ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT 2003
二零零三環境報告
FOREWARD

This is our fourth Environmental Report of the Chinese University. I sincerely thank those who help to make our Chinese University campus more green and clean. Colleagues, students, alumni and friends, every one of us must work hand in hand together to build a green and environmental friendly campus congenial to our task of the university.

We choose the new scenic spot “Human and Nature United” of New Asia College as our cover photo of this report of 2003. The wisdom of traditional Chinese culture and Confucianism mentioned and advocated that human should emphasize to make harmony with our mother nature, follow Mother Nature’s rules, eventually human and nature must unite together. To sustain campus development and campus activities, we have to find ways and make affords to minimize wastes, conserve natural resources, and make harmony with our mother nature.

In the past, we have already established some guidelines, policy and targets for environmental protection. We look forward to making new breakthrough in other areas to make human and nature united, live and work harmony with our mother nature. Your comments, advices and involvements in environmental protection on campus would be much appreciated.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

The Chinese University of Hong Kong seeks continually to improve the environmental quality of the campus to provide a congenial environment for teaching, learning and scholastic activities.

The University is committed to ensuring that all activities run by the University are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and has adopted the following guidelines in pursuance of this commitment:

- We endeavour to build a clean and green campus congenial to the fulfillment of the purposes of the University;
- We seek to comply with all applicable environmental legislation, standards and regulations;
- We avoid, reduce or control environmental pollution arising from our activities and to require our contractors to adopt and implement similar environmental measures;
- We seek continual improvement in the efficient use of energy and other natural resources;
- We raise environmental awareness among staff and students and set the University as a model in environmental education and environmental management;
- We ensure good management practices by reviewing them regularly and ensure that they are tuned to the changing internal and external circumstances.

環境政策

香港中文大學致力改善校園環境，為教授、學習及其他學術活動提供一個理想環境。

我們力求本校所有活動都能顧及環保的責任。為了達到這個目標，本校制定了下列指導原則：

- 努力建設一個青翠整潔的校園，使學生能在愜意的環境之中履行大學使命；
- 恪遵所有現行的環保法例、標準和規則；
- 大學所有活動必須避免污染環境，或盡可能減少或控制污染。我們還會要求承辦商奉行同樣的環保措施；
- 力求善用能源及其他天然資源；
- 提高學生的環保意識，讓大學成為環保教育及環境管理的榜樣；
- 定期檢討管理方式，務求妥善，並配合校園內外情況的轉變。

CONTENTS 目錄

FOREWARD 前言 2
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY 環境政策 3
HISTORICAL CHANGE OF CUHK ENVIRONMENT 搏海桑田 4
LEAF & FEATHER 鳥與樹 7
WORKING TOGETHER FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT 合力營造更佳的環境 10
POLLUTION CONTROL & WASTE MANAGEMENT 污染管制及廢物處理 16
ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY CONSTRUCTION 環保建設 26
COMMUNITY AWARENESS 喚起關注 28
CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMUNITY 社會貢獻 30
HISTORICAL CHANGE OF CUHK ENVIRONMENT

The University began construction in 1969 from a plateau near Shatin. The site was preferred because Chung Chi College was already there and it is large enough for developing a university campus for the Central Campus and other constituent Colleges. The site formation works were also partially ready for development due to the large quantity of topsoil already removed for building the Plover Cove reservoir. Nowadays, the campus of The Chinese University of Hong Kong occupies 134 hectares on a mountain overlooking the Shatin Sea to the east and Tolo Harbour to the north. The once barren hill is now a magnificent, verdant campus dotted with some 130 buildings, one-third of them was built before the 1980’s. Although the majority of these buildings is for teaching, research and residential purposes, a few buildings is for other daily operations such as canteen management and Dangerous Goods management.

1963-69

The overall plan of the University campus was developed by the world-famous architect I. M. Pei in collaboration with Szeto Wei, the University architect, in the first period of large-scale construction. An embryonic form of the campus then emerged. In 1969, the University’s administration moved into the Benjamin Franklin Centre, the first building on the new campus in Shatin.

1970s

The Chung Chi campus was already in existence at its present site before the establishment of The Chinese University. United College and New Asia College moved onto the Shatin campus in 1972 and 1973 respectively. With the completion of the main buildings of the University Central Campus, such as the Institute of Chinese Studies, the University Administration Building, the University Library, the Science Centre, and the University Sports Centre, the university campus gradually took shape.

1980s

In the 1980s, The Chinese University campus continue to develop. New buildings on the Central Campus included the Choh Ming Li Basic Medical Sciences Building, the Sir Run Run Shaw Hall, and the John Fulton Centre. Plans were made in 1986 to establish Shaw College, whose buildings were completed in the late 1980s. The buildings of Chung Chi, already some thirty years old, were redeveloped in phases.

1990s

This was a period of rapid development with the addition of the Ho Sin-Hang Engineering Building, the Mong Man Wai Building for the Science Faculty, the latest sports facilities such as the Kwok Sports Building, and undergraduate and postgraduate hostels. New guest houses, including the Chan Kwan Tung Building and the Chiangs Building, were completed to accommodate the increasing number of visitors to the University. The new Chung Chi student hostel and teaching blocks were completed. The eastern campus developed rapidly following the land reclamation and land exchange with the Government.

2003

As the Chinese University advances into its fifth decade, staff and students can enjoy a campus that is both beautiful and functional. The entire campus is fully linked with optical fibres; a teaching hotel and several academic buildings are under construction. Many buildings are being renovated and facilities are being upgraded. Despite new constructions, the campus is ever more environmentally friendly and green. The campus is now a place of tranquility and beauty, a place where the mind is stretched, the body is rested and the soul is soothed.
滄海桑田

香港中文大學校園依山而建，東眺沙田海，北臨吐露港，佔地7.3公頃，原為多石之山丘。1960年代起陸續開闢多個平台，供興建校舍之用。原來之灌木荒山，今日已變成擁有近130幢建築物，綠樹叢生，氣象萬千的大學校園。

1963–1969

創校初期大興土木，校園整體設計由世界知名建築師貝聿銘及大學建築師司徒惠協作，校園之整體設計，而大學校舍亦於1969年初遷入沙田新校舍的首幢建築物—范克廉樓。

1970年代

崇基校園在中大成立之前已於現址，聯合及新亞則先後於1972及73年遷入沙田。大學本部之主要建築如中國文化研究所，行政樓，圖書館，科學樓，大學運動場等，亦相繼落成，大學校園漸具規模。

1980年代

中大校園於1980年代穩定發展，大學本部眾多新建築物之中包括李卓敏科學大樓，邵逸夫堂及富爾敦樓等。逸夫書院處於校園西北，於1986年開始興建，其校舍於八十年代後期落成；已有30年曆史的崇基建築樓群亦於此時分期重建。

1990年代

大學急速擴展，校園增添了工科大樓何善衡工程學大樓，理科大樓蒙民偉樓，又設體育館，以及多幢本科及研究生宿舍。新建的大學書院昆樸樓和慶光樓亦投入服務，接待日多的大學訪客；崇基新學生宿舍和教學樓群陸續竣工；校園東區的發展也隨填海和與政府換地而日益興旺。

2003年

大學慶祝成立四十周年之際，校園每個角落都已鋪設光纖網絡，教學酒店及多幢研討大樓亦在興建之中。大學不斷更新及善校園設施，同時推動環保和綠化，好學優美的校園成為宜學、宜遊、宜憩的好地方，裨益一代又一代的中大師生。
2003

Land Holding 佔地
(Hectares 公頃) : 134

Number of Buildings 建築物總數 : 130

Number of Students 學生人數 : 16,855

Number of Full-time Staff 全職教職員人數 : 5,017
LEAF & FEATHER

Blessed with a beautiful scene of Tolo Harbour, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), lying on a spacious campus, is located next to Tai Po Kau Natural Reserve, surrounded by six wonderful country parks in the New Territories. Two streams flow via the peaceful Weiyuan Lake to the Tolo Harbour. This unique natural campus environment is the valuable asset to the University. From the available data obtained by the various measurements, the environment of the CUHK campus is untamed.

More than 100 tree and shrub species, mostly native, can be found along the roadside and the trail paths such as Red Pine, Banyan, Blue Lotus, White Orchid Tree, Sweet Gum, etc. To protect the plants, Estates Management Office (EMO) drafted the “Green Planting Policy” in 2002, stating the commitments and objectives of protecting the plant species and listing the protected species and criteria of protection. Last year, the Landscaping Section of EMO planted 531 trees, 11,059 shrubs, 17,018 flower plants, 5,183 ground cover and 4,952m² of grass to increase the greenery of campus.

鳥與樹

香港中文大學位於美麗的吐露港，佔地遼闊，毗鄰大埔滘自然保護區，周圍還有六個景色宜人的郊野公園。校園內兩條小溪經寧靜的未圓湖流入吐露港，這樣不凡的自然環境，是中大的一個重要資產。由過去的一些數據看，中大校園的自然花環境仍未受到破壞。

校園路旁的樹木和灌木超過一百種之多，例如紅松、印度榕樹、藍翅槳、白蘭樹、梔香等。中大物業管理事務處在二○○二年擬定了「綠化種植政策」，宣示保護植物品種的承諾和宗旨，並列出受保護植物品種和保護準則。去年，物業管理處園藝組種植了五百三十一株喬木，一萬一千零五十九株灌木，一萬七千零一十八株須花植物，五千一百八十三株地被植物，以及四千九百五十二平方公尺的草地，以增加校園的植物覆蓋面。
Pals on Campus
Some of them are the residents in the University growing more than 50 years and become the “landmark” of CUHK:

校园植物
校園中不少植物經歷中大成長，其中一些是本校「資居民」，樹齡有五十多年，已成為大學的「地標」：

Deciduous Cypress, Common Cypress
Scientific Name: *Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.

This deciduous cypress can be seen at the parking lot outside the Lofty Fig.

Scientific Name: *Ficus altissima* Bhanu

This tree is found outside the Lofty Fig.

Scientific Name: *Ficus microcarpa* L.f.

This small fruit fig tree is planted at the grassland outside "T.C. Cheng Building at United College. Small fruit fig trees are large, wide-spreading, evergreen trees with numerous tress of slender aerial roots hanging from the branches. They are slow-growing, with a wide dense foliage crown.

Scientific Name: *Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth.

This lebbeck tree is planted at the grassland outside "T.C. Cheng Building at United College. Small fruit fig trees are large, wide-spreading, evergreen trees with numerous tress of slender aerial roots hanging from the branches. They are slow-growing, with a wide dense foliage crown.

Scientific Name: *Ficus microcarpa* L.f.

This small fruit fig tree is planted at the grassland outside "T.C. Cheng Building at United College. Small fruit fig trees are large, wide-spreading, evergreen trees with numerous tress of slender aerial roots hanging from the branches. They are slow-growing, with a wide dense foliage crown.
Flying in the Sky

The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) is the home of many local bird species. Its vegetation cover also plays host to migrant birds passing through in spring and autumn as well as birds escaping from the intense coldness of northern lands in winter. The CUHK campus holds approximately 30% of the 448 species in Hong Kong. With the co-operation of CUHK staff and students and the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS), a checklist is designed that all the 131 species which have been recorded within the CUHK campus in the last 25 years. The species numbers, sequence, scientific names, common names in Chinese and English, their categories and their principal status are based on The Avifauna of Hong Kong published by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. It will also help the observer to identify whether he or she has found a species new to the CUHK. Observers are encouraged to submit record or new discoveries to the Records Committee of the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society.
WORKING TOGETHER FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

The University’s environmental management structure is organized into three tiers. The first tier is where policies and decisions are made by a number of committees. The second tier involves the actual execution of environmental tasks by various administrative units and academic departments. The last tier is the promotion of environmental awareness amongst student bodies and Colleges. The roles of these different tiers will be elaborated in the following sections.

For the first tier, major environmental policies and decisions are made by the University Council and other committees. Protecting the environment has never been solely about stopping pollution. Problems from new developments need to be anticipated and prevented. Campus Planning Committee (CPC) is a committee of the University Council to take up an active role to advise the Vice-Chancellor on campus planning and deal with all matters including the environmental aspects relating to the campus master development plan, including proposal and programmes and utilization of space and facilities. University Steering Committee on Environment (USCE) is the environmental policy maker in CUHK. The members of USCE and its task forces include staff from administrative offices and academic departments, college representatives, student representatives to ensure the wide communication among different groups in the University.

Regarding departments/units of the University whose work may be more directly related to the environment, the University Safety and Environment Office (USEO) co-ordinates the relevant offices such as the Estates Management Office, the Campus Development Office and the Transport Unit to assist USCE in implementing various environmental projects and plans. The Environmental Officer and other professionals such as Safety officers, Transport Officer and Canteen Service Officer oversee the daily operation of campus transport, canteens and restaurants, construction sites, laboratories, etc. to maintain the University’s hygiene, safety and environmental standards consistently above legally required levels.

In addition to the two tiers mentioned above, a Safety and Environmental Co-ordinator Scheme has been assigned in each department to promote and communicate the environmental issues such as waste reduction and energy management within the workplaces. Colleges also play an important role in organizing activities which promote environmental awareness. They are usually carried out by the College Student Affairs Section and the College Environmental Committee.

合力營造更佳的環境

大學的環境管理架構分為三個層次，其一包括大學委員會，負責訂定有關政策；其二包括不同的行政單位和學術部門，負責執行實際的環保工作；其三包括學生團體和各學院，合力推廣環保意識。以下分別闡述各層面的工作。

第一層面，大學校董會和其他委員會制定環保政策。環保工作不單是要防止環境污染，更須預防新發展可能產生的環境問題。校董會屬下的校園計劃委員會，就校園計劃向校長提出意見建議，並負責校園全盤發展計劃的所有問題，包括處理環境問題、制定建議和計劃，以及規劃空間和設施的應用。大學環境事務顧問委員會則負責制定大學的環保政策。這個委員會的成員和工作小組，包括各行政部門和學系的職員、學院代表以及學生代表，確保校內不同群體有廣泛聯繫。

大學一些部門單位的工作，與環保息息相關，例如物業管理處、校園發展處和交通組等。有關環保工作由大學安全及環境事務處統籌，協助環境事務顧問委員會實施不同的環保保護計劃和工程項目。環保主任和安全主任、交通運輸主任、膳食服務主任等專責同事，則負責監督校園交通、飯堂、餐廳、工程地盤、實驗室等的日常操作，以維持大學的衛生、安全和環境水平在法定標準以上。
除了上述兩個層面，各部門及學系均按照一套安全及環保聯繫員統籌計劃，負責推廣環保事務及貫徹環保工作，例如在工作間減少產生廢物和節省能源。各學院的學生事務處和學院環境委員會也積極籌辦活動，推廣環保意識。

Plan showing the proposed landscape preservation zones

附圖是建議的景觀保護區：

Full Protection Zones

全面保護地區（FPZ）

No manner of construction or development should be permitted to occur in or close to these areas, except for minor projects aimed specifically at augmenting their inherent qualities or increasing accessibility.

任何工程和發展都不應在這些地區或其鄰近地區進行。旨在維護這些景觀或防止其損壞的小規模工程，則不在禁止之列。

Limited Development Zones (LDZ)

這些是開放的區域，可根據具體需求進行景觀和使用業的發展，可根據具體需求進行景觀和使用業的發展。

The staff from USEO regularly conducts site inspection to ensure the environmental performance of the contractors.

大學安全及環境事務處職員會定期到工程地點巡視，以確保承建商的工程符合環保原則。
**Chung Chi College**

The Campus Environment Committee of Chung Chi aims to advise the College; to monitor on for maintaining a high standard of environmental hygiene on campus and to promote environmental awareness among students and staff.

In 2003, the Committee organized the Environmental Protection Cup with various inter-hostel competitions such as Water Saving, Electricity Saving, Used Paper Collection, Used Aluminum Cans Collection, Used Plastic Bottles Collection and Slogan Design and Wei Yuan Lake Signage Design Competition. The Committee also organized the Environmental Protection Week in March and Environmental Ambassador Programme to promote environmental protection on campus. Apart from student activities, the Committee also organized a Tea Session Gathering and Survey to collect opinions from the staff. The Committee also actively participated in and coordinated other environmental programmes organized by Environmental Protection Department (EPD) and Environmental Campaign Committee (ECC) such as ECC Shell Environmental Award and Waste Recycling Scheme in Tertiary & Vocational Institutes Phase IV.
With the purpose of promoting a general awareness of the environmental protection in the campus, the Environmental Committee worked on various ways to achieve the above goals. The highlight was the "Fourth Environmental Protection Week" held from mid-January to mid-February, 2004. A series of activities were carried out including the Ecological Tour led by Dr. Wu Sau Ying, “Fai Chun” (Greetings for Chinese New Year) Writing Activity at student hostels, Special Lecture at College Bi-Weekly Assembly, Board Exhibition on Environmental Protection, Used Clothing Collection Campaign and Visit to Mai Po Nature Reserve.

In order to let the staff and students to enjoy the fun of farming and promote the concept of organic farming within the campus, Organic Farming Activity among resident students, non-resident students and staff. Moreover, the information on electricity, water & gas consumption of every student hostels, current affairs on environmental protection and related news were posted up. It was hoped that students’ view on environmental protection could be broadened and their understanding on this matter could be enriched.

New Asia College

新亞書院

新亞書院環境委員會創會目的在於促進校內同生的環保意識，所以每年均舉辦不同的活動以達此目的，其中最重要一項為書院環保週。本年度的環保週已於二零零四年一月中旬至二月中旬期間順利舉行，一連串活動包括由胡秀英博士帶領的校園生態遊、揮春寫作比賽、書院雙周會專題講座、環保資料展覽、衣服回收活動及參觀米埔自然保護區等，希望透過活動的參與達至目標。

此外，為讓學生可一嘗耕作的樂趣及推廣有機耕作概念，委員會特別舉辦有機種植活動，以令他們一方面可享受種植樂趣，另一方面亦可學習何謂有機耕作。亦會於各環保資訊板上詳列各學生宿舍的電力、食水、石油氣的消耗量，以及環保和其他相關訊息，務求拓展學生的環保視野，加強他們對校內環保問題的了解。
The Environment Enhancement Committee of Shaw College promotes general awareness of environment hygiene, campus ecology and related matters among staff and students. In the 2003/2004 academic year, the Committee organized an Eco-photography Workshop, through a series of workshops and practical lesson, participants were strengthened their knowledge in campus ecology and environment. In addition, the Committee also organized a series of Guessing Game of electricity consumption at student hostels to arouse environment awareness and promote energy conservation among students and staff.

逸夫書院

逸夫書院環境促進委員會致力推動同學及教職員對環境保護、校園生態及其他環保事宜的認識。在二零零三至零四學年期間，委員會籌辦了生態攝影工作坊，透過專題講座及戶外實習，加深同學及教職員對校園生態及書院環境的認識。另亦舉辦了宿舍「節約電力」競猜遊戲，將環保訊息帶進日常生活裡。
The Environmental Committee of United College formed the first college-based student society, United College Environmental Protection Society, in 2003 to organize a series of activities on the UC campus to raise people’s environmental awareness among students. Besides, an Organic Farming Group ran the farm work session for students to plant sweet potatoes, carrots and tomatoes. A booth was set up to sell the products and further promote the concept of organic farming in 40th Anniversary Walkathon & Carnival.

The popular Energy-Wise Award Scheme, organized by the Committee and the Hall Residents’ Associations, is being held throughout 2003. The scheme aims to raise hostel residents’ awareness of the need for energy conservation and motivate them to economize the consumption of electricity and water. The Committee also organized a walk activity with the Shatin District Board so as to promote balanced diet, physical exercise and good health for Shatin residents in United College campus.
POLLUTION CONTROL & WASTE MANAGEMENT

Air Pollution

The rapid decline in air quality is the top environmental problem in Hong Kong. Looking across Tolo Harbour, a blanket of smog still hangs in the air on many days. To protect the health and well being of the community, the CUHK maintains the satisfactory air quality by legal compliance and planning, such as:

- All school shuttles owned by CUHK and contractors’ shuttles are regularly maintained and installed with diesel oxidation catalytic converters. Trails have been built between Colleges and the main campus.
- “Engine Off, Wait Green” is being promoted to all drivers to raise the public awareness about green driving practice.
- Buildings have been designed so that its elevators can provide access to different topographical levels.
- Scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators and extending kitchen exhausts to rooftop are installed in all university canteens and restaurants to prevent any noticeable catering odour.
- Dust suppression measures such as wetting and canvas covering are used to minimise the dust emission during construction works.
- The ventilation system of all academic and administrative buildings is properly maintained to ensure its effectiveness. Monitoring of temperature, humidity, carbon dioxide, volatile organic compound (VOC), etc. is regularly conducted to ensure a healthy Indoor Air Quality (IAQ).
- Indoor smoking control has been implemented since 80s’ to make CUHK a smoke-free campus.
- Halon / BCF fire extinguishers have been replaced by ozone friendly one.
There are two natural watercourses in the University: the eastern one originates from the village of Chek Lai Ping and the western one originates from the New Asia Campus, going into the Tolo Harbour via the Weiyuan Lake. The network of storm drains and sewers have also been built in the past three decades. The storm drains were built to collect the rain water and surface run-off from road surfaces and roof-tops, and to divert them into the natural watercourses. The cleaners and workers are instructed not to discharge the car-wash or spent lube oil and paint into the storm drains. The contaminated wastewater generated from residences, student hostels, offices, laboratories, canteens, etc, are discharged to the sewers and channelled to the Shatin Treatment Works for disposal. To reduce the loading of treatment, grease trap is installed in each canteen to segregate the oily waste and wastewater. To ensure the effectiveness of these measures, water quality is regularly monitored at different locations such as drinking water tank, flushing water tank, chilling water tower, swimming pool, drainage system, stream and lake according to hygiene and environmental protection standard.
Noise Control

Noise is caused by the vibration of air particles in the atmosphere. In crowded Hong Kong, everybody is inevitably affected by noise. Noise can be measured on a decibel scale. In CUHK, the sound level of a lecture room is about 52 decibels, the sound level of office is about 55 decibels, while the sound level of library is about 50 decibels.

Whether in the home, school or on the street, the roar of traffic, construction noise or noisy air-conditioners is inescapable. The difficulty in Hong Kong is that there is no perfect solution to noise and there are many physical constraints. For example, the New Postgraduate Hall faces noise problem as it locates besides the Tolo Harbour and railway. With this experience, the University prevents, minimises and resolves environmental noise problems through proper planning, implementation of noise abatement measures and enforcement of the Noise Control Ordinance. The University aims to contain road traffic noise in residential areas to 70 decibels and has laid down different limits for other stationary sources.

Waste Management

Due to the growing wasteloads, Hong Kong faces a serious shortage of landfill space. Being a tertiary institution with about 5,000 staff and 17,000 students some of whom live on the campus, waste generation is a very difficult environmental problem to tackle in the CUHK. Wastes are generated daily by offices, laboratories, canteens, residences and student hostels. Tremendous effort is spent to remove and dispose of the refuse. To reduce the huge waste loading, the effective utilisation of resources, and 4 “R” Strategy of Reduce, Replace, Reuse and Recycle are adopted in the daily activities in the University. For instance, all staff are encouraged to adopt double-sided printing and reuse the single-side used paper. Email accounts are provided for all administrative staff and mass email will be used for internal communication to replace the notices and memos. Compared with 2000, the volume of refuse was reduced from 50,000 litres to 31,500 litres per day and the waste recover rate of papers, plastic bottles and aluminum cans were successfully increased by 6.83%, 11.0% and 51.43% respectively.

Apart from the daily recycling activities, CUHK has been constantly working with other environmental protection units and charity organizations to conduct Recycling Charity Activities, such as collecting used books, old clothes and forwarding them to the
charity organizations. In 2002 and 2003, Charity Old Clothes Collection was held in University Staff Quarters (USQ). It is highly appreciated that 382kg and 622kg of clothes were collected. Those collections were donated to the people in Mainland China. Besides, the student society, Green World, also organizes the Quarter Retreat Collection to collect the used items every summer vacation.

According to the World Vision, there are over one million children died of starvation daily all over the world. To reduce the meaningless food wastage and the canteen waste volume in the university, the University Canteen Committee and the canteen operators post the notice of “Less Rice, Thanks!” to spread the message of food value. The staff and students were encouraged to say “less rice” to the canteen staff if they did not need so much food. Part of the canteen wastes and food sludge are disposed by composting. In 2003, about 0.5m³ compost is generated and it will be used by the Landscape Section as fertilizers in gardening works. Besides, promotion programmes are conducted to encourage the staff and students to have meals in the canteen instead of take-away and to bring their own utensils instead by imposing charge on disposable utensils. The canteen operators also proactively phase out the foam lunch box by degradable lunch box.

To prevent contamination of the environment and protect the occupational health and safety of the researchers, the University Safety & Environment Office (USEO) manages the disposal of biological and chemical wastes generated on campus, all these wastes are properly stored and then collected by the licensed collectors. The waste disposal guidelines are prepared for the research staff and students of laboratories for dumping the chemical and biological wastes generated by the laboratory activities. Currently, the wastes are mainly classified into Inorganic Acid, Inorganic Alkaline, Non-halogenated Organic Wastes and Halogenated Organic Wastes. Moreover, radioactive waste store is managed by the competent person such as Radiation Officer of USEO for radioactive wastes to decay.

廢物處理

由於廢物與日俱增，香港面臨垃圾堆填區嚴重短缺的問題。中文大學共有五千名教職員和一萬七千名學生，其中部份在校內住宿，校園的廢物處理是一個非常棘手的問題。辦公室、實驗室、食堂、教職員宿舍和學生宿舍，每天都產生大量廢物，要耗費極大人力物力處理。大學校方為了減少廢物產生，倡導有效應用資源以及 4R 策略，即 Reduce (減少)、Replace (取代使用)、Reuse (再用) 和 Recycle (循環)。例如鼓勵教職員用雙面拍摺影印和利用單面廢紙。校方為所有行政部職員提供書籤信封，用作校內通訊，以減少大批印製通告、顯示等。和二〇〇〇年比較，二〇〇二年和二〇〇三年，廢物產量分別增加了 83%、11% 及 51.43%。

除了日常校內推行廢物回收循環再用，中文大學並與其他環保單位和慈善機構合作，舉辦循環再用慈善活動，例如收回書籍和舊衣服，轉交慈善團體。二〇〇二年和二〇〇三年，舊衣回收慈善活動在大學教職員宿舍舉行，反應熱烈，分別收集了 382 公斤和 622 公斤舊衣服，捐贈給內地貧困地區人民。此外，學生團體「綠色天地」每年暑假也籌辦舊物回收活動。
以下為廃棄物回收數量表：

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>年份</th>
<th>Waste Paper (Kg)</th>
<th>Plastic Bottles (Kg)</th>
<th>Aluminum Cans (Kg)</th>
<th>Printer Cartridges (No.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>240,600</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>238,250</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>254,500</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>257,027</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

此外，還包括了化學廢物及生物性廢物的數量。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>年份</th>
<th>Chemical Wastes (Kg)</th>
<th>Biological Wastes (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>19,244.0</td>
<td>No Data /未有統計</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>15,852.5</td>
<td>No Data /未有統計</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24,241.1</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>28,188.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>34,661.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>36,590.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The compost generated by the Composting is used by the Landscape Section. 廘製的肥料，可供園景使用。

Used masks were collected and disposed by the collector during SARS period. 非典型肺炎期間，用過的口罩由收集商收集棄置。
Resources Conservation

CUHK campus accommodates 38 blocks of staff residences and 27 blocks of student hostels, in addition to 52 blocks of academic and administrative buildings. The electrical consumption is recorded by a power tariff meter yielding a large bulk reading managed by the Estates Management Office (EMO). Apparently, with the continuous development of the University and the increasing number of staff and students, the electricity consumption also shows an increasing trend. To curb the increasing trend, the Energy Savings Task Force was established in April 1999 for the coordination and promotion of energy conservation. With the support of EMO, a series of programmes have been successfully planned and/or implemented:

On-peak Demand Controls
- the Power Factor Correction Programme was implemented to minimize energy wastage in 39 substations;
- 3.9% reduction (8616 kVA) in on-peak demand was achieved in 2003 main electrical bill.

Evaporative Water Cooling for Condensers
- Evaporative Water Curtain was installation to the chillers in HSH Engineering Building;
- 12.9% reduction (333,417 kWh) from March to December 2003 was achieved.

Building Management System (BMS)
- BMS was adopted in six targeted buildings in 2003 such as:
  a) On/off scheduling of central chillers at night,
  b) Shut down of central chillers at cool weather,
  c) Temperature setpoint adjustment of the air conditioning,
  d) Controls of the fresh air intake,
  e) remote & real-time monitoring of the building status
- ~ 5% reduction of electricity consumption (1,740,000 kWh) was achieved.

Building Energy Conservation Committee of HKIB
- Good housekeeping practices were adopted by Hong Kong Institute of Biotechnology staff such as zone controls for fan coils in communal areas and the controls problems in A/C services were rectified;
- 14% reduction (530,360 kWh) in benchmarking energy consumption rate was achieved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual Electricity Consumption (x1,000 kWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>72,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>77,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>84,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>85,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>87,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>87,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consumption of the Targeted Six Buildings in Year 2002: 32,582,596 kWh
Consumption of the Targeted Six Buildings in Year 2003: 30,843,218 kWh
Energy Savings with BMS and other saving measures: 1,739,378 kWh
Lighting Retrofit III & IV

- under the Lighting Retrofit Programme, the University replaced more than 14 thousand magnetic ballasts with electronic ballasts and modern T5 lighting system;
- this programme was extended to three student hostels in 2003 and motion sensors were installed for 10 buildings;
- 32W "2D" circular fluorescent luminaries were replaced by 14W T5 fluorescent luminaries at staircases.

Energy Management System

- Energy Policy and Guidelines were announcement in March 2003;
- the room temperature of some public areas are set to 24-25°C;
- eye catching materials such as reminder/stickers/prompts are shown to enhance the awareness of energy conservation;
- buildings are designed with flexibility in windows for natural ventilation;
- automatic switch-off program is set on PC monitors;
- parts of the lifts are switched off after office hours;
- staff and students are encouraged to switch off lighting and air conditioner in offices, classrooms and laboratories after use;
- parts of the canteens are closed during non-busy hours/long vacations.

Energy Conscious Estates Operation

- Monthly Energy Performance Index was set for 9 buildings to keep track of the energy profile;
- departmental energy review with incentives scheme for implementation;
- Web-based Energy Survey was conducted in July 2003;
- Free Cooling was adopted in selected buildings during winter;
- the Building Automation System (BAS) have been installed for Academic Buildings to enable close central monitoring and control on the operation of building services;
- the Occupancy Sensors have been installed in classrooms and student hostels.

With the implementation of these measures, the increasing trend in electricity consumption is curbed. The energy cost per unit area keeps decreasing in the past four financial years. Compared with other local university, the energy cost is the relatively lower in terms of per unit area and per unit rate. In 2003, it is honourable that CUHK was awarded with the Registration Certificate of the Hong Kong Energy Efficiency Registration Scheme for Buildings issued by the Electrical & Mechanical Services Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total annual BG Energy Cost ($)</td>
<td>50,749,384</td>
<td>52,867,963</td>
<td>52,845,444</td>
<td>52,321,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFA for non-residential Areas (sq metre)</td>
<td>232,432</td>
<td>254,370</td>
<td>254,370</td>
<td>260,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy cost per unit area ($/sq metre)</td>
<td>HK$218.34</td>
<td>HK$207.84</td>
<td>HK$207.75</td>
<td>HK$200.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
節約資源

香港中文大學校園有三十八幢教職員宿舍和二十隻學生宿舍，另有五十二幢教學和行政大樓。物業
管理處的電霜，紀錄全校電力耗用量；隨著大學不斷發
展和教職員、學生人數不斷增加，電力耗用量與日俱
增。有見及此，校方於一九九九年四月成立能源節約工
作組，以統籌和推廣節約能源。物業管理處協助統籌和
舉辦了一系列節約能源計劃。

高峰時間需求管制
- 功率因數調整計劃在三十九個變電所實施，盡量減
少能源消耗。
- 二〇〇三年主電費帳單的耗電量減少了3.9%
（8,616 千瓦安）

採用水冷卻系統
- 何善衡工程大樓安裝了水冷卻系統。
- 二〇〇三年三至十二月，耗電量減少了12.9%
（333,417 千瓦小時）。

樓宇管理系統
- 二〇〇三年，六幢建築物實行樓宇管理系統；
  1) 晚上控制其中中央冷卻系統的開闢；
  2) 天氣涼快時關閉其中中央冷卻系統；
  3) 調整空凋温度的設定點；
  4) 控制新鮮空氣流入量；及
  5) 遙控及實時監察樓宇情況。

香港生物科技研究院的
樓宇能源節約委員會
- 香港生物科技研究院的職員實行有效率的管
理，例如公共地方風扇設的風速控制、改善空調的管
理等。
- 耗電量減少了14%（530,360千瓦小時）。

照明改進計劃第三、四期
- 過去數年，大學實行照明改進計劃，以電子鎮流
器和先進的T5照明系統，取代了14,000 多個磁
性鎮流器。
- 上述計劃於二〇〇三年擴展至三個學生宿舍，此外
有十幢建築物裝置了感應器，如覺得有有物體移動，
電燈才會開著。
- 梯間裝置14瓦特的T5發光燈，取代32瓦特2D圓
形發光燈。
Fresh water is essential to our daily activities such as drinking and washing. In 1999 and 2000, over 90,000m³ water is consumed by CUHK per month and with an increasing trend. To minimise water consumption, water reduction is also a high priority task in CUHK. The automatic cut-off tap is being used in the washing room to prevent wastage of water. Posters and stickers are posted to remind users not to waste water during washing. Water reduction competition is also launched in the student hostels to encourage students to consume less water. Seminars and workshop about water conservation and energy conservation were regularly arranged to enhance the awareness of staff and students. Environmental Tips in the forms of labels and stickers were designed and published to remind the students and staff to live in the environmental friendly ways.
In 2001, 2002 and 2003, the monthly water consumption was reduced significantly, around 85,000 m³ water was consumed by CUHK per month in average.

Besides, an automatic watergate has been installed in Wei Yuen Lake by the Estates Management Office to regulate the level of water storage. When flooding causes the water level to reach the warning mark, the watergate will open; similarly when the water drops to a certain level, the watergate will close. The lake provides up to 0.7 million litres of lake water for daily use at the University. This includes irrigation, cooling of air-conditioning systems, and flushing. The lake's capacity has been increased by 2.6 million litres in the last two years as a result of the deepening of the lake by 300 mm in the Chung Chi Lake Improvement Work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Annual Water Consumption (x 1,000m³)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>+ 6.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,159</td>
<td>+ 3.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>- 12.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>- 1.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>- 7.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

食水對日常生活非常重要，例如飲用和洗滌等。一九九九年和二〇〇〇年，香港中文大學每月耗水量都超過80,000立方米，耗水量並有上升趨勢。為了減少耗水量，節約用水也是中文大學要務之一。洗手間設置自動停止的水龍頭，以防浪費食水；此外還印製海報和小標貼，提醒用者不要浪費食水。校方又舉辦節省用水比賽，並定期舉辦研討會和工作坊，加強教職員和學生節約能源、食水的意識，校方又設計和印製一些環保貼士便條，提醒學生和教職員在日常生活中重視環保。二〇〇一、二〇〇二、二〇〇三年，每月平均耗水量大幅減少至約85,000立方米。

未圓湖已建成自動排洪玻璃水閘，增加儲水量，供灌溉花草等，節省自來水和水費。大學一直利用天然山水灌溉花草，所以大部分灌溉用水是從未圓湖抽取。近年未圓湖經清理淤泥，改善水供系統後，儲水量多了，每天的抽水量可達七十萬公升，除供灌溉外，亦可作冷氣機冷卻及沖廁之用。在早季或少雨的日子，湖水不足供應。物業管理處於是挖深湖床和增高湖水水位，並加設可自動排洪的水閘。當洪水

水升至警戒線時，排洪閘門會自動打開；若水位降至適當位置，水閘會自動關上，以保持理想的存水量，可節省使用食水，並為大學節省水費開支。

The automatic watergate installed in Wei Yuen Lake is made of stainless steel and reinforced glass with four vents. The water level is adjusted by the sensor.
ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY CONSTRUCTION

The University is aware of the importance of the cooperation of contractors, sub-contractors and vendors in the maintenance of a pollution-free campus. Therefore, the Environmental Guideline which includes the legal requirements and the University’s in-house rules by the University Safety & Environmental Office was prepared in 2002 to make understand the environmental requirements and the practicable measures to help them conduct the works in environmentally friendly ways. This guideline will be attached in the tendering documents to suppliers and contractors for their compliance once they were appointed.

環保建設

大算明白要減少校園污染，必須獲得校園內承建商及供應商的合作。因此，大學安全及環境事務處於二OO二年制定一套環保守則，包括法定的規例和大學訂立的規則，確保承建商等遵從環保原則，推行實際措施，保護環境。校方徵求供應商和承建商時，投標合約文件都附載這環保守則。
COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Securing a long term solution to environmental problems through development of an improved environmental ethic within the community, the University promotes community environmental awareness through different campaigns, publicity, education and action programmes:

Weeklong Promotion of Campus Greening

The week from 14th to 21st March 2003 was designated as the Environmental Protection Week to enhance environmental awareness among students and staff of the University. The theme this year was ‘Recycle and Sustain’. A wide range of activities were organized, including a tree planting ceremony, a green campus exhibition, a waste utilization design competition, a debate, an open forum entitled ‘How to raise Hong Kong’s recycling rate?’, a flea market, a waste reduction workshop, and bird-watching. At the opening ceremony held at the Cultural Square on 14th March, different models of organic waste composers adopted by the University were put on display. The officiating guests were Dr. the Honourable Sarah Liao Sau-tung, Secretary for the Environment, Transport and Works of the HKSAR government, Mrs. Mei Ng, director of Friends of the Earth, Prof. Ambrose King, vice-chancellor of the University, Prof. Liu Pak-wai, pro-vice-chancellor, and Prof. Chan King-ming, chairman of the University Steering Committee on Environment.
喚起關注
大學舉行多種宣傳和教育活動，提高學生和教職員的環保意識，從長遠角度解決環保問題。

Mrs. Mei Ng, sat on the innovative massage chair made of waste film containers. Dr. Sarah Lau Sau-tung and Prof. Ambrose King were pleased to try.

The participants searched for birds during the Bird Watching Race. Various groups were seen observing birds and taking photos.

The lecturers of HK Bird Watching Society introduced the bird species to the participants.
Orientation Day for Sixth Formers & 40th Walkathon

Over 26,000 students, their teachers and parents visited the University on its Orientation Day for Sixth Formers held on 27th September. The visitors were given detailed information about the undergraduate programmes on offer at the University as well as useful tips on admission. Environmental Promotion Boards were also set up on the Orientation Day for Sixth Formers to deliver the message of environmental protection to the secondary school students, teachers and other visitors. The visitors were also given a taste of the University's achievements in science, technology, education, and community service of the 40th anniversary fair.

預科生輔導日

本年預科生輔導日於九月二十七日舉行，吸引逾二萬六千名預科生、家長及中學教師參加。當日各學院及成員學院全面開放，活動包括大型展覽、入學輔導、實驗室參觀及學科講座，以介紹大學各項本科課程、校園生活及設施，並輔導預科生選報合適的課程。大學特設綠色校園展覽攤位，向中學生、師傅和其他衆多人士傳播環保訊息。大學舉辦了四十周年校慶博覽會，供參觀者了解大學在科研上的發明與成果，以及在教育與社會發展的貢獻。

The fish, coral and other rare species were shown to the public to make them aware of the importance of marine environment. 魚類及其他珍稀海洋生物種類的展覽，讓大家了解海洋環境的重要。
CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMUNITY

Being the world-famous tertiary educational institute, CUHK clearly knows that both research and teaching are important and critical to help protecting our environment and achieving the sustainable development. CUHK aims to assist in the preservation, dissemination, communication and increase of environmental knowledge by featuring the environmental and conservation issues topics widely in the university’s research and curricula. Nowadays, the University provides regular courses related to the environmental protection in different levels. To instill in students a sense of environmental responsibility and principles of sustainability, environmental courses are designated as required courses in the General Education Programmes. A wide range of specialised courses BSc, MSc, MPhil and PhD are offered by the Department of Geography and the Environmental Science Programme under the Faculty of Science. Besides, to stimulate the development of environmental culture and thereby assist in promoting its social value, some elective subjects related to Ecology, Conservation, Economics of Social & Environmental Issues are run to educate the undergraduate and postgraduate students with the knowledge of the natural environment.

The University has also established different centres and laboratories to provide faculty members with financial support and other facilities for environmental research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSc in Environmental Science</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPhil in Environmental Science</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD in Environmental Science</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSc in Geography &amp; Resource Management</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPhil in Geography &amp; Resource Management</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD in Geography &amp; Resource Management</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master of Science in Geoinformation Science</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate Diploma in Applied Geoinformatics</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

社會貢獻

香港中文大學為世界知名學府，明白科研與教學對環保發展非常重要。大學在科研與課程上都著重環保課題，以期傳揚和增進環保知識。目前，大學設有不同的環保課程，向學生灌輸環保責任感和持續發展的原則。環保課程是通識教育課程的必修科，此外，理學院提供環境科學課程，地理系也提供專業課程，包括本科、理學碩士、哲學碩士和哲學博士課程。大學還為本
The Centre for Environmental Policy and Resources Management (formerly known as the Centre for Environmental Studies) facilitates and coordinates collaborative research in environmental science across departmental boundaries and fosters a multidisciplinary approach to the evaluation and analysis of environmental and resource issues. It strikes a balance between sustainable development and environmental protection by fostering sound policy-making based on reliable scientific information and understanding of the needs of human beings and nature and serves the community by being a source of information and a collaborative base of research, creative problem-solving and policy development for professionals, decision-makers and the public.

Experimental Station Opens on Campus to Study Physical Geography

Hong Kong Geography Day, organized jointly by the CUHK Department of Geography and Resource Management and the Hong Kong Geographical Association on campus on 8th November 2003, attracted about 600 scholars, professionals, and secondary school teachers and students. Themed ‘Hong Kong as a World City: Global Action and Local Action’, the day comprised paper presentation sessions, exhibition of geography departments of universities and related organizations, and field trips.

Hong Kong Geography Day, held once every two years, is a major event of the local geography community. On the same day, the Department of Geography and Resource Management also held an opening ceremony for its Physical Geography Experimental Station, the first integrated geographical and environmental experimental station in Hong Kong. The newly completed facility is a multi-function and multi-purpose station equipped with state-of-the-art instruments for data collection and experimental work. Its four major components are: a greenhouse, a rainfall and soil erosion simulation system, an air quality monitoring station, and an automatic weather station. The facility is expected to contribute significantly to teaching, research, data sharing, and science education.

CEPRM

環境政策及資源管理研究中心

環境政策及資源管理研究中心統籌不同學系的環保研究工作，務求以跨學科方式評估和分析環保與資源問題。大學根據實質的科研資訊，以及對人類需求和自然的了解，為社會在持續發展與環境保護之間找取平衡；並以創新的精神，為專業人士、決策者和社會大眾提供環保資訊，研究解決問題的辦法和政策發展。
Hong Kong.

Hong Kong University and the Chinese Academy of Sciences used the Aerial Infra-Red Remote Sensing Technique to identify the vegetation growth, water quality and land use pattern and to investigate the environment of Hong Kong.

Simon F.S. Li Marine Science Laboratory

The Marine Science Laboratory was established under the Department of Biology as a research centre for advanced studies in marine science. Current research is focused on the physiology, biochemistry and molecular biology of marine animals in relation to fisheries and mariculture. And the other major research area is the biology and ecology of planktonic and coral reef organisms in the waters of HK and southern China.

Ewing F.S. Li Marine Science Laboratory

The Marine Science Laboratory was established under the Department of Biology as a research centre for advanced studies in marine science. Current research is focused on the physiology, biochemistry and molecular biology of marine animals in relation to fisheries and mariculture. And the other major research area is the biology and ecology of planktonic and coral reef organisms in the waters of HK and southern China.

Joint Laboratory for Geoinformation Science

Besides, the Joint Laboratory for Geoinformation Science of the University and the Chinese Academy of Science used the Aerial Infra-Red Remote Sensing Technique to identify the vegetation growth, water quality and land use pattern and to investigate the environment of Hong Kong.
International Discussion on Virtual Geographic Environments

Some 60 scholars from across the world attended 20 paper presentations at the International Advanced Workshop on Virtual Geographic Environments and Geocollaboration, hosted by the Joint Laboratory for Geoinformation Science (JLGIS) of the University on 15th and 16th December 2003. The workshop was sponsored by the K.C. Wong Education Foundation, Sze Cheong Investment Co. Ltd., the Hong Kong Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, the International Association of Chinese Professionals in Geographic Information Science, and the IEEE Hong Kong Section Computer Chapter. Topics addressed included research and applications in virtual geographic environments, spatial cognition, and advanced virtual reconstruction methods.

The co-chairmen of the two-day workshop were Prof. Lin Hui of JLGIS and Prof. Michael Batty of University College London. The participants were renowned scholars from the US, China, UK, Russia, and Germany. Pro-vice-chancellor Prof. Jack Cheng delivered the welcoming address at the opening ceremony.
Asian Heroes

They call themselves the "Dirty Team", the group of doctors and nurses caring for SARS patients at the Prince of Wales Hospital. Time Magazine calls them heroes. This team, headed by Prof. Joseph Sung of the CUHK Department of Medicine and Therapeutics, was named in a special April issue of Time Magazine as Asian heroes, among other "Asians famous and unknown who reminded us what human spirit can achieve even in the direct of situations".

In response to the major outbreak of SARS at the Prince of Wales Hospital (PWH), medical staff from CUHK immediately developed a series of infection control measures. Following the implementation of these measures, the rate of infection among medical workers was dramatically reduced by more than 90%.

Schools Against SARS campaign

An education and public health campaign was launched in April to better equip students, teachers and parents for the resumption of classes and to help them combat SARS in the school setting. VCDs and pamphlets have been produced and distributed to all secondary and primary schools and kindergartens. Briefings have also been organized for over 1,000 principals and teachers.
Helping homes for the elderly

Seminars to address challenges faced by the elderly homes and their frontline workers were held on 3 and 10 May, attracting some 300 participants. The functions were organized by the Department of Social Work in collaboration with the Centre for Health Education and Health Promotion and the School of Chinese Medicine.

CUHK experts suggested ways to abate Amoy Garden "Wind Curtain" effect

CUHK’s Department of Architecture has conducted a study of the entire Amoy Garden complex where massive SARS infections have occurred, and has concluded that a major contributing factor is the Wind Curtain effect.

A detailed computational fluid dynamic (CFD) study has found that the Wind Curtain effect sealed off the light well area in Block E and F, causing the horizontal air flow in the light well to become nearly stagnant, thereby any droplets laden with viruses that may have been released into the area would likely remain there and spread vertically and contaminate other floors. Based on the findings of the study, the Department has also proposed a simple yet effective way of solving the problem: fitting simple panels in the light wells. The addition of a simple panel (spoilers at a suitable position) in the reentrant area would disrupt the wind curtain sufficiently so that this effect would no longer be operative. This would provide a simple retro-fitting solution (in addition to the rectification of sewage problems) to many buildings.

CUHK experts suggested ways to abate Amoy Garden "Wind Curtain" effect
This environmental report represents The Chinese University’s commitment to build a green campus and outlines the University’s plans to seek continual improvement. We welcome your comments and suggestions on how the University can better achieve its objectives.

Please contact: University Safety & Environment Office
Phone: 2609 7958
Email: uls@cuhk.edu.hk
Environmental Hotline: 2609 8666
For more information, visit our homepage at: http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/useo/

Editor / 編輯: Jack Yung
Graphic Designer / 版面設計: 
China Gateway International Limited 中凱國際有限公司
Printer / 打印: China Gateway International Limited 中凱國際有限公司

This report is printed on recycled paper / 本報告以環保紙印刷。