

第七章

Chapter 7

环境保护

Environmental Protection



环保目标

惩教署的职责是为在囚人士提供安全及符合人道的羁押环境，使囚犯及所员于获释后易于重投社会，成为奉公守法的公民。在这个政策目标的规范下，署方亦致力成为一个环保部门，务求透过各种环保管理及运作措施，不断改进本身在环保方面的表现。

环保政策

本署非常注重有效运用资源以及强调可持续发展，务求借此达致更佳的经济成效。为致力落实环境保护工作，本署遵守以下原则：

- (a) 新惩教院所均全面遵照环保法例设计和建造，以尽量减低对环境的影响。
- (b) 现时所有惩教院所的运作将按照法定的环保要求，在可能情况下臻完善。辖下院所如有未符环保标准的旧建筑物或过时设施，本署会进行重建或改善。

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.



环保专家为本署环保委员会成员举办讲座，提升他们的环保意识。
Professionals from the environmental protection discipline give talks at the Green Manager's Committee to arouse awareness on green management.

(c) 在所有业务及运作上，应用环保管理原则，例如：

- 节省能源及天然资源
- 减少废物
- 减低用纸量
- 循环使用物资
- 采用环保产品及原料

(d) 提高署内人员的环保意识，并确保在署内实行环保措施。

(e) 就本署的环保表现搜集资料、订定目标、评估进度及撰写报告。

(c) 制定环保政策，将环保措施呈请首长级人员通过后推行。

委员会向各级职员通报环境运输及工务局就全体公务员制定的环保政策，并为部门及院所订定是年的环保目标。委员会负责监察各项环境改善计划的进度以及留意能源与纸张的消耗模式。此外，又邀请环保界的专业人士于委员会会议中作专题讲座，借此提高员工对环保管理的认识。委员会更鼓励员工就环保措施提出建议，分享节省能源心得以及持续推动实行环保的内务管理方法。

环保管理

(i) 环保委员会

署方自一九九九年委派政务秘书担任本署环保经理，以便更有效统筹环保工作。一九九九年五月，本署成立环保委员会，由政务秘书担任其主席，成员包括各级职员代表。委员会的职权范围如下：

- (a) 订定本署的环保措施；
- (b) 搜罗、研究和试验环保措施，并考虑职员就环保管理提出的建议；及

(ii) 环境审核

本署于一九九九年成立环境审核小组，以提高员工对部门环保政策的认识及落实执行这些政策。审核小组每年均在两个试点进行环境审核，二零零四年的试点为喜灵洲戒毒所及励新惩教所，审核范围包括废物的管理及处置、物料管理、能源及水务管理，以及员工对有关问题的了解和参与。该小组找出了在排水渠道接驳方面的可改善之处。有关院所采取行动纠正问

- (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 In some institutions where old buildings and outdated facilities no longer meet with environmental standards, to redevelop or to upgrade their facilities accordingly.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.



大榄惩教所预制混凝土工场利用循环再造的混合物料制成地砖。
The kerbstone workshop in Tai Tam Correctional Institution using recycled aggregates as a component to make paving blocks.

题，并向环保经理汇报了改善工程的进度。环境审核小组的审核结果及建议，会在环保委员会的会议上审议。

环保管理措施

(i) 节省能源

(a) 节省使用能源

监察系统

各院所及组别每月均须就耗电量向环保经理提交报告以作监察用途。如果耗电量增加，便须查明情况及汇报。行政组会留意部门在节省能源方面的表现是否符合既定目标。行动科亦会要求个别院所主管在月会中报告耗电量，以确保院所的管理高层致力在各院所节省用电。

环保的内务管理方法

各院所及组别时刻紧记在使用空调、照明及办公室设施方面要采取环保的内务管理方法。在二零零四年，署方支持环境运输及工务局的政策，把夏季的室内空调温度设定在摄氏 25.5 度，借此节省电力。

更换设施计划

为达致长远节省能源的目标，署方已设法

提升照明及空调设施的能源效益，包括把传统的电力装置更换为节约能源的装置、把组合照明开关改为独立开关、安装室内感应器，以及在进行翻新工程时改善楼宇结构。例如本署设于柴湾嘉里货仓的中央物料供应组，因符合机电工程署的《照明装置能源效益守则》及《空调装置能源效益守则》，于二零零四年三月成功取得该署「香港建筑物能源效益注册计划」的注册证书。此外，荳蔻湾戒毒所的囚仓上盖，亦会逐步改为夹层式上盖以降低室温，从而减低电力需求。

能源审核

署方已邀请机电工程署为各惩教院所进行能源审核，以期找出未臻完善及可节约能源之处。自二零零三年以来，机电工程署已分别就赤柱监狱及壁屋洗衣工场完成能源审核。有关审核提供了在不同环节上的使用能源资料并提出改善建议，使各院所能够以最有效的途径制定节约能源的方案。年内，壁屋洗衣工场把洗衣设备的蒸气气压由 9.5 巴(bar)降低至 8.5 巴，在不影响衣物清洁及污水水质的情况下，成功每月减省 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



使用太阳能

石壁监狱利用太阳能洗衣场提供洗熨用的暖水，从而降低耗电量。这项措施令该所在二零零四年赢得了员工激励计划下的「最佳智能队建议奖」季军。署方会继续研究扩大使用太阳能的可行性，以期减少使用传统的能源。

(b) 减少运载需求

为减少运载需求，押解及支援组已积极探讨把押解工作集中处理的可行性，务求减少所需的运载次数。各院所又制订了使用运载设施的时间表，借此减低耗油量。芝蔴湾戒毒所亦重新编配职员宿位，安排不同职级的员工入住院所附近的营房及宿舍，借此减低员工的运载需要。

(c) 监察小组执行节省能源措施

各院所及组别均成立了内部审核小组，并委任「绿色代理人」对办公楼宇进行例行检查，以确保有效执行环保的内务管理方法。

(ii) 节约用水

本署经常透过教育及推广途径，提醒职员

及所员注意节约用水。各院所均有定期检查水龙头及花洒有否出现漏水情况，以期及早纠正问题。此外，用以清洗蔬菜的雨水和食水亦会留存作浇灌植物之用。芝蔴湾戒毒所及赤柱监狱已安装了效能更佳及具备节约用水功能的新型洗衣机。

(iii) 废物管理

(a) 减少用纸

本署已透过一切可行办法减少用纸，并规定须收集用过一面的纸张作印刷和影印用途，以及重复使用旧信封。年底时，本署总部、各院所和外设办事处共有2 390名用户的电脑与本署的广域网连接。惩教署内联网是本署的资料库。该网络载有关于香港法例、政府规例、工作守则、常务训令、部门动向、管理资讯、参考资料及职员福利事宜等各类有用的文件，用户亦可在网上浏览大量的专题资料。署方在二零零四年九月推出的电子处理假期申请系统，不仅加快了假期申请手续，对于保护环境亦帮助很大。

环境委员会将会继续研究更多节省用纸的方法，例如推广使用伺服器的传真服务。

石壁监狱引进太阳能发热系统将水加热，为洗衣工场的洗濯和熨衣工序供应所需的热水。

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) 固体废物的再用和再造

本署尽量把制衣、书籍钉装及木工等工场所产生的废料作其他用途，例如把碎布用作清洁和制造环保袋；利用黏贴胶片密封纸板盒；以及把废木料用于木工训练。赤柱监狱及白沙湾惩教所的标志制作工场及信封制造工场，每日均产生大量的铝质废料及切割出来的纸类废料。这些废料经收集后会售予承办商以供再造。出售这些废料除可物尽其用外，更可每年为本署带来约500,000元的收益。惩教署自一九九九年开始，每年向邮政署的代入单张/刊物服务处回收5 000个用过的纸板盒，作为盛放小信封盒的外盒。

此外，在总部及许多院所均设有回收废物箱以收集铝罐、胶樽、废纸及用过的电脑光盘，借此推动职员注意环保。

(c) 残羹堆肥

本署推行「后院堆肥」计划，借助微生物把残羹转化成状似泥土的堆肥。这项制造肥料的构思在各院所中广泛实行。制成的肥料既用作施肥，亦在本署体育会的秋季卖物会上出售。

(d) 化学废物及医疗废物的处理

本署辖下共有十二间院所已根据《废物处置条例》下的《废物处置(化学废物)(一般)规例》，登记为化学废物生产者。署方亦已安排已登记的化学废物收集承办商在各院所收集所产生的化学废物。年内，承办商共收集了600公斤固体化学废物及39 000公升液体化学废物以供处置及循环再造。

各院所医院所产生的医疗废物，均按照环境保护署发出的「小型医疗废物产生者医疗废物管理工作守则(初稿)」所规定的方式处置。

(iv) 保护自然环境

本署的惩教院所大多位于偏远的郊区及离岛。本署一直致力保护自然环境及野生动物的栖息空间，爱护院所范围内的树木。年内植树株数如下：

喜灵洲推行「后院堆肥」计划，借微生物将食物残渣转化成类似泥土的堆肥。

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	植树株数 / 栽花盆数
歌连臣角惩教所	325
芝蔴湾惩教所	300
芝蔴湾戒毒所	600
喜灵洲惩教所	6 125
喜灵洲戒毒所	2 400
励敬教导所	50
励新惩教所	10 000
罗湖惩教所	120
马坑监狱	25
蔴埔坪监狱 / 塘福中心	1 300
丰力楼	510
小榄精神病治疗中心	5 000
沙咀劳教中心	100
石壁监狱	300
大榄惩教所	3 500
大榄女惩教所	1 000
大潭峡惩教所	400
东头惩教所	20

所员均有参与种植树木和花卉。例如歌连臣角惩教所及励敬教导所的童军队，在二零零四年七月参加了政府推行的「全民种花大行动」及康乐及文化事务署举办的「社区园圃计划」。参与该等活动不但有助提

高所员的环保意识，亦可推动市民支持年轻囚犯的更生。

(v) 采购及使用环保制品和原料

惩教署工业组已在其业务中广泛采用再造物料作为原料。例如政府所有的名片订单，均已使用再造纸印制。大榄惩教所的石壁工场设立了一条生产线，利用循环再造的混料生产地砖，并于二零零四年八月成功销售。署方已提醒各院所及组别尽量于采购标书条款及评估过程中加入环保元素。

(vi) 防止污染

(a) 水质污染

为符合法定环保要求，本署自二零零零年起推行一系列计划，为各惩教院所改善现有的污水处理设施。有关工程已于年内完成。署方又定期化验废水样本以监察污水的水质，并禁止把化学废物和受污染的废水排放入污水渠。

(b) 空气污染

为配合政府的无烟工作间政策，本署自一九九六年起规定除了在指定的吸烟范围之



本署辖下的院所除积极保存现有的植物外，更种植了近三万棵树木及花卉，以支持环境保护。

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

本署每年均积极参与在维园举行的「香港花卉展」，支持绿化。署长彭詢元(左二)参观本署的摊位，其设计意念是以维港两岸的海景及青马大桥为设计主体，配以五彩缤纷的鲜花组成的花海作点缀。
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，在办公室内外均禁止吸烟。部分院所更成立反吸烟委员会，以教导职员及所员吸烟的害处。为改善空气质素，在各院所的露天场地均禁止烧草或焚烧建筑废物。署方已提醒汽车司机在汽车静止时关闭引擎。壁屋洗衣工场已安装了空气净化机，以减少悬浮尘埃、借空气传播的细菌及异味。供应商会在合约内定期测试室内的空气质素以作监察。

(c) 噪音污染

本署已提醒各院所控制噪音水平。院所内活动室的电视音量均保持在适当水平，各工场亦减少使用扩音器。在木工工场工作的职员和所员均获提供耳筒以作保护。

提高职员环保意识的训练

(i) 让职员接受环保培训

为提高职员的环保意识，本署已把环保课题纳入各院所定期为纪律部队人员举办的在职训练课程。年内，环保委员会邀请了世界自然(香港)基金会和环境保护署分别主持以「可持续发展的环境考虑因素」及「世界环境问题」为题的讲座。另外又邀请了各院所的绿色代理人出席由电机工程署主

办的「经验分享工作坊及节约能源讲座」。有关节约能源的海报及「10项良好办公室管理的要诀」海报亦张贴于告示板以向职员广泛宣传。石壁监狱的职员营房曾举行节约能源比赛，而沙咀劳教中心与励志更生中心又辟设了「环保资料站」，借此提高职员的环保意识。

(ii) 参与香港花卉展览

为提高职员对保育自然环境的兴趣和意识，本署参加由康乐及文化事务署主办的香港花卉展览。本署职员在二零零四年花卉展览的不同项目中，共赢得13个奖项。

前瞻

本署会继续致力推行环保管理及研究更多新的环保措施，务求持续改善在保护环境方面的表现。



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.