

環境保護  
Environmental Protection

第七章 Chapter 7 >





本署非常注重有效運用資源而達致的經濟價值和強調持續發展。為致力落實環境保護工作，本署遵行以下原則：

- 新懲教院所將全部遵照環保法例設計和建造，以盡量減低對環境的影響。
- 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。

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The Department places strong emphasis on its values of economy through optimising the use of resources and stressing sustainability. In pursuit of its commitment to environmental protection, the Department has adopted the following principles -

- To fully comply with environmental legislation and regulations in the design and construction of new penal institutions, and to reduce their environmental impact to the minimum.
- To meet, and where possible to exceed, the statutory environmental requirements in the operation of all penal institutions; in some institutions where old buildings and outdated facilities no longer meet with environmental standards, to redevelop or to upgrade their facilities accordingly.



- 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

- 提高署內人員的環保意識，並確保署內實行環保措施。

- 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

### 環保委員會

署方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，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。

(c) 制定環保政策，將環保措施呈請首長級人員通過後推行。

委員會於二零零三年六月舉行會議，為部門及院所訂定是年的環保目標。委員會負責監察各項工作計劃的進度，並協調各方的工作，以求達致目標，並覆檢各項工作成果。

### 環境審核

年內，本署繼續指派內部審核人員在兩個試點(白沙灣懲教所和壁屋懲教所)進行環境審核。審核範圍包括排污設施、廢物管理及使用能源三方面。審核小組有來自行政組、工程及計劃組和工業組的三名成員。該組於十一月完成有關視察工作後，已將調查結果分別知會上述院所的管方，以便採取跟進工作。

在囚人士在喜靈洲參與種植樹苗，綠化環境。  
Inmates take part in tree planting in support of greening of the environment on Hei Ling Chau.



- 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
- To increase the environmental awareness of staff and put into practice green measures.
- To take stock of, set targets, assess and report on the environmental performance of the Department.

## Environmental Management Green Manager's Committee

To better co-ordinate the environmental efforts of the Department, the Civil Secretary is Green Manager of the Department. A Green Manager's Committee comprising representatives of staff at different levels was set up in May 1999 with the following terms of reference:

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

The Committee met in June 2003 to set out the environmental targets for the year at both departmental and institutional levels. It monitored the progress of work plans and co-ordinated efforts to meet the targets by individual units and reviewed their achievements.

## Environmental Audit

In 2003, the Department continued to appoint internal auditors to conduct environmental audits in two selected sites, namely Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution and Pik Uk Correctional Institution, on topics such as drainage connection, waste management and energy use. The audit team comprised three members, one each from the Administration Section, the Works and Planning Section and Correctional Services Industries. Inspections were completed in November and the findings were conveyed to institutional management for follow-up.

## Environmental Performance

### Energy Conservation

#### Reduction of Energy Use for Lighting and Other Electrical Appliances

Self-energy-audit teams were set up in institutions and the Staff Training Institute to patrol the barracks and office areas to turn off lights, air-conditioners, and computers where necessary on a regular basis. Energy conservation was highlighted at Operations Meetings from time to time.

In 2003, the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department (EMSD) was invited to study energy saving for Stanley Prison, Tai Lam Correctional Institution and Pak Sha Wan Correctional

## 環保表現

### 節省能源

#### 節省照明設施及其他電器的耗電量

各懲教院所及職員訓練院均設有能源監察小組，負責定期巡邏職員宿舍及辦公室，將不必要的照明、空調及閒置的電腦等關掉。行動月會亦經常強調節約能源的重要。

二零零三年，本署邀請機電工程署為赤柱監獄、大潭懲教所和白沙灣懲教所研究能源節約，以識別有效使用能源的增強措施。赤柱監獄的研究報告於十一月完成，而其他兩間院所的研究報告則仍在撰寫中。研究亦分析能源消耗的模式，並檢查這三間院所的電力裝置，提出建議供我們考慮。

### 使用天然能源

署方從節用投資戶口取得撥款，在二零零三年於壁屋監獄安裝兩部節省能源的熱泵熱水器。熱泵熱水器以電力發動，可把水溫提升至攝氏60度，之後可利用傳統的柴油式熱水鍋爐，把水加熱至所需溫度。由於這種新裝置的設計有很高的能源效益，故此有助節省能源及減少排放二氧化碳於自然環境之中。

## 減少廢物及廢物再造

### 用紙量

二零零一至二零零三年部門總用紙量如下：

年份	總用紙量(令)	較上一年增減
2001	21 762	+6.5%
2002	22 837	+4.9%
2003	23 833	+4.4%

是年用紙量增加是由於本署須印製更多宣傳刊物以配合助更生宣傳運動，以及本署在香港主辦第23屆亞洲及太平洋懲教首長會議所致。

本署盡量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。由於以電郵方式致賀代替賀卡的情況日趨普及，過去數年本署印製部門聖誕卡的數量持續減少，二零零零年以來一直維持在每年630張的水平。由囚犯設計的電子賀卡則繼續使用。

本署一向廣泛使用資訊科技，使電子通訊發揮更大效用，並藉此減少用紙作印製政府刊物如憲報和參考資料用途。年底時，本署總部、各院所和外設辦事處共有1 400



Institution with a view to identifying energy efficiency enhancement measures. The study report for Stanley Prison was completed in November, whilst those for the other two institutions are under way. The study also analysed the energy consumption pattern and reviewed the electrical installations in these three institutions with a view to submitting recommendations for our consideration.

### Use of Natural Energy

With funds provided under the Save and Invest Account, two energy saving heat-pump water heaters for Pik Uk Prison were installed in 2003. They are electrically driven and can heat water up to 60°C. The hot water will then be heated up to the required temperature by traditional diesel-operated water boilers. Because of its highly energy-efficient design, the new installation will cut energy consumption and help reduce the emission of carbon dioxide into the environment.

### Waste Reduction and Recycling

#### Paper consumption

The total paper consumption of the Department for 2001 to 2003 is as follows -

Year	Total Paper Consumption (reams)	Percentage Change Compared to Previous Year
2001	21 762	+6.5%
2002	22 837	+4.9%
2003	23 833	+4.4%

The increase in paper consumption in the year is attributable to the need for printing more publicity materials in connection with the publicity campaign on rehabilitation and the hosting of the 23rd Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators by the Department in Hong Kong.

Paper printed on one side is collected for printing and photocopying and envelopes are reused as far as possible. The number of Christmas cards printed for departmental use was successively reduced in previous years, which has then been maintained at a constant level of 630 cards a year since 2000. Electronic greetings designed by prisoners are in use.

Information technology has been used extensively to achieve more effective electronic communication and hence reduction in paper consumption and reduced requirements for government publications such as gazettes and reference materials. At the end of 2003, more than 1 400 e-mail users in departmental headquarters, penal institutions and out-posted offices were connected to the Wide Area Network (WAN) of the Department through which they can communicate electronically. The CSD web-based Intranet serves as the departmental information portal for a wide variety of useful references such as Laws of Hong Kong, government regulations, standing orders and instructions, bureau/department circulars, management information, reference materials, consultation papers, newsletters, training

名用戶的電腦與本署的廣域網連接，因此可透過電郵溝通無阻。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、諮詢文件、職員通訊、訓練課程通知、職員工作評核準則及職員福利事宜等各類有用的文件，涉及逾 220 個專題，方便 2 300 多名用戶在網上瀏覽。已有更多電子表格可供一般用途。

### 固體廢物的再用和再造

一九九九年四月，本署工業組開始向郵政局代入單張／刊物服務處回收用過的紙板盒再用。這些大紙板盒內有盛載信封的小紙板盒。工業組每年約收回 5 000 個此類大紙板盒循環再用。

赤柱監獄及白沙灣懲教所的標誌製作工場用 1.5 毫米和 3 毫米厚的鋁板作為交通標誌的底板。工場每天都會收集切割出來的大量鋁板廢料，售予承辦商以供再造。出售這些鋁廢料除可物盡其用外，年內更為本署帶來約 228,000 元的收益。

另一方面，本署又安排合約承辦商由二零零一年九月開始，從赤柱監獄及白沙灣懲教所的信封製造工場收集切割出來的紙類廢料以供再造。從上述兩懲教院所收集的此類廢料平均每月約有 17 000 公斤。

本署亦盡量將製衣、書籍訂裝及木工等工場所產生的廢料作其他用途，例如將碎布用作清潔、製造布袋或秋季賣物會出售的小巧物品；黏貼膠片供密封紙板盒；以及將廢木料用作木工訓練。

除將廢紙循環再造外，本署總部、職員訓練院、沙咀勞教中心及喜靈洲懲教所均設有廢物回收箱，分別回收鋁罐及膠瓶。收集得來的膠瓶會在喜靈洲戒毒所及馬坑監獄作培育幼苗之用。

### 殘羹堆肥

本署正推行以盛器堆肥的「後院堆肥」計劃，借助微生物把有機物料轉化成狀似泥土的堆肥。這些盛載堆肥的環保堆肥箱已在喜靈洲戒毒所、喜靈洲懲教所、芝麻灣懲教所、馬坑監獄、小欖精神病治療中心、羅湖懲教所、大欖懲教所及芝麻灣戒毒所廣泛使用。直至目前為止，該計劃的進展理想，成績令人鼓舞。製成的肥料既供上述院所作種植用途，亦在本署舉行的秋季賣物會上出售。



在喜靈洲懲教所飼養的蘇卡達象龜。  
The Spurred Tortoise—a rare species adopted in Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution.

opportunities, staff appraisal guidelines, and staff welfare matters. There were more than 220 topics of online information available for browsing by more than 2 300 users. More e-forms are available for general use.

### Reuse and Recycling of Solid Waste

As from April 1999, Correctional Services Industries (CSI) has collected used cardboard boxes from the Envelope Insertion Unit of the Post Office for re-use. These cardboard boxes are the outer containers of smaller boxes containing envelopes. Every year, about 5 000 cardboard boxes are returned for re-use.

In the sign-making workshops at Stanley Prison and the Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution, aluminium panels of 1.5 and 3mm thick are used to make backings of traffic signs. Large quantities of aluminium off cuts are saved and sold to contractors for recycling. Apart from putting the scrap material into good use again, the sale is estimated to generate an income of about \$228,000 in 2003.

Paper off-cuts from envelope-making workshops of Stanley Prison and the Pak Sha Wan Correctional Institution have been collected under a contract for recycling purpose since September 2001. About 17 000 kilogrammes of paper off-cuts is collected from these two institutions every month.

Scrap materials from various workshops, such as garment, bookbinding, and carpentry, are reused for other purposes as far as possible. Rags of linen are used for cleaning, short length cloth pieces for making bags, off-cuts for making small



部門參加維多利亞公園舉行的二零零三年香港花卉展覽攤位獲八個獎項。  
The department's floral display at the 2003 Hong Kong Flower Show at Victoria Park won eight awards.

items for sale at the Autumn Fair, adhesive films for sealing of cardboard boxes and scrap wood for carpentry training purpose.

Apart from the recycling of paper waste, recycle bins for collection of aluminium cans and plastic bottles are set up in Headquarters, the Staff Training Institute, the Sha Tsui Detention Centre and the Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution. Plastic bottles are collected and used as small plant nursery pots in the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre and Ma Hang Prison.

### Composting of Food Waste

The Department has adopted 'Backyard Composting' - the use of containers to transform organic materials into a soil-like substance called compost through the help of micro-organisms. These containers or 'earth-makers' are widely used in the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre, the Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution, the Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution, the Ma Hang Prison, the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre, the Lo Wu Correctional Institution,



## 保護自然環境

本署的懲教院所大多位於偏遠郊區和大嶼山、喜靈洲及青洲等離島。本署一直致力保護自然環境和野生動物的棲息空間，愛護監獄範圍內的樹木並安排囚犯栽樹種花。年內植樹株數如下：

院所	植樹株數/栽花盆數
芝蔴灣懲教所	300
芝蔴灣戒毒所	20
喜靈洲懲教所	4 530
喜靈洲戒毒所	2 640
勵敬教導所	100
勵新懲教所	20
羅湖懲教所	200
馬坑監獄	6 500
蔴埔坪監獄/塘福中心	650
豐力樓	120
小欖精神病治療中心	4 100
沙咀勞教中心	600
石壁監獄	120
大欖女懲教所	1 000

馬坑監獄、豐力樓、沙咀勞教中心、小欖精神病治療中心和喜靈洲戒毒所等懲教院所更設有苗圃。

除了種植樹木和花卉外，各院所也採用多種途徑提倡自然環境的保育工作。在院所的斜坡改善工程中，例如羅湖懲教所和大欖懲教所，當局以天然建築物料、花草和灌木叢覆蓋有關斜坡。各院所的綠化地帶往往為多種土生土長動物提供良好的棲息之所。年內，羅湖懲教所建造了一個大魚池，而喜靈洲的大型鳥籠則提供舒適環境，讓不同種類的雀鳥和爬蟲活躍於其中。

## 採購及使用環保製品和物料

壁屋洗衣工場於二零零二年初安裝了臭氧洗衣系統以作試用。該系統可改善排放的污水水質，減少對環境的損害，大幅減低洗衣成本。署方會先分析試用結果，然後才決定是否推展至其他洗衣工場使用。

二零零三年七月開始，本署推行新的職員和囚犯制服/囚服洗衣計劃，減少用洗潔劑和無需用熱水。此舉可每年節省能源和洗潔劑費用超過 400,000 元。

工業組的印刷業廣泛使用再造紙或含有可循環再用物料的紙張。本署除全面採用此種紙張印製部門刊物外，更鼓勵客戶效法。工業組負責供應政府所有名片，這些名片現時全用再造紙印製。

the Tai Lam Correctional Institution and the Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. Progress has so far been satisfactory and encouraging. The compost is used as fertiliser for plants grown in the institutions and for sale at the Autumn Fair.

## Preservation of the Natural Environment

Most of our penal institutions are in remote rural areas and on outlying islands. The Department has a policy to protect the natural environment and wildlife habitats. Trees and scrubs in prison areas are preserved. Prisoners are also engaged in planting trees and flowers. The number of trees and pots of flower planted during the year is as follows -

Location	No. of trees/ pots of flower planted
Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution	300
Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre	20
Hei Ling Chau Correctional Institution	4 530
Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre	2 640
Lai King Training Centre	100
Lai Sun Correctional Institution	20
Lo Wu Correctional Institution	200
Ma Hang Prison	6 500
Ma Po Ping Prison/Tong Fuk Centre	650
Phoenix House	120
Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre	4 100
Sha Tsui Detention Centre	600
Shek Pik Prison	120
Tai Lam Centre for Women	1 000

Nurseries are also maintained in some institutions such as Ma Hang Prison, the Phoenix House, the Sha Tsui Detention Centre, the Siu Lam Psychiatric Centre and the Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre.

Other than planting trees and flowers, institutions also promote preservation of the natural environment in various ways. In the slope improvement works in institutions, such as Lo Wu Correctional institution and Tai Lam Correctional institution, the slopes are covered by natural building materials, plantation and shrubs. The green belts in institutions often provide a good habitat for different species of natural animals. In 2003, a fish pond was built in Lo Wu Correctional Institution and a large cage in Hei Ling Chau provides comfortable home for various species of special birds and reptiles.

## Procurement and Use of Environmental-friendly Products and Materials

An Ozone Laundry System (OLS) has been under trial in the Pik Uk Laundry. The OLS would make the effluent discharge more environmentally acceptable and significantly reduce laundry costs. The trial results will be analysed before the rolling out of the systems to other laundries.

A new washing programme for staff and prisoner uniforms has been introduced since July 2003. It works with less detergent and without heating up of water. The annual savings of energy and detergent costs are estimated to be over \$400,000.

自二零零二和零三年分別落實網上訂製家具和名片措施後，不但改善運作效率，亦減少用紙。

大欖懲教所預製混凝土件工場利用循環再造的混料試製地磚效果良好，可考慮長期使用。

棄置的被服可裁成小塊，交回醫院作清潔用途。

## 防止污染 水質污染

為符合法定環保要求，本署現正推行一系列計劃，為多間懲教院所改善現有污水處理設施。有關的基本工程項目詳情如下：

- (a) 改善壁屋監獄的污水處理設施。計劃約耗資1,450萬元(按二零零零年物價計算)，已於二零零三年四月完成。
- (b) 改善壁屋懲教所的污水處理設施。計劃約耗資1,439萬元(按二零零零年物價計算)，已於二零零三年十一月完成。
- (c) 改善芝蔴灣懲教所的污水處理設施。計劃約耗資1,437萬元(按二零零一年物價計算)，已於二零零四年初完成。

- (d) 改善懲教院所的污水處理設施-包括歌連臣角懲教所、蘇埔坪監獄及塘福中心、芝蔴灣戒毒所。計劃約耗資5,380萬元(按二零零零年物價計算)，已於二零零一年施工，預計在二零零四年年中完成。

## 訓練及通訊 讓職員接受環保培訓

為提高職員的環保意識，本署已將環保項目列入各院所定期為紀律部隊人員舉辦的在職訓練課程。年內，環保委員會邀請世界自然(香港)基金會和環境保護署客席講者就「綠色消費」和「環保駕駛」演講。本署亦向職員播放有關環境保護的錄影帶。

## 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，本署參加每年一度由康樂及文化事務署主辦的香港花卉展覽。本署職員在二零零三年的花卉展覽中共贏取了8個獎項。

在喜靈洲上推行綠島計劃，廣植花草樹木，並收集雨水進行灌溉。  
Under the "Green Island Scheme", Hei Ling Chau has turned greener through massive planting of trees and scrubs while rainfall is collected for watering plants.







Recycled paper or paper containing a recycled content is widely used in Correctional Services Industries (CSI) printing business. Nearly all printed items of the Department are being printed this way. Other clients have also been encouraged to use recycled paper. As the name cards supplier of the Government, CSI is using recycled paper for all orders.

With the implementation of e-ordering of furniture and name cards in September 2002 and April 2003 respectively, paper is saved on top of improving operational efficiency and customer services.

Trial production of paving blocks with recycled aggregates has been satisfactory at the Tai Lam Correctional Institution precast concrete workshops. This will pave the way for long-term use. Condemned linen items are converted into cloths of smaller sizes and returned to hospitals for cleansing purposes.

## Pollution Prevention

### Water Pollution

To comply with statutory environmental requirements, the Department is implementing a series of projects to upgrade or improve the sewage treatment facilities for a number of penal institutions. Details of the capital works projects are as follows:

- (a) Improvement of Sewage Treatment Facilities in Pik Uk Prison. The project, at an estimated cost of \$14.5 million (at 2000 price level), was completed in September 2003.
- (b) Improvement of Sewage Treatment Facilities in Pik Uk

Correctional Institution. The project is at an estimated cost of \$14.39 million (at 2000 price level). Works commenced in September 2000 and were completed in November 2003.

- (c) Improvement of Sewage Treatment Facilities in Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution. The project, at an estimated cost of \$14.37 million (at 2001 price level), commenced in May 2002 for completion by early 2004.
- (d) Improvement of Sewage Treatment Facilities in CSD institutions - Cape Collinson Correctional Institution, Ma Po Ping Prison and Tong Fuk Centre, and Chi Ma Wan Drug Addiction Treatment Centre. The project, at an estimated cost of \$53.8 million (at 2000 price level), commenced in June 2001 for completion in mid-2004.

## Training and Communication

### Training of Staff on Environmental Protection

To raise the environmental awareness of staff, environmental topics are covered in all in-service training sessions for disciplined staff conducted by institutions regularly. In 2003, the Green Manager's Committee invited guest speakers from the World Wild Fund Hong Kong and Environmental Protection Department to give talks on 'Green Consumerism' and 'Eco-driving' respectively. Videos on environmental protection issues were shown to staff.

### Participation in the Hong Kong Flower Show

To promote staff's interest and awareness of preservation of the natural environment, the Department has been taking part in the annual Hong Kong Flower Show organised by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department. In the 2003 Flower Show, eight prizes were won by staff of the Department in different events.