

Appendix F
Drainage and Sewerage Impact Assessment

Prepared for

New Season Global Limited

Prepared by

Ramboll Hong Kong Limited

**SECTION 16 PLANNING APPLICATION FOR THE
PRESERVATION AND REVITALISATION OF MARYKNOLL
HOUSE, STANLEY, HONG KONG**

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Date **August 2024**

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Signed 

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Principal Environmental Consultant

Signed 

Project Reference **CHPSTAMKEI00**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 The Application Site falls within an area zoned "Other Specified Uses (Residential Development with Historic Building Preserved)" ("OU" zone) on the Approved Stanley Outline Zoning Plan No. S/H19/16.
- 1.1.2 This planning application proposes a residential development which preserves and revitalises the Maryknoll House. The Proposed Scheme envisions to preserve most of the architectural heritage and to maintain a similar use to the original function of the Maryknoll House as an accommodation building. At the same time, the Proposed Scheme seeks to revitalise the Maryknoll House through good planning and design measures for the adaptive reuse of the heritage building and its surrounding environment.
- 1.1.3 The Underground Utility Survey at Maryknoll House conducted on December 2020 is referenced in this Drainage & Sewerage Impact Assessment (DSIA) (see **Appendix 2.2**).
- 1.1.4 Ramboll Hong Kong Limited has been commissioned by New Season Global Limited (hereinafter referred as "Applicant") to conduct this Drainage and Sewerage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Scheme at the Application Site.
- 1.1.5 A Section 16 Planning Application (A/H19/82) was submitted in 2021 for proposed residential redevelopment at the Application Site. The application was approved by the Town Planning Board (TPB) in the meeting dated 24 December 2021.
- 1.1.6 Based on the recent update of the project, the layout plan has been changed and the plot ratio has been increased. As such, submission of Section 16 Planning Application is required. This DSIA is prepared with respect to the change of layout plan for supporting the Section 16 Planning Application.

1.2 Application Site and its Environs

- 1.2.1 The Application Site area is about 7646 m². The Application Site is located on a small ridge and to the north-western of Stanley Market. The Stanley Knoll development is located to the north and east of the Application Site, while the Carmel Hill development is to the south-eastern of the Application Site. To the south-west and south of the site is a retaining wall followed by a steep vegetated slope. The south-east and south-west boundaries of the site adjoin with the neighbouring area zoned as "Green Belt".
- 1.2.2 At present, the Application Site is accessible from Stanley Village Road of which is located to the north-eastern of the Application Site and via the internal access road of Stanley Knoll. Carmel Road connecting the Stanley Village Road is located to the south of the Application Site.
- 1.2.3 The location of the Application Site and its surrounding environs are shown in **Figure 1.1**.

1.3 Existing Development

- 1.3.1 The Application Site is occupied by the Maryknoll House while it is no longer operating.

1.4 Proposed Scheme

- 1.4.1 The development mainly consists of 23 residential units and other supporting ancillaries such as underground carpark, private and garden decks, common and private swimming pools.

1.4.2 **Appendix 1.1** shows the indicative Master Layout Plan of the Proposed Scheme.

2. DRAINAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 Scope of Work

2.1.1 The aim of this Drainage Impact Assessment (DIA) is to assess whether the capacity of the existing drainage network serving the Application Site is sufficient to cope with the stormwater runoff from the Proposed Scheme.

2.2 Assessment Criteria and Methodology

2.2.1 The assessment standard complies with Drainage Services Department (DSD) Stormwater Drainage Manual (SDM) (2018 Edition), Corrigendum No. 1/2022 and No. 1/2024. The Application Site is situated in an urban drainage branch system, therefore, a 1 in 50 year return storm has been adopted for the DIA.

2.2.2 The catchment runoff has been calculated using the "Rational Method", as outlined in the DSD SDM:

$$Q = 0.278 C i A$$

Where	<i>Q</i>	=	peak runoff in m ³ /s
	<i>C</i>	=	runoff coefficient (dimensionless)
	<i>i</i>	=	rainfall intensity in mm/hr
	<i>A</i>	=	catchment area in km

2.2.3 The existing Application Site is occupied by the Maryknoll House, runoff coefficients of 0.35 and 0.95 are adopted for the existing unpaved and paved area respectively.

2.2.4 The Proposed Scheme will be for residential use. Runoff coefficients of 0.15 and 0.95 are adopted for the future unpaved and paved area respectively.

2.2.5 The rainfall intensity parameter "i" is dependent on the return period, rainfall duration and the time of concentration of the catchment under consideration. For the future upstream catchment containing the Site, there is no significant change to the flow path and the same time of concentration has been adopted as for the existing scenario. Runoff calculations are included in **Appendix 2.1**.

2.3 Site Condition

2.3.1 Maryknoll House is located on a small ridge. There are no existing flooding blackspots or known drainage problems in the vicinity of the Application Site.

2.4 Existing Drainage System

2.4.1 There is an Ø1050 mm stormwater drain located on the south-west of the Site. The pipe eventually discharges to the west of Carmel Road. The existing drain is shown in **Figure 2.1**. According to the Underground Utility Survey, there are existing drains within the Site that collect Site surface runoff. The surface runoff is then conveyed down the hill towards the existing Ø1050 mm pipe (**Appendix 2.2**).

2.5 Existing Catchment

2.5.1 About of the existing Site catchment is paved. **Figure 2.2** shows the paved and unpaved area within the existing Site. The surface runoff to the existing drains before development is summarized in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1 Summary of Surface Runoff under Existing Conditions

Catchment	Area (m ²)	Paved Area (m ²)	Unpaved Area (m ²)	Runoff (m ³ /s) under 1 in 50 years scenario
S	7,646	2,814	4,832	0.27

2.5.2 The calculated runoff from the above catchment to the existing drainage system for storm period of 50 years is shown in **Appendix 2.1**.

2.6 Proposed Scheme

2.6.1 The proposed hard paved landscape decks are located in the east and southwestern area of the Application Site. The decks are apparently at a lower elevation level than the existing building/structure. Based on the APP-152, not less than 20% of greenery will be provided at the Application Site. The minimum 20% greenery area is adopted for the conservative scenario. The increase in paved area will be about 3,303 m² after development.

2.6.2 Stormwater flow from the Application Site will be conveyed to a proposed terminal manhole and then connect to the existing pipe by a new Ø675 mm pipeline and 675 mm width stepped channel as shown in **Figure 2.1**.

2.6.3 The surface runoff of the Project Site after development is summarized in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2 Summary of Surface Runoff under Proposed Conditions

Catchment	Area (m ²)	Paved Area (m ²)	Unpaved Area (m ²)	Runoff (m ³ /s) under 1 in 50 years scenario
S	7,646	6,117	1,529	0.37

2.7 Discussion

2.7.1 Due to change of surface type, the 1 in 50-year runoff from the Project Site is expected to slightly increase by 0.10 m³/s, from 0.27 m³/s to 0.37 m³/s (Table 1 of **Appendix 2.1**).

2.7.2 In detailed calculation, the capacity of individual segments and estimated surface runoff discharge are estimated and compared with each other. Based on the assessment, the drainage system would have adequate capacity to cater for the Proposed Scheme and existing catchments (Table 4 of **Appendix 2.1**).

2.7.3 Peripheral channels within the Application Site are proposed and will be connected to the terminal manhole within the site. The terminal manhole, 4 new manholes and 3 new catchpits will be connected by a new Ø675 mm drain and Ø675 mm width stepped channel. It will then be linked to the existing stormwater drains (manhole ref. no. SMH7043921 (D1)) as shown in **Figure 2.1**. The new manholes, catchpit and drains will be constructed to allow gravity flow. The invert levels of the new drains presented in **Figure 2.1** are preliminary and indicative only. Where necessary, further survey will be conducted and details of the alignment of the drains will be provided. The drainage proposal and the exact location of peripheral channels will be confirmed in the detailed design stage.

3. SEWERAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Scope of Work

3.1.1 The aim of this SIA is to assess whether the capacity of the existing sewerage network serving the Application Site is sufficient to cope with the sewage flow from the proposed development. Drainage Record Plans from Drainage Services Department (DSD) were obtained for the purposes of this SIA.

3.2 Existing Sewerage System

3.2.1 According to the Drainage Record obtained from the DSD, there are existing Ø150 mm sewers running along hillside of Carmel Hill and Carmel Road, it then expands to Ø200 mm and further to Ø225 mm (manhole reference no. FMH7036589 to FMH7037671). After manhole FMH7037671, the sewer downsized to Ø150 mm along Carmel Road.

3.2.2 The existing sewers serving the Application Site are shown in **Figure 3.1**.

3.2.3 The upstream catchment includes Stanley Knoll (Catchment A). The downstream catchment includes 18&20 Carmel Road (Catchment B).

3.2.4 The related catchment areas are shown in **Figure 3.2**.

3.3 Assessment Criteria and Methodology

3.3.1 Environmental Protection Department's (EPD's) Guidelines for Estimating Sewage Flows for Sewage Infrastructure Planning, Version 1 (GESF) has been referred to for the purposes of estimating the quantity of the sewage generated from the proposed development and the existing catchment area. Sewage flow parameters and peaking factors in this document have been adopted for this SIA.

3.3.2 Based on the building types in the area, the following unit flow factors are used in the SIA calculation:

- Residents: 0.37 m³/person/day (R3)
- Common facilities employees: 0.28 m³/day (J11 - Community, Social & Personal Services)

3.3.3 Catchment Inflow Factor (P_{CIF}) of Stanley (1.10) has been applied in the assessment.

3.4 Assessment of Sewerage Impact

3.4.1 The wastewater generated by the Proposed Scheme will be contributed by the residential and common facilities flow. The development is designed to provide 23 nos. of flats with common facilities.

3.4.2 Sewage generated from the Application Site will be discharged to the existing manhole FMH7037669 (S1) as shown in **Figure 3.1**.

3.4.3 **Appendix 3.1** shows the detailed calculation on the estimated hydraulic capacity of the existing sewer sections and the calculation of the amount of sewage entering each segment of the said sewer network.

3.4.4 Calculation for the Proposed Scheme is given in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 Estimated Peak Flow of the Proposed Scheme

Calculation for Sewage Generation Rate of the Proposed Scheme			
1. Residential Development			
1a. Total number of residential units	=	23	units
1b. Total number of residents	=	74	people -- (2021 Population Census: Average Household size of 3.2 - Stanley & Shek O District Council Constituency Area)
1c. Design flow	=	0.34	m ³ /person/day -- (Private Permanent Housing R3)
1d. Sewage Generation rate	=	25.0	m ³ /day
2. Clubhouse			
2a. Assumed Area	=	344	m ²
2b. Assumed floor area per employee	=	30.3	m ² per worker -- (refer to Table 8 of CIFSUS - Community, Social & Personal Services)
2c. Total number of employees	=	11	employees
2d. Design flow for commercial activities	=	0.28	m ³ /employee/day -- (refer to Table T-2 of GESF - J11)
2e. Sewage Generation rate	=	3.2	m ³ /day
3. Swimming Pools (Common)			
Area	=	187	m ²
Flow Rate	=	6.6	litre/sec
4. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	39	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.7	litre/sec
5. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	40	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.7	litre/sec
6. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	44	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.8	litre/sec
7. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	47	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.8	litre/sec
8. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	16	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.3	litre/sec
9. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	16	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.3	litre/sec
10. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	24	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.4	litre/sec
11. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	19	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.3	litre/sec
12. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	19	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.3	litre/sec
13. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	10	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.2	litre/sec
14. Swimming Pools (Private)			
Area	=	44	m ²
Flow Rate	=	0.8	litre/sec

Calculation for Sewage Generation Rate of the Proposed Scheme			
Total Flow from Proposed Scheme			
Total Flow	=	59.2	m ³ /day
Contributing Population	=	219	people
Peaking factor	=	6	Refer to Table T-5 of GESF for population <1,000 incl. stormwater allowance
Peak Flow	=	4.1	litre/sec
Peak Flow incl. pool	=	12.9	litre/sec

3.5 Discussion

3.5.1 The potential sewerage impact due to the Proposed Scheme has been quantitatively addressed as shown in **Appendix 3.1**.

3.5.2 The average and peak flow rates from the Proposed Scheme area about 59.2 m³/day and 12.9 litre/sec (including backwash from swimming pools) respectively.

3.5.3 The estimated sewage flow from the Proposed Scheme and surrounding catchment areas has been compared with the capacity of the existing sewerage system. There is adequate capacity to accommodate the flow from the proposed connection. Therefore, no adverse sewerage impact is anticipated.

3.5.4 According to DSD Advice Note No. 1 outlines the DSD's assessment procedures for the drainage impact of private sector project, the project proponent shall be responsible for incorporating the study findings, including the agreed drainage impact mitigation measures into the design of the project to ensure that the expected drainage performance of the project is achieved. The project proponent shall also be responsible for in the agreed drainage impact mitigation measures and undertaking the monitoring programme during the construction stage to ensure compliance with the conditions of drainage requirements, flood mitigation measures and performance monitoring requirements.

4. OVERALL CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 The potential drainage and sewerage impacts have been quantitatively addressed for the Proposed Scheme.

Drainage

- 4.1.2 Based on the drainage impact assessment results, a new Ø675mm drain and Ø675 mm width stepped channel are proposed to connect and convey flow from the Application Site to Carmel Road. The existing and proposed drainage system will have adequate capacity to cater additional flow from the Application Site after development. The DIA confirms the feasibility of the Proposed Scheme in terms of impacts to the public drainage system.

- 4.1.3 Detail Building Drainage Plan will be submitted in the detail design stage of the project and relevant details will be submitted to DSD's comment and approval.

Sewerage

- 4.1.4 Based on the sewerage impact assessment results, it is found that the capacity of the existing sewerage system (sewer pipes) serving the area is sufficient to cater for the sewage generation from the Proposed Scheme. Therefore, no adverse sewerage impact is anticipated.

Figures

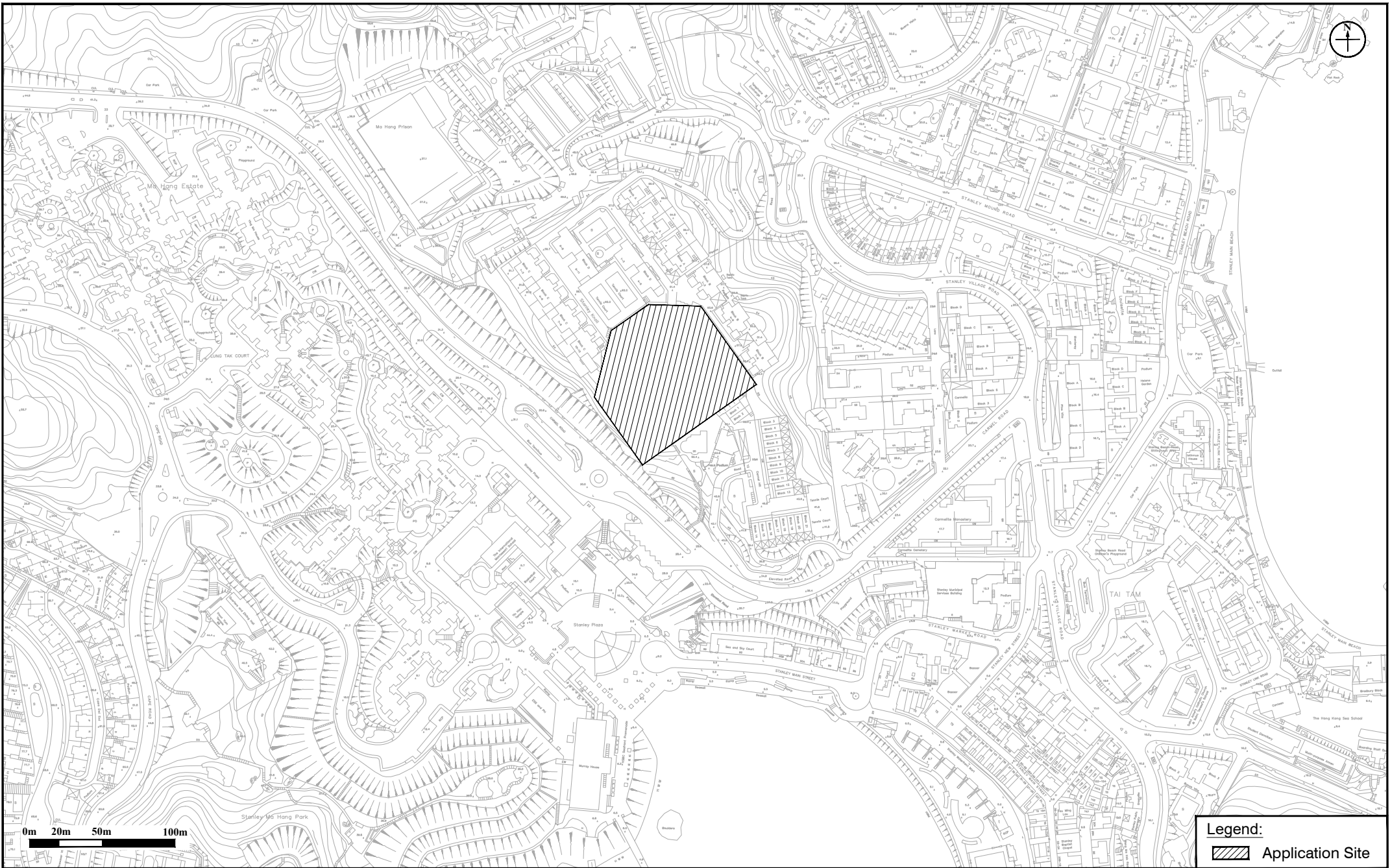


Figure: 1.1
Title: Location of the Application Site and its Environ

Project: Section 16 Planning Application for the Preservation and Revitalisation of Maryknoll House, Stanley, Hong Kong

Legend:
 Application Site

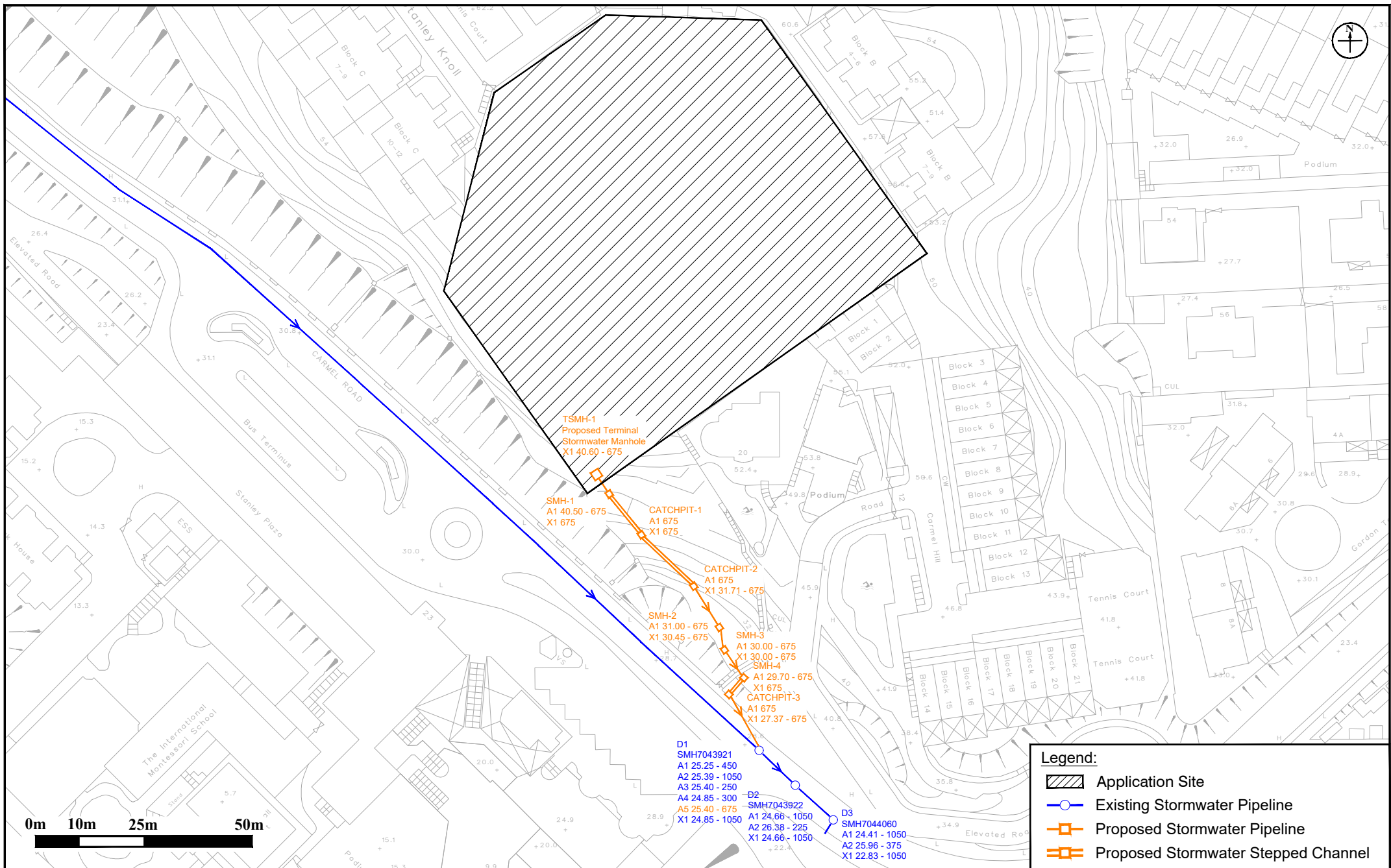
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Rev.: 1.0

Date: Jun 2021



Legend:





-  Application Site
-  Existing Stormwater Pipeline
-  Proposed Stormwater Pipeline
-  Proposed Stormwater Stepped Channel

Figure: 2.1
Title: Existing Drainage System and Proposed Drain Connection

Project: Section 16 Planning Application for the Preservation and Revitalisation of Maryknoll House, Stanley, Hong Kong




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Figure: 2.2

Title: Paved and Unpaved Area within the Application Site (Existing Condition)

Project: Section 16 Planning Application for the Preservation and Revitalisation of Maryknoll House, Stanley, Hong Kong

Legend:	
	Application Site
	Paved Area
	Unpaved Area

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Rev.:	1.0
Date:	Jun 2021

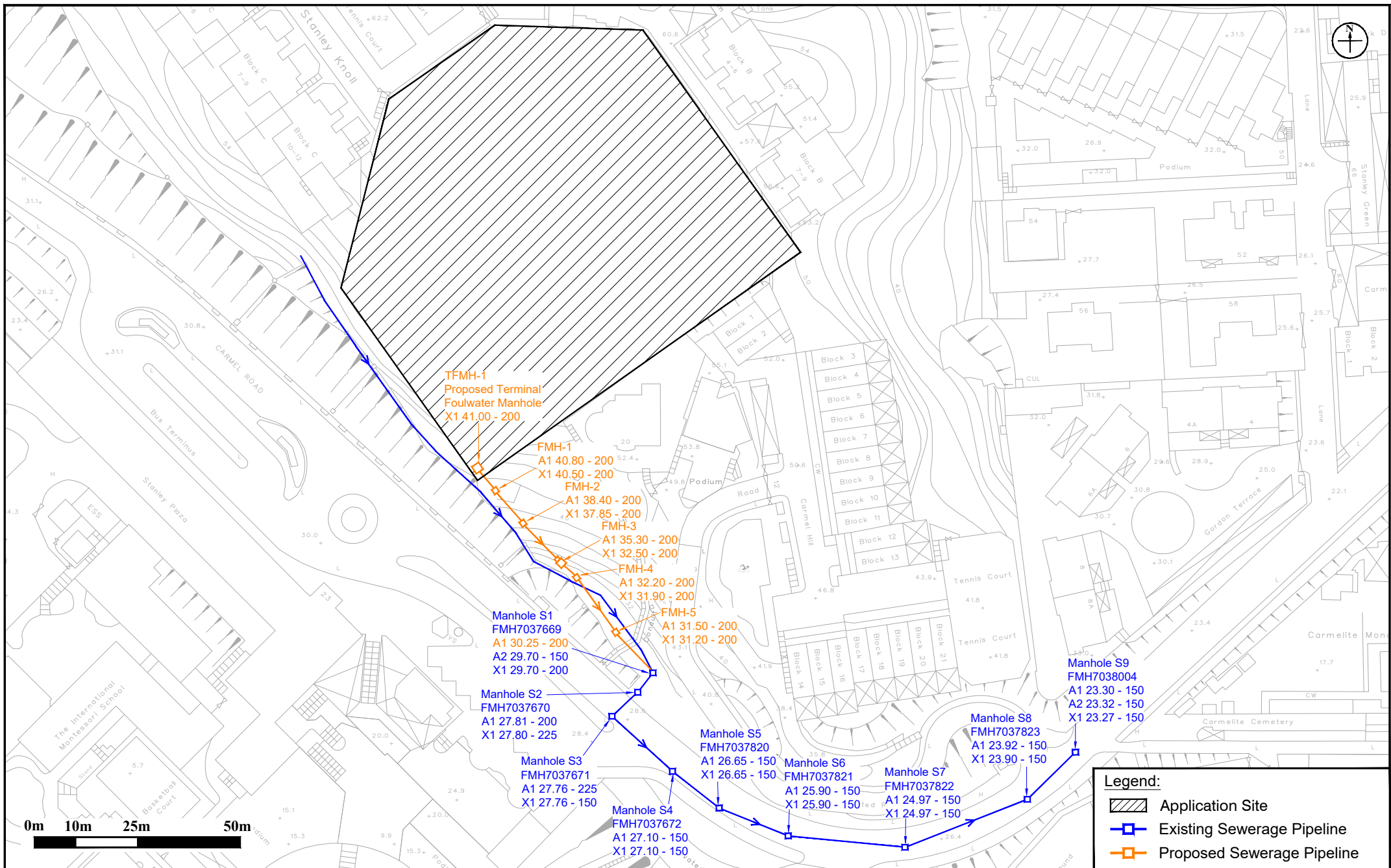


Figure: 3.1

Title: Existing Sewerage System and Proposed Sewer Connection

Project: Section 16 Planning Application for the Preservation and Revitalisation of Maryknoll House, Stanley, Hong Kong

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Rev.: 1.0

Date: Jul 2024

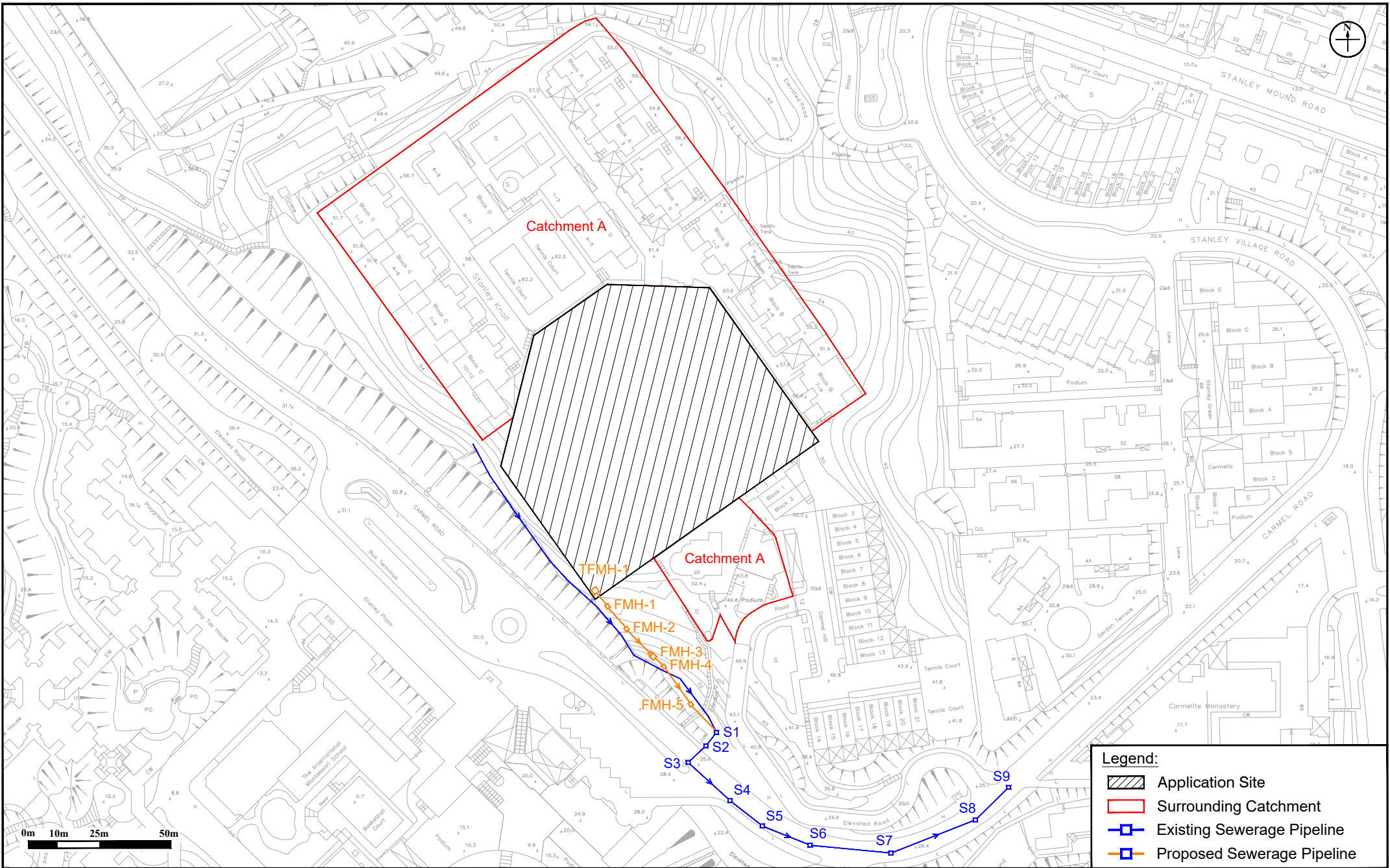


Figure: 3.2

Title: Sewerage System and Catchment Areas in the Vicinity of the Application Site

Project: Section 17 Planning Application for the Preservation and Revitalisation of Maryknoll House, Stanley, Hong Kong

Legend:	
	Application Site
	Surrounding Catchment
	Existing Sewerage Pipeline
	Proposed Sewerage Pipeline

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Rev.: 1.0

Date: Jun 2021

Appendix 1.1 Indicative MLP of the Proposed Scheme

MARYKNOLL BUILDING, STANLEY MASTER LAYOUT PLAN

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MARYKNOLL BUILDING, STANLEY UPPER DECK G/F LAYOUT PLAN

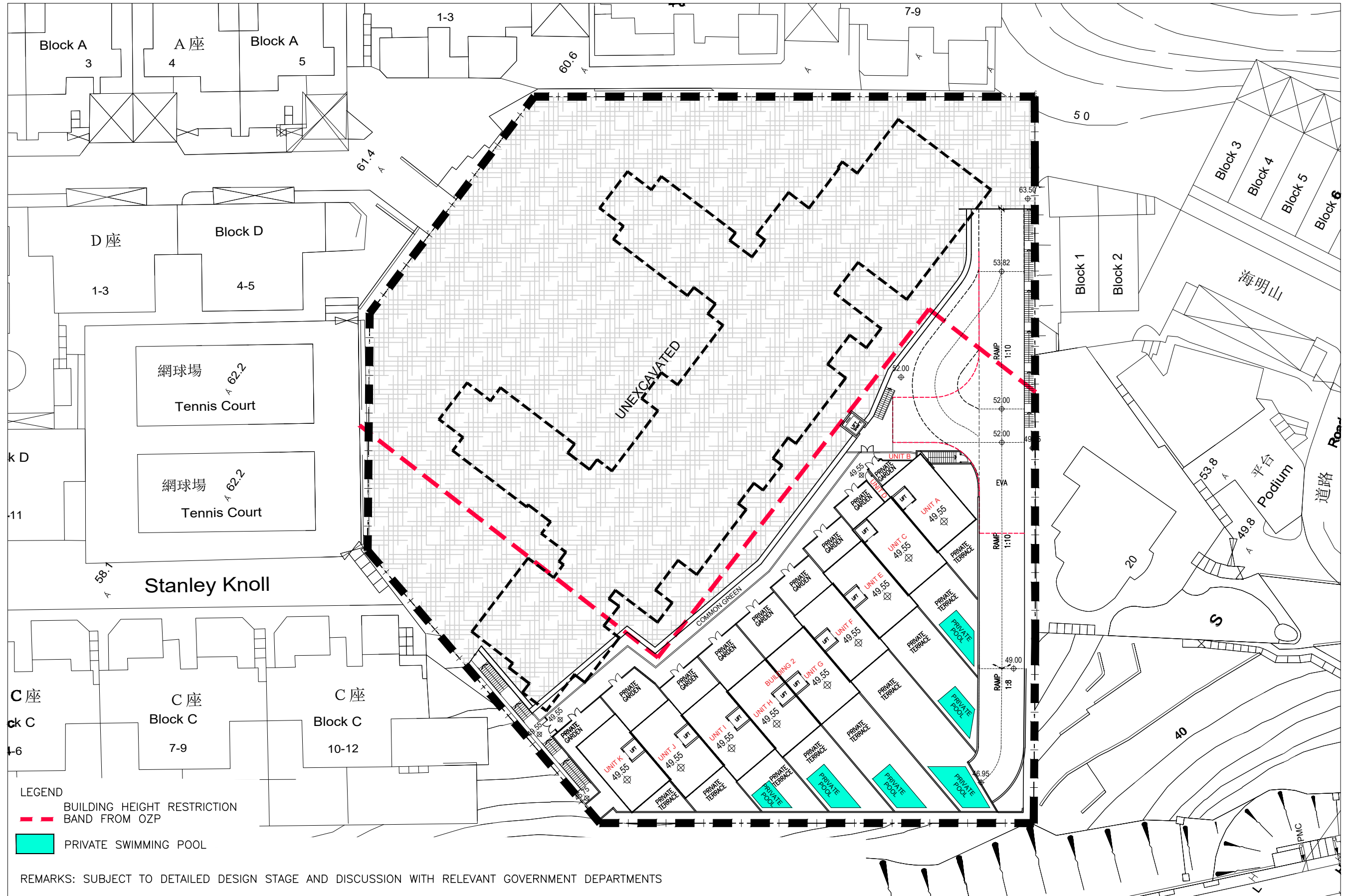
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MARYKNOLL BUILDING, STANLEY LOWER DECK G/F LAYOUT PLAN

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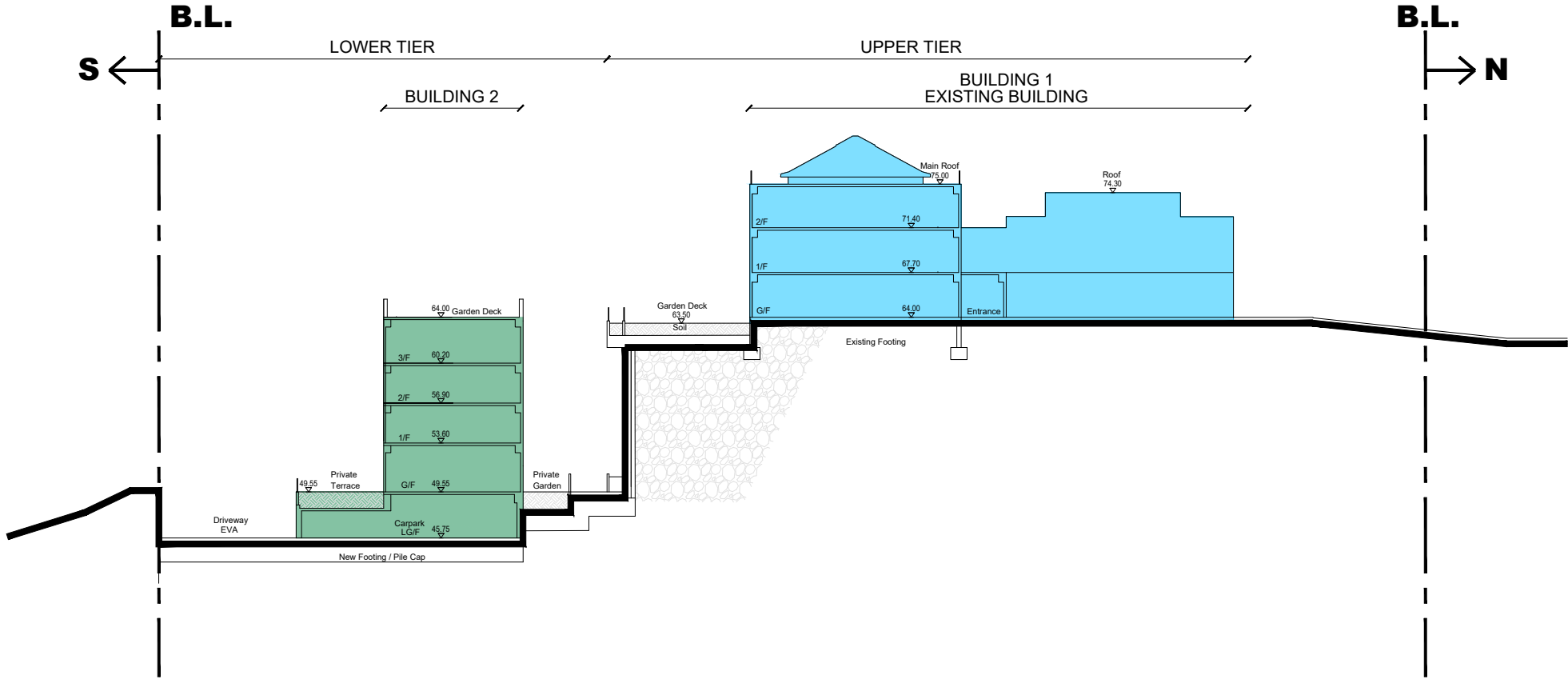
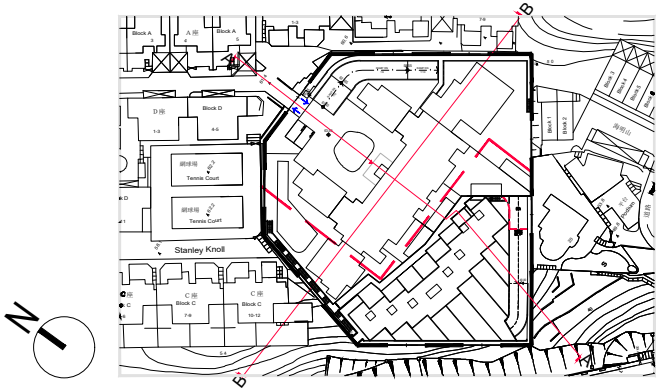


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MARYKNOLL BUILDING, STANLEY

SECTION A

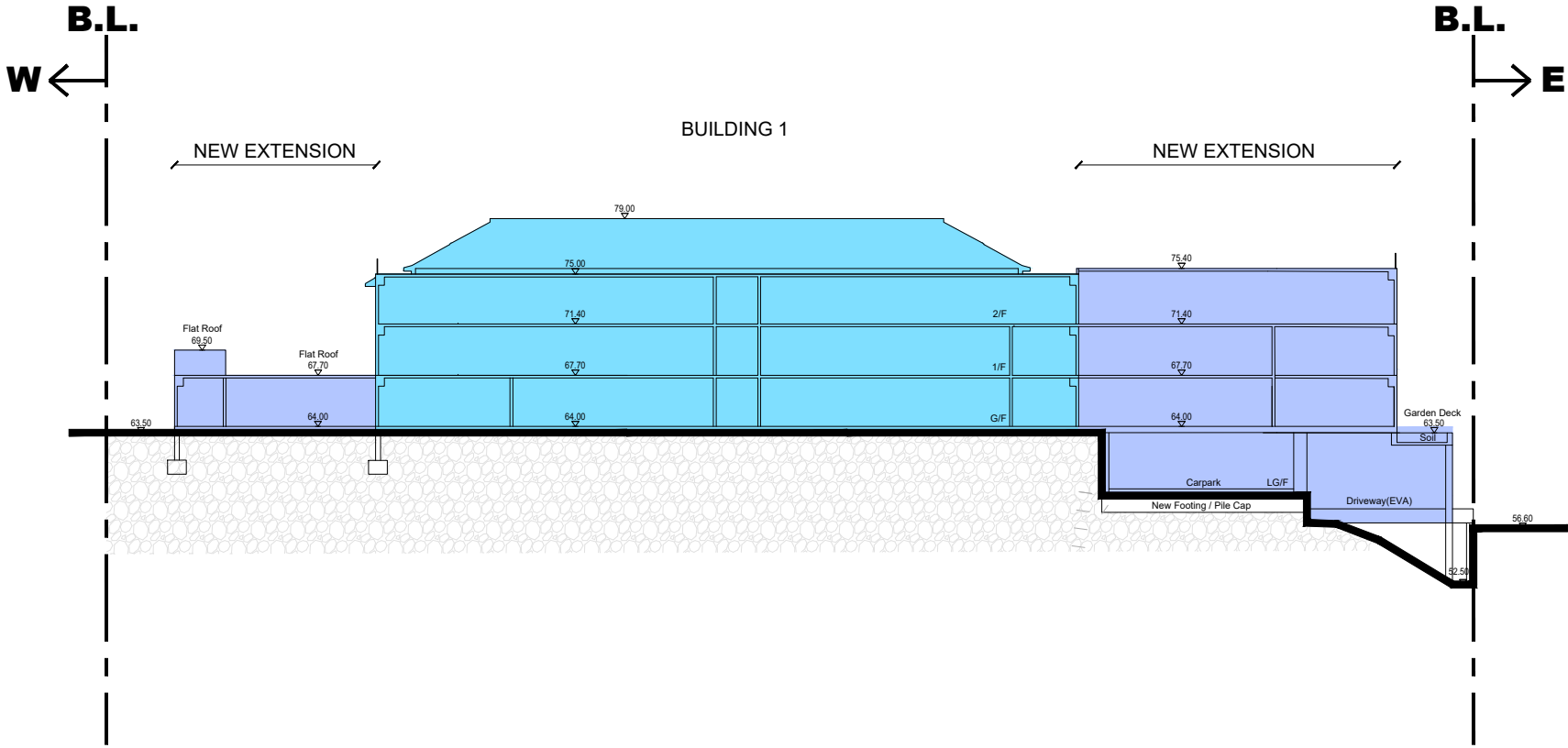
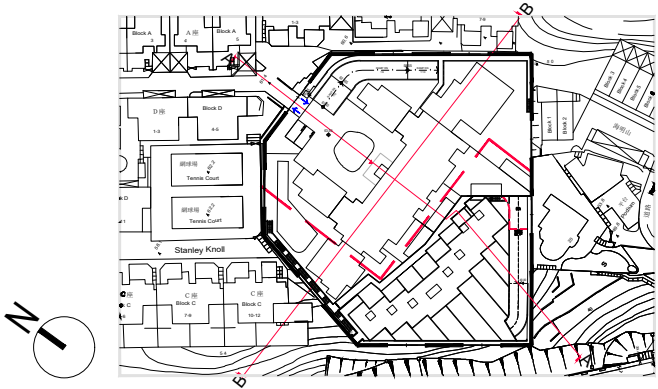
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MARYKNOLL BUILDING, STANLEY

SECTION B

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Appendix 2.1 Detailed Drainage Impact Assessment Calculations

Section 16 Planning Application for the Preservation and Revitalisation of Maryknoll House, Stanley, Hong Kong
Table 1 - Proposed Catchment Areas and Run-off (1 in 50 year)

$$Q_p = 0.278 C i A$$

Notes:

Site Area: 7,646 m²

Proposed Scheme will include Paved Areas, C = 1, with Soft Landscaping, C = 0.15
 Catchments are small, so Rational Method is appropriate

where Q_p = peak runoff in m³/s
 C = runoff coefficient (dimensionless)
 i = rainfall intensity in mm/hr
 A = catchment area in km²

Surface Characteristics	Runoff coefficient, C*
Asphalt	0.70 - 0.95
Concrete	0.80 - 0.95
Brick	0.70 - 0.85
Grassland (heavy soil**)	
Flat	0.13 - 0.25
Steep	0.25 - 0.35
Grassland (sandy soil)	
Flat	0.05 - 0.15
Steep	0.15 - 0.20

1 in 50 year (according to Table 3 of DSD Manual)

a= 505.5

b= 3.29

c= 0.355

Catchment	Area (m ²)	Levels (mPD)		Fall (m)	Overland, L (m)	Fall, H (m/100m)	Overland t _c (min)	t ₀ (min)	Total t _r ¹ (min)	Total t _c ² (min)	Intensity (mm/h)	Weighted Runoff Coefficient	Run-off (m ³ /s)	
		Upstream	Downstream											
Existing	Catchment A (D1) Paved (~100%) at D1	6,907	32.5	28.6	3.9	302	1.3	17.2	0.0	17.2	173	0.95	0.32	
	at D2								0.1	17.3	173	0.95	0.32	
	at D3								0.1	17.4	172	0.95	0.31	
	Catchment B (D1) Paved (~5%) Unpaved (~95%) at D1	8,728	54.0	28.6	25.4	302	8.4	11.5	0.0	11.5	194	0.38	0.14	
	at D2								0.1	11.6	194	0.38	0.14	
	at D3								0.1	11.8	193	0.38	0.14	
	Catchment C (D1) Paved (~90%) Unpaved (~10%) at D1	12,506							12.8	12.8	189	0.87	0.57	
	at D2							0.1	12.9	188	0.87	0.57		
	at D3							0.1	13.1	187	0.87	0.57		
	Catchment D (D1) Paved (~85%) Unpaved (~15%) at D1	1,375							2.8	2.8	267	0.83	0.08	
	at D2							0.1	2.9	265	0.83	0.08		
	at D3							0.1	3.0	263	0.83	0.08		
	Catchment E (D2) Paved (~60%) Unpaved (~40%) at D2	272	40.8	28.4	12.4	18.5	67.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	310	0.71	0.02
	at D3									0.1	0.8	307	0.71	0.02
Catchment F (D2) Paved (~55%) Unpaved (~45%) at D2	237	40.8	28.2	12.6	17.1	73.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	312	0.68	0.01	
at D3									0.1	0.7	308	0.68	0.01	
Catchment S (D1) Paved (~37%) Unpaved (~63%) at D1	7,646								0.0	7.0	221	0.57	0.27	
at D2									0.1	7.1	220	0.57	0.27	
at D3									0.1	7.3	219	0.57	0.27	
Overall	37,671												1.41	
Unchanged Catchments														
Catchment A	6,907												0.32	
Catchment B	8,728												0.14	
Catchment C	12,506												0.57	
Catchment D	1,375												0.08	
Catchment E	272												0.02	
Catchment F	237												0.01	
Sub-total	30,025												1.14	
Proposed Catchments for the Proposed Development														
Catchment S (D1) Paved (~80%) Unpaved (~20%) TSMH-1	7,646								7.0	7.0	221	0.79	0.37	
SMH-1									0.0	7.0	221	0.79	0.37	
CATCHPIT-1									0.1	7.2	220	0.79	0.37	
CATCHPIT-2									0.2	7.3	218	0.79	0.37	
SMH-2									0.1	7.4	218	0.79	0.37	
SMH-3									0.0	7.4	218	0.79	0.37	
SMH-4									0.1	7.5	217	0.79	0.36	
CATCHPIT-3									0.0	7.6	217	0.79	0.36	
at D1									0.0	7.6	217	0.79	0.36	
at D2									0.1	7.7	216	0.79	0.36	
at D3									0.1	7.9	215	0.79	0.36	
Overall		37,671												1.51

Remarks:

1. Assumed Time of Concentration through stream flow
2. Assumed Time of Concentration

Section 16 Planning Application for the Preservation and Revitalisation of Maryknoll House, Stanley, Hong Kong
Hydraulic Calculations of Existing and Proposed Drainage System

Table 2a - 1 in 50 year Runoff of Existing Catchments (m³/s)

Runoff	Catchment A	Catchment B	Catchment C	Catchment D	Catchment E	Catchment F	Catchment S	Total
at D1	0.32	0.14	0.57	0.08			0.27	1.38
at D2	0.32	0.14	0.57	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.27	1.41
at D3	0.31	0.14	0.57	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.27	1.40

Table 2b - 1 in 50 year Runoff of Future Catchments (m³/s)

Runoff	Catchment A	Catchment B	Catchment C	Catchment D	Catchment E	Catchment F	Catchment S	Total
TSMH-1							0.37	0.37
SMH-1							0.37	0.37
CATCHPIT-1							0.37	0.37
CATCHPIT-2							0.37	0.37
SMH-2							0.37	0.37
SMH-3							0.37	0.37
SMH-4							0.36	0.36
CATCHPIT-3							0.36	0.36
at D1	0.32	0.14	0.57	0.08			0.36	1.48
at D2	0.32	0.14	0.57	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.36	1.50
at D3	0.31	0.14	0.57	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.36	1.50

Table 3a - Hydraulic Capacities for Existing Drainage System

Segment	Manhole Reference	Manhole Reference	Type of Channel	Pipe Dia.	Pipe Length	Invert Level 1	Invert Level 2	g	k _s	s	Gradient	v	V	Area ²	Q	Q _{silt} ¹
				mm	m	mPD	mPD	m/s ²	m		1 in	m ² /s	m/s	m ²	m ³ /s	m ³ /s
D1-D2	SMH7043921	SMH7043922	Circular	1050	11.7	24.85	24.66	9.81	0.0030	0.016	61	0.000001	3.60	0.87	3.12	2.81
D2-D3	SMH7043922	SMH7044060	Circular	1050	11.9	24.66	24.41	9.81	0.0030	0.021	48	0.000001	4.09	0.87	3.54	3.19
D3-D4	SMH7044060	-	Circular	1050	3.7	22.83	22.70	9.81	0.0030	0.035	29	0.000001	5.28	0.87	4.57	4.12

Table 3b - Hydraulic Capacities for Proposed Drainage System (Circular Pipe)

Segment	Manhole Reference	Manhole Reference	Type of Channel	Pipe Dia.	Pipe Length	Invert Level 1	Invert Level 2	g	k _s	s	Gradient	v	V	Area ²	Q	Q _{silt} ¹
				mm	m	mPD	mPD	m/s ²	m		1 in	m ² /s	m/s	m ²	m ³ /s	m ³ /s
TSMH-1 - SMH-1	TSMH-1	SMH-1	Circular	675	3.7	40.60	40.50	9.81	0.0030	0.027	37	0.000001	3.49	0.36	1.25	1.12
CATCHPIT-2 - SMH-2	CATCHPIT-2	SMH-2	Circular	675	6.4	31.71	31.00	9.81	0.0030	0.111	9	0.000001	7.08	0.36	2.53	2.41
SMH-2 - SMH-3	SMH-2	SMH-3	Circular	675	4.0	30.45	30.00	9.81	0.0030	0.113	9	0.000001	7.13	0.36	2.55	2.42
SMH-3 - SMH-4	SMH-3	SMH-4	Circular	675	6.5	30.00	29.70	9.81	0.0030	0.046	22	0.000001	4.56	0.36	1.63	1.55
CATCHPIT-3 - D1	CATCHPIT-3	SMH70423921	Circular	675	12.5	27.37	25.40	9.81	0.0030	0.158	6	0.000001	8.44	0.36	3.02	2.87

Table 3c - Hydraulic Capacities for Proposed Drainage System (Stepped Channel)

Segment	Manhole Reference	Manhole Reference	Type of Channel	Gradient	Length	Depth	Width	Step Height	Step Length	C _e	x	f _c	Y ₉₀	d _o	D _H	V _o	Q
				α°	m	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm			m	m	m	m/s
SMH-1 - CATCHPIT-1	SMH-1	CATCHPIT-1	Stepped Channel	20.6	10.6	740	675	300	800	0.32	0.56	0.76	0.69	0.47	0.78849	10.73	3.43
CATCHPIT-1 - CATCHPIT-2	CATCHPIT-1	CATCHPIT-2	Stepped Channel	20.6	15.6	740	675	300	800	0.32	0.56	0.76	0.69	0.47	0.78849	10.73	3.43
SMH-4 - CATCHPIT-3	SMH-4	CATCHPIT-3	Stepped Channel	31.0	3.9	740	675	300	500	0.46	0.12	0.56	0.63	0.34	0.67821	14.00	3.22

Section 16 Planning Application for the Preservation and Revitalisation of Maryknoll House, Stanley, Hong Kong
Hydraulic Calculations of Existing and Proposed Drainage System

Table 4a - Comparison of Runoff from Existing Catchments and Hydraulic Capacities of Existing Drainage System

Segment	Manhole Reference	Manhole Reference	Pipe Dia.	Q_{silt}^1	Catchment Involved	Runoff	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?	Runoff [2]	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?	Runoff [3]	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?
			mm	m^3/s		m^3/s			m^3/s			m^3/s		
D1-D2	SMH7043921	SMH7043922	1050	2.81	A-D, S	1.38	49.2%	YES	1.52	54.3%	YES	1.57	56.0%	YES
D2-D3	SMH7043922	SMH7044060	1050	3.19	A-F, S	1.41	44.1%	YES	1.55	48.7%	YES	1.60	50.2%	YES
D3-D4	SMH7044060	-	1050	4.12	A-F, S	1.40	34.1%	YES	1.55	37.6%	YES	1.60	38.8%	YES

Table 4b - Comparison of Runoff from Proposed Catchments and Hydraulic Capacities of Existing Drainage System

Segment	Manhole Reference	Manhole Reference	Pipe Dia.	Q_{silt}^1	Catchment Involved	Runoff	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?	Runoff [2]	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?	Runoff [3]	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?
			mm	m^3/s		m^3/s			m^3/s			m^3/s		
D1-D2	SMH7043921	SMH7043922	1050	2.81	A-D, S	1.48	52.6%	YES	1.63	58.1%	YES	1.68	59.9%	YES
D2-D3	SMH7043922	SMH7044060	1050	3.19	A-F, S	1.50	47.1%	YES	1.66	52.0%	YES	1.71	53.6%	YES
D3-D4	SMH7044060	-	1050	4.12	A-F, S	1.50	36.4%	YES	1.65	40.1%	YES	1.70	41.4%	YES

Table 4c - Comparison of Runoff from Proposed Catchments and Hydraulic Capacities of Proposed Drainage System (Circular Pipe)

Segment	Manhole Reference	Manhole Reference	Pipe Dia.	Q_{silt}^1	Catchment Involved	Runoff	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?	Runoff [2]	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?	Runoff [3]	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?
			mm	m^3/s		m^3/s			m^3/s			m^3/s		
TSMH-1 - SMH-1	TSMH-1	SMH-1	675	1.12	S	0.37	33.0%	YES	0.41	36.4%	YES	0.42	37.5%	YES
CATCHPIT-2 - SMH-2	CATCHPIT-2	SMH-2	675	2.41	S	0.37	15.2%	YES	0.41	16.8%	YES	0.42	17.4%	YES
SMH-2 - SMH-3	SMH-2	SMH-3	675	2.42	S	0.37	15.1%	YES	0.40	16.7%	YES	0.42	17.2%	YES
SMH-3 - SMH-4	SMH-3	SMH-4	675	1.55	S	0.37	23.6%	YES	0.40	26.0%	YES	0.42	26.8%	YES
CATCHPIT-3 - D1	CATCHPIT-3	SMH70423921	675	2.87	S	0.36	12.7%	YES	0.40	14.0%	YES	0.41	14.4%	YES

Table 4d - Comparison of Runoff from Proposed Catchments and Hydraulic Capacities of Proposed Drainage System (Stepped Channel)

Segment	Manhole Reference	Manhole Reference	Pipe Dia.	Q	Catchment Involved	Runoff	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?	Runoff [2]	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?	Runoff [3]	Occupancy	Sufficient Capacity?
			mm	m^3/s		m^3/s			m^3/s			m^3/s		
SMH-1 - CATCHPIT-1	SMH-1	CATCHPIT-1	675	3.43	S	0.37	10.8%	YES	0.41	11.9%	YES	0.42	12.3%	YES
CATCHPIT-1 - CATCHPIT-2	CATCHPIT-1	CATCHPIT-2	675	3.43	S	0.37	10.8%	YES	0.41	11.9%	YES	0.42	12.2%	YES
SMH-4 - CATCHPIT-3	SMH-4	CATCHPIT-3	675	3.22	S	0.36	11.3%	YES	0.40	12.5%	YES	0.41	12.9%	YES

Remarks:

1. Q_{silt} : 10% reduction in flow for gradient is not greater than 1 in 25, 5% reduction in flow for gradient greater than 1 in 25.
2. Cross Section Area of Circular Pipe: $D^2 \times \pi / 4$
3. Perimeter of Circular Pipe: $(D \times 2 \times \pi) / 2$
4. Table 3c: calculation of capacity of stepped channel refers to GEO TGN 27 - Annex A2

Runoff [2] represents the situation in Mid 21st Century with additional runoff of 10.4%

Runoff [3] represents the situation in Late 21st Century with additional runoff of 13.8%

Appendix 2.2 Underground Utility Survey at Maryknoll House



WDE/SPJ-080/20

**Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at
Maryknoll Housed 44 Stanley Village Road**

Underground Utility Survey

Date: December 2020

Revision 0

Underground Utility Survey Report



Prepared by:
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FOREWORD

This report presents the Underground Utility Survey for captioned project. This report was written and checked by Waterland Detection Engineering Ltd. to ensure all data and records in order and accurate.

Prepared by:

Mr. Astro yung
Assistant Engineer

Surveyed by:

Mr. Rong Gangcai (CP00964)
Team Leader

Approved by:

Mr. K.K. Yan
Project Director

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Waterland Detection Engineering Limited was appointed by New Season Global Limited as specialist contractor for u Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll Housed 44 Stanley Village Road.

1.2 Scope of Survey

- Provision of specialist and equipment to carry out underground utilities survey by means of electromagnetic induction method for mapping the alignment and depth of all existing underground detectable utilities including fresh water pipe, salt water pipe, electric cables, gas pipe, telecom cables, drainage as shown in Appendix D.
- Provision of specialist and equipment to carry out the level survey of manholes as shown in Appendix D.


2. DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Project Director:	Mr. K.K. Yan
General Manager:	Mr. Jacky So
Survey Team Leader:	Mr. Rong Gangcai (CP00964)
Date of Survey:	19 & 30 Nov, 2 & 3 December 2020
Equipment Used:	Radiodetection RD8000 Sokkia CX-105
Surveyed Area:	6393m ² Storm Water Manhole 14nos Foul Water Manhole 10 nos.

3. FIELD PROCEDURES

- 1) Team leader evaluates the ground condition and the traffic condition before the commencement of work. Temporary traffic arrangement will be considered if necessary.
- 2) When it is possible, manholes / valves / vaults / chambers are opened in order to map their locations sizes and depths. Underground pipes are marked with their flow direction, sizes and depths. In addition, the first manhole / valves / vaults /

chambers immediate outside the site boundary are also opened in order to locate the alignment of the pipes.

- 3) All surface features related to underground utilities such as manholes, draw pits, inspection chambers, gullies lamp posts, illuminated road signs and telephone booths etc. are also recorded.
- 4) All known and recordable underground services within the site are surveyed. Pipe and cable locator is employed to locate metallic buried pipes and live cables; while drains check needs manhole covers to be opened so that the alignment of drains can be traced.
- 5) When using the cable locator, direct connection method has no damage to the existing utilities. All electrical utilities (lamp post, traffic light, low / medium / high voltage electric cables and telecom cables) are located by induction method or by using a clamp-on device to induce current.
- 6) Sonde will be used to locate non-metallic lines. Sonde is a small self-generator of signal which is used to generate signal in non-metallic ducts or drains so that the alignment can be traced with a receiver.
- 7) Depth of metallic lines located by pipe and cable locator is referenced to the centre of the field or centre of pipes / cables. Depth of non-metallic ducts located using sonde is referenced to the bottom of the duct.
- 8) For the topographic survey, the marked positions of utility alignments are mapped by the surveyor. All data will be recorded automatically by using data logger.
- 9) Depth of utilities is plotted on the drawing with a cross and its depth shown as:

- 10) When cable / duct band were identified, the number of cables / ducts and the configurations are recorded. As for bundle of cables, a carpet of cables is marked on the drawing with the outer cables shown on each side of the bundle.
- 11) Before the completion of site work, team leader will carry out a checklist procedure to make sure that all site work has been completed and all the field data are recorded properly.
- 12) The devices to be used were enclosed in Appendix B.

4. SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Detected Utilities

The results of utility survey were drawn and attached in Appendix D.

Table 4.1.1 – Sections of pipes & cables

Total numbers of Sections of pipes & cables	Drawing no.
154	SPJ080-20-D01

4.2 Survey Difficulties

Please refer to the appendix E for the site plan, which indicated the location of the site photos. The following table summarized the problems encountered during the site work:

Table 4.2.1 – Pipe / Cable Line

Utility	Line Ref.	Problem	Reason /Remarks
Storm Water Pipe	15-	Unreliable	- Utility could not be determined on site because the manhole S168 was unable to survey (UTS).
	36	Unreliable	Utility could not be determined on site because the manhole S142 was unable to survey (UTS).
	98	Unreliable	Utility could not be determined on site because the manhole S137 was unable to survey (UTS).
	99	Unreliable	Utility could not be determined on site because the manhole S137 was unable to survey (UTS).
	129	Unreliable	Utility could not be determined on site because the manhole F10 was unable to survey (UTS).
	152	Unreliable	Utility could not be determined on site because the manhole S137 was unable to survey (UTS).
	154	Unreliable	Utility could not be determined on site because the manhole S132 was unable to survey (UTS).
Foul Water Pipe	140	Unreliable	Utility could not be determined on site because the manhole F26 was unable to get access (UTGA).

Table 4.2.2 – Manhole/Pit

Utility	Manhole / Pit Ref.	Problem	Reason /Remarks
HKT PIT	T15	UTS	Its chamber was filled with debris and silt. The internal condition could not be visualized for investigation.
HKT PIT	T20	UTS	Its chamber was filled with debris and silt. The internal condition could not be visualized for investigation.
Storm Water Manhole	S73	UTS	Its chamber was filled with debris and silt. The internal condition could not be visualized for investigation.
Storm Water Manhole	S75	UTS	Its chamber was filled with debris and silt. The internal condition could not be visualized for investigation.
Storm Water Manhole	S132	UTS	Its chamber was filled with debris and silt. The internal condition could not be visualized for investigation.
Storm Water Manhole	S137	UTR	The manhole cover could not be lifted up for investigation.
Storm Water Manhole	S142	UTS	Its chamber was filled with debris and silt. The internal condition could not be visualized for investigation.
Storm Water Manhole	S168	UTS	Its chamber was filled with debris and silt. The internal condition could not be visualized for investigation.
Storm Water Manhole	S318	UTR	The manhole cover could not be lifted up for investigation.
Storm Water Manhole	S319	UTR	The manhole cover could not be lifted up for investigation.
Foul Water Manhole	F10	UTS	Its chamber was filled with debris and silt. The internal condition could not be visualized for investigation.
Foul Water Manhole	F26	UTGA	The Manhole Unable To Get Access for investigation.

Abbr.: UTS – Unable To Survey
 UTR – Unable To Raise
 UTGA – Unable To Get Access
 UTL – Unable To Locate

4.3 Remarks

- 1) Methodology is stated in Appendix C of this report.
- 2) Bending of pipe / cable which sheering off obstruction (such as manhole, gullies, valve, etc.) is too small to be determined. Alignment and depth of pipe / cable in such case might be deviated.

- 3) A bundle of pipes or cables buried in the same level or very close to each others (say an inch or even in contact) is not possible to be identified. The pipe of a larger diameter should be reported in the drawing.
- 4) In case of pipes / cables buried in the same vertical level, only the upper pipe/cable will be reported in the drawing.
- 5) All electricity cables were determined by passive mode (unless specified). Details (include depth, alignment, and number of cables) of electricity cables shown on the drawing are for reference only. The number of cable was determined by counting the peak of detected signal.
- 6) The pipe material is referred to the record drawings from utilities companies which shall be confirmed during construction stage. For those utility record drawings without specific pipe material stated, the materials are estimated only.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Excavation by trial pit is recommended:
 - according to The Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (Year 2000 edition) Part II B1.3; & The Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (Year 1997 edition) item 42; and
 - to verify and identify the unreliable pipe / cable line.
- 2) The Competent Person only conducted the PASSIVE DETECTION on date mentioned in *Section 2 – Site Description* for sole purpose of recommending the location(s) of trial hole(s) as shown in the drawing refer to *Section 4.1 – Detected Utilities*.
- 3) The Contractor shall use hand tools to dig the TRIAL HOLE to expose the underground electricity cables and then MUST request the Competent Person again to conduct ACTIVE DETECTION to locate the unexposed cables.
- 4) Extra care must be taken during excavation to avoid damages of existing buried utilities.
- 5) Cables with unknown voltage, if any, should be treated as carrying high voltage.
- 6) In accordance with Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation under the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 406H), this report in respect of underground electricity cable is in purpose of recommending trial pit location only and cannot be served as a completed cable detection report for excavation.
- 7) Trial pit(s) is recommended to expose the bundles of cables/unknown object.

REFERENCES

Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (Year 1997 edition)

Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (Year 2000 edition)

RD8000 Series User Manual, Radiodetection Inc.

Relevant layout plan / record provided from Utility Undertaker(s):

Utility Undertaker	Date of Relevant
The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	6/8/2020
CLP Power Hong Kong Ltd.	(N/A)
Chief Engineer/Lighting, Highways Department	
PCCW-HKT Telephone Limited	05/08/2020
The Hong Kong & China Gas Co. Ltd.	
Hutchison Global Communications Ltd.	7/10/2020
New World Telecommunications Ltd.	
Wharf T & T Ltd.	
Hong Kong Cable Television Ltd.	
Water Supplies Department	
Drainage Services Department	
Transport Department	
Hong Kong Broadband Network Limited	
Towngas Telecommunication Fixed Network Limited	
SmarTone Communications Limited	
TraxComm Limited	
HKC Network Limited	
Hongkong Tramways Ltd	(N/A)

Appendix A – Site Photographs



Figure 1 General View



Figure 2 General View



Figure 3 General View



Figure 4 General View



Figure 5 S73 UTR



Figure 6 S75 UTS



Figure 7 S137 UTR



Figure 8 S318 UTR



Figure 9 S319 UTR

Appendix B – Equipment Used

B.1 CABLE / PIPE LOCATOR (RADIODETECTION RD8000)

An electromagnetic Cable / Pipe Locator was used to identify the pipe alignment. The equipment contains two parts – a transmitter and a receiver. The transmitter generates a low-frequency signal to the targeted object. The receiver can detect the same frequency signal with an aerial antenna. The pipe alignment and depth can be marked on site immediately for record. Calibration and maintenance check would be performed every year.

B.2 ELECTRONIC TOTAL STATION (SOKKIA CX-105)

An electronic total station was used to record all survey details marked on site for plan preparation. All co-ordinates and heights are referenced to the Hong Kong 1980 Grid and the Hong Kong Principal Datum respectively.

Appendix C – Methodology

C.1 PLANNING AND SETTING UP

Systematic planning is fundamental for the conduction of a contract. A preliminary schedule will be arranged in accordance with the agreement signed by Waterland and the client.

Available utility maps will be searched in order to get an understanding of the potential layout of subsurface utilities. Clients shall provide those records as part of their obligation and to minimize the time spent on the issue.

The preparation kit includes utility drawings; all necessary permits for field works and safety precaution procedures will be issued to the survey team before the commencement of field works.

C.2 BOUNDARY DEFINITION AND VISUAL INSPECTIONS

The site boundary will be marked with spray paint for site work reference after the confirmation of client's representative. It is facilitated based on a Total Station and multiple control points. Where possible manholes / valves / vaults / chambers will be opened for measuring their extents and depths. Sewers also need to be marked with the flow directions of drain tunnels, diameters and depths of tunnels. Manhole covers and valves outside the immediate site boundary will be opened, marked and traced too if they contain services which enter the boundary area.

C.3 ELECTROMAGNETIC LOCATING SURVEY

Electromagnetic location instruments (Cable/Pipe Locator) will be used to locate metallic pipes, tracer wires for non-metallic pipes, and drains.

All surface features of underground utilities will be recorded, including manholes, draw pits, inspection chambers, gullies, and street furniture's connected to pipes and cables, such as lamp posts, illuminated road signs and bollards, telephone kiosks etc. All underground services within the site shall be surveyed. The known information shall be checked too. The conditions of services however, will not be surveyed.

Underground utilities will be positioned in three dimensions at reasonable interval for

each surface feature. Where bands of cables/ducts are identified, the upper and lower outer cables/ducts will be traced in order to provide a cross section of the cable/duct band.

All electrical utilities (lampposts, traffic lights, low / medium / high voltage electric cables and telecom cables) will be located by either inductive methods or where necessary the use of a signal clamp which makes no contact with any conducting material. For gas and water valves, locator will directly connect with the utilities without damage. Sewer manholes will be examined by use of torches so that confined space entry is needed greatly reducing the chance of injury from harmful gases, rats, snakes, etc. While drains or sewers must be surveyed by lifting covers, the path of the drain is usually traced and located using an electromagnetic sonde.

The position of utilities will be marked for the surveyor to record the findings by undertaking a topographical survey and eventually forming a drawing in DWG/DGN format.

C.4 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

After the utility alignments are marked on site, all data are then collected via onboard data logging facility controlled by a programme.

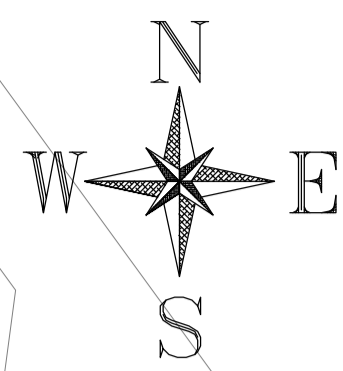
The utility information is transferred to digital format and presented in a utility drawing scale of 1:100 or 1:200 in DWG/DGN format. Cover levels and invert levels are related to the arbitrary control point and datum.

Cable depth here refers to the cable centre, with symbol “- 0.68d -“. Any significant change in depth will be annotated for each surface feature.

All cable/duct band identified will be marked with the cable number contained in the band. When a bundle of cables are found, a carpet of cables will be marked on the drawing with the outer cables show on each side of the bundle.

Appendix D – Utility Survey Drawing

Drawing No.:
SPJ080-20-D01



View Plan 1

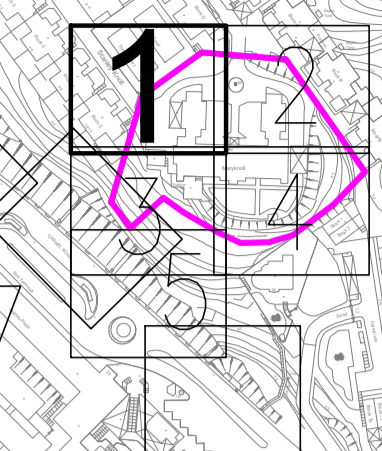
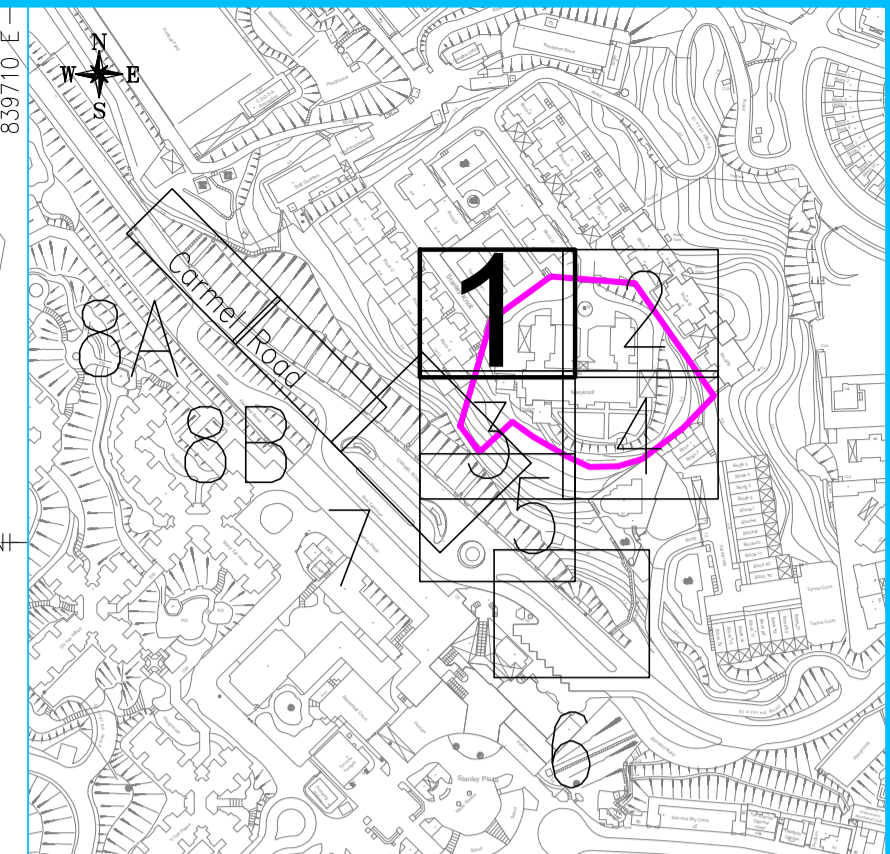
Stanley Knoll

Tennis Court

Tennis Court

Block C

10-12



Location Map

Rev.	Date	Description
00	12/20	First Issue
01		
02		

NOTE :

- Depth to utility is indicated as (d/m). The depth for drains and sewers are from cover levels (CL) to invert levels (I.L.). The depth of other services are from ground levels (G.L.) to centre of services.
- All co-ordinates are in accordance with the Hong Kong 1980 UTM System.
- All dimensions are in millimetres as unit unless otherwise stated.
- All the sizes of the services indicated on the plan are not to scale. The alignments show the central axis of the utility.
- For those utilities cannot be accurately surveyed due to various factors will be classified as "unreliable". Trial pit is highly recommended for verification of the true alignment.
- The utilities are laid on the utility record drawings but cannot be located during the survey. These utilities will be classified as "referred".
- Due to the electric cable cannot be surveyed by active method, trial pits were recommended. After the trial pit was excavated, Competent Person will be requested for carrying out the active detection works.

- LEGEND :**
- Water Point
 - Water Meter
 - Fire Hydrant
 - Water Valve
 - Water Pit
 - Gas Valve
 - Gas Pit
 - CATV Pit
 - HKCNW Pit
 - HGC Pit
 - HKBN Pit
 - HKT Pit
 - NWT Pit
 - TGT Pit
 - TraxComm Pit
 - WTT Pit
 - Traffic Light
 - Lamppost
 - Electric Pole
 - ATC (E&M) Pit
 - Lighting Pit
 - Electric Pit
 - Control Box
 - Telecom Pole
 - Down Pipe
 - Inlet
 - Outlet
 - Cully
 - Catch-Pit
 - Storm Water Manhole
 - Foul Water Manhole
 - Other / Unclassified Utility

- F WAT Fresh Water Pipe
- S WAT Salt Water Pipe
- GAS Gas Pipe
- ATC ATC (E&M) Cable
- PL Public Lighting Cable
- ELEC Electric Cable
- CATV CATV Cable
- HKCNW HKCNW Cable
- HGC HGC Cable
- HKBN HKBN Cable
- HKT HKT Cable
- NWT NWT Cable
- TGT TGT Cable
- TRAX TraxComm Cable
- WTT WTT Cable
- STORM Storm Water Pipe
- FOUL Foul Water Pipe
- UN Other / Unclassified Utility
- OPR Transverse
- End of Detected Signal
- Unreliable
- Record
- Proposed Trial Pit Location
- Survey Boundary

For any works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines and / or gas pipes, excavation by hand dig trial pits is highly recommended in accordance to:

- Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (provisions of the Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation made under the Electricity Ordinance Cap.406)
- Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (provisions of the Gas Safety Ordinance Cap. 51)

For details, please refer to text report.

CLIENT :

New Season Global Limited

SPECIALIST CONTRACTOR :

益捷探测工程有限公司
Waterland Detection Engineering Ltd.
 Unit 02, 9/F, Sun Fung Centre,
 88 Kwok Shui Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., H.K.
 Tel: 2636 6900 Fax: 2636 6907
 Web Site : <http://www.waterland.com.hk>

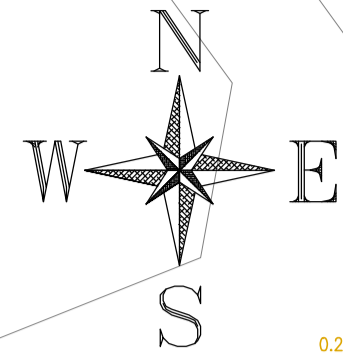
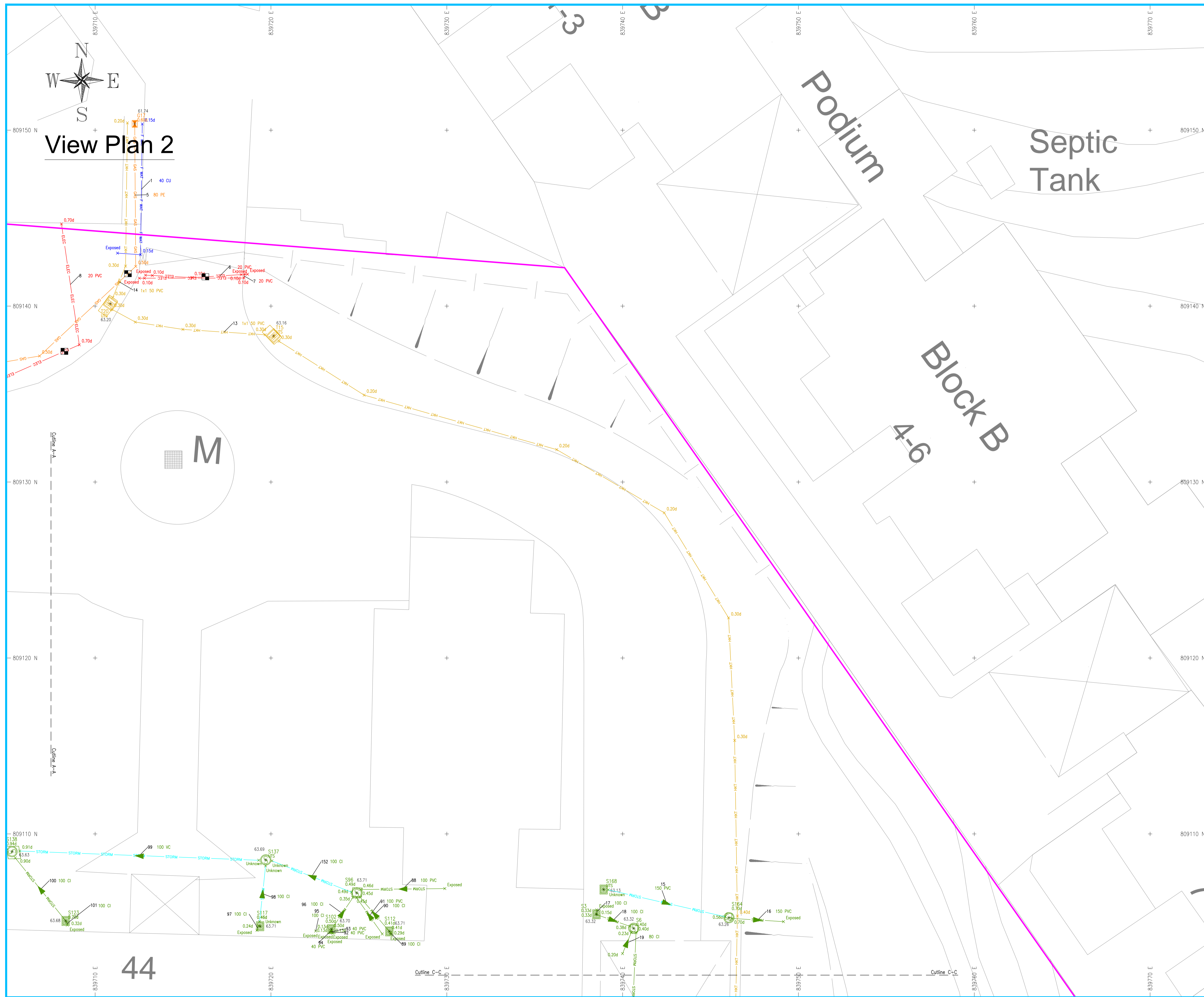
PROJECT TITLE :

Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll House 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

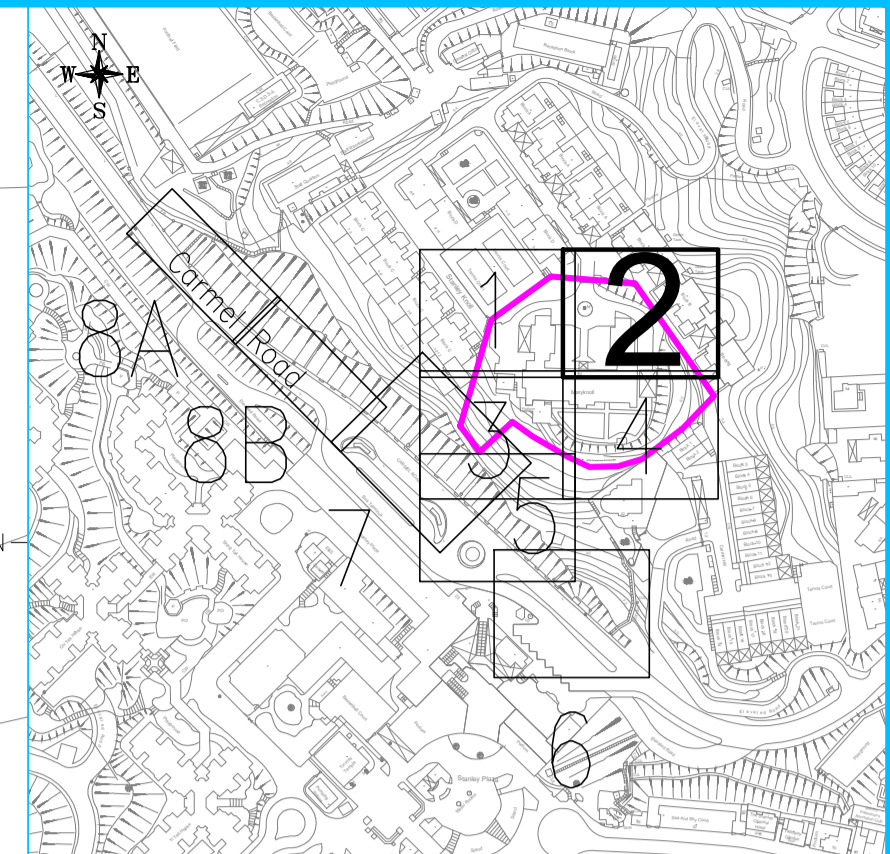
DRAWING TITLE : Utility Layout Plan

A1 Size	Scale 1:100	Survey Date: DEC 2020
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Surveyed By: Mr. Rong Guangcai (CP00964)	Approved By: Mr. K.K. Yan
Project No. WDE/SPJ-080/20	
Drawing No. SPJ080-20-D01	Page 1 of 9



View Plan 2



Location Map

Rev.	Date	Description
00	12/20	First Issue
01		
02		

NOTE :
 1. Depth to utility is indicated as (L) in (m). The depth for drains and sewers are from cover levels (CL) to invert levels (I.L.). The depth of other services are from ground levels (G.L.) to centre of services.
 2. All coordinates are in accordance with the Hong Kong 1980 UTM System.
 3. All elevations are in metres as reference to the principal datum unless otherwise stated.
 4. All dimensions are in millimetres as well unless otherwise stated.
 5. All the sizes of the services indicated on the plan are not to scale. The alignments show the central axis of the utility. For those utilities cannot be accurately surveyed due to various factors will be classified as "unreliable". Trial pit is highly recommended for verification of the true alignment.
 6. The utilities are laid on the utility record drawings but cannot be located during the survey. These utilities will be classified as "Record".
 7. Due to the electric cable cannot be surveyed by active method, trial pits were recommended. After the trial pit was excavated, Competent Person will be requested for carrying out the active detection works.

LEGEND :

Water Point	Traffic Light
Water Meter	Traffic Bollard
Fire Hydrant	Lamp post
Water Valve	Electric Pole
Water Pit	ATC (E&M) Pit
Gas Valve	Lighting Pit
Gas Pit	Electric Pit
CATV Pit	Control Box
HKCN Pit	Telecom Pole
HGC Pit	Down Pipe
HKBN Pit	Inlet
HKT Pit	Outlet
NWT Pit	Cully
TGT Pit	Catch-Pit
TraxComm Pit	Storm Water Manhole
WTT Pit	Foul Water Manhole
	Other / Unclassified Utility

Fresh Water Pipe	Salt Water Pipe
Gas Pipe	ATC (E&M) Cable
Public Lighting Cable	Electric Cable
CATV Cable	HGC Cable
HKCN Cable	HKBN Cable
HKT Cable	NWT Cable
TGT Cable	TraxComm Cable
WTT Cable	Storm Water Pipe
Foul Water Pipe	Other / Unclassified Utility
GPR Transverse	End of Detected Signal
Unreliable	Record
Proposed Trial Pit Location	Survey Boundary

For any works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines and / or gas pipes, excavation by hand dig trial pits is highly recommended in accordance to
 - Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (provisions of the Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation made under the Electricity Ordinance Cap.406)
 - Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (provisions of the Gas Safety Ordinance Cap. 51).
 For details, please refer to text report.

CLIENT :
New Season Global Limited
 SPECIALIST CONTRACTOR :
益捷探测工程有限公司
 Waterland Detection Engineering Ltd.
 Unit 02, 9/F, Sun Fung Centre,
 88 Kwok Shui Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., H.K.
 Tel: 2636 6900 Fax: 2636 6907
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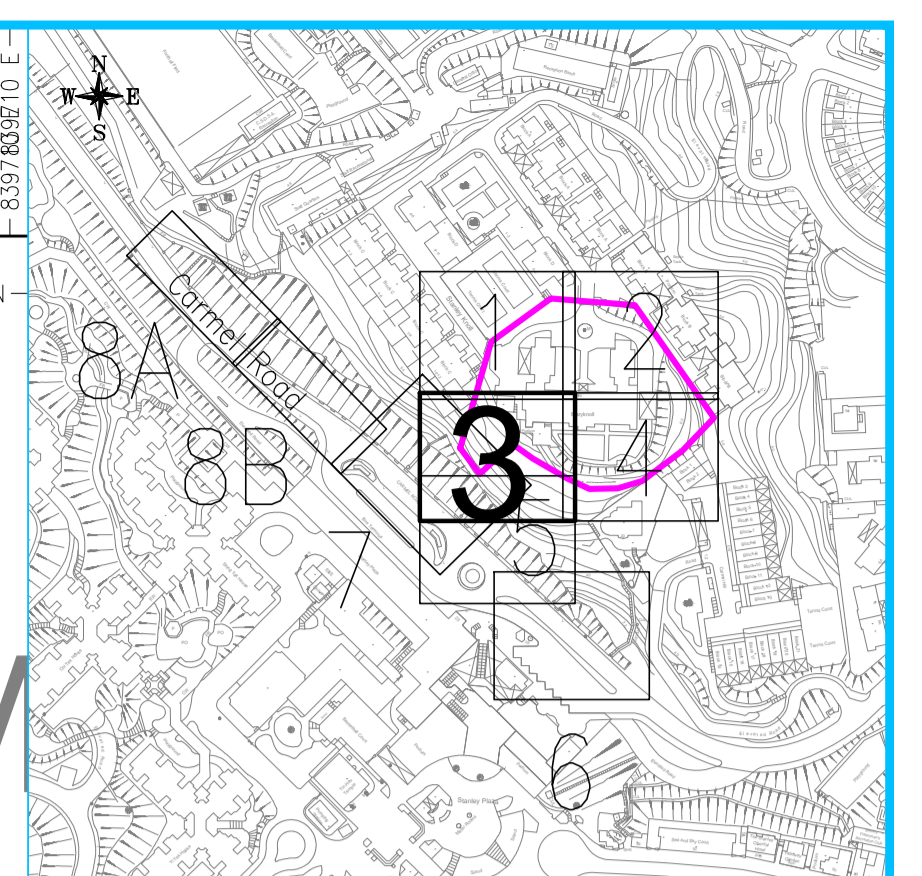
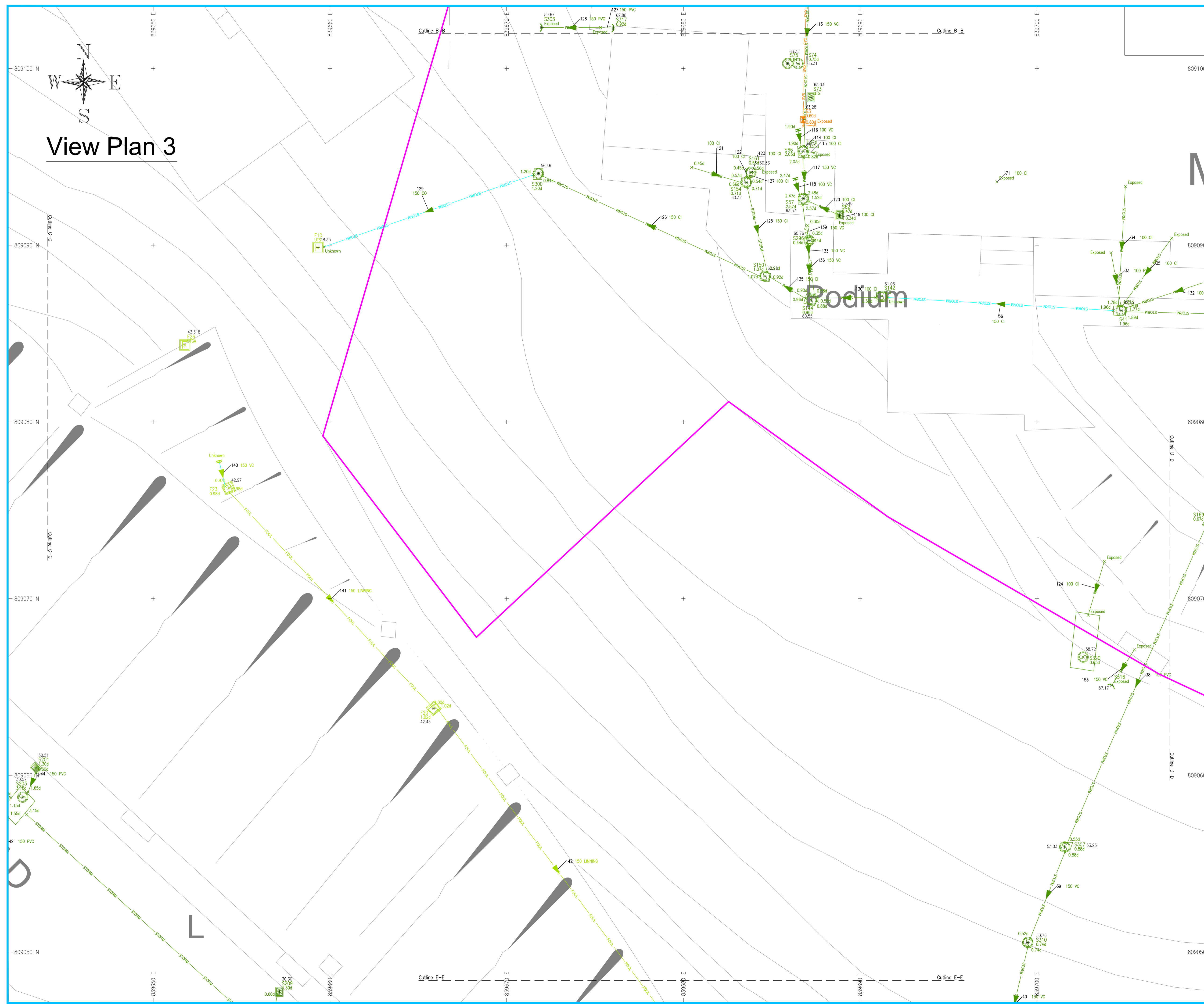
PROJECT TITLE :
Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll House 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

DRAWING TITLE : Utility Layout Plan

A1 Size	Scale 1:100	Survey Date: DEC 2020
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Surveyed By: Mr. Rong Guangcai (CP00964)	Approved By: Mr. K.K. Yan
Project No. WDE/SPJ-080/20	
Drawing No. SPJ080-20-D01	Page 2 of 9

View Plan 3



Location Map

Rev.	Date	Description
00	12/20	First Issue
01		
02		

NOTE :

- Depth to utility is indicated as (d/m). The depth for drains and sewers are from cover levels (CL) to invert levels (IL).
- The depth of other services are from ground levels (GL) to centre of services.
- All co-ordinates are in accordance with the Hong Kong 1980 UTM System.
- All dimensions are in millimetres as unit unless otherwise stated.
- All the sizes of the services indicated on the plan are not to scale. The alignments show the central axis of the utility.
- For those utilities cannot be accurately surveyed due to various factors will be classified as "unreliable". Trial pit is highly recommended for verification of the true alignment.
- The utilities are laid on the utility record drawings but cannot be located during the survey. These utilities will be classified as "Record".
- Due to the electric cable cannot be surveyed by active method, trial pits were recommended. After the trial pit was excavated, Competent Person will be requested for carrying out the active detection works.

- LEGEND :
- Water Point
 - Water Meter
 - Fire Hydrant
 - Water Valve
 - Water Pit
 - Gas Valve
 - Gas Pit
 - CATV Pit
 - HKCN Pit
 - HGC Pit
 - HKBN Pit
 - HKT Pit
 - NWT Pit
 - TGT Pit
 - TraxComm Pit
 - WTT Pit
 - Traffic Light
 - Lamppost
 - Electric Pole
 - ATC (E&M) Pit
 - Lighting Pit
 - Electric Pit
 - Control Box
 - Telecom Pole
 - Down Pipe
 - Inlet
 - Outlet
 - Culley
 - Catch-Pit
 - Storm Water Manhole
 - Foul Water Manhole
 - Other / Unclassified Utility

- F WAT Fresh Water Pipe
- S WAT Salt Water Pipe
- GAS Gas Pipe
- ATC ATC (E&M) Cable
- PL Public Lighting Cable
- ELEC Electric Cable
- CATV CATV Cable
- HKCN HKCN Cable
- HGC HGC Cable
- HKBN HKBN Cable
- HKT HKT Cable
- NWT NWT Cable
- TGT TGT Cable
- TRAX TraxComm Cable
- WTT WTT Cable
- STORM Storm Water Pipe
- FOUL Foul Water Pipe
- UN Other / Unclassified Utility
- GPR Transverse
- End of Detected Signal
- Unreliable
- Record
- Proposed Trial Pit Location
- Survey Boundary

For any works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines and / or gas pipes, excavation by hand dig trial pits is highly recommended in accordance to:

- Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (provisions of the Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation made under the Electricity Ordinance Cap.406)
- Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (provisions of the Gas Safety Ordinance Cap. 51).

For details, please refer to text report.

CLIENT :
New Season Global Limited

SPECIALIST CONTRACTOR :
益捷探测工程有限公司
Waterland Detection Engineering Ltd.
Unit 02, 9/F, Sun Fung Centre,
88 Kwok Shui Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., H.K.
Tel: 2636 6900 Fax: 2636 6907
Web Site : <http://www.waterland.com.hk>

PROJECT TITLE :
Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll House 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

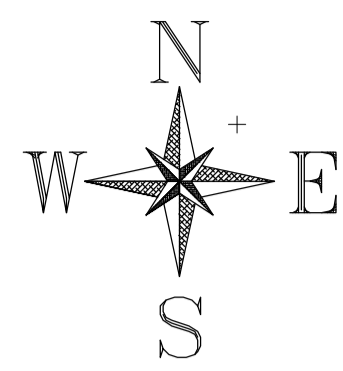
DRAWING TITLE : Utility Layout Plan

A1 Size Scale 1:100 Survey Date: DEC 2020

Surveyed By: Mr. Rong Guangcai (CP00964) Approved By: Mr. K.K. Yan

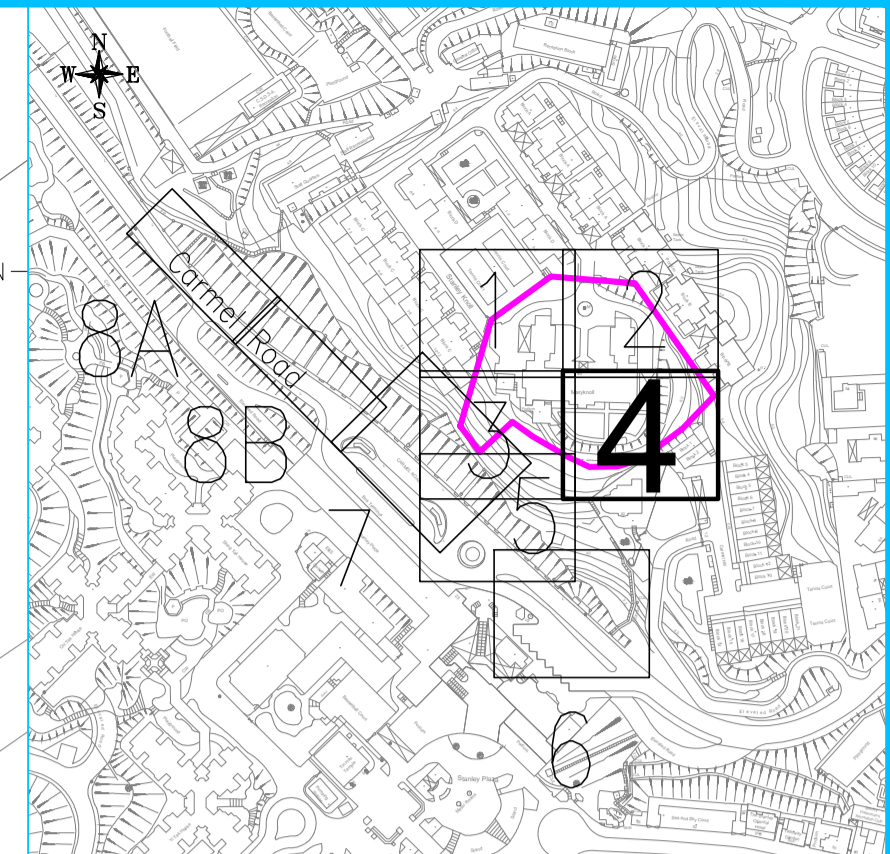
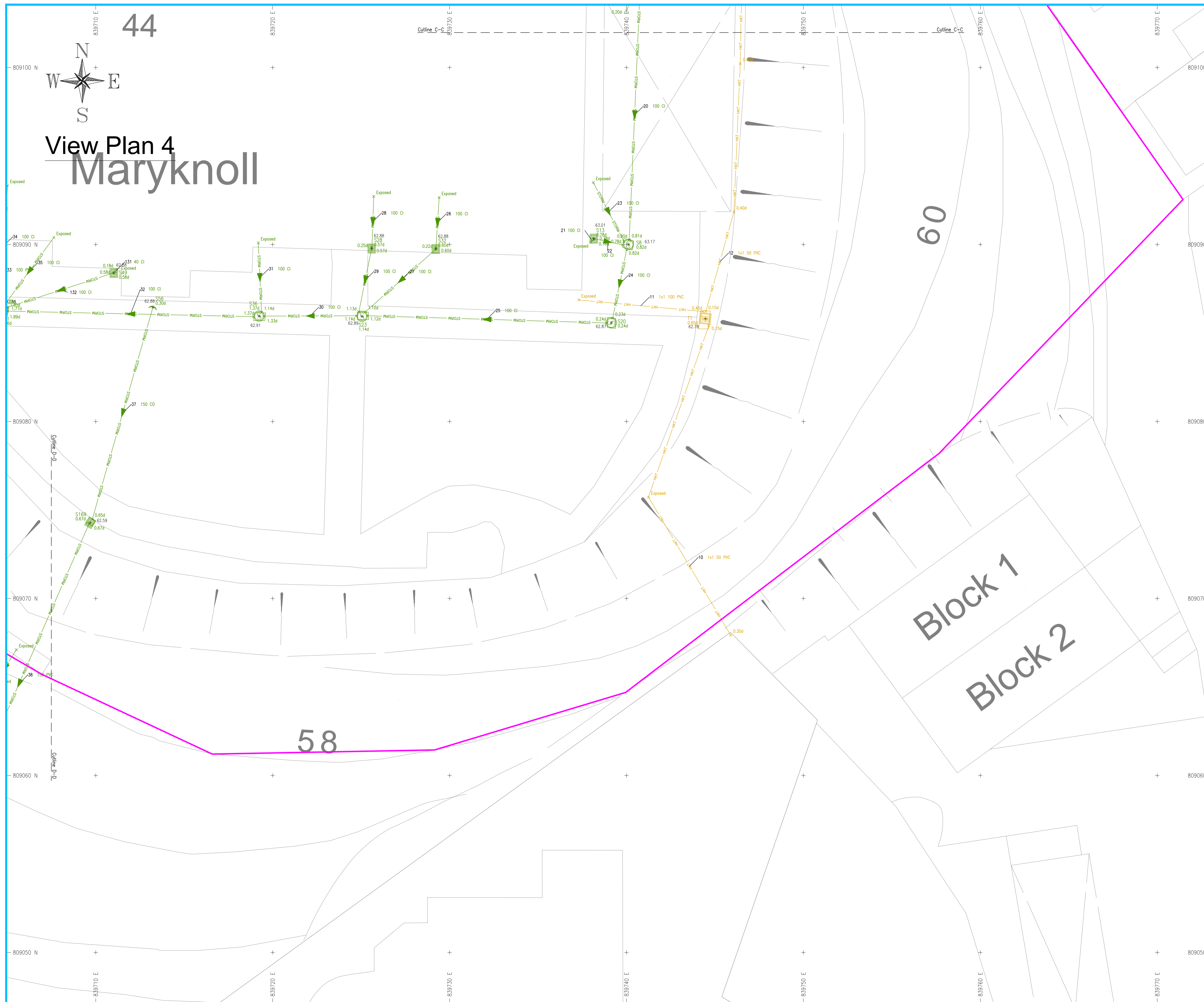
Project No. WDE/SPJ-080/20

Drawing No. SPJ080-20-D01 Page 3 of 9



44

View Plan 4 Maryknoll



Location Map

Rev.	Date	Description
00	12/20	First Issue
01		
02		

NOTE :

- Depth to utility is indicated as (L/m). The depth for drains and sewers are from cover levels (CL) to invert levels (IL).
- The depth of other services are from ground levels (G.L.) to centre of services.
- All co-ordinates are in accordance with the Hong Kong 1980 UTM system.
- All levels are in meters as reference to the principal datum unless otherwise stated.
- All dimensions are in millimetres as unit unless otherwise stated.
- All the sizes of the services indicated on the plan are not to scale. The alignments show the central axis of the utility.
- For those utilities cannot be accurately surveyed due to various factors will be classified as "unreliable". Trial pit is highly recommended for verification of the true alignment.
- The utilities are found on the utility record drawings but cannot be located during the survey. These utilities will be classified as "record".
- Due to the electric cable cannot be surveyed by active method, trial pits were recommended. After the trial pit was excavated, Competent Person will be requested for carrying out the active detection works.

LEGEND :

	Water Point		Traffic Light
	Water Meter		Lamp post
	Fire Hydrant		Electric Pole
	Water Valve		ATC (E&M) Pit
	Water Pit		Lighting Pit
	Gas Valve		Electric Pit
	Gas Pit		Control Box
	CATV Pit		Telecom Pole
	HKCNW Pit		Down Pipe
	HGC Pit		Inlet
	HKBN Pit		Outlet
	HKT Pit		Cully
	NWT Pit		Catch-Pit
	TGT Pit		Storm Water Manhole
	TraxComm Pit		Foul Water Manhole
	WTT Pit		Other / Unclassified Utility

	Fresh Water Pipe
	Salt Water Pipe
	Gas Pipe
	ATC (E&M) Cable
	Public Lighting Cable
	Electric Cable
	CATV Cable
	HGC Cable
	HKCN Cable
	HKBN Cable
	HKT Cable
	NWT Cable
	TGT Cable
	TraxComm Cable
	WTT Cable
	Storm Water Pipe
	Foul Water Pipe
	Other / Unclassified Utility
	GPR Transverse
	End of Detected Signal
	Unreliable
	Record
	Proposed Trial Pit Location
	Survey Boundary

For any works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines and / or gas pipes, excavation by hand dig trial pits is highly recommended in accordance to:

- Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (provisions of the Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation made under the Electricity Ordinance Cap.406)
- Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (provisions of the Gas Safety Ordinance Cap. 51).

For details, please refer to text report.

CLIENT :

New Season Global Limited

SPECIALIST CONTRACTOR :

益捷探测工程有限公司
Waterland Detection Engineering Ltd.
 Unit 02, 9/F, Sun Fung Centre,
 88 Kwok Shui Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., H.K.
 Tel: 2636 6900 Fax: 2636 6907
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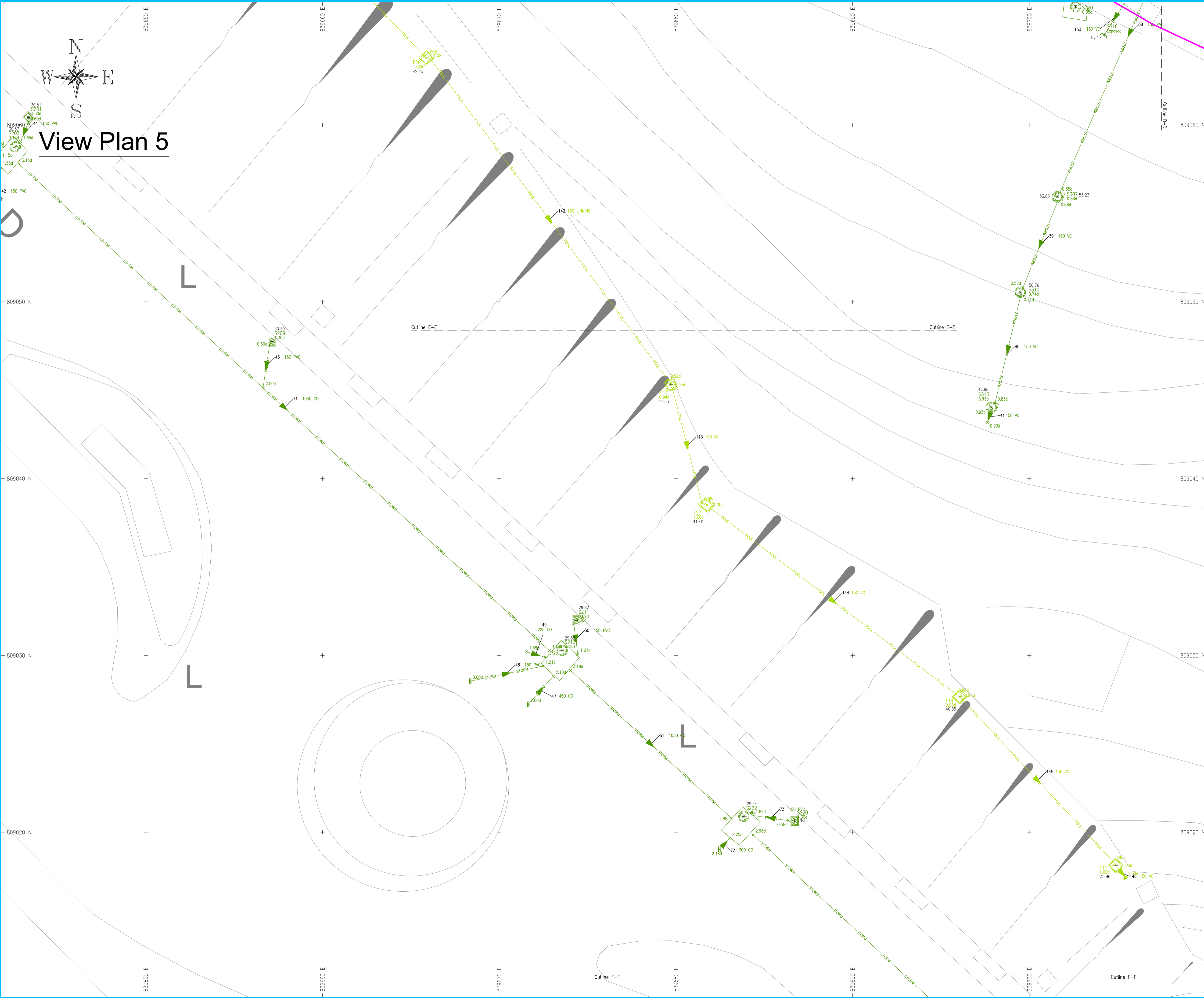
PROJECT TITLE :

Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll House 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

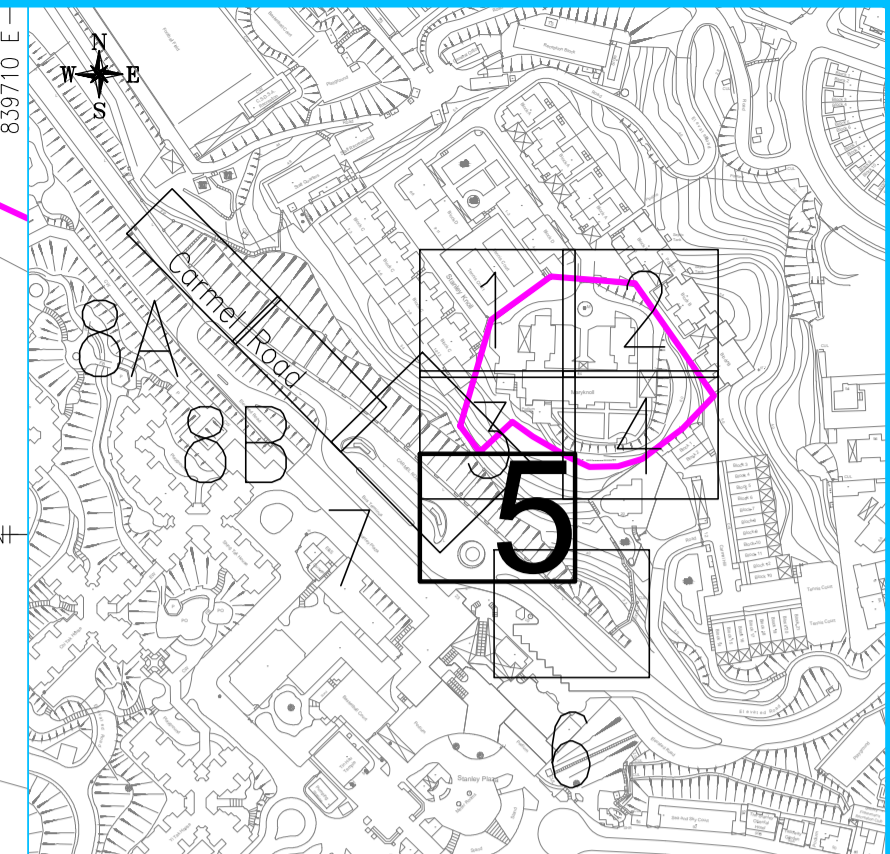
DRAWING TITLE : Utility Layout Plan

A1 Size	Scale 1:100	Survey Date:	DEC 2020
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Surveyed By:	Approved By:
Mr. Rong Guangcai (CP00964)	Mr. K.K. Yan
Project No. WDE/SPJ-080/20	
Drawing No. SPJ080-20-D01	Page 4 of 9



View Plan 5



Location Map

Rev.	Date	Description
00	12/20	First Issue
01		
02		

NOTE :
 1. Depth to utility is indicated as (d(m)). The depth for drains and sewers are from cover levels (CL) to invert levels (IL). The depth of other services are from ground levels (GL) to service of services.
 2. All co-ordinates are in accordance with the Hong Kong 1980 UTM System.
 3. All elevations are in metres as reference to the principal datum unless otherwise stated.
 4. All dimensions are in millimetres as well unless otherwise stated.
 5. All the sizes of the services indicated on the plan are not to scale. The alignments show the central axis of the utility. For those utilities cannot be accurately surveyed due to various factors will be classified as "unreliable". Trial pit is highly recommended for verification of the true alignment.
 6. The utilities are found on the utility record drawings but cannot be located during the survey. These utilities will be classified as "Record".
 7. Due to the electric cable cannot be surveyed by active method, trial pits were recommended. After the trial pit was excavated, Competent Person will be requested for carrying out the active detection works.

LEGEND :

	Water Point		Traffic Light
	Water Meter		Lamp Post
	Fire Hydrant		Electric Pole
	Water Valve		ATC (E&M) Pit
	Water Pit		Lighting Pit
	Gas Valve		Electric Pit
	Gas Pit		Control Box
	CATV Pit		Telecom Pole
	HKCNW Pit		Down Pipe
	HGC Pit		Inlet
	HKBN Pit		Outlet
	HKT Pit		Cully
	NWT Pit		Catch-Pit
	TGT Pit		Storm Water Manhole
	TraxComm Pit		Foul Water Manhole
	WTT Pit		Other / Unclassified Utility

	Fresh Water Pipe
	Salt Water Pipe
	Gas Pipe
	ATC (E&M) Cable
	Public Lighting Cable
	Electric Cable
	CATV Cable
	HGCW Cable
	HGC Cable
	HKBN Cable
	HKT Cable
	NWT Cable
	TGT Cable
	TraxComm Cable
	WTT Cable
	Storm Water Pipe
	Foul Water Pipe
	Other / Unclassified Utility
	GPR Transverse
	End of Detected Signal
	Unreliable
	Record
	Proposed Trial Pit Location
	Survey Boundary

For any works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines and / or gas pipes, excavation by hand dig trial pit(s) is highly recommended in accordance to:
 - Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (provisions of the Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation made under the Electricity Ordinance Cap.406).
 - Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (provisions of the Gas Safety Ordinance Cap. 51).
 For details, please refer to text report.

CLIENT :
New Season Global Limited

SPECIALIST CONTRACTOR :

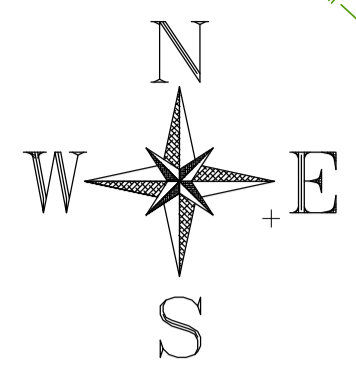
Waterland Detection Engineering Ltd.
 Unit 02, 9/F, Sun Fung Centre,
 88 Kwok Shui Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., H.K.
 Tel: 2636 6900 Fax: 2636 6907
 Web Site : <http://www.waterland.com.hk>

PROJECT TITLE :
Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll House 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

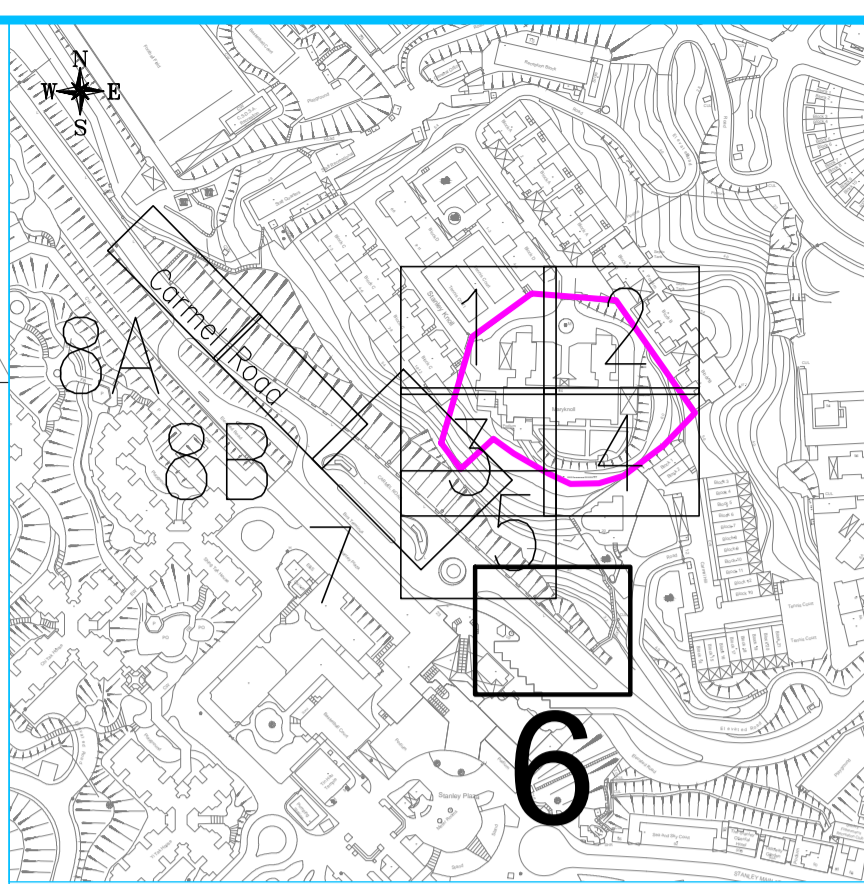
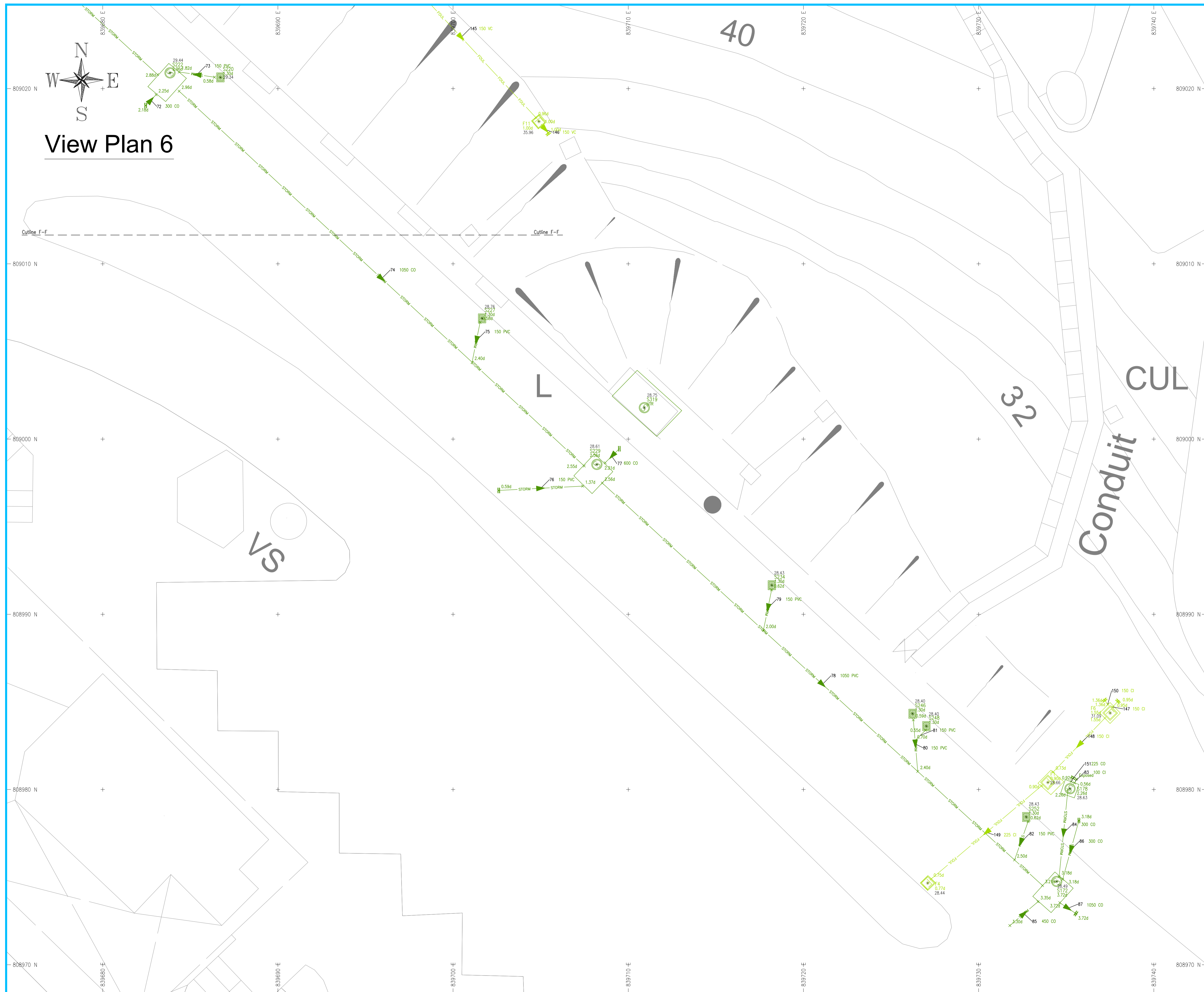
DRAWING TITLE : Utility Layout Plan

A1 Size	Scale 1:100	Survey Date: DEC 2020
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Surveyed By: Mr. Rong Guangcai (CP00964)	Approved By: Mr. K.K. Yan
Project No. WDE/SPJ-080/20	
Drawing No. SPJ080-20-D01	Page 5 of 9



View Plan 6



Location Map

Rev.	Date	Description
00	12/20	First Issue
01		
02		

NOTE :

- Depth to utility is indicated as (Hfm). The depth for drains and sewers are from cover levels (CL) to invert levels (I.L). The depth of other services are from ground levels (G.L) to centre of services.
- All co-ordinates are in accordance with the Hong Kong 1980 UTM System.
- All levels are in meters as reference to the principal datum unless otherwise stated.
- All dimensions are in millimetres as unit unless otherwise stated.
- All the sizes of the services indicated on the plan are not to scale. The dimensions show the central axis of the utility.
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- The utilities are laid on the utilities record drawings but cannot be located during the survey. These utilities will be classified as "Record".
- Due to the electric cable cannot be surveyed by active method, trial pits were recommended. After the trial pit was excavated, Competent Person will be requested for carrying out the active detection works.

- LEGEND :
- Water Point
 - Water Meter
 - Fire Hydrant
 - Water Valve
 - Water Pit
 - Gas Valve
 - Gas Pit
 - CATV Pit
 - HKCNW Pit
 - HGC Pit
 - HKBN Pit
 - HKT Pit
 - NWT Pit
 - TGT Pit
 - TraxComm Pit
 - WTT Pit
 - Traffic Light
 - Lamppost
 - Electric Pole
 - ATC (E&M) Pit
 - Lighting Pit
 - Electric Pit
 - Control Box
 - Telecom Pole
 - Down Pipe
 - Inlet
 - Outlet
 - Cully
 - Catch-Pit
 - Storm Water Manhole
 - Foul Water Manhole
 - Other / Unclassified Utility

- F WAT Fresh Water Pipe
- S WAT Salt Water Pipe
- GAS Gas Pipe
- ATC ATC (E&M) Cable
- PL Public Lighting Cable
- ELEC Electric Cable
- CATV CATV Cable
- HKCNW HKCNW Cable
- HGC HCC Cable
- HKBN HKBN Cable
- HKT HKT Cable
- NWT NWT Cable
- TGT TGT Cable
- TRAX TraxComm Cable
- WTT WTT Cable
- STORM Storm Water Pipe
- FOUL Foul Water Pipe
- UN Other / Unclassified Utility
- GPR Transverse
- End of Detected Signal
- Unreliable
- Record
- Proposed Trial Pit Location
- Survey Boundary

For any works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines and / or gas pipes, excavation by hand dig trial pits (s) is highly recommended in accordance to

- Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (provisions of the Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation made under the Electricity Ordinance Cap.406)
- Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (provisions of the Gas Safety Ordinance Cap. 51).

For details, please refer to text report.

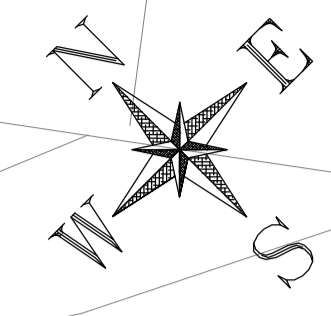
CLIENT :
New Season Global Limited

SPECIALIST CONTRACTOR :
益捷探测工程有限公司
Waterland Detection Engineering Ltd.
Unit 02, 9/F, Sun Fung Centre,
88 Kwok Shui Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., H.K.
Tel: 2636 6900 Fax: 2636 6907
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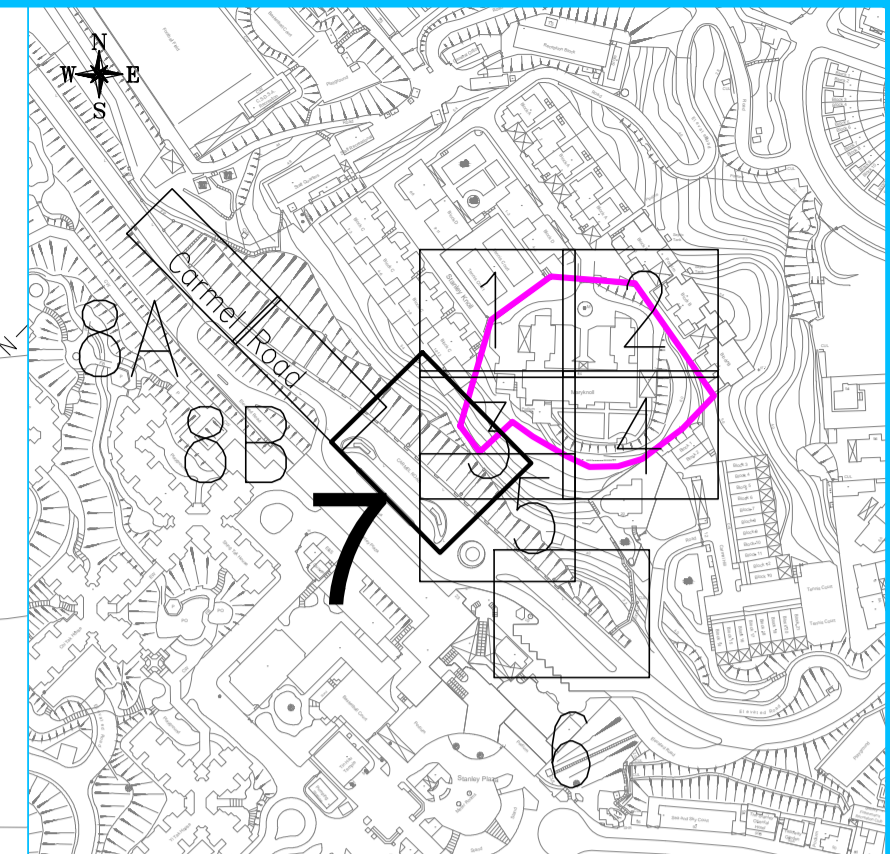
PROJECT TITLE :
Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll House 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

DRAWING TITLE : Utility Layout Plan
A1 Size Scale 1:100 Survey Date: DEC 2020

Surveyed By: Mr. Rong Guangcai (CP0964) Approved By: Mr. K.K. Yan
Project No. WDE/SPJ-080/20
Drawing No. SPJ080-20-D01 Page 6 of 9



View Plan 7



Location Map

Rev.	Date	Description
00	12/20	First Issue
01		
02		

NOTE :

- Depth to utility is indicated as (d/m). The depth for drains and sewers are from cover levels (CL) to invert levels (I.L.). The depth of other services are from ground levels (G.L.) to centre of services.
- All co-ordinates are in accordance with the Hong Kong 1980 UTM System.
- All dimensions are in metres as reference to the principal datum unless otherwise stated.
- All the sizes of the services indicated on the plan are not to scale. The diagrams show the central axis of the utility. For these utilities cannot be accurately surveyed due to various factors will be classified as "unreliable". Trial pit is highly recommended for verification of the true alignment.
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- Due to the electric cable cannot be surveyed by active method, trial pits were recommended. After the trial pit was excavated, Competent Person will be requested for carrying out the active detection works.

LEGEND :

	Water Point		Traffic Light
	Water Meter		Traffic Bollard
	Fire Hydrant		Lamp post
	Water Valve		Electric Pole
	Water Pit		ATC (E&M) Pit
	Gas Valve		Lighting Pit
	Gas Pit		Electric Pit
	CATV Pit		Control Box
	HKCWN Pit		Telecom Pole
	HGC Pit		Down Pipe
	HKBN Pit		Inlet
	HKT Pit		Outlet
	NWT Pit		Cully
	TGT Pit		Catch-Pit
	TraxComm Pit		Storm Water Manhole
	WTT Pit		Foul Water Manhole
	Fresh Water Pipe		Other / Unclassified Utility
	Salt Water Pipe		
	Gas Pipe		
	ATC (E&M) Cable		
	Public Lighting Cable		
	Electric Cable		
	CATV Cable		
	HKCWN Cable		
	HGC Cable		
	HKBN Cable		
	HKT Cable		
	NWT Cable		
	TGT Cable		
	TraxComm Cable		
	WTT Cable		
	Storm Water Pipe		
	Foul Water Pipe		
	Other / Unclassified Utility		
	GPR Transverse		
	End of Detected Signal		
	Unreliable		
	Record		
	Proposed Trial Pit Location		
	Survey Boundary		



For any works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines and / or gas pipes, excavation by hand dig trial pit(s) is highly recommended in accordance to:

- Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (provisions of the Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation made under the Electricity Ordinance Cap.406)
- Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (provisions of the Gas Safety Ordinance Cap. 51).

For details, please refer to text report.

CLIENT :

New Season Global Limited

SPECIALIST CONTRACTOR :

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Waterland Detection Engineering Ltd.
 Unit 02, 9/F, Sun Fung Centre,
 88 Kwok Shui Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., H.K.
 Tel: 2636 6900 Fax: 2636 6907
 Web Site : <http://www.waterland.com.hk>

PROJECT TITLE :

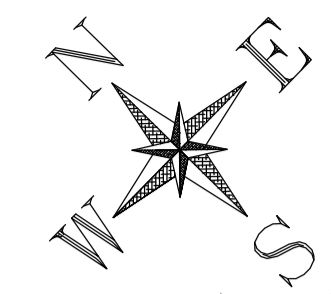
Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll House 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

DRAWING TITLE : Utility Layout Plan

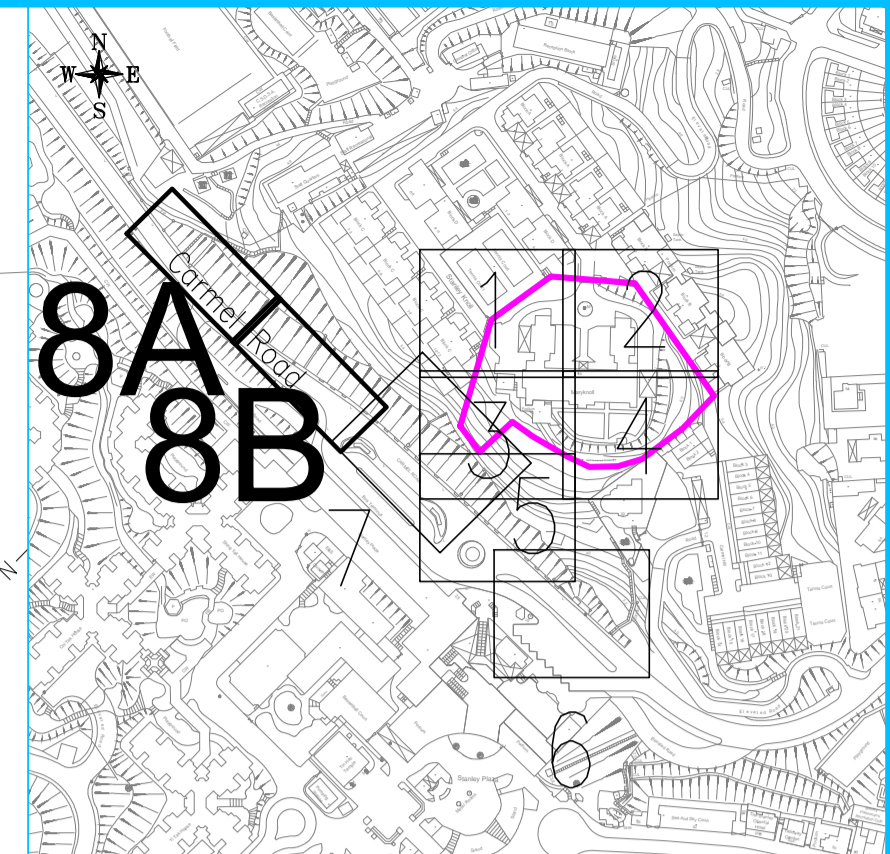
A1 Size	Scale 1:100	Survey Date:	DEC 2020
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Surveyed By:	Approved By:
Mr. Rong Guangcai (CP00964)	Mr. K.K. Yan
Project No.	WDE/SPJ-080/20
Drawing No.	SPJ080-20-D01

Page 7 of 9



View Plan 8a FP

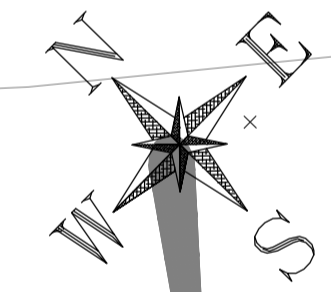


Location Map

Rev.	Date	Description
00	12/20	First Issue
01		
02		

NOTE :
 1. Depth to utility is indicated as (d/m). The depth for drains and sewers are from cover levels (CL) to invert levels (I.L.). The depth of other services are from ground levels (G.L.) to centre of services.
 2. All co-ordinates are in accordance with the Hong Kong 1980 UTM System.
 3. All dimensions are in millimetres as unit unless otherwise stated.
 4. All the sizes of the services indicated on the plan are not to scale. The alignments show the central axis of the utility. For these utilities cannot be accurately surveyed due to various factors will be classified as "unreliable". Trial pit is highly recommended for verification of the true alignment.
 5. The utilities are laid on the utility record drawings but cannot be located during the survey. These utilities will be classified as "referred".
 6. Due to the electric cable cannot be surveyed by active method, trial pits were recommended. After the trial pit was excavated, Competent Person will be requested for carrying out the active detection works.

- LEGEND :**
- Water Point
 - Water Meter
 - Fire Hydrant
 - Water Valve
 - Water Pit
 - Gas Valve
 - Gas Pit
 - CATV Pit
 - HKCNW Pit
 - HGC Pit
 - HKBN Pit
 - HKT Pit
 - NWT Pit
 - TGT Pit
 - TraxComm Pit
 - WTT Pit
 - Traffic Light
 - Lamp Post
 - Electric Pole
 - ATC (E&M) Pit
 - Lighting Pit
 - Electric Pit
 - Control Box
 - Telecom Pole
 - Down Pipe
 - Inlet
 - Outlet
 - Cully
 - Catch-Pit
 - Storm Water Manhole
 - Foul Water Manhole
 - Other / Unclassified Utility
 - Fresh Water Pipe
 - Salt Water Pipe
 - Gas Pipe
 - ATC (E&M) Cable
 - Public Lighting Cable
 - Electric Cable
 - CATV Cable
 - HKCNW Cable
 - HGC Cable
 - HKBN Cable
 - HKT Cable
 - NWT Cable
 - TGT Cable
 - TraxComm Cable
 - WTT Cable
 - Storm Water Pipe
 - Foul Water Pipe
 - Other / Unclassified Utility
 - GPR Transverse
 - End of Detected Signal
 - Unreliable
 - Record
 - Proposed Trial Pit Location
 - Survey Boundary



View Plan 8b

For any works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines and / or gas pipes, excavation by hand dig trial pits is highly recommended in accordance to:
 - Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (provisions of the Electricity Supply Lines (Protection) Regulation made under the Electricity Ordinance Cap.406).
 - Code of Practice on Avoiding danger from gas pipes (provisions of the Gas Safety Ordinance Cap. 51).
 For details, please refer to text report.

CLIENT :
New Season Global Limited

SPECIALIST CONTRACTOR :

益捷探测工程有限公司
 Waterland Detection Engineering Ltd.
 Unit 02, 9/F, Sun Fung Centre,
 88 Kwok Shui Road, Kwai Chung, N.T., H.K.
 Tel: 2636 6900 Fax: 2636 6907
 Web Site : <http://www.waterland.com.hk>

PROJECT TITLE :
Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll House 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong

DRAWING TITLE : Utility Layout Plan

A1 Size	Scale 1:100	Survey Date:	DEC 2020
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Surveyed By: Mr. Rong Guangcai (CP00964)	Approved By: Mr. K.K. Yan
Project No. WDE/SPJ-080/20	
Drawing No. SPJ080-20-D01	Page 8 of 9

Summary Table for Pipe / Cable

Table with columns: Line Ref., Utility, Depth (m), Pipe Size (mm) & Material, Remark. Contains 137 rows of utility data.

Table with columns: Line Ref., Utility, Depth (m), Pipe Size (mm) & Material, Remark. Contains 15 rows of utility data (lines 138-152).

- A - Fresh Water, B - Salt Water, G - Gas, P - Electric, L - Public Lighting, M - Traffic Control, C - CATV, H - HGC, D - HKCNW, K - HKBN, T - HKT, W - NWT, J - SmartOne, E - TGT, X - TraxComm, N - WTT, S - Storm, F - Foul, U - Unknown / Unclassified Utility

- Electric Cable Voltage Classification: LV: below 11kV, MV: 11kV-22kV, HV: above 22kV, UV: Unknown Voltage

- Gas Pipe Pressure Classification: LP: below 1.58Pa, MP: 7.5kPa-240kPa, IP: 240kPa-700kPa, HP: above 700kPa, RP: Reserved Pipe, UP: Unknown Pressure

Classification of Voltage / Pressure is referred to record plan. Further clarification is required for unknown voltage / pressure.

- Cable Matrix for Telecom Cables: Xmm x Row Diameter, S-Steel, 3x2, 100, Occupied Duct, Empty Duct

- AC - Asbestos Cement, CI - Cast Iron, CO - Concrete, CU - Copper, DI - Ductile Iron, GI - Galvanized Iron, GRP - Glass Fibre Reinforced Plastic, MS - Mild Steel, PE - Polyethylene, PVC - Polyvinyl Chloride, S-Steel, UPVC - Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride, VC - Vitrified Clay

- UTL - Unable To Locate, UTGA - Unable To Gain Access, UTR - Unable To Raise, UTS - Unable To Survey

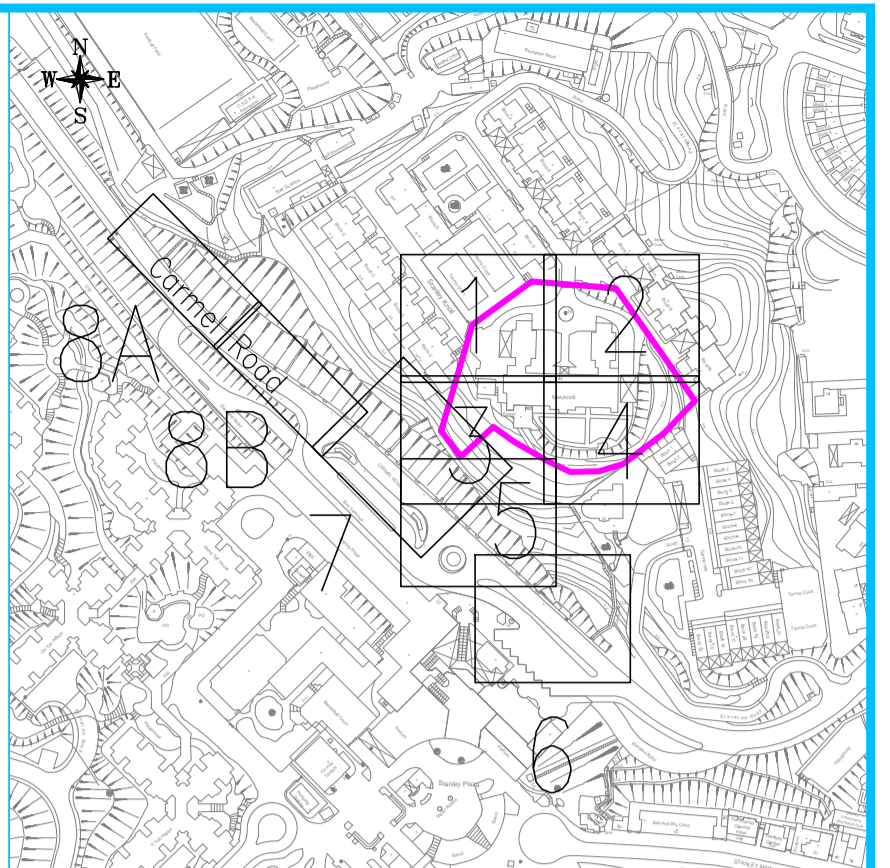


Table with columns: Rev., Date, Description. Shows revision 00 on 12/20 for 'First Issue'.

NOTE: 1. Depth to utility is indicated as (m). The depth for drains and sewers are from cover levels (CL) to invert levels (IL). The depth of other services are from ground levels (GL) to centre of services.

- LEGEND: Water Point, Water Meter, Fire Hydrant, Water Valve, Water Pit, Gas Valve, Gas Pit, CATV Pit, HKCNW Pit, HGC Pit, HKBN Pit, HKT Pit, NWT Pit, TGT Pit, TraxComm Pit, WTT Pit, Traffic Light, Lamppost, Electric Pole, ATC (E&M) Pit, Lighting Pit, Electric Pit, Control Box, Telecom Pole, Inlet, Outlet, Gully, Catch-Pit, Storm Water Manhole, Foul Water Manhole, Other / Unclassified Utility

- Legend for pipe types: Fresh Water Pipe, Salt Water Pipe, Gas Pipe, ATC (E&M) Cable, Public Lighting Cable, Electric Cable, CATV Cable, HKCNW Cable, HGC Cable, HKBN Cable, HKT Cable, NWT Cable, TGT Cable, TraxComm Cable, WTT Cable, Storm Water Pipe, Foul Water Pipe, Other / Unclassified Utility, GPR Transverse, End of Detected Signal, Unreliable, Record, Proposed Trial Pit Location, Survey Boundary

For any works in the vicinity of electricity supply lines and / or gas pipes, excavation by hand dig trial pits is highly recommended in accordance to Code of Practice on Working near Electricity Supply Lines (provisions of the Electricity Ordinance Cap.406).

Client information for New Season Global Limited, including contact details, project title 'Underground Utility for Proposed Residential Development at Maryknoll House 44 Stanley Village Road, Stanley, Hong Kong', and drawing title 'Utility Layout Plan'.

Appendix 3.1 Detailed Sewerage Impact Assessment Calculation

Table 1 Calculation for Sewage Generation Rate of the Proposed Scheme at the Application Site

1. Residential Tower

1a. Total number of residential units	=	23 units
1b. Total number of residents	=	74 people -- (2021 Population Census: Average Household size of 3.2 - Stanley & Shek O District Council Constituency Area)
1c. Design flow	=	0.34 m ³ /person/day -- (refer to Table T-1 of GESF - Private R3)
1d. Sewage Generation rate	=	25.0 m ³ /day

2. Clubhouse

2a. Assumed Area	=	3703 m ²
2b. Assumed floor area per employee	=	30.3 m ² per worker -- (refer to Table 8 of CIFSUS - Community, Social & Personal Services)
2c. Total number of employees	=	122 employees
2d. Design flow for commercial activities	=	0.28 m ³ /employee/day -- (refer to Table T-2 of GESF - J11)
2e. Sewage Generation rate	=	34.2 m ³ /day

3. Common Pool for Upper Deck

a. Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	187 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	234 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.8 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	1.2 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	6.5 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	3.2 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

4. Private Pool for Unit B (Upper Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	39 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	49 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.2 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.2 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	1.3 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.7 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

Table 1 Calculation for Sewage Generation Rate of the Proposed Scheme at the Application Site

5. Private Pool for Unit C (Upper Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	44 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	55 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.2 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.3 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	1.5 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.8 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

6. Private Pool for Unit D (Upper Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	40 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	50 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.2 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.3 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	1.4 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.7 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

7. Private Pool for Unit E (Upper Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	47 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	59 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.2 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.3 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	1.6 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.8 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

Table 1 Calculation for Sewage Generation Rate of the Proposed Scheme at the Application Site

8. Private Pool for Unit C (Lower Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	16 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	20 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.1 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.1 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.6 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.3 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

9. Private Pool for Unit E (Lower Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	16 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	19.7875 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.1 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.1 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.5 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.3 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

10. Private Pool for Unit F (Lower Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	24 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	29 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.1 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.1 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.8 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.4 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

Table 1 Calculation for Sewage Generation Rate of the Proposed Scheme at the Application Site

11. Private Pool for Unit G (Lower Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	19 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	24 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.1 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.1 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.7 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.3 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

12. Private Pool for Unit H (Lower Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	19 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	24 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.1 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.1 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.7 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.3 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

13. Private Pool for Unit I (Lower Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	10 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	13 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.0 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.1 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.4 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.2 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

Table 1 Calculation for Sewage Generation Rate of the Proposed Scheme at the Application Site

14. Private Pool for Unit E (Upper Deck)

Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	44 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	55 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.2 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.3 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	1.5 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	0.8 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

Total Flow from Proposed Scheme

Flow Rate	=	59.2 m ³ /day
Contributing Population	=	219 people
Peaking factor	=	6 Refer to Table T-5 of GESF for population < 1,000 excl. stormwater allowance
Peak Flow	=	4.1 litre/sec
Peak Flow with backwash from swimming pool	=	<u>12.9</u> litre/sec

Table 2a Hydraulic Capacity of Existing Sewers at Carmel Road, Stanley

Segment	Manhole Reference	Manhole Reference	Pipe Dia.	Pipe Length	Invert Level 1	Invert Level 2	g	k _s	s	v	V	Area	Q	Estimated Capacity
			mm	m	mPD	mPD	m/s ²	m		m ² /s	m/s	m ²	m ³ /s	L/s
S1-S2	FMH7037669	FMH7037670	200	6.0	29.70	27.81	9.81	0.00060	0.315	0.000001	6.86	0.03	0.22	215
S2-S3	FMH7037670	FMH7037671	225	8.6	27.80	27.76	9.81	0.00300	0.005	0.000001	0.70	0.04	0.03	28
S3-S4	FMH7037671	FMH7037672	150	19.9	27.76	27.10	9.81	0.00060	0.033	0.000001	1.84	0.02	0.03	32
S4-S5	FMH7037672	FMH7037820	150	14.5	27.10	26.65	9.81	0.00060	0.031	0.000001	1.78	0.02	0.03	31
S5-S6	FMH7037820	FMH7037821	150	18.1	26.65	25.90	9.81	0.00060	0.041	0.000001	2.06	0.02	0.04	36
S6-S7	FMH7037821	FMH7037822	150	28.6	25.90	24.97	9.81	0.00060	0.033	0.000001	1.82	0.02	0.03	32
S7-S8	FMH7037822	FMH7037823	150	32.0	24.97	23.92	9.81	0.00060	0.033	0.000001	1.83	0.02	0.03	32
S8-S9	FMH7037823	FMH7038004	150	16.4	23.90	23.30	9.81	0.00060	0.037	0.000001	1.93	0.02	0.03	34

Table 2b Hydraulic Capacity of Proposed Sewers from the Terminal Manhole of the Proposed Scheme for Sewage generated from the Proposed Scheme

Segment	Manhole Reference	Manhole Reference	Pipe Dia.	Pipe Length	Invert Level 1	Invert Level 2	g	k _s	s	v	V	Area	Q	Estimated Capacity
			mm	m	mPD	mPD	m/s ²	m		m ² /s	m/s	m ²	m ³ /s	L/s
TFMH-1 - FMH-1	TFMH-1	FMH-1	200	5.3	41.00	40.80	9.81	0.00030	0.038	0.000001	2.58	0.03	0.08	81
FMH-1 - FMH-2	FMH-1	FMH-2	200	9.0	40.50	38.40	9.81	0.00030	0.233	0.000001	6.47	0.03	0.20	203
FMH-2 - FMH-3	FMH-2	FMH-3	200	11.0	37.85	35.30	9.81	0.00030	0.232	0.000001	6.44	0.03	0.20	202
FMH-3 - FMH-4	FMH-3	FMH-4	200	3.6	32.50	32.20	9.81	0.00030	0.083	0.000001	3.85	0.03	0.12	121
FMH-4 - FMH-5	FMH-4	FMH-5	200	15.0	31.90	31.50	9.81	0.00030	0.027	0.000001	2.17	0.03	0.07	68
FMH-5 - S1	FMH-5	FMH7037669	200	12.8	31.20	30.25	9.81	0.00030	0.0742	0.000001	3.64	0.03	0.11	114

Notes: (1) TFMH-1 and FMH-1 to FMH-5 are the proposed manholes as shown in Figure 3.1 of the SIA report. The exact invert levels of the proposed manholes are subject to change during detailed design stage.

Remarks: (1) g=gravitational acceleration; k_s=equivalent sand roughness; s=gradient; v=kinematic viscosity of water; V=mean velocity
(2) Table 2a: The value of k_s = 0.6-3.0mm is used for the calculation of slimed clayware sewer, poor condition (based on Table 5: Recommended roughness values in Sewerage Manual)
(3) Table 2b: The value of k_s = 0.3-1.5mm is used for the calculation of slimed polyethylene for the proposed sewers, poor condition (based on Table 5: Recommended roughness values in Sewerage Manual)
(4) The value of velocity (V) is referred to the Tables for the hydraulic design of pipes, sewers and channels (8th edition)
(5) Equation used:
$$V = -\sqrt{(8gDs)} \log\left(\frac{k_s}{3.7D} + \frac{2.51v}{D\sqrt{(2gDs)}}\right)$$

Table 3 Calculation for Sewage Generation Rate of the Existing Surrounding Building

Catchment A

1. Stanley Knoll

1a. Total number of residential units	=	37 units
1b. Total number of residents	=	185 people -- (Nominal Assumption of Household size of 5)
1c. Design flow	=	0.27 m ³ /person/day -- (refer to Table T-1 of GESF - Private R2)
1d. Sewage Generation rate	=	50.0 m³/day

Swimming Pools (Outdoor)

a. Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	182 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	226.96 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.8 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	1.1 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	6.3 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	3.2 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

2. 18 Carmel Road

2a. Total number of residential units	=	1 units
2b. Total number of residents	=	5 people -- (Nominal Assumption of Household size of 5)
2c. Design flow	=	0.27 m ³ /person/day -- (refer to Table T-1 of GESF - Private R2)
2d. Sewage Generation rate	=	1.4 m³/day

3. 20 Carmel Road

3a. Total number of residential units	=	1 units
3b. Total number of residents	=	5 people -- (Nominal Assumption of Household size of 5)
3c. Design flow	=	0.27 m ³ /person/day -- (refer to Table T-1 of GESF - Private R2)
3d. Sewage Generation rate	=	1.4 m³/day

Swimming Pools (Outdoor)

a. Assumed Area of Swimming Pool	=	123 m ²
b. Average Depth of Water	=	1.25 m (ordinary assumption)
c. Volume of Swimming Pool (Ordinary Assumption)	=	153.839 m ³
d. Turnover Rate	=	6 hr
e. Required Surface Loading Rate of Filter	=	50 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
f. Filter Area required	=	0.5 m ²
g. Backwash Duration	=	3 min/d
h. Backwash flow rate	=	30 m ³ /m ² /hr (based on min. 2 identical filters)
i. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	0.8 m ³ /day (based on min. 2 identical filters)
j. Design flow for Swimming Pool Backwashing	=	4.3 litre/sec (based on min. 2 identical filters)
k. Design Flowrate for Each Filter	=	2.1 litre/sec (assuming 2 identical filters to be used and operated sequentially)

Sub-total with Catchment Inflow Factors = 1.0 (Stanley)

Total Flow at S1 (including Proposed Scheme, Catchment A)	=	111.9 m³/day
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Table 3a Comparison of the Hydraulic Capacity of Existing Sewers for Sewerage generated from the Proposed Scheme and Surrounding Catchment Areas

Segment	Pipe Dia. (mm)	Pipe Length (m)	Gradient	Estimated Capacity (L/s)	ADWF (m ³ /day)	Contributing Population	Peaking Factor	Swimming Pool/Public Toilet (L/s)	Peak Flow from the Proposed Scheme and Catchment Areas (L/s)	Contribution from the Proposed Scheme and the Surrounding Catchment Areas (%)	Status
S1-S2	200	6.0	0.315	215	111.9	414	8	14.1	24.4	11.3%	OK
S2-S3	225	8.6	0.005	28	111.9	414	8	14.1	24.4	87.9%	OK
S3-S4	150	19.9	0.033	32	111.9	414	8	14.1	24.4	75.2%	OK
S4-S5	150	14.5	0.031	31	111.9	414	8	14.1	24.4	77.5%	OK
S5-S6	150	18.1	0.041	36	111.9	414	8	14.1	24.4	67.2%	OK
S6-S7	150	28.6	0.033	32	111.9	414	8	14.1	24.4	75.8%	OK
S7-S8	150	32.0	0.033	32	111.9	414	8	14.1	24.4	75.5%	OK
S8-S9	150	16.4	0.037	34	111.9	414	8	14.1	24.4	71.5%	OK

Remarks: (1) The value of peaking factor = 8 is used for population <1,000 incl. stormwater allowance (refers to Table T-5 of GESF)

Table 3b Comparison of the Hydraulic Capacity of Proposed Sewers from the Terminal Manhole of the Proposed Scheme for Sewage generated from the Proposed Scheme

Segment	Pipe Dia. (mm)	Pipe Length (m)	Gradient	Estimated Capacity (L/s)	ADWF (m ³ /day)	Contributing Population	Peaking Factor	Swimming Pool/Public Toilet (L/s)	Peak Flow from the Proposed Scheme and Catchment Areas (L/s)	Contribution from the Proposed Scheme and the Surrounding Catchment Areas (%)	Status
TFMH-1 - FMH-1	200	5.3	0.038	81	59.2	219	6	8.8	12.9	15.9%	OK
FMH-1 - FMH-2	200	9.0	0.233	203	59.2	219	6	8.8	12.9	6.3%	OK
FMH-2 - FMH-3	200	11.0	0.232	202	59.2	219	6	8.8	12.9	6.4%	OK
FMH-3 - FMH-4	200	3.6	0.083	121	59.2	219	6	8.8	12.9	10.6%	OK
FMH-4 - FMH-5	200	15.0	0.027	68	59.2	219	6	8.8	12.9	18.9%	OK
FMH-5 - S1	200	12.8	0.074	114	59.2	219	6	8.8	12.9	11.3%	OK

Remarks: (1) The value of peaking factor = 6 is used for population <1,000 excl. stormwater allowance (refers to Table T-5 of GESF)