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2015 年 12 月 10 日

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上午 10 時 01 分恢復聆訊

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出席人士： 許偉強大律師及鄭欣琪大律師，為外聘律師，代表食水含鉛超標調查委員會

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Mr. Ian Pennicott 資深大律師及林定韻大律師，由孖士打律師行延聘，代表中國建築工程（香港）有限公司

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何沛謙資深大律師及殷志明大律師，由羅夏信律師事務所延聘，代表香港房屋委員會

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王鳴峰資深大律師、陳樂信大律師及羅頌明大律師，由律政司延聘，代表水務署署長

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鍾耀明大律師及許佐賓大律師，由的近律師行延聘，代表保華建築營造有限公司

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林國輝大律師，由孖士打律師行延聘，代表瑞安承建有限公司

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黃佩琪大律師，由顧增海律師行延聘，代表有利建築有限公司、明合有限公司及伍克明

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譚俊傑大律師及吳宗鑾大律師，由何謝韋、李偉業律師事務所延聘，代表啟晴邨及葵聯二邨公屋居民代表 Lee Pui Yi、Chong So Nga 及 Lui Hui Ping

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主席：Mr Ho。

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何先生：多謝主席。

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中國建築工程（香港）有限公司（“中國建築”）（紅磡邨第二期和啟晴邨的總承建商）的第四證人：梁文偉（中國建築高級屋宇裝備工程師（啟晴邨））宣誓繼續作供
何先生繼續盤問

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問：梁生，早晨。

答：係，早晨。

問：係。就我想繼續同你問一問，我琴日即係請你睇過嗰啲分判合約嗰個條款。

答：係。

問：唔噃。我想問你如果 China State 要履行嗰個主合約嘅責任，當然就要好好咁去即係監察嗰啲分判商佢哋係咪有履行嗰個分判商嗰個責任，係咪？

答：係。

問：唔噃。因為如果唔係，即係嗰啲分判商如果喺佢哋個工程上面出錯嘅時候，呢個中國建築係要向業主負責㗎嘛？

答：如果最後係 confirm 到個分判商係出錯，咁我哋係應該負責。

問：係，係嘞。就所以你哋先會話「啊，咁我哋對嗰啲分判商呢，我哋有個標準工作程序嘅指引，同埋我哋自己都會有一個分判商嘅監察計劃。」㗎嘛？

答：係。

問：係咪？

答：係。

問：唔。標準工作程序嗰個指引，琴日許律師已經請你睇過，我可唔可以再麻煩你去睇番嗰個標準工作程序？喺個 A3 文件夾。我哋見到呢個標準工作程序個文字就寫得都好詳細。

答：請問係邊一個 clause？

問：對唔住，A3 文件夾嘅 2307、2308 頁。

答：係，唔該。

問：唔該。係咪呀？即係譬如好似 5.3 段，佢有好多分段，5.3，但係喺文字上就寫得都相當詳細，應該要點樣處理嗰啲物料進場檢驗，測試

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--即係試驗個工作程序啲啲咁樣，對嘛？

答：我會咁解釋呢一段，就我哋公司嘅標準工作程序係一個 general 嘅 procedure 係畀所有 project，咁佢亦都係 set up 咗呢個框架喺度。咁而每一個 project 到佢開始 run 嘅時候，我哋會根據標準工作程序去 develop 我哋嘅 PMP，咁我哋基本上就會跟個 PMP 去 run 我哋嘅 project。

問：唔。我想再請你睇多一個文件先問你問題，可唔可以？我想你睇埋呢一個中國建築交界房委嘅一個分判商管理計劃，呢個喺 15.4, 39886 頁--39884 頁。39884 頁呢封 cover letter，就係即係貴公司即係將個分判計劃係畀房委？

答：係。

問：唔。我請你睇番 39886 頁。

答：係。

問：呢個分判商計劃就係--亦都係貴公司準備，然後裏面我想你睇三--第 3 段，39893 頁、39894 頁。39893 頁個 3.1，就係話你哋喺地盤係會有一個嘅質量工作小組？

答：係。

問：咁實際上係有呢個小組？

答：有嘅。

問：有嘅。你都係一個小組成員，係咪？

答：係。

問：唔。3.3 段，跟住就講到話材料管理嗰度。

答：係。

問：你見到 3.3.2、3.3.3，你或者自己睇一睇。

答：係。

問：唔。你見到呢度其實同你嗰個標準工作程序都有好多好啱合嘅地方，

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係咪？

答：係。

問：即係話啲物料如果係到地盤嘅時候，要先即係得到地盤總管嘅知會、安排，然後啲物料先可以進場？

答：呢個係因應我哋當時或者當日運送物料嘅時候，我哋個現場嘅交通安排。

問：係嘞，即係可以咁講，地盤因為咁多工人出出入入，咁多物料要出出入入，所以一定要有個好嘅制度，對嘛？

答：係。

問：唔噃。咁呢一個標準工作程序也好，呢個分判商嘅管理計劃也好，就係要確保呢啲程序係得到遵守，所以你哋喺個監控個個質量嘅管制嘅時候，就有一個標準去跟、去做？

答：係。

問：咁就係包括話所有物料到場都要先有個安排時間，同埋地點--擺放地點？

答：我會咁睇，就物料嘅進場同埋擺放地點，我哋嘅總管係會負責安排。咁至於物料進場嘅--我諗係總管安排咗先，唔。

問：總管安排？

答：係。

問：唔。我哋知道就係--譬如好似有一啲係房委會驗嘅物料，即係會跟進嘅物料，即係 6210 底下嗰三十二隻物料，嗰啲你哋就一定好緊張，對唔對？

答：唔止嘅，因為其實講緊個 6210 只係包含咗房委會...

問：房委。

答：...佢係 architectural 嗰邊嗰個 concerns。如果喺我哋 BS 嚟講，喺房署嘅要求，其實所有 BS 物料，駐地盤嘅房署職員係有權去檢查，佢哋亦都可以 randomly 去 check 同埋可以抽驗。

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問：唔。唔好講房署嗰度會唔會 randomly check 先，我想講番你哋，即係貴公司先。

答：係。

問：就 6210 嗰啲物料你一定要處理得好好，因為房署會 check ？

答：可以咁講。

問：唔。6210 以外嗰啲，尤其是係分判商佢哋提供嘅物料，我咁講啱唔啱，你哋都會係好嚴謹去 check，因為如果唔係嘅話，分判商出錯，你哋要負責個嗰，你哋要對番房委負責？

答：麻煩你講多次，唔好意思。

問：唔。即使唔係 6210，由分判商提供嘅物料，你哋都要去好嚴謹去 check，因為如果分判商出錯的話，你哋都會要對番房委負責㗎嘛？

答：因為其實我哋喺個 PMP 度，我哋都有一啲嘅物料喺我哋經--喺我哋公司嘅經驗上如果有問題，或者係曾經有質量嘅事故，咁我哋都會擺落去，嗰啲物料我哋都會 check。

問：呢個就係你哋嗰個監察制度，即係如果以前有問題，你就會喺一個監察制度嗰度就會特別留意？

答：係。

問：但係唔係以前有過問題嘅話，都仲有好多物料會係由分判商提供，但係你哋都要監察，對唔對？

答：係。

問：唔。所以睇呢兩份咁樣嘅文件，基本上--尤其是你話係分判商管理計劃，基本上，你而家話畀房委聽，就係話「我哋會所有進場嘅物料，我哋都會有一個完善嘅監察制度」？

答：係。

問：包括埋分判商所用嘅物料--所包嘅物料，對嘛？

答：都係視乎番我哋 PMP 嘅入面嗰個 list。

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問：唔。我--除咗你個 PMP，我而家講緊嘅係你嗰個分判商監察計劃--新--分判商管理計劃，所以有個 3.2 咁嘛？

答：係。

問：唔。即係你哋都會去監察？

答：嘎吓。

問：唔。我想睇番你嗰個證人口供嘅第 77、78 段，琴日許律師問過你，不過我都想跟進番。你嘅證人口供喺 F1，我想你揭去第 104 頁。

答：係。

問：我睇落你個--你自己 77、78 段，兩段一齊睇。我睇落你 77 段，就係講話如果嗰啲物料係貴公司自行去購買；78 段嗰個分別，就係話如果嗰啲物料係由何標記去訂貨。呢兩段嗰個分別，就係你第一前述，就係前面嗰段就係講自己買嘅料就會點樣處理；然後跟住下面 78，就係何標記買嘅料送嚟就會點處理，對嘛？

答：係，係，係。

問：唔噃。77 段你話自己買嘅料，第三行第二句，你嗰啲前線工作--前線嘅團隊就會 check 呢啲物料係唔係同個型號、model，同房委已經核實咗、批准咗嗰啲係相符，你自己買嘅物料就會咁做，...

答：唔噃。

問：...呢度係咁寫，實際上又係咁做？

答：係。

問：78 段，你呢度就第一句就係話，就算係何標記買嘅物料，你都會用一個同樣嘅方式，好似 77 段前述咁講，都係同一個做法，呢度你係咁寫？

答：係。

問：咁即係話你哋即使係何標記嘅物料進場嘅時候，你哋都會去核實到底係唔係同一個型號、同一個款式，係根據番房委嘅批准嘅標準？

答：我哋嘅程序上係咁安排。

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問：對唔住。

答：我哋程序上係咁安排。

問：你嘅程序上係咁安排？

答：唔係，當時嘅 PMP 嘅安排上係咁樣。

問：呢個你個證人口供，...

答：係，啱。

問：...所以我只可以我憑我嘅讀法，就係你實際上係咁做？

答：如果根據我證人口供 75，我係講咗我個 team 人係唔會負責做呢個 delivery verifications。

問：你個 team，即係你嗰啲前線者，Frontline Team？

答：唔係，係我嘅 BS team。

問：哦，BS team。

答：係。

問：哦。對唔住，我睇 77，加埋 78，我睇 77 頭先我讀畀你嘅第二句就係講你個 Frontline Team。

答：係。

問：78 嗰度就係再講你個做--對何標記所採用嘅物料，Frontline Team 去認--去確認符合房署嗰啲批准樣辦個做法係一樣，即係你前線嗰啲人係會咁做？

答：其實我哋前線嘅同事都係跟番 PMP 嗰個 list 嗰咗物料嘅啫。

問：唔係，我--你做呢份口供嘅時候，你如果講得咁樣，你當然係有--有去起碼都會問過你啲前線同事，啊，真係呢個情況，咁所以你先會擺一句咁嘅嘢落去你份口供度嘅啫，係咪？

主席：你點答呀？

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答：諗...

主席：唔係，佢嘅意思即係咁，你寫第 77、第 78 頁（段？），咁其實我明白你喺 75 頁嗰度--第 75 段嗰度寫嘅嘢，其實你嘅意思就係話 Frontline Team 就唔包括你哋嘅人，係咪？

答：係。

主席：跟住你就喺第 77、78 就講咗你哋個 Frontline Team 係點樣樣做嘢。而家何律師嘅意思即係話，哦，你寫--呢個係你自己嘅證人供詞嚟㗎嘛，...

答：係。

主席：...係咪？你寫落去㗎嘛，即係換句話嚟講，你寫落去嗰陣時你都相信係正確㗎喇？

答：我相信係正確，因為我當時係--亦都係跟番當時嘅 PMP 嘅了解去寫。

主席：如果你相信係正確嘅話，其實跟住下一個問題，佢個問題就係話「如果係正確嘅話，咁當時候你哋個地盤就有跟呢個 77、78，起碼就住焊料嚟講，冇跟佢去咁樣樣做」？

答：焊料我哋係真係冇跟到嘅。

主席：係，得。

問：我哋琴日喺另外一個地盤，紅磡地盤，你哋有位比較前線嘅同事李生作過供。

答：係。

問：當時你喺唔喺度？

答：我喺度。

問：你喺度。佢作供嘅時候，佢就講喺地磡地盤，啲承建商開工之前--對唔住，啲分判商開工之前係會有 training，有一個--即係畀佢一個 briefing 咁樣，係咪？

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答：係。

問：就琴日你位--李生就講話「AQCC，彭生就會喺紅磡地盤做一個咁嘅 briefing」？

答：係。

問：每一次就叫一啲工友，即係十零個咁樣，咁就有成十幾、廿分鐘同佢哋講嘅？

答：呢個係我哋標準程序，因為其實佢係唔係每一次叫啲工人，係當啲工友要入嚟我哋地盤做嘢，我哋會做番呢樣嘢。

問：好嘞，唔好講其他。我想知啟晴邨係咪都有個同樣嘅，由個 AQCC 去--每一個分判商人地盤都要有個咁嘅 briefing？

答：In general 係。

問：咩嘢叫「In general 係」？

答：我哋程序上係有咁寫，不過因為係我--嗰個 AQCC 就佢嘅安排上我唔清楚。

問：唔。但係你有嘢去令你懷疑呢一個程序唔跟㗎，喺啟晴邨個地盤？

答：因為唔係我去做呢個 briefing，我答唔到你。

問：唔噃。咁如果--我見到--我哋聽到彭生就話 briefing 就有講話要用一個無鉛焊料--即係對唔住，唔係。係李生話彭生喺個 briefing，喺紅磡邨就會指明用呢啲無鉛焊料咁樣？

答：係，李生係咁講過。

問：唔。啟晴你就唔知？

答：因為我有參與呢啲 briefing。

問：唔。啟晴嘅 AQCC 係邊位？

答：當時係叫羅耀斌（譯音）...

問：我睇番嗰個分判工作計劃你哋嗰個表，...

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答：係。

問：對唔住，我想搵番出嚟先。嗰個分判商嘅工作計劃嗰個表所指嗰個 AQCC 就係 KF Ng 同埋 Ray Lam，有冇印象？

答：諗...

問：吳國輝（譯音）、林耀沖（譯音）。

答：我認識呢兩個人。

問：吓？

答：我認識呢兩個人。

問：對唔住。

答：我認識呢兩位同事。

問：你認識，咁梗係認識，佢哋係咪 AQCC？

答：如果喺呢度，我哋好似有特別 specify 佢係 AQCC，因為佢應該係一個 quality control coordinator。

問：你睇--對唔住，我睇緊嘅就係 15.4 嘅 39931 頁，個畫面一路 scroll 落去，唔該。係嘞，而家睇到畫面嘅左下角“AQCC”，吳國輝同埋 Ray Lam，呢個係啟晴邨嘅分判商監管計劃--管理計劃。

答：但係你而家講緊呢個 chart 係我哋嘅 Safety Organization Chart 嚟個啫。雖然佢係有 AQCC 個 post 喺呢度 indicate 咗，我哋嘅 Quality Team 亦都係有 AQCC 嘅同事，咁但係呢個 chart 係講緊我哋嘅 safety organization。

問：會--總之你有個 AQCC 喺地盤，係咪？因為合約要求--主合約要求你要有個 C--AQCC 喺地盤㗎嘛？

答：係。

問：唔。咁係咪呢兩位？

答：唔好意思。當時係呢兩位。

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問：唔，係嘞。你話呢--你唔知道呢兩位同事點樣去做 briefing，因為你有參與，係咪？

答：嗰個--入職嗰個 briefing 我係有參與。

問：唔，好呀。我--而家我有一個實質證據，因為我有聽過呢個吳先生點講，或者呢個林先生點講。但係假設如果好似係紅磡地盤彭生咁做，就亦都有專登講明要用嗰啲無鉛嘅焊料，如果係咁嘅時候，我想知如果你既然 training 你都會睇呢一樣嘢，有冇理由喺你嗰個監察制度裏面就唔使睇？

答：你講嗰個監察制度係講我哋個 PMP？

問：即係喺地盤入料嗰個流程裏面。

答：個 case 係咁嘅，其實我琴日都答許律師時候都曾經有回答過，就係有部分嘅小五金，或者係你哋而家講緊焊料，咁當時可能因為個交通安排上係唔方便佢哋嘅嘅運送時間到，可能--因為個 size 都唔係話太多，佢哋有機會就喺門口交低畀個分判商，由分判商送咗入嚟，所以喺某個程度上，我哋對於呢個焊料係有乜特別嘅紀錄。

問：我想睇係兩件事，第一，就係你嗰個制度，你個監察制度包唔包呢隻品--驗埋呢個焊料物料？

答：琴日我答咗係有包嘅。

問：有包。第二，就係實際運作。我而家想請你睇番你個 78 頁--對唔住，78 段，你嗰個口供嘅 78 段。你就--似乎你嘅講法，第一句你話即係會跟番 77 段嗰個安排去做，即使係何標記入嘅物料咁樣。咁呢個係--你講緊係制度，係咪？

答：係。

問：唔。你十--跟住嗰句，你就話「不過中國建築就因為有呢個事先被知會，有時啲物料入咗嚟--都唔可以阻止啲分判商佢自己帶啲物料入咗嚟」？

答：呢句就等同我頭先講緊嗰樣嘢，如果做運輸嗰個，佢唔接受去等嗰個時間，佢可能會同個分判商去協調，亦都可能喺個門口度交收。咁變咗對我哋嚟個閘紙制度，因為佢架車冇入過嚟地盤，我哋係第一個閘紙係有收到；第二，就係佢咁樣推咗入嚟嘅物料，有時我哋係 control

唔到。咁而至於一般嘅大料，例如喉管、fittings，嗰啲比較大型嘅嘢，咁佢架車一定入到嚟，我哋亦都會跟番個閘紙個制度去做番我哋前線要做嘅嘢。

問：唔。你而家呢個第二句，78段第二句，就係講一個好特殊情況，譬如架車，送貨嗰日架車嚟到，總之如果係少量就喺個閘度交收咗，個分判商自己擺咗入去，都有--架車都有入過嚟，所以你就有可能...

答：係有啲咁嘅 case。

問：...即係追蹤唔到咁樣？

答：你講--你第二句係咩嘢？唔好意思。

問：我想講你而家呢個第二句所描述嗰個係一個好特殊嘅情況，即係譬如架車去到門口冇入到嚟，因為好少嘅物料，咁所以可能係一、兩件好細嘅嘢，所以就交咗去--邊個交收咗，咁架車都有入到嚟，所以都有辦法喺你嗰個制度追蹤得到，係咪咁講？一個咁樣嘅特殊情況。

答：其實呢個特殊情況喺建築期間係好常見，因為好似啟晴邨咁，我哋有六座樓，平均喺建築期係有兩座樓係同一時間係會做緊落石屎嘅工作，咁亦都會有幾大量嘅石屎車會喺度等住佢呢個落石屎。咁嘅情況之下，啲運輸嘅師傅佢哋會考慮嗰樣嘢，就係如果架車入咗去，可能要等我某架嘅石屎車去褪開咗，佢先可以走得，咁對佢哋嚟講，佢哋會覺得好嘅時間。咁嘅情況之下，好多時如果係牽涉到啲細件嘅嘢，或者係啲小五金嘅嘢，咁佢哋好多時都會搵番收貨嗰個打理人會喺呢個地盤以外嘅地方交收。

問：Okay。地盤以外交收就好似呢個咁嘅特殊情況咁樣講法。但係如果係架車入咗嚟地盤以--裏面，範圍裏面交收，入過閘嘅，係咪應該跟番78第一句嗰個講法去做？

答：一般情況之下，係。不過當你一架車入面有唔同嘅物料，有啲係牽涉到係啲永久裝置嘅物料，有啲可能係個--一啲臨時物料，或者係個分判商自己用嘅物料嘅時候，咁我哋前線同事係未必會完全去睇晒所有嘅嘢。當然，佢哋--喺佢哋知道係永久裝置嘅，佢哋會睇。

問：你而家嘅講法就係咪話--我唔知係咪我理解錯，即使入地盤嘅都未必跟？

答：唔好意思，你講咩嘢？

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問：即使入地盤都未必跟個程序...

主席：唔係，我哋而家想--你想--我唔係好明你想...

何先生：唔緊要。

主席：... 假設嘅目的係咩嘢嘢啫，...

何先生：我...

主席：... 因為其實第 79 段咪已經講咗話，嗰個 soldering material 根本佢哋完全都唔知...

何先生：我想知道係咪啫。

主席：咪佢都寫咗喺度，第 79 段。

何先生：法官閣下，我有--即係如果我有嫌...

主席：77、78 就正如我之前都講過，寫就寫咗喺度，不過 79 都講埋畀你聽，冇，對唔住，冇做 soldering material。

何先生：或者我提埋呢兩張文件，我 move on to another question，好嘛？

主席：好呀。

何先生：你畀我問多兩條，可唔可以？

主席：好，問喇。

何先生：嘎。

問：喺--我想請你睇 S 文件，係咪 S 文件？S 文件夾嘅 183，或者睇--係，S 文件夾 183 頁。S 文件夾 183 頁，你見到日期嗰度，“27/9/2012”嗰度有個時間，嗰個係咪入閘時間？

答：呢個唔係入閘時間。

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問：呢個唔係入閘時間。呢個係咩嘢時間？

答：應該呢個係佢出單嘅時間。

問：出單？

答：因為呢一張係雋景...

問：呢張係送貨單，呢個唔係發票？

答：呢個係送貨單。

問：嘎。

答：因為發票就另外一樣嘢，佢送貨單落嚟，佢畀個運輸，佢都有時間。

問：Okay，你話呢個係--唔係入閘時間。

答：唔係。

問：Okay。

答：因為佢冇可能原先打到落個人閘時間。

問：唔該。或者我同你問另外一個問題，我想你睇番琴日問過你有一個 F2，
1370 有張 memo。

答：係。

問：呢張 memo 下面，即係你個 initial 同埋--你個 initial 係“PL”。

答：係。

問：跟住後--隔離嗰個 initial 就係“JL”，係 Jason Lam，係咪？

答：係。

問：唔，即係將會畀證供嗰位林先生？

答：係。

問：係，即係你哋兩個都 initial 咗呢一張 memo？

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答：係。

問：唔噃。咁你係有--做你個證供之前，你係有睇過呢張 memo ？

答：做我證供之前，你講事件發生後，到我做證供之前，我係有睇過呢張 memo 。

問：係，證供之前係有睇過？

答：係。

問：唔。但係有--唔緊要，你琴日開始提問嘅時候，你特別增加番你嗰個證人口供，就係話你曾經都睇過林生同埋另外一位蕭生嘅口供？

答：係。我會咁講，如果根據我哋宋生講，我--喺我同宋生做我哋嘅口供嘅時候，我哋係 check 唔到有呢張 memo，亦都喺宋生嗰份口供度，佢亦都係加番呢一份話我哋有見過。

問：不過你到--即係琴日嘅時候你嚟畀證供，你係話你有睇過林生嗰個口供嘅嘛？

答：我有，因為--係，係，但係我做我呢份口供嘅時候係早過我睇到林生嗰份。

問：Okay，冇問題。林生份口供喺呢一個--對於呢張 memo 嘅描述，你有異議嘅，係咪？即係你琴日話睇過，不過你有提出話佢有地方講錯㗎。

答：係。

問：冇異議，即係？

答：冇異議。

問：冇異議。咁就你係有同林生喺事後而家知道有張咁嘅 memo 嘅時候有討論過，係咪？有 discuss 過？

答：主要都係因應雋景嗰份口供有提過呢兩--有提過一沓嘅 delivery notes，我哋再翻 check 嘅時候，就發覺其中有兩張 attach 咗喺呢一份嘅 memo，同埋之後有另外一份我哋 AQCC 同事 draft 嘅 memo 度係有呢一個，係。

問：對唔住，我自己唔見咗份林生份口供。對唔住，你畀我一分鐘，我試

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下搵，睇下搵唔搵到先。林生份口供 F2，1353，唔該。我想請你睇 1355。

答：1355，係咪？

問：係。

答：係。

問：我想你睇 1355 嘅羅馬數字第 (v)，呢度第二句，佢係咁--林生係咁講“Having discussed Memo 1 with”你閣下，“neither he nor I are able to recall why Memo 1 was submitted.” 你見到嗰度咁寫嘛？

答：唔好意思，你講多次係 Roman 幾？

問：第一-而家畫面嗰度嘅第三行，“Having discussed Memo 1 with”閣下，“neither he”，即係你或者林生，都唔記得點解個 Memo 1 係會咁樣 submit 咗？

答：當時係。

問：係咪？

答：係。

問：唔。咁呢個都係真--即係林生所講嘅都係合乎事實，係咪？即係大家都唔記得點解會咁樣？

答：唔記得。

問：唔記得。其實真係冇乜印象個 Memo 1 係做--點解會有個咁樣做？

答：因為 Memo 1 就好特別嘅一件事嚟嘅，因為喺 BS team 就不翹唔會出呢類型嘅 Memo。之後，我哋發現到，亦都問番當時 draft 呢張 Memo 嘅 ABSE，胡生。胡生就話當日就係由呢個房署駐地盤嘅監工就叫佢去入，咁佢亦都因應呢個要求，佢去咗何標記嘅架步度搵咗 site su，就收集咗一部--一沓嘅 DN，delivery notes，跟住就出咗呢 Memo。

問：好呀，我哋聽過你琴日個證供點樣講。就即係我第一想知嘅，就係你自己冇--即係你唔記得，亦都有話親自聽過話邊個要求要做張

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memo?

答：冇，因為呢個唔係我哋 BS 不辦做開嘅嘢。

問：冇嘅？

答：嘅，亦都係淨係得一張。如果佢係 continuous 咁樣，我譬如咁 say monthly 或者 quarterly 我會入嘅呢，我呢啲會有印象。

問：係，okay。

答：但係零零丁丁得一份，我係冇特別印象。

問：總之你就冇參與？

答：我有睇過張 memo。

問：而即係--唔係，...

答：即係我出嘅時候，我有睇過。不過...

問：但係點解要咁樣出呢一個...

答：當時我相信我都問咗嗰個 ABSE，佢都係咁答我，所以張 memo 我哋係好--係訂明咗個 title 度係 Plumbing & Drainage 嘅 Material Delivery。

問：因為你琴日答嘅時候，邊一個人要求你哋出張 memo，你都係話可能係一個 clerk of works，即係 assistant clerk of works，係咪？

答：係嘞，係佢哋嘅前線，有。

問：即係其實根本你都唔係好知？

答：我--因為其實我問番我當時嘅 ABSE，佢都淨係記得係有人叫佢咁做，佢都唔記得係邊個。

問：唔噃，好呀。你講就係話跟住就呈咗一啲文件，不過又打番回頭，因為冇個 AQCC 去...

答：唔係，佢冇 official reject 呢一張 memo。

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問：冇？

答：只不過佢哋要求之後呢類型嘅 memo 就由番 AQCC 嗰邊去 issue，咁我相信...

問：咁卒之又 AQCC 有 issue 咗？

答：你講多次。

問：卒之你哋地盤嗰個 AQCC 係 issue 咗？

答：佢係 issue 咗另外一張 memo，...

問：另外一張 Memo？

答：...cover 番呢一堆嘅 delivery notes。

問：係嘞，佢就蓋埋印喺 AQCC 睇過嘅 memo 裏面，係咪？

答：係，係。

問：即係我所指嘅就係蓋咗印就係好似 1415 頁，F2，1415 頁，再落少少，呢個右下角嗰個四方印就係嗰個 AQCC 嘅印，係咪？

答：係。

問：唔。我想知道即係話如果--對唔住，如果你唔知就唔知，AQCC 後來打咗個印，就 AQCC 喺地盤，我哋睇到佢嗰個工作範圍就係要確保嗰啲物料係同 sample--呈遞 sample--approved sample 係符合，呢個係佢個工作，你知唔知？

答：Spec. 上面係咁寫。

問：個 spec. 係咁寫嘅？

答：係。

問：咁所有即係 A--你個意思係咪話，就算 AQCC 打咗印，但係佢都唔為意得到即係有啲--如果係有不符合嘅情況，咁嘅意思？

答：呢個我唔清楚。

問：你唔清楚？

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答：係。

問：好，唔。

何先生：主席先生，我有再進一步問題，唔該。

主席：唔該。

王先生盤問

問：梁生，我淨係有一個範圍嘅問題想問你。你嘅證人口供嘅第 117 段，
117。

答：唔好意思，邊一段？

問：117。

答：117。

主席：117 呀？

王先生：117，paragraph，paragraph。page 115，paragraph 117。

主席：唔。

問：你第一句，你就話：

“On the basis of the above, China State wrote to HA on 20 October 2015 stating that the Task Force report had not disclosed any details of sample tested and the testing methodology of the samples.”

即係你最後嘅結論就係話，你哋唔知道嗰個 sample test 過係乜嘢，同埋個 testing method 係乜嘢？

答：其實我哋係同嗰兩個話超標鉛水嘅供應商係傾過，咁佢哋其實喺佢哋交界我嘅文件，even 有啲係 2014 年都係符合水務署嘅要求。咁除咗我哋之外，其實呢兩個供應商都有寫過畀水務署，就想擺番水務署個 sample 嗰個試嘅方法，佢哋都想根據呢個方法，睇下係咪同佢哋搵呢個 laboratory 去--搵實驗室去試嘅方法係有出入。所以我哋係寫番畀房署就要求房署幫手搵水務署，就我哋想擺番多啲資料去 further investigate。

問：明白。我就請你睇你自己嘅 62 段，唔該，62，62，page 96。

答：係。

問：第一句嗰度，你就話：

"In slide 28 of preliminary report dated 25 of September 2015 and see Annex 3.2 of Task Force Final Report."

即係其實你做呢份證人口供嘅時候，你係有睇過 Task Force 嗰個 Final Report，啱唔啱？

答：係。

問：Okay。咁我想請你睇個 Task Force 個 Final Report，喺 A1 嘅 666 頁，666。唔，okay。我想你睇 paragraph 2.5.6，就係而家喺嗰個螢幕嗰度。

王先生：我就唔係咁熟悉 chemistry 嘅，主席，你可能就對 chemistry 就熟啲。

問：嗰度係咁講：

"In addition, the lead contents of some representative components of pipes and fittings in the water supply chain were determined by elemental analysis. Chemical methods using either Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry or Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method were employed

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for the analysis.”

跟住有兩個註腳，9 同埋 10，咁我就唔讀出嚟，嗰 9 同 10 就有講到嗰兩個化學嘅測驗方法，啱唔啱？即係如果你有睇註腳 9 同 10 好詳細，我就唔係好明，...

答：係。

問：...但係應該有個方法喺度。

答：有方法。

問：你有冇睇過呢個？呢一段有冇睇過？

答：9 同 10 我當時係真係冇睇到。

問：Okay。

答：唔噃。

問：咁跟住我畀你睇睇嗰啲 samples，你話 sample 呢，如果你睇 appendix 2.2--2.2 (a)，713 頁，713。呢度講緊啟晴邨，咁有圖添，即係個位置、item、description。由 713 一路去到 720 都係嗰啲 sample 嚟嘅。你有冇睇過呢個 appendix？你嗰個你就話睇過 appendix 3.2，咁 appendix 2.2 你有冇睇過？713 到 720。

答：呢度我有睇過。

問：有睇過，okay。再我都帶你去睇 721，721 有個圖，就講到明啲 sample 喺邊度擺過嚟，有成個流程。由 722 一路去到 728，又係有啲 sample 嘅，都係啟晴邨嘅，你有冇睇過？

答：有。

問：有定冇？

答：有。

問：你有睇過嘅？

答：係，我有睇過個 report。

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問：Okay。跟住最後我想帶你去睇 754 同 755。754、755 就係個 elemental analysis 個 result，個結果嚟嘅。你睇到呢個 valves 同埋 taps，嗰啲 lead content 嘅 percentage 都有寫到出嚟，睇唔到？

答：係。

問：你有冇睇過呢一個 result？

答：有睇過。

問：Okay。

王先生：主席，我有其他問題。

主席：唔係。仲有冇人有問題？冇囉呵？冇冇覆問？冇冇覆問？

唔該晒，梁生，唔該晒，走得嚟嘞。

MR PENNICOTT: Mr Chairman, the next witness is Siu Wai Ning.
F2, page 1345.

中國建築工程（香港）有限公司（“中國建築”）（紅磡邨第二期和啟晴邨的總承建商）的第五證人：蕭委寧（中國建築高級屋宇裝備管工（啟晴邨））以本地話宣誓作供

主席：請坐，蕭先生。

MR PENNICOTT 主問

問：Mr Siu, good morning. I am going to read out your

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witness statement. You can put the headphones on.

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COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

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WITNESS STATEMENT OF SIU WAI NING (蕭委寧)

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I, Siu Wai Ning (蕭委寧) of 29/F, China Overseas Building ,
139 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong say as follows:-

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A. Background

I

I

1. I am an Assistant General Foreman (Electrical and Mechanical) of China State Construction Engineering (Hong Kong) Limited ("**CSCE**"). I have been working for CSCE since November 2000 and I have over 35 years of experience in building services installations, including plumbing installations.

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2. I was the Senior Building Services Foreman ("**Senior BS Foreman**") for the construction of Hong Kong Housing Authority's ("**HA**") public rental housing development at Kai Tak Site 1A Phases 1 and 2 (Contract No. 20090097), also known as Kai Ching Estate (the "**KCE Project**"). I joined the KCE Project in around September 2011 and remained as a Senior BS Foreman until the end of the KCE Project in August 2013.

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3. As a Senior BS Foreman, I was responsible for overseeing the construction progress and quality of the building services installations on site at the KCE Project. I reported to the Senior Building Services Engineer (Mr. Leung Man Wai Patrick) on site. I attended the site almost every day and my responsibilities include (i) monitoring the works progress, (ii) resolving site issues relating to building services installations and (iii) liaising internally within CSCE, including the Site Agent,

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General Foreman, Foremen in various works areas (including domestic blocks) and Building Services Engineers, and externally with various subcontractors including Ho Biu Kee Construction Engineering Co. Limited ("**Ho Biu Kee**").

4. I also made site visits to the precast factory of Yau Lee Wah Concrete Precast Products Co. Ltd ("**YLW**") in the PRC a few times in December 2011 to supervise the progress and quality of the volumetric precast bathroom and kitchen units.

5. As the Senior BS Foreman of the KCE Project, I would like to respond to two issues raised in the witness statement of Ho Man Piu ("**Ho**") dated 9 November 2015 (**K1/11**), which has been read and explained to me by my colleague in CSCE. The witness statement of Lam Kai Wong has also been translated and read to me.

B. The alleged "solder strips"

6. In paragraph (e) on page **K1/30**, Ho claimed as follows:-

"I now find out that Mr. Chan Siu Wah who was put in charge of the Kai Ching Estate site claimed that he had experience of using soft solder material in the form of solder strips when he worked with some other contractors in the past. He considered that the use of solder strips would help the progress as the melting point of solder strips was relatively lower (approximately 100 odd degree compared with two hundred odd degree for the solder wire). The solder strips would be applied on coppers pipes below 50 mm diameter using LPG torch fed from domestic type 250g gas cartridge. This proved handy for workers. Solder wire would continuously be used for copper pipes from 50 mm to 75 mm. Due to the higher melting point, oxy-acetylene torch was used to solder the joints. For pipes over 75mm diameter, silver

brazing would be used..."

7. Further, in paragraph (f) on page **K1/31**, Ho alleged that *"the use of these solder strips was known to China State as well as the supervisory staff of the HD."*

8. In response to Ho's contention, I would like to say as follows:-

(i) I was not aware of any *"solder strips"* being used in the KCE Project. Further, I have not heard from any site staff of CSCE, including the Building Services Engineers, Assistant Building Services Engineers or Foremen of the domestic blocks, that *"solder strips"* were used by Ho Biu Kee in the plumbing works on site.

(ii) In fact, I saw rolls of solder wires in YLW's precast factory in the PRC during my visits in December 2011. I was shown two photographs exhibited in Tab 21 of the witness statement of Leung Man Wai Patrick and I confirm that the solder wire shown in the photograph in **F1/509** is the same as what I saw in YLW's precast factory.

(iii) Further, I recall that on or about 18 November 2011, HA's Clerk of Works (whose name I cannot recall) requested Chan Siu Wah of Ho Biu Kee to arrange a site demonstration of the soldering of pipes in the volumetric precast units by Ho Biu Kee's workers. The purpose of the demonstration was to ensure that Ho Biu Kee's workers knew how to solder the pipes in the precast units. I was also present during the site demonstration on 18 November 2011. I remember that Ho Biu Kee's workers could not properly solder the joints in first attempt because they charred the plastic sheaths surrounding the copper pipes in the precast

units during soldering. I therefore demonstrated the proper procedures to Ho Biu Kee's workers. I append in **Tab 1** of my statement two photographs showing my demonstration of the soldering procedures. These photographs show that I used a handheld LPG torch to heat up the copper joint before applying a solder wire. In particular, I remember that the piece of solder wire shown in the photographs was given to me by one of Ho Biu Kee's workers who cut it from a roll of solder wire in green packaging in front of HA's Clerk of Works and me. That roll of solder wire was the same as what is shown in **F1/509** and what I saw in YLW's precast factory subsequently in December 2011.

(iv) I do not agree that oxy-acetylene was required to apply solder wires on copper pipe joints. From my experience, handheld LPG torches with domestic type LPG canisters can heat the copper pipe joints sufficiently to melt solder wire. This was clearly shown by my demonstration referred to above.

C. Programming of the plumbing works

9. In paragraph (i) of **K1/22**, Ho stated that:-

"After approval by the HD of the Plumbing Materials, procurement would be arranged. At the same time, Ho Biu Kee proceeded with the preparatory work and upon arrival of materials, the plumbing installation works would then be carried out on site. The progress of plumbing installation hinged very much on the progress of the construction of the residential blocks. Quite often and indeed it happened in Kai Ching Estate that Ho Biu Kee was only left with a few months for completion of the plumbing installation works at the blocks."

10. In general terms, plumbing works in each domestic block in the KCE Project were carried out in three locations, namely, (i) within domestic units, (ii) common areas (e.g. common corridors), and (iii) external wall of the block.

11. Plumbing works in the first two locations, *i.e.* within domestic units and common areas, were carried out in parallel with the construction of the superstructures of the domestic blocks in the KCE Project. I do not believe that Ho Biu Kee was under a tight schedule for the plumbing works in the domestic units and common areas of the domestic blocks because these works spanned almost the entire period of the construction of the domestic blocks.

12. Plumbing works on the external walls of the domestic blocks, such as pipes connecting the precast kitchens and bathrooms, had to be carried out after the completion of the superstructure of the domestic blocks. Workers had to carry out this part of the plumbing works on the external walls from gondolas. That said, there were more than a few months for Ho Biu Kee to complete the plumbing works on the external walls of the domestic blocks. Further, it is quite common in both public rental housing estates as well as private development projects in Hong Kong that the final part of the works in different trades (including plumbing installations) had to be carried out on the external walls of the buildings towards the end of the construction phase. I therefore do not agree that Ho Biu Kee was given a tight schedule to complete the plumbing works on the external wall of the domestic blocks.

13. I would also like to add that neither Ho nor any staff from Ho Biu Kee complained to me that Ho Biu Kee did not have sufficient time to complete its plumbing works of the domestic blocks in the KCE Project.

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The contents of this statement are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

問：Mr Siu, Having read out your witness statement, are there any amendments or changes you wish to make to it?

答：冇。

問：Are you content to adopt the contents of this statement as your evidence to this Inquiry?

答：係。

問：Now, Mr Siu, just a couple of questions from me. You refer in your witness statement, paragraph 8(iii), to a demonstration of soldering that you gave on 18 November 2011.

答：係。

問：If we look at the photographs on page 1350 to start with, am I right in suggesting, Mr Siu, that what we are looking at, so far as the concrete is concerned, is a precast unit?

答：係。

問：In the top right-hand corner of the photograph, one can see a short length of pipe with a recess around it. Can you explain why there's that recess there?

答：我就解釋呢幅相片，我哋面對就右上角嗰個位，就之前就係何標記嘅工人揸嘅槍嗰個就未曾控制得到，所以你哋留意睇，係咪燒到側邊嗰個預製件嘅預留套通，同埋嗰個側邊黑晒嘅咁樣。好嘞，跟住第二樣嘢，就係話喺當時嘅就呢個房署嘅地盤監督，「喂，咁樣燒，我唔接收啲，咁樣燒--如果咁樣燒，咪燒到可能啲嘢黑晒，咁呀會影響個質素個啲。」所以後起，咁左下角你睇見有個手揸住一條嘅錫線喺度燒焊，無疑咁就我所以就建議佢就加一個金屬嘅，就去搵住白色嗰個圓

窿位，就稱為一個防--我哋俗稱叫「防火點」，即係保護避免火燒燬
咗入面呢個嘅預製膠通同埋嗰啲即係石屎，就係咁樣嘅。

問：Thank you, Mr Siu. That's saved me at least five
questions.

We see where the length of solder is going. I think
what you have just explained is there's a metal plate
that's been put, as it were, over the recess; is that
right, to protect the concrete?

答：保護石屎同埋保護預留嘅膠通。

問：Yes. Now, as I understand it, the hand that we see
in this photograph, or hands, are yours, Mr Siu; is
that right?

答：右手係，左手嗰個係揸住支火槍。

問：Yes. Mr Siu, how is it that you know how to solder
a joint?

答：因為我喺八十--80年已經開始從事水喉渠務工程，咁一直到2000
年先至加入中國建築，所以我有呢個水喉嘅經驗同埋知識。

問：Do you have any formal qualifications in plumbing, Mr
Siu?

答：我就曾經喺二零--2002年就去呢個建築業就考過嗰個大工牌。

問：Yes. If we go, please, to F2, page 1352.1 -- Mr Chairman,
a recently added document; I don't know whether it's
got into your file in hard copy -- Mr Siu, do we see
there a copy of a trade test certification card, and
is it yours?

答：係。

問：We see, as I think you have just indicated, that you
obtained this card in 2002?

答：係，冇錯。

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問：No doubt if anybody wants to ask you questions as to how or in what circumstances you obtained that, they will.

MR PENNICOTT: That's all I have.

許偉強先生盤問

問：蕭生，睇到你嘅證人口供嗰度，就講你係 2000 年就加入中國建築？

答：係。

問：我想問一問 2000 年之前，你喺邊度工作？

答：就喺水喉公司。

問：水喉公司？

答：係，係。

問：私人嘅，係咪呀？

答：係，冇錯，係。

問：咁就入面係擔任咩嘢工作，水喉公司？

答：就有--就做呢個 site su，site su 由初做起，由揸手錘做到 site su。

問：哦，即係地盤管工，係咪呀？

答：係，嘎，嘎。

問：咁喺你做水喉工作嗰啲時間，即係你都會落手落腳即係去做嗰個實際嘅水喉工作嘅，係咪呀？

答：冇錯。

問：咁當時你會唔會自己都有做水喉方面嘅燒焊工作？

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答：有。

問：有嘅。當時你做水喉工作嘅時候，用嗰啲喉係咪都有接觸過食水喉用銅喉嚟做㗎？

答：有。

問：咁你嗰陣時做食水喉銅喉嘅時候，都會要用焊料㗎嘛？

答：就攞杭又有，焊料又有。

問：攞杭同埋焊料都有。咁用邊啲多啲，你嗰陣時？

答：就比較啲行業嚟講，就比較接收焊料多啲。

問：知唔知點解？

答：因為佢就燒完之後，就可以做到一個效果就比較安全，即係攞杭可能你攞完之後，可能有啲碰撞佢都會流水。

問：明白。

答：咁燒焊就燒完之後，你可能撞，甚至撞凹咗都唔會流水，有呢樣咁嘅安全。

問：唔。如果我哋講番燒焊嘅工程，即係食水銅喉燒焊嘅工程，當時你做嘅時候，有冇話特別係規定要啲咩嘢資格嘅工人先至可以做燒焊銅喉嘅工程？

答：喺我個年代就有。

問：有嘅？

答：嘅。

問：係。

主席：你個年代係講緊...

答：二--80年。

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主席：80年。九零年代、八零年代？

答：係，冇嘍。

主席：冇嘍？

答：嘎，係跟師傅去學，慢慢學習嘅。

主席：唔。

問：係。你記唔記得大概幾時正式你開始有份參與一啲做銅喉燒焊，即係用焊料燒焊嗰啲工程？

答：80年尾我都開始試過。

問：好。做嗰隻燒焊工程，我而家講緊80年年尾嘅，嗰陣時你有冇即係接觸過，例如用嗰啲焊料係需要用無鉛定話有鉛？

主席：唔係，唔好問呢個字。

許偉強先生：係。

主席：當時啲焊料，你做係乜嘢焊料？

答：喺嗰個年代，就基本上普遍都係錫條。

問：錫...

答：錫條。

問：錫條？

答：嘎。

問：係。

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主席：乜嘢嘅錫條？

答：就大約二呎長--呎幾、二呎長嘅，就半彎，扁扁地咁之類。

主席：係點樣話？呎幾、二呎長，咩嘢話？

黎先生：半彎。

主席：半彎，哦。唔該。

答：扁扁地。

主席：錫條--咁你知唔知嗰啲錫條裏面係乜嘢組成？

答：唔知。

主席：唔知？

答：嘍。

主席：唔。

黎先生：有冇牌子？

答：就有。

主席：有牌子嘅？

答：嘍。

主席：咁呢個--用呢個有牌子嘅錫條，跟住點樣樣？跟住有冇演變？有冇進化？

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答：就到--一直到九十年代都係--一直都係咁樣。

主席：一直到九十年代？

答：嘎。

主席：都係用呢啲冇牌子嘅錫條？

答：主席，唔好意思。

主席：唔。

答：我澄清番先。

主席：係。

答：因為喺當年我一般係--一般工人，就有冇牌子我真係我就可能唔知，因為我都係工人，老闆畀咩嘢工具架生我，畀咩嘢材料我，我就用咩嘢材料嘅啫。

主席：係。所以你就純粹係一個工人，總之就唔理佢咩嘢牌子，老闆畀乜你就用乜。

答：係嘞，當年就係咁。

主席：好。咁...

黎先生：但係你知係錫嘅？

答：吓？

黎先生：係錫嘅？

答：係。

黎先生：即係唔係第二啲物料？

答：即係但係錫條，即係但係...

黎先生：唔係銀焊啲嘢嘅嘅？

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答：唔係。

黎先生：係錫？

答：嘎，嘎。

主席：咁去到九十年代，咁係有冇任何嘅改變？

答：都仲係仍然未有點改善。

主席：哦。九十年代都有乜改善嘅？

答：嘎，嘎。

主席：唔。跟住又點樣樣？

答：我想重複，主席，唔好意思，係。

主席：咩嘢話？

答：我想問番即係跟住你後面嗰句？

主席：哦，去到九十年代都有，咁去到後期有冇轉變？

答：後期就應該就去到 2000 年之後，我就開始聽到話無鉛嘞，無鉛錫線。

主席：2000 年開始就聽到無鉛？

答：嘎，嘎。

主席：咁係咩嘢情況之下聽到要無鉛？

答：因為我曾經就係聽啲水喉嘅行家嚟講，佢話「而家開始水喉就好似有卷狀，就話無鉛，好似係講無鉛錫線嘅。」

主席：得，就係卷狀嘅無鉛錫線。我哋知道你 2002 年就考到你個大工牌？

答：係。

主席：你考呢個大工牌嗰陣時，有冇教--即係你有--建造業訓練局你有上堂，係咪呀？

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答：就唔可以叫做話點上堂，係嗰個模擬考試。

主席：哦，即係去考試嘅？

答：係，係，係，冇錯。

主席：得，得，就有上堂嘅。唔緊要。好嘞，咁 2000 年開始就聽到就係話要用無鉛嘅焊料，點解？即係有咩嘢原因由錫條轉做無鉛焊料，知唔知點解？

答：好唔好意思，主席，因為呢樣我都有點樣去追求--去考究。

主席：冇深究？

答：嘎，嘎。

主席：得，唔緊要。就淨係知道做水喉就要用無鉛嘅焊料？

答：係呀。

主席：咁佢哋話要做--2000 年話要做無鉛，做水喉要用無鉛嘅焊料，我哋知道無鉛焊料其實可以係銀焊都得個啲，無鉛咁嘛？

答：我喺我呢個--喺我嘅水喉知識嚟講，我知道係錫條、銀焊，我都知道，都可以即係呢個同接嘅--銅喉嘅接駁。

主席：係。好嘞，我哋唔好--我哋不如講講銀焊先，唔好講另外一隻，銀焊，...

答：係。銀焊...

主席：咁--嘎。

答：銀--你想講...

主席：你講畀我聽，你就銀焊你知道乜嘢嘢？

答：銀焊通常佢就個溶接嘅高度係比較高。

主席：係。

答：但係就銀焊嘅形狀就係扁幼啲嘅。

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主席：你講嗰條條？

答：係。

主席：嗰條焊料？

答：係呀。

主席：幼啲嘅，係吖。

答：嘎，扁啲嘅，就帶有少少黃黃地色。

主席：咁有啲咩嘢好處呢，銀焊？

答：銀焊佢就--唔好意思，我聽唔到。

主席：你除咗個耳筒仲方便我覺得，你就咁聽我講。

答：係。

主席：銀焊有啲乜嘢好處呢？

答：銀焊嘅好處可以抵受呢個高溫。

主席：乜嘢嘅高溫？有啲水嘅高溫，熱...

答：水嘅高溫，熱水嘅高溫。

主席：...水嘅高溫？

答：嘎，嘎。

主席：除咗可以抵受高溫啲之外，仲有啲咩嘢好處？

答：計我嘅就呢個學師嚟講，就知道話銀焊佢就可以抵受高溫，因為熱水有時佢有啲中央系統，個熱--個水壓--嗰個熱度係比較高啲嘅。

主席：係。

答：錫焊就抵受唔到咁高嘅。

主席：唔，okay。好嘞，咁你自己本人做水喉工人嗰陣時，你有冇做過銀焊？

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答：就我比較少做。

主席：比較少做？

答：嘎，少做。

主席：好嘞，我哋而家唔講銀焊，就講番你話嗰啲錫條，咁去到 2000 年開始就知道呢啲所謂嘅錫條都要無鉛嘅錫，無鉛㗎嘞，係咪？

答：係。

主席：好嘞，咁當時就有深究點解要無鉛？

答：冇呀。

主席：冇嘅。咁喺 2000 年開始，你去--你未--譬如你入咗去中國建築之後，就你所知，中--即係就你所見，嗰陣時起樓用--做水喉嗰陣時候，咁係要用啲乜嘢嘅焊料？

答：嗰個時候就比較就普及都係用個 GI--或者 GI lining pipe。

主席：係。咁所以嗰陣時就比較--即係如果講公屋嚟講，就好少用銅喉嘅？

答：食水就好少。

主席：食水喉好少嘅。咁去到幾時你先至開始即係就住公屋嘅建設就係接觸用呢一個銅喉？

答：就真真正正邊年我就唔記得，主席，因為我唔係枕住--因為我做公屋嘅--我做私人房屋嘅或者 ASD 嘅都會比較多，做呢個政府都係比較少。

主席：即係入咗去中國建築之後，初期就係做私人屋邨多啲，同埋 ASD 嗰啲多啲？

答：係。

主席：唔。咁私人屋邨係用乜嘢嘅焊料多？

答：我睇佢哋通常都係用銀焊多。

主席：用銀焊多。咁 ASD 呢？

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答：就都係銀焊多。

主席：都係銀焊多，唔。咁跟住後來就唔記得咗邊一年就公屋就開始都用燒焊嘞？

答：係。

主席：唔，好呀。呢一隻--你喺你個口供度就提到，就話你上過去呢個內地，就見到佢哋做嗰啲預製組件嗰個時候，就佢哋畀一卷卷綠色嗰隻焊料你睇，係咪呀？

答：係，冇錯。

主席：咁嗰隻焊料--除咗嗰隻焊料，你仲知唔知道有另外一隻係比較普遍用嘍？

答：唔知道。

主席：嚟嚟去去都係得一隻？

答：係，係。

主席：跟住就喺呢個11月嘅時候喺地盤，呢個地盤係講緊啟晴邨嘅地盤，係咪呀？

答：係。

主席：咁佢哋有示範？

答：係。

主席：咁佢哋示範嗰陣時就有冇擺住個嗰啲咁嘅架生盒，即係擺晒佢哋啲架生嗰啲，工具盒？

答：主席，架生盒就有，就佢係一個工具桶。

主席：係。

答：一罐就黃色嘅松香劑、一卷綠色嘅錫線。

主席：係。就擺上嚟就...

答：就其中仲有一把鉸剪。

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主席：哦，擺把鉸剪就可以剪？

答：係，剃刀，都係咁樣。

主席：就可以剪開啲嘞，好呀。你又話你喺地盤就從來都有見過，除咗綠色一卷卷之外嗰啲其他嘅嘢嘅？

答：係。

主席：咁你有幾何去佢哋個所謂「架步」嗰度巡？

答：就去佢架步巡都係最主要我嘅巡--日常候巡，都係第一，確保佢嘅工人人手係咪配合到我嘅進度。

主席：係。

答：第二，打個譬如，喺預製、嵌模、紮鐵嘅階段留嘅窿有冇跟得到，質量做唔做得到，有冇真正係跟圖去正確安裝，同埋佢嘅圖則--係咪揸住最正確嘅圖則去施工。

主席：即係換句話嚟講，佢究竟用邊一隻焊料就唔係你最主要巡視之一個項目嚟嘅，係咪咁嘅意思？

答：可以咁講，主席。

主席：唔，得，好。

繼續，Mr Khaw。

問：我想跟進番，就係你剛才講話大概你喺 2000 年嘅都係聽過啲行家講，就係有呢個無鉛嘅焊料嘞，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：呢個係唔係你即係入咗去中國建築做之後嘅事？

答：係呀。

問：你話聽到呢個無鉛焊料，你話係啲行家講嘅，呢個亦都係咪喺公司裏

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面聽番嚟，定係喺出面聽番嚟？

答：喺出面聽番。

問：出面聽番嚟嘅？

答：嘎。

問：即係你自己以前識得嗰啲行家就話畀你知，係咪呀？

答：係呀，有時都有聯絡。

問：唔。咁佢講呢個無鉛焊料嘅時候，有冇特別話當時你有冇機會見過嗰隻物料？即係你聽嗰陣時。

答：當時就比較少見，就知係--知道話卷狀。

問：係卷狀嘅？

答：係。

問：即係都係聽番嚟，卷狀嘅？

答：係。

問：嗰陣時都未見過嘅，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：你話當你聽到有呢一個無鉛焊料嘅時候，即係 2000 年左右嘅時候，你仲知唔知道業內對於係裝食水喉，仲係唔係繼續可以用你之前用開個啲錫條，你知唔知？

答：就有乜點樣考究。

問：有乜點考究。你口供入面都有講過，就係話即係你差唔多每一日都需要去--即係啟--我哋講番啟晴先，即係啟晴嗰個--啊，問多你一樣嘢，就係你話你考呢個大工牌，就唔需要上堂嘅？

答：就簡短咁就畀個試題你，就今日嘅考試，你所認識嘅安全同埋點樣去施工，畀一張圖則你，喺指定嘅時間你要完成所有各項嘅技能，即時直接到試壓都唔會流水，咁樣為之合格。

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問：明白。我搞清楚先吓，即係要考試？

答：唔。

問：要考試，考試其中一部分就係要你去真係做嗰個實際嗰個工作畀佢睇，係咪？

答：係，係。

問：咁佢就會例如叫你做邊啲工序，你就要做畀佢睇，要 pass，要合格先得嘅？

答：冇錯。

問：我想問下有冇筆試？

答：筆試就我記憶之中，應該有一份就大約嗰個選擇嘅問答嘅題去剔咁樣。

問：問答题剔嘅？

答：嘅。

問：即係好似--明白。即係...

主席：選擇題咁樣樣。

問：...選擇題答案，係咪呀？

答：嘅。

問：我想問下，就係你考試之前，有冇話有啲例如課程嘅文件畀你睇㗎？

答：冇呀。

問：冇嘅？

答：冇。

問：即係講義嗰啲冇嘅，係咪呀？

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答：係，係。

問：所以考你為筆試嗰啲嘢，都係你要透過即係你日常即係做嗰陣時知道嗰啲嘢嚟到答嗰啲嘅題目，係咪呀？

答：喺，係。

問：咁你記唔記得嗰陣時考試，有冇話特別就住用啲咩嘢焊料有考試？

答：應該就係我記憶當中嚟講，呢個唔係好清楚。

問：唔係好記得？

答：係，唔係好清楚。

問：我又想問一問，就係你做嗰個--即係我哋唔好講筆試，即係講嗰個--嗰啲叫咩嘢，即係嗰個--即係...

答：技能。

問：...技能嗰個測試，你當時需唔需要做燒焊銅喉個工序？

答：因為事隔咁耐，我就可能--我真係唔記得有冇燒焊呢一樣嘢，總之就我喺當時嚟講，有 CI 喉--CI 通，即係生鐵通、有 GI 喉、有銅喉，喺當時嘅銅喉我唔記得攞抑或燒焊，嗰個時候。

問：但係就你記得就係即係嗰個工序嗰個考試，即係你要去親手去嗰個時候，就有接觸銅喉嘅？

答：有。

問：有嘅。咁你記唔記得你當時--即係你可能唔記得咗有冇話真真正正親身去做嗰個燒焊工作，但係當時有冇擺喺你面前係有嗰啲焊料？

答：就應該喺問答，即係講解考試嘅程序底下，應該我就見過。

問：就見過？

答：噯，見，好簡單見過。

問：見過。見過佢係文字上面形容個焊料，定係圖片畀你睇過啲焊料？

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主席：抑或實物？

答：實物嚟嘅。

問：唔。哦，實物嚟嘅？

答：好似你而家檯頭嗰卷我睇到好似綠綠地。

問：就好似呢個樣咁樣，係咪呀？

答：係，係，係。

主席：哦，你想 break，好。我哋朝頭早休息二十分鐘先，仲有啲問題會問你嘅。

答：好呀。

主席：唔該晒。

上午 11 時 25 分聆訊押後

上午 11 時 49 分恢復聆訊

出席人士如前。

中國建築工程（香港）有限公司（“中國建築”）（紅磡邨第二期和啟晴邨的總承建商）的第五證人：蕭委寧（中國建築高級屋宇裝備管工（啟晴邨））
宣誓繼續作供
許偉強先生繼續盤問

問：蕭生，係。

答：係。

問：跟住番我哋休息之前問過有幾個問題嘅。

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答：好呀。

問：剛才你就講話即係考試，即係考嗰個即係實際要做嗰個工序嗰個試嘅時候，都會有畀你嗰啲卷裝嘅錫線嘅，你有睇過嘅當時，係咪呀？

答：係有睇過。

問：係，實物。咁有冇人同你講解話，即係呢個點解要用呢一隻，呢個成分係點，有冇人同你呢樣嘅，當時？

答：當時都有點樣去講解，只係話呢隻係無鉛錫線，99 無鉛錫線。

問：即係話有人同你講係 99 無鉛錫線呢樣嘢嘅，係咪呀？

答：係，係。

問：即係在場嗰啲導師講嘅，係咪呀？

答：係，係。

問：但係即係...

答：即係介紹認識咋嘛。

問：係，介紹。但係我哋都知道其實你係考試之前都已經聽過？

答：聽過啲行家講。

問：聽過呢一隻無鉛錫線，係咪呀？好。就再較早之前，我都有問過你，就係話你 2000 年左右，你就即係開始知道有無鉛錫線呢樣嘢。我之前問過你個問題，就係話「你知唔知道就係從嗰陣時開始係咪就已經冇用呢啲錫，你之前用嗰啲錫條？」咁你就同我哋講，你就話「亦都有深究到呢樣嘢嘅。」我就想問一問嘅啫，呢度好簡單，就係咁你知--從你知道例如 2000 年之後，你知道有呢個無鉛嘅錫線呢樣嘢，咁一卷卷嘅，你仲知唔知道從你哋業界、行內嗰啲朋友，有冇聽過佢哋仲係咪做緊啲錫條？

答：呢樣嘢即係因為我離開咗業界之後，就為咗--即係自己就比較對建築呢行個管理常識比較注重咗真係喺管理呢方面，就比較變咗少去問佢哋嗰個工序。

問：就即係變咗冇話同佢哋有傾過，就你自己就唔知道喺行內，例如啲你

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啲朋友仲係咪用緊啲錫條，你就唔知嘅？

答：唔知。

問：唔知，好。我哋講番錫線同埋錫條嗰個分別先。我想問下，例如呢一種卷裝嘅錫線，我哋之前就聽過好多證人都講，因為呢個卷裝嘅錫線，因為佢係卷埋一網咁樣，...

答：係。

問：...咁係用嗰陣時就需要可能攞--拉咗佢出嚟，就剪開一條條，然後先至去做燒焊個工作嘅。我想問下你，就係你所嘅認知，點樣去用呢一卷焊料，係咪需要咁樣嘅工序？

答：許律師，睇住你呢卷咁樣，呢卷咁嘅綠色卷狀錫線嚟講，視乎嗰工序嘅情況底下點樣用法，如果佢流水作業，又將佢大手作業嚟講，就可以擺住成卷用。如果喺一啲--可能喺天花，或者嗰啲個位置可能比較距離細嘅，喉與喉，可能成組喉，幾條喉或者十幾條喉一齊行嘅，個位置得就咁樣嘅呢，咁揸住呢卷成卷就有咁靈活，就可能就要剪出嚟。

問：唔。即係如果空位係有咁多嘅，你可能係剪出嚟就比較容易啲，...

答：冇錯，冇錯。

問：...就有定嘅？

答：係，係，係。

問：冇定嘅，好。呢個一條條嗰啲錫條比較容易係溶嘅，呢樣嘢你同意嘛？

答：同意。

問：咁我哋之前都有聽過，有啲其他--做其他嘅燒焊工人就有講過呢樣嘢，就係話嗰個--因為錫條就比呢個卷裝錫線快溶，所以佢哋嗰啲即係浪費，浪費嗰啲錫料可能會較多嘅，咁你同意呢樣嘢嘛？

答：就視乎每一個師傅嘅使用錫條。

問：係。

答：如果有啲節約嘅佢用到尾，可以擺第二條--擺嗰支加熱嘅火燈燒一燒佢，可以留番繼續用嘅。

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問：係。

答：如果一啲就係我反正打份工嘅，老闆一定要我每日做幾多嘢，我就費事做嗰啲工序，就嚟手就掉咗去，燒剩可能嗰兩、三吋就嚟手掉咗嘅。

問：哦，即係睇下佢嘅態度係點樣，...

答：係嘞，係嘞。

問：...即係佢用唔用番啲剩番啲啲？

答：冇錯，係。

問：咁如果你話如果我哋純粹就住呢一點，我再問多你一樣嘢嘅啫，純粹如果我哋就咁睇嗰個溶點嚟講，因為即係呢個錫條比較容易溶，咁所以一般嚟講，我哋講一般嘅做法，一般嚟講，嗰個浪費嗰個虛耗會多少少，你同唔同意？

答：就都要視乎兩種嘅用途，所以我話--都正如我頭先講，流水作業佢成卷可以由頭用到尾，用到最尾都係揸住嗰個咁嘅圓圈嗰碌都焗唔到手，係咪呀？

問：係，唔。

答：可能就浪費得一次嘅啫，係咪呀？

問：明白。

答：如果剪開嚟講，可能睇緊你嗰卷，可能有成幾十 m 嘅嗰陣時，你而家剪出嚟一、兩呎嘅，嗰陣時咁可能個損耗就係大咗嘞，一定。

問：唔，好。咁就至於嗰個錫條同埋嗰個卷裝錫線，喺呢個成本方面睇幾遠，你自己知唔知？

答：呢樣我有考究。

問：好，唔。

答：我有買材料。

問：唔該你。如果你睇番你嘅口供嗰度，就第 1346 頁。1346 上面，我或者我解釋畀你聽，就係你即係你引述緊何標記嘅口供，佢入面就講

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話有一位陳先生，都係何標記嘅職員嚟嘅，咁佢就話佢就有經驗係用呢啲錫條，咁而佢認為用呢啲咁嘅錫條都會即係對於個工作個進度會有幫助嘅，因為個溶點就比較低啲，呢樣嘢你同意嘛？

答：基本上，如果喺我即係以前嘅經驗嚟講，燒其實錫線、錫條咁樣燒，應該都相差時間唔係好多。

問：唔。跟住佢都有話嘅，佢話你啲啲--通常啲錫條就會適用喺一啲短過50個厘--毫米，...

答：直徑細於50，係咪呀？

問：...直徑細於50個毫米應該係，咁就啲啲銅喉上面嘅，你同唔同意呢個一般嚟講係咁樣？

答：就同意，係。

問：好，好。咁而佢進一步就話，啲啲錫線就會即係用喺啲啲大概直徑係50到75 mm即係左右嘅銅喉，呢個你同意嘛？

答：就佢--我呢樣就覺得可能即係佢自己本人啫，我覺得就有乜需要咁就。

問：係，有乜需要，好，好，好。咁至於用啲乜嘢即係火槍去燒，對於錫條同埋錫線有冇分別？

答：錫線同埋--錫條同錫線嚟講，通常佢燒都係用手提，家庭式嘅，即係黃罐...

問：石油爐啲啲？

答：嘅，黃罐嘅啲隻手提槍已經燒到。

問：你講...

主席：黃乜嘢話？黃咩嘢話？

答：黃罐嘅，佢啲隻個壓力係比較高嘅。

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問：黃罐。黃罐嗰隻，係咪呀？

答：嘎，嘎，我見佢哋通常都係用呢隻多。

問：唔。

主席：嗰隻係咪連銀焊都係用嗰隻？

答：就係銀焊，我就--通常如果燒銀焊，佢哋都唔會用呢隻，都會用風煤，因為...

主席：用風煤？

答：係，銀焊通常佢喉嘅直徑就都會介乎就係話 75 以上先會使用。

主席：唔係，我明。

答：係。

主席：即係你哋房署嘅工程，如果係大口徑嗰啲，直徑大嗰啲水喉，如果你哋用銀焊就用風煤樽，係咪咁嘅意思？

答：係呀，係呀，係。

主席：我想問嘅就係喺私人屋苑，即係用--駁細嘅銅喉，細嘅銅喉而又係用銀焊，就唔係用呢啲無鉛錫線，細嘅銅喉去做銀焊嘅時候，佢嗰個--嗰支槍，係咪呀？

許偉強先生：火槍。

主席：火槍，係咪呀？係咪即係做細銅喉用銀焊就唔需要係用呢個風煤樽咁掙拑？

答：如果燒銀焊通常都係用風煤，風煤樽。

主席：唔係，哦，即係你嘅意思無論口徑、直徑大細，你哋都係用風煤樽？

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答：係，因為佢個溶點比較高。

主席：即係要熱啲？

答：係，係。

主席：唔。

問：有冇話因為例如有時係喺室外嘅情況，因為個風比較大，而要用第二啲比較強力啲嘅火槍？

答：就如果喉嘅直徑大，如果用手提嘅細槍，就可能係個火係弱啲，就時間需要多啲，特別係好似呢個冬天或者北風比較犀利，你喺公眾走廊、公眾位置嗰個風係吹，嗰個冷卻，就比起夏天嚟講，個時間係需要多。

問：咁時間需要多啲，咁例如用嗰支槍會唔會係用一個係大馬力啲嘅槍？

答：就一般工人就佢都就諗住使用方便，都係攞手提槍多。

問：多數都係手提槍多？

答：嘍，嘍。

問：好。你有冇見過用其他比較大馬力嘅槍？

答：就比較大嘅馬力槍，就係唔係用--即係細支嘅 250 匹嘅隻，係用大桶嘅隻嘅。

問：大桶嘅啲？

答：嘍，嗰隻就火力猛啲，係。

問：好，明白，唔該。

答：火力大啲。

問：唔該。我就想問一問你，就係就住呢個啟晴邨嗰個工程有啲幾方面想問下你嘅。其中就係你對於即係喺嗰個啟晴邨嗰個工程進行之前，你對於例如呢啲做食水喉嘅物料係需要用啲咩嘢規格，你清唔清楚？

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答：唔好意思，許律師，唔清楚。

問：唔清楚？

答：因為我都係後段--中段先過嚟嘅。

問：哦，中段先至...

答：之前就係即係呢個圖則審批、物料審批都唔係--不過我都過問，係。

問：係，好，冇問題。我想知道就係你當時即係就住啟晴邨嗰個工程嚟講，你個人係知道要用無鉛錫線㗎嘛？

答：就聽啲同事講係話批咗無鉛錫線。

問：好，係。咁就你聽同事講呢樣嘢嗰陣時係工程進行之前，定係之後？

答：就開始做無鉛，呢個辦房。

問：開始做辦房，嗰陣時你知道嘅？

答：嘅，冇錯。

問：我想問下，就係我哋知道例如從紅磡邨有啲你哋啲同事，即係負責紅磡邨嘅同事，就有同我哋講過就係有啲地盤監控嘅--即係質量監控嘅職員，就會同例如水喉分判商就係有啲講座嘅，即係會話畀佢哋聽，「喂，你哋做水喉工程要用啲咩嘢物料㗎。」你嗰呢方面你知唔知？

答：就聽聞過，就我有去接觸。

問：你有去接觸？

答：嘅。

問：如果你--除咗呢個啟晴邨嗰個工程以外，你有冇參與過其他，就有關房委會或者房署嗰方面嘅工程？

答：就應該我喺 02 年，即係我--正如我攞嗰個技工牌嗰陣時，嗰陣時參與過。

問：好。

答：嗰陣時都係用 GI lining pipe 多嗰陣時。

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問：好。如果我哋講即係房署嘅工程係用銅喉嘅，你有冇--除咗啟晴，你有冇參與過其他？

答：就我都正如我頭先講，02 年嗰個階段，參與過房署地盤，呢個發展地盤，但係嗰個時候都係用 GI lining pipe 多。

問：即係啟晴係第一個？

答：嘎，嘎。

問：第一個即係用銅喉嘅工程，即係有關房署銅喉個工程，好。

主席：我想問一問，第--你話上去內地參觀嗰個預製組件嗰一次，林德深個水喉匠有冇去？

答：未見過，唔識佢。

主席：未見過...

答：我唔識佢。

主席：唔係，唔係，嗰一次有冇見過佢？

答：未見過，成個地盤我係總共見過佢兩次。

主席：成個地盤見過佢...

答：如果由我--正常，就 11 年就呢個 9 月上下，我過嚟--調過嚟呢個地盤之外，到我 13 年我走，都係見過佢兩次。

主席：見過佢兩次？

答：嘎。

主席：咁第--即係換句話嚟講，佢去內地嗰次係冇見過。咁你話 11 月 18 號做呢個示範嗰次，咁呢位林德深先生有冇在場？

答：冇呀，主席。

主席：冇嘅？

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答：係。

主席：咁你話你見過佢兩次，咁嗰兩次佢係做緊啲乜嘢嘢，即係佢喺地盤？

答：一次就應該就喺我嘅工程進行，應該大約去到三分二個階段，咁見過一次，佢就係地盤 site su 就帶佢過嚟我嘅寫字樓，就介紹我識，「呢個係我公司嘅持牌水喉匠，姓林嘅。」直正係全名都唔識。咁後耐到就商場，商場到完工嘅階段，同埋水務署過嚟驗水，到完工嗰陣我都係唔係認得佢，到完結之後，即係先知道佢。

主席：唔，得。

問：你剛才都有提過，就係話即係做辦房嗰段時間，即係啟晴邨嘅時候，咁你就知道係要用呢一個即係無鉛嘅錫線，係咪呀？

答：係，係。

問：係邊個話畀你聽，當時？

答：就 Patrick Leung。

問：Patrick Leung，係咪呀？

答：即係我公司嘅同事 Patrick Leung。

問：Patrick Leung，係。咁就當時佢同你講嘅時候，有冇話係大家睇一睇嗰隻物料係咩嘢樣，有冇睇？

答：就因為佢嘅--我係喺寫字樓睇過佢嘅 sample，就見到正如你頭先講嗰隻咁嘅圈狀嘅形狀。

問：係。咁亦都有冇畀你睇過松香膏，嗰個黃色盒嗰隻？

答：有。

問：都有睇過嘅，係咪呀？我想問一問你，就係喺成個工程進行嘅時候，你有冇--即係我知道你差唔多每日都有喺個地盤度巡視嘅差唔多，...

答：係。

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問：...有冇話真係見過啲水喉工人係做緊燒焊嘅工作？

答：許律師，我就--我嘅工作就比較係趕啲嘅，就係因為個屋邨有六座大樓，就有一個停車場、有一個商場，仲要包括埋整個屋苑--即係嗰個 site boundary 內嘅 underground，地底設施都係歸我，我都要睇嘅，所以通常喺大樓嘅階段嚟講，就辦房嗰個程序，安裝程序就完咗之後，行順咗之後，我就大樓就會交低畀一位就 BS 嘅同事林先生，就兩個 ABS，就靠其他管工佢哋去睇多嘅。

問：哦，明白。呢個就係你個分配工作嗰個情況，咁我就想其實知一知，就係你本人喺巡視例如啟晴邨嗰個工程嘅時候，就有冇例如真係親眼見過啲水喉嘅工人係做緊即係焊接嘅工作？

答：有睇，就有去留意佢哋擺乜嘢焊枝或者焊線--焊錫嗰個時候，...

問：明白。

答：...最主要我都係睇佢，check 佢--即係都會攞圖去 check 佢係咪跟圖施工，喉碼穩唔穩固，同埋就做嘅位置有冇安全去施工，都係最主要呢啲。

問：明白。

答：同埋睇住個進度，因為我哋每個星期嗰個--就呢個地盤嗰個進度嚟講，每項就預算短期嘅進度、中期嘅進度。咁每個星期就各項應該個進度要去到幾多樓，即係去到--達到去咩嘢盛，先至達到嗰個指標，通常我都去睇番佢嗰個進度、人手。

問：好，明白。你剛才就講話你有見過，即係有見過佢哋即係做燒焊工作，不過就即係有留意話啲細節，啲啲物料細節。我都想問下你，就係你有冇喺現場就係見過，例如嗰啲咁嘅焊料擺咗喺現場某啲地方？

答：通常佢哋都唔會嘅，現場施工，佢哋都係有一個架生桶，有個架生桶，...

問：桶？

答：...所謂嘅架生桶，就係話可能就嗰個膠桶就鋸咗一半，自己打兩個窿，綁條繩，所有嘅架生或者焊枝、松香膏，佢都擺埋個架生桶度㗎嘞。

問：係。

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答：咁通常佢施工嚟講，就都會掛起，或者打咗喉碼，佢就除晒喉，嵌晒喉咗之後，咁個流水作業，咁可能即係就呢個節省成本--嗰個時間就會掛喺上面，所以佢成桶架生咪掛喺上面，就企喺張梯，幾呎高嘅梯企喺上面咁樣燒嘅。

問：哦，即係你嘅意思就係話例如嗰啲焊--嗰啲錫線、松香膏，咁就會--你話佢擺咗上去，例如個單位做緊嘅時候，就會掛咗喺個牆度？

答：掛喺啲喉或者啲喉碼嗰度，或者嗰佢張梯度。

問：掛咗喺喉碼嗰度，係咪呀？

答：係呀，嘎。

問：咁你當時見到嗰個情況嘅時候，嗰啲錫線就唔係一卷卷㗎喇嘛，就已經係即係搵咗出嚟，剪咗，係咪呀？

答：我有留意去睇呢樣嘢。許律師。

問：我想問下，跟進下，你話啱啱例如話佢哋有啲用料掛咗例如喺啲喉碼度咁樣，嗰啲就唔係一卷卷咁樣㗎喇嘛，係咪呀？

答：我正如頭先講，我都有去留--比較去留意睇下。許律師，唔好意思。

問：冇留意。我想問下你現場當時睇嘅時候，即係佢哋做緊工程嘅時候，有冇話見過呢啲咁嘅一卷卷綠色嘅，就例如擺喺檯面又好，擺喺地下又好，喺任何嗰個地盤某一個角落，有冇見過呢啲一卷卷擺咗喺度？

答：就日常我都唔會去留意呢啲咁細微嘅。許律師，唔好意思。

問：冇見過定係有見過？

主席：冇留意。

答：冇留意。

問：冇留意。有冇見過就係例如嚟嗰啲焊料係用個盒裝住㗎？

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答：都有去留意。

問：都有留意，係咪呀？水喉工程喺嗰個地盤大概做咗幾耐嘍？

答：就如果我記憶當中嚟講，就我11年，就9月上下我過去，咁我就去過地盤，咁喺嗰個時候，就應該就開始--應該12月，12月開始做水喉，水喉安裝。

問：唔。如果就你有即係巡視嘅水喉工作，大概係維持咗一段幾長嘅時間左右？

答：就都有一年有多。

問：一年有多？

答：嘎，嘎，一年。

問：咁你而家嘅講法都係即係你唔記得有冇見過嗰啲綠色一卷卷喺個現場嗰度？

答：做辦房嗰陣時見過，之後就有乜嘢留意。

問：做辦房嗰陣時見過，當時嗰啲綠色一卷卷係點樣擺喺度嘍？

答：就佢實地每一日--因為做辦房嗰陣時，每一樣材料佢都有現場去驗證，都有檢查過，除咗喉位置--喉碼落嘅位置啱唔啱，喺嗰個階段佢全部一次過去驗證咁樣。

問：係，係。即係嗰陣時去確認用嗰啲料啱唔啱？

答：係，冇錯。

問：咁嗰陣時就你見到嗰啲一卷卷，就有拉開出嚟嘅，都仍然係一卷卷，卷狀嘅，係咪呀？

答：係，係。

主席：記唔記得個辦房係幾時做嘍？

答：嗰個辦房大約就實際個時間，都係應該喺呢個十--大約嗰陣時應該係

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11 年 11 月咁上下，我記憶之中應該係咁。

主席：10 月、11 月？

答：嘎，嘎。

主席：十...

答：即係唔係好準確，我大約就係記得嗰陣時已經有辦房睇。

主席：10 月至 12 月？

答：十一--係呀。

主席：十--你想--你講吓，你講幾時，大約？

答：喺地盤做嘅，喺 3 樓做個辦房，即係成條走廊做嗰個--做嗰個手工嗰陣時，就應該就係 11 月，11 月咁上下。

主席：11 月？

答：嘎。

主席：十一、二月定 11 月？

答：十一、二月咁上下。

問：有冇曾經喺嗰工人所講嘅架步入面，睇過啲一卷卷嗰啲錫線？

答：我入去架步通常都唔會去留意呢啲。許律師。

問：好，唔該。想問你少少關於嗰個...

主席：我想問一問，對唔住。啟晴邨係一個咁大嘅屋邨，樣辦房總共做咗--係咪每一躉都做一個，抑或總共喺啟晴邨做過幾多個樣辦房？

答：應該我記得初初就做咗兩個，第一，就喺三座做先，跟住喺二座又做過，同樣做過。

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主席：得。咁喺呢兩--你頭先就講過 2011 年 11 月就做一個辦房，咁呢個係講緊第一個辦房，抑或係兩個一齊做㗎，佢哋？

答：喺我印象當中，就三座先做先。

主席：做一個辦房先嘅？

答：嘎，嘎，嘎。

主席：咁你哋就去睇...

答：之後就喺二座又做一個。因為佢有--我記得當時嘅六座大樓嚟講，好似有兩個款嘅，有兩個款嘅，應該可能即係個單位大細之分，就係有兩個款。

主席：係。咁成個啟晴邨總共又做咗幾多個辦房？

答：真真正正我有接觸就係三座同埋二座。

主席：淨係做咗兩個辦房啫？

答：其他嗰啲唔知佢判頭有冇能力再去多做，真真正正當時嘅就喺三座、二座係做咗兩個相同嘅辦房出嚟嘅。

主席：唔。咁第二個辦房就同第一個辦房同一時間做嘅？

答：都唔係同一時間。

主席：賺幾耐？

答：應該相差嘅時間應該可能大約一個、半個月就係咁上下。

主席：即係 12 月咁上下？

答：整個嘅日期我就唔記得，大約係咁上下。

主席：唔。得，唔該。唔，繼續。

問：我想問下，就係你喺嗰個地盤施工嘅過程期間，即係我睇到你口供都話你從來都有聽過，即係啲工人就係用錫條嘅咁樣，係咪呀？

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答：係。

問：我想問下，施工期間，如果你話你同埋嗰啲水喉工人，如果去形容嗰個用緊嗰啲焊料，你哋會點樣稱呼佢嘍？

答：就通常工人嗌都係嗌呢個就--一般嘅工人嚟講，佢哋都係嗌嗰個就係錫料，嗰個時候。或者就算錫線，佢都有啲工人都會嗌咗錫條嘅，嗰個時候。即係可能唔知係咪佢哋由學師，好似都係稱呼咗，嗰個時候咁嘅稱呼。

問：即係應該咁講，有啲人就會講下係錫線？

答：係。

問：有啲人就會講錫條，現場都聽到嘅，係咪呀？

答：係，係。

問：咁我想問下，就係你會唔會曾經喺個地盤有見過例如呢啲類似嘅盒，上面有個寫住「英國 50 力扁錫條」咁樣？

答：冇留意。

問：冇留意，好，唔該。你當時聽嗰啲工人講，有時講錫線，有時又講下錫條咁，你...

答：可能佢哋...

問：即係佢哋可能會咁樣混亂咗嚟到用，對你嚟講，你覺唔覺得有咩嘢分別？

答：就有分別...

問：因為你知道，你入行咁耐，你係知道錫條同埋錫線係有分別嘍嘛？

答：係。

問：咁你聽佢哋講嘞，你會唔會覺得「啊，咦，點解有啲人講錫條，有啲人講錫線呢？」

答：因為你呢樣嚟講，通常一般工人啲文化都係唔高，佢哋就稱呼嚟講，嗰個時候包括我自己都--亦都係，。聽慣咗，係都有乜好去介意嘅。

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問：唔。因為你自己知道錫條同埋錫線就即係有分別？

答：係。

問：咁當佢哋講錫條嘅時候，你當時會唔會諗下，「喂，可能唔係用緊我哋要用緊嗰隻個喎」，有冇咁留意？

答：我嘅諗法，可能真係佢自己嗌錯啫，就稱呼錯咗啫，嗰個時候。

問：好。就有特別去追問嘅？

答：冇特別，係。

問：物料送達現場嗰陣時，我哋都已經問過之前有幾位證人嚟嘞，咁我都唔會話同你好深究呢方面。不過我就係想有一樣嘢，就係想同你確認一下嘅，就係我哋都聽過入閘紙呢件事，即係入閘紙，有呢個程序。

答：係，出、入閘紙都有。

問：出入都有嘅，係咪？

答：有，係。

問：一般嚟講，如果有人送貨嚟嘅，咁都會事先即係可能一、兩日之前，都需要填咗張入閘紙先嘅，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：咁就呢個就不論貨物大小，不論貨品嘅種類，都需要做呢個工序，即係呢個程序嚟嘞？

答：原則上都要，係。

問：係，原則上都要。我哋都聽過梁生畀口供嗰陣時，就佢話因為實際送貨嗰陣時，即係去到現場嘅時候，因為有時可能--即係可能嗰啲物料唔需要係成架車咁運入嚟嘅，可能有幾個工人佢哋自己手攞入嚟，或者推架車仔入嚟，如果係咁嘅情況，就唔需要遞嗰個入閘紙，咁呢個情況你同意嘛？

答：同意，好普及添。

問：好普及嘅。咁你自己知唔知，有冇試過嗰啲焊料係同啲車一齊入嚟嘞，

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即係喺架車度咁樣送嚟？

答：呢樣就比較我就好少去留意呢樣。

問：去留意呢樣，好。你有冇話特別留意過有啲人聞紙係寫到明，「啊，我而家人聞，我有關嘅貨品係焊料嚟嘅」，有冇睇過呢方面嘅文件？

答：都好少睇，而且佢又唔會寫得單純話錫條一樣嘢。

問：即係...

答：佢送嚟--打個譬如，焊料、松香膏呢啲佢歸嚟即係小五金，可能佢一嚟好多同類嘅品種，即係呢個小五金一齊嚟嘅。

問：唔。所以就你就自己就未見過有人聞紙係寫到明焊料，係咪你有見過？

答：未見過，係。

問：松香膏，有冇見過？

答：都有話單獨一樣。

問：好。你喺證人口供，就話即係你有上過去嗰個內地，嗰個即係利華--有利華嗰個生產商，即係做嗰啲預製組件，你就去過睇嘅，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：咁就嗰個係一個工場嚟嘍，係咪呀？

答：邊個人？唔好意思。

問：即係係咪個工場嚟嘅，你去睇嗰個？

答：係呀，係呀。

問：係個工場嚟嘅？

答：嘎，嘎。

問：有幾大嘍，個工場？

答：我就只係粗略去形容，應該有--都有幾個足球場咁大。

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問：幾個足球場咁大？

答：係呀。

問：哦，明白。

答：佢分幾個區嘅車--生產車間，好大。

問：好。你當時去到嗰個有利華嗰個工場嘅時候--你去過幾次喇？

答：係。

問：咁每次通常都同邊啲人接觸㗎？

答：我上去就係多方面接觸，第一，就係有利華個生產過程，因為有個 program 就幾多日嘅流水作業，由嵌模、扎鐵、落石屎，就到剪口、砌瓦、搗灰、油油，就交界--最後就交界水喉佬，水喉安裝，安裝完之後，就呢個就雜項去點樣去做保護。因為我哋嗰咁嘅潔具，即係嗰咁預製件當中，裝埋廁所同埋面盆，因為呢兩樣係磁器嚟嘅咁就，...

問：係，唔。咁你--唔好意思。

答：...所以就個保護都--即係都會去--要求埋去做埋嗰個保護，安全先可以落廠。

問：你剛才講，即係對--喺嗰個有利華嗰度，對於嗰啲預製組件嗰啲工序，例如做邊啲呀、做邊啲呀，你剛都講咗。呢個工序即係話點樣--有啲咩嘢種類，點樣去分配，呢樣嘢係咪有利華嘅職員負責做㗎？

答：係。

問：咁你除咗見--喺嗰度，你見有利華嘅職員以外，仲會唔會見到其他人士㗎？即係例如吓，有冇見過例如--剛才主席問過你有冇見過持牌水喉匠，你有冇見過例如何標記公司嘅職員？

答：就持牌水喉匠我未見過，就水喉工人見過，內地、本港嘅職員都見過。

問：唔。我哋先講本港嘅水喉工人，佢哋係咪同你一齊上去㗎？

答：就有幾次都係同我一齊上。

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問：唔。總共去過幾次？

答：我頭搭尾應該就--前後應該都有去咗十零次嘅。

問：十零次。有時就會同埋本地水喉工人，有時就你自己一個人上去？

答：係。

主席：咪住先，你講嗰個「本地水喉工人」係咩嘢意思？

答：即係個本地水喉工人，即是話啟晴邨，何標記佢打理即係嗰個陳小華，咁就因為初初上去，個工人唔識我，我又唔識佢，係咪呀？所以一定要佢清楚喺我面前點樣交代班伙記點樣施工，點樣安排邊個工人，邊啲係識燒焊，邊啲唔識燒焊。咁同埋我哋要求佢每日、每個星期要配合有利華個生產嗰個預製件，要配合個組件，完成佢所有嘅安裝先至運落嚟香港。所以喺佢嘅環節當中嚟講，佢嘅工人到底係咪達到我哋嘅要求，所以...

主席：即係基本上就係何標記嘅陳小華就陪你一齊上去？

答：係。

主席：至於上面真係落手落腳嗰啲工人，就係內地嘅工人嚟嘅？

答：我上去嗰陣時，因為佢之前就陳小華--何標記嘅地盤打理陳小華，同埋佢地盤嘅另外一個師傅上去實地去指導佢嘅所謂嘅內地工人嗰個施工。

主席：唔。

問：你剛才講話，即係如果有同何標記佢哋啲人一齊去嘅，例如嗰啲工人，即係你講緊嗰啲水喉工人，就係陳小華佢帶嚟嘅？

答：係。

主席：唔係啫，唔係啫。

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答：唔係。

主席：唔係喎，冇水喉工人個喎？

答：早段就有，早段有，早段開始做嗰陣時。

主席：早段有幾多個先，有幾多個？你講咗陳小華，我哋知道，另外仲有一個點呀？

答：仲有另外一個工人，就喺我印象當中，好似叫阿強（譯音）。

主席：即係得兩個人啫？

答：其他唔知有冇，我知道就係呢兩個係有上過。

主席：唔係，我--佢嘅即係我哋唔好有誤會先。

答：係。

主席：何標記上去有利華，最初嘅時候，佢係帶一隊工人上去，抑或淨係嗰啲頭頭上去睇住嘅先，睇下人哋點做嘅先？兩件事。

答：我聽聞應該就係阿頭上去。

主席：唔好聽聞先，你自己上去嗰啲次數係陳小華同埋一個熟啲嘅--即係可能經驗多啲嘅工人去，抑或係佢哋有成隊人去先？

答：主席，唔好意思，我再澄清先。

主席：唔。

答：早段開始做嗰陣時，我就未上過去，咁當佢落到嚟--個預製件運到落到嚟地盤之後，即係可能有某些可能做得唔係咁合乎理想，...

主席：咁合--係呀。

答：...之後，我另外公司嘅同事，嗰個時候林繼煌就第一次...

主席：上去嘞？

答：...就約我，就約埋陳小華就一齊上廠，去現場檢查佢內地嘅師傅安裝同埋去糾正。

主席：即係基本上就係你上--你嗰次同陳小華同埋何標記另外一個比較高級啲嘅人就上去，就睇下內地何標記啲工人點樣做嘢，係咪咁嘅意思呀？

答：係呀，係呀。

主席：唔。

問：唔該。你剛才講你上去，即係同陳小華同埋何標記嘅職員上去，即係跟進番一啲可能預製組件，當時你哋覺得有啲問題嘅，係咪呀？

答：重複多一次。

問：即係你哋當時上去，就係就住因為啲預製組件嚟嘅，即係嚟咗地盤，你哋發現有啲問題，咁所以就上去同佢哋即係再傾下，「喂，搞番掂佢」咁樣，係咪呀？

答：係，係。

問：當時你哋發現啲預製組件主要係啲問題？

答：例如就可能就預留嘅喉--即係打個譬如--就可能就舉個例子，好似當我呢部機，呢個係個預製件過長咁樣計，即係我哋嘅--基本上，佢有啲可能留得過長，即係長咗，就喺運輸途中或者吊運當中嚟講，好容易就將啲喉就撞扁咗，導致日後就安--接駁嚟講，可能會產生好多問題。

問：哦，唔。

答：第二樣問題就係話可能佢做個--特別個龍頭混合掣，洗手--就係個花灑混合掣，應該啲個花灑混合掣係 150……（聽不清）嘅，咁可能佢留嘅喉當中嚟計，預留嘅個銅喉個喉咀可能或者大於 150，或者小於 150，或者一高一低，造成日後喺當安裝個龍頭嘅階段嚟講，產生就高高低低，個質量產生有問題。

問：唔。即係呢個亦都應該你哋睇番，係咪即係話當時可能做個預製組件過程之中，可能因為冇跟足到當時佢哋啲個--你哋啲個即係圖則去做，係咪有呢個咁嘅情況？

答：就考慮到佢嘅工人就啲個字典，最主要個字典，個手工個字--個手工

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藝嘅字典，嗰個時候應該要跟隨番，應該係 150 就做番 150，係平衡就平衡。

問：明白。好嘞，咁你哋後尅上到去跟進嘅時候，有冇發覺即係有啲咩嘢問題睇到出嚟？

答：都有幾樣問題睇出。第一，就係話就廠嘅生產，嗰個時候就可能嗰個跟唔到個 site 圖--嗰個時候個 program。

問：跟唔到個 program？

答：係呀。

問：另外呢？

答：第二樣，就可能就話預留嗰個過長套通，有高有低；第三樣嘢，就係話--可能就話嗰個預留個套通嚟講，就--唔好意思，可能--即係我哋俗語講，就係話即係高低就叫做「打飛機」，即係唔平衡嗰個時候。

問：係，明白，明白。

答：即係去糾正呢啲咁嘅參差嗰個時候。

問：係。我想問下，就係當時你哋去到現--即係去番內地去同佢傾嗰陣時，有冇話即係特別就住嗰啲工人個手工唔夠好呢樣嘢，去到有傾談㗎？

答：有。

問：都有嘅？

答：係。

問：呢個係咪你哋一個即係都幾大嘅關注嚟嘅，當時？

答：係呀。

問：係咪呀？唔。我想問下就係你知唔知道傾完之後，有冇--知唔知道話「喂，點解啲手工咁差呢？」有冇追究下話「喂，嗰啲工人啲經驗係點㗎？有冇做過呢瓣嘢㗎？」有冇呢啲咁嘅跟進？

答：有。

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問：都有嘅？

答：係，有。

問：你嗰陣時個即係得到嗰個信息係點樣，即係點解嗰個手工咁差？

答：喺當時嚟講，據我去了解，同埋個現場個視察嚟講，嗰個時候就照我真係幾廿年嘅經驗咁樣計，嗰個時候任何邊個講，我都唔會去點樣相信。我做一次就嗰個--嗌佢現場做一次畀我睇佢嘅手工，嗰個時候邊個係識，燒焊係有經驗嘅，即係一睇佢揸支槍，同埋呢個放個錫線已經知道嗰個時候。咁...

問：明白。即係--等陣先吓，即係我想知道就係話你當時去到，咁都係有即係現場去要求有啲--即係當地嗰啲--你係而家係講緊即係內地當地嘅工人㗎嘛？

答：係。

問：就即係示範一次點樣做啲燒焊銅喉嗰個工序畀你睇嘅，有嘅，係咪呀？

答：係，係。

問：你發覺嗰個問題係點樣？

答：即係發現個問題嚟講，就係話即係可能即係話有時佢哋擺即係呢個--揸嗰支火槍嚟講，可能就唔適當，可能就會燒黑啲磁磚。

問：係。就係剛才你講嗰樣嘢？

答：係嘞，燒黑啲啲天花，搵咗灰，油咗油，燒完之後冇去清潔嗰啲松香劑，滴到嗰啲磁磚都有，嗰個時候要求番佢，不但話嗰個燒焊即係要正當，同埋個現場就要做番個清潔幾樣，質量都要睇。

問：明白。咁我想問下，就係我啱啱都可能提過，咁你睇到，喂，嗰啲工人嗰個即係做出嚟個工藝即係唔夠好啱，當時你哋有冇話去追究，或者去跟進話「喂，你做嗰啲工人究竟有啲咩嘢經驗㗎？」有冇特別問呢樣嘢？

答：有。

問：有嘅？

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答：係。

問：咁你得番嚟嘅資訊係點，當時？

答：佢都話--就計陳小華講，即係何標記嘅地盤打理，同埋佢現場嘅師傅都有去了解佢哋之前喺國內係做緊咩嘢工種嗰個時候，佢都係話做開水喉。

問：係。都係有做開水喉嘅？

答：嘎，嘎。

問：有冇發現有啲即係其實唔係好熟悉做水喉嘅工人做咗呢啲咁嘅工程，做咗你哋嘅工程？

答：就有。

問：冇？

答：嘎，嘎。

問：你當時去到即係內地嗰陣時去跟進嘅時候，工人嚟講，係咪都係用一卷卷嘅錫條？

答：就計我--即係我上去，12月嗰個階段上去睇，就係卷狀。

問：係咩嘢話？

答：係卷狀㗎。

問：卷狀嘅，係咪呀？

答：嘎，嘎。

問：咁喺嗰個內地嗰個現場，你有冇發現有錫條喺度，即係你認識嘅錫條喺度？

答：冇留意。

問：冇留意？

答：冇留意。

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許偉強先生：冇其他問題。

主席：唔該。房署有冇問？

殷先生：係，主席。

殷先生盤問

問：蕭生。

答：係，你好。

問：我就代表房委會，有啲問題想你幫我哋澄清下嘅。

答：好呀。

問：首先，我都想問番，許律師頭先問過你，其實據你了解而家行內，一般即係水喉工匠，叫呢啲焊料係有一個好清楚嘅名稱，話邊啲就係解無鉛，邊啲解有鉛，唔係咁嘅，係咪呀？即係佢哋講焊料、焊錫、錫線、錫條，呢啲唔同嘅名稱撈亂用嘅，係咪呀？

答：就據我所知嚟講，焊錫，就一般嚟講，就喺而家日常我哋呢個--就呢個做你呢個 CSCE，私人住宅都比較少用呢啲咁嘅焊料，都係用銀焊多。

問：但係唔好講銀焊住，講走錫嘅形式，即係嗰個焊料本身其實叫做焊錫、焊料、錫線、錫條，唔係話邊一個名就係指有鉛嘅，邊個名就指無鉛，唔係咁嘅嘛，係咪？

答：唔好意思，繼而家即係上咗年紀嘅師傅嚟講，即係特別而家比較上咗年紀，可能佢哋嗌慣咗幾廿年，都係嗌錫條、錫條、焊錫。錫線佢都係嗌咗錫條，都有咁~~樣嗌法。

問：但係你頭先講過畀我哋聽，你自己都係可以咁講，之前有一段好長嘅時間都有啲--做水喉工，真真正正做水喉嘅經驗，係咪咁講？

答：係吖。

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問：咁你八幾年嗰陣時，你--我如果冇記錯，你就話八幾年嗰陣時你開始
入行，...

答：80 年。

問：...學師做水喉？

答：係，係。

問：咁就似乎--我如果理解錯咗，你可以更正我。似乎因為睇你嗰個書面
證供，你就話「我有 35 年嘅關於嗰啲室內設備嘅經驗，包括水喉。」
但係你就話你 2000 年開始，2000 年 11 月，2000 年 11 月開始你
就幫中國建設（築？）做嘢，係咪？

答：係。

問：你 2000 年幫中國建築開始做，係咪其實已經係做監察工程嗰啲嘢嘍，
唔係真係做水喉工？

答：都有落手落腳做。

問：因為你頭先嘅證供就係話近年你係冇乜嘢落手落腳做咁樣？

答：我喺中國建築係，就喺中國建築我都係做管理多，唔會落手落腳...

問：做管理㗎喇嘛？

答：係，嘎。

問：咁你--即係你個書面證供就話你其實你 2000 年 11 月，你就入中國
建築做㗎喇嘛？

答：係，冇錯。

問：咁你而家就話入咗中國建築之後都係做管理㗎喇？

答：係。

問：即係話--換句話講，其實二千年打後，你對真真正正落手落腳做水喉
嘅工程就不多㗎喇，㗎唔㗎？

答：係，係。

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問：但係你頭先同我哋講過，就話你大約 2000 年左近，你就聽到有話做水喉嘅焊料，如果用即係走錫嗰個方式嚟焊接，就要用無鉛焊料，你記唔記得？

答：記得。

問：就跟住 2002 年，你就考個大工牌？

答：係。

問：我想--即係都想搞清楚，你--因為頭先你都協助咗呢個調查委員會講咗好多有關水喉行業嘅嘢，所以我都想同你澄清一下，你自己個人嘅履歷嗰方面。咁你--即係頭先我哋講咗，就話 2000 年你入咗中國建築之後，都係做管理嘅嘢多，啱唔啱？

答：係。

問：換句話講，如果你係從親身嘅經驗講畀我哋聽關於做水喉嘅嘢，係講番 2000 年之前嘅嘢個囉嗰，啱唔啱？

答：我所講就係話 2000 年之前嘅，我係做水喉就一般嘅做法。

問：因為我想知道，其中一樣嘢你就講過話--即係你亦都講咗好多話私人發展個項目就冇乜嘢用焊錫嗰樣方式嚟接駁水喉嘅，銅喉嘅話，就用銀焊嘅，咁...

答：係，我接觸幾個盤都係用銀焊。

問：咁我想即係搞清楚就係即係呢啲--你呢啲知識係邊度嚟嘅呢，你即係話私人項目就唔用焊料呢樣嘢，你喺邊度得嚟嘅呢個資料、信息？

答：私人焊料點樣得番嚟，就係視乎--第一--我第一個講，所--通常開頭，就個上頭--審批材料都唔係我跟手，都唔係我範圍之內；第二，係視乎就每一單 job，佢每一個發展商嚟講，嗰個時候每一個嘅承建商，甚至持牌水喉匠，嗰個時候每一單 job 佢上頭所審批嘅材料係業主係有權選擇，...

問：咪住先...

答：...--發展商有權選擇。

問：咪住先，你而家講係你係你親身經歷去做過嗰啲樓盤，係咪呀？你而

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家講嗰個做法。

答：係。

問：你係咪講緊你喺 2000 年入咗中國建築之後，你管理嗰啲地盤咁解，你嘅意思？

答：係。

問：即係中國建築做嗰啲地盤，幫私人發展商做嘅地盤？

答：重複多一次。

主席：你問清楚，不如。

殷先生：係。

主席：不如你聽清楚佢個問題。

答：好呀。

主席：佢--你話好多私人發展項目就用銀焊，咁呢啲私人發展嘅項目，你本身自己就係有參與嘅，係咪？就我哋唔係講緊你聽番嚟嘅，即係你真係有參與？

答：係有參與。

主席：好嘞，咁呢啲你私人參與用銀焊嘅項目，係喺你加入呢個中國建築之前，抑或加入中國建築之後，抑或前後你都有接觸過？

答：前後都有。

問：如果喺你嘅證供，係咪話你加入中國建築之後，你親身參與嘅私人發展項目都多數係用銀焊，係咪咁解？

答：係。

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問：如果之前，即係你未入中國建築之前，你親身有參與過嘅私人發展項目，係咪都係用銀焊多？

答：都有用銀焊。

問：有用，我知道。多少？即係比對--首先，或者我咁問，你親身參與過嘅私人發展商嘅項目，用銅喉嘅項目，有冇唔用銀焊嘅？

答：如果唔用銀焊，你喺當時普及量嚟講，都係用 GI 喉多，供水都係用 GI 喉多。

主席：即係用 GI 喉。如果用銅喉，就私人發展項目就多數用銀焊，係咪咁嘅意思？

答：係。

問：多數係。我想問下你有冇記得，你個經歷有冇唔用？即係銅喉係用非銀焊嘅方式接駁，有冇咁嘅經歷？

答：冇。

問：你講到畀我哋聽，今日嘅話，私人發展商多數都係用銀焊，就係你自己親身經過--經歷過嗰啲項目，即係你講到？

答：係，幾個盤都係。

問：就唔係話聽番嚟出面佢業界一般--你只不過今日講畀我哋聽，就係你自己嘅親身經驗，係咪呀？

主席：係吖。

問：係？

答：係呀。

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問：或者我問問另一樣嘢，就係你嘅證人口供--書面口供嗰度，頭先你嘅代表律師講過一次，就係講你記得關於嗰兩幅相，就係喺嗰個預製組件嗰度做一啲焊接嘅工種，你記唔記得？

答：係。

問：係你自己喺度示範畀人睇點做嘅？

答：佢就水喉工人做完唔正確，嗰個時候我就糾正番佢，唔係我示範，係糾正。

問：就糾正番？

答：嘅。

問：但係喺嗰度你嘅證供都有講，係嗰個--我哋知道嗰陣時用嗰個焊料，你講畀我哋聽就係綠色一綑嗰隻無鉛錫線嘅，你記唔記得？

答：係，冇錯。

問：咁你亦都講畀我哋聽，嗰個係剪咗出嚟，唔係成卷咁揸住嚟用，係剪咗一橛出嚟用嘅？

答：係。

問：我嘅理解啱唔啱？其實一般嚟講，呢個水喉工人要用呢啲成綑嘅焊料，都係剪咗一橛出嚟揸住嚟用，咁講啱唔啱，慣性？

答：唔啱，我頭先--正如我頭先我都呢個講過，視乎喺個工作環境，嗰個時候容唔容許，佢容許佢嘅，佢可以攞成卷用；唔容許佢，有啲位置涉及太窄，位置太窄佢就會剪出嚟用。

問：我明白。但係譬如我哋睇呢幅相--兩幅相所顯示嘅環境，呢啲唔係話喺天花或者好狹窄嘅位似乎，係咪？

答：係。

問：但係實際上嗰次都係剪一橛出嚟用，唔係成卷揸住用個嗎？

答：喺當時嘅環境，嗰個時候就水喉工人佢用完之後，佢因為可能就佢唔想咁成卷，我燒一、兩度口，就示範畀呢個現場嘅房署監督睇，可能就佢自己隨意咁樣剪出嚟啫。咁喺當時我見佢燒得唔正確，我話「你

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擺嚟，我話畀你聽點燒，唔應該對住燒。」嗰個時候對住燒，第一，個火力唔均勻；第二嚟講，會燒黑咗呢一個嗰個保護嘅套通咁樣。

問：我唔係質疑你嘅證供，我想你澄清，蕭生，點解呢？因為我哋知道頭先有一輪講，就係話如果用一支支啲啲，兩呎長啲啲，燒剩--燒到尾嗰個幾吋就攞咗佢，咁就會咁咗，你記得嘛？

答：係，記得，係。

問：但係有一個說法，唔係你講，有其他人講，就係話其實如果用啲啲成卷啲啲，就可以慳料啲嘅，因為你揸住成卷，一路揸住一卷，咁就去最耐啲丁咁多先至攞嘅啫，就唔會話每兩呎就攞六吋咁，你明唔明--你明唔明我講緊乜嘛？

答：我明白，係。

問：但係所以我知道，慣性上因為有一啲人個講法就話其實你一卷都好，來料係一卷都好，我都剪到碎濕濕，因為工人一般就唔會同你成卷揸住嚟燒嘅，梗係鍾意揸支呎零、兩呎長咁嘅啫，因為咁樣係方便好多，就手好多，你同唔同意？我知道。

答：就所以你--我正如頭先我都回答咗，呢啲就係可能即係每個人嘅主觀做法，唔係話代表即係全行都係咁做，我都話視乎個工作環境，每個人嘅手勢嗰個時候有所唔同。

問：我明白就係可能譬如喺個架步入面，我哋知道有啲嘢佢喺架步入面燒，啱唔啱？

答：唔，啱。

問：咁佢架步入面可能有晒有啲工作台咁樣樣，有啲嘢就喺個架步入面燒，但係有啲就直情係去到嗰個現場，譬如你一個單位入面，個鋅盆下面，喺嗰啲位直情現場燒，係咪？

答：係。

問：我咁講你會唔會同意？如果喺架步入面，工作台入面，你講嗰啲流水作業，咁你燒好多件，件件都係咁樣嘅，喺工作台度燒，嗰啲情況下揸住成卷嘅錫線嚟燒，可能就會多啲。但係去到真係現場，去到喺個鋅盆下面定喺個天花，即係種種唔同嘅現場位啲啲，嗰啲情況下揸住一卷嚟燒就少啲嘞，多數係剪咗一槓揸住嚟做，咁樣你同唔同意？

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答：同意。

問：所以換句話講，譬如我哋睇番喺你個證人口供嗰兩幅相嗰啲環境，即係喺嗰個預製組件度，雖然睇落唔係話嗰個位特別狹窄，都係剪咗出嚟揸住一條嚟燒，就唔係揸住一綑嚟燒，習慣性係咁，啱唔啱？

答：呢樣嘢就我正如頭先都講話隨意啫，佢隨意剪畀我啫，燒一度口，你做畀我睇，就唔需要成卷，佢係隨意剪畀我咋嘛，係咪呀？嘎。

問：我或者想問一問你，關於另一個範疇嘅，就係你自己對呢個焊接呢種方式嚟接駁水喉嘅理解同埋認識，因為你講過畀我聽--我哋聽，你都係即係做呢行出身，啱唔啱？

答：係。

問：我聽到你講話你入行嗰個年代，就跟師傅咁學師咁樣，慢慢學嘅？

答：冇錯。

問：就唔係話好似而家咁正規上堂，唔係嗰啲咁樣？

答：係。

問：但係即係對呢個焊接呢一個工序嘅理論，你有冇考究？譬如話即係燒幾熱，會即係啲手勢--啲火應該要點樣樣，會唔會燒錯條喉，咁呢啲你有冇學過㗎？

答：通常我哋燒，嗰個時候燒--即係以我哋經驗，第一次落火燒，燒完之後會試探下即係夠唔夠火，夠唔夠熱度，會用松香劑就會喺嗰個 fitting 或者燒喉個位置會掃一掃，睇下會唔會起煙，會咋咋聲，嗰個時候聽到咁嘅聲音已經夠--基本上夠熱㗎喇嗰個時候。

問：其實我咁樣理解啱唔啱，其實所謂燒焊，其實呢個焊接嘅方式，你係燒熱嗰個銅喉嘅配件，就唔係去燒嗰個焊料㗎嘛，啱唔啱？

答：係。

問：你所謂夠熱，就係佢嗰個銅喉個配件係要焊接嗰個位係夠熱，就係你掂嗰個焊料落去嘅時候，嗰個焊料掂到個銅喉就溶？

答：冇錯，係。

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問：咁佢一溶，你之前嗰個位搽咗啲松香膏，佢自己走入去㗎嘛？

答：冇錯。

問：係咁嘅方式，㗎唔㗎？

答：係。

問：但係即係我哋講話唔想過火，即係頭先講過話夠熱就得喇嘛，因為燒得熱得滯，對個銅喉係唔好，㗎唔㗎？

答：係。

問：甚至乎會燒脆個喉，㗎唔㗎？

答：喺通常嚟講，如果照我哋經驗嚟講，通常如果燒一般嘅錫焊，就唔會話--用嘅度數唔會話燒脆咗嘅，反而銀焊就會。

問：係，我會想同你講講呢方面。

答：銀焊反而就太高得滯，就會呢度反作用。

問：銀焊個溫度係高好多，㗎唔㗎？

答：係，冇錯，當然會，係。

問：即係起碼七百幾--六百幾、七百幾度嘅，講緊？

答：七--應該即係--應該聽師傅講，就係應該就係七百幾度以上，係，即係咁樣講。

問：係嘞，但係而家我哋講緊用呢啲走錫嘅方式，就算係用無鉛嗰種，即係成網綠色嗰啲都係二百二十幾度、二百三十度左右就夠㗎嘞？

答：係。

問：有鉛嗰啲，即係舊陣時你講話入行嗰陣時用嗰啲，一條條嗰啲仲低啲添？

答：舊底嗰啲錫條都有用分低溫錫、高溫錫，高溫錫比你而家呢隻所謂嘅錫線嚟講，可能仲要高幾廿度。

問：我仲想一樣嘢問一問，就係你知道要焊接嗰個位，講緊銅喉，其實有

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一樣，點解我哋成日講話要搽松香膏嗰個做法，就係因為嗰個銅要連接嘅地方，要畀啲錫料連接嘅地方，其實係要好乾淨嘅？

答：喎。

問：即係佢要靚嘅，可以話立立靚要搵到，如果佢個表面有一啲氧化嘅成分，係會令到嗰啲錫料唔黏上去嘅，喎唔喎？

答：就所以用松香劑嘅作用，就去幫助佢清除嗰個雜物質，同埋呢個溶接比較好。

問：但係其實你嗰個--我想講就係講番個手工嘅問題，其實一樣嘢個問題就係你焊接嗰個工序，其實要掌握個火候掌握得好好嘅，...

答：喎。

問：...因為你燒得耐，唔好話你夠唔夠燒添，愈燒得條喉耐，就愈大機會佢個表面又氧化番，咁講喎唔喎？

答：其一會氧化，其二會嗰啲錫流走晒出嚟。

問：咁所以可以咁講，就係因為--一般嚟講，你如果用呢啲走錫嘅方式，二百幾度得㗎喇嘛？

答：喎。

問：所以你要燒條喉燒好耐先至夠熱就唔會嘅，燒下佢就夠熱㗎喇，喎唔喎？

答：係。

問：但係如果你用銀焊，其中一樣嘢就係你要燒到佢七百幾度㗎喇？

答：喎。

問：所以如果你手工唔好，唔夠爽手，你可能燒條喉燒好耐，燒燒下又會燒到佢氧化咁，即係其實我想帶到就係銀焊對嗰個工匠嘅手工嘅要求，其實係要求要高啲嘅，可唔可以...

答：基本上就係。

問：即係你唔夠經驗、唔夠叻，手勢唔好，你做唔到銀焊嘅？

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答：就因為銀焊，你又要掌握到個風同埋煤兩者之間嗰個配合嗰陣時，所以係燒風煤係比較係--技術係比燒呢個手提槍嘅一般性係高啲，係。

問：我想同你講講，就係因為主席問過你一個問題，就係話其實銀焊同埋走錫兩種方式去接駁銅喉，嗰個好處同埋壞處互相點樣對比，你記得呢部分嘛？

答：記得。

問：你嘅答案就係話基本上就係熱水，即係如果嗰個喉係要裝啲高溫嘅液態嘅呢，即係啲水咁喇，如果係用水嘅，就用呢個銀焊係嗰個駁口係會實淨啲嘅？

答：係。

問：呢個係--我咁講啱唔啱？你如果你講呢樣嘢話對比起用錫料做駁口，銀焊就會實淨啲，你個比較係比較緊啲啲有鉛嘅錫料同埋銀焊嘅比併？

答：就應該就係話銀焊同所有嘅錫料，都係銀焊係比錫料係抵受嗰個高溫高好多。

殷先生：主席，我有啲係喺嗰個 BS EN 嗰啲嗰度 extract 嘅部分，大家可以派咗佢嘅。

主席：邊一個 BS EN？

殷先生：呢個 BS EN 1254。

主席：唔使派，我哋個個都有。

殷先生：後面有啲個附表嘅，有啲附表係喺嗰個 9453，係關於錫料嗰部分嘅，呢度。

主席：9453 我都有。

殷先生：嘎。仲有啲係 1044，係關於嗰個 brazing material 嘅，我撮錄咗一啲嘅啫。

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答：我唔識英文，唔好意思。

問：好。

殷先生：係，大家係方便，即係唔需要揭來揭去咁多份嘢咁。

主席：嘎，你講吓。

問：其實我知道，蕭生，你未必識得睇英文嘅。

答：唔識，唔好意思，唔識英文。

問：但係或者我解畀你聽呢個表係講緊啲乜嘢嘢。其實呢個如果你睇呢--
我想你睇，就睇...

主席：你唔使問佢，你問...

答：直接問好啲囉。嘎，直接問好啲囉。

主席：唔係，你唔使問佢，我哋遲啲可能有 CIC 啲人嚟㗎嘛，你問 CIC
啲啲，職訓局啲啲。

殷先生：或者我唔使佢睇個文件喇。

主席：唔係，建造業訓練局，你...

問：似乎我哋而家見到一啲即係呢方面嘅資料，如果去到 110 度，攝氏，
即係熱過滾水，110 度嗰個溫度嚟講，其實銀焊同埋用呢隻無鉛嘅錫
料焊接，佢基本上嗰個駁口嗰個硬淨係一樣嘅？

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主席：咩嘢話？再講多次。

殷先生：嗰個 pressure，嗰個--因為我哋睇到個表，都睇到 110 度，佢去到 6 mm 個喉--6 mm 到 34 mm 個喉，可以 16；34 mm 去到 54 mm，係 10；同埋 54 mm 以上到 108 mm 個啲，都係 10。即係話如果你睇，比較 silver brazing 同埋無鉛，係冇分別嘅；如果你比較佢同有鉛嗰隻，有鉛嗰隻一高溫，就差咗啲嘅。

主席：咁你唔使問佢，你叫我哋睇咪得。

殷先生：嘎，嘎。

主席：唔使問，駛乜嘢問啫。

殷先生：咁我有嘢需要問。

主席：冇嘢問。有冇人有嘢問？

鍾先生：係，主席。

主席：仲有幾多個人想問嘢？請問。一個，係咪呀？一個就問埋佢先。

鍾先生：好短嘅問題啫。

鍾先生盤問

問：想問一問，就正話提到嗰個銀焊，就係特登講就係講個高溫啫，即係話嗰啲係熱水喉，其實我理解係會唔會--其實用嗰陣時，就算你係冷水喉，本身銀焊燒出嚟嘅嗰個焊--嗰個接口係堅固好多？

答：係呀。

問：第一個問題更加簡單。你提到好經常你用房口嗰個字，辦房咁譬如，其實你係講緊係全層嘅，係咪呀？

答：房口...

問：全層都要做嘅，係咪？

答：房口嘅代表性就係話房間入面叫做房口。

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問：Okay。你有冇做一個 sample floor，有冇全層有做㗎？

答：就成個走廊連公眾位置，就水錶房到房口都會做晒。

問：係嘞，想問一個問題，...

主席：即係由水錶房、走廊，就去到一間嘅--一個室內單位就做晒，係咪咁嘅意思？

答：幾間都會做晒，成個走廊嗰幾間都會做。

主席：成個走廊嘅所有嘅單位都會做晒嘅？

答：嘅。

主席：得。

問：個目的就係想去製造一個即係個標準，喺房間裏面要做水喉嗰個手工同埋啲位置，就同埋喺個走廊裏面，變成一個標準，將來可以跟咗嘛，係咪？

答：係，冇錯。

問：咁想問一個問題嘞，因為喺房署裏面嗰個施工說明，specification 裏面，就提到有唔同 size 嘅喉，就嗰個接駁方法唔同，有啲銀焊，有啲就係我哋用番個 solder。有一隻就係話你所謂用嗰個攞杻，係咪？即係嗰個 compression joint。咁裏面提到就話如果有啲地方係唔 practicable 嘅，可能好難做嘅地方，就可以唔需要做焊，就用嗰個攞杻嘅地方咁樣。咁全個屋邨嘅地方嚟講，你個經驗，有冇一啲地方係要嗰個攞杻去做嘅？或者會唔會喺嗰個辦房，即係嗰個走廊裏面，同埋嗰啲單位裏面，係要做到呢啲咁嘅地方？

答：如果喺而家目前嘅公屋嚟講，就普遍公眾走廊到單位入面，都係少做攞杻，都係全部走錫。

問：係。會唔會有啲地方既然咁寫到，喺一座樓嘅地方，係好難有去到做嘅，就佢燒焊唔方便，就要做攞杻嘅呢？

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答：呢樣冇考究。

鍾先生：Okay，冇問題，唔該。

主席：我想問一問，啟晴邨有幾多座公屋，五座定六座？

答：六座，六座。

主席：六座？

答：係。

主席：六座公屋？

答：係。

黎先生：五座加一個 commercial。

MR PENNICOTT：Six。

主席：六座？

答：六座公屋，就一座就呢個...

主席：停--商場？

答：...停車場，一座商場。

主席：六座。六座公屋裏面有幾多座係預製組件？

答：就如果佢嘅預做--預製浴室、廚房，基本上座座都係有做。但係做埋水喉落嚟，就應該就係--我記得當年嚟講，浴室就喺十幾樓即係以上--先喺上面開始生產。

主席：再講多次？

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答：由十幾樓以上，先至喺上面生產。

主席：咁即係每一座...

答：浴室。

主席：每一座嘅十幾樓以上，就全部都係喺內地做嘅，連埋廁所、廚房嘅預製組件嚟嘅，即係連埋水喉嘅預製組件？

答：就廚房就應該得兩座有做。

主席：廚房就得兩座有做。咁廁所呢？

答：廁所就應該都係六座都有做。

主席：六座，就十幾樓以上？

答：係。

主席：唔。

MR PENNICOTT: Chairman, on that last question, the next witness deals with the detail.

主席：哦，okay，得，冇問題。

MR PENNICOTT: Mr Chairman, can I ask what I hope will be just two questions?

MR PENNICOTT 補問

問：Mr Siu, we know that you joined China State in November 2000; is that right?

答：係。

問：And we know that you obtained your CITA trade certificate in plumbing in 2002.

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答：係。

問：Did you obtain that certificate on your own initiative or did China State encourage you to get that qualification?

答：我要求中國建築界我去讀、去考。

問：Right. Thank you very much.

主席：唔該晒，蕭先生，畀完證供，就可能離開，唔該晒。

答：好，唔該晒，主席。

主席：咁我哋晏晝兩點半就再繼續，唔該。

下午 1 時 04 分聆訊押後

下午 2 時 34 分恢復聆訊

出席人士如前。

MR PENNICOTT: Mr Chairman, the next China State witness is Lam Kai Wong. It's F2/1353.

中國建築工程（香港）有限公司（“中國建築”）（紅磡邨第二期和啟晴邨的總承建商）的第六證人：林繼煌（中國建築屋宇裝備工程師（啟晴邨））以本地話宣誓作供

主席：請坐，林先生。

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D MR PENNICOTT 主問

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E 問：Mr Lam, good afternoon. I am now going to read out
E your witness statement.

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COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

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WITNESS STATEMENT OF LAM KAI WONG

I

I

J I, Lam Kai Wong, of 29/F, China Overseas Building, 139
J Hennessy Road, Hong Kong say as follows:-

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A. Background

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M 1. I joined China State Construction Engineering (Hong
M Kong) Limited ("**CSCE**") in August 2008 as a Building
N Services Engineer ("**BSE**"). Before joining CSCE, I was
O a Building Services Co-ordinator at another
P construction company in Hong Kong.

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P 2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Engineering in
P Electrical Engineering and subsequently, a Master of
Q Science in Electrical Engineering, both from the Hong
R Kong Polytechnic University. I am a Registered
S Electrical Worker (Grade C), registered with the
T Electrical and Mechanical Services Department of the
U Hong Kong Government.

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T 3. I was CSCE's BSE for the Kai Ching Estate ("**KCE**")
T project from the time the works started in or about
U 2010 until the works were completed in or about 2013.
V I was responsible for the building services works
including those carried out by the nominated and
plumbing and drainage sub-contractors at all the 6
domestic blocks and was assisted by two Assistant BSEs.
At that time, I reported to CSCE's Senior BSE for the

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KCE project, Patrick M. W. Leung.

4. I make this witness statement to address the allegations with respect to soldering materials and the programme for plumbing works which were made in the witness statement of Ho Man Piu ("**Ho**") dated 9 November 2015. This is dealt with in Section B below.

B. Ho's allegations against CSCE

5. Ho makes the following allegations in paragraphs 6(e)-(f) of his witness statement [**K1/30 - 31**]:

"(e) I now find out that Mr. Chan Siu Wah who was put in charge of the Kai Ching Estate site claimed that he had experience of using soft solder material in the form of solder strips when he worked with some other contractors in the past. He considered that the use of solder strips would help the progress as the melting point of solder strips was relatively lower (approximately 100 odd degree compared with two hundred odd degree for the solder wire). The solder strips would be applied on copper pipes below 50 mm diameter using LPG torch fed from domestic type 250g gas cartridge. This proved handy for workers. Solder wire would continuously be used for copper pipes from 50 mm to 75 mm. Due to the higher melting point, oxy-acetylene torch was used to solder the joints. For pipes over 75mm diameter, silver brazing would be used. He set out his requirement for the solder strips to the purchasing officer of Ho Biu Kee who then placed orders with Prosperity for their supply of these solder strips. ...

(f) Indeed, the use of these solder strips was known to China State as well as the supervisory staff of the HD. These solder Strips materials were set out in the material delivery notes in

conjunction with the solder wires”.

6. I knew that Chan was HBK's main supervisor. In my dealings with Chan at the KCE site, I have never heard Chan refer to or mention "*solder strips / bars*" or using them at the KCE site or at other sites. At the time, I have also not heard my colleagues including the Building Services team talking about such a matter.

7. As BSE for the 6 domestic blocks at the KCE project, I conducted site walks once or two times each week to check the progress of the works and workmanship of the building services for compliance with the works executed in the sample wing. To the best of my knowledge and recollection:

(i) I knew what the FRY 99C lead-free solder looked like, as I was involved in the materials sample submissions including that for FRY 99C lead-free solder.

(ii) Neither the Building Services team nor I received any materials sample submission from HBK or handled any materials sample submissions to HA regarding the so called "*solder Strips / bars*" with respect to the KCE project. I have also checked with the materials sample submission register and confirm that no submission for the "*solder strips / bars*" was found.

(iii) At that time or anytime thereafter, I have never heard my colleagues including the Building Services team at the KCE project discuss or mention anything about "*solder strips / bars*" or the use of such "*solder strips / bars*" at the KCE project. I was not aware that "*solder strips / bars*" had been used at the KCE project / site as claimed by Ho, let alone any request made by anybody at CSCE that such "*solder strips*

/ bars" should be used. I have also discussed this with my colleagues who are still with CSCE and had previously been involved in the KCE project, including Patrick Leung, Steven Wong, Kaiser Lee and Louis Li, and they all confirmed that they were not aware that "*solder strips / bars*" had been used at the KCE project / site as claimed by Ho. I do not know the basis of Ho's allegation that the use of "*solder strips / bars*" was known to CSCE.

8. Ho further alleges that the solder strips were set out in the material delivery notes. I have reviewed the 32 delivery notes attached to Ho's witness statement **[K1/744 - 776]** and checked them against CSCE's records. This is what I have found:

(i) CSCE has from the start to the end of the KCE project submitted over a hundred memos titled "*Submission of Material Delivery Record*" to HA's two Project Clerk of Works. The first memo submitted to HA was dated 15 October 2010 (for material delivery during the period from 1 August 2010 to 30 September 2010) while the last was dated 6 May 2013 (for material delivery during the period from 29 April 2013 to 4 May 2013) **[Tab 1]**. Based on my discussion with my colleagues, these memos were submitted to HA at HA's request.

主席：請你哋問咗你哋嘅電話，因為你哋嗰啲電話干擾我哋嘅錄音，唔該。

(ii) CSCE had never received any of the delivery notes attached to Ho's witness statement, except for DN93976 **[K1/745]** and DN93972 **[K1/761]**, both dated 12 or 13 June 2012.

(iii) The above two delivery notes, DN93976 and DN93972, were submitted by CSCE to HA under cover of two Memos, together with other material delivery records, details of which are set out below. The Memos, with attachments, were sent to Mr. Y. K. Sheung and Mr. W. H. Woo, HA's Project Clerks of Works. The Memos without attachments were also sent to Mr. Henry Luk (Project Architect), Mr. C. H. Wong (Senior Clerk of Works) and the second Memo was also copied to Ms. Elaine Wong (Project Architect). From my checking of the records, CSCE did not receive any comments or response from HA in respect of either of the two Memos.

(iv) By CSCE's memo titled "*Submission of Plumbing & Drainage for Material Delivery Note*" dated 14 June 2012 to HA's two Project Clerk of Works, CSCE submitted material delivery notes during the period from 1 June to 15 June 2012 ("**Memo 1**") [**Tab 2**]. Memo 1 contains 9 delivery notes from Prosperity Building Materials Co. Ltd. ("**Prosperity**") and 13 delivery notes from a P.V.C. pipes & fittings supplier ("**PVC Supplier**"). Memo 1 is the only memo from CSCE to HA that I have found which is titled "*Submission of Plumbing & Drainage for Material Delivery Note*". The two delivery notes, DN93976 and DN93972 are amongst the 9 delivery notes from Prosperity attached to Memo 1.

(v) Memo 1 was prepared by one of my then ABSEs (who has left CSCE), initialled by me and Patrick Leung, and signed by CSCE's site agent (who has left CSCE). Having discussed Memo 1 with Patrick Leung, neither he nor I are able to recall why Memo 1 was submitted. However, it was likely that Memo 1 was submitted because HA requested it. It has been drawn to my attention that the two delivery notes referred

to above contain, amongst other things, the characters "英國50力扁錫條". I have no specific recollection of reading these particular characters at the time that Memo 1 was prepared. However, looking at the characters now, although I can see a reference to "tin strips/bars", there is no reference to the strips/bars containing lead. I do note, however, that both delivery notes contain items of materials, samples of which had previously been submitted to the HA. I believe that it is likely that CSCE's personnel would have focussed on those items which demonstrated that HBK were using materials consistent with the samples previously provided. I do not believe CSCE's personnel would have paid particular attention to the other items which were sundry/consumable items.

(vi) By CSCE's memo titled "*Submission of Material Delivery Record No. 083 (11 June to 16 June 2012)*" dated 23 June 2012 to HA's two Project Clerk of Works ("**Memo 2**") [**Tab 3**]. CSCE submitted the material delivery record during the period from 11 June to 16 June 2012. Memo 2 sets out a summary of materials which were delivered on site and checked under Form 6210 (as set out in a table attached to Memo 2) and delivery notes of materials which were not checked under Form 6210. Memo 2 contains a total of 26 delivery notes, namely:

(a) The same 13 delivery notes from the PVC Supplier which had already been submitted to HA under Memo 1.

(b) The same 9 delivery notes (including DN93976 and DN93972) from Prosperity which had already been submitted to HA under Memo 1.

(c) One delivery note from a cement products supplier.

(d) One delivery note from a polystyrene foam board supplier.

(e) Two delivery orders from a rubber bearing strip supplier.

(vii) Memo 2 was initialled by Kaiser Lee, who I have mentioned above. Having discussed with her, she says that she had submitted the "*Submission of Material Delivery Record*" memos to HA as she was at that time adopting her predecessor's past practice of submitting such memos to HA. Again I believe that it is likely that CSCE's personnel would have focussed on those items which demonstrated that HBK were using materials consistent with the samples previously provided. I do not believe CSCE's personnel would have paid particular attention to the other items which were sundry/consumable items.

(viii) Lastly, I wish to explain that CSCE's memos are only issued by CSCE's site staff and are not copied to the head office. I have checked and confirm that none of the "*Submission of Material Delivery Record*" referred to in sub-paragraph (i) above which CSCE had sent to HA was sent to CSCE's head office at the time.

9. I also wish to address Ho's allegations that HBK "was only left with a few months for completion of the plumbing installation works at the blocks" [K1/22] and HBK "was given only a few months to complete the plumbing works in blocks" [K1/44]. These allegations are incorrect as shown by the records in the Clerk of Works' Report Form No. 7005 Annex A1 dated November 2011 to March 2013 ("**CoW's Reports**") [Tab 4]. I have

also prepared a table ("**Table**") and graph ("**Graph**") [Tab 5] which shows the progress of HBK's plumbing works (for fresh water pipes only and exclude waste water pipes) at the KCE site, both of which are based on the CoW's Reports.

10. The CoW's Reports show that HBK's plumbing works were carried at 3 areas, namely, the domestic units on the domestic blocks, the common area and the external walls. These 3 areas are reflected in the Table which is explained below.

Plumbing works at common areas at the 6 domestic blocks

11. HBK first commenced work at the common area in November 2011. By the end of March 2012, (i.e. about 5 months into the plumbing works), HBK had completed 22% of the works at the common area. Another way of interpreting the data is that by the end of March 2012, HBK had completed the common areas at 52 out of 223 floors at 6 blocks.

12. By the end of August 2012 (i.e. 10 months into the plumbing works), HBK had completed 94% of the works at the common area (or had completed the common areas at 218 out of 223 floors at 6 blocks). By the end of October 2012 (i.e. 12 months into the plumbing works), HBK had completed 100% of the plumbing works at the common area.

13. In short, HBK had more than a few months to complete the plumbing works at the common areas at all the 6 domestic blocks. According to records, the KCE project was certified complete in or about April 2013.

Plumbing works at common areas at the 6 domestic blocks

14. HBK first commenced plumbing works at the domestic unit in November 2011. Between November 2011 to the end of March 2012, (i.e. about 5 months into the plumbing works), HBK had only completed 2% of the domestic units

at all 6 block blocks (or the domestic units at 4 floors at the 6 blocks). By the end of May 2012, HBK had only completed 3% of the domestic units (or the domestic units at 7 floors at the 6 blocks). In other words, between November 2011 to May 2012, there was not much progress in HBK's plumbing works at the domestic units.

15. However, things changed in May to July 2012 when HBK's rate of completion reached 43%. By the end of September 2012, HBK had completed 92% of the plumbing works at the domestic units (or had completed the domestic units at 214 floors at 6 blocks). This was most likely due to the fact that HBK's plumbing works at the common areas had virtually been completed by September 2012.

16. By the end of November 2012, HBK had completed 97% of the plumbing works at the domestic units. By the end of February 2013, HBK had completed 100% of the plumbing works at the domestic units. In short, HBK had more than a few months to complete the plumbing works at the domestic units at all the 6 domestic blocks.

Plumbing works at external walls at the 6 domestic blocks

17. Between December 2011 to September 2012, there was little progress in HBK's plumbing works at the external walls. This is not surprising and is not unique to the KCE project and is common in most projects because the plumbing works could only start after:

(i) The main roof of each domestic block has been built and completed.

(ii) The parapet walls at the main roof of each block have been built and completed so as to enable gondolas to be used, thereby enabling the

finishing works at external walls to be completed. Finishing works include the making good of concrete works and painting.

18. Once the works described in paragraphs 17(i)-(ii) had been completed, the plumbing works at the external walls could commence. The Table shows that HBK carried out plumbing works in earnest as of September 2012 and completed about 94% by the end of January 2013. HBK completed the other 3% by February 2013 and the remaining 3% by March 2013. In short, HBK had more than a few months to complete the plumbing works at the external walls at all the 6 domestic blocks.

19. The Graph shows how the plumbing works at the 3 areas, i.e. common areas, domestic units and external walls were carried out and distributed over the period of more than 12 months.

Volumetric Pre-cast Bathrooms and Kitchens

20. For the assistance of the Commission, I have prepared a schedule [Tab 6] which sets out, on a block by block basis, the details of the volumetric precast bathrooms and kitchens manufactured in the PRC and installed at the KCE project.

The contents of this statement are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

問：Mr Lam, I have read your statement. Are there any changes or alterations that you would wish to make?

答：我有一項修訂，喺第 14 項上面個 heading，"Plumbing works at common areas" 應該係 "Plumbing works at domestic units"，冇其他修訂。

問：With that amendment, Mr Lam, are you content to adopt the contents of this witness statement for the purposes

of this Inquiry?

答：Adopt.

問：Mr Lam, I just have a few questions I would like to put to you. Could you please go to tab 6 in your statement. That's at bundle F2/1526.

答：見到。

問：Mr Lam, can you explain to the Commission precisely what you have done to create this table?

答：當其時啟晴邨嘅 project，合約寫咗 VPB 就會做晒喺六座嘅，當其時有五千二百零四個單位，咁就唔係百分之一百嘅，就喺嗰個大砧板，我哋叫做 transfer plate 上面嗰個單位，就有做嘅，呢個都係份合約嗰份圖有講嘅，咁實際做咗大概係五千零幾個單位，VPB 嘅。

VPK 當其時就係我哋嘅 contractor proposal 嚟嘅，淨係做咗 2 座同埋 6 座，即係樂晴同埋悅晴。2 座做咗 8 至 40 樓，就算 8 至 40 樓都唔係全部單位嘅，因為有啲喺翼尾嗰啲冇做嘅。悅晴就 10 至 35 樓，又係唔係做晒全部單位嘅，翼尾嗰啲又係冇做嘅。

你睇到個表有提到有一個叫 VPB with plumbing，有個 remark 嘅，因為我哋淨係紀錄咗何標記上咗有利華廠，喺呢幾層係有做水喉嘅，但係因為某啲原因，例如佢個工人做唔切，又要趕住出廠，變咗佢未必係 100 per cent 做晒嘅，我哋手頭上嘅紀錄就係呢啲樓層開始會做。

實際上 VPK 嗰度，我哋就啲唔到有任何 record 就話佢邊啲單位有做、邊啲單位冇做。就係咁樣。

問：So, Mr Lam, in summary, no VPKs in blocks 1, 3, 4 and 5?

答：No VPK.

問：Then no VPBs in the floors that we see in the middle column on the table?

答：可唔可以重複？

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問：Yes. No VPBs with plumbing in the middle column of the table?

答：正確。

問：Now, I don't know whether you can just keep that table open for the purposes of the next question. Could you please be shown or be given bundle B3.1 at page 1159. Mr Lam, this should be a document headed at the top "Confidential"; do you see that?

答：見到。

問：Then it's described as a memorandum for Strategic Planning Committee of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, and then it's headed "Interim findings of the Hong Kong Housing Authority's Review Committee on quality assurance issues", and so forth. Do you see that?

答：係。

問：Is this a document you have seen before?

答：有部分。

問：Right. Could I please ask you to go to page 1169?

答：見到。

問：In the middle of that page, there's a heading, "Interim findings of the Review Committee"; do you see that?

答：見到。

問：Then at paragraph 27(a), it says this: "The 'excess-lead-in-water' incidents are unlikely attributed to the use of prefabricated kitchens or bathrooms. With the exception of Kai Ching Estate, in all cases prefabricated kitchens and bathrooms do not have plumbing pre-installed; plumbing is installed on site after the prefabricated components have been delivered to site, and plumbing is surface-mounted.

Pre-installed plumbing in prefabricated kitchens and bathrooms was only used as a pilot in Kai Ching Estate."

Then the bit I want to ask you about: "And even in the case of Kai Ching Estate, out of the seven flats from which water samples were found to contain excess lead content, only one involved a prefabricated component (a kitchen) with water pipes pre-installed".

Mr Lam, have you been asked by China State to try and research and find out which one of the seven samples this paragraph is referring to?

答：我有同事同我講過就係 2 座 3503，即係樂晴嘅 3503，就話嗰個係 VPB -- sorry, VPK 就有做水喉嘅。如果照我所睇，VPB 有做水喉，都未必係因為 VPB 入面嘅水喉先，或者我簡單講一講一啲水喉點樣走，就首先經過咗個水錶先，就喺個水錶房度，跟住佢就會去到個走廊，然後入咗個單位嘅室內地方，然後出番去個單位嘅外牆，然後再走番入單位嗰個 kitchen tap 嗰度，頭先講嗰個過程淨係得單位入面室內嗰部分係有機會喺有利華廠嗰度安裝嘅啫，其餘外牆嗰啲、走廊嗰啲、水錶房入面嗰啲或者水錶櫃入面嗰啲都係喺現場安裝，所以我只可以話未必一定係因為嗰個 VPK 嗰個問題。

問：All right. Could I just then, on the same topic, take you to one further document, and that's in bundle C19.6, at page 13968.

答：見到。

問：This should be a document, in the top right-hand corner, dated 1 August 2015; do you see that?

答：見到。

問：It's called "TF Paper No. 3/03". "Task force to investigate cause of excessive lead content in drinking water", and then there's a subheading, "Review of sampling plan". Do you see that?

答：見到。

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問：Then a bit further down there's a heading, "Progress of sampling work", and then at 2, it says this: "The water supply chain for the following flat units was selected for investigation". Then there's a table. Do you see the table?

答：見到。

問：The first reference is Hong Ching House, room 1402.

答：見到。

問：The reasons for selection, it is said: "Highest lead content (35.1 [micrograms per litre]) was found in a sample taken at room 1402." Do you see that?

答：見到。

問：And then 2, "Yuet Ching House - Rm 2002": "For the whole building, no samples taken exceeded WHO requirement on lead content. Result taken as a control. The flat is available for samples as advised by HD."

Then, underneath that, there's a heading "Kwai Luen Estate", which is not a China State estate but a Shui On estate. It's called Luen Yat House, room 3314; do you see that?

答：見到。

問：Again, the reasons for selection: "Highest lead content (23.3 [micrograms per litre]) was found in a sample taken at room 3314." You will then see there's an asterisk underneath the table; do you see that?

答：見到。

問：It's apparently referring to the flat at Kwai Luen Estate, because it says this: "HD reported that the pipes and fittings in the flat unit were pre-installed inside the precasted toilets/kitchens."

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Now, that obviously must be a mistake, unless Shui On are not telling us something, because there were no prefabricated toilets and kitchens at Kwai Luen. So take that from me, and now make this assumption, that the asterisk is supposed to apply to room 1402 at Hong Ching House. Make that assumption.

答：可以。

問：If you make that assumption, if you look at your table, can that possibly be right?

答：如果對應番我 tab 6 個表，康晴樓 1402，何標記係未開始做水喉嘅，未喺廠嗰度做水喉。

問：Mr Lam, not only started, never did on the 14th floor; is that right?

答：正確。

問：Thank you very much, Mr Lam. Others will have questions for you.

答：唔該。

許偉強先生盤問

問：林生，就你嘅證人口供嗰度，就第 3 段，睇番 F2 嘅第 3 段，都講出咗你喺中國建築即係作為屋宇裝備工程師嗰個工作範圍嘅。

答：係。

問：我都想同你睇一睇嗰個工作範圍嘅啫，因為我哋之前就聽到例如房委會佢哋嗰邊嘅職員嚟畀口供嗰陣時都有講開，就係話屋宇裝備工程都會例如--一般嚟講都係講緊風、火、水、電呢幾樣嘢嘅。

答：如果房委會喺 building services 嚟講，即係話我呢個 post，主要係監管嗰個叫做 NSC 嘅，NSC，...

問：如果係...

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答：...NSC 唔包括水。

問：如果你哋即係中國建築嚟講，即係我哋講緊屋宇裝備，就係講即係風、火、水、電都會包括嘅？

答：一啲啲 project，即係好似之前講過有啲...

問：如果啟晴呢個呢？

答：啟晴就如果淨係水嗰方面，AQCC 嗰邊同埋 BSE 嗰邊都有啲貢獻落去。

問：你對於例如我哋如果淨係講水喉工程，都會即係不時會去檢視下嗰個即係進度，同埋你對例如成個工程用嘅物料同埋即係做緊嗰陣時嗰個工藝，即係你都會有參與--即係你都會去睇、去審視？

答：都有參與。

問：如果我哋講緊嗰呢個啟晴邨呢個項目，水喉工程，如果你落地盤即係審視，記唔記得大概你隔幾耐會去一次呀？

答：我就有特定話編咗咩嘢時間去淨係睇水喉嘅，我每個禮拜都有一、兩次去行地盤嘅，會整體上睇晒所有 building services 嘅嘢。

問：咁講，例如每個禮拜一、兩次去，如果有做水喉工程嘅，你都即係會睇嘅，一般嚟講？

答：會，巡過會睇嘅。

問：好。對於主合同入面，即係你哋公司同埋房委會個主合同入面嗰啲水喉用料嗰啲規格，你熟悉嘛？

答：如果我揸住份嘢，我都了解到佢嗰份嘢，因為我唔係--即係唔會成份嗰個腦入面，咁揸住嚟睇。

問：明白，即係唔會記得嗰啲 details。

答：係喇，係喇。

問：不過如果我哋講--即係如果有份嘢睇住嘅，你都會清楚係講乜嘢嘅，係咪呀？

答：會嘅，會，會。

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問：如果我哋純粹淨係講話做食水喉嘅工程嗰啲焊料，係用無鉛同埋要即係符合個英國標準 1254 嘅，呢樣嘢你當時做啟晴項目嘅時候，你都知知道㗎嘛？

答：知道。

問：你都知道用無鉛嘅焊料個原因，其中一個原因都係即係鉛係對人哋有害嘅，呢樣嘢你同意嘛？

答：我同意鉛對人體有害，但係我唔清楚用含鉛焊料會唔會溶落水，呢樣嘢我唔清楚嘅。

問：會唔會溶落水入面，係咪呀？

答：係喇。

問：Okay，好。你知道要用無鉛焊料做食水喉工程，幾時開始知道要用無鉛焊料呀？

答：啟晴邨開始。

問：啟晴邨呢個項目開始嘅？

答：係。

問：你知道要用無鉛焊料，你亦都知唔知道例如喺嗰個工程嘅時候，你知唔知道做水喉焊料，如果喺市面上，即係供應商嚟講，係都有例如有鉛同埋無鉛嘅焊料嘅分別，你知唔知？

答：當其時我唔知。

問：事後而家先知嘅啫？

答：係喇。

問：好。睇一睇你個口供第 7 段，1354，第 7 段就分咗幾小段嘅，我可能嗰幾小段有啲細節我想同你即係搞清楚嘅啫。

答：好。

問：呢度你都話第 (i) 段，羅馬 (i)，你就話即係你知道嗰個“FRY” 99C 係即係點嘅樣嘅？

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答：係。

問：因為你就係有參與到有關嗰個樣辦嗰個呈交嘅，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：呢度你講樣辦呈交就係呈交畀房署當時嗰個程序，係咪呀？

答：正確。

問：你喺嗰個樣辦呈交嘅邊一個步驟，你當時係有參與？我想知道。

答：最初頭就係由何標記提交咗一個我哋叫做 submission schedule，即係話佢有一個 summary 講番畀我哋聽佢諗住去呈交啲乜嘢嘢，跟住去到中期，就住呢個“FRY” 99C，佢就 e-mail 咗啲 catalogue、test report 啲畀我哋。

問：等一等，你講緊嗰個物料嘅 schedule，我想同你睇一睇嘅就係 F1 215，我哋有個清楚啲嗰個，F1 215。

答：見到。

問：215.1 就係可以睇到個清楚啲嘅版本。

答：係喇，呢個就應該係中期之後 update 咗個 schedule。

問：係，冇錯。

答：最初期佢哋只係有一啲材料，或者定咗牌子就寫牌子，未定牌子就有寫牌子，咁就我哋就跟住佢呢個 schedule，就睇住佢逐樣逐樣遞交嘅，就住“FRY” 99C，我哋收到佢嘅 catalogue 同埋嗰個 sample 之後，我哋 check 過如果係合乎 spec.嘅，我哋就會呈交咗畀房署。

問：呢個 schedule，即係呢個物料嘅 schedule，我哋尋日聽梁生講，都係就佢有不時有更新嘅，就住一啲資料，係咪呀？

答：係，係。

問：當時佢嚟呢一張 schedule 嘅時候，你自己--即係一開始嚟嗰陣時，你自己有冇機會睇過？

答：有睇過嘅。

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問：有睇過嘅。你睇呢一張 schedule 嘅時候，你睇到嗰個第 23 項，有關嗰個錫--我哋見到寫住係--寫住“Lead free solder wire”嘅，寫住「錫條」嘅，呢度，睇到嘛？

答：見到。

問：你睇到呢一個 schedule 之前，你有冇見過呢一個所講嘅 lead-free solder wire 係咩嘢樣嘍，嗰陣時？

答：如果淨係見個表之前，我未見過。

問：就未見過嘅？

答：係喇。

問：之後就係何標記就直情擺埋個實物畀你哋，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：嗰陣時你就第一次見到有嗰隻“FRY” 99 嗰個，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：至於你話遞上去呢個房署，即係作為嗰個樣辦嗰個審視同埋核准，喺嗰個程序度，你有冇特別有參與嘍，即係遞去房署嗰度？

答：有參與。

問：有參與？

答：係。

問：你嗰陣時係個參與係你有冇係直接同房署嘅人去接洽，當時，即係遞上去嘅時候？

答：當時係我嘅 ABSE 遞上去。

問：你就同你嘅 ABSE 就一齊即係負責呢個程序？

答：咁講喇，我收到嗰份嘢，我會 check 過嘅，如果 okay 嘅，我就會叫個 ABSE 「你擺畀房署駐地盤 clerk of works 嗰 team 人嗰邊睇睇喇。」因為佢哋都有分工嘅，睇完，如果佢哋有 comment 嘅，就會

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畀番我哋，叫我哋執番佢，冇 comment 嘅，佢哋就係會交上去畀房署嘅則師，我嘅參與就係幫佢哋--主要幫佢哋 check 嘅啫，直接對口嗰個就唔係我嚟。

問：嗰個表格你有冇份填，即係關於嗰張樣辦嗰個...

答：我個 ABSE 填完之後會畀我睇。

問：好，如果你睇一睇 B15.1, 37811, 呢個我哋而家知道就係當時你哋呈交畀即係房署嗰個表格，就作為嗰個有關焊料同埋嗰個松香膏嗰個遞上去，即係畀...

答：審批。

問：...房署去審批嘅？

答：係，啱。

問：呢個表格就喺呢度，我就想知道就係你見到呢一張表格之前，你已經有睇過嗰個焊料嘅實物嘍喇，係咪呀？

答：我哋通常做咗份文件先嘅，即係話做咗份表格，睇咗個 catalogue, 佢個辦通常會後一步嘅。

問：後一步嘅？

答：係。

問：大概你做咗呢一個--即係你講話 catalogue 係講緊嗰啲物料嘅 catalogue, 係咪呀？

答：係。

問：即係你收到物料嘅 catalogue 先嘅，物料嘅 catalogue 都係何標記嗰邊提交畀你哋嘅，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：收到 catalogue, 然後先收到嗰個物件嗰個實物嘅，係咪呀？

答：係。

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問：就填呢張 form 之前，都應該收晒兩樣嘢喇喇，係咪呀？

答：填張 form，應該未收實物嘅。

問：仲未收實物。

答：我哋淨係收咗 catalogue 先。

問：但係就遞畀房署之前，你就會睇過--你自己會睇過嗰個實物先嘅，係咪呀？

答：係喇。

問：好，你記唔記得就係房署批咗呢一個樣辦之後，你哋有冇話通知番何標記嗰邊話呢個即係樣辦已經係核准咗咁樣？

答：我哋有出 memo 畀佢。

問：以你嘅理解，我哋知道就係呢個焊料同埋例如松香膏嗰啲，一般嚟講，喺個主合同上面就係唔需要就係呈交嗰個實物嗰個做樣辦嘅，你知道嘛？

答：知道。

問：當時你做嘅時候，有冇話特別邊一位同事係同你講話「喂，雖然個合同有講，但係我哋都需要咁樣做呢個呈交嘅。」有冇邊位同事特別同你哋講？

答：係何標記主動呈交。

問：主動呈交嘅？

答：係。

問：咁所以你哋就--因為佢哋呈交，所以你都照樣畀房署咁樣，係咪咁嘅意思？

答：係喇，因為我哋覺得如果幫到成件事，大家可以清楚啲嘅，照呈交都無妨嘅。

問：好，例如何標記遞咗上嚟，你哋決定呈交畀房署之前，有冇話你哋內部有討論過話「喂，使唔使交埋上去呀？」咁，你自己...

答：冇討論過。

問：冇討論過嘅。你剛才就話其實都係方便件事，即係為咗即係幫手，其實，即係基本上主要嘅原因都係話如果交埋上去嘅，有埋房署嗰個核准嘅，基本上都可以即係證明呢一隻物料都係啱用，係咪？

答：係。

問：另外一個作用就係--如果我哋睇番個合同，要去即係畀房署去--攞呢啲樣辦去畀房署去審批嘅，另外一個作用都係話即係第二時如果啲大批嘅物料嚟到嘅時候，咁都有個--之前你都睇過嗰隻嘢係批咗，第二時如果作比較就比較容易啲，同唔同意咁樣嘅一個用途？

答：如果你話送料嗰度，我作為地盤嘅一個叫做 supervisory level 嘅 staff，我只係跟番我個公司嘅 project management plan 去執行呢樣嘢嘅啫，至於頭先你所講嗰個問題，我睇唔到個 project management plan 需要去 check 呢樣嘢，所以我唔認同。

問：好，或者我哋睇一睇個合同嗰度點講，B5.1，B5.1 7903，7903 就係其中一個你哋主合同有啲 preliminary，有關 samples，就係咁講嘅，就係話即係要“Submit samples of materials as requested by”個 contract manager，“do not confirm orders”，即係唔好買住，唔好去採購住，“until Approval has been obtained. Keep Approved samples at the place agreed by the CM for comparison with materials used in the Works, which must conform with the sample set aside.”，呢度係咁樣講。

即係呢度似乎個合同就係講到明，係話「喂，如果有個即係樣辦呈交咗，又批核咗嘅，咁就即係有助第二時啲物料用之前嚟到核對下，睇下即係有冇唔妥。」你同意呢個係其中一個即係審批嗰個樣辦嘅用途嘛？

答：我同意。

問：好。我想問下嘅，就係我哋之前就問過--就住紅磡邨，問過你哋有啲同事，就關於就係話點樣同啲水喉外判去傾有關即係做水喉工程用啲物料嘅，紅磡邨個做法，當時你哋啲同事就話都有啲講解嘅，即係例如個 AQCC 就會同即係例如水喉工人，就會講解下用啲咩嘢物料咁樣嘅，我想問下呢個做法喺啟晴邨係咪都係同樣嘅做法？

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答：我有參與過呢一樣嘢。

問：你知唔知道就係話例如 AQCC 佢係會對例如好似做水喉嘅物料，會講解畀啲工人聽，你知唔知會有做呢樣嘢㗎？你有參與啫，你知唔知呀？

答：我唔清楚。

問：唔清楚，好。物料進場，即係去到個地盤嘅時候，我哋之前都問過好多其他嘅證人，就係有兩點想同你澄清一下嘅啫，物料進場，我哋知道有一個叫做入閘紙嘅，你有冇見過啲入閘紙--首先你自己有見過入閘紙嘛？

答：我印象中就有。

問：就有嘅？

答：係喇。

問：直情有見過？

答：係，因為如果判頭譬如同我講話有嘢送，我都係直接叫佢搵地盤嘅總管，咁比較直接啲。

問：好，我想知道就係話，因為我哋聽梁先生講，佢就話有時啲物料㗎，就例如啲車會入嚟嘅，有時車未必入嚟，可能啲工人可能推住架手推車都將啲物料送入嚟咁樣。

答：係，正確。

問：喺呢啲咁嘅情況，通常啲物料不論大小，例如我哋講緊水喉先，送咗入嚟嘅，通常你第一個，即係我哋所講嗰個 collection point，即係收集嗰個地方會喺邊度？

答：你講係個判頭收咗啲物料？

問：例如個外判送咗啲物料㗎，送咗嚟，喺嗰個地盤現場，第一個地方，即係會將啲物料即係擺喺度嘅，即係例如可能未有人擺嚟用，就儲存喺度先嘅，會喺邊度？

答：你係咪講錫線嗰啲物料？

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問：係，如果係講錫線呢？

答：通常會送咗去何標記自己嘅架步，不過呢個係我嘅估計，因為我唔係收貨嗰個，我估計佢會送落何標記架步。

問：何標記嘅架步，你都有巡視過嘅，係咪呀？有睇過嘅？

答：有睇過嘅。

問：有睇過嘅。何標記嘅架步即係應該--如果我哋知道，應該喺即係某一層，可能有幾個單位擺咗嚟做架步嘅。

答：係。

問：通常可能畀佢哋啲工人有時換衫或者擺放一啲雜物，...

答：係，啱。

問：...加上啲物料嘅。你巡視架步嘅時候，有冇見過即係嗰隻綠色卷裝嗰個錫線，有冇見過？

答：我有見過。

問：從來冇見過？

答：冇見過。

問：有冇見過焊料呀，巡視嘅時候？

答：焊料都有見過。

問：都有見過？

答：係。

問：有冇見過例如好似呢啲咁嘅盒，即係寫住「英國 50 力扁錫條」，有冇見過？

答：都有見過。

問：都有見過。你剛才話完全冇見過焊料，例如呢一條條都有見過？

答：因為地盤可能有焊料以外嘅嘢都係咁嘅形狀，所以我唔可以確認，即

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係我就咁見到一條銀色嘅條狀嘅嘢，我唔可以確認佢係焊料嚟。

問：有冇見過工人--即係親眼見過工人做燒焊工作？

答：有。

問：有冇見過佢哋擺住焊料，做燒焊工作嘅時候？

答：有。

問：擺住焊料做燒焊工作嘅時候，係點樣？擺住呢一卷咩，定係擺住啲乜嘢焊料？

答：我印象中，我見親嘅都係揸住一條嘅，我有見過係一卷嘅。

問：如果你講一條嘅話，你大概個長度同剛才我擺出嚟呢個會唔會近似呀？

答：我見親就有咁長嘅。

問：冇咁長嘅？

答：咁...

問：你見親係一條咁樣咩，定係捲埋㗎？

答：有啲--個尾通常都捲埋嘅。

問：個尾係捲埋嘅？

答：係喇，係喇。

問：即係會短過呢個嘅？

答：係喇，係喇。

問：粗幼分唔分到？

答：粗幼冇乜印象。

問：冇乜印象？

答：冇乜印象。

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問：即係如果就咁睇，而家就咁睇同你見到嘅粗幼有冇分別，你講唔講到？

答：我講唔到。

問：有冇聽過啲工人講關於焊料，即係佢哋去點樣形容啲焊料？

答：冇，呢個冇乜聽過。

問：冇聽過？

答：係。

問：現場有冇聽過人哋講錫條呢樣嘢？

答：都有。

問：冇。想問下你，就住你嘅口供另外一個部分，第8段，由1354最尾
嗰度開始，嗰度開始你都係講啲有關嗰兩個--即係我哋知道嗰兩個
memo，同埋嗰啲有關嘅 delivery note，呢度我想問一問你嘅，就
係如果我哋由1355嗰度開始睇，你就話 China State "has from
the start to the end of the" --個啟晴個 project，
submitted over 成一百張"memos titled 'Submission of
Material Delivery Record'"咁樣，我哋知道其中有一張就有少
少唔同嘅，就係寫住 plumbing and drainage 嘅咁樣，我哋呢個
遲啲我哋再睇。呢度就話有一百幾張就係呈交過嘅，呢個就係呈交界
房委會，係咪？

答：係。

問：如果我哋睇番你成段最後嗰度，1356頁，1356頁，羅馬嘅(viii)
嗰度，羅馬(viii)，即係9上面嗰段，睇到嘛？

答：見到。

問：你就話最後你就想解釋就係嗰啲咁嘅 memo 就"only issued by"
你哋啲 site staff 嘅，就"are not copied to the head office."
I have checked and confirm that none of the 'Submission
of Material Delivery Record' referred to"，喺之前嘅，
"which CSCE had sent to HA was sent to"你哋自己嘅 head
office 咁樣。

喺呢度，我都想問一問你嘅，就係喺個工程進行期間，即係除咗

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呢一類型嘅 memo 之外，有冇不時就住工作進度或者地盤出現嘅問題，有時你哋都會--即係喺 site 做嘢嘅 staff 會唔會都會 send 下啲 memo 畀例如房委會嘅職員，同佢哋講解一下有關嘅情況，除咗呢啲 memo 之外？

答：唔好意思，可唔可以問多次？

問：可以，我再講多次，唔好意思。即係你喺第 8 段就講出嗰兩個 memo，同埋你都講話即係有成百幾個 memo 係畀過房委會嘅，我想問下首先呢百幾個 memo 係咪都係會夾住咗一啲 delivery note、啲 invoice 嘅嘢，有冇？

答：有送貨單，有 invoice。

問：有送貨單嘅，我就想問下即係除咗呢個百幾個 memo 入面係夾住送貨單嘅，有冇就係話喺啟晴個項目，有時就住工作進度或者地盤出面嘅任何問題，有時都會 send 啲 memo 畀房委會啲職員，有冇咁嘅需要？

答：我印象中，我就有主動去做過呢樣嘢。

問：即係你印象中，send 親去畀房委會嘅 memo 就係講緊你而家講嗰百幾張，冇其他嘅？

答：你講係 site staff？

問：Site staff。

答：因為我哋有啲係出信嘅。

問：係出信嘅？

答：係喇，有啲出信就變咗係房署嘅 head office 嘅，啲嘢好多，如果 site staff，就--其實除咗 memo 之外，因為房署巡地盤嗰陣，佢可能發現我哋有啲咩嘢可以有啲改善嘅，佢會出一張叫 site direction 畀我哋嘅，我哋就要 reply 番佢嘅，啲嘢都係用 memo 嘅形式去 reply 番嘅。

問：好，停一停先。如果呢個 site direction 係由即係房署嗰邊畀你哋，即係話希望你哋跟進某啲方面嘅嘢嘅，佢喺呢個 site direction 都係畀你哋嘅 site staff，係咪呀？

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答：係。

問：你哋收到之後，會唔會 pass 畀 head office？

答：呢個我唔清楚。

問：係。

答：呢個我唔清楚。

問：唔清楚，你自己有冇收過--即係你自己有冇見過呢啲咁嘅 site direction？

答：有。

問：有嘅，跟住你會交界邊個同事去跟進？

答：我如果 in particular 講番 BS 嗰邊，我會交番畀嗰兩個 ABSE，究竟係關於咩嘢問題呢，佢會聯絡番相關嘅判頭去跟進嘅。

問：我想問下，就係你講話嗰百幾個 memo，嗰陣時即係呈交畀房署，都係房署要求你哋咁樣做嘅，係咪呀？

答：我聽同事講，就係喇。

問：我聽邊一位同事講呀，嗰陣時？

答：有個叫 Louis Li，李海俊（譯音）。

問：當時係你哋嘅 site agent 嚟嘅？

答：佢係後期嘅 AQCC。

問：後期嘅 AQCC？

答：係喇，早期有一位叫羅耀彬（譯音），去到後期有一位叫做李海俊。

問：嗰陣時你有冇話佢哋同你講點解要交呢啲咁嘅 memo 畀房委會？

答：佢就話係房署 site staff 嘅口頭上嘅要求嚟。

問：口頭嘅要求，有冇講點解？

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答：冇講。

問：即係點解有啲咁嘅要求？

答：冇講。

問：冇講。如果我哋睇番其中一張即係有關嘅 memo，喺第 1370 頁，林生，你嘅英文名係 Jason？

答：係。

問：如果我哋睇呢一頁，我哋見到呢一個係 2012 年 6 月 14 號嘅 memo，當時嘅有一位 site agent Derek Ma 就簽咗，係咪？

答：係。

問：喺你嘅口供都有講到，就係你同埋梁先生，Patrick Leung 都有 initial 到嘅？

答：係。

問：我見到其中一個喺“JL”嗰度 initial 嘅就應該係你本人，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：呢度係咁寫嘅，呢度就係話“we would like to submit herewith the material delivery Note during the period from” 6 月 1 至 6 月 15 號，“for your record and easier reference.”，係咁樣嘅？

答：係。

問：呢一個日子，我哋見到係 6 月 14 號喇？

答：係。

問：你記唔記得大概喺呢一個 memo 之前幾耐嘅係通知--即係有同你講過，話「喂，房委會需要我哋遞交呢啲咁嘅文件。」大概係幾時嘅？

答：佢係同我一位同事叫做胡永來（譯音）嘅講嘅，即係舊同事。見到嗰個我個“JL”後面嗰個就係喇。

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問：就係“WLW”嗰個，係咪呀？

答：係喇。

問：即係佢同佢哋--即係應該係你嘅意思係咪即係話房委會嗰邊就聯絡 WLW，就同佢講話需要呢啲資料？

答：係。

問：WLW 就同你講，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：但係你完全就有同佢傾過話點解要，完全唔知？

答：唔知。

問：完全唔知。呢啲文件，即係我講緊而家呢一個 memo 同埋另外一張，我哋遲啲都會再睇嘅，你記唔記得你幾時嘍搵到出嚟？

答：唔係好記得，好後期嘅。

問：即係講緊最近嘅事嚟㗎喇，係咪呀？

答：係喇，係喇。

問：喺呢個鉛水事件發生之後，我知道你哋公司就都非常之緊張，即係做咗好多調查工作，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：當時做調查工作嘅時候，有冇問過你有關嗰陣時發生咩嘢事呀？你有冇參與個調查工作？即係有冇人搵下你傾下「喂，畀啲資料嚟」？

答：主要都係梁文偉先生負責嘅，如果譬如有啲咩嘢文件需要搜尋嘅時候，梁文偉先生會搵我幫手嘅，我主要係負責一個搜尋文件嘅工作。

問：好，唔該，即係話當時你哋中國建築即係去做嗰啲調查工作嘅時候，梁文偉先生佢就係主要負責去即係可能講解番即係畀公司高層聽發生咩嘢事咁樣喇？

答：喺我嘅認知，係喇，我唔知仲有冇其他人。

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問：梁文偉先生就會要求你「喂，幫下手搵下啲有關嘅文件出嚟。」係咪呀？

答：係。

問：當時係咁嘅。如果我哋睇番嗰陣時嗰個--即係你哋做嘅報告，即係呢個都唔係好早期嘅，都係最近嘅，如果我哋睇番其中一個報告--唔好意思，等我搵番先。就係喺 B5.7，如果你睇下 B5.7 嘅 11833 嗰度。

答：見到。

問：11833，如果你睇到最尾嗰度，就係話--佢呢度咁講嘅，佢就話何標記何先生就話就何標記就有特別去 keep 到嗰啲 delivery note，睇到嘛？

答：係。

問：因為個 project 都已經做咗幾年喇，但係你哋中國建築就 keep 咗某啲 delivery notes，喺嗰個--即係嗰個建築過程嘅時候就 keep 咗某啲嘅，佢哋都有 attach 到嘅。

答：係。

問：呢個做呢個報告嗰陣時候，呢個報告就應該係--睇番先，呢個報告就 11825，係喇，11825，呢個報告大概都係今年 9 月 14 號左近就即係畀咗房委會嗰邊嘅，如果我哋睇下 11825，9 月 14 號嗰陣時。呢個報告出之前，係咪梁文偉先生都有即係徵求你嘅協助去搵下啲有關嘅文件？

答：我唔係好記得佢幾時搵我啲文件，唔好意思。

問：唔緊要，唔緊要。如果我哋睇番啱啱嗰一段，就話即係你哋都 keep 咗某啲嘅 delivery notes 嘅，睇到嗰段嘛？

答：係。

問：如果我哋睇下喺嗰段人面講嘅 delivery note 就應該就係喺 11916，11916 頁，嗰度有幾張嘅，就係有一張係 Sandbrook 嘅 product delivery notes，另外有一張就 Wealthmark，有一張彬記，另外有一張叫泰記有限公司咁樣嘅，呢幾張係咪嗰陣時都係你有份幫手搵出嚟？

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答：呢幾張唔係我搵嘅。

問：唔係你搵嘅？

答：唔係我搵。

問：好，但係當時例如我哋講緊 9 月嘅，你有冇即係話去喺公司嗰度搵下有冇啲有關 delivery notes 嘅即係呢啲有關文件，即係協助佢哋調查呢單嘢？

答：我初頭搵過就搵唔到嘅，後起搵咗好耐好耐好耐，先至搵到喺我個 statement 入面嗰兩份嘅啫。

問：點解搵咗咁耐先搵到呢幾份呢？即係係咪擺咗喺一啲咩嘢其他地方定係咩嘢？

答：因為我要諗一個--因為咁番 record，我本人連埋我嗰兩個 ABSE，喺成個 project 入面大概出咗 letter 加 memo 有差不多五千封嘅，我冇可能話逐封逐頁去睇嘅，呢個我做唔到嘅，我就靠 search 一個 keywords 呢個動作去搵嘅，後起有人就提議我不如搵一搵番畀 clerk of works 嗰啲文件咁樣，我先至搵到呢份嘢嘅啫。

問：即係你哋嗰啲文件全部都係即係 scan 咗，儲存咗喺個電腦度，係咪呀？

答：係，係。

問：你最初搵嘅時候，即係我哋講緊你何標記--對唔住，中國建築做調查嗰陣時，例如 9 月份左右嗰陣時，你去搵嘅，你就都係用 keyword search 嘅？

答：係。

問：你嗰陣時想搵啲咩嘢嗰啲 keyword 係？

答：搵番"solder wire"嗰啲。

問："Solder wire"？

答：係喇。

問：即係你嘅 keyword 就係"solder wire"？

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答：係喇，或者"solder"或者"wire"。

問："Solder"？

答：或者"soldering"。

問：或者"soldering"。仲試過啲咩嘢 keyword，有冇呀？

答：唔係好記得，唔好意思。

問：冇喇。咁最近又搵到嗰幾張又係用咩嘢 keyword 就搵到嘅呢，有咩嘢神奇嘅 keyword 又發現咗呢？

答："Delivery"。

問："Delivery"。

答：同埋"clerk of works"嗰個，即係搵...

問："Clerk of works"。

答："Delivery"、"clerk of works"。

問：唔好意思，我可能啱啱聽得唔係咁清楚，你話點解你會即係提醒到你自已會 search "clerk of works"嗰樣嘢呢？

答：有人提我。

問：邊個提你呀？

答：邊個提我？唔係好記得。

問：唔係好記得。

答：唔好意思。

問：Okay，得，冇問題。

主席：不如啲啲先，好唔好呀？

許偉強先生：好，好。

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下午 3 時 47 分聆訊押後

下午 4 時 03 分恢復聆訊

出席人士如前。

中國建築工程（香港）有限公司（“中國建築”）（紅磡邨第二期和啟晴邨的總承建商）的第六證人：林繼煌（中國建築屋宇裝備工程師（啟晴邨））
宣誓繼續作供

主席：許大律師，我睇你似乎今日都未必會問完嘅，係咪呀？

許偉強先生：我會盡量，但係即係我應該差唔多嘅咁樣。

主席：唔係，我有啲嘢想問一問先。

許偉強先生：係，冇問題。

主席：因為可能你可能要返去啲啲資料。我想--基本上我有興趣嘅，就係嗰個預製廚房同埋廁所水喉嘅組件呢一樣嘢。

答：係。

主席：我想問一問就係呢個預製水喉--我叫做預製水喉。廚房預製水喉或者廁所預製水喉，呢一個咁樣嘅主意係你哋中國建築提出嘅，係咪呀？

答：做水喉呢方面，我哋中國建築提出。

主席：做水喉呢方面，就係你哋中國建築提出？

答：係喇。

主席：即係預製組件就不鏟都已經有做開，係咪咁嘅意思？

答：係，係，預製廁所就係房署嘅設計嚟嘅，預製廚房就係中國建築嘅 proposal 嚟。

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主席：我知，即係預...

答：講緊個石屎瓢。

主席：個瓢？

答：係喇。

主席：將啲水喉安埋喺呢個瓢喇我叫做，上高，係邊一個嘅主意嚟呢？

答：係我哋公司寫字樓同埋何標記諗出嚟嘅，但係究竟邊個 initiate 我就唔係好清楚。

主席：Okay，好喇，即係兩間公司一齊諗嘅？

答：唔好意思，因為我只係負責執行呢樣嘢，我淨係收到寫字樓畀我嘅訊息就係話何標記會喺 VPB 入面做水喉。

主席：得，嗰陣時係已經畀咗個水喉嘅 contract 何標記未嘅呢？

答：以我所知，就畀咗嘅。

主席：未畀佢嘅？

答：即係以我所知，就係喺 negotiate 緊--即係我哋同佢 negotiate 緊個合約嘅時候得出呢個答案出嚟嘅。

主席：就何標記建議不如喺內地就安裝埋啲水喉入去個廁所同埋個廚房嗰度？

答：以我嘅認知就係咁樣嘅，但係實際就可能真係要問番寫字樓嗰啲同事。

主席：好，麻煩你如果有時間嘅，可以返去問番你寫字樓啲同事。好喇，跟住我想知道嘅就係當時嘅--我哋知道就係後來就上咗去你哋中國建築嘅一間附屬公司呀？

答：你講嗰個...

主席：有利為呀？

答：唔係，有利華就係有利集團嘅附屬公司。

主席：哦，有利華係有利集團嘅附屬公司嚟嘅？

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答：係喇，因為如果喺啟晴嘅預製件主要係分開兩部分，一類叫做頭先講嘅 VPB、VPK，就係有利華做嘅，另一類就係叫嗰啲外牆 facade，嗰啲有窗嗰啲，嗰個就係我哋中國建築嘅其中一間附屬公司，叫海龍做嘅。

主席：哦，就分開兩樣嘢嘅？

答：係喇，兩種預製件嚟嘅。

主席：得，好喇，我哋而家集中講呢個廚房同埋廁所呢個，呢個就係有利公司嘅一間...

答：附屬公司。

主席：...附屬公司喺內地做嘅？

答：係。

主席：我想知道安裝水喉--喺內地安裝水喉呢一個咁樣嘅工序，首先就當然係有利為做咗個...

答：石屎瓢。

主席：...石屎樓出嚟喇。

答：係喇。

主席：跟住就會將啲水喉裝上去，呢一個裝水喉呢一個咁嘅工序係何標記搵有利為嘅工人同佢做，佢做監督咩，抑或係何標記自己喺上高搵水喉嘅工人去有利為個工場嗰度做，究竟係點樣嘅安排呢？

答：唔好意思，主席，應該係有利華。

主席：有利華，係。

答：係喇，有利華。喺有利華，對於有利華嚟講，佢只係負責畀一個地方何標記作為一個叫做工場嘅地方，畀佢儲存物料，何標記就話畀有利華聽「我有譬如 A、B、C、D、E 呢五個人入嚟你間廠做嘢。」有利華就只係管佢哋出閘、入閘嘅啫，佢哋係冇任何嘅合約關係嘅。

主席：即係有利華純粹就借個地方畀佢哋用？

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答：係喇，借個地方畀佢哋進行呢個施工嘅啫。

主席：你哋中國建築有冇人喺上高有利華個工場嗰度監督有利華做個籠同埋裝水喉呢？

答：如果做個石屎瓢，因為我就冇負責嗰度嘅，所以就唔係好清楚，但係如果講嗰個做水喉，主要就我同埋之前梁文偉先生同埋蕭委寧先生會定期上去巡視佢哋做嗰啲手工嘅，通常我就會同埋陳小華一齊上去嘅，主要就係話佢會教導佢哋嘅工人點樣做，我會話畀佢聽咁樣係交唔交到貨。

主席：我哋今朝就聽到蕭先生佢又上去--佢又同陳小華上去嘅，你又同陳小華上去嘅？

答：係。

主席：就係分頭上去抑或一齊上去嘅呢？

答：我睇番個紀錄，我應該又係上過去十幾次嘅，有啲 case 就係我自己上去，或者我同陳小華上去，又或者我同蕭生同埋陳小華一齊上去都有。

主席：得，你講十幾次係喺邊一段嘅時間上去十幾次呢？

答：大概係 2011 年嘅中去到尾。

主席：2011 年嘅中呀？

答：係，去到尾。

主席：去到 2011 年嘅年尾？

答：係喇。

主席：咁 2012 年呢？

答：2012 我就冇乜點上到去，有都係一、兩次啫，因為基本上佢哋嗰啲工人已經熟習咗點樣做，主要就係我哋等佢運番件件落嚟，再 check 下佢有冇啲咩嘢甩漏。

主席：我想問，呢個預裝水喉呢一個咁嘅工序係喺 2011 年嘅幾時開始喺有利...

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答：華。

主席：...華開始做呢？

答：大約係 2011 年 10 月。

主席：就開始做？

答：係喇，點解我喺之前會都有上去呢？因為喺未裝水喉之前，何標記係有工人上去裝坐廁同埋面盆，所以我都會上上去睇佢哋嘅。

主席：但係即係嗰陣時未裝水喉？

答：係喇，但係裝咗坐廁同埋面盆。

主席：你就上去睇。呢個咁嘅裝水喉呢個工序一直係喺內地做到幾時先至做完呢？

答：大概--我有記錯，就係 12 年嘅 2、3 月嘅，應該係 12 年嘅農曆年左近嘅時間。

主席：就做晒，做完晒？

答：係喇，因為已經去到頂，即係最高嗰層，咁已經做完。

主席：做完晒，咁運落嚟囉嗎？

答：係喇。

主席：咁廚房呢？

答：廚房係同期嘅，但係會後啲開始，因為你睇番我之前嘅 tab 6 就有紀錄到就係話嗰個 1526，應該係。

主席：係，1526。

答：係喇，咁就有紀錄到有裝水喉嘅層數嘅，廚房嗰邊就會喺後期啲，但係其實譬如舉個例，2 座 40 樓 VPB 出廠同埋 2 座 40 樓 VPK 出廠其實係差唔多時間，可能相差一、兩日嘅啫，咁所以係大家一齊完嘅。

主席：即係都係講緊 201...

答：2 年。

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主席：...2 年嘅...

答：2 月左近。

主席：...2 月、3 月？

答：係喇。

主席：我想問一問你，你呢個第 1526 頁呢個打咗兩粒星星喺嗰度係乜嘢意思？你就話冇呢個紀錄就話呢個 8 至 40 樓同埋 10 至 35 樓係有利華做係咩嘢意思？你嘅意思係可能喺第二間廠做呀？

答：唔係，8 至 40 樓同埋 10 至 35 樓就係我哋 VPK 嗰個石屎瓢有做到嘅，但係實際有冇做水喉呢，就我哋唔到任何嘅紀錄。

主席：咁即係換句話嚟講，VPK 有冇做過水喉都唔知嘅？

答：VPK 肯定係有做過水喉嘅，不過由幾多樓開始，我就搵唔到個紀錄。

主席：明白。你哋上去巡有利華嗰啲，你自己本身見到佢哋嗰啲工人有啲乜嘢嘅問題出現呢？

答：早期啲嘅，因為嗰啲室內嗰啲叫做包膠銅喉，面頭有一浸膠嘅，做呢個 soldering 呢個動作要割咗面頭嗰浸膠先嘅，如果唔係，燒燬，我唔知佢哋咩嘢原因，好多都係燒燬咗。

主席：燒燬咗個膠？

答：膠，係喇，同埋就係話佢哋裝嵌嗰陣，好多時都係會焗到嗰幅牆身，會有少少燻黑，或者有啲瓦仔嗰啲會有少少燻黑，同埋外牆嗰度，因為我哋 guide 住佢，嗰條喉唔可以凸出石屎牆嘅，所有凸出石屎牆嘅嘢都要喺現場接駁，因為如果凸咗出石屎牆，就好容易爛，佢早期做就會有啲出，有啲入，我哋後期就叫佢執番佢，就只可以畀佢凹咗落去，唔可以畀佢凸咗出嚟。

主席：嗰啲係何標記嘅工人嚟嘅？

答：係。

主席：嗰啲何標記工人就係何標記喺內地請嘅工人嚟嘅？

答：我嘅認知就係內地請嘅。

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主席：你睇嗰啲何標記嘅工人啲手工咁樣樣，你認為點呢？

答：我就要靠陳小華指導嘅，所以我嘅對口單位係陳小華，我就要捉住陳小華去指導佢哋。

主席：呢個情況維持咗幾耐呢，請問？

答：維持咗手工方面應該係--實際我唔係好記得，我諗預計一個月嘅。

主席：得。

答：一個月嘅佢都 take up 番嘅。

主席：我就好想你返去就--如果你搵到有文件嘅紀錄，就盡量幫我搵一搵，就係我好想知道實際上你哋個預製水喉組件，無論係廁所同埋廚房，喺上高係幾時開始做，幾時開始運落嚟我哋香港，同埋最後一件係幾時喺上面做，同埋係幾時運到落嚟香港，我相信你哋都會有呢啲紀錄，係咪？

答：有嘅，即係運嗰個有紀錄。

主席：就開始運嘅有紀錄？

答：係。

主席：有利華喺內地邊度呀？

答：有利華喺--如果搭地鐵，有個叫清湖站嘅，咁就係喺...

主席：喺深圳搭去？

答：深圳嘅，係呀，喺深圳搭上去，有個清湖站，佢就喺清湖站隔離。

主席：深圳搭去要幾耐？

答：七個字。

主席：七個字。嗰啲組件就搭船落嚟香港嘅？

答：搭車。

主席：搭車落嚟香港嘅？

答：係，嗰啲貨櫃車。

主席：貨櫃車，每個貨櫃車可以運幾多件？

答：應該咁講，係嗰個拖頭，冇嗰個貨櫃，喺嗰個拖頭上面。

主席：每次唔係好多件嘅咋喎？

答：唔係好多件。

主席：兩、三...

答：我記憶係兩件咁上下。

主席：兩件咁樣樣嘅咋喎，喺架貨櫃車度拖落嚟？

答：係。

主席：好，得，繼續，如果你想繼續問嘅話。

MR PENNICOTT: Mr Chairman, before Mr Khaw does continue - obviously I don't want to interfere in any of the factual matters that you have asked the witness to look at, although I hope he can get some assistance if he needs it.

As a matter of contract, the position is that these volumetric precast components for bathrooms and kitchens are allowed for in the Kai Ching contract as an option, and as I understand it, what has happened -- and we heard some evidence yesterday, when Mr Ho was cross-examining Mr Leung -- that there was a process of Ho Biu Kee applying to China State and China State discussing with the Housing Authority, and ultimately permission was given in or around late 2011 for the bathrooms and the kitchens to be precast, incorporated within the precast units.

But as I say, as a matter of contract -- I'm not sure about the position as a matter of design -- it

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is allowed for as an option in the contract.

主席：我完全接受你所講，我有反對，不過我想問啲嘢，暫時你唔知我想問乜嘅。Okay，或者我哋而家 break 咗先，我哋聽日先至再繼續，好唔好呀？唔該晒。

2015 年 12 月 10 日

下午 4 時 20 分聆訊押後

Thursday, 10 December 2015

(10.01 am)

MR PATRICK LEUNG MAN WAI (on former affirmation)

Cross-examination by MR HO (continued)

CHAIRMAN: Mr Ho.

MR HO: Thank you, Chairman.

Good morning. I would like to continue with the evidence-taking of the witness. Can you please refer to the contractual terms. If you have to comply with the terms of the main contract, you of course have to monitor the subcontractors, to see whether they have complied with the contractual terms of subcontracts. Otherwise, if a subcontractor has gone wrong, then China State has to be accountable to its landlord; right?

A. Yes, if it is confirmed that a subcontractor has done anything wrong, we have to be responsible.

Q. That's why you say that you have guidelines for standard working procedures for subcontractors, and you also have a monitoring scheme for subcontractors; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. For the guidelines for standard procedures, yesterday they were referred to you already. Can I refer you to the standard work procedures, in bundle A3.

The standard work procedures, it's very detailed.

A. Which page?

Q. A3, pages 2307 to 2308.

A. Thank you.

Q. Would you agree with me that, take paragraph 5.3 as an example -- there are a number of subparagraphs -- I think the requirements are quite detailed as to how materials should be delivered and checked, and the procedures are quite detailed?

A. I would interpret this paragraph in this way. The standard work procedures of my company are general procedures for all projects, and it set up a framework, and whenever a project starts to run we will develop our PMP according to our standard procedures. So we will run a project according to our PMP.

Q. May I refer you to another document, China State's submission to the HA on the management subcontractor. B15.4, page 39884. This is a covering letter from your company, submission of your subcontractors' management plan to the HA.

Please refer to page 39886.

A. Yes.

Q. The subcontractor management plan was prepared by your company, and may I refer you to page 39893 and 39894. Page 39893, paragraph 3.1, says that on site you have quality control working team. Do you really have that

A	<i>Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation</i>	A
B	Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water	B
	Day 25	
C	one?	C
	A. Yes.	
D	Q. Are you a member of that team?	D
	A. Yes.	
E	Q. Paragraph 3.3 goes on to say about materials management.	E
F	A. Yes.	F
G	Q. Paragraphs 3.3.2 and 3.3.3, can you please read those	G
	subparagraphs first.	
H	A. Yes.	H
I	Q. All right. I think it is quite similar to your standard	I
J	procedures. It here says that when materials arrive,	J
K	then the site manager must be informed first, before the	K
	materials can be delivered into the site.	
L	A. It is about the transport arrangement into the site, on	L
	the date of delivery.	
M	Q. If I may say so, there are so many workers going in and	M
N	out of the site, there are so many materials going in	N
O	and out, you must have a good system in place; yes?	O
	A. That's correct.	
P	Q. Whether you got the standard work procedures or	P
Q	a subcontractor's management plan, they are to ensure	Q
R	that these procedures are followed, and therefore, when	R
S	you control the quality, you have standard procedures to	S
	follow?	
T	A. Right.	T
U		U
V		V

Q. That includes all materials, should have prior arrangements when it comes to the time and site of storage when they are delivered?

A. I will look at it this way. The admission of materials into the site and storage location, our own site monitor, site manager, would take care of that. Yes, our site chief would take care of that first.

Q. For instance, there are materials that would be checked, or there are 32 materials that have been followed up by the HA. I am sure you are very particular about those materials; right?

A. No. More than that. 6210 includes architectural concerns of the HA. From the BS point of view, all BS materials can be checked by site staff of the HA. They can take random samples of these materials.

Q. Let's set aside whether the HA would take random sampling. Let's confine to your company. Materials under 6210, you would certainly be very careful because they must be checked?

A. Yes, you may say so.

Q. What about materials other than 6210, materials to be provided by the subcontractors. You also check them quite stringently, otherwise, because you are responsible for mistakes by the subcontractors, you have to be accountable to the HA?

A. Come again, please?

Q. Even though they are not materials under 6210, all materials provided by subcontractors have to be checked stringently by you, because you have to be accountable to the HA for mistakes made by the subcontractors?

A. Well, in our PMP, if materials -- well, if in our company's experience they have got quality incidents in the past, we do check them as well.

Q. So this is your monitoring plan. For materials that had problems in the past, you would be on the alert. But even there weren't any problems in the past with materials provided by the subcontractors, yet you also monitor them; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. So we have checked two documents, the subcontractors' management plan in particular. In principle, you told the HA that for all materials delivered to the site, you have a proper monitoring plan?

A. Yes.

Q. Including materials used or procured by the subcontractors; is that correct or not?

A. That depends on the list of our PMP.

Q. No, I'm also talking about your subcontractor management plan. That's why you have paragraph 3.2. So you would also monitor such materials?

A. Yes.

Q. May I refer you to paragraphs 77 and 78 of your statement. Mr Khaw asked questions on this but I would like to follow up. Bundle F1. Can you turn to page 104.

A. Yes.

Q. Paragraphs 77 and 78 now. Read together, I think paragraph 77 says that if the materials are purchased by your own company, whereas paragraph 78 is about materials ordered by Ho Biu Kee. For the first paragraph, you are referring to materials procured by your company, and paragraph 78 is about materials procured by Ho Biu Kee and the different treatment for the two types of materials.

A. Yes.

Q. Paragraph 77, the third line, the second sentence: the frontline team would then check whether such materials delivered were of the same brand and type or model as those approved by the HA under the relevant forms. You would do this for materials procured by yourself, it is so said here, and you have also done so accordingly?

A. Yes.

Q. Paragraph 78, the first sentence says: as regards plumbing materials procured by Ho Biu Kee, the front line would check those materials upon receiving the

entry record, in a similar fashion as described in paragraph 77; is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. That means even before materials procured by Ho Biu Kee, when they were delivered you would also check whether they were of the same brand and type or model as those approved by the HA?

A. Yes. Procedurally, that's our arrangement.

Q. Your arrangement?

A. No, the PMP arrangement was like that, back then.

Q. Now, this is your statement. My understanding is that you had actually done that?

A. According to paragraph 75, I said that my team would not be responsible for delivery verifications.

Q. You mean your front line?

A. No, my BS team.

Q. Your BS team? Okay. Sorry, I'm reading paragraphs 77 and 78. In the second paragraph of paragraph 77, you were referring to your frontline team, and paragraph 78, you said that the frontline team would do the same or confirm the materials procured by Ho Biu Kee, to ensure that they were of the same brand approved by the HA.

A. Actually, our front line, they have to refer to the PMP list.

Q. Well, of course you would have asked your frontline team

if that was the situation. That's why you included that sentence.

CHAIRMAN: What he means is that when you wrote

paragraphs 77 and 78 -- I understand what you said in paragraph 75.

A. That is correct.

CHAIRMAN: Then in paragraphs 77 and 78 you say that your frontline team, how they operate, and now Mr Ho is saying that is your witness statement; you wrote that.

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: In other words, when you wrote that, you believed that that was correct?

A. Yes, I believe it is correct. Well, I had complied with the PMP understanding.

CHAIRMAN: If you understand that is correct, then the next question was, if that is correct, then at the time your construction site did not comply with that procedure, especially regarding soldering material?

A. Yes, we did not apply that to soldering material.

MR HO: Yesterday, on another construction site, in

Hung Hom, your employee, Mr Lee, has given evidence.

So, when he gave evidence, he said that in the Hung Hom construction site, before the subcontractor started work, there was some training. They were given a briefing.

A. Correct.

Q. Yesterday, Mr Lee said AQCC, Mr Pang, would give a briefing in Hung Hom, and on each occasion workers would attend in a group of ten, and they were given 10 to 20 minutes' briefing.

A. That's our standard operating procedure. They don't instruct them on each occasion. It's when our workers come to the site, we would do that.

Q. Set that aside. I would like to know, in Kai Ching Estate, was there a similar AQCC who went to each subcontractor at the work site?

A. In general, yes.

Q. What do you mean by "in general"?

A. Well, procedure-wise, that is what we have written, but the AQCC, I'm not sure what his arrangements are.

Q. But there's nothing for you to doubt that the procedure would not be complied with in Kai Ching Estate?

A. Well, I wasn't responsible for the briefing. I cannot answer you.

Q. Well, if -- well, we heard Mr Pang say, in the briefing, they had to use -- Mr Lee said Mr Pang said that in Hung Hom Estate they could only use the lead-free solder.

A. Yes, Mr Lee had said that.

Q. But you are not aware of Kai Ching?

A. Because I did not attend those briefings.

Q. The AQCC in Kai Ching Estate, who was that person?

A. At the time --

Q. We will have to refer back to the subcontracting work list.

A. Yes.

Q. The subcontractor work schedule designated AQCC was Mr KF Ng. Do you recall that person, that name? Ng Kwok Fai and Lam Kwok Chung?

A. Yes, I know those two people. I know those two gentlemen. I am familiar with those two colleagues.

Q. Are they AQCC?

A. In this context, we didn't specify them as AQCC. They are quality control co-ordinator.

Q. I'm sorry, I am referring to B15.4, page 39931. Please scroll down the screen. If you refer to the bottom-left corner, Mr KF Ng and Mr Ray Lam, AQCC; they are the subcontractors for Kai Ching Estate.

A. But you are referring to a chart -- it's our safety organisation chart. So even they might have an AQCC post, we also have AQCC colleagues in our quality team. But this chart is about our safety organisation.

Q. Well, no matter what, you do have an AQCC post, because the contract requires you have an AQCC.

A. Correct.

Q. Is it these two gentlemen?

You said you don't know how these colleagues
conducted the briefing because you did not participate?

A. I did not attend the inaugural briefing for new staff.

Q. Well, I don't have concrete proof. I haven't heard what
Mr Ng said and what Mr Lam said, but assuming, as
Mr Pang did in the Hung Hom construction site, it was
said that they had to use lead-free solder. If that
were the case, I'd like to know if you had also focused
on that in training, then under your supervision scheme
was it possible that it was not monitored?

A. You are referring to -- monitoring scheme, are you
referring to the PMP?

Q. No, the work flow for materials entering the
construction site.

A. Well, my work flow, as I responded to Mr Khaw, I had
said that some of the small metal parts or the solder
material we are referring to now -- at that time,
because of traffic arrangements, it was not convenient
for them -- it was not convenient in the delivery,
because it wasn't a large quantity; it might have been
possible that they just left it or deposited it at the
construction site for the subcontractor to deliver.

So, to a certain extent, regarding this solder
material, we don't have specific records.

Q. I am actually looking at two issues. First of all, your system, your monitoring system.

A. I responded yesterday that we did not include that.

Q. I also want to look at your actual operation. I now refer you to paragraph 78 in your witness statement. It seems that in your first sentence you say you will comply with the arrangement stated in paragraph 77.

Well, this is the system you are referring to. Then in the next sentence you say, "However, as CSCE would not receive advance notice ... as to when and what materials would be delivered to site each day, it was difficult to avoid subcontractors bringing small amount of materials ..."

A. This is equivalent to what I said just now. The delivery staff, if they couldn't wait for handing the material over, they might have to co-ordinate with the subcontractor or they would just deposit the material at the site entry.

So it would indicate that their vehicle did not enter our site; second, the material arriving, but we can't control the material.

Regarding the large material -- pipes, fittings, larger material -- their vehicle would have to enter the site and we would have a recording system, to keep records.

Q. Well, your second sentence in paragraph 78 is a special circumstance, where the vehicle -- on the delivery day, the vehicle arrived, and if it were a small quantity, they might just deposit at the entry and the subcontractor might bring it in themselves, and the vehicle would not enter the site.

A. That might be possible.

Q. And you wouldn't be able to track that material.

A. What was your second sentence?

Q. I am saying that the description in your second sentence is a very special circumstance, that the vehicle arrived at the entry, it did not enter the site because there was only a small quantity of material, maybe just one or two small items, so they would deposit the material and hand it over to some staff. So it could not be tracked in your system; is that what you are saying? Is that the special circumstance you are referring to?

A. Well, this special circumstance, during construction it's very common, very frequent -- for example, in Kai Ching Estate, we have six blocks, and during the construction there would be two blocks that were doing concrete work, and there would be a large number of concrete vehicles that were waiting to deposit their concrete. And the delivery drivers, the truck drivers, they were considering -- if their vehicle entered, if

they had to wait for our concrete vehicle to vacate the premises, then they would feel that would be a waste of time, so a lot of times, if it involves small material, small metal parts, a lot of times they will just find a delivery person to accept the delivery material outside the construction site.

Q. Well, it is as described in the special circumstance here, but if the vehicle had entered inside the construction site, it had to pass the gate, then shouldn't you follow the first sentence of paragraph 78?

A. Well, in general, yes, but when a vehicle has different material, some are permanent fixtures, some might be just temporary material or the subcontractor's own material, then our frontline staff, they might not necessarily completely inspect everything.

Of course, when they are aware if it's a permanent fixture material --

Q. Well, you are saying -- I'm not saying if that's what you are saying. You are saying that even if the material entered the construction site, you might not follow the procedures?

CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, what did you say? I don't understand what the intention of the questioning is. Paragraph 79 says --

MR HO: (Chinese spoken).

CHAIRMAN: It says so right there in paragraph 79. 77 and 78, as I said previously, we see what is written there, and paragraph 79 says they did not do that.

MR HO: Perhaps I should move on to another question.

CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR HO: Please turn to bundle S, page 183. The date is 27 September 2012. There is a time there. Is that the time of entry into the site?

A. No. I think that's the time when the invoice was issued.

Q. But this is a delivery note, not really an invoice.

A. Yes, yes, this is the delivery note, because they had to jot down the time when the materials were passed on to the transport.

Q. So it's not the entrance time?

A. No. Yes, it's not possible.

Q. All right then. May I turn to another question?

Please refer to a memo in bundle F2, page 1370.

A. Yes.

Q. This memo, your initial was "PL". The next is "JL", that means Jason Lam --

A. Yes.

Q. -- who is going to give evidence, the Mr Lam who is going to give evidence. You have both initialled this memo?

A. Yes.

Q. Before you gave your statement, had you read this memo?

A. You mean -- since the incident and before the preparation of my memo, I had not read this memo.

Q. It doesn't matter. You added to your statement. You said you had read Mr Lam and another Mr Siu's statements.

A. Yes. According to our Mr Sung, when we prepared our statements, we could not check this memo, and it was Mr Sung.

Q. Mr Sung also added in a statement that he had seen this memo. As at yesterday, when you gave evidence, you told us that you had read Mr Lam's statement.

A. Yes, but when I prepared my -- well, I prepared my statement before I read Mr Lam's statement.

Q. You have no objection to Mr Lam's description of this memo in his statement? Because you said you had read it. You have no objection to his statement on this part?

A. No.

Q. Have you discussed with Mr Lam this memo?

A. Subsequent to the event. It was because Prosperity Building mentioned this delivery note in its statement, so we double-checked and found two attached to this memo, and afterwards, also another memo drafted by our

AQCC colleague.

Q. Sorry, I have lost Mr Lam's statement. Give me
a minute. Mr Lam's statement: bundle F2, page 1353.

May I refer you to page 1355.

A. 1355, yes.

Q. May I refer you to (v) on page 1355. The second
sentence, Mr Lam said:

"(In English) Having discussed memo 1 with Patrick
Leung, neither he nor I are able to recall why memo 1
was submitted."

Can you see that sentence?

Please refer to the monitor screen, line 3:

"Having discussed memo 1 with Patrick Leung, neither
he [that is you] nor I [Mr Lam] are able to recall why
memo 1 was submitted."

A. Yes, back then, that was the case.

Q. So what Mr Lam said here was a fact; right? Neither you
nor he could remember why?

A. Really can't.

Q. So you don't have any impression as to why memo 1 was
submitted?

A. Well, memo 1 was something very special, because usually
BS team would not issue any memo of this kind. So
afterwards we asked the ABSE, Mr Wu, who drafted the
memo, and according to Mr Wu, a site monitor of HA asked

him to do it, and because of that request he went to Ho Biu Kee's office to collect a batch of delivery notes and then issued this memo.

Q. Yes, we heard your evidence yesterday. So I want first to know -- number one, you cannot recall. Now, have you heard personally who requested this?

A. No, because this is not the usual practice of the BS.

Now, if it was something quarterly or monthly, I would have an impression, but if it was just a single memo, I have no impression.

Q. So you were not involved?

A. I had read it. When the memo was issued, I had read it.

Q. What was the reason for the issue of that memo?

A. I asked the ABSE and he gave me that answer. So we specified on the memo that it was plumbing and drainage delivery.

Q. Yesterday, when we asked you who requested that, you said perhaps it was the clerk of works. So you didn't know very well?

A. I have asked my then ABSE and he could only recall that somebody asked him to do so but he could not recall exactly who.

Q. Then you said some documents were submitted, but they were returned. Because there was no AQCC?

A. No, no, no. The memo was not officially rejected. It's

just that they demanded that in future, memos of this kind should be issued by AQCC.

Q. So, subsequently, AQCC issued another one?

A. Can you come again?

Q. So your site AQCC issued another one?

A. He issued another memo to cover these delivery notes.

Q. And was included in memos read by AQCC.

A. Right.

Q. It was chopped. That's like what we see on F2, page 1415.

Further down the page, the bottom right-hand corner, we have that chop from the AQCC.

A. Right.

Q. Sorry, if you don't know, you can just say so.

So AQCC subsequently affixed a chop there.

According to the scope of work of AQCC, it was to ensure that materials delivered were the same as the samples submitted. That was his work. Are you aware of this?

A. Yes. That is so said in the spec.

Q. Okay. So you are saying that even though AQCC had affixed the chop, he was not aware of any inconsistencies?

A. That I'm not sure. I don't know.

MR HO: You are not clear? Okay.

Chairman, I have no further questions.

C CHAIRMAN: Thank you. C

D Cross-examination by DR WONG D

E DR WONG: Mr Leung, I would like to question you on E

F a particular scope. Paragraph 117 of your statement, F
G page 115. G

H "(In English) On the basis of the above, CSCE wrote H
I to HA on 20 October 2015 stating that the task force I
J report had not disclosed any details of sample tested J
K and the testing methodology of the samples." K

L So your conclusion is you are not aware of the L
M sample tested and also the sample -- the testing M
N methodology? N

O A. We have talked to the subcontractors involved in the O
P cases where lead was not in water. So, according to the P
Q samples, they were in compliance with the requirements, Q
R and these two suppliers had written to the WSD, seeking R
S to know the testing methodology of the WSD. They would S
T like to know whether the methodology was different from T
U the methodology used by their laboratories. So we wrote U
V to the HA, hoping that they could help us to seek more V
information for WSD, for further investigation.

Q. Can you please turn to paragraph 62, page 96. The first Q
R sentence: R

S "(In English) In slide 28 of its preliminary report S
T dated 25 September 2015 (and see annex 3.2 of the T
U
V

Task Force Final Report ..."

That means, when you prepared this statement, you had have read the final report of the task force; right?

A. Yes.

Q. Then may I refer you to A1, page 666, "Task Force Final Report".

May I refer to paragraph 2.5.6, as shown on the monitor. I am not familiar with chemistry.

Perhaps, Chairman, you have a better knowledge.

It reads:

"(In English) In addition, the lead contents of some representative components of pipes and fittings in the water supply chain were determined by elemental analysis. Chemical methods using either inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry ... or flame atomic absorption spectrometric method ... were employed for analysis."

Then there are two footnotes 9 and 10; I won't read that out. It talks about the two chemical tests; is that correct?

You can read footnotes 9 and 10. It's very detailed. Have you read that?

A. 9 and 10, I did not read that at the time.

Q. Then let me show you some samples. If you refer to appendix 2.2(a) on page 713. This is referring to

Kai Ching Estate. It even has a diagram. It has an item, a description, from 713 all the way to 720. We have the samples.

Have you read the appendix? Have you read appendix 2.2? Page 713 to page 720.

A. Yes, I have not read that.

Q. Page 721, there's a diagram there. It indicates where the samples were retrieved from, and there's a whole work flow. From page 722 all the way to page 728, we also have some samples from Kai Ching Estate. Have you read that?

A. Yes.

Q. Yes?

A. Yes, I have read that.

Q. Then I would like to refer you to pages 754 and 755.

These are the results of the elemental analysis. If you look at the lead content, it's indicated.

A. Yes.

Q. Have you read that result?

A. Yes.

DR WONG: I have no other questions, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: Anybody else have questions? No? Any cross-examination cross-examination?

Thank you, Mr Leung. You can leave.

(The witness withdrew)

MR PENNICOTT: (In English) Mr Chairman, the next witness is
Mr Siu Wai Ning. F2, page 1345.

MR SIU WAI NING (affirmed)

CHAIRMAN: Please take a seat, Mr Siu.

Examination-in-chief by MR PENNICOTT

(All questions from Mr Pennicott were in English)

MR PENNICOTT: Mr Siu, good morning. I am going to read out
your witness statement. You can put the headphones on.

"I, Siu Wai Ning ... say as follows:

A. Background

(Paragraphs 1 to 13 were read in English)

The contents of this statement are true to the best
of my knowledge and belief."

Mr Siu, having read out your witness statement, are
there any amendments or changes you wish to make to it?

A. No.

Q. Are you content to adopt the contents of this statement
as your evidence to this Inquiry?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, Mr Siu, just a couple of questions from me. You
refer in your witness statement, paragraph 8(iii), to
a demonstration of soldering that you gave on
18 November 2011.

A. Yes.

Q. If we look at the photographs on page 1350 to start

with, am I right in suggesting, Mr Siu, that what we are looking at, so far as the concrete is concerned, is a precast unit?

A. Yes.

Q. In the top right-hand corner of the photograph, one can see a short length of pipe with a recess around it. Can you explain why there's that recess there?

A. Now, I will explain this photograph to you. On the top right-hand corner, our worker from Ho Biu Kee was holding that torch, he could not control it. Can you see it? You can see the precast unit, it was a bit darkened.

Then the second thing is, the site agent of the HA could not accept this. He said that the concrete would be burned and it would affect the quality. You can see that a solder strip was being held. It was a demonstration. We proposed that metal should be added, to cover the hole. Now, it is protection, to ensure that the precast unit would not be burned, the concrete would not be charred.

Q. Thank you, Mr Siu. That's saved me at least five questions.

We see where the length of solder is going. I think what you have just explained is there's a metal plate that's been put, as it were, over the recess; is that

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right, to protect the concrete?

A. To protect the concrete, and also the plastic tube there.

Q. Yes. Now, as I understand it, the hand that we see in this photograph, or hands, are yours, Mr Siu; is that right?

A. The right hand is mine. The left hand, I am holding a torch.

Q. Yes. Mr Siu, how is it that you know how to solder a joint?

A. In the 1980s, I started plumbing works, and then I joined China State in 2000, and therefore I have experience in plumbing works.

Q. Do you have any formal qualifications in plumbing, Mr Siu?

A. In 2002, I took the skill test from the CITA.

Q. Yes. If we go, please, to F2, page 1352.1 -- Mr Chairman, a recently added document; I don't know whether it's got into your file in hard copy -- Mr Siu, do we see there a copy of a trade test certification card, and is it yours?

A. Yes.

Q. We see, as I think you have just indicated, that you obtained this card in 2002?

A. Yes, correct.

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C MR PENNICOTT: No doubt if anybody wants to ask you C

D questions as to how or in what circumstances you D

E obtained that, they will. E

F That's all I have. F

G Cross-examination by MR KHAW G

H MR KHAW: Mr Siu, in your statement you said that you joined H

I China State in the year 2000. I

J A. Yes. J

K Q. Prior to that, where did you work? K

L A. I worked for a plumbing company. L

M Q. A private company? M

N A. Yes. N

O Q. What were your duties? O

P A. Site su -- from the very basic rank. P

Q Q. You mean site foreman? Q

R A. Right. R

S Q. So during your time as a plumber, you would have S

T hands-on experience with plumbing works? T

U A. Yes. U

V Q. Were you involved in soldering of plumbing V

installations? V

A. Yes. V

Q. What about the pipes you used back then? Have you come

across copper pipes for water supply systems?

A. Yes.

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C	Q. So, when copper pipes were used, soldering was used?	C
	A. Yes, both soldering and compression joints.	
D	Q. What was used more frequently?	D
	A. Soldering was more accepted in the industry.	
E	Q. Do you know the reason why?	E
F	A. Because after soldering the effect was safer. For	F
G	compression type of joints, there might be water leakage	G
H	afterwards. For soldering, even if there was	H
	percussion, it was safer; no leakage.	
I	Q. So for soldering of copper water pipes, were there	I
J	specifications as to what qualifications for workers	J
	would be required?	
K	A. Not in my days.	K
L	CHAIRMAN: In your days, you are referring to --	L
	A. The 1980s.	
M	CHAIRMAN: 1980s and 1990s.	M
N	A. No. We just learned from a master.	N
O	MR KHAW: Do you remember when you started to be involved in	O
	works using solder for jointing pipes?	
P	A. In the 1980s.	P
Q	Q. We are talking about the 1980s. Did you come across	Q
	solder materials where lead-free was required?	
R	CHAIRMAN: Please don't ask this question.	R
S	A. Back then, tin strips were used for soldering.	S
T	CHAIRMAN: What kind of tin strips?	T
U		U
V		V

A. About 1 to 2 feet long, a bit flat.

CHAIRMAN: What was it? 1 to 2 feet, and semi-bent, a bit flat tin strips? Do you know what the tin strips were composed of?

A. I don't.

CHAIRMAN: Any brand?

A. No.

CHAIRMAN: So tin strips without any brand name, and was there any further development or progress subsequently?

A. Well, all the way until the 1990s.

CHAIRMAN: So brandless tin strips were used?

A. I am afraid I have to clarify. I was just an ordinary worker. I was just a worker. I just used instruments or materials supplied by my boss.

CHAIRMAN: So you were just a worker; you didn't care about the brand? You just used what was supplied by your boss?

A. As far as I know.

COMMISSIONER LAI: It was tin, not silver brazing.

CHAIRMAN: All right. In the 1990s, were there any changes?

A. There was no change.

CHAIRMAN: So no improvement in the 1990s. And what afterwards?

A. (Chinese spoken).

CHAIRMAN: I didn't hear your last sentence.

So in the 1990s, there were no changes. What about the period that followed?

A. In around or after 2000, starting from 2000, I heard that lead-free solder would be used.

CHAIRMAN: All right, starting from 2000. Under what circumstances did you hear that it should be lead-free?

A. Because I heard from practitioners in the industry that there was this kind of lead-free solder, in a roll.

CHAIRMAN: So, in 2002, you got the trade test certification. So did you take courses in CITA?

A. Not really lessons. It was just a simulated test.

CHAIRMAN: Oh, you just went for the test?

A. No course taken.

CHAIRMAN: That doesn't matter.

And starting from 2000, you heard that lead-free solder should be used. Why, the reasons for this switch from tin strips to lead-free solder?

A. I apologise, I didn't investigate.

CHAIRMAN: So you didn't look into it. So all you knew was that lead-free solder should be used for plumbing works?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: And in 2000, lead-free solder should be used for water pipes, and you knew that for lead-free solder, it could also be silver brazing?

A. In my knowledge as a plumber, I know silver brazing can

also be used for pipe jointing.

CHAIRMAN: All right. Let's talk about silver brazing.

Let's set aside the other type. Please tell me what you know about silver brazing.

A. The melting point is higher for silver brazing, but it's thinner and flatter. Referring to the strip itself, it's thinner, flatter, a bit silvery in colour.

CHAIRMAN: What are the benefits of silver brazing?

You can remove your headphones, it's easier.

What are the benefits of silver brazing?

A. Well, it can withstand high temperatures.

CHAIRMAN: What kind of temperatures?

A. Water, it can withstand hot water temperature.

CHAIRMAN: Aside from temperature, what other benefits are there?

A. Well, as far as I know, when I practised, I knew that silver brazing could withstand high water temperatures, because sometimes we would have centrally deployed water systems and they could withstand high temperatures, whereas tin solder could not withstand high temperatures.

CHAIRMAN: Well, have you ever used silver brazing in your career?

A. No, not a lot.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, so we'll set aside silver brazing for the

time being. We will come back to the tin solder. So, from 2000, you were aware that so-called tin solder had to be lead-free; is that correct?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: At the time, you had not pursued why it should be lead-free?

A. No.

CHAIRMAN: Then, from the year 2000, for example, when you joined China State Construction, as far as you were aware, during building and plumbing work, what kind of solder material would they use?

A. Well, at that time, they would use GI material.

CHAIRMAN: If you are talking about public housing, they didn't use copper tubing.

A. They didn't use that for drinking water.

CHAIRMAN: So when did you start, regarding the building of public housing, come into contact with copper tubing, copper pipes?

A. I can't recall the exact year because I had participated more in private housing, not so much with government work.

CHAIRMAN: So, after joining China State Construction, initially you did private estate work and ASD work. So in private housing, what kind of solder material do they use?

C A. I think they use more silver brazing. C

CHAIRMAN: What about ASD?

D A. Also silver brazing. D

E CHAIRMAN: Then later on, you can't recall from what year E
F you started working on public estates and you started F
doing soldering work there.

G So, in your witness statement, you had mentioned you G
H had visited the mainland and saw them work with precast H
I units, and they were working with rolls of green solder I
material?

J A. Yes. J

K CHAIRMAN: So that solder material, aside from that, were K
you aware of another commonly used material?

L A. No. L

M CHAIRMAN: So there was only one type of material used at M
N all times. Then, in November, on the construction N
site -- we are referring to the Kai Ching Estate?

O A. Yes. O

P CHAIRMAN: They had done a demonstration, and during the P
Q demonstration, did they have a toolbox? Did they have Q
a toolbox?

R A. No, not a toolbox. Well, there was a bin and there was R
S a yellow bucket. There was a pair of scissors, a roll S
of the green solder material and a can of flux.

T CHAIRMAN: Well, you said that you had, aside from the green T
U
U
U

rolls of solder, you had not seen anything else. So how often did you visit their site?

A. When I inspect the premises and to ensure they had a sufficient number of workers to meet our work, and for example, in the precast units and bar-bending, have they complied with our quality standards, have they followed the diagram installations, and were they using the appropriate drawings and schematics.

CHAIRMAN: So, in other words, you weren't that concerned whether they were using the appropriate solder material?

A. Yes, you can say so, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

MR KHAW: I would like to follow up. You said that in approximately the year 2000 you heard from colleagues that lead-free solder was going to be used. Was that after you joined China State Construction?

A. Yes.

Q. You said that you heard that lead-free solder -- you heard that from colleagues. Was that from the company colleagues or from outside?

A. Outside.

Q. So your old colleagues?

A. Yes, we were in touch.

Q. When they talked about lead-free solder, did they say or -- did you have opportunity to examine that material?

A. I just heard that it was a roll.

Q. You heard it was a roll of material; you had not seen it?

A. Yes.

Q. And when you heard that lead-free solder in the year 2000, were you aware that within the industry, for installation of water pipes, potable water pipes, could they still use the tin strips?

A. I did not quite take note of that.

Q. In your statement, you also say that almost every day you need to go to the site. Actually, let me follow up one question. When you took the examination with the CITA, you didn't have to take a course?

A. Well, I was just given a test paper. I was asked about safety and work. You were given a schematic diagram, and we had to complete all the installations, and then there was a test to see if there was any water leaking, and then I would pass.

Q. Let me clarify. You had to take a test, and part of the test was you had to do the actual task, and they would ask you to undertake certain procedures and then you had to pass?

A. Correct.

Q. Was there a written component?

A. Well, as far as I can recall, there should have been

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C a multiple-choice component, true or false, yes. C

D There was a multiple choice. D

E Q. So I would like to ask, before your exam, were there E

F course materials for you to go over? F

G A. No lecture notes. G

H Q. So the written test, you had to rely on your work H

I experience to help you answer? I

J A. Correct. J

K Q. Do you recall, in the test, did they have questions K

L about solder material? L

M A. Well, as far as I recall -- I'm not too sure. I can't M

N recall. N

O Q. Well, I will set aside the written test now. Let's O

P refer to the skill part. At the time, did you have to P

Q solder copper tubes? Q

R A. Well, it's been such a while, I can't recall whether R

S there was a soldering component of the test. There was S

T a GI, a CI copper tube, and I can't recall whether it T

U was soldering. U

V Q. But you recall the skill test, you had encountered V

copper tubes? V

A. Right. V

Q. But do you recall -- you might not recall whether you V

had actually done the soldering -- but did they provide V

you with the solder material? V

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C A. Well, I think I would have seen that. C

D Q. Was it a textual description or a photograph, or the D
real thing?

E A. Yes, like the one that you have in front of you. E

F MR KHAW: (Chinese spoken). F

G CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let's take a morning break for 20 minutes, G
and then we have some further questions for you. Thank
H you. H

I (11.26 am) I
(A short adjournment)

J (11.50 am) J

K MR KHAW: Mr Siu, I would like to follow up on the questions K
we asked before the break. We were talking about the
L exam, the actual skill test, and you were given rolls of L
solder material?

M A. Yes. M

N Q. Did anybody explain to you why this material was used or N
what the composition was?

O A. No. There wasn't any explanation. It was just said O
P that it was lead-free. P

Q Q. So somebody told you that it was 99 per cent lead-free, Q
so the instructors on site had said that?

R A. We were given an introduction. R

S Q. So we know that before your exam, you had heard about S
T this solder material? T

U

V

A. Yes.

Q. Earlier we had asked, in 2000, or around 2000, you were aware that there was lead-free solder, and I asked you: from then on, did you know that the old material was not used, and you said that you didn't pay attention to that.

So I would like to ask: since you were aware after 2000 that there was this lead-free solder, rolls of it, were you also aware that -- from your colleagues, have you heard that they were still using these strips, silver strips?

A. Well, after I left the industry, then I had focused more on construction management and I was less concerned with day-to-day operations.

Q. So you did not talk to your colleagues that much about latest industry developments, whether they were still using solder strips?

A. No, no.

Q. Talking about rolls and strips, solder rolls and strips, these rolls, we heard a lot of witnesses say that rolls of solder, since it's rolled into a coil, when you use it you need to cut it into strips and then solder. So I would like to ask you your knowledge of how to use this solder material, does it require that step?

A. Well, looking at that green roll of solder as

an example -- well, it depends on the work procedure.

If we are doing a big job, we can hold the whole roll, but if we are working on a ceiling or a tight space, if you have a few pipes or a dozen pipes, then holding the whole roll is not that flexible; you might need to cut it into strips.

Q. So if you are in a confined space you might need to cut it into smaller strips?

A. Correct.

Q. So solder strips are easier to use or more convenient to use?

A. I agree.

Q. We also heard solder workers working on other estates -- they said that solder strips melt quicker than rolls of solder, so wastage of solder material might be more. Do you agree?

A. Well, it depends on each technician's use of the material. If you save and use all the way to the end, if you use a torch, you can continue to use the material. Some people say, "I'm just working as a worker, I just have 2 or 3 inches of material left and I throw it away." So it depends on their attitude, whether they use the scraps.

Q. On this point, let me ask one more question. If we look at the melting point, solder strips melt easier, so in

general the wastage is more; do you agree?

A. It still depends on the uses. As I said just now, if you have a whole assembly line, you can use the roll up to the end and you still won't burn your fingers, but if you cut it into strips, you might have dozens of metres, and if you cut it into 2 feet, then the wastage might be more.

Q. Well, regarding the strips and the solder roll, how much is the cost difference?

A. I don't know. I have not purchased that material.

Q. If you refer to your statement, page 1346 -- let me explain. You were quoting from Ho Biu Kee's statement. They said that a Mr Chan, staff of Ho Biu Kee -- they said that they had experience in using solder strips, and they felt that using solder strips would be conducive to work progress because they have a lower melting point. Do you agree?

A. Well, basically, in my past experience, solder strip/solder rolls don't have too much difference in melting point.

Q. Then they say usually the solder strips are suitable in pipes with diameters shorter --

A. Less than 50 millimetres.

Q. Copper pipes that are less than 50 millimetres diameter. Do you agree with that?

C They further say that the solder roll or solder
D strips are used in copper pipes between 50 millimetres
and 75 millimetres. Do you agree?

E A. I think that it's not necessary. It might be just
F a personal preference.

G Q. Well, what kind of torch do they use? Is there any
H difference, whether they use solder strip or solder
roll?

A. They usually use a hand-held torch. It could be --

I Q. LPG?

A. The yellow can.

J CHAIRMAN: Do they use that torch for silver brazing?

K A. For silver brazing, they don't use that. They will use
L the oxyacetylene for diameters of more than
75 millimetres.

M CHAIRMAN: I understand. So HA projects, for large diameter
N pipes, if you use silver brazing, then you use the
oxyacetylene torch.

O A. Yes.

P CHAIRMAN: So, for private estates, for connecting small
Q copper pipes, they use silver brazing, but not lead-free
R solder -- small copper pipes that use silver brazing,
S the torch they use for small copper pipe silver brazing,
T then you don't need to use the oxyacetylene torch; you
U don't need the big torch?

A. For silver brazing, we use the oxyacetylene.

CHAIRMAN: So you are saying, regardless of diameter, you will use oxyacetylene.

A. Because the melting point is higher, you need a stronger torch.

MR KHAW: What about outdoors, when it's windy, and you need a stronger torch?

A. If the diameter is large and you use a hand-held small torch, then the flame might not be strong enough and you would need more time, especially in winter or when we have a northerly wind, if you are in an open space and there is a gust, it cools the material down and you need more time compared to summer.

Q. You need more time, so would you have to use a high-powered torch?

A. Well, usually, workers, they would still use a hand-held torch.

Q. Have you ever seen a high-powered torch being used?

A. Then they would be using 250 gram gas cartridge, but bigger ones.

Q. Okay. Thank you.

As far as Kai Ching Estate is concerned, I would like to ask you questions on a few areas. First, prior to the start of works at Kai Ching Estate, were you clear of specifications for soldering materials for

joints?

A. I am afraid I don't, because I only came in in the middle part. Prior to that, there's approval of materials.

Q. So, as far as the works for Kai Ching Estate are concerned, you knew that lead-free solder was used?

A. From colleagues, I heard that lead-free solder would be used.

Q. Was that before or after the start of works?

A. We started to work on the sample flat.

Q. Sample flat? Okay. Some of your colleagues were responsible for Hung Hom Estate, and they told us that some quality control staff of the site would organise talks for plumbing subcontractors, telling them materials to be used for plumbing works. Are you aware of that?

A. I've heard of this but I was not in contact with that.

Q. So, apart from works for Kai Ching estate, were you ever involved in HA or HD works?

A. In 2002, when I obtained the trade test certification, I was involved. Back then, GI pipe lining was used.

Q. Now, if we say that HD works use copper pipes, were you involved in such works?

A. As I said, in 2002, I was involved in development sites of the HD, but back then GI lining pipes were used.

Q. So Kai Ching Estate is the first one where copper pipes were used?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: You talked about visiting the PRC for the precast units. I would like to know whether Mr Lam Tak Sum, the plumber, went along. I want to know whether you met him that time?

A. No, I have only met him twice.

CHAIRMAN: For the whole site?

A. In 2011, I entered the site, in September. I was deployed to this site and I left in 2013. During the period, I only met him twice.

CHAIRMAN: In other words, you didn't meet him in the trip to the PRC, and you said on 18 November you gave a demonstration. Was Mr Lam Tak Sum present?

A. No, Chairman. No.

CHAIRMAN: You said you had met him twice. What was he doing when you met him at site?

A. On one occasion, it was when the works were two-thirds completed, I met him. The site supervisor led him to my office, to introduce to him, telling me that he was surnamed Lam, licensed plumber of his company. Then, when the shopping mall was almost complete, was completed, and the WSD came to test water samples, I recognised him. I knew he was Mr Lam.

MR KHAW: You mentioned the period when the sample flat was being built for Kai Ching Estate, and you knew that lead-free solder had to be used. Who told you that?

A. Patrick Leung, my colleague.

Q. But when he told you so, did you both take a look at the material?

A. I saw the sample in the office and I saw that roll-type solder.

Q. Did he show you a yellow tin of flux?

A. He did.

Q. During the progress of the works, I know you inspected the site almost on a daily basis. Had you ever seen plumbing workers soldering?

A. Mr Khaw, my work schedule is rather tight. There were six blocks and one car park and one shopping centre in this project, and also underground facilities within the site boundary. I had to oversee all these.

When the domestic blocks were being built, the assembling of the sample flat -- once the sample flat was completed, I would then hand down my work to Mr Lam, an ABS, and I relied on other foremen to oversee the works.

Q. So that's your distribution of labour?

A. Right.

Q. When you inspected Kai Ching Estate works, did you

personally -- had you personally seen plumbing workers engaged in soldering?

A. I saw them but I didn't pay attention as to what solder strips were used. I would usually go along with my plans to check whether they were doing the works according to plans, whether they carried out the works safely. Every week, we had short-term progress and different progress for the works. For instance, on a certain week, we had to reach a certain floor, to meet the targets. So I will usually take care of the progress.

Q. So you told us that you saw them soldering, but you didn't pay attention to the details of materials used.

I would like to ask whether you had seen at the site soldering materials are placed there?

A. Usually, they have a bucket containing all the tools. It's a plastic bucket. So they cut off half of the bucket and then they punch two holes, and then all the tools and materials would be placed there. They would hang the bucket there, to save time, and all the tools would be hanging, together with that bucket would be hanging there, and they would be on a ladder working.

Q. So what you mean is the tin strips and the flux, when you were working in the flats, would be put in a bucket and hung on the wall?

A. On the pipes, perhaps.

Q. So, when you saw the tin strips, they were no longer in a roll; they had been pulled out?

A. I did not pay attention to that.

Q. May I follow up. You said that they had the tools in a bucket, hung up there, and the materials were not in a roll; right?

A. As I said, I didn't pay particular attention to that.

Q. When they were carrying out the works, had you ever seen those green rolls placed on the table or floor -- at any particular corner of the site, had you ever seen such rolls?

A. No. Usually, I would not pay attention to such details.

Q. Have you seen such things?

A. I didn't pay attention.

Q. When the soldering materials arrived, did you notice whether they were in a box?

A. Well, I didn't pay attention to that, no.

Q. I would like to know how long did the plumbing works last in that site?

A. From what I can recall, in September 2011, I entered the site. I think plumbing works started in December.

Q. So you did inspect the plumbing works. How long did the plumbing works last?

A. More than a year.

Q. So you cannot recall whether the green rolls of strips were seen?

A. When we were preparing the sample flat, yes; but afterwards, I cannot recall -- all right -- during the sample flat being built, how were those strips placed. They went to the site to check the brand, and at that stage they verified all the materials.

Q. That was the stage when the materials were verified. You saw them in rolls, but they were not unrolled yet?

A. Correct.

CHAIRMAN: Can you remember when the sample flat was built?

A. The actual time should be in around November 2011.

CHAIRMAN: October? November?

A. I cannot recall exactly.

CHAIRMAN: So can you tell me when, roughly?

A. On the 3rd floor, there was the sample flat, when the whole corridor was done, that should be in around November.

CHAIRMAN: November or December?

A. Around November and December.

MR KHAW: Have you seen, are there those tin strips in the workers' office or store room?

A. I usually wouldn't pay attention to such things when I went in.

MR KHAW: (Chinese spoken).

CHAIRMAN: I beg your pardon. I would like to ask the following.

Kai Ching Estate is such a big site. Is it that for each block there should be one sample flat? How many sample flats were built in Kai Ching Estate?

A. Two, to begin with, in block 3 first. Then there was another one in block 2.

CHAIRMAN: You said that in November 2011, one sample flat was built. Are you talking about the first or both sample flats being built together?

A. In my memory, it was block 3 first.

CHAIRMAN: So one sample flat was done.

A. And then subsequently, another one was done in block 2. There were six blocks. There were two types. I think that's because of the different size.

CHAIRMAN: How many sample flats were built for the whole of Kai Ching Estate?

A. For those I had personal involvement, blocks 2 and 3.

CHAIRMAN: For other blocks, no more sample flats?

A. I don't know about the other blocks, but I remember two identical sample flats being built in blocks 3 and 2.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to know whether the first and second sample flats were built together.

A. No.

CHAIRMAN: What's the gap in between?

A. About one and a half months.

CHAIRMAN: So, in around December?

A. I cannot remember the exact date, but that's roughly so.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please continue.

MR KHAW: I would like to ask, during works on the

construction site -- you never said that you saw the

workers using solder strips.

A. Yes.

Q. During the works, if you were to describe the solder material, how would you describe it? How would you name it?

A. Well, the workers call it -- well, workers, they just say tin strips, or maybe it was what they called it during their apprentice years, you know.

Q. Some people will say "tin strips", some people would call it "tin"? You would hear that on the site.

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever seen these types of boxes where it says "UK 50 strength solder material"? (Indicating).

A. No.

Q. So, when you hear the workers refer to solder wire or solder strip, they might have a mixed terminology. Does it make any difference to you, or were you aware? Since you have been in this for so long, you would know there is a difference between solder wire and solder strip,

tin strip or tin wire -- some people call it tin strip
or tin wire?

A. Well, usually workers don't have a lot of education,
including myself. We don't pay much attention to the
terminology.

Q. Well, you know that tin wire and tin strips are
different. So, when they refer to tin strips, would you
think that that might not be the one that you are
supposed to use? Had that ever come across your mind?

A. Well, I might think that they just called it by the
wrong name.

Q. When materials were delivered to the site, we asked the
previous witnesses, so I won't go into this question in
depth with you but I just want to confirm with you. We
have heard that there is a gate receipt, even for exit?

A. Yes, there's a receipt for entry and exit.

Q. So if people deliver material, a day or two in advance
they would have to fill in a gate receipt. So,
regardless of size of material, regardless of type of
material, they need to do that; they need to complete
that procedure?

A. In principle, yes.

Q. We heard Mr Lam give evidence that actual delivery
on site, sometimes the material might not be delivered
by vehicle. Some workers, they might have a little

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C trolley or they might carry it by hand, so they wouldn't have to submit a gate receipt? **C**

D A. Yes, I agree. It's very common. **D**

E Q. So are you aware that solder material would be delivered by vehicle, it would be delivered on the vehicle? **E**

F A. Well, I don't pay attention to that detail. **F**

G Q. Have you been aware that some gate receipts say specifically that the material is solder material; have you seen these types of receipts? **G**

H A. No. Well, they don't specify it in such detail. Let's say they will deliver solder flux and solder material. They will just call them metalware. They would call it small metalware. **H**

I Q. So you have never seen gate receipts that specify solder material? **I**

J A. No. **J**

K Q. What about solder flux? **K**

L A. No, not just a single item. **L**

M Q. In your witness statement, you say that you have been to the mainland, the Yau Lee Wah prefab -- the manufacturer of prefab units. **M**

N A. Yes. **N**

O Q. It's a work site. It's a factory floor? **O**

P A. Yes. **P**

Q Q. How large is that factory floor? **Q**

R

S

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C A. Well, I can describe it roughly. It's a few football pitches large. C

D Q. A few, several football pitches. D

E A. They have different manufacturing areas. E

F Q. So when you visited the Yau Lee Wah site -- you have been there a few times -- who do you liaise with or F

G contact? G

H A. Well, I meet a lot of people. First of all, the manufacturing, they have an assembly line, they have H

I a mould, they have bar-bending, they have cement; they I

J have different sections. They have painting, and then J

K they have the plumbers doing installation. Then with K

L the prefab, there's washrooms and kitchen sinks. It's L

M ceramic material. So they need to protect the final M

N product before it's delivered. N

O Q. Well, you have said that for the prefab unit, you had O

P described the work flow. You talked about the steps. P

Q Is it the responsibility of Yau Lee Wah's staff? Q

R A. Yes. R

S Q. So, aside from Yau Lee Wah staff, have you seen other S

T people, for example have you seen licensed plumbers, T

U have you seen Ho Biu Kee staff there? U

V A. Well, I have never seen licensed plumbers. I have seen V

plumbing workers. I have seen mainland and Hong Kong

workers.

Q. Well, let's talk about Hong Kong plumbers. Do they visit with you together?

A. On a few occasions, they travelled with me.

Q. How many times have you been there?

A. From beginning to end, I went a dozen times.

Q. Sometimes you would go with local plumbers and sometimes you would go alone?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Hang on. Hang on. When you say "local plumbers", what do you mean?

A. "Local plumbers", that is Kai Ching Estate was handled by Ho Biu Kee, that is Chan Siu Wah. Initially, the staff didn't know me and I didn't know them. I had to supervise how they did their work, who was arranged to do what work, who was responsible for soldering, and we required that every day, every week they would have to co-ordinate with Yau Lee Wah prefab units. They had to do all the installation prior to delivery to Hong Kong.

So their workers had to comply with our standards.

CHAIRMAN: Basically you are referring to Chan Siu Wah of Ho Biu Kee, he went with you.

Now, on the mainland, the workers there were the mainland workers.

A. Well, Chan Siu Wah of Ho Biu Kee, and another technician from the construction site, we went to instruct the

mainland workers on how to do the work.

MR KHAW: Well, you just said that you went with Ho Biu Kee staff, so the plumbers are Chan Siu Wah and his associate?

CHAIRMAN: No, there were no plumbers.

A. Initially, there were.

CHAIRMAN: How many were there? You referred to Chan Siu Wah.

A. There is not a worker, in my recollection. I think he was called Ah Kiu.

CHAIRMAN: Just two people?

A. I'm only aware of those two people.

CHAIRMAN: Let's not get confused. Ho Biu Kee, who visited Yau Lee Wah initially, did they bring a team, or only senior managers, to see how --

A. Well, I heard that --

CHAIRMAN: Not hearsay. When you visited, there was Chan Siu Wah and an experienced worker, or was it the whole team?

A. Excuse me, Chairman, let me clarify. Initially I had not visited the mainland, when the prefab units arrived at the site, some units were not that good. Then I went with my colleagues, Lam Kai Wong, we went with Chan Siu Wah and we went to the site, to inspect their technicians and to make some corrections.

CHAIRMAN: So, basically, you went with Chan Siu Wah and another senior staff from Ho Biu Kee to visit the mainland ... (Chinese spoken) ... Ho Biu Kee staff to do their work; is that what you mean?

A. Yes.

MR KHAW: Just now, said you went with Chan Siu Wah and another Ho Biu Kee staff, to follow up on the prefab units that you thought were not up to standard. So the prefab units had arrived and you discovered some problems, so you went up to the mainland to talk to them and asked them to rectify the problem.

Then you found that the prefab units -- what were they?

A. For example, some prefab pipes -- let's say this is prefab (demonstrating). Basically, the length might be excessive, and during transport the pipe might be deformed. So, when you solder it, it would create a lot of problems.

The second problem was, when they manufacture the shower head, the length might be larger than 150 or less than 150, or it might be one low, one high. So, when you install that, it would not be even, it would not be aligned.

Q. So, at the time, during the manufacturing of the prefab unit, they did not follow your schematics; was that the

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C case? C

D A. Well, the craftsmanship, they should comply with the D
standard. If it's 150, it should be 150. If it should
E be balanced, it should be balanced. E

F Q. When you went to follow up, did you discover problems, F
were you able to identify problems? F

G A. Yes, quite a few. First of all, with the factory G
H assembly could not comply with the programme or the H
I schematics, and the connection points might be too high I
J or two low. Third, the -- pardon me. It's not J
balanced. We had to correct the alignment. J

K Q. And at the time when you went to the mainland, did you K
L focus on craftsmanship of the workers? K

L A. Yes. L

M Q. Was that a major concern at the time? M

M A. Yes. M

N Q. Well, were you aware, after discussions, why the N
O craftsmanship was so poor? Did you query their O
experience, and so on? O

P A. Yes. P

Q Q. At the time, what was the message that you got? Why was Q
the craftsmanship so poor? Q

R A. Well, at the time, according to my understanding in my R
S site inspection, given my decades of experience, I had S
T to conduct a -- I had to see a demonstration. I would T
U U
V V

C have to understand, from the way they hold their
torch --

C

D Q. Hang on. You were there, and you demanded -- you are
E talking about workers, mainland workers -- you asked
F them to demonstrate to you how they solder copper pipe
joints. What was the problem you identified?

D

E

F

G A. The way they held the torch might be inappropriate, and
H therefore the concrete might be charred, or the ceiling
I that's already polished or painted might be charred, and
J they did not clean up the flux after soldering. So the
soldering must be done properly, and the site must be
properly cleaned afterwards. So a few things.

G

H

I

J

K Q. I might have mentioned this just now. So you checked --
L you found the workmanship not good enough. Did you
M follow up afterwards? Did you ask about the experience
of the workers concerned?

K

L

M

N A. I did.

N

O Q. And what did you get?

O

P A. According to Chan Siu Wah of Ho Biu Kee, and also their
masters went to understand what were they engaged in on
the mainland. They said plumbing.

P

Q

Q. Were there workers inexperienced in plumbing working on
this?

Q

R

S A. No.

S

T Q. When you followed up on the mainland, did the workers

T

U

U

V

V

use rolls of tin strips?

A. In November, I went to check, and the strips were in rolls.

Q. And on the mainland, did you see tin strips?

A. I didn't notice.

MR KHAW: I have no more questions.

CHAIRMAN: Any questions from the HD?

Cross-examination by MR YIN

MR YIN: Thank you.

Mr Siu, I represent the Housing Authority. I have some questions. I hope you can clarify for us.

I would like to follow up on the question asked by Mr Khaw. According to your understanding, for the plumbers in the industry, do they have standard names for solders? For instance, they call them solder materials, tin strips and solder wire, so on and so forth. Do they use these terms randomly?

A. In general -- now I'm working in private developments of CSCE. They use silver brazing mostly. They rarely use such materials.

Q. Let's not talk about silver brazing. Whether they call it solder materials, solder tin, solder strips or solder wires, is there any distinction as to what contains lead and what not?

A. Now, for more senior -- for workers senior in age,

perhaps they have been calling them tin strips or tin wires, without making any distinction.

Q. But you just told us that for a long time, you had hands-on experience in plumbing works?

A. Yes.

Q. In the 1980s, if I remember correctly, you joined or you became an apprentice in plumbing works, in the 1980s.

A. Yes.

Q. If my understanding is incorrect, please correct me.

According to your statement, you have 35 years of experience in interior building services, including plumbing works, and starting from November 2000 you began to work for China State. When you started to work for China State in November 2000, I would like to know whether you started as a supervisor or a worker?

A. Well, I did work personally.

Q. But you told us that recently you haven't been working on the works yourself.

A. For China State, I am usually a supervisor or foreman.

Q. According to your written statement, you started working for China State in November 2000, and you told us just now that you were in a management position since you joined them. That means, since November 2000, you haven't had a lot of hands-on experience with plumbing works; am I correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you also told us just now that in around 2000, you heard that for plumbing solder, lead-free solder should be used. Do you remember this?

A. I do.

Q. And in 2002, you got the trade test certificate?

A. Yes.

Q. Because you have assisted the Commission in telling us a lot of things about plumbing works, I would like to clarify with you your personal qualifications.

You joined China State in 2000, and since then you are more involved in management. So, when you are referring to your past experience as a plumber, you are referring to things prior to 2000?

A. What I said is, before 2000, I told you the general practice in plumbing.

Q. Because you told us a lot of things, and you said that in private developments, soldering was not used, and silver brazing was used more commonly. So I would like to know where this knowledge came from. You told us that for private developments, soldering materials were not used.

A. Well, I was not responsible for submission of plans. Secondly, it depends on the contractors or the developer or the licensed plumber, because our plans were

submitted and the landlord or the developer had the right to choose what they want.

Q. You are talking about housing developments, you personally had experience?

A. Yes.

Q. In 2000, or after you joined China State in 2000. Let me talk about the sites you manage. So you were talking about development sites of China State, working for private developers.

A. Please repeat.

CHAIRMAN: Your question is not clear.

Please listen to his question more carefully.

You said that in many private developments, silver brazing was used, and you were personally involved in these private developments. So this is not hearsay; you were personally involved?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: For those private developments you were involved, using silver brazing, was it before you joined China State or after, or both?

A. Both. Both before and after I joined China State.

MR YIN: Is it your evidence that after you joined China State, for private developments you were personally involved in, silver brazing was used mainly?

A. Yes.

Q. What about before you joined China State? For private developments you had taken part in, was silver brazing mainly used?

A. Silver brazing was used.

Q. I know silver brazing has been used. For private developments you have personally taken part in, for copper pipes, were there cases where silver brazing was not used?

A. Well, if silver brazing was not used, then probably it was GI pipes.

CHAIRMAN: So, in private developments, when copper pipes were used, then silver brazing was mostly used?

A. Mostly.

MR YIN: Well, according to your experience, were there cases when silver brazing was not used? That is, for jointing of copper pipes, silver brazing was not used?

A. No.

Q. So you told us that for private developers, silver brazing was mostly used. You can only tell us projects that you were personally involved in.

A. Yes.

Q. So it's not what you have heard from the industry. What you are telling us today is your personal experience?

A. Yes.

Q. All right. I would like to ask another question. Your

- witness statement -- well, your counsel read it out once. You will recall two pictures, two photos.
- Soldering on precast pipes. You were demonstrating to people how to do it.
- A. Because the plumber -- plumbing workers did not do it properly, so I corrected them.
- Q. You corrected them. But it is your statement or evidence -- you told us that the solder wire used was in green packaging.
- A. Yes.
- Q. You told us that they were already cut; they didn't use it in a big roll, so that the solder wire was already cut out?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Is my understanding correct: in general, when plumbing workers have to use the solder, they would cut it out in pieces? Is it a general rule?
- A. No. As I said, it depends on whether that would be allowed in the work environment. If yes, they can take the whole roll. If not, they would cut it out first.
- Q. I do understand that. Looking at these two pictures, and the environment shown there -- this is not working at the ceiling or at a very cramped area. In reality, it was a wire cut out, not a big roll?
- A. Yes. The plumbing worker might not want to waste a big

roll. He just wants to do it once or twice, to show the supervisors or foremen, so he cut out a few pieces for work. Well, I saw that he did not solder it right.

I asked them to let me show them: they should not do it this way, because the heat would not be even, and they will also char the plastic sheath.

Q. I want to clarify, because we have said if you use the 2 foot segments of solder, you would be left with a residue of 2 or 3 inches and they would discard that and there would be a waste of solder material. But there's another version where if you use a whole roll, it saves material, because you are holding on to a whole roll, and it's only when you burn it to the end that it's discarded, so you won't discard 2 or 3 inches every 2 feet. Do you understand what I'm saying?

A. Yes, I understand.

Q. So I would like to know, as a matter of habit -- some people say, if you use a whole roll, I will have to cut it into bits and pieces, because they don't want to hold on to a whole roll. They would prefer 1 foot long, 2 foot long strips; it's much more convenient. Do you agree? I wanted to ask you that.

A. As I responded just now, it's just your personal preference. It depends on the working environment, their skills and their habits.

Q. I understand that on the work site, they are doing some soldering work, and they might have a workbench in the work site. But sometimes they have to go to the site, let's say a unit, underneath the kitchen sink, they have to solder on site?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you agree if I said that if you have a work site with a workbench, where you have a whole assembly line, you have to solder many items or similar items, in those circumstances, using a roll, it would be more likely they would be using a roll; whereas if you go to a site, under a kitchen sink or on a ceiling, different sites, in those circumstances, they would not use a whole roll, they would use strips. Would you agree with that?

A. Yes.

Q. So, in other words, if you refer to the pictures in your witness statement, in the prefab unit, even though it doesn't look particularly confined, they are still working with a strip rather than a roll. That's the habit; right?

A. As I said previously, I had just cut a strip for demonstration. You don't need to use a whole roll.

Q. Well, let me change tack and ask about soldering. I would like to hear about -- I would like to get your view, because you started your career in this --

A. Yes.

Q. Well, I heard you say that in your day you had to serve, as an apprentice, you would have to learn from a master.

A. Yes.

Q. You didn't have courses and curriculum back then.

For soldering theory, did you investigate that?

What were the soldering temperatures, what were the techniques, how should the flame be applied; did you learn anything about that?

A. Well, when we solder and when we apply the torch, we would have to test the flame heat. We would have to use the flux at the solder joint. We would apply some flux, see if there's smoke, see if it sizzles. When you hear that sizzle, then it's hot enough.

Q. Well, is my understanding correct: soldering, you heat the solder joint, not the solder material?

A. Correct.

Q. When you say it's hot enough, you are saying that the solder joint, the solder component, that joint has to be hot enough so, when you apply the solder material, the solder material melts?

A. Correct.

Q. So, when it melts, and you had previously applied flux, the flux will run and the solder material will run?

A. That's correct.

Q. When you say that we don't want to overheat it, it has to be just hot enough, because when it's too hot, that's detrimental to the pipe and it might even make the pipe brittle?

A. From our experience, when you apply solder material, it won't make it brittle.

Q. But that's not the case with silver brazing. With silver brazing, the temperature is much higher?

A. Yes.

Q. We are talking about 600 or 700 degrees?

A. It would be 700-plus degrees.

Q. But when we use solder, even if you use lead-free, the green roll, we are just talking about 230 degrees?

A. Yes.

Q. So the leaded solder, when you joined the industry, the temperature was even lower?

A. The old solder, we had lower temperature and higher temperature solder. The higher temperature solder wire, it might be higher.

Q. Another question I have. You are aware the solder joint for copper wires -- why we say we need to apply solder flux is because the copper, the joint that is connected by the solder has to be clean.

A. Correct.

Q. It has to be shiny. If the surface has oxidised

components, then the solder cannot attach to the joint;
right?

A. The purpose of using solder flux is to clean the surface
impurities and make the connection stronger.

Q. But I'm not referring to craftsmanship, the skill. The
soldering work, you have to control the temperature,
because the longer you apply heat to the tube, the
copper, the more oxidisation occurs?

A. Well, yes, it oxidises and the solder runs away.

Q. So you can say that in general, if you use a solder at
200-plus degrees, it's sufficient. So if you apply the
tubes too long -- it shouldn't take too long. Just
a short period should be sufficient. But for solder
brazing, you have to apply to 700-plus degrees. So if
your skill is not that good, you would oxidise the tube.

So silver brazing is very challenging. We need a
lot of skill to do silver brazing. If you are not
experienced, if your skills are not up to par, you can't
do it?

A. Well, silver brazing, you have to control the
oxyacetylene combination. So doing oxyacetylene is more
challenging than a hand-held torch.

Q. I would like to follow up on the chairman's question.
Silver brazing and solder, to solder joints, the pros
and cons -- do you recall that line of questioning?

A. Yes.

Q. Your response was basically the pipe, if it delivers high-temperature water, hot water, then silver brazing -- the silver brazed joint is more solid; am I correct? If you compare soldered joints compared to silver brazed joints, silver joints are more solid, compared to lead solder and silver brazing?

A. Well, silver brazing and all solder material, silver brazing can withstand a much higher temperature.

MR YIN: Chairman, I have some extracts from the BS EN.

I can circulate them. (Handed).

CHAIRMAN: Which BS EN.

MR YIN: BS EN 1254?

CHAIRMAN: We all have a copy. No need to circulate.

MR YIN: There are some appendices. 9453, regarding solder material.

CHAIRMAN: I have a copy of 9453 as well.

MR YIN: We also have 1044, related to brazing material.

I have excerpted some, so we don't have to flip through so many pages.

Actually, Mr Siu, you can't read English, but let me explain the table to you, then. I would like to direct you --

CHAIRMAN: You don't have to ask him. We have people from the CIC. You can ask the CIC.

MR YIN: Well, it seems that we have this type of information. At 110 degrees Celsius, higher than boiling water -- 110 Celsius, silver brazing and lead-free solder joints -- basically, the joint is just as solid.

CHAIRMAN: Can you repeat that?

MR YIN: From the table, we see at 110 degrees for 6 mm to 34 mm tubes, so we see 10 bars, and for 54 millimetres, the pressure is also 10 bars. So if you compare silver brazing and lead-free solder, there's no difference. If you compare lead solder, at high temperature --

CHAIRMAN: Well, you don't have to ask him. Just direct us to that information.

MR YIN: Then I have no questions.

CHAIRMAN: Anybody with questions?

How many more people have questions? Just one person? Well, let's finish the questions then.

Cross-examination by MR E CHUNG

MR E CHUNG: We heard about silver brazing and high temperatures. So even if you use it for cold temperature, then the silver brazing of the joint --

A. Okay.

Q. Second question then. You talk about a sample room.

Are you referring to the whole floor?

A. Inside the unit.

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C Q. Have you done a sample floor for the whole floor? C

D A. For the common areas, meter rooms -- D

E CHAIRMAN: From the meter room, the corridor, all the way to E

F one indoor unit, you do -- F

G A. All the units along the corridor. G

H MR E CHUNG: The purpose is to set a standard for the indoor H

I unit and also for the corridors, so it would serve as I

J a reference standard? J

K So, in the Housing Department, in their K

L specifications, it refers to different sizes of tubes L

M and they have different connection methods. Some would M

N use solder, some would use silver brazing. And N

O a compression joint was also used, and it's mentioned O

P that at places where it is not practicable, then P

Q soldering would not be used. Instead, compression Q

R joints would be used. R

S In your experience, are there places where S

T compression joints have to be used in the housing T

U estate, or in the sample flat, including corridors and U

V also inside the flat; were there places where V

Q compression joints were used? Q

R A. We rarely used that for this estate. Usually, soldering R

S was used. S

T Q. In places where soldering was not easy, then would T

U compression joints be used? U

V

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C	A. Well, I was not particularly sure of that.	C
	MR E CHUNG: Okay. I have no more questions.	
D	CHAIRMAN: I would like to know the number of blocks for	D
E	Kai Ching Estate; five or six?	E
	A. Six.	
F	MR PENNICOTT: (In English) Six.	F
G	A. Six blocks of PRH, one car park and one shopping mall.	G
H	CHAIRMAN: In these six blocks, how many of them used	H
	precast units?	
I	A. Precast kitchens and toilets, all of them. But for	I
J	those where plumbing works were done, I think it would	J
K	be at least over 10-something floors where production	K
	was done on site.	
L	CHAIRMAN: That means, in each block, for storeys over	L
M	10-odd storeys tall, they would be using precast units,	M
	including kitchens and toilets?	
N	A. No, only two blocks for kitchens.	N
	CHAIRMAN: What about toilets?	
O	A. In all six blocks.	O
P	CHAIRMAN: Starting from 10-odd floors, in all six blocks.	P
	A. Right.	
Q	MR PENNICOTT: (In English) Chairman, on that last question,	Q
R	the next witness deals with the detail.	R
S	CHAIRMAN: That's fine.	S
T	MR PENNICOTT: (In English) Mr Chairman, can I ask what	T
U		U
V		V

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C I hope will be just two questions? C

D Re-examination by MR PENNICOTT D

D (All questions from Mr Pennicott were in English) D

E Q. Mr Siu, we know that you joined China State in November E

F 2000; is that right? F

F A. Yes. F

G Q. And we know that you obtained your CITA trade G

H certificate in plumbing in 2002. H

H A. Yes. H

I Q. Did you obtain that certificate on your own initiative I

J or did China State encourage you to get that J

K qualification? K

K A. I asked China State to let me sit for the test. K

L MR PENNICOTT: Right. Thank you very much. L

M CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr Siu, for giving evidence. M

M Your evidence-taking is completed. You may leave. M

N Thank you. N

O (The witness withdrew) O

O We will meet again at 2.30 in the afternoon. Thank O

P you. P

Q (1.04 pm) Q

R (The luncheon adjournment) R

R (2.34 pm) R

S MR PENNICOTT: Mr Chairman, the next China State witness is S

T Lam Kai Wong. F2/1353. T

U

V

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C MR LAM KAI WONG (affirmed) C

D CHAIRMAN: Please take a seat, Mr Lam. D

E Examination-in-chief by MR PENNICOTT E

F (All questions from Mr Pennicott were in English) F

G MR PENNICOTT: Mr Lam, good afternoon. I am now going to G

H read out your witness statement: H

I "I, Lam Kai Wong ... say as follows: I

J A. Background J

K (Paragraphs 1 to 8(i) were read in English) K

L CHAIRMAN: Please switch off your mobile phones, because L

M your mobile phones are interfering with our recording of M

N the proceedings. N

O MR PENNICOTT: O

P (Paragraphs 8(ii) to 20 were read in English) P

Q The contents of this statement are true to the best Q

R of my knowledge and belief." R

S Mr Lam, I have read your statement. Are there any S

T changes or alterations that you would wish to make? T

U A. I have one amendment to make, the heading above U

V paragraph 14, "Plumbing works at common areas". It V

should say, "Plumbing works at domestic units".

There are no other amendments.

Q. With that amendment, Mr Lam, are you content to adopt

the contents of this witness statement for the purposes

of this Inquiry?

A. (In English) Adopt.

Q. I just have a few questions I would like to put to you.

Could you please go to tab 6 in your statement. That's at bundle F2/1526. Mr Lam, can you explain to the Commission precisely what you have done to create this table?

A. At the time of the Kai Ching project, the contract stipulated that VPB would be completed in block 6. It would be 5,204 units but not all of them. We have the transfer plate, that was not done there, and it was stipulated in the contract. In fact, we had only done some 5,000-odd VPB, so VPK was our contractual proposal, and we only did block 2 and block 6, Lok Ching and Yuet Ching. In block 2, we did from 8th floor to 40th floor, and even from 8th to 40th floor, that wasn't all of the units. Some at the end of the elevator were not done. In Yuet Ching, we didn't do all the units.

So, in the table, you see that it is mentioned there's a VPB with plumbing. There's a remark there. Because we only recorded Ho Biu Kee when they went to the Yau Lee Wah factory and they had done some tube work there, and staff were not able to complete all the work and they were in a rush to deliver, so they did not complete 100 per cent, and the records we have on hand was that these -- that was the situation.

Then VPK, we do not have any records indicating which were done and which were not done.

So that is the situation.

Q. So, Mr Lam, in summary, no VPKs in blocks 1, 3, 4 and 5?

A. No VPK.

Q. Then no VPBs in the floors that we see in the middle column on the table?

A. Could you repeat your question?

Q. Yes. No VPBs with plumbing in the middle column of the table?

A. That is correct.

Q. Now, I don't know whether you can just keep that table open for the purposes of the next question. Could you please be shown or be given bundle B3.1 at page 1159.

Mr Lam, this should be a document headed at the top "Confidential"; do you see that?

A. Yes, I see that.

Q. Then it's described as a memorandum for Strategic Planning Committee of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, and then it's headed "Interim findings of the Hong Kong Housing Authority's Review Committee on quality assurance issues ...", and so forth. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Is this a document you have seen before?

A. Yes, part of it. Part of it.

Q. Right. Could I please ask you to go to page 1169.

A. Yes, I see that.

Q. In the middle of that page, there's a heading, "Interim findings of the Review Committee"; do you see that?

A. Yes, I see that.

Q. Then at paragraph 27(a), it says this:

"The 'excess-lead-in-water' incidents are unlikely attributed to the use of prefabricated kitchens or bathrooms. With the exception of Kai Ching Estate, in all cases prefabricated kitchens and bathrooms do not have plumbing pre-installed; plumbing is installed on site after the prefabricated components have been delivered to site, and plumbing is surface-mounted. Pre-installed plumbing in prefabricated kitchens and bathrooms was only used as a pilot in Kai Ching Estate."

Then the bit I want to ask you about:

"And even in the case of Kai Ching Estate, out of the seven flats from which water samples were found to contain excess lead content, only one involved a prefabricated component (a kitchen) with water pipes pre-installed".

Mr Lam, have you been asked by China State to try and research and find out which one of the seven samples this paragraph is referring to?

A. My colleague told me it's block 2, 3503. That's Lok

Ching House that has a problem with the VPK. For that VPK, the plumbing was installed, pre-installed, I mean.

So, from my understanding, there may not be the problem of pre-installed plumbing in VPB. Let me tell you how the water pipes are done. The water pipes would be connected to the meters, in the meter room, and then the water pipes will go to the corridors, and then from there will go indoors into the unit. Then, from the unit, it will go back to the external parts of the unit. Then, after that external part, it will go back to the kitchen unit of the unit.

So it's only that the indoor part of the plumbing that would be pre-installed at Yau Lee Wah. For all the parts that are external or outside the units, they were installed on site, not pre-installed.

So I would say that there might necessarily be a problem with the pre-installation at the VPK.

Q. All right. Could I just then, on the same topic, take you to one further document, and that's in bundle C19.6, at page 13968.

A. Yes, I see that.

Q. This should be a document, in the top right-hand corner, dated 1 August 2015; do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. It's called "TF Paper No. 3/03". "Task force to

A *Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation* A

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 25 B

C investigate cause of excessive lead content in drinking C

D water", and then there's a subheading, "Review of D

E sampling plan". Do you see that? E

F A. I see it. F

G Q. Then a bit further down there's a heading, "Progress of G

H sampling work", and then at 2, it says this: H

I "The water supply chain for the following flat units I

J was selected for investigation". J

K Then there's a table. Do you see the table? K

L A. Yes, I see that. L

M Q. The first reference is Hong Ching House, room 1402. M

N A. Yes, I see that. N

O Q. The reasons for selection, it is said: O

P "Highest lead content (35.1 [micrograms per litre]) P

Q was found in a sample taken at room 1402." Q

R Do you see that? R

S A. Yes, I see that. S

T Q. Then at number 2, "Yuet Ching House -- room 2002": T

U "For the whole building, no samples taken exceeded U

V WHO requirement on lead content. Result taken as V

Q a control. The flat is available for samples as advised

R by HD." R

S Then, underneath that, there's a heading "Kwai Luen S

T Estate", which is not a China State estate but a Shui On T

U estate. It's called Luen Yat House, room 3314; do you U

V

see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Again, the reasons for selection:

"Highest lead content (23.3 [micrograms per litre])
was found in a sample taken at room 3314."

You will then see there's an asterisk underneath the
table; do you see that?

A. Yes, I see it.

Q. It's apparently referring to the flat at Kwai Luen
Estate, because it says this:

"HD reported that the pipes and fittings in the flat
unit were pre-installed inside the precasted
toilets/kitchens."

Now, that obviously must be a mistake, unless
Shui On are not telling us something, because there were
no prefabricated toilets and kitchens at Kwai Luen. So
take that from me, and now make this assumption, that
the asterisk is supposed to apply to room 1402 at
Hong Ching House. Make that assumption.

A. Yes.

Q. If you make that assumption, if you look at your table,
can that possibly be right?

A. Well, compared to tab 6, Hong Ching 1402, Ho Biu Kee
hasn't started doing the plumbing works at the factory.

Q. Mr Lam, not only started, never did on the 14th floor;

is that right?

A. Correct.

MR PENNICOTT: Thank you very much, Mr Lam. Others will
have questions for you.

WITNESS: Thank you.

Cross-examination by MR KHAW

MR KHAW: Mr Lam, in relation to your witness statement,
I would like to refer you to paragraph 3. You said that
you were the BSE at China State Construction, and you
have set out your work here, your responsibilities here.

Let's take a look at your responsibilities, because
earlier on we heard from the staff of the HA, giving
testimony saying that building services works, referring
to say ventilation, fire services, water and power
supply?

A. Well, BSE in the HA would be responsible for monitoring
the NSC's work, and that doesn't include plumbing.

Q. But for China State Construction, if we talk about
building services -- well, you would be covering like
ventilation, fire, water, plumbing and electricity
supply as well, four areas?

A. Well, it depends on the individual project. For
Kai Ching, the AQCC and the BSE are also playing a part
in those four areas of work.

Q. Now, in relation to plumbing works, you would review or

check the progress of the project from time to time, and concerning the use of the materials, the workmanship, you would be looking at all this; right?

A. Yes, I do, or rather I did.

Q. In relation to the Kai Ching Estate project, the plumbing works, if you went down to the site to do vetting or checking, well, how frequently would you do that?

A. I haven't really sort of a rigid timetable as to when I would check on the plumbing works, but every week I went down and checked on the site once or twice, and I would look at everything related to building services.

Q. Well, one to two visits per week? If there had been plumbing works, you would look at those as well?

A. Yes, yes, I would do that.

Q. With regard to the main contract, your company has signed that main contract with the HA, and you must be familiar with the specifications relating to plumbing works; right?

A. Yes. If I have the document on hand, then I would be able to really understand the items. But then I don't memorise everything in that document.

Q. Of course, of course. I understand that. So, if you have a document in front of you, you would know what it's all about; right?

A	<i>Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation</i>	A
B	Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water	B
	Day 25	
C	A. Yes.	C
D	Q. Now, in relation to the soldering materials for plumbing	D
E	works, lead-free materials should be used, meeting with	E
F	British Standard 1254; you are well aware of that,	F
	right?	
G	A. Yes, yes, I was well aware.	G
H	Q. One of the reasons for using lead-free soldering	H
I	material is that lead may be hazardous to people's	I
J	health. Do you agree with that?	J
K	A. Yes, I agree that lead would be harmful to human bodies	K
L	or human health, but I am not aware where the lead will	L
M	actually leach into the water. That I was not aware.	M
N	Q. You know that you must use lead-free soldering materials	N
O	for plumbing works. Well, when did you become aware of	O
P	it exactly?	P
Q	A. Well, starting from Kai Ching Estate, from that project.	Q
R	Q. You know that lead-free soldering materials must be	R
S	used, and do you know also that during the works stage,	S
T	there were in the market both leaded soldering materials	T
U	and lead-free?	U
V	A. I wasn't aware of that at that time. I only learned	V
	about it afterwards.	
	Q. Can I refer you to paragraph 7 of your witness	
	statement.	
	A. Yes.	

Q. Page 1354. There are several subparagraphs in that paragraph, so I would like to go through the details here with you.

You said here, at (i), that you knew what the FRY 99C lead-free solder looked like, because you were involved in the materials sample submissions; is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. The samples were submitted to the HA?

A. Right, yes.

Q. So which particular part of that process were you involved in?

A. Well, in the beginning, Ho Biu Kee submitted a submission schedule to us. It was a summary, telling us what they would submit, and then, by the interim period, regarding FRY 99C, they had emailed some catalogues, test reports.

Q. The materials schedule you are referring to is F1, page 215. At 215.1, there's a clearer version.

A. Well, this would be the updated schedule. Initially, they only had material. If they had a brand name, they would indicate a brand name. We would follow the schedule and watch them submit the items one by one. When we received the catalogues and samples, we would check if it complies with the specifications and we

C would submit it to the Housing Department.

C

D Q. So this material schedule, yesterday we heard from
E Mr Leung that it would be updated regularly. At the
F time when this schedule arrived, when it started to
G arrive, did you have a chance to review it?

D

E

F A. Yes.

F

G Q. When you read this schedule, item 23, we see it says,
H "Lead-free solder wire". So, before this schedule, had
I you seen this lead-free solder wire? What was it?

G

H

I A. Well, before reading the table, I had not seen this
J material.

I

J Q. Then, later on, Ho Biu Kee gave you a physical sample.
K That was the first time you encountered this material?

J

K

L A. Yes.

L

M Q. Submitting to the HD as a sample test for approval.
N Now, in that process, did you participate?

M

N A. Yes.

N

O Q. So, at the time, what was your participation? Did you
P deal directly with HD staff?

O

P A. At the time, my ABSE submitted the material.

P

Q Q. So you and your ABSE --

Q

R A. Well, put it this way. I received the material, we
S checked it. If it was okay, I would instruct the ABSE
T to submit it to the HD works team, the clerk of works,
U and if they had any comments, they would hand it back to

R

S

T

U

U

V

V

A	<i>Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation</i>	A
B	Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water	B
	Day 25	
C	us, and if there were no comments, they would submit it to the architect or the HD.	C
D	So my role was to help them check. I wasn't the counterparty.	D
E	Q. What about --	E
F	A. The ABSE would follow up with the foreman and let me have a look.	F
G	Q. If you refer to B15.1, page 37811. We are now aware that this was the form that you submitted to the HD, regarding soldering material and solder flux, for Housing Department review.	G
H	A. Review. Right.	H
I	Q. So I want to know, before you saw this form, you had already seen the physical sample of the solder material?	I
J	A. Usually, we compiled the form first, and the sample would arrive in the next step.	J
K	Q. When you say "catalogue", you are referring to material catalogue? You would receive a material catalogue first, and these were submitted by HBK?	K
L	A. Correct.	L
M	Q. So, after receiving the catalogue, then you would receive the physical object?	M
N	A. Correct.	N
O	Q. So, before filling out the form, you would have received all physical objects?	O
P		P
Q		Q
R		R
S		S
T		T
U		U
V		V

A. We had not received the physical objects.

Q. But then, prior to submitting to the HD, you would get to see the physical object?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, do you recall the HD, after approving the sample, did you notify HBK, saying that the sample had been approved?

A. We had issued them a memo.

Q. So this solder material and solder flux, you do not need to submit the physical object, according to the main contract.

A. Yes, I'm aware.

Q. At the time, did you have a specific colleague tell you that "even though the main contract didn't specify that, but we still need to submit"? Did anyone mention that?

A. HBK took the initiative and submitted that.

Q. Since they handed it to you, you handed it to the HD?

A. Well, we felt that if we could clarify the whole issue, then it wouldn't harm in submitting this material.

Q. So HBK would submit the material. Before you decide to submit to the HD, would you discuss, "Do we need to submit this"?

A. No, we did not discuss.

Q. Just now, you said it's to make the whole matter run more smoothly, and if you submit that and if you get HD

approval, then basically you can prove that this material is appropriate.

Another objective, if we refer to the contract, the HD needs to see samples for approval. So another objective is that when we have a large batch of material, we had seen the physical object, it would be easy to make a comparison; is that correct?

A. Well, if you say that delivery of material, then as a supervisory-level staff, I am only complying with the company's project management plan to implement this.

Well, regarding your question, I don't see that my PMP requires this item to be checked.

Q. Well, okay. Then let's look at the contract. B5.1, page 7903. This is one of the preliminaries to the main contract. Regarding samples, it says:

"(In English) Submit samples of materials as requested by the [contract manager] and do not confirm orders until approval has been obtained. Keep approved samples at the place agreed by the CM for comparison with materials used in the works, which must conform with the samples set aside."

That's what it says.

It says here that if you have a sample that has been submitted and approved, then before the material is used, it makes it convenient to compare samples. So do

you agree that's one of the uses of the samples?

A. I agree.

Q. Well, previously we had asked about Hung Hom Estate.

I had asked your colleagues how do you negotiate plumbing works materials with external contractors in Hung Hom Estate. Your colleagues said that the AQCC would explain to the plumbers what material should be used.

So this practice, was it applied in Kai Ching Estate?

A. Well, I did not participate in this.

Q. Are you aware that the AQCC -- would they provide a briefing regarding the tubes and pipes?

A. No, I'm not familiar.

Q. So, when the materials enter the construction site -- I have asked other witnesses similar questions -- we know there's a gate receipt. First of all, have you seen a gate receipt?

A. I don't recall seeing one, because if the contractor says that there is some delivery, I would tell him to contact the construction site foreman, to be more direct.

Q. Well, we heard from Mr Leung that sometimes when the material is delivered, it might be delivered by vehicle, but the vehicle might not enter the site -- it might be

C carried in by a trolley or some other form. So usually,
D regardless of size -- let's first focus on pipes -- so
E the collection point, where is the collection point?

C

D

E A. You refer to the subcontractor receiving the material?

E

F Q. Well, the external contractor has delivered some
G material to the construction site. So where do they
H deposit the material? You might not be using it
I immediately. You might store it somewhere.

F

G

H

I A. Are you referring to solder wire? Usually, it would be
J delivered to Ho Biu Kee's shop first. But I am not the
K one responsible. I am guessing they will send it to
L Ho Biu Kee's shop.

I

J

K Q. Have you been there?

K

L A. Yes, I've been there.

L

M Q. Well, Ho Biu Kee's workshop, or its store room, they
N might have quite a few of these workshops. It's for
O their workers to change clothing or to store
P miscellaneous items. So, when you inspect their
Q workshops, have you seen the green rolls of solder
R material?

M

N

O

P

Q A. I have never seen them.

Q

R Q. Have you seen solder material?

R

S A. No, never seen that.

S

T Q. Have you seen these kinds of boxes, that say "UK 50
U strength solder strip"? You said you have never seen

T

U

C strips of solder? (Indicating).

C

D A. Well, there might be other material of this shape on
a construction site, so when I see a silver strip thing,
E I cannot confirm it would be a solder strip.

D

E

F Q. But have you seen workers doing soldering work?

F

G A. Yes.

G

H Q. Have you seen them carrying soldering material during --

H

I A. Yes.

I

J Q. So, when they do solder work, do they have a roll with
I them, or what kind of soldering material do they have?

J

K A. Well, in my recollection -- well, I have seen them
J holding strips and not rolls of solder materials.

K

L Q. When you talk about strips, what was the approximate
L length of the strips? Would it be similar to the length
M of the strip that I am holding up now?

M

N A. Not as long.

N

O Q. Are they in rolls or are they like what we are seeing
O here?

P A. It would be rolled towards the end.

P

Q Q. It would be shorter than this one?

Q

R A. Yes.

R

S Q. What about the width?

S

T A. I can't recall.

T

U Q. Will it be different from the strip I am holding now?

U

V A. No, I can't be sure.

V

C Q. Have you heard workers talk about soldering materials,
D how do they describe the soldering materials?

C

D A. No.

D

E Q. Have you heard on site the reference to solder strips?

E

F A. No. I have not heard of that.

F Q. In your witness statement, at paragraph 8.

F

G A. Yes.

G

H Q. The last paragraph on page 1354, you described the two
I memos and also the delivery notes related to the memos.

H

I So I would like to ask you -- well, starting from

I

J page 1355 first, you said:

J

K "(Partially in English) [China State] has from the
L start to the end of the Kai Ching Estate project
M submitted over a hundred memos titled 'Submission of
N material delivery record' ..."

K

L

M We know there is another one which is different,
N saying categorically plumbing and drainage. We will
O look at that later on.

M

N

O You said that over 100 memos have been submitted to
P the HA; is that right?

O

P

Q A. Yes.

Q

R Q. Let's now look at page 1356. Paragraph (viii), the
S paragraph above paragraph 9, you said:

R

S "(Partially in English) Lastly, I wish to explain
T that [such] memos are only issued by ... site staff and

S

T

U

V

are not copied to the head office. I have checked and confirm that none of the 'Submission of material delivery record' ... which China State had sent to HA was sent to [your] head office ..."

A. Yes.

Q. Now, I would like to pose a question to you on that.

During the construction stage, apart from such memos, would you or your site staff send memos to the HA on the progress of works and issues encountered, apart from such memos that you mentioned in this paragraph?

A. Yes. Sorry, please repeat your question.

Q. Yes, I can. Now, in paragraph (viii), you talked about two memos and you said that more than 100 memos were sent to the HA. First of all, I would like to ask about whether all the 100 memos would be having invoices and delivery notes attached to them.

A. There are delivery notes but no invoice.

Q. Apart from these 100 memos, which have delivery notes attached to them, on the Kai Ching project, would other memos, say on the progress of works and problems encountered at the site, be sent to HA staff? Is there a need to do that?

A. From what I can recall, we never took the initiative to do that.

Q. So, from your recollection, all the memos that you sent

to the HA were really just the 100-odd memos that you talked about. Are you talking about site staff?

A. Sometimes, they may be in the form of letters, and we would send these letters to the HA's head office, and there are numerous of those. Now, from site staff, apart from the memos, actually the HA might inspect the site and identify areas for improvement. The HA would issue a site direction to us, and then we would have to make a reply to those directions, and those were also in the form of memos.

Q. Well, let's pause here. Site directions were issued by the HA to you, hoping that you would follow up on certain issues. So these site directions were issued to your site staff?

A. Yes, right.

Q. After receiving them, would you pass them to the head office?

A. I am not clear about that.

Q. For yourself, have you personally seen such site directions?

A. Yes.

Q. Then who would you hand over these site directions to for follow-up?

A. In particular, on the BS side, I will hand them to the ABSEs, the two of them, and they would liaise with the

relevant subcontractors to follow up.

Q. You mentioned about the 100-odd memos which were submitted to the HA. You said that they were issued upon the request of the HA; is that right?

A. Yes, that's what I heard from my colleagues.

Q. Which particular colleague?

A. Louis Li, Li Hoi Chun.

Q. Was he the site agent at that time?

A. He was the AQCC at the latter stage. The initial stage, there was a gentleman called Law Yiu Bun, and then later on he was replaced by Li Hoi Chun, Louis Li.

Q. Did they tell you why such memos had to be submitted to the HA?

A. He said it was an oral request made by the HA's site staff.

Q. Oral request. Did they say why, why such a request was made?

A. No, he didn't tell me.

Q. Can I refer you to one of the memos, page 1370. Mr Lam, your English name is Jason; right?

A. Yes.

Q. This is a page that was dated 14 June 2012. There was a site agent, Derek Ma, who signed it, and in your witness statement you said that you and Patrick Leung initialled the memo, and "JL" -- was it you, "JL"?

A. Yes, that's me.

Q. "(Partially in English) We would like to submit herewith the material delivery note during the period from 1 June to 15 June 2012 for your record and easier reference."

That is how it was drafted. The date of the memo is 14 June.

Before this particular memo was issued, when did he tell you that the HA has asked you to submit such documents?

A. He talked to my colleague, Wu Wing Loi, on this. Well, the initial after JL.

Q. WLW, is he?

A. Yes, it's WLW.

Q. What you mean is that the HA has talked to WLW and said they want this information, and WLW relayed the same to you; is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. And you never discussed why such memos were needed?

A. No, never discussed. No idea.

Q. For this memo, and also another memo that we will look at later on, do you recall when you retrieved these two memos?

A. Can't recall. Well, at a very late stage.

Q. Recently, perhaps?

A. Yes, recently.

Q. After the lead in water incident unfolded, and we know that your company were very concerned about it and you did a lot of investigations, so when you did your investigation, did you ask why such memos were issued? Were you involved in the investigation process?

A. It was Mr Patrick Leung who was the person mainly responsible. If certain documents needed to be retrieved, Mr Leung would ask me for assistance. I was really the one who retrieved the information or the documents.

Q. So, when China State Construction did the investigation, Mr Patrick Leung was the main person responsible for explaining to the senior management what happened?

A. Well, that's my understanding. I don't know whether any other person was involved.

Q. Mr Patrick Leung would ask you for your help in finding certain documents; right?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, going back to the report, which was recently done by your company, one of the reports is in B5.7, page 11833.

A. Yes, I see that.

Q. On that page, towards the bottom of that page, it says here that Mr Ho from Ho Biu Kee did not keep all delivery notes -- did you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. "... as the project was completed a few years ago.

However, [China State] had kept some delivery notes during the construction period ..."

A. Yes.

Q. "... and they are attached."

When that report was compiled, I believe the report was compiled in around 14 September and was submitted to the Housing Authority on that date.

Page 11825 talks about this.

Before the report was issued, did Mr Patrick Leung seek your help in finding certain documents?

A. I can't remember when he approached me for helping him with the documents.

Q. Well, referring to the last paragraph, you said that you kept certain delivery notes, and for the delivery notes referred to in that paragraph, they should be on page 11916.

A. Yes.

Q. There are several delivery notes here. One was issued by Sandbrook, another Bun Kee, another Tai Kee. Did you retrieve these delivery notes?

A. No. Well, I didn't -- it was not I who retrieved the notes.

Q. Now, in September, around September, did you try to

retrieve documents related to delivery notes in your company, to help them with their investigation?

A. I did that in the beginning but I couldn't find any, and after a lengthy search I managed to find the two delivery notes as mentioned in my statement.

Q. How come that it took you so long to retrieve such delivery notes? Were they misplaced or what?

A. For myself and also my two ABSEs, we have together issued over 5,000 letters and memos for that project, so it's impossible for me to try to retrieve them one by one. I just used a keyword search.

Then later on somebody suggested that we should look at the clerk of works' documents. Then I found this document.

Q. So your documents were scanned and saved on computer, so initially China State Construction conducted an investigation in September and you used a keyword search. What were you trying to look for? What keywords were you using?

A. We were looking at solder wire.

Q. So your keywords were "solder wire"?

A. Or "solder", or "wire", or "solder".

Q. What other keywords did you use?

A. I can't recall.

Q. And the recent memos, which keyword did you use to find

them?

A. "Delivery" and "clerk of works". "Delivery", "clerk of works".

Q. I didn't hear you. What reminded you to search for "clerk of works"?

A. A colleague mentioned that.

Q. Which colleague?

A. I can't remember.

CHAIRMAN: Can we take a break?

(3.47 pm)

(Short adjournment)

(4.04 pm)

CHAIRMAN: Mr Khaw, I believe that you may not be able to finish with your examining today.

MR KHAW: I will try to finish it within today.

Questioning by THE COMMISSIONERS

CHAIRMAN: I am thinking there is a question that I have for you. You might have to retrieve some information. I am interested in the subject of VPB and VPK. I would like to ask: for pre-installed plumbing in VPK and VPB, for this design, was it floated by China State Construction?

A. Yes, on the part of the plumbing works, that was an idea floated by China State Construction.

CHAIRMAN: But what about VPBs and VPKs? These prefabricated components have all along been done for

some time?

A. Yes, VPB is a design of the HA, and VPK is a proposal from China State Construction.

CHAIRMAN: You are talking about the components. In relation to pre-installing the plumbing or the pipes inside these VPB and VPK, whose idea was it?

A. It was discussed by Ho Biu Kee and my company.

CHAIRMAN: So exactly who came up with this idea? Which party in particular?

A. I am not sure.

CHAIRMAN: So the two companies thought about this together; right?

A. My apology, I was the one implementing the project, and I got the message from the office saying that Ho Biu Kee will pre-install plumbing in the VPB.

CHAIRMAN: Was the plumbing subcontract awarded to Ho Biu Kee already, at that time?

A. To my understanding, yes. To my understanding, when we were negotiating the contract with Ho Biu Kee, we came up with this proposal.

CHAIRMAN: So Ho Biu Kee proposed that the pipes should be pre-installed in the VPB and VPK on the mainland; is that right?

A. Yes, that's what I understand to be the case, but I have to seek further confirmation from the head office.

CHAIRMAN: Well, if you have time, please go back and ask your colleagues about this. All right?

Then I would also like to know -- we know that there was a subsidiary company of China State Construction involved in the process.

A. Yau Lee Wah is a subsidiary company of Yau Lee instead, and not our company. For precast fabricated parts for Kai Ching, there are in fact two parts. One is VPB and VPK and that was done by Yau Lee Wah. The other is external wall facade with windows, and that was done by a subsidiary company of China State Construction, Hailong Co Ltd.

CHAIRMAN: So we are talking about two different prefabricated parts.

A. Right. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: So let's focus on VPB and VPK. They were manufactured by a subsidiary company of Yau Lee on the mainland.

I would like to know, for pre-installation of pipes on the mainland, I presume that Yau Lee Wah would do first the prefabricated parts of the bathrooms and the kitchens, and then the plumbing works would be installed, the pipes would be installed. So, was the plumbing installation actually done by Yau Lee Wah workers, entrusted by Ho Biu Kee, or was it Ho Biu Kee

who was asking or recruiting plumbing workers to go and work on the installation at Yau Lee Wah's workshop?

A. For Yau Lee Wah, it was just responsible for making available a site for Ho Biu Kee as a workshop for storing materials and so on, and Ho Biu Kee told Yau Lee, say, "I have A, B, C, D workers coming into your factory to do the works", and then Yau Lee Wah was just responsible for record-keeping of the coming in and out of the site. So there was no contractual relationship.

CHAIRMAN: So they were just providing a space for Ho Biu Kee to do the work.

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: But what about China State Construction: did you have anybody stationed in Yau Lee Wah to monitor the building of the VPB and VPK and also installing the pipes?

A. For the concrete parts, components, I was not responsible, so I was not sure about that. But as for the plumbing installation part, it was myself mainly and also Mr Patrick Leung and Mr Siu Wai Ning would go regularly to inspect the workmanship of the works, and normally I would go together with Chan Siu Wah, and Chan Siu Wah would teach the workers how to do the work, and I would tell him whether the works were acceptable or

not.

CHAIRMAN: This morning, we heard from Mr Siu that he did go together with Mr Chan Siu Wah to the mainland, and you also went together with Chan Siu Wah. So are these two separate groups or were you going together, the three of you?

A. I visited -- made over ten visits to the factory. In some cases, I went there alone. Sometimes, I went with Chan Siu Wah and sometimes I went together with Mr Siu and Chan Siu Wah.

CHAIRMAN: You mentioned about over ten visits. Which period were you talking about?

A. Mid-2011 to end of 2011.

CHAIRMAN: Mid- 2011 to the end of 2011? Now, what about 2012?

A. I didn't pay any visits. Well, even if I did, it was just once or twice, because the workers were familiar with the techniques, and what we needed to do was to wait for them to transport the components back and see if there were any problems.

CHAIRMAN: Now, also on the installation, pre-installation of pipes, when was that done in Yau Lee Wah?

A. Well, around October 2011. Why I paid visits before that? Because before the installation of the pipes, the Ho Biu Kee workers, whether installing the water closets

and the basins, then the plumbing works were not done.

But then the basins and the water closets were

installed, so I went there and checked on these parts.

CHAIRMAN: For the installation of the pipes, when was the installation completed on the mainland?

A. If I remember correctly, around February or March 2012, around Lunar New Year of 2012, that was completed, because we have already reached the top floor, so that was completed.

CHAIRMAN: Then the parts, the components were transported to Hong Kong; right?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: What about the kitchen?

A. The works were done in parallel, but then the works started a little bit later. In tab 6 of my witness statement, there were records. Page 1526. There were records showing the floors where plumbing works had been done. The kitchen works were a little bit in the latter part.

Let me cite an example. Block 2, 40th floor, VPB, VPK, they were completed more or less at the same time, just one or two days' difference. So the works were completed more or less at the same time.

CHAIRMAN: So you are talking about February 2012, March 2012?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: For this page, 1526, there were two asterisks here. What do you mean, there are no records to show whether or not the plumbing works at 8th to 40th floor at block 2 and 10th floor to 35th floor at block 6 were carried out at Yau Lee Wah? Do you mean they were done at another factory or what?

A. 8th to 40th floor and 10th to 35th floor, the VPK concrete parts were done, but I haven't been able to find the records showing that the plumbing works were done or not.

CHAIRMAN: So you don't know whether there were pipes installed at VPK?

A. Well, definitely that was done, but from which floor onwards or for which floors, I don't have the records.

CHAIRMAN: So, when you inspect Yau Lee Wah, what kind of problems did you identify with their workers?

A. Well, initially we had the plastic sheath on the copper tubing and soldering -- you need to remove the plastic sheath, otherwise you char the plastic sheath. So I don't know, for whatever reason, a lot of them were charred.

CHAIRMAN: So they charred the plastic protectors.

A. And when they installed they would also char the wall or the ceramic tiles would also be charred. On the

external wall, it's guided, so the plastic sheath cannot protrude. So all the protrusions have to be joined on site, because if it protrudes, it would break off easily.

So initially, it was uneven, they could not align it. We could only allow it to be depressed, it could not extend out, it could not protrude.

CHAIRMAN: So those were the Ho Biu Kee staff.

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Ho Biu Kee recruit workers from the mainland?

A. Yes, I understand they were recruited from the mainland.

CHAIRMAN: If you look at the Ho Biu Kee craftsmanship, what did you feel?

A. I had to rely on Chan Siu Wah. My counterpart was Chan Siu Wah. I had to have him instruct the workers.

CHAIRMAN: This situation, how long did it last?

A. Well, the workmanship, the craftsmanship -- I can't recall exactly. I would guess one month. They could rectify it in a month.

CHAIRMAN: I would like you to return, and if you can find a document record -- please help me find -- I would like to know, as a matter of fact, your prefab -- whether it's kitchen or washroom -- when did you start the work on the mainland; when did you start delivering to Hong Kong; and when was the last item installed in

A *Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation* A

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C Hong Kong and when was the last item delivered to C

D Hong Kong. I think you will have these records; D

E am I right? E

F A. Yes. We have delivery records. F

G CHAIRMAN: So where is the Yau Lee Wah factory on the G

H mainland? H

I A. If you take the subway in Shenzhen, there is a station I

J called Qinghu. They are next to Qinghu. J

K CHAIRMAN: How long does it take by subway? K

L A. Some 35 minutes. L

M CHAIRMAN: So the components are delivered by vehicle? M

N A. By container trucks. N

O CHAIRMAN: So each truck, how many can you deliver? O

P A. The trailer, without the container, it's a trailer. P

Q CHAIRMAN: You cannot transport too many. Q

R A. Correct. I think two pieces can be delivered by the R

S trailer. S

T CHAIRMAN: Okay, please continue, if you wish to continue. T

U MR PENNICOTT: (In English) Mr Chairman, before Mr Khaw does U

V continue -- obviously I don't want to interfere in any V

of the factual matters that you have asked the witness

to look at, although I hope he can get some assistance

if he needs it.

As a matter of contract, the position is that these

volumetric precast components for bathrooms and kitchens

are allowed for in the Kai Ching contract as an option,
and as I understand it, what has happened -- and we
heard some evidence yesterday, when Mr Ho was
cross-examining Mr Leung -- that there was a process of
Ho Biu Kee applying to China State and China State
discussing with the Housing Authority, and ultimately
permission was given in or around late 2011 for the
bathrooms and the kitchens to be precast, incorporated
within the precast units.

But as I say, as a matter of contract -- I'm not
sure about the position as a matter of design -- it is
allowed for as an option in the contract.

CHAIRMAN: I totally accept what you say, I do not object.

But I just want to get some information. I just don't
know what I want you to ask.

Let's take a break and we will continue tomorrow.

Okay? Thank you very much.

(4.21 pm)

(The hearing adjourned until 10.00 am the following day)

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