

Annex E

Implementation Schedule of Mitigation Measures

Annex E Summary of Mitigation Measures Implementation Schedule

| EIA Ref. | EM&A Log Ref. | Environmental Protection Measures | Location/ Timing | Status |
|--|---------------|--|--|--------|
| <i>Summary of Environmental Mitigation Measures in the EIA and EM&A Manual</i> | | | | |
| A. Air Quality | | | | |
| 3.73 | 2.5 | <p><u>Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation & Good Site Practices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of regular watering, with complete coverage, to reduce dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and unpaved roads, particularly during dry weather. • Use of frequent watering for particularly dusty construction areas and areas close to ASRs. • Side enclosure and covering of any aggregate or dusty material storage piles to reduce emissions. Where this is not practicable owing to frequent usage, watering should be applied to aggregate fines. • Open stockpiles should be avoided or covered. Where possible, prevent placing dusty material storage piles near ASRs. • Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations. • Establishment and use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site. • Provision of wind shield and dust extraction units or similar dust mitigation measures at the loading points, and use of water sprinklers at the loading area where dust generation is likely during the loading process of loose material, particularly in dry seasons/ periods. • Imposition of speed controls for vehicles on unpaved site roads. 8 kilometers per hour is the recommended limit. • Where possible, routing of vehicles and positioning of construction plant should be at the maximum possible distance from ASRs. • Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement or dry pulverised fuel ash (PFA) should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides. • 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. | Construction Site / During Construction Period | <> |
| B. Hazard to Life | | | | |
| 4.102 | 3.3 | <u>Construction Phase</u> | Construction Site / During | √ |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of workers on site during construction stage should be kept at the same level as the assessment. • Construction works should be suspended when delivery of chlorine takes place. • 3m high fence should be constructed along the boundary facing the SHWWTW. • Emergency evacuation procedures should be formulated and the Contractor should ensure all workers on site should be familiar with these procedures as well as the route to escape in case of gas release incident. Relevant Departments, such as Fire Services Department (FSD), should be consulted during the development of Emergency procedures. Diagram showing the escape routes to a safe place should be posted in the site notice boards and at the entrance/exit of site. A copy of the latest version emergency procedures should be dispatched to Tung Chung Fire Station for reference once available. • The emergency procedures should specify means of providing a rapid and direct warning (e.g. Siren and Flashing Light) to construction workers in the event of chlorine gas release in the SHWWTW. • The Contractor should establish a communication channel with the SHWWTW operation personnel and FSD during construction stage. In case of any hazardous incidents in the treatment works, operation personnel of SHWWTW should advise the Contractor to inform construction workers to proceed with emergency procedure. The Contractor should appoint a Liaison Officer to communicate with FSD Incident Commander on site in case of emergency. • Introduction training should be provided to any staff before carryout construction works at the Project site. • Periodic drills should be coordinated and conducted to ensure all construction personnel are familiar with the emergency procedures. Upon completion of the drills, a review on every step taken should be conducted to identify area of improvement. Prior notice of periodic drills should be given to Station Commander of Tung Chung Fire Station. Joint operational exercise with FSD and SHWWTW is recommended. | Construction Period | |
| <i>C. Water Quality</i> | | | | |
| 5.44 | 4.5 | <u>Construction site run-off and general construction activities:</u> The mitigation measures as outlined in the ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage should be adopted where applicable. | Construction Site / During Construction Period | √ |
| 5.45 | 4.5 | <u>Excavation of Soil Materials</u> 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, earth bunds or sand bags should be provided. Exposed | Construction Site / During Construction Period | <> |

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| | | 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. | | |
| 5.46 | 4.5 | <u>Accidental spillage of chemicals:</u> 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. | Construction Site / During Construction Period | √ |
| 5.47 | 4.5 | Maintenance of vehicles and equipments involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage should only be undertaken within the areas which appropriately equipped to control these discharges. | Construction Site / During Construction Period | √ |
| 5.48 | 4.5 | Oils and fuels should only be used and stored in designated areas which have pollution prevention facilities. All fuel tanks and storage areas should be sited on sealed areas in order to prevent spillage of fuels and solvents to the nearby watercourses. All waste oils and fuels should be collected in designated tanks prior to disposal. | Construction Site / During Construction Period | <> |
| 5.49 | 4.5 | 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | Construction Site / During Construction Period | <> |
| 5.50 | | Construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid entering to the nearby watercourses. Stockpiles of cement and other construction materials should be kept covered when not being used. Rubbish and litter from construction sites should also be collected to prevent spreading of rubbish and litter from the site area. It is recommended to clean the construction sites on a regular basis. | Construction Site / During Construction Period | √ |

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| 5.51 | 4.5 | <u>Sewage Effluent</u> 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 30m from any watercourse. A licensed waste collector should be deployed to clean the chemical toilets on a regular basis. | Work site/During the construction period | √ |
| 5.52 | 4.5 | 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 Construction Period | √ |
| 5.53 | 4.5 | <u>Nullah Decking</u> To minimize the potential water quality impacts from the nullah reconstruction works, the practices outlined below should be adopted where applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed works should be carried out within the dry season between October and March when the flow in the open nullah is low. • The use of less or smaller construction plants may be specified to reduce the disturbance to the nullah bed. • Temporary storage of materials (e.g. equipment, filling materials, chemicals and fuel) and temporary stockpile of construction materials should be located well away from the nullah and any water courses during carrying out of the construction works. • Stockpiling of construction materials and dusty materials should be covered and located away from the nullah any water courses. • Construction debris and spoil should be covered up and/or disposed of as soon as possible to avoid being washed into the nullah and nearby water receivers. • Construction activities, which generate large amount of wastewater, should be carried out in a distance away from the nullah, where practicable. • Construction effluent, site run-off and sewage should be properly collected and/or treated. • Any works site inside the nullah should be temporarily isolated, such as by placing of sandbags or silt curtains with lead edge at bottom and properly supported props to prevent adverse impact on the water quality. • Proper shoring may need to be erected in order to prevent soil/mud from slipping into the nullah and nearby watercourse. • Supervisory staff should be assigned to station | Work Site / During Construction Period | N/A |

D. Waste Management

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| 6.41 | 5.4 | <p><u>Good Site Practices</u> Recommendations for good site practices during the construction phase would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain relevant waste disposal permits from appropriate authorities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354) and subsidiary Regulations and the Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28); • Provide staff training for proper waste management and chemical handling procedures; • Provide sufficient waste disposal points and regular waste collection; • Provide appropriate measures to minimize windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers; • Carry out regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors; • Separate chemical wastes for special handling and disposed of to licensed facility for treatment; and • Employ licensed waste collector to collect waste. | Work Site / During Construction Period | <> |
| 6.42 | 5.5 | <p><u>Waste Reduction Measures</u> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design foundation works that could minimise the amount of excavated material to be generated; • Provide training to workers on the importance of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedures, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling; • Sort out demolition debris and excavated materials from demolition works to recover reusable/ recyclable portions (i.e. soil, broken concrete, metal etc.); • Segregate and store different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal; • Encourage the collection of aluminium cans by providing separate labelled bins to enable this waste to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the workforce; and • Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimize the amount of waste to be generated and to avoid unnecessary generation of waste. | Work Site/During Design & Construction Period | <> |
| 6.44 | 5.7 | <p><u>Excavated and C&D Materials</u> In order to minimise the impact resulting from collection and transportation of C&D material for off-site disposal, the excavated material arising from site formation and foundation works should be reused on-site as backfilling material and for landscaping works as far as practicable. Other mitigation requirements are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A WMP, which becomes part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), should be | Work Site/During Design & Construction Period | √ |

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| | | <p>prepared in accordance with ETWB TCW No.19/2005;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recording system for the amount of wastes generated, recycled and disposed of (including the disposal sites) should be adopted for easy tracking; and • In order to monitor the disposal of excavated and C&D material at public filling facilities and landfills and to control fly-tipping, a trip-ticket system should be adopted (refer to ETWB TCW No. 31/2004). | | |
| 6.45 - 6.46 | 5.8 - 5.9 | <p>An EMP should be prepared and implemented in accordance with ETWB TCW No. 19/2005 which describes the arrangements for avoidance, reuse, recovery, recycling, storage, collection, treatment and disposal of different categories of waste to be generated from construction activities. The EMP should be submitted to the Supervising Officer (SO) and Supervising Officer's Representative (SOR) for approval. The EMP should be reviewed regularly and updated, preferably on a monthly basis.</p> <p>A system should be devised to work for on-site sorting of excavated and C&D materials and promptly removing all sorted and process materials arising from the construction activities to minimize temporary stockpiling on-site. The system should be included in the EMP identifying the source of generation, estimated quantity, arrangement for on-site sorting, collection, temporary storage areas and frequency of collection by recycling Contractors or frequency of removal off-site.</p> | Work Site/During Design & Construction Period | √ |
| 6.47 | 5.10 | <p><u>Chemical Waste</u></p> <p>Should chemical wastes be produced at the construction site, the Contractor would be required to register with EPD as a 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, or corrosive). The Contractor should employ a licensed collector to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes, to either the CWTC in Tsing Yi, or any other licensed facilities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) General Regulation.</p> | Work Site / During Construction Period | <> |
| 6.48 | 5.11 | <p><u>General Refuse</u></p> <p>General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separated from C&D material. A licensed 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.</p> | Work Site / During Construction Period | <> |
| <i>E. Landscape and Visual</i> | | | | |
| 7.99 & Table 7.7 | Table 6.1 | <u>Construction Phase</u> | Work site/During Design & | √ |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil, where identified, should be stripped and stored for re-use in the construction of the soft landscape works, where practical • Compensatory tree planting should be provided to compensate for felled trees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation tree species shall be chosen from both indigenous and ornamental species - Compensatory tree planting quantities shall be as per DLO approved requirement. • Control of night-time lighting • Erection of decorative screen hoarding compatible with the surrounding setting | Construction Stages | |
| <i>F. Noise</i> | | | | |
| 8.25 | 7.3 | <p>Good Site Practice:</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 program; • Mobile plant, if any, should be sited as far from noise sensitive receivers (NSRs) as possible; • Machines and plant (such as trucks) 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 should, wherever possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from the nearby NSRs; and • Material stockpiles and other structures should be effectively utilized, wherever practicable, in screening noise from on-site construction activities. | Work site/During Design & Construction Stages | √ |

Remark:

- √ Compliance of Mitigation Measures
- <> Compliance of Mitigation but need improvement
- x Non-compliance of Mitigation Measures
- ▲ Non-compliance of Mitigation Measures but rectified by OSCAR Bioenergy JV
- Δ Deficiency of Mitigation Measures but rectified by OSCAR Bioenergy JV
- N/A Not Applicable in Reporting Period