

***Appendix 3.2 –
EMFAC-HK Model Assumptions***

Appendix 3.2 EMFAC-HK Model Assumptions

Estimation of Vehicular Emission for the Study Area with EMFAC-HK model

EMFAC-HK v4.2 model was adopted to estimate the vehicular emission rates of NO_x, NO₂ and RSP. The input parameters and model assumptions made in EMFAC-HK model are summarized as follows.

Model Year

EMFAC-HK considers 45 years of model years for the estimation of vehicular emission. The model years start from 45 years preceding the year of interest to the year of interest as the final model year. The following table summarizes the starting and final model years of the assessment years implemented in EMFAC-HK.

Table 1 Starting and Final Model Years in EMFAC-HK

| Scenario Year | Starting Model Year | Final Model Year |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2025 | 1981 | 2025 |
| 2031 | 1987 | 2031 |
| 2035 | 1991 | 2035 |
| 2040 | 1996 | 2040 |

Vehicle Technology fraction

Exhaust technology fraction and evaporative technology fraction in the model are based on the default value.

The “2016 Licensed Vehicle by Age and Technology Group Fractions” provided in EPD’s website, was adopted in this assessment. Since the provided exhaust technology fractions are only up to Year 2016 at the time of the assessment, those after Year 2016 are projected in accordance with EPD’s *Guideline on Modelling Vehicle Emissions* – Appendix 3 “Implementation Schedule of Vehicle Emission Standards in Hong Kong (updated as at May 2020)” and Appendix 4 “EMFAC-HK Technology Group Indexes (Released in January 2020)”.

Vehicle Population

As recommended in the EPD’s *Guideline on Modelling Vehicle Emissions*, default vehicle populations forecast in EMFAC-HK was used.

Vehicle Accrual

The default accrual rates in EMFAC-HK are estimated from the local mileage data adjusted to reflect the total VKT for each vehicle class. The default value was used.

Vehicle Kilometre Travel (VKT)

The “vehicle fleet” refers to all motor vehicles operating on roads within this assessment area. The modelled fleet was broken down into 16 vehicle classes based on the information in the Transport Monthly Digest and vehicle population provided by EPD.

Vehicle-kilometre-travelled (VKT) represents the total distance travelled on a weekday. The VKT is calculated by multiplying the number of vehicles, which based on the highest predicted hourly traffic flow, and the length of road travelled in the assessment area. The diurnal variation of VKT in the assessment area was provided by the traffic consultant.

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Trips

Start emissions of vehicles in the assessment were simulated by two approaches, namely broad-brush approach and precise approach, which would be detailed later in this appendix. Given that no buses would be parked on street and start emission factors of franchised single-deck buses (FBSD) and franchised double-deck buses (FBDD) are more significant than other vehicle classes, broad-brush approach was applied for all vehicle class except FBSD and FBDD, while the start emission of FBSD and FBDD were localized at the bus terminuses using precise approach.

Although no heavy goods vehicles (HGV) parking site was identified within the study area, start emissions of HGV were included on local and rural roads (broad-brush approach) in the assessment to avoid any possible underestimation of air quality impact. For other vehicle classes such as private cars, it was noted that the start emission factors are minimal when compared to FBSD, FBDD and HGV. A sensitivity test for the starting emission of private cars was conducted to compare the impacts predicted from different modelling approaches (precise and broad-brush approaches). A planned carpark within WKCD with mechanical ventilation and with ASRs located in close proximity to the ventilation exhausts has been selected and the modelling approaches are illustrated in **Annex A**. The findings showed that the air quality impact induced by the start emission was insignificant, with the max. hourly NO_x concentration of around 0.7 µg/m³ among the identified ASRs. In addition, the NO_x concentrations using broad-brush approach were slightly higher than that using precise approach, with the max. differences of around 0.7 µg/m³ (1st highest hourly), 0.2 µg/m³ (19th highest hourly) and 0.01µg/m³ (annual average). Therefore, broad-brush approach was considered reasonable and adopted for all vehicles other than FBSD and FBDD.

Other than bus terminuses, public light bus (PLB) and coach (NFB) terminuses were identified within the study area. To avoid any underestimation of air quality impact at the exit of terminuses, precise approach has also been adopted, on top of the broad-brush approach, to further simulate the start emissions of PLB and NFB induced by the minibus and coach terminuses.

Diurnal variation of daily trips was used to estimate the start emissions of petrol, LPG vehicles and diesel vehicles fitted with selective catalytic reduction (SCR) devices. Zero trip was assumed for roads with post speed greater than 50 km/hr as no cold start would be anticipated on these roads.

Broad-brush Approach

Start emissions of vehicles were distributed on local and rural roads with the number of trips for each vehicle class on local and rural roads with post speed of 50 km/hr was assumed directly proportional to VKT and estimated by the following formula.

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{Trip for local and rural roads within the study area} \\ &= \textit{VKT for local and rural roads within the study area} \\ & \times \frac{\textit{Trip for local and rural roads within Hong Kong}}{\textit{VKT for local and rural roads within Hong Kong}} \end{aligned}$$

Trip within Hong Kong and VKT within Hong Kong were obtained from the default values from EMFAC-HK. The proportion of local and rural roads within Hong Kong was obtained from the Annual Traffic Census prepared by Transport Department and is presented in **Annex B**. VKT within the study area was calculated by multiplying the number of vehicles by the distance travelled within the study area. The trips per VKT is presented in **Annex C**.

The highest NO_x (and the corresponding NO and NO₂) and RSP start emission factor for each vehicle class among different soak time were adopted as a conservative

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approach.

Precise Approach

Bus (FBSD & FBDD), PLB and NFB terminuses were identified within the study area. For these terminuses, the number of trips and soak time for FBSD, FBDD, PLB and NFB were obtained by on-site survey and published schedules from the operators. Calculations of emissions associated with these terminuses have made reference to the *Calculation of Start Emissions in Air Quality Impact Assessment (Appendix 3.6)* published by EPD.

Travelling Speed

Based on the available speed information provided by traffic consultant, emission factors of each vehicle class were adopted according to the travelling speed of each road link at each hour. All the vehicle classes on the same road link were assumed to have the same travelling speed, except medium goods vehicles, heavy goods vehicles, buses and public light buses, which have speed limit.

In accordance with the Road Traffic Ordinance, for any road with design speed limit of 70 kph or above, the speed limit for medium goods vehicles, heavy goods vehicles and buses would be limited to not more than 70 kph. Thus, for medium goods vehicles, heavy goods vehicles and buses, the flow speed or 70 kph, whichever is lower, have been adopted. For the public light buses, the speed limit should be limited to speed limit of the carriageway or 80 kph, whichever is lower, were adopted.

Temperature and Humidity Profile

The lowest temperature (12°C) and relative humidity data (32%) (>90% valid data) provided by Hong Kong Observatory (HKO) at Hong Kong Observatory weather station for Year 2019 were adopted for the model input.

Estimation of Composite Vehicular Emission Factor

Referring to the EPD's *Guideline on Modelling Vehicle Emissions*, "Emfac mode" was used for calculating emission factors in terms of grams of pollutants emitted per vehicle activity. It was applied for this Project, since it provides the emission factors according to the actual hourly travelling speeds of vehicles of each road.

Assuming that NO_x is comprised of NO and NO₂ only, the hourly emission of NO was calculated as the difference in emissions between NO_x and NO₂ extracted from EMFAC-HK for each vehicle type. The NO, NO₂ and RSP running exhaust and start emission factors of 16 vehicle classes are presented in **Appendix 3.3**.

Given that there would be no cold starts on roads with post speed greater than 50 km/hr, only running exhaust was considered for these road sections, while both running exhaust and starting emissions were considered for local road with post speed of 50km/hr. The 24-hour traffic flows and composite emission factors for each road adopted in the subsequent air dispersion modelling are presented in **Appendix 3.4**.

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Vehicular Emission Burden by EMFAC-HK (for Determination of Assessment Year)

Vehicular emission burdens (NO_x and RSP) for the Years of 2025, 2031, 2035 and 2040 were calculated based on the traffic forecast and composite emission factors. The results are summarized as below:

Table 2 Vehicular Emission Burden of Open Road Source

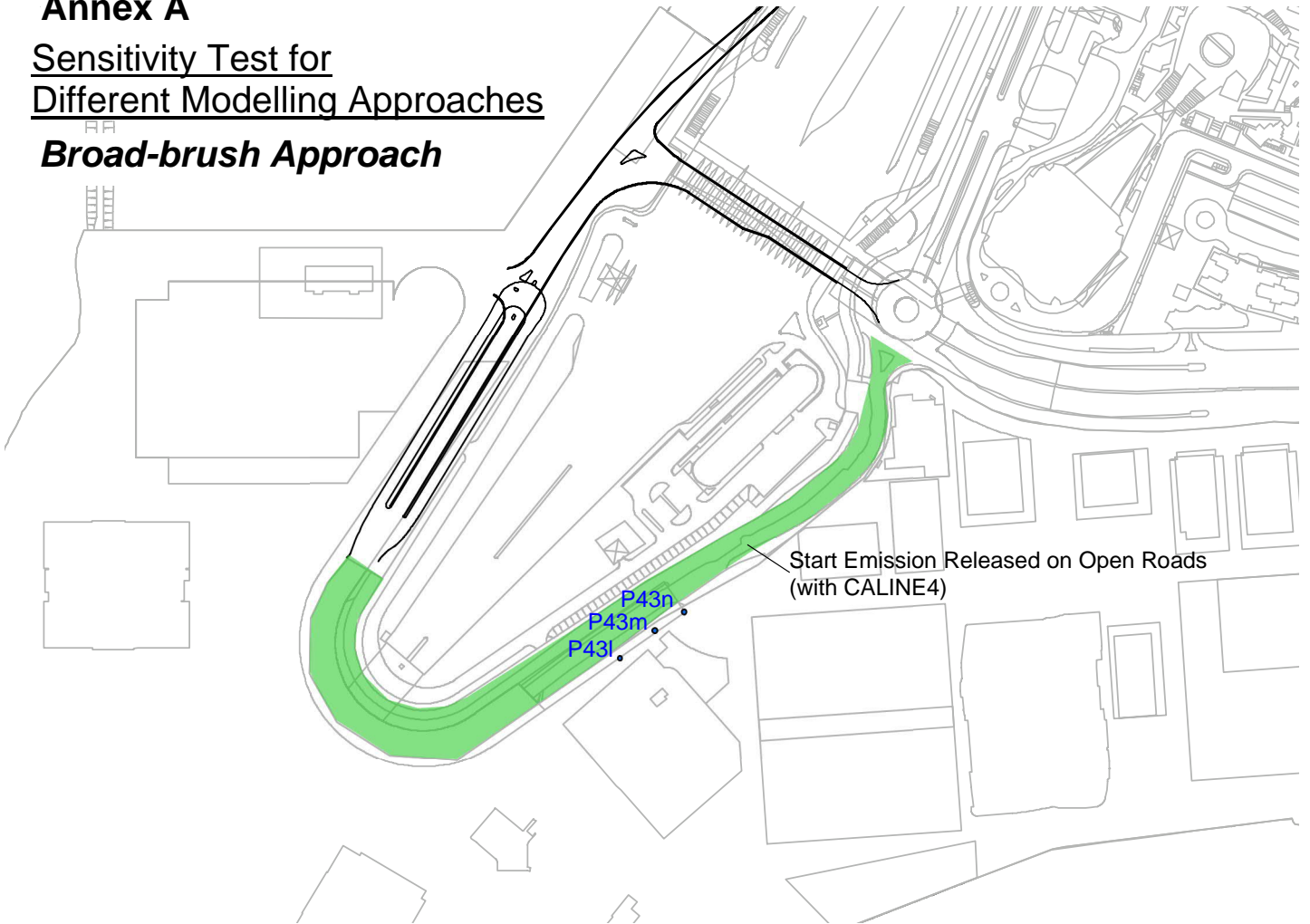
| Year | NO_x (g/day) | RSP (g/day) |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2025 | 119976 | 3245 |
| 2031 | 85255 | 2505 |
| 2035 | 63785 | 1500 |
| 2040 | 65566 | 1410 |

According to the results, Year 2025 was selected as the worst affected year for the air quality assessment.

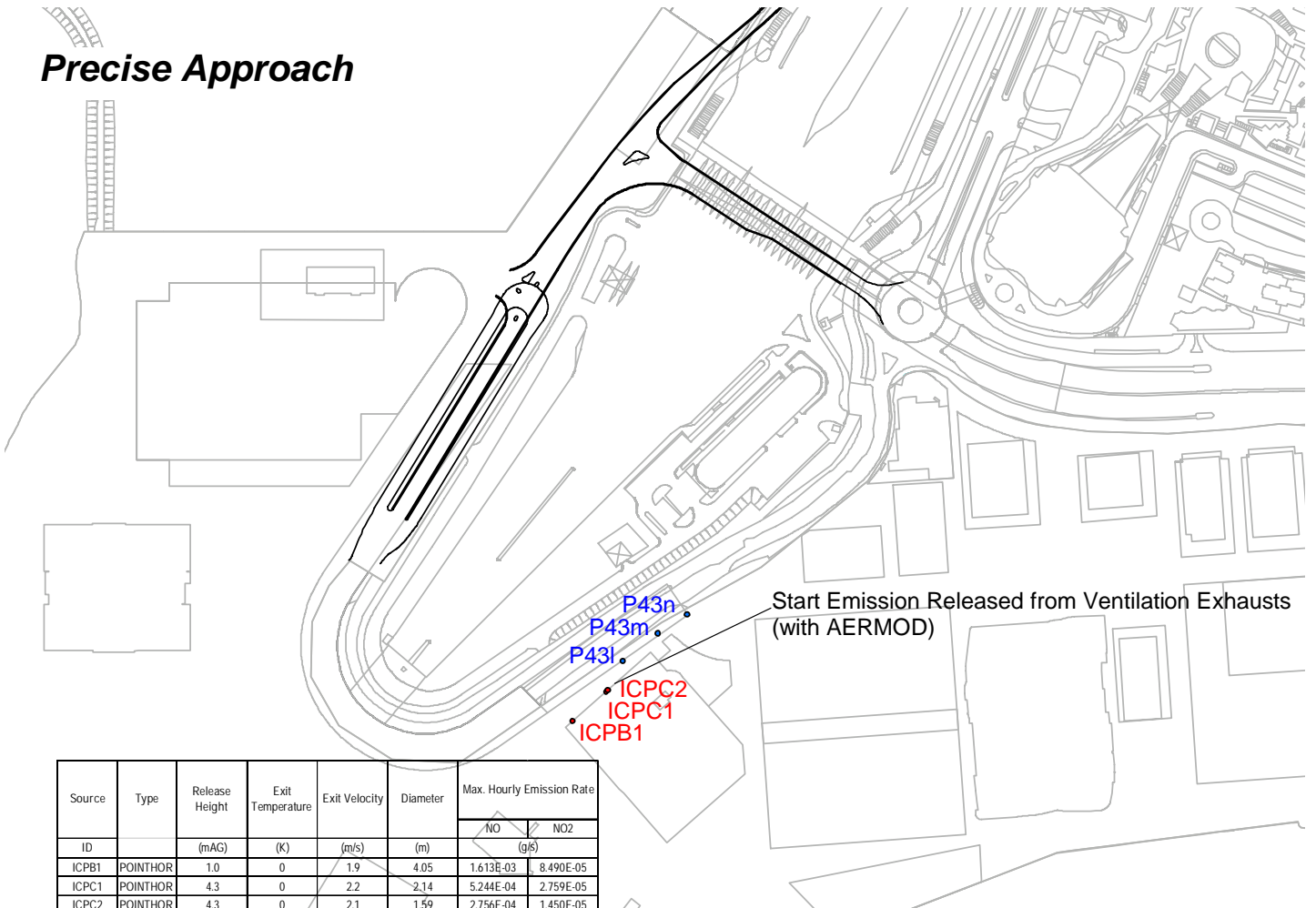
Annex A

Sensitivity Test for Different Modelling Approaches

Broad-brush Approach



Precise Approach



| Source | Type | Release Height | Exit Temperature | Exit Velocity | Diameter | Max. Hourly Emission Rate | |
|--------|----------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | NO | NO2 |
| ID | | (mAG) | (K) | (m/s) | (m) | (g/s) | |
| ICPB1 | POINTHOR | 1.0 | 0 | 1.9 | 4.05 | 1.613E-03 | 8.490E-05 |
| ICPC1 | POINTHOR | 4.3 | 0 | 2.2 | 2.14 | 5.244E-04 | 2.759E-05 |
| ICPC2 | POINTHOR | 4.3 | 0 | 2.1 | 1.59 | 2.756E-04 | 1.450E-05 |

Number of cold start was referenced to the approved WKCD's *Traffic Impact Assessment for Minor Relaxation on GFA and Building Height Restrictions*. Locations and design parameters of ventilation exhausts of the carpark were identified according to the planned layouts provided by WKCD.

Annex B

Proportion of Local and Rural Roads within Hong Kong

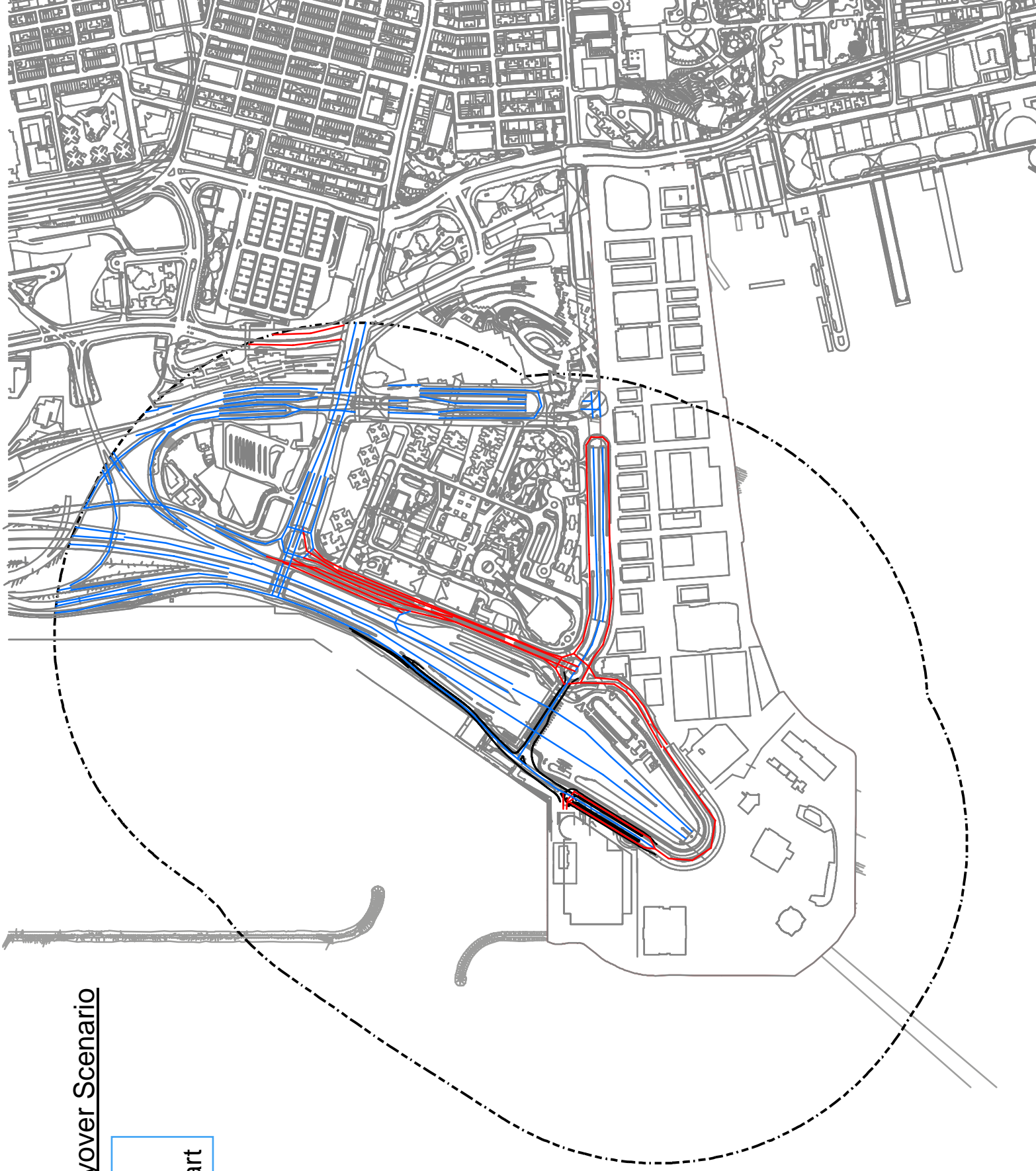
| Region | Average Daily Vehicle-Kilometre in Year 2018 | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|
| | Major Roads | Minor Roads | Total |
| HK Island | 4933249 | 1067857 | 6001106 |
| Kowloon | 7464204 | 1065993 | 8530197 |
| New Territories | 20915781 | 2804469 | 23720250 |
| Total | 33313234 | 4938319 | 38251553 |
| Percentage | 87% | 13% | 100% |

Revised Austin Road Flyover Scenario

Legend

— Road with Cold Start

— Road without Cold Start



Original Austin Road Flyover Scenario

Legend

— Road with Cold Start

— Road without Cold Start

