control

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location (duration/ completion of measures)	Funding Agent	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages**		Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	
S6.4	S1	<p><i>Construction Phase</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All active working areas should be bounded to retain storm water with sufficient retention time to ensure that suspended solids are not discharged from the site in concentrations above those specified in the TM for the Victor Harbour (Phase I) WCZ. All fuel storage areas should be bounded with drainage directed to an oil interceptor. Separate treatment facilities may be required for effluent from site offices, toilets (unless chemical toilets are used) and canteens. Discharged wastewater from the construction sites to surface water and /or public drainage systems should be controlled through licensing. Discharges should follow fully the terms and conditions in the licences. Relevant practice for dealing with various typr of construction discharges provided in EPD's ProPECC Note 1/94 should be adopted. 	All Construction sites (late 2007 to 2016)	CEDD	Lam – Po Wing JV	√	√	TM on EIA Process, WPCO, ProPECC Note PN 1/94

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Implementation Schedule for Construction Waste Management

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location (duration/ completion of measures)	Funding Agent	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages**		Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
						D	C	
S8.4	S1,S4	<p><i>Waste Disposal</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different types of wastes should be segregated, stored, transported and disposed of proper practice of waste management. Sorting of wastes should be done on-site. Different types of wastes should be segregated and stored in different stockpiles, containers or skips to enhance recycling of materials and proper disposal of wastes. Excavated spoil should be used as much as possible to minimize off-site fill material requirements and disposal of spoil. During road transportation of excavated spoil, vehicles should be covered to avoid dust impact. Wheel washing facilities should be installed at all site exits together with regular watering of the site access roads. Chemical waste should be recycled on-site or removed by licenced companies. It should be handled according to the Code of practice on the packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. When off-site disposal is required, it should be collected and delivered by licenced contractors to Tsing Yi Chemical Waste Treatment Facility and disposed of in accordance with the Chemical Waste (General) Regulation. Necessary mitigation measures should be adopted to prevent the uncontrolled disposal of chemical and hazardous waste into air, soil, surface waters and ground waters. 	All Construction sites (late 2007 to 2016)	CEDD	Lam – Po Wing JV	√	√	TM on EIA Process, WDO, DGO, Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation



		<p><i>Waste Storage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemical material storage areas should be bounded, constructed of impervious materials, and have the capacity to contain 120 percent of the total volume of the containers. Indoor storage areas must have sufficient ventilation to prevent the build-up of fumes, and must be capable of evacuating the space in the event of an accidental release. Outdoor storage areas must be covered with a canopy or contain provisions for the safe removal of rainwater. In both cases, storage areas must not be connected to the foul or stormwater sewer system.• Dangerous materials as defined under the DGO, including fuel, oil and lubricants, should be stored and properly labeled on site in accordance with the requirements in the DGO. If transportation of hazardous materials is necessary, hazardous materials, chemical wastes and fuel should be packed or stored in containers or vessels of suitable design and construction to prevent leakage, spillage or escape.• Human waste should be discharged into septic tanks provided by the contractors and removed regularly by a hygiene services company. Refuse containers such as open skips should be provided at every work site for use by the workforce; On-site refuse collection points must also be provided.						
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