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PROJECT PROFILE

1.0 BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 **Project Title**

Agreement No. CE74/99 & Supplementary Agreement No.1 10 Year Extended Landslip Preventive Measures Project, Phase 2, Package A – Lantau Island, Investigation, Design and Supervision of Landslip Preventive Works on Government Slopes

1.2 Purpose and nature of the project

The study features under the captioned project were formed during the construction of South Lantau Road before 1956. Due to a large number of landslide incidents on South Lantau Island, stablisation works to the slopes on Lantau Island are considered necessary to reduce risk to life and economic loss. It is intended to undertake these works as part of the Government's on-going Landslip Preventive Measures (LPM) programme.

Initially, a group of 20 slopes have been identifed which are located along South Lantau Road on Lantau Island between Mui Wo and Pui O. These 20 features have been included in this first batch of slope improvement works on Lantau Island under Agreement No. CE 74/99. These 20 substandard features will be upgraded to make them safe and at the same time undertake landscaping works to increase their aesthetic value. Later on 4 additional features were included in the project as a supplementary agreement. Therefore a total of 24 features are included in the project. Most of these features have experienced previous landslide incidents and a series of slope failures along the road between 1993 and 1999 has caused concern for the safety of South Lantau Road users. Other slopes on Lantau Island are scheduled for similar upgrading in the coming years.

The 24 features earmarked for upgrade comprise cut slopes and fill slopes and the broad scope of works required includes minor earthworks for facilitating landscape works, soil nailing, rock slope stabilisation measures (RSSM), drainage improvement and landscaping works.

1.3 Name of Project Proponent

Geotechnical Engineering Office (GEO)/ Design Division Civil Engineering Department (CED) The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

1.4 Location and scale of project and history of the site

The project as a whole involves investigation, design and upgrading works for the 24 substandard features, distributed along South Lantau Road between Mui Wo and Pui O on Lantau Island. Among them, 12 features fall within Lantau South and Lantau North Country Parks. A general location plan, No. LPM 7499/PP01, provided in Attachment 1, shows the location of all 24 slopes, respective individual feature numbers and broad extent of the works, with the 12 features within the country parks highlighted. The designated sites were originally natural vegetated terrain and the cut and fill slopes were only formed during the construction of the South Lantau Road prior to 1956. The bare slopes then formed were subsequently shotcreted, it is understood as a result of slope failures in the area.

1.5 Number and types of designated projects to be covered by the project profile

In accordance with category Q.1 of Part 1, Schedule 2 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO), twelve of the proposed slope work boundaries fall within the boundary of Lantau South and Lantau North Country Parks and as such shall be regarded as a Designated Project. Therefore, an Environmental Permit under the EIA Ordinance must be obtained prior to the commencement of construction of these features. The designated features are as shown below:

 Lantau South Country Park
 Lantau North Country Park

 10SW-C/C119
 10SW-C/C187

 10SW-C/C116
 10SW-C/C117

 10SW-C/C20
 10SW-C/C209

 10SW-C/C21
 10SW-C/C21

 10SW-C/C193
 10SW-C/C198

 10SW-C/C165
 10SW-C/C165

All these features are covered by this project profile.

1.6 Name and telephone number of contact person(s)

2.0 OUTLINE OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

2.1 How will the project be planned and implemented

The Agreement was awarded to Halcrow China Ltd. (HCL) as an engineering consultant in April 2000. HCL is responsible for investigation and detailed design works, in addition to supervision of the construction works for each of the study features. The proposed slope works for the features will be implemented under Works Contract (No. GE/2001/06).

A sequence of the proposed slope works, generally comprising 5 activities, is presented below:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Details</u>
(1) Minor earthworks	 trimming back of slope to improve gradient for landscaping works and disposal of excavated material; and/or removal of existing shotcreted areas.
(2) Soil nailing for soil slopes	- formation of holes into slope by drilling, installation of steel bars and grouting.
(3) Rock Slope Stabilisation Measures (RSSM) (rock slopes only)	- rock scaling, removal of unstable boulders, installation of rock dowels and bolts, and rock mesh.
(4) Drainage improvement	- construction of concrete drainage channels on the slopes and provision of subsoil drains.
(5) Landscaping works	- grassing, trees and shrub planting.

A summary of which of these activities are relevant to each of the 12 designated features is presented in Table 1 below:

Feature No.	Proposed works
10SW-C/C119	 slope timming and removal of shotcrete covers
	 drainage improvement
	 landscaping works
10SW-C/C118	 slope timming and removal of shotcrete covers
10SW-C/C209	 soil nailing for soil slopes
10SW-C/C187	 drainage improvement
10SW-C/C199	 landscaping works
10SW-C/C198	
10SW-C/C165	
10SW-C/C116	 removal of shotcrete covers
10SW-C/C117	 soil nailing for soil slopes
10SW-C/C20	 drainage improvement
	 landscaping work
10SW-C/C21	 rock slope stabilisation measures (RSSM)
10SW-C/C193	• for the soil sections at either end:
	- slope timming and removal of shotcrete covers
	- soil nailing for soil slopes
	- drainage improvement
	- landscaping works

Table 1:Proposed Works for Each Designated Feature

Details of the proposed works for each of the designated features are presented in Attachment 2 and summarised in the Table 2 below:

Feature No.	Height (m)	Length along slope toe (m)		Slope	angle	Existing	covers
		Soil portion	Rock portion	Soil portion	Rock portion	Soil portion	Rock portion
10SW-C/C119	4	42	N/A	58°	N/A	Shotcrete	N/A
10SW-C/C118	7	28	N/A	58°	N/A	Shotcrete	N/A
10SW-C/C117	10	38	N/A	58°	N/A	Shotcrete	N/A
10SW-C/C116	37	20	N/A	45° to 65°	N/A	Shotcrete	N/A
10SW-C/C20	17	50	N/A	60°	N/A	Shotcrete	N/A
10SW-C/C209	19	62	N/A	60°	N/A	Shotcrete	N/A
10SW-C/C21	11	50	150	60°	75° to 90°	Shotcrete	Exposed
10SW-C/C193	15	70	125	60°	75° to 90°	Shotcrete	Exposed
10SW-C/C187	15	130	50	35° to 60°	60°	Shotcrete	Exposed
10SW-C/C199	13	70	N/A	60°	N/A	Shotcrete	N/A
10SW-C/C198	24	90	N/A	40° to 55°	N/A	Shotcrete	N/A
10SW-C/C165	13	145	N/A	60°	N/A	Shotcrete	N/A

Table 2:Details of Each Designated Feature

2.2 What is the project time table

The Works Contract (No. GE/2001/06) for the 24 features is scheduled for tendering in July 2001 and will commence in October 2001 for a duration of 24 months and a tentative

works programme for the project as a whole provided in Attachment 3. The whole construction works for Works Contract (GE/2001/06) will be divided into 6 sections each comprising between 3 and 6 slopes, as shown in Attachment 4. The anticipated duration of each package of works is about 3 to 4 months. Each package of works will commence in sequence when the preceding package is completed, as indicated in the programme in Attachment 4.

The approximate construction periods for each activity is as follows:

Activity	Anticipated Duration
(1) Minor earthworks including slope trimming and shotcrete removal	1 – 1.5 months
(2) Soil nailing	1 - 1.5 months
(3) RSSM	1 - 1.5 months
(4) Drainage improvement	1 month
(5) Landscaping works	0.5 – 1 month

2.3 Are there any interactions with broader programme requirements or other projects that shall be considered.

As shown in the programmes in Attachments 3 and 4, the 12 designated features are integrated into the overall programme for the upgrading works as a whole. It can be seen that in some locations, there is the potential for construction works for two features in the same vicinity to the on-going at the same time. In the cases of 10SW - C/C119 and 10SW - C/C118, 10SW - C/C116 and 10SW - C/C117 and 10SW - C/C20 and 10SW - C/C209, the slopes will be undertaken with one set of equipment and are thus no cumulative impacts are predicted. However, in two locations, there is the potential for cumulative impacts as work on two features could be on-going concurrently. In one of these locations, one of the features is designated and one is not located within a country park. In the other areas, the features are designated. Thus, the areas where cumulative impacts could occur are:

- ◆ 10SW C/C21 (Stage 2) (designated) and 10SW C/FR32 (non-designated); and
- ◆ 10SW C/C20 & 10SW C/C209 (designated) and 10SW C/C193 (Stage 2) (designated).

Any cumulative effects associated with the works on these features on-going concurrently in the same area are addressed in this Project Profile.

There are no interactions with other projects on-going during the same period which need to be considered.

3.0 MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Outline existing and planned sensitive receivers and sensitive parts of the natural environment which might be affected by the proposed project

<u>Noise</u>

South Lautau Road is a major road on Lantau Island providing access to the both rural and residential areas in South Lantau Island and access to the link between north and south. 13 residential buildings have been identified within 200m of the proposed slope maintenance works and the sensitive facades of these properties mostly face towards the proposed construction works. The locations of the key noise sensitive receivers (NSRs) are shown on Attachment 5a and 5b and their distances to the closest slopes are presented in Table 3 below.

Sensitive Receiver Reference	Closest Slope Reference	Distance from the Closest Feature (m)
SR1		196
SR2	10SW-C/C209	173
SR3		131
SR4		109
SR5	10SW-C/C193	96
SR6		91
SR7	10SW-C/C189	123
SR8	105 W-C/C189	90
SR9	10SW-C/C199	169
SR10	105W-C/C199	173
SR11		98
SR12	10SW-C/C165	106
SR13		100

Table 3:Identified Sensitive Receivers

Thus, there are no fixed sensitive receivers within 205m of the remaining 7 slopes. However, visitors to the country parks will also be sensitive to noise and these could be affected by works on all designated slope features.

The major noise source in this area is the road traffic from the existing South Lautau Road. The traffic noise would be expected to be higher during the weekend and on holidays due to the influx of visitors to this area.

Air Quality

Air quality sensitive receivers are the same as for noise above. South Lantau Road is the key source of air pollution in the area but with the level of traffic expected to be relatively low in Hong Kong terms due to the permit system which operates in South Lantau Island. No other source of air pollution has been identified. There is no specific air quality data for this area, but baseline levels, for Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) and Respirable Suspended Particulates (RSP), extracted from Guidelines on Assessing the "TOTAL" Air Quality Impacts, classify Lantau Island into the rural/new development category and the

estimated TSP and RSP levels are expected to be 87 :g m⁻³ and 51 :g m⁻³ respectively. These are well within 24-hour average AQOs for TSP (260 :g m⁻³) and RSP (180 :g m⁻³). Thus, the overall background air quality is considered to be fair and the background dust level at Lantau Island is relatively low. However, it is expected that the actual TSP and RSP levels of the sites will be higher due to the close proximity of South Lantau Road and the possible increase of traffic flow on weekends.

Ecology

The 12 designated slopes have been subject to landslide incidences and all twelve slopes have partially lost their natural vegetation and are now covered by shotcreted surfaces.

A mixture of young woodland and tall scrub habitats surround the margins of these slopes. The majority of the habitats present are characterised by some stands of mature trees and tall shrubs with the presence of sparse saplings and a fair number of vines and ferns. Common native tree species present include *Machilius* sp., *Celtis* sp., *Cinnamomum* sp. which are combined with some planted species such as *Acacia*, *Albiz* species. Shrub species comprise of *Rahapiolepis indica*, *Microscos paniculata*, *Melastoma spp*, *Psychotria rubra* and *Litsea rotunda*. Dominant fern species recorded include *Dicranopteris linearis* and *Dalbargin hancei*.

Habitats at the top of features 10SW-C/C118, 10SW-C/C119, 10SW-C/C187, 10SW-C/C165, 10SW-C/C209, 10SW-C/C198, 10SW-C/C199 and the soil portions of 10SW-C/C193 and 10SW-C/C21 are composed mainly of woodland and scrubland with relatively dense and diverse native vegetation. The overall species diversity is considered to be medium. However, notable signs of human disturbance were recorded at the margin of the features10SW-C/C198, 10SW-C/C199 and 10SW-C/C165. For instance, branches have been broken or tilted, some scrubland understorey has been partially cleared and trees have been felled and these were likely to be the result of slope maintenance works. Although these habitats support quite a wide range of plant diversity, frequent disturbance has reduced the ecological values of most of the sites. For other features 10SW-C/C116, 10SW-C/C117, 10SW-C/C20, tall shrubland are present and they are not densely vegetated. A list of species recorded for each feature is provided in Attachments 6a and 6b. In all these cases no rare or protected flora was detected. In view of the high level of disturbance and commonness of species found, these marginal habitats are considered to be of low ecological importance.

Features 10SW-C/C193 and 10SW-C/C21 comprise largely rock slopes which are relatively natural in appearance. The orchid species, *Spiranthes sinensis*, was noted on the rock face of these two slopes. Groups of two to three individuals were noted at different locations within the boundary of the two designated slopes. The approximate locations of the observed specimens are shown in Attachments 7a and 7b.

Although all wild orchids are protected under the Forestry Regulation, this species is commonly distributed in grassland and boggy areas in Hong Kong (Siu, 2000). It is distributed from Japan, China and down through SE Asia to northern Australia. Apart from the orchid, no other protected species was recorded. Other common species like *Dicranopteris linearis, Eriocanlon wallichian, Scutella indica, Tectaria subtriphylla, Dalbargin hancei, Melastoma* spp., together with some saplings of *Schefflera Octphylla* and *Rhus succedance* were observed on these rocky slopes. A list of species recorded for

each feature is provided in Attachments 6a and 6b.

While no rare species were recorded on the large rocky slopes, natural rock habitats are uncommon in terms of the dominant grassland, scrubland and woodland complexes found across Hong Kong. The protected orchid species is of note but not in itself rare. Species diversity is not high given the large expanse of rock and the limited availability of niches available for plants. The habitat is not of a great age as it was created during the construction of the South Lantau Road. It can therefore be recreated. The ecological value of this rock habitat is therefore considered to be low-medium mainly due to the presence of the orchids and the unusual nature of the habitat.

The EIA Study of Lantau North-South Road Link between Tai Ho Wan and Mui Wo Investigation Assignment (2000) indicated that the Nam Shan area is likely to support a range of rare or protected wildlife such as barking deer, flowerpecker species, grey thrush, (*Turdus cardis*), tristram's bunting (*Emberiza tristrami*), white thrush (*Zoothera da*uma) and chestnut bulbul (*Hemixos castanonotus*). However, wildlife are less likely to inhabit in these marginal shrubland and woodland habitats due to the high level of disturbance and proximity of the road. Only common bird species are anticipated to be present in these areas.

Water Quality

A few stream courses exist in the Nam Shan area. The majority of the streams are steep in the upland reaches and remain natural and unpolluted due to the lack of human habitation and pollution sources. In addition, the aquatic ecology in these streams are expected to be of high conservation values. However, there is no direct interface with any of these streams.

Landscape and Visual

The Mui Wo Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) (Plan No.S/I-MWF/3) notes that this section of South Lantau Road traverses through the South Lantau Country Park and adjoining areas of Green Belt. South Lantau Island has been identified in the Draft Recommended Strategy of the South West New Territories Development Strategy Review as a tourist / recreation area with emphasis on natural landscape resources. The planning intention for South Lantau Island is to limit both the resident population and vehicular traffic.

South Lantau Road is both a key tourist and commuting route, serving as the principal access from the ferry at Mui Wo to the residential and recreational (beach and hillside) areas along South Lantau, and via Tung Chung Road to Tung Chung and the Hong Kong International Airport.

The undulating natural landscape setting, the winding alignment of the road and the nature natural scrub / woodland vegetation and the large Acacia trees all give the road corridor a special character. The section of South Lantau Road where the slopes are located comprises an area of steeply sloping, naturally vegetated hillside, partly within the area of the South Lantau Country Park.

Within the road corridor, there are a large number of mature Acacia confusa trees lining the northern side, which overhang and enclose the carriageway. These were planted for

ornamental purposes and to shade the road some 25 - 30 years ago, and now give the road a distinctive character.

The road was formed by cutting into the natural hill slopes, and as a result it is now lined (largely on the southern side) by a series of steep cut slope features, ranging from 4 metres to 37 metres in height and from 20 to 145 metres in length. As most of the slope features have been altered by landslides or maintenance works during the last thirty years, the quality of the vegetation on existing slope faces is not generally high. Hard surface covers installed to control surface erosion have effectively prohibited the establishment of new vegetation and surface vegetation consists largely of small trees is in poor condition.

By contrast, the vegetation on the undisturbed slopes immediately around the slope features is typically well developed dense tall scrub or secondary woodland consisting of a diverse range of native tree and shrub species.

The original profile was varied and undulating with many small ephemeral stream courses forming depressions and valleys, with outcrops of rock occasional being exposed. The road follows a sinuous alignment through the landscape which adds to its character. The topography of the slope features tends to be more uniform and planar, following the geometry of the road.

Visually, the road is largely enclosed by the natural topography and the overhanging vegetation. Views from the pedestrian and vehicular traffic within the road corridor tend to be limited to the road and adjacent slopes and vegetation with only occasion longer view along the line or out into neighbouring valley areas. Key visually sensitive receptors include daily commuters to the ferry at Mui Wo and tourists / recreational passengers on buses.

4.0 POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Outline any processes involved, including process flow diagrams, site plans, storage requirements and information on emissions and discharges

Twelve slopes fall within the boundary of the Lantau South and North Country Parks and they are located along the South Lantau Road between Mui Wo and Pui O on Lantau Island. A general location plan of each individual feature is presented in Attachment 1.

As described in Section 2.1, the works on the these designated slopes will generally comprise five key activities:

- 1) minor earthworks;
- 2) soil nailing;
- 3) rock slope stabilisation measures (RSSM);
- 4) drainage improvement works; and
- 5) landscaping works.

All these activities have the potential for environmental impacts. All activities could lead to noise impacts as mechanical equipment will be used in all cases. Dust could be generated during the majority of construction activities including earth works (slope trimming and shotcrete removal), soil nailing and particularly during rock drilling, while drainage and landscape works are unlikely to give rise to significant amounts of dust. Ecologically, there could be disturbance to wildlife during the works and there will be removal of existing vegetation during slope trimming. Waste will be generated largely during the excavation works and this will need to be handled and transported off site. Water quality impacts are not predicted as a result of site runoff entering streams as there is no interface with any water courses.

4.2 Describe the environmental impacts or issues that arise during the construction, operation or decommissioning of the project, where applicable

4.2.1 Construction Phase

Noise

Noise during the construction phase will be generated from powered mechanical equipment (PME) being used during various construction activities. Operations that may generate adverse noise impacts can be broadly divided into the following 5 stages:

- Activity 1 Minor Earthworks: trimming back of slope to improve gradient for landscaping works and disposal of excavated material and/or removal of existing shotcreted areas;
- Activity 2 Soil nailing for soil slopes: formation of holes into slope by drilling, installation of steel bars and grouting.
- Activity 3 RSSM for Rock Slopes: rock scaling, removal of unstable boulders, installation of rock dowels and bolts, and rock mesh.
- Activity 4 Drainage improvement: construction of concrete drainage channels on the slopes and provision of subsoil drains.

• Activity 5 - Landscaping works: grassing, trees and shurb planting.

The equipment which will be required for the construction operations during each of these stages is listed in Table 4 below:

Construction Activity	Equipment	CNP Equipment Code [*]	Number of Equipment	Sound Power Level (SWL) in dB(A)*	Total SWL During Operation
	Excavator	CNP 081	1	112	
Activity 1	(Backhoe)				115.0
	Lorry	CNP 141	1	112	
	Rock Drill,	CNP181	1	128	
	crawler				
	mounted				
	(pneumatic)				
	Air	CNP001	1	100	
Activity 2	Compressor				128.1
	Hoist, petrol	CNP123	1	104	
	Concrete	CNP047	1	109	
	Pump				
	Concrete	CNP046	1	96	
	Mixer				
	Rock Drill,	CNP181	1	128	
	crawler				
	mounted				
	(pneumatic)				
	Air	CNP001	1	100	
Activity 3	Compressor				128.1
5	Hoist, petrol	CNP123	1	104	
	Concrete	CNP047	1	109	
	Pump				
	Concrete	CNP046	1	96	
	Mixer				
	Concrete	CNP047	1	109	
.	Pump				100.2
Activity 4	Concrete	CNP046	1	96	109.2
	Mixer				
	Water Pump	CNP282	1	103	102.0
Activity 5	Mixer	CNP046	1	96	103.8

Table 4: Predicted Sound Power Levels for Each Construction Activities

Note*: Equipment codes and SWL are obtained from the Technical Memorandum on Noise from Construction Work Other than Percussive Piling

The construction noise at the designated NSRs has been assessed in accordance with the methodology specified in the *Technical Memorandum on Noise from Construction Work Other than Percussive Piling*. The details of the predicted unmitigated noise levels at the representative NSRs during the slope maintenance works is shown in Attachment 8A. Noise calculations have been based on the assumption that all the identified NSRs are 1 storey in height. In addition, the worst case scenario of the closest slope to the sensitive receiver has been assumed.

The results indicate that the noise levels during Activity 2 (soil nailing) of the

construction work at all identified sensitive receivers and during Activity 3 (rock stabilisation) at 3 NSRs will slightly exceed the daytime noise criteria of 75dB(A). Based upon these results, noise mitigation measures will be necessary to reduce the noise to acceptable levels during these activities. Visitors to the country parks will also be sensitive to noise but based upon the their transient nature and the influence of the South Lantau Road in this location, impacts are not considered to be significant.

As highlighted above in Section 2.3, due to works on more than one feature on-going simultaneously, there is potential for cumulative noise impacts. This will occur for works on features 10SW-C/C193 (Stage 2) and 10SW-C/C209 & 10SW – C/C20 where each activity will be undertaken in parallel and features 10SW-C/C21 and 10SW-C/FR32, as shown in Attachment 4. It should be noted that slope maintenance work on feature 10SW-C/FR32 is not considered as designated and the impacts from this slope alone has therefore not been included in this Project Profile. Calculations have been undertaken to determine the cumulative effects of the worst case situation of two sets of equipment operating simultaneously. The predicted noise levels, without mitigation, are shown in Attachment 8B. The results indicate that there could be further exceedances and an increase in noise levels in some locations during the construction stages and mitigation measure are required.

<u>Air</u>

Earthworks and the drilling operations for soil nailing and particularly rock stabilisation could generate dust which could cause impacts, especially during the dry season. The stockpiling of excavated material or the material itself is expected to act as a source of dust. However, the Contractor will be required to comply with the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation in order to ensure that no adverse dust impact on the air sensitive receivers will result. However, while the duration of each of the dust generating activities will only be 1-1.5 months, it may be necessary to mitigate dust emissions during rock drilling operations to minimise any nuisance and deposition effects on the surrounding flora by ensuring that some water spraying is undertaken during the drilling operations. However, overall, in view of the short duration of work and the distance of air sensitive receivers to the sites, the air quality impacts on the sensitive receivers are not expected to be significant.

Ecology

The proposed slope upgrading works that may generate ecological impacts are largely associated with the slope trimming works which will remove some existing vegetation including the loss of some tall shrubland and secondary woodland habitats. However, shotcrete removal, soil nailing and RSSM for rock slopes could also be a source of dust which could affect local flora and fauna. Noise generated for the duration of the works could also cause disturbance to wildlife.

A total of 9 of the designated slopes require some slope trimming and vegetation removal, with only features 10SW–C/C20, 10SW–C/C116 and 10SW–C/C117 not requiring these works. These 3 features are fully shotcreted and works will be confined to the removal of the shotcrete, soil nailing, drainage and landscape works. As such no habitat will be lost on these slopes. The extent of the relative trimming requirements for the remaining 9 slopes can be seen in Attachment 2 and the areas to be removed summarised in the

following Table 5:

Feature No.	Area of Vegetation to be Removed (m ²)
10SW-C/C119	100
10SW-C/C118	12
10SW-C/C209	134
10SW-C/C21	12
10SW-C/C193	400
10SW-C/C187	350
10SW-C/C199	55
10SW-C/C198	315
10SW-C/C165	510

Table 5: Approximate Areas of Existing Vegetation Removal

In these cases, the dense vegetation at the top of the slopes will need to be removed. The removal of some vegetation in the form of trees will be unavoidable, but the mature trees to be felled will be replaced as part of the landscape proposal, which is discussed in more detail in the landscape section below. There will be a total of 193 trees to be felled across the designated features but a tree felling application and landscape proposal will be prepared to quantify the loss and propose mitigation measures prior to any works. In view of the small extent of slope works required, the woodland and tall shrubland habitats on the whole would not be adversely impacted. As these types of habitat are common throughout Hong Kong and the habitats are currently subject to frequent disturbance, the overall short-term ecological impacts of construction is considered to be minor. In addition, the habitat loss is considered to be insignificant when compare to the habitat available in the Lantau South and North Country Parks.

The rock portion of features 10SW-C/C21 and 10SW-C/C193 will only require Rock Slope Stabilization Measures to be carried out. As no cut back will be required for the rock portions of the slopes, very limited habitat loss and disturbances to the existing vegetation will be anticipated and due to the small scale of works required, impacts on these rocky slopes are expected to be minor. The main concern is the wild orchid stands which may experience disturbances or damage during the RSSM works. Although they are common in Hong Kong, particular care should be taken and mitigation measures as described below should be carried out. With the incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures, the disturbances or damages to the orchids can be kept to a minimum.

In view of the frequent human disturbances generated by the slope maintenance works and the South Lantau Road, no particularly rare wildlife is expected in this area. Also, as the works will be of only short duration and the area to be affected is situated within marginal habitats, only minor disturbance to common bird species and other wildlife is expected. In addition, the fauna is mobile and will have the large remainder of the country parks to go into in order to remove themselves from the noise source in the short term.

In terms of habitat loss, as the area of vegetation to be removed is considered marginal and already disturbed, no detectable impacts due to habitat loss are predicted.

Water Quality

Earthworks and RSSM works could result in debris and suspended solids entering the stream courses. In addition, it is possible that run-off from the site may wash contaminants such as sediments, bituminous oils and diesel oil into the streams. In light of the existing water quality and aquatic ecology, impacts should be kept to a minimum. However, no streams pass though the sites or are situated in the vicinity and thus no significant impacts are predicted.

Waste Management

Waste material generated by the operations will include:

- soil and rock from excavation;
- removed shotcrete material;
- ♦ concrete blocks;
- trees and vegetation; and
- ♦ general refuse

The anticipated volumes of the shotcrete material, soil and rock generated by the slope upgrading works are presented in Table 6 below:

Feature No.	Removed Shotcrete (m ³)	Soil (m ³)	Rock (m ³)	Total (m ³)
10SW-C/C119	65	90	0	155
10SW-C/C118	45	100	10	155
10SW-C/C117	180	0	0	180
10SW-C/C116	180	0	0	180
10SW-C/C20	200	0	0	200
10SW-C/C209	50	1000	100	1150
10SW-C/C21	30	900	100	1030
10SW-C/C193	20	800	80	900
10SW-C/C187	60	1400	20	1480
10SW-C/C199	20	1000	100	1120
10SW-C/C198	80	3500	40	3620
10SW-C/C165	30	1000	140	1170

Table 6: Anticipated Waste Material Arisings

Soil material generated will be small in quantity and may not be suitable for the landscape proposals although some may be retained for use in the proposed planters. As such the majority of soil, together with the rock and removed shotcrete material will be sorted out by the Contractor and transported to the CED public stockpile in Mui Wo. Other materials not suitable for public fill, including the general refuse and vegetation will be transported to the Mui Wo refuse transfer station for ultimate landfill disposal.

The amount of waste material to be generated overall is relatively small and will be produced over the length of the construction period. Thus, little material will need to be handled at any one time and based upon this and the distance of the work areas to the sensitive receivers, it is unlikely that waste management on site would cause visual and dust impacts on nearby sensitive receivers. In addition, as detailed in the boreholes records in Attachment 9 (numbers BH21/1, BH 187/2 and BH/165/2), the material does not constitute mud and therefore cannot be contaminated and thus, no special handling is required. Therefore, significant issues associated with waste management are not anticipated.

Landscape and Visual Impact

Where re-grading works are proposed they would result in the clearance of some of the existing vegetation on slope faces and in limited areas from the natural hill slopes immediately around the features. They would also result in slight changes in surface topography.

The works include the introduction of slope stabilisation engineering elements, mainly soil nails, rock dowels, toe planters, drainage channels and access steps, and stone pitching surface covers where slope angles are too steep to be re-vegetated. In many areas the works include the removal of existing hard surface covers and the grassing and woodland planting of slopes, which is likely to have a positive landscape and visual impact.

The proposed slope works will result in landscape and visual impacts along the South Lantau Road corridor, both in the short term during the construction and in the long term during operation. During construction there would be the added visual impacts arising from the presence of construction traffic and plant.

Impacts on landscape resources are predicted to be as follows:

- loss of mature scrub and secondary woodland vegetation from small areas of natural slope that would be disturbed;
- loss of a few mature trees of poor quality from existing slope faces; and
- further smoothing out of natural ground topography on slope faces.

The number of trees to be retained and lost during the works on each slope is summarised in Table 7 below and shown in Attachment 10. The felling of trees will be controlled through a formal tree felling application which will also propose suitable mitigation measures to compensate for the loss.

Table /: Summary of Predicted Tree Felling	Table 7:	Summary of Predicted T	ree Felling
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Feature No.	Number of Trees to be Retained	Number of Trees to be Felled	Number of Trees to be Transplanted
10SW-C/C119	17	4	0
10SW-C/C118			

10SW-C/C117	38	0	0
10SW-C/C116			
10SW-C/C20			
10SW-C/C209	9	2	0
10SW-C/C21	12	5	0

Feature No.	Number of Trees to be Retained	Number of Trees to be Felled	Number of Trees to be Transplanted
10SW-C/C193	9	2	0
10SW-C/C187	17	40	0
10SW-C/C199	11	23	0
10SW-C/C198	24	79	0
10SW-C/C165	43	38	0
TOTAL	180	193	0

In addition, loss of mature vegetation, excavation works, construction traffic and installation of engineering elements are likely to have a significant negative impact on the character of the road corridor during construction. These are likely to be seen as localised as most views along the road take in much longer sections of road that would not be affected. Similarly impacts on the character of the wider landscape are not likely to be significant due to the relatively small-scale nature of the features compared to the landscape setting within which they sit.

As with the landscape impacts, the proposed works would have localised negative visual impacts on road users (notably tourists and commuters) and in longer distance views from hiking trails, due to the relatively small scale and the expansive landscape context within which they would be seen.

4.2.2 Operational Phase

There will be no adverse impacts on the sensitive receivers during the operational phase. It is expected with the tree planting of native species and the landscaping works proposed, the slope works will result in positive impacts in terms of terrestrial ecology and landscape characters in the long term. No adverse impact will be resulted from the operational phase.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES TO BE INCORPORATED

5.1 Describe measures to minimise environmental impacts

<u>Noise</u>

The results in Attachment 8A indicated that all identified the NSRs would be adversely affected by the noise generated from soil nailing and rock stabilisation (Activities 2 and 3) of the stabilisation work, the major noise contributor in both stages being the process of percussive drilling. The following mitigation measure, detailed in Table 8, is suggested to be applied to the drilling equipment to attenuate the noise.

Table 8: Recommended Mitigation Measures for the Noisy Equipment

Plant	Mitigation Measures	Maximum Reduction in dB(A)
Rock Drills and Tools	 Fit Suitable designed muffler or sound reduction equipment to reduce noise without impairing machine efficiency. Ensure all leaks in air line are sealed used dampened bit to eliminate ringing 	Up to 15

Reference: Noise and vibration control on construction and open sites, BS5228:Part 1:1997,p15-16

For the purposes of this assessment, a 10dB(A) attenuation of the equipment has been assumed and a complete set of mitigated noise results is shown in Attachment 11A, with the maximum attenuation calculation being based on ANoise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites≅ BSI 1997. After the adoption of the mitigation measures, the noise level at all the sensitive receivers will not exceed the statutory requirement during construction and no residual impacts will occur. The mitigation should be applied during drilling works on the following five slopes:

- 10SW C/C209;
- ♦ 10SW C/C193;
- 10SW C/C189;
- 10SW C/C199; and
- ◆ 10SW C/C165.

Noise from other slopes will not affect the fixed sensitive receivers due to the distances between them. The noise does have to potential to affect visitors to the country park, however, and while these will not be significantly affected due to their transient nature, it is recommended that the mitigation measures be applied to the drilling works at all slopes to minimise impacts to the country park visitors.

The mitigation measures are also sufficient the take in account the marginal increases experienced during the worst case situation for two sets of equipment operating at the same time, as shown by the results in Attachment 11B.

In addition to the above the Contractor shall be required to transport construction plant, equipment and materials to and from Lantau Island by sea in order to minimise the disturbance of road vehicles.

<u>Air Quality</u>

With the adoption of the relevant pollution control clauses in the Construction Contract as detailed in Attachment 12, environmental nuisance can be kept to a minimum. In addition, it is also recommended that water spraying during rock drilling works be undertaken to minimise any impacts.

Ecology

Care should be taken to avoid damage to areas that do not require any work. Whenever possible trees should be preserved. Any works storage areas should be located on land of low ecological value where practicable and storage of material subject to run-off and exposed areas of soil should be kept to a minimum, especially during the wet season.

It is recommended that in-situ protection of the protected orchid species, *Spiranthes sinensis* should be carried out. Prior to commencement of any slope work, a protective cage will be erected to protect the orchids. The general arrangement for each orchid site should be:

- the erection of a cage, consisting of a frame made of 50mm GMS angles, covered with a heavy duty GMS mesh, giving a minimum clearance of about 450mm on all sides of the orchids;
- the whole cage should be painted in dark brown or black;
- cover the cage with a suitable material to prevent any dust ingress but allow light to reach the plant; and
- the cage should then be carefully bolted to the surrounding rock for the duration of the contract to prevent any damage caused by the equipment and workers.

The exact size, shape and form of the cage will be worked out on site to suit the spread of the orchids and the local configuration of the rock. The orchids will be protected either as a single stand or in a group of 2-3 based on their distribution pattern. A sketch of how this may work can be seen in Attachment 7c. A qualified horticulturist will confirm the location of the orchid specimens prior to the construction works and supervise the installation of the protective cages. During the construction phase, the condition of the protected orchids will be regularly monitored.

Mitigation in the form of compensatory tree planting for the loss of vegetation and trees is discussed in further detail below but considered sufficient to mitigate the losses predicted. Compensatory planting will be undertaken using native species, whenever possible, to restore the ecological value of the area.

Based upon this, and the overall insignificant impacts, no further mitigation measures are considered to be required.

Waste Management

Based upon the uncontaminated value of the material, the small quantities involved, the process of the removal of all excavated waste from the site as it is excavated and the reuse of the material during the overall construction works, no mitigation is required. Notwithstanding, relevant pollution control clauses will be included in the Construction Contract, as detailed in Attachment 12, so as to minimise the environmental nuisance to the nearby sensitive receivers. In addition, a waste management plan will be prepared by the Contractor in order to keep waste arisings to a minimum and to ensure that waste is handled, transported and disposed of in a suitable manner.

Landscape and Visual

The potential landscape and visual impacts could be mitigated through the following approach:

- minimise the disturbance to existing vegetation, topography, and landscape features, by limiting the extent of re-grading and minimising the form and extent of proposed stabilisation and surface erosion control measures such as retaining walls, buttresses, drainage channel, access steps etc. and by siting them, wherever possible, in visual less obvious locations;
- visual treatment of engineering structures including the colouration or patterning of finished surfaces to help blend them into the surrounding landscape setting. Where slopes are too steep to be safely vegetated, stone-pitching cover is required. Close to the road this will be in the form of masonry facing to tie in with the treatment of toe planters small reinforced concrete retaining walls and buttress features. Where a hard surface cover is required higher up, then this will be formed in spray concrete, which will be coloured in deep earth tone;
- screening of works. Some picture hoarding will be used to screen the works wherever practicable; and
- incorporating planting into the works. For all soil cut slopes up to 50 degrees the existing hard surface covers will be removed and replaced with grass hydroseeding. Where possible toe planters will be installed using climbers to grow up to cover rocks and stone pitching, and trees to screen views of the slope faces from the road below. Where a hard surface cover has to be used holes will be formed through the hard surface cover into the soil behind to allow self-clinging climbers to be established on the slope face and cover the surface. Plant species will be selected as far as is possible to simulate the natural vegetation in surrounding areas and will be based entirely on species native to HK.

The following Table 9 provides a summary of the proposed landscape proposals for the designated features. The proposals are subject to finalisation under the formal tree felling application process.

Feature Number	Landscape Mitigation Proposal

Feature Number	Landscape Mitigation Proposal
10SW-C/C119	◆ Cut Back to 45°
	 Install erosion control mat
	• Hydroseeding with grass and pit plating with shrubs and trees
	♦ Toe planter for screen trees.
10SW-C/C118	• Cut back to a minimum of 45° on the eastern end and steepen
	up to 58° within its western portion.
	 Install soil nails in the steep portion of the slope.
	 Recess soil nail heads
	 Install erosion control mat
	 Hydroseeding on slope flatter than 50° with grass and hydromulching on slope steeper than 50° and pit planting with shrubs
	 Toe planter for shrubs and climbers
10SW-C/C117	• Replace the existing sprayed concrete cover by hydromulchin
	♦ Install soil nails
	 Recess soil nail heads
	 Install erosion control mat
	 Consider covering the exposed slope with plastic coated wire mesh in dark brown.
10SW-C/C116	• Replace the existing sprayed concrete cover by hydromulchin
	♦ Install soil nails
	 Recess soil nail heads
	 Modify existing soil nail heads
	 Install erosion control mats
	Toe planter with screen trees
10SW-C/C20	• Cut back to 55°
	 Replace existing sprayed concrete
	♦ Install soil nails
	 Recess soil nail heads
	 Modify existing soil nail heads
	Install erosion control mat
	hydromulching
	• Toe planter with screen trees
10SW-C/C209	• Trim back to 50°
	Install soil nails
	Recess soil nail heads
	Install erosion control mat
	• Hydroseeding with grass and pit planting with shrubs on
	trimmed surface

10SW-C/C21	٠	Trim back to 50° in the soil slope portion
		Install soil nails
		Recess soil nail heads
	٠	Install erosion control mat
	٠	Hydroseeding with grass and pit planting with shrubs on

Feature Number	Landscape Mitigation Proposal
	trimmed surface
	 Soil pocket with climbers along toe
	• Earth tone colour and add rock texture to buttress and rock
	bolt
10SW-C/C193	• Trim back to 45-50° in the soil slope portion
	♦ Install soil nails
	 Recess soil nail heads
	Install erosion control mat
	• Hydroseeding with grass and pit planting with shrubs on
	trimmed surface
	 Soil pocket with climbers along toe
	• Earth tone colour and add rock texture to buttress and rock
	bolt
10SW-C/C187	• Trim back to $45-50^{\circ}$ in the soil slope portion (eat half)
	♦ Install soil nails
	 Recess soil nail heads
	Install erosion control mat
	• Hydroseeding with grass and pit planting with shrubs and
	small trees on trimmed surface
	• Install stone pitching in area where no trimming after removal
	of existing sprayed concrete and installation of soil nails.
10SW-C/C199	• Trim back to $45-50^{\circ}$
	♦ Install soil nails
	 Recess soil nail heads
	 Install erosion control mat
	• Hydroseeding with grass and pit planting with shrubs on
10000 0/0100	trimmed surface
10SW-C/C198	• Trim back to $45-55^{\circ}$
	Install soil nails
	 Recess soil nail heads
	Install erosion control mat
	• Hydroseeding with grass and pit planting with shrubs
100711 0/01 65	Toe planter for screen trees and climbers
10SW-C/C165	• Trim back to 50° except for the portion which have minor
	encroachment into private land near its southern end.
	Install soil nails
	Recess soil nail heads
	Install erosion control mat
	 Hydroseeding with grass and pit planting with shrubs on trimmed surface
	 Toe planter for screen trees and climbers
	 Stone pitching on the untrimmed portion and apply
	• Stone pitching on the untrimined portion and apply hydromulching to provide green effect
	nyuromutching to provide green effect

In the long term, with the incorporation of the mitigation measures proposed, especially planting on soil cut slope faces, in toe planters, and the visual treatment of engineering elements, is likely to have a slight positive impact in terms of the landscape character landscape resources and landscape planning context of the road. Similarly it is likely to result in slight positive visual impacts on the key VSR's.

5.2 Comment on the possible severity, distribution and duration of environmental effects

Overall the works are localised to an area bordering a stretch of the South Lantau Road and predicted impacts are confined to this area. No adverse residual noise, air, waste, water quality ecology and landscape and visual impacts are predicted with the application of the mitigation measures and pollution control clauses in Attachment 12. In respect of terrestrial ecology, the features are located in the marginal habitats of the Country Parks, in areas which have already been subject to disturbance. As such, loss of relatively small areas of vegetation of generally low ecological importance are not considered significant. However, orchids were identified growing on natural rock outcrops on two of the designated features and thus particular care should be taken to provide in-situ protection for the orchid species. While significant impacts are not predicted, the proposed mitigation measure is considered sufficient to avoid any disturbances to this protected species.

The duration of the works in any one location is relatively short-term, with key work activities at any one feature lasting approximately 6 months only and all impacts can be reduced to acceptable levels through the application of the recommended mitigation measures. Cumulative impacts have largely been avoided due to careful phasing of the works. However, potential cumulative impacts in two locations have been identified associated with works on two features in the same area being on-going concurrently. However, no cumulative impacts are predicted at the representative sensitive receivers in the vicinity.

The designated features are currently unsafe and also cause high visual impacts to an area of high landscape, visual and ecological sensitivity. Thus, overall, the works are predicted to have a beneficial effect, improving both the safety of the slopes and their visual appearance through extensive landscaping. The landscaping proposals and maintenance responsibilities will be submitted to the authorities as part of the tree felling application.

5.3 Comment on any further implications

Consultation with interested parties, including Lantau and Hong Kong green groups, rural committee members and representatives of the Hong Kong Tourist Association, was undertaken in August 2000. The objectives and scope of the project was highlighted at the meeting. Overall, the works were supported by the attendees with key concerns relating to compensatory tree planting, the use of native trees in the planting for bird species, safety of the features after upgrading and traffic management during the works. These issues have been addressed by the project with the tree felling application defining the use of native species for compensatory planting and proposed upgrading works sufficient to ensure the slopes are safe. Comprehensive temporary traffic management 4.

Overall, the works are relatively minor in scope and due to their safety and aesthetic benefits are considered to be generally supported by interested parties and therefore, should not be particularly sensitive to public or political scrutiny.

5.4 Use of Previously Approved EIAs

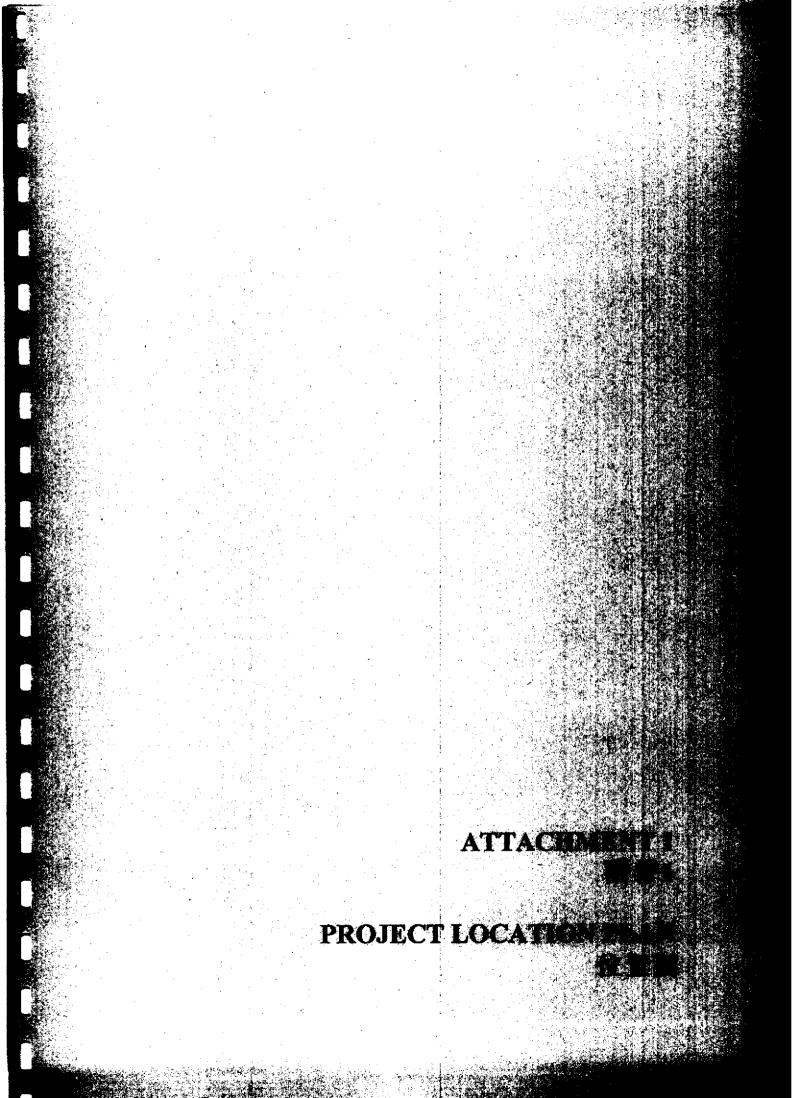
There are no previously approved EIAs relevant to this project. The application for an environmental permit is therefore made under Section 5 (11) of the EIAO.

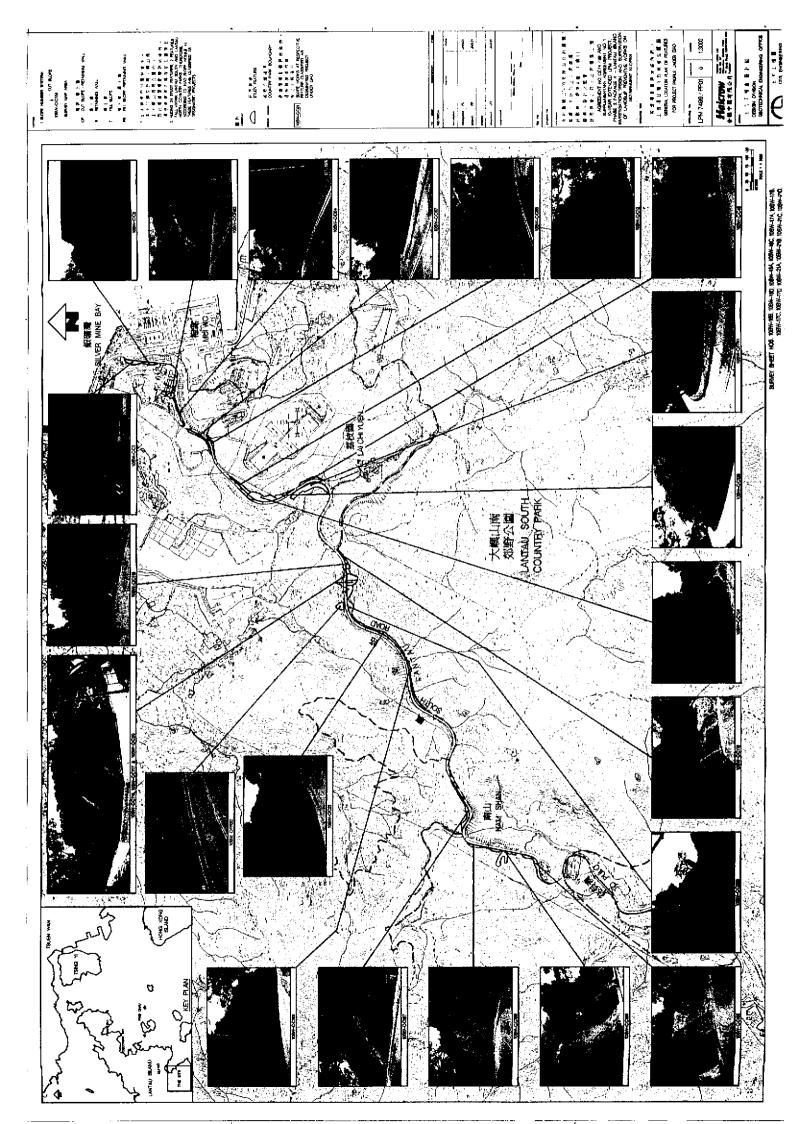
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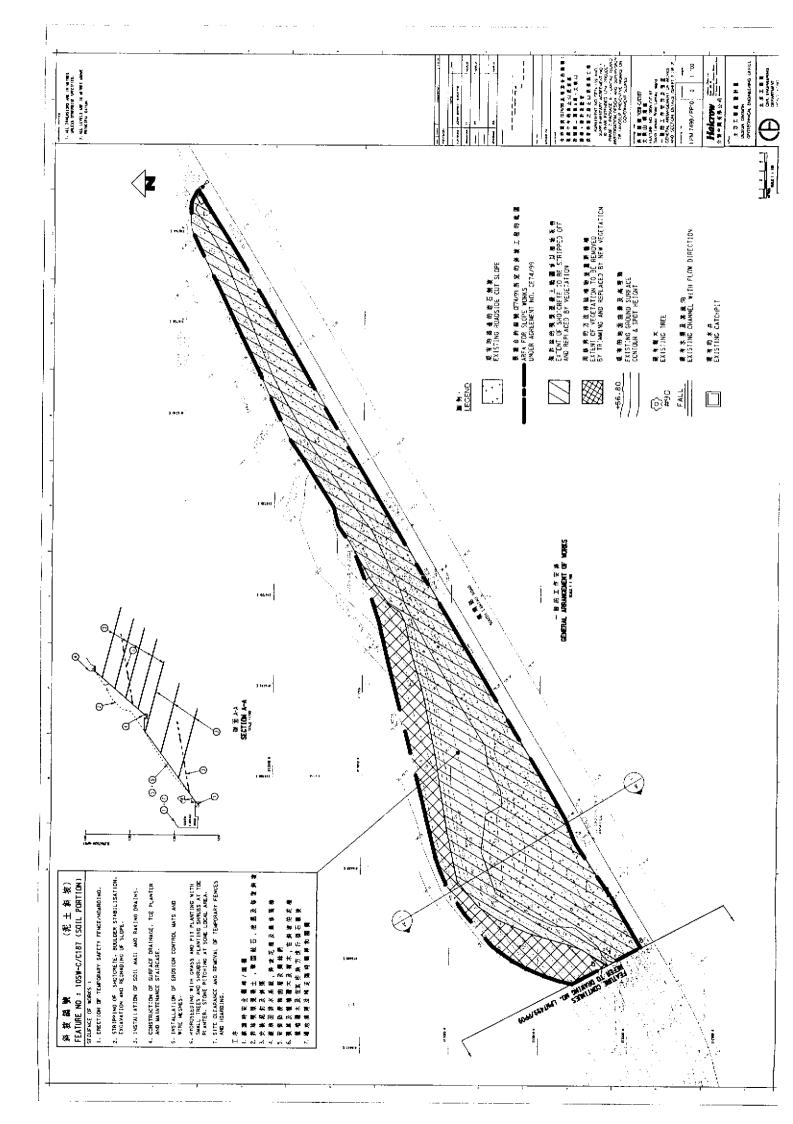
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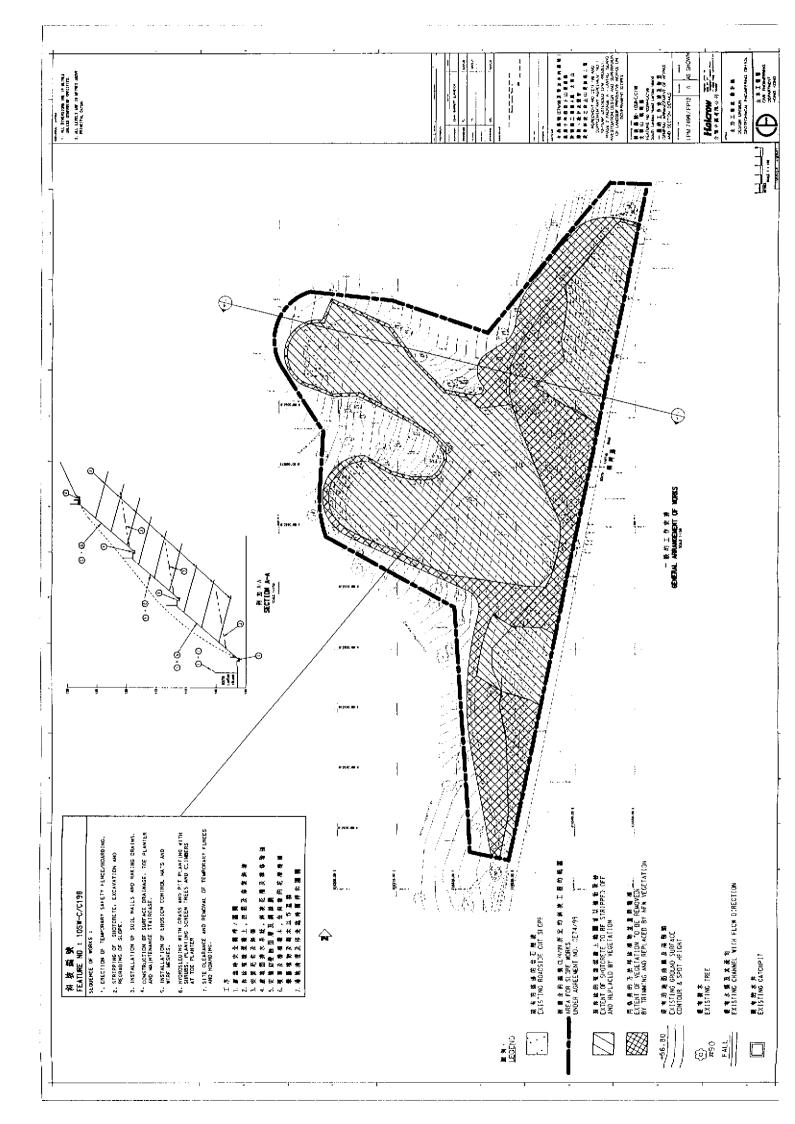


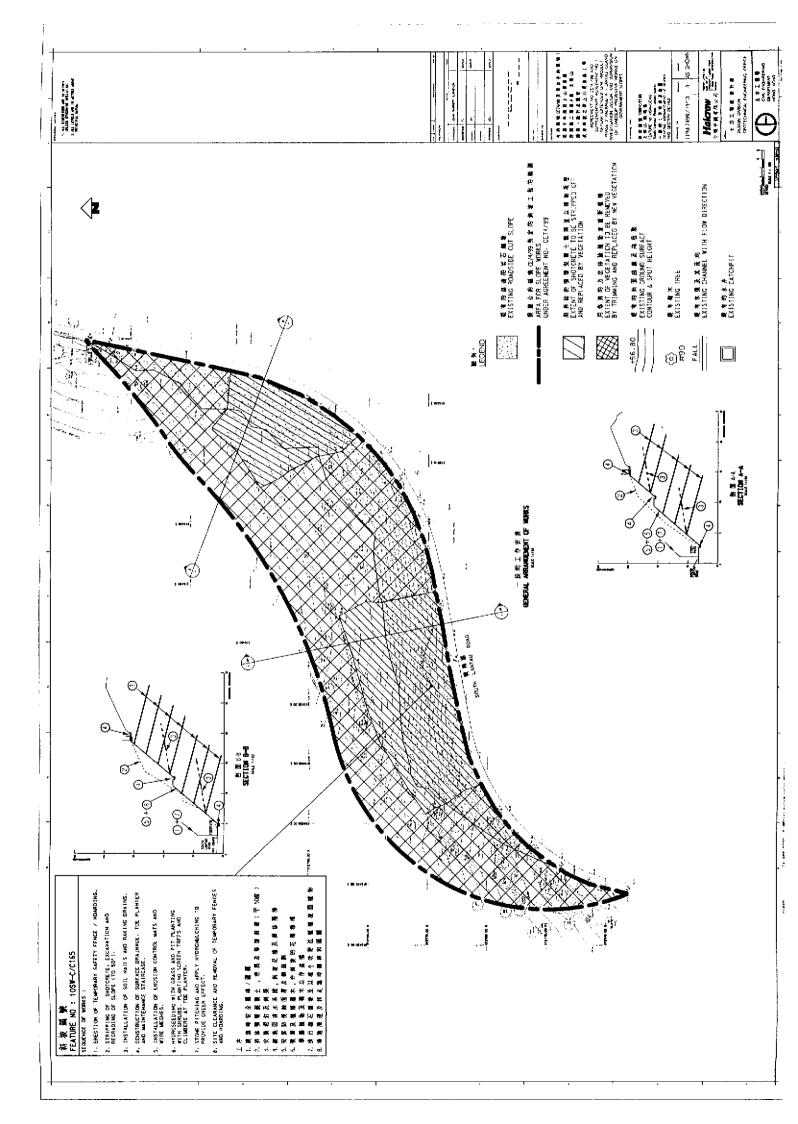


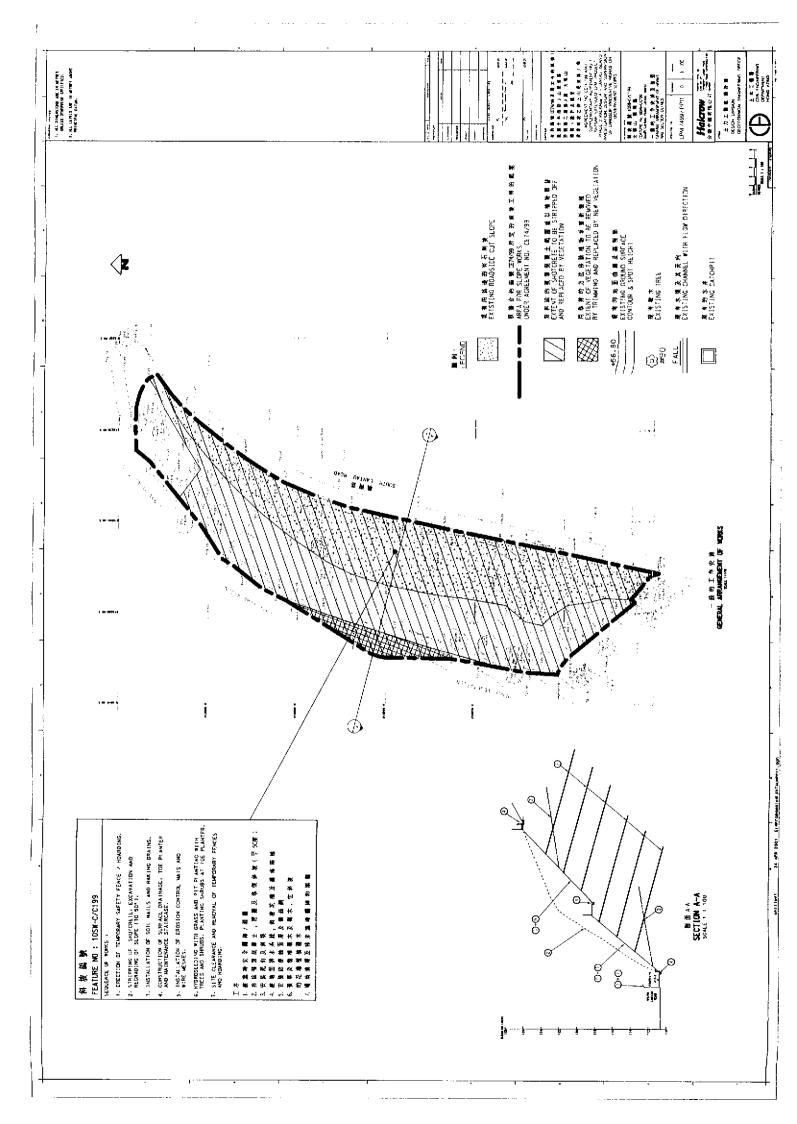
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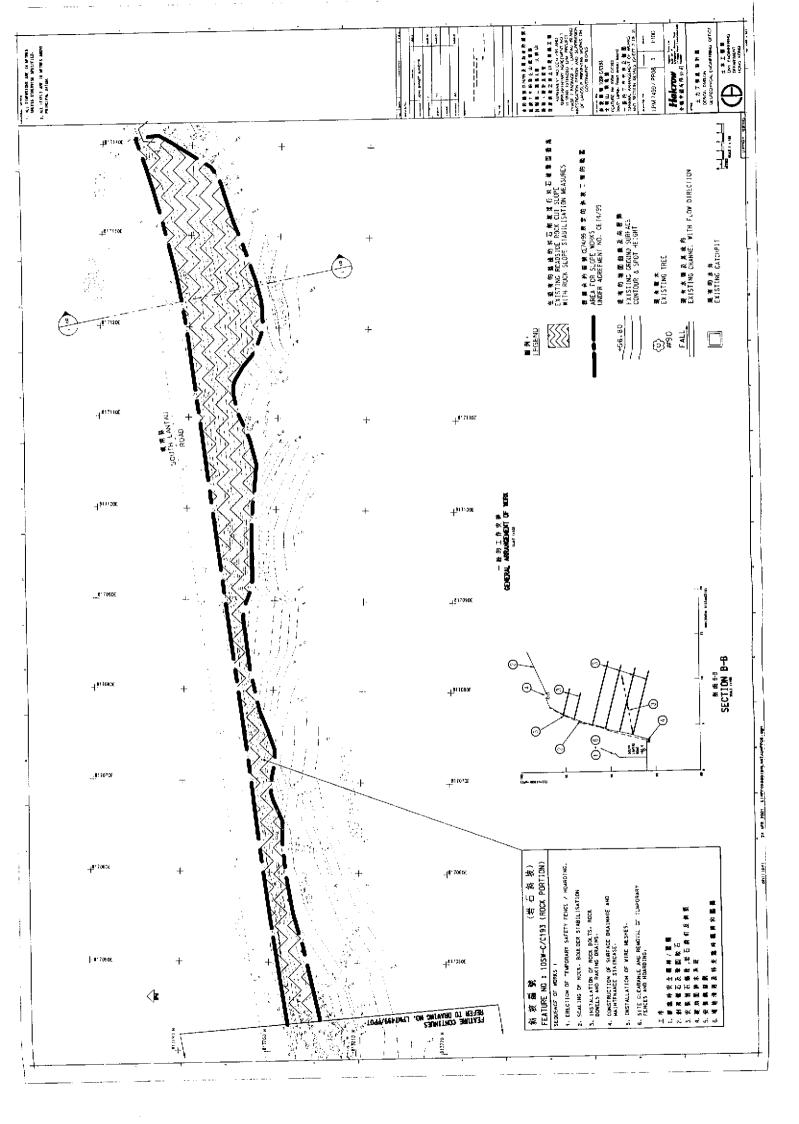
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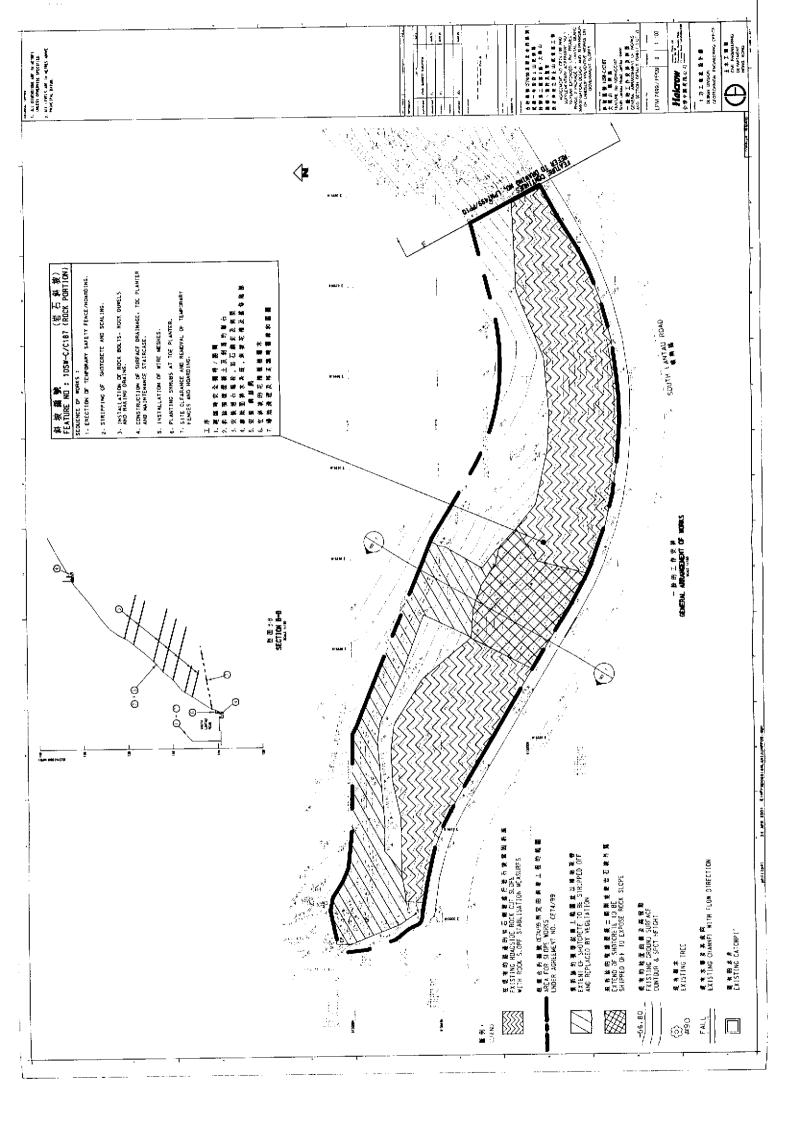


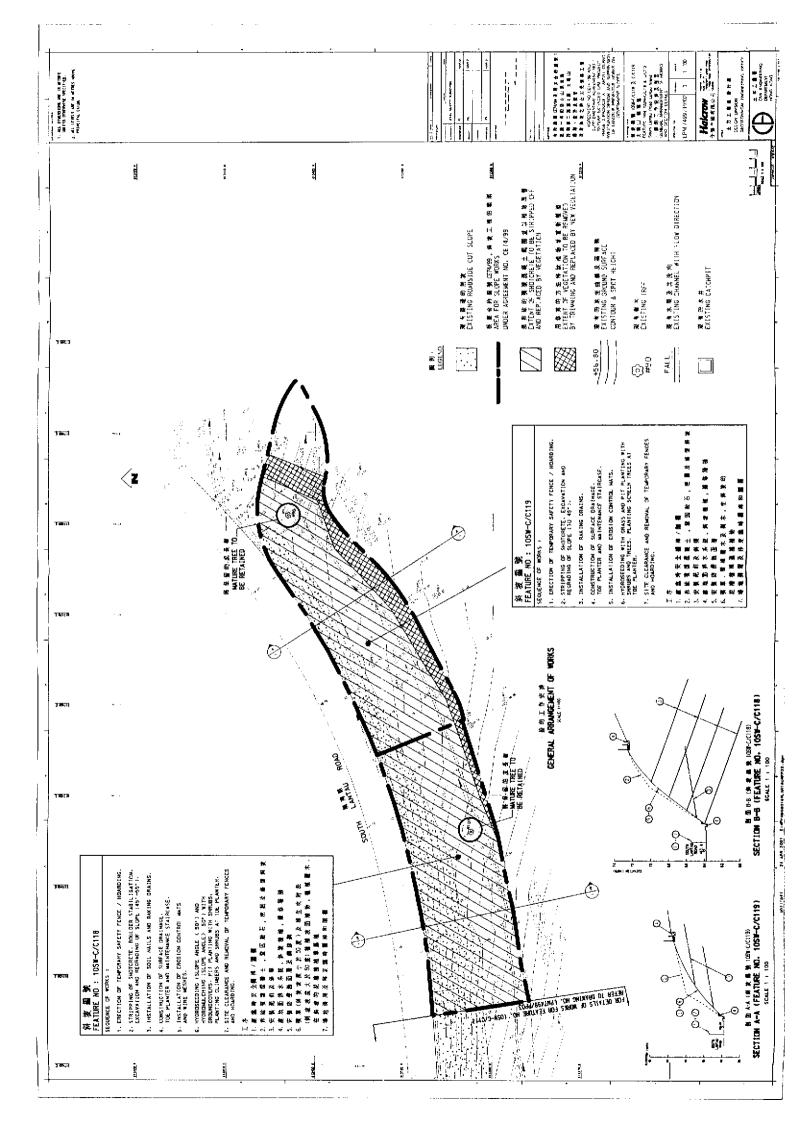


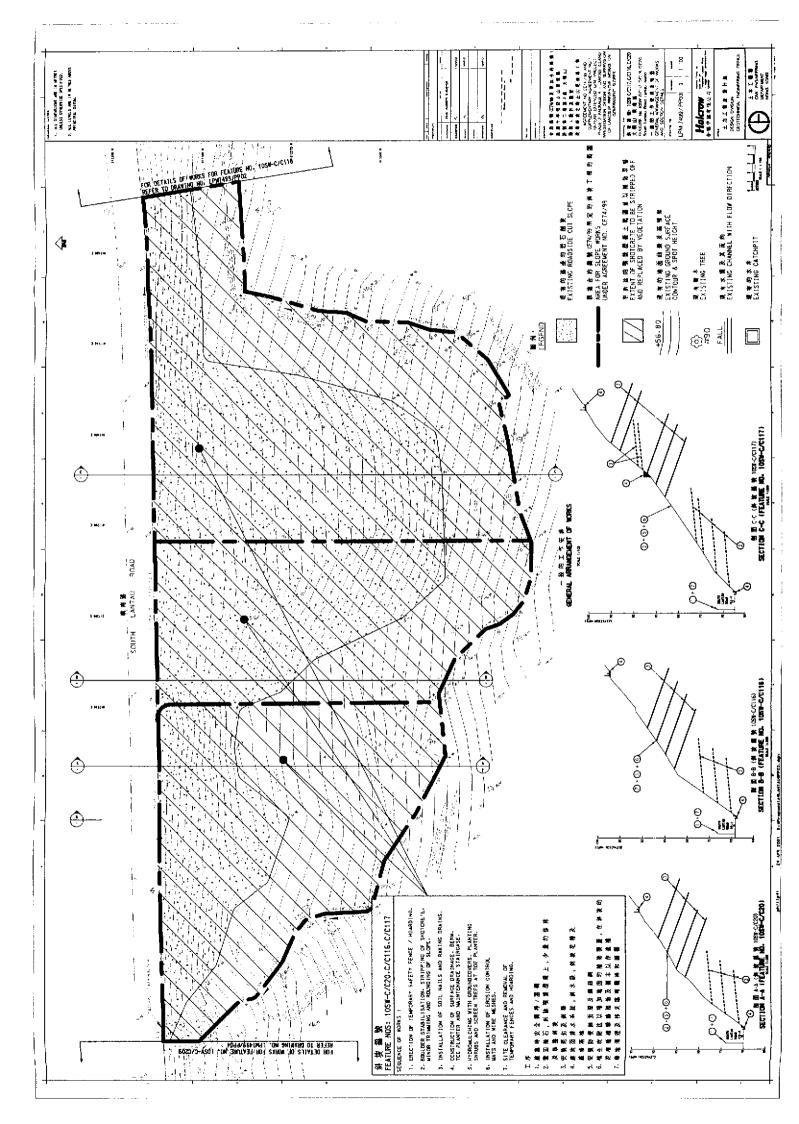


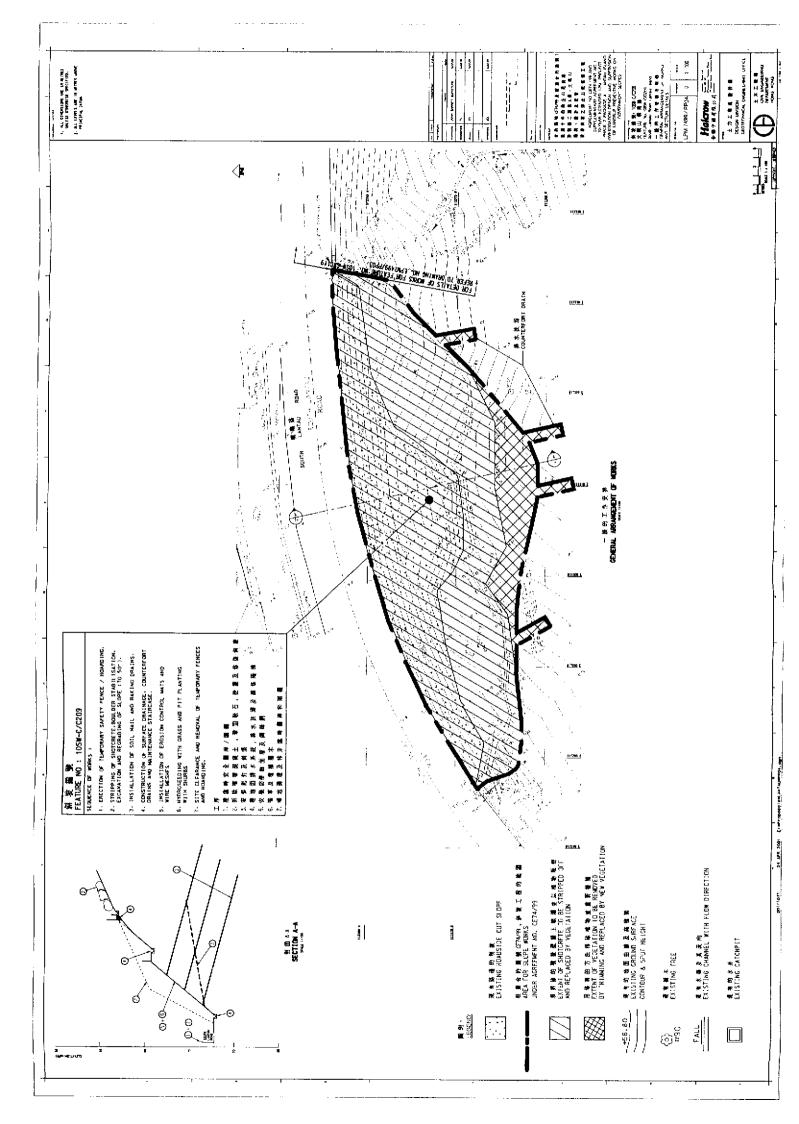


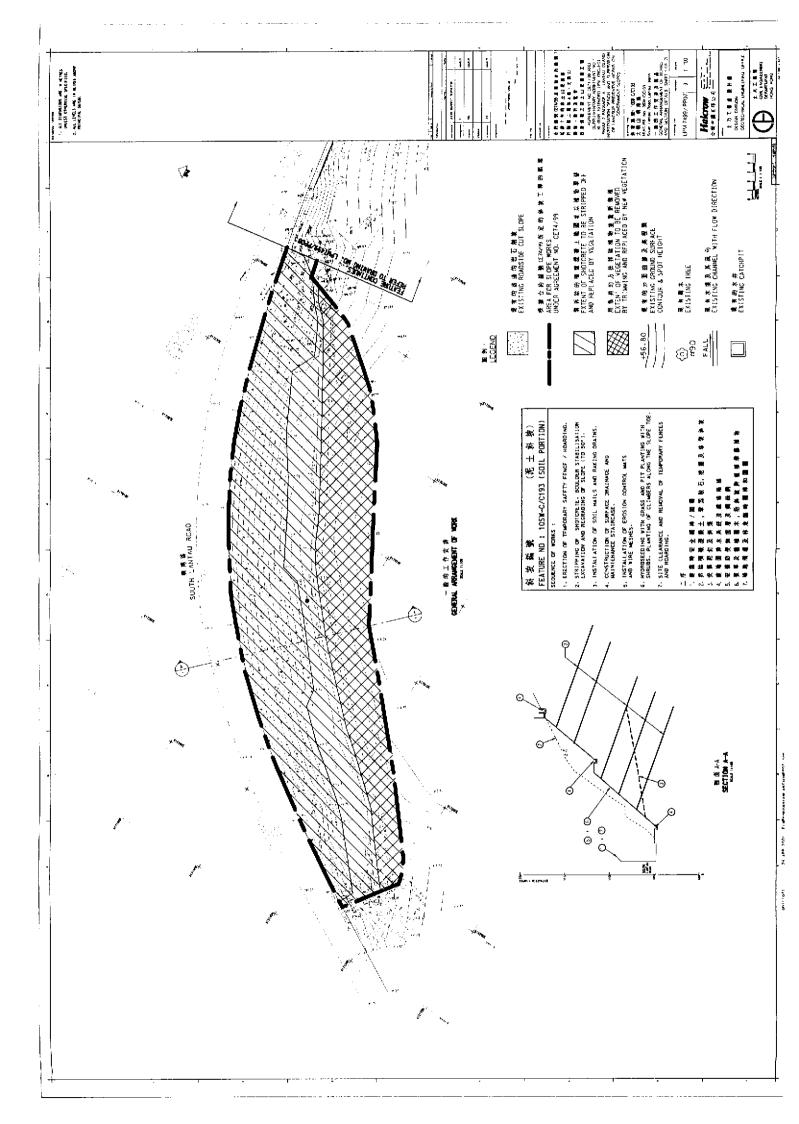


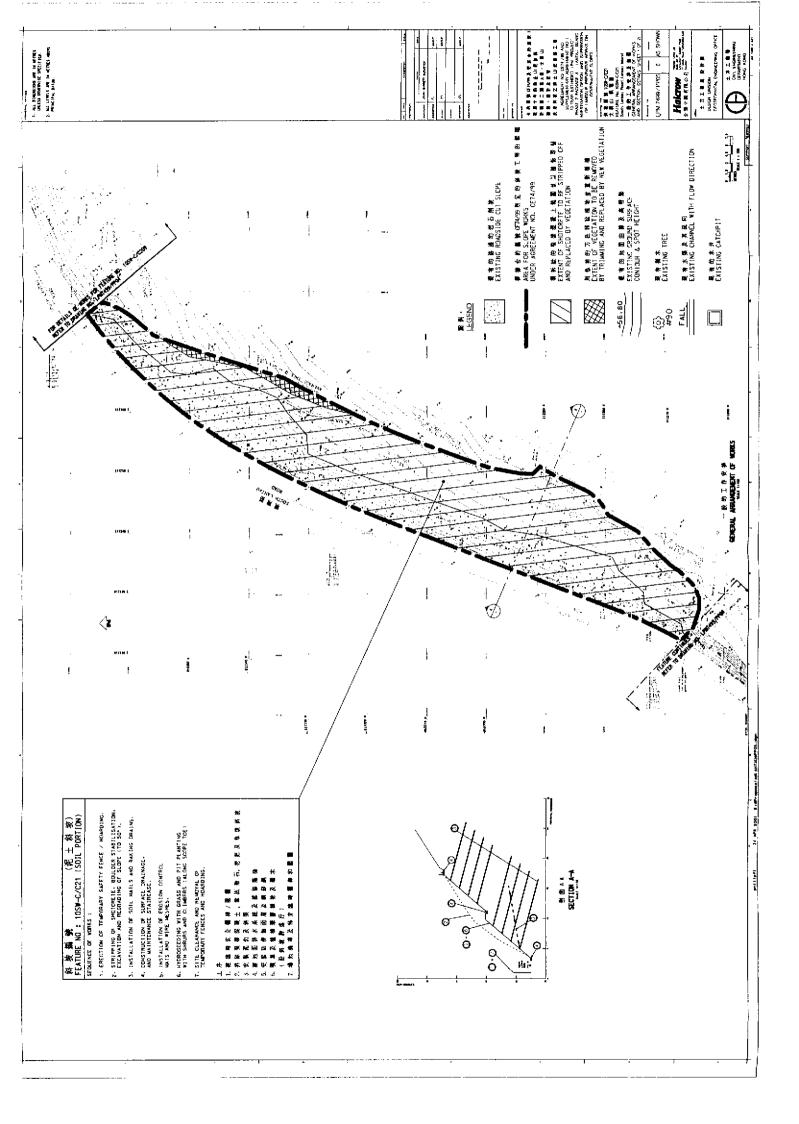


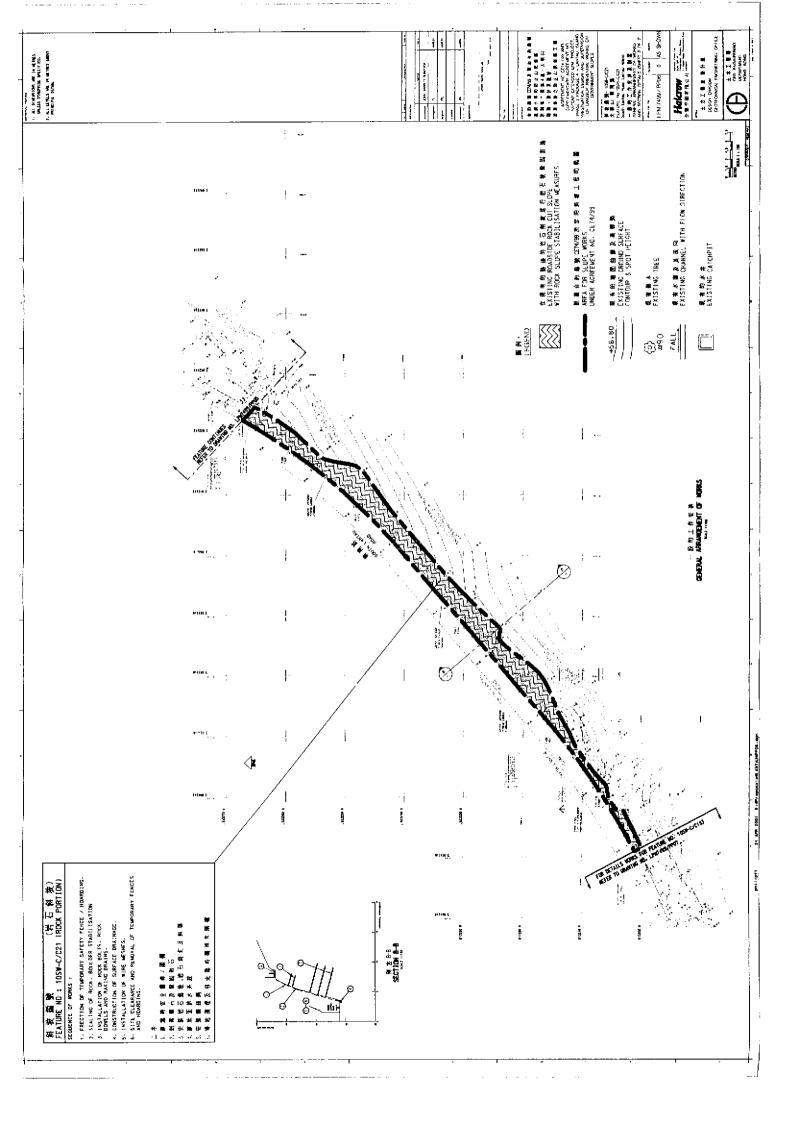


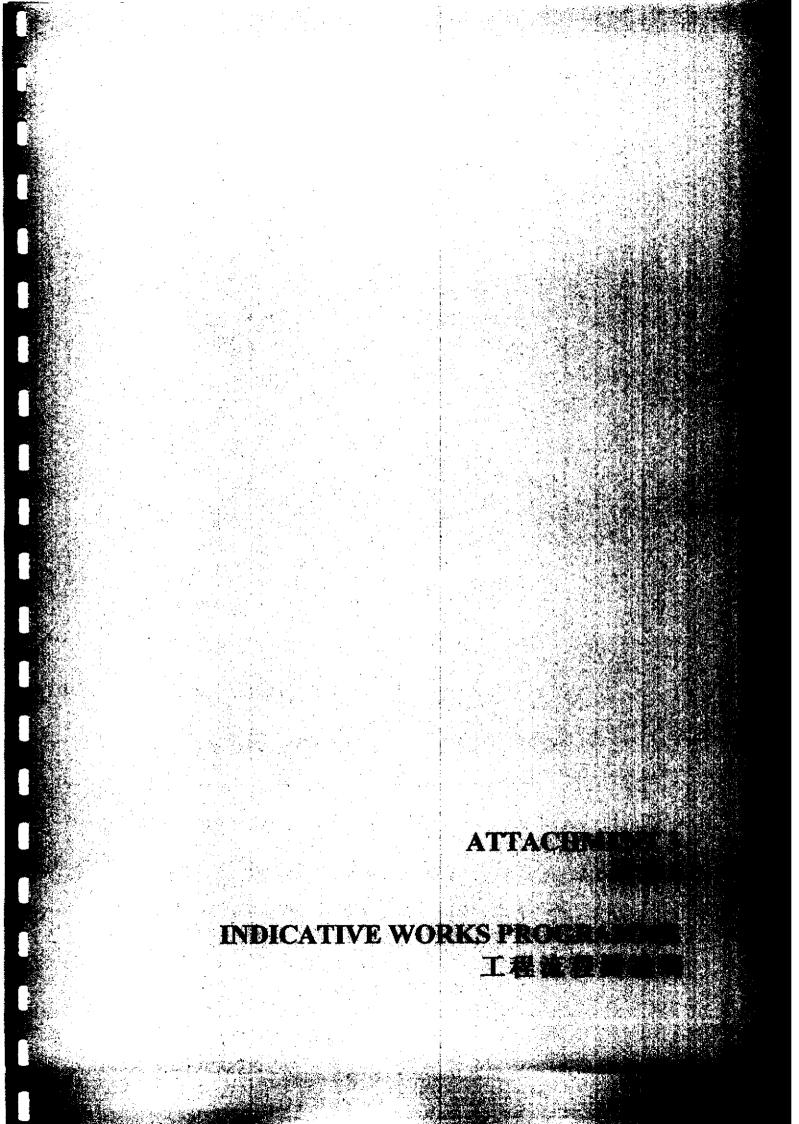




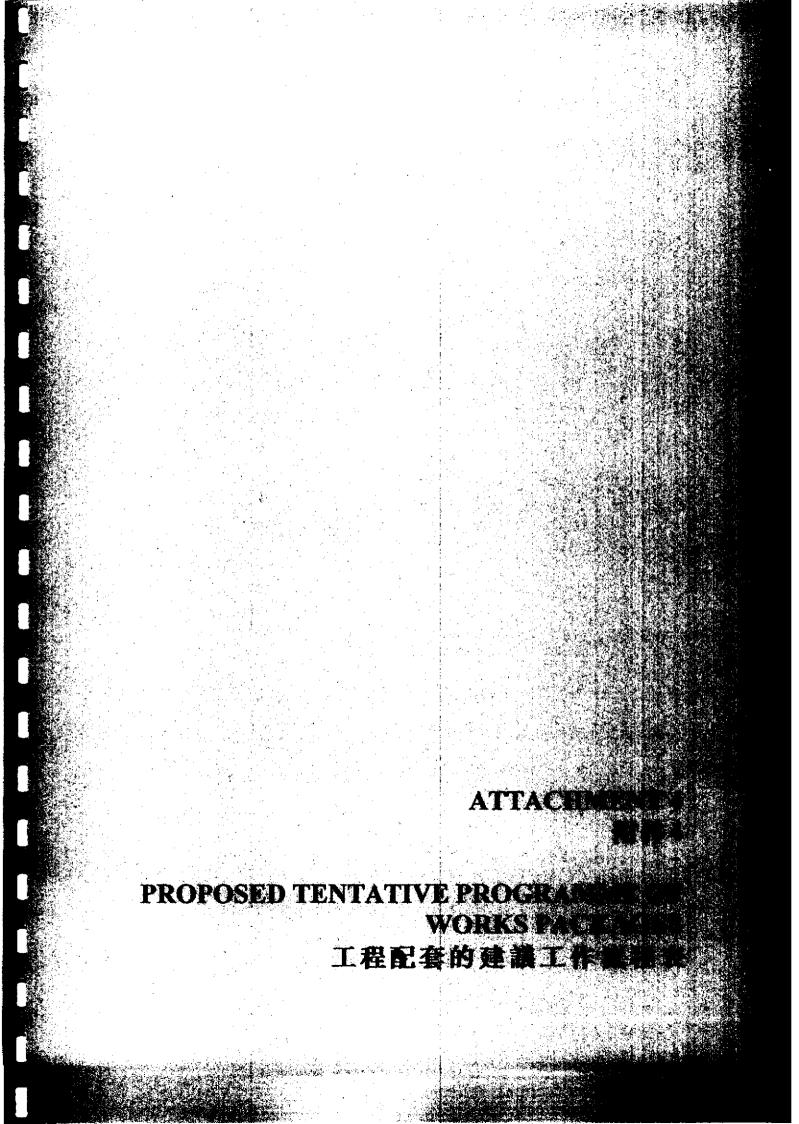


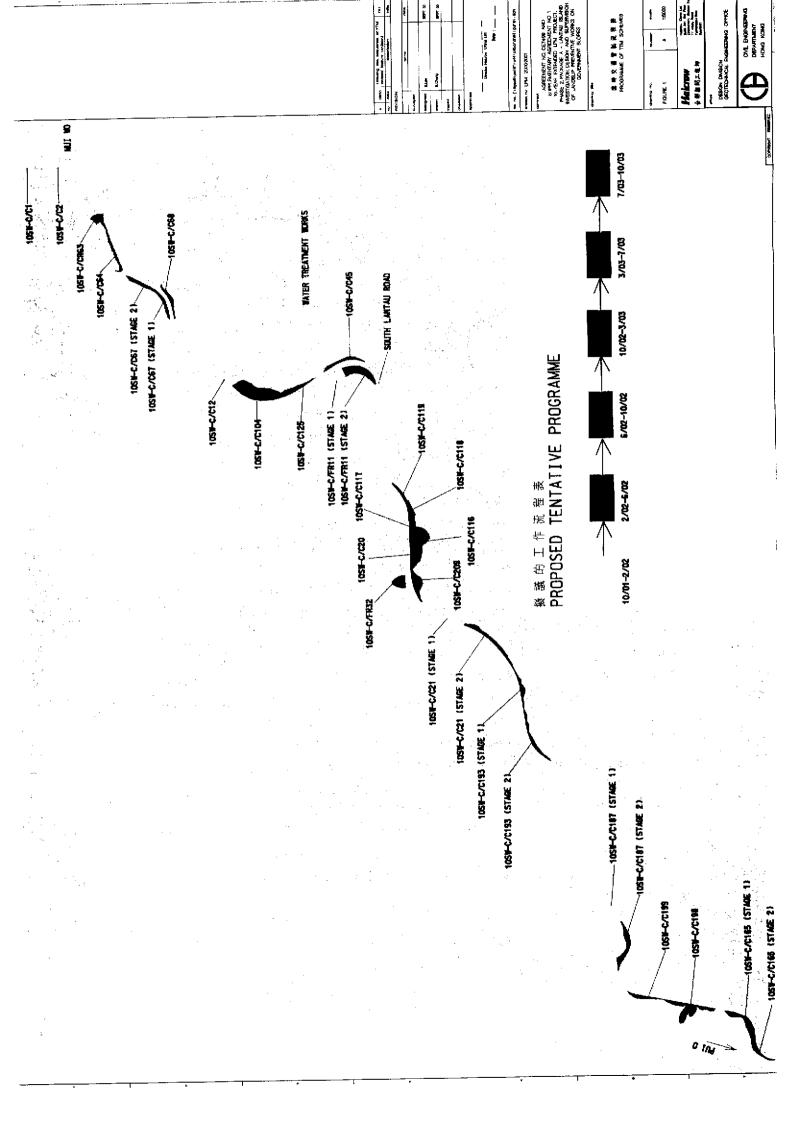


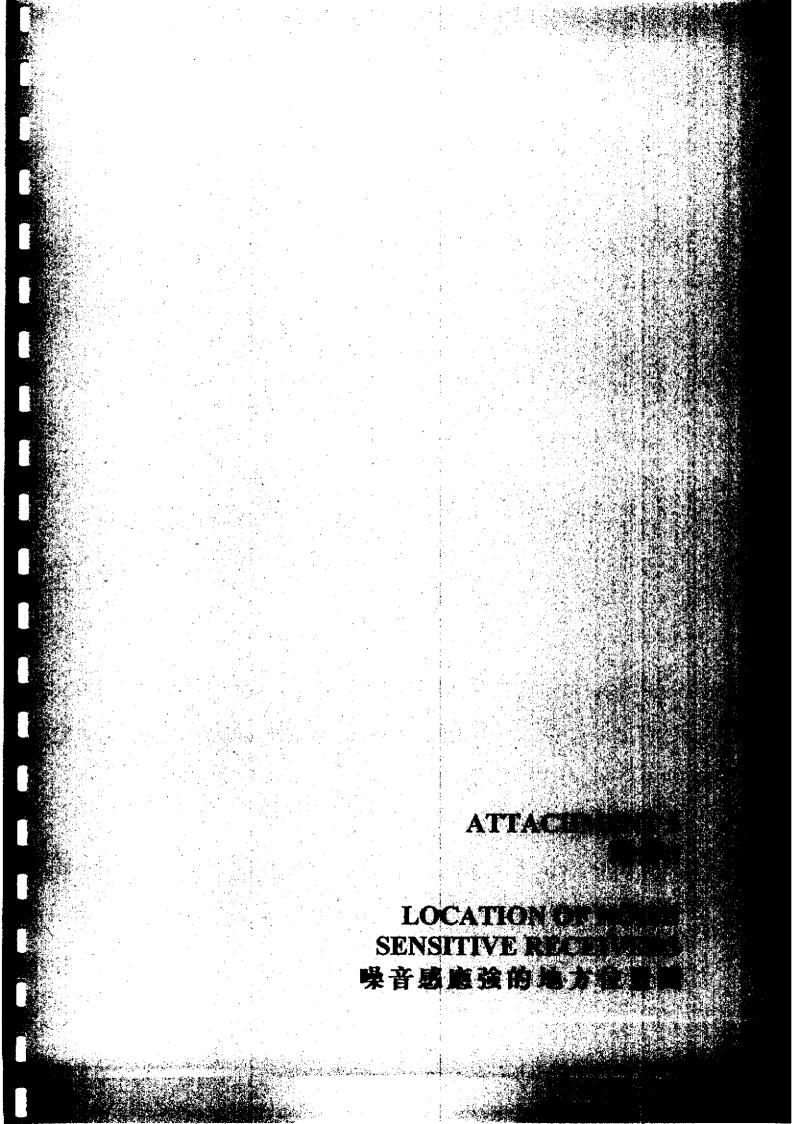


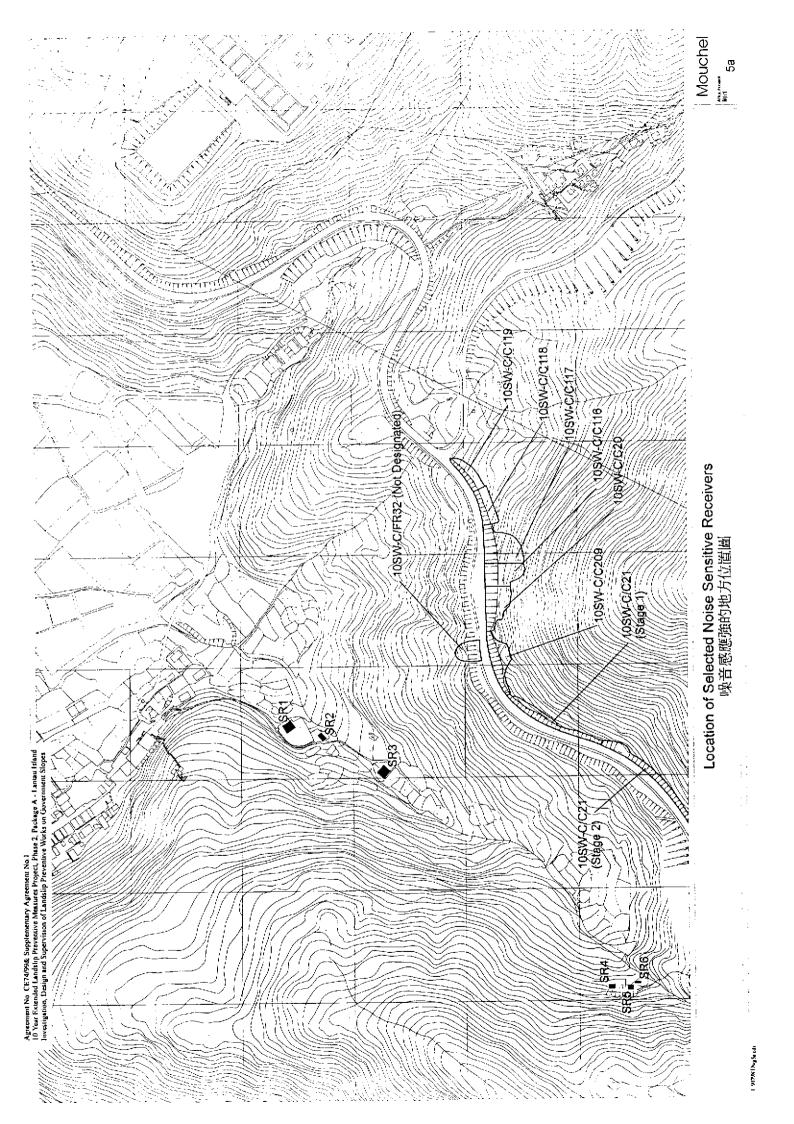


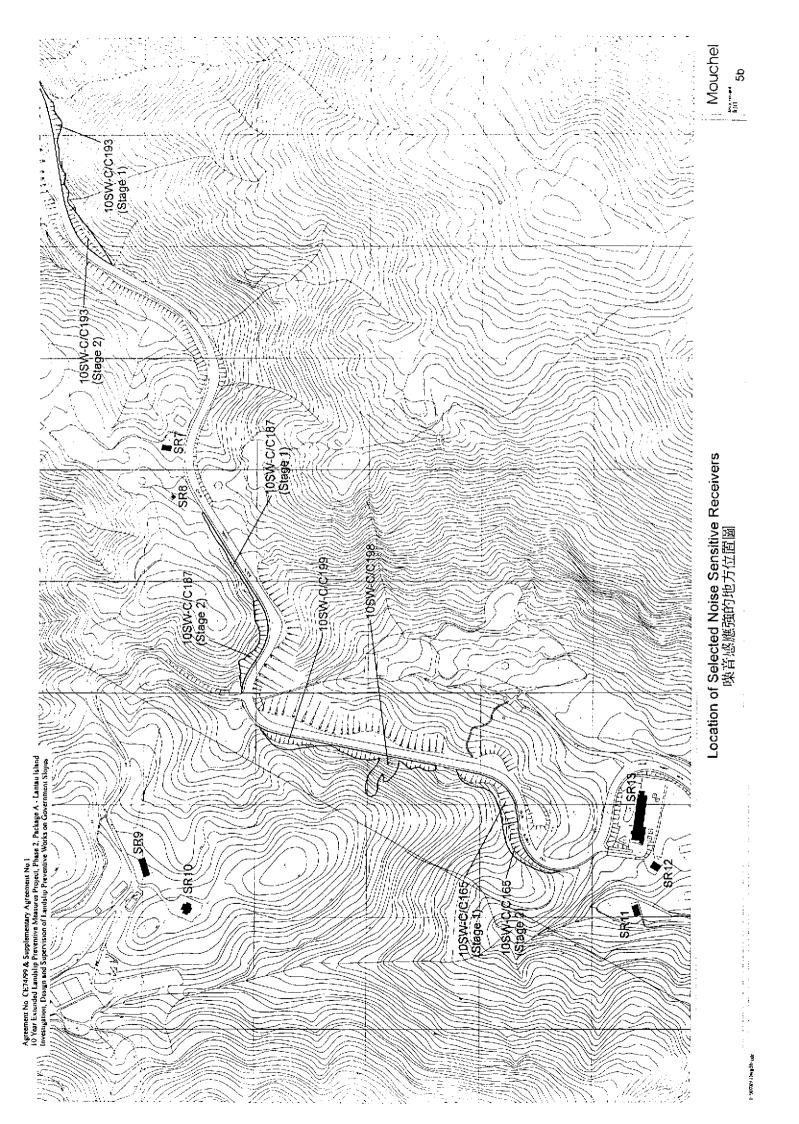
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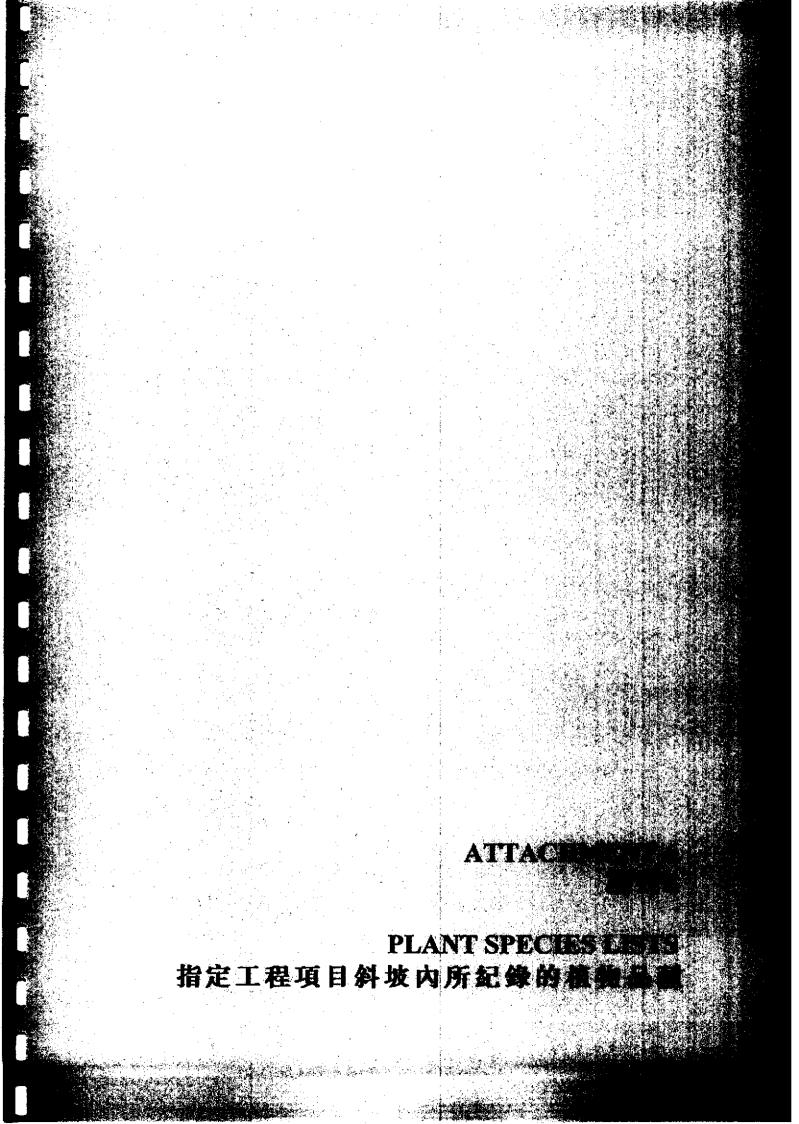












Feature No. 斜坡 編 號
10SW-C/C165, 10SW-C/C198, 10SW-
C/C199, 10SW-C/C118, 10SW-C/C119,
10SW-C/C187, 10SW-C/C209
Woodlands and Shrublands林地及灌木
Botanical Name 植物名稱
Trees 樹
Octophylla saplings
Mallotus saplings
Machilus saplings
Machilus breviflora
Cinnamomum camphora
Sapium saplings
Acacia confusa
Pinus massoniana
Mallotus paniculatus
Celtis sinensis
Litsea glutinosa
Albizia lebbek
Sapium discolor
Tristania conferta
Shrubs 灌木
Rahaphiolepis indica
Psychotria rubra
Litsea rotunda
Zanthoxylum spp
Microcos paniculata
Melastoma sanguineum
Melastoma candidum
Rosa spp.
Phyllanthus cochinchinensis
Climbing Plants 攀藤植物
Dalbargin hancei
Rubus reflexus
Jasminum polyanthum
Tetracera asiatica
Smilax glaber
Similax spp.
Herbs 草
Lantana camara
Scutella indica
Dianella ensifolia
Emila sonchifolia
Ferns 蕨類植物
Dicranopteris linearis
Tectaria subtriphylla
Sphenomeris chinensis
Pteris spp
Lygodium spp.
Lophatherum sp.

Feature No. 斜坡编號

10SW-C/C193, 10SW-C/C21

Rocky slopes and soil portion 岩石坡及泥土部分

Rocky slopes and son portion	Ä
Botanical Name 植物名稱	
Trees 樹	
Octophylla saplings	
Rhus sapling	
Mallotus saplings	
Machilus breviflora	
Cinnamomum camphora	
Sapium saplings	
Shrubs 灌木	
Rahaphiolepis indica	7
Melastoma sanguineum	
Lonicera sp.	
Melastoma candidum	
Phyllanthus cochinchinensis	
Climbing Plants 攀藤植物	
Dalbargin hancei	
Rubus reflexus	
Smilax glaber	
Herbs 草	
Eriocanlon wallichian	٦
Club moss	Τ
Scutella indica	٦
Dianella ensifolia	
Emila sonchifolia	
Sedge	
Carex spp.	
Ferns 蕨類植物	
Dicranopteris linearis	
Tectaria subtriphylla	
Sphenomeris chinensis	1
Osmunda vachelii	٦
Lygodium spp.	7
Orchid 南花	
*Spiranthes sinensis	

* Protected species under the Forestry Regulation 列於林務規例內的受保護品種

The botanical survey does not inlude features 10SW-C/C116,117,20 as the proposed works will be carried out on shotcreted areas only

因 工 程 只 在 已 噴 槳 的表 面 動 工 , 故 植 物 調 査 並 不 包 括 以 下 斜 坡:10SW-C/C116,117,20

Plant Species recorded within Designated Slopes 指定斜坡內所錄得的植物品種

	<u> </u>	斜 坡	编號	Slope No.	10SV	I-C/C	
Botanical Name 植物名稱	165	198 & 199	193	118&119	187	21	209
Herbs 草							
Lantana camara		0					····
Eriocanlon wallichian			0			F	
Club moss			R				
Scutella indica			0	0		F	
Oxalis spp.				0			
Dianella ensifolia			R		0	R	
Emila sonchifolia			R			R	
Sedge							
Carex spp.			0				
Ferns 蕨類植物							
Dicranopteris linearis	A	F	A			F	
Tectaria subtriphylla	R		0				
Sphenomeris chinensis	0		0				
Pteris spp	0						R
Osmunda vachelii			0				
Lygodium spp.			0	0			
Lophatherum sp.				R			
Orchid 南花						b	
*Spiranthes sinensis			0			0	

* Protected species under the Forestry Regulation 列於林務規例內的受保護品種

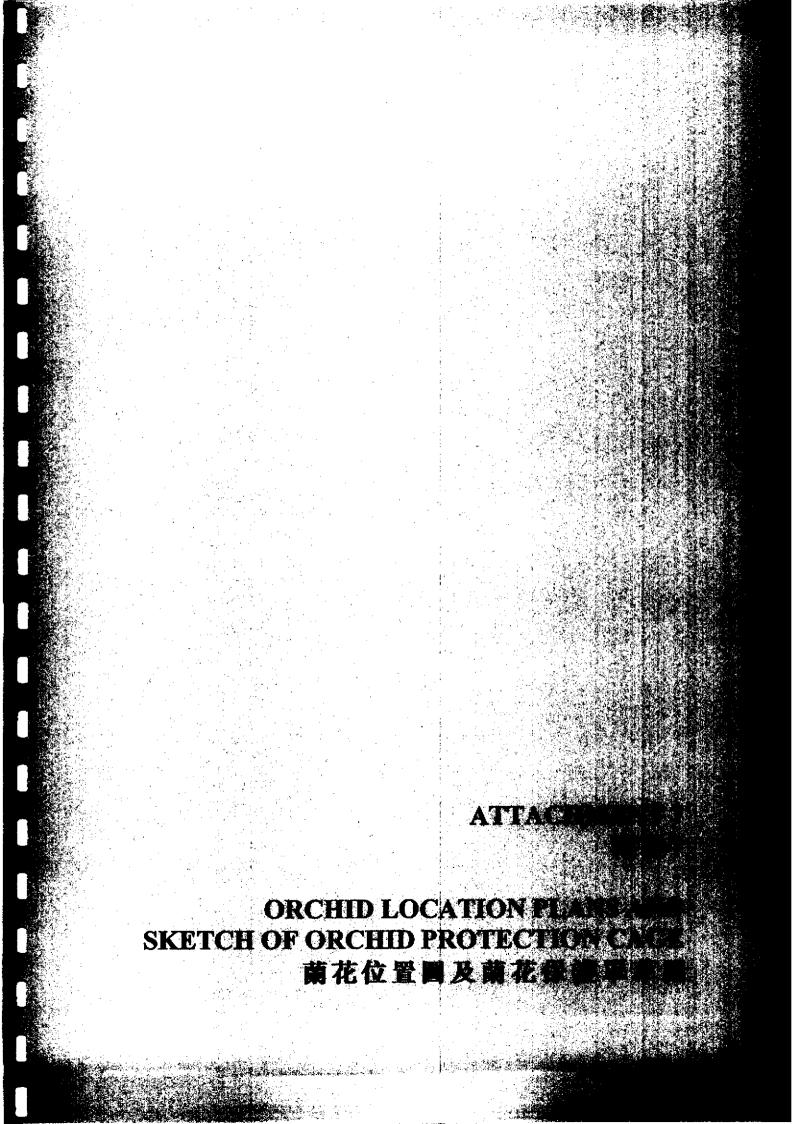
The botanical survey does not include the following slope features as proposed works will be carried out on shotcreted areas only : 10SW-C/C116, 117, 20

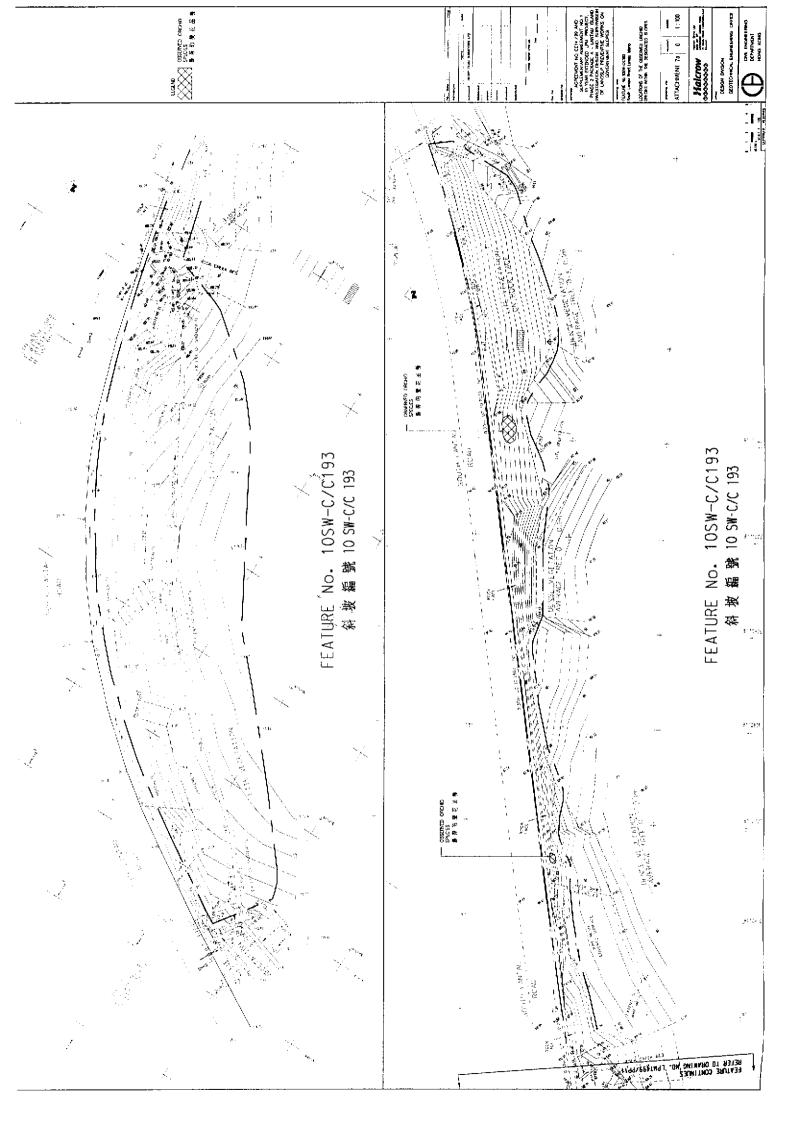
因 工 程 只 在 已 噴 漿 的表 面 動 工 , 故 植 物 調 查 並 不 包 括 以 下 斜 坡:10SW-C/C116,117,20

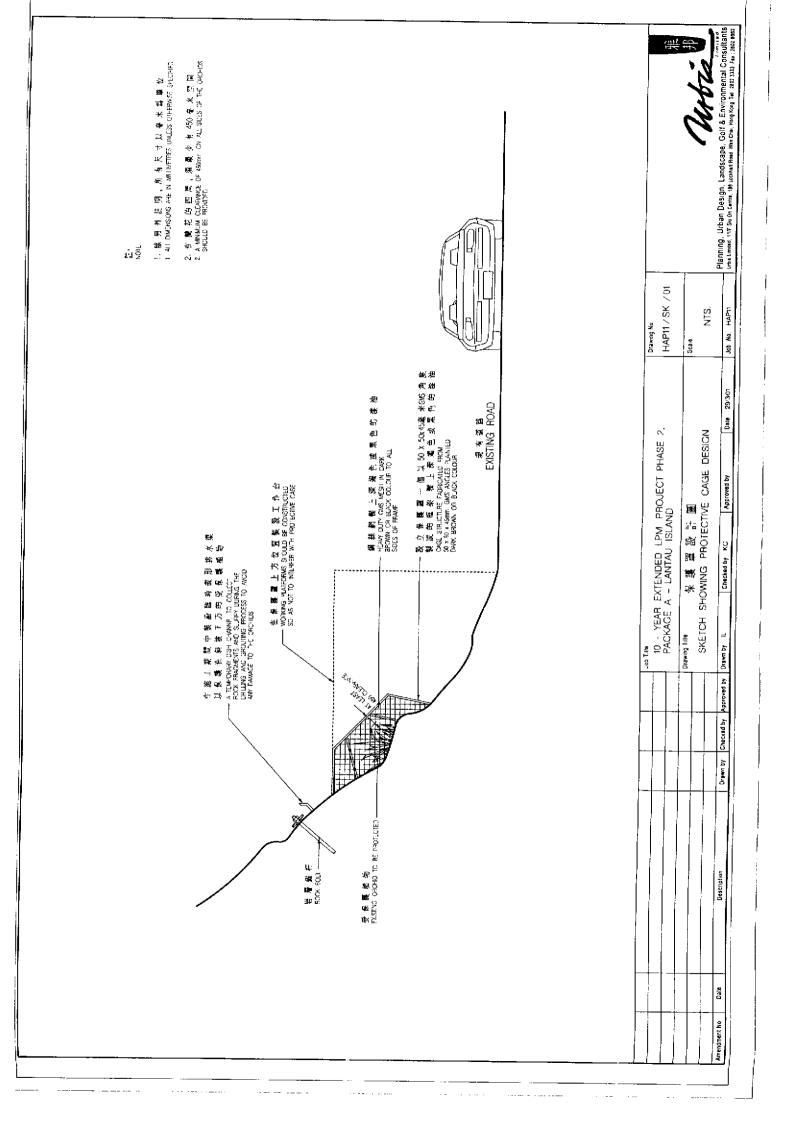
DAFOR - A methodology used to describe the plant distribution within the specified site.

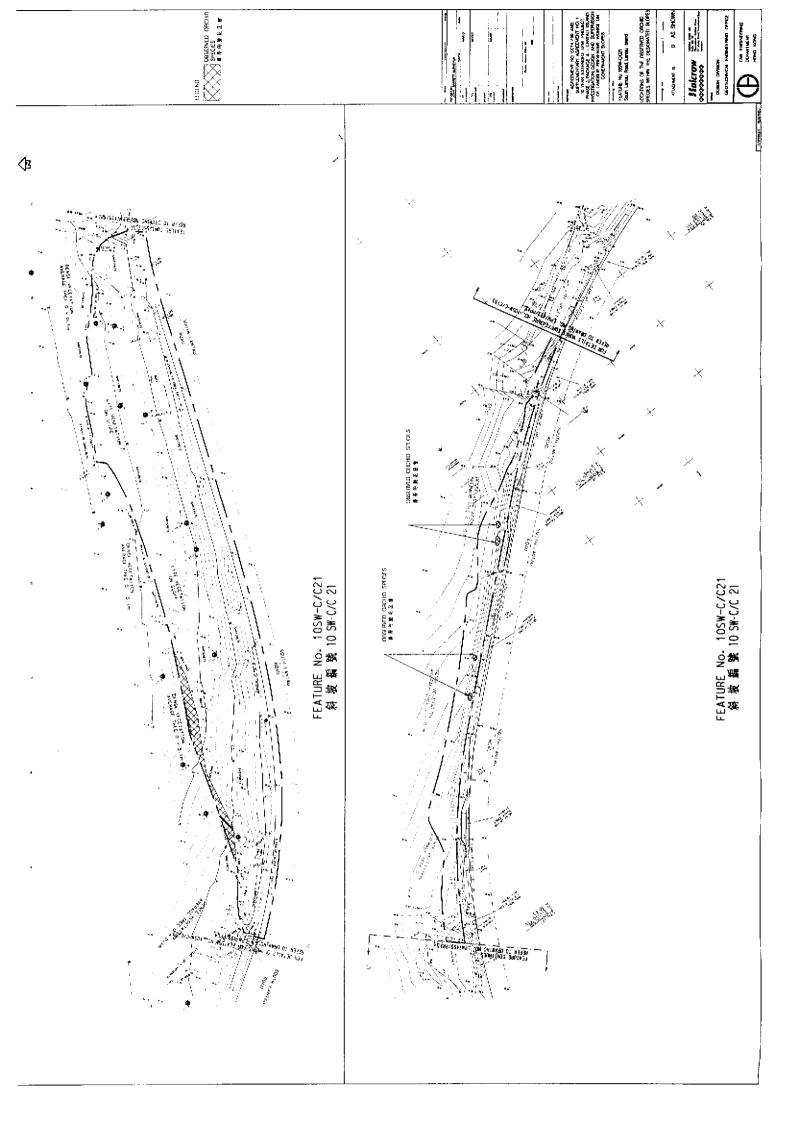
DAFOR- 用 來 形 容 研 究 範 圉 内 植 物 分 布 的 方 法

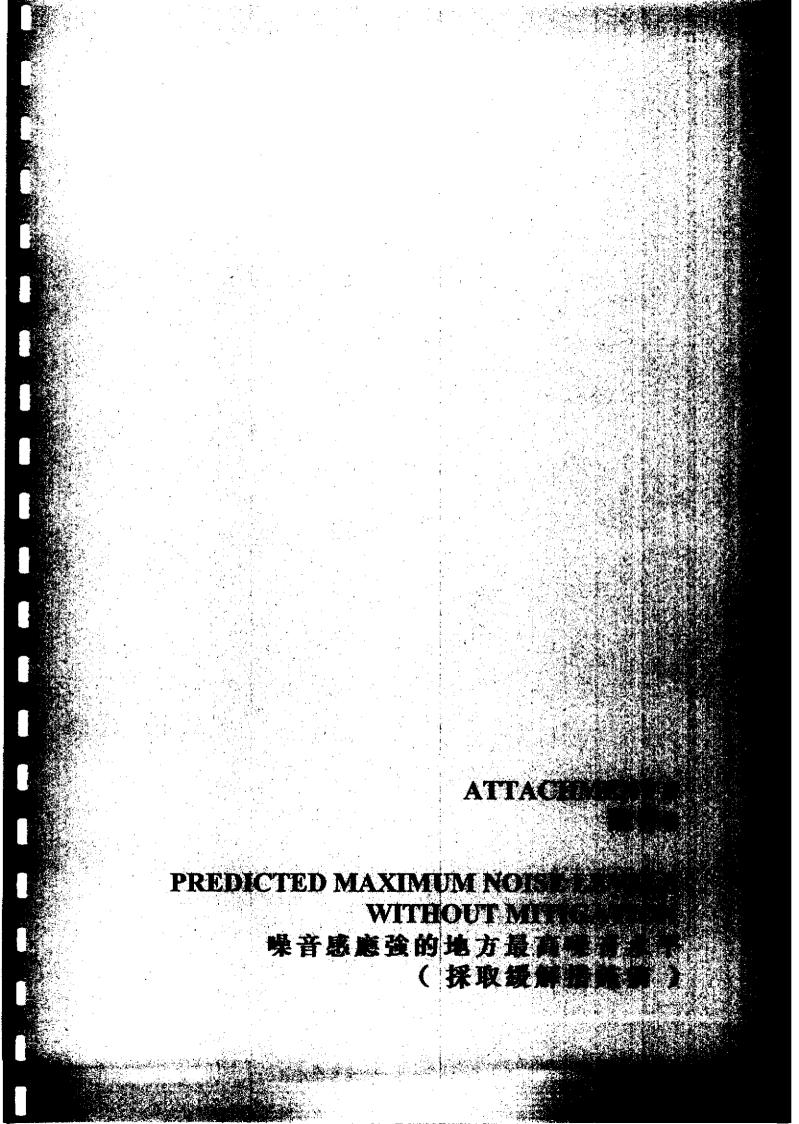
- D-Dominant
- A Abundant
- F Frequent
- O -Occasion
- R Rare (locally rare at the specified site)











Attachment 8A 附件 8A

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers without Mitigation Measures 對噪音感應強地方的最高噪音水平(採取缓解措施前)[dB(A)]

Receivers Reference	Closest Slopes Reference	Slant Distance (m)		Noise Level 噪音水平 [dB(A)]									
参考编號	最接近斜坡參考編號	• •	Activity 1 活 動 一	Activity 2 活動二	Activity 3* 活動三*	Activity 4 活動四	Activity 5 活動五						
SR1		196	64	77	-	58	53						
SR2	10SW-C/C209	173	65	78	-	59	54						
SR3	•	131	68	81	-	62	56						
SR4		109	69	82	82	63	58						
SR5	10SW-C/C193	96	70	83	83	65	59						
SR6	-	91	71	84	84	65	60						
SR7	10SW-C/C189	123	68	- 81	-	62	57						
SR8	103-07-01039	90	71	84	-	65	60						
SR9	10SW-C/C199	169	65	79	-	60	54						
SR10	103-670-199	173	65	78	-	59	54						
SR11		98	70	83	-	64	59						
SR12	10SW-C/C165	106	70	83		64	58						
SR13	· -	100	70	83	-	64	59						

Noise level over the standard criteria before mitigation 噪音水平於採取缓解措施前超出標準 * Activity 3 - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only *活動三-石坡鞏固措施,只適用於石坡

Atlachment 8B 附作 8B

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers without Mitigation Measures at Individual Slope Slope Work at 10SW-C/FR32 and 10SW-C/C21(Stage 2) 對噪音感慮發地方的最高噪音水平(採取緩解措施前)[dB(A)] 於 10SW-C/FR32 和 10SW-C/C21 (階段二)的斜坡工程

Receivers	Slant Distance		Noise Leve	1 ዓ ጉ ለ ዋ	- [dB(A)]		Slant Distance from		Noise Le	vel喝音水	F (dB(A))	
Reference 19 19 19 19 1	from slope (m) 與 封波移距(米) 10SW-C/FR32	Activity 1 活動	Activity 2 译 4 二	Activity 3*				Activity १ई 🏨		? Activity 3* 개 배 :		Activity 5 Sf 🗰 Ti
SRI	170	65	78	•	60	54	308	50	73	73	54	49
SR2	150	66	80		61	55	279	61	74	74	55	50
SR3	170	68	81	-	62	57	223	63	76	76	57	52
SR4	330	60	73	-	54	48	198	64	77	77	58	53
SRS	337	59	73	-	<u>Š4</u>	48	197	64	77	17	58	53
SR6	335	60	73	-	54	48	194	64	77	77	58	53

* Activity J - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only *项目三-石坡像网播礁,只通用於石油。

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers without Mitigation Measure Cumulative Effect of Slope Work at 10SW-C/FR32 and 10SW-C/C21(Stage 2) 對嗓音感慮強地方的最高噪音水平(採取缓解措施前)[dB(A)] 於 10SW-C/FR32 和 10SW-C/C21 (階段二)斜坡工程的累積影響

Receivers		Noise Level	柴彦水平[0	B(A)]	
Reference 多考编辑	Activity 1 活動…		Activity 3* If # ⊒*		Activity 5 济動五
SR1	67	80	73	61	55
SR_2	58	81	74	62	56
SR3	69	82	76 👌	63	58
SR4	65	78	n_{2}	60	54
SR5	65	78	77	60	54
SR6	66	79	77 ⊙[60	54

<mark>_____</mark>Noise level over the standard criteria before mitigation 墙 许水子於探取援解措施房祖出惯滞 *Activity3 - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only * 活動 三- 石坡愛問措施,共遵用於石坡

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers without Mitigation Measures at Individual Slope Slope Work at Slope 10SW-C/C209 and 10SW-C/C193 (Stage 2) 對噪音感慮強地方的最高噪音水平(採取緩解措施前)[dB(A)]

於105W-C/C209 和105W-C/C193 (階段二)的斜坡工程

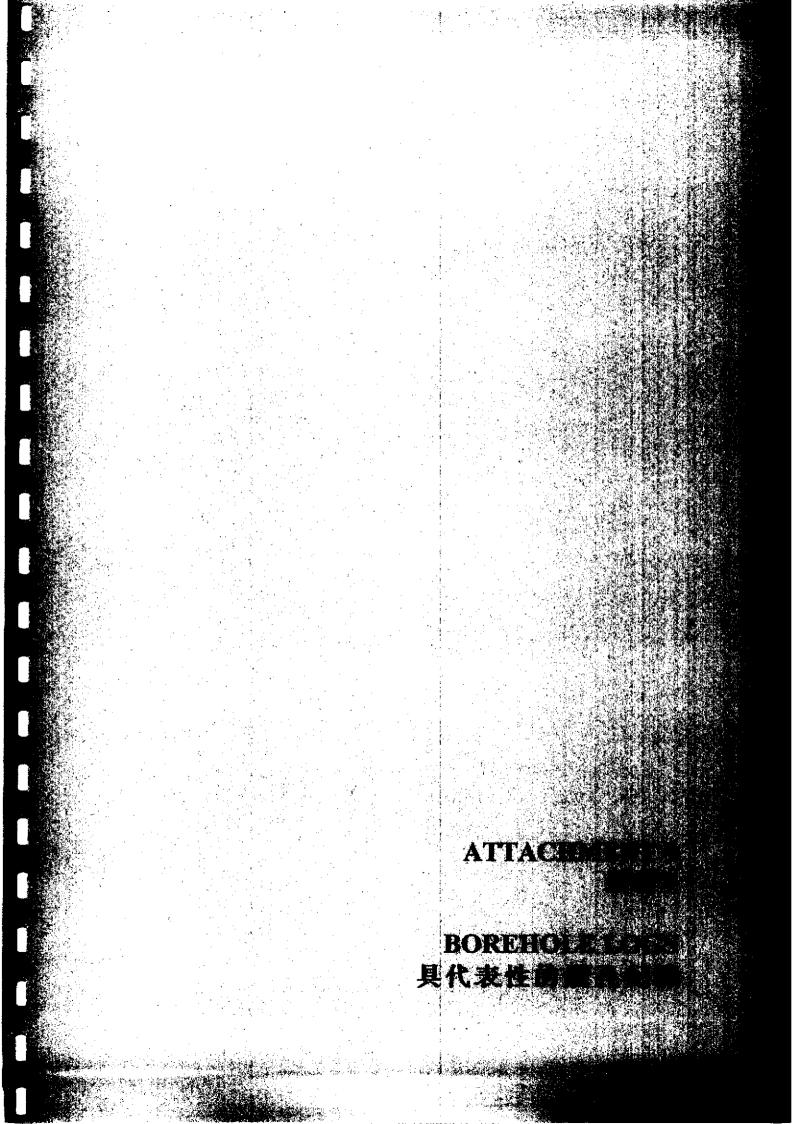
Receivers	Slant Distance from slope (m) 與		Noise Leve	目喉芹水平	[dB(A)]		Slant Distance from Slope (m) 與 斜 城		Noise Le	vel 喂 音水	7 [dB(A)]	-
Reference 多专编说	料 波 料 距 (米) 10SW-C/C209	Activity 1 活 前 —		Activity 3* 括册三*			斜距(米)105W- C/C193(階段二)			Activity 3* 济教三*		
SR1	196	64	77	-	58	53	362	59	72	72	53	46
SR2	173	65	78	-	59	54	427	57	70	70	52	46
SRJ	131	68	81 ·	-	62	56	456	57	70	70	51	46
SR4	110	60	73	-	54	49	109	69	82	82	63	58
SR5	JÎ7	60	73		54	49	96	70	83	83	65	59
SR6	317	60	73		54	49	91	71	84	84	65	60

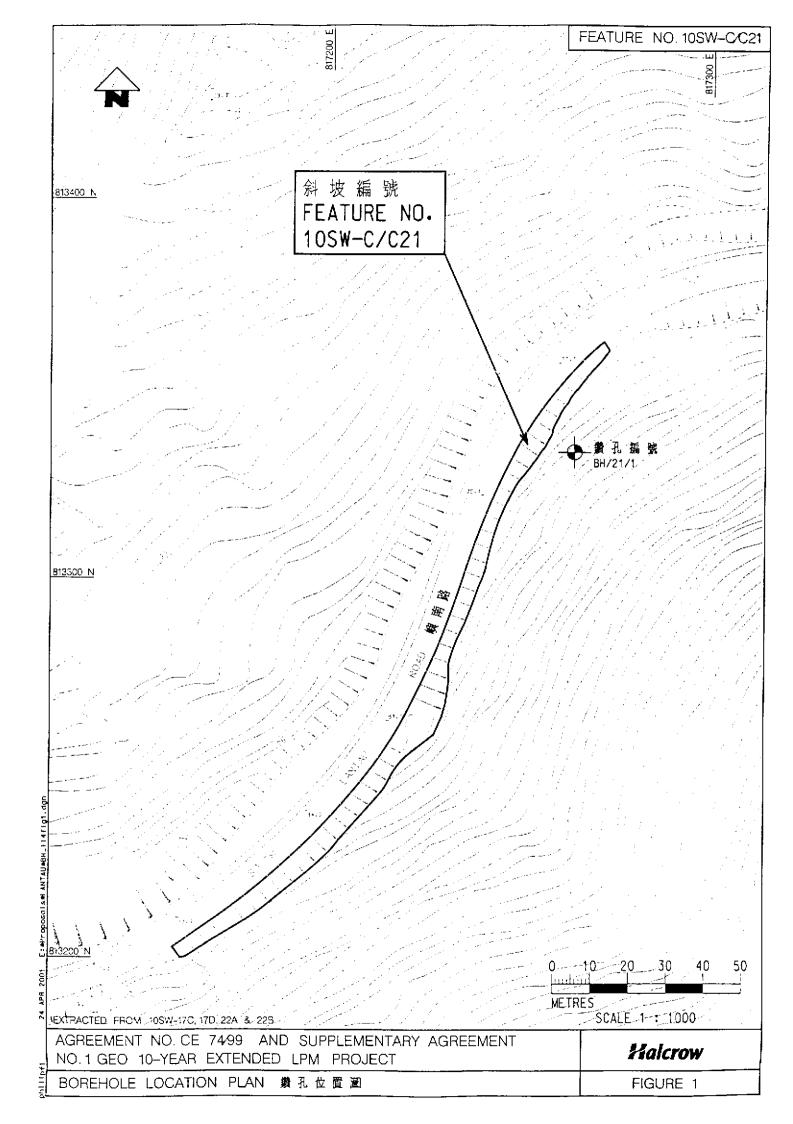
Noise level over the standard criteria before mitigation 噪音水平於採取緩解描簡預超出標準 * Activity 3 - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only * 活動三、石坡鞏固措確,只適用於石液

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers without Mitigation Measure Cumulative Effect of Slope Work at Slope 10SW-C/C209 and 10SW-C/C193 對噪音感慮強地方的最高噪音水平(採取级解措施前)[dB(A)] 於10SW-C/C209和10SW-C/C193 (階段二) 斜坡工程的累積影響

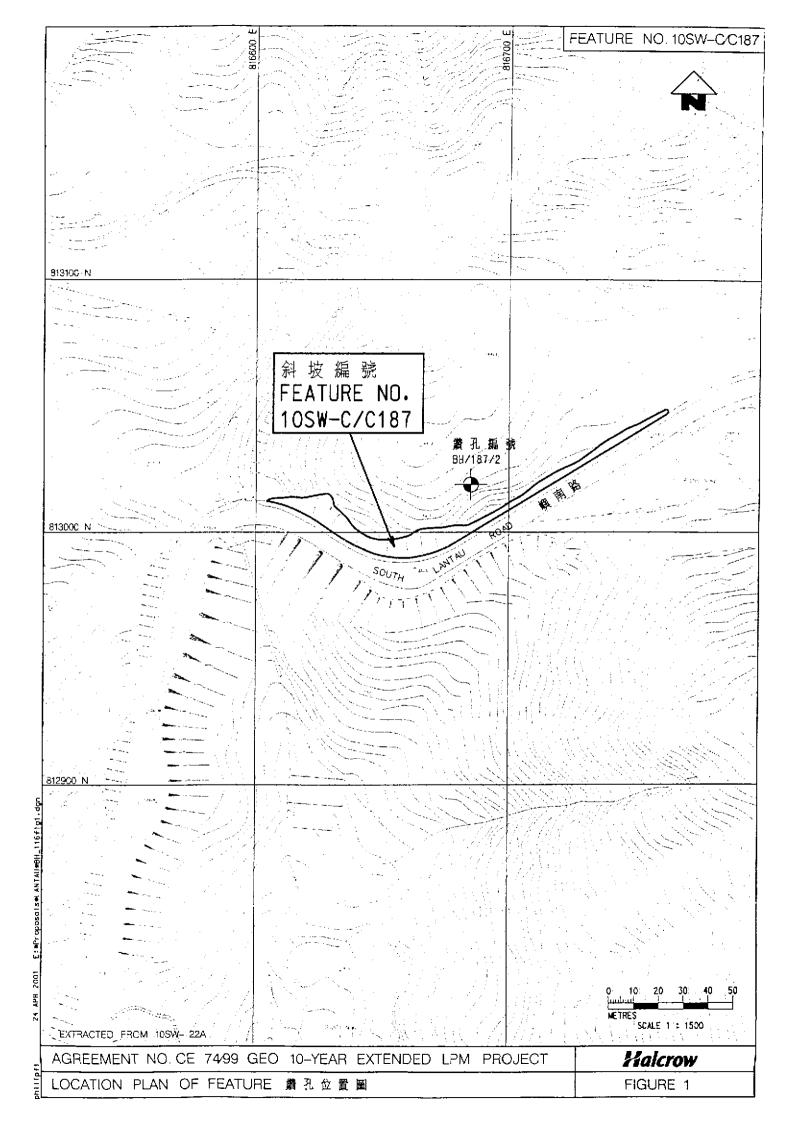
Receivers		Noise Level	ፍር የ ጠር የ	(A)]	
Reference 参考编词	Activity 1 यह के		Activity 3* 活动三		Activity 5 活動五
SRI	65	78	72	60	54
SR2	66	79	70	60	55
SRJ	68	81	70	62	57
SR4	70	83	82	64	59
SR.5	71	84.55	්ිි 83 ්ටර්ගී	65	60
SR6	71	84	84 3	65	60

Noise level over the standard criteria before mitigation 噪音水平伦林取级解拼施育增出模律 * Activity 3 - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only * 活動三-石炭愛泪指箍,只適用於石波





			G	ЕОТ	EC	HN	CS &	CONCRI	ETE E	ENGO	6. (H	K.) L	.TD.	HOLE NO) BH/21/	1
				G	RO	UNI) INVE	STIGATI	ON D	EPAR	TME	NT		SHEET	1 of	1
						[RILLH	OLE REC	ORD					CONTRACT NO	. GE/2000/0)9
SOIE	ЕСТ	10 - Ye	ar Exten	ded LPM	Proje	ict, Ph	ase 2, Pac	kage A - Ground	d Investig	ation Wo	rks for !	Slopes o	n Lantau Island, Featu	ure No. 10SW-C/C	21 South Lan	lau
ЕТΗ	00			Rotary				CO-ORD					Works Order No.	. 0009/	GI/SLR/114	/003
IACH	INE &	Na.		DR121		·			E 81728 N 81333				DATE from 1	5/01/2001 to	17/01/200	01
LUSH	HING N	NEDIUN	4 ,	Air-foai	m			ORIENTA	TION	Ve	tical		GROUND LEVE	L	87.19	mPD
Progress	Casing size	Water level (m) & Time	Total core Recovery %	Solid core Recovery %		Fracture	Tests	Samples	Reduced	Depth (m)	Legend	Grade		Description		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
V0112001	нх	Dry at	30 /			2		T2107	27.44	0.24 0.31			Firm to stiff, brow some angular to and cobble sized From 0.24m to 0 fragments of mo From 0.91m to 1 fragments of mo	i subangular fin d rock fragmen 559m : A boulo xderately decon 1.28m : A bould	e to coarse ts. (COLLU' ler sized nposed gran ler sized	gravel VIUM) ite.
516901 217001		19:00 Ory at 05:00	66			a a a a		72101	85.47	270		VI	Firm to stiff, yella some angular to gravel sized rock	subangular fin	e to medium	1
	۲X		8				0,5 5,8,7,10 №28	2 3 . 5 . 7 .	81.14	4 30		V	Extremely weak, completely deco QUARTZ SYEN with some angul gravel sized rock From 3.80m to 4	mposed, fine to ITE. (Silty fine ar to subangul: < fragments)	o medium gr to coarse S/ ar fine to coa	AND
1	5.25	Dry at 18:00 Dry at 08:00	100	96	90			T2:01	<u></u>	6.07	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	ť	Strong to very st prink, slightly dec grained QUART, Joints are closel occasional widel rough stepped, and mangariese to 40° and 50° to	composed, fine Z SYENITE. y to medium sp ly spaced, roug extremely narro oxide, dipping	to medium baced with th planar and w, stained b	1 Iy iron
		Dry at	140	62 98	53	NI 3,5		T2:01		a.18 6.71	× × : × × : × × : × × : × × : × × : × × :	ivali Ii	From 7.58m to 8 sandy silt infilled From 8.18m to 8 weak and highly	l up to 4mm thi I.41m : Weak to	ck. o moderately	ł
0123062		at 18:00							77.94	9.25	<u>* * :</u>		Hole completed	at 9.25m.		
		BED SAMPL	-	WATER S	-			LOGGED	<u>M, C</u>	chiu⊂	_نے	REMA	RKS cometer tip installed a	1 5.50m depth.		
		PLE SEC SAMPL	_ ₽	STANDPE	_	ETRATIC	N TEST	DATE	18/0)1/2001						
U100 U	NOISTUR	18ED 54MP	т	PERMEAN	NUTY T	EST		CHECKED	Jan	ies Lu	Æ.					
	R SAMPLI	-	Ϋ́	IN-SITU V	ANE SH			DATE	19/0	1/2001						



		G					CONCRI STIGATI					
		•					<u> </u>		,	· · · · · ·		SHEET 1 of 2 CONTRACT NO. SE/2000/09
						.	OLE REC					n Lantau Island, Feature No. 105W-C/C187 South Lantau
ROJECT	10 - Ye: <u>Roact I</u>	antau Jai	and.	Projec	t, Pha	se 2, Pack	CO-ORD			nxa ror a	indea of	1
	<u>.</u> .		lotary					E 81668				
MACHINE &	No.		BM, DF	-				N 81301			<u>-</u>	DATE from 16/01/2001 to 19/01/2001
LUSHING	MEDIUM	A 	lir-foan	ר ר	<u> </u>		ORIENTA		Vər	tical		GROUND LEVEL 133.63 mF
Progress Casing size	Water level (m) & Time	Total core Recovery %	Solid core Recovery %	R.Q.D.	Fracture	Tests	Samples	Reduced	Depth (m)	Legend	Grade	Description
5092001 PX								132,63	- 1.00			Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), fine to coarse sandy SILT with some angular to subangular fine to coarse gravel and cobble sized rock fragments, occasionally rootlets. (COLLUVIUM)
PX 210 HX		2				24,26			2:0		IVIV	Weak to very weak, red (10R 6/4), dappled brownish yellow, highly to completely decomposed, CUARTZ SYENTE. (Fine to coarse SILT with much angular to subangular fine to coarse gravel sized rock fragments) From 2.10m to 2.36m : Grey dappled red.
	<u>⊃</u> ny at	7389 7389 7389 7389 7389	0 0 0 0	0	1	87,100/45m (187/120mm	n	131 27	2,36 2.58 2.56 1.27 3.66	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-11/16 10 -12 11	Moderately strong to moderately weak, red dappled brownish yellow and black, moderately decomposed, highly fractured, QUARTZ SYENITE, stained by iron and manganese oxide. From 2.36m to 2.46m : Moderately strong to strong and moderately to slightly decomposed. From 3.50m to 3.62m : Weak and highly decomposed.
4112001 1016001	18:00 Ony at 08:00	1200 98 7300	0 0 36 37	0 0 0	3 . 4 . 5		T2101	128.49	4.72 4.71 5.14 1.36	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×		From 4.10m to 4.22m : An 80° to vertical joint. From 4.95m to 5.04m : An 80° to vertical joint. Moderately strong to strong, reddish grey, moderately to slightly decomposed, QUARTZ SYENITE. Joints are very closely to closely spaced, rough
	Dry	1389 192 1980 195	22 0 63	0					6.57 6.83 7.15	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×		planar and rough stepped, extremely narrow, stained by iron and manganese oxide, dipping at 10° to 20°, 20° to 30° and 40° to 50°, occasionally 50° to 60° and 60° to 70°. From 5.36m to 7.50m : Moderately strong to moderately weak and moderately decomposed. From 6.10m to 6.16m : An 80° to vertical joint. From 6.90m to 7.15m : An 80° to vertical joint.
017001 017001	ан 18:00 Оту аt 08:00	38	34 21	0	10,0 >20 12.5 >20		- 20	124.83	5.30 5.30	× × 1 × × 1 × × 1 × × 1 × × 1 × × 1		From 7.80m to 8.80m : Moderately strong to moderately weak and moderately decomposed.
		29 19 19	25	25	>20 10.0 >20		× • - <u>₽</u> + ₽	124.73		× × ×	IVIV IVIV	No core recovered, assumed to be completely decomposed QUARTZ SYENITE. Weak to very weak, red (10R 6/4), spotted and motifed white dappled black, highly to completely decomposed, QUARTZ SYENITE. (Clayer silty fine to coarse SAND with much angular to
SMALL DISTL LARGE DISTL SPT LINER SA UTS UNDISTU	RBED SAMPL		WATER SA PREZOMET STANOPIPI STANDARC	er TP E DPENE		N TEST	LOGGED DATE	M, C 20/0	hlu 1/2001		REMA 1, Piez	uRKS cometer tip installed at 12.58m depth.
U100 UNIONST MUAZIERI SAMI		Ĩ	PERMEASI IMPRESSK IN-SITU VA	ON PAC	KER TE!		CHECKED OATE		es Lu 1/2001			

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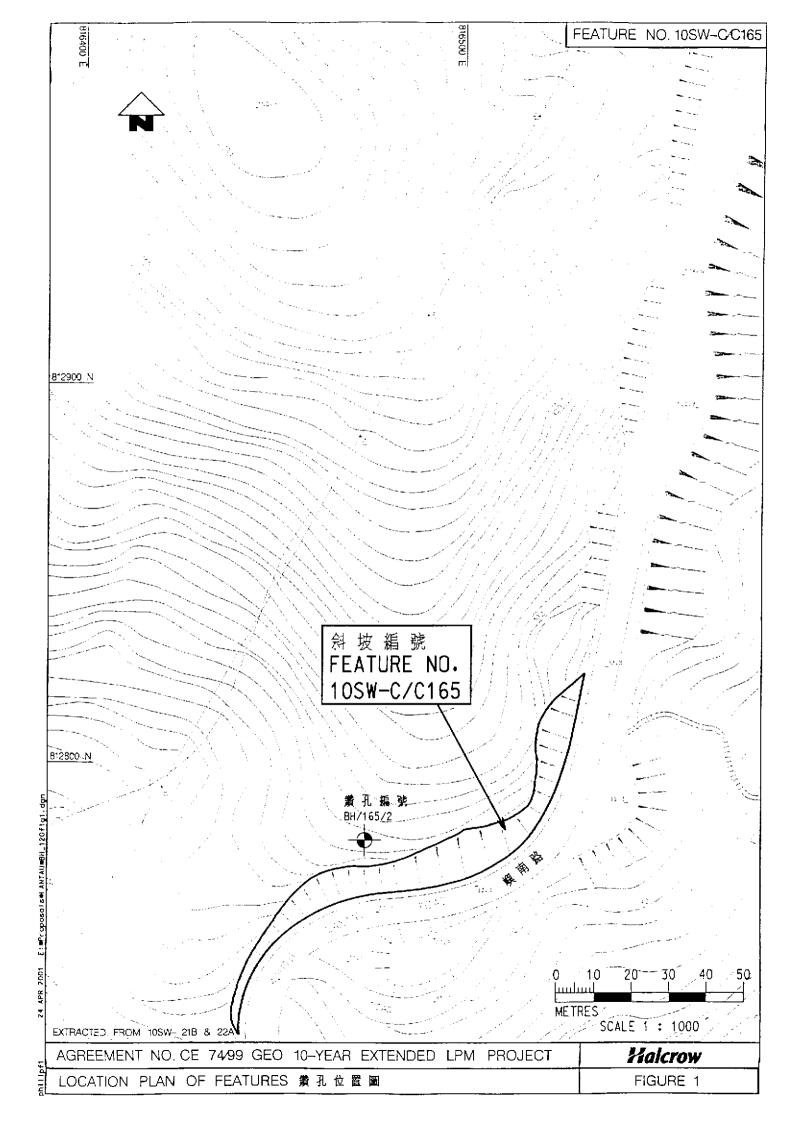
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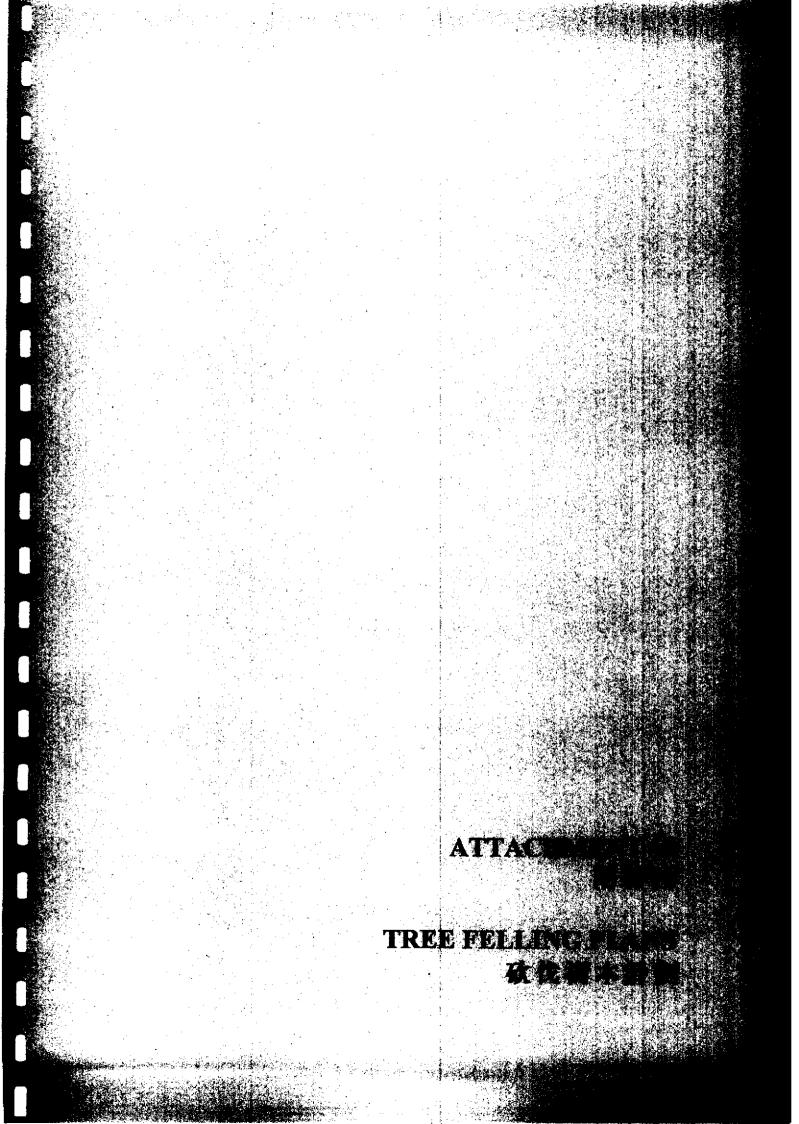
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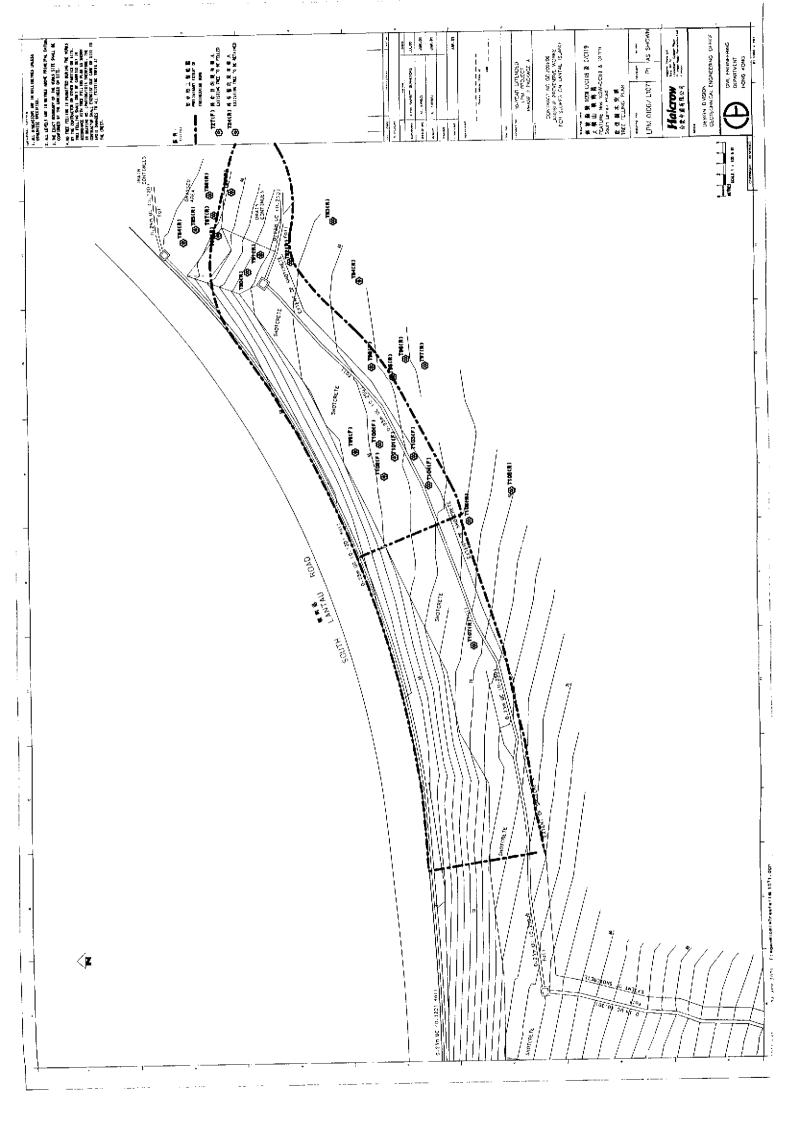
	4	Ł	G					CONCRE					TD.	HOLE NO.	BH/187/:	2
.	4	E		GF	ROU		IVE	STIGATIO	DN DE	EPAR	TME	T		SHEET	2 of	2
						DRJ		OLE REC	ORD		_			ONTRACT NO	GE/2000/09	
29	OJECT	td - Yea	ir Extendi antau Isla	ed LPM F	- Project	L Phase I	L Pack	age A - Ground	I (nvestig	ation Wo	rks for S	lopes or	i Lantau Isfarid, Featu	re No. 105W-C/C1	87 South Land	10
ME	тнор	<u></u>		otary				CO-CRO	NATES 81668				Works Order No.	0009/G	I/SLR/116/0	06
ма	CHINE &	Na.	Y	вм, О	2113	_			81301		_		DATE from 1	6/01/2001 to	19/01/2001	. <u></u>
FLI	USHING N	1EDIUM	A	ir-foan	1			ORIENTA	TION	Ver	tical				133.53	mPO
Drilling	Progress	Water level (m) & Time	Recovery %	50lid core Recovery %	e R.O.D.	Fracture	Tests	Samples	paonpa Keduced 127 127 127 127	(m) (m) (m) (m)		∃ ≷ Grade	supangular fine t (ragments) Moderately stron	in to moderately	weak, red.	i i
		7860 3449 1960 3449 1860 3449 1860 3444		12 75 48 26 26 51 48 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	48 48 3 3 40 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	>20 14.3 9.5 >20 9.5	EST		122.04 120.55 120.55	- 10.83 - 11.41 - 11.41 - 11.59 - 12.21 - 12.59			moderately deco Joints are very o planar and rough stained by iron a 0° to 10°, 10° to From 10.29m to red (10YR 6/4), o completely decol sand with much <u>boarse gravel siz</u> Moderately stron decomposed, QL Joints are very o planar and rough stained by iron a occasionally callo 30° to 40°, occas 80°. From 12.03m to decomposed. From 12.42m to becomposed. From 12.42m to becomposed. From 12.42m to Hole completed a	Imposed, QUAF losely to closely in stepped, extre nd manganese 20° and 60° to 10.50m : Weak tappied black, i mposed, (Silty angular to suba red rock fragme (g, grey dappied JARTZ SYENIT losely to closely in stepped, extre nd manganese cite infilled, dipp sionalty 50° to 7 12, 15m : Weak 12.42m : Model erately to slighth 12.69m : Weak	rt Z SYENITE r spaced, rou mely namow, oxide, dippin 70°. to very weak inghly to fine to coarse ngular fine to onts) red, modera E. r spaced, rou mely namow, oxide, ing at 20° to 0° and 70° to and highly rately strong r decompose and highly	gh gat (,)) itely gh 30°. () d.
	LARGE DISTU SPT LINER BA UTB UNDISTU UTB UNDISTU MAZIER SAMP	7860 3449 1960 3449 1860 3449 1860 3444		PIEZOME STANOPY STANDAR PERMEAS IMPRESS IN-SITU V	TER THP PE IO PENE MUTY TE ION PAC AME SHI	TRATION T EST MER TEST	EST	DATE CHECKED	20/ Jar	01/2001 nes Lu		REM	L ARKS			



	A		G					CONCRI			•	•	TD.	HOLE NO.	BH/168	5/2
GROUND INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT														SHEET	1 of	2
							-				eve for Sk		1 Lantau Island, Feat	CONTRACT NO.		
PROJE			antau isi			., r na.		CO-ORD				apes 01	Works Order No			
METH(E					DATE from 31/01/2001 to 01/02/2001			
FLUSHING MEDIUM Air-foam								ORIENTATION Vertical					GROUND LEVEL mPD			
Drilling Progress Casing size Water level (m) & Time			Total core Recovery %	R.Q.D. Fracture Index Tests		Samples Reduced Level		Deplh (m) Legend		Grade	Description					
50012007	-	Ϋ́Ε)	To	Solid core Recovery	и Н	Fo	Te	, ,					clayey SILT wit fine to coarse g rootiets. (COLI Firm, yellowish clayey SILT wit	red (5YR 7/8), s h some angular	to subangu fragments lightly sarx to subangu	tar and ty tlar
2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3	РХ 2.10 НХ 5.19	Dry at Dry at Dry at				2.2 3.4.3.3 N#13	2 3 4 5 6		2 2 10 2 2 55 2 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	fine to coarse gravel sized rock fragments and occasional rootlets. (COLLUVIUM) Extremely weak, reddish brown (SYR 4/3), spotted and mottled white, completely decomposed, medium grained QUARTZ SYENITE. (Firm, sandy clayey SILT with occasional angular to subangular fine to medium gravel sized rock fragments)			nedium	
							13.3 15.5,5 14.5 16.6,6,5 19.22			24.10 24.10 24.64 25.74 25			mottled white, it grained QUAR SAND with som to medium grave Weak to model decomposed, r SYENITE. (Sa coarse GRAVE tock fragments Extremely weal mottled white, of grained QUAR SILT with occa fine gravel size From 4.74m to Subangular fine	ak, brown (7.5YR 4/2), spotted and completely decomposed, medium RTZ SYENITE. (Sitty fine to coars ime subangular to subrounded fine avel sized rock fragments) erately weak, brown, highly medium grained QUARTZ andy angular to subangular fine to EL with occasional cobble sized ak, brown (7.5YR 4/2), spotted and completely decomposed, medium RTZ SYENITE. (Firm, sandy clayed asional subangular to subrounded ied rock fragments) o 5.74m : Reddish brown. o 6.92m : With much angular to ne to coarse gravel sized rock		
			91 	46	50	>20 -NI >20 12.5 112.5 1-20 10.3 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9		16 17701		6,92 7.85 E 10 E 30 E 863 E 9.85	x x i ii/iii Strong, gresslightly to m x x i ii/iii Strong, gresslightly to m y i iV/V grained QU x x i i//iii Joints are coccasionall and rough s iron and ma £ 10 x x i 863 x x i 964 V/IV x x i B0° 934 V/IV x x i II/III x x i subangular x x i fragments) x x i From 7.25r	slightly to mode grained QUAR Joints are close occasionally ve and rough step iron and mange 20° to 30° and 60°. From 7.05m to brown spotted completely dec sitly fine to coa subangular fine fragments) Erom 7.27m to	in grey spotted and mottled white, erately decomposed, medium TZ SYENITE. ely to medium spaced, medium try closely spaced, rough planar oped, extremely narrow, stained by anese oxide, dipping at 0° to 10°. 40° to 50°, occasionally 50° to 7,14m : Weak to very weak, and mottled white, highly to composed quartz syenite. (Slightly irse sandwith much angular to to coarse gravel sized rock SAND 7.52m : Weak to very weak, and mottled white, highly to			
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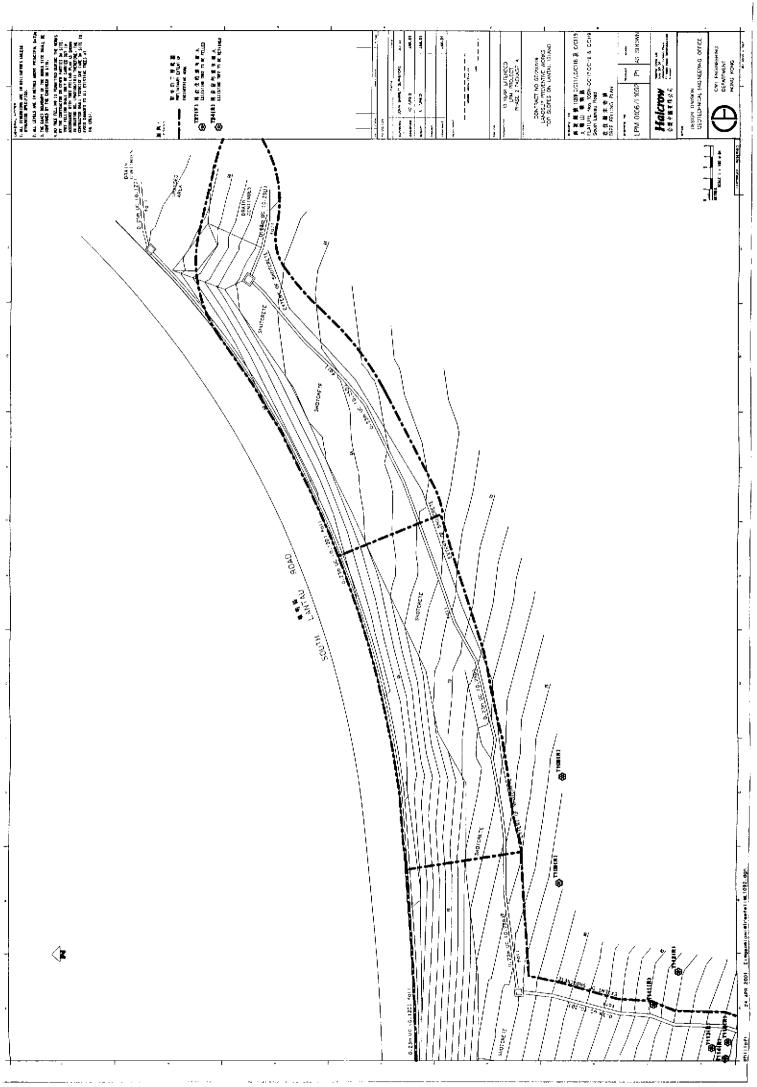
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	4	Ľ,	SHEET 2 of 2													
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220	PROJECT 10 - Year Extended LPM Project, Phase 2, Package A - Ground Investigation Works for Slopes on Lanlay Island. Feature No. 10SW-C/C165 South Lanlay Road, Lanlay Island.															
MET	гнор			otary				CO-ORD	INATES E				Works Order No. 0009/GI/SLR/120/009			
MAG	CHINE &	No.	Y	BM, DF	2115				N				DATE from 31	1/01/2001 to 01/02/2001		
FLUSHING MEDIUM Air-foam								ORIENTATION Vertical					GROUND LEVEL			
⁵ Drilling	Casing size	Water level (m) & Time	Total core Recovery %	Solid core Recovery %	R.Q.D.	Fracture Index	Fests	Samples	Reduced Level	Depth (m)	l.egend	Grade	Description			
			31	80 E9 100	95 B9	14.3 10.3 13.3 7.0 9.3 4.3 3.3 5 <u>E 7</u>		T2101			x x x x x x x x x x x x)))	sity fine to coars (subangular fine 1) fragments) (From 7.94m to 8) (From 7.94m to 8) (From 8.63m to 8) (assumed to be 0) (puartz syenite. (Erom 9.70m to 9) (Strong to very st mottled white, st (grained QUART. Joints are closel) occasionally very and rough stepp iron and mangar infilled, dipping a to 50°, occasion (From 9.85m to 1) (From 11.21m to From 11.30m to moderately decc (From 2) 17m to	y to medium spaced, y closely spaced, rough planar ed, extremely narrow, stained by hese oxide, occasionally calcite at 20° to 30°, 30° to 40° and 40° ally 50° to 60° and 70° to 80°. 0.56m : Brown. 11.84m : Brown. 11.84m : Brown. 11.31m : An 80° to vertical joint. 11.60m : Moderately strong and omposed. 12.32m : An 80° to vertical joint. 12.60m : 80° to vertical joints.		
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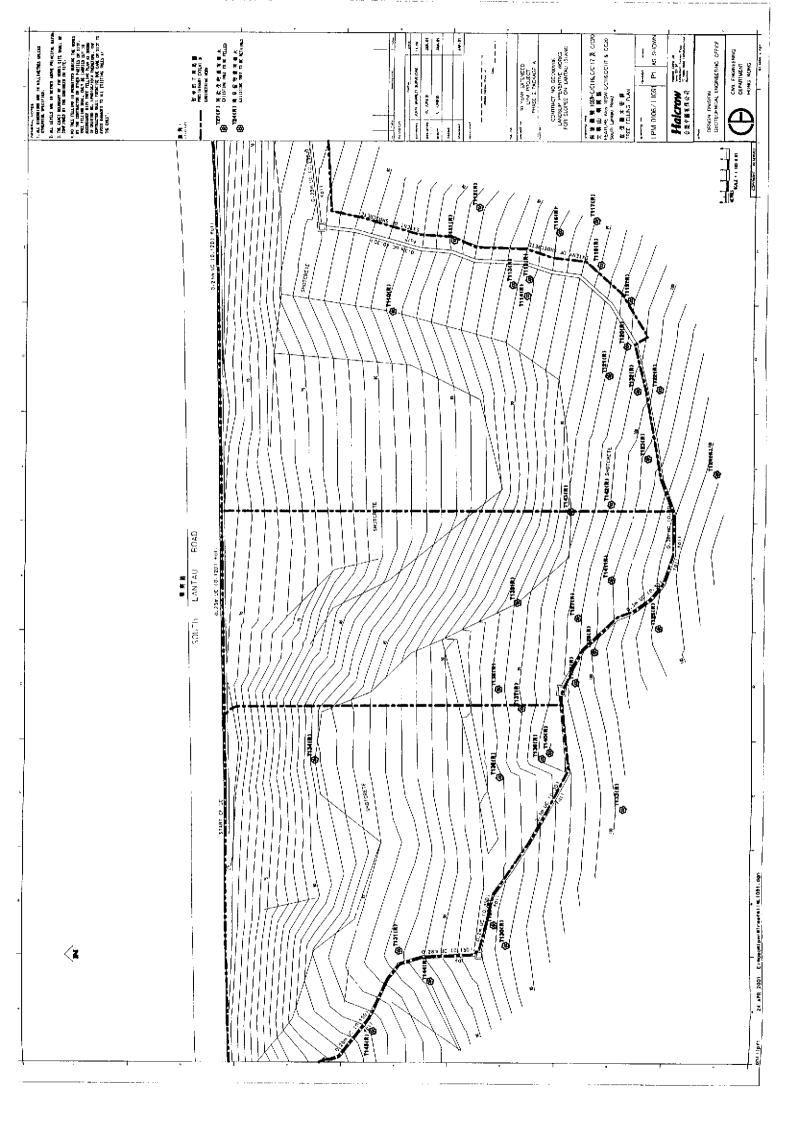


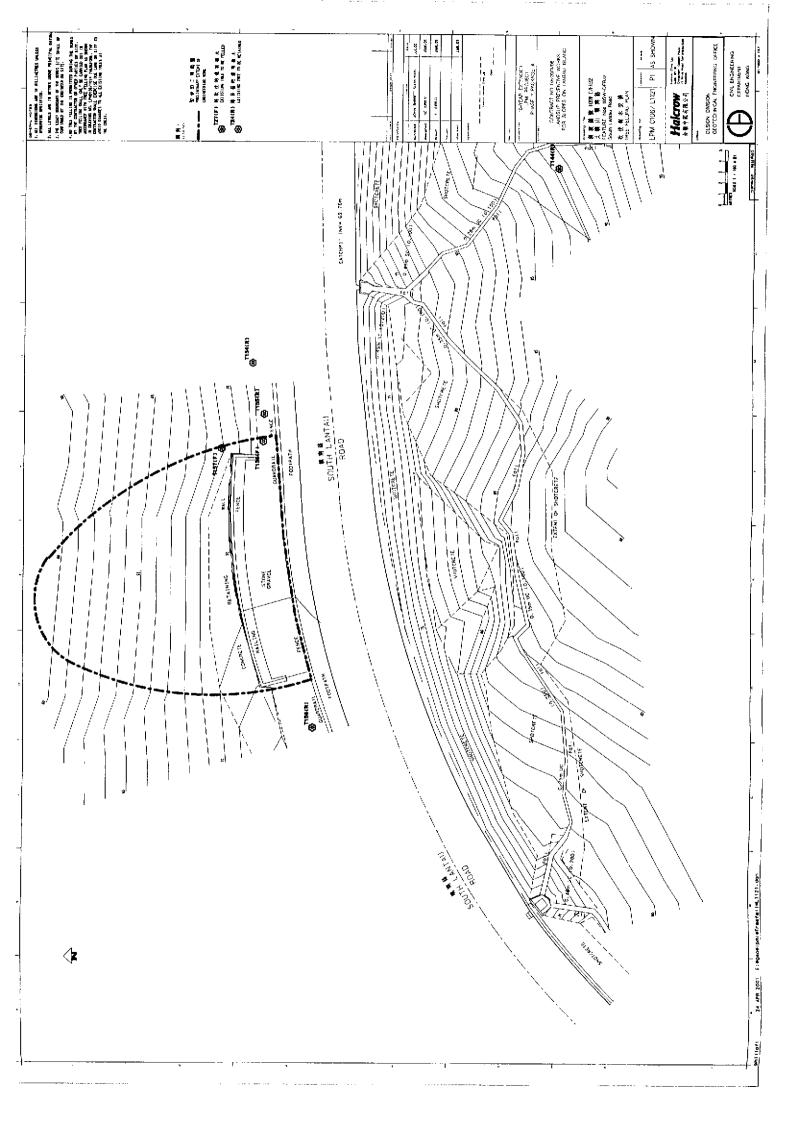


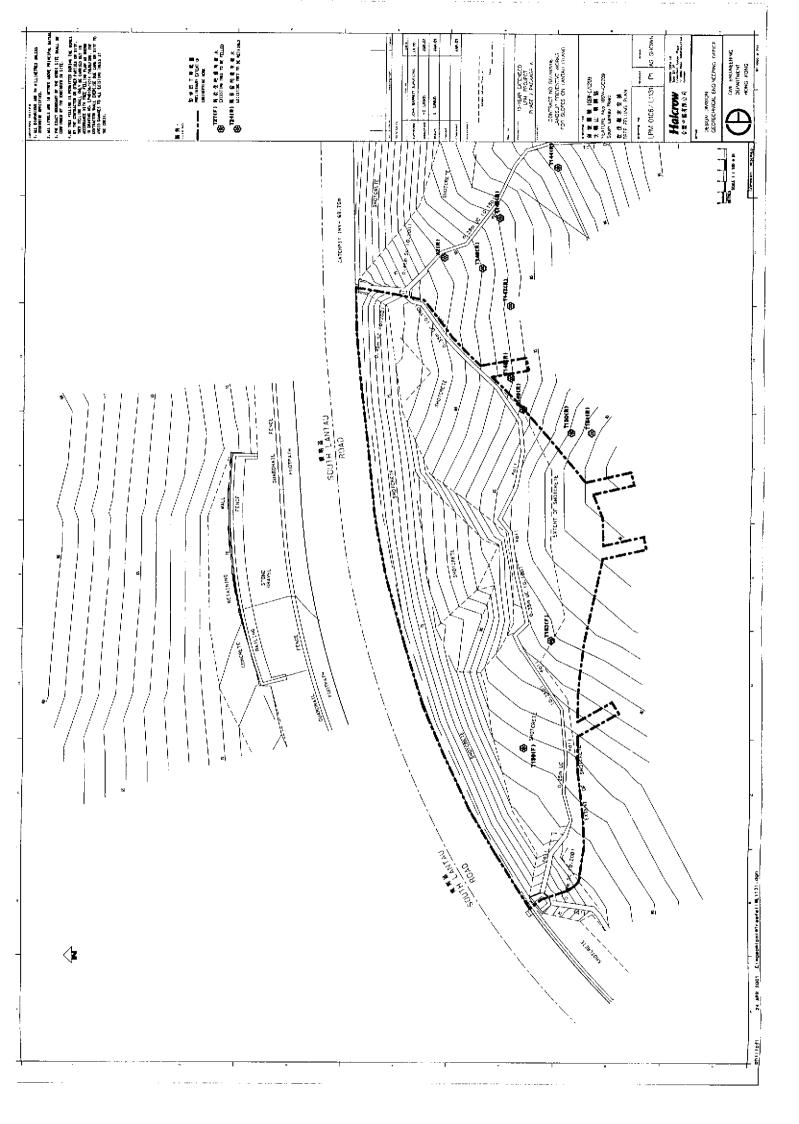


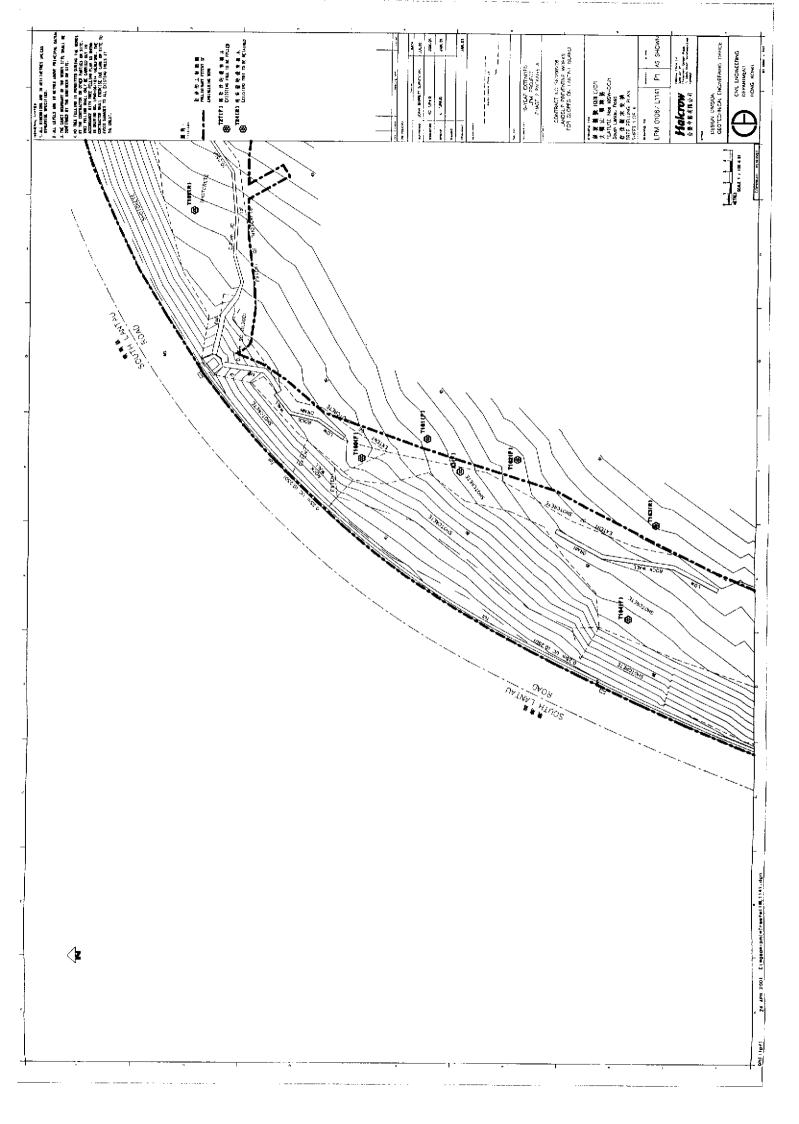


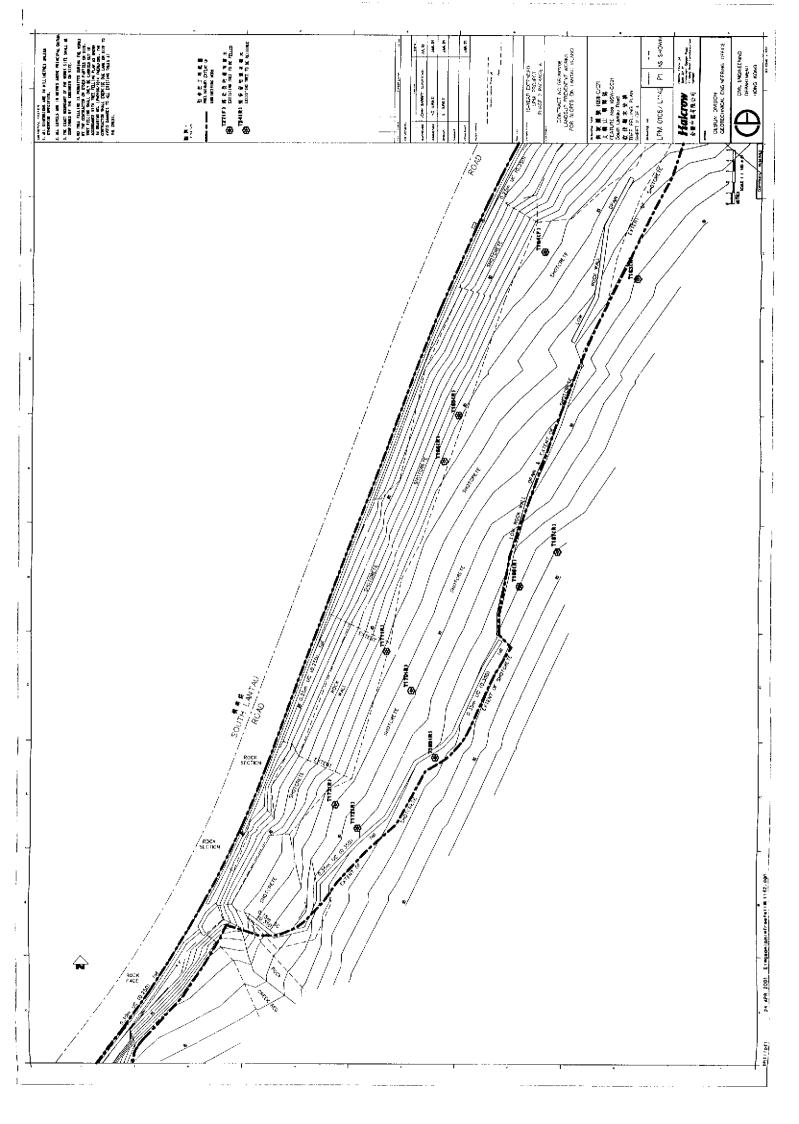


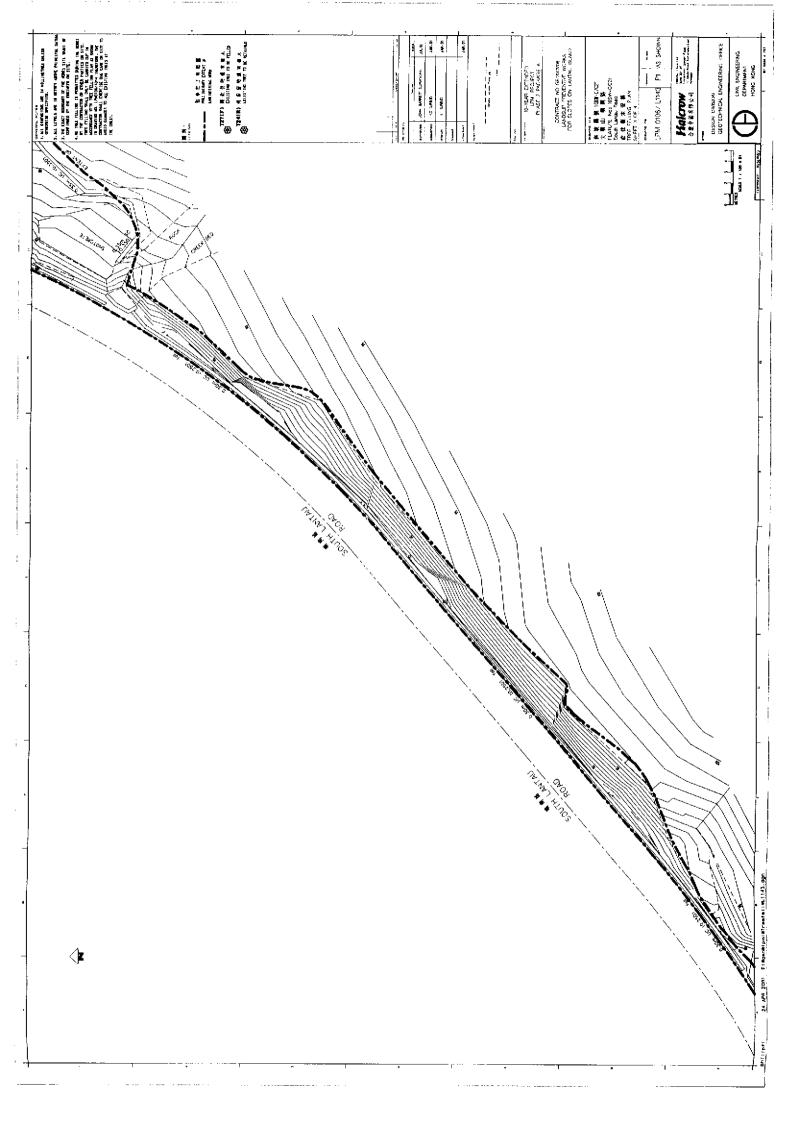


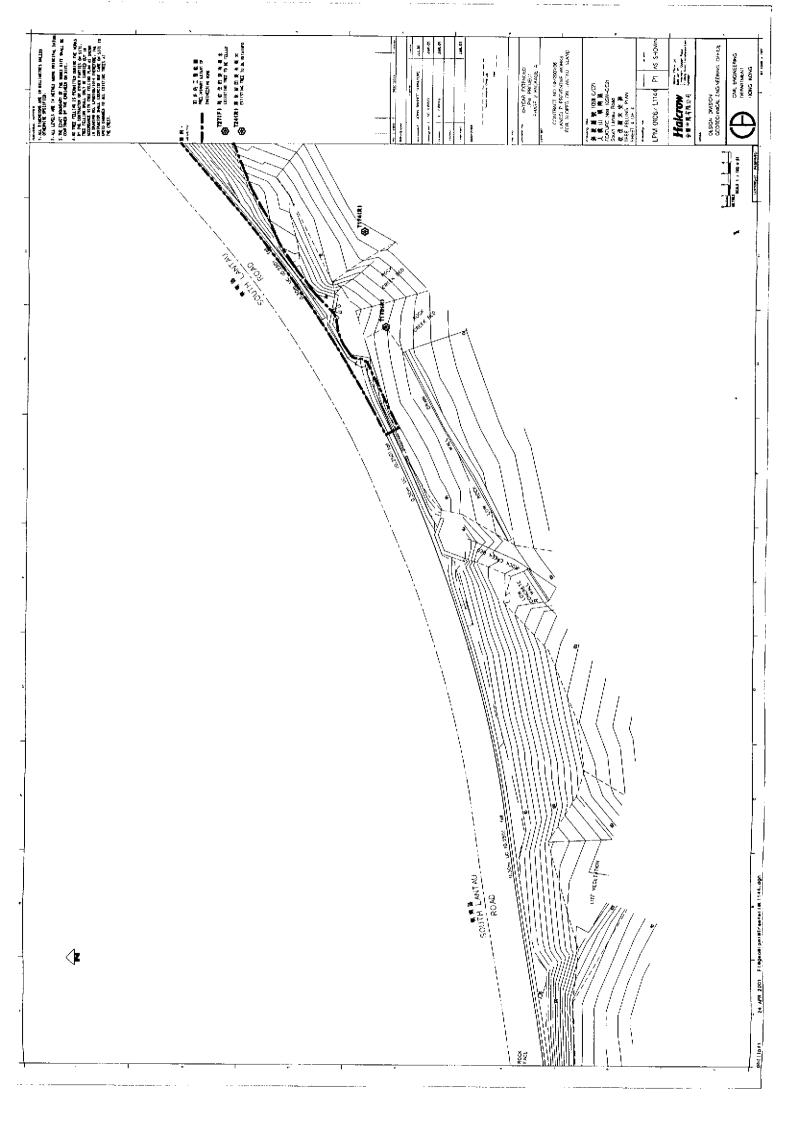


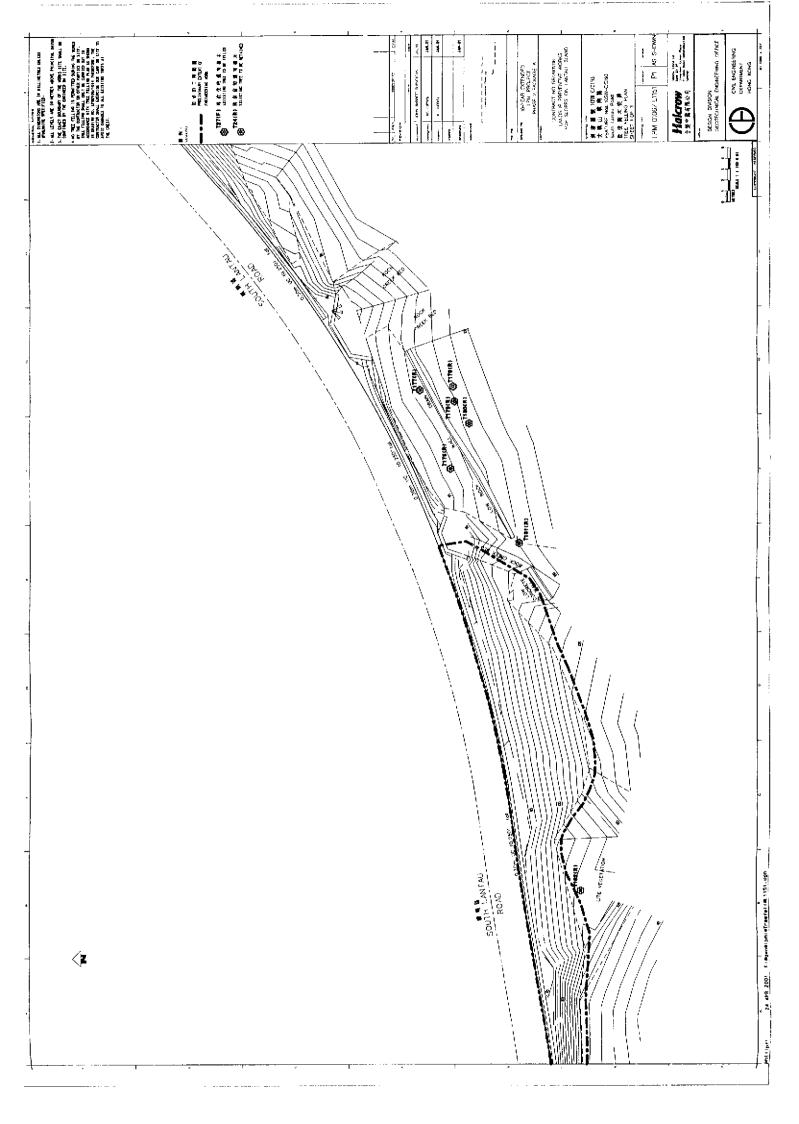


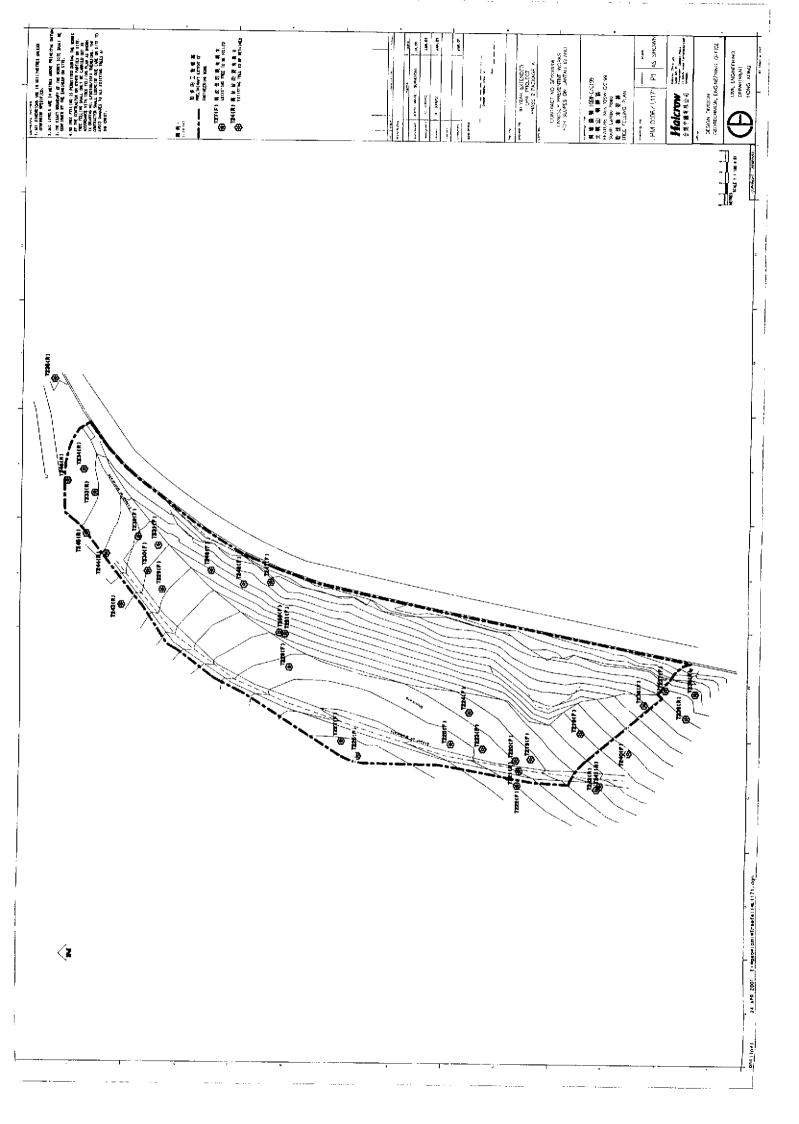


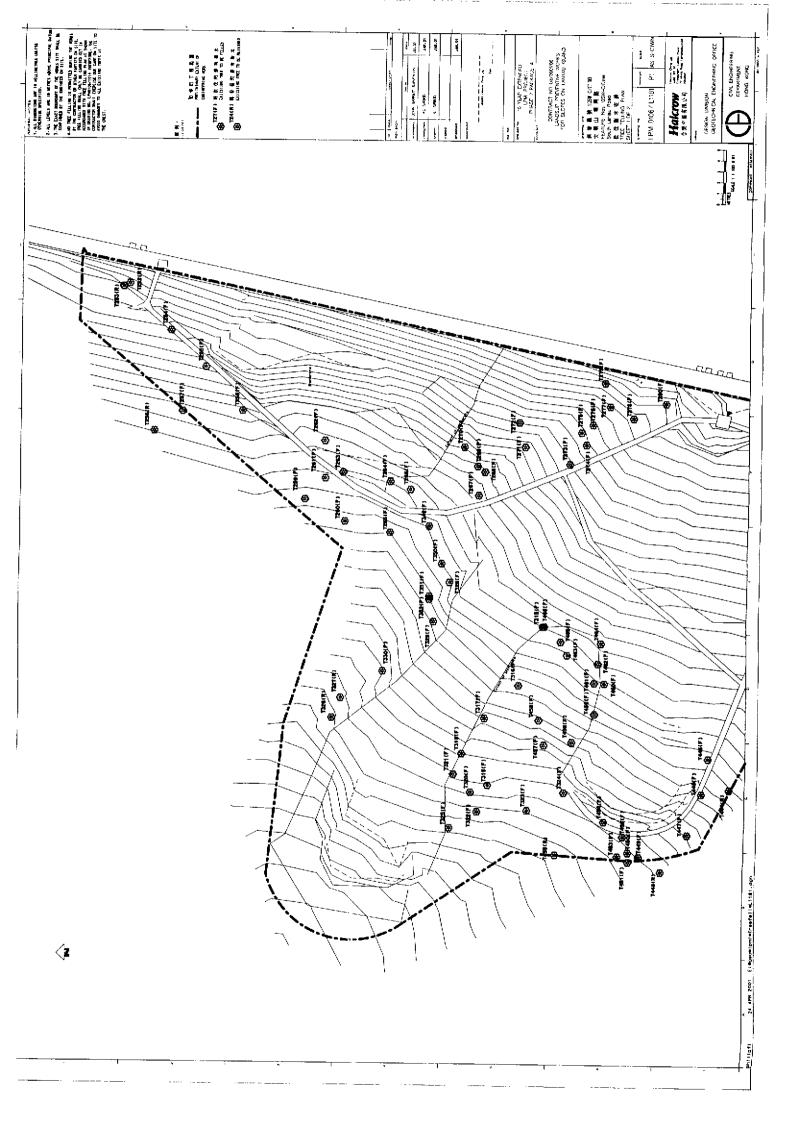


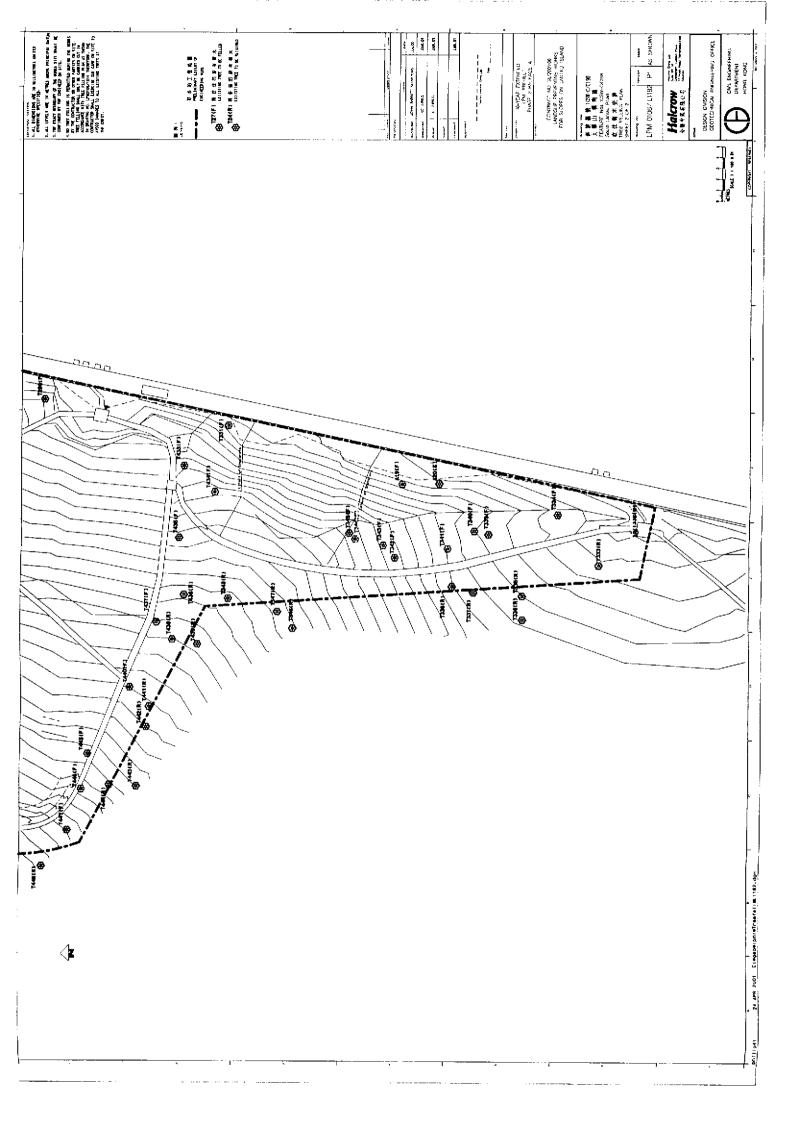


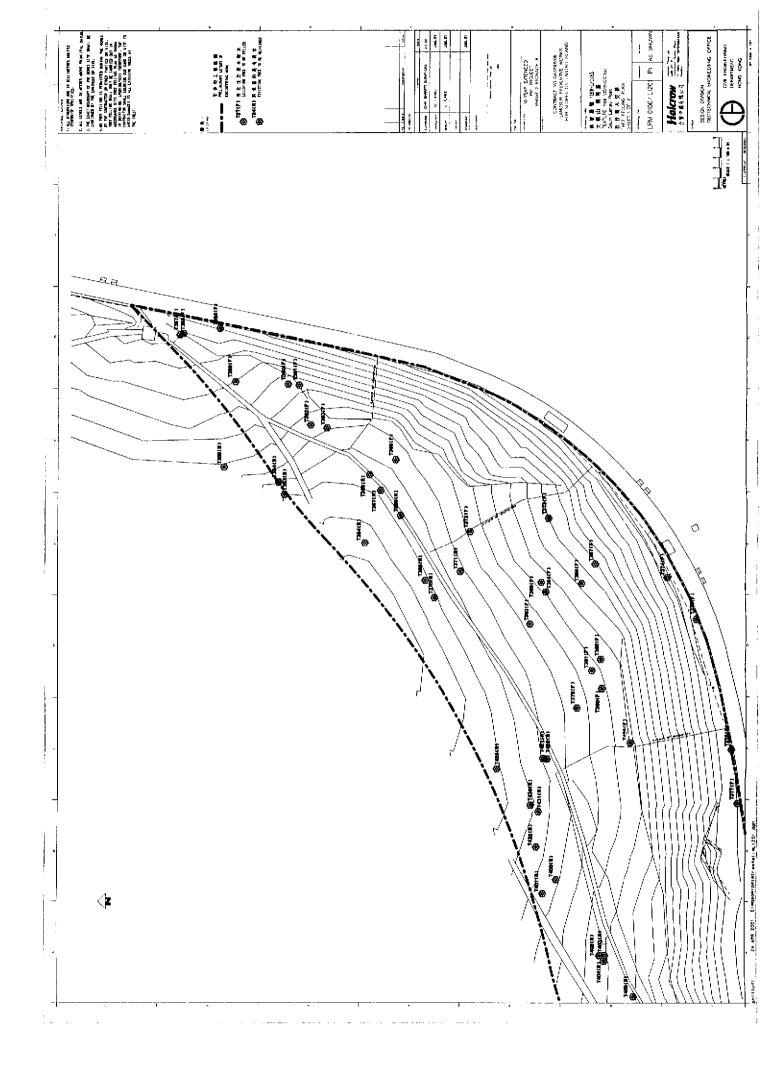


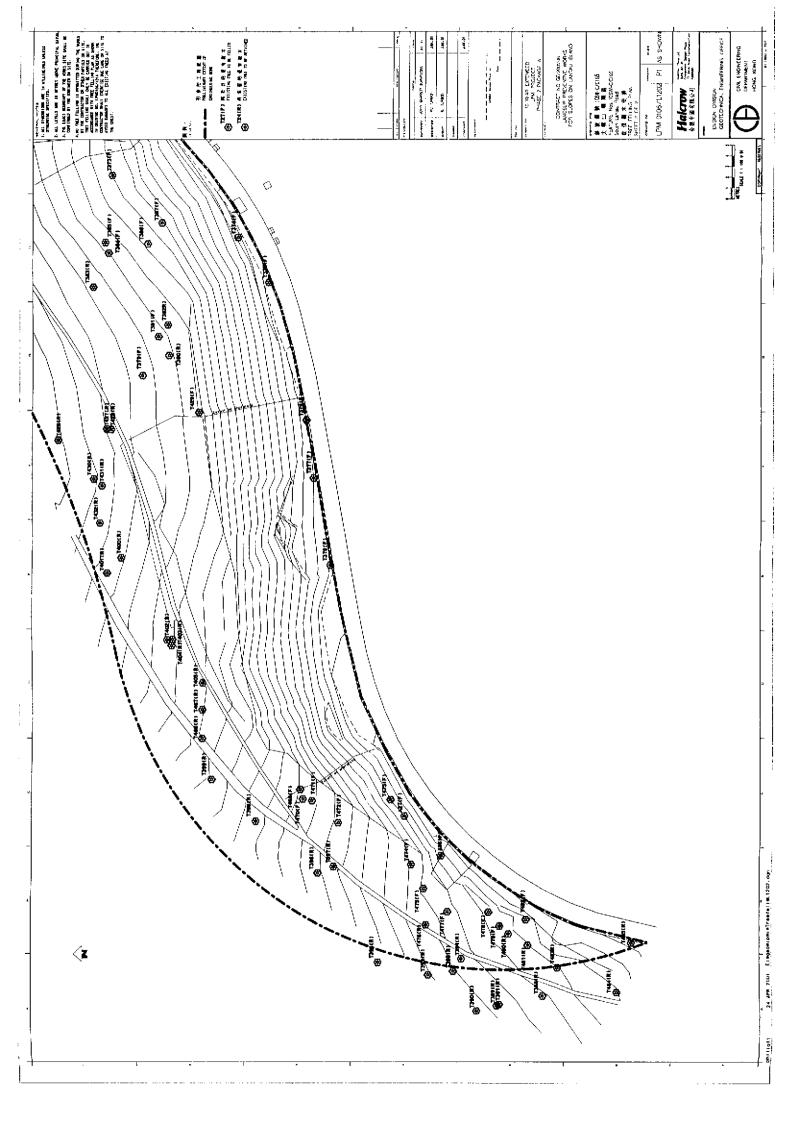


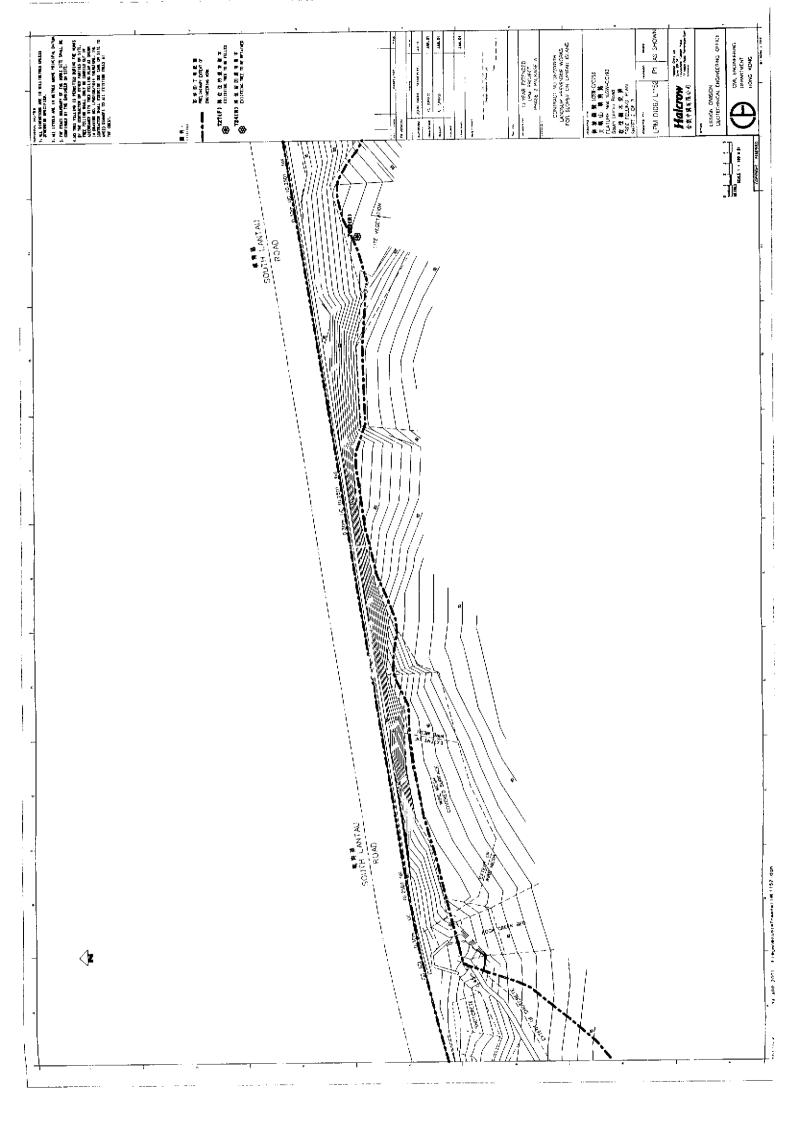


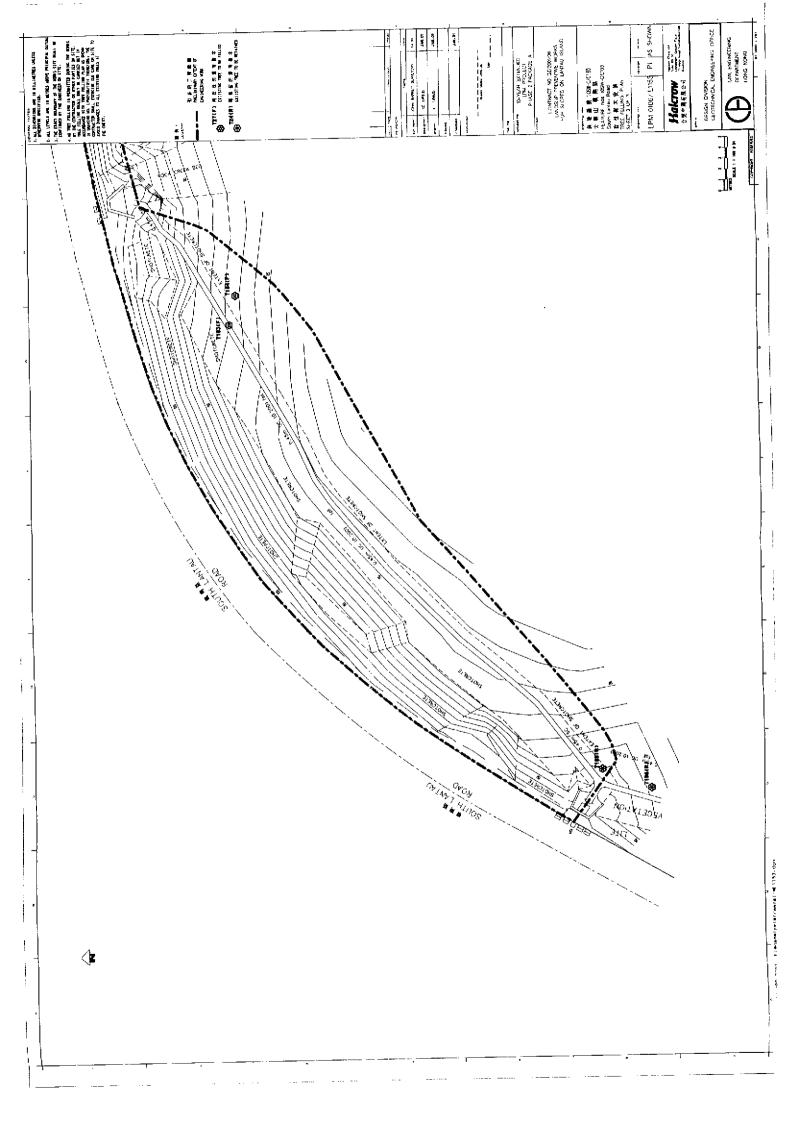


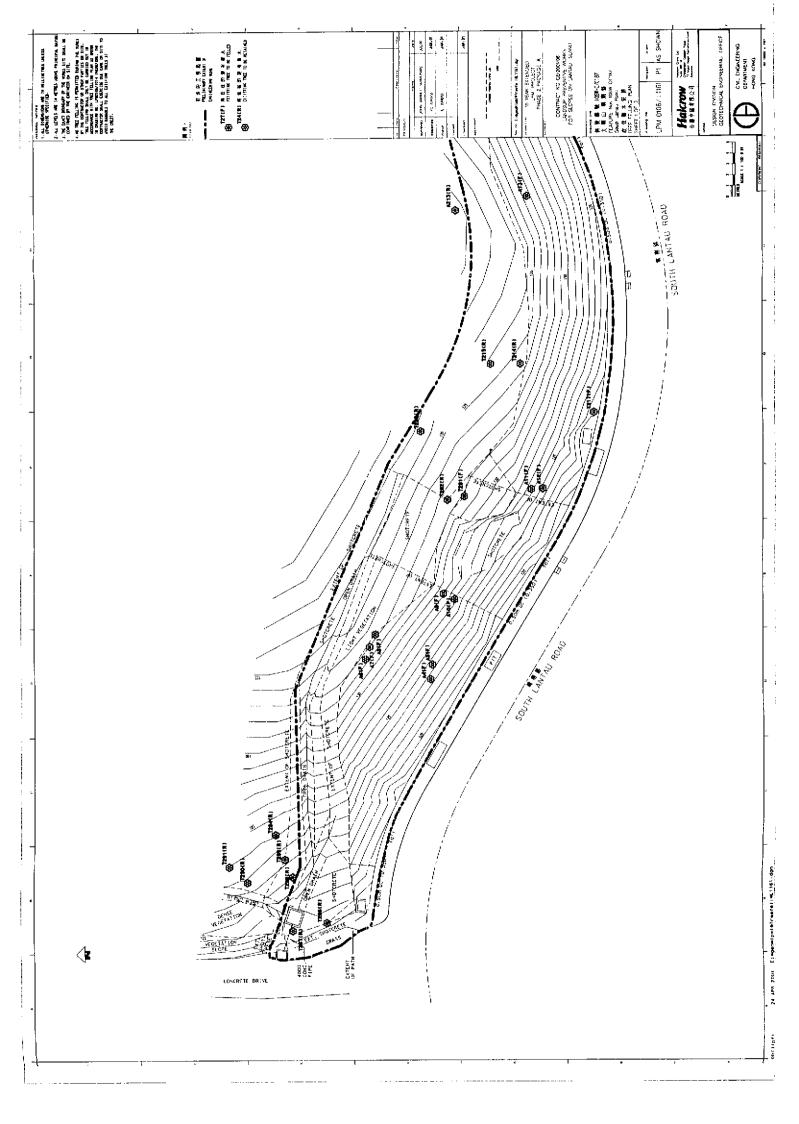


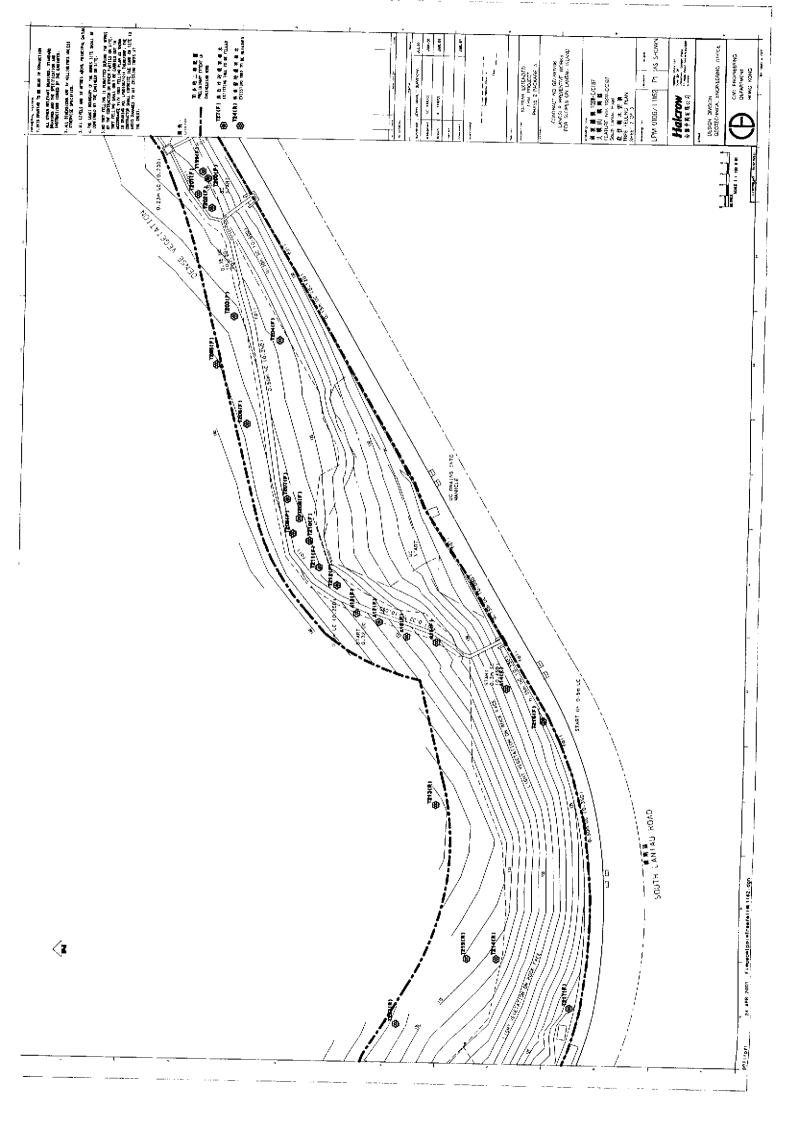


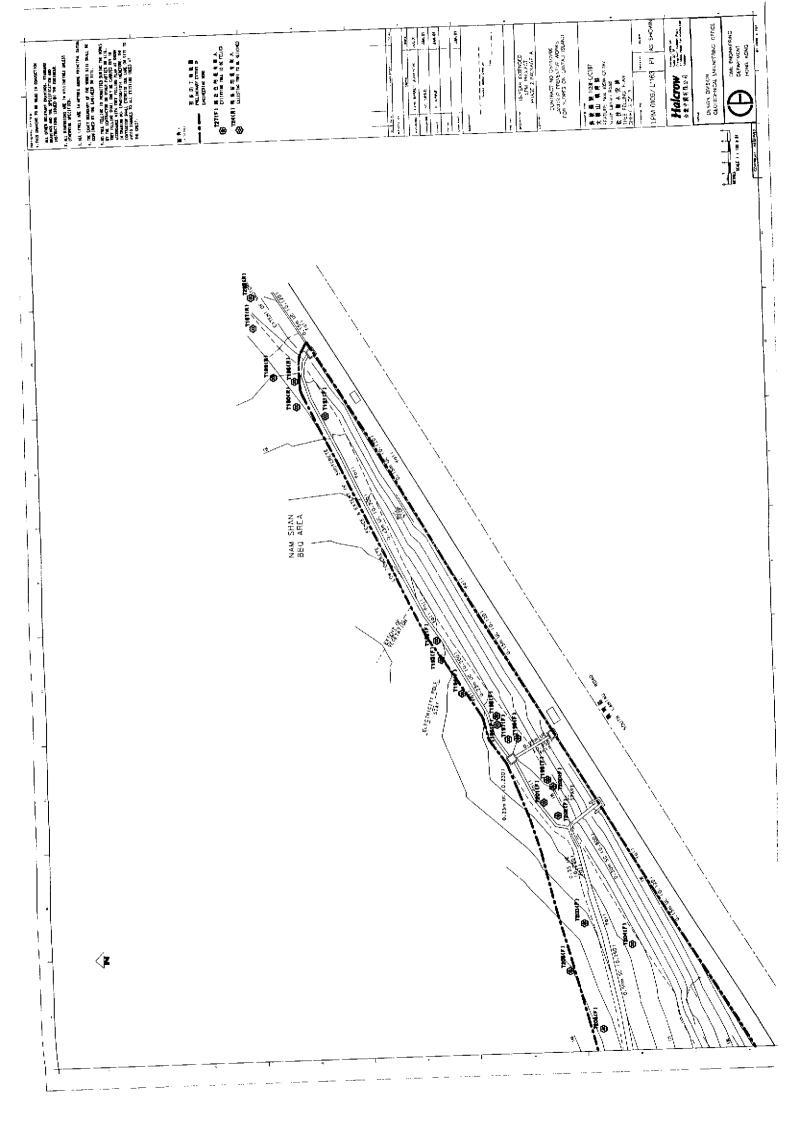


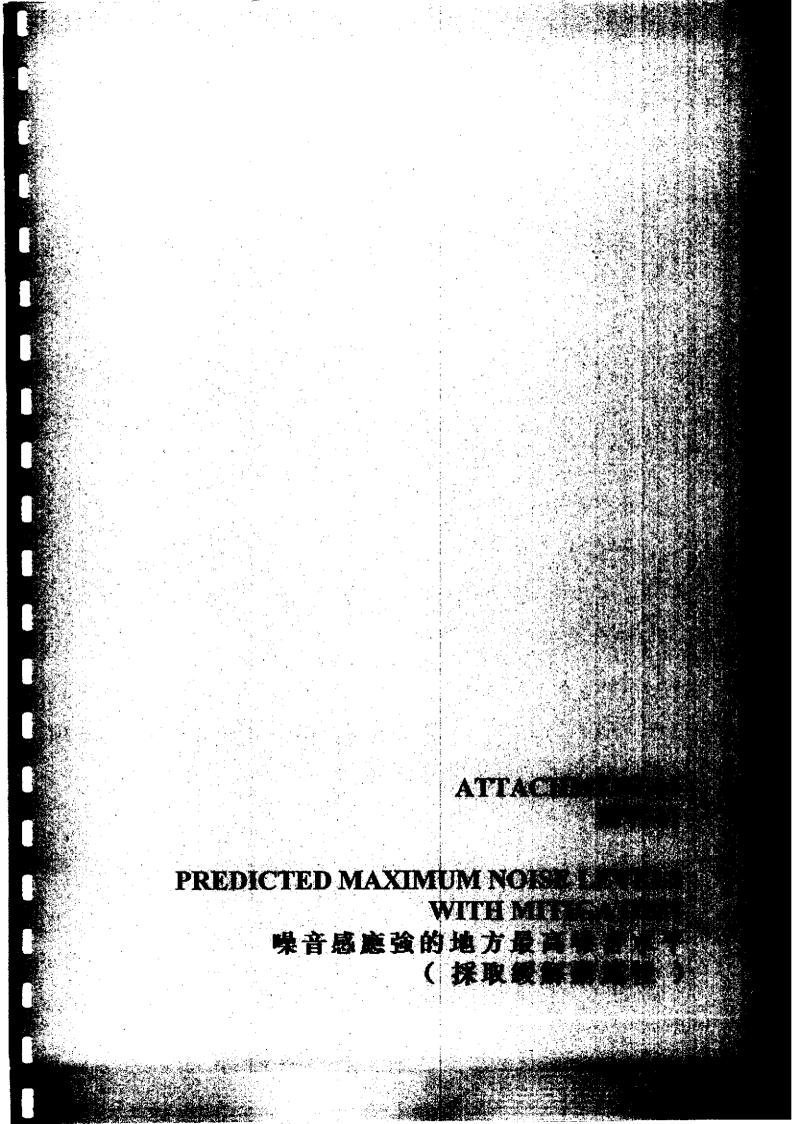












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Attachment 11B 附件 11B

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers with Mitigation Measures at Individual Slope Slope Work at 10SW-C/FR32 and 10SW-C/C21(Stage 2) 對噪音感應強地方的最高噪音水平(採取缓解措施後)]dB(A)] 於 10SW-C/FR32 和 10SW-C/C21(階段二)的斜坡工程

Receivers Reference 参考場號	Slant Distance from slope (m)		Noise Lev	e Level 嗓音水平[dB(A)]		Slant Distance from		Noise Level 暖 斉 水 平 [dB(A)]				
		Activity 1 活 曲 —	Activity 2 新動ご	Activity 3* 活動三*	Activity 4 活動四	Activity 5 活動五	Slope (m) 與斜坡 斜距 (米) 10SW- C/C21 (階段 二)	Activity 1 If 🗰	Activity 2 活動二	Activity 3* 准静王*	Activity 4 २६ के हा	新勤五
SRI	170	65	69	-	60	54	308	60	64	64	: 54	49
5R2	150	66	70	· - ·	61	55	279	61	65	65	55	50
SR3	130	68	71		62	57	221	63	67	67	57	52
SR4	330	60	63		54	48	198	64	68	68	58	53
585	337	59	63		54	48	197	64	68	68	58	53
SR6	335	60	63	-·	54	48	194	64	68	68	58	53

* Activity J - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only * 活動三一石坡鞏固措施。 只通用於石坡

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers with Mitigation Measure Cumulative Effect of slope work at 10SW-C/FR32 and 10SW-C/C21(Stage 2) 對噪音感應徵地方的最高噪音水平(採取缓解措施後)|dB(A)| 於10SW-C/FR32和10SW-C/C21(階段二)斜坡工程的累積影響

	Noise Level 噪音水平 [dB(A)]						
Receivers Reference · 参号编辑	Activity 1		Activity J* 格第三				
	67	70	64	61	55		
SR2	68	71	65	62	56		
5 R 3	69	73	67	63	58		
SR.4	65	69	68	60	54		
SRS	65	69	68	60	54		
SR6	66	69	68	60	54		

* Activity ∃ - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only * 活動三-石波梁固措施。只道用於石坡

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers with Mitigation Measures at Individual Slope Slope Work at 10SW-C/C209 and 10SW-C/C193(Stage 2) 對嗓音感應強地方的最高噪音水平(採取緩解措施後)[dB(A)]

Receivers Reference 参考编號	Slant Distance from slope (m) 奥斜坡斜距 (米) 10SW- C/C209		Noise Levet 噪音水平 [dB(A)]			Stant Distance from	Noise Level 嗓音水平[dB(A)]					
		,		Activity 3* 活動三*				# 🗰 —	Activity 2 活動二	活動三"	Activity 4 活動目	₩ ₩ 五
SR1	196	64	68	-	58	53	362	59	63	63	53	48
SR2	173	65	69		59	54	427	57	61	61	5Z	46
SR3	131	68	71		62	56	456	57	61	61	51	46
SR4	310	60	64		54	49	109	69	73	73	63	58
SRS	317	60	64		54	49	96	70	74	74	65	59
SR6	317	60	64	· · · · · ·	54	49	91	71	75	75	65	60

* Activity 3 - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only * 活動三 - 石坡鞏固措施。只適用於石坡

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers with Mitigation Measure Cumulative Effect of slope work at Slope 10SW-C/C209 and 10SW-C/C193(Stage 2) 對噪音感慮資地方的最高噪音水平(採取緩解措施後)[dB(A)] 於 10SW-C/C209和10SW-C/C193(階段二)斜坡工程的累積影響

Receivers Reference	Noise Level 嗅音水平 [dB(A)]								
参考编號	Activity 1 游童一		Activity 3* M # Ξ*						
SR1	65	69	63	60	54				
SR2	66	70	61	60	55				
SR3	68	72	61	62	57				
SR4	70	73	73	64	59				
SR5	71	74	74	65	60				
SPA	71	75	75	65	60				

* Activity 3 - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only * 活動已~石坡當園措施。只適用於石坡

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Attachment 11A 附件 11A

Maximum Noise Levels [dB(A)] at the Noise Sensitive Receivers with Mitigation Measures 對噪音感應強地方的最高噪音水平(採取緩解措施後)[dB(A)]

• •			Noise Level 噪音水平 [dB(A)]						
Receivers Reference 參考编號	Closest Slopes Reference 最接近斜坡參考編號		Activity 1 活動一		Activity 3* 活動三*	Activity 4 活動四	Activity 5 活動元		
	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	196	64	68	•	58	53		
SR2	10SW-C/C209	173	65	69	-	59	54		
SR3		131	68	71	-	62	56		
SR4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	109	69	73	73	63	58		
SR5	10SW-C/C193	96	70	74	74	65	59		
SR6		91	71	75	75	65	60		
SR7		123	68	72		62	57		
SR8	10SW-C/C189	90	7]	75	-	65	60		
SR9		169	65	69	•	60	54		
SR10	10SW-C/C199	173	65	69		59	54		
SRII	·····	98	70	74	-	64	59		
SR12	10SW-C/C165	106	70	73	-	64	58		
SR13	-	100	70	74	-	64	59		

* Activity 3 - Rock Slope stabilisation Measures (RSSM) for Rock Slope Only * 活動三-石坡登間措施,只適用於石坡

ATTACHMENT 12

RECOMMENDED POLLUTION CONTROL CLAUSES FOR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

AVOIDANCE OF NUISANCE

- (i) All works are to be carried out in such a manner as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to nearby residents, property and to the public in general, and the Contractor shall be held responsible for any claims which may arise from such inconvenience.
- (ii) The Contractor shall be responsible for the adequate maintenance and clearance of channels, gullies etc. and shall also provide and maintain such pedestrian and vehicular access as shall be directed within the works site.
- (iii) Water shall be used to prevent dust rising and the Contractor shall take every precaution to prevent the excavated materials from entering into the public drainage system.
- (iv) The Contractor shall carry out the Works in such a manner as to minimize adverse impacts on the environment during execution of the Works.
- (v) The Contractor shall transport construction plant, equipment and materials to and from Lantau Island by sea. He shall allow a time for marine transportation in his construction programme.

NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL

General Requirements

- (i) The Contractor shall comply with and observe the Noise Control Ordinance and its subsidiary regulations in force in Hong Kong.
- (ii) If required, the Contractor shall provide an approved integrating sound level meter to IEC 651: 1979 (Type 1) and 804 : 1985 (Type 1) and the manufacturer's recommended sound level calibrator for the exclusive use of the Engineer at all times. The Contractor shall maintain the equipment in proper working order and provide a substitute when the equipment are out of order or otherwise not available.
- (iii) The sound level meter including the sound level calibrator, if required, shall be verified by the manufacturers every two years to ensure they perform the same levels of accuracies as stated in the manufacturer's specifications. That is to say at the time of measurements, the equipment shall have been verified within the last two years.
- (iv) In addition to the requirements imposed by the Noise Control Ordinance, to control noise generated from equipment and activities for the purpose of carrying out any construction work other than percussive piling during the time period from 0700 to 1900 hours on any day not being a general holiday (including Sundays), the following requirements shall

also be complied with : -

- (a) The noise level measured at 1m from the most affected external facade of any nearby noise sensitive receivers from the construction work alone during any 30 minute period shall not exceed an equivalent sound level (Leq) of 75 dB(A).
- (b) The noise level measured at 1m from the most affected external facade of any nearby schools from the construction work along during any 30 minute period shall not exceed an equivalent sound level (Leq) of 70dB(A) [65dB(A) during school examination periods].

The contractor shall liase with the schools and the Examination Authority to ascertain the exact dates and times of all examination periods during the course of the Contract.

(c) Should the limits stated in the above sub-clauses (a) and (b) be exceeded, the construction shall stop and shall not recommence until appropriate measures acceptable to the Engineer that are necessary for compliance have been implemented.

Any stoppage or reduction in output resulting from compliance with this clause shall not entitle the Contractor to any extension of time for completion or to any additional costs whatsoever.

- (v) Before the commencement of any work, the Engineer may require the methods of working, equipment and sound-reducing measures intended to be used on the Site to be made available for inspection and approval to ensure that they are suitable for the project.
- (vi) The Contractor shall devise, arrange methods of working and carry out the Works in such a manner so as to minimise noise impacts on the surrounding environment, and shall provide experienced personnel with suitable training to ensure that these methods are implemented.
- (vii) The Contractor shall ensure that all plant and equipment to be used on Site are properly maintained in good operating condition and noisy construction activities shall be effectively sound-reduced by means of silencers, mufflers, acoustic linings or shields, acoustic sheds or screens or other means to avoid disturbance to any nearby noise sensitive receivers.
- (viii) Notwithstanding the requirements and limitations set out in clause (iv) above and subject to compliance with clauses (vi) and (vii) above, the Engineer may upon application in writing by the Contractor, allow the use of any equipment and the carrying out of any construction activities for any duration provided that he is satisfied with the application which, in his opinion, to be of absolute necessity and adequate noise insulation has been provided to the educational institutions to be affected, or of emergency nature, and not in contravention with the Noise Control Ordinance in any respect.

- (ix) No excavator-mounted breaker shall be used within 125m from any nearby noise sensitive receivers. The Contractor shall use hydraulic concrete crusher whenever applicable.
- (x) For the purposes of the above clauses, any domestic premises, hotel, hostel, temporary housing accommodation, hospital, medical clinic, educational institution, place of public worship, library, court of law, or performing arts centre or office building shall be considered a noise sensitive receiver.
- (xi) The Contractor shall, when necessary, apply as soon as possible for a construction noise permit in accordance with the Noise Control (General) Regulations, display the permit as required and copy to the Engineer.

DUST SUPPRESSION MEASURES

- (i) The Contractor shall undertake at all times to prevent dust nuisance as a result of his activities. The air pollution control system installed shall be operated whenever the plant is in operation.
- (ii) The Contractor shall at his own cost, and to the satisfaction of the Engineer, install effective dust suppression equipment and take such other measures as may be necessary to ensure that at the Site boundary and any nearby sensitive receiver the concentration of air-borne dust shall not exceed 0.5 milligrams per cubic meter, at standard temperature (25^BC) and pressure (1.0 bar) averaged over one hour, and 0.26 milligrams per cubic metre, at standard temperature (25^BC) and pressure (25^BC) and pressure (1.0 bar) averaged over 0.0 bar) averaged over 24 hours.
- (iii) In the process of material handling, any material which has the potential to create dust shall be treated with water or sprayed with wetting agent.
- (iv) Where dusty materials are being discharged to vehicle from a conveying system at a fixed transfer point, a three-sided roofed enclosure with a flexible curtain across the entry shall be provided. Exhaust should be provided for this enclosure and vented to a fabric filter system.
- (v) Any vehicle with an open load carrying area used for moving materials which have the potential to create dust shall have properly fitting side and tail boards. Materials having the potential to create dust shall not be loaded to a level higher than the side and tail boards, and shall be covered by a clean tarpaulin. The tarpaulin shall be properly secured and shall extend at least 300mm over the edges of the side and tail boards.
- (vi) Any stockpile of dusty material shall be either:
 - (a) covered entirely by impervious sheeting;
 - (b) placed in an area sheltered on the top and three sides; or
 - (c) sprayed with water or dust suppression chemical so as to maintain the entire surface wet.
- (vii) Implementation of mitigation measures under the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust)

Regulation where appropriate.

- (viii) The Contractor shall frequently clean and water the site to minimize the fugitive dust emissions.
- (ix) The Contractor shall restrict all motorized vehicles to a maximum speed of 8km per hour and confine haulage and delivery vehicles to designated roadways inside the site. Areas of roadway longer than 100m where movement of motorized vehicles exceeds 100 vehicular movements/day or as directed by the Engineer shall be furnished with a flexible pavement surfacing.
- (x) Wheel washing facilities shall be installed and used by all vehicles leaving the site. No earth, mud, debris, dust and the like shall be deposited on public roads. Water in the wheel cleaning facility shall be changed at frequent intervals and sediments shall be removed regularly. The Contractor shall submit details of proposals for the wheel cleaning facilities to the Engineer prior to construction of the facility. Such wheel washing facility shall be usable prior to any earthworks excavation activity on the Site. The Contractor shall also provide a hard-surfaced road between washing facility and the public road.
- (xi) Conveyor belts shall be fitted with windboards, and conveyor transfer points and hopper discharge areas shall be enclosed to minimize emission of dust. All conveyors carrying materials which have the potential to create dust shall be totally enclosed and fitted with belt cleaners.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Discharge into Sewers and Drains

- (i) The Contractor shall not discharge directly or indirectly (by runoff) or cause or permit or suffer to be discharged into any public sewer, storm-water drain, channel, stream-course or sea, any effluent or foul or contaminated water or cooling or hot water without the prior consent of the relevant Authority who may require the Contractor to provide, operate and maintain at the Contractor=s own expense, within the premises or otherwise, suitable works for the treatment and disposal of such effluent or foul or contaminated or cooling or hot water.
- (ii) If any office, site canteen or toilet facilities is erected, foul water effluent shall, subject to paragraph (I) above, be directed to a foul sewer or to a sewage treatment facility.
- (iii) The Contractor=s attention is drawn to the Building Ordinance, the Water Pollution Control Ordinance and the Technical Memorandum >Standard for Effluent Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters.= and ProPECC PN 1/94 AConstruction Site Drainage≅.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

<u>General</u>

- (i) The Contractor is responsible for waste control within the Site, removal of waste materials produced from the Works and to implement any mitigation measures to minimise waste or to redress problems from waste arising from the Works. The waste may include any sewage, waste water of effluent containing sand, cement, silt of any other suspended solid or dissolved material to flow from the Works onto any adjoining land, storm water or foul water sewer, or any waste matter or surplus material or refuse to be deposited outside the Site or to be deposited permanently anywhere within the Works. The illegal 'fly-tipping' of any wastes or surpluses which may arise from the Works is strictly prohibited.
- (ii) The overall waste management strategy to be adopted involves minimisation of the waste generation, coupled with the maximum reuse and recycling of waste, where practicable, in accordance with the general principles of the waste management hierarchy.
- (iii) Unless otherwise stated in the Contract, all Construction and Demolition (C&D) Material arising from or in connection with the Works shall become the property of the Contractor. The Contractor shall promptly remove all sorted and processed materials not suitable for inclusion in the Works.
- (iv) The Contractor shall comply with the Waste Disposal Ordinance, the Dumping at Sea Ordinance, the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance and the Water Pollution Control Ordinance and any other relevant legislation that may be brought into force when undertaking waste management.
- (v) The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining the relevant license / permit, such as the effluent discharge licence, the chemical waste producer registration etc.

<u>Removal of Waste Material</u>

- (i) The Contractor shall not permit any sewage, waste water or effluent containing sand, cement, silt or any other suspended or dissolved material to flow from the Site onto any adjoining land or allow any waste matter or refuse to be deposited anywhere within the Site or onto any adjoining land and shall have all such matter removed from the Site.
- (ii) The Contractor shall be liable for any damages caused to adjoining land through his failure to comply with sub-clause (i).
- (iii) The Contractor shall be responsible for temporary training; diverting or conducting of open streams or drains intercepted by any works and for reinstating these to their original courses on completion of the Works.
- (iv) The Contractor shall be responsible for adequately maintaining any existing site drainage system at all times including removal of solids in sand traps, manholes and stream beds.
- (v) Any proposed stream course and nullah temporary diversions shall be submitted to the

Engineer for agreement one month prior to such diversion works being commenced. Diversions shall be constructed to allow the water flow to discharge without overflow, erosion or washout. The area through which the temporary diversion runs is to be reinstated to its original condition or as agreed by the Engineer after the permanent drainage system has been completed.

- (vi) The Contractor shall furnish, for the Engineer's information, particulars of the Contractor's arrangements for ensuring that material from any earthworks does not wash into the drainage system. If at any time such arrangements prove to be ineffective, the Contractor shall take such additional measures as the Engineer shall deem necessary and shall remove all silt which may have accumulated in the drainage system whether within the Site or not.
- (vii) The Contractor shall segregate all inert construction waste material suitable for reclamation or land formation and shall dispose of such material at such dumping areas as may be specified from time to time by the Director of Civil Engineering.
- (viii) All non-inert construction waste material deemed unsuitable for reclamation or land formation and all other waste material shall be disposed of at a public landfill.
- (ix) The Contractor's attention is drawn to the Waste Disposal Ordinance, the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance and the Water Pollution Control Ordinance. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility, at his own cost, to obtain all licences, permits and the like which may be necessary for compliance with the above or other ordinance.

ECOLOGY

- (i) The Contractor shall observe and comply with relevant flora and fauna conservation ordinances. He shall maintain on site, and provide one copy for the Engineer, with copies of the relevant enacted ordinances and their regulations, which shall include but not be limited to the followings:
 - a) Forest and Countryside Ordinance, Chapter 96;
 - b) Forest Regulations; and
 - c) Wild Animal Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170).
- (ii) The Contractor shall, prior to the commencement of any Portion of the Site, liaise with the Engineer and his employed horticulturist regarding an existence of protected flora at the respective Portion of the Site.
- (iii) If any protected flora is found on the Site, the Contractor shall inform to the Engineer and provide a protection as specified in sub-clause (3) to the protected flora, or an alternative protection proposed by the Contractor and agreed by the Engineer. Notwithstanding the provision of this sub-clause, the Contractor shall not claim for extension of time to the Employer.
- (iv) The Contractor shall erect a protective cage around the protected flora site. The protective cage should be consisted of a frame made of 50mm GMS angles, covered with

a heavy duty GMS mesh. A minimum clearance between the cage and all side of the protected flora shall be 450mm. The whole cage shall be painted in dark brown or black colour and should be carefully fixed to the surrounding rock or ground surface for the duration of the Works. The exact shape or a form of the cage shall be determined on site by the Engineer to suit the spread of the protected flora and the local configuration of rock or ground condition. Tarpauline sheets or other dust protection net/gauze shall be erected around the protected flora site, in particular, during site operations which will generate dust. No works should be commenced until the protection to the protected flora is completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

(v) The Contractor shall pay attention to Feature 10SW-C/C21 and Feature 10SW-C/C193, at where protected flora have been identified.

Horiculturist

- (vi) The Contractor shall provide a qualified and experienced horticulturist, as approved by the Engineer, to be responsible for the supervision and quality control of all landscaping and establishment works on site.
- (vii) The horticulturist shall be responsible to identify any protected flora on the Site before commencement of site clearance works.

Trees

(viii) A plant is considered as a tree if its girth i.e. circumference of the trunk, measures 300 mm or more at a height of 1000 mm above ground level. No trees, except withered trees, shall be trimmed or cut down unless prior agreement is obtained from the Engineer. The Contractor shall ensure that all trees which are to be retained are not damaged by his construction operation. Trees shall only be felled when they are directed to be felled by the Engineer in writing. Tree felling, if ordered, shall only be carried out in the presence of the Engineer's staff.

Limit of site clearance

(ix) Where ordered, site clearance shall be carried out within the limits as directed by the Engineer. Site clearance beyond such limits shall not be permitted unless authorised by the Engineer. Any unauthorised site clearance shall be reinstated by the Contractor at his own expense. The Contractor shall confirm with the Engineer regarding the locations and extent of site clearance prior to the execution of works.