

第七章

Chapter 7

環境保護

Environmental Protection



環保目標

懲教署的職責是為在囚人士提供安全及符合人道的羈押環境，使囚犯及所員於獲釋後易於重投社會，成為奉公守法的公民。在這個政策目標的規範下，署方亦致力成為一個環保部門，務求透過各種環保管理及運作措施，不斷改進本身在環保方面的表現。

環保政策

本署非常注重有效運用資源以及強調可持續發展，務求藉此達致最佳的經濟成效。為致力落實環境保護工作，本署遵守以下原則：

- (a) 新懲教院所均全面遵照環保法例設計和建造，以盡量減低對環境的影響。
- (b) 現時所有懲教院所的運作將按照法定的環保要求，在可能情況下力臻完善。轄下院所如有未符環保標準的舊建築物或過時設施，本署會進行重建或改善。

Environmental Goal

The Correctional Services Department is tasked with providing a safe and humane environment for the custody of prisoners and to facilitate the re-integration of prisoners and inmates upon their release into the community as law-abiding citizens. Within the framework of this policy objective, the Department is also committed to be an environmentally responsible department and strives for continuous improvement to its environmental performance through green management and operational measures.

Environmental Policy

The Department places great emphasis on its values of economy through optimizing the use of resources and stressing sustainability. In pursuance of its commitment to environmental protection, the Department has adopted the following principles:

- (a) To fully comply with environmental legislation and regulations in the design and construction of new penal institutions and to reduce their environmental impact to a minimum.



環保專家為本署環保委員會成員舉辦講座，提升他們的環保意識。
Professionals from the environmental protection discipline give talks at the Green Manager's Committee to arouse awareness on green management.

(c) 在所有業務及運作上，應用環保管理原則，例如：

- 節省能源及天然資源
- 減少廢物
- 減低用紙量
- 循環使用物資
- 採用環保產品及原料

(d) 提高署內人員的環保意識，並確保在署內實行環保措施。

(e) 就本署的環保表現蒐集資料、訂定目標、評估進度及撰寫報告。

環保管理

(i) 環保委員會

署方自一九九九年起委派政務秘書擔任本署環保經理，以便更有效統籌環保工作。一九九九年五月，本署成立環保委員會，由政務秘書擔任其主席，成員包括各級職員代表。委員會的職權範圍如下：

- (a) 訂定本署的環保措施；
- (b) 搜羅、研究和試驗環保措施，並考慮職員就環保管理提出的建議；及

(c) 制定環保政策，將環保措施呈請首長級人員通過後推行。

委員會向各級職員通報環境運輸及工務局就全體公務員制定的環保政策，並為部門及院所訂定是年的環保目標。委員會負責監察各項環境改善計劃的進度以及留意能源與紙張的消耗模式。此外，又邀請環保界的專業人士於委員會會議中作專題講座，藉此提高員工對環保管理的認識。委員會更鼓勵員工就環保措施提出建議，分享節省能源心得以及持續推動實行環保的內務管理方法。

(ii) 環境審核

本署於一九九九年成立環境審核小組，以提高員工對部門環保政策的認識及落實執行這些政策。審核小組每年均在兩個試點進行環境審核，二零零四年的試點為喜靈洲戒毒所及勵新懲教所，審核範圍包括廢物的管理及處置、物料管理、能源及水務管理，以及員工對有關問題的了解和參與。該小組找出了在排水渠道接駁方面的可改善之處。有關院所採取行動糾正問

- (b) To meet, and where possible to exceed, the statutory environmental requirements in the operations of all penal institutions. In some institutions where old buildings and outdated facilities no longer meet with environmental standards, to redevelop or to upgrade their facilities accordingly.
- (c) To adopt green management principles in all activities and operations such as:
- Conservation of energy and natural resources;
 - Waste reduction;
 - Reduction of paper consumption;
 - Recycling
 - Procurement and usage of environmental friendly products and raw materials
- (d) To increase the environmental awareness of staff and see to it green measures are put into practice.
- (e) To take stock of, set targets for, assess and report on the environmental performance of the Department.

Environmental Management

(i) Green Manager's Committee

To better co-ordinate the environmental efforts of the

Department, the Civil Secretary has been designated as the Green Manager for the Department since 1999. A Green Manager's Committee, chaired by the Civil Secretary and comprised representatives of staff at different levels, was set up in May 1999 to work towards the following:

- (a) To identify green initiatives in the Department;
- (b) To source, study and experiment green initiatives; to consider staff suggestions on green management; and
- (c) To formulate green policies, seek endorsement from the Directorate and implement the initiatives.

The Committee disseminated information concerning the service-wide green policies formulated by Environment, Transport and Works Bureau to staff at all different levels. It set out environmental targets at departmental and institutional levels for the year. It monitored the progress of environmental improvement projects and kept track of the energy and paper consumption patterns. Professions from the environmental protection discipline were invited to give talks at the Committee meetings to enhance staff awareness of green management. The Committee also encouraged the staff to contribute green initiatives, share energy-saving tips and maintain the momentum to practise green housekeeping measures on an on-going basis.



大欖懲教所預製混凝土工場利用循環再造的混合物料製成地磚。
The kerbstone workshop in Tai Tam Correctional Institution using recycled aggregates as a component to make paving blocks.

題，並向環保經理匯報了改善工程的進度。環境審核小組的審核結果及建議，會在環保委員會的會議上審議。

環保管理措施

(i) 節省能源

(a) 節省使用能源

監察系統

各院所及組別每月均須就耗電量向環保經理提交報告以作監察用途。如果耗電量增加，便須查明情況及匯報。行政組會留意部門在節省能源方面的表現是否符合既定目標。行動科亦會要求個別院所主管在月會中報告耗電量，以確保院所的管理高層致力在各院所節省用電。

環保的內務管理方法

各院所及組別時刻緊記在使用空調、照明及辦公室設施方面要採取環保的內務管理方法。在二零零四年，署方支持環境運輸及工務局的政策，把夏季的室內空調溫度設定在攝氏 25.5 度，藉此節省電力。

更換設施計劃

為達致長遠節省能源的目標，署方已設法

提升照明及空調設施的能源效益，包括把傳統的電力裝置更換為節約能源的裝置、把組合照明開關改為獨立開關、安裝室內感應器，以及在進行翻新工程時改善樓宇結構。例如本署設於柴灣嘉里貨倉的中央物料供應組，因符合機電工程署的《照明裝置能源效益守則》及《空調裝置能源效益守則》，於二零零四年三月成功取得該署「香港建築物能源效益註冊計劃」的註冊證書。此外，芝蔴灣戒毒所的囚倉上蓋，亦會逐步改為夾層式上蓋以降低室溫，從而減低電力需求。

能源審核

署方已邀請機電工程署為各懲教院所進行能源審核，以期找出未臻完善及可節約能源之處。自二零零三年以來，機電工程署已分別就赤柱監獄及壁屋洗衣工場完成能源審核。有關審核提供了在不同環節上的使用能源資料並提出改善建議，使各院所能夠以最有效的途徑制定節約能源的方案。年內，壁屋洗衣工場把洗衣設備的蒸氣氣壓由 9.5 巴(bar) 降低至 8.5 巴，在不影響衣物清潔及污水水質的情況下，成功每月減省 5% 的耗油量。

(ii) Environmental Auditing

To raise staff awareness and enforce commitment to departmental environmental policy, the Department has set up Environmental Audit Team since 1999. Each year, the Team will conduct environmental audit for two selected sites. In 2004, the Team conducted environmental audits for Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre and Lai Sun Correctional Institution. Areas of audit encompassed waste management and disposal, material management, energy and water management, and staff awareness and participation. The Team identified improvement opportunities in drainage connections. The institutions concerned had taken corrective actions and reported the progress of improvement works to the Green Manager. The findings and recommendations of the Environmental Audit Team will be shared at the Green Manager's Committee meeting.

Environmental Management Initiatives

(i) Energy Conservation

(a) Reduction of energy consumption

Monitoring System

Institutions and Sections were required to submit a Monthly Return on Electricity Consumption to the Green Manager for monitoring purpose. They had to identify and report the reasons for increase in consumption. The Administration Section would keep track of the departmental performance in

energy saving and benchmark results against the set targets. The Operations Division also requested individual heads of institutions to report the consumption rate at its monthly meetings to ensure that the commitment to reduce the use of electricity in institutions would be enforced by the senior management.

Green Housekeeping Measures

Institutions and Sections were constantly aware of the need to practise green housekeeping measures in the operation of air-conditioners, lighting and office equipment. In 2004, the Department supported the Environment, Transport and Works Bureau's policy of setting the indoor temperature of air-conditioners at 25.5°C in summer in order to save electricity.

Replacement Programmes

To achieve energy savings in the long run, the Department had taken every opportunity to upgrade the lighting and air-conditioning installations to an energy efficient level, to replace the conventional electrical appliances by energy efficient appliances, to modify group lighting switches to individual switches, to install occupancy sensor control and to improve the building structure during refurbishment programmes. For instance, the Central Supplies Office in Kerry Warehouse in Chai Wan had successfully registered under Electrical and Mechanical Services Department's Hong Kong Energy



使用太陽能

石壁監獄利用太陽能為洗衣工場提供洗熨用的暖水，從而降低耗電量。這項措施令該所在二零零四年贏取了員工激勵計劃下的「最佳智能隊建議獎」季軍。署方會繼續研究擴大使用太陽能的可行性，以期減少使用傳統的能源。

(b) 減少運載需求

為減少運載需求，押解及支援組已積極探討把押解工作集中處理的可行性，務求減少所需的運載次數。各院所又制訂了使用運載設施的時間表，藉此減低耗油量。芝蔴灣戒毒所亦重新編配職員宿位，安排不同職級的員工入住院所附近的營房及宿舍，藉此減低員工的運載需要。

(c) 監察小組執行節省能源措施

各院所及組別均成立了內部審核小組，並委任「綠色代理人」對辦公樓宇進行例行檢查，以確保有效執行環保的內務管理方法。

(ii) 節約用水

本署經常透過教育及推廣途徑，提醒職員

及所員注意節約用水。各院所均有定期檢查水龍頭及花灑有否出現漏水情況，以期及早糾正問題。此外，用以清洗蔬菜的雨水和食水亦會留存作澆灌植物之用。芝蔴灣戒毒所及赤柱監獄已安裝了效能更佳及具備節約用水功能的新型洗衣機。

(iii) 廢物管理

(a) 減少用紙

本署已透過一切可行辦法減少用紙，並規定須收集用過一面的紙張作印刷和影印用途，以及重複使用舊信封。年底時，本署總部、各院所和外設辦事處共有2 390名用戶的電腦與本署的廣域網連接。懲教署內聯網是本署的資料庫。該網絡載有關於香港法例、政府規例、工作守則、常務訓令、部門動向、管理資訊、參考資料及職員福利事宜等各類有用的文件，用戶亦可在網上瀏覽大量的專題資料。署方在二零零四年九月推出的電子處理假期申請系統，不僅加快了假期申請手續，對於保護環境亦幫助很大。

環境委員會將會繼續研究更多節省用紙的方法，例如推廣使用伺服器的傳真服務。

石壁監獄引進太陽能發熱系統將水加熱，為洗衣工場的洗濯和熨衣工序供應所需的熱水。

Shek Pik Prison adopts solar energy to provide warm water for the washing and ironing processes in the laundry work.

Efficiency Registration Scheme for its compliance with the Codes of Practice for Energy Efficiency of Lighting and Air-conditioning Installations in March 2004. The roofs of the dormitories in Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre would be replaced by sandwich roofs by phases to reduce the indoor temperature, resulting in a reduced demand for electricity.

Energy Audits

To help identify areas of inefficiency and room for energy saving, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) had been invited to conduct energy audits in the penal institutions. Since 2003, EMSD had completed the energy audit in Stanley Prison and Pik Uk Laundry respectively. The studies provided information on how energy was used in various components and recommendations for improvement. This facilitated the institutions to formulate energy saving options in a most efficient way. In 2004, the fuel consumption in Pik Uk Laundry was lowered by 5% per month by reducing the steam pressure of laundry equipment from 9.5 bars to 8.5 bars without compromising the linen cleanliness and sewage quality.

Use of Solar Energy

Shek Pik Prison used solar energy to provide warm water for washing and ironing processes in the Laundry Workshop, thus

resulting in a reduction of electricity consumption. The institution won the second runner-up in the 'Best WIT Award' under the Staff Motivation Scheme 2004 for this initiative. The Department would continue to explore the feasibility of more extensive use of solar energy so as to reduce the use of conventional energy resources.

(b) Reduction of transport requirements

To reduce the transport requirements, the Escort and Support Group had been actively exploring the feasibility of grouping arrangement in discharging escort duties with a view to reducing the number of journeys required. Institutions also set a schedule on the use of transport facilities as a means to reduce fuel consumption. Chi Ma Wan Addiction Treatment Centre re-arranged the accommodation for staff so that different ranks of staff shared the barracks and quarters in the vicinity of the institution, thus reducing the staff's need for transport requirement.

(c) Surveillance teams to enforce energy-saving practice

Institutions and Sections set up internal audit teams and appointed green executives to conduct routine checking on office premises to ensure that green housekeeping measures were effectively implemented.



(b) 固體廢物的再用和再造

本署盡量把製衣、書籍釘裝及木工等工場所產生的廢料作其他用途，例如把碎布用作清潔和製造環保袋；利用黏貼膠片密封紙板盒；以及把廢木料用於木工訓練。赤柱監獄及白沙灣懲教所的標誌製作工場及信封製造工場，每日均產生大量的鋁質廢料及切割出來的紙類廢料。這些廢料經收集後會售予承辦商以供再造。出售這些廢料除可物盡其用外，更可每年為本署帶來約 500,000 元的收益。懲教署自一九九九年開始，每年向郵政署的代入單張 / 刊物服務處回收 5 000 個用過的紙板盒，作為盛放小信封盒的外盒。

此外，在總部及許多院所均設有回收廢物箱以收集鋁罐、膠樽、廢紙及用過的電腦光盤，藉此推動職員注意環保。

(c) 殘羹堆肥

本署推行「後院堆肥」計劃，藉助微生物把殘羹轉化成狀似泥土的堆肥。這項製造肥料的構思在各院所中廣泛實行。製成的肥料既用作施肥，亦在本署體育會的秋季賣物會上出售。

(d) 化學廢物及醫療廢物的處理

本署轄下共有十二間院所已根據《廢物處置條例》下的《廢物處置(化學廢物)(一般規例》，登記為化學廢物生產者。署方亦已安排已登記的化學廢物收集承辦商在各院所收集所產生的化學廢物。年內，承辦商共收集了 600 公斤固體化學廢物及 39 000 公升液體化學廢物以供處置及循環再造。

各院所醫院所產生的醫療廢物，均按照環境保護署發出的「小型醫療廢物產生者醫療廢物管理工作守則(初稿)」所規定的方式處置。

(iv) 保護自然環境

本署的懲教院所大多位於偏遠的郊區及離島。本署一直致力保護自然環境及野生動物的棲息空間，愛護院所範圍內的樹木。

年內植樹株數如下：

喜靈洲推行「後院堆肥」計劃，藉微生物將食物殘羹轉化成狀似泥土的堆肥。

A courtyard on Hei Ling Chau transforms food waste into soil-like substance through micro-organisms.

(ii) Water Conservation

Staff and inmates were constantly reminded of the need to save water through education and motivation. It had been a common practice for institutions to conduct routine inspections on water taps and shower heads to detect water leakage and to rectify the problems at an early stage. Rain water and water used for washing vegetables was saved for watering the plants. In Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre and Stanley Prison, new washing machines with increased productivity and water saving features were installed.

(iii) Waste Management

(a) Reduction of paper consumption

The Department was committed to implementing every possible means to reduce paper consumption. It was a mandatory practice to collect paper printed on one side for printing and photocopying and to re-use used envelopes.

Information technology had been used extensively to achieve more effective electronic communication and reduction in paper consumption. At the end of 2004, 2 390 users in the departmental headquarters, penal institutions and out-posted offices were connected to the Wide Area Network of the Department. The departmental web-based Intranet also served as the departmental information portal for a wide variety of useful documents such as the Laws of Hong Kong, government

regulations, standing orders and instructions, departmental news, management information, reference materials, staff welfare matters. There were numerous topics of online information available for browsing by users. The e-Leave system rolled out in September 2004 not only helped speed up the leave application process but also contributed significantly in sustaining a green environment.

The Green Manager's Committee continued to identify new paper saving initiatives such as the promotion of a wider use of server fax service.

(b) Reuse and recycling of solid waste

Scrap materials from various workshops of garment-making, bookbinding and carpentry were reused for other purposes. For instance, rags of linen were used for cleaning, cloth pieces for making environmental bags, adhesive films for sealing of cardboard boxes and scrap wood for carpentry training purpose. At the sign-making and envelope-making workshops in Stanley Prison and Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution, a large quantity of aluminum and paper off cuts was generated daily. They were saved and sold to contractors for recycling purpose. Not only could we put the scrap materials into good use, the institutions earned an annual income of about \$500,000 from the sales of off cuts. The Correctional Services Industries



院所	植樹株數 / 栽花盆數
歌連臣角懲教所	325
芝蔴灣懲教所	300
芝蔴灣戒毒所	600
喜靈洲懲教所	6 125
喜靈洲戒毒所	2 400
勵敬教導所	50
勵新懲教所	10 000
羅湖懲教所	120
馬坑監獄	25
麻埔坪監獄 / 塘福中心	1 300
豐力樓	510
小欖精神病治療中心	5 000
沙咀勞教中心	100
石壁監獄	300
大欖懲教所	3 500
大欖女懲教所	1 000
大潭峽懲教所	400
東頭懲教所	20

所員均有參與種植樹木和花卉。例如歌連臣角懲教所及勵敬教導所的童軍隊，在二零零四年七月參加了政府推行的「全民種花大行動」及康樂及文化事務署舉辦的「社區園圃計劃」。參與該等活動不但有助提

高所員的環保意識，亦可推動市民支持年輕囚犯的更生。

(v) 採購及使用環保製品和原料

懲教署工業組已在其業務中廣泛採用再造物料作為原料。例如政府所有的名片訂單，均已使用再造紙印製。大欖懲教所的石壘工場設立了一條生產線，利用循環再造的混料生產地磚，並於二零零四年八月成功銷售。署方已提醒各院所及組別盡量於採購標書條款及評估過程中加入環保元素。

(vi) 防止污染

(a) 水質污染

為符合法定環保要求，本署自二零零零年起推行一系列計劃，為各懲教院所改善現有的污水處理設施。有關工程已於年內完成。署方又定期化驗廢水樣本以監察污水的水質，並禁止把化學廢物和受污染的廢水排放入污水渠。

(b) 空氣污染

為配合政府的無煙工作間政策，本署自一九九六年起規定除了在指定的吸煙範圍之

本署轄下的院所除積極保存現有的植物外，更種植了近三萬棵樹木及花卉，以支持環境保育。

Our penal institutions preserve and plant trees and scrubs in support of preservation of the natural environment. Some 30 000 trees and flower pots were planted during the year.

had started in 1999 to collect 5 000 used cardboard boxes per year from the Envelope Insertion Unit of the Post Office for reuse as the outer containers of smaller boxes containing the envelopes.

Recycle bins for collection of aluminum cans, plastic bottles, paper waste and used computer discs were set up in Headquarters and many institutions to foster staff awareness of green practice.

(c) Composting of food waste

The Department adopted a programme of 'Backyard Composting' by transforming the food waste into a soil-like substance through micro-organisms. This earth-making concept was widely implemented in institutions. The products were used as plant fertilizer and for sale at the Autumn Fair of the Department.

(d) Handling of chemical waste and clinical waste

A total of 12 institutions in the Department have been registered as the Chemical Waste Producer under the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation of the Waste Disposal Ordinance. Arrangement has been made for registered chemical waste collecting contractor to collect the chemical waste produced in the institutions. In 2004, 600 kg solid chemical waste and 39 000 litres of liquid chemical waste were collected by the contractor for disposal and recycling.

Clinical wastes generated within institutional hospitals were disposed of in accordance with the Draft Code of Practice for

the Management of Clinical Waste for Small Clinical Waste Producers issued by the Environmental Protection Department.

(iv) Preservation of the Natural Environment

Most of our penal institutions were located in remote rural areas and on outlying islands. The Department had strived to protect the natural environment and wildlife habitats. Trees and scrubs in the institutions were preserved. The number of trees planted during the year was as follows:

Location	No. of trees / flower pots planted
Cape Collinson Correctional Institution	325
Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution	300
Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	600
Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution	6 125
Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre	2 400
Lai King Training Centre	50
Lai Sun Correctional Institution	10 000
Lo Wu Correctional Institution	120
Ma Hang Prison	25
Ma Po Ping Prison/Tong Fuk Centre	1 300
Phoenix House	510
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	5 000
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	100
Shek Pik Prison	300
Tai Lam Correctional Institution	3 500
Tai Lam Centre for Women	1 000
Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution	400
Tung Tau Correctional Institution	20

本署每年均積極參與在維園舉行的「香港花卉展」，支持綠化。署長彭詢元(左二)參觀本署的攤位，其設計意念是以維港兩岸的海景及青馬大橋為設計主體，配以五彩繽紛的鮮花組成的花海作點綴。
CSD is one of the active participants in the annual Hong Kong Flower Show in Victoria Park. The Commissioner (second from left) inspects the CSD booth which features the panorama waterfront view of Hong Kong with beautiful flowers and plants.

外，在辦公室內外均禁止吸煙。部分院所更成立反吸煙委員會，以教導職員及所員吸煙的害處。為改善空氣質素，在各院所的露天場地均禁止燒草或焚燒建築廢物。署方已提醒汽車司機在汽車靜止時關閉引擎。壁屋洗衣工場已安裝了空氣淨化機，以減少懸浮塵埃、藉空氣傳播的細菌及異味。供應商會在合約內定期測試室內的空氣質素以作監察。

(c) 噪音污染

本署已提醒各院所控制噪音水平。院所內活動室的電視音量均保持在適當水平，各工場亦減少使用擴音器。在木工工場工作的職員和所員均獲提供耳筒以作保護。

提高職員環保意識的訓練

(i) 讓職員接受環保培訓

為提高職員的環保意識，本署已把環保課題納入各院所定期為紀律部隊人員舉辦的在職訓練課程。年內，環保委員會邀請了世界自然(香港)基金會和環境保護署分別主持以「可持續發展的環境考慮因素」及「世界環境問題」為題的講座。另外又邀請了各院所的綠色代理人出席由電機工程署主

辦的「經驗分享工作坊及節約能源講座」。有關節約能源的海報及「10項良好辦公室管理的要訣」海報亦張貼於告示板以向職員廣泛宣傳。石壁監獄的職員營房曾舉行節約能源比賽，而沙咀勞教中心與勵志更生中心又關設了「環保資料站」，藉此提高職員的環保意識。

(ii) 參與香港花卉展覽

為提高職員對保育自然環境的興趣和意識，本署參加由康樂及文化事務署主辦的香港花卉展覽。本署職員在二零零四年花卉展覽的不同項目中，共贏得13個獎項。

前瞻

本署會繼續致力推行環保管理及研究更多新的環保措施，務求持續改善在保護環境方面的表現。



Inmates were engaged in planting trees and flowers. For instance, the scout groups of Cape Collinson Correctional Institution and Lai King Training Centre took part in the Flower Passion Campaign and Community Garden Programme organized by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in July 2004. The participation had not only enhanced the green consciousness of the inmates but had also cultivated community support for the rehabilitation of the young offenders.

(v) Procurement and Use of Environmental Friendly Products and Raw Materials

Recycled materials were widely used as raw materials in Correctional Services Industries business. For instance, recycled paper was used for all orders of name cards in the Government. The kerbstone workshop in Tai Lam Correctional Institution set up a production line using recycled aggregates as a component to make paving blocks which were successfully traded in August 2004. Institutions and Sections had been reminded to include environmental elements in tender specification and evaluation process of procurement as far as possible.

(vi) Pollution Prevention

(a) Water pollution

To comply with statutory environmental requirements, the Department had implemented a series of projects to upgrade

and improve the sewage treatment facilities in various penal institutions since 2000. The works was completed in 2004. Samples of waste water were tested on a regular basis to monitor the quality of the effluents. Discharge of chemical wastes and contaminated water into the sewer was prohibited.

(b) Air pollution

In line with Government's smoke-free workplace policy, smoking had been prohibited in both office and non-office environments except in designated smoking areas since 1996. Anti-smoking Committee was set up in some institutions to educate the staff and inmates on the hazards of smoking. To improve the air quality of our environment, the burning of grass and construction wastes in open areas of institutions was prohibited. Vehicle drivers were reminded to turn off the engines while the vehicles were not in motion. Air purifiers was installed in Pik Uk Laundry to reduce suspended dust, air-borne bacteria and unpleasant smell. The supplier would test the indoor air quality for monitoring purpose on a regular basis during the contractual period.

(c) Noise pollution

Institutions were alerted to the need for controlling the noise level. The volume of television in the dayrooms of institutions was kept at an appropriate level. The use of loud hailers in workshops was reduced. Ear-phones were provided to the staff and inmates working in the carpentry workshops.



Staff Awareness Training

(i) Training of staff on environmental protection

To foster the environmental awareness of staff, environmental topics were covered in all in-service training sessions for disciplined staff conducted by institutions on a regular basis. In 2004, the Green Manager's Committee invited the World Wildlife Fund Hong Kong and Environmental Protection Department to deliver talks on 'Environmental Consideration to Sustain Development' and 'Regional and World Environmental Issues' respectively. The green executives of the institutions were also invited to attend the Experience Sharing Workshop and Seminar on Energy Saving organized by Electrical and Mechanical Services Department. Posters on energy conservation and 'Ten Tips for Good Housekeeping' were posted on notice boards to give the widest circulation to staff. Energy-saving competition was held in the staff barracks of Shek Pik Prison and green corners had been set up in Sha Tsui Detention Centre and Lai Chi Rehabilitation Centre to promote green consciousness.

(ii) Participation in the Hong Kong Flower Show

To promote the staff's interest and awareness of conservation of the natural environment, the Department took part in the Hong Kong Flower Show organised by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department. In the 2004 Flower Show, 13 prizes were won by our staff in different events.

The Way Forward

The Department will keep up our efforts in green management, explore new initiatives of green measures and strive for continuous improvement to our environmental performance.