

ANNEX B

ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Note: Chapters 1 to 2 of the EIA report present the background information of the Project, identified concurrent projects, objectives and scope for various environmental aspects, and description on alternative options and construction description. Chapters 3 to 12 of the EIA report present the EIA findings and mitigation measures are described below with cross-reference to the EIA report. Chapters 13 to 15 describe the environmental monitoring requirements, summary of environmental outcomes and conclusion.

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Timing	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
Common	Mitigation	Measures (Applicable to ALL Project Components, including D	Ps and Non-DPs)				
Construc	tion Dust In	npact					
S3.4.6	D1	Water spraying every hour on exposed worksites and haul road.	Minimize dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	APCO     To control the dust impact to meet HKAQO and TM-EIAO criteria
S3.4.6	D2	The contractor shall follow the procedures and requirements given in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation	Minimize dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	APCO     To control the dust impact to meet HKAQO and TM-EIAO criteria
S3.4.6	D3	The following dust suppression measures should be incorporated to control the dust nuisance throughout the construction phase:  • Any excavated or stockpile of dusty material should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or sprayed with water to maintain the entire surface wet and then removed or backfilled or reinstated where practicable within 24 hours of the excavation or unloading;  • Any dusty materials remaining after a stockpile is removed should be wetted with water and cleared from the surface of roads;	Minimize dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	APCO     To control the dust impact to meet HKAQO and TM-EIAO criteria

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		• A stockpile of dusty material should not be extended beyond the pedestrian barriers, fencing or traffic cones;					
		• The load of dusty materials on a vehicle leaving a construction site should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle;					
		<ul> <li>Where practicable, vehicle washing facilities with high pressure water jet should be provided at every discernible or designated vehicle exit point. The area where vehicle washing takes place and the road section between the washing facilities and the exit point should be paved with concrete, bituminous materials or hardcores;</li> </ul>					
		<ul> <li>When there are open excavation and reinstatement works, hoarding of not less than 2.4m high should be provided as far as practicable along the site boundary with provision for public crossing. Good site practice shall also be adopted by the Contractor to ensure the conditions of the hoardings are properly maintained throughout the construction period;</li> </ul>					
		• The portion of any road leading only to construction site that is within 30m of a vehicle entrance or exit should be kept clear of dusty materials;					
		• Surfaces where any pneumatic or power-driven drilling, cutting, polishing or other mechanical breaking operation takes place should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical continuously;					
		<ul> <li>Any area that involves demolition activities should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical immediately prior to, during and immediately after the activities so as to maintain the entire surface wet;</li> </ul>					
		• Where a scaffolding is erected around the perimeter of a building under construction, effective dust screens,					

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		sheeting or netting should be provided to enclose the scaffolding from the ground floor level of the building, or a canopy should be provided from the first floor level up to the highest level of the scaffolding;					
		• Any skip hoist for material transport should be totally enclosed by impervious sheeting;					
		• Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement or dry pulverised fuel ash (PFA) should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides;					
		• Cement or dry PFA delivered in bulk should be stored in a closed silo fitted with an audible high level alarm which is interlocked with the material filling line and no overfilling is allowed;					
		• Loading, unloading, transfer, handling or storage of bulk cement or dry PFA should be carried out in a totally enclosed system or facility, and any vent or exhaust should be fitted with an effective fabric filter or equivalent air pollution control system; and					
		• Exposed earth should be properly treated by compaction, turfing, hydroseeding, vegetation planting or sealing with latex, vinyl, bitumen, shortcrete or other suitable surface stabiliser within six months after the last construction activity on the construction site or part of the construction site where the exposed earth lies.					
S3.4.6	D4	Implement regular dust monitoring under EM&A programme during the construction stage.	Monitoring of dust impact	Contractor	Selected dust monitoring stations	Construction stage	• TM-EIAO

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Construc	ction Noise						
S4.3.4	NI	<ul> <li>Implement the following good site management practices:</li> <li>only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction programme;</li> <li>machines and plant (such as trucks, cranes) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum;</li> <li>plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, where possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs;</li> <li>silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be properly fitted and maintained during the construction works;</li> <li>mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible and practicable;</li> <li>material stockpiles, site office and other structures should be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise</li> </ul>	Control construction airborne noise	Contractor	All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	• Annex 5, TM-EIAO
S4.3.4	N2	from on-site construction activities.  Use of quiet plant which should be made reference to the Powered Mechanical Equipment (PME) listed in the Technical Memorandum or the Quality Powered Mechanical Equipment (QPME) / other commonly used PME listed in Environmental Protection Department (EPD) web pages as far as possible which includes the Sound Power Level (SWLs) for specific quiet PME.	Reduce the noise levels of plant items	Contractor	All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	• Annex 5, TM-EIAO
S4.3.4	N3	Install movable temporary noise barriers (typical design is wooden framed barrier with a small-cantilevered upper portion of superficial density no less than 7kg/m² on a skid	Screen the noisy plant items to be used at all	Contractor	All construction sites where	Construction stage	• Annex 5, TM- EIAO

EIA EM&A Ref. Log Ro	Racammandad Mittaatian Magairea	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Timing	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
	footing with 25mm thick internal sound absorptive lining), and full enclosure, screen the noisy plants including air compressors, generators etc.	construction sites		practicable		
S4.3.4 N4	Implement a noise monitoring under EM&A programme.	Monitor the construction noise levels at the selected representative locations	Contractor	Selected noise monitoring stations	Construction stage	• TM-EIAO
Operational Noise	(Road Traffic Noise)					
S4.5.4 N5	Provide a series of noise mitigation measures including low noise surfacing material, noise barriers, facades with no openable window, school boundary walls and architectural fins before occupation of the protected NSRs. Locations of noise mitigation measures are stated as following:  Year 2023:  • Facade with no openable window at B1-1 and B1-2 for TCE; TCV-6 for TCW  • 1.5m long architectural fin at B1-1 and B1-2 for TCE  • Approx. 50m long, 4m high school boundary wall at possible school development near Tung Chung Area 39  • Approx. 120m long, 5m high vertical barrier with 3m cantilevered arm at 45° at the corner at junction between Chung Mun Road and Road L24  • Approx. 210m long LNRS along Chung Mun Road  • Approx. 160m long LNRS along Road L24  • Approx. 160m long LNRS along Road L30	from road traffic	Relevant government departments / Private developers	Refer to Figure 6.1, Figure 6.1a- b, Figure 6.2, Figures 6.2a-b, Figure 6.3, Figures 6.3a-d, Figure 6.4, and Figures 6.4a-e	of the Project for existing NSRs. While for mitigation measures to protect planned NSRs, it should be constructed before population intake	
	<ul> <li>Approx. 210m long LNRS along Chung Mun Road</li> <li>Approx. 160m long LNRS along Road L24</li> </ul>					

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		D1-2, D2-3 and D2-4 for TCE; TCV-6 for TCW					
		• 1.5m long architectural fin at B1-1, B1-2 and D2-4 for TCE; TCV-1 for TCW					
		• Approx. 60m long, 5m high school boundary wall along Road L3					
		• Approx. 70m long, 5m high school boundary wall with 3m cantilevered arm at 45° along Road L3					
		• Approx. 50m long, 4m high school boundary wall at possible school development near Tung Chung Area 39					
		<ul> <li>Approx. 120m long, 5m high vertical barrier with 3m cantilevered arm at 45° at the corner at junction between Chung Mun Road and Road L24</li> </ul>					
		Approx. 210m long LNRS along Chung Mun Road					
		Approx. 160m long LNRS along Road L24					
		• Approx. 160m long LNRS along Road L30					
		Year 2027:					
		• Facade with no openable window at A1-1, A1-2, A2-1, A2-2, A2-3, A2-4, B1-1, B1-2, D1-1, D1-2, D2-3 and D2-4 for TCE; TCV-6 for TCW					
		• 1.5m long architectural fin at A2-1, A2-4, B1-1, B1-2 and D2-4 for TCE;					
		• 1.8m long architectural fin at A1-1, A1-2, A2-1 and A2-4					
		• Approx. 60m long, 5m high school boundary wall along Road L3					
		• Approx. 70m long, 5m high school boundary wall with 3m cantilevered arm at 45° along Road L3					
		• Approx. 50m long, 4m high school boundary wall at					

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		possible school development near Tung Chung Area 39					
		<ul> <li>Approx. 120m long, 5m high vertical barrier with 3m cantilevered arm at 45° at the corner at junction between Chung Mun Road and Road L24</li> </ul>					
		Approx. 210m long LNRS along Chung Mun Road					
		• Approx. 160m long LNRS along Road L24					
		• Approx. 160m long LNRS along Road L30					
		Year 2045:					
		• Facade with no openable window at A1-1, A1-2, A2-1, A2-2, A2-3, A2-4, B1-1, B1-2, C1-1, C2-1, C2-2, D1-1, D1-2, D2-3, D2-4, E1-4 and E1-5 for TCE; TCV-1 and TCV-6 for TCW					
		• 1.5m long architectural fin at A2-1, A2-4, B1-1, B1-2, C1-1 and D2-4 for TCE; TCV-1 for TCW					
		• 1.8m long architectural fin at A1-1, A1-2, A2-1, A2-4 and C1-1					
		• Approx. 100m long, 5m high absorptive vertical barrier along Road D3					
		• Approx. 50m long, 5m high absorptive vertical barrier with 3m cantilevered arm at 45° along Road L7					
		• Approx. 60m long, 5m high school boundary wall along Road L3					
		• Approx. 70m long, 5m high school boundary wall with 3m cantilevered arm at 45° along Road L3					
		• Approx. 80m long, 4m high school boundary wall along Road L2					
		• Approx. 40m long, 3m high school boundary wall along Road L2					

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		Approx. 50m long, 4m high school boundary wall at possible school development near Tung Chung Area 39					
		• Approx. 120m long, 5m high vertical barrier with 3m cantilevered arm at 45° at the corner at junction between Chung Mun Road and Road L24					
		Approx. 210m long LNRS along Chung Mun Road					
		Approx. 160m long LNRS along Road L24					
		Approx. 160m long LNRS along Road L30					
Operatio	nal Noise (I	Fixed Noise)					
S4.6.4	N6	For existing and planned NSRs which are located near to the proposed noise sources, the following tentative noise mitigation measures are considered:  • All the pumps should be enclosed inside building structures;  • Proper selection of quiet plant to reduce the tonality at NSRs;  • Installation of silencer / acoustic enclosure / acoustic louvers for the exhaust of ventilation system.  • For underground train stations, sound attenuators with sufficient attenuations can be installed to the ventilation shafts.  • Openings of ventilation system should be located away from NSRs.	Reduce operation fixed noise	Relevant government departments / Future Operator	All plant rooms where practicable	Prior to operation of the Project	Noise Control Ordinance and its TM, TM- EIAO
0	nal Noise (I	D. (1.37. to)					

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S4.8.4	N7	<ul> <li>Facade with no openable windows for residential block at B1-2</li> <li>1.5m long architectural fin at B1-2</li> <li>Before Phase 3 is occupied:</li> <li>It should be noted that Railway Stations at TCE and TCW and its associated railway system is a Designated Project under Item A.2 of Schedule 2 of TM-EIAO. Hence, the proposed mitigation measures are tentative for cumulative assessment purpose in this EIA and all the mitigation measures will be revised by the railway operator during their Schedule 2 EIA.</li> <li>Approx. 325m long, semi enclosure along the tracks of Tung Chung Line facing B0-2 and COM-1</li> <li>Approx. 210m long, semi enclosure along the tracks of Tung Chung Line facing A1-2 and C1-1</li> <li>Approx. 390m long, semi enclosure along the track of Tung Chung Line to Tung Chung direction facing C1-1 to C2-1</li> <li>Approx. 630m long, semi enclosure along the track of Tung Chung Line to Hong Kong direction facing C1-1 and C2-1</li> </ul>	Reduce operation rail noise	government	Refer to Figure 6.1, Figure 6.1a-b, Figure 6.2, Figures 6.2a-b, Figures 6.3a-d, Figure 6.4, and Figures 6.4a-e	population intake	Noise Control Ordinance and its TM, TM- EIAO

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Water Q	uality (Const	ruction Phase)					
S5.4.3	W1	<ul> <li>General Construction Activities</li> <li>In accordance with the Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage, Environmental Protection Department, 1994 (ProPECC PNI/94), best management practices should be implemented on site as far as practicable. The best practices are detailed below:</li> <li>At the start of site establishment, perimeter cut-off drains to direct off-site water around the site should be constructed with internal drainage works. Channels, earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to direct stormwater to silt removal facilities.;</li> <li>Diversion of natural stormwater should be provided as far as possible. The design of temporary on-site drainage should prevent runoff going through site surface, construction machinery and equipment in order to avoid or minimize polluted runoff. Sedimentation tanks with sufficient capacity, constructed from pre-formed individual cells of approximately 6 to 8 m3 capacities, are recommended as a general mitigation measure which can be used for settling surface runoff prior to disposal. The system capacity shall be flexible and able to handle multiple inputs from a variety of sources and suited to applications where the influent is pumped;</li> <li>The dikes or embankments for flood protection should be implemented around the boundaries of earthwork areas. Temporary ditches should be provided to facilitate the runoff discharge into an appropriate watercourse, through a silt/sediment trap. The silt/sediment traps should be incorporated in the permanent drainage channels to enhance deposition rates;</li> </ul>	To minimize water quality impact from construction site runoff and general construction activities	Contractor	All construction sites where applicable	Construction stage	Water Pollution Control Ordinance     ProPECC PN1/94     TM-EIAO     TM-DSS
		• The design of efficient silt removal facilities should be					

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		based on the guidelines in Appendix A1 of ProPECC PN 1/94. The detailed design of the sand/silt traps should be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of construction;					
		Construction works should be programmed to minimize surface excavation works during the rainy seasons (April to September). All exposed earth areas should be completed and vegetated as soon as possible after earthworks have been completed. If excavation of soil cannot be avoided during the rainy season, or at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, exposed slope surfaces should be covered by tarpaulin or other means;					
		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 following rainstorms. Deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly and disposed of by spreading evenly over stable, vegetated areas;					
		If the excavation of trenches in wet periods is necessary, it should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. Water pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities;					
		All open stockpiles of construction materials (for example, aggregates, sand and fill material) should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms. Measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system;					
		Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm runoff being					

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		directed into foul sewers;					
		Precautions to be taken at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted, and actions to be taken during or after rainstorms are summarized in Appendix A2 of ProPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to the control of silty surface runoff during storm events;					
		<ul> <li>All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving a construction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads. An adequately designed and sited wheel washing facilities should be provided at every construction site exit where practicable. Wash-water should have sand and silt settled out and removed at least on a weekly basis to ensure the continued efficiency of the process. The section of access road leading to, and exiting from, the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved with sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public roads and drains;</li> </ul>					
		Oil interceptors should be provided in the drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources. The oil interceptors should be emptied and cleaned regularly to prevent the release of oil and grease into the storm water drainage system after accidental spillage. A bypass should be provided for the oil interceptors to prevent flushing during heavy rain;					
		Construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid water quality impacts;					
		All fuel tanks and storage areas should be provided with locks and sited on sealed areas, within bunds of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank to prevent spilled fuel oils from reaching water sensitive.					

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		<ul> <li>Regular environmental audit on the construction site should be carried out in order to prevent any malpractices.         Notices should be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the water bodies, mangroves and open sea.     </li> </ul>					
S5.4.3	W2	<ul> <li>Sewage from workforce</li> <li>Portable chemical toilets and sewage holding tanks are recommended for handling the construction sewage generated by the workforce. A licensed contractor should be employed to provide appropriate and adequate portable toilets and be responsible for appropriate disposal and maintenance;</li> <li>Notices should be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the nearby environment during the construction phase of the Project;</li> <li>Regular environmental audit on the construction site should be conducted in order to provide an effective control of any malpractices and achieve continual improvement of environmental performance on site.</li> </ul>	To minimize water quality from sewage effluent in construction phase	Contractor	All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	Water Pollution Control Ordinance     TM-DSS
S5.4.3	W3	Construction Works and Bridge Works near Tung Chung Stream  • Use precast structures or other similar approaches	To prevent any construction works in river and avoid any direct water quality impact to Tung Chung Stream	Contractor	All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	• ProPECC PN1/94
S5.4.3	W4	<ul> <li>Construction Works of Sewage Pumping Stations</li> <li>A buffer zone of about 20m or about 30m will be zoned to</li> </ul>	To avoid any direct water quality impact to Tung Chung Stream	Contractor	All construction sites where	Construction stage	• ProPECC PN1/94

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		prevent any construction works near river.			practicable		
S5.4.3	W5	<ul> <li>Construction Work of Fresh Water and Salt Water Reservoirs</li> <li>Good site management as stipulated in ProPECC PN1/94 will be fully implemented to avoid polluted liquid or solid wastes from falling into the river waters or drainage.</li> </ul>	To avoid water quality impact	Contractor	All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	• ProPECC PN1/94
S5.4.3	W6	<ul> <li>Construction of Storm Water Management Facilities and Polder Scheme</li> <li>Good site management as stipulated in ProPECC PN1/94 will be fully implemented to avoid polluted liquid or solid wastes from falling into the river waters or drainage.</li> </ul>	To avoid any direct water quality impact to Tung Chung Stream		All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	• ProPECC PN1/94
S5.4.3	W7	Groundwater and Runoff for Tunnel Works  • Cut-and-Cover method for the underpass at Road D1 in Tung Chung East to minimise the intrusion of groundwater. Good site management as stipulated in ProPECC PN1/94 will be fully implemented to avoid polluted liquid or solid wastes from falling into the river waters or drainage.	To avoid water quality impact	Contractor	All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	• ProPECC PN1/94
S5.5.8	W8	<ul> <li>Good Management Practice in Construction Phase</li> <li>The following good site management practices shall be adopted for the filling works:</li> <li>Water quality monitoring shall be implemented to ensure effective control of water pollution and recommend additional mitigation measures required;</li> <li>The decent speed of grabs shall be controlled to minimize the seabed impact and to reduce the volume of overdredging;</li> <li>A perimeter silt curtain shall be installed during the entire</li> </ul>	To avoid water quality impact	Contractor	All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	• ProPECC PN1/94

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		reclamation periods;					
		Barges or hoppers shall not be filled to a level which will cause overflow of materials or pollution of water during loading or transportation;					
		Excess materials shall be cleaned from the decks and exposed fittings of barges before the vessels are moved;					
		Plants should not be operated with leaking pipes and any pipe leakages shall be repaired quickly;					
		Adequate freeboard shall be maintained on barges to reduce the likelihood of decks being washed by wave action;					
		<ul> <li>All vessels should be sized so that adequate clearance is maintained between vessels and the seabed in all tide conditions, to ensure that undue turbidity is not generated by turbulence from vessel movement or propeller wash; and</li> </ul>					
		• The works shall not cause foam, oil, grease, litter or other objectionable matter to be present in the water within and adjacent to the works site.					
S5.5.8	W9	The recovered C&D materials for filling would be ensured no floating or non-inert material by visual inspection, quality assurance, etc.	To avoid water quality impact	Contractor	All construction sites where practicable	Construction stage	• Waste Disposal Ordinance

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Water Qu	ality (Opera	tional Phase)					
S5.6.10	W10	<ul> <li>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to TCV East, North and West SPS, upgraded CMRSPS, proposed TCE West SPS and TCE East SPS</li> <li>100% standby pump capacity with spare pump of 50% pump capacity</li> <li>Dual-feed power supply</li> <li>Wet well storage providing up to 6-hours ADWF capacity (equivalent to about 4 hours of response time during peak flow condition); and</li> <li>Emergency communication mechanism amongst relevant government departments.</li> </ul>	To prevent the impact due to the emergency discharge at TCW and TCE	DSD	Proposed Sewage Pumping Station at TCW and TCE	Operational Stage	• DSD's Sewerage Manual
S5.6.10	W11	<ul> <li>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to gravity sewers and rising mains</li> <li>Adopt high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe for proposed gravity sewers and rising mains.</li> <li>Further protection on proposed rising mains with concrete surround will be provided to mitigate the risk of bursting.</li> </ul>	To minimize the risk of bursting and hence bursting discharge from gravity sewers and rising mains	DSD	Proposed rising mains within TCE and TCW	Operational Stage	-
S5.6.10	W12	Maintenance Dredging for the Proposed Marina  Silt curtain should be deployed to reduce the sediment dispersion from the dredging inside the marina.	To reduce the sediment dispersion	Future operator	Proposed marina at TCE	Operational Stage	-

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Sewage d	and Sewerag	e Treatment Implications					
S6.5.4	SS1	<ul> <li>Emergency Discharge of Proposed TCV West SPS, TCV East SPS, TCV North SPS and Upgraded CMRSPS</li> <li>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to TCV East, North and West SPS, and upgraded CMRSPS:         <ul> <li>100% standby pumping capacity within each SPS, with spare pump up to 50% pumping capacity stockpiled in each SPS for any emergency use</li> </ul> </li> <li>Twin rising mains</li> <li>Dual-feed power supply</li> <li>Emergency storage facilities up to 6-hours ADWF capacity; and</li> <li>Emergency communication mechanism amongst relevant government departments.</li> </ul>	To prevent the impact due to the emergency discharge at TCW	DSD	Proposed Sewage Pumping Station at TCW	Operational stage	N/A
S6.5.4	SS2	<ul> <li>Emergency Discharge of Proposed TCE West SPS and TCE         East SPS     </li> <li>In order to minimize the impact due to the emergency discharge, the following precautionary measures shall be included in the design of sewage pumping station:         <ul> <li>100% standby pumping capacity within each SPS, with spare pump up to 50% pumping capacity stockpiled in each SPS for any emergency use</li> <li>Twin rising mains</li> <li>Dual-feed power supply</li> <li>Emergency storage facilities up to 6-hours ADWF capacity; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>Emergency communication mechanism amongst relevant</li> </ul>	To minimize the impact due to the emergency discharge at TCE	DSD	Proposed Sewage Pumping Station at TCE	Operational stage	N/A

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		government departments.					
S6.5.4	SS3	The following mitigation measures will be implemented to prevent pipe bursting on Rising Mains within TCE and TCW:  • Strong pipe – use HDPE pipe with welded joints  • Concrete encasement – concrete surround all rising mains	To minimize the risk of bursting and hence bursting discharge from gravity sewers and rising mains		Proposed rising mains within TCE and TCW		N/A

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Waste Ma	nagement (	Construction Waste)					
S7.4.1	WM1	<ul> <li>Good Site Practices</li> <li>The following good site practices are recommended throughout the construction activities:         <ul> <li>nomination of an approved personnel, such as a site manager, to be responsible for the implementation of good site practices, arrangements for collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility, of all wastes generated at the site;</li> <li>training of site personnel in site cleanliness, appropriate waste management procedures and concepts of waste reduction, reuse and recycling;</li> <li>provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection for disposal;</li> <li>imposition of penalty system on Contractors' improper behaviours when illegal dumping and landfilling outside their respective construction sites, i.e. on nearby farmlands and riverbanks, are reported;</li> <li>appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers;</li> <li>regular cleaning and maintenance programme for drainage systems, sumps and oil interceptors; and</li> <li>the contractor should prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP) as part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in accordance with the ETWB TC(W) No.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Minimize generation during construction	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	Waste Disposal Ordinance
		19/2005 for construction phase. The EMP should be submitted to the Engineer for approval. Mitigation measures proposed in the EIA Report and the EM&A Manual should be adopted.					

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S7.4.1	WM2	<ul> <li>Waste Reduction Measures</li> <li>Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design phase, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices. The following recommendations are proposed to achieve reduction:</li> <li>segregate and store different types of waste in different containers, skip or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal;</li> <li>proper storage and site practices to minimize the potential for damage and contamination of construction materials;</li> <li>plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimize amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste;</li> <li>sort out demolition debris and excavated materials from demolition works to recover reusable/recyclable portions (i.e. soil, broken concrete, metal etc.);</li> <li>provide training to workers on the importance of appropriate waste management procedures, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling.</li> </ul>	Reduce waste generation	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	• Waste Disposal Ordinance
S7.4.1	WM3	<ul> <li>Storage of Waste</li> <li>The following recommendation should be implemented to minimize the impacts:</li> <li>waste such as soil should be handled and stored well to ensure secure containment; and</li> <li>Depends on actual site activities, certain locations within the site area would be used for storage of waste to enhance reuse. However, there would not be any designated location for storage of waste, and the storage locations would need to be adjusted to suite actual site conditions;</li> </ul>	Good site practice to minimize the waste generation and recycle the C&D materials as far as practicable so as to reduce the amount for final disposal		All construction sites	Construction stage	<ul> <li>Land         (Miscellaneous         Provisions)         Ordinance</li> <li>Waste Disposal         Ordinance</li> <li>ETWB TCW         No. 19/2005</li> </ul>

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S7.4.1	WM4	Collection and Transportation of Waste  The following recommendation should be implemented to minimize the impacts:  • remove waste in timely manner;  • employ the trucks with cover or enclosed containers for waste transportation;  • obtain relevant waste disposal permits from the appropriate authorities; and  • disposal of waste should be done at licensed waste disposal facilities.	Minimize waste impacts from storage	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction stage	Waste Disposal Ordinance
S7.4.1	WM5	<ul> <li>Excavated and C&amp;D Materials</li> <li>Wherever practicable, C&amp;D materials should be segregated from other wastes to avoid contamination and ensure acceptability at public fill reception facilities or reclamation sites. The following mitigation measures should be implemented in handling the excavated and C&amp;D materials:         <ul> <li>maintain temporary stockpiles and reuse excavated fill material for backfilling;</li> <li>carry out on-site sorting;</li> <li>make provisions in the Contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate; and</li> <li>implement a trip-ticket system for each works contract to ensure that the disposal of C&amp;D materials are properly documented and verified, so as to avoid the illegal dumping and landfilling of C&amp;D materials on farmlands/ riverbanks at TCW;</li> </ul> </li> <li>The recommended C&amp;D materials handling should include:</li> </ul>	Minimize waste impacts from excavated and C&D materials	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction Stage	<ul> <li>Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance</li> <li>Waste Disposal Ordinance</li> <li>ETWB TCW No. 19/2005</li> <li>Project Administrative Handbook for Civil Engineering Works, 2012 Edition</li> </ul>

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		On-site sorting of C&D materials					
		Reuse of C&D materials					
		Use of Standard Formwork and Planning of Construction Materials purchasing					
S7.4.1	WM6	Provision of Wheel Wash Facilities  Wheel wash facilities have to be provided at the site entrance before the trucks leaving the works area. Dust disturbance due to the trucks transportation to the public road network could be minimized by such arrangement.	Minimize waste impacts from trucks transportation	Contractor	All construction sites	Construction Stage	N/A
\$7.4.1	WM7	Excavated Contaminated Soil  As a precaution, it is recommended that standard good site practice should be implemented during the construction phase to minimize any potential exposure to contaminated soils or groundwater.	Remediate contaminated soil	Contractor	All construction sites where applicable	Construction stage	<ul> <li>Practice Guide for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Land</li> </ul>
S7.4.1	WM8	<ul> <li>Excavated Marine Sediments</li> <li>Reference has been made to the sediment testing results.</li> <li>Possible mitigation measures to handle the contaminated/uncontaminated sediment are summarized as follows.</li> <li>All construction plant and equipment shall be designed and maintained to minimise the risk of silt, sediments, contaminants or other pollutants being released into the water column or deposited in the locations other than designated location.</li> <li>All vessels shall be sized such that adequate draft is maintained between vessels and the sea bed at all states of the tide to ensure that undue turbidity is not generated by turbulence from vessel movement or propeller wash.</li> <li>Adequate freeboard shall be maintained on barges to</li> </ul>	Handle excavated sediment	Contractor	All construction sites where applicable	Construction stage	• ETWB-TCW 34/2002

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		ensure that decks are not washed by wave action.					
S7.4.1	WM9	<ul> <li>Dumping of excavated sediment</li> <li>Keep and produce logs and other records to demonstrate compliance and ensure journeys are consistent with designated locations</li> <li>Comply with the conditions in the dumping permit.</li> <li>All bottom dumping vessels (hopper barges) shall be fitted with tight fittings seals to their bottom openings to prevent leakage of material.</li> <li>The excavated sediment shall be placed into the disposal pit by bottom dumping.</li> <li>Contaminated marine mud shall be transported by split barge of not less than 750m³ capacity and capable of rapid opening and discharge at the disposal site.</li> <li>Discharge shall be undertaken rapidly and the hoppers shall be closed immediately. Sediment adhering to the sides of the hopper shall not be washed out of the hopper and the hopper shall remain closed until the barge returns to the disposal site.</li> <li>For Type 3 special disposal treatment, sealing of contaminant with geosynthetic containment before dropping into designated mud pit. A geosynthetic containment method is a method whereby the sediments are sealed in geosynthetic containers and, the containers would be dropped into the designated contaminated mud pit where they would be covered by further mud disposal and later by the mud pit capping at the disposal site, thereby fulfilling the requirements for fully confined mud disposal.</li> </ul>	Handle excavated sediment	Contractor	All construction sites where applicable	Construction stage	• ETWB-TCW 34/2002
S7.4.1	WM10	Chemical Waste	Control the chemical waste and ensure proper	Contractor	All construction	Construction stage	

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		If chemical wastes are produced at the construction site, the Contractors should register with EPD as chemical waste producer. Chemical wastes should be stored in appropriate containers and collected by a licensed chemical waste collector. Chemical wastes (e.g. spent lubricant oil) should be	storage, handling and disposal.		sites		(Chemical Waste) General) Regulation
		recycled at an appropriate facility as far as possible, while the chemical waste that cannot be recycled should be disposed of at either the Chemical Waste Treatment Centre, or another licensed facility, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation.					• Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste
S7.4.1	WM11	General Refuse     General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins separately from construction and chemical wastes. Recycling bins should also be placed to encourage recycling.	Minimize production of the general refuse and avoid odour, pest and litter impacts		All construction sites	Construction stage	Waste Disposal Ordinance
		<ul> <li>Preferably enclosed and covered areas should be provided for general refuse collection and routine cleaning for these areas should also be implemented to keep areas clean.</li> <li>A reputable waste collector should be employed to remove general refuse on a daily basis.</li> </ul>					
S7.4.1	WM12	Floating Refuse accumulated along the seawall  The floating refuse along seawall should be collected to avoid accumulation. In addition, proper seawall design should be employed, and regular checking and cleaning of floating refuse should be implemented.	Control floating refuse and ensure proper disposal	Contractor	Construction sites along seawall	Construction stage	Waste Disposal Ordinance
Waste Ma	ınagement (	Operational Waste)					
S7.4.2	WM13	Illegal dumping and landfilling	Prevent waste from	Relevant	All	Operational stage	

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		As a Development Permission Area (DPA) plan will be issued by the Town Planning Board as a temporary measure before the formal Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) for Tung Chung New Town Extension is adopted, statutory right to guide and control the development and use of land would be authorised. Should there be illegal dumping and landfilling observed/ reported on nearby farmlands and riverbanks, the government authority should take all necessary actions including but not limited to prosecution to remediate the circumstances.	illegal dumping and landfilling	government departments	construction		
\$7.4.2	WM14	<ul> <li>Municipal Solid Waste</li> <li>A reputable waste collector should be employed to remove general refuse on a daily basis.</li> <li>A 4-bin recycling system for paper, metals, plastics and glass should be adopted together with a general refuse bin. They should be placed in prominent places to promote waste separation at source. All recyclable materials should be collected by recyclers.</li> </ul>	Remove general refuse generated from the proposed development	FEHD/ Relevant Operators	All construction sites	Operational stage	Waste Disposal Ordinance
S7.4.2	WM15	Chemical Waste     Localized chemical waste storage areas should be located close to the source of waste generation for temporary storage. Drum-type containers with proper labelling should be used to collect chemical wastes for storage at the designated areas.      A licensed collector should be employed for the chemical waste collection and the chemical wastes	Reduce chemical waste due to waste handling	Contractors/ Relevant Operators	All construction sites	Operational stage	
		<ul> <li>chemical waste collection and the chemical wastes should be disposed at an appropriate facility, such as Chemical Waste Treatment Centre (CWTC) in Tsing Yi.</li> <li>Collection receipts issued by the licensed collector showing the quantities and types of chemical waste taken off-site and details of the treatment facility should be kept for record.</li> </ul>					

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S7.4.2	WM16	<ul> <li>Floating Refuse accumulated along seawall</li> <li>The floating refuse along seawall should be collected to avoid accumulation.</li> </ul>	Control floating refuse and ensure proper disposal		Along seawall	Operational stage	Waste Disposal Ordinance
S7.4.2	WM17	Floating Refuse inside Marina  • Floating refuse at the marina will be collected and disposed by the licensed waste collector and as required.	Reduce floating refuse washing up onto marina by currents and wind	-	Marina	Operational stage	Waste Disposal Ordinance

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Land Con	tamination						
S8.4.1	LCI	Undertaking environmental Site Inspection (SI) for all potentially contaminated sites as listed in the Contamination Assessment Plan (CAP).	contamination potential before the		All potentially contaminate d sites as listed in the CAP	Prior to the construction stage	<ul> <li>Annex 19 of the TM-EIAO, Guidelines for Assessment of Impact On Sites of Cultural Heritage and Other Impacts (Section 3 : Potential Contaminated Land Issues);</li> <li>Guidance Manual for Use of Risk-Based Remediation Goals (RBRGs) for Contaminated Land Management;</li> <li>Guidance Notes for Contaminated Land Assessment and Remediation; and</li> <li>Practice Guide for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Land</li> </ul>

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							• Recommendation s in Health Risk Assessment
S8.4.2	LC2	Re-appraisal would be required for the surveyed sites, other remaining areas of the PDAs and the works areas for the associated infrastructures because the development of these sites/ areas would only commence a number of years later, which may allow changes in the land usage of these sites and may give rise to potential land contamination issues.  The Project Proponent's appointed consultant would prepare a supplementary CAP presenting the findings of the reappraisal and strategy of the recommended SI, if required, and submit to EPD for review and approval.	, , ,		All the surveyed sites as listed in the CAP, other remaining areas of the PDAs and works areas for the associated infrastructur es	Prior to the construction stage	Ditto
S8.5	LC3	After approval of the supplementary CAP and upon completion of the SI works, the PP should prepare and submit a Contamination Assessment Report (CAR) for all potentially contaminated sites listed in the CAP to EPD for agreement.	Present the findings of SI and evaluate the level and extent of potential contamination		All the surveyed sites as listed in the CAP, other remaining areas of the PDAs and works areas for the associated infrastructures	Prior to the construction stage	Ditto
S.8.5	LC4	Preparation and submission of Remediation Action Plan (RAP) to EPD for agreement if land contamination is confirmed.	Recommend appropriate mitigation measures for the contaminated soil and groundwater identified in the	Detailed Design	All the surveyed sites as listed in the CAP, other remaining	Prior to the construction stage	Ditto

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			assessment if remediation is required		areas of the PDAs and works areas for the associated infrastructu res		
S.8.5	LC5	Preparation and submission of Remediation Report (RR) to EPD for agreement.	Demonstrate that the decontamination work is adequate and is carried out in accordance with the endorsed CAR and RAP	Detailed Design Consultant /	All the surveyed sites as listed in the CAP, other remaining areas of the PDAs and works areas for the associated infrastructures	Prior to the construction stage	Ditto

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Ecology	( Design Ph	ase)					
S9.8.1	EC1	Development under the Project have avoided all the recognised sites of conservation importance, including Country Parks,	To protect the recognised sites of conservation importance and habitats inside	PlanD	TCW	RODP	Not available
S9.8.1	EC2	About 30m buffer zone at the two main branches and the joined outlet section of Tung Chung Stream; and about 20m buffer for the major tributary at Ngau Au of Tung Chung Stream	To protect the Tung Chung Stream	PlanD	Tung Chung Stream	RODP	Not available
S9.8.2	EC3	Detailed designs should avoid the encroachment of important habitats (e.g. Fung Shui Wood) within the Project Site	To protect the important habitats within Project Site	PlanD	TCW	Design Phase	Not available
S9.8.2	EC4	Detailed designs of noise barriers to prevent bird collision	To prevent bird collision	HyD	Noise barriers	Design Phase	• Guidelines on Design of Noise Barriers
S9.8.2	EC5	Measures and suitable designs of sewage pumping stations to prevent emergency discharge accidents in TCE and TCW  100% standby pumping capacity within each SPS, with spare pump up to 50% pumping capacity stockpiled in each SPS for any emergency use  Twin rising mains  Dual-feed power supply  Emergency storage facilities up to 6-hours ADWF capacity; and  Emergency communication mechanism amongst relevant government departments.	To protect the water bodies from impacts due to emergency discharge in TCE and TCW	DSD	Proposed and Upgraded Sewage pumping stations at TCE and TCW	Design Phase	• DSD standards

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Ecology (	Construction	on Phase)					
S9.8.2	EC6	Adoption of non-dredged reclamation method	To maintain the marine water quality	Contractor	Reclamation area of TCE and Road P1	Construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S9.8.3	EC7	Compensation woodland planting	To compensate loss of woodland, fung shui wood and orchard	Contractor	Uphill of Sheung Lei Pai FSW and Tung Chung Road	Construction phase	EIA     Contractual requirements
S9.8.3	EC8	Planting of emergent plant	To provide habitats for this Jhora Scrub Hopper, and to compensate the loss of their habitats (wet abandoned agricultural land) in northern section of Fong Yuen	DSD / Contractor	Inside the future River Park	Construction phase	EIA     Contractual requirements
S9.8.3	EC9	Capture-and-translocation exercise	Minimize the potential impact to amphibian species of conservation importance including Romer's Tree Frog and Chinese Bullfrog due to site formation	For public works, provided by the government departments responsible for the construction of those public works or the site formation works.  For TCV-1 and	Public works near the eastern branch of Tung Chung Stream, in particular 1) the River Park, 2) the Distributor Road along	Capture-and- translocation exercise before commencement of site formation	<ul> <li>EIA</li> <li>Contractual requirements</li> <li>Explanatory statement of the OZP (for private lots)</li> </ul>

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				TCV-5, where the lands within mostly belong to private lots, the future project proponents of those private lots, via the established mechanism for land transaction application.	the eastern branch of Tung Chung Stream, 3) the road upgrade along the existing Shek Mun Kap Road, and 4) the attenuation and treatment ponds in TCV-k, TCV-e, TCV-l, TCV-c, and TCV-n.  Also be required in private lands in TCV-1 and TCV-5		
S9.8.3	EC10	Preservation and/or Transplantation of plant species of conservation importance and the following monitoring of preserved/transplanted plant individuals	Protection of plant species of conservation importance	For public works, provided by the government departments responsible for the construction of those public works or the site formation works.	Within construction sites  All areas for public works  Also be required in private lands	For preservation and/or transplantation, before commencement of site formation.	Contractual requirements

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				For TCV-1, where the lands within mostly belong to private lots, the future project proponents of those private lots, via the established mechanism for land transaction application.	in TCV-1.		
S9.8.3	EC11	Defining and maintaining construction site boundaries (including erection of site hoarding, fences etc.)	Screen construction disturbance to the nearby habitats	Contractor	Along the boundary of construction sites and buffer zones of Tung Chung Streams, along the boundary of mature woodland and Fung Shui Wood, and along the boundary between TCV-6 and the middle section of Fong Yuen	Before commencement of site formation	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S9.8.3	EC12	Protection of Tung Chung Stream	Minimize the potential water pollution due to	Contractor	Within construction	Construction	• EIA

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			construction of road crossings or other works near Tung Chung Stream		sites	phase	• Contractual requirements
S9.8.3	EC13	Implementation of standard site practices	Minimize the potential impact due to dust, noise and runoff during construction phase	Contractor	Within construction sites	Construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S9.8.4	EC14	Adopting Eco-shoreline design	To mitigate the impact of the marine loss	CEDD	Along future seawall	Construction stage	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S9.8.4	EC15	Strict enforcement on no-dumping	Minimise the potential impact to marine habitats	Contractor	In reclamation area as well as all works area and travel route of works vessels	Before and during construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
\$9.8.4	EC16	Spill response plan	Minimise the potential impact to marine habitats	Contractor	In reclamation area as well as all works area and travel route of works vessels	Before and during construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S.9.8.4	EC17	Control and minimization of marine traffic by including using larger-sized barges, land transportation of materials, reuse of excavation and C&D materials and speed limits &	Reduce marine traffic	Contractor	In reclamation area as well	Construction phase	• EIA • Contractual

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Timing	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
		regular routes of works vessels			as all works area and travel route of works vessels		requirements
S9.8.4	EC18	Dolphin exclusion zone and dolphin watching plan	Protection of CWD	Contractor	In reclamation area as well as all works area	Construction phase	EIA     Contractual requirements
S9.8.4	EC19	Speed limits and regular routes of works vessels; Prepare and submit a "Works Vessel Travel Route Plan"	Protection of CWD	Contractor	In reclamation area as well as all works area	Construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S9.11.1	EC20	Monitoring of compensatory planting woodland	Monitor the survival of trees and establishment of the woodland	CEDD/ Contractor	Areas of compensator y woodland planting	Quarterly for 3 years after completion of planting works	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S9.11.1	EC21	Monitoring of translocated amphibians	Monitor the effectiveness of the translocation programme	Public works: Responsible government departments / Contractor Private lots: Private developers	Release sites for translocated amphibians	After translocation exercise.  At least three surveys in each release site during the breeding season, preferably monthly between April and June,	<ul> <li>EIA</li> <li>Contractual requirements</li> <li>Explanatory statement of the OZP (for private lots)</li> </ul>
S9.11.1	EC22	Monitoring of preserved / transplanted plant species	Monitor and evaluate	Public works:	Construction	After	• EIA

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			the effectiveness of the preservation and transplantation programme.	Responsible government departments / Contractor Private lots: Private developers	sites for preserved plants; recipient sites for transplanted plants	transplantation or preservation.  For transplanted individuals, for two years, monthly for the first year, and then quarterly for the second year.  For the preserved individuals, monthly throughout the construction.	requirements
S9.11.1	EC23	Monitoring of Tung Chung Stream and Wong Lung Hang Stream EISs	Protect the EISs	Contractor	Tung Chung Stream and Wong Lung Hang Stream	Construction phase and post- construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
9.11.2	EC24	Monitoring of Tung Chung Bay and Tai Ho Wan	Protect Tung Chung Bay and Tai Ho Wan	Contractor	Tung Chung Bay and Tai Ho Wan	Construction phase and post- construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
Ecology (	Operationa	l Phase)					
S9.11.1	EC25	Monitoring of emergent plant inside River Park	Monitor the survival of emergent plant	DSD/ Contractor	Three months after completion of planting in future River Park	Quarterly for 2 years after completion of planting works	<ul><li>EIA</li><li>Contractual requirements</li></ul>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures		Implementation Agent	Location / Timing	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
9.11.2	EC26	Eco-shoreline monitoring	Monitor the colonisation and establishment of fauna and/or flora, water quality, and recruitments of fisheries species	CEDD/ Contractor	Eco- shoreline at TCE PDA reclamation	phase twice in	• EIA • Contractual requirements

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Fisheries	S						
S10.8	F1	Good Site Practices	To protect the fisheries resources	Contractor	In reclamation area	Construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S10.8	F2	No dumping	To protect the fisheries resources	Contractor	In reclamation area	Construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S10.8	F3	Spill response plan	To protect the fisheries resources	Contractor	In reclamation area	Construction phase	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S10.9	F4	Follow the mitigation measures proposed in the water quality assessment for the construction and operation phases of the project.	To protect the fisheries resources	Contractor	Waters in Northern Lantau	Construction phase and operation phase	
S10.9	F5	Follow the mitigation measure of eco-shoreline in ecology chapter for the construction and operation phases of the project.	To enhance the fisheries resources	Contractor	Eco- shorelines	Construction phase and operation phase	

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Landsca	pe and Visua	d (Construction Phase)					
S11.7 MM1	LV1	Optimisation of Construction Areas & Providing Temporary Landscape on Temporary Construction — Construction areas' control shall be enforced, where possible, to ensure that the landscape and visual impacts arising from the construction activities are minimised.  It includes reduction of the extent of working areas and temporary works areas, management on storing and using the construction equipment and materials, and consideration of detailed schedules to shorten the construction period. Temporary landscape treatments are considered to be adopted such as applying hydro-seeding on temporary stockpiles and reclamation areas to alleviate the potential impacts.	Minimise the landscape and visual impacts arising from the construction activities	Relevant Government Departments / Private Sector	Through-out Tung Chung West (TCW) area and Tung Chung East (TCE) area	Construction Phase	
S11.7 MM2	LV2	Minimize Topographical Change – The footprint of construction elements and temporary works areas should be optimised to reduce topographical/ landform changes, as well as reduce land take and interference with natural terrain. Where there is a need to significantly cut into the existing landform, retaining walls and cut slopes should be considered as appropriate.  To minimize landform changes and land resumption, earthworks and engineered slopes should be designed to be a visually interesting, compatible with the surrounding landscape and to mimic the natural contouring and terrain as appropriate.	Reduce topographical changes and minimize land resumption	Relevant Government Departments / Private Sector	Through-out TCW area	Prior to Construction & Construction Phase	• GEO Publication No/1/2011, Technical Guidelines on Landscape Treatment for Slopes
S11.7 MM3	LV3	Preservation of Potentially Registerable OVTs, Rare and Protective Vegetation – Exiting trees to be retained within the Project Site should be carefully protected during construction. In particular Potentially Registerable OVTs are considered to be preserved according to ETWB	Protect and Preserve Trees	Relevant Government Departments / Private Sector	Onsite, particularly for TCW area	Prior to Construction & Construction Phase	• ETWB TC(W) No.29/2004 and DEVB TC(W)

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		Technical Circular (Works) No. 29/2004. Rare and Protective Vegetation shall be protected following Forestry Regulations (Cap.96) and Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap.586). Detailed Tree Protection Specification shall be provided in the Contract Specification according to DEVB TCW No. 10/2013 Tree Preservation. Following DEVB (GLTM) Guidelines for Tree Preservation during Development, the Contractor shall be required to submit, for approval, a detailed working method statement for the protection of trees prior to undertaking any works adjacent to all retained trees, including trees in contractor's works areas.  A detailed tree survey will be carried out for the Tree Removal Application (TRA) process which will be carried out at the later detailed design stage of the Project. The detailed tree survey will propose which trees should be retained, transplanted or felled and will include details of tree protection measures for those trees to be retained.					No.10/2013.  • Greening, Landscape and Tree Management Section (GLTM) of the Development Bureau, Guidelines on Tree Preservation during Development (April, 2015)
S11.7 MM4	LV4	Transplanting of Existing Trees – Trees unavoidably affected by the Project works should be transplanted where practical. Trees should be transplanted straight to their final receptor locations within the site and not held in a temporary nursery as far as possible.  A detailed Tree Transplanting Specification shall be provided in the Contract Specification, where applicable. Sufficient time for necessary tree root and crown preparation periods shall be allowed in the project programme. A detailed transplanting proposal will be submitted to relevant government departments for approval in accordance with DEVB TCW 10/2013 and LAO PN 7/2007 and final locations of transplanted trees should be agreed prior to commencement of the work.  For trees associated with highways e.g. roadside planting	Transplant Trees where suitable for transplantation	Relevant Government Departments / Private Sector	Onsite where possible, otherwise consider offsite locations	Prior to Construction & Construction Phase	<ul> <li>DEVB TC(W)         No.10/2013         and LAO         PN7/2007</li> <li>HyD         HQ/GN/13         Interim         Guidelines for         Tree         Transplanting         Works under         Highways         Department's         Vegetation         Maintenance</li> </ul>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementati on Agent	Location	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
		along highways, that are unavoidably affected and should be transplanted. HyD HQ/GN/13 'Interim Guidelines for Tree Transplanting Works under Highways Department's Vegetation Maintenance Ambit' should be referred to.					Ambit  GLTM of the Development Bureau, Guidelines on Tree Preservation during Development (April, 2015)
S11.7 MM5	LV5	Screen hoarding — To reduce negative visual impact, construction site hoarding should be erected around the site to screen pedestrian level views into the construction area from visual sensitive receivers.  Hoarding design should consider greening measures such as colour and form should be adopted to improve its visual appearance.	To screen undesirable views of the work site.	Relevant Government Departments / Private Sector	Through-out TCW and TCE areas	Construction Phase	
S11.7 MM6	LV6	Adopting Non-dredge Method for the Reclamation – In order to minimize the potential adverse impacts caused by the reclamation, a number of alternative construction methodologies has been critically examined. After considering all the options such as fully dredged, partially dredged and non-dredged methods for seawall construction and reclamation, non-dredged method for both the seawall construction and reclamation are recommended so as to minimize the generation of dredged sediment.	Minimize the potential adverse impacts caused by the reclamation	Relevant Government Departments / Private Sector	Through-out TCE area	Construction Phase	• Foreshore and Sea-bed (Reclamations) Ordinance (Cap.127)
S11.7 MM7	LV7	Protection of Natural Rivers and Streams – For all the natural rivers and streams inside the development area, in accordance with ETWB TCW 5/2005, consideration of protection measures should be made to minimize any impacts from the construction works, especially those	Protection of Natural Rivers and Streams Minimize the impacts from the construction works	Relevant Government Departments / Private Sector	Through-out TCW area	Prior to Construction & Construction Phase	<ul> <li>EPD ProPECC PN1/94 Construction Site Drainage.</li> <li>DSD Technical</li> </ul>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementati on Agent	Location	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
		development near Tung Chung Stream.  According to the latest RODP, a 30m buffer zone will be zoned as "CA". Precast structures or other similar approaches will be used to prevent / minimise any construction works in river and thus to avoid any direct water quality impact. Good site management as stipulated in ProPECC PN1/94 will be fully implemented to avoid polluted liquid or solid wastes from falling into the river waters.					Circular No. 2/2004.  • ETWB TC(W) No.5/2005  Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works
S11.7 MM8	LV8	Preservation of Natural Coastline – The natural coastline along the proposed "RO" of the RODP in TCW should be preserved. The remaining natural shorelines in Tung Chung Bay including sandy shores close to the Tung Chung old pier will be conserved as a Waterfront Park according to the latest RODP.	Preservation of Natural Coastline	Relevant Government Departments	Onsite where possible	Prior to Construction & Construction Phase	
S11.7 MM9	LV9	Providing Natural Rock Material/ Planting for Artificial Seawall – There would be inevitable permanent losses of marine waters (seabed and water column), and direct impacts on existing artificial seawalls due to the reclamation. To minimize the impacts, the design of the future seawall like 'eco-shoreline' could be improved to provide high ecological functions and mitigate the impact of the loss.	Mitigate the impacts on existing artificial seawalls	Relevant Government Departments	Onsite where possible	Prior to Construction & Construction Phase	
		An 'eco-shoreline' is any shoreline which provides beneficial functions to the local ecosystem through a range of active or passive solutions, whilst providing coastal protection. By means of using natural rock materials for artificial seawall and considering to introduce a native vegetation buffer directly behind the top of seawalls as appropriate to create habitat, shelter and a source of food					

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		for benefiting both terrestrial and aquatic species along the foreshore, these measures can help to enhance the ecological functions and 'natural-look' of the shoreline, and the potential impacts will be mitigated.					
Landscap	e and Visua	d (Operational Phase)					
S11.7 MM10	LV10	Compensatory Planting — Compensatory planting for felled trees shall be provided to the satisfaction of relevant Government departments. Required numbers and locations of compensatory trees shall be determined and agreed separately with Government during the Tree Removal Application process under DEVB TCW No. 10/2013 and LAO PN 7/2007.  The location of compensatory planting is proposed at the potential open areas such as open spaces, amenity areas, open areas of the streetscapes including roadside planting, as well as the open areas within development lots.  The species to be planted should be all native species, taken "Characteristics of Major Local Tree Species Propagated by AFCD" as a reference. A search of species to be planted will be conducted in a further detailed stage.	Compensate for trees and shrubs lost due to the Project	Relevant Government Departments / Private Sector	Onsite where possible, particular-ly for TCW area	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	DEVB TC(W)     No.10/2013     and LAO PN     7/2007.      GLTM of the     Development     Bureau,     Guidelines on     Tree     Preservation     during     Development     (April, 2015)
S11.7 MM11	LV11	Woodland Restoration – A search of area to mitigate the loss of woodland has been conducted. Priority has been given to the practicability of compensation of woodland within the boundary of RODP. Given the nature of the project is to provide development opportunities to satisfy the needs for the society in general and the aspirations of local communities, compensation of woodland is only possible for the areas beyond the RODP. It is considered that the areas adjoining the woodlands near the existing services reservoirs, and hillsides to the east of Tung Chung Road, would be suitable locations. The advantage of these locations is that there are existing woodlands immediately	Reprovide areas of woodland to compensate for those areas of quality woodland lost	CEDD/AFCD	In areas identified and as agreed with AFCD	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	DEVB     Technical     Circular Works     10/2013- Tree     Preservation      GLTM of the     Development     Bureau,     Guidelines on     Tree     Preservation

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		downhill to the location and the Sheung Ling Pei Fung Shui Wood is further downhill behind Sheung Ling Pei Village, planting new woodland areas adjoining existing woodlands would form an ecological linkage and increase the overall habitat size, and hence would help to enhance the ecological and landscape values in the long run.					during Development (April, 2015)
		It is noted that the compensation trees for landscape impacts will also be planted near the future service reservoirs. The tree species to be planted should be all native species for woodland compensation, and the two areas uphill to Sheung Ling Pei should also make reference to the existing tree species reported in Fung Shui Woods habitat.					
S11.7 MM12	LV12	Screen Planting – Tall screen/buffer trees and shrubs should be planted to screen proposed structures such as roads and buildings. This measure will form part of the compensatory planting and will improve compatibility with the surrounding environment and create a pleasant pedestrian environment.	To screen proposed structures  Improve compatibility with the surrounding environment	Relevant Government Departments	Through-out the working sites of the TCW and TCE areas	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	• HyD HQ/GN/15— Guidelines for Greening Works along Highways.
S11.7 MM13	LV13	Roadside Planting – Roadside greening is proposed alongside all roads within the possible developments. It will enhance local identity, if theme planting is used, and reduce visual impact through screening. At-grade road planting should be considered along central dividers and on road islands e.g. in the middle of roundabouts.	Soften the hard, straight edges and provide greening along the roads; Improve the visual amenity	Relevant Government Departments	Along new roads, and On appropriate viaducts	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	<ul> <li>HyD         HQ/GN/15-             Guidelines for Greening             Works along             Highways.     </li> <li>Development             Bureau             Technical             Circular Works             No.2/2012 -             Allocation of Space for Quality</li> </ul>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	-	Location	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
							Greening on Roads

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementati on Agent	Location	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
S11.7 MM14	LV14	Aesthetic Design of Built Development – The planning of the revised RODP has considered reducing potential visual impacts, enhancing visual amenity and keeping visual corridors. The proposed development will ensure the building massing is compatible with its surroundings. To improve visual amenity, natural building materials could be used on building facades. For example, stone and timber should be considered for architectural features; light earthy tone colours such as shades of green, shades of grey, shades of brown and off-white should be considered for the façade treatment to reduce the visibility of the development components. The form, textures, finishes and colours of the proposed development components should aim to be compatible with the existing surroundings. It would only be implemented for public developments/projects.	Improve visual amenity of the new buildings, keep visual corridors and integrate as possible into the surrounding landscape	Relevant Government Departments	Through-out the TCW and TCE areas	Prior to Construction, Maintenance in Operation Phase	<ul> <li>Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG) issued by the Planning Department (As at Aug 2011);</li> <li>PNAP APP- 152, Sustainable Building Design Guidelines</li> </ul>
S11.7 MM15	LV15	Maximise Greening on Structures – The Government has been actively promoting greening in buildings and structures such as bridges to improve the environment. This includes actively implementing rooftop greening or vertical greening, as where practicable to enhance the cityscape and mitigate the heat island effect in urban areas. For the new built forms in TCW and TCE, it is considered the implementation of the following greening measures could alleviate the landscape and visual impacts of new development and help the development blend in with its surrounding landscape:  • Sky Garden: Refuge floors or voids in building mass formed by partial removal of floor plates on certain building storeys or provision of freed up areas on certain building storeys provide opportunities for sky gardens for the proposed built development. It can allow views through the development to the background formed by the natural hillsides and	Maximise Greening coverage  Enhance visual amenity, create visual corridors and integrate as possible into the surrounding landscape	Relevant Government Departments	On appropriate buildings and structures	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	Development     Bureau     Technical     Circular     (Works) No.     3/2012 Site     Coverage of     Greenery for     Government     Building     Projects      PNAP APP-     152,     Sustainable     Building     Design     Guidelines

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		enhance the visual amenity effectively. For public developments, relevant technical document Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2012 Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects by Development Bureau in 2011 shall be referred to. For private developments, it is only applicable to sites with inadequate greening coverage and should be implemented in accordance with Sustainable Building Design Guidelines PNAP APP-152.					
		• Green Roof: The Architectural Services Department completed the Study on Green Roof Application in Hong Kong in 2007 which reviewed the latest concepts and design technology of green roof and recommended technical guidelines suitable for application in Hong Kong. The study will be taken into account to the new buildings to be built in TCW and TCE. Landscape and visual impact can be alleviated and the landscape and visual value can be enhanced. For private development, it is only applicable to sites with inadequate greening coverage and should be implemented in accordance with Sustainable Building Design Guidelines PNAP APP-152. Relevant technical document Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2012 Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects by Development Bureau in 2011 shall be reference. For public developments, relevant technical document Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2012 Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects by Development Bureau in 2011 shall be referred to. For private developments, it is only applicable to sites with inadequate greening coverage and should be implemented in accordance with Sustainable Building Design Guidelines PNAP APP-152.					
		Vertical Green: Planting of climbers to grow up					

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		vertical surfaces where appropriate (e.g. building edges), to soften hard structures and facilities. Relevant technical document Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2012 Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects by Development Bureau in 2011 shall be observed. For public developments, relevant technical document Technical Circular (Works) No. 3/2012 Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects by Development Bureau in 2011 shall be reference. For private development, it is only applicable to sites with inadequate greening coverage and should be implemented in accordance with Sustainable Building Design Guidelines PNAP APP-152.  • Greening on infrastructure: Planting could be provided on infrastructure such as bridges where appropriate to enhance greenery to soften its built edges. Screen planting could be provided near infrastructure to reduce any undesirable visual impacts.					
S11.7 MM16	LV16	Noise barrier design — The visual impact of noise mitigation measures will be mitigated by appropriate detailed design, including suitable combination of transparent and sound absorbent materials, appropriate colour selection of panels and supporting structures, or provision of at-grade planting of trees, shrubs and/or climbers camouflage to the barriers, as well as design of supporting structures to incorporate a high level of quality and aesthetics. A combination of transparent panels at top and solid panels at bottom would lighten the visual impact, and at the same time maintain the attractiveness by using colourful panels. The noise barriers would be implemented for District Distributor Roads and Local Distributor Roads at both TCE and TCW area.	Minimize the visual impact from the structures of noise barriers	HyD	Noise barriers within the TCW and TCE areas	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	<ul> <li>GLTM of the Development Bureau's Guidelines on Greening of Noise Barriers (April 2012).</li> <li>Guidelines on Design of Noise Barriers by HyD and EPD in 2003</li> </ul>

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S11.7 MM17	LV17	Landscape Treatment for Polders & Attenuation Ponds – There would be polders and attenuation ponds in TCW. While they are primarily used for receiving and treating surface runoff and alleviating the flood risk during heavy rainfall, the design of those has provided an opportunity to have a synergy to enhance both the ecological and landscape values together.	Enhance the landscape and visual value	DSD	Polders & Attenuation Ponds where possible	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	
		Depending on detailed design, part of these attenuation ponds (mainly the biofiltration zone) could be refined in an appropriate manner, without compromising its primary functions of treating surface runoff and flood protection, to incorporate ecological and landscape design such as planting of aquatic plants and butterfly foodplant for providing the landscape and ecological enhancement.					
Landscape	e and Visua	l (Construction & Operational Phase)					
S11.7 MM18	LV18	Landscaping on Slopes – Hydro seeding of modified slopes should be done as soon as grading works are completed to prevent erosion and subsequent loss of landscape resources and character. Woodland tree seedlings and/ or shrubs should be planted where gradient and site conditions allow.  In addition, landscape planting should be provided for the retaining structures associated with modified slopes where condition allow.	Enhance landscape value, plant diversity and their visual appearance	CEDD	Onsite, particularly in TCW area	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	• GEO Publication No.1/2011 Technical Guidelines on Landscape Treatment for Slopes by CEDD in 2011
S11.7 MM19	LV19	Landscape Treatment on Channelized Watercourses – For the channelized watercourses in Tung Chung Stream that will be dechannelized, the Drainage Services Department Practice Note No.1/2005 – Guidelines on Environmental Considerations for River Channel Design, should be considered and appropriate measures included ensuring the new watercourses match the existing as far as possible.	Avoid direct impacts on the watercourse  Improve the visual amenity	CEDD	The channelized watercourses throughout the TCW area	Prior to Construction, Construction Phase & Maintenance in Operation Phase	• Drainage Services Department Practice Note No.1/2005 — Guidelines on Environmental

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		Measures can include enhancement planting to upgrade the channels as appropriate, including consideration of wetland planting along embankments where appropriate; as well as consideration of the best materials for the channel lining (e.g. gabion).					Considerations for River Channel Design
S11.7 MM20	LV20	Light Control – Construction day and night time lighting should be controlled to minimize glare impact to adjacent VSRs during the construction stage. Street and night time lighting shall also be controlled to minimize glare impact to adjacent VSRs during the operation phase.	Minimize negative glare impact to adjacent VSRs	Relevant Government Departments / Private Sector	Through-out the TCW and TCE areas	Construction Phase & Operation Phase	

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Cultural 1	Heritage Im	pact (Construction and Operational Phase)					
S.12.5	СН1	Terrestrial Archaeology  • Implement rescue excavations/ survey-cum-rescue excavations/ further surveys after land resumption and prior to any construction works (see Figure 14.1 for the locations of rescue excavations/survey-cum-rescue excavations/further survey)	Rescue excavations to salvage archaeological data and cultural materials     Survey-cum-rescue excavations to better locate and design the follow up rescue excavations     Further surveys to obtain sufficient data for formulation of appropriate mitigation measures	Future Private Developer	After land resumption and prior to any construction works	resumption and	<ul> <li>Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment</li> <li>TM-EIAO Annex 10 and Annex 19</li> <li>Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance</li> </ul>
S.12.5	CH2	Terrestrial Archaeology  Implement watching brief during construction phase (see Figure 14.1 for the locations of watching brief)	To identify and record any archaeological material or features revealed during construction phase	Future Private	During construction phase	During construction phase	

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EM&A P	roject						
S13.2	EM1	An Independent Environmental Checker needs to be employed as per the EM&A Manual.	Control EM&A Performance	Project Proponent	All constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIAO Guidance Note No.4/2010 • TM-EIAO
S13.2 – 13.4	EM2	<ol> <li>An Environmental Team needs to be employed as per the EM&amp;A Manual.</li> <li>Prepare a systematic Environmental Management Plan to ensure effective implementation of the mitigation measures.</li> <li>An environmental impact monitoring needs to be implementing by the Environmental Team to ensure all the requirements given in the EM&amp;A Manual are fully complied with.</li> </ol>	Perform environmental monitoring & auditing	Project Proponent	All constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIAO Guidance Note No.4/2010 • TM-EIAO

Docum ent Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Timing	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
Works Ve	essel Travel	Routes (Extracted from Works Vessel Travel Route Plan subm	itted under Condition 2.13 oj	the EP)			
S3.2	WVTR1	All works vessels shall be equipped with Global Positional System (GPS) or equivalent automatic identification system (AIS) for real time tracking and monitoring of their travel routing, speed and anchorage points. The system shall be capable to record and analyse the travel routing, speed and anchorage points.	Control EM&A Performance	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	EIA     Contractual requirements
S3.3.1	WVTR2	<ol> <li>Once approaching or leaving the entrance of the silt curtain, all vessels will travel at a speed no greater than 8 knots between the site and boundary of The Brothers Marine Park. The vessels can then navigate at normal speed (8-12 knots) after that distance unless other restrictions are imposed.</li> <li>If any dolphins are sighted within 250m of a vessel then the vessel will slow down to a speed no greater than 5 knots for at least 3 minutes after the last sighting.</li> </ol>	Protection of CWD	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S3.3.2	WVTR3	All captains and the supervising staff should undergo training to learn about local dolphins and porpoises. They should be trained to be aware of the protocol for dolphin friendly" vessel operation (refer to the Code of Conduct for Dolphin Watching Activities from AFCD).	Protection of CWD	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIA • Contractual requirements
S3.3.2	WVTR4	Training on the requirements of the WVTRP would be provided for construction vessels' personnel to follow, which should include the details of the normal operational routings of the construction works vessels and reporting of deviations from the normal operational routings of the construction works vessels. The training course will be given to the licensed vessel captains by the trainers before commencement of work and refreshment course will be provided every quarter.	Protection of CWD	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	EIA     Contractual requirements

Docum ent Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Timing	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved		
Deployme	ployment of Silt Curtain(s) (Extracted from Silt Curtain Deployment Plan submitted under Condition 2.16 of the EP)								
S4	SCD1	Before the start of the installation work, Qualified Ecologists with dolphin monitoring experience shall scan the exclusion zone for at least 30 minutes. If dolphins are observed in the exclusion zone, the installation work shall be delayed until the dolphins left the area.	Protection of CWD	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIA • Contractual requirements		
S4	SCD2	If dolphins are observed within the exclusion zone during the installation work, the relevant part of the work shall cease until the dolphins left the area.	Protection of CWD	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIA • Contractual requirements		
S5	SCD3	On-board supervisors will be assigned to check the condition of the silt curtain before commencement of works every day. An inspection checklist will be kept on site for record purpose.	Silt Curtain Integrity	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIA • Contractual requirements		
S5	SCD4	For the tentative arrangement of silt curtain under adverse weather, the silt curtain will not be temporary removed during adverse weather. However, related works will be suspended immediately if silt curtain is found any damaged.	Silt Curtain Integrity	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIA • Contractual requirements		
S5	SCD5	Diver inspection shall be carried out if necessary to inspect the installation and decommission of silt curtain to ensure proper installation and functioning of the silt curtain according to the design drawings. Nearby marine works will resume after repairing of the damaged silt curtains.	Silt Curtain Integrity	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIA • Contractual requirements		
S5	SCD6	Refuse around the silt curtain will be collected at regular intervals on a daily basis so that water behind the silt curtains will be kept free from floating debris.	Waste Management	Contractor	All marine constructi on sites	Construction stage	• EIA • Contractual requirements		

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Post-planting Monitoring and Maintenance (Details to be provided after the submission of Detailed Compensatory Woodland Planting Plan as required under EP Condition 2.22)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Timing	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved
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Use of New Low Noise Road Surfacing Material(s) (Details to be provided after the submission of Plan for Review of Use of New Low Noise Road Surfacing Material(s) as required under EP Condition 2.23)

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Timing	Implementation Stage	Requirements and / or standards to be achieved	
	Follow-up actions to be taken by the Contractor and Dump Truck Drivers in case of Illegal Dumping and Landfilling of C&D Materials (Extracted from Waste Management Plan submitted under Condition 2.24 of the EP)							
S5.4	WM1	Investigation report will be prepared by the Contractor and submit to ER within 2 working days.	Control EM&A Performance		All constructi on sites		EP     Contractual requirements	
S5.4	WM2	The Contractor will discuss with ER for the follow up actions (e.g. warning letter, cease operation, etc.) if required.	Control EM&A Performance	Contractor	All constructi on sites		EP     Contractual requirements	