

香港的全面水資源管理

Total Water Management in Hong Kong

水循環 Water Cycle



為確保可持續發展，香港需要推行全面水資源管理，以善用、保護及管理水循環內的水資源和研
究開發新水源。當中包括開拓新的水資源、鼓勵節約用水、再造水的使用和保護及管理水資源。

For sustainable development, it is important for Hong Kong to implement Total Water Management (TWM) to
ensure rational utilization, protection and management of water resources in the water cycle in a holistic manner
and to explore new water resources. It comprises four key elements namely, new water resources, water
conservation, water reclamation, and water resources protection and management.

開拓新的水資源 New Water Resources

現時香港的食水來源為東江水和本地收集的雨水。開拓新的水資源方案包括擴大集水區面積、
使用再造水及海水化淡。其中，再造水及海水化淡較具經濟效益。

The fresh water demand of Hong Kong is currently met by importation of Dongjiang water and local catchment
yield. Alternative water resources can include extension of water gathering grounds, use of reclaimed water
and desalination of seawater, with the latter two more economically attractive.

二〇〇四年，採用逆滲透技術的海水化淡試驗廠開始運
作。試驗結果有助制定開拓水資源的未來路向。

A pilot desalination plant using reverse osmosis started to
operate in 2004. The findings of the pilot plant study will
facilitate the formulation of the way forward for developing
new water resources.



節約用水 Water Conservation

節約用水措施包括：

Water conservation measures include:

- 推展教育和宣傳活動，使公眾了解節約用水的重要性；
Education and publicity programmes on the importance of water conservation;
- 使用海水作沖廁用途；
Use of seawater for toilet flushing;
- 推行大規模更換及修復老化水管計劃，以減少滲漏；
Large-scale replacement and rehabilitation of aged pipelines to reduce leakage;

- 為住宅用水制定一套分級收費方法，以鼓勵節約用水；
A tiered water tariff for domestic consumption to encourage water conservation;



- 採用最先進的水管測漏和減漏技術，包括持續水壓監測及水壓管理，以減少供水及配水系統的滲漏。

Using the latest leakage detection and reduction technology, including continuous pressure monitoring and pressure management, to reduce leakage through the water supply and distribution systems.



再造水的使用 Water Reclamation

昂坪三級污水處理廠處理後的再造水，會於附近公共洗手間及吊車站的洗手間作沖廁用途。另外，政府亦會在石湖墟推行再造水使用的試驗計劃，把來自石湖墟污水處理廠的水進一步處理，供應鄰近用戶作沖廁及非飲用用途。

The tertiary-treated effluent in Ngong Ping Sewage Treatment Works is reused for flushing in nearby public toilets and the toilets in the Cable Car Terminal. Another pilot scheme involves further treatment of effluent from Shek Wu Hui Sewage Treatment Works. The reclaimed water is supplied to nearby users for toilet flushing and other non-potable uses.

這兩項再造水試驗計劃提供有用的數據，有助政府詳細研究再造水的使用，及考慮進一步推廣到本港其它地區使用。

The findings of these two pilot schemes provide useful information to enable detailed assessment on the use of reclaimed water and allow the Government to consider extending the use of reclaimed water to other parts of the territory.



保護及管理水資源 Water Resources Protection and Management

現有集水區約佔全港土地面積的三分之一，每年收集雨水約三億立方米。除了適當地管理集水區，確保有效地收集雨水，政府亦會嚴格執行污染管制措施及監管集水區內的發展。

The water gathering grounds in Hong Kong covers about one-third of the territory, providing about 300 million cubic metres of water every year. These areas are properly maintained to ensure effective collection of surface water. Besides, stringent pollution control measures are in place to control activities and development within the water gathering grounds.

