

Five of the nine AQMS reported non-compliant of the annual average AQO for RSP, individual exceedances were reported for the twenty-four hour AQO at two locations.

Table 5.3c
Summary of Reported Concentrations of Ozone

AQMS	Maximum 1-hr Concentration (μgm^{-3})	Number of Exceedances of AQO ^(a) (μgm^{-3})
Sha Tin	270	3
Kwun Tong	128	0
Yuen Long	231	0
Central/Western	243	1
Tai Po	116	0
Tsuen Wan	90	0
Kwai Chung	224	0
Notes:		
(a) Concentrations in excess of 240 μgm^{-3}		

Three exceedances of the one-hour AQO were reported at the Sha Tin AQMS in 1997. This does not mean that the station is out of compliance with the ozone standard, as a maximum of three exceedances is permitted under the APCO.

It is evident from the data summarised in these tables that the principal focus of concern across the SAR is the prevailing concentrations of RSP and nitrogen dioxide. Ozone levels are also considered to be an emerging concern and have been observed to be increasing over the last decade. In 1997, five AQMS reported non-compliances with the statutory air quality objectives.

5.3.3.2 High Growth Scenario (High End)

This scenario is taken to represent the worst case conditions and, as such, may represent an upper bound estimate for vehicle and population growth in the SAR in 2016. An appropriate level of infrastructure is assumed in order to meet the objectives for mobility of goods and people within the SAR and between the SAR and its hinterland. The scenario assumes no constraints on vehicle growth.

Annual Average Concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide and RSP

Tables 5.3d and 5.3e present the changes in annual average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and RSP predicted at each of the AQMS in the SAR in 2016. The results from the Mong Kok AQMS should be treated with caution as the observations are taken from a location within what is widely referred to as a street canyon, whereas the predictions generated by the PATH modelling system are considered more representative of conditions at the ambient AQMS.