

Environmental Protection Department



環 境 保 護 署

Technical Paper

Report No.: EPD/TP 1/05

Guidelines for Estimating Sewage Flows
for Sewage Infrastructure Planning
Version 1.0

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This set of Guidelines for Estimating Sewage Flows (GESF) is issued for EPD's initial internal sewage infrastructure planning use in accordance with the agreement between Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and Drainage Services Department (DSD) in the second and the third Steering Meetings on Review of Sewerage Manual. The recommendations in this GESF take into account EPD's past experience gained in sewerage infrastructure planning, findings in reviewed sewerage master plans and relevant DSD's technical reports.
- 1.2 This GESF provides guidance on good practice for estimating sewage flows for planning catchment level and sub-catchment level sewage infrastructure. The guidelines and recommendations are by no means exhaustive. The application of this GESF to planning sub-catchment local sewage infrastructure would involve deliberation of the worse case scenarios of usages and populations of the existing and proposed developments. During the initial internal implementation period of this GESF, the methodology in DSD Sewerage Manual – Part 1 (SM1) is an acceptable alternative for planning sewage infrastructure by external parties although EPD would carry out additional planning assessments using this GESF. EPD welcomes feedback and comments on the guidelines and methodology for estimating sewage flows in this GESF to facilitate improvements for the future general use of these Guidelines.
- 1.3 Unless specific information in SM1 are stated to be valid and adopted for use in this GESF, the approach of estimating sewage flows essentially in Chapter 4 of the SM1 will be replaced by that of GESF for sewage infrastructure planning purposes.
- 1.4 Findings in DSD's Research and Development Report No. RD 1011 and DSD's previous comments on the initial draft of these Guidelines have been taken into account in this GESF.

2. FLOW COMPONENTS

- 2.1 The average flow (AF) comprises domestic, commercial, institutional, industrial and inflow/infiltration components. The domestic component consists of flows from residential and institutional premises. The commercial component is made up of flows from offices, shops and restaurants. The institutional component includes flows mainly from schools and universities. The industrial component includes those flows from various manufacturing processes.
- 2.2 Inflow/infiltration is the flow due to ingress of ground/storm water and due to seepage and connections to the stormwater drainage system. In practice, it is difficult to determine accurately the amount of local inflow and infiltration. Despite every effort has been employed to reduce the amount of inflow and infiltration, the dry weather flow components have included infiltration and a certain amount of inflow. The inflow quantities in some catchments are considerable and cannot be wholly taken into account in the dry weather flow components. The contribution of this excessive inflow to the total sewage flow of a catchment is further addressed by the catchment inflow factor (P_{CIF}). This factor accounts for the average quantity of the excessive inflow of a catchment as a factor on the total component flows. The equation for average flow, $Q_{AVERAGE}$, is as follows:

$$Q_{\text{AVERAGE}} = (Q_{\text{DOMESTIC}} + Q_{\text{COMMERCIAL}} + Q_{\text{INSTITUTIONAL}} + Q_{\text{INDUSTRIAL}}) \times P_{\text{CIF}},$$

where Q_{DOMESTIC} is the average dry weather domestic flow,
 $Q_{\text{COMMERCIAL}}$ is the average dry weather commercial flow,
 $Q_{\text{INSTITUTIONAL}}$ is the average dry weather institutional flow,
 $Q_{\text{INDUSTRIAL}}$ is the average dry weather industrial flow, and
 P_{CIF} is the catchment inflow factor.

3. FLOW DATA

3.1 Flow data for existing sewage treatment works are available from Sewage Treatment Division of Drainage Services Department. Flow survey data are also available from the following sources:

(a) Sewerage Master Plan Review Studies

- Yuen Long and Kam Tin
- Outlying Islands
- Hong Kong Island
- Central and East Kowloon
- Tuen Mun and Tsing Yi
- North District and Tolo Harbour

(b) Sewerage Master Plan Studies

- Port Shelter
- Tseung Kwan O
- Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi
- North West Kowloon

(c) Other studies:

- Pilot Study for Inflow and Infiltration Reduction Strategy
- Sewage Flow Measurement for the North and South West Hong Kong Island
(final results to be available by year 2007)

3.2 Flow surveys are recommended for obtaining the latest flow data for analysing flow components. Flow survey data should be carefully logged and the results should be interpreted by experienced professionals.

4. POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT DATA

4.1 Population projections based on Working Group on Population Distribution (WGPD) papers, Outline Zoning Plans and Development Permission Area Plans issued by the Planning Department are good sources of reference of existing and projected population figures for sewerage planning. Census data are also useful in providing the baseline information. Employment projections and Quarterly Survey on Employment and Vacancies of Census and Statistics Department are sources of employment data.

- 4.2 Each Sewerage Master Plan or reviewed Sewerage Master Plan (both known as SMP) has taken into account the latest planning data available during the study period. As planning projections will be updated over time, users of SMP data should take account of all updated planning and development projections of the concerned catchment in planning sewage infrastructure.
- 4.3 New development plans are available from Government planning and engineering feasibility studies which are carried out from time to time for the continued development of Hong Kong. The results and recommendations of these studies play an important role in projecting the most likely development scenarios in terms of population and employment distribution. In formulating population and employment forecasts, latest findings of these studies should also be taken into account.
- 4.4 Available population data of the following categories for various planning horizons should be obtained for estimating sewage flows. Mobile residents are required to be considered while transient residents or visitors are not. The sewage flow of the latter are deemed to be taken into account in the related domestic sewage flows and sewage flows of commercial activities.
- (a) Residential Permanent Housing Type
- Public rental housing
 - Subsidised sales flat
 - Private permanent housing
- (b) Other Housing Type
- Non-domestic housing
 - Institutional and special class building
 - Temporary housing
- (c) Mobile Residents
- Residents with indefinite periods of residence in Hong Kong
- (d) Employment (Employment categories and Job types are shown in brackets)
- Manufacturing (E1) (J1)
 - Electricity, Gas and Water (E2) (J2)
 - Transport, Storage and Communication (E2) (J3)
 - Wholesale and Retail Trades (E3) (J4)
 - Import/Export Trades (E3) (J5)
 - Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (E4) (J6)
 - Agriculture and Fishing (E5) (J7)
 - Mining and Quarrying (E5) (J8)
 - Construction (E5) (J9)
 - Hotels, Restaurants and Boarding Houses (E5) (J10)
 - Community, Social and Personal Services (E5) (J11)
 - Public Administration (E5) (J12)

(e) School Places

- Students attending primary, secondary and tertiary education establishments

4.5 There are different systems of basic planning unit areas. The common ones include the Tertiary Planning Unit - Street Block (TPU-SB) system and the Planning Vision and Strategy (PVS) zoning. These basic planning unit areas have to be correlated to the sewerage catchment areas.

5. METHODOLOGY OF FLOW ESTIMATION

5.1 The methodology of flow estimation is shown diagrammatically in **Figure F-1**. In estimating flows arising from the existing sewerage areas, field data should be taken into account as far as possible in order to identify industrial and ground water infiltration components which may not have adequately taken into account in flow parameters. Measured flow data can also be used for checking the calculated flows. Estimation of flows for new development will be more straightforward as it can be based on flow parameters in this GESF. In both cases, reference to the appropriate SMPs for particular catchment characteristics such as local inflow data should be made.

5.2 The methodology in **Figure F-1** shows a comprehensive picture of flow estimation and is by no means compulsory. Variations to this methodology and other acceptable methods with good justifications may also be considered.

5.3 Flows in Existing Sewerage System

5.3.1 The first step is to refer to the latest appropriate SMP to identify available field data and previous flow estimates. The requirements of carrying out flow survey to collect additional field data should then be established.

5.3.2 In conjunction with appropriate data on the contributing population, the field data will be used to identify various flow components, in particular, the ground water infiltration and industrial flow component.

5.3.3 The domestic, commercial and institutional flow components should be correlated against the flow parameters as a cross-check and adjusted as necessary. This can be achieved by comparing the measured flows against flows estimated from the contributing population and the per capita flow factors presented in Sections 7 to 9 of this GESF. Any discrepancy found may help to identify errors in assumption made or the omission of industrial discharges. The adjustment will also take account of any adjustment in per-capita sewage discharge up to the planning horizon. Water consumption data and reports from Water Supplies Department should also be made reference to in determining the right per-capita adjustment. Analysis of sewage load data will help verify the assumptions made as per-capita loads are generally less variable and independent of infiltration.

5.4 Flows in Sewerage for New Developments

- 5.4.1 The estimation of flows from new developments will simply be based on unit flow factors, peaking factors and the planning population figures. Recognized available flow data of similar development categories could also be used for reference in determining the average flow and peak flow, in particular for developments with specialized usage.
- 5.4.2 In estimating the existing and planning flows from a development for industrial or commercial uses, the worse case usage scenario of this development will need to be carefully considered.

5.5 Hydraulic Assessment Tools

- 5.5.1 Computer hydraulic modelling software packages have been developed for planning existing and new sewerage systems. The use of hydraulic modelling software in association with other database management systems and geographical information systems facilitates planning and asset management of the existing sewerage system.
- 5.5.2 In using computer hydraulic software packages, one must pay attention to the background theories, assumptions and limitations of the modelling software. An appropriate software package should be capable of correctly modelling backwater effects, tidal effects, bifurcations and looped sewer networks in addition to modelling conventional sewerage facilities such as pumps, storage tanks and overflow devices. Care must be taken in choosing the right software.
- 5.5.3 Sewerage systems are planned to accommodate peak flows. A correctly verified and validated hydraulic model which makes use of simulation techniques is a good means of assessing the hydraulic performance of the sewerage system for planning purposes. They are useful in particular in determining the requirement of mitigation works for the existing sewerage system. Hydraulic modelling requires expertise. Appropriate local and overseas hydraulic modelling guidelines, practice notes and standards should be observed in building and verifying hydraulic modelling.

5.6 Calculation Spreadsheets

- 5.6.1 If carrying out hydraulic modelling is proved to be unjustified or if new sewerage is planned, peak flows could be calculated as follows:
- (a) Domestic/commercial/institutional:- using appropriate flow factors, peaking factors and flows specific to the local developments;
 - (b) Industrial:- using flow survey data, findings in SMPs and appropriate flow factors and peaking factors;
 - (c) Stormwater infiltration:- from flow survey data, recommendations and hydraulic models of SMP, the findings in relevant inflow/infiltration studies and the catchment inflow factors in this GESF.

5.7 Engineering Parameters

- 5.7.1 For engineering equations and parameters, such as, roughness values and head loss coefficients, for calculating capacities and flows in gravity sewers, reference to other engineering design manuals, literature on hydraulics and BS EN standards could be made.

6. **SEWAGE FLOW PARAMETERS - GENERAL**

- 6.1 Sewage flow parameters include unit flow factors (UFF), peaking factors (P) and catchment inflow factors (P_{CIF}). They were formulated based on data of Year 2002, which is known as the base year of planning parameters. Similar available data of years 2001 and 2003 were used for cross-reference purposes.
- 6.2 Sewage flow parameters were formulated based on the following information:
- (a) unit flow surveys and verification results in reviewed sewerage master plans (as summary is presented in **Appendix I** together with other available reference figures),
 - (b) water consumption records at street block levels of years 2001, 2002 and 2003 and the general water consumption trend of the past 15 years,
 - (c) flow records of 28 selected major treatment works (with design flow $>1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$) of years 2001, 2002 and 2003
 - (d) the following PlanD's Territorial Population and Employment Data Matrices (TPEDM):
 - TPEDM 2001 Base-year Estimates by PVS Zone (compiled in March 2002)
 - TPEDM 2002 Base-year Estimates by PVS Zone (compiled in April 2003)
 - TPEDM 2003 Base-year Estimates by PVS Zone (compiled in April 2004)
 - 2016 TPEDM by PVS Zone, Scenario II (compiled in September 2002)
 - Year X TPEDM by PVS Zone (updated in October 2001, residential updated in August 2002)
 - (e) licensed discharge quantities of different trades of Hong Kong of year 2003,
 - (f) the latest categorization of housing types and planning areas (338 PVS zones) adopted in TPEDM, and
 - (g) WSD's Departmental Instruction No. 1309 and Resource Planning Report No. 4/2000
 - (h) DSD's Research and Development Report No. RD 1011, May 2004
- 6.3 Unless specified, flow parameters are for general application to all areas of Hong Kong for estimating sewage flows for residents, students and employees on a per-capita basis. Catchment specific UFFs can be applied to catchments other than those 28 catchments considered in this GESF if similarity in catchment characteristics

can be established.

- 6.4 Industrial flows vary significantly from one industry type to another. These flows are best estimated by flow surveys in particular during planning for local sewerage. The catchment-dependent UFFs for industrial employees included in this GESF are provided to facilitate planning at the catchment level. These UFFs should be applied with caution. Some extraordinary UFFs of local industrial areas are also included for reference.
- 6.5 Sewage flow parameters are directly applicable to major sewerage facilities and catchment level sewerage infrastructure planning. At the local sewerage level, the worse case scenario of every new development and its neighbouring premises will need to be carefully considered on a case by case basis in particular in using the more specific proposed UFFs for commercial activities.
- 6.6 From the per-capita consumption (PCC) rate analyses in WSD's and DSD's reports, the recorded PCC rates of public rental and R1 residents show that the rates have only been varying in a narrow range during the past decade. There is no apparent increasing trend in the fresh water consumption measurements. This concurs with the stabilised trend of per-capita water consumption rates of other developed cities. To avoid incorporating unnecessary allowances for planning, the planning per-capita UFFs are taken to be the same as those stabilized existing UFFs of residential, commercial and industrial discharges for sewage infrastructure planning.
- 6.7 PVS zones within each of the 28 major sewage catchment were identified for the year 2002 scenario and for the projected most probable future developed scenario were identified and shown in **Appendix II**. For detailed layout and boundaries of each catchment, please refer to SMPs.

7. UNIT FLOW FACTORS – DOMESTIC FLOWS

- 7.1 The recommended unit flow factors for domestic flows for use in planning are shown in **Table T-1**. The derivations and justifications are included in **Appendix III**.
- 7.2 The categorization of residential populations makes reference to the categories of residential populations adopted in the projected population and employment data provided by the PlanD.
- 7.3 The unit flow factors of R2 to R4 types of residents are in general different from that of R1 and public rental residents. Different catchments have different compositions of these types of residents. Based on the proportion of each residential type in PlanD's population and employment data, the 2001 Census data and the population data in the latest SMP reports, the average general equivalent UFF of residents of permanent residential housing type and other housing type for each catchment are provided in **Appendix IV** and are also summarized in **Table 1**. The recommended housing type specific UFFs are always preferred than the catchment specific UFFs, which were formulated based on housing mix projected in SMPs and are subject to possible planning changes.

Table T-1 : Unit Flow Factors for Domestic Flows

	Unit	Datum (2002) (m³/day)	Increase per Annum (m³/day)	Planning for Future (m³/day)
Domestic (housing type specific)				
Public rental		0.190	-	0.190
Private R1	person	0.190	-	0.190
R2	person	0.270	-	0.270
R3	person	0.340	0.003	0.370
R4	person	0.340	0.003	0.370
Traditional village	person	0.150	-	0.150
Modern village	person	0.270	-	0.270
Institutional and special class	person	0.190	-	0.190
Temporary and non-domestic	person	0.150	-	0.150
Mobile residents	person	0.190	-	0.190
Domestic (catchment specific)				
General- Permanent housing (for catchment wide planning)				
- Sandy Bay	person	0.320	0.003	0.350
- Stanley, Discovery Bay	person	0.290	-	0.290
- Shek O	person	0.280	0.007	0.350
- Outlying Islands, Sai Kung	person	0.260	0.001	0.270
- Yuen Long, Mui Wo	person	0.230	0.002	0.250
- Aberdeen, Wan Chai, North Lantau	person	0.230	-	0.230
- Sha Tin, Tai Po	person	0.210	-	0.220
- San Wai	person	0.200	0.003	0.230
-Wah Fu, Shek Wu Hui	person	0.200	0.001	0.210
- Northwest Kowloon, Tuen Mun, Central, North Point	person	0.200	-	0.200
- Ap Lei Chau, Chai Wan, Shau Kei Wan, Central Kowloon, East Kowloon, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tseung Kwan O	person	0.190	-	0.190
General- Other housing (for catchment wide planning)				
- All catchments	person	0.175	-	0.175

Notes of Table T-1:

- (1) For planning a new sewerage system, the planning unit flow factors should be used. Adequate allowance should be provided in the proposed sewerage system to ensure that the sewerage system will be adequate for the worst possible future development scenarios.
- (2) Permanent housing comprises public rental housing, subsidized sales flats and private permanent housing (R1, R2, R3 and R4). Other housing consists of non-domestic, institutional & special classes, and temporary housing.

8. UNIT FLOW FACTORS – COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FLOWS

8.1 Commercial flows comprise flows due to commercial activities and due to employees. Flows from Job types J2 – J12 are classified as commercial flows. The unit flow factors of the 11 Job types are provided in **Table T-2** below. The derivation of the UFFs of employees and students were presented in **Appendix III**.

Table T-2 : Unit Flow Factors of Commercial Flows and Student Flows

	Unit (per)	Datum (2002) (m ³ /day)	Increase per Annum (m ³ /day)	Planning for Future (m ³ /day)
Commercial Employee	employee	0.080	-	0.080
Commercial activities				
(a) Specific trades:				
J2 Electricity Gas & Water	employee	0.250	-	0.250
J3 Transport, Storage & Communication	employee	0.100	-	0.100
J4 Wholesale & Retail	employee	0.200	-	0.200
J5 Import & Export	employee	-	-	-
J6 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	employee	-	-	-
J7 Agriculture & Fishing	employee	-	-	-
J8 Mining & Quarrying	employee	-	-	-
J9 Construction	employee	0.150	-	0.150
J10 Restaurants & Hotels	employee	1.500	-	1.500
J11 Community, Social & Personal Services	employee	0.200	-	0.200
J12 Public Administration	employee	-	-	-
(b) General –territorial average	employee	0.200	-	0.200
School student	person	0.040	-	0.040

Notes of Table T-2:

- (1) For planning of a new sewerage system, the planning unit flow factors should be used and the worst possible combination of commercial flows for the future development scenarios should be considered to ensure that the sewerage system under planning will be sustainable.
- (2) For job types J10 and J11, the “per-employee” unit flow factor takes into account the flows of customers and/or tenants.
- (3) The total unit flow generated from an employee in a particular trade is the sum of the unit flow factor of employee and the unit flow factor of commercial activities of a particular trade under consideration.

9. UNIT FLOW FACTORS – INDUSTRIAL FLOWS

- 9.1 Industrial flows vary significantly from one industry to another. Industrial flows are best estimated based on flow survey data and water consumption data.
- 9.2 Based on water consumption records and discharge licenses, catchment-wide unit flow factors for manufacturing employees are provided in **Table T-3**. The unit flow factor of each manufacturing employee in the catchment of a treatment plant is the average per-employee industrial discharge of all manufacturing employees within that catchment at the stated planning horizon. For obtaining the characteristics of industrial flows of a particular local area, flow surveys are always recommended and reference to available good survey data in relevant SMPs should be made. The unit flow factors in **Table T-3** should be mainly used for planning catchment-wide facilities although they could form a basis for verifying the actual industrial flow against local flow survey data. Caution must be taken in directly applying these industrial UFFs for local sewerage planning purposes.
- 9.3 **Appendix VI** shows the derivations and justifications of the catchment-dependent UFFs for industrial flows.

Table T-3 : Unit Flow Factors for Industrial Flows

	Unit	Datum (2002) (m ³ /day)	Increase per Annum (m ³ /day)	Planning for Future (m ³ /day)
<u>Industrial employee</u>	employee	0.080		0.080
<u>Industrial activities</u>				
J1 Manufacturing		See Note 1		See Note 1
- Territorial average	employee	0.560	-	0.560
- Hong Kong Island (except Aberdeen & Ap Lei Chau), San Po Kong ⁽³⁾	employee	0.250	-	0.250
- North West Kowloon	employee	0.350	-	0.450
- East Kowloon (everall), Sha Tin, Lantau Island (except Mui Wo)	employee	0.450	-	0.450
- Cental Kowloon, North District, Aberdeen, Ap Lei Chau	employee	0.550	-	0.550
- Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung	employee	0.650	-	0.650
- Tai Po	employee	0.750	-	0.750
- Tuen Mun, Tseung Kwan O, Yau Tong ⁽³⁾ , Cheung Chau, Mui Wo	employee	1.000	-	1.000
- Tsing Yi	employee	1.500	-	1.500
- Sai Kung, Yuen Long	employee	2.000	-	2.000

Notes of Table T-3:

- (1) Quantities of industrial discharges depend on the natures of individual industries. Local industrial discharges may vary significantly from one industrial premises to another and are best determined by updated flow survey data and water consumption records. The catchment-dependent unit flow factors for industrial flows in this table provide a means to estimate industrial flows for a catchment-wide sewerage facility, such as sewage treatment works and major sewage pumping stations. They may form a basis for refinement and adjustments when suitable latest survey results and water consumption data are available. They would be subject to periodic updates of EPD. As the actual per-employee unit flow factor of any local industrial area may vary significantly from these unit flow factors, caution must be taken in applying these factors direct to any local individual industrial premises.
- (2) The total unit flow generated from an employee in a particular trade is the sum of the flows due to the employee and the unit flow factor for a particular trade under consideration.
- (3) Yau Tong and San Po Kong are sub-catchments of the East Kowloon catchment. Figures are provided for reference for planning local sewage infrastructure.

10. CATCHMENT INFLOW FACTORS

10.1 Catchment Inflow Factors (P_{CIF}) are shown in **Table T-4** below. They are catchment-dependent and applicable to major sewerage facilities of a catchment. They indicate the net overall ingress of water or waste water to the sewerage system. They are not applicable to new catchments which are deemed to be free from misconnections and pipe defects. Caution must be taken in applying the P_{CIF} to sub-catchment sewerage. Flow measurement surveys would be required to confirm and identify the most appropriate P_{CIF} for estimating the average flow of a local sewerage facility.

Table T-4 : Catchment Inflow Factors, P_{CIF}

Catchment	Catchment Inflow Factor
Central, North Point, Sandy Bay, Wan Chai, Wah Fu, Stanley, Central Kowloon, Yuen Long, San Wai, North District, Tai Po, North Lantau, Mui Wo	1.00
Chai Wan, Tuen Mun, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, East Kowloon	1.10
Sha Tin	1.15
Tseung Kwan O	1.20
Shau Kei Wan	1.25
Aberdeen, Ap Lei Chau, Sai Kung, North West Kowloon	1.30
Cheung Chau, Shek O	1.50

Notes of Table T-4:

- (1) Catchment inflow factors will be updated regularly by EPD.
- (2) For calculating the total peak flow from a new development area within a catchment of high inflow factors, the catchment inflow factor may not be applicable to the new development. However, it will be applicable in assessing the downstream existing sewerage facilities.

- 10.2 For some minor catchments not included in the list, the P_{CIF} needs to be further investigated based on historical flow records of sewerage facilities or applying that of a similar catchment with adjustments.
- 10.3 Based on the Population and Employment Data of 2002 Base-Year Estimates by PVS Zones and the approach in this GESF, the total average flows of 28 major sewage catchments are calculated in **Appendix VII**. Average flows calculated using SM1 and measured average flows are provided for reference and comparison.
- 10.4 The P_{CIF} is to broadly address the extent of the overall net excessive inflow situation of every catchment. It neither serves the purpose of estimating the exact total quantity of inflow of each catchment nor serves as a guideline for designing combined sewerage system. P_{CIF} figures higher than 1.5 are generally not recommended. Investigation and mitigation works for diverting storm water and tidal sea water from the sewerage system should be carried out for catchments with extraordinarily high P_{CIF} as soon as possible. For catchments with required P_{CIF} slightly higher than 1.5, the peaking factor would serve as another level of protection during assessing the peak sewage flow quantity that the related sewerage facility is projected to received.

11. PEAKING FACTORS

- 11.1 Peak flows are cumulative results of a combination of factors such as diurnal and seasonal flow variations of flow components, and characteristic response of inflow and base flows to storm events.
- 11.2 Verified and validated hydraulic models which make use of suitable diurnal flow patterns and storm profiles are good means to determine the peak flows. For major sewerage planning works and mitigation identification works, in particular those involving existing sewerage systems, peak flows determined from computer hydraulic modelling and simulation would be more realistic than those from multiplying ADWF figures by peaking factors and therefore would be preferred. Appropriate standards, procedures and requirements in local and overseas modelling guidelines and practice notes should be referred to in carrying out hydraulic modeling.
- 11.3 Determination of the peak flow using validated hydraulic models is in general the preferred method. If there are acceptable reasons, peak flows can alternatively obtained by using the following formula:

$$Q_{PEAK} = Q_{AVERAGE} \times P,$$

where Q_{PEAK} is the peak flow,
 $Q_{AVERAGE}$ is the average dry weather flow, and
 P is the peaking factor

- 11.4 Peaking factors account for the peak flows and provide adequate safety margin in planning sewerage facilities. The recommended peaking factors are shown in **Table T-5**. For contributing populations greater than 50,000, **Figure F-2** and **Figure F-3** show graphically the peaking factors for sewers and for sewage treatment facilities respectively. A brief analysis of the recommended peaking factors is included in

Appendix VIII for reference.

- 11.5 Under normal situation, peaking factors (excluding stormwater allowance) are applicable to planning sewerage facilities receiving flow from new upstream sewerage systems which essentially have no misconnections and defects for infiltration. If there is doubt about the service conditions of the upstream sewerage systems for the planning horizons under consideration, peaking factors (including stormwater allowance) should be used.

Table T-5 : Peaking Factors, P

Population Range	Peaking Factor (including stormwater allowance) for facility with existing upstream sewerage	Peaking Factor (excluding stormwater allowance) for facility with new upstream sewerage
(a) For sewers		
<1,000	8	6
1,000 – 5,000	6	5
5,000 – 10,000	5	4
10,000 – 50,000	4	3
>50,000	$\text{Max}\left(\frac{7.3}{N^{0.15}}, 2.4\right)$	$\text{Max}\left(\frac{6}{N^{0.175}}, 1.6\right)$
(b) Sewage Treatment Works, Preliminary Treatment Works and Pumping Stations		
<10,000	4	3
10,000 – 25,000	3.5	2.5
25,000 – 50,000	3	2
>50,000	$\text{Max}\left(\frac{3.9}{N^{0.065}}, 2.4\right)$	$\text{Max}\left(\frac{2.6}{N^{0.065}}, 1.6\right)$

Notes of Table T-5:

- (1) N is the contributing population in thousands.

- 11.6 Peaking factors for sewers in **Table T-5** are only applicable to sewerage facilities which collect predominantly gravity flows. If significant portions of the flow received by a sewage facility are pumped flows, the cumulative effects of peak pumped flows are required to be considered in estimating the total flows.
- 11.7 The recommended peaking factors are not applicable to the tunnel systems of the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS), the design and planning of which were considered separately in Environmental & Engineering Feasibility Assessment Studies in relation to the way forward for the HATS.

12. CONTRIBUTING POPULATION

- 12.1 The contributing population is defined below. Essentially, the average UFF of all a typical R1 resident plus the typical UFF of employee (ie., 0.190 + 0.080 = 0.270m³/person/day) is taken as the unit contributing flow.

$$\text{Contributing Population} = \frac{\text{Calculated total average flow (m}^3\text{/day)}}{0.27 \text{ (m}^3\text{/person/day)}}$$

13. BROAD IMPLICATIONS OF THE GUIDELINES ON MAJOR SEWERAGE FACILITIES

- 13.1 The recommended methodology and approach of flow estimation in this GESF are slightly different from those adopted in the SM1. Some preliminary validation of the recommended UFFs is included in **Appendix IX**. Discussions and comparisons of projected flows of major catchments estimated under these Guidelines and SM1 are provided in **Appendix X**.

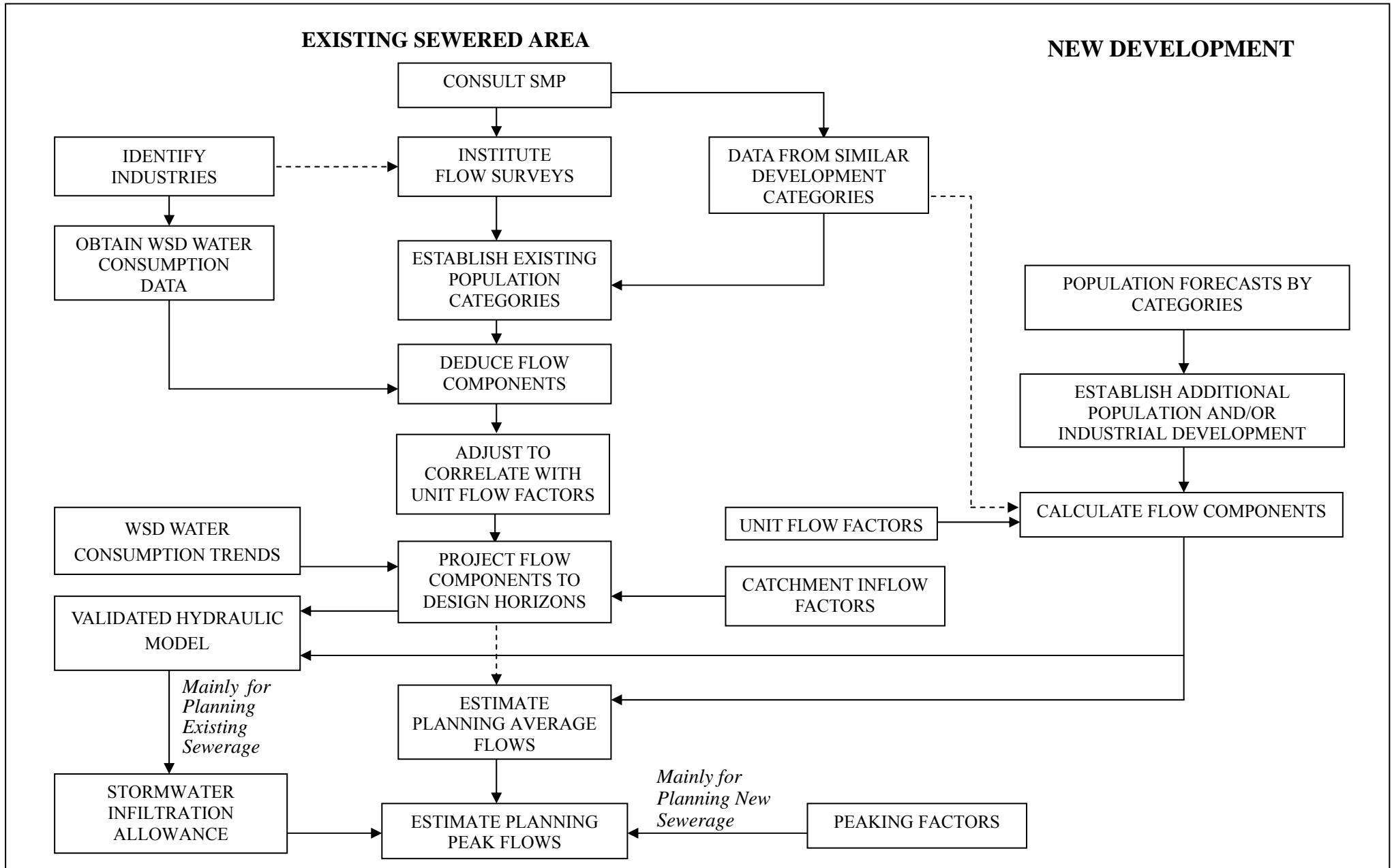
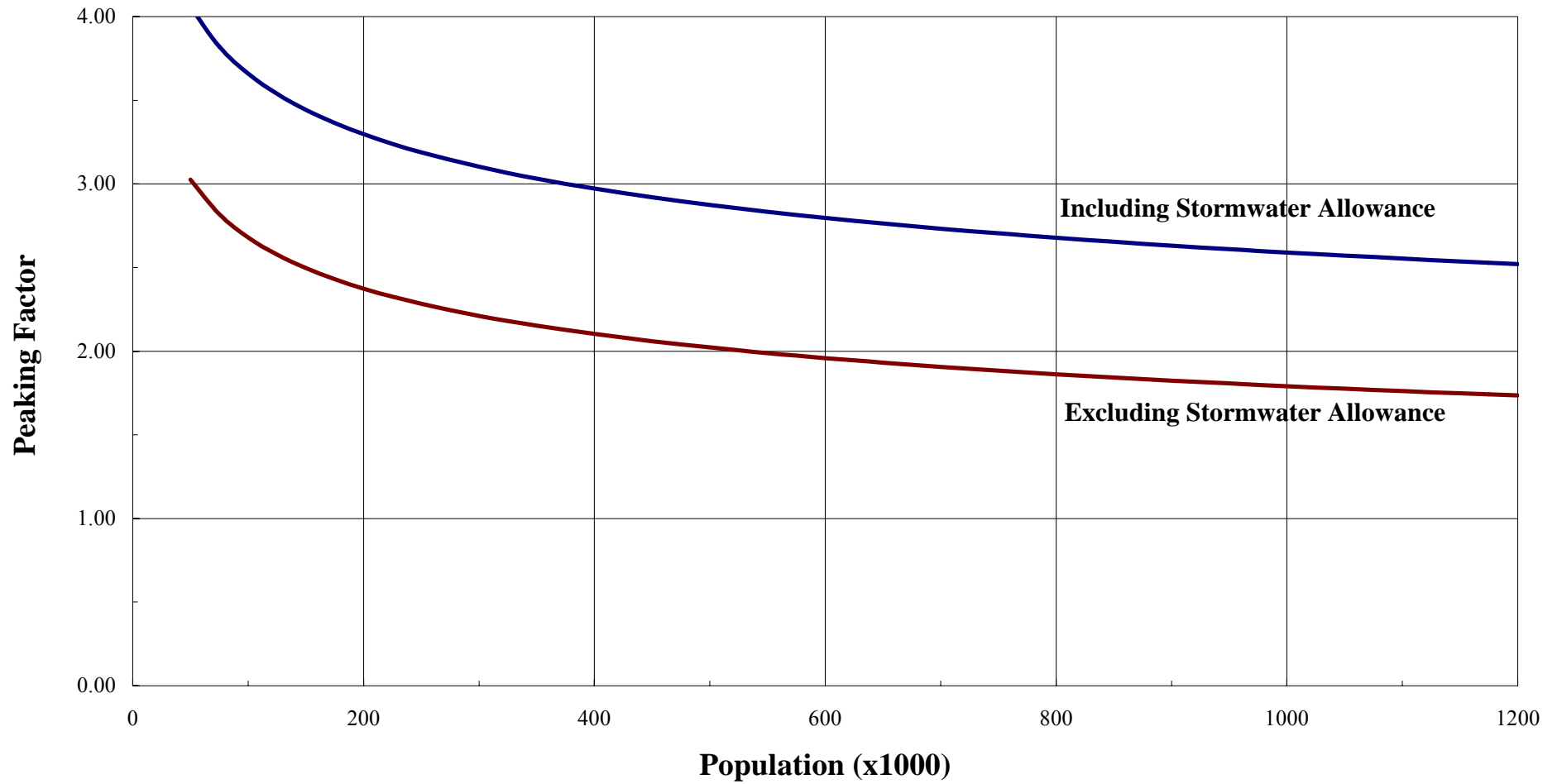
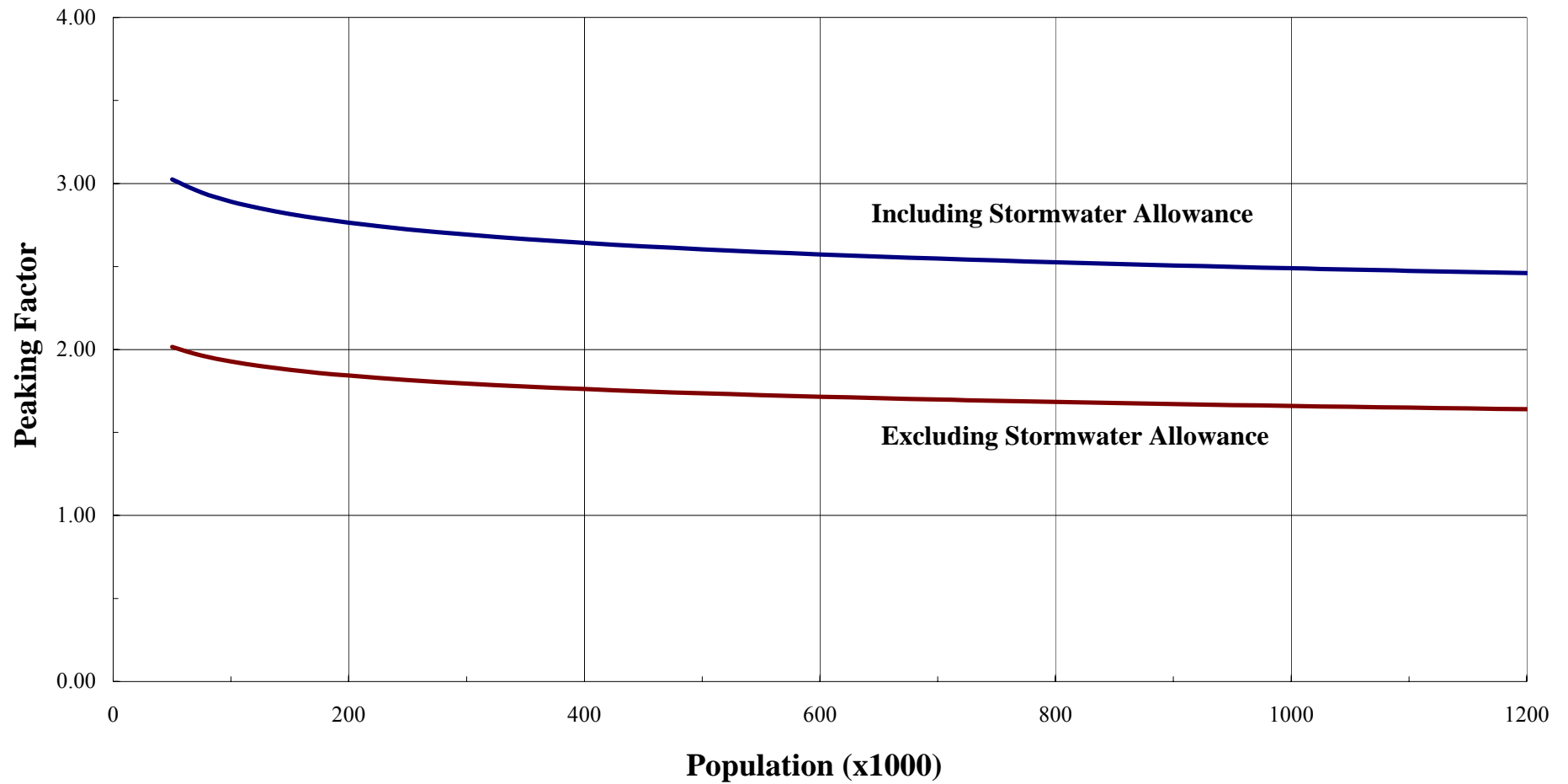


Figure F-1: Methodology for Flow Estimation

**Figure F-2 : Peaking Factors for Sewers
- Contributing Populations Exceeding 50,000**



**Figure F-3: Peaking Factors for Sewage Treatment Works, Preliminary Treatment Works
and Pumping Stations
-Contributing Populations Exceeding 50,000**



Appendix I

Comparison of Surveyed Unit Flow Factors (including flow due to employee) in Reviewed Sewerage Master Plans (l/person/day)

Type	RHKISMP (Quoted Previous surveys)	RHKISMP (Survey- based UFF)	RCEKSMP (WP No. 2)	OISMP2R	RND&THSMP (model User Manual)-Sha Tin	RND&THSMP (model User Manual)-Tai Po	RND&THSMP (model User Manual)-Sheung Shui/ Fanling	Review of Sewage UFF and PF through flow gauging (1999)	DSD Research and Development Report No. RD 1011	Waste-water Engineering (Metcalf & Eddy)
Temporary	-	150	150		150	150	150			
Public Rental	168	180	175	175	175	175	175	152-168	150-170	
R1	181	180	190		240	160-240	240	104-319	160-180	194-335 for 3-p household
R2	254	250	273		200-276	200	200	277	250-265	
R3	417	300-345	370		370	100-300	100-300	284-550	300-330	
R4	-	-	370		370	100-300	100-300	284-550		
Traditional Village			150	175	150	150	150			
Modern village		180	238	240	240	240	240			
Employee	-		-	60	-	-	-			50(off)-75(ind)
J1 (E1) manufacturing	-		500-2100		89-1000	73-5250	660	Interim Guidelines		
J2 (E2) utilities	-	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350			
J3 (E2) transport	-	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350			
J4 (E3) wholesale/retail	-	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350			
J5 (E4) Import/Export	88	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350			
J6 (E4) finance	88	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350			
J7 (E5) agriculture/fish.	-	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350			
J8 (E5) mining/quarry.	-	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350			
J9 (E5) construction	-	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350			
J10 (E5) restaurant/hotel	780	1600	280/440	286	830/room/d	830/room/d	830/room/d			1000/bed
J11 (E5) commu./per.serv.	423	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350			
J12 (E5) public admin.	88	90-200	280	286	200-600	318	350	125		
Institutional/School	-	25	20	286	25	25	25			
Hospital						1250	1250			

Legend:

RHKISMP : Review of Hong Kong Island Sewerage Master Plans
RCEKSMP : Review of Central and East Kowloon Sewerage Master Plans
OISMP2R : Outlying Island Sewerage Master Plan Stage 2 Review
RND&THSMP : Review of North District and Tolo Harbour Sewerage Master Plans

Appendix II

PVS Zones of 28 Major Sewage Catchments in 2002 and in 2016/Future Developed Scenario

STW/ PTW	338 PVS Zone No.	Assumed proportion of sewage flow of PVS served by the PTW/STW in 2002	Assumed proportion of sewage flow of PVS served by the PTW/STW in 2016/future scenario	Remark
Central PTW	001	1.00	1.00	Green Island Green Island
	002	1.00	1.00	
	003	1.00	1.00	
	004	1.00	1.00	
	005	1.00	1.00	
	006	1.00	1.00	
	007	1.00	0.70	
	008	1.00	1.00	
	009	1.00	0.00	
	010	0.80	0.00	
	012	1.00	1.00	
	013	0.70	0.80	
	041	0.00	0.00	
	042	0.00	0.10	
	291	1.00	1.00	
	292	1.00	1.00	
	293	1.00	1.00	
233	1.00	1.00		
234	1.00	1.00		
294	0.90	0.00		
295	1.00	0.80		
Wan Chai West PTW (Whole catchment proposed to discharge to Wan Chai East PTW ultimately)	010	0.20	0.00	C&WC Reclamation C&WC Reclamation C&WC Reclamation
	011	1.00	0.00	
	013	0.30	0.00	
	014	1.00	0.00	
	015	0.70	0.00	
	016	1.00	0.00	
	017	0.20	0.00	
	040	0.35	0.00	
	041	0.20	0.00	
	237	1.00	0.00	
	238	1.00	0.00	
	294	0.10	0.00	
	295	0.00	0.00	
	296	1.00	0.00	
	297	0.00	0.00	
298	0.10	0.00		
299	1.00	0.00		
325	1.00	0.00		
Wan Chai East PTW	007	0.00	0.30	Ult. 30% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W Ult. 20% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W Ult. 70% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W Ult. 20% from Wan Chai W Ult. 35% from Wan Chai W Ult. 10% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W
	009	0.00	1.00	
	010	0.00	1.00	
	011	0.00	1.00	
	013	0.00	0.20	
	014	0.00	1.00	
	015	0.30	1.00	
	016	0.00	1.00	
	017	0.80	1.00	
	018	1.00	1.00	
	019	1.00	1.00	
	020	0.10	0.10	
	036	1.00	0.20	
	037	1.00	0.20	
	038	1.00	1.00	
	039	1.00	1.00	
	040	0.35	0.70	
041	0.00	0.10		
237	0.00	1.00		

	238	0.00	1.00	Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W Ult. 20% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W Ult. 10% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W Ult. 100% from Wan Chai W
	294	0.00	1.00	
	295	0.00	0.20	
	296	0.00	1.00	
	297	1.00	1.00	
	298	0.90	1.00	
	299	0.00	1.00	
	325	0.00	1.00	
	326	1.00	1.00	
North Point PTW	018	0.00	0.00	
	020	0.90	0.90	
	021	1.00	1.00	
	022	1.00	1.00	
	023	1.00	1.00	
	024	1.00	1.00	
	025	1.00	1.00	
	035	1.00	1.00	
	036	0.00	0.80	
	037	0.00	0.80	
	053	0.00	0.00	
	228	0.50	0.50	
Stanley STW	052	1.00	1.00	
	053	0.40	0.50	
Shek O PTW	053	0.25	0.40	
Chai Wan PTW	030	1.00	1.00	
	032	1.00	1.00	
	033	1.00	1.00	
	034	1.00	1.00	
Shau Kei Wan PTW	026	1.00	1.00	
	027	1.00	1.00	
	028	1.00	1.00	
	029	1.00	1.00	
	031	1.00	1.00	
	053	0.00	0.00	
	228	0.50	0.50	
Ap Lei Chau PTW	048	1.00	1.00	
	230	1.00	1.00	
Aberdeen PTW	040	0.30	0.30	
	041	0.45	0.45	
	044	1.00	1.00	
	045	0.20	0.20	
	046	1.00	1.00	
	047	1.00	1.00	
	049	1.00	1.00	
	050	1.00	1.00	
	051	1.00	1.00	
Sandy Bay PTW	042	0.90	0.90	
Wah Fu PTW	041	0.35	0.35	
	045	0.80	0.80	
To Kwa Wan PTW	054	1.00	1.00	
	055	1.00	1.00	
	056	1.00	1.00	
	057	1.00	1.00	
	058	0.00	0.05	
	059	0.05	0.05	
	062	1.00	1.00	
	068	1.00	1.00	
	069	1.00	1.00	
	070	1.00	1.00	
	071	1.00	1.00	
	072	1.00	1.00	
	073	0.25	0.25	
	075	1.00	1.00	
	076	1.00	1.00	
	077	1.00	1.00	
	078	0.50	0.50	
	097	0.15	0.15	
	098	1.00	1.00	
	099	1.00	1.00	

	100	1.00	1.00	
	102	0.90	0.90	
	103	0.60	0.60	
	104	1.00	1.00	
	110	1.00	1.00	SEKD
	254	0.75	0.75	SEKD
	260	1.00	1.00	SEKD
	275	1.00	1.00	
	278	1.00	1.00	SEKD
	300	1.00	1.00	
	301	1.00	1.00	
	302	1.00	1.00	
	304	0.70	0.70	
	305	0.60	0.60	
	306	1.00	1.00	SEKD
	335	1.00	1.00	SEKD
Kwun Tong PTW	101	1.00	1.00	
	102	0.10	0.10	
	103	0.40	0.40	
	104	0.00	0.00	
	105	1.00	1.00	
	106	1.00	1.00	
	107	1.00	1.00	
	108	1.00	1.00	
	109	1.00	1.00	
	111	1.00	1.00	
	112	1.00	1.00	
	113	1.00	1.00	
	114	1.00	1.00	
	115	1.00	1.00	
	116	1.00	1.00	
	117	1.00	1.00	
	118	1.00	1.00	
	119	1.00	1.00	
	120	1.00	1.00	
	121	1.00	1.00	
	122	1.00	1.00	
	123	1.00	1.00	
	124	1.00	1.00	
	125	1.00	1.00	
	126	1.00	1.00	
	127	1.00	1.00	
	128	1.00	1.00	
	129	1.00	1.00	
	219	0.10	0.10	
	253	1.00	1.00	SEKD
	254	0.25	0.25	SEKD
	304	0.30	0.30	
	305	0.40	0.40	
	307	1.00	1.00	
	308	1.00	1.00	
	309	1.00	1.00	
	336	1.00	1.00	SEKD
	337	1.00	1.00	SEKD
North West Kowloon PS/PTW	058	1.00	0.95	
	059	0.95	0.95	
	060	1.00	1.00	
	061	1.00	1.00	
	063	1.00	1.00	
	064	1.00	1.00	
	065	1.00	1.00	
	066	1.00	1.00	
	067	1.00	1.00	
	073	0.75	0.75	
	074	1.00	1.00	
	078	0.50	0.50	
	079	1.00	1.00	
	080	1.00	1.00	
	081	1.00	1.00	

	082	1.00	1.00	
	083	1.00	1.00	
	084	1.00	1.00	
	085	1.00	1.00	
	086	1.00	1.00	
	087	1.00	1.00	
	088	1.00	1.00	
	089	1.00	1.00	
	090	1.00	1.00	
	091	1.00	1.00	
	092	1.00	1.00	
	093	1.00	1.00	
	094	1.00	1.00	
	095	1.00	1.00	
	096	1.00	1.00	
	097	0.85	0.85	
	235	1.00	1.00	
	236	1.00	1.00	
	255	1.00	1.00	
	256	1.00	1.00	
	271	1.00	1.00	
	272	1.00	1.00	
	273	1.00	1.00	
	274	1.00	1.00	
	276	1.00	1.00	
	277	0.10	0.10	
	303	1.00	1.00	
Tseung Kwan O PS	219	0.10	0.25	
	220	1.00	1.00	
	221	1.00	1.00	
	222	1.00	1.00	
	223	1.00	1.00	
	224	1.00	1.00	
	225	1.00	1.00	
	229	0.20	1.00	
	262	1.00	1.00	
	263	1.00	1.00	
	264	1.00	1.00	
	267	1.00	1.00	
	324	1.00	1.00	
	329	1.00	1.00	
San Wai STW	172	1.00	1.00	Hung Shui Kiu
	173	1.00	1.00	Tong Yan San Tsuen
	174	0.00	1.00	Ha Tsuen & Lau Fau Shan
	175	1.00	1.00	Tin Shui Wai
	176	1.00	1.00	Tin Shui Wai
	177	0.35	0.35	Yuen Long Town
	178	1.00	1.00	Yuen Long Town
	179	0.00	1.00	Yuen Long Town
	180	0.00	1.00	Yuen Long Town
	181	0.00	1.00	Tai Tong
	261	1.00	1.00	Tin Shui Wai
	280	1.00	1.00	Tin Shui Wai
	281	1.00	1.00	Tin Shui Wai
	313	1.00	1.00	Ping Shan
	314	1.00	1.00	Yuen Long Town
	315	1.00	1.00	Yuen Long Town
	317	0.00	0.50	Kam Tin
	318	0.00	1.00	Kam Tin
Yuen Long STW	177	0.65	0.65	Yuen Long Town
	182	0.00	1.00	Kam Tin
	183	0.00	1.00	Fairview & Nam Sang Wai
	184	0.00	0.80	Pat Heung, Shek Kong
	232	1.00	1.00	Wang Chau
	316	0.00	1.00	Kam Tin
	317	0.00	0.50	Kam Tin
	318	0.00	0.00	Kam Tin
	331	0.00	1.00	Ngau Tam Mei
	332	0.00	1.00	Ngau Tam Mei

	333	0.00	1.00	Ngau Tam Mei San Tin
	334	0.00	1.00	
Sai Kung STW	219	0.35	0.65	
Tai Po STW	184	0.00	0.20	Lam Tsuen Connection
	193	0.00	0.00	
	194	1.00	1.00	
	195	0.60	1.00	
	196	1.00	1.00	
	197	1.00	1.00	
	198	1.00	1.00	
	199	0.90	0.90	
	330	0.10	0.80	
Shatin STW	199	0.10	0.10	Pak Shek Kok
	200	0.00	0.00	
	201	1.00	1.00	
	202	1.00	1.00	
	203	1.00	1.00	
	204	0.80	0.90	
	205	1.00	1.00	
	206	1.00	1.00	
	207	1.00	1.00	
	208	1.00	1.00	
	209	1.00	1.00	
	210	1.00	1.00	
	211	1.00	1.00	
	212	1.00	1.00	
	213	1.00	1.00	
	214	1.00	1.00	
	215	1.00	1.00	
	216	1.00	1.00	
	217	1.00	1.00	
	218	0.80	1.00	
	219	0.00	0.00	
	231	1.00	1.00	
	322	0.90	1.00	
	323	1.00	1.00	
				Sai Sha Road Extension Part of Sai Kung
Pillar Point STW	157	1.00	1.00	
	158	1.00	1.00	
	159	1.00	1.00	
	160	1.00	1.00	
	161	1.00	1.00	
	162	1.00	1.00	
	163	1.00	1.00	
	164	1.00	1.00	
	165	1.00	1.00	
	166	1.00	1.00	
	167	1.00	1.00	
	168	1.00	1.00	
	169	1.00	1.00	
	170	1.00	1.00	
	171	1.00	1.00	
	258	1.00	1.00	
	259	1.00	1.00	
	312	1.00	1.00	
Kwai Chung PTW	130	1.00	1.00	
	131	1.00	1.00	
	132	1.00	1.00	
	133	1.00	1.00	
	134	1.00	1.00	
	135	1.00	1.00	
	136	1.00	1.00	
	137	1.00	1.00	
	138	1.00	1.00	
	139	1.00	1.00	
	140	1.00	1.00	
	141	1.00	1.00	
	142	1.00	1.00	
	143	1.00	1.00	
	144	1.00	1.00	

	145	1.00	1.00	
	146	1.00	1.00	
	147	1.00	1.00	
	148	1.00	1.00	
	149	1.00	1.00	
	150	1.00	1.00	
	151	1.00	1.00	
	277	0.90	0.90	
	310	1.00	1.00	
	311	1.00	1.00	
Tsing Yi PTW	152	1.00	1.00	
	153	1.00	1.00	
	154	1.00	1.00	
	155	0.00	0.00	
	257	1.00	1.00	
Shek Wu Hui STW	185	0.00	0.80	Remote area
	186	0.00	0.30	
	187	0.00	0.00	
	188	1.00	1.00	
	189	1.00	1.00	
	190	1.00	1.00	
	191	1.00	1.00	
	192	0.50	0.80	NENT Connection
	193	0.40	0.80	Remote area
	319	0.00	0.00	
	320	0.00	0.00	
	321	0.00	0.80	Eastern trunk connection
Cheung Chau STW	243	0.50 (res), 1.00 (emp)	1.00	
Mui Wo STW	244	0.80 (res), 1.00 (emp)	1.00	
	328	0.80 (res), 1.00 (emp)	1.00	
Siu Ho Wan STW	239	0.00	1.00	Yam O
	240	0.00	1.00	Container Terminal
	241	0.00	1.00	Discovery Bay
	245	1.00	1.00	
	246	1.00	1.00	
	247	1.00	1.00	Airport
	265	0.95	1.00	
	266	1.00	1.00	
	282	1.00	1.00	
	283	0.95	1.00	
	284	0.95	1.00	
	327	0.00	1.00	Disneyland
	338	0.00	1.00	Ma Wan

Note 1: Proportion figures varies from 2002 to 2016/future scenario are highlighted.

Note 2: The following PVS's are not included in the above as remarked

<u>PVS</u>	<u>Remark</u>
043	Cyber Port
156	Sham Tseng
226	Tai O
227	Po Toi Island
242	Peng Chau
251	Lamma Island
268-270	Reserved
285-290	Cross-Boundary Zone
248-250, 252, 279	Sea Zone

Unit Flow Factors of Typical Domestic Residents, Employees and Students

Unless otherwise stated, the following figures are based on WSD’s metered fresh water consumption rates of years 2001 to 2003 and the PlanD’s population and employment data by PVS Zones for years 2001 to 2003. Year 2003 is considered as a non-typical year because of the outbreak of SARS at the beginning of the year. The per-capita water consumption figures of resident were in general slightly higher than years 2001 and 2002.

From the supply side, the water consumption and population growth in the past 15 years are shown in **Table T-1** below. It can be seen that the overall per-capita consumption figure remains fairly constant during the past 10 years after a lot of industries have been migrated to the mainland. It is recommended that unless other apparent water consumption trends of individual population categories are observed, no growth in per capita unit flow factors is required beyond the base year.

Table III(a) – Water Consumption and Population of Hong Kong in the Past 15 Years

Calendar Year	Fresh Water Daily Average (Mm³)	Salt Water Daily Average (Mm³)	Total Water Daily Average (Mm³)	Population of Hong Kong (million)	Total Daily Water Consumption per capita (m³/person)
1986	1.93	<i>0.28</i>	2.21	5.495	0.402
1991	2.42	0.34	2.76	5.674	0.486
1996	2.54	0.51	3.05	6.413	0.476
2001	2.57	0.65	3.22	6.708	0.480
2003	2.60	0.66	3.26	6.803	0.479

Note of Table T-1: The figure in bold italics is a projected figure due to unavailability of data.

(1) Average Infiltration

In year 2002, the total metered fresh water consumption in the same year was 1.65Mm³/d. The average pumped quantity of sea water for flushing was 0.66Mm³/d. Based on a general assumption of 20% loss after pumps for conveying sea water, the sea water consumption was about 0.53Mm³/d. Therefore the total water consumption was about 2.18Mm³/d.

In year 2002, the volume of sewage received at various public sewage treatment works of Hong Kong was around 2.5Mm³/d. The population served by public sewers is about 92% of the total population of Hong Kong. Taking into account that the small un-sewered population is essentially temporary domestic in nature and that average domestic flow is about 50% of the total sewage flow in Hong Kong, the total quantity of sewage collected

by the public sewerage system would be about 97%. The average net quantity of infiltration and inflow in the sewerage system would be about $(2.5/0.97/2.18 - 1) \times 100\% = 18\%$.

In addition to accounting for the discharge of consumed water, the unit flow factor is also deemed to include a certain quantity of stormwater infiltration. It is prudent to incorporate a 5-8% allowance for infiltration in the unit flow factors calculated based on water consumption analysis. The remaining around 10-13% of infiltration and inflow will be addressed by the catchment inflow factor of each catchment.

Since the calculations are based on metered consumption figures and measured sewage flows at sewage treatment works, the small losses (e.g., evaporation) in the overall process of consumption after meter are deemed to be incorporated in the recommended unit flow factors and will not be addressed separately.

(2) Fresh water Consumption

From the WSD's Resources Planning (RP) Report No. 4/2000, the per capita fresh water consumption (PCC) rate of R1 residents have been shown to approximately fluctuate in the range 110~120 l/person/day. The PCC rate of public rental residents appears to match with that of R1 of around 110 l/person/day in year 1999.

From WSD's water metered consumption data and PlanD's population and employment data for years 2001 to 2003, the non-flushing PCC rates of public rental and private housing residents are obtained and tabulated in the following **Table III(b)**. To align with the available private permanent housing population in PlanD's data, only the PCC rates of private housing are estimated.

Table III(b) – Per-capita non-flushing water consumption rates (in m³/person/d) of permanent residents

		Public Rental	Private Housing	Residential Permanent
Rank no.*		19 and 20 NTS	21 to 24 and 26 NTS	19 to 24 and 26 NTS
Year 2001	Population	2078462	4298672	6377134
	PCC Rate	0.1301	0.1237	0.1258
Year 2002	Population	2067527	4358138	6425665
	PCC Rate	0.1408	0.1262	0.1309
Year 2003	Population	-	-	6439657
	PCC Rate	-	-	0.1387

* Rank no. is the categorisation of users in WSD's data and NTS denotes non-trade consumption.

The slightly higher PCC rates of public rental residents shown in **Table III(a)** are due to the relatively lower public rental figures (~2.1 million) in the population data of PlanD than that adopted in the WSD's RP Report (~2.4 million). According to the information of Hong Kong Housing Authority, the population of public rental housing residents of year

2003 is slightly more than 2.1 million. Therefore, it is believed that the PCC of public rental residents is only marginally higher than that of private housing residents probably because there are comparatively more full time home-staying persons, such as housewives, in public rental housing flats.

The PCC rates of permanent residents in year 2003 slightly increased due to the change in water consumption habit after the outbreak of the SARS disease. The PCC rate is expected to drop to the normal from year 2004 onwards.

From the reviewed SMPs, the UFFs of R2 to R4 are in general about 50% higher than that of R1 residents. However, the population of R2, R3 and R4 residents is only around 12% of the total private permanent residential population. Taking the above into account, the PCC rate of R1 residents can be taken as 0.120m³/person/day for the base year 2002.

(3) Flushing Water Consumption

In DSD's Research and Development Report RD 1011, the flushing water per capita consumption rates of permanent housing residents derived based on analyses of metered fresh water consumption for flushing are shown in the **Table III(c)** below.

Table III(c) – Flushing water per capita consumption rate in DSD's Report RD 1011

UFF category	PCC rate of Flushing Water (l/person/day)
Low Cost Rental	50
Private R1	50
Private R2	80
Private R3	100

According to WSD,
the average daily supply of seawater for flushing purposes = 660,000 m³/day,
the percentage of population supplied with seawater for flushing = 80%.

Taking this into account and assuming 20% leakage/wastage in the sea water distribution system, this implies that the total flushing water (seawater + fresh water) was
=660,000 x (1-0.2)/0.8 = 660,000 m³/day

With a total land usual residents of 6.592 million as at mid 2002, the average daily flushing water consumption was
= 660,000/6,592,000 = 0.100 m³/person/day.

Flushing water consumption comprises flushing water used by employees, students and home-staying persons.

(a) Employees (Population of J1-J12 = 3,172,000)

According to a survey carried out on non-government employees (2,592,200 persons) by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) in 2001,

54% usually worked 8 hrs or less per day (say, 7.5 hr/day),
32.9% usually worked more than 8 hrs up to 10 hrs per day (say, 9 hr/day), and
13.2% usually worked more than 10 hrs per day (say, 9 hr/day).

Therefore, the average working hours of non-government employees
 $= 7.5 \times 0.54 + 9 \times 0.329 + 10 \times 0.132 = 8.3 \text{ hr/day}$

Assuming the average working hours of government employees is also around 8.5 hr/day and taking into account traveling time from home to work place, around 9.5 hours of a working day of an employee in average is employment related. If the average waking hours of employees is 16 hours and assume 5.5 work days/week, the percentage of employment related waking hours over a week is $(9.5 \times 5.5)/(16 \times 7) \times 100 = 50\%$. The majority of the remaining time (50%) can be assumed to be domestic related.

Therefore, flushing water consumption was

$$= 0.100 \times 0.5$$
$$= 0.050 \text{ m}^3/\text{person/day}.$$

(b) Students (kindergarten to tertiary) (Population of students = 1,216,000)

Assuming that the average school hours is 6 hr/d for 5 school days per week. Taking half of the total traveling time for school into account, around 7 hours of a school day of a student in average is school related. The percentage of school related waking hours over a week is $(7 \times 5)/(16 \times 7) \times 100 = 30\%$. The majority of the remaining time (70%) can be assumed to be domestic related.

Therefore, flushing water consumption was

$$= 0.100 \times 0.3$$
$$= 0.030 \text{ m}^3/\text{person/day}.$$

(c) Domestic consumption

The remaining population of 2,038,000 were assumed to be home staying. This group of people includes housewives, domestic helpers, the elderly, the unemployed and the pre-school toddlers. The majority of the waking hours can be assumed to be domestic related.

Assuming that 90% of the flushing water of non-working, non-schooling and home staying hours was used at home, the average per-person flushing water consumption was

$$= 0.100 \times (3,172,000 \times 0.5 + 1,216,000 \times 0.7 + 2,038,000 \times 1.0)/6,426,000 \times 0.9$$
$$= 0.063 \text{ m}^3/\text{person/day}$$

According to DSD's data in Table III(c), the flushing water consumption rates vary against residential types. Taking into account the small overall population of R2-R4 residents and the 50-100% higher flushing water consumption rate of R2-R4 residents, the flushing water consumption for residents of private housing type R1 can be taken as $0.060 \text{ m}^3/\text{person/day}$.

(4) Total Water Consumption Rates and Unit Flow Factors

The recommended unit flow factors for residential type R1/public rental housing, employees and students are calculated and shown below.

(a) Domestic Unit Flow Factor of R1 Residents and Public Housing Residents

The average domestic water consumption of permanent housing residents for the base year is

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{average non-flushing fresh water consumption} + \text{average flushing water consumption} \\ &= 0.120 + 0.060 \\ &= 0.180\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}. \end{aligned}$$

Incorporating some allowance for infiltration, the recommended UFF of R1/public rental housing residents is $0.190\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$.

This recommended UFF is in general in line with the findings in reviewed SMPs of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

According to WSD's Research and Development Report No. 4/2000, the "per-capita consumption" rate for R1 residents ranged from 0.110 to $0.125\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$ in years 1994 - 1999. This in general agrees to the average fresh water daily consumption rate derived above.

In DSD's Research and Development Report No. RD 1011, further analyses show that the total "per-capita consumption" rate of R1 residents ranged from 0.160 - $0.180\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$ in year 1991-2000. The calculated total water consumption rate and the calculated UFF of a typical R1/public rental resident for the base year 2002 above are compatible with the findings of the DSD's report which was based on WSD's water consumption records.

(b) Domestic Unit Flow Factor of R2 Residents and modern village residents

From the findings of reviewed SMP, the UFF of R2 is in the region of $0.200\sim 0.270\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$ during years 1999-2000. The UFFs of R2 residents in urban SMPs are very close to $0.270\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$.

From the Research and Development Report No. RD 1011, the estimated total per capita water consumption (fresh water + flushing water) of R2 residents slightly fluctuates between $0.245\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$ to $0.265\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$ in the period in years 1992-2000. If 5% infiltration is taken into consideration, the UFF of R2 residents based on DSD's water consumption analysis would be in the region of about $0.270\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$.

The overall population of R2 residents is small relative to the overall population of R1 and public rental residents. The information above concurs to a recommended UFF of R2 residence of $0.270\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$.

Because of similarity in development density and for better planning sewerage in new low density village type developments in the rural area, the UFF of modern village is

recommended to be the same as that of R2. The estimated flows of modern village areas would be about 10% higher than those estimated by using the SM1. The impacts of this slightly higher UFF would be minimal as the planning of a lot of local sewers for modern village is governed by the minimum pipe size and the likely impacts on sewerage further downstream would be alleviated by the general reduction in UFF of R1 residents.

(c) Domestic Unit Flow Factor of R3 and R4 Residents

R3 and R4 residential areas are low density. From the findings of reviewed SMP, the UFF of residents in these areas is in the region of 0.300~0.420m³/person/day in most urban areas during years 1999-2000.

The findings of the study *Review of Sewage UFF and PF through Flow Gauging (1999)* show that the UFF ranged from 0.284-0.550m³/person/day.

From the Research and Development Report No. RD 1011, the estimated total per capita water consumption (fresh water + flushing water) of R3 residents slightly fluctuates between 0.300m³/person/day to 0.335m³/person/day in the period of years 1992-2000. If 5% infiltration is taken into consideration and the possible higher water consumption rate of R4, the UFF of R3 and R4 residents based on DSD's water consumption analysis would be in the region of about 0.340m³/person/day as recommended in the SM1.

Based on the above and taking into account the relative small population of R3 and R4 residents, it is considered that the UFF of R3 and R4 of 0.340m³/person/day is recommended for sewerage planning.

From WSD's Resource Planning Report No. 4/2000, the per-capita consumption rates of R3 and R4 residents are on a slight increasing trend. The ceiling UFF of R3 and R4 (0.370m³/person/day) in SM1 appears to be a reasonable maximum for these types of residents for the future. It is recommended that the ceiling UFF of SM1 be taken as the future/planning UFF of these two types of residents for planning future sewerage.

(d) Employee flow

As shown in section (3)(a) above, the flushing water consumption is 0.050m³/person/day.

From the analysis on fresh water consumption, the average per-employee fresh water consumption for employee J5 (Import & Export) and J6 (Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services) are shown in **Table III(d)**. The consumption rate is very constant at around 0.030m³/person/day. J5 and J6 are office base job types which are generally believed to consume minimal commercial activities flow. The majority of the fresh water consumption rate can be assumed to be employment related. If this and some allowance for infiltration are taken into account, the UFF for employees is taken as

$$= 0.050 + 0.030 = 0.080\text{m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}$$

Table III(d) – Fresh Water Consumption Rate of J5 and J6 Employees

	Job Type	J5 & J6
	Rank no. in WSD data	22 & 37
Year 2001	Population	993452
	Daily Water Consumption (m ³ /d)	30370
	Water Consumption Rate (m ³ /emp/d)	0.0306
Year 2002	Population	1007949
	Daily Water Consumption (m ³ /d)	30210
	Water Consumption Rate (m ³ /emp/d)	0.0300
Year 2003	Population	999450
	Daily Water Consumption (m ³ /d)	28860
	Water Consumption Rate (m ³ /emp/d)	0.0289

(e) Student flow

With 15% additional allowance for fresh water basin and cleaning flows and 10% for miscellaneous use for meals and laboratories, the average school-related water consumption of every student in year 2002 was

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0.100 \times 0.3 \times 1.15 \times 1.1 \\ &\approx 0.038 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}/\text{day}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the allowance for infiltration, the recommended UFF for students is 0.040m³/person/day for the base year. Since this UFF have taken into account the trend of full time education, this UFF can be taken for future planning purposes.

Unit flow Factor For Residential Permanent Housing Residents and Adjustment Factors for Private Permanent Residents

**Table IV(a) - Unit Flow Factors of Domestic Residents for Year 2002
(Based on UFFs of GESF)**

Housing Type	Population						Unit Flow Factor			
	Public Rental	Private R1	Private R2 & Modern Village	Private R3	Private Trad. Village	Temp	(A) Calc. Av. UFF for Residents of Perm. Housing*	(B) Rationalised UFF for Residents of Perm. Housing* [(A) refers]	(C) UFF for Residents of Private Perm. Housing*	Adjust. Factor for Private Perm. Residents [UFF in (C) /UFF of R1]
UFF (m3/person/day)	0.190	0.190	0.270	0.340	0.150	0.150				
Aberdeen	43959	45526	20261	13570	0	2313	0.220	0.230	0.236	1.24
Ap Lei Chau	44525	46190	0	0	0	612	0.190	0.190	0.190	1.00
Central	7341	195201	31415	6885	0	8205	0.205	0.200	0.205	1.08
Chai Wan	81249	106025	3074	269	0	1287	0.192	0.190	0.193	1.01
North Point	17424	198071	26309	493	0	5881	0.199	0.200	0.200	1.05
Sandy Bay	0	473	972	8920	1	834	0.327	0.320	0.327	1.72
Shau Kei Wan	37655	156502	112	0	0	2036	0.190	0.190	0.190	1.00
Shek O	0	0	1156	66	0	204	0.274	0.290	0.274	1.44
Stanley	3360	2399	1469	10026	0	509	0.284	0.290	0.307	1.61
Wah Fu	31304	1189	4	1742	0	400	0.198	0.200	0.279	1.47
Wan Chai E	3322	67207	33330	15676	0	7916	0.232	0.230	0.233	1.23
Wan Chai W	0	40343	18807	5990	0	8030	0.227	0.230	0.227	1.19
Central Kln	219026	347269	11264	3214	1594	26888	0.192	0.190	0.194	1.02
East Kln	463962	288475	44619	0	2454	19440	0.194	0.190	0.200	1.05
Tuen Mun	229500	237432	49389	7746	11651	7010	0.199	0.200	0.205	1.08
Tsing Yi	57816	22121	0	0	106	57	0.190	0.190	0.190	1.00
Cheung Chau	2665	752	18047	1488	1488	284	0.256	0.260	0.264	1.39
Peng Chau	730	776	4562	4948	484	362	0.285	0.260	0.291	1.53
Lamma Island	0	11	4997	296	834	462	0.257	0.260	0.257	1.35
Mui Wo	1383	623	2326	273	337	158	0.233	0.260	0.250	1.32
Tung Chung	29963	95305	74046	5686	0		0.223	0.230	0.229	1.20
Discovery Bay	0	647	10211	4376	0		0.287	0.290	0.287	1.51
Sha Tin	207297	305704	75912	21845	4071	2637	0.205	0.210	0.213	1.12
Tai Po	31585	104612	32785	21302	2832	2042	0.220	0.210	0.225	1.19
Shek Wu Hui	79958	111517	16842	2784	2132	2887	0.198	0.200	0.203	1.07
Yuen Long	0	36953	32713	18848	9240	7333	0.242	0.230	0.242	1.27
San Wai	130407	173808	24828	16208	14854	10829	0.201	0.200	0.207	1.09
Sai Kung	1966	7947	14144	8866	2322	1213	0.257	0.230	0.261	1.37
North West Kln	134076	528698	33739	27347	255	17312	0.199	0.200	0.202	1.06
Kwai Chung	262439	248566	24574	1113	2463	10891	0.194	0.190	0.197	1.04
Tseung Kwan O	103740	156469	0	4055	233	1531	0.192	0.190	0.194	1.02
Total	2226652	3526811	611907	214032	57351	149563	-	-	-	-

* Permanent housing includes all except temporary housing. Private permanent housing includes R1, R2, R3 and village.

Note: Breakdown of population figures are based on data of reviewed SMPs and Census data of 2001.

**Table IV(b) - Unit Flow Factors of Domestic Residents for Year 2002
(Based on UFFs in SM1)**

Housing Type	Population						Unit Flow Factor		
	Public Rental	Private R1 & Modern Village	Private R2	Private R3	Private Trad. Village	Temp	(A) Calc. Av. UFF for Residents of Perm. Housing*	(B) UFF for Residents of Private Perm. Housing*	Adjust. Factor for Private Perm. Residents [UFF in (B) /UFF of R1]
UFF (m3/person/day)	0.175	0.24	0.285	0.37	0.15	0.15			
Aberdeen	43959	46211	19576	13570	0	2313	0.238	0.273	1.14
Ap Lei Chau	44525	46190	0	0	0	612	0.208	0.240	1.00
Central	7341	196971	29645	6885	0	8205	0.247	0.250	1.04
Chai Wan	81249	106025	3074	269	0	1287	0.213	0.242	1.01
North Point	17424	198071	26309	493	0	5881	0.240	0.246	1.02
Sandy Bay	0	473	972	8920	1	834	0.356	0.356	1.48
Shau Kei Wan	37655	156502	112	0	0	2036	0.227	0.240	1.00
Shek O	0	1156	0	66	0	204	0.247	0.247	1.03
Stanley	3360	2399	1469	10026	0	509	0.307	0.339	1.41
Wah Fu	31304	1189	4	1742	0	400	0.187	0.317	1.32
Wan Chai E	3322	67207	33330	15676	0	7916	0.268	0.270	1.13
Wan Chai W	0	40343	18807	5990	0	8030	0.265	0.265	1.10
Central Kln	219026	347269	11264	3214	1594	26888	0.217	0.242	1.01
East Kln	463962	288475	44619	0	2454	19440	0.205	0.245	1.02
Tuen Mun	229500	255085	31736	7746	11651	7010	0.215	0.245	1.02
Tsing Yi	57816	22121	0	0	106	57	0.193	0.240	1.00
Cheung Chau	2665	18799	0	1488	1488	284	0.235	0.243	1.01
Peng Chau	730	5338	0	4948	484	362	0.288	0.296	1.23
Lamma Island	0	5008	0	296	834	462	0.234	0.234	0.98
Mui Wo	1383	2949	0	273	337	158	0.223	0.241	1.01
Tung Chung	29963	95305	74046	5686	0		0.250	0.263	1.10
Discovery Bay	0	647	10211	4376	0		0.308	0.308	1.28
Sha Tin	207297	333041	48575	21845	4071	2637	0.226	0.251	1.05
Tai Po	31585	118176	19221	21302	2832	2042	0.247	0.261	1.09
Shek Wu Hui	79958	125948	2411	2784	2132	2887	0.217	0.242	1.01
Yuen Long	0	69666	0	18848	9240	7333	0.257	0.257	1.07
San Wai	130407	198636	0	16208	14854	10829	0.219	0.243	1.01
Sai Kung	1966	22091	0	8866	2322	1213	0.263	0.268	1.12
North West Kln	134076	528698	33739	27347	255	17312	0.235	0.249	1.04
Kwai Chung	262439	248566	24574	1113	2463	10891	0.210	0.244	1.02
Tseung Kwan O	103740	156469	0	4055	233	1531	0.216	0.243	1.01
Total	2226652	3705024	433694	214032	57351	149563	-	-	-

* Permanent housing includes all except temporary housing. Private permanent housing includes R1, R2, R3 and village.

Note: Breakdown of population figures are based on data of reviewed SMPs and Census data of 2001.

**Table IV(c) - Unit Flow Factors of Domestic Residents for Year 2016/Planning
(Based on UFFs of these Guidelines)**

Housing Type	Population						Unit Flow Factor			
	Public Rental	Private R1	Private R2 & Modern Village	Private R3	Private Trad. Village	Temp	(A) Calc. Av. UFF for Residents of Permanent Housing*	(B) Rationalised UFF for Residents of Perm. Housing* [(A) refers]	(C) UFF for Residents of Private Perm. Housing*	Adjust. Factor for Private Perm. Residents [UFF in (B) /UFF of R1]
UFF (m3/person/day)	0.19	0.19	0.27	0.37	0.15	0.15				
Aberdeen	50799	60929	19450	18489	0	1079	0.223	0.230	0.239	1.26
Ap Lei Chau	38863	47185	0	0	0	68	0.190	0.190	0.190	1.00
Central	7731	253532	39576	5915	0	8900	0.204	0.200	0.204	1.07
Chai Wan	73776	108659	2597	2665	0	259	0.194	0.190	0.196	1.03
North Point	14018	186744	37824	1880	0	7572	0.204	0.200	0.205	1.08
Sandy Bay	0	463	961	10523	2	559	0.355	0.350	0.355	1.87
Shau Kei Wan	38425	154179	94	0	0	682	0.190	0.190	0.190	1.00
Shek O	0	0	1051	3341	0	18	0.346	0.350	0.346	1.82
Stanley	5433	2385	1426	10535	0	317	0.292	0.290	0.330	1.74
Wah Fu	26378	2375	1467	3267	0	46	0.211	0.210	0.289	1.52
Wan Chai E	0	60266	22346	16777	0	7945	0.238	0.230	0.238	1.25
Wan Chai W	0	41546	17656	5625	0	14494	0.227	0.230	0.227	1.20
Central Kln	196234	493542	11965	6969	1200	35184	0.193	0.190	0.194	1.02
East Kln	562151	713524	58987	3209	2874	5112	0.194	0.190	0.197	1.04
Tuen Mun	239523	335112	75177	15789	9884	0	0.203	0.200	0.209	1.10
Tsing Yi	103119	85022	4449	3662	110	0	0.195	0.190	0.201	1.06
Cheung Chau	2617	738	17974	1828	0	0	0.266	0.270	0.276	1.45
Peng Chau	730	761	4942	1205	262	0	0.266	0.270	0.274	1.44
Lamma Island	0	11	6024	1077	834	0	0.271	0.270	0.271	1.43
Mui Wo	2066	914	4961	1521	337	0	0.257	0.250	0.275	1.45
Tung Chung	52618	142795	115584	9003	0		0.224	0.230	0.231	1.21
Discovery Bay	0	1100	16900	7200	0		0.295	0.290	0.295	1.55
Shatin	259702	359954	111430	77406	6181	17723	0.218	0.220	0.231	1.21
Tai Po	111800	118081	74534	14318	7501	10793	0.215	0.220	0.228	1.20
Shek Wu Hui	170520	182887	111198	9244	8796	13814	0.211	0.210	0.223	1.17
Yuen Long	34213	37863	120839	41590	9240	147	0.259	0.250	0.270	1.42
San Wai	152068	216089	240543	51660	14854	20	0.231	0.230	0.243	1.28
Sai Kung [@]								0.230		1.37
North West Kln	179203	716813	48014	38917	255	17312	0.201	0.200	0.203	1.06
Kwai Chung [@]								0.190		1.04
Tseung Kwan O [@]								0.190		1.02
Total	2321987	4323469	1167969	363615	62330	142044	-	-	-	-

* Permanent housing includes all except temporary housing. Private permanent housing includes R1, R2, R3 and village.

[@] No data were available for these catchments. UFF adjustment factors for 2002 were adopted.

Note: (1) Proposed UFFs for 2016 are used for calculating UFF adjustment factors for both year 2016 and the planning scenario.

(2) Breakdown of population figures is based on data of reviewed SMPs.

**Table IV(d) - Unit Flow Factors of Domestic Residents for Year 2016/Planning
(Based on UFFs in SM1)**

Housing Type	Population						Unit Flow Factor		
	Public Rental	Private R1 & Modern Village	Private R2	Private R3	Private Trad. Village	Temp	(A) Calc. Av. UFF for Residents of Permanent Housing*	(B) UFF for Residents of Private Perm. Housing*	Adjust. Factor for Private Perm. Residents [UFF in (B) /UFF of R1]
UFF (m3/p/day)	0.175	0.24	0.3	0.37	0.15	0.15			
Aberdeen	50799	61412	18967	18489	0	1079	0.242	0.276	1.15
Ap Lei Chau	38863	47185	0	0	0	68	0.211	0.240	1.00
Central	7731	258986	34122	5915	0	8900	0.248	0.249	1.04
Chai Wan	73776	108659	2597	2665	0	259	0.217	0.244	1.02
North Point	14018	186744	37824	1880	0	7572	0.247	0.251	1.05
Sandy Bay	0	463	961	10523	2	559	0.359	0.359	1.50
Shau Kei Wan	38425	154179	94	0	0	682	0.227	0.240	1.00
Shek O	0	1051	0	3341	0	18	0.339	0.339	1.41
Stanley	5433	2385	1426	10535	0	317	0.296	0.341	1.42
Wah Fu	26378	2375	1467	3267	0	46	0.204	0.312	1.30
Wan Chai E	0	60266	22346	16777	0	7945	0.275	0.275	1.15
Wan Chai W	0	41546	17656	5625	0	14494	0.268	0.268	1.12
Central Kln	196234	493542	11965	6969	1200	35184	0.224	0.243	1.01
East Kln	562151	713524	58987	3209	2874	5112	0.216	0.245	1.02
Tuen Mun	239523	358503	51786	15789	9884	0	0.223	0.250	1.04
Tsing Yi	103119	89471	0	3662	110	0	0.208	0.245	1.02
Cheung Chau	2617	18712	0	1828	0	0	0.243	0.252	1.05
Peng Chau	730	5703	0	1205	262	0	0.251	0.259	1.08
Lamma Island	0	6035	0	1077	834	0	0.248	0.248	1.03
Mui Wo	2066	5875	0	1521	337	0	0.243	0.262	1.09
Tung Chung	52618	142795	115584	9003	0		0.255	0.270	1.13
Discovery Bay	0	1100	16900	7200	0		0.317	0.317	1.32
Shatin	259702	401050	70334	77406	6181	17723	0.236	0.265	1.10
Tai Po	111800	180717	11898	14318	7501	10793	0.224	0.249	1.04
Shek Wu Hui	170520	248879	45206	9244	8796	13814	0.224	0.250	1.04
Yuen Long	34213	68717	89985	41590	9240	147	0.272	0.288	1.20
San Wai	152068	237109	219523	51660	14854	20	0.253	0.275	1.15
Sai Kung [@]									1.12
North West Kln	179203	716813	48014	38917	255	17312	0.98	0.250	1.04
Kwai Chung [@]									1.02
Tseung Kwan O [@]									1.01
Total	2321987	4545067	877642	425356	69318	142044	-	-	-

* Permanent housing includes all except temporary housing. Private permanent housing includes R1, R2, R3 and village.

@ No data were available for these catchments. UFF adjustment factors for 2002 were adopted.

Note: (1) Proposed UFFs for 2016 are used for calculating UFF adjustment factors for both 2016 and the planning scenario.

(2) Breakdown of population figures is based on reviewed SMP data.

Unit Flow Factors for Commercial Activities

Commercial flows comprise flows due to commercial activities and due to employees. Flows due to employees are discussed in **Appendix III**.

The following are the 11 commercial job types:

- J2 Electricity Gas & Water
- J3 Transport, Storage & Communication
- J4 Wholesale & Retail
- J5 Import & Export
- J6 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services
- J7 Agriculture & Fishing
- J8 Mining & Quarrying
- J9 Construction
- J10 Restaurants & Hotels
- J11 Community, Social & Personal Services
- J12 Public Administration

From the WSD's water consumption data of 2001 to 2003, the calculated overall per-employee consumption figures of job types J2 - J10 (except J7 and J8) are shown below:

Table V(a) - Overall Per-employee consumption rates (m³/employee/day) of commercial activities J2-J6 and J9-J10

		J2	J3	J4	J5 & J6	J9	J10
Rank no. in WSD data		13	12 & 32	19 & 26	22 & 37	33 & 36	20 & 21
Year 2001	Population	13700	358900	318270	993452	295500	229478
	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	14.68	10.43	55.83	30.37	41.71	258.36
	Water Consumption Rate (m ³ /emp/d)	1.0713	0.0291	0.1754	0.0306	0.1412	1.1259
Year 2002	Population	12600	288608	322953	1007949	242449	214337
	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	16.07	9.65	55.96	30.21	36.48	255.18
	Water Consumption Rate (m ³ /emp/d)	1.2758	0.0334	0.1733	0.0300	0.1505	1.1905
Year 2003	Population	13668	264775	309099	999450	214333	191533
	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	16.40	9.39	56.74	28.86	29.43	245.05
	Water Consumption Rate (m ³ /emp/d)	1.1997	0.0355	0.1836	0.0289	0.1373	1.2794

* MLD denotes million litres per day (1 MLD = 1000m³/day)

The water consumption data did not contain appropriate ranks for estimating the consumption rates of J7, J8 and J12 accurately. The unit flow factors of employees of J12 will be estimated by making reference to the available UFF of J5 and J6. Since the population of J7 and J8 are very small and the activities of some of these trades are believed to be remote from the sewerage system, it is recommended that the UFFs of J7 and J8 employees be the same as that of J5 and J6.

Licensed flow record of Year 2003 were made reference to in determining the UFFs of some job types. The total licensed flow of each employment type was in general less than the actual quantity of sewage due to the commercial activities of that employment type because some flows such as flushing water of customers were not required to be licensed. Therefore, the licensed flow record only provides a reference in determining the UFFs for commercial activities. A summary of all licensed trade flows is shown in **Annex 1** of this Appendix. The comparison of the estimated total flow of each job type calculated based on the recommended UFFs against the licensed flow of each job type is also provided at the bottom of the table in **Annex 1 of Appendix VII – Part 1**.

For easy reference and application of UFFs, recommended UFFs are grouped together in few representative figures as far as possible.

(a) J5, J6, J7, J8 and J12

According to the licensed flow data, there were very low or no licensed flows for job types J5 (Import/Export), J7 (Agriculture and Fishing), J8 (Mining and Quarrying) and J12 (Public Administration). The flows from the commercial activities of these job types are either small or incorporated in the unit flow of employees. The activities UFF of these job types is recommended to be zero.

(b) J10

The commercial activity flow for job type J10 (Restaurants and Hotels) is considerable. Based on the water consumption record, the per-employee fresh water consumption figure was 1.130-1.280m³/employee/day. Based on licensed flow figures, the average per-employee discharge of this job type was only about 1.000m³/employee/day which agrees to the fact that some discharges do not need to be licensed. In Working Paper No. 8 of Review of Hong Kong Island SMPs, some approaches of determining UFFs of commercial employees have assigned a unit flow of 1.600m³/employee/day to J10 employees.

The three sources of information above tend to support that the UFF considered in the Reviewed Hong Kong Island SMPs is close to the reality. The UFF of J10 is deemed to include the flushing water discharge of hotel tenants and restaurant customers. The difference between the UFF considered in the Reviewed Hong Kong Island SMPs and the per-employee fresh water consumption figure was due to the quantity of flushing water used by the customers and the employee.

Eliminating the flow due to the employee and incorporating some allowance for infiltration, the recommended activities UFF of J10 is taken as 1.500m³/employee/day.

(c) J2

In **Table V(a)**, the calculated per capita consumption rate of J2 was based on rank no. 13 (Utilities) of WSD water consumption data. However, rank no. 13 includes communication which J2 does not. Therefore, the actual water consumption rate of J2 should be less than that calculated by using the consumption data of rank no. 13. The employee population of communication is so high that it can significantly affect per-employee consumption rate of J2 if it is taken into account. Besides, the water consumption of water services may not be discharged to the sewerage system. To avoid overestimating the flow from J2 employee, the licensed flow figure of J2 job type is made reference to in determining the appropriate UFF of J2. From the information in **Annex 1** of this Appendix, the UFF of J2 is recommended to be $0.250\text{m}^3/\text{employee}/\text{day}$, which has included some allowance of infiltration for a population of J2 employee of around 13,000.

(d) J3

Although the water consumption rate of J3 in **Table V(a)** appears to resemble that of J5 and J6, this apparently low consumption rate of J3 may be due to the fact that the water consumption of the communication trade in rank no. 13 (utilities) has not been taken into consideration in the calculation. According to WSD categorization, rank no. 13 contains the communication trade. If the water consumption of the communication trade is taken into account, the actual consumption would be higher than the calculated. With reference to the licensed flow figures, the recommended activities UFF of J3 employees is $0.100\text{m}^3/\text{employee}/\text{day}$. This UFF is about the average consumption rate of all the J2 (5% in population) and J3 (95% in population) employees and is adopted as the recommended UFF of J3 employees because of the predominant population of J3 in comparing to that of J2.

Based on this recommended UFF of J3 and the recommended UFF of J2 in section (c) above, the sum of the total estimated activities flow of J2 and J3 is about $31,000\text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ which is close to the total consumption of J2 and J3 of about $26,000\text{m}^3/\text{day}$ plus some allowance for infiltration and for inconsistency in the categorization of trades in WSD's data. This justifies the recommended UFF of J3.

(e) J4

From the water consumption data, the per-employee unit flow of J4 ranged in about $0.175 \sim 0.185\text{m}^3/\text{employee}/\text{day}$. Taking into account the 5% infiltration allowance, the recommended UFF of a J4 employee is $0.200\text{m}^3/\text{employee}/\text{day}$.

(f) J9

According to WSD, rank no. 36 (construction supply) includes water consumption for construction activities. Based on the water consumption data, the per-employee consumption of J9 in year 2002 was about $0.150\text{m}^3/\text{employee}/\text{day}$. This figure is taken to be the recommended activities UFF for J9 employees.

(g) J11

From the water consumption data, rank code nos. 23-31 (except 26) are within the employment type J11. These ranks cover consumption of social and community services such

as clubs, institutions, beauty saloons, hospitals, clinics and cleansing. Unfortunately, these rank codes do not include consumptions of the customers of job type J11. Based on the total consumption of these rank codes and the actual J11 population, the calculated per-employee consumption rate was 0.100m³/employee/day. Since the population figure used in the calculation is based on the actual J11 population, the actual UFF of J11 should be higher than this per-employee consumption figure.

Based on licensed discharge figures, which are categorized using the same HSIC industry coding system as that for the available population and employment data, the deduced activities UFF of J11 is about 0.120m³/employee/day. However, as clarified at the beginning of this Appendix, the UFF calculated based on the licensed flow figure would be lower than the actual UFF.

Some activities of J11 involves consumption of flushing water e.g., in hospital, clinics, private clubs and elderly centres, by the users, customers and patients. The consumption of sea water is not included in the detailed fresh water consumption data. Taking into consideration the nature of J11, the population of J11 employees and the uncertainties in the water consumption and licensed flow data, it is recommended that the activities UFF of J11 is 0.200m³/employee/day. Further flow analyses in the following appendices indicate that this recommended UFF is justified in estimating sewage flow in conjunction with other recommended UFFs..

(h) Average UFF of commercial activities

The territorial average UFF of commercial activities is obtained by dividing the calculated total flows of J2 – J12 by the total population of commercial employees. The results are shown in the **Table V(b)**. The average UFF of commercial activities is 0.200m³/employee/day for both the base year and the future planning scenario.

Table V(b) - Average UFF of commercial activities

	Calculated total flow (m ³ /day)	Total population of commercial employees (person)	Average UFF of commercial activities (m ³ /employee/day)
Year 2002	585,142	2,876,680	~0.200
Year 2016 (planning)	892,658	4,393,669	~0.200

Annex 1 of Appendix V

Summary of Licensed Trade Flows

Licensed Flow Rates (m³/day) of Trade Discharges to Foul Sewers in Hong Kong – Yr 2003

Job Type	HSIC Category	Description	Licensed Flow Rate (m ³ /day)	No. of discharges
7	1	Agriculture and Fishing	12	5
8	2	Mining and Quarrying	0	0
1	3	Manufacturing	84,552	2,162
2	4	Electricity, Gas and Water	2,539	39
9	5	Construction	10,675	370
3	7	Transport, Storage and Communication	6,890	141
6	8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	6,219	85
4	611-612	Wholesale	13,871	125
4	621	Retail	15,450	1,889
5	631-632	Import/Export	631	23
10	641	Restaurants	162,881	9,246
10	651	Hotels and Boarding Houses	20,602	89
12	910	Public Administration	0	0
11	912-960 excluding 933	Community, Social and Personal Services	43,978	3,283
11	933	Medical, Dental, other Health and Veterinary Services	17,118	220
	DOM	Domestic	27	29
10 (70%) + 11 (30%)	C02	Semi-government Sector - Commercial Complex with Communal Effluent Treatment Facilities	4,544	36
10	C09	Semi-government Sector - Cooked Food Market/Bazaar with Effluent to Communal Treatment Facilities	4,438	63
4	M01	Government - Market with Communal Effluent Treatment Facilities	9,150	126
	S02	Government - Screening Plant	0	0
11	S09	Government - Swimming Pool	2,862	17
	W01	Government - Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	0
11	W02	Government - Water Supplies Department	3,374	27
11	Others	Government - Others	14,763	306
	Total :		424,576	18,281

Summary of Licensed Trade Flows

Job Type	Licensed flow (m ³ /day)	Job Type	Licensed flow (m ³ /day)
1	84,552	7	12
2	2,539	8	0
3	6,890	9	10,675
4	38,471	10	191,102
5	631	11	83,458
6	6,219	12	0

Catchment-dependent Unit Flow Factors for Industrial Employees

The following shows the derivation of the catchment-dependent UFFs for industrial employees. Average per employee unit flows were analysed from the following sources of information:

- (a) water consumption record
- (b) licensed discharge record
- (c) DSD's *Interim Guidelines on the Estimation of Industrial Wastewater Design Flows*

(A) Water Consumption

From the analysis of WSD water consumption data in **Table VI(a)**, the per-employee fresh water consumption of manufacturing industries* ranged from 0.540-0.600m³/employee/day. To cater for possible errors due to variations of population and consumption data within the 3 years, the average consumption figure (0.560m³/employee/day) of the 3 years is taken as the typical per-employee water consumption figure of 2002.

Table VI(a) - Average Per-employee water consumption of J1 Employees

	Job Type	J1
	Rank no. in WSD data	0 to 17 except 12 & 13
Year 2001	Population	219300
	Daily Water Consumption (MLD)	118.36
	Water Consumption Rate (m³/emp/d)	0.5397
Year 2002	Population	208953
	Daily Water Consumption (MLD)	114.06
	Water Consumption Rate (m³/emp/d)	0.5459
Year 2003	Population	180112
	Daily Water Consumption(MLD)	107.73
	Water Consumption Rate (m³/emp/d)	0.5981

The manufacturing industries include drinks manufacturing which takes up about 7% of the total fresh water consumption. If the majority of this consumption is assumed to be discharged as sewage off site, the quantity of sewage to be deducted from the per-employee consumption figure would roughly be offset by the 5-8% allowance for infiltration. Therefore the recommended average activities UFF of J1 employees is 0.560m³/employee/day.

Per-employee industrial activities UFF varies significantly from one area to another. To facilitate sewerage planning at the catchment level, local major industrial areas with significant numbers of industrial employees were selected from the employment data for analysis of per-capita consumption rates. The results of the analysis are shown in **Annex 1** to this Appendix. These UFFs play an important role in determining the appropriate UFFs of major sewerage catchments.

(B) Licensed Sewage Discharges

In 2002, the total licensed average flow for manufacturing industries* was about 109,000m³/day. These licensed flows were for industrial activities which excluded sewage flows from employees. The licensed flows were of the same order of the average fresh water consumption in **Section (A)** above and thus supported the recommended average per-capita activities UFF.

(C) DSD's Interim Guidelines (1999)

According to the DSD's *Interim Guidelines on the Estimation of Industrial Wastewater Design Flows* (the Interim Guidelines), industries are categorised into high flow industries and low flow industries. The Interim Guidelines assumed that the employee density of low flow industries varies from 25m²/peron to 50m²/person. To calculate the average UFF for manufacturing employee in each catchment, the industrial water consumption figure and total licensed manufacturing flow were taken as a control total to back calculate the average employee density of manufacturing industries. It was found that the average employee density was about 50m²/person in year 2002.

The low average employee density was probably due to the reduced usage of available industrial floor areas in the past few years and the unused industrial floor areas have been taken into consideration in the calculations. The average employee density may be reduced in future because of the change in land use from industrial use to business use. However, the deduced UFF for manufacturing employees will unlikely be affected.

Based on the calculated average employee density and with some assumptions on the proportion of areas for each of the industries I(a), I(b) and I(c). The catchment-dependent UFFs were then calculated in **Annex 2** to this Appendix.

* Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification codes of manufacturing industries include those for textile, metal goods, electrical goods, food products, chemicals, plastics, clothing, rubber, paper, land int. industries, special industries, laundries, drinks, ice-making, and miscellaneous industries.

(D) Recommended Unit Flow Factors

The industrial per-employee consumption rates of a lot of industrial areas are typical enough for representing the UFF of their catchments. They are taken as the basis for formulating the catchment-dependent UFFs.

The industrial UFFs deduced from the Interim Guidelines vary comparatively less from one catchment to another. UFFs for rural industrial areas, such as Yuen Long, Tai Po and Tuen Mun, calculated from the Interim Guidelines are considerably less than those calculated from water consumption data. This is probably due to fact that the actual employee densities in these rural industrial areas are much lower than the average employee density of 50m²/employee assumed in the calculations. For industrial areas in Kowloon and Hong Kong Island, UFFs calculated using the Interim Guidelines are in general higher than those calculated using water consumption data. This may be due to the actual employee density of these areas being higher than the assumed. To reflect the actual situation of water consumption, the recommended UFFs are mainly based on water consumption data. The UFFs derived from Interim Guidelines are used for reference.

For Central Kowloon and East Kowloon catchments, the recommended UFFs are 0.550m³/employee/day and 0.450m³/employee/day respectively. The high UFF of 1.000m³/employee/day recommended in the reviewed SMPs of Central and East Kowloon catchments may have been due to more flow monitoring data were obtained from the Yau Tong industrial area which has an extraordinary high local industrial UFF (please refer to **Annex 1** of this Appendix). Contrary to Yau Tong, the per-employee consumption figure of San Po Kong is exceptionally low. The recommended UFFs for these two areas are provided in **Table VI(b)** for planning of sewerage related to these areas.

In Sha Tin and Tai Po, there were 2 major factories of drinks. The water consumption rates of these factories are around 50% and 20% of the total water consumption of industries in the PVS areas considered. The majority of water consumed in these factories of drinks was not discharged locally as sewage. The recommended UFFs are adjusted accordingly from the per-employee consumption figures to take this into account.

The recommended activities UFF of industrial employees are listed in **Table VI(b)**. A figure showing the level of each UFF figure relative to the territorial average is also provided for reference.

Table VI(b) - Recommended Unit Flow Factors for Industrial Flows

Catchment / Subcatchment	Activities UFF (m³/employee/day)	Adjustment Factor (taking the Territorial Average as unity)
- Territorial Average	0.560	1.00
- Hong Kong Island (except Aberdeen & Ap Lei Chau), San Po Kong*	0.250	0.45
- North West Kowloon	0.350	0.63
- East Kowloon (overall), Sha Tin, Lantau Island (except Mui Wo)	0.450	0.80
- Central Kowloon, North District, Aberdeen, Ap Lei Chau	0.550	0.98
- Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung	0.650	1.16
- Tai Po	0.750	1.34
- Tuen Mun, Tseung Kwan O, Yau Tong*, Cheung Chau, Mui Wo	1.000	1.79
- Tsing Yi	1.500	2.68
- Sai Kung, Yuen Long	2.000	3.57

* Yau Tong and San Po Kong are sub-catchment areas of the East Kowloon catchment.

Annex 1 of Appendix VI

Per employee consumption (PEC) rate (in m³/employee/day) of J1 Employees in Different Industrial Areas

Area	Equiv. TPU	PVS	Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003				Average PEC
			J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	
<u>HK Island</u>						0.2674									
Chai Wan and Siu Sai Wan	162 part, 163, 165 part, and 167	33 34	4596 4058	8654	2.0179	0.2332	4384 3801	8185	1.9610	0.2396	4081 4156	8237	1.6617	0.2017	0.2248
North Point Quarry Bay and Tai Koo	151, 153 - 155	21 22 23 24 25	1304 274 938 1525 3388	7429	1.0005	0.1347	1201 400 720 1535 2876	6732	0.8879	0.1319	1294 343 706 1946 1889	6178	0.8264	0.1338	0.1334
Central	113 part, 114 part, 121 part, 122 part	6 7	688 996	1684	0.3012	0.1789	674 914	1587	0.2445	0.1541	545 799	1344	0.2298	0.1709	0.1680
Wong Chuk Hang	175, 176, 176	47 49	701 4595	5296	2.9176	0.5509	672 4716	5388	2.5125	0.4663	606 4309	4915	2.6242	0.5339	0.5170
Ap Lei Chau	173 part, 174	48 230	436 110	546	0.2727	0.4995	749 141	890	0.3136	0.3524	450 161	611	0.2254	0.3690	0.4070
Western	111 part, 112 part, 113 part, 115 part, 116 part	3 4 291	1103 403 205	1711	0.4389	0.2565	1179 449 201	1829	0.2999	0.2197	1019 406 139	1564	0.2925	0.2533	0.2432

Area	Equiv. TPU	PVS	Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003				Average PEC
			J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	
Tai Po	722 part, 726 part, 727, 728 part	194 197	9668 1676	11344	8.0624	0.7107	8371 1562	9933	8.0897	0.8118	7401 1259	8660	7.8756	0.9094	0.8115
Fanling	624- 628	188 189 190 191	137 1108 188 743	2176	0.8829	0.4058	283 904 242 890	2319	1.2673	0.5465	239 945 672 858	2714	1.5852	0.5841	0.5121
<u>East Kowloon</u>						0.3710				0.3595				0.4057	0.3787
Yau Tong	298 part	126	1382	1382	1.8995	1.3744	1457	1457	1.4920	1.0241	1362	1362	1.4884	1.0928	1.1638
Kwun Tong and Kowloon Bay	280 295	109 111 112 118 119 307 308 309	67 5953 69 5596 8964 1004 1624 4512	27789	8.9231	0.3211	76 5449 96 5123 8048 1094 1480 4120	25485	8.1935	0.3215	62 4408 113 3929 7454 961 1239 3618	21784	7.9020	0.3627	0.3351
San Po Kong	281 part, 284	101 304	12453 525	12978	1.8293	0.1410	11533 540	12073	1.6286	0.1349	10030 412	10442	1.5071	0.1443	0.1401
<u>Central Kowloon</u>															
To Kwa Wan	233 part, 236 part, 241, 242 243, 244 245, 246 247 part	70 71 75 76 77 260	216 3651 262 3705 342 1607	9783	3.6328	0.3713	303 3428 274 2178 508 1397	8088	3.1704	0.3920	250 2732 240 2359 470 1211	7262	3.5635	0.4907	0.4180

Area	Equiv. TPU	PVS	Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003				Average PEC
			J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	
Kwai Chung and Tsuen Wan	320 part	133	12206	45446	27.6452	0.6083	11171	42791	26.5281	0.6199	9542	33777	20.7692	0.6149	0.6144
	323 part	134	6720				5986				4488				
	324 part	139	2147				1942				1518				
	325 part	143	3806				3795				3300				
	326 part	144	5887				6105				5555				
	327 part	146	2311				1926				1684				
	328 part	149	2211				2259				928				
	329	310	3840				3594				2050				
		311	6319				6014				4712				
Tsing Yi	350	153	57	2811	4.1095	1.4619	90	2960	4.5613	1.5410	52	2669	4.2719	1.6005	1.5345
	351 part	154	1344				1587				1534				
		155	1410				1283				1083				
		257	0				0				0				
Tseung Kwan O	839	224	4177	4205	3.7007	0.8801	4551	4600	4.3560	0.9470	5013	5013	4.8954	0.9765	0.9345
		329	28				49				0				
Yuen Long	528	232	3040	5028	10.8450	2.1569	3724	5532	9.9196	1.7931	3091	4717	10.1161	2.1446	2.0315
	524 part	178	1988				1808				1626				
	516														
	517														
Tuen Mun	423 part	165	5821	8939	7.6909	0.8604	5042	8201	7.5737	0.9236	4321	6959	7.3654	1.0583	0.9474
		166	4				41				35				
		168	2902				2824				2390				
		169	162				91				72				
		312	50				203				141				
Sha Tin															0.6345
	Fo Tan	202	4960	6569	3.6645	0.5579	4199	5950	3.6694	0.6167	3384	5645	4.1142	0.7288	
Lik Yuen	756 part	214	1609				1751				2261				

Area	Equiv. TPU	PVS	Year 2001				Year 2002				Year 2003				Average PEC
			J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	J1 Population	Total J1 Population	Daily Water Consumption (MLD*)	PEC	
North West Kln.						0.2585				0.2735				0.3060	0.2793
Mong Kok and Tai Kok Tsui	221, 222, 227 and 229 part	63, 64, 65, 66, 67	395, 910, 628, 341, 3126	5400	1.4431	0.2672	471, 906, 543, 272, 2881	5073	1.4005	0.2761	469, 865, 500, 202, 2394	4430	1.2970	0.3011	0.2815
Sham Shui Po	261, 264, 265, 266, 267	80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 89, 90, 91, 303	605, 2, 343, 493, 28, 1784, 5938, 3116, 1362	13670	3.4858	0.2550	591, 28, 358, 483, 61, 1507, 5062, 2327, 1118	11535	3.1421	0.2724	458, 30, 275, 338, 40, 1160, 4161, 1981, 877	9320	2.8731	0.3083	0.2785
Sai Kung	741, 742, 744, 811- 815, 820- 829 and 831	219	372	372	0.7492	2.0139	420	420	0.8535	2.0322	376	376	0.7137	1.8981	1.9814
Outlying Islands						1.9877				0.9586				0.9870	1.3111
Cheung Chau	920	243	110	110	0.1580	1.4361	148	148	0.1151	0.7779	97	97	0.0829	0.8541	1.0227
Lamma Island	911 & 912	251	33	33	0.1263	3.8264	40	40	0.0651	1.6274	25	25	0.0376	1.5026	2.3188

* MLD = Million litres per day

Catchment-dependent Industrial Unit Flow Factors

Kowloon and New Kowloon	Food	Beverage	Textile	Pulp & Paper	Basic Metal	Electro-plating	Electronic & Parts & Components	Slaughter House and Oil Depots	Regular Flow Industries I(a)	Regular Flow Industries I(b)	Regular Flow Industries I(c)	Average per employee flow
(a) Percentage area	0.34	0.28	1.57	0.65	1.81	0.05	0.93	0	70	10	14.37	
(b) Flow (m ³ /d/m ² total floor area)	0.019	0.024	0.14	0.18	0.012	0.059	0.186	0	0.0053	0.0041	0.00094	
(c) Area per employee (m ² /employee)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	326	
(d) Flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(b) x (c)	0.95	1.2	7	9	0.6	2.95	9.3	0	0.265	0.205	0.30644	
(e) Contributing flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(a) x (d) / 100	0.003	0.003	0.110	0.059	0.011	0.001	0.086	0.000	0.186	0.021	0.044	0.524

Tsuen Wan & Kwai Chung	Food	Beverage	Textile	Pulp & Paper	Basic Metal	Electro-plating	Electronic & Parts & Components	Slaughter House and Oil Depots	Regular Flow Industries I(a)	Regular Flow Industries I(b)	Regular Flow Industries I(c)	Average per employee flow
(a) Percentage area	0.35	0	3.09	0.34	1.41	0.11	0.73	0	70	10	13.97	
(b) Flow (m ³ /d/m ² total floor area)	0.019	0.024	0.14	0.18	0.012	0.059	0.186	0	0.0053	0.0041	0.00094	
(c) Area per employee (m ² /employee)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	326	
(d) Flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(b) x (c)	0.95	1.2	7	9	0.6	2.95	9.3	0	0.265	0.205	0.30644	
(e) Contributing flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(a) x (d) / 100	0.003	0.000	0.216	0.031	0.008	0.003	0.068	0.000	0.186	0.021	0.043	0.579

Hong Kong Island	Food	Beverage	Textile	Pulp & Paper	Basic Metal	Electroplating	Electronic & Parts & Components	Slaughter House and Oil Depots	Regular Flow Industries I(a)	Regular Flow Industries I(b)	Regular Flow Industries I(c)	Average per employee flow
(a) Percentage area	0.84	0.55	0.15	0.32	1.33	0.03	0.46	0	75	5	16.32	
(b) Flow (m ³ /d/m ² total floor area)	0.019	0.024	0.14	0.18	0.012	0.059	0.186	0	0.0053	0.0041	0.00094	
(c) Area per employee (m ² /employee)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	326	
(d) Flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(b) x (c)	0.95	1.2	7	9	0.6	2.95	9.3	0	0.265	0.205	0.30644	
(e) Contributing flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(a) x (d) / 100	0.008	0.007	0.011	0.029	0.008	0.001	0.043	0.000	0.199	0.010	0.050	0.365

Tuen Mun	Food	Beverage	Textile	Pulp & Paper	Basic Metal	Electroplating	Electronic & Parts & Components	Slaughter House and Oil Depots	Regular Flow Industries I(a)	Regular Flow Industries I(b)	Regular Flow Industries I(c)	Average per employee flow
(a) Percentage area	0.59	0.28	1.45	0	2.69	0.03	0.69	0	65	5	24.27	
(b) Flow (m ³ /d/m ² total floor area)	0.019	0.024	0.14	0.18	0.012	0.059	0.186	0	0.0053	0.0041	0.00094	
(c) Area per employee (m ² /employee)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	326	
(d) Flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(b) x (c)	0.95	1.2	7	9	0.6	2.95	9.3	0	0.265	0.205	0.30644	
(e) Contributing flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(a) x (d) / 100	0.006	0.003	0.102	0.000	0.016	0.001	0.064	0.000	0.172	0.010	0.074	0.449

Yuen Long & North NT	Food	Beverage	Textile	Pulp & Paper	Basic Metal	Electroplating	Electronic & Parts & Components	Slaughter House and Oil Depots	Regular Flow Industries I(a)	Regular Flow Industries I(b)	Regular Flow Industries I(c)	Average per employee flow
(a) Percentage area	1.38	0	1.03	1.94	18.14	0.02	0.4	0	60	0	17.09	
(b) Flow (m ³ /d/m ² total floor area)	0.019	0.024	0.14	0.18	0.012	0.059	0.186	0	0.0053	0.0041	0.00094	
(c) Area per employee (m ² /employee)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	326	
(d) Flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(b) x (c)	0.95	1.2	7	9	0.6	2.95	9.3	0	0.265	0.205	0.30644	
(e) Contributing flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(a) x (d) / 100	0.013	0.000	0.072	0.175	0.109	0.001	0.037	0.000	0.159	0.000	0.052	0.618

Tai Po	Food	Beverage	Textile	Pulp & Paper	Basic Metal	Electro-plating	Electronic & Parts & Components	Slaughter House and Oil Depots	Regular Flow Industries I(a)	Regular Flow Industries I(b)	Regular Flow Industries I(c)	Average per employee flow
(a) Percentage area	0.9	2.15	0	0	3.48	0	2.07	0	70	0	21.4	
(b) Flow (m ³ /d/m ² total floor area)	0.019	0.024	0.14	0.18	0.012	0.059	0.186	0	0.0053	0.0041	0.00094	
(c) Area per employee (m ² /employee)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	326	
(d) Flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(b) x (c)	0.95	1.2	7	9	0.6	2.95	9.3	0	0.265	0.205	0.30644	
(e) Contributing flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(a) x (d) / 100	0.009	0.026	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.000	0.193	0.000	0.186	0.000	0.066	0.499

Sha Tin	Food	Beverage	Textile	Pulp & Paper	Basic Metal	Electro-plating	Electronic & Parts & Components	Slaughter House and Oil Depots	Regular Flow Industries I(a)	Regular Flow Industries I(b)	Regular Flow Industries I(c)	Average per employee flow
(a) Percentage area	0.93	0.28	0.6	0.32	0.45	0.02	0.76	0	75	0	21.64	
(b) Flow (m ³ /d/m ² total floor area)	0.019	0.024	0.14	0.18	0.012	0.059	0.186	0	0.0053	0.0041	0.00094	
(c) Area per employee (m ² /employee)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	326	
(d) Flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(b) x (c)	0.95	1.2	7	9	0.6	2.95	9.3	0	0.265	0.205	0.30644	
(e) Contributing flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(a) x (d) / 100	0.009	0.003	0.042	0.029	0.003	0.001	0.071	0.000	0.199	0.000	0.066	0.422

Sai Kung	Food	Beverage	Textile	Pulp & Paper	Basic Metal	Electro-plating	Electronic & Parts & Components	Slaughter House and Oil Depots	Regular Flow Industries I(a)	Regular Flow Industries I(b)	Regular Flow Industries I(c)	Average per employee flow
(a) Percentage area	0.51	0	0.64	0	19.97	0.03	0	0	60	0	18.85	
(b) Flow (m ³ /d/m ² total floor area)	0.019	0.024	0.14	0.18	0.012	0.059	0.186	0	0.0053	0.0041	0.00094	
(c) Area per employee (m ² /employee)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	326	
(d) Flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(b) x (c)	0.95	1.2	7	9	0.6	2.95	9.3	0	0.265	0.205	0.30644	
(e) Contributing flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(a) x (d) / 100	0.005	0.000	0.045	0.000	0.120	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.159	0.000	0.058	0.387

Lantau Island	Food	Beverage	Textile	Pulp & Paper	Basic Metal	Electro-plating	Electronic & Parts & Components	Slaughter House and Oil Depots	Regular Flow Industries I(a)	Regular Flow Industries I(b)	Regular Flow Industries I(c)	Average per employee flow
(a) Percentage area	0.34	0	1.21	0.32	1.81	0.05	0.52	0	60	0	35.75	
(b) Flow (m ³ /d/m ² total floor area)	0.019	0.024	0.14	0.18	0.012	0.059	0.186	0	0.0053	0.0041	0.00094	
(c) Area per employee (m ² /employee)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	326	
(d) Flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(b) x (c)	0.95	1.2	7	9	0.6	2.95	9.3	0	0.265	0.205	0.30644	
(e) Contributing flow (m ³ /d/employee) =(a) x (d) / 100	0.003	0.000	0.085	0.029	0.011	0.001	0.048	0.000	0.159	0.000	0.110	0.446

Comparison of Total Average Flows of Major Sewage Catchments

Flow comparisons are carried out for 28 major sewage catchments. Measured flow records of treatment plants of these catchments are compared with the flow figures estimated using the SM1 and using these Guidelines. The comparison is essentially based on the flow records of year 2002. However, to reduce the impact of any possible errors in flow measurement records and to provide means for checking, flow data of year 2001 and year 2003 are included for reference.

Based on the TPEDM 2002 Base-Year Estimates by PVS Zones, total average flows of 28 major sewage catchments are calculated in **Annexes 1 and 2** of this Appendix. A summary in **Table VII(a)** compares (a) 2002 average flows calculated by using flow factors in SM1 with a UFF of $0.600\text{m}^3/\text{employee}/\text{d}$ for manufacturing flows, and (b) 2002 average flow calculated by using the recommended UFFs with CIFs of this GESF against (c) the recorded average flows at the PTWs/STWs for years 2001, 2002 and 2003. Total estimated daily flows for all PTWs/STWs and only HATS PTWs are also provided at the bottom of the table for comparison.

The performance of the recommended UFFs is inversely proportional to the deviation of the calculated sewage flow from the measured flow. Deviation of the calculated figure from the measured figure is represented as a percentage of the measured figure. The weight of the figure is the measured flow figures divided by the total quantity of measured flows of the 28 catchments. The flow-weighted absolute percentage error of a calculated figure is the product of the percentage deviation and the weight of the measured flow. The sum of these percentage errors for each flow estimating methodology is shown at the bottom of the table. It can be seen that the flow weighted absolute percentage errors of using GESF and SM1 are around 3% and 13% respectively. In general, the flow figures estimated based GESF appears to better match with the measured flow figures.

Based on the recommended catchment inflow factors, the total inflow quantities considered in the calculations are about 11% of the total average daily quantity of sewage of the 28 catchments. This agrees with the objective state in Section **(1)** of **Appendix III**.

It can be seen from individual calculated flow figures that the estimated flows at the PTWs of Central, Wan Chai West and North Point using flow factors in SM1 are significantly higher than those measured at these PTWs. For those catchments susceptible to high inflow, such as Aberdeen Ap Lei Chau, Yuen Long and Cheung Chau, the flow factors in SM1 appears to underestimate the total flows to these PTWs/STWs. The recommended set of flow factors in GESF appears to better estimate the measured flows and address actual situations.

Table VII(a) - Comparison of total average flows of major sewage catchments estimated using the UFFs in SM1 and proposed UFFs against the measured figures for year 2002

Selected Plant	Design ADWF of Plant (m³/d)	Treatment Plant Measured Flow (m³/d)	Flow Estimated Using Flow Factors of SM1 (m³/d)	Flow Estimated Using Flow Factors of GESF (m³/d)
Chai Wan PTW	42,000	59,167	66,244	59,825
Shau Kei Wan PTW	39,000	71,050	67,113	71,337
To Kwa Wan PTW	288,000	210,481	230,601	214,567
Kwun Tong PTW	333,000	276,114	304,855	284,473
North West Kowloon PS	406,000	371,890	326,978	367,850
Tseung Kwan O PS	212,000	100,855	90,090	99,746
Kwai Chung PTW	318,000	223,383	227,707	218,431
Tsing Yi PTW	88,000	55,214	53,742	54,922
Central PTW	110,000	101,803	154,605	108,374
Wan Chai W PTW	40,000	59,485	77,892	56,384
Wan Chai E PTW	65,000	73,475	87,102	78,590
North Point PTW	118,000	73,964	104,520	81,070
Ap Lei Chau STW	35,000	31,886	26,363	30,619
Aberdeen STW	54,000	73,038	48,634	56,081
Sandy Bay STW	8,900	4,314	5,389	4,760
Wah Fu STW	16,000	10,645	10,960	10,624
Stanley STW	11,600	7,916	7,925	7,375
Shek O STW	1,180	1,038	625	937
San Wai STW	164,000	105,100	103,006	103,671
Yuen Long STW	70,000	16,533	10,990	18,368
Sai Kung STW	8,000	9,176	7,728	9,149
Tai Po STW	88,000	78,642	94,946	89,920
Sha Tin STW	150,000	219,083	213,514	217,617
Pillar Point STW	200,000	165,083	155,266	162,827
Shek Wu Hui STW	80,000	73,842	77,821	71,488
Cheung Chau STW	4,000	9,254	4,864	7,648
Mui Wo STW	2,380	1,297	1,674	1,840
Siu Ho Wan STW	162,000	24,468	26,970	20,916
Total of all STWs/PTWs:		2,508,169	2,588,124	2,509,408
Total of all HATS PTWs:		1,796,737	1,882,794	1,797,652
Sum of all flow weighted abs. error (%) of all STWs/PTWs:			13.13	3.64
Sum of all flow weighted abs. error (%) of all HATS PTWs:			15.44	3.58

Notes of Table VII(a):

- (i) For flow figures estimated using SM1, a prevalent industrial activity UFF of 0.60 m³/employee/day generally adopted under HATS for industrial flows is used.
- (ii) Flows are calculated based on 2002 base year TPEDM.
- (iii) Estimated flows in excess of 20% different from the measured flows are highlighted.

2002 SEWAGE FLOWS OF MAJOR CATCHMENTS ESTIMATED USING FLOW FACTORS IN GESF AND
TPEDM 2002 BASE-YEAR ESTIMATES BY PVS ZONE (as at Mid-2002)

Annex 1 of App. VII - Part 2

Part 2

Plant	Design Average (m3/d)	2001 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	2002 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	2003 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	2002 Calculated Total Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Res. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Ind. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Comml. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Inst. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	%age Res. (%)	%age Ind. (%)	%age Com. (%)	%age Inst. (%)	Absolute Error (m3/d)	Flow Weighted % Error (%)
Central PTW	110,000	95,145	101,803	109,568	108,374	43,187	1,822	61,349	2,017	40	2	57	2	6,571	
Wan Chai W PTW	40,000	51,867	59,458	37,190	56,384	14,287	582	40,744	770	25	1	72	1	3,074	
Wan Chai E PTW	65,000	62,267	73,475	97,386	78,590	24,949	716	51,299	1,627	32	1	65	2	5,115	
North Point PTW	118,000	74,169	73,964	78,378	81,070	41,685	2,495	35,216	1,674	51	3	43	2	7,106	
Stanley STW	11,600	7,425	7,916	7,655	7,375	5,111	14	2,113	136	69	0	29	2	541	
Shek O STW	1,180	1,050	1,038	1,089	937	656	3	255	24	70	0	27	3	101	
Chai Wan PTW	42,000	61,798	59,167	60,951	59,825	39,150	3,018	16,313	1,344	65	5	27	2	658	
Shau Kei Wan PTW	39,000	74,975	71,050	77,727	71,337	47,692	701	21,761	1,183	67	1	31	2	287	
Ap Lei Chau STW	35,000	32,910	31,886	38,838	30,619	22,032	727	7,347	514	72	2	24	2	1,267	
Aberdeen STW	54,000	74,896	73,038	72,840	56,081	31,955	4,976	17,881	1,270	57	9	32	2	16,957	
Sandy Bay STW	8,900	3,997	4,314	4,234	4,760	2,424	10	2,188	139	51	0	46	3	446	
Wah Fu STW	16,000	10,714	10,645	9,154	10,624	8,737	21	1,641	224	82	0	15	2	21	
To Kwa Wan PTW	288,000	231,009	210,481	213,611	214,567	96,341	7,275	106,538	4,412	45	3	50	2	4,086	
Kwun Tong PTW	333,000	293,474	276,114	299,106	284,473	173,605	23,520	81,756	5,592	61	8	29	2	8,359	
North West KIn PS	406,000	369,660	371,890	371,581	367,850	178,743	10,758	168,265	10,083	49	3	46	3	4,040	
Tseung Kwan O PS	212,000	84,149	100,855	104,034	99,746	69,979	6,953	20,601	2,213	70	7	21	2	1,109	
San Wai STW	164,000	79,573	105,100	110,985	103,671	67,740	8,755	24,098	3,078	65	8	23	3	1,429	
Yuen Long STW	70,000	43,088	16,533	16,970	18,368	7,663	7,888	2,411	406	42	43	13	2	1,835	
Sai Kung STW	8,000	10,485	9,176	9,487	9,149	5,901	402	2,627	219	64	4	29	2	27	
Tai Po STW	88,000	83,113	78,642	86,110	89,920	58,687	8,622	20,118	2,493	65	10	22	3	11,278	
Sha Tin STW	150,000	220,041	219,083	219,879	217,617	148,844	4,903	60,692	5,475	68	2	28	3	1,466	
Pillar Point STW	200,000	161,346	165,083	169,841	162,827	108,111	12,353	37,923	4,440	66	8	23	3	2,256	
Kwai Chung PTW	318,000	185,931	223,383	201,488	218,431	109,417	36,647	68,023	4,343	50	17	31	2	4,952	
Tsing Yi PTW	88,000	44,015	55,214	68,325	54,922	40,170	3,660	9,867	1,226	73	7	18	2	292	
Shek Wu Hui STW	80,000	69,942	73,842	82,153	71,488	48,946	1,594	18,605	2,342	68	2	26	3	2,354	
Cheung Chau STW	4,000	10,753	9,254	8,954	7,648	4,216	240	3,041	151	55	3	40	2	1,606	
Mui Wo STW	2,380	1,434	1,297	1,384	1,840	959	25	830	26	52	1	45	1	543	
Siu Ho Wan STW	162,000	20,626	24,468	29,320	20,916	7,068	3,151	10,420	277	34	15	50	1	3,552	
Total of all PTWs/STWs/PSs:		2,459,852	2,508,169	2,588,238	2,509,408	1,408,255	151,831	893,921	57,699	56	6	36	2	91,327	3.64
Total of all HATS PTWs:		1,750,976	1,796,737	1,844,411	1,797,652	944,352	103,880	710,788	38,632	53	6	40	2	64,339	3.58

2002 SEWAGE FLOWS OF MAJOR CATCHMENTS ESTIMATED USING FLOW FACTORS IN THE EXISTING SEWERAGE MANUAL AND
TPEDM 2002 BASE-YEAR ESTIMATES BY PVS ZONE (as at Mid-2002)
Part 2

Annex 2 of App. VII - Part 2

Selected Plant	Design ADWF (m3/d)	2001 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	2002 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	2003 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	2002 Calculated Total Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Res. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Ind. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Comm. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Inst. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Percentage Residential (%)	Percentage Industrial (%)	Percentage Commercial (%)	Percentage Institution (%)	Absolute Error (m3/d)	Flow Weighted % Error (%)
Central PTW	110,000	95,145	101,803	109,568	154,605	51,880	3,621	97,843	1,261	34	2	63	1	52,802	
Wan Chai W PTW	40,000	51,867	51,318	37,190	77,892	16,628	1,158	59,625	481	21	1	77	1	26,574	
Wan Chai E PTW	65,000	62,267	73,475	97,386	87,102	28,508	1,423	56,154	1,017	33	2	64	1	13,627	
North Point PTW	118,000	74,169	73,964	78,378	104,520	50,692	4,961	47,821	1,046	48	5	46	1	30,556	
Stanley STW	11,600	7,425	7,916	7,655	7,925	5,330	29	2,482	85	67	0	31	1	9	
Shek O STW	1,100	1,050	1,038	1,089	625	398	4	213	10	64	1	34	2	413	
Chai Wan PTW	42,000	61,798	59,167	60,951	66,244	40,297	5,455	19,728	764	61	8	30	1	7,077	
Shau Kei Wan PTW	39,000	74,975	70,946	77,727	67,113	45,429	1,114	19,978	592	68	2	30	1	3,833	
Ap Lei Chau STW	35,000	32,910	31,886	38,838	26,363	18,751	587	6,777	247	71	2	26	1	5,523	
Aberdeen STW	54,000	74,896	73,038	72,840	48,634	27,053	4,019	16,952	610	56	8	35	1	24,404	
Sandy Bay STW	8,900	3,997	4,314	4,234	5,389	2,515	19	2,767	87	47	0	51	2	1,075	
Wah Fu STW	16,000	10,714	10,645	9,154	10,960	8,836	43	1,942	140	81	0	18	1	315	
To Kwa Wan PTW	288,000	231,009	211,379	213,611	230,601	110,007	7,638	110,198	2,758	48	3	48	1	19,222	
Kwun Tong PTW	333,000	293,474	274,600	299,106	304,855	169,359	26,727	105,592	3,177	56	9	35	1	30,255	
North West Kowloon PS	406,000	369,660	369,660	371,581	326,978	160,271	12,620	149,239	4,848	49	4	46	1	42,682	
Tseung Kwan O PS	212,000	84,149	100,181	104,034	90,090	66,844	3,533	18,560	1,153	74	4	21	1	10,091	
San Wai STW	164,000	79,573	105,100	110,985	103,006	73,539	2,790	24,696	1,981	71	3	24	2	2,094	
Yuen Long STW	70,000	43,088	16,533	16,970	10,990	6,199	2,493	2,101	197	56	23	19	2	5,543	
Sai Kung STW	8,000	10,485	9,176	9,487	7,728	4,622	97	2,904	105	60	1	38	1	1,448	
Tai Po STW	88,000	83,113	78,642	86,110	94,946	64,357	6,853	22,179	1,558	68	7	23	2	16,304	
Sha Tin STW	150,000	220,041	219,083	219,879	213,514	143,868	5,348	65,252	3,021	67	3	31	1	5,569	
Pillar Point STW	200,000	161,346	165,083	169,841	155,266	107,936	6,848	37,960	2,523	70	4	24	2	9,817	
Kwai Chung PTW	318,000	185,931	221,011	201,488	227,707	107,435	30,137	87,667	2,468	47	13	38	1	6,696	
Tsing Yi PTW	88,000	44,015	53,963	68,325	53,742	40,823	1,389	10,833	697	76	3	20	1	222	
Shek Wu Hui STW	80,000	69,942	73,842	82,153	77,821	54,571	1,674	20,113	1,464	70	2	26	2	3,979	
Cheung Chau STW	4,000	10,753	9,254	8,954	4,864	2,582	97	2,122	63	53	2	44	1	4,390	
Mui Wo STW	2,380	1,434	1,297	1,384	1,674	919	15	724	16	55	1	43	1	377	
Siu Ho Wan STW	162,000	20,626	24,468	29,320	26,970	7,176	3,939	15,682	173	27	15	58	1	2,502	
Total of all PTWs/STWs/PSs:		2,459,852	2,492,782	2,588,238	2,588,124	1,416,827	134,629	1,008,103	32,540	55	5	39	1	327,400	13.13
Total of all HATS PTWs:		1,750,976	1,781,350	1,844,411	1,882,794	945,329	104,444	811,677	21,344	50	6	43	1	274,954	15.44

Analysis of Peaking Factors and Peak Flows

Peaking factors account for the peak flows and provide adequate safety margin in planning sewerage facilities.

Recommended peaking factors in this GESF are derived with reference to the Sewerage Manual – Part 1 (SM1). The factors are inversely proportional to the contributing population. The global peaking factor for a contributing population of less than 50,000 in the SM1 is considered adequate and adopted in this GESF. For a contributing population above 50,000, the global peaking factor curves of sewage treatment works $P_{(STW)}$ and of sewers $P_{(sewer)}$ in SM1 are adopted with adjustment to

- (a) take into account the analysis results of this Appendix
- (b) eliminate a cross-over of the two curve at a contributing population of around 1,000,000 as in SM1,
- (c) reduce the discontinuities at the transitions between the stepped peaking factors for populations less than 50,000 and the peaking factor curves for populations higher than 50,000 and
- (d) incorporate adequate planning margins.

In general the recommended peaking factors of this GESF are slightly higher than those of SM1.

Peaking factors consist of peaking factors including stormwater allowance, which are used for estimating flow in existing sewers with high storm responses, and peaking factors excluding stormwater allowance, which are used for estimating sewage flow in a sewage facility with essentially new and proper upstream sewerage and with negligible inflow and infiltration at the planning horizon under consideration. The following are the recommended peaking factor curves. The justifications are included in the following **Sections (A)** and **(B)**.

For including stormwater allowance,

$$P_{(sewer)} = \text{Max} \left(\frac{7.3}{N^{0.15}}, 2.4 \right)$$

$$P_{(STW)} = \text{Max} \left(\frac{3.9}{N^{0.065}}, 2.4 \right)$$

For excluding stormwater allowance,

$$P_{(\text{sewer})} = \text{Max} \left(\frac{6}{N^{0.175}}, 1.6 \right)$$

$$P_{(\text{STW})} = \text{Max} \left(\frac{2.6}{N^{0.065}}, 1.6 \right)$$

(A) Peaking factors including stormwater allowance

The recommended peaking factors were verified against the flow records of PTWs/STWs of year 2002, in which there were 3 major storm events. These storm events occurred within August to October 2002, with the one occurring on 15 September considered to be the most severe. In terms of rainfall depth, these major storm events are of approximate return periods from 2 to 10 years over a 1-hour to 2-hour duration. In terms of rainfall intensity, they are of an approximate return period of around 2 years over a 5-minute to 60-minute duration. Since year 2002 contains a number of storm events with return period of slightly over 2 years, it is considered that year 2002 is a suitable year for checking the performance of the recommended peaking factors of PTWs/STWs.

For PTWs of HATS Stage I, flow data taken in the channel leading to the drop shaft of HATS tunnels were available at 1-minute intervals. The measured peaking factor (including storm allowance) is calculated by dividing the highest per-minute flow in year 2002 by the average flow of the year 2002. For STWs and other PTWs, only total daily flows with typical diurnal patterns were available. The measured peaking factor (including stormwater allowance) is obtained by multiplying the yearly peaking factor in year 2002 (i.e., the highest recorded daily flow figure at each STW in year 2002 divided by the average daily flow in year 2002) by a typical diurnal peaking factor of 1.5. It should be noted that the typical diurnal peaking factors of some catchments may be higher than this typical figure which is calculated based on coarse data available at the time of analysis. The measured peaking factors of PTWs of HATS constitute the set of important data to verify the performance of the recommended peaking factors.

Owing to unknown reasons, there are few abnormal figures in the available per minute flow records of PTWs of HATS Stage I. Some are abnormally high and some are extraordinarily low or missing. The average yearly flows are not much affected by these few abnormal figures. However, in determining the measured peaking factor, care must be exercised to exclude these abnormal figures from consideration. Normally, a peak flow figure of 99.9 percentile (in term of duration over the whole year) is sufficient to eliminate effects of this abnormality. Therefore, peaking factors based on peak flow figures at 99.9 percentile or above would be acceptable for calculating the measured peaking factors.

Figure VIII-F1 shows the measured peaking factors (including stormwater allowance) against the curves of recommended peaking factors (including stormwater allowance) of $P_{(\text{STW})}$ and $P_{(\text{sewer})}$. The required percentile figures to enable the measured peaking factors to approximately satisfy the global peaking factors of SM1 are provided for treatment plants with per-minute peaking factor exceeding the recommended peaking factors.

Based on the measured peaking factors, there is trend that the peaking factor (including storm water allowance) would not decrease significantly against a population increase beyond a contributing population of around 1,000,000. The recommended minimum peaking factor of 2.4 addresses this trend well.

(B) Peaking factors excluding stormwater allowance

Figure VIII-F2 shows the measured peaking factors (excluding stormwater allowance) of the selected PTWs/STWs and the curves of recommended peaking factors (excluding stormwater allowance). For PTWs of HATS, the measured peak flow factors (excluding stormwater allowance) is taken as the mean daily peak flow of year 2002 divided by the mean daily average flow of year 2002. For STWs and other PTWs, the measured peaking factor is obtained by multiplying the peaking factor of November 2002 (i.e., the highest recorded daily flow figure of each PTW in the driest month divided by the average daily flow in year 2002) by a typical diurnal peaking factor of 1.5.

Broadly speaking, the recommended peaking factor curves can be satisfied by the majority of the catchments under analysis. The exception is Tseung Kwan O PS, the measuring device of which may have been significantly affected by the pumping operations immediately upstream in the treatment works.

Dry day diurnal flow patterns of PTWs of HATS Stage I were analysed. The typical diurnal flow pattern of a major preliminary treatment works and the seasonal variation of total flow of Hong Kong over a year are shown in **Figure VIII-F3** and **Figure VIII-F4** respectively. As March 2003 was identified to be a month with very little amount of rainfall and the Kwun Tong PTW is one of the largest sewage catchments, the plotting of mean 1-minute flow figures of March 2003 of the Kwun Tong PTW is chosen as a typical diurnal flow pattern of a major preliminary treatment works.

From **Figure VIII-F3** and **Figure VIII-F4**, it was found that the typical dry-day measured diurnal peaking factor and the typical measured seasonal peaking factor for major treatment plants are approximately 1.35 and 1.15 respectively. A typical peaking factor of 1.55 can be obtained by the multiplication of these two factors. Therefore, a minimum peaking factor of 1.6 is proposed to impose on peaking factors $P_{(STW)}$ and $P_{(sewer)}$ (both excluding storm water allowance). This minimum figure would only take effects in major sewage catchments (for a contributing population above 1.5 million).

Figure VIII-F5 and **Figure VIII-F6** show the comparison between the peaking factors recommended in this GESF and the global peaking factors of SM1.

Figure VIII-F1: Measured Peaking Factors (including stormwater) of STW/PTW against Recommended P(STW) & P(sewers)

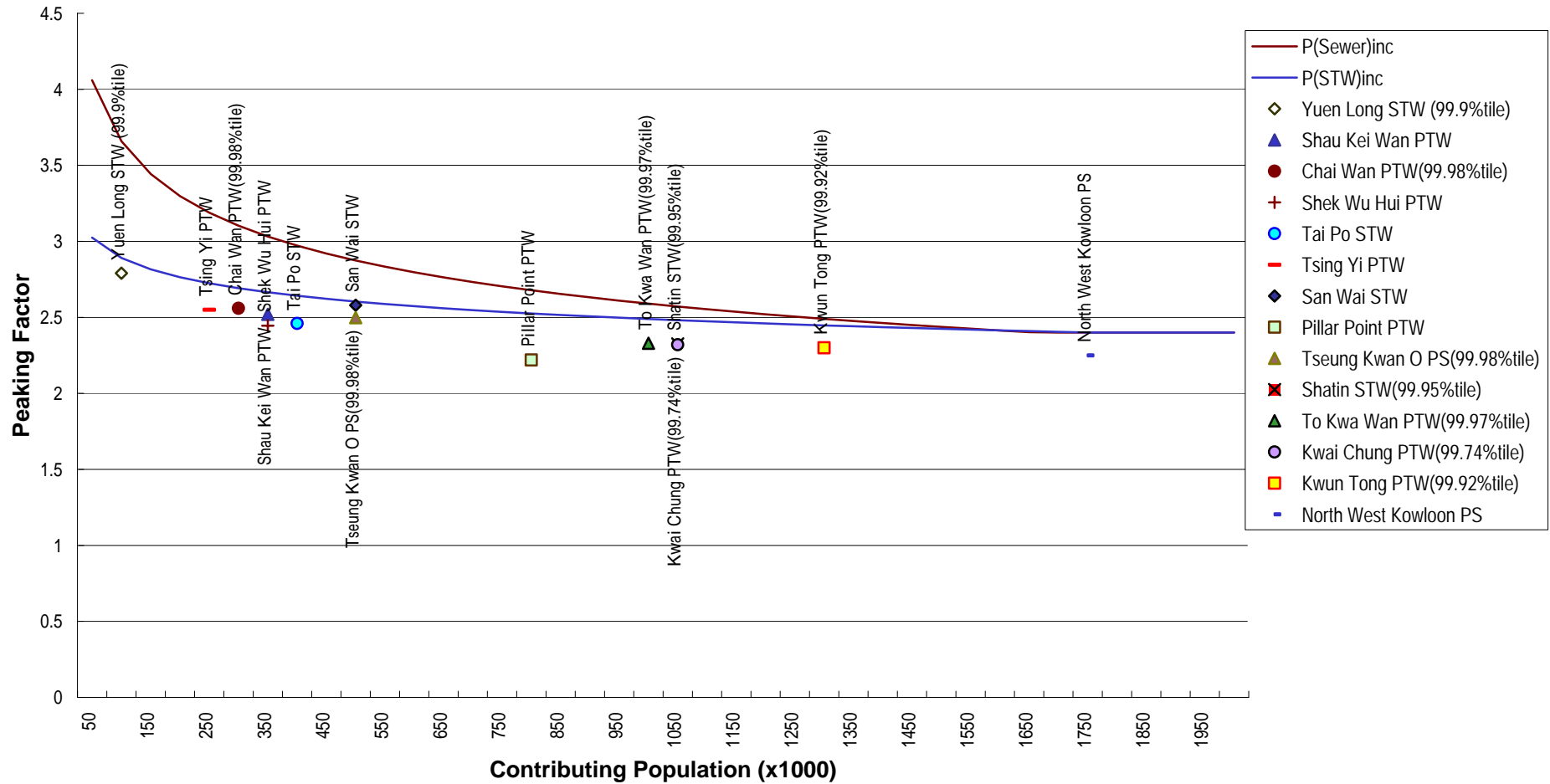


Figure VIII-F2: Measured Peaking Factors (excluding stormwater) of STW/PTW against Recommended P(STW) & P(sewers)

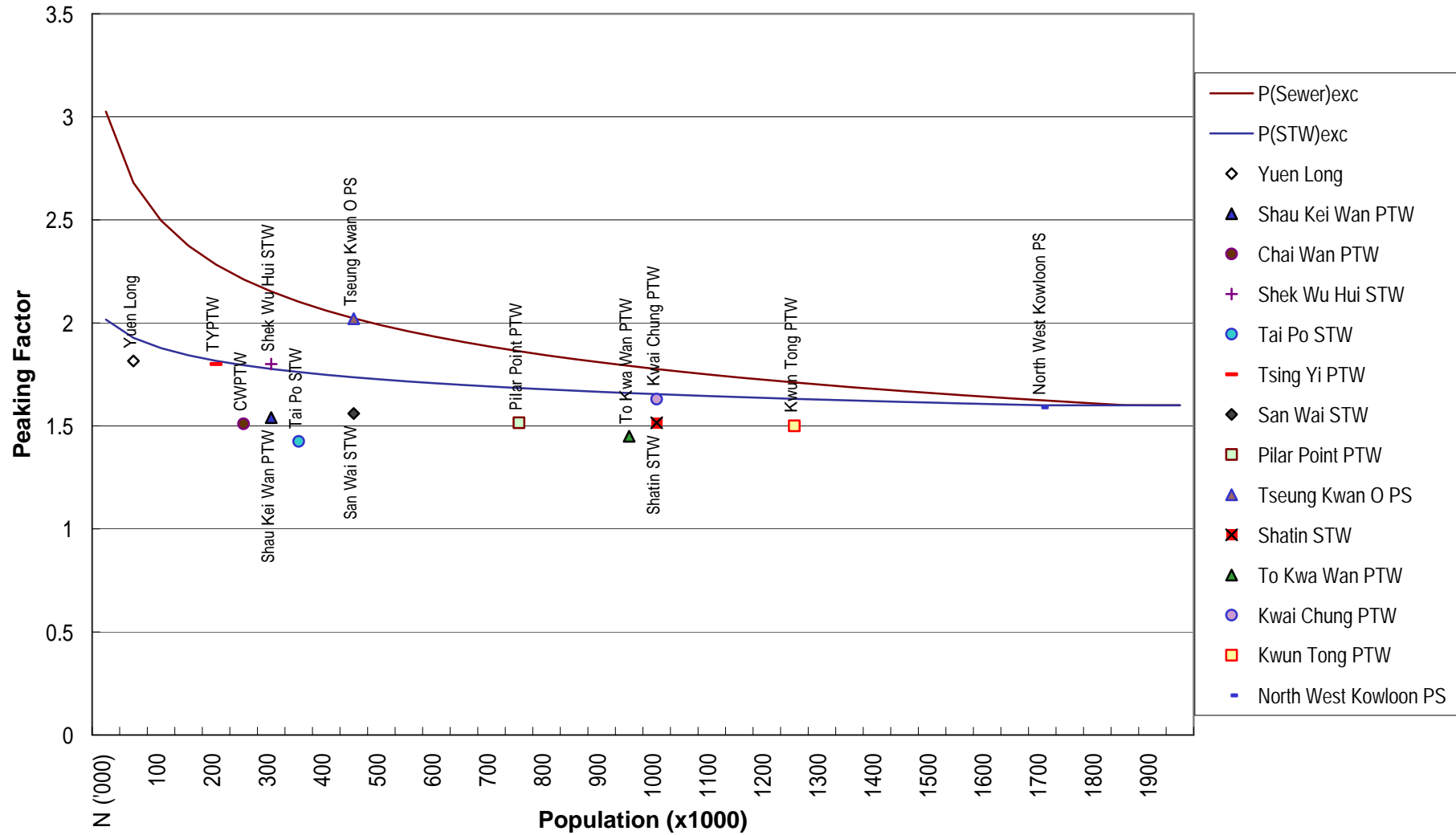


Figure VIII-F3 : Typical Diurnal Flow Pattern of Kwun Tong PTW (Taken as a Typical Major PTW)

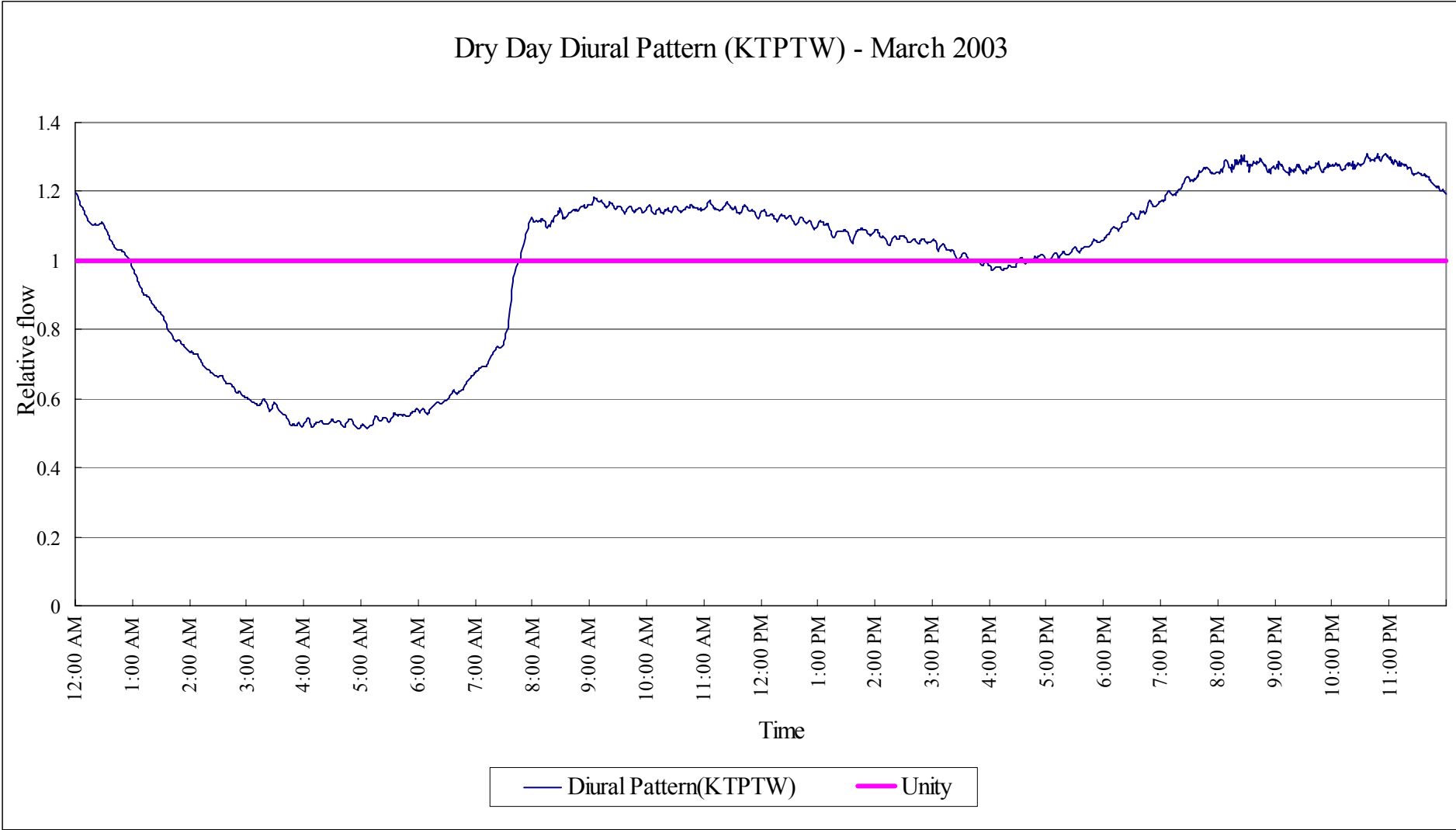
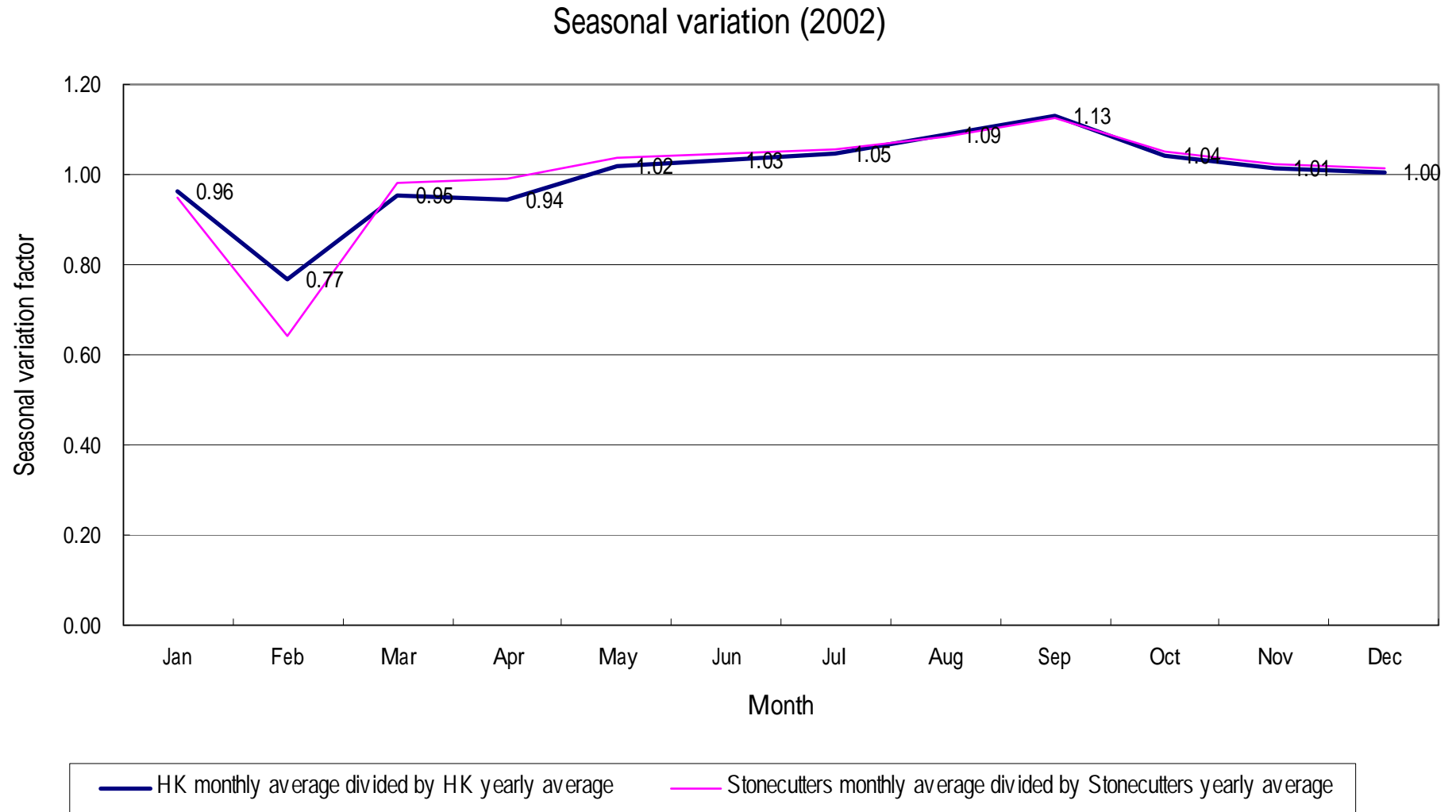
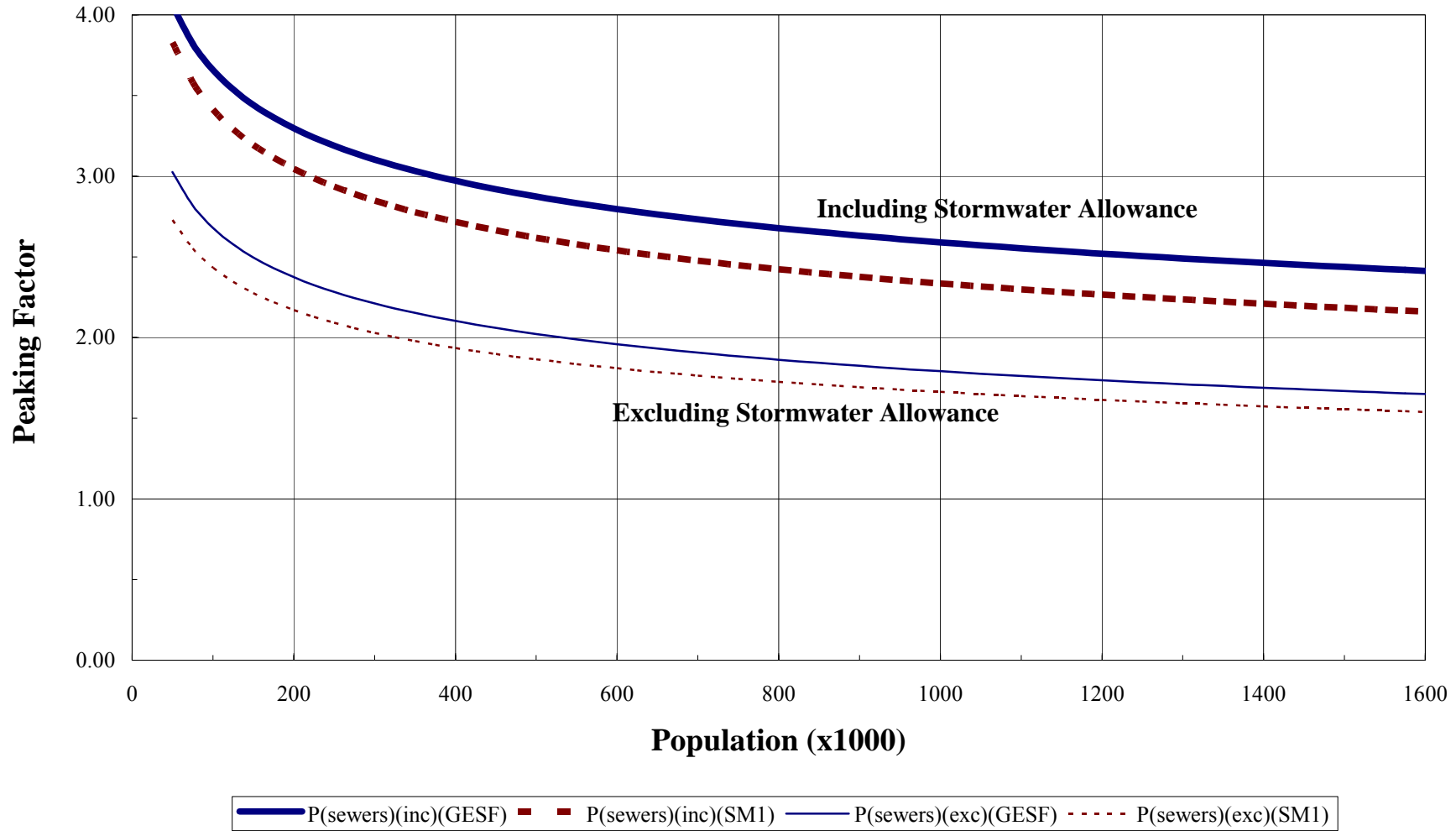


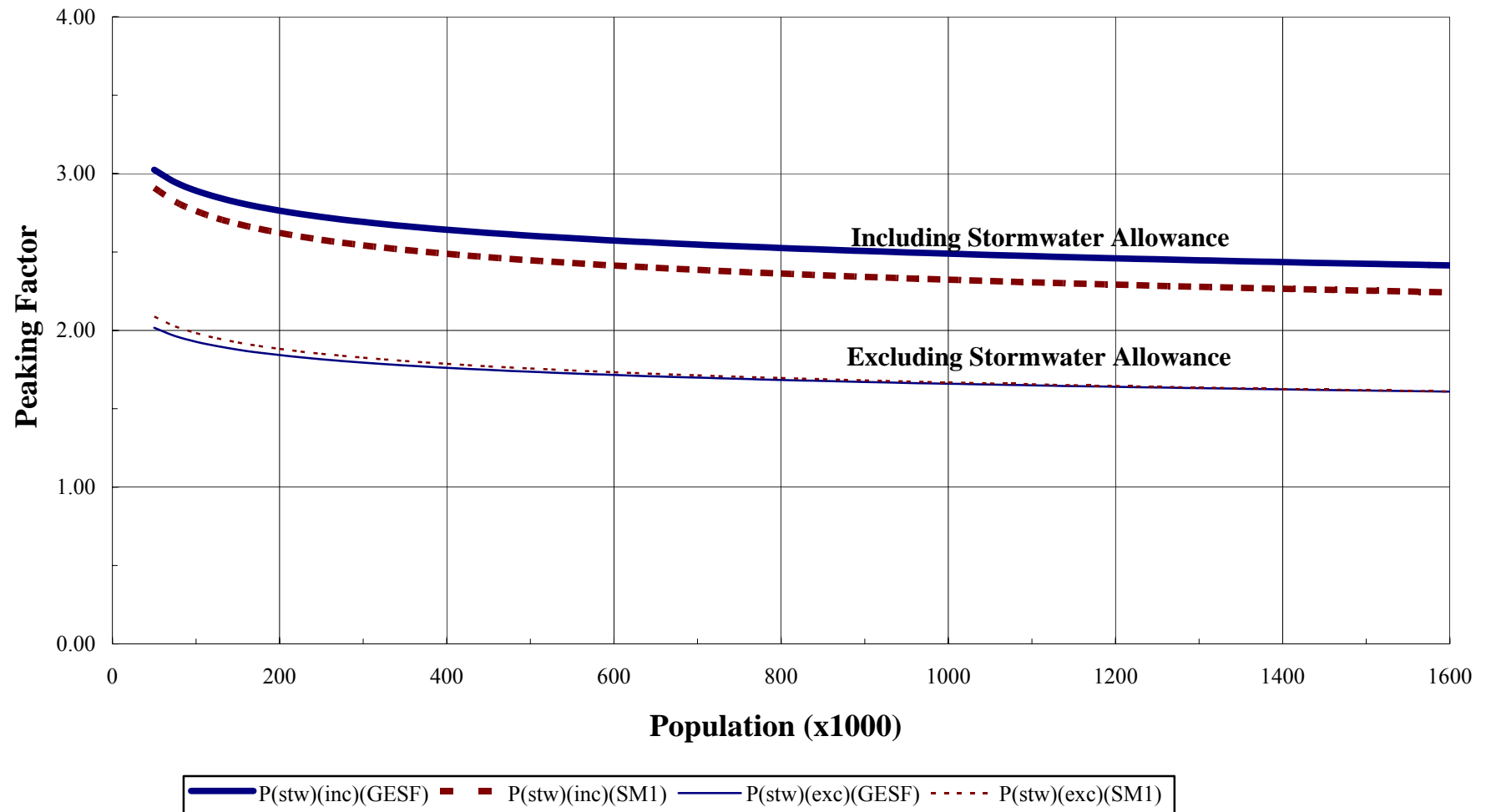
Figure VIII-F4 : The Seasonal Variation of Average Monthly Flow of Year 2002



**Figure VIII-F5: Comparison of Global Peaking Factors for Sewers
-Populations Exceeding 50,000**



**Figure VIII-F6: Comparison of Peaking Factors for STW
-Populations Exceeding 50,000**



Preliminary Validation of Unit Flow Factors of GESF

Simple preliminary validation of the recommended unit flow factors of GESF and SM1 by available flow data were carried out. Since the errors in local flow data and local population data are expected to be much higher than those data at catchment level, it is recommended that the preliminary validation below be used for reference and be interpreted by relevant engineering professionals.

Flow survey data of Review of Central and East Kowloon SMPs were available with consultants' advice on the quality of data. Those survey stations which the consultants reported to have obtained good surveyed flow figures are selected for preliminary validation of the planning unit flow factors.

The selected stations covered commercial areas and residential areas. The surveyed results together with the estimated average flow figures using the methodologies of SM1 and GESF based on the street block level population and employment data of year 1999 in the Final Report of Review of Central and East Kowloon Sewerage Master Plans are listed below:

Table IX(a) - Comparison of Flows Estimated Using SM1 and GESF against surveyed Flows in Central and East Kowloon

Station No.	Location	Measured Average Flow (l/s)	Flow Estimated Using SM1 (l/s)	Flow Estimated Using GESF (l/s)
20	Tak Hong St., Hung Hom	100	100.13	99.60
20A	Tak Hong St., Hung Hom	37	58.53	47.12
37A	Chun Yan St.	10	5.92	5.25
41	Junction Road	15	10.86	11.63
54	Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui	85	143.51	141.28
92	Middle Road	15	47.05	49.40
93	Wylie Road, Kings Park	74	48.18	41.29

Estimated flow figures of station nos. 20, 20A and 41 are within 30% of the measured values. They are considered as good examples of estimating the actual sewage flows in view of the potentially high uncertainty in correctly measuring low flow and in population assumption.

The estimated figures of station nos 54 and 92 using both methodologies deviate much from the measured figure on the safe side. This may have been due to the possible errors in the flow measurements and in the assumption of local population and employment figures in the SMP or planning data.

Based on these limited results, neither the approach of GESF nor the approach of SM1 can be very satisfactorily validated at the local sewerage level, especially for stations with small flows. Further validation will need to be carried out with additional survey results of sewers which predominately serve domestic residents or limited types of commercial activities.

Annex 1 of Appendix IX

Tak Hong Street (20) (1999)

Area	TPU	Street Block	Commercial / Industrial Employment Data												Residential Population Data										Portion of TPU				
			Total Employment	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11	J12	Institutions /School (person)	Low Cost Rental (person)	R1 (person)	R2 (person)	R3 (person)	R4 (person)	Traditional Village (person)	Modern Village (person)	Temporary / Non-domestic (person)		Total Population (person)			
Hung Hom Bay	213	21304	773	0	0	47	233	206	72	0	0	87	30	80	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		245	24510	1500	0	0	94	197	409	142	0	0	172	292	159	35	0	0	5337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5337	0.75
		24511	918	0	0	57	121	250	87	0	0	105	179	97	22	0	0	3263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3263	1	
		24513	3308	0	0	209	275	912	317	0	0	384	778	354	79	0	0	6434	0	0	0	0	0	0	1338	7772	1		
		24514	688	0	0	43	90	188	65	0	0	79	134	73	16	0	0	2448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2448	1		
		24515	1162	0	0	73	153	317	110	0	0	133	226	123	27	0	0	4134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4134	1		
		24516	1596	0	0	100	212	435	151	0	0	183	309	169	37	2925	151	0	3672	0	0	0	0	0	0	3672	0.5		
	24519	321	89	0	21	9	90	31	0	0	38	0	35	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.25			
Unit flow factors of GESF			0.630	0.330	0.180	0.250	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.480	1.580	0.280	0.080	0.040	0.190	0.190	0.270	0.340	0.340	0.150	0.270	0.150					
Unit flow factors of SM1			0.660	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.025	0.175	0.240	0.300	0.370	0.370	0.240	0.240	0.150					
Flow (GESF)			0.162	0.000	1.156	3.264	2.241	0.778	0.000	0.000	5.656	31.463	3.045	0.193	0.677	0.000	48.640	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.323					
Flow (SM1)			0.170	0.000	2.247	4.569	9.802	3.406	0.000	0.000	4.124	6.970	3.806	0.846	0.423	0.000	61.440	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.323					

Total trade flow (GESF) 48.63
Total trade flow (SM1) 36.36

Total residential (GESF) 50.96
Total residential (SM1) 63.76

Total (GESF) 99.60 l/s
Total (SM1) 100.13 l/s
Measured Average Flow 100 l/s

Tak Hong Street (20A) (1999)

Area	TPU	Street Block	Commercial / Industrial Employment Data												Residential Population Data										Portion of TPU		
			Total Employment	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11	J12	Institutions /School (person)	Low Cost Rental (person)	R1 (person)	R2 (person)	R3 (person)	R4 (person)	Traditional Village (person)	Modern Village (person)	Temporary / Non-domestic (person)		Total Population (person)	
To Kwan Wan	244	24427	5396	0	0	481	208	2099	729	0	0	883	0	815	181	140	0	2286	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2300	1
Hung Hom Bay	245	24512	1202	0	0	75	157	328	114	0	0	138	235	127	28	140	0	5276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5276	0.25
		24516	1596	0	0	100	212	435	151	0	0	183	309	169	37	2925	0	3672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3672	0.5
		24517	1010	0	0	63	135	275	96	0	0	116	194	107	24	975	0	1587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1587	1
		24518	866	0	0	54	113	236	82	0	0	99	170	92	20	0	0	4079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4079	0.5
	24519	321	89	0	21	9	90	31	0	0	38	0	35	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.25	
Unit flow factors of GESF			0.630	0.330	0.180	0.250	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.480	1.580	0.280	0.080	0.040	0.190	0.190	0.270	0.340	0.340	0.150	0.270	0.150			
Unit flow factors of SM1			0.660	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.025	0.175	0.240	0.300	0.370	0.370	0.240	0.240	0.150			
Flow (GESF)			0.162	0.000	1.344	1.583	2.606	0.905	0.000	0.000	6.578	9.002	3.542	0.225	1.209	0.000	19.942	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.024			
Flow (SM1)			0.170	0.000	2.613	2.216	11.399	3.961	0.000	0.000	4.796	1.994	4.428	0.982	0.756	0.000	25.190	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.024			

Total trade flow (GESF) 27.16
Total trade flow (SM1) 33.32

Total residential (GESF) 19.97
Total residential (SM1) 25.21

Total (GESF) 47.12 l/s
Total (SM1) 58.53 l/s
Measured Average Flow 37 l/s

Chun Yan Street (37A) (1999)

Area	TPU	Street Block	Commercial / Industrial Employment Data												Residential Population Data										Portion of TPU		
			Total Employment	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11	J12	Institutions /School (person)	Low Cost Rental (person)	R1 (person)	R2 (person)	R3 (person)	R4 (person)	Traditional Village (person)	Modern Village (person)	Temporary / Non-domestic (person)		Total Population (person)	
Diamond Hill	281	28123	233	0	0	14	42	63	22	0	0	27	35	25	5	1675	0	2326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2326	0.75
Unit flow factors of GESF			0.630	0.330	0.180	0.250	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.480	1.580	0.280	0.080	0.040	0.190	0.190	0.270	0.340	0.340	0.150	0.270	0.150			
Unit flow factors of SM1			0.660	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.025	0.175	0.240	0.300	0.370	0.370	0.240	0.240	0.150				
Flow (GESF)			0.000	0.000	0.022	0.091	0.044	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.113	0.480	0.061	0.003	0.582	0.000	3.836	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
Flow (SM1)			0.000	0.000	0.043	0.128	0.191	0.067	0.000	0.000	0.082	0.106	0.076	0.015	0.363	0.000	4.846	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			

Total trade flow (GESF) 1.41
Total trade flow (SM1) 1.07

Total residential (GESF) 3.84
Total residential (SM1) 4.85

Total (GESF) 5.25 l/s
Total (SM1) 5.92 l/s
Measured Average Flow 10 l/s

Junction Road (41) (1999)

Area	TPU	Street Block	Commercial / Industrial Employment Data												Residential Population Data										Portion of TPU			
			Total Employment	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11	J12	Institutions /School (person)	Low Cost Rental (person)	R1 (person)	R2 (person)	R3 (person)	R4 (person)	Traditional Village (person)	Modern Village (person)	Temporary / Non-domestic (person)		Total Population (person)		
Wang Tau Hom	282	28210	350	4	0	22	76	94	33	0	0	40	36	37	8	700	4000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4000	1
		28223	648	1	0	40	140	175	61	0	0	74	74	68	15	0	5900	2816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8716	0.05
		28225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unit flow factors of GESF			0.630	0.330	0.180	0.250	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.480	1.580	0.280	0.080	0.040	0.190	0.190	0.270	0.340	0.340	0.150	0.270	0.150				
Unit flow factors of SM1			0.660	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.025	0.175	0.240	0.300	0.370	0.370	0.240	0.240	0.150				
Flow (GESF)			0.030	0.000	0.050	0.240	0.095	0.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.243	0.726	0.131	0.008	0.324	9.445	0.310	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Flow (SM1)			0.031	0.000	0.097	0.336	0.416	0.146	0.000	0.000	0.177	0.161	0.164	0.035	0.203	8.699	0.391	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				

Total trade flow (GESF) 1.88
Total trade flow (SM1) 1.77

Total residential (GESF) 9.75
Total residential (SM1) 9.09

Total (GESF) 11.63 l/s
Total (SM1) 10.86 l/s
Measured Average Flow 15 l/s

Mody Road, TST (54) (1999)

Area	TPU	Street Block	Commercial / Industrial Employment Data												Residential Population Data										Portion of TPU				
			Total Employment	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11	J12	Institutions /School (person)	Low Cost Rental (person)	R1 (person)	R2 (person)	R3 (person)	R4 (person)	Traditional Village (person)	Modern Village (person)	Temporary / Non-domestic (person)		Total Population (person)			
Tsim Sha Tsui	212	21203	1550	0	0	96	258	421	146	0	0	177	252	164	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595	595	0.65	
		21204	561	13	0	35	87	153	53	0	0	64	84	59	13	1115	0	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670	0.5	
		21205	1294	73	0	81	179	354	123	0	0	149	168	137	30	0	0	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	770	0.65	
		21223	1707	44	0	106	262	465	161	0	0	196	252	181	40	0	0	1688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1688	0.8	
King's Park	226	22607	630	69	0	40	79	173	60	0	0	73	54	67	15	975	0	2641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	758	3399	0.7	
		22608	242	69	0	16	7	70	24	0	0	29	0	27	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		22614	1010	69	0	63	150	276	96	0	0	116	109	107	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	203	1	
		22615	1010	69	0	63	150	276	96	0	0	116	109	107	24	0	0	1321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	1456	1	
Ho Man Tin	235	23510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639	1	
		23512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1850	0.5	
		23513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0.8	
	236	23608	1053	0	0	65	190	285	99	0	0	120	158	111	25	1350	11550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	11678	1
		23609	1098	13	0	68	191	298	103	0	0	125	158	116	26	630	11550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	11678	1
		23610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		23618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	
		23623	602	0	0	37	109	163	57	0	0	69	90	63	14	975	0	11672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11672	1	
23624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1350	0	3349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3349	0.7			
Unit flow factors of GESF			0.630	0.330	0.180	0.250	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.480	1.580	0.280	0.080	0.040	0.190	0.190	0.270	0.340	0.340	0.150	0.270	0.150						
Unit flow factors of SM1			0.660	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.025	0.175	0.240	0.300	0.370	0.370	0.240	0.240	0.150						
Flow (GESF)			0.352	0.000	0.135	4.020	2.261	0.784	0.000	0.000	5.704	21.549	3.072	0.190	3.102	50.799	46.689	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			2.624			
Flow (SM1)			0.369	0.000	0.263	5.629	9.890	3.432	0.000	0.000	4.159	4.774	3.840	0.830	1.939	46.788	58.975	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			2.624			

Total trade flow (GESF) 41.17
Total trade flow (SM1) 35.12

Total residential (GESF) 100.11
Total residential (SM1) 108.39

Total (GESF) 141.28 l/s
Total (SM1) 143.51 l/s
Measured Average Flow 80 l/s

Middle Road (92) (1999)

Area	TPU	Street Block	Commercial / Industrial Employment Data												Institutions /School (person)	Residential Population Data										Portion of TPU					
			Total Employment	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11		J12	Low Cost Rental (person)	R1 (person)	R2 (person)	R3 (person)	R4 (person)	Traditional Village (person)	Modern Village (person)	Temporary / Non-domestic (person)	Total Population (person)						
Tsim Sha Tsui	211	21122	5125	279	0	319	889	1395	484	0	0	587	510	542	120	0	0	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	0.6
		21123	2174	146	0	136	359	593	206	0	0	249	204	230	51	0	0	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	1	
		21127	3084	0	0	194	384	846	294	0	0	356	608	329	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	583	583	0.8		
		21128	4052	71	0	257	311	1122	389	0	0	472	897	436	97	0	0	1251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1251	0.6		
Unit flow factors of GESF			0.630	0.330	0.180	0.250	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.480	1.580	0.280	0.080	0.040	0.190	0.190	0.270	0.340	0.340	0.150	0.270	0.150								
Unit flow factors of SM1			0.660	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.025	0.175	0.240	0.300	0.370	0.370	0.240	0.240	0.150								
Flow (GESF)			2.596	0.000	1.327	4.011	2.574	0.894	0.000	0.000	6.496	23.033	3.500	0.222	0.000	0.000	3.935	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.810								
Flow (SM1)			2.719	0.000	2.580	5.615	11.262	3.909	0.000	0.000	4.736	5.102	4.375	0.971	0.000	0.000	4.971	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.810								

Total trade flow (GESF) 44.65
Total trade flow (SM1) 41.27

Total residential (GESF) 4.74
Total residential (SM1) 5.78

Total (GESF) 49.40 l/s
Total (SM1) 47.05 l/s
Measured Average Flow 25 l/s

Notes:

* The portion of TPU served for J10 is 0.2.

** The portion of TPU served for J10 is 0.7.

Wylli Road, Kings Park (93) (1999)

Area	TPU	Street Block	Commercial / Industrial Employment Data												Institutions /School (person)	Residential Population Data										Portion of TPU				
			Total Employment	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	J11		J12	Low Cost Rental (person)	R1 (person)	R2 (person)	R3 (person)	R4 (person)	Traditional Village (person)	Modern Village (person)	Temporary / Non-domestic (person)	Total Population (person)					
Ho Man Tin	235	23510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639	1	
		23608	1053	0	0	65	190	285	99	0	0	120	158	111	25	1350	11550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	11678	1	
		23610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	
		23623	602	0	0	37	109	163	57	0	0	69	90	63	14	975	0	11672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11672	1		
Ho Man Tin	236	23624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1350	0	3349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3349	0.65		
		Unit flow factors of GESF			0.630	0.330	0.180	0.250	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.480	1.580	0.280	0.080	0.040	0.190	0.190	0.270	0.340	0.340	0.150	0.270	0.150					
		Unit flow factor of SM1			0.660	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.025	0.175	0.240	0.300	0.370	0.370	0.240	0.240	0.150					
		Flow (GESF)			0.000	0.000	0.213	0.865	0.415	0.144	0.000	0.000	1.050	4.535	0.564	0.036	1.608	0.000	31.860	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Flow (SM1)			0.000	0.000	0.413	1.211	1.815	0.632	0.000	0.000	0.766	1.005	0.705	0.158	1.005	0.000	40.244	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.222							

Total trade flow (GESF) 9.43
Total trade flow (SM1) 7.71

Total residential (GESF) 31.86
Total residential (SM1) 40.47

Total (GESF) 41.29 l/s
Total (SM1) 48.18 l/s
Measured Average Flow 74 l/s

Notes:

* The portion of TPU served for Residential and Institutions are 0.

Implications of GESF

Caution must be taken in interpreting the information in this Appendix because the calculations of flows for Year 2016 and Year X are based on the assumption that sewage flows to the catchment PTW/STW are predominately gravity flows. The effects of major pumping facilities, if any, upstream of the PTW/STW have not been taken into consideration in estimating the peak flows. In addition, the population projections in the studied TPEDM data may not be the worst case ultimate scenario required to be formulated for preparing proper sewerage master plans.

Although some unit flow factors adopted in SMP studies may slightly deviate from those recommended in SM1, the majority of the ceiling UFFs in SM1 have been adopted in the hydraulic models of SMPs for the projection of sewage flows. The findings and hydraulic models of these SMPs may need to be re-visited and updated based on GESF.

(A) Year 2016

To visualize the impacts of adopting the new set of UFFs, catchment inflow factors and planning peaking factors on future development scenarios, comparison of projected average flows and peak flows of 28 selected major PTWs/STWs for year 2016 estimated using the methodologies in SM1 and in GESF based on Year 2016 TPEDM (Scenario II) data compiled in 2002 are presented in **Table X(a)** and **Table X(b)**. The detailed calculations are included in **Annexes 1 and 2** of this Appendix.

A number of PTWs/STWs is projected to have peak flows estimated using GESF lower than using SM1. Examples are the Central PTW, North Point PTW, Chai Wan PTW and Kwun Tong PTW. The existing capacities of the Central PTW and the Kwun Tong PTW are projected to be marginally adequate by year 2016 based on the flows estimated using the GESF. This finding is different from that in the reviewed SMPs. Further investigation based on latest development projections, such as the forthcoming revised development plan of the reviewed South East Kowloon Development, would be required.

The existing capacity of North Point PTW is projected to be adequate for the projected peak flow up to year 2016. Subject to the results of further detailed investigation, there would be room to adjust the original programmes and scopes of upgrading works for the North Point PTW.

With a total projected peak flow of Wan Chai E PTW lower than that of the SMP, there may be room for revisiting the scope of upgrading works for the Wan Chai E PTW.

In catchments, such as, North West Kowloon, Shek O, Shau Kei Wan, and Tuen Mun (Pillar Point STW), the projected peak flows for year 2016 estimated by using the GESF are higher than both the projected flows estimated by using SM1 and the existing capacities of treatment plants of these catchments. Except for Shek O STW, upgrading works for the PTWs/STWs of these catchments have been proposed. The performance of these PTWs/STWs is recommended to be continuously monitored. The proposed upgrading works for these PTWs/STWs would need to be completed before year 2016 to cope with the projected

development needs. Subject to further detailed investigation, the scope of the proposed upgrading works of Shau Kei Wan PTW would require minor adjustments to cater for the slightly higher estimated peak flow.

For Tsing Yi, the projected population of industrial employees for year 2016 is about 4 times as high as that of 2002. The occurrence of the projected shortfall depends on the nature of these new industries and on whether these new industries will be situated in the southwestern corner of the island which were served by private sewage treatment plants. The UFF may need to be reviewed based on the latest water consumption trend to confirm local industrial flow characteristics. Subject to further investigation, the urgency and requirement of upgrading Tsing Yi PTW could be further investigated and monitored.

For catchments with high catchment inflow factors, such as Shek O, continued flow monitoring works are recommended in these catchments to keep abreast of any changes in the infiltration/inflow problems. Unless the high inflow situations can be alleviated in the future, the recommended catchment inflow factors of these catchments or their updates would still be applicable.

For Shek Wu Hui STW, the projected flows estimated using SM1 and GESF are both higher than the planned upgraded plant capacity. Subject to further detailed investigation, the scope of works may need to be revisited.

(B) Year X

The Year X is an unspecified future date reflecting full development of the sewage catchments according to current outline zoning plans and land use factors, and has been established as the design horizon for the HATS projects. Comparison of projected average flows and peak flows have also been carried out for HATS catchments using the Year X TPEDM data issued by PlanD for the Environmental Engineering Feasibility Assessment Studies (EEFS) in relation to the way forward for the HATS. The average flow comparison and peak flow comparison are presented in **Table X(c)** and **X(d)** respectively. The detailed calculations are included in **Annexes 3 and 4** of this Appendix. Similar to the calculations in the EEFS studies, a 5% uncertainty allowance to all population figures and a 4% adjustment to the employment population figures have been adopted.

Akin to the projected situations of year 2016, upgrading works have been proposed for most of the PTWs/STWs identified to have shortfalls in Year X although the programme and scope of upgrading may need to be further investigated.

For Year X, To Kwa Wan PTW, Kwun Tong PTW and Tsing Yi PTW, which have not been proposed for upgrading, are projected to have shortfall. The performance of these PTWs/STWs and the projected development growths of these catchments require carefully monitoring. The requirement of upgrading will have to be revisited with more available updated flow and population projection data on a case by case basis. For Shau Kei Wan PTW and North West Kowloon Pumping Station, the scopes of the proposed upgrading works would need to be reviewed.

Table X(a) - Comparison of total average flows of major catchments for year 2016 estimated by using the methodologies of SM1 and GESF against the 2002 measured figures and the design ADWF of the sewage treatment plants

Selected Plant	Design ADWF of Plant (m³/d)	2002 Measured Average Flow (m³/d)	2016/Ult. Projected Flow in SMP (m³/d)	2016 Flow Estimated Using UFFs of SM1 (m³/d)	2016 Flow Estimated Using UFFs of GESF (m³/d)
Chai Wan PTW	42,000	59,167	57,520	78,337	64,586
Shau Kei Wan PTW	39,000	70,946	59,603	76,678	77,519
To Kwa Wan PTW	288,000	211,379	343,546	313,346	292,607
Kwun Tong PTW	333,000	274,600	463,240	448,759	384,218
North West Kowloon PS	406,000	369,660	508,871	429,332	487,394
Tseung Kwan O PS	212,000	100,181	188,126	153,147	175,814
Kwai Chung PTW	318,000	221,011	318,000	285,782	260,642
Tsing Yi PTW	88,000	53,963	57,447	68,501	78,496
Central PTW	110,000	101,803	157,291	174,425	125,277
Wan Chai W PTW	40,000	51,318	109,553	136,982	98,064
Wan Chai E PTW	65,000	73,475	93,803	91,127	80,821
North Point PTW	118,000	73,964	110,541	126,192	99,027
Ap Lei Chau STW	35,000	31,886	25,731	30,190	32,641
Aberdeen STW	54,000	73,038	59,117	61,784	68,815
Sandy Bay STW	8,900	4,314	7,997	8,574	8,059
Wah Fu STW	16,000	10,645	8,952	11,066	10,868
Stanley STW	11,600	7,916	7,467	9,092	8,570
Shek O STW	1,100	1,038	370	1,800	2,636
San Wai STW	164,000	105,100	207,950	196,154	196,053
Yuen Long STW	70,000	16,533	120,260	56,459	60,184
Sai Kung STW	8,000	9,176	21,820	17,268	23,103
Tai Po STW	88,000	78,642	116,172	124,317	123,124
Sha Tin STW	150,000	219,083	282,596	257,585	272,735
Pillar Point STW	200,000	165,083	230,446	209,624	219,843
Shek Wu Hui STW	80,000	73,842	155,000	123,210	118,256
Cheung Chau STW	4,000	9,254	7,211	7,540	12,433
Mui Wo STW	2,380	1,297	3,155	1,743	1,937
Siu Ho Wan STW	162,000	24,468	157,248	125,935	123,969
Total of all STWs/PTWs:		2,492,782	3,801,327	3,624,948	3,507,690
Total of all HATS PTWs:		1,781,350	2,631,934	2,494,221	2,344,847
Sum of all flow weighted deviation (%) from 2002 measured flow of all STWs/PTWs:				46.60	41.05
Sum of all flow weighted deviation (%) from 2002 measured flow of HATS PTWs:				41.47	32.11

Notes of Table X(a):

- (i) For flow figures estimated using SM1, a prevalent industrial activity UFF of 0.600m³/employee/day generally adopted under HATS for industrial flows is used.
- (ii) Flows are calculated based on 2016 TPEDM complied in September 2002. If 2016 projected flow is not available in SMP, the ultimate projected flow in SMP is listed instead.
- (iii) PTWs/STWs with design ADWF less than 1,000m³/d are not included in this table.
- (iv) GESF estimated flows higher than the corresponding SMP projected flows are highlighted.

Table X(b) - Comparison of total peak flows of major catchments for year 2016 estimated by using the UFFs of SM1 and GESF against the design and planned capacities of the sewage treatment plants

Selected Plant	2002 Plant Design Capacity (m³/s)	Upgraded Plant Capacity under Planning (m³/s)	2016/Ult. Projected Peak Flow in SMP (m³/s)	2016 Peak Flow Estimated Using SM1 (m³/s)	2016 Estimated Peak Flow Using GESF (m³/s)
Chai Wan PTW	2.610	-	1.73	2.291	2.042
Shau Kei Wan PTW	1.750	2.120	1.78	2.246	2.422
To Kwa Wan PTW	9.320	-	8.99	8.258	8.386
Kwun Tong PTW	10.930	-	11.86	11.513	10.819
North West Kowloon PS ^(vi)	8.500	Planned	-	11.051	13.539
Tseung Kwan O PS	6.850	-	3.92	4.259	5.209
Kwai Chung PTW	10.300	-	-	7.584	7.526
Tsing Yi PTW	2.000	-	1.72	2.023	2.451
Central PTW	3.810	4.640	4.38	4.803	3.794
Wan Chai W PTW	1.680	See note (v)	3.13	3.841	3.018
Wan Chai E PTW	4.610	8.110	5.55	2.635	2.518
North Point PTW	3.430	4.060	3.16	3.561	3.045
Ap Lei Chau STW	1.200	-	0.92	0.948	1.079
Aberdeen STW	2.080	3.600	2.08	1.839	2.167
Sandy Bay STW	0.310	0.510	0.28	0.298	0.280
Wah Fu STW	1.090	-	0.31	0.384	0.377
Stanley STW	0.402	-	0.26	0.316	0.298
Shek O STW	0.095	-	0.03	0.083	0.122
San Wai STW	5.694	8.542	-	5.355	5.767
Yuen Long STW	2.431	2.431	-	1.692	1.912
Sai Kung STW	0.278	0.764	-	0.566	0.781
Tai Po STW	2.697	4.514	-	3.512	3.733
Sha Tin STW	5.208	11.806	-	6.889	7.852
Pillar Point STW	5.787	6.460	6.20	5.694	6.419
Shek Wu Hui STW	2.778	3.229	-	3.483	3.595
Cheung Chau STW	0.185	0.590	0.59	0.262	0.432
Mui Wo STW	0.083	0.525	0.23	0.081	0.090
Siu Ho Wan STW	3.750	5.000	4.63	3.554	3.757
Total of all STWs/PTWs:	99.858			99.019	103.428
Total of all HATS PTWs:	70.470			67.534	68.671

Notes of Table X(b):

- (i) For flow figures estimated using SM1, a prevalent industrial activity UFF of 0.600m³/employee/day generally adopted under HATS for industrial flows is used.
- (ii) Flows are calculated based on 2016 TPEDM compiled in September 2002. If 2016 projected peak flow is not available in SMP, the ultimate projected flow in SMP is listed instead.
- (iii) GESF estimated flows higher than the corresponding existing/future upgraded plant capacities are highlighted.
- (iv) According to the reviewed HKI SMP, Wan Chai W PTW will be decommissioned. Sewage of Wan Chai West will be diverted to Wan Chai E PTW.
- (v) The current design capacity of North West Kowloon PTW is 14.7m³/s.
- (vi) For comparison on the same basis, peak flow figures are obtained by applying peaking factors to the average flow figures of individual catchments. The effects of upstream pumped sewage flows within each catchment have not been taken into account.

Table X(c) - Comparison of total average flows of HATS catchments for Year X estimated by using the UFFs of SM1 and GESF against the 2002 measured figures and 2002 design ADWF of plants

Selected Plant	Design ADWF of Plant (m³/d)	2002 Average Measured Flow of Plant (m³/d)	Year X Average Flow Extracted from EEFS Final Study Report (m³/d)	Year X Average Flow Estimated Using Flow Factors of SM1 (m³/d)	Year X Average Flow Estimated Using Flow Factors of GESF (m³/d)
Chai Wan PTW	42,000	59,167	82,883	87,286	73,906
Shau Kei Wan PTW	39,000	70,946	88,713	82,863	82,679
To Kwa Wan PTW	288,000	211,379	408,621	349,346	332,979
Kwun Tong PTW	333,000	274,600	503,593	506,090	458,226
North West Kowloon PS	406,000	369,660	514,168	470,411	555,672
Tseung Kwan O PS	212,000	100,181	206,157	159,336	194,203
Kwai Chung PTW	318,000	221,011	330,110	320,215	300,217
Tsing Yi PTW	88,000	53,963	82,025	72,364	84,900
Central PTW	110,000	101,803	164,249	188,564	140,787
Wan Chai W PTW	40,000	51,318	103,063	121,509	87,560
Wan Chai E PTW	65,000	73,475	77,903	87,537	81,371
North Point PTW	118,000	73,964	121,165	130,583	103,347
Ap Lei Chau STW	35,000	31,886	32,014	33,117	36,128
Aberdeen STW	54,000	73,038	66,439	71,478	80,913
Sandy Bay STW	8,900	4,314	7,921	8,529	8,567
Wah Fu STW	16,000	10,645	12,914	10,925	13,997
Total:			2,792,698	2,700,153	2,635,453

Notes of Table X(c):

- (i) Flows are calculated based on Year X TPEDM by PVS Zone (updated in October 2001, residential updated in August 2002).
- (ii) The Cyberport STW is not included in this table.
- (iii) Estimated flows exceeding the corresponding flow figures estimated in EEFS studies are highlighted.
- (iv) The catchment boundaries of some PTWs are slightly different from those defined in the EPD's desktop study.
- (v) In the EEFS study, the unit flow factor of industrial activity in Kowloon areas and Tseung Kwan O has adopted the unit flow factor of 1.0m³/employee/day for industrial activities in Review of Central and East Kowloon SMPs. However, in the calculations above, a unit flow factor of 0.6m³/employee/day for industrial activities was used across the board for comparison.
- (vi) According to the reviewed HKI SMP, Wan Chai W PTW will be decommissioned. Sewage of Wan Chai West will be diverted to Wan Chai E PTW.

Table X(d) - Comparison of total peak flows of HATS catchments for Year X estimated by using the UFFs of SM1 and GESF against their plant design capacities in 2002 and in the future

Selected Plant	2002 Treatment Plant Design Capacity (m³/s)	Planned upgraded Treatment Plant Design Capacity (m³/s)	Year X Peak Flow from EEFS Final Study Report (m³/s)	Year X Peak Flow Estimated Using SM1 (m³/s)	Year X Peak Flow Estimated Using GESF (m³/s)
Chai Wan PTW	2.61	-	2.69	2.532	2.316
Shau Kei Wan PTW	1.75	2.12	2.60	2.413	2.573
To Kwa Wan PTW	9.32	-	10.18	9.132	9.463
Kwun Tong PTW	10.93	-	12.13	12.867	12.756
North West Kowloon PS ^(v)	8.50	Upgrade planned	12.34	12.026	15.435
Tseung Kwan O PS	6.85	-	5.75	4.418	5.716
Kwai Chung PTW	10.3	-	8.53	8.426	8.590
Tsing Yi PTW	2.00	-	2.66	2.129	2.637
Central PTW	3.81	4.64	4.74	5.163	4.232
Wan Chai W PTW	1.68	See note (iv)	See note (iv)	3.438	2.714
Wan Chai E PTW	4.61	8.11	5.14	2.539	2.534
North Point PTW	3.43	4.06	3.49	3.675	3.169
Ap Lei Chau STW	1.20	-	1.21	1.033	1.186
Aberdeen STW	2.08	3.60	2.22	2.105	2.521
Sandy Bay STW	0.31	0.51	0.40	0.296	0.297
Wah Fu STW	1.09	-	0.57	0.379	0.489
Total :	70.47			72.569	76.629

Notes of Table X(d):

- (i) Flows are calculated based on Year X TPEDM by PVS Zone (updated in October 2001, residential updated in August 2002).
- (ii) The Cyberport STW is not included in this table.
- (iii) Estimated flows exceeding the existing/future upgraded capacities of the plant are highlighted.
- (iv) According to the reviewed HKI SMPs, Wan Chai W PTW will be decommissioned. Sewage of Wan Chai West will be diverted to Wan Chai E PTW.
- (v) The current design capacity of North West Kowloon PTW is 14.7m³/s.
- (vi) For comparison on the same basis, each peak flow figure is obtained by applying a single appropriate peaking factor to the average flow figure of that catchment. The effects of upstream pumped sewage flows within each catchment have not been taken into account.

2016 SEWAGE FLOWS OF MAJOR CATCHMENTS ESTIMATED USING FLOW FACTORS IN GESF AND
2016 TPEDM BY PVS ZONE, Scenario II (as at Mid-2016)
Part II

Annex 1 of Appendix X - Part 2

Selected Plant	Design ADWF (m3/d)	2002 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	2016 Calculated Total Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Peak flow Using PFs of GESF (m3/s)	STW/PTW Design Capacity at 2002 (m3/s)	Sub-total Calculated Res. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Ind. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Comm. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Inst. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Percentage Residential (%)	Percentage Industrial (%)	Percentage Commercial (%)	Percentage Institution (%)	Absolute Deviation from 2002 (m3/d)	Flow Weighted % Deviation (%)
Central PTW	110,000	101,803	125,277	3.794	3.810	54,212	1,539	67,572	1,954	43	1	54	2	23,474	
Wan Chai W PTW	40,000	51,318	98,064	3.018	1.680	14,584	923	81,908	649	15	1	84	1	46,746	
Wan Chai E PTW	65,000	73,475	80,821	2.518	4.610	20,298	838	58,780	905	25	1	73	1	7,346	
North Point PTW	118,000	73,964	99,027	3.045	3.430	47,123	2,869	47,024	2,010	48	3	47	2	25,063	
Stanley STW	11,600	7,916	8,570	0.298	0.402	6,400	6	1,995	169	75	0	23	2	654	
Shek O STW	1,100	1,038	2,636	0.122	0.095	2,139	2	448	46	81	0	17	2	1,598	
Chai Wan PTW	42,000	59,167	64,586	2.042	2.610	38,231	2,027	23,075	1,253	59	3	36	2	5,418	
Shau Kei Wan PTW	39,000	70,946	77,519	2.422	1.750	48,852	813	26,739	1,115	63	1	34	1	6,574	
Ap Lei Chau STW	35,000	31,886	32,641	1.079	1.200	21,163	3,009	8,025	443	65	9	25	1	755	
Aberdeen STW	54,000	73,038	68,815	2.167	2.080	40,512	69	26,875	1,360	59	0	39	2	4,223	
Sandy Bay STW	8,900	4,314	8,059	0.280	0.310	5,209	32	2,606	212	65	0	32	3	3,745	
Wah Fu STW	16,000	10,645	10,868	0.377	1.090	8,571	6	2,079	212	79	0	19	2	223	
To Kwa Wan PTW	288,000	211,379	292,607	8.386	9.320	139,041	2,269	146,515	4,782	48	1	50	2	81,229	
Kwun Tong PTW	333,000	274,600	384,218	10.819	10.930	228,774	6,582	142,451	6,411	60	2	37	2	109,618	
North West Kowloon PS	406,000	369,660	487,394	13.539	8.500	238,700	4,924	234,381	9,389	49	1	48	2	117,734	
Tseung Kwan O PS	212,000	100,181	175,814	5.209	6.850	110,827	14,177	47,014	3,796	63	8	27	2	75,632	
San Wai STW	164,000	105,100	196,053	5.767	5.694	136,789	11,223	44,144	3,896	70	6	23	2	90,953	
Yuen Long STW	70,000	16,533	60,184	1.912	2.431	39,347	10,170	10,080	587	65	17	17	1	43,651	
Sai Kung STW	8,000	9,176	23,103	0.781	0.278	13,621	932	8,013	537	59	4	35	2	13,927	
Tai Po STW	88,000	78,642	123,124	3.733	2.697	67,806	25,314	27,724	2,280	55	21	23	2	44,482	
Sha Tin STW	150,000	219,083	272,735	7.852	5.208	182,991	22,275	87,299	5,969	67	8	32	2	53,652	
Pillar Point STW	200,000	165,083	219,843	6.419	5.787	139,419	15,901	60,444	4,078	63	7	27	2	54,760	
Kwai Chung PTW	318,000	221,011	260,642	7.526	10.300	129,174	22,650	104,722	4,096	50	9	40	2	39,631	
Tsing Yi PTW	88,000	53,963	78,496	2.451	2.000	42,994	14,342	19,921	1,239	55	18	25	2	24,533	
Shek Wu Hui STW	80,000	73,842	118,256	3.595	2.778	82,453	2,732	30,874	2,197	70	2	26	2	44,414	
Cheung Chau STW	4,000	9,254	12,433	0.432	0.185	8,509	328	3,355	242	68	3	27	2	3,179	
Mui Wo STW	2,380	1,297	1,937	0.090	0.083	1,084	14	790	49	56	1	41	3	640	
Siu Ho Wan STW	162,000	24,468	123,969	3.757	3.750	62,644	3,815	52,255	1,651	51	3	42	1	99,501	
Total of all PTWs/STWs/PSSs:		2,492,782	3,507,690	103.428	99.858	1,931,467	169,781	1,367,110	61,529	55	5	39	2	1,023,353	41.05
Total of all HATS PTWs:		1,781,350	2,344,847	68.671	70.470	1,188,265	77,069	1,039,686	39,826	51	3	44	2	571,942	32.11

2016 SEWAGE FLOWS OF MAJOR CATCHMENTS ESTIMATED USING UNIT FLOW FACTORS IN THE EXISTING SEWERAGE MANUAL AND **Annex 2 of Appendix X - Part 2**
 2016 TPEDM BY PVS ZONE, Scenario II (as at Mid-2016)
 Part 2

Selected Plant	Design ADWF (m3/d)	2002 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	2016 Calculated Total Ave. Flow (m3/d)	2016 Calculated Peak Flow (m3/s)	STW/PTW Design Capacity at 2002 (m3/s)	Sub-total Calculated Res. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Ind. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Comml. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Inst. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Percentage Residential (%)	Percentage Industrial (%)	Percentage Commercial (%)	Percentage Institution (%)	Absolute Deviation from 2002 (m3/d)	Flow Weighted % Deviation (%)
Central PTW	110,000	101,803	174,425	4.803	3.810	64,968	3,059	105,177	1,221	37	2	60	1	72,622	
Wan Chai W PTW	40,000	51,318	136,982	3.841	1.680	17,127	1,835	117,614	406	13	1	86	0	85,664	
Wan Chai E PTW	65,000	73,475	91,127	2.635	4.610	23,451	1,665	65,445	565	26	2	72	1	17,652	
North Point PTW	118,000	73,964	126,192	3.561	3.430	57,109	5,703	62,123	1,256	45	5	49	1	52,228	
Stanley STW	11,600	7,916	9,092	0.316	0.402	6,381	12	2,594	106	70	0	29	1	1,176	
Shek O STW	1,100	1,038	1,800	0.083	0.095	1,399	3	379	19	78	0	21	1	762	
Chai Wan PTW	42,000	59,167	78,337	2.291	2.610	39,385	3,663	34,578	712	50	5	44	1	19,170	
Shau Kei Wan PTW	39,000	70,946	76,678	2.246	1.750	46,755	1,294	28,016	613	61	2	37	1	5,732	
Ap Lei Chau STW	35,000	31,886	30,190	0.948	1.200	18,181	2,430	9,323	256	60	8	31	1	1,696	
Aberdeen STW	54,000	73,038	61,784	1.839	2.080	34,095	56	26,653	981	55	0	43	2	11,254	
Sandy Bay STW	8,900	4,314	8,574	0.298	0.310	5,201	63	3,177	132	61	1	37	2	4,260	
Wah Fu STW	16,000	10,645	11,066	0.384	1.090	8,560	11	2,361	133	77	0	21	1	421	
To Kwa Wan PTW	288,000	211,379	313,346	8.258	9.320	161,480	2,382	146,495	2,989	52	1	47	1	101,968	
Kwun Tong PTW	333,000	274,600	448,759	11.513	10.930	228,863	7,480	208,773	3,643	51	2	47	1	174,159	
North West Kowloon PS	406,000	369,660	429,332	11.051	8.500	212,746	5,777	205,392	5,417	50	1	48	1	59,672	
Tseung Kwan O PS	212,000	100,181	153,147	4.259	6.850	106,109	7,204	37,660	2,175	69	5	25	1	52,966	
San Wai STW	164,000	105,100	196,154	5.355	5.694	144,752	3,563	45,404	2,435	74	2	23	1	91,054	
Yuen Long STW	70,000	16,533	56,459	1.692	2.431	41,320	3,228	11,544	367	73	6	20	1	39,926	
Sai Kung STW	8,000	9,176	17,268	0.566	0.278	10,689	228	6,093	258	62	1	35	1	8,092	
Tai Po STW	88,000	78,642	124,317	3.512	2.697	71,738	20,119	31,034	1,425	58	16	25	1	45,675	
Sha Tin STW	150,000	219,083	257,585	6.889	5.208	173,556	19,402	84,012	3,279	67	8	33	1	38,502	
Pillar Point STW	200,000	165,083	209,624	5.694	5.787	138,008	8,814	60,253	2,549	66	4	29	1	44,541	
Kwai Chung PTW	318,000	221,011	285,782	7.584	10.300	126,799	18,626	138,029	2,327	44	7	48	1	64,771	
Tsing Yi PTW	88,000	53,963	68,501	2.023	2.000	41,611	5,444	20,743	704	61	8	30	1	14,538	
Shek Wu Hui STW	80,000	73,842	123,210	3.483	2.778	87,811	2,868	31,158	1,373	71	2	25	1	49,368	
Cheung Chau STW	4,000	9,254	7,540	0.262	0.185	5,201	133	2,025	181	69	2	27	2	1,714	
Mui Wo STW	2,380	1,297	1,743	0.081	0.083	1,028	9	675	31	59	0	39	2	446	
Siu Ho Wan STW	1,220	162,000	24,468	3.554	3.750	68,079	4,769	52,054	1,032	54	4	41	1	101,467	
Total of all PTWs/STWs:	2,493,133	3,624,948	99.019	99.873	1,942,403	129,839	1,538,785	36,585	54	4	42	1	1,161,845	46.60	
Total of all HATS PTWs:	1,781,350	2,494,221	67.534	70.470	1,192,439	66,692	1,211,560	23,529	48	3	49	1	738,772	41.47	

YEAR X SEWAGE FLOWS OF MAJOR CATCHMENTS ESTIMATED USING FLOW FACTORS IN GESF AND
 Year X TPEDM by PVS Zone, X-year Scenario
 Part 2

Annex 3 of Appendix X - Part 2

Selected Plant	2002 Design ADWF (m3/d)	2002 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	Yr. X + 5/9% Calculated Total Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Yr. X + 5/9% Calculated Peak Flow (m3/s)	STW/PTW Design Capacity at 2002 (m3/s)	Sub-total Calculated Res. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Ind. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Comm. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Inst. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Percentage Residential (%)	Percentage Industrial (%)	Percentage Commercial (%)	Percentage Institution (%)	Absolute Deviation from 2002 (m3/d)	Flow Weighted % Deviation (%)
Central PTW	110,000	101,803	140,787	4.232	3.810	55,798	2,689	80,249	2,051	40	2	57	1	38,984	
Wan Chai W PTW	40,000	51,318	87,560	2.714	1.680	14,656	1,528	70,694	682	17	2	81	1	36,242	
Wan Chai E PTW	65,000	73,475	81,371	2.534	4.610	20,653	1,027	58,741	950	25	1	72	1	7,896	
North Point PTW	118,000	73,964	103,347	3.169	3.430	48,666	2,861	49,709	2,111	47	3	48	2	29,383	
Chai Wan PTW	42,000	59,167	73,906	2.316	2.610	41,051	3,812	27,727	1,315	56	5	38	2	14,739	
Shau Kei Wan PTW	39,000	70,946	82,679	2.573	1.750	50,691	1,714	29,103	1,171	61	2	35	1	11,733	
Ap Lei Chau STW	35,000	31,886	36,128	1.186	1.200	22,141	3,563	9,959	465	61	10	28	1	4,242	
Aberdeen STW	54,000	73,038	80,913	2.521	2.080	45,520	3,627	30,339	1,428	56	4	37	2	7,875	
Sandy Bay STW	8,900	4,314	8,567	0.297	0.310	5,719	36	2,590	222	67	0	30	3	4,253	
Wah Fu STW	16,000	10,645	13,997	0.489	1.090	11,348	7	2,419	223	81	0	17	2	3,352	
To Kwa Wan PTW	288,000	211,379	332,979	9.463	9.320	154,891	5,410	167,656	5,022	47	2	50	2	121,600	
Kwun Tong PTW	333,000	274,600	458,226	12.756	10.930	256,546	24,388	170,560	6,731	56	5	37	1	183,626	
North West Kowloon PS	406,000	369,660	555,672	15.435	8.500	273,023	12,335	260,456	9,858	49	2	47	2	186,012	
Tseung Kwan O PS	212,000	100,181	194,203	5.716	6.850	109,973	24,010	56,234	3,986	57	12	29	2	94,022	
Kwai Chung PTW	318,000	221,011	300,217	8.590	10.300	138,231	36,855	120,830	4,301	46	12	40	1	79,207	
Tsing Yi PTW	88,000	53,963	84,900	2.637	2.000	45,806	17,574	20,219	1,301	54	21	24	2	30,937	
Total of all HATS PTWs:	1,781,350	2,635,453	2,635,453	76.629	70.470	1,294,713	141,436	1,157,486	41,817	49	5	44	2	854,102	47.95

YEAR X SEWAGE FLOWS OF MAJOR SEWAGE CATCHMENTS ESTIMATED USING FLOW FACTORS IN THE EXISTING SEWERAGE MANUAL AND
 Year X TPEDM by PVS Zone, X-year Scenario
 Part 2

Annex 4 of Appendix X - Part 2

Selected Plant	Design ADWF (m3/d)	2002 Measured Average Flow (m3/d)	Yr. X+5/9% Calculated Total Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Yr. X + 5/9% Calculated Peak Flow (m3/s)	STW/PTW Design Capacity at 2002 (m3/s)	Sub-total Calculated Res. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Ind. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Comml. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Sub-total Calculated Inst. Ave. Flow (m3/d)	Percentage Residential (%)	Percentage Industrial (%)	Percentage Commercial (%)	Percentage Institution (%)	Absolute Deviation from 2002 (m3/d)	Flow Weighted % Deviation (%)
Central PTW	110,000	101,803	188,564	5.163	3.810	67,046	5,345	114,891	1,282	36	3	61	1	86,761	
Wan Chai W PTW	40,000	51,318	121,509	3.438	1.680	17,166	3,038	100,880	426	14	2	83	0	70,191	
Wan Chai E PTW	65,000	73,475	87,537	2.539	4.610	23,669	2,042	61,233	594	27	2	70	1	14,062	
North Point PTW	118,000	73,964	130,583	3.675	3.430	58,794	5,687	64,783	1,319	45	4	50	1	56,619	
Chai Wan PTW	42,000	59,167	87,286	2.532	2.610	41,526	6,890	38,124	747	48	8	44	1	28,119	
Shau Kei Wan PTW	39,000	70,946	82,863	2.413	1.750	48,533	2,727	31,018	585	59	3	37	1	11,917	
Ap Lei Chau STW	35,000	31,886	33,117	1.033	1.200	19,037	2,877	10,979	224	57	9	33	1	1,231	
Aberdeen STW	54,000	73,038	71,478	2.105	2.080	36,166	2,929	31,697	686	51	4	44	1	1,560	
Sandy Bay STW	8,900	4,314	8,529	0.296	0.310	5,480	71	2,839	139	64	1	33	2	4,215	
Wah Fu STW	16,000	10,645	10,925	0.379	1.090	8,098	13	2,674	139	74	0	24	1	280	
To Kwa Wan PTW	288,000	211,379	349,346	9.132	9.320	179,316	5,678	161,213	3,138	51	2	46	1	137,967	
Kwun Tong PTW	333,000	274,600	506,090	12.867	10.930	252,175	27,714	222,377	3,825	50	5	44	1	231,490	
North West Kowloon PS	406,000	369,660	470,411	12.026	8.500	237,416	14,469	213,786	4,740	50	3	45	1	100,751	
Tseung Kwan O PS	212,000	100,181	159,336	4.418	6.850	108,745	12,200	36,315	2,076	68	8	23	1	59,155	
Kwai Chung PTW	318,000	221,011	320,215	8.426	10.300	133,240	30,309	154,222	2,444	42	9	48	1	99,204	
Tsing Yi PTW	88,000	53,963	72,364	2.129	2.000	42,027	6,670	22,927	739	58	9	32	1	18,400	
Total of all HATS PTWs:	1,781,350	2,700,153	2,700,153	72.569	70.470	1,278,432	128,659	1,269,957	23,104	47	5	47	1	921,922	51.75