Appendix 9-1

Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule

Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule
Main Arena of 2008 Olympic Equestrian Events

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?	What requirements or standards for the measures to achieve?
Construction Dust							
S3.8		The contractor shall follow the procedures and requirements given in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation • Any excavated 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 or streets; • 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; • 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; • 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;	Good construction site practices to control the dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers to within the relevant criteria.	Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• To control the dust impact to within the HKAQO and TM-EIA criteria (Ref. 1-hr and 24hr TSP levels are 500 μ gm^{-3} and 260 μ gm^{-3}, respectively)

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Odour emission during Operational Phase							
S3.8.2		The Contract shall adopt adequate measures to mitigate the odour impact to acceptable level: • A sanitary environment will always be maintained in the stable area. The current waste management practices will be extended to cover the new stable area at HKSI. Detailed design of stable will cater for the health, safety and environmental protection considerations in accordance with the HKJC policy and practice; • Regular maintenance of the odour removal system, such as carbon filter system will be carried out to maintain the odour removal efficiency; and • Enclosed containers, similar to those at the existing stables near HKSI, will be provided for the stockpiling of waste.	minimize the potential odour impact to nearby sensitive receivers	Contractor	Stables	Operational Phase	• TM-EIA, Annex 4 • 5 odour units based on averaging time of 5 seconds
Construction Noise							
S4.8.1.1		1) Use of good site practices to limit noise emissions by considering the following: • 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 officer 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	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Noise Control Ordinance

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S4.8.1.2		2) Install temporary hoarding of 2.4m high 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	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Noise Control Ordinance • Annex 5, TM-EIA • Hoarding should have no openings and a superficial surface density of at least 14kg/m^2.
S4.8.1.3		3) Install movable noise barriers (typically density @14kg/m^2), acoustic mat close to noisy plants including air compressor, water pump, hand-held breaker and pipe pile rigs.	Screen the noisy plant items to be used at all construction sites	Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Noise Control Ordinance • Annex 5, TM-EIA • 75dB(A) for residential premises and 70dB(A) for schools during daytime • The movable barrier should achieve at least 5dB(A) and the full enclosure should be designed to achieve 10dB(A)
S4.8.1.4		4) Liaise with the school representative(s) including, but not limited to Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Shatin), Jockey Club Ti-1 College, International Christian School – Elementary and Leung Kui Kau Primary School to obtain the examination schedule and avoid noisy construction activities during school examination period.	Schedule the construction works outside school examination periods to less intrusive periods	Contractor	Construction sites near the schools such as Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Shatin), Jockey Club Ti-1 College, International Christian School – Elementary and Leung Kui Kau Primary School	Construction stage	• Noise Control Ordinance • Annex 5, TM-EIA • To comply with the daytime construction noise criterion of 65dB(A) at school during the examination periods,
S4.8.1.5		5) Select "Quiet plants" which comply with the BS 5228 Part 1 or TM standards.	Reduce the noise levels of plant items	Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Noise Control Ordinance & its TM • Annex 5, TM-EIA

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S4.8.1.6		6) Sequencing operation of construction plant equipment.	Operate sequentially within the same work site to reduce the construction airborne noise	Contractor	Entire construction site where practicable	Construction stage	• Noise Control Ordinance • Annex 5, TM-EIA
Operational Noise							
S4.8.4.1		1) The Louvres should be orientated away from adjacent NSRs where possible, preferably onto Sha Tin Racecourse which are less sensitive.	Control operational noise from fixed sources	Designers	E&M plant items	Design stage	• HKPSG
S4.8.4.1		2) Adequate direct noise mitigation measures including silencers, acoustic louvers, acoustic enclosures should be allowed for in the design.	Control operational noise from fixed sources	Designers	E&M plant items	Design stage	• HKPSG
S4.8.4.2		3) A cluster of small power rated loudspeakers should be used instead of a few large power rated loudspeakers	Control operational noise from fixed sources	Designers	PA system	Design stage	• HKPSG
S4.8.4.2		4) Directional loudspeakers should be used and orientated them to point towards the audience and away from the nearby noise sensitive receivers	Control operational noise from fixed sources	Designers	PA system	Design stage	• HKPSG
Construction Runoff							
S5.6.1		1) Follow the site practices outlined in ProPECC PN 1/94 as far as practicable in order to minimise surface runoff and the chance of erosion, and to reduce any suspended solids prior to discharge.	Good site practice to control construction water quality	Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Requirements laid down in ProPECC PN 1/94
S5.6.1		*Sewage Effluent* 1) Portable chemical toilets and sewage holding tanks are recommended for handling the construction sewage generated by the workforce. A licensed contractor should be employed to provide appropriate and adequate portable toilets and be responsible for appropriate disposal and maintenance.	Control sewage effluent arising from the sanitary facilities provided for the on-site construction workforce	Contractor	On-site sanitary facilities	Construction stage	• ProPECC PN 1/94 • Water Pollution Control Ordinance • Waste Disposal Ordinance

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S5.6.1		*Construction Runoff and Site Drainage* • At the start of site establishment (including the barging facility), perimeter cut-off drains to direct off-site water around the site should be constructed with internal drainage works and erosion and sedimentation control facilities implemented. Channels (both temporary and permanent drainage pipes and culverts), earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to direct stormwater to silt removal facilities. • The dikes or embankments for flood protection should be implemented around the boundaries of earthwork areas. Temporary ditches should be provided to facilitate the runoff discharge into an appropriate watercourse, through a site/sediment trap. The sediment/silt traps should be incorporated in the permanent drainage channels to enhance deposition rates. • The design of efficient silt removal facilities should be based on the guidelines in Appendix A1 of ProPECC PN 1/94, which states that the retention time for silt/sand traps should be 5 minutes under maximum flow conditions. • Construction works should be programmed to minimize surface excavation works during the rainy seasons (April to September). All exposed earth areas should be completed and vegetated as soon as possible after earthworks have been completed, or alternatively, within 14 days of the cessation of earthworks where practicable. If excavation of soil cannot be avoided during the rainy season, or at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, exposed slope surfaces should be covered by tarpaulin or other means. • The overall slope of the site should be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows, and all trafficked areas and access roads protected by coarse stone ballast. An additional advantage accruing from the use of crushed stone is the positive traction gained during prolonged periods of inclement weather and the reduction of surface sheet flows. • All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure proper and efficient operation at all times and particularly following rainstorms. Deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly and disposed of by spreading evenly over stable, vegetated areas.	Control construction runoff and erosion from site surface, drainage channel, stockpiles, barging facility, wheel washing facilities, etc to minimize water quality during construction stage	Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• ProPECC PN 1/94 • Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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		• Measures should be taken to minimise the ingress of site drainage into excavations. If the excavation of trenches in wet periods is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. Water pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities. • Open stockpiles of construction materials (for example, aggregates, sand and fill material) of more than 50 m3 should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms. Measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system. • Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm runoff being directed into foul sewers. • Precautions to be taken at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted, and actions to be taken during or after rainstorms are summarised in Appendix A2 of ProPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to the control of silty surface runoff during storm events, especially for areas located near steep slopes. • All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving a construction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads. An adequately designed and sited wheel washing bay should be provided at every construction site exit. Wash-water should have sand and silt settled out and removed at least on a weekly basis to ensure the continued efficiency of the process. The section of access road leading to, and exiting from, the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved with sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public roads and drains. • Oil interceptors should be provided in the site drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources. The oil interceptors should be emptied and cleaned regularly to prevent the release of oil and grease into the storm water drainage system after accidental spillage. A bypass should be provided for the oil interceptors to prevent flushing during heavy rain.					

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		• Construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid water quality impacts. Requirements for solid waste management are detailed in Section 9 of this Report. • All fuel tanks and storage areas should be provided with locks and sited on sealed areas, within bunds of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank to prevent spilled fuel oils from reaching water sensitive receivers nearby.					
Operational Water Quality							
S5.6.2.1		A low flow interceptor drainage system should be constructed to intercept the first foul flush and convey it to a storage tank from where it is pumped to the foul drainage system. The catchment area of the low flow interceptor drainage covers the area of Main Stable Complex. Sand traps will also be provided at the stable to prevent sand from being conveyed into the pipe system.	Control surface runoff	Scheme designers and/or Operator	Drainage system	Design and/or operational stage	• TM-water • Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S5.6.2.2		A new 450mm public gravity sewer should be constructed along the pathway of the Shing Mun River and be connected to the existing 450mm public sewer at the southeastern corner of HKSI to collect the sewage from the new Stable Complex and the low flow interceptor system.	Control sewage collection	Scheme designers	Sewage System	Design stage	• Water Pollution Control Ordinance • TM-water
Waste Management (Construction Waste)							
S6.5.1.1		1) The requirements as recommended in ETWB TC 15/2003 Waste Management on Construction Sites and its latest version, and other relevant guidelines, should be included in the Particular Specification as appropriate.	Develop waste management strategies and minimize construction waste disposal	Scheme Designer	Entire construction site	Design stage	• Waste Disposal Ordinance • ETWB TC 15/2003
S6.5.1.1		2) Prior to the commencement of construction work, the Contractor should prepare a WMP to provide an overall framework for waste management and reduction.	Develop waste management and reduction strategies	Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Waste Disposal Ordinance • ETWB TC 15/2003 • Wste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation • ETWBTC 34/2002

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S6.5.1.2 & S6.5.1.3		*Construction and Demolition Material* • Opportunity for re-using of fill material for back filling should be optimized. • Excavated materials that cannot be recycled should be transported to public filling areas. • Careful design, planning and good site management can minimise over-ordering and waste materials such as concrete, mortars and cement grouts. The design of formwork should maximise the use of standard wooden panels so that high reuse levels can be achieved. Alternatives such as steel formwork or plastic fencing should be considered to increase the potential for reuse. • The contractor should recycle as much as possible of the construction waste on-site. Proper segregation of wastes on site will increase the feasibility of recycling certain components of the waste stream by recycling contractors. Concrete and masonry can be used as general fill and steel reinforcement bars can be used by scrap steel mills. Different areas should be designated for such segregation and storage wherever site conditions permit. • Maintain temporary stockpiles and reuse excavated fill material for backfilling and reinstatement. • Surplus artificial hard materials should be delivered to Tuen Mun Area 38 recycling plant or its successor for recycling into subsequent useful products. • On-site sorting and segregation facility of all type of wastes is considered as one of the best practice in waste management and hence, should be implemented in all projects generating construction waste. The sorted public fill and construction & demolition (C&D) waste should be disposed to public filling areas and landfills, respectively.	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	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance • Waste Disposal Ordinance • ETWB TC 15/2003

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		• Make provisions in the Contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate. • Implement a trip-ticket system for each works contract to ensure that the disposal of C&D materials are properly documented and verified. • Implement an enhanced Waste Management Plan similar to ETWB TC(W) No. 15/2003 – "Waste Management on Construction Sites" to encourage on-sitting sorting of C&D materials and to minimize their generation during the course of construction.					
S6.5.1.4		*Chemical Waste* • 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 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.	Control the chemical waste and ensure proper storage, handling and disposal.	Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) General) Regulation • Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste

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S6.5.1.6		*Sewage* • 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.	Proper handling of sewage from worker to avoid odour, pest and litter impacts	Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Waste Disposal Ordinance
S6.5.1.5		*General Refuse* • 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 local collection scheme should be considered by the Contractor. In addition, waste separation facilities for paper, aluminium cans, plastic bottles etc., should be provided.	Minimize production of the general refuse and avoid odour, pest and litter impacts	Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction stage	• Waste Disposal Ordinance

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Waste Management (Operational Waste)							
S6.5.2.1		<u>*Municipal Waste*</u> • Recycling bins will be provided at shops and food service locations to collect cardboard containers. Personnel in office will be provided with bins to recycle office paper. • Aluminium can recycling bins will be placed at prominent locations for collection • Recycling bins for plastic bottle recovery should be set up at prominent places to facilitate visitors' participation in material recovery activities. • The landscaping works will generate a certain amount of grass clippings, leaves, brush and tree trimmings. However, the handling capacity of the existing Sha Ling composting facility is limited and is currently composting livestock wastes. The facility is unlikely to be able to handle the green waste generated from the Project site. Should there be a market or facility which could process the green waste arising from the Project site, the establishment of a recycling programme for green waste should be considered. • The venue operator should make arrangements with the laser printer toner cartridge suppliers to collect and recycle used toner cartridges for laser printers to avoid disposal of the cartridge at landfills as far as practicable.	Storage and handing of waste	Operator	Entire project site	Operational stage	• Waste Disposal Ordinance
S6.5.2.2		<u>*Waste from Stables*</u> • Waste from horse stables (mainly the horse manure) would be collected on a regular basis following HKJC's sanitary practices.	Storage and handing of waste	Operator	Entire project site	Operational stage	• Waste Disposal Ordinance

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Landscape & Visual							
S7.10.3		*Site offices, construction yard and holding nursery* • Site offices and the construction yard shall be decommissioned after construction. • Construction roads shall be decommissioned and landscape areas be restored to its original or newly proposed state. • The holding nursery for decorative plants at show jumps shall be decommissioned after the Olympic events.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	At concealed location	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		*Height of site offices* • The height of site offices shall be controlled in order to avoid visual impacts.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	At concealed location	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		*Hoarding and screening* • Where practical the site offices areas, construction yards and storage areas shall be screened with decorative hoarding or vegetation around the peripheries until the completion of relevant construction phases.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	Site offices, construction yards and storage areas	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		*Construction plant and building material* • Shall be orderly and carefully stored in order to appear neat and avoid visibility from outside where practical; • Excess materials shall be removed from site as soon as practical; and • All construction plant shall be removed from site upon completion of construction works.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	All areas with construction plant and building material	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		*Construction light* • To be oriented away from the viewing location of VSRs; and • All construction lights shall have frosted diffusers and reflective covers.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	All construction lights	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		*Vegetation* • Temporary construction sites shall be restored to standards as good as, or better than, the original condition; • The potential for soil erosion shall be reduced at the construction stage by minimizing the extent of vegetation disturbance on site and by providing a protective cover over exposed ground; and • No construction equipment or building materials shall be stored under the dripline of retained trees and no vehicle movement or other construction activities like washing, concrete mixing etc shall be carried out under the dripline of trees.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	Affected vegetation areas	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM

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S7.10.3		*Compensation for losses* • The tree compensation to tree loss ratio shall be at least 1:2; and • At least 80 new trees of light standard or larger size shall be planted.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	At available areas suitable for healthy tree growth	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		The majority of compensation species shall comprise species that already occurs within the LIA boundaries.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	General	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		Where practical, trees that require removal shall be transplanted on Site.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	At available areas suitable for healthy tree growth	Construction and reinstatement stages	ETWB TCW N0. 2/2004, WBTC No. 14/2002 BD PNAP No. 267
S7.10.3		*Planting Works* • New trees, bamboos and shrubs shall be planted in groups in order to screen visual impacts and to provide additional shade.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	At available areas suitable for healthy tree growth and along approach footpath	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		*Tree Planting on Slopes* • New slopes with a gradient larger than 30^{o} shall have shrub, groundcover or grass planting.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	On affected slopes	Construction and reinstatement stages	WBTC No. 17/2000 WBTC No. 25/93 BD PNAP No. 270
S7.10.3		*Tree Preservation* • No tree shall be transplanted or felled without prior approval by relevant Government departments; • All trees that are marked for retention shall be fenced off with a 1.2m high fence; and • Transplant preparation works shall be carried as soon as possible after commencement of construction. Rootball and crown pruning shall be carried out over a period of at least 1 month.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	At existing locations of retained trees and transplantation areas, which should be suitable for healthy tree growth.	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		Existing shrub and ground cover planting areas that will not be removed shall be maintained in good condition and enhanced where practical.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	All retained planting areas	Construction, Operation and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		Site formation works at slopes shall be followed with hydroseeding as soon as practical or be covered with shrubs and groundcovers.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction and reinstatement stage	Contractor	Slope areas	Construction and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM

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S7.10.3		Grassing shall be carried out as soon as practical after construction of footing stratum at one of the General Training Arenas.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction stage	Contractor	General Training Arena	Construction stage	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		All floodlight units on the floodlight poles shall be properly aimed at the competition and practice areas of the Main and Warm-up arenas. In this regards, the central light focus of each floodlight unit shall always be aimed on the arena areas and not on any other adjacent area.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during operational and reinstatement stage	Event Operator	Main Arena and Warm-up Arena	Operation stage and reinstatement stages	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		Each floodlight unit shall have a built-in anti-glare baffle and visor shield to limit the glare.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during construction stage	Contractor	Main Arena and Warm-up Arena	Construction stage	EIAO-TM
S7.10.3		Operational hours of the floodlights shall be restricted to competition hours only. Floodlights shall be turned off when spectators have left the seating area.	Minimize landscape and visual impacts during operational and reinstatement stage	Event Operator	Main Arena and Warm-up Arena	Operation and reinstatement stage	EIAO-TM
EM&A							
							•
S9.3 & S9.7		1) An Independent Environmental Checker needs to be employed as per the EM&A Manual. 2) Establish a telephone hotline which enables the public to raise any matters of concern regarding the project such as complaints, comments, suggestions or requests for information.	Control EM&A Performance	Project Proponent	All construction sites	Construction stage	• EIAO Guidance Note No.4/2002 • TM-EIAO
S9.5		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. 4) Real-time reporting of monitoring data for the Project through a dedicated internet website need to be provided and maintained by the Environmental Team	Perform environmental monitoring & auditing	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	• EIAO Guidance Note No.4/2002 • TM-EIAO