Appendix J

Mitigation Measures Implementation Schedule

Ecological Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
4.9.10	*Bambusa eutuldoides* will be planted in a staggered double row as shown on Figure 4.13, as a screen along the east side of the bypass culvert. To ensure the right species of bamboo is planted, an experienced botanist should be acquired by the Contractor to source the correct bamboo species. Moreover, to ensure the planting of the bamboo for screening to be effective, the bamboos should have a minimum stem diameter of 8-10 cm and clump size of 5 shoots per plant.	Minimize disturbance to nesting and roosting egrets	Construction Stage at locations shown in Figure 4.13 of the EIA before commencement of operation stage	Construction Contractor		✓		EIAO
4.9.11	Monitoring of the egretry site should be conducted as part of the EM&A during the breeding season in order to establish if breeding egrets are present. Monitoring should be carried out during the months of March-August. Notwithstanding the monitoring result, no construction should take place within 100 m of egretry location (Figure 4.13) during the period from 1st March to end of May. During this period, construction activities within the works area within 100m of the egretry should be restricted to transit movements by construction vehicles. If no egret nest is found at the Ho Pui egretry, construction works can be carried out from June to February in the next year subject to approval obtained from AFCD and EPD. Otherwise, the 'no works' period should be extended till the end of September.	Minimize disturbance to nesting and roosting birds (if the Ho Pui Egretry is re-occupied)	Within 100m of the Ho Pui Egretry as shown in Figure 4.13 of the EIA during Construction Stage	Construction Contractor		✓		EIAO
4.9.13	The working area on the existing streamcourse will be restricted to a 75m length of stream at Section A and Section B of the channel except for the 100m sections at the extreme upstream and downstream section of the project works area.	Reduce the duration of construction phase impacts and minimize the duration of water table draw-down at any one location	Section A and Section B of KT13 during Construction Stage	Construction Contractor		✓		EIAO
4.9.14	The contractor should ensure continuous water flow to the remaining part of the stream during the construction stage and the 'no works' period using temporary drainage diversion.	Ensure continuous water flow to unmodified section of the stream	Section of the natural stream affected by the bypass channel construction during Construction Stage	Construction Contractor		✓		EIAO

Ecological Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
4.9.2 (ii)	Potentially adverse impacts arising from the maintenance of the channelized sections will be minimized by restricting routine channel maintenance to annual silt removal by hand or light machinery during the dry season (October to March). The management of woody / emergent vegetation will be limited to manual cutting, to be carried out only when unchecked growth of such vegetation is very likely to impede channel flow.	Minimize impacts arising from the maintenance of KT13	KT13 during Operation Stage	DSD (or DSD's maintenance contractor)			✓	EIAO

Noise Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
5.5.22	Level 1 Mitigation Measure Plant to be used in the construction phase are listed in Appendix F1 of the EIA. Quiet and silenced plant should be used (Appendix F2). No nighttime works will be carried out.	Prevent noise impact at sensitive receivers	To be implemented at the works sites during the Construction Phase.	Construction Contractor		✓		EIAO
5.5.23 - 5.5.24	Level 2 Mitigation Measure Temporary noise barrier of minimum height 3m should be erected along the site boundary of the construction work which is closest to the NSRs. These barrier shall be gap free apart from the necessary entrances/exits. The overall length for which noise barriers are required is shown in Figure 5.3. These barriers shall be constructed in such a way that no construction works and PME are visible from the low rise noise sensitive receivers they protect. A minimum surface density of 10 kg/m² is required. Where the affected sensitive receivers are very close to the construction works so that they cannot be adequately screened by the proposed temporary noise barrier as described on Figure 5.3, the Contractor is required to fully or partially modify the design of the temporary noise barriers, such as adding cantilevered portion or the use of mobile barrier, to screen the construction works away from the line of sight of the affected sensitive receivers.	Prevent noise impact at sensitive receivers	To be implemented at the works sites during the Construction Phase (see Figure 5.3).	Construction Contractor		✓		EIAO

Air Quality Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
6.5.12	Dust Mitigation Measures The Contractor shall prevent dust nuisance arising from the construction activities. The Contractor is required to follow all the requirements for dust control stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation. Dust suppression measures should be installed as part of proper construction practice, and these should be incorporated in the Contract Specification and implemented to minimize dust nuisance to within acceptable levels. The following are examples of the dust suppression measures: (i) The Contractor shall frequently clean and water the site to minimize fugitive dust emissions. (ii) Effective water sprays shall be used during the delivery and handling of aggregate, and other similar materials, when dust is likely to be created and to dampen all stored materials during dry and windy weather. (iii) Watering of exposed surfaces shall be exercised as often as possible depending on the circumstances. (iv) Areas within the site where there is a regular movement of vehicles must be regularly watered as often as necessary for effective suppression of dust or as often as directed by the Engineer. (v) Where dusty material 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 fans shall be provided for this enclosure and vented to a suitable fabric filter system.	Prevent dust / odour nuisance	To be implemented at the works sites during the Construction Phase.	Construction Contractor		✓		Air Pollution Control Ordinance [Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation]

Air Quality Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
6.5.12 (cont'd)	(vi) The Contractor shall restrict all motorised vehicles within the site, excluding those on public roads, to a maximum speed of 15 km per hour and confine haulage and delivery vehicles to designated roadways inside the site. (vii) 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 facility. Such wheel washing facilities shall be usable prior to any earthworks excavating activity on the site. The Contractor shall also provide a hard-surfaced road between any washing facility and the public road. (viii) All vehicle exhausts should be directly vertically upwards or directed away from the ground. (ix) Any materials dropped on paved roads will need to be cleaned up immediately to prevent dust nuisance. *Odour Mitigation Measures* (x) Any odourous excavated material should be placed away from sensitive receivers. The material shall be removed within 1 day. (xi) Any odourous material stockpiled should be of the shortest duration. Also, all stockpiled materials must be stored in covered skips. Any leachate from these storage skips shall be collected in covered tanks or buckets and removed from site with toilet waste by licensed collectors for discharging to government sewer.							

Air Quality Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
6.5.4	No on-site concrete batching plant shall be erected.	Prevent dust nuisance	To be implemented at the works sites during the construction phase			✓		Air Pollution Control Construction Dust Regulation
6.5.13	During the Operation Phase, excavated sediment deposits should be regularly removed from the channel to maintain adequate water flow as well as to remove odourous materials. Potentially odourous materials should be stockpiled for the minimum time possible and away from ASRs. The material should be stored in covered impermeable skips and removed from site within 1 day.	Prevent odor nuisance during operation phase	To be implemented along KT13 during the Operation Phase.	DSD's Maintenance Contractor			✓	

Water Quality Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
7.5.5 - 7.5.7	Temporary earth bunds and sand barriers should be used to direct stormwater run-off to temporary settlement area. The settlement area should be within the channel itself. A cofferdam should be formed to keep the working area dry. The channel will be dug out to a depth of around 1 – 2m for a length of approximately 12m, to form a sedimentation area. The volume will be approximately 50m^3 (with a channel width of 3.5m). Sediment flowing downstream should settle in this settlement pond, while run-off from the surface should be channel through a local site drainage system into the settlement area. The settlement area should be maintained and the deposited materials should be removed regularly, at the onset of and after each rainstorm to ensure proper functioning at all times. No sediment removal shall be allowed in rainy weather. Open stockpiles susceptible to erosion should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric, especially during the wet season (Apr-Sep) or when heavy rainstorm is predicted.	Prevent additional pollution load being added to stream due to KT13 works (site formation)	To be implemented at the works sites during the Construction Phase.	Construction Contractor		✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance ProPECC Note (PN 1/94)
7.5.8 - 7.5.10	The Contractor should provide temporary drainage diversion during construction to ensure continuous water flow to the unmodified portion of the stream. The use of containment structure such as temporary earth bunds, sand bags, sheetpile barriers or similar techniques is recommended to facilitate a dry or at least confined excavation within watercourses. Excavated sediment from streams and channel is likely to be wet and contaminated. The material should be stored in covered impermeable skips and disposed on the same day, or within 1 day, to avoid both odour and inadvertent release of contaminants to nearby water bodies.	Prevent additional pollution load being added to stream due to KT13 works (stream diversion and dredging)	To be implemented at the works sites during the Construction Phase.	Construction Contractor		✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance ProPECC Note (PN 1/94)

Water Quality Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
7.5.11 - 7.5.12	Runoff should be carefully channelled to prevent concrete-contaminated water from entering watercourses. Adjustment of pH can be achieved by adding a suitable neutralising reagent to wastewater prior to discharge. Re-use of the supernatant from the sediment pits for washing out of concrete lorries should be practised. Any exceedance of acceptable range of pH levels in the nearby water bodies caused by inadvertent release of site runoff containing concrete should be monitored and rectified under the EM&A programme for this Project.	Prevent additional pollution load being added to stream due to KT13 works (concreting work)	To be implemented at the works sites during the Construction Phase.	Construction Contractor		✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance ProPECC Note (PN 1/94)
7.5.13	Any Contractor generating waste oil or other chemicals as a result of his activities should register as a chemical waste producer and provide a safe storage area for chemicals on site. The storage site should be located away from existing water courses. Hard standing compounds should drain via an oil interceptor. To prevent spillage of fuels or other chemicals to water courses, all fuel tanks and storage areas should be sited on sealed areas, within a bund of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank. Disposal of the waste oil should be done by a licensed collector. Oil interceptors should be regularly inspected and cleaned to avoid wash-out of oil during storm conditions. A bypass should be provided to avoid overload of the interceptor's capacity. Good housekeeping practices should be implemented to minimise careless spillage and to keep the storage and the work space in a tidy and clean condition. Appropriate training including safety codes and relevant manuals should be given to the personnel who regularly handle the chemicals on site.	Prevent additional pollution load being added to stream due to KT13 works (site workshop or depot)	To be implemented at the works sites during the Construction Phase.	Construction Contractor		✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance ProPECC Note (PN 1/94)

Water Quality Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
7.5.14 - 7.5.15	Sewage arising from the additional population of workers on site should be collected in a suitable storage facility, such as portable chemical toilets. An adequate number of portable toilets should be provided for the construction workforce. The portable toilets should be maintained in a state that will not deter the workers from using them. The collected wastewater from sewage facilities and also from eating areas or washing facilities must be disposed of properly, in accordance with the WPCO requirements. Wastewater collected should be discharged into foul sewers and collected by licensed collectors. Either chemical toilets or other types of sewage treatment facilities without local discharge of wastewater shall be used to handle the foul water effluent arising from the project sites.	Prevent additional pollution load being added to stream due to KT13 works (wastewater from workers)	To be implemented at the works sites during the Construction Phase.	Construction Contractor		✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance ProPECC Note (PN 1/94)

Waste Management

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
8.2.5	All construction wastes shall be sorted on site into inert and non-inert components. Non-inert materials (wood, glass and plastics) shall be recycled or reused and disposed to NENT Landfill as a last resort. Inert materials (soil, rubble, sand, rock, brick and concrete) shall be separated and reused on site prior to final disposal at the public filling facility at Tuen Mun Area 38.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		WBTC No. 12/2000 ETWB TCW No. 33/2002 19/2005 31/2004
8.2.7	Any excavated material from the stream shall be removed within 1 day of excavation, taking measures to reduce odour and potential runoff.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		WBTC No. 12/2000 ETWB TCW No. 33/2002 19/2005 31/2004
8.2.13 – 8.2.18 & 8.3.3	The excavated sediments shall be managed in accordance with ETWB TCW No. 34/2002 and WBTC No. 12/2000. The excavated sediment shall be disposed to marine disposal sites allocated by the Marine Fill Committee (MFC) – Pit IVa / Pit IVb of the East Sha Chau facility as capping material for Type 1 disposal and Pit IVc of the East Sha Chau facility for Type 2 disposal. The general allocation conditions as stipulated by the MFC shall be followed.	To properly manage the excavated sediment	Proposed works area during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		WBTC No. 12/2000 ETWB TCW No. 34/2002 Dumping at Sea Ordinance
8.2.20	Dry concrete waste shall be sorted out from the other wastes and recycled at Tuen Mun Area 38 to form aggregates for road sub-base.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		WBTC No. 12/2000 ETWB TCW No. 33/2002 19/2005 31/2004
8.2.22 – 8.2.24	Hoarding, shutters, form works and false works made of reusable materials such as steel or plastic / concrete panels shall be used as a preferred alternative to non-reusable materials such as wood and timber, with reference to WBTC No. 19/2001 - Metallic Site Hoarding and Signboards.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		WBTC No. 19/2001

Waste Management

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
8.2.25 – 8.2.29	Where the construction processes produce chemical waste, the contractor must register with EPD as a Chemical Waste Producer. Storage, handling, transport and disposal of chemical waste shall be arranged in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published by EPD. All chemical waste shall be collected by a licensed collector for disposal at a licensed chemical waste treatment facility.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal of chemical waste	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General Regulation)
8.2.30	Settled sediments from wheel wash facilities should be dried and disposed of in the same way as inert excavated material.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		WBTC No. 12/2000 ETWB TCW No. 33/2002 19/2005 31/2004
8.2.32	A temporary refuse collection station shall be set up by the Contractor. Municipal waste shall be collected regularly and delivered to the North East New Territories (NENT) Landfill.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance
8.4.2	Appropriate waste management measures should be incorporated as part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to be prepared and implemented by the Contractor.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
8.4.3	Training of construction staff should be undertaken by the Contractor in order to increase awareness of waste management issues.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		ETWB TCW No. 19/2005
8.3.4 & 8.4.9	The Contractor shall refer and strictly follow the requirements stipulated in the ETWB TCW No. 31/2004 – Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction and Demolition Materials.	Waste reduction, re-use, recycling and proper disposal	Throughout the construction sites during the Construction Phase	Construction Contractor		✓		ETWB TCW No. 31/2004

Cultural Heritage								
EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives of Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
Table 9.3	A condition survey will be required before and during the construction phase to ensure the structure of the identified historic grave (KT13-02-02) remains intact. Measures will have to be taken to ensure the structural stability of the identified historic grave (KT13-02-02). Details will be presented in the condition survey.	To ensure the structure of the identified historic grave (KT13-02-02) remains intact during construction phase	Historic grave (KT13-02-02) / Before and during construction of the bypass culvert	Construction Contractor / Qualified archaeologist to conduct condition survey		✓		EIAO

Landscape/Visual Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives for Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Design	Construction	Operation	
Table 10.2	CONSTRUCTION PHASE CM1 Topsoil, where identified, should be stripped and stored for re-use in the construction of the soft landscape works, where practical. CM2 Temporary access to site should be planned with care and located to minimize disturbance to existing riparian vegetation. CM3 Existing trees to be retained on site should be carefully protected during construction. CM4 Trees unavoidably affected by the works should be transplanted where practical. CM5 Compensatory tree planting should be provided to compensate for felled trees. CM6 Erection of decorative screen hoarding compatible with the surrounding rural setting.	Improves visual quality of project area and proposed works	To be implemented along KT13 works area during the Construction Phase.	Construction Contractor		✓		Works Bureau Technical Circular No. 14/2002
Table 10.3, Figures LP-001 & LP-002	OPERATION PHASE OM1 Buffer planting of trees and shrubs to screen off and blend in the channel with the adjacent settings OM2 Compensation planting of tree and bamboo species as recommended in Ecological Assessment compensates and reinstates riparian woodland disturbed on top of hydroseeding. OM3 Gabion embankment and substratum for natural colonization of vegetation OM4 Chromatic treatment of vehicular and pedestrian crossing to match adjacent setting. OM5 Aesthetic/ Quality design to re-provision of sitting out area of Ma On Kong. OM6 Approximate 50m stretch of grasscrete lined maintenance access road within CA zone.	Improved visual quality of proposed project	To be implemented along KT13 as shown in Figures LP-001 & LP-002 during Construction Phase / To be completed before commencement of Operation	Construction Contractor		✓		WBTC No. 14/2002 & ETWBTC No. 2/2004

Landscape/Visual Impact Mitigation

EIA Ref.	Mitigation Measures	Objectives for Proposed Measures	Location/Duration of Measures/Timing of Completion of Measures	Implementation Agent(s)	Implementation Stage			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
10.8.18 Figures LP-001, LP-002 & 4.13	Compensatory planting of trees and bamboos with requirements as below.	To address both landscape / visual and ecological mitigation needs	To be implemented along KT13 as shown in Figures LP-001 and LP-002 (with reference to Figure 4.13) during Construction Phase / To be completed before commencement of Operation	Construction Contractor		✓		WBTC No. 14/2002 & ETWBTC No. 2/2004

Size of compensatory tree planting	At least heavy standard size
Quantity of compensatory tree planting	2 times of the tree to be felled (approximately 148 nos. of tree to be compensated)
Proposed species	*Bambusa eutuldoides**
	Celtis tetranda
	Cinnamomum camphora
	Ficus virens
	Ficus microcarpa
Requirements*	To ensure the right species of bamboo is planted, an experience botanist shall be acquired by the Contractor to source the correct bamboo species. In addition, the bamboos should have a minimum stem diameter of 8-10 cm and clump size of 5 shoots per plant.