

## **Appendix VI**

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*Environmental Assessment*

EA

Planning Application for Proposed Comprehensive Development Scheme to include Wetland Restoration Proposal and Proposed Filling of Ponds/Land and Excavation of Land in "OU(CDWRA)" Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 104, North of Kam Pok Road East, Pok Wai, Yuen Long, New Territories

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Prepared for

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Prepared by

Ramboll Hong Kong Limited

PLANNING APPLICATION FOR PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE  
DEVELOPMENT SCHEME TO INCLUDE WETLAND  
RESTORATION PROPOSAL AND PROPOSED FILLING OF  
PONDS/LAND AND EXCAVATION OF LAND IN "OU(CDWRA)"  
ZONE AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 104, NORTH OF KAM POK  
ROAD EAST, POK WAI, YUEN LONG, NEW TERRITORIES

## ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Date 14 March 2023

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

1.1.1 Ramboll Hong Kong Ltd. (the Consultant) has been commissioned by the Applicant to conduct this Environmental Assessment (EA) in support of the S16 Planning Application for Proposed Residential Development, North of Kam Pok Road, Nam Sang Wai.

1.1.2 The Subject Site is also the subject of a previous planning application under the application no. A/YL-NSW/290 and an EA report (R7229\_v6.0) was previously submitted in support of that planning application (Previous EA). Since then, the layout plan of proposed development has been further reviewed taking into account the concerns of AFCD with respect to the layout of proposed wetland restoration area. Compared to the previous scheme in Previous EA, the application boundary in current application remains the same. Thus, this EA serves as an update to the above-mentioned previous submitted EA report based on the current proposed development.

### 1.2 The Project Location

1.2.1 The Subject Site comprises various lots in D.D. 104, north of Kam Pok Road East, Yuen Long, N.T. It is bounded by other residential developments such as Man Yuen Chuen, Merry Garden, Meister House, and existing abandoned ponds and open storage activities (Figure 1.1 refers). The area of the Subject Site is about 5 ha.

1.2.2 The Subject Site currently consists of abandoned ponds, grassland and a few temporary house structures.

### 1.3 The Project Description

1.3.1 The proposed development comprises 114 units in 108 housing blocks of 3- to 5-storey high (i.e. 89 in the form of 2- to 4-storey on top of 1-level of communal basement carpark and 25 in 2-storey on top of 1-level of carport), two 2-storeys clubhouses, an underground sewage pumping station (SPS) and a proposed wetland restoration area (WRA). A master layout plan of the proposed development is presented in Figure 1.2, and the schematic floor layouts of the residential houses are presented in Appendix 1.1.

1.3.2 The entire development is compatible with the existing or planned uses on the adjacent sites.

1.3.3 Possible environmental mitigation measures have been explored and recommended for the proposed development, where appropriate.

### 1.4 Scope

1.4.1 The scope of this EA study includes the assessment of the key potential environmental impacts of the proposed development:

- Air quality impact;
- Road traffic noise impact;
- Industrial noise impact; and
- Water quality impact.

## 2. AIR QUALITY

### 2.1 Summary

2.1.1 This Chapter assesses and addresses the potential air quality impacts on the proposed residential development at the Subject Site. The Assessment Area for air quality impact assessment is defined by a distance of 500m from the boundary of the Subject Site.

### 2.2 Legislation, Standards, Guidelines and Criteria

#### Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines

2.2.1 Table 3.1 of Chapter 9 (Environment) of Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG) (extracted as Table 2.1 below) set out the minimum horizontal buffer distance required between kerb side of roads and sensitive uses for different types of road, and the buffer distance required between industrial areas with chimneys and sensitive uses.

Table 2.1 Guidelines on Usage of Open Space Site

Pollution Source	Parameter	Buffer Distance	Permitted Uses
<i>Type of Road</i>			
Road and Highways	Trunk Road and Primary Distributor	>20m	Active and passive recreation uses
		3-20m	Passive recreational uses
		<3m	Amenity areas
	District Distributor	>10m	Active and passive recreation uses
		<10m	Passive recreational uses
	Local Distributor	>5m	Active and passive recreation uses
Industrial Areas	<i>Difference in Height between Industrial Chimney Exit and the Site</i>	<5m	Passive recreational uses
		Under Flyovers	Passive recreational uses
		<20m	Active and passive recreation uses
			Passive recreational uses
		20-30m (*)	Active and passive recreation uses
			Passive recreational uses
		30-40m	Active and passive recreation uses
			Passive recreational uses
Construction and earth moving Activities	>40m	>10m	Active and passive recreation uses
		<50m	Passive recreational uses
	-	>50m	Active and passive recreation uses

Remarks:

- (a) In situations where the height of chimneys is not known, use the set of guidelines marked with an asterisk for preliminary planning purpose and refine as and when more information is available.
- (b) The buffer distance is the horizontal, shortest distance from the boundary of the industrial lot, the position of existing chimneys or the edge of road kerb, to the boundary of open space sites.
- (c) The guidelines are generally applicable to major industrial areas but NOT individual large industrial establishments which are likely to be significant air pollution sources. Consult EPD when planning open space sites close to such establishments.
- (d) Amenity areas are permitted in any situation.

### Air Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 311)

- 2.2.2 The *Air Pollution Control Ordinance* (APCO) and its subsidiary regulations provide the statutory control on air pollutants from a variety of sources. The APCO makes provision for abating, prohibiting and controlling emissions of any solid, particulate, liquid, vapour, objectionable odours or gaseous substances into the atmosphere. The whole of the HKSAR has been covered by Air Control Zones. The *Hong Kong Air Quality Objectives* (AQOs) stipulate maximum acceptable concentration of air pollutants. The *Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Ordinance 2021* has come into operation since 1 January 2022 to tighten three AQOs. The prevailing AQOs is shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Hong Kong Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)

Pollutant	Averaging time	Concentration limit [1] ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Number of exceedances allowed per year
Sulphur dioxide, SO <sub>2</sub>	10-minute	500	3
	24-hour	50	3
Respirable suspended particulates, RSP (PM <sub>10</sub> ) [2]	24-hour	100	9
	Annual	50	Not applicable
Fine suspended Particulates, FSP (PM <sub>2.5</sub> ) [3]	24-hour	50	35 (18) [4]
	Annual	25	Not applicable
Nitrogen dioxide, NO <sub>2</sub>	1-hour	200	18
	Annual	40	Not applicable
Ozone, O <sub>3</sub>	8-hour	160	9
Carbon monoxide, CO	1-hour	30,000	0
	8-hour	10,000	0
Lead	Annual	0.5	Not applicable

Notes:

- [1] All measurements of the concentration of gaseous air pollutants, i.e., sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and carbon monoxide, are to be adjusted to a reference temperature of 293 Kelvin and a reference pressure of 101.325 kilopascal.
- [2] Respirable suspended particulates means suspended particles in air with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of 10  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.
- [3] Fine suspended particulates means suspended particles in air with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.
- [4] The number of exceedances allowed per year is revised to 35 under the amended AQOs for 24-hour FSP. However, for Government projects, a more stringent standard shall be applied with the number of allowable exceedances of 18 days per year. The current proposed development is not a government project, thus number of exceedances allowed per year is 35.

### Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation

- 2.2.3 According to Section 43 of the APCO, the *Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation* has clearly defined the notifiable and regulatory works for achieving the purpose of dust control for a number of activities. The *Regulation* requires that any notifiable work shall give advance notice to EPD, and the Contractors shall ensure that the notifiable and regulatory works are carried out in accordance with the *Schedule of the Regulation*. Dust control and suppression measures are also provided in the *Schedule*.
- 2.2.4 The proposed construction works for the Project are both regulatory and notifiable works due to activities including material stockpiling and dusty material handling as potential sources of fugitive dust emissions as detailed under Parts I to IV of the *Schedule on Dust Control Requirements*.

### Air Pollution Control (Non-road Mobile Machinery) (Emission) Regulation

2.2.5 The *Air Pollution Control (Non-road Mobile Machinery) (Emission) Regulation* came into operation on 1 June 2015. Under the *Regulation*, non-road mobile machinery (NRMMs), except those exempted, are required to comply with the prescribed emission standards. From 1 September 2015, all regulated machines sold or leased for use in Hong Kong must be approved or exempted with a proper label in a prescribed format issued by EPD. Starting from 1 December 2015, only approved or exempted NRMMs with a proper label are allowed to be used in specified activities and locations including construction sites. The Contractor is required to ensure the adopted machines or non-road vehicle under the Project could meet the prescribed emission standards and requirement.

### 2.3 Baseline Condition

2.3.1 The recorded air pollutants concentrations between 2017 and 2021 at EPD's Yuen Long Air Quality Monitoring Station were referenced to provide an indication on past ambient air pollutants level at the Proposed Development. For the purpose of evaluating the operational phase ambient air quality levels, background contributions based on EPD's PATH v2.1 concentration output file are also extracted and presented. The proposed development under current Application falls within Grids (28, 49); and (28, 50) of the PATH system, thus concentration output data in year 2025, which is available in PATH model, is presented. The extracted information is provided in Appendix 2.1.

2.3.2 The recorded past ambient air pollutants levels complied with the AQO limit except for 8-hour O<sub>3</sub> level in 2017 to 2019 and 2021, and the annual NO<sub>2</sub> level from 2017 to 2019. NO<sub>2</sub> is mainly formed from the oxidation of nitric oxide (NO) emitted from fuel combustion. Road traffic emissions may be one of the sources for NO<sub>2</sub> level in Yuen Long. However, the predicted PATH future ambient air quality level including NO<sub>2</sub> would comply with the AQO limit, except for 8-hour ozone. The operation of the current proposed residential development under this Application will not contribute to generation of ozone.

### 2.4 Air Quality Impact Assessment

2.4.1 Since the proposed development is for residential use, there will be no particular air pollution sources anticipated during operation of the proposed development. Proper refuse collection points will be provided and away from residential area as far as possible, and collection by licensed contractor on regular basis. The potential air quality impacts affecting the proposed development are identified and discussed below.

#### Vehicular Emissions

2.4.2 Vehicular emissions from the adjacent roads could be a potential source of air pollution affecting the proposed development.

2.4.3 The road network in the vicinity of the Subject Site includes only Local Distributors (LD) (e.g. Kam Pok Road East and Kam Pok Road) and an Expressway (San Tin Highway). Castle Peak Road – Tam Mi is a Primary Distributor (PD) road. Extracted section from the Annual Traffic Census (ATC) 2021 published by the Transport Department (TD), and confirmation from TD concerning the road types are provided in Appendix 2.2 for reference.

2.4.4 According to Table 2.1, a buffer distance of >20m is required between the kerb side of an expressway/primary distributor/trunk road and the air sensitive uses. For District Distributor (DD) and LD, the required buffer distances are >10m and >5m, respectively.

- 2.4.5 According to the published Annual Traffic Census 2021 report, Castle Peak Road is a Rural Road while San Tin Highway is an Expressway. As the proposed development is located more than 20m from San Tin Highway (an Expressway), and more than 20m away from Castle Peak Road – Tam Mi, there shouldn't be any air quality concern. The Subject Site is adjacent to existing Kam Pok Road East. A setback of more than 5m from edge of Kam Pok Road East (the nearest rural road/local distributor) has been incorporated into the design to avoid adverse air quality impact due to vehicular emissions (Figure 2.1 refers).
- 2.4.6 In view of the above, the vehicular emissions impact from the respective roads is considered insignificant. The Subject Site has incorporated adequate setback distance and can satisfy the above-mentioned buffer distance requirement set out in HKPSG, no adverse air quality impact on the proposed development is therefore anticipated.

#### Other Odour Sources

- 2.4.7 Based on the desktop review and a site survey conducted in July 2022, no particular air and odour emission sources were identified within 200m radius from the proposed development. The site survey route is indicated in Figure 2.4. During the site visit, no particular odour source was detected, and no odour source from the nearby nullahs, including Ngau Tam Mei Drainage Channel and its subsidiary nullahs, and nearby ponds was identified. Ngau Tam Mei Drainage Channel and the nearest nullah are ~140 m and ~4 m respectively from the Subject Site. There are existing ponds within adjacent to the Subject Site. It is noted that a separate EIA study including air and odour impact assessment will also be carried out for the proposed development later on.
- 2.4.8 A sewage pumping station (SPS) is proposed at the southeast of the Subject Site as shown in Figure 2.2. It may give rise to odour impact. Details of the design of the SPS are not available at this stage, which will be subject to the detailed design stage. The proposed SPS will be underground in the basement and within an enclosed building structure. Thus, no adverse odour impact is anticipated from the SPS. The exhaust point will be equipped with a deodorizer to ensure the exhaust will be deodorized before entering the atmosphere. The exhaust point of the SPS should be designed to direct away from nearby sensitive users. The current design has allowed a separation distance of about 15m between the exhaust point of SPS and the nearby sensitive users, as shown in Figure 2.2. Reference has been made to previous approved project, "Outlying Island Sewerage Stage 2 – Upgrading of Cheung Chau Sewage Collection, Treatment and Disposal Facilities (Application No. EIA-219/2013)"<sup>[1]</sup>. According to that project, the odour impact assessment conducted for the Pak She SPS (with a capacity of 42,336 m<sup>3</sup>/day) has revealed that sensitive receivers with a separation distance varying from 1m up to 68m could meet the relevant criteria for odour level after the implementation of odour removal filtering system (with efficiency of 99%). Furthermore, according to the Project Profile for "Public Housing Development at Lin Cheung Road Site – Temporary Sewage Pumping Station and Associated Sewer Pipes" (Application No. DIR-239/2014), an odour survey was conducted at existing Cheung Sha Wan Sewage Pumping Station (with design capacity of 456,863 m<sup>3</sup>/day), which was reported to be equipped with odour removal filtering system with a removal efficiency of 95%. The survey found that no odour could be detected at a location ~10m away from the exhaust vent of that SPS. The exhaust height for the Pak She SPS, according to the above-mentioned EIA report, is at ground floor (~1.5m above ground level), while the above-mentioned Project Profile for

<sup>[1]</sup> Outlying Island Sewerage Stage 2 - Upgrading of Cheung Chau Sewage Collection, Treatment and Disposal Facilities (EIA-219/2013)", Sections 3.4, 3.9.4 to 3.9.6, Figure 3.4.

Cheung Sha Wan SPS has indicated its exhaust located on G/F as well. Given the similar nature of the current proposed SPS and the relatively small capacity of the proposed SPS (less than 1,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day), the separation distance of about 15m from the exhaust point of the proposed SPS to the residential dwellings is considered adequate. The exhaust of current proposed SPS will also be located on ground floor. With the environmental conscious design, adequate separation distance, and recommended odour removal filtering system at the exhaust (with an odour removal efficiency not less than 99%) (removal efficiency of above-mentioned SPS EIA refers), no adverse odour impact from the SPS to the proposed development and other nearby air sensitive receivers is expected. The design of the SPS shall follow the guidelines stipulated in Guidelines for the Design of Small Sewage Treatment Plants published by EPD.

### Industrial Emissions

- 2.4.9 A review of chimney locations based on EPD's register was carried out. No chimneys were identified within the assessment area. Additional chimney surveys were also conducted in July 2019, August 2019, September 2019, March 2020, June 2020, and July 2022 to verify the findings. As no chimneys were identified within the assessment area, no adverse air quality impact on the proposed development related to chimney emissions is anticipated.

### 2.5 Construction Dust Impact

- 2.5.1 During construction phase of proposed development, there may be potential construction dust impact. The nearest sensitive receivers will be surrounding village houses/ residential developments such as existing village houses to the east, Merry Garden, Man Yuen Chuen, Royal Camellia, Greenery Garden, Meister House (Figure 2.3 refers). The separation distances between site boundary to the nearest air sensitive receivers (ASRs) at above-mentioned locations varied from 8m to over 116m.

- 2.5.2 The major air quality impact of concern during the construction phase will be the potential fugitive dust emission during site formation stage of proposed development such as excavation and filling works to the proposed formation level as well as construction of proposed wetland area. The major dust emission sources during the construction phase of the proposed development are expected to arise from construction activities such as:

- Excavation resulting in exposed ground vulnerable to air erosion;
- Earth moving, loading and unloading of excavated material; and
- Vehicle movements on haul roads and over the construction site.

- 2.5.3 The current concerned development site is still at its very early planning stage, many construction details are not yet available. It is expected that phased construction should be considered during the earth works in site formation stage with a view to minimize the active works area, although details of construction and its phasing will only available in later detailed design stage. Thus, construction works should be under control and significant construction dust impact is not anticipated. It is noted the proposed development will be subject to a separate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study including a construction phase impact assessment under the EIA Ordinance later on. Concurrent projects, if any, will also be identified and assessed accordingly. Subject to the said assessment results, relevant mitigation measures will be proposed for implementation to alleviate construction dust impact. The need for the implementation of a construction dust monitoring and audit program is subject to the

findings of the EIA study to be conducted in future. As such, no adverse construction phase impact on the local area due to the proposed development is anticipated.

#### *Other Pollutants Sources*

- 2.5.4 The Air Pollution Control (Fuel Restriction) Regulation controls the fuel to be used by the construction plants such as liquid fuel with a sulphur content not exceeding 0.005% by weight and a viscosity not more than 6 centistokes at 40°C, such as Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel should be used. In addition, emissions from all the regulated machines within construction site will be controlled under the Air Pollution Control (Non-road Mobile Machinery) (Emission) Regulation. Only approved or exempted Non-road Mobile Machinery with a proper label will be allowed to be used at construction site. As such, emissions due to construction equipment will be under control and are unlikely to be significant.

#### *Mitigation Measures for Fugitive Dust Emission*

- 2.5.5 Fugitive dust emission arising from construction activities can be effectively suppressed by incorporating proper mitigation measures into work procedures through contractual clauses, good site management, and close monitoring by the resident engineers. The contractor shall be required to follow the requirements of the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulations. The recommended dust mitigation measures are described below.

#### *General Site Management*

- 2.5.6 Appropriate working methods should be devised and arranged to minimise dust emissions and to ensure any installed control system and/or measures are operated and/or implemented in accordance with their design merits. No free falling of construction debris should be allowed, which should be let down by hoist or enclosed tunnel to the ground; immediately before leaving the construction site, all vehicles shall be washed to remove any dust materials from its body and wheels; provide site hoarding along site boundary which is next to a road or other public area; higher site hoardings shall be provided for works areas in close proximity to the nearby ASRs (e.g. residential dwelling near Man Yuen Chuen); relocate / arrange dusty construction activities away from the areas close to the ASRs as far as possible; provide effective dust screens, sheeting, or netting to enclose any scaffolding built around the perimeter of a building; prevent placing dusty material storage piles near ASRs; minimizing exposed surface and properly cover stockpile as far as possible and apply frequent watering when working close to the ASRs to suppress dust emission; and to explore the flexibility of providing electric power supply for on-site machinery as far as practicable to minimized aerial emissions.

- 2.5.7 Frequent mist/ water spraying should be applied on dusty areas. The frequency of spraying will depend upon local conditions such as rainfall, temperature, wind speed and humidity. The amount of water spraying should be just enough to dampen the material without over-watering which could result in surface water runoff.

#### *Vehicles and Unpaved Site Roads*

- 2.5.8 Dust emission from unpaved roads comes predominantly from travelling of vehicles. Areas within the site where there are regular vehicle movements should have a hard surface such as crushed stone, gravel or other granular materials. Speed controls at an upper limit of 10 km/hr should be imposed and their movements should be confined to designed roadways within the site. All dusty vehicle loads should have side and tail boards covered by tarpaulin sheeting. Wheel-wash troughs and hoses should be provided at exit points of the site.

#### *Material Stockpiling and Handling*

- 2.5.9 The amount of stockpiling should be minimised where possible. Construction material or debris should be covered and stored inside enclosed areas. Other control measures such as enclosed or semi-enclosed windboard should be used, where applicable, to minimise dust emission. Regular watering is needed at areas such as storage piles, where there could be potential dust emission.

*Concrete Batching Plant*

- 2.5.10 It should be noted that no concrete batching plant is anticipated to be required for the construction of the proposed development at this stage. Should a concrete batching plant be required, in advance of the operation of the plant, a separate assessment shall be conducted and a specified process licence shall be obtained from the authority, which will give guidelines on dust mitigation measures required as terms and conditions, and its implementation will be controlled through the specified process licence.
- 2.5.11 With the adaptation of good practices as mentioned above, it is expected that emission of fugitive construction dust can be minimized and kept at an acceptable level, and adverse air quality impact is unlikely to occur. The proposed development will be the subject of a separate EIA study under the EIA Ordinance, relevant monitoring and audit requirement will be reviewed accordingly.

**2.6 Conclusion**

- 2.6.1 Adequate peripheral setback from the site boundary should be incorporated into the layout of the proposed development to alleviate the potential vehicular emissions impacts. The proposed development should meet the buffer distance requirements set out in the HKPSG for the proposed uses within the Subject Site. No unacceptable air quality impacts due to vehicular emission are then expected. The proposed SPS will be designed to incorporate mitigation measures such as deodorizers, with a 15m buffer distance between the exhaust point of the SPS and the ASRs. In addition, as no industrial chimney emission sources were identified within 200m from the Subject Site boundary, no unacceptable air quality impacts due to industrial emissions are anticipated. Best practices have been proposed to mitigate construction phase fugitive dust emission.

### 3. TRAFFIC NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In this assessment, operational phase road traffic noise impact from roads within 300m radius on the proposed development has been assessed. Practicable environmental mitigation measures have been recommended as appropriate.

#### 3.2 Assessment Criteria

3.2.1 Noise standards are recommended in Chapter 9 of the HKPSG for planning against possible road traffic noise impacts. For new dwellings, as in the case of the proposed development within the Subject Site, the maximum allowable road traffic noise level expressed in terms of  $L_{10}(1\text{ hr})$  at the typical façades of the proposed development is recommended to be 70 dB(A).

#### 3.3 Determination of Traffic Noise Sensitive Receivers

3.3.1 The planned residential blocks within the Subject Site are noise sensitive receivers (NSRs) of road traffic noise impact. The proposed residential blocks located closest to the roads would be worst affected, thus selected as the representative NSRs for this road traffic noise impact assessment as the worst-case scenario. The locations and details of the representative NSRs are provided in Figures 3.1 to 3.4, and Table 3.1 below, respectively.

Table 3.1 Representative NSRs for Operational Phase Road Traffic Noise Assessment

NSR	No. of Storeys	Assessment Level, mPD (Ground level +1.2m)	
A01	4	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
		2/F	15.3
		3/F	19.8
A02	4	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
		2/F	15.3
		3/F	19.8
A03	4	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
		2/F	15.3
		3/F	19.8
A04	4	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
		2/F	15.3
		3/F	19.8
A05	4	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
		2/F	15.3
		3/F	19.8
A06	4	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
		2/F	15.3
		3/F	19.8
B01	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
B02	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
B03	2	G/F	6.3

NSR	No. of Storeys	Assessment Level, mPD (Ground level +1.2m)	
		1/F	10.8
B04	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
B05	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
B06	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
B07	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
C01	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C02	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C03	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C04	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C05	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C06	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C07	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C08	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C09	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C10	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C11	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C12	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C13	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C14	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C15	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C16	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C17	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C18	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C19	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C20	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C21	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C22	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C23	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C24	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3
C25	3 [1]	1/F	9.8
		2/F	14.3

NSR	No. of Storeys	Assessment Level, mPD (Ground level +1.2m)	
D01	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
D02	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
D03	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
D04	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E01	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E02	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E03	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E04	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E05	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E06	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E07	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E08	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E09	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E10	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E11	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E12	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E13	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E14	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E15	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E16	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E17	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E18	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E19	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E20	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E21	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E22	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E23	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E24	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E25	2	G/F	6.3
		1/F	10.8
E26	2	G/F	6.3

NSR	No. of Storeys	Assessment Level, mPD (Ground level + 1.2m)
		1/F 10.8
E27	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E28	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E29	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E30	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E31	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E32	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E33	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E34	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E35	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E36	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E37	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E38	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E39	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E40	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E41	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E42	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E43	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E44	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E45	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E46	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E47	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E48	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E49	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8
E50	2	G/F 6.3 1/F 10.8

Notes:

- [1] For Unit Type C residential blocks, there are three storeys, but the ground floor is a carport which is not of noise sensitive use. Thus, the ground floor of Unit Type C residential blocks is not considered as a NSR in this assessment.

### 3.4 Assessment Methodology

- 3.4.1 As discussed in Section 3.1, according to HKPSG, the maximum allowable road traffic noise level expressed in terms of  $L_{10}(1\ hr)$  at the typical façades of the proposed development is recommended to be 70 dB(A). In this regard, the traffic noise impact

assessment below involves the prediction of the maximum hourly L<sub>10</sub> level at the noise sensitive receivers (NSRs) of the proposed development due to the projected traffic flow from the major roads within 300m from the proposed development (e.g. Kam Pok Road East, Kam Pok Road East, Castle Peak Road and San Tin Highway).

3.4.2 The projected peak hour traffic flow data for Year 2040, which is considered to be the worst-case scenario within 15 years upon completion of the current proposed development, have been adopted for the noise assessment. The traffic flow data was predicted by the Project traffic consultant.

3.4.3 The UK Department of Transport's procedures - "Calculation of Road Traffic Noise" (CRTN) has been used in the prediction of the road traffic noise at the representative NSRs of the proposed development within the Subject Site. The existing topographic details, such as the existing village houses near the Subject Site, have been considered in the assessment.

3.4.4 The noise prediction has been carried out using the *RoadNoise 2000* software, which is a computerised model developed on the basis of the U.K. Department of Transport's CRTN procedures, and is acceptable to the EPD.

### 3.5 Prediction and Evaluation of Noise Impacts

3.5.1 Details of information on peak hour traffic volume and percentage of heavy vehicle of the road network within the 300m assessment area provided by the Project traffic consultant is presented in Appendix 3.1, which represents the worst-case scenario of the projected traffic flows.

3.5.2 An assessment on the road traffic noise level at the NSRs based on the above traffic flow data has been conducted. Existing low noise road surfacing (LNRS) along San Tin Highway has been taken into account. Noise mitigation measures which have already been incorporated in the design of the layout, and considered in the unmitigated scenario include the followings:

- Setback of residential blocks from the site boundary, behind the non-noise-sensitive clubhouse, at the southeast of the Subject Site near the site entrance.

3.5.3 Information of existing roadside barriers along Kam Pok Road East has been obtained from Highways Department and included in the assessment as well.

3.5.4 As summarised in Table 3.2, under the unmitigated scenario, the predicted road traffic noise levels at some NSRs along the eastern side of the Subject Site would exceed the relevant noise criteria of 70 dB(A) by up to 2 dB(A). The detailed unmitigated results are presented in Appendix 3.2.

**Table 3.2      Summary of Predicted Unmitigated Road Traffic Noise Levels at Representative NSRs**

NSR	Predicted Road Traffic Noise Level, L <sub>10</sub> (1-hour), dB(A) <sup>[1]</sup> (Unmitigated)		
A01	55	-	67
A02	54	-	59
A03	54	-	58
A04	54	-	58
A05	54	-	58
A06	55	-	58
B01	53	-	70
B02	53	-	70
B03	53	-	70

NSR	Predicted Road Traffic Noise Level, L <sub>10 (1-hour)</sub> , dB(A) [1] (Unmitigated)		
B04	53	-	70
B05	53	-	<u>71</u>
B06	53	-	<u>71</u>
B07	54	-	<u>71</u>
C01	57	-	<u>71</u>
C02	55	-	<u>72</u>
C03	48	-	<u>72</u>
C04	48	-	<u>72</u>
C05	48	-	<u>71</u>
C06	48	-	<u>71</u>
C07	48	-	<u>71</u>
C08	48	-	<u>71</u>
C09	48	-	70
C10	48	-	70
C11	48	-	69
C12	48	-	69
C13	60	-	64
C14	47	-	63
C15	47	-	62
C16	47	-	62
C17	47	-	62
C18	47	-	62
C19	47	-	62
C20	47	-	62
C21	47	-	62
C22	47	-	62
C23	48	-	62
C24	48	-	62
C25	48	-	63
D01	53	-	69
D02	53	-	69
D03	53	-	69
D04	53	-	69
E01	56	-	64
E02	49	-	64
E03	51	-	64
E04	52	-	64
E05	53	-	64
E06	51	-	65
E07	48	-	65
E08	48	-	65
E09	48	-	66
E10	51	-	61
E11	51	-	61
E12	49	-	61
E13	55	-	58
E14	49	-	57
E15	52	-	57
E16	50	-	59
E17	50	-	59
E18	48	-	58
E19	55	-	60
E20	50	-	59
E21	51	-	58
E22	51	-	60
E23	50	-	59
E24	50	-	59
E25	50	-	59

NSR	Predicted Road Traffic Noise Level, L <sub>10 (1-hour)</sub> , dB(A) [1] (Unmitigated)		
E26	50	-	59
E27	51	-	58
E28	53	-	59
E29	53	-	61
E30	53	-	62
E31	54	-	62
E32	54	-	62
E33	54	-	62
E34	57	-	63
E35	52	-	61
E36	53	-	61
E37	53	-	61
E38	56	-	61
E39	58	-	64
E40	58	-	66
E41	58	-	66
E42	54	-	65
E43	53	-	64
E44	53	-	65
E45	53	-	64
E46	53	-	65
E47	53	-	66
E48	53	-	67
E49	53	-	68
E50	53	-	68

Notes:

[1] Bolded and underlined values exceed the noise criteria of 70dB(A).

3.5.5 While there are noise exceedances identified at a few NSRs, provision of the following boundary wall/mitigation measures are already incorporated into the design due to other fixed noise sources. As such, these proposed noise mitigation measures are also incorporated and presented in below mitigated scenario for road traffic noise assessment in order to alleviate noise levels to comply with the noise criteria:

- A noise barrier of 10.1m high (i.e. 15.2mPD) along a portion of the southwestern boundary of the Subject Site;
- A noise barrier of 9.4m high (i.e. 14.5mPD) along a portion of the southwestern boundary of the Subject Site;
- A noise barrier of 6.9m high (i.e. 12.0mPD) along the southwestern corner of the Subject Site;
- A noise barrier of 5.5m high (i.e. 10.6mPD) along the eastern boundary of the Subject Site;
- A noise barrier of 5.1m high (i.e. 10.2mPD) along a portion of the western boundary of the Subject Site;
- A noise barrier of 4.8m high (i.e. 9.9mPD) along a portion of the southwestern and southern boundary of the Subject Site;
- An acoustic fin of 1.4m long is also at the side of the 1/F terrace next to the assessment point E22-F15 in order to protect the NSRs at 1/F; and
- Single aspect design has been incorporated, in terms of fixed windows, blank facades, and placing non-noise-sensitive uses along the facades, for the

southern façades (directly facing Kam Pok Road East) of residential blocks at the southwest of the Subject Site, i.e. all the Unit Type C residential blocks.

- 3.5.6 The boundary wall/mitigation measures shield the line of sight from the NSRs to the noise sources. The location and extent of the proposed mitigation measures are indicated in Figure 3.5, which are adequate to mitigate road traffic noise. The layout plan showing the single aspect design of the Unit Type C residential blocks is present in Appendix 1.1.
- 3.5.7 Under the mitigated scenario, there is no exceedance of the noise criteria at the representative NSRs. The summary of the road traffic noise impact assessment results is presented in Table 3.3, and the details are presented in Appendix 3.3.

**Table 3.3** Summary of Predicted Mitigated Road Traffic Noise Levels at Representative NSRs

NSR	Predicted Road Traffic Noise Level, L <sub>10</sub> (1-hour), dB(A) (Mitigated)		
A01	55	-	66
A02	54	-	59
A03	54	-	58
A04	54	-	58
A05	54	-	58
A06	55	-	58
B01	53	-	68
B02	53	-	67
B03	53	-	67
B04	53	-	67
B05	53	-	67
B06	53	-	68
B07	55	-	70
C01	50	-	61
C02	50	-	59
C03	50	-	59
C04	50	-	59
C05	50	-	59
C06	50	-	59
C07	50	-	59
C08	50	-	60
C09	52	-	70
C10	53	-	70
C11	57	-	69
C12	48	-	69
C13	49	-	62
C14	47	-	62
C15	47	-	60
C16	47	-	60
C17	47	-	60
C18	47	-	60
C19	47	-	60
C20	47	-	61
C21	47	-	61
C22	47	-	61
C23	48	-	62
C24	48	-	62
C25	48	-	63
D01	53	-	66

NSR	Predicted Road Traffic Noise Level, L <sub>10 (1-hour)</sub> , dB(A) (Mitigated)		
D02	53	-	66
D03	53	-	66
D04	52	-	68
E01	55	-	64
E02	49	-	64
E03	51	-	64
E04	52	-	64
E05	53	-	64
E06	51	-	65
E07	48	-	65
E08	48	-	65
E09	48	-	65
E10	50	-	60
E11	51	-	60
E12	49	-	61
E13	51	-	57
E14	49	-	56
E15	49	-	56
E16	50	-	57
E17	50	-	57
E18	48	-	56
E19	51	-	58
E20	50	-	56
E21	50	-	56
E22	50	-	57
E23	50	-	57
E24	50	-	57
E25	50	-	57
E26	50	-	57
E27	51	-	57
E28	53	-	58
E29	53	-	61
E30	53	-	62
E31	54	-	62
E32	54	-	62
E33	54	-	62
E34	56	-	62
E35	52	-	61
E36	52	-	61
E37	52	-	61
E38	53	-	61
E39	55	-	61
E40	58	-	65
E41	58	-	66
E42	53	-	64
E43	53	-	63
E44	53	-	64
E45	53	-	64
E46	53	-	64
E47	53	-	64
E48	53	-	65
E49	53	-	65
E50	53	-	66

### 3.6 Conclusion

3.6.1 Noise impacts due to road traffic within 300m radius from the Subject Site have been assessed following the CRTN. With the implementation of the proposed noise

mitigation measures in terms of noise barriers and single aspect design, the predicted road traffic noise levels at NSRs within the Subject Site would comply with the relevant noise criteria. With the provision of the recommended mitigation measures, as outlined in Section 3.5.5 above, no adverse or unacceptable traffic noise impact on the proposed development is anticipated.

## 4. INDUSTRIAL NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 In this assessment, potential noise impacts arising from the nearby fixed noise sources within 300m radius on the proposed development has been assessed by general acoustic principle and Technical Memorandum for the Assessment of Noise from Places Other Than Domestic Premises, Public Places or Construction Sites (IND-TM). Practicable environmental mitigation measures would be recommended, where necessary.
- 4.1.2 The proposed sewage pumping station (SPS) at the southeast of the Subject Site will be entirely underground in the basement level and within an enclosed building structure. Therefore, no particular operational noise impact is anticipated from the SPS. For the proposed clubhouse inside the Proposed Development, there will be no fixed plants such as chiller plants or other fixed noise source. Split-type air conditioners will be provided for the two clubhouses. No adverse noise impact from the operation of the clubhouses is therefore anticipated.

### 4.2 Government Legislation and Standards

#### Noise Control Ordinance (NCO)

- 4.2.1 The Noise Control Ordinance (NCO) provides the statutory framework for the control of fixed plant. It defines statutory limits applicable to the fixed plants used during the operational phase of the Project. The Technical Memorandum for the Assessment of Noise from Places other than Domestic Premises, Public Places or Construction Sites (IND-TM) sets the criteria – Acceptable Noise Level (ANL) for governing noise from existing fixed plant / industrial noise sources.

#### Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (HKPSG)

- 4.2.2 The NCO requires that noise impacts from existing fixed noise sources shall comply with the Acceptable Noise Levels (ANL) laid down in Table 2 of IND-TM. NSRs are classified according to the Area Sensitivity Rating (AseR). Any NSR shall be assigned an AseR of "C" if it is within 100 m of a zone designated as "Industrial" or "Industrial Estate" on a statutory Outline Zoning Plan, or an AseR of "B" if it is between 100 m and 250 m from such a zone, except for cases which indicate an AseR of "C".
- 4.2.3 As the Subject Site is located in rural area, to be conservative, the AseR of "A" has been adopted and 60 dB(A) will be the noise criteria for day, evening time, and 50 dB(A) for night time. The ANL for AseRs "A" is depicted in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Relevant Noise Standard for Fixed Noise Sources

Standards	Criteria in Relevant Time Periods	Acceptable Noise Level (ANL)
NCO	Day and Evening (07:00 – 23:00)	60 dB(A)
NCO	Night (23:00 – 07:00)	50 dB(A)

- 4.2.4 The AseRs proposed in this EA are intended for assessment only. Nothing in the EA shall bind the Noise Control Authority in the context of enforcement against any of the fixed noise sources identified and assessed in the future under the NCO.
- 4.2.5 Since the observed fixed noise sources (S4.3 refers) are existing uses, the ANL criteria is relevant and has been adopted. Field surveys have revealed that no night-time

operation at the concerned fixed noise sources, which were closed before 7pm. To be conservative, night-time noise criteria have been referenced in the noise assessment.

#### 4.3 Identification of Potential Noise Impacts

##### Industrial Noise Sources

4.3.1 Within 300m radius from the boundary of the Subject Site, a few existing open storage activities, including logistic centers, warehouses, open storage sites, have been identified as potential sources of industrial noise. The locations of the potential industrial noise sources are indicated in Figure 4.1. Sheltered structures were observed from the basemap and aerial photos, and during site surveys at the noise sources as indicated in Figure 4.1. These enclosed structure at open storage sites would provide further noise shielding effect. The details are presented in Appendix 4.1. According to the site surveys conducted in July 2019, August 2019, September 2019, March 2020, June 2020, May 2021, July 2021, and July 2022, Towngas Open Yard at the south, and Sime Darby Hong Kong Multi Franchise Motor Group at the west have been identified as non-noise sources. For the Towngas Open Yard, it was observed with no particular noisy operation. For Sime Darby Hong Kong Multi Franchise Motor Group, as confirmed with their staff, their operations are inside an enclosed structure without any opening facing the Subject Site, so no particular noise source is identified. As observed during the site visits, the noise sources were found to operate occasionally. There was no night-time operation at the identified fixed noise sources. Although it is unlikely that all the identified industrial sites will be in operation simultaneously, to be conservative, it has been assumed that all the identified noise sources are in operation at the same time, which also represents a worst case scenario. Noise sources are assumed to operate continuously instead of occasional as observed on-site and all noise sources are regarded as point source. In assessing the noise level, the locations of identified noisy equipment are shown in Figure 4.1. For noise sources S10 and S11, which are in adjacent to the Subject Site, the notional source locations to respective nearest representative NSRs are adopted for noise assessment, which are also shown in Figure 4.1. There are also noted clusters of existing village houses in close proximity to some of the identified fixed noise sources, which are worst affected.

#### 4.4 Determination of Noise Sensitive Receivers and Assessment Points

4.4.1 The planned residential blocks within the Subject Site are noise sensitive receivers (NSRs) of potential industrial noise impact. The proposed residential blocks located closest to the identified industrial noise sources would be worst affected by the noise sources. Therefore, assessment points (APs) on the blocks within Subject Site which are located closest to the noise sources are selected for this industrial noise impact assessment as the worst-case scenario. The locations and details of the APs are provided in Figures 4.2 to 4.5, and Table 4.2 below, respectively.

**Table 4.2      Assessment Points for Operational Industrial Noise Impact Assessment**

NSR	No. of Storeys	AP	Floor	Assessment Level (Ground level +1.2m)
A01	4	A01-01	G	6.3
		A01-11	1	10.8
		A01-21	2	15.3
		A01-22	2	15.3
		A01-31	3	19.8

NSR	No. of Storeys	AP	Floor	Assessment Level (Ground level +1.2m)
		A01-32	3	19.8
		A01-33	3	19.8
A02	4	A02-11	1	10.8
		A02-21	2	15.3
		A02-22	2	15.3
		A02-32	3	19.8
		A02-33	3	19.8
A06	4	A06-21	2	15.3
		A06-22	2	15.3
		A06-32	3	19.8
		A06-33	3	19.8
B06	2	B06-15	1	10.8
		B06-16	1	10.8
B07	2	B07-02	G	6.3
		B07-03	G	6.3
		B07-13	1	10.8
		B07-14	1	10.8
		B07-15	1	10.8
		B07-16	1	10.8
C01	3	C01-11	1	9.8
		C01-13	1	9.8
		C01-14	1	9.8
		C01-21	2	14.3
C13	3	C13-11	1	9.8
		C13-12	1	9.8
		C13-13	1	9.8
		C13-14	1	9.8
		C13-21	2	14.3
		C13-22	2	14.3
		C13-23	2	14.3
		C13-24	2	14.3
E01	2	E01-02	G	6.3
		E01-03	G	6.3
		E01-12	1	10.8
		E01-13	1	10.8
		E01-14	1	10.8
E09	2	E09-04	G	6.3
		E09-14	1	10.8
		E09-15	1	10.8
E13	2	E13-02	G	6.3
		E13-12	1	10.8
		E13-13	1	10.8
E19	2	E19-02	G	6.3
		E19-12	1	10.8
		E19-13	1	10.8
E22	2	E22-04	G	6.3
		E22-11	1	10.8
		E22-14	1	10.8
		E22-15	1	10.8
E41	2	E41-02	G	6.3
		E41-13	1	10.8
		E41-14	1	10.8
E42	2	E42-04	G	6.3
		E42-14	1	10.8
		E42-15	1	10.8
E43	2	E43-14	1	10.8
		E43-15	1	10.8
E44	2	E44-03	G	6.3

#### 4.5 Assessment Methodology

- 4.5.1 Information such as locations and types of noise sources, as well as Sound Power Levels (SWLs) of noisy equipment are determined based on site measurement during the operation of concerned open storage sites and general acoustic principle, which are also used for the noise calculation (Appendix 4.1 refers). Noise measurements were by using Norsonic AS Precision Integration Sound Level Meter Nor139, which complies with International Electrotechnical Commission Publications 651:1979 (Type 1) and 804:1985 (Type 1). The weather condition was good with calm wind condition (<5m/s) during measurement, which satisfies the required criteria. The equipment was properly calibrated immediately prior to and following each measurement by a Norsonic AS calibrator. The noise levels before and after measurement agreed to within 1.0dB. During the noise measurement, the noise level was dominated by the identified noise source.
- 4.5.2 To predict the noise level at the future noise sensitive uses, the following correction factors have been accounted for:
- Distance correction: based on the shortest horizontal distance between the identified noise sources and the AP, the distance correction is projected based on standard acoustical principle for point source;
  - As observed during the site visits, the noise sources were found to operate occasionally. Although it is unlikely that all the identified industrial sources will be in operation simultaneously, to be conservative, it has been assumed that all the identified noise sources are in operation at the same time, which also represents a worst-case scenario. Noise sources are assumed to operate continuously instead of in occasion as observed onsite and all noise sources are regarded as point source;
  - Façade correction: a +3dB(A) correction is applied to account for noise reflection from façade; and
  - Path difference: path difference is considered in the mitigated scenario for APs exceeding the noise criteria under the unmitigated scenario, and their line of sight to the noise source can be shielded by the proposed noise barrier under the mitigated scenario. It is calculated based on Path Difference Method using the Maekawa equation.
- 4.5.3 Corrected Noise Level (CNL) at the APs of the proposed development can be calculated by applying the above corrections to the measured SWL of the noise sources in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{CNL} = \text{SWL} + C_{\text{dist}} + C_{\text{fac}} + C_{\text{PD}} \text{ (for mitigated scenario only)}$$

Where,

CNL is the corrected noise level at the Assessment Point in dB(A)

SWL is the sound power level of the industrial plant in dB(A)

$C_{\text{dist}}$  is the distance correction in dB(A) in accordance with the Technical Memorandum on Noise from Construction Works Other than Percussive Piling.

$C_{\text{fac}}$  is façade correction, +3 dB(A).

$C_{PD}$  is the path difference for mitigated scenario only.

#### 4.6 Prediction and Evaluation of Noise Impacts

##### Industrial Noise Assessment Results

- 4.6.1 Based on the assumptions mentioned above and information of noise sources in Section 4.3, noise level estimation for the selected APs at the Subject Site has been conducted. Noise mitigation measures and higher barriers are also proposed to alleviate potential industrial noise, which have already been incorporated in the design of the layout, and considered in the noise assessment:
- Single aspect design for the southern façades (directly facing potential industrial noise sources S4 and S5) of residential blocks at the southwest of the Subject Site, such that there would be direct line of sight from sensitive uses of those residential blocks to the potential noise sources;
  - Setback of residential blocks from the site boundary, behind the non-noise-sensitive clubhouse, at the southeast of the Subject Site near the site entrance;
  - A noise barrier of 10.1m high (i.e. 15.2mPD) along a portion of the southwestern boundary of the Subject Site;
  - A noise barrier of 9.4m high (i.e. 14.5mPD) along a portion of the southwestern boundary of the Subject Site;
  - A noise barrier of 6.9m high (i.e. 12.0mPD) along the southwestern corner of the Subject Site;
  - A noise barrier of 5.5m high (i.e. 10.6mPD) along the eastern boundary of the Subject Site;
  - A noise barrier of 5.1m high (i.e. 10.2mPD) along a portion of the western boundary of the Subject Site;
  - A noise barrier of 4.8m high (i.e. 9.9mPD) along a portion of the southwestern and southern boundary of the Subject Site;
  - An acoustic fin of 1.4m long is also at the side of the 1/F terrace next to the assessment point E22-F15 in order to protect the NSRs at 1/F; and
  - Single aspect design has been incorporated, in terms of fixed windows, blank facades, and placing non-noise-sensitive uses along the facades, for the southern façades (directly facing Kam Pok Road East) of residential blocks at the southwest of the Subject Site, i.e. all the Unit Type C residential blocks.
- 4.6.2 The locations and extents of the noise barriers and acoustic fin are indicated in Figure 4.6. With the proposed mitigation measures incorporated in the layout, the calculated industrial noise levels at all APs comply with the noise criteria. With provision of the recommended mitigation measures above, no adverse or unacceptable industrial noise impact on the proposed development is anticipated.

- 4.6.3 The predicted industrial noise levels at the APs are summarised in Table 4.3. The details are presented in Appendix 4.2. Cross sections showing the lines of sight from some APs to NS with the presence of the proposed noise barrier are presented in Appendix 4.3.

Table 4.3 Predicted Noise Levels at APs for Industrial Noise Impact Assessment

NSR	No. of Storeys	AP	Floor	Assessment Level (Ground level + 1.2m)	Criteria, dB(A) [1]	Predicted Noise Level, dB(A)
A01	4	A01-01	G	6.3	50	48
		A01-11	1	10.8	50	47
		A01-21	2	15.3	50	46
		A01-22	2	15.3	50	41
		A01-31	3	19.8	50	47
		A01-32	3	19.8	50	40
		A01-33	3	19.8	50	40
A02	4	A02-11	1	10.8	50	47
		A02-21	2	15.3	50	41
		A02-22	2	15.3	50	41
		A02-32	3	19.8	50	40
		A02-33	3	19.8	50	40
A06	4	A06-21	2	15.3	50	48
		A06-22	2	15.3	50	44
		A06-32	3	19.8	50	43
		A06-33	3	19.8	50	43
B06	2	B06-15	1	10.8	50	48
		B06-16	1	10.8	50	48
B07	2	B07-02	G	6.3	50	38
		B07-03	G	6.3	50	41
		B07-13	1	10.8	50	43
		B07-14	1	10.8	50	44
		B07-15	1	10.8	50	47
		B07-16	1	10.8	50	47
C01	3	C01-11	1	9.8	50	48
		C01-13	1	9.8	50	[2]
		C01-14	1	9.8	50	[2]
		C01-21	2	14.3	50	50
C13	3	C13-11	1	9.8	50	48
		C13-12	1	9.8	50	39
		C13-13	1	9.8	50	39
		C13-14	1	9.8	50	40
		C13-21	2	14.3	50	48
		C13-22	2	14.3	50	38
		C13-23	2	14.3	50	42
		C13-24	2	14.3	50	43
E01	2	E01-02	G	6.3	50	38
		E01-03	G	6.3	50	38
		E01-12	1	10.8	50	45
		E01-13	1	10.8	50	45
		E01-14	1	10.8	50	41
E09	2	E09-04	G	6.3	50	47
		E09-14	1	10.8	50	47
		E09-15	1	10.8	50	47
E13	2	E13-02	G	6.3	50	40
		E13-12	1	10.8	50	49

NSR	No. of Storeys	AP	Floor	Assessment Level (Ground level +1.2m)	Criteria, dB(A) [1]	Predicted Noise Level, dB(A)
		E13-13	1	10.8	50	49
E19	2	E19-02	G	6.3	50	41
		E19-12	1	10.8	50	45
		E19-13	1	10.8	50	50
		E22-04	G	6.3	50	41
E22	2	E22-11	1	10.8	50	45
		E22-14	1	10.8	50	45
		E22-15	1	10.8	50	31
		E41-02	G	6.3	50	48
E41	2	E41-13	1	10.8	50	48
		E41-14	1	10.8	50	48
		E42-04	G	6.3	50	47
E42	2	E42-14	1	10.8	50	50
		E42-15	1	10.8	50	50
		E43-14	1	10.8	50	50
E43	2	E43-15	1	10.8	50	49
		E44-03	G	6.3	50	48

Remarks:

- [1] To be conservative, night-time noise criteria has been referenced.
- [2] Single aspect design has been adopted as a mitigation measure.

#### 4.7 Conclusion

4.7.1 Noise impacts generated from the existing industrial noise sources within 300m radius of the Subject Site have been examined. With the implementation of the proposed noise mitigation measures in terms of noise barriers, acoustic fin and single aspect design, no adverse industrial noise impact on the proposed development is anticipated.

## 5. WATER QUALITY IMPACT

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This assessment is to identify the potential water quality impact during the operational phase of the proposed development at the Subject Site. The extent of water quality impact assessment was based on an area within 500m radius from the boundary of the Subject Site.

### 5.2 Assessment Criteria

#### Water Pollution Control Ordinance

5.2.1 The Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO) provides the major statutory framework to protect and to control the water quality in Hong Kong. According to the Ordinance and its subsidiary legislation, Hong Kong waters are divided into ten Water Control Zones (WCZs). Corresponding statements of Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) are stipulated for different water regimes (marine waters, inland waters, bathing beaches subzones, secondary contact recreation subzones and fish culture subzones) in the WCZ based on their beneficial uses. The Project area is located within Deep Bay WCZ.

#### Technical Memorandum

5.2.2 Discharge of effluents are subject to control under the WPCO. The "Technical Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters" (TM-DSS) gives guidance on the permissible effluent discharges based on the type of receiving waters (foul sewers, stormwater drains, inland and coastal waters). The limits control the physical, chemical and microbial quality of effluents. Any sewage from the proposed construction and operation activities must comply with the standards for effluents discharged into the foul sewers, inland waters and coastal waters of Deep Bay WCZ, as given in the TM-DSS. Group C and Group D discharge standards are considered relevant to this Project.

#### TPB PG No. 12C "Town Planning Board Guidelines for Application for Developments Within Deep Bay Area under Section 16 of Town Planning Ordinance".

5.2.3 As Deep Bay is an ecological sensitive area, a "zero discharge policy" for Deep Bay has been implemented in Deep Bay catchment. Effluents discharged into Deep Bay are required to be properly treated prior to final disposal so as not to cause net increase in pollution load to Deep Bay.

#### Practice Note

5.2.4 A Professional Persons Environmental Consultative Committee Practice Note (ProPECC PN) was issued by the EPD to provide guidelines for handling and disposal of construction site discharges. The ProPECC PN 1/94 "Construction Site Drainage" provides good practice guidelines for dealing with 10 types of discharge from construction sites. These include surface run-off, groundwater, boring and drilling water, bentonite slurry, water for testing and sterilisation of water retaining structures and water pipes, wastewater from building constructions, acid cleaning, etching and pickling wastewater, and wastewater from site facilities. Practices given in the ProPECC PN 1/94 should be followed as far as possible during construction to minimise the water quality impact due to construction site drainage.

5.2.5 The ProPECC PN 5/93 "Drainage Plans subject to Comments by Environmental Protection Department" provides guidelines and practices for handling, treatment and disposal of various effluent discharges to stormwater drains and foul sewers. The

design of site drainage and disposal of various site effluents generated within the new development area should follow the relevant guidelines and practices as given in the ProPECC PN 5/93.

### 5.3 Water Quality Sensitive Receivers

- 5.3.1 The nullahs/drainage channels and ponds within the 500m assessment area are identified as the water quality sensitive receivers (WSRs) for the construction and operation of the Project. The Site is partially inside the Wetland Buffer Area (WBA) and around 184m from the Wetland Conservation Area (WCA). The WBA is subject to direct water quality impact from the construction and operation of the Project, while the WCA is subject to indirect water quality impact from the Subject Site. In accordance with Nam Sang Wai Outline Zoning Plan (OZP) S/YL-NSW/8 and Kam Tin North OZP S/YL-KTN/9, there are three areas zoned as Conservation Area (CA) within the assessment area to the southeast and southwest of the Subject Site. These CA zones are also identified as WSRs. Their locations are indicated in Figure 5.1.
- 5.3.2 During construction of the proposed WRA and its establishment period, the WRA will be part of a construction site, which is not a WSR. Once the WRA has been fully functional later on, it will become a WSR. During operation, the proposed WRA will be a WSR. In case there will be any discharge from the ponds at WRA, the effluent shall comply with WPCO-TM.
- 5.3.3 The CA zone at the southeast is located at approximately 403m away from the Subject Site, at a higher altitude. It is also separated from the Subject Site by Kam Pok Road East and San Tin Highway. Hence, the CA zone at the southeast is unlikely to be affected by the activities at the Subject Site.
- 5.3.4 For the two CA zones at the southwest, they are located more than 185m away from the Subject Site. They are adjacent to the drainage channel downstream of the Subject Site. They are subject to indirect impact arising from the activities at the Subject Site.

### 5.4 Potential Water Quality Impact

- 5.4.1 The potential water quality impacts during the construction phase of the Proposed Development include filling of existing ponds, general construction activities, construction site runoff, and accidental spillage.

#### Construction Phase

##### General Construction Activities

- 5.4.2 Various types of construction activities would generate wastewater. They include general cleaning and polishing, wheel washing, dust suppression and utility installation, which would contain high concentrations of suspended solids. Without proper control, these could lead to increase in suspended solids level, as well as increase in turbidity and reduced dissolved oxygen in the nearby watercourses.
- 5.4.3 Wastewater would also be generated from the accumulation of solid waste such as plastic package and construction material, and sewage effluent from the construction workforce during the construction phase. If uncontrolled, they could lead to deterioration in water quality.
- 5.4.4 The Practice Note for Professional Persons (ProPECC Note PN1/94) on Construction Site Drainage provides guidelines on good practice for dealing with discharges from construction sites. It is applicable to this study for control of site runoff and wastewater generated during the construction phase.

#### Filling of Existing Ponds

- 5.4.5 The existing ponds within Subject Site used to be commercial fishponds. Based on exiting condition, when drain-down of these existing ponds is required due to operational needs, water would be discharged into adjacent existing drainage ditches then to the existing Ngau Tam Mei Drainage Channel and without any treatment.
- 5.4.6 During the construction phase, construction activities will be conducted in phases. The proposed wetland restoration area (WRA) will be created first, before the construction of the residential buildings. The construction activities at the existing abandoned ponds will be scheduled to commence immediately after the dry season as far as possible when the water level is relatively low in the year. Prior to the commencement of the construction, water from the ponds within the WRA extent will be drained to other ponds within the Subject Site for temporary storage. The construction works will be carried out in phases so to avoid discharge where possible. In case there is still water in the WRA extent, the remaining water will, with the consent of the owners of those ponds sought by the Applicant, be transferred to other ponds outside the Subject Site for temporary storage. The chance to drain pond water to the adjacent existing ditches would thus be minimized. With the proposed development, proper drainage system and screening facilities will be provided to treat surface runoff. It is expected that the water is of similar quality as when these ponds were commercial fishponds, so no adverse water quality issue is anticipated. Once the WRA has been created physically, the establishment period for the wetland and relevant planting will take a much longer time to complete in order for it to function. During which, it is still part of a construction site so it is not water quality sensitive receiver. However, in case the WRA is fully functional later on while there are still construction works at residential development portion, further mitigation measure such as intercepting drains will be provided by the contractor to divert construction runoff away from the established wetland.
- 5.4.7 When the WRA reprofiling and planting are completed, water will be transferred back to the WRA from the temporary storage ponds. Then, the other ponds within the Subject Site will undergo construction/reprofiling. Before the construction / reprofiling, water from the other ponds will be drained to the reprofiled WRA for temporary storage. The reprofiled ponds will be re-filled after the construction has been completed. Any spare water after the re-filling will be absorbed by soakaway mechanism and the chance to drain pond water to drainage ditches would thus be minimized. In case there is still surplus pond water, the pond water will be used on-site for the construction activities such as dust suppression and wheel washing facilities to minimize the water consumption of Project. In case there will be any discharge from the ponds during construction, the effluent shall comply with WPCO-TM.

#### Construction Site Runoff

- 5.4.8 Site runoff may cause potential water quality impacts. During construction, soil surfaces would be exposed. Site runoff would wash away the soil particles on unpaved lands and areas with the topsoil exposed. This site runoff is characterised by high concentrations of suspended solids. Release of site runoff into the water body directly or via drainage channel could lead to increase in SS levels and turbidity in the nearby water environment. Site runoff may also wash away contaminated soil particles and therefore cause water pollution.

- 5.4.9 Best practice as stipulated in ProPECC Note PN1/94 will be adopted by contractor. As a standard site practice, sufficient site drainage should be provided to collect site runoff for appropriate treatment before discharge. Perimeter drainage should be installed at site perimeter as well as near any watercourses passing through the construction site to avoid polluted construction site runoff from leaving the sites or entering any nearby watercourses or drainage system without appropriate treatment. Silt removal facilities with sufficient capacity, such as sedimentation tanks, should be provided on site to handle all site runoff before discharge.
- 5.4.10 Water pumped out from foundation piling or excavation works would also be discharged into the nearby drainage via silt removal facilities. The Contractor would be required to obtain a license from EPD for discharge to the inland waters. With the provision of adequate construction site drainage and sediment removal facilities, no unacceptable water quality impacts would be expected.

#### Accidental Spillage

- 5.4.11 Site drainage would be well-maintained and good construction practices would be observed to ensure that litter, fuels and solvents are managed, stored and handled properly and do not enter the nearby water streams and coastal water. Therefore, it is expected that no water quality impacts caused by accidental spillage would be generated.

#### Sewage Effluent from Construction Workforce

- 5.4.12 Sewage effluents will arise from the sanitary facilities provided for the on-site construction workforce. Based on the "Guidelines for Estimating Sewage Flows for Sewage Infrastructure Planning" issued by EPD, the sewage production rate for construction workers is estimated at 0.15 m<sup>3</sup> per employee per day. Thus, for every 100 construction workers working simultaneously at the construction site, about 15 m<sup>3</sup> of sewage would be generated per day. Sewage would consist of high levels of BOD<sub>5</sub>, Ammonia and *E. coli* counts.
- 5.4.13 The sewage would be collected on-site using chemical toilets and be appropriately handled by licensed contractor. No direct discharge of sewage effluent would be allowed. No adverse water quality impact from sewage effluent from construction workforce is expected.

#### Operation Phase

##### Surface runoff

- 5.4.14 The Subject Site is currently mainly covered by ponds with no engineered drainage system. Currently, surface runoffs within the area as well as water ponds are discharged by means of overland flow into drainage ditch to the west of the Site without any treatment.
- 5.4.15 During operation, there will be discharge of surface runoff from the proposed development. A proper drainage system would be provided for the proposed development to collect surface runoff for discharge to the drainage ditch. The surface runoff will be collected and then discharged via screening facility. There will be no direct discharge without treatment. Mitigation measures have been proposed in Section 5.6.

##### Sewage effluent

- 5.4.16 Domestic sewage from the proposed development would be a major source of water quality impact from the operational phase. Without proper arrangement, sewage may enter the nearby stormwater system or nearby water bodies, resulting in an increase

in levels of pollutants such as *E. coli*, suspended solids (SS), and ammonia nitrogen ( $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ ), etc.

- 5.4.17 The sewage generated from the proposed development will be collected by a properly designed sewerage system, and conveyed to the existing public Nam Sang Wai Sewage Pumping Station during operation stage, as detailed in the separate Sewerage Impact Assessment (SIA) Report. Mitigation measures have been proposed in Section 5.6.

#### Operation and Maintenance of the Proposed WRA

- 5.4.18 Since there are already existing water ponds within the Subject Site and pond draining is required for such commercial fish ponds, it is expected that the nature of proposed WRA is of similar to existing water ponds during normal operation of WRA. Relevant measures have been proposed in Section 5.6.

#### Leakage of Oil and Grease from Vehicles

- 5.4.19 For the proposed roads and the underground parking areas inside the Subject Site, proper drainage system will be provided at the proposed development to follow the requirements of ProPECC PN 5/93 and runoff will be discharged via petrol interceptors (Section 5.6.12 refers).

### 5.5 Mitigation Measures for Construction Phase

#### Filling of Existing Ponds

- 5.5.1 As discussed in Sections 5.4.1 to 5.4.7, filling of existing ponds and the WRA reprofiling works will be conducted in phases immediately after the dry season. Pond water will be drained to other ponds for temporary storage to avoid discharge where possible. With such arrangements, water will be retained in the WRA in the Subject Site. Water loss from the existing abandoned ponds due to the construction activities will be minimized as far as possible, and no discharge of water is anticipated from the construction phase of the proposed development. After the establishment period of WRA, it is fully functional. In case there are still construction works at residential development portion, further mitigation measure such as intercepting drains will be provided by the contractor to divert construction runoff away from the established wetland.

#### General Construction Activities

- 5.5.2 The site practices outlined in ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage should be adopted as far as practicable to minimise the potential water quality impacts from various construction activities and construction site runoff. Extra attention should be paid for works areas which are in close proximity to the water sensitive receivers.

#### Wheel Washing Facilities

- 5.5.3 The wheels of all vehicles should be washed before they leave a construction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads. A wheel washing bay should be provided at every site exit if practicable. Wash water should be recycled whenever possible to minimise the generation of wastewater and should have sand and silt removed before discharging into storm drains. The section of construction road between the wheel washing bay and the public road should be paved with backfall to reduce vehicle tracking of soil and to prevent site run-off from entering public road drains.

- 5.5.4 There will be need for the Contractor to apply to the EPD for a discharge licence for discharge of effluent from the construction site under the WPCO. The discharge quality must meet the requirements specified in the discharge licence. All the runoff and

wastewater generated from the works areas should be treated so that it satisfies all the standards listed in the TM-DSS. The beneficial uses of the treated effluent for other on-site activities such as dust suppression, wheel washing and general cleaning etc., can minimise water consumption and reduce the effluent discharge volume. If monitoring of the treated effluent quality from the works areas is required during the construction phase of the Project, the monitoring should be carried out in accordance with the WPCO license.

#### Wastewater from Solid Waste

- 5.5.5 Debris and refuse generated on-site should be collected, handled and disposed of properly to avoid entering to the nearby watercourses. Stockpiles of cement and other construction materials should be kept covered when not being used.
- 5.5.6 Rubbish and litter from construction sites should also be collected to prevent spreading of rubbish and litter from the site area. It is recommended to clean up the construction waste on a regular basis for good site practice.

#### Construction Site Runoff

- 5.5.7 In order to meet the requirements of the Technical Memorandum standard under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance, surface runoff from construction sites should be discharged into storm drains via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, and sedimentation basins.
- 5.5.8 Exposed slope/soil surfaces should be covered by a tarpaulin or similar material during rainstorms to prevent the washing away of construction materials into any drainage system, watercourses and inshore water. Other measures which are proposed to be implemented before, during, and after rainstorms, as appropriate, are summarized in ProPECC PN 1/94. The surface run-off from construction sites as detailed below shall also be incorporated into the construction site drainage where practicable as an integral part of good practice:
- Surface run-off from construction sites should be discharged into storm drains via adequately designed sand/ silt removal facilities such as sand traps, and sediment basins. Channels or earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on site to properly direct stormwater to such silt removal facilities. Perimeter channels at site boundaries should be provided where necessary.
  - Silt removal facilities, channels and manholes should be maintained, and the deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly.
  - Construction work should be programmed to minimize soil excavation works in rainy seasons (April to September). If excavation in soil could not be avoided in these months, temporarily exposed slope surfaces should be covered, and temporary access roads should be protected by crushed stone or gravel, as excavation proceeds.
  - Earthworks final surfaces should be well compacted, and the subsequent permanent work or surface protection should be carried out immediately after the final surfaces are formed.
  - Measures should be taken to minimize the ingress of rainwater into trenches. If excavation of trenches in wet seasons is necessary, they should be dug and backfilled in short sections. Rainwater pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.

- Open stockpiles of construction materials (e.g. aggregates, sand and fill material) on sites should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric. Measures should be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system.
- Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should always be adequately covered and temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris from getting into the drainage system, and to prevent storm run-off from getting into foul sewers.
- Precautions should be taken at any time of year when rainstorms are likely; actions should be taken when rainstorms are imminent or forecasted, and during or after rainstorms.

#### Accidental Spillage

- 5.5.9 Oils and fuels should only be used and stored in designated areas which have pollution prevention facilities. All fuel tanks and storage areas should be sited on sealed areas to prevent spillage of fuels and solvents to the nearby watercourses. All waste oils and fuels should be collected in designated tanks prior to disposal.
- 5.5.10 Drainage serving an open oil filling point should be connected to storm drains via a petrol interceptor with peak storm bypass.
- 5.5.11 Temporary sewage diversion using an enclosed pipe should be in place for any sewerage upgrading works. In addition, if the sewerage upgrading works are required to be carried out near the existing nullah, control of runoff and drainage from construction works adjacent to inland water should be implemented to prevent high levels of SS from entering the aquatic environment. Measures recommended in ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005 "Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works" should be adopted where applicable.

#### Sewage Effluent from Construction Workforce

- 5.5.12 Temporary sanitary facilities, such as sufficient chemical toilets, should be employed in the works areas. The toilet facilities should be more than 30 m away from any watercourses. A licensed contractor would be responsible for cleansing and maintenance of the chemical toilets on a regular basis. The number of the temporary sanitary facilities required for the construction sites would be subject to later detailed design, the capacity of the chemical toilets, and contractor's site practices.
- 5.5.13 Notices would 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. Regular environmental audit on the construction site would be conducted in order to provide an effective control of any malpractices and achieve continual improvement of environmental performance on site.
- 5.5.14 Provided that sewage is not discharged directly into stormwater drain or inland waters and temporary sanitary facilities are used and properly maintained, no adverse water quality impact is anticipated provided good site practice and the recommendation under this section will be implemented properly by the contractor.

### 5.6 Mitigation Measures for Operation Phase

#### Surface runoff

- 5.6.1 During the operation phase, proper stormwater drainage system including drainage pipeline will be provided for the Proposed Development to collect stormwater runoff, and discharge through screening facilities following the existing flow regime to the drainage ditch to the west of the Site, which eventually enters Ngau Tam Mei Drainage Channel. There will be no direct discharge without treatment. It is recommended that the drainage system of the development should be designed in such a way that stormwater runoff should be collected and directed towards the site drainage system as far as possible. Standard stormwater drainage system such as road gullies and manhole device will also be provided along the proposed access road and internal roads to remove particles present in stormwater run-off, and discharge into the planned public drainage system. Details of the drainage system will only be available in detailed design stage. As discharge will be conveyed through standard gully grating or trash grille, there will be no uncontrolled discharge of stormwater runoff into the nearby sensitive areas.
- 5.6.2 As discussed earlier, the existing Subject Site is unpaved with no engineered drainage system. Surface runoffs carrying sediment laden within the area are discharged by means of overland flow into nearby drainage ditches without any treatment. With the proposed development, proper drainage system will be in place to collect and treat the surface runoff before any discharge following the existing flow regime. As pollutants contributed by non-point source are often bound or adsorbed onto particles, an effective stormwater management system will be the removal of pollution sources prior to rainstorm and the provision of standard gully grating or trash grille that collect debris or sediment. Regular cleaning and sweeping of road surface/ open areas and prior to occurrence of rainstorm is recommended in order to minimize pollutants in stormwater. Standard gully grating or trash grille that collect debris and sediments should be provided to trap pollutants in stormwater.
- 5.6.3 Stormwater management Best Management Practices (BMPs) as listed below should be implemented as appropriate to reduce runoff and control the quality of runoff.
- 5.6.4 Exposed surface shall be avoided within the proposed development to minimise soil erosion, thus reduce SS in runoff. The proposed development area should be either paved or covered by plantation.
- 5.6.5 Preliminary screening facilities such as standard gully grating and trash grille, with spacing which is capable of screening large substances such as fallen leaves and rubbish should be provided at the inlet of drainage system. Road gullies with standard design and manhole device and should be incorporated to remove particles present in stormwater run-off. Drainage outlet of any covered car park should be connected to foul sewers via petrol interceptors or similar facilities.
- 5.6.6 Good management measures such as regular road sweeping, and regular inspection, cleansing and maintenance of the screening facilities of the drainage system should be implemented to ensure normal operation of the drainage system and avoid overflow. Additional inspection and cleansing should be carried out before forecasted heavy rainfall.
- 5.6.7 With provision of the planned drainage system and proper implementation of the BMPs, the surface runoff from the proposed development would not give rise to significant water quality impact.
- Sewage effluent
- 5.6.8 With provision of properly design sewers, sewage would be collected and conveyed to the planned public sewerage system. Thus, no adverse water quality impact is anticipated from sewage generated by the operation of the proposed development.

Drainage in covered carparks, covered transport interchange, covered loading and unloading area should be connected to foul sewer via petrol interceptors in accordance with ProPECC PN 5/93. With the provision of the proposed sewerage system, no associated water quality impact is anticipated.

- 5.6.9 Measures have also been proposed for emergency. It is proposed that adequate spare parts for the plant and standby pumps will have to be made readily available; qualified personnel will be hired to inspect the plant condition and carry out maintenance on a regular basis; equalization tank to provide temporarily storage; and tank away will be provided in case of prolonged outage of SPS for disposal at designated DSD's sewage treatment works. With these measures in place, it is considered that the proposed SPS will unlikely cause any adverse water quality impact.

#### Operation and Maintenance of the Proposed WRA

- 5.6.10 Since there are already existing water ponds within the Subject Site and pond draining is required for such commercial fish ponds, it is expected that the nature of proposed WRA is of similar to existing water ponds. Under normal operation, there will be no discharge from the proposed WRA. Should draining of the WRA is inevitable (e.g. for maintenance purpose or excessive water), the water should be temporarily drained to adjacent ponds so as to avoid discharge. Water in the WRA can also be temporarily drained to adjacent ponds, with the consent of the owners of those ponds sought by the future management party of the Proposed Development, so that discharge of water can be minimized as far as possible. In case there will be any discharge from the ponds during construction, the effluent shall comply with WPCO-TM.
- 5.6.11 Currently, there is also discharge of surface runoff at the Subject Site as well as existing ponds, which is directly discharged and untreated. During operation stage, there will be proper drainage system at proposed development to collect and direct surface runoff towards the site drainage system as far as possible. Screening facilities such as standard gully grating and trash grille, with spacing which is capable of screening off large substances such as fallen leaves and rubbish should be provided at the inlet of drainage system/ discharge points. Thus, there will be no direct discharge of surface runoff without treatment, which may affect the WRA. Furthermore, there should be regular cleaning and sweeping of road surface/ open areas as well as prior to occurrence of rainstorm to minimize exposure of pollutants to stormwater.

#### Leakage of Oil and Grease from Vehicles

- 5.6.12 Drainages for the proposed roads and the underground parking areas should be connected to foul sewer via petrol interceptors while drainage serving open space should be connected to stormwater drain via screening facilities in accordance with EPD's Practice Note PN 5/93 in order to avoid oil and grease from entering the drainage system.

### 5.7 Conclusion

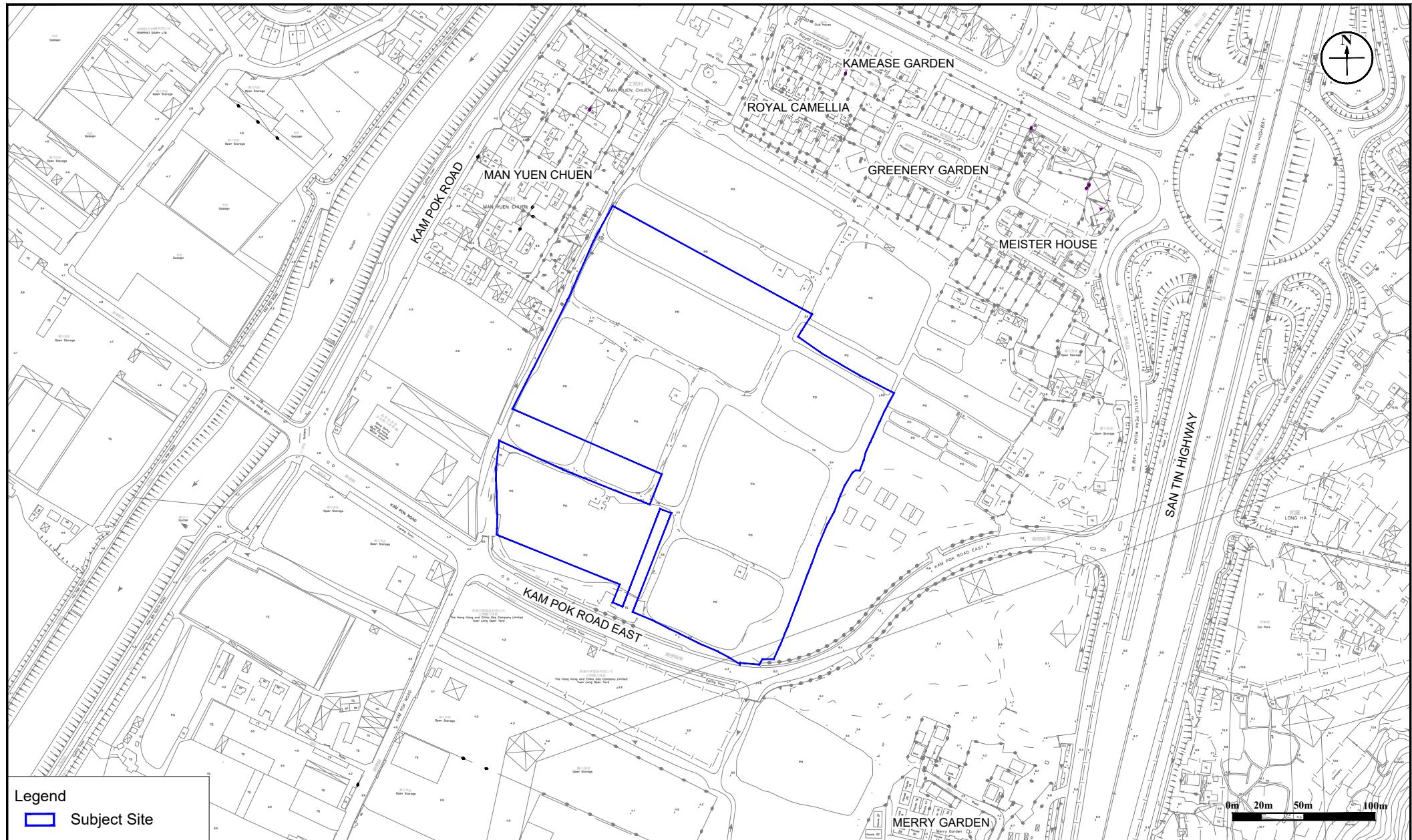
- 5.7.1 Surface runoff of stormwater, sewage effluent from the proposed development, and oil leakage from vehicles would be the major sources of water quality impact during the operation of the proposed development. For the proposed WRA, there will be no discharge under the normal operation. Any maintenance works should be scheduled to be conducted during the dry season or immediately after the dry season as far as possible when the water level is the lowest in the year.
- 5.7.2 For the filling and reprofiling of the existing abandoned ponds, the construction activities should be conducted in phases to avoid water discharge.

- 5.7.3 Provided that mitigation measures such as BMP and provision of appropriately designed drainage and sewerage systems are implemented, adverse water quality impact from the operation of the proposed development is not anticipated.

## 6. OVERALL CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 The potential air quality, noise and water quality impacts that may arise from the operational phase of the proposed development have been assessed.
- 6.1.2 For air quality impact, construction dust impact, vehicular emission impact, odour from the proposed SPS, and industrial emission impact have been reviewed. With mitigation measures, such as peripheral setback from the site boundaries and provision of adequate buffer distances, incorporated into the design of the development, no adverse air quality impact to the proposed development or from the construction of the proposed development is anticipated.
- 6.1.3 For noise impact, road traffic noise and industrial noise impacts have been reviewed. With the adoption of the proposed noise mitigation measures including single aspect design, setback from the site boundaries, and provision of noise barriers and acoustic fins, the predicted noise levels at the proposed development due to the road traffic and industrial noise can fully comply with the relevant noise criteria, and no unacceptable noise impact is therefore anticipated.
- 6.1.4 For water quality impact, sewerage and drainage impact assessments have been conducted and reported in separate reports. Proper sewerage and drainage systems are proposed in order to ensure no overflow of sewage and stormwater will arise. Any maintenance work for the proposed WRA will be conducted during the dry season to avoid water discharge. BMP will be implemented as well. The filling and reprofiling of the existing abandoned ponds will be conducted in phases to minimize potential water quality impacts. No adverse water quality impact due to the Proposed Development is anticipated.

## Figures



**Figure: 1.1**

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Subject Site and Its Environs

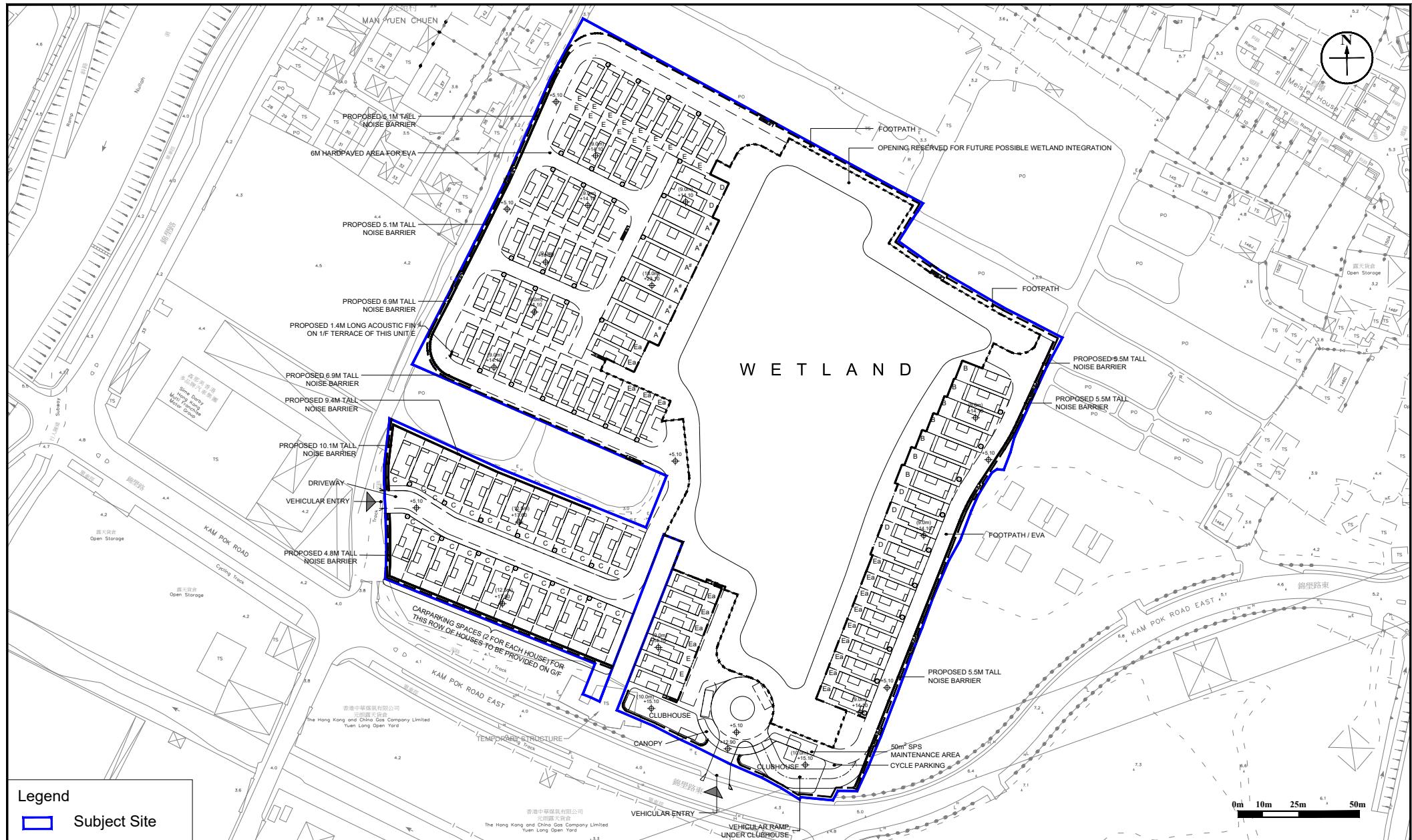
Drawn by: SN

**Project:** Planning Application for Proposed Comprehensive Development Scheme to include Wetland Restoration Proposal and Proposed Filling of Ponds/Land and Excavation of Land in "OU(CDWRA)" Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 104, North of Kam Pok Road East, Pok Wai, Yuen Long, New Territories

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Legend  
■ Subject Site

Figure: 1.2

Title: Master Layout Plan of the Development

RAMBOLL

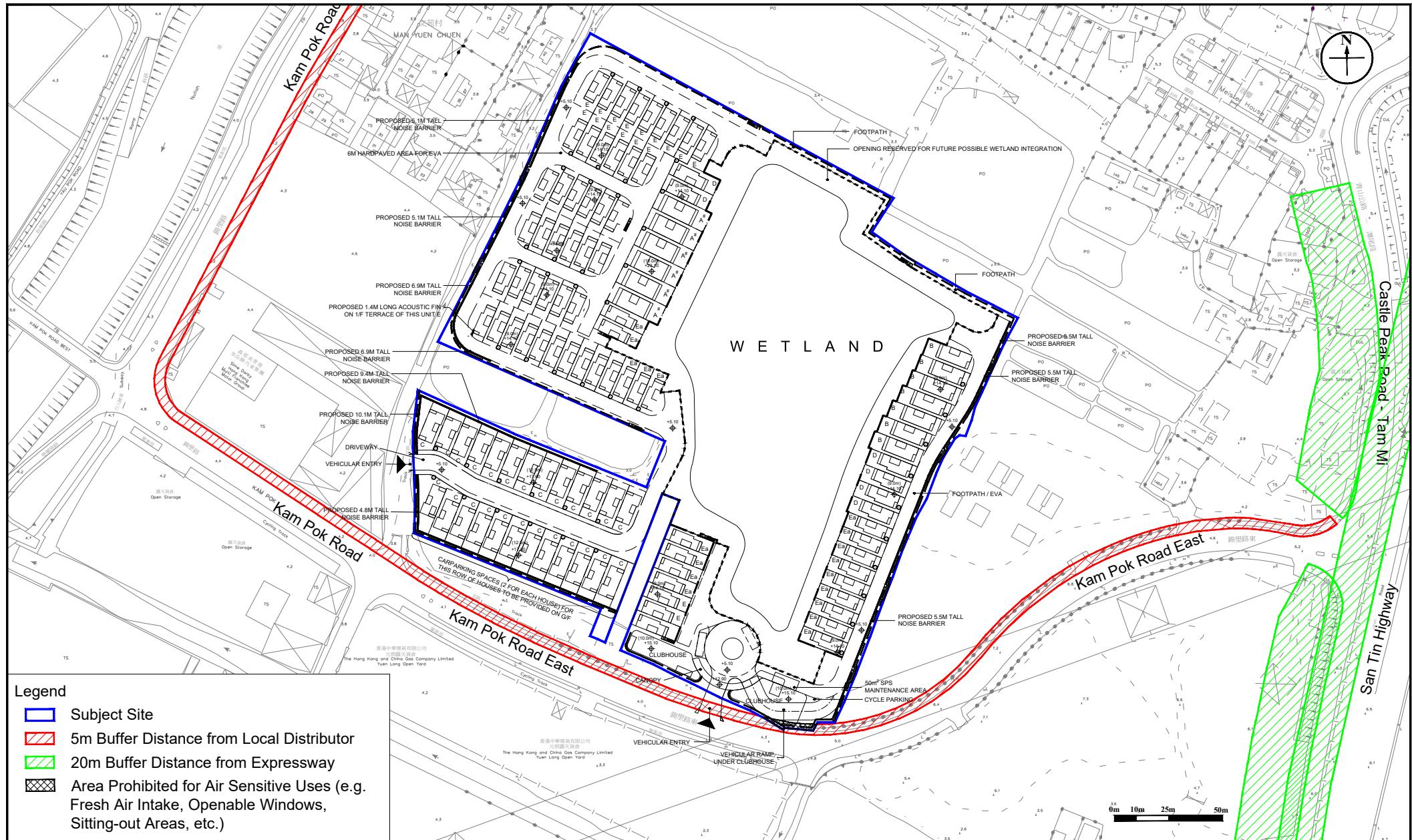
Project: Planning Application for Proposed Comprehensive Development Scheme to include Wetland Restoration Proposal and Proposed Filling of Ponds/Land and Excavation of Land in "OU(CDWRA)" Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 104, North of Kam Pok Road East, Pok Wai, Yuen Long, New Territories

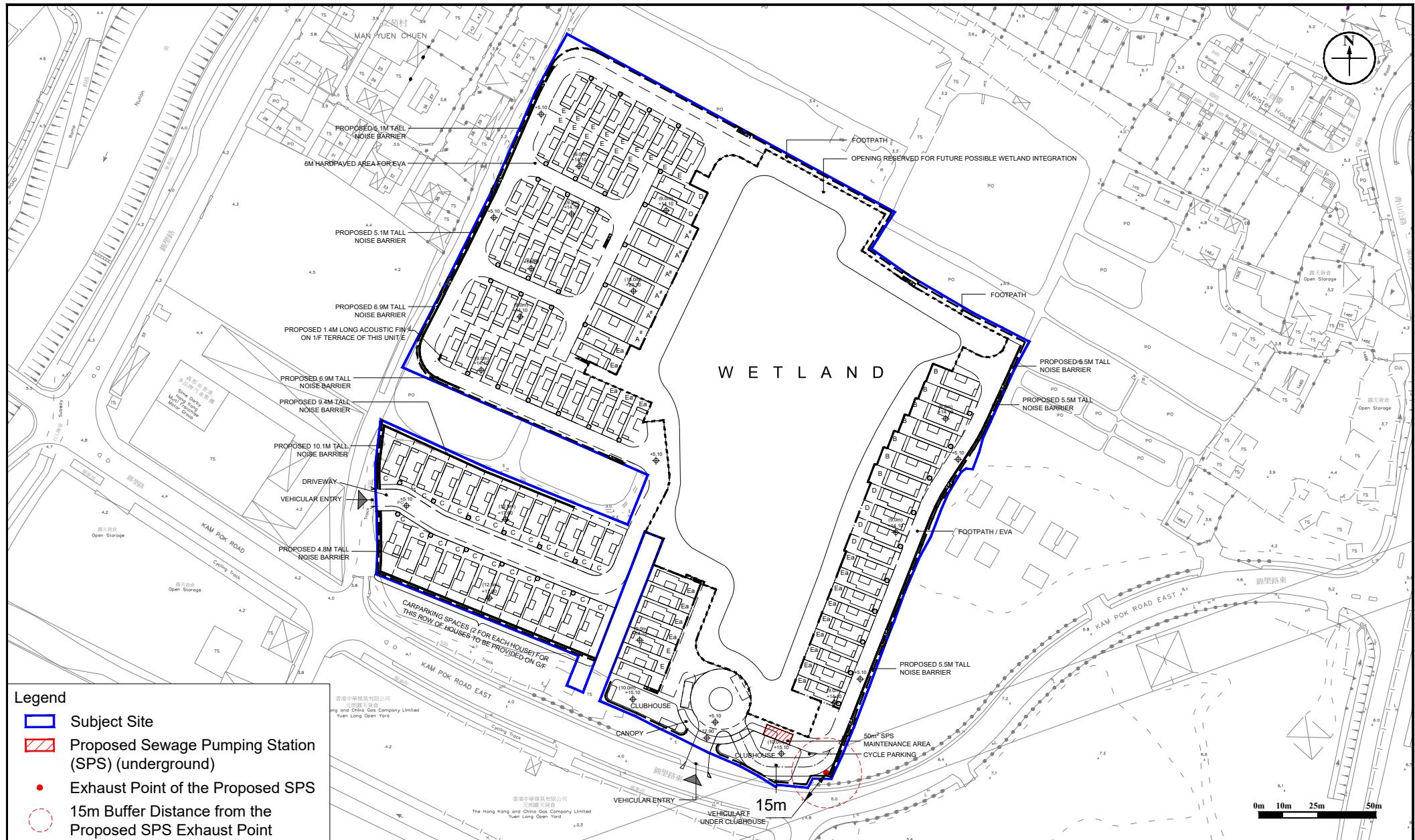
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**Figure:** 2.2

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Location of the Proposed Sewage Pumping Station and its Buffer Zone

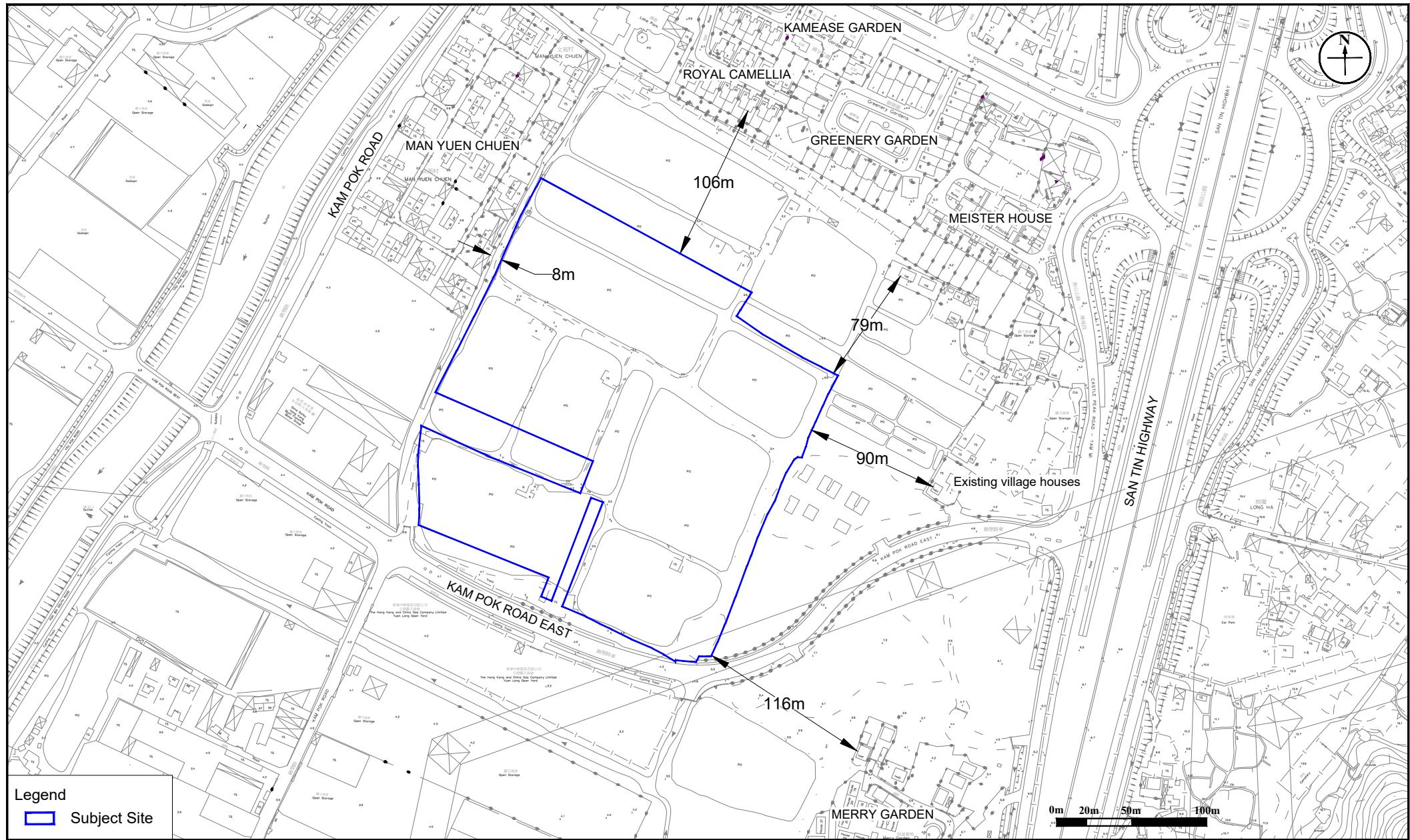
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**Figure: 2.3**

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Construction Phase Nearby Existing ASRs and Separation Distance

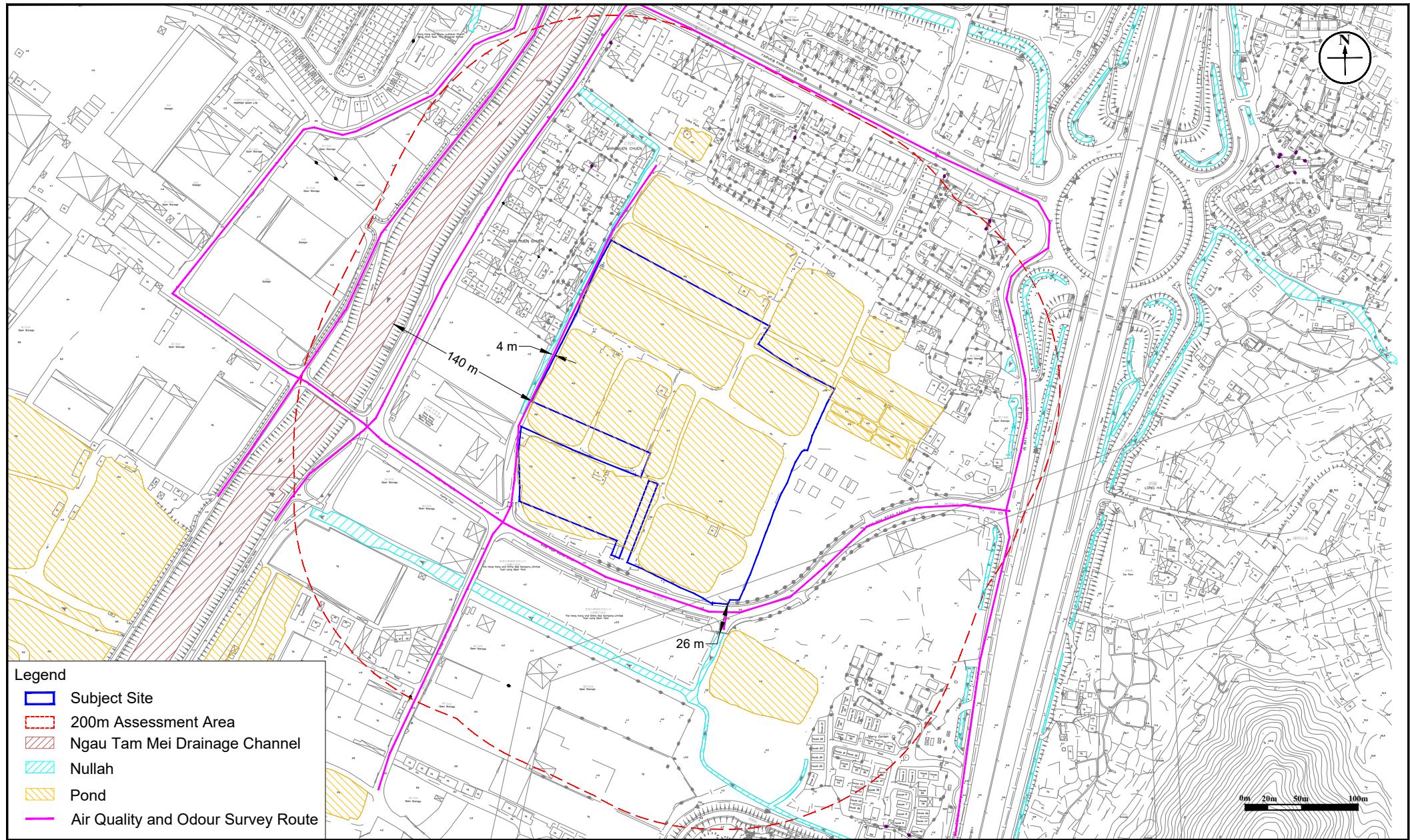
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**Figure:** 2.4

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Air Quality and Odour Survey Route

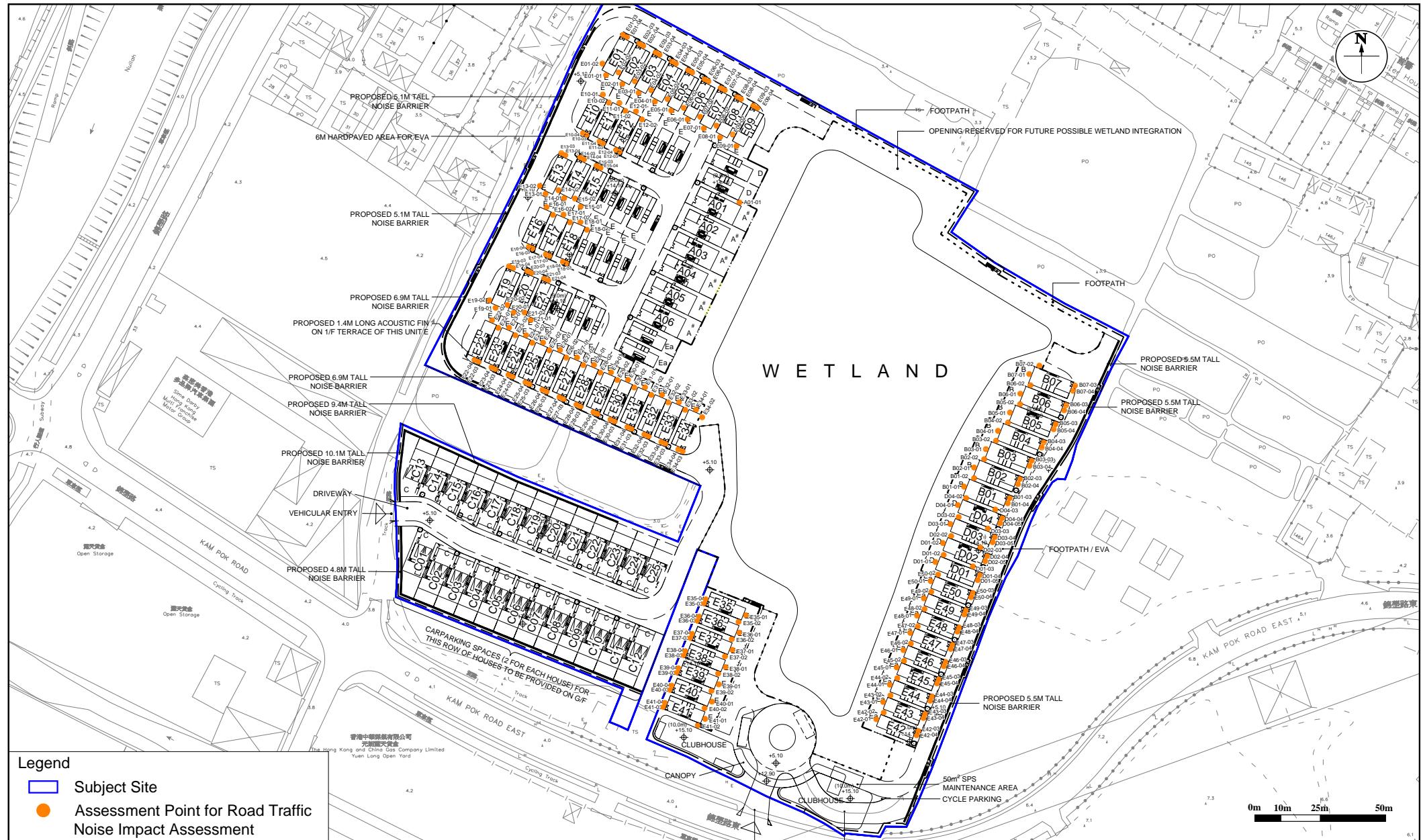
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#### Legend

- Subject Site
- Assessment Point for Road Traffic Noise Impact Assessment

**Figure: 3.1**

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Representative Noise Sensitive Receivers and Assessment Points for Road Traffic Noise Impact Assessment (Ground Floor)

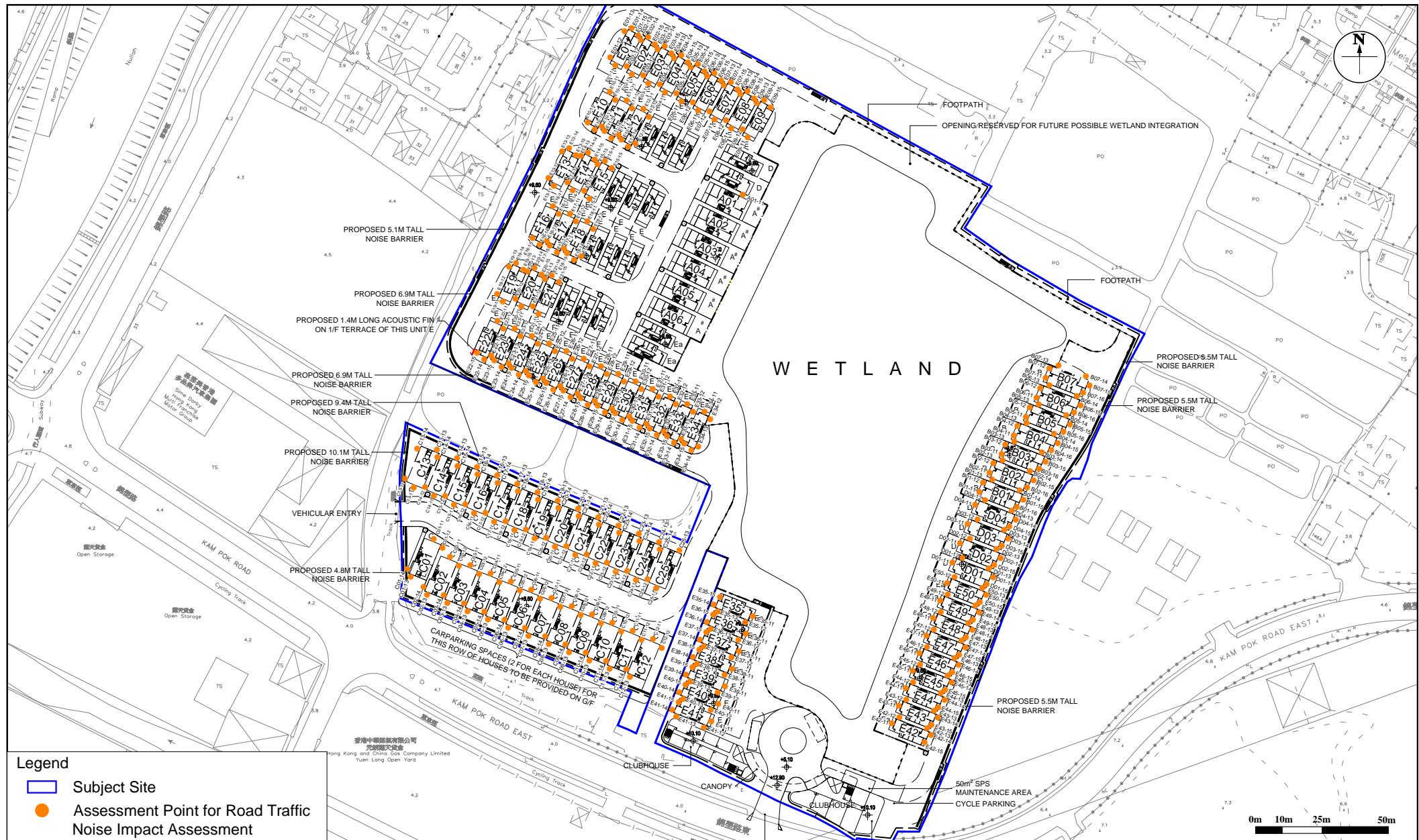
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**Figure: 3.2**

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Representative Noise Sensitive Receivers and Assessment Points for Road Traffic Noise Impact Assessment (First Floor)

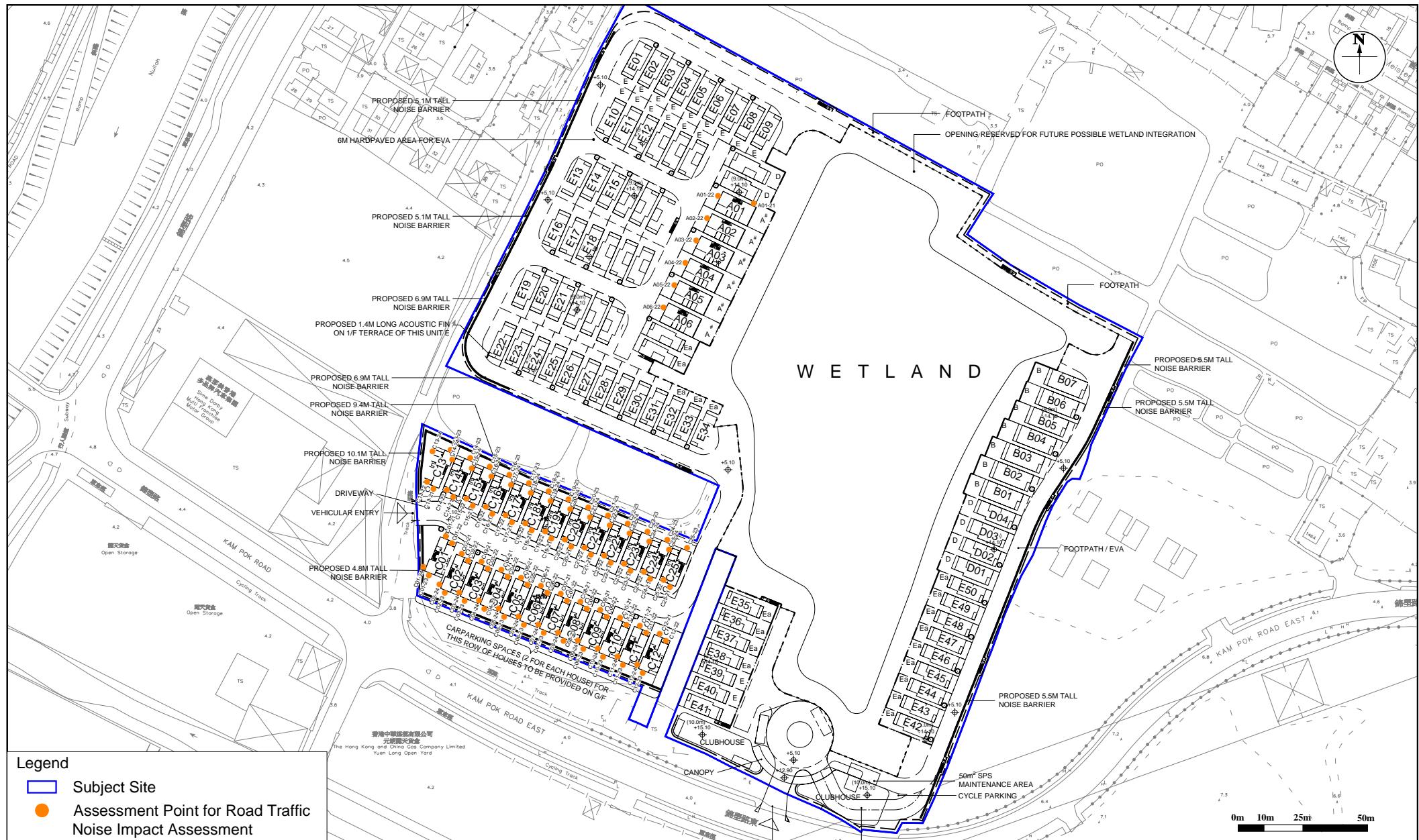
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**Figure:** 3.3

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Representative Noise Sensitive Receivers and Assessment Points for Road Traffic Noise Impact Assessment (Second Floor)

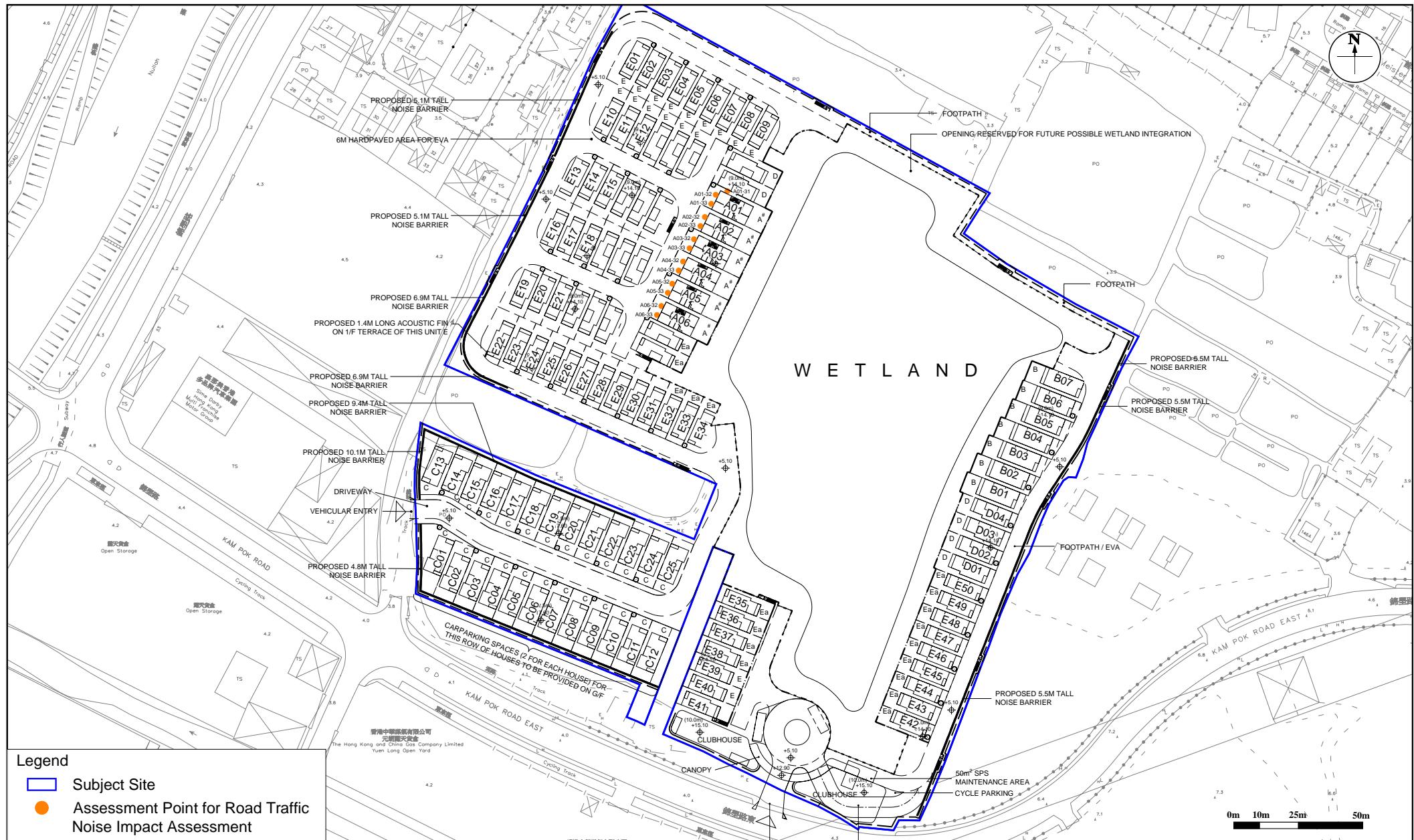
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**Title:** Representative Noise Sensitive Receivers and Assessment Points for Road Traffic Noise Impact Assessment (Third Floor)

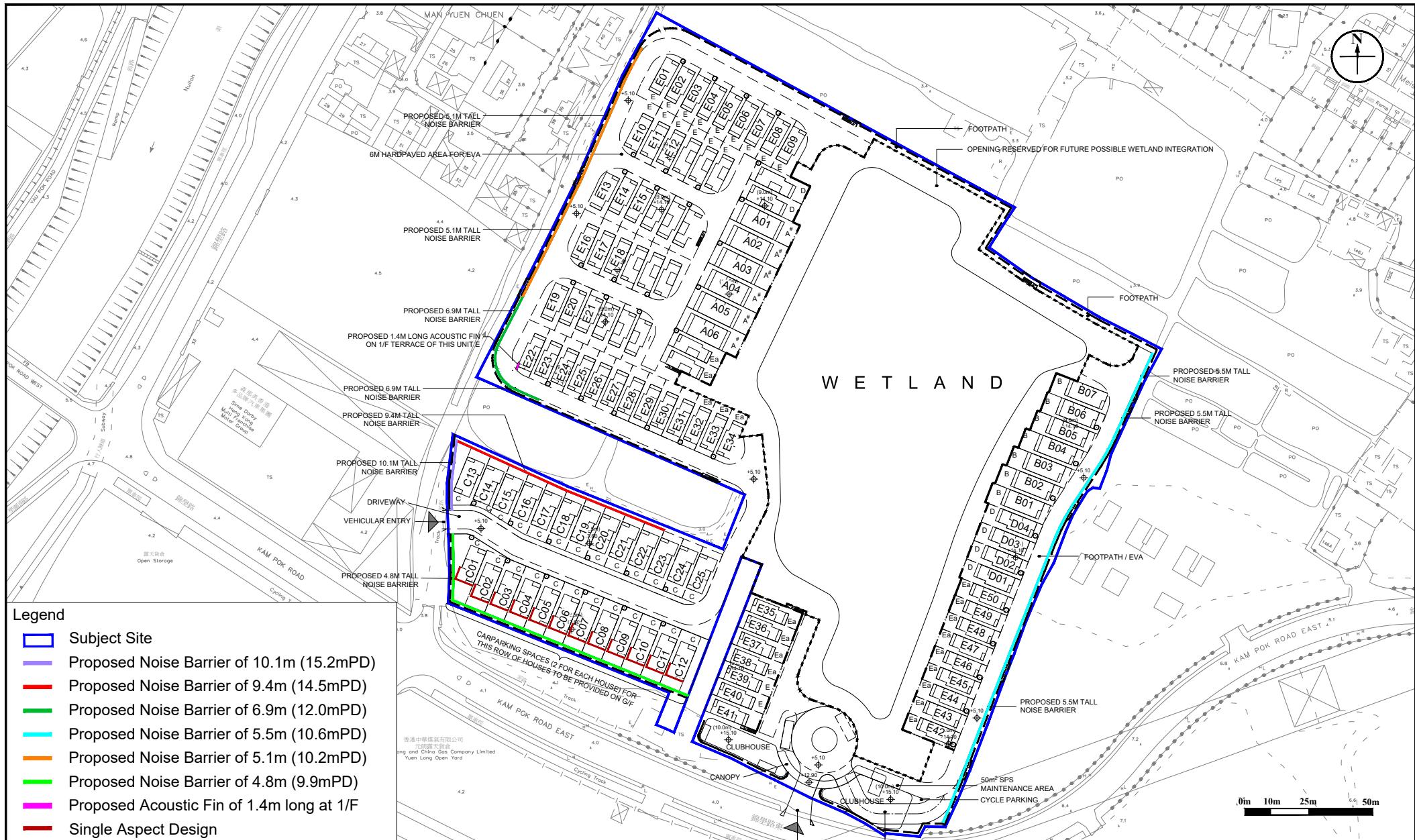
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**Figure:** 3.5

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Proposed Mitigation Measures for Traffic Noise Impact Assessment

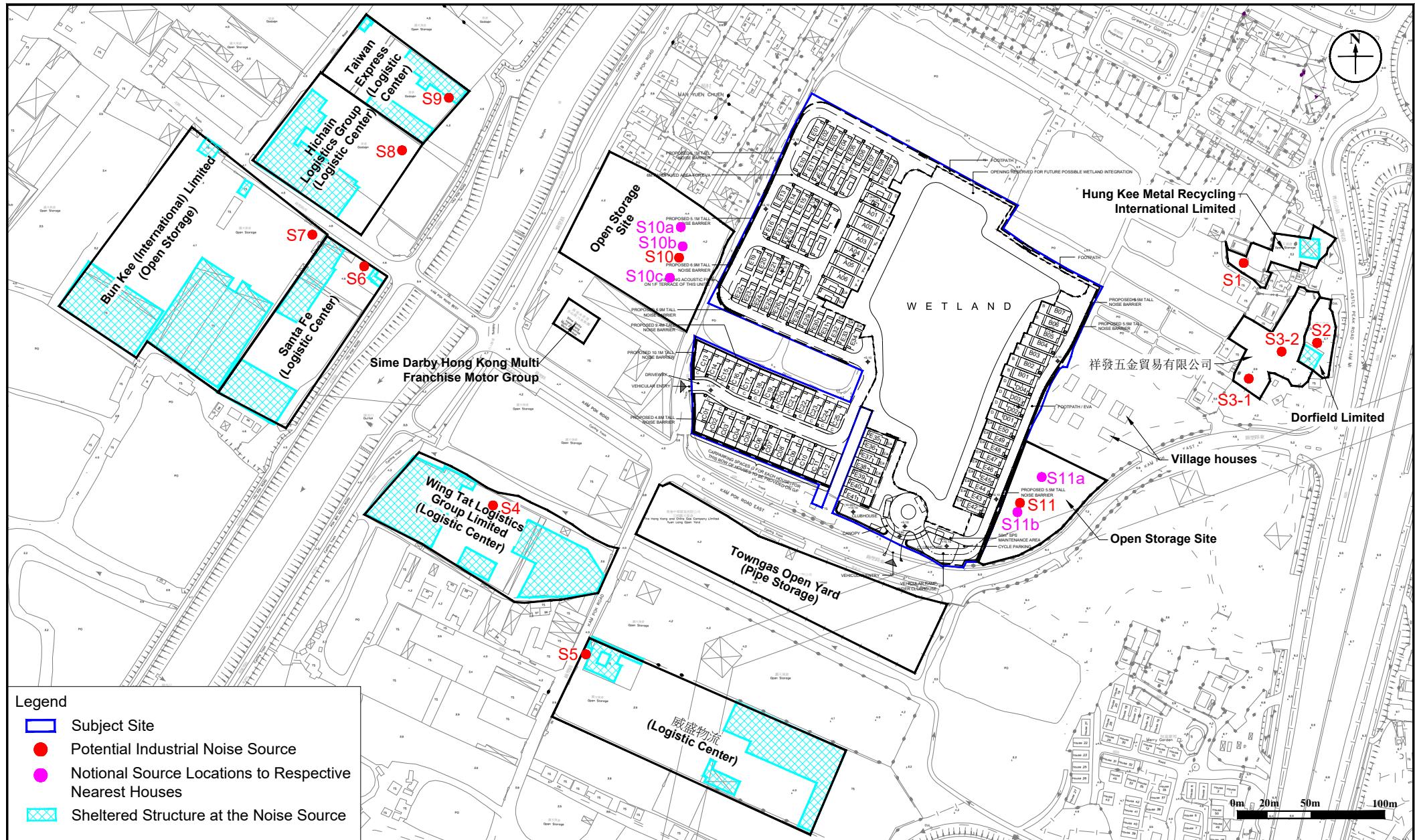
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**Project:** Planning Application for Proposed Comprehensive Development Scheme to include Wetland Restoration Proposal and Proposed Filling of Ponds/Land and Excavation of Land in "OU(CDWRA)" Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 104, North of Kam Pok Road East, Pok Wai, Yuen Long, New Territories

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Legend

- Subject Site
- Potential Industrial Noise Source
- Notional Source Locations to Respective Nearest Houses
- ▨ Sheltered Structure at the Noise Source

Figure: 4.1

RAMBOLL

Title: Location of Potential Industrial Noise Sources

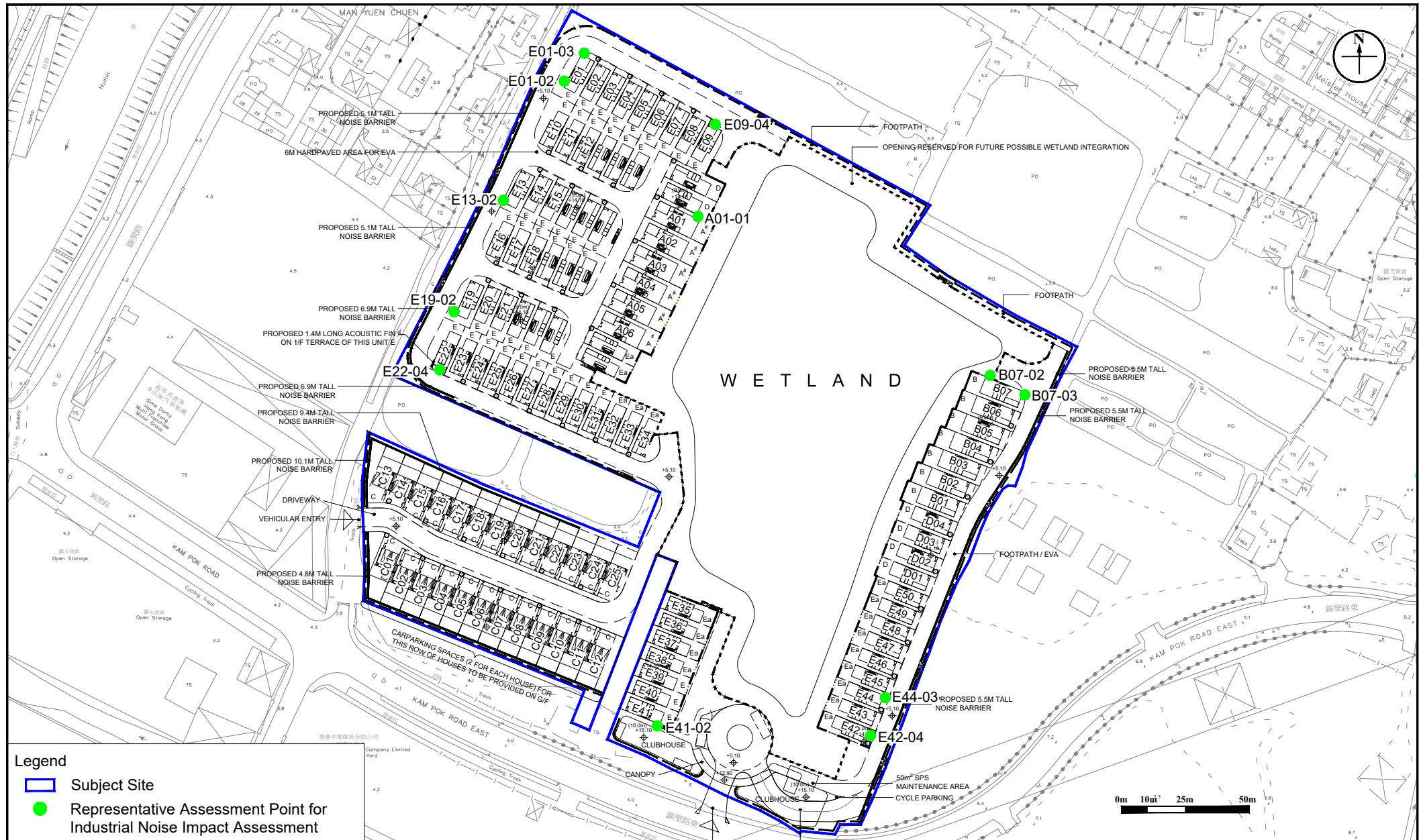
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**Figure: 4.2**

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Representative Assessment Points for Industrial Noise Impact Assessment (Ground Floor)

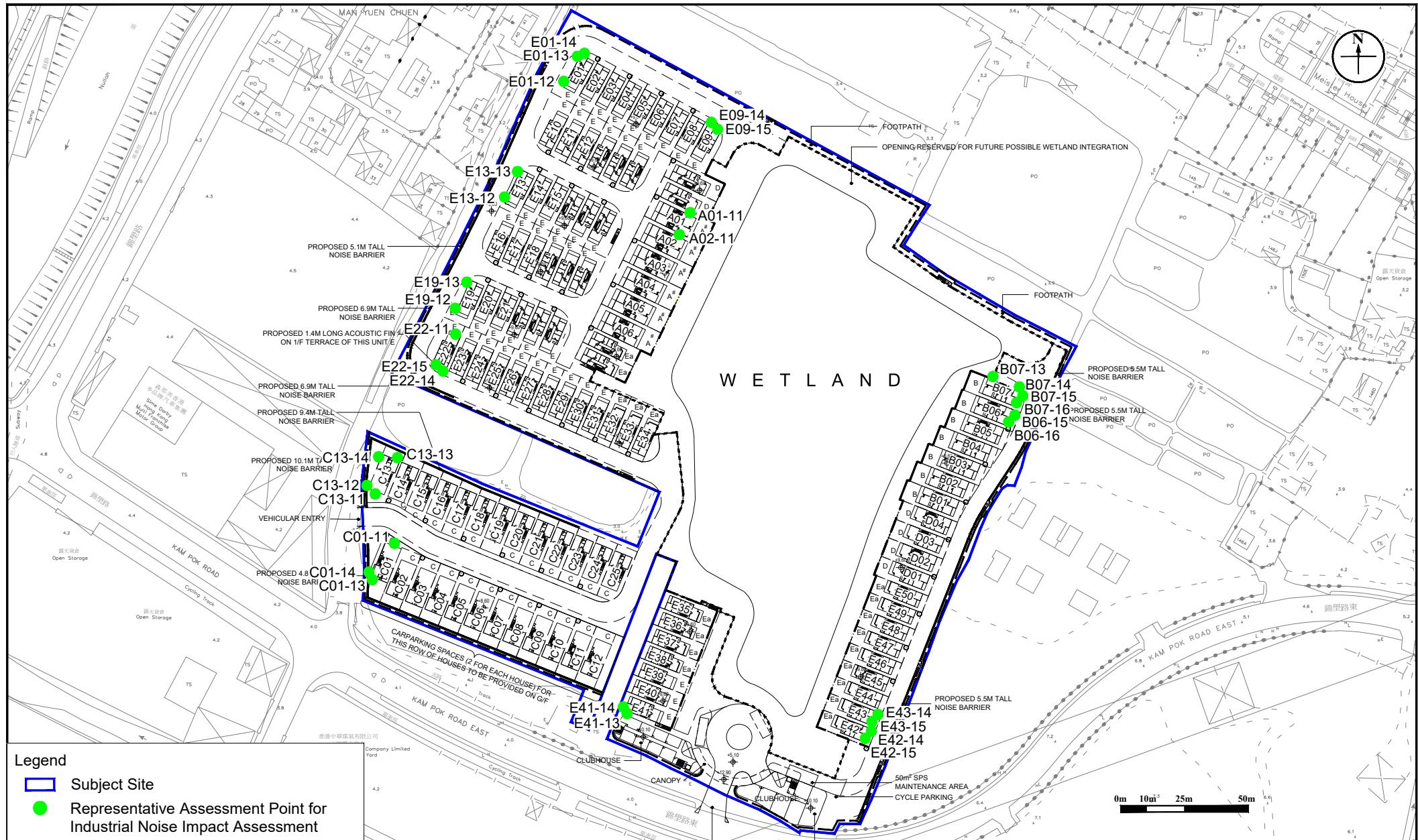
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**Figure:** 4.3

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Representative Assessment Points for Industrial Noise Impact Assessment (First Floor)

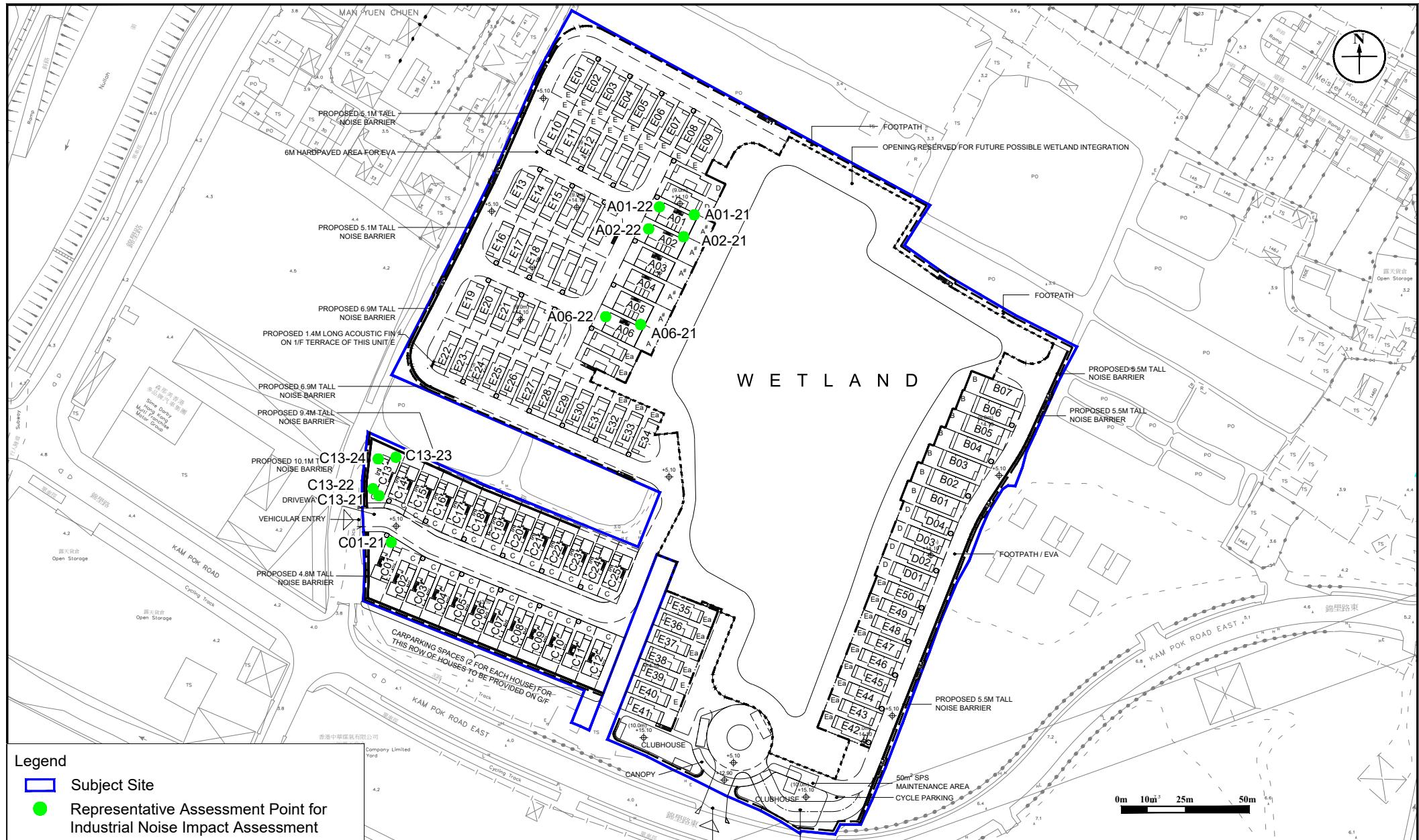
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**Project:** Planning Application for Proposed Comprehensive Development Scheme to include Wetland Restoration Proposal and Proposed Filling of Ponds/Land and Excavation of Land in "OU(CDWRA)" Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 104, North of Kam Pok Road East, Pok Wai, Yuen Long, New Territories

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**Figure: 4.4**

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Representative Assessment Points for Industrial Noise Impact Assessment (Second Floor)

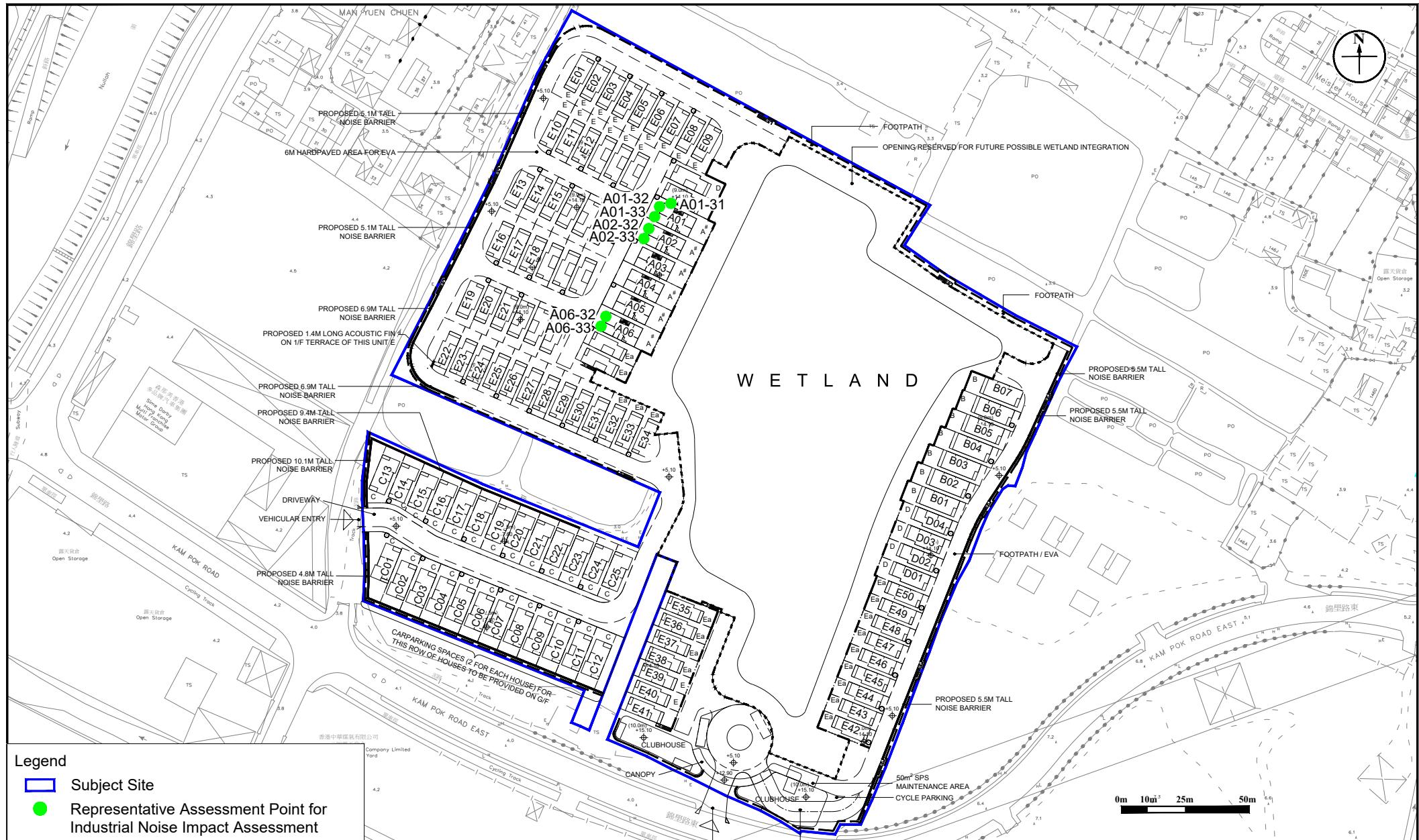
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**Project:** Planning Application for Proposed Comprehensive Development Scheme to include Wetland Restoration Proposal and Proposed Filling of Ponds/Land and Excavation of Land in "OU(CDWRA)" Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 104, North of Kam Pok Road East, Pok Wai, Yuen Long, New Territories

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**Figure: 4.5**

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Representative Assessment Points for Industrial Noise Impact Assessment (Third Floor)

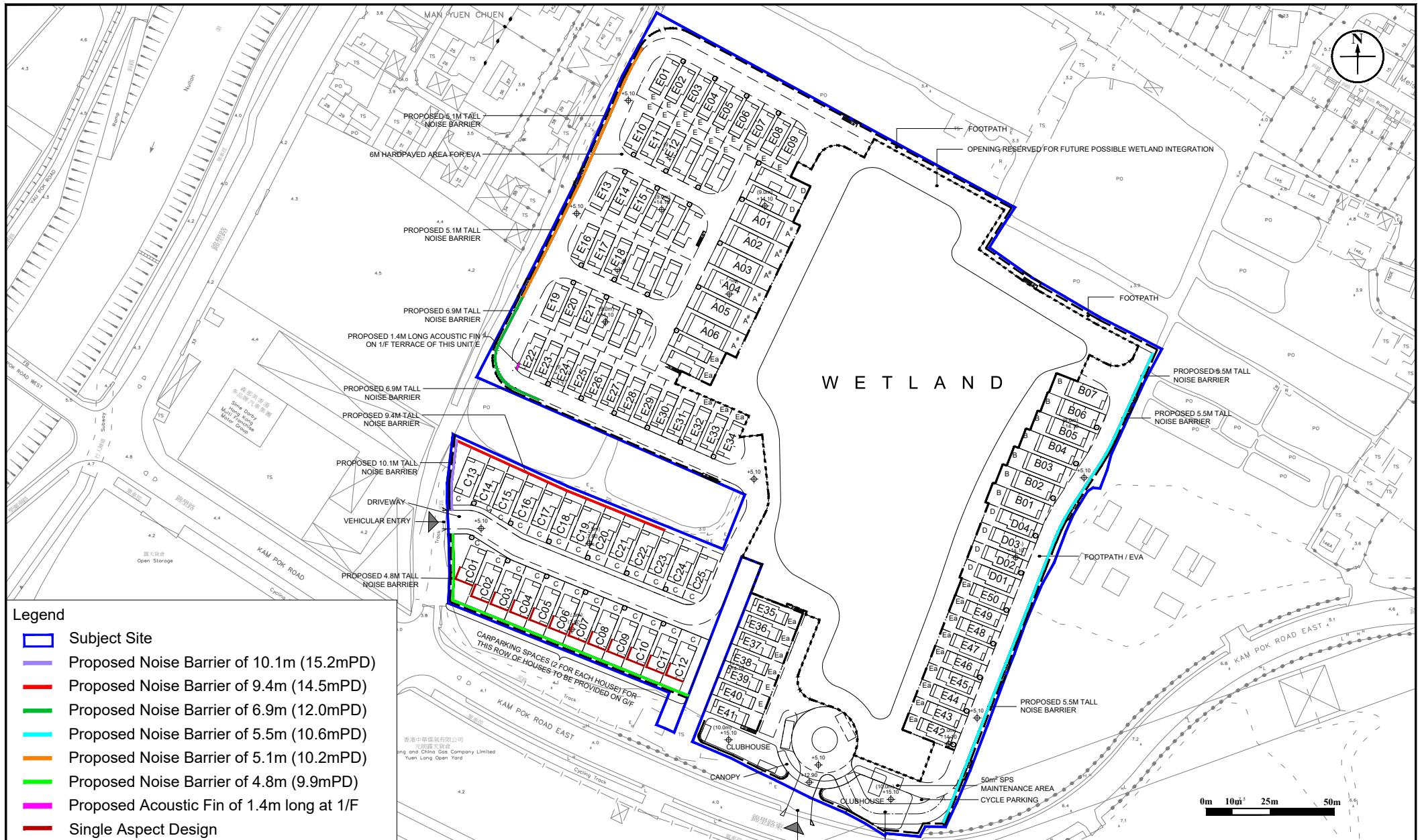
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**Project:** Planning Application for Proposed Comprehensive Development Scheme to include Wetland Restoration Proposal and Proposed Filling of Ponds/Land and Excavation of Land in "OU(CDWRA)" Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 104, North of Kam Pok Road East, Pok Wai, Yuen Long, New Territories

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**Figure:** 4.6

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Proposed Mitigation Measures for Industrial Noise Impact Assessment

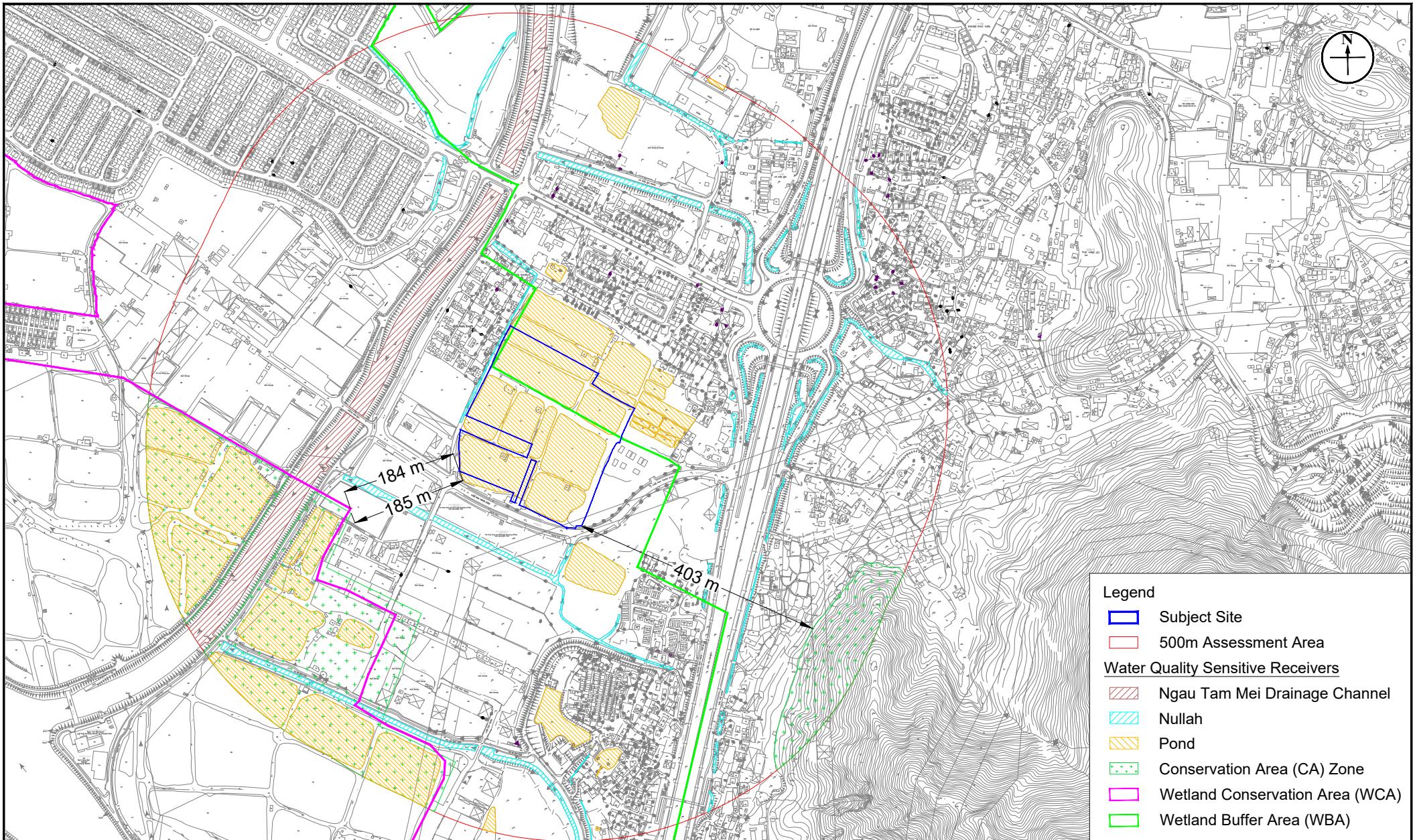
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**Figure: 5.1**

**RAMBOLL**

**Title:** Water Sensitive Receivers

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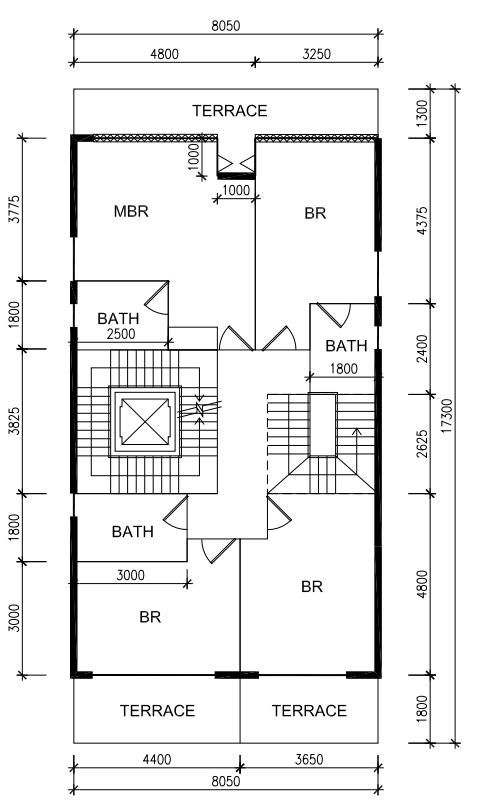
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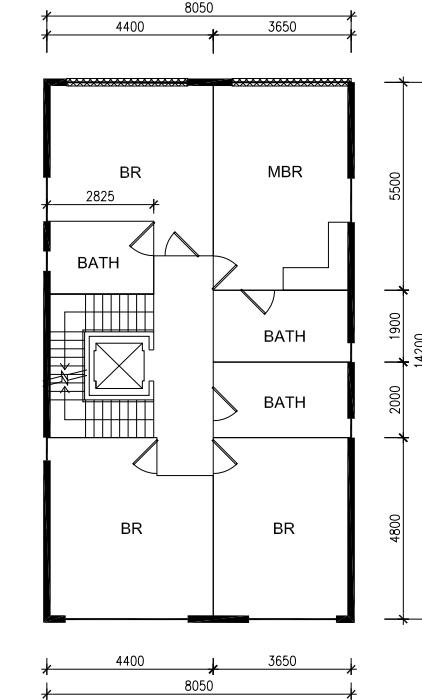
## Appendices

## Appendix 1.1

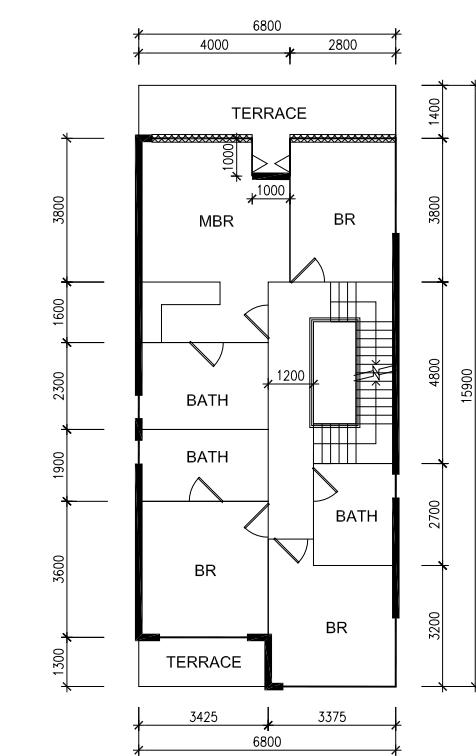
### Layout of the Residential Houses



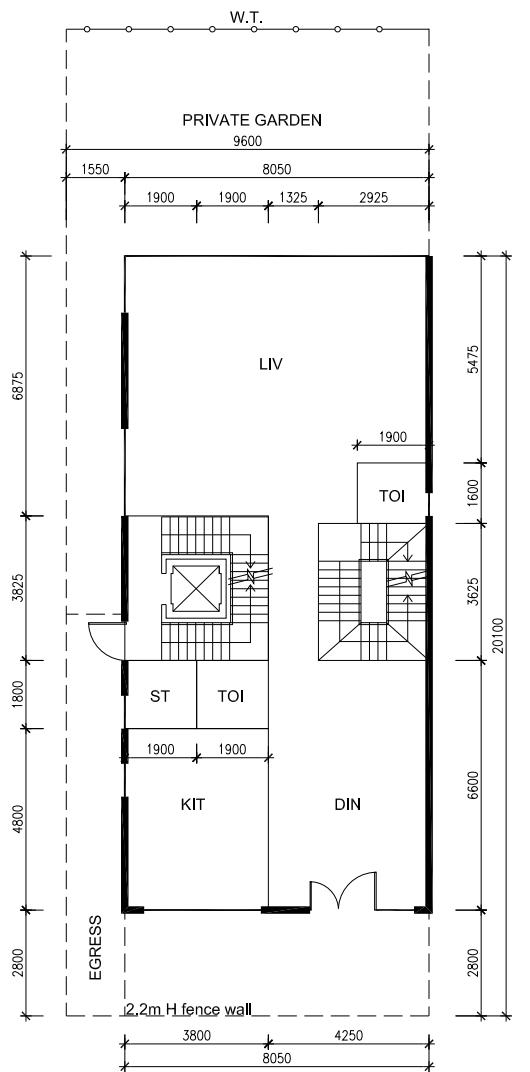
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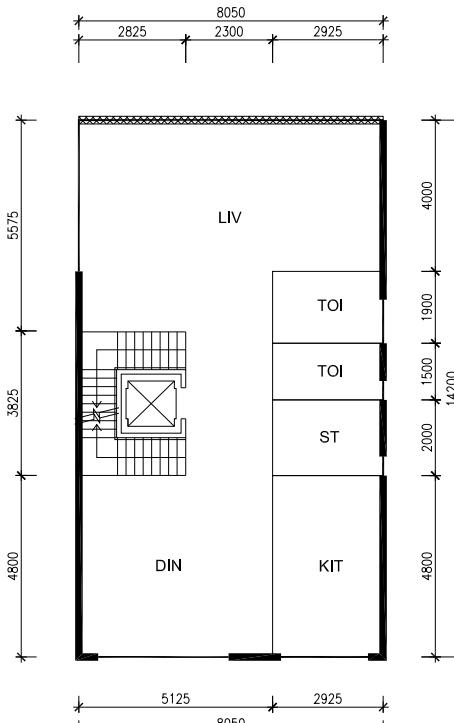
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3/F  
(upper level)**



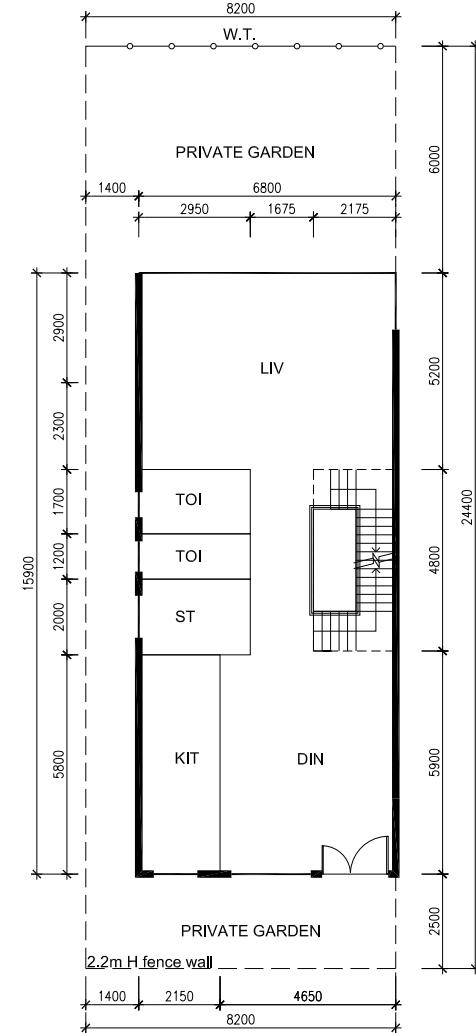
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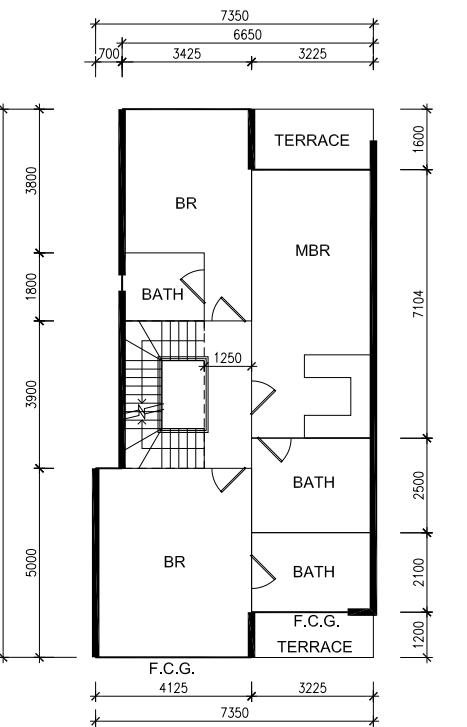
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G/F**



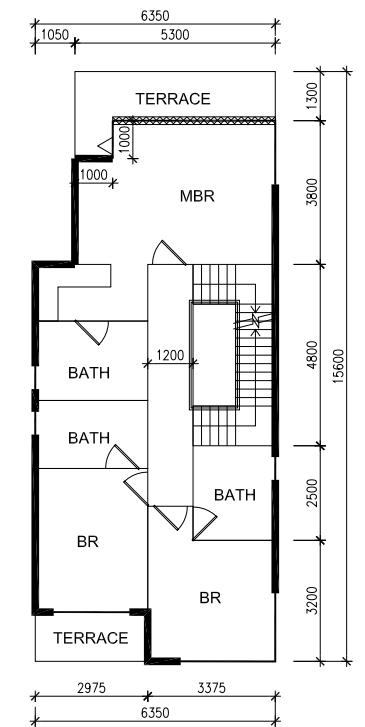
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2/F  
(lower level)**



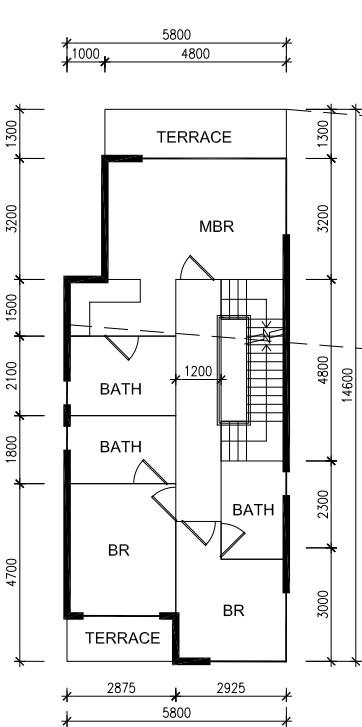
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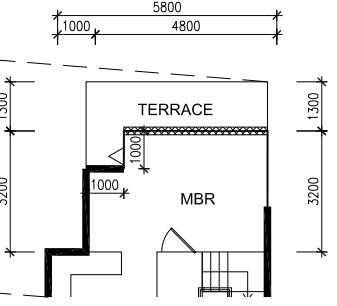
UNIT C  
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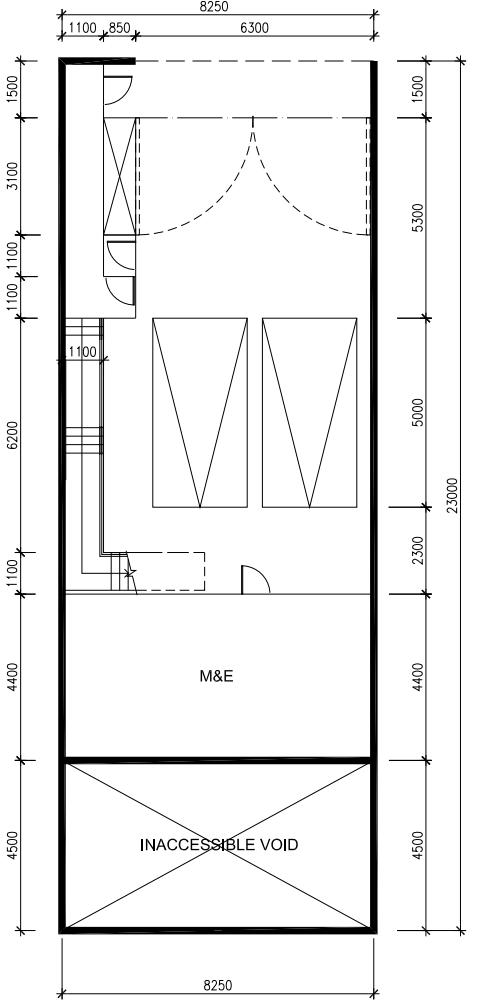
UNIT D  
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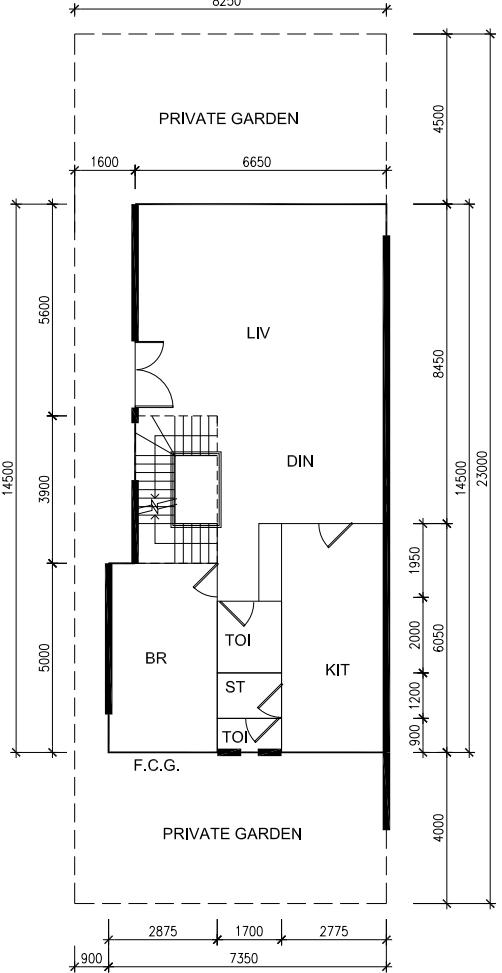
UNIT E  
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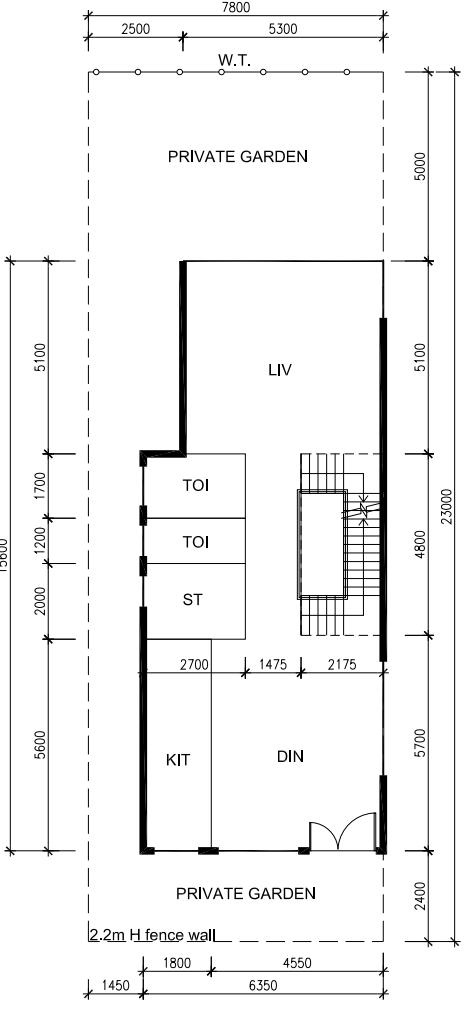
1/F PART PLAN  
(FOR UNIT Ea only)



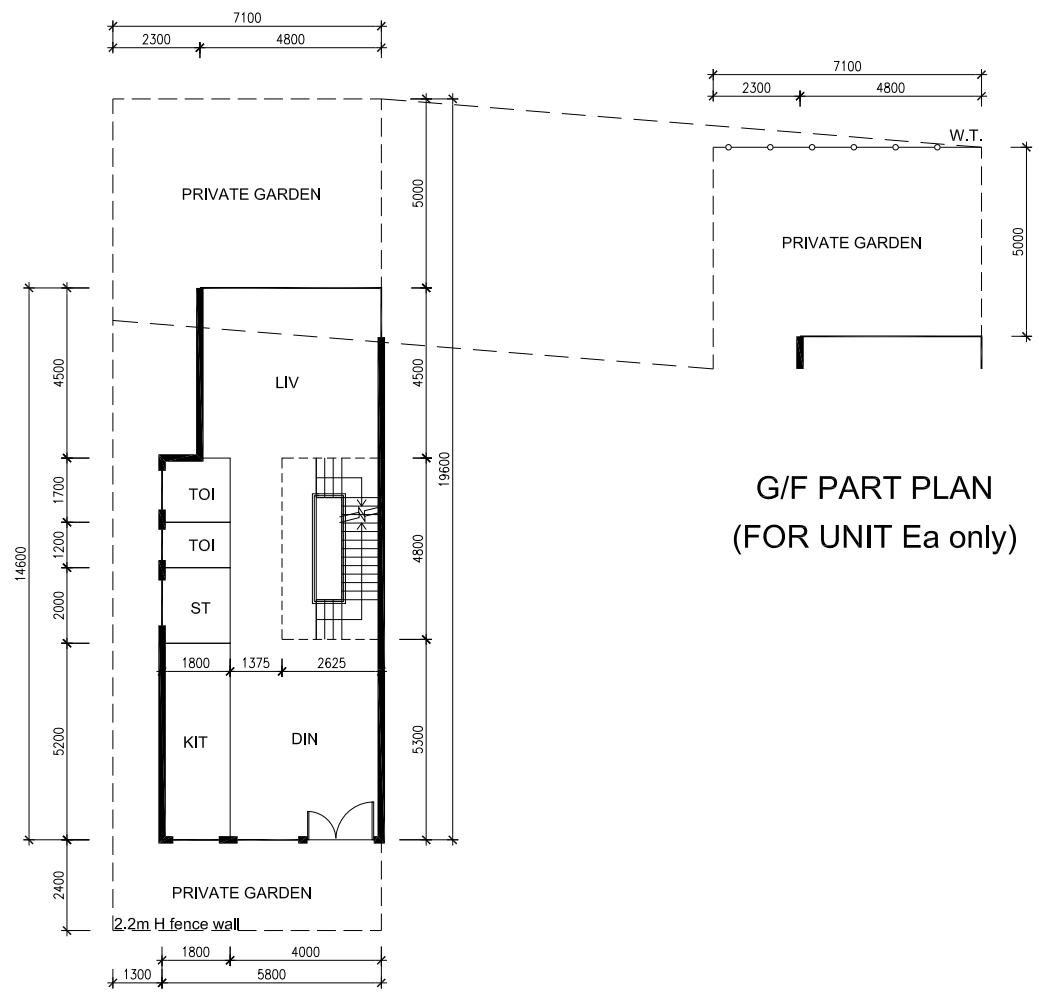
UNIT C  
G/F



UNIT C  
1/F



UNIT D  
G/F



UNIT E  
G/F

Appendix 2.1  
Background Air Quality



## Appendix 2.2

### Confirmation of Road Type by TD

## Sally Ng

---

**From:** Kinox Kin Chun WONG <kinchunwong@td.gov.hk>  
**Sent:** Friday, December 17, 2021 11:37 AM  
**To:** LAU Ivan  
**Subject:** Re: Planning Application A/YL-NSW/290 - Road Category Confirmation

Dear Ivan,

As discussed, please note below

Road name	Road type
Castle Peak Road – Tam Mei	Primary distributor (PD)
Kam Pok Road	Local Distributor (LD)
Kam Pok Road East	Local Distributor (LD)

Regards,  
Kinox Wong  
E/B,TD

---

From: LAU Ivan <ivan.LAU@mvaasia.com>  
To: "kinchunwong@td.gov.hk" <kinchunwong@td.gov.hk>  
Cc: "Nathan Chung" <nathanchung@fdbhk.com>, "Katherine Tse" <katherinetse@fdbhk.com>, "Richard Fung" <richardfung@fdbhk.com>, "kimchan" <kimchan@visionplanning.com.hk>, rachel <rachello@visionplanning.com.hk>, "SALLYNG@ramboll.com" <SALLYNG@ramboll.com>, Henry Ng <hng@ramboll.com>, CHAN Rebecca <Rebecca.CHAN@mvaasia.com>, MOK Moraine <Moraine.MOK@mvaasia.com>, MA Cathy <Cathy.MA@mvaasia.com>  
Date: 03/12/2021 04:40 PM  
Subject: Planning Application A/YL-NSW/290 - Road Category Confirmation

---

Dear Mr. Wong,

We, MVA, are commissioned as the traffic consultant for S16 Planning Application for the Proposed Comprehensive Development to include Wetland Restoration Area" Zone at Pok Wai in Yuen Long under Application No. A/YL-NSW/290.

Further to the comments received from Environment Protection Department (EPD) on 30 Nov 2021 regarding the Air Quality Impact Assessment (AQIA) for the aforesaid S16 Planning Application, EPD commented that "Section 2.3.3: Please provide the source of reference to support the classification of road type for all the nearby roads. In particular, while Castle Peak Road – Tam Mei is classified as rural road, please clarify if it shall be treated as district distributor or local distributor in urban area."

As per request from EPD, we would like to seek your advice on the road classification of Castle Peak Road – Tam Mei, Kam Pok Road, and Kam Pok Road East at your earliest convenience. Please find attached file showing the concerned carriageway for your easy reference.

We would like to advise you that Castle Peak Road – Tam Mei is classified as Rural Road (RR) according to Annual Traffic Census (ATC) issued by TD. As per EPD requested, Castle Peak Road – Tam Mei shall be treat as district distributor (DD) in urban area because it is connecting to San Tin Highway (classified as Primary Distributor in ATC).

Also, we would like to advise you that Kam Pok Road, and Kam Pok Road East are considered as a road type of Local Distributors according to below requirement.

- According to Chapter 3, Volume 2 of Transport Planning and Design Manual (TPDM) issued by Transport Department (TD), “*Local Distributors - Roads within Districts linking developments to the District Distributor Roads.*”

Since Kam Pok Road and Kam Pok Road East are connecting various developments to Castle Peak Road – Tam Mei which is RR/DD road type, we would like to advise that the road type of Kam Pok Road and Kam Pok Road East are considered as Local Distributor for your comment and confirmation

Please find the below table showing the summary of the above finding for your easy reference.

Road name	Road type
Castle Peak Road – Tam Mei	District distributor (DD)
Kam Pok Road	Local Distributor (LD)
Kam Pok Road East	Local Distributor (LD)

Should you have any enquiries or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Best Regards,

Ivan Lau

Tel: +852 2864 6472 (Direct Line) • Gen: +852 2529 7037 • Fax: +852 2527 8490



22nd Floor • Genesis • 33-35 Wong Chuk Hang Road • Hong Kong

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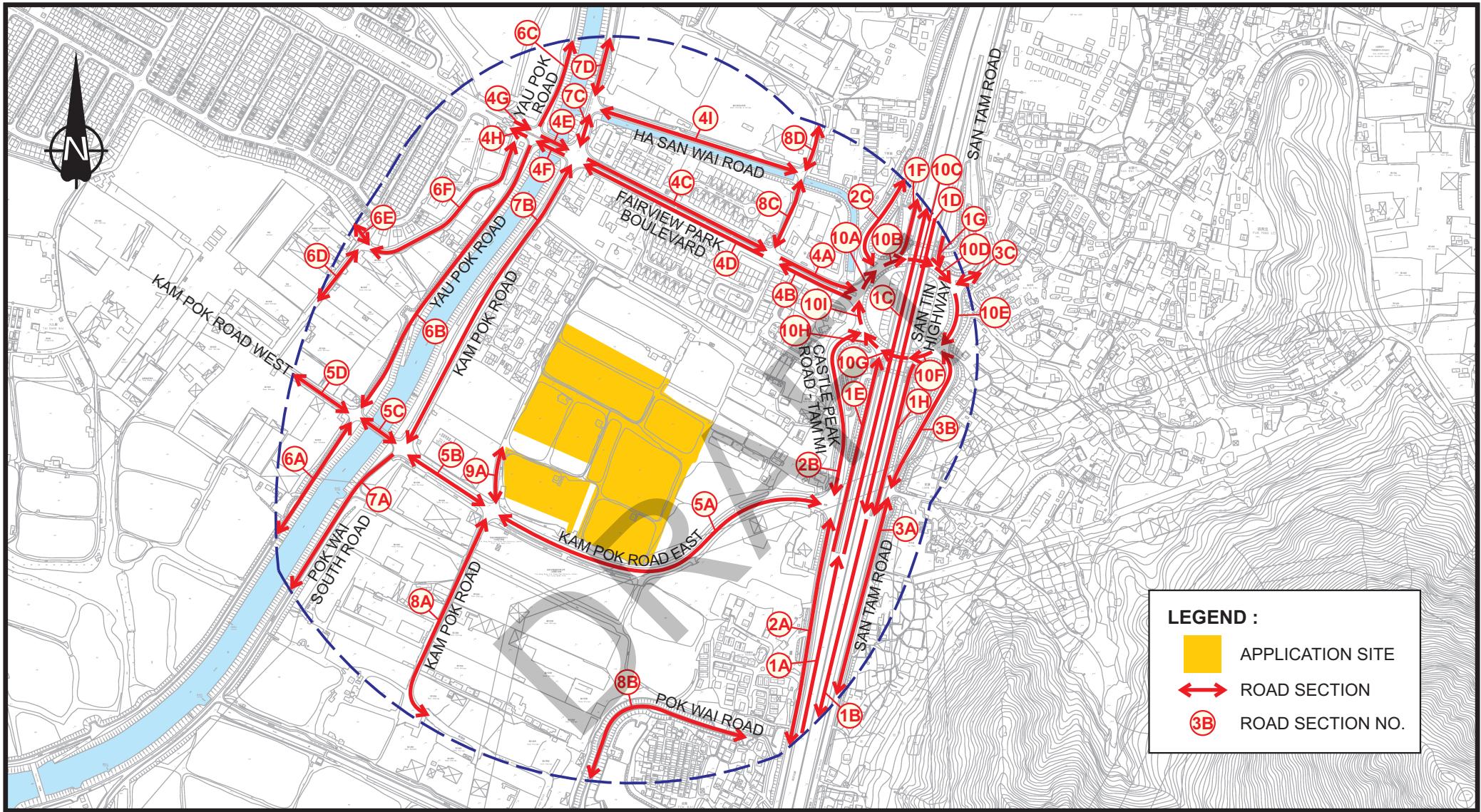
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===== [attachment "Road Classification.pdf" deleted by Kinox Kin Chun WONG/TD/HKSARG] [attachment "Pages from Annual Traffic Census 2020.pdf" deleted by Kinox Kin Chun WONG/TD/HKSARG]

### Appendix 3.1

#### Traffic Forecast for Year 2040 Peak Hour during Morning



Rev.	Description	Checked	Date	Rev.	Description	Checked	Date	Rev.	Description	Checked	Date
<b>Project Title</b>											
<b>Drawing Title</b>											

TRAFFIC CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR  
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT  
NORTH OF POK WAI WEST ROAD,  
NAM SANG WAI

## INDEX PLAN

Designed MST Checked MYL Scale NTS Date DEC 2022 Drawing No. 6.1 Rev. -

**SYSTRA**  
MVA

## Year 2040 AM Peak Traffic Forecast

Road Section No. <sup>(1)</sup>	Road Name	Direction	2040 Design AM Peak Traffic Flows (veh/hr) (round-up to nearest 10)	HV% <sup>(2)</sup>
1A	San Tin Highway	NB	4230	45%
1B	San Tin Highway	SB	4520	47%
1C	San Tin Highway	NB	3310	48%
1D	San Tin Highway	SB	3440	51%
1E	Slip Road of San Tin Highway	NB	920	35%
1F	Slip Road of San Tin Highway	NB	560	37%
1G	Slip Road of San Tin Highway	SB	700	35%
1H	Slip Road of San Tin Highway	SB	1090	33%
2A	Castle Peak Road - Tam Mi	2-way	520	37%
2B - NB	Castle Peak Road - Tam Mi	NB	430	49%
2B - SB	Castle Peak Road - Tam Mi	SB	300	50%
2C	Castle Peak Road - Tam Mi	2-way	1000	33%
3A	San Tam Road	2-way	960	42%
3B	San Tam Road	2-way	1000	41%
3C	San Tam Road	2-way	920	35%
4A	Fairview Park Boulevard	EB	850	24%
4B	Fairview Park Boulevard	WB	570	31%
4C	Fairview Park Boulevard	EB	810	22%
4D	Fairview Park Boulevard	WB	520	31%
4E	Fairview Park Boulevard	EB	700	14%
4F	Fairview Park Boulevard	WB	530	22%
4G	Fairview Park Boulevard	EB	700	15%
4H	Fairview Park Boulevard	WB	510	22%
4I	Ha San Wai Road	2-way	50	37%
5A - EB	Kam Pok Road East	EB	170	67%
5A - WB	Kam Pok Road East	WB	170	69%
5B - EB	Kam Pok Road East	EB	120	71%
5B - WB	Kam Pok Road East	WB	120	76%
5C	Kam Pok Road West	2-way	330	61%
5D	Kam Pok Road West	2-way	320	59%
6A	Yau Pok Road	2-way	30	50%
6B	Yau Pok Road	SB	20	25%
6C	Yau Pok Road	NB	0 <sup>(3)</sup>	N/A
6D	Unnamed Road	2-way	120	61%
6E	Unnamed Road	2-way	60	56%
6F	Unnamed Road	2-way	170	64%
7A	Pok Wai South Road	SB	60	19%
7B - NB	Kam Pok Road	NB	110	50%
7B - SB	Kam Pok Road	SB	100	37%
7C	Kam Pok Road	2-way	200	24%
7D	Kam Pok Road	2-way	210	20%
8A	Kam Pok Road	2-way	170	70%
8B	Pok Wai Road	2-way	20	22%
8C	Unnamed Road	2-way	100	43%
8D	Unnamed Road	2-way	30	37%
9A	Access Road to Application Site	2-way	20	13%
10A	Fairview Park Boulevard Roundabout	1-way	2220	34%
10B	Fairview Park Boulevard Roundabout	1-way	2260	33%
10C	Fairview Park Boulevard Roundabout	1-way	1700	32%
10D	Fairview Park Boulevard Roundabout	1-way	2400	33%
10E	Fairview Park Boulevard Roundabout	1-way	2480	33%
10F	Fairview Park Boulevard Roundabout	1-way	1980	35%
10G	Fairview Park Boulevard Roundabout	1-way	890	39%
10H	Fairview Park Boulevard Roundabout	1-way	1810	37%
10I	Fairview Park Boulevard Roundabout	1-way	1940	38%

Note:

(1) Refer to Drawing No. 6.1

(2) Heavy vehicle (HV) percentage including the category of goods vehicles (GV) (comprise with vans, light goods vehicles (LGV), medium / heavy goods vehicles (MGV/HGV) and container trucks) and the category of public transport (PT) (comprise with public light buses (PLB), non-franchised buses (SPB) (including all small coaches and large coaches) and franchised buses (FB))

(3) The road section is emergency vehicle access road with emergency crash gate, thus no general traffic is forecasted

## Appendix 3.2

### Road Traffic Noise Impact Assessment Results – Unmitigated Scenario







<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
D01	D01-01	G/F	6.3	53.1
	D01-02	G/F	6.3	53.4
	D01-03	G/F	6.3	58.6
	D01-04	G/F	6.3	68.1
	D01-05	G/F	6.3	67.9
	D01-11	1/F	10.8	56.0
	D01-12	1/F	10.8	57.3
	D01-13	1/F	10.8	67.2
	D01-14	1/F	10.8	68.8
	D01-15	1/F	10.8	68.5
	D02-01	G/F	6.3	52.9
	D02-02	G/F	6.3	56.9
	D02-03	G/F	6.3	59.4
	D02-04	G/F	6.3	68.4
	D02-05	G/F	6.3	68.4
	D02-11	1/F	10.8	55.8
	D02-12	1/F	10.8	59.5
	D02-13	1/F	10.8	68.3
	D02-14	1/F	10.8	69.1
	D02-15	1/F	10.8	69.1

<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
D03	D03-01	G/F	6.3	53.1
	D03-02	G/F	6.3	56.5
	D03-03	G/F	6.3	59.9
	D03-04	G/F	6.3	68.4
	D03-05	G/F	6.3	68.4
	D03-11	1/F	10.8	56.0
	D03-12	1/F	10.8	59.4
	D03-13	1/F	10.8	68.2
	D03-14	1/F	10.8	69.1
	D03-15	1/F	10.8	69.0
	D04-01	G/F	6.3	53.0
	D04-02	G/F	6.3	53.7
	D04-03	G/F	6.3	60.9
	D04-04	G/F	6.3	68.6
	D04-05	G/F	6.3	68.6
	D04-11	1/F	10.8	55.9
	D04-12	1/F	10.8	57.7
	D04-13	1/F	10.8	69.1
	D04-14	1/F	10.8	69.3
	D04-15	1/F	10.8	69.1







<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
E46	E46-01	G/F	6.3	53.3
	E46-02	G/F	6.3	56.2
	E46-03	G/F	6.3	63.4
	E46-04	G/F	6.3	63.3
	E46-11	1/F	10.8	56.1
	E46-12	1/F	10.8	59.1
	E46-13	1/F	10.8	65.1
	E46-14	1/F	10.8	65.0
	E46-15	1/F	10.8	64.6
	E47-01	G/F	6.3	53.3
	E47-02	G/F	6.3	56.0
	E47-03	G/F	6.3	64.1
	E47-04	G/F	6.3	63.8
	E47-11	1/F	10.8	56.1
	E47-12	1/F	10.8	59.0
	E47-13	1/F	10.8	65.8
	E47-14	1/F	10.8	65.7
	E47-15	1/F	10.8	65.4

<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
E48	E48-01	G/F	6.3	53.2
	E48-02	G/F	6.3	54.2
	E48-03	G/F	6.3	65.6
	E48-04	G/F	6.3	65.1
	E48-11	1/F	10.8	56.0
	E48-12	1/F	10.8	57.9
	E48-13	1/F	10.8	67.2
	E48-14	1/F	10.8	66.8
	E48-15	1/F	10.8	66.1
	E49-01	G/F	6.3	53.1
	E49-02	G/F	6.3	54.2
	E49-03	G/F	6.3	66.8
	E49-04	G/F	6.3	66.9
	E49-11	1/F	10.8	55.9
	E49-12	1/F	10.8	57.8
	E49-13	1/F	10.8	67.5
	E49-14	1/F	10.8	67.7
	E49-15	1/F	10.8	67.6

<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
E50	E50-01	G/F	6.3	53.1
	E50-02	G/F	6.3	52.9
	E50-03	G/F	6.3	67.6
	E50-04	G/F	6.3	67.4
	E50-11	1/F	10.8	55.9
	E50-12	1/F	10.8	57.3
	E50-13	1/F	10.8	68.3
	E50-14	1/F	10.8	68.4
	E50-15	1/F	10.8	68.1

Note: Values in red exceed the noise criteria.

### Appendix 3.3

#### Road Traffic Noise Impact Assessment Results – Mitigated Scenario







<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
D01	D01-01	G/F	6.3	52.8
	D01-02	G/F	6.3	53.2
	D01-03	G/F	6.3	54.3
	D01-04	G/F	6.3	58.1
	D01-05	G/F	6.3	58.1
	D01-11	1/F	10.8	55.8
	D01-12	1/F	10.8	57.1
	D01-13	1/F	10.8	64.3
	D01-14	1/F	10.8	65.9
	D01-15	1/F	10.8	65.6
	D02-01	G/F	6.3	52.8
	D02-02	G/F	6.3	53.8
	D02-03	G/F	6.3	54.6
	D02-04	G/F	6.3	58.1
	D02-05	G/F	6.3	58.2
	D02-11	1/F	10.8	55.7
	D02-12	1/F	10.8	58.3
	D02-13	1/F	10.8	65.2
	D02-14	1/F	10.8	66.1
	D02-15	1/F	10.8	66.0

<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
D03	D03-01	G/F	6.3	52.9
	D03-02	G/F	6.3	53.8
	D03-03	G/F	6.3	54.9
	D03-04	G/F	6.3	58.5
	D03-05	G/F	6.3	58.3
	D03-11	1/F	10.8	55.9
	D03-12	1/F	10.8	58.3
	D03-13	1/F	10.8	65.1
	D03-14	1/F	10.8	66.1
	D03-15	1/F	10.8	65.9
	D04-01	G/F	6.3	52.8
	D04-02	G/F	6.3	52.4
	D04-03	G/F	6.3	54.9
	D04-04	G/F	6.3	63.6
	D04-05	G/F	6.3	61.8
	D04-11	1/F	10.8	55.8
	D04-12	1/F	10.8	57.6
	D04-13	1/F	10.8	67.8
	D04-14	1/F	10.8	67.2
	D04-15	1/F	10.8	66.5







<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
E46	E46-01	G/F	6.3	52.9
	E46-02	G/F	6.3	56.1
	E46-03	G/F	6.3	60.8
	E46-04	G/F	6.3	61.2
	E46-11	1/F	10.8	55.9
	E46-12	1/F	10.8	59.0
	E46-13	1/F	10.8	64.0
	E46-14	1/F	10.8	64.1
	E46-15	1/F	10.8	63.6
	E47-01	G/F	6.3	53.0
	E47-02	G/F	6.3	54.0
	E47-03	G/F	6.3	58.0
	E47-04	G/F	6.3	58.3
	E47-11	1/F	10.8	55.9
	E47-12	1/F	10.8	58.2
	E47-13	1/F	10.8	64.0
	E47-14	1/F	10.8	64.1
	E47-15	1/F	10.8	64.2

<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
E48	E48-01	G/F	6.3	53.0
	E48-02	G/F	6.3	53.8
	E48-03	G/F	6.3	58.1
	E48-04	G/F	6.3	58.1
	E48-11	1/F	10.8	55.9
	E48-12	1/F	10.8	57.8
	E48-13	1/F	10.8	64.7
	E48-14	1/F	10.8	64.6
	E48-15	1/F	10.8	64.2
	E49-01	G/F	6.3	52.9
	E49-02	G/F	6.3	53.7
	E49-03	G/F	6.3	58.1
	E49-04	G/F	6.3	58.1
	E49-11	1/F	10.8	55.8
	E49-12	1/F	10.8	57.8
	E49-13	1/F	10.8	64.8
	E49-14	1/F	10.8	65.1
	E49-15	1/F	10.8	64.9

<b>NSR</b>	<b>AP ID</b>	<b>Floor</b>	<b>Level, mPD</b>	<b>Predicted Mitigated Noise Level, L10(1-hour), dB(A)</b>
E50	E50-01	G/F	6.3	52.8
	E50-02	G/F	6.3	52.7
	E50-03	G/F	6.3	58.1
	E50-04	G/F	6.3	58.1
	E50-11	1/F	10.8	55.8
	E50-12	1/F	10.8	57.2
	E50-13	1/F	10.8	65.5
	E50-14	1/F	10.8	65.6
	E50-15	1/F	10.8	65.3

Note: Values in red exceed the noise criteria.

## Appendix 4.1

### Inventory of Potential Industrial Noise Sources

### Sources of Industrial Noise

ID	Description	Activity <sup>[1]</sup>	Coordinates		SWL, dB(A) <sup>[2]</sup>	mPD + 1m	Measured SPL, dB(A) <sup>[2][3]</sup>	Distance from Source, m <sup>[2]</sup>	Distance Correction, dB(A)
			x	y					
S1	Hung Kee Metal Recycling International Limited	Fork Lift	823601	836709	91.4	4.2	66.5	7.0	24.9
S2	Dorfield Limited	Fork Lift	823652	836655	94.9	4.7	66.9	10.0	28.0
S3-1	祥發五金貿易有限公司	Scraping Metal	823605	836630	96.8	4.9	71.4	7.4	25.4
S3-2	祥發五金貿易有限公司	Lorry Movement with Crane	823627	836649	99.0	4.9	73.0	7.9	26.0
S4	Wing Tat Logistics Group Limited	Fork Lift	823089	836544	94.4	4.6	69.5	7.0	24.9
S5	威盛物流	Loading Unloading of Goods	823153	836442	98.5	4.9	72.4	8.0	26.1
S6	Santa Fe	Fork Lift	823001	836707	98.0	5.6	71.9	8.0	26.1
S7	Bun Kee (International) Limited	Loading Unloading of Goods Carried Out By Lorry with Crane	822966	836729	95.7	5.1	66.9	11.0	28.8
S8	Hichain Logistics Group	Fork Lift	823027	836786	91.4	5.7	66.5	7.0	24.9
S9	Taiwan Express	Fork Lift	823059	836822	92.5	5.7	68.9	6.0	23.6
S10	Open storage site (east)	Lorry Movement with Crane	823216	836713	99.0	5.2	73.0	7.9	26.0
S10a	Open storage site (east)	Lorry Movement with Crane	823217	836734	99.0	5.2	73.0	7.9	26.0
S10b	Open storage site (east)	Lorry Movement with Crane	823219	836721	99.0	5.2	73.0	7.9	26.0
S10c	Open storage site (east)	Lorry Movement with Crane	823210	836699	99.0	5.2	73.0	7.9	26.0
S11	Open storage site (west)	Lorry Movement with Crane	823449	836546	99.0	7.4	73.0	7.9	26.0
S11a	Open storage site (west)	Lorry Movement with Crane	823464	836563	99.0	7.4	73.0	7.9	26.0
S11b	Open storage site (west)	Lorry Movement with Crane	823447	836539	99.0	7.4	73.0	7.9	26.0

Notes:

- [1] Site visits were carried out and that the above noise sources had no night-time operation.
- [2] Sound power levels (SWL) of the noise noise sources are determined based on the sound pressure levels (SPL) measurement conducted on-site and general acoustic principal.
- [3] SPLs were measured at free-field.

Appendix 4.2  
Industrial Noise Impact Assessment Results















## Industrial Noise Impact Assessment

Assessment Point (AP)				Noise Source (NS)			Distance from NS to AP, m <sup>[1]</sup>		Corrections, dB(A)		Unmitigated Noise Level, dB(A) <sup>[2][3][4]</sup>		Consider for Path Difference?		Barrier Height, mPD	Horizontal Distance from AP to Barrier, m	Horizontal Distance from NS to Barrier, m	NS level (1m above ground)	Slant Distance from AP to Barrier, m	Slant Distance from Barrier to NS, m	Distance from AP to NS, m [C]	Path Difference, m	Path Difference Correction,	Mitigated Noise Level, dB(A) <sup>[7]</sup>	
ID	Floor	x	y	Height, mPD	ID	x	y	SWL, dB(A)	Distance	Façade	dB(A)	Distance	Façade	dB(A)	Y	12.0	65.0	36.6	5.2	65.5	37.3	101.6	1.1	18.4	35
				S10b	823219	836721	99.0	101.6	-48.1	3.0	54				Total SPL, dB(A) <sup>[4]</sup> :	54						Total SPL, dB(A) <sup>[4]</sup> :	43		

Notes:

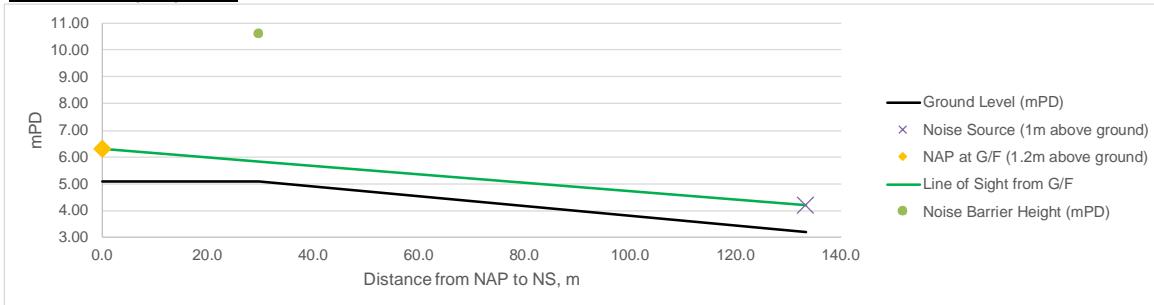
- [1] The shortest horizontal distance is adopted in the calculation for unmitigated scenario to represent the worst-case scenario.
- [2] Assessment is not conducted for NS with no line of sight to the AP (i.e. completely shielded by building structures, or AP is completely not facing the NS), or the whole area of the NS is located more than 300m away from the AP.
- [3] Unmitigated Noise Level = Sound Power Level of Noise Source + Distance Correction + Façade Correction
- [4] Values in red exceed the night-time noise criteria of 50 dB(A). Site visits were carried out and that the above fixed noise sources had no night-time operation. To be conservative, night-time noise criteria has been referenced.
- [5] Path difference is considered for AP exceeding the noise criteria, and with noise barrier proposed between its line of sight to the NS.
- [6] The path difference correct is calculated by Maekawa Equation and capped at 20 dB(A).
- [7] Mitigated Noise Level = Unmitigated Noise Level - Path Distance Correction
- [8] Line of sight is completely blocked by proposed acoustic fin.
- [9] Single aspect design has been adopted as a mitigation measure.

### Appendix 4.3

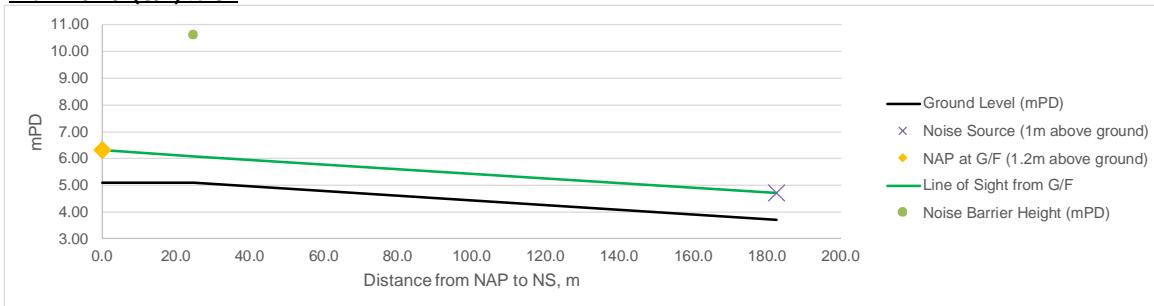
#### Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers

**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

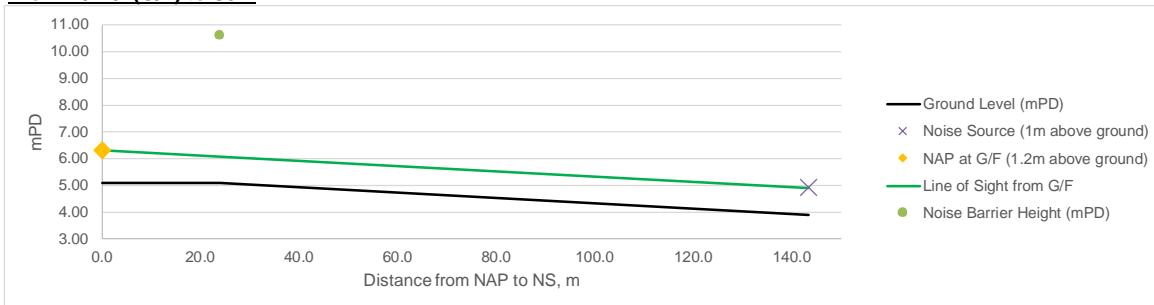
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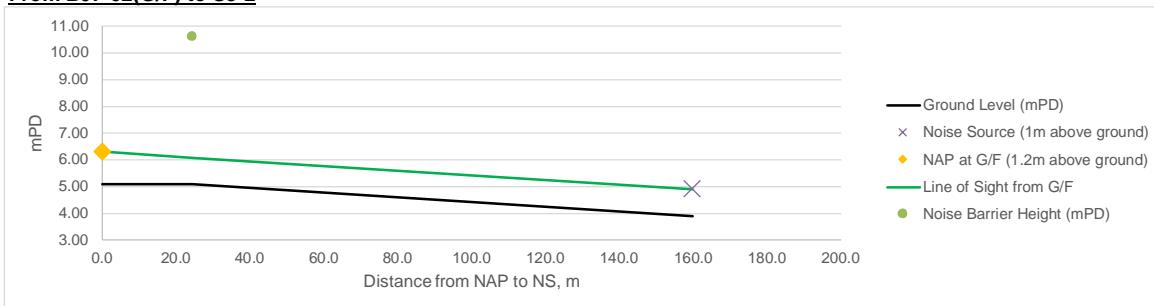
**From B07-02(G/F) to S2**



**From B07-02(G/F) to S3-1**

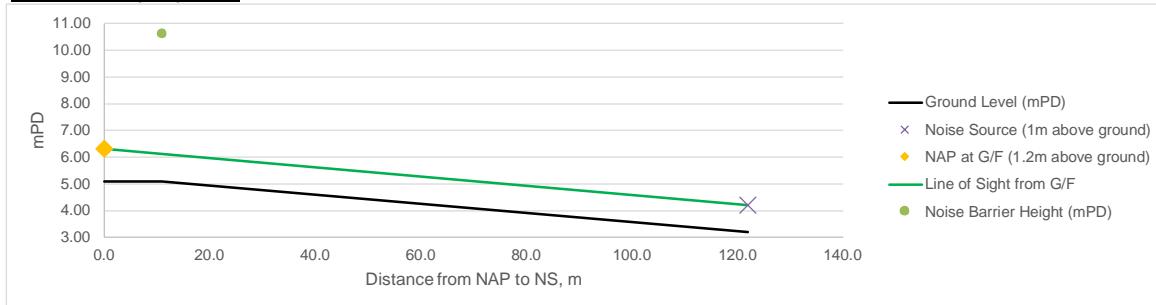


**From B07-02(G/F) to S3-2**

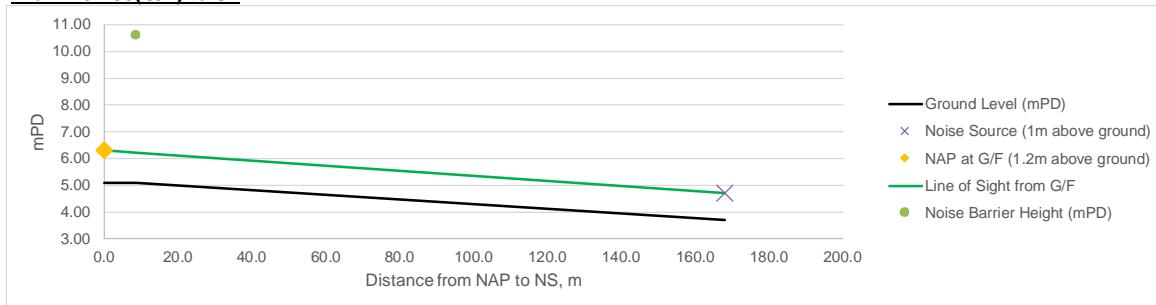


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

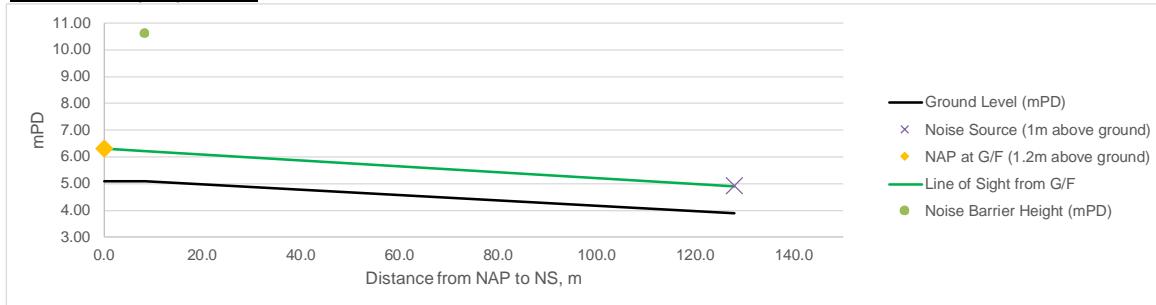
**From B07-03(G/F) to S1**



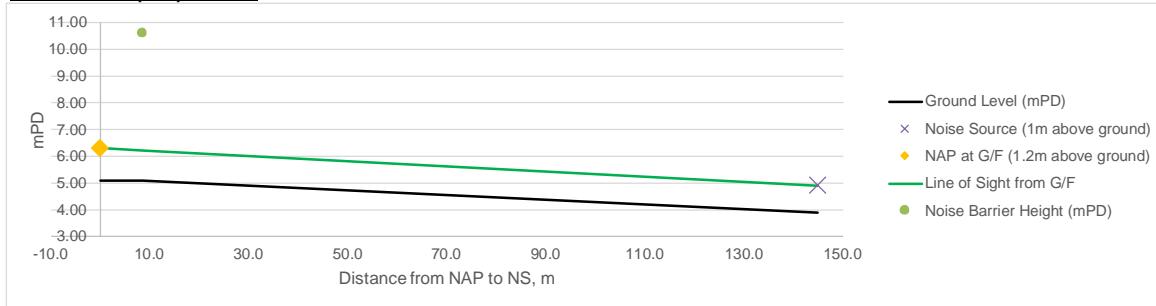
**From B07-03(G/F) to S2**



**From B07-03(G/F) to S3-1**

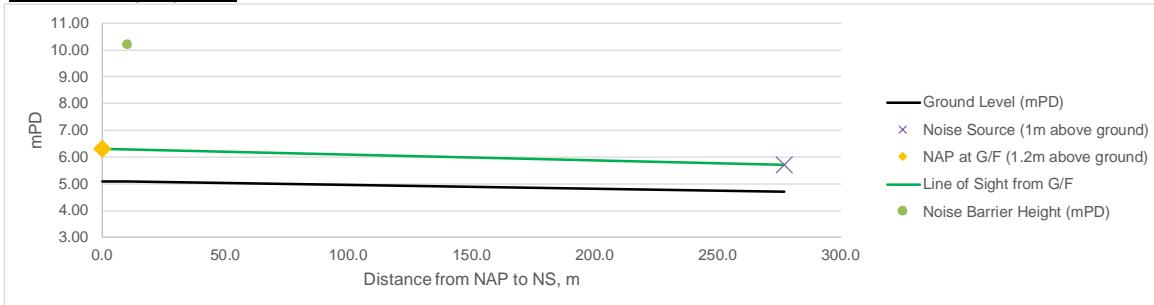


**From B07-03(G/F) to S3-2**

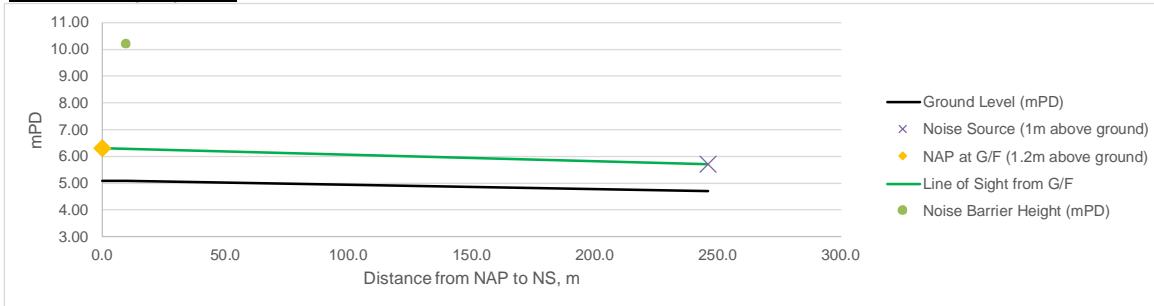


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

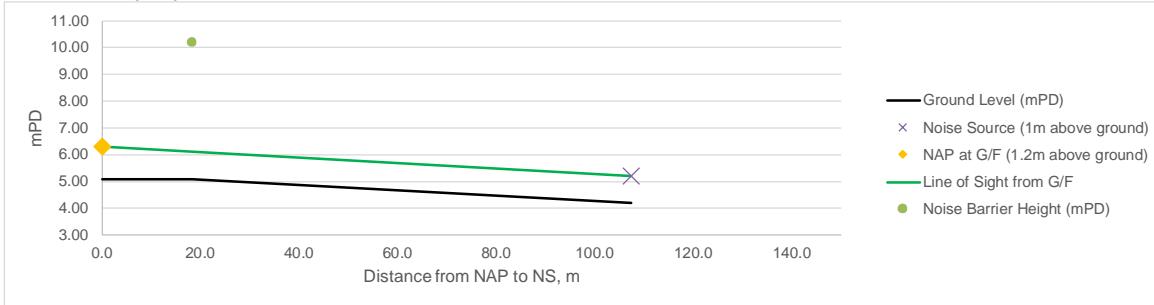
**From E01-02(G/F) to S8**



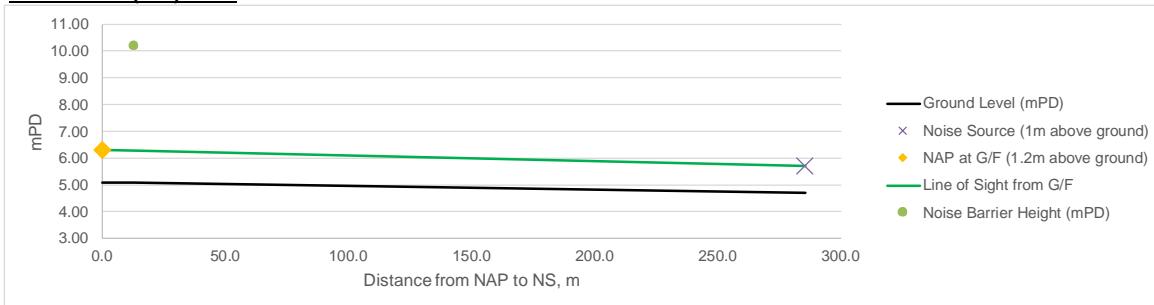
**From E01-02(G/F) to S9**



**From E01-02(G/F) to S10a**

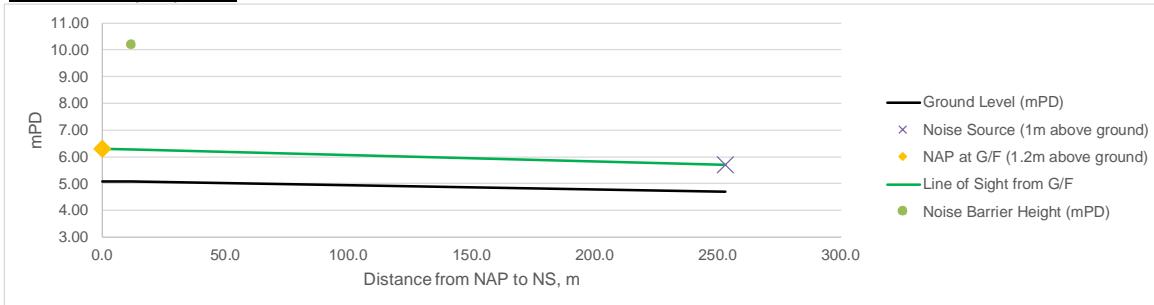


**From E01-03(G/F) to S8**

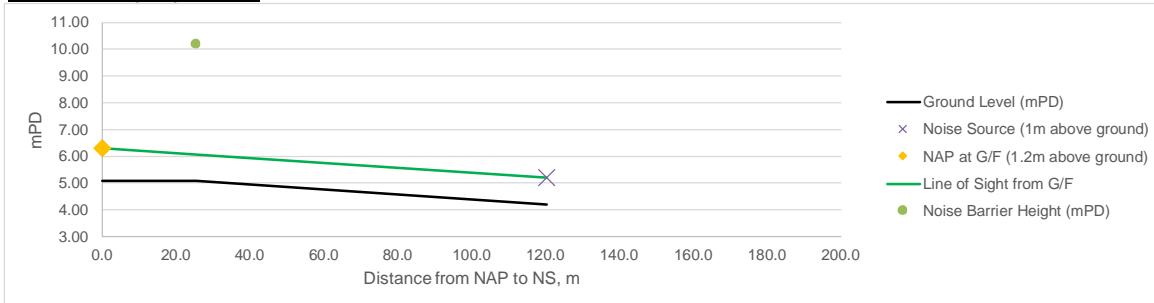


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

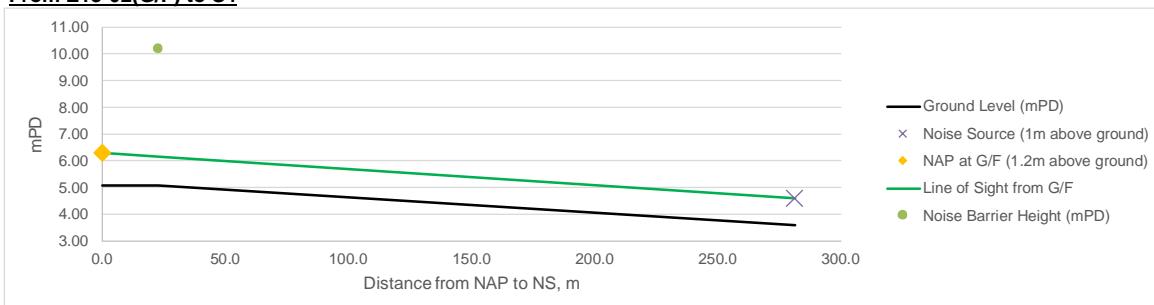
**From E01-03(G/F) to S9**



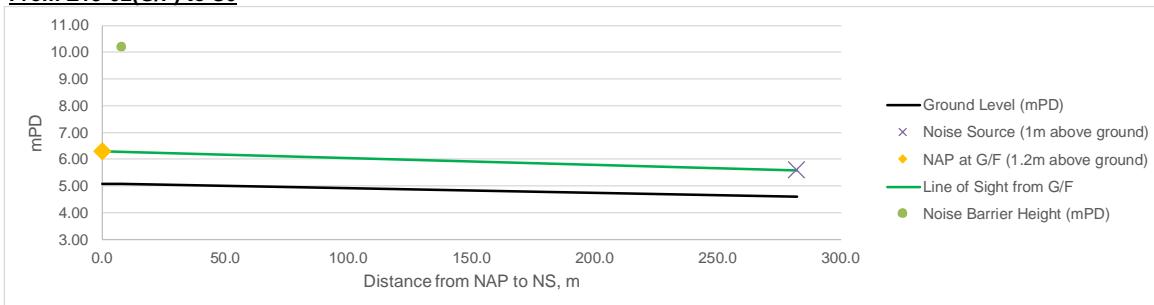
**From E01-03(G/F) to S10a**



**From E13-02(G/F) to S4**

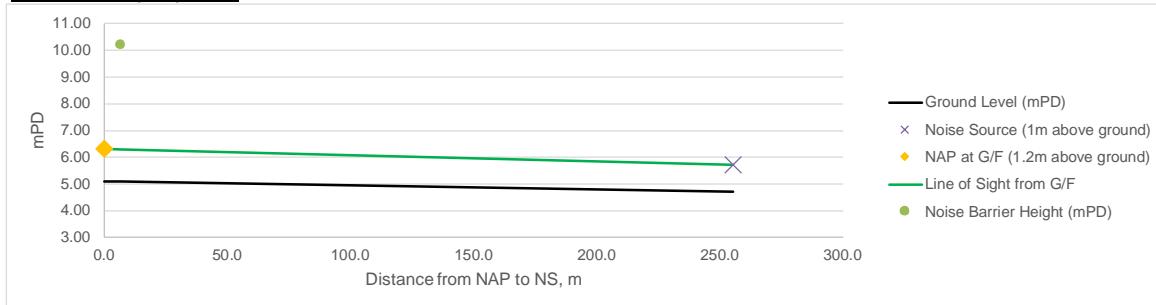


**From E13-02(G/F) to S6**

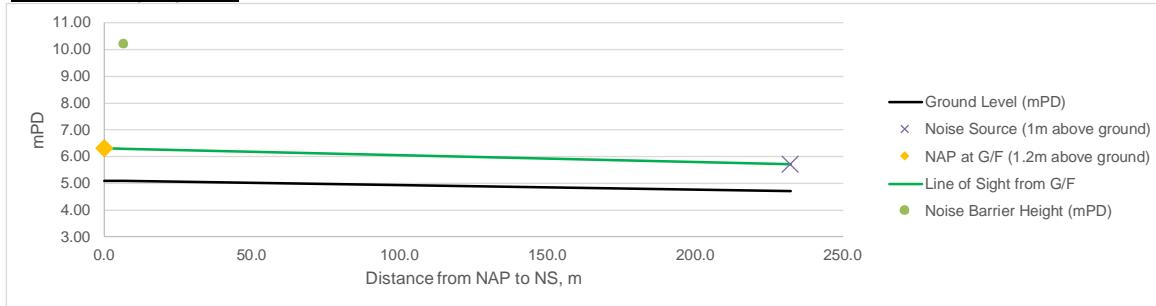


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

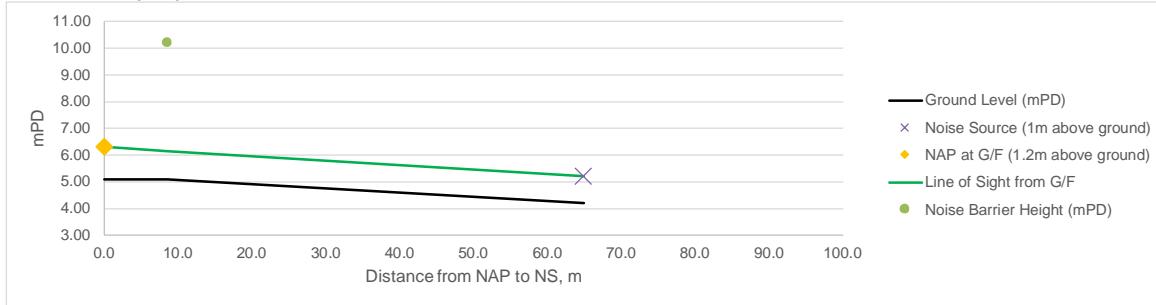
**From E13-02(G/F) to S8**



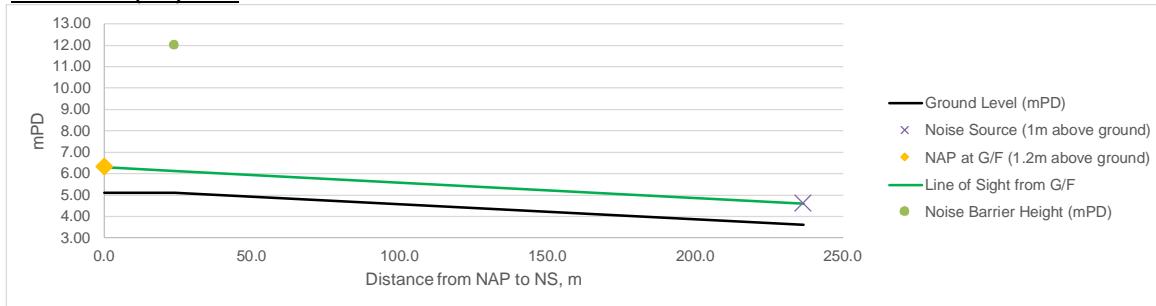
**From E13-02(G/F) to S9**



**From E13-02(G/F) to S10a**

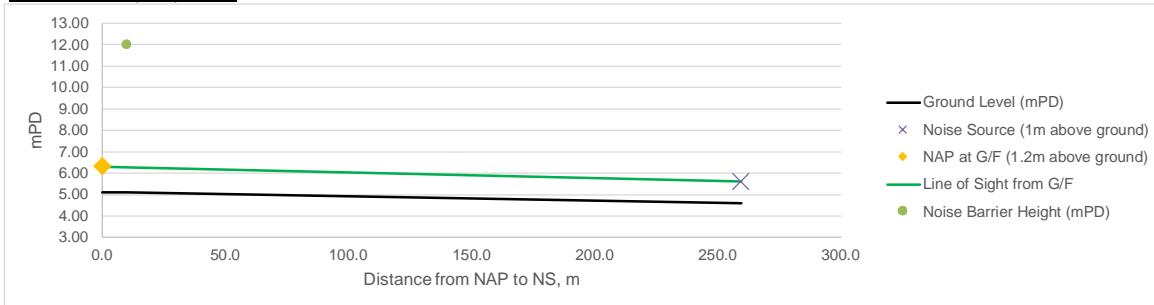


**From E19-02(G/F) to S4**

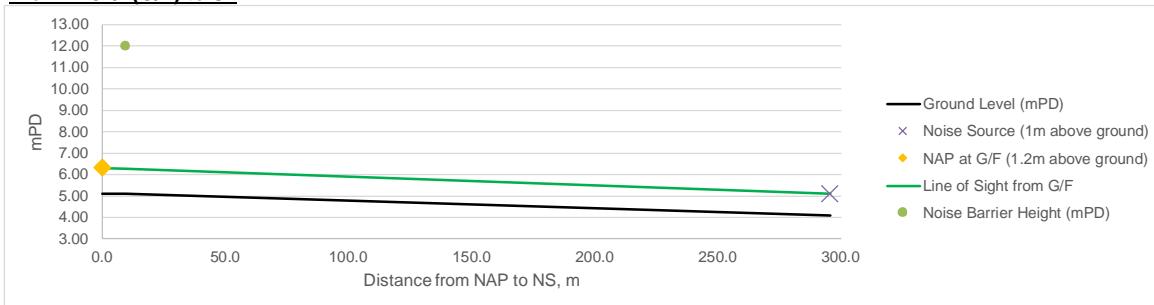


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

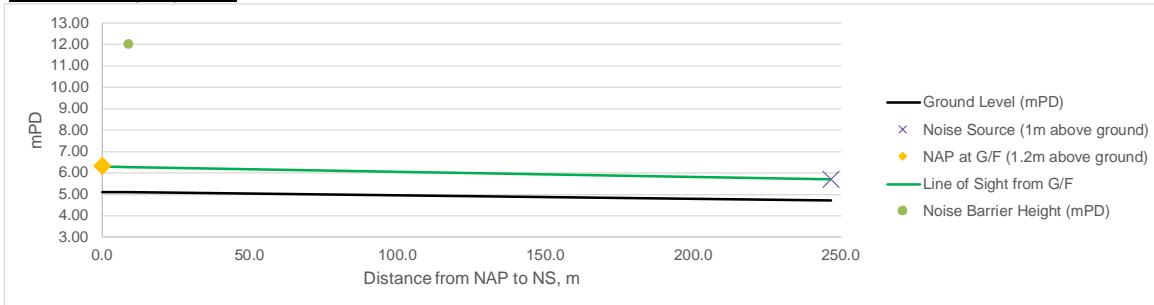
**From E19-02(G/F) to S6**



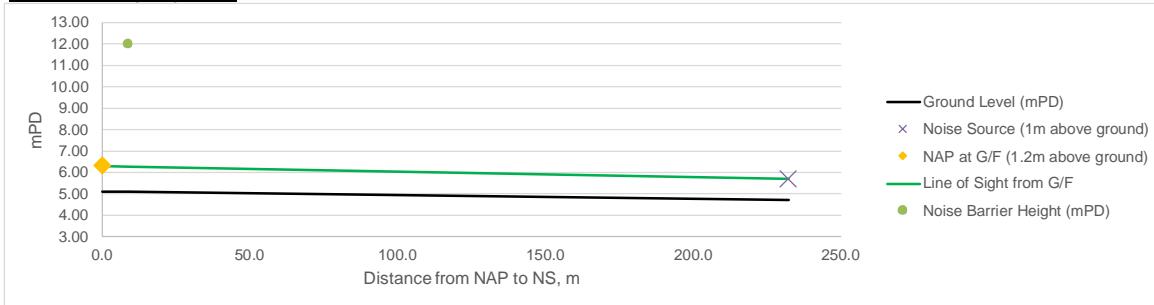
**From E19-02(G/F) to S7**



**From E19-02(G/F) to S8**

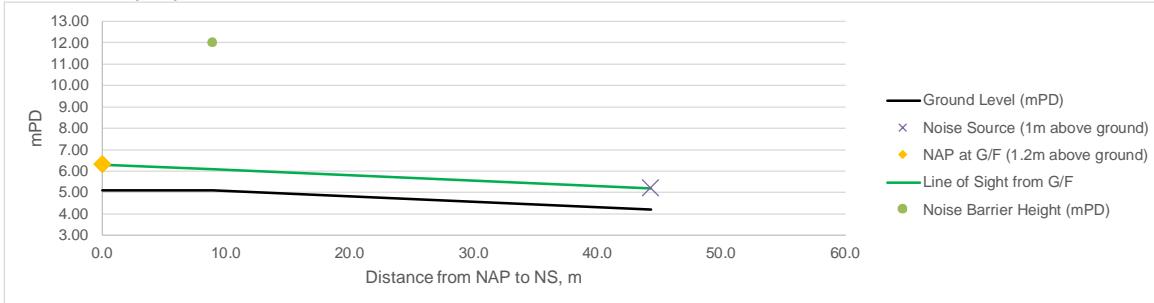


**From E19-02(G/F) to S9**

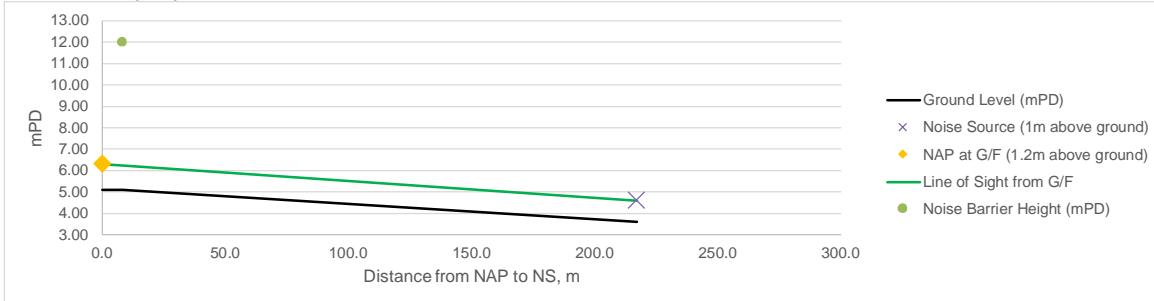


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

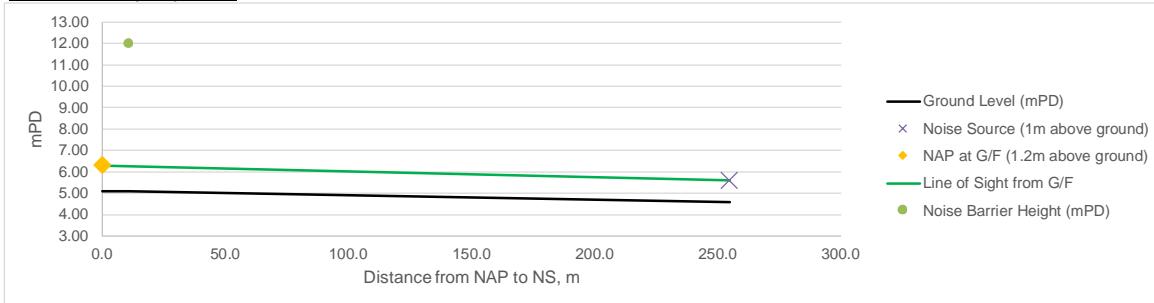
**From E19-02(G/F) to S10b**



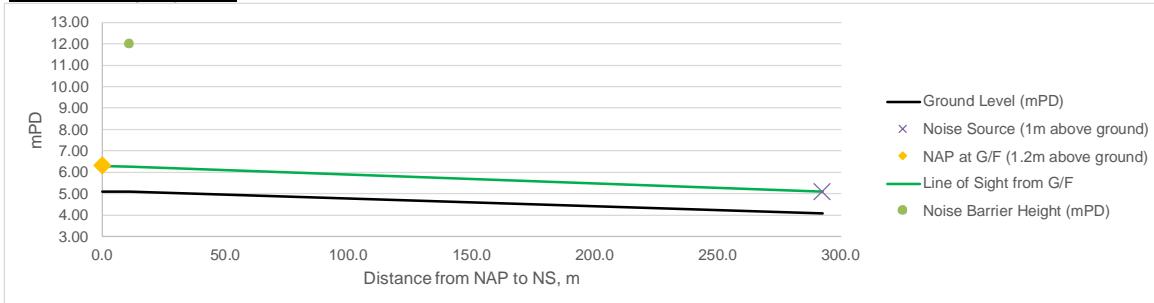
**From E22-04(G/F) to S4**



**From E22-04(G/F) to S6**

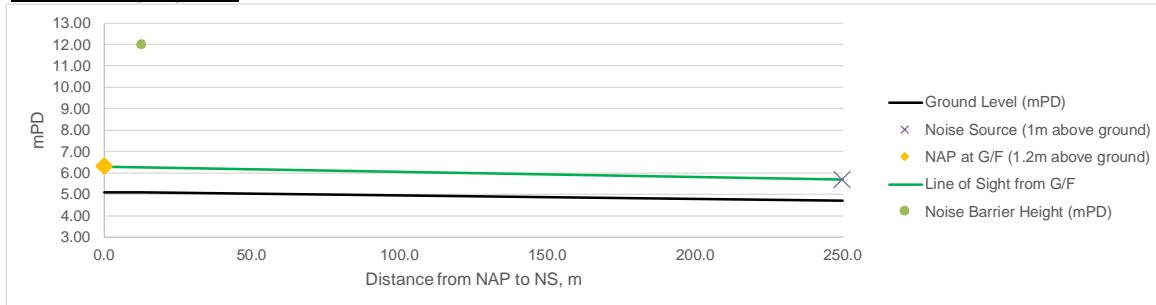


**From E22-04(G/F) to S7**

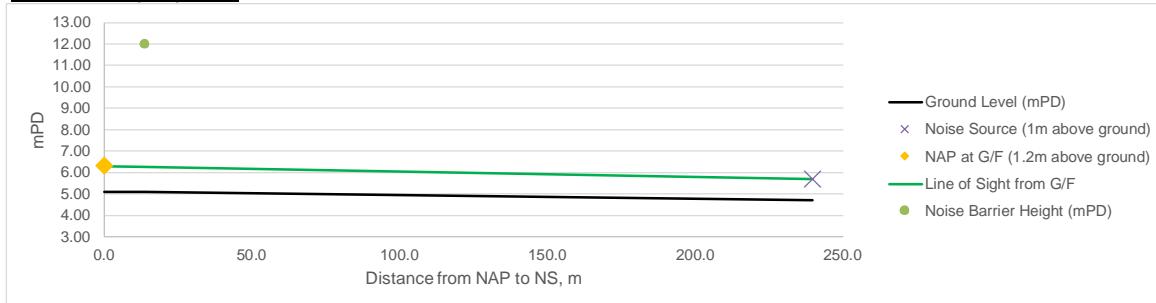


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

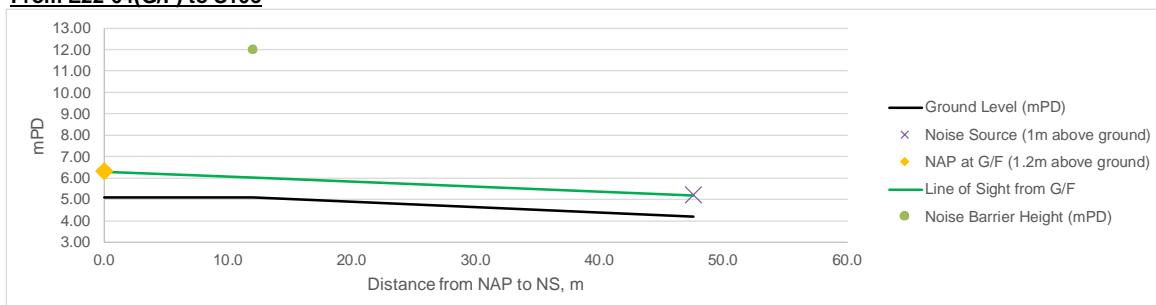
**From E22-04(G/F) to S8**



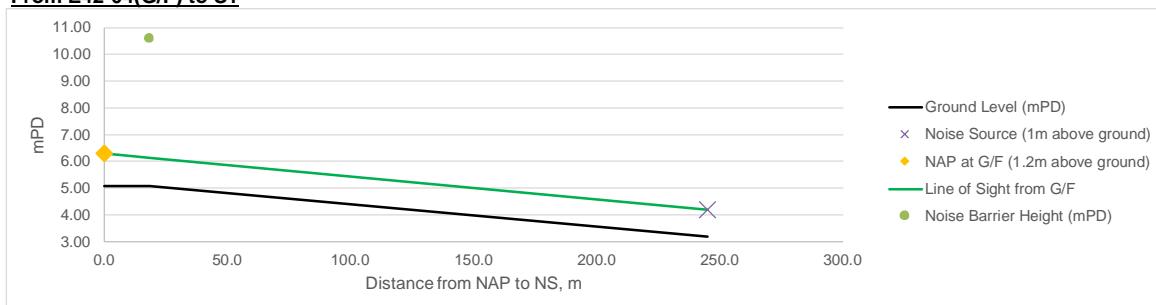
**From E22-04(G/F) to S9**



**From E22-04(G/F) to S10c**

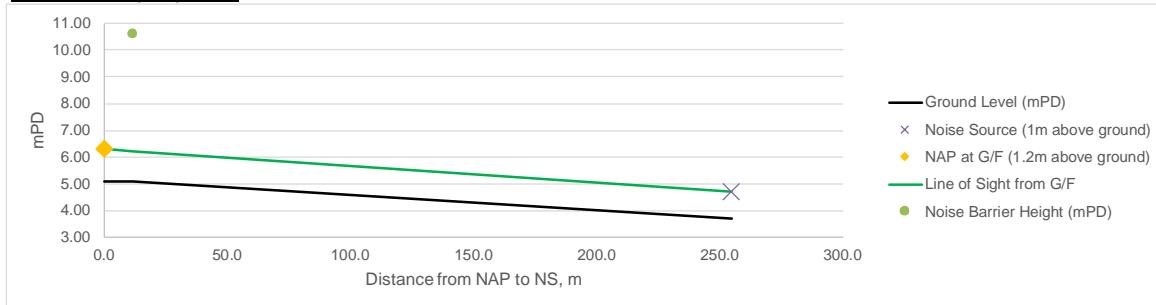


**From E42-04(G/F) to S1**

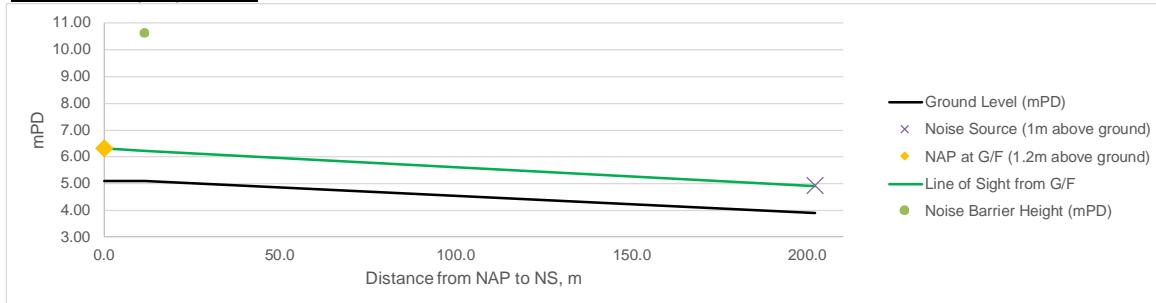


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

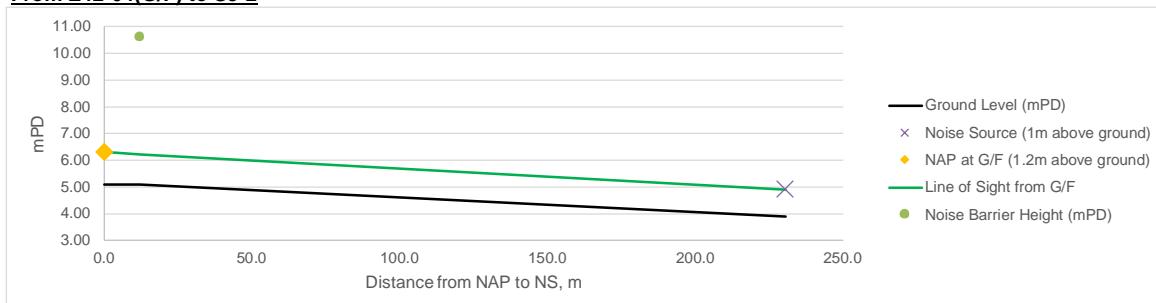
**From E42-04(G/F) to S2**



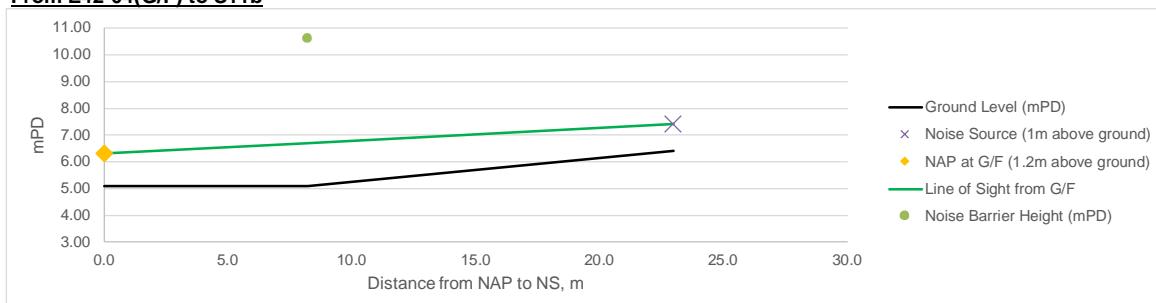
**From E42-04(G/F) to S3-1**



**From E42-04(G/F) to S3-2**

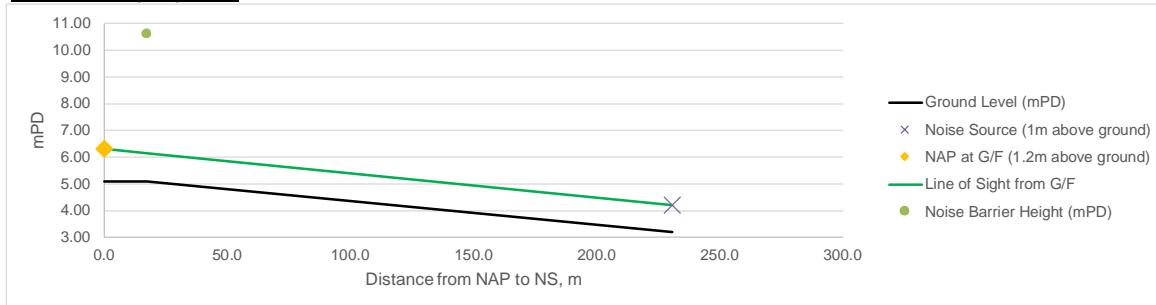


**From E42-04(G/F) to S11b**

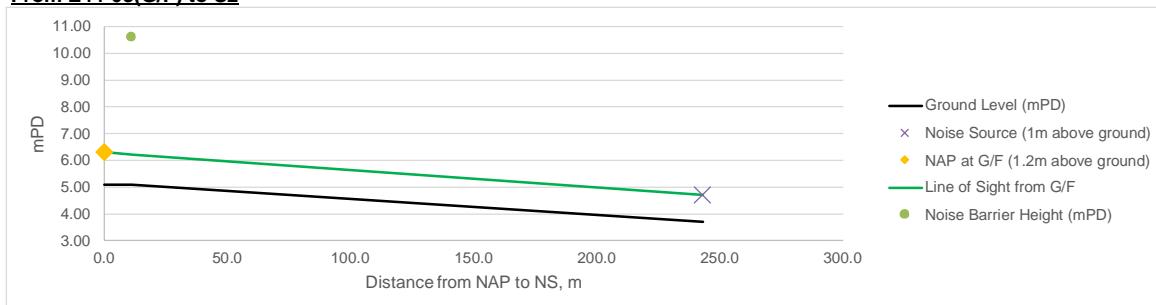


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

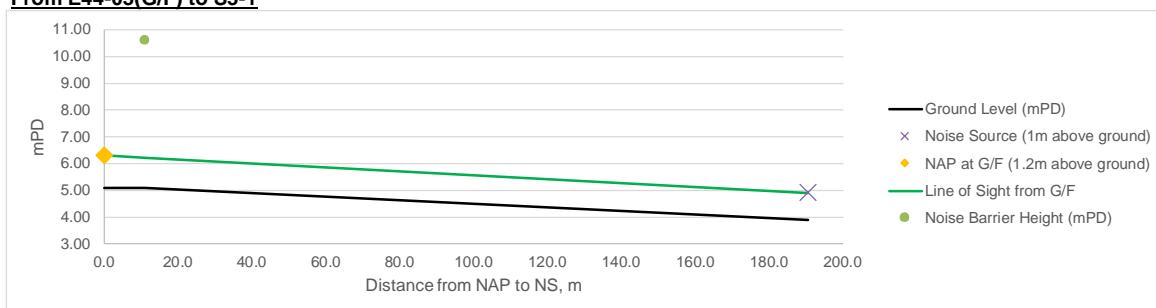
**From E44-03(G/F) to S1**



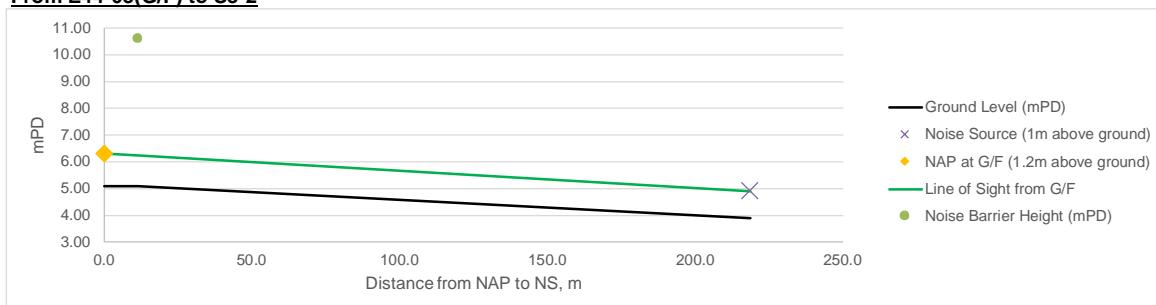
**From E44-03(G/F) to S2**



**From E44-03(G/F) to S3-1**

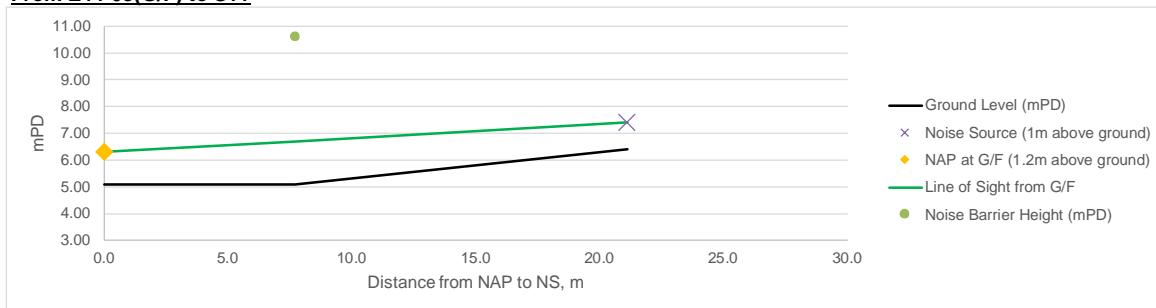


**From E44-03(G/F) to S3-2**



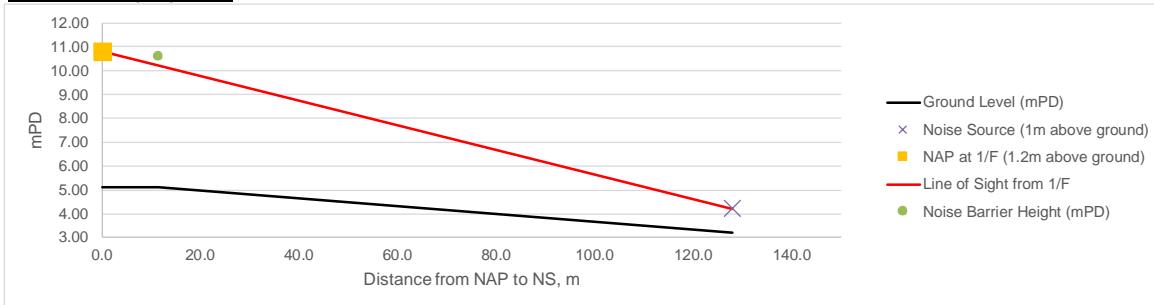
**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (G/F)**

**From E44-03(G/F) to S11**

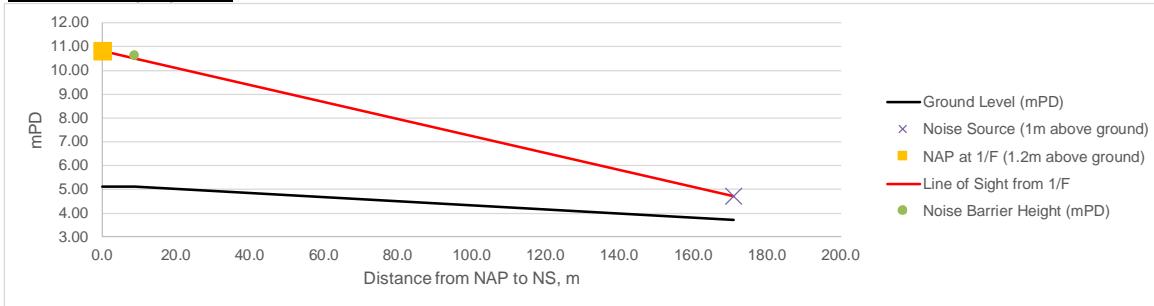


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

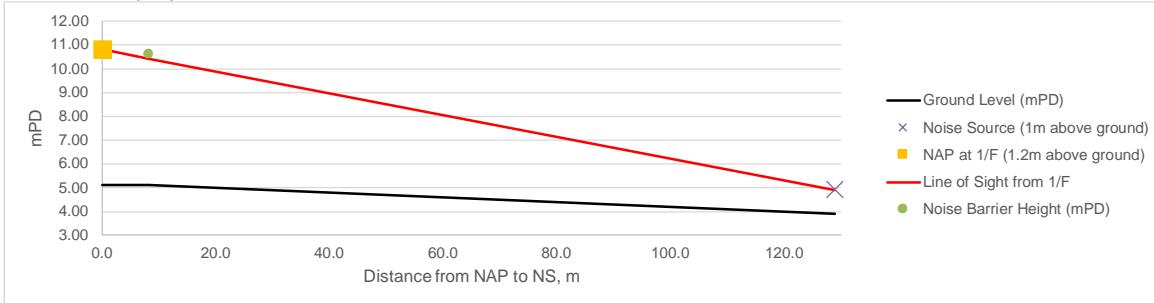
**From B06-15(1/F) to S1**



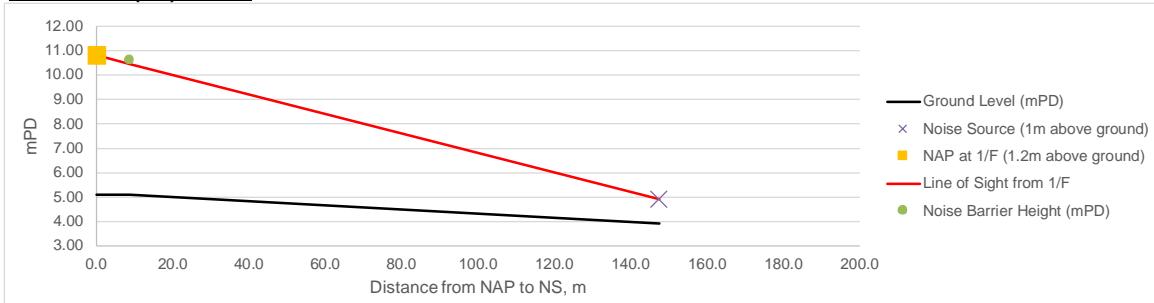
**From B06-15(1/F) to S2**



**From B06-15(1/F) to S3-1**

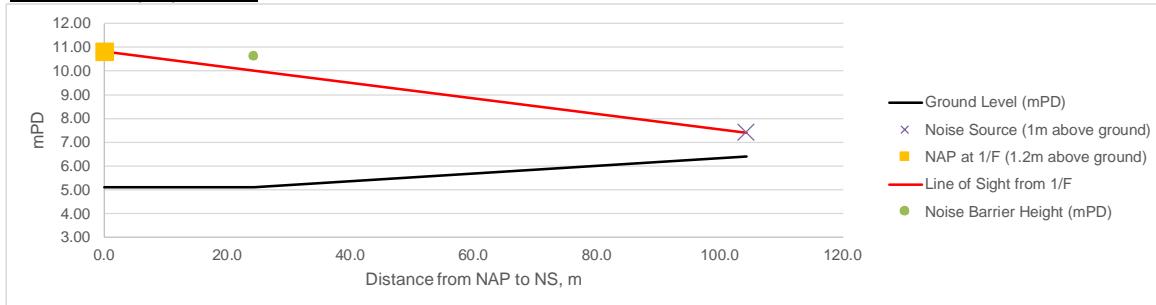


**From B06-15(1/F) to S3-2**

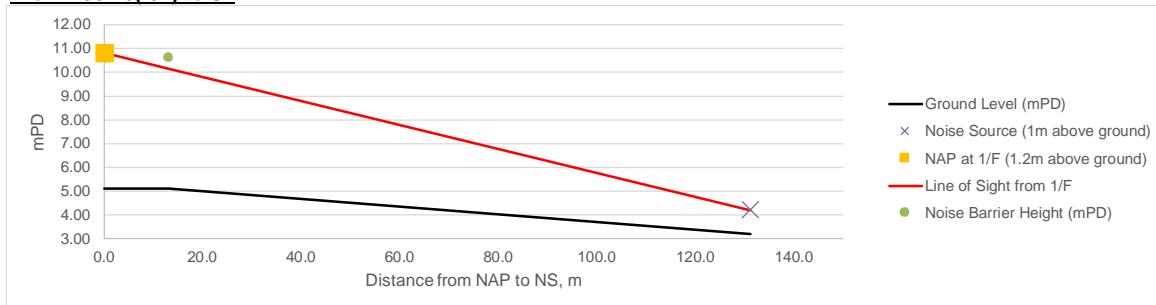


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

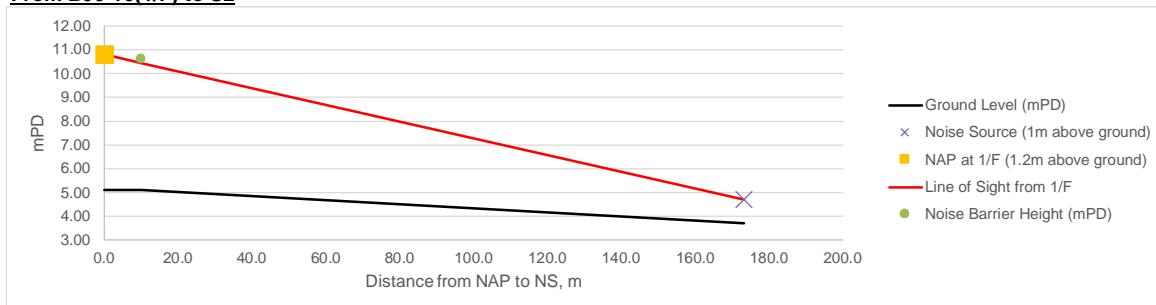
**From B06-15(1/F) to S11a**



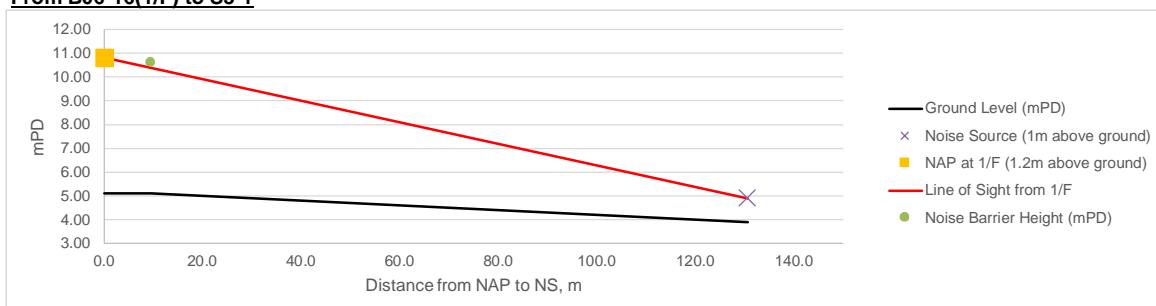
**From B06-16(1/F) to S1**



**From B06-16(1/F) to S2**

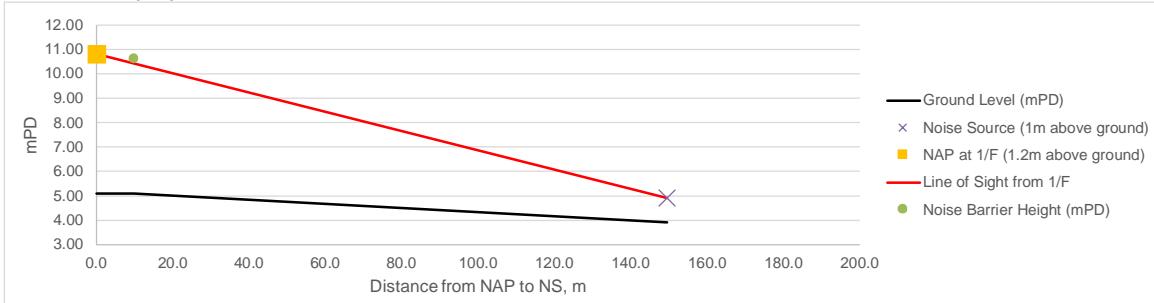


**From B06-16(1/F) to S3-1**

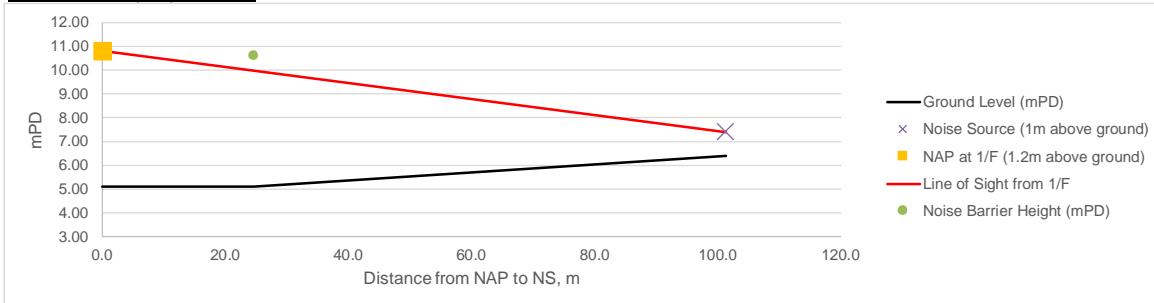


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

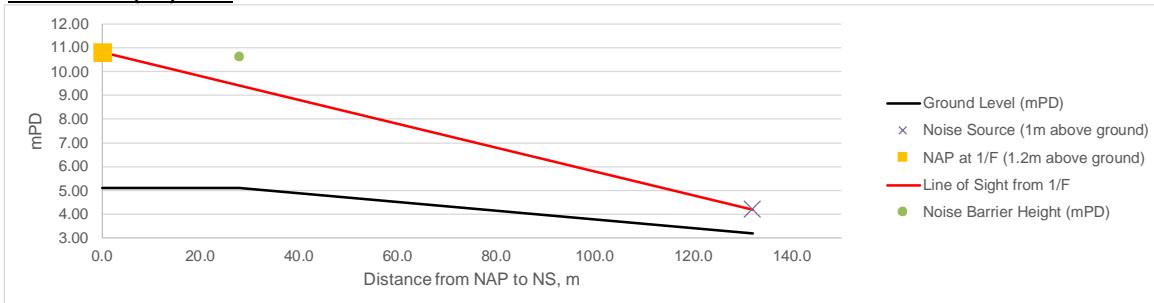
**From B06-16(1/F) to S3-2**



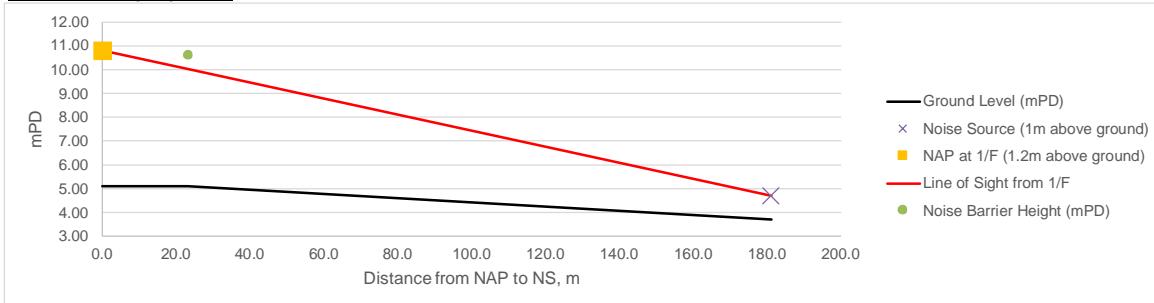
**From B06-16(1/F) to S11a**



**From B07-13(1/F) to S1**

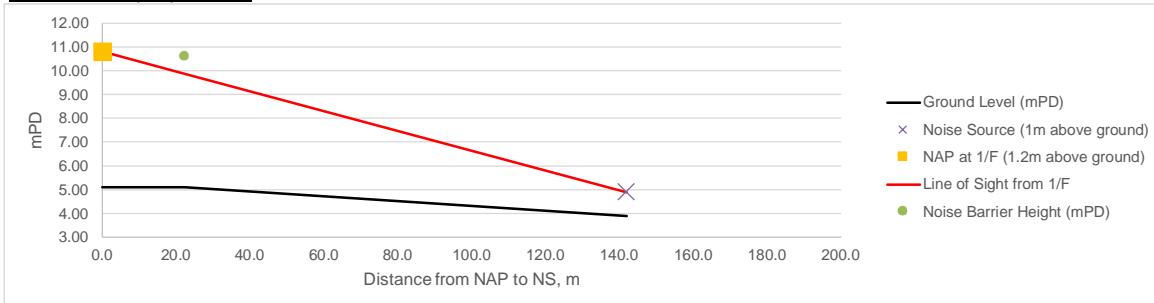


**From B07-13(1/F) to S2**

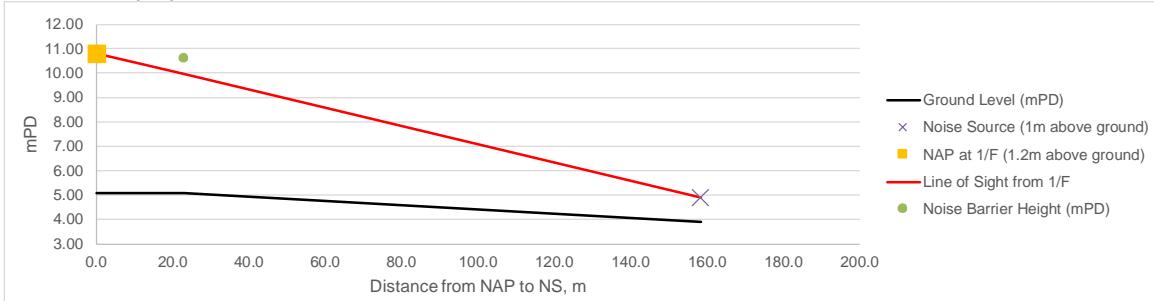


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

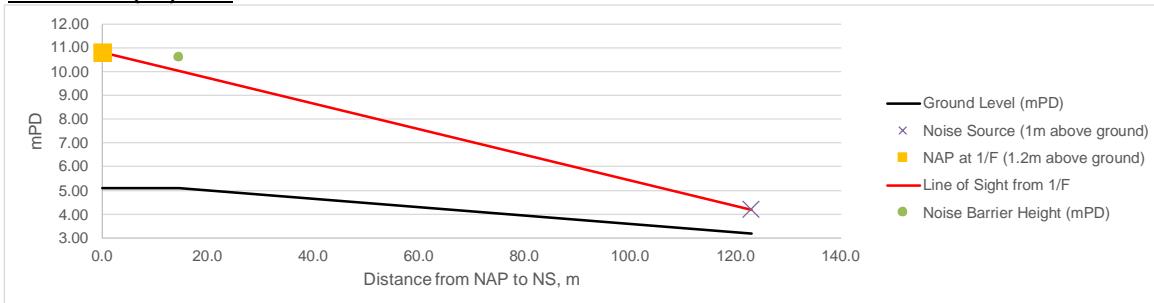
**From B07-13(1/F) to S3-1**



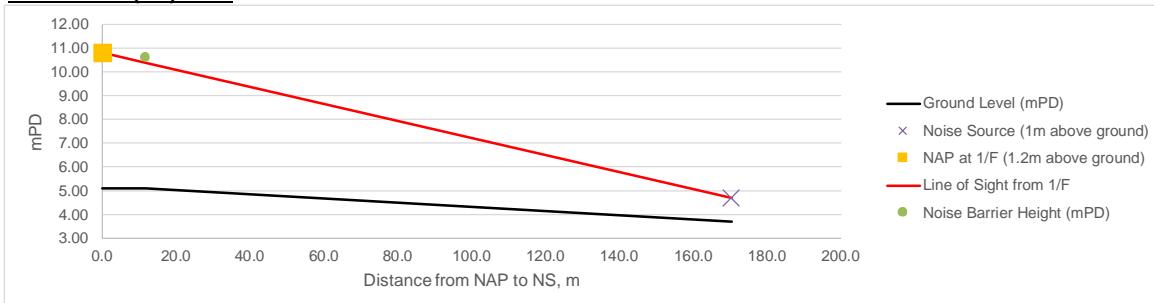
**From B07-13(1/F) to S3-2**



**From B07-14(1/F) to S1**

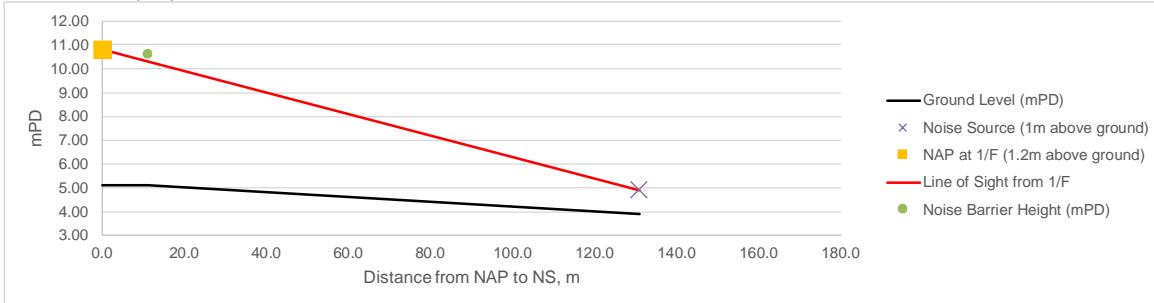


**From B07-14(1/F) to S2**

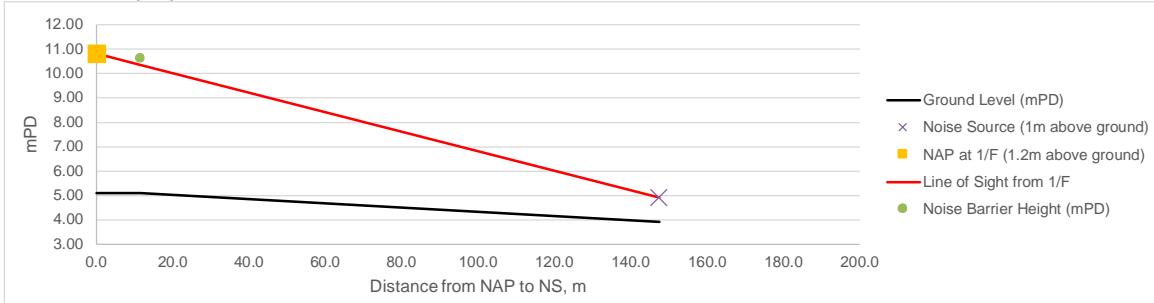


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

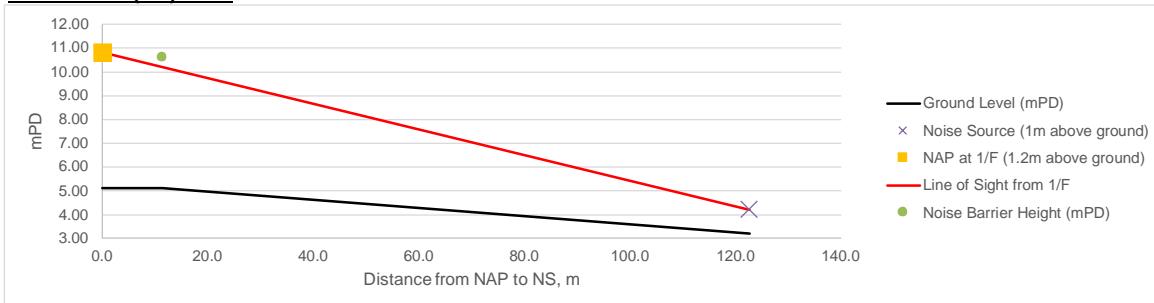
**From B07-14(1/F) to S3-1**



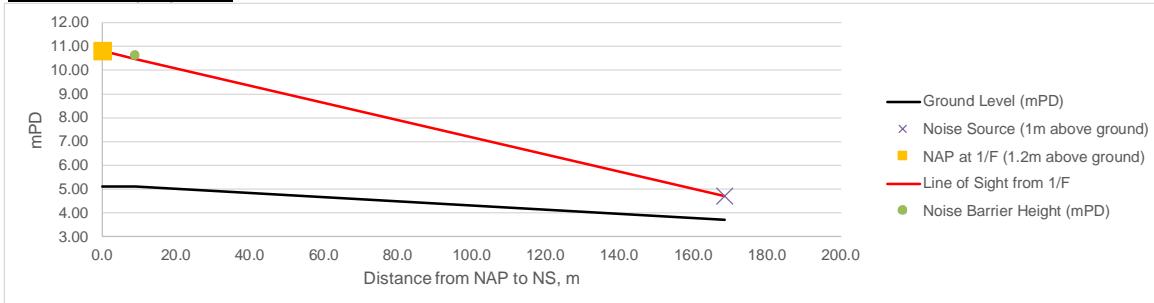
**From B07-14(1/F) to S3-2**



**From B07-15(1/F) to S1**

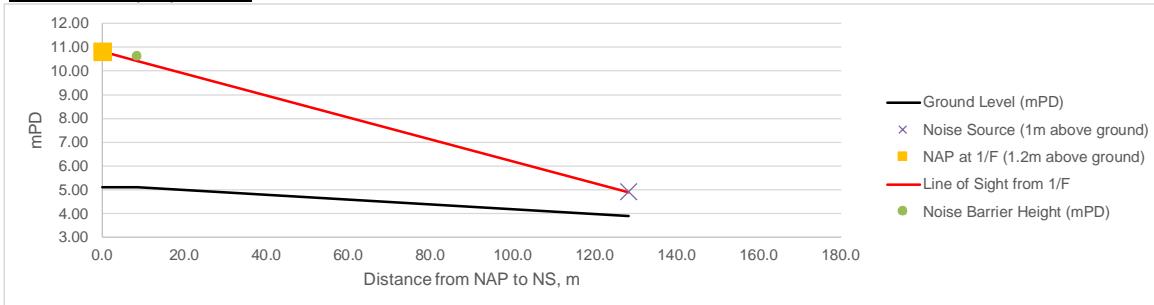


**From B07-15(1/F) to S2**

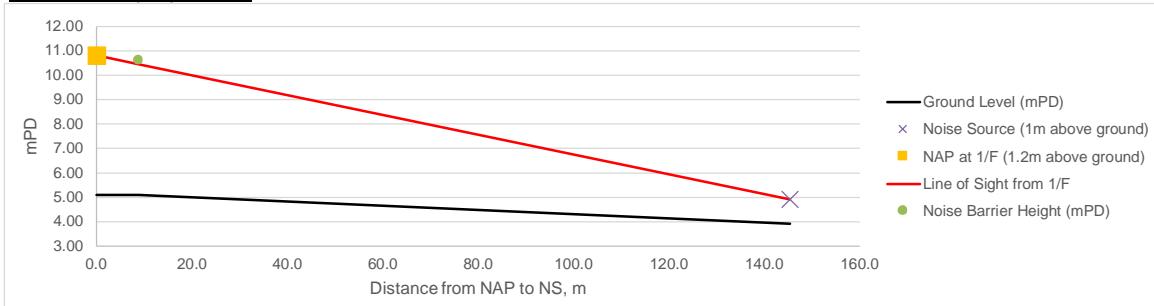


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

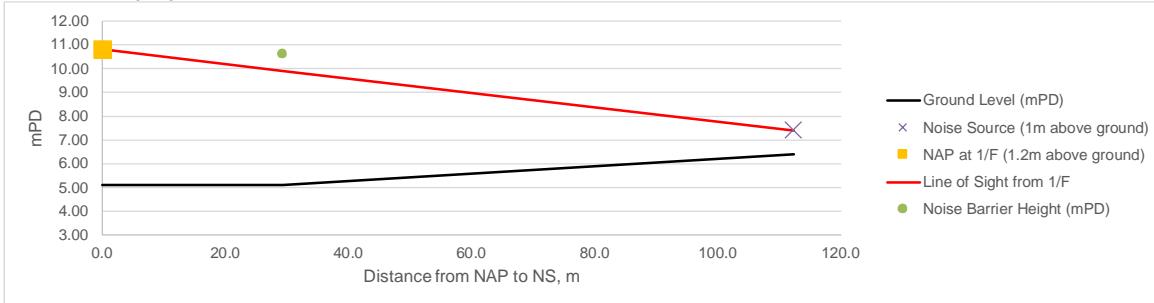
**From B07-15(1/F) to S3-1**



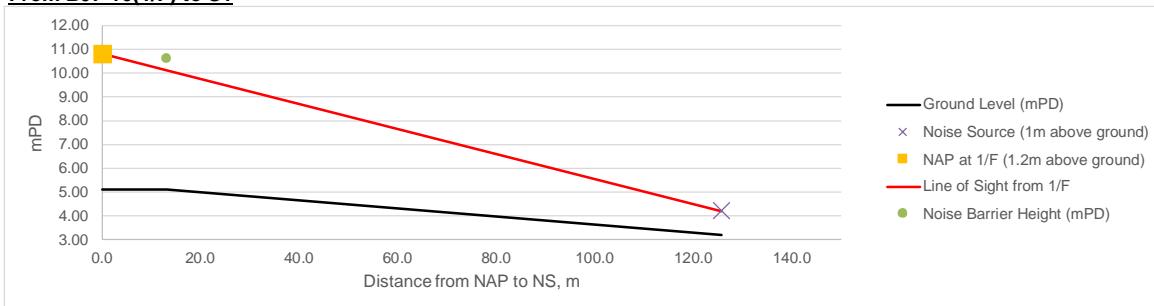
**From B07-15(1/F) to S3-2**



**From B07-15(1/F) to S11a**

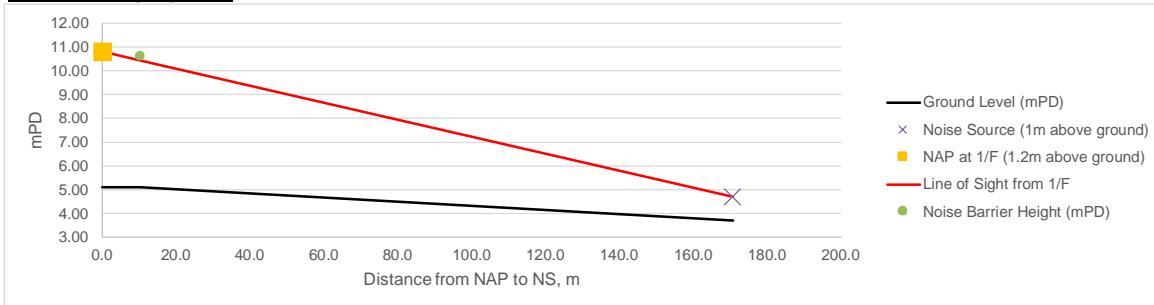


**From B07-16(1/F) to S1**

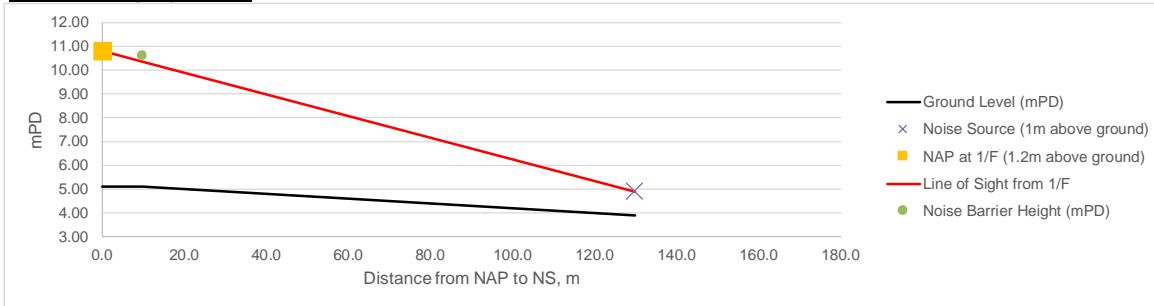


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

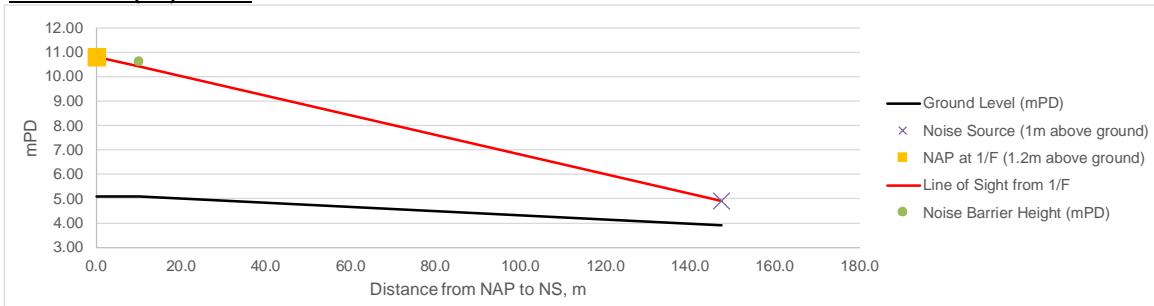
**From B07-16(1/F) to S2**



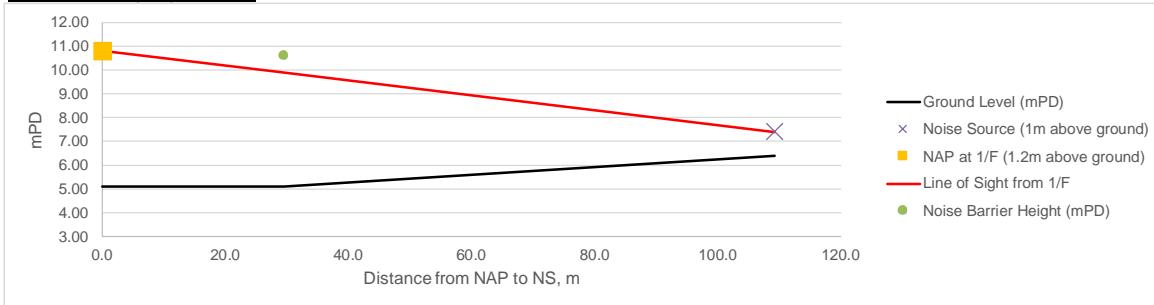
**From B07-16(1/F) to S3-1**



**From B07-16(1/F) to S3-2**

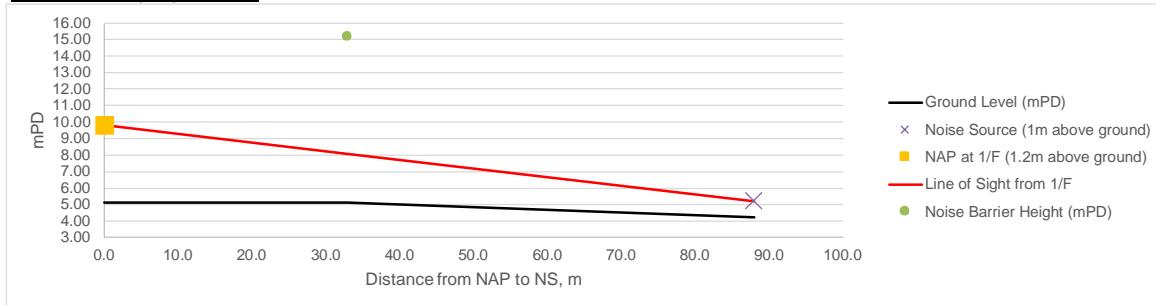


**From B07-16(1/F) to S11a**

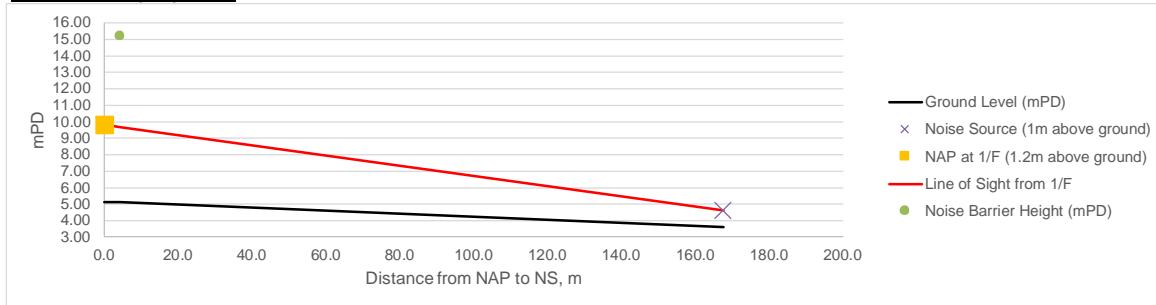


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

**From C01-11(1/F) to S10c**

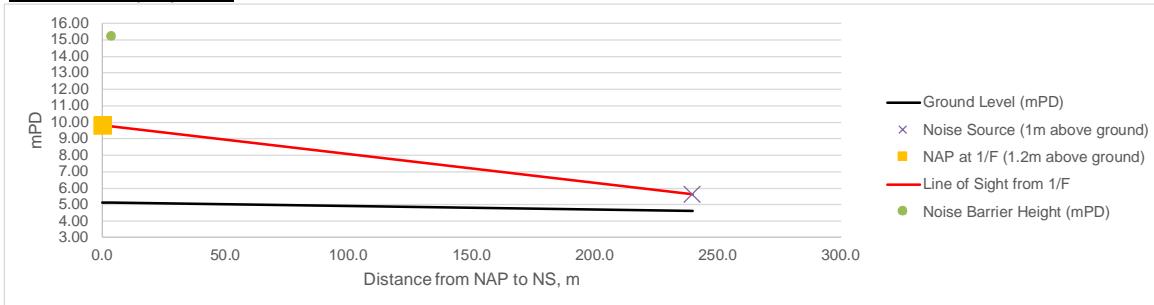


**From C13-11(1/F) to S4**

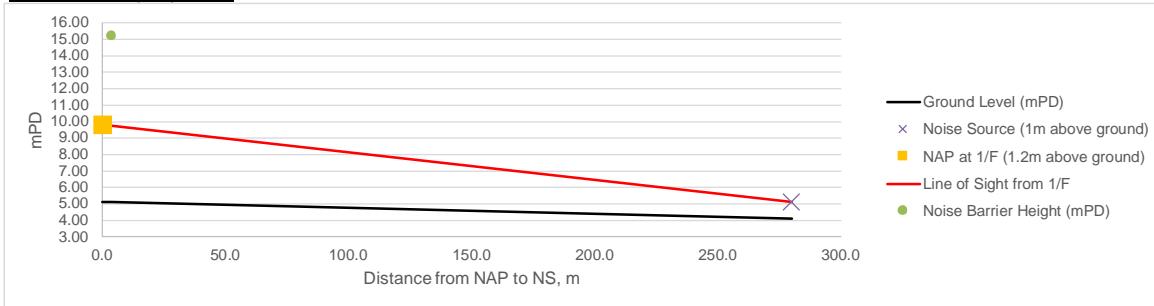


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

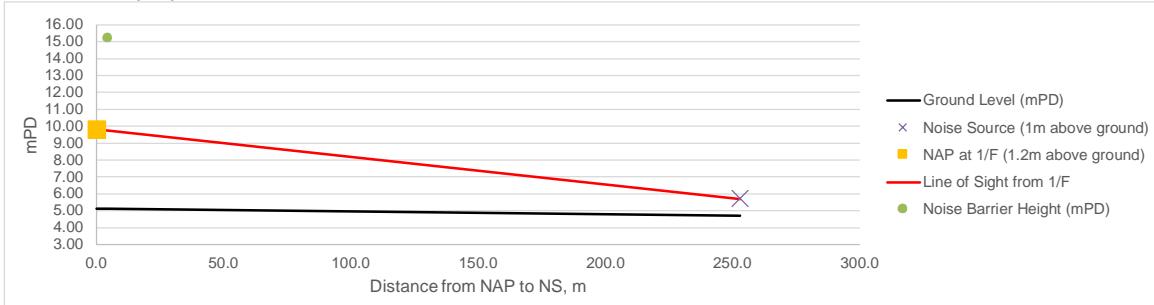
**From C13-11(1/F) to S6**



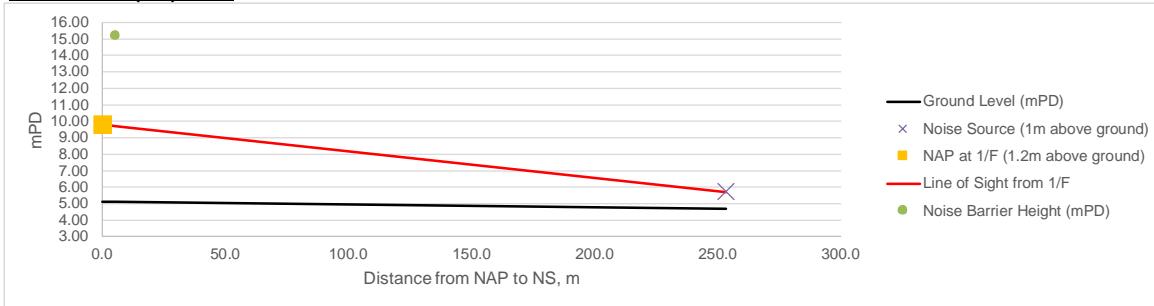
**From C13-11(1/F) to S7**



**From C13-11(1/F) to S8**

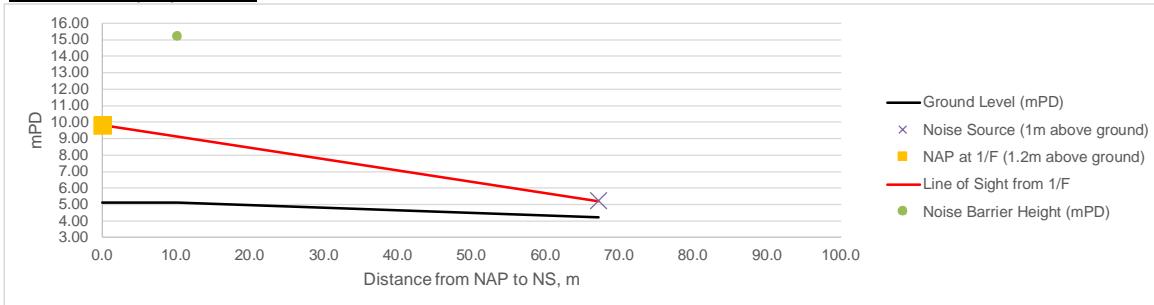


**From C13-11(1/F) to S9**

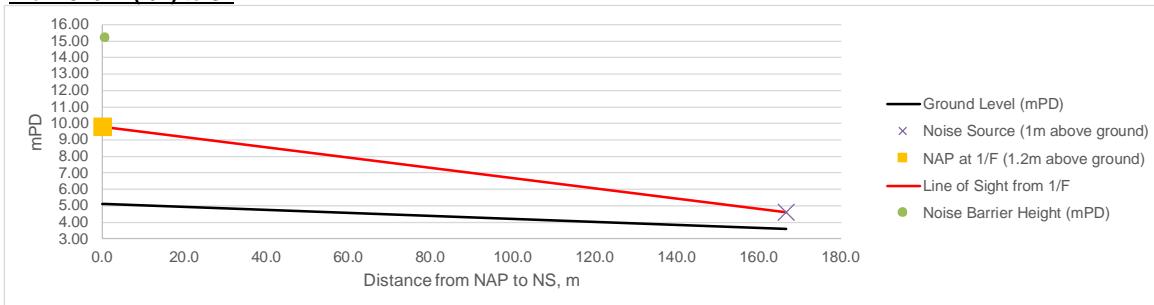


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

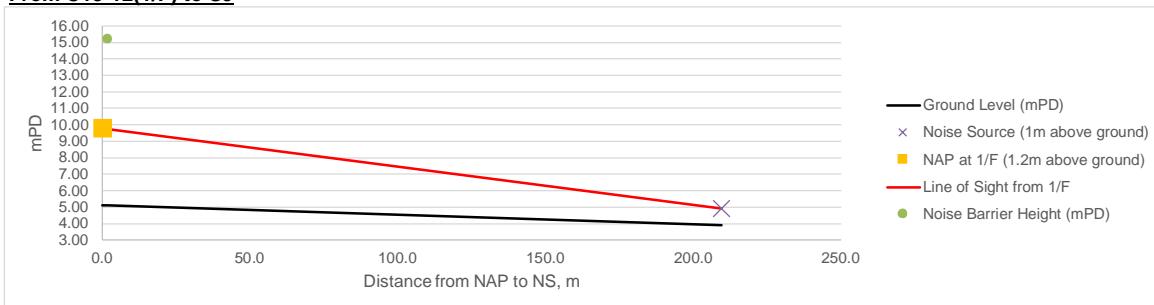
**From C13-11(1/F) to S10c**



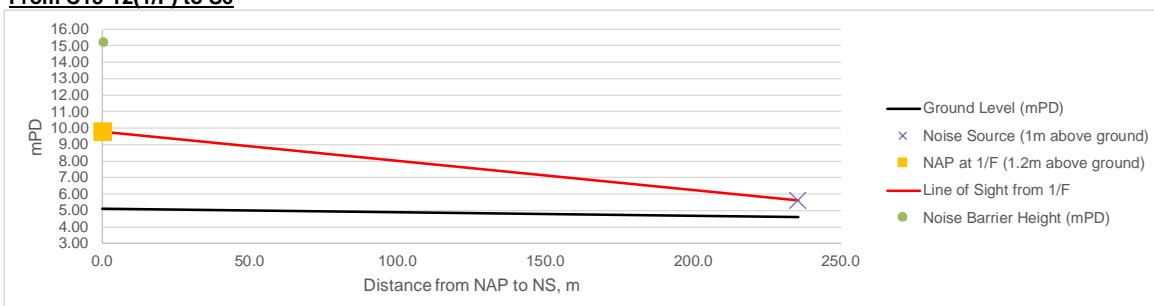
**From C13-12(1/F) to S4**



**From C13-12(1/F) to S5**

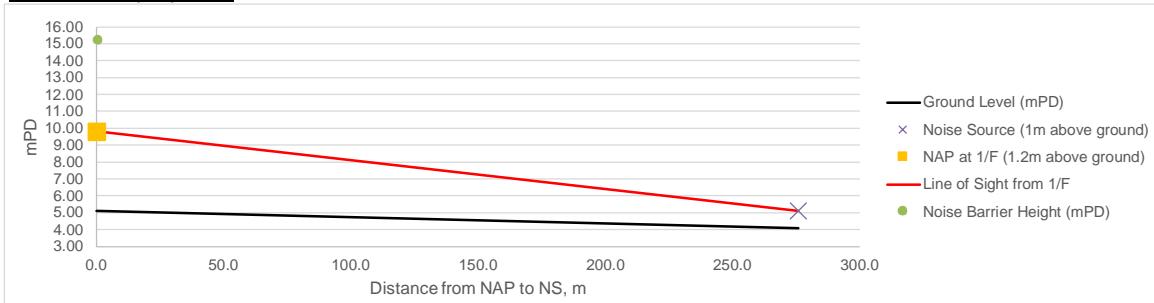


**From C13-12(1/F) to S6**

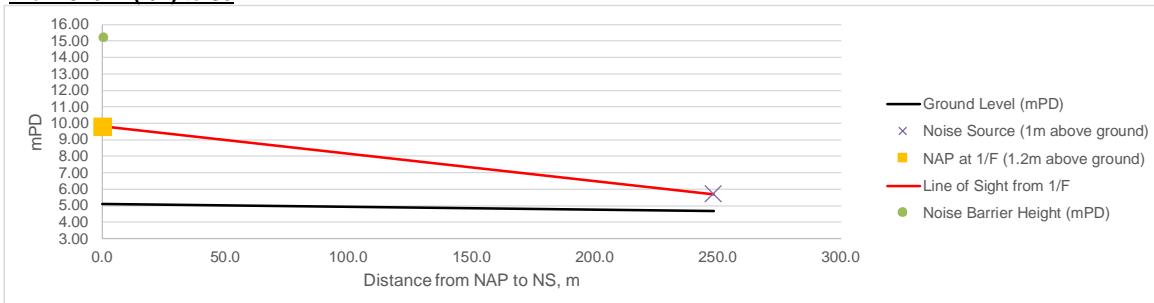


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

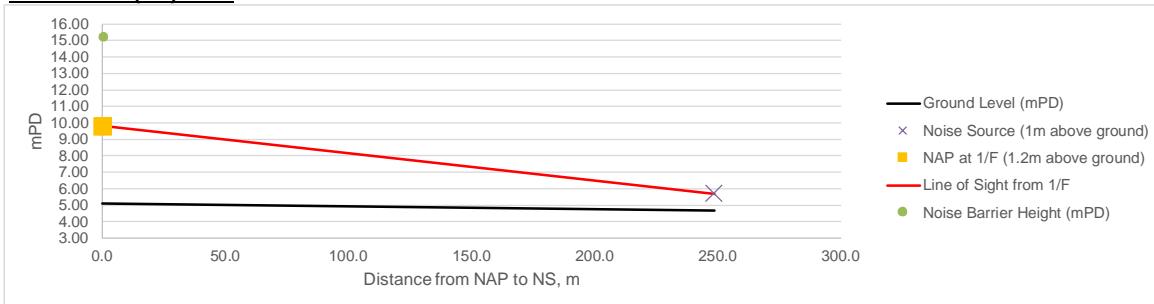
**From C13-12(1/F) to S7**



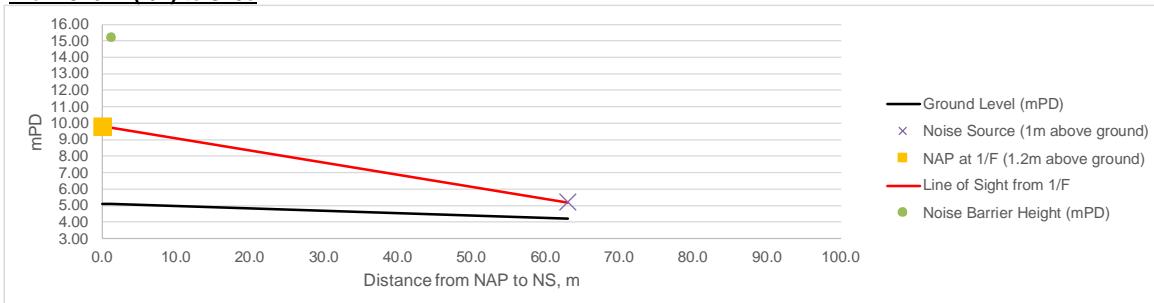
**From C13-12(1/F) to S8**



**From C13-12(1/F) to S9**

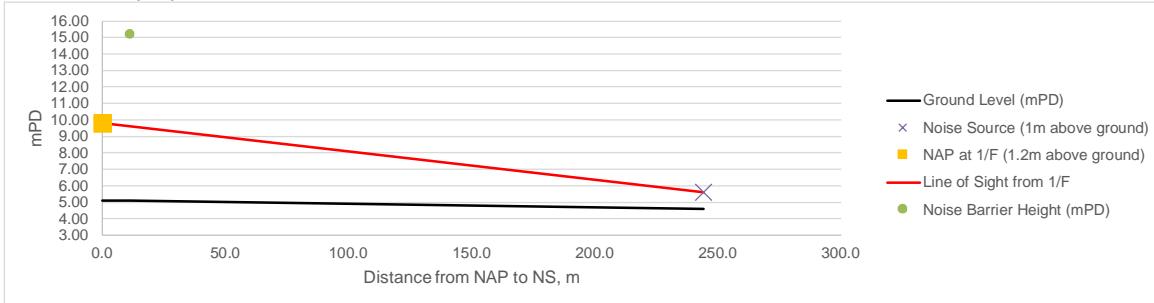


**From C13-12(1/F) to S10c**

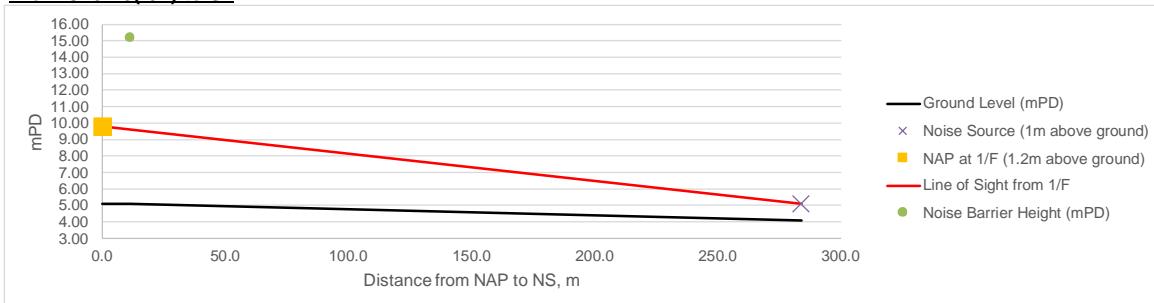


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

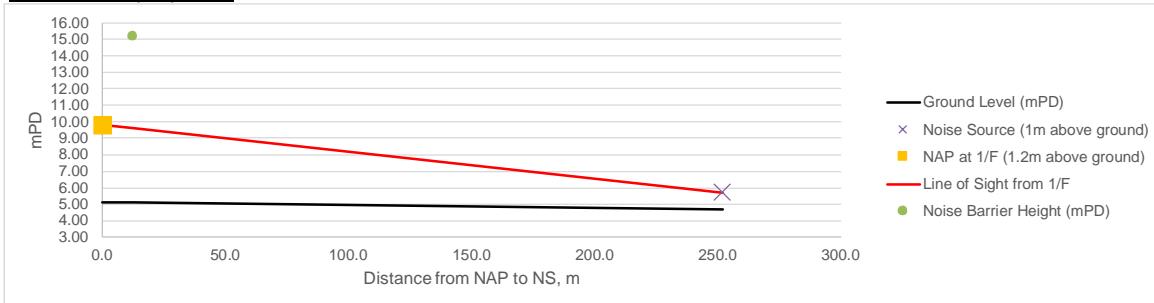
**From C13-13(1/F) to S6**



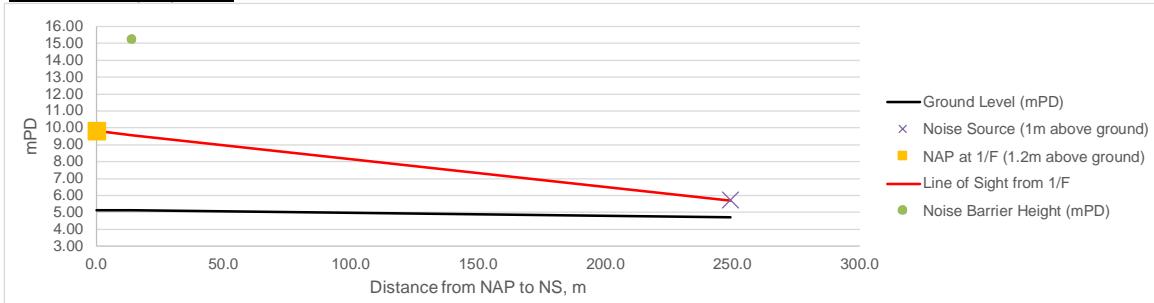
**From C13-13(1/F) to S7**



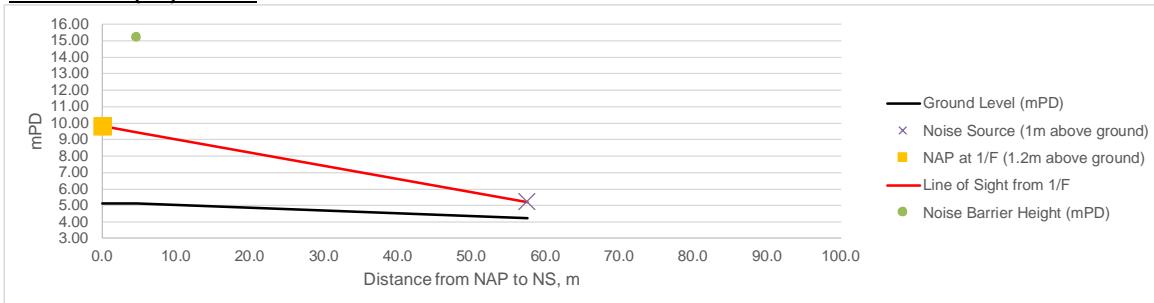
**From C13-13(1/F) to S8**



**From C13-13(1/F) to S9**

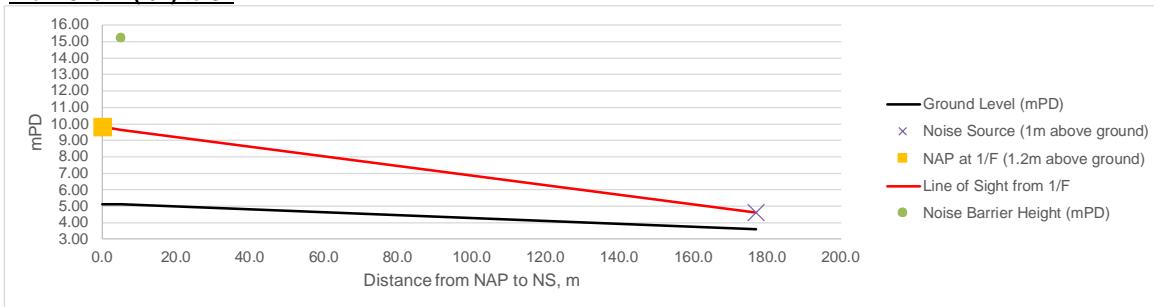


**From C13-13(1/F) to S10c**

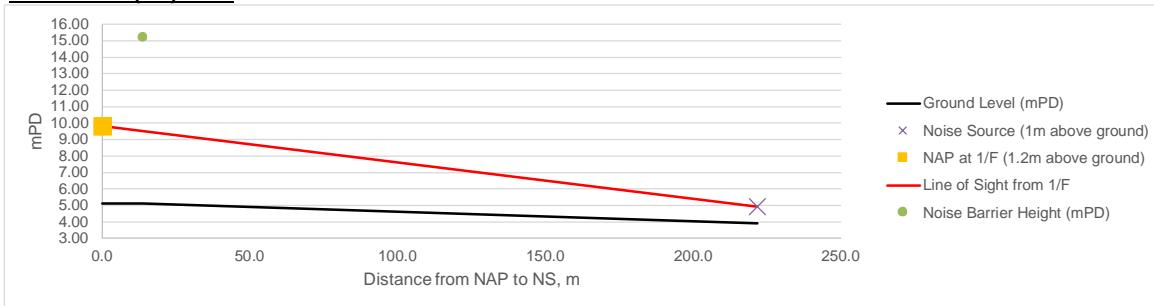


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

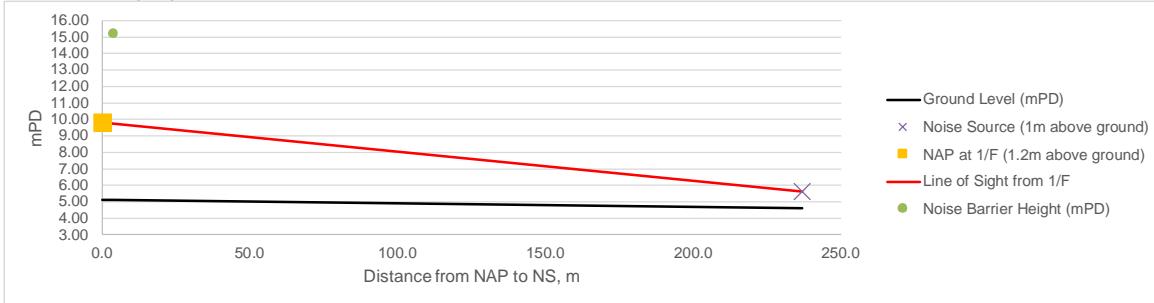
**From C13-14(1/F) to S4**



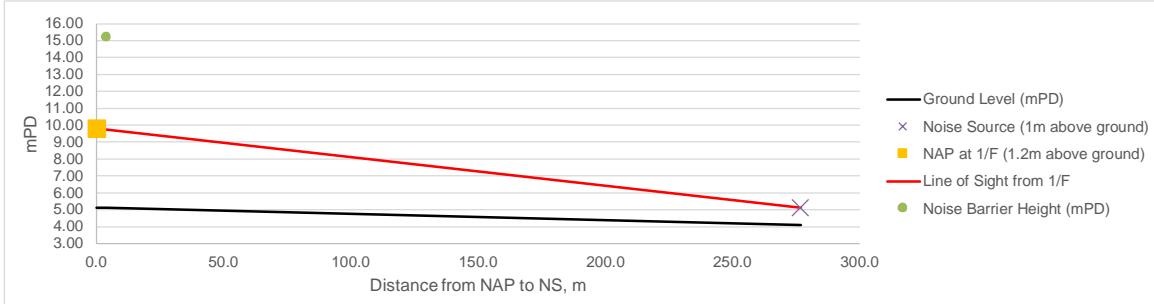
**From C13-14(1/F) to S5**



**From C13-14(1/F) to S6**

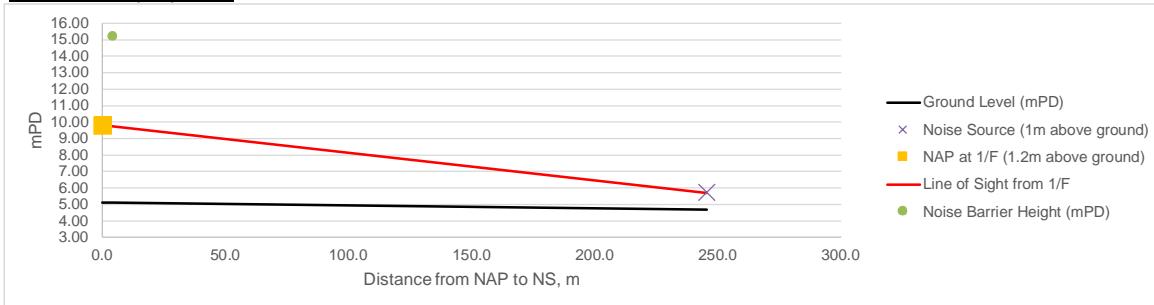


**From C13-14(1/F) to S7**

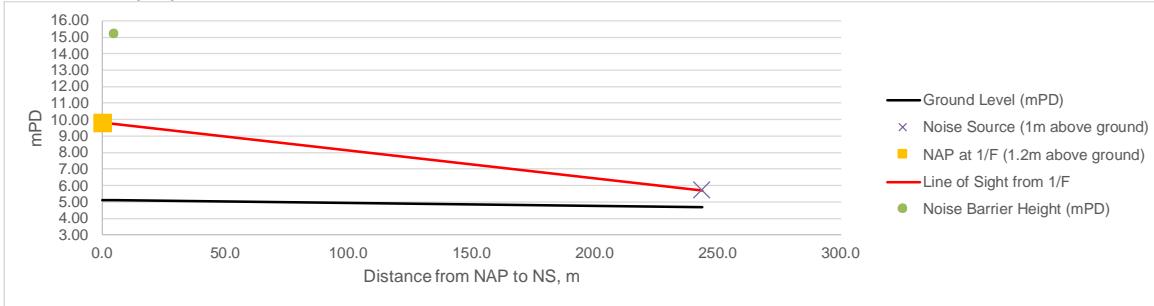


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

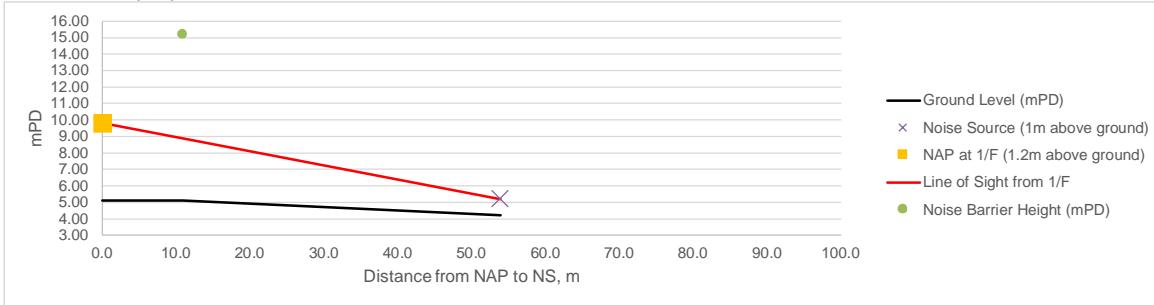
**From C13-14(1/F) to S8**



**From C13-14(1/F) to S9**

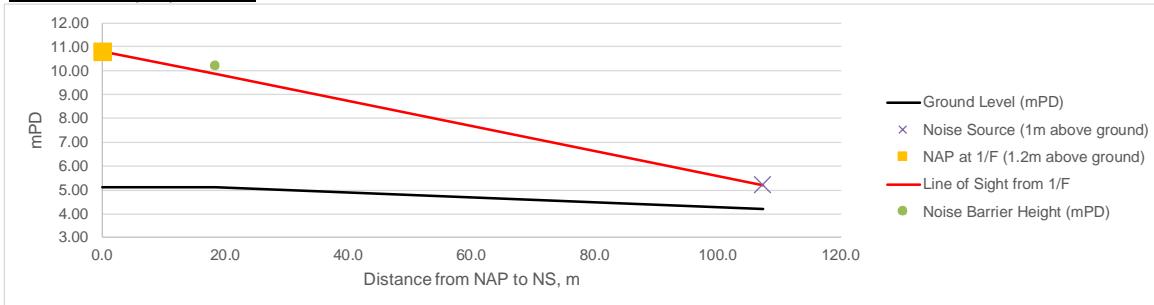


**From C13-14(1/F) to S10c**

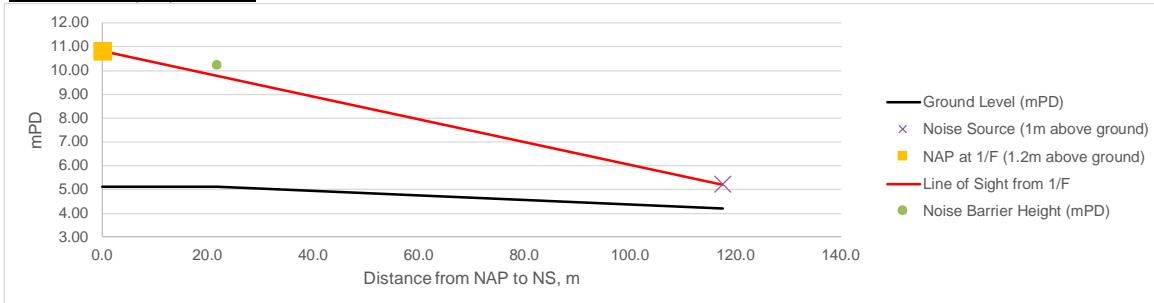


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

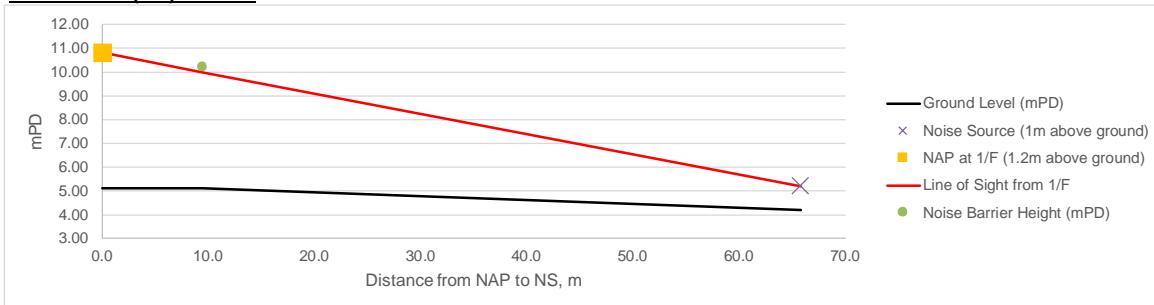
**From E01-12(1/F) to S10a**



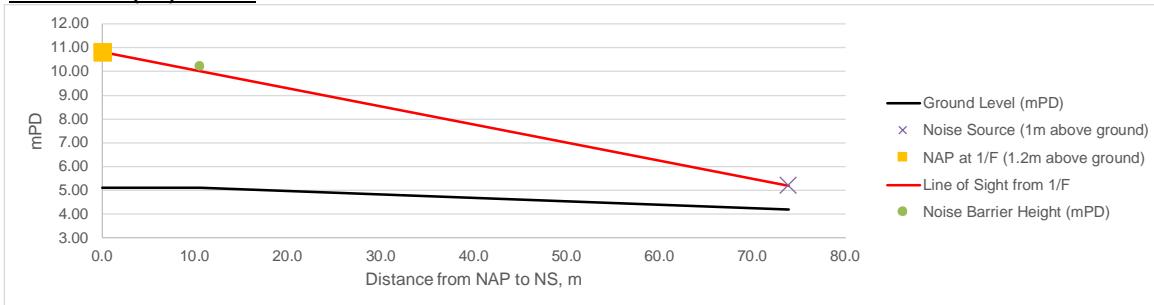
**From E01-13(1/F) to S10a**



**From E13-12(1/F) to S10a**

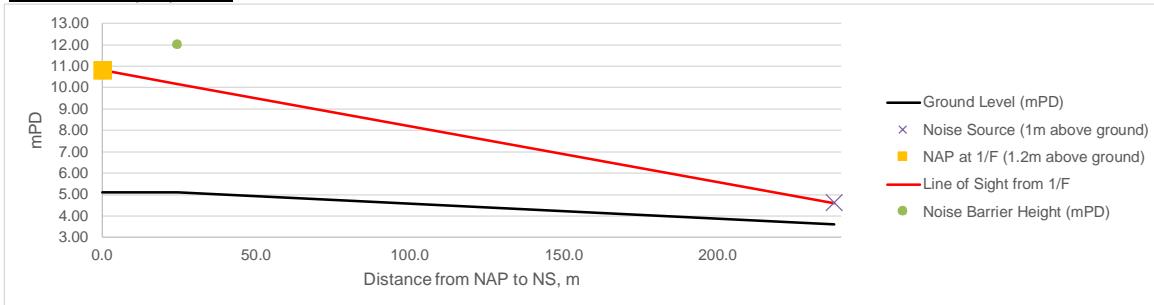


**From E13-13(1/F) to S10a**

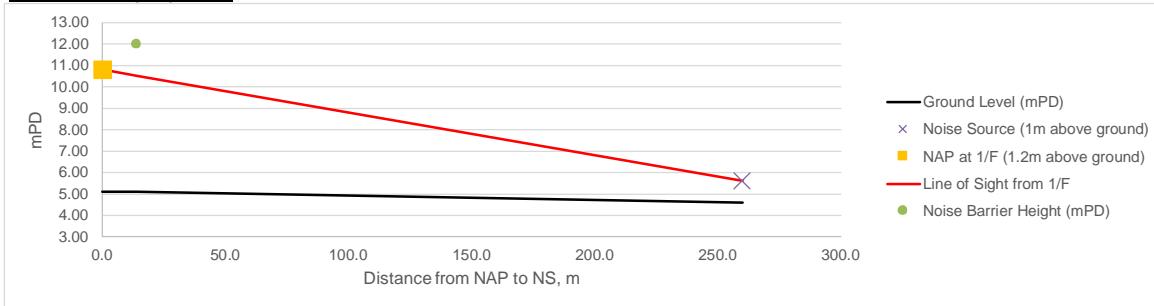


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

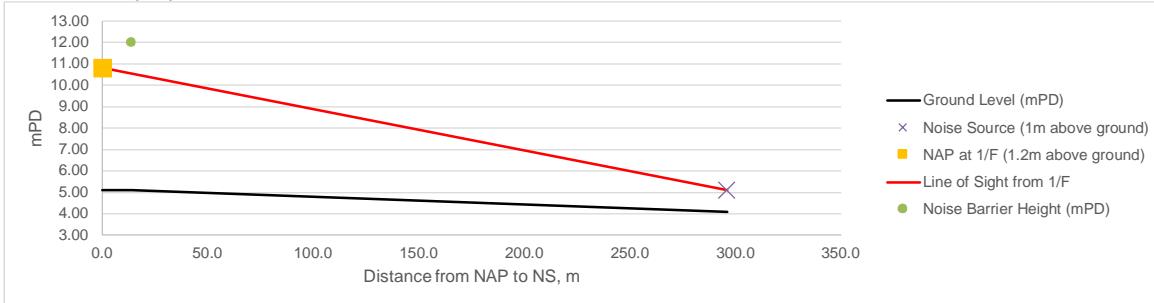
**From E19-12(1/F) to S4**



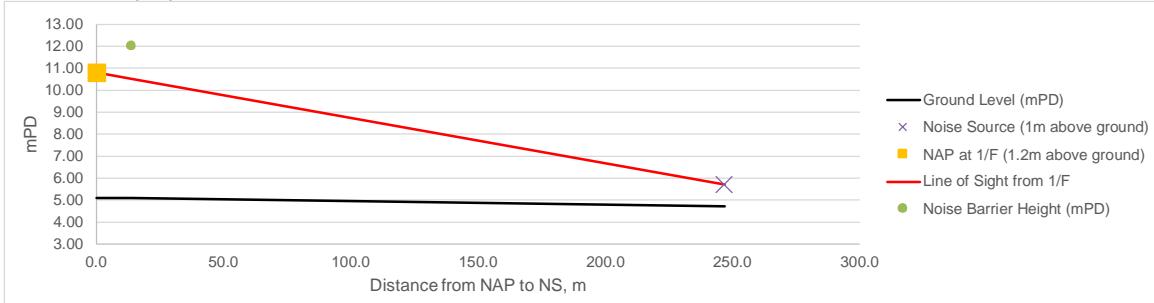
**From E19-12(1/F) to S6**



**From E19-12(1/F) to S7**

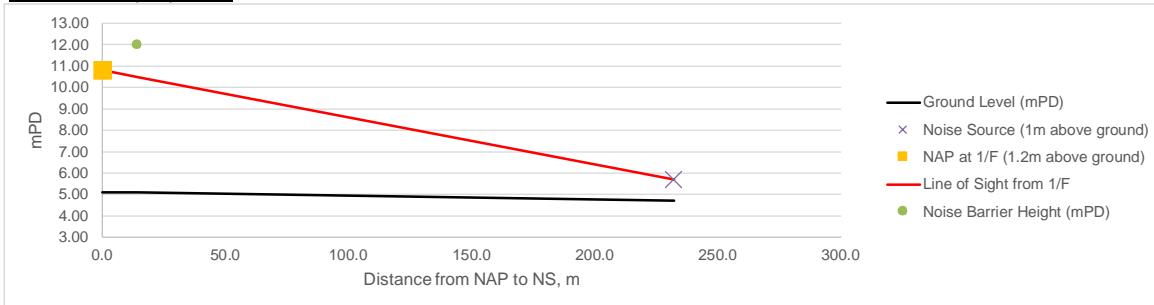


**From E19-12(1/F) to S8**

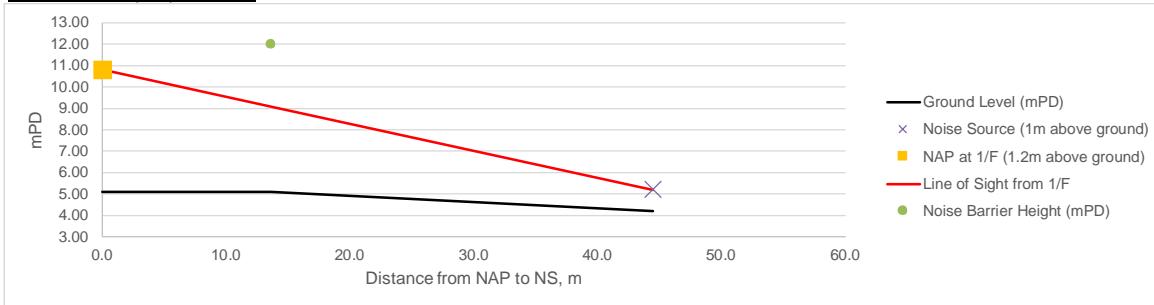


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

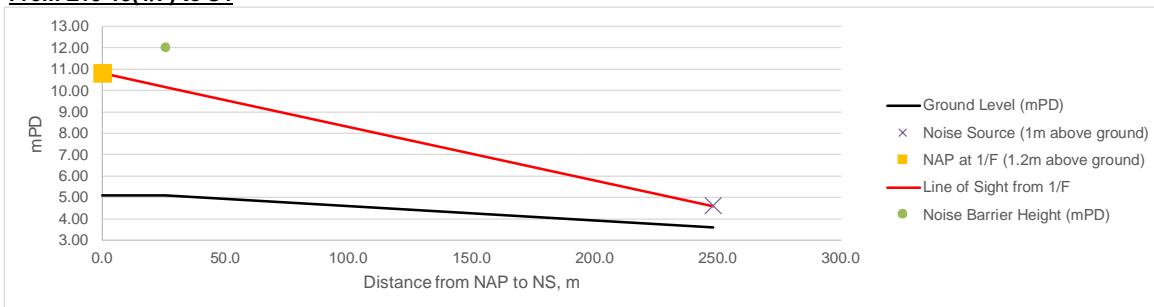
**From E19-12(1/F) to S9**



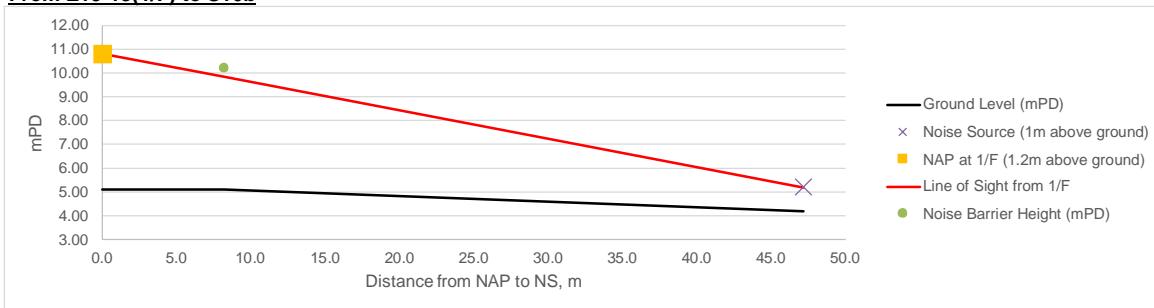
**From E19-12(1/F) to S10b**



**From E19-13(1/F) to S4**

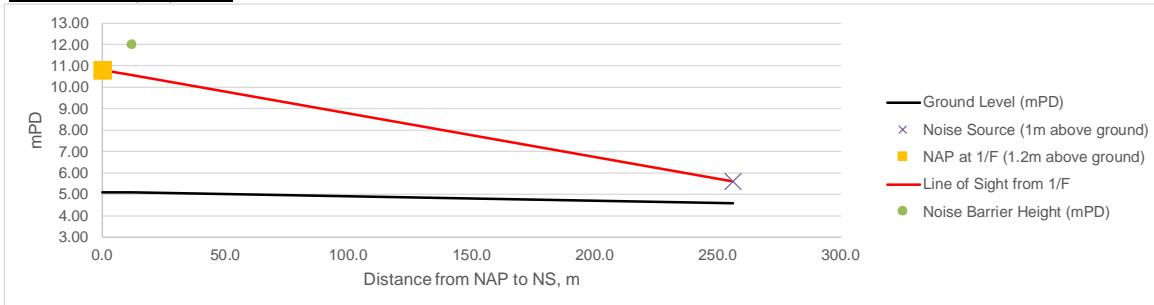


**From E19-13(1/F) to S10b**

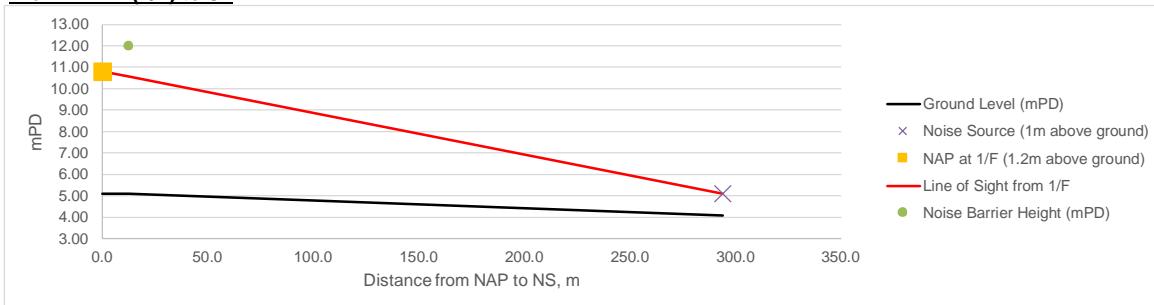


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

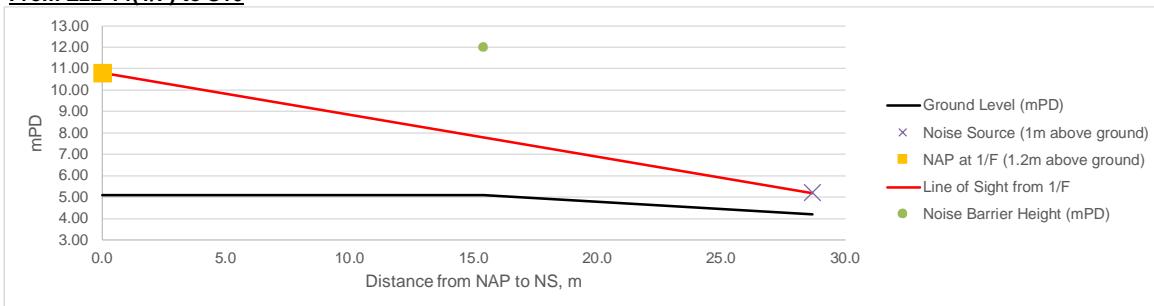
**From E22-14(1/F) to S6**



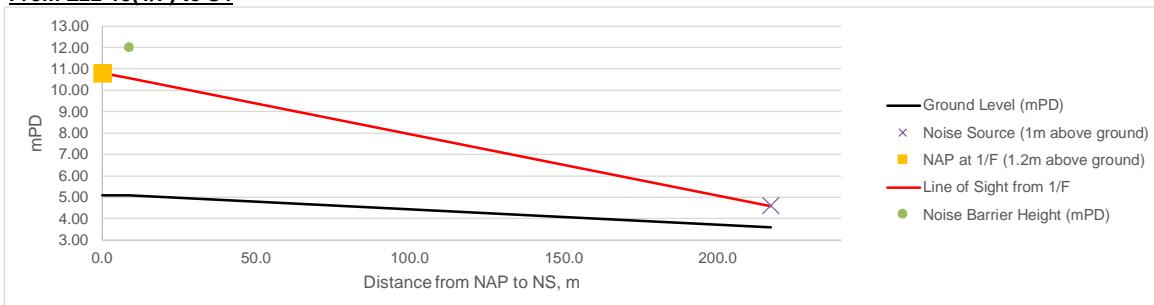
**From E22-14(1/F) to S7**



**From E22-14(1/F) to S10**

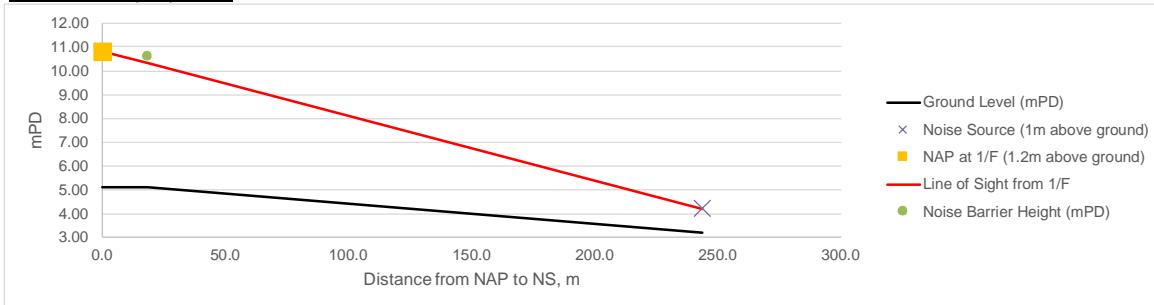


**From E22-15(1/F) to S4**

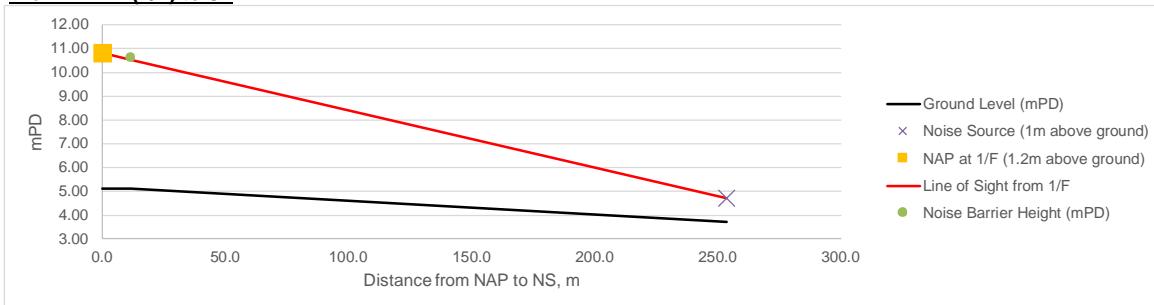


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

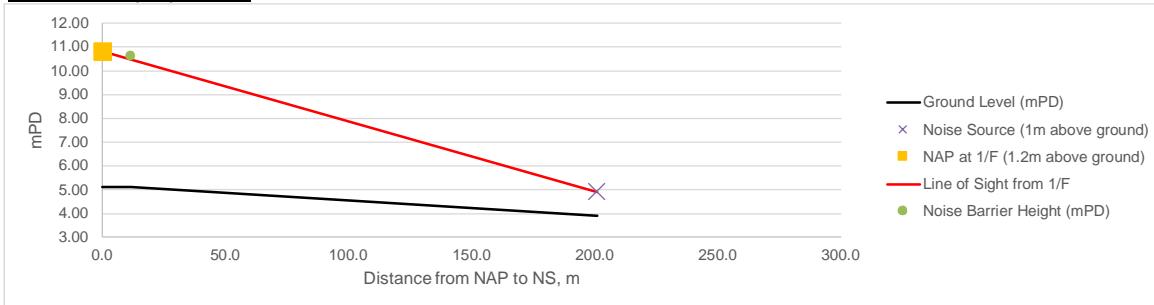
**From E42-14(1/F) to S1**



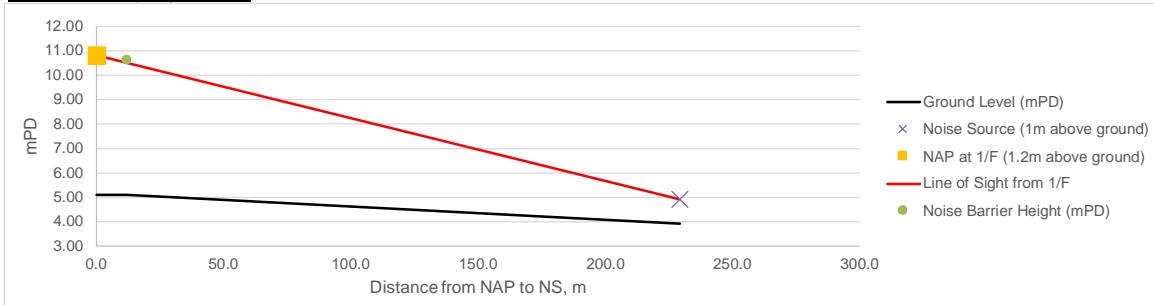
**From E42-14(1/F) to S2**



**From E42-14(1/F) to S3-1**

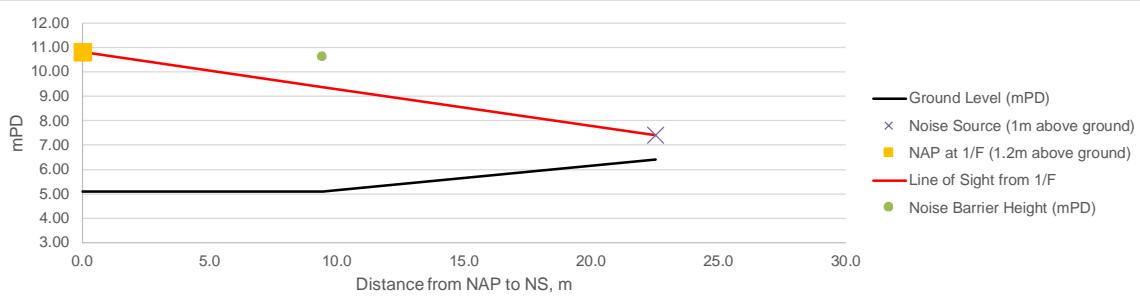


**From E42-14(1/F) to S3-2**

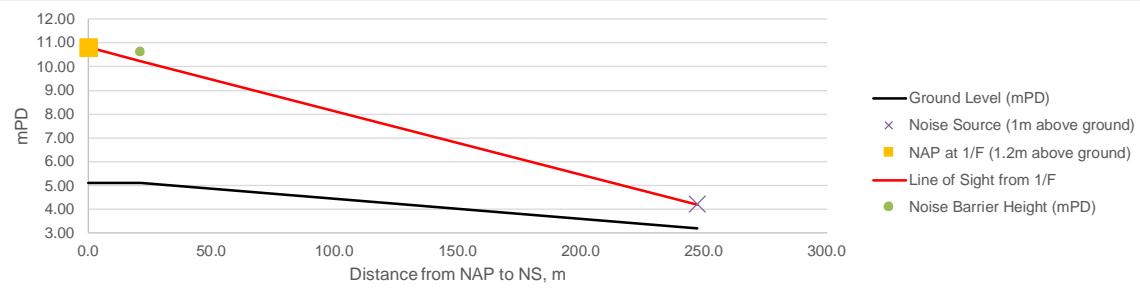


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

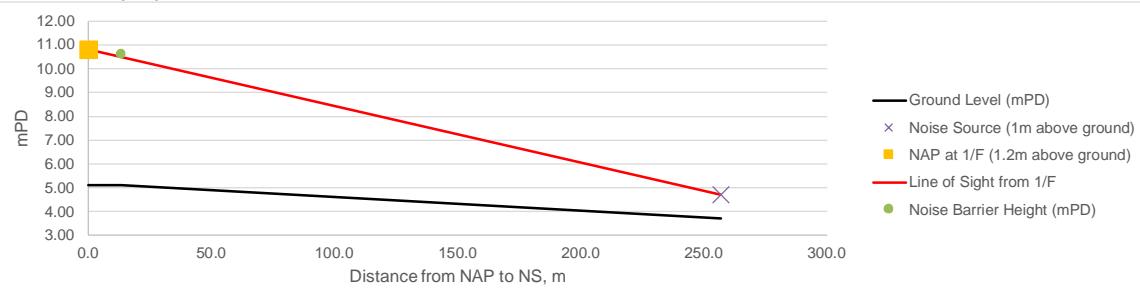
**From E42-14(1/F) to S11b**



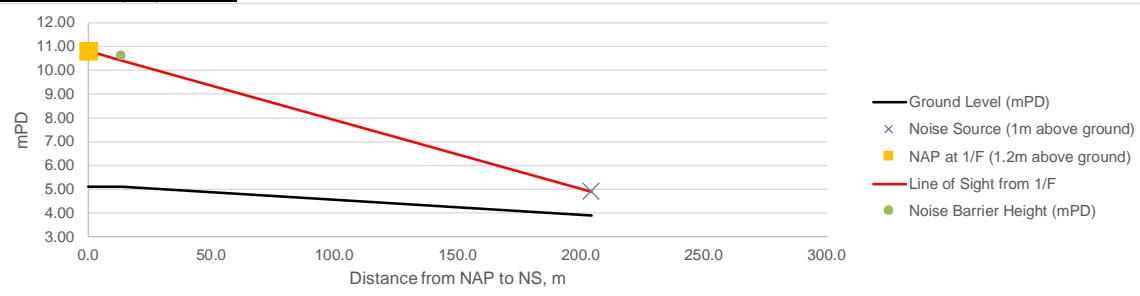
**From E42-15(1/F) to S1**



**From E42-15(1/F) to S2**

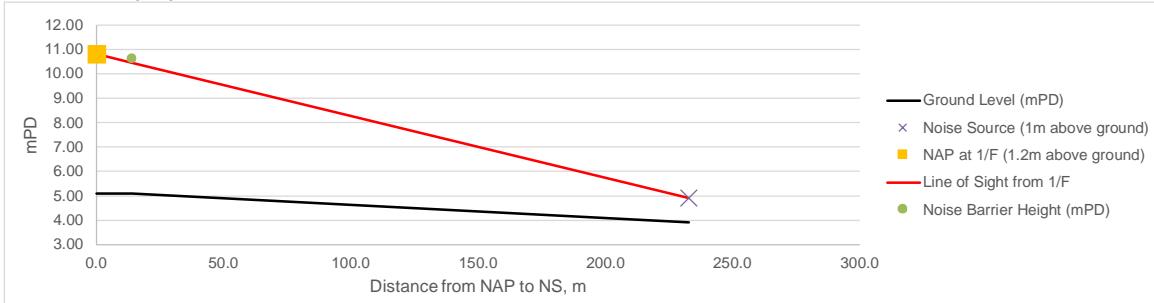


**From E42-15(1/F) to S3-1**

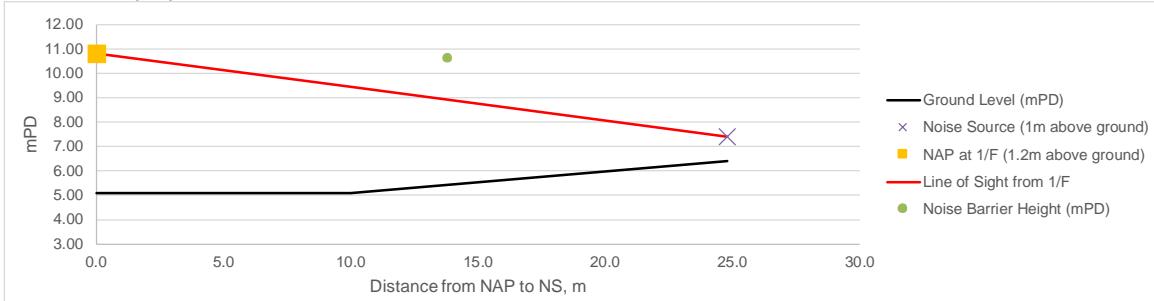


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

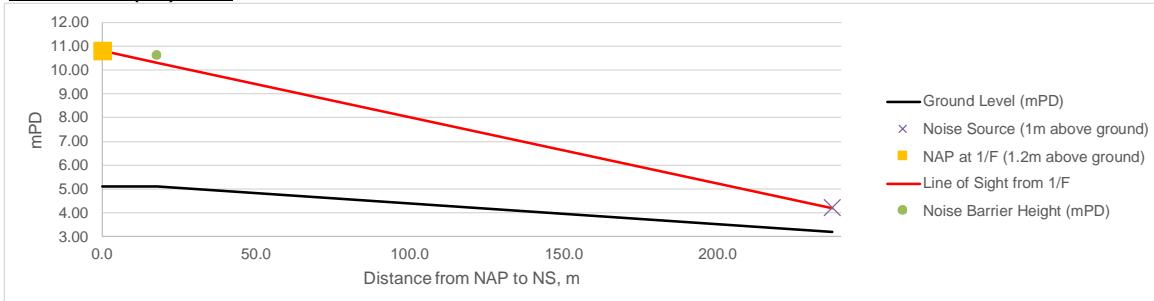
**From E42-15(1/F) to S3-2**



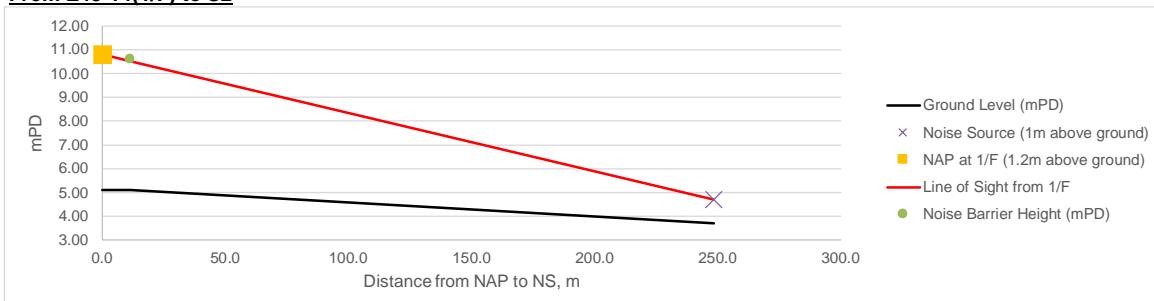
**From E42-15(1/F) to S11b**



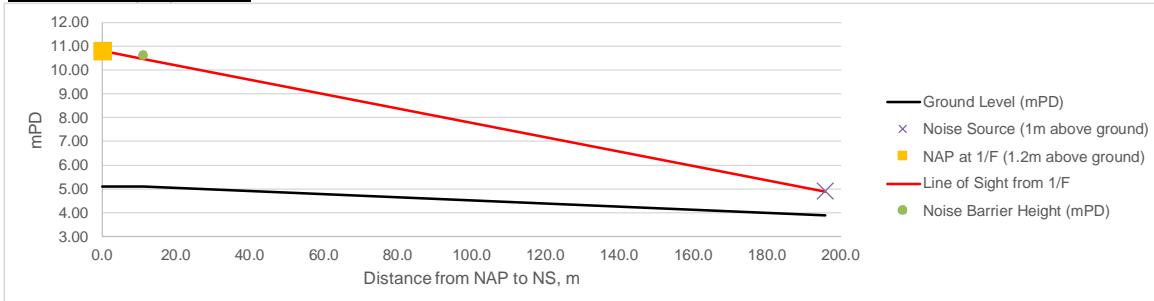
**From E43-14(1/F) to S1**



**From E43-14(1/F) to S2**

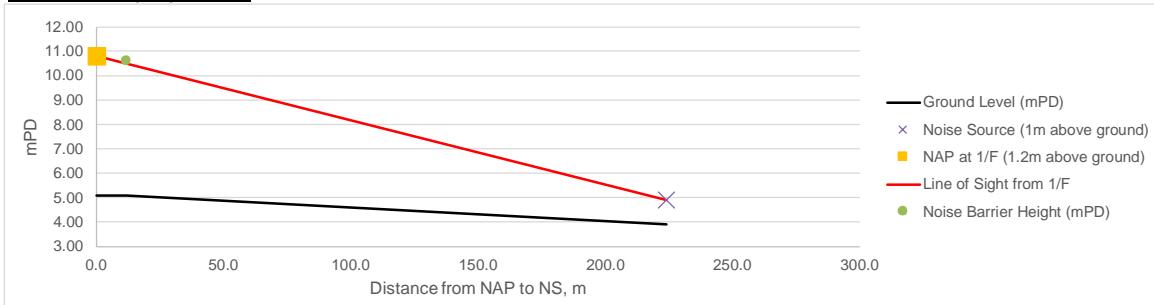


**From E43-14(1/F) to S3-1**

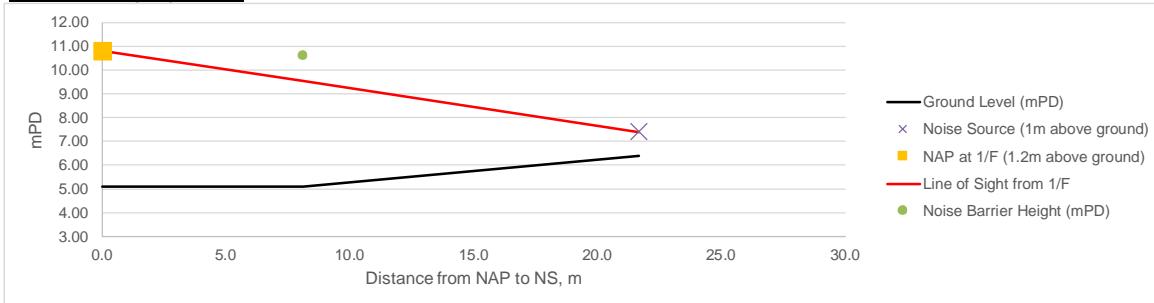


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

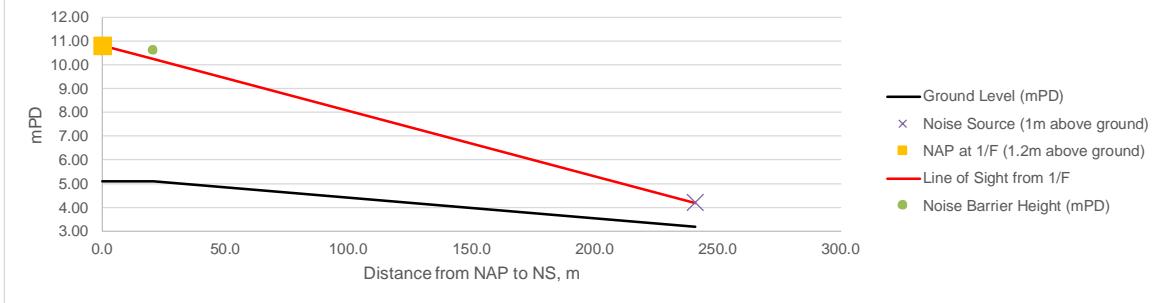
**From E43-14(1/F) to S3-2**



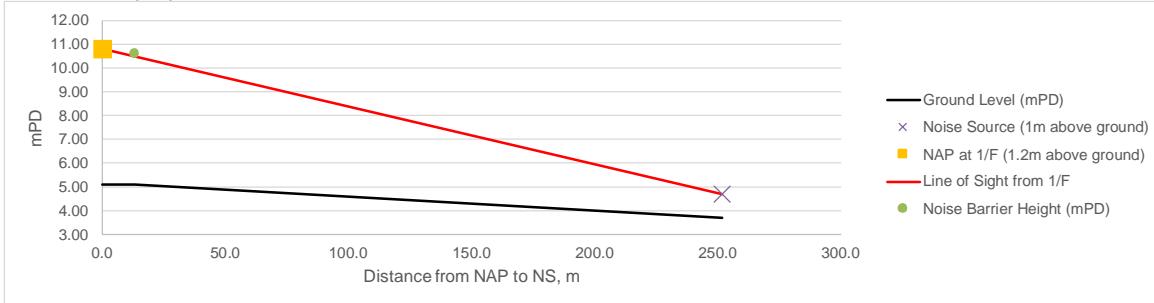
**From E43-14(1/F) to S11**



**From E43-15(1/F) to S1**

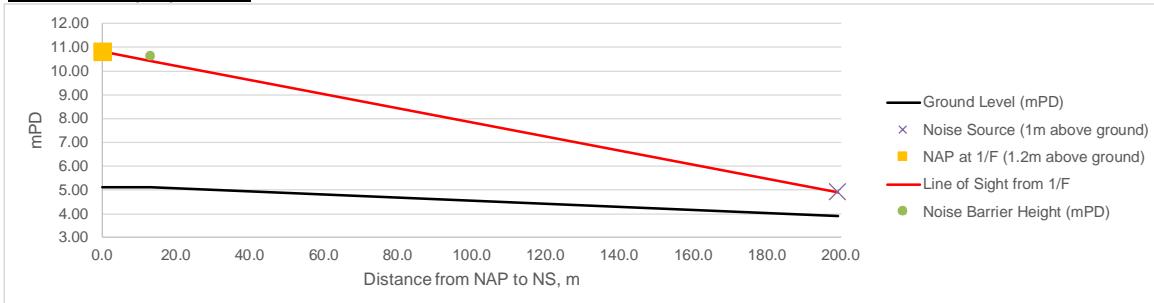


**From E43-15(1/F) to S2**

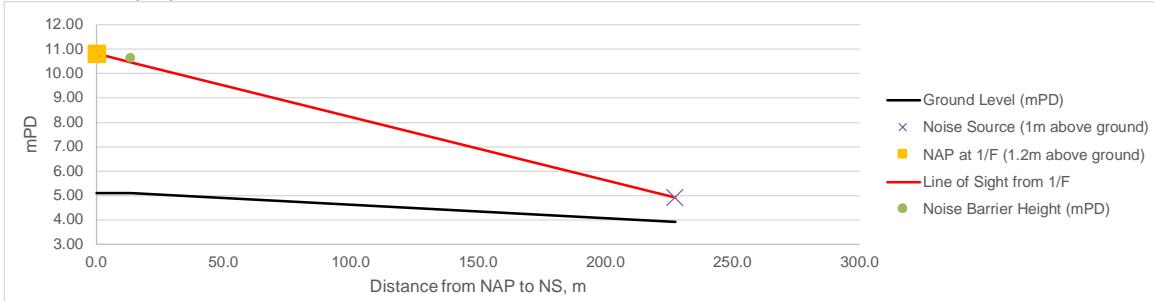


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (1/F)**

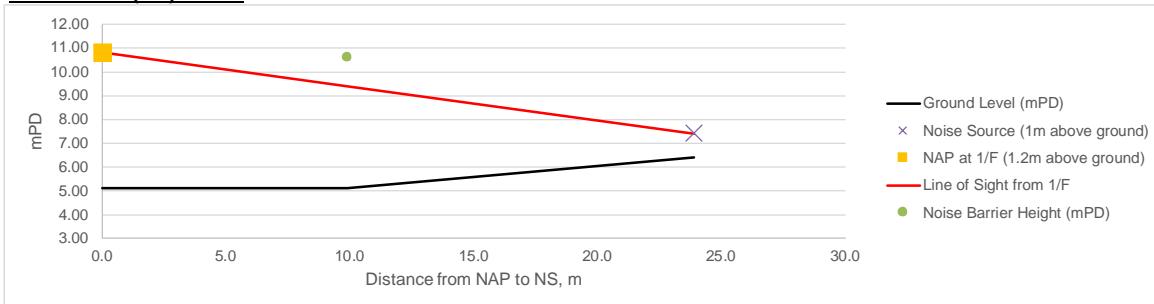
**From E43-15(1/F) to S3-1**



**From E43-15(1/F) to S3-2**

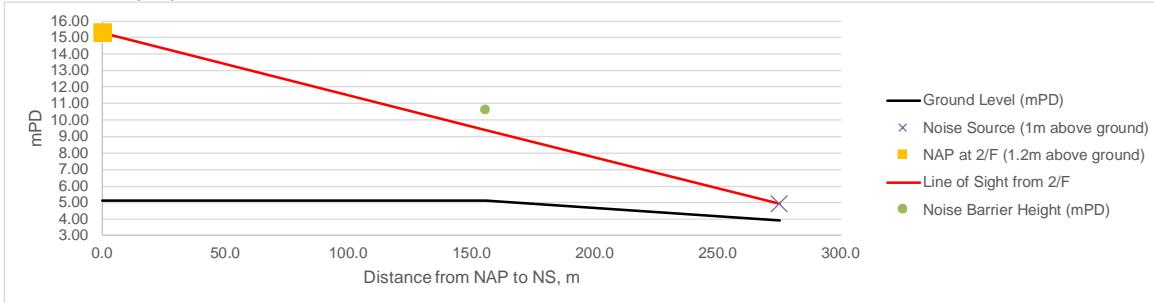


**From E43-15(1/F) to S11**

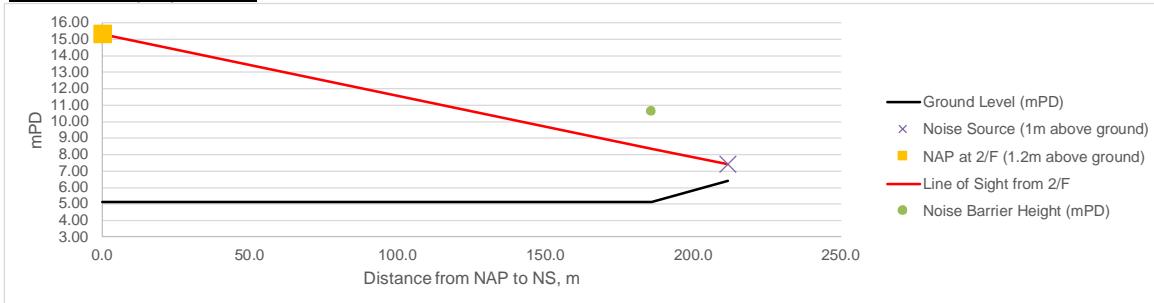


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (2/F)**

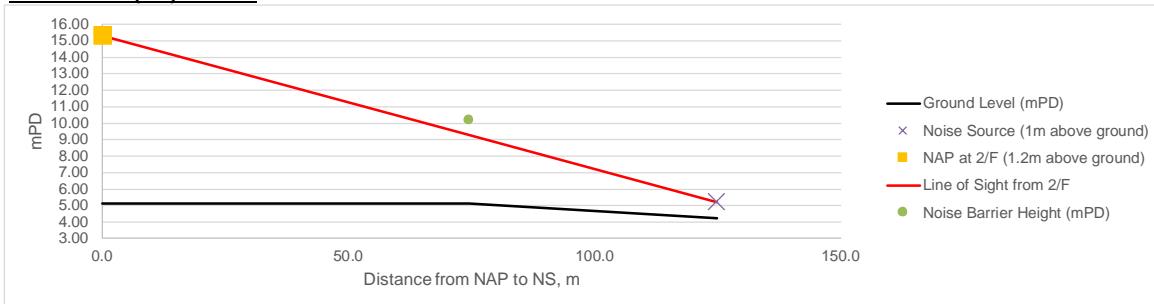
**From A01-21(2/F) to S3-1**



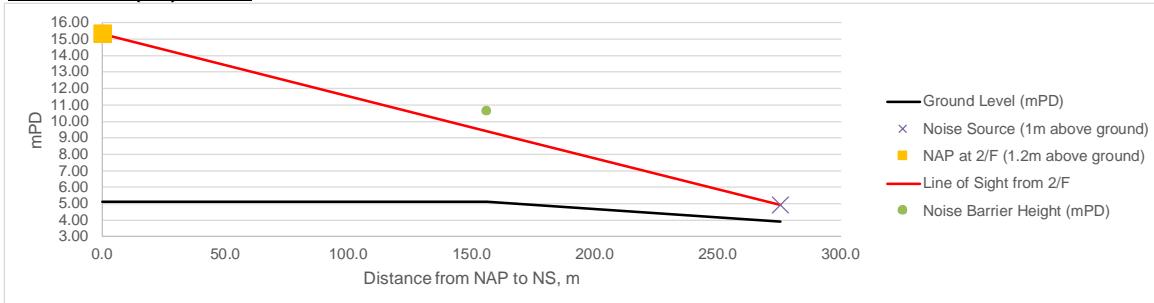
**From A01-21(2/F) to S11a**



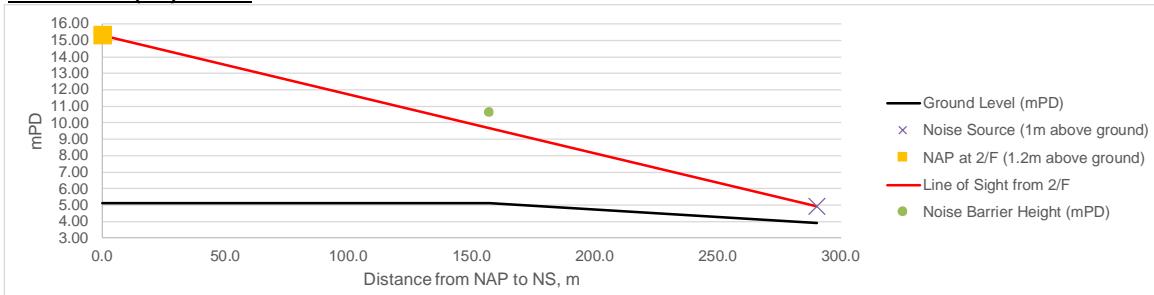
**From A01-22(2/F) to S10a**



**From A02-21(2/F) to S3-1**

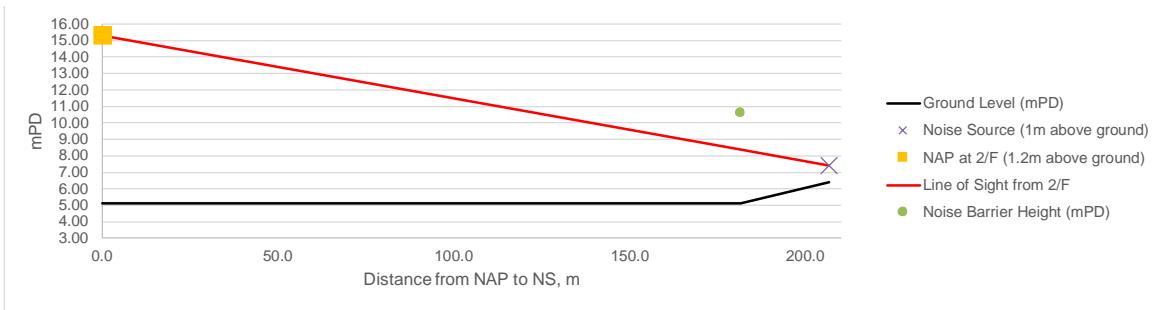


**From A02-21(2/F) to S3-2**



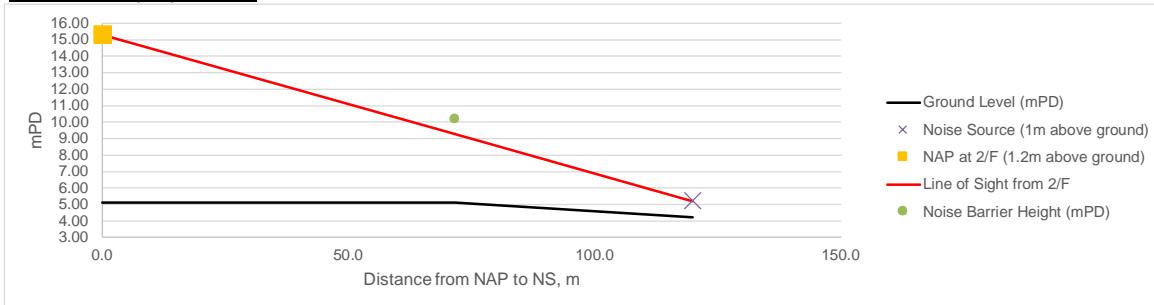
**From A02-21(2/F) to S11a**

**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (2/F)**

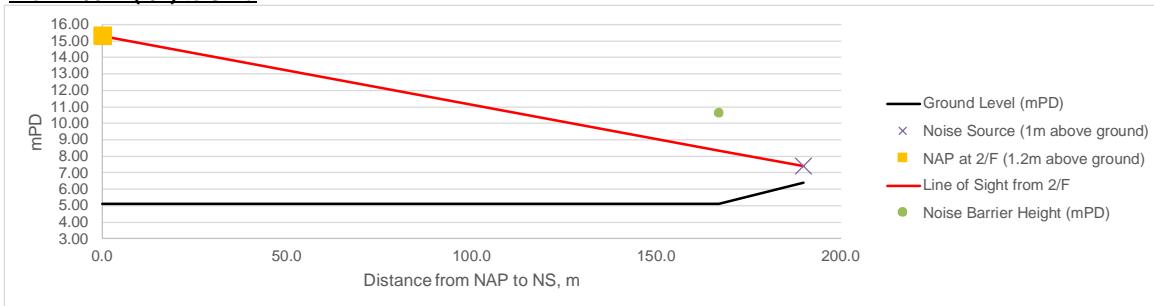


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (2/F)**

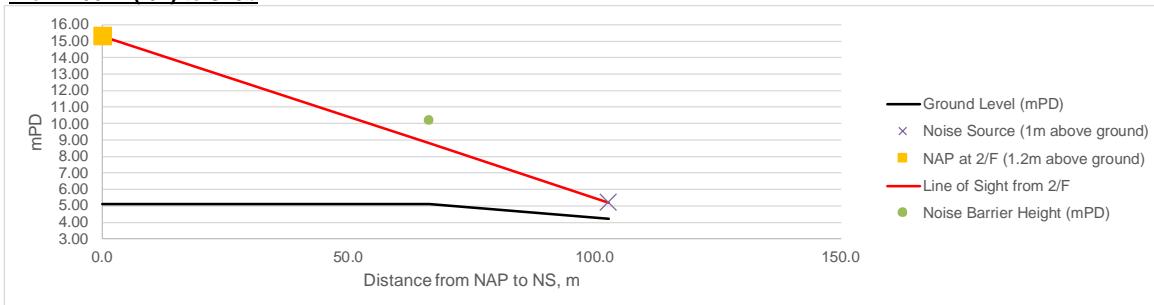
**From A02-22(2/F) to S10a**



**From A06-21(2/F) to S11a**

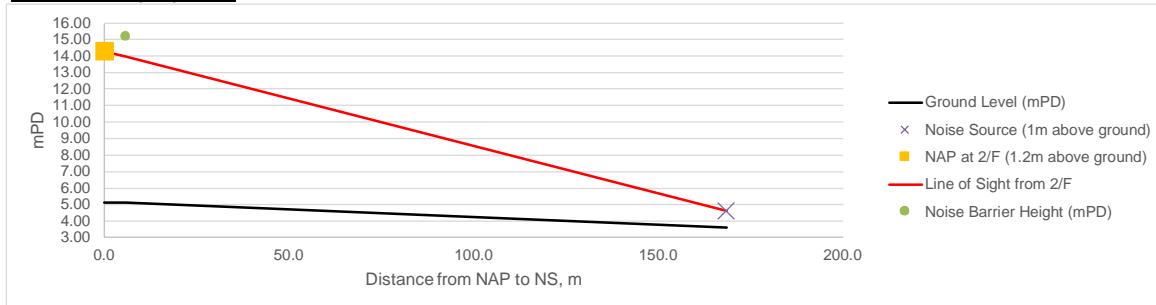


**From A06-22(2/F) to S10b**

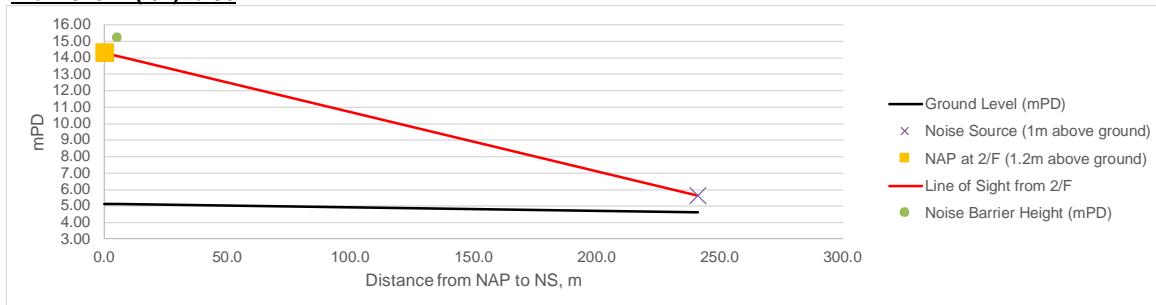


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (2/F)**

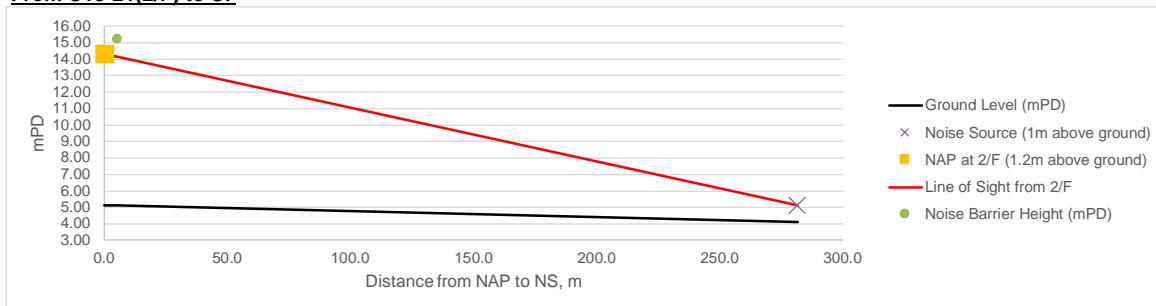
**From C13-21(2/F) to S4**



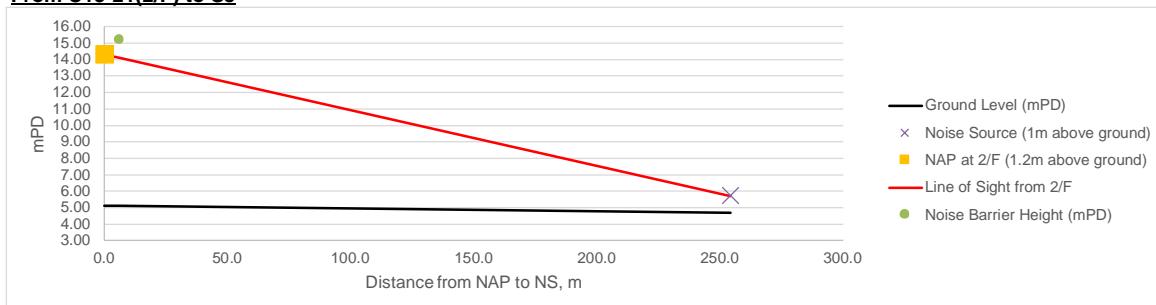
**From C13-21(2/F) to S6**



**From C13-21(2/F) to S7**

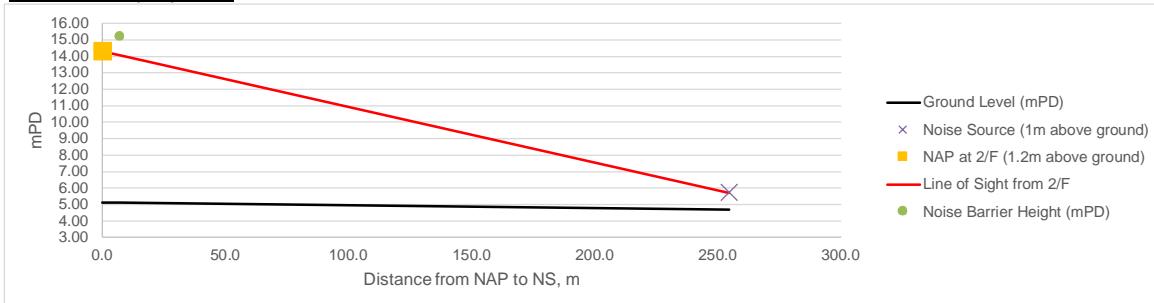


**From C13-21(2/F) to S8**

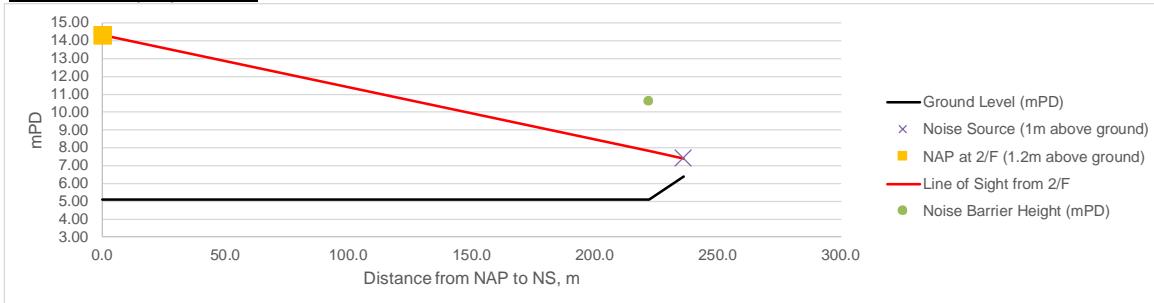


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (2/F)**

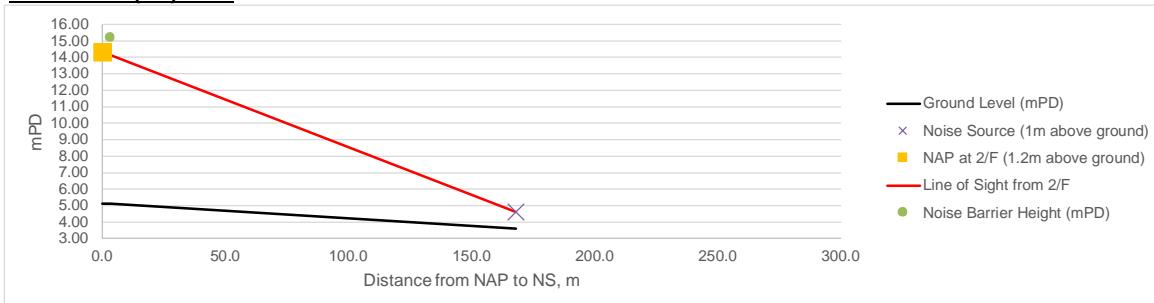
**From C13-21(2/F) to S9**



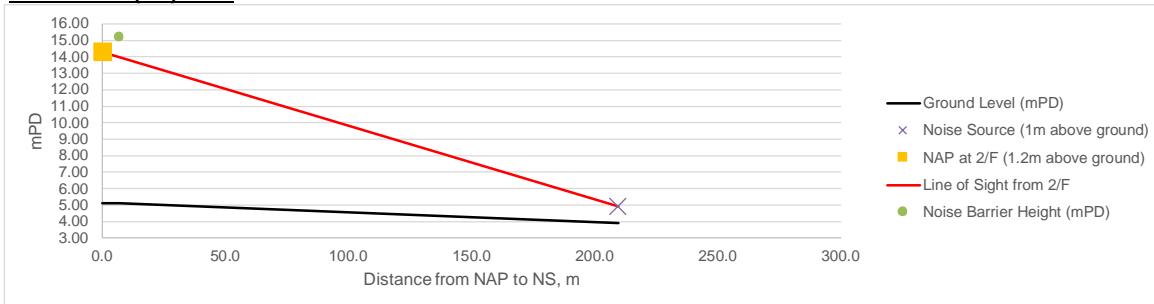
**From C13-21(2/F) to S11b**



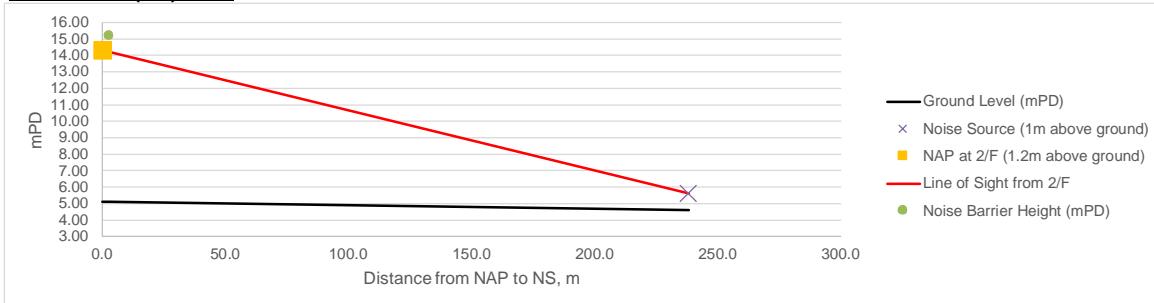
**From C13-22(2/F) to S4**



**From C13-22(2/F) to S5**

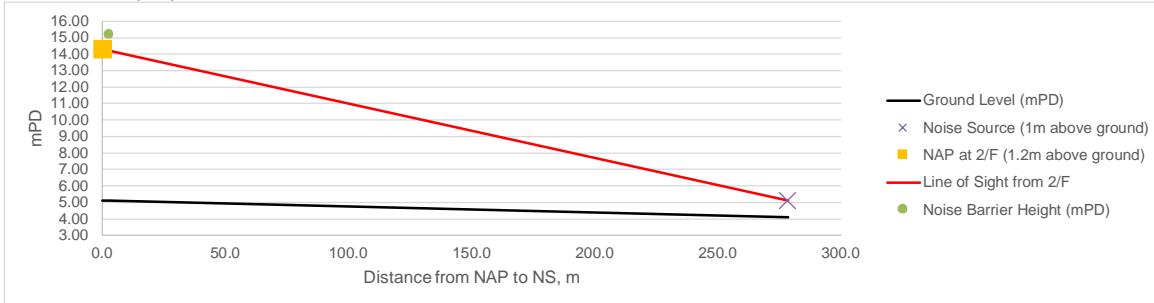


**From C13-22(2/F) to S6**

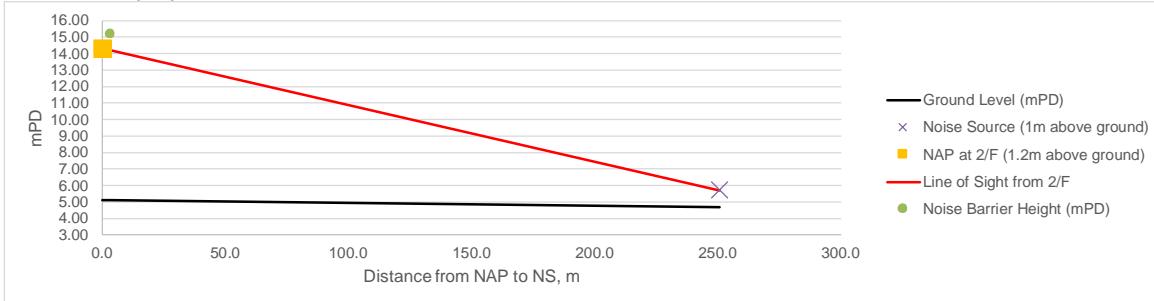


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (2/F)**

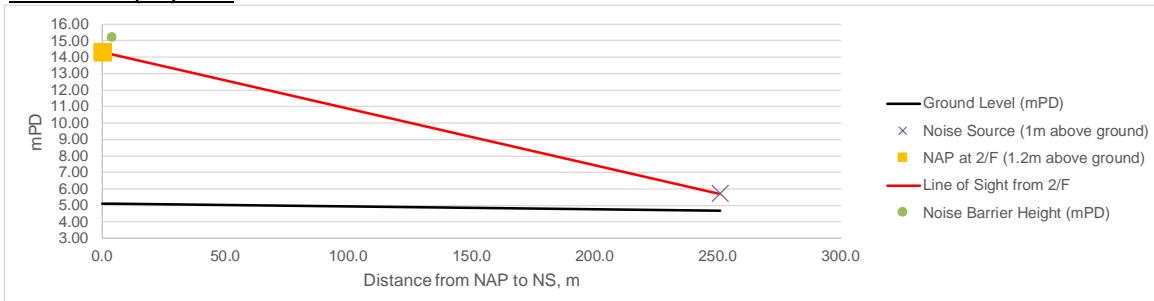
**From C13-22(2/F) to S7**



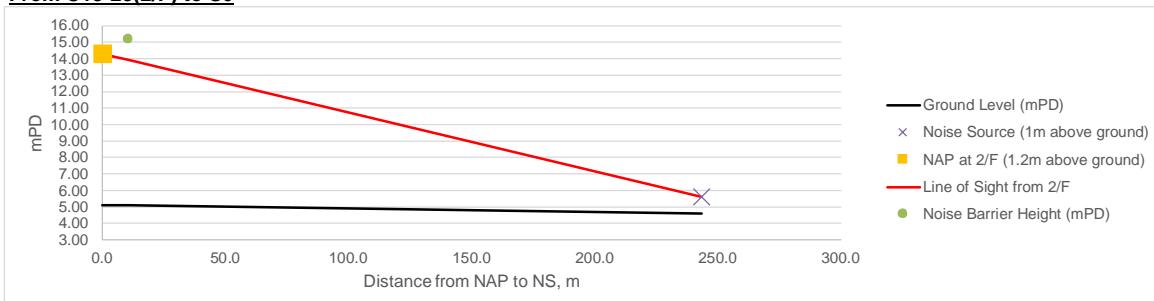
**From C13-22(2/F) to S8**



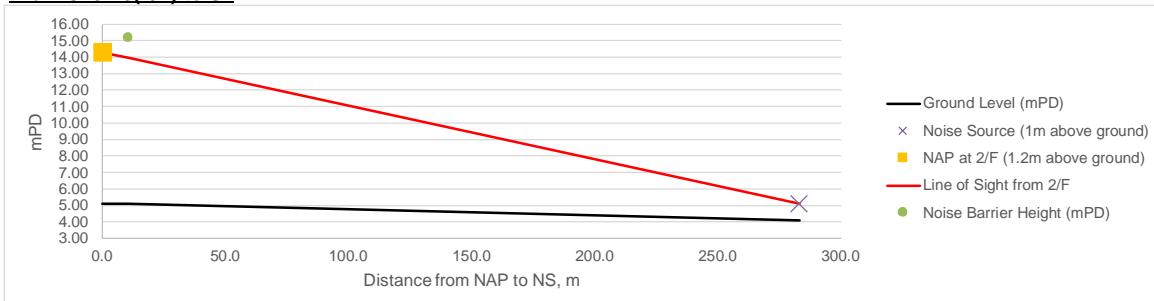
**From C13-22(2/F) to S9**



**From C13-23(2/F) to S6**

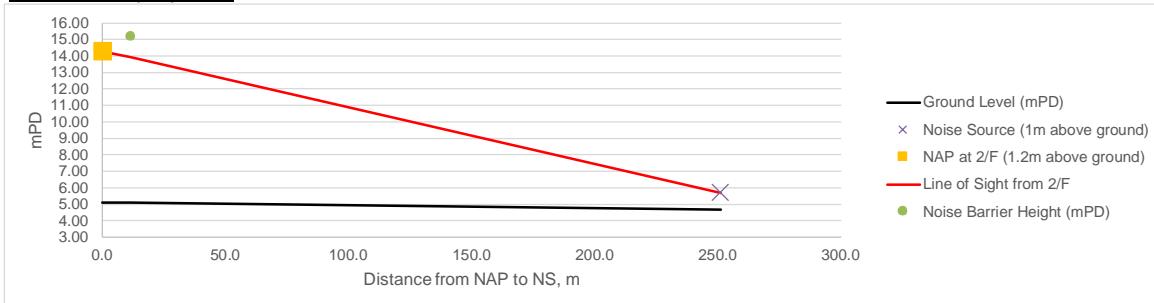


**From C13-23(2/F) to S7**

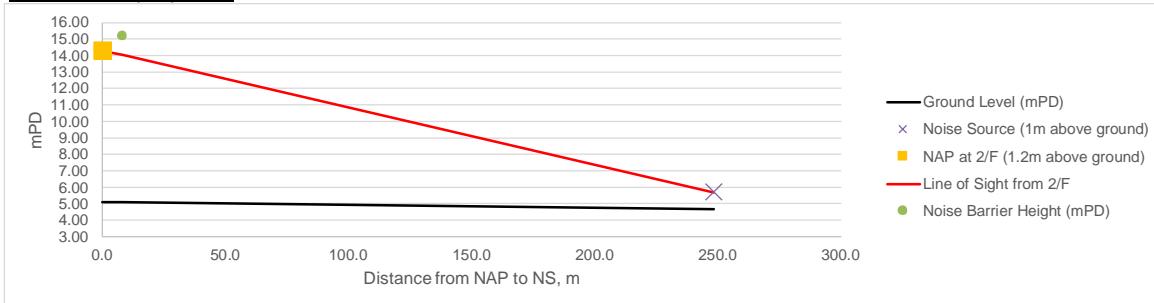


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (2/F)**

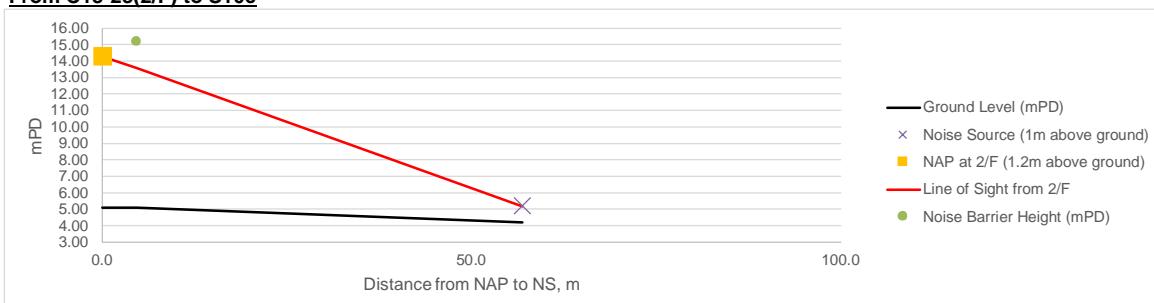
**From C13-23(2/F) to S8**



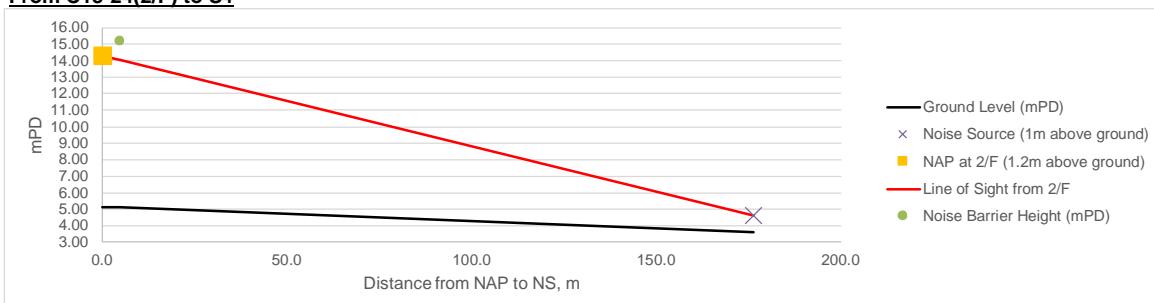
**From C13-23(2/F) to S9**



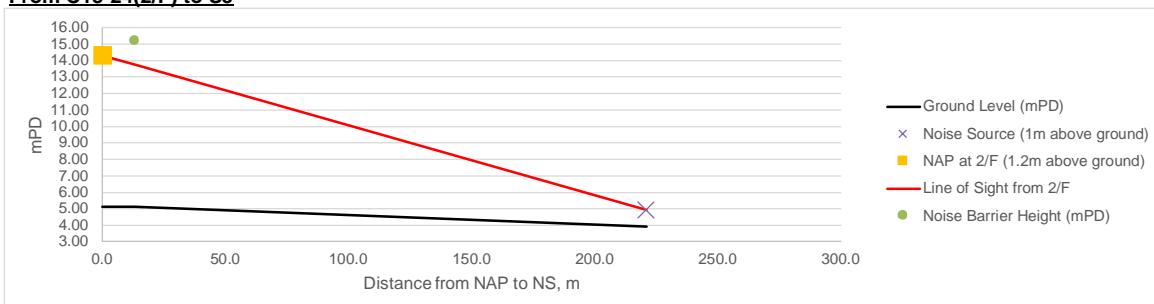
**From C13-23(2/F) to S10c**



**From C13-24(2/F) to S4**

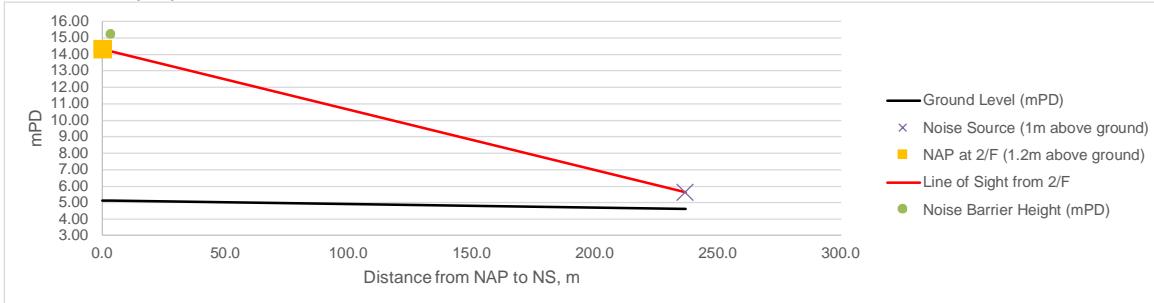


**From C13-24(2/F) to S5**

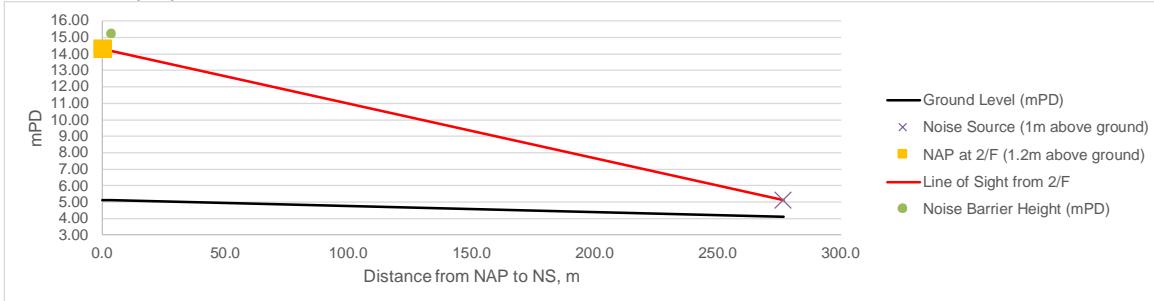


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (2/F)**

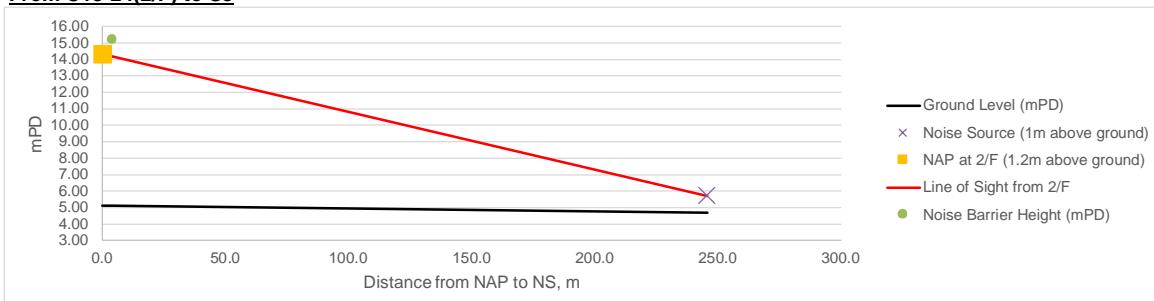
**From C13-24(2/F) to S6**



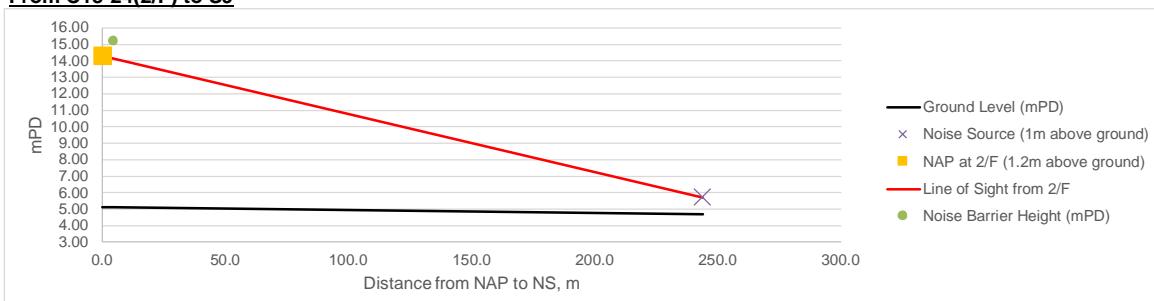
**From C13-24(2/F) to S7**



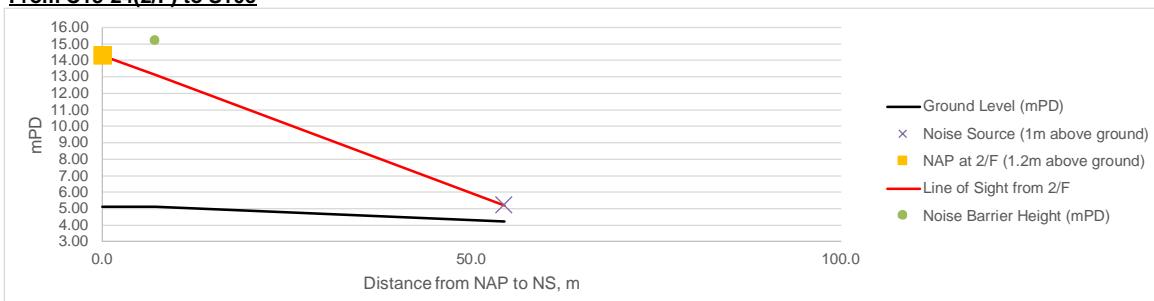
**From C13-24(2/F) to S8**



**From C13-24(2/F) to S9**

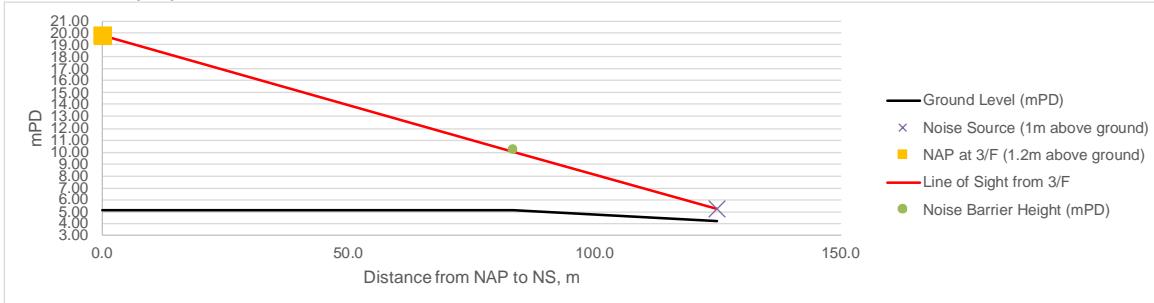


**From C13-24(2/F) to S10c**

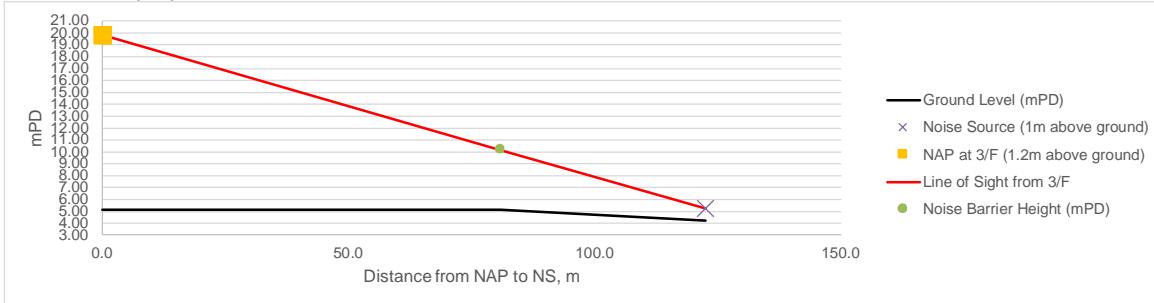


**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (3/F)**

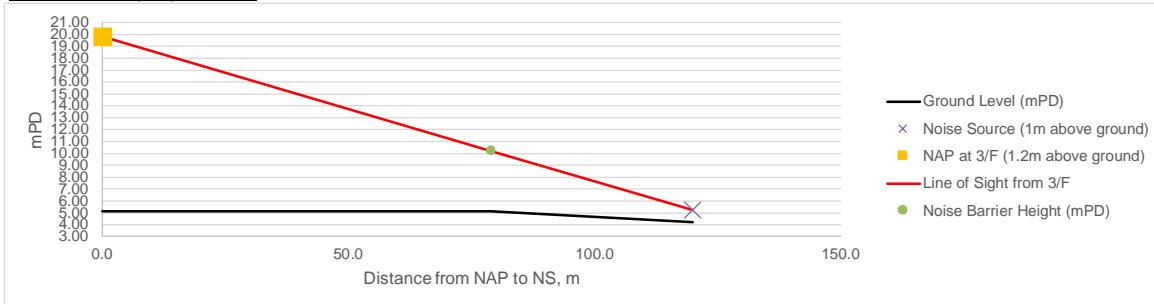
**From A01-32(3/F) to S10a**



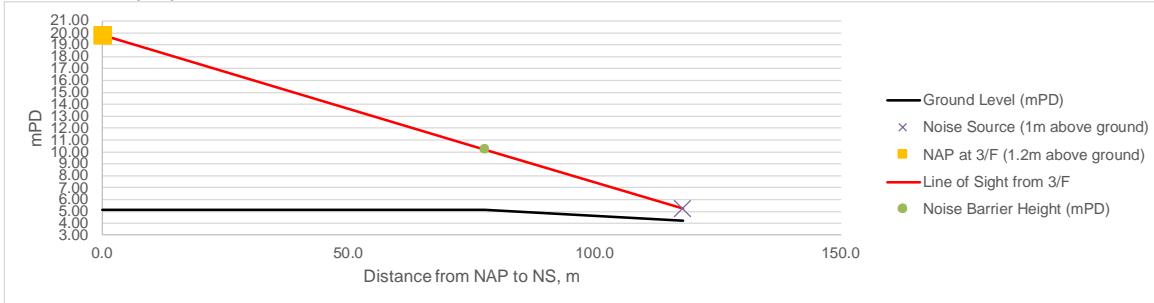
**From A01-33(3/F) to S10a**



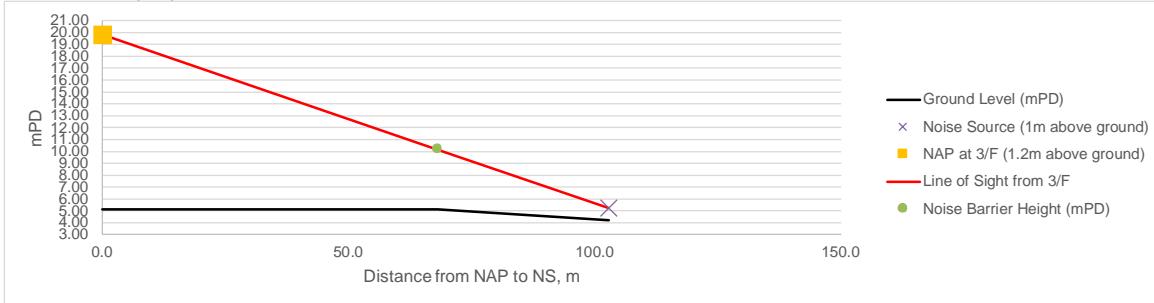
**From A02-32(3/F) to S10a**



**From A02-33(3/F) to S10a**



**From A06-32(3/F) to S10b**



**Cross Sections of Assessment Points to Noise Sources with Proposed Noise Barriers (3/F)**

**From A06-33(3/F) to S10b**

