Urban Environmental Management in Singapore



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Introduction

City state comprising a main

island and some islets

Land area - 700 sq km

Population - 4.5 million





Introduction

 Many large-scale industries such as:

> oil refineries, petrochemical complexes, pharmaceutical plants, wafer fabrication plants, electronic industries.

750,000 motor vehicles





Introduction

High population density and a highly industrialised economy

Immense challenges to maintain a clean and healthy environment



State of the Environment

Environment quality compares well with best cities in the world

Major air pollutants within international standards

Inland and coastal waters support aquatic life

Marina Bay



Financial District



Environmental Management Strategy

- Prevention
- Enforcement
- Monitoring
- Education



Prevention

Environmental Planning Controls

- Land use planning
- Judicious siting of industries

Environmental Infrastructure

- Comprehensive sewerage system
- Efficient solid waste system

Regulatory Controls and Policies

 Controls and policies on air and water pollution and hazardous chemicals and hazardous industrial wastes



Environmental Controls In Land Use Planning

- Land zoned for specific uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, etc.
- Safeguarding land for drainage, and sewerage and solid waste collection, treatment and disposal facilities
- Protection of water catchments



Siting of Industries

To optimise land use and minimise impacts from pollution,

- site industrial estates for clean and light industries close to residential areas
- site general and special industries farther away from residential areas in Industrial estates, and out of water catchments





Land Use Zoning







Prevention

- Environmental Planning Controls
 - Land use planning
 - Judicious siting of industries
 - Development and building plans control

Environmental Infrastructure

- Comprehensive sewerage system
- Efficient solid waste system

Regulatory Controls

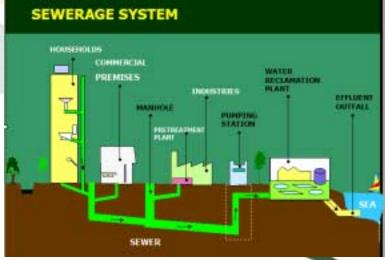
 Controls on air and water pollution and hazardous chemicals and hazardous industrial wastes



Sewerage Infrastructure

- 6 water reclamation plants
- >3000 km sewers
- >100 pumping stations
- served all industrial estates and almost all residential premises except for isolated pockets of residential premises with on-site sewage treatment plants





Solid Waste Management

- Daily refuse collection service
- 90% of wastes incinerated at 4 incineration plants
- 10% of wastes disposed of at the off-shore Semakau sanitary landfill



Waste Management Hierarchy – 3Rs

- Reduce to avoid unnecessary waste generation.
- Reuse to use again Re-use and recycle recyclable in industrial and in the community
- Recycle to convert unwanted things into useful and marketable recycled products.

Aim:

To prolong lifespan of incineration plants and landfill

National Recycling Programme

- A recycling programme for households
- Residents given recycling bags/ recycling bins/crates
- Door-to-door collection every fortnight







National Recycling Programme

- Recyclables
 - **❖**Paper
 - Drink cans/ metal containers
 - **❖Glass bottles/jars**
 - **❖Plastic bottles**
 - **❖Carton boxes**
 - Clothing



Semb Visy MRF





Recycling Bins at Public Places

- Outside subway stations
- Shopping streets and malls
- Residential estates









Plastic Waste Recycling



Plastic scraps



Heating and Extrusion



KK Asia Plastic Recycling Plant

Plastic Pellets



Prevention

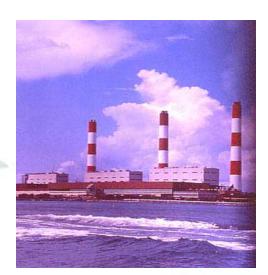
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Air Pollution Control

- Licences required for pollutive industries
- Industries designed or provided with pollution control equipment to comply with allowable emission standards for air pollutants
- Fuel burning equipment to use fuel of specified quality
- Use of cleaner fuel







Vehicular Emission Control

- Stringent emission standards for registration of vehicles
- Use of Unleaded Petrol and Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel
- Mandatory periodic inspection of in-use vehicles
- Stringent enforcement action against smoky vehicles
- Promote education on proper vehicle maintenance to prevent smoke emission





Water Pollution Control

- Trade effluent pre-treated to allowable discharge limits for discharge into a public sewer or watercourse
- Licence required for discharge to trade effluent into watercourses
- Containment facilities
 provided for storage tanks of
 oil and chemicals





Environmental Management Strategy

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Enforcement

- Conduct regular inspections and checks on industries
- Air pollutants to comply with emission standards
- Trade effluent to comply with standards for discharge into sewers/watercourses
- Checks and audits on management and disposal of hazardous substances and hazardous industrial wastes





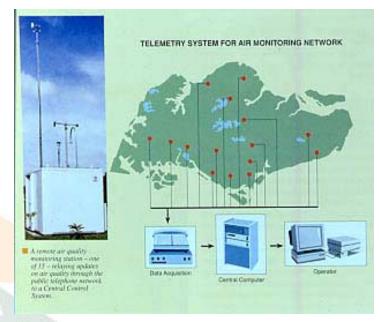
Environmental Management Strategy

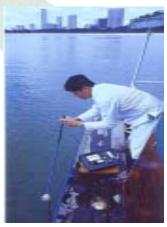
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Monitoring

- Regular monitoring of ambient air quality, and inland and coastal waters via
 - Continuous telemetric air monitoring system
 - Sampling of water qualities of rivers, reservoirs, beaches, etc
- Monitoring data provides feedback on adequacy and effectiveness of control programmes







Education & Partnership

- NEA cannot succeed alone
- Work with industries as partners to move towards self-monitoring and co-regulation
- Regular dialogues with industries, professional institutions, etc
- Training courses for professionals, industries, etc
- Seminars, workshops, etc, for industries, businesses, etc



Thank you

