

Enclosure | 1

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Revised Environmental Assessment



## D01 Environmental Assessment

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau

Reference No. 7076933  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd  
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### Company Details

Approved by:	SMEC Asia Limited		
Address:	27/F Ford Glory Plaza, 37-39 Wing Hong St, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong		
Tel:	+852 3995 8100	Fax:	+852 3995 8101
Email:	hongkong@smec.com	Website:	www.smec.com

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#### D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
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SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
D01/01  
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# 1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 With reference to the latest policy address in developing the Northern Metropolis, it is aimed to optimise the use of land resources, adopt a higher development intensity and increase high-quality housing supply. In order to address the aforementioned needs, it is planned to redevelop a land comprising various lots in D.D. 83, and the 1,358m<sup>2</sup> adjoining government land, Lung Yeuk Tau, New Territories, into proposed flat, shop and services and eating place (“the Site” or “the Proposed Development”). The total site area is 22,445m<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.1.2 The Site is currently zoned “Residential (Group C)” (“R(C)”) and “Agriculture” (“AGR”) under the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South Outline Zoning Plan (“OZP”) No. S/NE-LYT/19. It is planned to develop a commercial complex for shop and services and eating place, and Residential Development comprising five blocks for domestic use.
- 1.1.3 In this regard, a rezoning application under Section 12A of the *Town Planning Ordinance* (“TPO”) to rezone the Site from “R(C)” and “AGR” zones to “Residential (Group A)2” (“R(A)2”) zone under Column 1 shall be required. SMEC Asia Ltd (“SMEC”) has been commissioned to conduct this Environmental Assessment (“EA”) to support the application.

## 1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in a developed area in Lung Yeuk Tau, New Territories, which is a flat land used for workshop, storage and warehouses. Its northern part is currently occupied by a permanent domestic structure, temporary structures for open storage yards, storage of construction materials and workshops, open carparks and vacant land. The southern part is currently occupied by the Applicant for warehouse storage.
- 1.2.2 As shown on **Figure 1-1**, Sha Tau Kok Road (Lung Yeuk Tau) Section is located to the immediate north of the Site that runs along the northeast-southwest direction. Across the opposite site of Sha Tau Kok Road (Lung Yeuk Tau) Section, there are San Wai Barracks, a recycling centre and some warehouses. The Site is mainly surrounded by Tung Chun Soy Sauce factory place and some vegetated land to the east, Queen’s Hill Estate to the south, village houses and warehouses to the west, intermixed with temporary structures, scattered vegetated and abandoned land.

## 1.3 Project Description

- 1.3.1 The Proposed Development will tentatively comprise a commercial complex and a Residential Development with the following components:
- Five Residential Blocks
  - One Clubhouse
  - One Swimming Pool
  - One Commercial Complex
  - One Sewage Treatment Plant (“STP”)
- 1.3.2 The tentative intake year of the Proposed Development is 2031.

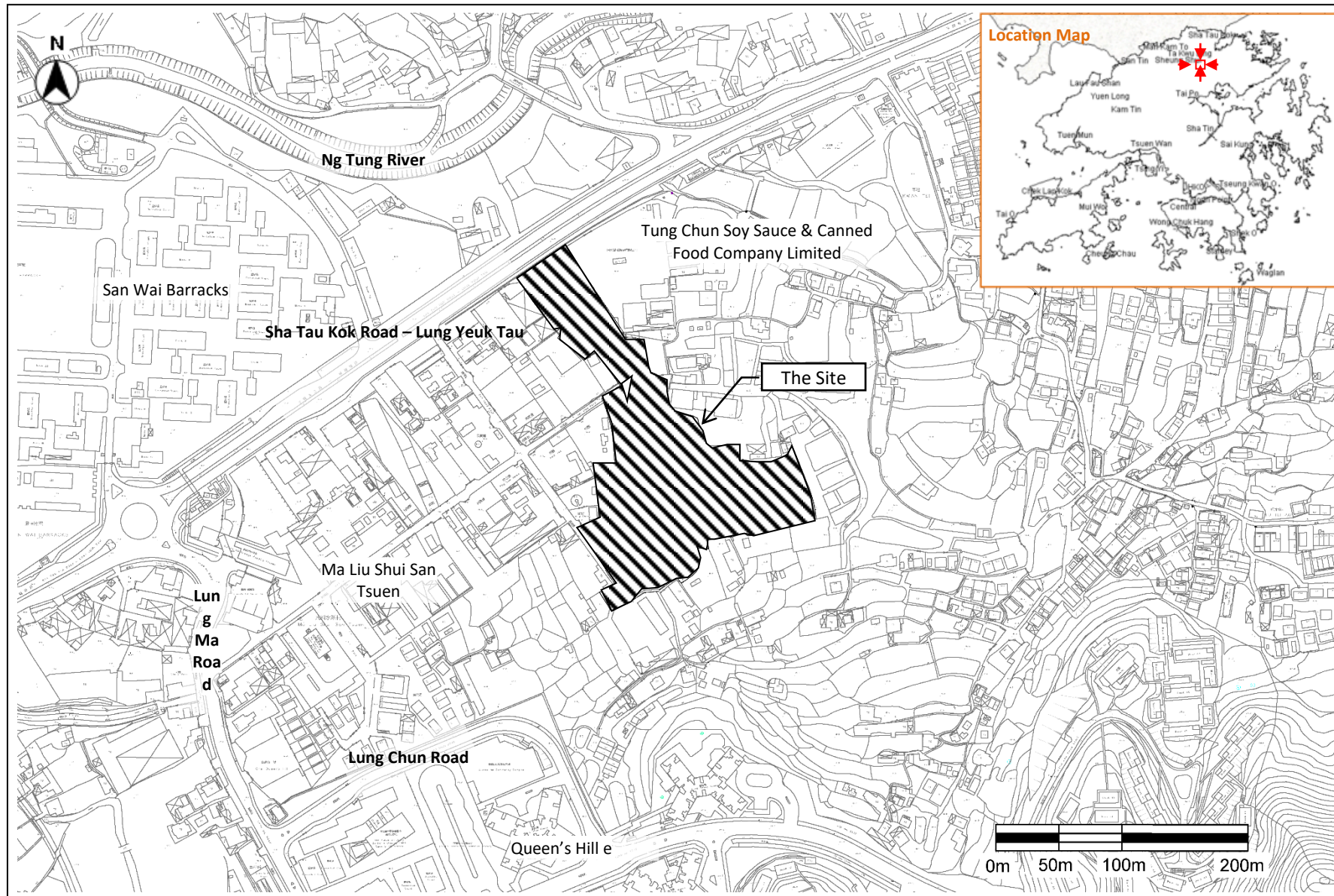
## 1.4 Objective of this Report

- 1.4.1 The objectives of this EA are to:
- Identify and qualitatively assess potential environmental impacts arising from surrounding emissions to the Site, as well as that arising from the operation of the Project Site to the nearby sensitive uses, in terms of air quality, noise, water quality and waste management.



- Mitigation measures have been recommended, where appropriate, to alleviate any identified environmental impacts or constraints during the operation of the Project. Potential environmental impacts during construction phase, though transient, have also been reviewed and mitigation measures have been recommended to reduce any identified environmental impacts to acceptable levels.

Figure 1-1: Site Location and its Environs



## 2 AIR QUALITY

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This section assesses the potential air quality impacts that will be generated by the Project during the construction and its operation. On the other hand, potential air pollution problem arising from the surrounding of the Site is also evaluated. Mitigation measures are recommended, where necessary, as part of the assessment.

### 2.2 Environmental Legislation and Standards

#### Air Quality Objectives

2.2.1 The Air Quality Objectives (“AQOs”) established under the *Air Pollution Control Ordinance* (“APCO”) (Cap. 3.11) enacted from 1 January 2022 are given in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Hong Kong Air Quality Objectives

POLLUTANT	AVERAGING TIME	PREVAILING AQOs	
		CONCENTRATION LIMIT <sup>[1]</sup> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	NO. OF EXCEEDANCE ALLOWED
Sulphur Dioxide (“SO <sub>2</sub> ”)	10-minutes	500	3
	24-hour	50	3
Respirable Suspended Particulates (“RSP” or “PM <sub>10</sub> ”) <sup>[2]</sup>	24-hour	100	9
	Annual	50	N/A
Fine Suspended Particulates (“FSP” or “PM <sub>2.5</sub> ”) <sup>[3]</sup>	24-hour	50	35
	Annual	25	N/A
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	1-hour	200	18
	Annual	40	N/A
Ozone (“O <sub>3</sub> ”)	8-Hour	160	9
Carbon Monoxide (“CO”) <sup>[4]</sup>	1-hour	30,000	0
	8-Hour	10,000	0
Lead (“Pb”)	Annual	0.5	N/A

Notes:

- 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.
- RSP or PM10 means suspended particles in air with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of 10  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.
- FSP or PM2.5 means suspended particles in air with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.
- The 8-hour mean of CO concentration is calculated based on Item 9 of Schedule 5 of APCO. The maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration of CO in air is selected by examining 8-hour running averages, calculated from CO hourly data and updated each hour, that is:
  - the first calculation period for a day is the period from 5pm on previous day to 1am on that day.
  - the last calculation period for a day is the period from 4pm to 12 midnight on that day.

#### Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation

2.2.2 Enacted under Section 43 of the APCO, the *Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation* defines notifiable and regulatory works to ensure effective dust abatement measures have been properly implemented to reduce dust emissions for a number of construction activities.

2.2.3 The Regulation requires that any notifiable work <sup>[Ref. #1]</sup> shall give advance notice to the Environmental Protection Department (“EPD”), and the contractor 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.

### Air Pollution Control (Furnaces, Ovens and Chimneys) (Installation and Alteration) Regulations

2.2.4 Enacted under Section 43 of the APCO, the *Air Pollution Control (Furnaces, Ovens and Chimneys) (Installation and Alteration) Regulations* stipulate that a prior approval from EPD will be required if the total fuel consumption capacity of any fuel-burning equipment or its chimney on premises to be installed or altered exceeds (a) 25 litres (“L”) of conventional liquid fuel per hour; or (b) 35 kilograms (kg) of conventional solid fuel per hour; or (c) 1,150 megajoules (“MJ”) of any gaseous fuel per hour.

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

2.2.5 This Regulation requires Non-road Mobile Machinery (“NRMM”), except those exempted, to comply with the prescribed emission standards. 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. Only approved or exempted NRMMs with a proper label are allowed to be used in specified activities and locations including construction sites, container terminals and back up facilities, restricted areas of the airport, designated waste disposal facilities and specified processes.

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

2.2.6 The minimum buffer distances required between different types of roads and active open spaces are recommended in Chapter 9 Environment of *Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines* (“HKPSG”) and are summarised in **Table 2-2** for ease of reference.

Table 2-2: HKPSG Minimum Setback Distances

POLLUTANT	TYPE OF ROAD	BUFFER DISTANCE	PERMITTED USES
Road and Highways	Trunk Road and Primary Distributor	>20m	Active and passive recreation use
		3 – 20m	Passive recreational use
		<3m	Amenity areas
	District Distributor	>10m	Active and passive recreational use
		<10m	Passive recreational uses
	Local Distributor	>5m	Active and passive recreational use
		<5m	Passive recreational use
Under Flyovers	-	Passive recreational use	

Source: Adapted from Table 3.1 of Chapter 9 Environment of HKPSG.

2.2.7 The minimum buffer distances required between industrial chimneys and active open spaces are recommended in HKPSG as well. The relevant buffer distances of HKPSG are summarised in **Table 2-3** for ease of reference.

<sup>1</sup> Notifiable works include site formation, reclamation, demolition of a building, work carried out in any part of a tunnel that is within 100m of any exit to the open air, construction of the foundation of a building, construction of the superstructure of a building and road construction work.

**Table 2-3: HKPSG Recommended Setback Distances from Industrial Chimneys**

Pollution Source	Difference in Height between Industrial Chimney Exit and the Site	Buffer Distance	Permitted Uses
Industrial Chimneys	< 20m	> 200m	Active and passive recreation use
		5 – 200m	Passive recreational use
	20 – 30m	> 100m	Active and passive recreational use
		5 – 100m	Passive recreational uses
	30 – 40m	> 50m	Active and passive recreational use
		5 – 50m	Passive recreational use
> 40m	> 10m	Active and passive recreational use	

Source: Adapted from Table 3.1 of Chapter 9 Environment of HKPSG.

- 2.2.8 Minimum buffer distance of 200m is required between odour sources and sensitive use, as recommended in HKPSG.

## 2.3 Background Air Quality

- 2.3.1 The surrounding areas of the Site is generally located at a developed area in Lung Yeuk Tau, which are surrounded by warehouses, open storages, factories, a number of low-rise residential blocks located at its west and high-rise public estates to the south of the Site.
- 2.3.2 The major road networks at the surrounding of the Site include Sha Tau Kok Road (Lung Yeuk Tau) Section located to its north, Dao Yang Road and Hai Wing Road to the west of the Site.
- 2.3.3 To evaluate the background air quality of the Site, EPD air quality monitoring data from air quality monitoring station (“AQMS”) at Northern District between 2021 and 2022, and air quality data from PATH v3.0 model (year 2025 at Level 1 of Grid cells (38,54) and (39,54)) were reviewed.
- 2.3.4 For the reviewed air quality monitoring data from monitoring station at Northern District, all the pollutant concentrations were compiled with the AQOs except ozone, as shown in **Table 2-4**. For the air quality data from PATH model, all pollutant data are lower than the AQOs except ozone with the number of exceedances more than that allowed, as shown in **Table 2-5. Annual Air Quality Monitoring Results Air Quality in Hong Kong 2022** states that ozone is a complex regional air pollution issue. Nevertheless, it is considered that the Site is not located in a severely polluted urban centre.

**Table 2-4: Air Quality Monitoring Data from AQMS at Northern District<sup>[2]</sup>**

POLLUTANT	PARAMETER	CONCENTRATIONS ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )		PREVAILING AQOs ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) <sup>[1]</sup>
		2021	2022	
SO <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>th</sup> highest 10-minute	18	27	500 (3)
	4 <sup>th</sup> highest 24-hour	7	7	50 (3)
RSP	10 <sup>th</sup> highest 24-hour	62	50	100 (9)
	Annual	25	23	50
FSP	36 <sup>th</sup> highest 24-hour	25	25	50 (35)

POLLUTANT	PARAMETER	CONCENTRATIONS ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )		PREVAILING
NO <sub>2</sub>	Annual	15	14	25
	19 <sup>th</sup> highest 1-hour	135	115	200 (18)
	Annual	36	31	40
O <sub>3</sub>	10 <sup>th</sup> highest 8-hour <sup>[3]</sup>	<b><u>187</u></b>	<b><u>197</u></b>	160 (9)

## Notes:

- Values in () indicate the number of exceedances allowed per year.
- Data extracted from EPD Website (<https://www.aqhi.gov.hk/en/download/air-quality-reportse469.html?showall=&start=1>).
- Bolded and underlined values represent exceedances of the AQOs.

Table 2-5: Air Quality Data from PATH v3.0 model at Level 1

POLLUTANT	PARAMETER	CONCENTRATIONS IN PATH GRIDS ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )		PREVAILING AQOs ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) <sup>[1]</sup>
		38,54	39,54	
SO <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>st</sup> highest 10-minute	59	55	500 (3)
	4 <sup>th</sup> highest 24-hour	11	11	50 (3)
RSP	10 <sup>th</sup> highest 24-hour	66	<b>64</b>	100 (9)
	Annual	27	27	50
FSP	19 <sup>th</sup> highest 24-hour	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	50 (35)
	36 <sup>th</sup> highest 24-hour	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50 (35)</b>
	Annual	15	16	25
NO <sub>2</sub>	19 <sup>th</sup> highest 1-hour	99	88	200 (18)
	Annual	12	11	40
O <sub>3</sub>	10 <sup>th</sup> highest 8-hour <sup>[2]</sup>	<b><u>206</u></b>	<b><u>206</u></b>	160 (9)

## Notes:

- Values in () indicate the number of exceedances allowed under the AQOs.
- Bolded and underlined values represent exceedances of the AQOs.

## 2.4 Assessment and Mitigation

### Identification of Air Sensitive Receivers (“ASRs”) and Impact

- 2.4.1 Based on the site visits conducted on 6 December 2022 and 18 January 2023, and the information on the survey map, several representative ASRs in the vicinity of the Site are identified, which are listed in **Table 2-6** and shown on **Figure 2-1**. In addition, the Proposed Development itself is also identified as an ASR during the operation phase.

Table 2-6: Representative ASRs surrounding/ within the Site

ASR ID	DESCRIPTION	LAND USE	APPROX. SHORTEST DISTANCE TO SITE BOUNDARY (m)	ASSESSMENT HEIGHT (m)
A1	Tung Chun Soy Sauce & Canned Food Company Limited	Industrial	2	3
A2	Shun Cheong Electrical Products Factory Limited	Industrial	17	6
A3	No. 4 Dao Yang Road (恩基廬)	Residential	61	6
A4	No. 26 Hai Wing Road (英豪苑)	Residential	61	6
A5	Park Villa	Residential	3	6
A6	No. 31 Hai Wing Road (竹園)	Residential	1	6
A7	King Chong	Residential	1	6
A8	Domestic blocks within the Proposed Development	Residential	-	150
A9	Fresh air intakes of shopping arcade within the Proposed Development	Commercial	-	32
A10	Fresh air intakes of club house within the Proposed Development	Recreational	-	23

### Construction Phase

- 2.4.2 Fugitive dust is the major impact that will be generated during construction activities, such as excavation, stockpiling, earth moving, transferring or handling of dusty materials, site formation, foundation and superstructure of the Proposed Development. Two-storey basement carpark and plant rooms will be constructed. Therefore, excavation works and stockpiling are expected in the construction stage. On the other hand, dust emission may raise from the demolition activity. In terms of mitigation, the detailed assessment of demolition and excavation extent can be found in the later Section 5.3. The total construction floor area (CFA) of existing structures on site is 5,484.2m<sup>2</sup>. The excavation area is 15,810m<sup>2</sup>. The volume of excavation material is 111,895m<sup>3</sup>. The estimated maximum dump truck frequency during construction period is 8 trip per day.
- 2.4.3 With the implementation of mitigation measures that are recommended in the *Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation*, dust generation can be controlled and significant fugitive dust impact is therefore not anticipated.
- 2.4.4 To avoid adverse dust impact on the air sensitive uses nearby, good practice and dust control measures to be implemented during the construction phase are as follows:
- Provide hard paving on open area, regular watering to reduce dust emissions from exposed site surfaces and unpaved roads, particularly during dry weather.
  - The working area of any excavation or earth moving operation shall be sprayed with water immediately before, during and immediately after the operation so as to maintain the entire surface wet.
  - Unpaved surface should be minimized. Exposed earth should be covered or paved as soon as the works have been completed.
  - Frequent watering for particularly dusty areas and areas close to ASRs.
  - Any stockpile of dusty materials shall be either covered entirely by impervious sheeting, placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides, or sprayed with water so as to maintain the entire surface wet.
  - Dusty works and stockpiling near ASRs should be avoided.
  - Where possible, dusty materials shall be sprayed with water immediately prior to any loading, unloading or transfer operation so as to maintain the dusty materials wet.

- The working area for the uprooting of trees, shrubs, or vegetation or for the removal of boulders, poles, pillars or temporary or permanent structures shall be sprayed with water immediately before, during and immediately after the operation so as to maintain the entire surface wet.
- All demolished items (including trees, shrubs, vegetation, boulders, poles, pillars, structures, debris, rubbish and other items arising from site clearance) that may dislodge dust particles shall be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and the 3 sides within a day of demolition.
- Tarpaulin covering of all dusty vehicle loads transported to, from and between site locations.
- Vehicle washing facilities including a high-pressure water jet shall be provided at every discernible or designated vehicle exit point. The area where vehicle washing takes place and the section of the road between the washing facilities and the exit point shall be paved with concrete, bituminous materials or hardcore.
- Provision of not less than 2.4m high hoarding from ground level along site boundary where adjoins a road, streets or other accessible to the public except for a site entrance or exit.
- Spray water on the surface of façade before and during grinding work.
- Site hoarding with sufficient height should be installed at the site boundary closed to the ASRs.
- Equip vacuum cleaner on grinder for façade grinding work as far as practicable.
- Main haul road shall be sprayed with water so as to maintain the entire road surface wet. Imposition of speed controls for vehicles on site haul roads and confine haulage and delivery vehicles to designated roadways inside the site.
- The portion of any road leading only to a construction site that is within 30m of a discernible or designated vehicle entrance or exit shall be kept clear of dusty materials.
- Where possible, routing of vehicles and positioning of construction plant should be at the maximum possible distance from ASRs.
- Haul road should be located away from ASRs.
- Every stock of more than 20 bags of cement or dry Pulverised Fuel Ash (“PFA”) should be covered entirely by impervious sheeting or placed in an area sheltered on the top and three sides.
- Plan the site layout to locate machinery and dust causing activities, including haul roads and stockpiling areas away from receptor as far as possible.
- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities as far as practicable.
- Where possible, connect the construction plant and equipment to mains electricity supply and avoid use of diesel generator and diesel-powered equipment to minimize air quality impact arising from the equipment.

2.4.5 The construction contractors shall also provide regular maintenance of any plant and equipment so as to minimise gaseous emissions.

#### Concurrent Construction Project

2.4.6 Referring to North Committees Meetings Discussion Paper PWP Item No. B838CL – Site Formation Works for Public Housing Development at Queen’s Hill Extension, Fanling, the site formation of the public housing development at Queen’s Hill Extension has already commenced in 2023, and the construction of the public housing development is expected to be completed in 2030/2031. Besides, referring to Town Planning Board, there is another ongoing TPO Section 12A “Agriculture” and “Residential (Group C)” to “Residential (Group A)” rezoning application, Y/NE-LYT/15, other than the proposed development, Y/NE-LYT/16, at the Sha Tau Kok Road, Lung Yeuk Tau area. The status of the identified concurrent construction project is summarized in **Table 2-7**.



**Table 2-7: Concurrent Construction Project at Sha Tau Kok Road, Lung Yeuk Tau**

Concurrent Construction Project	Status	Construction Period	Horizontal Distant to Proposed Development
Public Housing Development at Queen's Hill Extension, Fanling	commenced	2023 - 2030/2031	357m
Y/NE-LYT/15	under planning application	unknown	233m
Y/NE-LYT/16 (Proposed Development)	under planning application	completed in 2031 (tentatively)	-

2.4.7 The fugitive dust emission from the concurrent construction activities of multiple projects may cause cumulative air quality to the air sensitive receivers at Lung Yeuk Tau area, inducing excessive health risk to the surrounding residents. Dust reduction measures should therefore be emphasized. The mitigation measures discussed in Section 2.4.6 shall be strictly implemented in the proposed development to suppress the dust generation. Referring to Legislative Council PWSC (2022-23)<sup>34</sup>, mitigation measures, in terms of frequent cleaning, watering and provision of wheel-washing, would also be implemented for the Queen's Hill Extension Public Housing Project to control the environmental impact caused by the construction works in compliance to established standards and guidelines. Assuming the similar measures will be adopted on the construction stage of Y/NE-LYT/15 (which is unknown) as standard practice in Hong Kong, the dust emission of those concurrent construction sites is expected to be minimized.

2.4.8 To ensure the compliance of air quality objective, an Environmental Monitoring and Auditing (EM&A) program associated with event action plan should be implemented to monitor the dust impact arising from the construction activities associated with the proposed development at the construction stage. The concentration of respirable suspended particulate shall be measured at the site boundary right after the commencement of construction of proposed project. Remedial action should be immediately taken if the RSP concentration exceeds  $100\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

2.4.9 With proper dust control measures and monitoring program as described above, significant fugitive dust impacts during the construction phase are not anticipated.

### Operation Phase

#### Industrial Emissions

2.4.10 A site visit was conducted on 18 January 2023 and 12 June 2023 to identify the potential air pollution sources in the vicinity of the Site. Based on the site visit, no active chimney or dusty use was identified within 200m from the Site. Therefore, the buffer distance between industrial chimneys and air sensitive uses recommended in Table 3.1 of Chapter 9 in HKPSG has been satisfied. No adverse air quality impact from industrial emissions is therefore anticipated.

#### Vehicular Emission from Open Road

2.4.11 Sha Tau Kok Road (Lung Yeuk Tau), Lung Ma Road, Lung Chun Road, Hai Wing Road, Dao Yang Road have been identified as the major open roads within the 500m assessment area.

2.4.12 The Annual Traffic Census 2022 (ATC 2022) has classified Sha Tau Kok Road (Lung Yeuk Tau) as Rural Road, and Lung Ma Road as Local Distributor. For the roads that are not mentioned in ATC 2022, reference is made to Transport Planning and Design Manual (TPDM) Version 2021 Volume 2 Chapter 3 – Road Characteristics to determine their road types. Lung Chun Road should be classified as Local Distributor as it is enclosed by Lung Ma Road. Hai Wing Road and Dao Yang Road is classified as Feeder Roads as they connect the low rising industrial or residential blocks at the vicinity of the Site to Sha Tau Kok Road.

2.4.13 As shown in Table 2-2, HKPSG Chapter 9 has provide guidelines for the minimum buffer distance required between roads and active open spaces. A buffering distance of 5m will be adopted for

Lung Ma Road and Lung Chun Road because they are local distributor. Since HKPSG Chapter 9 does not cover the buffering distance requirement for Feeder Road and Rural Road., the adoption of buffering distance should take vehicle flow into consideration as air pollution is directly associated with traffic. 5m buffering distance as conservative approach will be adopted for Hai Wing Road, and Dao Yang Road because the traffic flow at Hai Wing Road and Dao Yang Road is expected to decrease significantly after being intercepted by Proposed Development. 20m buffering distance will be adopted to Sha Tau Kok Road because the forecasted traffic flow there has reached 2,500 vehicle/hour as shown in Appendix D and there is planned upgrade for Sha Tau Kok Road.

- 2.4.14 The buffer distance requirements between air sensitive uses and the major roads in the vicinity of the Site are summarised in **Table 2-8**, and the buffering distance of the identified major open roads are drawn in Figure 2-2.

**Table 2-8:** The Buffer Distance Requirements between Air Sensitive Uses and Roads in the Vicinity of the Site

ROAD NAME	ROAD TYPE	BUFFER DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS (m)	COMPLY WITH BUFFER DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS?
Hai Wing Road	Feeder Road	5	Yes
Dao Yang Road	Feeder Road	5	Yes
Lung Ma Road	Local Distributor	5	Yes
Lung Chun Road	Local Distributor	5	Yes
Sha Tau Kok Road	Rural Road	20	Yes

- 2.4.15 As illustrated on **Figure 2-3**, the entire site area could satisfy the buffer distance summarised in **Table 2-8**. As such, no adverse air quality impact arising from vehicle emissions on the air sensitive uses of the proposed development is anticipated.

#### Odour Impact from Surrounding Uses

- 2.4.16 Tung Chun Soy Sauce & Canned Food Company Limited (“Tung Chun Soy Sauce Factory”) is located to the adjacent north-east of the Site, at approximately 57m to the nearest residential block of the Proposed Development. Site visits conducted on 6 December 2022 and 18 January 2023 confirmed that no odour is noticeable at the boundary of the Site. To further identify any potential odour impact, another site visit was made on 12 June 2023 (i.e. during hot and humid season). According to the weather monitoring data on 12/06/2023 at the nearby Ta Kwu Ling station, the daytime temperature was above 30 degrees Celsius, the relative humidity during daytime ranged from 60 to 75 percent, wind direction was east. Even though the weather condition on that day should be favourable for odour generation and diffusion from the soy sauce factory to the site, no odour nuisance was identified inside Site area and at the entrance of the soy sauce factory. In addition, regional office of EPD was contacted to review if any complaint record for the odour impact from the factory. Email reply confirmed that no complaint was made on the factory. Information request letter and reply from EPD are attached in **Appendix A**. No active chimney was identified at the factory. As such, odour impact from the Tung Chun Soy Sauce Factory upon the Proposed Development is not anticipated.
- 2.4.17 Nevertheless, the fresh air intake for the ventilation system of the proposed Shopping Arcade shall be located away from the Tung Chun Soy Sauce Factory, and they shall also be located at high elevation to enhance quality of the air to be extracted for indoor air flushing. Activated carbon filters are recommended to be installed at fresh air intakes of the mechanical ventilation system to alleviate any potential odour impact at the Proposed Development.

2.4.18 The Sha Tau Kok Road Ma Liu Shui San Tsuen Sewage Pumping Station is located at over 180m to the nearest residential block of the Proposed Development. As observed during site visit, the sewage pumping station is fully enclosed with concrete and no odour is noticeable at the pumping station. Therefore, no adverse odour impact arising from the sewage pumping station on the Proposed Development is anticipated.

#### Odour Impact from the Proposed On-site STP

2.4.19 A sewage treatment plant (STP) with 5,000m<sup>3</sup>/day design capacity is proposed to treat the sewage discharge of the Proposed Development, which may result in potential odour impact to the existing ASRs and the operation of the Proposed Development. The preliminary design of the STP is shown in the Sewage Impact Assessment.

2.4.20 Sewage smells naturally and under septic condition generates obnoxious hydrogen sulphide gas characterized by its rotten egg smell. Even though fresh water will be used for flushing in the proposed development for the lack of seawater supply, and the generation of hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) is expected to be lower than other STP in Hong Kong, the control on odour deserves emphasized in the proposed development because its close distance with the planned air sensitive receivers. In reference to Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance Technical Memorandum (EIAO-TM) Annex 4 Criteria for Evaluating Air Quality Impact and Hazard to Life, the predicted odour nuisance at air sensitive receivers should not be greater than the guideline of 5 odour units based on an average time of 5 seconds. Despite this project is not classified as EIA designated project, the STP shall be designed to satisfy the odour criteria within the EIAO-TM. At this stage, the key odour sources of the STP include the sewage treatment sludge, chemical input for the treatment, and the treatment process, with probably the potential impact on nearby air sensitive receivers (ASRs).

2.4.21 Three types of mitigation measures in reducing odour nuisance from the sewage treatment works are commonly implemented. These include:

- Dosing of chemicals, like calcium nitrate, ferric chloride, sodium chlorite and other deodourising agents, and injection of oxygen into sewage / sludge to control the generation of odour;
- Covering up of channels, chambers and tanks which are likely to emit odour;
- Installing deodourisation units like activated carbon system, chemical scrubbers and biofilters at appropriate locations to clean up the collected foul gases from odour sources in the plants.
- Activated sludge recycling and oxidized nitrogen recycling could be combined to prevent the emissions of H<sub>2</sub>S and acetic acid from the primary settler during the sewage treatment could also be adopted as cost-effective strategies for the control of malodorous emissions.

2.4.22 Depending on the type of treatment operation in a sewage treatment works, and the characteristics of its surrounding and the incoming sewage flow, one or a set of combinations of the above three types of measures in the sewage treatment works could be adopted with a view to meeting the odour standard. Based on the common practice in Hong Kong, the odour removal efficiency of the deodourizing unit is proposed to be at least 99.5% to avoid nuisance to the public. The treated air discharge points will be located away from the nearby ASRs as far as practicable.

2.4.23 To ensure that all odour control systems are in proper working condition, their performance is closely monitoring and proper maintained, like timely replacement of odour absorption media such as activated carbon in the deodourisers is ensured. The provision of odour mitigation measures together with good operational practices have been proven to be very effective in controlling odour nuisance from sewage treatment facilities.

- 2.4.24 Sewage treatment works occasionally experience shock odour load arising from the fluctuating composition of incoming sewage. This may result in short term strong odour emission. The source of such shock load is very difficult to trace. If the sources can be identified, appropriate actions to avoid reoccurrence will be taken.
- 2.4.25 As the indication of odour level, H<sub>2</sub>S concentration should be regularly measured in sewage treatment works to monitor the performance of the odour control measures. Referring to AEIAR-207/2017, regular removal of the sludge cake and cleaning of sludge holding tank should be adopted by the project team.
- 2.4.26 Operational adjustment, like adding more chemical or increasing the air changing rate of the deodorisers, would be done in the sewage treatment works to tackle any variations in operating environment. In case there are or will be major variations which could not be handled by operational adjustments alone, upgrading works will be considered. Exhaust air flow rate, temperature of exhaust, odour emission rate of the deodorization systems should be monitored during the commissioning test.
- 2.4.27 The project team will put strong emphasis at the detailed design stage on mitigating odour nuisance. The STP operation management system will be design to ensure allow to identify operational abnormality as far as odour nuisance is concerned, so that prompt operational adjustment or enhancement works could be put in place.
- 2.4.28 In addition, odour monitoring system should be set up to minimize the odour impact during the operation of the STP. Especially, exhaust air flow rate, temperature of exhaust, odour emission rate of the deodorization systems should be monitored. Weekly monitoring of odour emission at the exhausts by taking odour samples is recommended to be conducted in the first two months of the first year of the operation in reference to AEIAR-207/2017. Frequency of odour monitoring should not be reduced unless long term full compliance is observed.
- 2.4.29 With the application of the above mitigation measures, any potential odour impacts due to the proposed STP could be alleviated and no adverse odour impact from the operation of the Proposed Development is anticipated.

### Underground Carpark

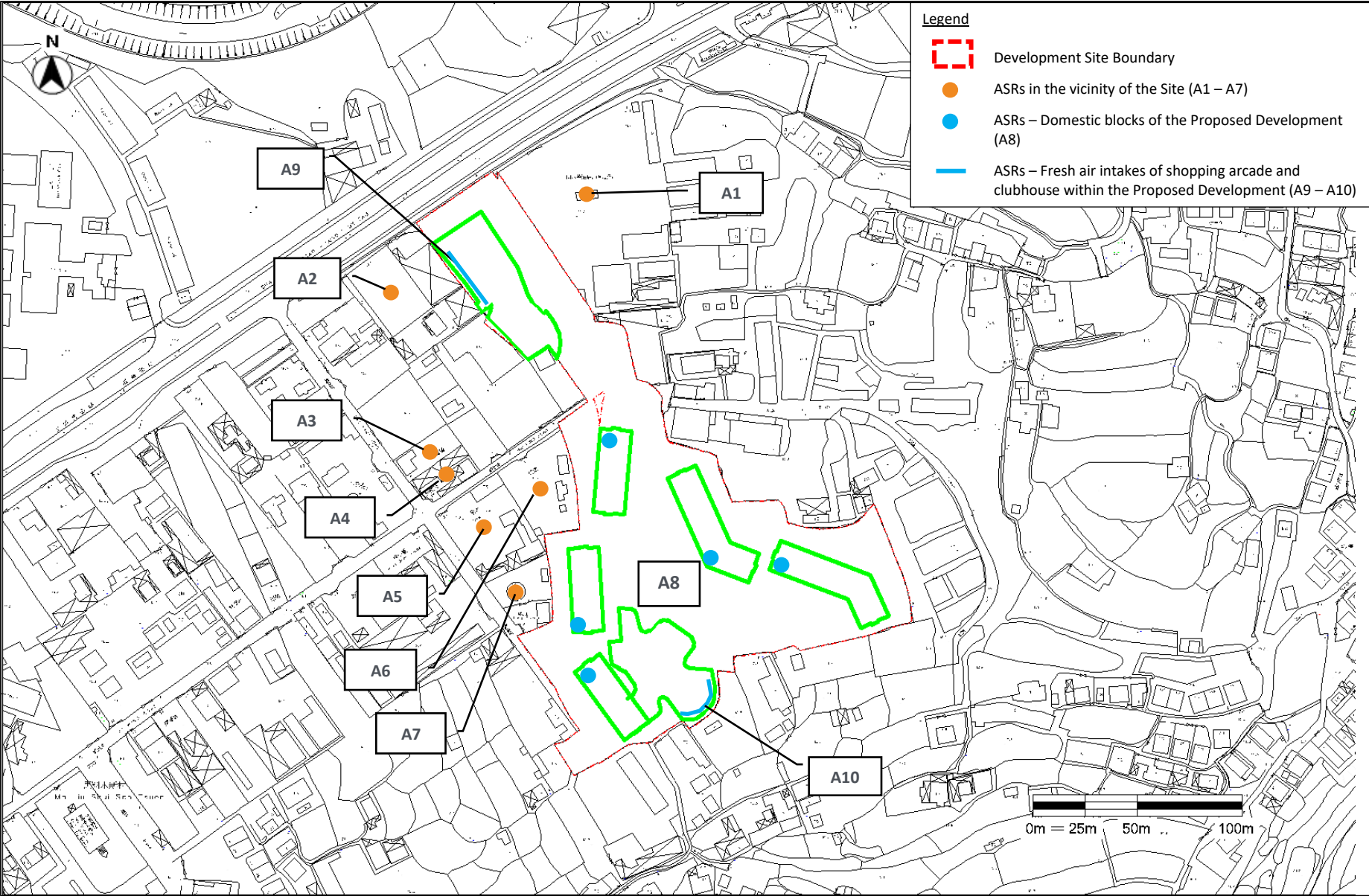
- 2.4.30 The *Environmental Protection Department Practice Note for Professional Persons - Control of Air Pollution in Car Parks* (ProPECC PN 2/96) provides guidance on the control of air pollution in car parks including air quality guidelines required for the protection of public health; and factors that should be considered in the design and operation of car parks in order to achieve the required air quality.
- 2.4.31 The proposed 2-storey carpark of the Proposed Development with 485 spaces for private car will be located at basement. To minimize the air quality impact on the nearby ASRs, the exhaust/opening/ingress/egress of the carpark will be faced and located away from the nearby ASRs as far as practicable. The proposed carpark will be designed and built in accordance with the requirements and appropriate mitigation measures stipulated in ProPECC PN 2/96. No major air quality impact from the Proposed Development on nearby sensitive uses during operational phase is expected.

## 2.5 Conclusion

- 2.5.1 With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures and good site practice, adverse air quality impacts during the construction phases are not anticipated.
- 2.5.2 No adverse air quality impact on the Proposed Development from industrial emission and vehicular emissions is anticipated with the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures during the operation phase. Meanwhile, the operation of the Proposed Development will not cause any adverse air quality impact on the surrounding air sensitive uses.

- 2.5.3 Overall, therefore, no adverse air quality impacts are anticipated during the construction and operation phases of the Site.

Figure 2-1: Locations of Representative Air Sensitive Receivers



**Figure 2-2: Buffering Distance of Identified Major Road**

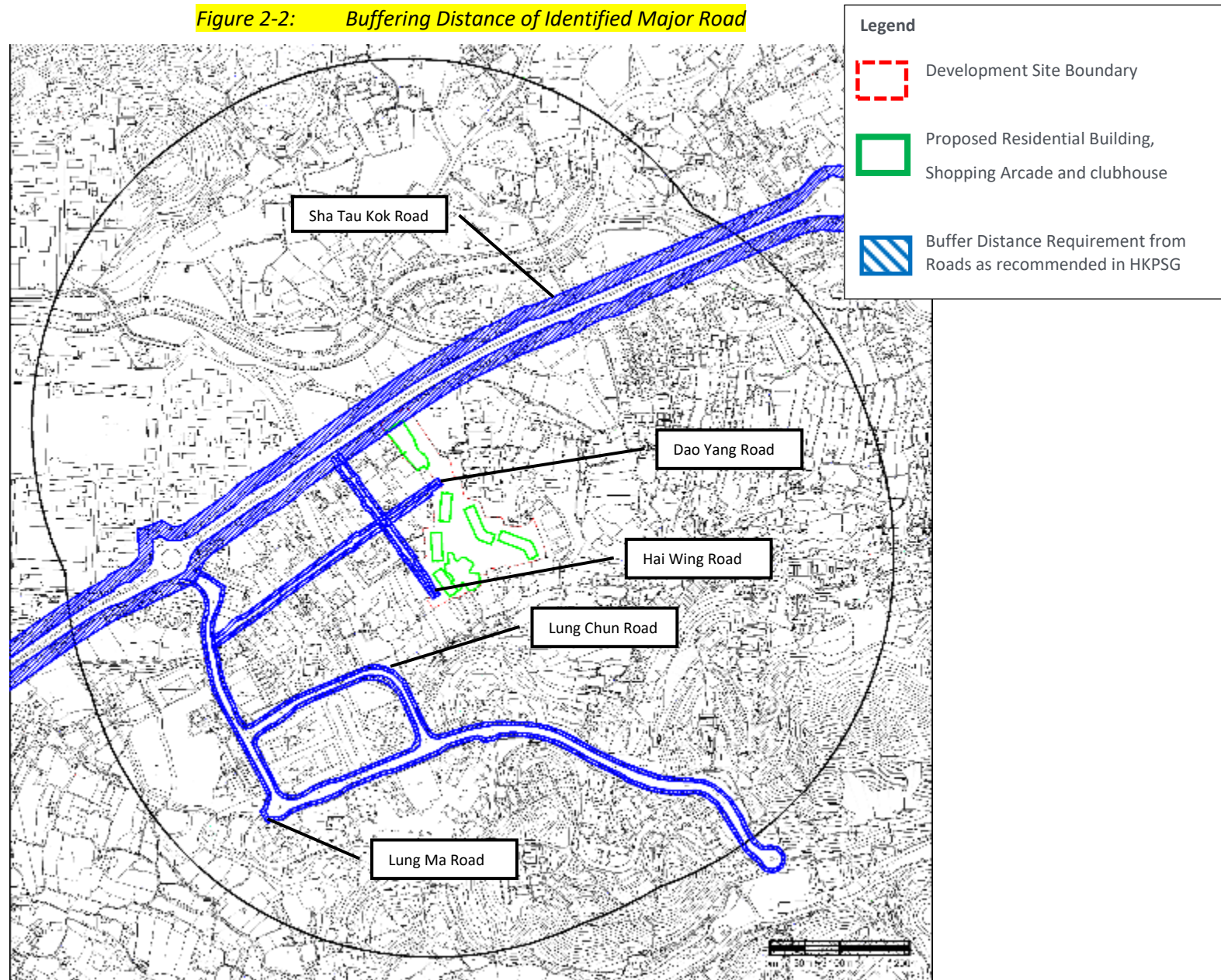
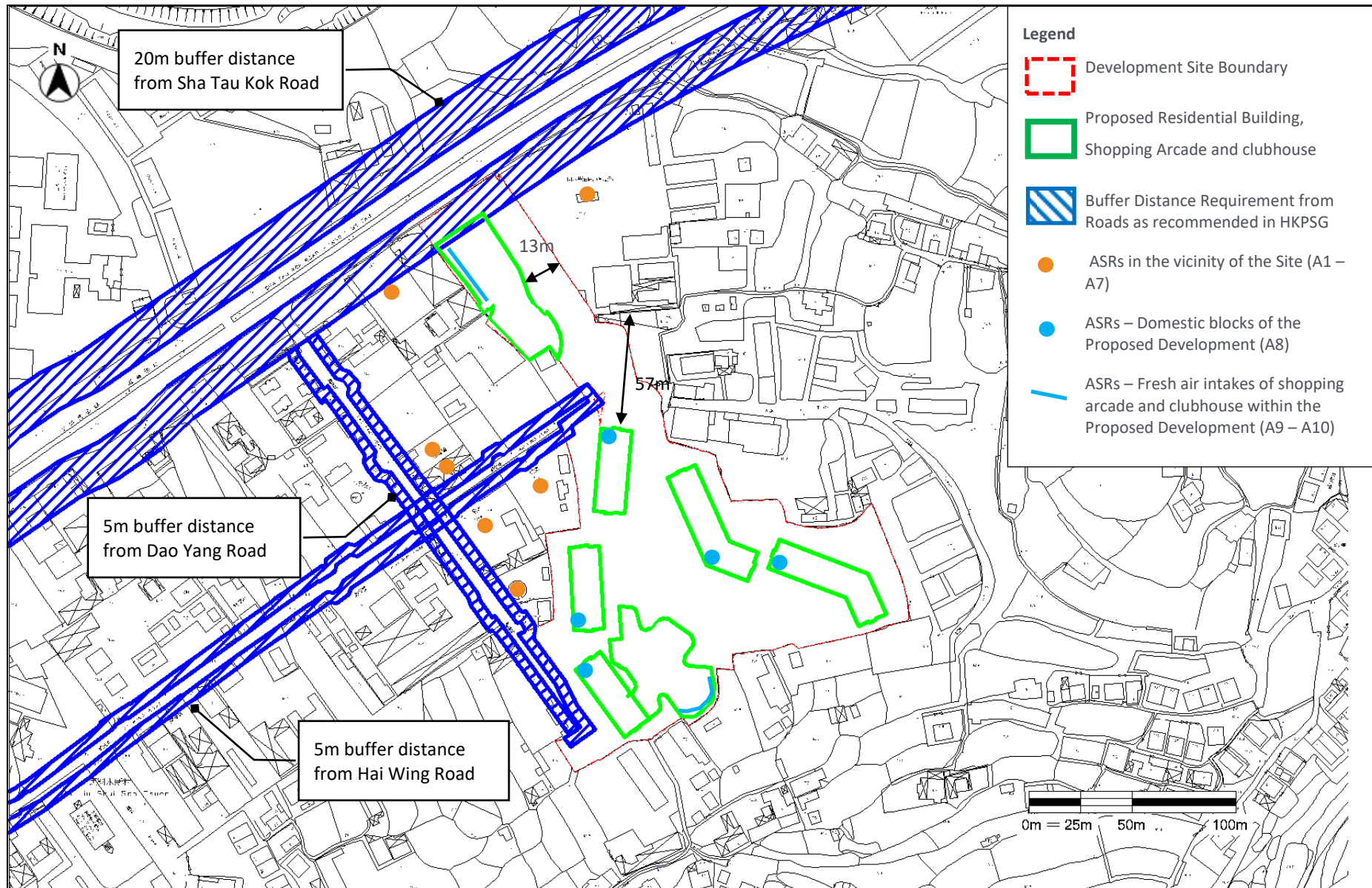


Figure 2-3: Shortest Horizontal Distances Between Nearby Roads and Site Boundary







## 3 NOISE IMPACT

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The potential noise impacts associated with the Project during the construction and operation phases are assessed in this section. Mitigation measures are recommended where required.
- 3.1.2 Construction noise is considered to be the major source of potential noise impact during the construction stage of the Project and is assessed in the following sections with relevant standards and criteria.
- 3.1.3 The Proposed Development is a potential noise sensitive receiver of traffic noise impact during the operational phase. Road traffic noise impact on the Proposed Development has been quantitatively assessed with a study area of 300m from the Proposed Development. Mitigation measures are proposed to mitigate any adverse noise impact.
- 3.1.4 Apart from traffic noise impact, potential fixed plant noise during the operation phase has also been assessed in the following sections with relevant standards and criteria.
- 3.1.5 Within this Environmental Assessment, as the proposed residential buildings (Tower 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are all located around the site boundary, they will be selected as the Noise Sensitive Receivers (NSRs) in the following noise assessment.

### 3.2 Environmental Legislation and Standards

#### Noise Control Ordinance (Cap. 400)

- 3.2.1 The main piece of legislation controlling environmental noise nuisance is the *Noise Control Ordinance* (“NCO”). The NCO enables regulations and Technical Memoranda (“TMs”) to be made, which introduce detailed control criteria, measurement procedures and other technical matters. The relevant TMs include:
- Technical Memorandum on Noise from Percussive Piling (“PP-TM”)
  - Technical Memorandum on Noise from Construction Work other than Percussive Piling (“GW-TM”)
  - Technical Memorandum on Noise from Construction Work in Designated Areas (“DA-TM”)
  - Technical Memorandum for the Assessment of Noise from Places Other Than Domestic Premises, Public Places or Construction Sites (“IND-TM”)
- 3.2.2 According to EPD’s Plan No. EPD/AN/NT-02 for Tai Po, Fanling, Sheung Shui and Sha Tau Kok, the Site is entirely located within a Designated Area (DA) and so the DA-TM is applicable.
- 3.2.3 A Construction Noise Permit (“CNP”) must be obtained by the contractor for any percussive piling at any time. CNP must also be obtained for the use of any Powered Mechanical Equipment (“PME”) within restricted hours as defined in the NCO (for all days 7pm to 7am the next day and at all times on general holidays or Sundays).
- 3.2.4 In addition to a CNP, hand-held breakers having a mass of above 10kg and any air compressor capable of supplying compressed air at 500kPa or above for carrying out construction work must be fitted with a Noise Emission Label (“NEL”) issued under the *Noise Control (Hand Held Percussive Breakers) Regulations and the Noise Control (Air Compressors) Regulations* of the NCO.
- 3.2.5 There is no statutory control for noise arising from construction activities (other than percussive piling) during normal working hours (7am to 7pm from Monday to Saturday, not including general holidays). Nevertheless, *Professional Persons Environmental Consultative Committee* (“ProPECC”) Practice Note **PN1/23 Minimizing Noise from Construction Activities** (“ProPECC

PN1/24”) recommends the noise criteria as shown in **Table 3-1** and guideline to minimise the potential construction noise impact during normal working hours.

**Table 3-1: Construction Noise Criteria for Non-Restricted Hours**

NOISE SENSITIVE RECEIVERS	$L_{eq}(30min)^*$ dB(A)
All domestic premises Temporary housing accommodation Hotels Convalescences homes Home for the aged	75
Places of public worship Courts of law Hospitals and medical clinics	70
Educational institutions (including kindergartens and nurseries)	70 (65 during examination)

3.2.6 Referring to the Table 4.1 of HKPSG Chapter, the criteria for fixed noised sources should be taken as 5 dB(A) below the appropriate Acceptable Noise Levels shown in Table 2 of the Technical Memorandum of Noise from Places Other than Domestic Premises, Public Places or Construction Sites or as the prevailing background noise levels. Table 2 of IND-TM stipulates the day, evening and night time Acceptable Noise Levels (“ANLs”) for Noise Sensitive Receivers (“NSRs”) according to the corresponding Area Sensitive Rating (“ASR”), which is determined by Influencing Factors (“IFs”) in accordance with the IND-TM. These are summarized in **Table 3-2** and **Table 3-3**.

**Table 3-2: Area Sensitivity Ratings**

TYPE OF AREA CONTAINING NSR	DEGREE TO WHICH NSR IS AFFECTED BY IF		
	NOT AFFECTED	INDIRECTLY AFFECTED	DIRECTLY AFFECTED
i) Rural area, including country parks or village type developments	A	B	B
ii) Low density residential area consisting of low-rise or isolated high-rise developments	A	B	C
iii) Urban Area	B	C	C
iv) Area other than those above	B	B	C

**Table 3-3: Acceptable Noise Levels for Fixed Noise Source**

TIME PERIOD	ANL, dB(A)		
	ASR “A”	ASR “B”	ASR “C”
Day (0700 to 1900 hours)	60	65	70
Evening (1900 to 2300 hours)			
Night (2300 to 0700 hours)	50	55	60

3.2.7 The Site is located in a low-density residential area consisting of some low-density residential developments in the vicinity, the site should be classified as “Type (ii) Low density residential area” according to the IND-TM. The Site is not affected by any IFs, ASR “A” shall be considered.

## Hong Kong Planning Standards & Guidelines (“HKPSG”)

### Planned Fixed Noise Source

- 3.2.8 The noise criteria for planned fixed noise source shall follow the requirements of Table 4.1 of Chapter 9 of HKPSG:
- (a) 5dB(A) below the appropriate ANLs shown in Table 2 of IND-TM, or
  - (b) the prevailing background noise levels.
- 3.2.9 To identify prevailing background noise levels during day/evening time and night time at the site, noise measurements were conducted on 20 and 23 June 2023. Two measurement locations namely B1 and B2, as shown on **Figure 3-1**, were selected to represent the prevailing noise environment. The measured background noise levels are summarised in **Table 3-4**.

**Table 3-4: Noise Criteria for Planned Fixed Noise Sources**

TIME PERIOD	BACKGROUND NOISE LEVEL, $L_{Aeq30min}$ dB(A)		HKPSG NOISE CRITERIA [i.e. ANL – 5 dB(A)], dB(A)	NOISE CRITERIA, dB(A)
	B1	B2		
Day (0700 to 1900 hours)	50	55	55	50
Evening (1900 to 2300 hours)	48	49	55	48
Night (2300 to 0700 hours)	47	46	45	45

Noted: Façade correction of +3dB(A) has been applied to the measured background noise level.

- 3.2.10 Referring to **Table 3-4**, the prevailing background noise during day/evening time is lower than the HKPSG noise criteria, while prevailing background noise during night time is higher than HKPSG noise criteria. Therefore, the noise criteria for planned fixed noise sources as presented in **Table 3-4** should be followed.

### Road Traffic Noise

- 3.2.11 As recommended in Table 4.1 of Chapter 9 Environment of HKPSG, standards for road traffic noise in terms of  $L_{10(1-hr)}$  for the following uses relying on opened windows for ventilation are shown in **Table 3-5**.

**Table 3-5: Summary of Road Traffic Noise Standards**

USES	NOISE CRITERIA $L_{10(1-hr)}$ , dB(A)
All domestic premises including temporary housing accommodation	70
Hotels and hostels	70
Offices	70
Educational institutions including kindergartens, child care centres and all others where unaided voice communication is required	65
Places of public worship and courts of law	65
Diagnostic rooms and wards of hospitals, clinics, convalescences and residential care homes for the elderly	55

- 3.2.12 All the office uses of the Proposed Development will not rely on prescribed window for natural ventilation and so the above traffic noise standard of 70dB(A) does not apply to the office uses.

### 3.3 Construction Noise Impact

- 3.3.1 Various construction activities will be the key noise sources generated during the construction phase. In particular, the use of PME and the vehicle movement within the Site are the major potential noise sources.
- 3.3.2 Construction shall be carried out during non-restricted hours as far as practicable. The mitigation measures recommended in ProPECC PN1/24 should be implemented where applicable. In addition, the following measures and on-site practice are recommended in order to minimise the potential construction noise impacts during daytime:
- Quiet PME and construction method should be adopted if possible.
  - The Contractor shall devise and execute working methods to minimise the noise impacts on the surrounding sensitive uses, and provide experienced personnel with suitable training to ensure that those methods are implemented.
  - Switch off idling equipment.
  - Regular maintenance of equipment.
  - Fit muffler or silencer for equipment.
  - Noisy equipment and noisy activities should be located as far away from the NSRs as is practical.
  - Use quiet construction method, e.g. use saw-cut or hydraulic crusher instead of excavator-mounted percussive breaker.
  - PME should be kept to a minimum and the parallel use of noisy equipment / machineries should be avoided.
  - Erect noise barriers or noise enclosure for the PME if appropriate.
  - Implement good house-keeping and provide regular maintenance to the PME.
  - Spot check resultant noise levels at nearby NSRs.
- 3.3.3 If construction work involving use of PME will be required during restricted hours, a CNP shall be applied for under the NCO. The noise criteria and assessment procedures for obtaining a CNP are specified in GW-TM.
- 3.3.4 With the implementation of the abovementioned mitigation measures, adverse construction noise impact is not anticipated.

### 3.4 Fixed Noise Impacts during Operation

#### Existing Fixed Noise Sources Impact

- 3.4.1 According to the desktop study and site surveys conducted in January and June 2023, some fixed noise sources were identified near the Site. Description of the identified noise sources are summarized in **Table 3-6**. The locations are shown on **Figure 3-2**.

*Table 3-6: Identified Fixed Noise Sources*

ID	FIXED NOISE SOURCES	DESCRIPTIONS
S1	Shun Cheong Electrical Products Factory Ltd	According to the site surveys, loading/unloading activities were observed during day time. No night-time operation was observed.  On-Site noise measurement was conducted to estimate the sound power level from the noisy activities. The corrected sound power level of 102dB(A) was adopted in the assessment. Detailed calculation is provided in <b>Appendix B</b> .

ID	FIXED NOISE SOURCES	DESCRIPTIONS
S2	Fanling Environmental Recycling Limited	According to the site surveys, sorting and loading/unloading activities were observed during day time. No night-time operation was observed.  On-Site noise measurement was conducted to estimate the sound power level from the noisy activities. The corrected sound power level of 109dB(A) was adopted in the assessment. Detailed calculation is provided in <b>Appendix B</b> .
S3	Tung Chun Soy Sauce and Canned Food Company Limited	During the site surveys, no any mechanical equipment was observed. And no audible noise from this source was noticed.  Therefore, the noise impact from Tung Chun Soy Sauce and Canned Food Company Limited is not anticipated.
S4	Riches Profit Logistics (HK) Limited	The logistics company is enclosed by steel structure. And no audible noise was noticed.  Therefore, the noise impact from Riches Profit Logistics (HK) Limited is not anticipated.

### Assessment Methodology

3.4.2 Several assumptions were adopted in the calculation as follows:

- All identified fixed noise sources operate simultaneously.
- As a conservative approach, the shortest horizontal distance between identified fixed noise source and representative NSRs was adopted in the Corrected Noise Level (“CNL”) calculation.
- As a conservative approach, it is assumed that there is no screening effect between the fixed noise sources and NSRs.
- Site visit confirmed that all the fixed noise sources are in operation continually, so no intermittency for all fixed noise sources is adopted in the noise calculation.
- Site visit also confirmed that noise from the identified fixed noise sources rise and fall gradually but not impulsive in nature, therefore impulsiveness is not adopted in the noise calculation.

3.4.3 The CNL from identified fixed noise sources have been assessed based on the following formula:

$$CNL = SWL + DC + FC$$

Where:

CNL = Corrected Noise Level at NSR, in dB(A)

SWL = Calculated sound power level of fixed noise sources, in dB(A)

DC = Distance correction,  $-(20 \log(\text{distance between source and NSR})+8)$  dB(A)

FC = Façade correction, +3 dB(A)

### Assessment Result

3.4.4 As shown on **Figure 3-3**, three representative NSRs (R1 to R3) were identified for fixed noise impact assessment arising from existing fixed noise sources. The results are summarized in the table below. Detailed calculation is provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 3-7: Predicted Cumulative Fixed Noise Levels at the NSRs

NSR ID	PREDICTED NOISE LEVELS, dB(A)	NOISE CRITERIA, dB(A)
R1	57	60
R2	60	
R3	59	

3.4.5 The predicted cumulative noise level is not greater than the noise criteria. Therefore, no adverse noise impact from the surrounding fixed noise sources on the proposed development is anticipated.

#### Planned Fixed Noise Sources Impact

3.4.6 For the fixed plant noise impacts that will be generated within the Proposed development, most of Electrical and Mechanical (“E&M”) equipment such as emergency generators, water pumps including Fire Services (“FS”) pumps and transformer of the Proposed Development will be enclosed or located within the building structures. It is anticipated that the noise impacts from these noise sources to the off-site NSRs will be relatively low and insignificant.

3.4.7 For the Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (“HVAC”) system, split-type air conditioners and/or window-type air conditioners will be selected and installed at the residential units. The power ratings of these systems are considered as small and the potential noise impact to the offsite NSRs shall be minimal.

3.4.8 The proposed sewage treatment plant (STP) will be located at the basement 1<sup>st</sup> floor of the shopping arcade. The enclosed indoor environment is expected to confine the noise emitted from the STP during its operation phase. As the shopping arcade itself is not identified as a Noise Sensitive Receiver, the noise impact from the proposed STP can be neglected.

3.4.9 Besides, central air conditioning will be provided for the club house and shopping arcade of the Proposed Development. The chillers for central air conditioning will be installed at roof tops of the buildings in the Site. The indicative locations of proposed outdoor units and the representative NSRs are shown on **Figure 3-4**.

3.4.10 As the sound power level of the proposed outdoor units is not available in this stage, therefore, the noise impact from concerned outdoor units upon the NSRs cannot be assessed in this stage. Instead, the maximum allowable sound power level (“SWL”) of the outdoor units is determined in order to ensure the compliance of statutory requirements and HKPSG.

3.4.11 In general, the outdoor units would start and stop gradually. The effect of impulsiveness would be unlikely be occurred. As there will be no sporadic or intermittent events during operation of the ventilation system, the correction for intermittency would not be applied. In addition, the outdoor units will be properly maintained by the operator of the proposed development. Therefore, the effect of tonality, impulsiveness and intermittency is unlikely to be occurred.

3.4.12 With the assumption of placing the outdoor units on the roof of the club house and shopping arcade, same noise levels for two assessed outdoor units, the detailed calculation for the potential NSR has been carried out and presented in **Appendix C** and summarized in **Table 3-8**. Tower 1 of the proposed residential building (denoted as F1), No. 31 Hai Wing Road (denoted as F2) and Tower 3 of the proposed residential building (denoted as F3) have been selected as the representative Noise Sensitive Receiver for the planned noise source evaluation because they are the closest NSRs to the proposed shopping arcade or clubhouse.

Table 3-8: Maximum Allowable Sound Power Level of the Proposed Outdoor Units

TIME PERIOD	NOISE CRITERIA, dB(A)	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SWL, dB(A)
Day Time	50	84
Evening Time	48	82
Night Time	45	79

- 3.4.13 The above calculation shows that the maximum allowable sound power level is 84dB(A) during day time, 82 dB(A) during evening time and 79dB(A) during night-time for each proposed outdoor units and should be followed in order to avoid adverse operational noise impact upon the surrounding NSR. In reference IND-TM, if the noise emitted by the proposed outdoor units is tonal or intermittent, the allowable sound level requirements shown in Table 3-8 shall be further tightened accordingly. As the design layouts have not been finalized at this stage, the maximum allowable SWL is subject to change. To reduce the noise nuisance to the residents, the opening of the noise source shall be oriented away from the nearby NSRs, and any practicable mitigation measure to reduce the residual noise impact should be considered.
- 3.4.14 Nevertheless, the actual noise impact from the fixed noise sources shall be subject to the selected model, brand of the equipment and the locations to be placed. The design consultant/ E&M consultant/ contractor should ensure the compliance of planning and statutory standards for operational noise impacts in the detailed design stage. The requirements for compliance of the HKPSG criteria can make reference to the above calculation.

### 3.5 Traffic Noise Impacts during Operation

- 3.5.1 A quantitative road traffic noise impact assessment has been carried out to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed design of the Project in terms of road traffic noise impact.

#### Assessment Methodology

##### Noise Prediction Methodology

- 3.5.2 The peak hour road traffic noise levels have been predicted using a computer noise model, RoadNoise, which mainly follows the prediction procedures of the UK Department of Transport's *Calculation of Road Traffic Noise* ("CRTN"), as recommended in Chapter 9 Environment of HKPSG.

##### Noise Source

- 3.5.3 The assessment was carried out based on the projected peak hourly traffic flows in 2046, which corresponds to the maximum projected traffic conditions within 15 years of occupancy of the Proposed Development, anticipated to be commenced in 2031. All road sections with free flow traffic situated within 300m of the Proposed Development have been considered. Traffic forecasts provided by the Project Traffic Consultant were adopted to assess the traffic noise impact at the Site. Detailed peak hour traffic forecasts for the assessment year of 2046, TD's endorsement letter and traffic consultant's confirmation letter are provided in **Appendix D**.
- 3.5.4 The proposed development is expected to introduce additional traffic flow the existing condition. Referring to the Traffic Impact Assessment within the planning statement, the daytime averaging hourly traffic flow at Sha Tau Kok Road - Lung Yeuk Tau will be increased to 1733 PCU. This value will replace the original Sha Tau Kok Road traffic flows in the mentioned Traffic Forecast as the input of Traffic noise impact assessment. Sha Tau Kok Road will be the major entrance of the vehicle enter and exit the proposed development project upon its completion. By taking the increased traffic flow in Sha Tau Kok Road into consideration, the traffic noised impact induced by the proposed development has been quantitatively included.

##### Noise Sensitive Receivers ("NSRs")



- 3.5.5 The noise sensitive uses e.g. living rooms and bedrooms of the residential blocks are considered to be NSRs of road traffic noise impact. All noise sensitive uses other than the residential units (e.g. management office) will be equipped with air conditioning system and will not rely on opened window for ventilation.
- 3.5.6 These NSRs will be provided with prescribed windows for natural ventilation complying with the *Building (Planning) Regulations, Cap 123* (“B(P)R”). The noise standards stipulated in the HKPSG are applicable to noise sensitive uses which rely on opened windows for ventilation. Thus, assessment points (“APs”) for NSRs are assigned to these prescribed windows.
- 3.5.7 The APs were all taken to be 1m from the exterior façade of opened windows and 1.2m above the floor of the APs as shown on **Figure 3-5** to **Figure 3-7**.
- 3.5.8 In order to alleviate traffic noise impact, traffic noise mitigation measures recommended in Section 4.3 of Chapter 9 of HKPSG have been referred to. The traffic noise mitigation measures in terms of self-protecting building design and arrangement have been considered and incorporated into the layouts as follows:
- For the domestic blocks, building setback of about 130m from Sha Tau Kok Road (Lung Yeuk Tau) has been made to minimize the potential noise impact.
  - For the commercial complex, which is classified as noise tolerant use, has been arranged and located near the Sha Tau Kok Road (Lung Yeuk Tau) to shield noise sources.

### Assessment Results

- 3.5.9 The predicted road traffic noise levels are detailed in **Appendix E** and summarised in **Table 3-9**. With the mitigation measures proposed in **Section 3.5.8**, the traffic noise levels at all APs of the Proposed Development are predicted to comply with the criterion of 70 dB(A) recommended in Chapter 9 of HKPSG.

Table 3-9: Summary of Traffic Noise Assessment Results

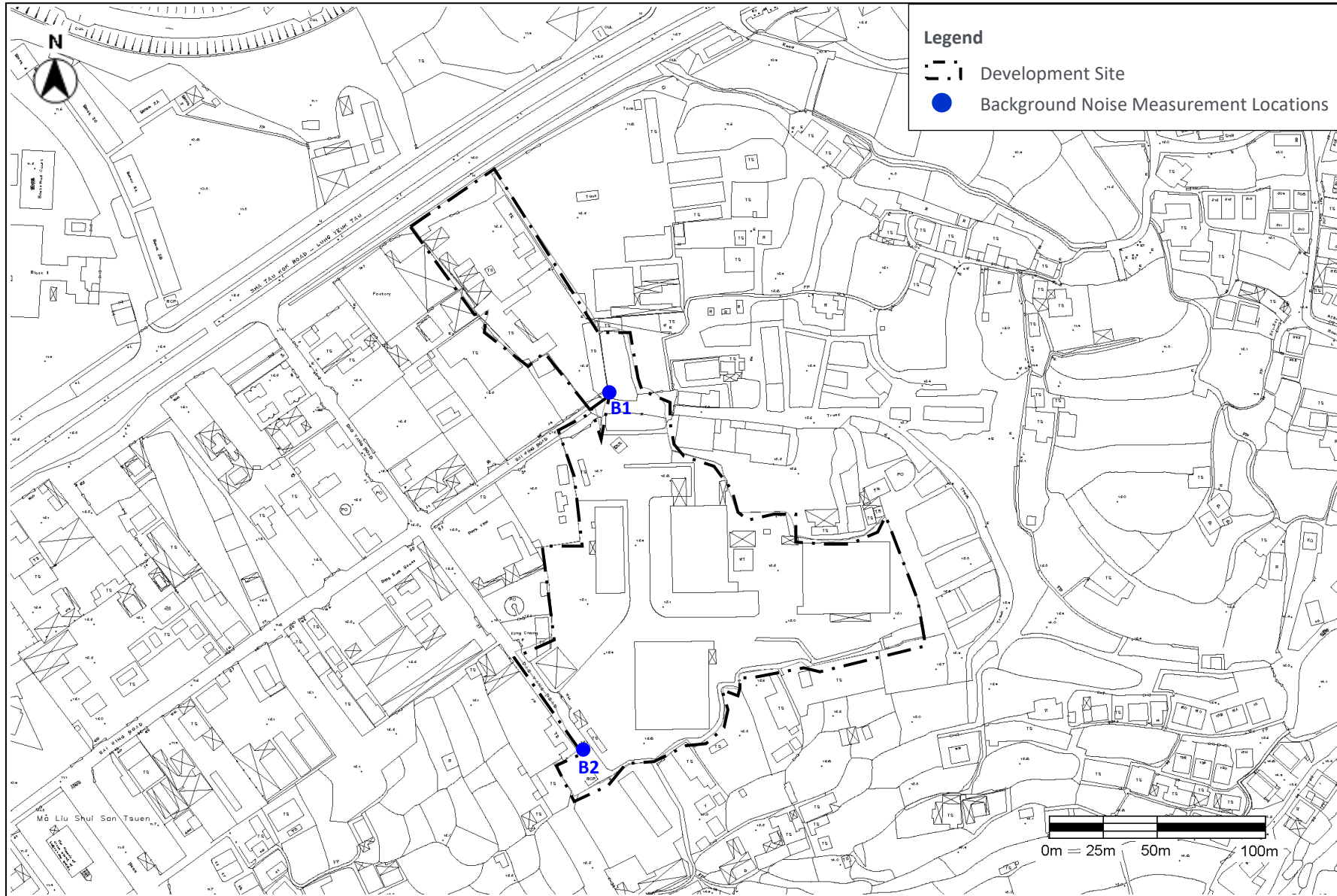
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	NO. OF UNITS WITH NOISE EXCEEDANCE	NOISE LEVEL (L <sub>10</sub> (1-hr), dB(A))	NOISE CRITERIA (L <sub>10</sub> (1-hr), dB(A))	NOISE COMPLIANCE (%)
Domestic Blocks	0	44-69	70	100

## 3.6 Conclusion

- 3.6.1 During the construction phase of the Proposed Development, with the implementation of the noise mitigation measures recommended in **Section 3.3**, no adverse noise impact is anticipated.
- 3.6.1 The Proposed Development is located at a low-density residential area, which is surrounded by village houses, such as Park Villa and King Chong, and some temporary dwellings, etc. These buildings provided effective acoustic shielding for the Proposed Development with buildings up to three storeys. Moreover, quantitative fixed noise impact assessment has been conducted to evaluate the fixed noise impact from the existing fixed noise sources. The predicted cumulative noise level is not greater than the noise criteria. Therefore, no adverse noise impact from the surrounding fixed noise sources on the proposed development is anticipated.
- 3.6.2 Most of the E&M equipment of the Proposed Development will be installed inside plant rooms. Potential noise sources have been identified as fixed mechanical equipment, such as chillers for central air conditioning. The chillers will be installed at roof top, which provided greatest separation from the identified NSRs and they will be shielded by the on-site building structure itself.
- 3.6.3 The maximum allowable sound power level of the proposed outdoor units has been determined in order to ensure the compliance of statutory requirements and guidelines, which is subject to be changed in the detailed design stage.

- 3.6.4 For road traffic noise, the noise impact on the Proposed Development is predicted to comply with the standards as recommended in Chapter 9 Environment of the HKPSG with the building setback of about 130m to Sha Tau Kok Road (Lung Yeuk Tau).
- 3.6.5 Overall, therefore, no adverse noise impact during the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development is expected.

Figure 3-1: Location of Background Noise Measurement



**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D. D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
D01/01  
3 April 2024

Figure 3-2: Location of Identified Fixed noise Sources

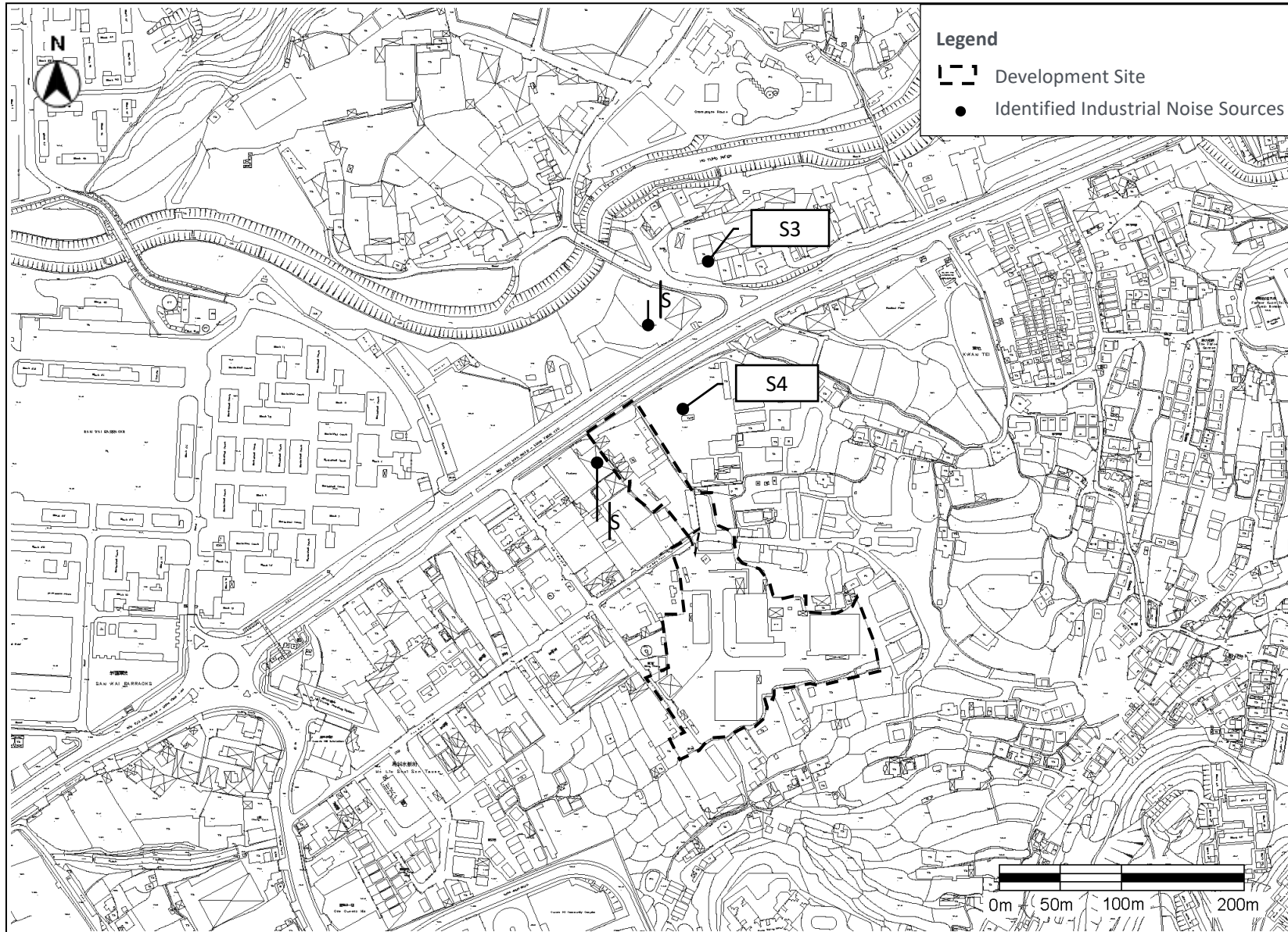


Figure 3-3: Location of Representative NSRs for Existing Fixed noise Impact

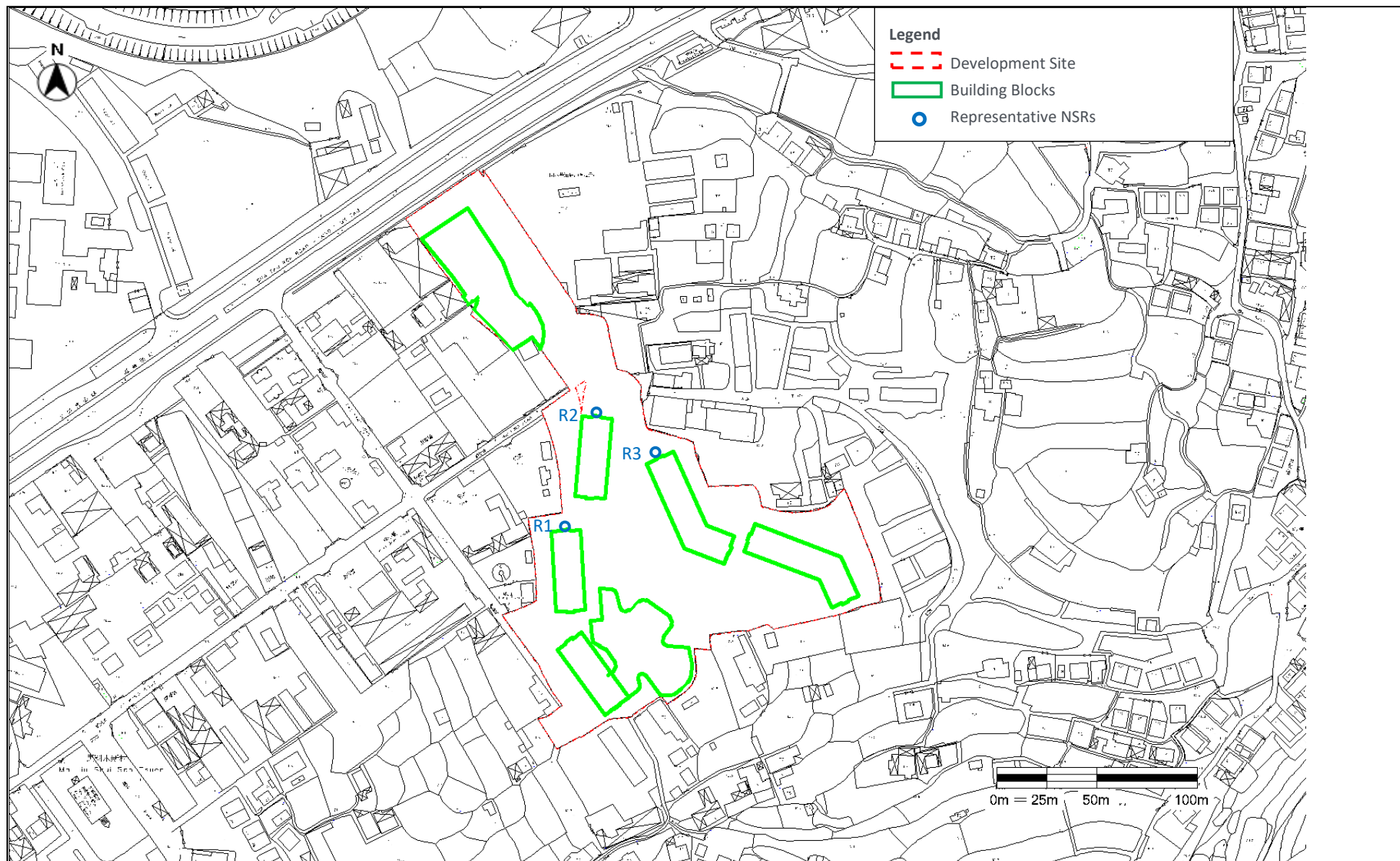


Figure 3-4: Indicative Locations of Proposed Outdoor Units and Representative NSRs

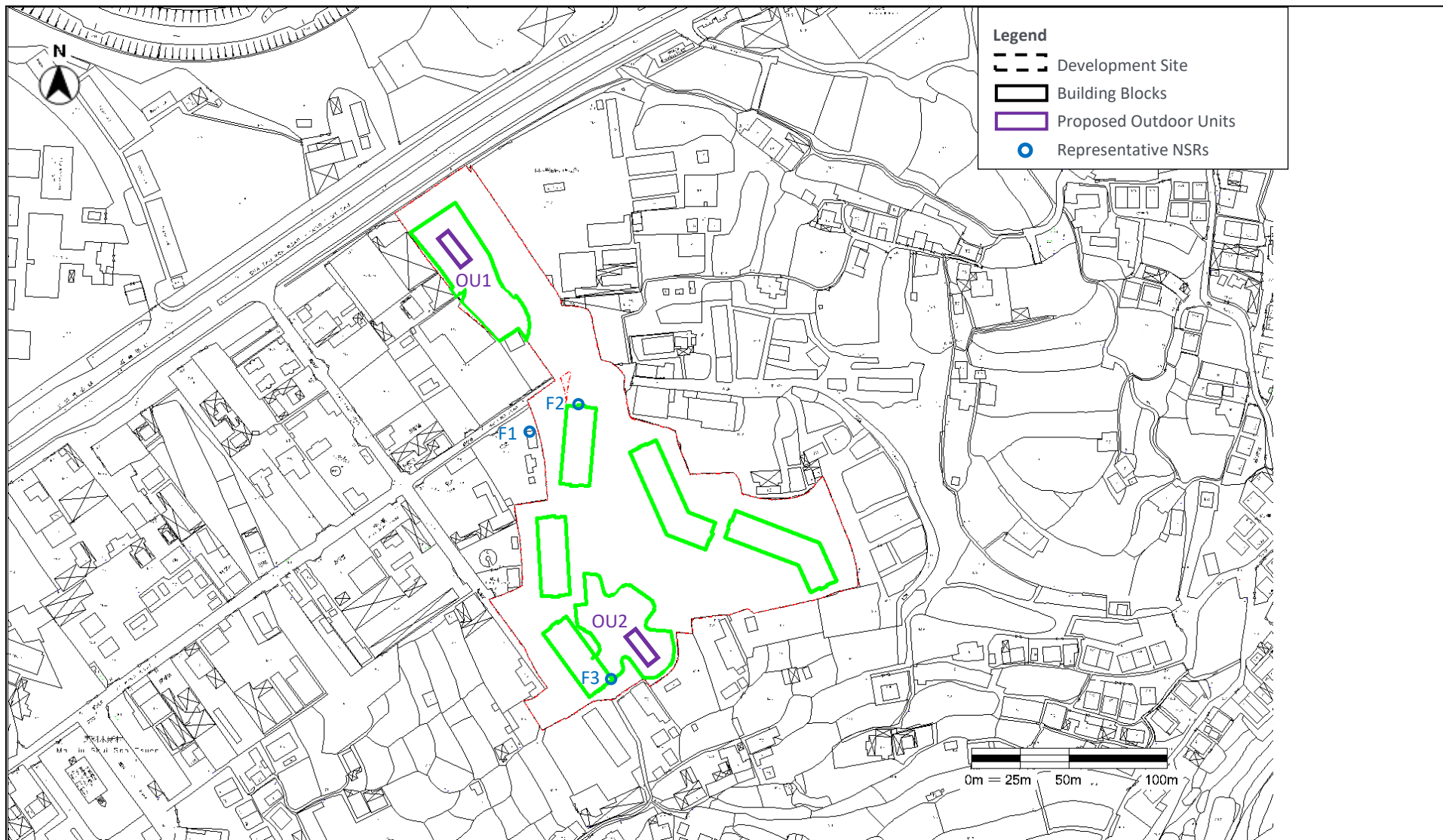


Figure 3-5: Location of Assessment Points for Road Traffic Noise on G/F

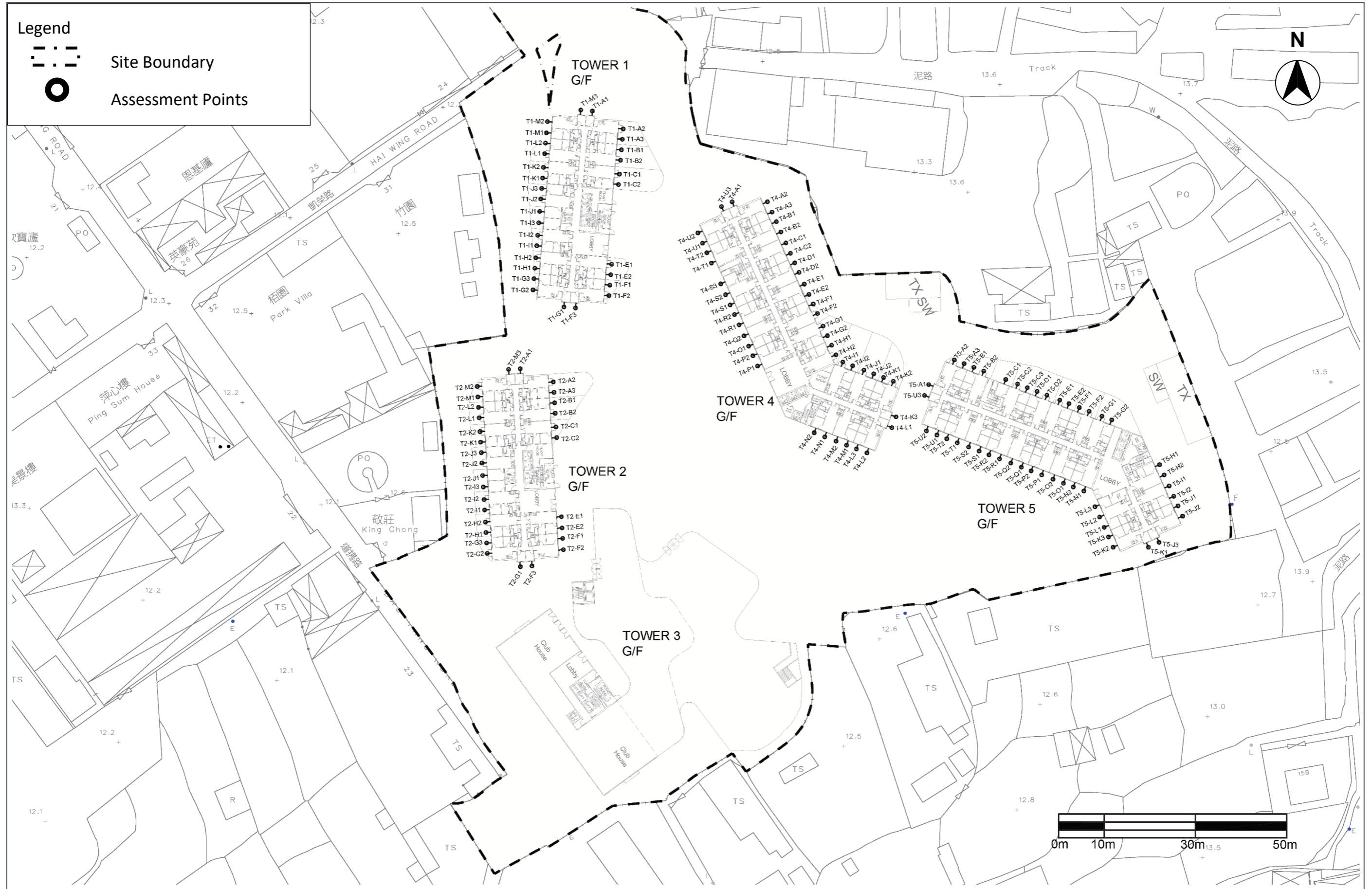


Figure 3-6: Location of Assessment Points for Noise Sensitive Receivers on Typical Floor A

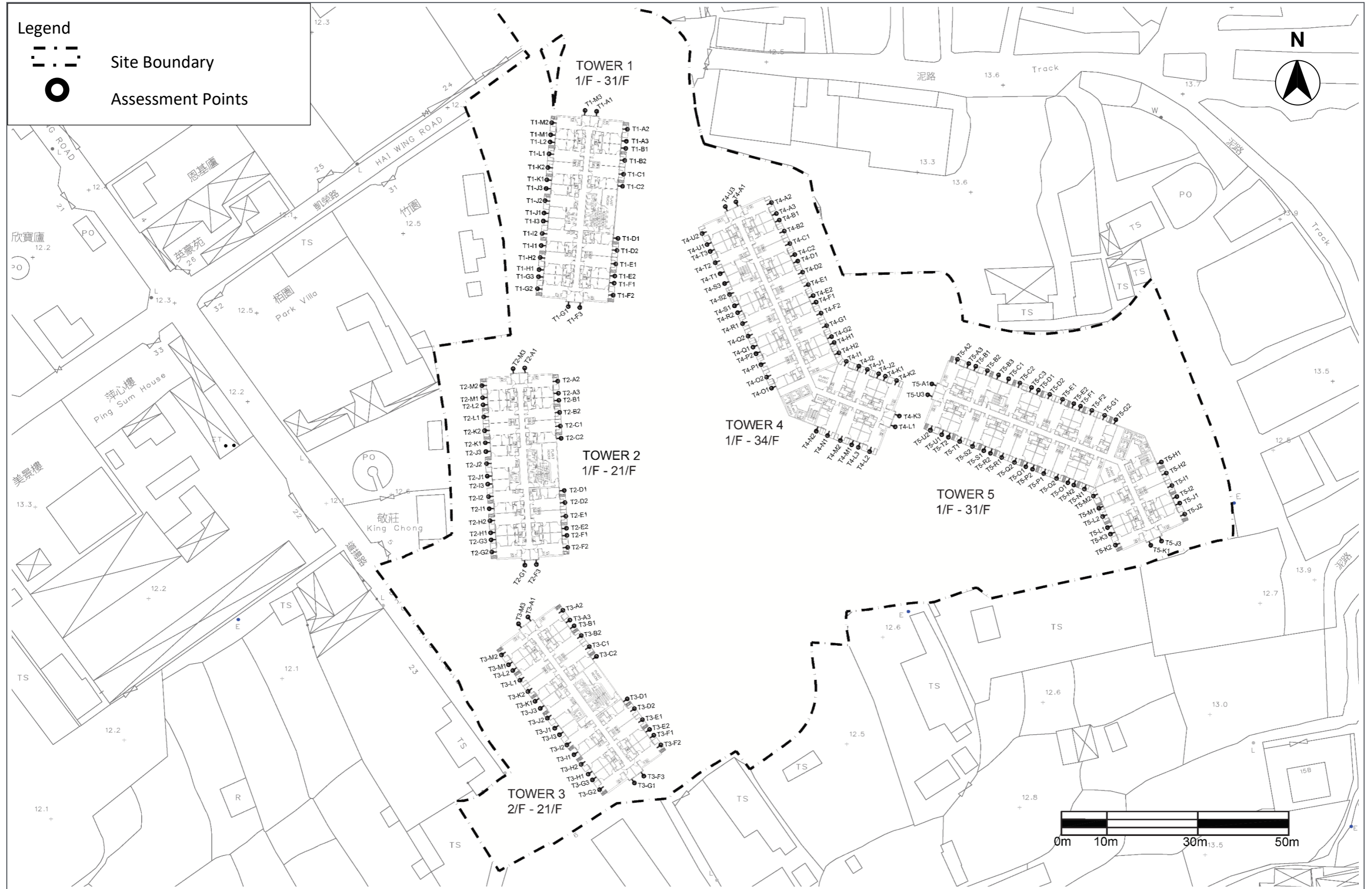
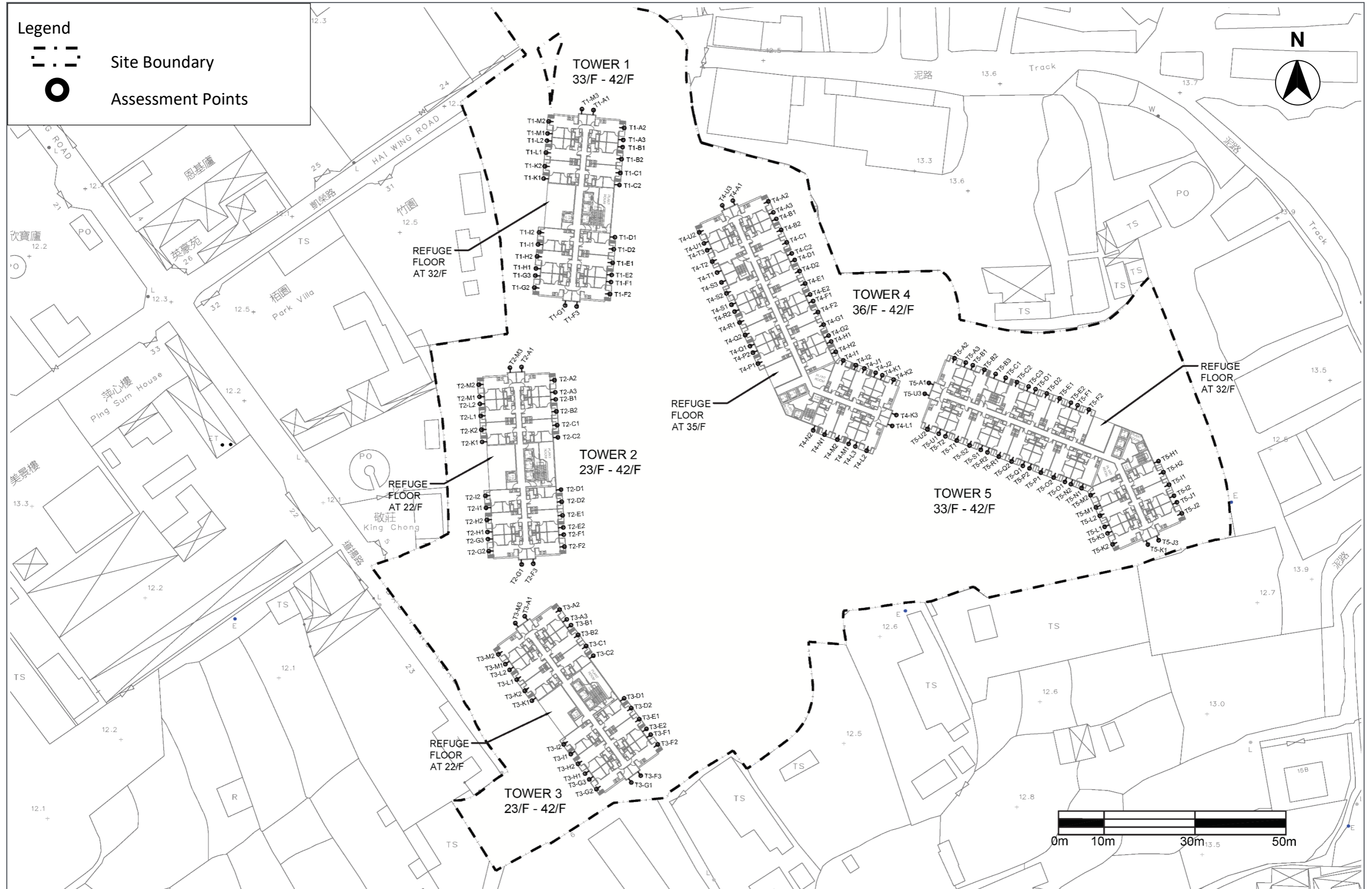




Figure 3-7: Location of Assessment Points for Noise Sensitive Receivers on Typical Floor B



## 4 WATER QUALITY

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section assesses the potential water quality impact arising from the Proposed Development during construction and operation phases. Mitigation measures are recommended, where necessary, as part of the assessment.

### 4.2 Environmental Legislation, Standards and Guidelines

#### Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap. 358)

4.2.1 An amendment to the *Water Pollution Control Ordinance* (“WPCO”) was enacted in 1990 and provides a mechanism for setting effluent standards. These are included in the *Technical Memorandum Standards for Effluents Discharged in to Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Waters* (WPCO Cap 358, S.21). All discharges into government sewerage systems, marine and inland waters are required to comply with the standards stipulated in the Technical Memorandum.

4.2.2 Water Control Zone and the corresponding Water Quality Objectives have been set up under WPCO. Referring to the Statement of Water Quality Objectives (Deep Bay Water Control Zone), the site is located within Indus Subzone. The water quality objectives for Deep Bay Water Control Zone Indus Subzone have been shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Water Quality Objectives for Deep Bay Water Control Zone Indus Subzone

WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES (DEEP BAY WATER CONTROL ZONE INDUS SUBZONE)	
A. Appearance	(a) Waste discharges shall cause no objectionable odours or discolouration of the water.
	(b) Tarry residues, floating wood, articles made of glass, plastic, rubber or of any other substances should be absent.
	(c) Mineral oil should not be visible on the surface. Surfactants should not give rise to a lasting foam.
	(d) There should be no recognisable sewage-derived debris.
	(e) Floating, submerged and semi-submerged objects of a size likely to interfere with the free movement of vessels, or cause damage to vessels, should be absent.
	(f) Waste discharges shall not cause the water to contain substances which settle to form objectionable deposits.
B. Bacteria	(b) The level of <i>Escherichia coli</i> should be zero per 100 mL, calculated as the running median of the most recent 5 consecutive samples taken at intervals of between 7 and 21 days. (E.R. 6 of 2019)
C. Colour	(a) Waste discharges shall not cause the colour of water to exceed 30 Hazen units.
D. Dissolved Oxygen	(d) Waste discharges shall not cause the level of dissolved oxygen to be less than 4 milligrams per litre.
E. pH	(b) Waste discharges shall not cause the pH of the water to exceed the range of 6.5–8.5 units.
F. Temperature	Waste discharges shall not cause the natural daily temperature range to change by more than 2.0 degree Celsius.
G. Salinity	Waste discharges shall not cause the natural ambient salinity level to change by more than 10%.
H. Suspended Solids	(b) Waste discharges shall not cause the annual median of suspended solids to exceed 20 milligrams per litre.
I. Ammonia	The un-ionized ammoniacal nitrogen level should not be more than 0.021 milligram per litre, calculated as the annual average (arithmetic mean).
K. 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand	(a) Waste discharges shall not cause the 5-day biochemical oxygen demand to exceed 3 milligrams per litre.
L. Chemical Oxygen Demand	(a) Waste discharges shall not cause the chemical oxygen demand to exceed 15 milligrams per litre.
M. Toxins	(a) Waste discharges shall not cause the toxins in water to attain such levels as to produce significant toxic carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic effects in humans, fish or any other aquatic organisms, with due regard to biologically cumulative effects in food chains and to toxicant interactions with each other.
	(b) Waste discharges shall not cause a risk to any beneficial uses of the aquatic environment.

### Construction Site Drainage, ProPECC PN2/23

- 4.2.3 Under ProPECC Practice Note PN2/23 Construction Site Drainage (ProPECC PN2/23), various guidelines for the handling and disposal of construction site discharges are included. The guidelines include the use of sediment traps, wheel washing facilities for vehicles leaving the Site, adequate maintenance of drainage systems to prevent flooding and overflow, sewage collection and treatment, and comprehensive waste management (collection, handling, transportation, and disposal) procedures.

### Drainage Plans subject to Comment by the Environmental Protection Department, ProPECC PN1/23

- 4.2.4 Under ProPECC Practice Note PN1/23, drainage plans submitted to the Building Authority are referred to the Environmental Protection Department (“EPD”) for comment whenever there is a concern for pollution control. The EPD has, based on the experience of the common problems found in the drainage submissions, prepared this practice note for reference by Authorised Persons (“APs”) in preparing drainage plans. Although the guidelines contained in this practice note are not meant to be exhaustive, it is hoped that they will help secure early approval of drainage plans.

### Protection of Natural Streams/Rivers from Adverse Impact Arising from Construction Works, ETWB TCW No.5/2005

- 4.2.5 Under Environment, Transport and Works Bureau (“ETWB”) Technical Circular (Works) No. 5/2005 *Protection of Natural Streams/Rivers from Adverse Impact Arising from Construction Works* (“ETWB TCW No. 5/2005”), an administrative framework for the protection of all natural streams/ rivers from the impacts of construction works is provided. It also introduces existing measures and provides guidelines on planning for construction works and on developing precautionary measures during construction stage.

## 4.3 Potential Water Quality Impacts

### Water Sensitive Receiver (“WSR”)

- 4.3.1 In accordance with the *Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance* (“EIAO-TM”), WSR is defined as existing or potential beneficial uses that are sensitive to water pollution, which include, but are not limited to, the following:
- Areas of ecological or conservation values including marine conservation areas, existing or gazetted proposed marine parks and marine reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (“SSSI”), existing or gazetted proposed country parks and special areas, wetlands, mangroves and important freshwater habitats;
  - Area for abstraction of water for potable water supply;
  - Water abstraction for irrigation and aquaculture;
  - Fish spawning grounds, fish culture zones, shellfish harvesting/culture site and brackish/freshwater fish ponds;
  - Beaches or other recreational areas;
  - Water abstraction for cooling, flushing and other industrial purposes;
  - Areas for navigation/shipping including typhoon shelters, marinas and boat parks.
- 4.3.2 In order to identify the WSRs, a desktop study on the OZP, topographic map and aerial photographs has been conducted together with site visits. The WSRs in the vicinity of the Site are summarised in **Table 4-2** and shown on **Figure 4-1**.

Table 4-2: Water Sensitive Receivers

WSR ID	Description	Type	Distant to Site Boundary (m)
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WSR ID	Description	Type	Distant to Site Boundary (m)
W1	Ng Tung River	Natural river	104.9
W2	Kwan Tei River	Natural river	496.6
W3	Fish Pond in Kwan Tei	Freshwater fish pond	235.2
W4	Watercourse to the northeast of the Site	Nullah	94.9
W5	Watercourse to the southwest of the Site	Nullah	362.6
W6	Another Watercourse to the southwest of the Site	Nullah	415.0

### Construction Phase

- 4.3.3 Muddy runoff from the Site may be generated during the construction phase, especially during the rainy season. If the muddy water is not properly controlled, it would lead to increased amounts of suspended solids in the drainage system.
- 4.3.4 Wash water from vehicles and equipment; silt from any on-site stockpiles of soil, cement and grouting materials; and spillage of fuels, oil and lubricants from construction vehicles and plant may generate water quality impacts. If these pollution sources are not properly controlled, it would lead to increased amounts of suspended solids, grease and oil, pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (“BOD”), etc. in the drainage system.
- 4.3.5 There is also the issue of sewage generated by construction workers on-site. The sewage may result in high levels of NH<sub>3</sub>-N, BOD and *E. coli* if it is not disposed of properly before discharging into drainage system.
- 4.3.6 Accidental spillage of chemicals during construction may leak into the nearby watercourses, causing sediment contamination or water quality degradation. The spilled chemical may also flow into the drainage system, blocking or corrupting the drainage pipe.

### Operation Phase

- 4.3.7 Surface runoff is mainly discussed in a separate Drainage Impact Assessment Report (“DIA”) supporting this planning application. It is concerned that the surface runoff from the site may carry the residual fertilisers and pesticides applied to landscape area, introducing toxins, nutrients, and suspended solid to the watercourses.
- 4.3.8 During the operation phase, sewage will be generated from toilets flushing, and grey water. It will contribute to the major sources of wastewater generation arising from the Proposed development. The assessment of sewerage impact from the proposed development is included in a separate Sewerage Impact Assessment (“SIA”) Report supporting this planning application. All the wastewater generated in the proposed development will be treated on site by a proposed tertiary Sewage Treatment Plant before discharging to the stormwater drain in Sha Tau Kok Road, and eventually to Ng Tung River. The average dry weather flow of the proposed development has been calculated to be 3005.4m<sup>3</sup>/day. The design capacity of the proposed STP is set to be 5000m<sup>3</sup>/day. Combination of membrane bioreactor and ultrafiltration is tentatively adopted as the treatment process design to meet the WPCO private sewerage treatment plant discharge standard as shown in Table 4-3.

**Table 4-3: Discharge Standards of the Effluent from Proposed STP**

PARAMETER	UNIT	Tertiary Effluent Standards (Upper Limit)
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PARAMETER	UNIT	Tertiary Effluent Standards (Upper Limit)
BOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	10
TSS	mg/L	10
TN	mg/L	20
TP	mg/L	2
Ammonia-N	mg/L	5
<i>E.Coli</i>	Counts/100 ml	100

## 4.4 Mitigation Measures

- 4.4.1 During the Site visits on 6 December 2022 and 18 January 2023, no watercourse was observed within the Site boundary. In order to avoid muddy surface runoff from entering the existing watercourse/storm water drainage system outside the Site, channels along the site boundary shall be provided to collect and direct the muddy runoff to the wastewater treatment facilities for treatment prior to being discharged. The design of the construction site drainage system shall be independent from the existing watercourse. The details of wastewater treatment arrangement shall be submitted to EPD for review during the application of the wastewater discharge licence before commencement of the construction activities.
- 4.4.2 During construction, it is recommended that portable toilets should be provided for construction workers. These will be supplied, maintained and emptied (at a sewage treatment facility) by a licenced contractor.
- 4.4.3 The construction contractor shall also follow good site practice and be responsible for the design construction, operation and maintenance of all the mitigation measures as specified in ProPECC PN 2/23 for construction site drainage:
- Surface run-off from construction sites shall be discharged into storm drains via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment basins. Channels or earth bunds or sand bag barriers shall be provided on site to properly direct storm water to such silt removal facilities. Perimeter channels at site boundaries shall be provided where necessary to intercept storm run-off from outside the Site so that it will not wash across the Site. Catchpits and perimeter channels should be constructed in advance of site formation works and earthworks.
  - Silt removal facilities, channels and manholes shall be maintained and the deposited silt and grit should be removed regularly, at the onset of and after each rainstorm to ensure that these facilities are functioning properly at all times.
  - For the purpose of preventing soil erosion, temporarily exposed slope surfaces should be covered e.g. by tarpaulin, and temporary access roads should be protected by crushed stone or gravel, as excavation proceeds. Intercepting channels should be provided (e.g. along the crest/edge of excavation) to prevent storm runoff from washing across exposed soil surfaces. Arrangements should always be in place to ensure that adequate surface protection measures can be safely carried out well before the arrival of a rainstorm.
  - Earthworks final surfaces shall be well compacted and the subsequent permanent work or surface protection shall be carried out immediately after the final surfaces are formed to prevent erosion caused by rainstorms. Appropriate drainage like intercepting channels shall be provided where necessary.
  - Measures shall be taken to minimise the ingress of rainwater into trenches. If excavation of trenches in wet seasons is necessary, they shall be dug and backfilled in short sections.

Rainwater pumped out from trenches or foundation excavations shall be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.

- Open stockpiles of construction materials (e.g. aggregates, sand and fill material) on sites shall be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms. Measures shall be taken to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system.
- Manholes shall 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. Discharge of surface run-off into foul sewers must always be prevented in order not to unduly overload the foul sewerage system.
- Discharge of surface run-off into foul sewers shall always be prevented in order not to unduly overload the foul sewerage system.
- Regulated by Pesticides Ordinance, the utilisation of pesticide should be carried by a permit holder. Overdosing should be carefully avoided. The soil in the landscape area should be confined by enclosed planter so that surface runoff will not flow out. Minimum drainage system should be provided on the landscape area and directed to the proposed sewerage treatment plant in case the soil fully saturates and cannot precipitate excessive rainfall.

4.4.4 Besides registering as a chemical waste producer, the contractor shall prepare an emergency cleanse plan to respond the accidentally spillage of chemicals. The contractor will need to prepare sufficient absorbent material to control the spread of spilled chemical, enabling the later collection and decontamination works. The detailed management scheme of chemicals utilisation in construction phase is discussed in Section 5.5.13 to Section 5.5.18.

4.4.5 During operation phase, sewage arising from the Proposed Development will be treated in the proposed STP before discharging, no adverse water quality impact due to the Proposed Development is therefore anticipated during the normal operation of the STP. Nevertheless, as specified in ProPECC PN 1/23, mitigation measures/recommendations for effluent discharge to storm drains and foul sewers shall be followed:

- Drainage outlets provided in open areas and areas subjected to a substantial amount of wind-blown rain, including balconies and podiums, should be discharged to stormwater drains.
- Drainage outlets provided in covered areas, including covered podiums and other roofed areas, should be discharged to foul sewers.
- Drainage outlets of verandahs next to kitchens and utilities rooms where a substantial amount of wind-blown rain is not expected should, as far as possible, be connected to foul sewers because of the concern that dwellers might discharge laundry or dishwater wastewater through these drainage outlets.
- Swimming pool main drain, footbath main drain and swimming pool make-up tank drain should be connected to stormwater drains while the filtration plant backwash should be discharged to foul sewers. Swimming pool drainage layout, filtration plant room drainage layout and filtration plant schematic line diagrams are required to be included in drainage plans.
- Drainage in covered carparks should be connected to foul sewers via petrol interceptors.
- All wastewater collected from a restaurant kitchen, including that from basins, sinks and floor drains, should be discharged via a grease trap capable of providing at least 20 minutes retention during peak flow.

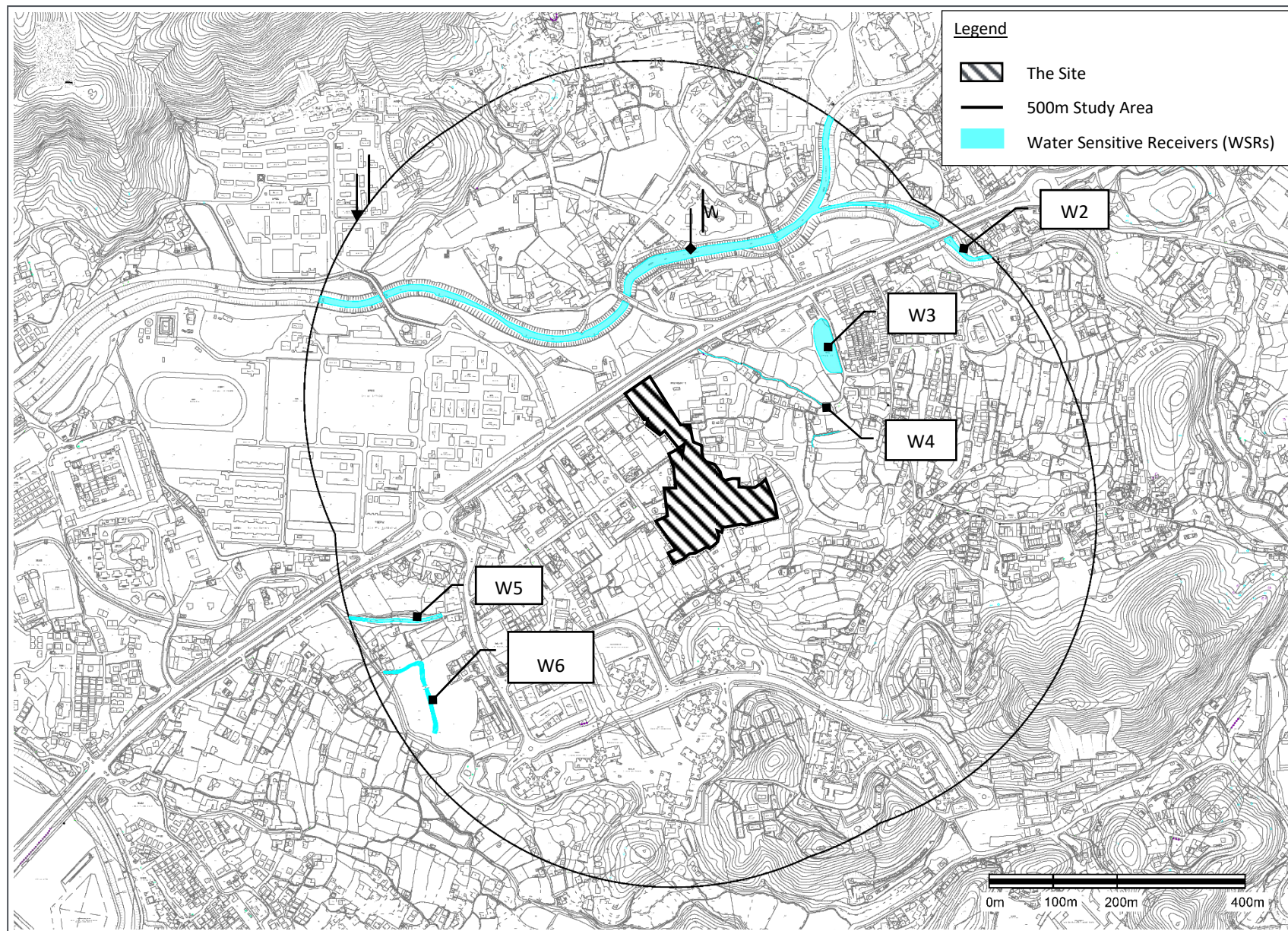
4.4.6 In case the STP equipment experiences failure or malfunction, the Emergency Response Plan and Efficient Handling Management System should be developed during the detailed design of the STP, and submitted to EPD and DSD for approval prior to the commission of the STP.

- 4.4.7 Preventative measures against emergency discharge should be emphasized. The STP should be equipped with sewage reception/storage facilities for the temporary storage of 6-hour average dry weather flow (752m<sup>3</sup>) to provide sufficient response time for the potential equipment failure. The design capacity of the STP is proposed to be 5000m<sup>3</sup>, around 66% over the average dry weather flow of the proposed development, to provide adequate buffer against the capacity loss from potential equipment damages.
- 4.4.8 Since the treated effluent will be discharged through the public drainage channel along Sha Tau Kok Road, an alternative discharge route should be proposed for the emergency discharge to minimize the water quality impact to the surrounding. Even though the available capacity of the sewer system along Sha Tau Kok has been estimated to be insufficient to sustain the peak flow from the proposed development, it can serve as an option as the emergency bypass of the STP. During the emergency discharge, the sewage in the sewage reception/storage tank to be pumped out and discharged to sewer manhole FWD1004186 on Sha Tau Kok Road after agreeing with DSD about the discharge quantity and flow rate. And the remaining portion that could not be covered by the available capacity of public sewer system will be collected by sewage suction truck. The arrangement of effluent discharge and emergency discharge of the proposed STP has been drawn in Figure 4-2.

## 4.5 Conclusion

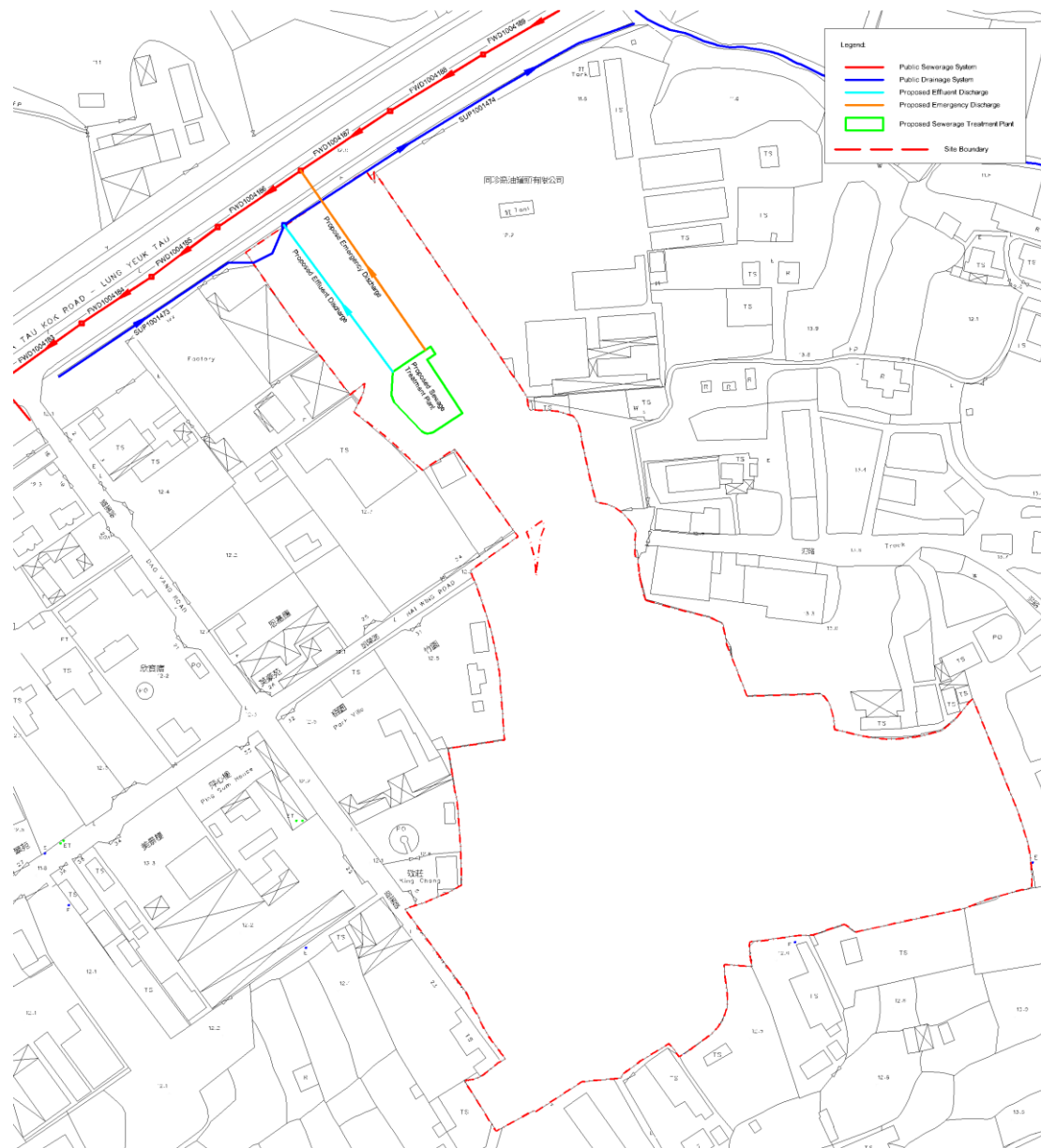
- 4.5.1 During construction, water quality impacts can be properly controlled with the implementation of good site practice, as stated in **paragraph 4.4.3**. Portable toilets will be provided for constructions workers on-site. Provided these measures are implemented, it is unlikely that any adverse water quality impacts from the Site will be generated during the construction phase.
- 4.5.2 The contractor shall apply for a Discharge Licence from EPD under the WPCO. All site discharges shall be treated in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Discharge Licence.
- 4.5.3 The **sewage** generated from the Proposed Development will be treated in an on-site sewerage treatment plant before discharging into Ng Tung River. During operation, no adverse water quality impact is anticipated from sewage generated by the **proposed development in view of the adoption of tertiary treatment and the appropriate emergency discharge arrangement.**
- 4.5.4 Overall, therefore, no adverse water quality impacts to the nearby watercourses are anticipated during the construction or operational phases of the Proposed Development.

Figure 4-1: Location of Identified Water Sensitive Receiver (WSR)





**Figure 4-2: Tentative Location of Proposed STP and Discharge Arrangement**



## 5 WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 5.1 Environmental Legislation and Standards

5.1.1 In carrying out the assessment, references have been made to the following relevant legislation, documents and guidelines that are applicable to waste management and disposal in Hong Kong:

- The *Waste Disposal Ordinance* (Cap. 354) (“WDO”) setting out requirements for storage, handling and transportation of all types of wastes, and subsidiary legislation such as the *Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation* (Cap. 354N), the *Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Chemical Waste) Regulation* (Cap. 354J) and the *Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation* (Cap. 354C).
- Land (Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 28).
- Air Pollution Control Ordinance (“APCO”) (Cap. 3.11)
- Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance – Public Cleansing and Prevention of Nuisances Regulation (Cap.132BK)
- Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes.
- Code of Practice on the Handling, Transportation and Disposal of Asbestos Wastes
- Code of Practices and Guidelines for Asbestos Control and Handling.
- Environmental, Transport and Works Bureau (“ETWB”) Technical Circular (Works) No. 19/2005, Environmental Management on Construction Sites.
- ETWB Technical Circular (Works) No. 22/2003A, Additional Measures to improve Site Cleanliness and Control Mosquito Breeding on Construction Sites.
- Development Bureau (“DevB”) Technical Circular (Works) No. 6/2010, Trip Ticket System for Disposal of Construction & Demolition Materials.
- DevB Technical Circular (Works) No. 9/2011, Enhanced Control Measures for Management of Public Fill.
- Civil Engineering and Development Department (“CEDD”) Technical Circular No. 11/2019, Management of Construction and Demolition Materials.
- Building Department Practice Notes for Registered Contractors (PNRC 17), Control of Environmental Nuisance from Construction.
- Building Department Practice Notes for Authorized Persons and Registered Structural Engineers – Construction and Demolition Waste (PNAP ADV – 19).
- CEDD Project Administration Handbook for Civil Engineering Works, 2022 Edition (“PAH”).
- Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong 2022.
- Work Branch Technical Circular No. 2/93 Public Dumps
- Work Branch Technical Circular No. 2/93B Public Filling Facilities
- Work Branch Technical Circular No. 12/2000 Fill Management
- Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (2021)

## 5.2 Assessment Methodology

5.2.1 The assessment methodology for waste management will include the followings:

- Identification/estimation of the types and quantities of waste arising from the Proposed Development;
- Addressing impacts caused by handling (including stockpiling, labelling, packaging and storage), collection, transportation and reuse/disposal of wastes in detail and propose appropriate mitigation measures;
- Adoption of waste management hierarchy with priorities towards waste reduction, on-site or off-site reuse and recycling;
- Estimation of the types and quantities of wastes required to be disposed of and their disposal method; and
- Assessment of the impacts on the capacity of waste collection, transfer and disposal facilities.

## 5.3 Waste Management Impact in Construction Phase

5.3.1 The construction activities **of the proposed development will** include site clearance, site formation, site construction, superstructure works, etc. The key potential waste sources during the construction phase are:

- Inert Construction and Demolition (“C&D”) materials (e.g. waste concrete, surplus soil, waste asphalt etc.)
- Non-inert C&D materials (wood and plastics)
- Chemical wastes (e.g. waste battery, waste lubricating oil from vehicles / plant maintenance)
- General refuse, i.e. Municipal Solid Waste (“MSW”), generated by site workers.

5.3.2 Inert C&D materials are those which do not decompose, such as debris, rubble, earth and concrete, and which are suitable for land reclamation and site formation. Illegal disposal of inert C&D material may damp landfill capacity, and has the potential of damaging local environment.

5.3.3 Non-inert C&D materials, are those which can decompose **or corrode**, such as bamboo, timber, vegetation, metal, packaging waste and other organic material, and which are therefore unsuitable for land reclamation. Inappropriate handling of non-inert C&D materials may lead to loss and waste of resource.

5.3.4 Accumulation of general refuse can cause hygiene problem and generate nuisance to the neighbour community.

5.3.5 Spillage or leakage of chemical waste will cause land contamination and pollute groundwater or nearby watercourse. Improper handling of chemical waste will increase the health risk of workers.

5.3.6 The quantitative assessment of waste generation during construction phase is given in the following section.

### Demolition Waste

**5.3.7** Currently, the site is still under brownfield operation, building survey for the existing structures within site area is not available. The floor areas of the existing structures on site are obtained from topographic map to estimate the generation of demolition waste. **The location of each existing structure is shown in Figure 5-1.**

5.3.8 There is no local floor-area-based demolition waste index typically for Hong Kong. The demolition waste indexes developed from other developed cities in Southern China are adopted

in this project as substitution, making reference to *Estimating and calibrating the amount of building-related construction and demolition waste in urban China* [accessed from <https://hub.hku.hk/bitstream/10722/223896/1/Content.pdf?accept=1>] published in International Journal of Construction Management, Volume 17, 2017 – Issue 1 by Weisheng Lu, Chris Webster, Yi Peng, Xi Chen & Xiaoling Zhang. The referencing journal article stated that the demolition waste index of steel structure can be taken as 878.9 kg per m<sup>2</sup> Construction Floor Area (CFA), and the demolition waste **generation rate** of steel concrete structure can be taken as 1755.1 kg/m<sup>2</sup> CFA. These two generation rates will be adopted to estimate the demolition waste generation from the proposed development. In this regard, the quantity of waste generated from demolition of existing structure on site will be 8,725tonnes. The breakdown calculation is presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: *Estimation of Demolition Waste Generation*

Structure	Characteristic	Occupy Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	CFA (m <sup>2</sup> )	Generation Rate (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	waste quantity (tonne)
Tin Wah House	Two Floors Reinforced Concrete Structure	64.5	129.1	1755.1	227
Vehicle Repair Workshop	Single Floor Metal Plate Structure	631.3	631.3	878.9	555
Warehouse 1	Single Floor Reinforced Concrete Structure	1396.3	1396.3	1755.1	2451
Warehouse 2	Single Floor Reinforced Concrete Structure	1067.2	1067.2	1755.1	1873
Warehouse 3	Single Floor Reinforced Concrete Structure	1341.2	1341.2	1755.1	2354
Warehouse 4	Single Floor Reinforced Concrete Structure	523.2	523.2	1755.1	918
Warehouse 5	Single Floor Metal Plate Structure	178.8	178.8	878.9	157
Warehouse 6	Single Floor Metal Plate Structure	217.1	217.1	878.9	191
<b>Total Quantity (Tonne)</b>					<b>8725</b>

- 5.3.9 Within the 8,725tonne demolition waste, the 903tonnes generated from the demolition of metal plate structure is expected to be mainly steel plates and steel frames, which should be categorised as non-inert C&D material. The residual 7,822tonnes is expected to be mainly broken concrete which should be categorised as inert-**demolition** waste.
- 5.3.10 The site area of the proposed development is 22,445m<sup>2</sup>. Assuming the 95% of the Site area i.e. about 21,323m<sup>2</sup> is paved with 200mm concrete layer, about 4,265m<sup>3</sup> of concrete slab will be removed from site area during the site clearance stage, contributing generation of inert demolition waste.

### Excavation Material

- 5.3.11 The current elevation of the Site ranges from 12.2mPD to 13.3mPD of the ground level. After re-profiling, the ground level will maintain at around 13mPD, which is higher than the current elevation. Shown in **Appendix I**, the 1,950m<sup>2</sup> basement of for shopping arcade carpark and sewage treatment plant and will be constructed by excavating to 8.15mPD. There are two basement floors for the residential buildings. Basement 1/F is at 7.4mPD with an area of 13,860m<sup>2</sup>, and Basement 2/F is at 3.9mPD with an area of 4,035m<sup>2</sup>. The total area and total volume of excavation will be about 15,810m<sup>2</sup> and 111,895 m<sup>3</sup> respectively. The breakdown of calculation is presented in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: *Estimation of Excavation Volume*

Basement floor	Floor Level	Floor Height + Thickness of Structural Elements	below ground level	Area of Excavation	Excavation Volume
B1/F (Retail)	8.15mPD	3.85m + 0.8m	4.65mbgl	1,950m <sup>2</sup>	9,068m <sup>3</sup>

B1/F (Residential)	7.40mPD	5.6m + 0.8m	6.4mbgl	13,860m <sup>2</sup>	88,704m <sup>3</sup>
B2/F (Residential)	3.90mPD	3.5m	9.9mbgl	4,035m <sup>2</sup>	14,123m <sup>3</sup>
total	NA	NA	NA	15,810m <sup>2</sup>	111,895m <sup>3</sup>

### Construction Waste from Superstructure

- 5.3.12 In addition to demolition waste from site clearance and excavation material from site formation works, construction waste will also be generated during superstructure work. This includes inert materials, such as concrete waste, waste from blockwork and brickwork, waste from screening and plastering; and non-inert C&D materials from timber formwork, packaging waste and other wastes.
- 5.3.13 *The Report on Strategy for Management and Reduction of Construction and Demolition Waste in Hong Kong* [accessed from [https://www.cic.hk/files/page/56/C%26D%20Report\\_E.pdf](https://www.cic.hk/files/page/56/C%26D%20Report_E.pdf)] published by Construction Industry Council (CIC) proposes a waste index of 0.60m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> CFA for superstructure work of multi-storey residential towers with basement car parks & club. This CIC report also reveals that the portion of inert and non-inert C&D waste within construction waste is 52.9% and 47.1% respectively after studying the on-site sorting statistics of three completed residential development projects. The waste index and inert/non-inert ratio from the CIC report will be adopted to calculate the generation of construction waste from the superstructure work of proposed development.
- 5.3.14 Informed by the project team, the total CFA of the proposed development will be around 19,845 m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the construction waste generated from the construction of superstructure of the proposed project can be estimated by 19,845m<sup>2</sup> × 0.6m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> = 11,907m<sup>3</sup>, at which 6,299m<sup>3</sup> would be inert **construction waste** and 5,608m<sup>3</sup> would be non-inert construction waste.

### General Refuse

- 5.3.15 The master program and construction plan of the proposed development has not yet been formulated. The total construction period is estimated to be 60 months.
- 5.3.16 The previously approved Environmental Assessment Report (AEIAR-221/2019 - Shuen Wan Golf Course) adopted a generation rate of 0.65kg/person/day to estimate the generation of general refuse from construction worker. The same generation rate will be adopted in this report. Therefore, the daily general refuse generation from the proposed development during construction phase can be estimated by 0.65kg/person/day × 60persons = **39kg/day**. The total **quantity** of general refuse generated on construction in the 60 months construction period would be **39kg/day** × 30days/month × 60months = **70,200kg** = **70** tonne.

### Asbestos Containing Materials (“ACMs”)

- 5.3.17 Currently, there is no evidence to justify the presence of ACMs on site. However, further investigation is needed from the project team at detailed design stage to thoroughly check whether any ACMs could be found on site. Under the APCO, asbestos investigation shall be conducted by Registered Asbestos Consultant (“RAC”) before demolition work potentially involving ACMs. If any ACMs is identified, an Asbestos Investigation Report (“AIR”) and an Asbestos Abatement Plan (“AAP”) shall be submitted to EPD. A Registered Asbestos Contractor (“RACont”) shall be engaged to carry out asbestos abatement work according to the approved AIR and AAP before demolition. The owner of the premises must notify the Labour Department and the EPD at least 28 days before the commencement of the asbestos abatement works in accordance with the regulatory requirement.
- 5.3.18 The RAC shall be requested to conduct a visual inspection upon the completion of asbestos removal for each working area identified in the AAP. If additional ACMs is discovered during the work, demolition shall be suspended and inform the RAC immediately, the RAC shall submit the modified AAP to the EPD after the investigation. An air sampling test shall be conducted by a

Registered Asbestos Laboratory (“RAL”) at the working area when all ACMs has been removed, in order to verify there is no asbestos fibre left suspended in the air.

- 5.3.19 Under the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, asbestos waste should not be mixed with household waste, nor delivered to the refuse collection points nor public dumping areas. Registered asbestos contractor shall remove the asbestos waste in accordance with the Regulation for disposal to Landfill upon agreement with EPD.
- 5.3.20 The asbestos waste labelling, handling and packaging depends on the type of ACMs. All the handling, collection and transportation and disposal of asbestos waste shall be carried out according to EPD’s Code of Practice on the Handling, Transportation and Disposal of Asbestos Waste. The quantity of the asbestos to be generated depends on the investigation and asbestos abatement plan carried out by RAC.

### Chemical Waste

- 5.3.21 The generation of chemical waste during construction phase is usually hard to estimate as it subject to the practice of the contractor and the specified project condition. Given the site scale and the complexity of the proposed development, the generation of chemical waste is expected to be lower than 1 tonne. **The amount of chemical waste to be generated shall be quantified in the Waste Management Plan (WMP) as part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to be prepared by the Contractor.**

### Summary of Waste Generation During Construction Phase

- 5.3.22 Based on the above assessment, Table 5-3 summarises the generation of waste during the construction phase.

**Table 5-3: Summary of Waste Generation During Construction**

estimated waste generation		estimated quantity		volume-to-weight conversion factor	
source	type	volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	weight (tonne)	material type	factor (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
demolition of existing structure	non-inert C&D waste	6765	903	Other Ferrous	133
	inert C&D waste	15331	7822	Large Concrete with Re-bar	510
removal of existing concrete pavement	inert C&D waste	4265	2176	Large concrete without Re-bar	510
excavated soil and rock	inert C&D waste	111895	66318	Small Rock/Gravel	593
construction of superstructure	inert C&D waste	6299	1809	Construction and Demolition Bulk	287
	non-inert C&D waste	5608	562	Other Recyclable Wood	100
total inert C&D waste		<b>137790</b>	<b>78125</b>	-	-
total non-inert C&D waste		<b>12373</b>	<b>1465</b>	-	-
total of C&D waste		<b>150162</b>	<b>72671</b>	-	-
activity of construction worker	general refuse	<b>393</b>	<b>70</b>	Uncompacted Mixed MSW	178
spent lubricants, waste batteries and etc.	chemical waste	less than 1 tonne		-	-

Notes: The conversation between volume and weight is in reference to *Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors for Solid Waste* [accessed from <https://www.epa.gov/smm/volume-weight-conversion-factors-solid-waste>] published by United State Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in April 2016.

### Reusing and Transportation Arrangement of Inert C&D Waste

- 5.3.23 The generation of inert C&D waste during each stage of the construction period has been estimated as shown in Table 5-3. Inert C&D materials should be reused on-site as far as practicable and efforts should be made to optimise cut and fill requirements during the detailed design. Good site practice and mitigation measures should be implemented. Possibility of reuse on other construction site should be explored. Surplus inert C&D materials should be sent to public fill reception facilities as the last resort after agreed with relevant authorities.

- 5.3.24 The portion of the generated inert C&D materials that could be reused on site is tentatively targeted as 20% (essentially from excavation and demolition waste) for backfilling and temporary site access road reinforcement activities.
- 5.3.25 After deducting the reused proportion from the total excavation and demolition waste, the remaining quantity of inert C&D material that might be transported to public fill reception facilities is assumed to be 111,492m<sup>3</sup>. As such, the tentative average daily inert C&D waste to be transported to public fill reception facilities would be 62m<sup>3</sup>/day. Assuming a dump truck capacity of 7.5m<sup>3</sup> per trip, the tentative average number of dump truck trips per day could therefore be estimated as 9 trip/day. Nonetheless, the above estimations of inert C&D and dump truck trip are tentatively only. Detailed information on the waste generation activity in terms of procedures, time, and specific quantity will be provided at detailed design stage.
- Recycling and Transportation Arrangement of Non-inert C&D Waste**
- 5.3.26 For the proposed development, non-inert C&D waste will be generated at the site clearance stage and superstructure construction stage, at which the composition is expected to be mostly demolished metal and waste wood and timber respectively. The contractor should reserve a space on site to sort and segregate non-inert C&D waste in different types to enable the later recycling.
- 5.3.27 After maximized waste sorting, segregation and recycling, the residual non-inert C&D waste should be transported to and disposed at North East New Territories Landfill (NENT) on a least weekly basis.
- 5.3.28 The total non-inert C&D waste generated from the proposed development is tentatively estimated to be 12,373m<sup>3</sup>. The tentative average daily generation rate is 6.9m<sup>3</sup>/day. By assuming 50% recycling and reusing ratio, the residual non-inert waste to be disposed per day might be 3.5m<sup>3</sup>/day. In terms of dump truck trips, one trip per two days would be sufficient.

## 5.4 Waste Management Impact in Operation Phase

- 5.4.1 The key potential waste sources during the operation phase are:
- Domestic waste, generated from residents and staffs.
  - Chemical wastes, generated from maintenance of sewage treatment plant.
  - Dewatered sludge cake, generated from operation of sewage treatment plant.
- 5.4.2 During the operation phase, the major type of waste will be domestic waste from the residents. According to the EPD's *Waste Statistics for 2022* published in December 2023, the most recent per capital domestic waste disposal rate is 0.93 kg/person/day, and per capital commercial and industrial waste disposal rate is 0.59 kg/person/day.
- 5.4.3 As advised by Project Applicant, the estimated maximum number of the Domestic (Flat) is 3,305 and it is estimated to accommodate a residential population of 9,915 persons. The total number of staffs from the club house and commercial complex is estimated to be 354. On this basis, it is estimated that the daily domestic waste generation rate would be 9.2tonne and daily commercial waste generation rate would be 0.2tonne from the proposed development. The total municipal solid waste generation would be 9.4tonne per day.
- 5.4.4 During the operation phase of the proposed STP, treatment input (coagulant, flocculant, and others) will be applied, and sludge cake will be generated after the sludge thickening and dewatering process. Even though the dosing of chemical will not be counted as chemical waste generation, the potential maintenance of STP might generate small amount of chemical waste due to application of lubrication for equipment repair and corrosive chemical for cleaning.
- 5.4.5 Within the SIA, the average dry weather flow of the proposed development has been calculated as 3005.4m<sup>3</sup>/day. Assuming a suspended solid concentration of 220 mg/L for medium domestic

wastewater, and the dry content of 30% for sludge cake, the daily sludge cake generation rate can be estimated by  $3005.4\text{m}^3/\text{day} \times 1000\text{L}/\text{m}^3 \times 220\text{ mg}/\text{L} \times 0.000001\text{ kg}/\text{mg} \times 100\% / 30\% = 2203.96\text{kg} = 2.2\text{ tonne}$ .

## 5.5 Mitigation Measures

### Construction Phase

- 5.5.1 Waste management shall be controlled through contractual requirements as well as through statutory requirements.
- 5.5.2 A Waste Management Plan (“WMP”) should be prepared and implemented in accordance with *Practice Note for Authorized Persons and Registered Structural Engineers – Construction and Demolition Waste* (PNAP ADV – 19) issued by the Buildings Department and submitted to the Engineer/Architect for approval before the commencement of any construction works. The objectives of the WMP will be to identify any potential environmental impact from the generation of waste at the Site; to recommend appropriate waste handling, collection, sorting, disposal and recycling measures in accordance with requirements of the current regulations; and to categorize and permit segregation of C&D materials where practicable (i.e. inert material / non-inert material) for disposal considerations i.e. public fill **reception facilities/** landfill.
- 5.5.3 The Contractors should adopt good housekeeping practices with reference to the WMP such as waste segregation prior to disposal. Besides the provision of stockpiling and segregating areas at site, effective collection of site wastes is required to prevent waste materials being blown around by wind, flushed or leached into nearby waters, or creating odour nuisance or pest and vermin problems. Waste storage areas should be well maintained and cleaned regularly.
- 5.5.4 According to Section 4.1.3 of the Project Administrative Handbook for Civil Engineering Works (2022 Edition) (“PAH”) and CEDD TC No. 11/2019, the project office is required to draw up a Construction and Demolition Materials Management Plan (C&DMMP) at the feasibility study or preliminary design stage of each Project, which generates more than 50,000m<sup>3</sup> of C&D materials. For projects which are not classified as “designated projects” under Schedule 2 of the EIAO but generating surplus C&D material in excess of 300,000m<sup>3</sup> or requiring imported fill exceeding 300,000m<sup>3</sup>, the C&DMMP should be submitted to Public Fill Committee (“PFC”) for in-principle approval prior to commencement of the detailed design in accordance with PAH Clause 4.1.3 and DEVB TCW No. 9/2011. As the estimated total C&D waste generation from the proposed development has reached 150,162m<sup>3</sup>, a C&DMMP should be prepared by the project team and submitted to **Civil Engineering and Development Department Vetting Committee on Construction and Demolition Materials Management**. Additional measures to minimise C&D material generation and enhance inert material reuse should be explored when Ground Investigation is completed.
- 5.5.5 However, as the C&DMMP requires detailed procedure of each step of construction stage, mitigation, construction methodology, and detailed waste management plan. This plan will be provided at the detailed design stage or before the detailed design stage (if the captioned detailed procedures are available).
- 5.5.6 A trip-ticket system should be established in accordance with DevB TC(W) No. 6/2010 and the *Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation* to monitor the disposal of public fill and solid wastes at public filling facilities and landfills, and to control fly-tipping. A trip-ticket system should be included as one of the contractual requirements for the contractor to strictly implement.
- 5.5.7 In addition, the EPD’s Recommended Pollution Control Clauses for Construction Contract should be incorporated in the relevant works contract. The RPCC are generally good engineering practice to minimize inconvenience and environmental nuisance to nearby residents and other sensitive receivers. The general requirements as summarised as follows:



- The Contractor shall observe and comply with WDO and its subsidiary.
- The Contractor shall submit the Engineer for approval a waste management plan with appropriate mitigation measures including allocation of an area for waste segregation and shall ensure that the day-to-day site operations comply with the approved waste management plan.
- The Contractor shall minimise the generation of waste from his work. Avoidance and minimisation of waste generation can be achieved through changing or improving design and practices, careful planning and good site management.
- The Contractor shall ensure that different types of wastes are segregated on-site and stored in different containers, skips or stockpiles to facilitate reuse / recycling of waste and, as the last resort, disposal at different outlets as appropriate.
- The reuse and recycling of waste shall be practised as far as possible. The recycled materials shall include paper / cardboard, timber and metal etc.
- The Contractor shall ensure that Construction and Demolition (“C&D”) materials are sorted into public fill (inert portion) and C&D waste (non-inert portion). The public fill which comprises soil, rock, concrete, brick, cement plaster/mortar, inert building debris, aggregates and asphalt shall be reused in earth filling, reclamation or site formation works, The C&D waste which comprises metal, timber, paper, glass, junk and general refuse shall be reused and recycled and, as the last resort, disposed of at landfills.
- The Contractor shall record the amount of waste generated, recycled and disposed of (including the disposal sites).
- The Contractor shall use a trip-ticket system for the disposal of C&D materials to any designated public fill reception facility and/or landfill.
- Training shall be provided for workers about the concepts of site cleanliness and appropriate waste management procedure, including waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
- The Contractor shall observe and comply with the *Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation*.
- The Contractor shall register as chemical waste producer under the *Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation* if chemical waste is anticipated. All chemical waste shall be properly stored, labelled, packaged, collected and disposed of in accordance with the Regulation.

5.5.8 When inclement weather (e.g. heavy rain, typhoon, etc.) is forecast, additional control measures should be adopted as follows:

- Construction material, stockpiles, chemical and waste storage / recycling facilities should be immediately moved to secured area.
- Construction material, stockpiles and waste storage / recycling facilities should be covered by an impermeable sheeting, if necessary.
- Intercepting channels will be provided at the edge of the excavated area to prevent storm runoff from washing across the exposed surface.
- Silt removal facilities, channels and manholes will be maintained and the deposited silt and grit will be removed regularly.

5.5.9 The specified mitigation measures for general refuse, chemical waste generated during the construction phase are discussed as below.

#### Mitigation Measure for General Refuse

- 5.5.10 General refuse should be stored in enclosed bins or compaction units separate from C&D material. A reputable waste collector should be employed by the construction contractor to remove general refuse from the Site **at the minimum frequency of once a day**, separately from C&D materials. Preferably an enclosed and covered area should be provided to reduce the occurrence of “wind-blown” materials.
- 5.5.11 **In order to minimize the final disposal quantities of general refuse, provisions of recycle bins for different types of recyclable waste should be provided together with general refuse bins. Arrangements should be made with recycling companies to collect recycled waste as required.**
- 5.5.12 With the proper implementation of the good site practice and recommended mitigation measures as discussed in this section, no adverse waste impact from the handling, transportation or disposal of general refuse is anticipated during construction of the Proposed Development.

#### Mitigation Measure for Chemical Waste

- 5.5.13 The contractor is required to register with the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) as chemical waste producer at the construction stage. The Cradle to Grave approach should be used to control chemical waste. This approach consists of assessing the chemical waste reduction based on life cycle assessment, oil and lubrication materials with proactive maintenance of construction machine and equipment. The Cradle to Grave approach applied to chemical waste aims to maximize the reduction of chemical waste at all stage of the project to prevent disposal of chemical waste. The same approach should be applied to all kinds of waste related to the project to maximize the waste reduction. Further elaboration in this aspect is expected at the detailed design stage.
- 5.5.14 **Chemical Waste Minimization:** quantities of chemical waste produced can be reduced by careful site management. The contractor can use up leftover chemicals within the site or from other sites according to their originally intended purposes as far as possible. Good practice can avoid contamination of chemicals with other substances; thus, enhancing the possibility to minimising any surplus of the original chemicals; thus, avoiding wastage.
- 5.5.15 **Chemical Waste Storage:** chemical waste should be packed and held in containers of suitable design and construction so as to:
- Prevent leakage
  - Prevent spillage or escape of contents under normal conditions of handling, storage and transport
  - The chemical waste producer should provide a suitable area for temporary storage of chemical waste.
  - The storage area should be used for chemical waste storage only. It is strictly forbidden to store chemical waste with either chemicals or dangerous good substances in the same storage facility.
  - The storage area should be located close to the source of waste generation.
  - The storage area should be enclosed on at least three sides by a wall, partition or fence with a height of not less than two metres or at least the total height of containers in the stack.
  - Suitable materials for enclosures: Concrete, Brick, Steel with protective coating or treatment
  - Enclosures should be rigidly erected and fixed to the area.
  - Adequate space should be allowed within the storage area for container handling by workers.
  - Containers of incompatible chemical waste must not be stored together where potentially dangerous consequence may result in the event of contact between the wastes.

- A warning sign that indicates the English words and Chinese characters “CHEMICAL WASTE” and “化學廢物” clearly and boldly in red on a white background with a letter/character size of not less than 60mm high should be displayed at or near the entrance or opening of the storage area for chemical waste other than asbestos and PCB wastes.

#### 5.5.16 Chemical Waste Labelling:

- Every container of chemical waste should be labelled clearly, in both Chinese and English.
- The waste producer should ensure that the information contained on the label is accurate and sufficient so as to enable proper and safe handling, storage and transport of the chemical waste.
- The label should be securely attached to a suitable part of the container (to the sides of drum and not on the top), which allows the information on the label to be easily read.
- Remove old labels from the containers if you decide to reuse or recondition containers.

#### 5.5.17 Good Practices to Reduce the Risk of Chemical Spillage:

- Reduce the amount of chemical waste generated during activities by careful planning and usage.
- Reduce the amount of chemical waste stored on site, regular collection of chemical waste by licensed Waste Collector.
- Chemical waste should be stored within designated enclosure, away from direct sunlight or heat generating / propagating activities. Always close the door of enclosure.
- Ensure ventilation is adequate within enclosure, prevent the building up of gaseous substances.
- Separate incompatible chemical waste from each other.
- Use a pump instead of simple pouring to transfer liquid waste.
- Ensure caps and lids are tightly fitted to seal containers.
- Ensure drip trays are placed under each chemical waste container, so that any spillage can be retained.
- Check conditions of containers regularly.
- Avoid the use of large size containers, as they are hard to handle and transport.
- Clearly label all the chemical waste.
- Use suitable carriers to transfer containers between locations.
- Provide training to staff on chemical waste handling.
- Ensure the shelves are secure, and easily accessible to collect or handle chemical waste containers.
- Use absorbent materials to absorb spillage of chemicals or chemical wastes.
- Regular drills on handling of chemical spills should be conducted.

5.5.18 **Collection and disposal of chemical waste:** the chemical waste should be regularly collected from site by licensed chemical waste collectors to Chemical Waste Treatment Centre or other equivalent facilities.

5.5.19 With the proper implementation of the good site practice and recommended mitigation measures as discussed above, no adverse waste impact from the handling, transportation or disposal of chemical waste during the construction of the Proposed Development is anticipated.

#### Asbestos Containing Materials

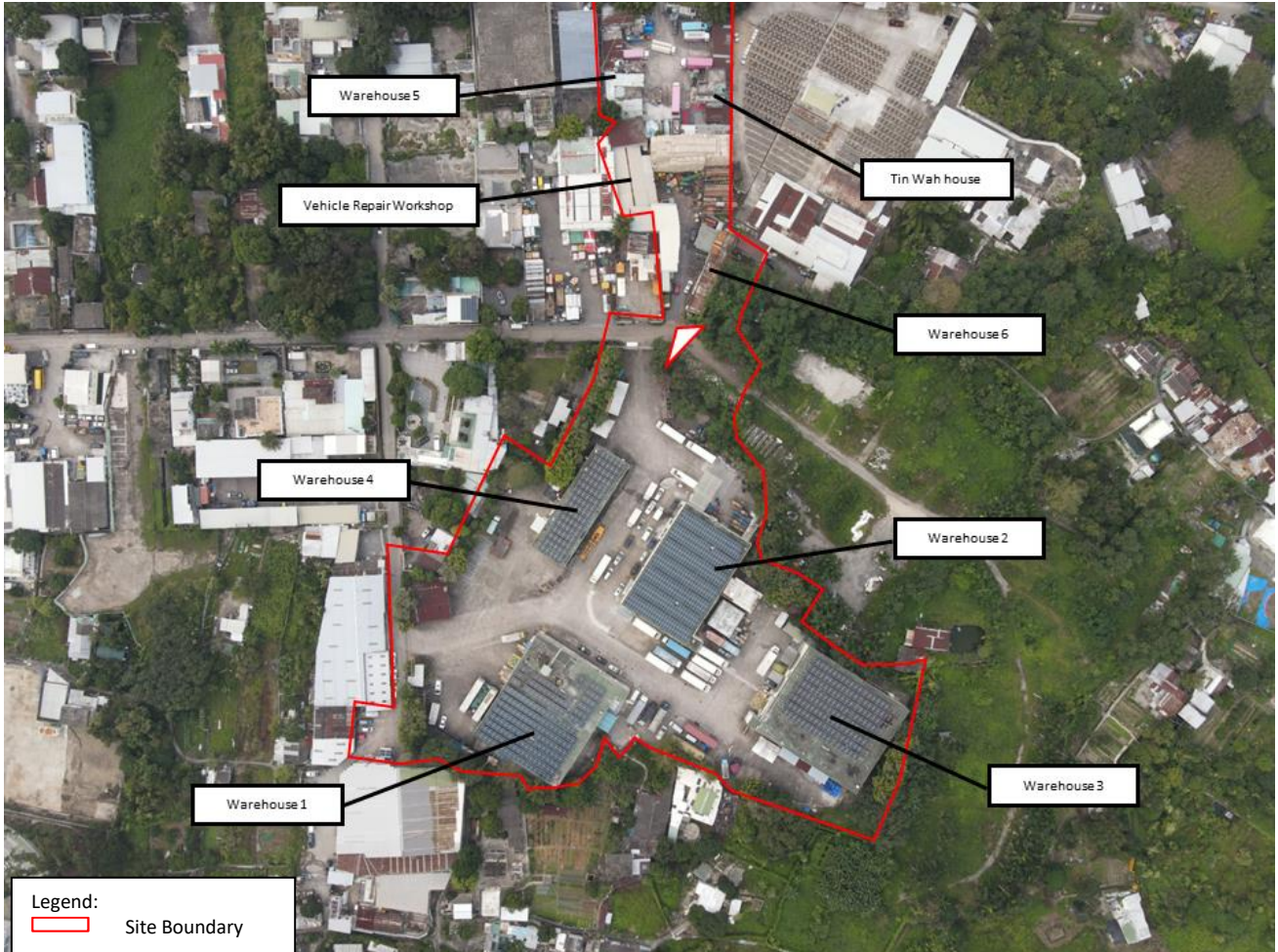
5.5.20 If any ACMs is identified, the project proponent would strictly follow the relevant legislations, guidelines and Code of Practice on Asbestos Control for the labelling, handing, transporting and disposal of ACMs.

#### Operation Phase

- 5.5.21 The property management team shall encourage proper waste management in line with the government policy. The waste management hierarchy shall be adopted by the building management to manage waste in a sustainable manner. The waste management hierarchy is a concept which shows the desirability of various waste management methods and comprises the following in order of descending preference:
- Avoidance
  - Minimisation
  - Recycling / reuse
- 5.5.22 During the operation phase of the proposed STP, the preventative measure for chemical spillage and controlling measures after spillage should be prioritized. Similar approach of mitigating chemical waste impact during construction stage described in Section 5.5.15 to Section 5.5.18 should be adopted. The chemical should be labelled and stored in a suitable area before dosing in treatment process. Emergency cleanse plan and sufficient absorption material to confine spilled chemical should be prepared. The maintenance of STP should be handled by experienced technicians. Even though dosing of chemical is not considered as generation of chemical waste, the property management team is suggested to register as a chemical waste producer in EPD because of the potential chemical waste generation from STP during its maintenance. The property management team should immediately contact a licenced chemical waste collector to collect the chemical waste from the STP to Chemical Waste Treatment Centre or equivalent facilities if chemical waste is generated from maintenance of STP of spillage incident.
- 5.5.23 The sludge cake should be dewatered to achieve the requirement of 30% dryness before being transported to and disposed at NENT. The property management team can also transport the sludge cake to Sludge Treatment Facilities at T. Park for recycling if consent from T. Park can be obtained.
- 5.5.24 The waste generated during the operation of the commercial complex and residential blocks will mainly be municipal solid waste comprising recyclable waste, such as paper, aluminium cans, plastic bottles, food waste etc. Sufficient recycle bins should be provided for the convenience of maximizing waste sorting and segregation. Waste shall be collected and stored in appropriate waste receptacles, each with a proper cover to minimize odour and hygiene issues. Different kinds of waste shall be regularly collected by private waste collectors on the minimal frequency of once per day and taken off-site for proper recycling or disposal, respectively. The property management team can attempt to liaise with EPD to set up a food waste recycling spot to collect the food waste generated by the restaurants, and to install food waste collection machines to collect the food waste from the residents. The detailed waste transportation, recycling and disposal during operation phase of proposed development shall be elaborated in detailed design stage.
- ## 5.6 Conclusions
- 5.6.1 Generation of inert and non-inert C&D waste, chemical waste and general refuse is expected during the construction phase of proposed development. With the development of WMP and to implement the good site practices recommended therein, the waste generated during construction phase can be greatly reduced. Provided that good site practices recommended are followed, there should be no adverse impacts related to the management, handling and transportation of waste during the construction phase.
- 5.6.2 During the operation phase, the major type of waste generated will be municipal solid wastes from the residential blocks and commercial complex, dewatered sludge cake from the STP, as well as chemical waste generated from maintenance of STP or chemical spillage incident. Since municipal solid waste and sludge cake will be collected on a regular basis by waste collectors and will be disposed of at SENT, no adverse waste impacts from handling, transportation or disposal are anticipated during operation.

5.6.3 With the implementation of recommended mitigation measures, adverse waste impacts generated during the construction and operation phase of the Proposed Development are not anticipated.

Figure 5-1: Aerial Photo of Existing Structure in Site



## 6 LAND CONTAMINATION

### 6.1 Environmental Legislation and Standards

6.1.1 The land contamination assessment has been conducted in accordance with the following legislation, standard and guidelines:

- EPD Guidance Note for Contaminated Land Assessment and Remediation.
- EPD Practice Guide for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Land.
- Guidance Manual for Use of Risk-Based Remediation Goals for Contaminated Land Management

### 6.2 Assessment Methodology

6.2.1 The assessment for land contamination of the Site was carried out with reference to EPD's Practice Guide.

6.2.2 At this stage of preliminary design, no potential evidence for land contamination has been recorded. However, a clear methodology for identification of the land contamination issue at this site should be adopted to further investigate whether land contamination would be associated with the development area. Such methodology will consist of documentary justification and supplemental information from the past and present land use activities through desktop study, site survey (in terms of site's land use history, aerial photos, site visit photos, spillage records, potential contamination sources, etc) consolidated in a separated contamination assessment plan (CAP) to be submitted to EPD for review at further stage. The CAP will therefore show evidence or infirm the presence of land contamination within the development area. Specifically, following steps should be strictly adopted for the land contamination study separately at the further stage:

- (a) Carry out site appraisal, including background information collection
- (b) Design site investigation ("SI") strategy and prepare a Contamination Assessment Plan ("CAP") for EPD's approval
- (c) Conduct SI according to the approved CAP
- (d) Interpret SI results and prepare a Contamination Assessment Report ("CAR") for EPD's approval if evidence of contamination is demonstrated at the CAP stage
- (e) Plan and design remediation strategy and prepare a Remediation Assessment Plan ("RAP") for EPD's approval
- (f) Carrying out the remediation works
- (g) Preparing the Remediation Report ("RR") for EPD's endorsement

### 6.3 Site Environment

6.3.1 Referring to the Draft Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-LYT/18, the zoning of the project site area is "Residential (Group C)" and "Agriculture". The project site area is currently a flat land, being occupied for the use of workshop, storage and warehouses. The northern portion of the application site is currently occupied by one permanent domestic structure, some temporary structures for open storage yards, storage of construction materials and workshops, open carparks and vacant land with little vegetation cover. The southern portion of the application site is currently occupied by the Applicant using as warehouse purposes. There is a total of 4 warehouses currently in operation. Overall, the application site is featured by warehouses and brownfield undertakings and observed with little vegetation cover.

6.3.2 Referring to the Land Registry record, the project site area is owned by multiple landlords, and the planning applicant, Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Limited, is the major owner of the southern portion. The planning applicant has already obtained the consent from all landlords on

the project site for the Town Planning Ordinance Section 12A rezoning application. The site boundary includes 1,358 m<sup>2</sup> government land.

## 6.4 Site Appraisal Findings

6.4.1 Site appraisal was conducted in order to identify any potential contamination sources generated by the past and present land-use activities within the Site and the associated causes for land contamination.

### Historical Use of the Site

- 6.4.2 Aerial photographic records obtained from the Survey and Mapping Office (“SMO”) of Lands Department between Year 1963 and Year 2022 were reviewed. These photographic records revealed that the Site was an agricultural land on or before Year 1963. In Year 1973, it is found that much of the previous farmlands were abandoned and became vacant with vegetations, while small part of farmland remained in the middle and southeast of the Site. Small temporary structures were also identified at the northwest of the Site. In Year 1982, the aerial photo indicated more farmlands were abandoned and became vacant, while only the middle part of the Site remained as agricultural land. Building structures were identified at the north of the Site. In Year 1993, the Site was partly paved and four building structures were identified at the southern part of the Site, several temporary structures and possible open car park were also found at the northern part of the Site. In Year 2002, the Site was almost entirely paved, while open car park, temporary structures and the four building structures still existed. A village house was also found at the north of the Site. Between Year 2013 and Year 2022, similar site conditions could be observed. The northern part of the Site was further paved and building structures within the Site remained the same. Activities such as parking of heavy trucks and open storage of construction materials could be identified. As advised by the Applicant, there were no underground contamination sources such as storage tanks and pipework in previous land uses.
- 6.4.3 As observed from the aerial photos, there is potential land contamination issues associated with past land uses as open area storage and possible vehicle maintenance activities. Land contamination issue from the warehouse usage is not likely as the stored goods are mainly construction materials like metal plates and formworks. Therefore, investigation on potential land contamination issues is further discussed in **paragraphs 6.4.4 to 6.4.6**. The historical land uses of the Site based on the aerial photographic records is summarized **Table 6-1** and aerial photographs are provided in **Appendix F**.

**Table 6-1: Historical Land Uses of the Site based on the Aerial Photographical Records**

Photo Date	Reference No.	Land Use
1963	1963-0148	Entirely covered by agricultural land.
1973	05591	Mainly abandoned farmland / vacant land covered with vegetations, with scattered farmland found at middle and southeast of the Site. Small temporary structures were identified at the northwest of the Site.
1982	46797	Mainly abandoned farmland / vacant land covered with vegetations, small part of agricultural land could be found in the middle of the Site. Building structures observed at the northwest of the Site.
1993	CN05044	The Site was mainly paved with small part of vegetated land at the middle of the Site. Four building structures were found at the south of the Site. At the north of the Site, temporary structures and possible open carpark were identified.

Photo Date	Reference No.	Land Use
2002	CW41443	The Site was almost entirely paved. Possible open carpark, temporary structures and four building structures identified in 1993 were also found in aerial photo of 2002. Besides, a village house was also identified at the north of the Site.
2013, 2020, 2022	CW102122, E093906C, E152970C	The Site was almost entirely paved with similar conditions since 2002. Parking of heavy trucks and open storage of construction materials could be identified.

### Site Walkover

- 6.4.4 A site walk was carried out on 18 January 2023. The Site is mainly paved with concrete and it is currently used as warehouses, open storage yards, storage of construction materials and equipment, and vehicle maintenance workshops. The area was maintained cleaned and entirely paved with concrete. One village house, Tin Wah Building, was found at the northern tip of the Site. As observed, no underground diesel tank and dangerous goods store present in the Site and no existing development with potential land contamination activities was found on the Site. During site visit, a crawler crane and several forklifts were observed in the Site. In general, no obvious land contamination issue is observed during the walkover. The photos of the existing site and the site walkover checklist are shown on **Appendix G**. There is concern that the periphery of the project site may cause off-site contamination. Shun Cheong Electrical Products and Tung Chun Soy Sauce and Canned Food Company Factory Limited is at the nearby of the site. During the previous site visit, all the windows and doors of Shun Cheong Electrical Products Factory Limited was closed. The business nature was unknown. It was observed to be a two-story reinforced concrete structure. Tung Chun Soy Sauce and Canned Food Company was entirely paved and maintained overall clean. Further investigation should be done at these two factories to see whether there is any possible land contamination connection.
- 6.4.5 Even though there was no evidence of potential land contamination issue during our site walkover and site photos, further investigation should be provided by the project team at the detailed design stage to provide better insight on land contamination issue. In case any evidence could be established on the land contamination, steps (b) to (g) of **paragraph 6.2.1** shall be required. As the village house, temporary structures (i.e. open storage and vehicle maintenance workshops) and warehouses within the Site are still in use, it is not appropriate to carry out site investigation at this planning stage. A **separated** CAP with updated site information **will be** prepared for EPD's review during the detailed design stage of the Proposed Development. The CAR should be prepared for EPD's review after site investigation. If land contamination is confirmed, RAP should be prepared for EPD's review and remediation works should be carried out according to the approved RAP. No commencement of the construction work will be allowed prior to completing remediation works. A RR should also be prepared for EPD's endorsement to demonstrate that the clean-up of the contaminated land is completed.

### Review of Information from Relevant Government Departments

- 6.4.6 Based on the background research on this project area **by inquiring the planning applicant and related governmental departments**, there is no chemical spillage, incident, accidental chemical issues. The letters from EPD and FSD stated that there was no record of chemical issues in the past on site. The information request letters and replies from EPD and FSD are attached in **Appendix H**. EPD confirmed that there was no incident of chemical spillage/leakage and no registered chemical waste producer in the site area, and FSD confirmed that there is neither record of dangerous goods license, fire incident nor incidents of spillage/leakage were found in connection with the site area.



## 6.5 Conclusion

6.5.1 A detailed investigation of the past and present land-use of the Project Site was carried out. Even though there are open storage yard and vehicle maintenance workshop within the Site, evidence of land contamination was not found during the site visit. In addition, the current site activities will not be change before the demolition for the construction related to the development target. Currently, some small portion within the site area is obstructed by the open storage yard and warehouse operation and the two adjacent factories have not yet been given permission for inspection. Emphasis should be given for these inaccessible area as shown in Figure 6-1 during the site appraisal in subsequent stage while other already accessible area should also undergo thorough inspection. A CAP will be prepared for EPD's endorsement during the detailed design stage. The CAR shall be prepared for EPD's approval after further site investigation. If land contamination is confirmed, RAP shall be prepared for EPD's approval and remediation works shall be carried out according to the approved RAP. No commencement of the construction work will be allowed prior to the completion of the remediation works. A RR shall also be prepared for EPD's endorsement to demonstrate that the clean-up of the contaminated land is completed. Updated CAP, CAR, RAP (if contamination is identified) and RR (if contamination is identified) shall also be provided.

**Figure 6-1:** Inaccessible Location within Development Area and Surrounding Area



## 7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 The potential environmental impacts arising from the Proposed Development on the nearby sensitive uses, have been assessed. Mitigation measures have been recommended, where appropriate, to alleviate any identified adverse environmental impacts during the construction and operation of the Project. This EA has indicated that the Proposed Development will not generate any unacceptable environmental impacts during construction and operation phases, provided that all the recommended mitigation measures and good site practice are strictly implemented.
- 7.1.2 The conclusions of the different aspects of environmental impact assessments are as follows:
- Air Quality**
- 7.1.3 With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures and good site practice, adverse impacts during the construction phases are not anticipated.
- 7.1.4 No existing chimney was identified within 200m from the Site. Therefore, no adverse air quality impact from industrial emissions on the Proposed Development is anticipated.
- 7.1.5 No adverse air quality impact on the Proposed Development from the vehicular emissions is anticipated with the sufficient buffer distance provided between these air pollution sources and the Proposed Development. Deodorizing unit with 99.5% efficiency will be installed for the proposed STP. Concentration of H<sub>2</sub>S will be monitored to guarantee the compliance of 5 odour units based on an average time of 5 seconds. No adverse air quality from the Proposed Development on the surrounding air sensitive uses is also anticipated.
- 7.1.6 Overall, therefore, no adverse air quality impact is anticipated during the construction or operation phases of the Proposed Development.
- Noise**
- 7.1.7 During the construction phase of the Proposed Development, with the implementation of the noise mitigation measures recommended in **Section 3.3**, no adverse noise impact is anticipated.
- 7.1.8 The Proposed Development is located at a low-density residential area, which is surrounded by village houses, such as Park Villa and King Chong, and some temporary dwellings, etc. These buildings provided effective acoustic shielding for the Proposed Development with buildings up to three storeys. Moreover, quantitative fixed noise impact assessment has been conducted to evaluate the fixed noise impact from the existing fixed noise sources. The predicted cumulative noise level is not greater than the noise criteria. Therefore, no adverse noise impact from the surrounding fixed noise sources on the proposed development is anticipated.
- 7.1.9 Most of the E&M equipment of the Proposed Development will be installed inside plant rooms. Potential noise sources have been identified as fixed mechanical equipment, such as chillers for central air conditioning. The chillers will be installed at roof top, which provided greatest separation from the identified NSRs and they will be shielded by the on-site building structure itself.
- 7.1.10 The maximum allowable sound power level (SWL) of the proposed outdoor units has been determined in order to ensure the compliance of statutory requirements and guidelines, which is subject to be changed in the detailed design stage.
- 7.1.11 For road traffic noise, the noise impact on the Proposed Development is predicted to comply with the standards as recommended in Chapter 9 Environment of the HKPSG with the building setback of about 130m to Sha Tau Kok Road (Lung Yeuk Tau).
- 7.1.12 Overall, therefore, no adverse noise impact during the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development is expected.

### Water Quality

- 7.1.13 During construction, water quality impacts will be properly controlled with the implementation of good site practice. Portable or Container toilets, when necessary, will be provided for constructions workers on-site. Provided these measures are implemented, adverse water quality impact is not anticipated during the construction phase. The Contractor shall apply for a Discharge Licence under the WPCO and the effluent discharged from the construction site shall comply with the terms and conditions of the Discharge Licence.
- 7.1.14 During operation, no adverse water quality impact is anticipated from the wastewater / sewage generated by the Proposed Development. The separate SIA Report has concluded that there will be no adverse sewerage impact from the Proposed Development.
- 7.1.15 Overall, therefore, no adverse water quality impacts are anticipated during the construction or operational phases of the Proposed Development.

#### Waste Management

- 7.1.16 With the development of WMP and to implement the good site practices recommended therein, the waste generated during construction phase can be greatly reduced. Provided that good site practices recommended are followed, there should be no adverse impacts related to the management, handling and transportation of waste during the construction phase.
- 7.1.17 During the operation phase, the major type of waste generated will be municipal solid wastes from the residential blocks and commercial complex, as well as dewatered sludge cake from the STP. Since municipal solid waste and sludge cake will be collected on a regular basis by waste collectors and will be disposed of at SENT managed by EPD, no adverse waste impacts from handling, transportation or disposal are anticipated during operation.
- 7.1.18 With the implementation of recommended mitigation measures, adverse waste impacts generated during the construction and operation phase of the Proposed Development are not anticipated.

#### Land Contamination

- 7.1.19 A detailed investigation of the past and present land-use of the Project Site was carried out. Despite vehicle maintenance workshop and open storage yard were identified on site, evidence on site contamination was not found. Nonetheless, further investigation on land contamination issue will be needed. A **separated** CAP **will be** prepared for EPD's endorsement during the detailed design stage. The CAR shall be prepared for EPD's approval after site investigation. If land contamination is confirmed, RAP shall be prepared for EPD's approval and remediation works shall be carried out according to the approved RAP. No commencement of the construction work will be allowed prior to the completion of the remediation works. A RR shall also be prepared for EPD's endorsement to demonstrate that the clean-up of the contaminated land is completed. Updated CAP, CAR, RAP (if contamination is identified) and RR (if contamination is identified) shall also be provided.

## Appendix A    **ODOUR COMPLAINT RECORDS OF CONCERNED SOURCES NEAR THE SITE**

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024

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## Pinky LAM

---

**From:** shchu@epd.gov.hk  
**Sent:** 2023年6月16日星期五 11:00  
**To:** Pinky LAM  
**Subject:** Re: 7076933 Section 12A Rezoning Application at Lung Yeuk Tau - Odour and Noise Impact Review

**This message is from an external sender**

Please do not click the links or attachments and do not respond to this message if you are unsure of its origin.

Dear Pinky,

I refer to your email below.

There is no odour complaint records on (1) Tung Chun Soy Sauce & Canned Food Company Limited and Sha Tau Kok Road Ma Liu Shui San Tsuen Sewage Pumping Station in the past two years whilst one noise complaint was lodged against the recycling site (known as 天時環保廢料回收有限公司) located at Point 3 marked in the map in Nov 2022, regarding a noise nuisance from construction waste handling.

Thanks.

Regards,  
CHU Shun-hang  
AE(RN)33 / EPD  
2158 5832

**From:** Pinky LAM <Pinky.Lam@smec.com>  
**To:** "shchu@epd.gov.hk" <shchu@epd.gov.hk>  
**Cc:** Charis LIANG <Charis.Liang@smec.com>, Fred NG <Fred.Ng@smec.com>  
**Date:** 15/06/2023 14:08  
**Subject:** 7076933 Section 12A Rezoning Application at Lung Yeuk Tau - Odour and Noise Impact Review

---

Dear Mr. CHU,

### **Section 12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the approved Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-LYT/19 from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A) 2” Zone Request for Information – Odour and Noise Impact Review**

We have been appointed by Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd as the Environmental Consultant to undertake an Environmental Assessment (“EA”) for the captioned project. In order to review potential odour and noise impact, we would be most grateful if you could provide us with the following information, if any:

1. Odour complaint record on (1) Tung Chun Soy Sauce & Canned Food Company Limited and (2) Sha Tau Kok Road Ma Liu Shui San Tsuen Sewage Pumping Station
2. Noise complaint record on (3) 粉嶺環保回收有限公司

Please refer to the attached plan for the locations of the project site and the listed items. Should you have any enquiries regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned. Thank you.

Regards,

**Pinky LAM**

Assistant Environmental Consultant

D +852 3995 8135 T +852 3995 8100 F +852 3995 8101 E [pinky.lam@smec.com](mailto:pinky.lam@smec.com)

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[attachment "7076933\_Location Plan.pdf" deleted by SH CHU/EPD/HKSARG]

## Appendix B    **CALCULATION OF NOISE IMPACT FROM EXISTING FIXED NOISE SOURCES**

### Calculation of Sound Power Level of Existing Fixed Noise Sources

Fixed Noise Sources	Measured SPL, dB(A)	Distance from the Noise Source, m	distance Correction, dB(A)	Corrected SWL, dB(A)
S1 Shun Cheong Electrical Products Factory Ltd	74.5	9	27.1	101.6
S2 Fanling Environmental Recycling Limited	71.1	31	37.8	108.9

### Calculation of Fixed Source Noise Impact from Existing Sources

NSR ID	Sources	Corrected SWL, dB(A)	Distance, m	Distance Attenuation, dB(A)	Façade Correction, dB(A)	Predicted SPL, dB(A)	Total SPL, dB(A)
R1	S1	102	167	-52.4	3	52.1	57
	S2	109	251	-56.0	3	55.9	
R2	S1	102	131	-50.4	3	54.2	60
	S2	109	197	-53.9	3	58.0	
R3	S1	102	169	-52.6	3	52.0	59
	S2	109	197	-53.9	3	58.0	



## Appendix C    **CALCULATION OF MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SOUND POWER LEVEL OF PROPOSED OUTDOOR UNITS**

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### **D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024

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**Predicted Noise Level at F1**

Fixed Noise Source ID	Maximum SWL, dB(A)			Distance, m	Correction, dB(A)		Predicted Noise Level, dB(A)			Overall Noise Level, dB(A)		
	Day Time	Evening Time	Night Time		Distance	Façade	Day Time	Evening Time	Night Time	Day Time	Evening Time	Night Time
OU1	84	82	79	102	-48	3	39	37	34	41	39	36
OU2	84	82	79	129	-50	3	37	35	32			
Criteria, dB(A)										50	48	45

**Predicted Noise Level at F2**

Fixed Noise Source ID	Maximum SWL, dB(A)			Distance, m	Correction, dB(A)		Predicted Noise Level, dB(A)			Overall Noise Level, dB(A)		
	Day Time	Evening Time	Night Time		Distance	Façade	Day Time	Evening Time	Night Time	Day Time	Evening Time	Night Time
OU1	84	82	79	103	-48	3	39	37	34	41	39	36
OU2	84	82	79	132	-50	3	37	35	32			
Criteria, dB(A)										50	48	45

**Predicted Noise Level at F3**

Fixed Noise Source ID	Maximum SWL, dB(A)			Distance, m	Correction, dB(A)		Predicted Noise Level, dB(A)			Overall Noise Level, dB(A)		
	Day Time	Evening Time	Night Time		Distance	Façade	Day Time	Evening Time	Night Time	Day Time	Evening Time	Night Time
OU1	84	82	79	229	-55	3	32	30	27	50	48	45
OU2	84	82	79	28	-37	3	50	48	45			
Criteria, dB(A)										50	48	45

## Appendix D    TRAFFIC FORECAST FOR YEAR 2046

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024

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**TABLE 1 – PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC FLOW AND VEHICLE COMPOSITION**

**YEAR 2046 TRAFFIC FORECAST**

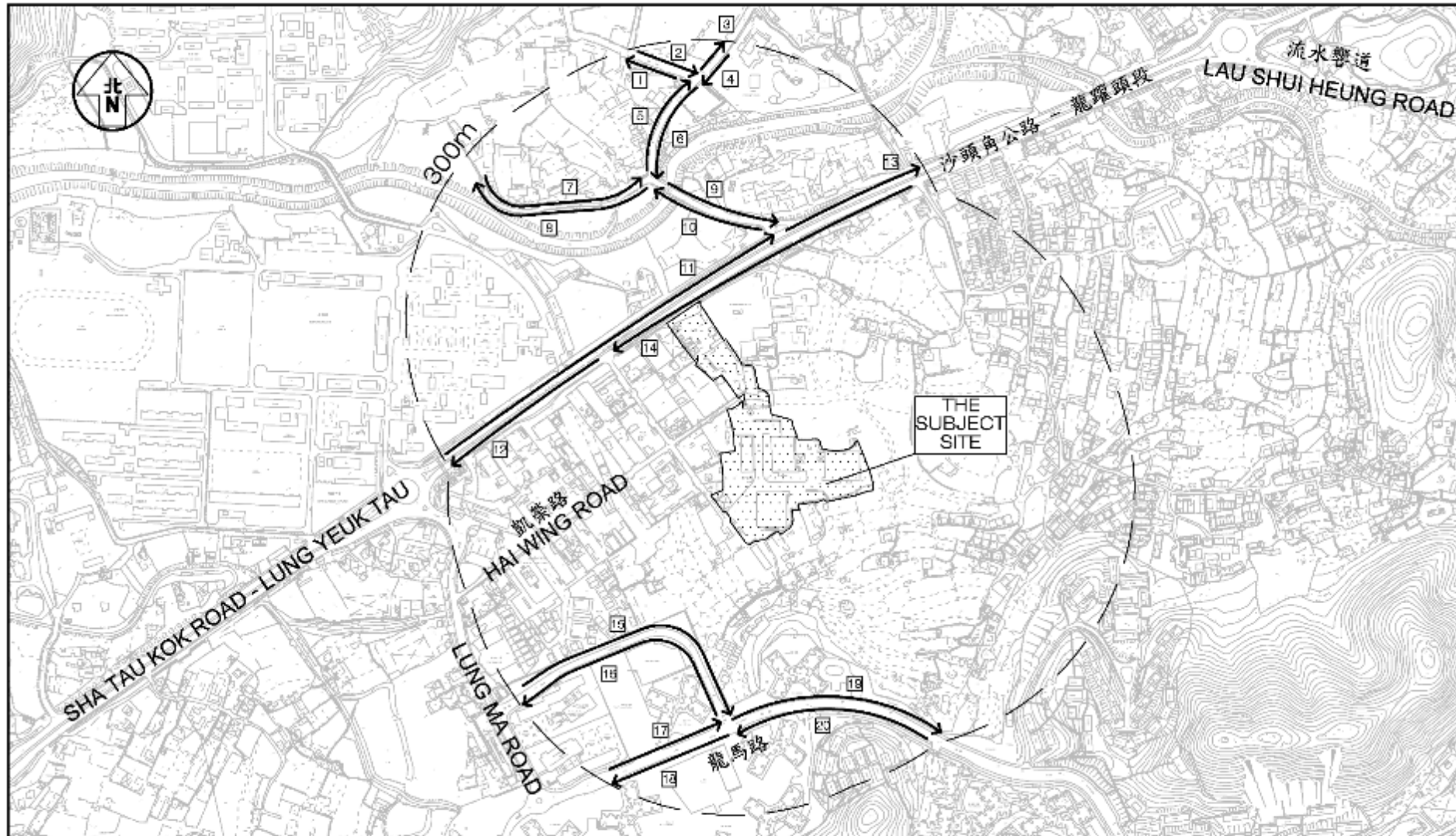
Date: 10 February 2023

Job No.: J7204

Link ID	Road Section	From Road	To Road	Peak Hour		
				Traffic Flows (veh/hr)	Vehicle Composition	
					LV	HV
L001	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	Access Road to Kwai Tei (North)	Unnamed Site Access	50	42.9%	57.1%
L002	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	Unnamed Site Access	Access Road to Kwai Tei (North)	50	42.9%	57.1%
L003	Access Road to Kwai Tei (North)	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	Kwan Tei North	100	47.7%	52.3%
L004	Access Road to Kwai Tei (North)	Kwan Tei North	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	200	66.0%	34.0%
L005	Access Road to Kwai Tei (North)	Unnamed Access Road (L007/L008)	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	100	47.4%	52.6%
L006	Access Road to Kwai Tei (North)	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	Unnamed Access Road (L007/L008)	200	65.4%	34.6%
L007	Unnamed Access Road (L007/L008)	Cul-de-sac	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	50	40.0%	60.0%
L008	Unnamed Access Road (L007/L008)	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	Cul-de-sac	50	40.0%	60.0%
L009	Access Road to Kwai Tei (North)	Unnamed Access Road (L007/L008)	Sha Tau Kok Road - Lung Yeuk Tau	200	63.6%	36.4%
L010	Access Road to Kwai Tei (North)	Sha Tau Kok Road - Lung Yeuk Tau	Unnamed Access Road (L007/L008)	150	46.2%	53.8%
L011	Sha Tau Kok Road - Lung Yeuk Tau	Lung Ma Road	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	1,150	69.6%	30.4%
L012	Sha Tau Kok Road - Lung Yeuk Tau	Dao Yang Road	Lung Ma Road	1,300	71.1%	28.9%
L013	Sha Tau Kok Road - Lung Yeuk Tau	Unnamed Access Road (L001/L002)	Lau Shui Heung Road	1,200	70.8%	29.2%
L014	Sha Tau Kok Road - Lung Yeuk Tau	Lau Shui Heung Road	Dao Yang Road	1,250	70.4%	29.6%
L015	Lung Chun Road	Lung Ma Road	Lung Ma Road	150	75.5%	24.5%
L016	Lung Chun Road	Lung Ma Road	Lung Ma Road	100	63.4%	36.6%
L017	Lung Ma Road	Mini Roundabout at Lung Ma Road	Lung Chun Road	400	73.2%	26.8%
L018	Lung Ma Road	Lung Chun Road	Mini Roundabout at Lung Ma Road	350	73.0%	27.0%
L019	Lung Ma Road	Lung Chun Road	Access Road (Shan Lai Court)	400	74.7%	25.3%
L020	Lung Ma Road	Access Road (Shan Lai Court)	Lung Chun Road	300	72.5%	27.5%

Note: "LV" includes motorcycle, private car and taxi

"HV" includes light / medium / heavy goods vehicle, public / private light bus, non-franchised bus and franchised bus



Project Title	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN DDB3 LUNG YEUK TAU, FANLING, N.T.	Figure No.	NIA1	Revision	A	<b>CKM Asia Limited</b> Traffic and Transportation Planning Consultants 21st Floor, Methodist House, 36 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong Tel : (852) 2520 5990 Fax : (852) 2528 6343 Email : mail@ckmasia.com.hk
Figure Title	LOCATION OF SUBJECT SITE AND ROAD LINKS WITH TRAFFIC DATA WITHIN THE 300M STUDY AREA	J7204	Designed by N C L	Drawn by S C Y	Checked by K C	
		Scale in M	1 : 8,000		Date	10 FEB 2023

T:\JOB\J7200-17249\J7204\2023 02-16 NIA1 RevA.cwg

**TD's Endorsement**

31-JUL-2023 09:22 FROM

TO 25286343

P.001/001

By Fax  
2528 6343



本署標茶 Our Ref. : (NNK0Z) in TD NR146/194-S19  
來函標號 Your Ref. : J7204/5  
電話 Tel. : 2399 6933  
圖文傳真 Fax : 2381 3799  
電郵 Email : homanchu@td.gov.hk

28 July 2023

CKM Asia Limited  
21<sup>st</sup> Floor, Methodist House,  
36 Hennessy Road,  
Wan Chai,  
Hong Kong  
(Attn: Mr. CHIN Kim Meng)

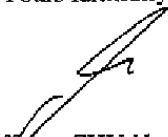
Dear Sir,

**S12A Rezoning Application from Residential (Group C) Zone &  
Agriculture Zone to Residential (Group A)2  
Proposed Development at Various Lots in DD83  
Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling  
Traffic Forecast for Noise Impact Assessment ("NIA")**

I refer to your letter ref. J7204/5 dated 30 June 2023 providing the response to our previous comments.

Please be informed that we have no further comments on the proposed methodology on the traffic forecast for NIA from traffic engineering point of view.

Yours faithfully,

  
(Hoffman CHU Ho-man)  
for Commissioner for Transport

c.c.  
PlanD

(Attn: Ms. CHEUNG Chui Ying, Carman

fax: 2691 2806)

新界分區辦事處  
NT Regional Office  
九龍聯運街三十號旺角政府合署七樓  
7th Floor, Mong Kok Government Offices, 30 Lucan Wan Street, Kowloon.  
圖文傳真 Fax No.: 2381 3799 (新界區) (NTR0)  
網址 Web Site: <http://www.td.gov.hk>

TOTAL P.001



**CKM ASIA LIMITED 陳錦敏亞洲有限公司**

Traffic and Transportation Planning Consultants 交通及運輸策劃顧問

Our Ref: J7204/6

2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2023

SMEC Hong Kong  
27/F Ford Glory Plaza  
37-39 Wing Hong Street  
Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon  
Hong Kong

**Attn: Mr. Alex GBAGUIDI**

(By E-mail: alex.gbaguidi@smec.com)

Dear Mr. Gbaguidi,

**S12A Rezoning Application from  
Residential (Group C) Zone & Agriculture Zone to Residential (Group A) 2  
Proposed Development at Various Lots in DD83  
Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling (Y/FL-LYT/16)**

**2046 Traffic Forecast for Traffic Noise Impact Assessment ("TNIA")**

This is to confirm that the traffic forecast methodology for the captioned project submitted to Transport Department ("TD") on 17<sup>th</sup> March 2023 (CKM Ref: J7204/3) and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 (CKM Ref: J7204/5), were produced in accordance to the relevant guideline issued by the TD.

Subsequent to our submission, TD replied with *"no further comments on the proposed methodology on the traffic forecast for NIA from traffic engineering point of view"* as stated in the TD letter dated 28<sup>th</sup> July 2023 (TD Ref: (NNK0Z) in TD NR146/194-S19). The relevant correspondences mentioned are attached herewith for your reference.

The peak hour traffic flows produced for Year 2046 are the highest within 15 years after occupation of the captioned project, which is assumed to be Year 2031.

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

  
CHIN Kim Meng  
Director

Encl.

cc: Client

KWAWC:

21<sup>st</sup> Floor, Methodist House, 36 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong  
香港灣仔軒尼詩道36號循道衛理大廈21樓

Tel 電話: (852) 2520 5990 Fax 傳真: (852) 2528 6343

Email 電郵: mail@ckmasia.com.hk Website 網址: http://www.ckmasia.com.hk

## Appendix E    PREDICTED ROAD TRAFFIC NOISE LEVELS

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024

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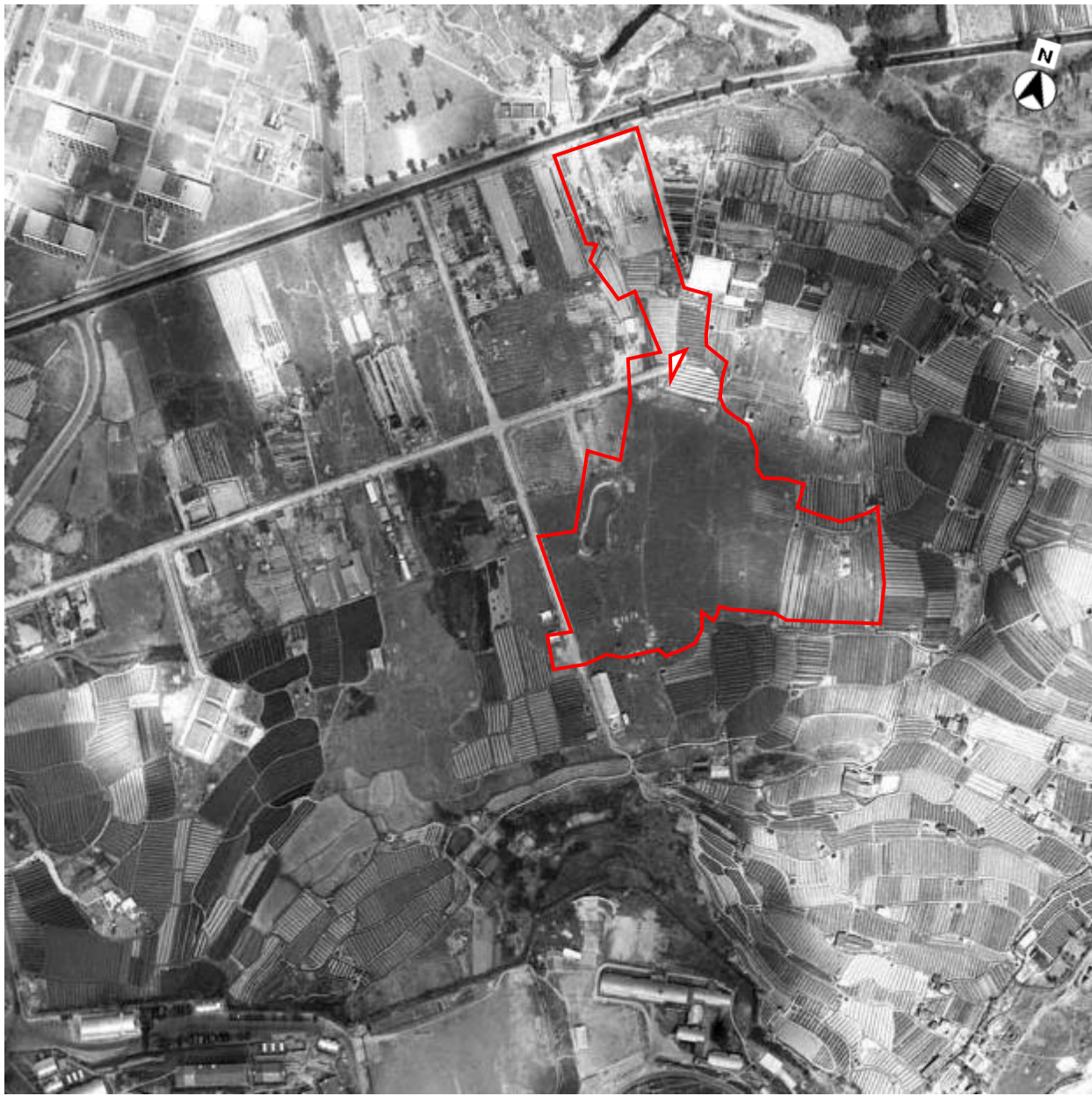
**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024

## Appendix F    AERIAL PHOTOS

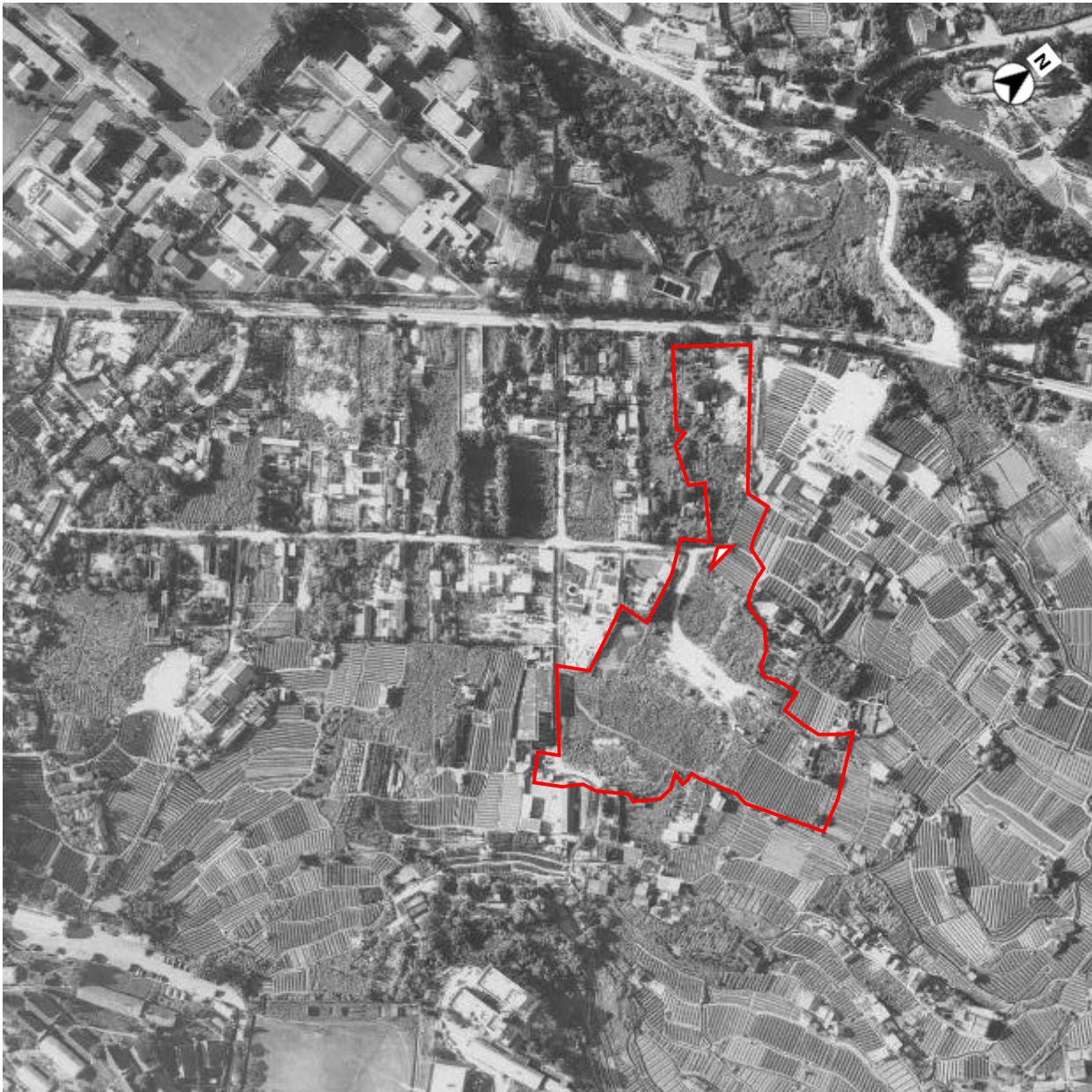
Figure G-1: Aerial Photo in Year 1963



Source: Lands Department

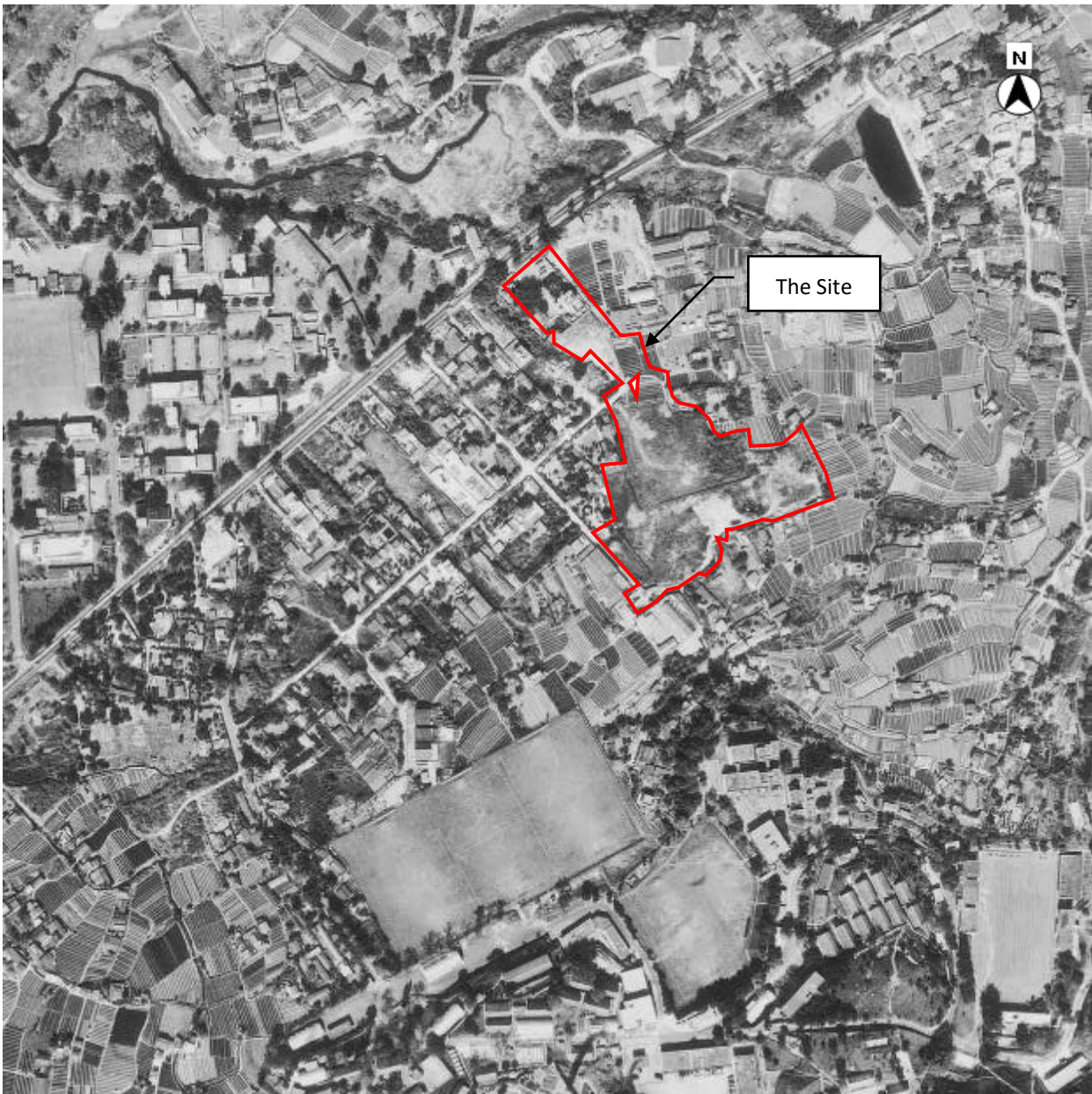


Figure G-2: Aerial Photo in Year 1973



Source: Lands Department

Figure G-3: Aerial Photo in Year 1982



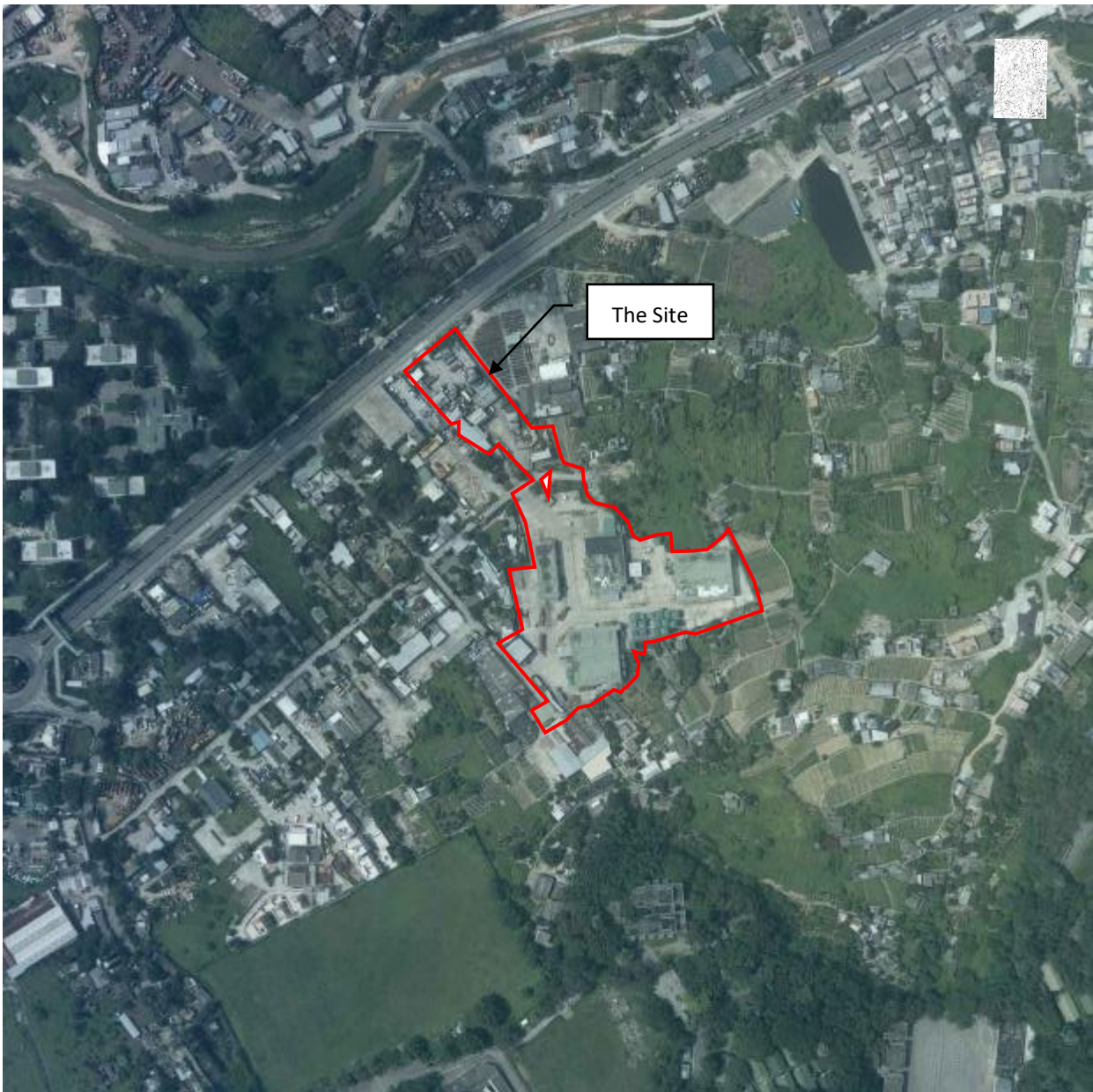
Source: Lands Department

Figure G-4: Aerial Photo in Year 1993



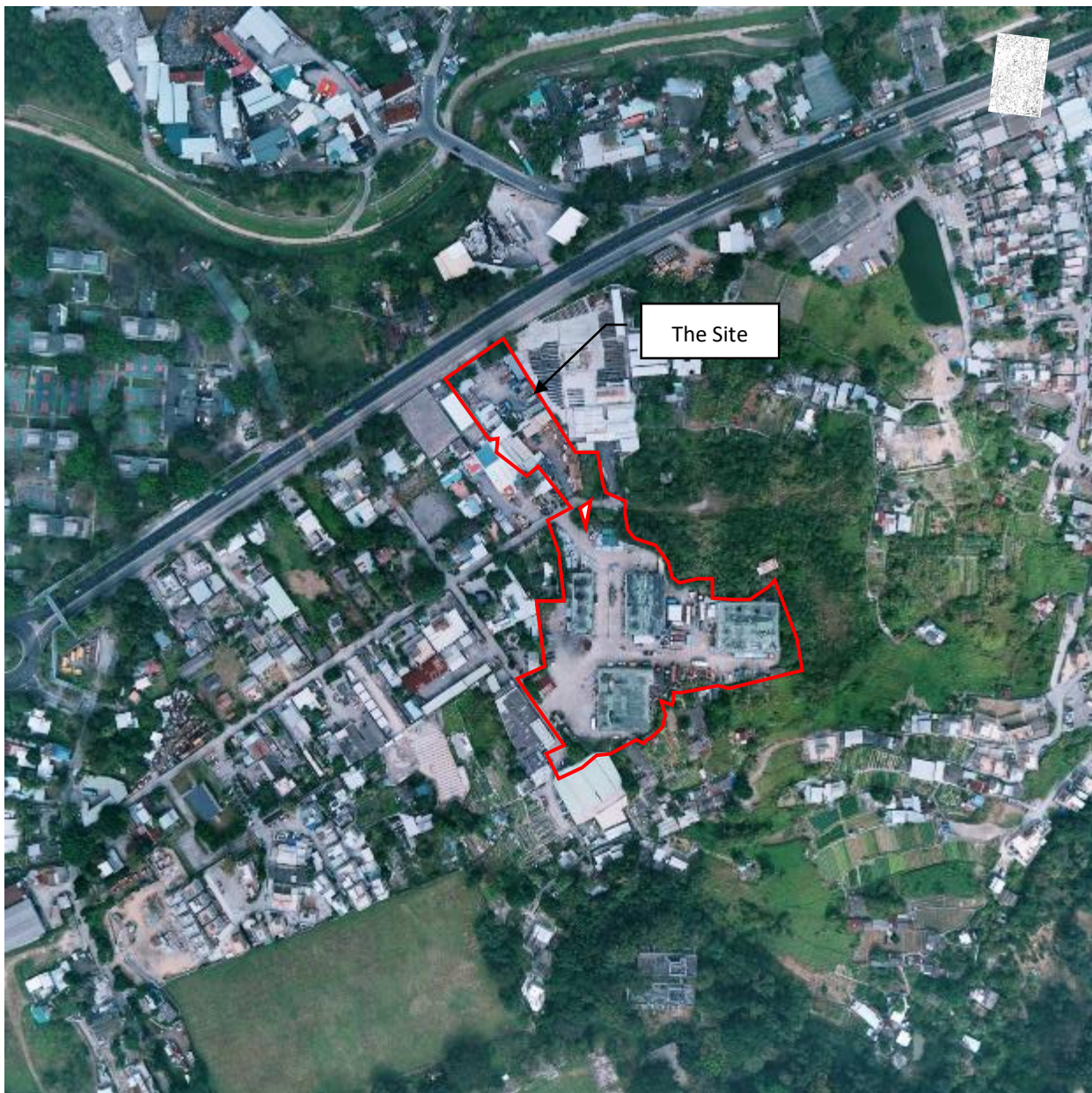
Source: Lands Department

Figure G-5: Aerial Photo in Year 2002



Source: Lands Department

Figure G-6: Aerial Photo in Year 2013



Source: Lands Department

Figure G-7: Aerial Photo in Year 2020



Source: Lands Department

Figure G-8: Aerial Photo in Year 2022

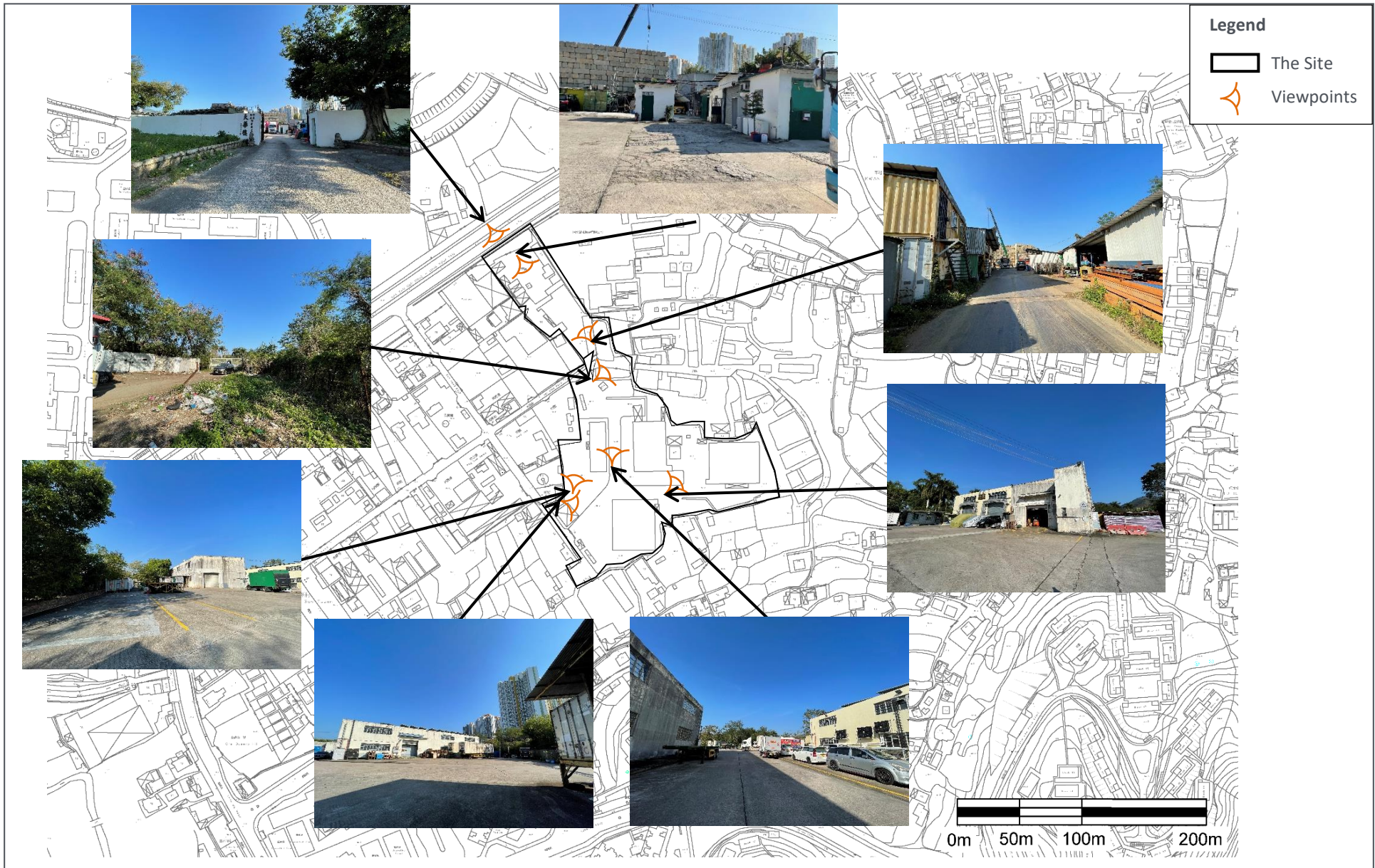


Source: Lands Department

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## Appendix G    **SITE SURVEY PHOTOS AND SITE WALKOVER CHECKLIST**





**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
 Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
 3 April 2024

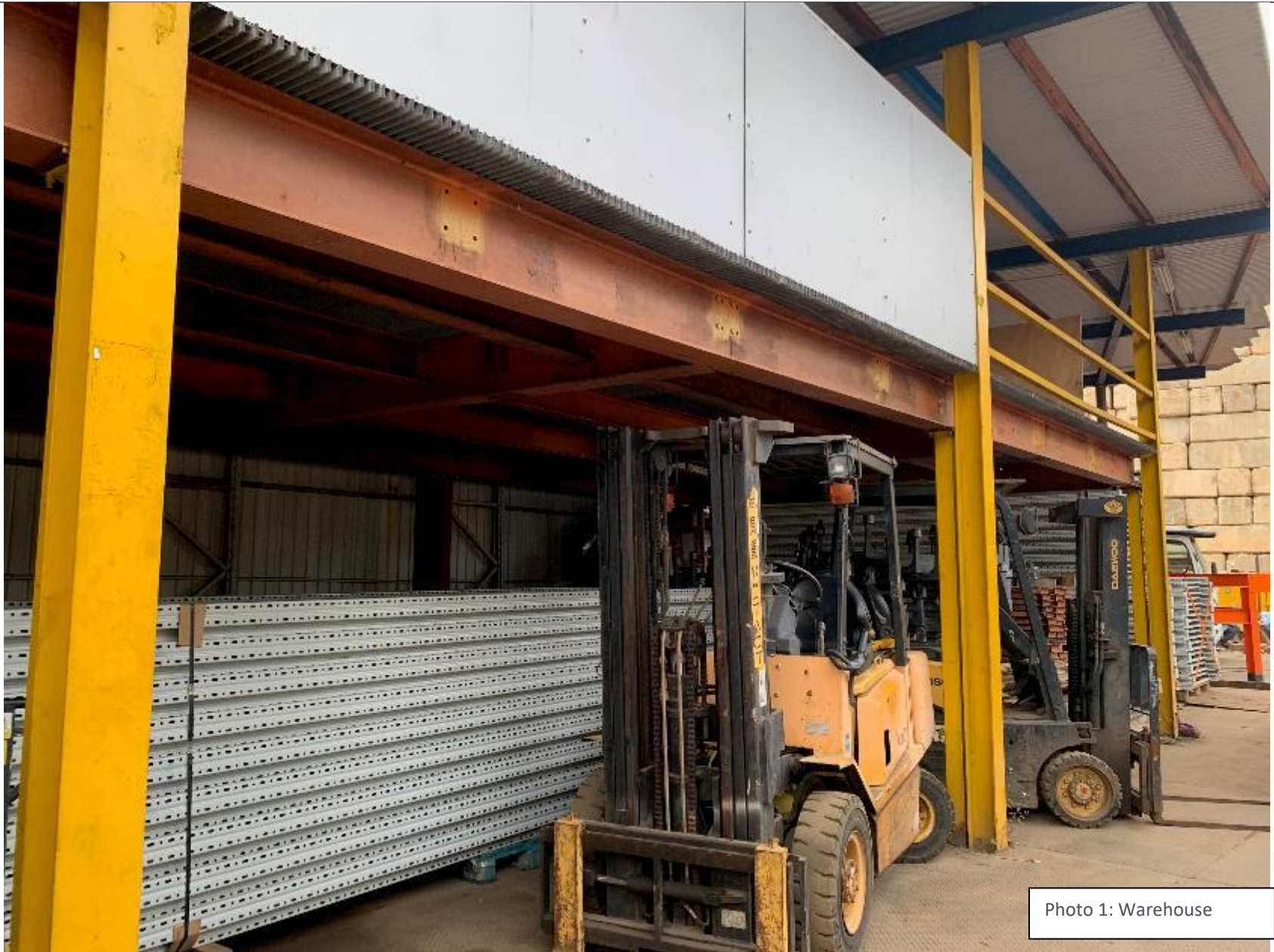


Photo 1: Warehouse

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Photo 2: Open Storage Yard

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024

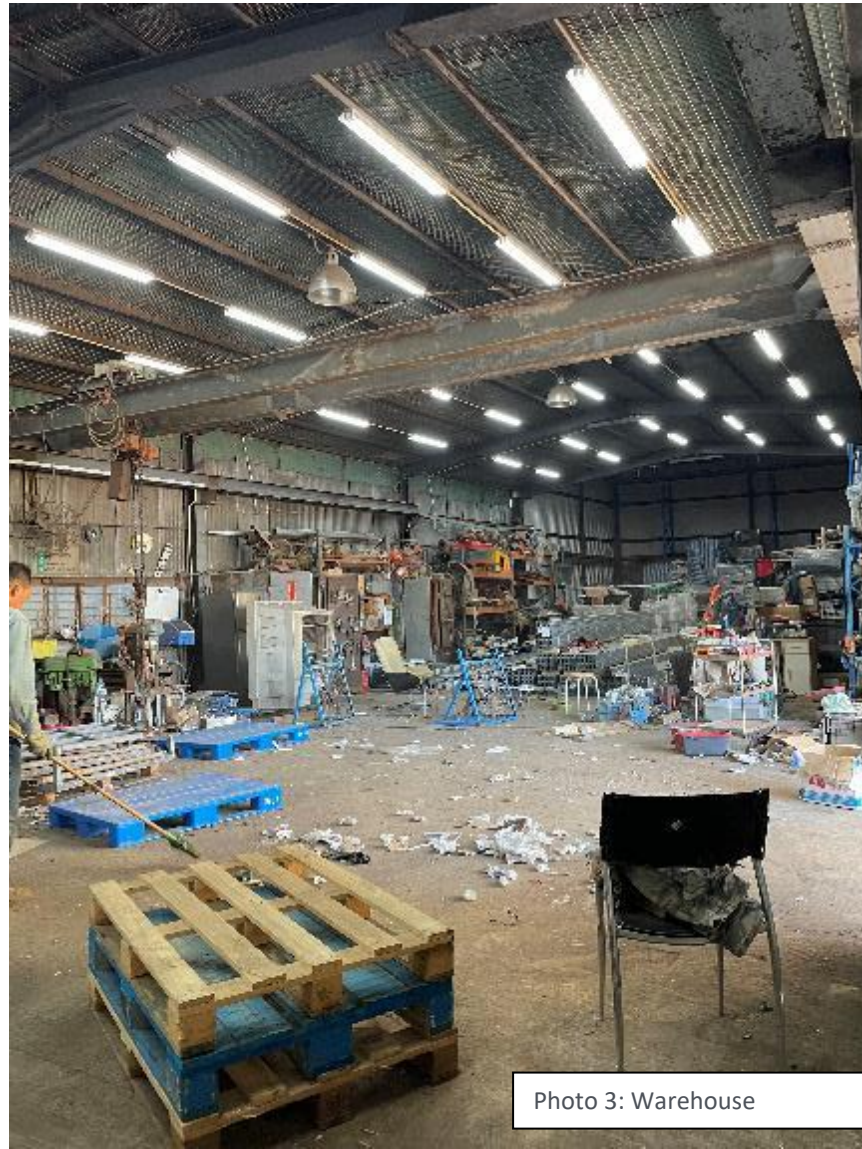


Photo 3: Warehouse

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Photo 4: Warehouse

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Photo 5: Shun Cheong Electrical Products Factory Limited



Photo 6: Shun Cheong Electrical Product Factory



Photo 7: Site Entrance





Photo 8: open storage yard and warehouse



Photo 9: warehouse



Photo 10: warehouse



Photo 11: warehouse



6/12/2022

Photo 12: pavement



Photo 13: warehouse



Photo 14: warehouse



Photo 15: pavement





Photo 16: site entrance



Photo 17: site entrance

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the L  
“Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in  
D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd



Photo 18: open storage yard

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Photo 19: warehouse

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Photo 20: vehicle maintenance workshop

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMCC Internal Ref: 7070555  
3 April 2024



Photo 21: vehicle maintenance workshop



Photo 22: pavement



Photo 23: open storage yard

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024





Photo 24: Tin Wah House

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Photo 25: warehouse

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Photo 26: lubricating oil tank storage area

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Photo 27: Tung Chun Soy Sauce and Canned Food Limited

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Photo 28: Tung Chun Soy Sauce and Canned Food Limited

**D01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

S12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A)2” Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

SMEC Internal Ref. 7076933  
3 April 2024



Observed lubricating oil tank stockpiling area

Open Storage Yard

Vehicle Maintenance Workshop

Photo 29: observed lubricating oil tank stock piling area outlined in purple, vehicle maintenance workshop outlined in green and open storage yard outlined in blue



Photo 30: southern portion of site

# Annex C1

Site Walkover Checklist

## GENERAL SITE DETAILS

SITE OWNER/CLIENT Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

PROPERTY ADDRESS Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau, N.T.

## PERSON CONDUCTING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME Charls LIANG

POSITION Assistant Environmental Engineer

## ~~AUTHORIZED OWNER/CLIENT REPRESENTATIVE (IF APPLICABLE)~~

~~NAME \_\_\_\_\_~~

~~POSITION \_\_\_\_\_~~

~~TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_~~

## SITE ACTIVITIES

Briefly describe activities carried out on site, including types of products/chemicals/materials handled. Obtain a flow schematic if possible.

Number of employees: Full-time: \_\_\_\_\_

**N/A** Part-time: \_\_\_\_\_

Temporary/Seasonal: \_\_\_\_\_

Maximum no. of people on site at any time: \_\_\_\_\_

Typical hours of operation: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of shifts: \_\_\_\_\_

Days per week: \_\_\_\_\_

Weeks per year: \_\_\_\_\_

~~Scheduled plant shut-down: \_\_\_\_\_~~



Detail the main sources of energy at the site:

Gas	Yes/ <del>No</del>
Electricity	Yes/ <del>No</del>
Coal	<del>Yes</del> /No
Oil	Yes/ <del>No</del>
Other	<del>Yes</del> /No

### SITE DESCRIPTION

This section is intended to gather information on site setting and environmental receptors on, adjacent or close to the site.

What is the total site area: 22,445m<sup>2</sup>

What area of the site is covered by buildings (%): 60%

Please list all current and previous owners/occupiers if possible. N/A

Is a site plan available? If yes, please attach. ~~Yes~~/No

Are there any other parties on site as tenants or sub-tenants? ~~Yes~~/**No**

If yes, identify those parties: N/A

Describe surrounding land use (residential, industrial, rural, etc.) and identify neighbouring facilities and types of industry.

North: Industrial Use (Fanling Environmental Recycling Limited)

South: Agricultural Use (Farmland)  
Residential Uses (Village Houses and Queen's Hill Estate)

East: Agricultural Use (Farmland)  
Industrial Use (Tung Chun Soy Sauce and Canned Food Company Limited)

West: Industrial Use (Shun Cheong Electrical Products Factory Ltd)  
Residential Use (Village Houses)

## Annex C1

### Site Walkover Checklist

Describe the topography of the area (flat terrain, rolling hills, mountains, by a large body of water, vegetation, etc.).

Flat paved areas with small part of vegetations

State the size and location of the nearest residential communities.

Some separate village houses are identified near the Site. And a public housing development is located to the south of the Site.

Are there any sensitive habitats nearby, such as nature reserves, parks, wetlands or sites of special scientific interest?

N/A

#### Questionnaire with Existing/Previous Site Owner or Occupier

	Yes/No	Notes
1. What are the main activities/operations at the above address?	N/A	Storage/Residential
2. How long have you been occupying the site?	N/A	More than 40 years
3. Were you the first occupant on site? (If yes, what was the usage of the site prior to occupancy.)	Yes	Farmland
4. Prior to your occupancy, who occupied the site?	N/A	
5. What were the main activities/operations during their occupancy?	N/A	
6. Have there been any major changes in operations carried out at the site in the last 10 years?	No	
7. Have any polluting activities been carried out in the vicinity of the site in the past?	No	
8. To the best of your knowledge, has the site ever been used as a petrol filling station/car service garage?	No	
9. Are there any boreholes/wells or natural springs either on the site or in the surrounding area?	No	
10. Do you have any registered hazardous installations as defined under relevant ordinances? (If yes, please provide details.)	No	
11. Are any chemicals used in your daily operations? (If yes, please provide details.)	Yes	Lubricating oil for PME maintenance
• Where do you store these chemicals?		Drum with secondary containment
12. Material inventory lists, including quantities and locations available? (If yes, how often are these inventories updated?)	N/A	
13. Has the facility produced a separate hazardous substance inventory?	No	
14. Have there ever been any incidents or accidents (e.g. spills, fires, injuries, etc.) involving any of these materials? (If yes, please provide details.)	No	

	Yes/No	Notes
15. How are materials received (e.g. rail, truck, etc.) and stored on site (e.g. drums, tanks, carboys, bags, silos, cisterns, vaults and cylinders)?	N/A	Drums
16. Do you have any underground storage tanks? (If yes, please provide details.)	N/A	
• How many underground storage tanks do you have on site?	N/A	
• What are the tanks constructed of?	N/A	
• What are the contents of these tanks?	N/A	
• Are the pipelines above or below ground?	N/A	
• If the pipelines are below ground, has any leak and integrity testing been performed?	N/A	
• Have there been any spills associated with these tanks?	N/A	
17. Are there any disused underground storage tanks?	Yes	Water tank for fire services
18. Do you have regular check for any spillage and monitoring of chemicals handled? (If yes, please provide details.)	No	
19. How are the wastes disposed of?		Chemical waste would be collected by licensed collector
20. Have you ever received any notices of violation of environmental regulations or received public complaints? (If yes, please provide details.)	No	
21. Have any spills occurred on site? (If yes, please provide details.)	No	
• When did the spill occur?	N/A	
• What were the substances spilled?	N/A	
• What was the quantity of material spilled?	N/A	
• Did you notify the relevant departments of the spill?	N/A	
• What were the actions taken to clean up the spill?	N/A	
• What were the areas affected?	N/A	
22. Do you have any records of major renovation of your site or re-arrangement of underground utilities, pipe work, underground tanks (If yes, please provide details.)	No	
23. Have disused underground tanks been removed or otherwise secured (e.g. concrete, sand, etc.)?	No	
24. Are there any known contaminations on site? (If yes, please provide details.)	No	
25. Has the site ever been remediated? (If yes, please provide details.)	No	

# Annex C1

## Site Walkover Checklist

### Observations

	Yes/No	Notes
1. Are chemical storage areas provided with secondary containment (i.e. bund walls and floors)?	Yes	
2. What are the conditions of the bund walls and floors?		Paved with concrete in good conditions
3. Are any surface water drains located near to drum storage and unloading areas?	N/A	
4. Are any solid or liquid waste (other than wastewater) generated at the site? (If yes, please provide details.)	Yes	General refuse; Lubricating oils
5. Is there a storage site for the wastes?	Yes	
6. Is there an on-site landfill?	No	
7. Were any stressed vegetation noted on site during the site reconnaissance? (If yes, please indicate location and approximate size.)	No	
8. Were any stained surfaces noted on-site during the site reconnaissance? (If yes, please provide details.)	No	
9. Are there any potential off-site sources of contamination?	Yes	Shun Cheong Electrical Products Factory Ltd Tung Chun Sui Sauce and Canned Food Company Limited
10. Does the site have any equipment which might contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)?	No	
11. Are there any sumps, effluent pits, interceptors or lagoons on site?	No	
12. Any noticeable odours during site walkover?	No	
13. Are any of the following chemicals used on site: fuels, lubricating oils, hydraulic fluids, cleaning solvents, used chemical solutions, acids, anti-corrosive paints, thinners, coal, ash, oily tanks and bilge sludge, metal wastes, wood preservatives and polyurethane foam?	Yes	Lubricating oils

---

## Appendix H    **INFORMATION REQUEST LETTERS AND REPLIES FROM EPD AND FSD**

**Information Request Letter to EPD**



local people  
global experience

Our ref: 7076933/L29461/AW/TSC/CL/rw

20 January 2023

Environmental Protection Department  
Environmental Compliance Division  
Regional Office (North)  
10/F Shatin Government Offices  
No.1 Sheung Wo Che Road, Sha Tin  
N.T., Hong Kong

By Email ([shchu@epd.gov.hk](mailto:shchu@epd.gov.hk))  
& Fax (2685 1133)

Attention: Mr. CHU Shun Hang

Dear Sir

**Section 12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the approved Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-LYT/19 from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A) 2” Zone  
Request for Information - Land Contamination Review**

We have been appointed by Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd as the Environmental Consultant to undertake an Environmental Assessment (“EA”) for the captioned project. A copy of appointment letter (ref: 17601076-0785/L29290/AB/AW/FN/rw) dated 7 December 2022 regarding the appointment of the captioned Agreement is enclosed for your information. The Subject Site is in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, and its location is shown on the attached figure.

In order to review potential land contamination issue, we would be most grateful if you could provide us with a list of records of Chemical Waste Producers Registration or incidents of chemical spillage/leakage, etc. relating to the Site, if any.

Should you have any enquiries regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on tel. 3995 8124 or to [cindy.chung@smec.com](mailto:cindy.chung@smec.com) or our Mr. Charls LIANG on tel. 3995 8128 or to [charls.liang@smec.com](mailto:charls.liang@smec.com).

Yours faithfully

**Cindy CHUNG**  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encl.

SMEC ASIA LIMITED  
27/F Ford Glory Plaza, 37-39 Wing Hong Street  
Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong  
T +852 3995 8100  
F +852 3995 8101  
E [hongkong@smec.com](mailto:hongkong@smec.com)  
W [www.smec.com](http://www.smec.com)



20\_L29461-01-Cover - 5129 Lung Yeuk Tau/02-01/200120-120\_Inf Request-29461.docx

Information Request Letter to EPD

Appointment Letter



Member of the Surlana Jurong Group

local people  
global experience

Our ref: 17601076-0785/L29290/AB/AW/FN/rw

7 December 2022

Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd  
15/F VIP Commercial Centre  
116-120 Canton Road  
Tsim Sha Tsui  
Kowloon  
Hong Kong

**By Hand**

Attn: Mr Joseph S.P. Fu

Dear Sir

**12A Rezoning Application from "Residential (Group C)" Zone and "Agriculture" Zone to "Residential (Group A)2" Zone under the Draft Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-LYT/18 Technical and Fee Proposal**

Thank you for your invitation. We are pleased to provide this Scope of Works and Fee Proposal including our scope of services and the fees, as appended to this letter, for your consideration.

We look forward to receiving your formal instruction to proceed by providing a signed copy of this letter, a works order/purchase order, or a letter confirming your acceptance of the attached proposal.

Should you have any queries regarding this proposal, please do not hesitate to contact our Mr Antony WONG, on 3995 8120 or at antony.wong@smec.com.

Yours faithfully  
for and on behalf of  
SMEC Asia Ltd

Ir Alexi BHANJA  
Managing Director

Encl.

Signed and Agreed  
for and on behalf of the Client

Name: Joseph S.P. Fu  
Position: Chairman

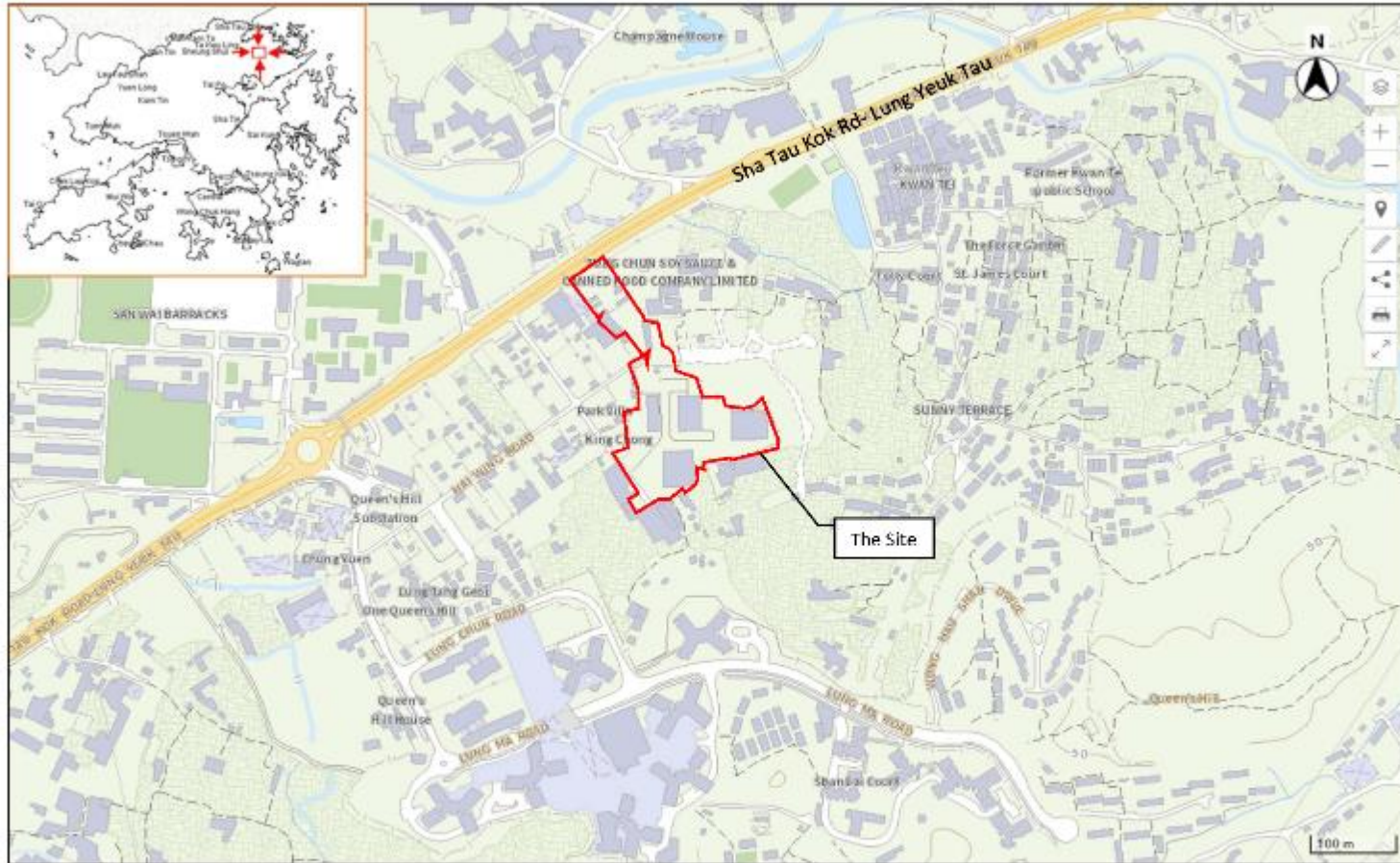
SMEC ASIA LIMITED  
17/F Roof Deck Plaza, 17-32 Wing Hong Street  
Cheung Shu Wai, Kowloon, Hong Kong  
T +852 3995 8100  
F +852 3055 8101  
E hongkong@smec.com  
W www.smecl.com



Project: 17601076-0785/L29290/AB/AW/FN/rw - 12A Rezoning Application - Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South OZP from "Residential (Group C)" Zone and "Agriculture" Zone to "Residential (Group A)2" Zone at Various Lots in D.D. 83 and Adjoining Government Land, Lung Yeuk Tau  
Prepared for: Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd

Information Request Letter to EPD

Site Location Plan



(Source: Processed from GeoInfo Map)

Z:\job\7076925 - Carlton - S12A Lung Yeuk Tau\02 Out\230\_10\_EP0\_11E\_Request\_2304.docx  
Attachment Page 2 of 2



---

**Email Reply from EPD**

**Charls LIANG**

---

**From:** herrickho@epd.gov.hk  
**Sent:** Friday, 17 February 2023 5:22 pm  
**To:** Charls LIANG  
**Cc:** Cindy CHUNG  
**Subject:** Re: FW: 7076933 Section 12A Rezoning Application at Lung Yeuk Tau - Land Contamination Review  
**Attachments:** 230120 EPD Info Request 29461.pdf

**This message is From an External Sender**

Please do not click the links or attachments and do not respond to this message if you are unsure of its origin.

Dear Charls,

There is no registered Chemical waste producer in concerned area.

Thanks & Regards,  
Herrick HO / CI(RN)32  
2158 5831

From: Charls LIANG <Charls.Liang@smec.com>  
To: "herrickho@epd.gov.hk" <herrickho@epd.gov.hk>  
Cc: Cindy CHUNG <Cindy.Chung@smec.com>  
Date: 31/01/2023 15:48  
Subject: FW: 7076933 Section 12A Rezoning Application at Lung Yeuk Tau - Land Contamination Review

---

Dear Herrick,

We just spoke. In addition to the incident of chemical spillage/leakage record in the last 5 years, could you please also advise whether there is any registered Chemical Waste Producer related to the Project Site? Please feel free to contact me should there be any queries.

Thanks.  
Regards,  
**Charls LIANG**  
Graduate Engineer  
D +852 3995 8128 T +852 3995 8100 F +852 3995 8101 E [charls.liang@smec.com](mailto:charls.liang@smec.com)

**SMEC Hong Kong**

## Charls LIANG

---

**From:** Cindy CHUNG  
**Sent:** Monday, 30 January 2023 12:31 pm  
**To:** Charls LIANG  
**Subject:** FW: 7076933 Section 12A Rezoning Application at Lung Yeuk Tau - Land Contamination Review  
**Attachments:** 230120\_EPD\_Info Request\_29461.pdf

---

**From:** [herrickho@epd.gov.hk](mailto:herrickho@epd.gov.hk) <[herrickho@epd.gov.hk](mailto:herrickho@epd.gov.hk)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 26, 2023 10:17 AM  
**To:** Cindy CHUNG <[Cindy.Chung@smec.com](mailto:Cindy.Chung@smec.com)>  
**Cc:** [shchu@cpd.gov.hk](mailto:shchu@cpd.gov.hk)  
**Subject:** Re: 7076933 Section 12A Rezoning Application at Lung Yeuk Tau - Land Contamination Review

Dear Cindy,

According to our records, there is no incident of chemical spillage/leakage in relevant location in last 5 years .

Thanks & Regards,  
Herrick HO / EPD  
2158 5831

---

**From:** SH CHU/EPD/HKSARG  
**To:** CI[RN]32  
**Cc:** SI[RN]34, DP[RN]1, I[RN]34  
**Date:** 20/01/2023 17:18  
**Subject:** 7076933 Section 12A Rezoning Application at Lung Yeuk Tau - Land Contamination Review

Dear Herrick,

Would you please provide the records as requested and reply to the Cindy Chung.

Regards,  
CHU Shun-hang  
AE(RN)33 / EPD  
2158 5832

----- Forwarded by SH CHU/EPD/HKSARG on 20/01/2023 17:11 -----

---

**From:** Cindy CHUNG <[Cindy.Chung@smec.com](mailto:Cindy.Chung@smec.com)>  
**To:** "[shchu@epd.gov.hk](mailto:shchu@epd.gov.hk)" <[shchu@epd.gov.hk](mailto:shchu@epd.gov.hk)>  
**Cc:** Antony WONG <[Antony.Wong@smec.com](mailto:Antony.Wong@smec.com)>, Charls LIANG <[Charls.Liang@smec.com](mailto:Charls.Liang@smec.com)>, Isa Yuen <[iyuen@alkon.hk](mailto:iyuen@alkon.hk)>, Thomas Luk <[tluk@alkon.hk](mailto:tluk@alkon.hk)>, "[lee@carltonwood.com.hk](mailto:lee@carltonwood.com.hk)" <[lee@carltonwood.com.hk](mailto:lee@carltonwood.com.hk)>  
**Date:** 20/01/2023 17:06  
**Subject:** 7076933 Section 12A Rezoning Application at Lung Yeuk Tau - Land Contamination Review

Dear Mr. CHU,

**Section 12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the approved Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-LYT/19 from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A) 2” Zone  
Request for Information - Land Contamination Review**

We have been appointed by Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd as the Environmental Consultant to undertake an Environmental Assessment (“EA”) for the captioned project. In order to review potential land contamination issue, we would be most grateful if you could provide us with a list of records of Chemical Waste Producers Registration or incidents of chemical spillage/leakage, etc. relating to the Site, if any. Please refer to the attached letter for details of the project and requested information.

Should you have any enquiries regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned. Thank you.

Regards,

**Cindy CHUNG**

Senior Environmental Consultant

**D** +852 3995 8124 **T** +852 3995 8100 **F** +852 3995 8101 **E** [cindy.chung@smec.com](mailto:cindy.chung@smec.com)

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(File-Checksum-d4f3669a)



local people  
global experience

Our ref: 7076933/L29462/AW/TSC/CL/rw

20 January 2023

Fire Services Department  
Corporate Strategy Command  
Management Group  
9/F, Fire Services Headquarters Building  
1 Hong Chong Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East  
Kowloon, Hong Kong

By Email ([hkfsdenq@hkfsd.gov.hk](mailto:hkfsdenq@hkfsd.gov.hk))  
& Fax (2739 5879)

Attention: Mr. NG Wing Chit

Dear Sir

**Section 12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to the approved Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-LYT/19 from “Residential (Group C)” Zone and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A) 2” Zone  
Request for Information - Land Contamination Review**

We have been appointed by Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd as the Environmental Consultant to undertake an Environmental Assessment (“EA”) for the captioned project. A copy of appointment letter (ref: 17601076-0785/L29290/AB/AW/FN/rw) dated 7 December 2022 regarding the appointment of the captioned Agreement is enclosed for your information. The Subject Site is in Lung Yeuk Tau, Fanling, and its location is shown on the attached figure.

In order to review potential land contamination issue, we would be most grateful if you could provide us with a list of records of fire incidents or incidents of spillage/leakage of dangerous goods, etc. relating to the Site, if any.

Should you have any enquiries regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on tel. 3995 8124 or to [cindy.chung@smec.com](mailto:cindy.chung@smec.com) or our Mr. Charls LIANG on tel. 3995 8128 or to [charls.liang@smec.com](mailto:charls.liang@smec.com).

Yours faithfully

**Cindy CHUNG**  
Senior Environmental Consultant

Encl.

SMEC ASIA LIMITED  
27/F Ford Glory Plaza, 37-39 Wing Hong Street  
Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong  
T +852 3995 8100  
F +852 3095 8101  
E [hongkong@smec.com](mailto:hongkong@smec.com)  
W [www.smec.com](http://www.smec.com)



Z:\eas\70769333 - Carlton - S12A Lung Yeuk Tau\02 Out\290120\_PSO\_Inf's Request\_-\_29462.docx

Appointment Letter



local people  
global experience

Our ref: 17601076-0785/L29290/AB/AW/FN/rw

7 December 2022

Carlton Woodcraft Manufacturing Ltd  
15/F VIP Commercial Centre  
116-120 Canton Road  
Tsim Sha Tsui  
Kowloon  
Hong Kong

**By Hand**

Attn: Mr Joseph S.P. Fu

Dear Sir

**12A Rezoning Application from "Residential (Group C)" Zone and "Agriculture" Zone to "Residential (Group A)2" Zone under the Draft Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South Outline Zoning Plan No. S/NE-LYT/18 Technical and Fee Proposal**

Thank you for your invitation. We are pleased to provide this Scope of Works and Fee Proposal including our scope of services and the fees, as appended to this letter, for your consideration.

We look forward to receiving your formal instruction to proceed by providing a signed copy of this letter, a works order/purchase order, or a letter confirming your acceptance of the attached proposal.

Should you have any queries regarding this proposal, please do not hesitate to contact our Mr Antony WONG, on 3995 8120 or at antony.wong@smec.com.

Yours faithfully  
for and on behalf of  
SMEC Asia Ltd

  
Ir Alexi BHANJA  
Managing Director

Encl.

Signed and Agreed  
for and on behalf of the Client

  
Name: Joseph S. P. Fu  
Position: Chairman

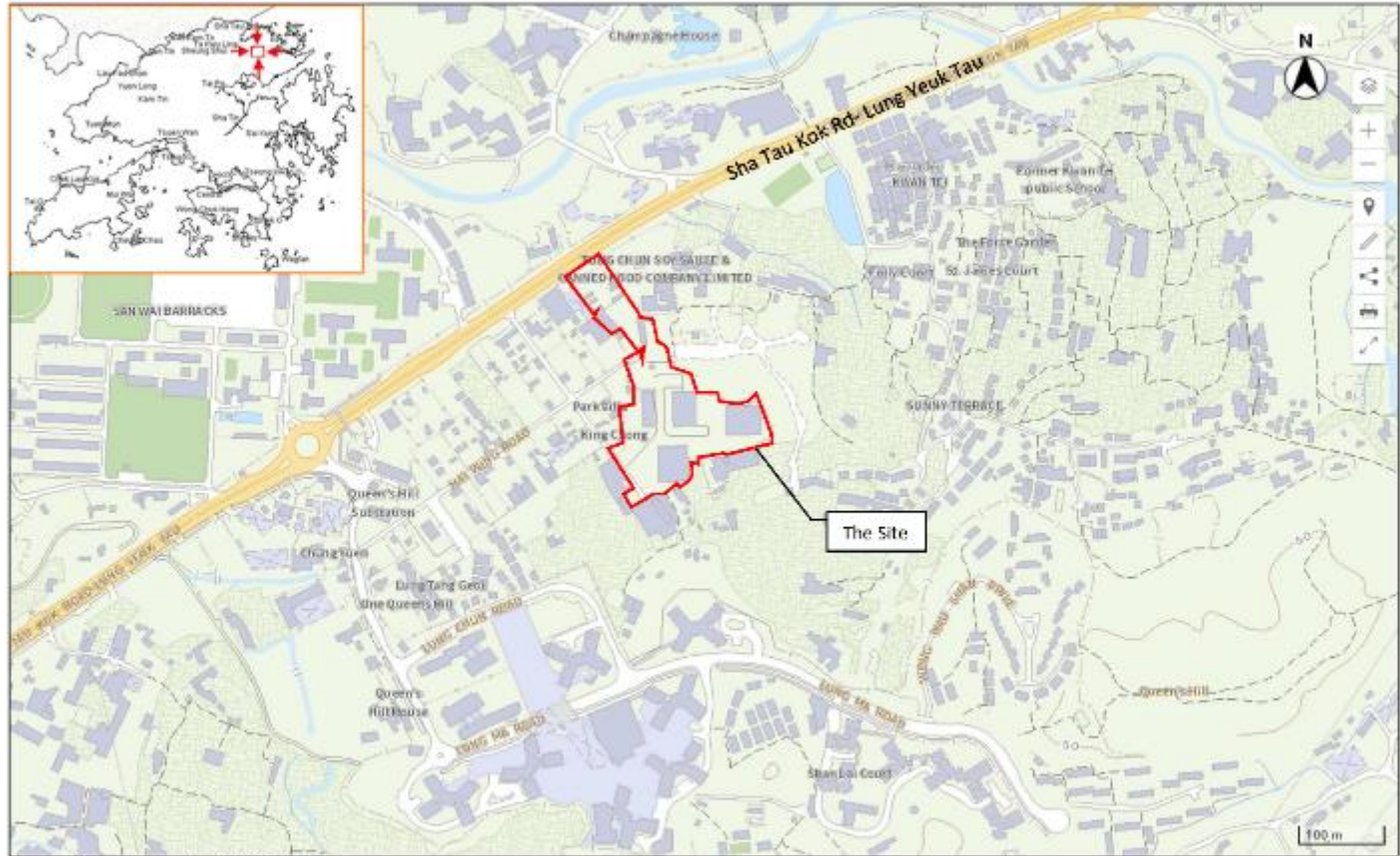
SMEC ASIA LIMITED  
277 Ford Green Plaza, 31-39 Wing Hong School  
Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong  
T +852 3195 8100  
F +852 3995 8101  
E hongkong@smec.com  
W www.smecc.com



22\proposal\21802206 - Email Requests - CW Team\12011076-0785 (18A6) & Fee Calculation - 1118 Bruce To (2) (4)12780205-0785 Fee Proposal\_L29290.docx

Information Request Letter to FSD

Site Location Plan



(Source: Processed from GeoInfo Map)

21y0br7076933 - Carlton - S12A Lung Yeuk Tau/02 Duf230125\_FSD\_Info Request\_29/02.docx  
4/6/2024 7:00:27

**Reply from FSD**

消防處  
香港九龍尖沙咀東部廣莊道1號  
消防處總部大廈



**FIRE SERVICES DEPARTMENT**  
FIRE SERVICES HEADQUARTERS BUILDING,  
No.1 Hong Chong Road,  
Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon,  
Hong Kong.

本處檔號 OUR REF. : (91) in FSD GR 6-5/4 R Pt. 45  
來函檔號 YOUR REF. : 7076933/L29462/AW/TSC/CL/rw  
電子郵件 E-mail : hkfsdenq@hkfsd.gov.hk  
圖文傳真 FAX NO. : 2739 5879  
電話 TEL NO. : 2733 7741

24 February 2023

SMEC Asia Limited  
27/F Ford Glory Plaza,  
37-39 Wing Hong Street,  
Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
**(Attn: Ms. Cindy CHUNG, Senior Environmental Consultant)**

Dear Ms. CHUNG,

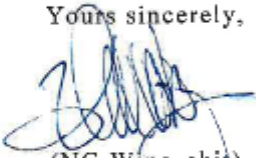
**Section 12A Rezoning Application – Request for Amendment to  
the approved Lung Yeuk Tau and Kwan Tei South Outline Zoning Plan  
No. S/NE-LYT/19 from “Residential (Group C)” Zone  
and “Agriculture” Zone to “Residential (Group A) 2” Zone  
Request for Information of Dangerous Goods & Incident Records**

I refer to your letter of 20.1.2023 regarding the captioned request and reply below in response to your questions:-

Please be advised that neither records of dangerous goods license, fire incidents nor incidents of spillage / leakage of dangerous goods were found in connection with the given conditions of your request at the subject location.

If you have further questions, please feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

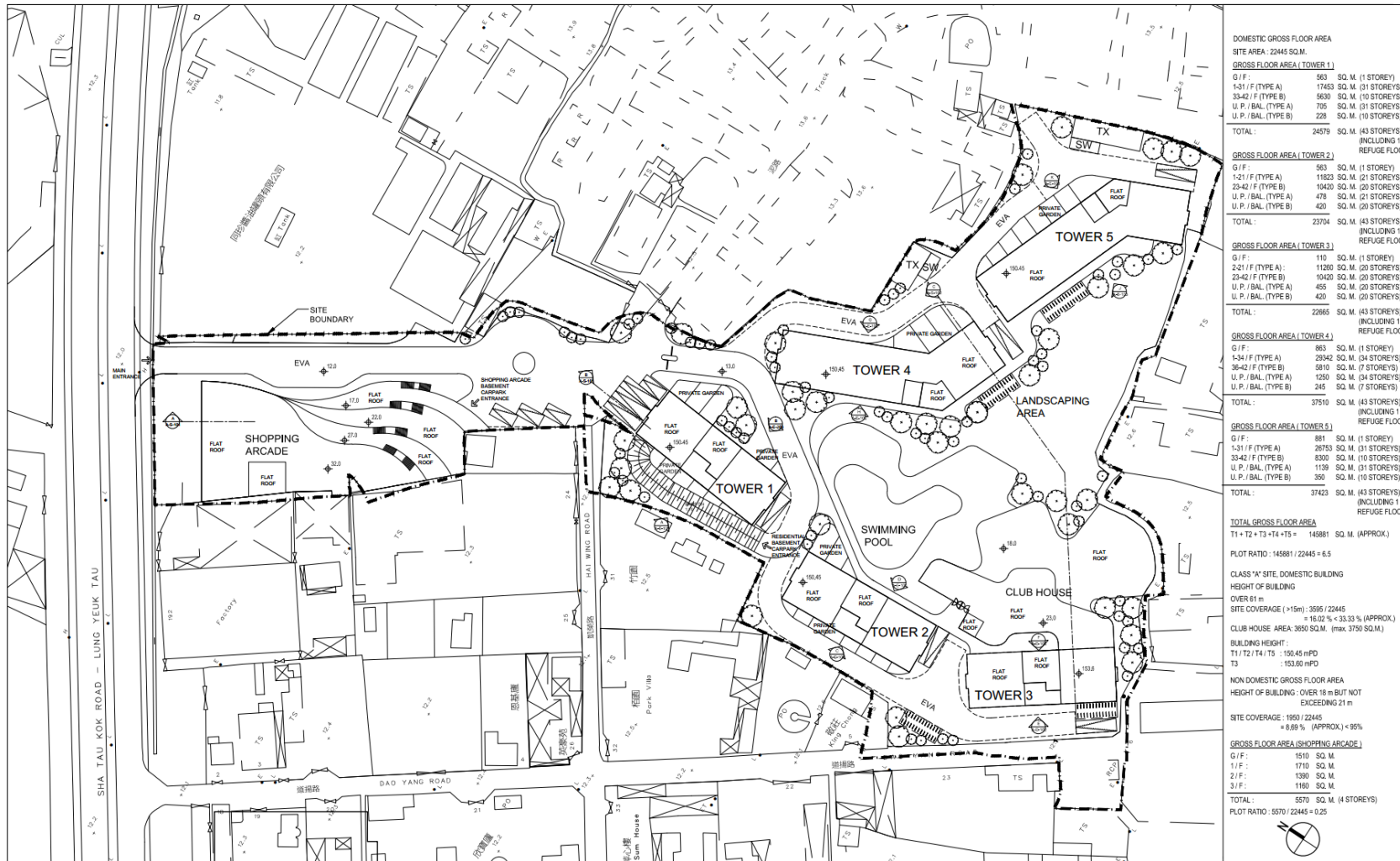
  
(NG Wing-chit)  
for Director of Fire Services

Ref. number and date should be quoted in reference to this letter  
凡提及本信時請引述編號及日期

---

## Appendix I LAYOUT PLAN AND SECTION PLAN OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT





DOMESTIC GROSS FLOOR AREA	
SITE AREA : 22445 SQ.M.	
<b>GROSS FLOOR AREA ( TOWER 1 )</b>	
G / F :	563 SQ. M. (1 STOREY)
1-31 / F (TYPE A)	17453 SQ. M. (31 STOREYS)
33-42 / F (TYPE B)	5306 SQ. M. (10 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE A)	705 SQ. M. (31 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE B)	228 SQ. M. (10 STOREYS)
TOTAL :	24579 SQ. M. (43 STOREYS) INCLUDING 1 REFUGE FLOOR
<b>GROSS FLOOR AREA ( TOWER 2 )</b>	
G / F :	563 SQ. M. (1 STOREY)
1-21 / F (TYPE A)	11623 SQ. M. (21 STOREYS)
23-42 / F (TYPE B)	10420 SQ. M. (20 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE A)	478 SQ. M. (21 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE B)	420 SQ. M. (20 STOREYS)
TOTAL :	23704 SQ. M. (43 STOREYS) INCLUDING 1 REFUGE FLOOR
<b>GROSS FLOOR AREA ( TOWER 3 )</b>	
G / F :	110 SQ. M. (1 STOREY)
2-21 / F (TYPE A)	11260 SQ. M. (20 STOREYS)
23-42 / F (TYPE B)	10420 SQ. M. (20 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE A)	465 SQ. M. (20 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE B)	420 SQ. M. (20 STOREYS)
TOTAL :	22665 SQ. M. (43 STOREYS) INCLUDING 1 REFUGE FLOOR
<b>GROSS FLOOR AREA ( TOWER 4 )</b>	
G / F :	863 SQ. M. (1 STOREY)
1-34 / F (TYPE A)	23342 SQ. M. (34 STOREYS)
36-42 / F (TYPE B)	5810 SQ. M. (7 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE A)	1256 SQ. M. (34 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE B)	245 SQ. M. (7 STOREYS)
TOTAL :	37510 SQ. M. (43 STOREYS) INCLUDING 1 REFUGE FLOOR
<b>GROSS FLOOR AREA ( TOWER 5 )</b>	
G / F :	881 SQ. M. (1 STOREY)
1-31 / F (TYPE A)	26763 SQ. M. (31 STOREYS)
33-42 / F (TYPE B)	8300 SQ. M. (10 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE A)	1139 SQ. M. (31 STOREYS)
U. P. / BAL. (TYPE B)	350 SQ. M. (10 STOREYS)
TOTAL :	37423 SQ. M. (43 STOREYS) INCLUDING 1 REFUGE FLOOR
<b>TOTAL GROSS FLOOR AREA</b>	
T1 + T2 + T3 + T4 + T5 =	145881 SQ. M. (APPROX.)
PLOT RATIO : 145881 / 22445 = 6.5	
CLASS 'A' SITE DOMESTIC BUILDING	
HEIGHT OF BUILDING OVER 61 m	
SITE COVERAGE (>15m) : 3595 / 22445 = 16.02% < 33.33% (APPROX.)	
CLUB HOUSE AREA: 3650 SQ.M. (max. 3750 SQ.M.)	
BUILDING HEIGHT:	
T1 / T2 / T4 / T5 :	150.45 mPD
T3 :	153.60 mPD
NON DOMESTIC GROSS FLOOR AREA	
HEIGHT OF BUILDING - OVER 18 m BUT NOT EXCEEDING 21 m	
SITE COVERAGE : 1950 / 22445 = 8.69% (APPROX.) < 95%	
<b>GROSS FLOOR AREA (SHOPPING ARCADE)</b>	
G / F :	1510 SQ. M.
1 / F :	1710 SQ. M.
2 / F :	1380 SQ. M.
3 / F :	1160 SQ. M.
TOTAL :	5570 SQ. M. (4 STOREYS)
PLOT RATIO : 5570 / 22445 = 0.25	

Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
-	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	18 / 08 / 22						
A	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	26 / 08 / 22						
B	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	28 / 09 / 22						
C	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	13 / 12 / 22						

Check all measurements on site. Do not scale off drawings.

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 Architecture Planning Interior  
 香港建築師學會會員  
 香港測量師學會會員  
 Unit 307, 3/F, Regent Court, Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 047  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 048  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
**PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.**

Drawing Title  
**MASTER LAYOUT PLAN ROOF**

Project No.  
 2224KPL01

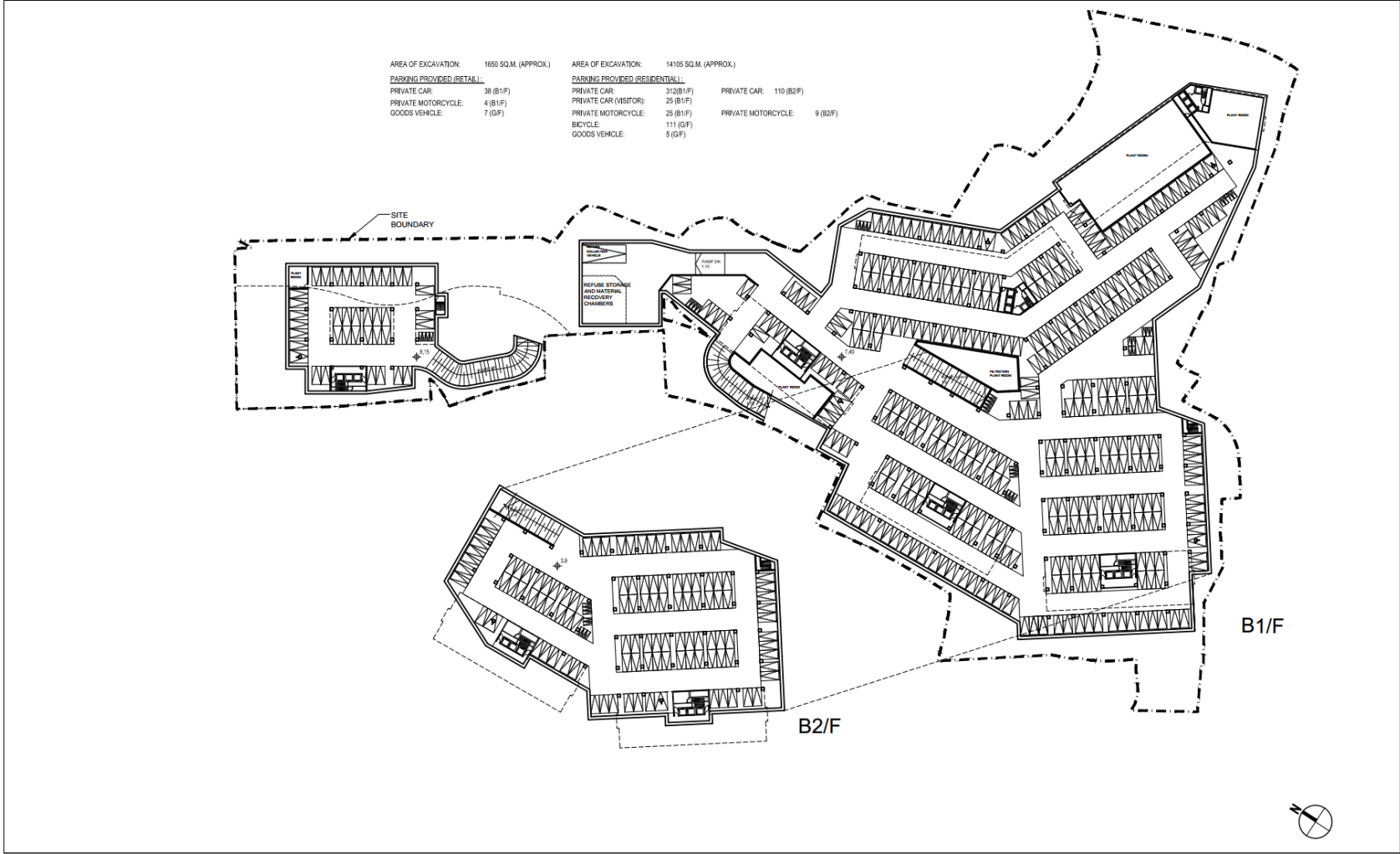
Issue Date  
 08/08/2022

Issue File No.  
 MLP.dwg

SCALE  
 1 : 1000

Drawing No.  
 A-P-101 (C)

Authority's / Client's Approval



AREA OF EXCAVATION: 1650 SQ.M (APPROX.)  
 AREA OF EXCAVATION: 14105 SQ.M (APPROX.)

**PARKING PROVIDED (RETAIL):**  
 PRIVATE CAR: 35 (B1/F)  
 PRIVATE MOTORCYCLE: 4 (B1/F)  
 GOODS VEHICLE: 7 (G/F)

**PARKING PROVIDED (RESIDENTIAL):**  
 PRIVATE CAR: 312(B1/F) PRIVATE CAR: 110 (B2/F)  
 PRIVATE CAR (VISITOR): 25 (B1/F)  
 PRIVATE MOTORCYCLE: 25 (B1/F) PRIVATE MOTORCYCLE: 9 (B2/F)  
 BICYCLE: 111 (G/F)  
 GOODS VEHICLE: 5 (G/F)

Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
-	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	28 / 08 / 22						
A	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	28 / 08 / 22						
B	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	28 / 08 / 22						
C	GENERAL REVISION	CH	DY	DY	29 / 08 / 22						
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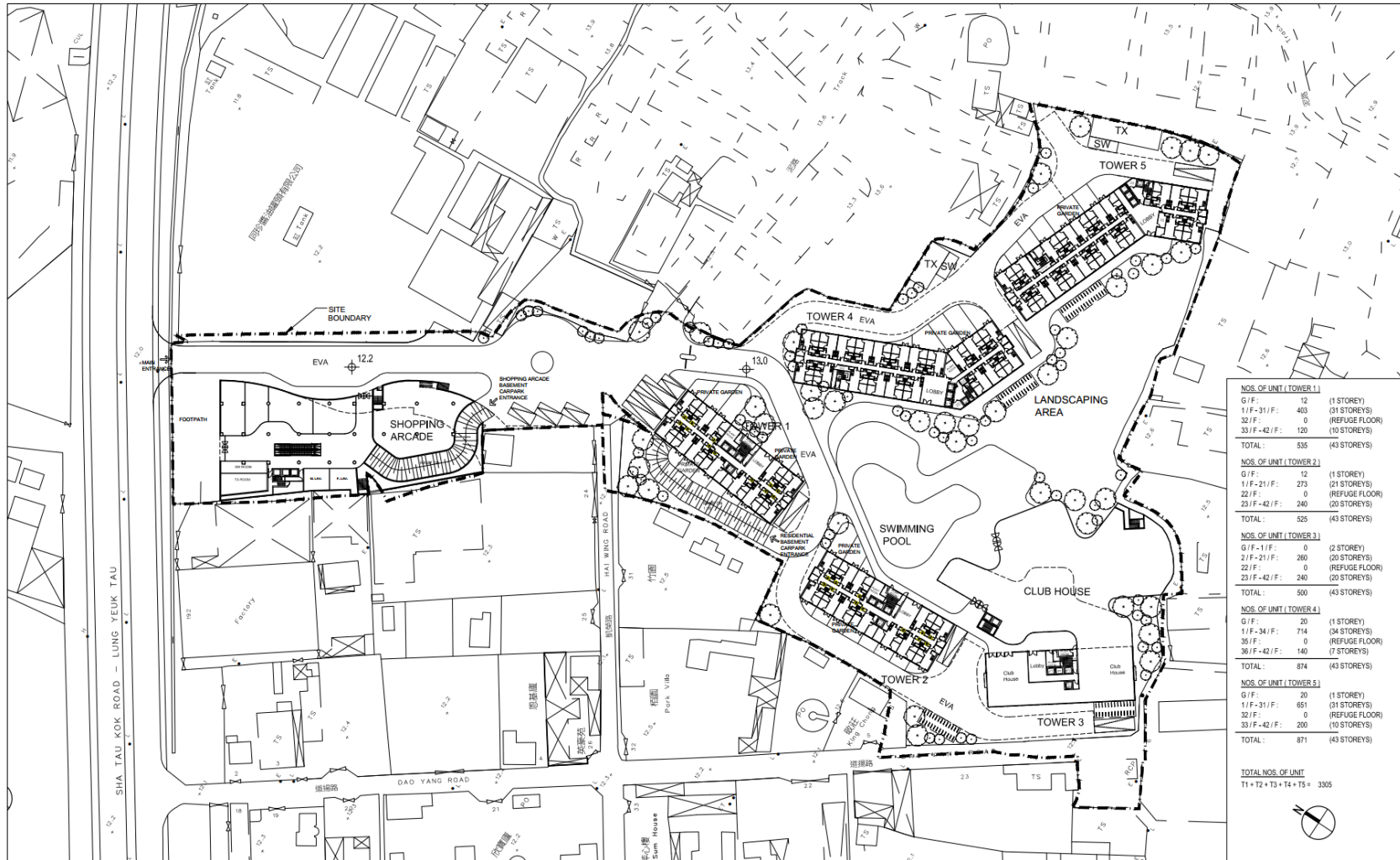
**MG**  
**MG DESIGN H.K. LTD.**  
 Architecture Planning Interior  
 88 德輔道中香港會豐大廈  
 Unit 507, 5/F, Regentian, 88 Wang Kwong Road,  
 Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 947  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 948  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
 PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE  
 RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL  
 DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D  
 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND,  
 LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.

Drawing Title  
 MASTER LAYOUT PLAN  
 BASEMENT  
 B1/F & B2/F

Project No.  
 2204HFL01  
 Issue Date:  
 08/08/2022  
 Cad File No.  
 M.P.dwg  
 SCALE:  
 1:1000  
 Drawing No.  
 A-P-102 (D)

Authority's / Client's Approval



NOS. OF UNIT ( TOWER 1 )	
G/F :	12 (1 STOREY)
1/F - 31/F :	403 (31 STOREYS)
32/F :	0 (REFUGE FLOOR)
33/F - 42/F :	120 (10 STOREYS)
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>535 (43 STOREYS)</b>
NOS. OF UNIT ( TOWER 2 )	
G/F :	12 (1 STOREY)
1/F - 21/F :	273 (21 STOREYS)
22/F :	0 (REFUGE FLOOR)
23/F - 42/F :	240 (20 STOREYS)
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>525 (43 STOREYS)</b>
NOS. OF UNIT ( TOWER 3 )	
G/F - 1/F :	0 (2 STOREY)
2/F - 21/F :	260 (20 STOREYS)
22/F :	0 (REFUGE FLOOR)
23/F - 42/F :	240 (20 STOREYS)
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>500 (43 STOREYS)</b>
NOS. OF UNIT ( TOWER 4 )	
G/F :	20 (1 STOREY)
1/F - 34/F :	714 (34 STOREYS)
35/F :	0 (REFUGE FLOOR)
36/F - 42/F :	140 (7 STOREYS)
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>874 (43 STOREYS)</b>
NOS. OF UNIT ( TOWER 5 )	
G/F :	20 (1 STOREY)
1/F - 31/F :	651 (31 STOREYS)
32/F :	0 (REFUGE FLOOR)
33/F - 42/F :	200 (10 STOREYS)
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>871 (43 STOREYS)</b>
<b>TOTAL NOS. OF UNIT</b>	
T1 + T2 + T3 + T4 + T5 = 3305	

Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
-	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	18/08/22						
A	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	26/08/22						
B	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	28/09/22						
C	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	13/12/22						

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 Architecture Planning Interior  
 香港專業設計有限公司  
 Unit 307, 3/F, Regent Court, 8 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 047  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 048  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

**Project Title**  
 PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.

**Drawing Title**  
 MASTER LAYOUT PLAN  
 G/F

**Project No.**  
 22/04/PL11

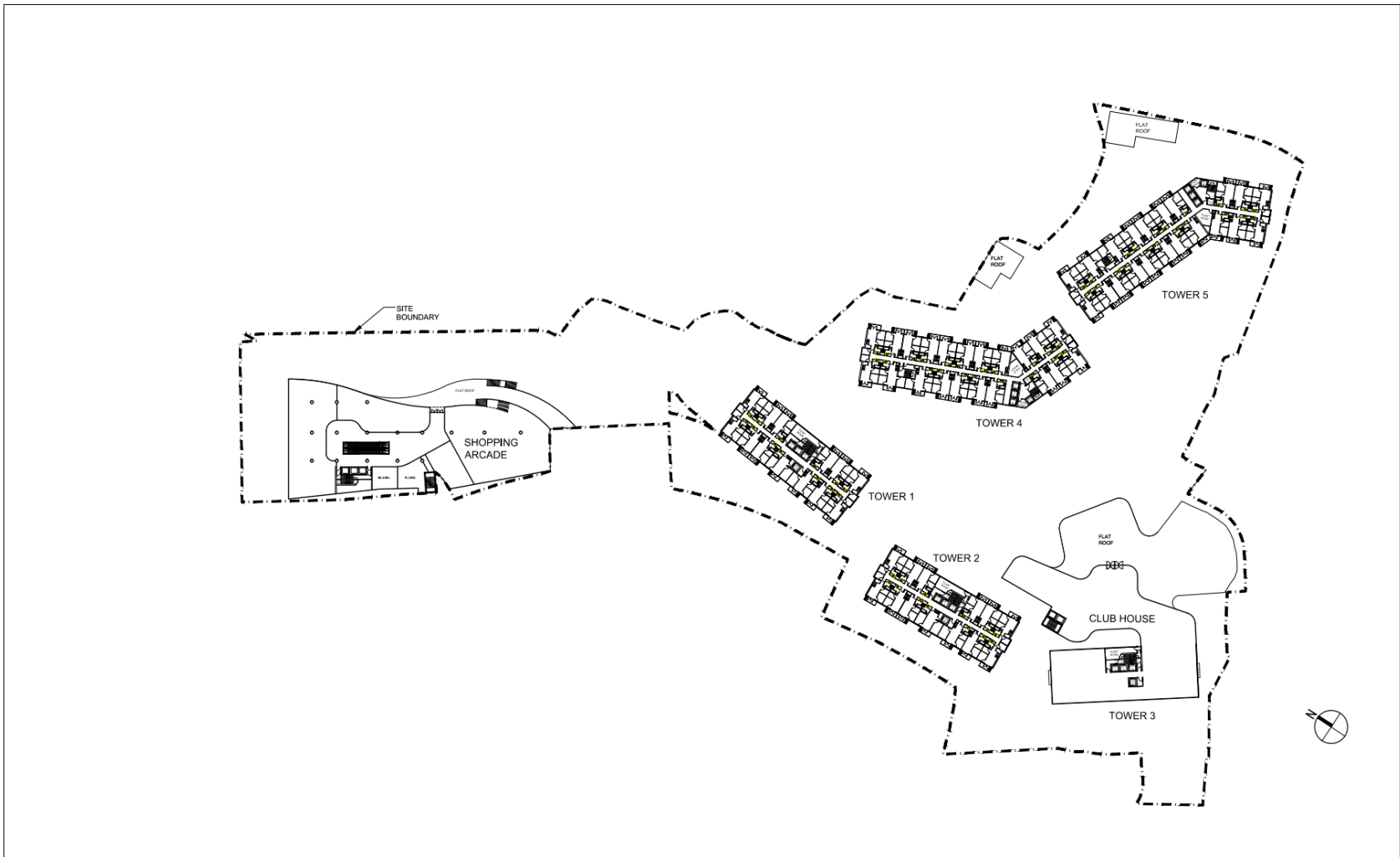
**Issue Date**  
 08/08/2022

**Code File No.**  
 M.P.dwg

**SCALE**  
 1 : 1000

**Drawing No.**  
 A-F-103 (C)

**Authority's / Client's Approval**



Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
-	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	28 / 08 / 22						
A	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	28 / 08 / 22						
B	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	31 / 12 / 22						

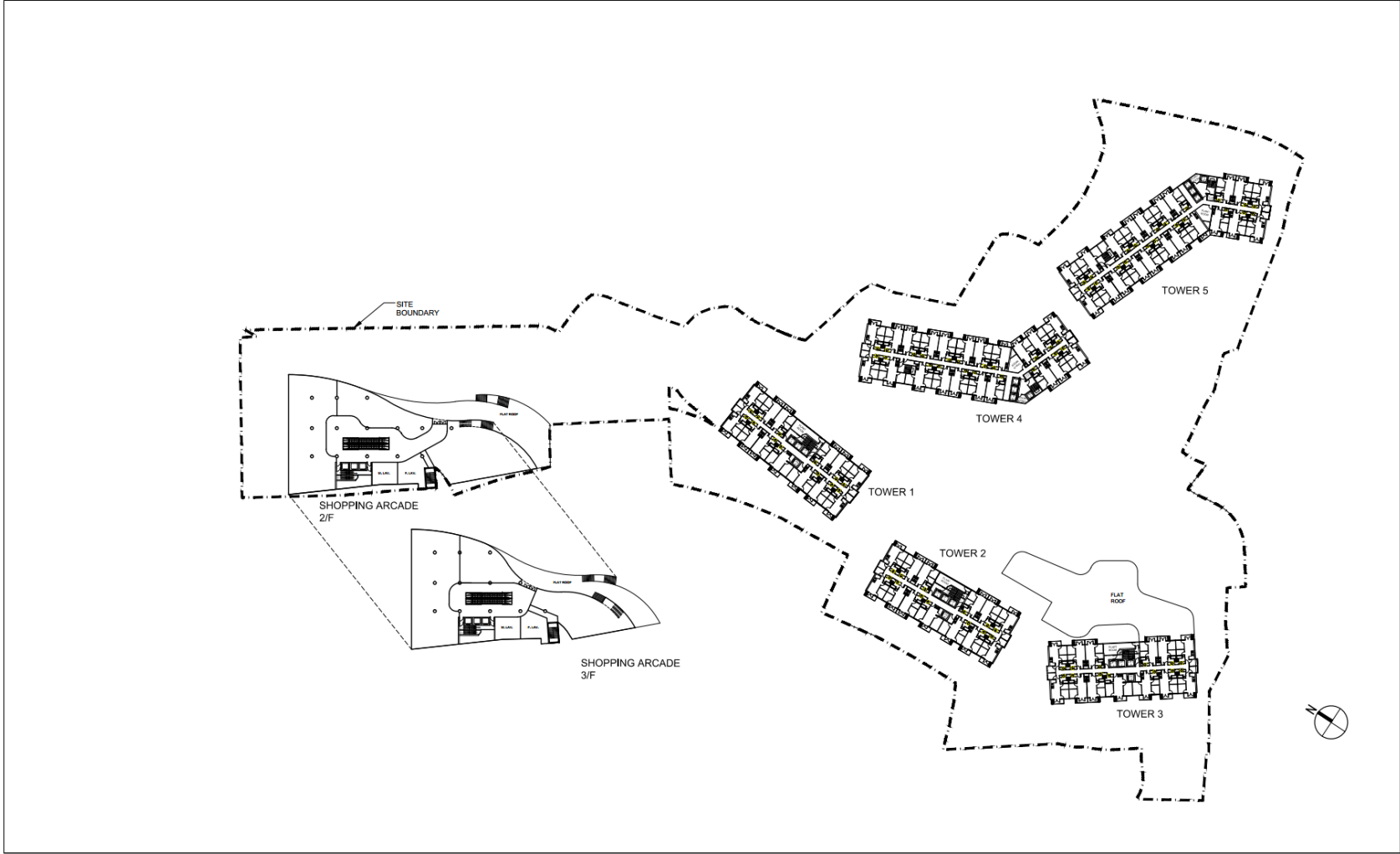

**MG DESIGN H.K. LTD.**  
 Architecture Planning Interior  
 88 德輔道中 88號香港有限公司  
 Unit 507, 5/F, Regal Court, 8 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 947  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 948  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
**PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.**

Drawing Title  
**MASTER LAYOUT PLAN 1/F**

Project No. 2204HKPL01  
 Issue Date: 08/08/2022  
 Cad File No. M.P.dwg  
 SCALE: 1:1000  
 Drawing No. A-P-104 (B)

Authority's / Client's Approval



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-	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	18 / 08 / 22						
A	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	26 / 08 / 22						
B	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	31 / 12 / 22						

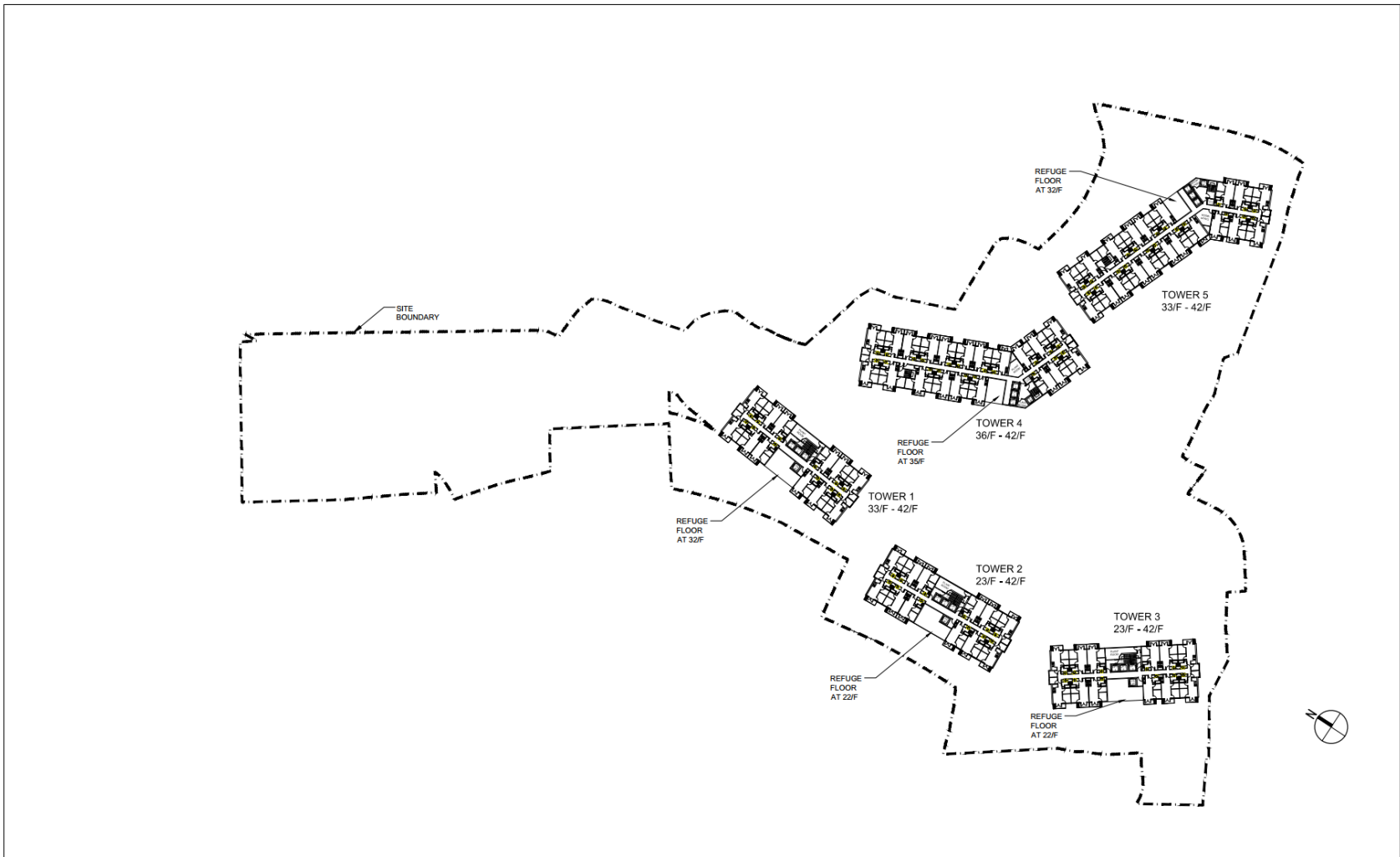

**MG DESIGN H.K. LTD.**  
 Architecture Planning Interior  
 香港建築師學會會員  
 107, 5/F, Regal Court, 8 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 947  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 948  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
**PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.**

Drawing Title  
**MASTER LAYOUT PLAN 2/F**

Project No.  
 2204H/FL11  
 Issue Date  
 08/08/2022  
 Cad File No.  
 M.P.dwg  
 SCALE  
 1 : 1000  
 Drawing No.  
 A-P-105 (B)

Authority's / Client's Approval



Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
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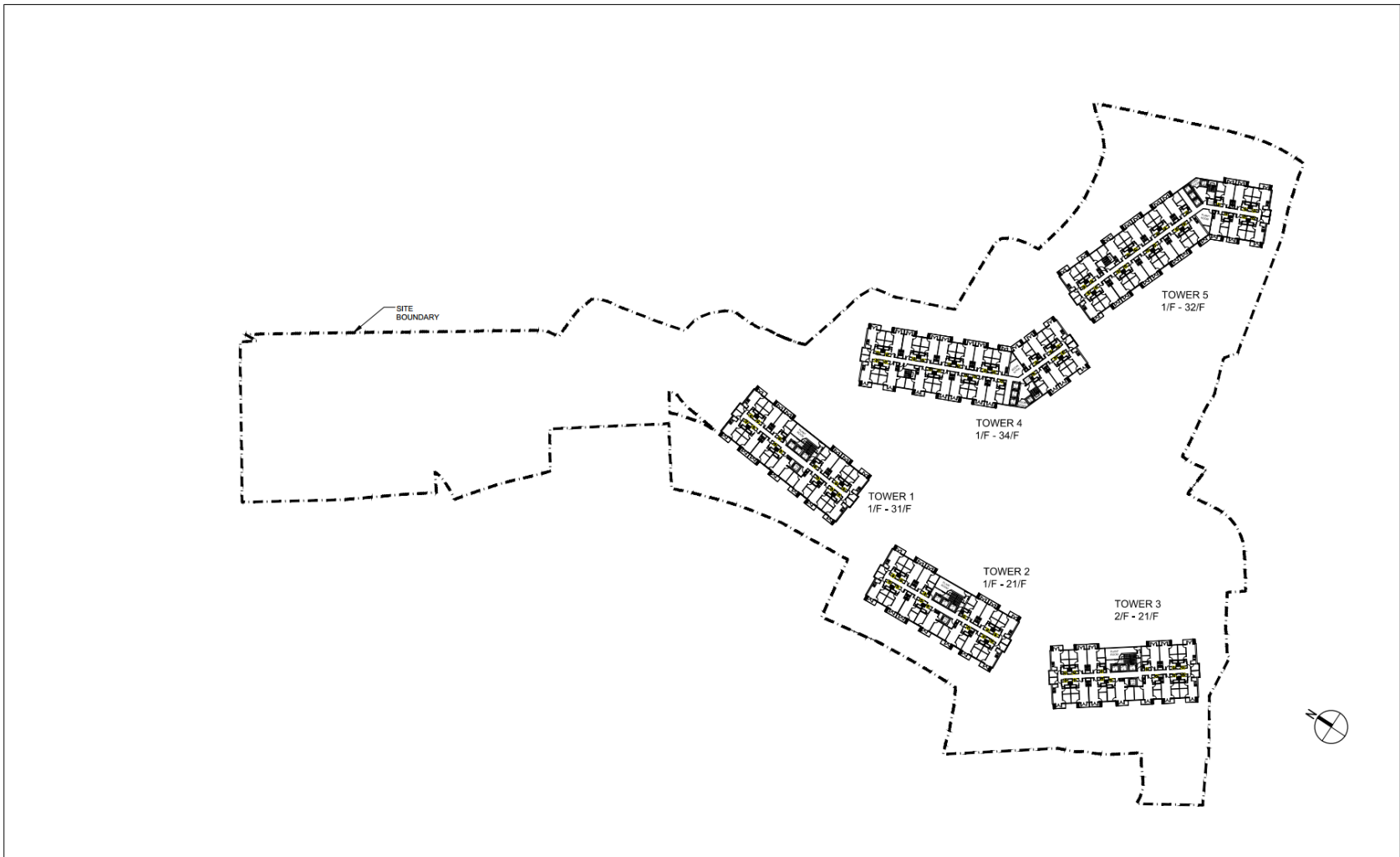
  
**MG DESIGN H.K. LTD.**  
 Architecture Planning Interior  
 88 德輔道中 88號 香港  
 Unit 307, 3/F, Regentian, 8 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 647  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 648  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
**PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.**

Drawing Title  
**MASTER LAYOUT PLAN TYPICAL FLOOR TYPE B**

Project No.  
 220404FL01  
 Issue Date  
 13/12/2022  
 Cad File No.  
 M.P.dwg  
 SCALE  
 1:1000  
 Drawing No.  
 A-F-107 (c)

Authority's / Client's Approval



Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
-	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	28 / 08 / 22						
A	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	28 / 08 / 22						
B	GENERAL REVISION	NC	DY	DY	31 / 12 / 22						

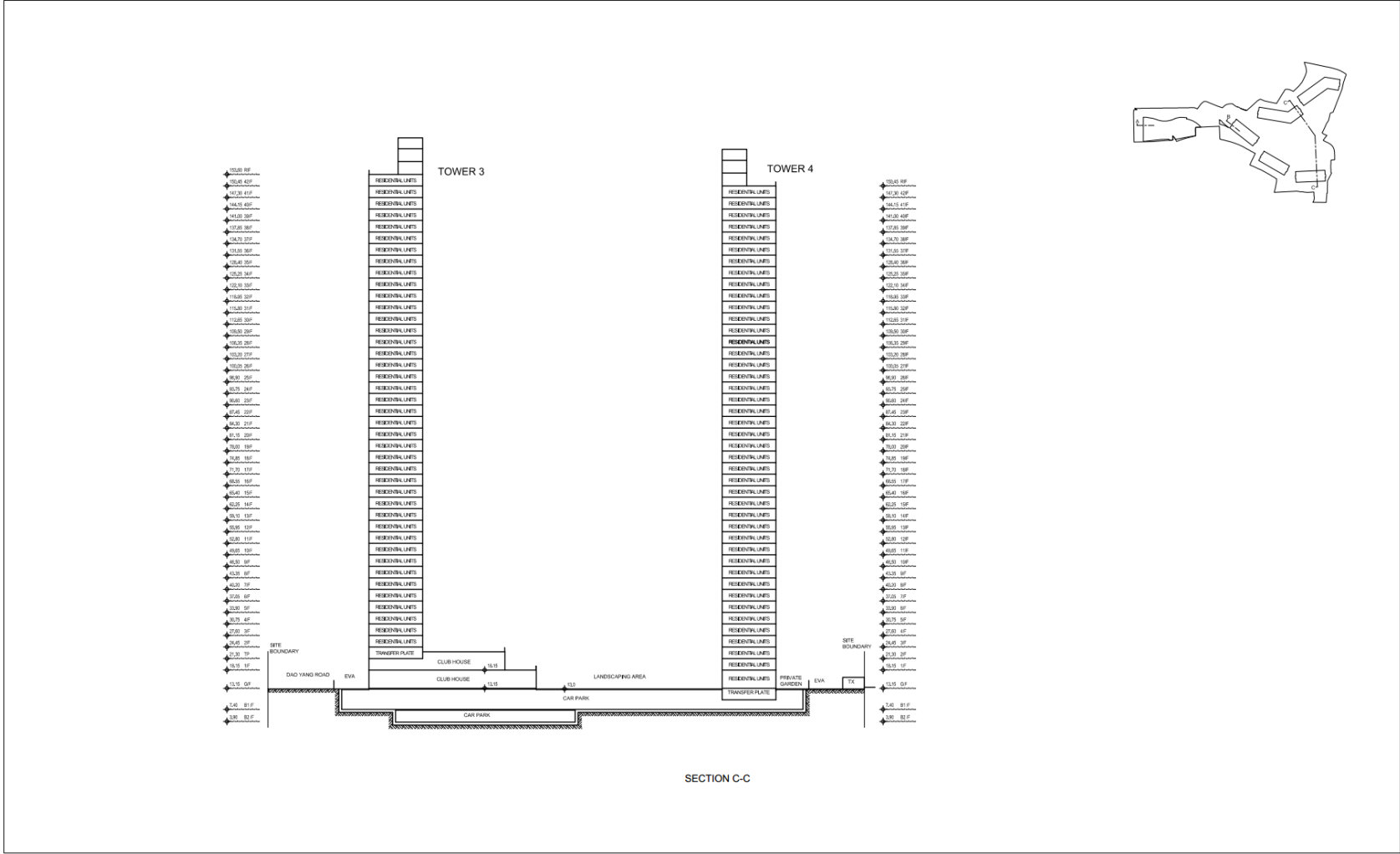

**MG DESIGN H.K. LTD.**  
 Architecture Planning Interior  
 德信建築師事務所  
 Unit 507, 5/F, Regal Court, 8 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 647  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 648  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
**PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.**

Drawing Title  
**MASTER LAYOUT PLAN TYPICAL FLOOR TYPE A**

Project No. 220404FL01  
 Issue Date: 08/08/2022  
 Cad File No. M.P.dwg  
 SCALE: 1:1000  
 Drawing No. A-P-106 (B)

Authority's / Client's Approval



Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
1	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	13/12/22						

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**MG DESIGN H.K. LTD.**  
 Architecture Planning Interior  
 香港建築設計有限公司  
 Unit 307, 3/F, Regentian, 8 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 647  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 648  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
**PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.**

Drawing Title  
**SECTION**

Project No.  
 2204KPL011

Issue Date  
 13/12/2022

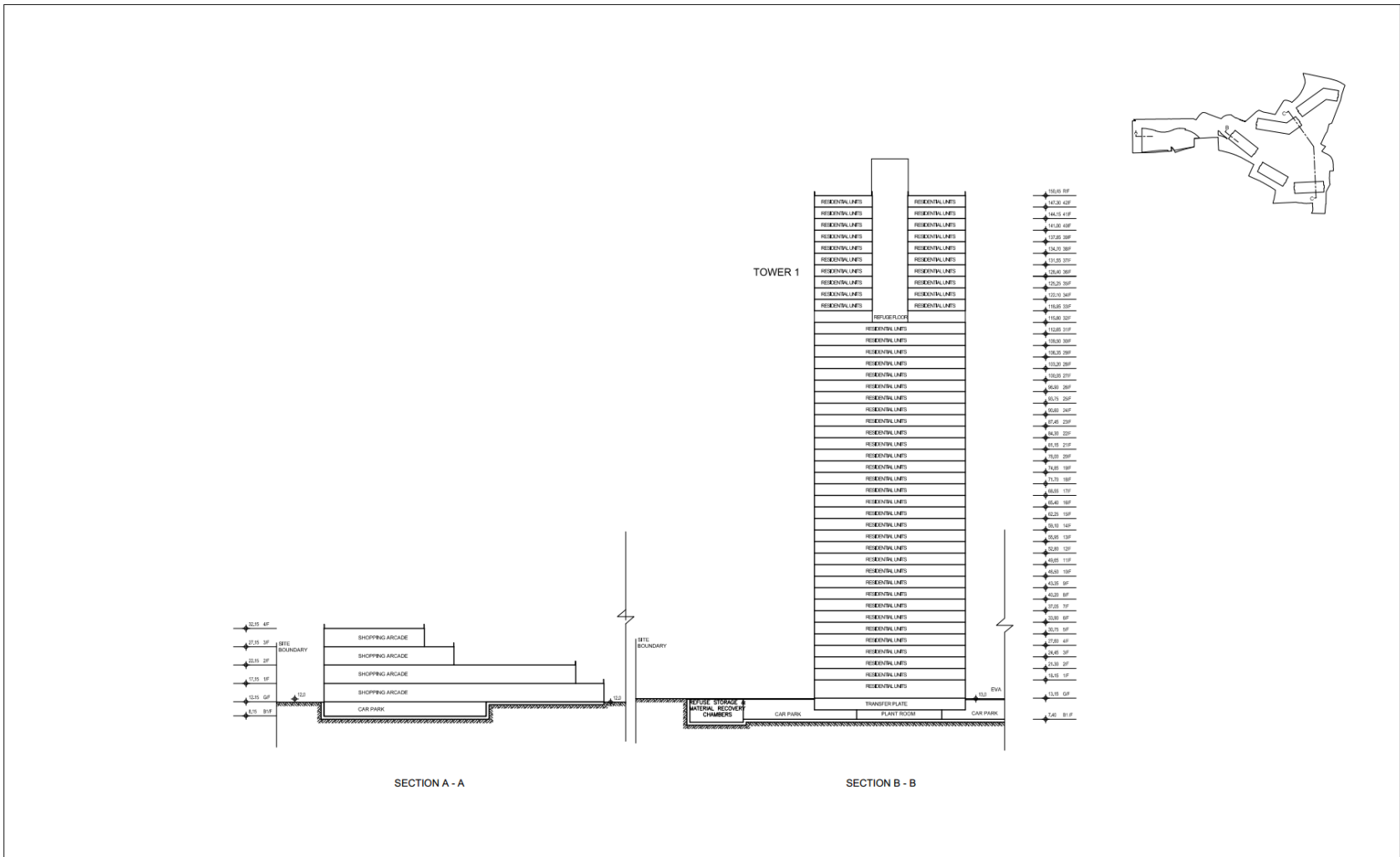
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SCALE  
 1:1000

Drawing No.  
 A-8-102 (-)

Authority's / Client's Approval





Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
1	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	15.7.22 / 22

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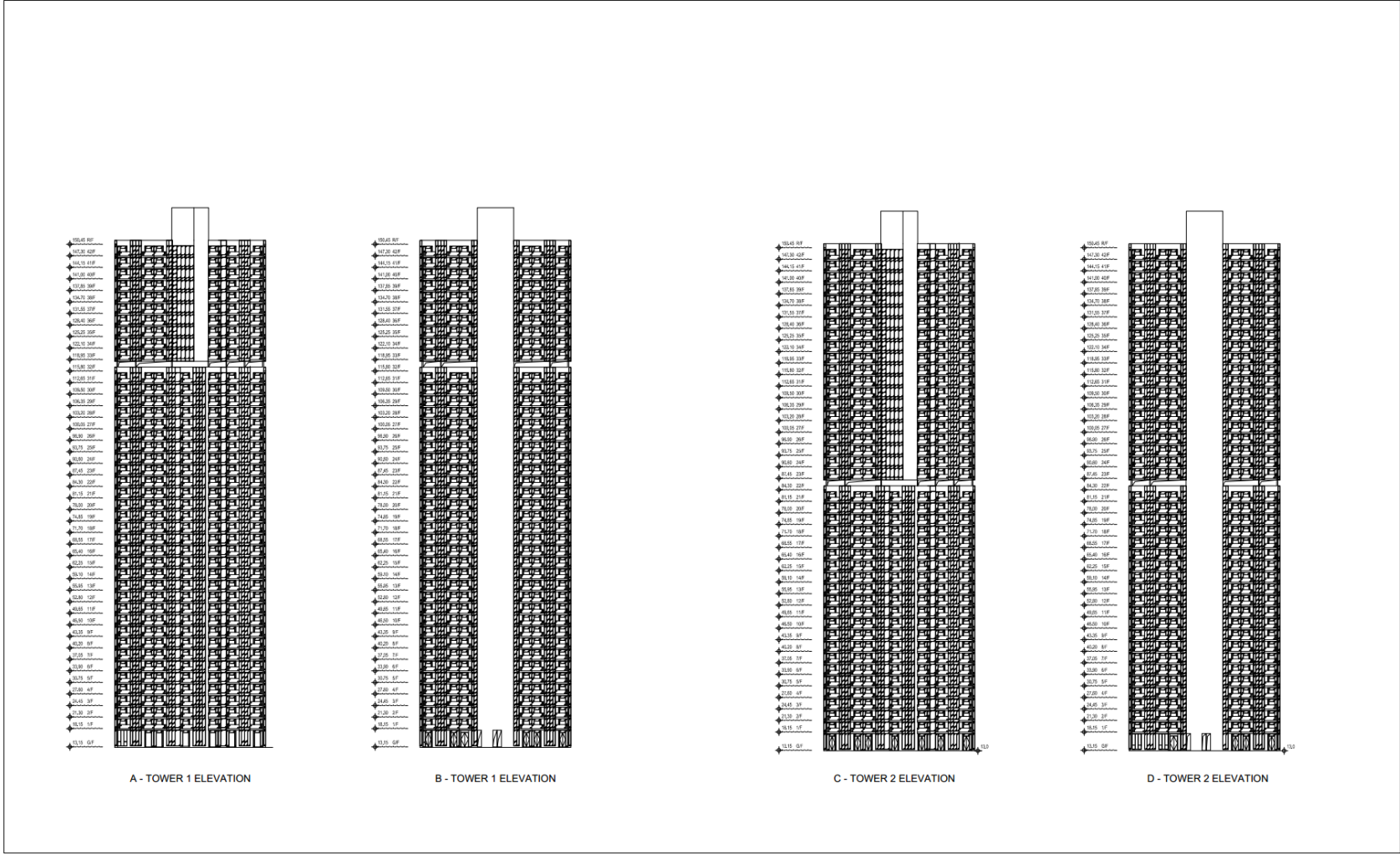
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 Architecture Planning Interior  
 香港聯合建築師公會會員  
 406-007, 5/F, Regent Court, 8 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 647  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 648  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title	PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.
Drawing Title	SECTIONS

Project No.	220406/PL11	Issue Date	13/12/2022
Cost File No.	section.dwg		
SCALE	1:1000		
Drawing No.	A-S-101 (-)		

Authority's / Client's Approval	
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Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
1	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	13 / 12 / 22						

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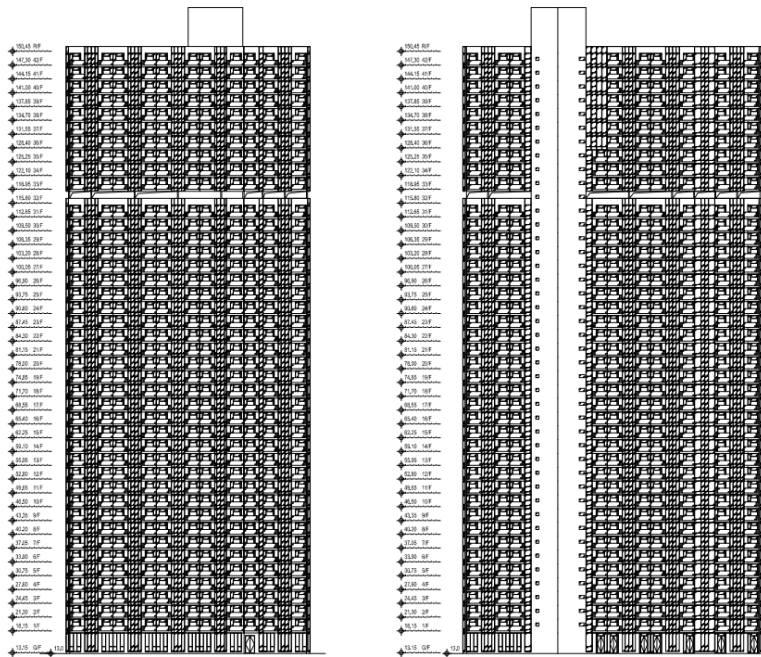
**MG DESIGN**  
**H.K. LTD.**  
 Architecture Planning Interior  
 8樓 德輔道中 345 號 香港會豐大廈  
 Unit 807, 5/F, Regent, 8 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 047  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 048  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
**PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.**

Drawing Title  
**TOWER 1 & TOWER 2 ELEVATIONS**

Project No.  
 2204KPL011  
 Issue Date  
 13/12/2022  
 Cod File No.  
 section.dwg  
 SCALE  
 1:1000  
 Drawing No.  
 A-E-101 (-)

Authority's / Client's Approval



J - TOWER 5 ELEVATION

K - TOWER 5 ELEVATION

Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
1	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	DY	DY	13/7/22						

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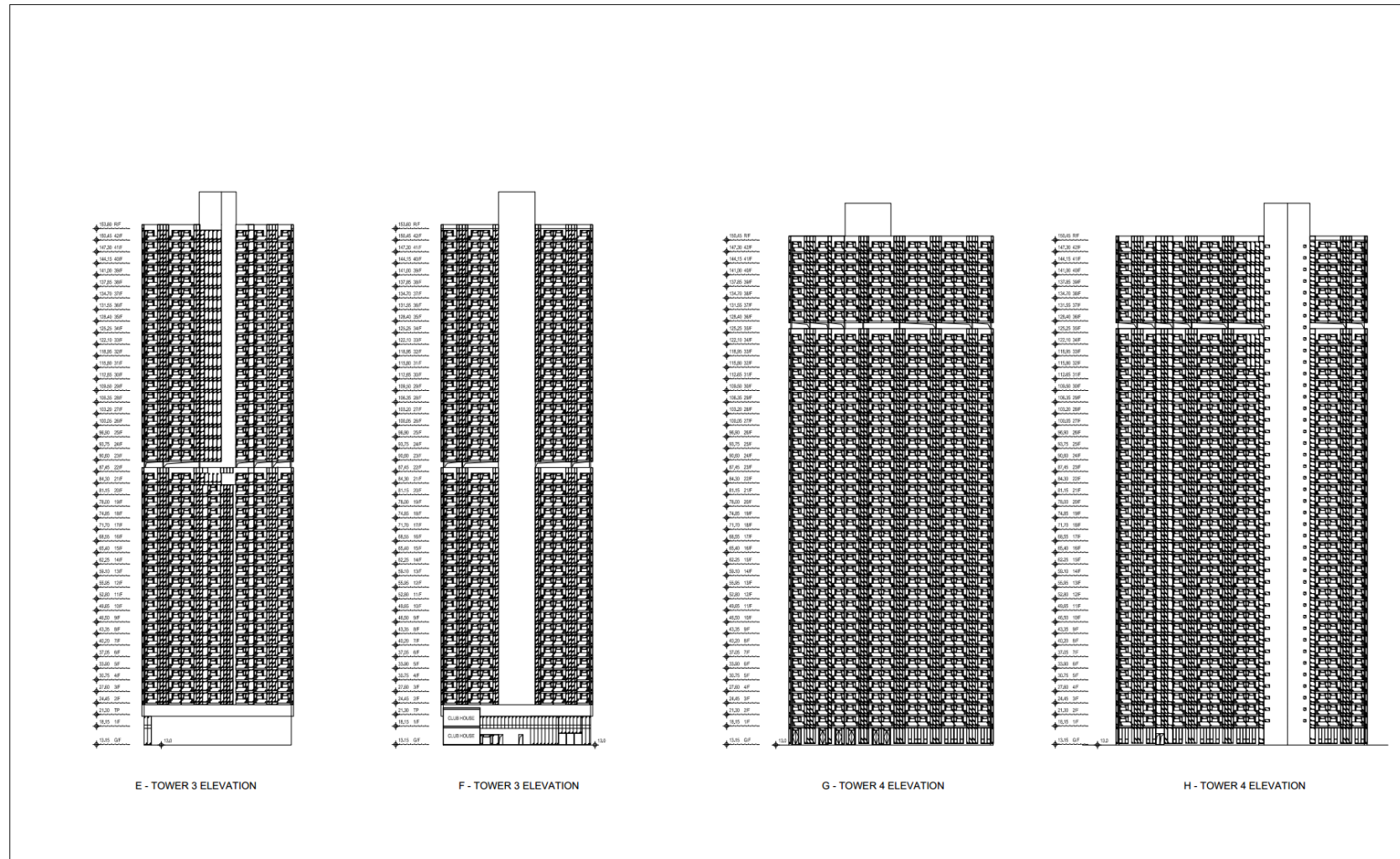
**MG DESIGN H.K. LTD.**  
Architecture Planning Interior  
**建築師 建築師 室內設計師**  
Unit 507, 5/F, Ng Jai Chee, 8 Wang Kwong Road,  
Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
Telephone : (852) 22 345 947  
Facsimile : (852) 22 345 948  
Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
**PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.**

Drawing Title  
**TOWER 5 ELEVATIONS**

Project No.  
2204HKFL11  
Cod File No.  
section.dwg  
SCALE  
1 : 1000  
Drawing No.  
A-E-103 (-)

Issue Date  
13/12/2022  
Authority's / Client's Approval



Rev.	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date	Rev.	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
1	DESIGN DRAWING	NC	TY	DY	13 / 12 / 22						

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**MG DESIGN H.K. LTD.**  
 Architecture Planning Interior  
 香港建築師學會會員  
 10/F, 307, Wing Lok Building, 8 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, H.K.  
 Telephone : (852) 22 345 647  
 Facsimile : (852) 22 345 648  
 Website : www.mgdesignhk.com

Project Title  
**PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AT VARIOUS LOTS IN D.D. 83 AND ADJOINING GOVERNMENT LAND, LUNG YUEK TAU, N.T.**

Drawing Title  
**TOWER 3 & TOWER 4 ELEVATIONS**

Project No.  
**2204H/PL11**

Issue Date  
**13/12/2022**

Code File No.  
**section.dwg**

SCALE  
**1:1000**

Drawing No.  
**A-E-102 (-)**

Authority's / Client's Approval

local people  
global experience

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