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Figure 1.1 Location of the Project Site

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Appendix 1 Impacts Summary

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The “*Landslide Preventive Works at Po Shan, Mid-levels – Design and Construction (Natural Terrain Risk Mitigation Works)*” (hereinafter known as the “Project”) will be implemented by the Geotechnical Engineering Office, Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD), Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
- 1.2 The objective of this Project is to carry out necessary landslide preventive works on local repair of the hillside to minimize slope deterioration and shallow instability. **Figure 1.1** shows the location of the Project.
- 1.3 This Executive Summary provides the key findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, including an assessment of potential environmental impacts from the construction and operation phases of the Project, and recommendations for mitigation measures to comply with environmental legislation and standards.

The Approach

- 1.4 The EIA study has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided in the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAO-TM). The general approaches and methodologies adopted for this EIA study are described below.

Existing Environment Condition

- 1.5 The characteristics of the existing environment were reviewed for identification and prediction of environmental impacts. Baseline surveys were conducted to determine the existing environmental conditions on the Project site and environs likely to be affected by the Project. The baseline conditions of the key issues as identified in the EIA Study Brief including ecology, landscape & visual, noise, water quality and air quality are described in the assessment.

Impacts Prediction

- 1.6 The EIA Study was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines on assessment methodologies given in Annexes 12 to 19 of the EIAO-TM.
- 1.7 Quantitative approach was adopted for assessing the construction noise impacts. The predictions were conducted based on well-proven, internationally accepted methods.
- 1.8 The applied methodologies for the Project had previously been adopted in other EIA studies. They have been generally accepted for use in predicting environmental impacts and for comparison of assessment results with the EIAO-TM requirements. Limitations are however envisaged of these methodologies. The accuracy of the prediction result will be affected by uncertainty in input data such as sound power levels of construction plants to be used on-site. The most realistic data have been used in the prediction in order to provide a result with as small as possible the quantitative uncertainty.

Mitigation Measures

- 1.9 Mitigation measures are proposed to alleviate the potential impacts predicted, The proposed mitigation measures were adopted in other environmental assessment study with similar construction works. Environmental Monitoring and Audit programme is recommended to ensure the recommended mitigation measures could effectively mitigate the impacts to comply with the corresponding criteria.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposed Project mainly comprises:

- (i) The scope of works includes the installation about 700 numbers of soil nails and about 60 numbers of raking drains on the natural terrain within the concerned area. The length of the soil nails is about 20m with a spacing of 2m horizontally and 3m vertically; the length of raking drains is about 10m with a spacing of 5m horizontally and 15m vertically.
- (ii) Rock slope stabilisation works will be provided for the rock outcrop / boulders at the upper portion of the natural terrain. Measures such as scaling, installation of rock bolts / dowels, construction of concrete buttress and provision of wire mesh protection will be provided where necessary.
- (iii) No tree felling will be proposed under this Project.

2.2 There are interactions with another designated project “Agreement No. CE 28/2004 (GE) Landslide Preventive Works at Po Shan, Mid-levels – Design and Construction” (under Environmental Permit EP-235/2005/A) on-going during the same period within the captioned area which will also be carried out by the Project Proponent.

2.3 Based on the latest information, the Project is scheduled to commence in November 2007 for completion in August 2008.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Introduction

- 3.1 An EIA Study in response to Study Brief No. ESB-158/2006 was conducted in accordance with the guidelines on assessment methodologies provided in the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAO-TM). The general approach for the assessment included:
 - 3.2 Description of the environment and baseline conditions for the impact assessment
 - 3.3 Impact identification
 - 3.4 Impact prediction & evaluation
 - 3.5 Impact mitigation
 - 3.6 Uncertainties in the assessment of impacts were considered when drawing conclusions from the assessment. In carrying out the assessment, realistic worst case assumptions were made in order to provide a conservative assessment of environmental impacts.
 - 3.7 The main findings of the EIA study are summarised below.

Description of the Assessment Area

- 3.8 The majority of the proposed works are located within the Pok Fu Lam Country Park and Special Area at Po Shan Area of Mid-levels. Major land uses found in the vicinity of the site are green belt and residential (such as Po Shan Mansions).

Results of Assessment

Ecological

- 3.9 The location of the soil nail installation has been carefully selected and adjusted such that impacts on the vegetations in the natural woodland are avoided / minimized. The main impact on habitats resulting from the proposed works would be limited to approximately 0.65ha natural woodland for soil nailing, and a small scale of shrubland and developed area for site access and site office. No tree felling would be required under this Project.
- 3.10 Sediment and runoff if uncontrolled, would carry pollutants (adsorbed onto the particle surfaces) into the streams and drainage culvert in the vicinity of the proposed works area. However, the impacts are considered limited as the two streams and drainage culvert are not within the proposed works area. Mitigation measures would be implemented to control construction site runoff and drainage from the works areas, and to prevent runoff and drainage water with high levels of suspended solids from entering nearby water bodies. With the implementation of adequate construction site drainage and provision of sediment removal facilities, no site runoff and discharge to the nearby stream courses and drainage culverts would be resulted. It is anticipated that unacceptable water quality impacts on the two streams and drainage culvert would not arise. Hence, the impacts to the species of conservation importance, including Lesser Spiny Frog, Hong Kong Cascade Frog and Mountain Crab recorded adjacent to or within the streams and drainage culvert in the vicinity of the proposed works area are considered to be minor.
- 3.11 One specimen of Common Tutcheria and several individuals of Small Persimmon within the works area might be affected. A detail vegetation survey conducted by a suitably qualified botanist/ecologist with over 7 years relevant experience would be required to identify the plant species of conservation interest potentially affected by the proposed works. These identified individuals would be labelled on site prior to the commencement of works for better protection. A specific monitoring programme would be conducted to check on the health and condition of these plants during the construction phase. Planting of suitable shrubs/herbs would also be provided to compensate for the loss of understorey vegetation.
- 3.12 One faunal species of conservation interest, Short-nosed Fruit Bat, recorded in the works area would be disturbed by the construction phase activities. Mitigation measures are recommended to minimise construction phase disturbance and Chinese Fan-palm would be planted near the existing bat roost to provide suitable habitat for the bats after the completion of landslide preventive works.
- 3.13 Apart from bats, three avifauna species of conservation importance, including Black Kite, Collared Scops Owl and Greater Coucal were also recorded during the surveys. The most probable cause of disturbance to the bird populations would be disturbance impact by noise generating construction works and increased human activities. With the use of effective quiet machinery, construction phase noise disturbance would be minimised.
- 3.14 Mitigation measures and good site practices are recommended to minimise dust and water quality impacts to surrounding habitats.
- 3.15 With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, the ecological impacts resulting from the proposed works during construction phase are considered to be acceptable.

Landscape and Visual

Landscape Impact

- 3.16 With the implementation of mitigation measures, the anticipated landscape impacts due to the landslide preventive works at Po Shan, Mid-levels will be acceptable. There is expected to be some minor impact upon the existing woodland within the works area. There are a total of approximately 362 trees within the soil nails and raking drains working boundary. However, no trees will be felled or requires transplanting due to the proposed landslide preventive works. The rest of groundcover / scrub will be affected. Woodland and native shrub planting is proposed to compensate for these areas. This planting should be well established after 10 years. Residual impact is expected to be insubstantial.

Visual Impact

- 3.17 After the full implementation of mitigation measures, the visual impact will be acceptable. Residents in the medium rise development along Po Shan Road will have short range views to the proposed works. Residents in the medium rise development along Conduit Road and in high rise development adjacent to HKU will have partial views to the proposed landslide preventive works. Mitigation in the form of woodland planting will help in reducing impacts. Planting is expected to be well established at Year 10. Residual impacts are expected to be insubstantial.

Construction Noise

- 3.18 The assessment predicted that with the use of quieter equipment, movable noise barriers, noise enclosure and noise insulating fabric, construction noise levels at all representative noise sensitive receivers (NSRs) would comply with the relevant noise criteria.
- 3.19 It is envisaged that only about two construction vehicles per day would be induced by the proposed Project. Thus, no adverse traffic noise impact from the traffic induced from the Project would be expected.
- 3.20 Cumulative construction noise impacts of concurrent project adjacent to the subject site were predicted based on latest programme of the concurrent construction activities. Assessment results indicated that no adverse cumulative noise impact would be envisaged..

Construction Water Quality

- 3.21 The key issue in terms of water quality during the construction phase of the Project would be the potential for release of sediment-laden water from works areas during site clearance and the proposed soil nailing and rock slope stabilization works. Minimisation of water quality deterioration could be achieved through implementing adequate mitigation measures such as control measures on site runoff and drainage from the works areas to minimise construction runoff, and on-site treatment of site runoff and drainage prior to discharge. Proper site management and good housekeeping practices would also be required to ensure that construction wastes and other construction-related materials would not enter the drainage culvert. Sewage effluent arising from the construction workforce would also be handled through provision of portable toilets.
- 3.22 With the implementation of these recommended mitigation measures, the construction works for the Project would not be expected to result in unacceptable impacts on water quality. Site inspections should be undertaken routinely to inspect the works areas in order to ensure the recommended mitigation measures are properly implemented.

Construction Air Quality

- 3.23 No adverse dust nuisance during the construction phase would be expected with the implementation of dust suppression measures stipulated in Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation and good site practices. A monitoring & audit programme is proposed to check whether the recommended mitigation measures are implemented effectively.

Waste Management

- 3.24 Wastes generated by the construction activities are likely to include C&D material, general refuse from the workforce and chemical waste from the maintenance of construction plant and equipment. Provided that these identified waste arisings are handled, transported and disposed of using approved methods and that the recommended good site practices are strictly followed, adverse environmental impacts would not be expected during the construction phase.

Impacts Summary

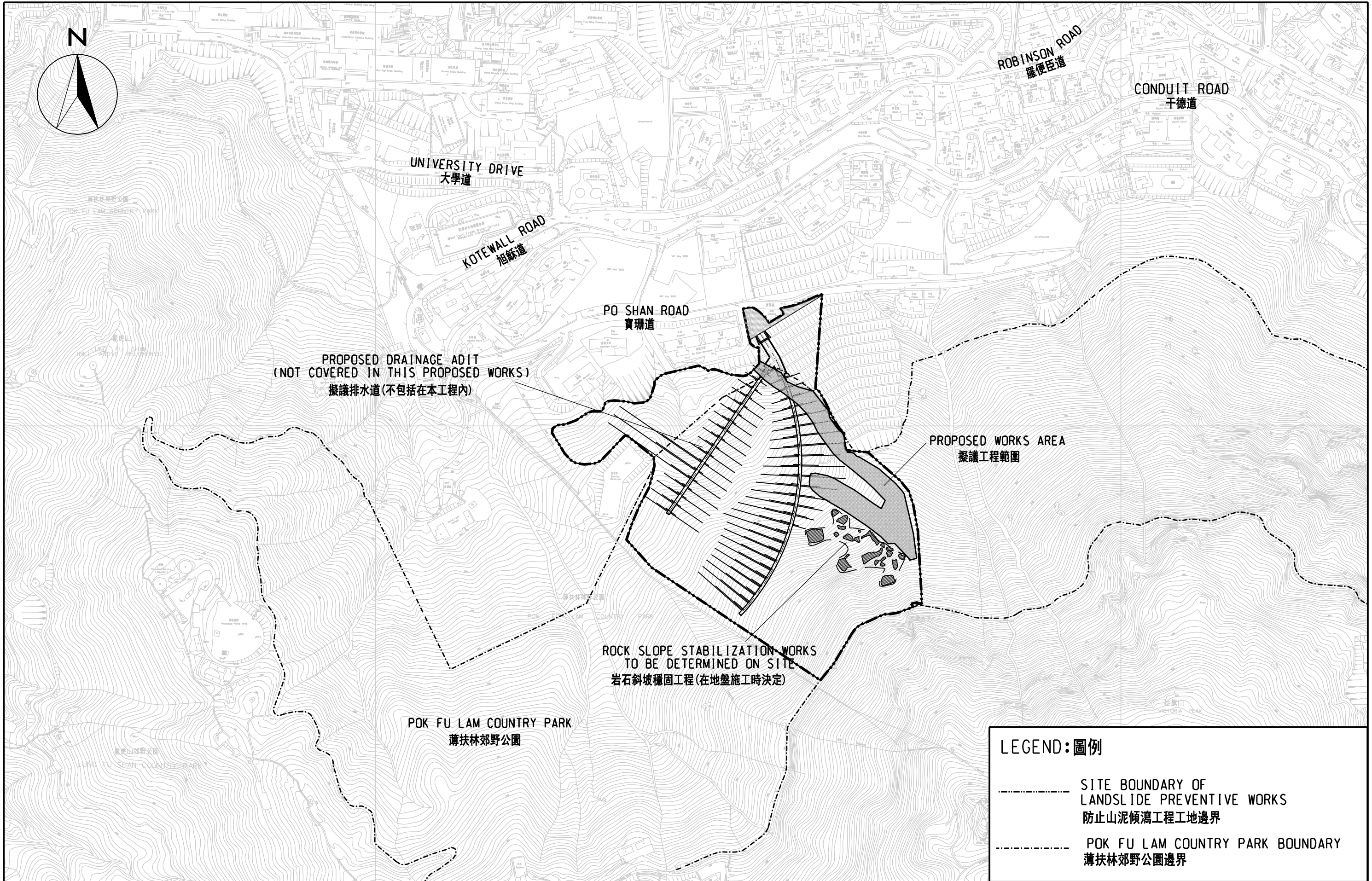
- 3.25 A summary of the environmental impacts associated with the Project are presented in **Appendix 1**. For each key environmental issue, the predicted impact level, relevant criteria, recommended mitigation measures and residual impact at the sensitive receivers have been clearly summarised.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND AUDIT

- 4.1 An environmental monitoring and audit (EM&A) programme has been recommended for implementation during the construction and operation of the Project to ensure compliance with environmental legislation and standards during Project implementation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The proposed project will carry out landslide preventive works on local repair of the hillside to minimize slope deterioration and shallow instability.
- 5.2 This EIA study has identified and assessed potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. All direct and indirect, as well as cumulative impacts likely to arise during the construction and phase of the Project have been evaluated using suitable and agreed evaluation methods. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, the Project would be environmentally acceptable and no adverse residual impacts would be expected.



LEGEND: 圖例

	SITE BOUNDARY OF LANDSLIDE PREVENTIVE WORKS 防止山泥傾瀉工程工地邊界
	POK FU LAM COUNTRY PARK BOUNDARY 薄扶林郊野公園邊界

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LANDSLIDE PREVENTIVE WORKS AT PO SHAN, MID LEVEL - NATURAL TERRAIN RISK MITIGATION WORKS
半山區寶珊地段防止山泥傾瀉工程 - 天然山坡滑坡災害緩減工程
LOCATION PLAN FOR THE PROJECT
工程項目位置圖

SCALE	A3 1:3500	DATE	MAY 07
CHECK	FKKN	DRAWN	LCWK
JOB No.	60017196(2.1)	DRAWING No.	1.1
		REV	-

Appendix 1 Impacts Summary

Landslide Preventive Works at Po Shan, Mid-levels – Natural Terrain Risk Mitigation Measures

Assessment Points / Sensitive Receivers	Predicted Impact Level	Relevant Criteria / Standard	Predicted Exceedance	Impact Avoidance Measures / Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts (After Implementation of Mitigation Measures)
Ecological Impact					
Natural woodland habitat	Low to Moderate Although the natural woodland habitat is considered of moderate to high ecological value, and provides roosting site for bats, the area of habitat affected is small in scale (0.65 ha). Besides, with on-site adjustment of the location of scaffolding, installation of soil nails and nail heads, and the construction of raking drains, no tree felling and slope cutting would be required. The impact to the natural woodland and the country park area is hence considered low to moderate.	Not applicable	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site adjustments of the location of scaffolding, installations of soil nails and nail heads, and the construction of raking drains. No tree felling and slope cutting would be required. 	Low
Freshwater habitat and the associated fauna	Low The impacts to the freshwater habitat and the associated fauna due to site runoff are considered limited as the two streams and drainage culvert are not within the proposed works area. With the implementation of mitigation measure, no site runoff and discharge to the freshwater habitat would be resulted.			To minimize the indirect impacts to the nearby stream course and drainage culvert, the site runoff control measures mentioned in Section of Construction Water Quality Impact should be implemented.	Low
Two plant species of conservation important, Small Persimmon (<i>Diospyros vaccinioides</i>) and Common Tutcheria (<i>Tutcheria spectabilis</i>)	Low Although these two species fall within the proposed works area under this Project might be directly impacted by the proposed works, the soil nails near the individuals of these species would be carefully adjusted to avoid or minimize			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detail vegetation survey conducted by a suitably qualified botanist/ecologist with over 7 years relevant experience would be required to identify the individuals potentially affected by the proposed works . These identified individuals would be labelled on site prior to 	Low

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Landslide Preventive Works at Po Shan, Mid-levels – Natural Terrain Risk Mitigation Measures

Assessment Points / Sensitive Receivers	Predicted Impact Level	Relevant Criteria / Standard	Predicted Exceedance	Impact Avoidance Measures / Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts (After Implementation of Mitigation Measures)
	the potential damages. Given that Small Persimmon are locally common and widespread, and are not threatened in Hong Kong, the potential loss or damage of a relatively small number of individuals of the Small Persimmon would be a minor impact and no transplantation for Small Persimmon would be required. The potential impacts for both protected species are therefore considered low.			<p>the commencement of works for better protection during construction phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A specific monitoring programme would be conducted to check on the health and condition of these plants during the construction phase. • Planting of suitable shrubs/herbs, including the Small Persimmon, would be provided to compensate for the loss of understorey vegetation. 	
Short-nosed Fruit Bat (<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>)	<p>Low</p> <p>Only a small amount (about ten individuals) of bats recorded in the palm trees at the margin of the proposed works area would be impacted by the construction phase disturbance. With the use of effective quiet machinery, construction phase noise disturbance to the bats would be minimized. In the worse-case scenario, the construction phase disturbance may cause roosting bats to move away and result in the abandonment of roosting site. This outcome would still be regarded as a relatively minor impact. It is probable that the bats would simply re-locate alternative roost sites adjacent to the proposed works area if disturbed. Hence the impact to the bat is considered low</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the use of quiet powered mechanical equipment and insulating fabric for drill rigs, construction phase noise disturbance would be minimised. • All construction activities would be implemented at daytime only. • Measures such as noise barriers should be used to minimise disturbance to the bat roost identified close to the western side of the works area. • Bat roost (i.e. the two palm trees) would be retained. • Chinese Fan-palm (<i>Livistona chinensis</i>) would be planted near the existing bat roost to provide suitable habitat for the Short-nosed Fruit Bat after the completion of landslide preventive works. 	Low

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Assessment Points / Sensitive Receivers	Predicted Impact Level		Relevant Criteria / Standard	Predicted Exceedance	Impact Avoidance Measures / Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts (After Implementation of Mitigation Measures)
Landscape and Visual Impact						
<i>Landscape Resources</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Operation</i>	Annex 3, 10 and 18 of EIAO-TM and EIAO Guidance Note No. 8/2002	Not applicable	<u>Construction Phase:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of 'no-intrusion zones' • Allowance for adjustment of soil nails on site for the avoidance of tree trunks and tree roots • Dust and erosion control for exposed soil • All retained trees should be record photographically at the commencement of Contract, and carefully protected during the construction period. 	
LR1	Intermediate	Intermediate				
LR2	Negligible	Negligible				
LR3	Small	Small				
LR4	Negligible	Negligible				
LR5	Negligible	Negligible				
LCA1	Intermediate	Intermediate				
LCA2	Negligible	Negligible				
<i>Visually Sensitive Receivers</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Operation</i>	Annex 3, 10 and 18 of EIAO-TM and EIAO Guidance Note No. 8/2002	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control over the appearance of construction workers, hoarding, construction plants/ machines • careful selection of security floodlights to avoid light pollution <u>Operation Phase:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-use of existing soil where possible • 12 month establishment period for soft landscape works • Re-instatement of excavated area • Woodland mix is proposed to screen sensitive views, to match surrounding vegetation, and to provide greenery to the 	
R1A	Intermediate	Intermediate				
R1B	Intermediate	Intermediate				
R1C	Intermediate	Intermediate				
R1D	small	small				
R1E	Intermediate	Intermediate				
R1F	Intermediate	Intermediate				
R2	small	negligible				
R3	small	small				
GIC1	small	negligible				
O1	small	negligible				
T1	small	small				

Appendix 1 Impacts Summary

Landslide Preventive Works at Po Shan, Mid-levels – Natural Terrain Risk Mitigation Measures

Assessment Points / Sensitive Receivers	Predicted Impact Level	Relevant Criteria / Standard	Predicted Exceedance	Impact Avoidance Measures / Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts (After Implementation of Mitigation Measures)
				surrounding area.	
Construction Noise					
N1	62 – 82 dB(A)	75 dB(A) daytime	7 dB(A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quieter plants • Movable noise barriers • Noise enclosure • Noise insulating fabric • Restriction on the number of drill rigs in different Works Areas 	None
N2	61 – 79 dB(A)		4 dB(A)		
N3	53 – 69 dB(A)		None		
N4	52 – 68 dB(A)		None		
N5	64 – 72 dB(A)		None		
N6	60 – 72 dB(A)		None		
Construction Water Quality					
Victoria Harbour Water Control Zone and all areas within 500m from the works site boundary	Water quality impacts from the land-based construction works can be controlled to comply with the WPCO standards by implementing the recommended mitigation measures. No unacceptable water quality impacts from the proposed land-based works are anticipated.	<p>Water Pollution Control Ordinance</p> <p>Technical Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters</p> <p>Practice Note for Professional Persons ProPECC PN</p>	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of perimeter drains to intercept storm-runoff from outside the works area. These shall be constructed in advance of site formation works and earthworks. Earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on-site to direct storm water to silt removal facilities. The design of the temporary on-site drainage system will be undertaken by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction • Sand/silt removal facilities such as sediment basins should be provided to remove sand/silt particles from runoff to meet the requirements of the Technical Memorandum standard under the 	None

Appendix 1 Impacts Summary

Landslide Preventive Works at Po Shan, Mid-levels – Natural Terrain Risk Mitigation Measures

Assessment Points / Sensitive Receivers	Predicted Impact Level	Relevant Criteria / Standard	Predicted Exceedance	Impact Avoidance Measures / Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts (After Implementation of Mitigation Measures)
		1/94		<p>Water Pollution Control Ordinance. The design of efficient silt removal facilities should be based on the guidelines in Appendix A1 of ProPECC PN 1/94, which states that the retention time for silt/sand traps should be 5 minutes under maximum flow conditions. The detailed design of the sand/silt traps will be undertaken by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction.2 month establishment period for soft landscape works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air would be used as the flushing medium of the drilling equipment to avoid the groundwater being affected by the flushing medium. In addition, permanent casing may be provided to the drillhole of soil nail within the permeable colluvium layer as instructed by the Engineer to minimize the impact to the groundwater table situated at the permeable soil stratum. • An outlet pipe extending above the slope surface would be installed to facilitate collection of discharge of air, water and grout from the drillhole inserted with soil 	

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Landslide Preventive Works at Po Shan, Mid-levels – Natural Terrain Risk Mitigation Measures

Assessment Points / Sensitive Receivers	Predicted Impact Level	Relevant Criteria / Standard	Predicted Exceedance	Impact Avoidance Measures / Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts (After Implementation of Mitigation Measures)
				<p>nail during grouting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure proper and efficient operation at all times and particularly during rainstorms. Deposited silt and grit should be regularly removed, at the onset of and after each rainstorm to ensure that these facilities are functioning properly at all times • Exposed slope/soil surface should be covered by tarpaulin as soon as possible to reduce the potential of soil erosion. Arrangements should always be in place to ensure that adequate surface protection measures can be safely carried out well before the arrival of a rainstorm. Other measures that need to be implemented before, during and after rainstorms are summarized in ProPECC PN 1/94. • Open stockpiles of construction materials or construction wastes on-site of more than 50m³ should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms. 	

Appendix 1 Impacts Summary

Landslide Preventive Works at Po Shan, Mid-levels – Natural Terrain Risk Mitigation Measures

Assessment Points / Sensitive Receivers	Predicted Impact Level	Relevant Criteria / Standard	Predicted Exceedance	Impact Avoidance Measures / Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts (After Implementation of Mitigation Measures)
Construction Air Quality					
A1 to A7	Air quality impacts from the land-based construction works can be controlled to comply with the APCO standards by implementing the recommended mitigation measures. No unacceptable air quality impacts from the proposed works are anticipated.	TSP Concentration 260 µg/m ³ (daily) 80 µg/m ³ (annual)	Not applicable	Good Site Practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covering/watering of any aggregate or dusty material storage piles • Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads • Use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site • Dusty activities should be re-scheduled where possible if high-wind conditions are encountered 	None
Waste Management					
Not applicable	Adverse environmental impacts would not be expected during the construction phase, provided the identified waste arisings are handled, transported and disposed of using approved methods and the recommended good site practices are strictly followed.	Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354) Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap. 354) Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28)	Not applicable	Good Site Practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomination of an approved person, such as a site manager, to be responsible for good site practices, arrangements for collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility, of all wastes generated at the site • Training of site personnel in proper waste management and chemical waste handling procedures • Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection for disposal • Appropriate measures to minimize windblown litter and 	None

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Landslide Preventive Works at Po Shan, Mid-levels – Natural Terrain Risk Mitigation Measures

Assessment Points / Sensitive Receivers	Predicted Impact Level	Relevant Criteria / Standard	Predicted Exceedance	Impact Avoidance Measures / Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Impacts (After Implementation of Mitigation Measures)
		<p>Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap. 132) - Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation</p> <p>Annexes 7 & 15 of EIAO- TM</p>		<p>dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors Use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site <p>Waste Reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal • Encourage collection of aluminium cans, PET bottles and paper by providing separate labelled bins to enable these wastes to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the work force • Any unused chemicals or those with remaining functional capacity shall be recycled • Proper storage and site practices to minimize the potential for damage or contamination of construction materials • Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimize amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste 	