# 荃灣區的泳灘
# Beaches in the Tsuen Wan District

5.1 荃灣區共有八個憲報公布泳灘。二零零二年，位於馬灣的東灣和海美灣的水質均屬「欠佳」，其餘六個泳灘的水質則屬「極差」(見圖 5.1)。其中三個水質「極差」的泳灘自九十年代中期起已關閉，不開放給市民使用。區內所有泳灘的水質均普遍出現惡化。

5.1 There are eight gazetted beaches in the Tsuen Wan District. Tung Wan on Ma Wan and Hoi Mei Wan had 'Poor' water quality while the other six beaches were ranked 'Very Poor' in 2002 (Figure 5.1). Three of the 'Very Poor' beaches had already been closed to the public since mid 1990s. There was general deterioration of water quality at all beaches in the district.


圖 5.1 荃灣區泳灘在二零零二年度的全年級別
Figure 5.1 Annual ranks of Tsuen Wan beaches in 2002

5.2 在設有泳灘的地區中，惟獨荃灣區內的憲報公布泳灘未達到泳灘水質指標。區內泳灘的水質欠佳是由於受到未有敷設排污渠的泳灘腹地排放的污染物、污染的深井明渠及荃灣沿岸一帶海水的高含菌量影響所致。鑑於受到多個潛在污染源的影響，各泳灘的水質在泳季期間出現頗大變化(見圖 5.2)。

5.2 Tsuen Wan was the only district where gazetted beaches did not meet the WQO for bathing water. The poor water quality of the Tsuen Wan beaches is attributed to pollutants discharged from their unsewered hinterland, the polluted Sham Tseng Nullah and the relatively high bacterial level in the marine water off the Tsuen Wan coast. As the beaches are susceptible to pollution from a number of potential sources, their water quality fluctuated widely during the bathing season (Figure 5.2).

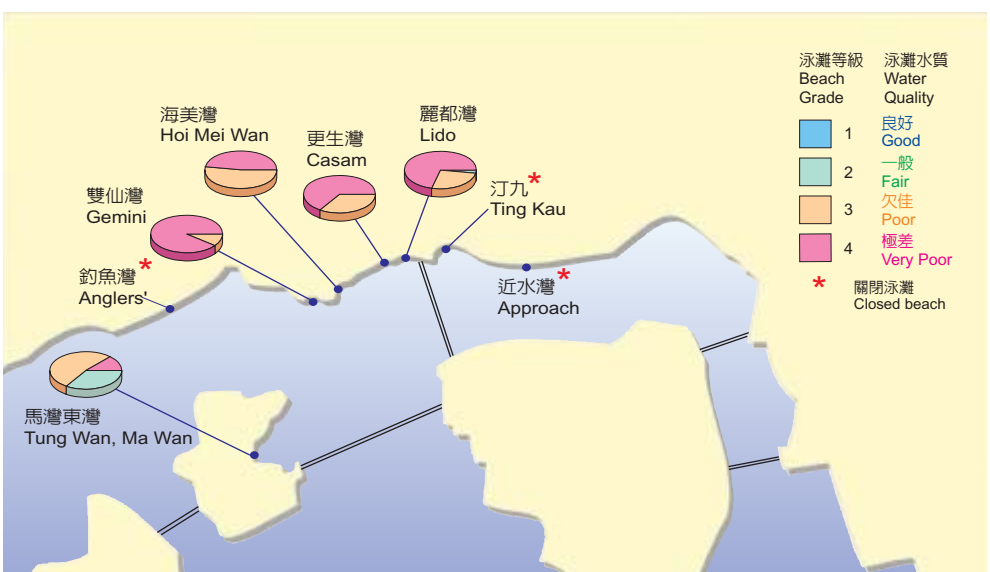


圖 5.2 荃灣區泳灘在泳季期間的每周等級分布圖
Figure 5.2 Distribution of the weekly grading at beaches of Tsuen Wan during the bathing season

5.3 由東面的汀九至西面的青龍頭一段的青山公路目前仍未敷設排污渠。雖然青山公路一帶新建的樓宇設有私人污水處理廠，但沿路的大部分村屋依然使用化糞池及滲水井系統。故此，青山公路一帶泳灘的水質極易受到污染，尤其在大雨時，污染物會從化糞池及滲水井溢出，以致污染的地面徑流亦會增多。

*村屋化糞池滿溢時會影響附近泳灘的水質*
*Overflow from septic tanks would adversely affect the beach water quality*

5.4 汀九當地的污染源使該處的污染問題進一步惡化。汀九村約有居民一千人，常見的村屋大多使用化糞池及滲水井系統處理污水。汀九的水質直接受到流向泳灘的水道所影響。受污染的地面徑流及來自村屋的生活污水均排入上述水道中。在其中一條水道的下游，設有由康文署操作的次氯酸鈉劑量調控系統，為流入泳灘的溪水進行消毒。然而，若該系統發生故障，泳灘水質便會受到污染。為確保泳灘水質不受此污染源所污染，環保署密切監察上述系統的運作。

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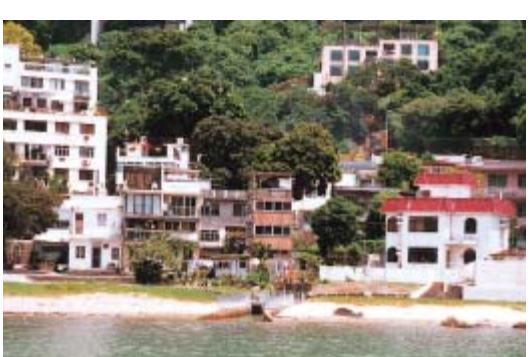
5.3 The area along Castle Peak Road from Ting Kau in the east to Tsing Lung Tau in the west is still unsewered. Though new developments along the Castle Peak Road have private sewage treatment plants, many village houses along the road are still using septic tank and soakaway pit systems. The water quality of the beaches along the Castle Peak Road is therefore vulnerable to pollution, particularly during heavy rain, which may flush out pollutants from septic tank and soakaway pit systems and increase polluted runoffs from the surface drains.



*此雨水渠亦會把泳灘腹地的污染物帶至汀九泳灘*
*This storm drain also brings pollutant from the hinterland to Ting Kau Beach*

5.4 The pollution problem at Ting Kau was exacerbated by local pollution sources. The Ting Kau Village has a population of about 1,000 and typical village type houses with septic tank and soakaway pit systems for sewage treatment. The water quality of Ting Kau is directly affected by watercourses that run straight into the beach water. Polluted surface runoffs and sullage from the village houses are discharged into these watercourses.

*汀九泳灘的次氯酸鈉劑量調控系統*
*The hypochlorite dosing system at Ting Kau Beach*

5.5 釣魚灣位於深井明渠西面，兩處相距僅數百米。明渠受到兩側樓宇排放的污水嚴重污染，受污染的水流因而直接影響泳灘的水質。該處亦有其他潛在的污染源，包括腹地未有敷設排污渠的村落，以及青山公路一帶的私人污水處理廠。

5.6 在深井區未有完善的排污渠網絡前，為紓緩深井明渠的污染問題，當局採取暫時措施，興建額外設施處理或收集排入明渠的部分污水。這些設施包括一所附設消毒系統的生物處理廠。該處理廠已於二零零一年底落成啟用，處理來自深井上下重建村所收集的污水。此外，當局亦興建儲水缸，收集深井臨時垃圾收集站、公廁及臨時街市排放的廢水，以待吸糞車運走處理。

At the downstream of one of the watercourses, there is a hypochlorite dosing system operated by LCSD to disinfect the water before entering the beach. However, any malfunctioning of this dosing system could result in pollution of the beach water. In order to ensure that the beach water is not polluted by this source, this system is under close scrutiny by the EPD.

5.5 The Anglers' Beach is on the west of Sham Tseng Nullah and at a distance of only a few hundred meters away. The Nullah is heavily polluted by sewage discharged from premises along its two banks. Its polluted flow has direct impact on the water quality of the beach. There are also potential local pollution sources, including the unsewered villages in the hinterland, and the private sewage treatment plants along the Castle Peak Road.

5.6 As an interim measure to alleviate the pollution problem of the Sham Tseng Nullah before provision of sewerage, additional facilities have been constructed to treat or collect some

*在下游的商業活動亦為深井明渠帶來污染*
*Commercial activities at lower stream also contributed to the pollution of Sham Tseng Nullah*

5.7 當局興建的另一所附設消毒系統的生物處理廠亦已於二零零一年底啟用，處理位於青龍頭區的圓墩重建村所收集的污水。污水經處理後會經雨水渠直接排入大海。青山公路一帶大部分人口排放的污水均由多間設有消毒設施的私人污水處理廠處理。這些污水處理廠會把經處理的污水直接排入沿岸海域。假如這些污水處理廠運作出現故障，便會導致泳灘水質嚴重惡化。環保署經常巡查這些設施，以確保它們妥善運作及維修保養。

5.8 為長遠改善整個地區的水質，當局已計劃在汀九至青龍頭一段的青山公路興建排污渠(見圖 5.3)。各泳灘腹地多個村落排放的污水經收集後會輸往位於深井填海區新建的污水處理廠處

*深井的臨時污水廠收集及處理部分流入深井明渠的廢水*
*The interim sewage treatm ent plant at Sham Tseng collects and treats part of the wastewater discharged to Sham Tseng Nullah*

of the wastewater discharged into the nullah. These include a biological treatment plant with disinfection which was commissioned at the end of 2001 to treat the sewage collected from the Sham Tseng Upper and Lower Resite Villages, and storage tanks to collect wastewater from the Sham Tseng temporary Refuse Collection Point, public toilet and the temporary market for tankering away.

5.7 Another biological treatment plant with disinfection facilities was constructed and commissioned at the end of 2001 to treat wastewater collected from the Yuen Tun Resite Village in the Tsing Lung Tau area. The treated effluent is then directly discharged to sea via a storm drain. A large population along the Castle Peak Road is served by a number of private sewage treatment plants with disinfection facilities. Treated effluent from these plants is discharged directly to the coastal water. Any malfunctioning of these sewage treatment plants could result in severe deterioration of beach water quality. The EPD had paid frequent visits to these facilities to ensure that they were properly operated and maintained.

5.8 As a long-term solution to improve the water quality of the whole area, it has been planned to provide sewerage along the Castle Peak Road from Ting Kau to Tsing Lung Tau

正在進行中的青山公路擴闊工程
Castle Peak Road widening work in progress

理。在這所新污水廠裡，污水會首先經化學強化一級處理和消毒，然後才經海底排污渠排入大海。污水處理廠及海底排污渠的興建工程已於二零零一年展開，預計大約在二零零三年底完成。不過，沿青山公路敷設整條污水幹渠的工程預計會直至大約二零零五年底才能完成，以供村屋及其他屋宇的接駁。因此，該處泳灘腹地的污染源預期最早在二零零六年之後才開始消除。

5.9 荃灣區泳灘水質欠佳亦與荃灣沿岸海域海水的含菌量較高有關。自淨化海港計劃第一期於二零零一年底全面啟用後(見圖5.4)，西面水域的含菌量已見上升。由於昂船洲污水處理廠全面運作後的污水處理量由每日三十萬立方米升至一百三十萬立方米，較局部運作時大幅增加約四倍，因此當大量經處理污水在維港以西水域排放時，便會造成該處海水的含菌量上升，對區內泳灘的水質造成負

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(Figure 5.3). Sewage from the villages in the hinterland of all beaches will be collected and conveyed to a new sewage treatment plant to be built on reclaimed land in Sham Tseng for treatment. At this new plant, sewage will be treated by chemically enhanced primary treatment with disinfection prior to discharge to sea via a submarine outfall. The construction of the sewage treatment plant and submarine outfall has commenced in 2001 and is expected to be completed around the end of 2003. However, the laying of the whole trunk sewer along the Castle Peak Road is only expected to be completed around the end of 2005 for connection with village houses and individual properties. It is therefore expected that the removal of the local pollution sources in the hinterland will begin to happen after 2006 at the earliest.

5.9 The poor water quality of the beaches in the Tsuen Wan District is also related to the relatively high bacterial level in the marine water off the Tsuen Wan coast. After the full commissioning of the HATS Stage I at the end of 2001 (Figure 5.4), elevation in bacterial level had been observed in the western water. As the daily treatment capacity of SCISTW has

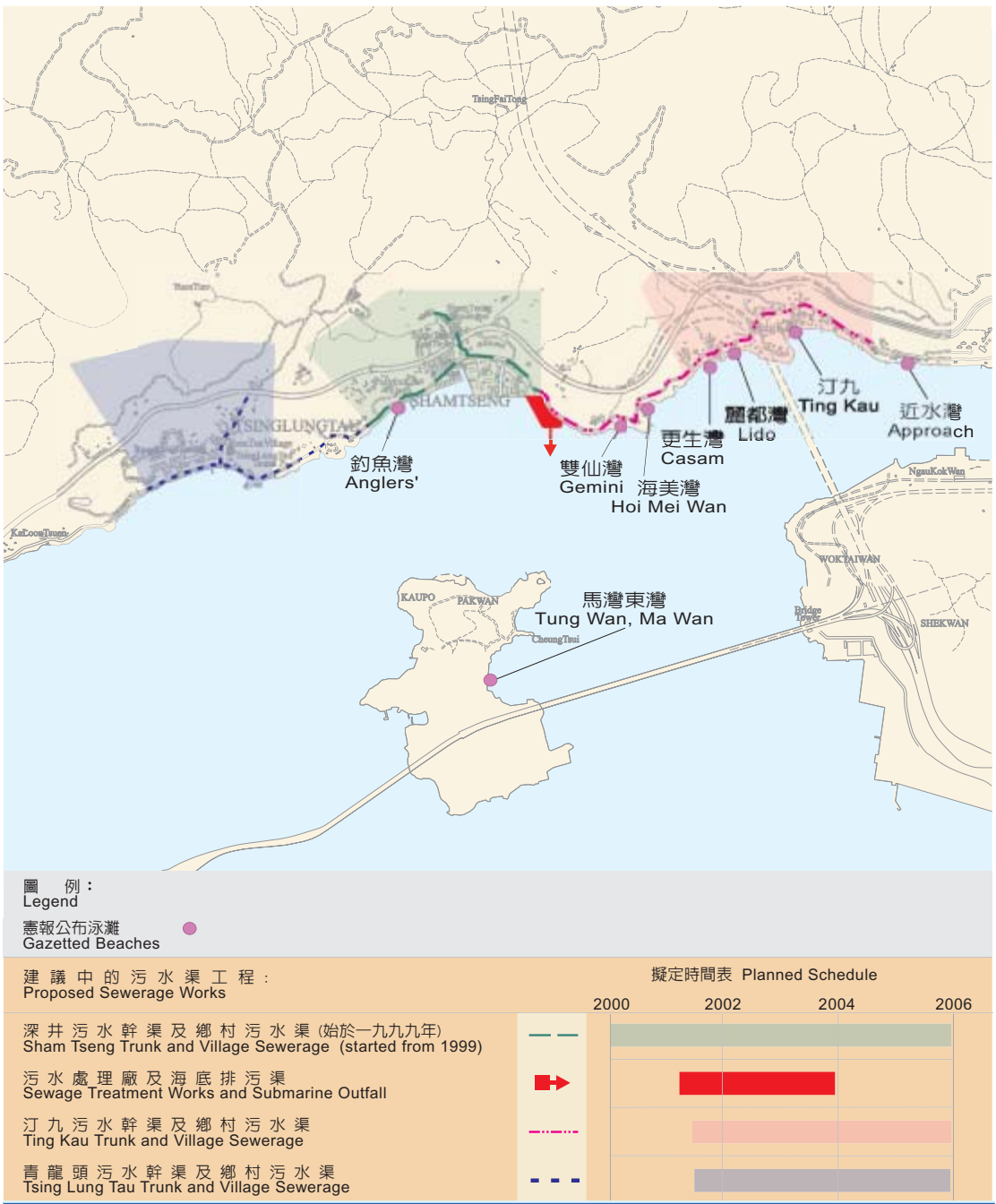


圖 5.3 建議中的青龍頭、深井和汀九污水渠工程
Figure 5.3 Proposed sewerage works for Tsing Lung Tau, Sham Tseng and Ting Kau

面影響。當局現正進行多項研究，以決定淨化海港計劃餘下各期最終採用的污水處理水平和技術。預期當這項計劃其餘各期的工程完成後，荃灣區的海水及泳灘水質將會大為改善。

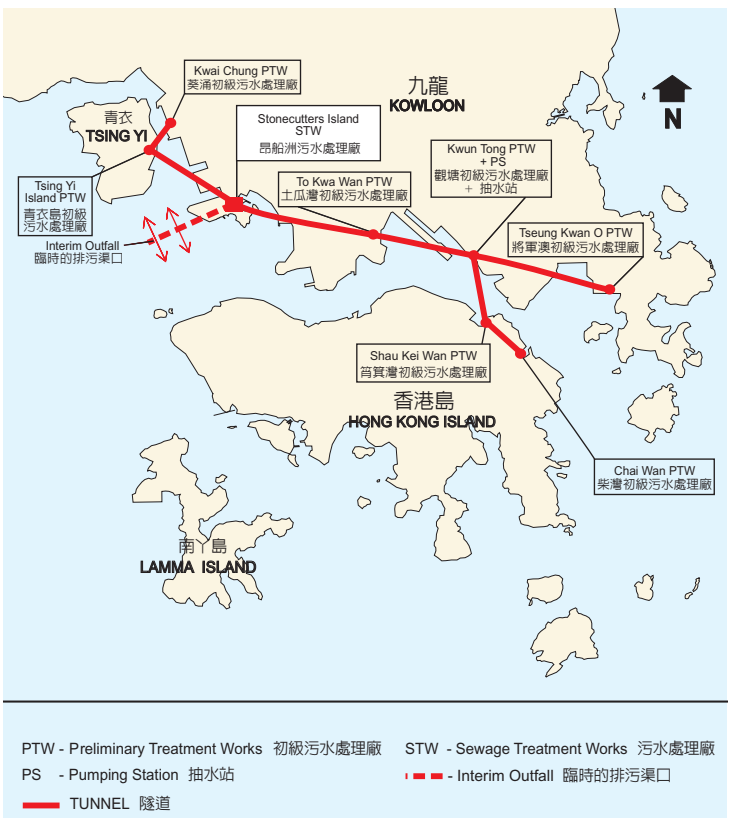


圖 5.4 淨化海港計劃第一期
Figure 5.4 Harbour Area Treatment Scheme Stage I

approximately quadrupled from 0.3 million $m^3$ per day during partial operation to 1.3 million $m^3$ per day after full commissioning, the discharge of such a huge volume of treated effluent at the western approaches of the Harbour has resulted in the elevation of bacterial level in the marine water there and imposed an adverse impact on the water quality of the Tsuen Wan beaches. A series of studies on the final level of treatment and technology to be adopted for the remaining stages of HATS is being undertaken. It is envisaged that when the remaining stages of HATS are implemented, the water quality of the marine water and beaches in the Tsuen Wan District will significantly improve.