

## **Appendix 1**

### **Implementation Schedule**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Implementation Schedule presents the recommended mitigation measures for both the construction and operation of the Projects.

The Implementation Schedule has the following column headings:

### **EIA REF:**

This denotes the section number or reference from the EIA Report Main text.

### **IS REF:**

This denotes the sequential number of each of the recommended mitigation measures specified in the Implementation Schedule.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES:**

This denotes the recommended mitigation measures, courses of action or subsequent deliverables that are to be adopted, undertaken or delivered to avoid, minimize or ameliorate the predicted environmental impacts.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE RECOMMENDED MEASURES & MAIN CONCERNS:**

The reasons for implementation of protection measures and the key concern.

### **MEASURES INFORMATION:**

This indicates the spatial area in which the recommended mitigation measures are to be implemented together with details of the programming or timing of their implementation.

### **IMPLEMENTATION AGENT:**

This denotes where the responsibility lies for the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

### **IMPLEMENTATION STAGE:**

This denotes the stage at which the recommended mitigation measures are to be implemented; either during the Design, Construction, Operation or Decommissioning.

### **RELEVANT LEGISLATION & GUIDELINES:**

This section defines the controlling legislation or guidelines that are either required to be complied with, or should be complied with as a good practice.

### **APPLIED FOR DESIGNATED ELEMENTS:**

This section defines the measures specifically for Designated Elements under future Environmental Permit (EP).

EIA ref (Section)	IS ref	Environmental Protection Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern	Measures Information	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage				Relevant Legislation and Guideline / Applied for D.E.
						Des	C	O	Dec	
<b>Air Quality - Construction Phase</b>										
Good Site Practice										
		Standard Mitigation Measures The following measures should be incorporated into the contract documents and adopted as good site practice to limit the dust emissions from the site.								
6.7	A1	The work programme will be staggered and the active work area will be limited to 50m segments in order to avoid cumulative impact from any nearby concurrent construction site.	To minimize potential dust impacts during stockpiling activities from wind erosion	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
6.7	A2	Where a scaffolding is erected around the perimeter of a building under construction, effective dust screens, sheeting or netting should be provided to enclose the scaffolding from the ground floor level of the pumping station	To minimize potential dust impacts from loading and unloading	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
6.7	A3	Automatic waterspraying system should be provided on the top of the building structure/scaffolding of SPS if there is nearby sensitive receivers within 15m	To minimize potential dust impacts from vehicle movements	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
6.7	A4	Use of side enclosure and covering of any aggregate or dusty material storage to reduce emission. Where it is impracticable owing to frequent access and usage, watering should be adopted to reduce the fugitive emission. Open stockpiles should be avoided, covered or placed far away from sensitive receivers	To minimize potential dust impacts during material handling and truck movements.	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
6.7	A5	Use of movable wind shield close to the site and air sensitive receiver	To minimize potential dust impacts from mechanical breaking.	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
6.7	A6	Every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels immediately before leaving a construction site	To minimize potential dust impacts during excavation.	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
6.7	A7	Use of speed control for vehicles on dusty site area	To minimize potential dust impacts from construction works	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
6.7	A8	All dusty materials on the transport vehicle should be covered entirely with tarpaulin to ensure that the dusty materials do not disperse from the vehicle	To minimize potential dust impacts from construction works	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
6.7	A9	Water should be continuously sprayed on the surface at where mechanical breaking operation that causes dust emission is being carried out, unless the process is accompanied by the operation of an effective dust extraction and filtering device.	To minimize potential dust impacts from construction works	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
6.7	A10	The working area of excavation should be sprayed with water immediately before, during and immediately after the operation so as to maintain the entire surface wet.	To minimize potential dust impacts from construction works	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract.	Contractor		✓			Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations
Odour Treatment for Sewage Pumping Station (SPS)										
7.10	A11	The entire SPS, especially wet wells and screening collection areas should be enclosed in a building structure (Similar to that shown in Figure 14.62 of the EIA report).	To minimize potential odour impact	SPS	DSD/Operator	✓		✓		Annex 4 of TM-EIA

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						Des	C	O	Dec	
7.10	A12	Screened material from pumping stations should be stored in a covered container.	To minimize potential odour impact	SPS	DSD/Operator			✓		Annex 4 of TM-EIA
7.10	A13	Transportation of the screened material from pumping stations should be transported in an enclosed type vehicle and disposed off on the same working day	To minimize potential odour impact	SPS	DSD/Operator			✓		Annex 4 of TM-EIA
7.10	A14	Discharge point of the odour removal system should be directed away from the adjacent sensitive uses, and the discharge height should not be less than those assumed in Table 7.4 of the EIA report	To minimize potential odour impact	SPS	DSD/Operator	✓				Annex 4 of TM-EIA
7.10	A15	Checking and maintenance of the odour removal system should be implemented at least once every half year to maintain the removal efficiency	To minimize potential odour impact	SPS	DSD/Operator			✓		Annex 4 of TM-EIA
7.10	A16	Odour removal systems, e.g activated carbon filters, should be provided to reduce the odour emissions. A filtering system with H <sub>2</sub> S removal efficiency of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not less than 99.5% should be provided for all SPS at 2A-2T and 2B-1T (P2 to P5);</li> <li>of not less than 95% should be provided for all SPS at 2A-3T (A1 to A2); and</li> <li>of not less than 95% should be provided for all SPS at 2B-2T (B1 to B7).</li> </ul>	To minimize potential odour impact	SPS	DSD/Operator			✓		Annex 4 of TM-EIA
7.10	A17	Odour removal systems, e.g activated carbon filters, should be provided to reduce the odour emissions. A filtering system with H <sub>2</sub> S removal efficiency of not less than 99.5% should be employed for the YLEPS (OP1/AP1) at 2A-1T, and Ngau Tam Mei SPS (P1) at 2A-2T and 2B-1T	To minimize potential odour impact	SPS	DSD/Operator			✓		Annex 4 of TM-EIA/ Applied specifically for D.E. under EP
<b>Noise - Construction Phase</b>										
Sewers using Open Trench Method										
8.8	B1	Use of Quiet PME with same SWL as in Table 8.11 of the EIA report	To minimize potential noise impact during road opening activities	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract	Contractor		✓			Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400) and Annex 5 of EIAO-TM
8.8	B2	Replacing excavator mounted breakers with handheld breakers during initial road opening activities	To minimize potential noise impact during road opening activities	Where NSRs are located within 50m of the site. Throughout the full duration.	Contractor		✓			Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400) and Annex 5 of EIAO-TM
8.8	B3	The sewers and the rising mains should be constructed in segments of up to a maximum 50m in length at any one time;	To minimize the period of noise exposure	Where NSRs are located within 50m of the site. Throughout the full duration of the road opening activities	Contractor		✓			Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400) and Annex 5 of EIAO-TM
8.8	B4	Use of acoustic shed for handheld breaker during the initial road opening activities where there are NSRs located within 50m of the works area.	To minimize potential noise impact during road opening activities	Where NSRs are located within 50m of the site. Throughout the full duration of the road opening activities	Contractor		✓			Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400) and Annex 5 of EIAO-TM

EIA ref (Section)	IS ref	Environmental Protection Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern	Measures Information	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage				Relevant Legislation and Guideline / Applied for D.E.
						Des	C	O	Dec	
Sewers using Pipe Jacking Method										
8.8	B5	Use of Quiet PME with same SWL as in Table 8.11 of the EIA report	To minimize potential noise impact during construction works	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract	Contractor		✓			Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400) and Annex 5 of EIAO-TM
Road Pavement and Finishes										
8.8	B6	Use of quiet PME with same SWL as in Table 8.11 of the EIA report	To minimize potential noise impact during pavement and finish works	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract	Contractor		✓			Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400) and Annex 5 of EIAO-TM
Construction of Pumping Stations										
8.8	B7	Use of quiet PME with same SWL as in Table 8.11 of the EIA report	To minimize potential noise impact during construction works	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract	Contractor		✓			Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400) and Annex 5 of EIAO-TM
8.8	B8	Erection of 3m high site hoarding along site boundary of the pumping station	To minimize potential noise impact during construction works	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract	Contractor		✓			Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400) and Annex 5 of EIAO-TM
<b>NOISE - Operational Phase</b>										
9.7	B9	Acoustic treatment such as silencers for ventilation fans could provide an insertion loss of -15dB(A) or more; while acoustic louvers could offer a reduction of - 10dB(A) or more. By incorporating the above recommendations, the recommended maximum permissible SWLs could be achieved, and thus adverse noise impacts are not anticipated. Noise Commissioning are required for Practical Completion.	To minimize potential operational noise concerns arising from the pumping stations	To be implemented during the detail design phase and tested prior to commissioning. Noise Commissioning should be conducted at the site boundary and louvers of the proposed SPS.	Contractor	✓		✓		Noise Control Ordinance (Cap 400)

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<b>Water Quality - Construction Phase: No specific EM&amp;A Requirement</b>										
<b>WATER QUALITY –Operational Phase</b>										
10.6	CT	The following measures should be implemented to reduce the risk of failure of the pumping stations that would result in emergency discharge of untreated sewage effluent and should failure occur to minimize the duration of such failures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The overflow bypass should be operated only in an emergency, such as prolonged power failure. Overflow must not occur on a regular basis such as to facilitate routine maintenance.</li> <li>Standby pump should be provided to facilitate maintenance and repairing of equipment;</li> <li>Dual (back-up) power supply should be provided. Dual power supply could be in the format of ring main, or an automatic-operated emergency generator with sufficient capacity to cope with the demand loading of the essential plant equipment;</li> <li>If the pumping station is unmanned, a telemetry system should be provided to the nearest manned station/plant so that swift actions could be taken in the case of malfunctioning of the unmanned facilities;</li> <li>Hand-cleaned screens should be provided at the overflow bypass to prevent the discharge of floating solids into receiving water bodies. The clear spacing of the bar screen should normally be about 25mm;</li> <li>The discharge point of the overflow bypass should be below the low water mark; and</li> <li>The discharge point of the overflow bypass should be away from sensitive receivers such as gazetted beaches, mariculture zones, seawater intakes, water gathering grounds, country parks, marinas, boat parks, nature reserves, sites of special scientific interest, marine parks/marine reserves, streams with water for human consumption etc, and water with low assimilative capacity such as typhoon shelter or embayed water.</li> </ul>	To reduce the risk of failure of the pumping stations and emergency discharge of untreated sewage effluent.	To be implemented throughout the operating lifetime of the project.	Drainage Services Department (DSD)	✓		✓		Environmental Guidance Note for Sewage Pumping Stations which is not a designated Project

EIA ref (Section)	IS ref	Environmental Protection Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern	Measures Information	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage				Relevant Legislation and Guideline / Applied for D.E.
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<b>Waste - Construction Phase</b>										
Waste Management Plan										
11.6	D1	A proper Waste Management Plan (WMP) for the construction of the project should be submitted to Engineer for approval and implemented. Where waste generation is unavoidable then the potential for recycling or reuse should be explored and opportunities taken. If wastes cannot be recycled, recommendations for appropriate disposal routes should be provided in the WMP. A method statement for stockpiling and transportation of the excavated material and other construction wastes should also be included in the WMP and approved before the commencement of construction. All mitigation measures arising from the approved WMP shall be fully implemented.	To develop a WMP that outlines the intended scope of measures to control and manage construction waste.	1 month prior to the commencement of the construction work on site.	Contractor		✓			Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) and subsidiary legislation Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap. 152) The Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap.28) WBTC 29/2000
Control of Chemical Waste										
11.6	D2	The chemical waste generated should be labelled, stored and disposed of according to the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation. Registration as a chemical waste producer is required if chemical waste would be produced. Relevant regulations should be observed and complied with for control of chemical wastes. Proper storage area should be allocated on site for storage of chemical waste. The chemical waste should only be collected by a licensed collector. An updated list of licensed chemical waste collector can be obtained from EPD	Maintenance and Chemical Waste minimization and control	To be implemented at all worksites throughout the full duration of the construction phase.	Contractor		✓			Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354)
11.6	D3	The construction contractors/ facility operator should adopt the necessary mitigation measures to prevent the uncontrolled disposal of chemical and hazardous waste into air, soil, surface waters and ground waters. Spill adsorbent material and emulsifiers should be available on site in case of spillage. Any contaminated material such as absorbent or cleaning stuffs should be properly disposed of.	To ensure proper packaging, handling, and storage of chemical waste, in order to minimize potential spillages/ leakages and human health impacts.	To be implemented at all worksites throughout the full duration of the construction phase.	Contractor		✓			Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354)
Regulatory requirements.										
Management of Waste Disposal										
11.6	D4	A trip-ticket system should be established in accordance with Works Bureau Technical Circular No. 21/2002 to monitor the disposal of C&DM and solid wastes at public filling facilities and landfills, and to control fly-tipping. A trip-ticket system will be included as one of the contractual requirements and implemented by the Engineer. The Engineer should audit the result of the system.	To prevent illegal disposal of waste. Regulatory requirement.	To be implemented at all worksites throughout the full duration of the construction phase.	Contractor		✓			Works Bureau Technical Circular No. 21/2002
<b>LAND CONTAMINATION- Construction Phase</b>										

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12.7	E1	Conduct Confirmatory Soil Testing (most portion of the alignment are located underneath major roads and road closure for confirmatory testing at the preliminary design stage is not recommended)	To determine the presence of soil and groundwater contamination and remedy any potential concerns to acceptable levels. (The entire soil sampling programme shall be supervised by a qualified Land Contamination Specialist. He should pose at least 7-year experience in land contamination assessment)	To be implemented at the commencement of the construction works.	To be Implemented by DSD or Contractor, depending upon when site access can be gained.		✓			Guidance Notes for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Sites of: Petrol Filling Stations; Boatyards; and Car Repair/Dismantling Workshops
12.7	E2	Information related to the analytical result of the samples, quantities of contaminated soil requiring treatment should be submitted to DSD/EPD for approval before disposal	To determine the presence of soil and groundwater contamination and to supervise the confirmatory tests.	To be provided during the initial stage of the construction phase.	To be Implemented by Contractor and Land Contamination Specialist		✓			Guidance Notes for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Sites of: Petrol Filling Stations; Boatyards; and Car Repair/Dismantling Workshops
12.7	E3	Exposure to any contaminated materials may be minimized by the wearing of appropriate clothing and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as gloves (when interacting directly with contaminated material), preventing smoking and eating during such activities, and providing adequate hygiene and washing facilities.	To improve awareness on Health and Safety issues	To be implemented at all worksites throughout the full duration of the construction phase.	Contractor		✓			Professional Persons Environmental Consultative Committee Practice Note 3/94
<b>ECOLOGY - Design Phase</b>										
<b>Vegetation Survey</b>										
13.6.1	F1	A tree survey should be performed during the detailed design phase at the mixed woodland to be affected (Figure 13.5 of EIA report or Figure 7.1 of the EM&A report).	To provide information for site reinstatement by the contractor.	At section of Alternative 2A-1T marked in Figure 13.5a of EIA report or Figure 7.1a of the EM&A report.	DSD		✓			TM-EIA
<b>ECOLOGY - Construction Phase</b>										
13.6	F2	Reinstatement of temporary works area to its original conditions, in particular, for the three fish ponds along AS1 and through on-site tree/shrub planting along the woodland section at Tin Shui Wai along AS3 (Figure 13.5 of the EIA report or Figure 7.1 of the EM&A report). Tree/shrub species used should make reference from those in the surrounding area.	To restore disturbed area after construction	Site wide and throughout the full duration of the construction contract	Contractor		✓			TM-EIA
13.6	F3	Appropriate construction method at AS1 will be adopted to ensure that no dewatering of nearby fishpond is required. Such construction method shall be agreed by DSD before commencement of works.	To reduce disturbance to ponds during construction	Full duration of the construction contract for the alignment along AS1	Contractor		✓	✓		TM-EIA

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13.6	F4	Provision of a detailed replanting plan during the detailed design stage for the 0.35ha of replanting area at San Pui Ponds to compensate for the loss of 0.23ha of 60CD mitigation planting area to YLEPS	to compensate for the loss of about 0.23 ha 60CD mitigation planting area to YLEPS on a like-to-like basis	Along west bunds of Shan Pui Ponds (0.23ha) near the proposed YLEPS marked in Figure 13.5a	DSD	✓	✓			TM-EIA
13.6	F5	An area of 0.35 ha will be planted at San Pui Ponds as a compensation for the loss from YLEPS at a 1.5:1 ratio to off-set the time loss and to reduce of risk of poor survival. Saplings of native tree species recorded in 60CD plantation including <i>Sapium sebiferum</i> , <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> and <i>Celtis tetrandra</i> subsp. <i>sinensis</i> and others including <i>Macaranga tanarius</i> and <i>Melia azedarach</i> shall be used in the replanting area. Maintenance schedule should be specified in the landscape contract and should include irrigation and weeding on a bimonthly basis for the first year of establishment to enhance survival. Tree seedlings dead within the first year should be replaced by the landscape contractors. Upon completion of the landscape contract the plantation should be handed over to AFCD. A detailed replanting plan should be included during the detailed design stage.	To restore disturbed area after construction	To be designed during detailed design stage and to be implemented during the construction phases.	Contractor	✓	✓			TM-EIA
<b>Construction Period Restriction (Figure 13.5 of the EIA report or Figure 7.1 of the EM&amp;A report)</b>										
13.6.1	F6	Restriction of construction period to April through October for elements within WCA, i.e. AP1 and 430m of AS1	To avoid the potential disturbance to wintering waterbirds	To be implemented during the construction phases.	Contractor		✓			TM-EIA / Applied specifically for D.E. on EP.
13.6.2	F7	Restrict construction period of items within WCA, i.e. 560m of S1 along 100CD, to Apr through October. Restriction of construction period to September through March for sewer alignment sections S4/S5 within 100m from Mai Po Village and Mai Po Loong Egreties to minimise disturbance to the egreties during the breeding season.	To avoid the potential disturbance to wintering waterbirds	To be implemented during the construction phases.	Contractor		✓			TM-EIA
13.6.2	F8	Restrict construction period of the alignment sections S4/S5 within 100m from Mai Po Village and Mai Po Loong Egreties to September through March.	To avoid breeding season as possible to reduce disturbance to breeding birds	To be implemented during the construction phases.	Contractor		✓			TM-EIA
<b>Landscape &amp; Visual- Construction Phase</b>										
14.7	G1	Plastic sheeting or a grass cover established by hydroseeding should be applied over newly exposed soil.	To minimize potential landscape and visual impacts.	To be implemented during the design and construction phases of the project.	DSD and Contractor	✓	✓			TM-EIA
14.7	G2	Reinstatement of turf grass cover disturbed during excavation of pipeline under the waterway.	To minimize potential landscape and visual impacts.	To be implemented during the design and construction phases of the project.	DSD and Contractor	✓	✓			TM-EIA
14.7	G3	Trench excavation for pipe laying to be located a minimum of 2m from the nearest part of roadside tree trunks.	To minimize potential landscape and visual impacts.	To be implemented during the design and construction phases of the project.	DSD and Contractor	✓	✓			TM-EIA

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14.7	G4	Turfing/grassing should be provided at the roof of the YLEPS. A detailed plantation plan should be prepared by the Contractor and submitted to DSD for approval (Figure 14.66 of the EIA report).	To minimize potential landscape and visual impacts.	To be implemented during the design and construction phases of the project.	DSD and Contractor	✓	✓			
<b>Landscape &amp; Visual- Operational Phase</b>										
14.7	G5	Pumping stations should be designed so as to complement the surrounding rural environment. In particular, a clay brick tile should be used as a building finish to reduce visual impact of the structures. This treatment is shown in Figures 14.62 to 14.65 inclusively of the EIA report.	To minimize potential landscape and visual impacts.	To be implemented during operational phase of the project.	DSD/operator			✓		TM-EIA
14.7	G6	Tree planting should be carried out in accordance with a detailed landscape compensatory plan/landscape proposal. Such plan should be agreed and approved by DSD, PlanD, AFCD and LCSD.	To minimize potential landscape and visual impacts.	To be implemented during operational phase of the project.	DSD/operator		✓	✓		TM-EIA
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE - Before Construction Phase</b>										
15.9	H1	To conduct Pre-Testing at Sewer alignment north of Tung Tau Tsuen and Mong Tseng Tsuen PS.	To reduce the archaeological impact	Hand excavation of two test pits measuring 2 by 2 meters and 20 auger tests at Tung Tau Tsuen and hand excavation of one test pit measuring no less than 2 by 2 meters at Mong Tseng Tsuen PS. To be undertaken prior to construction, but after land resumption at Mong Tseng and North of Tung Tau Tsuen and surface removal of concrete and asphalt at north of Tung Tau Tsuen.	Qualified archaeologist employed by the Contractor		✓			Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap.53)
15.9	H2	To conduct Archaeological monitoring during the excavation works at the sewer alignment along the historical village of Tai Tseng Ng Uk Tsuen, Tai Tseng Wai and Shing Uk Tsuen	To reduce the archaeological impact	To be conducted by a qualified archaeologist. The contractor should inform AMO the time schedule of the archaeological evaluation/monitoring during the excavation works and notify AMO two weeks prior to the commencement. A minimum 5% sample should be monitored.	Qualified archaeologist employed by the Contractor		✓			Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap.53)

EIA ref (Section)	IS ref	Environmental Protection Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern	Measures Information	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage				Relevant Legislation and Guideline / Applied for D.E.
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15.9	H3	For the temple and ancestral halls, which are located directly on the edge of the works area, a condition survey must be carried out in advance of works and a report compiled and submitted to AMO for approval.	To reduce the built heritage impact	To be undertaken before any construction works takes place.	Contractor		✓			Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap. 53) TM-EIA
15.9	H4	Shrines, which are in close proximity to works areas should be provided with a buffer zone of minimum 1 m, marked out by high visibility fencing.	To reduce the built heritage impact	To be undertaken before any construction works takes place.	Contractor		✓			TM-EIA
15.9	H5	Access to shrines/temples should be maintained through the provision of walkways separated from the works areas by metal barriers.	To reduce the built heritage impact	To be undertaken before any construction works takes place.	Contractor		✓			TM-EIA
15.9	H6	Landscaping of the pumping station sites at Fan Tin Tsuen, Mong Tseng Tsuen and Nga Yiu Tau by planting of foliage complimentary to the existing environmental setting and appropriate colour treatment of the stations.  Regarding Fan Tin Tsuen SPS (P4), it is recommended in the detailed design stage that the design and materials of the proposed pumping station should visually harmonize with the existing historic ancestral halls of Man Lun Fung and Ming Yuen Tong, for example, grey brickwork and granite are preferable for the exterior elevations.	To minimize potential visual impacts and maintain the environmental setting.	To be implemented during operational phase of the project.	DSD/Operator	✓		✓		TM-EIA

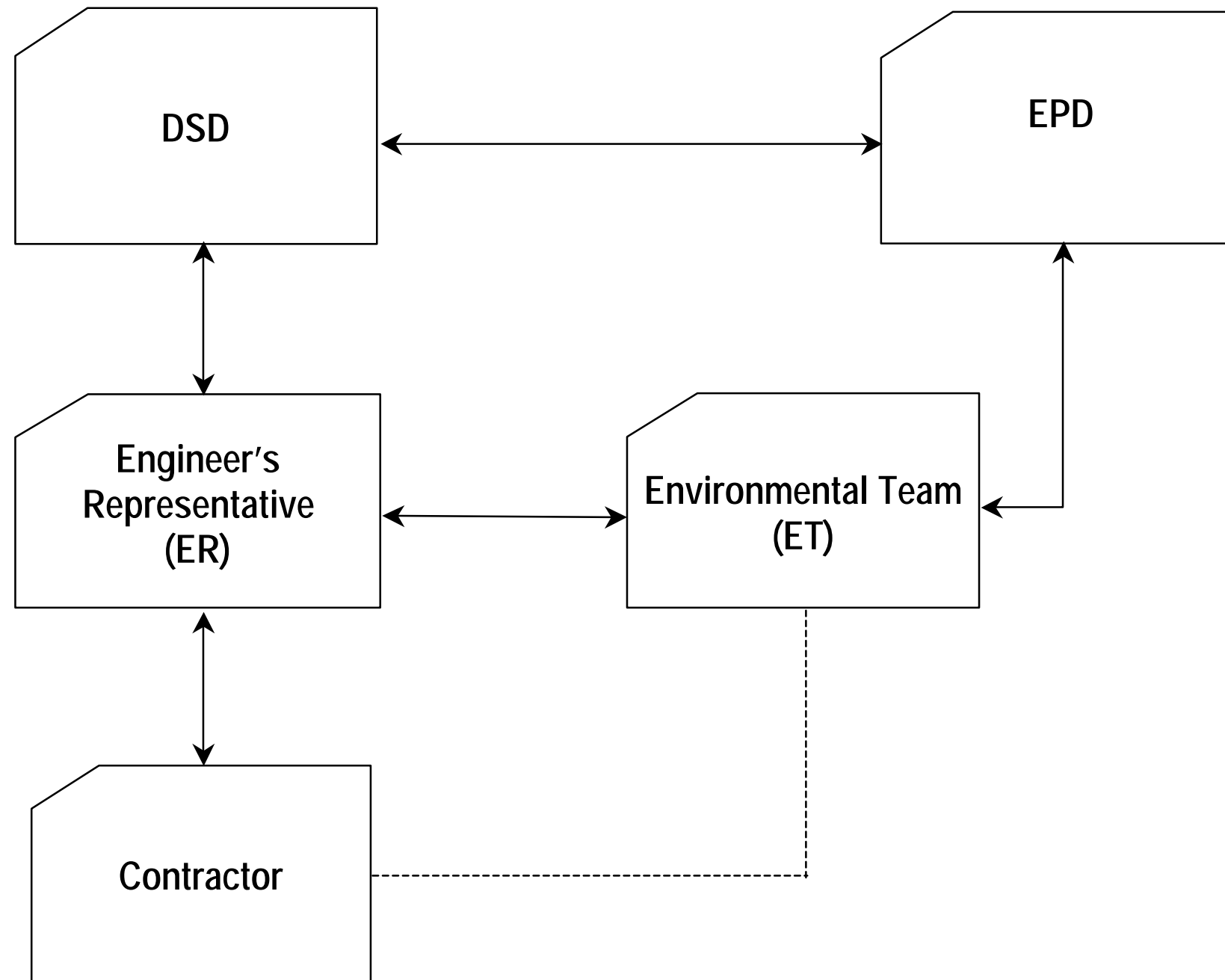
Remarks: All EM&A requirement are detailed in EM&A Manual

## **Appendix 2**

### **Project Organisation**

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REV	DATE	BY	SUB	APP	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED BY	AY
DRAWN BY	AY
CHECKED BY	FC
IN CHARGE	ST
DATE	

DRAWING TITLE  
**Project Organisation**

**ARUP** Ove Arup & Partners  
Hong Kong Limited

JOB TITLE  
EIA and TIA Studies for the Stage 2 of PWP Item No. 215DS - Yuen Long and Kam Tin Sewerage and Sewage Disposal (YLTSSD)

FILE NAME	CADD DATE
SCALE	NTS
FIGURE NUMBER	Appendix 2
SHEET NO	STAGE CODE REV
	P 0

### **Appendix 3**

#### **Sample Data Sheets of Monitoring**

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**Sample Template for Interim Notifications of Environmental Quality Limits Exceedances**

**Incident Report on Action Level or Limit Level Non-compliance**

Project	
Date	
Time	
Monitoring Location	
Parameter	
Action & Limit Levels	
Measured Level	
Possible reason for Action or Limit Level Non-compliance	
Actions taken / to be taken	
Remarks	

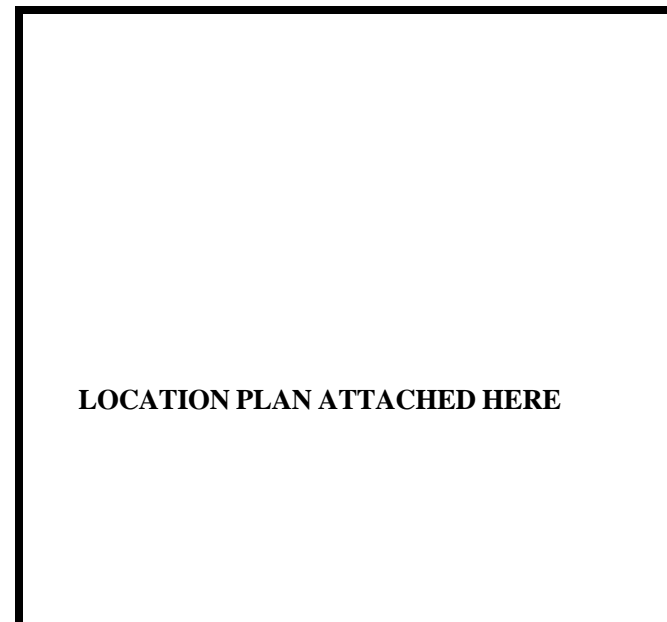
Location Plan

Prepared by :

Designation :

Signature :

Date : \_\_\_\_\_



**Data Sheet for TSP Monitoring**

Monitoring Location		
Details of Location		
Sampler Identification		
Date & Time of Sampling		
Elapsed-time Meter Reading	Start (min.)	
	Stop (min.)	
Total Sampling Time (min.)		
Weather Conditions		
Site Conditions		
Initial Flow Rate, Qsi	Pi (mmHg)	
	Ti (C)	
	Hi (in.)	
	Qsi (Std. m <sup>3</sup> )	
Final Flow Rate, Qsf	Pf (mmHg)	
	Tf (C)	
	Hf (in.)	
	Qsf (Std. m <sup>3</sup> )	
Average Flow Rate (Std. m <sup>3</sup> )		
Total Volume (Std. m <sup>3</sup> )		
Filter Identification No.		
Initial Wt. of Filter (g)		
Final Wt. of Filter (g)		
Measured TSP Level (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		

Name & Designation

Signature

Date

Field Operator :

Laboratory Staff:

Checked by :

**Noise Monitoring Field Record Sheet**

Monitoring Location		
Description of Location		
Date of Monitoring		
Measurement Start Time (hh:mm)		
Measurement Time Length (min.)		
Noise Meter Model/Identification		
Calibrator Model/Identification		
Measurement Results	L <sub>90</sub> (dB(A))	
	L <sub>10</sub> (dB(A))	
	Leq (dB(A))	
Major Construction Noise Source(s) During Monitoring		
Other Noise Source(s) During Monitoring		
Remarks		

Name & Designation      Signature      Date

Recorded By :

Checked By :

**Water Quality Monitoring Data Record Sheet**

Location				
Date				
Start Time (hh:mm)				
Weather				
Sea Conditions				
Tidal Mode				
Water Depth (m)				
Monitoring Depth		Surface	Middle	Bottom
Salinity				
Temperature (C)				
DO Saturation (%)				
DO (mg/l)				
Turbidity (NTU)				
SS Sample Identification				
SS (mg/l)				
Observed Construction Activities	<100m from location			
	>100m from location			
Other Observations				

Name & Designation      Signature      Date

Recorded By :

Checked By :

Note: The SS results are to be filled up once they are available from the laboratory.