

**Minutes of the 3rd Meeting of
the Sha Tin District Council in 2018**

Date : 24 May 2018 (Thursday)
Time : 2:30 pm
Venue : Sha Tin District Council Conference Room
 4/F, Sha Tin Government Offices

<u>Present</u>	<u>Time of joining the meeting</u>	<u>Time of leaving the meeting</u>
Chairman : Mr HO Hau-cheung, SBS, MH	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Vice-Chairman : Mr PANG Cheung-wai, Thomas, SBS, JP	2:30 pm	6:33 pm
Members :		
Mr CHAN Billy Shiu-yeung	2:30 pm	6:48 pm
Mr CHAN Kwok-keung, James	4:45 pm	6:20 pm
Ms CHAN Man-kuen	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr CHAN Nok-hang	2:30 pm	4:41 pm
Mr CHENG Tsuk-man	2:30 pm	5:46 pm
Mr CHING Cheung-ying, MH	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr CHIU Chu-pong, Sunny	2:30 pm	4:41 pm
Mr CHIU Man-leong	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr HUI Yui-yu, Rick	2:30 pm	6:07 pm
Mr LAI Tsz-yan	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Ms LAM Chung-yan	2:30 pm	5:46 pm
Mr LEE Chi-wing, Alvin	2:30 pm	6:35 pm
Mr LEUNG Ka-fai, Victor	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr LI Sai-hung	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr LI Sai-wing	2:30 pm	5:28 pm
Mr LI Wing-shing, Wilson	2:30 pm	5:35 pm
Mr MAK Yun-pui	2:30 pm	5:49 pm
Mr MOK Kam-kwai, BBS	2:30 pm	5:25 pm
Mr NG Kam-hung	2:30 pm	5:21 pm
Ms PONG Scarlett Oi-lan, BBS, JP	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr PUN Kwok-shan, MH	2:30 pm	5:45 pm
Mr SIU Hin-hong	2:30 pm	6:23 pm
Mr TING Tsz-yuen	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr TONG Hok-leung	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Ms TSANG So-lai	2:30 pm	4:54 pm
Ms TUNG Kin-lei	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr WAI Hing-cheung	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr WONG Fu-sang, Tiger	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr WONG Hok-lai	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr WONG Ka-wing, MH	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Ms WONG Ping-fan, Iris	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr WONG Yue-hon	2:30 pm	6:49 pm
Mr YAU Man-chun	2:30 pm	4:45 pm
Mr YIP Wing	2:30 pm	6:49 pm

Present

Mr YIU Ka-chun
 Ms YUE Shin-man
 Mr YUNG Ming-chau, Michael
 Secretary : Mr YUEN Chun-kit, Derek

**Time of joining
the meeting**

2:30 pm
 2:30 pm
 2:30 pm
 Senior Executive Officer (District Council) /
 Sha Tin District Office

**Time of leaving
the meeting**

6:49 pm
 6:49 pm
 6:49 pm

In Attendance

Ms CHAN Yuen-man, Amy, JP
 Mr WONG Tin-pui, Simon

Mr YUEN Chi-kin, Luke

Mr Sean LIN

Ms HO Yuet-ping, Jolie

Mr WOO Tim

Mr YUEN Sze-chun

Mr YUEN Tat-yung, Zorro

Ms CHU Ha-fan, Jessica

Ms KWOK Wai-ying, Candy

Ms HEUNG Ching-ye, Alice

Ms LO Lai-fong, Jackie

Mrs LEE CHEUNG Yat-wai, Gloria

Mr LAI Wing-chi, Derek

Ms YIP Sau-mei, Joyce

Mr CHAN Kai-lam, Allan

Ms CHENG Siu-ling, Katy
 Ms CHENG Yuk-kam, Brenda

Ms LEUNG Wai-shan, Cecilia

Mr HO Kin-nam, David

Title

District Officer / Sha Tin District Office
 Assistant District Officer /
 Sha Tin District Office
 District Commander (Shatin) (Atg) /
 Hong Kong Police Force
 Police Community Relations Officer (Shatin
 District) / Hong Kong Police Force
 DI (District Intelligence Section) (Shatin) /
 Hong Kong Police Force
 District Lands Officer (Atg) / ST (District
 Lands Office, Sha Tin) / Lands Department
 Administration Assistant / Lands (District
 Lands Office, Sha Tin) / Lands Department
 Chief Engineer / North 2 / Civil Engineering
 and Development Department
 District Planning Officer (Sha Tin, Tai Po and
 North) / Planning Department
 Principal Transport Officer / New Territories /
 Transport Department
 Chief Leisure Manager (New Territories East)
 / Leisure and Cultural Services Department
 District Leisure Manager (Sha Tin) /
 Leisure and Cultural Services Department
 District Social Welfare Officer (Shatin) /
 Social Welfare Department
 District Environmental Hygiene
 Superintendent (Sha Tin) / Food and
 Environmental Hygiene Department
 Chief School Development Officer (Shatin) /
 Education Bureau
 Chief Manager (Management) (Tai Po, North
 and Shatin) / Housing Department
 Chief Liaison Officer / Sha Tin District Office
 Senior Liaison Officer (East) / Sha Tin
 District Office
 Senior Liaison Officer (West) / Sha Tin
 District Office
 Executive Officer I (District Council)1 /
 Sha Tin District Office

In Attendance by Invitation

Mr WONG Chung-leung, JP

Mr CHAN Kwok-tai

Ms HUANG Hsiao-hsin, Karen

Ms Jan LI Po-yi

Mr CHAN Kai-chi, Eric

Mr CHIU Sung-ko

Professor LI K T Philip

Ms Stephanie YEUNG

Mr Sean LEUNG

Title

Director of Water Supplies

Chief Engineer / New Territories East Region /
Water Supplies Department

Principal Regional Officer / New Territories East
(Atg) / Independent Commission Against
Corruption

Senior Community Relations Officer /
Regional Office (New Territories East) /
Independent Commission Against Corruption

Assistant Principal Immigration Officer (Visa
Control) A / Immigration Department

Engineer / Shatin 1 / Transport Department

Deputy Hospital Chief Executive (Planning &
Community Services) / Prince of Wales Hospital /
Hospital Authority

Senior Manager (Communications and
Community Relations) / Prince of Wales Hospital /
Hospital Authority

Assistant Public Relations Manager – External
Affairs / MTR Corporation Limited

Action

The Chairman welcomed Members and representatives from government departments and organisations to the third meeting of this year.

2. The Chairman informed all attendees that some members of the public, being present as observers, were taking photos and making video and audio recordings.

3. The Chairman, on behalf of the Sha Tin District Council (STDC), welcomed the following representatives to the meeting: Mr WONG Chung-leung, Director of Water Supplies and Mr CHAN Kwok-tai, Chief Engineer / New Territories East Region of the Water Supplies Department (WSD); Mr Luke YUEN, District Commander (Shatin) (Atg) of the Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF), representing Mrs MAK LAU Wai-mun, Josephine, District Commander (Shatin) of the HKPF; and Mr YUEN Sze-chun, Administration Assistant / Lands (District Lands Office / Sha Tin) of the Lands Department (LandsD).

Confirmation of the Minutes of the Meeting Held on 29 March 2018
(STDC Minutes 2/2018)

4. Mr Michael YUNG said paragraph 67 of the above minutes stated that “Mr Sean LIN said that.....he thanked Mr Michael YUNG for his support”. However, he said he expressed his understanding, instead of support, of the issue at that time. He suggested replacing the word “support” with “understanding” in the sentence. Besides, he would like to know whether the word “support” in the above sentence appeared in the original draft of the relevant minutes.

5. The Vice-Chairman said minutes should be a truthful record of attendees’ views expressed at the meeting. If attendees did not agree with what others said at the meeting,

they should point out there and then, so that the relevant situation could be minuted, instead of making a statement and suggesting amending the minutes afterwards.

6. Mr Sean LIN, Police Community Relations Officer (Shatin District) of the HKPF expressed his support for Mr Michael YUNG's understanding.

7. Mr Derek YUEN, Senior Executive Officer (District Council) of the Sha Tin District Office (STDO) said the above set of minutes was consistent with the recording of the meeting. Besides, he added that the HKPF did not propose any amendments to the original draft of the minutes.

8. Mr WONG Ka-wing suggested that Mr Michael YUNG's views and opinions as well as Mr Sean LIN's support for Mr Michael YUNG's understanding be recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

9. The Chairman agreed with the Vice-Chairman's understanding and explanation. He opined that the relevant set of minutes had recorded Mr Sean LIN's opinions at the meeting and was consistent with the recording of the meeting. Besides, Mr Michael YUNG had clearly expressed his views on the relevant minutes and Mr Sean LIN had also expressed his support for Mr Michael YUNG's understanding. Therefore, he considered it unnecessary to amend the minutes. He asked the Secretariat to record the above matter in the minutes of this meeting.

10. The Council unanimously endorsed the above minutes.

Change of Agenda Order

11. The Chairman said that the Hospital Authority (HA) had sent representatives to attend the meeting to respond to the question raised by Mr Michael YUNG. However, as the HA representatives had to handle other duties later, he suggested putting Item 3(a): *2018-2019 Work Plan of the ICAC Regional Office (NTE) (Paper No. STDC 37/2018)* after Item 4(a): *Question to be Raised by Mr YUNG Ming-chau, Michael on Population and Housing, Traffic, Community and Health Facilities, and Law and Order and Policing in the Sha Tin District (Paper No. STDC 39/2018)*. Under the Sha Tin District Council Standing Orders, the above suggestion on the change of agenda order required the consent of more than half of the Members present at the meeting.

12. The Council unanimously endorsed the above suggestion on the change of agenda order.

Visit of Director of Water Supplies

(Paper No. STDC 36/2018)

13. The Chairman welcomed Mr WONG Chung-leung's visit to the STDC and invited him to briefly introduce the work of the WSD.

14. Mr WONG Chung-leung briefly introduced the work of the WSD, with the main points as follows:

- (a) he said that the introduction would cover 6 aspects: first, the water supply situation in Hong Kong; second and third, the work on exploiting new water sources and saving water, namely the development of new water sources and water conservation; fourth, water loss management strategy; fifth: Action Plan for Enhancing Drinking Water Safety in Hong Kong; and sixth, the development of renewable energy sources, etc.;
- (b) the current water supply provided 3 water sources, including seawater for flushing, local yield and Dongjiang water. Since local yield relied on rainfall, the ratio of three water sources fluctuated every year. For local yield, the overall area of Hong Kong was 1 100 square kilometres, of which 300 square kilometres were catchment areas. There were a total of 17 reservoirs in Hong Kong, including Plover Cove Reservoir and High Island Reservoir. Around 950 million cubic metres of fresh water were consumed in Hong Kong annually, while the annual local yield of rainwater was around 300 million cubic metres, which currently accounted for about 20% to 30% of Hong Kong's total fresh water consumption. The quantities of local yield varied significantly. For the past 20 years, the local yield per annum ranged between 100 and 385 million cubic metres;
- (c) as the local yield was inadequate to meet Hong Kong's demand for fresh water, Hong Kong had been importing water from Dongjiang since 1965. Before 2006, a fixed quantity of Dongjiang water was purchased at a fixed price. Since 2006, the "package deal lump sum" approach had been adopted for the Dongjiang Water Supply Agreement. The water right of importing Dongjiang water was purchased on a lump sum basis and Dongjiang water was imported as needed according to the amount of local yield collected each year. There would still be enough Dongjiang water supplied to Hong Kong to maintain a stable water supply even in times of drought. The annual supply ceiling in the current supply agreement was set at 820 million cubic metres, which was set to ensure a stable water supply in the event of a once-in-a-century drought. If Dongjiang water was purchased according to its average supply, Hong Kong, which possessed no water right, might be at risk of water shortage in case of dry weather when the demand for Dongjiang water grew higher than the average and an additional supply of Dongjiang water would not be guaranteed. Given the current economic activities of Hong Kong, water rationing would exert a tremendous impact on people's livelihood and economy. Therefore, a safe ceiling was set for the water supply to ensure an adequate fresh water supply even in the event of a once-in-a-century drought. Dongjiang water currently provided about 70% to 80% of Hong Kong fresh water supply;
- (d) he said that seawater was used for flushing in the Sha Tin District at present. Such a practice started from 1950s. Hong Kong was one of the few places in the world extensively applying seawater for flushing, and such a measure could save fresh water. Flushing with seawater required two sets of water supply networks, namely the fresh water and the salt water supply networks. The laying of fresh water and salt water mains were mandatory for buildings constructed after 1965. Converting to seawater flushing was extremely difficult in other countries, since buildings were equipped with only one set of water

mains for the supply of fresh water and flushing water and without another set of water mains providing salt water. Flushing with seawater saved Hong Kong 270 million cubic metres of fresh water every year;

- (e) according to the population projection conducted by the Planning Department (PlanD), the benchmark population would increase to 8.21 million by 2040, so water consumption would increase accordingly. Based on this projection, fresh water demand would rise from 980 million cubic metres in 2016 to 1.1 billion cubic metres, and the total water consumption (including salt water for flushing) would increase from 1.25 billion cubic metres at present to 1.44 billion cubic metres. He said water resources on the globe were very limited because the existing ones would not increase but only decrease when polluted by human activities;
- (f) Total Water Management Strategy had been implemented in Hong Kong since 2008 and relevant measures were adopted to ensure a stable and reliable supply of water. The strategy covered the exploitation of new water sources and the conservation of water. He said Hong Kong currently had 3 water sources, i.e. comprising rainwater from local catchments, Dongjiang water and seawater for flushing. In addition, the WSD was also exploiting 3 new water sources, i.e. desalinated water, reclaimed water and recycled grey water and rainwater harvesting;
- (g) a desalination plant using reverse osmosis technology would be built in Tseung Kwan O. The tendering exercise for the works had already started and the works were expected to commence in the following year and be completed in 2022. He said a desalination plant was built in Hong Kong in the 1980s to desalinate seawater by distillation which consumed a huge amount of energy, and the plant finally ceased operation due to high oil prices;
- (h) water reclamation, referring to the use of water derived from treated sewage effluent, produced water of good quality. Overseas experiences and public opinion survey showed that reclaimed water was mainly for non-potable uses. As toilet flushing was the biggest non-potable use in Hong Kong, reclaimed water was mainly supplied in areas where fresh water was still used for flushing, such as Sheung Shui, Fanling and North East New Territories. The Drainage Services Department would upgrade the current treatment level of Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works from secondary to tertiary, so the quality of effluent discharged there was good. The effluent would be treated and converted into reclaimed water. He expected that reclaimed water could be supplied to Sheung Shui and Fanling for flushing purpose from 2022 onwards;
- (i) for grey water recycling and rainwater harvesting, the WSD hoped that rainwater could be harvested or grey water could be recycled at development projects and government buildings. Grey water referred to wastewater collected from washing basins, baths etc., and the cost of recycling grey water was rather low. The WSD encouraged collecting and using treated grey water for flushing in development projects. He said a centralised grey water recycling system would be set up at the Anderson Road Quarry development site, and grey water

collected from various development projects and buildings in the area would be treated for flushing purpose. The WSD hoped that the water sources of Hong Kong would increase from 3 to 6 by 2022; the water supply of Hong Kong could thus become more stable and more diversified;

- (j) he said there were 3 aspects of the water conservation strategy, including synergy, a soft and hard approach and a voluntary to mandatory measure. For synergy, the WSD strived to collaborate with various stakeholders, such as environmental organisations, catering and hotel industries, education field, etc. For the soft and hard approach, the WSD had set up the “Cherish Water Campus” and had designed teaching materials to educate primary school students about the importance of water resources and to help them develop the habit of water-saving. Since the pilot scheme launched in kindergartens in the previous year was successful, it was planned that the “Cherish Water Campus” would be fully extended to kindergartens in the coming year. On the other hand, a Water Resources Education Centre would be set up in the new WSD building in Tin Shui Wai which would be open to the public to promote education on the importance of water resources and water conservation methods;
- (k) the WSD launched the “Let’s Save 10L Water” campaign earlier and distributed flow controllers to consumers. Water consumption could be reduced by fitting flow controllers onto showers or water taps. So far 140 000 consumers had participated in the campaign which was well received. He thanked STDC Members for their assistance in encouraging residents to participate in the campaign. The WSD was also installing flow controllers in public housing estates. Besides, the WSD was actively promoting the “Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme”. Consumers could understand and choose water efficient products by the water efficiency labels on water-consuming devices;
- (l) for the voluntary to mandatory measure, he said that suppliers of water-consuming devices could participate in the “Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme” voluntarily at present. The WSD hoped to mandate the said scheme in stages. The first stage had been fully implemented since 1 February 2018, the use of designated water-efficient devices registered under the said scheme was mandatory in the proposed plumbing works for kitchens of domestic premises and for bathrooms and toilets of all premises. The introduction of legislation on mandating the bearing of the Water Efficiency Label on designated water-consuming devices selling in retail market would be studied at the next stage;
- (m) for water loss management strategy, he said the causes of water mains bursts and leakage included ageing water mains, pipe materials, water pressure, congestion of underground utility lines and frequent road works. The average age of water mains had been dropped to 18 years from 25 years under the 15-year Replacement and Rehabilitation Programme. Besides, asbestos cement and cast iron were the main materials for water mains in the last century; such materials were sturdy but rather fragile and were more susceptible to bursting. Ductile iron pipes, steel pipes and polyethylene pipes were used currently, and epoxy resin coating was added to ductile iron pipes and steel pipes. The choice

of pipe materials had always been the WSD's concern and more durable materials would be chosen;

- (n) high water supply pressure was another cause of mains bursts and leakage. Hong Kong had been facing the challenge of hilly topography, to attain enough water pressure for premises on higher ground, the water supply network had to maintain a higher pressure. The water supply pressure in Hong Kong was about 3 to 4 times higher than those in other countries. The higher the water pressure inside water mains, the higher the risk of bursting and leakage;
- (o) furthermore, the underground of Hong Kong was full of utility lines. A study showed that around 50 kilometres of utility lines were laid under every kilometre of road on average. Different public utilities required road excavations to repair pipes and cables, and water mains were disturbed by frequent road works and thus were prone to bursting and leakage;
- (p) he said after the 15-year Replacement and Rehabilitation Programme was completed, the annual number of water mains bursts was reduced from around 2 500 in 2000 to less than 100 in the previous year, while the leakage rate was also reduced from over 25% to about 15%. Upon completion of the programme, the overall condition of the water network was satisfactory at present, so a more targeted approach was adopted to maintain its healthiness and the "Water Intelligent Network" (WIN) was introduced for water loss management. Thousands of kilometres of water mains were laid underground in Hong Kong and it was difficult to know their conditions. Under the WIN, the water distribution network was divided into about 2 000 discrete District Metering Areas (DMAs). The WSD evaluated the condition of water mains by data collected in the respective DMA, including comparing the water inflow and the water consumption of the DMA, and monitoring whether there was any abnormality in the minimum night flow, etc. The WSD would utilise the WIN and monitor whether there was any water loss in the DMAs through software, and prioritise follow-up work based on the severity of water loss;
- (q) if water loss was identified in a DMA, the WSD would carry out water mains leakage detection there and quickly repair the leaking water mains. Pressure management might also be carried out and it could also reduce leakage. If the leakage of water mains was serious or required frequent repairs, the WSD would replace the relevant water mains for the long run;
- (r) the WSD had adopted a risk-based approach to asset management, which was also adopted by many water suppliers around the globe. The WSD had been continuously monitoring and evaluating the risk to water mains, and would take follow-up actions according to different data including pipe materials, age as well as burst and leakage records. Besides, if bursts involving water mains with a diameter of six inches or more had occurred repeatedly within a 400-metre area in two years, such locations would be classified as "hot spots for main bursts". A committee of the WSD chaired by an Assistant Director would follow up on the progress of improvement measures carried out at those hot spots until the relevant situation was rectified;

- (s) besides, under asset management, the WSD had drawn up a list of important water mains, such as water mains located under main transport routes, or fresh water mains that supplied water for a large population. Then, it would take proactive measures, including monitoring the water mains closely or carrying out necessary improvement measures. All incidents of water mains bursts were handled by a steering committee on combating water mains bursts and leakage, chaired by the Director of Water Supplies, and solutions to water mains bursts would be reviewed;
- (t) the WSD launched the “Action Plan for Enhancing Drinking Water Safety in Hong Kong” last September, which covered 5 aspects: establishing drinking water standards and carrying out the Enhanced Water Quality Monitoring Programme, enhancing control over the inside service, Water Safety Plans for Buildings, publicity and public education and Water Safety Regulatory Regime. The Hong Kong Drinking Water Standards were set by the WSD and the standards of the World Health Organization (WHO) were adopted. In the long run, the WSD would look into how the Hong Kong drinking water standards could be further improved and how the “WHO+” standards, i.e. more stringent than the WHO’s, could be achieved. In this connection, the WSD had to review the overall water supply in Hong Kong, especially the levels of the six metals in drinking water, since the levels could be affected by the inside service. Under the current Enhanced Water Quality Monitoring Programme of the WSD, water samples were taken from consumers’ taps to test whether they complied with the Hong Kong Drinking Water Standards. At present, random water samples were taken from around 670 premises each year for water quality test to review whether the drinking water standards could be further improved;
- (u) on the other hand, the WSD had enhanced the supervision on inside service materials. For example, materials tests were carried out during the examination and acceptance stage. Also, for new plumbing works, stringent requirements were set for the on-site inspection as well as the examination and acceptance of the works. Tests including systematic flushing test and 6-hour stagnation water sampling test were performed. Besides, to strengthen the management of licensed plumbers, the WSD had introduced the “Voluntary Continuing Professional Development Scheme for Licensed Plumbers” which was well received. The Government was currently conducting a comprehensive review on the Waterworks Ordinance for the long run, including studying whether it was possible for registered plumbing contractors to undertake more complex plumbing works;
- (v) third, the WSD had adopted the Water Safety Plan for Buildings to encourage and help property management agents develop and implement the “Water Safety Plan”, so the risk to the water supply system of buildings could be evaluated and measures could be taken correspondingly. Only a few regions on the globe had adopted “Water Safety Plan” for buildings. The guidelines and template for Drinking Water Safety Plans for Buildings in Hong Kong were uploaded onto the WHO website for the reference of the international community;

- (w) the WSD had also carried out publicity and public education programmes to boost consumers' awareness of drinking water safety. For example, the water tap should run for at least two minutes after long periods of stagnation before using it for drinking or cooking. He added that the water could first be used for other purposes such as mopping the floor, watering plants or washing dishes. Members of the public could consume water safely by just a slight change in their living habits. He also reminded the public that hot tap water should not be used for drinking. Besides, he said the WSD had recently sent the Water Use Tips together with the water bills to members of the public by mail;
- (x) he said the Development Bureau (DEVB) was exploring the formulation of the Water Safety Regulatory Regime, and had set up the Drinking Water Safety Advisory Committee comprised of representatives from the sector, academics, and doctors, etc., to advise the DEVB on various issues related to drinking water safety. He pointed out that the enhancement of drinking water safety required the cooperation of all parties. Not only the DEVB and the WSD bore a certain extent of responsibility, developers, contractors, professionals of the plumbing industry and licensed plumbers were also required to conform to the safety standards when carrying out water mains works. It was necessary for landlords and agents to maintain the inside service properly and consumers should develop a proper water using habit;
- (y) for the development of renewable energy sources, the WSD collaborated with the Hong Kong Polytechnic University on the development of an inline micro hydroelectric generating system and was awarded at the Geneva Invention Expo. The system was trialed in water mains to support various electric devices of the WIN. Besides, the WSD had installed floating photovoltaic systems on reservoirs and pilot schemes were carried out in Shek Pik Reservoir and Plover Cove Reservoir. The relevant renewable power generation system had a great potential for development, and the WSD was studying the mid- and long-term development. Besides, the WSD had set up the first hydropower plant at Tuen Mun Water Treatment Works, where the residual water pressure of raw water flowing into the water treatment works was used for generating electricity. The advance works of the In-situ Reprovisioning of Sha Tin Water Treatment Works which would be completed soon were also equipped with a hydropower plant; and
- (z) he introduced Mr CHAN Kwok-tai, Chief Engineer / New Territories East Region to Members and welcomed Members to contact Mr CHAN about any enquiries concerning water supply. Mr CHAN would be pleased to offer help.

15. The Chairman thanked Mr WONG Chung-leung for the brief introduction to the WSD's works and invited Members to speak and give their views. If many Members were to speak, he would only arrange one round of opinions.

16. The views of Mr LI Sai-wing were summarised below:

- (a) 2 cases of salt water mains bursts took place in Yiu On Estate, Ma On Shan in May 2018, respectively at 3:20 pm on 11 May 2018 and at 10:02 am on 22 May 2018, for reasons yet to be known. 200 000 residents in the whole Ma On Shan area were consequently affected for over 10 hours. He asked what measures the WSD would take to prevent similar incidents from happening again, and how effective the WIN was. He said that the recent bursts in Ma On Shan were suspected to be caused by leakage of the mains. He asked, given the relatively high water supply pressure in Hong Kong, if it was too much for the mains, whether installing a pressure reducer was feasible and what other improvement measures were in place in the event that the pressure-testing devices failed to function in the above incidents;
- (b) he said that the Replacement Programme of Water Mains in 2015 could be considered a relative success, as the leakage rate dropped from 25% to 15.2%. However, when compared with Singapore whose leakage rate was merely 5%, Hong Kong would reduce 38 000 standard swimming pools of fresh water if the city could reach the same rate. He asked what measures the WSD would carry out to consistently lower the leakage rate upon completion of the above programme; and
- (c) he asked if the WSD could classify Ma On Shan into hot spots for mains bursts.

17. The views of Mr TING Tsz-yuen were summarised below:

- (a) he said that the drought at Hok Tau Reservoir was previously reported by the media to have been caused by fierce sunshine in May. However, since other reservoirs did not have the same problem, he suspected that it was due to water wastage caused by the works in the vicinity of Liantang Boundary Control Point or Yuen Leng. He asked if the news coverage was true and whether, to the WSD's knowledge, the works had caused the wastage of drinking water;
- (b) he said that there were 4 incidents of mains bursts within 9 days in Ma On Shan in late 2016; there were 4 this year, with 2 this month affecting people for over 12 hours each time, respectively near Park Belvedere at Ma On Shan Road and off Sunshine City Wet Market near On Luk Street. He asked the WSD to review the situation where the affected residents had to flush with fresh water due to the mains bursts and if it would consider subsidising the water charges suffered by the affected residents;
- (c) he said the valve near Park Belvedere at Ma On Shan Road often burst. The salt water travelling from the peak to the ground had to first pass through the valve before going to the whole Ma On Shan Area. He hence asked if expeditious replacement was possible, provided that it complied with the Asset Management Plan; and
- (d) he reiterated his request that the WSD replace the aged fresh and salt water mains in the Sha Tin District and provide a schedule. He, on behalf of the

residents in the district, expressed their expectations for the WSD, i.e. “prudent inspection, investigation into deficiency, comprehensive maintenance and proper repairs”.

18. The views of Mr WONG Yue-hon were summarised below:

- (a) he asked what targets the WSD had set for improving the leakage, what the target leakage rate would be upon the completion of a series of measures, and whether the rate would reach a reasonable level;
- (b) he said that Dongjiang water constituted 70% to 80% of Hong Kong’s water supply. With support from the Mainland, there was no need to worry about the suspension of fresh water supply. Simultaneously, under the development of new water sources, desalination consumption would be aimed at about 5% to 10% and reclaimed water about 2%, but the WSD had yet to mention the percentages of grey water recycling and rainwater harvesting. He asked the WSD about the target percentage of the increased consumption of renewable water sources in the future. Providing renewable water sources would offer people one more option and better safeguard their wellbeing, as it would be difficult to guarantee that Dongjiang water would satisfy Hong Kong’s needs in times of water shortage; and
- (c) he asked about the costs of Dongjiang water, desalination, reclaimed water, rainwater harvesting, etc. Expanding the scale would reduce the costs and benefit members of the public with a better price of fresh water.

19. The views of Mr TONG Hok-leung were summarised below:

- (a) he said the Owners’ Corporation (OC) of Lakeview Garden was worried that the Inter-reservoirs Transfer Scheme involving building a tunnel to transfer water from Kowloon Byewash Reservoir to Lower Shing Mun Reservoir would lead to more traffic congestion on Yau On Street. He thanked the WSD for discussing solutions with the departments concerned and the OC previously and suggesting lending the open space, where the WSD stored materials, for buses to park. He hoped the WSD would conduct the research and handle the issue expeditiously in order to prevent the problem from worsening during the course of works;
- (b) he said, as data showed, the leakage of the pipes had improved considerably from 25% to 15% after the WSD’s efforts, but there was still a long way to go when compared with 5% in Singapore. He hoped the Government would keep up with the effort, and asked about its target leakage rate and its timeframe for reaching the target. He pinpointed that water mains leakage and bursts caused fresh water wastage, and serious bursts often took place in the Tai Wai Area, including Chik Fai Street, Mei Tin Road and Tin Sam Street. He hoped that aged water mains would be replaced under the WIN implementation to reduce bursts. He considered it necessary for the WSD to thoroughly examine the effectiveness; and

- (c) he was concerned about fresh water safety, including incidents of fresh water contaminated with lead, fresh water containing black particles and impurities, the quality of Dongjiang water, the handling of water treatment works, the management of water pipes, the communication between the WSD and the housing estates on the water pipes issue, etc.

20. The views of Mr CHIU Man-leong were summarised below:

- (a) he said the salt water mains in Ma On Shan burst so often that the residents were consequently affected and had to flush with fresh water. Drinking water was wasted as a result. He asked if the WSD would consider compensating the affected residents;
- (b) the underground salt water mains in Ma On Shan were terribly aged as they had been used for 30 years. He asked if they could be completely replaced;
- (c) he asked the WSD to consider adopting replacement measures which meant mains from another location could supply salt water to the residents in Ma On Shan in the event of mains bursts;
- (d) he said that there were only two lanes leading from Tate's Cairn Highway to the junction of Siu Lek Yuen and Sha Tin Wai Road, which caused severe jam at the highway with long queues reaching as far as the roundabout in Shek Mun during peak hours. Previously he discussed with the Transport Department (TD) the possibility to relocate the nearby huge water pipe to a suitable location or underground. He hoped the WSD would help relocate it to save space for more lanes; and
- (e) he said despite the installation of filters with the WSD's assistance after black asphalt was found in Kam Tai Court's drinking water, the residents still reported that black particles were found in drinking water every now and then. He hoped the department would find out the source of the asphalt so as to replace the problematic pipe. He had relayed the problem to an engineer of the WSD who said though the location of the problematic pipe was roughly known, replacing it would be an extremely thorny issue as it was the major water pipe supplying water to Ma On Shan. He said that new pipes were no longer made of materials containing asphalt, and asked if the WSD would provide replacement channels in order to replace obsolete pipes.

21. The views of Mr Alvin LEE were summarised below:

- (a) he said that the shops and residents in Ma On Shan were often plagued with flushing water stoppage these two years and it was happening more frequently. Residents in the district often did not have salt water for flushing, but the WSD had not given any explanation to the affected residents and DC Members. He considered it necessary for the department to find out the reason expeditiously and adopt remedial measures;

(b) he provided the information on the mains bursts as follows:

- (i) water stoppage in On Shing Street for 2 to 5 days on 13 October 2016;
- (ii) water stoppage in On Luk Street for 2 to 4 days on 19 January 2017;
- (iii) water stoppage in On Luk Street for 2 to 3 days on 16 July 2017;
- (iv) water stoppage in On Luk Street for 1 to 2 days on 6 February 2018;
- (v) water stoppage on Ma On Shan Road for 1 to 2 days on 11 May 2018; and
- (vi) water stoppage for 1 to 3 days on 22 May 2018.

Of the 6 mains bursts above, 5 took place on On Luk Street or Ma On Shan Road. He was unsure if they were caused by aged mains; concurrently he suspected they were caused by the initial specifications for laying the mains which failed to withstand the necessary water pressure, and he even suspected the quality of the works was the reason. Every time when water was suspended due to salt water mains bursts, residents had to flush with fresh water which meant wasting loads of drinking water. Besides, the network of water mains in Ma On Shan was centred around Ma On Shan Town Centre. Once a water main burst, over 200 000 people in the area would be affected. He urged the department to face the problem, find out the cause and carry out preventive maintenance and replacement works; and

(c) he said he would put forward a provisional motion.

22. The views of Mr YAU Man-chun were summarised below:

- (a) he, on behalf of the residents in the district, thanked the frontline staff of the New Territories East Region of the WSD for swiftly following up on the drinking water issue in the district over the past two years, in particular the follow-up action taken by various departments on studying and locating the source upon the discovery of bugs in the flushing water of Shui Chuen O Estate;
- (b) he said that fresh water was used for toilet flushing at Shui Chuen O Estate due to topographical reasons. He asked about the progress of setting up a salt water service reservoir in the housing estate;
- (c) regarding the promotion of flow controllers, the WSD on the one hand advised residents to let tap water run for 2 minutes which would in a way waste water; it on the other hand promoted the installation of flow controllers to reduce the use of water. Such an approach was contradictory. He questioned why the water was not suitable for drinking until it had flowed for 2 minutes if there was nothing wrong with it;
- (d) he said that the water of the newly completed estates needed to be tested for its safety. To his understanding, samples were taken not at the “first stream” of water but after the water had flowed for several minutes. He hoped a higher criterion would be set on examining the water and said that samples taken at the “first stream” of water would make the test results more convincing to the residents; and

- (e) he hoped the department would strongly promote desalination.

23. The views of Mr NG Kam-hung were summarised below:

- (a) he said that an expert previously suggested reclamation of Plover Cove Reservoir to erect buildings. Plover Cove Reservoir constituting 40% of water storage was the largest reservoir in Hong Kong. He questioned whether there would be enough water storage after the reclamation of Plover Cove Reservoir. He pointed out that 38.6% of water storage would be lost consequently which the technology and the costs of desalination would not be able to catch up with;
- (b) he said that it was necessary to raise the height of the reservoir dam if the overflow issue was to be dealt with, but it would be rather costly and the feasibility was unknown;
- (c) he said the ratio of the territory's catchment to Dongjiang water was 1:2. He asked if Dongjiang water would satisfy the needs of Hong Kong in case of droughts in the South China region in the event that Plover Cove Reservoir lost one third of water storage;
- (d) he said that population growth increased the need for water. Water supply would be reduced by one third after the reclamation of Plover Cove Reservoir. He asked if the department had evaluated and considered the situation under such circumstances;
- (e) he said that Plover Cove Reservoir was a very strong strategic measure, and asked if any problem would result once the facility was removed; and
- (f) he requested the WSD to respond in writing to the above question, i.e. "Would the reclamation of Plover Cove Reservoir leave Hong Kong enough water supply?"

24. The views of Mr Michael YUNG were summarised below:

- (a) he, on behalf of the OC of Lakeview Garden, requested that the trees be removed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report concerning the In-situ Reprovisioning of Sha Tin Water Treatment Works (South Works). He did not want to see too much illegal parking or traffic congestion. He understood that vehicles parking on Yau On Street which was the only access to Lakeview Garden would be a nuisance hindering the residents from going in and out. He asked the department to study the feasibility of the proposal and said that the LandsD had information on vacant land available for other departments' reference to facilitate the search for suitable locations in the district to plant trees. He suggested the department facilitating coordination in the district by considering prioritising the handling of the locations which were to be revitalised under the District Minor Works (DMW) programme. Doing so would reduce the DMW resources and provide similar facilities;

- (b) he said 85% of the whole territory was currently using seawater to flush, and asked if the WSD could study producing reclaimed water for irrigation and other purposes in places without seawater flushing so as to save water resources. He also asked if the WSD could study with the Drainage Services Department (DSD) the production of more reclaimed water when preparing for the relocation of the Sha Tin Sewage Treatment Works to, inter alia, enhance the percentage of reclaimed water and make good use of drinking water so as to reduce the amount of purchased Dongjiang water;
- (c) he asked about the WSD's future regulation in the wake of the lead-tainted water incident in Yan On Estate, and he thanked the staff of the Housing Department (HD) for completing the replacement of fresh water mains for 87% of the residents concerned within 3 years;
- (d) he said that residents in the district were troubled by the mains bursts, e.g. the fresh water mains burst in locations under the purview of the HD on 7 May 2018. He asked the WSD to properly investigate if the burst was caused by the development of the southern and northern road sections carried out by the HD, and to submit a report to study ways to reduce mains bursts; and
- (e) he suggested increasing water routes to provide another return route to Chevalier Garden via Hang Tak Street when the gate valve off Kam Tai Court burst. Since it took the WSD 1 month to verify the insufficient level of water and the water pressure, he asked the department to handle the problem after the meeting.

25. The views of Mr CHENG Tsuk-man were summarised below:

- (a) he said the previous mains burst in Heng On Estate deprived residents of 7 blocks, i.e. about 20 000 residents, of fresh water. He thanked Mr CHAN Kwok-tai for following up and arranging for water tankers to supply them with water;
- (b) he said the flushing water in Ma On Shan from May to June every year was murky and foamy which soiled the toilet seats. Also, he was concerned about the hygiene issue; some residents were worried about catching diseases. He asked if the WSD had the relevant record and data, and if there was room for improvement;
- (c) he asked whether it was true that Dongjiang water was contaminated. He once hiked from Tai Mo Shan to Yuen Long via Tai Lam Chung Reservoir, spotting that the Dongjiang water in the catchment channel there was severely filthy, foamy and full of twigs and sundry objects. He asked how the WSD sterilised and purified Dongjiang water and whether it was safe to consume it; and
- (d) he said that the economic burden of the residents increased due to fresh water flushing caused by frequent salt water mains bursts in Ma On Shan. He asked if it was necessary for the WSD to replace the 30-year-old water mains in Ma On Shan, and asked the department to prioritise the salt water mains there.

26. The views of Mr Billy CHAN were summarised below:

- (a) he pointed out that 820 million cubic metres of were purchased annually under the “package deal lump sum” approach. The records showed that 170 million cubic metres of drinking water were wasted last year and \$5 billion public money was wasted over the past decade. He asked if the WSD would consider reviewing or scrapping such an approach and adopting the former approach of charging by quantity used instead, so as to reduce expenditure and wastage;
- (b) he asked about the location of the desalination plant, when it would commence operation and whether the WSD would find places to provide more desalination plants. He hoped that resources from the Mainland would be less relied on because Dongjiang water was severely polluted. Besides, he was concerned about the possibility of providing 820 million cubic metres of drinking water to Hong Kong in the event of a drought along the rivers in the vicinity of Dongjiang. If the answer was negative, he asked how the WSD would deal with it. He found Dongjiang water constituting 70% of the total water supply to be too much; and
- (c) he said that the WSD’s staff lost information of 80 households of Sha Kok Estate when helping them register to use the flow controllers previously. He asked if the information had been recovered and how the WSD would deal with the incident.

27. The views of Mr MOK Kam-kwai were summarised below:

- (a) he said that drinking water was still not provided in Mui Tsz Lam Village. The WSD had categorised the location into water catchment areas where drinking water was not provided. Villagers therefore could only use mountain water. Though the water quality deteriorated in the summer and it was marked unsafe, villagers still used it. He asked the WSD whether the absence of water was related to cost-effectiveness as the population was small. He cited an example involving Mui Wo where the WSD used to provide pipes to supply water to Kau Shat Wan Explosives Complex. Government officers there only used the water for showers and washing hands while they drank distilled water. He pointed out that government officers back then had water for showers and washing hands, but villagers in Mui Tze Lam Village did not even have drinking water. He believed the Government should be held responsible for it;
- (b) he said that villagers keep applying to the WSD for water supply. In response to their letter dated 8 October 2015, the WSD replied 11 days later that the villagers would be notified after the WSD carried out detailed plans. However, after waiting 3 years, the villagers had yet to receive any notification. He asked if the Government would first solve the water supply issue for those members of the public without drinking water before moving on to improve the safety of drinking water;

- (c) he said that the Government deprived the villagers of resources. Some villagers took water at the rivers out of nil water supply, but were fined \$5,000 and required to repay a water bill of \$30; and
- (d) he asked the WSD to provide the timetable for water supply in Mui Tsz Lam Village.

28. The views of Mr PUN Kwok-shan were summarised below:

- (a) he said the WSD took 670 test samples from tap water annually and extensively tested them in such aspects as physics, chemistry, bacteriology, radiology, biology, etc. To his knowledge, the WSD should examine the water quality of all buildings. He asked how many of the 670 test samples belonged to public rental housing (PRH) and if the WSD would step up spot-checks in response to abnormality or after facilities such as water pipes had been replaced;
- (b) “Quality Water Supply Scheme for Buildings – Fresh Water (Management System)” was a good scheme which he hoped would be applicable to all buildings. He asked if all PRH would join the scheme and how the WSD would guide and monitor its implementation. He cited the 30-year-old Lung Hang Estate in Sha Tin as an example. Washing the concrete water tank on the roof did not yield expected results. He suggested requesting the HD to replace the tank or provide guidelines according to the change of water quality before and after the washing of the tank;
- (c) he said the odour of chlorine was extremely strong when water was boiling, asked what the standard range of using chlorine against bacteria was, and requested that guidelines on processing drinking water be provided to members of the public; and
- (d) he said that some members of the public commended the former chief engineer for reasons that could be traced back to the end of 2016. During the replacement of water pipes in the Hin Tin area in Tai Wai at that time, flaking-off asphalts on the inner layers of the pipes flowed into the water tank, resulting in black particles in drinking water. He then met with the former engineer who in the discussion promised that the department would install in Lung Hang Estate some facilities involving centrifugal force. He asked when the facilities would be installed.

29. The views of Mr LAI Tsz-yan were summarised below:

- (a) he said the several mains bursts recently on Tai Chung Kiu Road, which was a trunk road, led to serious impacts and showed that the problem of aged water mains was acute. He asked if the replacement of water mains could be speeded up;
- (b) he said the exploitation of new water sources included desalination, and asked if the WSD would consider gradually replacing the purchased Dongjiang water and reducing its usage under the development of new water sources. He pointed out

that Dongjiang water was costly and its sources were likely contaminated. Besides, since Dongjiang water was not only provided for Hong Kong people, it would not be appropriate for the Hong Kong SAR Government to force its request for water supply in the event of a drought on the Mainland. He asked whether other ways of securing water resources, if any, could gradually replace part of the non-local yield; and

- (c) he said the WSD recovered from some members of the public the sewage charges for the past 5 to 6 years which were quite a considerable amount. He asked why the WSD recovered the money after several years.

30. The views of Mr SIU Hin-hong were summarised below:

- (a) he said the WSD kept its policies abreast of the times and was dedicated to its duties. He said there were not many channels to collect rainwater in urban and rural areas. Some countries collected rainwater instantly to reservoirs in a neat process. He asked if the WSD could explore the possibility and collect more rainwater so as to reduce reliance on Dongjiang water;
- (b) he said that renewable energy programmes were worth doing as they could put excess products into educational and recreational uses, such as installing a floating platform on the water surface. He said that it was possible to allow rowing in the reservoirs close to Hong Kong Parkview and let members of the public go ashore and be introduced to renewable energy programmes as well as knowledge of environmental protection; and
- (c) he asked if the salt water used for flushing, after being processed, could be used to keep marine fish.

31. The views of Mr Sunny CHIU were summarised below:

- (a) he was concerned about the aged fresh water and salt water mains in the Sha Tin District as well as the underground mains burst at Tai Chung Kiu Road. Repairs carried out due to water suspension and mains bursts at Tai Chung Kiu Road, a trunk road, took a toll on the traffic every time. He hoped the WSD would take precautions of replacing identified aged water mains expeditiously, or the traffic would be disrupted if the mains were only repaired on an emergency note when they burst;
- (b) he, on behalf of members of the public, said that suspension of salt water often plagued the Ma On Shan area. He asked the WSD to check the mains more frequently and replace aged pipes in the district as soon as possible; and
- (c) he was pleased to see the establishment of the first desalination plant in Hong Kong, and asked about the possibility of setting up a second one if the first one yielded good results and its water outperformed Dongjiang water in terms of price and quality. He understood that it was necessary for the WSD to be well prepared for a drought by purchasing an amount of water more than the actual usage. However, he opined that developing desalination in Hong Kong, a city

surrounded by sea on three sides, would be more favourable than relying on Dongjiang water in the long run. Growing to be self-sufficient would not only be advantageous than purchasing Dongjiang water, but also avoid wasting public money due to unexhausted usage.

32. The views of Mr WONG Hok-lai were summarised below:

- (a) he said that Lower Shing Mun Reservoir relieved floodwater via the nullah regularly. Residents in the neighbourhood were worried that the excessive amount of floodwater would pose a danger to them when they were hanging clothes or doing other activities there. He asked if the WSD would notify the residents in advance and asked the department to pay heed to the situation; and
- (b) he pointed out that Hong Kong adopted a “package deal lump sum” strategy to purchase Dongjiang water, but the usage might not be exhausted. On the other hand, the urban development at the Pearl River Delta was rapid. It would be questionable if Hong Kong would use such a large amount of Dongjiang water in the future. Besides, the price of Dongjiang water was burgeoning. He welcomed different strategies of water supply, e.g. the desalination plant, once in operation, would supply 5% of water to Hong Kong in 2020. The Government estimated desalinated water at \$12.6 per cubic metre. However, research paper no. FSC 21/15-16 of the Legislative Council (LegCo) Secretariat showed that desalinated water of the fourth desalination plant in Singapore cost S\$1.08 per cubic metre and the cost of desalination in Israel was about HK\$4.1 to HK\$5 per cubic metre. With transportation cost, Hong Kong would see the cost double, or 30% to 40% more than those countries’. He asked the WSD why, even with osmosis technology, it still cost more in Hong Kong than in other advanced regions. He asked if it was because of insufficient desalination technology or because the technology had lagged behind due to late implementation of desalination. He opined that Dongjiang water, at its price increase rate, was estimated to cost over HK\$12.6 per cubic metre by 2020. He suggested escalating the scale and amount of desalination.

33. The views of Mr Tiger WONG were summarised below:

- (a) he asked if salt water mains or fresh water mains burst more often. Since the use of salt water for flushing, many buildings had seen a rise in the cost of repairing water pumps and midway pressure reducers which had to be replaced after 2 to 4 years. He asked if salt water flushing had increased the frequency of mains bursts and the costs of repairs;
- (b) he hoped the WSD would collaborate with the DSD to produce reclaimed water which would be used for various purposes after being filtered, so as to minimise flushing with salt water; and
- (c) he received opinions from residents saying that the reduced water flow after the installation of flow controllers on the shower heads had caused problems to the switching on and off of gas. Towngas suggested that residents refrain from using water-saving shower heads because reduced water flow would cause

reverse flow and would consequently impede the operation of gas heaters. He asked the WSD to discuss the issue with technicians of Towngas.

34. The views of Mr YIP Wing were summarised below:

- (a) he received opinions from members of the public saying that mains bursts had become more frequent. Suspension of salt water every time required residents to use buckets of water, which were heavy, to flush the toilets, particularly inconveniencing the walking impaired and the elderly. Apart from wasting fresh water and paying more for the water bill, residents were also worried about the chances of accidents. He asked whether the WSD would refund the water charges or offer concessions to the residents;
- (b) he said that the average life span of water mains was 10 to 20 years, but the mains in Ma On Shan had been used for almost 30 years. He asked if the WSD had any plans for replacing aged water mains in Ma On Shan; and
- (c) he asked if the scale of the exploitation of the 3 new water sources would be expanded. For instance, with the replacement works for the aged leaking pipes, it would not be necessary to rely on Dongjiang water. He asked if the mainland government would first take care of the mainland people or supply water to Hong Kong in the event of a once-in-a-century drought under the “package deal lump sum” agreement. He hoped the Government would carry out long-term plans to secure stable water supply for Hong Kong people.

35. The views of Mr WAI Hing-cheung were summarised below:

- (a) he said that 140 000 households had joined the “Let’s Save 10L Water” campaign. Based on the number of district council members in the whole territory, i.e. 431, that meant an average of 324 households per district had joined the campaign. He asked if the results were satisfactory. He was working very hard on promoting the campaign and hoping the housing estates would take part. Since the relevant programme was not very well-received, he asked how to attract more members of the public;
- (b) he said that the tap water ran non-stop in public toilets in some public housing estates because the faucets were not installed with flow controllers. Fresh water was wasted. In contrary, faucets in toilets in the malls of private housing estates were equipped with sensors to save fresh water. He asked the WSD to check if some factors had been neglected for government buildings without flow controllers;
- (c) he asked about the numbers of areas in the Sha Tin District respectively using seawater and fresh water for flushing. He said that some residents had always used seawater for flushing. Not until recently did they know that fresh water was used instead, but they were never notified by the WSD. He asked if the WSD would charge them for fresh water flushing;

- (d) he said that most of the buildings in Sha Tin Town Centre were over 30 years old. There were water pipes leaking in units after renovation. Such a leakage problem was due to the fact that the government regulation over plumbers targeted large-scale works instead of renovation works of individual units. He asked if it was necessary for the WSD to consider stepping up the regulation to ensure the leakage problem would not worsen and fresh water would not be wasted; and
- (e) he said that foreigners or mainlanders were in the majority of residents living in private housing estates. He did not know much about their water-saving habits, and suggested that the WSD step up promotion to this group of people.

36. The views of Mr MAK Yun-pui were summarised below:

- (a) he said the issue had been discussed at the DC meetings all along over the years. DC Members, together with LegCo Members, had met with the WSD to discuss salt water supply in Ma On Shan where several large-scale mains bursts within a year resulted in suspension of water supply in the whole district. He hoped the WSD would, after the meeting, provide the figures of large-scale suspension of water in Ma On Shan and its ranking concerning the figures of mains bursts in all districts;
- (b) he said he was holding a gallon of water. During suspension of salt water supply, it took 1 gallon of fresh water to flush after urinating and at least 2 gallons after defecating every time. He hoped the WSD would empathise that members of the public, the elderly in particular, got injured easily when they used fresh water to flush. For instance, an elderly person aged over 80 with back pain living in Lee On Estate did not flush for 3 days during suspension of salt water supply. The unit so reeked of stench that neighbours could not help but complain. He said these cases were a commonplace, and asked how the WSD would strike a balance between suspension of water and the induced losses suffered by members of the public; and
- (c) he asked what was wrong with the salt water mains. The WSD said the salt water mains were in satisfactory condition over numerous discussions, and a monitoring system had been installed to keep an eye on the inside condition. However, he had yet seen the effectiveness of the measure. Suspension of salt water was not only a nuisance, but also detrimental to the public health. He thus asked the WSD to do its best to avoid it and to grant rebates on the water bill to members of the public.

37. The views of Mr LI Sai-hung were summarised below:

- (a) he thanked the WSD's frontline staff for painstakingly dealing with the "asphalt-tainted water" issue affecting the Tai Wai area and for scrubbing the pipes previously. Nevertheless, the "asphalt-tainted water" issue would have to wait till the completion of water mains works at Tin Sam Street and Chui Tin Street at the end of this year before it could be ultimately solved. He asked about the progress on mains replacement and whether it could be completed

successfully at the end of this year;

- (b) he pointed out that the HD said Sun Chui Estate was not fit for flow controllers because the faucets were obsolete. The residents hence found the flow controllers useless. He asked the WSD to communicate with the HD in order to ensure new faucets compatible with the flow controllers would be installed when it was necessary to replace the faucets in the future; and
- (c) he said that residents of Sun Chui Estate found that the estate had long been flushing with fresh water. Some departmental officers said that the change to fresh water was due to deficient supply of salt water. He asked why flushing with fresh water had persisted, which meant wasting drinking water. He asked the WSD to handle and improve it.

38. The views of Ms TSANG So-lai were summarised below:

- (a) she said that residents in Ma On Shan were plagued by mains bursts. There were several cases of the sort just this month already. She quoted the WSD as saying that monitoring over the hot spots for mains bursts would be enhanced and improvement measures would be carried out. She pointed out Ma On Shan was exactly one of such top 10 hot spots. Mains bursts did not only inconvenience residents in the area, but also resulted in the wastage of precious water resources and public money;
- (b) she said that the average life span of water mains was 18 years, and asked how old the water mains in the Ma On Shan area were. Since the mains in Ma On Shan often burst, she asked if the WSD would prioritise the replacement of aged mains in the area shortly; and
- (c) she said though some streets in Ma On Shan were equipped with the WIN, it failed to warn of mains bursts. She asked if the WIN was ineffective, and asked the WSD to take the initiative to replace aged mains. Otherwise, fixing minor problems would only be a constant waste of public money.

39. The views of Ms Scarlett PONG were summarised below:

- (a) she thanked the WSD's team for properly handling the mains bursts at Jubilee Garden which took a toll on the traffic on Tolo Highway. The work involved was almost done now;
- (b) she pointed out that desalination would only increase less than 10% of water supply, while leakage wasted over 15% of fresh water. She believed the WSD had enormous room for improvement;
- (c) she asked whether the WSD would provide professional technical support for those housing estates, such as Jubilee Garden, where the installation of air-conditioners, rainwater collecting tanks, etc. was already in the pipeline, and whether the WSD would help gather water resources and encourage water conservation on the community and educational level;

- (d) she said the Pilot Floating Photovoltaic System was relatively simple. She shared her overseas experience, saying that solar panels were installed on the ground along the railway. She believed the technology concerned was relatively simple, so the pilot scheme did not take very long. She asked if the scheme could be completed expeditiously and implemented extensively;
- (e) she pointed out that reclaimed water was used for flushing in Sheung Shui and Fanling, and asked if the WSD could utilise reclaimed water widely; and
- (f) she, on behalf of Mr PUN Kwok-shan, asked if the works concerning the 600mm pipes at Tin Sam Street could be expedited due to the impact on the traffic.

40. The views of Mr CHING Cheung-ying were summarised below:

- (a) he said a dozen households on the higher ground in Sha Tin Tau New Village Area 6 had still not been provided with fresh water regularly, but mountain water in the area was decreasing. He asked the WSD to consider water supply arrangements, and he might contact the departmental officers later on;
- (b) he said the south of Sha Tin often saw mains bursts. He thanked the WSD for reducing such cases in these 2 or 3 years. However, since the start of the ongoing water works from Tin Sam Street to Chui Tin Street, no workers were seen working for a long period of time, and only towards the end of the period did workers finish the works within 2 to 3 days. Members of the public found it preposterous. He asked the WSD to alert the contractor to the situation; and
- (c) he found that the fresh water below the 7th floor in Sin Tin Wai Estate was filthy. As the water was not supplied via the HD's water tank, the WSD was supposed to examine the pipes supplying water from the streets to the estate. Nevertheless, the departmental officers examined the water tank supplying water to the 8th floor or above instead, which was an unfathomable arrangement. Regarding this, he questioned the WSD about how it handled complaints about water quality and how it communicated with its officers. He asked the WSD to look into it.

41. The views of Mr Rick HUI were summarised below:

- (a) he said the original purpose of the "package deal lump sum" approach was to secure sufficient water supply in case of a drought in Hong Kong, but it was an unfair clause to other regions. He doubted if the Mainland would be able to execute the clause in the event of a drought, and opined that a Mainland-Hong Kong conflict would probably be triggered;
- (b) he pointed out the data showing that Dongjiang water was sold to Hong Kong at a price 7 times higher than that offered to Dongguan and Shenzhen. This would also trigger a Mainland-Hong Kong conflict;
- (c) he said desalination would cost less than purchasing Dongjiang raw water in other countries. He opined that the water resources in the Mainland were

reducing due to contamination, and thus it was necessary for Hong Kong to become self-sufficient gradually. As there might not be enough Dongjiang water for Hong Kong in the future, it was suggested that the WSD consider desalination and repairing mains to minimise wastage of fresh water; and

- (d) he said that the WSD only carried out general remedial measures for the “asphalt-tainted water” incident in 2016. Some households had to install filters on their own to make the seriously tainted water safe enough to drink. When they applied for reimbursing the relevant fees with the receipts, the WSD only gave them an identical written reply. Though the WSD claimed that investigation into the cases had been conducted, no affected household had been contacted to find out the repercussions and improve the situation. He deemed the way of handling it to be insincere, and asked the WSD to investigate the cases and contact the affected people.

42. The views of Mr Wilson LI were summarised below:

- (a) he said the problem of purchasing Dongjiang water with the “package deal lump sum” approach had been existing for years. According to the usage over the past decade, it never reached the maximum stipulated in the agreement; but public money of over \$4.5 billion had been spent on unused water, and the rate per cubic meter was considerably high. He asked if the WSD had a relatively fair mode as a replacement. He said that \$2.5 billion was spent on purchasing Dongjiang water in 2006 and \$4.8 billion in 2017. He asked the WSD to consider using a fixed-amount-and-fixed-quantity approach, a quantity-based approach, or a fairer clause to draft the “package deal lump sum” agreement;
- (b) he agreed with Mr NG Kam-hung, and also objected to the reclamation of Plover Cove Reservoir;
- (c) he said previously there were 4 mains bursts in Ma On Shan within 9 days. Though there were 2 meetings with the departmental officers, the results were not fruitful. Many new housing estates were under development in Ma On Shan. The 2 mains bursts near Park Belvedere and Sunshine City this month led to suspension of salt water supply in the whole Ma On Shan area, gravely disturbing and inconveniencing the residents, not to mention the large amount of fresh water wasted. He asked if the WSD had already classified the spots with repeated mains bursts in the area as “hot spots for mains bursts”. He hoped for actual improvement measures which would stabilise the water supply in Ma On Shan; and
- (d) he referred to the ageing of the water mains, saying that the life span of water mains was 45 to 50 years in other places, while it was 30 years in the Ma On Shan area. Still, the problem of mains bursts was extremely serious. He then asked if a unique environment caused by the relatively high water pressure in Hong Kong had changed the mains’ life span which was supposed to be 45 to 50 years. He asked the WSD to consider comprehensive replacement of aged mains to reduce bursts and avoid troubling residents.

43. The views of Mr James CHAN were summarised below:

- (a) he said that 4 bursts within 9 days in Ma On Shan were a serious problem. He did not think aged mains were the problem. Instead, he had been suspecting that the whole water mains system, which was built simultaneously with the Ma On Shan new town, was a case of shoddy works. He cited the investigation conducted by the Independent Commission Against Corruption into substandard steel bars as an example, saying it was imaginable that there were a plethora of shoddy works when the Government was developing Ma On Shan into another “satellite city” in addition to Sha Tin over 2 decades ago;
- (b) he said he found it hard to believe that it was necessary to replace water mains less than 20 years old. Ancient cities such as London, Berlin and St Petersburg in Europe as well as Tokyo and Shanghai in Asia hardly saw mains bursts. He opined that it was necessary for the WSD to conduct a comprehensive review and replace the water mains so as to put Ma On Shan back on track. Besides, it was a mere waste of water for the WSD to let water mains burst; and
- (c) he asked if it was really hard to bargain about Dongjiang water. It was unreasonable that Singapore paid a higher price for Malaysia’s water than Hong Kong did for Guangzhou’s.

44. Ms YUE Shin-man said that mains bursts seldom happened in Wo Che Estate over the past 10 to 20 years. The most severe one took place beside a cycle track in June 2015, and the “yellow water” mixed with sand impinged on carparks. She thanked the department for its high efficiency as it swiftly handled the incident. She said that the water mains of the whole estate were replaced afterwards, but the fresh water always turned yellow every time before and after the mains replacement. She already passed the relevant water samples to the HD for follow-up action, and asked the department to adopt sterner measures for mains replacement.

45. The views of the Chairman were summarised below:

- (a) he said that the 29 Members present expressed their opinions about the department’s work and the situation in the district. He also went through the severe mains bursts over the past couple of years. He asked if the department had a standard procedure and a performance pledge as to when water supply was required to resume in case of a mains burst, and if there would be enough water tankers in case of mains bursts in different places at the same time;
- (b) he said a lot of residents and business operators enquired about post-burst compensation. Suspension of water for 1 to 2 days could cost business operators tens of thousands of dollars. He asked if the department had a relevant mechanism to elaborate on; and
- (c) he said most of the previous opinions focused on such problems as water sources, water quality, water charges and water mains bursts. He asked Director of Water Supplies to respond to Members’ enquiries and opinions altogether.

46. Mr WONG Chung-leung gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) he thanked Members for giving opinions on water issues in the district;
- (b) he understood Members' concern about the system for supplying salt water in Ma On Shan. He already discussed the issue with Mr CHAN Kwok-tai in order to draw up short-term, mid-term and long-term measures to improve the system. For instance, the department was arranging for the salt water mains at Ma On Shan Road to be replaced as a long-term measure, and for the faulty water valves to be replaced as a short-term one. He, along with Mr CHAN Kwok-tai, would continue to follow up on this;
- (c) he said the aqueducts in Hong Kong had to bear relatively greater pressure. The WSD would strive to reduce the leakage rate of the territory's water mains to 10% or lower. Since Singapore's aqueducts bore less pressure than Hong Kong's, it might not be cost-effective to lower Hong Kong's leakage rate to a level similar to Singapore's. Hong Kong's 15% leakage rate was of an average level when compared with developed regions' around the globe. The WSD would continue to optimise Hong Kong's water supply network via measures such as the WIN, detection and leakage control;
- (d) he said the WSD currently had to carry out compensatory planting for the In-situ Reprovisioning of Sha Tin Water Treatment Works programme at the site at Yau On Street, so as to comply with the environmental permit's requirements under the programme. If there were other locations available for the WSD to carry out compensatory planting in compliance with the aforementioned requirements stipulated by the environment permit, the WSD would be willing to release the site at Yau On Street to help solve the traffic problem in the district;
- (e) he said the WSD had not received any proposal on relocating the water pipes on the bridge near the junction of Tate's Cairn Tunnel Highway and Sha Tin Wai Road. If such a proposal was received, the WSD would study the feasibility of relocating the pipes;
- (f) he said that the Dongjiang water agreement stipulating the maximum quantity of water supply per year was a water right to guarantee stable water supply in Hong Kong in the event of a once-in-a-century drought. He added that the quantity of Dongjiang water supplied to Hong Kong was close to the maximum in 2010. The Dongjiang water utilised by Hong Kong only constituted 3% of the average annual runoff quantity of Dongjiang. In accordance with the water supply agreement, the Guangdong Province would supply Hong Kong with Dongjiang water capped at the maximum annually. Besides, the WSD was actively developing diverse water sources;
- (g) he said, compared with Dongjiang water, desalination required a higher cost, consumed more electricity and produced more carbon footprints. From an eco-friendly perspective, Dongjiang water would be a better choice;

- (h) based on the data provided by the International Desalination Association, there were huge discrepancies in the cost of desalination among different places around the world. The reasons for the discrepancies included how the desalination cost was calculated respectively as well as differences in wages and electricity cost, just to name a few. A more objective way would be to compare the electricity consumed by desalination in these places. For instance, it was estimated that the future desalination plant would consume 4kWh per cubic metre of fresh water produced. The electricity consumed resembled that of other desalination plants in different places;
- (i) the WSD had told the Task Force on Land Supply about the role Plover Cove Reservoir played in the water supply system in Hong Kong which included collecting rainwater, supplying Hong Kong with water reserves, collecting Dongjiang water which was not immediately consumed, etc.;
- (j) supplying a remote village with mains water needed to take into consideration whether the water quality would be affected due to staying stagnant in the mains for too long if the usage was too low in the village;
- (k) if members of the public adjusted their water-using habit by applying the tap water released in the first 2 minutes every day to other uses in their daily lives and using the subsequent water for drinking, the safety of drinking water would be enhanced;
- (l) he said that the scale of the usage of reclaimed water would have to be cost-effective and compatible with the sewage treatment of the DSD. For instance, the DSD implemented secondary and tertiary treatments respectively regarding the sewage in the Sha Tin District and Shek Wu Hui in Fanling. Hence, it would cost more to produce reclaimed water from sewage having undergone the secondary treatment in the Sha Tin District than to produce the same from sewage having undergone the tertiary treatment in Shek Wu Hui in Fanling. The WSD would consider the issue comprehensively when studying the feasibility of implementing the reclaimed water plans in different districts;
- (m) he understood that water mains had burst in recent years in the vicinity of Tai Wai. The WSD was currently replacing the mains in question and the works were on schedule;
- (n) the WSD had used a prudent method of 6-hour stagnation sampling to examine the fresh water of new buildings upon intake;
- (o) the WSD, upon receiving reports on mains bursts, would arrange for officers to turn off the valves and then contractors to repair them. If the suspension of water supply was expected to exceed 3 hours, the WSD would arrange temporary water supply, including providing water tankers and water tanks. The existing number of water tankers for temporary water supply was sufficient. Sometimes, water tanks would be more convenient than water tankers in terms of temporary water supply, and they would make things easier to provide more temporary water supply locations; and

- (p) he once again thanked Members for their opinions about water supplies in the district. They were welcome to contact Mr CHAN Kwok-tai about further enquiries in the future.

47. The Chairman thanked Mr WONG Chung-leung for responding to Members' questions and opinions. Since many Members were keen to speak, he could only arrange for one round of opinions as usual.

48. Mr MOK Kam-kwai quoted Director of Water Supplies as saying in response to water supply in Mui Tsz Lam Village that the fresh water would stagnate in the mains for a relatively long period of time if there were not enough households and this would indirectly increase the chances of affecting the water quality. He pointed out that there were at least 500 villagers there; many of them had helplessly moved out because of nil mains water supply. He opined that it was irresponsible of the WSD to reject the idea of water supply by reason of insufficient water-using households in the village. He urged the WSD to consider supplying water to the village.

49. Mr WONG Chung-leung responded that the WSD would once again review water supply in Mui Tsz Lam Village, including taking into consideration the number of water-using households in the village.

50. The Chairman asked the WSD to consider the suggestions made by Mr CHING Cheung-ying and Mr MOK Kam-kwai on water supply in the village. He said that Members could consider passing their future questions on the water issue to the Development and Housing Committee under the STDC for discussion.

51. After Mr WONG Chung-leung and Mr CHAN Kwok-tai had left, Members agreed to discuss the provisional motion proposed by Mr Alvin LEE.

52. Mr Alvin LEE put forward the provisional motion as follow:

“Due to frequent bursts of underground salt water mains in Ma On Shan in recent years, business operators and residents were deprived of salt water supply. Suspension of water lasting for 1 to 5 days or more gravely affected over 200 000 households in the whole of Ma On Shan.

Therefore, the Sha Tin District Council strongly requests that the Water Supplies Department make it a necessary task to expeditiously review the salt water mains and fresh water mains in the whole Ma On Shan area, in particular some major mains such as those in the vicinity of Ma On Shan Road, On Luk Street and Ma On Shan Town Centre, and to expedite the replacement of aged pipes and water valves so as to minimise the risks of mains bursts.”

Mr LI Sai-wing seconded the motion.

53. The Chairman asked whether Members would endorse the provisional motion in paragraph 52.

54. The Council unanimously endorsed the provisional motion in paragraph 52.

Discussion Items

Duty Visit of the Sha Tin District Council (STDC)

(Paper No. STDC 38/2018)

55. Mr Michael YUNG thanked Mr David HO, Executive Officer I (District Council)1 of the STDO for arranging the itinerary of this duty visit, following and giving full support to the delegation during the whole trip, and arranging wheelchair accessible modes of transport for Mr YIP Wing. He was glad to see that Members who took part in this duty visit could understand and accommodate each other during the tight schedule, showing the STDC's spirit of social integration of able-bodied and disabled persons. Moreover, he would like to know whether the STDC had arranged another duty visit for Members who did not take part in the duty visit this time.

56. The Chairman said that the Finance and General Affairs Committee (FGAC) had earlier discussed the arrangement of the next duty visit. Members who did not take part in the duty visit this time could propose the itinerary of the next duty visit in accordance with the relevant guidelines. Then, the proposals would be submitted to the STDC for consideration. He believed that the FGAC and the Working Group on Public Relations and Publicity, with Mr James CHAN being the Convenor, would be glad to follow up the concerned matters. He encouraged Members to achieve effective use of resources by arranging a duty visit which was related to the issues of the STDC's concern.

57. The Council noted the revised itinerary of the duty visit. It also unanimously approved Mr WONG Yue-hon's application for reimbursement of expenses on a return economy air ticket between Hong Kong and the destination of duty visit.

Question

Question to be Raised by Mr YUNG Ming-chau, Michael on Population and Housing, Traffic, Community and Health Facilities, and Law and Order and Policing in the Sha Tin District
(Paper No. STDC 39/2018)

58. The views of Mr Michael YUNG were summarised below:

- (a) the Transport and Housing Bureau (THB) replied that it did not have any information about the approval of applications for changes in planned uses of sites by the Town Planning Board (TPB) over the past 7 years. It did not have any details about the number of completed private residential units involved in the concerned applications either. As such, he would like to know whether he had to ask the DEVB for such information;
- (b) he would like to know whether the number of applications provided by the Immigration Department (IMMD) in response to question (a)(ii) and (a)(v) was based on the number of applicants;
- (c) he learnt from the IMMD's reply to question (a)(v) that the number of applications approved was increasing, while the increase in the associate degree (or above) programmes from 2016 to 2017 was more remarkable. He would

like to know the reason for such an increase, for example, whether it was because the tertiary institutions had lowered their admission requirements. He would like to know whether the statistical breakdown in respect of the tertiary institutions were available;

- (d) the HA replied to question (a)(vi), saying that it did not have any information about the residential status of spouses, and therefore it was not able to provide the statistical breakdown. Besides, the Prince of Wales Hospital (PWH) had stopped accepting delivery bookings from non-local pregnant women (including Mainland pregnant women) since 2011. He would like to know whether the HA had come across any cases of delivery in an accident and emergency department without any bookings since then; and
- (e) he learnt from Annex 2 of the reply of the TD to questions (b)(i) to (ii) that the volume/capacity ratio was approaching saturation. He would like to know whether the tunnels with slight traffic congestion would become more congested after the TD implemented the divergent measure at the tunnels on the one hand, and the traffic condition of those tunnels with relatively serious congestion problem could not be relieved on the other hand. Moreover, he said that the table in Annex 2 was different from the one in respect of “divergent measure for the three tunnels” that Members had acquired earlier. He would like to know the difference between the two tables.

59. The views of Mr WONG Yue-hon were summarised below:

- (a) according to the information provided in the reply from the TD, a volume/capacity ratio higher than 1.2 meant traffic congestion, higher than 1.0 meant slight traffic congestion while below 1.0 meant the traffic condition was acceptable. He learnt from Annex 2 of the TD’s reply to questions (b)(i) to (ii) that the volume/capacity ratios of Shing Mun Tunnel, Lion Rock Tunnel and Tate’s Cairn Tunnel were 0.7, 1.0 and 0.8 or 0.9 respectively. If according the above volume/capacity ratio, there was no traffic congestion in the Sha Tin District. However, in fact traffic congestion did appear at the above tunnels. In this regard, he asked how the above data were derived;
- (b) he learnt from the reply that according to the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines (Guidelines), two more general clinics/health centres were required. Meanwhile, space had been reserved for a community health centre in Phase 2 of reconstruction of the PWH. He would like to know where the general clinics/health centres under planning would be located and when they would be completed;
- (c) he learnt from the reply that currently, 5 sports centres were under planning. He would like to know which sports centres were referred to and when they would be completed;
- (d) as far as he was aware, the standard of bed ratio was 5.5 beds per 1 000 persons. However, according to the reply of the concerned department, only 3.5 beds were provided to every 1 000 persons. Even by 2026, only 4.5 beds

would be provided to every 1 000 persons. He would like to know that in view of the problem of shortage of beds, whether it was still appropriate to increase the population in the Sha Tin District, or whether the department concerned had any plan to replenish the number of beds required. Moreover, he said that the Sha Tin District had an ageing population. He noted that the number of the elderly aged 65 or above who needed to use the beds was four times of that of the elderly aged below 65. Under such circumstances, he would like to know whether the actual number of beds required in the Sha Tin District far exceeded 6 000 as mentioned in the reply; and

- (e) he learnt from the reply that the Police had been facing the problem of shortage of manpower for a prolonged period. He would like to know when the Police manpower would reach the balance. Besides, he said that the STDC had earlier requested the Police to employ additional traffic wardens, as the problem of manpower shortage had existed for many years. He would like to know whether the Police had any plan to recruit additional personnel for manpower replenishment.

60. The views of Mr LAI Tsz-yan were summarised below:

- (a) he would like to know when the sports centre and the general clinic under planning would be completed;
- (b) he learnt from the reply that the population in 2012 was higher than that in 2011, but the number of police officers in 2012 was lower than that in 2011. He would like to know the reason for the decrease in manpower; and
- (c) the Police replied that upon completion of the new infrastructures, the Police would have an addition of over 300 new posts. He would like to know whether the new posts could meet the demand. If not, he asked whether the Police would deploy manpower from other areas.

61. Mr Allan CHAN, Chief Manager (Management) (Tai Po, North and Shatin) of the HD responded that handling the applications for changes in planned uses of sites was not a duty of the HD.

62. Mr Eric CHAN, Assistant Principal Immigration Officer (Visa Control) A of the IMMD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) regarding the figures provided in response to question (a)(ii), they were based on the number of applications instead of the number of applicants;
- (b) when the IMMD processed an application for student visa, its major consideration was whether the student had been admitted by a tertiary institution and whether the purpose of stay in Hong Kong was suspicious. In addition, whether the student had sufficient financial support for living and education expenses during his/her study in Hong Kong would be taken into consideration; and

- (c) the number of student visa applications approved had increased because of an increase in the number of applications received. The IMMD would consider approving an application as long as the applicant met the relevant requirements.

63. Ms Joyce YIP, Chief School Development Officer (Shatin) of the Education Bureau (EDB) responded that the statistical breakdown in respect of the tertiary institutions mentioned by Mr Michael YUNG was not available at the EDB.

64. Professor Philip LI, Deputy Hospital Chief Executive (Planning & Community Services) of the PWH gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) since local hospitals had stopped accepting delivery bookings from non-local pregnant women (including Mainland pregnant women), the number of cases of non-local pregnant women giving birth in an accident and emergency department had decreased to a large extent. In individual months, the total number of cases in Hong Kong might be as low as a single figure. The HA would supplement the relevant data if necessary;
- (b) space had been reserved for a community health centre in Phase 2 of reconstruction of the PWH. Besides, the HA originally planned to provide another general clinic in Tai Wai, but the location was not satisfactory. Meanwhile, with the co-ordination by the STDO, the HA received a proposal to provide a general clinic in the Tai Wai Complex. Both the HA and the PWH supported the proposal. If it was finalised, the number of general clinics in the Sha Tin District would increase faster; and
- (c) the HA agreed that the PWH and the New Territories East Cluster did not have enough beds. It would actively study the feasibility of increasing the number of beds. He added that the New Territories East Cluster was actively discussing the second 10-year Hospital Development Plan with the HA and the relevant government departments. The New Territories East Cluster suggested a significant increase in the overall number of beds within the cluster under the Plan. However, since the proposal was still at the planning stage, he was not able to confirm the total number of additional beds that would actually be provided.

65. Mr CHIU Sung-ko, Engineer / Shatin 1 of the TD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) the TD had commissioned a consultant firm to conduct a study on the reasonable distribution of traffic flow of the three cross-harbour tunnels and the three tunnels linking Kowloon and Sha Tin. Factors that affected the traffic flow of tunnels such as the link roads at the entrances and exits of the tunnels, the road capacity of existing roads of tunnels would be given comprehensive consideration. He said that for example, currently, the Cross Harbour Tunnel was more congested than the Western Harbour Tunnel. The TD hoped that the tunnel divergent proposal would help divert vehicles to tunnels with spare road capacity so as to balance the traffic among the tunnels; and

- (b) during traffic congestion, vehicle movement was slow at the bottleneck of the entrance of a tunnel, resulting in slow movement of other vehicles at the upper part of the road. Therefore, the volume/capacity ratio might not be able to reflect the level of traffic congestion. If the ratio and the length of the traffic queue waiting for entering the tunnel were altogether taken into consideration, the traffic condition of a tunnel could be assessed in a more comprehensive manner.

66. Ms Jackie LO, District Leisure Manager (Sha Tin) of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) sports complexes/sports grounds and standard swimming pool were sufficiently provided; and
- (b) currently, there were a total of 6 sports centres, while 5 were under planning.

67. Mr Luke YUEN said that in respect of the actual number of officers provided in the reply to questions (d)(i) to (iv) reflected the figures on 31 December that year. As the police district had an active deployment of manpower, the actual number of officers in the Police varied in accordance with the deployment of manpower and provisional replacement arrangements. He said that for example, if, based on the figures at the end of March this year, the difference between the actual figure and the establishment figure was about 10 to 20 officers, instead of 60 as mentioned in the reply. The Sha Tin Police District was concerned about the number of officers in the district. It would make an effort to strive for sufficient manpower from the Headquarters so as to achieve the goal of the actual figure of officers in the Police District being more or less the same as the establishment figure. The application was now being processed. The Sha Tin Police District anticipated that the manpower would grow in this financial year. Apart from population growth and increased demand for services, the establishment of a Police District was also related to the crime statistics, infrastructures and the policing environment of the Police District. Temporary measures for manpower deployment were available at all Police Districts to cope with policing at new ports in Hong Kong. Upon creation of new posts at the new facilities such as the ports, the temporarily deployed manpower would be transferred back to their original Police Districts. As the Sha Tin Police District was under the New Territories South Regional Police Headquarters (NTS Regional HQ), the manpower of other units of the Operations Formation (such as the Police Tactical Unit, Emergency Unit, Crime Formation and Traffic Formation) of the NTS Regional HQ would not be counted together with the establishment of the Sha Tin Police District. However, the officers of those units all carried out their duties in the Sha Tin Police District to maintain law and order in the Sha Tin District.

68. Ms Jessica CHU, District Planning Officer (Sha Tin, Tai Po and North) of the PlanD said that the information on changes in planned uses of sites was included in the above paper.

69. Mrs Gloria LEE, District Social Welfare Officer (Shatin) of the Social Welfare Department (SWD) said she did not have any supplementary information on the response in the above paper.

70. Mr Sean LEUNG, Assistant Public Relations Manager – External Affairs of the MTR Corporation Limited (MTRCL) said he did not have any supplementary information on the response in the above paper.

71. The views of Mr Michael YUNG on the responses were summarised below:

- (a) the THB replied that it did not have any information about the applications for changes in planned uses of sites approved by the TPB over the past 7 years. It did not have any details about the number of completed private residential units involved in the concerned applications either. He asked the DEVB to supplement the relevant information after the meeting;
- (b) he was aware that the EDB could not provide the above-mentioned statistical breakdown in respect of the tertiary institutions. He asked the EDB to contact the University Grants Committee and all tertiary institutions to provide the relevant statistics to indicate the concerned situation;
- (c) he invited the TD to provide the statistics on traffic queues of all tunnels. He also pointed out that he had referred to the TD's report on "divergent measure for the three tunnels". However, he found that although the measure was carried out, traffic congestion at the 3 tunnels still could not be relieved, and that resulted in traffic congestion at all the 3 tunnels;
- (d) the statistics that the MTRCL provided in its reply had not taken into consideration the replacement of the current 12-car trains by 9-car trains. He would like to look into this matter and the replacement of trains for the East Rail Line, West Rail Line and Ma On Shan Line;
- (e) the SWD mentioned in its reply that the number of existing Integrated Children and Youth Services Centres was higher than that laid down in the Guidelines. He would like to know whether the number was calculated on the basis of area or the number of branches of the concerned organisation;
- (f) there was a column in application form ID 995A(4/2015) for providing the information about accompanying dependants applying for residence in Hong Kong. However, the number of applications provided by the IMMD in the reply to question (a)(ii) was based on the number of application cases instead of the actual number of applicants arriving in Hong Kong. He would like to know the number of applicants, and requested the IMMD to supplement the figures in the reply to question (a)(ii), including the number of accompanying dependants of the applicants;
- (g) in its reply to question (a)(v), the IMMD provided the statistical breakdown in respect of individual programmes for non-local students granted permission to study in Hong Kong. He would like to know the distribution by non-local students' nationalities (i.e., a categorisation which was more detailed than the percentage of students from the Mainland and other areas). He also asked whether non-local students would take up the quota of "1+2" of the quota ("3+1+2") under the Technology Talent Admission Scheme. In addition, he

asked how the Government would handle the cases in which applicants who applied for a visa were found having criminal records in Hong Kong when they applied for permanent resident status. He asked, for example, whether such applicants would be repatriated; and

- (h) although the numbers of population in various areas in the Sha Tin District had increased over the past 6 years (an increase of 58 000 people), the number of officers under the establishment of the Sha Tin Police District had not increased. Moreover, although the population had increased, the time slots of patrol in the Sha Tin Police District remained unchanged. In this regard, he asked the Police to convince Members that the Police had sufficient manpower to combat crimes in the Sha Tin District.

72. The views of Mr WONG Yue-hon on the responses were summarised below:

- (a) he noted that there were many facilities in the district, but the relevant government departments were understaffed. He would like to know how the PlanD co-ordinated with other government departments to address the needs of residents in the local community. For example, if the Government intended to accommodate additional population in the Sha Tin District, whether the PlanD would supplement the facilities in the district first before it considered accommodating addition population in the district; and
- (b) he asked whether the PlanD would, in response to the STDC's request in the past, set the upper limit of population for the district in the next 10 or 20 years, so as to avoid the occurrence of various social problems due to insufficient facilities in the district during population increase.

73. The views of Mr LAI Tsz-yan on the responses were summarised below:

- (a) he would like to know what criteria the PlanD adopted in planning, i.e., whether the department based on the existing facilities, or took into consideration the facilities already planned but had not yet been completed. If the former was adopted, he did not see why the Government kept accommodating additional population in the Sha Tin District; if the latter was adopted, he was not aware what criteria the PlanD adopted to confirm that the facilities provided could address the needs of the existing residents in the district; and
- (b) he learnt from the reply of the Police that the population in the district had no relation to the establishment of the Police District. He asked the Police to explain to the local residents that while the population was growing in the district, how the Police could maintain sufficient manpower to ensure their safety if the establishment of the Police District remained unchanged. He said that for example, he saw four police officers waiting at the car park of Chi Hong Primary School at 1:30 am on Tuesday. He learnt from them that they were waiting for their supervisors to come and sign some documents. Afterwards, he saw that two police officers of higher ranks arrived there by a police car. He did not see why signing documents involved six police officers. He asked the Police to explain how they could have sufficient manpower to address the policing

demand brought by an increase of population by over 50 000 in the district.

74. The supplementary information provided by Ms Jessica CHU was summarised below:

- (a) in its reply to question (a)(i), the PlanD had listed the land areas and the numbers of public or private housing units involved in the Ma On Shan Outline Zoning Plan and Sha Tin Outline Zoning Plan, whose amendments had been approved by the TPB over the past 7 years. The PlanD had also based on the occupation permits of the private housing units involved to list the number of completed private housing units. Regarding the number of completed public housing units, it had been provided by the HD;
- (b) whenever the PlanD revised the Sha Tin Outline Zoning Plan, it listed the ultimate planned population (i.e., not only the existing population) for the district, and the planned facilities on the existing or reserved sites for Members' reference. Members could consider whether the facilities could meet the local demand if changes in planned uses of the sites were made. If the facilities provided were insufficient, the PlanD would ask the relevant departments to put forward proposals to tackle the problem;
- (c) when the relevant government department gave advice on local facilities, apart from population, a package of factors would be taken into consideration, including the utilisation rate of the existing facilities. In planning, the PlanD would refer to the Guidelines on the one hand, and consider the recommendations put forward by various policy bureaux and departments on the other hand. Since some facilities would not be based on population when being planned, the policy bureaux and departments concerned might base on other factors, such as land demand, district restriction, development restriction, etc. to put forward their recommendations;
- (d) recently, the Government had put forward the "single site, multiple use" planning proposal. To have various facilities in a single development, the Government aimed at providing more diversified facilities to the public; and
- (e) the PlanD did not only plan for the present. Its planning work was also based on the planned population (including the existing population and the population projections). The Department would reserve sites to provide facilities. The relevant policy bureaux and departments would finalise the facility projects according to their own schedules and individual consideration factors.

75. The supplementary information provided by Mr Eric CHAN was summarised below:

- (a) the figures provided in the reply to question (a)(ii) was based on the number of applications instead of the actual number of applicants arriving in Hong Kong. He had no further information at this stage;
- (b) the IMMD filed the number of student visa applications and the related number of dependant visa applications. However, the statistics on the number of accompanying dependants of individual students were not kept. He added that

taking the figures in 2017 as an example, the number of student visa applications approved was over 32 000, but only 500-odd dependant visa applications were approved. The number of dependants accounted for a relatively low proportion;

- (c) over the past 7 years, the distribution of nationalities or places of origin of non-local students was quite even, that is, about 65% of the students came from the Mainland while about 35% came from other regions every year. The IMMD would provide the figures of distribution of students from the Mainland and other regions after the meeting;
- (d) if the applicants of student visa were to apply for the right of residence in Hong Kong, they must meet certain legal requirements and satisfy specific conditions, such as having ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for 7 years. For those circumstances that did not constitute “ordinary residence”, such as a sentence of an imprisonment of an applicant, the period of imprisonment would not be considered as “ordinary residence”. As such, the period of ordinary residence in Hong Kong of the person concerned would be re-calculated after his release from prison; and
- (e) the visas involved in the Technology Talent Admission Scheme, headed by the Innovation and Technology Commission, were approved by the IMMD. The concerned department would timely announce the details of the Scheme.

76. Ms Joyce YIP added that the EDB would liaise with all parties concerned, including the University Grants Committee and all tertiary institutions, to follow up the above-mentioned statistical breakdown in respect of the tertiary institutions.

77. Mr CHIU Sung-ko added that the TD would request the relevant departments to provide in writing the length of the traffic queues waiting for entering the six tunnels during peak hours. Moreover, he would also refer Members' views on traffic congestion without being improved after implementation of the divergent measure at the tunnels to the concerned departments for consideration.

78. Mr Sean LEUNG added that upgrading works were being carried out to the signal system of the East Rail Line under the Shatin to Central Link (SCL) project. During morning peak hours, the frequency of the East Rail Line was 3 minutes per trip in average. Upon completion of the upgrading works and opening of the SCL, the signal system could increase the frequency to 2 minutes per trip. Afterwards, the number of train compartments of the East Rail Line would be more or less the same as that of the existing one. The MTRCL estimated that upon completion of the East-West Corridor of the SCL, about 20% of the existing passengers from the New Territories South would shift to the East-West Corridor when going to Kowloon. By then, the diverging purpose could be achieved to ease passenger flow of the East Rail Line. 9-car trains would come into operation only after the diverging purpose was achieved.

79. Mrs Gloria LEE added that the number of integrated children and youth services centres was based on the planning standards instead of the areas or the number of branches of the organisations concerned. As mentioned in the reply of the above paper, currently, the

number of integrated children and youth services centres in the district was higher than that stipulated in the planning standards. Since several new housing estates were remotely located, the integrated children and youth services centres concerned had already set up branches in those estates to cater for residents' needs. A branch had been set up in Shui Chuen O Estate to provide service there. For Shek Mun Estate and Yan On Estate Phase 2, the department concerned would also refer to the said arrangement to allow integrated children and youth services centres to set up branches there.

80. Mr Luke YUEN added that the Sha Tin Police District had noted the population growth in the district. Therefore, it had requested the Headquarters to deploy additional manpower to the Sha Tin District. The HKPF would refer to the overall manpower and policing needs when considering the arrangement of increasing manpower of individual Police Districts. Over the past few years, the number of crimes in the Sha Tin Police District had remarkably improved. He said that for example, the number of crimes in 2017 had dropped by 6% as compared with that in 2016, while the crime detection rate had increase by over 2%. That meant the policing efficiency had been enhanced. The Sha Tin Police District would keep striving for additional resources and manpower, and reflect the STDC's request to the relevant departments. He thanked the STDC for its support for the Police.

81. The Chairman requested the IMMD to provide the relevant statistics and information as required by Members to the STDC after the meeting.

Discussion Items (continued)

2018-2019 Work Plan of the ICAC Regional Office (NTE) (Paper No. STDC 37/2018)

82. Mr TING Tsz-yuen said that he would like to know the measures against corruption and vote-rigging activities to be carried out by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) for the new election cycle, and the ICAC's work plan on building management.

83. Ms Karen HUANG, Principal Regional Officer / New Territories East (Atg) of the ICAC gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) the new public election cycle would begin with the Rural Representative Election in early 2019. Then, it would be followed by the District Council Election, LegCo Election, etc. The ICAC would launch an educational and publicity programme in two phases in respect of the characteristics of the said public elections;
- (b) phase 1 of the educational and publicity programme would focus on the voter registration period, with "anti-vote-rigging" as the main target. She quoted the Rural Representative Election to be held in 2019 as an example, saying that in co-operation with the Home Affairs Department (HAD), the ICAC had prepared some leaflets against vote-rigging. When members of the public who wished to register as a voter of the Rural Representative Election obtained voter registration forms from the HAD, the Department would give them the said leaflet together with the form. Moreover, the ICAC had made a new series of

publicity filmlets, which would be arranged to be broadcasted on public transport modes (such as ferries) that commuted between rural areas. The ICAC would also invite local organisations and rural bodies to provide promotional channels, such as the publication of feature articles;

- (c) phase 2 of the educational and publicity programme would be launched during the period prior to the election day. It aimed at reminding all stakeholders of the election of the requirements stipulated in the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance. The work included compiling an information booklet for the candidates and their electioneering teams. Frequently asked questions in the past elections (such as those questions that often arose when candidates submitted their Election Return) would be included in the booklet. Moreover, the ICAC would educate voters how to avoid the trap of electoral bribery, vote buying and vote-rigging; and
- (d) in respect of publicity, the ICAC would hold roving exhibitions in the districts concerned on the one hand, and cultivate a clean electoral culture among the rural population through the local networks on the other hand.

84. The Council unanimously endorsed that the STDC would be the supporting organisation for “All of Integrity 45”, an anti-corruption event in Sha Tin, and the logo of the STDC was allowed to be used in relevant publicity activities and materials.

Information Items

Reports of Committees under the STDC

District Facilities Management Committee
(Paper No. STDC 40/2018)

Culture, Sports and Community Development Committee
(Paper No. STDC 41/2018)

Education and Welfare Committee
(Paper No. STDC 42/2018)

Development and Housing Committee
(Paper No. STDC 43/2018)

Traffic and Transport Committee
(Paper No. STDC 44/2018)

85. Mr TING Tsz-yuen said he had recently learnt from the news that the low-floor wheelchair accessible Public Light Bus (PLB) would come into service on 28 May this year. However, DC Members had not been informed of such news 14 days prior to the commencement of service. He would like to know whether the Traffic and Transport Committee (TTC) had any further information to convey to DC Members.

86. Mr Michael YUNG respond that he also learnt about the introduction of the low-floor wheelchair accessible PLB service from the TD's email only. He opined that the TD should be well aware of the said 14 days' notice period. He continued that the TTC had visited the low-floor wheelchair accessible PLB on 8 May this year. The Committee was informed at that time that the PLB was pending the issue of a licence. However, the said email was issued on 23 May. In this case, the TD had not followed the 14 days' notice period. He said that since a telephone number for making a booking of the PLB was provided, DC Members opined that it was necessary for the Department to allow sufficient time for Members before commencement of the PLB service, so that they could relay the concerned message to the public. He asked the TD why it had not informed Members of the commencement of the PLB service in advance this time according to normal practice.

87. Ms Candy KWOK responded that she would supplement the relevant information of the PLB to Members after the meeting. If there were any deficiencies in handling the matter, the TD would review the relevant arrangements.

Health and Environment Committee
(Paper No. STDC 45/2018)

Finance and General Affairs Committee
(Paper No. STDC 46/2018)

88. The Council noted the above reports.

Financial Year 2017-2018 STDC Account Statement
(Paper No. STDC 47/2018)

Financial Account of the STDC (as at 14 May 2018)
(Paper No. STDC 48/2018)

89. The Council noted the above paper.

Information Papers

2018-2019 Work Plan of the Sha Tin District Office (STDO)
(Paper No. STDC 49/2018)

90. Mr Billy CHAN said he had learnt from the news that a motion on the abolition of the Mong Kok Pedestrian Precinct had been passed by the Yau Tsim Mong District Council. He said that the STDC had put forward a motion earlier to request the STDO to settle the problem of noise nuisance caused by people singing on the riverside of Shing Mun River in Sha Tin. He would like to know the follow-up progress of the STDO.

91. The views of Mr Michael YUNG were summarised below:

- (a) he would like to know what follow-up actions would be taken under the Sha Tin District-led Actions Scheme if DC Members reflected that a certain place required grass cutting or mosquito control. Also, he would like to know whether the relevant government departments would be requested to do the

cleaning work, e.g., whether the LandsD would be requested to help identify the relevant department responsible for the site involved;

- (b) the paper pointed out that the Government would carry out the Decking of Tai Wai Nullah in Sha Tin project in mid-2018, while the Revitalisation of Shing Mun River Promenade near Sha Tin Town Centre project would be completed by the end of 2018. He invited the STDO to supplement the anticipated completion months of the projects concerned to DC Members in due course;
- (c) in recent years, certain DMW projects could not commence due to various reasons. As a result, the funds originally reserved for those projects had to be committed by the LCSD projects, and the following projects pending commencement were all delayed. He would like to know whether the over-commitment of the DMW projects could be increased, or whether the preliminary study of the projects could be advanced so as to improve the situation; and
- (d) since the population in the district was increasing, he would like to know whether the Liaison Officers of the STDO could maintain effective communication with the OCs and the residents of residential premises in the district, such as providing information on building maintenance to OCs and residents.

92. The views of Mr LAI Tsz-yan were summarised below:

- (a) he had earlier requested the STDO to tackle the problem of illegal parking of bicycles. However, the problem was dealt with after four to five months only. He would like to know the procedure of handling illegally parked bicycles under the Sha Tin District-led Actions Scheme;
- (b) recently, some members of the public had reflected to him that for the “Revitalisation of Shing Mun River Promenade near Sha Tin Town Centre” project outside Yuen Wo Road Sports Ground, a camera had been installed near Banyan Bridge, which was within the works site. However, the paper on the Signature Project Scheme submitted by the STDO to the STDC earlier had not indicated that the project included installation of the camera. He would like to know the purpose of the camera; and
- (c) since members of the public had learnt about corruption cases of OCs in recent years from time to time, they, in general, did not welcome maintenance works no matter whether the building maintenance works were necessary to be carried out. When the Liaison Officers of the STDO attended OC meetings, in case OCs raised enquiries, the Liaison Officers gave a response by just reading out the relevant ordinances. He would like to know in what way the STDO offered practical support to owners and how it assisted members of the public in monitoring the OCs.

93. Ms Amy CHAN, District Officer of the STDO gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) the STDO was liaising with relevant government departments to study how to step up efforts to solve the noise problem along the riverside of Shing Mun River. Just like what the department concerned had said at the Committee meeting, it would be difficult for the department to handle the complaints against noise nuisance immediately under the existing legal and policy framework. Nevertheless, the department concerned would step up law enforcement and prepare a comprehensive report in respect of the matter. Then, it would give an account of the feasible follow-up actions to Members;
- (b) the STDO would provide Members with the anticipated completion dates of the projects under the Signature Project Scheme;
- (c) the STDO placed importance on the resources injected into the projects under the DMW Programme of the Sha Tin District. It had also been monitoring the progress of the DMW projects and the relevant cash flow to ensure that the resources were used in a cost-effective manner. The STDO noted that if the progress of individual projects fell behind schedule, the concerned cash flow would be delayed. Not long after the operation of the new DC term, because of the start of a new term, some DMW projects could not be submitted to the STDC for consideration earlier. This had brought adverse impact to the cash flow, and the effect had gradually been seen. The STDO was reviewing those projects with preliminary works being carried out, and would study the feasibility of further speeding up their works progress. Meanwhile, the STDO was studying the feasibility of early commencement of the projects with shorter preparation period so as to address local needs as soon as possible;
- (d) the STDO had acquired additional resources from the HAD to enhance its support to owners in respect of building management. The STDO was aware that building management was a common issue among owners and it was regulated under the existing legislation. The STDO played a supportive role in it. If major maintenance had to be carried out for a building, and recommendations from the ICAC or “Smart Tender” services provided by the Urban Renewal Authority were required, the STDO would assist the relevant departments to hold a briefing session for the owners so as to keep them well-informed. Members of the public who were in need might also contact the STDO for enquiries; and
- (e) the STDO held some workshops on building management every year and promoted the workshops in an active manner. If circumstances permitted, it arranged representatives from those housing estates that had undergone major building maintenance to attend the workshops, so that they could exchange views with the attendees. In so doing, the owners or OCs of the buildings that would undergo major maintenance could get more practical information.

94. Mr Simon WONG, Assistant District Officer of the STDO gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (a) upon receipt of complaints against mosquito problems, the government departments would deal with the problems individually if the locations involved were under their management. If the administrative departments of the locations involved could not be clearly defined immediately, the STDO would raise the issue at the monthly inter-departmental meetings so as to find out the responsible departments for follow-up actions. If the locations involved were within private lots, the LandsD would communicate with the concerned owners or organisations to advise them to tackle the mosquito problems. If STDC Members received complaints about mosquito problems but the administrative departments of the locations involved could not be clearly defined immediately, Members could contact the STDO for follow-up action by the said inter-departmental meetings;
- (b) upon receipt of a complaint against illegal parking of bicycles, the STDO would include the concerned site in the list of inter-departmental operation against illegally parked bicycles as soon as possible for follow-up action;
- (c) the STDO expected that the progress of the projects under the Signature Project Scheme could be submitted at the District Facilities Management Committee meeting scheduled for June this year for DC Members' reference; and
- (d) the camera installed near the site of the widening of river promenade project was used to monitor the featured lighting system on the bridge of Shing Mun River. It helped the STDO get hold of the operation of the lighting system.

95. The Council noted the above paper.

Report of the District Management Committee
(Paper No. STDC 50/2018)

Membership Lists of Committees under the STDO
(Paper No. STDC 51/2018)

96. The Council noted the above paper.

Date of Next Meeting

97. The next meeting was scheduled to be held at 2:30 pm on 26 July 2018 (Thursday).

98. The meeting was adjourned at 6:49 pm.

Sha Tin District Council Secretariat
STDC 13/15/50

July 2018