



### IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF THE PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

No.	Activity	Mitigation/EIA Recommendations	Responsibility for Implementation	Location Duration completion of measures	Implementation Stage C : Construction D : Design	Permit Conditions apply to	Relevant Guidelines Legislation
1	Operational Traffic Noise*	The openings of ventilation buildings or ventilation shafts should be placed carefully and ideally should be such that they are not facing directly onto any NSR.	Various	Area Wide, Proposals at design stage for Implementation during construction	D/C	N/A	--
2	Operational Air Quality	Air intakes for commercial/G/IC buildings should be placed such that they are at locations where contours indicate AQOs are met.	ArchSD/Private sector +	CRIII During development of sites Completion of CRIII	Development of CRIII	Carry forward to design stage	6
3	Operational Water Quality	Provision of grit traps for surface drainage	TDD's Contractor	New roads and paved areas During construction End of construction	C	P, R, A, C	7
4	Operational Landscape and Visual	Operational stage landscape and visual mitigation measures should include +  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Implementation of the Waterfront Promenade, Statue Square Corridor, Historic Corridor, Civic Corridor, Arts and Entertainment Corridor, Streetscape Network, Landscape Decks, and Supplementary Landscape Spaces;</li> <li>· provision of a legible, integrated pedestrian circulation system linking major activity nodes, reinforcing links with adjoining areas, and providing an international quality hard and soft landscape treatment;</li> <li>· provision of a grade separated pedestrian system to minimise vehicular/ pedestrian conflict;</li> <li>· provision of an integrated network of local and regional open spaces for passive and active recreation;</li> <li>· preservation of selected architectural features;</li> <li>· preservation insitu of existing significant vegetation, principally the two Banyan Trees flanking the Tamar Site;</li> <li>· new roads to incorporate suitable streetscape amenity and landscape planting to minimise visual and environmental impacts;</li> </ul>	Various	Area wide, proposals at design stage for implementation during construction	D/C	P	--



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>existing roads upgraded to 'marry' with the proposed landscape framework;</li> <li>Hydroseeding of reclamation if there is no immediate use of the site, periphery of the reclamation;</li> <li>Designated service corridors beneath footpaths to prevent potential impacts upon vegetation during services maintenance;</li> <li>Sensitively designed colour themes to footpath paving areas; and</li> <li>Sensitively designed seawall to enhance the recreational value of the future promenade can be included.</li> </ul>	Various	Area wide, proposals at design stage for implementation during construction	D/C	P	--
5	Construction Noise Control Requirements	Use of the following quiet mechanical equipment for construction works : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>air compressor; paver; hand held breaker; breaker, excavator mounted; bulldozer; concrete lorry mixer; concrete pump; crane; dump truck; excavator/ loader; grader; lorry ; poker; road roller; vibratory roller;</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P, R, A, C	-
		Use of noise barriers (in the form if purpose built site hoarding of 3 - 5 m height and surface density of at least 7 kgm <sup>2</sup> with cranked top) for the following works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hong Kong Station Extended Overrun Tunnels to north of Central Barracks.</li> <li>North Island Line Protection Works to north of Central Barracks;</li> <li>Road/Drainage Works to north of Central Barracks;</li> <li>Culvert F Piling Works to north of City Hall.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Work Sites as stated Start of activity stated End of activity stated	C	P, A	
		Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction programme.	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	4
		Silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be utilised and should be properly maintained during the construction programme.	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	4
		Mobile plant, if any, should be sited as far away from noise sensitive facilities as possible.	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	4



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Machines and plant (such as trucks) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between works periods or should be throttled down to a minimum.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	4
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction should, wherever possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby noise sensitive facilities.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	4
6	Construction Air Quality Control Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material stockpiles and other structures should be effectively utilised, wherever practicable, in screening noise from on-site construction activities.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	4
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strictly limit truck speed on site to below 10 km per hour and water spraying to keep the haul roads in wet condition.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	6,7
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twice daily watering of the site with active operations when the weather and the work site are dry.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	6,7
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watering during excavation and material handling.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	6,7
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of vehicle wheel and body washing facilities at the exit points of the site, combined with cleaning of public roads where necessary.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	6,7
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	6,7
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Covers for dusty stockpiles</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area During construction End of construction	C	P,R,A,C	6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All plant shall be maintained to prevent any undue air emissions</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Area	C	P,R,A,C	6



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				During construction End of construction			
7	Construction Water Quality Control Requirements	<p>Specific Measures Associated with Dredging Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· the use of closed clamshell (water-tight) grab dredgers to remove seriously contaminated material such that the amount of SS and other pollutants released from the marine mud and pore water can be minimised;</li> <li>· the prohibition of stockpiling of any moderately or seriously contaminated marine sediment, and careful control of stockpiling of any uncontaminated sediment to prevent runoff, resuspension and odour nuisances; and</li> <li>· the control of dredging and bulk reclamation filling rates within acceptable limits. Based upon the construction sequence developed for this study the maximum dredging and filling rates adopted for Final Reclamation Area East were : Maximum Dredging Rate : 184 m<sup>2</sup>/hour Maximum Daily Filling Rate : 17,727 m<sup>3</sup>/day (for bulk reclamation filling)</li> </ul> <p>Maximum dredging and filling rates for other reclamation sites should take account of information contained in Table 10.14 of the EIA Report and envisaged construction sequence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· no dredging should take place under very bad weather conditions.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Whole reclamation area During reclamation works End of reclamation works	C	R	7
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· silt curtain around dredging sites to be provided as necessary.</li> </ul> <p>Specific Measure for Marine Disposal of Dredged Materials and Marine Sand Filling Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· all vessels should be sized such that adequate clearance 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>· all hopper barges and dredgers should be fitted with tight fitting seals to their bottom openings to prevent leakage of material;</li> <li>· loading of hopper barges should be controlled to prevent splashing of dredged or filling material to the surrounding water, and barges or hoppers should not be filled to a level which will cause the overflow of materials or polluted water during loading or</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Whole reclamation area During reclamation works End of reclamation works	C	R	7



No.	Activity	Mitigation/EIA Recommendations	Responsibility for Implementation	Location Duration completion of measures	Implementation Stage C : Construction D : Design	Permit Conditions apply to	Relevant Guidelines Legislation
		transportation;					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· the works should cause no visible foam, oil, grease, scum, litter or other objectionable matter to be present on the water within the site or dumping grounds;</li> <li>· bulk filling should be carried out, where feasible, behind completed seawall to above high water mark. In general and where physically practical, filling should not be carried out without the seawall having been substantially completed for a distance of 100m – 200m ahead of filling; and</li> <li>· fill materials should comply with technical specification requirements and be taken from approved sources only. The maximum fines content of marine sand should be limited to 5% as assumed in the water quality assessments.</li> <li>· transport of contaminated mud (or filling material) to the marine disposal site (or works site) should, wherever possible, be by split barge of not less than 750 m<sup>3</sup> capacity, well maintained and capable of rapid opening and discharge at the disposal site;</li> <li>· the dredged material should be disposed in the pit by bottom dumping, at a location within the pit specified by the MFC;</li> <li>· discharge should be undertaken rapidly and the hoppers should then immediately be closed. Material adhering to the sides of the hopper should not be washed out of the hopper and the hopper should remain closed until the barge next return to the disposal site;</li> <li>· the dumping vessel is not required to station but will be guided by the site staff managing the disposal facility. The vessel crew should be familiar with such operational procedures;</li> <li>· monitoring of the barge loading to ensure that loss of material does not take place during transportation; and</li> <li>· Transport barges or vessels shall be equipped with automatic self-monitoring devices.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Whole reclamation area During reclamation works End of reclamation works	C	R	7



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		<p>Specific Measures Associated with Dredging and Filling Works when CRIII Dredging and Filling Works are being constructed concurrently with WDII Dredging and Filling Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· deployment of silt curtains around the dredging and fill release points to contain SS within the construction site during dredging and filling;</li> <li>· deployment of silt screens at the cooling water intakes and WSD salt water intakes to further minimise the intake of SS within the sea water.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	<p>Reclamation Areas as appropriate</p> <p>When CRIII and WDII - Dredging and Filling Works occur concurrently</p> <p>End of Concurrent Works</p>	C	R	-
		<p>Specific Measures Associated with Floating Debris</p> <p>The result of the floating debris simulation has shown that the intermediate layout of the proposed reclamation has potential to trap floating rubbish. Monitoring and control of the construction activities should be taken to prevent the release of construction waste and rubbish from the construction site. Collection of floating debris should be carried out at least once every day by the CRIII Contractor, and more frequently (two or three times per day) at the water body south of the Initial Reclamation Area West and near the cooling water intakes where large substances could block the screens and filter pipes of the intakes and reduce their efficiency. Debris should be collected and taken to landfill sites for disposal.</p>	TDD's Contractor	<p>Whole reclamation area</p> <p>During construction</p> <p>At end of construction</p>	C	R	-
		<p>Specific Measures for Dealing with Culvert L Outfall at Completion of CRIII Eastern Seawall</p> <p>As a mitigation measure, to avoid the accumulation of water borne pollutants within a temporary embayment to the east of CRIII, an impermeable barrier, suspended from a floating boom on the water surface and extending down to the seabed, will be erected by the CRIII Contractor on completion of the CRIII eastern seawall. The barrier will channel the stormwater discharge flows from Culvert L to the outside of the embayment. The CRIII Contractor will maintain this barrier until the WDII Contractor takes possession of this site, whereupon the WDII Contractor will takeover the maintenance of this barrier until the reclamation works in this area are carried out and the new Culvert L extension is constructed.</p>	TDD's Consultant	<p>Culvert L Outfall</p> <p>During Construction</p> <p>To handover to WDII Contractor</p>	C	R	--



No.	Activity	Mitigation/EIA Recommendations	Responsibility for Implementation	Location Duration completion of measures	Implementation Stage C : Construction D : Design	Permit Conditions apply to	Relevant Guidelines Legislation
		<p>Construction Run-off and Drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Control of Site Surface Runoff:</li> <li>- Surface run-off from construction sites should be discharged into storm drains via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment basins. Channels or earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to properly direct stormwater to such silt removal facilities. Perimeter channels at site boundaries should be provided where necessary. Catchpits and perimeter channels should be constructed in advance of site formation works and earthworks.</li> <li>- Silt removal facilities, channels and manholes should be maintained.</li> <li>- Construction works should be programmed to minimise soil excavation works in rainy seasons (April to September). If excavation in soil cannot be avoided, temporarily exposed slope surfaces should be covered and temporary access roads should be protected by crushed stone or gravel, as excavation proceeds. Intercepting channels should be provided.</li> <li>- Earthworks final surfaces should be well compacted and the subsequent permanent work or surface protection should be carried out immediately after the final surfaces are formed to prevent erosion caused by rainstorms. Appropriate drainage such as intercepting channels should be provided where necessary.</li> <li>- Measures should be taken to minimise the ingress of rainwater into trenches. If excavation of trenches in wet seasons is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections. Rainwater pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.</li> <li>- Open stockpiles of construction materials should be covered.</li> <li>- Manholes should be adequately covered and temporarily sealed.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	<p>Works Area</p> <p>During construction</p> <p>End of construction</p>	C	P,R,A,C	7
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Groundwater</li> <li>- Groundwater pumped out of tunnels or caverns should be discharged into storm drains after the removal of silt.</li> </ul>					



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Boring and Drilling Water</li> <li>- Water used in ground boring and drilling for site investigation or rock/soil anchoring should as far as practicable be recirculated after sedimentation. Wastewater should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.</li> <li>- Wastewater from Concrete Batching and Precast Concrete Casting</li> <li>- Wastewater generated from the washing down of mixer trucks and drum mixers and similar equipment should wherever practicable be recycled. The discharge of wastewater should be kept to a minimum.</li> <li>- To prevent pollution from wastewater overflow, the pump sump of any water recycling system should be provided with an on-line standby pump of adequate capacity and with automatic alternating devices.</li> <li>- Under normal circumstances, surplus wastewater may be discharged into foul sewers after treatment in silt removal and pH adjustment facilities (to within the pH range of 6 to 10). Disposal of wastewater into storm drains will require more elaborate treatment. Surface run-off should be segregated from the concrete mixing and casting yard area as much as possible, and diverted to the stormwater drainage system. Surface run-off contaminated by materials in a concrete mixing area or casting yard should be adequately treated before disposal into stormwater drains.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	<p style="text-align: center;">Work Area</p> <p style="text-align: center;">During construction</p> <p style="text-align: center;">End of construction</p>	C	P,R,A,C	7
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wheel Washing Water</li> <li>- All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before they leave the construction site. A wheel washing bay should be provided at every site exit if practicable and wash-water should have sand and silt settled out or removed before discharging into storm drains. The section of construction road between the wheel washing bay and the public road should be paved with backfall to reduce vehicle tracking of soil and to prevent site run-off from entering public road drains.</li> <li>- Bentonite Slurries</li> <li>- Bentonite slurries should be reconditioned and reused wherever practicable. If the disposal of a certain residual quantity cannot be avoided, the used slurry may be disposed of at the marine spoil site subject to obtaining a marine dumping licence from EPD (on a case-by-case basis).</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	<p style="text-align: center;">Work Area</p> <p style="text-align: center;">During construction</p> <p style="text-align: center;">End of construction</p>	C	P,R,A,C	7





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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If the used bentonite slurry is intended to be disposed of through the public drainage system, it should be treated to the respective effluent standards applicable to foul sewers, storm drains or the receiving waters as set out in the WPCO Technical Memorandum on Effluent Standards.</li> </ul>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wastewater from Building Construction</li> <li>- Before commencing any demolition works, all sewer and drainage connections should be sealed to prevent building debris, soil, sand etc. from entering public sewers/drains.</li> <li>- Wastewater generated from building construction activities including concreting, plastering, internal decoration, cleaning of works and similar activities should not be discharged into the stormwater drainage system. If the wastewater is to be discharged into foul sewers, it should undergo the removal of settleable solids in a silt removal facility, and pH adjustment as necessary.</li> </ul>					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Licensing of Construction Site Discharges within Water Control Zones</li> <li>-All discharges into any drainage or sewerage systems, or inland or coastal waters, or into the ground (e.g. from septic tanks) within a Water Control Zone are controlled under the Water Pollution control Ordinance (WPCO), except the discharge of domestic sewage into foul sewers or the discharge of unpolluted water into storm drains or into the waters of Hong Kong. Construction site discharges are controlled under the WPCO.</li> <li>-Discharges controlled under the WPCO must comply with the terms and conditions of a valid WPCO licence.</li> </ul>					



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8.	Construction Waste Control Requirements	<p>Specific Measures Associated with Marine sediments</p> <p>In accordance with the WBTC No. 3/2000, the seriously contaminated material must be dredged and transported with great care. Mitigation measures, including the use of close-grab dredgers, shall be incorporated.</p> <p>The dredged contaminated sediment must be effectively isolated from the environment upon final disposal and shall be disposed of at the East Sha Chau Contaminated Mud Pits.</p>	TDD's Contractor	Whole Reclamation Area During Reclamation Works End of Reclamation Work	C	R	7
		<p>Segregation and Disposal of Wastes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· inert demolition/construction waste material when deemed suitable for reclamation or land formation should be re-used on-site;</li> <li>· non-inert demolition / construction waste material should be disposed of at landfills;</li> <li>· chemical waste as defined by Schedule 1 of the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, should be stored in accordance with approved methods defined in the Regulation and Code of Practice and the chemical waste disposed of at the Chemical Waste Treatment Facility located at Tsing Yi or an approved recycler;</li> <li>· general refuse should be recycled where possible or disposed of at public landfill.</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Areas During Construction End of Construction	C	P, R, A, C	1,8, 9
		<p>Storage, Collection and Transport of Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· wastes should be handled and stored in a manner which ensures that they are held securely without loss or leakage thereby minimising the potential for pollution. Release of these potential pollutants into marine waters during storage, handling or barge transportation should not be permitted as introduction of polluted waters is likely to have detrimental effects on water quality and water sensitive receivers;</li> <li>· only reputable waste hauliers authorised to collect the specific category of waste concerned should be employed;</li> <li>· appropriate measures should be employed to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation by using enclosed bins, covering trucks or transporting wastes in enclosed containers;</li> <li>· the necessary waste disposal permits and registrations should be obtained from the appropriate authorities, if they are required, in accordance with the Waste Disposal</li> </ul>	TDD's Contractor	Works Areas During Construction End of Construction	C	P, R, A, C	1, 8, 9



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		Ordinance (Cap 354), Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354) and the Crown Land Ordinance; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· collection of general refuse should be carried out frequently, preferably daily;</li> <li>· waste should only be disposed of at licensed sites and the civil engineering contractor should develop procedures to ensure that illegal disposal of wastes does not occur;</li> <li>· waste storage areas should be well maintained and cleaned regularly;</li> <li>· records should be maintained of the quantities of wastes generated, recycled and disposed, determined by weighing each load or other method; and</li> <li>· A "trip ticket" system should be implemented, if required by Government.</li> </ul>					
9	Construction Landscape and Visual Control Requirements	Construction stage landscape and visual mitigation measures should include : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Minimising contractors accesses and working areas as far as possible;</li> <li>· Protection and retention of existing vegetation where possible in accordance with the Hong Kong Government "A Guide to Tree Planting and Maintenance in Urban Hong Kong, Section 5" Care of Trees on Development Sites' and the Country Parks Ordinance</li> <li>· Transplanting of trees where appropriate;</li> <li>· Advance planting and visual screening;</li> <li>· Conservation of top soil;</li> <li>· Design of the temporary works areas so as to optimise eventual use as promenade and public open space; and</li> <li>· Sensitively designed site hoarding.</li> </ul>	TDD's design consultant	Area wide during design and contract preparation	D	P, R, A, C	11, 12, 13,14
10	Monitoring and Audit	To be carried out in accordance with the Schedule in the EM and A Manual	TDD*/Contractor/RSS  TDD's design consultant	Works areas During construction End of construction and within one year of operational phase Area wide during design and contract preparation	C/O  D	P, R, A, C  P, R, A, C	1  11,12,13,14



**Relevant Guidelines Legislation**

1. Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum (EIAO)
2. HKPSG
3. ExCo Criteria for ITR
4. Noise Control Ordinance
5. The ProPECC Note PN2/93 (Construction Noise daytime limits)
6. Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO)
7. Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO)(Cap. 358)
8. Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354)
9. Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste)(General) Regulation (Cap 354)
10. Land Ordinance (Cap 28)
11. WBTC 25/92 Allocation of Space for Urban Trees
12. WBTC 25/93 Control of Visual Impact of Slopes
13. WBTC 18/94 Management and Maintenance of both Natural Vegetation and Landscape Works
14. WBTC 24/94 and PELBTC 3/94 "Tree Preservation"
15. Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance (Cap 53)

**Permit Conditions apply to**

- P Primary and District Distributor Roads
- R Reclamation
- A North Island Line Protection Works
- C Central and Wanchai Bypass

+ These items should be excluded from any Environmental Permit conditions as these refer to future development of the area (which is not designated under the EIAO), and are not related to reclamation and dredging activities which are designated, and can hence be controlled through EP conditions.

\* Normally undertaken by a specialist monitoring team employed directly by the proponent and audited by the Environmental Works Checker.