
**APPENDIX F
ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (EMIS)**

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measure & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Duration of the measure	Implementation Stages ¹			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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Air Quality Impact – Construction Phase									
3.9.1	2.2	<p>Dust Control Measures</p> <p>To achieve compliance with the FSP, RSP and TSP criteria during the construction phase, good practices for dust control should be implemented to reduce dust impacts. The dust control measures are detailed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of regular water spraying (once every 1.25 hours or 8 times per day) to reduce dust emissions from heavy construction activities (including ground excavation, earth moving, etc.) at all active works area exposed site surfaces and unpaved roads, particularly during dry weather. Covering 80% of stockpiling area by impervious sheets and spraying all dusty material with water immediately prior to any loading transfer operations to keep the dusty materials wet during material handling at the stockpile areas <p>Relevant dust control practices as stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation should be adopted:</p> <p>Good Site Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good site management is important to help reduce potential air quality impact down to an acceptable level. As a general guide, the 	Construction Dust	Contractor	Project construction site / Duration of the construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation		✓		EIA Recommendation and Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation

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		<p>Contractor should maintain high standards of housekeeping to prevent emissions of fugitive dust. Loading, unloading, handling and storage of raw materials, wastes or by-products should be carried out in a manner so as to minimise the release of visible dust emission. Any piles of materials accumulated on or around the work areas should be cleaned up regularly. Cleaning, repair and maintenance of all plant facilities within the work areas should be carried out in a manner minimising generation of fugitive dust emissions. The material should be handled properly to prevent fugitive dust emission before cleaning.</p> <p>Disturbed Parts of the Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Main temporary access points should be paved with concrete, bituminous hardcore materials or metal plates and be kept clear of dusty materials; or ▪ Unpaved parts of the road should be sprayed with water or a dust suppression chemical so as to keep the entire road surface wet. <p>Exposed Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exposed earth should be properly treated by compaction, hydroseeding, vegetation planting or seeding with latex, vinyl, bitumen within six months after the last construction activity on the site or part of the site where the exposed earth lies. <p>Loading, Unloading or Transfer of Dusty Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All dusty materials should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading or transfer operation so as to keep the dusty material wet. 							

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		<p>Debris Handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any debris should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or stored in a debris collection area sheltered on the top and the three sides. ▪ Before debris is dumped into a chute, water should be sprayed onto the debris so that it remains wet when it is dumped. <p>Transport of Dusty Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vehicles used for transporting dusty materials/spoils should be covered with tarpaulin or similar material. The cover should extend over the edges of the sides and tailboards. <p>Wheel washing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vehicle wheel washing facilities should be provided at each construction site exit. Immediately before leaving the construction site, every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels. <p>Use of vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The speed of the trucks within the site should be controlled to about 10 km/hour in order to reduce adverse dust impacts and secure the safe movement around the site. ▪ Immediately before leaving the construction site, every vehicle should be washed to remove any dusty materials from its body and wheels. ▪ Where a vehicle leaving the construction site is carrying a load of dusty materials, the load should be covered entirely by clean impervious sheeting to ensure that the dusty materials do not leak from the vehicle. 							

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		Site hoarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a site boundary adjoins a road, street, service lane or other area accessible to the public, hoarding of not less than 2.4m high from ground level should be provided along the entire length of that portion of the site boundary except for a site entrance or exit 							
Air Quality Impact – Operation Phase									
3.7.4	-	Control Measures of proposed firing ranges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bullet containment systems such as backstops of soft materials (e.g. timber baffles) and sand traps behind bullet targets are proposed to be installed to collect bullets from gunshots, which would reduce lead dust and dust in general. Monitoring and adjusting of soil pH or runoff control measures may be required to ensure no lead migration occurs. Alternatively, the use of lead-free primers mixture for firearms or air pistols would eradicate lead dust emissions completely. A solid fence wall (at least 2.4m to 3.5m high) with a backstop of soft material (of a density of at least 20kg/m²) will also be erected around the boundary of the firing ranges. 	Proposed Firing Range	Hong Kong Police Force	Duration of the operation phase			✓	N/A
Noise Impact – Construction Phase									
4.4.6	3.2	Good Site Practice Good site practice and noise management can significantly reduce the impact of construction site activities on nearby NSRs. The following package of measures should be followed during each phase of construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> only well-maintained plant to be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction works; machines and plant that may be in intermittent use to be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum; 	Maintain good site practice to minimise / avoid construction noise impact	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.		✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, should, where possible, be orientated to direct noise away from the NSRs; ▪ mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible; and ▪ material stockpiles and other structures to be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities. 							
4.4.6	3.2	Adoption of QPME QPME should be adopted as far as applicable.	Minimise / avoid construction noise impacts to the surrounding NSRs	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.		✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.4.6	3.2	Use of Movable Noise Barriers Movable noise barriers should be placed along the active works area and mobile plants to block the direct line of sight between PME and the NSRs.	Minimise / avoid construction noise impacts to the surrounding NSRs	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.		✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.4.6	3.2	Use of Noise Enclosure/ Acoustic Shed Noise enclosure or acoustic shed should be used to cover stationary PME such as air compressor and generator.	Minimise / avoid construction noise impacts to the surrounding NSRs	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.		✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.4.6	3.2	Use of Noise Insulating Fabric Noise insulating fabric can also be adopted for certain PME (e.g. pilling machine etc.).	Minimise / avoid construction noise impacts to the surrounding NSRs	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.		✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
Noise Impact – Operation Phase									
4.6.6	3.3	Fixed Noise Source At least 2.5m height perimeter wall / boundary wall at the Project site and 5m height 4-side walls at Ma Tso Lung Firing Range will be installed.	Minimise / avoid fixed noise source impacts to the surrounding NSRs	Design Architect / Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.		✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.6.6	3.3	Fixed Noise Source Specification of the maximum allowable sound	Minimise / avoid fixed noise source impacts to	Design Architect / Contractor	Within the Project site / During operation phase			✓	EIAO and Noise Control

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		<p>power levels of the proposed fixed plants should be followed.</p> <p>The following noise reduction measures should be considered as far as practicable during operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Install sand bullet trap, sound absorption materials and baffle system at the planned firing ranges; ▪ Choose quieter plant such as those which have been effectively silenced; ▪ Include noise levels specification when ordering new plant (including chillier and E/M equipment); ▪ Locate fixed plant/louvre away from any NSRs as far as practicable; ▪ Locate fixed plant in walled plant rooms or in specially designed enclosures; ▪ Locate noisy machines in a completely separate building; ▪ Install direct noise mitigation measures including silencers, acoustic louvres and acoustic enclosure where necessary; and ▪ Develop and implement a regularly scheduled plant maintenance programme so that equipment is properly operated and serviced in order to maintain a controlled level of noise. 	the surrounding NSRs		/ Throughout operation phase				Ordinance
4.7.4	3.3	<p>Helicopter Noise</p> <p>At least 2.5m height perimeter wall / boundary wall at the Project site will be installed.</p>	Minimise / avoid helicopter noise impacts to the surrounding NSRs	Design Architect / Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase / Prior to commencement of operation.		✓		EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.7.4	3.3	<p>Helicopter Noise</p> <p>Only one helicopter will be allowed in hovering, approaching or taking-off while another helicopter should be idling on ground.</p>	Minimise / avoid helicopter noise impacts to the surrounding NSRs	GFS	Helipad operation/ Operation Period			✓	EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance
4.7.4	3.3	<p>Helicopter Noise</p> <p>The helicopter will be in approaching or taking-off within the restricted ranges of approach/take-off flight paths and adopting steeper approach / departure (take-off) angles.</p>	Minimise / avoid helicopter noise impacts to the surrounding NSRs	GFS	Helipad operation/ Operation Period			✓	EIAO and Noise Control Ordinance

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Water Quality Impact – Construction Phase									
5.6.1.1	4.2	<p>General Construction Activities</p> <p>The following measures should be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction waste, debris and refuse generated on-site should be stored or contained appropriately to prevent them entering nearby watercourses or blocking stormwater drains. Regular off-site removal of these materials should be maintained to minimise the volume of waste present on the construction site at any one time. Stockpiles of construction materials such as cement and excavated material should be covered when not in use to reduce the potential for water pollution. 	Maintain good site practices to avoid pollution of water courses	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase		✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 358), ProPECC Note PN 1/94
5.6.1.2	4.2	<p>Construction Site Runoff</p> <p>The site practices outlined in ProPECC Note PN 1/94 should be followed as far as practicable in order to minimise surface runoff and the chance of erosion. The following measures are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary site drainage facilities are to be designed and implemented by the Contractor prior to commencement of construction to convey surface runoff to storm drains applying adequately designed silt/ sand removal traps and sediment basins. Perimeter cut-off drains shall be installed in advance of any earthworks and site formation work to convey site runoff from the works areas to the silt removal facilities. Runoff into the excavation areas during rainstorm events shall be minimised as far as practicable. Any wastewater pumped out of the excavation areas shall be treated to remove suspended solids prior to discharge. Maintenance and inspection of the drainage system and sediment removal facilities should 	Minimise / control construction site runoff to avoid pollution of water courses	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase		✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 358), ProPECC Note PN 1/94

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		<p>be carried out regularly to remove any sediment and blockages, especially when rainstorms are forecast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final surface levels should be compacted and final surface protections installed to prevent erosion caused by rainstorms. ▪ Open stockpiles of material should be covered on site with waterproof layers such as tarpaulin to reduce the potential for sediment laden runoff entering the drainage system. ▪ The wheels of all vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving the works areas to remove sediment, soil and debris from the tracks. The washwater should be treated to remove any suspended sediment. ▪ Surface water from concrete batching areas and the rest of the site should be separated as far as possible. Wastewater from any concrete batching plant (if required) shall be treated to the required standards including pH adjustment and settlement of suspended sediments before discharging to stormwater drains. ▪ Manholes (including those constructed as part of the Project) should be adequately covered and temporarily sealed at all times to prevent silt, construction materials or debris from entering the drainage system, and to prevent storm runoff from entering foul sewers. The discharge of surface runoff into foul sewers should be prevented so as not to overload the sewerage system. <p>Discharges should be collected by the temporary drainage system installed by the Contractor and treated on-site to remove sediment prior to discharge to the off-site drainage areas. The Contractor is required to obtain a discharge licence from EPD under the WPCO for all discharges from site with all discharges meeting the water quality requirements of the Technical</p>							

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		Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters (TM-DSS).							
5.6.1.3	4.2	<p>Accidental Spillage of Chemicals</p> <p>In accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C), the following measures should be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The labelling and storage of chemicals should be in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes and maintained at all times by the Contractor. ▪ Oils and fuels should only be stored in designated areas which have appropriate pollution prevention control facilities such as oil and grease traps. ▪ The maintenance of vehicles should only be undertaken in areas of the site served by appropriate pollution prevention control facilities. ▪ To prevent the spillage of fuels and solvents to nearby stormwater drains, all fuel tanks and storage areas should be locked and sited on sealed areas of the site, within bunded areas with a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest container. The bund should be kept free of surface water at all times and after each rainfall event. 	Prevent accidental discharge of chemicals into the surrounding environment	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase		✓		Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C)
5.6.1.4	4.2	<p>Sewage from Construction Workforce</p> <p>Portable toilets should be available throughout the construction phase and regularly maintained, collected and disposed by a licensed waste collector to a public sewage treatment works for suitable treatment.</p>	Prevent discharge of sewage into the surrounding environment	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase		✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 358), ProPECC Note PN 1/94
5.6.1.5	4.2	<p>Construction Works in Close Proximity to Inland Watercourses</p> <p>Mitigation measures such as such as temporary diversions of existing drainage culverts/ watercourses before construction commences and</p>	Minimise/ control construction site discharges to avoid pollution of nearby watercourses	Contractor	Within the Project site / During construction phase		✓		Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 358), ProPECC Note PN 1/94,

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		<p>during construction should be implemented, in addition to those listed in ProPECC Note PN1/94 <i>Construction Site Drainage</i> and ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005 <i>Protection of Natural Streams/ rivers from Adverse Impacts Arising from Construction Works</i>. Measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stockpiling of construction materials and spoil, should be properly covered and located away from any natural stream/river. ▪ Construction works close to the inland waters should be carried out in dry season as far as practicable where the flow in the surface channel or stream is low. ▪ Removal of existing vegetation alongside the riverbanks should be avoided or minimised. When disturbance to vegetation is unavoidable, all disturbed areas should be hydroseeded or planted with suitable vegetation to blend in with the natural environment upon completion of works. 							ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005
Water Quality Impact – Operation Phase									
5.6.2.1	4.2	<p>Stormwater Runoff</p> <p>In accordance with Drainage Services Department's Stormwater Drainage Manual, the following measures should be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Silt removal facilities should be implemented to reduce the potential for suspended solids and heavy metal contaminants from vehicles. ▪ Petrol interceptors should be installed in areas with the potential to generate runoff contaminated with petrol and grease to capture pollutants from vehicles and their maintenance, especially in 'first flush' rainfall events. ▪ Regular maintenance of these facilities particularly at the onset of and after each major rainstorm event will ensure the impacts on downstream river water quality are 	Prevent pollution of water courses due to stormwater runoff	Design Consultant/ Future site operator	During design and operation phase	✓		✓	Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 358), Stormwater Drainage Manual

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		minimised.							
5.6.2.2	4.2	<p>Accidental Spillage of Chemicals, Oils and Fuels</p> <p>In accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C), the following measures should be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The labelling and storage of chemicals should be in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes maintained at all times. ▪ Oils and fuels should only be stored in designated areas which have appropriate pollution prevention control facilities such as oil and grease traps. ▪ The maintenance of vehicles should only be undertaken in areas of the site served by appropriate pollution prevention control facilities. ▪ To prevent the spillage of fuels and solvents to nearby stormwater drains, all fuel tanks and storage areas should be locked and sited on sealed areas of the site, within bunded areas with a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest container. The bund should be kept free of surface water at all times and after each rainfall event. <p>For refuelling activities, the following measures should be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refuelling activities at the PD&TTF shall be located in covered areas. ▪ No stormwater drainage systems shall be installed in the vicinity of helicopter or vehicle refuelling facilities unless petrol interceptors are implemented with an associated connection to the foul sewerage system. ▪ A fuel spill kit shall be located at easily accessible locations to enable any spillages to be cleaned up immediately. 	Prevent accidental discharge of chemicals, oils and fuels into the surrounding environment	Design Consultant/ Future site operator	During design and operation phase	✓		✓	Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C); Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 358); TM-DSS

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5.6.2.3	4.2	Runoff generated by the PD&TTF Silt traps and petrol interceptors shall be installed in the drainage system where necessary to minimise the risk of suspended sediment, heavy metals and fuel oil entering downstream watercourses.	Prevent pollution of watercourses	Design Consultant/ Future site operator	During design and operation phase	✓		✓	Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 358); TM-DSS; Stormwater Drainage Manual
Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Implications – Construction Phase									
N/A									
Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Implications – Design and Operation Phase									
5.6.2.4 / 6.7	-	Liaison with interfacing projects including OWTF2, CE1/2015(DS) and SWHSTW Phase 1A to ensure the communal / public sewerage network and the SWHSTW has adequate capacity to handle the sewage flows generated by the Project.	Ensure adequate capacity of the existing / planned sewerage network	Design Consultant/ CEDD/ EPD/ DSD	During design and operation phase	✓		✓	EIA Recommendation
5.6.2.5 / 6.7	-	To minimise the risk of overflows and emergency discharge of untreated effluents from the on-site SPS of the Project, the following mitigation measures will be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The on-site SPS will be equipped with three pumps; 2 duty and 1 standby; and ▪ Retention tank with the capacity to store 2 hours of peak sewage flows. 	To minimise the risk of overflows and emergency discharge of untreated effluents from the on-site SPS	Design Consultant/ CEDD	During design and operation phase	✓		✓	EIA Recommendation
6.7	-	Design of twin rising mains connecting to the communal sewer to enable maintenance works to be carried out on one pipeline while the other remains in operation.	Improve the resilience and operability of the sewer pipeline / enable maintenance without disrupting operation	Design Consultant/ CEDD	During design and operation phase	✓		✓	EIA Recommendation
Waste Management Implications – Construction Phase									
7.5.1.1	6.2	Good Site Practice Recommendations for good site practices during the construction activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nomination of an approved person, such as a site manager, to be responsible for good site practices, arrangements for collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility, of all wastes generated at the site 	Implement good site practices to minimise waste generation	Contractor	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities		✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354); Waste Disposal (Chemical Wastes) (General) Regulation (Cap

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of site personnel in proper waste management and chemical handling procedures ▪ Provision of sufficient waste disposal points and regular collection of waste ▪ Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust/odour during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers ▪ Stockpiles of C&D materials should be kept covered by impervious sheets to avoid wind-blown dust. ▪ All dusty materials including C&D materials should be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading transfer operation so as to keep the dusty material wet during material handling at the stockpile areas ▪ Provision of wheel washing facilities before the trucks leaving the works area so as to minimise dust introduction to public roads ▪ Well planned delivery programme for off-site disposal such that adverse environmental impact from transporting the inert or non-inert C&D materials is not anticipated 							354C); and ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Site
7.5.1.2	6.2	<p>Waste Reduction Measures</p> <p>Good management and control can prevent the generation of a significant amount of waste. Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design stage, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices. Recommendations to achieve waste reduction include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sort non-inert C&D materials to recover any recyclable portions ▪ Segregation and storage of different types of waste in different containers or skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal ▪ Encourage collection of recyclable waste such as waste paper and aluminium 	Implement good management and control to minimise waste generation	Contractor	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities		✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354)

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		<p>cans by providing separate labelled bins to enable such waste to be segregated from other general refuse generated by the work force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper site practices to minimise the potential for damage or contamination of inert C&D materials ▪ Plan the use of construction materials carefully to minimise amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste 							
7.5.1.3	6.2	<p>Inert and Non-inert C&D Materials</p> <p>In order to minimise impacts resulting from collection and transportation of inert C&D materials for off-site disposal, the inert C&D materials should be reused on-site as fill material as far as practicable. In addition, inert C&D materials generated from excavation works could be reused as fill materials in local projects that require public fill for reclamation.</p> <p>The surplus inert C&D materials will be disposed of at the Government's PFRFs for beneficial use by other projects in Hong Kong.</p> <p>The C&D materials generated from general site clearance should be sorted on site to segregate any inert materials for reuse or disposal at PFRFs whereas the non-inert materials will be disposed of at the designated landfill site.</p> <p>In order to monitor the disposal of inert and non-inert C&D materials at respectively PFRFs and the designated landfill site, and to control fly-tipping, it is recommended that the Contractor should follow the DEVB Technical Circular (Works) No. 6/2010 for Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction & Demolition Materials issued by Development Bureau. In addition, it is also recommended that the Contractor should prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan detailing their various waste arising and waste management practices in</p>	Minimise impacts resulting from collection and transportation of inert C&D materials	Contractor	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities		✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354); DEVB Technical Circular (Works) No.6/2010 for Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction & Demolition Materials; and ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Site

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		accordance with the relevant requirements of the ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Site							
7.5.1.4	6.2	<p>Chemical Waste</p> <p>If chemical wastes are produced at the construction site, the Contractor will be required to register with the EPD as a chemical waste producer and to follow the guidelines stated in the "Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes". Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used, and incompatible chemicals should be stored separately. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the corresponding chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosive, flammable, oxidising, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. The Contractor should use a licensed collector to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes at the approved Chemical Waste Treatment Centre or other licensed recycling facilities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation.</p> <p>Potential environmental impacts arising from the handling activities (including storage, collection, transportation and disposal of chemical waste) are expected to be minimal with the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures as recommended</p>	Implement good practices to avoid chemical waste impact.	Contractor	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities		✓		Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C)
7.5.1.5	6.2	<p>General Refuse</p> <p>General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separated from inert C&D materials. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from inert C&D materials. Preferably an enclosed and covered area should be provided to reduce the occurrence of 'wind blown' light material.</p>	Implement good practices to avoid odour nuisance or pest/vermin problem and waste impact.	Contractor	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities		✓		Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354); Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap 132) - Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances

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									Regulation
Waste Management Implications – Operation Phase									
7.5.2.1	6.3	<p>General Reuse</p> <p>General refuse should be collected on a daily basis and delivered to the refuse collection point accordingly. A reputable waste collector should be employed to remove general refuse regularly to avoid odour nuisance or pest/vermin problem. Sufficient recycling containers are recommended to be provided at suitable locations of the Project to encourage recycling of waste such as aluminium cans, plastics and waste paper.</p>	Implement good practices to avoid odour nuisance or pest/vermin problem and waste impact.	Future user	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage			✓	Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354)
7.5.2.2	6.3	<p>Chemical Waste</p> <p>If chemical wastes are expected to be produced during the operation phase, the Project Proponent should register with the EPD as a chemical waste producer and follow the guidelines stated in the "Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes". Good quality containers compatible with the chemical wastes should be used, and incompatible chemicals should be stored separately. Appropriate labels should be securely attached on each chemical waste container indicating the corresponding chemical characteristics of the chemical waste, such as explosive, flammable, oxidising, irritant, toxic, harmful, corrosive, etc. Licensed collector should be deployed to transport and dispose of the chemical wastes at the approved Chemical Waste Treatment Centre or other licensed recycling facilities, in accordance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C).</p>	Implement good practices to avoid chemical waste impact.	Future user	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage			✓	Code of Practice on the Packaging Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes; Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C)
7.5.2.3	6.3	<p>Cartridge Casings</p> <p>All cartridge casings and bullet heads should be collected from the firing range daily and kept in the storeroom for disposal. A designated waste contractor should be employed to remove</p>	Minimise impacts resulting from collection and transportation of cartridge casings and bullet heads	Future user	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage			✓	Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354)

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		cartridge casings and bullet heads regularly.							
Land Contamination – Construction Phase									
8.6.1	7.2	In any case where contaminated soil is identified after the commencement of works, a Contamination Assessment Plan (CAP) is required to be prepared for EPD's endorsement prior to the site investigation. The Contamination Assessment Report (CAR) and/ or Remediation Action Plan (RAP) should be prepared for EPD's approval after the site investigation. If land contamination is confirmed, remediation works should be carried out according to the approved RAP. A Remediation Report (RR) should also be prepared for EPD's endorsement to demonstrate that the clean-up of the contaminated land is completed. No construction work or development of the site should be carried out before the approval of the RR.	Assessment is required for EPD approval in any case where contaminated soil is identified	Contractor	Project construction site / Before construction stage	✓			Guidance Note for Contaminated Land Assessment and Remediation; Guidance Manual for Use of Risk-based Remediation Goals for Contaminated Land Management; Practice Guide for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Land
8.6.1	7.2	The following mitigation measures are proposed for contaminated material excavation and transportation of contaminated materials (if any), in order to minimise the potentially adverse effects on the health and safety of construction workers and impacts arising from the disposal of potentially contaminated materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To minimise the chance for construction workers to come into contact with any contaminated materials, bulk earth-moving excavation equipment should be employed; ▪ Contact with contaminated materials can be minimised by wearing appropriate clothing and personal protective equipment such as gloves and masks (especially when working directly with contaminated material), provision of washing facilities and prohibition of smoking and eating on site; ▪ Stockpiling of contaminated excavated 	Minimise impacts resulting from excavation and transportation of contaminated materials	Contractor	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities		✓	Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354) Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C)	

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		<p>materials on site should be avoided as far as possible;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The use of any contaminated soil for landscaping purpose should be avoided unless pre-treatment was carried out; ▪ Vehicles containing any excavated materials should be suitably covered to reduce dust emissions and / or release of contaminated wastewater; ▪ Truck bodies and tailgates should be sealed to stop any discharge; ▪ Only licensed waste haulers should be used to collect and transport contaminated material to treatment/disposal site and should be equipped with tracking system to avoid fly tipping; ▪ Speed control for trucks carrying contaminated materials should be exercised; ▪ Observe all relevant regulations in relation to waste handling, such as Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354), Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C) and obtain all necessary permits where required; and ▪ Maintain records of waste generation, disposal quantities and disposal arrangements. 							
Land Contamination – Operation Phase									
8.6.2	7.3	<p>The implementation of appropriate mitigation measures for the underground storage tank and pipework, and refuelling activities is required to ensure that risk of land contamination as a result of fuel oil spills or leaks is kept to a practical minimum. Such measures should include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adherence to relevant design standards for storage tank and pipework; 	<p>Minimise the risk of land contamination from the operation of underground storage tank and pipework, and refuelling activities</p>	Future user	Project area / On a regular basis / Throughout operation stage			✓	<p>Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354);</p> <p>Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Cap 354C)</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measure & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Duration of the measure	Implementation Stages ¹			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular inspections and maintenance; ▪ Underground fuel storage tank should be placed within a concrete pit; ▪ Refuelling service area should be concrete-paved; ▪ Provision of spill control materials and equipment on site (e.g. absorbent materials, goggles, protective masks, nitrile gloves, disposal bags etc.); ▪ If the fuel leakage or spillage occur during refuelling activities, the activities should be immediately stopped; and ▪ Fuel leakage or spillage should be contained and cleaned up immediately. Waste fuel oil should be collected and stored for recycling or disposal in accordance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap 354). 							
Ecological Impact									
9.7.1	8.3	<p>Detailed Vegetation Survey</p> <p>A detailed vegetation survey should be conduct to update the exact locations, number and condition of individuals of Cycad-fern <i>Brainea insignis</i>, Fortune's Keteleeria <i>Keteleeria fortunei</i> and Ladies Tresses <i>Spiranthes sinensis</i> and any other flora species of conservation interest within the proposed works area prior to the commencement of site clearance.</p>	To ensure no flora species of conservation interest will be affected.	Qualified botanist/ecologist of the ET	Project construction site / For once / Before site clearance	✓			EIAO-TM; Hong Kong Ordinance Cap. 96
9.7.1	8.3	<p>Temporary Protective Fence for Flora Species of Conservation Interest</p> <p>During construction phase, erection and maintenance of a temporary protective fence enclosing the flora species of conservation interest identified under the detailed vegetation survey is recommended.</p> <p>Monthly monitoring of any other flora species of conservation interest identified in the detailed vegetation survey should be conducted during the</p>	<p>To avoid potential impact on flora species of conservation interest from construction activities such as materials storage;</p> <p>To make sure that the flora species of conservation interest are not affected by the construction activities of</p>	Contractor	Project construction site / Throughout construction stage / Until completion of all construction activities		✓		EIAO-TM

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		construction phase.	the Project						
9.7.2	8.2	<p>Precautionary Measures for Butterfly Species of Conservation Interest</p> <p>It is recommended to consider inclusion of the common grass species <i>Ischaemum barbatum</i> and <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> in the proposed vegetation planting or the Landscape Master Plan for the Project Site.</p>	To benefit butterfly species of conservation interest Small Three-ring and Swallowtail by providing their larval food plants	Design Architect / Contractor	Project area / During design stage / Throughout operation phase	✓		✓	EIAO-TM
Landscape and Visual Impacts – Construction Phase									
Table 10.11	Table 9.1	<p>CM01: Trees / woodland within the Project Site which are unaffected by the works shall be protected and preserved during the detailed design stage and construction phase. The tree preservation proposals shall be coordinated with the layout and design of the engineering and architectural works at detailed design stage for further retention of individual trees. The preservation of existing tree shall provide instant greening and screening effect for proposed works. Tree protection works will be undertaken in accordance with DEVB TC(W) 7/2015 on “Tree Preservation” and tree risk assessment in accordance with “Guidelines for Tree Risk Assessment and Management Arrangement” by DEVB.</p>	Preserve and protect existing trees	Contractor	Project area / During design stage / construction phase / Establishment Period	✓	✓		<p>EIAO-TM;</p> <p>Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (Cap 586);</p> <p>DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2015 – Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features;</p> <p>ETWB TCW No. 29/2004 – Registration of Old and Valuable Trees, and Guidelines for their Preservation;</p> <p>DEVB TC(W) No. 07/2015 -Tree Preservation;</p> <p>ETWB (2/2007) - General Guidelines on Tree Pruning;</p> <p>GLTMS (12/2013)</p>

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measure & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Duration of the measure	Implementation Stages ¹			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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									- Guidelines for Tree Risk Assessment and Management Arrangement on an Area Basis and on a Tree Basis
Table 10.11	Table 9.1	CM02: If removal of trees unavoidable due to construction impacts, trees will be transplanted where technically feasible in accordance with "Guidelines on Tree Transplanting" by DEVB and HQ/GN/13 and HQ/GN/13 – Interim Guidelines for Tree Transplanting Works under Highways Department's Vegetation Maintenance Ambit where applicable.	Preserve and protect existing trees	Contractor	Project area / During design stage / construction phase / Establishment Period	✓	✓		As above
Table 10.11	Table 9.1	CM03: Construction area control, where possible, to ensure that the landscape and visual impacts arising from the construction activities are minimised. This includes the reduction of the extent and location of working areas to avoid sensitive LRs, siting of offices or temporary structures so that they are not visually prominent, 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 areas of earthworks to alleviate the potential impacts and minimise soil erosion.	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractor	Project area / During design stage / construction phase.		✓		EIAO-TM
Table 10.11	Table 9.1	CM04: Replanting of existing / disturbed vegetation shall be undertaken as soon as technically feasible during the construction phase. The priority shall be areas at the periphery of the site to ensure that proposed planting fulfils its role in mitigating the predicted impacts including screening views of the proposals as early as possible during the operation phase.	Maximise the mitigation effect of the planting to minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractor	Project area / During design stage / construction phase / Establishment Period		✓		EIAO-TM
Table 10.11	Table 9.1	CM05: Decorative screen hoarding will be erected along areas of the construction works site	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractor	Project area – areas adjacent to sensitive		✓		EIAO-TM

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		boundary where the works site borders publically accessible routes and/or is close to visually sensitive receivers (VSRs) to screen undesirable views of the works site. It is proposed that the screening be compatible with the surrounding environment and where possible, non-reflective, recessive colours be used.			receivers / During construction phase.				
Landscape and Visual Impacts – Operation Phase									
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM01: Detailed design of development components should reduce landscape footprint and visibility of structures. The area allowed for any development components should be reduced to a practical minimum.	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Detailed Designer / Consultants	Project area / During design phase	✓			EIAO-TM; PNAP 152 – Sustainable Building Design Guidelines; Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines; Urban Design Guidelines
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM02: The form, textures, finishes and colours of the proposed development components should be compatible with the existing surroundings. Light earthy tone colours such as shades of green, grey, brown and off- white may be utilised where technically feasible to reduce the visibility of the development components, including all roadwork, buildings and noise barriers etc. To further improve visual amenity, natural building materials such as stone and timber, should be preferably adopted for architectural features, where technically feasible. The proposed use of a responsive design for the disposition of the main elements of the proposed scheme including the locations of buildings and utility structures. Grouping of utilities and infrastructure components into proposed buildings as far as technically feasible to reduce the mass of development. The disposition and height profile of the developments and above	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Detailed Designer / Consultants	Project area / During design phase	✓			EIAO-TM; PNAP 152 – Sustainable Building Design Guidelines; Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines; Urban Design Guidelines

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measure & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Duration of the measure	Implementation Stages ¹			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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		ground utilities structures to respond to the existing context particularly the existing landform and preserved trees. Proposals designed to minimise the 'wall effects' and create a subtle transition at the edges of the site where it meets the rural landscape. Measures may include the creation of setbacks, articulating the development frontage and maintenance of view corridors to enhance the sense of visual integration with the existing context, avoid abrupt transitions between the existing and proposed built environment and reduce the apparent visual mass of the proposed developments.							
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM03: The design of the proposed Engineering Structures such as the proposed road layout and any ancillary structures including the sewage pumping station and the Ma Tso Lung Firing Range should pay particular attention to the appearance and construction methods. The detailed design landscape consultants shall work in unison with the engineers on the aesthetic aspects of the structures and their relationship with the landscape. The design of engineering structures shall avoid any unnecessary visual clutter achieved through the co-ordination of the various engineering disciplines involved to arrive at integrated design solutions.	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Detailed Designer / Consultants	Project area / During design phase	✓			EIAO-TM
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM04: The proposed treatment of Retaining Wall and Slopes will be undertaken in accordance with GEO Publication No. 1/2011 "Technical Guidelines on Landscape Treatment and Bio-engineering for Man-made Slopes and Retaining Walls". These engineering structures will be aesthetically enhanced through the use of soft landscape works including tree and shrub planting to give man-made slopes a more natural appearance blending into the local rural landscape.	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Detailed Designer / Consultants	Project area / During design phase	✓			EIAO-TM; GEO Publication No. 1/2011 Technical Guideline on Landscape Treatment for Slopes; DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2015 – Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measure & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Duration of the measure	Implementation Stages ¹			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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									Features
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	<p>OM05: All compensatory planting of trees is to be carried out in accordance with DEVB TCW No. 7/2015. A total woodland compensation area of 5.54 ha is proposed. The planting proposals will utilise largely native species in accordance with GLTM/DEVB's - Guiding Principles on Use of Native Plant Species in Public Works Projects. Some compensatory shrub and ground cover planting will also be provided within the woodland area to create a more structurally diverse woodland. 5,869 nos. new trees will be planted as compensation including some 4,317 nos. will be planted within the Project site, 1,400 nos. alongside KNP Road, and 152 nos. to compensate for the existing dead trees to be removed.</p> <p>Woodland areas will utilise a combination of large sized tree stock (including heavy standard sized trees) and whip sized trees to create a more naturalistic effect and screen views of the new structures and buildings.</p> <p>Whip sized tree planting is preferred on the face of soil cut slopes and for general woodland areas where screening is not a priority. The smaller, younger plant stock will adapt to their new growing conditions more quickly than larger sized stock and establish a naturalistic effect more rapidly. Roadside and amenity planting will utilise largely heavy standard sized trees.</p>	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractors	Project area / During design phase	✓	✓		<p>EIAO-TM;</p> <p>DEVB TC(W) No. 7/2015 – Tree Preservation;</p> <p>DEVB TC(W) No. 2/2012 - Allocation of Space for Quality Greening on Roads;</p> <p>DEVB TC (W) No.3/2012 - Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects;</p> <p>DEVB TC (W) No.2/2013 - Greening on Footbridges and Flyovers;</p> <p>ETWB TCW No. 6/2015 – Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features;</p> <p>LTM/DEVB's - Guiding Principles on Use of Native Plant Species in Public Works Projects.</p>
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM06: Tree planting using larger sized tree stock shall be provided to screen the proposed structures and associated facilities. Wherever possible the planting will utilise native species. This measure will form part of the compensatory	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractors	Project area / During design phase	✓	✓		As above

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		planting and will improve compatibility with the surrounding environment and create a pleasant pedestrian environment.							
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM07: Roadside amenity planting using predominantly native species shall be provided, to enhance the landscape and visual quality of the existing and proposed transport routes and car parks.	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractors	Project area / During design phase	✓	✓		As above
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM08: Creation of new grassland areas approximately 1.02 ha in size. Inclusion of common grass species <i>Ischaemum barbatum</i> and <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> (the larval food plants for butterfly species).	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractors	Project area / During design phase	✓	✓		As above
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM09: Green roofs predominantly using native species shall be introduced where technically feasible on proposed buildings to reduce exposure of untreated concrete surfaces; enhance the sustainability of the design and mitigate visual impact to VSRs at high levels. Location and extent of green roof subject to detailed design.	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractors	Project area / During design phase	✓	✓	✓	EIAO-TM; PNAP 152 – Sustainable Building Design Guidelines; Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines; Urban Design Guidelines; DEVB TC (W) No.3/2012 - Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM10: Vertical planting shall be introduced using predominantly native species to soften the hard, vertical surfaces of the proposed development components including the walls of the proposed buildings and retaining walls. Planting to utilise climbing and trailing plants. Location and extent of vertical greening subject to detailed design.	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractors	Project area / During design phase	✓	✓		EIAO-TM; PNAP 152 – Sustainable Building Design Guidelines; Hong Kong Planning Standards and

EIA Ref.	EM&A Ref.	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Objectives of the Recommended Measure & Main Concerns to address	Implementation Agent	Location / Duration of the measure	Implementation Stages ¹			Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
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									Guidelines; Urban Design Guidelines; DEVB TC (W) No.3/2012 - Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM11: Where technically feasible utilise a green paving approach such as grass-crete or grass-grid to maximise the area of planting and reduce the area of hard paving. Location and extent of green paving subject to detailed design. This includes the use of permeable paving where grass-crete / grass grid is not practicable.	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractors	Project area / During design phase	✓	✓		EIAO-TM; PNAP 152 – Sustainable Building Design Guidelines; DEVB TC (W) No.3/2012 - Site Coverage of Greenery for Government Building Projects
Table 10.12	Table 9.2	OM12: Street and night time lighting glare will be controlled to minimize glare impact to adjacent VSRs during the operation stage.	Minimise landscape and visual impacts.	Contractors	Project area / During design phase	✓		✓	EIAO-TM
Impact of Hazard to Life – Construction Phase									
N/A									
Impact of Hazard to Life – Operation Phase									
11.7.7	10.1	A list of recommendations / good practices are proposed: 1. All DG store should be constructed according to the standards and recommendations by Fire Services Department, having adequate fire-fighting facilities, proper ventilation and fire-proofing requirement. 2. All DGs such as paints and solvents should be stored in their respective DG rooms.	Minimize hazards in the proposed police facility	Project Manager / Project Engineer / Operating staff	Project Area / During design and operation phase	✓		✓	EIAO-TM

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		<p>3. Adequate fire-fighting equipment, such as fire extinguishers, fire sand etc. should be present during kerosene refuelling operation on the helipad.</p> <p>4. Proper earthing equipment and procedures should be in place to prevent accumulation of static electricity during kerosene refuelling operation.</p> <p>5. GFS kerosene road tanker and the helicopter pilot should follow the established protocol for arriving at the helipad to prevent helicopter crashing on the road tanker.</p> <p>6. Refuelling will only be performed in daytime</p> <p>7. Underground storage tanks will be used for petrol/diesel storage</p> <p>8. Kerosene pump will be equipped with pressure switch to prevent overfilling</p>							

Note 1: Des = Design; C = Construction; O = Operation