

# Chapter Seven

## 第七章

### Corporate Environmental Protection

In support of the Government's commitment to set a good green example, the Department set up the Green Manager Scheme in November 1993 to enhance green housekeeping measures.

The Department adopts various green measures to minimise paper consumption and achieve energy conservation for individual clinics such as the use of scrap paper, double-sided copying, communication by electronic mail, collection of waste paper for recycling, modification of group lighting switches to individual switches, use of high efficiency electric lamps, reduction of light to the minimum required for illumination and installation of air curtains at the entrance of clinics.

Being the health adviser of the Government, the Department has taken a leading role in the smoke-free workplace policy since 1982. With effect from 1 April 1996, this policy has been applied to all institutions of the Department.

The Department issued a policy statement on environmental protection in June 1996 and re-circulated circulars on green housekeeping regularly to enhance staff awareness and encourage their participation in green management programmes.

Since 1999, the Department has arranged Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) tests for clinics and air-duct cleaning for air-conditioning systems of clinics by phases in order to enhance the efficiency of air-conditioning installations and to ensure adequate fresh air ventilation. Up to the end of 2003, IAQ tests and air-duct cleaning works were completed for all offices and clinic units.

### 企業環境保護

為支持政府成為環保典範，衛生署於一九九三年十一月起推行「環保經理計劃」，以加強環保內務管理措施。

衛生署採取了多項環保措施，務求盡量減少使用紙張及為個別診所節省能源，有關措施包括廢紙再用、雙面影印、電郵通訊、收集廢紙循環再造、將分組式燈光開關改為獨立式設計、使用高效能電燈、將燈光減弱至最低照明水平，以及在診所入口裝置風閘等。

作為政府的衛生事務顧問，衛生署率先在一九八二年起推行無煙工作間政策，並由一九九六年四月一日起把該項政策推展至轄下所有辦事處。

衛生署於一九九六年六月發表環保政策聲明，並定期把有關環保內務管理措施的通告再行傳閱，以加強員工的環保意識，並鼓勵他們參與環保管理活動。

由一九九九年，衛生署分階段為各間診所進行室內空氣質素測試及空調系統風槽清潔工程，以加強診所內空調系統的效能，並確保診所內有充足的清新空氣流通。截至二零零三年年底，所有辦事處及診所服務單位已完成室內空氣質素測試及風槽清潔工程。

Since 2001, the Department has arranged to conduct energy audit survey and carry out lighting retrofit for offices and individual clinic buildings of high energy consumption including the replacement of magnetic ballasts by electronic ballasts for offices and clinics. By the end of 2003, works for the replacement of magnetic ballasts with electronic ballasts and the change of T8 fluorescent tubes by the more efficient T5 fluorescent tubes have been completed.

The Department follows the guidelines issued by the Environmental Protection Department in segregation, packaging, labelling and storage of clinical wastes. Clinical wastes arising from clinics or laboratories are segregated from domestic wastes in such a way that sharps boxes, dressings/swabs and wastes caked with blood as well as other potentially infected wastes are placed in red plastic waste bags whereas domestic wastes are placed in normal black plastic waste bags. Red plastic waste bags containing clinical wastes are properly labelled, securely fastened and temporarily stored in a designated location before being carried away for disposal. The clinical wastes storage area is also provided with visibly clear warning sign, protected from water and rain, always kept clean and dry and secure from unauthorised persons.

To step up efforts in paper saving, the Department has increased electronic mail users from 160 as at the end of 2001 to 1 000 by the end of 2003 and is expected to further increase the number of users to over 1 300 by mid-2004. We have also kept the number of paper publications to the minimum by making better use of electronic means in disseminating health messages such as uploading publications onto the Department's website and more frequent use of CD-ROM. Furthermore, the Department has increased the use of recycled papers. With concerted efforts by our staff, we managed to reduce photocopying paper consumption by 6.3% in the financial year 2003-04.

衛生署又於二零零一年起作出安排，為個別耗電量大的辦事處及診所大樓進行能源審核調查及照明系統改裝工程，包括以電子鎮流器取代用電量較高的磁鎮流器。截至二零零三年年底，以電子鎮流器取代用電量較高的磁鎮流器並以效能較高的 T5 熒光管取代 T8 熒光管的更換工程已經完成。

關於醫療廢料的分隔、包裝、標籤及貯存，衛生署依照環境保護署發出的指引加以處理。診所或化驗室產生的醫療廢料，均與家居廢物分開處理。利器盒、敷料／拭子、沾血醫療廢料及其他可能受污染的廢物，均會放進紅色塑料廢物袋內，而家居廢物則會放進一般黑色塑料廢物袋內。盛載醫療廢料的紅色塑料廢物袋外會貼上適當標籤，袋口亦會紮緊，並移至指定地點暫時存放，等待運走處置。此外，用作暫時存放醫療廢料的地方，亦設有清晰可見的警告標誌、不受水滲雨淋、經常保持清潔乾爽，並嚴禁未經授權人士進入。

為加強節約用紙，衛生署把電郵用戶的數目由二零零一年年底的 160 個增至二零零三年年底前的 1 000 個，並預計會在二零零四年年中或之前進一步增加至 1 300 個以上。此外，衛生署亦盡量減少出版印本文的數量，並更多善用電子方式發布健康信息，例如在衛生署網站登載刊物及更多製作唯讀光碟。另外，衛生署亦已增加使用可循環再造紙張。憑藉各位員工共同努力，衛生署在二零零三至零四財政年度削減了 6.3% 影印用紙量。

To step up measures in energy saving, the Department will arrange to set the indoor air temperature at 25.5°C in the summer months for building premises equipped with central air-conditioning system provided that the essential operation of clinic services will not be affected.

為進一步加強節能措施，衛生署將在不影響診所服務必要運作的情況下，安排把設有中央空調系統的樓宇在夏季月份的室溫調校至 25.5°C。