

provision of an enhanced road network in these areas. As indicated by the results presented in Table 5.3r, reduced levels of nitrogen dioxide are predicted in the urban areas, including the Kowloon Peninsula, Wan Chai/Causeway Bay and Tai Po.

Predicted changes in annual average RSP concentrations are presented in Table 5.3s for each of the AQMS in the EPD network.

Table 5.3s
Annual Average Concentrations of RSP (μgm^{-3})

AQMS	1997	Increment	Total
Central/Western	51	-0.1	50.9
Mong Kok	60	1.0	61.0
Sha Tin	49	2.2	51.2
Yuen Long	58	3.2	61.2
Tsuen Wan	54	0.5	54.5
Kwai Chung	46	1.4	48.4
Sham Shui Po	57	0.8	57.8
Kwun Tong	56	1.6	59.6
Tai Po	59	-0.9	58.1

For the majority of AQMS that were deemed non-compliant in 1997, concentrations are predicted to increase, the exception being Tai Po. Although a reduction in RSP levels is predicted at Tai Po AQMS, the predicted concentration will still be deemed non-compliant in 2016. The most marked change is anticipated at the Yuen Long AQMS, where RSP levels are expected to increase to approximately $61 \mu\text{gm}^{-3}$.

Territory-wide changes in RSP levels are presented in Figure 5.3t. The most significant increases (approximately $2.5 \mu\text{gm}^{-3}$) are predicted in Yuen Long and Tuen Mun. Reductions in RSP levels are predicted in southern Kowloon, Kwai Chung, Kowloon City, Sha Tin and for the majority of Hong Kong Island.

Daily Average Concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide and RSP

Table 5.3t presents the changes in the daily average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and RSP predicted to occur under conditions typical of photochemical smog in the SAR. The table also shows the threshold concentration for observations in 1997, beyond which there is a strong probability that the AQMS would exceed the AQO for either nitrogen dioxide or RSP.