

(Translation)

Minutes of the 7th Meeting of
Environment, Health and Climate Change Committee (5/20-21)

Date: 18 February 2021 (Thursday)

Time: 2:30 p.m.

Venue: Main Conference Room, Tsuen Wan District Office

Present:

Members

Mr TAM Hoi-pong (Chairman)

Mr LAU Jackson (Vice Chairman)

Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris

Mr LI Hung-por

Mr SHUM Lester

Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus

Mr LAM Sek-tim

Ms CHAN Kim-kam

Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio

Mr WONG Ka-wa

Mr KOT Siu-yuen, MH

Mr CHIU Yan-loy

Mr LAU Chi-hung

Mr LAU Cheuk-yu

Mr PUN Long-chung, Roy

Mr LAI Man-fai

Mr TSE Man-chak

Government Representatives

Mr LAI Yik-wing, Wesley

Assistant District Officer (Tsuen Wan),
Tsuen Wan District Office

Miss LEUNG Mee-sze

Chief Health Inspector (Tsuen Wan) 1,
Food and Environmental Hygiene
Department

Mr CHOI Wai-wing

Senior Health Inspector (Cleansing &
Pest Control) Tsuen Wan 1, Food and
Environmental Hygiene Department

Ms FONG Wei-king, Luna	Deputy District Leisure Manager (Tsuen Wan) 2, Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Ms TSANG Ka-man, Carmen	Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional West) 2, Environmental Protection Department
Mr LEUNG Kwong-chung	Senior Engineer/Mainland South 2, Drainage Services Department
Mr HO Kit-ming	Engineer/Tsuen Kwai 2, Drainage Services Department
Mr LI Pui-sang	Contract Project Coordinator/2 (West), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr KAN King-ming, Victor	Housing Manager/Wong Tai Sin, Tsing Yi & Tsuen Wan 8, Housing Department
Mr CHEN Wai-kuen	Administrative Assistant/Lands, District Lands Office, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing
Mr CHAN Chak-chung	Inspector of Works, Tsuen Wan District Office
Miss LEUNG Ming-sze, Ashley	Executive Officer (Development), Tsuen Wan District Office

Tsuen Wan District Council Secretariat Representatives

Miss LAM Siu-yung, Daisy	Senior Executive Officer (District Council), Tsuen Wan District Office
Mr SIU Chung-sing, Johnson (Secretary)	Executive Officer (District Council)1, Tsuen Wan District Office
Miss WONG Hoi-kiu, Hosanna	Executive Officer (District Council)2, Tsuen Wan District Office

Attendance by Invitation:

For discussion of item 2A

Mr TSUI Ka-kim, Kim	Senior Building Surveyor/D5, Buildings Department
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For discussion of item 2B

Mr KAN Ka-man	Engineer/New Territories West (Headworks 3), Water Supplies Department
Mr LEE Siu-fung, Michael	Country Parks Officer (West), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Mr CHENG Ho-yin, Henry	Senior Estate Surveyor/Tsuen Wan, District Lands Office, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing
Mr LEE Chun-yin	Chief Inspector of Police (Administration) (Tsuen Wan), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr TONG Yat-tung	Inspector of Police, Miscellaneous Enquiries Sub-unit (Tsuen Wan), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr CHUNG Ching-to	Senior Officer, Hong Kong Gun Club

For discussion of item 2C

Mr CHOW Kai-hang, Daniel	Senior Engineer/Tsuen Wan, Transport Department
Mr LEE Huen-yiu	District Engineer/Tsuen Wan, Highways Department

For discussion of item 7

Mr KO Lok-lam, Ross	Assistant District Commander (Operations) (Tsuen Wan) (Acting), Hong Kong Police Force
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For discussion of item 11

Mr LEUNG Ho-kin, Samson	Liaison Officer i/c (Tsuen Wan)/Building Management 2, Tsuen Wan District Office
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Absent:

Mr MAN Yu-ming, MH

The Meeting

I Opening Remarks and Introduction

The Chairman welcomed the Members and representatives from government departments to the 7th meeting of the Environment, Health and Climate Change Committee (EHCCC) and introduced:

- (1) Mr CHAN Chak-chung, Inspector of Works (IOW), Tsuen Wan District Office (TWDO), who attended this meeting on behalf of Mr CHAN Sai-hung; and
- (2) Mr HO Kit-ming, who attended the meeting for the first time and replaced Ms LO Sze-yan to assume the post of Engineer/Tsuen Kwai 2 (E/TK2), Drainage Services Department (DSD).

2. The Chairman stated that according to section 28 of the Tsuen Wan District Council Standing Orders (the “Standing Orders”) and in response to the evolving epidemic situation, unless otherwise agreed by the Chairman, Members could have up to 2 minutes to introduce the paper, and each Member who submitted a paper might make supplementary remarks once. Such a Member could choose to speak after the responses from the representative(s) of government departments or make concluding remarks before the end of the agenda item for up to 1.5 minutes each time. For each agenda item, except the Member(s) who submitted the paper, Members could only speak once at the meeting. Each Member might speak up to 1.5 minutes. Representatives from the government departments concerned might speak up to 2 minutes twice.

3. The Chairman proposed bringing forward EHCCC Paper No. 100/20-21 and discussing it after the conclusion of Item 2. Members agreed to the arrangement.

(Note: Mr KOT Siu-yuen joined the meeting at 2:35 p.m. Ms CHAN Kim-kam and Mr LAI Man-fai joined the meeting at 2:41 p.m.)

II Item 1: Confirmation of Minutes of the 6th Meeting held on 22.10.2020

4. The Chairman stated that the Secretariat had received two proposed amendments from Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio prior to this meeting. The proposed amendments were set out as follows:

- (1) in lines 1 and 2 of paragraph 75(1) of the captioned minutes, “他認為應有牽頭部門負責協調解決滲水問題的工作，並不滿各相關部門互相推搪” (He opined that there should be a department responsible for taking the lead and coordinating the work to solve the problem of

water seepage. He was also discontented with the departments concerned for shifting responsibilities onto one another) should be amended as “然而在應有一個牽頭部門負責統籌解決這滲水問題的原則下，由於各相關部門互相推搪” (Nevertheless, under the principle that there should be a department responsible for taking the leading and coordinating role in solving the problem of water seepage, the shifting of responsibilities onto one another among departments concerned resulted in); and

- (2) in lines 1 to 3 of paragraph 110(3) of the captioned minutes, “他曾於港鐵荃灣站至萬景峰的行人天橋上發現路政署的承辦商以高壓水槍清洗天橋時沒有以擋板阻隔，對途人造成不便，他希望路政署跟進此事。” (He once witnessed the cleansing of the footbridge between MTR Tsuen Wan Station and Vision City, during which high pressure jets were used. However, the contractor of the Highways Department (HyD) did not place screen barriers for separation. Inconvenience was caused to pedestrians as a result. He thus hoped that the HyD would follow up on the matter.) should be amended as “他曾於港鐵荃灣站至萬景峰的行人天橋上發現路政署的承辦商以高壓水槍清洗天橋時沒有像食環署承辦商般以擋板阻隔，此做法會容易弄濕途人褲子，他希望路政署改善安排。” (He once witnessed the cleansing of the footbridge between MTR Tsuen Wan Station and Vision City, during which high pressure jets were used. However, the HyD’s contractor, unlike those engaged by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, did not place screen barriers for separation, and pedestrians’ trousers would easily get wet from the splash of water as a result. He thus hoped that the HyD would improve the arrangement.).

5. The captioned minutes were endorsed with the proposed amendments.

(Note: Mr SHUM Lester joined the meeting at 2:50 p.m.)

III Item 2: Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meeting

(A) Paragraphs 5 to 18 of the Minutes of the Meeting held on 22 October 2020: Request for Addressing the Odour Problem of Tsuen Wan Harbourfront Expeditiously

6. The Chairman stated that Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio submitted the paper. The representatives from the departments responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Mr LEUNG Kwong-chung, Senior Engineer/Mainland South 2

(SE/MS2), DSD;

- (2) Mr HO Kit-ming, E/TK2, DSD;
- (3) Mr TSUI Ka-kim, Kim, Senior Building Surveyor/D5 (SBS/D5), Buildings Department (BD);
- (4) Ms TSANG Ka-man, Carmen, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional West) 2 (SEPO(RW)2), Environmental Protection Department (EPD);
- (5) Miss LEUNG Mee-sze, Chief Health Inspector (Tsuen Wan) 1 (CHI(TW)1), FEHD; and
- (6) Mr CHOI Wai-wing, Senior Health Inspector (Cleansing & Pest Control) Tsuen Wan 1 (SHI(C&PC)TW1), FEHD.

Besides, the written reply of the BD was tabled at the meeting.

7. SE/MS2 of the DSD responded that the DSD had completed the desludging of the box culverts at Tai Ho Road and Tai Chung Road in December 2020, and had invited the Members concerned to conduct an on-site inspection of sludge odour on 1 December 2020. The DSD and those Members found that sludge did not have a strong odour, and thus believed that the current odour problem was mainly related to the water quality. The DSD was conducting a trial run of placing a larger amount of odour control hydrogel inside the box culverts to alleviate the odour problem.

8. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded that the EPD planned to provide public sewerage facilities or install dry weather flow interceptors (DWFIs) at unsewered villages on the upper reaches, and to install newly designed DWFIs near the outfalls on the lower reaches in order to reduce pollutants entering the sea. The EPD also planned to run a trial of screening coarse pollutants at the black spots of non-point source pollution with a view to reducing pollutants entering stormwater drains.

9. SBS/D5 of the BD responded that the BD was following up on 31 cases of foul water pipe misconnection in buildings. Among those cases, the misconnection had been rectified or no misconnection had been identified in 11 cases. The rectification work had commenced or would commence in five cases. The BD had also instigated prosecution in seven cases. It had issued repair orders in four cases and was preparing repair orders in three cases. The BD's investigation of the remaining one case was still underway. As the drainage pipe concerned (through which water was discharged to roadside gullies) was laid under a paved road, it might be necessary for the BD to remove the paving blocks of the road for investigation. Hence, it would take time to handle this case.

10. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD would continue to clear refuse in the gullies concerned on a regular basis. If the FEHD found that the hygiene condition of certain gullies was relatively poor, it would arrange for immediate clearance by contractors. In case of failure to clear refuse due to technical issues, the FEHD would notify the DSD and HyD and seek their assistance in clearing the refuse.

11. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he enquired whether the DSD could provide the relevant data on desludging work and upload the data to its website for public access with a view to dispelling people's misconception that sludge was the culprit of the odour problem at the waterfront area. He suggested that the EPD should adopt an electronic odour sensor for odour assessment. In his opinion, the EPD's current approach of using olfactory sensors of human panelists for odour assessment was not comprehensive enough and failed to monitor the odour situation in the waterfront area around the clock. Also, there was a relatively large gap between the assessment results and the residents' perception. He pointed out that the task force responsible for coordinating the efforts to tackle the odour problem at Tsuen Wan waterfront had only held five or six meetings since its establishment, and thus expressed dissatisfaction in this regard. Moreover, he enquired of the BD whether there were any cases that had been followed up for more than two years among the 31 cases of foul water pipe misconnection in buildings, and whether it had provided residents with technical support to prevent repeated misconnection during their repairs of drainage pipes (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus);
- (2) he enquired whether the blockage and backflow problems of the stormwater drain near Kwong Fat Building at Yi Pei Square were related to the misconnection of foul water pipes. While the FEHD had sent staff to clear the refuse inside the stormwater drain in question, it would become blocked again soon after the clearance. As such, he enquired whether any clearance operations would be conducted to ease the blockage problem of that stormwater drain (Mr LAM Sek-tim);
- (3) given that some Owners' Corporations (OCs) were inactive, she enquired of the BD whether it would set a time limit in its repair orders; about the follow-up actions it would take after instigating

prosecution; about the impact of prosecution on occupants; and whether the repairs would affect the drainage facilities of owners/occupants. Besides, she enquired whether the BD would take any corresponding actions to compel owners/occupants to cooperate if they failed to comply with the repair orders, and whether the BD had drawn up a timetable for the 31 cases of foul water pipe misconnection in buildings which it had been handling or following up on (Ms CHAN Kim-kam);

- (4) he enquired whether the 31 cases set out in the BD's list of foul water pipe misconnection in buildings and the 32 cases set out in the EPD's Work Report on the Problem of Sea Water Pollution of the Rambler Channel, Tsuen Wan originated from the same set of data. He hoped that the departments concerned would provide the post titles and names of all representatives from departments serving on the task force on tackling the odour problem at the waterfront, and enquired whether the post titles were followed by "or a representative" in the membership list. He also enquired whether the representative of the TWDO who attended the three meetings held between 2009 and 2010 was the then District Officer (Tsuen Wan). Besides, he opined that the EPD attempted to divert attention by stating in its reply that the odour problem at the waterfront was not unique to this district. Additionally, he enquired about the duration and results of the trial run of odour control hydrogel. He also enquired whether the directorate grade officers of departments had continued to discuss solutions to the odour problem at the waterfront in writing over the past ten years, during which meetings of the task force had seldom been convened (Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio);
- (5) in his opinion, the data currently submitted by the BD on foul water pipe misconnection in buildings and the data set out in the EPD's Work Report on the Problem of Sea Water Pollution of the Rambler Channel, Tsuen Wan were two separate sets of data. As for the data on foul water pipe misconnection in buildings in 2010 given in the said report, he enquired of the EPD whether the year of the data was incorrect. He also hoped that the EPD would provide the minutes of joint meetings of the task force on tackling the odour problem at the waterfront. Besides, he enquired whether the BD had formulated a scheme to support owners of "three-nil" buildings, under which repair works addressing the misconnection of foul water pipes would be conducted for the

owners first and they could repay the project costs afterwards. He called the BD's attention to the agenda item "Cleaning and Management of Single-Block Buildings in Tsuen Wan" to be discussed at this meeting (the Chairman); and

- (6) he pointed out that a foul water pipe burst incident occurred at Tak Wah Building before Lunar New Year. The EPD and DSD had assisted in temporarily connecting the foul water pipe to a stormwater drain. Yet, this case was not set out in the BD's list of foul water pipe misconnection in buildings. Also, the direct discharge of sewage into the sea would aggravate the odour problem at the waterfront. He therefore enquired about the follow-up options of the departments concerned (the Vice Chairman).

12. SBS/D5 of the BD responded as follows:

- (1) after the issuance of repair orders, the BD would send staff to explain the requirements of the orders to residents on site if relevant enquiries were received from them;
- (2) the BD had received a case of drain blockage at Nos. 22-24 and 26-28 at Yi Pei Square referred by another department, and the BD's contractor was conducting drainage works for Nos. 26-28 at Yi Pei Square. The BD found that the government manhole/drain connecting the drainage pipe of the building at Nos. 26-28 at Yi Pei Square was also blocked. Hence, it was working towards a solution by coordinating with the DSD so that the drainage pipe would be unclogged and work properly again on the completion of the works;
- (3) in some prosecution cases, the court might require owners to complete the repairs first and then decide on the amount of penalties upon the completion of the BD's acceptance inspections. The BD considered that this approach could help solve the problem of foul water pipe misconnection;
- (4) the BD would prosecute the owners again if they still failed to arrange for repairs after being fined by the court. It would only consider carrying out the repairs for owners in case the said approach failed again, and would recover the project costs from them after the completion of the works;
- (5) as there were two cases of misconnection of foul water pipes in one of the buildings, the number of buildings involved and the number of cases might not tally. The case of foul water pipe burst at Tak Wah

Building was not included in the list of foul water pipe misconnection in buildings because it was a relatively recent case. The BD would immediately issue a repair order if foul water pipe misconnection was identified; and

- (6) a serious case of drainage pipe burst had been reported to the BD before Lunar New Year. The BD had assisted in handling the case on 10 and 11 February 2021. The department would take appropriate actions to handle all drainage pipe problems in buildings regardless of their level of emergency. For example, it would issue advisory letters/orders to the owners concerned after confirming the drainage pipe problems, or would arrange for immediate repairs by its contractors during emergencies.

13. SE/MS2 of the DSD responded as follows:

- (1) the DSD's main objective of using robots for desludging work in box culverts was to prevent flooding. This measure ensured that box culverts were in normal drainage condition;
- (2) the DSD would measure the depth of sludge inside box culverts on a regular basis. If sludge accumulated to the prescribed depth which warranted desludging in a box culvert, the DSD would arrange for desludging work accordingly;
- (3) the DSD had measured the depth of sludge in several box culverts in Tsuen Wan in the past. It had cleared the sludge inside the box culverts at Tai Ho Road and Tai Chung Road at Members' request, although the depth of sludge did not reach the prescribed level for desludging;
- (4) the DSD would measure the depth of sludge in the box culvert on Ma Tau Pa Road again. No desludging would be required if the depth of accumulated sludge did not diminish the drainage capacity of the box culvert; and
- (5) the depth of sludge near the outfall of a box culvert would also vary depending on the tidal movements.

14. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) members of the inter-departmental task force on tackling the odour problem at the waterfront had been reporting on the work progress of the task force on a regular basis. The EPD had also conducted a study on the odour problem at the waterfront, and subsequently worked out the aforesaid improvement measures. The task force would hold

meetings where necessary. The EPD would not disclose the minutes of internal meetings according to the established practice;

- (2) the data on foul water pipe misconnection in buildings stated in the EPD's Work Report on the Problem of Sea Water Pollution of the Rambler Channel, Tsuen Wan was originated from the number of misconnection cases identified in Tsuen Wan district set out in the Review of West Kowloon and Tsuen Wan Sewerage Master Plans in 2010; and
- (3) in 2020, the EPD had conducted a total of 293 investigations concerning the misconnection of foul water pipes and identified such misconnection in three buildings. It had already referred those cases to the BD for follow-up.

15. The Chairman hoped that the EPD would provide Members with the post titles and ranks of the members of the task force on tackling the odour problem at the waterfront. He also hoped that the EPD would hold an inter-departmental joint meeting with the departments concerned before the next EHCCC meeting so that it could report on the work progress at the next EHCCC meeting.

16. The Chairman stated that as the paper of the next agenda item was submitted by him, he asked the Vice Chairman to take over the chair temporarily.

(B) Paragraphs 41 to 57 of the Minutes of the Meeting held on 22 October 2020: About the Discovery of Shooting Activity Scraps near Shing Mun Reservoir

17. The Acting Chairman stated that Mr TAM Hoi-pong submitted the paper. The representatives from the departments/organisation responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Mr KAN Ka-man, Engineer/New Territories West (Headworks 3) (E/NTW (H3)), Water Supplies Department (WSD);
- (2) Mr LEE Siu-fung, Michael, Country Parks Officer (West) (CPO (W)), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD);
- (3) Mr CHEN Wai-kuen, Administrative Assistant/Lands (AA/Lands), District Lands Office, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing (DLO);
- (4) Mr CHENG Ho-yin, Henry, Senior Estate Surveyor/Tsuen Wan (SES/TW), DLO;
- (5) Mr LEE Chun-yin, Chief Inspector of Police (Administration) (Tsuen Wan) (CIP (A) (TW)), Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF);
- (6) Mr TONG Yat-tung, Inspector of Police, Miscellaneous Enquiries Sub-

unit (Tsuen Wan), HKPF; and

(7) Mr CHUNG Ching-to, Senior Officer, Hong Kong Gun Club (HKGC).

18. E/NTW (H3) of the WSD responded that the WSD had continued to conduct clearance work on nearby slopes since the last meeting, and the work was substantially completed. Moreover, to support the ongoing collection of evidence, the WSD had also erected location markers on nearby slopes. It would continue to conduct inspections, and would act correspondingly in support of the follow-up work of other departments when necessary.

19. CPO (W) of the AFCD responded as follows:

- (1) the AFCD had conducted regular inspections in the overlapping area of the HKGC and the country park. It noticed a reduction of shooting activity scraps in recent months;
- (2) the AFCD had requested the HKGC to provide the clearance records in the past one or two years through the DLO in recent months, and would also request the HKGC to provide more details of its clearance operations through the DLO; and
- (3) the HKGC proposed that it would explore ways to reduce shooting activity scraps and undertook to conduct soil testing for the affected area. The AFCD would continue to follow up on these two aspects in collaboration with the DLO.

20. SES/TW of the DLO responded as follows:

- (1) the DLO had all along been maintaining liaison with other departments and carried out respective law enforcement actions and lease enforcement actions;
- (2) the DLO had received a reply from the HKGC in late January 2021. The HKGC stated that it had suspended the skeet shooting activities in the venue and arranged its contractor to clear shooting activity scraps. The clearance work was expected to be completed by the end of February 2021;
- (3) the DLO had also been informed by the HKGC that the HKGC would conduct soil testing after the completion of the clearance work. The HKGC had approached accredited laboratories for quotations. Besides, the HKGC had submitted a preliminary proposal for soil testing. The DLO had already forwarded the related information to the departments concerned for consideration;

- (4) the DLO had sent staff to conduct on-site inspections, and found that most of the shooting activity scraps in the lots concerned and on nearby slopes had been cleared; and
- (5) the DLO would continue to follow up on the matters of the clearance of shooting activity scraps and the soil testing together with other departments.

21. CIP (A) (TW) of the HKPF responded that the HKGC was temporarily closed since 17 July 2020. The HKPF had raided the HKGC on 25 August 2020 and issued an advisory letter and a warning letter to the HKGC on 1 and 7 September 2020 respectively upon identifying the problem of shooting activity scraps. The DLO had conducted an inter-departmental meeting on 8 October 2020 to coordinate the follow-up work and explore solutions.

22. Senior Officer of the HKGC responded that the HKGC had all along been actively tackling the problem of shooting activity scraps. It had largely completed the installation works of screen barriers and mesh barriers, and had arranged a contractor to clear shooting activity scraps. The HKGC would arrange soil testing in order to collect information for follow-up in the future. It would also consider hiring a contractor to keep on handling shooting activity scraps after its re-opening.

23. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he enquired about the DLO's justification for issuing a warning letter to the HKGC. He was glad to learn that the HKGC would arrange soil testing for the affected lots. He also enquired whether the departments concerned would issue an advisory letter or a warning letter, requiring the HKGC to complete the soil testing within a specified period. Besides, he enquired about the quantity of shooting activity scraps which had been cleared in the past six months, and whether shooting activity scraps should undergo special treatment before authorised disposal (Mr CHIU Yan-loy); and
- (2) as the HKPF was responsible for processing regulatory licences of arms and ammunition, he enquired of the HKPF about the legal basis for issuing an advisory letter and a warning letter to the HKGC and the penalties for a breach of the relevant legal provisions. Additionally, he enquired of the DLO about the penalties which should be imposed on the HKGC for its irregularities, and whether the DLO had established standards for soil quality and clearance. He also hoped the HKGC

would explain in a specific manner about its soil testing and clearance plan to be carried out in the next six months (Mr TAM Hoi-pong).

24. SES/TW of the DLO responded as follows:
- (1) the DLO had been maintaining liaison with the HKGC all the time. Having received a complaint and conducted an on-site inspection, it issued an advisory letter and a warning letter to the HKGC respectively, requiring the HKGC to clear its shooting activity scraps;
 - (2) the DLO had also relayed to the HKGC in writing the requirements for clearing soil laid down by the department concerned;
 - (3) the handling of shooting activity scraps lay within the expertise of other departments; and
 - (4) the DLO had forwarded to the EPD the preliminary proposal for soil testing submitted by the HKGC in order to evaluate whether the soil testing complied with the related requirements and guidelines. Besides, the DLO would take lease enforcement actions if the testing report confirmed soil contamination.
25. CIP (A) (TW) of the HKPF responded as follows:
- (1) the HKPF had attempted to instigate prosecution against the HKGC in October 2019. However, after seeking legal advice, the HKPF found that the evidence collected during the investigation was insufficient to take prosecution action. The HKPF had therefore issued a warning letter to the HKGC instead, reminding the HKGC that the operator might be prosecuted if the relevant regulations were violated again and that the operator would be liable to a maximum fine of \$50,000 and imprisonment for six months; and
 - (2) in response to the discovery of shooting activity scraps during a raid on the HKGC on 25 August 2020, the HKPF had issued an advisory letter to the HKGC on 1 September 2020 to remind the HKGC that as a licensee, it should abide by the legal provisions. Moreover, upon receiving a complaint on shooting activity scraps referred by the WSD, the HKPF had issued a warning letter to the HKGC on 7 September 2020, reminding the HKGC that the operator might be prosecuted if the relevant regulations were violated again.
26. Senior Officer of the HKGC responded that he would relay the views of Members and the departments to the executive committee of the HKGC.

27. E/NTW (H3) of the WSD responded as follows:
- (1) the objective of the WSD's clearance work was to prevent shooting activity scraps from entering the waterworks and affecting the water source;
 - (2) the WSD would temporarily store the scraps collected during clearance. It had not yet consolidated information on the quantity at this stage; and
 - (3) the WSD was giving consideration to recovering the clearance cost from the HKGC in accordance with the lease conditions. It would seek legal advice on the feasibility of such approach.

28. CPO (W) of the AFCD responded that it was impossible to thoroughly clear shooting activity scraps due to their small size and large quantity. The AFCD was therefore concerned about the precautions to be taken by the HKGC in the future to prevent shooting activity scraps from falling into the country park again. It also hoped that the HKGC would submit appropriate proposals in this regard.

29. The Acting Chairman stated that the clearance of shooting activity scraps would be completed by the end of February 2021 and the soil testing was related to the EPD. Hence, the EHCCC would continue to discuss the captioned item under the Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meeting at the next meeting and invite the EPD to send staff to give responses then.

30. The Chairman resumed the chair.

(C) Paragraphs 104 to 115 of the Minutes of the Meeting held on 22 October 2020: Cleansing of the Footbridge Network in Tsuen Wan

31. The Chairman stated that Mr LAU Jackson submitted the paper. The representatives from the departments responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Miss LEUNG Mee-sze, CHI(TW)1, FEHD;
- (2) Mr CHOI Wai-wing, SHI(C&PC)TW1, FEHD;
- (3) Mr CHOW Kai-hang, Daniel, Senior Engineer/Tsuen Wan (SE/TW), Transport Department (TD);
- (4) Mr LEE Huen-yiu, District Engineer/Tsuen Wan (DE/TW), HyD; and
- (5) Mr LAI Yik-wing, Wesley, Assistant District Officer (Tsuen Wan) (ADO(TW)), TWDO.

32. The Chairman stated that the Secretariat had previously forwarded the replies from the departments on clarification of their respective management responsibilities for footbridges to Members for perusal.

33. SHI(C&PC)/TW1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD would provide sweeping service for non-private footbridges in the district. The scope of sweeping service provided by the FEHD was similar to that of cleansing service provided by the HyD. The FEHD would also provide partial cleansing service for footbridges in response to urgent situations (e.g. handling excretal matter of animals).

34. SE/TW of the TD responded as follows:

- (1) the TD was responsible for cleansing the footbridge on the first floor of Tsuen Wan Multi-storey Car Park between Tsuen Fung Centre and Fou Wah Centre once every three to four months. It would enhance the cleansing work when and where necessary;
- (2) the TD had also carried out targeted cleansing work for the said footbridge in December 2020 as well as in January and February 2021 on an ad hoc basis; and
- (3) the TD noted and had solved the problem of stagnant water at the said footbridge.

35. DE/TW of the HyD responded as follows:

- (1) according to the current division of work, the FEHD was responsible for the routine cleaning of the floor of public footbridges and their ancillary lifts and escalators, including the clearance of refuse, vomit, food and phlegm, in order to maintain the environmental hygiene every day;
- (2) the HyD was responsible for the structural maintenance of footbridges under its management, and would deploy staff to cleanse the walls and surfaces of footbridges at least once every quarter so that the structure of footbridges would be maintained in a good condition;
- (3) in view of the coronavirus disease 2019 epidemic, the HyD had enhanced the routine cleaning work of footbridges and increased the frequency of cleaning work for ancillary lifts and escalators from once a day to four times a day. The HyD would clean the buttons and railings of ancillary lifts as well as the railings of escalators using 1:99 diluted bleach. The HyD's contractors would also clean the surfaces of footbridges and railings of staircases with 1:99 diluted bleach every

day; and

- (4) the HyD would continue to monitor the cleaning work of the contractors to ensure that their work could meet the HyD's requirements.

36. ADO(TW) of the TWDO responded that the TWDO was responsible for the maintenance and management of the two red rain shelters outside Fou Wah Centre and would send staff to conduct inspections on a regular basis. If refuse was found, the TWDO would arrange its contractor for clearance. If a public complaint was received, the TWDO would also send staff for verification on site and promptly arrange for follow-up.

37. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he noted that the departments concerned had increased the frequency of cleaning footbridges. Since the public was more concerned about the problem of pets fouling footbridges, he enquired of the departments concerned about the frequency of cleansing footbridges and which department should be contacted if hygiene problems were encountered on footbridges (Mr CHIU Yan-loy); and
- (2) he opined that the hygiene conditions of older footbridges near Fuk Loi Estate, Route Twisk and Sai Lau Kok were undesirable. He had pointed out to the FEHD that the piling up of miscellaneous articles by street sleepers on footbridges had caused hygiene problems, and hoped that the FEHD would assist in following it up. He also opined that the cleansing of footbridges should be strengthened (Mr KOT Siu-yuen).

38. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) regarding the handling of animal excrement, the FEHD could only provide partial cleansing service for footbridges in urgent situations. It did not possess the skills and equipment necessary for cleansing footbridges on a regular basis;
- (2) the FEHD could put up posters, appealing to the public to handle pet excrement properly;
- (3) the FEHD could also provide excreta collection bins for pets on footbridges for public use; and
- (4) as the issue of street sleepers was involved, inter-departmental collaboration would be necessary to tackle the hygiene problems caused by the piling up of miscellaneous articles by street sleepers on

footbridges.

39. SE/TW of the TD responded that if the TD's staff found pet fouling during inspections, they would conduct targeted cleansing. The TD had not identified any hygiene problems arising from the hoarding of miscellaneous articles or paperboard by street sleepers on its footbridges so far. The TD would follow up on and tackle the problem once identified.

40. DE/TW of the HyD responded as follows:

- (1) hygiene problems caused by pet fouling should be referred to the FEHD for handling;
- (2) the HyD would deploy staff to cleanse the walls and surfaces of footbridges at least once every quarter. It would also increase the frequency of the cleansing work according to the utilisation rates of footbridges. Certain footbridges in the district would be cleansed once a month;
- (3) if Members held that additional cleansing work should be conducted for footbridges in the district, they could liaise with the HyD for arrangements; and
- (4) hygiene problems caused by street sleepers were relatively complicated. It would require concerted efforts of other departments including the Social Welfare Department (SWD) and TWDO in order to tackle the hygiene problems. If Members found street sleepers on footbridges, they could notify the departments concerned so that joint operations would be arranged to address the problems.

41. The Chairman stated that regarding the handling of hygiene problems on footbridges in the district, the respective responsibilities and division of labour of the departments had been clarified. Therefore, the EHCCC would not continue to discuss the captioned item at the next meeting. As regards the problem of street sleepers, he opined that assistance should be sought from the SWD first with a view to addressing the needs of street sleepers.

(Note: Mr KOT Siu-yuen left the meeting at 3:40 p.m.)

IV Item 3: Request that the Environmental Protection Department Should Discontinue its Uncontrolled Issuance of Construction Noise Permits
(EHCCC Paper No. 78/20-21)

42. The Chairman stated that Mr CHIU Yan-loy submitted the paper. The representative from the department responsible for giving responses was Ms TSANG Ka-man, Carmen, SEPO(RW)2, EPD. Besides, the written reply of the EPD was tabled at the meeting.

43. Mr CHIU Yan-loy introduced the paper.

44. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) the EPD had all along been strictly vetting applications for Construction Noise Permits (CNPs) according to the Noise Control Ordinance (NCO) (Cap. 400) and the statutory Technical Memoranda of the NCO;
- (2) the EPD had assessed the CNP application of the construction site at Nos. 11-15, Chai Wan Kok Street according to the Technical Memoranda. It was indicated that the noise generated by the use of powered mechanical equipment at the construction site under the application did not exceed the acceptable noise level set out in the Technical Memoranda when measured at the nearest residential premises. The EPD had therefore issued a CNP in accordance with the law;
- (3) the EPD had also imposed additional conditions on the CNP concerned. It had specified the types and number of powered mechanical equipment permitted to be used and stipulated that only one set of powered mechanical equipment stated in the CNP could be used within the operating hours during the validity period of the CNP and within the restricted hours;
- (4) the EPD had sent staff to conduct a number of blitz inspections at the said construction site, and no violation of the conditions of the CNP concerned by the builder had been observed;
- (5) the EPD understood residents' concerns and had liaised with the contractor. The contractor had undertaken to commence the works after 9:00 a.m. with a view to minimising the impact on nearby residents as far as possible; and
- (6) the EPD noted the views of residents and Members.

45. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) the NCO stipulated that the generation of noise was prohibited between 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on the following day. He therefore enquired

- why the CNP in question deviated from the NCO. On the contrary, permission was granted to the contractor for carrying out works at the construction site in the small hours. He hoped that the EPD would conduct noise testing after office hours at night, otherwise it could not help residents solve the problem. He hoped that the EPD would actively follow up on the said matter (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus);
- (2) he opined that industrial buildings were located too close to residential buildings. As many industrial buildings should undergo alteration or demolition recently, workers would continue to work in the relevant construction sites at weekends, generating noise at night or in the early morning on Sundays. As a result, residents could not take a good rest during holidays and felt distressed. He had received residents' complaints about the occasional emission of low-frequency noise from an unknown source at some industrial buildings, and would refer the complaints to the EPD for follow-up. He hoped that the parties concerned would refrain from carrying out works in the construction site at weekends as far as possible with a view to reducing the nuisance caused to residents (Mr LAM Sek-tim);
 - (3) he enquired about the validity period of the CNP of the construction site at Nos. 11-15, Chai Wan Kok Street, and whether the EPD would shorten the validity period of the CNP concerned in response to the noise nuisance caused at the construction site in order to increase the frequency of vetting the CNP renewal applications of the construction site. In his opinion, government departments should not only cater for the developer's needs and permit the implementation of works at the construction site around the clock. Instead, they should set a time limit for the operating hours of the construction site according to the usual office hours, thereby reducing the impact of noise on the surrounding residential premises (Mr WONG Ka-wa);
 - (4) in his opinion, unlike road works, the works of the construction site concerned did not require road closure for implementation at night when road users were relatively sparse. As such, it was not necessary to issue a CNP allowing the implementation of works in the small hours. He also opined that nearby residents would be greatly disturbed by construction noise generated in the morning at weekends. He pointed out that around Chai Wan Kok, there were several construction sites closer to residential premises and the works of those sites were about to commence. He was concerned about whether nuisance would

also be caused to residents (Mr CHIU Yan-loy);

- (5) he enquired whether the EPD was not required to enforce the NCO. He often received complaints from residents about workers carrying out works at construction sites in the small hours and throughout the day on holidays. He therefore hoped that the EPD would review the problem of uncontrolled issuance of CNPs (Mr LAI Man-fai); and
- (6) he was puzzled as to why the person-in-charge of the construction site concerned had been able to make an application for carrying out works between 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. In his opinion, it was unreasonable to issue a CNP permitting workers to carry out works in the construction site on Sundays unless there were exceptional grounds. He held that the CNP concerned should be revoked, and strongly called on the EPD to carefully vet applications for CNPs (the Chairman).

46. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) while noting that impacts would be brought by construction noise on nearby residents, the EPD took the view that a balance should be struck between the residents' request and the construction needs;
- (2) if Members received public complaints, they could contact the EPD for follow-up;
- (3) the EPD would conduct blitz inspections at the construction site concerned outside office hours (e.g. at night or on a holiday). The EPD had conducted blitz inspections at the construction site at Nos. 11-15, Chai Wan Kok Street on Sunday morning twice, and no violation of the conditions of the CNP by the builder had been observed. The EPD would revoke the CNP once any violation of the conditions thereof was identified;
- (4) the CNP issued to the construction site at Nos. 11-15, Chai Wan Kok Street by the EPD was valid for six months;
- (5) when vetting applications for CNP renewal, the EPD would generally consider the complaint cases in the past and whether the CNP conditions had been violated. The EPD would set the validity period of CNPs according to the circumstances; and
- (6) the EPD noted Members' views and would continue to monitor the situation of construction noise at the construction site concerned.

47. The Chairman stated that the EHCCC would write to the EPD and request it to carefully vet applications for CNPs involving the implementation of works on

holidays and in the small hours. Members agreed to the arrangement. As the paper of the next agenda item was submitted by the Chairman, he asked the Vice Chairman to take over the chair temporarily.

(Post-meeting note: The Secretariat conveyed Members' views to the EPD in writing on 1 April 2021.)

(Note: Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris left the meeting at 5:03 p.m.)

V Item 4: Scooping of Marine Refuse in the Waters of Tsuen Wan by the Marine Department and its Contractors
(EHCCC Paper No. 79/20-21)

48. The Acting Chairman stated that Mr TAM Hoi-pong submitted the paper. The representative from the department responsible for giving responses was Ms TSANG Ka-man, Carmen, SEPO(RW)2, EPD. Besides, the written reply of the Marine Department (MD) was tabled at the meeting.

49. Mr TAM Hoi-pong introduced the paper.

50. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded that the clearance of marine refuse was mainly undertaken by the MD. The EPD's data on the clearance of marine refuse were also provided by the MD.

51. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he suggested that the captioned item should be further discussed under the Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meeting at the next meeting, and that the MD should send its staff to answer Members' enquiries then. He opined that attention should be given to the types of refuse floating on the sea, and hoped that the MD would provide information on the types of marine refuse. Members could therefore gain an understanding of the sources of the waterfront odour nuisance and coastal hygiene problems. He also enquired of the MD about the number of public complaints on illegal discharge from vessels. In addition, he hoped that the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) and FEHD would provide information on the amount of refuse removed from the relevant beaches and coastal venues after the meeting (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus);
- (2) it was shown in a Director of Audit's report of the Audit Commission

that the MD's monitoring of contractors was seriously inadequate. Apart from failing to verify the amount of marine refuse collected, the MD could not conduct enough number of inspections on marine cleanliness as required. He considered that the MD was duty bound to strictly manage its contractors. Otherwise, not only would public money be wasted, it would also fail to effectively tackle the problem of marine refuse (Mr LAI Man-fai);

- (3) he agreed to continue to discuss the captioned item under the Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meeting at the next meeting. He hoped that the MD would provide the actual record of scooping marine refuse, and enquired whether the MD had monitored the contractors' work. If the MD could provide a timetable for regular scooping of marine refuse, Members were willing to learn about the mode of scooping marine refuse on site (Mr TSE Man-chak); and
- (4) the Director of Audit's report pointed out that there was a discrepancy between the two sets of data respectively provided by the MD and EPD. He thus did not agree to the statement that the EPD's data was originated from the MD. He hoped that the captioned item would be further discussed under the Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meeting at the next meeting. He also opined that the effectiveness of scooping marine refuse was of particular importance to Members representing the waterfront constituencies. Hence, he hoped that an on-site inspection would be arranged for the captioned item (Mr TAM Hoi-pong).

52. Deputy District Leisure Manager (Tsuen Wan) 2 (DDL(M)TW)2 of the LCSD responded that the LCSD was responsible for the cleaning of sandy areas of beaches under its management. Cleaners would sweep the sandy areas of beaches every day. Nevertheless, the LCSD did not have the statistics on the amount of refuse removed therefrom. The clearance of marine refuse was undertaken by the MD.

53. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded that the EPD did not participate in the clearance operations of marine refuse and therefore, the relevant data on marine refuse were mainly provided by the MD. The EPD had nothing further to add for the time being.

54. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD would provide the relevant information after the meeting.

55. The Acting Chairman stated that the EHCCC would send a letter of condemnation to the MD over its failure to send staff to attend this meeting. Besides, the EHCCC would continue to discuss the captioned item under the Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meeting at the next meeting. The Chairman resumed the chair.

(Post-meeting note: The Secretariat conveyed Members' views to the MD in writing on 1 April 2021.)

VI Item 5: Concern about the Way Forward for Private Columbaria in Tsuen Wan District

(EHCCC Paper No. 80/20-21)

56. The Chairman stated that Mr LAM Sek-tim submitted the paper. The representatives from the departments responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Miss LEUNG Mee-sze, CHI(TW)1, FEHD; and
- (2) Mr CHOI Wai-wing, SHI(C&PC)TW1, FEHD.

57. Mr LAM Sek-tim introduced the paper.

58. CHI(TW)1 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) pursuant to the Private Columbaria Ordinance (PCO) (Cap. 630), any person who operated, kept, managed or in any other way had control of a private columbarium in Hong Kong should submit an application to the Private Columbaria Licensing Board (PCLB) and obtain a specified instrument;
- (2) the information on applications for specified instruments received by the PCLB from private columbaria operators had been published on rpc.gov.hk, a "Regulation of Private Columbaria" thematic website. The public might browse the names of private columbaria and their respective types of specified instruments approved or approved in principle by the PCLB;
- (3) the PCLB had approved or approved in principle the applications for specified instruments from a total of 19 columbaria operators as at 10 February 2021. At a rough estimate, the number of sold niches relating to these applications accounted for over half of the total number of private niches sold in Hong Kong;
- (4) the PCLB would continue to expeditiously process applications for

- specified instruments where practicable. However, the progress of each application for a specified instrument would be subject to the actual circumstances of the case. In particular, it would depend on whether the private columbaria satisfied all the conditions set out in the PCO concerning the application for a specified instrument and the requirements prescribed by the PCLB, as well as whether applicants had submitted sufficient documents to prove that the private columbaria complied with these conditions and requirements. Upon completion of the vetting work, the Private Columbaria Affairs Office (PCAO) would promptly submit applications to the PCLB for scrutiny;
- (5) regardless of the reasons for closing a private columbarium, the operator of the columbarium was responsible of proper disposal of ashes interred in the columbarium according to the requirements of the PCO. The FEHD would explain the requirements of the PCO to the operator. It would also monitor whether the operator carried out the procedures in compliance with the requirements, thereby ensuring the proper return of ashes to eligible claimants;
 - (6) the FEHD currently provided a total of 75 000 temporary storage spaces for ashes for public use. These temporary storage spaces were located at Kwai Chung Crematorium, Wo Hop Shek Columbarium Phases III and V, Cape Collinson Crematorium, Fu Shan Columbarium and Hong Kong Cemetery; and
 - (7) the FEHD had opened the temporary storage spaces for ashes at Kwai Chung Crematorium and Wo Hop Shek Columbarium for public use. The temporary storage service for ashes would provide 10 800 spaces for cremains bags and 5 040 spaces for cinerary urns, and the usage rates as at January 2021 were 9.7% and 39% respectively.

59. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he opined that there was a persistent shortage of public niches and the waiting time for the public was too long. People thus had to resort to disposing of ashes in private columbaria. He pointed out that the licences of the private columbaria would soon expire. If the licence renewals were denied, people would feel helpless about the disposal of ashes of their ancestors. He also pointed out that not all people could accept the approaches of scattering of ashes in Gardens of Remembrance or at sea, and hoped that the Government would study solutions pragmatically (Mr LAI Man-fai);

- (2) he pointed out that although there were many private columbaria in Tsuen Wan district, only The Yuen Yuen Institute and Tsuen Wan Chinese Permanent Cemetery were licensed private columbaria whereas others were unlicensed. The unlicensed private columbaria were ineligible for a licence due to the illegal occupation of government land or the non-compliance with the respective land lease requirements relating to the stipulated use. Yet, the operators of unlicensed private columbaria also lacked motivation to apply for a licence. For the time being, they would only lengthen the period of Temporary Suspension of Liability (TSOL) through the submission of planning applications. As some private columbaria in the district had given up applying for a licence, he enquired whether there were channels to assist people to dispose of their ancestors' ashes, and enquired about the application procedures for the temporary storage service for ashes (Mr CHIU Yan-loy);
- (3) he enquired of the FEHD about the number of private columbaria in Tsuen Wan district of which licences would be renewed in the coming year and the number of cinerary urns which remained unclaimed after the closure of private columbaria, as well as whether it had the number of related disputes. It would take some time to construct the columbarium at Siu Ho Wan, and the location was relatively remote. Ashes interred at some private columbaria were immediately returned to relatives of the deceased after the enforcement of the PCO. As such, he held that the Government had responsibility for providing a proper service of temporary storage of ashes in order to set people's mind at ease. He enquired of the FEHD how it would continue to provide assistance in this respect and work out the future planning of columbaria (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus); and
- (4) he enquired of the department concerned about the works schedule for the construction of the columbarium at Siu Ho Wan and the maximum storage period of the FEHD's temporary storage service for ashes, as well as whether the public were allowed to pay tribute to their ancestors at the temporary storage spaces for ashes (Mr LAM Sek-tim).

60. CHI(TW)1 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) the FEHD would approach the PCAO to enquire about the works schedule for constructing the columbarium at Siu Ho Wan and the future planning for columbaria, and then would give a reply after the

meeting;

- (2) to apply for the FEHD's temporary storage service for ashes, the public were only required to produce supporting documents to the FEHD, proving that ashes of ancestors had been interred in a private columbarium prior to the submission of applications. The options of storage period provided under the said service were three, six or twelve months and the monthly charge was HK\$80. The storage period could be extended upon expiry. The public could pay tribute to their ancestors at the existing facilities inside the columbaria near the temporary storage facilities for ashes; and
- (3) operators of private columbaria might simultaneously apply for a license or an exemption if they had applied for a TSOL on or before 29 March 2018. The grace period applicable to these columbaria would be automatically extended until the applications for TSOLs were finally disposed of or withdrawn.

61. The Chairman hoped that the FEHD would provide the number of niches currently available in the district, the future planning of columbaria in details, and further information on the temporary storage service for ashes.

VII Item 6: Request for a "Public Toilet Revolution" in the District to Improve Its Environment

(EHCCC Paper No. 81/20-21)

62. The Chairman stated that Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus submitted the paper. The representatives from the departments responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Miss LEUNG Mee-sze, CHI(TW)1, FEHD;
- (2) Mr CHOI Wai-wing, SHI(C&PC)TW1, FEHD;
- (3) Ms FONG Wei-king, Luna, DDLM(TW)2, LCSD;
- (4) Ms TSANG Ka-man, Carmen, SEPO(RW)2, EPD; and
- (5) Mr LAI Yik-wing, Wesley, ADO(TW), TWDO.

Besides, the written replies of the EPD and Electrical and Mechanical Services Department were tabled at the meeting.

63. Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus introduced the paper.

64. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) the FEHD and Architectural Services Department would study the implementation of enhancement works for public toilets on a regular

basis with a view to maintaining the hygiene, cleanliness and safety of public toilets, and would design the public toilets according to the established standards and surrounding environment;

- (2) the FEHD had all along been studying the application of new technologies in public toilets, such as ventilation systems, flush sensors and touchless handwashing equipment, to enhance the hygiene conditions of public toilets. Moreover, the FEHD had provided blowers to dry the floor of public toilets because the overall cleanliness of toilets would be affected by the level of dryness of the floor;
- (3) the FEHD had installed a Cabinet Wash Hand Basin System in the public toilets at Tsuen Wan Multi-storey Carpark Building and Jockey Club Tak Wah Park, and had also adopted technologies such as Nano Plasma Driven Catalysis Oxidation and Nano Confined Catalytic Oxidation to remove unpleasant odours in the toilets. Besides, the FEHD had introduced the ozone technology and microalgae green wall system to improve the air quality in the public toilets at Sai Yee Street, Mong Kok and Expo Drive, Wan Chai respectively; and
- (4) the FEHD was developing a Smart Public Toilet System, and planned to introduce a real-time monitoring system in the public toilets at Southorn Centre and the Public Transport Interchange in Tsim Sha Tsui East on a trial basis to collect data on usage rates, smell, humidity, temperature, as well as the level of satisfaction among users. By analysing the data, the department aimed to make more effective use of resources and enhance the service quality of public toilets.

65. DDLM(TW)2 of the LCSD responded as follows:

- (1) to support the full opening of Inclusive Parks for Pets for the use of the public and their pets, the LCSD had provided additional dog excreta collection bins in Tsuen Wan Park and Tsuen Wan Riviera Park, increasing the total number of dog excreta collection bins to 18. The LCSD had also made arrangements to enhance the routine cleaning work for its venues to meet the needs of venue users;
- (2) if the public visited the parks with their pets, they should dispose of their pets' excretal matter by themselves in order to keep the venues clean and hygienic. Also, security guards of the parks would strengthen inspections and remind people to observe the above rule; and
- (3) the LCSD welcomed Members to provide more information on setting

up smart pet toilets for its reference.

66. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded that the EPD did not operate any public toilets. Public toilets had generally been connected to the public sewage treatment system through which sewage from public toilets would be treated.

67. ADO(TW) of the TWDO responded as follows:

- (1) the TWDO was not responsible for handling matters related to public toilets;
- (2) public toilets were provided in community centres or community halls managed by the TWDO. If the public encountered any hygiene problems when using the toilets, they could inform venue attendants on the spot and the TWDO would arrange for cleaning immediately; and
- (3) the TWDO would take into consideration Members' views if refurbishment works were to be conducted for the public toilets in its community centres or community halls in the future. It would also introduce new technologies provided that such technologies were cost effective and could ensure hygiene with a view to enhancing the condition of the public toilets concerned.

68. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he hoped that the departments concerned would provide a timetable for public toilets enhancement. He pointed out that the public toilets at the cycle track in the waterfront would be completed soon, and hoped that the FEHD would provide information on the public toilets as early as possible for Members' reference. He also hoped that the FEHD would apply the new technologies to the aforesaid public toilets, and that it would conduct testing of the new technologies and invite Members to pay a visit to the public toilets prior to the opening (Mr WONG Ka-wa);
- (2) she welcomed the enhancement of public toilets by the authorities. She opined that the automation of toilet facilities was conducive to enhancing the safety of cleaners during disinfection and clearance of excrement. She hoped that the Government would take the lead to promote gender-friendly and gender-neutral toilets in order to eliminate the inconvenience caused to transgender or intersex people when using male or female toilets. She also hoped that sanitary pad collection bins and small wash-hand basins (facilitating the cleaning of menstrual cups by female users) would be retrofitted inside water closet cubicles in

female toilets. In addition, she enquired about the number of public toilets equipped with breastfeeding rooms under the management by the FEHD and LCSD in Tsuen Wan district (Ms CHAN Kim-kam);

- (3) there were only slight differences between the dog excreta collection bins provided in Tsuen Wan Riviera Park and the refuse collection bins in general. People would find it difficult to tell them apart. Hence, he proposed that the differences between these two types of bins should be indicated more clearly. As it would be relatively difficult for elderly persons to use squatting type toilets, he hoped that the number of squatting type toilets in public toilets would be reduced. He also hoped that the FEHD would install warm air hand dryers in public toilets (Mr LAM Sek-tim);
- (4) he pointed out that the “three-in-one hand washing and drying machines” and deodorising systems installed in the public toilets in Tsuen Wan Multi-storey Carpark Building and Jockey Club Tak Wah Park had once been stolen at night. He opined that education was very important, and hoped that the TWDO would put up notices as a warning (Mr LAU Jackson);
- (5) in view of the LCSD’s plan to establish the waterfront area as a pet-inclusive venue, he hoped that the department would study the provision of smart pet toilets. He pointed out that the covers of some dog excreta collection bins in Tsuen Wan Riviera Park could not close completely and thus failed to prevent the spreading of bacteria. Moreover, he enquired whether toilet lids could be provided for squatting type toilets in public toilets to reduce the risk of spreading bacteria. He also enquired of the FEHD about the outcome of the trial run of adopting the new technologies in other districts; when the new technologies would be introduced to the public toilets in Tsuen Wan district; and whether the technologies of smart public toilets could be applied to Hoi Hing Road Public Toilet which would be put into service soon. Additionally, he supported the promotion of gender-friendly toilets (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus); and
- (6) according to news reports earlier, an outsourced cleaner rejected hospitalisation at first upon being assaulted in a public toilet because the cleaner was afraid of losing the job. He hoped that the FEHD would ensure that the labour rights of outsourced cleaners would be protected and properly provide them with personal protective equipment. Besides, he enquired whether the public toilets at the cycle

track on Hoi Hing Road would be handed over to the FEHD or LCSD for management after completion. He hoped that the departments concerned would invite Members to conduct an on-site inspection at the public toilets before the opening so that Members could give advice accordingly (the Chairman).

69. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) all 32 public toilets in Tsuen Wan district were devoid of breastfeeding rooms for the time being;
- (2) upon completion, Hoi Hing Road Public Toilet would be handed over to the FEHD for management. The FEHD would inform the Civil Engineering and Development Department (CEDD), which was responsible for the project, in order to make arrangements for inviting Members to conduct an on-site inspection at the facility. In addition, the FEHD would continue to study and promote the use of new technologies in public toilets in the territory;
- (3) the FEHD attached importance to the rights of staff working in public toilets. It would reserve adequate rest space for staff in newly constructed toilets and also provide equipment such as tables and chairs, power supply and kettles for the use by the staff there;
- (4) data on unpleasant odour, humidity, usage of consumables and water quality could be collected through sensors in the FEHD's smart public toilets;
- (5) it might take some time for the FEHD to study the proposal for designating space for sexual minorities;
- (6) to cater for the demand from the users of squatting type toilets, the FEHD would retain a small amount of squatting type toilets in Hoi Hing Road Public Toilet which would be put into service soon; and
- (7) only pedestal type toilets were installed in Wang Lung Street Public Toilet of the FEHD.

70. DDLM(TW)2 of the LCSD responded that generally, breastfeeding rooms would be separately set up in indoor venues and would not be provided inside public toilets. The LCSD noted Members' proposals on refurbishment of public toilets and would consider adopting them during refurbishment works. The LCSD also welcomed Members to provide more information on setting up smart pet toilets for its reference. Furthermore, the LCSD would instruct the contractor to enhance the quality of the dog excreta collection bins in Tsuen Wan Riviera Park.

71. The Chairman hoped that the FEHD and CEDD would invite Members to conduct an on-site inspection at the public toilets at the cycle track in the waterfront so that Members could put forth improvement proposals prior to the opening.

72. As the Chairman had to attend to other urgent business, the Vice Chairman would take over the chair temporarily.

(Note: Mr SHUM Lester left the meeting at 5:39 p.m.)

VIII Item 7: Noise around Fui Yiu Kok Street and Yeung Uk Road in the Small Hours

(EHCCC Paper No. 82/20-21)

73. The Acting Chairman stated that Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio submitted the paper. The representatives from the departments responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Ms TSANG Ka-man, Carmen, SEPO(RW)2, EPD;
- (2) Mr KO Lok-lam, Ross, Assistant District Commander (Operations) (Tsuen Wan) (Acting) (ADC(O)(TW) (Atg.)), HKPF; and
- (3) Mr LAI Yik-wing, Wesley, ADO(TW), TWDO.

Besides, the written replies of the EPD, HyD, TD, Labour Department, Planning Department (PlanD) and Trade and Industry Department were tabled at the meeting.

74. Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio introduced the paper.

75. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded that noise generated from the handling of goods in public places, including the loading/unloading and moving of goods, was regulated by sections 4 and 5 of the NCO. The enforcement work was undertaken by the Police. If the public identified noise nuisances caused by the handling of goods, they could call the HKPF to seek immediate assistance.

76. ADC(O)(TW) (Atg.) of the HKPF responded as follows:

- (1) the HKPF had received a total of 13 complaints about noise nuisances at No. 34, Fui Yiu Kok Street from December 2020 to January 2021. Some of the complaints were lodged by Members;
- (2) according to the HKPF's record, although police officers had heard sound emitted from the above location upon arrival at the scene, the sound level had been acceptable;

- (3) the HKPF understood that sound generated by logistics activities would adversely affect the rest of nearby residents at night. The HKPF had studied improvement measures with the logistics operators. The operators had already adopted improvement measures correspondingly, including the use of goods vehicles installed with electrical tailboards; use of pallet trucks installed with rubber wheels; placing of rubber mats on the ground during loading/unloading activities; packing of goods with plastic wrap rather than adhesive tape; and packing of goods inside industrial buildings; and
- (4) the HKPF would also take enforcement action if it found that the sound level had exceeded the acceptable range after observation.

77. ADO(TW) of the TWDO responded that the TWDO would continue to monitor the situation concerned and could coordinate efforts to tackle the issue if necessary.

78. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he opined that law enforcement action should be taken against logistics workers who made noise in the small hours. He also held that the problem could not be solved by engaging in communication with the people making noise, which was the only approach adopted by the HKPF for the time being. Noise was generated by some wholesalers loading/unloading goods at Yuet Kwong Industrial Building at midnight. It was outrageous that the duration of noise nuisance had been extending from between 11:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. on the next day initially to between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. on the next day recently. He had argued with the logistics workers concerned in this regard and called the HKPF for assistance. Yet, the problem was still unresolved. He opined that the Police's law enforcement efforts was insufficient. Since the noise nuisance caused by logistics activities remained a problem, he requested the HyD to suspend the construction of a lay-by in Fui Yiu Kok Street to prevent the noise problem from worsening upon completion of the works. Furthermore, he regretted that the PlanD failed to send representatives to attend the meeting and give responses to the captioned item. In his opinion, planning blunders gave rise to the noise problem caused by logistics activities which had a negative impact on residential premises nearby (Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio);

- (2) he enquired of the EPD whether there were relatively objective criteria in the NCO to differentiate a sound from a noise, and whether it would use a sound meter to measure the level of sound. In his opinion, it was not reasonable to determine whether a sound was a noise simply by human perception. It would be easier to tackle noise problems if clear guidelines were available. He suggested that the EPD should update the methodology for assessing noise and adopt relatively objective criteria for assessment (Mr TSE Man-chak);
- (3) he pointed out that the noise caused by logistics activities had adversely affected the rest of residents at night and caused nuisances. He enquired of the department concerned whether logistics workers using electrical pallet trucks and forklift trucks in the industrial area concerned were holders of required licences, and whether the logistics activities around the industrial area had caused street obstruction. He opined that stringent enforcement action should be taken if the noise problem was out of control. He also enquired whether the activities of those logistics workers were in breach of the rental conditions of the land leases and whether pollutants were discharged during the activities. He opined that the department concerned could paint double yellow lines along the kerb (Mr WONG Ka-wa);
- (4) he had conducted an on-site inspection at Fui Yiu Kok Street and found that the noise problem was serious. He hoped that the noise problem would be solved as soon as possible. In his opinion, the resolution of this problem would help solve the related problems in the vicinity of Wang Wo Tsai Street and Sheung Chui Court on Sha Tsui Road. He was concerned that the noise problem caused by logistics operators around the location concerned might become worse when airfreight business returned to normal after the epidemic. Hence, he hoped that the noise problem would be promptly solved. Besides, annoying sound was often generated by some 24-hour car washes around the said locations. He hoped the departments concerned would follow up on the issue and assist in tackling it (Mr LAM Sek-tim); and
- (5) he said that the planning blunders made by the authorities back then resulted in the current problem of noise generated from logistics activities adversely affecting residential premises around the said location. Also, the existing legislation could not effectively regulate people making noise. He held that the departments concerned should strengthen the noise control work. Besides, as the number of party

rooms converted from flats in industrial buildings was on the rise, he enquired whether the departments concerned would strengthen the regulation of party rooms from which noise was generated with a view to striking a balance between catering for the operating needs of party rooms and ensuring a tranquil living environment for residents. Also, he enquired about the numbers of party rooms operating legally and illegally in Tsuen Wan district (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus).

79. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded that when conducting an on-site assessment, the EPD's staff would pay attention to whether a sound was persistent, ear-splitting and annoying so as to determine whether it was a source of annoyance. The EPD held that the current practice was more accurate in assessing whether a sound had caused a nuisance.

80. ADC(O)(TW) (Atg.) of the HKPF responded as follows:

- (1) the HKPF had sought legal advice on the requirements which should be met first in order to secure a person's conviction under the NCO. The HKPF learnt that firstly, it was necessary to confirm that a reasonable person would consider the noise in question to be the primary source of annoyance; and secondly, the noise should be persistent. When the HKPF took enforcement action, the complainant should supply relevant information and give evidence at the scene. A prosecution could only be instituted against the person in question when there was a reasonable prospect of successful conviction after a lengthy observation by police officers on site;
- (2) licences were required to drive electrical pallet trucks and forklift trucks on carriageways;
- (3) the HKPF would monitor the noise problem in the vicinity of Wang Wo Tsai Street; and
- (4) party rooms were new places of entertainment. The operation of party rooms only required business registration for the time being. Hence, the HKPF did not have the relevant data at the moment.

81. ADO(TW) of the TWDO responded that as the existing legislation did not require operators of party rooms to apply for a licence, the TWDO did not have the information on party rooms operating in the district. Matters related to rezoning or district development could be discussed at meetings of another committee.

82. Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio stated that the complaint figures did not reflect the actual level of dissatisfaction among residents. According to the law, it was an offence to make annoying noise. He therefore hoped that the HKPF would step up its law enforcement action. Some residents told him that the improvement measures taken by the logistics operators were ineffective. He thus held that in order to solve the noise problem, the HKPF should take stringent enforcement action or the TWDO should coordinate the efforts of all stakeholders and convene meetings to discuss solutions. He agreed that commercial activities should be conducted without affecting the rest of residents. He pointed out that some residents had told him that the noise problem had adversely affected their health. He hoped that the Government would prohibit the shop operators concerned from generating noise from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. on the next day.

83. The Chairman resumed the chair.

IX Item 8: Request for Alleviation of the Noise Problem of Cheung Pei Shan Road

(EHCCC Paper No. 83/20-21)

84. The Chairman stated that Mr LAI Man-fai submitted the paper. The representative from the department responsible for giving responses was Ms TSANG Ka-man, Carmen, SEPO(RW)2, EPD. Besides, the written replies of the EPD, HyD and TD were tabled at the meeting.

85. Mr LAI Man-fai introduced the paper.

86. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) the Government had installed semi-enclosures and noise barriers on Cheung Pei Shan Road;
- (2) the Government was unable to install a noise enclosure at the road section concerned on the eastbound lane of Cheung Pei Shan Road due to the gas pipes laid underground at the road section and in its vicinity. The installation of a full enclosure would pose a potential safety hazard; and
- (3) the road section concerned had been paved with low noise surface material to alleviate the impact on residents brought about by traffic noise generated there.

87. Mr LAI Man-fai opined that consideration could be given to other

improvement measures even though it was not suitable to install a full enclosure due to the existence of underground gas pipes at the road section and in its vicinity. The existing roofless design did not only fail to effectively reduce traffic noise, it also led to reflection of noise. As a result, there was a greater noise impact on residents living on upper floors in Cheung Shan Estate and Shek Wai Kok Estate. So, he proposed installing tilted boards between the two traffic lanes or providing a cover which was not fully enclosed on the eastbound lane in order to reduce the impact of traffic noise on residents living on upper floors in Cheung Shan Estate and Shek Wai Kok Estate. Besides, he hoped that representatives of the EPD and HyD would take on-site noise measurements with Members at midnight and explore improvement measures.

88. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded that the EPD noted the Member's view.

X Item 9: Discussion on Reducing the Impact of Aircraft Noise over Sham Tseng and Tsing Lung Tau
(EHCCC Paper No. 84/20-21)

89. The Chairman stated that Mr LAU Chi-hung submitted the paper. Besides, the written reply of the Civil Aviation Department (CAD) was tabled at the meeting.

90. Mr LAU Chi-hung introduced the paper.

91. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

(1) citing the measures taken by the MD to address the noise issue of inshore vessels as an example, he enquired whether the CAD had other proposals for alleviating the impact of aircraft noise on residents besides adjusting the flight paths or the descent angle of aircrafts. He pointed out that the level of aircraft noise at the town centre and around Belvedere Garden had become higher recently, and enquired whether the CAD had made any adjustments to the flight paths during the epidemic (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus);

(2) he pointed out that residents around Belvedere Garden had all along been indicating that they were affected by aircraft noise. He noted that the CAD had formulated measures to ease the problem of aircraft noise. However, he was concerned about whether the CAD's measures would be sufficient to cope with the problem of aircraft noise caused by increased aircraft movements when the aviation industry recovered gradually after the epidemic. He enquired whether the CAD would adopt new technologies or methods to alleviate the problem of aircraft

noise, and hoped that the CAD would provide a written reply or send staff to give responses at the next meeting accordingly (Mr TSE Man-chak); and

- (3) he pointed out that aircraft noise had a negative impact on Ma Wan as well. As there was a recent increase in the numbers of aircrafts using the South Runway and descending towards the west from Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi, the area around Sham Tseng was also adversely affected by aircraft noise (the Chairman).

92. The Chairman stated that since no staff of the CAD attended the meeting, the EHCCC would continue to discuss the captioned item under the Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meeting at the next meeting. The EHCCC would also write to the CAD, requesting it to send staff to attend the next meeting and answer Members' enquiries as well as condemning the CAD for its failure to send staff to attend this EHCCC meeting.

(Post-meeting note: The Secretariat conveyed Members' views to the CAD in writing on 1 April 2021.)

(Note: Mr LAI Man-fai left the meeting at 6:21 p.m.)

XI Item 10: A Motion to Request the Inclusion of Tsuen Wan District as One of the Pilot Districts for the New Water Seepage Testing Technologies
(EHCCC Paper No. 85/20-21)

93. The Chairman stated that Mr PUN Long-chung, Roy and Mr LI Hung-por submitted the paper. The representatives from the departments responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Miss LEUNG Mee-sze, CHI(TW)1, FEHD; and
- (2) Mr CHOI Wai-wing, SHI(C&PC)TW1, FEHD.

94. Mr PUN Long-chung, Roy and Mr LI Hung-por introduced the paper.

95. CHI(TW)1 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) as for some relatively complicated cases in which the source of water seepage could not be identified by conventional testing methods, the Joint Office for Investigation of Water Seepage Complaints (JO) had considered using new testing technologies, such as infrared thermography and microwave tomography, in stage III of the

investigation according to individual circumstances even if the locations of such cases fell outside the pilot districts. The JO would continue to refine the guidelines and procedures for the use of the advanced testing technologies, and planned to gradually extend the use of the advanced testing technologies to other districts;

- (2) the application of the new technologies would be constrained by the on-site environment of water seepage cases. For example, there was spalling of concrete from a ceiling affected by water seepage; obstruction was caused by the existence of pipelines and other facilities; and a ceiling was embellished with tiles. Under such circumstances, the JO would still have to resort to conventional testing methods; and
- (3) the JO would closely monitor the number of service providers in possession of the relevant equipment in the market with a view to progressively extending the use of the new testing technologies to other districts.

96. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) since infrared thermography and microwave tomography were technologies that had been available for a long time and the JO had started using such technologies since 2013, he enquired why the technologies were still adopted in pilot districts only at the moment. Besides, he opined that the procedure for testing water seepage should be expedited and new technologies which were relatively advanced should be used directly where practicable (Mr TSE Man-chak);
- (2) he opined that disputes arising from the problem of water seepage would spoil the neighbourhood relationship. He hoped that Tsuen Wan district would be promptly included as one of the pilot districts for the new water seepage testing technologies and that the FEHD would constantly review those technologies to enhance the overall technical level, thereby solving the problem of water seepage and preventing it from spoiling the neighbourhood relationship or giving rise to litigation (Mr LAU Chi-hung);
- (3) he pointed out that the community was concerned about the problem of water seepage. The difficulties in tackling the problem of water seepage lied in identifying the source of water seepage and whether owners/occupants were willing to cooperate to solve the problem. He noted that in the past, some owners/occupants were unwilling to cooperate and did not allow the FEHD's staff to carry out moisture

monitoring and a colour water test. This revealed the limitations of the testing technologies which were currently in use. The new technologies had been available for a long time and therefore should be adopted instead. Besides, the occupants in some cases ultimately succeeded in solving the problem of water seepage by engaging loss adjusters to conduct testing. However, he opined that not all people could afford the testing fee which was usually more than \$10,000. Hence, it would be more desirable if the FEHD could apply the new technologies to the testing of water seepage (Mr CHIU Yan-loy);

- (4) he was very supportive of the motion, and proposed adding the word “盡快” (as soon as possible) in the title of the motion (Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio);
- (5) she supported the motion. She pointed out that there were many old buildings in Tsuen Wan district and had often received complaints about water seepage. Yet, the source of water seepage could not be identified in most of the cases. The departments concerned started to test the new technologies in pilot districts since 2013. It had also been proved that the new technologies achieved a higher success rate in identifying the source of water seepage. So, she commented that the new technologies should be applied in Tsuen Wan district as early as possible. In addition, the application of the new technologies in the testing of water seepage should be regularised, and the new technologies should be adopted directly during the handling of water seepage complaints. She enquired whether there was a timetable for regularising the application of the new technologies (Ms CHAN Kim-kam);
- (6) he agreed that Tsuen Wan should promptly or even immediately be included as one of the pilot districts for the new water seepage testing technologies. He was concerned that a report of the Office of The Ombudsman (the “Office”) indicated that the JO had a large backlog of water seepage cases. He enquired about the number of pending cases of water seepage in Tsuen Wan district up till present. He also enquired whether the departments concerned would study imposing heavier penalties on people who failed to tackle the problem of water seepage in time. This approach could force people associated with the source of water seepage to promptly solve the problem so that the affected owners/occupants would not have to deal with the problem and bear expensive repair costs by themselves. Additionally, he enquired

whether the departments concerned would introduce other technologies besides infrared thermography and microwave tomography (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus);

- (7) he was disappointed at the FEHD's responses. In his opinion, Tsuen Wan should not be excluded from the list of pilot districts for testing the new technologies. Those technologies, which had been available for a long time, could not be applied to solve some local cases of water seepage because Tsuen Wan was not a pilot district and there were resource constraints. He hoped that the FEHD would promptly convey Members' views to the departments concerned. As regards the Office's report, he enquired how the regional JO responsible for handling the water seepage cases in Tsuen Wan district would follow up on the cases which had been held up for a long time. He also enquired of the departments concerned about the factors for consideration when determining the inclusion of other districts as pilot districts for testing the new technologies in 2018 and 2019, and whether there was a timetable for including Tsuen Wan district as a pilot district. He supported the immediate inclusion of Tsuen Wan district as a pilot district for the new water seepage testing technologies. Besides, he enquired whether the JO could handle the follow-up work of the motion and whether the motion should be referred to a department having the decision-making power for follow-up (Mr PUN Long-chung, Roy);
- (8) he hoped that the departments concerned would impose heavier penalties on owners/occupants who failed to tackle the problem of water seepage in time and speed up the handling of water seepage cases (Mr LI Hung-por);
- (9) he enquired about the role of the BD in the JO. In his opinion, the JO did not have sufficient manpower and its follow-up was ineffective. He hoped that the FEHD would brief Members on the number of officers serving the JO and the progress of handling water seepage cases in the district (the Chairman); and
- (10) he hoped that the departments concerned would send relevant staff to attend the EHCCC's meetings and answer Members' enquiries on the problem of water seepage (Mr TSE Man-chak).

97. CHI(TW)1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD would make an enquiry to the JO with respect to Members' questions and give a reply afterwards. Moreover, the

JO was comprised of staff from the FEHD and BD. The first two stages of the investigation of water seepage would be undertaken by staff of the JO, whereas stage III of the investigation would be conducted by staff of consultants engaged by the JO in general.

98. Mr PUN Long-chung, Roy moved a motion which read: “Request the inclusion of Tsuen Wan district as one of the pilot districts for the new water seepage testing technologies”. The motion was seconded by Mr LI Hung-por.

99. The Chairman asked whether Members would put forth a revised motion. Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus put forth a revised motion which read: “Request the immediate inclusion of Tsuen Wan district as one of the pilot districts for the new water seepage testing technologies”. The revised motion was seconded by Mr LAU Chi-hung.

100. The Chairman asked Members to vote on the revised motion. The voting result was 12 votes in favour, 0 vote against and 0 vote abstention. The revised motion was carried.

101. The Chairman stated that the EHCCC would forward the revised motion to the Food and Health Bureau (FHB), BD and JO for follow-up. He would study the possibility of continuing the discussion of the captioned item under the Matters Arising from the Minutes of the Previous Meeting.

(Post-meeting note: The Secretariat conveyed Members’ views to the FHB, BD and JO in writing on 26 February 2021.)

XII Item 11: Cleaning and Management of Single-Block Buildings in Tsuen Wan
(EHCCC Paper No. 86/20-21)

102. The Chairman stated that Mr LAU Jackson submitted the paper. The representatives from the departments responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Mr LEUNG Kwong-chung, SE/MS2, DSD;
- (2) Mr HO Kit-ming, E/TK2, DSD;
- (3) Miss LEUNG Mee-sze, CHI(TW)1, FEHD;
- (4) Mr CHOI Wai-wing, SHI(C&PC)TW1, FEHD; and
- (5) Mr LEUNG Ho-kin, Samson, Liaison Officer i/c (Tsuen Wan)/Building Management 2 (LOi/c(TW)/BM2), TWDO.

Besides, the written replies of the EPD, BD and Urban Renewal Authority were tabled

at the meeting.

103. Mr LAU Jackson introduced the paper.

104. SE/MS2 of the DSD responded as follows:

- (1) on 28 January 2021, the DSD found that sewage leaked into and caused blockage in a stormwater drain at Tak Wah Building. It had carried out emergency repairs immediately; and
- (2) the DSD held that building owners were responsible for tackling the problem of foul water pipe misconnection. It also hoped that the BD would follow up on and address the problem of foul water pipe misconnection at Tak Wah Building.

105. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) the FEHD had been actively providing support for “three-nil” buildings to tackle hygiene problems. It had provided refuse bins for collecting refuse cleared from the common areas of “three-nil” buildings during the cleaning activities for those buildings;
- (2) the FEHD had provided solar-powered refuse compacting hoppers for residents of “three-nil” buildings to collect their household refuse in the past;
- (3) nine refuse bins were set up by the FEHD in Tsuen Wan town centre at present to collect refuse from residents of “three-nil” buildings and old buildings from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.;
- (4) the FEHD hoped that the above measures would facilitate the management and disposal of refuse at “three-nil” buildings with a view to improving the environmental hygiene; and
- (5) the FEHD opined that the most urgent task was to assist owners of “three-nil” buildings in establishing OCs so as to enhance the building management.

106. LOi/c(TW)/BM2 of the TWDO responded as follows:

- (1) the TWDO had all along been concerned about the management of old buildings;
- (2) it was the owners’ responsibility to manage and maintain their buildings. The formation of OCs could facilitate the management and maintenance of the common areas and facilities of buildings by owners;
- (3) the TWDO would enrich owners’ knowledge about the proper ways to

operate an OC and manage a building by organising various building management activities and seminars, participating in meetings and conducting visits, etc.;

- (4) the TWDO would refer maintenance and safety issues concerning drainage, structure, water and electricity supplies as well as hygiene of old buildings to the departments with expertise in the related fields so that they could provide assistance and tackle the issues accordingly; and
- (5) the Home Affairs Department (HAD) had also launched the Community Care Fund - Subsidy for Owners' Corporations of Old Buildings. In case any eligible OCs were in financial difficulty or lack of resources, they might apply to the HAD for an allowance or subsidy to relieve the financial burden of their daily operation. It could also help them comply with the relevant statutory requirements.

107. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) due to the lack of funds and power, it was difficult for OCs of old buildings to tackle problems concerning fire safety, building maintenance and foul water pipe misconnection in their buildings. Even greater difficulties were faced by owners of "three-nil" buildings. In his opinion, more power should be devolved to the TWDO. Also, incentives should be provided for residents of "three-nil" buildings to set up OCs so that they would do so on their own initiative (Mr LI Hung-por);
- (2) he opined that grassroots residents of old buildings might not possess the relevant knowledge of building management. The TWDO and BD should provide residents with more support technically and on other aspects, instead of only relying on holding seminars and assisting with the formation of OCs to solve the problems. He hoped that the BD would speed up its action and help carry out repair works for some cases involving buildings with more serious foul water pipe misconnection first. It should subsequently recover the cost of repair works from the persons-in-charge of those buildings. Additionally, he enquired whether the departments concerned could conduct virus testing for the drains of old buildings (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus);
- (3) the management and hygiene problems of old buildings were more difficult to solve. Also, he noted that the FEHD had placed nine refuse bins around the town centre at night to collect refuse from residents of

old buildings. He therefore hoped that the FEHD would also set up refuse bins in the morning for the use of residents, and enquired of the FEHD whether it would adopt the solar-powered refuse compacting hoppers again. Moreover, he hoped that the departments concerned would assist in solving the blockage of the stormwater drain and the associated backflow problem at Yi Pei Square near Kwong Fat Building as well as the blockage and burst of the foul water pipe in Tsuen Fu Street (Mr LAM Sek-tim); and

- (4) he hoped that the departments concerned would pay attention to the problem of foul water pipe bursts in the district. He pointed out that the case of sewage leakage at Tak Wah Building was temporarily handled by connecting the problematic pipe to a stormwater drain only. The problem was, in fact, unsolved. Sewage would enter the sea via the stormwater drain, adversely affecting the water quality at the waterfront. He hoped that the DSD and BD would deal with the case as soon as possible (the Chairman).

108. SE/MS2 of the DSD responded as follows:

- (1) the regulation of foul water pipe misconnection in private buildings fell within the purview of the BD, whereas the DSD was mainly responsible for drainage maintenance in public places;
- (2) regarding the drainage problems at Yi Pei Square and Tsuen Fu Street, the DSD would send staff to tackle the problems if blockage of public manholes was involved; and
- (3) according to the DSD's experience, the improper discharge of greasy waste by food premises nearby would result in blocked drains. The DSD hoped that the public and persons-in-charge of food premises would pay attention to the proper methods of sewage disposal. It also stated that relying on the clearance of blocked drains alone was not conducive to maintaining the good condition of drains and making effective use of public resources.

109. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD would take Members' views into consideration, including the provision of refuse bins around the town centre in the daytime to collect refuse from old buildings.

XIII Item 12: Information Papers

- (1) Amount of Marine Floating Refuse Collected by Marine Department in

Tsuen Wan District (Jan - Dec of 2020)

(EHCCC Paper No. 87/20-21)

110. Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus hoped that the MD would provide the data of the same period of 2019 for comparison and the data of recent months.

111. The Chairman stated that the Member could make enquires to the MD about the data concerned during the discussion on items related to the MD at the next meeting.

(2) Work Report on the Problem of Sea Water Pollution of the Rambler Channel, Tsuen Wan (October 2020 to December 2020)

(EHCCC Paper No. 91/20-21)

112. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he opined that the EPD should consider installing electronic odour sensors to aid the identification of the source of odour and enquired whether the EPD did not adopt electronic odour sensors due to other considerations. He also enquired why the number of cases of foul water pipe misconnection in buildings stated in the paper and that provided by the BD did not tally. Besides, he hoped that the EPD would provide the *E. coli* count of the same period of 2019. He also enquired about the *E. coli* count of the waters of Tsuen Wan at present and the water quality in the district reflected in such data (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus); and
- (2) he enquired why there was a relatively large discrepancy between the findings of the waterfront odour assessment and the residents' perception (Mr LAU Cheuk-yu).

113. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded as follows:

- (1) the EPD submitted reports on the monitoring results of the water quality of the Rambler Channel, Tsuen Wan to the EHCCC on a regular basis. Members could access the data on *E. coli* of the same period of 2019 on the TWDC's website;
- (2) the water quality of open waters would fluctuate frequently due to natural environmental factors such as season, climate and hydrographical conditions. Therefore, it was not appropriate to conduct an analysis or make a comparison using data of individual months. The scientific approach was to evaluate the overall water quality and changes of water quality of the waters using the monitoring

data obtained throughout the year;

- (3) according to the national and local standards of marine water quality, if the annual geometric mean of *E. coli* of marine water did not exceed 610 counts/100mL, it meant that the water quality of the waters was good. With reference to that, all the monitoring data on marine water quality of the Rambler Channel, Tsuen Wan were significantly lower than the corresponding standards. For example, the annual geometric mean of *E. coli* of the Rambler Channel, Tsuen Wan in 2019 was 315 counts/100mL. It reflected the low levels of organic matters and sewage pollution of the Rambler Channel at present. The overall water quality was good and remained stable; and
- (4) the EPD's staff would linger at designated monitoring points to conduct odour assessments.

(3) Work Report on Environmental Hygiene in Tsuen Wan District
(EHCCC Paper No. 93/20-21)

114. Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus hoped that the FEHD would provide further detailed information on complaints about water seepage in buildings, and that the JO would promptly clear the backlog of water seepage complaints. He also enquired of the FEHD why the report showed that there was zero instance of collection and disposal of faecal matter.

115. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD provided the data on complaints about water seepage in buildings through the JO. Besides, the FEHD compiled the work reports on environmental hygiene in various districts in a standardised format. Since there was no instance of collection and disposal of faecal matter in the district, the related item was marked as zero in the report.

(4) 2021 Year-end Clean-up in Tsuen Wan District
(EHCCC Paper No. 94/20-21)

116. Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio hoped that the FEHD would take strict enforcement action against people who disposed of styrofoam boxes casually in San Tsuen Street before Lunar New Year.

117. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD noted the Member's view.

(5) Refurbishment of Wang Lung Street Public Toilet
(EHCCC Paper No. 95/20-21)

118. Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio hoped that the FEHD would avoid causing nuisance during the refurbishment and keep the public toilet clean after commissioning.

119. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD noted the Member's view.

(6) Extension of Opening Hours of Luen Yan Street RCP
(EHCCC Paper No. 96/20-21)

120. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he enquired about the capacity and replacement time of the refuse hopper in the Luen Yan Street Refuse Collection Point (the "Luen Yan Street RCP"). As a worker had been assaulted at a refuse collection point (RCP) in the past, he considered that it was not safe to deploy only one worker to manage a RCP, and proposed increasing the number of workers manning a RCP to two (Mr LAM Sek-tim);
- (2) he hoped that noise control measures would be properly implemented during the trial run of extending the opening hours (Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio); and
- (3) he thanked the FEHD and Members for their assistance in tackling the problem of random disposal of styrofoam boxes by shop operators around the location concerned, and hoped that the EPD would assist with the recovery of styrofoam boxes. He hoped that the FEHD and EPD would hold meetings to discuss specific arrangements for clearing styrofoam waste accumulated around the location concerned (the Chairman).

121. SHI(C&PC)TW1 of the FEHD responded that a 9-ton refuse hopper was provided at the Luen Yan Street RCP. The refuse hopper would be replaced two times a day, i.e. from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Moreover, most of the FEHD's RCPs were managed by one worker. Having said that, priority consideration would be given to increasing the manpower in the morning subject to the availability of resources.

(Note: Mr LI Hung-por left the meeting at 7:15 p.m.)

(7) Progress Report on Minor Environmental Improvement Programme and Maintenance Projects in 2020/21

(EHCCC Paper No. 100/20-21)

122. The Chairman stated that having completed the soil investigation works, the Works Section of the TWDO found that individual projects set out in the paper could not be implemented as scheduled due to technical problems. After a discussion, he and the TWDO decided that such projects should be replaced with those which were not selected previously due to lower scores.

123. IOW of the TWDO introduced the paper.

124. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) given the uncertainty in the development of the epidemic, he opined that if the projects on the List of Minor Environmental Improvement Programme 2020/21 could be carried out in two years, it could save the time required for scoring and discussing each project in the coming year (Mr WONG Ka-wa);
- (2) he opined that the EHCCC had the power to postpone the implementation of the projects on which had been consulted or discussed this year to the next financial year. It could therefore obviate the need for going through the same procedures again (Mr CHIU Yan-loi); and
- (3) he wanted to decide whether the replacement projects should be implemented to achieve the goal of fully utilising the allocation before the end of the financial year. He said that the EHCCC agreed on the proposal for postponing the implementation of the projects which had been consulted or discussed this year to the next financial year. If any Member's proposal could not be implemented within this year and the Member put forth an identical proposal in the next financial year, the EHCCC would give an additional point to the proposal. If there were any changes in the project details, a consultation should be conducted again (the Chairman).

125. ADO(TW) of the TWDO responded as follows:

- (1) the HAD allocated funds to the TWDC on a yearly basis with a view to implementing minor environmental improvement projects beneficial to residents of Tsuen Wan;
- (2) as for any project allocated with District Council (DC) funds for

implementation in a financial year, the tender exercise and signing of contract of the project must be completed before the end of the financial year (i.e. 31 March);

- (3) the balance of the funds in the current year could not be brought forward for use in the next year; and
- (4) as regards the possibility of directly implementing all outstanding projects of this year in the following year, soil investigation works and consultations should be conducted again if there were any alterations made to the project details or locations. The TWDO should also assess such projects one by one.

126. IOW of the TWDO responded that the TWDO respected Members' scores given to the original projects. However, the scores might be affected if there were any alterations made to the details or locations of the projects. The TWDO must obtain Members' consent to such alterations at EHCCC meetings.

127. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) regarding project item 6, as notified by the Henderson Land Development Company Limited (the "Company"), the Company was willing to take up the management responsibility of the location concerned and carry out refurbishment works there. To avoid wastage caused by the duplication of works, he decided to shelve his previous request for implementing the project with public funds. As government departments were unable to ensure that the private company would carry out the project, he would continue to monitor the progress of the project. The Company would use R10-rated non-slip ceramic tiles as surfacing materials. He hoped that government departments would assist in following up the progress of the project. Besides, he enquired whether the Company had provided the latest arrangements for the project (Mr PUN Long-chung, Roy);
- (2) regarding project item 11, he pointed out that the rain shelter proposed for construction under the project was part of a series of rain shelters. Thanks to the efforts of four terms of the TWDC, there had been progress in the construction of rain shelters. Yet, the proposed rain shelter under project item 11 could not be connected to a covered building or venue on technical grounds. He was discontented with the failure to identify the problem early during the ground inspection works, and hoped that the TWDO would explore solutions so that the

rain shelters previously completed would not go to waste (Mr LAU Cheuk-yu);

- (3) if projects of a larger scale could not be carried out due to technical problems, the past practice of the Works Section of the TWDO was to replace them with projects of a smaller scale. So, he enquired whether the Works Section had carried out projects of a smaller scale according to the past practice. He also suggested that if no amendment was made by Members to the projects proposed this year, these projects could immediately be implemented upon the allocation of funds next year so as to save the trouble of carrying out the preparatory and clerical work again (Mr WONG Ka-wa); and
- (4) regarding project item 5, he opined that the Works Section of the TWDO could consider installing the pillars of the rain shelter on the right side instead of the left side. This proposal could avoid the underground pipelines and existing obstacles, thereby saving the construction cost (Mr LI Hung-por).

128. IOW of the TWDO responded as follows:

- (1) regarding project item 6, the TWDO found that the Company had applied anti-slip coating at the location concerned. The TWDO had made an enquiry and the Company replied that it would carry out the second phase of the surfacing works at the staircase there during the period from some time after Lunar New Year to March 2021. The TWDO would request further information from the Company;
- (2) regarding project item 11, the TWDO understood that Members were discontented with the gap in the rain shelters. The safety level of the rain shelter was subject to the foundation. Hence, the TWDO did not wish to see that an unstable foundation compromised the safety of residents using the facility. It was therefore unable to implement the project and asked for Members' understanding;
- (3) as regards Members' proposal for carrying out projects of the same nature concurrently, the proposal might not be feasible in practice because it would take time to conduct consultations. He asked for Members' understanding; and
- (4) regarding project item 5, the TWDO found that there were underground cables at the construction site after conducting the soil investigation works, and would follow up on the Member's comment.

129. ADO(TW) of the TWDO responded as follows:

- (1) regarding project item 6, the TWDO would continue to follow up on the progress of the application of anti-slip coating, and had relayed the request for paving R10-rated non-slip ceramic tiles to the Company;
- (2) regarding project item 5, if the pillars of the rain shelter were to be relocated according to the Member's comment, the TWDO should conduct the soil investigation works again;
- (3) regarding the proposal for carrying out this year's outstanding projects in the coming year, the main role of the TWDO was to assist Members in implementing minor environmental improvement projects while the details of implementation should be discussed by the Chairman and Members; and
- (4) the TWDO should give top priority to the safety of projects during implementation. The TWDO was unable to foresee the proposals to be put forth by Members and then conduct soil investigation works in advance accordingly. Hence, it could only carry out soil investigation works on a project-by-project basis upon receipt of proposals every year. Moreover, the Works Section had spared no efforts to explore various solutions to overcome the difficulties encountered in the implementation of projects.

130. The Chairman stated that the projects which could not be implemented due to technical problems would be replaced with those which were not selected originally due to lower scores. He would first consult the Members concerned on project items 4, 15 and 18 stated in the paper, and then consult the Members concerned on project items 16a to 32 stated in the List of Minor Environmental Improvement Programme 2020/21 (Revised) (EHCCC Paper No. 56/20-21) one by one. He pointed out that owing to the time constraint, if soil investigation works were required for some works items of a project, Members should decide whether only the works items which did not require soil investigation works should be implemented and the balance of the respective allocation should be used to implement the remaining projects. If soil investigation works were required for all works items of a project, it would be impossible to implement such project within this year. On the contrary, if soil investigation works were entirely unnecessary for a project, the project would be implemented within this year, provided adequate funds were available.

131. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:

- (1) he agreed to implement only the works item of installation of seats

under project item 4, and requested that the seats should be set up at a covered location (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus);

- (2) he hoped that the implementation of project item 15 would be continued (Mr LI Hung-por);
- (3) he was discontented with the failure to implement project item 3. In his opinion, the TWDO failed to conduct another round of soil investigation works according to his proposed amendment in a timely manner (Mr LAU Cheuk-yu);
- (4) Members could discuss at the next meeting the proposal for implementing this year's outstanding projects in the following year. Besides, he enquired whether the TWDO would implement project item 15. He agreed that only the works items for which investigations had been completed under project item 18 should be implemented. He pointed out that project item 3 could not be implemented within this year due to the time constraint (the Chairman);
- (5) he opined that project item 16c set out in EHCCC Paper No. 56/20-21 would be meaningless if it excluded the proposed rain shelter. He therefore wished to put forth the relevant proposal again next year (Mr LUK Ling-chung, Antonio);
- (6) regarding project item 21 set out in EHCCC Paper No. 56/20-21, he reminded the attendees of the potential infeasibility of providing a rain shelter at the same location in the future if only the works item of installation of seats was selected for implementation under the project (Mr WONG Ka-wa); and
- (7) regarding project item 31 set out in EHCCC Paper No. 56/20-21, he could assist in preparing the design of seats (Mr NG Hin-lung, Norris).

132. IOW of the TWDO responded that regarding project item 4, the location for the provision of seats should be consistent with that indicated in the consultation notice. Regarding project item 15, the TWDO was seeking the consent of the owner of the private lot concerned.

133. ADO(TW) of the TWDO responded that regarding project item 3, the Member's proposed amendment involved changing the location of the works site. Before making any alterations to the works site, it should seek views from the EHCCC and then conduct a departmental consultation and soil investigation works. Regarding project item 31, while soil investigation works were not required, the TWDO might not be able to meet Members' specific requests for the design of seats

due to the time constraint. Nevertheless, the TWDO would accommodate such requests as far as possible.

134. The Chairman stated that as agreed by Members after the discussion and subject to the availability of sufficient funds, the projects stated in the captioned paper which could not be implemented would be replaced with those set out in EHCCC Paper No. 56/20-21, including project items 16a, 17, 19b, 20b, 22, 25a, 25b, 28b and 31 as well as project items 21, 28a and 32 under which only seats would be installed due to the failure to carry out soil investigation works. The DC's standard design of seats would be adopted under the relevant projects except project item 31. He hoped that the Works Section of the TWDO would promptly contact the Members concerned and resolve problems encountered during the implementation of the projects, making every effort to fully utilise the allocation by the end of the financial year.

135. Members noted the contents of the following information papers:

- (8) Publicity and Anti-Marine Littering Operation in Tsuen Wan District (January - June 2020)
(EHCCC Paper No. 88/20-21);
- (9) Work Report on Environmental Pollution Control in Tsuen Wan District (1 October 2020 to 31 December 2020)
(EHCCC Paper No. 89/20-21);
- (10) Odour Prediction Assessment at the Riviera Gardens and Tsuen Wan Slaughter House (October 2020 to December 2020)
(EHCCC Paper No. 90/20-21);
- (11) Noise Monitoring Result of MTR Tsuen Wan Depot (October 2020 to December 2020)
(EHCCC Paper No. 92/20-21);
- (12) Tsuen Wan District Anti-mosquito Campaign 2021 (Phase I)
(EHCCC Paper No. 97/20-21);
- (13) Tsuen Wan District Anti-rodent Campaign 2021 (Phase I)
(EHCCC Paper No. 98/20-21);
- (14) Aircraft Noise Data Collected from Dedicated Monitoring Stations along Runway 07 Departure Flight Path and Runway 25 Arrival Flight Path in Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing Districts during August to November 2020
(EHCCC Paper No. 99/20-21);
- (15) Item Resolved by Circulation by the Environment, Health and Climate Change Committee during the Period from 15 October 2020 to 8 February 2021

- (EHCCC Paper No. 101/20-21); and
- (16) Financial Statement of Environment, Health and Climate Change Committee Funds as at 1 February 2021
(EHCCC Paper No. 102/20-21).

(Note: Ms CHAN Kim-kam left the meeting at 7:20 p.m.)

XIV Item 13: Any Other Business

136. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:
- (1) he hoped that the departments concerned would clarify the management responsibilities of the Tsuen Wan waterfront (Mr YICK Shing-chung, Angus); and
 - (2) he hoped that the departments concerned would pay attention to the blockage and burst of the foul water pipe in Tsuen Fu Street and conduct an on-site inspection with him to learn about and tackle the problem at source (Mr LAM Sek-tim).

137. SE/MS2 of the DSD responded that the DSD would send its staff to conduct an on-site inspection of the blockage of the foul water pipe in Tsuen Fu Street with the Member concerned.

XV Adjournment of Meeting

138. The Chairman reminded Members that the next meeting was scheduled at 2:30 p.m. on 22 April 2021 (Thursday) and the deadline for submission of discussion papers was 7 April 2021 (Wednesday).

139. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 7:23 p.m.

Tsuen Wan District Council Secretariat
22 March 2021