

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 in the workplace.

In June 1996, the Department issued a policy statement on environmental protection and assigned a Departmental Green Manager to remind staff of the Department's environmental policy and good housekeeping practices in green management, initiate new action plans where appropriate in supporting the Government's long-term strategy on environmental protection, monitor the implementation of various green measures, enhance staff awareness and encourage their participation in green management programmes.

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

To enhance public awareness in separate waste recycling, the Department has participated in the "Waste Separation and Recycling Campaign" since 2002 and waste separation bins have been placed in 21 public clinic premises to enable separate collection of waste paper, aluminium cans and plastic bottles by waste collectors for recycling.

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」，以加強工作地點的環保措施。

本署於一九九六年六月發表環保政策聲明，並委任部門環保經理，不時提醒員工本署的環保政策及良好的內部環保管理，負責推行各項環保措施以支持政府的長遠環保策略，監察有關措施的落實，並鼓勵員工參與環保管理活動，以增加員工的環保意識。

作為政府的衛生事務顧問，本署率先在一九八二年起推行無煙工作間政策。此項政策亦由一九九六年起在本署轄下所有服務單位執行。

為加強公眾對廢物分類回收的意識，本署於二零零二年開始參與「廢物分類及回收運動」，在 21 間公共診所內設置廢物分類回收箱，以便廢物收集商分類回收廢紙、鋁罐及膠樽循環再用。

Chapter Seven 第七章

The Department adopts the following green measures to minimise paper consumption, reduce air pollution and achieve energy conservation for clinics and offices:

- using recycling paper and collecting waste paper for recycling;
- reusing envelopes and file jackets;
- copying double-sided and using both sides of a paper;
- increasing the use of electronic mail for communication to replace hard copies;
- encouraging staff to make 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 so as to keep departmental paper publication materials to the minimum;
- encouraging staff to suggest new initiatives on green management through the Staff Suggestion Scheme;
- considering to choose environmental friendly products in the procurement of goods to the wise economy of money;
- arranging Indoor Air Quality tests and air-duct cleaning for air-conditioning systems for clinics and offices to protect the health of staff and the public;
- encouraging staff to use public transport while performing outdoor duties so as to minimise air pollution caused by exhaust emissions by vehicles;
- reducing lighting level to the minimum required for illumination and switching off lights and non-essential electrical appliances while not in use;
- conducting energy audit survey for individual clinic buildings of high energy consumption;
- modifying lighting switches to individual switches;

本署採取了下列環保措施，以加強診所及辦公室的節約用紙，減少空氣污染及節省能源：

- 採用可循環再造紙張及收集廢紙循環再造；
- 信封及檔案夾回收再用；
- 雙面影印及紙張雙面使用；
- 增加利用電子郵件傳遞信息，以取代紙張文件傳閱；
- 鼓勵員工多利用電子方式發布健康信息，例如在衛生署網站登載刊物及較多採用製作光碟方式，減少出版紙本刊物的數量；
- 鼓勵員工透過公務員建議書計劃提出有關環保管理的新建議；
- 在採購物料時，考慮選購較環保並符合經濟效益的產品；
- 為診所及辦公室安排室內空氣質素測試及進行空調系統的風槽清潔工程，以保障員工及市民的健康；
- 鼓勵外勤工作人員盡量使用公共交通工具，以減少車輛廢氣所造成的空氣污染；
- 將燈光調至最低照明水平及在無需使用時，關掉非必要的電器設備；
- 為個別耗電量大的診所大樓進行能源審核調查；
- 將分組式燈光開關改為獨立式開關設計；

Chapter Seven 第七章

- installing air curtains at clinic entrances;
 - replacing magnetic ballasts by electronic ballasts and changing T8 fluorescent tubes to the more efficient T5 fluorescent tubes;
 - maintaining indoor temperature at 25.5°C during summer months for general offices and public areas equipped with air-conditioning facilities, provided that the normal operation of essential medical services will not be affected; and
 - assigning energy wardens in different service units to monitor energy consumption in facilities under their management and remind staff to implement various green measures.
- 在診所入口加裝風閘;
 - 以電子鎮流器取代用電量較高的磁鎮流器及以效能較高的T5 螢光管取代T8 螢光管;
 - 在以不影響重要醫療設備正常運作的情況下，把一般辦公室及公眾地方的室內空調溫度，於夏日保持於 25.5°C 的水平；及
 - 各服務單位須指派員工擔當能源管理人，以監察其管理設施的耗電情況及各類環保措施的落實。

The Department also takes into consideration environmental protection elements in the design of new clinics such as reducing the use of materials which could have adverse environmental impact and increasing the use of energy efficient plant and equipment. The Public Health Laboratory Centre of the Department designed by the Architectural Services Department has achieved excellent rating in terms of environmental performance in the building design through assessment made by the Business Environment Council in accordance with the Hong Kong – Building Environment Assessment Method for New Office Designs. Credits of best environmental design of the Public Health Laboratory Centre include:

- fitting with efficient lighting, heat recovery systems and low predicted levels of air-conditioning electricity consumption to reduce electricity energy consumption;
 - adopting non-ozone depleting refrigerants and thermal insulants for building fabrics to avoid ozone depletion; and
 - providing designated facilities and area for the storage and collection of recyclable materials.
- 配備節能照明系統、熱能循環再用系統及低耗電量的空調系統，以減低耗電量;
 - 採用不損耗臭氧層的雪種及隔熱建築材料，以免損耗臭氧層;及
 - 提供特定設施及地方，以供儲存及回收可循環再用的物料。

本署在設計新診所時，亦會考慮到環保元素，包括減少使用對環境有害的物料和增加使用具能源效益的設備及器材。本署的公共衛生檢測中心由建築署負責設計；經商界環保協會按照香港建築環境新辦公大樓設計評估法，作出環保設計評估後，該中心獲評定為最高優秀級別的環保設計建築物。該中心出色的環保設計包括：

Chapter Seven 第七章

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 at end 2001 to 1 300 by end 2004 and is expected to further increase the number of users to over 1 500 by mid-2005.

To step up measures in achieving energy saving, the Department will arrange to replace the existing conventional illumination signs of emergency exit in clinics by LED signs in the coming year.

關於醫療廢料的分隔、包裝、標籤及貯存，本署依照環境保護署發出的指引加以處理。診所或實驗室產生的醫療廢料，須與家居廢物分開處理。利器盒、敷料/拭子、沾滿血液的醫療廢料及其他可能受污染的廢物，均須放進紅色塑料廢物袋內。至於家居廢物，則須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須貼上適當標籤，袋口須妥為紮緊，並移至指定地點暫時存放，等待運走處置。用作暫時存放醫療廢料的地方，也設有清晰可見的警告標誌，不受水滲雨淋，並經常保持清潔乾爽，而且嚴禁未經授權人士進入。

為加強節約用紙，本署的電子郵件用家人數由二零零一年底的160，倍增至二零零四年底的1 300。並預計於二零零五年中的電子郵件用家人數，會進一步增至1 500。

為加強節約能源，本署計劃在未來一年，以耗電量較低的發光二極管(LED)指示燈取代一些現時裝置在診所內的傳統緊急逃生指示燈。