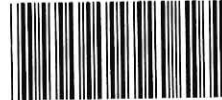


Your ref
Our ref 214487/(HY/2011/09)/M45/630/B 2 9 8 5 0

ARUP

BY HAND

Environmental Protection Department
Environmental Assessment Division
27th floor, Southorn Centre
130 Hennessy Road
Wan Chai
Hong Kong



B29850

Level 5 Festival Walk
80 Tat Chee Avenue
Kowloon Tong
Kowloon
Hong Kong
t +852 3767 5800
f +852 3767 5922
www.arup.com

For the attention of Mr LO Kam Wah, Alfred

14 June 2019

Dear Sir

Contract No. HY/2011/09
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge
Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Submission under Environmental Permit (EP-352/2009/D – Condition 4.4)
Quarterly EM&A Report – September to November 2018

On behalf of HyD/Major Works Project Management Office (Special Duties) (the Permit Holder) of the captioned Environmental Permit (EP), I submit herewith three hard copies and one electronic copy (two hard copies and one electronic copy to EPD Wanchai, one hard copy to EPD Quarry Bay) of the Quarterly EM&A Report for September to November 2018 as per Condition 4.4 of EP-352/2009/D.

I confirm that this submission package has been certified by Environmental Team Leader and verified by Independent Environmental Checker.

Yours faithfully

Michael Chan
CRE / Supervising Officer's Representative

cc	HyD/MW(SD)	- Mr Y C Lam	w/e – CD only
	EPD	- Mr Alfred Lo	w/e – One hard copy
	AFCD	- Mr Y M Mak	w/e – By e-mail
	ENPO	- Mr Y H Hui	w/e – One hard copy and one CD
	IEC	- Mr Ray Yan	w/o – By fax only
	Arup	- Mr Eric Chan	w/e – CD only

Response required : No, thank you
Date required : -
Attachments : Yes

P/Y
WYY/mw

5 June 2019

By Fax (3767 5922) and By Post

ARUP
Level 5, Festival Walk
80 Tat Chee Avenue
Kowloon Tong, Kowloon

Attention: Mr. Michael Chan / Mr. Mark Ching

Dear Sirs,

**Re: Agreement No. CE 48/2011 (EP)
Environmental Project Office for the
HZMB Hong Kong Link Road, HZMB Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities,
and Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link – Investigation**

**Contract No. HY/2011/09 HZMB Hong Kong Link Road – Section between
HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
Quarterly EM&A Report for September to November 2018**

Reference is made to the ET's submission of Quarterly EM&A Report (Version 2.0) for September to November 2018 certified by the ET Leader and provided to us via e-mail on 5 June 2019.

We are pleased to inform you that we have no further comments on the captioned submission.

Thank you very much for your attention and please feel free to contact the undersigned should you require further information.

Yours sincerely,
For and on behalf of
Ramboll Hong Kong Limited



Ray Yan
Independent Environmental Checker
HZMB HKLR

c.c.

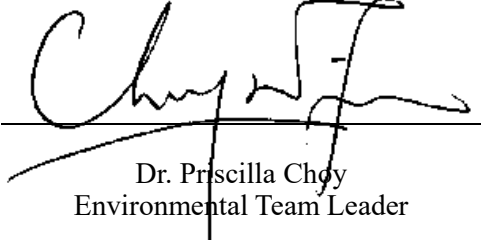
HyD	Mr. Cheng Pan	(By Fax: 3188 6614)
HyD	Mr. David Chan	(By Fax: 3188 6614)
ARUP	Mr. Eric Chan	(By Fax: 2268 3970)
Cinotech	Dr. Priscilla Choy	(By Fax: 3107 1388)
DCVJV	Mr. C. S. Chu	(By Fax: 3121 6688)

Internal: DY, YH, DF, HW, ENPO Site

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Dragages -China Harbour-VSL JV

Contract HY/2011/09
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge
Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
Quarterly EM&A Report
September to November 2018
(Version 2.0)

Certified By 
Dr. Priscilla Choy
Environmental Team Leader

REMARKS:

The information supplied and contained within this report is, to the best of our knowledge, correct at the time of printing.

CINOTECH accepts no responsibility for changes made to this report by third parties

CINOTECH CONSULTANTS LTD
Room 1710, Technology Park,
18 On Lai Street,
Shatin, NT, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2151 2083 Fax: (852) 3107 1388
Email: info@cinotech.com.hk

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**Introduction**

1. This is the 23rd Quarterly Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Report prepared by Cinotech Consultants Limited for the project “Contract No. HY/2011/09 – Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill” (hereinafter called the “Contract”). This report documents the findings of EM&A Works (Construction Phase) performed in the period between September and November 2018.

Environmental Monitoring and Audit Progress

2. A summary of the monitoring activities in this reporting period is listed in **Table I** below:

Table I Summary Table for Monitoring Activities in the Reporting Period

Parameter(s)	Monitoring Date(s)
1-hr TSP Monitoring	3 rd , 7 th , 13 th , [1]19 th , [1]20 th , 24 th and 28 th September 2018 4 th , 10 th , 16 th and 22 nd October 2018
24-hr TSP Monitoring	3 rd , 7 th , 13 th , [1]19 th , [1]20 th , 24 th and [2]28 th September 2018 [2]2 nd , 4 th , 10 th , 16 th and 22 nd October 2018
Noise Monitoring	5 th , 11 th , 20 th and 26 th September 2018 5 th , 11 th , 18 th and 23 rd October 2018
Water Quality Monitoring	1 st , 4 th , 6 th , 8 th , 10 th , [3]12 th , 14 th , [4]17 th , 19 th , 21 st , 25 th , 27 th and 29 th September 2018 [5]2 nd , 4 th , 6 th , 8 th , 10 th , 12 th , [5]15 th , 18 th , 20 th and 23 rd October 2018
Dolphin Monitoring (Line-transect Vessel Surveys)	5 th and 11 th September 2018 2 nd and 9 th October 2018
Environmental Site Inspection	4 th , 11 th , 18 th and 26 th September 2018 2 nd , 9 th , 16 th and 23 rd October 2018
Archaeological Site Inspection	18 th September 2018

[1] 1hr & 24 hr TSP at AMS1 on 19th September 2018 was cancelled due to the power supply and rescheduled to 20th September 2018.

[2] 24 hr TSP at AMS1 on 28th September 2018 was cancelled due to the power supply and rescheduled to 2 October 2018.

[3] Water quality monitoring (Mid-Ebb) on 12th September 2018 was cancelled due to adverse weather (Strong Wind Signal No.3)

[4] Water quality monitoring on 17th September 2018 was cancelled due to adverse weather (Strong Wind Signal No.3)

[5] Water quality monitoring (Mid-Ebb) on 2nd and 15th October 2018 were cancelled due to safety reason. The reasons for no alternative include:

- a) The tidal ranges of the alternative is less than 0.5m
 - b) Two sets of monitoring are not less than 36 hours
3. Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road (HKLR) has been commissioned on 24 October 2018. As the Construction Phase EM&A Programme under HY/2011/09 have been terminated since 24th October 2018 as per EPD's letter to SOR (EPD's ref.: "() in AX(2) to EP771/E1/099" dated 30 November 2018), no impact monitoring (air quality, construction noise, water quality and dolphin) and weekly site audit was carried out starting from 24 October 2018.

Breaches of Action and Limit Levels

4. Summary of the environmental exceedances of the reporting period is tabulated in **Table II**.

Table II Summary Table for Events Recorded in the Reporting Period

Environmental Monitoring	Parameter	No. of Exceedance		No. of Exceedance related to the Construction Activities of this Contract	
		Action Level	Limit Level	Action Level	Limit Level
Air Quality	1-hr TSP	0	0	0	0
	24-hr TSP	0	0	0	0
Noise	L _{eq} (30min)	0	0	0	0
Water Quality	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (Surface & Middle)	0	0	0	0
	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (Bottom)	0	0	0	0
	Turbidity	0	0	0	0
	Suspended Solids (SS)	2	0	0	0
Dolphin Monitoring	Line-transect Vessel Surveys	0	0	0	0

5. Environmental monitoring works were performed in the reporting period and all monitoring results were checked and reviewed. The details of each exceedance were attached in the Monthly EM&A Reports.

Complaint Log

6. No environmental complaint was received in the reporting period.

Notification of Summons and Successful Prosecutions

7. No notification of summons and successful prosecution was received in the reporting period.

Reporting Changes

8. This report has been developed in compliance with the reporting requirements for the quarterly EM&A Summary Report as required by the EM&A Manual for Hong Kong Link Road (EM&A Manual).

Future Key Issues

9. Major site activities for the coming reporting month will include:

Portion A

- Reinstatement of South Perimeter Road (P81-P83)

Pier 115 & Pier 114 Interface Area

- Reinstatement of Slope and drainage works

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Cinotech Consultants Limited (Cinotech) was appointed by Dragages -China Harbour-VSL JV (hereinafter called “the Contractor”) as the Environmental Team (ET) to undertake the Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) programme during construction phase of the Contract No. HY/2011/09 – Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill” (hereinafter called the “Contract”) in accordance with EP Conditions 2.1.

Purpose of the report

- 1.2 This is the 23rd Quarterly EM&A report which summarises the impact monitoring results and audit findings for the EM&A programme in the period between September and November 2018.

Structure of the report

- 1.3 The structure of the report is as follows:

Section 1: **Introduction** - purpose and structure of the report.

Section 2: **Contract Information** - summarises background and scope of the Contract, site description, project organization and contact details, construction programme, the construction works undertaken and the status of Environmental Permits/Licenses during the reporting month.

Section 3: **Environmental Monitoring and Audit Requirements** - summarises the monitoring parameters, monitoring frequency, monitoring locations, Action and Limit Levels, Event / Action Plans, site audit summary and environmental mitigation measures.

Section 4: **Environmental Monitoring Results** - summarises the environmental monitoring results in terms of air quality, noise, water quality, dolphin and waste management.

Section 5: **Environmental Non-conformance** - summarises any monitoring exceedance, environmental complaints, environmental summons and successful prosecutions within the reporting period.

Section 6: **Conclusions and Recommendation**

2 CONTRACT INFORMATION

Background

- 2.1 The proposed Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road (HKLR) is 12km long connecting the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) at the HKSAR Boundary with the Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities (HKBCF) situated at the north eastern waters of the Hong Kong International Airport, opening a new and direct connection route between Hong Kong, Macao and the Western Pearl River Delta.
- 2.2 The HKLR comprises a 9.4km long viaduct section from the HKSAR boundary to Scenic Hill on the Airport Island; a 1km tunnel section to the reclamation formed along the east coast of the Airport Island and a 1.6km long at-grade road section on the reclamation connecting to the HKBCF. The tunnel section of HKLR will pass under Scenic Hill, Airport Road and Airport Railway to minimize the environmental and visual impacts to Tung Chung residents.
- 2.3 An application (No ESB-110/2003) for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study Brief under Section 5(1) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) was submitted by Highways Department (the Project Proponent) on 8 October 2003 with a Project Profile (No. No. PP-201/2003) for the Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Section and North Lantau Highway Connection. The Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge Hong Kong Section and North Lantau Highway Connection has subsequently been renamed as HKLR. EPD issued an EIA Study Brief (No: ESB-110/2003) in November 2003 to the Project Proponent to carry out an EIA study.
- 2.4 An EIA Study (Reg. No. AEIAR-144/2009) has been undertaken to provide information on nature and extent of environmental impacts arising from the construction and operation of HKLR. The Environmental Permit was issued on 4 November 2009 (Permit No. EP-352/2009). Pursuant to Section 13 of the EIAO, the Director of Environmental Protection amends the Environmental Permit (No. EP-352/2009) based on the Application No. VEP-339/2011 and the environmental Permit (Permit No. EP-352/2009/A) was issued on 9 November 2011 for HKLR to the Highways Department as the Permit Holder. Subsequently, the Director of Environmental Protection amends the Environmental Permits (No. EP-352/2009/A, EP-352/2009/B, EP-352/2009/C) based on the Application No. VEP-409/2013, VEP-411/2013 and VEP-459/2014 respectively. The environmental Permit (Permit No. EP-352/2009/D) was then issued on 22 December 2014.
- 2.5 **Figure 1a-d** shows the layout of the Contract and the scope of the Contract works comprises the following major items:
 - a dual 3-lane carriageway in the form of viaduct from the HKSAR boundary (connecting with the HZMB Main Bridge) to the Scenic Hill (connecting with the tunnel under separate Contract No. HY/2011/03), of approximately 9.4km in length with a hard shoulder for each bound of carriageway and a utilities trough on the outer edge of each bound of viaducts;
 - a grade-separated turnaround facility located near San Shek Wan, composed of sliproads in the form of viaduct with single-lane carriageway bifurcated from the HKLR mainline with an elevated junction above the mainline;

- provision of ancillary facilities including, but not limited to, meteorological enhancement measures including the provisioning of anemometers and modification of the wind profiler station at hillside of Sha Lo Wan, provisioning of a compensatory marine radar, and provisioning of security systems; and
- associated civil, structural, geotechnical, marine, environmental protection, landscaping, drainage and highways electrical and mechanical (E&M) works, street lightings, traffic aids and sign gantries, marine navigational aids, ship impact protection system, water mains and fire hydrants, lightning protection system, structural health monitoring and maintenance management system (SHM&MMS), supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system, as well as operation and maintenance provisions of viaducts, provisioning of facilities for installation of traffic control and surveillance system (TCSS), provisioning of facilities for installation of telecommunication cables/equipments and reprovisioning works of affected existing facilities/utilities.

Contract Organisation

2.6 Different parties with different levels of involvement in the Contract organization include:

- Supervising Officer's Representative (SOR) – Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Limited (ARUP)
- Contractor – Dragages -China Harbour-VSL JV (DCVJV)
- Environmental Team (ET) – Cinotech Consultants Ltd. (Cinotech)

2.7 The proposed project organization and lines of communication with respect to the on-site environmental management structure are shown in **Figure 2**. The key personnel contact names and numbers are summarized in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Key Contacts of the Contract

Party	Position	Name	Phone No.	Fax No.
SOR (ARUP)	CRE	Mr. Michael Chan	3767 5803	3767 5922
		Mr. Dennis Leung	3767 5801	
ENPO/IEC (Ramboll Hong Kong Limited)	Environmental Project Office Leader	Mr. Y. H Hui	3465 2888	3465 2899
	Independent Environmental Checker	Mr. Antony Wong	3465 2888	3465 2899
Contractor (DCVJV)	Deputy Project Director	Mr. W.K Poon	3121 6638	3121 6688
	Environmental Officer	Mr. CHU Chung Sing	3121 6672	
	24-hour Hotline	--	6898 6161	--
ET (Cinotech)	Environmental Team Leader	Dr. Priscilla Choy	2151 2089	3107 1388

2.8 Ramboll Hong Kong Limited is employed by the Highways Department as the Independent Environmental Checker (IEC) and Environmental Project Office (ENPO) for the Project.

Construction Programme

2.9 A copy of Contractor's construction programme is provided in **Appendix A**.

Summary of Construction Works Undertaken During Reporting Period

2.10 The major site activities undertaken in the reporting period included:

September 2018:**Ancillary and Associated Facilities**

- (a) P115 & P114 interface area – Construction of u-channel and associated catch pit and manhole at interface area was commenced. Reinstatement of slope will follow after completion of drainage work;
- (b) Site clearance/formation works to the reinstatement of South Perimeter Road between P84 to P81 are in progress;
- (c) Modification of type II railings (variation work) for navigation lights are completed;
- (d) Grouting of base plate for lighting of navigation signs are completed;

E&M Works

- (a) Lightning installation in deck void from P0 to P113 was substantially completed and minor touching up continues.

Temporary Works/ Works at P68

- (a) Removal of the temporary working platforms under LSSOP
 - P77 - Completed

Proposed Maintenance Facilities

- (a) Type 1, 5 & 6 inside Long Span bridges - Completed

Installation of EIT monitoring system

- (a) Completed

Painting & Epoxy Injection at P56

- (a) Painting works at wing slab – completed
- (b) Epoxy injection at deck void & ramp SOP - Completed

October 2018:

- (a) Installation of cat ladders on pile-caps walls
- (b) Reinstatement of slope area underneath P114-115 area; and
- (c) Continue reinstatement works at South Perimeter Road

November 2018:

Portion A

- Reinstatement of South Perimeter Road (P81-P83)

Pier 115 & Pier 114 Interface Area

- Reinstatement of Slope and drainage works

Status of Environmental Licences, Notification and Permits

2.11 The valid environmental licenses and permits were attached in the Monthly EM&A Reports.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring Parameters and Monitoring Locations

3.1 The EM&A Manual designates locations for the ET to monitor environmental impacts in terms of air quality, noise, underwater noise, water quality and dolphin to the Contract. The monitoring locations are depicted in **Figures 3 to 6**. The details of monitoring requirements are presented in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 Summary of Impact EM&A Requirements

Type of Monitoring	Parameter	Frequency	Location	Remarks
Air Quality	1-hr TSP	Three times / 6 days	AMS1 – Sha Lo Wan AMS4 – San Tau	While the highest dust impact was expected
	24-hr TSP	Once / 6 days		--
Noise	L _{10(30 min.)} dB(A) L _{90(30 min.)} dB(A) L _{eq(30 min.)} dB(A) (as six consecutive L _{eq, 5min} readings)	Once per week	NMS1 – Sha Lo Wan NMS4 – San Tau	Daytime on normal weekdays (0700-1900 hrs)
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature(°C) • pH(pH unit) • turbidity (NTU) • water depth (m) • salinity (ppt) • dissolved oxygen (DO) (mg/L and % of saturation) • suspended solids (SS) (mg/L) 	Impact monitoring: 3 days per week, at mid-flood and mid-ebb tides (within ± 1.75 hour of the predicted time) during the construction period of the Contract	IS1, IS2, IS3 IS4, CS1, CS2, SR1, SR2, SR3, SR6, ST1, ST2, ST3, SRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 water depths: 1m below sea surface, mid-depth and 1m above sea bed. • If the water depth is less than 3m, mid-depth sampling only. • If water depth less than 6m, mid-depth may be omitted.
Dolphin	Line-transect Methods	Twice per month	West Lantau	--

3.2 The wind speed and wind direction were recorded by the installed Wind Anemometer set at AMS4. The location is shown in **Figure 3**.

Monitoring Methodology and Calibration Details

3.3 Monitoring works/equipments were conducted/calibrated regularly in accordance with the EM&A Manual. Copies of calibration certificates are attached in the appendices of the Monthly EM&A Reports.

Environmental Quality Performance Limits (Action and Limit Levels)

3.4 The environmental quality performance limits, i.e. Action and Limit Levels were derived from the baseline monitoring results (except the Action and Limit Levels for underwater noise monitoring). Should the measured environmental quality parameters exceed the Action/Limit Levels, the respective action plans would be implemented. The Action/Limit Levels for each environmental parameter are given in **Table 3.2a-f**.

Table 3.2a Action and Limit Levels for 1-Hour TSP

Location	Action Level, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Limit Level, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
AMS1	381	500
AMS4	352	

Table 3.2b Action and Limit Levels for 24-Hour TSP

Location	Action Level, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Limit Level, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
AMS1	170	260
AMS4	171	

Table 3.2c Action and Limit Levels for Construction Noise

Time Period	Action Level	Limit Level
0700-1900 hrs on normal weekdays	When one documented complaint is received	75 dB(A) *

Noted: If works are to be carried during restricted hours, the conditions stipulated in the construction noise permit issued by the Noise Control Authority have to be followed.

(*) reduce to 70 dB(A) for schools and 65 dB(A) during school examination periods.

Table 3.2d Action and Limit Levels for Water Quality

Parameter (unit)	Water Depth	Action Level	Limit Level
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) (surface, middle, bottom)	Surface and Middle	<u>5.0</u>	4.2 except 5 for FCZ
	Bottom	<u>4.7</u>	3.6
Turbidity (NTU)	Depth average	<u>27.5</u> and 120% of upstream control station's turbidity at the same tide of the same day	<u>47.0</u> and 130% of turbidity at the upstream control station at the same tide of same day
Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Depth average	<u>23.5</u> and 120% of upstream control station's SS at the same tide of the same day	<u>34.4</u> and 130% of SS at the upstream control station at the same tide of same day and 10mg/L for WSD Seawater Intakes

Note:

- (1) Depth-averaged is calculated by taking the arithmetic means of reading of all three depths
- (2) For DO, non-compliance of the water quality limit occurs when monitoring result is lower than the limit.
- (3) For SS & turbidity non-compliance of the water quality limits occur when monitoring result is higher than the limits.
- (4) All the figures given in the table are used for reference only and the EPD may amend the figures whenever it is considered as necessary.
- (5) The 1%-ile of baseline data for dissolved oxygen (surface and middle) and dissolved oxygen (bottom) are 4.2mg/L and 3.6mg/L respectively.

Table 3.2e Action and Limit Levels for Dolphin Line Transect Monitoring

	West Lantau
Action Level	STG < 60% of baseline & ANI <60% of baseline
Limit Level	STG < 45% of baseline & ANI <45% of baseline

Derived Value of Action Level (AL) and Limit Level (LL):

	West Lantau
Action Level	STG < 9.8 & ANI <36.3
Limit Level	STG < 7.4 & ANI <27.2

Remarks:

1. STG means quarterly encounter rate of number of dolphin sightings
2. ANI means quarterly encounter rate of total number of dolphins
3. Baseline value: 16.4 for ER (STG) and 60.5 for ER (ANI)

Event and Action Plan

- 3.5 Should non-compliance of the criteria occur, action in accordance with the Action Plan in **Appendix G** shall be carried out.

Implementation Status of Environmental Mitigation Measures

- 3.6 Relevant mitigation measures as recommended in the EIA report have been stipulated in the EM&A Manual for the Contractor to implement. The implementation status of environmental mitigation measures (EMIS) is given in **Appendix H**.
- 3.7 Regular marine travel route for marine vessels were implemented properly in accordance with the submitted plan and relevant records were kept properly.
- 3.8 Acoustic decoupling measures for the stationary equipment (generators, winch generators and air compressors) mounted on boards were adopted according to EP Condition 3.7 and EM&A Manual, Section 10.2.18.
- 3.9 Dolphin exclusion zone and dolphin watching plan according to EM&A Manual, Section 10.2.12 and EP Condition 3.5 was implemented by DCVJV's trained dolphin watcher.
- 3.10 Spill kits and booms are ready on site for the event of accidental spillage of oil or other hazardous chemicals from construction activities including vessels operating for the Contract.

Site Audit Summary

- 3.11 Site audits were carried out by ET on weekly basis to monitor the timely implementation of proper environmental management practices and mitigation measures in the Contract site. The observations and recommendations made during the reporting period are summarized in **Appendix I**.
- 3.12 According to EP condition 4.7 and EM&A Manual, periodic monitoring (every three months) of construction works shall be conducted to ensure the avoidance of any impacts on Sha Lo Wan (West) Archaeological Site. Access to Sha Lo Wan (West) Archaeological site for works areas and storage of construction equipment is not allowed. One inspection to the Sha Lo Wan (West) Archaeological Site was conducted in the reporting period (18th September 2018). No access to Sha Lo Wan (West) Archaeological site for works areas and storage of construction equipment was observed. The photographic records of the inspection to the Sha Lo Wan (West) Archaeological Site are shown in the Monthly EM&A Reports.

Status of Waste Management

- 3.13 The amount of wastes generated by the activities of the Contract during the reporting month is shown in **Appendix J**.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING RESULTSAir Quality Monitoring Results

- 4.1 The monitoring results for 1-hour TSP and 24-hour TSP are summarized in **Table 4.1 and 4.2** respectively. Graphical presentations of 1-hour and 24-hour TSP monitoring results are shown in **Appendices B and C** respectively.

Table 4.1 Summary Table of 1-hour TSP Monitoring Results during the Reporting Period

Month	Monitoring Station	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		Action Level, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Limit Level, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
		Average	Range		
September 2018	AMS1	39	8 – 82	381	500
	AMS4	26	4 – 58	352	
October 2018	AMS1	90	53 – 191	381	
	AMS4	58	33 – 139	352	

Table 4.2 Summary Table of 24-hour TSP Monitoring Results during the Reporting Period

Month	Monitoring Station	Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		Action Level, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Limit Level, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
		Average	Range		
September 2018	AMS1	22	18 – 28	170	260
	AMS4	21	12 – 34	171	
October 2018	AMS1	49	42 – 61	170	
	AMS4	31	30 – 32	171	

- 4.2 According to our field observations, the major dust source identified at the designated air quality monitoring stations in the reporting period are as follows:

Table 4.3 Observation at Dust Monitoring Stations

Monitoring Station	Major Dust Source
AMS1	Exhaust from marine traffic
AMS4	N/A

- 4.3 The wind data monitoring results were attached in the Monthly EM&A Reports

Noise Monitoring Results

- 4.4 The noise monitoring results are summarized in **Table 4.4**. Graphical presentations of noise monitoring are shown in **Appendix D**.

Table 4.4 Summary Table of Noise Monitoring Results during the Reporting Period

Month	Monitoring Station	Noise Level, $L_{eq(30min)}$ dB(A)		Limit Level
		Average	Range	
September 2018	NMS1	71	69 – 72	75 dB(A)
	NMS4	55	53 – 58	
October 2018	NMS1	73	70 – 75	
	NMS4	58	55 – 60	

Remark: +3dB(A) Façade correction included

- 4.5 According to our field observations, the major noise source identified at the designated noise monitoring stations in the reporting period are as follows:

Table 4.5 Observation at Noise Monitoring Stations

Monitoring Station	Major Noise Source
NMS1	Air traffic & marine traffic noise
NMS4	Air traffic & marine traffic noise

Water Quality Monitoring Results

- 4.6 The graphical presentation of water quality at the monitoring stations is shown in **Appendix E**.
- 4.7 Water quality impact sources during the water quality monitoring were the construction activities of the Contract, nearby construction activities by other parties and nearby operating vessels by other parties.

Dolphin Monitoring (Line-transect Vessel Survey)*Summary of survey effort and dolphin sightings*

- 4.8 During the period of September to October 2018, four sets of systematic line-transect vessel surveys were conducted to cover all transect lines in WL survey area twice per month.
- 4.9 From these surveys, a total of 129.99 km of survey effort was collected, with 100% of the total survey effort being conducted under favourable weather conditions (i.e. Beaufort Sea State 3 or below with good visibility). The total survey effort conducted on primary lines was 86.29 km, while the effort on secondary lines was 43.70 km. Survey effort conducted on primary and secondary lines were both considered as on-effort survey data. A summary table of the survey effort is shown in **Appendix I of**

Appendix F.

- 4.10 During the four sets of monitoring surveys in September to October 2018, a total of 24 groups of 93 Chinese White Dolphins were sighted. All dolphin sightings were made during on-effort search. Fifteen on-effort sightings were made on primary lines, while the other nine on-effort sightings were made on secondary lines. A summary table of the dolphin sightings is shown in **Appendix II of Appendix F**.

Distribution

- 4.11 Distribution of dolphin sightings made during HKLR09 monitoring surveys from September to October 2018 is shown in **Figure 1 of Appendix F**. The majority of dolphin sightings were concentrated in the central and southern portions of WL survey area, or mainly between Kai Kung Shan and Fan Lau (**Figure 1 of Appendix F**). A few more sightings were made to the north of Tai O Peninsula, while the dolphins appeared to avoid the waters between Tai O Peninsula and Kai Kung Shan, as well as the northern end of the WL survey area (**Figure 1 of Appendix F**).
- 4.12 Sighting distribution of dolphins in the present quarter was quite different from the one during the baseline period in September to November 2011, when the dolphins were mainly concentrated in waters between Tai O Peninsula and Kai Kung Shan, especially in the offshore waters overlapping the western Hong Kong territorial boundary (**Figure 1 of Appendix F**). Moreover, dolphins rarely occurred near Fan Lau Peninsula during the present quarter, where a number of dolphin sightings clustered around this area during the baseline period (**Figure 1 of Appendix F**).
- 4.13 Dolphins appeared to avoid the HKLR09 alignment during the present quarterly period, which was not the case in the previous two quarters. As the disturbance arisen from the HKLR09 construction activities on the dolphins have been completed, dolphins are expected to utilize the waters in the vicinity of the bridge alignment more. It may still be premature to conclude whether the potential obstruction from the permanent physical structure of the bridge piers has lingered or not, and this critical issue should be continuously examined in the upcoming quarters through both boat surveys and land-based theodolite tracking surveys during the operational phase of the EM&A programme.
- 4.14 Distribution patterns of dolphin sightings in the past three autumn quarters of 2015-17 were compared with the one in 2018. Unlike the previous three autumn periods in 2015-17 with more even distribution, dolphin distribution was more concentrated in the southern portion of the WL survey area (**Figure 3 of Appendix F**). On the other hand, dolphins have consistently avoided the HKLR09 alignment in the past three autumn periods in 2016-18 (**Figure 3 of Appendix F**).

Encounter rate

- 4.15 During the present impact phase monitoring quarter (September – October 2018), the encounter rates of Chinese White Dolphins deduced from the survey effort and on-

effort sighting data from the primary transect lines under favourable conditions (Beaufort 3 or below) from West Lantau survey area are shown in **Table 4.6**. The average encounter rates deduced from the four sets of surveys from the present quarter were also compared with the ones deduced from the baseline monitoring period (September – November 2011) (**Table 4.7**).

Table 4.6 Dolphin encounter rates (sightings per 100 km of survey effort) during the impact monitoring period (September to October 2018)

Survey Area	Dolphin Monitoring	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)
		Primary Lines Only	Primary Lines Only
West Lantau	Set 1 (September 5th)	14.6	82.6
	Set 2 (September 11th)	21.8	113.3
	Set 3 (October 2nd)	18.7	84.0
	Set 4 (October 9th)	14.0	37.5

Table 4.7 Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates from impact monitoring period (September to October 2018) and baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011)

	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)		Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	
	September – October 2018	September-November 2011	September – October 2018	September-November 2011
West Lantau	17.27 ± 3.65	16.43± 7.70	79.36 ± 31.30	60.50± 38.47

4.16 Notably, the encounter rates of dolphin sightings (ER(STG)) and encounter rates of dolphins (ER(ANI)) in the present quarter (September to October 2018) were the fifth and fourth highest respectively during the entire construction period, and the ER(ANI) and ER(STG) in this autumn quarter was the highest and second highest respectively among the seven autumn periods in 2011-18 (**Table 4 of Appendix F**). In fact, those encounter rates in the present quarter were even higher than the baseline ones recorded in 2011 (**Table 4 of Appendix F**). Such noticeable rebound in the present quarter (as well as in the previous quarter) should be continuously monitored in the upcoming quarter, to confirm whether the increase in dolphin occurrence in WL survey area in recent months is temporary or persistent.

4.17 A one-way ANOVA was conducted to examine whether there were any significant differences in the average encounter rates between the baseline and impact monitoring periods. For the comparison between the baseline period and the present quarter (i.e. the 22nd quarter of the impact phase), the p-value for the differences in average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI were 0.846 and 0.440 respectively. Therefore, if the alpha value is set at 0.05, significant difference was not detected between the baseline period and the present quarter in both encounter rates of STG and ANI.

- 4.18 Another comparison was made between the baseline period and the 22 cumulative quarters in the impact phase, and the p-value for the differences in average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI were 0.476 and 0.635 respectively. As a result, no significant difference was found in the dolphin encounter rates between the baseline period and the cumulative quarters in the impact phase.

Group size

- 4.19 Group size of Chinese White Dolphins ranged from one to twelve individuals per group in WL survey area during September to October 2018. The average dolphin group size for the two-month period was compared with the one deduced from the baseline period in September to November 2011, as shown in **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8 Comparison of average dolphin group sizes from impact monitoring period (September to October 2018) and baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011)

	Average Dolphin Group Size	
	September – October 2018	September – November 2011
West Lantau	3.88 ± 3.07 (n = 24)	3.63 ± 2.97 (n = 46)

- 4.20 The average dolphin group size in the WL region during the present quarter was slightly higher than the one recorded during the three-month baseline period (**Table 4.8**). Among the 24 groups, 15 of them were composed of only 1-4 dolphins, while there were eight groups in moderate size with 5-9 dolphins, and only one large group with 12 animals.
- 4.21 Distribution of dolphins with larger group sizes (with five or more animals per group) during September to October 2018 is shown in **Figure 4 of Appendix F**. Besides the large group of animals sighted to the west of Peaked Hill, the other medium-sized groups of dolphins were mostly distributed in waters to the west of Kai Kung Shan and Fan Lau (**Figure 4 of Appendix F**). This was very different from the baseline phase when the larger dolphin groups were mostly concentrated near Tai O Peninsula and Kai Kung Shan (**Figure 4 of Appendix F**).

Habitat use

- 4.22 From September to October 2018, the grids that recorded higher densities of dolphins were located near Tai O Peninsula, Kai Kung Shan, Peaked Hill and Tai O (**Figures 5a & 5b of Appendix F**).
- 4.23 However, it should be cautioned that the amount of survey effort collected in each grid during the two-month period was very low (only four units of survey effort for most grids), and therefore the habitat use pattern derived from the two-month dataset should be treated with extra caution.

- 4.24 When compared with the habitat use pattern recorded during the baseline period in September-November 2011, it appears that the overall dolphin occurrence was much lower in the waters between Tai O Peninsula and Kai Kung Shan as well as to the north and northwest of Tai O Peninsula during the present impact phase monitoring period in autumn 2018 (**Figure 6 of Appendix F**).

Mother-calf pairs

- 4.25 During the two-month impact phase monitoring period, only one young calf (an unspotted calf) was sighted in the WL survey area. The single calf comprised only 1.1% of all animals sighted, which was much lower than the percentage recorded during the baseline monitoring period (6.6%).
- 4.26 The unspotted calf occurred with its mother to the west of Kai Kung Shan during this quarter, and the calf occurrence was very different from the baseline period when that was much more frequent and concentrated in the northern portion of WL waters near Tai O Peninsula (**Figure 7 of Appendix F**).

Activities and associations with fishing boats

- 4.27 During the present impact monitoring period, only one dolphin group was engaged in socializing activity to the west of Peaked Hill (**Figure 8 of Appendix F**). On the other hand, none of the dolphin groups was observed to be engaged in feeding, traveling or milling/resting activity in this quarter.
- 4.28 Distribution of different activities engaged by the dolphins during the present impact phase monitoring period was drastically different from the one during the baseline period, when the main concentration of feeding and socializing activities occurred more often between Tai O Peninsula and Peaked Hill (**Figure 8 of Appendix F**).
- 4.29 During the two-month monitoring period, none of the 24 dolphin groups was associated with any operating fishing boat (**Appendix II of Appendix F**).

Summary of photo-identification works

- 4.30 From September to October 2018, over 3,000 digital photographs of Chinese White Dolphins were taken during the impact phase monitoring surveys for the photo-identification work.
- 4.31 In total, 50 individuals sighted 69 times altogether were identified (see the summary table in **Appendix III of Appendix F** and photographs of identified individuals in **Appendix IV of Appendix F**). The majority of these individuals were re-sighted only once during the two-month period. However, there were a total of ten individuals (NL256, SL44, WL61, WL79, WL92, WL130, WL131, WL220, WL230 and WL293) being re-sighted twice, and another four individuals being re-sighted 3-4 times (NL225, NL269, WL109 and WL152) (**Appendix III of Appendix F**).
- 4.32 Among the 50 identified individual dolphins, surprisingly none of them was re-sighted in North Lantau waters during HKLR03/HKBCF monitoring surveys during the same period, which was drastically different from the previous monitoring quarters during

the HKLR09 construction with regular occurrence of identified individuals across the bridge alignment.

- 4.33 Notably, a number of individuals (e.g. NL33, NL145, NL210, NL233, NL242) were consistently sighted in North Lantau waters in the past, but were only re-sighted in WL waters during the present quarterly period.

Individual range use

- 4.34 Ranging patterns of the 50 individuals identified during the two-month study period were determined by fixed kernel method, as shown in **Appendix V of Appendix F**.
- 4.35 As in previous monitoring quarters, the majority of identified individuals that primarily centered their range use in West Lantau were still sighted within their normal ranges during the present quarterly period, while none of them has extended their range use from WL waters to the northern part of Lantau waters (**Appendix V of Appendix F**).

Conclusion

- 4.36 During the present quarter of dolphin monitoring, no adverse impact from the activities of the HKLR09 construction project on Chinese White Dolphins was noticeable from general observations.
- 4.37 Nevertheless, the dolphin usage in WL region should be continuously monitored during the operational phase of HZMB, to further examine whether the dolphins are still affected by the lingering impacts from the bridge construction works in the near future.

Land-based Dolphin Behaviour and Movement Monitoring after bridge construction

4.38 According to Section 10 of approved EIA Report, EM&A Manual and Section 2 of approved Proposal for Land-based Dolphin Behavior and Movement Monitoring submitted on 24 January 2013 and approved by the authority on 5 February 2013, land-based theodolite tracking to study dolphin behaviour near bored piling work site, and examine their north-south movement across the bridge alignment shall be conducted before, during and after bridge construction. Summary of the requirements of land-based dolphin monitoring is shown in **Table 4.9**:

Table 4.9 Summary of Land-based of Dolphin Behaviour and Movement Monitoring Requirements

EIA	EM&A Manual	Approved Monitoring Proposal
Requirement for Land-based of dolphin behaviour and movement monitoring		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-based theodolite tracking to study dolphin behaviour near bored piling work site, and examine their north-south movement across the bridge alignment before, during and after bridge construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-based theodolite tracking to study dolphin behaviour near bored piling work site, and examine their north-south movement across the bridge alignment before, during and after bridge construction. The behaviour near the bored piling sites and north-south movement across the bridge alignment of CWD should be monitored in the waters to the west of Airport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dolphin behaviour in response to bored piling works and movement near the bored piling sites should be monitored at the first three pier sites for 30 days from the start of bored piling activities in the waters to the west of Airport. However, the number of monitoring days is not well specified for the baseline period. Therefore, reference to the requirements in the Tuen Mun – Chek Lap Kok Link (TMCLKL) EM&A Manual was made, in which 30 days of theodolite tracking before(i) and 30 days of theodolite tracking from the start of bored piling activities(ii) will be conducted under the present study in order to maintain overall consistency of EM&A Programs for the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) development.
Frequency		
<i>Baseline</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not specified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline for dolphin north-south movement across the bridge alignment shall be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 consecutive days (with 5-6 hours on each survey day). It should be noted that every attempt will be made to

- (i) Baseline Monitoring Frequency for Theodolite Tracking
- (ii) Impact Monitoring Frequency for Theodolite Tracking

EIA	EM&A Manual	Approved Monitoring Proposal
	established prior to the commencement of works and agreed with AFCD.	conduct the monitoring in favorable weather conditions (Beaufort Sea State 3 or below; good visibility of 2km or above).
Impact		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not specified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dolphin behavior in response to bored piling and movement near the bored piling sites will be monitored at the three pier sites for 30 days from the start of bored piling activities in the waters to the west of Airport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 consecutive days (with 5-6 hours on each survey day). It should be noted that every attempt will be made to conduct the monitoring in favorable weather conditions (Beaufort Sea State 3 or below; good visibility of 2km or above). In the proposal, the dolphin specialist has also proposed an additional 64 days of monitoring (twice per month, with 5-6 hours on each survey day) throughout the construction period to examine the impact of bridge construction on north-south movement of CWD across the bridge alignment.
Post-construction		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not specified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not specified 	Not specified

Construction Program and Monitoring Period

Construction Program

4.39 The major construction programme of the Contract is provided in **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.10 Major Construction Program for Contract No. HY/ 2011/09

Description	Period
Commencement of the Contract	May 2012
Construction Commencement	February 2013
Piling	April 2013 – September 2015
Pile Cap and Piers	December 2013 – May 2016
Deck Segment Erection	March 2015 – June 2017

4.40 Based on the construction programme in Section 4.39, Land-based theodolite monitoring after bridge construction has been conducted twice per month from September 2016 to August 2018. A total of 48 days of monitoring was carried out after the impact monitoring completion. Summary of Land-based dolphin behavior and movement monitoring across the bridge alignment before, during and after bridge construction are presented in **Table 4.11**.

Table 4.11 Summary of Land-based dolphin behavior and movement monitoring across the bridge alignment before, during and after bridge construction

Land-based dolphin behavior and movement monitoring	Monitoring Period	Monitoring Details
Baseline (before bridge construction)	Dec 2012 – Jan 2013	i) 30 consecutive days before bridge construction (i.e. before start of bored piling activities)
Impact (during bridge construction)	Mar 2013 – Aug 2016	i) 30 days from the start of bored piling activities in the waters to the west of Airport; and ii) 64 days (twice per month) throughout the bridge construction period (Remark: the pile cap and pier construction under Contract HY/2011/09 were completed in May 2016)
Post-construction (after bridge construction)	Sept 2016 – August 2018	i) 48 days (twice per month) after completion of bored piling activities

- 4.41 The Land-based Dolphin Behavior and Movement Monitoring for “baseline”, “impact” and “after bridge construction” have been conducted by the same dolphin specialist using consistent monitoring methodology and result analysis.
- 4.42 Details of Land-based dolphin behavior and movement monitoring after bridge construction are presented in the separate Final Report of Land-based Monitoring on North-South Movement of Chinese White Dolphins in West Lantau Waters (After Bridge Construction).
- 4.43 All Land-based Dolphin Behaviour and Movement Monitoring have been completed under Contract No. HY/2011/09 and had fulfilled the requirements stated in the EM&A Manual.

Advice on the Solid and Liquid Waste Management Status

- 4.44 The Contractor was advised to minimize the wastes generated through the recycling or reusing. All mitigation measures stipulated in approved waste management plan shall be fully implemented.
- 4.45 The amount of wastes generated by the activities of the Contract during the reporting month is shown in **Appendix J**.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL NON-CONFORMANCE (EXCEEDANCES)

Summary of Exceedances

- 5.1 Summary of exceedance is provided in **Appendix K**. The details of the exceedances were attached in the Monthly EM&A Report.

Air Quality

- 5.2 No Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded for air quality in the reporting period.

Noise

- 5.3 No Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded in the reporting period.

Water Quality

- 5.4 No Action/Limit Level exceedance for dissolved oxygen and turbidity was recorded in the reporting period.
- 5.5 There are two Action Level exceedances were recorded for suspended solids.
- 5.6 According to the investigation, the exceedances are considered not due to the Contract due to the following reasons:

No major marine construction activity was conducted;

No pollution discharge from construction activity was observed;

Sediment plume due to natural fluctuation of shallow water was observed;

Localized sediment plume due to the rough water condition was observed; and

Dispersion of sediment plume to the monitoring stations from the area outside the site boundary (i.e. area not under and related to HY/2011/09) was observed.

Dolphin Monitoring (Line-transect Vessel Survey)

- 5.7 No Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded in the reporting period.

Summary of Environmental Complaint

- 5.8 No environmental related complaint was received in the reporting period. The Complaint Log is attached in **Appendix L**.

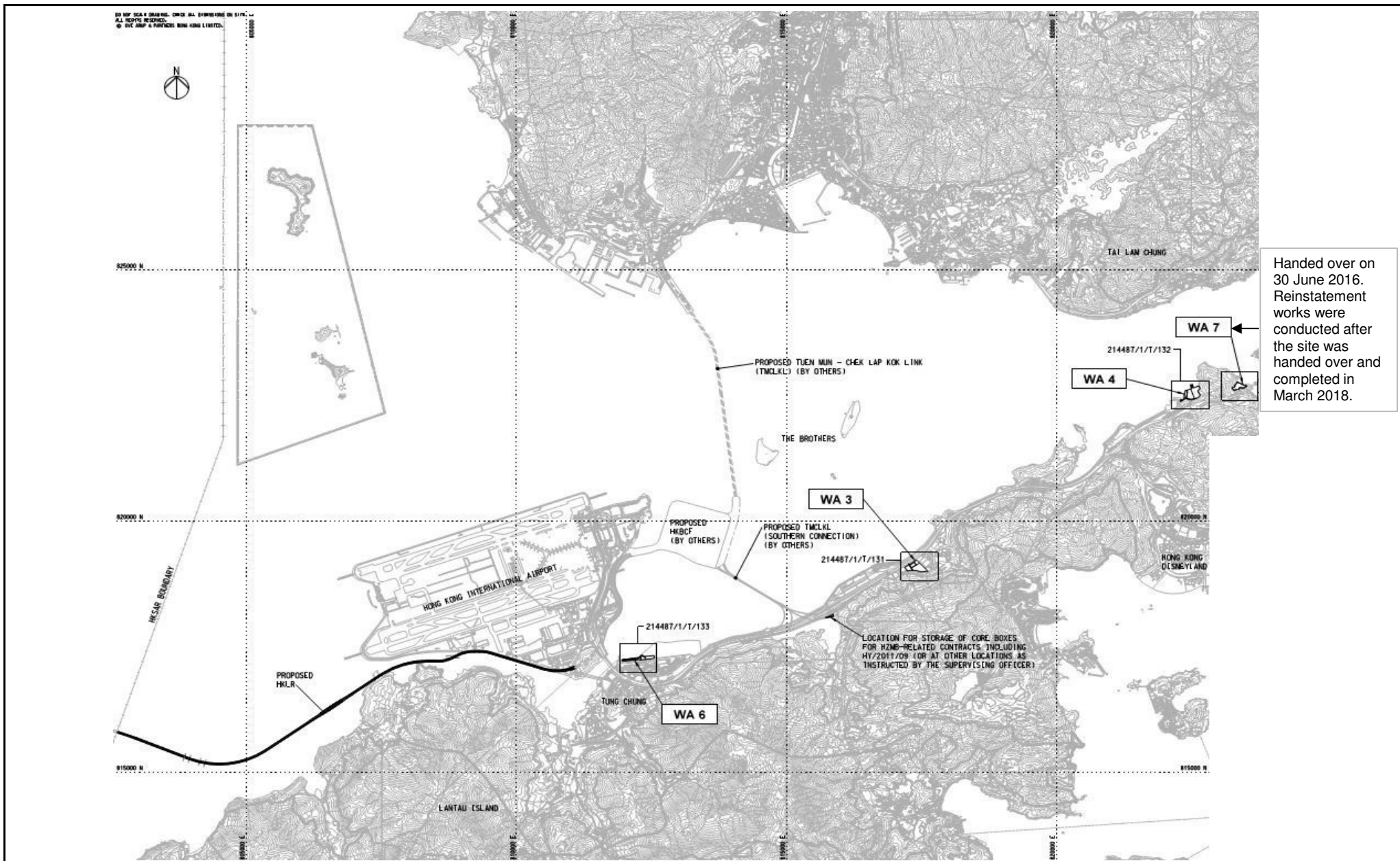
Summary of Notification of Summons and Successful Prosecution

- 5.9 There was one prosecution or notification of summons received since the Contract commencement. Summary of successful prosecution is attached in **Appendix M**.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This Quarterly Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Report presents the EM&A works (Construction Phase) undertaken in the period between September to November 2018 in accordance with EM&A Manual.
- 6.2 No Action/Limit Level exceedance was recorded for air quality and noise.
- 6.3 There are two Action Level exceedances were recorded for suspended solids. No Action/Limit Level exceedance for dissolved oxygen and turbidity was recorded in the reporting period.
- 6.4 According to the investigation, all exceedances are considered not due to the Contract.
- 6.5 No Action/Limit Level exceedance of dolphin monitoring for the quarterly monitoring data.
- 6.6 During this quarter of dolphin monitoring, no adverse impact from the activities of the HKLR09 construction project on Chinese White Dolphins was noticeable from general observations.
- 6.7 Environmental site inspection was conducted on 4th, 11th, 18th and 26th September 2018, 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd October 2018 by ET in the reporting month. All deficiencies identified during the site inspection have already rectified / improved during the follow-up audit session.
- 6.8 The inspection to the Sha Lo Wan (West) Archaeological Site was conducted on 18th September 2018. No access to Sha Lo Wan (West) Archaeological site for works areas and storage of construction equipment was observed.
- 6.9 There was no environmental complaint received in the reporting period. No notification of summons and successful prosecution received in the reporting period.
- 6.10 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road (HKLR) has been commissioned on 24 October 2018. As the Construction Phase EM&A Programme under HY/2011/09 have been terminated since 24th October 2018 as per EPD's letter to SOR (EPD's ref.: "() in AX(2) to EP771/E1/099" dated 30 November 2018), no impact monitoring (air quality, construction noise, water quality and dolphin) and weekly site audit was carried out starting from 24 October 2018.
- 6.11 Post-construction monitoring for water quality and dolphin were carried out after the termination of Construction Phase EM&A Programme. The corresponding reports will be submitted separately.

FIGURE(S)

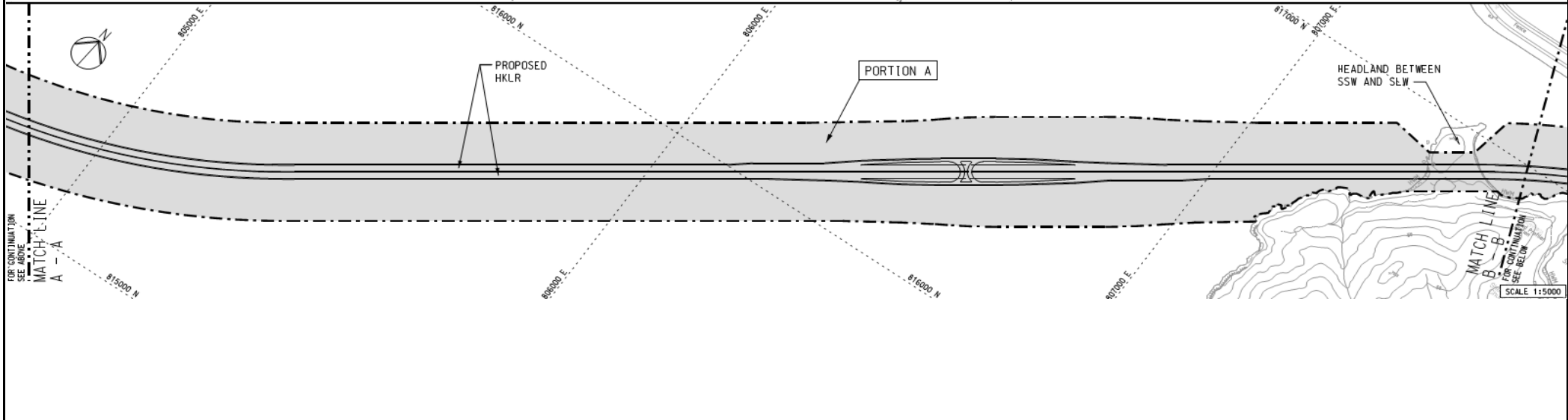
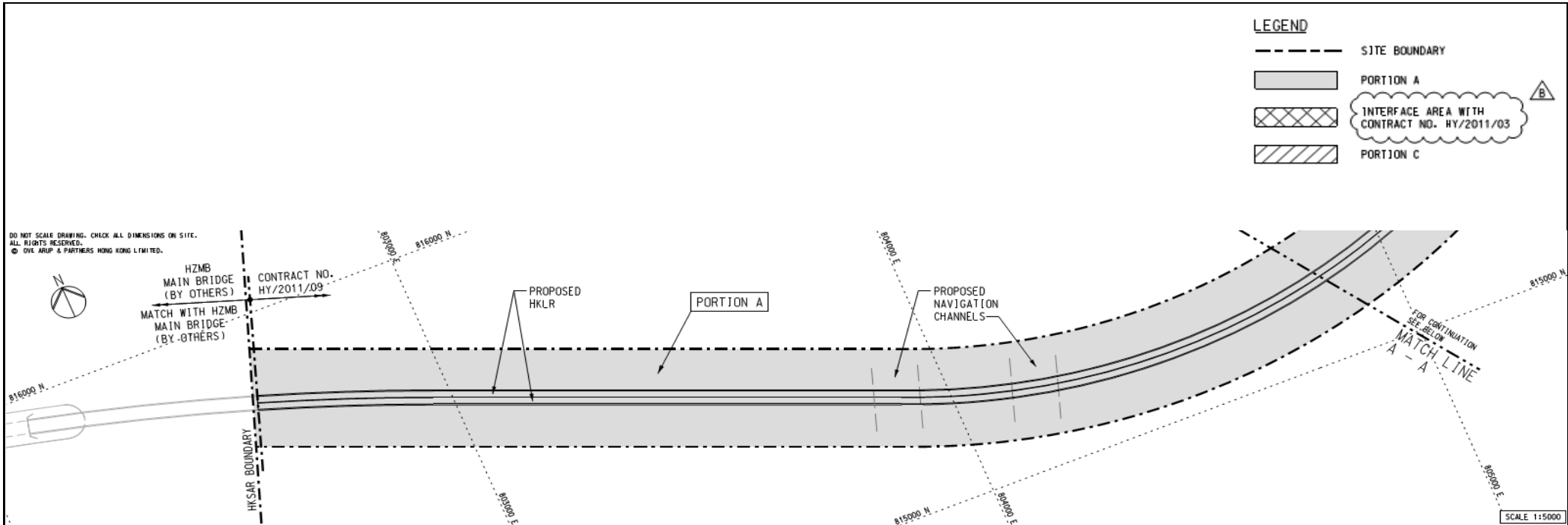


Title

Contract No. HY/2011/09
 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge
 Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Site Layout Plan (WA3, WA4, WA6 and WA7)

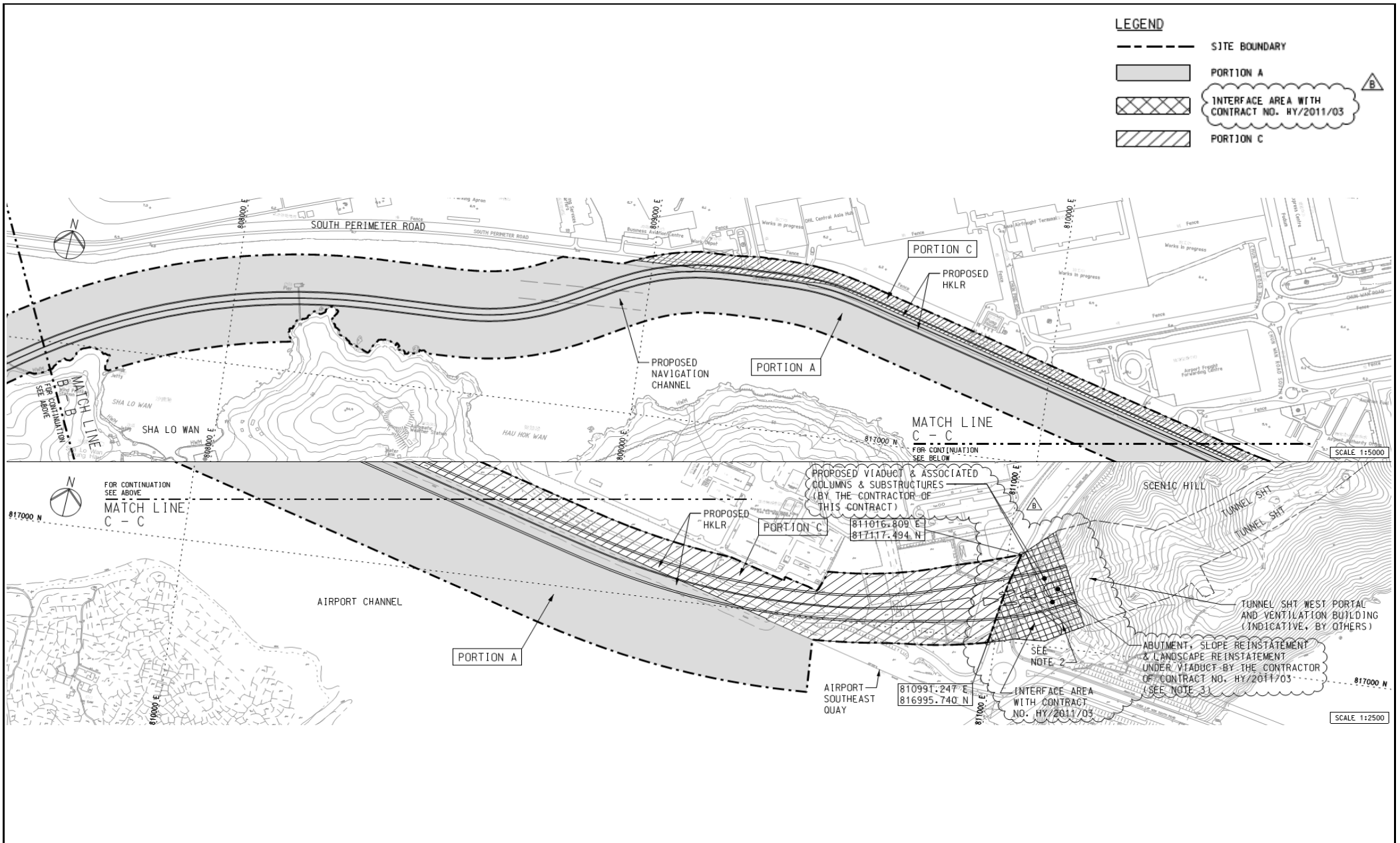
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Date	Aug-18	Figure	1a



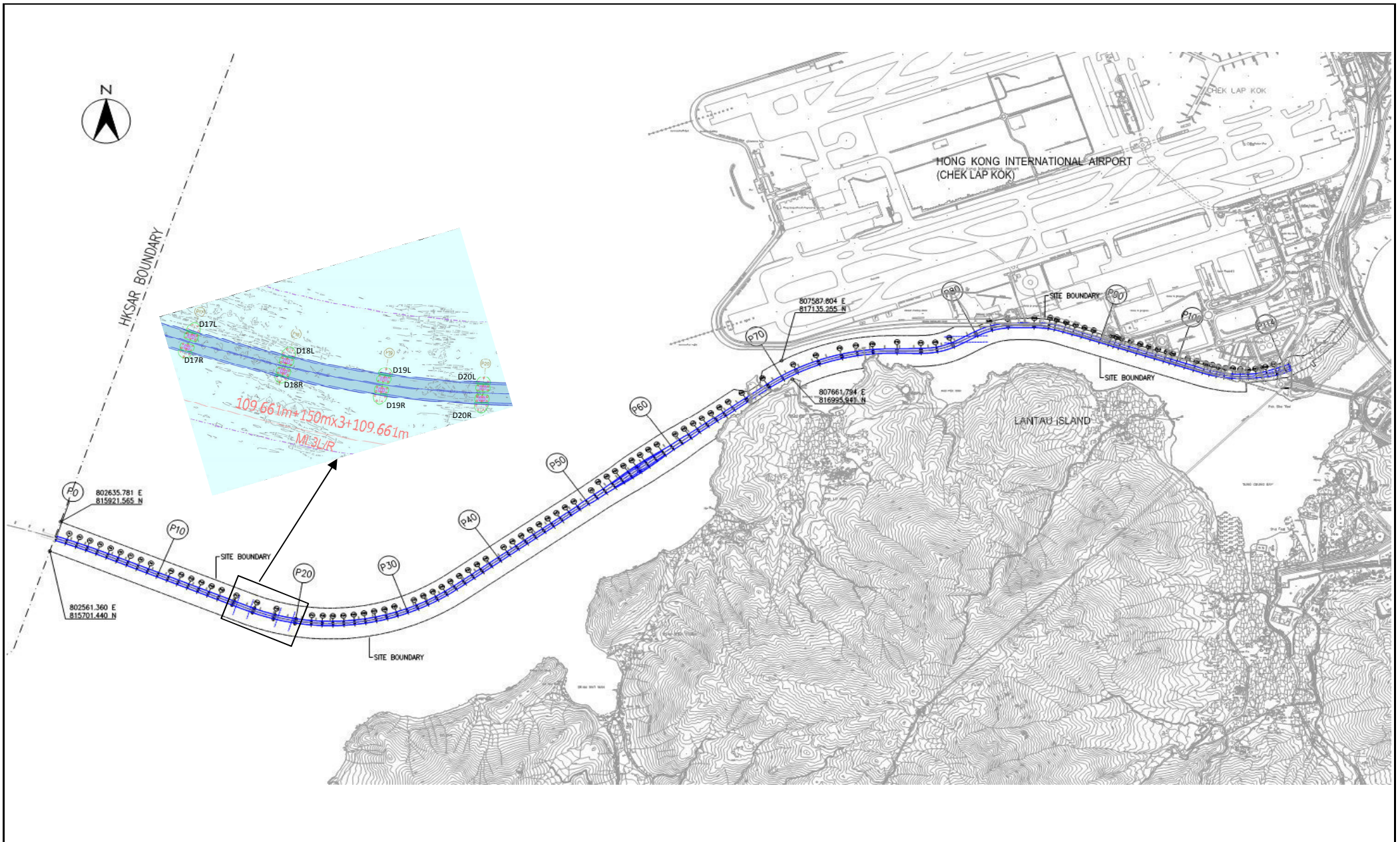


Title	Contract No. HY/2011/09		Scale	Proposed
	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge		N.T.S	No. MA12014
Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill			Date	Figure
Site Layout Plan (Portion A)			Oct-15	1b

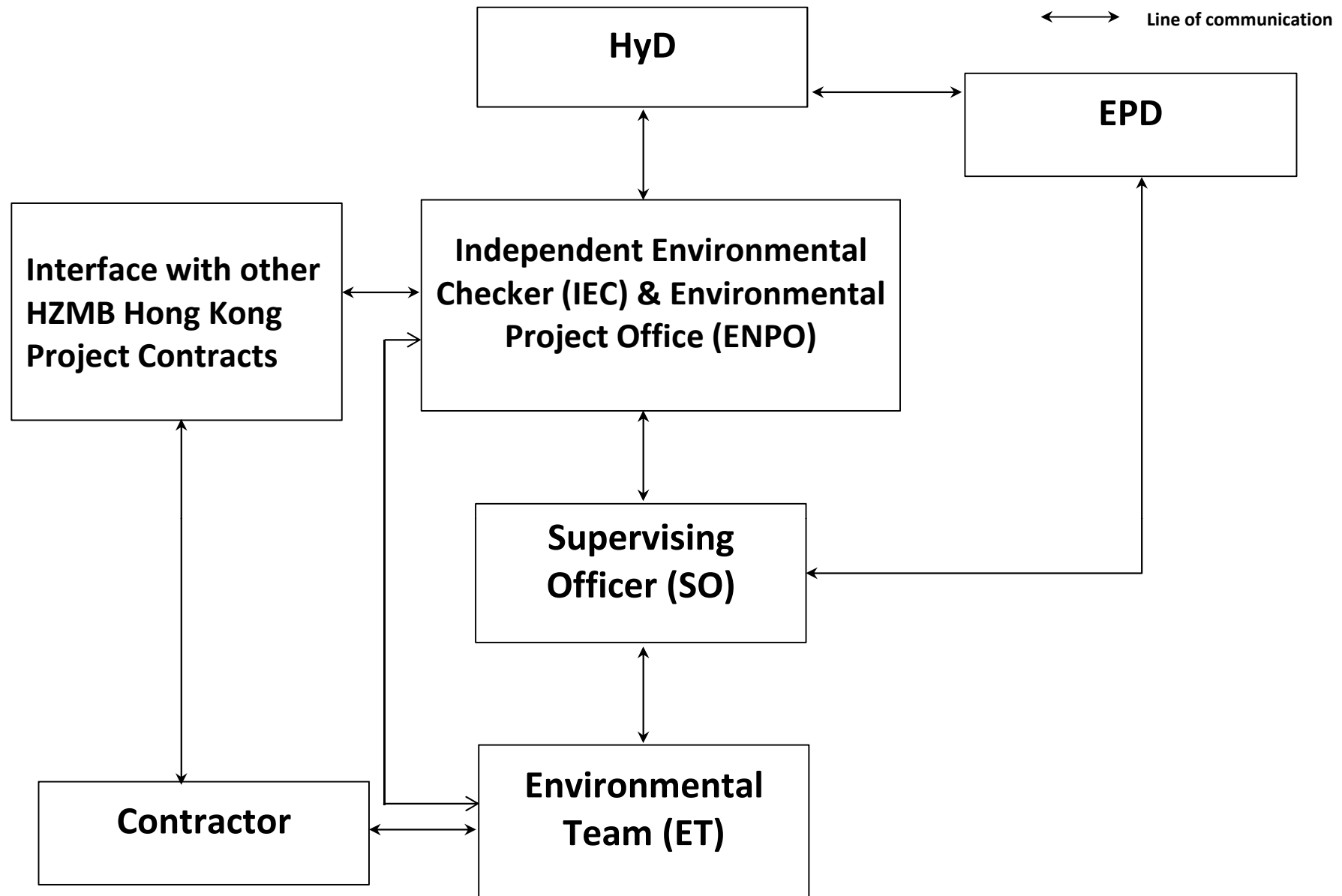




Title	Contract No. HY/2011/09		Scale	Propose No.	MA12014	
	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge					
Site Layout Plan (Portion A and C)	Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill		Date	Figure	1c	
			五月-13			



Title	Contract No. HY/2011/09		Scale	Propose	CINOTECH
	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge		N.T.S	No. MA12014	
	Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill		Date	Figure	
	Site Layout Plan (Pier(s) Site)		Oct-15	1d	

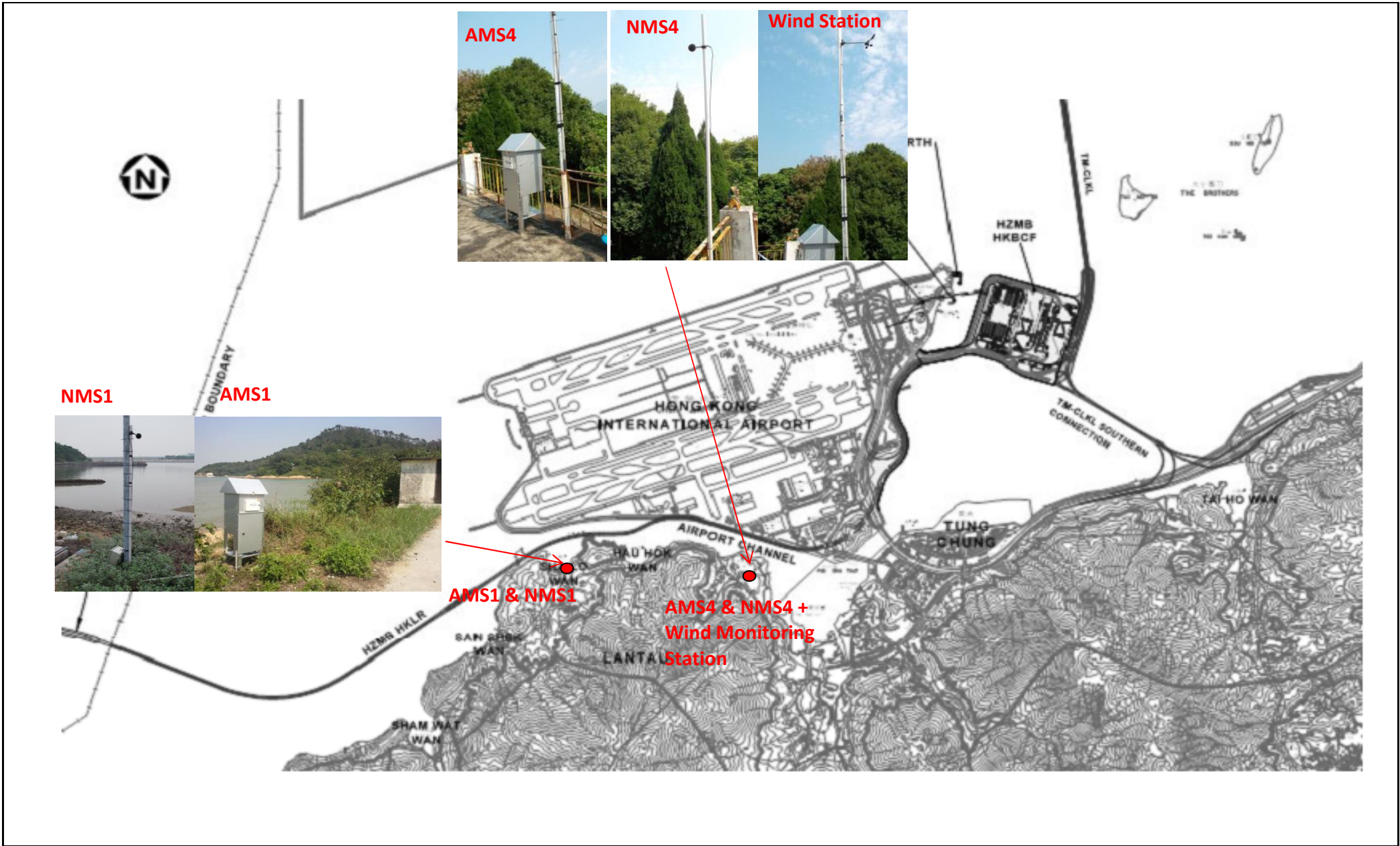


Title
 Contract No. HY/2011/09
 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road – Section between
 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Project Organisation for Environmental Works

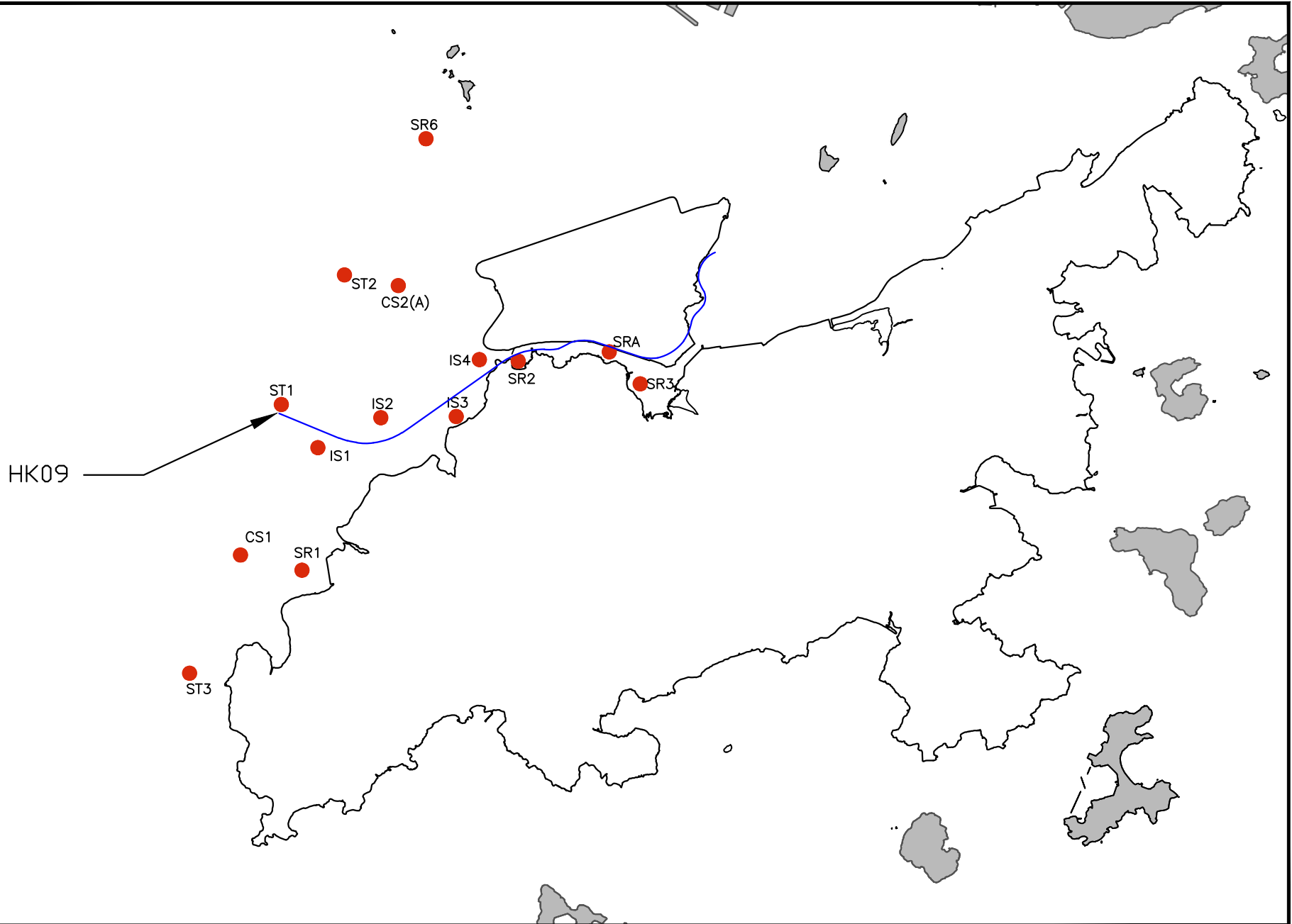
Scale
 N.T.S
 Date
 Feb-13

Propose
 No. MA12014
 Figure
 2





Title	Contract No. HY/2011/09 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill		Scale	N.T.S	Propose No.	MA12014	CINOTECH
	Locations of Air Quality and Noise Monitoring Stations		Date	Feb-13	Figure	3	



SCALE	N.T.S	DATE	Aug 2017
CHECK	IT	DRAWN	NL
PROJECT NO.	MA12014	FIGURE NO.	4
		REV	—

**APPENDIX A
CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME**



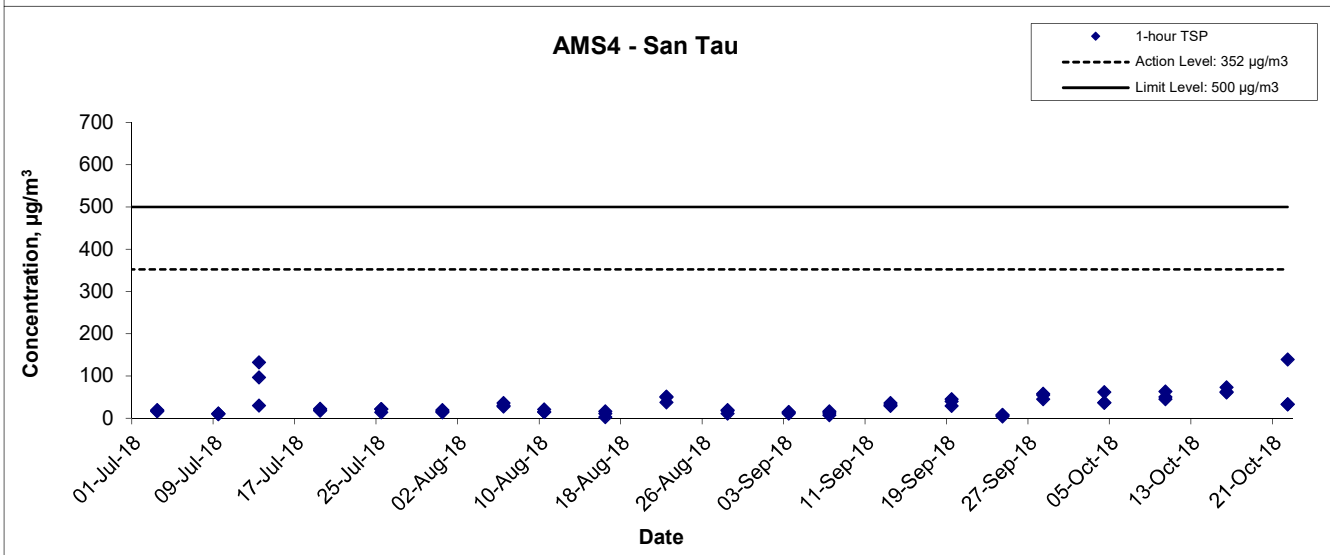
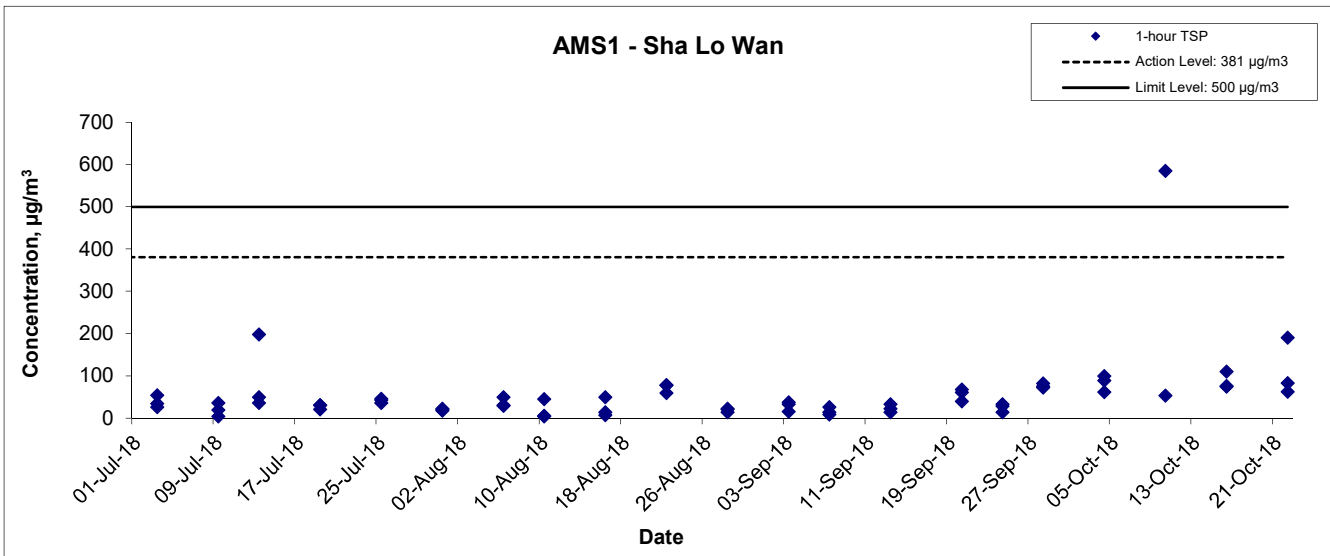
Dragages - China Harbour - VSL Joint Venture 寶嘉 - 中國港灣 - 威勝利聯營

Activity ID	Activity Name	2018		
		Sep	Oct	Nov
		18	19	20
HKZB Hong Kong Link Road - Tentative 3 Months Rolling Programme				
Western Water				
	Installation of cat ladders at pile cap walls	[Blue bar spanning Sep 18 to Oct 19]		
Portion A				
	Reinstatement of South Perimeter Road (P81 - P83)	[Blue bar spanning Sep 18 to Nov 20]		
Pier 115 & Pier 114 Interface Area				
	Reinstatement of slope and drainage works	[Blue bar spanning Sep 18 to Nov 20]		

[Blue bar]	Actual Work (Tentative)	HKLR EM&A report (Sep 18 to Nov 18) Page 1 of 1	Date	Revision
				HKLR EM&A report (Sep 18 to Nov 18)

**APPENDIX B
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF 1-
HOUR TSP MONITORING RESULTS**

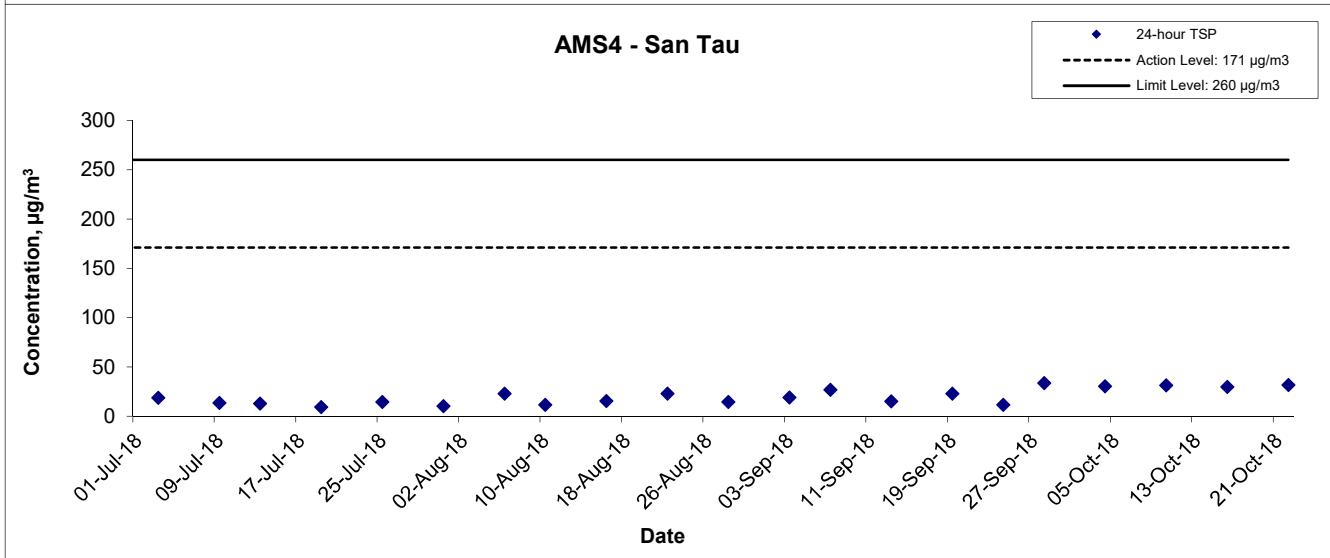
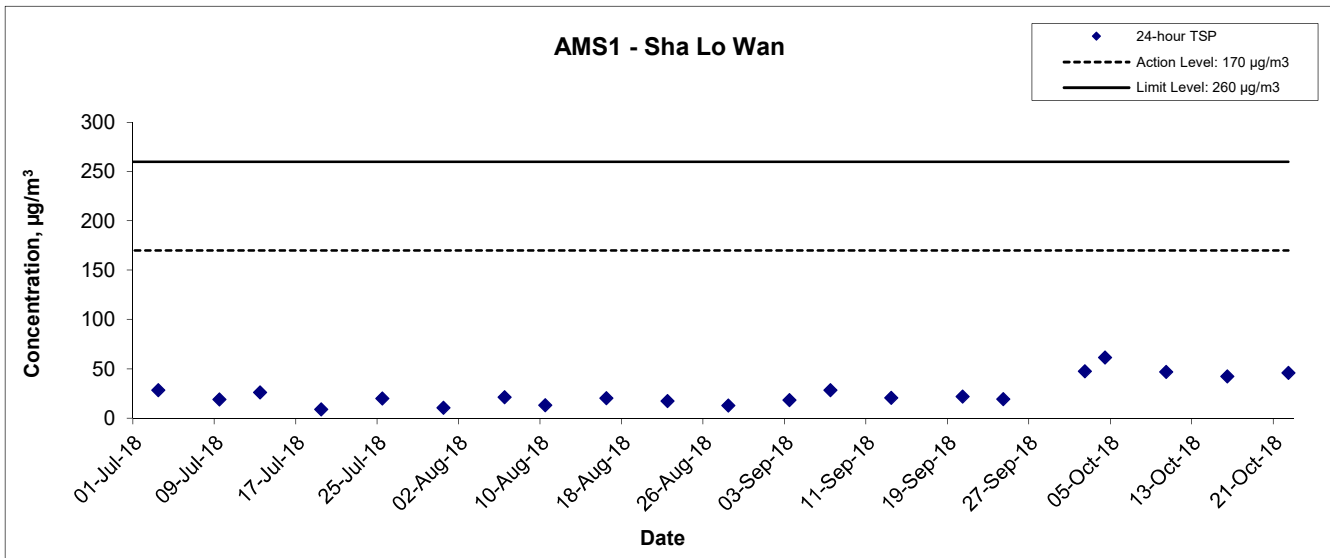
1-hour TSP Concentration Levels



Title Contract No. HY/2011/09 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill Graphical Presentation of 1-hour TSP Monitoring Results	Scale N.T.S	Project No. MA12014	
	Date Oct 18	Appendix E	

**APPENDIX C
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF 24-
HOUR TSP MONITORING RESULTS**

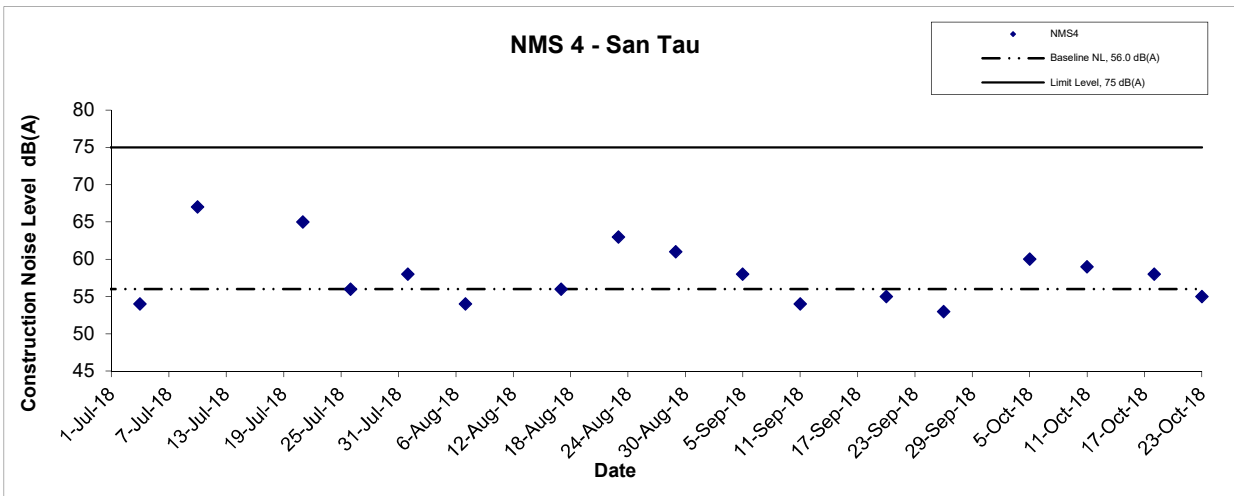
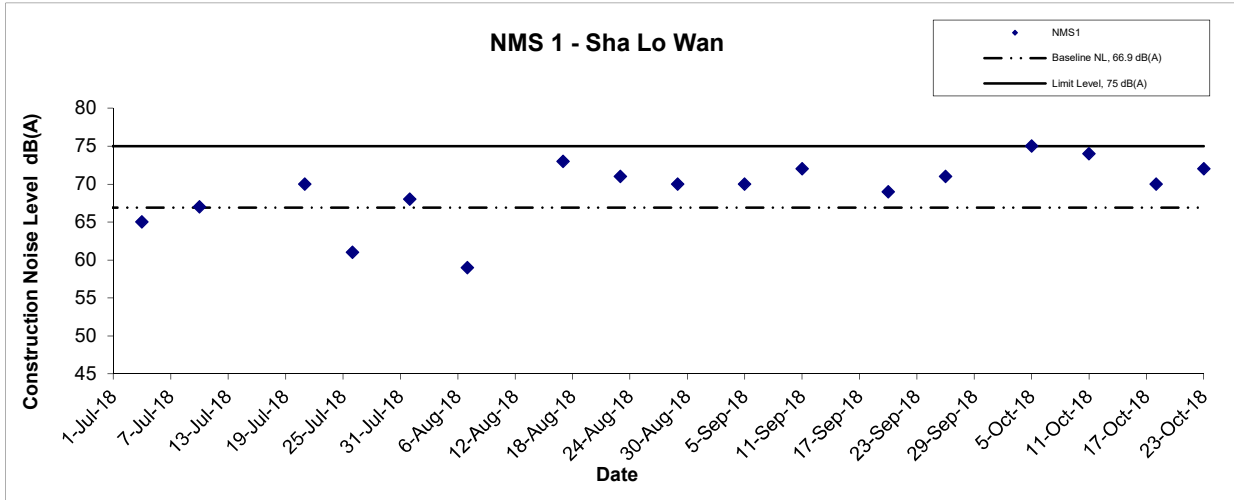
24-hour TSP Concentration Levels



Title Contract No. HY/2011/09 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill Graphical Presentation of 24-hour TSP Monitoring Results	Scale N.T.S	Project No. MA12014	CINOTECH
	Date Oct 18	Appendix F	

**APPENDIX D
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF
NOISE MONITORING RESULTS**

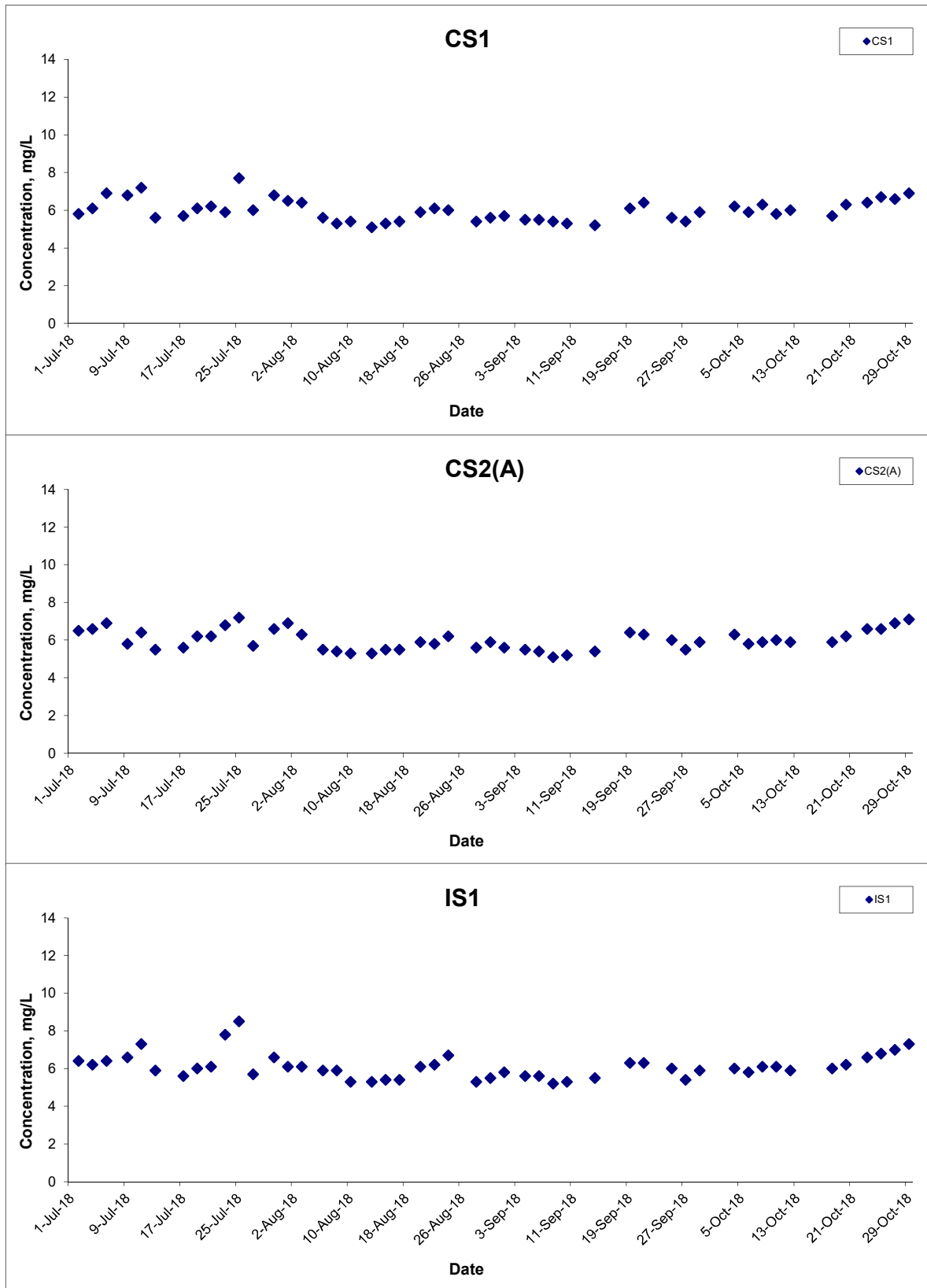
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	N.T.S	MA12014	
	Oct-18	Appendix G	

**APPENDIX E
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF
WATER QUALITY MONITORING
RESULTS**

Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Ebb Tide



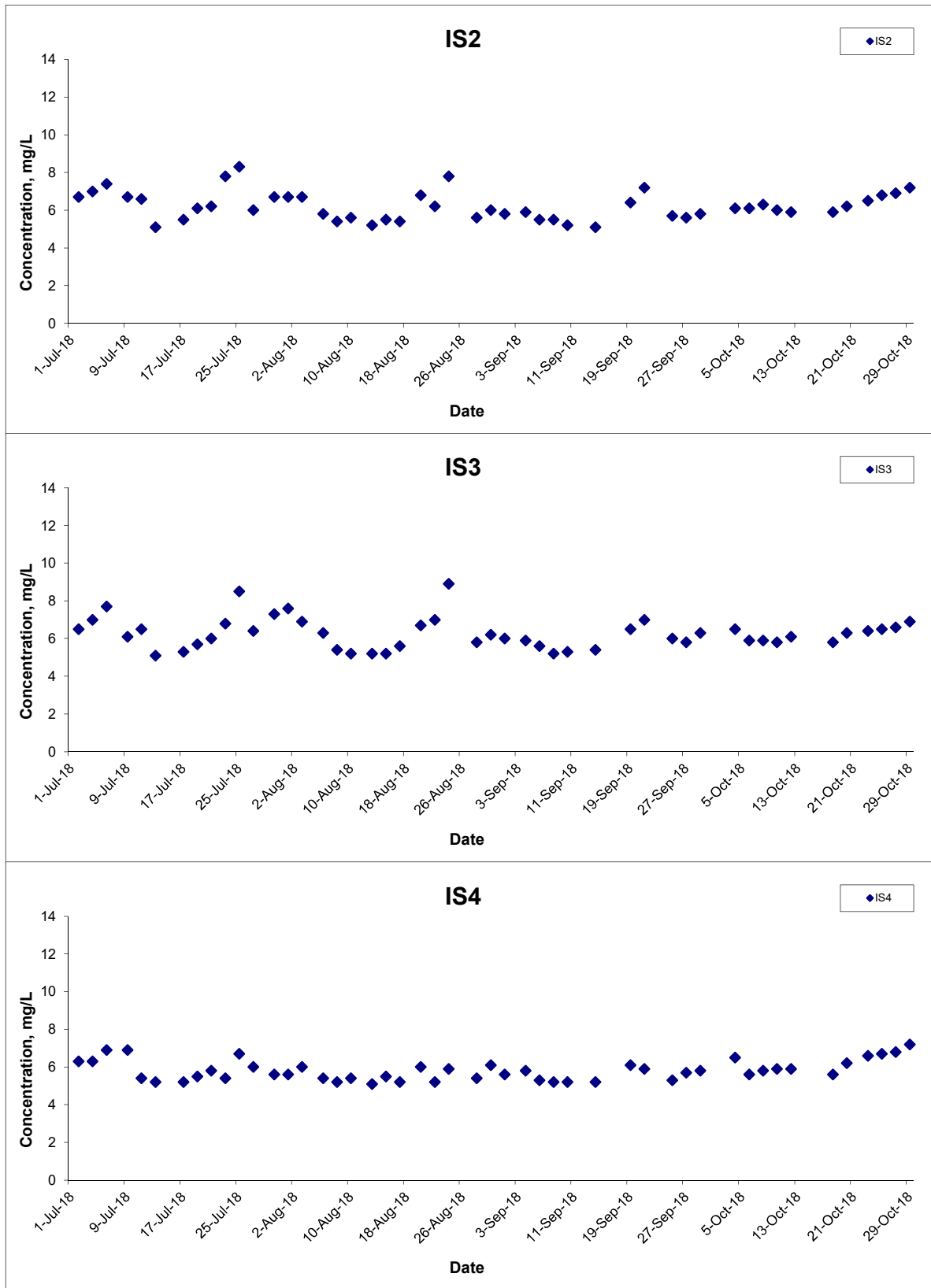
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 Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Ebb Tide



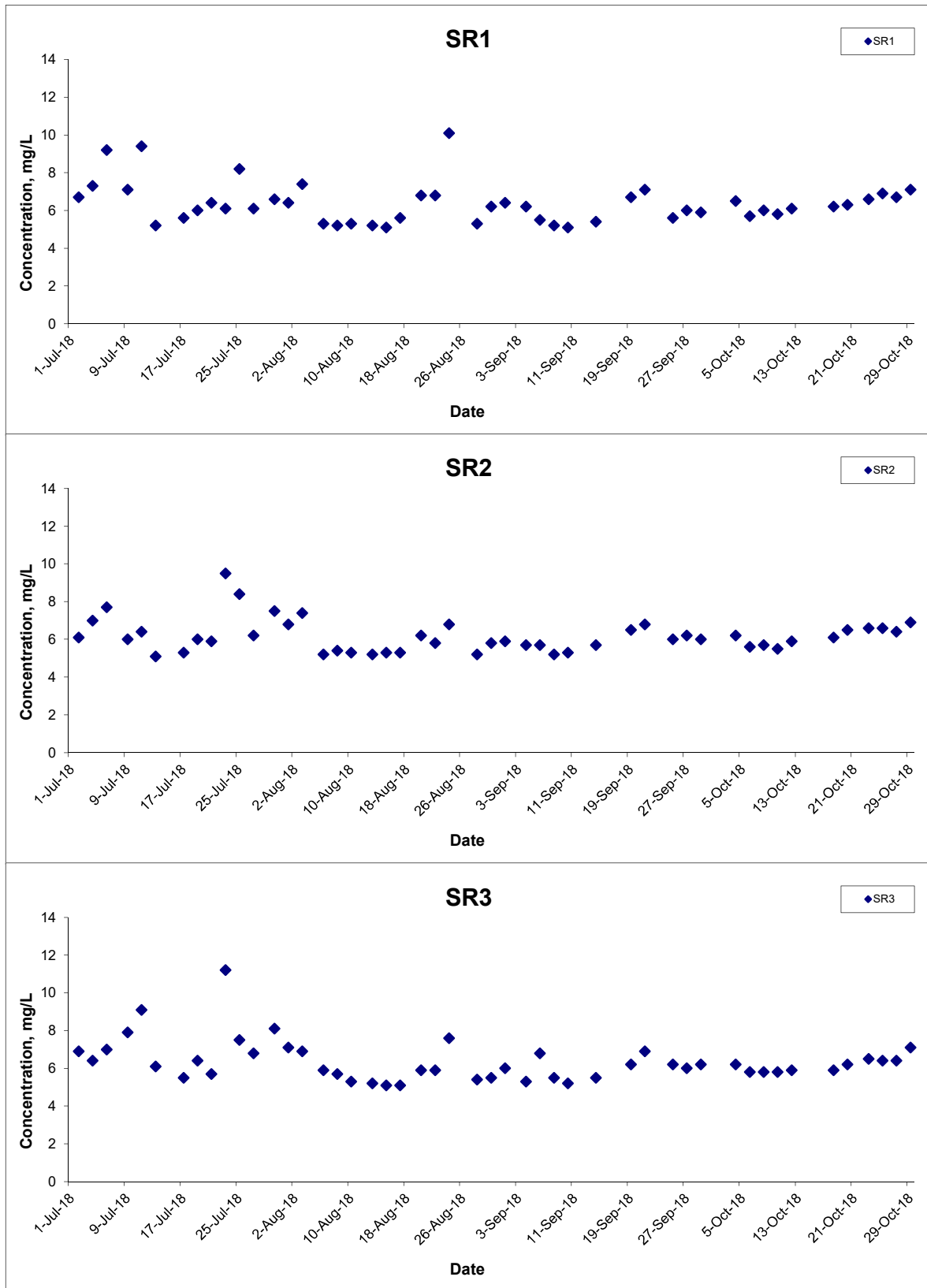
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 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
 Results

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Project No. MA12014
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Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Ebb Tide



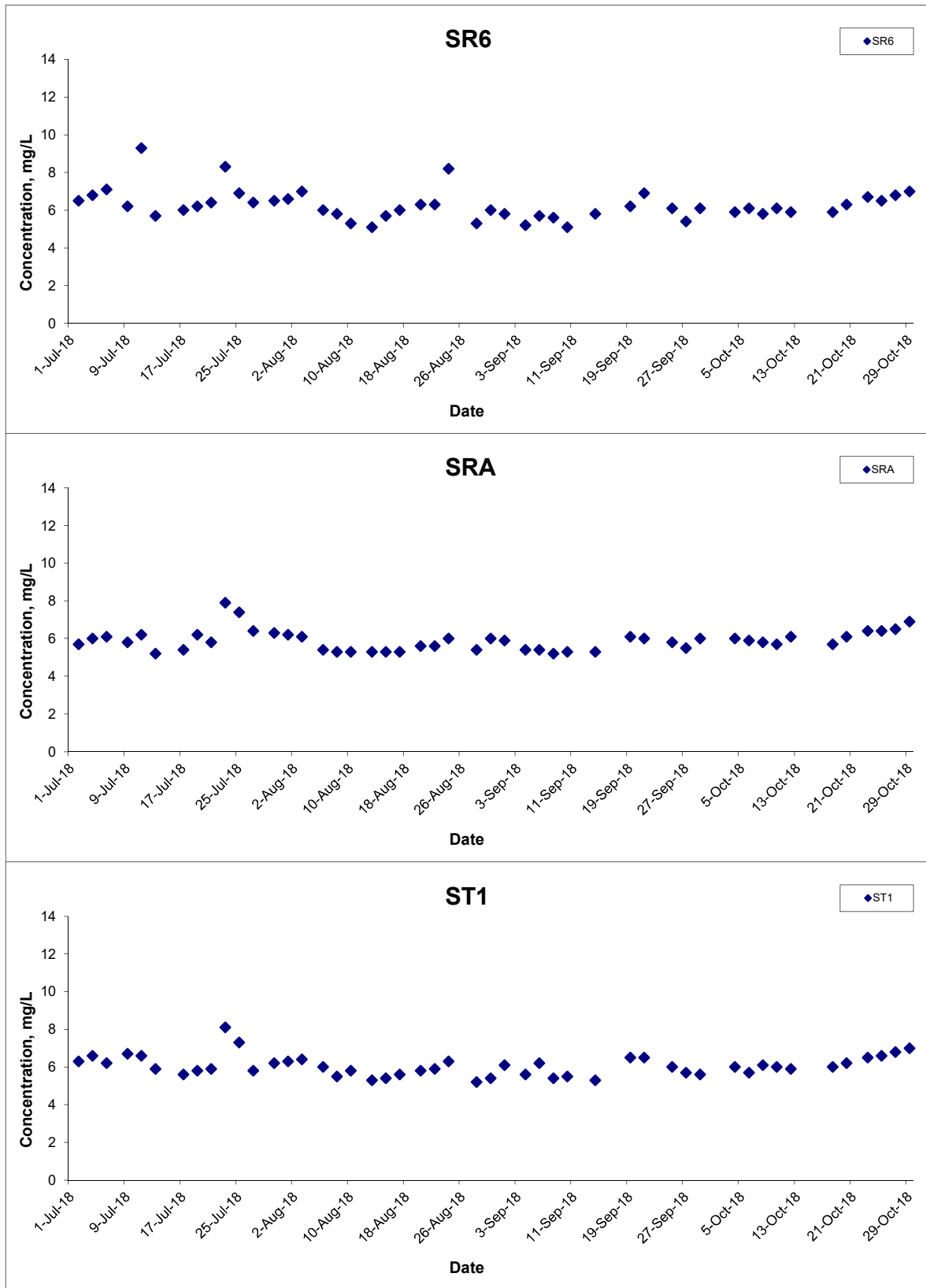
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 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Scale N.T.S
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Project No. MA12014
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Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Ebb Tide



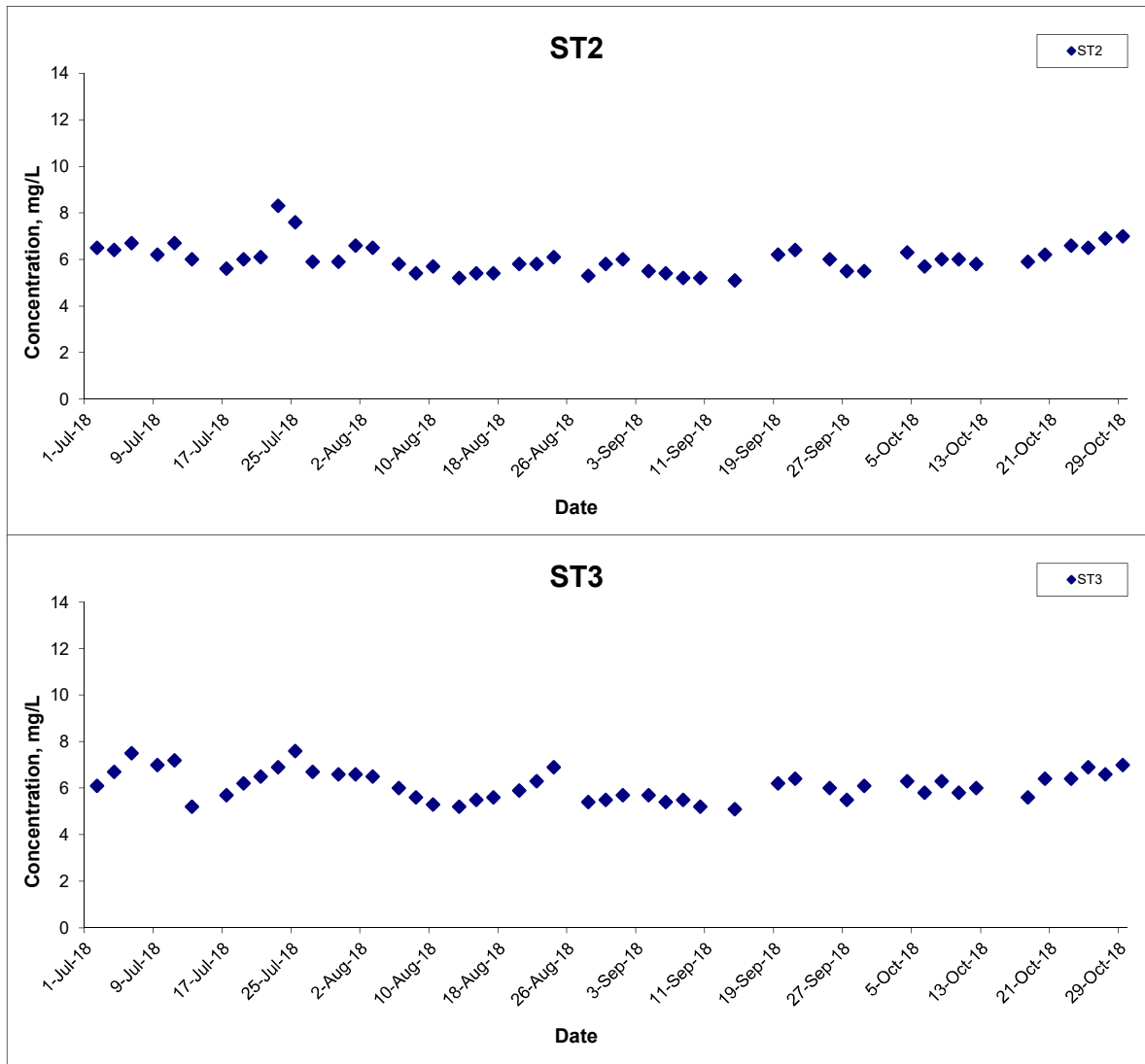
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 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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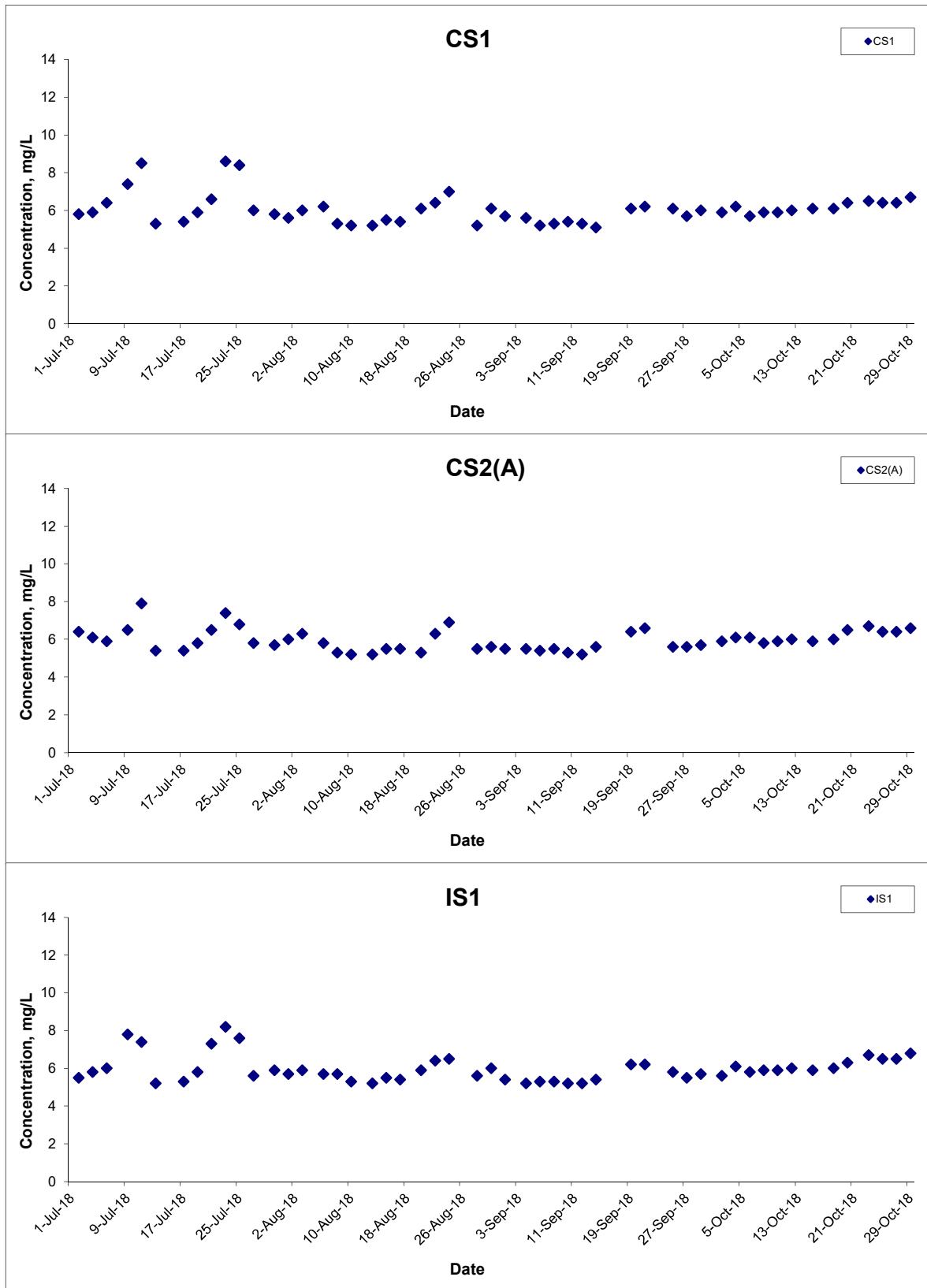


Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Ebb Tide



Title	Contract HY/2011/09 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill	Scale	N.T.S	Project No.	MA12014	CINOTECH
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Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Flood Tide



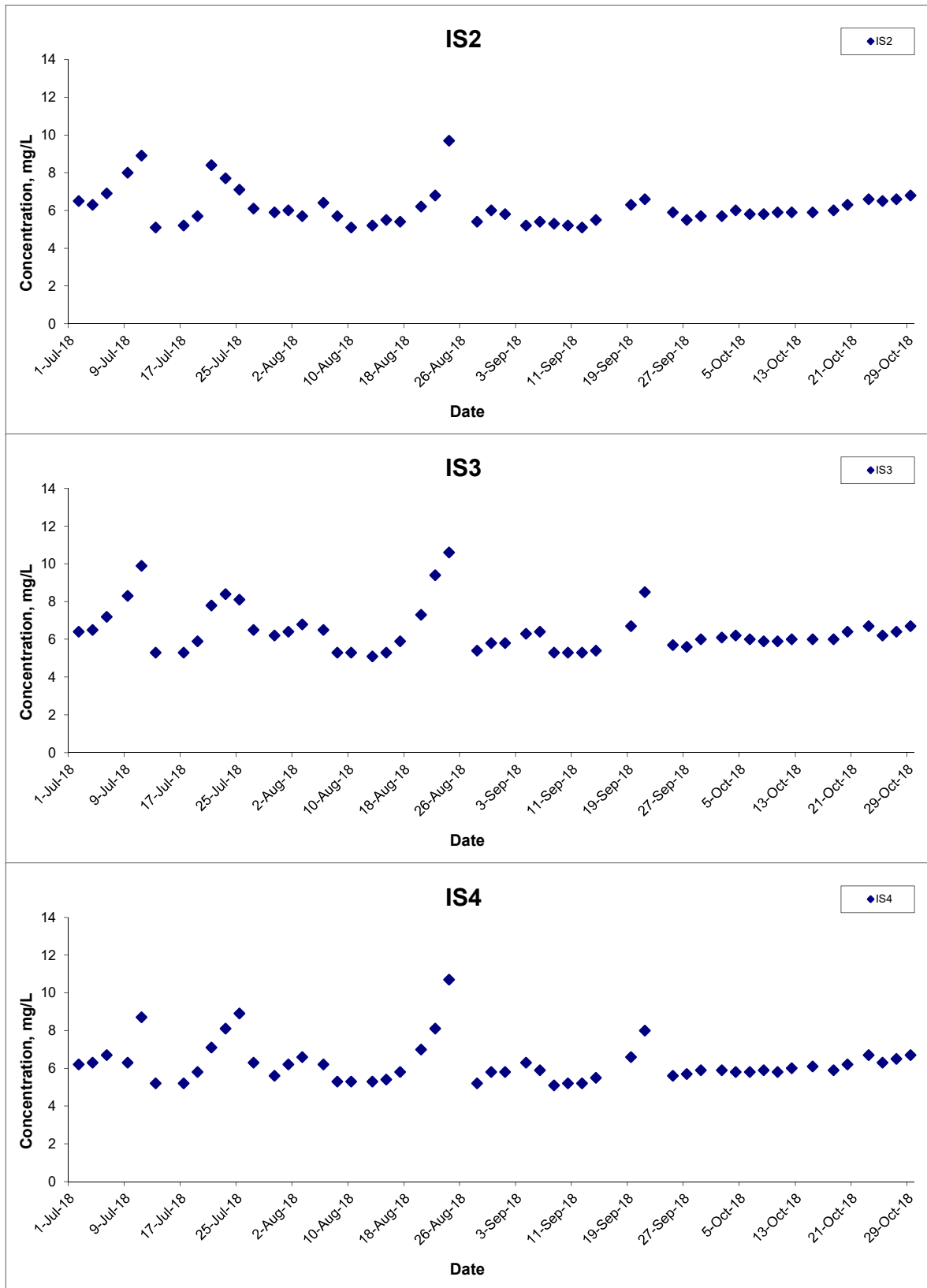
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 Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
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Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Flood Tide



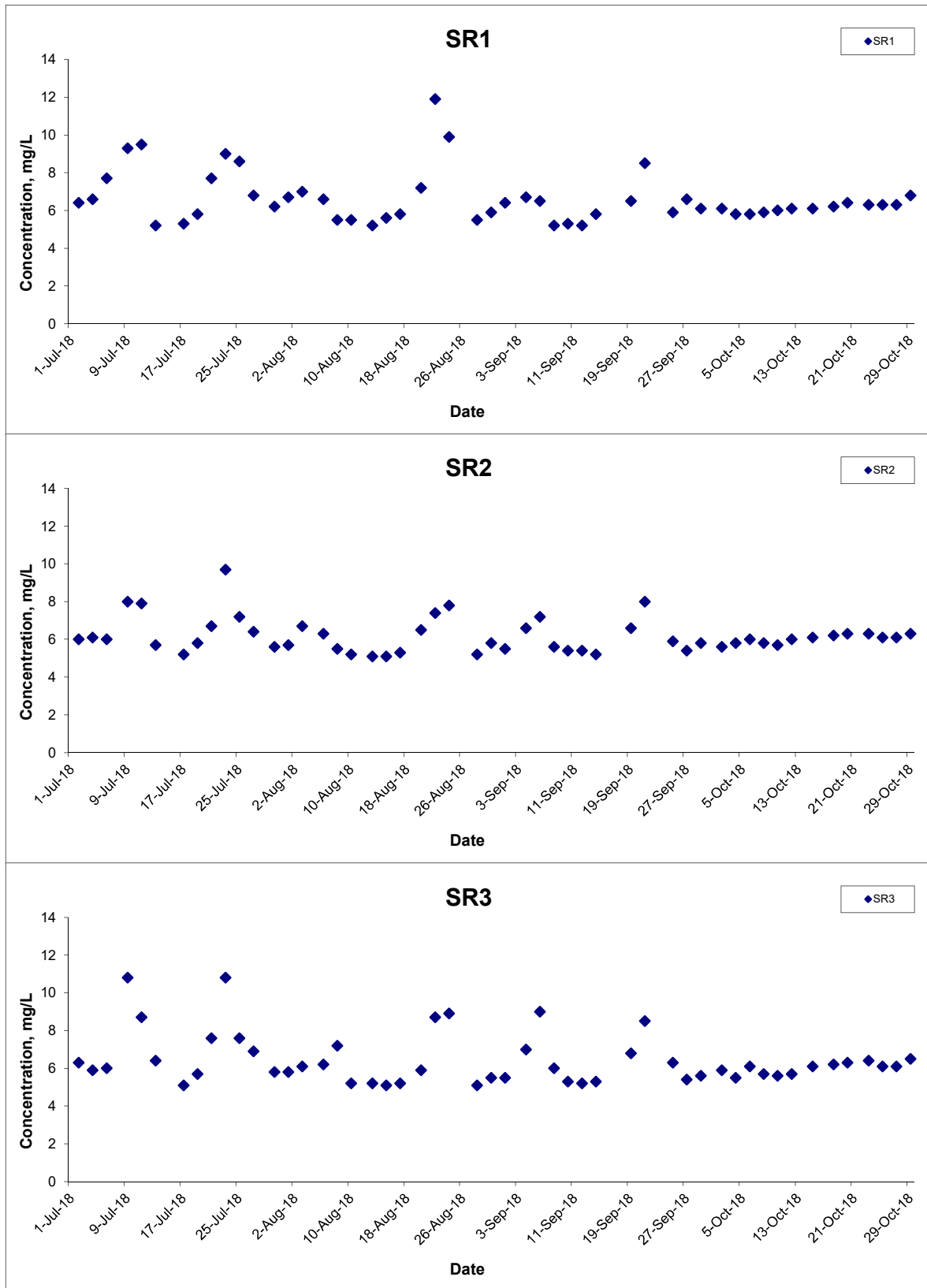
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 Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
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Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Flood Tide



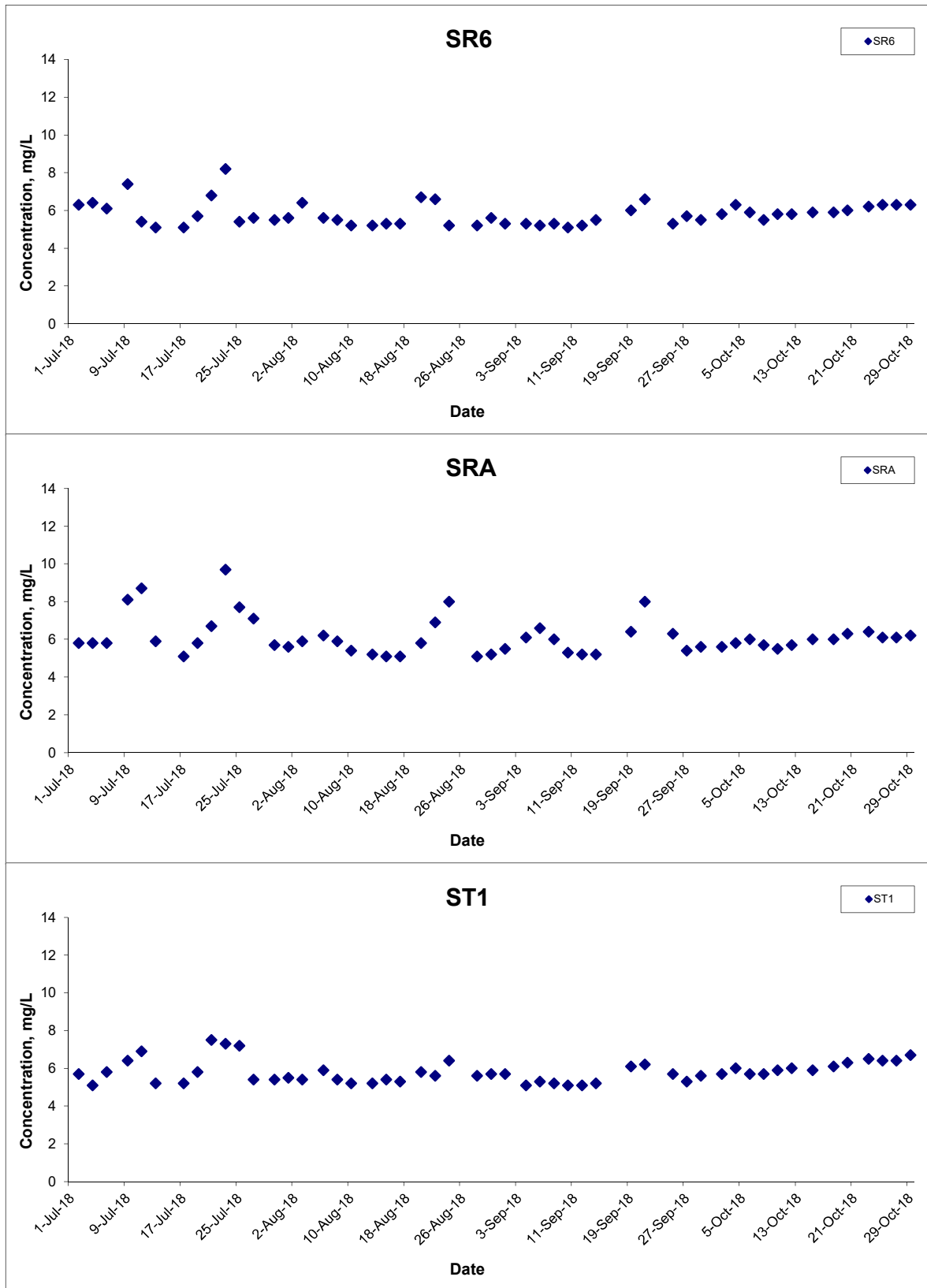
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 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Flood Tide



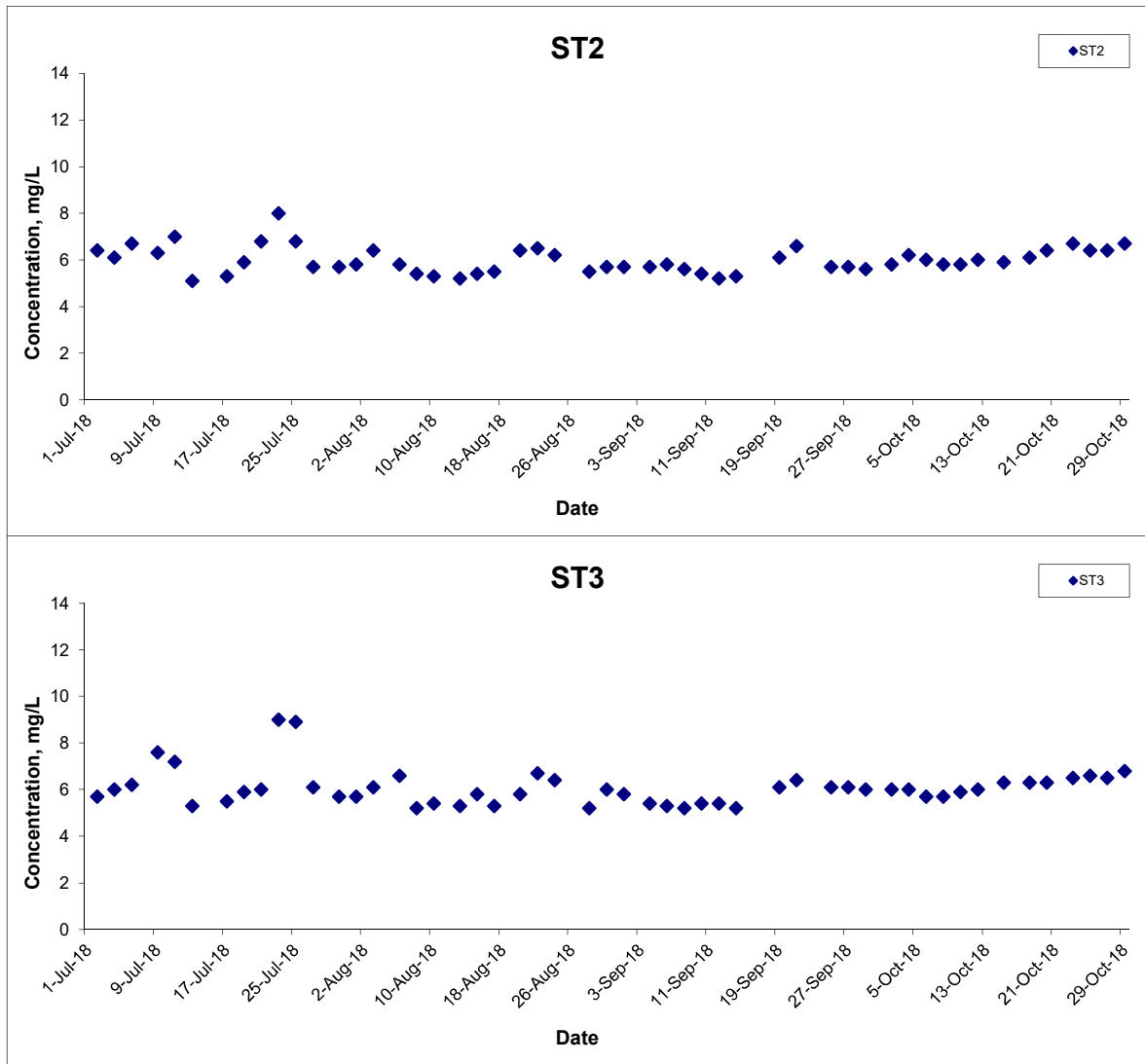
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 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Scale N.T.S
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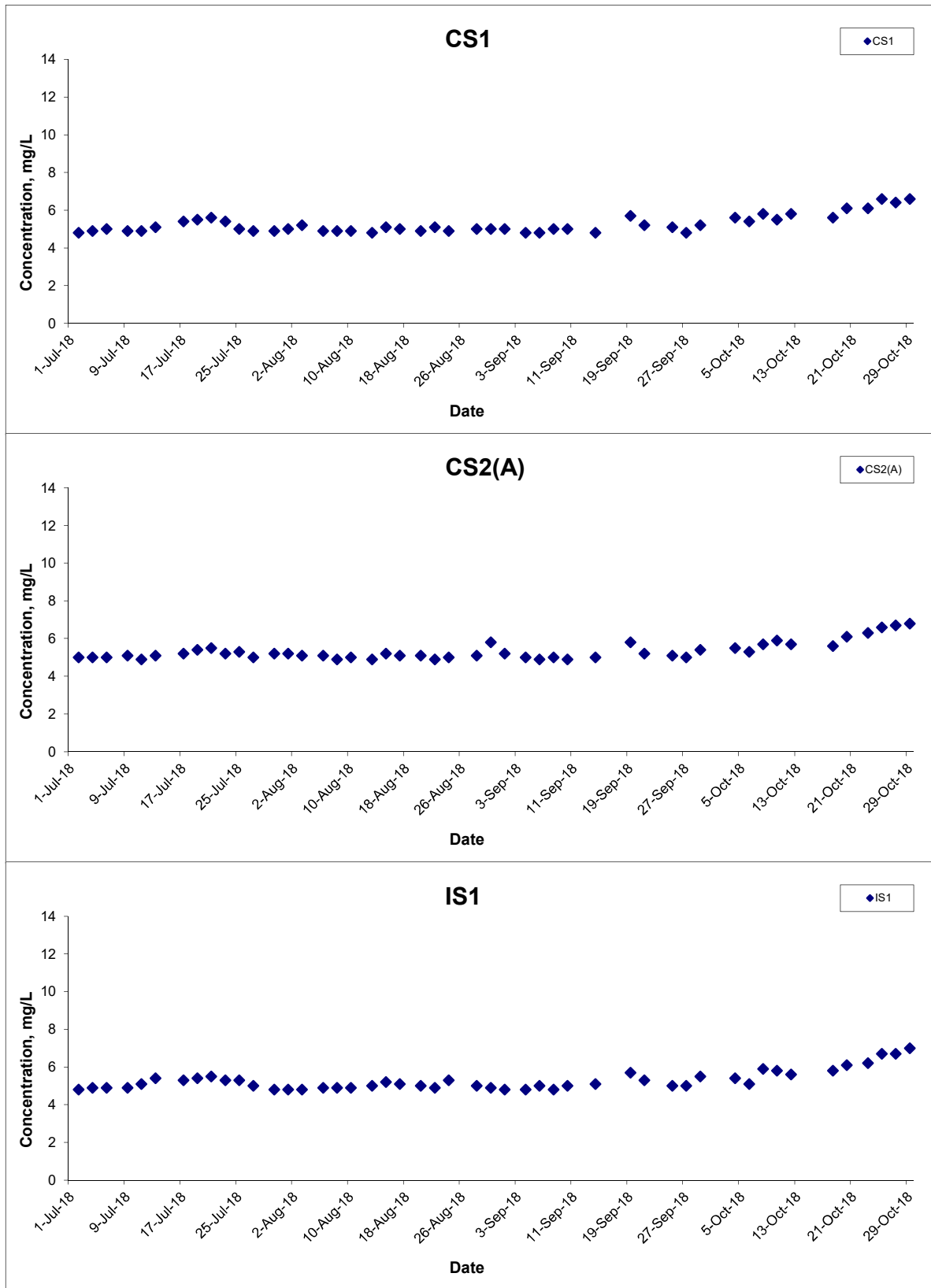


Dissolved Oxygen (Surface & Middle) at Mid-Flood Tide



Title	Contract HY/2011/09 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill	Scale	N.T.S	Project No.	MA12014	CINOTECH
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Dissolved Oxygen (Bottom) at Mid-Ebb Tide



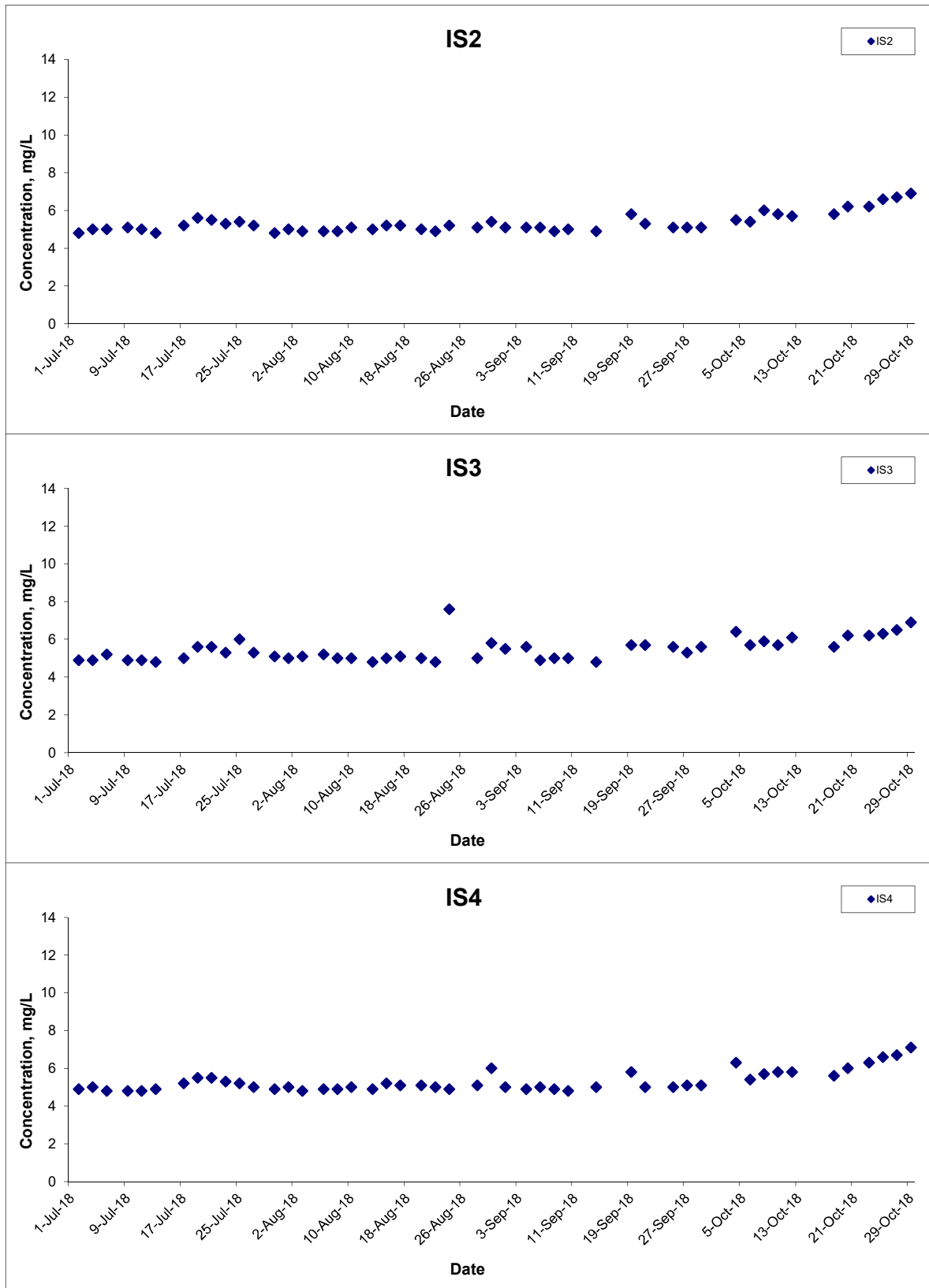
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Dissolved Oxygen (Bottom) at Mid-Ebb Tide



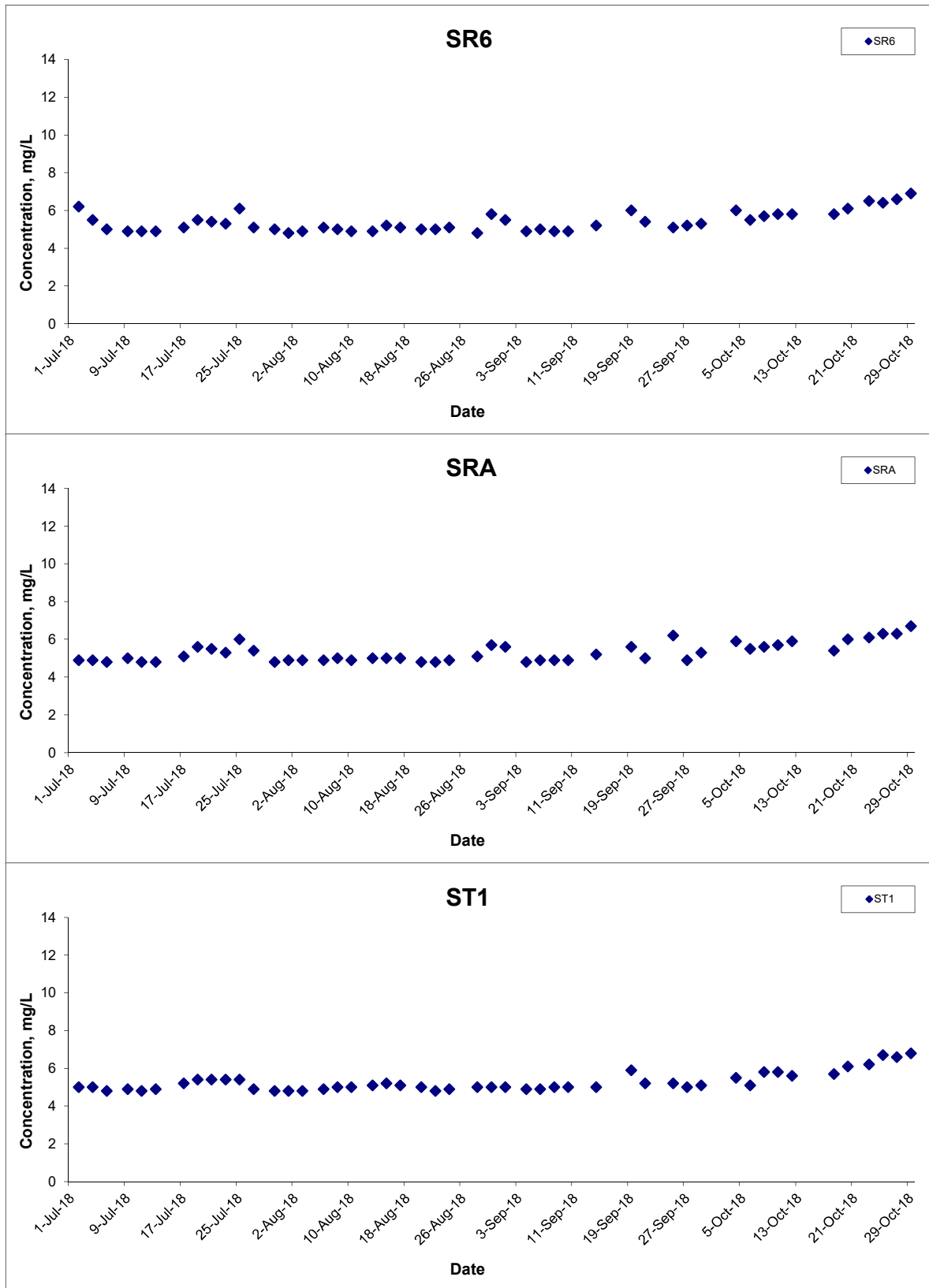
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 Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
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Dissolved Oxygen (Bottom) at Mid-Ebb Tide



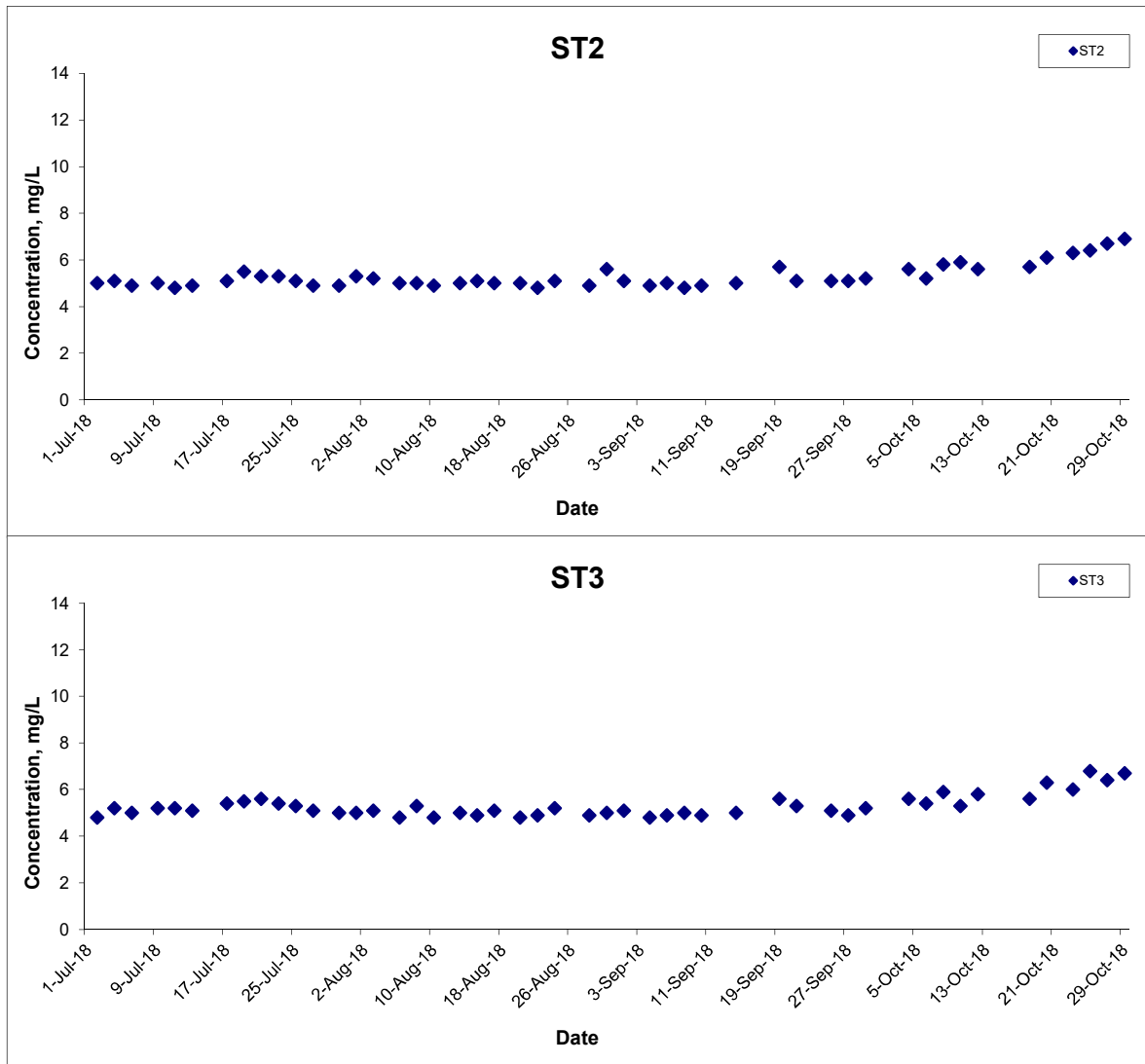
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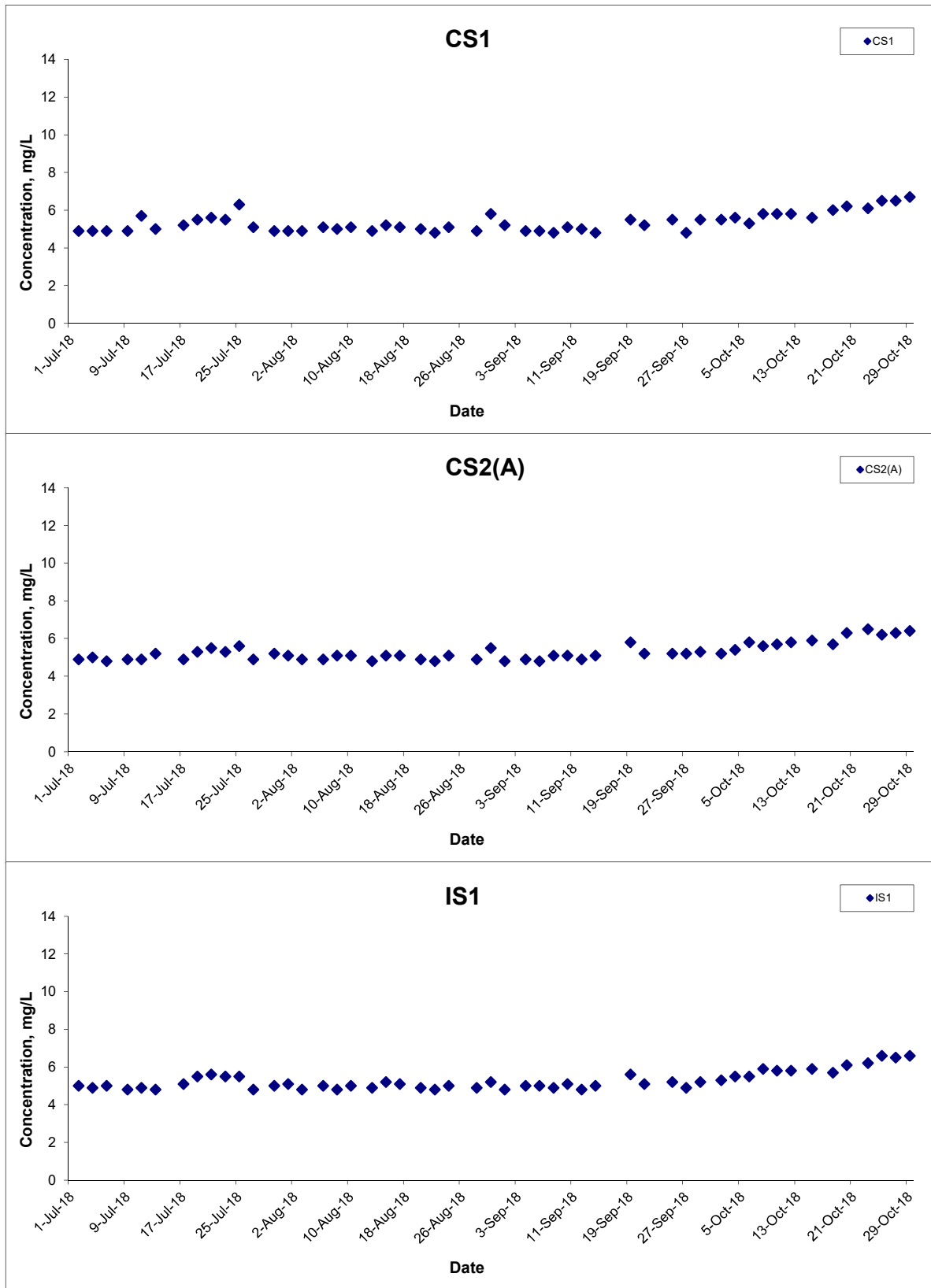


Dissolved Oxygen (Bottom) at Mid-Ebb Tide



Title	Contract HY/2011/09 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill	Scale	N.T.S	Project No.	MA12014	CINOTECH
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Dissolved Oxygen (Bottom) at Mid-Flood Tide



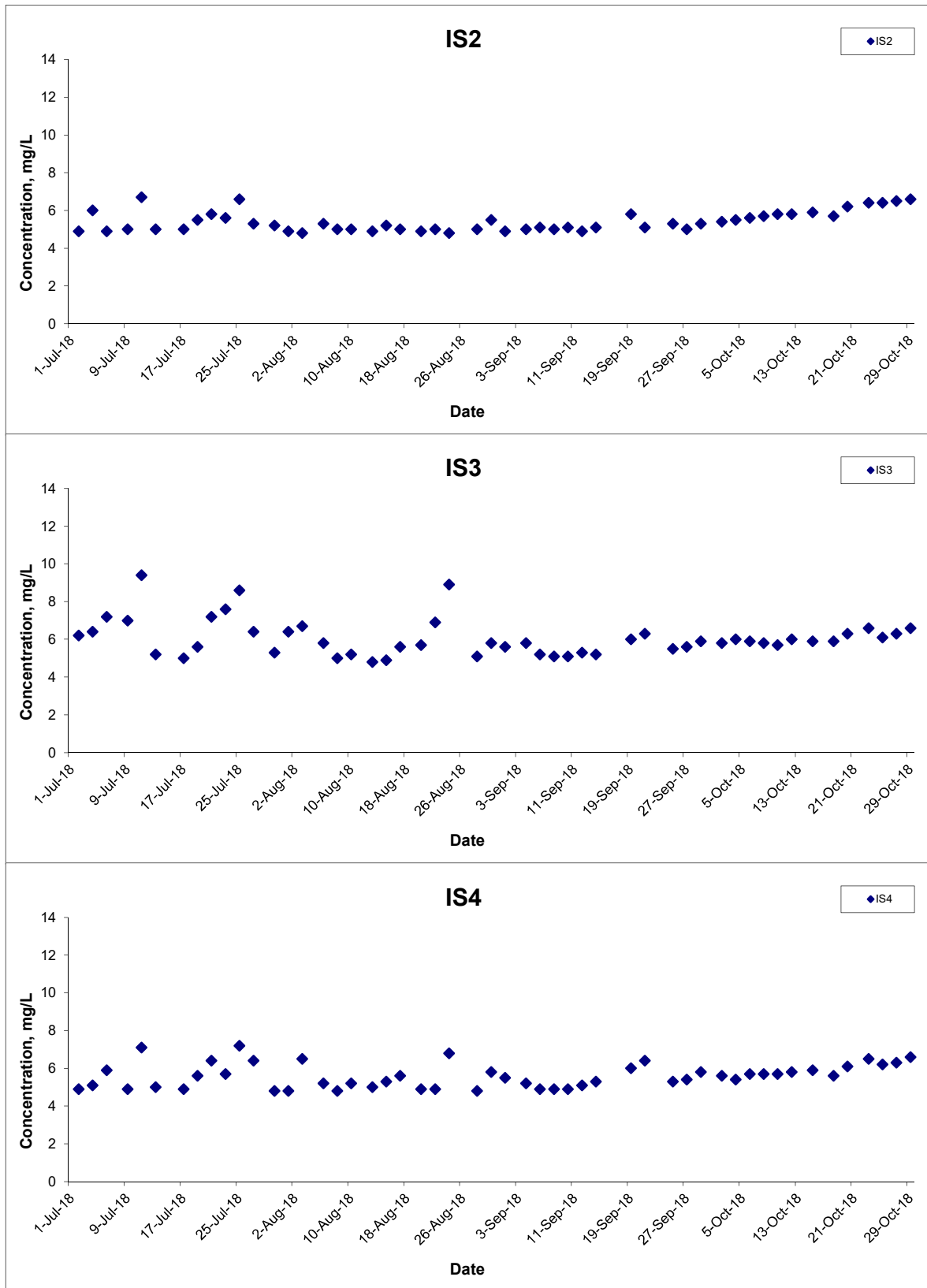
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 Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
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Dissolved Oxygen (Bottom) at Mid-Flood Tide



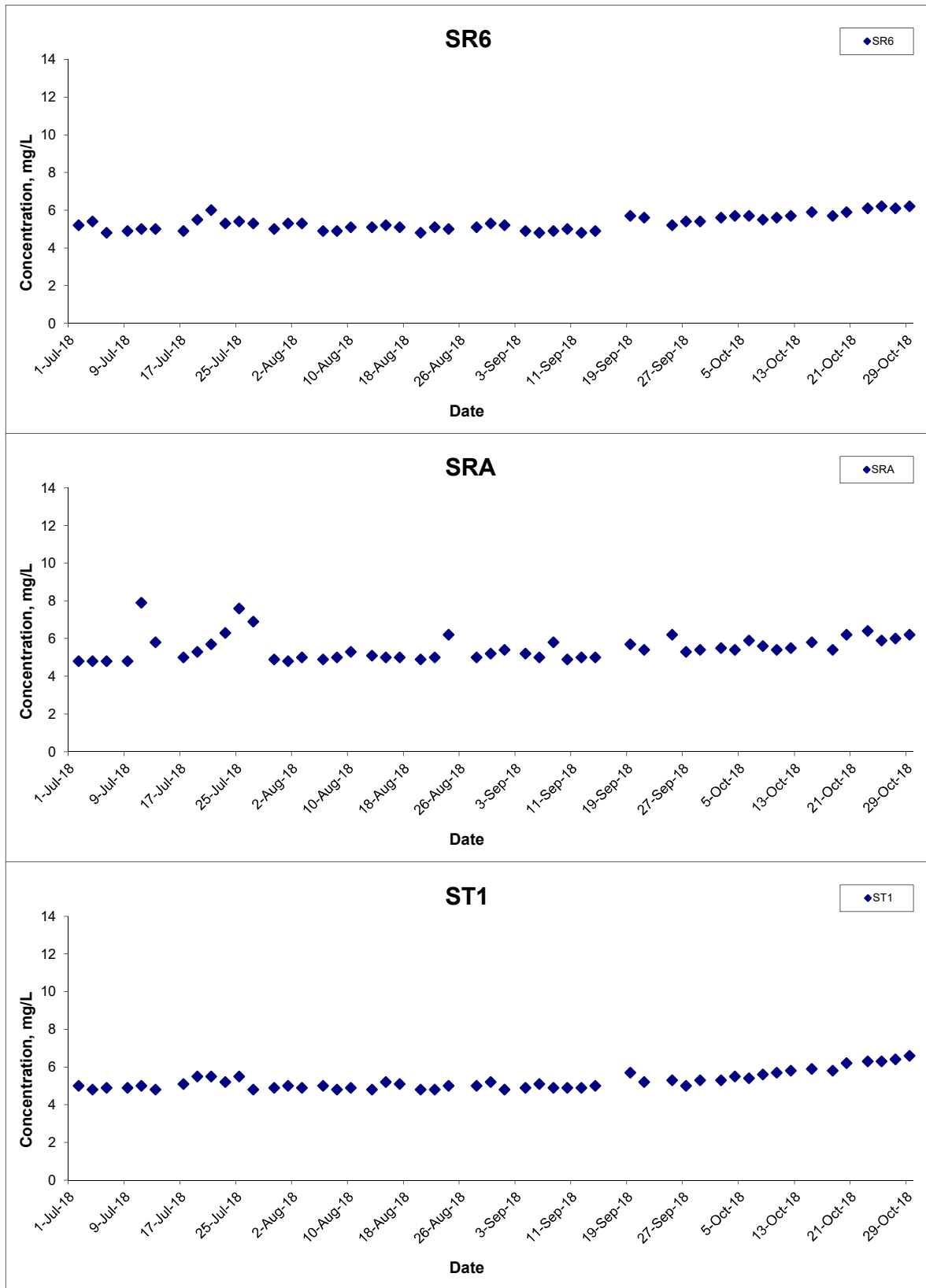
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Dissolved Oxygen (Bottom) at Mid-Flood Tide



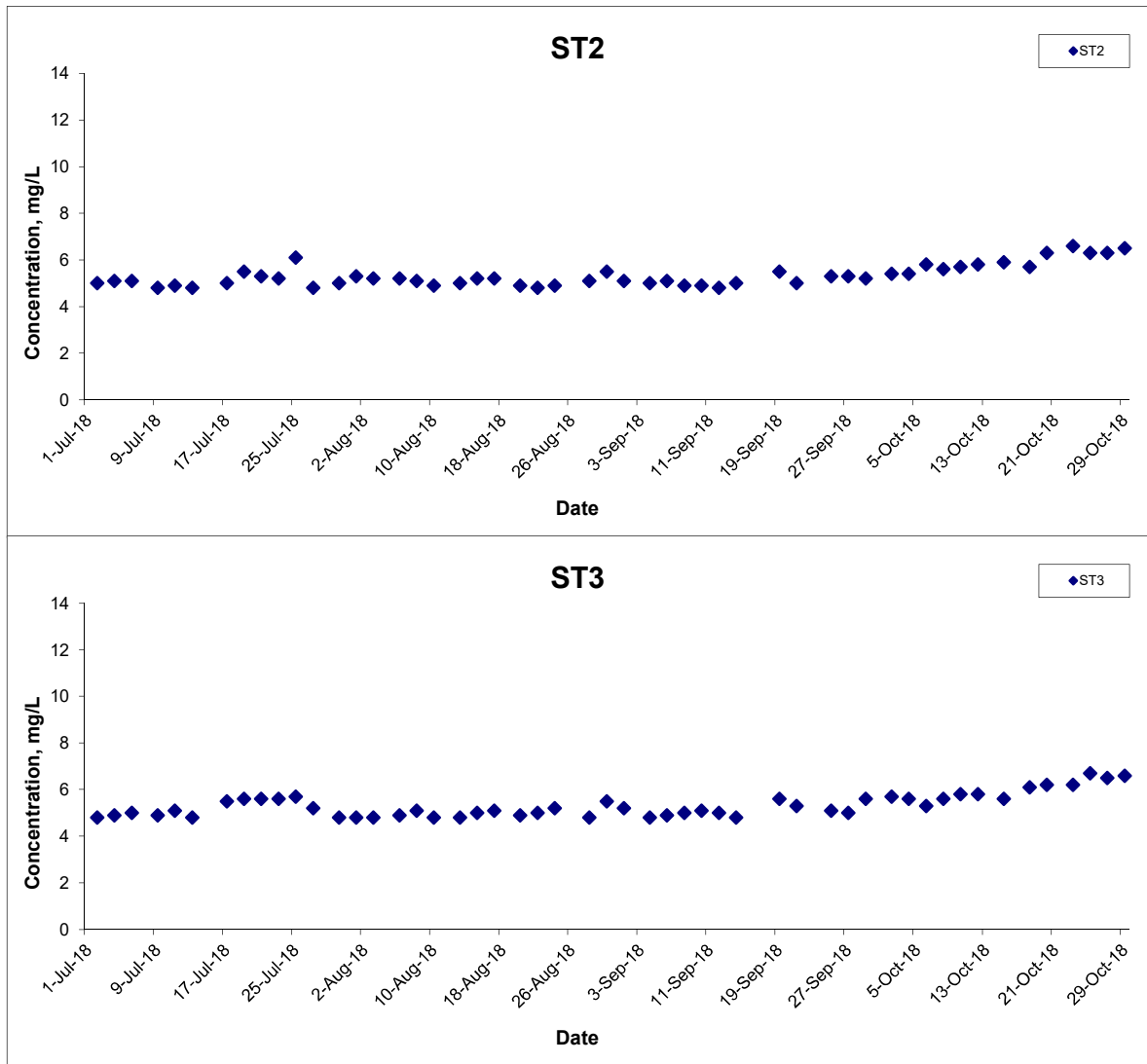
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 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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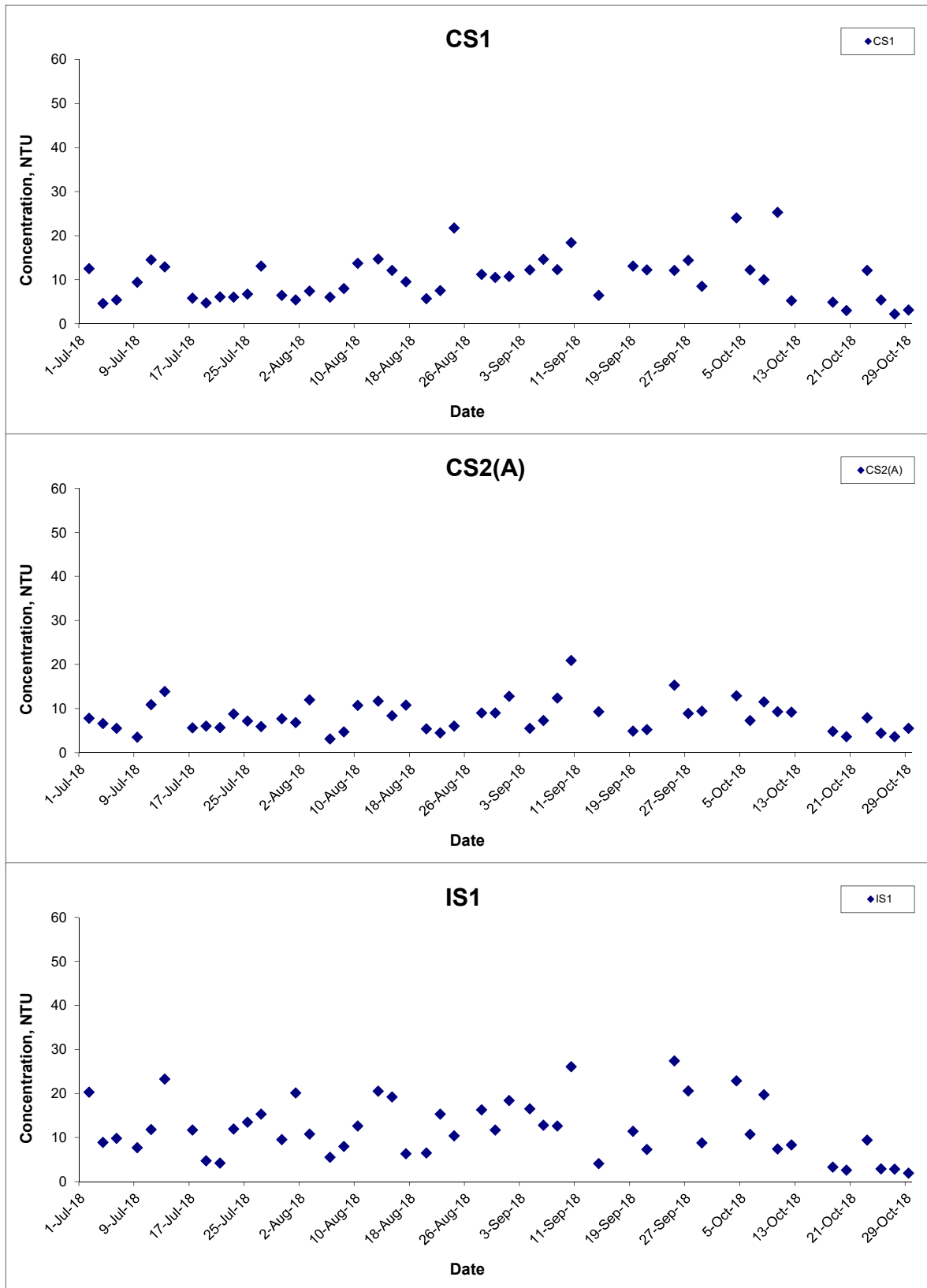


Dissolved Oxygen (Bottom) at Mid-Flood Tide



Title	Contract HY/2011/09 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill	Scale	N.T.S	Project No. MA12014	CINOTECH
	Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring Results	Date	Oct 18	Appendix H	

Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



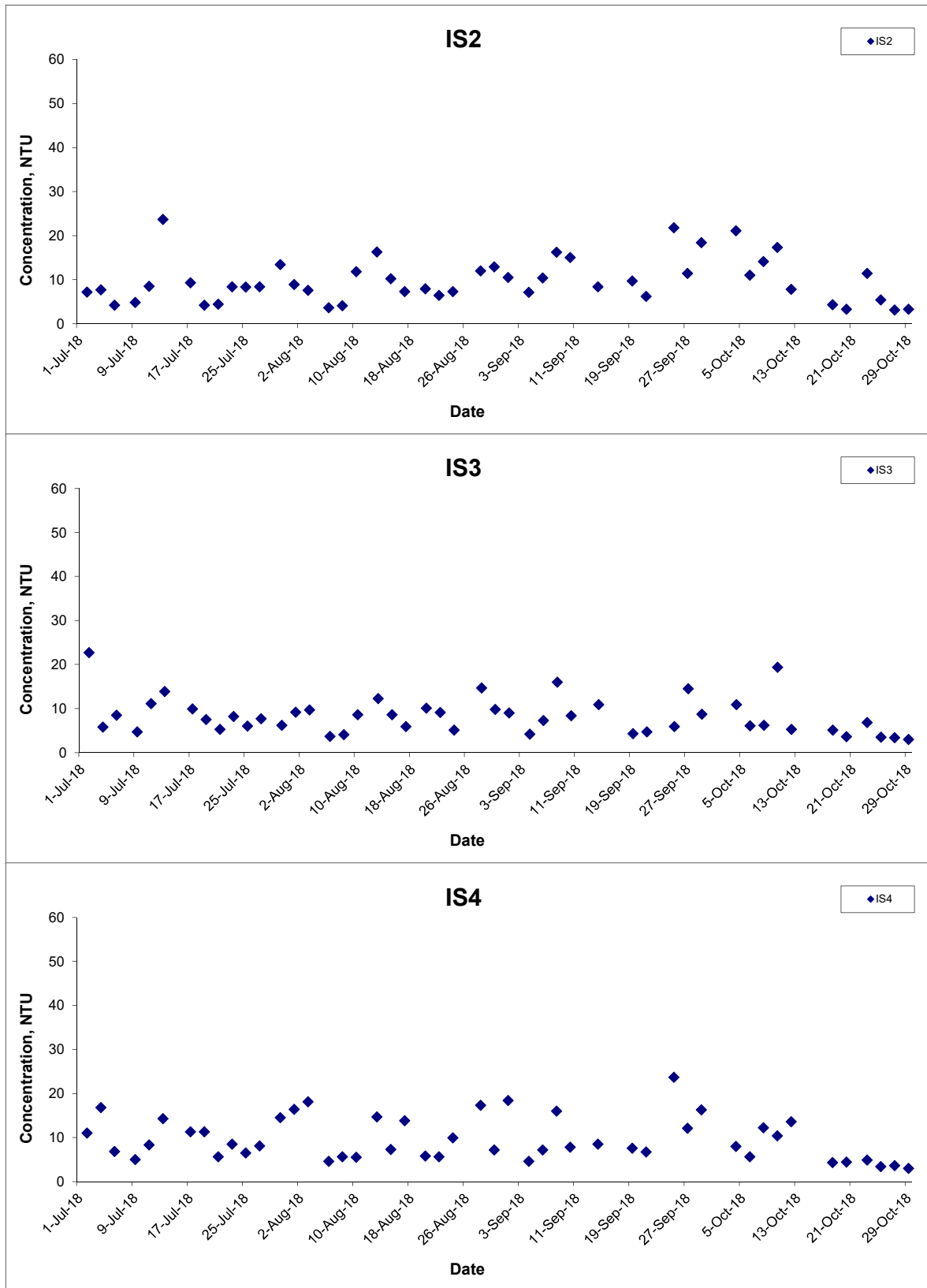
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 Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
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Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



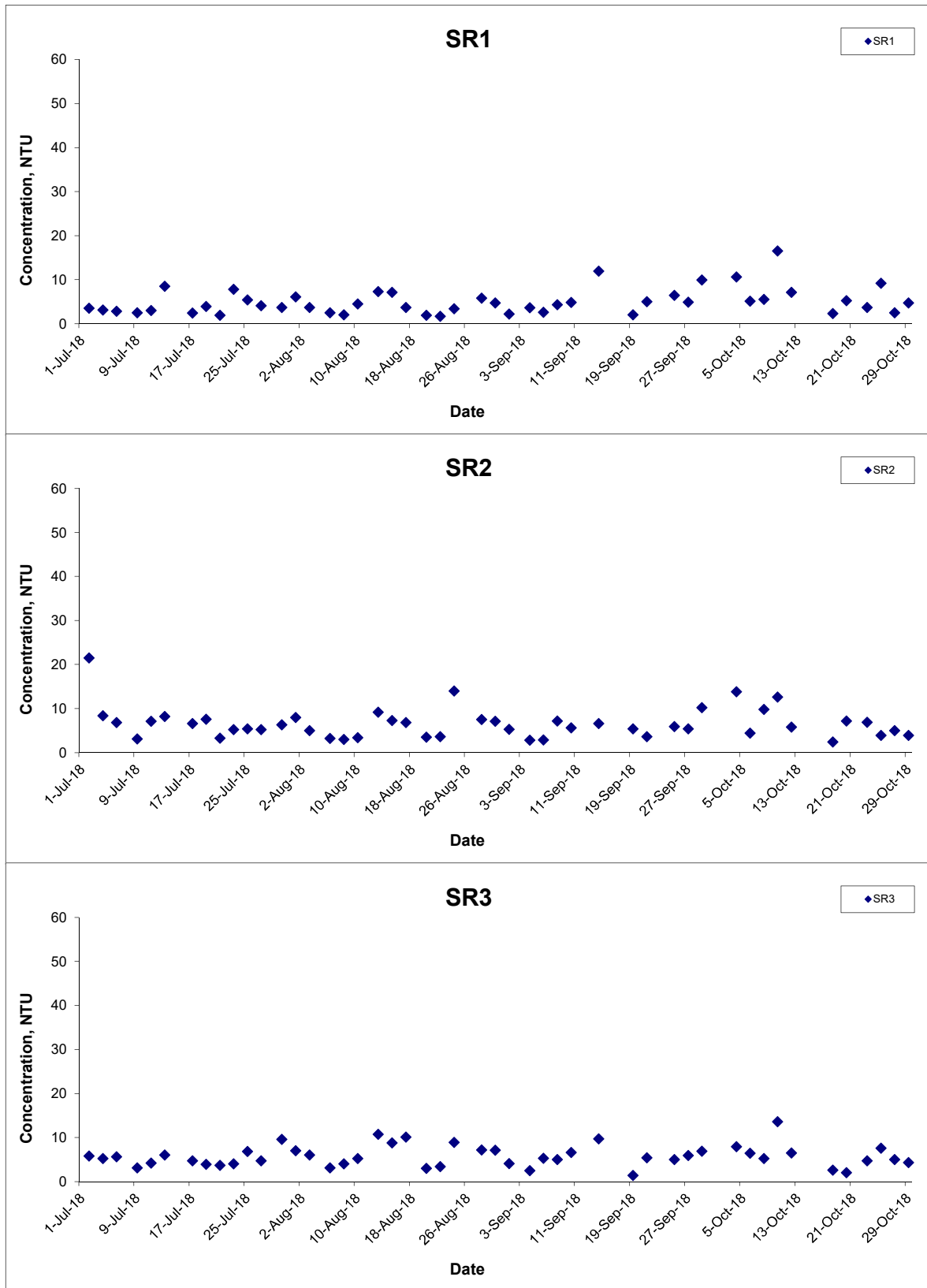
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 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
 Results

Scale N.T.S
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Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



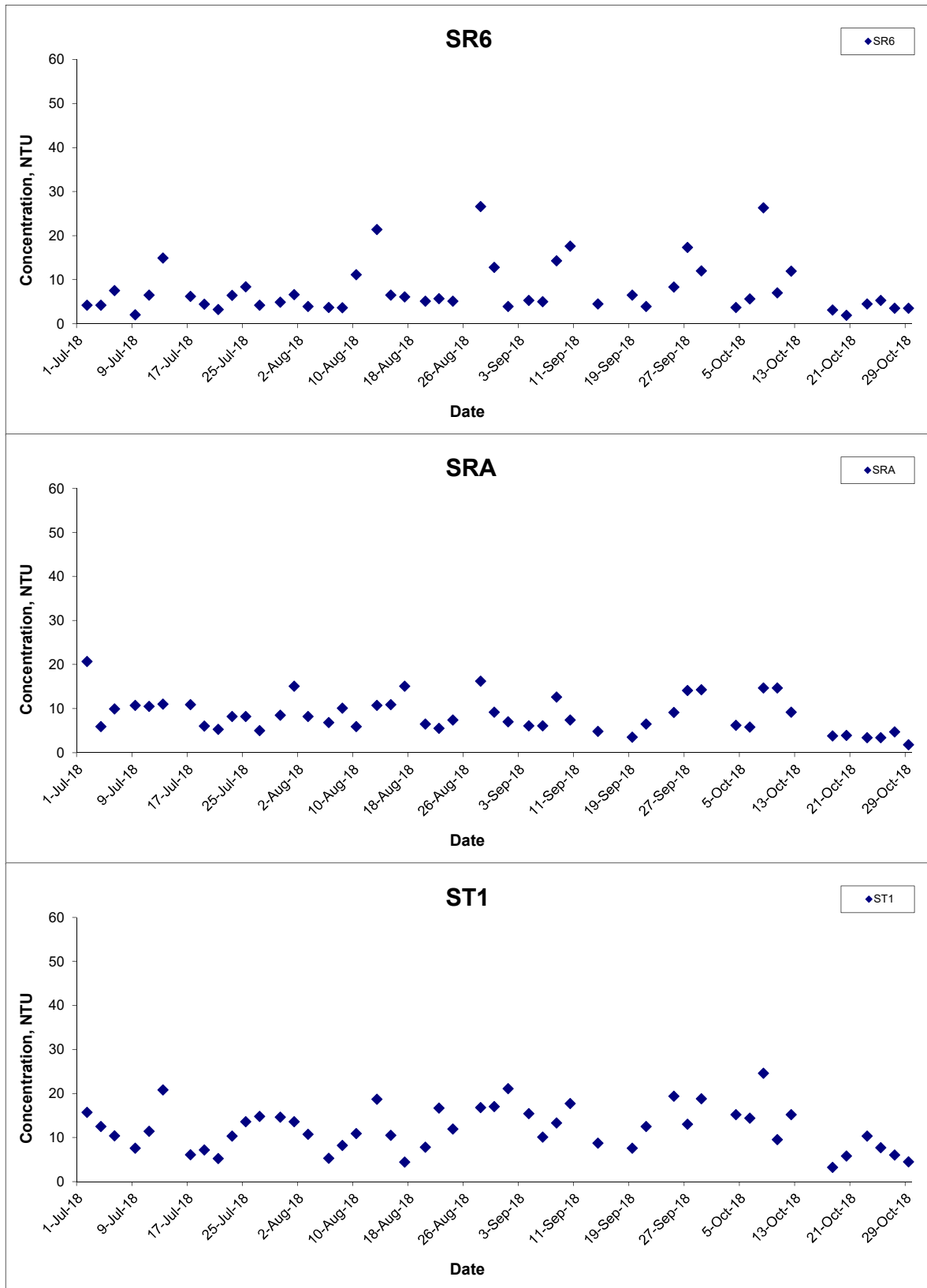
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 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
 Results

Scale N.T.S
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Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



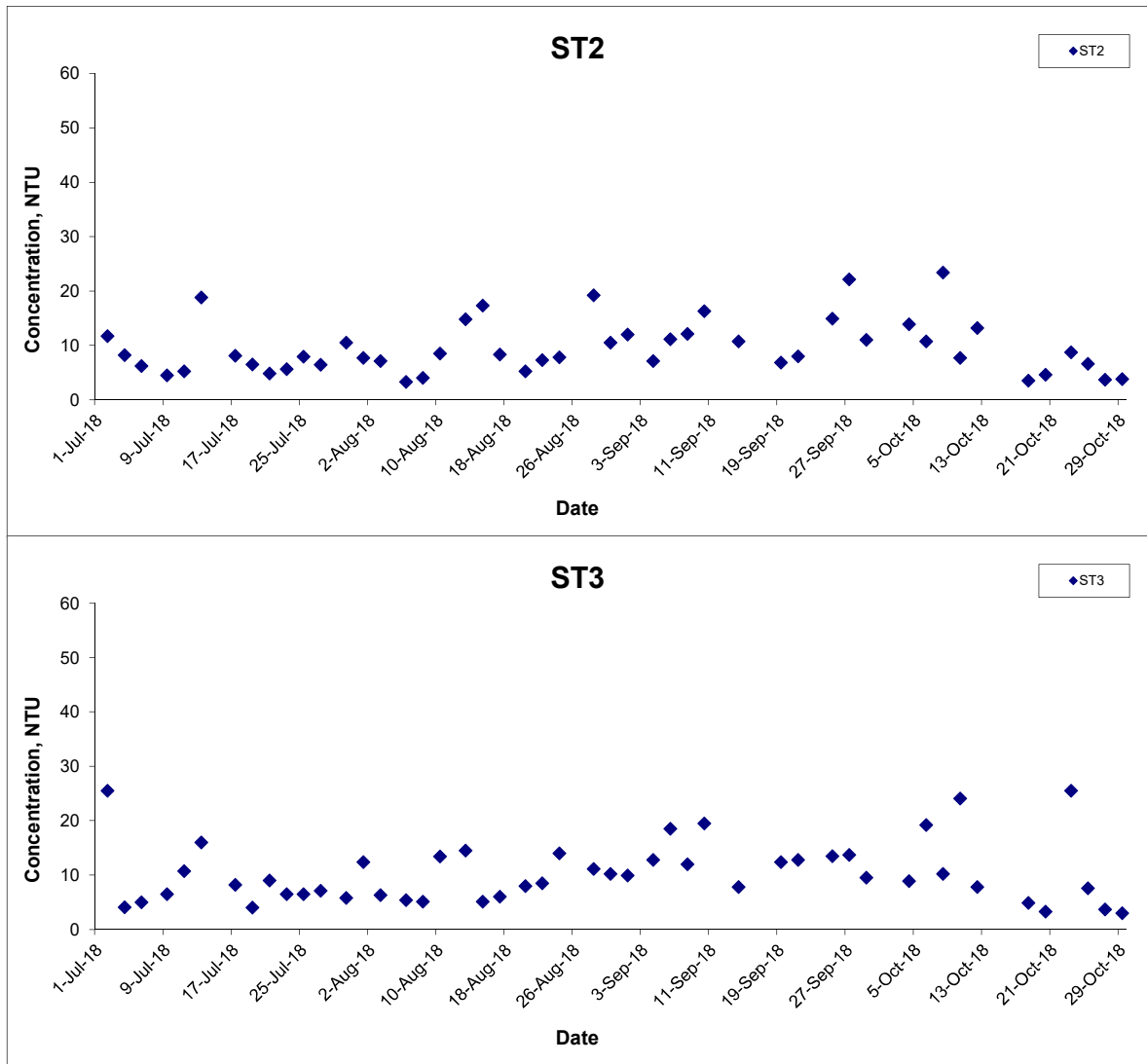
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 Results

Scale N.T.S
 Date Oct 18

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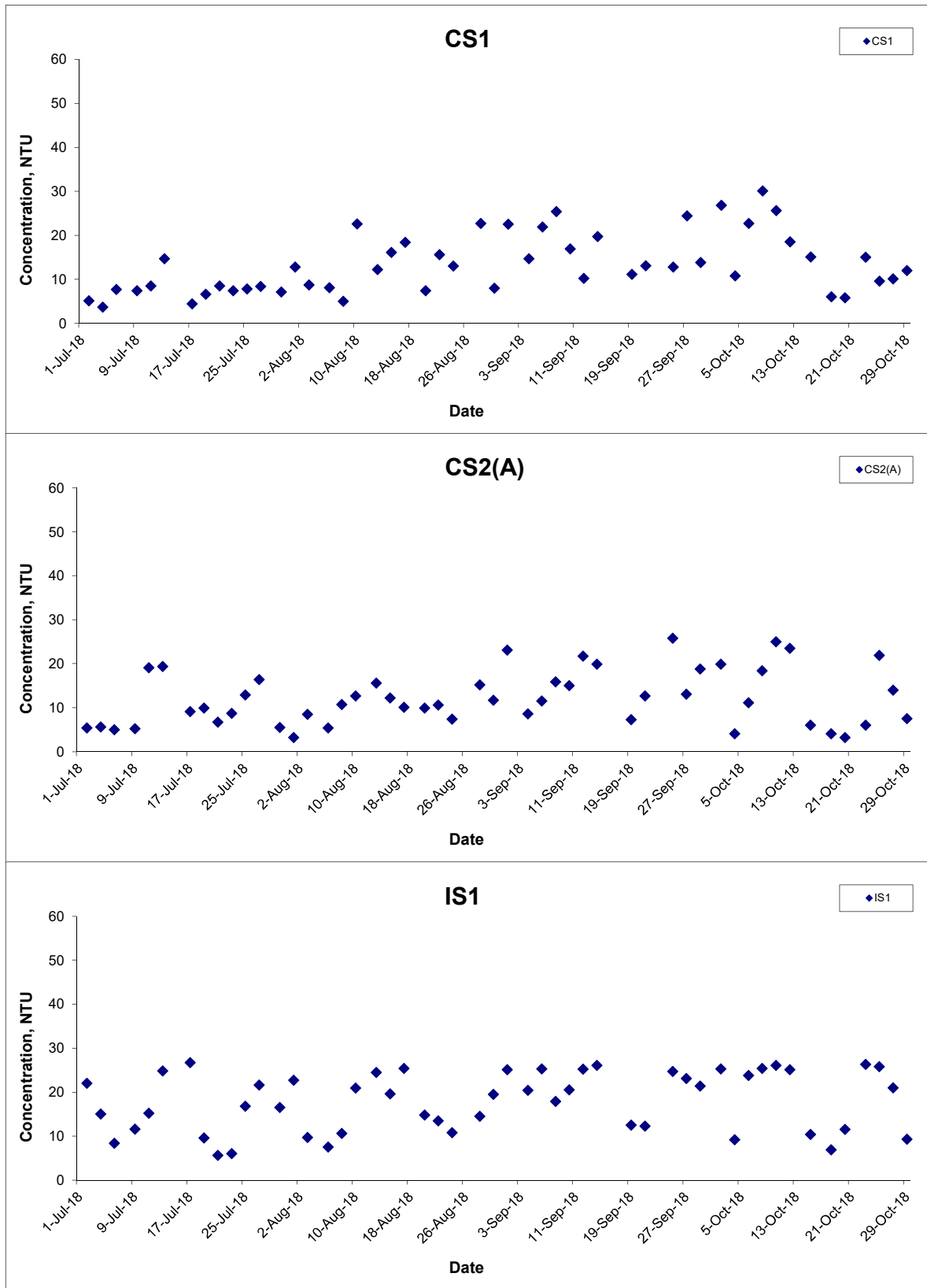


Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



Title	Contract HY/2011/09 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill	Scale	N.T.S	Project No.	MA12014	CINOTECH
	Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring Results	Date	Oct 18	Appendix	H	

Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



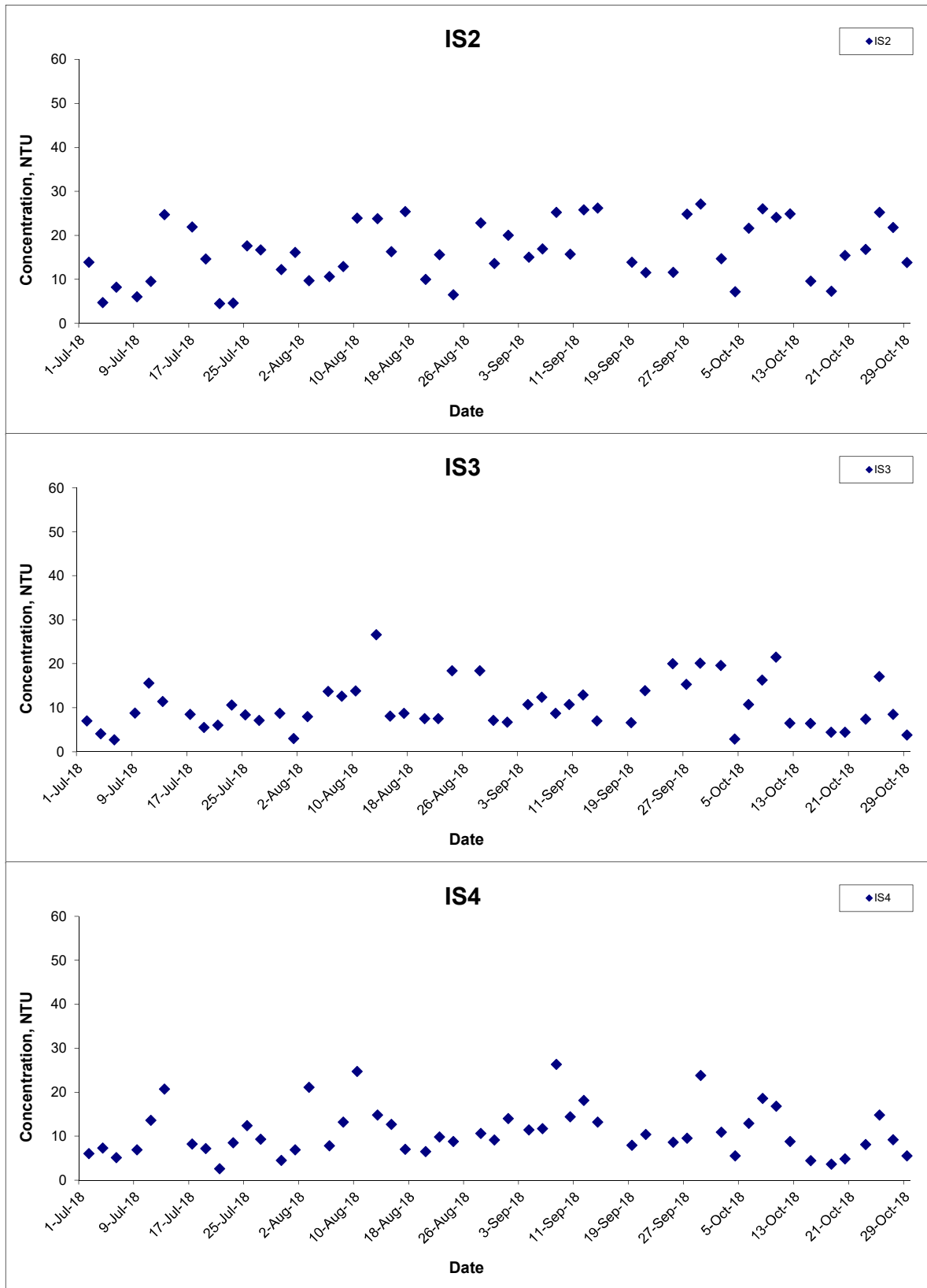
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Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



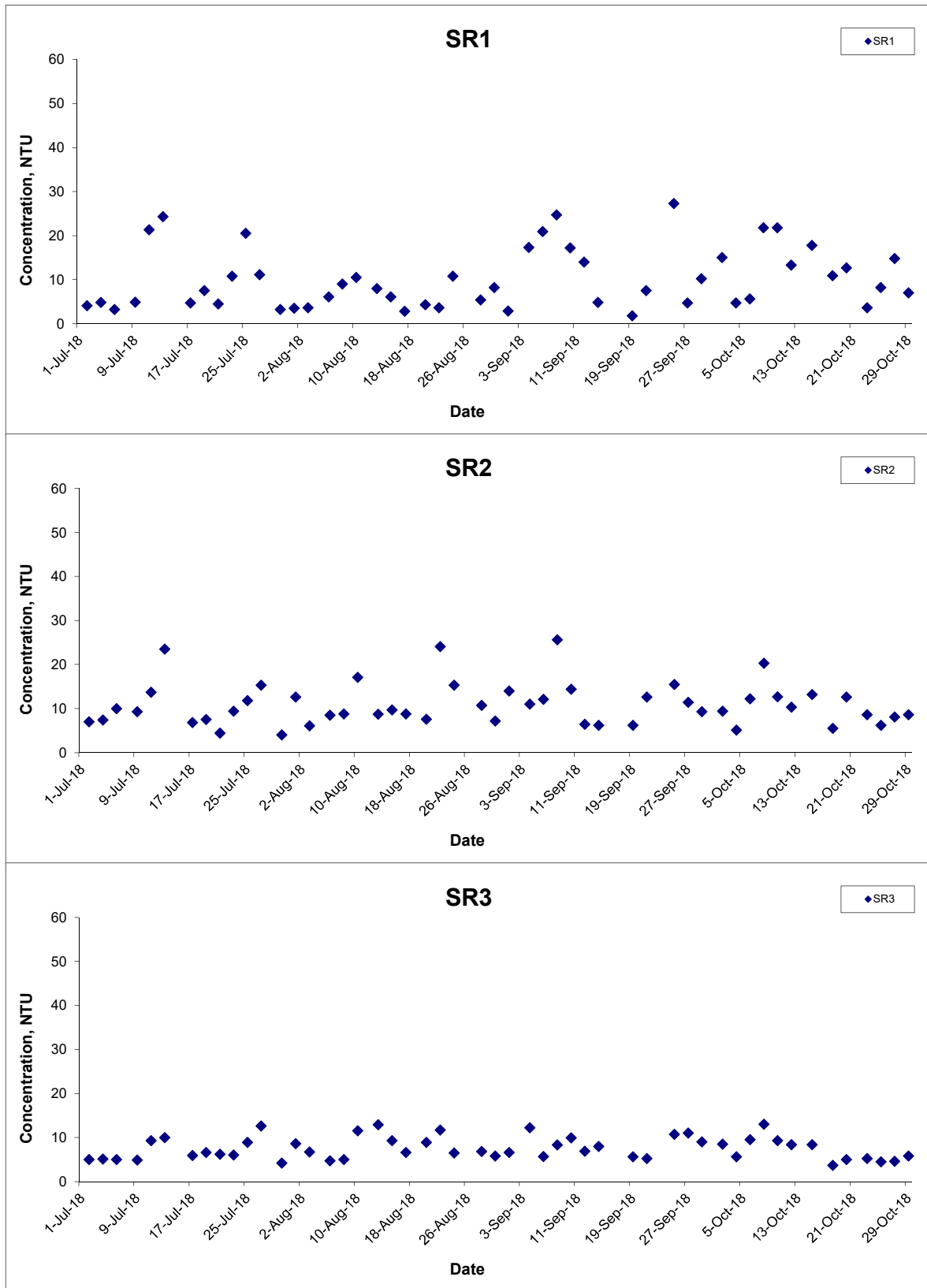
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Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



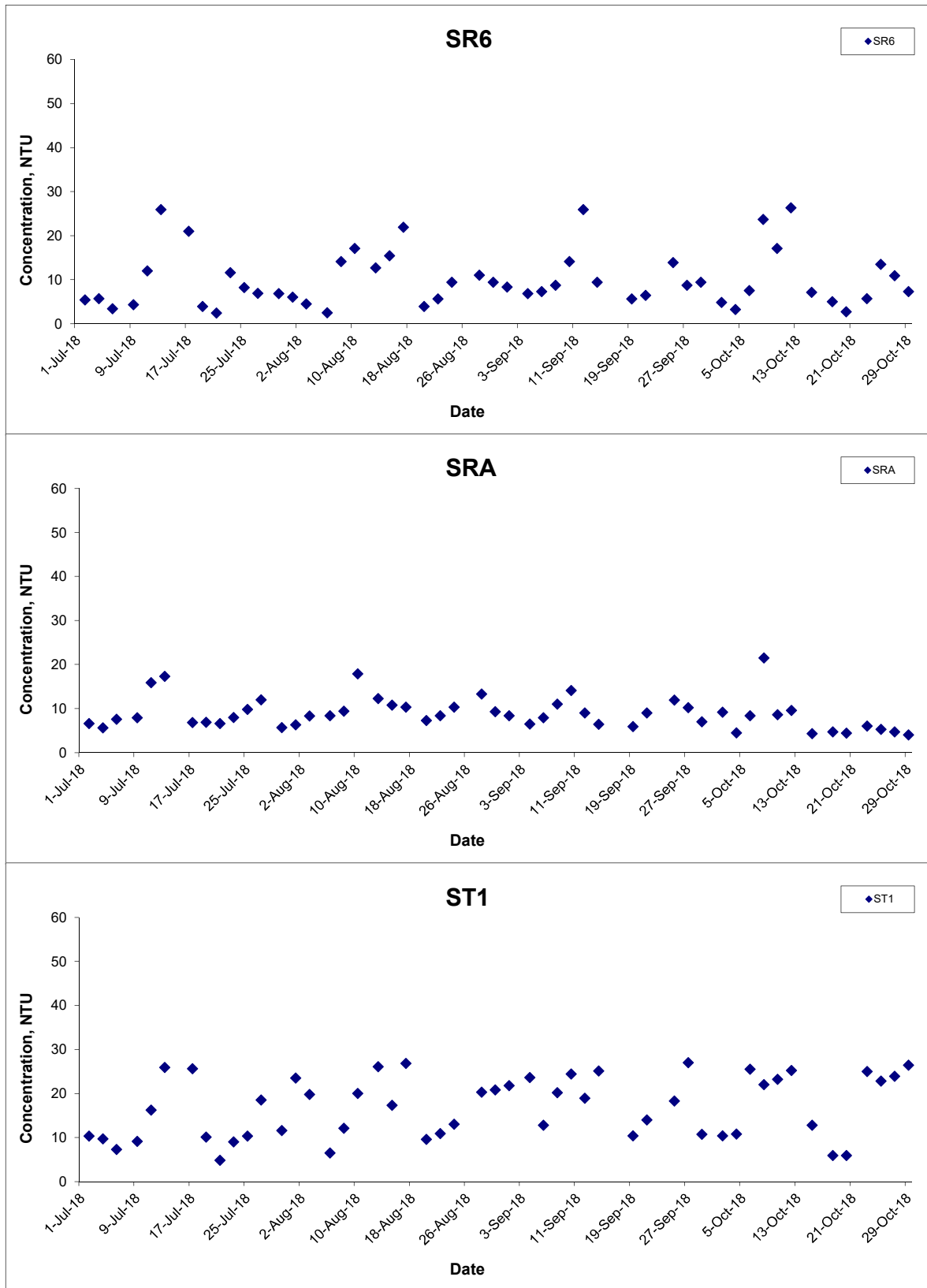
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 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



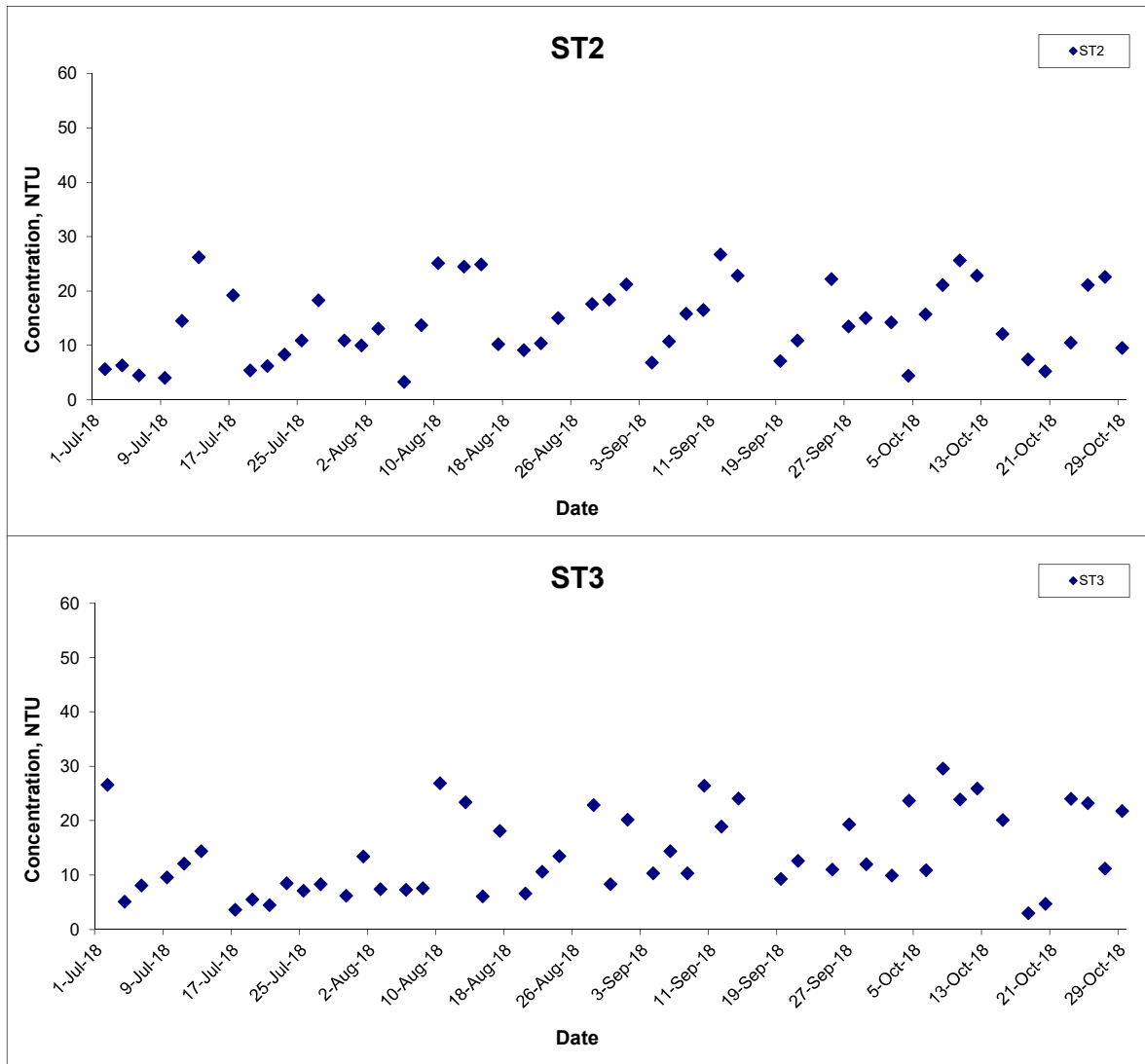
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 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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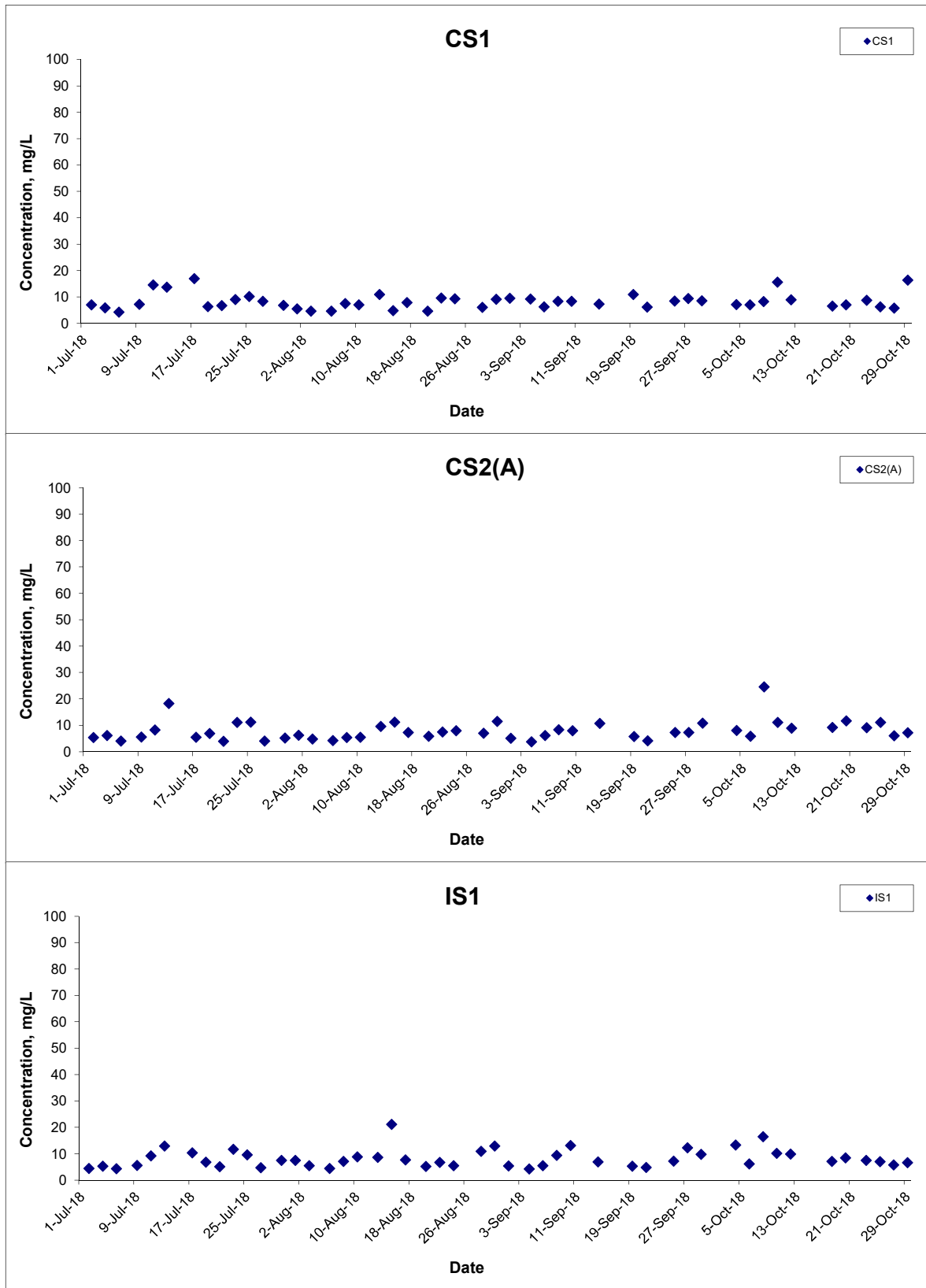


Turbidity (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



Title	Contract HY/2011/09 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill	Scale	N.T.S	Project No.	MA12014	CINOTECH
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



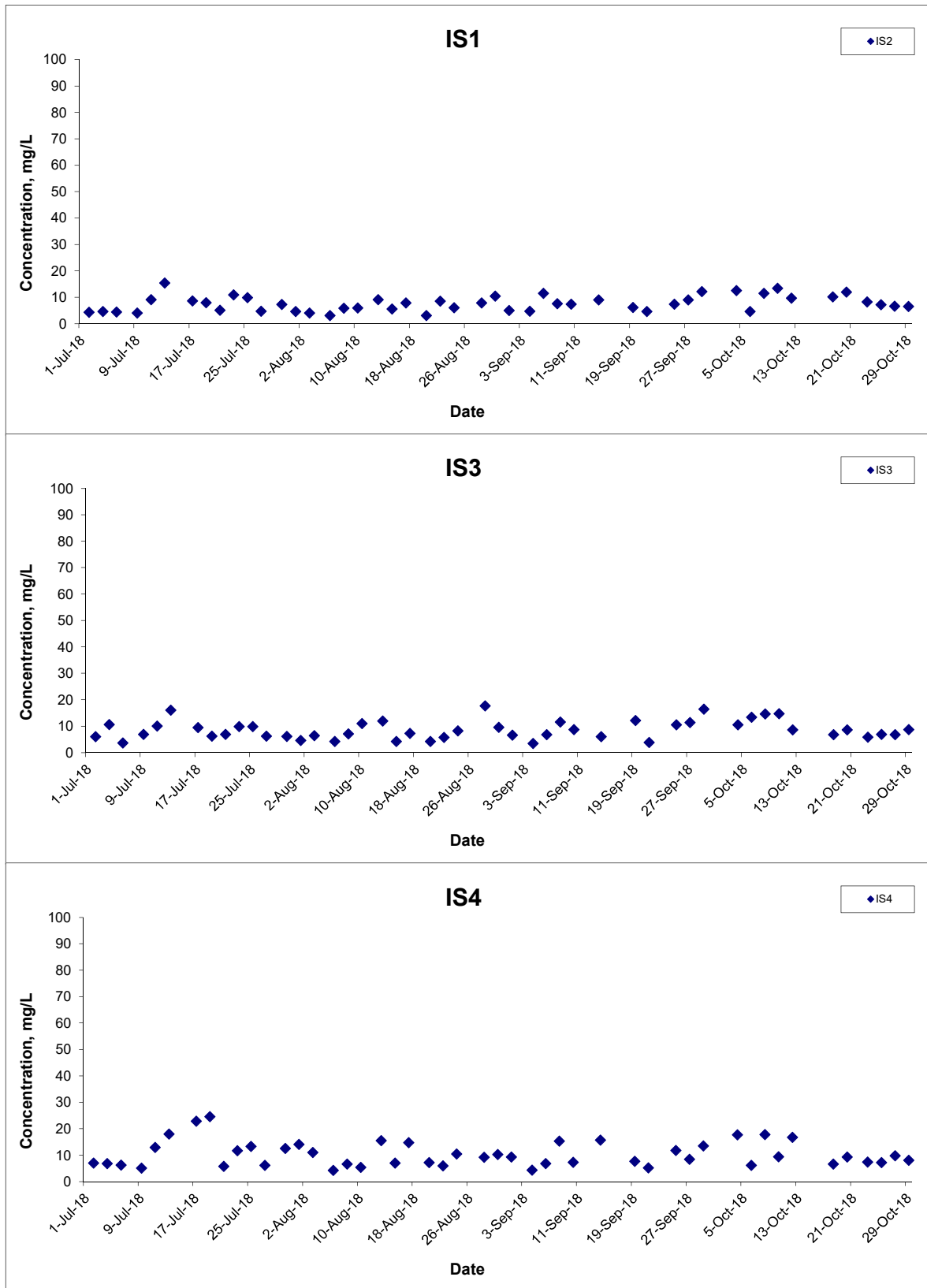
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 Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
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 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Scale N.T.S
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



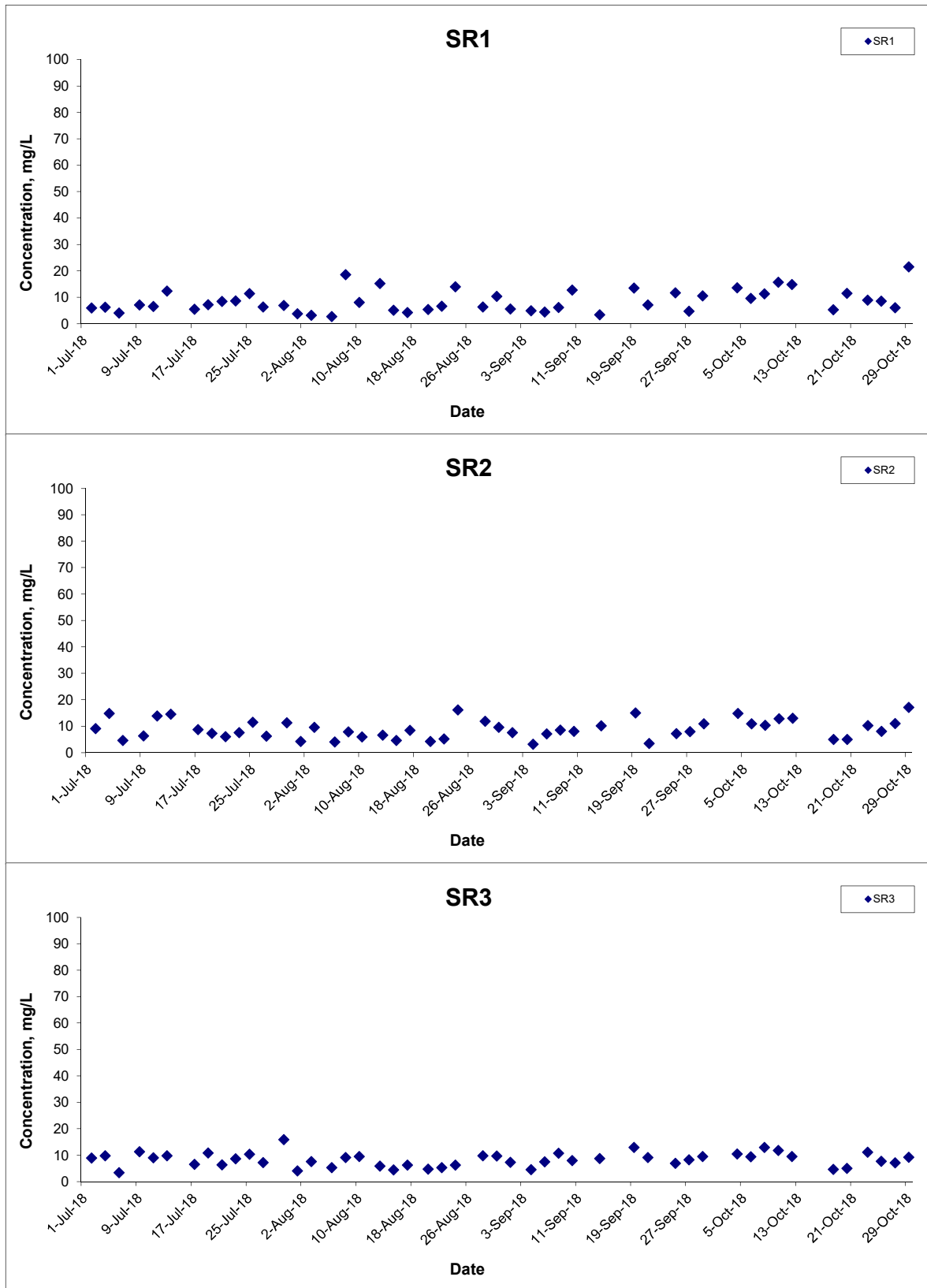
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 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



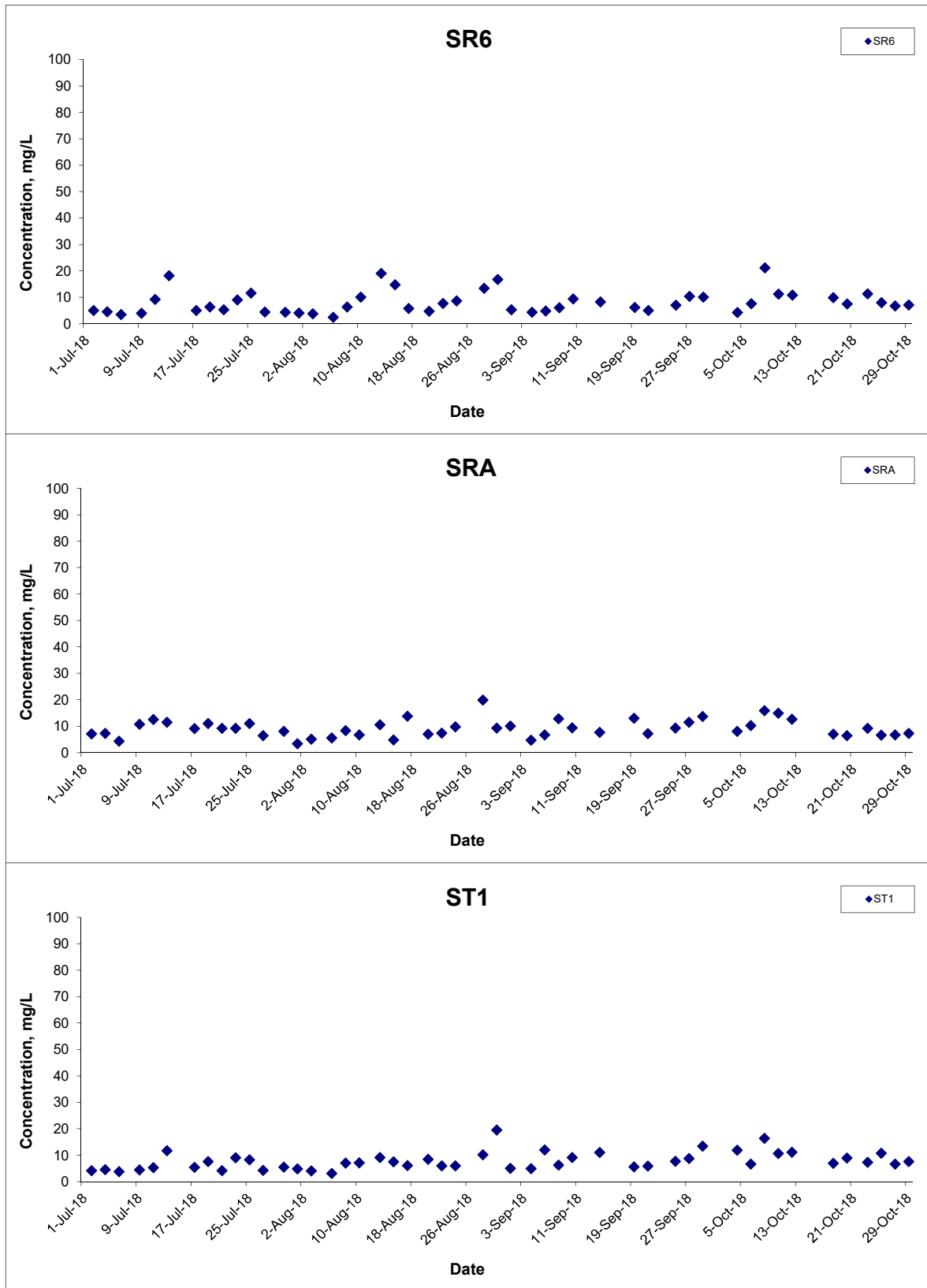
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 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



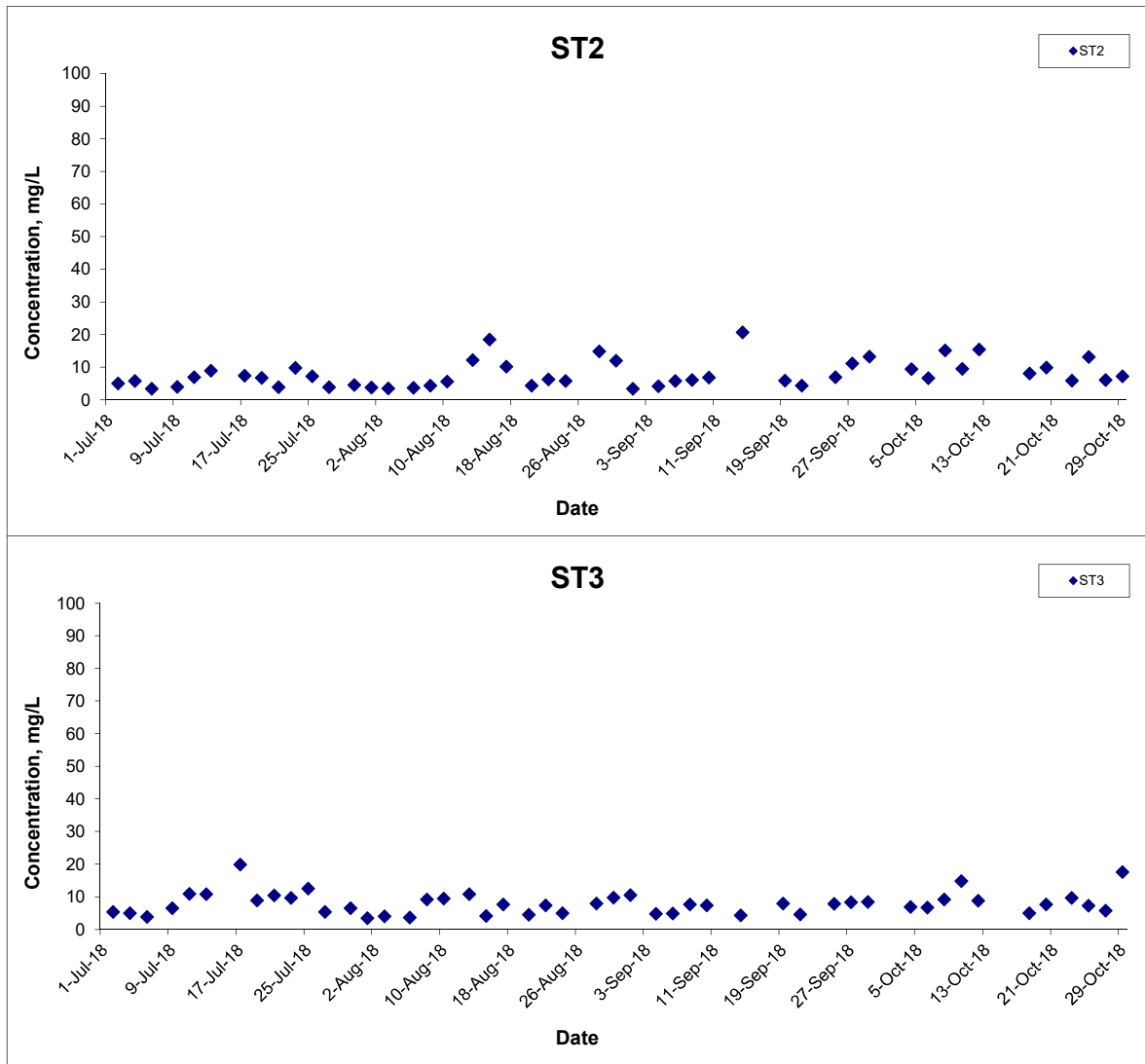
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Ebb Tide



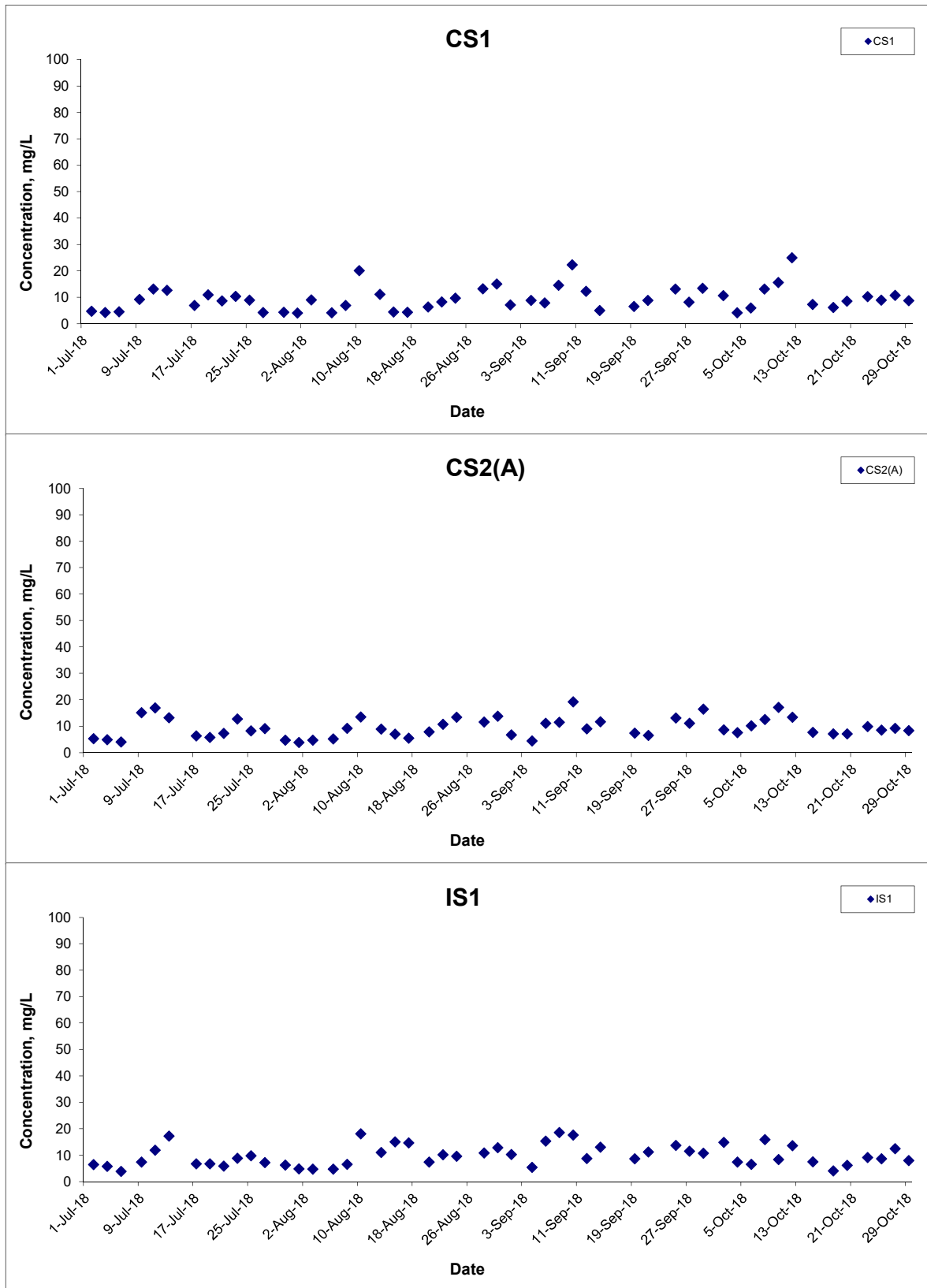
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 Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



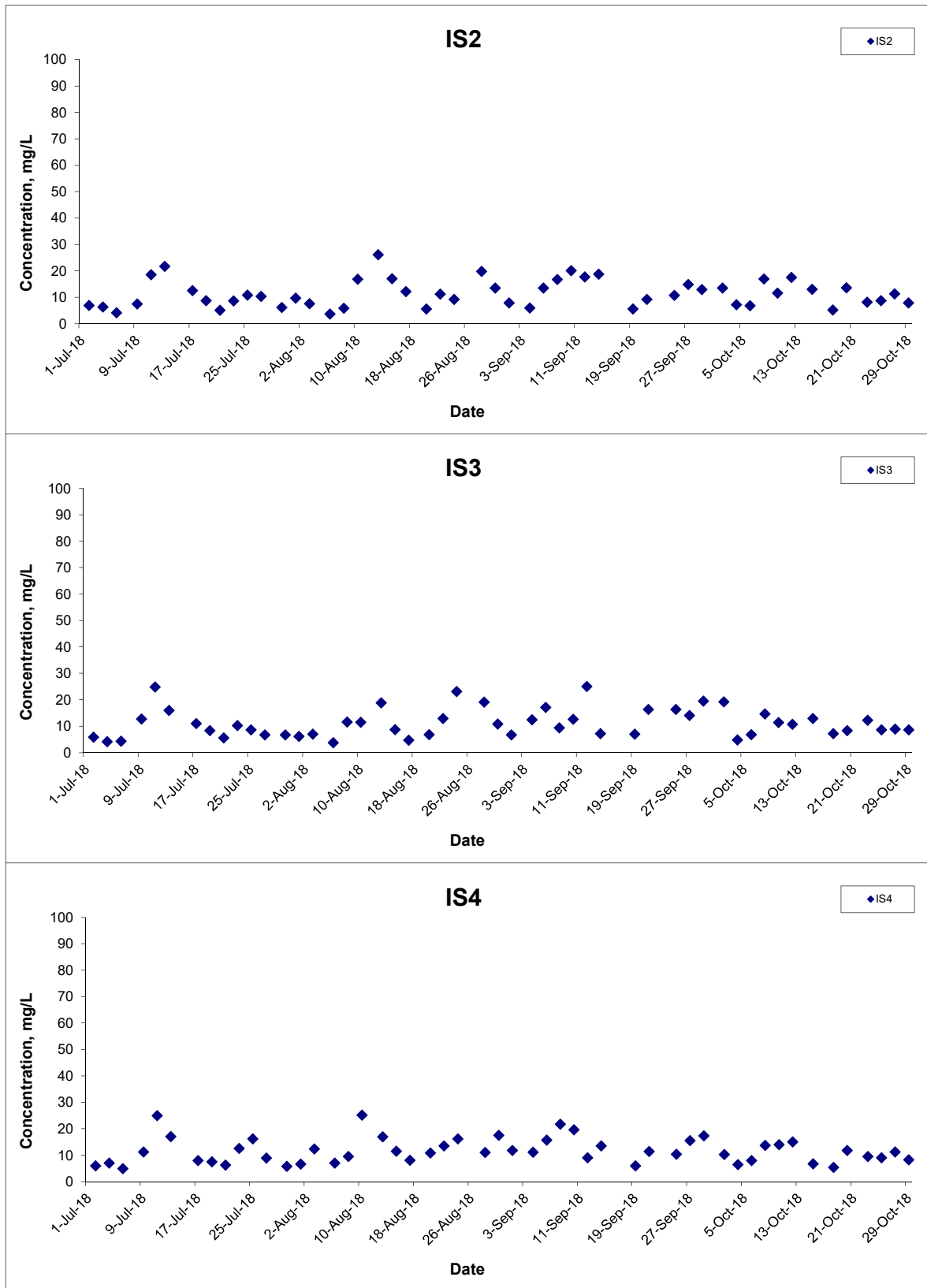
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 Hong Kong Link Road-Section between
 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



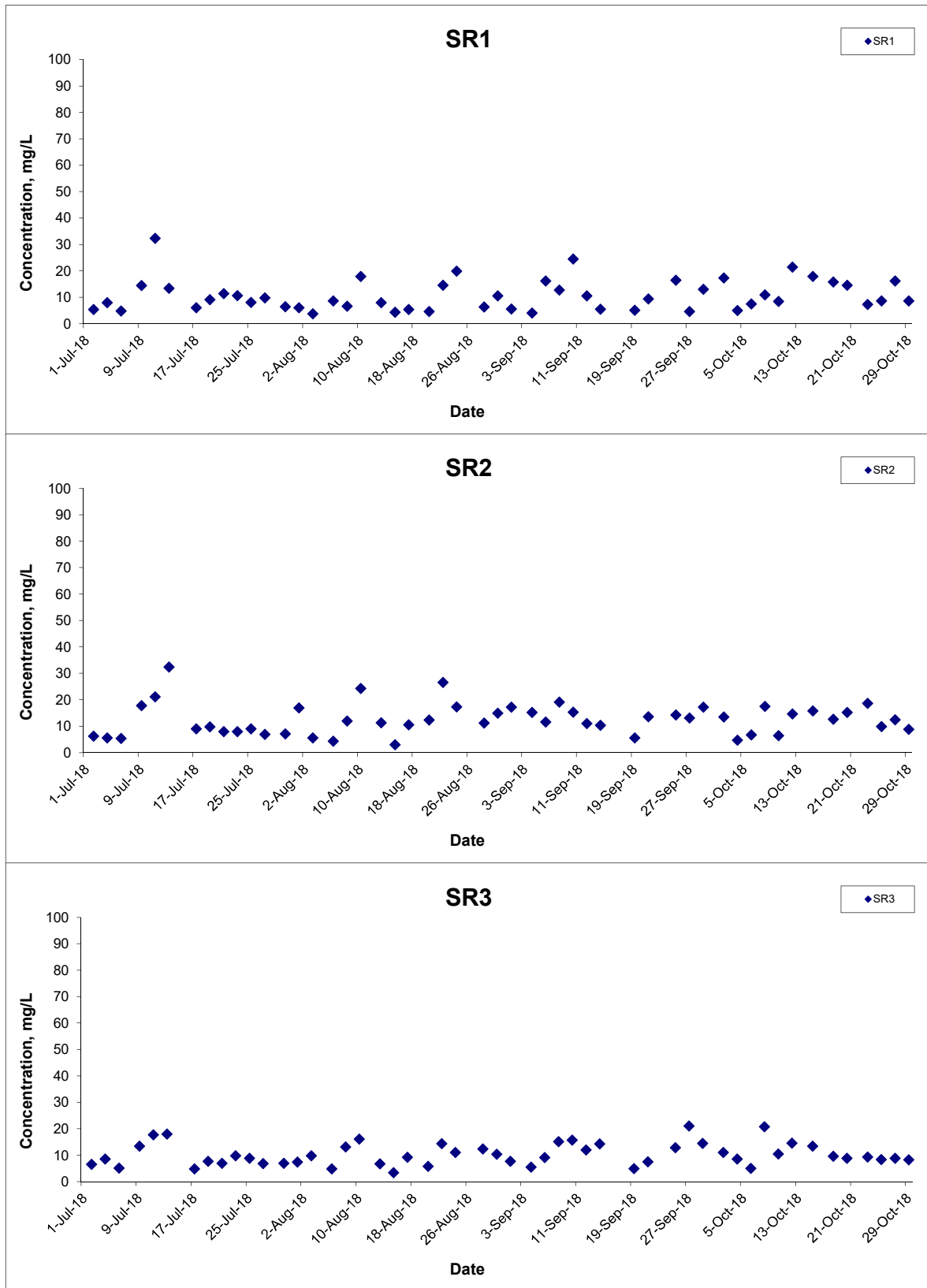
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



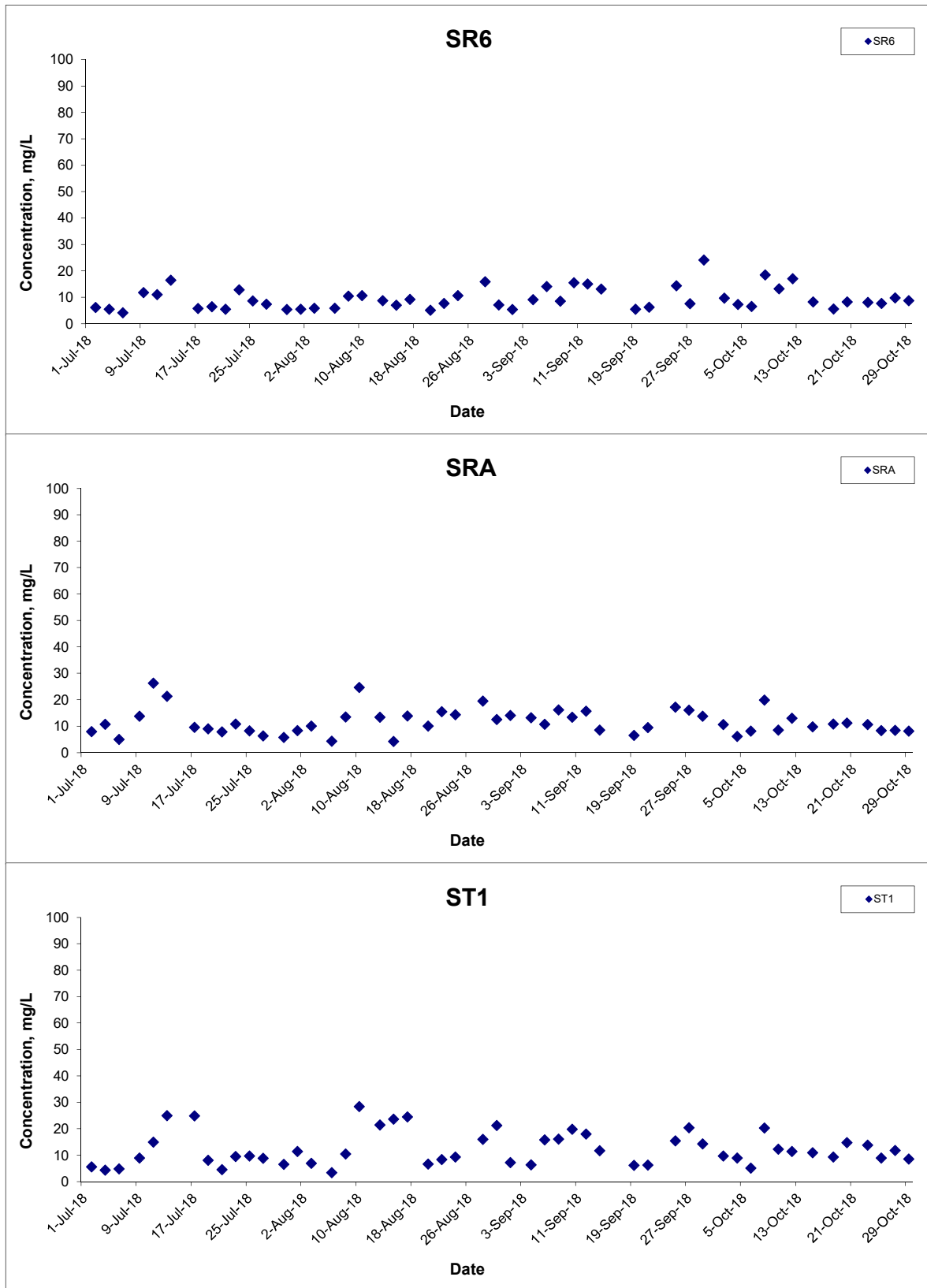
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 HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



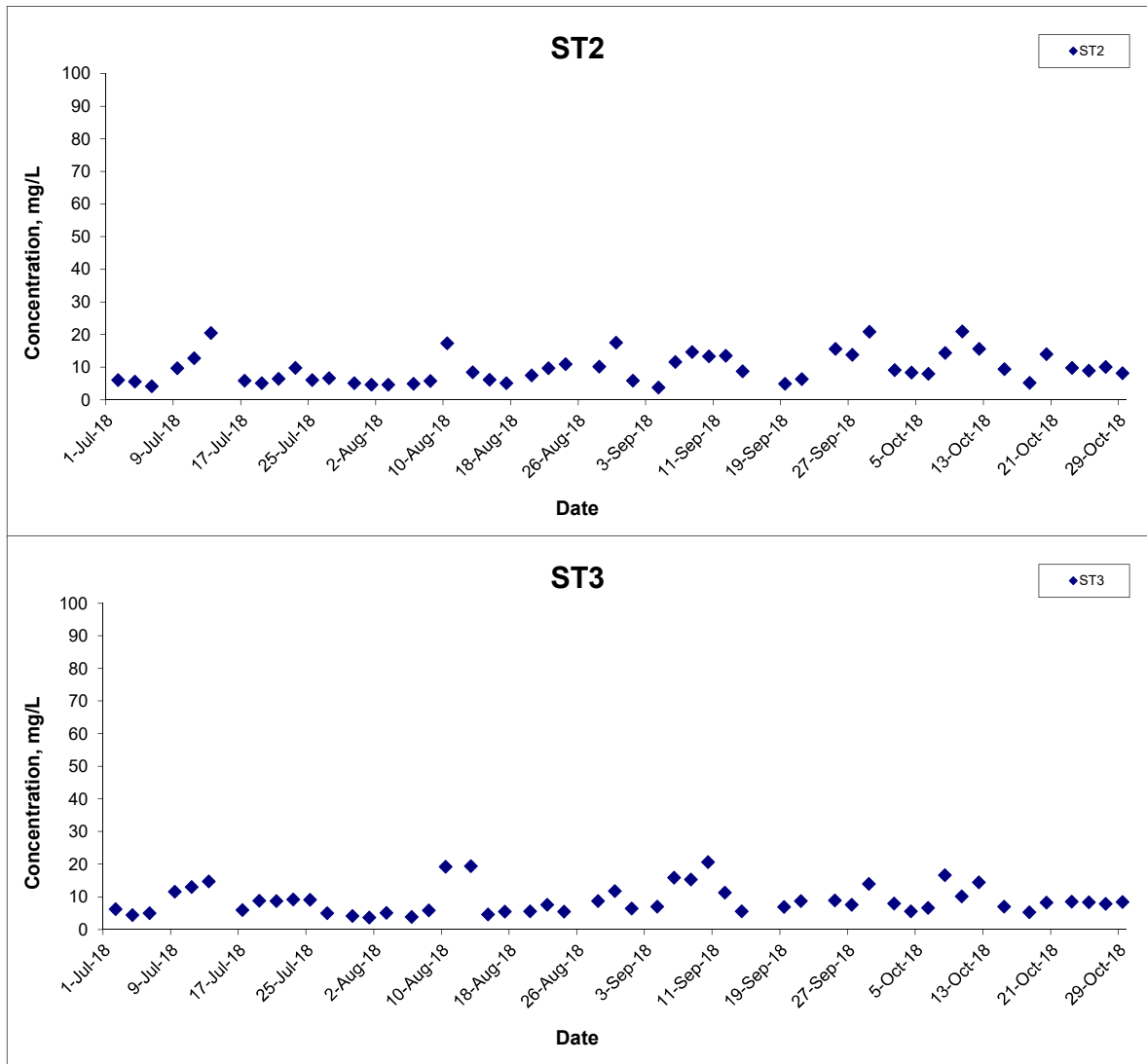
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 Graphical Presentation of Water Quality Monitoring
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Suspended Solids (Depth-averaged) at Mid-Flood Tide



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**APPENDIX F
DOLPHIN MONITORING REPORT
(LINE TRANSECT)**

Contract No. HY/2011/09
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road –
Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill Dolphin
Monthly Monitoring

23rd Quarterly Progress Report (September-October 2018)

Submitted by

Samuel K.Y. Hung, Ph.D., Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project

26 December 2018

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Hong Kong Link Road (HKLR) serves to connect the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) Main Bridge at the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Boundary and the HZMB Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities (HKBCF) located at the northeastern waters of the Hong Kong International Airport.
- 1.2. According to the updated Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Manual (for HKLR), monthly line-transect vessel surveys for Chinese White Dolphin should be conducted to cover the West Lantau survey area as in AFCD annual marine mammal monitoring programme.
- 1.3. Since November 2012, Hong Kong Cetacean Research Project (HKCRP) has been commissioned by Dragages – China Harbour – VSL JV (DCVJV) to conduct this 34-month dolphin monitoring study in order to collect data on Chinese White Dolphins during the construction phase (i.e. impact period) of the HKLR09 project in West Lantau (WL) survey area, and to analyze the collected survey data to monitor distribution, encounter rate, abundance, activities and occurrence of dolphin calves. Photo-identification will also be collected from individual Chinese White Dolphins to examine their individual range patterns and core area use.
- 1.4. From the monitoring results, any changes in dolphin occurrence within the study area will be examined for possible causes, and appropriate actions and additional mitigation measures will be recommended as necessary.
- 1.5. This report is the 23rd quarterly progress report under the HKLR09 construction

phase dolphin monitoring programme submitted to DCVJV, summarizing the results of the survey findings during the period of September to October 2018.

2. Monitoring Methodology

2.1. *Vessel-based Line-transect Survey*

2.1.1. According to the requirement of the updated EM&A manual, dolphin monitoring programme should cover all transect lines in WL survey area (see Figure 1) twice per month throughout the entire construction period. The co-ordinates of all transect lines are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Co-ordinates of transect lines in WL survey area

Line No.		Easting	Northing		Line No.		Easting	Northing
1	Start Point	803750	818500		7	Start Point	800200	810450
1	End Point	803750	815500		7	End Point	801400	810450
2	Start Point	803750	815500		8	Start Point	801300	809450
2	End Point	802940	815500		8	End Point	799750	809450
3	Start Point	802550	814500		9	Start Point	799400	808450
3	End Point	803700	814500		9	End Point	801430	808450
4	Start Point	803120	813600		10	Start Point	801500	807450
4	End Point	801640	813600		10	End Point	799600	807450
5	Start Point	801100	812450		11	Start Point	800300	806500
5	End Point	802900	812450		11	End Point	801750	806500
6	Start Point	802400	811500		12	Start Point	801760	805450
6	End Point	800660	811500		12	End Point	800700	805450

2.1.2. The survey team used standard line-transect methods (Buckland et al. 2001) to conduct the systematic vessel surveys, and followed the same technique of data collection that has been adopted over the last 20 years of marine mammal monitoring surveys in Hong Kong developed by HKCRP (see Hung 2018). For each monitoring vessel survey, a 15-m inboard vessel with an open upper deck (about 4.5 m above water surface) was used to make observations from the flying bridge area.

2.1.3. Two experienced observers (a data recorder and a primary observer) made up the on-effort survey team, and the survey vessel transited different transect lines at a constant speed of 13-15 km per hour. The data recorder searched with unaided eyes and filled out the datasheets, while the primary observer searched

for dolphins and porpoises continuously through 7 x 50 *Fujinon* marine binoculars. Both observers searched the sea ahead of the vessel, between 270° and 90° (in relation to the bow, which is defined as 0°). One to two additional experienced observers were available on the boat to work in shift (i.e. rotate every 30 minutes) in order to minimize fatigue of the survey team members. All observers were experienced in small cetacean survey techniques and identifying local cetacean species.

- 2.1.4. During on-effort survey periods, the survey team recorded effort data including time, position (latitude and longitude), weather conditions (Beaufort sea state and visibility), and distance traveled in each series (a continuous period of search effort) with the assistance of a handheld GPS (*Garmin eTrex*).
- 2.1.5. Data including time, position and vessel speed were also automatically and continuously logged by handheld GPS throughout the entire survey for subsequent review.
- 2.1.6. When dolphins were sighted, the survey team would end the survey effort, and immediately record the initial sighting distance and angle of the dolphin group from the survey vessel, as well as the sighting time and position. Then the research vessel was diverted from its course to approach the animals for species identification, group size estimation, assessment of group composition, and behavioural observations. The perpendicular distance (PSD) of the dolphin group to the transect line was later calculated from the initial sighting distance and angle.
- 2.1.7. Survey effort being conducted along the parallel transect lines that were perpendicular to the coastlines (as indicated in Figure 1) was labeled as “primary” survey effort, while the survey effort being conducted along the connecting lines between parallel lines was labeled as “secondary” survey effort. According to HKCRP long-term dolphin monitoring data, encounter rates of Chinese white dolphins deduced from effort and sighting data collected along primary and secondary lines were similar in survey areas around Lantau Island. Therefore, primary and secondary survey effort were both presented as on-effort survey effort in this report.

2.2. *Photo-identification Work*

- 2.2.1. When a group of Chinese White Dolphins were sighted during the line-transect survey, the survey team would end effort and approach the group slowly from the side and behind to take photographs of them. Every attempt was made to photograph every dolphin in the group, and even photograph both sides of the dolphins, since the colouration and markings on both sides may not be

symmetrical.

- 2.2.2. One to two professional digital cameras (*Canon EOS 7D* model), each equipped with long telephoto lenses (100-400 mm zoom), were available on board for researchers to take sharp, close-up photographs of dolphins as they surfaced. The images were shot at the highest available resolution and stored on Compact Flash memory cards for downloading onto a computer.
- 2.2.3. All digital images taken in the field were first examined, and those containing potentially identifiable individuals were sorted out. These photographs would then be examined in greater detail, and were carefully compared to the existing Chinese White Dolphin photo-identification catalogue maintained by HKCRP since 1995.
- 2.2.4. Chinese White Dolphins can be identified by their natural markings, such as nicks, cuts, scars and deformities on their dorsal fin and body, and their unique spotting patterns were also used as secondary identifying features (Jefferson 2000).
- 2.2.5. All photographs of each individual were then compiled and arranged in chronological order, with data including the date and location first identified (initial sighting), re-sightings, associated dolphins, distinctive features, and age classes entered into a computer database.

2.3. *Data analysis*

- 2.3.1. Distribution Analysis – The line-transect survey data was integrated with the Geographic Information System (GIS) in order to visualize and interpret different spatial and temporal patterns of dolphin distribution using sighting positions. Location data of dolphin groups were plotted on map layers of Hong Kong using a desktop GIS (ArcView[®] 3.1) to examine their distribution patterns in details. The dataset was also stratified into different subsets to examine distribution patterns of dolphin groups with different categories of group sizes, young calves and activities.
- 2.3.2. Encounter rate analysis – Encounter rates of Chinese white dolphins (number of on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort, and total number of dolphins sighted on-effort per 100 km of survey effort) were calculated in West Lantau (WL) survey area in relation to the amount of survey effort conducted during each month of monitoring survey. Dolphin encounter rates were calculated in two ways for comparisons with the HZMB baseline monitoring results as well as to AFCD long-term marine mammal monitoring results.

Firstly, for the comparison with the HZMB baseline monitoring results, the encounter rates were calculated using primary survey effort alone, and only data collected under Beaufort 3 or below condition would be used for encounter rate analysis. The average encounter rate of sightings (STG) and average encounter rate of dolphins (ANI) were deduced based on the encounter rates from six events during the present quarter (i.e. six sets of line-transect surveys in West Lantau), which was also compared with the one deduced from the six events during the baseline period (i.e. six sets of line-transect surveys in West Lantau).

Secondly, the encounter rates were calculated using both primary and secondary survey effort collected under Beaufort 3 or below condition as in AFCD long-term monitoring study. The encounter rate of sightings and dolphins were deduced by dividing the total number of on-effort sightings (STG) and total number of dolphins (ANI) by the amount of survey effort for the present quarterly period.

- 2.3.3. Quantitative grid analysis on habitat use – To conduct quantitative grid analysis of habitat use, positions of on-effort sightings of Chinese White Dolphins collected during the quarterly impact phase monitoring period were plotted onto 1-km² grids in WL survey area on GIS. Sighting densities (number of on-effort sightings per km²) and dolphin densities (total number of dolphins from on-effort sightings per km²) were then calculated for each 1 km by 1 km grid with the aid of GIS. Sighting density grids and dolphin density grids were then further normalized with the amount of survey effort conducted within each grid. The total amount of survey effort spent on each grid was calculated by examining the survey coverage on each line-transect survey to determine how many times the grid was surveyed during the study period. For example, when the survey boat traversed through a specific grid 50 times, 50 units of survey effort were counted for that grid. With the amount of survey effort calculated for each grid, the sighting density and dolphin density of each grid were then normalized (i.e. divided by the unit of survey effort).

The newly-derived unit for sighting density was termed SPSE, representing the number of on-effort sightings per 100 units of survey effort. In addition, the derived unit for actual dolphin density was termed DPSE, representing the number of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort. Among the 1-km² grids that were partially covered by land, the percentage of sea area was calculated using GIS tools, and their SPSE and DPSE values were adjusted accordingly. The following formulae were used to estimate SPSE and DPSE in each 1-km² grid within the study area:

$$SPSE = ((S / E) \times 100) / SA\%$$

$$DPSE = ((D / E) \times 100) / SA\%$$

where S = total number of on-effort sightings
D = total number of dolphins from on-effort sightings
E = total number of units of survey effort
SA% = percentage of sea area

- 2.3.4. Behavioural analysis – When dolphins were sighted during vessel surveys, their behaviour was observed. Different activities were categorized (i.e. feeding, milling/resting, traveling, socializing) and recorded on sighting datasheets. This data was then input into a separate database with sighting information, which can be used to determine the distribution of behavioural data with a desktop GIS. Distribution of sightings of dolphins engaged in different activities and behaviours would then be plotted on GIS and carefully examined to identify important areas for different activities of the dolphins.
- 2.3.5. Ranging pattern analysis – Location data of individual dolphins that occurred during the impact phase monitoring period were obtained from the dolphin sighting database and photo-identification catalogue. To deduce home ranges for individual dolphins using the fixed kernel methods, the program Animal Movement Analyst Extension, was loaded as an extension with ArcView® 3.1 along with another extension Spatial Analyst 2.0. Using the fixed kernel method, the program calculated kernel density estimates based on all sighting positions, and provided an active interface to display kernel density plots. The kernel estimator then calculated and displayed the overall ranging area at 95% UD level.

3. Monitoring Results

- 3.1. *Summary of survey effort and dolphin sightings*
- 3.1.1. During the period of September to October 2018, four sets of systematic line-transect vessel surveys were conducted to cover all transect lines in WL survey area twice per month.
- 3.1.2. From these surveys, a total of 129.99 km of survey effort was collected, with 100% of the total survey effort being conducted under favourable weather conditions (i.e. Beaufort Sea State 3 or below with good visibility). The total survey effort conducted on primary lines was 86.29 km, while the effort on secondary lines was 43.70 km. Survey effort conducted on primary and secondary lines were both considered as on-effort survey data. A summary table of the survey effort is shown in Appendix I.

3.1.3. During the four sets of monitoring surveys in September to October 2018, a total of 24 groups of 93 Chinese White Dolphins were sighted. All dolphin sightings were made during on-effort search. Fifteen on-effort sightings were made on primary lines, while the other nine on-effort sightings were made on secondary lines. A summary table of the dolphin sightings is shown in Appendix II.

3.2. *Distribution*

3.2.1. Distribution of dolphin sightings made during HKLR09 monitoring surveys from September to October 2018 is shown in Figure 1. The majority of dolphin sightings were concentrated in the central and southern portions of WL survey area, or mainly between Kai Kung Shan and Fan Lau (Figure 1). A few more sightings were made to the north of Tai O Peninsula, while the dolphins appeared to avoid the waters between Tai O Peninsula and Kai Kung Shan, as well as the northern end of the WL survey area (Figure 1).

3.2.2. Sighting distribution of dolphins in the present quarter was quite different from the one during the baseline period in September to November 2011, when the dolphins were mainly concentrated in waters between Tai O Peninsula and Kai Kung Shan, especially in the offshore waters overlapping the western Hong Kong territorial boundary (Figure 1). Moreover, dolphins rarely occurred near Fan Lau Peninsula during the present quarter, where a number of dolphin sightings clustered around this area during the baseline period (Figure 1).

3.2.3. Notably, none of the 24 dolphin groups were sighted near the HKLR09 alignment in WL survey area during the present quarter (Figure 2). When pooling the data from HKLR03 monitoring surveys from the same autumn quarter of 2018, no dolphin group was also observed at all across the entire bridge alignment in both WL and NWL waters, which was in stark contrast to the dolphin distribution in this same area during the baseline phase (Figure 2).

3.2.4. Dolphins appeared to avoid the HKLR09 alignment during the present quarterly period, which was not the case in the previous two quarters. As the disturbance arisen from the HKLR09 construction activities on the dolphins have been completed, dolphins are expected to utilize the waters in the vicinity of the bridge alignment more. It may still be premature to conclude whether the potential obstruction from the permanent physical structure of the bridge piers has lingered or not, and this critical issue should be continuously examined in the upcoming quarters through both boat surveys and land-based theodolite tracking surveys during the operational phase of the EM&A programme.

3.2.5. Distribution patterns of dolphin sightings in the past three autumn quarters of 2015-17 were compared with the one in 2018. Unlike the previous three autumn periods in 2015-17 with more even distribution, dolphin distribution was more concentrated in the southern portion of the WL survey area (Figure 3). On the other hand, dolphins have consistently avoided the HKLR09 alignment in the past three autumn periods in 2016-18 (Figure 3).

3.3. Encounter rate

3.3.1. During the present impact phase monitoring quarter (September – October 2018), the encounter rates of Chinese White Dolphins deduced from the survey effort and on-effort sighting data from the primary transect lines under favourable conditions (Beaufort 3 or below) from West Lantau survey area are shown in Table 2. The average encounter rates deduced from the four sets of surveys from the present quarter were also compared with the ones deduced from the baseline monitoring period (September – November 2011) (Table 3).

Table 2. Dolphin encounter rates (sightings per 100 km of survey effort) during the impact monitoring period (September-October 2018)

Survey Area	Dolphin Monitoring	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)
		Primary Lines Only	Primary Lines Only
West Lantau	Set 1 (September 5 th)	14.6	82.6
	Set 2 (September 11 th)	21.8	113.3
	Set 3 (October 2 nd)	18.7	84.0
	Set 4 (October 9 th)	14.0	37.5

Table 3. Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates from impact monitoring period (September to October 2018) and baseline monitoring period (September to November 2011) (Note: the encounter rates deduced from the baseline monitoring period have been recalculated based only on the survey effort and on-effort sighting data made along the primary transect lines under favourable conditions)

	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)		Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	
	September – October 2018	September – November 2011	September – October 2018	September – November 2011
West Lantau	17.27 ± 3.65	16.43 ± 7.70	79.36 ± 31.30	60.50 ± 38.47

3.3.2. To facilitate the comparison with the AFCD long-term monitoring results, the encounter rates were also calculated for the present quarter using both primary and secondary survey effort. The encounter rates of sightings (STG) and

dolphins (ANI) in WL were 13.7 sightings and 53.7 dolphins per 100 km of survey effort respectively during the present quarter.

Table 4. Comparison of average dolphin encounter rates in West Lantau survey area from all quarters of impact monitoring period and baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011) (Note: encounter rates deduced from the baseline monitoring period have been recalculated based only on survey effort and on-effort sighting data made along the primary transect lines under favourable conditions; the encounter rates in **autumn** months were highlighted in **blue**; ± denotes the standard deviation of the average encounter rates)

	Encounter rate (STG) (no. of on-effort dolphin sightings per 100 km of survey effort)	Encounter rate (ANI) (no. of dolphins from all on-effort sightings per 100 km of survey effort)
September-November 2011 (Baseline)	16.43 ± 7.70	60.50 ± 38.47
March-May 2013 (Impact)	16.70 ± 8.00	58.59 ± 30.37
June-August 2013 (Impact)	26.89 ± 12.46	94.75 ± 57.61
September-November 2013 (Impact)	20.51 ± 12.34	60.68 ± 37.60
December 2013-February 2014 (Impact)	18.01 ± 7.24	60.12 ± 40.18
March-May 2014 (Impact)	14.40 ± 10.28	65.23 ± 46.13
June-August 2014 (Impact)	22.90 ± 15.88	101.41 ± 97.90
September-November 2014 (Impact)	10.57 ± 10.45	36.63 ± 30.19
December 2014-February 2015 (Impact)	12.84 ± 7.17	57.36 ± 37.35
March-May 2015 (Impact)	12.42 ± 4.42	45.32 ± 38.14
June-August 2015 (Impact)	12.36 ± 5.81	61.19 ± 38.63
September-November 2015 (Impact)	11.71 ± 4.43	43.30 ± 21.38
December 2015-February 2016 (Impact)	13.86 ± 6.78	63.40 ± 35.77
March-May 2016 (Impact)	9.64 ± 6.44	49.01 ± 36.69
June-August 2016 (Impact)	14.14 ± 7.66	34.91 ± 19.69
September-November 2016 (Impact)	13.17 ± 9.08	53.82 ± 43.64
December 2016-February 2017 (Impact)	13.58 ± 7.47	46.73 ± 41.18
March-May 2017 (Impact)	7.43 ± 5.13	21.48 ± 23.49
June-August 2017 (Impact)	8.83 ± 5.66	23.25 ± 12.54
September-November 2017 (Impact)	8.84 ± 8.07	24.47 ± 22.09
December 2017-February 2018 (Impact)	6.22 ± 7.79	20.99 ± 25.64
March-May 2018 (Impact)	11.18 ± 7.37	45.95 ± 40.07
June-August 2018 (Impact)	19.78 ± 9.47	83.71 ± 45.18
September-October 2018 (Impact)	17.27 ± 3.65	79.36 ± 31.30

3.3.3. Notably, the encounter rates of dolphin sightings (ER(STG)) and encounter rates of dolphins (ER(ANI)) in the present quarter (September to October 2018)

were the fifth and fourth highest respectively during the entire construction period, and the ER(ANI) and ER(STG) in this autumn quarter was the highest and second highest respectively among the seven autumn periods in 2011-18 (Table 4). In fact, those encounter rates in the present quarter were even higher than the baseline ones recorded in 2011 (Table 4). Such noticeable rebound in the present quarter (as well as in the previous quarter) should be continuously monitored in the upcoming quarter, to confirm whether the increase in dolphin occurrence in WL survey area in recent months is temporary or persistent.

- 3.3.4. A one-way ANOVA was conducted to examine whether there were any significant differences in the average encounter rates between the baseline and impact monitoring periods. For the comparison between the baseline period and the present quarter (i.e. the 22nd quarter of the impact phase), the p-value for the differences in average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI were 0.846 and 0.440 respectively. Therefore, if the alpha value is set at 0.05, significant difference was not detected between the baseline period and the present quarter in both encounter rates of STG and ANI.
- 3.3.5. Another comparison was made between the baseline period and the 22 cumulative quarters in the impact phase, and the p-value for the differences in average dolphin encounter rates of STG and ANI were 0.476 and 0.635 respectively. As a result, no significant difference was found in the dolphin encounter rates between the baseline period and the cumulative quarters in the impact phase.

3.4. *Group size*

- 3.4.1. Group size of Chinese White Dolphins ranged from one to twelve individuals per group in WL survey area during September to October 2018. The average dolphin group size for the two-month period was compared with the one deduced from the baseline period in September to November 2011, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Comparison of average dolphin group sizes from impact monitoring period (September-October 2018) and baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011)

	Average Dolphin Group Size	
	September – October 2018	September – November 2011
West Lantau	3.88 ± 3.07 (n = 24)	3.63 ± 2.97 (n = 46)

3.4.2. The average dolphin group size in the WL region during the present quarter was slightly higher than the one recorded during the three-month baseline period (Table 5). Among the 24 groups, 15 of them were composed of only 1-4 dolphins, while there were eight groups in moderate size with 5-9 dolphins, and only one large group with 12 animals.

3.4.3. Distribution of dolphins with larger group sizes (with five or more animals per group) during September to October 2018 is shown in Figure 4. Besides the large group of animals sighted to the west of Peaked Hill, the other medium-sized groups of dolphins were mostly distributed in waters to the west of Kai Kung Shan and Fan Lau (Figure 4). This was very different from the baseline phase when the larger dolphin groups were mostly concentrated near Tai O Peninsula and Kai Kung Shan (Figure 4).

3.5. *Habitat use*

3.5.1. From September to October 2018, the grids that recorded higher densities of dolphins were located near Tai O Peninsula, Kai Kung Shan, Peaked Hill and Tai O (Figures 5a & 5b).

3.5.2. However, it should be cautioned that the amount of survey effort collected in each grid during the two-month period was very low (only four units of survey effort for most grids), and therefore the habitat use pattern derived from the two-month dataset should be treated with extra caution.

3.5.3. When compared with the habitat use pattern recorded during the baseline period in September-November 2011, it appears that the overall dolphin occurrence was much lower in the waters between Tai O Peninsula and Kai Kung Shan as well as to the north and northwest of Tai O Peninsula during the present impact phase monitoring period in autumn 2018 (Figure 6).

3.6. *Mother-calf pairs*

3.6.1. During the two-month impact phase monitoring period, only one young calf (an unspotted calf) was sighted in the WL survey area. The single calf comprised only 1.1% of all animals sighted, which was much lower than the percentage recorded during the baseline monitoring period (6.6%).

3.6.2. The unspotted calf occurred with its mother to the west of Kai Kung Shan during this quarter, and the calf occurrence was very different from the baseline period when that was much more frequent and concentrated in the northern portion of WL waters near Tai O Peninsula (Figure 7).

- 3.7. *Activities and associations with fishing boats*
- 3.7.1. During the present impact monitoring period, only one dolphin group was engaged in socializing activity to the west of Peaked Hill (Figure 8). On the other hand, none of the dolphin groups was observed to be engaged in feeding, traveling or milling/resting activity in this quarter.
- 3.7.2. Distribution of different activities engaged by the dolphins during the present impact phase monitoring period was drastically different from the one during the baseline period, when the main concentration of feeding and socializing activities occurred more often between Tai O Peninsula and Peaked Hill (Figure 8).
- 3.7.3. During the two-month monitoring period, none of the 24 dolphin groups was associated with any operating fishing boat (Appendix II).
- 3.8. *Summary of photo-identification works*
- 3.8.1. From September to October 2018, over 3,000 digital photographs of Chinese White Dolphins were taken during the impact phase monitoring surveys for the photo-identification work.
- 3.8.2. In total, 50 individuals sighted 69 times altogether were identified (see the summary table in Appendix III and photographs of identified individuals in Appendix IV). The majority of these individuals were re-sighted only once during the two-month period. However, there were a total of ten individuals (NL256, SL44, WL61, WL79, WL92, WL130, WL131, WL220, WL230 and WL293) being re-sighted twice, and another four individuals being re-sighted 3-4 times (NL225, NL269, WL109 and WL152) (Appendix III).
- 3.8.3. Among the 50 identified individual dolphins, surprisingly none of them was re-sighted in North Lantau waters during HKLR03/HKBCF monitoring surveys during the same period, which was drastically different from the previous monitoring quarters during the HKLR09 construction with regular occurrence of identified individuals across the bridge alignment.
- 3.8.4. Notably, a number of individuals (e.g. NL33, NL145, NL210, NL233, NL242) were consistently sighted in North Lantau waters in the past, but were only re-sighted in WL waters during the present quarterly period.
- 3.9. *Individual range use*
- 3.9.1. Ranging patterns of the 50 individuals identified during the two-month study period were determined by fixed kernel method, as shown in Appendix V.

- 3.9.2. As in previous monitoring quarters, the majority of identified individuals that primarily centered their range use in West Lantau were still sighted within their normal ranges during the present quarterly period, while none of them has extended their range use from WL waters to the northern part of Lantau waters (Appendix V).

4. Conclusion

- 4.1. During the present quarter of dolphin monitoring, no adverse impact from the activities of the HKLR09 construction project on Chinese White Dolphins was noticeable from general observations.
- 4.2. Nevertheless, the dolphin usage in WL region should be continuously monitored during the operational phase of HZMB, to further examine whether the dolphins are still affected by the lingering impacts from the bridge construction works in the near future.

5. References

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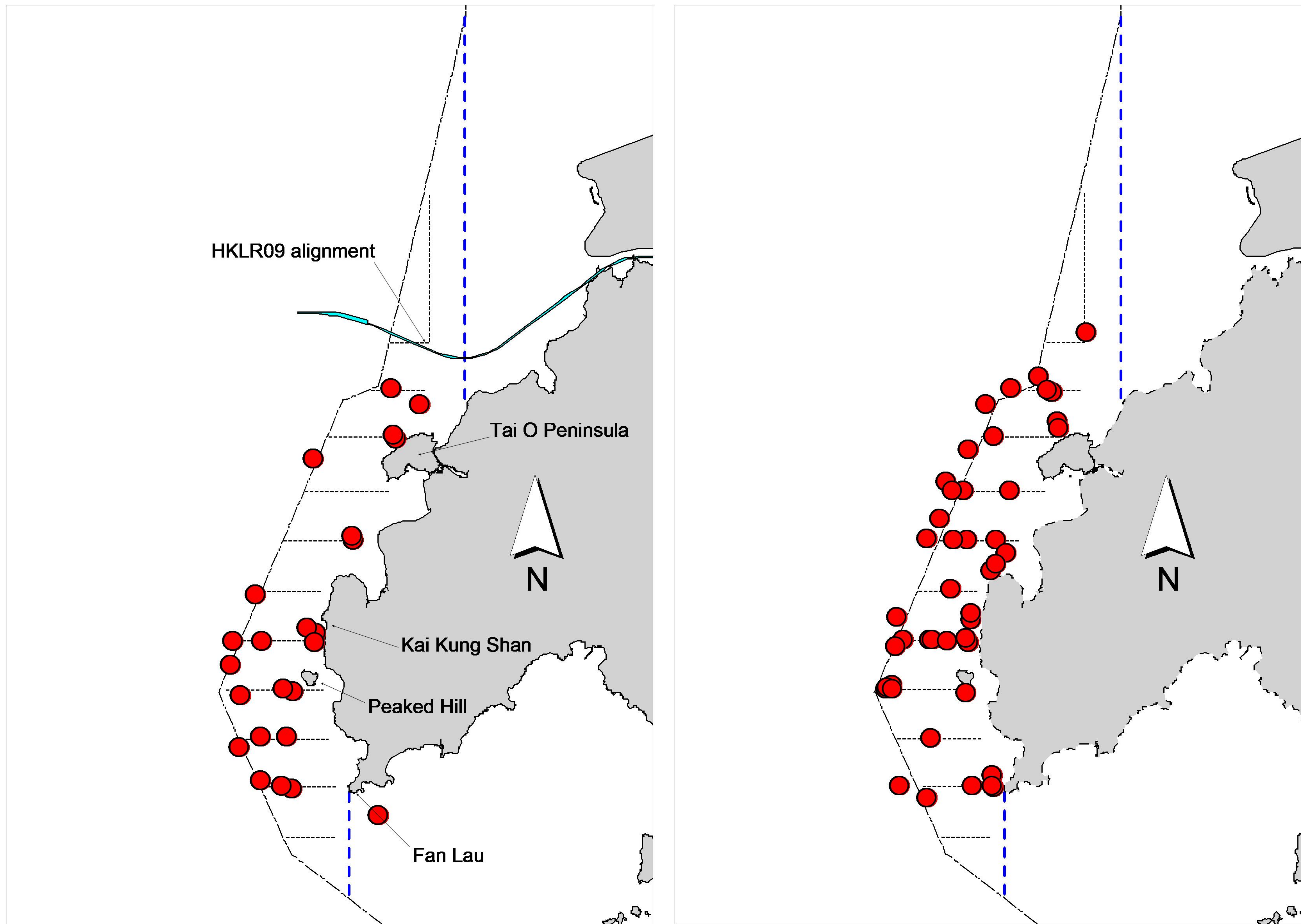


Figure 1. Distribution of Chinese white dolphin sightings in West Lantau during HKLR09 impact phase (left: September – October 2018) and baseline monitoring surveys (right: September – November 2011)

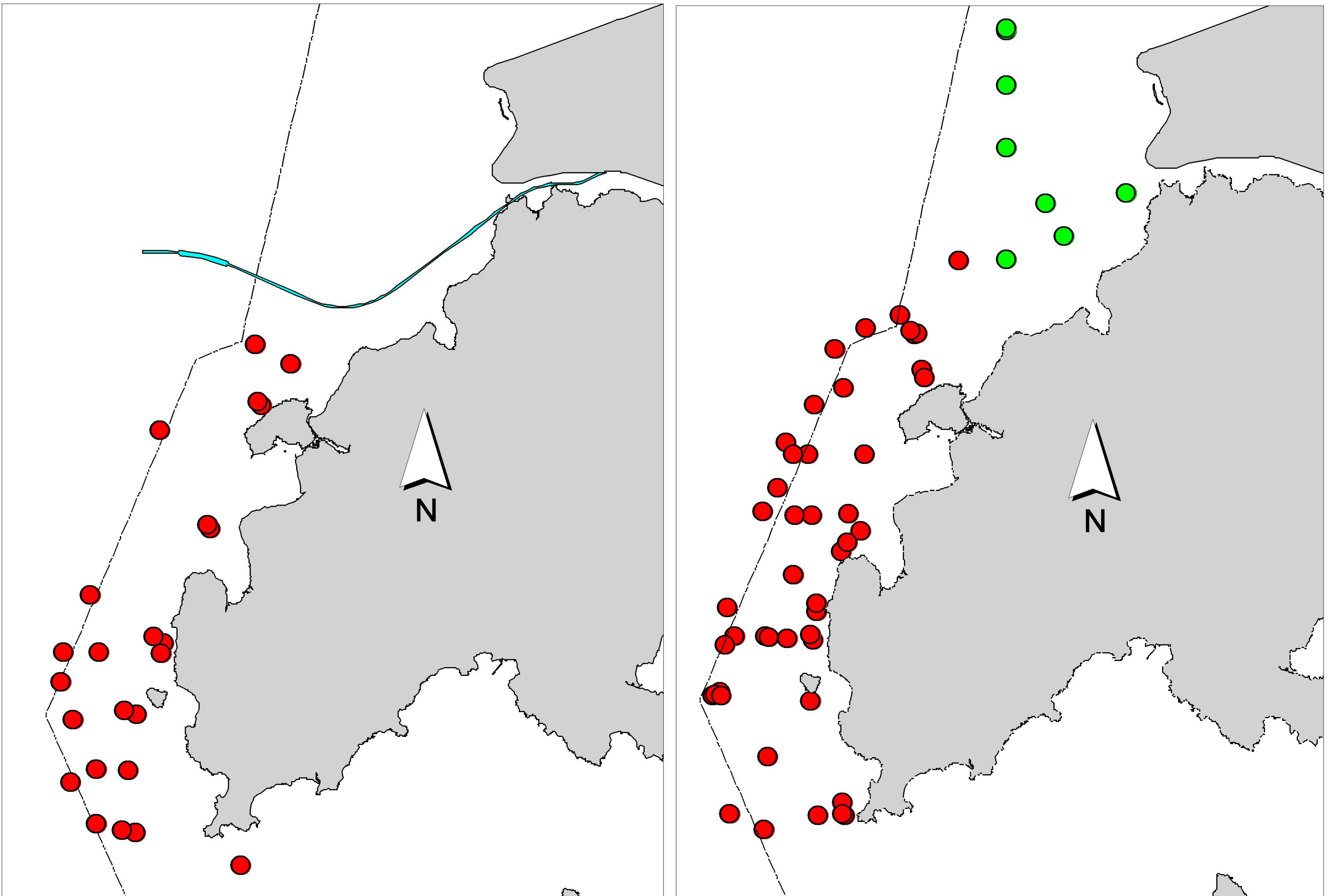


Figure 2. Distribution of Chinese white dolphin sightings from HKLR03 (in green) and HKLR09 surveys (in red) near the HKLR09 alignment during impact phase (left: September – October 2018) and baseline monitoring surveys (right: September – November 2011)

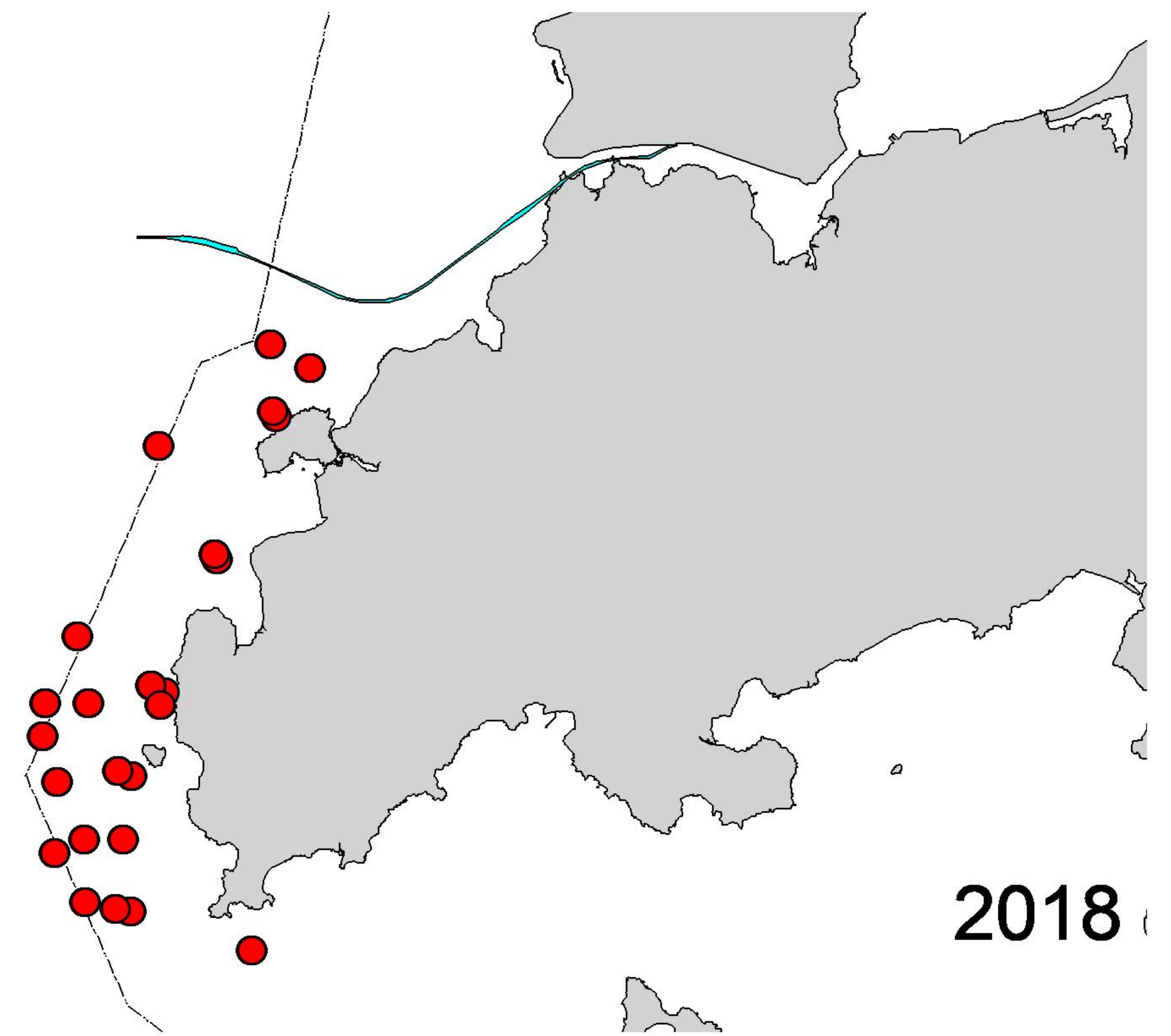
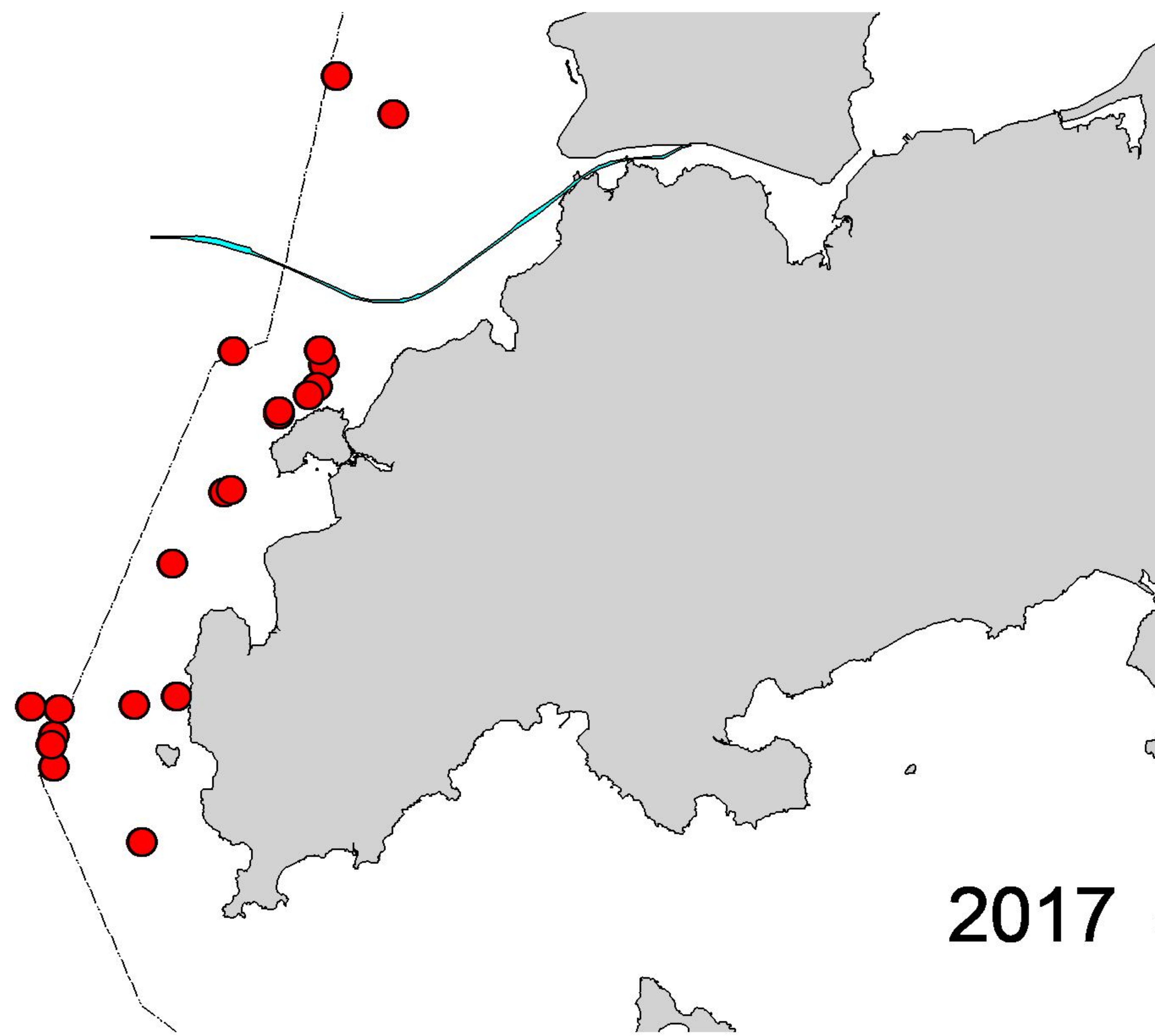
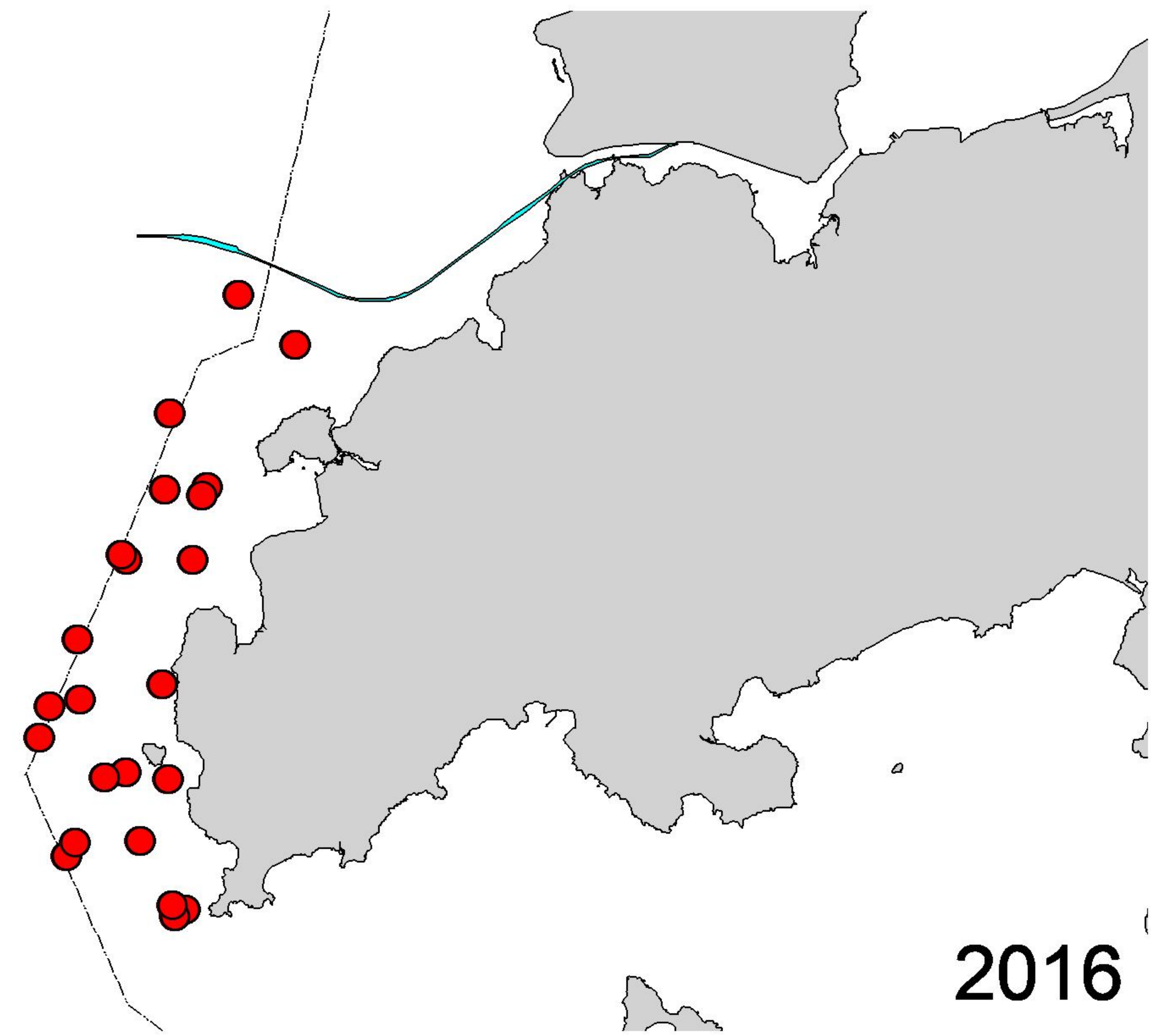
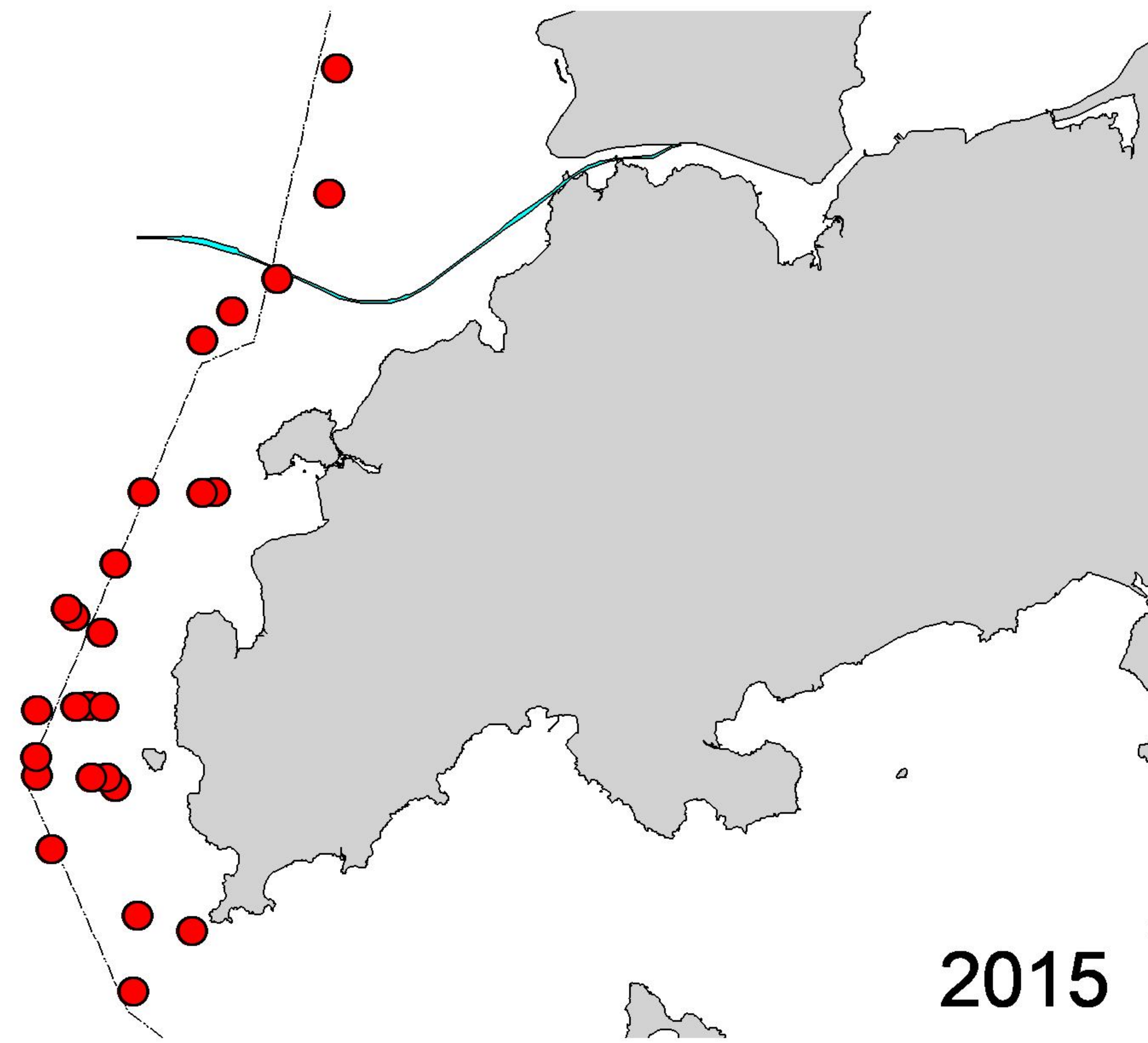


Figure 3. Comparisons on distribution of Chinese white dolphin sightings in West Lantau in the autumn months of 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 during HKLR09 impact phase

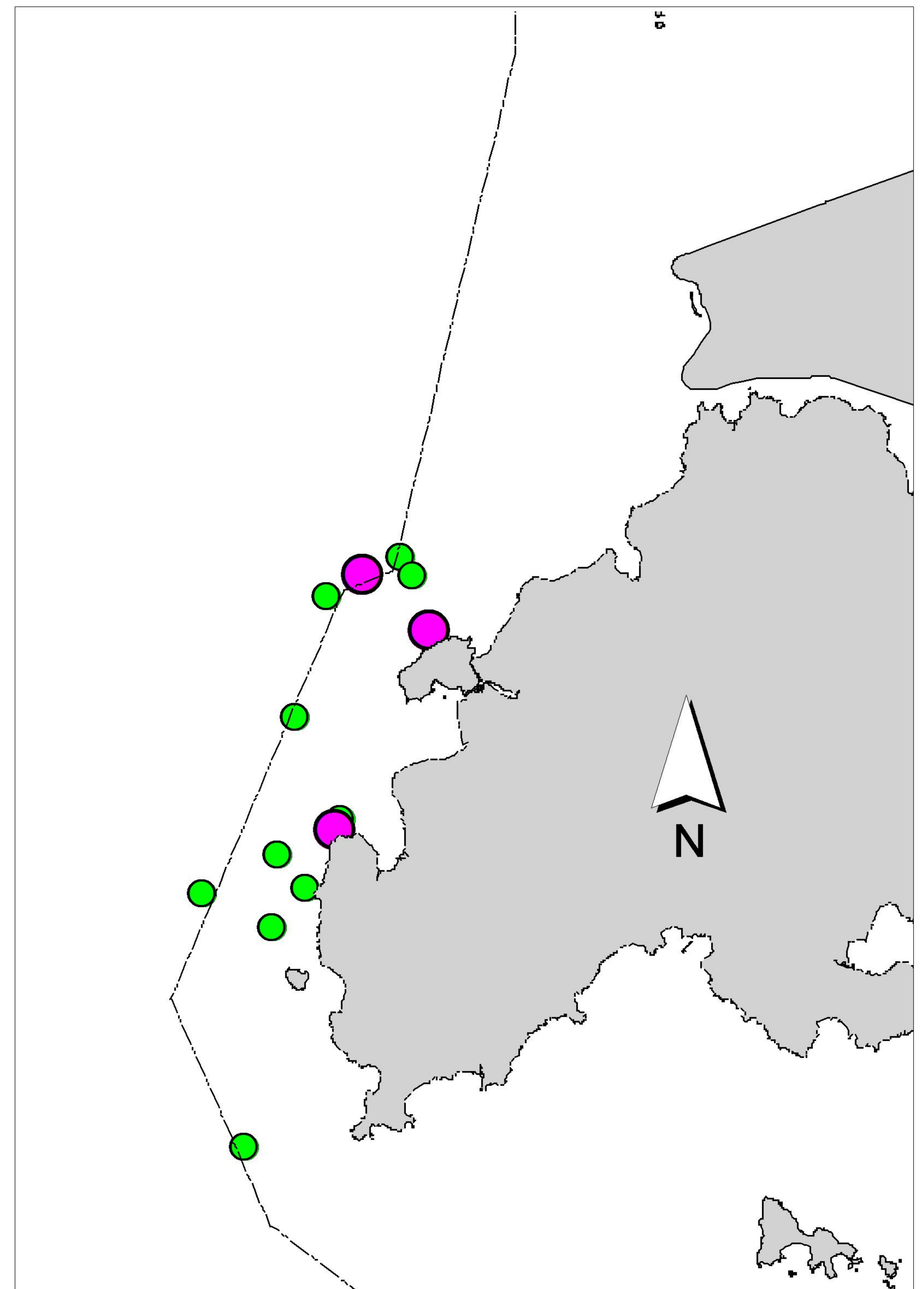
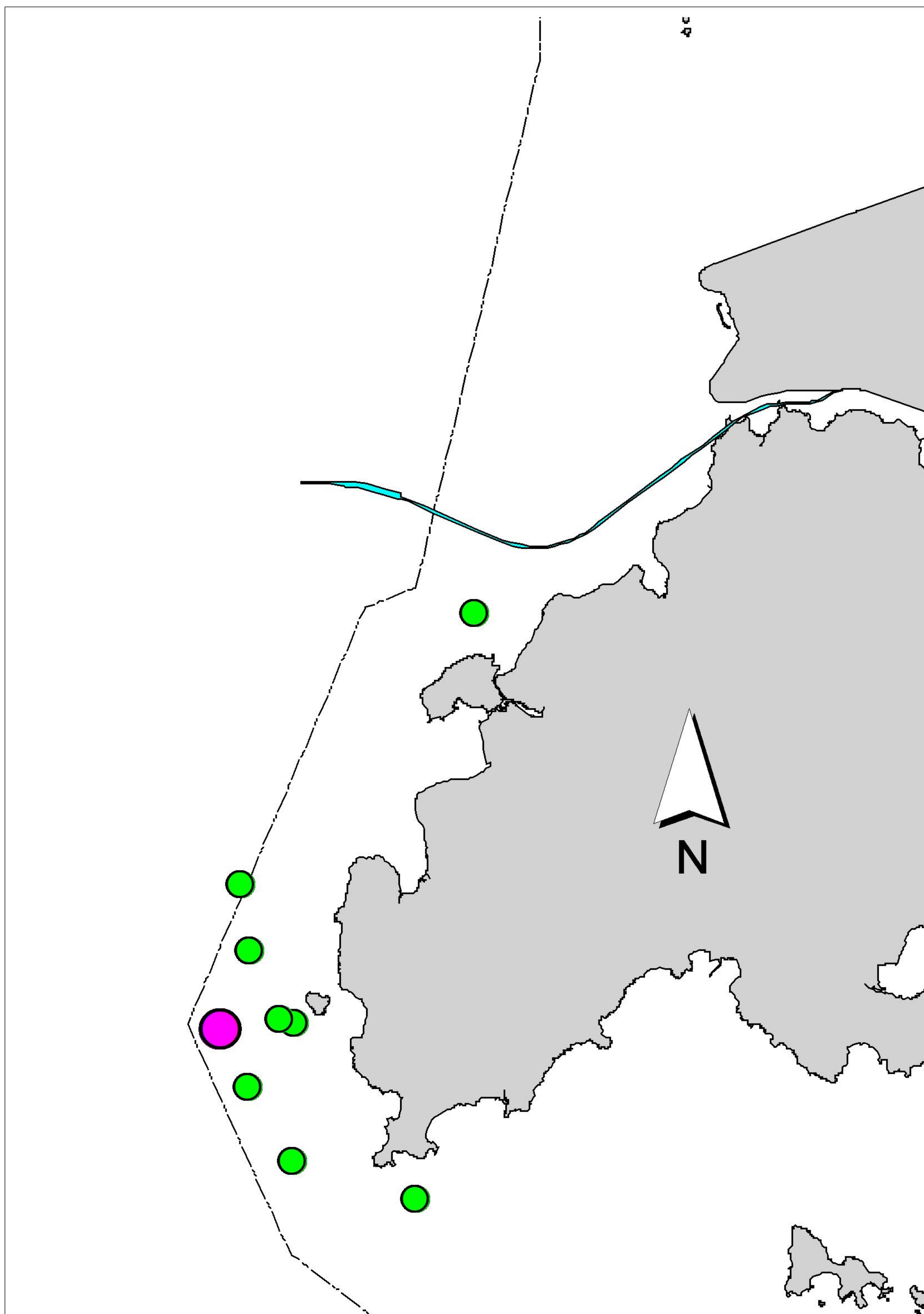


Figure 4. Distribution of Chinese white dolphins with larger group sizes during HKLR09 impact phase (left: September – October 2018) and baseline monitoring surveys (right: September – November 2011) (green dots: group sizes of 5 or more; purple dots: group sizes of 10 or more)

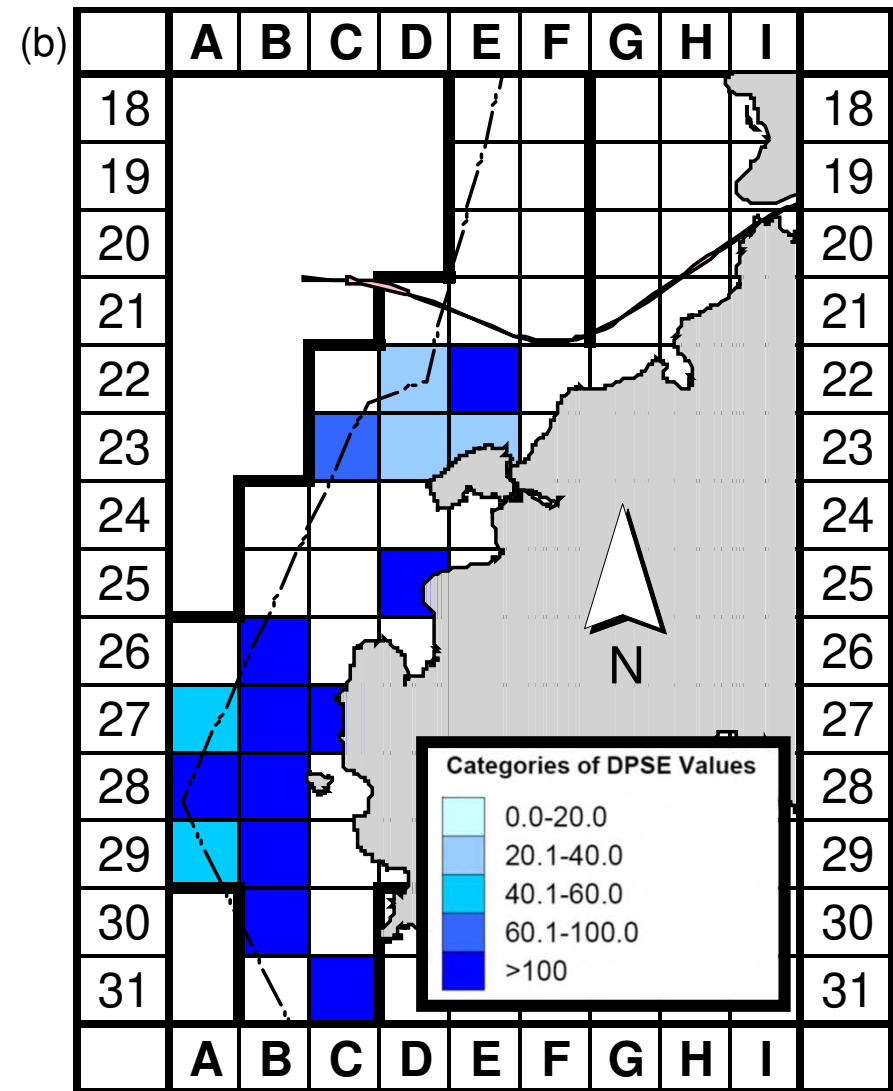
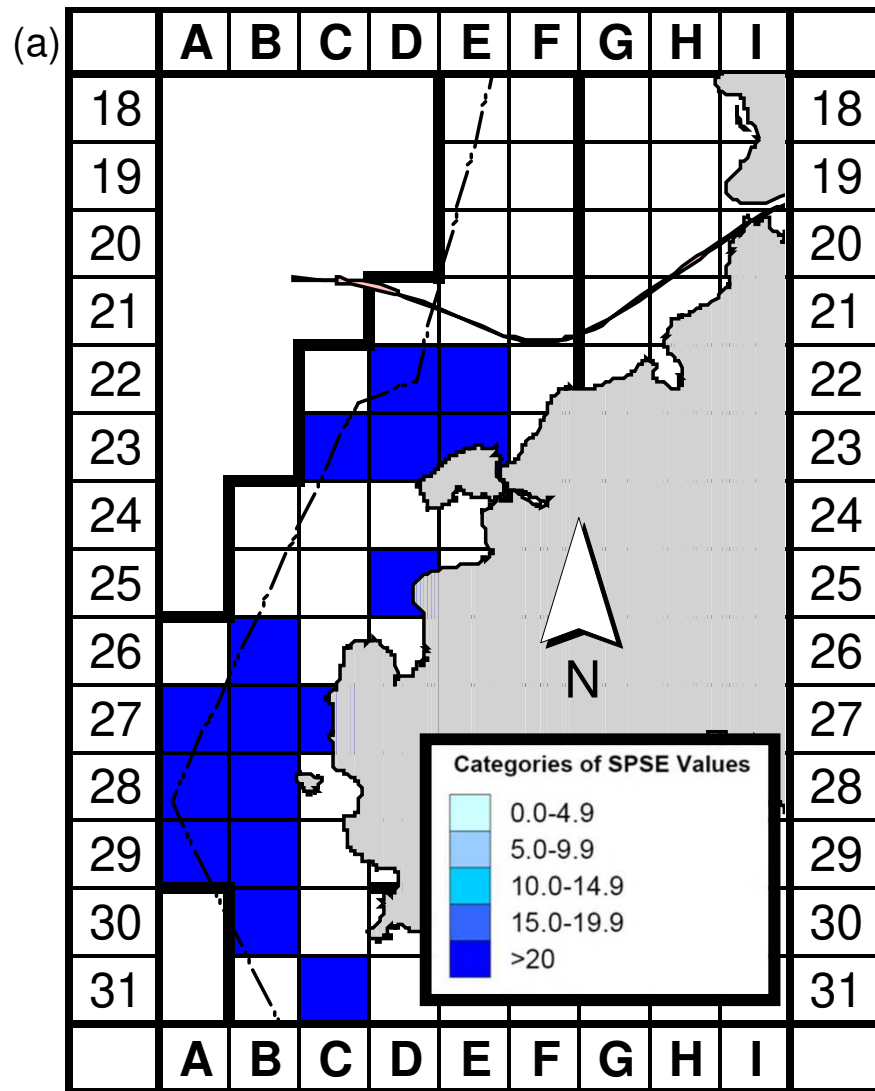


Figure 5a. Sighting density of Chinese white dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in West Lantau survey area, using data collected during HKLR09 impact monitoring period (Sep-Oct 18) (SPSE = no. of on-effort sightings per 100 units of survey effort)

Figure 5b. Density of Chinese white dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in West Lantau survey area, using data collected during HKLR09 impact monitoring period (Sep-Oct 18) (DPSE = no. of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort)

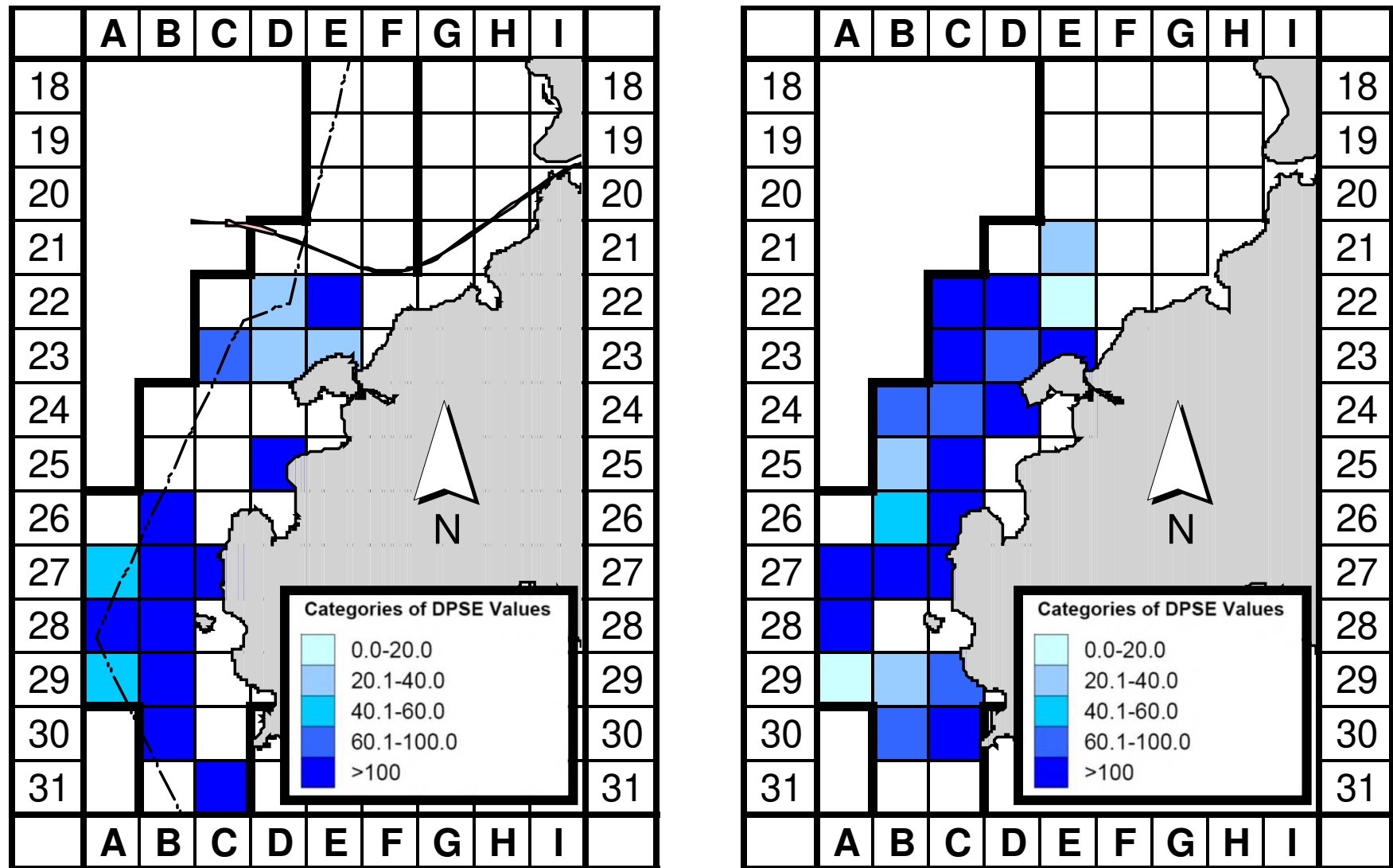


Figure 6. Comparison of density of Chinese white dolphins with corrected survey effort per km² in West Lantau survey area between the impact monitoring period (September-October 2018; left) and baseline monitoring period (September-November 2011; right) (DPSE = no. of dolphins per 100 units of survey effort)

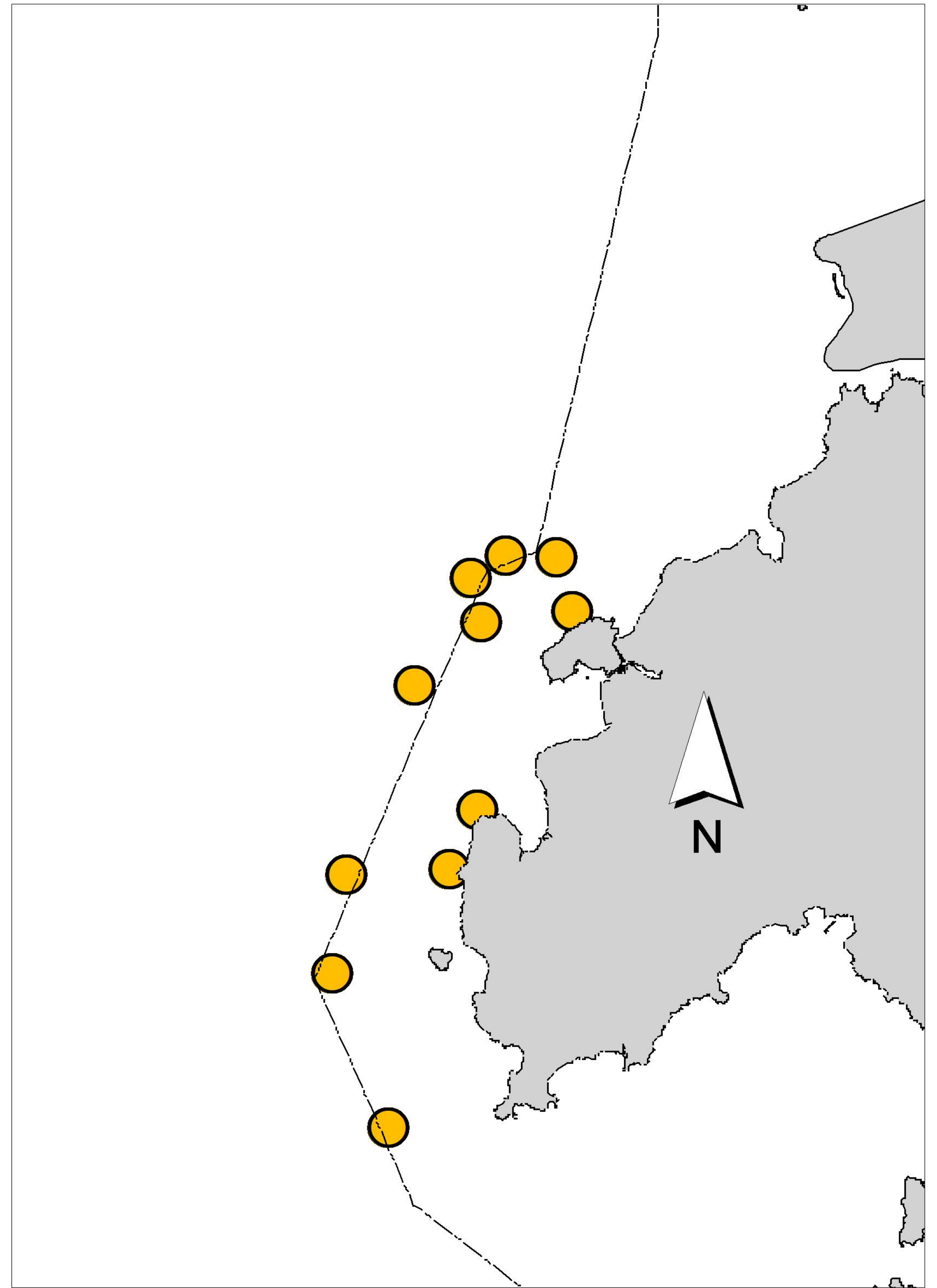
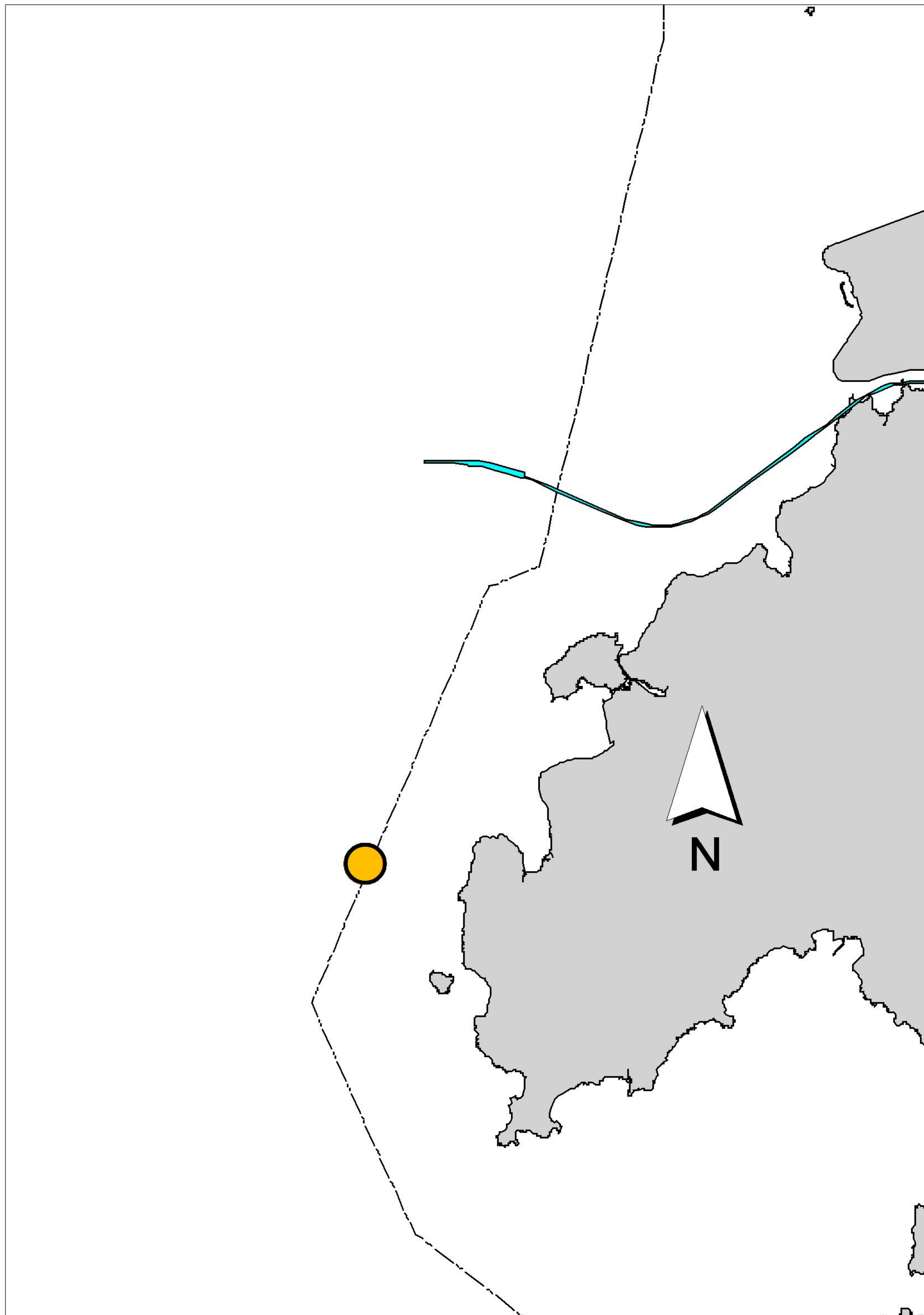


Figure 7. Distribution of young calves of Chinese white dolphins during HKLR09 impact phase (left: September – October 2018) and baseline monitoring surveys (right: September – November 2011)

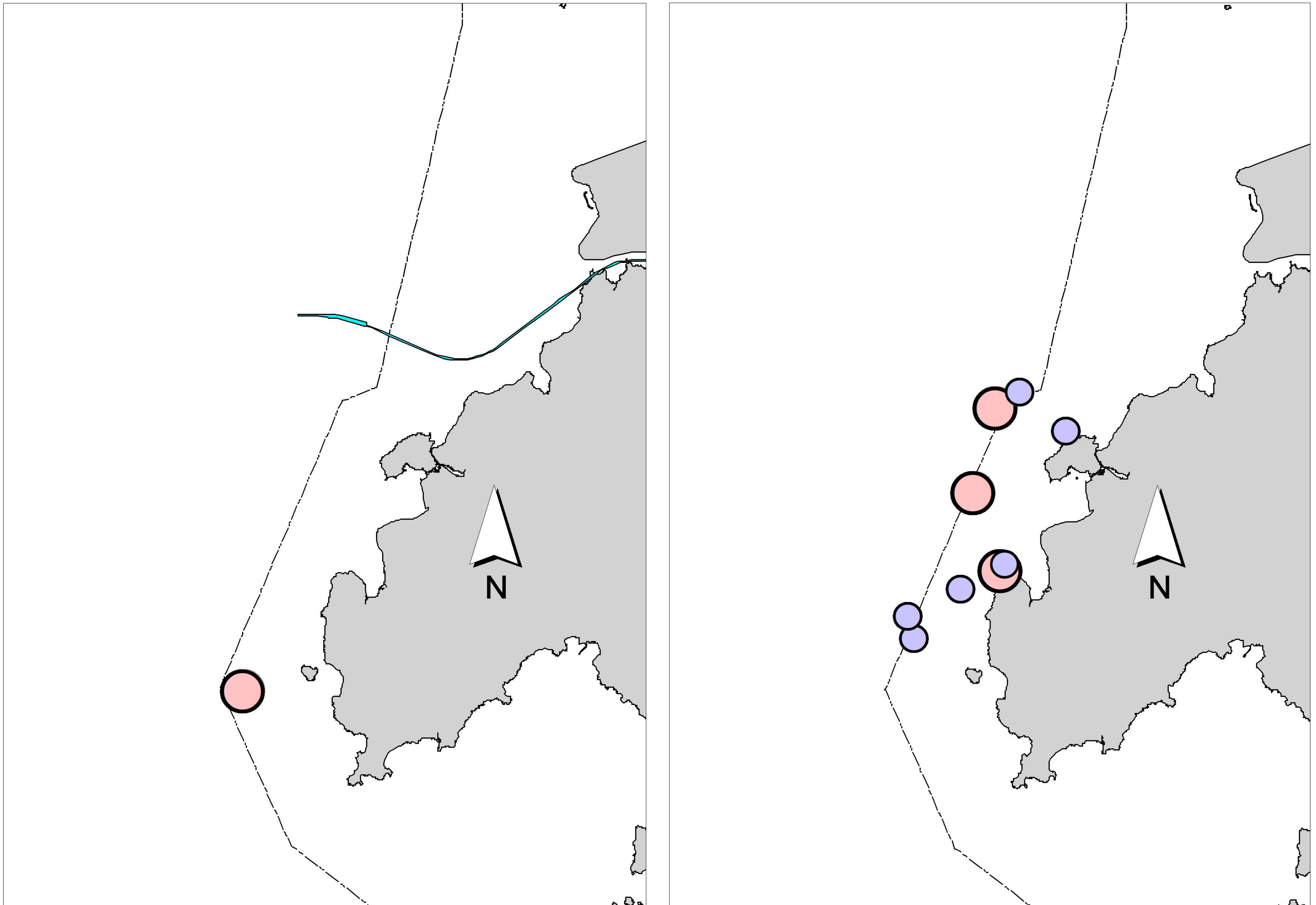


Figure 8. Distribution of dolphins engaged in feeding (in purple), socializing (in pink) and traveling (in green) activities during HKLR09 impact phase (left: September – October 2018) and baseline monitoring surveys (right: September – November 2011)

Appendix I. HKLR09 Survey Effort Database (September-October 2018)

(Abbreviations: BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; P = Primary Line Effort; S = Secondary Line Effort)

DATE	AREA	BEAU	EFFORT	SEASON	VESSEL	TYPE	P/S
5-Sep-18	W LANTAU	2	18.49	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	P
5-Sep-18	W LANTAU	3	2.08	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	P
5-Sep-18	W LANTAU	1	0.95	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S
5-Sep-18	W LANTAU	2	6.65	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S
5-Sep-18	W LANTAU	3	1.21	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S
11-Sep-18	W LANTAU	2	17.70	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	P
11-Sep-18	W LANTAU	3	5.25	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	P
11-Sep-18	W LANTAU	2	9.33	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S
11-Sep-18	W LANTAU	3	2.55	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S
2-Oct-18	W LANTAU	2	7.69	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	P
2-Oct-18	W LANTAU	3	13.73	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	P
2-Oct-18	W LANTAU	2	3.47	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S
2-Oct-18	W LANTAU	3	7.63	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S
9-Oct-18	W LANTAU	1	6.47	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	P
9-Oct-18	W LANTAU	2	9.63	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	P
9-Oct-18	W LANTAU	3	5.25	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	P
9-Oct-18	W LANTAU	1	4.02	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S
9-Oct-18	W LANTAU	2	5.66	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S
9-Oct-18	W LANTAU	3	2.23	AUTUMN	STANDARD36826	HKLR	S

Appendix II. HKLR09 Chinese White Dolphin Sighting Database (September-October 2018)

(Abbreviations: STG# = Sighting Number; HRD SZ = Dolphin Herd Size; BEAU = Beaufort Sea State; PSD = Perpendicular Distance; BOAT ASSOC. = Fishing Boat Association; P/S: Sighting Made on Primary/Secondary Lines)

DATE	STG #	TIME	HRD SZ	AREA	BEAU	PSD	EFFORT	TYPE	NORTHING	EASTING	SEASON	BOAT ASSOC.	P/S
5-Sep-18	1	1055	9	W LANTAU	2	196	ON	HKLR	814209	803546	AUTUMN	NONE	S
5-Sep-18	2	1128	3	W LANTAU	2	228	ON	HKLR	813096	801255	AUTUMN	NONE	S
5-Sep-18	3	1154	4	W LANTAU	2	148	ON	HKLR	811466	802127	AUTUMN	NONE	P
5-Sep-18	4	1220	2	W LANTAU	2	220	ON	HKLR	809574	801319	AUTUMN	NONE	S
5-Sep-18	5	1240	2	W LANTAU	2	191	ON	HKLR	808936	799493	AUTUMN	NONE	S
5-Sep-18	6	1255	6	W LANTAU	2	159	ON	HKLR	808380	800832	AUTUMN	NONE	P
5-Sep-18	7	1328	2	W LANTAU	3	36	ON	HKLR	807275	799674	AUTUMN	NONE	S
5-Sep-18	8	1342	7	W LANTAU	2	73	ON	HKLR	806431	800817	AUTUMN	NONE	P
11-Sep-18	1	1054	1	W LANTAU	2	202	ON	HKLR	813513	803029	AUTUMN	NONE	S
11-Sep-18	2	1129	1	W LANTAU	2	341	ON	HKLR	811544	802086	AUTUMN	NONE	P
11-Sep-18	3	1206	1	W LANTAU	2	382	ON	HKLR	809674	801134	AUTUMN	NONE	P
11-Sep-18	4	1222	7	W LANTAU	3	43	ON	HKLR	809422	800164	AUTUMN	NONE	P
11-Sep-18	5	1248	12	W LANTAU	3	28	ON	HKLR	808305	799708	AUTUMN	NONE	P
11-Sep-18	6	1331	2	W LANTAU	3	326	ON	HKLR	806576	800137	AUTUMN	NONE	S
11-Sep-18	7	1344	5	W LANTAU	2	411	ON	HKLR	805895	802662	AUTUMN	NONE	P
2-Oct-18	1	1054	1	W LANTAU	3	141	ON	HKLR	813590	802977	AUTUMN	NONE	S
2-Oct-18	2	1209	9	W LANTAU	3	403	ON	HKLR	808458	800626	AUTUMN	NONE	P
2-Oct-18	3	1241	2	W LANTAU	3	192	ON	HKLR	807472	800695	AUTUMN	NONE	P
2-Oct-18	4	1247	5	W LANTAU	3	132	ON	HKLR	807473	800118	AUTUMN	NONE	P
2-Oct-18	5	1258	2	W LANTAU	2	136	ON	HKLR	806475	800580	AUTUMN	NONE	P
9-Oct-18	2	1048	1	W LANTAU	1	132	ON	HKLR	814532	802938	AUTUMN	NONE	P
9-Oct-18	3	1200	5	W LANTAU	2	27	ON	HKLR	810364	800022	AUTUMN	NONE	P
9-Oct-18	4	1230	2	W LANTAU	2	189	ON	HKLR	809397	801277	AUTUMN	NONE	S
9-Oct-18	5	1243	2	W LANTAU	2	48	ON	HKLR	809412	799535	AUTUMN	NONE	P

Appendix III. Individual dolphins identified during HKLR09 monitoring surveys in September-October 2018

ID#	DATE	STG#	AREA
CH12	05/09/18	8	W LANTAU
CH38	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
CH108	09/10/18	3	W LANTAU
CH113	05/09/18	6	W LANTAU
NL33	11/09/18	4	W LANTAU
NL103	11/09/18	4	W LANTAU
NL145	05/09/18	1	W LANTAU
NL210	05/09/18	7	W LANTAU
NL212	09/10/18	3	W LANTAU
NL226	11/09/18	4	W LANTAU
NL233	05/09/18	1	W LANTAU
NL242	05/09/18	3	W LANTAU
NL255	05/09/18	8	W LANTAU
	02/10/18	2	W LANTAU
	02/10/18	3	W LANTAU
NL256	05/09/18	1	W LANTAU
	02/10/18	2	W LANTAU
NL269	05/09/18	4	W LANTAU
	05/09/18	6	W LANTAU
	02/10/18	2	W LANTAU
	02/10/18	3	W LANTAU
NL310	05/09/18	5	W LANTAU
NL322	11/09/18	4	W LANTAU
NL329	05/09/18	1	W LANTAU
SL44	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
	11/09/18	7	W LANTAU
SL58	09/10/18	5	W LANTAU
SL60	05/09/18	6	W LANTAU
WL11	11/09/18	4	W LANTAU
WL15	11/09/18	3	W LANTAU
WL17	05/09/18	6	W LANTAU
WL28	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
WL42	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
WL61	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
	09/10/18	3	W LANTAU
WL72	09/10/18	3	W LANTAU
WL74	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
WL79	05/09/18	4	W LANTAU
	11/09/18	1	W LANTAU
WL91	05/09/18	8	W LANTAU
WL92	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
	11/09/18	7	W LANTAU
WL94	11/09/18	7	W LANTAU

ID#	DATE	STG#	AREA
WL109	05/09/18	8	W LANTAU
	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
	09/10/18	5	W LANTAU
WL123	09/10/18	4	W LANTAU
WL130	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
	11/09/18	7	W LANTAU
WL131	05/09/18	8	W LANTAU
	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
WL142	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
WL145	05/09/18	2	W LANTAU
WL152	05/09/18	8	W LANTAU
	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
	02/10/18	2	W LANTAU
WL190	02/10/18	2	W LANTAU
WL216	05/09/18	1	W LANTAU
WL220	05/09/18	8	W LANTAU
	09/10/18	5	W LANTAU
WL230	11/09/18	2	W LANTAU
	02/10/18	4	W LANTAU
WL232	09/10/18	2	W LANTAU
WL283	05/09/18	8	W LANTAU
WL288	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
WL291	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU
WL293	05/09/18	1	W LANTAU
	02/10/18	2	W LANTAU
WL294	11/09/18	5	W LANTAU

Appendix IV. Fifty individual dolphins that were identified during September to October 2018 under HKLR09 impact phase monitoring surveys



Appendix IV. (cont'd)

NL33



NL103



NL145



NL210



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



NL212



NL226



NL233



NL242

Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



WL74



WL79



WL91



WL92

Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



Appendix IV. (cont'd)



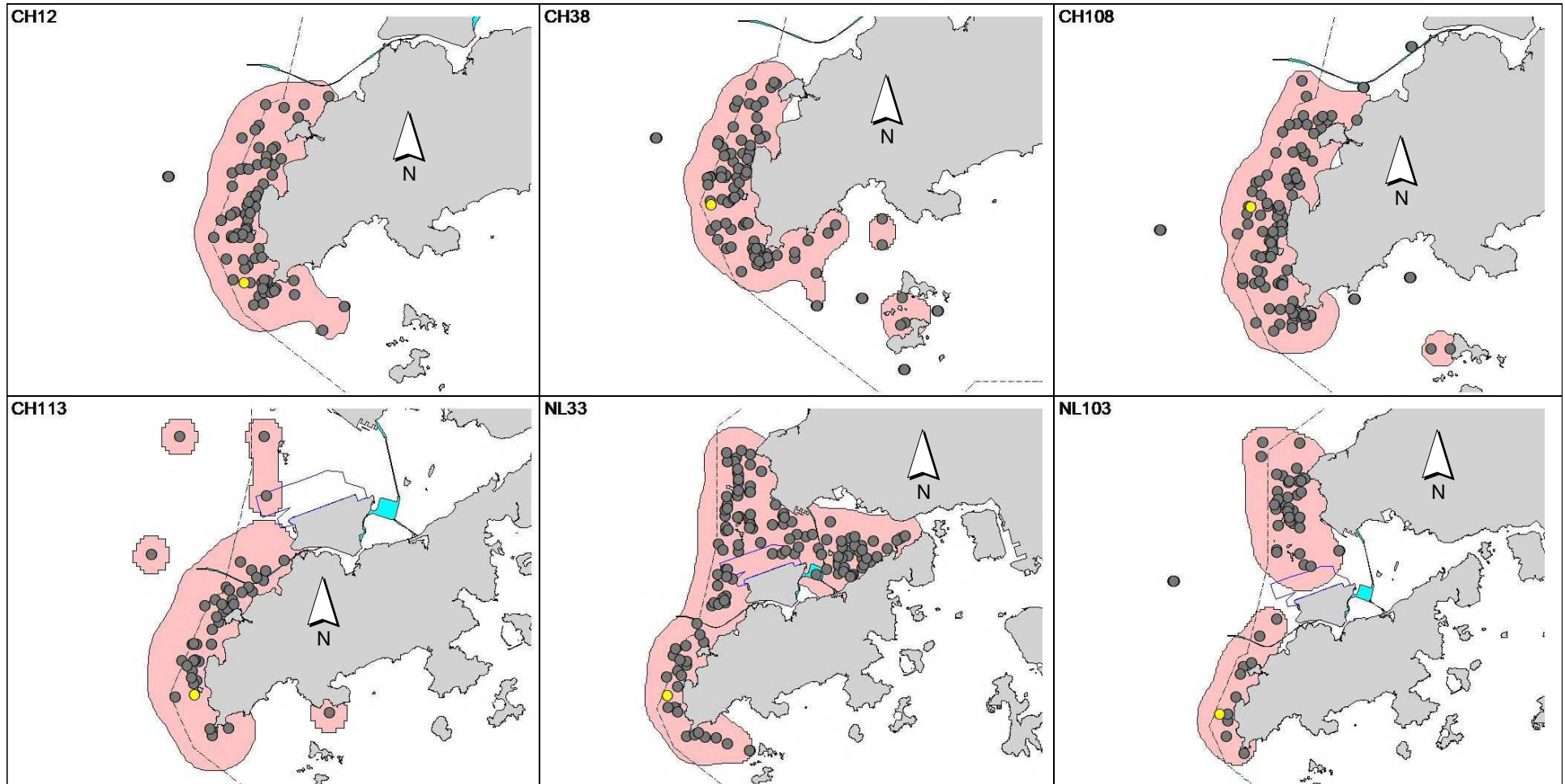
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Appendix IV. (cont'd)

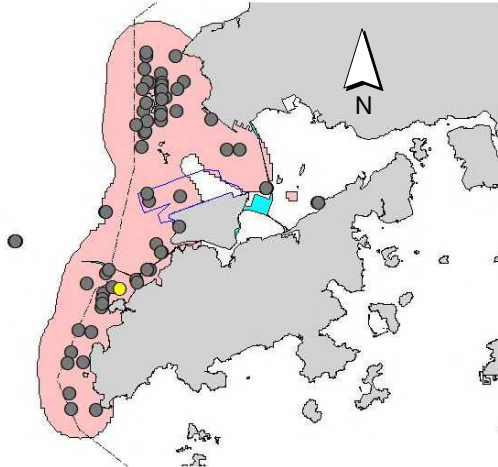


Appendix V. Ranging patterns (95% kernel ranges) of 50 individual dolphins that were sighted during HKLR09 impact phase monitoring period (note: yellow dots indicate sightings made in September-October 2018 during HKLR09 monitoring surveys)

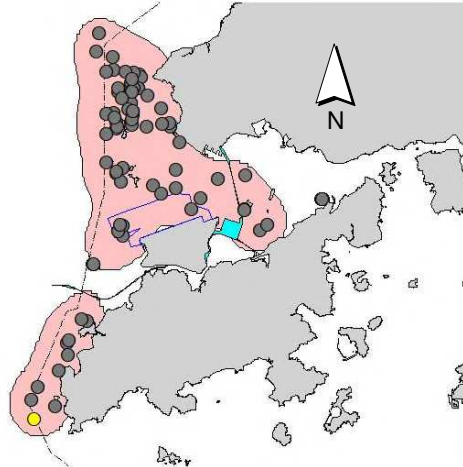


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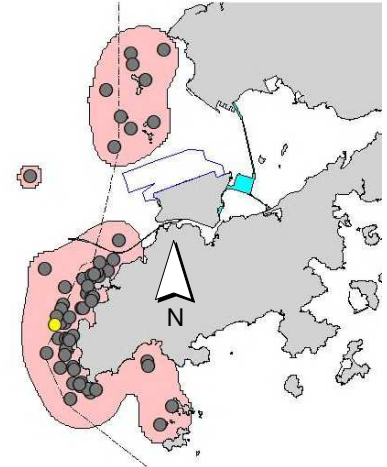
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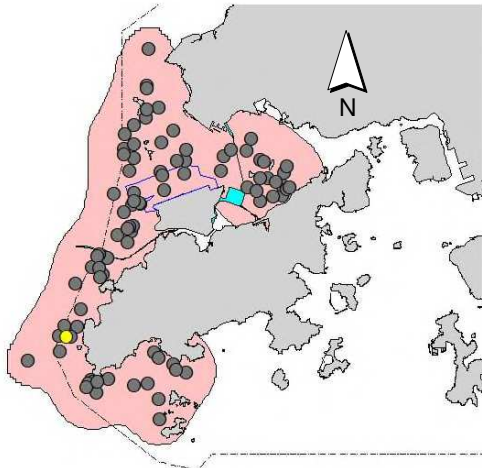
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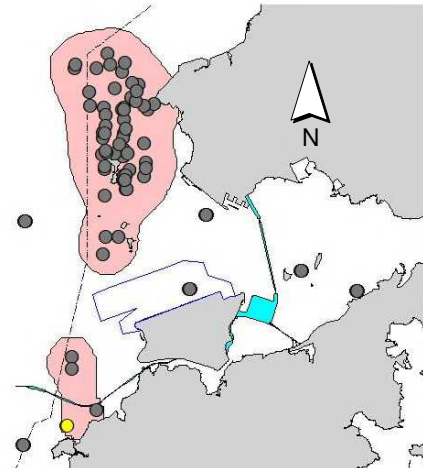
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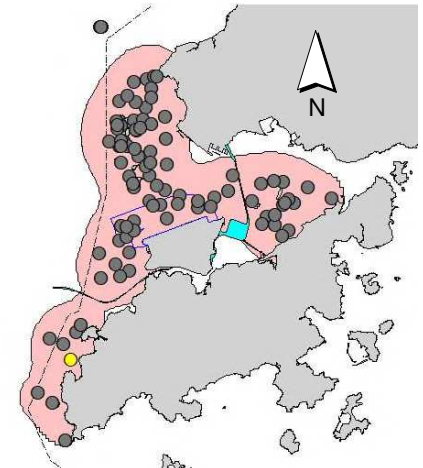
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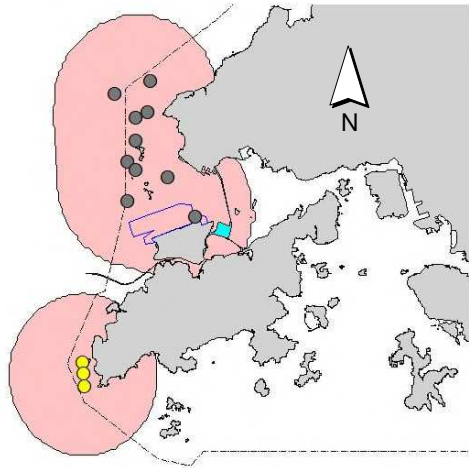


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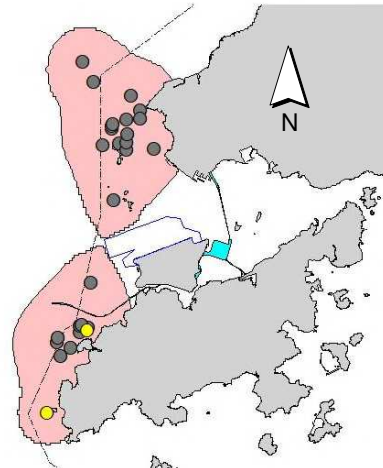


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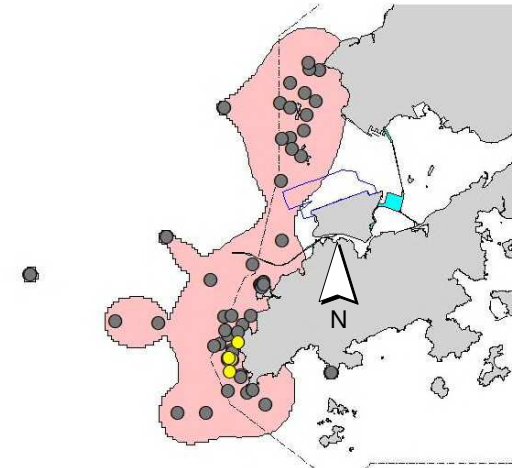
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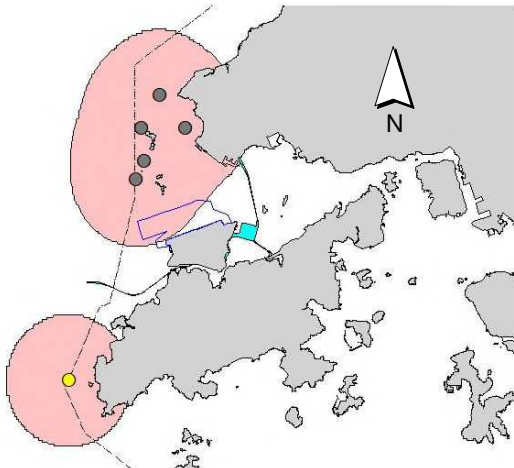
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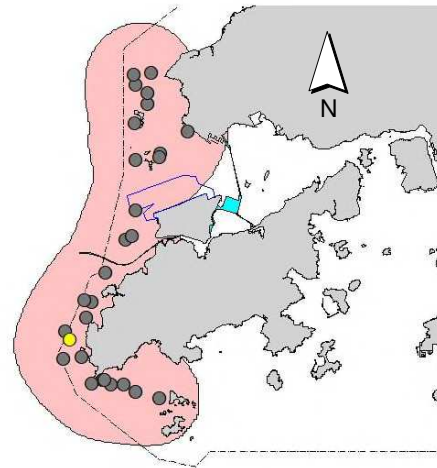
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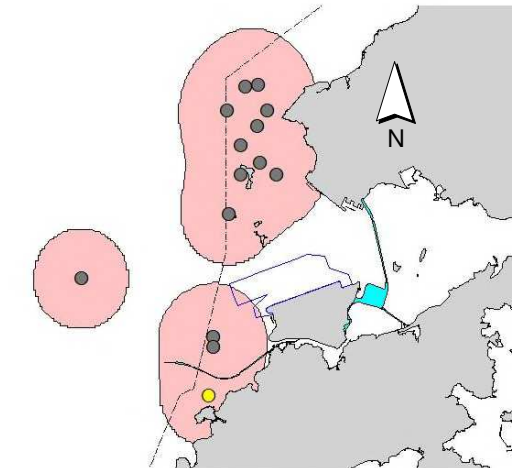
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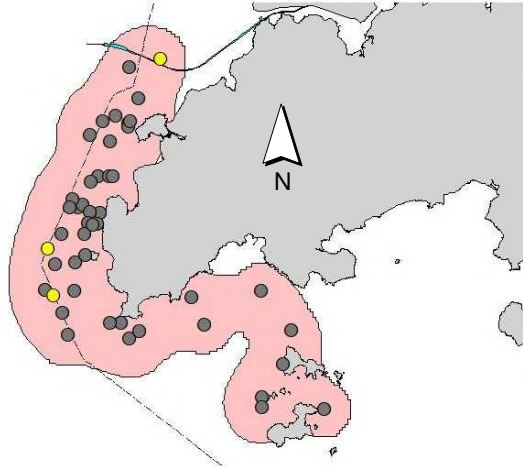


NL329

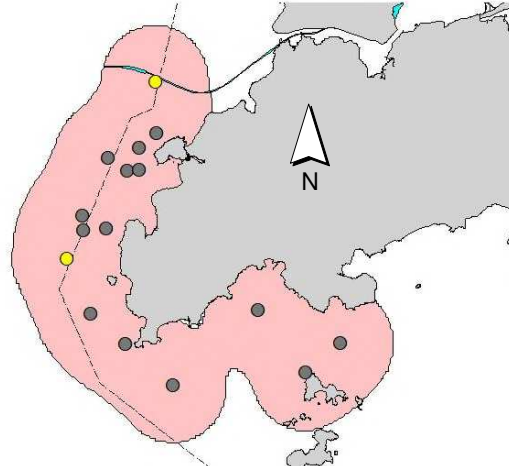


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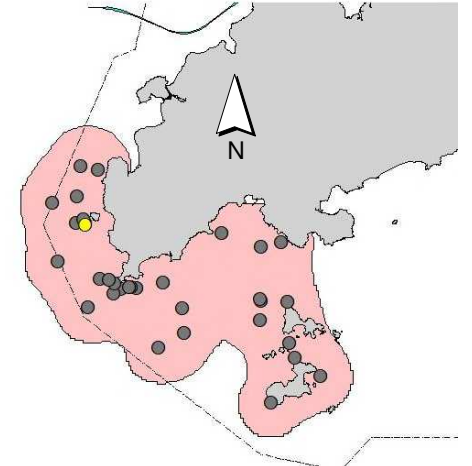
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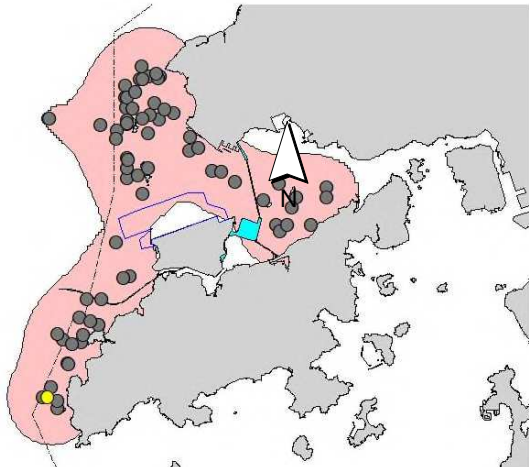
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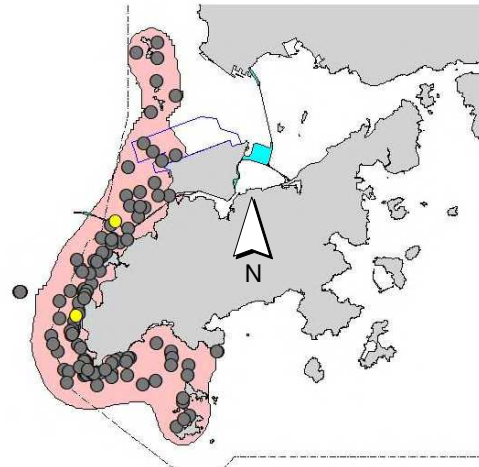
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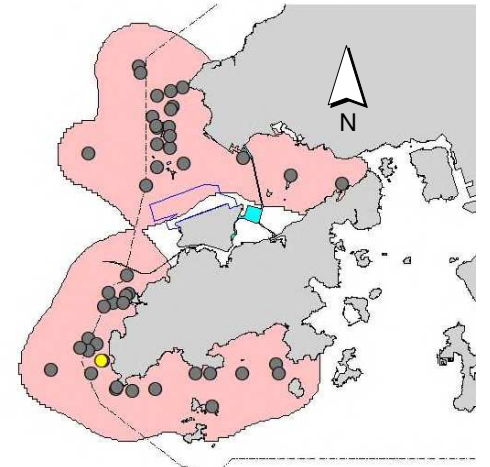
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WL15

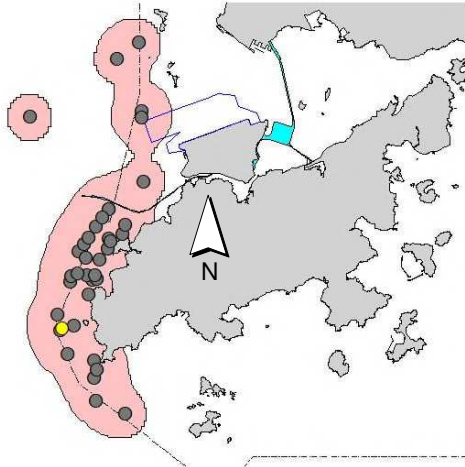


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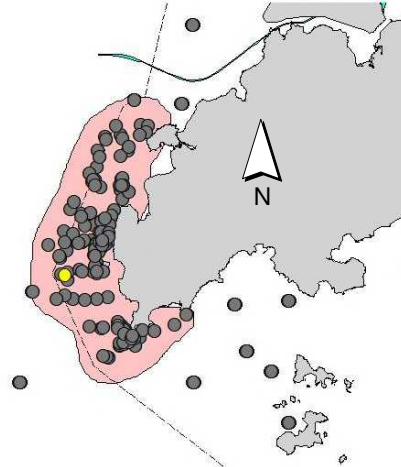


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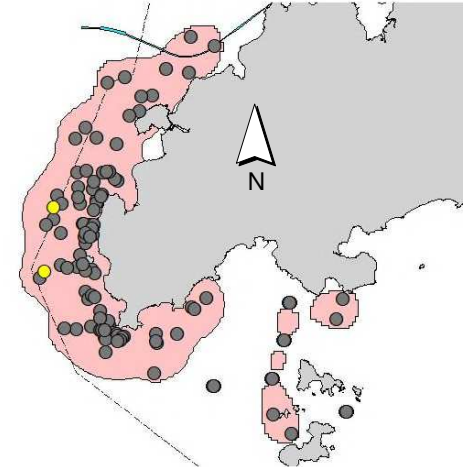
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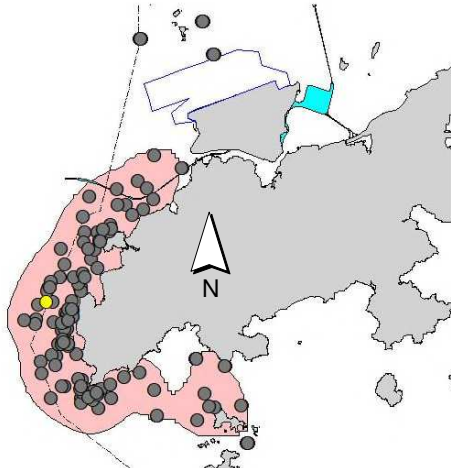
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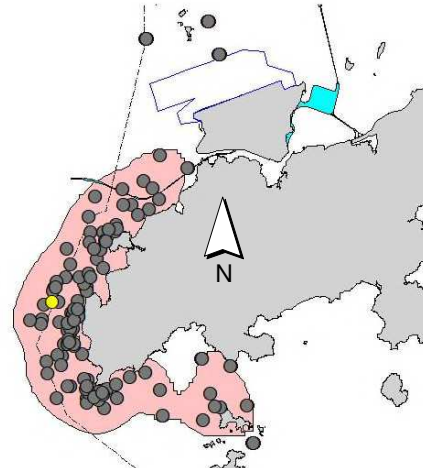
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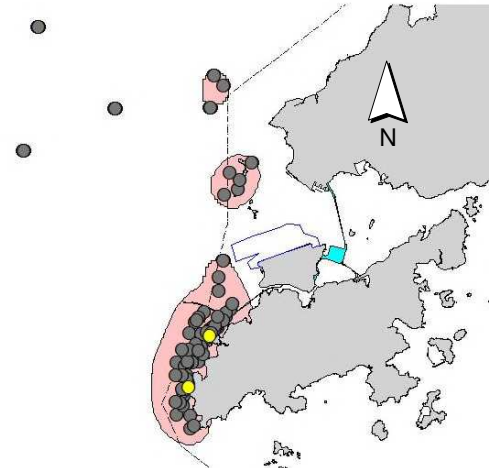
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WL74

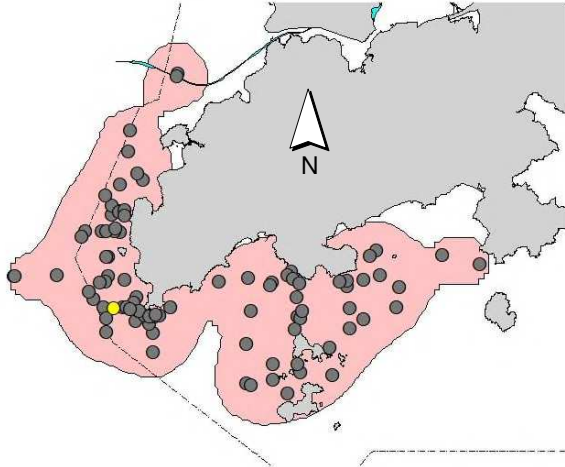


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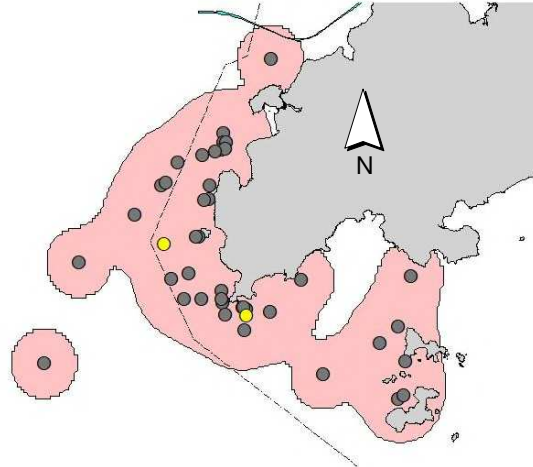


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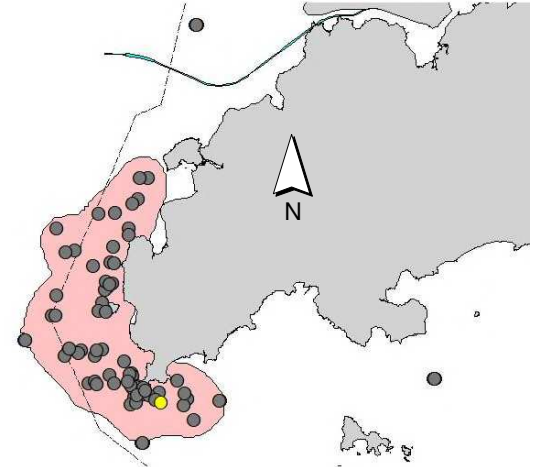
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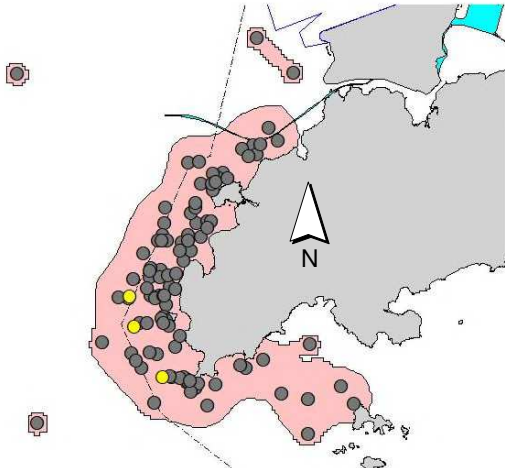
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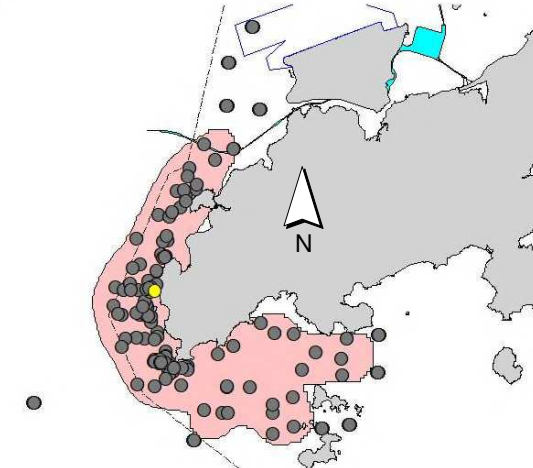
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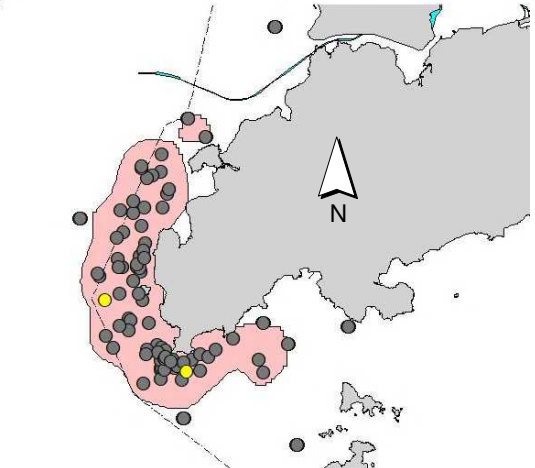
WL109



WL123

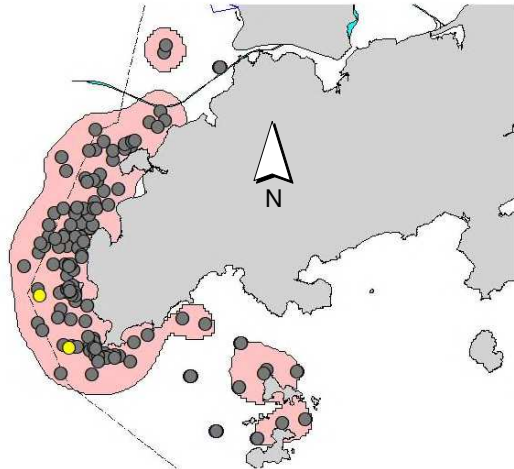


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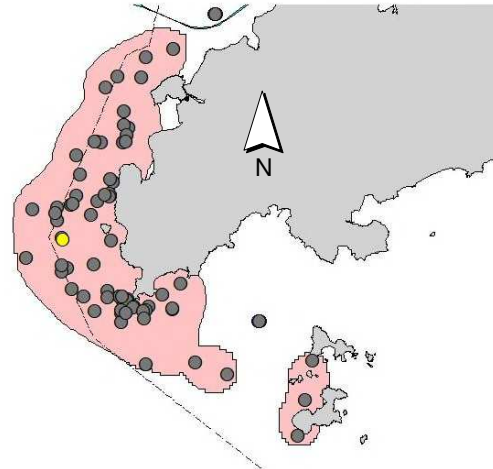


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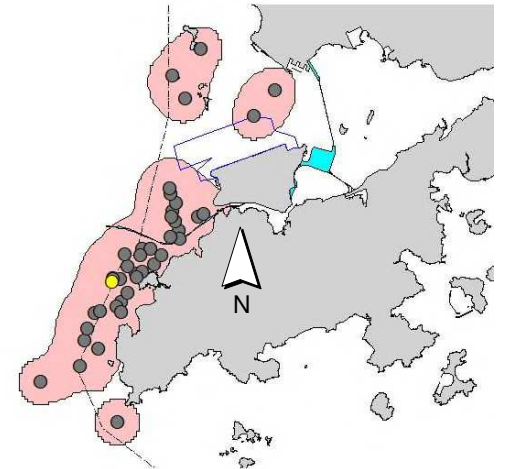
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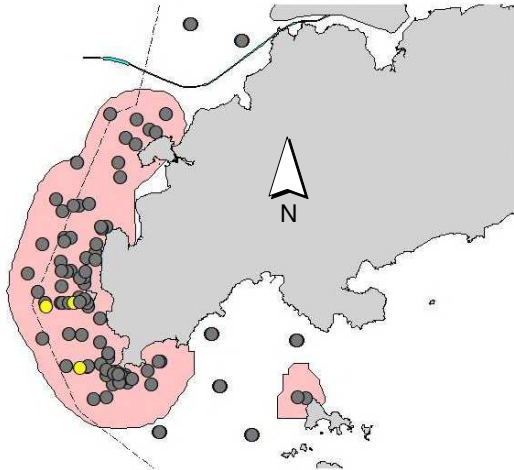
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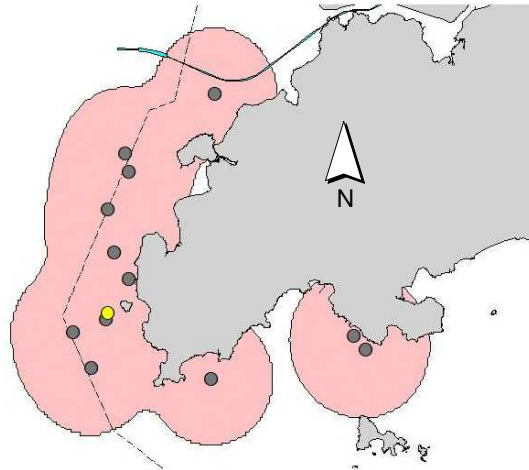
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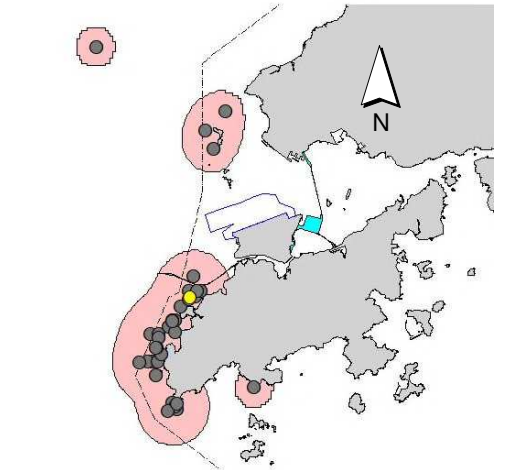
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WL190

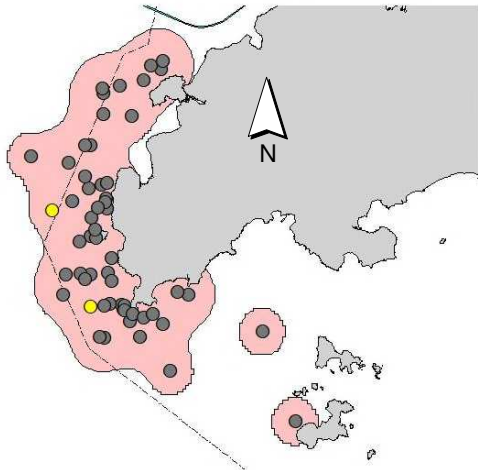


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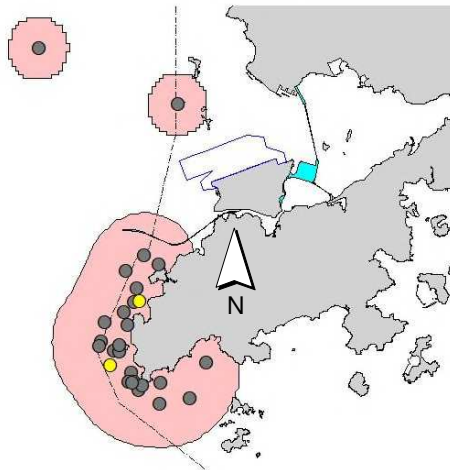


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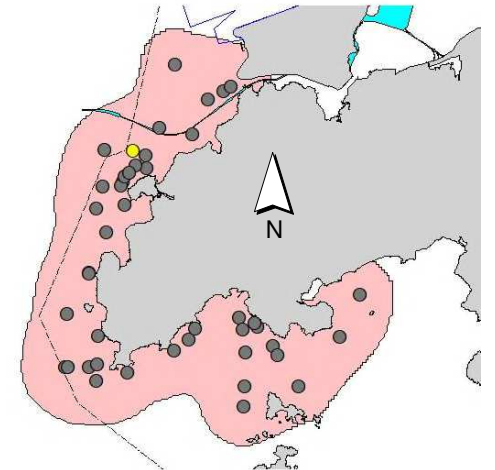
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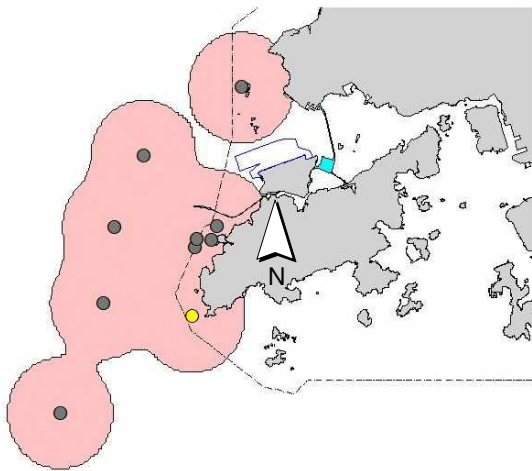
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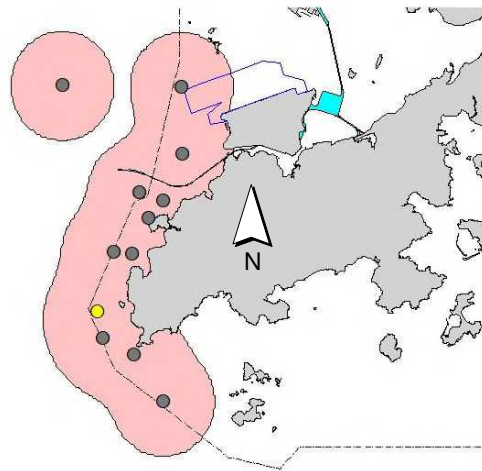
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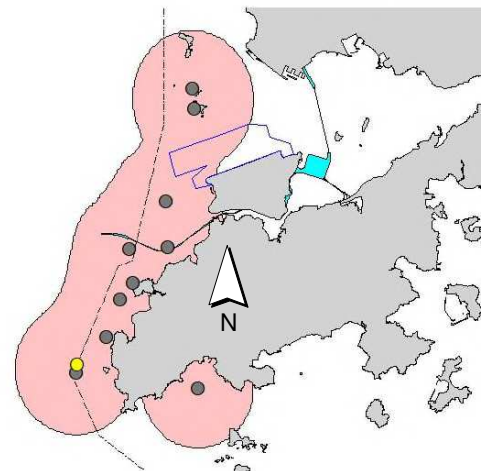
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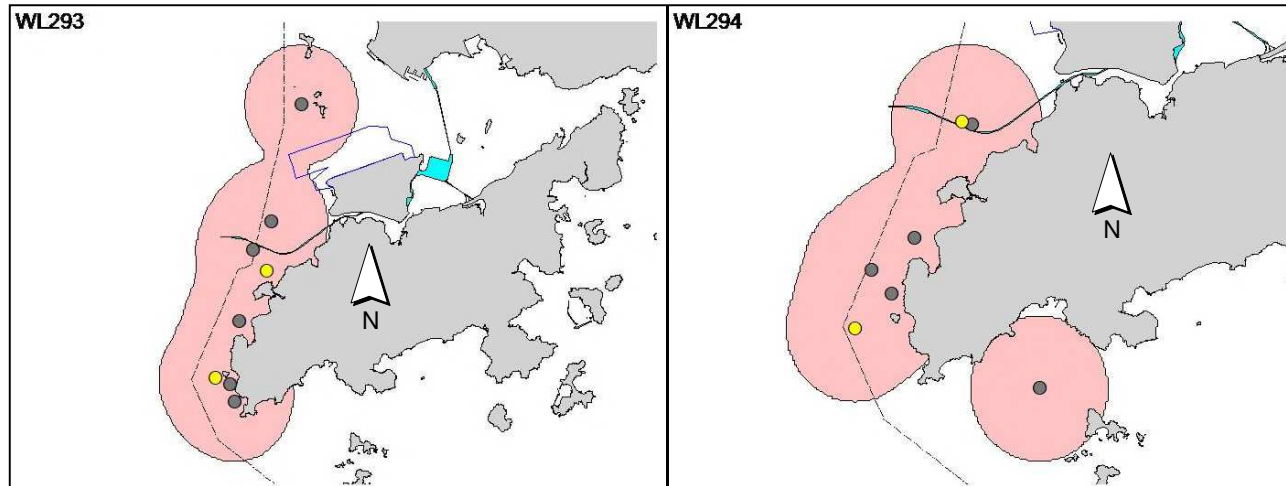
WL288



WL291



Appendix V. (cont'd)



APPENDIX G
EVENT ACTION PLANS

Event / Action Plan for Air Quality

EVENT	ACTION			
	ET	IEC	SO	CONTRACTOR
ACTION LEVEL				
1. Exceedance for one sample	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify source, investigate the causes of exceedance and propose remedial measures; 2. Inform IEC and SO; 3. Repeat measurement to confirm finding; 4. Increase monitoring frequency to daily. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check monitoring data submitted by ET; 2. Check Contractor's working method. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify Contractor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rectify any unacceptable practice; 2. Amend working methods if appropriate.
2. Exceedance for two or more consecutive samples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify source; 2. Inform IEC and SO; 3. Advise the SO on the effectiveness of the proposed remedial measures; 4. Repeat measurements to confirm findings; 5. Increase monitoring frequency to daily; 6. Discuss with IEC and Contractor on remedial actions required; 7. If exceedance continues, arrange meeting with IEC and SO; 8. If exceedance stops, cease additional monitoring. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check monitoring data submitted by ET; 2. Check Contractor's working method; 3. Discuss with ET and Contractor on possible remedial measures; 4. Advise the ET on the effectiveness of the proposed remedial measures; 5. Supervise Implementation of remedial measures. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; 2. Notify Contractor; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit proposals for remedial to SO within 3 working days of notification; 2. Implement the agreed proposals; 3. Amend proposal if appropriate.

LIMIT LEVEL				
1.Exceedance for one sample	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify source, investigate the causes of exceedance and propose remedial measures; 2. Inform SO, Contractor and EPD; 3. Repeat measurement to confirm finding; 4. Increase monitoring frequency to daily; 5. Assess effectiveness of Contractor's remedial actions and keep IEC, EPD and SO informed of the results. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check monitoring data submitted by ET; 2. Check Contractor's working method; 3. Discuss with ET and Contractor on possible remedial measures; 4. Advise the SO on the effectiveness of the proposed remedial measures; 5. Supervise implementation of remedial measures. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; 2. Notify Contractor; 3. Ensure remedial measures properly implemented. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take immediate action to avoid further exceedance; 2. Submit proposals for remedial actions to IEC within 3 working days of notification; 3. Implement the agreed proposals; 4. Amend proposal if appropriate.
2.Exceedance for two or more consecutive samples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notify IEC, SO, Contractor and EPD; 2. Identify source; 3. Repeat measurement to confirm findings; 4. Increase monitoring frequency to daily; 5. Carry out analysis of Contractor's working procedures to determine possible mitigation to be implemented; 6. Arrange meeting with IEC and SO to discuss 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss amongst SO, ET, and Contractor on the potential remedial actions; 2. Review Contractor's remedial actions whenever necessary to assure their effectiveness and advise the SO accordingly; 3. Supervise the implementation of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; 2. Notify Contractor; 3. In consultation with the IEC, agree with the Contractor on the remedial measures to be implemented; 4. Ensure remedial measures properly implemented; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take immediate action to avoid further exceedance; 2. Submit proposals for remedial actions to IEC within 3 working days of notification; 3. Implement the agreed proposals; 4. Resubmit proposals if problem still not under control; 5. Stop the relevant portion of works as determined by the SO until the exceedance

	<p>the remedial actions to be taken;</p> <p>7. Assess effectiveness of Contractor's remedial actions and keep IEC, EPD and SO informed of the results;</p> <p>8. If exceedance stops, cease additional monitoring.</p>	<p>remedial measures.</p>	<p>5. If exceedance continues, consider what portion of the work is responsible and instruct the Contractor to stop that portion of work until the exceedance is abated.</p>	<p>is abated.</p>
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Abbreviations: ET – Environmental Team, IEC – Independent Environmental Checker, SO – Supervising Office

Event / Action Plan for Construction Noise

EVENT	ACTION			
	ET	IEC	SO	CONTRACTOR
Action Level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify source, investigate the causes of exceedance and propose remedial measures; 2. Notify IEC and Contractor; 3. Report the results of investigation to the IEC, SO and Contractor; 4. Discuss with the Contractor and formulate remedial measures; 5. Increase monitoring frequency to check mitigation effectiveness. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the analysed results submitted by the ET; 2. Review the proposed remedial measures by the Contractor and advise the SO accordingly; 3. Supervise the implementation of remedial measures. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; 2. Notify Contractor; 3. Require Contractor to propose remedial measures for the analysed noise problem; 4. Ensure remedial measures are properly implemented 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit noise mitigation proposals to IEC; 2. Implement noise mitigation proposals.
Limit Level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify source; 2. Inform IEC, SO, EPD and Contractor; 3. Repeat measurements to confirm findings; 4. Increase monitoring frequency; 5. Carry out analysis of Contractor's working procedures to determine possible mitigation to be implemented; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss amongst SO, ET, and Contractor on the potential remedial actions; 2. Review Contractors remedial actions whenever necessary to assure their effectiveness and advise the SO accordingly; 3. Supervise the implementation of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing; 2. Notify Contractor; 3. Require Contractor to propose remedial measures for the analysed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take immediate action to avoid further exceedance; 2. Submit proposals for remedial actions to IEC within 3 working days of notification; 3. Implement the agreed proposals;

EVENT	ACTION			
	ET	IEC	SO	CONTRACTOR
	<p>6. Inform IEC, SO and EPD the causes and actions taken for the exceedances;</p> <p>7. Assess effectiveness of Contractor's remedial actions and keep IEC, EPD and SO informed of the results;</p> <p>8. If exceedance stops, cease additional monitoring.</p>	<p>remedial measures.</p>	<p>noise problem;</p> <p>4. Ensure remedial measures properly implemented;</p> <p>5. If exceedance continues, consider what portion of the work is responsible and instruct the Contractor to stop that portion of work until the exceedance is abated.</p>	<p>4. Resubmit proposals if problem still not under control;</p> <p>5. Stop the relevant portion of works as determined by the SO until the exceedance is abated.</p>

Event and Action Plan for Water Quality

Event	ET Leader	IEC	SO	Contractor
Action level being exceeded by one sampling day	<p>Repeat <i>in situ</i> measurement on next day of exceedance to confirm findings;</p> <p>Identify source(s) of impact;</p> <p>Inform IEC, contractor and SO;</p> <p>Check monitoring data, all plant, equipment and Contractor's working methods.</p>	<p>Check monitoring data submitted by ET and Contractor's working methods.</p>	<p>Confirm receipt of notification of non-compliance in writing;</p> <p>Notify Contractor.</p>	<p>Inform the SO and confirm notification of the non-compliance in writing;</p> <p>Rectify unacceptable practice;</p> <p>Amend working methods if appropriate.</p>
Action level being exceeded by two or more consecutive sampling days	<p>Repeat measurement on next day of exceedance to confirm findings;</p> <p>Identify source(s) of impact;</p> <p>Inform IEC, contractor, SO and EPD;</p> <p>Check monitoring data, all plant, equipment and Contractor's working methods;</p> <p>Ensure mitigation measures are implemented;</p> <p>Increase the monitoring frequency to daily until no exceedance of Action level;</p>	<p>Check monitoring data submitted by ET and Contractor's working method;</p> <p>Discuss with ET and Contractor on possible remedial actions;</p> <p>Review the proposed mitigation measures submitted by Contractor and advise the SO accordingly;</p> <p>Supervise the implementation of mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Discuss with IEC on the proposed mitigation measures;</p> <p>Ensure mitigation measures are properly implemented;</p> <p>Assess the effectiveness of the implemented mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Inform the Supervising Officer and confirm notification of the non-compliance in writing;</p> <p>Rectify unacceptable practice;</p> <p>Check all plant and equipment and consider changes of working methods;</p> <p>Submit proposal of additional mitigation measures to SO within 3 working days of notification and discuss with ET, IEC and SO;</p> <p>Implement the agreed mitigation measures.</p>
Limit level being exceeded by one sampling day	<p>Repeat measurement on next day of exceedance to confirm findings;</p> <p>Identify source(s) of impact;</p> <p>Inform IEC, contractor, SO and EPD;</p> <p>Check monitoring data, all plant, equipment and Contractor's working methods;</p> <p>Discuss mitigation measures with IEC, SO and Contractor;</p>	<p>Check monitoring data submitted by ET and Contractor's working method;</p> <p>Discuss with ET and Contractor on possible remedial actions;</p> <p>Review the proposed mitigation measures submitted by Contractor and advise the SO accordingly.</p>	<p>Confirm receipt of notification of failure in writing;</p> <p>Discuss with IEC, ET and Contractor on the proposed mitigation measures;</p> <p>Request Contractor to review the working methods.</p>	<p>Inform the SO and confirm notification of the non-compliance in writing;</p> <p>Rectify unacceptable practice;</p> <p>Check all plant and equipment and consider changes of working methods;</p> <p>Submit proposal of mitigation measures to SO within 3 working days of notification and discuss with ET,</p>

Event	ET Leader	IEC	SO	Contractor
				IEC and SO.
Limit level being exceeded by two or more consecutive sampling days	<p>Repeat measurement on next day of exceedance to confirm findings;</p> <p>Identify source(s) of impact;</p> <p>Inform IEC, contractor, SO and EPD;</p> <p>Check monitoring data, all plant, equipment and Contractor's working methods;</p> <p>Discuss mitigation measures with IEC, SO and Contractor;</p> <p>Ensure mitigation measures are implemented;</p>	<p>Check monitoring data submitted by ET and Contractor's working method;</p> <p>Discuss with ET and Contractor on possible remedial actions;</p> <p>Review the Contractor's mitigation measures whenever necessary to assure their effectiveness and advise the SO accordingly;</p> <p>Supervise the implementation of mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Discuss with IEC, ET and Contractor on the proposed mitigation measures;</p> <p>Request Contractor to critically review the working methods;</p> <p>Make agreement on the mitigation measures to be implemented;</p> <p>Ensure mitigation measures are properly implemented;</p> <p>Consider and instruct, if necessary, the Contractor to slow down or to stop all or part of the construction activities until no exceedance of Limit level.</p>	<p>Take immediate action to avoid further exceedance;</p> <p>Submit proposal of mitigation measures to SO within 3 working days of notification and discuss with ET, IEC and SO;</p> <p>Implement the agreed mitigation measures;</p> <p>Resubmit proposals of mitigation measures if problem still not under control;</p> <p>As directed by the Supervising Officer, to slow down or to stop all or part of the construction activities until no exceedance of Limit level.</p>

Event Action Plan for Dolphin Monitoring

Event	ET Leader	IEC	ER / SOR	Contractor
Action Level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeat statistical data analysis to confirm findings. 2. Review all available and relevant data, including raw data and statistical analysis results of other parameters covered in the EM&A, to ascertain if differences are as a result of natural variation or previously observed seasonal differences. 3. Identify source(s) of impact. 4. Inform the IEC, ER/SOR and Contractor, 5. Check monitoring data. 6. Review to ensure all the dolphin protective measure are fully and properly implemented and advise on additional measures if necessary. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check monitoring data submitted by ET and Contractor. 2. Discuss monitoring results and findings with the ET and the Contractor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss monitoring data with the IEC and any other measures proposed by the ET. 2. If ER/SOR is satisfied with the proposal of any other measures, ER/SOR to signify the agreement in writing on the measures to be implemented. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inform the ER/SOR and confirm notification of the non-compliance in writing. 2. Discuss with the ET and the IEC to propose measures to the IEC and the ER/SOR. 3. Implement the agreed measures.

Event	ET Leader	IEC	ER / SOR	Contractor
Limit Level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repeat statistical data analysis to confirm findings. 2. Review all available and relevant data, including raw data and statistical analysis results of other parameters covered in the EM&A, to ascertain if differences are as a result of natural variation or previously observed seasonal differences. 3. Identify source(s) of impact. 4. Inform the IEC, ER/SOR and Contractor of findings, 5. Check monitoring data. 6. Repeat reviewing to ensure all the dolphin protective measure are fully and properly implemented and advise on additional measures if necessary. 7. If the ET proves that the source of impact is caused by any of the construction activity by the works contract, the ET to arrange a meeting to discuss with IEC, ER/SOR and Contractor for necessity of additional dolphin monitoring, and/or any other potential mitigation measures (eg, consider to modify the perimeter silt curtain or consider to control/temporarily stop relevant construction activities...etc), and submit to the IEC a proposal of additional dolphin monitoring and/or 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check monitoring data submitted by ET and Contractor; 2. Discuss monitoring results and findings with the ET and the Contractor; 3. Attend the meeting to discuss with ET, ER/SOR and Contractor the necessity of additional dolphin monitoring and other potential mitigation measures. 4. Review proposals for additional monitoring and any other mitigation measures submitted by ET and Contractor, and advise ER/SOR of the results and findings accordingly. 5. Supervise / Audit the implementation of additional monitoring and/or any other mitigation measures, and advise ER/SOR of the results and findings accordingly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attend the meeting to discuss with ET, IEC and Contractor the necessity of additional dolphin monitoring and any other potential mitigation measures. 2. If ER/SOR is satisfied with proposals for additional dolphin monitoring and/or any other mitigation measures submitted by the ET and Contractor and verified by the IEC, ER/SOR to signify the agreement in writing on such proposals and any other mitigation measures. 3. Supervise the implementation of additional monitoring and/or any other mitigation measures. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inform the ER/SOR and confirm notification of the non-compliance in writing; 2. Attend the meeting to discuss with ET, IEC and ER/SOR the necessity of additional dolphin monitoring and any other potential mitigation measures. 3. Jointly submit with ET to IEC a proposal of additional dolphin monitoring and/or any other mitigation measures when necessary. 4. Implement the agreed additional dolphin monitoring and/or any other mitigation measures.

	mitigation measures where necessary.			
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**APPENDIX H
UPDATED ENVIRONMENTAL
MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION
SCHEDULE (EMIS)**

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
Air Quality							
S5.5.6.1	A1	1) The contractor shall follow the procedures and requirements given in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation	Good construction site practices to control the dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers to within the relevant criteria.	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	^
S5.5.6.2	A2	2) Proper watering of exposed spoil should be undertaken throughout the construction phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any excavated or stockpile of dusty material should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or sprayed with water to maintain the entire surface wet and then removed or backfilled or reinstated where practicable within 24 hours of the excavation or unloading; • Any dusty materials remaining after a stockpile is removed should be wetted with water and cleared from the surface of roads; • A stockpile of dusty material should not be extend beyond the pedestrian barriers, fencing or traffic cones. • The load of dusty materials on a vehicle leaving a construction site should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle; • Where practicable, vehicle washing facilities with high pressure water jet should be provided at every discernible or designated vehicle exit point. The area where vehicle washing takes place and the road section between the washing facilities and the exit point should be paved with concrete, bituminous materials or hardcores; 	Good construction site practices to control the dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers to within the relevant criteria.	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	^ ^ ^ ^

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
S5.5.6.2	A2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When there are open excavation and reinstatement works, hoarding of not less than 2.4m high should be provided as far as practicable along the site boundary with provision for public crossing. Good site practice shall also be adopted by the Contractor to ensure the conditions of the hoardings are properly maintained throughout the construction period; • The portion of any road leading only to construction site that is within 30m of a vehicle entrance or exit should be kept clear of dusty materials; • Surfaces where any pneumatic or power-driven drilling, cutting, polishing or other mechanical breaking operation takes place should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical continuously; • Any area that involves demolition activities should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical immediately prior to, during and immediately after the activities so as to maintain the entire surface wet; • Where a scaffolding is erected around the perimeter of a building under construction, effective dust screens, sheeting or netting should be provided to enclose the scaffolding from the ground floor level of the building, or a canopy should be provided from the first floor level up to the highest level of the scaffolding; • Any skip hoist for material transport should be totally enclosed by impervious sheeting; • Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement or dry pulverised fuel 	<p>Good construction site practices to control the dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers to within the relevant criteria.</p>	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	<p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		ash (PFA) should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides;					
S5.5.6.2	A2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cement or dry PFA delivered in bulk should be stored in a closed silo fitted with an audible high level alarm which is interlocked with the material filling line and no overfilling is allowed; Loading, unloading, transfer, handling or storage of bulk cement or dry PFA should be carried out in a totally enclosed system or facility, and any vent or exhaust should be fitted with an effective fabric filter or equivalent air pollution control system; and Exposed earth should be properly treated by compaction, turfing, hydroseeding, vegetation planting or sealing with latex, vinyl, bitumen, shotcrete or other suitable surface stabiliser within six months after the last construction activity on the construction site or part of the construction site where the exposed earth lies. 	Good construction site practices to control the dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers to within the relevant criteria.	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	N/A N/A N/A
S5.5.6.3	A3	3) The Contractor should undertake proper watering on all exposed spoil (with at least 8 times per day) throughout the construction phase.	Control construction dust	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	^
S5.5.6.4	A5	5) Implement regular dust monitoring under EM&A programme during the construction stage.	Monitor the 24 hr and 1hr TSP levels at the representative dust monitoring stations to ensure compliance with relevant criteria throughout the construction period.	Contractor	Selected representative dust monitoring station	Construction stage	^
S5.5.7.1	A6	The following mitigation measures should be adopted to prevent fugitive	Monitor the 24 hr and 1hr	Contractor	Selected	Construction	

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<p>dust emissions for concrete batching plant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loading, unloading, handling, transfer or storage of any dusty materials should be carried out in totally enclosed system; • All dust-laden air or waste gas generated by the process operations should be properly extracted and vented to fabric filtering system to meet the emission limits for TSP; • Vents for all silos and cement/pulverised fuel ash (PFA) weighing scale should be fitted with fabric filtering system; • The materials which may generate airborne dusty emissions should be wetted by water spray system; • All receiving hoppers should be enclosed on three sides up to 3m above unloading point; • All conveyor transfer points should be totally enclosed; • All access and route roads within the premises should be paved and wetted; and • Vehicle cleaning facilities should be provided and used by all concrete trucks before leaving the premises to wash off any dust on the wheels and/or body. 	<p>TSP levels at the representative dust monitoring stations to ensure compliance with relevant criteria throughout the construction period.</p>		<p>representative dust monitoring station</p>	<p>stage</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>
S5.5.2.7	A7	<p>The following mitigation measures should be adopted to prevent fugitive dust emissions at barging point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All road surface within the barging facilities will be paved; • Dust enclosures will be provided for the loading ramp; • Vehicles will be required to pass through designated wheels wash facilities; and • Continuous water spray at the loading points. 	<p>Control construction dust</p>	<p>Contractor</p>	<p>All construction sites</p>	<p>Construction stage</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
Construction Noise (Air borne)							
S6.4.10	N1	<p>1) Use of good site practices to limit noise emissions by considering the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction programme; • machines and plant (such as trucks, cranes) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; • plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, where possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs; • silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be properly fitted and maintained during the construction works; • mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible and practicable; • material stockpiles, mobile container site office and other structures should be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities. 	Control construction airborne noise by means of good site practices	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	^ ^ ^ ^ ^
S6.4.11	N2	2) Install temporary hoarding located on the site boundaries between noisy construction activities and NSRs. The conditions of the hoardings shall be properly maintained throughout the construction period.	Reduce the construction noise levels at low-level zone of NSRs through partial screening.	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	^
S6.4.12	N3	3) Install movable noise barriers (typically density @14kg/m ²), acoustic mat or full enclosure close to noisy plants including air compressor, generators, saw.	Screen the noisy plant items to be used at all construction sites	Contractor	For plant items listed in Appendix 6D of the EIA report at all	Construction stage	^

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
					construction sites		
S6.4.13	N4	4) Select "Quiet plants" which comply with the BS 5228 Part 1 or TM standards.	Reduce the noise levels of plant items	Contractor	For plant items listed in Appendix 6D of the EIA report at all construction sites	Construction stage	^
S6.4.14	N5	5) Sequencing operation of construction plants where practicable.	Operate sequentially within the same work site to reduce the construction airborne noise	Contractor	All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	^
	N6	6) Implement a noise monitoring under EM&A programme.	Monitor the construction noise levels at the selected representative locations	Contractor	Selected representative noise monitoring station	Construction stage	^

Waste Management (Construction Waste)

S8.3.8	WM1	<p><u>Construction and Demolition Material</u></p> <p>The following mitigation measures should be implemented in handling the waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain temporary stockpiles and reuse excavated fill material for backfilling and reinstatement; Carry out on-site sorting; Make provisions in the Contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate; Adopt 'Selective Demolition' technique to demolish the existing structures and facilities with a view to recovering broken concrete 	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	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	^ ^ ^ N/A
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EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<p>effectively for recycling purpose, where possible;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a trip-ticket system for each works contract to ensure that the disposal of C&D materials are properly documented and verified; and • Implement an enhanced Waste Management Plan similar to ETWBTC (Works) No. 19/2005 – “Environmental Management on Construction Sites” to encourage on-site sorting of C&D materials and to minimize their generation during the course of construction. • In addition, disposal of the C&D materials onto any sensitive locations such as agricultural lands, etc. should be avoided. The Contractor shall propose the final disposal sites to the Project Proponent and get its approval before implementation 					<p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p>
S8.3.9 - S8.3.11	WM2	<p><u>C&D Waste</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard formwork or pre-fabrication should be used as far as practicable in order to minimise the arising of C&D materials. The use of more durable formwork or plastic facing for the construction works should be considered. Use of wooden hoardings should not be used, as in other projects. Metal hoarding should be used to enhance the possibility of recycling. The purchasing of construction materials will be carefully planned in order to avoid over ordering and wastage. • The Contractor should recycle as much of the C&D materials as possible on-site. Public fill and C&D waste should be segregated and stored in different containers or skips to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal. Where 	<p>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</p>	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	<p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<p>practicable, concrete and masonry can be crushed and used as fill. Steel reinforcement bar can be used by scrap steel mills. Different areas of the sites should be considered for such segregation and storage.</p>					
S8.2.12- S8.3.15	WM3	<p><u>Chemical Waste</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical waste that is produced, as defined by Schedule 1 of the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, should be handled in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. • Containers used for the storage of chemical wastes should be suitable for the substance they are holding, resistant to corrosion, maintained in a good condition, and securely closed; have a capacity of less than 450 liters unless the specification has been approved by the EPD; and display a label in English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the regulation. • The storage area for chemical wastes should be clearly labelled and used solely for the storage of chemical waste; enclosed on at least 3 sides; have an impermeable floor and bunding of sufficient capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20 % of the total volume of waste stored in that area, whichever is the greatest; have adequate ventilation; covered to prevent rainfall entering; and arranged so that incompatible materials are adequately separated. • Disposal of chemical waste should be via a licensed waste 	Control the chemical waste and ensure proper storage, handling and disposal.	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	<p style="text-align: center;">*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<p>collector; be to a facility licensed to receive chemical waste, such as the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre which also offers a chemical waste collection service and can supply the necessary storage containers; or be to a reuser of the waste, under approval from the EPD.</p>					
S8.3.16	WM4	<p><u>Sewage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate numbers of portable toilets should be provided for the workers. The portable toilets should be maintained in a state, which will not deter the workers from utilizing these portable toilets. Night soil should be collected by licensed collectors regularly. 	<p>Proper handling of sewage from worker to avoid odour, pest and litter impacts</p>	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	^
S8.3.17	WM5	<p><u>General Refuse</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General refuse generated on-site should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separately from construction and chemical wastes. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from construction and chemical wastes, on a daily basis to minimize odour, pest and litter impacts. Burning of refuse on construction sites is prohibited by law. Aluminium cans are often recovered from the waste stream by individual collectors if they are segregated and made easily accessible. Separate labelled bins for their deposit should be provided if feasible. Office wastes can be reduced through the recycling of paper if volumes are large enough to warrant collection. Participation in a 	<p>Minimize production of the general refuse and avoid odour, pest and litter impacts</p>	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	^ ^ ^

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<p>local collection scheme should be considered by the Contractor. In addition, waste separation facilities for paper, aluminum cans, plastic bottles etc., should be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training should be provided to workers about the concepts of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedure, including reduction, reuse and recycling of wastes. 					^
Water Quality (Construction Phase)							
S9.11.1 – S9.11.1.2	W1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation during the marine works to reduce impacts to within acceptable levels have been recommended and will comprise a series of measures that restrict the method and sequencing of dredging/backfilling, as well as protection measures. Details of the measures are provided below and summarised in the Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule in EM&A Manual. • Export for dredged spoils from NWWCZ avoiding exerting high demand on the disposal facilities in the NWWCZ and, hence, minimise potential cumulative impacts; • For the marine viaducts of HKLR, the bored piling will be undertaken within a metal casing; • where public fill is proposed for filling below -2.5mPD, the fine content in the public fill will be controlled to 25%; • single layer silt curtains will be applied around all works; • during the first two months of dredging work for HKLR, the silt-removal efficiency of the silt-curtains shall be verified by examining the results of water quality monitoring points. The water quality 	To control construction water quality	Contractor	During seawall dredging and filling	Construction stage	<p>^</p> <p>^</p> <p>^</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>^</p> <p>N/A</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<p>monitoring points to be selected for the above shall be those close to the locations of the initial period of dredging work. Details in this regard shall be determined by the ENPO to be established, taking account of the Contractor's proposed actual locations of his initial period of dredging work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • silt curtain shall be fully maintained throughout the works. <p>In addition, dredging operations should be undertaken in such a manner as to minimise resuspension of sediments. Standard good dredging practice measures should, therefore, be implemented including the following requirements which should be written into the dredging contract.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trailer suction hopper dredgers shall not allow mud to overflow; • use of Lean Material Overboard (LMOB) systems shall be prohibited; • mechanical grabs shall be designed and maintained to avoid spillage and should seal tightly while being lifted; • barges and hopper dredgers shall have tight fitting seals to their bottom openings to prevent leakage of material; • any pipe leakages shall be repaired quickly. Plant should not be operated with leaking pipes; • loading of barges and hoppers shall be controlled to prevent splashing of dredged material to the surrounding water. Barges or hoppers shall not be filled to a level which will cause overflow of materials or pollution of water during loading or transportation; 					<p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excess material shall be cleaned from the decks and exposed fittings of barges and hopper dredgers before the vessel is moved; • adequate freeboard shall be maintained on barges to reduce the likelihood of decks being washed by wave action; • all vessels shall be sized such that adequate clearance is maintained between vessels and the sea bed at all states of the tide to ensure that undue turbidity is not generated by turbulence from vessel movement or propeller wash; and • the works shall not cause foam, oil, grease, litter or other objectionable matter to be present in the water within and adjacent to the works site. 					<p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p>
S9.11.1.3	W2	<p><u>Land Works</u></p> <p>General construction activities on land should also be governed by standard good working practice. Specific measures to be written into the works contracts should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wastewater from temporary site facilities should be controlled to prevent direct discharge to surface or marine waters; • sewage effluent and discharges from on-site kitchen facilities shall be directed to Government sewer in accordance with the requirements of the WPCO or collected for disposal offsite. The use of soakaways shall be avoided; • storm drainage shall be directed to storm drains via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment basins. Channels, earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to properly direct stormwater to such silt 	To control construction water quality	Contractor	During seawall dredging and filling	Construction stage	<p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<p>removal facilities. Catchpits and perimeter channels should be constructed in advance of site formation works and earthworks;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • silt removal facilities, channels and manholes shall be maintained and any deposited silt and grit shall be removed regularly, including specifically at the onset of and after each rainstorm; • temporary access roads should be surfaced with crushed stone or gravel; • rainwater pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities; • measures should be taken to prevent the washout of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system; • open stockpiles of construction materials (e.g. aggregates and sand) on site should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms; • manholes (including any newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris from getting into the drainage system, and to prevent storm run-off from getting into foul sewers; • discharges of surface run-off into foul sewers must always be prevented in order not to unduly overload the foul sewerage system; • all vehicles and plant should be cleaned before they leave the construction site to ensure that no earth, mud or debris is deposited by them on roads. A wheel washing bay should be provided at every site exit; 					<p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wheel wash overflow shall be directed to silt removal facilities before being discharged to the storm drain; • the section of construction road between the wheel washing bay and the public road should be surfaced with crushed stone or coarse gravel; • wastewater generated from concreting, plastering, internal decoration, cleaning work and other similar activities, shall be screened to remove large objects; • vehicle and plant servicing areas, vehicle wash bays and lubrication facilities shall be located under roofed areas. The drainage in these covered areas shall be connected to foul sewers via a petrol interceptor in accordance with the requirements of the WPCO or collected for off site disposal; • the contractors shall prepare an oil / chemical cleanup plan and ensure that leakages or spillages are contained and cleaned up immediately; • waste oil should be collected and stored for recycling or disposal, in accordance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance; • all fuel tanks and chemical storage areas should be provided with locks and be sited on sealed areas. The storage areas should be surrounded by bunds with a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank; and • surface run-off from bunded areas should pass through oil/grease traps prior to discharge to the stormwater system. 					<p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p>
S9.14	W3	Implement a water quality monitoring programme	Control water quality	Contractor	At identified	During	^

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
					monitoring location	construction period	
Ecology (Construction Phase)							
S10.7	E1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good site practices to avoid runoff entering woodland habitats in Scenic Hill Reinstate works areas in Scenic Hill Avoid stream modification in Scenic Hill 	Avoid potential disturbance on habitat of Romer's Tree Frog in Scenic Hill	Designer; Contractor	Scenic Hill	During construction	^ N/A ^
S10.7	E2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use closed grab in dredging works. Install silt curtain during the construction. Limit dredging and works fronts. Good site practices Strict enforcement of no marine dumping. Site runoff control Spill response plan 	Minimise marine water quality impacts	Contractor	Seawall,	During construction	^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
S10.7	E3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reprovision of replacement Artificial Reefs (of the same volume as the existing ARs inside Marine Exclusion Zone) 	Mitigate water quality impacts on the existing ARs	Project proponent	To be determined	Construction phase or operation phase	N/A
S10.7	E4	Watering to reduce dust generation; prevention of siltation of freshwater habitats; Site runoff should be desilted, to reduce the potential for suspended sediments, organics and other contaminants to enter streams and standing freshwater	Prevent Sedimentation from Land-based works areas	Contractor	Land-based works areas	During construction	^
S10.7	E5	Good site practices, including strictly following the permitted works hours, using quieter machines where practicable, and avoiding excessive lightings during night time	Prevent disturbance to terrestrial fauna and habitats	Contractor	Land-based works areas	During construction	^
S10.7	E6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dolphin Exclusion Zone; 	Minimize temporary marine	Contractor	Marine works	During marine	^

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dolphin watching plan 	habitat loss impact to dolphins			works	^
S10.7	E7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decouple compressors and other equipment on working vessels Avoidance of percussive piling Marine underwater noise monitoring Temporal suspension of drilling bored pile casing in rock during peak dolphin calving season in May and June 	Minimise marine noise impacts on dolphins	Contractor	Marine works	During marine works	^ ^ ^ N/A
S10.7	E8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control vessel speed Skipper training. Predefined and regular routes for working vessels; avoid Brothers Islands. 	Minimise marine traffic disturbance on dolphins	Contractor	Marine traffic	During marine works	^ ^ ^
S10.10	E9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dolphin vessel monitoring 	Minimise marine traffic disturbance on dolphins	Contractor	North Lantau and West Lantau	Prior to construction, during construction, and 1 year after operation	^
Fisheries							
S11.7	F1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reprovision of replacement Artificial Reefs(of the same volume as the existing ARs inside Marine Exclusion Zone) 	Mitigate water quality impacts on the existing ARs	Project proponent	To be determined	Construction phase or operation phase	N/A
S11.7	F2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce re-suspension of sediments Limit dredging and works fronts. Good site practices 	Minimise marine water quality impacts	Contractor	Seawall,	During construction	^ ^ ^

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict enforcement of no marine dumping • Spill response plan 					<p>^</p> <p>^</p>
Landscape & Visual (Construction Phase)							
S14.3.3.3	LV2	<p>Mitigate both Landscape and Visual Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G1. Grass-hydroseed bare soil surface and stock pile areas. • G2. Add planting strip and automatic irrigation system if appropriate at some portions of bridge or footbridge to screen bridge and traffic. • G3. For HKLR, providing aesthetic design on the viaduct, tunnel portals, at-grade roads (e.g. subtle colour tone and slim form for viaduct, featured form of tunnel portals, roadside planting along at-grade roads and landscape berm on) to beautify the HKLR alignment. • G5. Vegetation reinstatement and upgrading to disturbed areas. • G6. Maximize new tree, shrub and other vegetation planting to compensate tree felled and vegetation removed. • G7. Provide planting area around peripheral of and within HKLR for tree screening buffer effect. • G8. Plant salt tolerant native tree and shrubs etc along the planter strip at affected seawall. • G9. Reserve of loose natural granite rocks for re-use. Provide new coastline to adopt “natural-look” by means of using armour rocks in the form of natural rock materials and planting strip area accommodating screen buffer to enhance “natural-look” of the new coastline (see Figure 14.4.2 for example). 	Minimise visual & landscape impact	Contractor	HKLR	Construction stage	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>^</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>^</p>
S14.3.3.3	LV3	<u>Mitigate Visual Impacts</u>					

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	When to Implement the measures?	Implementation Status
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> V1.Minimize time for construction activities during construction period. V2.Provide screen hoarding at the portion of the project site / works areas / storage areas near VSRs who have close low-level views to the Project during HKLR construction. 					<p>^</p> <p>^</p>
EM&A							
S15.2.2	EM1	An Independent Environmental Checker needs to be employed as per the EM&A Manual.	Control EM&A Performance	Project Proponent	All construction sites	Construction stage	^
S15.5 - S15.6	EM2	1) An Environmental Team needs to be employed as per the EM&A Manual. 2) Prepare a systematic Environmental Management Plan to ensure effective implementation of the mitigation measures. 3) An environmental impact monitoring needs to be implementing by the Environmental Team to ensure all the requirements given in the EM&A Manual are fully complied with.	Perform environmental monitoring & auditing	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	<p>^</p> <p>^</p> <p>^</p>

Remarks: ^ Compliance of mitigation measure

* Recommendation was made during site audit but improved/rectified by the contractor

N/A Not Applicable at this stage as no such site activities were conducted in the reporting month (e.g. concrete batching plan, barging point, seawall dredging and filling, bored piling, landscaping works etc)

**APPENDIX I
SITE AUDIT SUMMARY**

Contract HY/2011/09



Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Weekly Site Inspection Record Summary

Checklist Reference Number	180904
Date	4 September 2018 (Tuesday)
Time	09:30-11:00

Ref. No.	Non-Compliance	Related Item No.
-	None identified	-
Ref. No.	Remarks/Observations	Related Item No.
	B. Water Quality	
180904-R01	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To clear the stagnant water in the tank at P82.	B 8
	C. Ecology	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	D. Air Quality	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	E. Noise	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	F. Waste / Chemical Management	
180904-R02	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To provide drip tray for the chemical containers at P82.	F 8
	G. Permits/Licences	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	H. Others	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Follow-up on previous audit section (Ref. No.:180828), all identified environmental deficiency was observed improved/rectified by the Contractor.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Recorded by	Kinson Poon		4 September 2018
Checked by	Dr. Priscilla Choy		6 September 2018

Contract HY/2011/09^c
1095



Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Weekly Site Inspection Record Summary

Checklist Reference Number	180911
Date	11 September 2018 (Tuesday)
Time	09:30-11:00

Ref. No.	Non-Compliance	Related Item No.
-	None identified	-
Ref. No.	Remarks/Observations	Related Item No.
	B. Water Quality	
180911-F02	• To clear the stagnant water in the tank at P82.	B 8
	C. Ecology	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	D. Air Quality	
180911-R01	• To provide mitigation measure (e.g. watering) during loading / unloading of dusty material to avoid dust generation at WA4.	C 13, 15
	E. Noise	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	F. Waste / Chemical Management	
180911-F03	• To provide drip tray for the chemical containers at P82.	F 8
	G. Permits/Licences	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	H. Others	
	• Follow-up on previous audit section (Ref. No.:180904), follow up action is needed to be reviewed for item 180904-R01 and 180904-R02.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Recorded by	Kinson Poon		11 September 2018
Checked by	Dr. Priscilla Choy		13 September 2018

Contract HY/2011/09



Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Weekly Site Inspection Record Summary

Checklist Reference Number	180918
Date	18 September 2018 (Tuesday)
Time	09:30-11:00

Ref. No.	Non-Compliance	Related Item No.
-	None identified	-
Ref. No.	Remarks/Observations	Related Item No.
	B. Water Quality	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	C. Ecology	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	D. Air Quality	
180918-R01	• To keep site entrance clean and free from dust at near P81.	C 3
	E. Noise	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	F. Waste / Chemical Management	
180918-R02	• To provide drip tray for the chemical container at near P82.	F 9
	G. Permits/Licences	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	H. Others	
	• Follow-up on previous audit section (Ref. No.:180911), all identified environmental deficiency was observed improved/rectified by the Contractor.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Recorded by	Kinson Poon		18 September 2018
Checked by	Dr. Priscilla Choy		20 September 2018

Contract HY/2011/09



Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Weekly Site Inspection Record Summary

Checklist Reference Number	180926
Date	26 September 2018 (Tuesday)
Time	09:30-11:00

Ref. No.	Non-Compliance	Related Item No.
-	None identified	-
Ref. No.	Remarks/Observations	Related Item No.
	B. Water Quality	
180926-R01	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear the muddy water at near P82.	B 8
	C. Ecology	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	D. Air Quality	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	E. Noise	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	F. Waste / Chemical Management	
180926-R02	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear the oil stain properly at near P82.	F 8
	G. Permits/Licences	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	H. Others	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow-up on previous audit section (Ref. No.:180918), all identified environmental deficiency was observed improved/rectified by the Contractor.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Recorded by	Kinson Poon		26 September 2018
Checked by	Dr. Priscilla Choy		27 September 2018

Contract HY/2011/09



Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Weekly Site Inspection Record Summary

Checklist Reference Number	181002
Date	2 October 2018 (Tuesday)
Time	09:30-11:00

Ref. No.	Non-Compliance	Related Item No.
-	None identified	-
Ref. No.	Remarks/Observations	Related Item No.
	B. Water Quality	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	C. Ecology	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	D. Air Quality	
181002-R01	• To provide mitigation measure (e.g. watering) to the dusty material at near P81 for dust suppression.	D 7
	E. Noise	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	F. Waste / Chemical Management	
181002-R02	• To provide drip tray for the chemical containers at Portion C.	F 8, 9
	G. Permits/Licences	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	H. Others	
	• Follow-up on previous audit section (Ref. No.:180926), all identified environmental deficiency was observed improved/rectified by the Contractor.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Recorded by	Kinson Poon		2 October 2018
Checked by	Dr. Priscilla Choy		4 October 2018

Contract HY/2011/09


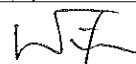
Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Weekly Site Inspection Record Summary

Checklist Reference Number	181009
Date	9 October 2018 (Tuesday)
Time	09:30-11:00

Ref. No.	Non-Compliance	Related Item No.
-	None identified	-
Ref. No.	Remarks/Observations	Related Item No.
	B. Water Quality	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	C. Ecology	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	D. Air Quality	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	E. Noise	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	F. Waste / Chemical Management	
181009-R01	• To provide drip tray for the chemical containers at near P81.	F 8, 9
	G. Permits/Licences	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	H. Others	
	• Follow-up on previous audit section (Ref. No.: 181002), all identified environmental deficiency was observed improved/rectified by the Contractor.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Recorded by	Kinson Poon		9 October 2018
Checked by	Dr. Priscilla Choy		11 October 2018

Contract HY/2011/09



Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Weekly Site Inspection Record Summary

Checklist Reference Number	181016
Date	16 October 2018 (Tuesday)
Time	09:30-11:00

Ref. No.	Non-Compliance	Related Item No.
-	None identified	-
Ref. No.	Remarks/Observations	Related Item No.
	B. Water Quality	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	C. Ecology	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	D. Air Quality	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	E. Noise	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	F. Waste / Chemical Management	
181016-R01	• Accumulated construction waste were observed at Portion C. The contractor was reminded to clear them regularly.	F 4ii
	G. Permits/Licences	
	• No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	H. Others	
	• Follow-up on previous audit section (Ref. No.:181009), all identified environmental deficiency was observed improved/rectified by the Contractor.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Recorded by	Ivy Tam		16 October 2018
Checked by	Dr. Priscilla Choy		24 October 2018

Contract HY/2011/09



Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

Hong Kong Link Road-Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill

Weekly Site Inspection Record Summary

Checklist Reference Number	181023
Date	23 October 2018 (Tuesday)
Time	09:30-11:00

Ref. No.	Non-Compliance	Related Item No.
-	None identified	-
Ref. No.	Remarks/Observations	Related Item No.
	B. Water Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none">No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	C. Ecology <ul style="list-style-type: none">No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	D. Air Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none">No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	E. Noise <ul style="list-style-type: none">No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	F. Waste / Chemical Management	
181023-R01	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To clear the accumulated waste at near P81.	F i & iii
	G. Permits/Licences <ul style="list-style-type: none">No environmental deficiency was identified during site inspection.	
	H. Others <ul style="list-style-type: none">Follow-up on previous audit section (Ref. No.:181016), all identified environmental deficiency was observed improved/rectified by the Contractor.	

	Name	Signature	Date
Recorded by	Kinson Poon		23 October 2018
Checked by	Dr. Priscilla Choy		25 October 2018

**APPENDIX J
WASTE GENERATION IN THE
REPORTING PERIOD**



Appendix: C6 Monthly Summary Waste Flow Table

Name of Department: HyD

Contract No.: HY/2011/09

Monthly Summary Waste Flow Table for 2018 (Year)

Month	Actual Quantities of Inert C&D Materials Generated Monthly						Actual Quantities of C&D Wastes Generated Monthly				
	Total Quantity Generated ⁹	Hard Rock and Large Broken Concrete ⁶	Reused in the Contract ⁷	Reused in other Projects ^{5,7,11}	Disposed as Public Fill ⁷	Imported Fill ^{6,7}	Metals ¹⁰	Paper/ cardboard packaging	Plastics ³	Chemical Waste	Others, e.g. general refuse ⁷
	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 kg)	(in '000 kg)	(in '000 kg)	(in '000 m ³)
Jan	11.452	0.000	0.000	0.917	10.498	0.037	0.178	0.994	0.000	0.000	0.683
Feb	7.071	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.006	0.064	0.018	0.898	0.000	0.000	0.325
Mar	3.555	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.592	1.964	0.003	1.115	0.000	0.000	0.156
Apr	1.465	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.219	0.246	0.012	0.571	0.000	0.000	0.163
May	2.635	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.635	0.000	0.032	0.620	0.000	0.000	0.072
Jun	0.966	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.966	0.000	0.002	0.727	0.000	0.530	0.072
Sub-Total	27.144	0.000	0.000	0.917	23.916	2.311	0.244	4.925	0.000	0.530	1.469
Jul	0.116	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.052	0.063	0.004	0.804	0.000	0.000	0.163
Aug	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.008	0.802	0.000	0.000	0.124
Sep	0.675	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.291	0.384	0.006	0.308	0.000	0.000	0.143
Oct	0.261	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.261	0.000	0.002	0.983	0.000	0.000	0.117
Nov	0.307	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.243	0.064	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.023
Dec											
Total	28.513	0.000	0.000	0.917	24.764	2.832	0.264	7.822	0.000	0.530	2.038



Forecast of Total Quantities of C&D Materials to be Generated from the Contract ⁸

Total Quantity Generated ⁹	Hard Rock and Large Broken Concrete ⁶	Reused in the Contract ⁷	Reused in other Projects ^{5,7}	Disposed as Public Fill ⁶	Imported Fill ^{6,7}	Metals ¹⁰	Paper/ cardboard packaging	Plastics ³	Chemical Waste	Others, e.g. general refuse ⁷
(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 m ³)	(in '000 kg)	(in '000 kg)	(in '000 kg)	(in '000 m ³)
360.000	0.000	5.000	110.000	180.000	65.000	6.500	60.000	0.000	35.000	20.000

Notes:

- (1) The performance targets are given in ER Appendix 8J Clause 14 and the EM&A Manual.
- (2) The waste flow table shall also include C&D materials to be imported for use at the Site.
- (3) Plastics refer to plastic bottles/containers, plastic sheets/foam from packaging material.
- (4) The Contractor shall also submit the latest forecast of the total amount of C&D materials expected to be generated from the Works, together with a breakdown of the nature where the total amount of C&D materials expected to be generated from the Works is equal to or exceeding 50,000 m³. (ER Part 8 Clause 8.8.5 (d) (ii) refers).
- (5) The materials reused in other Project shall not be treated as waste under the Waste Disposal Ordinance (CAP354).
- (6) According to the EIA Appendix 8B, the density of rock (bulked) and soil (bulked) are 2.0 tonnes/m³ and 1.8 tonnes/m³ respectively.
- (7) Assuming the loading quantities of a 30-tonne truck and a 24-tonne truck are 8.0m³ and 6.5m³ respectively.
- (8) The forecast of C&D materials to be generated from the Contract is sourced from the works program in December 2016.
- (9) The volume of Total Quantity Generated means the volume of Hard Rock and Large Broken Concrete+Disposed as Public Fill+Imported Fill+Reused in the Contract+Reused in other Projects
- (10) The density of metal is 7,850 kg/m³.
- (11) The C&D materials were delivered to XRL 8217, HY/2012/08, HK/2009/02 Projects and Tailor Recycled Aggregates Limited.
- (12) Figure highlighted in RED color is revised for previous month.

APPENDIX K
SUMMARY OF EXCEEDANCE

Contract No. HY/2011/09

**Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road –
Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill**

Exceedance Report

(A) Exceedance Report for Air Quality

Environmental Monitoring	Parameter	No. of Exceedance		No. of Exceedance related to the Construction Activities of this Contract	
		Action Level	Limit Level	Action Level	Limit Level
Air Quality	1-hr TSP	0	0	0	0
	24-hr TSP	0	0	0	0

**(B) Exceedance Report for Construction Noise
(NIL in the reporting period)**

(C) Exceedance Report for Water Quality

Environmental Monitoring	Parameter	No. of Exceedance		No. of Exceedance related to the Construction Activities of this Contract	
		Action Level	Limit Level	Action Level	Limit Level
Water Quality	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (Surface & Middle)	0	0	0	0
	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (Bottom)	0	0	0	0
	Turbidity	0	0	0	0
	Suspended Solids (SS)	2	0	0	0

(D) Exceedance Report for Line-transect Vessel Surveys

Environmental Monitoring	No. of Exceedance		No. of Exceedance related to the Construction Activities of this Contract	
	Action Level	Limit Level	Action Level	Limit Level
Dolphin Monitoring	0	0	0	0

**APPENDIX L
COMPLAINT LOG**

Appendix L - Complaint Log

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
Com-2013-04-001	Near Tung Chung New Development Pier	8 April 2013	EPD received the complaint on 8 April 2013. The complainant complained about oil was dumped from various vessels operating for Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong (HZMB HK) Projects near Tung Chung New Development Pier over the past few months.	1) The vessels photos in the complainant's photo are not the working vessels under Contract No. HK/2011/09. 2) No oil dumped from Contract No. HK/2011/09's working vessels was observed according to ET's site inspection conducted on 9 April 2013 at near Tung Chung New Development Ferry Pier. 3) Joint site inspection (DCVJV and ARUP) was conducted on 10 April 2013 and confirmed that Contract No. HY/2011/09's vessels are not involved the complaint case. 4) DCVJV will keep remind their boat crews not discharging contaminated effluent directly into the sea.	Closed
Com-2013-05-001	WA6	2 May 2013	ARUP received the complaint on 2 May 2013. The complainant alleged the noise nuisance was generated from the Works Area WA6 at around 13:00 on 1 May 2013 (Wednesday).	The site diary report was reviewed and confirmed that no works were carried out at WA6 on 1 May 2013. In addition, no noise was heard from WA6 according to the security guard who on duty at WA6 on 1 May 2013. Based on the information provided, the complaint regarding the construction noise at WA6 is not considered justifiable.	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
Com-2013-05-002	WA6	18 May 2013	ARUP received the complaint on 18 May 2013. The complainant advised that the noise nuisance due to loading of metal parts at barge near the seawall of Works Area WA6 early morning (around 8:45a.m) on 18 May 2013 (Saturday).	Based on the record of site activities at WA6 on 18 May 2013, 4 metal plates and 2 oxygen-acetylene set were lifted onto a derrick boat “Chiu Kee” by a crane near seawall at WA6 in the morning on that day. Such operation was commenced around 8:40a.m and completed in 10 minutes during the normal construction working hour (0700 – 1900 Monday to Saturday). However, the duration of aforesaid activities is very short and infrequent. Nevertheless, the Contractor was reminded to strengthen their site supervision and provide training for the workers regularly to increase awareness of their environmental responsibilities to minimize the noise impact to the nearby residents and the specific mitigation measures for the complaint including but not limited to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To place wooden planks or rubber mats on ground for loading and unloading heavy or metal objects; and •To deploy professional personnel to supervise the works. 	Closed
Com-2013-05-003	Near Tung Chung New Development Pier	18 May 2013	EPD received the public complaint on 18 May 2013. This complaint was a follow-up of a previous complaint received by EPD on 8	After receiving the complaint, additional site inspection was conducted at near Tung Chung New Development Pier on 30 May 2013 to investigate whether oil	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
			<p>April 2013 (Com-2013-04-001).</p> <p>The complainant complained again about the oil was dumped from various vessels operating for Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong (HZMB HK) Projects near Tung Chung New Development Pier over the past months.</p>	<p>dumped was due to Contract No. HY/2011/09's vessels. During the site inspection, three working vessels under Contract No.HY/2011/09 was anchored off near Tung Chung New Development Pier. No oil dumped from Contract No. HY/2011/09's vessels were observed and the water around the vessels was clear.</p> <p>The following mitigation measures have been implemented by DCVJV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCVJV has sent the letter to the shipping agent to remind them to ensure the vessels under Contract No. HY/2011/09 are in good condition and any oil dumped to sea should be avoided to prevent water pollution. • Provide training to the vessel skippers for prevention of pollution from ships. • DCVJV requested vessel skippers to provide engine oil disposal records The vessel skippers assured to us that all waste lubricants were sent to waste collectors regularly and no oil discharge into seawater. 	
Com-2013-07-001	Southeast Quay of Chek Lap Kok near the junction of Chek Lap Kok South Road and Scenic Road	17 July 2013	The complaint was received by EPD on 17 th July 2013. According to the EPD's letter, the complainant was concerned for the noise nuisance generated from the	In response to the complaint, ET conducted two times site inspections at Southeast Quay at Chek Lap Kok between 18:45 and 20:30 hours on 23 July 2013 and 20:30 to 22:30 hours on 30 July 2013.	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
			<p>operation of concrete lorry mixers during evening and night-time period at Southeast Quay of Chek Lap Kok.</p>	<p>During the inspections, the Ro-Ro barge was observed anchored off Southeast Quay at Chek Lap Kok but no concrete lorry mixer was observed throughout the inspection.</p> <p>On 23 July 2013, at about 19:35, one tug boat was observed travelling to Southeast Quay, Chek Lap Kok and left at about 19:40.</p> <p>On 30 July 2013, no tug boat and concrete lorry mixers were observed during the inspection.</p> <p>According to the Contractor, there was no concreting works for the pier sites on 23 July 2013 and therefore no loading and unloading operation at Southeast Quay at Chek Lap Kok.</p> <p>Concreting works were performed at Pier 0 on 30 July 2013. As the Contractor anticipated the arrival time of tug boat and flap-top barge at Southeast Quay will exceed 23:00 hours after the concreting works, they decided to arrange the tug boat and flap-top barge with concrete</p>	

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				<p>lorry mixers anchored off around Pier 66 after 23:00 hours. So, no loading and unloading operation at Southeast Quay at Chek Lap Kok was observed.</p> <p>Further night time site inspection was conducted on 22 August 2013 during the loading and unloading operation at Southeast Quay of Chek Lap Kok, the construction works conducted under Contract No. HY/2011/09 complied with the conditions in the CNP No. GW-RS0895-13.</p>	
Com-2013-11-001	Chek Lap Kok (CLK) South Road	16 November 2013	The complaint was received by project customer services on 16 th November 2013 regarding the dust problem at Chek Lap Kok (CLK) South Road.	<p>After receiving the complaint, ET conducted the site inspection on 19 and 29 November 2013 to check the appropriate environmental protection and pollution control measures which are properly implemented by the Contractor under HY/2011/09 (DCVJV). The observation are summarized as below:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust generation works was conducted by the other Contractor at South East Quay • Proper watering of haul road to avoid dust generation during vehicle / plant equipment movement. • Vehicle washing facilities provided 	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				<p>at every site exit at CLK South Road and South Perimeter Road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No dark smoke was observed emitting from the plant equipments. <p>Based on the information collected, the complaint of dust problem at Check Lap Kok South Road is considered not related to Contract No. HY/2011/09 as dust suppression measures has been properly implemented by the Contractor on site to prevent dust nuisance from the construction activities.</p>	
Com-2014-01-001	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Hong Kong Link Road – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill (Contract No. HY/2011/09)	3 January 2014	The complaint was received by EPD on 3 rd January 2014. According to the EPD’s letter, a resident in Tai O District was concerned for the noise nuisance occasionally arising from the hammering or hitting of metals from Contract No. HY/2011/09.	<p>In response to the complaint, ET conducted an ad hoc night time site inspection at P0, P18 and P19 on 14 January 2014 between around 23:00 and 00:30 hours of 15 January 2014.</p> <p>In accordance with the site activities record and site inspections, the construction works conducted under Contract No. HY/2011/09 complied with the conditions in the CNP No. GW-RS1108-13.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the Contractor was advised to strictly follow the conditions of the permit because any deviation from the</p>	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				<p>conditions may lead to cancellation of the permit, subsequent prosecution action and the Authority’s refusal to issue further permit.</p> <p>In addition, the following environmental mitigation measures were recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and adjust the lighting directions of the barge, under safety consideration, to avoid potential visual impacts to residents in vicinities; • To ensure the equipment are maintaining in good operation condition; and • To strengthen site supervision and provide training for the workers regularly to increase awareness of their environmental responsibilities to minimize the noise impact to the nearby residents and the specific mitigation measures. 	
Com-2014-01-002	Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge	16 January 2014	The complaint was received by HyD’s PR Team on 16 January 2014 that the complainant advised that the heavy exhaust fume affecting Tung Chung Crescent.	After receiving the complaint, ET conducted the site inspection on 21 January 2014 to check all the plant equipments which were operated for the construction works and air quality	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				<p>mitigation measures.</p> <p>Based on the information collected, the complaint of heavy exhausts affecting Tung Chung Crescent is considered not related to Contract No. HY/2011/09 due to the following reason(s):-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The work sites at Portion C and South East Quay at Portion A under Contract No. HY/2011/09 are approximately 800m from Tung Chung Crescent. Any unpleasant smell of exhaust fume would not be anticipated. 2) No heavy smoke was observed emitting from plants / equipment during the site inspection on 21 January 2014. 3) The vehicles and equipments were switched off while not in use. 4) All plant and equipment were well maintained and in good operating condition. 5) Air quality mitigation measures has been properly implemented by the Contractor on site to prevent dust nuisance from the construction activities. 	

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
Com-2014-03-001	Oil Spillage at near Sha Lo Wan	5 March 2014	The complaint was received by EPD on 5 March 2014. The complainant suspected the oil leakage from the works area of Contract No. HY/2011/09 near Sha Lo Wan	Based on ET site inspection, no oil spillage from the works area under Contract No. HY/2011/09 at near Sha Lo Wan was observed. In addition, spill kits are ready on site in order to dealing with spillage cases promptly. Nevertheless, DCVJV was also recommended the mitigation measures as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training for the workers regularly regarding the mitigation measures on waste / chemical management. • Provide sufficient chemical spillage kit (e.g. oil absorbent) to all vessels and working platform. • Regular check the condition of vessels and plant equipments to ensure no leakage of oil. 	Closed
Com-2014-03-002	Construction Noise in the vicinity of the waters outside Sha Lo Wan	11 March 2014	The complaint was received by EPD on 11 March 2014. According to the EPD's letter, the complainant was concerned for the mobile crane which operating in the vicinity of the waters outside Sha Lo Wan after 23:00.	In accordance with an ad hoc site inspection on 18 March 2014, no construction works were conducted during the restricted hours. The 1 st investigation report has been submitted to EPD on 21 March 2014 and the 2 nd investigation report was submitted to EPD on 26 June 2014. The Contractor was advised to strictly	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				<p>follow the conditions of the permit because any deviation from the conditions may lead to cancellation of the permit, subsequent prosecution action and the Authority’s refusal to issue further permit. Nevertheless, the Contractor was reminded to take sufficient noise mitigation measures to minimize the environmental impact on the nearby community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To space out noisy equipment and position it as far away as possible from the sensitive receivers; · To avoid concurrent uses of noisy equipment near the sensitive area; · To ensure the equipment are maintaining in good operation condition; · To turned off any idle equipment on site; and · To enclose the noisy part of the machine by acoustic insulation material if feasible. · To arrange tailor-made training for the Production Team including the management and foremen to explain to them the conditions and requirements listed on the CNP. · To delegate one Engineer for ensuring that all construction activities and PMEs used are in full compliance with the CNP 	

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				and legislative requirements.	
Com-2014-04-001	Construction marine works by the company Bauer Hong Kong in Tung Chung	14 April 2014	The complaint was received by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) on 14 April 2014, the complainant complained that the dead dolphin was found under a platform at construction marine works by the company Bauer Hong Kong in Tung Chung (Macau Bridge Piling Works)	<p>In accordance with the photos showing a date of 27 November 2013 (08:00 – 08:25a.m.) which provided by the complainant, the dolphin was observed has been dead for some time and shows signs of decomposition. It was difficult to determine the cause of death of the deceased dolphin based on the photographs and the dead dolphin was found a few months ago. By examining the photos, it is found that the body was beside a barge, not under a working platform.</p> <p>In addition, the dead dolphin was found in the early morning in which the marine construction works have not been commenced. Therefore, from the above information the dead dolphin is considered to be washed to the work site.</p> <p>However, there is no significant increase of cetacean stranding were found in Hong Kong since the commencement of Contact No. HY/2011/09.</p> <p>In regard to the complaint, the following recommendations were made:</p>	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In case stranded cetaceans are found, the AFCD shall be contacted immediately and provide the following information to facilitate AFCD’s investigation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name and telephone number; 2. Date and time of discovery; 3. Location (as specific as possible); 4. Status of the stranded animal (i.e. alive, freshly dead, slightly decomposed, rotten, mummified); 5. Type and size of the stranded animal. ➤ To implement Dolphin Exclusion Zone during the installation of bored pile casing located in the waters to the west of Airport. ➤ To implement Dolphin Watching Plan after the bored piling casing is installed. 	
Com-2014-05-001	At the shore of Sha Lo Wan	13 May 2014	The complaint was received by EPD on 13 May 2014. According to the EPD’s email, the complainant was concerned about the sand material that was excavated on the shore of Sha Lo Wan for the construction of Hong Kong -	After receiving the complaint from a Sha Lo Wan’s village resident, the sub-contractor was instructed to stop the sand excavation and leave immediately. In addition, all sands excavated from the shore of Sha Lo Wan were returned back to the original area on 13 May 2014.	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
			Zhuhai - Macao Bridge (HZMB) Project on 11 May 2014.	<p>Nevertheless, the Contractor was advised to arrange tailor-made training for Production Team including the management and foremen to explain to them the conditions and requirements listed on the Environmental Permit.</p> <p>In addition, indicative poles and flags are recommended to put within the site boundary to identify the extent of land areas in Sha Lo Wan / Sha Lo Wan (West) Archaeological site.</p>	
Com-2014-05-002	At the shore of Sha Lo Wan	27 May 2014	The complaint was received by EPD on 27 May 2014. According to the EPD's email, the complainant was concerned about the dumping rubbles along the shore area of Sha Lo Wan on 27 May 2014.	<p>The complaint investigation report for the complaint of dumping rubbles along the shore area of Sha Lo Wan was submitted to EPD on 4 June 2014.</p> <p>EPD and AFCD provided their comments on 5 and 9 June 2014 respectively.</p> <p>A meeting among DCVJV, ARUP, IEC, ET, EPD and AFCD was held on 17 June 2014. According to the meeting, further information is required to include in the complaint investigation report and the report was submitted to EPD on 4 March 2015.</p>	Complaint investigation report is under review by EPD

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
Com-2014-05-003	Pier 39 to 50	29 May 2014	ARUP received the complaint on 29 May 2013. The complainant advised that the workers disposed hundreds of kg of waste spoils (concrete and earth) into the sea every day in the existing locations of HZMB site area.	Based on the investigation findings, the waste spoils (concrete and earth) were disposed to HY/2010/02 Project according to approved WMP. The following recommendations were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To check for any accumulation of waste spoils (concrete and earth) on site. • To cover the wastes skip with waste spoils before removing from site. • To carry out inspection of pier(s) regularly to ensure the frontline staff loads inert materials to approved barge properly. • To clean the waste storage areas regularly and do not cause dust nuisance. 	Closed
Com-2014-08-001	Near Sha Lo Wan	27 August 2014	ARUP received the complaint on 27 August 2013. The complainant was concerned about the dust on the surface of the roro-barge.	Based on the investigation findings, dusty materials at the ro-ro barge at P63 and dust generation when vehicles passing by at the roro-barge at Southeast Quay were observed. The following recommendations were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To check for any accumulation of dusty materials at roro-barge. • To cover the stockpile of dusty materials before removing from site. • To clean the surface of roro-barge 	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				regularly and do not cause dust and water quality nuisance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the surface of ro-ro-barge wet especially during the vehicle movements. Water misting is considered an acceptable measure to control dust emissions. • To check and replace the worn sand bags at the surface of ro-ro-barge to prevent the turbid water from entering to the sea when watering the barge surface. 	
Com-2014-11-001	HZMB-HKLR – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill (Contract No. HY/2011/09)	11 November 2014	The complaint was received by EPD on 11 November 2014. According to the EPD’s email, the complaint was received from one of the green groups Sea Shepherd. They complained that the residual concrete had been washed off from the deck surface of a flat-top barge into the sea, and marine littering had been spotted by a worker of HZMB-HKLR – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill (Contract No. HY/2011/09)	Based on the investigation findings, residue concrete or wastewater contaminated with concrete overflowing/spilling into the sea from the ro-ro barge and marine littering were suspected. The following recommendations were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Properly clear the concrete stains on the three ro-ro barges (e.g. hand-held equipments such as shovel etc). Tarpaulin sheet is also recommended to provide when clearing the concrete stains at the edge of ro-ro barge to prevent these removed materials from getting into the sea. 	Closed
Com-2014-11-002	HZMB-HKLR – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill	18 November 2014	The complaint was received by EPD on 18 November 2014. According to the EPD’s email, it was alleged that residual concrete	The worker should also pay special care to remove the concrete stains to	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
	(Contract No. HY/2011/09)		had been poured out directly from the concrete lorry mixers on a ro-ro barge into the sea during night-time by the workers of HZMB-HKLR – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill (Contract No. HY/2011/09)	minimize the water quality nuisance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Keep cleanliness of the surface of ro-ro-barge and do not cause water quality nuisance. ➤ To check and reinforce the concrete / sand bag bund between baffles erected near the edge of the three ro-ro barges to avoid accidental leakage of wastewater from the deck regularly. ➤ Keep all debris/ aggregate away from the edge of ro-ro barge to prevent them from falling into the sea. ➤ Provide sufficient skips for temporary storage of concrete residue/wastewater. ➤ To check for any accumulation of residual waste concrete at the waste skip on ro-ro-barge. ➤ Provide spare and sufficient sand bags at each ro-ro barges to confine the concerned area in the event of accidental spillage of concrete when discharge the concrete from the concrete lorry mixers to pump truck. ➤ Provide absorptive materials to absorb the wastewater in case of accidental spillage of wastewater 	

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				during washing concrete lorry mixers or other equipments. ➤ Assign trained staff to ensure proper management of environmental matters on each of the ro-ro barges in particular the handling of concrete residue/wastewater generated during operation. ➤ Keep record for collection of skip or temporary storage tank for wastewater and excess concrete. ➤ Ensure sufficient garbage bag / rubbish bin are provided at working barge / pier site. ➤ Provide training for the workers regularly regarding the water quality mitigation measures and waste management to increase their awareness of environmental protection.	
Com-2014-11-003	Floating Concrete Batching Plant (FCBP)	28 November 2014	The complaint was received by EPD on 28 November 2014. The complaint was received from one of the green groups Green Lantau Association. They complained about the hauling of the floating concrete batching plant (FCBP) by the tug boat to the site of Contract No. HY/2011/09 from the north-	Based on the information collected, the following conclusions were drawn: 1) It is suspected that the wake following the FCBP was resulted from disturbance to the bottom sediment when it was traveling during the lowest tide on that day. 2) The FCBP was traveling within the	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
			<p>east side had disturbed the seabed causing an increase of turbidity in marine waters at around noon of 15 November 2014.</p>	<p>site area and the maximum number of movement of a floating plant (and therefore tug boat) is two times per day. Average duration of each movement is around 1 hour/day. Therefore, the disturbance to the bottom sediment is considered temporary, localized and infrequent.</p> <p>3) No illegally discharge of wastewater or domestic wastewater to the sea from FCBP.</p> <p>4) Relevant environmental mitigation measures as shown in EP-352/2009/C were properly implemented.</p> <p>5) No deterioration of marine water quality based on the marine water quality monitoring results on 15 November 2014.</p> <p>Nevertheless, DCVJV was also recommended the mitigation measures as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vessel skipper should pay special care about the movement of deep draught vessel to avoid seabed disturbance. (e.g. speed restrictions) • In case of sediment plume was found behind vessel, the vessel skipper 	

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				should further reduce vessel speed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum clearance of 0.6m should be maintained between vessels and the seabed in all tide conditions, to ensure that undue turbidity is not generated by turbulence from vessel movement or propeller wash. (Reference: EIA-081/2002 - Construction of Lung Kwu Chau Jetty) 	
Com-2014-12-001	Shores of Po Chue Tam and Shek Tsai Po, Tai O	7 December 2014	The complaint was received from one of the green groups Green Lantau Association. They complained about some waste materials (including a number of grey plastic mats and buoys) suspected in relation to the HZMB works have recently washed up on the shores of Po Chue Tam and Shek Tsai Po, Tai O	The owner of objects found on the shores could not be identified. DCVJV has taken initiative to remove these materials after receiving the complaint. Nevertheless, DCVJV was also recommended the mitigation measures as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather up and remove debris to keep the work site orderly. • Maintain site housekeeping. Designate areas for waste materials and provide containers. • Secure loose or light material that is stored on open floors. • Do not permit rubbish to fall freely from any level of the pier sites. • Provide training for the workers 	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				regularly regarding the water quality mitigation measures and waste management to increase their awareness of environmental protection.	
Com-2014-12-002	Site Office of HZMB-HKLR – Section between HKSAR Boundary and Scenic Hill	2 December 2014	Highways Department (HyD) received a public complaint from a resident of Le Bleu Duex on 2 December 2014. According to the email from ARUP dated 3 December 2014, the complainant advised that the noise nuisance due to the metal parts were dropped onto the ground by people repetitively and loading or unloading a boat at the pier. The complaint was quoted, “ <i>A resident living in Le Bleu Duex addressed a complaint to CE of HyD at about 20:04 hrs last night. He complained about the noise nuisance coming from site office since 19:30 hrs last night. Repetitively metal parts had been dropped on the ground by people who seem to</i>	Based on the information collected, the noise generated is considered due to the metal parts were dropped onto the ground at the seashore area near Le Bleu Duex. The metal pipe was unloaded at non-designated area and no powered mechanical equipment was used for unloading works at WA6 during restricted hour. The Contractor was reminded to take sufficient noise mitigation measures to minimize the environmental impact on the nearby community as recommended in the approved EIA report and the specific mitigation measures for the complaint including but not limited to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To place wooden planks or rubber mats on ground for loading and unloading heavy or metal objects; and • To deploy professional personnel to 	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
			<i>be loading or unloading a boat at the pier. Noise was still going on right now at 20:04.”</i>	supervise the works.	
Com-2014-12-003	Along the shore from Yat Tung to Tai O	24 December 2014	The complainant was concerned about the increase of marine refuse (water bottles and debris) along the shore from Yat Tung to Tai O suspected in relation to the HZMB works.	<p>The owner of marine refuse found on the shores could not be identified. DCVJV has taken initiative to remove these wastes after receiving the complaint. DCVJV will also take the initiative to clear the marine refuse along the shore from Yat Tung to Tai O, if necessary.</p> <p>Nevertheless, DCVJV was also recommended the mitigation measures as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather up and remove debris to keep the work site orderly. • Maintain site housekeeping. Designate areas for waste materials and provide containers. • Secure loose or light material that is stored on open floors. • Do not permit rubbish to fall freely from any level of the pier sites. • Provide training for the workers regularly regarding the water quality mitigation measures and waste management to increase their awareness of environmental 	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				protection.	
Com-2015-06-001	The sea side at WA6 vertical seawall	6 June 2015	A resident living in Le Bleu Duex complained about noise from a barge which unloading materials at about 21:00 hrs last Saturday i.e. 6 June 2015	<p>Based on the information collected, the noise generated is considered due to the unloading of steel casings to the seashore area opposite to the China State Site Office.</p> <p>The person-in-charge of the barge has been reprimanded by the Contractor for causing noise nuisance to resident nearby. In addition, the Contractor had also reminded their subcontractors to avoid unloading of materials during restricted hours (i.e. 19:00 to 07:00 hours on any day and any time on public holidays including Sundays) without Construction Noise Permit (CNP).</p> <p>The Contractor was reminded to obtain Construction Noise Permit (CNP) for PME use in restricted hours.</p> <p>The Contractor was reminded again to take sufficient noise mitigation measures to minimize the environmental impact on the nearby community as recommended in the approved EIA report and the specific mitigation measures for the complaint including but not limited to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To place wooden planks or rubber 	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				mats on ground for loading and unloading heavy or metal objects; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deploy professional personnel to supervise the works. 	
Com-2017-05-001	Pier 86-87	2 May 2017	The complainant mentioned about foul water leakage from the construction site of Hong Kong - Zhuhai - Macao Bridge (under Contract No. HY/2011/09) onto South Perimeter Road at 14:00-16:00 of 2 May 2017.	Based on the investigation findings, foul water mentioned in the complaint that leak to South Perimeter Road was being used for dust suppression during grinding work. The Contractor will temporarily suspend construction activities of the same nature at the surface of the left deck until a side barrier has been constructed completely to confine excessive water and to ensure no re-occurrence. In addition, sandbags would be laid along the edge where side barrier was not installed around. The excessive water used for dust suppression will be diverted along the deck piles or nearby plugged gully and finally carried to wastewater treatment facility for sedimentation which is in accordance with the requirement for water discharge mentioned in EIA Report and the EM&A Manual. Nevertheless, DCVJV was also recommended the mitigation measures as below:	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No grinding works should be done until the side barrier has been constructed completely; •Laying sandbag along the edge where side barrier could not be installed to divert the excessive water used for dust suppression will be diverted along the deck piles within the site area or nearby plugged gully and finally carried to wastewater treatment facility for sedimentation and clean effluent discharge. 	
Com-2017-05-002	Tai O Po Chue Tam Outer Beach	5 May 2017	The complainant mentioned about there has been a consistent increase in the incidence of floating refuse landing around Tai O, and particularly at Po Chue Tam Outer Beach which covered with bamboo poles, as it has been for a number of months in spite of cleanings having taken place.	According to the weekly site inspections conducted since the commencement of the construction works under Contract HY/2011/09 and DCVJV's confirmation, bamboos pole has never been used for the construction works under HY/2011/09. So, the abandoned bamboos on the beach as shown in the photos as attached to the email of complaint are not originated from the work sites of HY/2011/09. Nevertheless, for other floating refuses, Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been developed in the early stages of the Contract. Based on our observation during the weekly site inspection, waste collection facilities such as refuse collection bins and recyclable bins have	Closed

Log Ref.	Location	Received Date	Details of Complaint	Investigation/ Mitigation Action	Status
				been provided by DCVJV on site according to WMP. Trip-ticket system has also been implemented since the commencement of the Contract to ensure the disposal of C&D materials as well as the C&D waste are properly documented and verified. In addition, monthly summary waste flow table (WFT) had also be prepared and submitted in the Monthly EM&A Report to record the quantities of surplus materials and wastes generated each month. No non-compliance of waste management was recorded since the commencement of the construction works.	

**APPENDIX M
SUMMARY OF SUCCESSFUL
PROSECUTION**

Appendix M - Summary of Successful Prosecution

Date of Successful Prosecution	Details of the Successful Prosecution	Status	Follow Up
20 October 2014	The non-compliance of construction noise permit (CNP) numbered GW-RS1217-13 that use of powered mechanical equipment not permitted in the CNP on 15 March 2014 between the hours of 7p.m. and 7a.m. at Pier 72.	The subcontractor was fined.	To ensure the construction works would comply with the CNP during restricted hours, a Permit-to-work system was formulated to control daily operation of the CNPs.