



香港特別行政區政府
環境保護署

Conference on Environmental Impact Assessment for the Construction of a Beautiful China cum 7th China Environmental Assessment Forum

面向美丽中国建设
的环境影响评价学术会议暨
第七届中国环境影响评价学术研讨会

Environmental Outcomes of Waste-to- Energy Project EIA

转废為能設施的环境影响评估成果



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Presentation Outline

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Background of WtE in Hong Kong

香港转废为能設施的背景资料

2

Environmental Outcome from the EIA Process

环境影响评估的成果

3

Engaging the Public for a Successful EIA Process

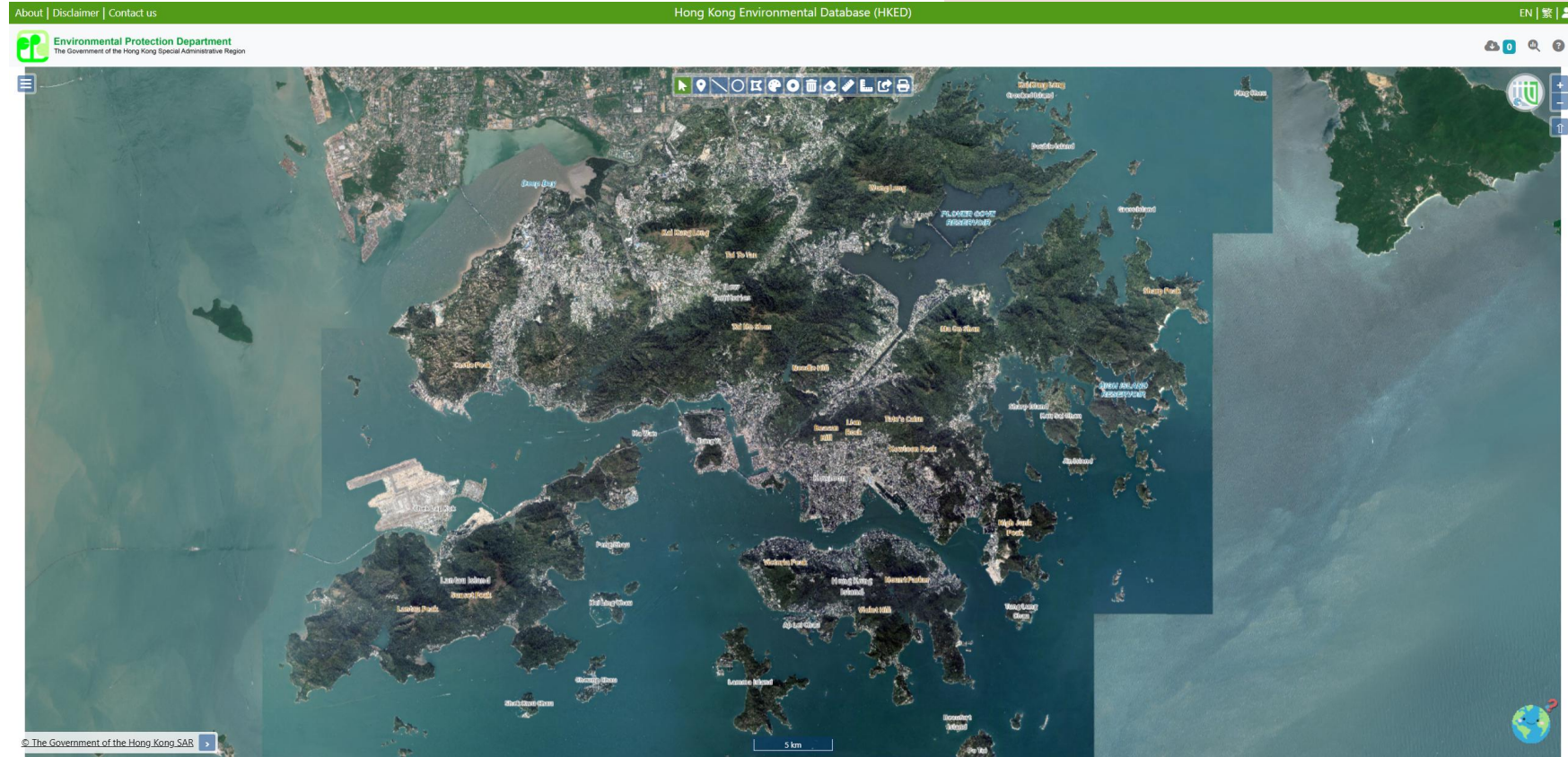
公众参与有助顺利完成环评程序

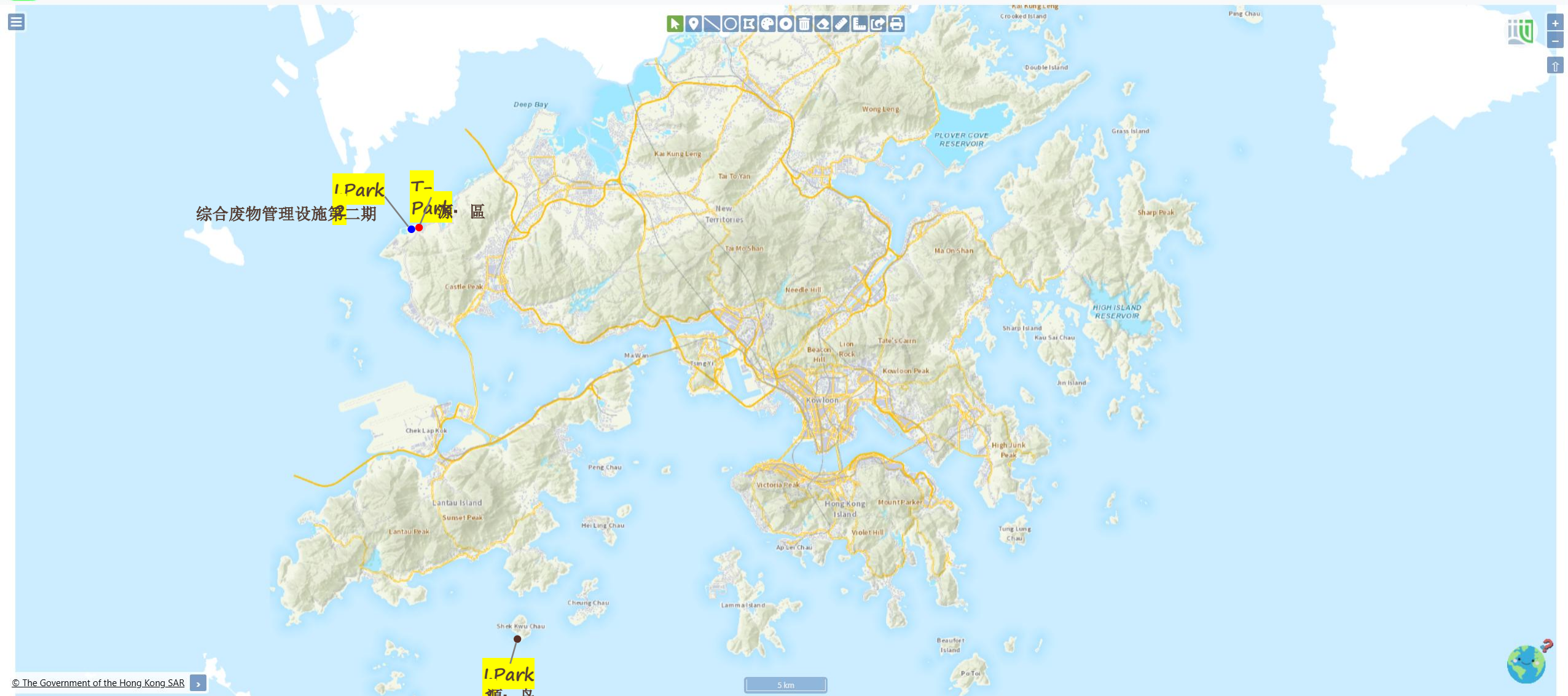
What is Waste-to-Energy (WtE) 转废為能

- Also known as Energy-from-Waste
- 以废物产生能源
- Process to produce electricity directly through combustion, or produce a combustible fuel, such as methane
- 从废物中获得电能或热能，或燃料(如甲烷)
- Combustible Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) —not coal— as fuel to boiler
- 给锅炉加热的燃料，是燃烧都市废物，而非燃煤
- Reduce the amount of waste dumped in landfill
- 减少了倾倒在堆填区的废物数量
- Reduce the cost of landfill disposal
- 减少处理废物的费用
- Make use of the energy in the waste, rather than burying it in a landfill, where it remains unused
- 转废为能可充分利用废物中的能源，而不是将废物堆填而不加利用

WtE in Hong Kong 转废為能

- ~ 11,000 tonnes of MSW per day
- Total land area of Hong Kong ~ 1,114 km²
- Mountainous topography
- 每日在堆填区弃置的都市固体废物总量接近 11,000 公吨
- 香港土地面积约为 1,1114 平方公里
- 地形多山



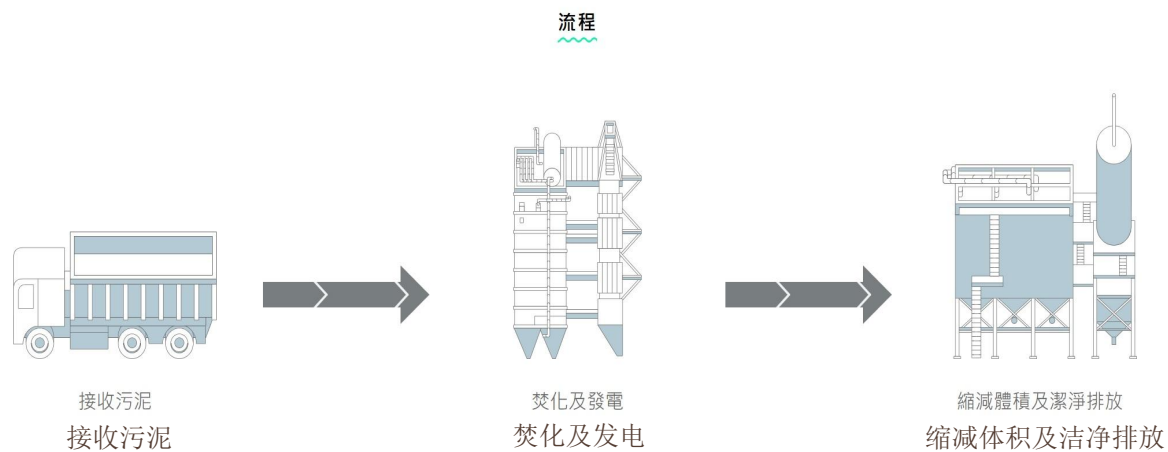


WtE in Hong Kong

香港的转废為能設施

T.PARK 源·區

- EIA report approved in Feb 2009
环评于2009年2月获批准
- EP issued in Mar 2009
环境许可证于2009年3月发出
- Construction commenced in Oct 2010
2010年10月展开建造工程
- Operation commenced in 2016
2016开始营办
- ~3 million cubic meters of sewage,
resulting in ~1,200 tonnes of sludge
every day
香港每日产生近300万立方米的污水，因而产生约1,200公吨的污泥
- T.PARK can handle a max. capacity of
2,000 tonnes of sludge per day
源·區每天可以处理高达2,000公吨污泥



WtE in Hong Kong

香港的转废為能設施

1. PARK 1源·島

- EIA report approved and EP issued in Jan 2012
- 2012年1月批准环评及发出环境许可证
- Expected to commence operation in 2025
- 预计于二〇二五年启用
- Max. treatment capacity ~ 3,000 tonnes of MSW per day
- 最高处理量达每日3,000公吨的都市固体废物



WtE in Hong Kong 香港的转废為能設施

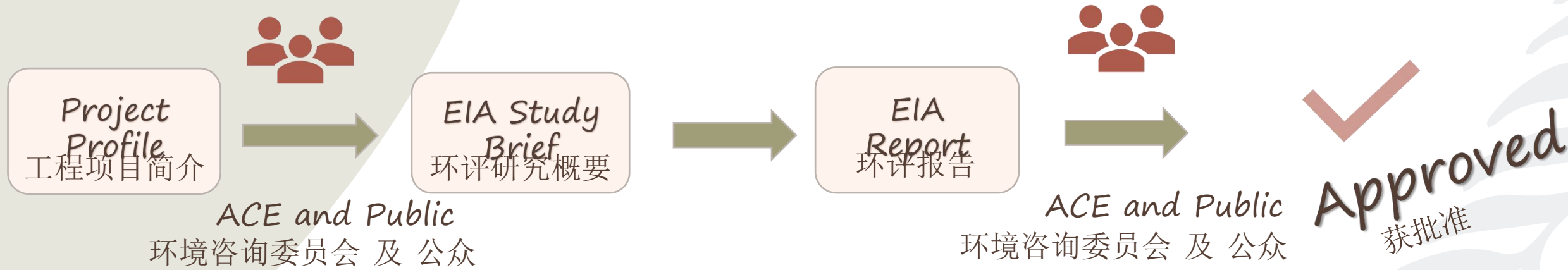
1. PARK 2 综合废物管理设施第二期

- *EIA report approved and EP issued in Dec 2024*
- 于2024年12月批准环评及发出环境许可证
- *Tentatively to commence construction in 2026 for operation in 2030s*
- 计划于2026年展开建造工程，2030年代初投入服务
- *Max. treatment capacity ~ 6,000 tonnes of MSW per day*
- 最高处理量达每日6,000公吨的都市固体废物



2-Stage Public Involvement

两个阶段的公众参与



WtE vs Landfill

转废為能設施 与 堆填区

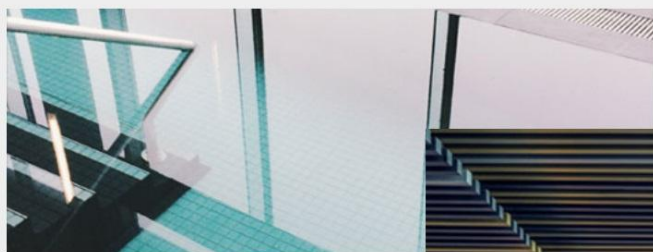
- Reduction of Waste Volume 减少废弃物量
- Extend Life Span of Landfill 延长堆填区的寿命
- Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions 减少温室气体
- Surplus Electricity Export 输出剩余电力
- Community Facilities 社区设施



Ash and
Residues
灰烬和残余物

源·馆

访客可以在这个展览厅透过一系列创新和互动的展品，认识污泥处理的过程。



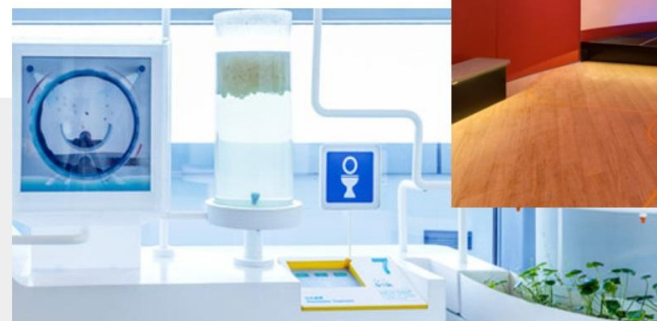
T · SPA

Supported by the heat energy recovered from the sludge incineration process, the 3 spa pools indicating hot, ambient and cool temperatures offer seamless sea view of Deep Bay, a perfect place to relax and refresh.



T · HALL

An exhibition hall where visitors can learn about the sludge treatment process through a range of innovative and interactive exhibits.



源·泉

焚化过程中产生的热能可以为设施内的水疗池水加热。置身热水、温水和冷水的水疗池内，可以眺望后海湾一望无际的海景，是舒缓和放松身心的最佳地点。

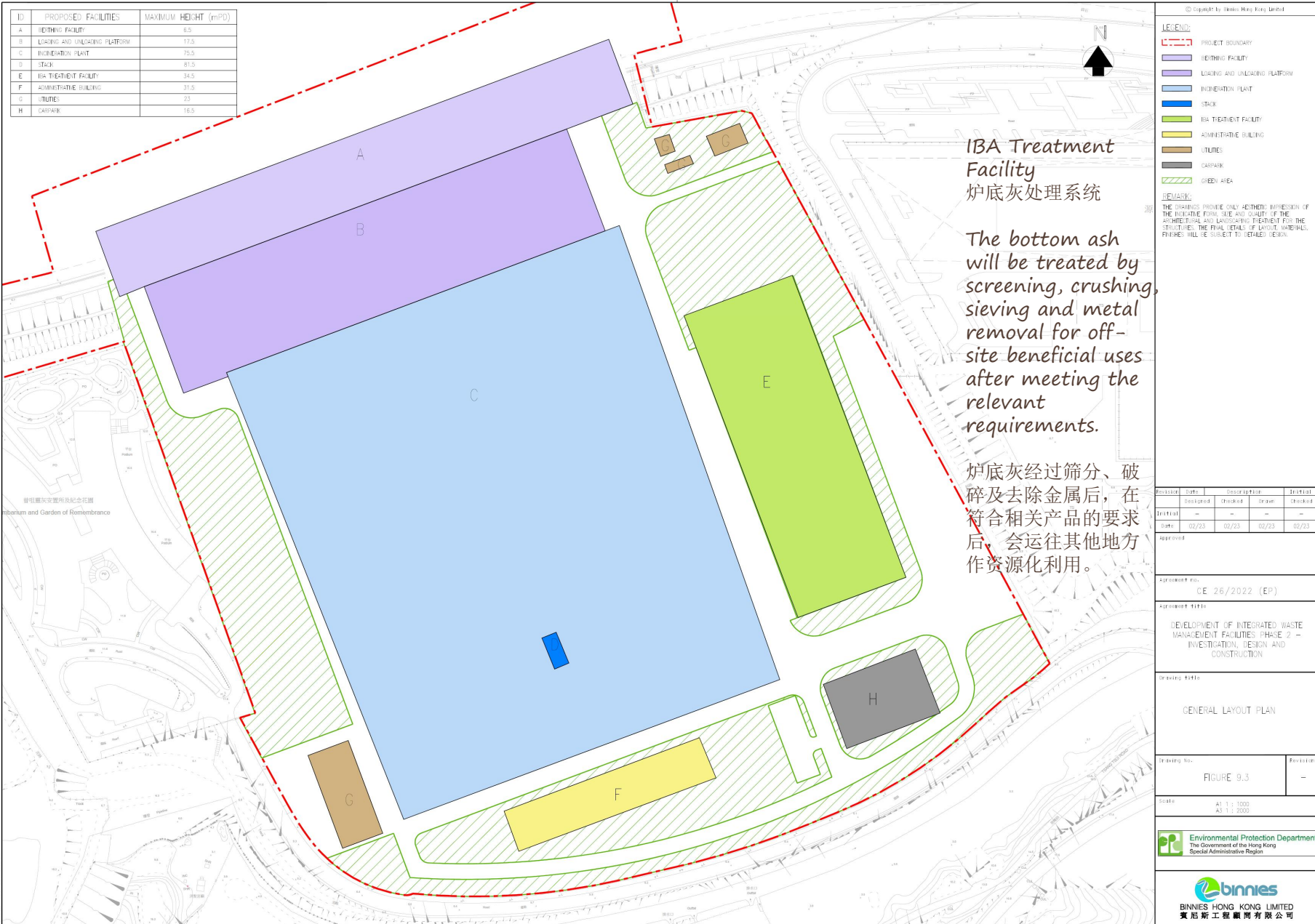


I-PARK2 will provide community facilities that combine environmental education, leisure and recreation elements.

Being in close proximity to the scenic spot of Lung Kwu Tan and Pak Nai, I-PARK2 can promote development of the area to create a synergy effect that benefits the local economy and tourism.

提供集环境教育、休闲和康乐于一身的小区设施，实践一址多用协同效应的理念，为市民提供崭新的康乐体验。

I-PARK2亦邻近龙鼓滩和白泥的旅游景点，可联动附近发展产生协同效应，带动当区经济及旅游业，吸引更多市民前往，为小区创造经济效益。



Environmental Impact Assessment

Agreement No. CE 26/2022 (EP)
Development of Integrated Waste
Management Facilities Phase 2
(I-PARK2)

Certified by: _____

(HKIQEP Expert – EIA)

PREPARED FOR



環境保護署
Environmental Protection Department

SEPTEMBER 2024



空氣質素
Air Quality

水质
Water
Quality

生态
Ecology

Air Quality 空气质素

Advanced Incineration Technology and Air Pollution Control System

先进的焚烧技术及空气污染控制系统

*SNCR and SCR
to reduce NO_x*

选择性非催化还原
和选择性催化还原
技术，以减低氮氧化
化物的排放

*Dry alkaline
sorber to
reduce acidic
gases*

干式碱性吸附剂，
以减少酸性气体

*Dry sorbent
(activated carbon)
with bag filter to
reduce dioxin and
metals*

干式吸附剂（活性碳），
结合袋式过滤器，以减
少二恶英和金属

*Bag filter(s)
to reduce
particulates*

采用袋式过滤器
以减少颗粒物

Stack Monitoring during the Incineration Process

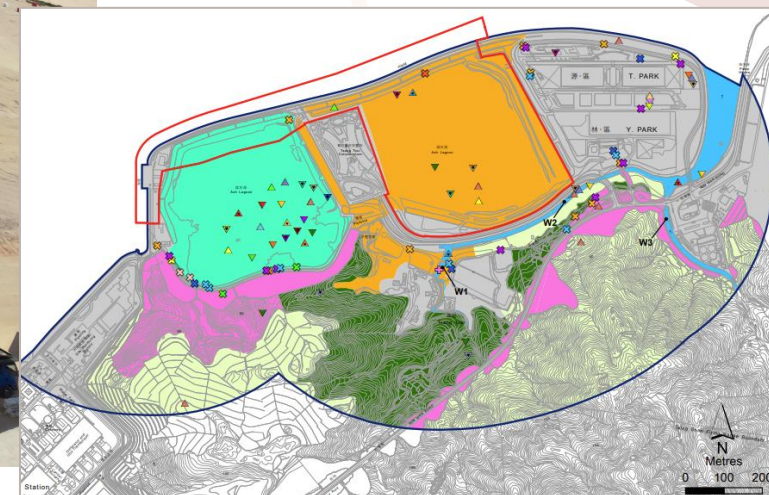
进行烟囱监测



Project Site (工程项目工地):
Wasteland (荒地), developed
area(已发展土地) and ash
lagoon(煤灰湖)

生境 Habitats

- 林地 Woodland
- 植林 Plantation
- 灌木林 Shrubland
- 已发展土地 Developed Area
- 荒地 Wasteland
- 煤灰湖 Ash Lagoon
- 水道 Watercourse



Air-cooled vs Seawater-cooling System

风冷系统 与 海水冷却系统

- Both are feasible 两者均为可行方案
- Air-cooled requires larger footprint 风冷需要较大的占地面积
- But no spent cooling water discharge 没有冷却水排放
- No water quality / marine ecological / fisheries impact 无水质 / 海洋生态 / 渔业影响
- ACE also recommends 环境咨询委员会亦建议

Engaging the Public for a Successful EIA Process

公众参与有助顺利完成环评程序

- *Bring the Environmental Outcomes upfront* 带出环境成果
- *Public comments received during the EIA study brief application stage, addressed in the EIA* 环境影响评估已考虑环评研究概要申请阶段时所收到的公众意见
- *Among the public comments received, there are supportive view* 收到的公众意见中，有表示支持
- *ACE endorsed the EIA report* 环咨会赞同环评报告
- *Media Fact Sheet* 传媒便览
- *Community Liaison Group* 社区联络小组
- *Community Facilities in I.PARK2* 社区设施

THANK YOU

谢谢

EIA documents for I.PARK2
*I.PARK2*环境影响评估文件



Link to Project EIA
Information
项目环评资料连结