

PROJECT PROFILE

工程項目簡介

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
中華電力有限公司

**TETRA Radio Base Station
at Yuen Ng Fan, Sai Kung**

**西貢元五墳陸地集群
無線通訊基站**

August 2007

二零零七年八月

Environmental Resources Management

21/F Lincoln House, Taikoo Place
979 King's Road, Island East
Hong Kong

香港環境資源管理顧問有限公司

香港鰂魚涌英皇道九七九號
太古坊林肯大廈二十一樓

Tel 電話 852 2271 3000

Fax 傳真 852 2723 5660

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GMS#0060906

For and on behalf of

代表

ERM-Hong Kong, Limited

香港環境資源管理顧問有限公司

Approved by:

批核 :



鄧瑋庫 (Steve Duckworth)

Position:

職位 :

Executive Director

執行董事

Date:

日期 :

23 August 2007

二零零七年八月二十三日

CONTENTS

1	BASIC INFORMATION	1
1.1	PROJECT TITLE	1
1.2	NAME OF PROJECT PROPONENT	1
1.3	NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF CONTACT PERSON(S)	1
1.4	PURPOSE AND NATURE OF THE PROJECT	1
1.5	LOCATION AND SCALE OF PROJECT AND HISTORY OF SITE	2
1.6	NUMBER AND TYPES OF DESIGNATED PROJECTS TO BE COVERED BY THE PROJECT PROFILE	2
2	OUTLINE OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME	3
3	MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT	4
4	POSSIBLE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT	5
4.1	AIR QUALITY	5
4.2	NOISE	6
4.3	WATER QUALITY	7
4.4	WASTE MANAGEMENT	7
4.5	ECOLOGY	8
4.6	LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT	12
5	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES	13
5.1	AIR QUALITY	13
5.2	NOISE	13
5.3	WATER QUALITY	13
5.4	WASTE MANAGEMENT	14
5.5	ECOLOGY	14
5.6	LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT	15
6	COMMENT ON POSSIBLE SEVERITY, DISTRIBUTION AND DURATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	16
7	USE OF PREVIOUSLY APPROVED EIA REPORTS	17

FIGURES

1 BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 PROJECT TITLE

TETRA Radio Base Station at Yuen Ng Fan, Sai Kung (the Project)

1.2 NAME OF PROJECT PROPONENT

CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP)

1.3 NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF CONTACT PERSON(S)

Name: Mr Chu Wing Yuen

Title: Telecommunications Manager, Technical Services Department, CLP

Phone No: 2678 6018

1.4 PURPOSE AND NATURE OF THE PROJECT

CLP proposes to construct and operate a TETRA radio base station at Yuen Ng Fan, Sai Kung, to improve the TETRA radio coverage and safety for CLP field staff. Currently electricity supply to Sai Kung District is mainly transmitted via overhead lines (OHL). Operational staffs are required to perform regular OHL patrol, maintenance and emergency repair along the OHL. There are a large number of 11kV OHL transmission poles within the Sai Kung East Country Park but the nearest TETRA radio base stations are located at Shek Uk Shan in the Sai Kung West Country Park and Sai Kung Town. The coverage of TETRA radio system within Sai Kung East Country Park is therefore insufficient. The deficiencies in telecommunication support for CLP operation staff are particular noticeable when the mobile phone networks cannot be used as a fallback option for communication purposes, especially during festive days or in adverse weather conditions when network congestion is frequently experienced as a result of high usage. This will prevent CLP operation staff and CLP contractor personnel from having the most needed services in a timely manner in case of emergency situation when working within the areas. For the above reasons, a dedicated in-house telecommunication service provided by CLP itself is of great importance for ensuring supply reliability and field staff safety.

The proposed radio base station will improve the coverage of CLP's TETRA radio system in the eastern part of Sai Kung. This improvement of radio coverage is essential to ensure work safety of CLP's operation staff and to facilitate remote monitoring and control of the power transmission system such that power supply reliability in the area can be enhanced.

1.5

LOCATION AND SCALE OF PROJECT AND HISTORY OF SITE

The Project will be located at Yuen Ng Fan (the Site) in Sai Kung (*Figure 1.1*). The Site is located within the Sai Kung East Country Park, north of the West Dam of High Island Reservoir and to the east of Nam Fung Wan. The Site is located on the hilltop of Yuen Ng Fan at a level of approximately +93mPD.

The Site will cover an area of approximately 18.7m² (5.2 m x 3.6 m) and is currently only very sparsely vegetated. The scale of the construction activities for the Project is very small and mainly involves the construction of a concrete platform, erection of steel perimeter fence, installation of an equipment shelter and installation of antenna and the associated mast (*Figures 1.2 and 1.3*). The construction works will mainly require the use of small Powered Mechanical Equipment (PME) and hand tools. The Site layout plan is shown in *Figure 1.4*.

The future radio base station will be unmanned. During its operation, maintenance of radio equipments will only be required on an *ad hoc* basis at an extremely low frequency. The maintenance will mostly be light-duty work using hand tools by a maximum of two workers travelling to the radio base station on foot from the nearest access road.

1.6

NUMBER AND TYPES OF DESIGNATED PROJECTS TO BE COVERED BY THE PROJECT PROFILE

The proposed TETRA radio base station at Yuen Ng Fan is classified as a Designated Project under *Schedule 2, Part I, Category Q Item Q.1* of the *Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO)* – a project within an existing country park.

CLP has appointed European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company Limited (EADS) as to design the radio station and carry out the construction works. The design and permitting work for the Project has commenced. The tentative start date for the construction is May 2008 and the tentative operation commencement date is August 2008. An indicative programme showing the key milestones for the Project as currently envisaged is provided in *Table 2.1*.

There is no vehicular access leading directly to the Site. During the construction stage, materials will be delivered by light vehicles or trucks to the nearest access routes and transported manually to the Site by construction workers. Heavy construction materials and equipment will be delivered by helicopters if required. Construction of the concrete platform will be carried out using small PME items or hand tools. Fabrication and installation of the fiber glass equipment shelter, the size of which is approximately 2.5m (L) x 2m (W) x 2.9m (H), and installation of electrical, telecommunication and mechanical equipment will be undertaken using hand tools.

Table 2.1 *Indicative Project Programme*

Key Stage of the Project	Duration
Construction of concrete platform	2 weeks
Fabrication of equipment shelter	1 week
Electrical and mechanical installation inside equipment shelter	1 week
Installation of antenna tower	2 weeks
Telecommunication equipment installation	2 weeks
System testing and commissioning	2 weeks

There is no other known project in the vicinity of the Site that may have potential interaction with the Project and give rise to environmental implications.

The existing environment of the Site and its surroundings was reviewed and sensitive receivers were identified in accordance with the guidelines of the *Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAO-TM)*.

The closest paved vehicular access route to the Site is Sai Kung Man Yee Road. Nam Fung Wan is approximately 1km to the west of the Site. A mobile phone base station is located immediately northwest of the Site. The Hong Kong Observatory (HKO) Radiation Monitoring Station and Yuen Ng Fan Seismological Station are located at approximately 30m east and 23m west of the Site, respectively. Both the above-mentioned HKO facilities are unmanned. The buildings of the Hong Kong Jockey Club High Island Training Camp (HKJC-HITC) are located approximately 110m to the south and 70m to the southeast of the Site. These buildings are occupied mostly during weekends and holidays. A group of vacant building structures are located immediately northwest to Block A of the HKJC-HITC. These structures are reportedly used on occasions by the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) for training purpose but this cannot be verified. No signs of inhabitation or occupation were observed during the site visits conducted. Chong Hing Water Sports Centre is located at approximately 250m to the southwest of the Site. The Site is currently only very sparsely vegetated with species of low ecological value (*Figure 3.1*).

No residential areas have been identified in the vicinity of the Site. The nearest identified air sensitive receivers are the HKJC-HITC buildings and Chong Hing Water Sports Centre. No freshwater stream has been identified near the Site. The closest water bodies are the High Island Reservoir, Nam Fung Wan and the West Sea Cofferdam of High Island Reservoir at Chong Hing Water Sports Centre.

The construction of the Project is expected to involve the clearance of a small and sparsely vegetated area of approximately 19m². Apart from the construction of the concrete platform, other construction activities include equipment installation and fabrication.

During the construction phase, a maximum of 10 workers is expected on Site at any one time. During the operational phase, the radio station will be unmanned. *Table 4.1* identifies the potential environmental impacts that may arise from the construction and operation of the proposed radio base station. The key potential impacts are related to air quality, noise and site runoff during the construction phase. Potential operational phase impact is limited to visual and landscape impact caused by the erection of antennae and the associated structures of the station. Further details on the consideration of the potential environmental impacts are provided in the subsequent sections.

Table 4.1 *Potential Environmental Impacts Arising from the Project*

Potential Impact	Construction	Operation
• Gaseous Emission	-	-
• Dust	✓	-
• Odour	-	-
• Noise	✓	-
• Night-Time Operations	-	-
• Traffic (Land)	-	-
• Liquid Effluents, Discharge or Contaminated Runoff	✓	-
• Generation of Waste or By-products	✓	-
• Manufacturing, Storage, Use, Handling, Transport, or Disposal of Dangerous Goods	-	-
• Hazard to life	-	-
• Disposal of Spoil Material	✓	-
• Unsightly visual Appearance	-	-
• Cultural and Heritage	-	-
• Terrestrial Ecology	✓	-
• Cumulative Impacts	-	-
Note:		
'✓' = Possible; '-' = Not Expected		

4.1 AIR QUALITY

4.1.1 Construction Phase

Air sensitive receivers (ASRs) identified within 500m of the Site Boundary are shown in *Figure 4.1* and listed in *Table 4.2*.

Table 4.2 *Air Sensitive Receivers*

No.	Location	Uses
A1	HKJC High Island Training Camp Block B	Hostel
A2	HKJC High Island Training Camp Block A	Hostel
A3	Chong Hing Watersports Centre	Recreational

Dust may arise from the general construction works including minor excavation and the formation of a concrete platform. With the small scale of construction works mainly involving the manual installation of prefabricated equipments, air quality impact is expected to be minimal. With the training camps in the vicinity used mainly during weekends and the water sports centre located at a relatively long distance from the Site, no construction impact on ASRs is expected. With the implementation of dust suppression measures stipulated under the *Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation* and the adoption of good site practice, no adverse air quality impact of construction work is expected.

4.1.2 *Operational Phase*

Since the maintenance of the TETRA station will only be required at very low frequency and will likely involve only the use of hand tools, air emission is not anticipated during the operation of the Project.

4.2 *NOISE*

4.2.1 *Construction Phase*

Noise sensitive receivers are identified in *Figure 4.2* and *Table 4.3*. Only daytime work will be carried out for the construction of the Project. The use of hand tools and small PME will be required. As a result of the small scale of the Project, only a limited number of small equipment is expected to be used. Due to the lack of direct vehicular access to the Site, heavy radio station equipment and construction materials will be delivered by helicopter. The need for heavy material delivery is expected to be rare and noise impact from helicopters will be transient and insignificant. Adverse impacts from construction noise are not envisaged.

Table 4.3 *Noise Sensitive Receivers*

No.	Location	Uses
N1	HKJC High Island Training Camp Block B	Hostel
N2	HKJC High Island Training Camp Block A	Hostel

4.2.2 *Operational Phase*

Noise impact is not expected during the operation of the Project. The infrequent maintenance of the radio equipment will only involve the use of a small number of hand tools or devices and the noise impact during such events is expected to be negligible.

4.3 WATER QUALITY

4.3.1 Construction Phase

No freshwater stream has been identified near the Site. The closest water bodies are the High Island Reservoir, Nam Fung Wan and the West Sea Cofferdam of High Island Reservoir at Chong Hing Water Sports Centre. Minor excavation works and the construction of the concrete platform may have the potential to generate silty surface runoff, especially during the wet season. With the implementation of proper site runoff control measures, adverse water quality impact is not expected.

4.3.2 Operational Phase

No effluent discharge will be generated during the operation of the radio base station and no water quality impact is anticipated.

4.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.4.1 Construction Phase

The construction activities associated with the Project may generate the following broad categories of waste:

- construction and demolition of (C&D) materials, mainly inert materials from the minor excavation works;
- very small quantities of chemical wastes, such as batteries and lubricating oils from the maintenance of construction equipment; and
- small quantities of general refuse, including food waste from the on-site work force and the packaging from the construction materials.

It is expected that inert materials generated from the construction works will be properly segregated and will be reused for backfilling on-site. The amount of construction waste requiring off-site disposal and the associated potential impacts will be negligible.

The construction activities will involve only a very small number of construction equipment. The quantities of chemical waste to be generated from regular maintenance of these vehicles and equipment should be minimal and no impact is expected in this respect. With proper housekeeping measures and refuse collection in place, minimal or no impact is expected to result from refuse generated during the construction phase of the Project.

4.4.2 Operational Phase

With the infrequent need for site maintenance and the small number of workers involved, no waste management issue is anticipated during the operation of the Project.

4.5 ECOLOGY

4.5.1 Introduction

An ecological baseline survey was conducted on 25 June 2007 within the Study Area. The ecological baseline condition of the Site and an area within 500 m of the Site Boundary are highlighted in this section.

4.5.2 Environmental Legislation and Guidelines

The following legislation and guidelines provide the framework for the protection of species and habitats of ecological importance for ecological impact assessment in Hong Kong:

- *Country Parks Ordinance* (Cap 208);
- *Forests and Countryside Ordinance* (Cap 96);
- *Town Planning Ordinance* (Cap 131);
- *Wild Animals Protection Ordinance* (Cap 170);
- *Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance* (Cap 586); and
- *Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines Chapter 10* (HKPSG).

Reference was also made to the *Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process* issued under the EIAO-TM in the evaluation of potential ecological impacts.

4.5.3 Literature Review of Ecological Characteristics of the Study Area

A literature review was conducted to determine the existing ecological conditions within the Study Area to identify habitat resources and species of potential importance. The local literature reviewed included:

- *Porcupine!* (Newsletter of Department of Ecology & Biodiversity, University of Hong Kong) ⁽¹⁾;
- AFCD Biodiversity Newsletters ⁽²⁾;
- Annual Report of Hong Kong Bird Watching Society ⁽³⁾;
- *Hong Kong Amphibians and Reptiles* ⁽⁴⁾;
- *A Field Guide to the Amphibians of Hong Kong* ⁽⁵⁾;

(1) *Porcupine!* Newsletter of Department of Ecology & Biodiversity, University of Hong Kong Issues 1 to 33.

(2) AFCD Biodiversity Newsletters.

(3) Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (1990 -2000). Annual Reports.

(4) Karsen, S. J., Lau, M. W. N. and Bogadek, A. (1998). *Hong Kong Amphibians and Reptiles*. Urban Council, Hong Kong

(5) AFCD (2005). *A Field Guide to the Amphibians of Hong Kong*. Friends of Country Park.

- *Field Guide to the Dragonflies of Hong Kong* ⁽¹⁾;
- *Field Guide to Butterfly Watching in Hong Kong* ⁽²⁾;
- *The Avifauna of Hong Kong* ⁽³⁾;
- *Gymnosperms and Angiosperms of Hong Kong* ⁽⁴⁾;
- *Orchidaceae of Hong Kong* ⁽⁵⁾; and
- *New View Points – Country Parks in Focus* ⁽⁶⁾.

The validity of information from the literature review was verified during the field survey conducted on 25 June 2007. The habitat map of the Study Area is shown in *Figure 4.3*.

4.5.4 *Ecological Baseline Conditions*

Habitat and Vegetation

The Site is located within Sai Kung East Country Park. The Sai Kung East Country Park occupies a total area of 4,477 hectares and comprises the eastern part of Sai Kung Peninsula and Leung Shuen Wan. Most of the mountainous area of the Sai Kung East Country Park is covered by grassland. Shrubland was found at the foot of hills. Rare species of plants such as Chinese New Year Flower, Chinese Lily and Buddhist Pine were recorded. The natural habitats support a great diversity of general wildlife ⁽⁷⁾.

Terrestrial habitats found within the Study Area consisted of plantation, shrubland, grassland, pond and developed areas. Shrubland is considered to be of low to moderate ecological value and the remaining habitats are of low ecological value. The Site is located within the area shown as shrubland on the habitat map in *Figure 4.3* but the habitat within the area of the Site itself and on the immediately adjacent land has been highly modified by the presence of the mobile phone base station and the HKO facilities. The area of each habitat and their ecological value found within the Study Area are presented in *Table 4.4*.

(1) Wilson, K.D.P. (2004). *Field Guide to the Dragonflies of Hong Kong*. Friends of Country Park.

(2) Yiu V (2004). *Field Guide to the butterflies of Hong Kong*. Friends of Country Park.

(3) Carey, G.J., Chalmers, M.L., Diskin, D.A., Kennerley, P.R., Leader, P.J., Leven, M.R., Lewthwaite, R.W., Melville, D.S., Turnbull, M., and Young, L. (2001). *The Avifauna of Hong Kong*. Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, Hong Kong.

(4) Xing, F.W., Ng, S.C., Chau, L.K.C. (2000). Gymnosperms and angiosperms of Hong Kong. *Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society*. 23: 21-136.

(5) Siu L P (2000). Orchidaceae of Hong Kong. *Memoirs of the Hong Kong Natural History Society*. 23: 137-147.

(6) AFCD (2003). *New View Points-Country Park in Focus*. Friends of the Country Park..

(7) AFCD (2003). *New View Points-Country Park in Focus*. Friends of the Country Park..

Table 4.4 Area and Ecological Value of Each Habitat Identified within Study Area

Habitat	Area	Ecological Value	Note
Plantation	0.7 ha	Low	Plantation dominated by exotic plant species including <i>Acacia confusa</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> and <i>Lophostemon conferta</i> . Neither rare nor protected plant species were recorded in plantation.
Shrubland	17.0 ha	Low to moderate	Shrubland was the dominated habitat within the Study Area and the Site. Shrubland was dominated by common native shrubs plant species including <i>Schefflera hepterphylla</i> , <i>Melastoma candidum</i> , <i>Ilex asprella</i> and <i>Baeckea frutescens</i> . Neither rare nor protected plant species were recorded in shrubland.
Grassland	2.6 ha	Low	Grassland was dominated by a few grass species including <i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> , <i>Microstegium ciliatum</i> and <i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i> . Neither rare nor protected plant species were recorded in grassland.
Pond (West Sea Cofferdam of High Island Reservoir at Chong Hing Water Sports Centre)	6.5 ha	Low	No vegetation was found within the pond.
Developed Area	12.0 ha	Low	Developed area consisted of buildings, concrete roads and landscaped area. Developed area was dominated by landscape plant species including <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Delonix regia</i> and <i>Acacia confusa</i> . Neither rare nor protected plant species were recorded in developed area.
Site (shrubland – modified)	18.7 m ²	Low	The Site was shrubland habitat dominated by native shrubs such as <i>Melastoma candidum</i> , <i>Ilex asprella</i> and <i>Baeckea frutescens</i> but was highly modified by the presence of a mobile phone base station and HKO facilities.

General Wildlife

Abundance and species richness of general wildlife were low in all habitats. Most of the recorded wildlife species are common or very common in Hong Kong.

Despite being a common and widespread resident in Hong Kong, the Greater Coucal is considered a bird species of conservation interest in Hong Kong for the purpose of ecological evaluation. In the People’s Republic of China (PRC), it is a *Class 2* Protected Animal due to over-hunting. A Greater Coucal is recorded foraging within the shrubland habitat and the location of the sighting is shown in *Figure 4.3*.

4.5.5 *Construction and Operational Phase Impacts*

The potential ecological impacts that may arise during the construction and operational phases are considered in the following sections and evaluated based on the results of the field survey and the information gathered from the literature review.

4.5.6 *Construction Phase*

- Direct habitat loss from land take for the construction activities for the surface structures of the Project;
- Direct loss of inactive/less mobile/habitat-specific wildlife nesting/inhabiting the affected habitat;
- Associated impacts to wildlife, including restriction of wildlife utilisation (ie transit, feeding and roosting), temporary and permanent loss, isolation and fragmentation of ecological habitat; and
- Impacts to the surrounding habitat and associated wildlife due to physical disturbance of this habitat including disturbance, inappropriate storage or dumping of construction material, or hill fire.

The potential impacts on the habitat affected by the Project are presented in *Table 4.5*.

Table 4.5 Potential Impacts to Habitat Identified within the Site

Impacted Habitat	Project Component	Area of Habitat Impacted	Ecological Value	Overall Ecological Impact	Note
Shrubland (modified)	TETRA radio base station	18.7 m ²	Low	Low	The impacted area was small relative to similar habitat in the vicinity.

Given the anticipated small scale of construction activities and limited area of natural habitat to be disturbed on site as presented in *Table 4.5*, the ecological impact during the construction phase is expected to be low.

4.5.7 *Operational Phase*

Ecological impact is not anticipated during the operational phase.

4.5.8 *Cumulative Impact*

As there are no other known planned projects within the Study Area and area in the vicinity to be conducted concurrently, no cumulative impact is expected during the construction and operational phases.

4.6 *LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT*

4.6.1 *Construction Phase*

With the limited scale of vegetation removal and the small number of construction equipment required, impact on the existing landscape is not expected.

4.6.2 *Operational Phase*

The tallest structure within the Project will be the 10-m antenna mast of the radio base station. As the Project is located adjacent to a mobile phone base station with two existing antenna masts of 13m in height and will not encroach onto virgin land, the landscape and visual impact of the Project is negligible. The colour scheme and finishing to be used for the completed radio station will match the country park environment and complement that of the existing structures in the immediate surrounding area.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1 AIR QUALITY

5.1.1 Construction Phase

The potential dust impacts associated with the construction of the Project will be mitigated by the implementation of construction site management practices for dust control. This includes watering of exposed soil surfaces and covering of stockpile of dusty material with impervious sheeting.

5.1.2 Operational Phase

Since no operational air emission is anticipated, no mitigation measure is required.

5.2 NOISE

5.2.1 Construction Phase

Implementation of standard construction site management measures for noise control, such as the use of well-maintained construction plant and planning of the construction plant team, will be sufficient to ensure compliance with the construction noise limits.

5.2.2 Operational Phase

Since no operational noise impact is anticipated, no mitigation measure is required.

5.3 WATER QUALITY

5.3.1 Construction Phase

Appropriate measures will be implemented in accordance with the guidelines stipulated in EPD's *Practice Note for Professional Persons on Construction Site Drainage (ProPECC PN1/94)* during the construction works to properly control site run-off and drainage and to minimise potential water quality impacts.

5.3.2 Operational Phase

Since no operational water impact is anticipated, no mitigation measure is required.

5.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.4.1 Construction Phase

Only limited quantities of construction waste are expected to arise from the construction of the Project. To minimise the amount of construction waste, careful design, planning and good site management practice will be adopted by the contractors of the Project and waste on-site will be properly segregated to increase the potential for reuse and recycling.

Chemical waste generated during the construction of the Project will be properly stored in accordance with EPD's *Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of Chemical Waste* before collection for disposal by a licensed Chemical Waste Collector. General refuse generated on-site will be stored in enclosed bins and collected by licensed waste collector on a regular basis.

5.4.2 Operational Phase

Since no waste management issue is anticipated during the operation of the radio base station, no waste mitigation measure is required.

5.5 ECOLOGY

5.5.1 Construction Phase

Potential ecological impacts associated with the Project during the construction phase will likely be disturbance of shrubland and associated wildlife. With the high degree of modification to the shrubland habitat within and immediately surrounding the Site, potential ecological disturbance caused by the Project is anticipated to be minimal. Further ecological disturbance could be minimised by implantation of good construction practices which are listed as follow:

- Avoid any damage and disturbance, particularly those caused by filling and illegal dumping, to the remaining and surrounding natural shrubland habitats.
- Regularly check the work site boundaries to ensure that they are not breached and that no damage occurs to surrounding areas.
- Prohibit and prevent open fires within the site boundary during construction and provide temporary fire fighting equipment in the work areas.
- Reinstate temporary work sites/disturbed areas, particularly the shrubland habitat, immediately after completion of the construction works, i.e. through on-site tree/shrub planting. Tree/shrub species used should make reference from those in the surrounding area.

5.5.2 *Operational Phase*

Ecological impact is not anticipated during the operational phase.

5.6 *LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT*

5.6.1 *Construction Phase*

Since landscape and visual impact is expected during the construction phase, no mitigation measure is required.

5.6.2 *Operational Phase*

The colour scheme and finishing to be used for the radio station will match with the country park environment and complement that of the existing structures of the immediate surrounding area. No further mitigation measure is considered necessary in this respect.

COMMENT ON POSSIBLE SEVERITY, DISTRIBUTION AND DURATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The proposed TETRA radio base station will improve the radio communication coverage in Sai Kung for the work safety of CLP's operation staff and is essential for securing power supply reliability. The selection of the Site has taken into consideration the relatively isolated location but modified nature of the area to further minimise potential environmental disturbance to sensitive receivers arising from the implementation of the Project.

The scale of the construction works is extremely small, requiring the use of only a limited number of small construction equipment and hand tools for a short duration of approximately ten weeks only. The Project will be unmanned and will not impose any adverse environmental impacts. The overall environmental impacts potentially arising from the Project is considered to be extremely minor. With the implementation of appropriate environmental control measures discussed in the preceding section, no adverse residual environmental impacts are anticipated.

USE OF PREVIOUSLY APPROVED EIA REPORTS

There are no previously approved EIA reports relevant to this Project.

Figures

附圖

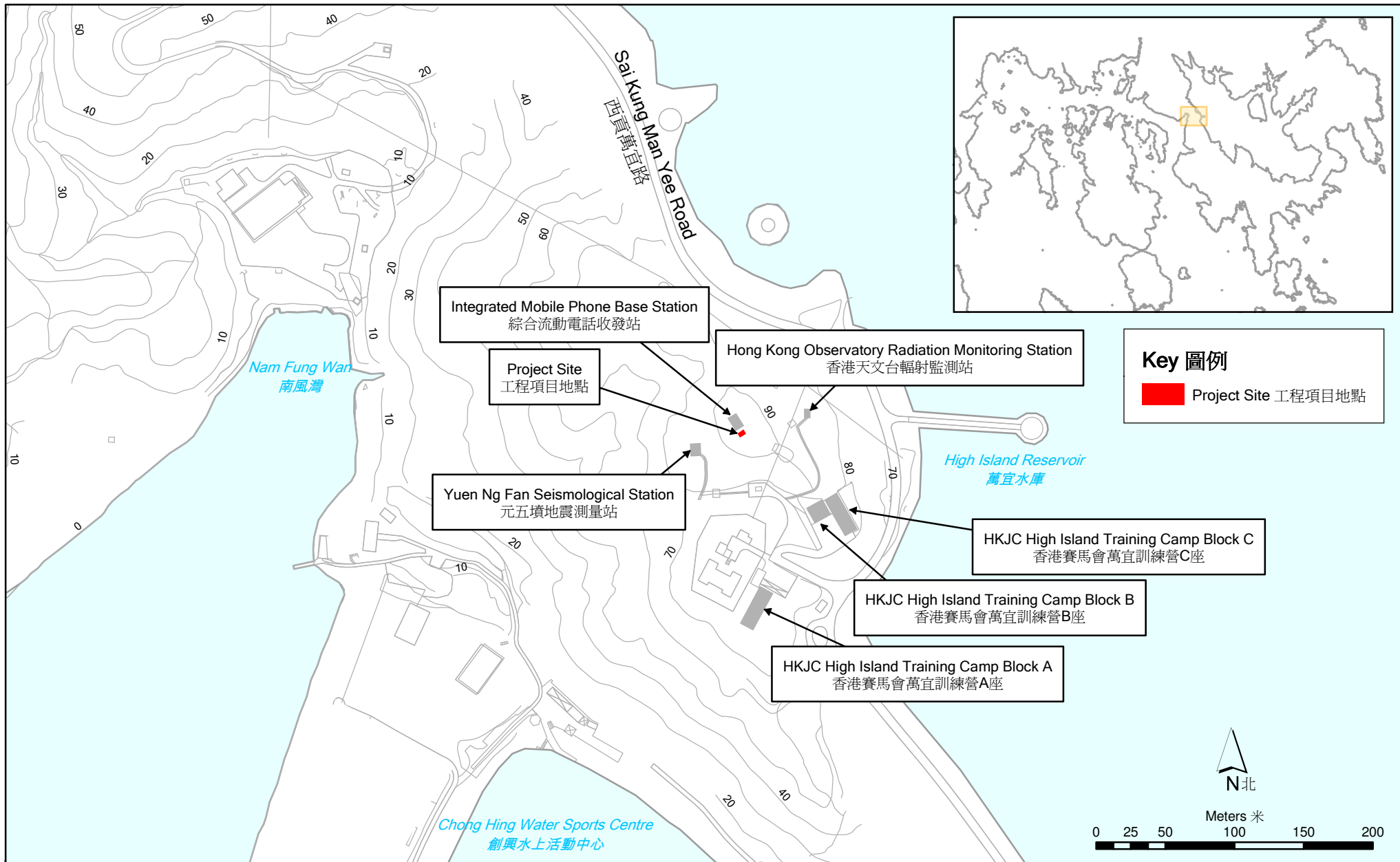


Figure 1.1
圖 1.1

Site Location of TETRA Radio Base Station
陸地集群無線通訊基地地點

File: 0060906_project_site.mxd
Date: 05/07/2007

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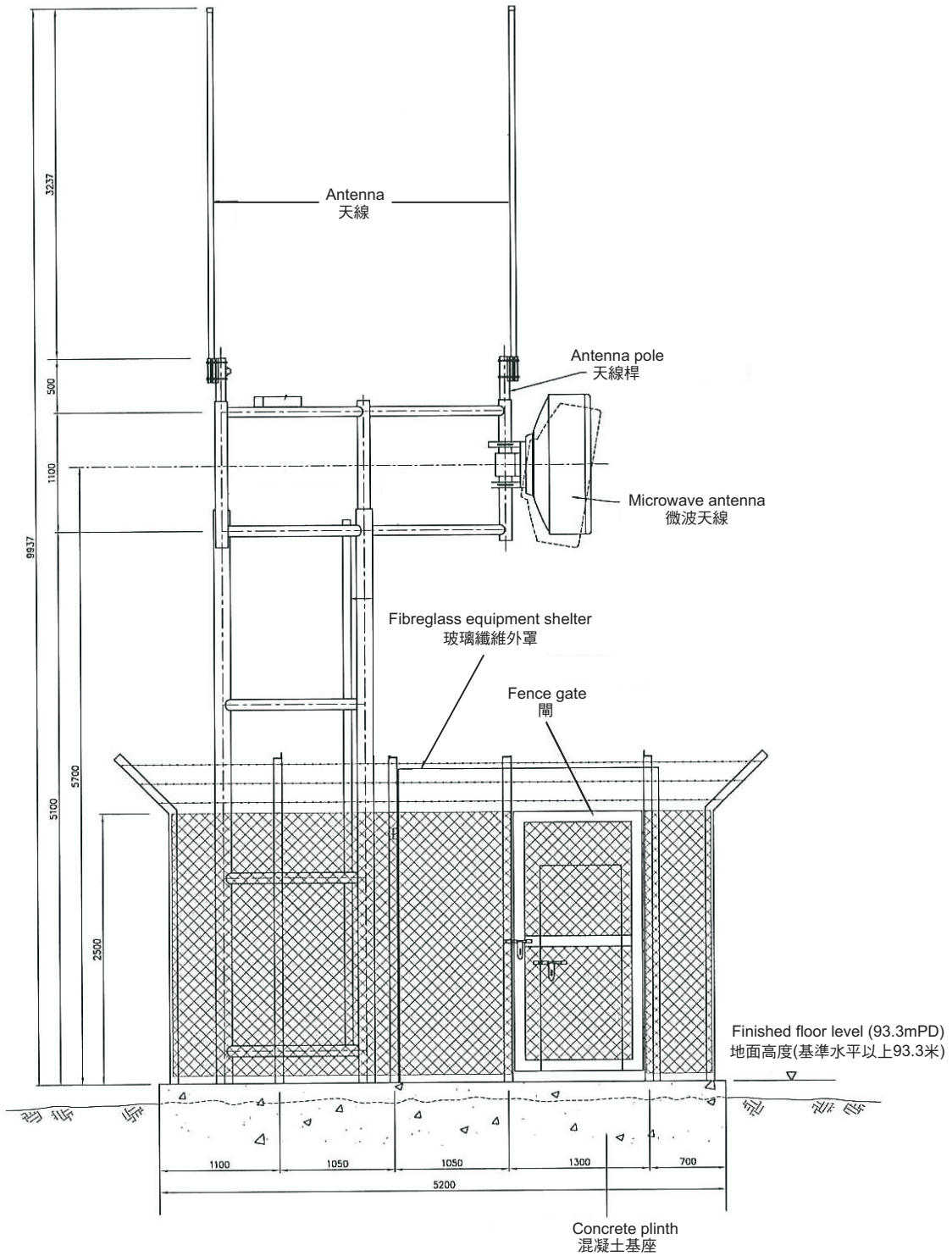


Figure 1.2
圖 1.2

TETRA Radio Base Station Front View
陸地集群無線通訊基站正面圖

FILE: 0060906b
DATE: 14/08/2007

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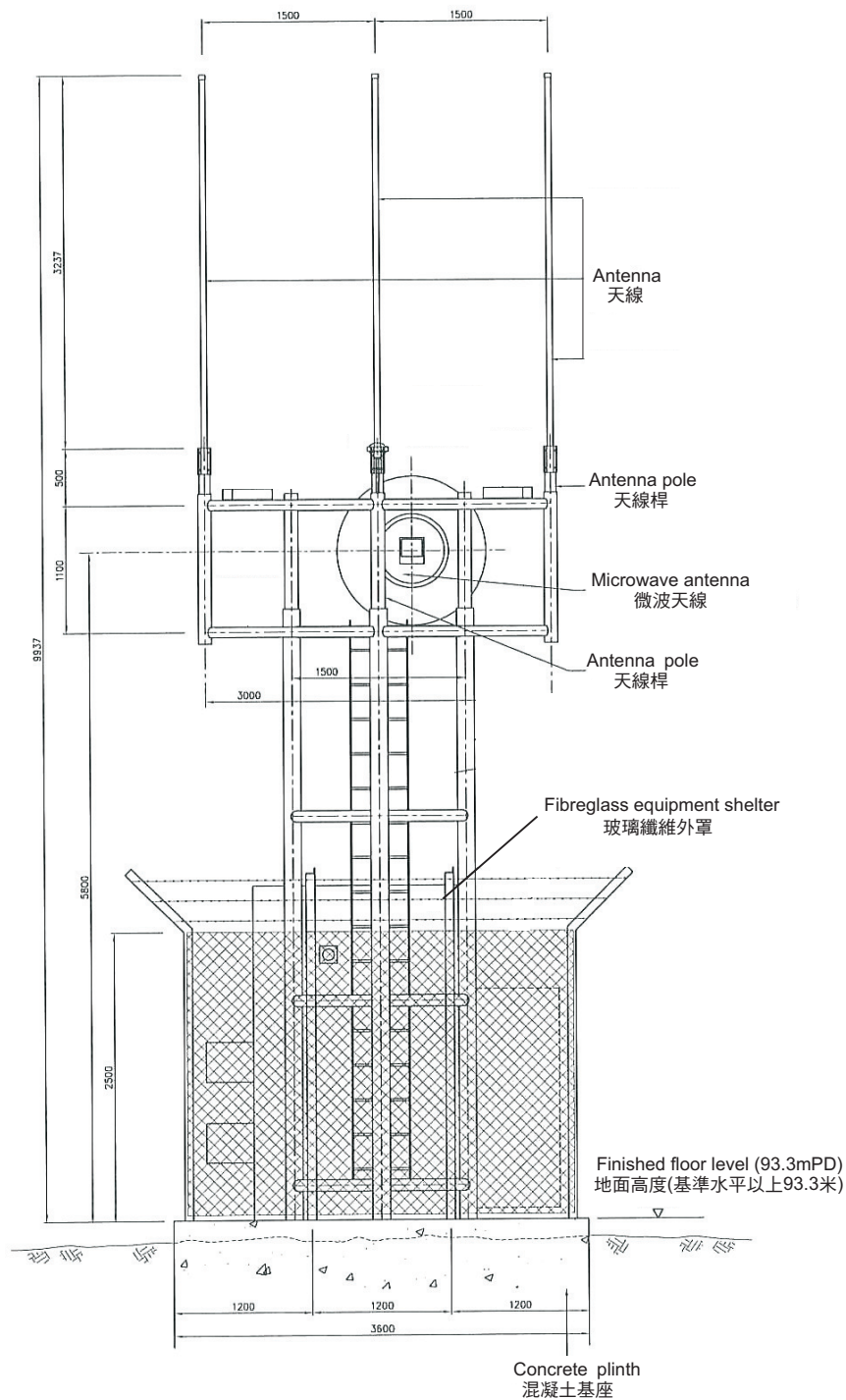


Figure 1.3
圖 1.3

TETRA Radio Base Station End View
陸地集群無線通訊基站側面圖

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DATE: 14/08/2007

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Resources
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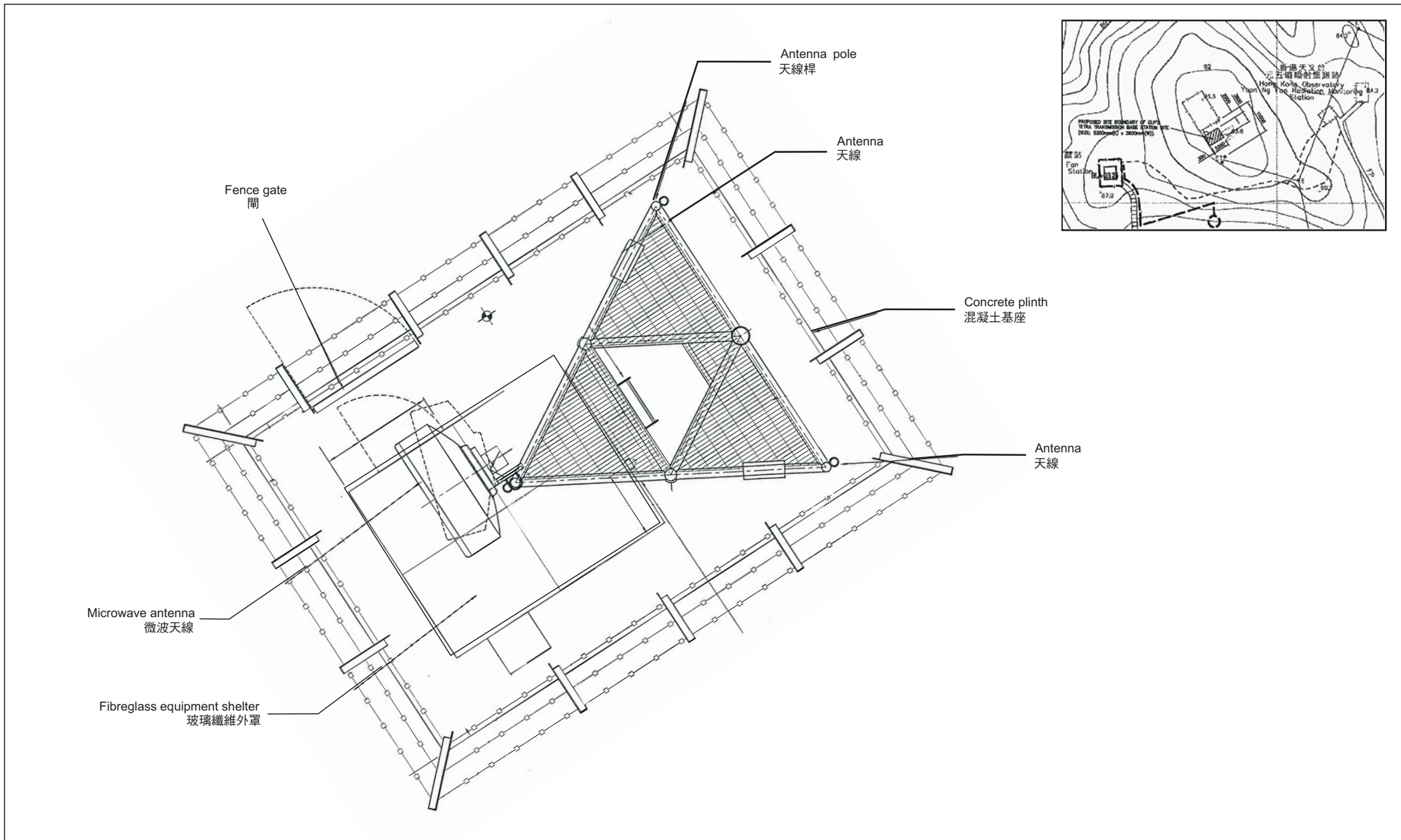


Figure 1.4
圖 1.4

TETRA Radio Base Station Site Layout Plan
陸地集群無線通訊基站設備佈局圖

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Figure 3.1
 圖 3.1

Photographs Showing the Surrounding Environment
 工程項目地點附近環境的圖片

File: 0060906_Existing_Condition.mxd
 Date: 31/07/2007

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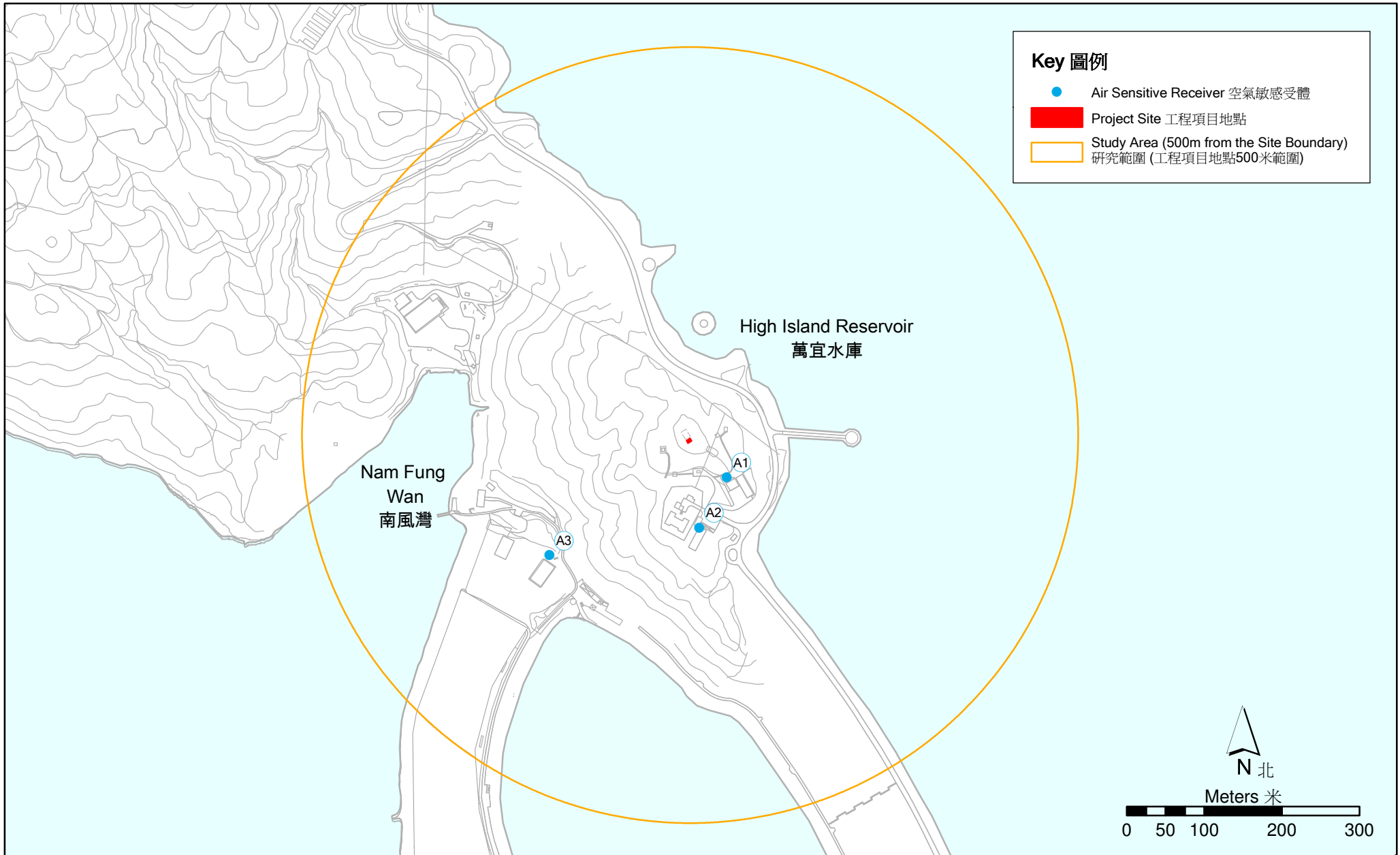


Figure 4.1
圖 4.1

Location of Air Sensitive Receivers
空氣敏感受體的位置

File: 0060906_ASR_1.mxd
Date: 13/07/2007

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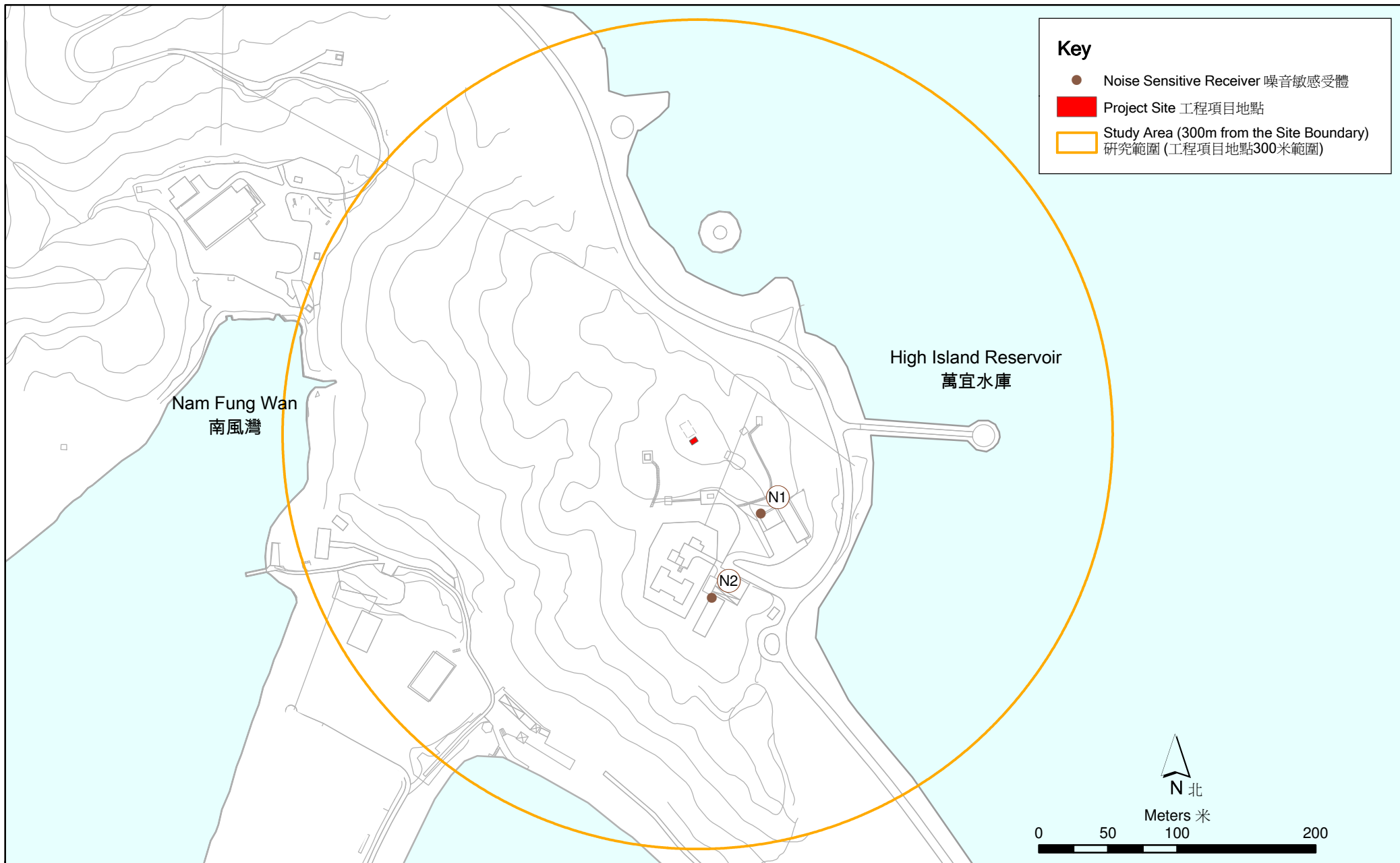


Figure 4.2
圖 4.2

Location of Noise Sensitive Receivers
噪音敏感受體的位置

File: 0060906_NSR.mxd
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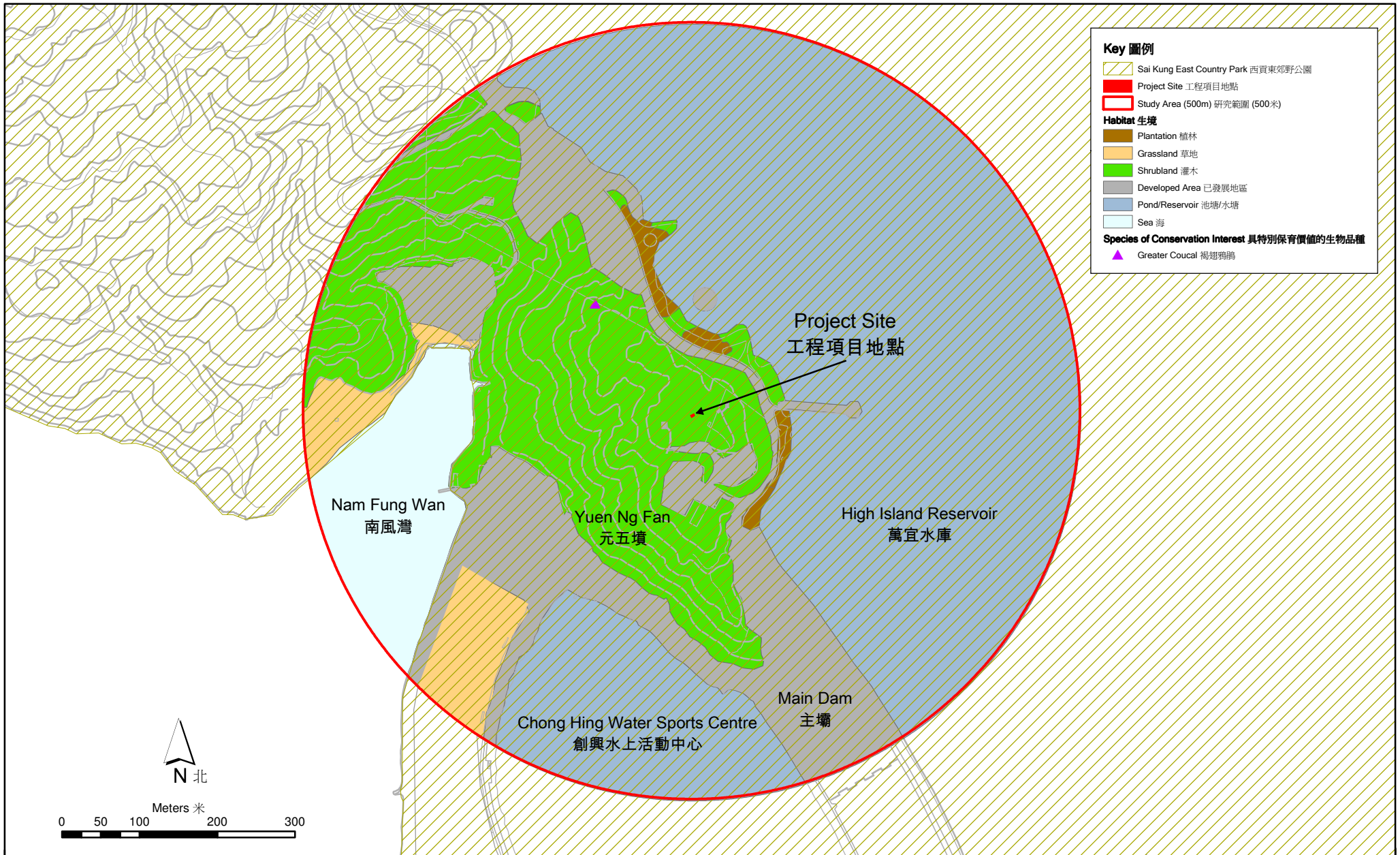


Figure 4.3
圖 4.3

Habitat Map and Location of Species of Conservation Interest within Study Area
研究範圍生境圖及具特別保育價值生物品種的位置

File: 0060906_habitat_map.mxd
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