

**Key Assessment Assumptions and Limitation of Assessment Methodologies**

Assessment Methodologies	Assessment Assumptions	Limitations of Assessment Methodologies / Assumptions	Prior Agreements with EPD		Proposed Alternative Assessment Tools/ Assumptions (if applicable)
			EIA Study Brief Clause Reference	Relevant Document	
<b>Air Quality Impact</b>					
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
The air quality impact assessment for the Project follows Annex 4 and Annex 12 of the TM-EIAO. Dust emission will be the major air quality impact. As ASRs are located at least 340m from the Project and most works are marine-based, dust impact from the project is anticipated to be insignificant and a qualitative assessment has been conducted.	The construction activities and construction programme of the Project are based on the Project design and / or engineering assessments provided by the Engineer.	-	Section 3.4.4 and the Appendix B	-	-
<b>Operational Phase</b>					
The air quality impact assessment for the Project follows Annex 4 and Annex 12 of the TM-EIAO. As ASRs are located at least 340m from the Project and emissions from kaito is anticipated to be insignificant, a qualitative assessment has been conducted.	The Project does not plan to increase the number of kaito or alter the kaito routing. As such, it is assumed that there will be no additional marine emissions and the separation distances between marine emission sources and the ASRs will be maintained after the Project.	-	Section 3.4.4 and the Appendix B	-	-
<b>Noise Impact</b>					
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
The noise impact assessment for the Project follows Annex 5 and Annex 13 of the TM-EIAO.  Other than the Country Park, no other NSRs are located within the 300m assessment area from the Project boundary. Adverse construction noise impact is not anticipated and qualitative noise assessment has been conducted.	The construction activities and construction programme of the Project are based on the Project design and / or engineering assessments provided by the Engineer.	-	Section 3.4.5 and the Appendix C	-	-

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<b>Operational Phase</b>					
The noise impact assessment for the Project follows Annex 5 and Annex 13 of the TM-EIAO.  Other than the Country Park, no other NSRs are located within the 300m assessment area from the Project boundary. Adverse operational noise impact is not anticipated and qualitative noise assessment has been conducted.	The Project does not plan to increase the number of kaito or alter the kaito routing. As such, it is assumed that the separation distances between marine noise sources and the NSRs will be maintained after the Project.	-	Section 3.4.5 and the Appendix C	-	-
<b>Water Quality Impact</b>					
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
Assessment of water quality impact in construction phase refers to the methodology in Annex 6 and Annex 14 of the TM-EIAO.  The water quality impact during the construction phase were identified. Mitigation measures are recommended for the identified source of water pollution to minimise the potential water quality impacts.	The construction activities and construction programme of the Project are based on the Project design and / or engineering assessments provided by the Engineer.	-	Section 3.4.6 and Appendix D	-	-
<b>Operational Phase</b>					
Assessment of water quality impact in operational phase refers the methodology in Annex 6 and Annex 14 of the TM-EIAO.  The water quality impact during the operational phase were identified. Mitigation measures are recommended for the identified source of water	Assumptions made in the assessment are based on the latest layout.	-	Section 3.4.6 and Appendix D	-	-

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pollution to minimise the potential water quality impacts.					
<b>Waste Management Implication</b>					
The assessment of waste management implications from handling, storage, collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste materials generated by the Project have been undertaken in accordance with Annexes 7 and 15 of the TM-EIAO.  Site investigation has been conducted for the estimation of sediment quality and quantity.	Waste generated in the construction phase are determined based on the design of the project and are advised by the engineer.	-	Section 3.4.7 and Appendix E	Sediment Sampling and Testing Plan	-
<b>Land Contamination Impact</b>					
The land contamination assessment for the Project follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annex 19 of the Technical Memorandum on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (TM-EIAO), Guidelines for Assessment of Impact On Sites of Cultural Heritage and Other Impacts (Section 3 : Potential Contaminated Land Issues), EPD, 1997;</li> <li>Guidance Manual for Use of Risk-Based Remediation Goals (RBRGs) for Contaminated Land Management, EPD, 2007;</li> <li>Guidance Notes for Contaminated Land Assessment and Remediation, EPD, 2007;</li> </ul>	Assumptions made in the assessment are based on latest boundary of the Project and the works of the Project, as well as current and historical land uses.	-	Section 3.4.8 and Appendix F	-	-

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practice Guide for Investigation and Remediation of Contaminated Land, EPD, 2011</li> </ul>					
<b>Ecological Impact</b>					
The ecological impact assessment follows Annex 8 and Annex 16 of the TM-EIAO.	Assumptions made in the assessment are based on the latest layout.	Ecological baseline is established based on literature review as well as habitat, flora and fauna surveys. Surveys were taken in representative locations and transect routes inside and in the vicinity of the Project Site as well as the assessment area. Baseline descriptions are considered sufficiently representative to allow subsequent assessments to be made.	Section 3.4.9 and Appendix G	Methodology Paper on Ecological and Fisheries Impact Assessment	-
<b>Landscape and Visual Impact</b>					
The landscape and visual impact assessment follows Annexes 10 and 18 of the TM-EIAO and the EIAO Guidance Note No.8/2010.	Assessment assumptions are listed in the methodology stated in <b>Section 9</b> Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of this EIA report.  Selected viewpoints for the preparation of photomontages to demonstrate the landscape and visual changes as a result of the Project are located at public accessible area and agreed with EPD and PlanD Urban Design and Landscape Unit.	Assessment of landscape and visual baseline is based on literature review, government survey maps and aerial photographs and site visits. There is limitation on review of the baseline conditions in private properties and inaccessible areas.  Photographic record of Landscape Resources (LRs), Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) and Visual Sensitive Receivers (VSRs) are taken at the public accessible location to the nearest and representative of the above.	Section 3.4.10 and Appendix H	-	-

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<b>Fisheries Impact</b>					
The fisheries impact assessment follows Annex 9 and Annex 17 of the TM-EIAO.	Assumptions made in the assessment are based on the latest layout.	Fisheries baseline is established based on literature review. Baseline descriptions are considered sufficiently representative to allow subsequent assessments to be made.	Section 3.4.11 and Appendix I	Methodology Paper on Ecological and Fisheries Impact Assessment	-
<b>Cultural Heritage Impact</b>					
The cultural heritage impact assessment follows Annex 10 and Annex 19 of the TM-EIAO.  Marine Archaeological Investigation (MAI) including a geophysical survey and a diver survey has been conducted.	Assumptions made in the assessment are based on the latest layout.	-	Section 3.4.12 and Appendix J	Diver Survey Proposal, Marine Geophysical Summary, MAI Report	-