

**Environmental Mitigation Implementation Schedule  
NENT Landfill Extension**

EIA Ref	EM&A Ref	Recommended Precautionary / Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	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?
<b>Construction Runoff</b>							
S5.8.1	S5.2.1	<p><u>Construction Site Runoff</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the start of site establishment, 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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Control construction runoff and erosion from site surface, drainage channel, stockpiles, barging facility, wheel washing facilities, etc to minimize water quality during construction stage	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ProPECC PN 1/94</li> <li>Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> </ul>

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<b>Construction Runoff (Cont'd)</b>							
S5.8.1	S5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Control construction runoff and erosion from site surface, drainage channel, stockpiles, barging facility, wheel washing facilities, etc to minimize water quality during construction stage	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ProPECC PN 1/94</li> <li>Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> </ul>

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<b>Construction Runoff (Cont'd)</b>							
S5.8.1	S5.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>To prevent pollution risks arising from works area (waste reception area) and haul roads, intercepting bund or barrier along the roadside should be constructed.</li> </ul>	Control construction runoff and erosion from site surface, drainage channel, stockpiles, barging facility, wheel washing facilities, etc to minimize water quality during construction stage	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ProPECC PN 1/94</li> <li>Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> </ul>
S5.8.1	S5.2.1	<p><u>Sewage Effluent from Workforce</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Notices will be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the nearby environment during the construction phase of the Project.</li> <li>Regular environmental audit on the construction site can provide an effective control of any malpractices and can achieve continual improvement of environmental performance on site.</li> </ul>	Control sewage effluent arising from the sanitary facilities provided for the on-site construction workforce	DBO Contractor	On-site sanitary facilities	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ProPECC PN 1/94</li> <li>Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> <li>Waste Disposal Ordinance</li> </ul>
S5.8.1	S5.2.1	<p><u>Accidental Spillage of Chemical</u></p> <p>Any service workshop and maintenance facilities shall be located within a bunded area, and sumps and oil interceptors shall be provided. Maintenance of equipment involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage will only be undertaken within the areas.</p>	Control of chemical leakage	DBO Contractor	Service workshop and maintenance facilities	Construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ProPECC PN 1/94</li> <li>Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> <li>Waste Disposal Ordinance</li> </ul>
<b>Operational Water Quality</b>							
S5.8.2	S5.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulate contingency Plan on Accidental Leakage of Leachate</li> <li>Design Contingency Plan for Groundwater Contamination</li> <li>Design Contingency Plan for Surface Water Contamination</li> </ul>	Control contamination to surface and ground water	DBO Contractor	Drainage system	Operational, Restoration and Aftercare phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TM-water</li> <li>Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> </ul>

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S5.8.2	S5.2.2	Hydroseeding will be applied on the surface of stockpiled soil and on temporary soil covers for inactive tipping areas to prevent soil erosion during rainy season.	Control contamination to surface and ground water	DBO Contractor	Drainage system	Operational, Restoration and Aftercare phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TM-water</li> <li>• Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> </ul>
S5.8.2	S5.2.2	Monitoring of the surface water discharges and groundwater discharge under the environmental monitoring programme.	Control run off and underground water leakage	DBO Contractor	Surface and underground water system	Operational, Restoration and Aftercare phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> <li>• TM-water</li> </ul>
<b>Erosion Control Measures</b>							
S5.8.2	S5.2.2	<p><i>Erosion Control Measures</i></p> <p>a. Preserve Natural Vegetation This Best Management Practices will involve preserving natural vegetation to the greatest extent possible during the construction process, and after construction where appropriate. Maintaining natural vegetation is the most effective and inexpensive form of erosion prevention control.</p> <p>b. Provision of Buffer Zone A buffer zone consists of an undisturbed area or strip of natural vegetation or an established suitable planting adjacent to a disturbed area that reduces erosion and runoff. The rooted vegetation holds soils acts as a wind break and filters runoff that may leave the site.</p> <p>c. Seeding (Temporary/Permanent) A well-established vegetative cover is one of the most effective methods of reducing erosion. Vegetation should be established on construction sites as the slopes are finished, rather than waiting until all the grading is complete. Besides, Hydroseeding will be applied on the surface of stockpiled soil and on temporary soil covers for inactive tipping areas to prevent soil erosion during rainy season.</p> <p>d. Ground Cover Ground Cover is a protective layer of straw or other suitable material applied to the soil surface. Straw mulch and/or hydromulch are also used in conjunction with seeding of critical areas for the establishment of temporary or permanent vegetation. Ground cover provides immediate temporary protection from erosion. Mulch also enhances plant establishment by conserving moisture, holding fertilizer, seed, and topsoil in place, and moderating soil temperatures.</p>	Erosion control	DBO Contractor	Drainage system	Construction, Operational, Restoration and Aftercare phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ProPECC PN 1/94</li> <li>• Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> </ul>

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S5.8.2	S5.2.2	<p>e. Hydraulic Application</p> <p>Hydraulic application is a mechanical method of applying erosion control materials to bare soil in order to establish erosion-resistant vegetation on disturbed areas and critical slopes. By using hydraulic equipment, soil amendments, mulch, tackifying agents, Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) and liquid co-polymers can be uniformly broadcast, as homogenous slurry, onto the soil. These erosion and dust control materials can often be applied in one operation.</p> <p>f. Sod</p> <p>Establishes permanent turf for immediate erosion protection and stabilizes rainaways.</p> <p>g. Matting</p> <p>There are numerous erosion control products available that can be described in various ways, such as matting, blankets, fabric and nets. These products are referred as matting. A wide range of materials and combination of materials are used to produce matting including, but not limited to: straw, jute, wood fiber, coir (coconut fiber), plastic netting, and Bonded Fiber Matrix. The selection of matting materials for a site can make a significant difference in the effectiveness of the Best Management Practices.</p> <p>h. Plastic Sheeting</p> <p>Plastic Sheeting will provide immediate protection to slopes and stockpiles. However, it has been known to transfer erosion problems because water will sheet flow off the plastic at high velocity. This is usually attributable to poor application, installation and maintenance.</p> <p>i. Dust Control</p> <p>Dust Control is one preventative measure to minimize the wind transport of soil, prevent traffic hazards and reduce sediment transported by wind and deposited in water resources.</p>	Erosion control	DBO Contractor	Drainage system	Construction, Operational, Restoration and Aftercare phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ProPECC PN 1/94</li> <li>• Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> </ul>

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<b>Surface Water Drainage System</b>							
S5.8.2	S5.2.2	<p>Temporary surface water drainage system will be provided to manage runoff during construction and operation. This system will consist of channels as constructed around the perimeter of the site area. This system will collect surface water from the areas of higher elevations to those of lower elevations and ultimately to the point of discharge. Erosion will therefore be minimised.</p> <p>The temporary surface water drainage system will include the use of a silt fence around the soil stockpile areas to prevent sediment from entering the system. Regular cleaning will be carried out to prevent blockage of the passage of water flow in silt fence.</p> <p>Intermediate drainage system will be installed for filled cell/phase. The major purpose of the intermediate drainage system is to prevent the clean surface water run-off from the filled phases coming into contact with the waste mass in active cell and to prevent excessive surface water infiltration through the intermediate cover, thus contribute to increasing volume of leachate. The intermediate drainage system will collect the clean surface water run-off and divert it to the permanent discharge channels connected to the public drainage system.</p> <p>In addition, surface flow from the haul road (especially near the wheel washing facility) will be collected to a dry weather flow interceptor and conveyed to the on-site leachate treatment plant for further treatment.</p>	Surface Water Management / Control run off	DBO Contractor	Surface water system	Construction, Operational, Restoration and Aftercare phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Pollution Control Ordinance</li> <li>• TM-water</li> </ul>

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<b>Groundwater Regime</b>							
S5.8.2	S5.2.2	<p>1) Adopt precautionary / mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of adequate water supply for irrigation purposes for the operational lifetime of the landfill extension, i.e. 10 to 12 years;</li> <li>• Installation of a network of monitoring stations to keep track of the stream flow volumes. Should monitoring of stream flow indicate insufficient quantities to provide sufficient water for irrigation downstream, a contractual requirement for the landfill operator to "tank in" water from an external source could be imposed. This is the system currently in place for the existing NENT Landfill;</li> <li>• Diversion of flow from other catchments. The surface runoff generated in the catchments with abandoned agricultural lands could be collected and conveyed to the active agricultural lands;</li> <li>• Formation of new extraction wells that extend deeper down within the aquifer;</li> <li>• Provision of Piped Water Supply; and</li> <li>• Artificial recharge by surface spreading, spray irrigation or pumping water directly into the ground via vertical shafts.</li> </ul>	Control and maintain ground water yield	DBO Contractor	Entire construction site and villages around the site	Operational, Restoration and Aftercare phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TM-EIAO, Annexes 6 and 14</li> <li>• HKPSG</li> </ul>