



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HONG KONG
SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Development of Hung Shui Kiu Transfer Station

Project Profile

September 2024

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1 BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 Project Title

1.1.1 Development of Hung Shui Kiu Transfer Station (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”).

1.2 Purpose and Nature of the Project

Background

1.2.1 Under the Northern Metropolis Development Strategy released in October 2021, Hung Shui Kiu/Ha Tsuen (HSK/HT) New Development Area (NDA) is one of the planned NDAs in the Northern Metropolis. Strategically located in the North West New Territories (NWNT) and well connected to Tin Shui Wai, Tuen Mun and Yuen Long, the Hung Shui Kiu/Ha Tsuen NDA will serve as a “Modern Service Centre” for the NWNT. The HSK/HT NDA will provide homes for about 226,000 residents including 184,000 new residents. The NDA can potentially provide up to 150,000 new employment opportunities.

1.2.2 In order to meet the waste transfer need of the new population intake at the HSK/HT NDA and the nearby existing development, there is a need to develop a new refuse transfer station (RTS) located at Hung Shui Kiu to serve the catchment as one of the strategic waste transfer facilities in the waste management system of Hong Kong. The municipal solid waste (MSW) collected at the RTS will be compacted and containerized in purposely built containers for onward transportation to the waste disposal facilities. The containerized MSW can reduce the nuisance caused by refuse collection vehicles on road traffic and reduce carbon footprint of the MSW management.

Purpose and Nature of the Project

1.2.3 The Environmental Infrastructure Division of Environmental Protection Department proposes to develop, construct and operate a new RTS at the HSK/HT NDA with a proposed design capacity of 800-1,000 tonnes per day (tpd) of MSW for providing waste transfer service covering mainly to the catchment areas of HSK/HT NDA, Tin Shui Wai New Town and Yuen Long area. The proposed RTS, namely Hung Shui Kiu Transfer Station (HSKTS) will be located at the HSK/HT NDA near the Kong Sham Western Highway and the existing San Wai Sewage Treatment Works. The Project will involve waste reception and containerised facilities for MSW, access roads with weighbridges, ramp to the tipping hall and vehicle washing facilities, designated ingress and exit of the proposed HSKTS, connecting access road leading to road network, air pollution control and wastewater treatment system, vehicle repairing

workshop, measures to mitigate environmental impacts, ancillary and supporting equipment and facilities such as forced ventilation, power supply, water supply, drainage, fire service, instrumentation control system, mobile plants and compacted waste containers, green, energy efficiency, energy conservation and carbon reduction features and site office and maintenance workshop for operators.

1.3 Name of Project Proponent

1.3.1 The Environmental Infrastructure Division of Environmental Protection Department (EPD), the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

1.4 Location and Scale of Project

1.4.1 The Project is located at the proposed Site no. 3-12 of the western part of HSK/HT NDA. To the East of the site is the existing San Wai Sewage Treatment Works. Within 500m of the Project site, there are lands planned for uses including Other Specified Uses (Port Back-up, Storage and Workshop Uses) and Other Specified Uses (Logistics Facility) which may affect the Project in the future.

1.4.2 The site of the proposed HSKTS is zoned as “Other Specified Uses” annotated “Refuse Transfer Station” on the approved Hung Shui Kiu and Ha Tsuen Outline Zoning Plan No. S/HSK/2 which is subject to a maximum building height of 50mPD. The zone is primarily for the provision of refuse transfer station.

1.4.3 The location and the preliminary boundary of the Project site are shown in **Figure 1.1 and 1.2**. The proposed site will occupy a total area of about 1.0 hectares, subject to further review in the design stage.

1.4.4 The proposed design throughput of the HSKTS will be 800-1,000 tpd of MSW. Specific requirements of the Project include:

- (a) waste reception and compaction facilities for MSW;
- (b) access roads with weighbridges, ramp to the tipping hall and vehicle washing facilities;
- (c) designated ingress and exit of the proposed HSKTS connecting access road leading to road network;
- (d) air pollution control and wastewater treatment system;
- (e) measures to mitigate environmental impacts;
- (f) ancillary and supporting equipment and facilities such as forced ventilation,

power supply, water supply, drainage, fire service, instrumentation control system, mobile plants and compacted waste containers:

- (g) green, energy efficiency, energy conservation and carbon reduction features; and
- (h) site office and maintenance workshop for operators.

1.5 Site History

1.5.1 The land with site area of about 1 hectare required under the Project is currently private land. According to the location and boundary of the project site broadly defined, the entire project site is covered by the project “Resumption of Land for the Second Phase Development of Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen New Development Area”. The land resumption and land clearance works will be carried out by the Lands Department (LandsD) for the HSK/HT NDA. According to the latest programme from Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD), the site will be handed over by LandsD to CEDD for site formation before handing over to EPD construction of HSKTS in around 2027. CEDD will handle the necessary land clearance and site formation for the Project site.

1.6 Number and Types of Designated Projects to be Covered by the Project Profile

- 1.6.1 The Project Profile has been prepared in accordance with Annex 1 of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAO-TM). The refuse transfer station to be constructed is a Designated Project (DP) under Item G.2 of Part I, Schedule 2 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO) (Cap. 499).
- 1.6.2 Apart from the above-mentioned DP item, it is anticipated at this stage that there is no other DP item involved in this Project, subject to the findings of the engineering study and site investigation to be conducted concurrently with the EIA study.

1.7 Name and Telephone Number of Contact Person(s)

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2 OUTLINE OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

2.1 Project Planning and Implementation

2.1.1 The Project Proponent will engage consultants to conduct the investigation, outline design, environmental impact assessment and supervision of the proposed works. The procurement options of the Project will also be reviewed, including the Design-Build-Operate (DBO) form of contract. The final option is subject to the findings and assessment of the consultancy study. The contractor(s) will be selected through a competitive tendering exercise. Under the contract(s), the contractor(s) will be responsible for:

- (a) Detailed design of the HSKTS including waste transfer facilities and necessary infrastructure;
- (b) Construction of the HSKTS including the necessary infrastructure, provision and installation of plant and equipment;
- (c) Testing and commissioning of the HSKTS; and
- (d) Operation of the HSKTS.

2.2 Project Programme

2.2.1 It is planned to conduct the EIA study in 2024 for completion in 2025. Tentatively, the construction of the Project will commence in late 2027 for completion and subsequent commencement of operation in early 2030s.

2.3 Interfacing with Other Projects

2.3.1 Major projects that may have interfacing issues with the Project include:

- (a) Design, Build and Operate San Wai Sewage Treatment Plant - Phase 1;
- (b) Proposed Hung Shui Kiu Effluent Polishing Plant;
- (c) Development of Hung Shui Kiu/ Ha Tsuen New Development Area at different phases, including site formation and engineering infrastructure; and
- (d) other concurrent project identified during EIA study.

2.3.2 The above list will be re-visited during the EIA study to ensure all relevant projects are incorporated. Any cumulative impacts arising from these projects during the construction and operation phases of the Project would be identified and addressed as

appropriate.

3 POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1 General Description of the Project

3.1.1 Under the Project, the new HSKTS is proposed to provide waste transfer service mainly to the catchment areas of Hung Shui Kiu/Ha Tsuen NDA, Tin Shui Wai New Town and Yeun Long area, by receiving MSW collected by Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) and by private sector mainly from these catchment areas. The MSW received will be compacted and containerized in purpose-built containers at the site. The compacted waste containers will be delivered by road transport to the designated landfill and / or other waste management facilities, or an off-site intermediate berthing facility for onward marine transport to the West New Territories Landfill (or its extension) or any future waste management facilities for final disposal/handling. The potential routing for container tractors will be identified in consultancy study during outline design and investigation stage. It is envisaged that the HSKTS will handle about 250-300 trips of waste collection vehicles (WCV) and 80-90 trips of container tractors per day at full operation. There will be no ultimate waste disposal activity on-site under the Project.

3.1.2 Major construction activities will include earthworks (excavation and backfilling works), foundation works, construction of buildings and other structures, pipe laying, disposal of excavated materials and installation of electrical and mechanical plant and equipment.

3.1.3 Major operation including waste tipping and compaction will be conducted at the transfer building. The operator office and maintenance workshop will be located at the open yard.

3.2 Air Quality

3.2.1 During construction phase, potential air quality impact may arise from exhaust from construction plant/ vehicles and fugitive dust emissions generated by construction activities such as excavation, foundation works, construction of buildings, stockpiling, construction vehicle movements etc. The potential air quality impact due to the concurrent projects listed in paragraph 2.3.1 and other projects identified during EIA study will be considered in the air quality impact assessment.

3.2.2 During operation phase, potential air quality impact arising from waste transfer

operation include dust emissions from acceptance, unloading, compaction and containerization of waste and odour from tipping hall, compactor hall and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Other potential air quality impacts include air emissions from vehicles and mobile plants and odour from potential leachate seepage on ground and surrounding roads from WCVs.

- 3.2.3 The assessment will include cumulative air quality impact assessment and cumulative odour impact assessment for operation phase. The cumulative air quality impact assessment will be conducted to evaluate the emissions induced by the Project, the neighboring roads, the industrial emissions, such as industrial chimneys, port backup sites and logistics facilities sites, and other emission sources identified within the assessment area. Odour impact assessment will consider the odour emissions induced by the Project and other potential emission sources within the assessment area, such as San Wai Sewage Treatment Works and the planned Hung Shui Kiu Effluent Polishing Plant.

3.3 Noise

- 3.3.1 Construction noise may emanate from construction activities such as excavation, piling and use of powered mechanical equipment (PME) like generators, excavators and concrete breakers.
- 3.3.2 Operational noise sources from the HSKTS include but not limit to compacting facilities, plant maintenance, vehicle washing plant and weighbridge, ventilation fans installed for waste compactors and movement of heavy vehicles within the station, etc., subject to the design of the station, further review and assessment in the design stage and EIA study. Road traffic noise would be associated with the WCVs arriving and leaving the site and round trip of container tractors for waste disposal at disposal facilities.

3.4 Water Quality

- 3.4.1 During construction phase, potential water quality impacts may arise from the following:
- wastewater generated from general construction activities such as excavation works, vehicle washing and dust suppression sprays;
 - sewage effluent from workforce on site;
 - surface run-off and drainage from the site area; and
 - groundwater from excavation of basement, if any.

3.4.2 Potential water quality impacts associated with the operation of the Project include:

- leachate generated from incoming waste and waste compaction and seepage from WCVs;
- wastewater from general washing within the HSKTS and vehicle washing plant;
- surface runoff from potentially contaminated areas; and
- domestic sewage from on-site staff and visitors.

3.5 Waste Management

3.5.1 Construction and demolition (C&D) material will be generated from construction activities such as excavation, earthworks, foundation works and the laying of utilities. Small quantities of chemical waste, general refuse and packaging would also be envisaged.

3.5.2 The operation of RTS will generate sewage sludge from WWTP, chemical waste from vehicle repairing workshop and general refuse from office activities.

3.6 Land Contamination

3.6.1 The existing site was occupied by brownfield operations and the site may have been contaminated by the corresponding site activities in the past. CEDD would carry out the site investigation and decontamination of the Project site, if necessary, before handing over the site to EPD for construction. Although chemicals including fuel would be used or chemical waste would be produced from the Project as a consequence of construction and operation activities, potential land contamination is not anticipated by following good practices for land contamination prevention.

3.7 Ecology

3.7.1 The surrounding areas of the Project include grassland, shrubland, plantation, mixed wood and watercourse. There may be potential indirect impact to the surrounding natural habitats and the associated wildlife during construction phase, such as impacts due to increased human activities, light, noise, air, wastewater and vibration from construction activities.

3.7.2 The potential indirect impacts to the natural habitats and associated wildlife include impacts arising from increased traffic, noise, emergency discharge, artificial lighting during operation phase.

3.7.3 Ecological impact assessment will be carried out in EIA study to review and address the ecological impacts to the surrounding habitats and associated wildlife during construction and operation of the Project.

3.8 Landscape and Visual

- 3.8.1 As mentioned in paragraph 1.5.1 above, the Project site is currently a private land and will undergo site formation including slope works by CEDD before handing over to EPD. Removal of trees and vegetation is not required under the Project.
- 3.8.2 The above-ground waste transfer buildings and structures may induce landscape and visual impacts to the surroundings during operation phase of the Project. As the Project site is located in a setting with low landscape value, it is expected that with the implementation of appropriate architectural design and other measures such as landscape planting, the residual landscape and visual impacts would be acceptable.

3.9 Cultural Heritage

- 3.9.1 No impact on Heritage Sites including declared monuments, proposed monuments, graded historic buildings, all sites, buildings / structures in the new list of proposed grading items, Government historic sites and sites of archaeological interest is expected during the construction phase.
- 3.9.2 No impact on Heritage Sites including declared monuments, proposed monuments, graded historic buildings, all sites, buildings / structures in the new list of proposed grading items, Government historic sites and sites of archaeological interest is expected during the operation phase.
- 3.9.3 As a precautionary measure, the project proponent is required to inform AMO immediately in case of discovery of antiquities or supposed antiquities in the course of works, so that appropriate mitigation measures, if needed, can be timely formulated and implemented in agreement with and to the satisfaction of AMO

3.10 Hazard to Life

- 3.10.1 The Project site is not located within consultation zone of any Potentially Hazardous Installations. Although the Project site is located adjacent to San Wai Sewage Treatment Works (SWSTW), the nearest facilities to the Project are UV disinfection facilities which do not involve significant amount of dangerous goods. Also, based on the desktop review of the EIA report for the hazard of the similar facilities e.g. Disinfection Facilities of Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A (AEIAR-121/2008) which is of much larger scale than SWSTW, the risk contours 1×10^{-8} per year extends to around 150m only. Therefore, the hazard due to the chemical storage of SWSTW, which is also around 150m away from the Project, is expected to

be insignificant. On the other hand, according to the EIA report for Hung Shui Kiu Effluent Polishing Plant (HSKEPP), the Project site does not fall within the 1×10^{-9} per year individual risk contours of the biogas storage. Therefore, potential hazard to life due to the nearby facilities is not anticipated.

3.10.2 The Project will not involve any blasting works and use of explosives is not expected.

3.10.3 The Project is not expected to introduce any plant and equipment that are classifiable as Potentially Hazardous Installation, and potential hazard to life from its operation is not anticipated. Also, there is no plan to include grease trap waste treatment facility with anaerobic digestion system in the Project and no significant amount of dangerous goods would be anticipated during operation phase.

4 MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Existing and Planned Sensitive Receivers and Sensitive Parts of the Environment

4.1.1 The Project site is located at the western part of the Yuen Long town centre and at the southwest of Tin Shui Wai town. It is located in a rural area currently occupied mainly by brownfield operations. No country parks, coastal protection areas, conservation areas, areas of high landscape value, scenic spots, hilltops, ridgeline, nature reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are identified within the Project area. The composition of existing Landscape Character Areas within the Project area consists of rural fringe landscape. As mentioned in paragraph 3.7.1 above, the existing surrounding environment includes grassland, shrubland, plantation, mixed wood and watercourse. The nearby potential environmental sensitive receivers include some farm houses, Ha Tsuen Weigh Station, planned port back-up, storage and workshop, and also the village-type residential premises including Ha Tsuen, Tseung Kong Wai and San Sang San Tsuen located around 600m from the Project site. The environmental sensitive receivers will be further studied and updated during EIA study.

4.1.2 The site is within Deep Bay Water Control Zone according to Water Pollution Control Ordinance. The Project site falls within an area zoned "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Refuse Transfer Station" and surrounded by watercourse and various zonings including "Other Specified Uses" annotated "Port Back-up, Storage and Workshop Uses" and "Logistic Facility", "Government, Institution or Community" and "Green Belt" on the approved Hung Shui Kiu and Ha Tsuen Outline Zoning Plan No. S/HSK/2 and the approved Ha Tsuen Fringe Outline Zoning Plan No. S/YL-HTF/12.

4.2 Major Elements of the Surrounding Environment Affecting the Project Site

- 4.2.1 The Project site falls within the HSK NDA. According to the approved Hung Shui Kiu and Ha Tsuen Outline Zoning Plan No. S/HSK/2, the Project site is designated as “Other Specified Uses” annotated “Refuse Transfer Station”. It is located adjacent to the existing San Wai Sewage Treatment Works and the Kong Sham Western Highway. Within 500m of the Project site, there are the existing San Wai Sewage Treatment Works, planned Hung Shui Kiu Effluent Polishing Plant and lands planned for uses including Other Specified Uses (Port Back-up, Storage and Workshop Uses) and Other Specified Uses (Logistics Facility) which may affect the Project in the future.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE DESIGN AND ANY FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Air Quality

Construction Phase

- 5.1.1 Necessary control measures, as stipulated in the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation and the Air Pollution Control (Non-road Mobile Machinery) (Emission) Regulation, along with other relevant good site practices, will be implemented by the contractor of the Project to minimize the air quality impact on adjacent air sensitive receivers. These measures will be incorporated into the specifications for the contract.

Operation Phase

- 5.1.2 Ventilation system with sufficient air change rate will be provided, especially for tipping hall, compactor hall and WWTP. Deodourisation system will be available inside the transfer building to treat the odorous gas. Good housekeeping will also be maintained to minimize potential odour impact. Major operation of the station will be carried out indoor with forced ventilation creating negative pressure environment, air pollution control system and deodourisation system. The impact of the air emission from ventilation chimney or other exhausts to the surroundings will be further assessed in the EIA study.
- 5.1.3 The potential impact arising from vehicular emission from WCVs and container tractors will be assessed in the EIA study.
- 5.1.4 Appropriate mitigation measures for construction and operation phase will be recommended based on the cumulative air and odour impact assessment result to ensure the construction and operation of the Project will be environmentally acceptable.

5.2 Noise

Construction Phase

- 5.2.1 The contractor for the works will have to comply with the provisions of the Noise Control Ordinance and follow the recommendations and guidelines stipulated in the ProPECC PN 1/24. The contractor will be required to adopt quieter construction methods/plant and also implement good site practices, such as use of silenced plant and noise barriers near sensitive receivers, careful scheduling of activities to minimize noise nuisance, use of temporary acoustic barriers and acoustic machinery enclosures, adoption of advanced quieter construction methods and use of Quality Powered Mechanical Equipment.
- 5.2.2 The potential noise impact and the need for further mitigation measures will be assessed and recommended in the EIA study.

Operation Phase

- 5.2.3 Noisy activities such as compaction, containerization and maintenance of vehicles, plant and equipment will be confined to the covered workshop located at the open yard or in the transfer building. There will also be noise generated from the ventilation system such as the ventilation chimney and other exhausts. The potential noise impact of the operation of the proposed HSKTS and the need of any necessary noise mitigation measures will be assessed and recommended in the EIA study.
- 5.2.4 Potential traffic noise impact arising from WCVs and container tractors will be assessed in the EIA study.

5.3 Water Quality

Construction Phase

- 5.3.1 The wastewater generated from general construction activities, surface runoff and drainage from the site area and groundwater seepage from excavation of basement, if any, will be controlled by adopting water pollution control measures according to EPD's ProPECC Note PN 2/23 "Construction Site Drainage". Silt removal facilities will be installed and regular maintenance for silt trap and drainage channel will be carried out. Adequate sewage collection and disposal facilities, such as portable chemical toilets, will be properly installed and maintained to handle the sewage effluent from workforce on site. Since natural water streams and ponds exist within

500m of the Project, relevant mitigation measure stated in the ETWB TC (Works) No. 5/2005 “Protection of natural streams/rivers from adverse impacts arising from construction works” will be incorporated.

Operation Phase

- 5.3.2 On-site WWTP will be provided to treat the leachate, wastewater from general washing and domestic sewage from staff and visitors before being discharged to the foul sewer. The discharged effluent will comply with the standards stipulated in the Technical Memorandum on Standards for Effluents Discharged into Drainage and Sewerage Systems, Inland and Coastal Wastes under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance (WPCO). The appropriate mitigation measures given in the “Drainage Plans subject to Comment by the Environmental Protection Department” (ProPECC PN 1/23) will be incorporated.
- 5.3.3 To avoid any potentially contaminated surface runoff being discharged off-site, oil and grease interceptor will be installed to retain dry weather flow and the first flush of storm water which will be transferred to the WWTP for treatment. By-pass with sediment traps will also be provided in the event of sustained rainfall. Further measure will be reviewed during the EIA study.
- 5.3.4 All wastewater generated from the Site shall be properly treated to comply with WPCO requirement prior to discharge and be sited away from natural water streams. Water quality assessment of the wastewater treatment facility will be conducted in the EIA study.

5.4 Waste Management

Construction Phase

- 5.4.1 Management of C&D material will be proposed in order to minimize C&D material generation and to reuse inert material generated including rock as far as possible. A Construction and Demolition Materials Management Plan (C&DMMP) will be prepared for the project for approval by the Public Fill Committee. Should the Project be expected to generate inert C&D materials requiring disposal from the site, a disposal programme will be compiled with a view to applying for permission for disposal at a designated disposal ground at the investigation and design stage.
- 5.4.2 For disposal of chemical waste including oil / lubricant, it shall be in compliance with the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulations. Recycle bins for general

refuse will be placed in the Site.

Operation Phase

- 5.4.3 For disposal of chemical waste including oil / lubricant, it shall be in compliance with the Waste Disposal (ChemicalWaste) (General) Regulations. Good housekeeping and practices will be adopted to minimize potential impacts from the waste generated.

5.5 Land Contamination

- 5.5.1 As stated in paragraphs 1.5.1 and 3.6.1 above, CEDD would conduct site formation works before handing over the Project site to EPD for further construction of HSKTS. Site investigation and decontamination of the Project site, if needed, would be carried out by CEDD, and therefore, the potential land contamination due to the site activities in the past is not anticipated.

- 5.5.2 Good preventive practices for land contamination would be applied during construction and operation activities. Potential land contamination induced by the chemicals and chemical waste from the Project is not anticipated. Land contamination assessment under EIA study is considered not necessary.

5.6 Ecology

- 5.6.1 The mitigation measures that are to be implemented to address the impacts on air, noise, water quality will alleviate the potential ecological impacts. Mitigation measures such as proper lighting design at night to minimize the light impact to the nearby sensitive areas and carrying out noisy activities indoor as far as practicable could be recommended.
- 5.6.2 Potential ecological impacts during construction and operation phases will be further studied in EIA study and mitigation measures will be recommended.

5.7 Landscape and Visual

- 5.7.1 Appropriate mitigation measures such as landscape planting and good site practices will be identified and implemented as appropriate. The natural environmental features of the area adjoining and in the vicinity of the Project site will be restored if disturbed during construction.
- 5.7.2 The landscape and visual impacts of the architectural and landscape designs of the Project will be assessed. Landscape proposal and aesthetic architectural design will be

included such that the Project would blend in with the surrounding landscape as much as possible.

5.8 Hazard to Life

5.8.1 As discussed in Section 3.10, the hazard due to the nearby facilities are expected to be insignificant. Also, the Project is not expected to involve significant amount of dangerous goods during operation phase. No mitigation measures are therefore required.

6 USE OF PREVIOUSLY APPROVED EIA REPORTS

6.1 Previously Approved Reports

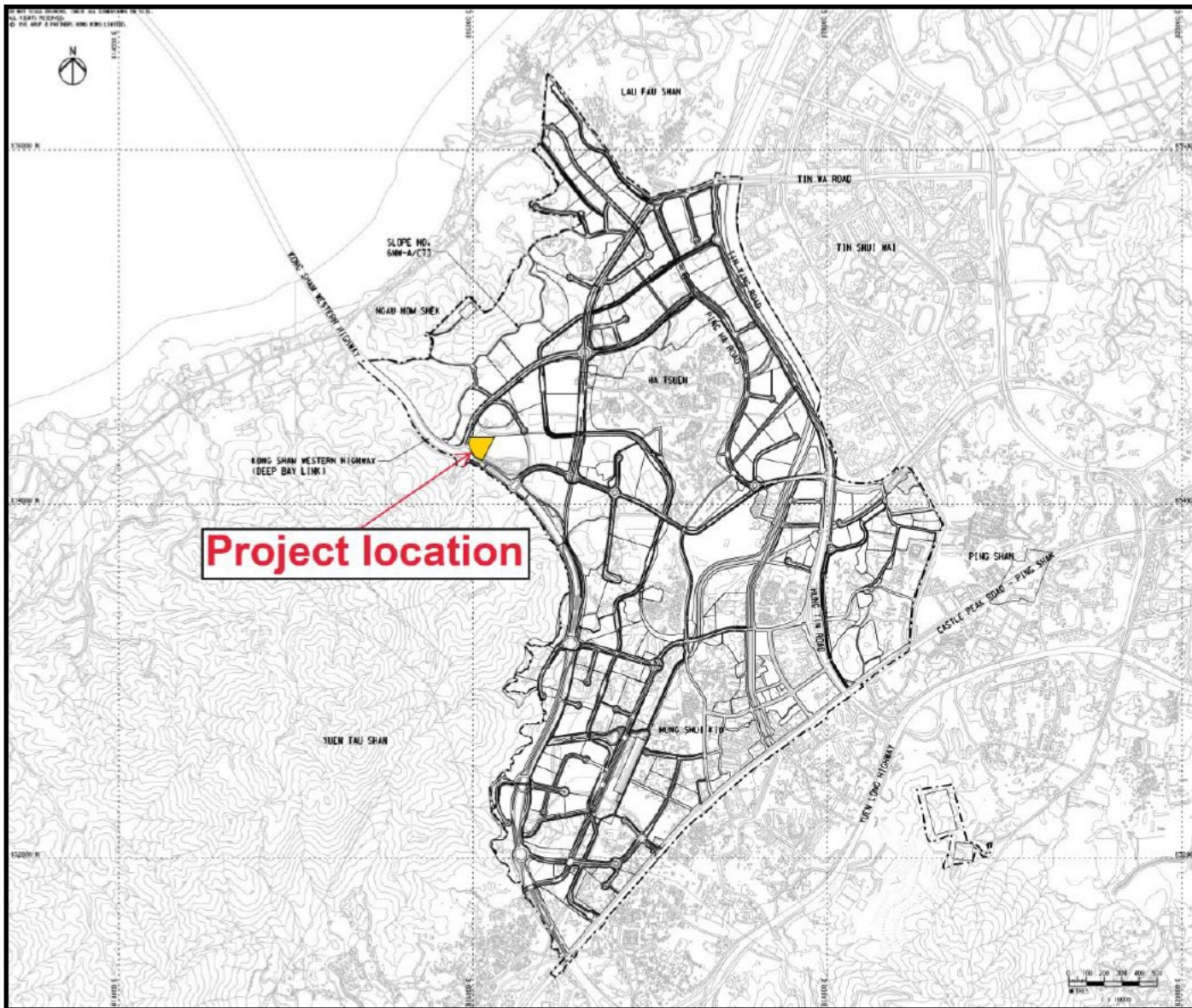
6.1.1 The previously approved EIA reports of project that are of relevance to the Project are listed in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 – Previously Approved EIA Reports Relevant to the Project

Register No.	Project Title	Date of Approval	Aspect of Relevance
AEIAR-240/2022	Hung Shui Kiu Effluent Polishing Plant	19 Oct 2022	Proximity in location
AEIAR-203/2016	Hung Shui Kiu New Development Area	15 Dec 2016	The Project is under the Hung Shui Kiu New Development Area.

- End-

FIGURES



Legend

- Preliminary site boundary for Hung Shui Kiu Transfer Station



Development of Hung Shui Kiu Transfer Station

Location plan

Figure 1.1

