

Minutes of the 4<sup>th</sup>. Meeting of  
the Environment, Hygiene and District Development Committee of  
the Tuen Mun District Council

---

Date : 22 July 2016 (Friday)

Time : 9:35 a.m.

Venue : Tuen Mun District Council (TMDC) Conference Room

<u>Present</u>		<u>Time of Arrival</u>	<u>Time of Departure</u>
Ms LUNG Shui-hing, MH (Chairman)	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr KAM Man-fung (Vice-chairman)	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr LEE Hung-sham, Lothar, MH	TMDC Vice-Chairman	9:37 a.m.	11:31 a.m.
Mr SO Shiu-shing	TMDC Member	9:35 a.m.	11:38 a.m.
Mr KWU Hon-keung	TMDC Member	9:51 a.m.	11:38 a.m.
Mr TO Sheck-yuen, MH	TMDC Member	9:35 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHU Yiu-wah	TMDC Member	9:43 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
Ms KONG Fung-yi	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms WONG Lai-sheung, Catherine	TMDC Member	9:53 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms HO Hang-mui	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr LAM Chung-hoi	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TSUI Fan, MH	TMDC Member	9:34 a.m.	11:35 a.m.
Ms CHING Chi-hung	TMDC Member	9:35 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHAN Man-wah, MH	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHAN Manwell, Leo	TMDC Member	10:09 a.m.	11:16 a.m.
Mr HO Kwan-yiu, JP	TMDC Member	9:44 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms CHU Shun-nga, Beatrice	TMDC Member	9:31 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms SO Ka-man	TMDC Member	9:31 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr MO Shing-fung	TMDC Member	9:37 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Mr YIP Man-pan	TMDC Member	9:35 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr Yeung Chi-hang	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr YAN Siu-nam	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TAM Chun-yin	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr PAK Hon-pan	Co-opted Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr LEE Wai-lam	Co-opted Member	9:35 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHAN Chun-bang	Co-opted Member	9:35 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms KWAN Daina Ho-yin	Co-opted Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms LEE Wen-choi, Winnie (Secretary)	Executive Officer I (District Council)2, Tuen Mun District Office, Home Affairs Department		

Absent with Apologies

Mr NG Koon-hung	TMDC Member
Mr KEUNG Kai-pong	Co-opted Member
Mr TO Teng-shu	Co-opted Member

By Invitation

Mr FOK Chi-man, Richard	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Special Waste & Landfill Restoration) <sup>2</sup> , Environmental Protection Department
Mr LEUNG Tai-loy, Derek	Environmental Protection Officer (Landfills & Development) <sup>1</sup> , Environmental Protection Department
Mr SIU Chi-wai, Stephen	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Waste Management Policy) <sup>2</sup> , Environmental Protection Department
Mr WONG Man-kee, Johnson	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Strategic Assessment) <sup>2</sup> , Environmental Protection Department
Mr NG Tsun-kei, Charles	Environmental Protection Officer (Strategic Assessment) <sup>53</sup> , Environmental Protection Department
Mr Julian LAM	Director Corporate & Community Relations, CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
Mr Chris CHEUNG	Director Generation Engineering, CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
Dr Helen CHIU	Senior Environmental Manager, CLP Power Hong Kong Limited
Mr Frank WAN	EIA Project Director, ERM Hong Kong Limited
Mr CHAN Ping-fai	Station Sergeant, Operation & Support Sub-unit, Tuen Mun Division, Hong Kong Police Force

In Attendance

Mr TSANG Hin-hong	TMDC Member
Mr LO Chun-hang, Simpson	Assistant District Officer (Tuen Mun) <sup>1</sup> , Home Affairs Department
Mr LEUNG Kam-wai	Senior Inspector of Works, Tuen Mun District Office, Home Affairs Department
Mr TSE Lai-chi	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Tuen Mun), Food and Environment Hygiene Department

Ms BOW Lok-sin, Rosaline	Deputy District Leisure Manager (Teun Mun)2, Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Mr CHAN Pui-shing, Michael	Engineer/Tuen Mun 4, Drainage Services Department
Ms CHAN Sau-man, Anita	Assistant Housing Manager (Yau Oi)(2), Housing Department
Mr POON Tsz-ming	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional West)1, Environmental Protection Department
Mr TANG King-yan, Sunny	Town planner/Tuen Mun 4, Planning Department
Ms CHAM Suet-ying, Cheryl	Engineer/15 (New Territories West), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr MOK Hing-cheung	Administrative Assistant/Lands (District Lands Office, Tuen Mun), Lands Department

**I. Opening Remarks**

The Chairman welcomed all to the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Environment, Hygiene and District Development Committee (“EHDDC”) and welcomed representatives of government departments to be in attendance.

2. The Chairman reminded Members that any Member who was aware of a personal interest in a discussion item should declare the interest before the discussion. The Chairman would, in accordance with Order 39(12) of the Tuen Mun District Council (“TMDC”) Standing Orders, decide whether the Member who had declared the interest might speak or vote on the matter, might remain in the meeting as an observer, or should withdraw from the meeting. All cases of declaration of interests would be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

**II. Absence from Meeting**

3. The Secretariat reported that it had not received any applications by Members for leave of absence.

**III. Confirmation of Minutes of Last Meeting**

4. As there were no amendments to the minutes, the Chairman announced that the minutes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the EHDDC 2016-2017 were endorsed.

**IV. Discussion Items**

**(A) Matters Relating to T·PARK**  
**(EHDDC Paper No. 32/2016)**

5. The Chairman welcomed Mr FOK Chi-man, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Special Waste & Landfill Restoration) 2 and Mr LEUNG Tai-loi, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Landfills & Development) 1 of the Environmental Protection Department (“EDP”) to the meeting. Members did not make further enquiries after reading EDP’s reply.

**(B) Stepping Up Enforcement Actions Against Canopy and Environmental Hygiene Issues at Lee Fat Path**  
**(EHDDC Paper No. 33/2016)**

**(Reply from Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and Buildings Department)**

6. The Chairman welcomed Mr CHAN Bing-fai of the Operation & Support

Sub-unit, Tuen Mun Police Station, Hong Kong Police Force to the meeting. Mr TSE Lai-chi of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (“FEHD”) provided supplementary information on the content of the reply. Mr CHAN of the Hong Kong Police Force said the police had been paying attention to the problem of public order in Lee Fat Path near the San Hui Market and found that the problem of public order there was not serious. Members did not make further enquiries on this matter.

**(C) Request the Government to Expeditiously Enhance the Recycling of Waste Plastic Bottles and Beverage cartons**

**(EHDDC Paper No. 34/2016)**

**(Reply from Environmental Protection Department)**

7. The Chairman welcomed Mr SIU Chi-wai, Stephen, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Waste Management Policy) 2 of the EDP to the meeting.

8. The proposer of the paper briefed on the content of the paper. Members offered their views and made enquiries on the matter concerned, which were summarised as follows:

- (i) Earnings from the export of waste plastic materials overseas were very meagre and sometimes there might be loss so the quantity of waste plastic material recycling was small. It was enquired whether the government monitored the recycling arrangements for the materials which had no recycling value. It was suggested that the government should provide subsidies on the source and outlet of recycling materials, actively develop waste plastic materials recycling and promote renewable energy;
- (ii) The government was queried for inadequate monitoring so the waste plastic materials collected from recycling bins were delivered to the landfills. It was enquired about the government’s monitoring on recyclers, the process of waste plastic materials recycling and the percentage of effective recycling. Another Member was dissatisfied with the department for continually replacing recycling bins. It was opined that this would produce more rubbish;
- (iii) Plastic bottles and beverage cartons caused inconvenience to citizens. Unless their production and sale were prohibited, the problem of rubbish thus arising could not be solved. It was suggested that the government should consider seeking out a site for the processing of plastic bottles and beverage cartons by incineration;

- (iv) The Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources did not include the processing of plastic bottles and beverage cartons. It was requested that the government should conduct a study as soon as possible;
- (v) It was requested that the government should set a recycling target for the producer responsibility schemes and enhance education publicity work. Another Member said the producer responsibility schemes were effective but the producers might pass the cost to consumers;
- (vi) Major retailers of beverage also had social responsibility to promote recycling;
- (vii) Details of the project of the Community Green Stations in Tuen Mun were not confirmed. It was suggested that the department should refer to the experience of each district and provide further information of the project; and
- (viii) It was queried that the funding endorsed by the Legislative Council some time ago would be used to “study” the expansion of landfills and not expand landfills as stated in the paper.

9. Mr SIU of the EDP replied to Members’ views and enquiries, which were summarised as follows:

- (i) When the Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources in 2013 was released by the EDP, it set out an aggressive target to reduce the municipal solid waste disposal rate by 40% on a per capita basis by 2022. The gradual implementation of producer responsibility schemes was one of the related waste reduction measures. The levy on plastic shopping bags was fully implemented in April last year. Currently, the priority of work was on electrical and electronic equipment and glass beverage containers. There was room allowed for the latter so the producer responsibility schemes would be extended to other product packaging;
- (ii) The arrangements of 3-coloured recycling bins were generally divided into two: (1) housing estates and buildings could apply to the Environment and Conservation Fund for the provision of 3-coloured recycling bins. The housing estates and buildings would arrange the

recovery of the materials concerned themselves and regularly report to the EDP about the quantity recovered; and (2) the roadside 3-coloured recycling bins were provided by the FEHD and a contractor would be appointed for the collection and recovery. The FEHD would examine the conditions of recovery. As EDP understood, the related contract provided that the contractor had to deliver the materials recovered to the related recycling facilities for separation and not to the landfills. Of the two recovery arrangements, the overall quantity of recovery of housing estates and buildings was higher;

- (iii) The producer responsibility schemes enabling legislation on glass beverage containers was endorsed by the legislative council in May 2016. The government was preparing the related subsidiary legislation and the schemes would be launched upon completion of the whole legislation. The legislation concerned had allowed room for the producer responsibility schemes to be extended to other product packaging if necessary. According to the schedule of the Hong Kong Blueprint for Sustainable Use of Resources, the government would examine whether it was necessary or appropriate to implement mandatory producer responsibility schemes on their products (including beverage plastic bottles). During the period, different factors like the impact on the environment of the materials concerned and the effectiveness of the current recycling would be considered. When the related study was conducted, we would consider the feasibility and priority of the launch of mandatory schemes on individual materials together;
- (iv) The government would set recovery target for each producer responsibility scheme and make reviews timely;
- (v) It was concurred that related publicity education was very important. As the quality of the materials collected from recycling bins might affect the effectiveness of the overall recycling, the government had been rigorously promoting clean recovery in recent years. The Community Green Stations developed by the government was designed to promote the culture of recycling through the provision of environmental protection facilities, actively enhance public education and support local recycling work. The Tuen Mun project of the

programme concerned was still at planning stage. The department would timely report to the District Council (“DC”) on the progress, operational arrangement and launch calendar;

- (vi) Some beverage manufacturers currently had an arrangement (e.g. payment of deposit) for the recovery of beverage containers of their brands, which would be re-used after washing and sterilization. In developing the producer responsibility schemes, the government had considered the related measures with exemption from levy to encourage the industry to continue the current arrangement of glass bottle recovery for re-use. When appointing glass management contractors in future, the government would provide adequate flexibility allowing the contractors to provide incentives and encourage citizens to participate in glass bottle recycling;
- (vii) Before the launch of each producer responsibility scheme, the government had to consider source separation, collection, processing and outlet of the related waste with co-ordinations in different areas. The current priority was on electrical and electronic products and glass beverage containers. On waste electrical and electronic products, the government had built waste processing facilities in the Eco Park to ensure proper processing of the materials recovered. On glass containers, when the government signed a contract with the contractor, it would provide that the outlet of the waste materials should obtain approval from the government. The contractor had to submit the relevant figures to the government regularly;
- (viii) The government set up a one-billion recycling fund last year to promote and support local recycling. The web page of the EDP contained the relevant information;
- (ix) The producer responsibility schemes enabling legislation on waste electrical and electronic products and glass beverage containers were endorsed by the legislative council in March and May 2016 respectively. The government was actively preparing related measures so the schemes concerned would be launched as soon as possible; and



- (x) The Waste Reduction Division of the EDP had a hotline, which would provide support to the housing estates which encountered difficulties in waste recovery arrangement.

10. Mr TSE of the FEHD also replied to Members' views and enquiries. He said the FEHD was mainly responsible for monitoring the roadside recycling bins. The waste recovered from them accounted for a small quantity of the overall materials recovered. After collecting the waste, the contractor would deliver the waste to recognised recyclers in accordance with the provisions of the contract. The department had been closely monitoring the contractor's work, including irregularly following the recycling vehicles to monitor the whole recycling process.

11. The Chairman concluded by saying that the EDP should note Members' views and consider Members' views more during the recovery and processing of waste materials and implementation of the producer responsibility schemes.

(d) **Development of Natural Gas-fired Generation Units by CLP Power Hong Kong Limited**  
**(EHDDC Paper No. 35/2016)**  
**(Replies from Environmental Protection Department and CLP Power Hong Kong Limited)**

12. The Chairman welcomed Mr WONG Man-kee, Johnson, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Strategic Assessment) 2 and Mr NG Tsun-kei, Environmental Protection Officer (Strategic Assessment) 53 of the EDP, Mr LAM Ming-tak, Director of Industry and Community Relations and Mr CHEUNG Kin-chung, Director of Power Generation Engineering and Dr CHIU Mei-chun, Senior Environmental Affairs Manager of the CLP Power Hong Kong Limited ("CLP") and Mr WAN Chi-hung, Project Director of the Environmental Resources Management to the meeting.

13. The proposer of the paper provided supplementary information on the content of the paper. He said that natural gas produced fewer pollutants compared with traditional fuel so he did not understand why the Environmental Impact Assessment Report ("EIA" Report) showed that the air quality was below standard. He said the reply from the CLP stated that the background pollutants had exceeded the standard. On this, he enquired whether the

construction works of major infrastructure in Tuen Mun district and nearby area would cause severe impact to the air quality in Tuen Mun district.

14. Ms CHIU of the CLP and Mr WONG of the EDP briefed on the content of their replies respectively. Members offered their views and made enquiries on the matter concerned, which were summarized as follows:

- (i) The TMDC showed concerns about the air pollution problem in the district. The measures described by the EDP and the CLP would help alleviate citizens' worries on air quality;
- (ii) The use of natural gas as fuel could mainly reduce the emission of carbon dioxide and not nitrogen dioxide. It was enquired about the carbon dioxide emission;
- (iii) It was enquired how the CLP obtained the data on the nitrogen dioxide generated by different units and whether the data on background pollutants could be separated. It was enquired whether the data on background pollutants had included all pollutants. It was requested that the data on the pollutants from the T • Park should also be provided;
- (iv) The suspended particulate and sulfide produced from the burning of natural gas were less than the burning of traditional fuel. However, burning natural gas at high temperature would still have nitrogen oxide emission. It was enquired what measure the CLP would use to reduce nitrogen oxide emission;
- (v) After the new unit went into operation, the power output would increase. It was enquired whether the CLP would sell electricity to the neighbouring district and pass the cost for the construction of natural gas-fired generation unit to the citizens of Hong Kong. Another Member enquired whether there would be excess capacity; and
- (vi) The price of natural gas had greater fluctuations. It was enquired what measure the CLP would use to reduce the fluctuations of price in the purchase of natural gas and how to ensure that the power tariff could be maintained at an level affordable by the citizens.

15. Mr LAM of the CLP replied to Members' views and enquiries, which were summarized as follows:

- (i) The performance of the new unit was higher than the current one so the cost of power generation was relatively low;
- (ii) A monitoring device was fitted on the chimney of the unit by the CLP to monitor the pollutant emission 24 hourly;
- (iii) It was clarified that the addition of natural gas-fired generation unit by the CLP was to go with the government's target to improve the air quality in Hong Kong. The addition of the unit was not to increase power output to be sold to the mainland China. In the past, CLP would sell electricity to mainland China when there was surplus electricity and in light of demand. In most cases, coal was used as fuel. The related demand had decreased in recent years; and
- (iv) The CLP was seeking different sources of natural gas and expected to purchase liquefied natural gas at a lower price. The CLP intended to build an off-shore collection station for the liquefied natural gas to ensure a stable gas source. The CLP was preparing an EIA report for this.

(Post-meeting note: the CLP added after the meeting that the addition of natural gas-fired generation unit was to go with the government's target to improve the air quality in Hong Kong to achieve an increase of about 50% in the ratio of natural gas in the fuel used for local power generation. This would also help decrease the carbon dioxide emission from local power generation)

16. Mr WONG of the EDP added that according to the EIA report, the nitrogen dioxide emission would also decrease when a priority was taken in the use of the new unit. In the assessment, an air quality model of scale and objectivity was used and the overall pollution level of the above model had included the pollutant emitted from the T · Park. The EIA report of the T · Park had been completed and uploaded to the web page of the EDP.

17. Mr WAN of the consulting firm provided supplementary information on the above model. He said that the consulting firm used the model of the EDP

proposed indicator in which the regional model could predict the impacts of the pollution sources in all districts throughout Hong Kong. Another model could simulate the impact on the environment caused by the use of the new unit as a priority together with the old unit to provide the aggregate power output required and assess the aggregate pollutants of the individual unit after the new unit went into operation. By consolidating the assessment findings of the above two models for consideration, the aggregate pollutants could be predicted in each district. To accurately predict the emission of traffic-related pollutants, the traffic consulting firm would make another assessment on the traffic conditions in each district in order to obtain the data of the pollutants concerned.

18. Moreover, Mr WAN of the consulting firm said that the EIA had assessed all the concentration of the pollutants in air quality objectives and the level of all pollutants had met the indicator. After the new unit went into operation, the concentration of the pollutants had decreased. The above models had taken into consideration various pollution sources, including the Pearl River Delta and T · Park but the consulting firm did not calculate the concentration of the pollutants in T · Park separately.

19. The Chairman thanked the representatives of the CLP for attending the meeting and replying to Members' enquiries.

(The Chairman left the conference room temporarily and the meeting was held by the Vice-chairman)

(e) **Repeatedly Calling for Complete Eradication of Nuisance to Waiting Passengers Caused by Dripping Air-Conditioners**  
**(EHDDC Paper No. 36/2016)**

**(Reply from Food and Environmental Hygiene Department)**

20. Mr TSE of the FEHD briefed on the content of the reply and added that dripping air-conditioners was serious in summer. Quite a few cases happened at mid night so it was difficult for the department to investigate. Therefore, the FEHD alone could not tackle the problem completely. Public cooperation and self-discipline were very important. He urged citizens to have regular maintenance of air-conditioners to improve the situation.

21. Members offered their views and made enquiries on the matter concerned, which were summarised as follows:

- (i) A lot of residents in Tuen Mun had to travel between the urban area and Tuen Mun for work. When they were waiting at bus stops, they encountered the problem of dripping air-conditioners, especially in Mong Kok (opposite the Sin Tat Plaza), Sham Shui Po and Cheung Sha Wan where the conditions were more serious. In recent years, the conditions had worsened a lot so it was requested that the FEHD should show concerns about the problem of hygiene caused by dripping air-conditioners and take follow-up action by the local environmental hygiene office concerned;
- (ii) It was suggested writing to the environmental hygiene office of the district concerned to reflect Members' views. Another Member suggested writing to the headquarters of the FEHD and reflected views to the local environmental hygiene office through the headquarters. A Member suggested writing to the district council concerned for follow-up action;
- (iii) It was enquired about the figures of prosecutions against dripping air-conditioners and suggested that the FEHD should enforce the law;
- (iv) The problem of dripping air-conditioners in Yan Ching Street, San Hui and Tuen Mun Heung Sze Wui Road was serious. Some citizens stood in the road dangerously to avoid the dripping. The FEHD was asked to take action; and
- (v) Passengers at the bus stops did not queue according to instructions owing to the problem of dripping, thus causing disputes among the waiting passengers.

22. Besides, Ms KONG Fung-ye declared that she lived at Yuet Wu Villa. She enquired whether the FEHD had, on its own initiative, invited those housing estates like Yuet Wu Villa which had not participated in the Scheme of Participation by Property Management Agents in Tackling Dripping Air-conditioners to take part in the scheme.

23. Mr TSE of the FEHD replied to Members' views and enquiries, which were summarised as follows:

- (i) The department would issue a Nuisance Notice, asking the alleged person to take follow-up action on the dripping air-conditioners within the specified time. If the alleged person made improvement in accordance with the above notice, the department would not initiate prosecution. In the past year, the FEHD had not brought any prosecutions against dripping air-conditioners;
- (ii) The procedures concerned were carried out in accordance with the law so the department needed to gather sufficient evidence before issuing a Nuisance Notice. Generally speaking, most of the alleged persons would actively have the air-conditioners maintained upon receipt of the notice;
- (iii) There were a lot of tenement buildings in Mong Kok and the air-conditioners were installed at the windows near the road. As there were no proper draining pipes, the problem of dripping was rather serious. He would reflect to the headquarters of the FEHD about the problem of dripping in Mong Kok and send his views to the Mong Kok Environmental Hygiene Office through the headquarters;
- (iv) On the problem of dripping in Tuen Mun district, the department would investigate, take follow-up action and continue the arrangement for staff to inspect the black spots with high pedestrian flow during different time slots, and would consider stepping up the related work;
- (v) On the pilot scheme of Participation by Property Management Agents in Tackling Dripping Air-conditioners, the department would invite the housing estates involved to participate in the scheme upon receipt of complaints each time. The department would continue inviting housing estates to participate in the scheme; and
- (vi) The department had shown concerns about the problem of dripping air-conditioners and took follow-up action actively but emphasised that citizens and housing estates had to act accordingly.

24. The Vice-chairman concluded by saying that Members not only showed concerns about the local problem of dripping although the related issue involved other districts. A Member reflected that Tuen Mun district was also affected by the problem of dripping air-conditioners. According to the terms of reference

of the EHDDC, the EHDDC would take follow-up action on the problems of environmental hygiene in Tuen Mun district. On Members' concerns about other districts, the EHDDC would write to the headquarters of the FEHD to reflect their views.

Secretary

(Post-meeting note: the above letter was sent on 17 August 2016 and the reply concerned was received on 6 September 2016)

(The Chairman returned to the conference room and continued holding the meeting.)

**(F) Request for Provision of Air Quality Monitoring Station in Tuen Mun (EHDDC Paper No. 37/2016)**

**(Reply from Environmental Protection Department)**

25. Mr POON Tsz-ming of the EDP briefed on the content of the reply. Members offered their views and made enquiries on the matter concerned, which were summarised as follows:

- (i) If it had not been the CLP who had submitted a report to the EHDDC on its development of natural gas-fired generation unit stating that the background pollutants had exceeded the standard, Members would not have known the situations concerned. On this, the department should have made a report on air quality on its own initiative;
- (ii) Developments and road constructions in Tuen Mun district might worsen the air quality. Therefore, there should be provision of another air quality monitoring station with the data released to the public on the web regularly;
- (iii) In recent years, air quality in Tuen Mun district had been declining and there were many obnoxious facilities. The pollutants from mainland might affect the air quality in Tuen Mun district. Therefore, there was a need for the provision of another air quality monitoring station by which data of air quality monitoring at different locations could be compared. Coupled with wind directions and other information, the pollution source could be detected for the formulation of improvement measures;

- (iv) It was enquired whether air quality monitoring station was sufficient in Tuen Mun district, what time the current air quality monitoring station was set up, and what review the department had made for this. Another Member opined that one air quality monitoring station was not enough. It was requested that the department should actively study the provision of another air quality monitoring station;
- (v) He suggested provision of on-line monitoring on the chimney of T•Park to collect the pollution data concerned; and
- (vi) It was suggested writing to the EDP to reflect Members' views.

26. Mr POON of the EDP replied to Members' enquiries. He said that there was on-line monitoring on the chimney of the T • Park and the air quality report would also be uploaded on the web page. On the suggestion for provision of an air quality monitoring station, Mr POON of the EDP said the data of the average air quality monitoring station could represent the air quality within the area of 4,000 metres of the location according to the design specifications of the current air quality monitoring station. The data of the current air quality monitoring station in Tuen Mun district could cover the air quality in the vicinity of the southern and northern Tuen Mun. The data of the air quality monitoring station in Yuen Long district could cover the air quality in the Hung Shui Kiu new development zone. Until verified according to the established procedures, the above data of air quality would not be released to ensure accurate data. Moreover, the department would review the network of the monitoring station in accordance with the related mechanism and international guidelines. Mr POON of the EDP said he would provide the information of the related review and reflect Members' views to the relevant division of the EDP.

27. The Chairman concluded by saying that the EHDDC had discussed the matter concerned in May and at this meeting respectively, making strong requests. Members queried whether the current air quality monitoring station could cover the whole Tuen Mun district. It was requested that the department should consider Members' views to conduct a study on the provision of an air quality monitoring station and report to the EHDDC pending the findings of the review. The EHDDC would also write to the Environment Bureau to reflect Secretary Members' views.



(Post-meeting note: the above letter was sent on 17 August 2016 and the reply concerned was received on 2 September 2016)

### **III. Reporting Items**

#### **(A) Proposed Naming for the Public Rental Housing Project at Tuen Mun Area 54 Site 2** **(EHDDC Paper No. 38/2016)**

28. The Chairman welcomed Ms CHAN Sau-man, Anita, Assistant Housing Manager (Yau Oi) 2 of the Housing Department to the meeting. Members offered their views on the development project and the naming for buildings, which were summarised as follows:

- (i) It was enquired about the criteria for the naming of buildings;
- (ii) It was opined that “Tsing Tin House” was more lively than “Luk Tin House” but another Member opined that “Tsing Tin House” would easily mix up with the Tsing Tin Playground in Kin Sang district. Therefore, “Luk Tin” was commendable. Besides, a Member pointed out that the location of the building had been farm land originally. As residents were fond of green life so naming it “Luk Tin” was very appropriate;
- (iii) The first character of the names of the four buildings Chun, Yat, Hei and Yuet had the meaning of Pleasure and Beauty. It was suggested changing the name of Luk Tin House to Fuen Tin House or Yue Tin House;
- (iv) This project was close to Tsz Tin Village so naming the building with Tin was very appropriate. Yan Tin House showed elegance and the names of the buildings were commendable. Therefore, it was suggested that the names of this project and the buildings should remain unchanged;

29. The Chairman asked Members to vote for or against changing the name of Luk Tin House. The result was as follows:

Proposed name of building	Vote(s)
Luk Tin House (original proposal)	4
Tsing Tin House	1
Fuen Tin House	0
Yue Tin House	1

30. The Chairman announced that the original proposal for the naming of the building in the paper remained unchanged.

**(B) Water Quality of Tuen Mun Beaches**  
**(EHDDC Paper No. 39/2016)**

31. Members noted all the contents of the report.

**(C) Second Phase of Anti-rodent Campaign 2016 in Tuen Mun District**  
**(EHDDC Paper No. 40/2016)**

32. Members offered their views and made enquiries on the content of the report, which were summarised as follows:

- (i) There were rats on light rail tracks and there were signs of rats at the Light Rail San Wai Station. It was requested that the department should discuss with the MTR Corporations Limited (“MTRC”) to step up anti-rodent work;
- (ii) The department was asked to discuss with the MTRC to increase the frequency of weeding along the routes of the MTRC and rigorously clean the railings of the MTR stations;
- (iii) There were many food establishments in Kin Sang Estate and rodent infestation was serious. There were often signs of rats at the refuse stations in the district. It was requested that the department should show concerns and take follow-up action; and
- (iv) It was enquired about the effectiveness of the anti-rodent campaign (First Phase) to decide whether it was necessary to review the work plan.

33. Mr TSE of the FEHD said he would hold discussions with the MTRC about the problem of rodent infestation and environmental hygiene in the area of MTRC for improvement. On the effectiveness of anti-rodent campaign, Mr TSE of the FEHD said the department would conduct anti-rodent campaigns regularly so there was no indicator to measure the effectiveness of the campaign. However, the department would conduct a survey on rodent infestation reference index every year to assess the level of rodent infestation with scientific and objective methods. He could provide relevant information after the meeting.

Besides, the department would scrutinise the situation of rodent infestation in Kin Sang Estate.

(Post-meeting note: the rodent infestation reference index in Tuen Mun district in 2015 was 1.7% while the average index across Hong Kong was 3.0%)

**(D) Report of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department**  
**(EHDDC Paper No. 41/2016)**

34. A Member pointed out that fixed penalty for illegal shop extension would be implemented. She opined that it was inappropriate to exempt some of the black spots from penalty with discretion. Somehow, another Member opined that the problem of illegal extension with discretion had existed for many years. It would take some time to deal with the situation concerned. Mr TSE of the FEHD replied that there had always been discretionary area on doing business in the public area in front of the shops in Chi Lok and San Hui. However, allowing discretionary area did not mean there would be no prosecutions. If shop extension was beyond the discretionary area, there would still be prosecutions. The 15 prosecutions during the report period mainly came from the vicinity of Chi Lok and San Hui. The department would also show special concerns about the situations there. He added that, if necessary, the department would be pleased to discuss with the DC whether the discretionary area would remain unchanged or revised but it had to be handled with caution. He added that the fixed penalty of \$1,500 would be implemented starting in September. The District-led Action Scheme would step up law enforcement against illegal hawking and shop extension at district level. The department would make timely reviews on the arrangements with the DC and other departments concerned.

35. Beside, a Member pointed out that dogs often obeyed call of nature in public places. It was enquired why the figure in the report was “0”. She opined that using water to dilute dogs’ urine had little use. On this, Mr TSE of the FEHD replied that it was not against the law for dogs passing urine in public streets under the current law. However, it was against the law if dog owners did not clean up the dog droppings. When they saw the officers of the department around, they would immediately clean after the dogs to avoid being prosecuted. Therefore, it was difficult for the department to enforce the law.

(E) **Progress Report of Local Public Works and Rural Public Works as at June 2016**

(EHDDC Paper No. 42/2016)

36. Members noted all the contents of the report.

(F) **Reports of Working Groups under EHDDC**

(EHDDC Paper No. 43/2016)

(i) **Working Group on Tuen Mun Greening**

37. Members noted all the contents of the report.

(ii) **Working Group on Markets and Illegal Hawking Activities**

38. Members noted all the contents of the report.

(iii) **Working Group on the Development and Complementary Facilities in Area 54**

39. Members noted all the contents of the report.

(G) **Progress Report as at 30.6.2016**

(EHDDC Paper No. 44/2016)

(i) **Drainage Services Department's Progress Report on Works in Tuen Mun District**

40. Members noted all the contents of the report.

(ii) **Environmental Monitoring Report on Mud Pit No. 5**

41. Members noted all the contents of the report.

(iii) **Water Seepage Report on Buildings in Tuen Mun District**

42. Members noted all the contents of the report.

(iv) **Progress Report on Water Pipes Installation in Tuen Mun District**

43. Members noted all the contents of the report.

VII. **Any Other Business and Date of Next Meeting**

44. There being no other matters, the meeting closed at 12:05 pm. The next meeting would be held on 30 September 2016

Tuen Mun District Council Secretariat

Date: 9 September 2016

