

Clean Air Now! 健康空氣 急不可待



<mark>政府需將室內空氣質素</mark> 納入劏房居住環境最低標準範圍

The government should incorporate IAQ into the minimum standard requirements for living conditions in subdivided units



The government should incorporate indoor air quality into the minimum standard requirements for living conditions in subdivided units

Clean Air Network continues to place emphasis on indoor air quality. Considering the government's plan to set "Minimum Standards for Subdivided Unit Living Environment" by August of this year, which will establish various criteria to crack down on substandard subdivided units, CAN welcomes these measures. CAN also recommends that the related "standards" should encompass aspects such as indoor air quality to ensure a hygienic living environment. Additionally, it is crucial to include residents living in inadequate dwellings within the scope of protection to improve the living conditions of low-income families.

Residents of subdivided units face long-term exposure to indoor air pollution. Research has shown that more than half of the residents in subdivided units experience poor living conditions. Such inadequate environments can have detrimental effects on physical and mental health. In recent years, the frequency of extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, has further exacerbated the challenges faced by residents of subdivided units. Not to mention the impact on young children, the elderly, and patients.

recommendations regarding the "Minimum Standards for Subdivided Unit Living Environment":

- Indoor air quality should be included in the minimum standards for subdivided unit living environment:
- Provide knowledge and preparedness for residents of subdivided units to cope with extreme weather conditions;
- Ensure protection for all residents living in inadequately housed household;
- Revise the "Air Pollution Control Ordinance" to strengthen monitoring of indoor air quality in all settings.



Community Exhibition: Clean Air Neighborhood for Schools

The "Clean Air Neighborhood for Schools," which has been running for nearly a year, has invited various secondary schools in the Tuen Mun district to participate. In July, we will host a Community Exhibition Day, where the public can learn about the achievements of participating students with interactive displays. Visitors can also experience how students measure street-level air pollutants, understand the Air Quality Health Index, and use Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) monitoring instruments to measure the IAQ of everyday indoor spaces.

Date: July 6-7, 2024 (Saturday-Sunday)

Time: 12:00 PM - 8:00 PM

Location: Tuen Mun Town Plaza, South Wing, L1-A

Fee: Free of charge

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Towards a sustainable future from Kai Tak Cruise Terminal

As the "Clean Air Neighborhood for Schools" Project nears the end of this academic year, students from Mu Kuang English School participated in an exploration at Kwun Tong Promenade and Kai Tak Cruise Terminal to understand the air pollution issues caused by water transportation. It turns out that the air quality results measured by the students showed extremely high nitrogen dioxide levels near the cruise ship berthing areas. What exactly is "shore power," often mentioned as a solution to air pollution from water transportation?

Click the link to learn more!

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Air pollution along roads in Tuen Mun Industrial Area

Another participating school, Queen Elizabeth School Old Students' Association Tong Kwok Wah Secondary School, visited Lung Mun Road outside Tuen Mun EcoPark to analyze the impact of land transportation on air pollution. The research results showed that the nitrogen dioxide concentration near the truck entry and exit points exceeded WHO standards by eight times! After the investigation, the students referred to measures implemented by the Kaohsiung City Government in Taiwan's industrial areas to consider how to improve air quality in industrial zones.

Click the link to learn more about the students' thoughts!

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Study reveals millions of premature deaths caused by PM2.5 pollution

A study led by researchers from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (NTU Singapore) revealed that the 40 years from 1980 to 2020, the impact of fine particulate matter (or PM2.5) was worsened by climate variability phenomena such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, associated with approximately 135 million premature deaths globally.

The tiny particles of PM2.5 come from vehicle emissions, industrial processes, and natural sources such as wildfires and dust storms. The researchers explain that during such weather events, the increased temperature, changes in wind patterns, and reduced precipitation can lead to stagnant air conditions and the accumulation of pollutants in the atmosphere. These result in higher concentrations of PM2.5 particles that are particularly harmful to human health when inhaled. As PM2.5 particles can easily get into the air we breathe and penetrate deep into our lungs, leading to a range of health problems, especially for vulnerable groups like children, the elderly, and people with respiratory conditions.

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Editor's Choice













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