

The Hong Kong Waste Problem 香港的廢物問題

Play Catching-up amidst Controversies

在爭議中爭取時間解決問題

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- 2 Waste realities 廢物問題的實況
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- 5 Incomplete waste treatment facilities 廢物處理設施未臻完善

01

Summary of Issues 撮要

Hong Kong's Waste Challenge for this Administration 香港廢物問題爲政府帶來的挑戰

Summary of Issues撮要 Making up for lost time彌補失去了的時間

- > Hong Kong's landfills will be **exhausted** soon 香港的堆填區即將**飽和**
- > Per capita, we still generate large quantities of waste 人均計算,我們仍產生大量廢物
- > We still don't have the right **incentives** to reduce waste 我們仍沒有適當的**誘因**推動減廢
- > We still don't have the **infrastructure** and **system** to handle waste comprehensively 我們仍沒有可全面處理廢物的基礎設施和系統
- > We have to REDUCE waste and BUILD a complete waste handling infrastructure expeditiously 我們須盡速減少廢物和建立一套完善的廢物處理基礎設施



02

Hong Kong's Waste Realities

香港廢物問題的實況

We dispose of 13,500 tonnes per day (tpd) of waste that goes to landfills

我們每日棄置13,500公噸廢物於堆填區

Waste Realities

廢物問題的實況

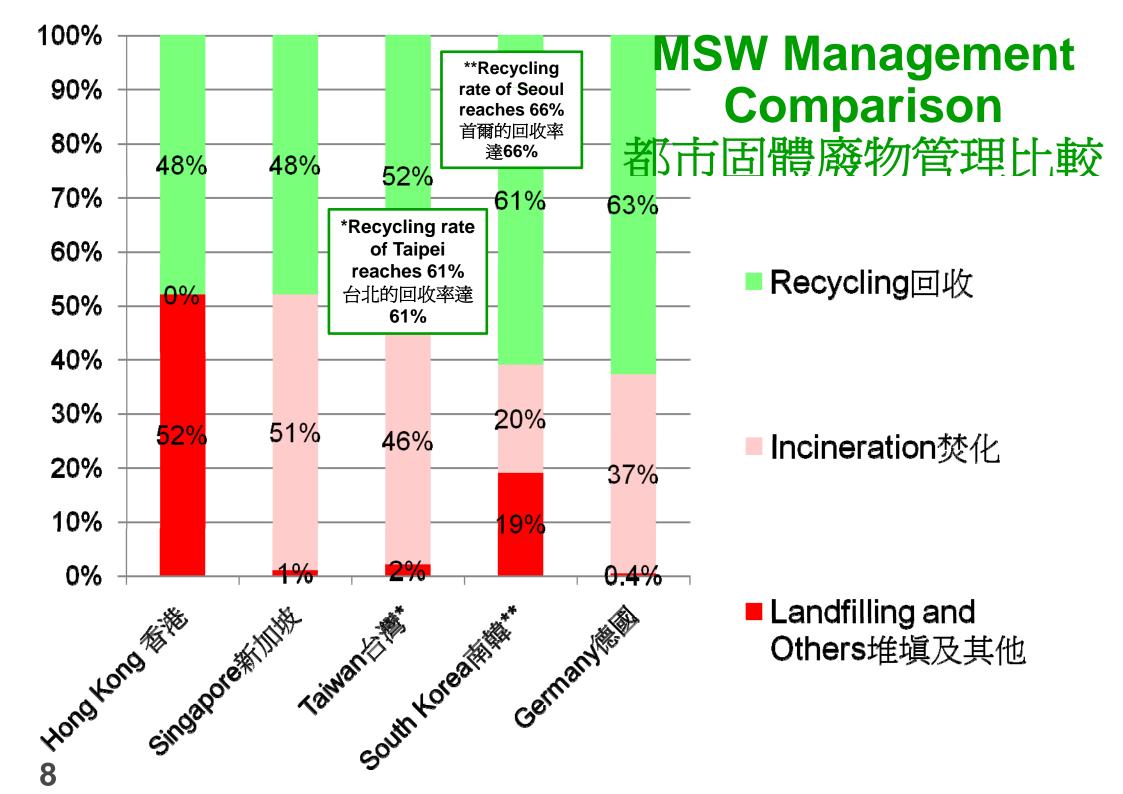
13,500 tpd of waste 每日13,500 公噸廢物

Waste 廢物	Tonnes/day 公噸 / 日	
Municipal Solid Waste 都市固體廢物	9,000	
Domestic Waste 家居廢物	6,000	
[Food Waste 廚餘]	[2,550]	
Commercial and Industrial Waste 工商業廢物	3,000	
[Food Waste 廚餘]	[1,050]	
Construction waste 建築廢物	3,350	
Sewage sludge 污泥	950	
Other waste 其他廢物	200	
Total 總計:	13,500	





Source: http://www.chinadailyapac.com/article/food-thought



Waste Realities 廢物問題的實況 Where Hong Kong sits among other cities 香港與其他城市的比較

- > Our recovery rate for MSW is reasonable 我們的都市固體廢物回收率處於合理水平
- > Our generation and disposal rates are not 我們的廢物產生及棄置率並非處於合理水平

	Daily Generation 每日產生量 (kg / person 公斤/人)	Daily Disposal 每日產生量 (kg / person 公斤/人)				
Hong Kong 香港	2.44	1.27				
Other cities (Due to different waste classifications, the following figures do not include all wastes as defined under Hong Kong's MSW) 其他城市(由於廢物分類方法不同,以下數字不包括全部香港都市固體廢物定義之下的廢物)**						
London 倫敦	1.22	0.85				
Tokyo 東京	1.01	0.77				
Taipei City 台北市	1.00	0.39				
Seoul 首爾	0.95	0.32				

^{**} Hong Kong's MSW includes all domestic, commercial and industrial wastes. The figures of other cities do not include waste from most industries and some commercial activities (for example, places of business which discharge more than 300kg of wastes a day in Seoul; 35 types of specified business including department stores, hotels, restaurants, supermarkets and chain fast food shops in Taipei City).

香港都市固體廢物包括所有家居、商業及工業廢物。其他城市的數字不包括大部份的工業廢物及部份商業活動(例如首爾市內每天產生超過300公斤的事業場所,以及台北市內包括百貨、旅館、餐館、超市及連銷速食等共35類指定事業)的廢物。

Waste Realities 廢物問題的實況

We have a problem 問題在那裡

- > Hong Kong has a 13,500 tpd waste problem 香港每日棄置13,500公噸廢物
- > Although our landfills are well managed, they are overflowing 雖然我們的堆塡區管理完善,但它們快將滿溢
- > The solutions are multiple: 解決辦法:
 - Reduce waste key focus food waste; plastic bags; e-waste; C&D waste 減少廢物—重點減少廚餘、膠袋、電子廢物及建築廢物
 - Charge for waste disposal 廢物處置收費
 - Extend landfills 擴建堆塡區
 - Incinerate waste (sludge and other MSW) 焚化廢物—(污泥及其他都市固體廢物)
 - Upgrade waste industry's performance 提升廢物業的表現



Waste Realities 廢物問題的實況

We have a problem 問題在那裡

- > We must act NOW on all fronts and at the same time 我們必須即時在各方面同時採取行動
- > We no longer have painless and easy solutions 我們已沒有簡單而少爭議性的解決方法
- > It is expensive but we have no choice 費用雖然高昂,但我們別無選擇



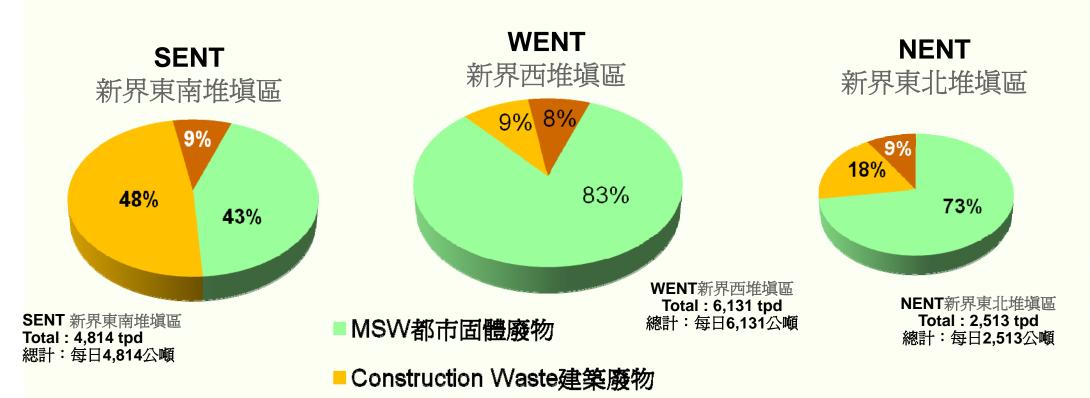
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Hong Kong's Diminishing Landfills 香港堆填區的剩餘容量減少

- / Background 背景
- / Situation 情況
- / Waste transfer and disposal facilities network 廢物轉運及處置設施網絡
- / Regional catchment rationale 區域收集模式的理據
- / SENT Case Study 新界東南堆填區個案研究
- / Summary 摘要

Hong Kong's landfills 香港的堆填區 Situation情況

- > Waste Disposal Plan 1989 identified **3 landfills** located on a regional catchment basis 1989年的廢物處置計劃定出**3**個以區域收集模式劃分的**堆填區**
- > SENT,WENT and NENT have strategic roles to spread the burden on traffic and operation 新界東南堆填區、新界西堆填區和新界東北堆填區具分擔堆填區交通及運作負擔的策略性作用。



■Special Waste特殊廢物



Hong Kong's landfills 香港的堆填區 Situation 現況

- > Existing landfills will be **full** by about 2020 if not extended 現有堆填區如不擴建,將於2020年左右**飽和**
- > Incineration (IWMF) will **NOT** be available for another 8+ years 焚化設施(綜合廢物處理設施) 最早要八年後才能投入服務
- > An urgent need to **extend** existing landfills 有逼切需要**擴建**現有堆填區以**延長**運作







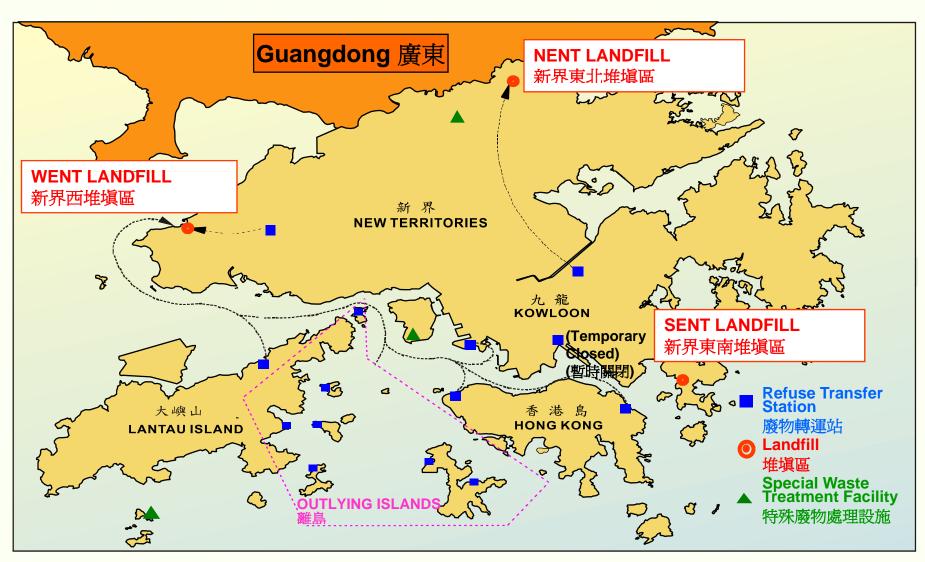


Hong Kong's Landfills

香港的堆填區

Waste Transfer and Disposal Facilities Network

廢物轉運及處置設施網絡





Hong Kong's landfills

香港的堆填區

Regional catchment rationale

區域收集模式的理據

- Increases in MSW are projected for west and northwest NT WENT and NENT help reduce transportation costs and pollution from vehicles
 - 預計新界西及新界東北的都市固體廢物量將會增加-新界西堆填區和新界東北堆填區有助減少運輸成本及車輛產生的污染
- > SENT is nearest to Hong Kong Island and Kowloon it helps to reduce transportation costs and pollution from vehicles 新界東南堆填區最接近香港島及九龍 有助減少運輸成本及車輛產生的污染
- > There will be **overall impact** if SENT cannot be extended 倘未能擴建新界東南堆填區,將會**有整體的影響**



Hong Kong's landfills SENT case study

香港的堆填區 新界東南堆填區個案研究

- > If SENT cannot be extended, waste diversions will result in **~60,000** km more per day 若不能擴建新界東南堆填區,廢物分流將引致每日車流量增加**~60,000**公里
- > Impacts on sensitive receivers en-route: Traffic movements, Vehicular emissions + Noise impact 對沿途敏感受體的影響:交通、車輛廢氣 + 噪音影響
- Additional Pollutant emissions:

 $NO_2 = 15 \text{ t/year}$

RSP = 8 t/year

CO = 117 t/year

額外排放的污染物:

二氧化氮=每年15公噸 可吸入懸浮粒子=每年8公噸

一氧化碳=每年117公噸



Hong Kong's landfills **SENT** case study

香港的堆填區 新界東南堆填區個案研究

> Plan to send only construction waste to SENT

計劃只將建築廢物送往新界東南堆填區



MSW 都市固體廢物

			Year 2011 2011年	Revised Extension Scheme 經修訂的擴建計劃
	Construction Waste 建築廢物		2,330 tpd公噸/每日	2,500 - 3,000 tpd公噸/每日
	Municipal Solid Waste 都市固體廢物		2,080 tpd公噸/每日	0
	Special Waste 特殊廢物		400 tpd公噸/每日	0
2 ⁻	1	Total 總計	4,180 tpd公噸/每日 (~950 vehicle loads車次)	2,500 - 3,000 tpd公噸/每日 (~500 vehicle loads車次)



Hong Kong's landfills SENT case study – dealing with odour 香港的堆填區 新界東南堆填區個案研究—處理氣味問題

- > Additional odour control measures carried out: 已採取的額外氣味管制措施:
 - Minimizing tipping area縮小廢物傾卸區
 - Covering waste/sludge with inert material/soil以惰性物料/泥土覆蓋廢物/污泥
 - Temporary impermeable cover (90%)不透氣臨時墊層 (90%)
 - Posi-shell cover Posi-shell 物料覆蓋
 - Extra landfill gas extraction wells and mobile gas flaring units 額外的堆填氣抽氣管道及流動堆填氣燃燒裝置
 - Movable cover on special waste trench 為特殊廢物坑加設流動覆蓋物
 - Extra fixed and mobile deodourisers加設固定及流動氣味中和機
 - Full-body vehicle washing facility 全車身洗滌設施
 - Cleansing of Wan Po Road清洗環保大道
 - Joint blitz action at Wan Po Road 在環保大道進行聯合執法行動
 - Joint clearance of illegal skips清理違法環保斗聯合行動



Hong Kong's landfills Summary

香港的堆填區 摘要

- > Hong Kong's landfills are exceptionally well managed BUT... 香港的堆填區管理非常完善,但.....
- > They are **overflowing** ... extension and expansion are needed quickly 堆填區日漸滿溢.....正急需擴建
- > If SENT cannot be extended, there will be **overall impact** 若不能擴建新界東南堆塡區,將會**有整體性影響**



04

Pressure to Reduce Waste

減廢壓力

/BYOB

自備購物袋

/ WEEE

廢電器電子產品

/ Source Separation

源頭分類

/ Food Waste

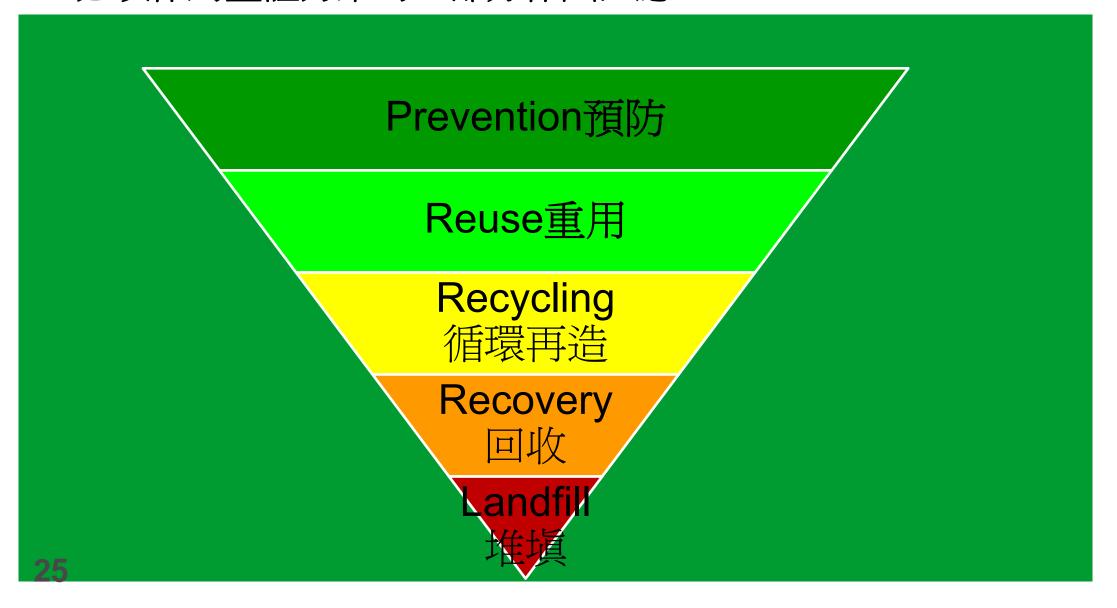
廚餘

Demand for Reducing Waste

減廢需要

Must respond as part of overall package

必須作爲整體方案的一部分作出回應



Reducing Waste 減廢 Bring Your Own Bag (BYOB)

自備購物袋

> Implemented in July 2009 已於2009年7月推行

> Reduced bags in ~3000 regulated outlets by ~90% and inculcated a BYOB lifestyle 在~ 3000個受管制銷售點減少~ 90%購物袋,並灌輸自備購物袋

的生活方式

> Extension to full coverage ready for LegCo scrutiny shortly 在短期內會向立法會提交全面擴展的具體建議



Reducing Waste 減廢 Source Separation 源頭分類計劃

Separation bins placed in residential, commercial & industrial, institutional and public places

已在住宅區,工商業區、機構和公眾地方放置分類回收桶

> ~3 million tonnes MSW recovered in 2011 through source separation and other recycling initiatives, resulting in a MSW recovery rate of 48% 在2011年已透過源頭分類計劃及其他回收策略回收~ 300萬公噸都市固體廢物,令都市 固體廢物的回收率高達48%・

83% population have waste separation bins where they live

有83%人口在其居處設有分類回收箱







In public spaces 在公眾地方設有





Reducing Waste 減廢 EcoPark and Support to Recycling Trade 環保園及對回收再造產業的支援

- > Two phases of development with **7 lots in operation** (recycling waste cooking oil, waste metals, waste wood, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and waste plastics)
 分兩期發展,其中七幅土地已開始營運(用作回收再造廢食油、廢金屬、廢木材、廢電器電子產品 及廢塑膠)
- > Another 7 lots now planned for commissioning (construction waste, waste glass, waste metals, waste batteries, WEEE, waste rubber tyres, food waste) 另外七幅土地正在籌備運用中(用作回收再造建築廢料、廢玻璃、廢金屬、廢電池、廢電器電子產品、廢橡膠輪胎、廚餘等物料)
- > Target minimum treatment capacity 200,000 tonnes per annum 目標最低處理量 每年20萬公噸
- > Job created **750 jobs**upon full commissioning
 職位創造 全面投入運作後
 可創造 **750 個職位**





Reducing Waste 減廢 Environment and Conservation Fund 環境及自然保育基金

- > **\$1,735 million injected** into the ECF since its establishment in 1994 自1994年成立已來,環境及自然保育基金共獲**注資17億3千5**百萬元
- > \$5 billion proposed to be further injected to generate investment returns for providing long term and sustained support for community green actions 政府將額外爲基金注資多50億元,爲社區環保活動提供長期及持續的支持,籍以產生投資回報
- > **352 projects** approved so far for supporting eligible groups including greens groups, NGOs, residents' organisations, schools as well as other community groups in collaboration with DCs 基金合共審批了**352個計劃**,支持合資格團體,包括環保團體、非政府組織、居民團體、學校以及其他與區議會合作的社區組織等
- > **Jobs created 550 jobs** (including 120 jobs for the 2 ECF funded projects at EcoPark) 職位創造 550個職位(包括於環保園2個獲基金資助的計劃所創造的120個職位)



Reducing Waste 減廢

Food Wise Hong Kong Steering Committee established in December 2012, campaign to be launched very soon

惜食香港運動委員會已於2012年12月3日成立,運動快 將全面展開 -10% Assumption 假設減少10%





Reducing Waste 減廢 Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) 廢電器電子產品

- > Drafting legislation for introduction into LegCo in 2013-14 在2013-14年向立法會提交法案
- > Preparing treatment solution to locally generated WEEE 擬備解決方案,處理本地產生的廢電器電子產品
- > ~30,000 t/year to be treated rather than landfilled or exported 非以堆填或出口方法處理的廢電器電子產品,每年約30,000公噸



05

Waste Treatment Facilities & Waste Charging廢物處理設施及廢物收費

- / Sludge Treatment Facility
- /污泥處理設施
- / Organic Waste Treatment Facility (OWTF)
- / 有機資源回收中心
- / Incineration for MSW
- /都市固體廢物焚化設施
- / MSW Charging
- /都市固體廢物收費

Waste Treatment Facilities

廢物處理設施

HK's Incomplete Infrastructure

香港的基建設施未臻完善

- > Hong Kong needs to deal with 13,500 tpd of waste
- > 本港每日須處理13,500公噸廢物
- > Yet, we have a skeletal treatment infrastructure
- > 然而,我們的廢物處理基礎設施嚴重不足
- > Hong Kong must **CATCH UP** quickly
- 〉香港必須急起直追



Waste Reduction Facilities 減廢設施 Sludge Treatment Facility 污泥處理設施

- > Commissioning end-2013, capacity 2,000 tpd 於2013年年底投入運作,每日可處理2,000公噸廢物
- > Hong Kong disposes of 950 tpd of sludge, all of which will be treated (producing 200 tpd of residue to be landfilled) 香港每日產生950公噸污泥,全部均需處理 (每日產生的200公噸剩餘物須運往堆塡區棄置)
- > Sludge quantity to increase as Hong Kong further cleans sewage 隨着本港提升處理污水,污泥的份量會增多

750 tpd WASTE AVOIDED by 2014 到2014年每日減少棄置 750公噸廢物



Waste Reduction Facilities 減廢設施 Organic Waste Treatment Facility (OWTF) 有機資源回收中心

- > Hong Kong disposes of 3,600 tpd of food waste 香港每日棄置3,600公噸廚餘
- > PHASE 1: 200 tpd treated by 2016 and PHASE 2: 300 tpd by 2017 第一期:於2016年每日處理200公噸廢物;第二期:於2017年每日處理 300公噸廢物
- > Encourage commercial investments 鼓勵商業投資

500 tpd WASTE TREATED by 2017 到2017年每日處理 500公噸廢物

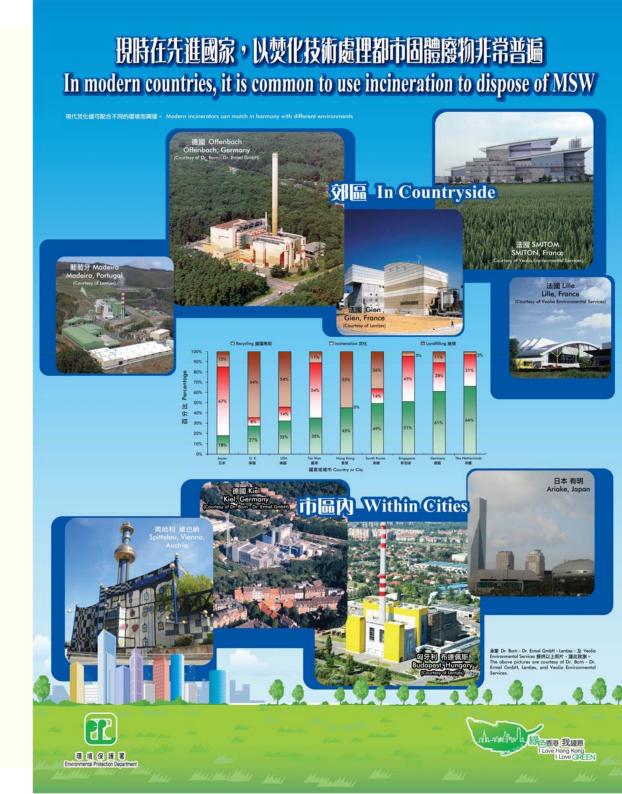




Waste Treatment Facilities 廢物處理設施 Incineration of MSW (IWMF) 焚化固體都市廢物(綜合廢物處 理設施)

- > IWMF Phase 1 aims to incinerate **3,000** tpd
 - 綜合廢物處理設施第一期旨在每日焚化3,000公噸廢物
- > Awaiting JR judgment ... 等待司法覆核裁決...

3,000 tpd WASTE TREATED by 2020? 到2020年每日處理 3,000公噸廢物?



Waste Charging

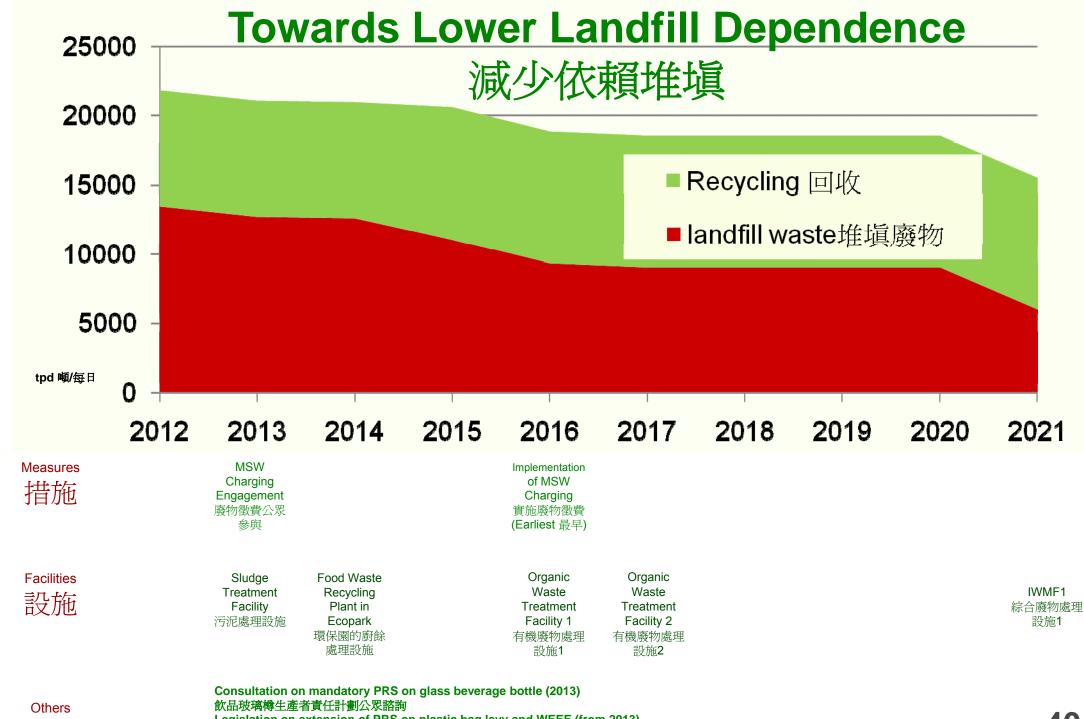
廢物收費

Municipal solid waste charging – a must for Hong Kong

都市固體廢物收費 - 本港必須實施

- > Taipei and Seoul reduced waste by ~30% in a few years and +50% in 10 years after implementation
- > 台北和首爾分別在實施相關的廢物收費計劃後幾年及10年,減少廢物約30%和超過 50%
- Community support and complementary measures as essential to successful charging
- > 市民的支持及配套措施對成功推行收費計劃同樣重要
- > **In-depth exploration** of a Hong Kong solution needed taking into account:
- > 需要深入探求一個適合本港的方案,而須考慮的事宜包括:
 - Necessary changes to our waste collection system
 - 有需要改變本港的廢物收集系統
 - Changes to lifestyle
 - 改變生活方式
 - Impact on environmental hygiene, etc.
 - 對環境衞生的影響等





Legislation on extension of PRS on plastic bag levy and WEEE (from 2013) 就擴大膠袋稅及廢電器電子產品生產者責任計劃立法(2013年開始)

Thank you 謝謝

