

Minutes of the 8th Meeting of
the Environment, Hygiene and District Development Committee of
the Tuen Mun District Council

Date : 25 January 2019 (Friday)

Time : 9:30 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 LEUNG Kin-man, BBS, MH, JP	TMDC Chairman	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr LEE Hung-sham, Lothar, BBS, MH	TMDC Vice-Chairman	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr SO Shiu-shing	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr KWU Hon-keung	TMDC Member	9:35 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TO Sheck-yuen, MH	TMDC Member	9:33 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHU Yiu-wah	TMDC Member	9:35 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms KONG Fung-yi	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms WONG Lai-sheung, Catherine	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms HO Hang-mui	TMDC Member	10:09 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr LAM Chung-hoi	TMDC Member	9:45 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TSUI Fan, MH	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	10:41 a.m.
Mr CHAN Man-wah, MH	TMDC Member	9:58 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHAN Manwell, Leo	TMDC Member	10:10 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms CHU Shun-nga, Beatrice	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TSANG Hin-hong	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	10:04 a.m.
Ms SO Ka-man	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr MO Shing-fung	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr YIP Man-pan	TMDC Member	9:41 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr Yeung Chi-hang	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr YAN Siu-nam	TMDC Member	9:33 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TAM Chun-yin	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHAN Tsim-heng	Co-opted Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TSOI Shing-hin	Co-opted Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms CHAN Ching-yee, Jackie (Secretary)	Executive Officer I (District Council)2, Tuen Mun District Office, Home Affairs Department		

By Invitation

Mr KO Po-wai	Senior Health Inspector (Joint Office) Tuen Mun, Food and Environment Hygiene Department
Mr LAU Chi-ming	Senior Engineer/Project Management 5, Water Supplies Department
Mr CHAN Man-tai	Project Coordinator/Project Management 16, Water Supplies Department
Mr LUI Chun-fung	Engineer/Water Loss Management 4, Water Supplies Department
Mr MA Hok-chi, Frankie	Principal Engineer, Black & Veatch Hong Kong Limited
Mr CHAN Chun-wing, Chester	Project Engineer, Black & Veatch Hong Kong Limited
Mr LAM Tin-chun	Deputy Project Manager, Meinhardt (Hong Kong) Limited
Ms LIN Haici, Ariel	Project Engineer, Meinhardt (Hong Kong) Limited

In Attendance

Miss TSUI Man-ye, Joanna	Assistant District Officer (Tuen Mun)1, Home Affairs Department
Mr LEE Ming-ki	Senior Inspector of Works (Acting), Tuen Mun District Office, Home Affairs Department
Mr LEE Kam-ho, Edwin	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Tuen Mun), Food and Environment Hygiene Department
Ms CHAN Wing-ye	Deputy District Leisure Manager (Tuen Mun)2, Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Mr CHAN Pui-shing, Michael	Engineer/Tuen Mun 4, Drainage Services Department
Mr CHEUNG Chun-kit	Housing Manager/Tuen Mun 1, Housing Department
Mr YEUNG Mo-man	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional West)1, Environmental Protection Department
Mr CHAN Ka-chi, Kelvin	Town Planner/Tuen Mun 2, Planning Department
Mr CHAN Yuen-heng, Jason	Engineer/15 (West), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr TAM Kwok-leung	Administrative Assistant/Lands (Acting) (District Lands Office, Tuen Mun), Lands Department
Mr TSAO Chin-kiu, Isaac	Project Coordinator/Design 3, Water Supplies Department

Absent with Apologies

Mr NG Koon-hung	TMDC Member
Ms CHING Chi-hung	TMDC Member
Mr KEUNG Kai-pong	Co-opted Member
Mr LEUNG Kin-shing	Co-opted Member

I. Opening Remarks

1. The Chairman welcomed all present to the 8th meeting of the Environment, Hygiene and District Development Committee (“EHDDC”). She also extended welcome to the government department representatives in attendance at the meeting. Since Mr CHOW Hing-yu, Project Coordinator/Design 3 of the Water Supplies Department (“WSD”), had left his post, Mr Isaac TSAO would take up his duties. On behalf of the EHDDC, the Chairman thanked Mr CHOW for his past contributions to the EHDDC and welcomed his successor, Mr TSAO.

2. The Chairman reminded that Members who were aware of their personal interests in any matters discussed at the meeting should declare the interests before the discussion. The Chairman would, in accordance with Order 39(12) of the Tuen Mun District Council Standing Orders, decide whether the Members who had declared interests might speak or vote on the matters, might remain at the meeting as observers, 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 Secretary reported that no applications for leave of absence had been received from Members.

III. Confirmation of Minutes of the Last Meeting

4. As Members proposed no amendments to the minutes, the Chairman announced that the minutes of the 7th meeting of the EHDDC (2018-2019) were confirmed.

IV. Discussion Items**(A) Implementation of Water Intelligent Network (WIN) (Tuen Mun District)
(EHDDC Paper No. 1/2019)**

5. The Chairman welcomed Mr LAU Chi-ming, Senior Engineer/Project Management 5, Mr CHAN Man-tai, Project Coordinator/Project Management 16, and Mr LUI Chun-fung, Engineer/Water Loss Management 4, of the WSD; Mr Frankie MA, Principal Engineer, and Mr Chester CHAN, Project Engineer, of Black & Veatch Hong Kong Limited (“Black & Veatch”); Mr LAM Tin-chun, Deputy Project Manager, and Ms Ariel LIN, Project Engineer, of Meinhardt (Hong Kong) Limited, to the meeting.

6. Mr LAU Chi-ming of the WSD and Mr Frankie MA of Black & Veatch gave

a PowerPoint presentation (Annex 1*) to brief Members on the captioned project.

*Only available in Chinese version.

7. Members' comments and enquiries on the briefing about the captioned project are summarised as follows:

- (i) A Member said that he supported the captioned project in principle. However, since suspending water supply for eight hours might cause inconvenience to residents, he hoped that the department could further shorten the duration of suspension;
- (ii) A Member enquired about the actual coverage of the District Metering Areas ("DMA") and whether Siu Hong Court, Yan Tin Estate and their vicinity were covered, taking the DMA to be set up at Tsing Chung Koon Road as an example;
- (iii) Some Members suggested that the department step up promotion before works commencement by, for instance, notifying District Council ("DC") Members, estate management offices and owners' corporations to ensure that affected residents were informed of the project;
- (iv) A Member asked whether the water supply pipes mentioned in the captioned project referred to fresh water pipes and he hoped that the department could elaborate on the benefits of the project;
- (v) Some Members enquired about the commencement date and schedule of the manhole excavation works. They also asked whether road closure was required and how long it would last;
- (vi) A Member pointed out from the paper that the works would be carried out in the fourth quarter of that year. In this connection, she enquired about the anticipated completion date of the works, the number of affected households and whether the hotline provided 24-hour service;
- (vii) A Member asked whether the manhole excavation works would be carried out progressively in stages or by region in the 26 areas/road sections listed in the paper. He hoped that the works would not be carried out at the same time since traffic might be affected; and

(viii) A Member asked the department to elaborate on the lines and dots in different colours in the paper and on the PowerPoint slides.

8. Mr LAU Chi-ming of the WSD replied that the department would contact local DC Members and stakeholders such as the affected estate management offices and hospitals a few months prior to works commencement. The WSD would brief them on the works schedule, site selection and the impact on traffic, environment and water supply caused by the works and water suspension. The department would also consult different parties and learn more about their needs in order to set the works schedule, confirm site selection and make suitable arrangements for carrying out the works and water suspension. Since about 400 additional DMAs would be set up across the territory under the captioned project, a detailed schedule of the manhole excavation works was not available yet. However, the department would contact the relevant DC Members and stakeholders and give them the schedule prior to works commencement.

9. Mr LAU Chi-ming of the WSD added that the DMAs targeted the fresh water network. Due to technical constraints such as the higher corrosiveness of salt water and the lack of individual meters to record salt water usage, salt water pipes were not covered. By comparing the actual water usage indicated on the fresh water meters in the DMA and the actual water supply of the DMA, fresh water wastage could be calculated. Therefore, given the lack of individual salt water meters, it was not cost-effective to set up DMAs for salt water networks. In addition, the hotline set up for the works would provide 24-hour service. The department could give TMDC Members the phone numbers of the works staff for easier communication in due course.

10. Mr Frankie MA of Black & Veatch added that the coverage of the DMAs varied due to factors such as the structure of water pipe networks, length of pipes, number and type of users, and topography. The DMAs would be set up based on the above factors so the area of coverage and the number of households concerned might vary. In addition, about the duration of works, the construction of a manhole of around two metres x 1.5 metres, for instance, would take about two to three months.

11. Members' comments and enquiries on the responses of the WSD and Black & Veatch are summarised as follows:

(i) A Member asked again whether the manhole excavation works would be carried out progressively in stages or by region and reiterated that he hoped

that the works would not be carried out at the same time; and

- (ii) A Member enquired about the number and exact location of manhole excavation works which would be carried out on walkways and carriageways. Since the locations of the underground pipes and the actual area of water usage might not coincide, she hoped that the department could notify the affected households or local DC Members as soon as possible.

12. Mr LAU Chi-ming of the WSD said that the exact schedule could only be provided after a contractor was selected. Before the commencement of the excavation works, the department had to coordinate with the Highways Department, the Transport Department and the Traffic Branch of the Police to set the works schedule. However, it was believed that the manhole excavation works would be conducted in stages. The department would minimise the frequency of water suspension and avoid conducting works at multiple sites at the same time or suspending water supply of the same housing estate for several times to reduce inconvenience caused to the residents.

13. Mr LAU Chi-ming of the WSD added that the manhole excavation works would mainly be conducted on walkways but the locations were pending confirmation. The department would communicate with the stakeholders before works commencement to provide them with relevant plans and information as well as to explain the impact of the works. The WSD was aware of the importance of strengthening communication with various stakeholders.

14. The Chairman hoped that the WSD would continue to maintain close communication with the stakeholders before works commencement.

(B) Proposal to Disband Joint Office of Buildings Department/Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (EHDDC Paper No. 2/2019) (Written Response of Joint Office of Buildings Department/Food and Environmental Hygiene Department)

15. The Chairman welcomed Mr KO Po-wai, Senior Health Inspector (Joint Office) Tuen Mun of the Food and Environment Hygiene Department (“FEHD”), to the meeting.

16. Taking the buildings in San Hui as an example, the proposer of the paper pointed out that the problem of aged buildings and illegal structures was worsening.

Even if members of the public filed water seepage complaints to the Joint Office of Buildings Department/Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (“JO”), the Buildings Department (“BD”) and the FEHD did not coordinate with each other and replied individually. As a result, people could only turn to loss adjusters and carry out repair works on their own. The proposer of the paper hoped that the JO representative could elaborate on the JO’s significance.

17. Members’ comments and enquiries on the paper are summarised as follows:
- (i) A Member said that based on the JO’s current operational procedures, if the FEHD could not identify the source of water seepage after conducting colour water tests, the case would be passed to the BD for follow-up actions. However, the BD had spent as long as one year on investigation before passing the report back to the FEHD. He opined that the JO had to speed up the operational procedures of the FEHD, the BD and its consultants. Also, from the JO’s written response, a dedicated task force which was established to streamline the JO’s operational procedures would take as long as three years to conduct review. He hoped that the Government could speed up the review work;
 - (ii) Some Members asked if the JO had increased its manpower and whether it took a longer time to issue a “nuisance notice” because of manpower shortage;
 - (iii) A Member reckoned that people were dissatisfied with the JO because of its inefficiency in handling complaints. Also, he enquired about the progress of the work of the task force mentioned in the JO’s written response;
 - (iv) A Member said that at the moment, JO staff needed the consent of occupants from an upper floor unit to enter the flat to conduct investigation. If the occupants refused to cooperate, the office had to apply for an entry warrant and the investigation process would be prolonged. In this regard, he suggested amending the law to strengthen the JO’s law enforcement capability and enhance its operational procedures; and
 - (v) A Member asked whether the JO could replace the currently adopted colour water tests with microwave or infrared detection devices which were also recognised by the court in a bid to enhance detection efficiency.
18. Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD replied that water seepage in buildings was

generally caused by the defective fabric or facilities of buildings and the lack of proper maintenance. The main objective of the JO was to combine legal authority, professional knowledge of relevant government departments and efforts of flat owners/occupants. The JO made use of systematic testing methods to help identify the sources of water seepage and encourage relevant flat owners to arrange for repair works in a bid to resolve the nuisance of water seepage. Upon the establishment of the JO, the FEHD and the BD had drawn up clear operational guidelines on the procedures and division of labour for investigation, enforcement and prosecution for water seepage cases. In general, there were three stages in a water seepage investigation conducted by the JO. Stage I (confirming water seepage problem) and Stage II (initial investigation including colour water tests on drainage pipes or reversible pressure tests on water supply pipes) were carried out by JO staff. If the source of seepage could not be identified in Stage II, Stage III (professional investigation) would be pursued. In Stage III, an outsourced consultant would be engaged to assist in conducting a detailed investigation to identify the source of water seepage, including moisture monitoring at seepage area, ponding tests for floor slabs, water spray tests on walls as well as reversible pressure tests for water supply pipes. If the source was identified at any stage of investigation, the JO would issue a “nuisance notice” to the responsible party in accordance with the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance and demand abatement of the nuisance within a specified period. After receiving a complaint, the department would notify the informant of the investigation progress in writing at different stages. The JO would also answer public enquiry to its best endeavour.

19. Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD added that apart from exploring the full adoption of new detection methods, a dedicated task force comprising representatives from the Food and Health Bureau (“FHB”), the Development Bureau (“DEVB”), the FEHD, the BD and the WSD had been formed in early 2018 to further improve the processing of water seepage cases. Jointly led by the FEHD and the BD, the task force was currently conducting a comprehensive review of the JO’s operation, including streamlining its operational procedures and enhancing its service. To strengthen communication among JO staff from the two departments and increase the overall efficiency of the office, the JO was seeking assistance of the Government Property Agency to identify suitable office space to set up four regional joint offices for co-location of JO staff from the two departments. In addition, illegal structures fell into the BD’s purview. Members of the public who had identified illegal structures might contact the BD or call 1823. If JO staff identified illegal structures during investigation, the office would refer the case to the BD. In case members of the public could not get through to JO staff from the BD, those

from the FEHD could relay the situation to relevant BD staff via email and ask them to reply promptly.

20. Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD also said that handling water seepage problem required the cooperation of the affected household and the occupants of the leaking flat. If JO staff were rejected entry into the flat to conduct investigation, the office would have to follow the procedures and apply for a warrant. The task force was seeking to streamline the operational procedures to enhance the JO's efficiency. The number of JO staff had increased from 10 in 2010 to 15 at the moment and a new post Senior Health Inspector was established. Also, the JO was recruiting Environmental Nuisance Investigators, who would be responsible for investigating water seepage cases. It was hoped that increasing manpower would speed up case processing. The office would conduct review in due course and engage more staff if necessary. In addition, the JO was carrying out a one-year pilot scheme in Central and Western District, Wan Chai District and Kowloon City District. Under the scheme, new detection devices would be used to investigate water seepage cases. The office would evaluate the effectiveness afterwards and explore extending the application of new devices across the territory.

21. Members' further comments and enquiries on the JO's response are summarised as follows:

- (i) A Member said that if illegal structures were involved, for instance, having the kitchen and toilet demolished and relocated to the balcony, FEHD staff would be unable to handle it and have to leave it to BD staff. However, there were only FEHD staff in the JO at the moment and the BD had not sent representatives to the meeting. Therefore, he suggested writing to the DEVB and the FHB to request the task force to review the existing arrangements;
- (ii) A Member reckoned that colour water tests currently adopted by the JO were outdated and as a result, there were discrepancies between the investigation results of the JO and those of loss adjusters; and
- (iii) A Member reckoned that the biggest problem of the JO was its inability to coordinate the work of the FEHD and the BD. He also said that even though the number of JO staff had increased from 10 in 2010 to 15 at the moment, it still took around two weeks for the JO to arrange for the first inspection and this reflected a manpower shortage in the office. Therefore, he hoped that the JO would engage more staff to speed up its work.

22. The Chairman hoped that Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD could provide more details about the four new regional joint offices to give Members a better understanding.

23. Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD said that regarding work coordination and manpower arrangements, the JO would redistribute resources and set up joint offices in four regions for co-location of JO staff. This aimed to enhance work efficiency and communication between the two departments. Regarding the use of new technology in detecting water seepage, the office would analyse the statistics after the pilot scheme ended and explore extending the application of new technology across the territory.

24. The Chairman asked when the pilot scheme would end.

25. Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD replied that the pilot scheme would end in June 2019.

26. Members' further comments and enquiries on the JO's response are summarised as follows:

- (i) Some Members asked how long it would take to conduct review and research after the pilot scheme ended;
- (ii) A Member opined that the office should collect information and statistics from suppliers to assess the effectiveness of the devices, rather than conducting a pilot scheme for research and review to prove that the acquired devices were worthy to be applied across the territory;
- (iii) A Member reckoned that the office would never catch up with the latest technology on the market when it spent such a long time on research; and
- (iv) Some Members opined that co-location of staff from the two departments could not enhance coordination. Rather, the structure of the JO should be adjusted.

27. The Chairman said that since Mr KO Po-wai represented both the FEHD and the JO, he should give an account of the JO's follow-up actions on the case mentioned by the proposer of the paper.

28. Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD replied that the pilot scheme not only aimed to test the usage of new devices, but also to explore how to use those detection results as evidence recognised by the court during prosecution. If irregularities persisted after the issuance of “nuisance notices”, the office might use the results to initiate prosecution procedures. The office noted Members’ views and was aware that the co-location of JO staff alone was inadequate to solve the problem. He said that there would be changes to the administrative structure of the JO. However, since the review was not completed yet, he could not provide more details at the moment.

29. Regarding the case mentioned by the proposer of the paper, Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD said that the JO was mainly responsible for handling water seepage. If other irregularities were identified during investigation, the case would be referred to respective departments for follow-up actions. Since that particular case involved illegal structures, the office had passed it to the BD, which was responsible for regulating building structures.

30. Members’ further comments and enquiries on the JO’s response are summarised as follows:

- (i) A Member asked if one of the four regional joint offices was to be set up in the New Territories West, whether its location would be far away from Tuen Mun;
- (ii) A Member asked if members of the task force could be invited to an EHDDC meeting to listen to Members’ views about the restructuring of the JO; and
- (iii) A Member said that many people had successfully used test reports of new devices to seek compensation in court so it was unnecessary for the office to conduct a one-year pilot scheme.

31. Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD replied that the JO had immediately passed the paper to the task force upon receipt to relay TMDC Members’ views. He added that the compensation claims which were lodged using test reports of new devices were civil claims. The requirements and thresholds of evidence collection varied for civil claims and prosecution. The office was exploring the use of test reports of new devices as evidence recognised by the court for criminal prosecution.

32. The Chairman asked when the four regional joint offices would be set up.

33. Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD said that if things went smoothly, the regional

joint office in the New Territories West would open in the fourth quarter of 2019. However, he could not reveal its exact location at this stage.

34. The Chairman concluded that, taking into consideration that the task force was currently reviewing the JO's operation, the EHDDC decided to adopt the proposer's suggestion and send letters to the DEVB and the FHB to express the EHDDC's views about the JO's overall operation. She asked Mr KO Po-wai of the FEHD to report to the EHDDC about the exact arrangements for the regional joint offices and the review results of the task force when appropriate.

JO

[Post-meeting note: On 11 March, the Secretariat sent letters to the DEVB and the FHB to express the EHDDC's views.]

V. Reporting Items

(A) Water Quality of Tuen Mun Beaches (EHDDC Paper No. 3/2019)

35. Members noted the contents of the report.

(B) Report of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (EHDDC Paper No. 4/2019)

36. A Member asked when the installation of Internet Protocol ("IP") cameras at San Hing Tsuen and Fung On Street would be completed.

37. Mr Edwin LEE of the FEHD replied that IP cameras had been installed at the two locations and were already in operation. He added that since the situation of illegal refuse deposits at Yip Wong Road Refuse Collection Point had continuously improved, the department planned to move the IP camera to other black spots to optimise the use of resources.

38. Members noted the contents of the report.

(C) Anti-mosquito Campaign 2019 in Tuen Mun District (Phase I) (EHDDC Paper No. 5/2019)

39. Members noted the contents of the report.

(D) **Anti-rodent Campaign 2019 in Tuen Mun District (Phase I)**
(EHDDC Paper No. 6/2019)

40. A Member said that the San Hui Market Committee had found out that since the launch of the joint operation against shop front extension under the “District-led Actions Scheme” in Tuen Mun, the strengthened rodent control efforts at restaurants outside the market and meat stalls had driven rodents to the surrounding area of San Hui Market. He hoped that the FEHD could follow it up.

41. Mr Edwin LEE of the FEHD replied that the FEHD had recently stepped up rodent control operations in the surrounding area of the market. He added that to control rodent infestation effectively, the three survival conditions of rodents, namely food, harbourage and passages, should be eliminated. The department would continue to strengthen rodent control work at San Hui Market.

42. Members noted the contents of the report.

(E) **Progress Report of Local Public Works and Rural Public Works as at December 2018**
(EHDDC Paper No. 7/2019)

43. Members noted the contents of the report.

(F) **Reports of Working Groups under EHDDC**
(EHDDC Paper No. 8/2019)

(i) **Working Group on Tuen Mun Environmental Protection Activities**

44. Members noted the contents of the report.

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

45. Members noted the contents of the report.

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

46. Members noted the contents of the report.

47. The Chairman announced that the above three working group reports were endorsed.

(G) **Other Government Departments' Progress Reports as at 2 January 2019**
(EHDDC Paper No. 9/2019)

(i) Progress Report by DSD about Works in Tuen Mun District

48. Members noted the contents of the report.

(ii) Report on Environmental Monitoring of Mud Pit V

49. Members noted the contents of the report.

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

50. Members noted the contents of the report.

(iv) Progress Report of Water Main Laying Works in Tuen Mun District

51. A Member said that from the paper, the works at Wu Chui Road and Lung Mun Road were 80% completed. He wanted to know which road section the above figure was applicable to. He also enquired about the commencement date of the works at the junction of Mei Lok Lane and whether the progress was up to expectation. In addition, he asked the WSD to properly handle materials at construction sites and clear the waste before the Lunar New Year. Also, he asked about the WSD's manpower arrangements if water mains burst during the Lunar New Year.

52. A Member asked why the works at Pui To Road was 0% completed while the commencement date was August 2018.

53. Mr Isaac TSAO of the WSD replied that the water main laying works at Wu Chui Road and Lung Mun Road would be carried out in the first quarter of 2019 and the progress was up to expectation. He pointed out that works contractors would handle the materials at construction sites and clear the waste before the Lunar New Year. To cope with emergencies during the holiday, the WSD had arranged for emergency repair teams to stand by. The works at Pui To Road had commenced in August 2018. However, since the works area fell into the MTR's premises, relevant works staff had to take a course provided by the MTR and pass an assessment before commencing the works.

54. The Chairman asked whether taking the course and sitting for the assessment would delay the works progress.

55. Mr Isaac TSAO of the WSD replied that based on the current progress, it was

believed that the works at Pui To Road would not be affected and could be completed by the third or fourth quarter of 2019.

56. A Member pressed for the commencement date of the works at the junction of Mei Lok Lane.

57. Mr Isaac TSAO of the WSD replied that regarding the works at Mei Lok Lane, the department was exploring a new approach which might not require the laying of temporary water mains. The works were expected to commence in May 2019.

58. Members noted the contents of the report.

(v) Grass Cutting and Larvicidal Oil Spraying Work on Government Land in Tuen Mun District

59. Members noted the contents of the report.

(H) **Air Quality Health Index of Tuen Mun Air Quality Monitoring Station (EHDDC Paper No. 10/2019)**

60. A Member said that he had recently found out from radio news that Tuen Mun faced the worst air pollution in Hong Kong. He asked the Environmental Protection Department (“EPD”) to implement improvement measures correspondingly.

61. Mr YEUNG Mo-man of the EPD replied that the department had adopted multiple measures to improve air quality. Since power plants were one of the major sources of air pollution, the EPD had all along requested the power plants to raise the proportion of cleaner energy in electricity generation by, for instance, replacing coal with natural gas. Also, the department had progressively tightened vehicle emission standards. As a result, fewer vehicles emitted black smoke and the majority of vehicles met Euro VI emission standards. At the same time, the EPD enhanced air quality through control measures such as requiring vessels to use low-sulphur fuel. It would take a longer time for the measures to take effect.

62. A Member said that it was easy to observe that Tuen Mun faced worse air pollution in winter than in summer. She believed that air pollution was related to wind direction. When winter monsoon blew from the Mainland to Hong Kong, air pollution in Tuen Mun worsened. Therefore, she opined that while the EPD should

continue to implement the three main measures mentioned above, it should also work with the Mainland to improve air quality in the Pearl River Delta so as to solve the air pollution problem in Hong Kong.

63. Mr YEUNG Mo-man of the EPD replied that photochemical smog was more likely to form when there was northerly wind or northwesterly wind in winter, or when the weather was sunny and breezy. Therefore, air pollution in Hong Kong tended to be more serious in winter. As air pollution was a problem beyond land boundaries, the EPD regularly explored cooperation plans with Guangdong Government to jointly set goals for emissions reduction.

64. A Member hoped that the EPD could brief Members about the cooperation plans with Guangdong Government as soon as possible. In addition, he said that he had previously proposed to build an air quality monitoring station in Lam Tei but was rejected by the EPD. He also pointed out that it was the first time for the EPD representative to admit that power plants were one of the major sources of air pollution in Hong Kong.

65. Mr YEUNG Mo-man of the EPD added that power plants, vehicles and vessels were the three major sources of air pollution in Hong Kong.

66. Members noted the contents of the report.

(I) Tai Shui Hang Water Quality Monitoring Records
(EHDDC Paper No. 11/2019)

67. Members noted the contents of the report.

VI. Any Other Business

68. A Member said that he had submitted a paper to the EHDDC in 2017 to request that trees be replanted near Tuen Hing Road Interchange and the Highways Department had briefed Members on the replanting plan at the meeting back then. In this regard, he asked how Members would follow that matter up. If the paper required follow-up actions of various committees or working groups under different committees, he hoped that committee chairmen and working group convenors could coordinate with each other.

69. A Member who was also the Convenor of Working Group on Tuen Mun Greening suggested passing the matter to the District Facilities Management

Committee (“DFMC”) for consideration. The DFMC could subsequently decide whether to pass the matter to the Working Group on Tuen Mun Greening for follow-up actions. He said that the working group was currently handling multiple greening matters.

70. The Chairman agreed to pass the matter to the DFMC which might then decide whether to pass it to the Working Group on Tuen Mun Greening for follow-up actions.

VII. Date of Next Meeting

71. There being no other business, the meeting was closed at 11:11 a.m. The next meeting would be held at 9:30 a.m. on 22 March 2019 (Friday).

Tuen Mun District Council Secretariat

Date: 11 March 2019

File Ref: HAD TM DC/13/25/EHDDC/19

工程計劃第196WC號
建設智管網
屯門區工程

屯門區議會
環境、衛生及地區發展委員會
諮詢文件

25 January, 2019

水務署
Water Supplies Department

BLACK & VEATCH

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Engineering, Planning, Surveying

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「智管網」- 背景

- 現有供水網絡問題
 - 水管老化
 - 水管破裂和滲漏
- 全港各區進行更換及修復水管的工程於2015年已大致完成
- 現在計劃實行「智管網」，是一項全面供水管網管理措施



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「智管網」- 背景

- 「分而治之」：透過今次擬議的工程將水管網絡分為若干個獨立區域，進行小區監察
- 「監察管理」：在地下供水管網安裝監測及感應儀器收集數據，並以智能管網管理系統作處理和分析有關數據



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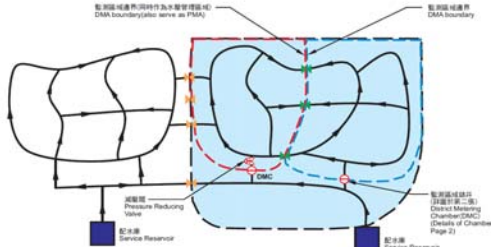
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「智管網」背景 - 「分而治之」

圖例 LEGEND:

- 分區管線 Cut-off Valve
- 邊界管線 Boundary Valve
- 水錶及流向 Water Meter and Flow Direction
- 供水區域 Water Supply Zone



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「智管網」- 餘下工程

- 「智管網」正分階段在全港建立2000個監測區域
- 根據過往運作經驗的累積及科技的進步，我們相信透過將部分較大型的監測區域細分為較小型的監測區域，能有效提升監察管網狀況的效率及優化整個覆蓋網絡，更可提高積極探測滲漏的效能
- 「智管網」- 餘下工程亦擬於全港建設約400個較小型及額外的監測區域，整項餘下工程預計於2019年第4季展開，2023年第4季竣工

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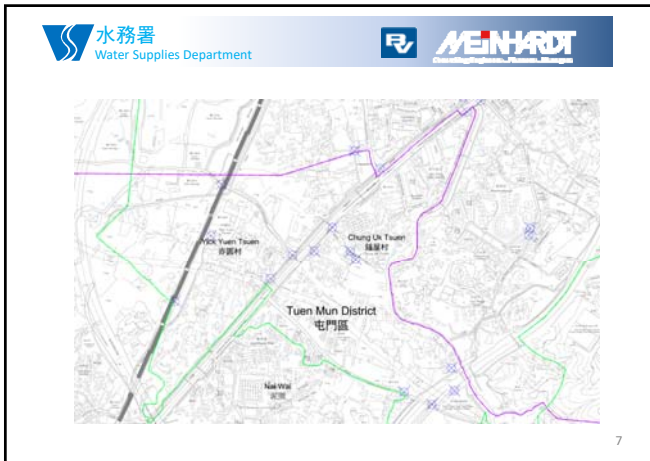
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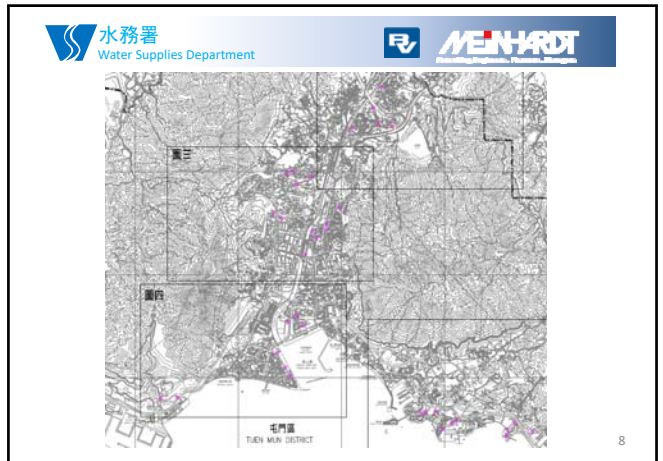
屯門區內的工程

- 屯門區內將合共建立約額外42個監測區域
- 工程項目建造約49個沙井，用作監測及收集供水流量及水壓等數據。
- 工程範圍主要位於：元朗公路，順達街，廣田街，亦園道，青龍路，青發街，小欖新村一帶，湖山路，恆富街，恆貴街，海珠路，石排頭路，旺賢街，河傍道，青賢街，啓民徑，井財街，震寰路，良信街，新福路，青松觀路，青山公路新墟段，青山公路洪水橋段，福亨村路

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監測區域及水壓管理系統之安裝

- 於沙井內安裝監測、感應及減壓裝置
- 以傳統的明坑挖掘方法建造沙井
- 沙井一般長約 2 米、闊 1.5 米及深 1.5 米

流量計及其他有關設備的安裝

沙井完成後的路面情況

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交通影響評估

- 工程會優先在行人路進行，以不會影響交通為原則
- 與有關當局（包括運輸署、警察交通部及路政署等）組成的交通管理聯絡小組進行討論及協商，以制定合適的臨時交通安排。在建議獲得同意後，方會展開該路段的工程

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環境檢討措施

- 定期於地盤灑水控制塵埃飛揚
- 使用低音型號的機械設備及減音設備，避免使用高噪音工具，及盡量將該工具遠離容易受噪音影響的地方
- 根據環保署的要求程序管理建築廢料
- 工地產生的廢水必須經嚴格處理以達致水質污染管制的要求
- 施工範圍盡量遠離現有的樹木和具文化古蹟價值的建築物

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協調其他相關工程

- 與有關部門保持緊密聯繫
- 如有需要，本工程的相關部分或將連同其他相關工程一同進行，以免重複進行掘路工程
- 透過靈活編排施工時間，本工程的相關部分將與其他鄰近的工程分期進行

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諮詢及協調受影響的用戶

- 預早諮詢及協調受影響區域的相關區議員及受影響的用戶

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暫停供水的安排

- 盡量配合用戶用水模式
- 每次停水不超過八小時



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公眾聯絡

- 駐地盤工程師辦事處設有社區聯絡主任職位，負責聆聽公眾的意見和處理有關投訴，確保有需要時能夠盡快作出改善
- 地盤旁的告示板將會清楚標示該熱線電話號碼



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徵詢委員意見

- 就有關工程項目徵詢委員意見
- 邀請委員支持這工程項目

謝謝



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