EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Weekly Site Inspection Item	Recommended Precautionary/Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	What requirement or standards for the measures to achieve?	Status
Air Quality								
S3.8.1	S3.1.8	B7 – B36	The contractor shall follow the procedures and requirements given in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation.	Good construction site practices to control the dust impact at the nearby sensitive receivers to within the relevant criteria.	Contractor	Entire NENT Landfill Extension site	To control the dust impact to within the criteria of EIA Report (Register No. AEIAR-111/2007)	# (Refer to Appendix J (1) 25 Sep 2023 Weekly site inspection Observation 1)
		B4, B15 & B18	• Dust emission from construction vehicle movement is confined within the worksites area.					✓
		B11 – B12	• Watering facilities will be provided at every designated vehicular exit point.					✓ Vehicle washing facilities provided at vehicular exit point in Portion A, B1-2, D & E4
		-	• Good site practice is recommended during construction phase.					✓
Construction Noise								
S4	S4.9	C1	1) Use of good site practices to limit noise emissions by considering the following: (a) Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction programme;	Control construction airborne noise by means of good site practices	Contractor	Entire construction site	Noise Control Ordinance	✓
		C2	(b) Machines and plant (such as trucks, cranes) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum;					✓
		C3	(c) Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, where possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs;					✓
		C4	(d) Silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be properly fitted and maintained during the construction works;					N/A
		C5	(e) Mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible and practicable;					✓
		C6	(f) Material stockpiles, mobile container site officer and other structures should be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities.					✓
S4	S4.9	C11 – C13	2) Select “Quiet plants” which comply with the BS 5228 Part 1 or TM standards.	Reduce the noise levels of plant items	Contractor	Entire construction site	Noise Control Ordinance & its TM Annex 5, TM-EIA	✓
Construction Runoff								
S5.8.1	S5.2.1	D1	<u>Construction on Site Runoff</u> (a) At the start of site establishment, perimeter cut-off drains to direct off-site water around the site should be constructed with internal drainage works and erosion and sedimentation control facilities implemented. (b) Channels (both temporary and permanent drainage pipes and culverts), earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to direct stormwater to silt removal facilities.	Control construction runoff and erosion from site surface, drainage channel, stockpiles, wheel washing facilities, etc to minimize water quality during construction stage	Contractor	Entire Construction site	ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance	(a) The perimeter cut-off drains are establishing in progress, related measure will be implemented before or on 31 Oct 2023. (b) ✓
		D2	• (a) The dikes or embankments for flood protection should be implemented around the boundaries of earthwork areas. (b) Temporary ditches should be provided to facilitate the runoff discharge into an appropriate watercourse, through a silt/sediment trap. (c) The sediment/silt traps should be incorporated in the permanent drainage channels to enhance deposition rates.					(a) N/A (b) N/A
		D3	• 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 silts and sediment traps should be 5 minutes under maximum flow conditions.					# (Refer to Appendix J (1) 18 Sep 2023 Weekly site inspection Observation 6)
		D4	• (a) Construction works should be programmed to minimize surface excavation works during the rainy seasons (April to September). (b) All exposed earth areas should be completed and vegetated as soon as possible after earthworks have been completed, or alternatively, within 14 days of the cessation of earthworks where practicable. (c) 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.					(a) N/A (b) ✓ (c) # (Refer to Appendix J 10 Jul 2023 Weekly site inspection Observation 5)

Remarks:

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Construction Runoff (Cont'd)								
S5.8.1	S5.2.1	D5	• (a) The overall slope of the site should be kept to a minimum to reduce the erosive potential of surface water flows, and all traffic areas and access roads protected by coarse stone ballast. (b) An additional advantage accruing from the use of crushed stone is the positive traction gained during prolonged periods of inclement weather and the reduction of surface sheet flows.	Control construction runoff and erosion from site surface, drainage channel, stockpiles, wheel washing facilities, etc to minimize water quality during construction stage	Contractor	Entire Construction site	ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance	(a) N/A (b) N/A
		D6	• (a) All drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures should be regularly inspected and (b) maintained to ensure proper and efficient operation at all times and particularly following rainstorms. (c) Deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly and disposed of by spreading evenly over stable, vegetated areas.					(a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✓
		D7	• (a) Measures should be taken to minimise the ingress of site drainage into excavations. If the excavation of trenches in wet periods is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections wherever practicable. (b) Water pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.					(a) N/A (b) N/A
		D8	• Open stockpiles of construction materials (for example, aggregates, sand and fill material) of more than 50 m3 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.					N/A
		D9	• (a) Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as (b) to prevent silt, construction materials or debris being washed into the drainage system and storm runoff being directed into foul sewers.					(a) ✓ (b) ✓
		D10	• Precautions to be taken at any time of year when rainstorms are likely, actions to be taken when a rainstorm is imminent or forecasted, and actions to be taken during or after rainstorms are summarised in Appendix A2 of ProPECC PN 1/94. Particular attention should be paid to the control of silly surface runoff during storm events, especially for areas located near steep slopes.					# (Refer to Appendix J (1) 25 Sep 2023 Weekly site inspection Observation 3 (2) 11 Sep 2023 Weekly site inspection Observation 2)
		D11	• (a) 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. (b) An adequately designed and sited wheel washing bay should be provided at every construction site exit. (c) Wash-water should have sand and silt settled out and removed at least on a weekly basis (d) to ensure the continued efficiency of the process. (e) The section of access road leading to, and exiting from, the wheel-wash bay to the public road should be paved with sufficient backfall toward the wheel-wash bay to prevent vehicle tracking of soil and silly water to public roads and drains.					(a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓ (c) ✓
		D12	• (a) Oil interceptors should be provided in the site drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources. (b) The oil interceptors should be emptied and cleaned regularly to prevent the release of oil and grease into the storm water drainage system after accidental spillage. (c) A bypass should be provided for the oil interceptors to prevent flushing during heavy rain.					(a) N/A (b) N/A (c) N/A
		D13	• Construction solid waste, debris and rubbish on site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid water quality impacts. Requirements for solid waste management are detailed in Section 6 of this Report.					✓
		D14	• All fuel tanks and storage areas should be provided with docks and sited on sealed areas, within bunds of a capacity equal to 110% of the storage capacity of the largest tank to prevent spilled fuel oils from reaching water sensitive receivers nearby.					N/A
		D15	• To prevent pollution risks arising from works area (waste reception area) and haul roads, intercepting bund or barrier along the roadside should be constructed.					N/A

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Construction Runoff (Cont'd)								
S5.8.1	S5.2.1	D19	<u>Sewage Effluent from Workforce</u> • (a) Portable chemical toilets and sewage holding tanks are recommended for handling the construction sewage generated by the workforce. (b) A licensed contractor should be employed to provide appropriate and adequate portable toilets and be responsible for appropriate disposal and maintenance.	Control sewage effluent arising from the sanitary facilities provided for the on-site construction workforce	Contractor	On-site sanitary facilities	ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance Waste Disposal Ordinance	✓
		D20	• Notices will be posted at conspicuous locations to remind the workers not to discharge any sewage or wastewater into the nearby environment during the construction phase of the Project.					N/A
		-	• Regular environmental audit on the construction site can provide an effective control of any malpractices and can achieve continual improvement of environmental performance on site.					✓
S5.8.1	S5.2.1	D21	<u>Accidental Spillage of Chemical</u> • (a) Any service workshop and maintenance facilities shall be located within a bunded area, and sumps and oil interceptors shall be provided. (b) Maintenance of equipment involving activities with potential for leakage and spillage will only be undertaken within the areas.	Control of chemical leakage	Contractor	Service workshop and maintenance facilities	ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance Waste Disposal Ordinance	(a) N/A (b) N/A
Erosion Control Measures								
S5.8.2	S5.2.2	-	<u>Erosion Control /Measures</u> a. Preserve Natural Vegetation This Best Management Practices will involve preserving natural vegetation to the greatest extent possible during the construction process. and after construction where appropriate. Maintaining natural vegetation is the most effective and inexpensive form of erosion prevention control.	Erosion control	Contractor	Drainage system	ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance	To be implemented
		-	b. Provision of Buffer Zone A buffer zone consists of an undisturbed area or strip of natural vegetation or an established suitable planting adjacent to a disturbed area that reduces erosion and runoff. The rooted vegetation holds soils acts as a wind break and filters runoff that may leave the site.					✓
		-	c. Seeding (Temporary/Permanent) A well-established vegetative cover is one of the most effective methods of reducing erosion. Vegetation should be established on construction sites as the slopes are finished, rather than waiting until all the grading is complete. Besides, Hydroseeding will be applied on the surface of stockpiled soil and on temporary soil covers for inactive tipping areas to prevent soil erosion during rainy season.					✓
		-	d. Ground Cover Ground Cover is a protective layer of straw or other suitable material applied to the soil surface. Straw mulch and/or hydromulch are also used in conjunction with seeding of critical areas for the establishment of temporary or permanent vegetation. Ground cover provides immediate temporary protection from erosion. Mulch also enhances plant establishment by conserving moisture, holding fertilizer, seed, and topsoil in place, and moderating soil temperatures.					To be implemented
		-	e. Hydraulic Application Hydraulic application is a mechanical method of applying erosion control materials to bare soil in order to establish erosion-resistant vegetation on disturbed areas and critical slopes. By using hydraulic equipment, soil amendments, mulch, tackifying agents, Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) and liquid co-polymers can be uniformly broadcast, as homogenous slurry, onto the soil. These erosion and dust control materials can often be applied in one operation.					To be implemented
			f. Sod Establishes permanent turf for immediate erosion protection and stabilizes rainageways.					To be implemented
			g. Matting There are numerous erosion control products available that can be described in various ways, such as matting, blankets, fabric and nets. These products are referred as matting. A wide range of materials and combination of materials are used to produce matting including, but not limited to: straw, jute, wood fiber, coir (coconut fiber), plastic netting, and Bonded Fiber Matrix. The selection of matting materials for a site can make a significant difference in the effectiveness of the Best Management Practices.					To be implemented

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Erosion Control Measures (Cont'd)								
S5.8.2	S5.2.2		h. Plastic Sheeting Plastic Sheeting will provide immediate protection to slopes and stockpiles. However, it has been known to transfer erosion problems because water will sheet flow off the plastic at high velocity. This is usually attributable to poor application, installation and maintenance.	Erosion control	Contractor	Drainage system	ProPECC PN 1/94 Water Pollution Control Ordinance	✓
		-	i. Dust Control Dust Control is one preventative measure to minimize the wind transport of soil, prevent traffic hazards and reduce sediment transported by wind and deposited in water resources.					✓
Surface Water Drainage System								
S5.8.2	S5.2.2	D22	• (a) Temporary surface water drainage system will be provided to manage runoff during construction and operation. (b) This system will consist of channels as constructed around the perimeter of the site area. (c) This system will collect surface water from the areas of higher elevations to those of lower elevations and ultimately to the point of discharge. (d) Erosion will therefore be minimised.	Surface Water Management/ Control run off	Contractor	Surface water system Construction	Water Pollution Control Ordinance TM-water	(a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓
		D23	• (a) The temporary surface water drainage system will include the use of a silt fence around the soil stockpile areas to prevent sediment from entering the system. (b) Regular cleaning will be carried out to prevent blockage of the passage of water flow in silt fence.					(a) # (Refer to Appendix J 11 Sep 2023 Weekly site inspection Observation 3) (b) ✓
		-	• Intermediate drainage system will be installed for filled cell/phase. The major purpose of the intermediate drainage system is to prevent the clean surface water run-off from the filled phases coming into contact with the waste mass in active cell and to prevent excessive surface water infiltration through the intermediate cover, thus contribute to increasing volume of leachate. The intermediate drainage system will collect the clean surface water run-off and divert it to the permanent discharge channels connected to the public drainage system.					N/A
		-	• In addition, surface flow from the haul road (especially near the wheel washing facility) will be collected to a dry weather flow interceptor and conveyed to the on-site leachate treatment plant for further treatment.					N/A
Waste Management								
S6	WM1	-	<u>C&D Materials</u> • Implement proper waste management measures during construction phase as stipulated in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in accordance with the ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005 Environmental Management in Construction Sites.	Good site practice to minimise C&D waste generation and reuse/recycle all C&D on-site as far as possible	Contractor	Entire construction site	Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005 DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010	✓
		-	• Implement a trip-ticket system to ensure that the movement of C&D materials are properly documented and verified in accordance with DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010. Copies/counterfoils from trip-tickets (with quantities of C&D Materials off-site) should be kept for record purposes.					✓
		-	• Appropriate waste management should be implemented in accordance with the ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005.					✓
		E4	• (a) Make provisions in Contract documents to allow and promote the use of recycled aggregates where appropriate. Ensure material balance in terms of excavated C&D materials in the design of NENT landfill extension project. (b) The contract specifications should specify no excavated materials should be removed from the landfill extension site, but should be fully reused.					(a) ✓ (b) ✓
		E5	• Careful design, planning and good site management to minimise over-ordering and waste materials such as concrete, mortars and cement grouts. (a)(b) The design of formwork should maximise the use of standard wooden panels so that high reuse levels can be achieved. (c) Alternatives such as steel formwork or plastic fencing should be considered to increase the potential for reuse.					(a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✓
		E6	• (a) The Contractor should recycle as much as possible the C&D waste on-site through proper waste segregation on-site. (b) Concrete and masonry should be used as general fill and steel reinforcement bars can be used by scrap steel mills. (c) Proper areas should be designated for waste segregation and storage wherever site conditions permit. (d) Maximise the use of reusable steel formwork to reduce the amount of C&D material.					(a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓

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Waste Management (Cont'd)								
S6	WM1	E7	• (a) Maintain temporary stockpiles and reuse excavated fill material for backfilling and reinstatement. On-site sorting and segregation facility of all type of wastes is considered as one of the best practice in waste management and hence, should be implemented in all projects generating construction waste. (b) The sorted public fill and C&D waste should be properly reused.	Good site practice to minimise C&D waste generation and reuse/recycle all C&D on-site as far as possible	Contractor	Entire construction site	Waste Disposal Ordinance ETWB TC(W) No. 19/2005 DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010	(a) ✓ (b) ✓
		E8	• (a) Excavated slope, stockpiled material and bund walls should be covered by tarpaulin until used in order to prevent wind-blown dust during dry weather, and to reduce muddy runoff during wet weather. (b)(c) Appropriate measures to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers					(a) # (Refer to Appendix J 10 Jul 2023 Weekly site inspection Observation 5) (b) ✓ (c) ✓
		E9	• If any topsoil-like materials need to be stockpiled for any length of time, consideration should be given to hydroseeding of the topsoil on the stockpile to improve its visual appearance and prevent soil erosion.					N/A
		E10	• Nomination of approved personnel to be responsible for good site practices and making arrangements for collection of all wastes generated on-site and effective disposal.					✓
		E11	• Training of site personnel for cleanliness, proper waste management procedures including chemical waste handling, and waste reduction, reuse and recycling concepts.					✓
		E12	• Regular cleaning and maintenance programme systems, sumps and oil interceptors.					✓
		E13	• (a) Prior to disposal of C&D waste, wood, steel and other metals should be separated for re-use and/or recycling to minimise the quantity of waste to be disposed of to landfill. (b)(c) Proper storage and site practices should be implemented to minimise the potential for damage or contamination of construction materials.					(a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) N/A
			• Plan and stock construction materials carefully to minimise amount of waste generated and avoid unnecessary generation of waste. Minimise excessive ordering of concrete, mortars and cement grout by doing careful check before ordering.					✓
S6	WM2	E16 – E23	<u>Chemical Waste</u> • Chemical waste that is produced, as defined by Schedule 1 of the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, should be handled in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes.	Ensure proper disposal of chemical waste generated on-site to minimise the associated hazards on human health and environment	Contractor	Entire construction site	Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) General Regulation Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste	# (Refer to Appendix J (1) 18 Sep 2023 Weekly site inspection Observation 5 (2) 25 Sep 2023 Weekly site inspection Observation 2)
		-	• Plant/equipment maintenance schedule should be designed to optimise maintenance effectiveness and to minimise the generation of chemical wastes. Where possible, chemical wastes (e.g. waste lube oil) should be recycled by licensed treatment facilities					✓
		E17 & E18	• Containers used for storage of chemical wastes should be suitable for the substance they are holding, resistant to corrosion, maintained in a good condition, and securely closed; have a capacity of less than 450 liters unless the specification has been approved by the EPD. Display a label in English and Chinese in accordance with instructions prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Regulation.					✓
		E19	• (a) The storage area for chemical wastes should be clearly labelled and used solely for storage of chemical waste, (b) enclosed with at least 3 sides, having an impermeable floor and bund of sufficient capacity to accommodate 110% of volume of the largest container or 20 % of total volume of waste stored in that area, (c)(d) whichever is the greatest, having adequate ventilation, being covered to prevent rainfall entering, and being arranged so that incompatible materials are adequately separated.					(a) ✓ (b) N/A (c) N/A (d) N/A
		E20	• Chemical waste should be collected by licensed waste collectors and disposed of at licensed facility, e.g. Chemical Waste Treatment Centre.					✓

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Waste Management (Cont'd)								
S6	WM3	E1	<u>General Refuse</u> • General refuse generated on-site should be properly stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separately from construction and chemical wastes.	Minimise generation of general refuse to avoid odour, pest and visual nuisance	Contractor	Entire construction site	Waste Disposal Ordinance	✓
		E2	• (a) All recyclable materials (separated from the general waste) should be stored on-site in appropriate containers with cover prior to collection by a local recycler for subsequent reuse and recycling. Residual, non-recyclable, general waste should be stored in appropriate containers to avoid odour. (b)(c)(d) Regular collection should be arranged by an approved waste collector in purpose-built vehicles that minimise environmental impacts during transportation					(a) ✓ (b) ✓ (c) ✓ (d) ✓
		-	• Reputable waste collector should be employed by the Contractor to remove general refuse from the site, separately from construction and chemical wastes, on a daily basis to minimise odour, pest and litter impacts. Burning of refuse on construction sites is prohibited by law.					✓
		-	• Aluminium cans should be separated from general waste stream and collected by recyclers. Proper collection bins should be provided on- site to facilitate the waste sorting.					✓
		-	• Office waste paper should recycled if the volume warrant collection by recyclers. Participation in community waste paper recycling programme should be considered by the Contractor, including waste paper, aluminium cans, plastic bottles, waste batteries, etc.					✓
LFG								
Within NENT Landfill Extension								
S7	LFG1	F1	Special LFG precautions should be taken due to close proximity of NENT landfill extension site to existing landfill to avoid potential hazards of LFG exposure (ignition, explosion, asphyxiation, toxicity).	To minimise the risk of LFG hazards to personnel in construction site	Contractor	Entire construction site	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97)	N/A
	LFG2	F2	Prominent safety warning signs should be erected on-site to alert all personnel and visitors of LFG hazards during excavation works.					✓
	LFG3	F3	No smoking or burning should be permitted on-site.				F&IU (Confined Spaces) Regulations	✓
	LFG4	F4	Prominent 'No smoking' and 'No Naked Flames' signs should be erected on-site.					✓
	LFG5	F5	No worker should be allowed to work alone at any time in excavated trenches or confined areas on-site.				Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces	✓
	LFG6	F6	Adequate fire fighting equipment should be provided on-site.					✓
	LFG7	F7	Construction equipment should be equipped with vertical exhaust at least 0.6m above ground installed with spark arrestors.					✓
	LFG8	F8	Electrical motors and extension cords should be explosion-proof and intrinsically safe for use on-site.					✓
	LFG9	F9	'Permit to Work' system should be implemented.					✓
	LFG10	F10	Welding, flame-cutting or other hot works should be conducted only under 'Permit to Work' system following clear safety requirements, gas monitoring procedures and presence of qualified persons to supervise the works.					✓
	LFG11	F11	(a) For piping assembly or conduit construction, all valves and seals should be closed immediately after installation to avoid accumulation and migration of LFG. (b) If installation of large diameter pipes (diameter >600mm) is required, the pipe ends should be sealed on one side during installation. (c) Forced ventilation is required prior to operation of installed pipeline. (d) Forced ventilation should also be required for works inside trenches deeper than 1m.					(a) N/A (b) N/A (c) N/A (d) N/A
	LFG12	F12	Frequency and location of LFG monitoring within excavation area should be determined prior to commencement of works. LFG monitoring in excavations should be conducted at no more than 10mm from exposed ground surface.					✓
	LFG13	F13	For excavation works, LFG monitoring should be conducted (1) at ground surface prior to excavation, (2) immediately before workers entering excavations, (3) at the beginning of each half-day work, and (4) periodically throughout the working day when workers are in the excavation.					✓
	LFG14	F14	Any cracks on ground level encountered on-site should be monitored for LFG periodically. Appropriate action should be taken in accordance with the action plan in Table 7.6 of EIA Report.					✓
	LFG15	F15	(a) LFG precautionary measures involved in excavation and piping works should be provided in accordance with LFG Guidance Note and included in Safety Plan of construction phase. (b) Temporary offices or buildings should be located where free LFG has been proven or raised clear of ground at a separation distance of at least 500mm.					(a) N/A (b) N/A

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LFG (Cont'd)								
Within NENT Landfill Extension								
S7	LFG16	F16	For large development such as NENT landfill extension, a Safety Officer trained in the use of gas detection equipment and LFG- related hazards should be present on-site throughout the groundwork phase. The Safety Officer should be provided with an intrinsically safe portable instrument appropriately calibrated and capable of measuring the following gases: •CH_4: 0-100% and LEL: 0-100%/v •CO_2: 0-100% •O_2: 0-21%	To minimise the risk of LFG hazards to personnel in construction site	Contractor	Entire construction site	Landfill Gas Hazard Assessment Guidance Note (EPD/TR8/97) F&IU (Confined Spaces) Regulations Code of Practice on Safety and Health at Work in Confined Spaces	✓
	LFG17	F17	(a) Periodically during groundwork construction, the works area should be monitored for CH_4 CO_2 and O_2 using appropriately calibrated portable gas detection equipment. The monitoring frequency and areas should be established prior to commencement of groundwork either by Safety Officer or appropriately qualified person. (b) Routine monitoring should be carried out in all excavations, manholes, created by temporary storage of building materials on-site. (c) All measurements in excavations should be made with monitoring tube located not more than 10mm from exposed ground surface.					(a) N/A (b) N/A (c) N/A
	LFG18	F18	For excavations deeper than 1m, measurements should be conducted: • At ground surface before excavation commences; • Immediately before any worker enters the excavation; • At the beginning of each working day for entire period the excavation remains open; and Periodically throughout the working day whilst workers are in excavation.					✓
	LFG19	F19	For excavations between 300mm and 1m, measurements should be conducted: • Directly after excavation has been completed; and Periodic all whilst excavation remains open.					✓
	LFG20	F20	For excavations less than 300mm, monitoring may be omitted at the discretion of Safety Officer or appropriately qualified person.					✓
Landscape and Visual Phases								
S8	LV1	G4	<u>Advanced screening tree planting</u> • Early planting using fast growing trees and tall shrubs at strategic locations within site to block major view corridors to the site from the VSRs, and to locally screen haul roads, excavation works and site preparation works. • Roadside planter and shrub planting design in front of Cheung Shan Temple.	To minimise the impact on existing vegetation retained by personnel in construction To provide initiation on permanent landscape and visual mitigation measures	Contractor	Entire construction site	DEVB TC(W) No. 4/2020 - Tree Preservation DEVB TC(W)) No. 6/2015 - Maintenance of Vegetation and Hard Landscape Features DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2011 - Maintenance of Man-made Slopes and Emergency Repair on Stability of Land	✓
S8	LV2	G5	<u>Boundary Green Belt planting</u> Considerable planting belts proposed around the site perimeter and the construction of temporary soil bunds will screen the landfill operations to a certain degree. Fast growing and fire resistant plant species will be used.					To be implemented during operation phase
S8	LV3	G6	<u>Temporary landscape treatment as green surface cover</u> For certain areas where landfilling operations would have to be suspended temporarily for periods of years, simple temporary landscape treatment such as hydroseeding should be considered. During construction and operational phases, grass hydroseeding or synthetic covering material of green colour should also be used as a temporary slope cover if applicable.					✓
S8	LV4	G7	<u>Existing tree preservation</u> Transplant existing trees and vegetation, which are identified as ecologically significant in Ecological Impact Assessment and as rare tree species recorded in the tree survey, under circumstances where technically feasible. For all affected trees, the principle of avoidance of tree felling and tree transplanting of tree before felling should apply whenever possible. A tree felling application should be submitted to DEVB-GLTMS and be approved before any trees are felled or transplanted.					✓

Remarks:

✓	Compliance of mitigation measure
*	Recommendation was made during site audit but improved/rectified by the contractor
#	Recommendation was made during site audit but not yet improved/rectified by the contractor.
N/A	Not Applicable at this stage were conducted in the reporting period.
@ (Which measure)	Alternative measure was made by the contractor.

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref	Weekly Site Inspection Item	Recommended Precautionary/Mitigation Measures (to be implemented when the trigger level is exceeded, where necessary)	Objectives of the Recommended Measures & Main Concerns to address	Who to implement the measures?	Location of the measures	What requirement or standards for the measures to achieve?	Status
Ecology								
General Protection Measures:								
S10	E1	-	Restriction of construction activities to the work areas that would be clearly demarcated.	To minimise environmental impacts and therefore potential ecological impacts within and near the construction site	Contractor	Entire construction site	Practice Note for Professional Persons (ProPECC), Construction Site Drainage (PN1/94) Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes, EPD (1992) ETWB TC(W)) No. 33/2002 Management of Construction and Demolition Material Including Rock DEVB TC(W) No. 6/2010 Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction and Demolition Materials ETWB TC(W)No.19/2005 Environmental Management on Construction Sites	✓
	E2	-	Reinstatement of the work areas immediately after completion of the works.					✓
	E3	-	Only well-maintained plant should be operated on-site and plant should be serviced regularly during the construction programme.					✓
	E4	-	Machines and plant (such as trucks, cranes) that may be in intermittent use should be shut down between work periods or should be throttled down to a minimum.					✓
	E5	-	Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction, where possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from nearby NSRs.					✓
	E6	-	Silencers or mufflers on construction equipment should be properly fitted and maintained during the construction works.					N/A
	E7	-	Mobile plant should be sited as far away from NSRs as possible and practicable.					✓
	E8	-	Material stockpiles, site office and other structures should be effectively utilised, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities.					✓
	E9	-	Use of “quiet” plant and working methods.					✓
	E10	-	Construction phase mitigation measures in the Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage.					✓
	E11	-	Design and set up of the temporary on-site drainage system will be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of construction.					✓
	E12	-	Design and incorporation of silt/sediment traps in the permanent drainage channels to enhance deposition rates and regular removal of reposited silt and grit.					✓
	E13	-	Minimization of surface excavation works during the rainy seasons (April to September), and in particular,control of silty surface runoff during storm events, especially for areas located near steep slopes.					N/A
	E14	-	Regular inspection and maintenance of all drainage facilities and erosion and sediment control structures to ensure proper and efficient operation at all times and particularly following rainstorms.					✓
	E15	-	Provision of oil interceptors in the drainage system downstream of any oil/fuel pollution sources					N/A

Remarks:

✓	Compliance of mitigation measure
*	Recommendation was made during site audit but improved/rectified by the contractor
#	Recommendation was made during site audit but not yet improved/rectified by the contractor.
N/A	Not Applicable at this stage were conducted in the reporting period.
@ (Which measure)	Alternative measure was made by the contractor.