

(Translation)

Minutes of the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of  
Food, Environment and Hygiene Committee (3/2025-26)

Date: 20 August 2025

Time: 2:30 p.m.

Venue: Main Conference Room, Tsuen Wan District Office

Present:

Mr KOT Siu-yuen, MH (Chairman)

Mr TSANG Tai (Vice Chairman)

Mr KOO Yeung-pong, MH

Mr NG Chun-yu

Ms LAM Yuen-pun

Mr CHOW Sum-ming

Mr YAU Kam-ping, BBS, MH

Dr CHEUNG Man-ka, MH

Mr CHAN Chun-chung

Mr CHAN Sung-ip, BBS, MH

Mr MOK Yuen-kwan

Mr FUNG Cheuk-sum

Ms WAH Mei-ling

Mr WONG Wai-kit, MH

Mr WONG Kai-chun

Mr LAU Chung-kong

Mr CHENG Chit-pun

Ms HA Wing-ka

Government Representatives

Tsuen Wan District Council Secretariat Representatives

Mr LIM Kuen Senior Executive Officer (District Council),  
Tsuen Wan District Office

Miss LEUNG Wai-ching, Executive Officer (District Council)1,  
Clementine (Secretary) Tsuen Wan District Office

Mr LI Hongfeng, Ken Assistant Executive Manager (District Council)2,  
Tsuen Wan District Office

In Attendance:

For discussion of item 3

Ms LEE Wing-chau, Cynthia

Deputy District Leisure Manager (Tsuen Wan)2,  
Leisure and Cultural Services Department

For discussion of item 4

Mr NG Wing-hung

Senior Health Inspector (Regional Joint Office)  
New Territories West 3, Food and Environmental  
Hygiene Department

For discussion of item 5

Mr LEUNG Yu-sun

Senior Housing Manager/Wong Tai Sin, Tsing Yi  
and Tsuen Wan 2, Housing Department

I Opening Remarks and Introduction

The Chairman welcomed Members and representatives from government departments to the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Food, Environment and Hygiene Committee.

2. The Chairman stated that according to the requirements stipulated in the Tsuen Wan District Council Standing Orders, if a District Council (DC) Member found that he/she had any direct personal or pecuniary interests in a discussion item or relevant matters when attending a meeting of the Council or dealing with matters related to the Council, the DC Member should declare the interests. The Secretariat had not received any declaration of interests prior to this meeting. The Chairman enquired whether any Members had to make declarations of interests immediately. No Member made a declaration of interests immediately.

II Item 1: Confirmation of Minutes of the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 18.6.2025

3. The Chairman stated that the Secretariat had not received any proposed amendment prior to this meeting. The Chairman enquired whether Members had to put forth proposed amendments immediately. No Member put forth a proposed amendment immediately. Members unanimously endorsed the minutes.

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

4. The Chairman stated that there were no matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting.

IV Item 3: Concern about the Prevention of Chikungunya Fever and the Measure and Effectiveness of Mosquito Control at Parks in Tsuen Wan District

(TWDC FEHC Paper No. 14/25-26, submitted by Dr CHEUNG Man-ka and Mr CHAN Sung-ip)

(TWDC FEHC Paper No. 15/25-26, submitted by Mr MOK Yuen-kwan, Mr WONG Kai-chun, Mr TSANG Tai, Mr CHOW Sum-ming, Mr NG Chun-yu and Mr CHAN Chun-chung)

5. The Chairman stated that Paper No. 14/25-26 was submitted by Dr CHEUNG Man-ka and Mr CHAN Sung-ip, and that Paper No. 15/25-26 was submitted by Mr MOK Yuen-kwan, Mr WONG Kai-chun, Mr TSANG Tai, Mr CHOW Sum-ming, Mr NG Chun-yu and Mr CHAN Chun-chung. The representatives from the departments responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Mr SO Yeung-fung, Chief Health Inspector (Tsuen Wan)<sup>1</sup> (CHI(TW)<sup>1</sup>), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD); and
- (2) Ms LEE Wing-chau, Cynthia, Deputy District Leisure Manager (Tsuen Wan)<sup>2</sup> (DDL(M)(TW)<sup>2</sup>), Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD).

6. Dr CHEUNG Man-ka and Mr CHAN Sung-ip introduced Paper No. 14/25-26. The Members were concerned about the recent surge of the Area Gravidtrap Index for *Aedes albopictus* (AGI) in many districts in Hong Kong, pointing out that the AGI in Ma Wan was even the highest in the territory. The Members suggested that relevant departments should enhance cooperation by taking preventive measures ahead of the peak seasons of mosquito infestation with a view to improving the situation.

7. Mr NG Chun-yu, Mr TSANG Tai and Mr WONG Kai-chun introduced Paper No. 15/25-26. The Members were concerned about the anti-mosquito work carried out within the venues managed by the LCSD, and enquired about how the LCSD would communicate with the landowners concerned if anti-mosquito work involved private land, and what was the division of responsibilities among the government departments concerned with regard to anti-mosquito work.

8. CHI(TW)<sup>1</sup> of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) the FEHD was highly concerned about the situation of mosquito infestation in Ma Wan. Since the AGI in Ma Wan was 30.4% which had reached the alert level, the FEHD had established an inter-departmental task force on mosquito control in the district in July 2025. Its membership included the LCSD, Lands Department, Education Bureau, Architectural Services

- Department and Highways Department. The task force was also in collaboration with the representatives of the property management agent (PMA) of Park Island and the theme park in Ma Wan to address the problem;
- (2) the FEHD had been actively carrying out anti-mosquito work in Ma Wan, such as clearing stagnant water, removing debris and applying pesticides. It had also installed mosquito trapping devices containing insect growth regulators that could prevent larvae from developing into adult mosquitoes. Adult mosquitoes that laid eggs inside such devices would carry the insect growth regulators on their bodies. Therefore, when they flew to other water bodies to lay eggs, they might contaminate these water bodies with such regulators and adversely affect the mosquito larvae there. The adult mosquitoes themselves would also die within a few days from fungal infection; and
  - (3) the FEHD had enhanced the promotional and educational efforts at the district level, which included organising educational activities on mosquito prevention at construction sites and local schools and for other stakeholders to enhance public awareness of mosquito control. Meanwhile, the FEHD continued to maintain liaison with the departments and landowners concerned regarding mosquito infestation on private land and special locations with slopes and provide technical guidance for them.

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

- (1) the LCSD had been implementing mosquito prevention and control measures at various venues under its management, including clearing stagnant water and debris from drainage channels regularly, removing debris and fallen leaves from planters, pruning overgrown vegetation, spraying of mosquito larvicidal oil and application of larvicide sand, setting up of liquefied petroleum gas mosquito trapping devices and other kinds of mosquito trapping devices, as well as engaging professional pest control contractors to conduct fogging operations to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes;
- (2) the LCSD had implemented enhanced anti-mosquito measures at certain venues under its purview according to the AGI recorded by the FEHD. The measures included the installation of 61 In2Care Traps in Tsuen Wan Park and Tsuen Wan Riviera Park, which was an increase of 21 devices in total when compared with last year's figure. Moreover, three additional liquefied petroleum gas mosquito trapping devices had been installed, bringing the total number of devices installed from 24 to 27. These devices were placed at various locations within these parks. Furthermore, the

frequency of fogging operations to eliminate adult mosquitoes had been increased to twice a week in the parks since July this year. Besides, the LCSD had installed three additional In2Care Traps at Tsuen King Circuit Playground, increasing the total number of devices installed there to eight. Lastly, professional pest control contractors were engaged to conduct fogging operations twice a week to eliminate adult mosquitoes;

- (3) the LCSD maintained close liaison with the FEHD and would timely conduct joint mosquito control operations. The LCSD would also continue to monitor the operation of In2Care Traps and mosquito trapping devices installed; and
- (4) regarding Members' proposal to introduce new anti-mosquito technologies and products, the LCSD would maintain close liaison with the FEHD and, subject to test results, cost-effectiveness and suitability of the relevant devices, consider adopting the proposal to enhance anti-mosquito work.

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

- (1) a Member enquired about the energy efficiency and cleaning frequency of mosquito control devices (such as solar-powered mosquito trapping devices);
- (2) a Member enquired about the schedule of conducting fogging operations in Tsuen Wan Riviera Park and Tsuen Wan Park, as well as the impact of such pesticides on humans and animals. The Member proposed to enhance the anti-mosquito measures using chemicals after the rainy season to maintain the effectiveness of mosquito prevention;
- (3) a Member proposed to consider adopting the Foshan Municipal Government's approach of keeping "mosquito-eating fish" in the ponds inside the parks as a complementary measure of mosquito control;
- (4) a Member was concerned about how the Government would support the implementation of anti-mosquito work in schools and proposed to distribute anti-mosquito supplies to schools to mitigate the mosquito infestation that might take place after the start of the coming school year; and
- (5) regarding recommendations made by the FEHD on anti-mosquito measures in private places, a Member enquired whether the FEHD had any mechanism to follow up on the implementation of these measures and how it would handle the cases where the recommended measures were not implemented.

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

- (1) the FEHD indicated that as solar-powered mosquito trapping devices could store solar energy, they would be able to operate during periods when

mosquitoes were most active (such as dawn and dusk), thereby enhancing the efficiency of mosquito control;

- (2) the FEHD agreed that anti-mosquito work might need to be repeated several times depending on weather conditions. For example, it would pay special attention to mosquito infestation and apply pesticides again following heavy rain;
- (3) the FEHD noted Members' proposal of keeping "mosquito-eating fish" to serve as a biological control agent for preventing mosquito from breeding in stagnant water bodies;
- (4) the FEHD continued to mount publicity and education campaigns in the community and schools to promote mosquito prevention. It had disseminated anti-mosquito messages through distribution of publicity materials in Lei Muk Shue Estate and Shek Wai Kok Estate. It had also organised publicity and educational activities at the invitation of the Tsuen Wan Rural Committee and Ma Wan Rural Committee, and would organise publicity activities and seminars for kindergartens in Ma Wan and primary schools in Tsuen Wan after the start of the coming school year; and
- (5) the FEHD would conduct inspections to private places where mosquito infestation took place and advise the owners concerned to carry out rectification. If the problem persisted without improvement, the FEHD would issue statutory notices to such owners and might take prosecution action against them for non-compliance with the statutory notices.

12. DDLM(TW)2 of the LCSD responded that all ponds in the parks managed by the LCSD were equipped with a circulation system to keep the water flowing and prevent mosquito breeding. Besides, the LCSD would require pest control contractors to use pesticides that had been registered with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, and would take into account the FEHD's recommendations.

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

- (1) a Member was concerned about the cleaning frequency of mosquito electrocuting devices, opining that their effectiveness might be adversely affected by insect carcasses or dust accumulated therein if the devices were not cleaned or inspected for a long time. The Member also recommended increasing the cleaning frequency for mosquito electrocuting devices installed at black spots of mosquito infestation to ensure the effectiveness of mosquito control;
- (2) a Member proposed to keep "mosquito-eating fish" in ponds, pointing out that these kinds of small freshwater fish fed on mosquito larvae and were

highly effective for mosquito control. The Member suggested that the departments concerned might explore the suitability of using this method in large ponds or reservoirs; and

- (3) a Member pointed out that some private housing estates tackled the problem of mosquito infestation with sticky traps which could also capture other insects such as biting midges. The Member enquired about the feasibility of mounting sticky traps in the district and recommended some locations for installing such traps, hoping that the departments concerned would adopt this anti-mosquito measure to immediately enhance the effectiveness of mosquito control.

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

- (1) the FEHD would generally recommend that anti-mosquito measures, including the condition of mosquito electrocuting devices, be inspected at least once a week to ensure proper operation of the device. If any mosquito electrocuting devices failed to catch mosquitoes effectively, consideration should be given to adjusting the installation locations for enhanced effectiveness of mosquito control. It was necessary to conduct regular inspection and cleaning for mosquito electrocuting devices to avoid accumulation of insect carcasses that might adversely affect the performance of devices; and
- (2) the FEHD pointed out that despite the effectiveness of sticky traps, the FEHD did not adopt this anti-mosquito measure because such traps might cause inconvenience to the public when they were used in public places and would have negative impact on the health of trees. However, the use of sticky traps might be considered in private housing estates by mounting them at suitable locations (such as affixing them on lamp posts and at locations far away from areas of resident activities). Nevertheless, it was still necessary to carefully strike a balance between the use of sticky traps against their impact on the surrounding environment, as well as regularly review and manage the effectiveness of using such traps.

V Item 4: Concern about the Implementation and Effectiveness of the Scheme of Participation by Property Management Agents in Tackling Water Seepage in Residential Building in Tsuen Wan District  
(TWDC FEHC Paper No. 16/25-26)

15. The Chairman stated that the paper was submitted by Mr MOK Yuen-kwan, Mr KOO Yeung-pong, Mr NG Chun-yu, Mr WONG Kai-chun, Mr CHENG Chit-pun, Mr TSANG Tai, Mr CHOW Sum-ming, Mr LAU Chung-kong and Mr CHAN Chun-chung. The representative from the department responsible for giving response was Mr NG Wing-hung, Senior Health Inspector (Regional Joint Office) New Territories West 3 (SHI(RJO)NTW3), FEHD.

16. Mr MOK Yuen-kwan and Mr NG Chun-yu introduced the paper.

17. SHI(RJO)NTW3 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) the Joint Office for Investigation of Water Seepage Complaints, which was set up by the FEHD and the Buildings Department (BD), had launched the “Scheme of Participation by Property Management Agents in Tackling Water Seepage in Residential Building” (PMA Scheme) and invited PMAs to participate. The PMA Scheme aimed to enhance the identification of the source of water seepage by making use of PMAs’ familiarity with the structural features and pipe layouts of the buildings. It also aimed to assist owners’ corporations (OCs) and PMAs in arranging repairs for common facilities of the buildings concerned, such as roof tops and external walls. The FEHD would provide training sessions and seminars to give guidance to participants of the PMA Scheme on how to handle water seepage complaints;
- (2) PMAs from 94 private housing estates in the territory, including eight located in Tsuen Wan district, had participated in the PMA Scheme since its launch in July 2012. Over the past three years, the PMAs had received a total of 6 500 water seepage reports, of which 4 700 reports (about 70%) were successfully resolved through coordination, mediation and implementation of improvement works. To further promote the PMA Scheme, the FEHD had organised training sessions on mediation skills in July 2025. At present, over 100 PMAs in the territory had participated in the PMA Scheme, while the latest figure for Tsuen Wan district was pending statistical compilation;
- (3) the FEHD aimed to increase the participation of PMAs to assist in handling simple cases of water seepage and reduce waiting time for cases. For cases concerning water seepage on external walls of buildings caused by cracks or poor maintenance, the FEHD would generally refer them to PMAs or OCs for follow-up so that the department could focus its resources on handling other cases; and

- (4) the FEHD would replace some conventional testing methods (such as colour water tests) with new technologies (including microwave tomography and infrared thermography) to enable more precise identification of the source of water seepage as well as to enhance the efficiency and accuracy in case handling.

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

- (1) a Member proposed increasing the number of available places for the training sessions on mediation skills. The Member also proposed to enhance the ability of PMA staff to communicate with occupants and handle water seepage cases through provision of more theoretical lectures and role-play exercises. In addition, the Member hoped that the departments concerned would streamline the procedure of water seepage investigation, such as merging of Stage II and Stage III to shorten the investigation time of each case to 60 days; and
- (2) a Member pointed out that PMAs and OCs would often shirk the responsibility when handling cases of water seepage, especially for that involving seepage on external walls. The Member suggested that the departments concerned should confirm in writing to clarify whether the source of water seepage was related to external walls, and assist the occupants concerned in following up the cases with respective PMAs. This would reduce instances of buck-passing and disputes, thereby resolving the problem as quickly as possible.

19. SHI(RJO)NTW3 of the FEHD responded as follows:

- (1) the FEHD would continue to provide training sessions on mediation skills, but each session would be restricted to 20 participants due to limited quota. As the first session had not yet been completed, the FEHD would organise further sessions only after the completion of the current one and might consider increasing the number of training places at that time;
- (2) the Government had recently amended section 126 of the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Cap. 132), strengthening the authority of public officers to enter premises to investigate water seepage cases. The departments concerned might also instigate prosecution against residents who failed to cooperate during investigation. This was expected to help expedite the investigation process; and
- (3) for cases involving water seepage on external walls, the FEHD would write to the PMAs or OCs recommending implementation of maintenance works

and might refer such cases to the BD for handling. The BD had statutory powers to require property owners or OCs to carry out the necessary maintenance works.

VI Item 5: Concern about the Problem of the Smart Food Waste Recycling Bins in Lei Muk Shue Estate, Tsuen Wan Reaching Full Capacity on Weekends and their Cleaning Issues  
(TWDC FEHC Paper No. 17/25-26)

20. The Chairman stated that the paper was submitted by Ms HA Wing-ka. The representatives from the departments responsible for giving responses were:

- (1) Mr LEUNG Yu-sun, Senior Housing Manager/Wong Tai Sin, Tsing Yi and Tsuen Wan 2 (SHM(WTT)2), Housing Department (HD);
- (2) Mr CHAN Yip-wai, Edward, Senior Environmental Protection Officer (Regional West)2 (SEPO(RW)2), Environmental Protection Department (EPD); and
- (3) Mr SO Yeung-fung, CHI(TW)1, FEHD.

Besides, the written replies of the HD and the EPD were tabled at the meeting.

21. Ms HA Wing-ka introduced the paper.

22. SHM(WTT)2 of the HD responded as follows:

- (1) the estate office of public rental housing (PRH) estates had been closely monitoring the operation of the food waste smart recycling bins (FWSRBs), ensuring that the relevant cleaning work would be carried out properly. When the FWSRBs reached 70% of its capacity, the sensing system of FWSRBs would automatically notify the management office, which would then arrange cleaning workers to empty the FWSRB as soon as possible. Besides, the estate office of the HD would request security guards to report situations of cleaning issues immediately during patrol, thereby ensuring expeditious handling of such situations; and
- (2) to address situations where individual FWSRBs were full or malfunctioned, the estate office had placed traditional food waste bins in purple colour for temporary use by residents and would immediately notify the EPD staff to arrange maintenance for the FWSRB in question. Although the HD did not receive such complaints recently, it would continue to step up patrol and monitoring.

23. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD responded as follows:
- (1) the EPD would place additional food waste bins beside FWSRBs with high usage rate for the use by residents; and
  - (2) prior to the commissioning of the Organic Resources Recovery Centre Phase 2 (O·PARK2), food waste and plastic bags could not directly be disposed into FWSRBs together. So, it was necessary to place separate recycling bins beside FWSRBs for residents to recycle plastic bags. However, after the commissioning of O·PARK2 in 2024, food waste and plastic bags could be directly placed into FWSRBs together. Since it would take time for residents to change their recycling habits, the EPD would continue to closely monitor the usage pattern and behavioural changes of residents.

24. CHI(TW)1 of the FEHD responded that the FEHD had implemented multiple measures to address the problem of mosquito infestation. On 8 August 2025, the FEHD, together with the HD, Mr LAU Chung-kong and Mr FUNG Cheuk-sum, visited Lei Muk Shue Estate for publicity on mosquito control, reminding residents to properly implement anti-mosquito measures and maintaining good environmental hygiene.

25. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:
- (1) a Member pointed out that FWSRBs would easily reach full capacity during peak usage periods (such as the period after dinner or at weekends). It was therefore recommended to procure large-capacity FWSRBs in the light of data on usage; and
  - (2) a Member reflected that the location of the FWSRB installed near Yeung Shue House of Lei Muk Shue Estate was too close to the refuse bins, thereby causing congestion on the pavement. It was suggested that the refuse bins should be relocated to one side of the pavement or to some other locations to improve the situation.

26. SHM(WTT)2 of the HD responded that the HD noted the problem regarding the location of the FWSRB installed at Yeung Shue House of Lei Muk Shue Estate and would take further follow-up action.

27. SEPO(RW)2 of the EPD said that they would study the capacities of the food waste recycling machines available on the market that were suitable for use in Hong Kong and would have further discussion with the responsible section.

28. The views and enquiries of Members were summarised as follows:
- (1) a Member suggested that additional food waste bins should be placed beside FWSRBs during specific peak periods, such as public holidays or the period before inclement weather, to prevent residents from disposing of food waste into general refuse bins without choice after FWSRBs had reached full capacity; and
  - (2) a Member opined that there was a significant increase in public participation and awareness of food waste recycling, and that many environmental organisations had organised promotional activities in various PRH estates in the district. The Member suggested that the departments concerned should review the arrangements concerning FWSRBs, including capacity, location of installation and frequency of clearance, etc. Besides, the Member was concerned about the protection provided for the workers carrying out food waste recycling at Lo Tak Court during inclement weather, hoping that the departments concerned could collaborate with the related organisations to further improve the working environment and rights of these workers.

29. SHM(WTT)2 of the HD responded that the HD would review the usage of FWSRBs installed at Lei Muk Shue Estate, especially those installed at locations with high recycling volume. It would also consider placing additional food waste bins during peak usage periods to meet the recycling demand during festive seasons and public holidays. The HD would hold further discussion with the Members concerned on the solutions as necessary.

VII Item 6: Information paper

Work Report on Environmental Pollution Control in Tsuen Wan District (1 April 2025 to 30 June 2025)

(TWDC FEHC Paper No. 18/25-26)

30. Members noted the content of the captioned paper.

VIII Item 7: Information paper

Work Report on Environmental Hygiene in Tsuen Wan District

(TWDC FEHC Paper No. 19/25-26)

31. A Member pointed out that the number of rodents caught had increased from 28 during the same period last year to 127 recently. Even when compared with the number of rodents caught last month, the latest number was still represented a multiple-fold increase. The Member enquired about the locations where the rodents were caught and the reasons why the number of rodents caught had increased.

32. CHI(TW)1 of the FEHD responded that the increase in the number of rodents caught was primarily due to the addition of manpower deployed by the FEHD to the overnight rodent control roving teams (the “roving teams”). Since rodents would be most active at night, the FEHD’s trial of overnight rodent control operations implemented earlier achieved significant results. Besides, the number of roving teams operating in Tsuen Wan district had also increased to three since this June. Lastly, as the operations were mainly carried out at the four Pei Squares which were areas of earlier development, the number of rodents caught had increased consequently. The FEHD would continue to review the manpower and working areas of the roving teams for further enhancement of effectiveness.

IX Adjournment of Meeting

33. The Chairman reminded Members that the next meeting was scheduled for 22 October 2025 (Wednesday) and the deadline for submission of papers was 6 October 2025 (Monday).

Tsuen Wan District Council Secretariat  
12 September 2025