

Appendix 2.01 - Summary of Key Public Views and Concerns on the Project.

A summary of major environmental concerns from the community and responses from Project Proponent is presented in Table A2.1 below:

Table A2.1 - Summary of Key Public Views and Concerns

Major Concerns/Views	Responses / EIA Findings
Innovative Approach to Supply Land to Support Social and Economic Development of Hong Kong and Benefit Community and Improve Environment of Sha Tin	Relocating the STSTW to caverns could release about 28 hectares of land for more beneficial and compatible land uses, benefit the community and improve the environment of Sha Tin. Odour management of the relocated STSTW could be enhanced with caverns as a natural barrier. Meanwhile, opportunity could be taken to review if more advanced technologies would be adopted for the sewage and sludge treatment facilities to further improve the sewage treatment service.
Concerns of Residents near the Proposed Relocation Site	The results of assessment showed that better odour management would be achieved with the relocated STSTW fully enclosed in caverns and implemented with appropriate odour control measures. Moreover, by proposing suitable control and mitigation measures, possible traffic and blasting vibration impacts would be reduced to acceptable levels in compliance with the relevant standards. The Project Proponent would continue to consider the concerns of the residents near the proposed relocation site and provide suitable measures to address their concerns in the future stages of the relocation project.
Public Engagement for the Relocation Project	The Project Proponent would continue in conducting public engagement exercise to work with the public and stakeholders to further enhance the relocation project together.
Proposed Relocation Site at Nui Po Shan of A Kung Kok	Five areas adjacent to the existing STSTW, including Nui Po Shan of A Kung Kok, Shek Mun, Ma On Shan, Kau To Shan South and Kau To Shan North have been compared, and it is revealed that Nui Po Shan of A Kung Kok as the best site for relocation of the STSTW. A summary of the comparison can be found in Section 2.7.4.
Odour Impact during the Operation of the Relocated STSTW	An odour impact assessment has been conducted. And it is revealed that, through implementing appropriate odour control measures and siting the ventilation shaft at a remote location on the hill, the air quality at the nearby residential estates / villages would be far below the allowable limit of 5 odour units as stipulated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance. The following measures are proposed: (i) Adopting the advantage of caverns as natural barriers for odour control; (ii) Covering up of odour sources; (iii) Preventing odour leakage through the access tunnels by applying negative pressure inside caverns; (iv) Installing deodourising units to clean up the collected foul air; (v) Discharging exhausted air at height to further enhance the dilution effect; and (vi) Enhancing the odour management of the sludge transportation. Details of the assessment could be found in Section 3.
Traffic Impact during the Construction and Operation of the Relocated STSTW	It is understand that A Kung Kok Street is a main route for many buses and mini-buses to/from Ma On Shan area, the following mitigation measures is recommended to minimise the additional loading on this road due to construction traffic: (i) Allow direct ingress / egress to Ma On Shan Road from A Kung Kok Street during construction stage so as to minimise the use of A Kung Kok Street; and (ii) Restrict construction vehicles passing through A Kung Kok Street during morning peak hours through site management.
Blasting Vibration during the Cavern Construction	Based on the evaluation results, the predicted vibrations of nearby estates / villages would be very low and the structural integrity is not affected. The current advanced blasting technology and control measures could effectively mitigate the blasting vibration to an acceptable level.
Handling of Excavated Rock from the Cavern Construction	Excavated rock are useful construction materials. They will be transported to existing quarry site for further processing to become useful products. A small portion of the excavated rock will be reused on site as drainage layer or other construction material.

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Ecological Impact and loss in ground water during the Construction and Operation of the Relocated STSTW	<p>The location of the relocated STSTW in caverns is outside Ma On Shan Country Park and far away from Mui Tsz Lam and Mau Ping priority site for enhanced conservation. As most cavern construction activities would be carried out underground, the ecological impact on Nui Po Shan of A Kung Kok and nearby terrestrial ecosystems would be reduced to minimum.</p> <p>As revealed from the geological profile of the project area, it is expected that most excavation will be carried out in rock. Construction of rock caverns and tunnels may only result in very minor infiltration / drawdown of groundwater. The rock itself is a natural barrier with very low permeability which can prevent the potential groundwater drawdown in any soil and aquifer layers above the rock stratum. Thus it would not have significant impact on the groundwater level within the soil layer as well as the water level of the adjacent streams.</p> <p>However, preventive measures such as pre and post-grouting, which have been successfully applied in other tunnel projects in Hong Kong, will be carried out in accordance with the water inflow criteria in order to limit the groundwater inflows. The groundwater level and stream course conditions near the caverns would be closely monitored during the construction stage to ensure that the surrounding groundwater level and stream course would not be adversely affected due to the cavern construction activities and the presence of the caverns.</p>
Design Treatment Capacity of the Relocated STSTW	Taking into account the projected populations and employment as well as planned development within the sewerage catchment, the Consultant recommended that the design treatment capacity of the relocated STSTW would remain 340,000 m ³ /day.
Effluent Standard and Export Route of the Relocated STSTW	<p>Under the current arrangement, the treated effluent from the existing STSTW is conveyed to the effluent export tunnel (THEES Tunnel) starting at Nui Po Shan of A Kung Kok and be conveyed to Kai Tak River in Wong Tai Sin for discharge to Victoria Harbour. This arrangement can make use of the flushing effect by the treated, clean effluent from the STSTW, and hence improve the water quality and environment of Kai Tak River. This arrangement would be maintained after relocating the STSTW to caverns.</p> <p>As the discharge route remains the same, the same effluent standard will be maintained after relocation.</p> <p>Certain portion of the effluent from the relocated STSTW would be reused within the plant as plant water and the plant water would be further treated before discharging.</p>
Fire Safety and Emergency Preparedness for the Relocated STSTW in Caverns	The ventilation system, fire safety equipment, real-time monitoring equipment and other emergency preparedness measures for the relocated STSTW would be designed to meet the requirements set by the relevant authority. The plant will also be designed for standby equipment and power supply for emergency situation. Appropriate fire safety and emergency preparedness measures would be prepared for the operation of the cavern STSTW.
Future Land Use of the Existing STSTW Site	<p>The Government would aim at a balanced development on the land vacated taking into consideration the social needs. The preliminary idea at present is that the site would be used for residential development to meet the society's need for more housing, commercial development thereby creating job opportunities, government, institution and community facilities, public open space and recreational facilities such as promenade and cycle tracks to meet the community needs and aspirations. This would help to improve the living environment of the surroundings and create a green and vibrant community.</p> <p>The whole relocation project is expected to complete by around 2027. The Government would undertake a detailed planning and engineering study for the site a few years before it is released so that the latest community needs and public opinions could be considered in the planning. The planning and engineering study would cover technical and impact assessments on the proposed land use, including air ventilation and traffic impact assessments, public consultation as well as EIA(s) if necessary.</p>
Ma Liu Shui Reclamation Proposal by the Civil Engineering and Development Department	The Ma Liu Shui reclamation proposal by the Civil Engineering and Development Department and the relocation of the STSTW to caverns project by DSD, covering different engineering scopes, are two separate and independent projects.