

Minutes of the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of  
the Food, Environment and Hygiene Committee (2024-2027) of  
the Tuen Mun District Council

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Date : 20 February 2025 (Thursday)  
Time : 2:30 p.m.  
Venue : Tuen Mun District Council (TMDC) Conference Room

**Present**

Mr TSUI Fan, MH (Chairman)	TMDC Member
Mr TSANG Hin-hong, MH (Vice Chairman)	TMDC Member
The Hon LAU Ip-keung, Kenneth, SBS, MH, JP	TMDC Member
Mr CHAN Yau-hoi, BBS, MH, JP	TMDC Member
Ms CHING Chi-hung, MH, JP	TMDC Member
Mr CHAN Manwell, Leo, MH	TMDC Member
Mr WAN Tin-chong, MH	TMDC Member
Mr MO Shing-fung	TMDC Member
Mr YIP Man-pan, MH	TMDC Member
Ms LAI Ka-man	TMDC Member
Mr HO Jun-hang, Benton	TMDC Member
Mr LI Chiu-hung	TMDC Member
Mr LAM Tik-fai	TMDC Member
Ms CHAN Mang-yi	TMDC Member
Dr CHAN Kwai-wao	TMDC Member
Mr CHAN Tsim-heng	TMDC Member
Mr CHUI King-hang	TMDC Member
Mr FUNG Yuk-fung, MH	TMDC Member
Mr TSANG Hing-chung	TMDC Member
Mr YIP Kat-kong, Kenneth	TMDC Member
Mr IP Chun-yuen	TMDC Member
Mr CHENG Yin-kwan, Andy	TMDC Member
Mr TSOI Shing-hin	TMDC Member
Mr TSE Wing-hang	TMDC Member
Ms TSE Yuk-ling	TMDC Member
Mr CHUNG Kin-fung	TMDC Member
Mr NG Ka-chun	Co-opted Member of TMDC Member
Mr YAN Chi-hong	Co-opted Member of TMDC Member
Ms LAM Hau-yi, Natalie (Secretary)	Executive Officer (District Council)3,

**In Attendance**

Ms HUNG Mei, Eunice	Senior Liaison Officer (2), Tuen Mun District Office, Home Affairs Department
Mr TSANG Chun-wang, Roy	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional West)1, Environmental Protection Department
Mr FUNG Koon-yue	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Tuen Mun), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Mr CHAU Man-sang	Chief Health Inspector (Tuen Mun)1, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Ms YEUNG Po-ching, Joyce	Senior Health Inspector (Regional Joint Office)NTW 5, Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Mr WONG Kar-kuen	Professional Officer 2-2/Joint Office 2, Buildings Department
Ms CHAN Pik-shan, Eva	Senior Land Executive/Land Enforcement 3, District Lands Office, Tuen Mun, Lands Department

**Absent with Apologies**

Ms SO Ka-man	TMDC Member
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## **I. Opening Remarks**

The Chairman welcomed all to the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Food, Environment and Hygiene Committee (2024-2027) (FEHC).

## **II. Absence from Meeting**

2. The Chairman reported that the Secretariat had received an application for absence from Ms SO Ka-man. Ms SO Ka-man was unable to attend the meeting due to sickness and had submitted the necessary medical certificate to the Secretariat. According to Order 64(1) of the Tuen Mun District Council Standing Orders, the aforesaid reason was one of the grounds that the Committee could accept as a valid reason for absence. The Chairman thus announced that the FEHC agreed to Ms SO Ka-man's absence from the meeting.

3. The Secretary reported that no applications for leave of absence had been received from other Members.

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

4. As Members proposed no amendments to the minutes of the last meeting, the Chairman announced that the minutes of the 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the FEHC (2024-2027) were endorsed.

## **IV. Discussion Items**

### **(A) Suggestion to Accelerate the Installation of Smart Food Waste Bins in Public Housing Estates, Private Housing Estates and Single-block Residential Buildings, and Accelerate the Coverage of GREEN@COMMUNITY (Housing Estates) Recycling Stations in Tuen Mun**

**(FEHC Paper No. 1/2025)**

**(Written Response from the Environmental Protection Department)**

5. The first proposer of the paper hoped that “one smart food waste bin for each block” could be adopted in public housing estates as soon as feasible, citing that food waste recycling in private housing estates required consent from a specific number of households before it could be implemented. He was concerned about the coverage rates, recovery volume, administrative procedures and hygiene of the GREEN@COMMUNITY recycling stations. He also sought to understand relevant information on self-service waste separation and recovery

policy.

6. Members' comments and enquiries on the captioned matters were summarised as follows:

- (i) Members asked about the current status and processing times for food waste recycling scheme applications from private housing estates and villages;
- (ii) Members asked about the cost and challenges of housing estates installing their own smart food waste bins;
- (iii) Members asked how the suspension of the waste charging scheme affected the number of GREEN\$ Electronic Participation Incentive Scheme users and the quantity of recyclables recovered through GREEN@COMMUNITY;
- (iv) Members asked for a timetable for implementing "one smart food waste bin for each block" in public housing estates in the Tuen Mun District. They also suggested reviewing the criteria for selecting public housing estates to provide recycling facilities;
- (v) Members asked about the locations of smart food waste bins in Kau Hui Tsuen, as well as the recycling efficiency of the four villages that already had smart food waste bins. They suggested updating relevant information on the website as soon as possible;
- (vi) Members asked about gift redemption location arrangements for the GREEN\$ Electronic Participation Incentive Scheme, and suggested that the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) strengthen its collaboration with the Tuen Mun District Office (TMDO) to promote the smart food waste bin scheme in housing estates;
- (vii) To align with the Government's development of other environmental policies, Members suggested enhancing recycling support facilities, such as increasing the number of smart food waste bins and expediting the installation of GREEN@COMMUNITY recycling stations for better coverage;

- (viii) Members suggested increasing the frequency of the GREEN@COMMUNITY recycling service at So Kwun Wat and installing more smart food waste bins;
- (ix) Members suggested implementing “one smart food waste bin for each block” in all estates under the “Well • Being” project across the district;
- (x) Members raised concerns about a private housing estate in the district not receiving a response to their application for the Pilot Scheme on Food Waste Smart Recycling Bins in Private Housing Estates after a year. They also asked about the participation rate of private housing estates in the Tuen Mun District in the scheme, the Department’s manpower in approving applications and the difficulty in implementing environmental policies in private housing estates with no owners’ corporations;
- (xi) Members asked about the utilisation and recovery rates of GREEN@COMMUNITY in each area of Tuen Mun, and suggested stepping up publicity and education efforts;
- (xii) Members suggested strengthening service quality monitoring for GREEN@COMMUNITY and increasing recycling intensity to avoid street obstruction by recyclables and food waste, which could affect environmental hygiene;
- (xiii) Members suggested enhancing departmental cooperation and developing a one-stop application channel for smart recycling equipment; and
- (xiv) Members suggested that the department provide regular progress reports to the FEHC on waste recycling initiatives to ensure systematic follow-up on recovery work.

7. In response to Members’ comments, Mr Roy TSANG of the EPD gave a consolidated reply as follows:

- (i) The EPD aimed to provide one smart food waste bin for each public housing block and had accelerated the installation of additional smart food waste bins in high-demand estates depending on usage;

- (ii) Aside from the seven private housing estates that already had smart food waste bins, some 30 were in the planning and vetting stages. The specific situation and staffing arrangements for processing applications would be provided after the meeting. Members' suggestions for approving applications from private housing estates would be considered;
- (iii) Four villages in Tuen Mun had already been equipped with smart food waste bins. Other village representatives who were interested could contact the Department's dedicated liaison team for more information, and the information on the website would be updated;
- (iv) Information on the GREEN\$ Electronic Participation Incentive Scheme, smart food waste bin costs and other relevant issues would be provided after the meeting;

[Post-meeting note: The EPD emailed the above information to Members through the Secretariat on 9 April 2025.]

- (v) The GREEN@COMMUNITY recycling network included both mobile and fixed recycling stations. The EPD had recently changed the operation hours of the recycling network and introduced night-time collection spots. Following the meeting, the EPD would consider Members' suggestions and provide a timetable for expanding the GREEN@COMMUNITY recycling network along with relevant information;
- (vi) The EPD would contact the relevant sections to address recycling backlogs found around the district; and
- (vii) The Department would actively consider Members' suggestions, strengthen communication with housing estates and collaborate with the TMDO to develop publicity and education initiatives. Before reporting to Members, the Department would consolidate the above supplemental information and update the "Report on Current Situation and Progress of Resource Recovery in Tuen Mun District".

**(B) Enquiries and Recommendations about the Joint Office for Investigation of Water Seepage Complaints**

**(FEHC Paper No. 2/2025)**

**(Written Response from the New Territories West Regional Joint Office of the Joint Office for Investigation of Water Seepage Complaints)**

**(C) Reports of Other Government Departments – Report on Water Seepage Problems at Buildings in Tuen Mun District  
(FEHC Paper No. 9/2025)**

8. The Chairman welcomed Ms Joyce YEUNG, Senior Health Inspector (Regional Joint Office) NTW 5, of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD), and Mr WONG Kar-kuen, Professional Officer 2-2/Joint Office 2, of the Buildings Department (BD), both members of the Regional Joint Office (New Territories West) under the Joint Office for Investigation of Water Seepage Complaints (JO) for handling reports on water seepage in buildings, to the meeting. The Chairman said that since discussion item (B) and information item (C) “Reports of Other Government Departments – Report on Water Seepage Problems at Buildings in Tuen Mun District” were related, they would be discussed together.

9. The first proposer of the paper made the following additional remarks and enquiries:

- (i) Members asked why there were few confirmed cases of water seepage in the Tuen Mun District;
- (ii) Members highlighted the JO’s slow response, the lengthy time it took to address water seepage problems and the difficulty in contacting the JO by residents;
- (iii) Members suggested that the JO strengthen its manpower to expedite investigations;
- (iv) Members suggested referring to advanced equipment used by loss adjusters and selecting equipment with fewer constraints to improve efficiency; and
- (v) Members asked why Tuen Mun was not selected as a pilot district for simultaneous Stage II and Stage III investigations, and suggested

incorporating Tuen Mun in the pilot districts.

10. Members' comments and enquires on the captioned matters were summarised as follows:

- (i) Members asked about the detailed manpower distribution and staff establishment of the JO in the Tuen Mun District;
- (ii) Members asked if current safety measures were adequate for protecting staff of the JO and who should be held responsible for work-related incidents on suspected premises during investigation;
- (iii) Members asked whether the 3 600 cases recorded in the Tuen Mun District in 2024 were high or low in comparison to the total number of cases in the territory;
- (iv) Members asked how many of the resolved cases in the Tuen Mun District saw water seepage happened again;
- (v) Members suggested introducing advanced equipment, such as electrical conductivity tests, far-infrared scans and ultrasonic sound sensors, as residents had countermeasures against existing test methods, such as suspending water supply for a few days to dry out the floor before accepting the tests, resulting in no findings and wasted resources;
- (vi) Members pointed out that preparing an investigation report would take three to four months, leading to inefficiency and negative impact on residents;
- (vii) Members suggested that the JO increase manpower and expedite the appointment of outsourced consultants for investigations;
- (viii) Members suggested improving the voicemail reply system for better efficiency;
- (ix) Members suggested carrying out Stage II and Stage III investigations concurrently due to a substantial backlog of cases;



- (x) Members suggested re-establishing case-setting and closure criteria to address all cases, regardless of severity;
- (xi) Members suggested designating a project manager to oversee outsourced consultants;
- (xii) Members suggested introducing an arbitration and a coordination mechanism to facilitate communication between upstairs and downstairs units;
- (xiii) Members suggested streamlining the application process for a Warrant to Effect Entry into Premises to shorten the waiting time for testing on the premises and prevent delays in investigations;
- (xiv) Members suggested perfecting the Building Management Ordinance;
- (xv) Members asked why the JO did not adopt the practices used by loss adjusters; and
- (xvi) Members suggested that the JO improve coordination with relevant departments such as the Water Supplies Department (WSD).

11. In response to Members' comments, Ms Joyce YEUNG of the JO gave a consolidated reply as follows:

- (i) In 2024, the JO received approximately 3 600 water seepage reports from the Tuen Mun District. This included cases that were screened out as no further investigation was required due to factors such as the moisture content of the seepage area being less than 35% during Stage I investigation, as well as around 360 cases in which the source of the seepage was successfully identified;
- (ii) The JO sought to identify the source of water seepage through systematic testing methods and require the owners concerned to carry out repair works to alleviate the health nuisance caused by the water seepage condition under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap. 132) (PHMSO) by exercising the powers conferred by the PHMSO, leveraging the expertise of relevant departments and with the cooperation

of the owners or occupants involved;

- (iii) The JO was primarily responsible for regulating health nuisances under the PHMSO. After confirming the water seepage condition, staff of the JO would proceed to Stage II (Initial Investigation), a colour water test for drainages, and Stage III (Professional Investigation), a ponding test for floor slabs. Water seepage had numerous causes. For example, cases involving buildings in disrepair or defective drain pipes would be referred to the BD for appropriate follow-up and enforcement actions in accordance with the Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123); and cases involving defective water supply pipes that resulted in suspected water waste would be referred to the WSD for appropriate follow-up and enforcement actions in accordance with the Waterworks Ordinance (Cap. 102);
- (iv) Manpower arrangements were made based on the size of housing estates and number of cases. The JO would conduct a timely review of the resources and manpower arrangements to ensure that resources were deployed flexibly to meet actual operational demands. The JO had taken note of Members' suggestions to boost manpower;
- (v) In addition to the written response, the Department currently did not have any information regarding the timetable for designating Tuen Mun as a pilot district for simultaneous Stage II and Stage III investigations. Nonetheless, the Department would evaluate the effectiveness of the new investigation mode in the pilot districts in due course and consider including other districts as pilot districts based on the availability of resources and manpower arrangements;
- (vi) The progress of an investigation depended on multiple factors, including the complexity of cases and cooperation of the owners or occupants. Water seepage in buildings was usually caused by deterioration and a lack of maintenance for the structures and facilities. Addressing water seepage problems was part of proper building management, maintenance and repair, and it was the primary responsibility of building owners and occupants. Some cases were not completed within 90 working days because the occupants refused to cooperate with the investigation, preventing staff of the JO from entering the premises for investigation and testing;

- (vii) In general, if water seepage occurred in private buildings, it was the responsibility of the owners and occupants to first arrange for an inspection to ascertain the cause of water seepage, or to coordinate with the occupants concerned to address the issue in light of the circumstances and needs. The JO would only step in to provide assistance if the owners were unable to resolve the water seepage problem through negotiation with their neighbours; and
- (viii) The Department was optimising the workflow for handling water seepage cases to expedite investigations. On the regulatory front, consideration was being given to, for example, extending the time of entry into suspected premises for investigation into the evening and making it an offence for non-compliance with the Notice of Intended Entry to assist in an investigation, in order to allow government officers to promptly enter the suspected premises for investigation. In terms of the handling process, the JO was implementing the pilot to conduct Stage II and Stage III investigations in parallel to reduce the investigation time.

12. In response to Members' comments, Mr WONG Kar-kuen of the JO gave a consolidated reply as follows:

- (i) Under the authority conferred by the relevant legislation, the JO would investigate whether the water seepage case in question violated the laws. If there was no substantial evidence that the case concerned violated the relevant stipulation, the JO would have no legal basis to take enforcement actions;
- (ii) The JO conducted investigations and obtained evidence in each case in accordance with criminal standards, ensuring that the evidence gathered was adequate to be admissible in court. The standard of proof differed from that of an individual engaging a consultancy firm in the market to identify the source of water seepage in order to carry out the necessary repairs or instituting a civil proceeding as a result of the investigation; and
- (iii) To assist owners or occupants in resolving disputes about water seepage problems, a government-subsidised free online mediation service was made available for one year beginning this year.

13. Members' second round of comments and enquiries were summarised as follows:

- (i) Members asked how the mediation mechanism would intervene and operate;
- (ii) Members asked the JO for details on penalties and publicity. They suggested creating a publicity video highlighting major water seepage prosecution cases to help the public understand the severity of water seepage problems;
- (iii) Members suggested inviting the Director of Food and Environmental Hygiene to the TMDC meeting to hear opinions, which might be useful for discussions on policy and implementation problems;
- (iv) Members pointed out that small property owners relied on the JO to settle disputes because seeking an injunction order from the District Court was expensive;
- (v) Members said that water seepage problems hindered building management and neighbourhood relationships; and
- (vi) Members suggested that the JO seriously consider hiring mediators to handle neighbour disputes in order to avoid too many cases ending up in court.

14. In response to Members' comments, Mr WONG Kar-kuen of the JO gave a consolidated reply as follows:

- (i) The mediation process was initiated voluntarily by two units (the suspected premises and affected premises) without intervention from the JO; and
- (ii) Since January this year, a government-subsidised free online mediation service had been available for one year to promote the mediation mechanism and assist owners and occupants in settling disputes over water seepage problems through mediation.

15. In response to Members' comments, Ms Joyce YEUNG of the JO gave a consolidated reply as follows:

- (i) After confirming the source of water seepage, the JO would issue a Nuisance Notice to the individual in question under the applicable provisions of the PHMSO, requiring the individual to carry out repair works and abate the health nuisance within a set time frame. Failure to comply with the Nuisance Notice within the specified time limit would result in prosecution and be liable on conviction to a maximum fine of HK\$10,000 and a daily fine. The JO might also apply to the court for a Nuisance Order, which would order the individual in question to remove the nuisance. Failure to comply with the court order would result in prosecution again and a maximum fine of HK\$25,000 as well as a daily fine;
- (ii) The JO aimed to assist the public in identifying the source of water seepage and taking steps to alleviate the health nuisance as soon as possible. The JO would provide the necessary channels but would not take part in the mediation process. The parties involved could get information on the mediation mechanism from the website or the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre; and
- (iii) The Department had taken note of Members' comments and would proactively follow up on water seepage cases.

16. The Chairman said that the departments might email the Secretariat any further information, if any, in response to the above comments and enquiries for dissemination to Members of the FEHC.

## **V. Item for Information**

### **(A) Report of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHC Paper No. 3/2025)**

17. Members noted the content of the captioned report.

18. Members' comments and enquiries on the captioned matters were summarised as follows:

- (i) Members reported that recyclables from the recycling yards in the district had obstructed the streets for some time;
- (ii) Members expressed concern about the narrow pedestrian walkway in the industrial area, which would be blocked during construction works;
- (iii) Members pointed out that some buildings in the district had been under maintenance for years, and yellow water-filled barriers on pavements had barred pedestrian access for some time, making it hard for residents nearby to pass by;
- (iv) Members asked why the gravidtrap index at So Kwun Wat had resurged;
- (v) Members suggested that the FEHD send staff to boost publicity and encourage shops to avoid obstructing streets;
- (vi) Members asked whether video recordings provided by residents could be used as evidence for prosecution against littering in clear-cut cases;
- (vii) Members suggested installing Internet Protocol (IP) cameras at hygiene blackspots;
- (viii) Members asked about applying for the IP cameras and other resources to assist residents;
- (ix) Members suggested including the total number of rodents eliminated per quarter in the next anti-rodent report;
- (x) Members asked about recycling arrangements after finding styrofoam boxes and traffic cones left beside the footbridge (NF467) at Yan Ching Street for extended periods of time during the day. To avoid fire, Members suggested moving the stand-alone cigarette butt containers away from the styrofoam boxes; and
- (xi) Members suggested disseminating anti-mosquito kits to residents for mosquito control at private drains.

19. In response to Members' comments, Mr FUNG Koon-yue of the FEHD gave a consolidated reply as follows:

- (i) San Hui and Chi Lok in the Tuen Mun District were currently black spots of hawking and illegal street obstruction. Earlier records showed that street obstruction was less common in the industrial area;
- (ii) Staff of the Department would attach a Notice to Remove Obstruction to unattended articles impacting street cleansing and require their removal within a specified time. Failure to comply might result in the articles being removed or detained;
- (iii) The Department and the Police would carry out joint enforcement action against illegal occupation of roadside and other offences;
- (iv) The Department would not intervene when buildings carry out works in public places that required approval from the Lands Department or the Highways Department. The FEHD would only take action if waste generated during construction affected environmental hygiene;
- (v) In December, the gravidtrap index at So Kwun Wat was 4.3%, which was below 5% and deemed low. In January, it was reduced to 0.9%;
- (vi) The Department would collaborate with other departments to remind the public to take anti-mosquito measures;
- (vii) Private property owners were responsible for basic anti-mosquito measures and the removal of stagnant water, and information on these measures was made accessible to the public on the FEHD's website; and
- (viii) The Department currently had no promotional initiatives to address the problem of shop front extensions. The enforcement officers of the Department would conduct surprise night-time operations from time to time to advise shops and institute prosecution against uncooperative shop operators. Aside from San Hui, Chi Lok and Melody Garden, the Department would also take enforcement action in other places.

20. In response to Members' comments, Mr CHAU Man-sang of the FEHD

gave a consolidated reply as follows:

- (i) Concerning the waste found at hygiene black spots on unleased or unallocated government land, the Department would deploy staff to follow up and clean up the area;
- (ii) The FEHD had installed dozens of closed-circuit televisions (CCTVs) at illegal dumping blackspots in the district. For rubbish dumping from vehicles, the CCTV footage could be utilised to help gather evidence and pursue the registered owners of the designated vehicles in accordance with the law. In the case of rubbish dumping from non-designated vehicles, the Department would have difficulty prosecuting the offender solely based on CCTV footage. However, CCTV data helped staff of the Department in searching for evidence and arranging surprise prosecution operations, while also serving as a deterrent;
- (iii) Staff of the FEHD were primarily in charge of pest control in public places, and were ready to educate the public on effective rodent and mosquito prevention and control methods. They also distributed relevant pamphlets for public reference. Furthermore, staff of the Department would assist with inspections of pest control work on private premises and provide technical advice as needed;
- (iv) The recycled styrofoam boxes belonged to individual recyclers rather than the FEHD. The recyclers collected the styrofoam boxes on a regular basis and did not keep them overnight. Staff of the Department had earlier reminded the recyclers to increase the frequency of collection. The high volume of goods flow and frequent loading and unloading of products by store operators at San Hui had resulted in the accumulation of styrofoam boxes waiting for recycling and reuse;
- (v) The FEHD ensured environmental hygiene during recycling processes and took enforcement action as needed. If the recycling operation interfered with street cleansing, staff of the FEHD would place a Notice to Remove Obstruction on the recycled goods, requiring their removal within a specified time. Failure to comply might result in the items being removed and detained, and prosecution would be instituted if there was sufficient evidence; and



- (vi) To prevent cigarette butts from being left near the styrofoam boxes, staff of the FEHD would inspect nearby cigarette butt containers and relocate them to a safe location.

**(B) Anti-mosquito Campaign 2025 in Tuen Mun District (Phase I)  
(FEHC Paper No. 4/2025)**

- 21. Members noted the content of the captioned report.

**(C) Tuen Mun District 2025 Year-end Clean-up  
(FEHC Paper No. 5/2025)**

- 22. Members noted the content of the report.

23. A Member suggested rotating the campaign to different housing estates in the Tuen Mun District, distributing presents and informing residents about the campaign theme, rather than running it at On Ting Estate every time.

24. Mr CHAU Man-sang of the FEHD said that the previous two campaigns were held at On Ting Estate. The Department would further discuss the possibility of undertaking similar promotional activities in other estates with the Housing Department. Furthermore, the Department would visit various housing estates to improve pest control awareness.

**(D) Water Quality of Tuen Mun Beaches  
(FEHC Paper No. 6/2025)**

- 25. Members noted the content of the report.

**(E) Air Quality Health Index of Tuen Mun Air Quality Monitoring  
Station  
(FEHC Paper No. 7/2025)**

- 26. Members noted the content of the captioned report.

**(F) Tai Shui Hang Water Quality Monitoring Records  
(FEHC Paper No. 8/2025)**

- 27. Members noted the content of the captioned report.

**(G) Reports of Other Government Departments  
(FEHC Paper No. 9/2025)**

- (i) Report on Environmental Monitoring of Mud Pit V

28. Members noted the content of the report.

- (ii) Grass Cutting and Larvicidal Oil Spraying Works on Government Land in Tuen Mun District

29. Members noted the content of the report.

30. In response to Members' concerns regarding mosquito problems, Ms Eva CHAN of the District Lands Office, Tuen Mun (DLO) added that the DLO would continue to address areas of concern or those with a high gravidtrap index, even after the relevant funding had expired. If the FEHD identified a high gravidtrap index in a particular area, the DLO would take actions such as grass cutting or larvicidal oil spraying. Furthermore, if Members raised concerns about specific locations, the DLO would do its utmost to arrange for tasks such as grass cutting.

31. The Chairman thanked the departments for their further information.

## **VI. Any Other Business and Date of Next Meeting**

32. A Member asked about the number of participants and the status of the 2025 Tuen Mun District Lunar New Year Fair.

33. Mr FUNG Koon-yue of the FEHD said that the 2025 Lunar New Year Fair at Tuen Mun Tin Hau Temple Plaza was well-received and attended by a huge crowd. The Lunar New Year Fair lasted seven days, from 23 January to the early hours of Lunar New Year's Day, with a total attendance of over 115 000 people, including approximately 43 000 visitors during the peak period from the night of the Lunar New Year's Eve to the early hours of Lunar New Year's Day, which was an impressive result. This year, the FEHD widened the main passageways of the Lunar New Year Fair, and the flow of people was generally smooth, with no obstructions or complaints.

34. There being no other business, the Chairman announced the meeting closed at 4:52 p.m. The next meeting would be held on 17 April 2025 (Thursday) at 2:30 p.m.

Tuen Mun District Council Secretariat

Date: March 2025

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