

Appendix C: Revised Pages of PER Report

TABLES

Table 2.1	HKPSG - Recommended Minimum Buffer Distance from Roads and Industrial Chimneys	2-1
Table 2.2	Hong Kong Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)	2-2
Table 2.3	EPD Air Quality Monitoring Data at Tai Po AQMS (Year 2017 to 2021) and PATH v2.1 (Grid 41,45) (Year 2025)	2-3
Table 2.4	Summary of Representative ASRs.....	2-3
Table 3.1	Area Sensitivity Ratings (ASRs)	3-1
Table 3.2	Acceptable Noise Levels (ANLs), dB(A)	3-1
Table 3.3	Background Noise Measurement Results, dB(A)	3-2
Table 3.4	Noise Monitoring Equipment.....	3-3
Table 3.5	Summary of Representation Noise Sensitive Receivers	3-3
Table 3.6	Tentative Summary of Planned Fixed Noise Source	3-4
Table 3.7	Acceptable Noise Levels at the Representative NSRs	3-4
Table 3.8	Planned Fixed Noise Criteria at the Chosen Representative NSRs	3-5
Table 3.9	Summary of Maximum Allowable SWL of the Planned Fixed Noise Source (Day and Evening Time & Night Time).....	3-5
Table 3.10	Summary of SPLs at the Representative NSRs (With night-time maximum allowable SWL).....	3-6
Table 4.1	Summary of EPD River Quality Data of Tai Po Kau Stream (TR14) at Selected Station in 2020.....	4-8
Table 4.2	Water Quality Standards for Treated Grey Water and Rainwater Effluent	4-14
Table 5.1	Estimated Quantity of C&D Materials.....	5-2

FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Location of the Application Site and Its Environs
Figure 1.2	Tentative Site Layout Plan
Figure 2.1	Location of Representative Air Sensitive Receivers
Figure 3.1	Background Noise Measurement Location
Figure 3.2	Locations of Representative Noise Sensitive Receivers
Figure 3.3	Locations of Planned Fixed Noise Sources
Figure 4.1	Locations of EPD's River Water Quality Monitoring Stations
Figure 4.2	Locations of Water Sensitive Receivers

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1	Layout Plans and Conceptual Design of the Proposed Development
Appendix 1.2	Current Site Photos

Appendix 1.3	Historical Aerial Photos
Appendix 3.1	Photos of Background Noise Measurement Setup
Appendix 3.2	Calibration Certificates
Appendix 3.3	Calculation of Maximum Allowable Sound Power Level of the Planned Fixed Noise Sources

(d) Amenity areas are permitted in any situation.

2.2.2 Assessment criteria for aerial emission is based on the Hong Kong Air Quality Objectives (AQOs), and the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAO-TM) for controlling air pollutants. The AQOs, effective on 1 January 2022, are shown in **Table 2.2** below.

Table 2.2 Hong Kong Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)

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

Note:

- [i] All measurements of the concentration of gaseous air pollutants, i.e., sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and carbon monoxide, are to be adjusted to a reference temperature of 293Kelvin and a reference pressure of 101.325 kilopascal.
- [ii] Respirable suspended particulates means suspended particles in air with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of 10 μm or less.
- [iii] Fine suspended particulates means suspended particles in air with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 μm or less.

2.3 Baseline Conditions

Description of the Environment

2.3.1 As shown in **Figure 1.1**, the Application Site is located at a rural area in Tai Po Kau, Tai Po. The Application Site is bounded by a restricted road, Tai Po Kau Forest Track – Kau Lead Section to the south and southeast. To the immediate north of the Applicant Site, there is a stream, Tai Po Kau Stream, running downstream to Tolo Harbour. Tai Po Kau Special Area Tai Po Kau Management Centre is located to the northwest of the Application Site. The rest of the surrounding areas are mainly hillside forest. A number of village houses are located from about 165m to 300m to the north and northeast of the Application Site. There is only a small section of Tai Po Road (Tai Po Kau) located about 400m to the northeast of the Application Site.

2.3.2 Site surveys were carried out in August 2021 and March 2022, no chimneys and other industrial emission sources were identified in the vicinity of the Application Site during the survey. As the Application Site is rural in nature, there are no particular sources affecting the prevailing air climate of the area.

Existing Air Quality in Tai Po District

2.3.3 The tentative years of completion of the Proposed Development are 2025. Therefore, the year of 2025 hourly background concentration of NO₂, RSP and FSP from the PATH (Pollutants in the Atmosphere and the Transport over Hong Kong) v2.1 model has been adopted for the purpose of this assessment. The Application Site is within PATH Grid

41,45 and the background data for Year 2025 was extracted from the corresponding grid.

2.3.4 Tai Po Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is the closest station to the Application Site and should be representative of the prevailing air climate of the Application Site. Thus, the historical air quality monitoring data of the past five years, i.e. 2017 to 2021, obtained from Tai Po AQMS and PATH data for Year 2025 are summarised in **Table 2.3** to depict the trend in air quality.

Table 2.3 EPD Air Quality Monitoring Data at Tai Po AQMS (Year 2017 to 2021) and PATH v2.1 (Grid 41,45) (Year 2025)

Year	Concentration of Pollutants ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)								
	19 th highest 1-hour NO ₂	Annual NO ₂	4 th highest 24-hour SO ₂	4 th highest 10-min SO ₂	10 th highest 24-hour RSP	Annual RSP	36 th highest 24-hour FSP	Annual FSP	10 th highest 8-hour O ₃
2017	127	39	9	39	82	32	39	22	181
2018	125	36	8	24	69	31	33	19	167
2019	142	36	10	20	65	31	35	20	197
2020	106	30	7	19	58	24	28	15	165
2021	115	32	8	15	60	26	27	16	168
Prevailing AQOs	200	40	50	500	100	50	50	25	160
PATH in 2025 (41,45)	61	11	10	63	62	26	22	14	196

Note: Bolded numbers indicate exceedances of the respective prevailing AQOs.

2.3.5 The monitoring results are indicative of the prevailing baseline air quality in the assessment area. Exceedances of 8-hour average O₃ concentration were recorded at Tai Po AQMS from Year 2017 to Year 2021, and Year 2025. Apart from that, all other past 5-year average pollution levels in the relevant averaging periods comply with the current Air Quality Objectives (AQOs).

2.4 Air Sensitive Receivers (ASRs)

2.4.1 The assessment area for the air quality impact assessment is defined as the area within 500m from the boundary of the Application Site, as shown in **Figure 2.1**. Air Sensitive Receivers (ASRs) have been identified in accordance with the HKPSG and Annex 12 of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAO-TM). The existing ASRs are identified with reference to the latest information provided on the survey maps, Draft Outline Zoning Plan, topographic maps, aerial photos and land status, and also the site survey. No planned ASR has been identified in the vicinity of the Application Site, **the redeveloped buildings of the Application Site are the only planned ASRs**. The first layer of existing ASRs located closest to the Application Site have been identified as the representative ASRs. Details of the representative ASRs are summarised in **Table 2.4** and indicated in **Figure 2.1**.

Table 2.4 Summary of Representative ASRs

ASR ID	Descriptions	Use	No. of Storeys	Approximate Minimum Horizontal Distance to Application Site (m)
ASR 1	Tai Po Kau Special Area Tai Po Kau Management Centre	Office	1	73
ASR 2	Village House 1	Residential	2	276
ASR 3	Village House 2	Residential	1	291

ASR ID	Descriptions	Use	No. of Storeys	Approximate Minimum Horizontal Distance to Application Site (m)
ASR 4	Village House 5	Residential	2	306
ASR 5	Village House 3	Residential	2	300
ASR 6	Village House 6	Residential	2	335
ASR 7	Village House 7	Residential	1	346
ASR 8	Village House 4	Residential	2	165
ASR 9	Village House 8	Residential	1	488
ASR 10	Plant Nursery	Office	1	Within the proposed boundary
ASR 11	Visitor Centre	Office	1	Within the proposed boundary
ASR 12	Activity Centre	Activity Area	1	Within the proposed boundary

2.5 Identification and Evaluation of Potential Air Quality Impact

Construction Phase

2.5.1 With the small scale of the proposed development, the amount of excavation material would be very limited. As mainly modification of the existing building structures and only minor excavation works will be required, the volume of construction and demolition materials to be generated will be small. As lean construction and cut-and-fill balance will be adopted, the transportation for construction mainly includes material delivery and equipment transportation. There will be modification works for three single-storey small buildings only. No frequent traffic trips will be anticipated during construction phase. With adoption of good practices, it is expected that no adverse air quality impact is anticipated during construction phase.

Operation Phase

Air Quality Impact on the Existing ASRs

2.5.2 Odour issue might arise from the proposed sewage treatment plant which will be located within a separate structure near the plant nursery to cater for the sewage generation from the Proposed Development. The design daily treatment capacity is approximately 20m³, tentatively. The proposed on-site sewage treatment plant is no different to similar existing facilities within numerous residential and other developments around unsewered parts of Hong Kong.

2.5.3 With a view to minimizing the potential odour impact arising from the proposed sewage treatment plant, the plant has been planned at a location furthest away from the ASRs as far as practical. Moreover, the following odour control measures will be considered during the detailed design stage of Proposed Development:

- Odourous facilities will be fully enclosed;
- A deodorizing system with an odour removal efficiency of at least 99.5% will be provided at exhaust vent of the proposed sewage treatment plant;
- Exhaust vent of the proposed plant will be located away from the closest ASRs;
- Screening waste will be stored in enclosed containers;
- Negative pressure will be maintained to prevent foul air from flowing out to the environment; and

-
- Good housekeeping will be maintained in the sewerage collection systems to prevent the development of anaerobic conditions.
- 2.5.4 With the aforementioned odour control measures in place, odour issue as a result of the Proposed Development is not anticipated.
- 2.5.5 As the Proposed Development will be for educational purpose and will not involve any industrial emission activities, unacceptable air quality impact on the ASRs in the vicinity of the Application Site due to operation of the Proposed Development is not anticipated.

Air Quality Impact on the Proposed Development

- 2.5.6 Site surveys were conducted in August 2021 and March 2022, no existing chimneys and other industrial emission sources were identified within 200m from the site boundary of the Application Site. Besides, no existing sewage treatment plants have been identified within 500m from the Application Site. There is only a restricted road, Tai Po Kau Forest Track – Kau Lead Section nearby the Application Site and only a small section of Tai Po Road (Tai Po Kau) located about 400m to the northeast of the Application Site. Thus, adverse air quality impact on the Proposed Development due to vehicular emission or other air polluting sources is not expected and therefore is not further assessed. As mentioned, the sewage treatment plant will be fully enclosed and provided with a deodorizing system, odour issue on the Proposed Development is also not anticipated.

- Demolition works;
- Sewage effluent from the workforce; and
- Accidental spillage of chemicals.

4.4.2 The scale of the proposed development is small and only single-storey buildings are proposed. Hence, the potential impact on water quality from the construction works would not be significant. Nonetheless, mitigation measures shall be implemented as control the potential impacts to the minimal.

Operation Phase

Sewage Discharge

- 4.4.3 There is currently no public sewerage network serving the Application Site. A Modular Integrated Construction (MIC) sewage treatment plant located within the plant nursery facility is therefore proposed to cater the sewage generation from the Proposed Development. During operation phase of the Proposed Development, sewage generated from the Proposed Development and visitors will be properly collected and then will be treated in the proposed sewage treatment plant before being discharged to the stream leading to the Tolo Harbour and Channel WCZ (i.e discharge to Group D Inland Waters).
- 4.4.4 The proposed sewage treatment plant should be designed generally in accordance with EPD's "Guidelines for the Design of Small Sewage Treatment Plants" to avoid pollution as far as practicable. Reference will also be made to EPD's "Guidelines for Estimating Sewage Flows for Sewage Infrastructure Planning" and ProPECC 5/93. Design specifications, detailed maintenance programmes and emergency/contingency plans, etc. should be prepared during detailed design stage of the Project. The type of the proposed sewage treatment plant (Membrane Bio-Reactor, MBR) is fairly commonly used around Hong Kong, including Government facilities and the general principles of design, operation and maintenance would be broadly similar to those already operating in Hong Kong.
- 4.4.5 A holding tank (with appropriate duty/ standby pumps) will be installed at the inlet to the sewage treatment plant, as well as an emergency (back-up) power supply. Furthermore, the type of package sewage treatment plant proposed for this project can be provided as parallel treatment streams, enabling one stream to continue sewage treatment if other treatment stream is not properly functioned. In the very unlikely event of total failure of the sewage treatment plant, the toilet facilities and washbasins at the Site would simply be temporarily closed, with any untreated sewage removed by tanker. As such, there would be no emergency discharge from the sewage treatment plant.
- 4.4.6 The plant will be designed with the quality of the treated effluent comply with the standards stipulated in the discharge license issued under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance. And maintained by a specialist contractor with remote monitoring and alarm system as well as emergency maintenance teams. The toilets within the proposed development will not open to general public use. They are just for the use of visitors with advanced registration and the staffs. Therefore, the total sewerage generation of the proposed development as per the intended design and not affected by the general public. As such, no adverse water quality impact on the nearby WSRs is anticipated.
- 4.4.7 The potential drainage impact associated the proposed development was assessed and presented in the Drainage Impact Assessment (DIA). As per the DIA report, the proposed development proposed development will result in slightly greater runoff than the existing Site. This, however, will be offset by the water feature of the proposed

development. Similarly, the potential sewerage impact associated the proposed development was assessed and presented in the Sewerage Impact Assessment (SIA). As per the SIA report, on-site STP shall be provided to treat the sewerage before discharge. Preliminary information about the STP is summarised in Section 4.5.6 below and readers shall refer to the SIA report for details.

Fertilizers & Pesticides

- 4.4.8 The Proposed Development emphasize on the interactions with the surrounding rural context and minimize the disruption to the nature. Sustainable design concept including "Zero Carbon" and "Zero Waste Water" will be adopted. The use of fertilizer and pesticides will be very limited and only applied on as needed basis. Only environmental friendly fertilizer (e.g., organic compost) and pesticide (e.g., biokill) will be used in Plant Nursery. Preliminary, the estimated amount of fertilizer and pesticide required will be 0.0006 L/day and 0.0167 L/day respectively. As the estimated monthly usage of fertilizers and pesticides are very small and limited, and would be applied by professionals who would not be utilized if rainfall and runoff are likely to occur. The water impact due to surface runoff is insignificant and does not pose a significant threat to the nearby watercourses. No fertilizers and pesticides will be used outside the Plant Nursery or any area within 10m buffer from the existing stream.

Chemical Spillage

- 4.4.9 Small amount of fertilizers and pesticides will be used in the area of the Plant Nursery. There will be no other chemicals used on the site area. Therefore, the water quality impact for chemical spillage is considered as insignificant.

4.5 Mitigation Measures

Construction Phase

- 4.5.1 The good practices given in the Professional Persons Environmental Consultative Committee Practice Note on "Construction Site Drainage" (ProPECC PN 1/94) in controlling water pollution at construction site shall be implemented during the construction phase of the Project. Surface runoff from the sites can be minimized through good on-site management practices by implementing viable erosion control measures which should be incorporated in contract clauses. The main practices provided in the aforementioned document (i.e. ProPECC PN 1/94) also summarized in the following paragraphs, which should be enforced to prevent unacceptable construction stage impacts and for compliance with the statutory criteria.

General Construction Activities and Site Runoff

- Exposed soil surfaces should be protected from rainfall through, for example, by covering temporarily exposed slope surfaces with impervious tarpaulin and protect temporary access roads by crushed stone or gravel;
- Open stockpiles of construction materials (e.g. aggregates, sand and fill material) on site should be covered with tarpaulin or similar fabric during rainstorms so as to prevent the washing away of construction materials, soil, silt or debris into any drainage system;
- Exposed soil areas should be minimized to reduce the potential for increased siltation and contamination of runoff;
- Minimise the time that soil surfaces are exposed;
- Slow down water run-off flowing across exposed soil surfaces;

- Channels, earth bunds or sand bag barriers should be provided on-site to properly direct surface runoff through drainage systems via adequately designed sand/silt removal facilities such as sand traps, silt traps and sediment basins. The construction runoff will be controlled in such a way that there will be no spillage of site runoff into adjacent areas or into the nearby bay;
- Oil interceptors are also recommended to be provided for stormwater drains near plant maintenance/repair areas, where necessary;
- Manholes (including newly constructed ones) should be adequately covered or temporarily sealed so as to prevent silt, construction materials or debris from getting into the drainage system;
- Construction works should be programmed to minimise soil excavation works where practical during rainy conditions;
- Drainage facilities must be adequate for the controlled release of storm flows;
- Earthworks final surfaces should be well compacted, and the subsequent permanent work or surface protection should be carried out immediately after the final surfaces are formed to prevent erosion caused by rainstorms;
- Excavation of trenches in wet seasons should be dug and backfilled in short section and to minimize the ingress of rainwater into trenches; and
- Rainwater pumped out from trenches and foundation excavations should be discharged into storm drains via silt removal facilities.

Wheel Washing Water

- All vehicles and plant should be cleaned before leaving a construction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads. And adequately designed and sited wheel washing facilities should be provided at every site exit where practicable. Wash-water should have sand and silt settled out or removed at least on a weekly basis to ensure the continued efficiency of the process.

Boring and Drilling Water

- Water used in ground boring and drilling for site investigation or rock/soil anchoring should as far as practicable be recirculated after sedimentation. When there is a need for final disposal, the wastewater should be discharged into nearby storm drains via silt removal facilities as per the WPCO discharge licence.

Construction work at and near waterbodies

- 4.5.2 To minimise the potential water quality impacts from construction works located near any waterbodies, the practices outlined in the ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005 "Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works" should be adopted as applicable.

Demolition works

- 4.5.3 To minimise the potential water quality impacts from the demolition works, temporary storage/ stockpiling of demolition materials and dusty materials should be covered and located away from the nearby water courses and storm drainage. Before commencing

any demolition works, all sewer and drainage connections should be sealed to prevent building debris, soil and sand from entering public sewers or drains.

Accidental Spillage of chemicals

- 4.5.4 Chemicals should only be used and stored in designated areas which have pollution prevention facilities. All fuel tanks and storage areas should be sited on sealed areas in order to prevent spillage of chemicals to the nearby water courses and coastal water. All waste oils and fuels should be collected in designated tanks prior to disposal.

Sewage effluent from workforce

- 4.5.5 Temporary sanitary facilities, such as sufficient portable chemical toilets, should be employed in the works areas. The toilet facilities should be more than 30m away from any water courses. A licensed contractor would be responsible for cleaning and maintenance of the chemical toilets on a regular basis. The number of the temporary sanitary facilities required for the construction sites would be subject to later detailed design, the capacity of the chemical toilets, and the contractor's site practices.

Operation Phase

Sewage Discharge

- 4.5.6 The Water Pollution Control Ordinance controls the discharge of wastewater, including treated effluent into waters within areas designated as Water Control Zones. All sewage generated as a result of the Proposed Development will be properly collected and treated on-site before discharges. A discharge license issued by EPD shall be obtained for discharging effluent from the Application Site. The effluent quality shall be in accordance with the discharge licence imposed by the Authority. No adverse water quality impact on the nearby WSRs is anticipated.
- 4.5.7 The following mitigation measures will be adopted to minimise the risk of adverse impacts from the STP:
- Design and construction according to standard guidelines, regulations and manuals;
 - Provision of an equalisation/storage tank (with appropriate duty/standby pumps);
 - Provision of the STP with parallel treatment streams to enable treatment continuity in the event of partial failure;
 - Provision of emergency (back-up) power supply;
 - Provision of comprehensive (local and remote) monitoring and alarm systems;
 - Use of a specialist Contractor (with emergency maintenance teams) to operate and maintain the STP;
 - Management plans to restrict usage and/or shut-down the Site in the event of partial or full failure of the STP;
- 4.5.8 The mitigation measures will be adopted to minimise the risk of adverse impacts from Sewage treatment plant (STP), The details please refer to the SIA Report.
- 4.5.9 If rainwater retention and harvesting is proposed, the Water Quality Standards for Rainwater Effluent Reuse as stated in the WSD's Technical Specifications on Grey Water Reuse and Rainwater Harvesting shall be complied with. The requirement standard is shown in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2 Water Quality Standards for Treated Grey Water and Rainwater Effluent

Parameters	Unit	Recommended water quality standards
E. coli	cfu /100 ml	Non detectable
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	≥ 1 exiting treatment system; ≥ 0.2 at user end
Dissolved oxygen in reclaimed water	mg/L	≥ 2
Total suspended solids (TSS)	mg/L	≤ 5
Colour	Hazen unit	≤ 20
Turbidity	NTU	≤ 5
pH		6 - 9
Threshold Odour Number (TON)		≤ 100
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	≤ 10
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	mg/L as N	≤ 1
Synthetic detergents	mg/L	≤ 5

Notes:

- (1) Adopted from Table 1-1 of Technical Specifications on Grey Water Reuse and Rainwater Harvesting.
- (2) Apart from total residual chlorine which has been specified, the water quality standards for all parameters shall be applied at the point-of-use of the system.
- (3) Where recycled water is treated for immediate usage, the level of total residual chlorine may be lower than the one specified in this table.
- (4) Immediate usage means the collected grey water/ rainwater is drawn into the treatment process immediate before a particular round of usage and the treated water will be depleted after that round of usage is completed.

Administrative measures for discharge of wastewater

4.5.10 Any discharge of wastewater towards the Tai Po Kau Stream will be strictly prohibited. Clear visitor's code of conduct will be shown in notable places including inside the Visitor Centre and around the tented area. Buffer zone should be set up to prevent visitors coming close to the stream without guidance or supervision of staff, to avoid waste falling into the stream. On-site staff would be assigned to conduct regular patrol along the stream areas to prevent any prohibited use of the stream. Participants of the overnight education activity will be required to sign a declaration with the agreement bear all the code of conducts before joining the activity. Designated point of waste discharge should be provided to visitors and campers to prevent improper disposal of waste on site.

Fertilizers & Pesticides

4.5.11 All of the proposed biological products shall be registered pesticide by Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD) under the Pesticides Ordinance. Good management practices should be adopted to properly manage the application rate and time during irrigation to minimize chance of run-off. Use of fertilisers and pesticides should be properly controlled, e.g. applications prior to forecasted heavy rain event should also be avoided to minimize the potential for run-off of residual fertilizer. Priority would be given to remove infected/ sick plantings over the use of pesticides. In addition, use of more specific, systemic and biodegradable pesticide in low dosage is more preferred. The use and handling of fertilisers and pesticides should follow the Pesticides in Public Areas by AFCD, Food and Health Bureau (FEHD) and Leisure and cultural Services Department (LCSD).

4.5.12 The use of fertilizers and pesticides is limited to the Plant Nursery. A buffer zone of 10m from the existing stream will be established and no spray of fertilizers and

pesticides will be allowed within the buffer zone. Therefore, the water quality impact for non-point surface runoff is considered as insignificant.

Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Wastes

- 5.2.7 The purpose of this Code is to provide guidance for complying with the requirements of the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste)(General) Regulation on the packaging, labelling and storage of chemical waste.

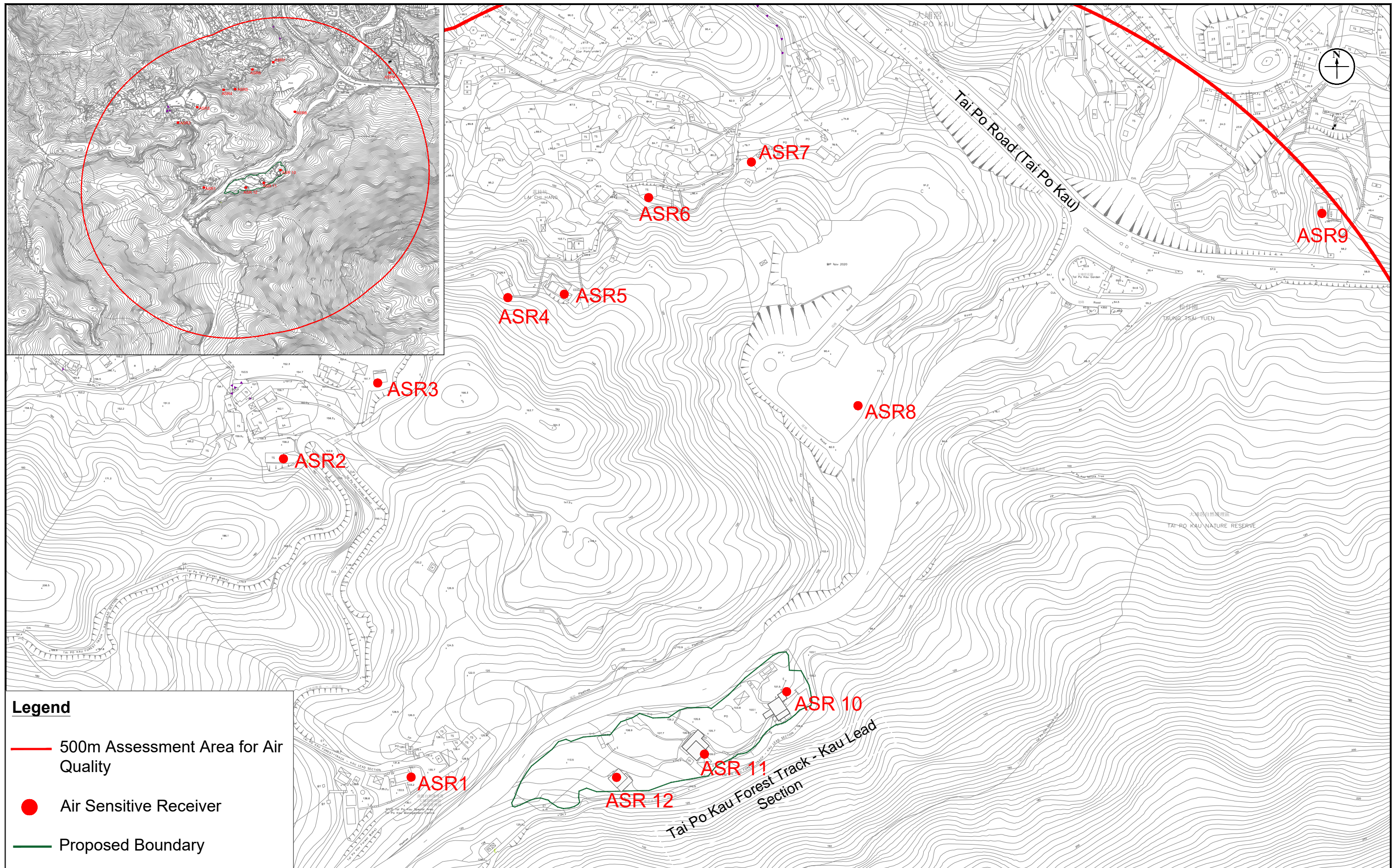
5.3 Identification and Evaluation of Potential Impacts**Construction Phase**

- 5.3.1 The construction activities to be carried out for the Proposed Development would generate construction and demolition (C&D) materials, general refuse and chemical waste.
- 5.3.2 Based on the current preliminary design, only two vacant small single storey building structures will be demolished. An activity centre, a visitor centre and a plant nursery will be constructed by modifying the existing vacant building structures on site. Most of the existing walls of the existing building structures will be retained.
- 5.3.3 On-site sorting of C&D materials and wastes will be carried out. Construction of gabion walls for retaining soil, forming access path and landscaping will be proposed to make use of construction debris salvaged from demolition. Cut-and-fill balance will be adopted for construction of foundation and landscaping works. Hence, the anticipated C&D materials and wastes will be minimal, except for yard waste due to site clearance. All recyclable materials, including metals, paper / cardboard packing, plastics (i.e. plastic sheets / foam from packaging materials), etc. will be collected by appropriate collectors for recycling as far as practicable.
- 5.3.4 All inert C&D materials generated awaiting for sub-sequent on-site re-use or export to disposal facilities, will need to be carefully stockpiled to avoid dust impact and other nuisances. Approximately 425 m³ inert C&D materials to be delivered to public filling reception facilities shall be materials consisting of soil, concrete, etc. And approximately 334 m³ non-inert C&D wastes would be disposed of at designated landfills after sorting out recyclable materials. The Contractor should separate non-inert C&D wastes from inert C&D materials on-site. All segregated recyclable wastes (e.g. metal) should be collected regularly by recycling companies. Only the remaining non-inert C&D waste should be disposed of at designated landfill. The estimated quantity of C&D materials generated from the construction of the Project is presented in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1 Estimated Quantity of C&D Materials

Material	Estimated Quantity (m ³)		
	Total	Reuse on site	Deliver off-site
Inert C&D materials	712	287	425
Non-inert C&D wastes	334	0	334
Total Volume	1046	287	759

- 5.3.5 Throughout the construction stage, the workforce would generate general refuse comprising food scraps, waste paper, empty containers, etc. There would be a maximum of 30 workers working on-site. Based on the generation rate of 0.65 kg per worker per day, the estimated amount of general refuse to be produced during the construction phase is 19.5 kg/day. Release of general refuse into the nearby watercourse should be prohibited as introduction of these wastes is likely to have detrimental effects on water quality in the area. Effective collection of site wastes would be required to prevent waste materials being blown around by wind, flushed or leached into the surrounding environment, and odour nuisance. Recyclable materials (i.e. paper, plastic bottles and aluminium cans) will be separated for recycling. The



Legend

- 500m Assessment Area for Air Quality
- Air Sensitive Receiver
- Proposed Boundary

Figure: 2.1

Title: Locations of Representative Air Sensitive Receivers

Project: Section 16 Planning Application for Proposed Tai Po Kau Nature Academy



Drawn by: JC

Checked by: YH

Rev.: 2.1

Date: Nov 2022