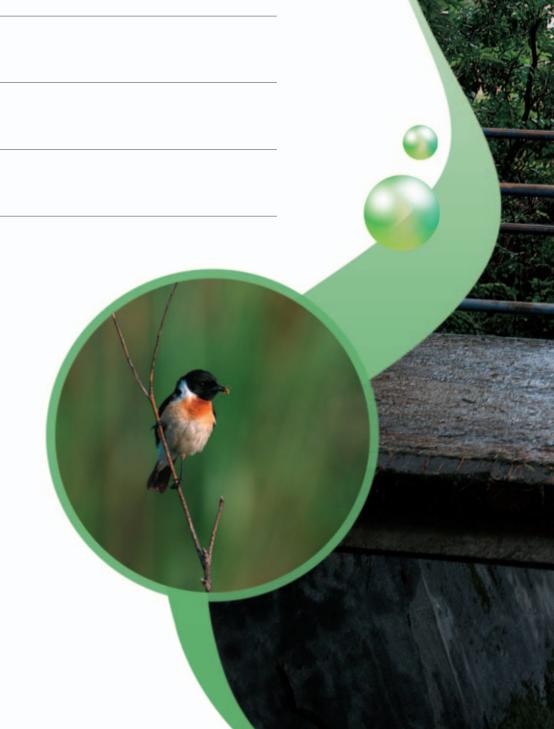
愛護大自然

In Harmony with Nature

嚴格遵行各項環保規例 Strict compliance with all environmental regulations

- 環保政策 Environmental policy
- 特別關注的範疇Particular areas
- 廢料排放及處理 Waste discharge
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本署以可持續方式提供源源不絕的 最優質供水,讓市民作飲用或其他 用途之餘,亦會竭盡所能保護環 境,善用天然資源。

環保政策

為達致環保目標,本署採取了以下 策略:

減低濾水廠及配水庫排出的污水量;

- 減少工場及化驗室的固體和液體 廢物及化學廢料數量;
- 減少柴油機排放的廢氣和抽水站 發出的噪音;
- 節約使用電力及燃料;
- 減低漏水量;
- 避免製造辦公室廢物,並降低在 濾水過程中使用氯氣、石灰及明 礬的劑量;
- 盡量減少建築工程對環境造成的 影響;以及
- 嚴格遵行各項環保規例。

特別關注的範疇

具體來說,本署採取了多種方法, 務求盡量減少能源和資源的消耗, 其中包括推行節約能源的新措施並 監督措施的推行進度,加深員工對 各項節約能源方法的認識,審核主 要裝置的能源消耗量,以及盡可能 使用太陽能操作部分監控儀器和把 水加熱。

▲ 風景優美的水塘。
Scenic impounding reservoir.



In providing a constant and sustainable supply of water of the highest quality – for human consumption and other uses - the WSD also makes every effort to work in close harmony with the environment.

Environmental policy

It works strategically towards achieving this goal by:

- reducing the discharge of effluent from treatment works and service reservoirs;
- cutting down on solid and liquid waste, as well as chemical waste, from workshops and laboratories;
- reducing diesel engine emissions and pumping station noise;
- savings on electricity and fuel use;
- reducing water leakage loss;
- cutting down on office waste and the use of chemicals such as chlorine, lime and alum in water treatment;
- minimising the environmental impact resulting from construction works, and;
- strictly enforcing compliance with all environmental regulations.

Particular areas

More specifically, WSD seeks, among other things, to minimise energy and resource use by applying new initiatives and monitoring energy saving measures, promoting staff





- 將濾出的廢物製成泥餅的壓濾機。 Filter press for converting treatment waste into sludge cakes.
- 工程人員正檢查安裝在機電工場天台的太陽能熱水器。 Solar roof panels for water heating being checked at the M&E workshop.



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廢料排放及處理

本署採取了下列措施,以減少因排 放污水、油污及固體廢物而對環境 造成的影響:

- 把濾水廠濾出的廢物製成污泥 餅,送往堆填區棄置;
- 適度調校化學品的投放量,盡量 減少濾水時所產生的固體廢物;
- 採用氣體或真空斷路器,盡量減 低烴油消耗;
- 確保承建商妥善棄置建築及拆卸

廢料,並遵守噪音及 其他方面的規例;

• 密切監察集水區的活動 及水質。

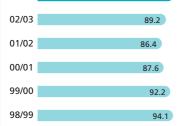
公眾的支持

除了實行上述措施外,本署亦 會繼續利用網頁和海報進行宣 傳、舉辦展覽,以及為學校和 屋邨管理人員舉行講座,藉此 加強市民保護環境的意識。



人均耗電量(食水及原水) Per Capita Electricity Consumption (Fresh Water and Raw Water)

千瓦時/每人/每年 kwh / head / year 財政年度 Financial Year 03/04 02/03 89.2



每單位耗電量(食水及原水) **Unit Electricity Consumption** (Fresh Water and Raw Water)

千瓦時/立方米 kwh/m³ 財政年度 Financial Year 03/04 02/03 0.629 01/02 0.622 00/01 0.628 99/00 0.667 98/99 0.672

人均耗電量(海水) Per Capita Electricity Consumption (Sea Water)

千瓦時/每人/每年 kwh / head / year

財政年度 Financial Year 19.6 03/04 02/03 19.2 01/02 19.2 00/01 19.5 99/00 18.3 98/99 16.7

能源消耗

由「能源管理委員會」監察和統籌的 多項節約能源措施,已在水務設施 的運作程序中實施。這些措施包括 檢討新設施的設計標準,妥善編排 供水設施的操作和維修時間,定期 監察供水系統的耗電量及運作效 率,以及更換能源效益較低的機器 和設備。

本署採用了更符合能源效益的燈光 設備,並加強內務管理措施,使辦 公室每單位樓面面積的耗電量得以 創新低。本署的海水抽水系統採用 更耐用的物料後,除了使耗電量有 所減省外,亦明顯地有助減低抽水 機組效率測試的頻率。但是,由於 本港總用水量的實質增加,加上策 略性原水轉運的需要,因此,耗電 量亦略為上升。

鼓勵市民節約用水,以慳省金錢的宣傳海報。 Poster encouraging cost savings in economical use of water.



awareness of energy saving methods, auditing energy consumption in major installations, and also using solar energy where possible for some control equipment and for heating water.

Waste discharge

With regard to the discharge of effluent, oil and solid waste, WSD takes steps to reduce the environmental impact by:

- converting treatment waste into sludge cakes for disposal as landfill;
- the more efficient use of chemicals for reducing solid treatment waste;
- reducing consumption of hydrocarbon by use of gas and vacuum circuit breakers;
- ensuring contractors properly dispose of construction and demolition waste and comply with noise and other regulations, and;

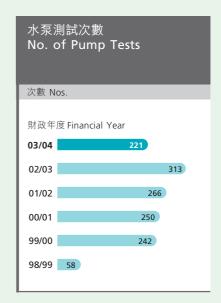
 closely monitoring activities and water quality in water gathering grounds.

Public support

Together with these activities, WSD will continue to promote public awareness of environmental concerns through the homepage and posters, holding exhibitions and giving talks at schools and to estate managers.







Energy consumption

Various energy saving methods, overseen and co-ordinated by an Energy Management Committee, were put into effect in waterworks operations. These included a review of design standards of new installations, optimization of plant operations and maintenance schedules, regular monitoring of electricity consumption and system performance, and replacement of

less energy-efficient plant and equipment.

By use of more energy efficient lighting settings and adopting more vigilant housekeeping practices, electricity consumption per unit of office floor area was brought to a record low figure. There were also savings in electricity consumption through the use of more durable materials for sea water pumping systems. An additional benefit brought about by this pump replacement was a significant reduction of pump test frequency required for monitoring of efficiency. However, despite our effort, electricity consumption still rose slightly as a result of actual increase in the total consumption of water and operational need for strategic raw water transfer.









