

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL PROJECTS DIVISION

PROJECT PROFILE

WATER RECLAMATION FACILITIES FOR STONECUTTERS ISLAND, SIU HO WAN AND SHAM TSENG SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS

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1 PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 Project Title

Water Reclamation Facilities for Stonecutters Island, Siu Ho Wan and Sham Tseng Sewage Treatment Works.

1.2 Purpose and Nature of Project

The Project will involve the installation of water reclamation facilities (hereinafter called "Facilities") in Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works (SCISTW), Siu Ho Wan Sewage Treatment Woks (SHWSTW) and Sham Tseng Sewage Treatment Works (Sham Tseng STW). Each water reclamation facility (hereinafter called "Facility") includes a membrane bioreactor plant (hereinafter called "MBR Plant") and a reverse osmosis plant (hereinafter called "RO Plant"). The MBR Plant will be able to advance treat screened sewage/chemically enhanced primary treated effluent for the production of reclaimed water for ground and facility washing, toilet flushing and make-up water for deodorizer. Part of the effluent from the MBR Plant will be further polished in the downstream RO Plant so that reclaimed water will be produced for polymer preparation and landscape irrigation. All the reclaimed water produced will be used within the plant boundary of Drainage Services Department (DSD). Potable water consumption of the sewage treatment works can then be reduced with the operation of the water reclamation facilities and contributes to a green and sustainable environment.

The maximum design flow of the water reclamation facilities for make-up water, ground and facility washing, toilet flushing, polymer preparation and landscape irrigation are summarized as follows:

No.	Plant	Make-up	Ground and	Polymer	Landscape	No. of Water
	Location	Water	Facility Washing	Preparation	Irrigation	Reclamation
		(m ³ /day)	and Toilet	(m ³ /day)	(m ³ /day)	Facility
			Flushing			-
			(m ³ /day)			
1	SCISTW	80	50	60	20	1
2	SHWSTW	80	50	60	20	1
3	Sham	30	50	60	20	1
	Tseng STW					

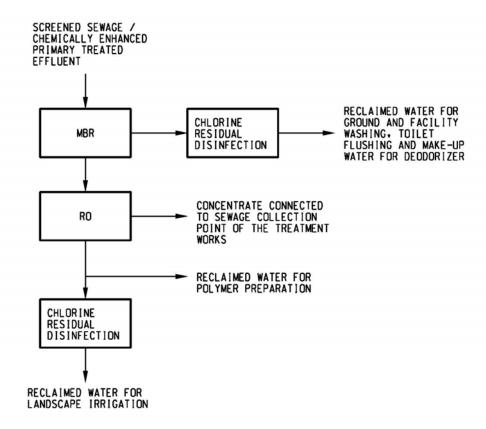
1.3 Name of Project Proponent

Drainage Services Department (DSD).

1.4 Location and Scale of Project

The Facilities (the MBR Plants and the RO Plants) will be installed within the plant boundaries of the 3 existing DSD sewage treatment works as shown in **Figures 1 - 3**. Each Facility will occupy a footprint of about 50m^2 . The height of the Facility will be about 4 to 6 m and all associated tanks in the Facility will be covered for safety purpose and to minimize odour emission, if any. The water distribution pipeline in each site will be less than 100mm in diameter in size of about 400m long.

The following shows the process train of the advanced treatment:



PROCESS TRAIN OF ADVANCED TREATMENT

The Facility is scheduled to operate in April 2010. The Facility (the MBR Plant and the RO Plant) will operate automatically on a 24 hours/day.

1.5 Number and Types of Designated Project to be Covered by this Project Profile

The use of reclaimed water from the MBR Plant and RO Plant within the existing DSD plant boundary for make-up water for deodorizer, ground and facility washing, toilet flushing, polymer preparation and landscape irrigation is identified as a Designated Project in accordance with Schedule 2 Part F.4 – Sewage Collection, Treatment, Disposal and Reuse of the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (EIAO).

1.6 Name and Telephone Number of Contact Person

Mr. TSE Chi-shan, Senior Engineer/Electrical and Mechanical Projects Division, Drainage Services Department (Tel. 2594 7304)

2 OUTLINE OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

DSD will carry out the design of the proposed reclaimed water facilities. DSD will also supervise the construction and operation of the whole scheme.

It is anticipated that the tender and construction of the works will commence in July 2009 and August 2009 respectively for completion of the construction works by April 2010. Operation of the scheme will take place after the installation of the reclaimed water facilities in April 2010.

3 MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Major Elements of Surrounding Environment

SCISTW

The water reclamation facility and distribution system will be located within the boundary of SCISTW (**Figure 4**), which is adjacent to the container terminals in the north and west sides. The east side is Victoria Harbour and the south side is rifle range, while the southeast side is the Government Dockyard. More detailed environment description may refer to Volume 1 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report – Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS) Stage 2A (AEIAR – 121/2008).

SHWSTW

The water reclamation facility and distribution system will be located within the boundary of SHWSTW (**Figure 5**), which is 100m away from the industrial plants and Siu Ho Wan Pound Vehicle Examination Centre and Weigh Station in the northeast side. Siu Ho Wan Treatment Works is located at 100m east of the Project site. The west and north sides are North Lantau Highway and Cheung Tung Road.

Sham Tseng STW

The water reclamation facility and distribution system will be located within the boundary of Sham Tseng STW (**Figure 6**), which is adjacent to the industrial buildings and Ocean Pointe in the north-west side. The residential areas further away from this direction include Rhine Terrace, Bellagio, Rhine Garden, two schools, Lido Garden, Sham Tseng Village, etc. Sham Tseng East Village is located at the north side. The east and west sides are Gemini Beaches and Anglers' Beaches. Golden Villa is located at 100m at east of Sham Tseng STW.

3.2 Existing and Planned Sensitive Receivers

3.2.1 Air Quality and Noise

SCISTW

Reference is made to HATS Stage 2A EIA Report. Government Dockyard Offices, Ngong Shuen Chau Barracks Group 1, COSCO HIT Terminal, KMB Depot Office, Planned FSD Diving Rescue and Diving Training Centre, club house, Hoi Lai Estate, Tack Ching Girl's Secondary School, Aqua Marine and Mei Foo Sun Chuen are identified as the sensitive receivers.

SHWSTW

As shown in **Figure 5**, the industrial plants and Siu Ho Wan Pound Vehicle Examination Centre and Weigh Station located to the northeast side (100m northeast side of SHWSTW) and the vehicles on the North Lantau Highway located to the west and north (30m west and north of SHWSTW) are identified as the sensitive receivers during the construction stage.

The same sensitive receivers as those in the construction stage are identified during the operation stage.

Sham Tseng STW

As shown in **Figure 6**, the industrial, residential buildings and two schools located to the north-west side (The nearest distance is 100m from Sham Tseng STW), Sham Tseng East Village at the north side (250m from Sham Tseng STW) and Golden Villa at the east side (200m from Sham Tseng STW) are identified as the sensitive receivers during the construction stage.

The same sensitive receivers as those in the construction stage are identified during the operation stage.

3.2.2 Water Quality

SCISTW

Victoria Harbour at the east of SCISTW is identified as the sensitive receiver during the construction and the operation stages.

SHWSTW

Waters in North Lantau at the northwest of SHWSTW is identified as the sensitive receiver during the construction and the operation stages.

Sham Tseng STW

Gemini Beaches and Anglers' Beaches at the east and west sides of Sham Tseng STW are identified as the sensitive receiver during the construction and the operation stages.

3.2.3 Health and Hygiene

The occupants of the sewage treatment works including plant staff and visitors are identified as the sensitive receivers during the operation phase.

4 POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Possible Environmental Impacts during Construction Stage

4.1.1 Air Quality

The major potential air quality impact during construction of this Project is dust arising from general construction activities.

4.1.2 Noise

The construction activities involved in this Project will include very minor scale excavation and general E&M installation works. Sources of noise during the construction stage would be associated with the use of conventional construction plants and equipment.

4.1.3 Water Quality

Water quality impacts of the Project would be associated with the site runoff and wastewater generated from construction activities. In view of the small scale of the Project, adverse water quality impact during the construction stage is not anticipated.

4.1.4 Waste

Excavation of very minor scale will be required for the construction pipework distribution system. The volume of excavated material generated during construction for each reclamation facility would be about 10 m³. Other C&D waste from the formwork and temporary works, and minor chemical waste and general refuse, will also be generated.

4.1.5 Ecology

The MBR Plant, the RO Plant and the associated distribution pipework system would be located within DSD plant boundary. No adverse ecological impact is anticipated during the construction stage.

4.1.6 Landscape and Visual

The MBR Plant, the RO Plant and pipework distribution system would be located within DSD plant boundary. No tree felling is expected for this Project. The landscape and visual impact arising from the Project is negligible due to the small scale of the project.

4.1.7 Health and Hygiene

Adverse impacts on health and hygiene are not anticipated during the construction stage.

4.2 Possible Environmental Impacts during Operation Stage

4.2.1 Natural Resources

Currently, DSD sewage treatment works utilize potable water for make-up water for deodorizer, ground and facility washing, polymer preparation and landscape irrigation. The use of reclaimed water under the Project will reduce the potable water demand of DSD sewage treatment works. It is anticipated that approximately 364 m³ of potable water will be saved per day due to the proposed Project.

4.2.2 Air Quality

Chlorination tank will be enclosed to contain any potential odour emission. Adverse odour impact on the air sensitive receivers during the operation stage of the Project is not expected.

4.2.3 Noise

SCISTW

The blowers of the Facility will be the main potential noise sources during the operation stage of the Project. In view of the small scale of the works, adverse noise impact is minimal during the operation stage of the Project.

SHWSTW

The blowers of the Facility will be the main potential noise sources during the operation stage of the Project. The noise will arise from the blowers, which are located 100m from the industrial plants and Siu Ho Wan Pound Vehicle Examination Centre and Weigh Station and vehicles on North Lantau Highway and Cheung Tung Road. In view of the small scale of the works, adverse noise impact is minimal during the operation stage of the Project.

Sham Tseng STW

The blowers of the Facility will be the main potential noise sources during the operation stage of the Project. The noise will arise from the blowers, which are located 100m from the industrial and residential buildings. In view of the small scale of the works, adverse noise impact is minimal during the operation stage of the Project.

4.2.4 Water Quality

During the operation stage, the reclaimed water from the MBR Plant and the RO Plant will undergo chlorination process by dosing of sodium hypochlorite to maintain a specific residual chlorine level of the reclaimed water for ground and facility washing, toilet flushing, make-up water and landscape irrigation. The quality of the reclaimed water is summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1 – Reclaimed Water Quality

Water Quality	Unit	USEPA Criteria*			Reclaimed Water Quality of this Project					
Parameter		Washing	Toilet Flushing	Irrigation	Chemical	Make-up Water	Ground and Facility Washing	Toilet Flushing	Polymer Preparation	Landscape Irrigation
pН	-	N.S.	6-9	6-9	6.2-8.3	6-9	6-9	6-9	6.2-8.3	6-9
Colour	HU	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	20	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	< 20	N.S.
Turbidity	NTU	N.S.	≤ 2	≤ 2	N.S.	≤ 2	≦ 2	≦ 2	≦ 2	≤ 2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	≦ 30	N.S.	N.S.	5	≦ 10	≦ 10	≦ 10	≦ 5	≦ 10
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	≦30	≦ 10	≦ 10	N.S.	≦ 10	≤ 10	≦ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10
E.Coli	No./100 mL	≤ 200 fecal coli	Not Detectable	Not Detectable	N.S.	Not Detectable	Not Detectable	Not Detectable	Not Detectable	Not Detectable
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	mg/L	≥ 1	≧ 1	≦ 1	N.S.	≧ 1	≧ 1	≥ 1	N.S.	≦ 1
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	1,000	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	< 200	N.S.

Remarks:

N. S. - Not Specified

* From USEPA (2004) Guidelines for Water Reuse

The reclaimed water of this Project will have an overall better water quality than the USEPA criteria currently in use for landscape irrigation and non-potable usages. No water quality impacts are predicted during normal operation of the Facility.

4.2.5 Waste

The concentrate from the MBR Plant and the RO Plant will be collected and diverted to the sewage collection point of the sewage treatment works. Waste impact is not anticipated during the operation stage.

4.2.6 Ecology

No ecological impact is expected during the operation of the Facility.

4.2.7 Health and Hygiene

Make-up water for deodorizer, ground and facility washing, toilet flushing, polymer preparation and landscape irrigation are non-potable uses. The reclaimed water from the RO Plant will be directly fed into the polymer preparation tank by automatic mechanism. Direct contact by human being is not expected. All other reclaimed water from the MBR Plant and the RO Plant will be treated with chlorination prior to use or for storage. Its impact on human health and hygiene is therefore minimal. In addition, for ground and facility washing and landscape irrigation applications, operators will be required to wear personal protective gears, including hand gloves and face masks, to minimize contact with the reclaimed water whilst carrying out the washing/irrigation work. However, potential health and hygiene concerns may still exist if there is incorrect connection of the potable and reclaimed water pipes.

4.2.8 Hazard to Life

Small amounts of chemicals will be used for each Facility: 10% solution of sodium hypochlorite for chlorination process (200L) and a 10% solution of sodium bisulphite (200L) required for dechlorination process. Similar chemicals are stored and used for the CEPT treatment process in the sewage treatment works. The chemicals for the Facility will be stored on-site due to the small amount requirement and the long distance from the existing chemical storage area for the CEPT treatment process. The chemical drums will be put in an open top container box. No excavation work will be required in the existing chemical pipes laying area.

The amount of chemicals required is far less than that planned to be stored in the future Stonecutters Island Sewage Treatment Works for the operation of the disinfection facilities in the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS), storage of which has been concluded to present an "acceptable" risk in the quantitative risk assessment of the approved EIA report (AEIAR – 121/2008). Sodium hypochlorite is classified as a Category 4 poisonous substance and sodium bisulphite is classified as a Category 3 corrosive substance under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance (Cap 295). They are not acutely toxic, flammable, or explosive substances, but hazardous gas would be generated if they were accidentally mixed with incompatible chemicals. In fact, if sodium

hypochlorite mixes with sodium bisulphite, only heat, but not toxic gas, would be evolved. Also, the use of these chemicals in the Facility would not constitute a potentially hazardous installation in accordance with EPD's ProPECC PN 2/94 Potentially Hazardous Installation. As such, no hazard impact is anticipated from the Facility.

4.2.9 Landscape and Visual

The Facility and the pipework distribution system will be located within DSD plant boundary. In view of the small scale of the works, the impact arising from the Project is negligible.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEAUSRES TO BE INCORPORATED

5.1 Environmental Protection Measures during Construction Stage

5.1.1 Air Quality

In view of the small scale of the Facility, the effect of dust generation from the construction works is expected to be insignificant with the implementation of mitigation measures. The impact will be minimized by the adoption of proper working methods, e.g. regular water spraying.

5.1.2 Noise

The construction activities of the Project will include very minor site excavation and general E&M installation works. Only minor noise impacts will be anticipated. Implementation of good site practices e.g. regular maintenance of powered mechanical equipment and use of silent equipment as the proper noise control measures during the construction stage are recommended to minimize the potential noise impacts.

5.1.3 Water Quality

Adoption of the practices as outline in ProPECC PN 1/94 Construction Site Drainage to minimize site runoff and potential water pollution is recommended, e.g. silt removal facility at nearby stormwater drains on-site before commencement of the excavation. Implementation of good site arrangement and management practice is required. In view of the small scale of the Project, adverse water quality impact during construction stage will not be anticipated.

5.1.4 Waste

The volume of excavated materials generated from the construction of each water reclamation facility would be about 10m^3 and most of it could be reused on-site. Other construction and demolition waste, and minor quantity of chemical waste and general refuse generated will be properly disposed. With proper mitigation measures in place, there will be no adverse waste impact anticipated.

5.2 Environmental Protection Measures during Operation Stage

5.2.1 Noise

The blowers of the Facility will be enclosed to contain the noise emissions. Silencers at the air intakes and discharge openings of the blowers will also be employed to further reduce the noise impact. With these mitigation measures in place, adverse noise impact is not anticipated during the operation stage of the Project.

5.2.2 Water Quality

The pipework arrangement of the Facility is so designed and made that in case complete failure of the Facility, seawater for toilet flushing and potable water for make-up water, ground and facility washing, polymer preparation and landscape irrigation will be resumed by simply opening and closing of corresponding isolation valves. With these measures incorporated into the design of the Facility, adverse water quality impact is not anticipated during the operation stage of the Project.

5.2.3 Health and Hygiene

The reclaimed water pipeline will be a separate system and will not be connected with the potable water supply system. To avoid cross-connection of the reclaimed water supply to the potable water supply, the pipes for the reclaimed water will be specially arranged to differentiate them from that of the potable water pipes, e.g. clearly labeled with warning signs and notices, colour-coded, and/or using different pipe size, so that physical connection of the reclaimed water pipes with the potable water fittings would not be possible.

5.3 Comments on Environmental Effects

The reclaimed water for make-up water, ground and facility washing, polymer preparation and landscape irrigation will reduce the quantity of potable water consumed in the existing DSD sewage treatment works. This is considered to be the benefits or positive impacts of the Project. The promotion of the use of reclaimed water in appropriate circumstances to enable conservation of potable water will contribute to a green and sustainable environment in Hong Kong.

6 USE OF PREVIOUSLY APPROVED EIA REPORTS

There is no previous approved report for the Project, but reference to other similar projects making direct application of an Environmental Permit is made including:

Application No.	Project Title			
DIR-080/2003	Reuse of Treated Effluent from Ngong Ping Sewage Treatment plant for			
	Toilet Flushing			
DIR-125/2005	Demonstration Scheme on Reclaimed Water Uses in the North District			
DIR-174/2008	Reuse of Treated Sewage Effluent from Redeveloped Lo Wu Correctional			
	Institution			

For the projects of the reuse of treated effluent from Ngong Ping Sewage Treatment Plant for toilet flushing operated by DSD and the demonstration scheme on reclaimed water uses in the North District operated by EPD before, the performance of the facilities was satisfactory.

7 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MIGITATION MEASURES

The potential environmental impacts and the proposed environmental mitigation measures to be incorporated into the design and construction contract of the proposed Facility are summarized in the

following table:

		this Project Profile
Minor dust nuisance	Control by contract specifications	4.1.1 & 5.1.1
Minor noise impact	Control by contract specifications	4.1.2 & 5.1.2
Minor water quality impact	Control by contract specifications	4.1.3 & 5.1.3
Minor waste impact	Control by contract specifications	4.1.4 & 5.1.4
	No adverse impact is identified;	4.1.5
Landscape and visual		4.1.6
•	•	
Health and hygiene		4.1.7
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Impact on natural resources		4.2.1
P		
Air quality	•	4.2.2
Tin quanty	•	1.2.2
Minor noise impact		4.2.3 & 5.2.1
Willion House Impact		1.2.5 & 5.2.1
Water quality		4.2.4 & 5.2.2
water quarty		4.2.4 & 3.2.2
	¥ 1	
Minor waste impact		4.2.5
Willion Waste Impact		1.2.3
Ecological impact	i	4.2.6
zeorogreur impuer		
Impact on health and		4.2.7 & 5.2.3
•		
nygrene		
Hazard impact		4.2.8
		1.2.0
Landscape and visual		4.2.9
Zanascupe and visual		1.2.7
	•	Minor waste impact Minor waste impact Control by contract specifications Control by contract specifications No adverse impact is identified; no mitigation measure is required. No adverse impact is identified; no mitigation measure is required. Health and hygiene No adverse impact is identified; no mitigation measure is required. Mo adverse impact is identified; no mitigation measure is required. Minor no natural resources Beneficial impact; no mitigation measure is required. Minor noise impact The blowers of the Facility will be enclosed to contain the noise emissions and installed with silencers. Water quality No adverse impact is identified. In case complete failure of the Facility, seawater/potable water will be used for make-up water, ground and facility washing, toilet flushing, polymer preparation and landscape irrigation. Minor waste impact The concentrate from the Facility during operation will be collected and diverted to the sewage collection points of DSD sewage treatment works for treatment. Ecological impact No adverse impact is identified; no mitigation measure is required. To avoid cross-connection of the reclaimed water supply to the potable water supply, the pipes for the reclaimed water supply, the pipes for the reclaimed water will be specially arranged to differentiate them from that of the potable water pipes. Hazard impact No adverse impact is identified; no mitigation measure is required.

<u>Project Profile – Water Reclamation Facilities for Stonecutters Island, Siu Ho Wan and Sham Tseng Sewage Treatment Works</u>

With proper implementation of the above environmental mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the contract of the proposed water reclamation facility, insurmountable environmental impact during the construction and operation stages of the proposed Facility is not expected.

To conclude, the use of reclaimed water in the existing DSD sewage treatment works has the advantages of (i) reducing the demand on potable water, which is a scarce resource deserved for preservation to the maximum extent practicable and (ii) reducing wastewater discharges from the sewage treatment works and the pollution loading to the environment.

- End -

