APPENDIX A IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Table A.1 Implementation Schedule for Air Quality Impact

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">EIA Ref #</th><th rowspan="2">Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures</th><th rowspan="2">Location / Timing</th><th rowspan="2">Implementation Agent</th><th colspan="4">Implementation Stages*</th><th rowspan="2">Relevant Legislation and Guidelines</th></tr>
<tr><th>Des</th><th>C</th><th>O</th><th>Dec</th></tr>
<tr><td>S3.7</td><td>Dust mitigation measures stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation shall be incorporated to control dust emission. Notice shall be given to authority prior to commencing of work</td><td>Work sites / during construction period</td><td>Contractor</td><td></td><td>√</td><td></td><td></td><td>Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation</td></tr>
<tr><td>S3.7
Figure 3.3</td><td>Two centralized odour control plants (i.e. odour control plant I and odour control plant II) would be provided.
Three duty deodourizing units (OD1, OD2 and OD5) and one standby deodorizer would be located in odour control plant I and two duty deodourizing units (OD3 and OD4) and one standby deodourizing unit would be located in odour control plant II for treating air collected from different sources. The details of all the deodourizing units for mitigated scenario are as follow:
<table>
<tr><th>Deodourizing Unit</th><th>Stack Height above Ground (m)</th><th>Exit Velocity (m/s)</th><th>Odour Emission Rate (ou s^{-1})</th></tr>
<tr><td>OD1, OD2, OD5</td><td>6.81</td><td>13.82</td><td>1800.78 (total emission from all vent pipes)</td></tr>
<tr><td>OD3, OD4</td><td>6.81</td><td>14.36</td><td>1879.05 (total emission from both vent pipes)</td></tr>
</table>
All the exposed areas of sewage treatment facilities (1) with sewage or sludge of the upgraded PPSTW would be covered. All vented air from covered sewage/sludge facilities(1) of PPSTW</td><td>PPSTW / during design and operation stage</td><td>Contractor/ PPSTW operator</td><td>√</td><td></td><td>√</td><td></td><td>EIAO-TM</td></tr>
</table>

(1)sewage treatment facilities include inlet chambers/influent channel of the inlet pumping station, coarse screens, aerated grit channels, fine screens, common flow channels, solid handling house, wet well of the low lift and returns pumping station, rapid mixing tanks, flocculation tanks, weir zone of sedimentation tanks, sedimentation tanks (quiescent zone), sedimentation tank effluent channel, fine screens of UV disinfection facilities, UV contact tanks, UV contact tank influent and effluent channels, sludge holding tanks, sludge dewatering building, sludge/septic waste reception area, sludge pumping station, return liquor pumping station and inlet chamber of the outfall pumping station of the upgraded PPSTW.

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
	would be treated in the deodorizing units, before discharging into the atmosphere. The locations for covered areas and enclosed buildings for the preliminary design with mitigation measure are indicated in Figure 3.3. Each of the duty and standby deodourizing units was designed with 90% odour removal efficiency and the number of duty deodourizing units installed at each odour control plants was designed to cater for the treatment of all the air received from the sources. The locations of the vent pipes for mitigated scenario are shown in Figure 3.3.							
S3.7	The practices of good housekeeping for PPSTW listed below should be followed to ameliorate any odour impact from the plant and these standard practices should be included in the PPSTW operator manual. • Screens should be cleaned regularly to remove any accumulated organic debris • Grit and screening transfer systems should be flushed regularly with water to remove organic debris and grit • Grit and screened materials should be transferred to closed containers to minimise odour escape • Scum and grease collection wells and troughs should be emptied and flushed regularly to prevent putrefaction of accumulated organics • Skim and remove floating solids and grease from primary clarifiers regularly • Frequent sludge withdrawal from tanks is necessary to prevent the production of gases • Sludge cake should be transferred to closed containers • Sludge containers should be flushed with water regularly	PPSTW / during design and operation stage	Contractor/ PPSTW operator	√		√		EIAO-TM

All recommendations and requirements resulted during the course of EIA/EA Process, including ACE and / or accepted public comment to the proposed project.
* Des - Design, C - Construction, O – Operation, and Dec - Decommissioning

Table A.2 Implementation Schedule for Water Quality Impact

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
S4.8	The practices outlined in ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage should be adopted. It is recommended to install perimeter channels in the works areas to intercept runoff at site boundary prior to the commencement of any earthwork. To prevent storm runoff from washing across exposed soil surfaces, intercepting channels should be provided. Drainage channels are also required to convey site runoff to sand/silt traps and oil interceptors. Provision of regular cleaning and maintenance can ensure the normal operation of these facilities throughout the construction period. Any practical options for the diversion and re-alignment of drainage should comply with both engineering and environmental requirements in order to ensure adequate hydraulic capacity of all drains.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S4.8	There is a need to apply to EPD for a discharge licence under the WPCO for discharging effluent from the construction site. The discharge quality is required to meet the requirements specified in the discharge licence. All the runoff and wastewater generated from the works areas should be treated so that it satisfies all the standards listed in the TM-DSS. Reuse and recycling of the treated effluent can minimise water consumption and reduce the effluent discharge volume. The beneficial uses of the treated effluent may include dust suppression, wheel washing and general cleaning. If monitoring of the treated effluent quality from the works areas is required during the construction phase of the Project, the monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the WPCO license which is under the ambit of regional office (RO) of EPD.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S4.8	The construction programme should be properly planned to minimise soil excavation, if any, in rainy seasons. This prevents soil erosion from exposed soil surfaces. Any exposed soil surfaces should also be properly protected to minimise dust emission. In areas where a large amount of exposed soils exist,	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
	earth bunds or sand bags should be provided. Exposed stockpiles should be covered with tarpaulin or impervious sheets at all times. The stockpiles of materials should be placed at locations away from any stream courses so as to avoid releasing materials into the water bodies. Final surfaces of earthworks should be compacted and protected by permanent work. It is suggested that haul roads should be paved with concrete and the temporary access roads protected using crushed stone or gravel, wherever practicable. Wheel washing facilities should be provided at all site exits to ensure that earth, mud and debris would not be carried out of the works areas by vehicles.							
S4.8	Good site practices should be adopted to clean the rubbish and litter on the construction sites so as to prevent the rubbish and litter from spreading from the site area. It is recommended to clean the construction sites on a regular basis.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S4.8	The presence of construction workers generates sewage. It is recommended to provide sufficient chemical toilets in the works areas. The toilet facilities should be more than 30 m from any watercourse. A licensed waste collector should be deployed to clean the chemical toilets on a regular basis. The construction workers can also make use of the existing toilet facilities within the PPSTW as necessary.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S4.8	Notices should 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. 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.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S4.8	Contractor must register as a chemical waste producer if chemical wastes would be produced from the construction activities. The Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) and its subsidiary regulations in particular the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation should be observed and complied with for control of chemical wastes.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
S4.8	Any service shop and maintenance facilities should be located on hard standings within a bunded area, and sumps and oil interceptors should be provided. Maintenance of vehicles and equipment involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage should only be undertaken within the areas appropriately equipped to control these discharges.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S4.8	Disposal of chemical wastes should be carried out in compliance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. The Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published under the Waste Disposal Ordinance details the requirements to deal with chemical wastes. General requirements are given as follows: • Suitable containers should be used to hold the chemical wastes to avoid leakage or spillage during storage, handling and transport. • Chemical waste containers should be suitably labeled, to notify and warn the personnel who are handling the wastes, to avoid accidents. • Storage area should be selected at a safe location on site and adequate space should be allocated to the storage area.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S4.8 Figure 2.3	Dual power supply should be provided to prevent the occurrence of power failure. The main treatment units include the sedimentation tanks, sludge treatment facilities including the sludge holding tanks and sludge dewatering building and the UV disinfection facility. There are in total 9 nos. of sedimentation tanks in which 8 nos. are duty, which are capable for the treatment during peak design flow and 1 no. of sedimentation tank is reserved for standby. There are in total 3 nos. of sludge holding tanks in which one tank is in use normally and the second tank is for in use over weekend due to weekend stopage and the third tank retained for emergency storage. There are in total 4 nos. of centrifuges installed in the sludge dewatering building, with 3 in duty and 1 in standby mode for sludge dewatering.	PPSTW / During the operational phase	Contractor/ PPSTW operator	√		√		EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
	There are spare UV lamps and accessories, like ballasts etc., for the UV disinfection facility. They will be stored in the spares storage areas as shown in Figure 2.3 for replacement of worn parts/accessories in the UV tanks during non-peak period. At least one standby pump will be provided for each pumping station for maintenance purpose.							
S4.8	In the event of emergency discharge of untreated effluent from PPSTW, the beaches and the secondary contact zones in the Tuen Mun and Tsuen Wan District should be closed. It is recommended that relevant government departments including DSD, EPD and LCSD should be informed by the upgraded PPSTW operator as soon as possible of any emergency discharge so that appropriate actions can be taken to prevent any bathing or water sports activities to be carried out. The PPSTW operators should maintain good communications with various concerned parties including AFCD and WSD. A list of address, email address, phone and fax number of key persons in relevant departments responsible for action should be made available to the PPSTW operators. Water quality monitoring should be carried out at such a time to quantify the water quality impacts and to determine when the baseline conditions are recovered. The monitoring results shall be employed to identify areas for any further necessary mitigation measures to avoid, rectify and eliminate environmental damage associated with the emergency release of untreated effluent from the PPSTW.	PPSTW / During the operational phase	PPSTW operator			√		EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance
S4.8	The response procedure stated in EM&A Manual should be followed in case of emergency situations.	PPSTW / During the operational phase	PPSTW operator			√		EIAO-TM and Water Pollution Control Ordinance

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Table A.3 Implementation Schedule for Waste Management Implications

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
S7.5	*Good Site Practices* Recommendations for good site practices during the construction activities include: • Nomination of an approved person, such as a site manager, to be responsible for good site practices, arrangements for collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility, of all wastes generated at the site • Training of site personnel in proper waste management and chemical handling procedures • Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection of waste • Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers • Regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors. • Separation of chemical wastes for special handling and appropriate treatment at the Chemical Waste Treatment Facility.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
S7.5	*Waste Reduction Measures* Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design stage, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices. Recommendations to achieve waste reduction include: • Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal. • Encourage collection of aluminium cans by providing separate labelled bins to enable this waste to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the work force • Proper storage and site practices to minimise the potential for damage or contamination of construction materials. • Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimise	Work site / During planning & design stage, and construction stage	Contractor	√	√			

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
	amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste.							
S7.5	*General Refuse* General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separate from C&D material. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from C&D material. Preferably an enclosed and covered area should be provided to reduce the occurrence of 'wind blown' light material.	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance
S7.5	*Construction and Demolition Material* In order to minimise the impact resulting from collection and transportation of C&D material for off-site disposal, the excavated material generated from site formation works for the proposed new facilities and units at the STW should be reused on-site as far as practicable. The surplus excavated material should be disposed of at the designated public fill reception facility, as agreed with the Secretary of the Public Fill Committee, for other beneficial uses.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			ETWB TCW No. 33/2002 ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 ETWB TCW No. 31/2004
S7.5	Mitigation measures and good site practices should be followed to control potential environmental impact from handling and transportation of C&D material. The mitigation measures include: • Where it is unavoidable to have transient stockpiles of C&D material pending collection for disposal, the transient stockpiles shall be located away from waterfront or storm drains as far as possible. • Open stockpiles of construction materials or construction wastes on-site should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric. • Skip hoist for material transport should be totally enclosed by impervious sheeting. • Every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels before leaving a	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			Water Pollution Control Ordinance Air Pollution Control Ordinance

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
	construction site. • The area where vehicle washing takes place and the section of the road between the washing facilities and the exit point should be paved with concrete, bituminous materials or hardcores. • The load of dusty materials carried by vehicle leaving a construction site should be covered entirely by clean impervious sheeting to ensure dust materials do not leak from the vehicle. • All dusty materials should be sprayed with water prior to any loading, unloading or transfer operation so as to maintain the dusty materials wet. • The height from which excavated materials are dropped should be controlled to a minimum practical height to limit fugitive dust generation from unloading.							
S7.5 Appendix 7-1	When disposing C&D material at a public filling facility, it shall be noted that the material shall only consist of earth, building debris and broken rock and concrete. The material shall be free from marine mud, household refuse, plastic, metals, industrial and chemical waste, animal and vegetable matter, and other material considered to be unsuitable by the Filling Supervisor. In order to monitor the disposal of the surplus C&D material at the designed public fill reception facility and to control fly tipping, a trip-ticket system should be included as one of the contractual requirements and implemented by an Environmental Team undertaking the Environmental Monitoring and Audit work with reference to the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004 "Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction and Demolition Materials" as attached in Appendix 7-1. An Independent Environmental Checker should be responsible for auditing the results of the system.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			ETWB TCW No. 33/2002 ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 ETWB TCW No. 31/2004
S7.5	*Chemical Waste* If chemical wastes are produced at the construction site, the Contractor would be required to register with the EPD as a	Work site / During the construction period	Contractor		√			Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
	Chemical Waste Producer and to follow the guidelines stated in the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used, and incompatible chemicals should be stored separately. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the corresponding chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosive, flammable, oxidizing, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. The Contractor shall use a licensed collector to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes, to either the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre, or another licensed facility, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation.							
S7.5	*Sludge* During the operation phase of the Pillar Point STW, the main waste arising would be dewatered sludge. The primary sludge arising from the sewage treatment process should be thickened and dewatered in the sludge handling facilities within the Pillar Point STW. Screenings and grit would also be generated at the inlet works during the operation phase of the Pillar Point STW. Screenings would be compacted first. Screenings after compaction and grits would be discharged to storage containers and trucked to an off site solid disposal facility. Screenings and grit are currently disposed to the WENT landfill site. The dewatered sludge, screenings and grits would be disposed to government waste disposal facilities to be agreed by EPD before commissioning of the upgraded Pillar Point STW. All wastewater generated from the sludge dewatering process and all contaminated water from the cleaning operations recommended for odour control should be diverted to the PPSTW for proper treatment.	PPSTW / During operational phase	PPSTW operator			√		Waste Disposal Ordinance

EIA Ref #	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
S7.5	*Spent UV Disinfection Lamps* The spent UV lamps should be disposed properly as chemical wastes to the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre. For the disposal of spent UV lamps, the PPSTW operator would be required to register with the EPD as a Chemical Waste Producer and to follow the requirements stated in the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes. Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosives, flammable, oxidizing, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. Any specific requirements regarding the disposal of spent UV lamps would be specified by EPD following the provision of design information of the UV disinfection system. In handling UV lamps, caution should be exercised to avoid breakage and contaminant release. A licensed waste collector should be engaged to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation.	PPSTW / During operational phase	PPSTW operator			√		Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation

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Table A.4 Implementation Schedule for Landscape and Visual Impact

EIA Ref#	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
S8.9	Temporary Tree Nurseries Temporary tree nurseries may be set up for the transplanted tree and proposed trees at an early stage to allow small trees to grow during the construction periods. By the time when planting area becomes available, trees mature and increase in trunk & spread size. They will require minimal pruning and suffer much less damage during transplanting when comparing the travel distance from an on-site nursery to an off-site nursery. Besides, these trees may also be positioned as visual mitigation during the construction period.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			EIAO-TM
S8.9	No-intrusion Zone To maximize protection to existing trees and ground vegetation, construction contracts may designate "No-intrusion Zone" to various areas within the site boundary with rigid and durable fencing for each individual no-intrusion zone. The contractor should close monitor and restrict the site working staff not to enter the "no-intrusion zone", even for non-direct construction activities and storage of equipment.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			EIAO-TM
S8.9	Hoarding Hoarding or boundary fencing for construction shall be considered. It should be sensitively designed, subtle, camouflaged and more 'permeable' so that they fit into the existing environment when looking from outside.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			EIAO-TM
S8.9	Dust and Erosion Control for Exposed Soil Excavation works and demolition of existing building blocks and which will be highly visible form surrounding areas should be well planned and with precautions to suppress dust. Exposed soil shall be covered or 'camouflaged' and watered often. Areas that are expected to be left with bare soil for a long period of time after excavation shall be properly covered with suitable protective fabric. Silt and erosion shall be controlled by ground barriers around the slope cutting area.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			EIAO-TM
S8.9	Existing Tree Record Inventory All retained trees should be record photographically at the commencement of the Contract, and carefully protected during the construction period. Detailed tree protection specification shall be	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			EIAO-TM

EIA Ref#	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
	allowed and included in the Contract Specification, which specifying the tree protection requirement, submission and approval system, and the tree monitoring system.							
S8.9	Construction Light All security floodlights for construction sites shall be equipped with adjustable shield, frosted diffusers and reflective covers, and be carefully controlled to minimize light pollution and night-time glare to nearby residences and GIC users. The Contractor shall consider other security measures which shall minimize the visual impacts.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			EIAO-TM
S8.9 Figure 8.9.1	Tree Transplanting Apart from the 18 numbers of "*Leucaena leucocephala*", which are proposed to be felled in accordance with ETWB TCW No. 3/2006, all the affected trees shall be transplanted. Where practicable, trees shall be directly transplanted to permanent on-site locations. The location of the transplanted tree is shown in **Figure 8.9.1**.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			EIAO-TM
S8.9 Figure 8.9.1	Tree Compensation Ratio The total number of compensatory trees planted in the project area shall not be less than 1:1 ratios by new trees. Required numbers and locations of compensatory trees shall be determined and agreed with Government during the tree felling application process under ETWCTC 3/2006. Compensatory trees shall be at least heavy standard size to create "immediate" greening effect. 81 numbers of "*Cassia surattensis*" will be provided as the additional compensatory planting for loss of greenery in the area due to removal of the affected trees. The location of the additional compensatory planting is shown in **Figure 8.9.1**.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			EIAO-TM
S8.9	Re-use of Existing Soil and Advance formation of Planting Area Existing topsoil shall be re-used where possible for new planting areas within the project. Advance formation of planting area and early implementation of the plating works can minimize adverse impact on trees. The construction program shall consider using the soil removed from one phase for backfilling another. Suitable storage ground, gathering ground and mixing ground may be set up on-site as necessary.	Work site / During design stage & construction period	Contractor	√	√			EIAO-TM
S8.9	Establishment Period 12 month establishment period for the soft landscape works will be allowed in the main contract. Most construction contracts in Hong Kong require the Contractor to carry out routine horticultural operations, including watering, pruning, weeding, pest control, replacement of dead	Work site / During operation period	Contractor/PPSTW operator			√		EIAO-TM

EIA Ref#	Environmental Protection Measures / Mitigation Measures	Location / Timing	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stages*				Relevant Legislation and Guidelines
				Des	C	O	Dec	
	plants etc. to ensure healthy establishment of new planting during a 12 month establishment period. This period also serves as a kind of warranty / guarantee on the quality of the plants supplied and installed by the Contractor. Monthly monitoring during the first year of establishment period is recommended.							
S8.9	Re-instatement of excavated Area All excavated area and disturbed area for utilities diversion, temporary road diversion, and pipeline woks will be reinstated to former conditions, subject to applicable Government Standards.	Work site / During design stage & operation period	Contractor/ PPSTW operator	√		√		EIAO-TM
S8.9	Appearance and Greening for the proposed structures Compatible design, construction materials and surface finishes of the proposed structure should match with the nearby existing external appearance of PPSTW buildings for achieving visual uniformity. Finishing materials shall have due consideration to form, basic color, color/tone variation, micro- and macro-texture, and reflectivity/light absorbance to avoid glare. Planting, such as turf, low groundcovers and climbers, may also be planted on top of these elements to provide greening and aesthetic effect.	Work site / During design stage & operation period	Contractor/ PPSTW operator	√	√	√		EIAO-TM

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