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2 April 2015

Food and Health Bureau

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Ordinance, Cap.499
Application for EIA Study Brief**

**Project Title: A Rooftop Helipad at the Proposed New Block
of Queen Mary Hospital
(Application No. ESB-284/2015)**

I refer to your above application received on 17 Feb 2015 for an EIA Study Brief under Section 5(1)(a) of the EIA Ordinance.

In accordance with Section 5(7)(a) of the EIA Ordinance and after public inspection of the project profile, I issue the attached EIA Study Brief (No. ESB-284/2015) for your preparation of an EIA report.

Under Section 15 of the EIA Ordinance, the EIA Study Brief will be placed on the EIA Ordinance Register. It will also be placed on the EIA Ordinance website (<http://www.epd.gov.hk/eia/>).

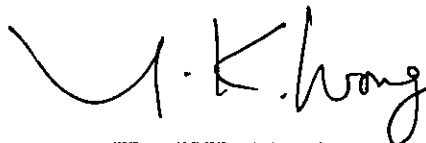
You may submit an application for approval of the EIA report in accordance with Section 6(2) of the EIA Ordinance after its completion. Upon receipt of your application, this department will decide under Section 6(3) of the EIA Ordinance whether the EIA report meets the requirements of the EIA Study Brief and Technical Memorandum on EIA Process, and accordingly advise you under Section 6(4) of the EIA Ordinance whether a submission to the Advisory Council on the Environment (ACE) or its subcommittee is required. In this connection, you are required to provide sufficient copies of the Executive Summary of the EIA report to the Secretariat of the EIA Subcommittee of the Council for selection for submission when you submit the EIA report to this department for approval. Please liaise with Ms. Evelyn LEUNG (Tel: 2594 6323) regarding the details in due course.

If the EIA report is selected by ACE for submission and presentation, you are expected to provide ACE with an account of the environmental issues arising from the project, major conclusions and recommendations of the EIA study. In particular, the main environmental concerns of the general public and interest groups who may be affected by the Project should be identified and addressed in the EIA study. As such, you are strongly advised to engage the public and interest groups during the course of the EIA study. Please find attached a copy of the "*Modus Operandi of the EIA Subcommittee of the Advisory Council on the Environment*" for your reference.

Please note that if you are aggrieved by any of the content of this EIA Study Brief, you may appeal under Section 17 of the EIA Ordinance within 30 days of receipt of this EIA Study Brief.

Should you have any queries on the above application, please contact my colleague Mr. Steve Li at 2835 1142.

Yours sincerely,



(Ken Y.K. Wong)

Principal Environmental Protection Officer
for Director of Environmental Protection

Encl.

c.c. (w/o encl.)

Secretary of ACE EIA Subcommittee (Attn : Ms. Evelyn LEUNG) Fax: 2872 0603

Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (Cap. 499), Section 5 (7)**Environmental Impact Assessment Study Brief No. ESB-284/2015**

**Project Title: A ROOFTOP HELIPAD AT THE PROPOSED NEW BLOCK
OF QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL
(hereinafter known as the "Project")**

**Name of Applicant: Food and Health Bureau
(hereafter known as the "Applicant")**

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 An application (No. ESB-284/2015) for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study brief under section 5(1)(a) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) was submitted by the Applicant on 17 Feb 2015 with a project profile (No. PP-522/2015) (the Project Profile).
- 1.2 To meet the increasing demand and requirements for healthcare services in Hong Kong West Cluster, the existing Clinical Pathology Building, Houseman Quarters and University Pathology Building of Queen Mary Hospital (QMH) will be redeveloped into a single New Hospital Block (New Block) at Pok Fu Lam. The Project is to construct and operate a helipad on the roof of the proposed New Block of QMH as shown in **Figure 1**. to enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the emergency responses of QMH. There will not be any commercial flights. The construction and operation of the New Block will proceed independently while the final decision on whether or not to proceed with the construction and operation of the helipad at the rooftop is contingent upon whether or not an Environmental Permit for the helipad can be obtained under the EIAO. Hence, the proposed helipad will make use of the rooftop of the New Block for its construction and operation, it does not form an integral part of the New Block.
- 1.3 The helipad will be constructed according to Government Flying Service ("GFS") Helicopter Landing Site Specification Guidelines. The Architectural Services Department ("ArchSD") is the works agent for the Applicant. The operation of the proposed helipad will be under the management of the Hospital Authority (HA). The helipad will be at 288mPD and about 40m in diameter subject to changes to suit the actual site constraints.
- 1.4 The Project is a designated project by virtue of Item B2 of Schedule 2, Part I of the EIAO: "*A helipad within 300m of existing or planned residential development*".
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 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 associated works that will take 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 associated works, and their staged implementation;
- (ii) the conditions and requirements for the detailed design, construction and operation of the Project to mitigate against adverse environmental consequences; 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 natural and man-made environment and the associated environmental constraints;
- (iii) to provide information on the consideration of alternative siting, design, layout and configuration/orientation of the helipad, flight paths, and alternative types of helicopters, management measures diverting patients under different levels of emergency to alternative hospitals with a view to avoiding or minimizing potential environmental impacts to environmentally sensitive areas and sensitive uses; to compare the environmental benefits and dis-benefits of different options; to provide reasons for selecting the preferred option(s) and to describe the part that environmental factors played in the selection of preferred option(s);
- (iv) to identify and quantify emission sources and determine the significance of impacts on sensitive receivers and potential affected uses;
- (v) to identify and quantify any potential losses or damage to flora, fauna and natural habitats, if found;
- (vi) to identify and systematically evaluate any potential visual impact from lighting during night time operation of the Project and to propose measures to mitigate these impacts;
- (vii) to propose the provision of infrastructure or mitigation measures so as to minimize pollution, environmental disturbance and nuisance during construction and operation of the Project;
- (viii) to investigate the feasibility, practicability, effectiveness and implications of the proposed mitigation measures;
- (ix) 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 phases of the Project in relation to the sensitive receivers and potential affected uses;
- (x) 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;

- (xi) 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
- (xii) 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 EIA 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 study. The Applicant has to demonstrate in the EIA report whether the criteria in the relevant sections of the Technical Memorandum on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process of the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as "the TM") are complied with.

3.2 The Scope

3.2.1 The scope of this EIA study shall cover the Project and associated works mentioned in sub-section 1.2 above. The EIA study shall cover the combined impacts of the whole Project and the cumulative impacts of the existing, committed and planned developments in the vicinity of the Project in accordance with the requirements laid down in section 3.4 of the TM. The environmental impacts of on-site and off-site works and facilities associated with the Project shall be addressed. 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:

- (i) potential air quality impacts on sensitive receivers due to the construction and operation of the Project, including the construction dust emissions and gaseous emissions from helicopter exhaust;
- (ii) potential noise impacts on sensitive receivers due to the construction and operation of the Project, including the noise generated by construction activities and operational noise from operation of the helipad and helicopters;
- (iii) potential waste management implications arising from the construction and operation of the Project, including construction & demolition materials, general refuse and chemical wastes;
- (iv) potential ecological impacts during the construction and operation of the Project; and
- (v) potential visual impact from lighting during night time operation of the Project.

3.3 Need of the Project and Consideration of Alternatives

3.3.1 Need of the Project

The Applicant shall provide information on the need of the Project, including the purpose, objectives and environmental benefits of the Project, and describe the scenarios with and without the Project.

3.3.2 Consideration of Alternative Development Options

The Applicant shall consider alternative development options including alternative design, layout and configuration/orientation of the helipad, flight paths, and alternative types of helicopters, and management measures diverting patients under different levels of emergency to alternative hospitals for the Project, provide background information on the consideration of alternative siting and justifications regarding how the proposed development option is arrived at, including the descriptions of the environmental factors considered in the option selection. A comparison of the environmental benefits and dis-benefits of alternative development options shall be made with a view to recommending the preferred option to avoid or minimize adverse environmental effects to the maximum practicable extent.

3.3.3 Consideration of Alternative Construction Methods and Sequences of Works

Taking into consideration the combined effect with respect to the severity and duration of the construction impacts to the affected sensitive receivers, the EIA study shall explore alternative construction methods and sequences of works for the Project, with a view to avoiding or minimizing prolonged adverse environmental impacts. A comparison of the environmental benefits and dis-benefits of applying different construction methods and sequence of works shall be made.

3.3.4 Selection of Preferred Scenario

Taking into consideration of the findings in sub-sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 above, the Applicant shall recommend/justify the adoption of the preferred scenario that will maximize environmental benefits and avoid or minimize adverse environmental effects arising from the Project, and adequately describe the part that environmental factors played in arriving at the final selection.

3.4 Technical Requirements

3.4.1 The Applicant shall conduct the EIA study to address the environmental aspects as described in section 3.2 above. The assessment shall be based on the best and latest information available during the course of the EIA study. The Applicant shall include in the EIA report details of the construction and operational programme and methodologies for the Project. The Applicant shall clearly state in the EIA report the time frame and works programme of the Project and other concurrent projects, and assess the cumulative environmental impacts from the Project and interacting projects as identified in the EIA study.

3.4.2 The EIA study shall follow the technical requirements specified below and in the Appendices of this EIA study brief.

3.4.3 Air Quality Impact

- 3.4.3.1 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.
- 3.4.3.2 The study area for the air quality impact assessment shall be defined by a distance of 500 metres from the boundary of the Project site, with consideration to be extended to include major existing, planned and committed air pollutant emission sources that may have a bearing on the environmental acceptability of the Project. The assessment shall include the existing, committed and planned sensitive receivers within the study area as well as areas where air quality may be potentially affected by the Project. The sensitive receivers shall include those at Madam SH Ho Residence, Lee Hysan Hall, Wei Lun Hall, Queen Mary Hospital, Nurses' Quarters, as well as areas where air quality may be potentially affected by the Project. The assessment shall also take into account the impacts of emission sources from nearby concurrent projects, if any. The assessment shall be based on the best available information at the time of the assessment.
- 3.4.3.3 The air quality impact assessment shall follow the detailed technical requirements given in Appendix A. The Applicant shall assess the air pollutant concentrations with reference to the relevant sections of the guidelines in Appendices A-1 to A-3 attached to this EIA study brief, or other methodology as agreed by the Director. The Applicant shall also note that the PATH model may be used for estimating the future background concentrations by taking into account the major air pollutant emission sources in Hong Kong and nearby regions.

3.4.4 **Noise Impact**

- 3.4.4.1 The Applicant shall follow the criteria and guidelines for evaluating and assessing noise impact as stated in Annexes 5 and 13 of the TM.
- 3.4.4.2 The study area for the noise impact assessment shall generally include areas within 300 metres from the boundary of the Project site. Subject to the agreement of the Director, the study area can be reduced accordingly if the first layer of noise sensitive receivers (NSRs), closer than 300 metres from the outer Project limit, 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 300 metres from the Project, associated works and along the flight paths of the helicopter where appropriate, if those NSRs are also affected by the construction and operation of the Project. The assessment shall include the NSRs at Madam SH Ho Residence, Lee Hysan Hall, Wei Lun Hall, Queen Mary Hospital, Nurses' Quarters as well as areas where NSRs may be potentially affected by the Project.
- 3.4.4.3 The noise impact assessment shall follow the detailed technical requirements given in Appendix B.

3.4.5 **Waste Management Implication**

- 3.4.5.1 The Applicant shall follow the criteria and guidelines for evaluating and assessing waste management implications as stated in Annexes 7 and 15 of the TM.
- 3.4.5.2 The assessment of the waste management implication shall follow the detailed technical requirements given in Appendix C.

3.4.6 **Ecological Impact [Terrestrial]**

3.4.6.1 The Applicant shall follow the criteria and guidelines for evaluating ecological impact as stated in Annexes 8 and 16 of the TM to carry out a desk top study and site inspection to confirm whether there are potential adverse ecological impacts resulting from the Project, in particular on the Lung Fu Shan Country Park and Pok Fu Lam Country Park and, if affirmative, to conduct the ecological impact assessment.

3.4.6.2 In the event that potential adverse ecological impacts are identified, the Applicant shall approach the Director for additional specific requirements on the assessment of ecological impacts.

3.4.7 Visual Impact

3.4.7.1 The Applicant shall follow the criteria and guidelines as stated in Annexes 10 and 18 of the TM, the EIAO Guidance Note No. 8/2010 on "Preparation of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance" for evaluating and assessing the visual impact from lighting during night time operation of the Project .

3.4.7.2 The study area for the visual impact assessment shall be defined by the visual envelope of the Project.

3.4.7.3 The visual impact assessment shall follow the detailed technical requirements given in Appendix D.

3.4.8 Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) Requirements

3.4.8.1 The Applicant shall identify and justify in the EIA study whether there is any need for EM&A activities during the construction and operation phases of the Project and, if affirmative, to define the scope of EM&A requirements for the Project in the EIA study.

3.4.8.2 Subject to the confirmation of the EIA study findings, the Applicant shall comply with the requirements as stipulated in Annex 21 of the TM.

3.4.8.3 The Applicant shall prepare a Project Implementation Schedule (in the form of a checklist as shown in Appendix E) containing the EIA study recommendations and mitigation measures with reference to the implementation programme.

4. DURATION OF VALIDITY

4.1 The Applicant shall notify the Director of the commencement of the EIA study. If the EIA study does not commence within 36 months after the date of issue of the EIA study brief, 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 provide the following summary information in the EIA report :

(i) Summary of Environmental Outcomes

The EIA report shall contain a summary of key environmental outcomes arising from the EIA study, including estimated population protected from various environmental impacts, environmentally sensitive areas protected, environmentally friendly options considered and incorporated in the preferred option, environmental designs recommended, key environmental problems avoided, compensation areas included and the environmental benefits of environmental protection measures recommended.

(ii) Summary of Environmental Impacts

To facilitate effective retrieval of pertinent key information, the EIA report shall contain a summary table of environmental impacts showing the assessment points, results of impact predictions, relevant standards or criteria, extents of exceedances predicted, impact avoidance measures considered, mitigation measures proposed and residual impacts (after mitigation). This summary shall cover each individual impact and shall also form an essential part of the executive summary of the EIA report.

(iii) Documentation of Key Assessment Assumptions, Limitation of Assessment Methodologies and related Prior Agreement(s) with the Director

To facilitate efficient retrieval, the EIA report shall contain a summary including the assessment methodologies and key assessment assumptions adopted in the EIA study, the limitations of these assessment(s) methodologies/assumptions, if any, plus all relevant prior agreement(s) with the Director or other Authorities on individual environmental media assessment components. The proposed use of any alternative assessment tool(s) or assumption(s) have to be justified by the Applicant, with supporting documents based on cogent, scientific and objectively derived reason(s) before seeking the Director's agreement. The supporting documents shall be provided in the EIA report.

5.3 The Applicant shall supply the Director with hard and electronic copies of the EIA report and the executive summary in accordance with the requirements given in Appendix F of this EIA study brief. 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.

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-522/2015), the Applicant 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.

7. LIST OF FIGURE AND APPENDICES

7.1 This EIA study brief includes the following figure and appendices:

Figure 1 – Project Location Plan

Appendix [A] – Requirements for Air Quality Impact Assessment

Appendix [B] – Requirements for Noise Impact Assessment

Appendix [C] – Requirements for Assessment of Waste Management Implication

Appendix [D] – Requirements for Visual Impact Assessment

Appendix [E] – Implementation Schedule

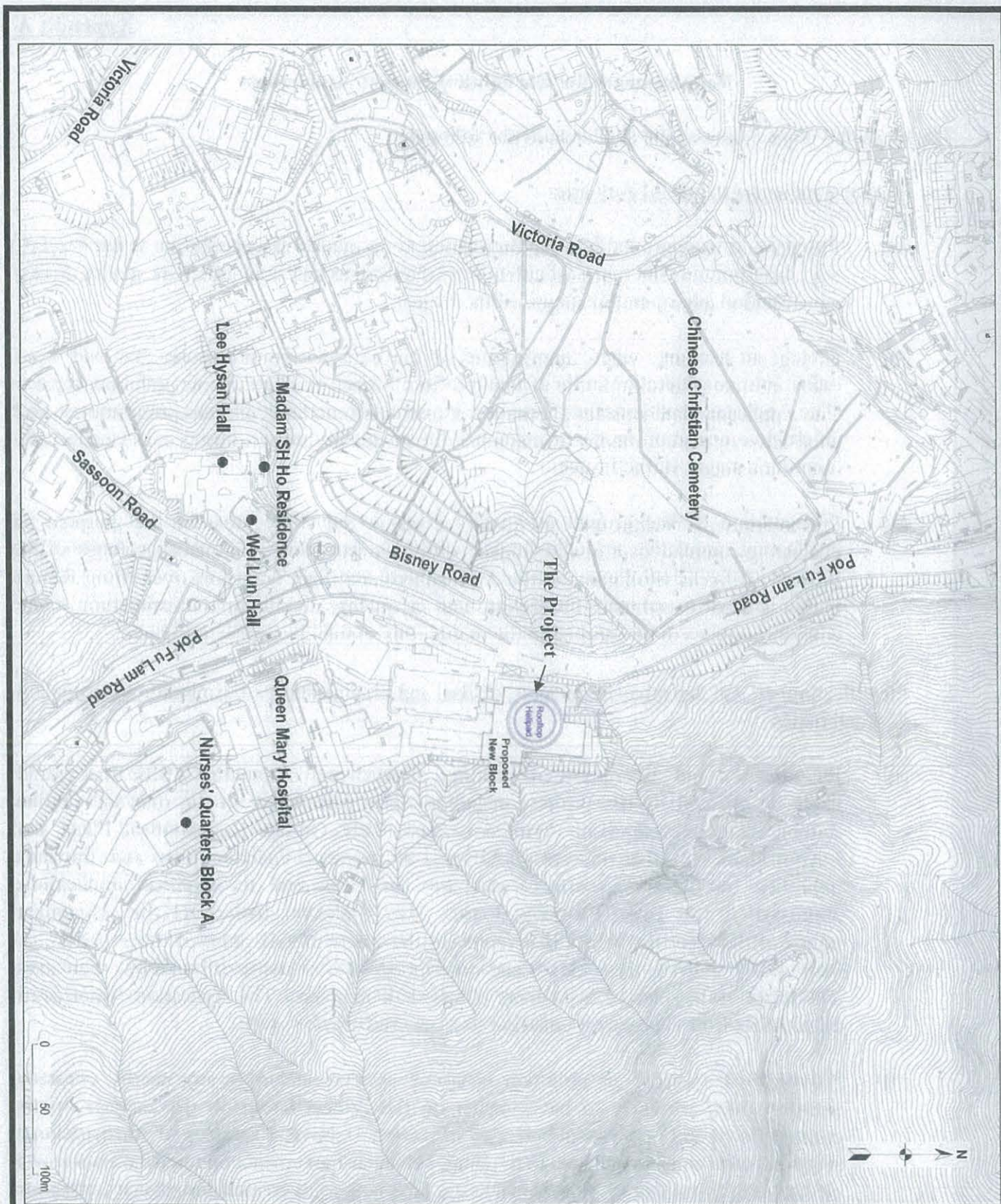
Appendix [F] – Requirements for EIA Report Documents

--- END OF EIA STUDY BRIEF ---

April 2015

Environmental Assessment Division

Environmental Protection Department



A Rooftop Helipad at the Proposed New Block of Queen Mary Hospital
(瑪麗醫院新醫院大樓天台直升機坪)

Location Plan of the Project - 工程項目的位置圖

This figure was prepared based on Figure 1.1 of the Project Profile (No.: PP-522/2015)
本圖是根據工程項目簡介(編號: PP-522/2015) 圖 1.1 編制

Figure 1 附圖 1

EIA Study Brief No.
ESB-284/2015

環評研究概要編號
ESB-284/2015



Appendix A**Requirements for Air Quality Impact Assessment**

The air quality impact assessment shall include the following:

1. Background and Analysis of Activities
 - (a) Provision of background information relating to air quality issues relevant to the Project, e.g. description of the types of activities of the Project that may affect air quality during construction and operation stages of the Project.
 - (b) Giving an account, where appropriate, of the consideration/measures that had been taken into consideration in the planning of the Project to abate the air pollution impact. The Applicant shall consider alternative construction methods/phasing programmes, and alternative operation modes to minimize the air quality impact during construction and operation stages of the Project.
 - (c) Presentation of background air quality levels in the study area for the purpose of evaluating cumulative air quality impacts during construction and operation stages of the Project. If PATH (Pollutants in the Atmosphere and their Transport over Hong Kong) model is used to estimate the background air quality, details for the estimation of the emission sources to be adopted in the model runs should be clearly presented.
2. Identification of Air Sensitive Receivers (ASRs) and Examination of Emission / Dispersion Characteristics
 - (i) Identification and description of existing, planned and 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 and Layout Plans and other relevant published land use plans, including plans and drawings published by Lands Department and any land use and development applications approved by the Town Planning Board. The Applicant shall select the assessment points of the identified ASRs that represent the worst impact point of these ASRs. A map clearly showing the location and description such as name of buildings, their uses and height of the selected assessment points shall be given. The separation distances of these ASRs from the nearest emission sources shall also be given.
 - (ii) Provision of a list of air pollution emission sources, including any nearby emission sources which are likely to have impact on the Project based on the analysis of the constructional and operational activities in section 1 above. Examples of constructional stage emission sources include stock piling, vehicular movements on unpaved haul roads on site, etc. Examples of operational stage emission sources include exhaust emissions from vehicles and odour emissions from drainage channels, etc. Confirmation regarding the validity of the assumptions adopted and the magnitude of the activities (e.g. volume of construction material handled, etc.) shall be obtained from the relevant government departments / authorities and documented.
 - (iii) Identification of chimneys and obtainment of relevant chimney emission data in the study area by carrying out a survey for assessing the cumulative air quality impact of air pollutants through chimneys. 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 may be invalidated.

- (iv) The emissions from any concurrent projects identified as relevant during the course of the EIA study shall be taken into account as contributing towards the overall cumulative air quality impact. The impact as affecting the existing, committed and planned ASRs within the study area shall be assessed, based on the best information available at the time of assessment.

3. Construction Phase Air Quality Impact

- (i) 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.
- (ii) If the Applicant anticipates that the Project will give rise to significant construction dust impacts likely to exceed recommended limits in the TM at the ASRs despite the incorporation of the dust control measures proposed, a quantitative assessment should be carried out to evaluate the construction dust impact at the identified ASRs. The Applicant shall follow the methodology set out in section 5 below when carrying out the quantitative assessment.
- (iii) A monitoring and audit programme for the construction phase of the Project shall be devised to verify the effectiveness of the control measures proposed so as to ensure proper construction dust control.

4. Operational Phase Air Quality Impact

- (i) The Applicant shall assess the expected air pollutant impacts at the identified ASRs, in particular the potential air quality impacts due to operation of the Project on the nearby air sensitive receivers such as any fresh air intakes of the hospital. If the assessment indicates likely exceedances of the recommended limits in the TM at the development and the nearby ASRs, a quantitative assessment should be carried out to evaluate the operational phase air quality impacts at the identified ASRs. The Applicant shall follow the methodology set out in section 5 below when carrying out the quantitative assessment.
- (ii) A monitoring and audit programme for the operational phase of the Project shall be devised to verify the effectiveness of the control measures proposed so as to ensure proper control of operational air quality impacts.

5. Quantitative Assessment Methodology

- (i) The Applicant shall conduct the quantitative assessment by applying the general principles enunciated in the modelling guidelines in Appendices A-1 to A-3 while making allowance for the specific characteristic of the Project. This specific methodology must be documented in such level of details, preferably assisted with tables and diagrams, to allow the readers of the EIA report to grasp how the model has been set up to simulate the situation under study without referring to the model input files. Detailed calculations of air pollutants emission rates for input to the modelling shall be

presented in the EIA report. The Applicant must ensure consistency between the text description and the model files at every stage of submissions for review. In case of doubt, the Applicant shall seek prior agreement from the Director on the specific modelling details.

- (ii) The Applicant shall identify the key/representative air pollution parameters (types of pollutants and averaging time concentrations) to be evaluated and provide explanation for selecting such parameters for assessing the impact of the Project. Ozone Limiting Method (OLM) or Discrete Parcel Method (DPM) or other method to be agreed with the Director shall be used to estimate the conversion ratio of NO_x to NO_2 if NO_2 has been identified as a key air pollutant.
- (iii) The Applicant shall calculate the overall cumulative air quality impact at the ASRs identified under section 2 above 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(s) and pollution contours, to be evaluated against the relevant air quality standards and on any effect they may have on the land use implications. Plans of a suitable scale should be used to present pollution contours to allow buffer distance requirements to be determined properly.
- (iv) If there are any direct technical noise remedies recommended in the study, the air quality implication due to these technical remedies shall be assessed. For instance, if barriers that may affect dispersion of air pollutants are proposed, then the implications of such remedies on air quality impact shall be assessed. The Applicant shall highlight clearly the locations and types of agreed noise mitigating measures (where applicable), be they noise barriers and affected ASRs, on contour maps for easy reference.

6. Mitigation 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 residual impacts after incorporation of the proposed mitigating measures will comply with the criteria stipulated in Section 1 of Annex 4 in the TM.

7. Submission of Model Files

Input and output file(s) of model run(s) including those files for generating the pollution contours and emission calculation work sheets shall be submitted to the Director in electronic format together with the submission of the EIA report.

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

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

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 exercises 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

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 land use characteristics of a study area and associated with the 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 µgm) and RSP (< 10 µgm) 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 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 µg/m³ depending on the land use type (see also EPD reference paper 'Guidelines on Assessing the 'TOTAL' Air Quality Impacts').

3.8 Not used.

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 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 Not used.

3.11 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. Refer to EPD reference paper 'Guidelines on Assessing the 'TOTAL' Air Quality Impacts' for further information.

3.12 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 (USEPA)

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 USEPA.

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

Appendix A-2**Guidelines on Assessing the “Total” Air Quality Impacts**

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

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:	pollution not accounted for by the previous two (Background contributions)

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 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
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 realised) 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.

Appendix A-3**Guidelines on the Use of Alternative Computer Models in Air Quality Assessment**

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

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) complexity of situation to be modelled far exceeds capability of Schedule 1 models; and
 - (ii) 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"

- 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
 - (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"
- 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.

**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 (USEPA)

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Fugitive Dust Model (FDM) or the latest version developed by USEPA.

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

Appendix B**Requirements for Noise Impact Assessment**

The noise impact assessment shall include the following:

1. 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, no existing noise levels are particularly required.

2. Identification of Noise Sensitive Receivers

(a) The 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, Development Permission Area Plans, Outline Development Plans, Layout Plans and other relevant published land use plans, including plans and drawings published by Lands Department and any land use and development applications approved by the Town Planning Board. 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 by the Director prior to the quantitative noise assessment and may be varied subject to the best and latest information available during the course of the EIA study. 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. However, such assumptions together with any constraints identified, such as setback of building, building orientation, extended podium, shall be agreed by the relevant responsible parties including Planning Department and Lands Department in accordance with section 6.3 of Annex 13 of the TM.

3. 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, types and models of helicopter, their noise emission levels, flight frequency and flight paths 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.

4. Construction Noise Assessment

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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 would like to evaluate whether construction works in restricted hours as defined under the Noise Control Ordinance (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 consider a Construction Noise Permit (CNP) application once filed, based on the NCO, the relevant technical memoranda issued under the NCO, and the contemporary conditions/situations before making his decision in granting a CNP. This aspect should be explicitly stated in the noise chapter and the conclusions and recommendations chapter in the EIA report.

5. Operational Noise Assessment

(i) Helicopter Noise

- (a) The Applicant shall carry out assessment of noise impact from the operation of the Project, which should be taken into consideration of relevant factors such as effect of wind direction, against the criteria set in Table 1A of Annex 5 of the TM. The impact shall cover helicopter operation at the Project during its approach, landing on and departure from the Project. Where applicable, noise contours should be provided to facilitate appreciation of the extent of the potential noise impacts. The Applicant shall evaluate the reasonable worst-case scenarios in terms of helicopter types, flight paths, flight frequency and flight hours. For noise matters not fully listed in Table 1A of Annex 5 of the TM, the criteria and assessment methodology shall be considered in accordance with section 4.4.2(c) of the TM and documented in the EIA report.
- (b) The Applicant shall propose direct mitigation measures in all situations where the noise level exceedances are predicted following the principle of section 6 of Annex 13 of the TM. If noise level exceedances are still predicted upon exhaustion of direct mitigation measures, the Applicant shall consider practicable administrative measures such as heli-service diversion, prioritizing the use of better performing helicopters, helicopter replacement plan to help improve the noise situation. The total number of other noise sensitive receivers that will still be exposed to noise above the criteria with the implementation of all recommended direct mitigation measures shall be quantified.

6. Assessment of Side Effects and Constraints

The Applicant shall identify, assess and propose means to minimize any side effects and to resolve any potential constraints due to the inclusion of any recommended direct technical remedies.

7. Evaluation of Constraints on Planned Noise Sensitive Developments/Land uses

For planned noise sensitive uses which will still be affected even with practicable direct technical remedies in place, the Applicant shall propose, evaluate and confirm the practicability of additional measures within the planned noise sensitive uses and shall make recommendations on how these noise sensitive uses will be designed for the information of relevant parties. The Applicant shall take into account agreed environmental requirements / constraints identified in the EIA study to assess the development potential of concerned sites which shall be made known to the relevant parties.

Appendix C**Requirements for Assessment of Waste Management Implication**

The assessment of waste management implications shall cover the following:

1. Analysis of Activities and Waste Generation

- (i) The Applicant shall identify the quantity, quality and timing of the waste arising as a result of the construction and operation activities of the Project based on the sequence and duration of these activities, e.g. construction and demolition materials (C&DM) and other wastes which will be generated during construction and operational stages.
- (ii) The Applicant shall adopt appropriate design, general layout, construction methods and programme to minimize the generation of public fill/inert C&DM and maximize the use of public fill/inert C&DM for other construction works.

2. Proposal for Waste Management

- (i) Prior to considering the disposal options for various types of wastes, opportunities for reducing waste generation, on-site or off-site re-use and recycling shall be fully evaluated. Measures which can be taken in planning and design stages e.g. by modifying the design approach and in the construction stage for maximizing waste reduction shall be separately considered.
- (ii) After considering the opportunities for reducing waste generation and maximizing re-use, the types and quantities of the wastes required to be disposed of as a consequence shall be estimated and the disposal methods/options for each type of wastes shall be described in detail. The disposal methods/options recommended for each type of wastes shall take into account of the result of the assessment in (iv) below.
- (iii) The EIA report shall also state clearly the transportation routings and the frequency of the trucks/vessels involved, any barging point or conveyor system to be used, the stockpiling areas and the disposal outlets for the waste identified.
- (iv) The impact caused by handling (including stockpiling, labelling, packaging and storage), collection, transportation and re-use/disposal of wastes shall be addressed in detail and appropriate mitigation measures shall be proposed. This assessment shall cover the following areas :
 - potential hazard;
 - air and odour emissions;
 - noise;
 - wastewater discharge;
 - ecology; and
 - public transport.

Appendix D**Requirements for Visual Impact Assessment**

1. The Applicant shall review relevant outline development plan(s), outline zoning plan(s), layout plan(s) or planning briefs and studies which may identify visually sensitive areas/receivers. Any guidelines on visual impact from lighting during night time operation of the Project shall also be reviewed. The aim is to gain an insight to the area affected so as to assess whether the Project will cause adverse visual impact from lighting during night time operation and appropriate follow-up actions shall be recommended.
2. The Applicant shall assess the visual impact from lighting during night time operation of the proposed Project. Clear illustration including mapping of visual impact from lighting during night time operation is required. The assessment shall adopt a systematic methodology and include the following:
 - (i) identification and plotting of visual envelope of the Project;
 - (ii) identification of the key groups of existing and planned sensitive receivers within the visual envelope and their views at both ground level and elevated vantage points. Among other receivers, sensitive receivers shall include, but not limited to, nearby residents and villagers. Both long distance view and short distance view shall be covered in the assessment; and
 - (iii) identification and evaluation of the impact from lighting during night time operation of the Project. The assessment shall include the following tasks:
 - (a) identification and description of any uncomfortable eye feeling caused by light interference from direct man-made light sources generated from lighting during night time operation of the Project; and
 - (b) recommendations for possible alternatives, such as design, orientation, spotting angle, intensity and operation mode and practicable mitigation measures to avoid or minimize the adverse impact arising from lighting during night time operation of the Project
3. Parties shall be identified for the on-going management and maintenance of the proposed mitigation works to ensure their effectiveness throughout the operation phase of the Project. A practical programme and funding proposal for the implementation of the recommended measures shall be provided.
4. Annotated illustration such as coloured perspective drawings, plans and section/elevation diagrams, oblique aerial photographs, photographs taken at vantage points and computer-generated photomontage, particularly from but not limited to the most severely affected vantage points shall be adopted to illustrate the significance of the visual impact from lighting during night time operation of the Project. Technical details in preparing the illustration, which may need to be submitted for verification of accuracy of the illustration, shall be recorded. Computer graphics shall be compatible with Microstation DGN file format.

Appendix E

Implementation Schedule

EIA Ref.	EM&A Log Ref.	Environmental Protection Measures	Location/Duration of measures/ Timing of completion of measures	Implementation Agent	Implementation Stage **				Relevant Legislation & Guidelines
					Des	C	O	Dec	

** Des=Design; C=Construction; O=Operation; Dec=Decommissioning

Appendix F**Requirements for EIA Report Documents**

1. The Applicant shall supply the Director with the following number of copies of the EIA report and the executive summary:
 - (i) 30 copies of the EIA report and 50 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 item (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 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.
2. In addition, to facilitate public inspection of EIA report via EIAO Internet Website, the Applicant shall provide electronic copies of both the EIA report and executive summary prepared in Hyper Text 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 executive summary shall be included in the beginning of the document. Hyperlinks to figures, drawings and tables in the EIA report and executive summary shall be provided in the main text from where respective references are made. Graphics in the report shall be in interlaced GIF format unless otherwise agreed by the Director.
3. 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.
4. 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. 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.