南區的泳灘
Beaches in the Southern District

4.1 二零零二年，南區十二個泳灘繼續達到泳灘水質指標。當中十一個泳灘的水質屬於「良好」，一個則屬於「一般」(見圖4.1)。水質「良好」的泳灘大多位於港島南面，該處的樓宇設有排污系統，污水均輸送至污水處理廠作妥善處置(見圖 4.2)。

4.1 The twelve beaches in the Southern District continued to meet the WQO for bathing water in 2002. Among these, eleven were ranked 'Good' and one was ranked 'Fair' in water quality (Figure 4.1). The 'Good' water quality beaches were mainly located at the south of Hong Kong Island where sewerage systems were provided to the premises and sewage was conveyed to sewage treatment plants for proper disposal (Figure 4.2).

圖 4.1 南區泳灘在二零零二年度的全年級別
Figure 4.1 Annual ranks of beaches in the Southern District in 2002

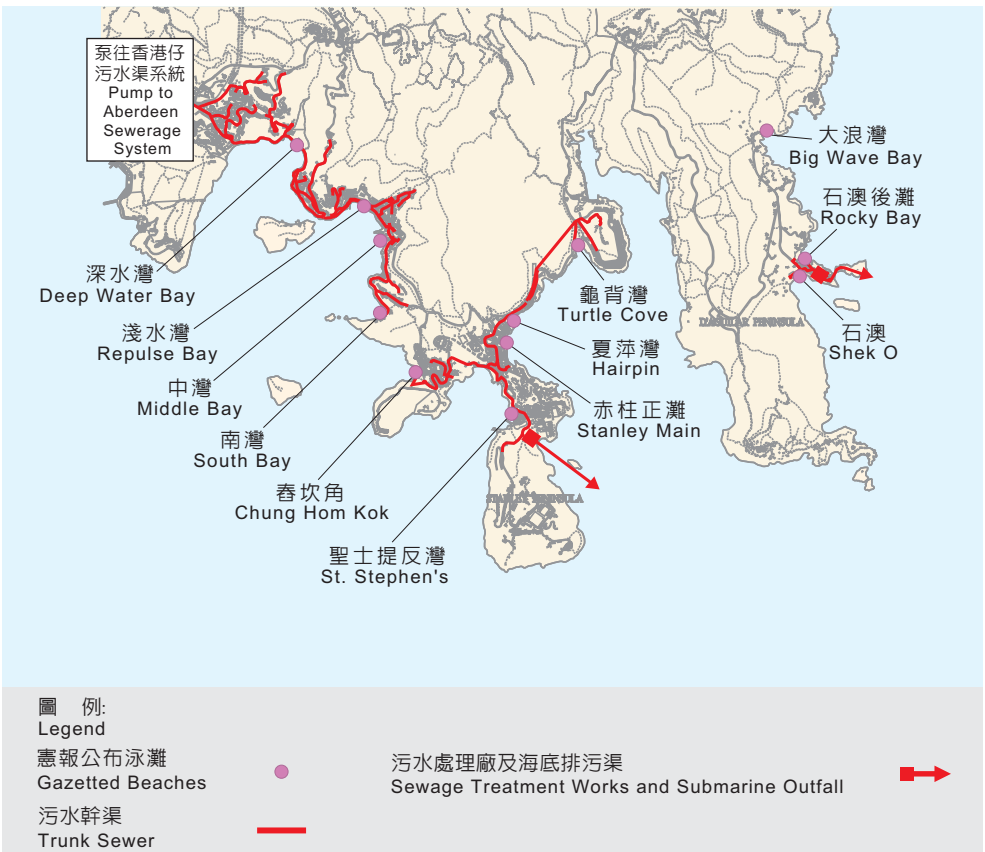

圖 4.2 港島南污水收集整體計劃提供的污水渠網絡
Figure 4.2 Sewerage network provided under the Hong Kong Island South Sewerage Master Plan

4.2 由於這些水質「良好」的泳灘亦較少受到大雨所影響，因此水質亦較少出現變化 (見圖4.3)。特別是南灣、赤柱正灘和聖士提反灣，它們的水質在二零零二年均持續保持「良好」。

4.2 These 'Good' water quality beaches were also less susceptible to the effect of heavy rain and had little fluctuation in water quality (Figure 4.3). In particular, South Bay, Stanley Main and St. Stephen's had consistent 'Good' water quality in 2002.

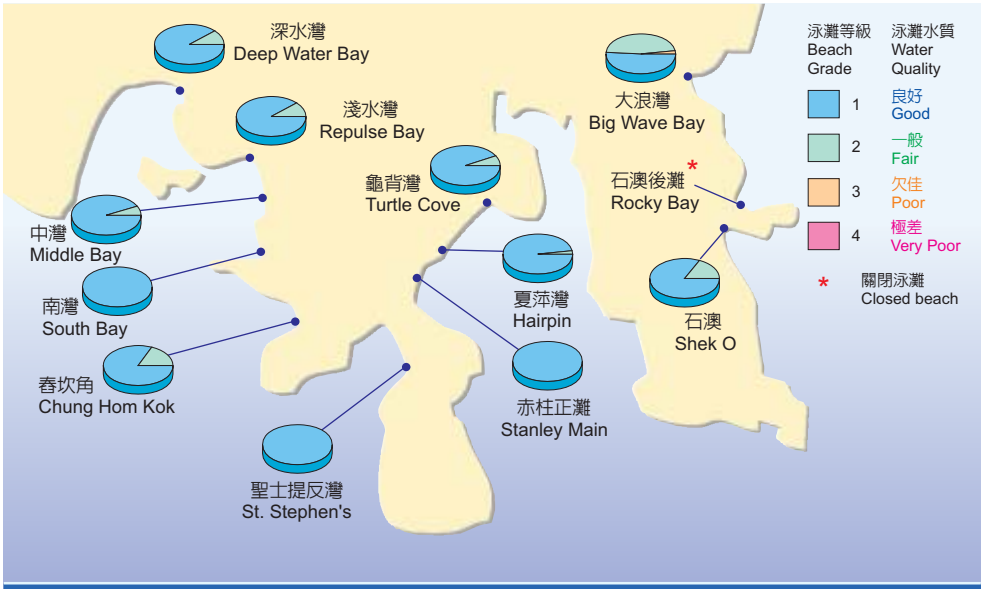

圖 4.3 港島泳灘在泳季期間的每周等級分布圖
Figure 4.3 Distribution of the weekly grading at beaches on Hong Kong Island during the bathing season

4.3 二零零一年八月，來自深水灣泳灘設施的廢水引流至公共污水渠排放。此後深水灣的水質輕微改善，在二零零二年，大腸桿菌的全年幾何平均數值降至每百毫升 10 個。採取上述的引流措施後，深水灣腹地現已完全接駁至排污渠。

4.3 In August 2001, wastewater from the beach facilities of Deep Water Bay was diverted to a public sewer. Since then, the water quality of Deep Water Bay has slightly improved with the annual geometric mean *E. coli* count improved to 10 per 100mL in 2002. With this diversion, the hinterland of Deep Water Bay is now completely sewered.

深水灣腹地現已完全接駁至排污渠
The hinterland of Deep Water Bay is now completely sewered

隨藍塘海峽的水質改善，石澳泳灘的級別亦提升至「良好」
With the improvement of water quality at Tathong Channel, the rank of Shek O Beach has also improved to 'Good'

4.4 與二零零一年比較，位於港島東面的三個泳灘，即石澳、石澳後灘及大浪灣的水質均明顯改善(見圖4.4)。石澳及大浪灣的水質均由「一般」改善至「良好」。雖然石澳後灘的全年評級仍屬「一般」，但大腸桿菌的全年幾何平均數值已由二零零一年的每百毫升118個減至二零零二年的每百毫升43個。

4.5 上述三個泳灘的水質得以改善的主要原因是淨化海港計劃第一期於二零零一年底實施。計劃第一期的設施包括一個收集及輸送污水至昂船洲的中央污水處理廠處理的深層隧道網絡，以及一條把經處理污水排入維多利亞港以西水域的深海排污渠。來自柴灣及將軍澳的污水，原先經由海底排污渠排入藍塘海峽，現時則已轉流至上述排污隧道網絡(見圖4.5)

4.4 The water quality of the three beaches on the east of the Hong Kong Island, namely Shek O, Rocky Bay and Big Wave Bay has significantly improved as compared with 2001 (Figure 4.4). The water quality of Shek O and Big Wave Bay has improved from 'Fair' to 'Good'. Although the annual rank of Rocky Bay remained at 'Fair', the annual geometric mean *E. coli* count was reduced from 118 per 100mL in 2001 to 43 per 100mL in 2002.

柴灣污水廠的污水已轉流至淨化海港計劃的排污隧道網絡
Sewage from Chai Wan Preliminary Treatment Works has been diverted to the tunnel network of HATS

4.5 The improvement was mainly due to the commissioning of Stage I of HATS at the end of 2001. The Stage I of HATS comprises a deep tunnel network for collection and transfer of sewage to a centralized sewage treatment plant at Stonecutters Island for treatment and a submarine outfall for disposal of the effluent to the western approaches of the Victoria Harbour. Sewage arising from Chai Wan and Tseung Kwan O, which was previously discharged to the Tathong Channel via submarine outfalls, had been diverted to the tunnel network (Figure 4.5).

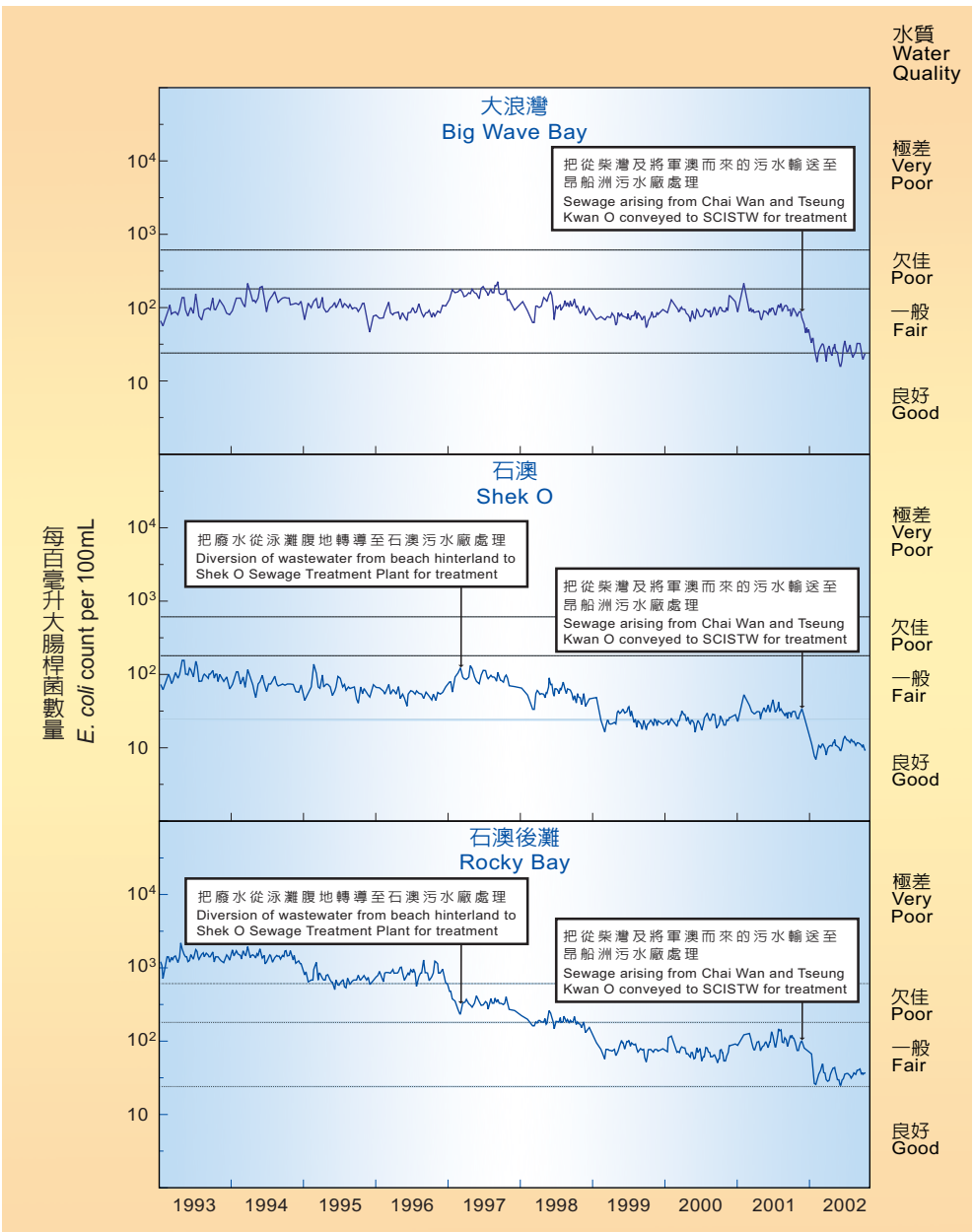

圖 4.4 位於港島東面的三個泳灘的水質趨勢圖
Figure 4.4 Water quality trend lines of the three beaches on the eastern side of Hong Kong Island

圖 4.5 改善藍塘海峽水質的淨化海港計劃工程
Figure 4.5 HATS works causing improvement of water quality at Tathong Channel

4.6 儘管藍塘海峽的海水污染源已大致消除，但大浪灣、石澳及石澳後灘的水質仍會受到大雨的影響。大浪灣的腹地仍未敷設任何污水渠，石澳及石澳後灘則使用混合排水系統，目前僅有部分地區接駁至污水渠。一些寮屋仍舊使用化糞池及滲水井系統。大雨時，污染物可從地面水渠及化糞池和滲水井沖出，引致上述泳灘的水質在泳季期間出現較大的變化，尤以大浪灣的情況最為顯著(見圖 4.3)。

4.6 Although pollution of the marine water at Tathong Channel has been mostly removed, the water quality of Big Wave Bay, Shek O and Rocky Bay is still susceptible to the effect of heavy rain. The hinterland of Big Wave Bay is unsewered, while that of Shek O and Rocky Bay is only served by a combined drainage system and is partially sewered. Some of the squatter houses are still served by septic tank and soakaway pit systems. During heavy rain, pollutants may be flushed out from the surface channels as well as the septic tank and soakaway pit systems. This resulted in wider fluctuation in water quality at these beaches, in particular Big Wave Bay, during the bathing season (Figure 4.3).

未敷設排污渠的大浪灣腹地仍是泳灘的潛在污染源
The unsewered hinterland of Big Wave Bay is still a potential pollution source for the beach