

Location	Streams	Baseline Conditions	Impact due to development of NDA
KTN	Pak Shek Au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join towards San Tin Eastern Drainage Channel; ● This watercourse comprises two a concrete-lined v-shaped drainage ditches bordering the Castle Peak Road (Chau Tau section) empty into a roadside culvert. They only flow after rain and do not support any stream fauna; ● The channel bed is in concrete form and adverse first flush water quality is not anticipated; ● According to the measurement in the approved EIA report of Lok Ma Chau Spur Line (EIA-071/2001) in Year 2000, the SS levels is ranged from 30 to 190 mg/L. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Channel diversion ● No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not anticipated. ● Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.
	Fung Kong / Ho Sheung Heung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join towards Sheung Yue River ● Largely channelized with u-shaped concrete channel, part of Fung Kong Watercourse has been informally channelized and is not lined with concrete. ● Highly disturbed by human activity such as minor grey water pollution and water quality is observed as poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To be removed and replaced by drainage system ● No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not anticipated. ● Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.
	Tung Fong / Shek Tsai Ling / Kwu Tung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join towards Sheung Yue River;n ● Largely channelized with u-shaped concrete channel, upper section of Tung Fong Watercourse is a natural rocky channel. ● This section is highly disturbed by human activity such as minor grey water pollution and water quality is observed as poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To be removed and replaced by drainage system ● No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● anticipated. ● Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.
	Tsuen Yuen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join towards Sheung Yue River; ● This small watercourse passes through Ho Sheung Heung San Tsuen and agricultural land in the north of Long Valley. The watercourse is partly channelized, but part of the channel is semi-natural. ● Highly polluted by human activity such as minor grey water pollution and water quality is observed as poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No disturbance ● Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.
	Lo Wu Correctional Institution Watercourse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This „watercourse is a vertical concrete-lined drainage ditch and only flows after rain ● The channel bed is in concrete form and adverse first flush water quality is not anticipated; ● No pollution discharge is observed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No disturbance
	Ngam Pin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Largely natural ● Disturbed by human activity such as minor grey water pollution in the lower section and the water quality is observed as poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No disturbance ● Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.
	Long Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Long Valley Watercourse is an irrigation channel that delivers water from the Sheung Yue River to Long Valley. Water is abstracted above a fabridam on the river upstream from the Fanling Highway. The upstream section is a concrete-lined channel; water quality is relatively good. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To be removed and replaced by drainage system ● No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The middle and downstream sections comprise a network of manually created ditches, largely with earth sides and bottom, which are frequently modified by farmers for irrigation and other agricultural purposes. 	<p>anticipated.</p>
	Ma Tso Lung Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largely natural in the upstream and midstream sections; partially channelized but with natural stream bottom and largely natural banks in the lower reaches. Water quality is observed as good. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One portion of tributary to be removed and replaced by drainage channel No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not anticipated. Drainage outfalls to Ma Tso Lung Stream will be well equipped by silt trap and oil interceptor and managed by regular cleaning.
	Ma Tso Lung San Tsuen Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largely natural, but some human activity such as minor grey water pollution and water quality is still good. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some portions of the stream will be diverted and channelized and the impacted area is away from ecological sensitive area No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not anticipated. Drainage outfalls to Ma Tso Lung Stream will be well equipped by silt trap and oil interceptor and managed by regular cleaning.

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FLN	Cheung Po Tau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join towards Ng Tung River ● Semi-natural habitat in its upstream section but with impacts from human activities to riparian habitats; lower section channelized and highly disturbed. ● Relatively unpolluted in its upstream section, but lower section polluted and water quality is observed as poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No disturbance ● Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.
	Fui Tei Au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join towards Ng Tung River ● This seasonal watercourse is channelized with vertical concrete sides and floor. The stream is exacerbated by pollution from the nearby developed area and storage yard. ● The channel bed is in concrete form and adverse first flush water quality is not anticipated; ● Water quality is observed as poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To be decked over ● No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not anticipated. ● Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.
	Sheung Shui Wa Shan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Joint towards Ng Tung River ● These twin watercourses pass through Sheung Shui Wa Shan Village. They are channelized in u-shaped concrete channels below the villages, but the upper sections in the villages are informally channelized. ● Though somewhat polluted by human activity such as minor grey water pollution; water quality was found to be fair in both channels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To be decked over ● No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not anticipated. ● Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.
	Siu Hang San Tsuen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Join towards Ng Tung River ● This stream is a tributary of the Ng Tung River; the downstream section passes through a mitigation wetland maintained by AFCD, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No disturbance

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		<p>while the upstream section flows through agricultural land. The downstream section is in a concrete-lined channel; the upstream section is semi-natural but has been excavated to improve flow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality is observed as fair. 	
	Tin Ping Shan Tsuen / Ma Shi Po	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Join towards Ng Tung River Tin Ping Shan Tsuen Watercourse is a concrete channel in its upstream and downstream sections, but part of the midstream, which passes through agricultural land, has sides and bed of natural materials. Ma Shi Po Watercourse is a seasonal ditch, partly hand dug and partly concrete-lined where it passes through the village; this stream is heavily polluted by grey water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be removed No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not anticipated. Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.
	Ma Wat River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Join towards Ng Tung River Largely concrete-lined channel in lower reaches, midstream section with an engineered trapezoidal section and rock/gravel floor; upstream section an engineered channel with gabion sides, rock/gravel floor and areas with semi-natural riparian vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be diverted No major change in overall catchment and thus adverse impact to hydrology and the associated water quality impact is not anticipated. Sewerage proposed by the development could be beneficial to existing water quality.

In KTN NDA, the Fung Kong / Ho Sheung Heung stream, Tung Fong / Shek Tsai Ling / Kwu Tung stream, Tsuen Yuen stream, Ngam Pin stream will join into the Sheung Yue River. EPD monitoring stations RB2 and RB3 are located downstream of the above stream. On comparing with the water quality

monitoring station data at upstream (i.e RB1), the water quality changed from “good” to “fair”, supporting that the overall water quality in above streams are polluted by human activities.

In FLN NDA, the Sheung Shui Wa Shan stream, Siu Hang San Tsuen stream, Tin Ping Shan Tsuen / Ma Shi Po streams, and Ma Wai River are located at the upstream of the EPD monitoring station IN2. The river water quality in 2011 was “**Good**” at IN2. Although some of the above streams are affected by human activities, the overall water quality in most streams are in fair condition.