EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Location/Timing	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages			Status
						D	C	O	
Air Quality Impact									
S2.3.1.1	The specific mitigation comprises the following: watering of the construction areas 12 times per day to reduce dust emissions by 91.7%, with reference to the "Control of Open Fugitive Dust Sources" (USEPA AP-42). The amount of water to be applied would be 0.91L/m^2 for the respective watering frequency;	To minimize dust emission during construction works	All relevant works sites, conveyor belts and stockpiles	Contractor and Sub-contractors	APCO / EIAO	Y	Y		^
	Dust enclosures with watering would be provided along the loading ramps and conveyor belts for unloading the C&D materials to the barge for dust suppression; and								N/A(1)
	3-sided barriers around the stockpiling areas WA3 and WA4.								^
S2.3.1.2	The dust control measures detailed below shall also be incorporated into the Contract Specification where practicable as an integral part of good construction practice: Use of regular watering to reduce dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and unpaved roads, particularly during dry weather;	To minimize dust emission during construction works	All relevant works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	APCO / EIAO	Y	Y		^
	Use of frequent watering for particularly dusty construction areas and areas close to ASRs;								*
	Side enclosure and covering of any aggregate or dusty material storage piles to reduce emissions. Where this is not practicable owing to frequent usage, watering shall be applied to aggregate fines;								*
	Open stockpiles shall be avoided or covered. Prevent placing dusty material storage piles near ASRs;								^
	Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations;								^
	Establishment and use of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site;								^
	Imposition of speed controls for vehicles on unpaved site roads, 8 km per hour is the recommended limit;								N/A(1)

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						D	C	O	
	Routing of vehicles and position of construction plant should be at the maximum possible distance from ASRs;								^
	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; and								N/A(1)
	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.								N/A(1)
Noise Impact									
S3.4.1.1	The use of quieter plant, including Quality Powered Mechanical Equipment (QPME) is specified for the list of equipment: - Concrete lorry mixer - Dump Truck, 5.5 tonne < gross vehicle weight ≤ 38 tonne - Generator, Super Silenced, 70 dB(A) at 7m - Poker, vibratory, Hand-held (electric) - Water Pump, Submersible (Electric) - Mobile Crane - KOBELCO CKS900 - Excavator, wheeled/tracked - HYUNDAI R80CR-9	To minimise air-borne noise impacts	All relevant works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	NCO / EIAO		Y		^
S3.4.1.1	Use of temporary or fixed noise barriers with a surface density of at least 10kg/m^2 to screen noise from movable and stationary plant.	To minimise air-borne noise impacts	All relevant works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	NCO / EIAO		Y		^
S3.4.1.1	Use of enclosures with covers at top and three sides and a surface density of at least 10kg/m^2 to screen noise from generally static noisy plant such as air compressors.	To minimise air-borne noise impacts	All relevant works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	NCO / EIAO		Y		N/A(1)
S3.4.1.1	Use of acoustic fabric for the silent piling system, drill rigs, rock drills etc.	To minimise air-borne noise impacts	All relevant works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	NCO / EIAO		Y		^
S3.4.1.1	Proper fitting of silencers and mufflers on the ventilation fans.	To minimise air-borne noise impacts	All relevant works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	NCO / EIAO		Y		N/A(1)

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						D	C	O	
S3.4.1.1	Implementation of good site practice: Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plants should be serviced regularly during the construction period;	To minimise air-borne noise impacts	All relevant works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	NCO / EIAO		Y		^
	Mobile plant, if any, should be sited as far from NSRs as possible;								^
	Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction should, wherever possible, be properly orientated so that the noise is directed away from the nearby NSRs;								^
	Use of site hoarding as a noise barrier to screen noise at low level NSRs;								^
	Machines and plant that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between works periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; and								^
	Any material stockpiles and other structures should be effectively utilised, wherever practicable, to screen the noise from on-site construction activities.								^
	The advancing speed of the TBM should be restricted to 2m/hr in order to ensure compliance with the daytime ground-borne noise limits.								N/A
Water Quality									
S4.2.1.1	In accordance with the Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage, Environmental Protection Department, 1994 (ProPECC PN 1/94), construction phase mitigation measures shall include the following: Surface run-off from the construction site, including all Works Areas, will be discharged into storm drains via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sedimentation basins. At the establishment of works sites and works areas including the barging point, perimeter cut-off drains to direct off-site water around the site should be constructed with internal drainage works and erosion and sedimentation control facilities implemented. Channels (both temporary and permanent drainage pipes and culverts), earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided to divert the storm water to the silt removal facilities. The design of the temporary on-site drainage system will be undertaken by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction and the catch-pits and perimeter channels would be constructed in advance of site formation works and earthworks;	To control water quality impact from construction site runoff and general construction activities	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	Water Pollution Control Ordinance / ProPECC PN 1/94		Y		^

EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Location/Timing	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages			Status
						D	C	O	
	Dikes or embankments for flood protection should be implemented around the boundaries of earthwork areas and Works Areas. Temporary ditches should be provided to facilitate the runoff discharge into an appropriate watercourse, through a site/sediment trap;								^
	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 sizes may vary depending upon the flow rate, but for a flow rate of $0.1m^3/s$, a sedimentation basin of $30m^3$ would be required and for a flow rate of $0.5m^3/s$ the basin would be $150m^3$. All effluent discharged from the construction site should comply with the standards stipulated in the TM-DSS. The detailed design of the sand/silt traps shall be undertaken by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction;								N/A(1)
	In accordance with ProPECC PN 1/94, the construction works should be programmed to minimise surface excavation works during rainy seasons (April to September), as far as practicable. All exposed earth areas should be completed and vegetated as soon as possible after the earthworks have been completed, or alternatively, within 14 days of the cessation of earthworks where practicable. 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;								^
	The overall slope of works sites should be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows, and all trafficked areas and access roads should be protected by coarse stone ballast. An additional advantage accruing from the use of crushed stone is the positive traction gained during the prolonged periods of inclement weather and the reduction of surface sheet flows;								^
	All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure their proper and efficient operation at all times particularly following rainstorms. Deposited silts and grits should be removed regularly and disposed of by spreading evenly over stable, vegetated areas;								^
	Measures should be taken to minimise the ingress of site drainage into excavations. If the excavation of trenches in wet season is inevitable, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. The water pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities;								^

EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Location/Timing	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages			Status
						D	C	O	
	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 directed into foul sewers;								^
	Precautions to be taken at any time of the year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted and during or after rainstorms, are summarised in Appendix A2 of ProPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to the control of silty surface runoff during storm events;								N/A(1)
	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 the exit of every construction site 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-washing bay to public roads should be paved with sufficient backfall toward the wheel- washing bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silty water to public roads and drains;								^
	Oil interceptors should be provided in the drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources, specifically Works Areas WA1, WA2, WA4 and WA5 where plant maintenance is proposed. 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 oil interceptors to prevent flushing during heavy rain;								N/A(1)
	The construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on-site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid causing any water quality impacts. The requirements for solid waste management are detailed in Section 11 Waste Management of this EIA report; and								^
	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 the nearby WSRs.								^

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						D	C	O	
S4.2.1.1 and 4.3.1.5	There is a need to apply to the EPD for a discharge licence for discharge of effluent from the construction site under the WPCO. The discharge quality must meet the requirements specified in the discharge licence. All the runoff and wastewater generated from the works areas should be treated so that it satisfies all the standards listed in the TM-DSS. Minimum distances of 100m should be maintained between the discharge points of construction site effluent and the existing seawater intakes. The beneficial uses of the treated effluent for other on-site activities such as dust suppression, wheel washing and general cleaning etc, can minimise water consumption and reduce the effluent discharge volume. If monitoring of the treated effluent quality from the works areas is required during the construction phase of the Project, the monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the WPCO license	To control water quality impact from effluent discharge from construction site	All works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	Water Pollution Control Ordinance		Y		N/A(1)
S4.2.1.1	Specific mitigation measures for the tunnelling works using TBM, soft ground and mechanical excavation techniques should include the following: The cut-and-cover tunnelling works should be conducted sequentially as far as practicable to limit the amount of construction wastewater generated from the exposed areas during the wet season (April to September);	To minimize construction water quality impact from tunnelling and excavation works	All tunnelling and excavation portion	Contractor and Sub-contractors	TMEIA TMwater ProPECC PN 1/94 WPCO		Y		N/A
	Uncontaminated discharge should pass through settlement tanks prior to discharge;								N/A
	If contaminated groundwater is found during the course of the works, no direct discharge of groundwater from contaminated areas should be adopted. Any contaminated groundwater should be properly treated in compliance with the requirements of the TM-DSS. If wastewater treatment is to be deployed for treating the contaminated groundwater, the wastewater treatment unit should deploy suitable treatment processes (e.g. oil interceptor/activated carbon) to reduce the pollution level to an acceptable standard and remove any prohibited substances (such as TPH) to an undetectable range;								N/A
	If groundwater recharging wells are deployed, recharging wells should be installed as appropriate for recharging the contaminated groundwater back into the ground. The recharging wells should be selected at places where the groundwater quality will not be affected by the recharge operation as indicated in the Section 2.3 of TM-DSS;								N/A

EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Location/Timing	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages			Status
						D	C	O	
	The baseline groundwater quality shall be determined prior to the selection of the recharge wells, and submit a working plan (including the laboratory analytical results showing the quality of groundwater at the proposed recharge location(s) as well as the pollutant levels of groundwater to be recharged) to EPD for agreement. Pollution levels of groundwater to be recharged shall not be higher than pollutant levels of ambient groundwater at the recharge well. Prior to recharge, any prohibited substances such as TPH products should be removed as necessary by installing the petrol interceptor;								N/A
	The wastewater with high concentrations of SS should be treated such as by settlement in tanks with sufficient retention time before discharge. Oil interceptors would also be required to remove the oil, lubricants and grease from the wastewater.								N/A

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						D	C	O	
S4.2.1.1	In order to prevent any accidental release of bentonite slurry from getting into the surrounding environment, the following specific control measures shall be followed to reduce the risk and impacts of accidental spillage: All bentonite slurry should be stored in a container that resistant to corrosion, maintained in good conditions and securely closed;	To control water quality impact from bentonite slurry	All relevant works sites	Contractor and Sub-contractors	WPCO		Y		^
	The container should be labelled in English and Chinese and note that the container is for storage of bentonite slurry only;								^
	The storage container should be placed on an area of impermeable flooring and bunded with capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the container size or 20% by volume stored in the area and enclosed with at least 3 sides;								N/A(1)
	The storage container should be sufficiently covered to prevent rainfall entering the container or bunded area (water collected within the bund must be tested and disposed of as chemical waste, if necessary);								^
	An emergency clean up kit shall be readily available where bentonite fluid will be stored or used; and								N/A(1)
	The handling and disposal of bentonite slurries should be undertaken in accordance within ProPECC PN 1/94. Surplus bentonite slurries used in construction works shall be reconditioned and reused wherever practicable. Residual bentonite slurry shall be disposed of from the site as soon as possible as stipulated in Clause 8.56 of the General Specification for Civil Engineering Works. The Contractor should explore alternative disposal outlets for the residual bentonite slurry (dewatered bentonite slurry to be disposed to a public filling area and liquid bentonite slurry, if mixed with inert fill material, to be disposed to a public filling area) and disposal at landfill should be the last resort.								N/A(1)

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						D	C	O	
S4.2.1.1	The proposed barging point at South Apron will not involve marine works like dredging or modifying the submerged portion of the existing seawall. As such, no direct adverse water quality impacts are anticipated during its construction or operation. However, mitigation measures as outlined above should be applied to minimise water quality impacts from site run-off and temporary open stockpiles of spoil at the proposed barging point, where appropriate. Other good site practices include: 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;	To minimize construction water quality impact from barging point	Barging Point	Contractor and Sub-contractors	EIAO-TM WPCO		Y		N/A(1)
	All hopper barges should be fitted with tight fitting seals to their bottom openings to prevent leakage of material;								^
	Construction activities should not cause foam, oil, grease, scum, litter or other objectionable matter to be present on the water within the site; and								N/A(1)
	Loading of barges and hoppers should be controlled to prevent splashing of material into the surrounding water. Barges or hoppers should not be filled to a level that will cause the overflow of materials or polluted water during loading or transportation.								N/A
S4.2.1.1	If chemical toilets and sewage holding tanks are required for handling sewage generated by the construction workforce, a licensed contractor should be employed to provide appropriate and adequate portable toilets and be responsible for appropriate disposal and maintenance.	To minimize construction water quality impact from sewage and effluent	All works sites	Contractor	WPCO		Y		^
S4.2.1.1	In order to protect against impacts to the surrounding marine waters of the KTTS and Victoria Harbour in the event of an accidental spillage of fuel or oil, the Contractor will be required to prepare a spill response plan to the satisfaction of AFCD, EPD, FSD, Police, TD and WSD to define procedures for the control, containment and clean-up of any spillage that could occur on the construction site.	To control water quality impact from accidental chemical spillage	All works sites	Contractor	EIAO-TM WPCO WDO		Y		N/A(1)

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						D	C	O	
S4.2.1.1	The Contractor must, also, register as a chemical waste producer if chemical wastes would be produced from the construction activities. The Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) and its subsidiary regulations in particular the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation should be observed and complied with for control of chemical wastes.	To control water quality impact from accidental chemical spillage	All works sites	Contractor	EIAO-TM WPCO WDO		Y		N/A(1)
S4.2.1.1	Any service shop and maintenance facilities should be located on hard standings within a bunded area, and sumps and oil interceptors should be provided. Maintenance of vehicles and equipment involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage should only be undertaken within the areas appropriately equipped to control these discharges.	To control water quality impact from accidental chemical spillage	All works sites	Contractor	EIAO-TM WPCO WDO		Y		N/A(1)
S4.2.1.1	Disposal of chemical wastes should be carried out in compliance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance. The Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes published under the Waste Disposal Ordinance details the requirements to deal with chemical wastes. General requirements are given as follows: Suitable containers should be used to hold the chemical wastes to avoid leakage or spillage during storage, handling and transport;	To control water quality impact from accidental chemical spillage	All works sites	Contractor	EIAO-TM WPCO WDO		Y		^
	Chemical waste containers should be suitably labelled, to notify and warn the personnel who are handling the wastes, to avoid accidents; and								N/A(1)
	Storage area should be selected at a safe location on site and adequate space should be allocated to the storage area.								^
S4.2.1.1	The road drainage in the tunnel should pass through oil interceptors to remove oil, and grease before being discharged into the public storm water drainage system;	To mitigate runoff from tunnel during the operational phase	Tunnel	CEDD	WPCO			Y	N/A
	Silt traps and oil interceptors should be cleaned and maintained regularly; and								N/A
	The oily contents of oil interceptors should be transferred to an appropriate disposal facility, or to be collected for reuse, if possible.								N/A

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						D	C	O	
Marine Ecology									
S5.3.1.1	Good construction practice measures have been recommended to be implemented as follows: Avoid damage and disturbance to the remaining and surrounding natural habitat;	Minimize waste generation during construction	Contractor	Work Sites	Construction phase of Main Works Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3		Y		N/A(1)
	Placement of equipment in designated areas within the existing disturbed land;								N/A(1)
	Spoil heaps should be covered at all times;								N/A(1)
	Construction activities should be restricted to the designated works areas; and								N/A(1)
	Disturbed areas to be reinstated immediately after completion of the works.								N/A(1)
Fisheries									
S6.2.1.2	No fisheries specific mitigation measures.								

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						D	C	O	
Landscape and Visual									
S7.2.1.2	All works shall be carefully designed to minimize impacts on existing landscape resources and visually sensitive receivers. Existing trees within works area shall be retained and protected.	To minimise impact on existing trees	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM	Y	Y		^
S7.2.1.2	Existing trees of good quality and condition that are unavoidably affected by the works should be transplanted.	To minimise impact on existing trees	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM	Y	Y		N/A
S7.2.1.2	Large temporary stockpiles of excavated material shall be covered with unobtrusive sheeting to prevent dust and dirt spreading to adjacent landscape areas and vegetation, and to create a neat and tidy visual appearance.	To prevent unnecessary dust and dirt contaminating the air and adjacent areas.	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM		Y		^
S7.2.1.2	Construction plant and building material shall be orderly and carefully stored in order to create a neat and tidy visual appearance.	To mitigate potential visually obtrusive areas	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM		Y		^
S7.2.1.2	Erection of decorative screen hoarding should be designed to be compatible with the existing urban context.	To mitigate and screen any potential visually obtrusive areas and enhance urban environment	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM		Y		^
S7.2.1.2	All lighting in construction site shall be carefully controlled to minimize light pollution and night-time glare to nearby residences and GIC user. The contractor shall consider other security measures, which shall minimize the visual impacts.	To mitigate light pollution and adverse visual impacts on surrounding environment	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM		Y		^
S7.2.1.2	Compensatory tree planting shall be incorporated along all roadside amenity areas affected by the construction works. The required numbers and locations of compensatory trees shall be determined and agreed with the Government during Tree Removal Application process under ETWB TCW No. 3/2006.	To reinstate and maximise compensatory tree numbers to equal or greater conditions	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM		Y		N/A(1)

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						D	C	O	
S7.2.1.2	Compensatory tree planting shall be incorporated by the Project. The required numbers of compensatory trees shall follow the requirements of ETWB TCW No. 3/2006. Loss of amenity area adjacent to the Kwun Tong By-pass and planting areas in KTD South Apron will be mitigated by the creation of the Kai Tak South Apron: Amenity Area, which will be equal to or larger than the current provision.	To reinstate and maximise compensatory tree	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM		Y		N/A(1)
S7.2.1.2	Trees and shrubs and climbers etc. shall be planted to soften and screen proposed roads, central strip and associated structure, and to enhance streetscape greening effect where appropriate.	To mitigate hard surfaces and hard standing landscape areas and to soften and enhance proposed design features	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM	Y		Y	N/A
S7.2.1.2	All works area, excavated area and disturbed area for tunnel construction and temporary road diversion or any other proposed works shall be reinstated to former conditions or better, with reasonable landscape treatment and to the satisfaction of the relevant Government departments.	To reinstate and maximise hard and soft landscape areas to equal or greater conditions	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM	Y		Y	N/A
S7.2.1.2	Tunnel portals and all above ground structures shall be sensitively designed to ensure the element with colour, texture and tonal quality being compatible to the existing urban context. Trees and shrub planting to minimize the potential adverse landscape and visual impacts shall be included where space permits. Roof top greening and vertical greening shall also be provided.	To mitigate hard surfaces and hard standing landscape areas and to soften and enhance proposed design features	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM	Y		Y	N/A
S7.2.1.2	All works shall be carefully designed to minimize impacts on existing landscape resources and visually sensitive receivers. Existing trees within works area shall be retained and protected.	To minimise impact on existing trees	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM	Y		Y	N/A
S7.2.1.2	Existing trees of good quality and condition that are unavoidably affected by the works should be transplanted.	To minimise impact on existing trees	All relevant works sites	CEDD's Contractor	EIAO TM	Y		Y	N/A

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						D	C	O	
Cultural Heritage									
S8.2.1.1 and 8.2.1.2	No culture heritage specific mitigation measures								
Waste Management Implication									
S9.2.1.2	The requirements as stipulated in the ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Sites and the other relevant guidelines should be included in the Particular Specification for the future contractor as appropriate.	To keep trace of the generation, minimization, reuse and disposal of C&D materials	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005		Y		N/A
S9.2.1.2	The future contractor should be requested to submit an outline Waste Management Plan (WMP) prior to the commencement of construction work, in accordance with the ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005 so as to provide an overall framework of waste management and reduction. The WMP should include: - Waste management policy; - Record of generated waste; - Waste reduction target; - Waste reduction programme; - Role and responsibility of waste management team; - Benefit of waste management; - Analysis of waste materials; - Reuse, recycling and disposal plans; - Transportation process of waste products; and - Monitoring and action plan.	To keep trace of the generation, minimization, reuse and disposal of C&D	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	The waste management hierarchy should be strictly followed. This hierarchy should be adopted to evaluate the waste management options in order to maximise the extent of waste reduction and cost reduction. The records of quantities of waste generated, recycled and disposed (locations) should be properly documented.	To keep trace of the generation, minimization, reuse and disposal of C&D	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	ETWB TC(W) No.19/2005		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	A trip-ticket system should be established in accordance with DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010 and Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation to monitor the disposal of public fill and solid wastes at public filling facilities and landfills, and to control fly-tipping. A trip-ticket system would be included as one of the contractual requirements for the future contractor to strictly implement. The Engineer would also regularly audit the effectiveness of the system.	To monitor disposal of waste and control fly-tipping	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		N/A(1)

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						D	C	O	
S9.2.1.2	A recording system for the amount of waste generated, recycled and disposed (locations) should be established. The future contractor should also provide proper training to workers regarding the appropriate concepts of site cleanliness and waste management procedures, e.g. waste reduction, reuse and recycling all the time.	To monitor disposal of waste and control fly-tipping	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	The CEDD should be timely notified of the estimated spoil volumes to be generated and the PFC should be notified and agreement sort on the disposal of surplus inert C&D materials e.g. good quality rock during detailed design of the Trunk Road T2 Project. Wherever practicable, C&D materials should be segregated from other wastes to avoid contamination and to ensure acceptability at public filling areas or reclamation sites.	To monitor disposal of waste and control fly-tipping	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	The extent of cutting operation should be optimised where possible. Earth retaining structures and bored pile walls should be proposed to minimise the extent of cutting.	To minimize, reuse and disposal of C&D materials	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	DevB TC(W) No.6/2010		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	Inert C&D materials from road pavement would be reused for backfilling where possible	To minimize, reuse and disposal of C&D materials	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	DevB TC(W) No.6/2010		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	TBM generated alluvium and other C&D materials should be treated at a slurry treatment plant prior to transferring to Public Fill Reception Facilities.	To minimize, reuse and disposal of C&D materials	TMB works area / during TBM works	Contractor	DevB TC(W) No.6/2010		Y		^
S9.2.1.2	The site and surroundings should be kept tidy and litter free.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		^

EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Location/Timing	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages			Status
						D	C	O	
S9.2.1.2	No waste is allowed to be burnt on site.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		^
S9.2.1.2	Make provisions in contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	Detailed Design	Design Consultant	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010	Y			N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	Prohibit the future contractor to dispose of C&D materials at any sensitive locations e.g. natural habitat, etc. The future contractor should propose the final disposal sites in the WMP for approval before implementation.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	Stockpiled C&D materials should be covered by tarpaulin and/or watered as appropriate to prevent windblown dust and surface run off.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		^
S9.2.1.2	Excavated C&D materials in trucks should be covered by tarpaulins to reduce the potential for spillage and dust generation.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		^
S9.2.1.2	Wheel washing facilities should be used by all trucks leaving the site to prevent transferring mud trails onto public roads.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		^
S9.2.1.2	Excavated marine deposit (sediment) should be disposed of in a gazetted marine disposal ground under the requirements of the DASO or treated for backfilling.	To ensure proper disposal of marine sediment	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	ETWB TC(W) No.34/2002		Y		N/A(1)

EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Location/Timing	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages			Status
						D	C	O	
S9.2.1.2	Standard formwork or pre-fabrication should be used as far as practicable to minimise the C&D materials arising. The use of more durable formwork or plastic facing for construction works should also be considered. The use of wooden hoardings should be avoided and metal hoarding should be used to facilitate recycling. Purchasing of construction materials should be carefully planned in order to avoid over-ordering and wastage.	To minimize, reuse and disposal of C&D materials	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	The future contractor should recycle as many C&D materials as possible on-site. The public fill and C&D waste should be segregated and stored in separate containers or skips to facilitate the reuse or recycling of materials and proper disposal. Where practicable, the concrete and masonry should be crushed and used as fill materials. Steel reinforcement bar should be collected for use by scrap steel mills. Different areas of the sites should be considered for segregation and storage activities.	To minimize, reuse and disposal of C&D materials	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		^
S9.2.1.2	All falsework should be steel instead of wood as far as practicable.	To minimize, reuse and disposal of C&D materials	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	DevB TC(W) No.6/2010		Y		N/A(1)

EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Location/Timing	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages			Status
						D	C	O	
S9.2.1.2	Chemical waste producers should register with the EPD and chemical waste should be handled in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Handling and Storage of Chemical Wastes as follows: - Suitable for the substance to be held, resistant to corrosion, maintained in good conditions and securely closed; - Having a capacity of <450L unless the specifications have been approved by the EPD; and - Displaying a label in English and Chinese according to the instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations. - Clearly labelled and used solely for the storage of chemical wastes; - Enclosed with at least 3 sides; - Impermeable floor and bund with capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% by volume of the chemical waste stored in the area, whichever is greatest; - Adequate ventilation; - Sufficiently covered to prevent rainfall entering (water collected within the bund must be tested and disposed of as chemical waste, if necessary); and - Incompatible materials are adequately separated.	To properly store the chemical waste within works sites and works areas	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	Code of Practice on the Packaging, Handling and Storage of Chemical Wastes		Y		^
S9.2.1.2	Waste oils, chemicals or solvents should not be disposed of to drain.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	EIAO TM		Y		^

EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Location/Timing	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages			Status
						D	C	O	
S9.2.1.2	Adequate numbers of portable toilets should be provided for on-site workers. Portable toilets should be maintained in reasonable states, which will not deter the workers from utilising them. Night soil should be regularly collected by licensed collectors.	To ensure proper disposal of sewage sludge	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	General refuse arising on-site should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separately from C&D and chemical wastes. Sufficient dustbins should be provided for storage of waste as required under the Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances By- laws. In addition, general refuse should be cleared daily and disposed of to the nearest licensed landfill. Burning of refuse on construction sites is prohibited.	To separate the general refuse from other waste types and proper disposal of the refuse	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance		Y		^
S9.2.1.2	All waste containers should be in a secure area on hardstanding.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance		Y		^
S9.2.1.2	Aluminium cans should be collected and recovered from the waste stream by reputable collectors if they are segregated and easily accessible. Separately labelled bins for their deposition should be provided as far as practicable.	To implement on-site sorting facilitating reuse and recycling of materials as well as proper disposal of waste	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	Office wastes can be reduced by recycling of paper if such volume is sufficiently large to warrant collection. Participation in a local collection scheme by the future contractor should be advocated. Waste separation facilities for paper, aluminium cans, plastic bottles, etc should be provided on-site.	To separate the general refuse from other waste types and proper disposal of the refuse	Site Offices / throughout construction period	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance		Y		N/A(1)

EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concern to Address	Location/Timing	Implementation Agent	Relevant Standard or Requirement	Implementation Stages			Status
						D	C	O	
S9.2.1.2	Training should be provided to workers about the concepts of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedure, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling.	To implement good site practice for handling, sorting reuse and recycling of wastes	Contract Mobilisation	Contractor	WDO, Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance		Y		N/A(1)
S9.2.1.2	During construction phase, regular site inspections and supervision of the waste management procedures shall be undertaken as part of the EM&A procedures.	To ensure proper control, all waste is removed from site areas as appropriate and illegal disposal of waste is not being undertaken	All areas / throughout construction period	Contractor	EIAO TM		Y		^

Remarks: EM&A Programme under EP-451/2013	
D	Design
C	Construction
Y	Yes
O	Operation
^	Compliance of mitigation measure;
N/A N/A(1)	Not applicable at this stage; Not observed;
*	Recommendation was made during site audit but improved/retified by the contractor;
#	Recommendation was made during site audit but not yet improved/retified by the contractor;
X	Non-compliance of mitigation measure;
•	Non-compliance but rectified by the contractor.