

Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499)
Section 5 (7)

Environmental Impact Assessment Study Brief No. ESB- 178/2007

Project Title: Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate

Name of Applicant: ASB Biodiesel (Hong Kong) Limited
(hereinafter known as the “Applicant”)

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 An application (No. ESB-178/2007) for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study Brief under section 5(1) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) was submitted by the Applicant on 28 December 2007 with a project profile (No. PP-340/2007) (the Project Profile).
- 1.2 The proposed Project is to construct and operate a 100,000 tonnes per annum biodiesel plant in Tsueng Kwan O Industrial Estate using a multi-feedstock which consists of waste cooking oil (WCO), oil and grease recovered from grease trap waste, Palm Fatty Acid Distillate and animal fats. The site location is shown in Figure 1.2. of the Project Profile and is reproduced in Appendix A in this study brief and the scope of works and operation is described as follows:
- (i) Construction of feedstock reception and storage facilities, and offices;
 - (ii) Construction of a grease trap waste pre-treatment facility (with a designed treatment capacity of 558 tonnes per day);
 - (iii) Construction of a wastewater treatment plant (with a designed treatment capacity of 515 tonnes per day);
 - (iv) Installation of biodiesel production and glycerine purification system ;
 - (v) Construction of product storage and ancillary facilities;
 - (vi) Pretreatment of grease trap waste;
 - (vii) Treatment of wastewater generated from feedstock pre-treatment and glycerine dewatering process, and filtrates from dewatering process of sludge treatment;
 - (viii) Transesterification of feedstock with alcohol-catalyst;and
 - (ix) Purification of biodiesel;
- 1.3 The following elements of the Project addressed in the Project Profile are classified as Designated Projects under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499) (EIAO):
- a biochemical plant with a storage capacity of more than 500 tonnes and in which substances are processed and produced (item K.6 of Part I of Schedule of the EIAO)
 - a dangerous goods godown with a storage capacity exceeding 500 tonnes (item K.13 of Part I of Schedule of the EIAO)
 - a storage, transfer and trans-shipment of oil facility with a storage capacity of not less than 1000 tonnes (item L.4 of Part I of Schedule of the EIAO)

- 1.4 Pursuant to section 5(7)(a) of the EIAO, the Director of Environmental Protection (the Director) issues this EIA study brief to the Applicant to carry out an EIA study.
- 1.5 The purpose of this EIA study is to provide information on the nature and extent of environmental impacts arising from the construction and operation of the Project and related activities taking place concurrently. This information will contribute to decisions by the Director on:
- (i) the overall acceptability of any adverse environmental consequences that are likely to arise as a result of the Project and the associated activities of the Project;
 - (ii) the conditions and requirements for the detailed design, construction and operation of the Project to mitigate against adverse environmental consequences wherever practicable; and
 - (iii) the acceptability of residual impacts after the proposed mitigation measures are implemented.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE EIA STUDY

- 2.1 The objectives of the EIA study are as follows:
- (i) to describe the Project and associated works together with the requirements and environmental benefits for carrying out the Project;
 - (ii) to identify and describe elements of community and environment likely to be affected by the Project and/or likely to cause adverse impacts to the Project, including both the natural and man-made environment, and associated environmental constraints;
 - (iii) to consider alternative options with a view to avoiding and minimizing the potential environmental impacts to sensitive receivers.
 - (iv) to evaluate the potential risk of off-site pollution due to the Project operation as shown in the Project Profile (including but not limited to biodiesel production process, storage and pipeline transfer of raw materials, immediate products and final products and Dangerous Goods involved)
 - (v) to identify and quantify emission sources and determine the significance of impacts on sensitive receivers and potential affected uses;
 - (vi) to propose the provision of mitigation measures so as to minimize pollution, environmental disturbance and nuisance during construction and operation of the Project;
 - (vii) to investigate the feasibility, practicability, effectiveness and implications of the proposed mitigation measures;

- (viii) to identify, predict and evaluate the residual environmental impacts (i.e. after practicable mitigation) and the cumulative effects expected to arise during the construction and operation of the Project in relation to the sensitive receivers and potential affected uses;
- (ix) to identify, assess and specify methods, measures and standards, to be included in the detailed design, construction and operation of the Project which are necessary to mitigate these environmental impacts and cumulative effects and reduce them to acceptable levels;
- (x) to investigate the extent of the secondary environmental impacts that may arise from the proposed mitigation measures and to identify constraints associated with the mitigation measures recommended in the EIA study, as well as the provision of any necessary modification; and
- (xi) to design and specify environmental monitoring and audit requirements to ensure the effective implementation of the recommended environmental protection and pollution control measures.

3. DETAILED REQUIREMENTS OF THE EIA STUDY

3.1 The Purpose

The purpose of this study brief is to scope the key issues of the EIA study and to specify the environmental issues that are required to be reviewed and assessed in the EIA report. The Applicant has to demonstrate in the EIA report that the criteria in the relevant sections of the Technical Memorandum on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process of the EIAO (hereinafter referred to as “the TM”) are fully complied with.

3.2 The Scope

The scope of this EIA study shall cover the proposed works shown in Figure 1.2 of the Project Profile (No. PP-340/2007), which is reproduced in Appendix A of this EIA Study Brief and shall cover the Project mentioned in sections 1.2 and 1.3 above. The EIA study shall address the likely key issues described below, together with any other key issues identified during the course of the EIA study and the cumulative environmental impacts of the Project, through interaction or in combination with other existing, committed, planned and known potential developments in the vicinity of the Project:

- (i) the potential risk of off-site population due to the Project operation as shown in the Project Profile (including but not limited to biodiesel production process, storage and pipeline transfer of raw materials, immediate products and final products and Dangerous Goods involved);
- (ii) the potential cumulative environmental impacts of the Project, through interaction, consequential or in combination with other existing, committed and planned developments in the vicinity of the Project, and those impacts resulted from leakage of stockfeed, immediate, final products and Dangerous Goods under Dangerous Goods Ordinance (Cap.

295) and / or any other harmful pollutants releasing to the surrounding site environment that may have a bearing on the environmental acceptability of the Project. Considerations shall be given to account for the impacts arising from likely concurrent projects and installations;

- (iii) the potential water quality impact to the receiving environmental waters during the construction and operation of the Project including piling works for the jetty, sewage and wastewater treatment, surface runoff and spillage of raw materials and biodiesel products. Consideration should be given to identify practicable means and/or alternative measures to avoid marine pollution incidents arising from jetty transfer and on-site storage of biodiesel products and raw materials;
- (iv) the potential air quality impacts during the construction and operational phases of the Project including odour impacts at air sensitive receivers;
- (v) the potential noise impact to nearby noise sensitive receivers during construction and operation of the Project including potential nighttime operational and off-site traffic noise to the planned residents at Tseung Kwan O Area 86; and
- (vi) the potential impact to intertidal and subtidal habitats during construction of marine piling for the jetty and modification of seawall.

3.3 Consideration of Alternatives

Having regard to the effects on the environment during the construction and operation period, the Applicant shall explore different construction and operation arrangements for the Project, with a view to avoiding or minimizing adverse environmental impacts. Consideration should be given to identify practicable means and / or alternative measures to avoid marine pollution and hazardous incidents arising from jetty transfer and on-site storage of raw materials and final products.

3.4 Technical Requirements

The Applicant shall conduct the EIA study to address the environmental aspects as described in Sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 above. The assessment shall be based on the best and latest information available during the course of the EIA study and covering the construction and operation phases of the Project. The Applicant shall assess the cumulative environmental impacts from the Project with other interacting projects. The Applicant shall include in the EIA report details of the construction programme and methodologies.

The EIA study shall meet the following technical requirements on specific impacts, unless otherwise approved by the Director specifically in writing.

3.4.1 Hazard to Life

- 3.4.1.1 The Applicant shall carry out hazard assessment to evaluate the potential risk of off-site population due to the Project operation as shown in the Project Profile (including but not limited to jetty transfer, tank farm storage, biodiesel production

process involving Dangerous Goods as input, immediate and final products). The Applicant shall follow the criteria for evaluating hazard to life as stated in Annex 4 of the TM and include the following in the assessment.

- (i) Identify hazardous scenarios associated with the Project operation and then determine a set of relevant scenarios to be included in a Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA)
- (ii) Execute a QRA of the set of hazardous scenarios determined in (i), expressing population risks in both individual and societal terms;
- (iii) Compare individual and societal risks with the criteria for evaluating hazard to life stipulated in Annex 4 of the TM; and
- (iv) Identify and assess practicable and cost-effective risk mitigation measures;

3.4.1.2 The methodology to be used in the hazard assessment shall be consistent with previous studies having similar issues (e.g. Permanent Aviation Fuel Facility for Hong Kong International Airport, EIA-127/2006).

3.4.2 Air Quality Impact

3.4.2.1 The Applicant shall follow the criteria and guidelines for evaluating and assessing air quality impact as stated in section 1 of Annex 4 and Annex 12 of the TM respectively

3.4.2.2 The study area for air quality shall be defined by a distance of 500 metres from the project boundary as shown in Appendix A and shall be extended to include major emission sources including the whole TKO Industrial Estate that may have a bearing on the environmental acceptability of the Project. The assessment shall include but not limited to the existing planned and committed sensitive receivers within the study area. Besides, if the likely concurrent projects as mentioned in sub-section 3.2 (ii) above and any other concurrent projects area identified relevant during the course of EIA study, its possible emissions shall also be taken into account in the air quality impact assessment. The assessment shall be based on the best available information at the time of the assessment.

3.4.2.3 The air quality assessment shall include the following:

- (i) Background and Analysis of Activities
 - (a) Provide background information relating to air quality issues relevant to the Project, e.g. description of activities of the Project that may affect air quality during construction and operational stages.
 - (b) Give an account, where appropriate, of the consideration / measures that had been taken into consideration in the planning of the Project to abate air pollution impact.
 - (c) Present the background air quality levels in the study area for the purpose of evaluating cumulative air quality impacts during construction and operational stage.
- (ii) Identification of Air Sensitive Receivers (ASRs) and Examination of Emission/Dispersion Characteristics

- (a) Identify and describe representative existing and planned/committed ASRs that would likely be affected by the Project, including those earmarked on the relevant Outline Zoning Plans, Development Permission Area Plans, Outline Development Plans, Layout Plans and other relevant published land use plans, including plans and drawings published by Lands Department. The Applicant shall select the assessment points of the identified ASRs such that they represent the worst impact point of these ASRs. A map showing the location and description including the name of buildings, their uses and height of selected assessment points shall be given. Separation distances of these ASRs from the nearest emission sources shall also be given.
 - (b) Provide a list of air pollutant emission sources, including any nearby emission sources which are likely to have impact related to the Project based on the analysis of the activities during the constructional and operational stages of the Project in sub-section 3.4.2.3(i) above. Confirmation regarding the validity of the assumptions adopted and the magnitude of the activities shall be obtained from the relevant government departments/authorities and documented. Examples of operational emission sources include gaseous emissions including Volatile Organic Compounds and toxic air pollutants from the biodiesel production process, biogas or other fuel combustion of boilers and flaring of biogas, marine emissions from barges and vehicular emissions from trucks transporting the raw materials and products to and from the Project site, and odor emissions from the storage of odorous materials at the Project site, unloading and pre-treatment process of GTW, the biodiesel production process and the wastewater and sludge treatment plant.
 - (c) The Applicant shall identify chimneys and obtain relevant chimney emission data in the study area by carrying out a survey for assessing the cumulative air quality impact during the operational stage. The Applicant shall ensure and confirm that the chimney emission data used in their assessment have been validated and updated by their own survey. If there are any errors subsequently found in their chimney emission data used, the Applicant shall be fully responsible and the submission might be invalidated.
- (iii) Constructional Phase Air Quality Impact
- (a) The Applicant shall follow the requirements stipulated under the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation to ensure that construction dust impacts are controlled within the relevant standards as stipulated in section 1 of Annex 4 of the TM. If necessary, a monitoring and audit programme for the constructional phase shall be devised to verify the effectiveness of the control measures proposed so as to ensure proper construction dust control.
 - (b) If the Applicant anticipates that the Project will give rise to significant construction dust impacts likely to exceed the recommended limits in the TM at the ASRs despite the incorporation of the dust control measures

proposed in accordance with sub-section 3.4.2.3(iii)(a) above, a quantitative assessment shall be carried out to evaluate the construction dust impact at the identified ASRs. The Applicant shall follow the methodology set out in subsection 3.4.2.3(v) below when carrying out the quantitative assessment.

(iv) Operation Phase Air Quality Impact

The Applicant shall assess the expected air pollution impact at the identified ASRs based on an assumed reasonably worst case scenario under normal operating conditions. The evaluation shall be based on the strength of the emission sources identified in subsection 3.4.2.3(ii)(b) above. The Applicant shall follow the methodology set out in subsection 3.4.2.3(v) below when carrying out the quantitative assessment.

(v) Quantitative Assessment Methodology

- (a) The Applicant shall conduct the quantitative assessment with reference to relevant sections of the modeling guidelines in Appendices B1 to B3, or any other methodology as agreed by the Director. The Applicant shall apply the general principles enunciated in the modeling guidelines while making allowance for the specific characteristics of the Project. The specific methodology must be documented in such level of details (preferably with tables and diagrams) to allow the readers of the assessment report to grasp how the model is set up to simulate the situation at hand without referring to the model input files. Detailed calculations of the pollutant emission rates shall be presented in the EIA report. The Applicant must ensure consistency between the text description and the model files at every stage of submission. In case of doubt, the Applicant shall seek and obtain prior agreement of the Director on the specific modeling details.
- (b) The Applicant shall identify the key/representative air pollutant parameters (types of pollutants and the averaging time concentrations) to be evaluated and provide explanation for choosing these parameters for the assessment of the impact of the Project.
- (c) The Applicant shall calculate the cumulative air pollutant concentrations at the identified ASRs and compare these results against the criteria set out in section 1 of Annex 4 in the TM. The predicted air quality impacts (both unmitigated and mitigated) shall be presented in the form of summary table and pollution contours, to be evaluated against the relevant air quality standards and examination of the land use implications of these impacts. Plans of suitable scale should be used for presentation of pollution contour to allow proper determination of buffer distance requirements.

(vi) Mitigating measures for non-compliance

The Applicant shall propose remedies and mitigating measures where the predicted air quality impact exceeds the criteria set in section 1 of Annex 4

in the TM. These measures and any constraints on future land use planning shall be agreed with the relevant government departments/authorities and documented. The Applicant shall demonstrate quantitatively that the resultant impacts after incorporation of the proposed mitigating measures will comply with the criteria stipulated in section 1 of Annex 4 in the TM.

- (vii) Submission of model files
All input and output file(s) of the model run(s) shall be submitted to the Director in electronic format.

3.4.3 Noise Impact

3.4.3.1 The Applicant shall follow the criteria and guidelines for evaluating and assessing noise impact as stated in Annexes 5 and 13 of the TM.

3.4.3.2 The noise impact assessment shall include the following:

- (i) Determination of Study Area

The study area for the noise impact assessment shall generally be defined by a distance of 300m from the boundary of the Project site; with consideration be given to extend the area to include major emission sources that may have a bearing on the environmental acceptability of the Project. Subject to the agreement of the Director, the study area could be reduced accordingly if the first layer of noise sensitive receivers (NSRs), closer than 300m from the outer Project boundary, provides acoustic shielding to those receivers at distances further away from the Project. The study area shall be expanded to include NSRs at distances over 300m from the Project which would be affected by the night-time construction and operation of the Project.

- (ii) Provision of Background Information and Existing Noise Levels

The Applicant shall provide background information relevant to the Project, e.g. relevant previous or current studies. Unless required for determining the planning standards, such as those for planning of fixed noise sources, no existing noise levels are particularly required.

- (iii) Identification of Noise Sensitive Receivers

(a) Applicant shall refer to Annex 13 of the TM when identifying the NSRs. The NSRs shall include existing NSRs and planned/committed noise sensitive developments and uses earmarked on the relevant Outline Zoning Plans, Outline Development Plans, Layout Plans and other relevant published land use plans, including plans and drawings published by Lands Department. Photographs of existing NSRs shall be appended to the EIA report.

(b) The Applicant shall select assessment points to represent identified NSRs for carrying out quantitative noise assessment described below. The assessment points shall be agreed with the Director prior to the quantitative noise assessment. A map showing the location and description such as name of building, use, and floor of each and every selected

assessment point shall be given. For planned noise sensitive land uses without committed site layouts, the Applicant should use the relevant planning parameters to work out representative site layouts for operational noise assessment purpose.

(iv) Provision of an Emission Inventory of the Noise Sources

The Applicant shall provide an inventory of noise sources including representative construction equipment for construction noise assessment, and fixed plant equipment (e.g. wastewater treatment plant, transesterification and ventilation systems of the Project), as appropriate, for operational noise assessment. Confirmation of the validity of the inventory shall be obtained from the relevant government departments/authorities and documented in the EIA report.

(v) Construction Noise Assessment

(a) The assessment shall cover the cumulative noise impacts due to the construction works of the Project and other concurrent projects identified during the course of the EIA study.

(b) The Applicant shall carry out assessment of noise impact from construction (excluding percussive piling) of the Project during daytime, i.e. 7am to 7pm, on weekdays other than general holidays in accordance with methodology in paragraphs 5.3. and 5.4 of Annex 13 of the TM. The criteria in Table 1B of Annex 5 of TM shall be adopted in the assessment.

(c) To minimize the construction noise impact, alternative construction methods to replace percussive piling shall be proposed as far as practicable.

(d) If the unmitigated construction noise levels are found exceeding the relevant criteria, the Applicant shall propose practicable direct mitigation measures (including movable barriers, enclosures, quieter alternative methods, re-scheduling and restricting hours of operation of noisy tasks) to minimize the impact. If the mitigated noise levels still exceed the relevant criteria, the duration of the noise exceedance shall be given.

(e) The Applicant shall, as far as practicable, formulate a reasonable construction programme so that no work will be required in restricted hours as defined under the Noise Control Ordinance (NCO). In case the Applicant needs to evaluate whether construction works in restricted hours as defined under the NCO are feasible or not in the context of programming construction works, reference should be made to relevant technical memoranda issued under the NCO. Regardless of the results of construction noise impact assessment for restricted hours, the Noise Control Authority will process Construction Noise Permit (CNP) application, if necessary, based on the NCO, the relevant technical memoranda issued under the NCO, and the contemporary conditions/situations. This aspect should be explicitly stated in the noise chapter and the conclusions and recommendations chapter in EIA report.

(vi) Operational Noise Assessment

Fixed Noise Sources

(a) Assessment of Fixed Source Noise Levels

The Applicant shall calculate expected noise using standard acoustics principles. Calculations for expected noise shall be based on assumed plant inventories and utilization schedule for worst-case scenario. The Applicant shall calculate noise levels taking into account correction of tonality, impulsiveness and intermittency in accordance with Technical Memorandum for Assessment of Noise from Places other than Domestic Premises, Public Places or Construction Sites issued under NCO.

(b) Presentation of Noise Levels

The Applicant shall present the existing and future noise levels in L_{eq} (30 min) at the NSRs at various representative floor levels (in m P.D.) on tables and plans of suitable scale. A quantitative assessment at the NSRs for the proposed fixed noise source(s) shall be carried out and compared against the criteria set out in Table 1A of Annex 5 of the TM.

(c) Proposals for Noise Mitigation Measures

The Applicant shall propose direct technical remedies within the Project limits in situations where the predicted noise level exceeds the criteria set out in Table 1A of Annex 5 of the TM to protect the affected NSRs.

3.4.4 Water Quality Impact

3.4.4.1 The Applicant shall follow the criteria and guidelines for evaluating and assessing water pollution as stated in Annexes 6 and 14 of the TM respectively.

3.4.4.2 The study area for this water quality impact assessment shall cover the Junk Bay and Eastern Buffer Water Control Zones as designated under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Cap.358). This study area can be extended to include other areas if they are found also being impacted during the course of the EIA study and have a bearing on the environmental acceptability of the Project.

3.4.4.3 The Applicant shall identify and analyse all physical disruptions of marine water system(s) and coastal water arising from construction and operation of the Project.

3.4.4.4 The Applicant shall include in the water quality impact assessment the following major tasks:

- (i) Collection and review of background information on the existing and planned water system(s) and their respective sensitive receivers which might be affected by the construction and operation of the Project;
- (ii) Characterisation of water and sediment quality of the water system(s) based on existing information or appropriate site surveys and tests;
- (iii) Identification and analysis of existing, planned future activities and beneficial uses related to the water system and identification of the water sensitive receivers. The Applicant shall refer to those developments and uses earmarked on the relevant Outline Zoning Plans, Outline

- Development Plans and Layout Plans;
- (iv) Identification of pertinent water and sediment quality objectives and establishment of other appropriate water and sediment quality criteria or standards for the water system(s) and the sensitive receivers;
 - (v) Identification of any alterations or changes to bathymetry or flow regimes;
 - (vi) Identification and evaluation of existing and committed water and sediment pollution sources and loading, including point and non-point discharges generated during the construction and operation stages of the Project.
 - (vii) Evaluation, by review of historical experience on various aspects including design of the jetty and on-site spill prevention and control facilities similar to the Project or by other means, of the potential impacts on the water system(s) and the sensitive receivers due to accidental spillages of biodiesel products and raw materials;
 - (viii) Prediction by desk top calculation or qualitative means of the impacts on the affected water system(s) and the sensitive receivers due to those alterations/changes identified in (v) above.
 - (ix) Analysis on the provision of wastewater treatment facilities in terms of capacity and level of treatment to reduce pollution identified in (vi) above. Report on the adequacy of the existing/planned sewerage and sewage treatment for handling, treatment and disposal of wastewater arising from the Project;
 - (x) Considering the evaluation results of (vii) above, identification of practicable means and/or alternative measures so as to avoid accidental spillages to the water system(s). Development of effective pollution prevention and control measures, including emergency contingency plans to control and clean up accidental spillages, to be implemented during the construction and operation of the Project so as to minimise the water and sediment quality impacts;
 - (xi) Development of effective management practices to reduce storm water and non-point source pollution during the construction and operation phases of the Project. Attention shall be made to the water quality control and mitigation measures recommended in the ProPECC Note1/94 on construction site drainage; and
 - (xii) Evaluation and quantification of residual impacts on the water system(s) and the sensitive receivers with regard to the appropriate water quality criteria, standards or guidelines.

3.4.5 Marine Ecological Impact

- 3.4.5.1 The Applicant shall follow the criteria and guidelines for evaluation and assessing ecological impacts as stated in Annexes 8 and 16 of the TM respectively.
- 3.4.5.2 The assessment area shall be the same as the water quality impact assessment or area likely to be impacted by the Project.
- 3.4.5.3 The Applicant shall carry out a desktop review of the relevant available marine ecological information within the Project area, including but not limited to the scientific studies / reports, previously approved EIA reports and other relevant documents on the marine resources present within the Project area including both intertidal and subtidal marine habitats.

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- 3.4.5.4 If the desktop review identifies the need, field survey(s) including dive survey and intertidal survey shall be conducted to collect additional information. Information such as habitat map and colour photos of each habitats type, species present at each habitat type (with taxonomic identification to species level and clear photo records), in particular species of conservation importance (e.g. coral) shall be provided and documented.
- 3.4.5.5 Based on the desktop review and any additional information gathered from the field survey(s), the Applicant shall evaluate any potential loss or disturbance to marine habitat/ species in particular species of conservation importance, e.g. coral, within and in the vicinity of the Project area, as affected by the Project's marine activities and works including construction of marine piling for the jetty and modification of seawall. If adverse marine ecological impact is anticipated from project activities, mitigation measures shall be recommended to avoid / minimize the adverse impact identified.

3.4.6 **Summary of Environmental Outcomes**

The EIA report shall contain a summary of the key environmental outcomes arising from the EIA study, including the population and environmentally sensitive areas protected, environmentally friendly designs recommended, key environmental problems avoided, compensation areas included and the environmental benefits of environmental protection measures recommended.

3.4.7 **Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Requirements**

- 3.4.7.1 The Applicant shall identify and justify in the EIA study whether there is any need for EM&A activities during the construction and operation stages of the Project and, if affirmative, to define the scope of the EM&A requirements for the Project in the EIA study.
- 3.4.7.2 Subject to the confirmation of the EIA study findings, the Applicant shall comply with the requirements as stipulated in Annex 21 of the TM.
- 3.4.7.3 The Applicant shall prepare a project implementation schedule (in the form of a checklist as shown in Appendix C to this EIA study brief) containing all the EIA study recommendations and mitigation measures with reference to the implementation programme.

4. **DURATION OF VALIDITY**

- 4.1 This EIA study brief is valid for 36 months after the date of issue. If the EIA study does not commence within this period, the Applicant shall apply to the Director for a fresh EIA study brief before commencement of the EIA study.

5. **REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

- 5.1 In preparing the EIA report, the Applicant shall refer to Annex 11 of the TM for the contents of an EIA report. The Applicant shall also refer to Annex 20 of the TM, which stipulates the guidelines for the review of an EIA report.
- 5.2 The Applicant shall supply the Director with the following number of copies of

the EIA report and the executive summary:

- (i) 50 copies of the EIA report in English and 80 copies of the executive summary (each bilingual in both English and Chinese) as required under section 6(2) of the EIAO to be supplied at the time of application for approval of the EIA report.
- (ii) When necessary, addendum to the EIA report and the executive summary submitted in sub-section 5.2 (i) above as required under section 7(1) of the EIAO, to be supplied upon advice by the Director for public inspection.
- (iii) 20 copies of the EIA report in English and 50 copies of the executive summary (each bilingual in both English and Chinese) with or without Addendum as required under section 7(5) of the EIAO, to be supplied upon advice by the Director for consultation with the Advisory Council on the Environment.

5.3 The Applicant shall, upon request, make additional copies of the above documents available to the public, subject to payment by the interested parties of full costs of printing.

5.4 In addition, to facilitate the public inspection of the EIA report via the EIAO Internet Website, the applicant shall provide electronic copies of both the EIA report and the executive summary prepared in HyperText Markup Language (HTML) (version 4.0 or later) and in Portable Document Format (PDF version 1.3 or later), unless otherwise agreed by the Director. For the HTML version, a content page capable of providing hyperlink to each section and sub-section of the EIA report and the executive summary shall be included in the beginning of the document. Hyperlinks to all figures, drawings and tables in the EIA report and executive summary shall be provided in the main text from where the respective references are made. All graphics in the report shall be in interlaced GIF format unless otherwise agreed by the Director.

5.5 The electronic copies of the EIA report and the executive summary shall be submitted to the Director at the time of application for approval of the EIA report.

5.6 When the EIA report and the executive summary are made available for public inspection under section 7(1) of the EIAO, the content of the electronic copies of the EIA report and the executive summary must be the same as the hard copies and the Director shall be provided with the most updated electronic copies.

5.7 To promote environmentally friendly and efficient dissemination of information, both hardcopies and electronic copies of future EM&A reports recommended by the EIA study shall be required and their format shall be agreed by the Director.

6. OTHER PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

6.1 If there is any change in the name of Applicant for this EIA study brief during the course of the EIA study, the Applicant must notify the Director immediately.

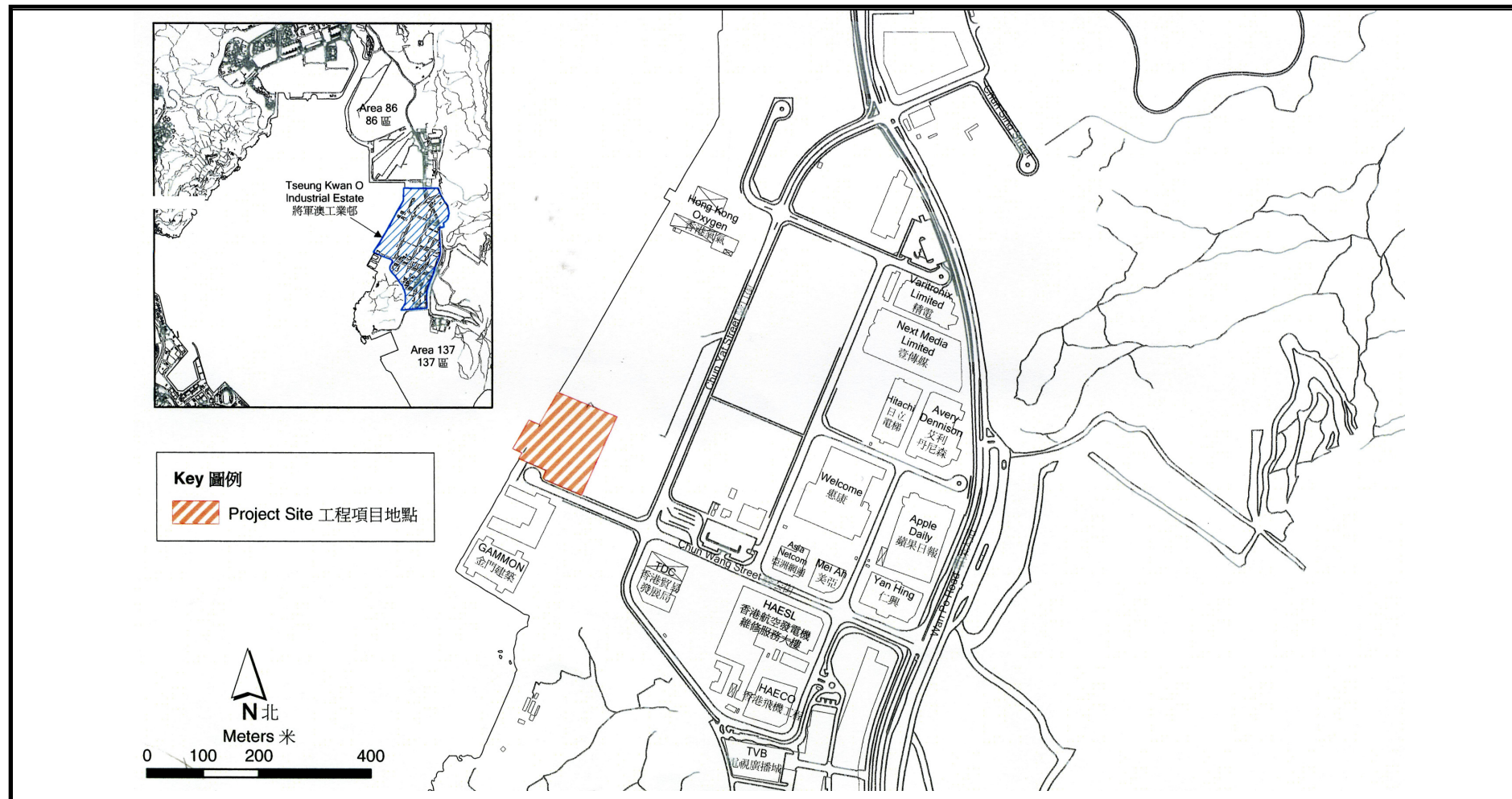
6.2 If there is any key change in the scope of the Project mentioned in sub-section 1.2 of this EIA study brief and in Project Profile (No. PP-340/2007), the Applicant

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must seek confirmation from the Director in writing on whether or not the scope of issues covered by this EIA study brief can still cover the key changes, and the additional issues, if any, that the EIA study must also address. If the changes to the Project fundamentally alter the key scope of the EIA study brief, the Applicant shall apply to the Director for a fresh EIA study brief.

--- END OF EIA STUDY BRIEF ---

January 2008
Environmental Assessment Division,
Environmental Protection Department



Project Title: Development of a Biodiesel Plant at Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate
工程名稱: 將軍澳工業邨生物柴油廠發展計劃

Figure 1: Location Plan
圖1: 位置圖



Appendix B-1**Guidelines on Choice of Models and Model Parameters**

[The information contained in this Appendix is only meant to assist the Applicant in performing the air quality assessment. The Applicant must exercise professional judgment in applying this general information for the Project.]

1. Introduction

- 1.1 To expedite the review process by the Authority and to assist project proponents or environmental consultants with the conduct of air quality modelling exercise which are frequently called for as part of environmental impact assessment studies, this paper describes the usage and requirements of a few commonly used air quality models.

2. Choice of Models

- 2.1 The models which have been most commonly used in air quality impact assessments, due partly to their ease of use and partly to the quick turn-around time for results, are of Gaussian type and designed for use in simple terrain under uniform wind flow. There are circumstances when these models are not suitable for ambient concentration estimates and other types of models such as physical, numerical or mesoscale models will have to be used. In situations where topographic, terrain or obstruction effects are minimal between source and receptor, the following Gaussian models can be used to estimate the near-field impacts of a number of source types including dust, traffic and industrial emissions.

| <u>Model</u> | <u>Applications</u> |
|--------------|---|
| FDM | for evaluating fugitive and open dust source impacts (point, line and area sources) |
| CALINE4 | for evaluating mobile traffic emission impacts (line sources) |
| ISCST3 | for evaluating industrial chimney releases as well as area and volumetric sources (point, area and volume sources); line sources can be approximated by a number of volume sources. |

These frequently used models are also referred to as Schedule 1 models (see attached list).

- 2.2 Note that both FDM and CALINE4 have a height limit on elevated sources (20 m and 10m, respectively). Source of elevation above these limits will have to be modelled using the ISCST3 model or suitable alternative models. In using the latter, reference should be made to the 'Guidelines on the Use of Alternative Computer Models in Air Quality Assessment'
- 2.3 The models can be used to estimate both short-term (hourly and daily average) and long-term (annual average) ambient concentrations of air pollutants. The model results, obtained using appropriate model parameters (refer to Section 3) and assumptions, allow direct comparison with the relevant air quality standards such as the Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) for the relevant pollutant and time averaging period.

3. Model Input Requirements**3.1 Meteorological Data**

- 3.1.1 At least 1 year of recent meteorological data (including wind speed, wind direction, stability class, ambient temperature and mixing height) from a weather station either closest to or having similar characteristics as the study site should be used to determine the highest short-term (hourly, daily) and long-term (annual) impacts at identified air sensitive receivers in that period. The amount of valid data for the period should be no less than 90 percent.
- 3.1.2 Alternatively, the meteorological conditions as listed below can be used to examine the worst case short-term impacts:

Day time:
stability class D; wind speed 1 m/s (at 10m height); worst-case wind angle; mixing height 500 m

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Night time:

stability class F; wind speed 1 m/s (at 10m height); worst case wind angle; mixing height 500 m

This is a common practice with using the CALINE4 model due to its inability to handle lengthy data set.

3.1.3 For situations where, for example, (i) the model (such as CALINE4) does not allow easy handling of one full year of meteorological data; or (ii) model run time is a concern, the followings can be adopted in order to determine the daily and annual average impacts:

- (i) perform a frequency occurrence analysis of one year of meteorological data to determine the actual wind speed (to the nearest unit of m/s), wind direction (to the nearest 10°) and stability (classes A to F) combinations and their frequency of occurrence;
- (ii) determine the short term hourly impact under all of the identified wind speed, wind direction and stability combinations; and
- (iii) apply the frequency data with the short term results to determine the long term (daily / annual) impacts.

Apart from the above, any alternative approach that will capture the worst possible impact values (both short term and long term) may also be considered.

3.1.4 Note that the anemometer height (relative to a datum same for the sources and receptors) at which wind speed measurements were taken at a selected station should be correctly entered in the model. These measuring positions can vary greatly from station to station and the vertical wind profile employed in the model can be grossly distorted from the real case if incorrect anemometer height is used. This will lead to unreliable concentration estimates.

3.1.5 An additional parameter, namely, the standard deviation of wind direction, σ_{θ} , needs to be provided as input to the CALINE4 model. Typical values of σ_{θ} range from 12° for rural areas to 24° for highly urbanised areas under 'D' class stability. For semi-rural such as new development areas, 18° is more appropriate under the same stability condition. The following reference can be consulted for typical ranges of standard deviation of wind direction under different stability categories and surface roughness conditions.

Ref.(1): Guideline On Air Quality Models (Revised), EPA-450/2-78-027R, United States Environmental Protection Agency, July 1986.

3.2 Emission Sources

All the identified sources relevant to a process plant or a study site should be entered in the model and the emission estimated based on emission factors compiled in the AP-42 (Ref. 2) or other suitable references. The relevant sections of AP-42 and any parameters or assumptions used in deriving the emission rates (in units g/s, g/s/m or g/s/m²) as required by the model should be clearly stated for verification. The physical dimensions, location, release height and any other emission characteristics such as efflux conditions and emission pattern of the sources input to the model should also correspond to site data.

If the emission of a source varies with wind speed, the wind speed-dependent factor should be entered.

Ref.(2): Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42, 5th Edition, United States Environmental Protection Agency, January 1995.

3.3 Urban/Rural Classification

Emission sources may be located in a variety of settings. For modelling purposes these are classed as either rural or urban so as to reflect the enhanced mixing that occurs over urban areas due to the presence of buildings and urban heat effects. The selection of either rural or urban dispersion coefficients in a specific application should follow a land use classification procedure. If the land use types including industrial, commercial and residential uses account for 50% or more of an area within 3 km radius from the source, the site is classified as urban; otherwise, it is classed as rural.

3.4 Surface Roughness Height

This parameter is closely related to the land use characteristics of a study area and associated with the

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roughness element height. As a first approximation, the surface roughness can be estimated as 3 to 10 percent of the average height of physical structures. Typical values used for urban and new development areas are 370 cm and 100 cm, respectively.

3.5 Receptors

These include discrete receptors representing all the identified air sensitive receivers at their appropriate locations and elevations and any other discrete or grid receptors for supplementary information. A receptor grid, whether Cartesian or Polar, may be used to generate results for contour outputs.

3.6 Particle Size Classes

In evaluating the impacts of dust-emitting activities, suitable dust size categories relevant to the dust sources concerned with reasonable breakdown in TSP ($< 30 \mu\text{m}$) and RSP ($< 10 \mu\text{m}$) compositions should be used.

3.7 NO₂ to NO_x Ratio

The conversion of NO_x to NO₂ is a result of a series of complex photochemical reactions and has implications on the prediction of near field impacts of traffic emissions. Until further data are available, three approaches are currently acceptable in the determination of NO₂:

- (a) Ambient Ratio Method (ARM) - assuming 20% of NO_x to be NO₂; or
- (b) Discrete Parcel Method (DPM, available in the CALINE4 model); or
- (c) Ozone Limiting Method (OLM) - assuming the tailpipe NO₂ emission to be 7.5% of NO_x and the background ozone concentration to be in the range of 57 to 68 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ depending on the land use type (see also the EPD reference paper 'Guidelines on Assessing the 'TOTAL' Air Quality Impacts' in Appendix B-2).

3.8 Odour Impact

In assessing odour impacts, a much shorter time-averaging period of 5 seconds is required due to the shorter exposure period tolerable by human receptors. Conversion of model computed hourly average results to 5-second values is therefore necessary to enable comparison against recommended standard. The hourly concentration is first converted to 3-minute average value according to a power law relationship which is stability dependent (Ref. 3) and a result of the statistical nature of atmospheric turbulence. Another conversion factor (10 for unstable conditions and 5 for neutral to stable conditions) is then applied to convert the 3-minute average to 5-second average (Ref. 4). In summary, to convert the hourly results to 5-second averages, the following factors can be applied:

| <u>Stability Category</u> | <u>1-hour to 5-sec Conversion Factor</u> |
|---------------------------|--|
| A & B | 45 |
| C | 27 |
| D | 9 |

Under 'D' class stability, the 5-second concentration is approximately 10 times the hourly average result. Note, however, that the combined use of such conversion factors together with the ISCST results may not be suitable for assessing the extreme close-up impacts of odour sources.

Ref.(3): Richard A. Duffee, Martha A. O'Brien and Ned Ostojic, 'Odor Modeling – Why and How', Recent Developments and Current Practices in Odor Regulations, Controls and Technology, Air & Waste Management Association, 1991.

Ref.(4): A.W.C. Keddie, 'Dispersion of Odours', Odour Control – A Concise Guide, Warren Spring Laboratory, 1980.

3.9 Plume Rise Options

The ISCST3 model provides by default a list of the U.S. regulatory options for concentration calculations. These are all applicable to the Hong Kong situations except for the 'Final Plume Rise' option. As the distance between sources and receptors are generally fairly close, the non-regulatory option of 'Gradual

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'Plume Rise' should be used instead to give more accurate estimate of near-field impacts due to plume emission. However, the 'Final Plume Rise' option may still be used for assessing the impacts of distant sources.

3.10 Portal Emissions

These include traffic emissions from tunnel portals and any other similar openings and are generally modelled as volume sources according to the PIARC 91 (or more up-to-date version) recommendations (Ref. 5, section III.2). For emissions arising from underpasses or any horizontal openings of the like, these are treated as area or point sources depending on the source physical dimensions. In all these situations, the ISCST3 model or more sophisticated models will have to be used instead of the CALINE4 model. In the case of portal emissions with significant horizontal exit velocity which cannot be handled by the ISCST3 model, the impacts may be estimated by the TOP model (Ref. 6) or any other suitable models subject to prior agreement with EPD. The EPD's 'Guidelines on the Use of Alternative Computer Models in Air Quality Assessment' should also be referred to.

Ref.(5): *XIXth World Road Congress Report, Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC), 1991.*

Ref.(6): N. Ukegunchi, H. Okamoto and Y. Ide "Prediction of vehicular emission pollution around a tunnel mouth", Proceedings 4th International Clean Air Congress, pp. 205-207, Tokyo, 1977.

3.10 Background Concentrations

Background concentrations are required to account for far-field sources which cannot be estimated by the model. These values, to be used in conjunction with model results for assessing the total impacts, should be based on long term average of monitoring data at location representative of the study site. Please make reference to the paper 'Guidelines on Assessing the 'TOTAL' Air Quality Impacts' in Appendix B-2 for further information.

3.11 Output

The highest short-term and long-term averages of pollutant concentrations at prescribed receptor locations are output by the model and to be compared against the relevant air quality standards specified for the relevant pollutant. Contours of pollutant concentration are also required for indicating the general impacts of emissions over a study area.

Copies of model files in electronic format should also be provided for EPD's reference.

Schedule 1

Air Quality Models Generally Accepted by Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department for Regulatory Applications as at 1 July 1998*

Industrial Source Complex Dispersion Model - Short Term Version 3 (ISCST3) or the latest version developed by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

California Line Source Dispersion Model Version 4 (CALINE4) or the latest version developed by Department of Transportation, State of California, U.S.A.

Fugitive Dust Model (FDM) or the latest version developed by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPD is continually reviewing the latest development in air quality models and will update this Schedule accordingly.

Appendix B-2**Guidelines on Assessing the 'TOTAL' Air Quality Impacts**

[The information contained in this Appendix is only meant to assist the Applicant in performing the air quality assessment. The Applicant must exercise professional judgment in applying this general information for the Project.]

1. Total Impacts - 3 Major Contributions

- 1.1 In evaluating the air quality impacts of a proposed project upon air sensitive receivers, contributions from three classes of emission sources depending on their distance from the site should be considered. These are:

| | |
|--|--|
| Primary contributions: | project induced |
| Secondary contributions: | pollutant-emitting activities in the immediate neighbourhood |
| Other contributions: (Background contributions) | pollution not accounted for by the previous two |

2. Nature of Emissions

2.1 Primary contributions

In most cases, the project-induced emissions are fairly well defined and quite often (but not necessarily) the major contributor to local air quality impacts. Examples include those due to traffic network, building or road construction projects.

2.2 Secondary contributions

Within the immediate neighbourhood of the project site, there are usually pollutant emitting activities contributing further to local air quality impacts. For most local scale projects, any emission sources in an area within 500m radius of the project site with notable impacts should be identified and included in an air quality assessment to cover the short-range contributions. In the exceptional cases where there is one or more significant sources nearby, the study area may have to be extended or alternative estimation approach employed to ensure these impacts are reasonably accounted for.

2.3 Background contributions

The above two types of emission contributions should account for, to a great extent, the air quality impacts upon local air sensitive receivers, which are often amenable to estimation by the 'Gaussian Dispersion' type of models. However, a background air quality level should be prescribed to indicate the baseline air quality in the region of the project site, which would account for any pollution not covered by the two preceding contributions. The emission sources contributing to the background air quality would be located further afield and not easy to identify. In addition, the transport mechanism by which pollutants are carried over long distances (ranging from 1km up to tens or hundreds of kms) is rather complex and cannot be adequately estimated by the 'Gaussian' type of models.

3. Background Air Quality - Estimation Approach

3.1 The approach

In view of the difficulties in estimating background air quality using the air quality models currently available, an alternative approach based on monitored data is suggested. The essence of this approach is to adopt the long-term (5-year) averages of the most recent monitored air quality data obtained by EPD. These background data would be reviewed yearly or biennially depending on the availability of the monitored data. The approach is a first attempt to provide a reasonable estimate of the background air quality level for use in conjunction with EIA air quality assessment to address the cumulative impacts upon a locality. This approach may be replaced or supplemented by superior modelling efforts such as that entailed in PATH (Pollutants in the Atmosphere and their Transport over Hong Kong), a comprehensive territory-wide air quality modelling system currently being developed for Hong Kong. Notwithstanding this, the present approach is based on measured data and their long term regional averages; the background values so derived should therefore be indicative of the present background air quality. In the absence of any other meaningful way to estimate a background air quality for the future, this present background estimate should also be

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applied to future projects as a first attempt at a comprehensive estimate until a better approach is formulated.

3.2 Categorisation

The monitored air quality data, by 'district-averaging' are further divided into three categories, viz, Urban, Industrial and Rural/New Development. The background pollutant concentrations to be adopted for a project site would depend on the geographical constituency to which the site belongs. The categorisation of these constituencies is given in Section 3.4. The monitoring stations suggested for the 'district-averaging'(arithmetic means) to derive averages for the three background air quality categories are listed as follows:

Urban: Kwun Tong, Sham Shui Po, Tsim Sha Tsui and Central/Western
Industrial: Kwun Tong, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Chung
Rural/New Development: Sha Tin, Tai Po, Junk Bay, Hong Kong South and Yuen Long

The averaging would make use of data from the above stations wherever available. The majority of the monitoring stations are located some 20m above ground.

3.3 Background pollutant values

Based on the above approach, background values for the 3 categories have been obtained for a few major air pollutants as follows:

| POLLUTANT | URBAN | INDUSTRIAL | RURAL / NEW DEVELOPMENT |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| NO ₂ | 59 | 57 | 39 |
| SO ₂ | 21 | 26 | 13 |
| O ₃ | 62 | 68 | 57 |
| TSP | 98 | 96 | 87 |

All units are in micrograms per cubic metre. The above values are derived from 1992 to 1996 annual averages with the exception of ozone which represent annual average of daily hourly maximum values for year 1996.

In cases where suitable air quality monitoring data representative of the study site such as those obtained from a nearby monitoring station or on-site sampling are not available for the prescription of background air pollution levels, the above tabulated values can be adopted instead. Strictly speaking, the suggested values are only appropriate for long term assessment. However, as an interim measure and until a better approach is formulated, the same values can also be used for short term assessment. This implies that the short term background values will be somewhat under-estimated, which compensates for the fact that some of the monitoring data are inherently influenced by secondary sources because of the monitoring station location.

Indeed, if good quality on-site sampling data which cover at least one year period are available, these can be used to derive both the long term (annual) and short term (daily / hourly) background values, the latter are usually applied on an hour to hour, day to day basis.

3.4 Site categories

The categories to which the 19 geographical constituencies belong are listed as follows:

| DISTRICT | AIR QUALITY CATEGORY |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Islands | Rural / New Development |
| Southern | Rural / New Development |
| Eastern | Urban |
| Wan Chai | Urban |
| Central & Western | Urban |
| Sai Kung | Rural / New Development |
| Kwun Tong | Industrial |
| Wong Tai Sin | Urban |
| Kowloon City | Urban |
| Yau Tsim | Urban |

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| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Mong Kok | Urban |
| Sham Shui Po | Urban |
| Kwai Tsing | Industrial |
| Sha Tin | Rural / New Development |
| Tsuen Wan | Industrial |
| Tuen Mun | Rural / New Development |
| Tai Po | Rural / New Development |
| Yuen Long | Rural / New Development |
| Northern | Rural / New Development |

3.5 Provisions for 'double-counting'

The current approach is, by no means, a rigorous treatment of background air quality but aims to provide an as-realistic-as-possible approximation based on limited field data. 'Double-counting' of 'secondary contributions' may be apparent through the use of such 'monitoring-based' background data as some of the monitoring stations are of close proximity to existing emission sources. 'Primary contributions' due to a proposed project (which is yet to be realized) will not be double-counted by such an approach. In order to avoid over-estimation of background pollutant concentrations, an adjustment to the values given in Section 3.3 is possible and optional by multiplying the following factor:

$$(1.0 - E_{\text{Secondary contributions}}/E_{\text{Territory}})$$

where E stands for emission.

The significance of this factor is to eliminate the fractional contribution to background pollutant level of emissions due to 'secondary contributions' out of those from the entire territory. In most cases, this fractional contribution to background pollutant levels by the secondary contributions is minimal.

4. Conclusions

- 4.1 The above described approach to estimating the total air quality impacts of a proposed project, in particular the background pollutant concentrations for air quality assessment, should be adopted with immediate effect. Use of short term monitoring data to prescribe the background concentrations is no longer acceptable.

Guidelines on the Use of Alternative Computer Models in Air Quality Assessment

[The information contained in this Appendix is only meant to assist the Applicant in performing the air quality assessment. The Applicant must exercise professional judgment in applying this general information for the Project.]

1. Background

- 1.1 In Hong Kong, a number of Gaussian plume models are commonly employed in regulatory applications such as application for specified process licences and environmental impact assessments (EIAs). These frequently used models (as listed in Schedule 1 attached; hereafter referred to as Schedule 1 models) have no regulatory status but form the basic set of tools for local-scale air quality assessment in Hong Kong.
- 1.2 However, no single model is sufficient to cover all situations encountered in regulatory applications. In order to ensure that the best model available is used for each regulatory application and that a model is not arbitrarily applied, the project proponent (and/or its environmental consultants) should assess the capabilities of various models available and adopt one that is most suitable for the project concerned.
- 1.3 Examples of situations where the use of an alternative model is warranted include:
- (i) the complexity of the situation to be modelled far exceeds the capability of the Schedule 1 models; and
 - (ii) the performance of an alternative model is comparable or better than the Schedule 1 models.
- 1.4 This paper outlines the demonstration / submission required in order to support the use of an alternative air quality model for regulatory applications for Hong Kong.

2. Required Demonstration / Submission

- 2.1 Any model that is proposed for air quality applications and not listed amongst the Schedule 1 models will be considered by EPD on a case-by-case basis. In such cases, the proponent will have to provide the followings for EPD's review:
- (i) Technical details of the proposed model; and
 - (ii) Performance evaluation of the proposed model
- Based on the above information, EPD will determine the acceptability of the proposed model for a specific or general applications. The onus of providing adequate supporting materials rests entirely with the proponent.
- 2.2 To provide technical details of the proposed model, the proponent should submit documents containing at least the following information:
- (i) mathematical formulation and data requirements of the model;
 - (ii) any previous performance evaluation of the model; and
 - (iii) a complete set of model input and output file(s) in commonly used electronic format.
- 2.3 On performance evaluation, the required approach and extent of demonstration varies depending on whether a Schedule 1 model is already available and suitable in simulating the situation under consideration. In cases where no Schedule 1 model is found applicable, the proponent must demonstrate that the proposed model passes the screening test as set out in USEPA Document "Protocol for Determining the Best Performing Model" (Ref. 1).
- 2.4 For cases where a Schedule 1 model is applicable to the project under consideration but an alternative model is proposed for use instead, the proponent must demonstrate either that
- (i) the highest and second highest concentrations predicted by the proposed model are within 2 percent of the estimates obtained from an applicable Schedule 1 model (with appropriate options chosen) for all receptors for the project under consideration; or

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- (ii) the proposed model has superior performance against an applicable Schedule 1 model based on the evaluation procedure set out in USEPA Document "Protocol for Determining the Best Performing Model" (Ref. 1).
- 2.5 Should EPD find the information on technical details alone sufficient to indicate the acceptability of the proposed model, information on further performance evaluation as specified in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 above would not be necessary.
- 2.6 If the proposed model is an older version of one of the Schedule 1 models or was previously included in Schedule 1, the technical documents mentioned in Section 2.2 are normally not required. However, a performance demonstration of equivalence as stated in Section 2.4 (i) would become necessary.
- 2.7 If EPD is already in possession of some of the documents that describe the technical details of the proposed model, submission of the same by the proponent is not necessary. The proponent may check with EPD to avoid sending in duplicate information.

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