

B

B

C

2016年1月29日

C

D

上午10時02分恢復聆訊

D

E

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

E

F

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

F

G

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

G

H

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

H

I

羅夏信律師事務所鄧朗寧律師，代表香港房屋委員會

I

J

孖士打律師行陳宇文律師，代表瑞安承建有限公司

J

K

孖士打律師行梁樂鋒律師，代表中國建築工程（香港）有限公司

K

L

M

M

N

鄭小姐：主席、委員，嚟緊呢位證人係香港水喉潔具業商會嘅理事長陳尚仁先生。

N

O

主席：好呀。

O

P

鄭小姐：因為呢一個嘅商會就係冇律師代表。咁所以--陳先生，早晨，或者麻煩你宣誓咗先。

P

Q

Q

R

香港水喉潔具業商會的證人：陳尚仁（香港水喉潔具業商會理事長）以本地話宣誓作供

R

S

鄭小姐主問

S

T

問：咁或者麻煩陳生去一去文件夾 AB。陳生，你面前呢一份文件夾，就係即係有你哋商會同埋委員會律師樓之前同你哋通訊一啲相關嘅文件。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：唔。

C

D

問：咁或者你譬如翻去文件夾嘅第 1 個 tab 嗰度，咁你會見到委員會嘅律師樓之前向你哋發信，就提出咗一啲問題。咁而貴商會亦都係提交咗你哋嘅一啲嘅回覆，咁我哋可以喺文件夾嘅第 6 個 tab 嗰度係見到。係嘞，或者陳生，咁你嗰啲回覆就係 tab 6 嘅第 66 頁嗰度開始。

D

E

E

F

答：唔。

F

G

問：咁或者首先而家我就將你哋呢度嘅回覆，就喺呢一個委員會呢度讀出先，咁之後我會再有啲問題同你跟進同埋澄清。

G

H

答：好呀。

H

I

I

J

## **1 (Section A) Background**

J

K

**2** Established in 1956, Hong Kong Plumbing and Sanitary Ware Trading Association Limited (PSWTA) has been serving the plumbing and drainage and sanitary ware trade (collectively refer to as P&D trade) in Hong Kong for 60 years.

K

L

L

M

M

N

**3** Our members include companies and individuals who are engaged in the P&D trade business in Hong Kong, either as a plumbing and drainage contractor or a material supplier. As at the end of 2015, we have 139 members, of which 35 of them are contractors, 94 are material suppliers, and 11 are individual members.

N

O

O

P

P

Q

**4** Our members are involved in majority of new building projects P&D works in Hong Kong, either as contractor or material supplier, and also commonly in maintenance, renovation, addition and alteration, and re-plumbing works.

Q

R

R

S

S

T

**5** The structure of PSWTA is composed of two bodies, the Executive Committee and the Supervisory Council. The Executive Committee consists of 11 members and is responsible for managing the day to day affairs

T

U

U

V

V

and operation of the Association.

**6** Members of Executive Committee include the Chairman, two Vice Chairmen, Secretary, Treasurer and Officers in charge of individual department of:

- Secretariat
- Technical
- Publication
- Welfare and Recreation
- Membership
- Education

**7** The Supervisory Committee consists of 5 members and is responsible for monitoring and ensuring that our Executive Committee have acted as in compliance with our Articles and Association. Members of Supervisory Committee include the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and three committee members.

**8** Members of both Executive Committee and Supervisory Council have a term of two years.

**9** Our main objective is to look after the interests and well-being of the P&D trade, to achieve this objective we are committed to the following areas of activities:

- To promote the P&D trade as an area of career development for young engineering graduates and individuals who are looking to work in a construction site.
- To liaise with, provide opinion and advice as requested to various government departments in terms of updating and legislating regulations, ordinances and P&D technical specifications
- To provide and support research, seminars, exhibitions, editorials, and continuous education on latest development regarding new products and materials, terms of tender and contract document, relevant legislations, and technical

specification

- To promote and petition for professional recognition to upgrade the status of P&D contractors, the engineers and practitioners practicing in the P&D trade
- To arrange local and overseas trips to visit other overseas Associations of similar nature, government authorities, manufacturing and testing facilities
- To arrange extracurricular and recreational activities for our members

## 10 Examples of our works include:

- Members of our Council sit in many Task Forces or Committees or Working Groups set up by the government departments, CIC, or academic institutions such as VTC on various industry related issues.
- Regular liaison and discussion with WSD on making the process of application and inspection of water works in building projects more efficient and effective
- Review with Housing Department (HD) on updating their P&D Technical Specifications
- Provide our comment and advice to Architectural Services Department (ASD) on updating their P&D Technical Specifications
- Promote, request, explain the importance of setting up a specialist list of plumbing contractors to the relevant Authorities and eventually Development Bureau (DevB) has on January 2013 added the "Plumbing Installation" category to its List of Approved Specialist Contractors for Public Works.

11 Further, in March 2015, we have founded the HKPSWTA WeCare Relief and Education Fund, a charitable institution exempted from tax under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, to provide relief to families of workers involved in fatal or serious

industrial accident, to assist and encourage students to attaining higher level study related to the building services trade, to support activities which will help to alleviate safety and environmental concerns in the construction industry, and to support environmental group's activities in Hong Kong, for example the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

## 12 (Section B) ACQWS Meetings

13 Our immediate past Chairman Mr Wong Kwok Keung has provided a separate witness statement pertinent to your questions under (B)(1) to (B)(7) and we have enclosed the letter as **Enclosure 2**.

14 **8(a)(1)** We would say in general workers in Hong Kong are aware that there are different types of solder material in the market as in either solder wire in reel form or solder strip.

15 **8(a)(2)** We would say it is not widely known, less than 50% , to workers that some solder material contained lead and some are lead free.

16 **8(a)(3)** We would say most workers do not know that when jointing copper pipes, they must use only lead free solder. Workers normally work to the instructions of their direct employer with the tools and materials as provided. Workers also will not have the knowledge that if solder containing lead is used, the lead can contaminate the water the way it is found now.

17 **8(b)** FRY 99C lead free solder wire indicates that it is suitable for plumbing water supply application, heating and ventilation application, weapons manufacture and in general can be used to joint any suitable material where lead free is specified or

preferred for technical reason.

**18** Lead-containing solder are in common use for many different applications eg heat exchange repairs, leaded glass work, general electrical soldering etc.

## **19 (Section C) Recommendations by Stakeholders**

PSWTA has not responded to every single comment, in such case it can be interpreted as no objection or no comment from PSWTA.

## **20 9(1) Housing Authority Review Committee Interim Findings**

**21 34(b)** The line of thinking is correct but PSWTA objects to central procurement and quarantine etc. of solder joint material by the Main Contractor, instead, procurement and monitoring measures should remain the responsibility and be executed by the P&D contractor.

**22** P&D is a professional trade and we take pride in our works, the professionalism displayed and built up over the years. Our trade is further recognised by DevB adding the category of "Plumbing Installation" in the List of Approved Specialist Contractors for Public Works in January 2013. Despite the disappointment of finding solder material containing lead in the joints, it is certainly a malpractice not to be considered as common in our industry. P&D contractors are indeed more than capable and should be entrusted to handle the procurement and management of solder materials. However, there are still some improvement measures that PSWTA will suggest as good

practices to follow.

**23** As a typical subcontract arrangement in a P&D project, the P&D contractor will subcontract the labour part to a labour subcontractor (判頭或三沙). And in some cases, the P&D contractor may require its labour subcontractor to include in their contract sum ancillary materials such as bolts and nuts, brackets, solder material etc (all selections are governed by contract specifications).

**24** Procurement of the ancillary materials can be effected in different ways, either the labour subcontractor will purchase themselves or the P&D contractor may purchase on their behalf but deduct the cost from their contract sum. The benefits of the latter practice is that under most circumstances a P&D contractor will be able to purchase at a lower price and also at better payment terms, as generally a labour subcontractor will not have the same bargaining power or financial capability.

**25** To this end, PSWTA advocates that P&D contractor should avoid having the labour subcontractor to be responsible for purchase of ancillary materials. The procurement of ALL materials including ancillary materials should be done by the P&D contractor to ensure that only approved material will be delivered to site and used in the P&D works as according to contract specification.

**26** As regards to monitoring of solder material on site, PSWTA recommends that:

- P&D contractor shall provide an estimate of quantity of solder material required to the Main Contractor for reference
- All delivery notes shall be kept on site for checking at any time by Main Contractor, solder materials delivered shall be inspected and or

quick-tested at the discretion of the Main Contractor

- Solder material should be stored in a locked container in the P&D contractor workshop

- Only qualified and identified plumbing workers shall be allowed to conduct soldering on site

- Area of their works shall be recorded for traceability

- Allow other parties to conduct on site random non-destructive checking of joints and solder material

**27** Regarding the comment "involve the LP (who signs the Form 46) in supervising plumbing installation works, submitting regular reports and attending regular meetings to ensure compliance and specifications", PSWTA's view is that nowadays it will require division of work among the engineers and site supervisors in the project management team, often with qualifications equivalent to or higher than an LP, to manage and oversee a project to its completion. One should not rely solely on or put the sole responsibility to the LP to undertake these works, other than such being the statutory duty of the LP.

**28** In view of today's scale and complexity of plumbing works in new buildings, the scope, role and responsibility of LP under Water Works Ordinance should be reviewed.

**29 35 (a)** "HA/HD will continue with the practice and require the contractor to use copper pipes with compression joints". PSWTA does not consider that copper pipes soldering joints should be avoided at all costs. There are advantages and benefits to using soldering joints, either with lead free solder or silver bracing.

**30** Compression joint is not a common method of copper pipe jointing being used in today's P&D projects, of



all the mechanical joints available in the market, PSWTA will recommend Press Fit and Push Fit system over Compression joint.

**31** Nevertheless, when selecting between soldering or mechanical joints, and the type of soldering and mechanical joints, one should consider below factors:

- limits of water temperature in the water supply system
- durability and vulnerability to leakage due to external environmental factors and physical impact etc.
- size of pipes to be jointed
- space available during installation
- Importance of speed of installation
- safety and environmental factor, eg. if hot work is to be avoided at all cost
- consideration of total costs in labour and materials
- skilled level of labour for each type of jointing method and their availability
- number of brands in the market offering similar jointing method if competitive pricing is a consideration
- availability of stock for future maintenance
- ease of future maintenance

**32** In practice, it is quite common both locally and in overseas to adopt a mix of different copper jointing systems within a project.

### **33 (9) (2) The Housing Authority**

**34 92(b)** "In the event lead content in water greater than 5ug/litre is identified". PSWTA opines that the standard of 10ug/litre should remain for following

arguments:

- Current WHO standard is 10ug/litre.
- Water sample tests are conducted with temporary water supply drawn off from temporary pipe works in the construction site.
- Basically galvanized iron pipe and all sorts of fittings and valves could be installed in a temporary water supply system constructed for a construction site, and limited maintenance over the entire construction period is expected
- In the construction of a public housing estate, there are at least three contractors involved. The water pump system and associated pipe work are installed by a Fire Service Contractor, the plumbing work outside the pump room is installed by a P&D Contractor (as domestic subcontractor to Main Contractor), the tiled concrete water tank is constructed by Main Contractor, and the sink, water basin and shower mixer sets are supplied by Main Contractor but installed by P&D Contractor.
- Inadequate or improper flushing and cleaning to any one part of the system could potentially lead to failure of water sample achieving the 5ug/litre.
- We have been reported in other projects actual test results of 3-4ug/litre, as such we consider the margin of error with 5ug/litre is too low. The WHO standard of 10ug/litre is a suitable check point, particularly in this initial stage of pre-occupation.

**35** PSWTA further recommends:

- i. HD to consider including the water pump system installation work to the P&D contract. In the private sector, there is no separation of the two. Water pump system and plumbing work are one integral part of the water supply system and it is only appropriate for the P&D contractor to install both as in the private sector and

technically they are totally capable for this type of work. It will also remove the ambiguity of liabilities when testing and commissioning the entire water supply system for handover.

ii. P&D work is an important part of the construction of a building in terms of public health issues and its considerable contract sum. HD shall consider maintaining an approved list of P&D contractors to ensure only approved P&D contractors are working in their projects. At present, Main Contractor is responsible for the P&D work and will employ a P&D contractor under a domestic subcontract arrangement and no consent or approval from HD is required.

**36 (iii) Witness Statement of CBSE of Kai Ching Estate, Un Chau Estate Phase 2&4**

**37 52** PSWTA has no objection to the comments but opines that the same P&D contractor should be employed for the equipment and pipework installation inside the pump room. Refer to our comment **para 35** above.

**38 53(a)** As explained above, end feed soldering joints and silver bracing joints also have their advantages and merits and should not be avoided/banned all together. Also refer to our comment **para 29**.

**39 53(b)** Employer should not consider only pipes and fittings carrying a "BSI Kitemark". WSD has a set of guidelines and standards for issuing General Acceptance to products that can be used in a water supply system and Employer should refer to the General Acceptance List on suitability of the materials for their projects.

**40 (9) (3) WSD Task Force Final Report**

**41 5.1(b)** Please refer to our comment **para 29** above on soldering and mechanical joints.

**42 5.1(c)** Please refer to our comment **para 21** above on central procurement.

**43 5.1(d)** PSWTA agrees and considers it necessary for WA to review relevant legislation WWO and WWR on issues as suggested and also to review role of LP, and look into legislating a safe drinking water act similar to other developed countries. Programs and plans of adopting a lead free water supply system should also be looked into as perhaps an inevitable development in the foreseeable future. Also refer to our comment **para 59**.

**44 (9) (4) WSD**

**45** PSWTA consider WSD has been prudent in putting up the various remedial measures thus far, as reflected in recent circulars, now up to Circular 09/2015. PSWTA has been in constant discussion with WSD during the process and provided our opinions and recommendations for their consideration. The measures at the beginning soon after the excessive lead in water incident can be regarded as quite stringent and the plumbing trade has responded with different degrees of concern. However, PSWTA understands and appreciates the intention and WSD has also attended to our responses by making appropriate relaxation in due course. PSWTA agrees that the measures are necessary and will benefit the plumbing trade in the long run.

**46 (9) (5) Report prepared by AECOM**

**47 4.2.1** Please refer to our comment **para 29** on soldering joints.

**48 4.2.2** Sampling (2 samples per batch of similar materials) and testing to confirm compliance with requirement. If AECOM is referring to all types of P&D materials, it will be impractical due to the vast varieties of P&D materials and at many times, it will be delivered to site in small quantities. The method of testing must also be defined with due consideration to costs and time implications.

**49** PSWTA consider destructive testing is only necessary if non-destructive test on joint material reveals lead content over and above the specified limit. Further, it is not necessary to pre-set the sampling rate at 0.15%, Employer and Main Contractor shall be in their liberty and discretion to carry out non-destructive test to any joints on a random basis for checking.

**50 4.2.5** Please refer to our comment **para 21** above on central procurement.

**51 (9) (6) HKIE Report**

**52 377** PSWTA agrees this is the way forward and particularly the induction of Registered Plumbing Contractor (RPC). As such, contrary to the existing provisions regarding duty of the LP, the statutory duty of supervising P&D works can rest on a RPC, with the RPC and its Directors bearing appropriate liabilities in line with their statutory responsibilities.

**53** The idea of RPC is in line with DevB's approved list

of "Plumbing Installation" contractors for public works; the approved lists of P&D contractors commonly maintained by private property developers; and our recommendation of HD to maintain an approved list of P&D contractors.

**54** For the sake of clarification, in Hong Kong, water supply (plumbing) is governed by WWO while drainage is under the responsibility of a RGBC governed by the Buildings Ordinance. As such, DevB has only added the "Plumbing Installation" instead of "Plumbing & Drainage" to its approved list of contractors for public works for avoidance of any potential conflict. But since in all cases the P&D works will be awarded to one contractor under one tender package, in the private sector, property developers will therefore only maintain one approved list of "P&D contractors".

**55 379** PSWTA does not consider any adjustment is necessary to the Qualification Framework (QF) regarding level of knowledge and competence of soldering. Increase of awareness to all practitioners in the plumbing trade is a more effective mean for future avoidance of similar problem happening again.

**56** We do not fully understand the reference of penalty points to QF and therefore cannot comment.

**57 380** We have strong reservation to introduce requirement to conduct leaching test for components and fittings. As reflected in WSD Task Force findings, under their testing method, water tap and copper alloy fittings do leach lead in different degree but not necessarily resulting in contaminating the water to over and above the WHO limit. It is also allowed under current B.S. standards for copper alloy products to contain a small percentage of lead. As such, leaching test of individual component and fitting is not conclusive,

it may also compromise the current WSD approval criteria. We opine that for the time being we should continue to be monitored by the established approval criteria of materials to be used in water supply system as laid out by the WSD.

**58** For the way forward, we can review as a reference approaches by other developed countries such as Australia, the EU and USA in eliminating lead contamination in drinking water

**59** We have attached as **Enclosure 3** an article titled "Lead in Water Information Sheet" prepared by Kembla of Australia. Kembla is a copper products, pipes and fittings manufacturer for nearly 100 years and has been supplying to Hong Kong since 1989.

**60** In short,

- Australia has introduced in 2002 the mandatory compliance to the Australian Standard AS4020 "Testing of products for use in contact with drinking water" requiring all components in contact with drinking water to be assessed.

- In the USA, the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act came into effect on 4 Jan 2014 redefining "Lead Free" to mean (1) not containing more than 0.2% lead in solder and flux (2) not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead in total wetted surfaces of plumbing pipes, fittings and fixtures in a water supply system.

- In the EU, four Member States (France, Germany, Netherlands, UK the 4MS Group) are working together to develop a Positive List of materials that can be used for drinking water applications under a Declaration of Intent in Jan 2011. It is the intention for all other 24 Member States of EU to adopt the 4MS Group's Positive List.

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V**61 Housing Department**

**62 381** PSWTA agrees that the suggestion is appropriate and HD should also look into adopting a list of approved P&D contractors to take up the P&D work in public housing estates.

**63 382** We do not fully understand the reference to the role of professionals and the impression of engineers and therefore cannot comment. In any event, we do not have much concern on the professionalism of HD's professionals and engineers in their project teams.

**64 383** At present, there is already involvement from the building service section of HD for instance the selection of plumbing materials, whether they should take up a larger scope of responsibility in a P&D project is up to the decision of HD. PSWTA however does not consider that such change will have much bearing on the quality of P&D works.

**65 384** PSWTA does not fully understand the relevance of this point to P&D contracts and therefore cannot comment.

**66 385** PSWTA does not fully understand the relevance of this point to P&D contracts and therefore cannot comment.

**67 Water Quality**

**68 387** PSWTA has no comment as we do not fully apprehend the need to distinguish the territorial characteristic of Hong Kong, in any event, it seems to be a macro view with a suggestion to improve water quality in Hong Kong. Having said that, PSWTA does not consider there is an issue of the quality of water



supplied by WSD, to our knowledge, WSD has very stringent quality control and regular sampling tests to monitor the standard of quality of water supplying to our buildings.

**69 389** As the issue of the leaflet of "Healthy Drinking Water for Massachusetts" was not identified, and as the terms of "replacement programs" and "replacement cycles" were not defined, PSWTA is therefore not in a position to comment.

**70 390** PSWTA opines that control on appliances suitable for cooking, eating and drinking (ie. potable usage) should not become an area or duty of WSD.

**71 Health Safety and Environment**

**72 392-395** PSWTA does not fully understand the scope of suggestion and is not in a position to comment. We support however any constructive measures to alleviate health safety and environmental concerns to the general public.

**73 Licensed Plumber WSD Circular**

**74 Recommended Amendment (1)** PSWTA agrees that the statutory requirement of an LP supervising a multi-million project is no longer appropriate. In particular at present, there is no limit as to how many individual projects or how much contract sum an LP can sign up for. Having said that, there are still numerous plumbing works such as renovation, maintenance, New Territories' small houses or works of minor nature in which LP can definitely play an important and key role.

**75 12.** PSWTA is not certain about HKIE's source of information regarding LPs with qualifications at

technician or craft level, further clarification is required. In addition to LPs, various institutions in Hong Kong offer different training programs and academic courses on plumbing and drainage, graduates from these programs and courses should also be recruited to be part of the project management team.

**76 14 b.** PSWTA does not consider necessary to increase "vigorous" training in soldering skill. Soldering is only one of the many skills a plumbing worker shall possess, it is not rocket science. It is also normal and acceptable to have some solder material seeping into the inside of a joint after soldering, contrary to some report saying that poor workmanship of worker has caused a lot of solder material getting inside of joint, therefore contaminating the water by leaching lead.

**77** The problem of excess lead in water is not due to poor workmanship, but rather use of lead based solder material.

**78** PSWTA however agrees that it is necessary to continue to educate all practitioners and workers in our trade of the importance and awareness of water contamination by heavy metals.

**79 14 c.** PSWTA does not support setting up different grades of LP. The role and duty of LP under existing ordinance should first be reviewed together with the concept of RPC. Refer to our comment **para 52**.

**80 14 d.** PSWTA would explore further the issue raised by HKIE. As stipulated in WWO, only LP can construct and install plumbing inside service (save for works of minor nature) and in WSD Circular 02/90, it stated that the LP (who signed the Form 46) can "employ" other non-LP workers to assist him in carrying out plumbing works. PSWTA is concern about the legal meaning of "employ", whether it implies a direct

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

employer-employee relationship. Under present practice of subcontract arrangement, the LP is very seldom a contract party and will not have the capacity to employ workers directly.

**81** Further, under the Construction Workers Registration Ordinance Cap. 583 (CWRO), workers with qualification C338 Skilled or C438 Semi-Skilled can carry out plumbing and drainage works on site. In April 2017, "designated skills for designated workers" will become effective and all workers will have to be registered accordingly to be able to work on a designated trade on site.

**82** An LP is qualified to register as C338 but not the other way round.

**83** Under CWRO and WWO, there is a question as to which ordinance should take precedence over the other regarding status of workers allowed to work on P&D work in a construction site.

**84 14 g.** PSWTA opines that the newly released WSD Circular 8/15 has already taken into account and reflected the seriousness of noncompliance against use of solder material containing lead, plus other non-performances.

**85 14 j.** PSWTA consider the present provisions by in waterworks regulations regarding plumbing works of minor nature is appropriate. It is in any event not an easy task to state exactly in writing the demarcation of works being minor or not.

**86 (9) (7) Yau Lee** No particular comment

**87 (9) (8) China State**

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

- 88 (i) (61) (vi)** Statement of the General Manager
- 89** Please refer to our comment **para 21** on central procurement of soldering material.
- 90 (ii) (120) (vi) (vii)** Statement of Site Agent
- 91** Please refer to our comment **para 21** on central procurement and **para 26** on management of solder material on site.
- 92 (iii) (E) (38)** Statement of the Deputy General Foreman
- 93** Considering the numerous number of joints to be soldered, PSWTA consider the suggested procedures non-productive and not an effective measure to the prevention of lead in water. It is also not a common practice to cut out the solder wire from the reel before performing soldering, instead, a worker normally will be holding the reel of solder wire.
- 94 (9) (9) Paul Y**
- 95 (9) (i) (111) (6)** Please refer to PSWTA comment **para 21** on central procurement of solder material.
- 96 (9) (i) (111) (8)** It is the preference of Paul Y, however it is quite uncommon for P&D contractors in Hong Kong, in particular those who work in larger scale P&D projects, to direct employ workers.
- 97 (9) (10) Shui On**
- 98 (10) (i) (57) (A) (II) (1)** Please refer to our comments **para 21** on central procurement of solder material.
- 99 (10) (i) (57) (A) (III)** Please refer to our comments

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

**para 26** on management of solder material on site.

**100 (60)** PSWTA agrees with Shui On on the updating of prevailing standards (WHO or others) to the construction industry.

**101 (Section D) Other topics identified in our letter dated 15 Sep 2015**

**102** We trust all have been covered and explained in our best endeavours in above Section C.

問：陳先生，咁剛才所讀出嘅呢一啲答覆，就係貴商會係就住今次事件呈交畀委員會嘅一啲睇法、建議等等。淨係就住呢一啲答覆裏面嘅答案嚟講，你有冇啲乜嘢係需要更正？

答：冇。

問：係。咁請問你是否願意將頭先我所朗讀出嚟嘅答覆係提交畀委員會，正式作為貴商會嘅證供？

答：建議。

問：好嘞，陳先生，咁而家首先有啲問題就想向你請教一下。或者首先想同你講講關於--畀委員會了解一下你個人嗰個專業背景先。

答：好。

問：陳生，據我理解，你嘅個人專業係一個屋宇裝備工程師，係咪呀？

答：係，冇錯。

問：唔。咁而你個人就係香港一間建築工程公司嘅一個執行董事？

答：To be exact，係水喉承建商。

問：係，係，我剛剛準備向你再提問。

B

B

C

答：Okay。

C

D

問：就係你呢間公司嗰個即係做嘅工程就係水喉同埋渠務嘅，係咪呀？

D

E

答：係，冇錯。

E

F

問：咁我睇到啲資料，陳生你自己本人加入呢間公司都係由1981年開始？

F

G

答：係。

G

H

問：想問下你加入呢一間公司，呢一間水喉同埋渠務工程公司之前，你個人係從事啲乜嘢行業？

H

I

答：係好短時間內，我畢咗業之後，就做過下兩、三個月嘅sales，都係賣水喉。

I

J

問：都係賣水喉嘅，係。

J

K

答：And then 就做咗大概十個月嘅，就係consultant firm。

K

L

問：係。

L

M

答：即係都係building services嘅。

M

N

問：都係building services嘅。我就喺網上睇到啲資料，你個人嗰間公司就係都有承接係好多嘅工程嚟做。我想問下，就係話喺呢啲工程裏面，你哋公司嘅角色係咪就係呢一個嘅水喉同埋渠務嘅分判商？

N

O

答：係。

O

P

問：我亦都係網上資料見到，有好多呢啲嘅項目就係一啲私人住宅嘅一啲工程？

P

Q

答：冇錯。

Q

R

問：咁另外似乎都有啲係公共工程，係咪呀？

R

S

答：公共...

S

T

問：政府，或者係...

T

U

答：政府，有，有，有。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：都有嘅。有冇做過公屋工程，你哋？

C

D

答：有。

D

E

問：都有嘅？

E

F

答：不過就近年就好少做。

F

G

問：近年比較少做？

G

H

答：嘎，嘎。

H

I

問：咁譬如話對上一單公屋工程大約係咩嘢時候嘅？約莫個年份可以嚟嘞。

I

J

答：2014。

J

K

問：2014年？

K

L

答：完工就係咁上下--唔係，唔係，sorry，2004。

L

M

問：2004，2004完工？

M

N

答：係。

N

O

問：咁我想問下，或者我哋講下你所做過嘅公屋嘅項目先。嗰啲項目嗰度，嗰啲工程就住呢一個嘅食水喉管，係用邊一類型嘅喉管？

O

P

答：之前就鉛水喉，咁中段我哋就做過又有呢個 lined GI pipes，即係唔使...

P

Q

問：我哋所講 galvanised pipes，我哋呢度...

Q

R

答：佢 lined，係有...

R

S

問：Lined 嘅有，uPVC lined 嘅，係。

S

T

答：係嘞，係嘞。咁跟住就銅喉都有做過。

T

U

問：銅喉都有做過？

U

V

答：係。

V

B

B

C

問：即係話係就住公屋都有用過銅喉嚟係做食水喉接駁？

C

D

答：係公屋，係，係。

D

E

問：唔。大約係幾多年開始用銅喉，就住公屋嘅項目？

E

F

答：銅喉我記得都係就係最後嗰單，即係...

F

G

問：差唔多最後嗰單，係。

G

H

答：...頭先講 2004 嗰單。

H

I

問：係。咁啲私人發展項目用乜嘢嘅水喉為多？

I

J

答：銅喉。

J

K

問：都係銅喉？

K

L

答：主要銅喉。

L

M

問：主要用銅喉？

M

N

答：即係你--我講近年，係咪呀？

N

O

問：近年。

O

P

答：即係近年一定係，一定係。

P

Q

問：咁所以陳生你自己對於即係話嗰啲水喉嘅用料、規格嗰啲，你都係有認識，係咪？

Q

R

答：有認識。

R

S

問：唔。我想問下陳生你，即係除咗你屋宇裝備呢一個專業資格之外，就住水喉、渠務，你仲有冇其他嘅專業資格，譬如話你個人有冇考過水喉匠嗰個牌諸如此類？

S

T

答：水喉匠我有。

T

U

問：係。

U

V

答：咁我係香港工程師學會嘅資深會員。

V



B

B

C

問：係。

C

D

答：係英國 CIBSE，即係英國屋宇裝備工程師嘅資深會員。

D

E

問：係。

E

F

答：咁就香港英國水務學會嘅資深會員。另外一個叫咩嘢香港--都係香港給排水會嘅 honourable fellow。

F

G

問：係。咁或者我哋聚焦少少，而家因為陳生你亦都知道，我哋呢一個調查主要就係講緊喺大廈裏面嗰個供水系統嘅一啲配件，尤其是我哋而家所講焊料，對於食水安全嗰個影響。咁就呢一方面，我都想問下你自己個人嗰個認知。首先想問下，就係從一個常識嘅角度，陳生，你係唔係不嬲都知道即係鉛呢一個重金屬對身體係有害呢一樣嘢？

G

H

H

I

答：鉛有毒就一定知，咁有毒就梗係有害就亦都知嘅，呢個應該都係。

I

J

J

K

問：咁相信即係陳生，以你嘅經驗同埋資歷，咁你都應該知道用喺食水喉嘅配件，例如焊料係唔可以含鉛呢一個要求嘅，係咪呀？

K

L

答：而家所有 spec 喺--唔記得，應該廿年前嘅都轉晒係 lead-free。

L

M

問：係。

M

N

答：咁 lead-free，咁我哋通常都要用 lead-free。

N

O

問：係，係，係。咁即係頭先你講嘅 spec，就係話你自己都做過公屋工程，咁所以你都熟習，就係話係房委會底下嗰個 specification 都有頭先你所講嘅 lead-free 嗰個要求？

O

P

答：有，有。

P

Q

問：係。咁而水務條例底下，即係話要跟嗰個嘅英國標準呢一樣嘢，你都知，係咪呀？就住一啲水喉部件、焊料。

Q

R

答：係。

R

S

問：唔。

S

T

T

U

主席：ASD，1993 你都知，係咪呀？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：Sorry。

C

D

主席：ASD，1993年嗰個--已經有一個 specification，就係要用無鉛嘅焊料你都知，1993年？

D

E

答：Exact date 我就唔係好像 sure，呢個。

E

F

主席：因為你講二十年，...

F

G

答：係。

G

H

主席：...咁如果房署嘅話，房署頂晒龍去到2004，...

H

I

答：04、05。

I

J

主席：...2002、2003、04，咁都係十年嘅啫。

J

K

答：係。

K

L

主席：咁如果你講二十年，即係可能去到一九九幾年？

L

M

答：如果我記憶中，係，一九九幾年開始已經有呢個...

M

N

主席：好呀，唔該。

N

O

答：...無鉛焊枝嘅，係。

O

P

問：陳生，你本人相信都知道呢一個嘅焊料，市面上嘅焊料係有含鉛同埋無鉛之分，係咪呀？

P

Q

答：知道嘅。

Q

R

問：知道。咁跟住落嚟，就想即係向陳生問下你關於貴商會嘅一啲商景資料。

R

S

答：好呀。

S

T

問：我哋就見到頭先其實嗰個供詞都有提及過，貴商會嗰個成員就我見到有分一啲公司嘅即係成員，亦都有一啲個人嘅成員。咁我見到--如果你話首先講一啲公司嘅成員，我就見到都幾多係水喉物料嘅一啲供應商，係咪呀？

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

問：唔。另外仲有一啲我見到就係一啲水喉、渠務嘅工程公司，係咪呀？

D

E

答：冇錯。

E

F

問：除咗呢兩大種類嘅公司嘅成員之外，仲有冇啲其他類型嘅公司會係你哋嘅成員？

F

G

答：主要都係呢兩類。

G

H

問：主要都係呢兩樣嘅？

H

I

答：即係 contractor 同埋 supplier。

I

J

問：Contractor 同埋 supplier，係。另外，陳生，我都想即係都...

J

K

答：即係潔具都係 supplier。

K

L

問：潔具，係，係，明白，係，我都見到，即係有水喉、潔具嗰啲咁樣嘅 supplier 係你哋嘅成員。另外，陳生，就係都想問一問你，因為其實就有一啲嘅 supplier 或者係一啲嘅 contractor 都係今次呢一個聆訊嘅一啲涉事嘅 party，或者可能即係嚟委員會度畀過證供。其實之前喺你哋同埋委員會嘅律師嘅通訊之中，你哋都有主動提及過呢一樣嘢，咁我純粹係想即係話釐清一下。

L

M

答：好呀。

M

N

問：咁或者麻煩你去一去你面前文件夾嘅第 59 頁。咁由 58 頁開始，呢一個係貴商會發畀我哋一封信。咁我見到 59 頁嗰個頁底嗰度，你哋都提及過，就話何標記即係一個 plumbing contractor，而家都仲係你哋一個嘅會員嚟嘅，係咪呀？

N

O

答：冇錯。

O

P

問：咁另外呢一個明合有限公司都係，係咪呀？

P

Q

答：明合就如果我有記錯，佢最近就 send 咗信嚟，係最近嘅事，即係我諗呢兩個禮拜，因為呢兩個禮拜我哋係出--收會費，咁佢就覆番返嚟，佢暫停。

Q

R

U

R

V

V

B

B

C

主席：暫停？

C

D

答：我唔記得佢係暫停定 terminate，諸如此類。

D

E

主席：不過唔緊要。

E

F

答：即係呢個就係明合個 status。

F

G

問：另外 Golden Day，我哋見到即係呢一個金日工程有限公司，你呢度就提到話十年前就曾經係一個會員嚟嘅，係咪呀？

G

H

答：係。

H

I

問：另外，我上網見到和興製品廠，係咪都係一個現時嘅會員？

I

J

答：係。

J

K

問：係。咁另外其他有幾個 party，似乎就我上網見唔到資料係你哋會員嘅，但係都問一問。永興水喉渠務工程公司，即係莫海光先生嘅公司，係咪你哋會員嚟？

K

L

M

答：應該唔係。

L

N

問：應該唔係。恆利工程公司，即係一位蕭健煌先生嘅公司？

N

O

答：我記憶中...

O

P

問：記憶中唔係？

P

Q

問：係，唔緊要。因為我上網 check 過，咁但係因為嗰個網頁唔係最 up-to-date，咁所以都即管問一問。

Q

R

答：都幾 up 嘅，應該都有幾。

R

S

問：咁另外呢一個雋景建材有限公司，即係一個 supplier 嚟嘅，Prosperity，...

S

T

U

答：係，係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：...係你哋會員嚟？

C

D

答：唔記得係唔係咯，呢個係。

D

E

問：我就上網就見唔到，okay。

E

F

答：你上網見唔到，應該都唔係。

F

G

問：Okay，好，冇問題。咁都想即係同你確認一下，即係以上我哋提過一啲如果係你會員嘅，一啲但係可能嚟畀過證供嘅人士同埋公司，係冇份參與你哋即係提交畀委員會嘅答覆，係咪呀？

G

H

答：冇。

H

I

問：好嘞，另外頭先都提到，你嘅會員都包括一啲以個人身分，咁啲個人通常係一啲咩嘢背景嘅人士？

I

J

答：全部都係做水喉工程，嗰個人。

J

K

問：做水喉工程嘅？

K

L

答：有啲佢哋可能係譬如話退咗休，咁佢仍然都好有興趣喺呢個 industry 嗰度，咁佢咪改番入呢個個人會員。

L

M

問：唔。咁佢哋係擔任啲咩嘢崗位，即係退休前或者在職嘅，佢哋係工人，抑或可能係老闆，抑或係譬如 LP 咁樣？

M

N

答：喺我哋商會嚟講，就大部分都係 managerial grade 以上。

N

O

問：係。咁想問下，你哋商會嘅成員嚟講，有冇一啲即係從事水喉、渠務業嘅工人嘅一啲代表咁樣？

O

P

Q

Q

R

主席：嘅咩嘢話，嘅工人？

R

S

鍾小姐：嘅工人，係 workers。

S

T

問：工人嘅代表，即係會唔會係你哋嘅...

T

U

答：工人，冇嘅，我哋有同佢哋溝通，但係我哋會員就應該好少。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：係。

C

D

D

主席：你哋商會嚟㗎嘛？

E

E

答：我哋商會，係。

F

F

主席：係。

G

G

H

H

問：係，我上網都見到啲資料，就係譬如話可能工人佢哋有另外一啲組織，例如有一個我見到香港喉管從業員總會嗰啲，...

I

I

答：從業員總會，係嘞，冇錯。

J

J

問：...你哋同呢啲組織係咪都有溝通？

K

K

答：有，...

L

L

問：咁個...

M

M

答：...都幾密吓，因為...

N

N

問：係。可唔可以講多少少聽吓？

O

O

答：其實每年嘅調整人工，我哋都會同佢哋大家磋商，咁亦都係我覺得喺建築行業裏面，少數嘅商會同公會係有溝通，我哋都講緊--如果我有記錯，都二、三十年嘅一路咁樣有呢個咁嘅溝通，即係大家都會傾。咁講調整人工，佢哋梗係要求多啲，工友們，我哋就話「可能通脹都有咁多。」即係一路大家 compromise 一個 figures。

P

P

Q

Q

問：即係主要溝通係就住工資嗰方面，係咪呀？

R

R

答：工資有。咁因為有聯絡，我哋關於工人嘅 training 有時都會同佢講兩聲。即係我哋覺得啲工友，譬如話啲有需要即係改善下，譬如冇啲返工、放工時間諸如此類啲，咁我哋都會同佢提出要求。

S

S

T

T

問：係。譬如話如果講到你話有可能有 training、有訓練咁樣，或者又提出一啲要求，會唔會--即係歷年嚟有冇就住話水喉渠務用料嗰方面，同佢哋有作過溝通或者 training？

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：用料？講就有講下嘅，即係但係好深入就如果記憶中就冇。

C

D

問：得，唔緊要，或者我哋一陣間可以聚焦啲講下。

D

E

答：因為我哋--即係你傾嘢嗰陣時，有時都會帶到嘅，呢個。

E

F

問：唔。我想問下，即係喺水喉渠務行業嚟講，好似類似你哋咁樣嘅商會係即係多唔多嘍？

F

G

答：水喉渠務咪得我哋一個商會囉。

G

H

問：淨係得你哋一個嘅。咁如...

H

I

答：佢其他有好多嘅，有持牌水喉匠協會，有水喉工會，有一個又--即係頭先講咩嘢給排水學會，有一個英國水務學會咁。

I

J

問：唔。如果你話係工人嗰啲工會，即係譬如頭先講話嗰個從業員總會嗰啲，嗰啲多唔多嘍，又？

J

K

答：嗰啲都係一個咋，其實。

K

L

問：都係一個嘅，okay。我想問下，如果即係譬如話好似即係就住一啲比較重要嘅事項，例如好似今次你哋即係向委員會提交呢一份嘅供詞咁樣，你哋個會通常有啲咩嘢人會參與去討論，同埋最終即係去即係發表嗰一篇嘅證詞咁樣？

L

M

M

N

答：即係類似呢篇...

N

O

問：係，呢個你哋畀我哋嘅答覆，頭先我讀出嚟嗰個。

O

P

答：呢篇梗係緊張啲，我哋就會即係都會 call--通常梗係原則上都係我哋個 council member，即係我哋 council 就十六個人，即係邊個有興趣咪出席。當然裏面嘅 technical 嗰個 committee chairman 要出席，secretary 又會出席，咁我哋啲正副理事長全部都會出席。

P

Q

Q

R

問：係。咁想問下你即係去對委員會作出呢個答覆嘅時候，之前準備嘅過程之中，有冇話譬如話諮詢下唔同嘅你哋嘅成員咁樣？

R

S

S

T

答：諗...

T

U

問：攞下佢哋意見咁樣。

U

V

V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

答：我哋答你譬如話啲焊枝啲，我哋亦都諮詢過下我哋啲--其實就係因為時間問題，我哋唔可以話出個 survey 畀晒所有嘅 member，咁我哋就畀咗我哋啲 council member，就叫佢去問佢啲我哋所謂嘅判頭。就所以就得出嚟--佢哋大家返晒嚟，其實都唔少嘍，譬如佢哋有幾個判頭，咁都有幾廿個喇。

問：即係發散你哋啲會員去各自問佢哋...

答：Council member。

問：Council member，係，council member 去各自問佢哋嘅判頭咁樣。

答：係，跟住即係返番啲 survey report 返嚟，我哋 base on 啲 report 就答番委員會。

問：有冇直接同啲從事呢個行業嘅工人溝通，就住即係今次做答覆畀委員會？

答：工人，應該係冇。

問：應該冇，唔。好，跟住落嚟，就想問一問即係貴商會嘅一啲工作。我見陳生你喺--或者你去番文件夾嘅第 68 頁。你喺呢度嘅第 10 段，就舉咗啲例子，就係你哋貴商會從事嘅一啲其中一啲嘅工作咁樣。

答：唔，冇錯。

問：我想就住幾點同你跟進一下嘅。第二點嗰度你就提到，你哋係有定期就同呢一個嘅水務署就係有商討，就係就住--你哋係點樣可以係就住呢一個樓宇啲 water works 嘅申請，同埋檢測係比較有效率咁樣做。可唔可以舉啲切實啲嘅例子，就係你哋嘅商會同埋水務署，就住呢一方面係進行過啲乜嘢嘅討論？

答：進行啲乜--in building projects...

問：即係有冇啲特別嘅例子可以話到畀我哋聽，你哋討論嘅內容係關注啲乜嘢方面？

答：我哋好多個嘢，即係譬如話入呢個 form 46、報 form 46，睇--我哋叫做「睇藏喉」，咁就批圖，即係呢啲都係好多係要同水務署溝通，因為即係覺得係譬如話批圖時間係耐咗啲，咁我哋希望快啲，即係變咗唔使影響我哋個進度。



B

B

C

問：似乎係即係就住譬如話你哋啲會員可能喺日常工作上面，即係會同水務署有接觸嘅，...

C

D

答：提出嚟嘅要求，嘎。

D

E

問：...提出一啲建議咁樣？

E

F

答：係，建議，嘎。

F

G

問：係。或者我聚焦啲咁問，喺呢個鉛水事年爆發，即係舊年7月之前，有冇同水務署嘅溝通之中，係接觸過，即係論及過關於譬如話一啲水喉用料嘅問題？

G

H

答：有，不停有開會添。

H

I

問：係。就住焊料有冇任何嘅討論？

I

J

答：都有。

J

K

問：可唔可以講嚟聽下？我哋講緊個時間，陳生，我哋有興趣講緊呢一個鉛水事件爆發之前。

K

L

答：爆發之前？

L

M

問：之前，係。

M

N

答：之前梗係冇喇。

N

O

問：之前嘅，係咪？係。

O

P

答：冇。

P

Q

問：所以我想問清楚你。

Q

R

答：之後梗係好多。

R

S

問：之後，係，呢個大家都理解。我都係想講番之前，唔好講到焊料咁 specific 喇。

S

T

答：Okay。

T

U

問：有冇任何嘅討論同水務署係講到話，一啲即係可能重金屬嘅問題，就住呢個飲用水嘅安全問題，有嘅？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：應該冇。

C

D

問：都有，唔。另外，你列--呢個另外一個 bullet point，第 10 段就話你哋係會同呢一個房屋署就係去檢視一下，同埋係去更新，即係佢哋嘅一啲嘅關於水喉渠務嘅 technical specification，啲規格咁樣。或者我又聚焦啲咁問你，喺呢一個嘅鉛水事件爆發之前，...

D

E

E

F

答：之前，係。

F

G

問：...你哋同埋房屋署、房委會等等嘅討論，有冇講過係關於物料嘅 submission 同埋 approval？我相信你聽過呢樣嘢，因為你之前都做過房署嘅項目，係咪？

G

H

H

I

答：唔，唔。

I

J

問：有冇就住呢一方面，你哋即係討論過，畀過咩嘢建議咁樣？

J

K

答：Specification 佢哋通常就即係事發之前，佢會畀我哋 comment 嘅。咁就裏面包括晒--當然有包括焊料，即係 spec 好厚，裏面好多嘢嘍，咁裏面梗係應該有包括埋呢個焊料啲嘢。但係焊料都係一般嘅 lead-free 啲嘢，我哋又有乜...

K

L

L

M

問：即係冇乜特別就住呢樣嘢去 comment？

M

N

答：冇乜特別就住呢樣嘢去睇、comment。

N

O

問：咁你講問呢樣，我都想問一問你。因為陳生你頭先就講，你最後一單--你公司做嘅最後一單嘅公屋嘅工程，就係 2004 年。

O

P

答：04、05，係，我記得。

P

Q

問：04、05 喇。

Q

R

答：即係 completion。

R

S

問：係，係。我哋之前所聽過嘅證供呢，就知道大約係即係二千年代頭，房委會嗰邊就開始就係鑽研，就係由嗰啲 GI pipes 就係比較改變到普遍使用呢一個銅喉，用喺呢一個公屋嘅 project 嗰度。咁我想問下，即係就住呢一個轉變，無論係你公司嘅身分也好，你喺呢一個貴商會即係其中一個會員嘅身分也好，房委會有冇同你哋業界係討論，即係話呢一個轉變嘅一啲細節，問你哋擺意見等等？

S

T

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：好 detail 就有嘅，但係即係你話喺啲 meeting 裏面提及就有嘅，我諗--我覺得。

C

D

問：係。有冇就住即係話嗰個焊接銅喉呢一個步驟、工序，嗰啲 specification 等等，係問你哋擺過意見，大約喺嗰段時間？

D

E

E

答：你講係...

F

F

問：我講緊個轉變，即係頭先我咪話房委會...

G

G

答：二--即係 2000 年...

H

H

問：2000 年頭，嗰陣時...

I

I

答：冇。

J

J

問：冇嘅，冇嘅，唔。另外，就--我或者喺呢一度，我都想問一問你一個有機會係相關嘅議題。因為我上網見到你--我唔知係現在抑或之前，就即係喺一個叫做 Task force--Sorry, Task Group on Alignment of Currently Use Standards for uPVC Pipes and Fitting with International Standards (Construction Standards Committee) 嘅一個會員嚟。即係似乎呢一個會就係好--佢嗰個--就咁睇個名，就似乎係幾專注就係講 uPVC pipes and fittings 係--佢哋係咪即係合乎國際嘅標準嘅。想問下陳生，你而家仲係咪呢個會嘅會員，抑或 former member?

K

K

L

L

M

M

N

N

O

O

答：唔係，嗰個係--我諗因為二--又係廿幾、三十年前，...

P

P

問：係，因為嗰個喉管而家已經冇人用，係咪呀？

Q

Q

答：冇，因為嗰陣時--我唔記得，因為要人咩嘢--唔知咩嘢--其實係將吋變為 metre 咋嘛。

R

R

問：Sorry...

S

S

答：即係英制變...

T

T

U

U

主席：英制變咗做...

V

V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

問：哦，變...

答：...公制，主要就。

問：Okay，明白，明白。我想問下，就住...

答：因為當時咁樣，你都...

問：係，係，sorry，請講，請講。

答：咁樣都有影響，因為你所有嘅 supplied material 如果用英制，如果你一轉公制，你即係嗰啲 supplier 未必做得到㗎嘛。

問：係，所以就...

答：同埋你舊有嗰啲，你要去 connection，又未必一定做得到㗎嘛。

問：係，係。所以就就住呢樣嘢，就設立咗個 task group 咁樣。

答：係，係。

問：我想問下，喺即係行內，就住銅喉有冇一啲相類似嘅咁樣嘅 task group？即係會研究下銅喉同埋即係配件等等嘅國際標準，嗰啲咁樣？

答：你講香港？

問：香港--或者國際，即係你自己可能有聽過或者有參與過嘅。

答：國際有，國際有，國際有，國際係有，我哋都--有時佢哋嚟香港，我哋有時都見下面，傾下偈。

問：係。嗰個係一個乜嘢嘅 task group，或者可能可以講個名嚟聽下？

答：嗰個係咩嘢 International Copper Association 咁上下。

問：Okay，okay。喺有...

答：因為我哋都 papers 都叫佢寫過啲嘢嘅，即係一啲 papers，我哋 submit 上嚟畀你都應該...

B

B

C

問：係。

C

D

答：...有 enclose 埋。

D

E

問：我想問下喺--又係鉛水事件爆發之前，譬如話你哋個商會，同埋呢個即係 International Copper Association，即係交流個過程裏面有冇又係就即係銅喉所用嗰個焊料嗰啲規格等等，係討論過任何嘢？

E

F

F

G

答：冇正式討論過，不過喺我哋每年出嘅 journal 裏面，我哋叫佢寫過篇係關於 lead-free 嘅，就唔係--咪淨係--應該唔係淨係講--唔係單一講焊料，係成篇--即係嗰篇嘢係講 lead-free 嘅。

G

H

H

I

I

主席：喺幾時？

J

J

答：我哋商會喺 2014 年個 journal 同 2015 個 journal 都有篇幅講 lead-free 嘅。

K

K

L

主席：係呢件事發生之前...

L

答：之前，之前。

M

M

主席：...已經寫㗎喇？

N

N

答：係。

O

O

P

問：呢一個 journal 係喺邊一度係...

P

Q

Q

R

主席：可以搵到呀？

R

S

S

問：...可以搵到呀？

T

T

答：我可以畀你，就商會個 journal。

U

U

問：商會，係，係，係。你哋有冇即係話 publish 㗎喺邊一度？即係因

V

V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

為你篇 journal，我相信都可能有啲目--target 嘅觀眾，即係讀者咁樣。

答：我哋個讀者？因為我哋通常就大概發放係 1000 本，當然去晒所有 consultant(顧問)、政府機構諸如此類。我哋喺嗰個我哋嘅 annual dinner 嗰度有發放，annual dinner 通常我哋都有七、八百人 attend，即係全部都係水喉界，咁都幾...

主席：都幾大個啫？

答：係呀，每年都有，好大㗎。

問：點解嗰陣時會特別即係可能請呢個--佢哋個 association 去就住呢一個議題，或者其中一個議題，聽你講係去寫呢樣...

答：我哋有兩個嘅，一個就搵 association 寫嘅，另外一邊就搵我哋個 technical advisor 寫嘅。

問：有冇啲咩嘢原因，嗰陣時會突然話擺呢樣嘢出嚟講話覺得要...

答：其實原因就梗係 base on 我哋睇到，即係話美國 2014 年就會實施呢個 lead-free 嘅條例。我哋其實就都係問下嘅啫，因為我哋最擔心就係啲材料係咪 lead-free，做唔做得 lead-free，我哋甚至無我哋有啲 visit，嗰陣時去歐洲，我哋都問佢「喂，美國行嘞，咁你哋呀行未呀？你哋有咩嘢準備呀？你哋做過啲乜嘢？」即係譬如我哋去--舉例，即係泵廠參觀，咁都問佢「喂，你有冇做呀？」，佢哋答你都係「有㗎，研究緊。」，但係即係冇乜--歐洲就有乜正面話即係「差唔多喇，做好喇。」嗰啲咁嘅嘢。所以我哋就基於咁嘅原因，即係都--因為全世界都開始行緊，咁人哋話即係--唔係全世界，即係美國行緊，跟住歐洲又都會想行。

主席：英國、澳洲都行緊，係咪？

答：吓，澳洲？

主席：歐--澳洲嗰啲都行緊。

B

B

C

答：係，都行緊。

C

D

主席：係呀。

D

E

答：所以我哋咪叫佢寫啲 papers，即係關於 lead-free。其實我有個 copy 嘅，你哋...

E

F

主席：係，畀個--畀我哋睇下。

F

G

答：不過我就唔係成本，我淨係帶咗...

G

H

主席：淨係 lead-free 嗰度？

H

I

答：...lead-free 嗰啲嘢。

I

J

主席：得，好呀，好呀，畀啲我哋睇得嚟嘞。

J

K

答：好，你係...

K

L

問：或者你唔介意，...

L

M

M

N

主席：你畀一個 copy 我哋得嚟嘞。

N

O

問：...可能我哋而家可以擺嚟影印。

O

P

答：Okay, okay。呢度有日子嘅，兩份，呢份係 2014，呢份就 2015，唔該你。15 就係我哋即係自己商會 technical advisor；14 就係...

P

Q

Q

R

R

S

主席：15 係事件發生之後寫，抑或之前寫？

S

T

答：之前，之前。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：都係之前。

C

D

D

主席：哦，都係之前嘅。

E

E

答：15 都係，我哋 4 月出嚟嘛。

F

F

主席：哦。

G

G

H

問：即係所以其實 14、15 年，即係淨係就住你哋商會嚟講，都真係有就住 lead-free...

H

I

I

答：Lead-free。

J

J

問：...呢個議題有討論個嗎？

K

K

答：係。

L

L

問：係咪呀？啲討論係幾時開始，會唔會再早過 14 年，其實？

M

M

答：咁樣我哋好早就曾經出過一封信，係 98 年出嘅。

N

N

主席：係。

O

O

P

P

答：就通告，就叫我哋啲會員--呢個就真係幾啱你哋聽嘅。

Q

Q

問：係，請講。

R

R

答：係必須用無鉛成分嘅焊枝。

S

S

問：呢個係 1998 年，直情係講焊枝嘅？

T

T

答：係，係。

U

U

問：係。

V

V



B

B

C

答：咁呢個可以畀埋 copy 你哋。

C

D

問：好呀，好呀，唔該你。

D

E

鄭小姐：主席，其實會唔會我哋可能可以 take 一個小休，...

E

F

主席：好呀。

F

G

鄭小姐：...我哋可以睇一睇陳生新交嘅資料先咁樣。

G

H

主席：好呀。

H

I

I

J

我哋而家通常十一點零鐘都會飲杯咖啡先嘅，趁住而家影印嘢，我哋就提早休庭二十分鐘，跟住之後再開庭，就個個人都有一個 copy。

J

K

K

答：好呀，好。

L

L

M

鄭小姐：唔該晒。

M

N

主席：唔該晒。

N

O

O

P

上午 11 時 07 分聆訊押後

P

Q

上午 11 時 29 分恢復聆訊

Q

R

出席人士如前。

R

S

S

T

香港水喉潔具業商會的證人：陳尚仁（香港水喉潔具業商會理事長）宣誓  
繼續作供

T

U

鄭小姐繼續主問

U

V

問：陳生，剛剛你就向委員會就提交咗三個新嘅文件，或者我逐個文件同

V

B

B

C

你去討論一下。

C

D

答：好呀。

D

E

問：第一個就係一封 1998 年 3 月 24 日嘅一個由你哋商會嘅秘書處所發出嘅一個信函嘅，或者因為呢個比較新嘅文件，我都讀一讀個內容出嚟。

E

F

答：好呀。

F

G

問：呢度就係「敬啟者：接駁冷熱水銅喉及配件時，請留意以下事項：如用走錫配件，必須要用無鉛成分（Potable Lead-free soldering fitting）；如用無錫配件（End-feed capillary fitting）必須用無鉛錫條（Lead-free solder），此致各會員。」

G

H

H

I

I

首先，或者就住我哋睇到呢份文件，問你幾條問題先。我想問下你呢度第一點提到嗰「走錫配件」，係咪即係話一啲內含咗錫焊料嘅，嗰啲譬如我哋所謂「錫曲」？

J

J

K

答：冇錯，係。

K

L

問：係。咁...

L

M

答：Soldering joint。

M

N

問：Soldering joint？

N

O

答：嘅。

O

P

問：如果第二點，就係嗰啲本身冇內置...

P

Q

答：冇，係。

Q

R

問：係，就係外加一啲錫焊上去嘅？

R

S

答：冇錯。

S

T

問：Okay。我就見到呢一個信函嗰度，陳生你當其時就已經係呢個商會嘅副理事長。

T

U

答：係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：想問下，一九九--我哋而家講緊 1998 年嘅 3 月 24 日，當其時，我想問下係因為啲乜嘢原因，即係貴商會係會出一個咁樣嘅信函畀啲會員？

C

D

D

E

答：呢個我哋都--即係其實發生咗鉛水事件之後，就有個會員就突然間攞封咁嘅信出嚟，我哋就跟住就研究，點解我哋 base on 咩嘢出呢封信，根本冇人記得。

E

F

F

問：係。或者...

G

G

答：即係我哋都無從--呢個就真係答唔到你。

H

H

問：係，係。

I

I

答：如果單憑我記憶...

J

J

問：記憶，嘎。

K

K

答：...--即係或者記憶，或者想像，通常我哋就會即係喺咩嘢情形下會出呢啲嘢，即係我哋會覺得有機會啲會員會「領嘢」，粗俗啲講，就我哋會提醒佢嘅。

L

L

問：唔。

M

M

N

N

主席：唔。

O

O

答：即係...

P

P

主席：呢個會員唔係--係咪伍克明先生攞出嚟，唔係，係咪呀？

Q

Q

答：唔係，唔係，唔係，唔係，唔係。

R

R

問：因為我見到伍克明先生係個監事個嗰，當其時。

S

S

答：放心，放心，唔係。

T

T

問：呢個會員--即係頭先我其實都提過，即係一啲涉事嘅公司，喺呢件事，涉事嘅公司或者畀過證供嘅人士，我頭先都同你 go through 過一

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

次。

C

D

答：佢--啱嘅。

D

E

問：同呢啲有冇相關，呢一位會員？

E

F

答：冇嘅，因為...

F

G

問：冇嘅？

G

H

答：...我都講過，鉛水事件之後，其實佢哋都有--伍克明佢都有嚟開過會。

H

I

問：唔。

I

J

答：記得一次半次即係可能有。但係之後都...

J

K

主席：冇嚟，得。

K

L

答：...完全冇嚟開會，跟住仲辭埋職。

L

M

主席：好呀。

M

N

問：因為我見到呢個信函嗰度有個檔案編號，就係即係 Notice 98/016。

N

O

其實出呢啲信函，就住你哋商會嚟講，恆久以嚟，係咪都係一個即係 standard practice 嚟？即係有幾尋常會出一類咁樣嘅信函同啲會員溝通？

O

P

Q

答：有需要就出嚟嘞，好難講話幾尋常嘅，即係我哋覺得呢啲要提醒下啲會員，咪出囉。

Q

R

問：唔，唔。

R

S

答：所以我直覺上覺得係即係 maybe 啲 spec 改咗，咁我哋提啲會員就好易領嘢咁樣。因為即係如果你 spec 係 call for 無鉛，你用咗有鉛嘅，就會--即係我哋其實 concern，呢啲講--老實講，就係驚到時你畀人叫人拆番晒落嚟嘅啫，又唔見錢、唔見人工，唔見--或者...

S

T

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

D

D

主席：啱呀，係呀。

E

E

黎先生：當年秘書處嗰啲人仲喺唔喺度？

F

F

答：Sorry。

G

G

黎先生：當年嘅秘書處嗰啲人員仲喺咪度？

H

H

答：秘書處就唔喺度，咁裏面我哋再 go through 過都得四個人喺度嘅啫，  
即係 council 就。

I

I

J

J

問：即係而家得番四位人士係...

K

K

答：而家就四位，仲喺番度。

L

L

問：你就已經--即係話你話有位 member 喺鉛水事件之後，就攞番呢一封  
信函出嚟。

M

M

答：嗰度佢係攞--唔知--佢又吵到出嚟個啲。

N

N

問：係，係。你有冇同即係嗰幾位仲係現任嘅成員去溝通過？

O

O

答：有，大家都唔記得。

P

P

問：但係大家都唔記得？

Q

Q

答：噯，即係究竟我哋咩嘢原因--base on 咩嘢原因會出呢封呢咁呀。

R

R

問：係。即係譬如話會唔會當其...

S

S

答：我哋都想知嘅，其實就。

T

T

問：會唔會當其時可能有人告密話有公司係即係犯咗規，即係唔跟  
specification 做嘢，會唔會係有呢啲咁嘅誘因？

U

U

答：呢個機會就不大嘅。

V

V

B

B

C

問：不大概。

C

D

答：不大。

D

E

問：即係以你嘅估計？

E

F

答：即係純粹係我諗法，就係話好大機會係--即係我哋都覺得有機會會領嘢，咁提醒啲會員，「大佬，你要用無鉛嘍，隨時--你如果唔係呢，隨時畀人哋 check 到呢，就要拆、又要改又要盛，你好大鑊嘍」咁樣。即係我記憶中就可能咁嘅機會大啲，但係即係冇辦法記得係咩嘢原因。

F

G

G

H

H

I

黎先生：你封信畀晒所有啲會員，除咗會員，仲會唔會畀其他政府部門？

I

J

答：冇嘍，呢個。

J

K

黎先生：淨係會員嘅啫？

K

L

答：呢個應該係畀--致各會員嘅啫。

L

M

黎先生：淨係會員嘅啫？

M

N

黎先生：即係唔會畀咗其他嘅團體，或者係政府部門，唔會嘅？

N

O

答：唔會嘅，係畀會員。即係其實我如--頭先我所講，即係話我係提醒會員咁嘅。

O

P

P

Q

主席：係呀。

Q

R

R

S

黎先生：唔，唔。

S

T

答：我唔會再提醒埋啲非--唔係會員嘍嘛。

T

U

黎先生：即係你唔會話畀政府部門知「噏，我都做咗嘢嘍嘞。」我有提醒啲會員？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：都有，唔會。

C

D

D

E

問：想問下，頭先我都提過今次涉事或者畀過證供嘅一啲公司，有啲係你  
哋會員。即係我唔係考你記憶，陳生，當然唔記得，或者可以之後查  
番啲資料。

E

F

答：唔緊要，唔緊要，唔緊要，唔緊要。

F

G

G

H

問：不過想知下講緊大約 1998 年呢一段時候，想問一問何標記，記唔記  
得嗰陣時會唔會係你哋會員？

H

I

答：我 check y 過呢個。

I

J

問：Check 過，唔，係。

J

K

答：何標記，唔係。

K

L

問：唔係嘅。

L

M

答：金日，唔係。

M

N

問：唔。

N

O

答：明合就係，因為佢都坐咗喺度。

O

P

問：伍克明先生？

P

Q

答：係。

Q

R

問：唔。

R

S

答：即係 98 年吓。

S

T

問：98 年嘅時候。凡係會員就會收到呢一封？

T

U

答：係。

U

V

問：唔。你哋當其時嗰個即係慣例，係咪會--我見到因為上面呢個信函有  
個 fax number，係咪會用傳真嘅形式畀啲會員？點樣送發畀佢哋？

V

答：應該係 fax。

B

B

C

問：應該係 fax。

C

D

答：如果有 fax 就用 fax。

D

E

問：係。除咗呢一個信息，呢一個信函裏面所表達嗰個信息，即係話大家要提醒、要注意用番無鉛嘅成分嘅錫料，呢一個信息，除咗靠呢一封信函去通知啲會員，當年仲有冇透過其他嘅形式去同啲會員去傳達呢一個信息？以你記憶所及。

E

F

F

G

答：應該有，我記憶所及。

G

H

問：傳達咗呢一個信息之後，當年有冇啲乜嘢會員係有返番嚟同你哋討論下，或者提出啲疑問，擺意見等等？有冇討論？

H

I

答：都有嘅，應該都有。

I

J

問：都有嘅。好，因為第一份你頭先提交嘅文件就係 98 年，下一份就已經跳到 2014 年。就住即係呢十幾、廿年之間，請問貴商會有冇就住呢一個嘅焊料嗰個成分、用法等等，係同貴商會嘅會員，或者其他嘅譬如政府部門或者行業嘅人士，係有任何嘅溝通等等？

J

K

K

L

答：我記憶中應該有，...

L

M

問：記憶中就...

M

N

答：...因為都係即係焊料，咁你係 lead-free 咪 lead-free，我哋都有乜嘢好...

N

O

問：係，就有乜提過呢樣嘢？

O

P

答：應該有乜提過。

P

Q

問：當其時有冇任何會員，或者其他人向你哋可能講過話「喂，行內會唔會有啲違規嘅情況發生過呀？」諸如此類咁呢？

Q

R

答：有。

R

S

問：有嘅，好。或者我哋睇一睇跟時序，下一份文件我哋就見到係呢一個 2014 年 3 月 31 號嘅。就係呢一個 International Wrought Copper Council 嘅 President，主席，一位 Mr Mark Loveitt 先生。佢呢一篇就係咪頭先你所講嗰個 journal article？

S

T

T

U

U

V

V



A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

答：係。

問：呢一篇個個題目，就係叫“The development of lead-free copper allows for use in drinking water applications in the European Union.”或者我哋--即係我就頭先就睇咗，個內容似乎都係即係好詳細咁樣介紹番，喺 EU 嗰度，...

答：EU。

問：...就有一個咁樣嘅發展。就有帶出當其時嗰個背景，亦都有特別提到喺飲用水嚟講，呢一個嘅鉛會係其中一個 parameter，係有一個指標係要跟進嘅。跟住另外就有再提到，就係話嗰啲飲用嗰方--飲用水嗰方面嗰啲配件，就係嘅一啲細則等等。

我想問一問，陳生你介唔介意再同大家講一講，當其時你話貴商會就同呢一個嘅 council 係有一個交流。實際係點樣係發生咗咩嘢事會引致決定去即係出一個咁樣嘅 journal？

答：頭先--即係正如頭先咁講，即係我哋都係因為收到啲信息，就話 2014 年美國會行呢個 lead-free，我哋 base on 呢樣嘢，我哋就開始即係留意下。其實留意就係即係話睇下其他國家--因為我哋用好多係--香港係用好多歐洲嘢，所以我哋就係去歐洲做--無論我哋訪問，或者我哋問 supplier 關於歐洲貨，咁歐洲行成點呀咁樣。即係我哋即係都驚住，即係如果你美國行，歐洲如--將會行，咁你香港都會行嚟喇咁樣。

咁有冇 available 嘅 material 先，即係我哋最--即係其實我哋最 concern 係呢樣嘢，即係你有材料，我哋冇得做個嘢，你樣樣都要 lead-free，可能 single products 我哋又驚，即係商會嚟講又唔可以單一 product，或者又唔可以唔夠貨，即係好多 shortage on material 嗰啲，呢啲都係我哋 concern。所以我哋都開始睇呢一樣嘢，that's why 我哋就都係透過個 supplier 搵呢個阿 Mark，即係我哋 members company，可能咁，係囉。

問：你哋嘅 member supplier。都問一問，唔會係我哋頭先所講嗰兩間即係嚟過畀證供嘅 supplier，和興同埋 Prosperity（雋景）？

答：唔係，唔係，唔係。

問：唔係嘅？

B

B

C

答：唔係。

C

D

問：跟住就想問一問，有冇--你哋當其時研究呢個議題嘅時候，有冇特別就住焊料呢一樣嘢嚟研究？即係頭先你話你哋都關注來貨嘅問題等等，有冇特別就住焊料...

D

E

答：冇。

E

F

問：冇嘅。因為你頭先提到歐洲貨，我哋其實喺呢度成日都提到“FRY”嗰一隻牌子，據我所知應該係荷蘭嚟。當其時就有特別就住焊料去研究嘅？

F

G

G

H

答：冇嘅。

H

I

問：冇嘅。

I

J

答：主要都係 base on lead-free，就係所有...

J

K

問：即係整體所有嘢？

K

L

答：即係喉、掣啲啲，即係我哋 concern。

L

M

問：我明白頭先你講到個背景，就係因為你話美國有一個即係法例上係轉變。

M

N

答：2014，...

N

O

問：2014，嘎。

O

P

答：...4月。

P

Q

問：係，咁有個咁嘅趨勢。但係就住香港嘅情況嚟講，其實頭先你都講，即係恆久以嚟，其實都有--無論你話水務條例底下也好，房委會或者係頭先 ASD 嗰啲 specification 也好，都已經講到話無鉛即係呢個要求。點解喺 14 年嘅時候，你哋特別有一個需要，要再去睇呢一個問題？

Q

S

答：咪就係因為美國殺到嚟，嗰個條例，2014 開始，咁我哋咪開始要跟進呢個問題囉。

S

T

T

U

問：但係具體上會點樣影響到香港個行業嗰方面，當其時你覺得美國呢個轉變？

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

答：美國轉變--我哋就係因為美國轉變，我哋估計就歐洲亦都會遲早都要跟，都有呢個鉛嘅問題，lead-free 嘅問題。歐洲行，香港都要行嘍。

D

D

問：「行」個意思，你哋嗰陣時估計會發生...

E

E

答：即係 lead-free，即係都會跟--某個程度上跟歐洲、美國。澳洲喇，頭先講澳洲又有喇。

F

F

G

G

問：即係你個意思係話香港你哋嗰陣時個前瞻諗法，就係覺得可能會有更加多嘅新嘅譬如 specification 或者法例嘅要求，係要呢一個嘅食水喉管係有 lead-free 呢一個？

H

H

答：Lead-free，喉管或者配件，即係...

I

I

問：或者配件。

J

J

答：...fittings 嗰啲。

K

K

問：係，係。但係...

L

L

答：我哋頭先都講過，因為我哋最擔心就係啲 material 就係 single supplier，或者呢個--佢個 delivery meet 唔到，嗰啲都會影響我哋 contracting 嘅嘢㗎嘛。所以我哋係比較前--睇前啲係呢方面，即係 make sure 歐洲有，因為香港用好多歐洲嘢，即係除咗國內，就係歐洲，即係 fittings，所以我哋就比較 concern 喺呢樣嘢。

M

M

N

N

O

O

問：嗰陣時係你哋即係業界話諗前一步，諗住覺得可能第日有咁嘅趨勢。

P

P

答：係。

Q

Q

問：但係其實實際上，有冇同政--相關政府部門可能溝通過話「喂，真係有機會個啲，即係可能--未來真係可能會有啲法例上，或者係一啲我哋所謂合約規格上面嘅改動個啲。」有冇一啲咁樣實質啲嘅討論，或者可能收到風咁樣？

R

R

S

S

答：記憶中就可能有，就係呢個...

T

T

問：即係都係限於喺你哋業界個諗法？

U

U

答：但係你話即係閒談中有冇，即係譬如開會，大家傾下，咁我又唔記得

V

V

B

B

C

喇。

C

D

問：具體唔記得？

D

E

答：但係即係唔會為一個 specific topic 去講呢樣嘢，就有嘅。

E

F

問：Okay。我想問下，頭先你話呢一個 journal，即係就係你哋一位成員，佢係一個 supplier，就同你哋聯絡上，即係呢位...

F

G

答：係，冇錯。

G

H

問：...Mr Mark Loveitt。

H

I

答：係，係。

I

J

問：想問下，究竟呢一篇 journal 係你哋個商會去 commission 佢寫，抑或係其他途徑，即係佢寫出嚟咁樣？

J

K

答：我哋商會 request 佢。

K

L

問：你哋 request 佢嘅？

L

M

答：嘍。

M

N

問：想問下，...

N

O

問：係，我見到，因為後面我都見到，譬如第一--後面第二頁紙嗰度都係直情寫咗你...

O

P

答：喺我哋個 journal 嗰度。

P

Q

問：喺你哋個 journal。

Q

R

答：係。

R

S

問：咁都係同一類嘅問題，想問下陳生，呢個 journal 嗰個--係發送畀啲咩嘢人睇嘅呢？

S

T

答：我都話喺我哋個 annual dinner 嗰度發出嚟，我 annual dinner 大概有七十圍嘍，即係八百人嘍。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：喺 annual dinner 度派嘅，即係呢一個 journal？

C

D

答：就每人有一本。

D

E

問：每人有一本。

E

F

答：And then 返到嚟，我哋再會寄出去畀啲政府部門，有關啲喇，  
related。

F

G

問：邊幾個政府，可唔可以仔細啲講？有冇水務署？

G

H

答：有，水務署、房屋署啲啲都有，...

H

I

問：房屋署。

I

J

答：...即係 ASD（建築署），即係 related 啲啲我哋都會 send。

J

K

問：有冇將呢個 journal 擺上網？

K

L

答：Journal 擺上網？有啲，應該，應該有。

L

M

問：頭先你提到話 annual dinner 嗰陣時就即係一人有一本咁樣。

M

N

答：唔。

N

O

問：Annual dinner 就係會員會出席，係咪呀？

O

P

答：係。

P

Q

問：仲有冇其他業界人士會出席？

Q

R

答：所有業界人士都會出席。

R

S

問：包唔包括政府部門？

S

T

答：包括。

T

U

問：水務署？

U

V

答：有，水務署長。

V

問：水務署長有出席嘅？

B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

問：房委會嗰邊呢，或者房屋署？

D

E

答：房委會副署長。

E

F

問：除咗一人派一本之外，有冇特別係可能喺 annual dinner 度有個環節話「喂，大家睇下有篇咁嘅 journal，我哋 commission 咗 Mr Mark Loveitt 去寫嘞。」有冇咁樣提一提？

F

G

答：冇，咁又有。

G

H

問：冇嘅，okay。想問下你哋幾耐會出一次咁樣嘅 journal？

H

I

答：一年一本，一年一次。

I

J

問：一年一本。當呢啲 journal 發送咗畀啲 member 同埋政府部門之後，有冇任何一方可能會有返到嚟同你哋討論下裏面嘅內容等等？有冇 feedback？

J

K

答：呢--都有嘅，有時，即係都有嘅。

K

L

問：會唔會有啲具體啲嘅記得，可以同我哋講一講？

L

M

答：具體啲？

M

N

問：即係有冇譬如話 member 或者一啲政府部門，總之收過呢一篇 journal 嘅人士有冇之後返嚟可能同你哋去討論一下，關於呢一個 journal 嘅內容等等，或者相關嘅題目？

N

O

O

P

答：有嘅，記憶中係有。但係即係你話傾過啲咩嘢，我又唔記得，即係...

P

Q

問：邊個--邊類型嘅人士，係會員抑或係政府部門？

Q

R

答：兩度都有。

R

S

問：兩樣都有？

S

T

答：兩樣都有。

T

U

問：係。

U

V

答：都有傾下嘅，即係譬如佢哋覺得 interesting 嘅個樣嘢，咁我哋講

V

B

B

C

緊啲樣嘢，大家咪又傾下囉。

C

D

問：有冇啲咩嘢內容相關，你覺得我哋要知嘅呢？

D

E

答：冇嘅，有我話晒畀你聽。

E

F

問：好，咁我哋睇下一個文件。下一個文件就比較新，係2015年4月，都係鉛水事件爆發之前嘅。我見到文件嗰個作者就係一位 Mr Joe Ku，佢係一個 technical advisor，係咪貴商會嘅 technical advisor？

F

G

G

H

答：係。

H

I

問：想問下你哋貴商會係即係不撈都有呢一個職位？

I

J

答：有四個㗎，我哋。

J

K

問：有四個 technical advisor？

K

L

答：嘅。

L

M

問：佢哋嘅職責主要係啲乜嘢？

M

N

主席：佢哋唔係同你哋打工嘅，係咪？

N

O

答：唔係㗎，唔係㗎。

O

P

主席：係喇，即係...

P

Q

答：佢哋個別都有工做，咁...

Q

R

主席：係，即係榮譽嘅職位嚟嘅其中一個，即係一個職位喺你哋商會裏面？

R

S

答：冇糧出嘅。

S

T

主席：係，冇糧出嘅。

T

U

答：係，榮譽。

U

V

主席：即係義務嘅。

V

B

B

C

C

D

問：義務性質？

D

E

答：其實佢係--係喇，都係榮譽嘅，其實。

E

F

問：係。

F

G

問：但係佢哋即係就住係你哋商會嚟講，佢哋即係通常有啲咩嘢要做？

G

H

答：佢通常要有啲咩嘢做？譬如話我哋有啲--譬如話房署嘅 spec，佢哋叫我哋睇嚟嘛，有啲我哋都唔係熟嚟嘛，佢哋因為有--即係我哋嘅 advisor--有顧問，即係水喉顧問，即係專家，咁當然有業主係水喉嚟喇，我哋都會叫佢哋 consult 下嘅，即係「喂，你點睇呀？呢樣嘢點樣樣呀？」

H

I

I

J

J

K

問：係。我見到呢一篇文章個題目就開宗明義係講“Lead-free Water Supply Systems”，或者我哋又睇一睇個內容。

K

L

答：唔。

L

M

問：Introduction 嗰度就有提到，就係話即係舊時就係用 lead pipe，而家就慢慢都係即係用咗銅喉係去取替。但係都仍然呢度提到就係話係無何避免，即係可能會有呢一個嘅被鉛污染食水呢個情況出現。

M

N

N

O

答：唔。

O

P

問：呢度就提到--即係話第二個大點嗰度，就提到鉛就係對人體尤其是--即係對人類尤其是即係小朋友係非常之危險咁樣。咁亦都提到就係話如果喺一啲供水嘅一啲嘅 fitting 嗰度係用有鉛呢一個成分嘅話，即係飲用嘅人就一定係會吸入鉛。所以呢度提到就話好重要，即係我哋係要做一啲嘢去確保唔好有即係超標嘅鉛分係即係會被飲用者吸收咗咁樣。下一頁，第三...

P

Q

Q

R

R

S

S

T

主席：唔好睇下一頁住先。

T

U

鄭小姐：哦，唔好意思。

U

V

V



B

B

C

C

D

主席：我想睇下下面嗰三幅圖先。嗰三幅圖片，有兩幅就係啲 x 光片嚟。

D

E

答：Sorry。

E

F

主席：下面嗰三幅，有兩幅咪 x 光片嚟嘅。

F

G

答：係。

G

H

主席：你知唔知道點解會擺呢兩張 x 光片落去？

H

I

答：唔知。

I

J

問：陳生...

J

K

主席：會唔會係因為啲鉛積聚咗喺啲骨裏面？

K

L

答：我唔 sure 呢樣，真係。

L

M

M

N

問：你自己有冇份--即係呢一份文章撰寫，你冇份，係咪？

N

O

答：冇份。

O

P

問：冇份。就...

P

Q

答：但係成本嘢當然我都會參與，...

Q

R

主席：睇過囉，係。

R

S

S

T

問：有睇過？

T

U

答：...或者甚至無搵人寫呢啲嘢，都會睇下嘅。

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

D

主席：呢個係幾時派發畀你哋啲會員？

D

E

答：咪...

E

F

黎先生：Annual dinner。

F

G

G

H

主席：Annual dinner 係...

H

I

答：第一次就喺--第一次派發就係 annual dinner，...

I

J

J

K

問：我見到你嗰度 59 周年，係咪？

K

L

L

主席：我知。

M

M

答：...annual dinner 通常係四、五月。

N

N

主席：四、五月嘅 annual dinner。

O

O

答：咁佢寫 4 月都啱嘅，其實，但係其實通常喺四、五月，你睇我哋舊上一份都係四、五月--3 月尾，差唔多。

P

P

主席：因為佢係 4 月先寫，係咪，即係上高張相就寫「4 月」，下面就寫「59 周年聯歡晚宴」，所以我就想知道究竟係幾時派？

Q

Q

答：有，可以搵番畀你。

R

R

主席：好呀。

S

S

答：Exact date 都得，嗰個--呢個冇問題。

T

T

主席：哦，即係總之喺四、五月嘅時間？

U

U

答：係，四、五月時間。

V

V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

主席：得，好，得嚟嘞。

問：咁睇埋個內容，第二頁嗰度就提到即係有啲嘅法例係會監管嗰個鉛嘅成分。呢度就即係--你就呢度提到，就係話雖然喺香港就仲未有一啲 regulation 去監管呢個水裏面--供水系統嘅鉛嘅成分，咁你話呢個歐洲都有，不過喺美國 2010 年加州就係推行咗一個法例，就係就住呢一方面設立咗一啲標準要跟嘅。下面就提到喺加州嗰個法例底下，有邊啲嘅物料或者部件係需要監管，呢度提出咗一啲細節嘅。或者去到下一頁，都係有講到呢樣嘢。

我就幾有興趣睇下第四點，“Way Forward”嗰度，呢度再一次強調就係話鉛係對身體係有害，但係就即係基於之前所講，就似乎即係吸入鉛呢一樣嘅情況都仍然係持續，即係根據個作者個觀察，最終就係會係有害，因為如果你長時間都係即係吸收到鉛嘅話。下面嗰段就講話喺寫呢一篇文章嘅時候，香港都未有一個嘅...

答：法例。

問：...Regulation 法例係去控制呢一個鉛嘅成分，就住呢一個嘅食水嘅系統同埋部件，例如 valves、water faucets 等等。呢度就話好彩就係其他即係行業裏面嘅一啲比較即係前瞻性嘅人就係已經醒覺，亦都即係喺之前就已經開始去即係改善呢一個情況。下面就係話其實係需要政府一啲專業嘅機構、供應商，同埋一啲承判商，同埋所有持份者就係一齊係去參與係去改善呢一個嘅水質嘅安全嘅。呢度就講話即係呢一個嘅--所做嘅呢一個努力就係需要即係好多年先可以達至到嘅。但係即係呢度就個筆者就係提大家，就話「但係而家好開始，如果唔係可能就太遲」咁樣。

我想問下，陳生，即係呢一篇文章就係--其實係好--即係有兩--第一個就資訊性嗰方面，即係提到呢一個加州嗰個 act，但係另外一方面其實佢都有個立場，即係佢其實係想敦促相關嘅人士真係要做啲嘢個啲咁樣。想問下當其時，即係 14 年嘅時候，又係有啲乜嘢去引致即係貴商會覺得要搵個 Mr Joe Ku 去寫呢一篇文章，跟住發放畀啲會員等等？

答：15 年？sorry。

問：Sorry，係 15 年，15 年 4 月。

B

B

C

答：都有--其實都係一個延續喺 14 年個篇嘢，14 年就冇--我哋想 15 年都要--想知道下嘅，進展如何，想有啲咩嘢可以做到咁啲啲咁嘅嘢，即係。

C

D

D

E

問：唔。特別係--因為個筆者都講咗好幾次話，即係香港而家就未有法例係特別就住水裏面個鉛個成分係有監管嘅。呢一個議題，我見呢度筆者重複咗好幾次，係咪當其時你哋個商會關注嘅一個議題嚟㗎？

E

F

F

答：都唔係嘅。

G

G

問：唔係嘅？

H

H

答：唔。

I

I

問：但係即係呢個係筆者個見解？

J

J

答：係。

K

K

問：佢寫咗出去畀你哋睇之後，有冇就住呢樣嘢討論？

L

L

答：都有，應該有。

M

M

問：都有嘅？

N

N

答：唔。

O

O

問：即係純粹係一個比較資訊性咁樣寫咗出嚟？

P

P

答：係嘞，係。

Q

Q

問：頭先你都回答咗主席話呢個係周年晚會個陣時個段時間發放嘅，咁又係即係每人有一份，抑或之後又係會再郵寄？

R

R

答：Exactly the same, ...

R

R

問：Exactly the same?

S

S

答：...又係每人一本，跟住之後返嚟又再發放，有嚟政府部門啲啲，或者即係有嚟都可能係高級呀，即係我哋認為佢又知啲啲咪 send 埋畀佢。

T

T

U

U

問：有冇就住呢一個文章嘅發放，去 check 過我哋頭先講啲啲涉事嘅一

V

V

B

B

C

啲譬如話 supplier、contractor 啲啲，係去查過佢哋有冇收到？譬如我哋講話明合、何標記、金日。

C

D

答：金日就唔係 member，2014，...

D

E

問：已經唔係 member，係，...

E

F

答：...唔係喇。

F

G

問：...咁冇發到畀佢。何標記嘅呢？

G

H

答：理論上，何標記、明合都有收到。

H

I

問：係。政府部門就同頭先你嘅答案一樣，即係佢哋會出席你個 annual dinner，或者你哋都會寄畀佢哋嘅？

I

J

答：係。

J

K

主席：何標記，標哥有冇出席你哋個...

K

L

答：標哥就好多時--annual dinner 佢好似冇份出席，...

L

M

主席：Annual dinner 冇出席嘅？

M

N

答：...如果我記得，我記憶中。

N

O

主席：得。其實你識佢，係咪？

O

P

答：識。

P

Q

主席：唔。

Q

R

問：我哋頭先見到，都係即係由貴商會即係採取主動，就向業界、會員、政府部門就發放呢一啲信息。籠統啲咁樣講，鉛水事件發生之前，有冇話調番轉頭，譬如話業界、會員等等，可能向你哋都即係講過一啲關於食水含鉛或者焊料等等嘅事宜，同你哋再溝通過？

R

S

S

T

T

U

答：Sorry。再...

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

問：好。頭先我哋見到呢幾份文件，呢個都係你哋主動向業界發出一啲信息。我想問下有冇調番轉頭，業界可能會有--同你哋可能通風報信，或者係即係大家擺出嚟討論關於食水含鉛或者係譬如焊料等等，我哋而家講緊嘅問題，有冇作過呢一方面嘅討論，由佢哋 initiate 嘅？

D

D

E

E

答：佢哋 initiate？

F

F

問：唔。

G

G

答：應該都有乜，應該都。

H

H

問：有乜嘅。所以即係頭先嗰幾個就係即係貴商會你哋採取嘅即係 initiative？

I

I

答：係。

J

J

問：Okay。

K

K

答：Sorry，有啲 supplier 就好似佢裏面講嘅呢，就有啲叫做先鋒，佢哋做到--佢哋 claim 佢自己啲材料係做到 lead-free，咁佢會上嚟...

L

L

M

M

主席：就會咩嘢？

N

N

答：...即係 promote 畀我哋聽做到 lead-free。

O

O

主席：係。

P

P

答：即係嗰啲掣 meet 到 NSF，或者唔知咩嘢標準咁樣，咁佢就...

Q

Q

主席：係呀。即係佢會主動去...

R

R

答：Promote。

S

S

主席：...搵你哋啲 supplier...

T

T

答：係，話畀我哋聽。

U

U

主席：...搵你哋啲--話畀佢哋...

V

V

答：唔係，搵 contractor，佢哋 supplier。

B

B

C

主席：搵 contractor。Supplier 就會搵 contractor，就話畀佢哋聽  
「我哋有啲先進嘅嘢」...

C

D

答：「Lead-free 嚟嘅，lead-free，我哋做到咁，美國而家行緊嘞。」  
咁佢咁講，有嘅。

D

E

E

主席：即係「你如果要訂呢隻料就嚟搵我喇。」咁樣樣？

F

F

答：係嘞，係嘞。

G

G

主席：唔。

H

H

I

問：佢哋通常係點樣同你哋溝通，即係可能會有個即係 presentation，  
抑或可能即係都係開過會？

I

J

J

K

K

主席：Sales 㗎。

L

L

鄭小姐：係喇，係。

M

M

N

答：佢兩樣嘢嘅，其實我哋每年就喺我哋個 annual dinner 嗰度，我哋  
會有個小型嘅展覽會，咁 talking about 十零、廿個 booth。

N

O

O

主席：係。

P

P

答：咁好多--有啲 supplier 佢哋有啲新嘅材料，佢哋會係擠喺嗰度  
promote。

Q

Q

主席：係。

R

R

答：即係佢哋可以透過嗰啲情況又可以 promote，咁 lead-free 嘅，如  
果我記得，佢就係特別係要求上嚟商會即係話 promote。

S

S

主席：畀個 presentation 你哋？

T

T

答：係，畀個 presentation 咁上下。

U

U

主席：係幾時嘅事？

V

V

B

B

C

答：呢個應該係事後嘅，即係鉛水事件後。

C

D

主席：事後，唔，得。事前有冇試過？

D

E

答：事前有好多呢啲嘢，不過--你講鉛水嘅？

E

F

主席：Lead-free，係呀。

F

G

答：Lead-free 就有嘅，應該。

G

H

主席：唔。

H

I

黎先生：但係佢哋事實上都...

I

J

答：但係事前喺展覽會，因為我哋有好多都係關於同埋個 supplier 嘅。

J

K

主席：係呀。

K

L

答：展覽會佢哋會擠好多呢啲嘢嘅。

L

M

主席：松香膏、...

M

N

答：松香膏、焊枝、...

N

O

主席：...無鉛錫線？

O

P

答：...錫線，係。

P

Q

黎先生：係咪通常佢哋做呢啲咁嘅 presentation 嘅人士，佢哋會成套，譬如話個賣水喉嘅話，會講埋啲配件，譬如啲嘅焊料係乜嘢，咁邊樣先適用，咁一齊講埋嘅，會唔會嘅？

Q

R

R

S

答：冇特別嘅，即係除非佢哋隻嘢係得佢先有賣，咁佢咪又特別講下。即係好少都特別講，即係如果譬如銅喉，咁你通常都係銅喉、銅配件，咁好少話叨埋個個...

S

T

T

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

主席：焊料。

C

D

答：...焊料。

D

E

主席：因為焊料唔係佢出？

E

F

答：唔係佢出，係嘞，冇錯。

F

G

問：頭先你咪話...

G

H

H

I

主席：即係除非內含啲啲就講？

I

J

答：係嘞，係嘞，係嘞。

J

K

主席：唔。

K

L

L

M

問：頭先你咪提到話即係 14、15 年個陣時，因為美國啲個法例啲個轉變，...

M

N

答：14，嘎，嘎。

N

O

問：...即係你哋行頭都有討論㗎嘛，譬如個段時間，咁有冇啲 supplier 可能就係會即係順住個勢，同你哋去 sell 話「即係我有啲無鉛嘅用料、配件。」都有嘅？

O

P

答：有，有，咪頭先個，佢係之前 sell 過我哋，...

P

Q

問：之前 sell 過你？

Q

R

答：...咁我哋又唔係好著意，...

R

S

問：Okay。

S

T

答：...因為 single supplier，咁我哋通常 single supplier，我哋就唔會...

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：就唔鍾意，係吖。

C

D

答：...好有興趣。

D

E

主席：係喇。

E

F

答：全港幾多個得先，得我一個得，得我一個得，唔使喇，慢慢。

F

G

主席：呢個係...

G

H

主席：呢個係一間咩嘢公司嚟㗎？即係呢個 supplier 就上嚟，就 sell 佢啲 product 就畀你啲啲 contractors 嘅會員，...

H

I

答：係，係。

I

J

主席：...就話 fulfil 咗呢個美國 2014 Safe Drink Water Act 啲 requirement？

J

K

答：係嘞，係嘞，係，冇錯。

K

L

主席：唔。咁就...

L

M

答：掣嚟嘅，主要。

M

N

主席：...你哋就唔鍾意，因為即係...

N

O

答：唔係唔鍾意，即係...

O

P

主席：唔係唔鍾意。即係知道先喇？

P

Q

答：即係我唔會--如果你 single supplier，我唔會特別即係幫你 promote，或者--即係唔係 promote，我哋唔會幫人 promote，即係特別...

Q

R

R

S

主席：咁佢上嚟講呢樣嘢嘅時候，有冇講埋話--呢個即係 lead-free，基本上係講啲配件多過實際上水...

S

T

答：配件。

T

U

主席：配件多咩嘛，係咪？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：唔係，即係個掣。

C

D

主席：掣喇。

D

E

答：係，個掣。

E

F

主席：係喇，valves 嗰啲 taps 即係。

F

G

答：咁但係後期--就係即係話初期佢講，我哋就有乜點理佢，即係大家叫做知道有間咁嘅公司 supply 到。

G

H

主席：係呀。

H

I

答：但係鉛水事件之後，我哋真係捉佢上嚟解釋，老實講。

I

J

主席：係呀，得。

J

K

問：我想問下，頭先你...

K

L

M

主席：咁而家我想--對唔住，我想而家問下，嗰陣時就得一個--一間咁樣嘅公司，咁而家會唔會多咗啲呢？

M

N

答：多咗嘅。

N

O

主席：多咗嘅？

O

P

答：唔係，多咗出嚟澄清嘅，唔係多啲嘅其實。即係佢就係掣。

P

Q

主席：係。

Q

R

答：而家就我哋商會都好 promote 一啲叫做 mechanical joint 嘅 fittings，即係 rather 用 soldering。

R

S

主席：係。

S

T

答：咁因為 soldering 就唔係唔好，只不過我哋覺得因為發生咗鉛水之後--鉛水事件之後，就各方都揸住好嚴，喺呢方面。

T

U

主席：係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：又話要驗支焊枝，又話要，即係變咗我哋嚟講，係咗我哋好工夫，...

C

D

主席：係。

D

E

答：...咁我哋就 promote 一啲 mechanical joint，即係推測，  
push-fit 或者 press-fit 嘅。

E

F

主席：係。

F

G

答：咁當我哋 promote 呢啲嗰陣時，就又發生咗呢啲配件有啲又含鉛個  
嗰，因為嗰啲係 copper alloys 嘅。

G

H

主席：係。

H

I

答：咁就佢哋咪有啲上嚟就又要澄清囉。

I

J

主席：係。

J

K

答：佢哋嘅 copper alloys 又係無鉛，...

K

L

主席：無鉛嘅？

L

M

答：...用咩 silicon，即係 instead of 加鉛，就係加啲 silicon，  
咁咪無鉛。

M

N

主席：係。

N

O

答：而家所以係我哋唔知我哋知多咗，定係係真係多咗。

O

P

主席：唔。

P

Q

答：不過有啲都係開始做緊嘅，聽過，即係話而家。

Q

R

主席：即係會越嚟越多㗎喇？

R

S

答：越嚟越多嘅。

S

T

主席：係。

T

U

答：Silicon，即係加--因為 silicon 係貴啲嘅，如果用 silicon。

U

V

主席：唔。因為我哋焊料，即係你用其他嗰啲 mechanical joint 諸如  
此類嗰啲。我想知道，因為你睇過水務署出嗰個報告，咁就話有啲聞

V

B

B

C

掣、有啲 valves、有啲 taps 裏面，其實都係含鉛嘅，不過就唔係話今次導致到超標嘅因素。

C

D

答：係，係。

D

E

主席：咁呢一方面，你哋又有冇啲乜嘢新嘅做法呢？譬如引進一啲新嘅配件，係真係要 fulfil 呢啲咁樣嘅，因為我哋知道其實譬如呢啲 valves 又好，咩嘢都好，其實某程度上佢話 lead-free，其實都唔係 lead-free，因為有個 certain percentage 係畀佢做 allowance，係咪？

E

F

F

G

G

H

答：係，冇錯。

H

I

主席：但係而家我嘅理解，就係其實即係美國真係有啲係完全冇 lead 嘅，係用其他嘅金屬取代晒 lead 嘅？

I

J

答：我哋都有傾過下嘅，就有正式好強硬地引進呢啲嘢，但係因為就成日都係根據個水務條例，佢可以 allow certain percentage of 呢個 lead，...

J

K

K

L

主席：Lead，係。

L

M

答：...即係如果得，咁樣我哋都係跟例。

M

N

主席：繼續，唔，唔，好。

N

O

黎先生：作為商會，實際上，你係咪最清楚啲價錢呢？

O

P

答：吓？

P

Q

黎先生：作為商會，你最清楚呢啲水喉唔同嘅做法嘅價錢，譬如話係 mechanical、push-fit，...

Q

R

答：Suppose，係。

R

S

黎先生：...press-fit 同埋係要燒焊嘅，個價錢...

S

T

答：係，suppose，係，冇錯。

T

U

黎先生：...咁你最清楚？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

黎先生：咁你實際上係邊一隻比較--嗰個價錢比較點呢，mechanical 嗰個同埋要燒焊嘅銅喉嗰個價錢係分別大概相差幾多？

D

E

答：呢個就我哋都做過不下好多次，咁就你問我，因為香港工人就好怪嘅，你如果 promote 一隻新嘢畀佢，基本上就算佢係慳好多工夫嘅，佢都係話--即係我哋當然都係問番我哋啲 contractor, labour contractor,「你減幾多，我如果用呢隻？」即係譬如話係 push-fit 或者 press-fit，理論上係慳咗工夫，你唔使燒焊、走錫。咁但係佢哋通常就畀一個比較細啲嘅 discount，咁你好難 exactly 計到出嚟，就即係話你慳到幾多，或者...

E

F

F

G

G

H

H

I

I

主席：唔係，純粹講個價，唔好講人工，純粹講價錢。

J

J

答：純粹嗰個材料？材料咁梗係...

K

K

主席：係，材料。

L

L

答：...嗰啲貴好多。

M

M

主席：Mechanical 就最貴？

N

N

答：Mechanical 貴啲，貴好多。

O

O

黎先生：貴幾多？

P

P

答：講緊倍數。

Q

Q

黎先生：吓？

R

R

答：即係兩倍、三倍、四倍，甚至無去到九倍，個 fitting。

S

S

黎先生：哦。

T

T

答：啲喉你係一樣嘅啫，都係用番嗰條喉。

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：係呀，係呀。

C

D

答：咁 fitting 就 varies。

D

E

主席：即係 mechanical 就貴啲，最平係咪 soldering？

E

F

答：但係--吓？

F

G

主席：最平係咪走錫？最...

G

H

答：Soldering，係，冇錯，end-feed soldering--唔係，end-feed。

H

I

主席：end-feed 就仲平啲添？

I

J

答：梗係喇，end-feed 平過 soldering，即係...

J

K

主席：因為嗰個要擺喺裏面？

K

L

答：係喇，冇錯。

L

M

主席：銀焊呢？

M

N

答：銀焊貴啲，銀焊因為佢哋個焊枝貴。

N

O

主席：係。

O

P

答：銀焊枝係貴過錫焊枝。

P

Q

主席：其實都你個報告都有提到嘅，咁就話因為我哋有啲律師就話睇呢個 BS 864 又好，1254 又好，銀焊同呢個錫焊係冇分別嘅，即係講呢個耐用性，講呢個堅固性、穩陣--穩定性啲啲，睇數字就係係話冇分別嘅？

Q

R

答：你問我就銀焊係耐熱啲嘅，我哋以往就熱水通常都 recommend 啲業主或者工人都係用銀焊。

R

S

主席：因為...

S

T

答：冷水就即係唔使--即係錫焊就有受到咁高溫，銀焊就受到嘅，咁 even 好熱嘅水佢都有問題，咁所以...

T

U

主席：即係如果受唔到嘅話，就會爆，係咪咁呀？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：唔會爆嘅。

C

D

主席：漏水？

D

答：即係驚個 jointing 唔係咁穩陣，會漏水即係。

E

E

主席：因為嗰啲入咗牆就麻煩嘞？

F

F

答：係嘞。

G

G

主席：唔。

H

H

答：所以我嘅理解就係銀焊係可以好啲囉。

I

I

主席：係。你頭先就答咗黎先生個問題，咁你就話呢個 mechanical joint 係最貴--唔係，貴好多。咁嗰啲 press-fit，同埋嗰啲 push-fit 嗰啲呢？

J

J

答：嗰啲都係，我嘅 interpretation，就係嗰啲係叫 mechanical joint。

K

K

L

L

主席：都係。

M

M

N

N

黎先生：都係。

O

O

主席：係，咁就視乎幾多款嘞？

P

P

答：但係--吓？

Q

Q

主席：視乎點樣樣用，點樣邊一款，所以個價錢就可以兩倍、三倍、四倍，係咪咁嘅意思？

R

R

答：佢係兩倍、三倍、四倍，但係第一，你慳番啲...

S

S

T

T

黎先生：人工？

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

答：...錫焊枝或者銀焊枝。

C

D

主席：係。

D

E

答：第二，...

E

F

主席：人工？

F

G

答：...你又唔使預住啲風煤或者石油氣罐上去燒，咁你慳咗好多人工，相對上。

G

H

黎先生：快手啲？快手好多？

H

I

答：快手好多，理論上。你變咗慳咗人工，你會抵銷番條數，抵銷番部分。

I

J

J

K

主席：係，啱。

K

L

L

M

答：咁當你去到某一個 point，即係 labour 一路升，咁你會 balance 到嘅，我哋覺得。

M

N

黎先生：錫曲啲嘅價錢係點，即係內含有啲焊料喺入面，喺啲嘅喉入面啲啲？

N

O

答：啲啲叫 soldering joint，咁佢係貴過冇錫嘅。

O

P

黎先生：係。貴啲嘅？

P

Q

答：係貴啲嘅。

Q

R

黎先生：Okay。

R

S

答：但係就唔係貴--唔係講緊倍數，啲啲。

S

T

黎先生：係。

T

U

答：係貴少少。但係即係 mechanical joint，即係頭先 press-fit 或者 push-fit，其實都可以考慮，因為你人工慳番啲即係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

黎先生：即係喺而家人工貴嘅時候嚟講，就係抵咗好多？

C

D

答：差唔多。

D

E

黎先生：Okay。

E

F

答：但係即係而家啲工友就未熟悉，佢可能即係都覺得慳係慳啲，唔會慳到咁多。但係如果你熟悉係會即係可以慳多啲，我覺得係慳多啲工夫，即係慳多啲人工可以。

F

G

黎先生：係。

G

H

答：即係可以更加平啲啲。

H

I

I

J

主席：係，好，唔該。

J

K

K

L

問：所以即係如果總括頭先陳生你所講，即係話齋講呢一個物料嚟講，似乎最貴就係啲啲 compression，即係 mechanical joints？

L

M

答：Mechanical joints。

M

N

問：係嘞。跟住之後，其次就係 silver brazing？

N

O

答：係。

O

P

問：跟住之後就係錫曲，內置焊料啲啲？

P

Q

問：跟住最冠就係你外--即係外加焊料啲一隻？

Q

R

答：冇錯。

R

S

S

T

主席：走錫，唔。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：但係即係呢一個就係純粹講緊物料，你就話都要睇埋就係話個人工...

C

D

答：人工，係，冇錯。

D

E

問：...嗰方面嗰個技術會唔會熟習到，就睇下可唔可以喺嗰方面，嗰個 cost 就 set off 番一啲？

E

F

答：冇錯，嘎。

F

G

問：明白。就住...

G

H

答：因為 mechanical joint，就 basically 即係我哋坐喺度咁多人都做到，即係包括你。即係但係燒焊就當然好多即係嗰啲技術，咁嗰啲就即係要 skilful labour。

H

I

問：就住頭先所討論嘅嘢，有幾樣嘢想跟進。

I

J

答：好。

J

K

問：第一，我見到你哋頭先即係你哋嗰個 statement，就表達咗個商會個立場，就係你哋都會建議係多啲推動 mechanical joints 呢樣嘢？

K

L

答：係。

L

M

問：但係鑒於而定話可能嗰個價錢，物料價錢同埋嗰個人手個技術嘅問題，你哋會唔會見到可能即係業內會有啲阻力，對於你哋呢一個嘅建議？

M

N

答：阻力一定有，即係如果你業主佢唔肯--即係業主肯放畀你咪得囉，即係佢畀多少少錢你，即係咁講。

N

O

問：唔。

O

P

答：咁但係如果業主話「唔係，我認為 soldering 或者 silver brazing 都係可以接受嘅。」咁佢哋 rather 係用番嗰啲，就唔接受你新嘅材料。

P

Q

問：唔。

Q

R

答：咁但係我哋即係喺商會個立場都係想 promote 多啲即係好嘅材料，即係所謂好係即係慳工夫啲，嗰啲材料。

R

S

S

V

B

B

C

C

問：唔。頭先都提過，陳生，你自己嘅經驗裏面，公司都做好多私人項目嘅工程。我哋之前聽過一啲證供，似乎喺私人項目嚟講，silver brazing 就比較常見啲，係咪可以咁講？

D

D

答：冇錯。我...

E

E

問：以你理解個原因係咩嘢呢？

F

F

答：原因呀？如果講我哋自己公司，其實我樣樣都有用過，silver brazing、solder joint、end-feed，甚至無 mechanical joint，我全部都有用過嘅，咁就 mechanical joint、push-fit、press-fit 我都有用嘅。

G

G

H

H

問：唔。

I

I

答：咁就你個問題？sorry。

J

J

問：頭先個問題係即係你都同意嘅，你話似喺私人項目嗰度，silver brazing 好似常見啲，係咪？

K

K

答：係，係。

L

L

問：即係會唔會有啲咩嘢原因咁樣？

M

M

答：冇乜嘅，佢哋覺得--因為其實頭先我所講，我哋通常熱水就用 silver brazing，凍水就用呢個走錫，但係我哋有個 case 講番出嚟，啱啱即係都係 before 鉛水之前嘅 case 嚟嘅。業主就問我哋，佢話「我唔知道，我唔識睇你幾時用錫，幾時用銀焊喎，我唔該你全部用晒銀焊。」咁我哋都經過一輪拗喇吓，即係話「咁你全部用晒銀焊，即係我加錢啫，咁你補錢畀我先得㗎。」咁大家有啲--咁佢就講話「即係差唔多，都係一樣咁燒嘅啫。」咁講囉。咁我哋話「唔係，我買焊枝都貴啲喇，咁啲啲加熱要高溫啲。」即係諸如此類，咁如果都係...

N

N

O

O

P

P

Q

Q

問：即係應業主個要求？

R

R

答：應業主嘅要求係轉咗嘅。

S

S

問：唔。

T

T

答：咁所以有好多個可能性，就係都費事監管你哋幾時係用銀，幾時係用錫，咁咪全部用晒銀囉，冷、熱水都係。

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

D

主席：係囉，即係基本上就係因為覺得銀係穩陣啲，先至咁做啫？

D

E

答：係，冇錯。

E

F

問：另外，頭先主席問你一個問題，我想跟住一下。你話就係近年都會有接觸過有啲 supplier 可能係會推銷過一啲係完全無鉛嘅即係部件，佢包...

F

G

G

H

答：佢 claim 咋吓。

H

I

問：佢 claim 嘅，嘎，嘎。

I

J

答：我都 doubt 呢樣嘢。

J

K

問：咁你同佢哋嘅溝通之中，會唔會理解嗰啲完全不含鉛嘅部件，同理一啲可能即係都有相約一啲即係 certain percentage 嘅鉛份嘅部件，嗰個差價會唔會睇好遠？有冇差價，本身？

K

L

L

答：有少少。

M

M

問：有少少。

N

N

答：但係就好少，佢話畀我聽就好嘅，...

O

O

問：好少嘅。

P

P

答：...咁所以我又揸頭即係，...

Q

Q

問：即係佢話完全--係。

R

R

答：...照計冇理由。

S

S

問：佢 claim 話完全冇鉛嗰隻就係貴啲啲咁樣？

T

T

答：貴啲啲嘅啫。

U

U

問：Okay。

V

V

答：即係我講緊唔知 10 個 per cent 咁--十零個 per cent 咁，我又揸

B

B

C

揸地頭，即係係唔係咁。

C

D

問：咁...

D

E

主席：未試過？

E

F

答：未試過，不過我哋 test 過都唔係 hundred per cent 嗰個。

F

G

主席：即係唔係 hundred per cent 無鉛？

G

H

答：梗係低過，低咗好多。

H

I

主席：唔。

I

J

問：即係你哋商會自己搵人去 test 過嗰個鉛含量？

J

K

答：係。

K

L

問：陳生，你會記得喇，我哋頭先講即係呢個議題之前，其實就睇緊你嗰個供詞嘅第 10 段嘅。咁或者我哋可以睇埋。

L

M

答：好呀。

M

N

問：咁你呢度係提到你哋商會所做嘅一啲工作，咁有一度你都有強調嘅，就係話呢一個即係喺發展局就係接納咗，就係由 2013 年 1 月開始，就係加咗 Plumbing Installation 呢一個嘅界別人去佢哋個 List of Approved Specialist Contractors 嗰度，咁你哋都推薦呢一個做法。想問一問，就係而家呢個發展局嗰個 list，嗰啲嘅 contractor 就淨係用喺發展局佢哋旗下嘅項目，係咪呀？

N

O

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

答：政府工程。

R

S

問：政府工程？

S

T

答：唔。

T

U

主席：ASD 嗰啲。

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：ASD，ASD，冇錯。

C

D

D

E

問：ASD，係，係，係。咁想問下，就係你哋熟唔熟悉話啲 contractor 可以點樣即係加入去呢一個 specialist 嗰度，係用--即係係基於啲乜嘢嘅因素...

E

F

F

G

主席：呢個我哋唔好討論。

G

H

鄭小姐：Okay，好，好，好。

H

I

主席：唔。

I

J

鄭小姐：Okay。

J

K

K

L

問：咁想問下，就或者我哋轉去下一個議題。睇番你個證人供詞，我哋睇第 14 段開始，page 69。

L

M

答：唔。

M

N

問：你呢度第 14 至 16 段，呢度就提到以你哋所理解，喺香港水喉行業啲工人嘅一啲認知嘅問題，或者我哋可以即係睇一睇。第 14 段，你就講話整體嚟講，香港啲工人佢哋就知道係市面上有唔同嘅焊料，咁有啲係卷狀，有啲係一條條嘅條狀咁樣。

N

O

O

P

答：唔。

P

Q

問：15 段就話你哋會講就係唔係話好普及嘅，即係以你哋所講係少過一半嘅工人係會知道係有啲嘅焊料係會含鉛，而有啲就係不含鉛嘅。咁而第 16 段嗰度，你就話你哋覺得大部分嘅工人都唔知道，就係話當你接駁銅喉嘅時候，你係需要--只係可以用到不含鉛嘅焊料嘅咁樣。首先，想問一個基本啲嘅問題，就係話你哋呢度所提出嘅呢一啲見解，即係話啲工人嘅睇法，你哋寫呢幾段嘢之前，其實有冇話即係同工人佢哋直接或者間接溝通過去得出即係你哋呢度嘅幾個說法？

Q

R

R

S

S

T

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：直接先，直接。

C

D

D

問：直接先，直接有冇溝通過？

E

E

答：直接溝通就如果我自己嚟講，咁我會同我啲判頭--或者啲判頭講，訪問佢咁點喇。

F

F

G

G

主席：科文啲啲，唔。

H

H

答：另外，就頭先都講過，喺我哋答你呢封信，你哋出咗之後，咁我哋為着即係唔好話即係係單一嘅 reply，咁我哋就搵咗我哋啲 council，佢哋再去問佢哋啲判頭，...

I

I

J

J

主席：係。

K

K

答：...咁就攞到一個 something like survey report，咁就答你哋呢幾個 points。

L

L

主席：唔。

M

M

N

N

問：即係或者畀個約數我哋，譬如話你即係你直接問你啲判頭也好，你透過你啲會員去問佢啲判頭也好，即係當中牽涉到我哋想知道個 pool 有幾大，嗰啲工人，即係你哋可能直接、間接問過嘅工人，嗰個 pool 有幾大嘍？

O

O

P

P

答：Pool，我十六個，咁你除番一半--廿零個喇，我諗。

Q

Q

問：唔。咁你哋搜集咗呢啲...

R

R

答：廿零個判頭係其實唔只係廿零個工人個嘞，...

S

S

問：係。

T

T

答：...一個判頭可能一百個工人，可能五十個工人咁即係。

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

主席：事件發生咗之後，就去問佢哋？

C

D

答：之後。

D

E

主席：係喇。

E

F

答：即係你封信嚟到咗之後都做。

F

G

主席：係嘞，係嘞，係嘞，咁梗係有啲話唔知，知都話唔知㗎喇。

G

H

問：你哋...

H

I

J

答：咁都唔係嘅，都加咗--答你哋嘅，我哋都加咗少少自己嘅直覺上我哋覺得喇。

J

K

主席：唔係，因為你哋商會又坐喺呢個--有代表入去呢個 CIC，又有...

K

L

答：VTC、CIC 都有。

L

M

主席：...VTC、CIC 都有，因為我哋啱啱過去嗰兩、三日，就聽完 CIC、VTC 嗰啲導師、嗰啲高中低層嘅都有，各級嘅人都有。咁我哋又睇過晒佢哋嗰啲 syllabus，又睇過晒佢哋上堂嗰啲課程，全部似乎都有教千祈唔好用有鉛嘞，一定要用無鉛嘞，其實個個--即係就我哋所知，起碼由過去嗰十幾、二十年全部，如果你有去嗰度上過堂，你都差唔多應該知。

M

N

O

P

答：講真，CIC 我坐喺個課程顧問委員會個主席都坐咗二十年。

P

Q

主席：係，係。

Q

R

答：VTC 而家嘅 Building and Civil Engineering 個 board，我都仲係坐緊嘅，...

R

S

主席：係。

S

T

答：...咁即係我都應該幾清楚嘅。

T

U

主席：咪係囉。即係你更--如果係咁更好，因為有教㗎嘛。

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：教就有教，...

C

D

D

問：呢個係咪都係你嘅認知？

E

E

F

主席：係囉。

F

G

答：...但係你有冇--即係我呢個個人意見。

G

H

主席：係。

H

I

答：即係你有冇 stress，即係你講一樣嘢，即係話焊枝一定要用無鉛焊枝，...

I

J

主席：係。

J

K

答：...或者甚至無講理，可能對身體有害，...

K

L

主席：身體有害，係。

L

M

答：...咁但係你有 stress，即係你講完，即係聽下㗎咋嘞，即係咁講，我個人認為。

M

N

主席：係喇，係喇，係喇，係喇。

N

O

答：即係所以佢哋...

O

P

主席：即係你嘅意思，即係聽完之後，可能已經忘記咗嘞？

P

Q

答：冇錯。

Q

R

主席：唔，唔，得。

R

S

答：佢唔係代表佢冇教，佢一定有教嘅呢樣嘢。

S

T

主席：唔，係。

T

U

問：但係就未必有強調畀啲學員聽，你咁嘅意思即係就...

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：有，我哋--因為我坐喺個會嘅時候，就一路係去跟進佢個...

C

D

D

主席：係喇。

E

E

答：...嗰個課程㗎嘛。

F

F

主席：個課程不斷改。

G

G

答：咁有啲咩嘢更改咗，有啲咩嘢--即係譬如話由鉛水喉改到去銅喉，咁我哋亦都通知佢，「喂，大佬，而家市面做緊銅喉㗎嘞，唔該你教銅喉嘞，唔好教鉛水喉嘞」咁樣。

H

H

I

I

主席：係喇，係喇。

J

J

答：即係一路畀 information 嗰陣時嘅 CIC、VTC。

K

K

主席：得，得，明。即係其實你都接受工人就有學過，不過記唔記得，去到嗰--就另外一件事嘞？

L

L

答：一回事呢個就，另外一回事。

M

M

主席：唔，唔，得。

N

N

O

O

問：不過你都會知即有啲工人，可能尤其是即係講緊啲比較即係早出道嗰啲，可能如果佢哋係冇上過呢啲課程，係學師嘅，咁嗰啲就即係冇辦法得知佢哋師傅有冇教？

P

P

答：嗰啲仲麻煩啲添，因為以前係用錫條，即係好耐以前，錫條就有機會真係有鉛，咁佢哋係真係冇認知。

Q

Q

R

R

S

S

主席：係。咁但係你如果入地盤做中工或者大工，你都要去過 CIC，你如果普通工人就可以唔去 CIC？

T

T

答：佢唔係一定要去 CIC。

U

U

主席：去邊度？

V

V

B

B

C

答：佢唔使去嘅，佢唔考。

C

D

主席：就咁你唔考...

D

E

答：佢有好多佢係驚考，因為有好多自己就「咦，我做咗三十年水喉大工，你叫我去考，考唔到咪好癩。」即係呢個我訪問佢嘞。因為其實嗰陣我都坐喺個會，就成日都要要求啲 members 或者啲工友多啲去擺牌。

E

F

主席：係。

F

G

答：即係佢哋有啲解釋，就係話又驚，又諸如此類。

G

H

主席：即係你嘅意思，即係話而家其實...

H

I

答：唔係一定係 CIC 出嚟。

I

J

主席：...即係有啲已經擺咗大工牌嘅，照計佢擺唔擺大工牌嘍？

J

K

答：大工牌擺到，而家...

K

L

主席：唔係，而家你 CIC 啲啲就一定擺到，...

L

M

答：CIC 啲啲唔得。

M

N

主席：吓？

N

O

答：CIC 嘅大工牌就一定要考嘅，

O

P

主席：係。

P

Q

答：咁而家呢就 2017 年 4 月開始，嗰個就叫做...

Q

R

主席：專工專責。

R

S

答：...專工專責嗰個就擺到嘅，憑經驗擺到嘅。

S

T

主席：即係純粹憑經驗都可以擺到嘅？

T

U

答：係，嗰個就得嘅，係其實有少少 conflict。

U

V

主席：係喇，咁即係如果我做咗三十年水喉，我就唔使去 CIC，乜都唔使，就擺到個大工牌入去做？

V

B

B

C

答：咁我其實都同佢哋講過嘅，我話「好唔公道個喎，我咁辛苦考個牌返嚟，你哋係唔使考嘅，又出個個」--譬如我咁，我唔使考，我走去就係話我有三十年經驗，...

C

D

D

主席：咪係囉。

E

E

答：...證明到我有三十年經驗，咁佢哋話「咁冇辦法，當有條新嘅法例出，你都係要有啲融合。

F

F

G

G

H

黎先生：即係話你個意思，即係而家唔係大工牌嘅人，下一年變咗可以變咗做大工牌個囉喎？

H

I

答：唔係，佢而家登記。

I

J

黎先生：登記就得喇嘛？

J

K

答：登記，咁主要有人證明如果佢係有...

K

L

黎先生：即係佢而家有考到，而家都有大工牌嘅，但係下一年，17年開始就可以登記，以經驗嚟到登記？

L

M

答：唔係，一定要登記嘅，...

M

N

黎先生：一定要登記，變咗...

N

O

答：...而家講緊嘅，而家可能已經擺咗大工牌嚟嘞。大工牌，但係佢有分別嘅，同CIC考個個又有啲括弧，咁你一眼望到個喎，即係話應該。

O

P

P

Q

主席：但係你個判頭請佢唔理嚟嘛，總之你有個大工牌就得，係咪呀？

Q

R

答：係，係，你人工都要跟個樣。

R

S

主席：唔係，我知，你房署可能會話85個per cent大工，15個per cent中工，係咪？

S

T

答：係呀，啱呀，啱呀。

T

U

主席：係。咁但係...

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：咁但係你唔一下子你收緊，又係衰嘅，咁變咗我哋又覺得唔夠工人，唔夠大工咁嘛，咁惟有咪要 open 呢樣嘢囉。即係佢 approve 到佢有幾多年經驗，咁佢可以攞到個大工嚟嘞，而家。

C

D

D

主席：係。

E

E

F

F

黎先生：而家都攞到嘅？

G

G

答：攞到嚟嘞，唔使去考。

H

H

黎先生：即係唔需要一定要經過 CIC？

I

I

答：2017 係實行，即係你唔係大工，佢又唔畀你做水喉，即係唔係水喉大工咁講，2017 係實行。

J

J

黎先生：唔係，我意思...

K

K

答：唔係，而家開始已經...

L

L

黎先生：我意思係咩嘢呢，而家係攞大工牌，係咪一定要係經過 CIC 嗰度發個大工牌嘅，唔使嘅？

M

M

答：唔係。

N

N

黎先生：唔使嘅？

O

O

答：即係 CIC 係考嚟喇，嗰個要考試嘅。

P

P

黎先生：係。

Q

Q

R

R

主席：係。

S

S

答：而家憑經驗都可以攞到。

T

T

黎先生：係邊個發個大工牌？

U

U

答：CWRO，應該都係 CIC 嘅。

V

V

B

B

C

C

D

主席：“CWRO”即係乜嘢？

D

E

鄭小姐：The Contract Workers Registration Ordinance  
嗰個。

E

F

F

G

答：咁上下。

G

H

主席：我知，佢有個 ordinance 喺度，但係邊一個出，咁嗰個大工牌係  
邊個出？

H

I

答：CIC 嘅都，如果我有記錯。

I

J

主席：係喇，CIC，即係我而家譬如咁講，我而家行上去，我可以 convince  
到話畀你聽，我有三十年做水喉經驗咁就得嘞？

J

K

答：係，佢就話即係你又要擺埋譬如話我哋公司封信，或者又要建築公司  
證明到你有三十年水喉經驗咁就得嘍嘞，...

K

L

主席：我知，係喇，即係 convince 到你就得嘍嘞？

L

M

答：...唔係講嘅，咁擺封信即係都要。

M

N

主席：係囉。

N

O

答：得嘍嘞。

O

P

主席：咁咩嘢課程都唔使上？

P

Q

答：唔記得要唔要上課程，唔使考試。不過你 check 下呢樣。

Q

R

主席：唔係喎，你坐 CIC 咁嘛，我有份坐。

R

S

答：唔係，佢呢兩年新嘍嘛，呢個 CWRO。

S

T

黎先生：CWRO。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：即係你嘅意思，就係有啲人證明到佢哋有工作經驗，就唔使考試，CIC 嗰面會發個牌？

C

D

答：有 certain period 嘅，十年咁上下。

D

E

問：明白。咁但係我哋都另外見過有個情況，就係有啲工人佢哋就係有相關嘅經驗，佢哋就有去上 CIC 啲堂，但係考到個試又係擺到牌？

E

F

答：係，考試，最好係嗰個，你問我就係。

F

G

問：係，呢個就我哋都見過嘅，即係喺呢個聆訊嗰度，係。

G

H

答：係，考試嗰個係最好嘅。

H

I

問：唔。咁就跟進番第 14 段呢度，咁你提到話即係焊料就有唔同嘅形狀，常見嘅有卷狀同埋條狀咁樣。其實我哋就即係聽過兩個說法，即係譬如我哋聽 CIC、VTC 嗰啲嘅導師佢哋講，就係話其實呢個都係形容佢個形狀嘅啫，就唔反映佢含唔含鉛嘅咁樣。咁呢個同陳生你自己個認知，係咪都即係相符？

I

J

J

K

K

答：相符。

L

L

問：相符。不過頭先陳生你就提到話，你話以前用錫條比較多，係咪呀？

M

M

答：係，即係講緊我諗即係廿幾年前，又係廿幾、三十年前嗰啲。

N

N

問：係。你係喺咩嘢情況底下，即係見到錫條呢個...

O

O

P

主席：即係早過 1998 年喇，一定？

P

Q

答：早過。

Q

R

主席：係。

R

S

答：早過。

S

主席：應該早好多添，係咪？

T

T

答：一九八幾年嘅講緊，而家講緊。

U

U

主席：係，唔。

V

V



B

B

C

答：咁啲就通常都係用錫條。

C

D

主席：就係愛嚟做乜呢，嗰陣時用錫條嚟？

D

E

答：嗰陣時走錫、焊錫㗎。

E

F

問：食水喉嘅？

F

G

G

H

主席：都係走錫，不過就有鉛嘅？

H

I

答：我估計應該有。

I

J

主席：唔。

J

K

K

L

問：因為頭先我聽到你講係話錫條就有--即係都有大機會係有鉛嘅咁樣？

L

M

答：錫條其實有兩樣嘅，有鉛、無鉛都有嘅。

M

N

問：係。都可以係條狀嘅？

N

O

答：不過我估計一九八幾年，呢個純粹我嘅估計，或者我嘅記憶，應該係有嘅。

O

P

問：唔。咁既然即係你...

P

Q

答：唔係我哋都唔會喺 98 年出呢封信，即係我哋出得呢封信，...

Q

R

主席：一定有啲原因㗎嘛？

R

S

答：...一定係有--唔係，一定係有人用緊有鉛嘅，another words, ...

S

T

主席：係。

T

U

答：...咁我要提醒你哋唔會用有鉛嘅。

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：係，啱吖。

C

D

答：咁所以呢個，就即係你喺呢--喺 98 年前都可能幾 common，如果唔係我哋唔會出呢封信嘅，如果你即係一間、半間，我哋唔會出呢封信。

D

E

主席：啱，即係理論上，1993 年之後，所有嘅政府起嘅樓就應該係無鉛添...

E

F

答：Okay。

F

G

主席：...係咪？因為 ASD 係 93 年出嗰個 specifications，...

G

H

答：咁應該係喇。

H

I

主席：...咁應該即係 1998 年，即係你哋就做嘢唔會無端端做，梗係有啲嘢令到，係咪先？

I

J

答：冇錯，係嘞。

J

K

K

L

問：即係可唔可以咁講，即係其實商會 1998 年嗰陣時，其實都即係知道，或者有意識到...

L

M

M

N

主席：有啲事或者有啲嘢令到佢哋突然之間要出個咁樣嘅通知嘅啫。

N

O

答：真係唔記得。

O

P

主席：係喇，唔緊要。

P

Q

Q

R

問：唔緊要。

R

S

答：真係唔記得。

S

T

問：但係最基本嚟講，就話都有意識知道即係市面...

T

U

答：不過你話好大件事又應該唔係，大件事實記得，即係理論上。

U

V

問：我哋唔好講大件事，即係如果唔記得。但係講個現象，個現象...

V

B

B

C

答：即係咁講，即係我推理。

C

D

D

主席：即係啱，好大嘅事咪即係好似而家變咗今日咁囉，係咪？

E

E

答：呢啲咁就梗係記得，三十年後都記得。

F

F

主席：唔，唔。繼續。

G

G

H

H

問：但係你就即係嗰陣時都會知道有個現象，就像話即係行內有人可能係會用咗有鉛嘅焊料...

I

I

答：我推算咋，...

J

J

問：Okay。

K

K

答：...我覺得一定係咁，如果唔係，我哋唔會出呢張。

L

L

問：Okay, okay。另外，想問下嘞，既然你都話即係其實你錫條都可以分有鉛、無鉛，即係話嗰個形狀其實就唔話到畀你聽嘅，...

M

M

N

N

主席：唔重要嘅。

O

O

P

P

問：...唔重要嘅，咁你知唔知道行內、業內，點樣去分有鉛同埋無鉛，靠啲乜嘢嚟分？

Q

Q

答：就係後期，你話真係分嘅呢，即係如果錫條，我哋多數都係 treat 佢，雖然都有吓，我哋 treat 佢係無鉛嘅，即係一卷卷啲嘅。

R

R

S

S

主席：唔係，唔係，應該咁講，首先，第一，形狀就唔重要嘅？

T

T

答：唔重要。

U

U

主席：名稱都唔重要嘅？

V

V

B

B

C

答：都唔重要。

C

D

主席：喺嘞，形狀、名稱都唔重要嘅，最緊要就係你實際上係知唔知道佢係有鉛抑或無鉛？

D

E

答：實際上知唔知道佢有鉛、無鉛，你講...

E

F

主席：即係譬如你話錫條...

F

G

答：我知，你講我定係嗰啲工人？

G

H

主席：你先，錫條可以有鉛又可以無鉛㗎嘛？

H

I

答：係。

I

J

主席：粗又可以有，幼又可以有，...

J

K

主席：...係一條圓又可以，係扁嘅又可以有，...

K

L

答：係，係，喺。

L

M

主席：...喺唔喺？

M

N

答：喺。

N

O

主席：基本上就係冇規則。

O

P

答：我實會知嘅，咁我識睇㗎嘛，我實知。

P

Q

主席：喺嘞，即係你睇個 label。

Q

R

答：咁我識英文，我識睇個 label。

R

S

主席：係。

S

T

答：咁應該--你如果講我，實會睇到嘅。

T

U

主席：係。工人呢？

U

V

答：工人就真係唔知，我覺得就。

V

B

B

C

主席：唔，唔。

C

D

答：因為其實你畀咩嘢，佢咪做咩嘢囉，即係講真，佢唔會...

D

E

主席：啱嘞，純粹就係老闆畀咩嘢，判頭畀咩嘢佢，就用咩嘢嘞。

E

F

答：判頭畀佢咩嘢喇，老闆喇即係等如，判頭 maybe 佢老闆。

F

G

主席：佢亦都唔出聲。

G

H

答：佢唔理你嘅，根本。

H

I

主席：係喇，唔理你，係，啱。

I

J

答：就算學你話齋，有人識嘅都唔會出聲嘅就有好多，即係有啲工友可能識咁樣 assume，...

J

K

主席：啱，都唔出聲，係吖。

K

L

答：...都唔會出聲。

L

M

主席：如果用嗰隻可以早啲收工嘅，你又畀我用，更加用？

M

N

答：更加好，快啲。

N

O

問：從你哋即係嗰啲工友嗰度得知，即係佢未必出聲，又或者佢未必睇得明啲 label，但係佢用起上嚟，其實會唔會都--即係有經驗嘅話，會唔會都講得到話邊隻應該係有鉛嘅咁樣，有冇聽過呢方面嘅資訊？

O

P

答：有，但係兩方面都有人講，有啲就話知，有啲就點知，咁呢兩...

P

Q

問：點知法呢，話知啲點樣知法呢，佢話？

Q

R

答：佢如果有鉛其實就有咁稀嘅。

R

S

問：唔。

S

T

U

主席：有鉛嘅就...

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：冇咁稀。

C

D

主席：...冇咁稀嘅，杰啲嘅。

D

E

問：杰身啲嘅？

E

F

答：杰啲嘅、好啲嘅其實。咁但係即係你話佢會唔會拎起呢支又知道係有鉛，拎起嗰支又無鉛，咁我又唔係好 sure。但係你兩條畀佢試，梗係試到。

F

G

G

H

問：唔。咁有冇又聽過工友講話邊隻好用啲？

H

I

答：邊隻好用啲？

I

J

問：唔。有冇--即係冇就冇，即係有冇工人可能講過畀你哋聽？

J

K

答：都又係兩個說法，有啲就話有鉛嘅唔好燒，有啲就話有鉛嘅就好燒好多，咁即係因為佢哋話有啲有鉛嘅難燒，有啲就話無鉛--有鉛嘅好易燒，即係又唔使咁高溫，低溫啲就可以燒熔佢咁樣。

K

L

L

M

主席：啱，睇下你嗰個含鉛量有幾高，...

M

N

答：係。

N

O

主席：...係咪？

O

P

答：但係佢哋即係兩種說法都有嘅，我哋即係發生事之後，咁梗係問，...

P

Q

主席：係，係，問喇。

Q

R

答：...問下呢個，問下嗰個，個個都有--各有各說法。咁我哋亦都嘗試過做啲啲叫做試驗，咁佢又好似差唔多時間，即係有鉛、無鉛嘅。

R

S

S

T

問：唔。即係時間上係差唔多？

T

U

答：係呀。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：不過都睇師傅...

C

D

答：即係佢燒嘅時間嗰個口。

D

E

主席：咪睇下你究竟用邊一隻有鉛，因為有鉛我哋而家知，因為你尋日 VTC 話畀我哋聽，視乎你嗰個鉛嘅含量有幾高，...

E

F

F

G

答：即係高唔高，係嘞。

G

H

主席：...如果含量越高，即係我哋講緊鉛同埋錫吓，即係唔好講第二啲嘢，如果鉛同埋錫嘅合金裏面嘅焊料嚟講，含鉛量越高就熔點越高？

H

I

答：含鉛量越高，熔點越高，冇錯。

I

J

主席：啱呀，係嘞。所以就係視乎究竟你講緊有鉛嘅邊一隻，同無鉛嘅邊一隻比嘞？

J

K

答：係，同意嘅，呢個。

K

L

主席：係嘞。

L

M

答：因為--係喇，啱，即係其實佢有啲就係用咗有鉛，佢又話即係好容易熔晒，即係任你--即係睇佢係邊隻...

M

N

主席：啱，睇下邊隻，係嘞。

N

O

答：...含鉛含幾多量，你啱嘅，呢個啱。

O

P

主席：啱嘞，唔。

P

Q

Q

R

問：好第 15 段，你呢度就講緊啲工人知唔知道，即係有啲焊料有鉛，有啲焊料無鉛，咁呢度就都幾 specific 嘅，你畀嗰個數，就話你估少過一半咁樣。呢個又係點樣得出嚟嘅，呢個結論？

R

S

S

T

答：呢個結論就係第一，當然係 from 嗰個 report, survey report。

T

U

問：係。

U

V

答：第二，就係即係你就咁問佢，我諗佢都唔知道有鉛、無鉛個嘢。

V

B

B

C

問：呢個問題似乎就係講緊另外一樣嘢，即係呢個意思係話知唔知道市面上係有啲係賣有鉛，有啲係賣無鉛焊料呢一個議題。

C

D

答：哦，你...

D

E

問：第15段。

E

F

答：第15段？

F

G

問：係嘞。

G

H

答：咁佢哋都唔知嘅，我諗真係，好少知嘅。

H

I

問：即係呢個係你哋得到嘅信息，即係你哋話...

I

J

答：工人嘅其實好少去買焊料。

J

K

答：即係通常都係即係老闆、...

K

L

L

M

主席：判頭，係吖。

M

N

答：...判頭咁樣。

N

O

主席：係。

O

P

答：即係如果就算係判頭包嘅時候，判頭去買，工友係一定唔知道。

P

Q

Q

R

問：因為呢個--你頭先講呢樣嘢，第16段都有講過，即係話其實你都係睇下老闆或者判頭畀啲咩嘢佢哋嘅啫。

R

S

答：唔，唔。

S

T

問：咁但係即係有個現象，就係話咁你工友其實都可能會有朝一日升到做判頭，咁或者即係畀啲背景資料你，就係我哋聆訊都聽過，有啲情況就係話當有個工人做咗判頭之後，咁有時地盤就係佢去同

T

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

procurement 嗰啲人講話我要買乜，我要買乜咁樣，呢個現象都常發生，係咪喺個地盤嗰度？

C

D

答：判頭就識嘅。

D

E

問：判頭識嘅？

E

F

答：大部分判頭都識。

F

G

問：咁但係如果佢哋本身做工人嘅時候，可能有呢個認知，咁做到判頭，佢哋--即係你哋知唔知佢哋點樣又會識咗呢？

G

H

答：冇，我諗佢哋--你做工人嗰陣時乜都唔理你，係咪？

H

I

問：唔。

I

J

答：即係佢可能都知，但係佢就唔理你。但係當佢做判頭嗰陣時，佢就要知道要買啲乜嘢。

J

K

問：咁可唔可以咁講，即係話你哋接觸過嘅判頭，你哋個印象就係話佢都知道其實係要用啲咩嘢料嘅，焊料嚟講？

K

L

答：判頭焊料應該知，判頭。

L

M

問：你知嘅意思即係話我哋講得聚焦啲，即係佢哋係會知道譬如話用喺食水喉嘅焊料係要用無鉛呢一樣嘢，佢哋係知嘅？

M

N

答：判頭應該知，好多判頭都應該知。

N

O

問：我想問多少少，關於工人佢哋嘅認知問題嘅。你話工人可能佢哋未必知道話有有鉛、有無鉛或者啲咩嘢料，但係佢哋以你--即係譬如舊時你自己做過公屋工程，或者你喺商會嗰度嗰啲經驗，工人係咪大部分都知道房委會嗰啲項目，啲物料係會呈交上去畀房委會批，批落嚟話邊一隻咁樣，知唔知呢個程序，審批物料程序？

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

答：做得多可能知，但係未必--唔係個個知，工友都有--即係工人就好少理呢啲嘢嘅即係。

R

S

S

T

問：判頭呢？

T

U

答：判頭知，...

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：判頭知？

C

D

答：...如果我覺得嘅，...

D

E

問：你覺得？

E

答：...判頭就係因為負責，甚至無有時上料都係佢上嚟咋嘛。

F

F

G

問：唔，唔。咁工人佢哋又會唔會知道，唔好理話有鉛、無鉛咩嘢規格，但係佢哋會唔會知道話即係做得房委會水喉工程，總之就得一隻焊料可以用，即係一隻牌子可以跟，唔可以亂買，撈亂嚟用嘅，唔得嘅？

G

H

答：我唔覺得佢知。

H

I

問：你唔覺得佢哋知？

I

J

答：唔。

J

K

問：好，或者我哋講一講一個相關嘅問題，第 17 段，陳生，麻煩你睇一睇。

K

L

答：唔。

L

M

問：你呢一度就講緊話即係“Fry”99C 呢隻無鉛嘅錫線，咁佢呢度講就係話佢係適合做呢度所講嘅幾個工序，咁跟住佢係概括嚟講，佢係可以用喺任何嘅“suitable material where lead free is specified or preferred for technical reason.”

M

N

N

O

答：唔。

O

P

問：我好奇問一問，除咗食水供應嗰啲喉管之外，有啲乜嘢嘅即係情況係會 specify 話要用 lead-free，即係你呢度咁樣提嘅，我純粹想睇下你會唔會可能有個例子舉到出嚟？

P

Q

Q

R

答：我有見過。

R

S

問：即係最常見就係食水？

S

T

答：係，食水，係。

T

U

問：唔，唔。咁就頭先問過你工人佢哋點樣睇嘞，含鉛、不含鉛。你哋都好多會員係啲 supplier？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：唔。

C

D

問：有冇同佢哋傾過含鉛、不含鉛焊料邊隻好賺啲，賣出去？

D

E

答：邊隻好賺啲呀？

E

F

問：唔。

F

G

答：佢唔會話畀我聽。

G

H

問：你嘅印象，邊隻來料貴啲？

H

I

主席：冇印象個啲。

I

J

鄭小姐：冇。

J

K

主席：呢啲係 profit margins，呢啲好難，...

K

L

答：係囉。

L

M

主席：...唔會話畀你聽個啲。

M

N

答：唔會話畀你聽。

N

O

主席：係。

O

P

Q

問：好，冇問題。咁我哋就--另外想問一問，你 93 段，我哋跳一跳去 page 86。

Q

R

答：八十...

R

S

問：86 頁。

S

T

答：Okay。

T

U

問：係，93 段，因為你呢度特別提到，所以我都想問一問。

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：唔。

C

D

問：你呢度話，你哋就覺得--第二句句，你就話就唔係好常見嘅一個現象，就係話即係佢哋會--啲工人會係喺嗰卷嘅焊料度剪開一條條出嚟用嘅，相反就係個工人都會成卷擰住咁樣用嘅，呢一個又係你哋即係喺啲判頭嗰度聽番嚟，係咪呀？

D

E

E

F

答：問啲工人、判頭。

F

G

問：問啲工人、判頭。咁但係即係因為我哋之前，就聽咗啲證據，就話其實都係睇個情況，即係睇下你喺邊度燒，用嚟做啲乜嘢，邊個位置咁樣。

G

H

H

I

答：有。

I

J

問：係。

J

K

答：即係好特別嘅環境，即係如果我哋嘅意思係講即係八、九十個 percent 嘅地方都係，你有理由切一條出嚟去燒㗎，理論上就。

K

L

問：點解唔切一條出嚟燒呢？

L

M

答：佢一卷都係咁大，你唔袋鬼住佢上去燒，你有理由貪得意走去剪條出嚟燒。咁你好特別情形，即係或者你要...

M

N

N

O

主席：爬上去。

O

P

P

Q

答：...喺一啲好難嘅位，你費事阻住晒、塞住晒，你咪即係你方便啲咁撻手，或者你要擡高，喺好窄嘅位，咁你咪會剪一條落去燒。

Q

R

問：唔，係。

R

S

答：但係你大部分 under normal working condition 嘅，咁你唔會啱我諗，即係...

S

T

T

U

主席：唔緊要，總之你收番嚟嘅信息就係咁樣樣，係咪？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係囉，係囉。

C

D

主席：因為我哋見到有啲相，起樣辦房嘅時候，房署嗰啲人喺度，佢哋都剪咗一條條咁做。

D

E

答：唔。

E

F

主席：唔。

F

G

G

H

問：另外，想你麻煩去一去第 76 段同埋 77 段，page 83，因為呢個都係同嗰啲工序有關，想一次過問埋你。76 段，中間嗰度開始，咁呢度就講話其實--即係你呢度似乎想表達個意思，就係話其實即係你有啲焊料喺呢一個嘅接駁嘅時候，甚至無個食水喉裏面，即係似乎你就話都好尋常嘅？

H

I

I

J

答：唔係咁嘅意思。

J

K

問：唔係咁嘅意思，嘎。

K

L

答：即係如果你鉛水事件，我又唔覺得話即係你啲焊料滲咗落條喉係影響到佢會即係超咗呢個世衛標準，即係 as not--如果你嗰啲鉛係 lead-free 嘅，咁你冇影響㗎。

L

M

M

N

問：係，呢個我哋都明白。咁但係之前話你講話教啲學員嘅時候，會唔會都話「喂，如果你要做得好手勢啲」--即係會唔會係其中一個指標，佢好唔好手勢嘅呢，即係你盡旺量要控制...

N

O

O

P

答：哦，咁係，咁會嘅，會嘅。

P

Q

問：係，係，係。

Q

R

答：即係梗係慳啲料，咁對我哋嚟講都係好。

R

S

問：係，係，係，okay。

S

T

主席：唔係，個 workmanship 好，其實都係有機會冇啲鉛走出嚟，因為我哋見到實際上，譬如咁講，你求其搵一條屋邨嚟講，咁嗰啲屋邨唔係伙伙都驗到有鉛啲水，所以即係有陣時候...

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：你個講法係啱，...

C

D

主席：係嘞。

D

E

答：...但係即係我個講法，就係話大前提嚟講，如果你啲鉛係 lead-free 嘅，...

E

F

主席：係，就一定冇事。

F

G

答：...咁你做咗出嚟都冇事㗎，...

G

H

主席：係，啱，係。

H

I

答：...咁你嘅講法都唔係錯就係啱，即係話佢燒得好咪冇咁多...

I

J

主席：係喇，走出嚟，係。

J

K

答：...漏咗出嚟，嗰條管跟住就有易領嘢，都啱。

K

L

主席：啱，係。

L

M

答：咁即係...

M

N

主席：即係兩樣都啱？

N

O

答：即係兩樣都啱嘅其實，即係...

O

P

主席：係，最好喇，兩樣都啱即係，係。

P

Q

答：係咪呀？即係我覺得。

Q

R

主席：唔，係，啱呀。

R

S

答：你話反正都係 lead-free 嘅，成條喉係 lead 都冇所謂--唔係，即係成條喉都有晒啲嘢--走啲錫都唔係問題。

S

T

主席：得，明白。

T

U

鄭小姐：係，主席、委員，其實我跟住落去都有幾個議題想同陳生討論一下。

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：係。

C

D

鄭小姐：當然有啲問題可能頭先傾過，我或者可以減省一啲，用 lunch time 嘅時間。

D

E

主席：係。

E

F

鄭小姐：咁或者會唔會而家會係一個方便嘅時間？

F

G

主席：隨便你。咁我哋而家食飯，咁食完飯之後再繼續。咁我哋兩點半再繼續。

G

H

H

I

答：返嚟呢度再繼續？

I

J

主席：係，返番嚟呢度再繼續。應該今日完喇嘞，...

J

K

答：Okay。

K

L

主席：...唔會長過今日嘅相信。

L

M

答：希望。

M

N

下午 12 時 48 分聆訊押後

N

O

下午 2 時 29 分恢復聆訊

O

P

出席人士如前。

P

Q

Q

R

香港水喉潔具業商會的證人：陳尚仁（香港水喉潔具業商會理事長）宣誓繼續作供  
鄭小姐繼續主問

R

S

S

T

問：陳生，喺你嗰個商會界委員會個答覆嗰度就有一部分，21 至 25 頁嘅就提到係喺地盤呢一個嘅物料採購嗰個問題，我想就住呢度同你研究一下嘅。首先，我哋就喺呢個聆訊嗰度都聽過啲證供，就講話其實好多時啲水喉渠務嘅承建商佢哋會就住某啲嘅部件同埋物料，例如係小五金咁樣，就係會以一個連工包料嘅形式去承接嗰個工程嚟做嘅，憑

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

你嘅經驗，呢個都係常見嘅，係咪呀？

C

D

答：有三種嘅採購形式嘅，一種就係由我哋公司全包，第二種就係由呢個所謂判頭包嗰啲小五金。

D

E

問：判頭，哦，呢個係咪你之後會講到話有啲 labour contractor 嗰類判頭？

E

F

答：係，係，嗰類判頭，係。

F

G

問：得，我哋一陣間可以再講，即係呢個就係第二個形式？

G

H

答：第二個形式。

H

I

問：就佢哋包。

I

J

答：係，第三個形式就係透過就係包係佢哋包，但係要由公司購買。

J

K

問：包就佢哋包，即係個價錢就係...

K

L

答：譬如我哋要求個判頭「你要包」，舉例焊支，但係我哋因為要某種情形下要 control 啲 quality 嗰啲咁嘅嘢，就話「你嘅焊支要經公司購買，你係包晒所有嘅，我唔理你，你買十萬好、一百萬好，我會扣番你一百萬」。

L

M

M

N

問：喺個 contract 個價錢嗰度？

N

O

答：喺我哋同佢哋個 contract。

O

P

問：但係佢就要經公司嘅採購...

P

Q

答：購買，係。

Q

R

問：...嗰度購買？

R

S

答：係。

S

T

問：第三種情況...

T

U

答：唔係，第三種，呢個係第三種。

U

V

問：呢個係喇，呢個第三種，我就係正正想問你第三種情況，喺鉛水事件事發之前，喺行內常唔常見嘅呢？

V



A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

答：你話常見--係有嘅。

問：有嘅？

答：有嘅。

問：以上嗰三種情況，邊種比較普及，抑或都差唔多？

答：邊種普及？我諗你睇下如果喺一般我哋做嘅 job，都係公司包料嘅多。

問：公司包料即係第一種？

答：第一種，係。第二種都有嘅，即係...

問：即係判頭包料？

答：...判頭包個小五金。

問：睇到你個證人供詞嘅第 21 段開始到到 25 段嘅，即係文件夾 page 70 頁開始，或者我綜合畀你聽，我見你呢度就提出咗一啲睇法，就係基本上你哋就係幾反對由總承建商去承擔起呢一個採購，...

答：係。

問：...或者我哋呢度專注啲咁講，即係小五金、焊料呢啲咁嘅責任，可唔可以解釋下點解你哋有呢一個睇法？

答：其實我哋覺得第一，對於材料嘅認識，我哋係比總承建商更加清晰，更加熟悉，無論喺價錢方面、requirement 方面，我哋都係比佢哋認識深好多嘅。第二，就係睇過，如果佢哋--經佢哋購買，我哋要幫佢攞，咁要經過好繁複嘅手續，佢哋又鎖住，跟住你又要去申請同佢攞，呢度就會可能係--即係唔係可能，我覺得好大機會會阻礙到我哋嘅工程進度，因為譬如我--如果係我自己 control 嘅，我幾時要，就差唔多即刻可以透過我哋啲程序就畀到個工人或者個判頭。

問：可以跟貼啲個進度咁樣，係咪呀？

答：係喇，但係譬如你係問總承建商攞嘅，佢唔係淨係負責啲樣嘢㗎嘛，佢可能話「我唔得閒，晏晝先嚟攞喇。」咁可能又咗我半晝。攞到之後，可能你又要填好多 form，要 make sure 你攞幾多，攞得多、少，佢都會 comment。變咗呢樣嘢就對於我哋喺幫佢哋攞料嘅程序繁複咗好多，而係直接影響到我哋嘅工序。

B

B

C

問：你話你都有經驗就係行第一種嘅方式，就係由呢一個水喉工程承建商嚟去包物料？

C

D

答：冇錯，係，係。

D

E

問：你話其中一個好處，因為你哋比較熟悉呢一個用料啲要求呀盛？

E

F

答：要求、價錢。

F

G

問：價錢，係喇，係喇。

G

H

答：同埋我哋控制埋嗰個--最主要就係控制個 quality，即係 make sure 你--點解畀判頭包小五金，就係佢哋會慳啲，即係譬如你--舉例，焊支，用剩少少，佢哋又攞喇，如果唔係佢哋包，如果我哋包，咁佢梗係唔理你喇，但係如果佢哋包就會慳啲。但係佢哋包，我哋又要諗另外一個程序，點樣確保佢係啱乎 spec. 要求，呢個又幾繁複嘅，我哋 rather 咁樣，不如我自己包埋，咁就省卻咗嗰樣嘢。

H

I

I

J

問：講咗你自己包，因為我都有興趣同你講講關乎 specification 要求呢一樣嘢，如果係水喉工程公司自己包個情況底下，譬如話舉你哋公司為例，係咪有一個制度會確保--因為我相信公司有個採購部喇嘛？

J

K

K

L

答：係。

L

M

M

N

問：即係係咪會有個制度就係確保話邊一隻物料係批咗可以用嘅，採購部啲人係要知㗎啲，係咪呀？

N

O

答：咁樣...

O

P

問：邊個拍板話買啲乜嘢嘅呢？如果係第一種嘅採購情況，即係公司包。

P

Q

答：如果講我哋公司，我哋會由工程師或者 project manager 佢哋根據個 spec. 嘅要求，根據批，我哋會 sample 嘅，上 catalogue，畀顧問工程師或者業主去批，批咗之後，佢哋就會落 order，就畀個購料部，即係我要乜嘢、乜嘢、乜嘢，甚至無牌子都 specify 埋畀佢哋嘅，因為批咗我哋喇嘛，當然就喺採購方面，就我哋高層就會睇番個價錢嘅，因為個 volume 有時都幾大。

Q

R

R

S

S

T

問：因為我哋聽過有啲情況，就係話包--即係連工包料就係都係公司嗰個水喉嗰個承判商包嘅，但係我哋見到有啲情況，就話佢哋都係會畀番個地盤嗰個管工去落 order 畀採購部嘅，因為佢哋比較貼近啲嗰個嘅地面嗰個進度咁樣。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：差唔多喇，即係頭先我咁講，都係由我所謂工程師或者咩嘢，...

C

D

問：哦，就係嗰啲人？

D

E

答：...即係地盤嘅工程師嗰啲人，佢哋會落 order 畀佢哋，即係呢啲各間公司唔同，我哋會有個--根據 ISO 程序，即係會又要呢個批核、嗰個批核咁樣，有啲可以簡化啲嘅，個個做法唔同。

E

F

問：另外你就提到仲有一個情況，就係可能個水喉分判商會再判落去，就畀你呢度所講嘅 labour subcontractor，呢一種情況就係我哋俗語所講三沙，係咪呀？

F

G

G

H

答：係。

H

I

問：你又話有一種情況，就係可能係會係三沙去包埋個採購嘅？

I

J

答：係，小五金。

J

K

問：小五金，係，講緊小五金。

K

L

答：冇錯。

L

M

問：呢個都喺行業內有發生嘅，係咪呀？

M

N

問：你就話呢一種情況底下，可能就會有啲擔心佢哋跟唔跟到嗰個要求，物料嘅要求嗰啲？

N

O

答：呢個係佢哋包晒，唔係經公司買嘅，就擔心。

O

P

問：唔經公司買？

P

Q

答：係，冇錯。

Q

R

問：行內即係有用到三--因為我哋聽過兩款嘅，有一種就叫公司工，即係話公司自己會請啲工人返嚟落手落腳做，佢哋就同公司有嗰個合約僱員關係，另外一種就係頭先講話再判落去畀三沙，邊樣係常見啲？

R

S

S

T

答：判落去畀三沙，香港 common practice 都係--水喉喇吓，我哋係會判 labour 出嚟畀個所謂判頭，就淨係 labour 嘅啫。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

問：判落去畀三沙嗰陣時，行內有冇啲行規都係會話「你要做啲乜嘢」，即係可能同佢哋有事前會溝通，譬如判個單畀佢做嘅時候，都要同佢講清楚啲物料要求啲啲咁樣，即係你哋行內其實會唔會都話有啲約定俗成嘅步驟會做去...

D

D

E

E

答：呢啲又係睇下唔同公司，有啲--即係我哋緊張啲嘅，有 contract，又寫明晒啲嘢，你又唔可以--即係尤其是特別提嘅就係安全，即係話你要符合晒所有安全守則，又要乜乜乜乜乜咁，contract 有寫嘅嘢囉即係。

F

F

G

G

問：即係都係睇下個別公司個個...

H

H

答：有啲就簡單啲，即係求其一個總判價幾多錢，你要完成個合約，佢有咁 detail 嘅有啲就。

I

I

J

J

問：你話行內三沙呢個情況好普遍，呢個係咪講緊如果房委會啲啲工程嗰度都係比較普遍，即係有用到三沙？

K

K

答：應該都係。

L

L

問：私人發展商啲啲又係--都係？

M

M

答：私人發展商，我諗都大部分係。

N

N

問：大部分係會用到三沙，我就知道房委會...

O

O

答：Labour，係。

P

P

問：係，房委會啲啲嘅工程，佢就有個規定就係唔可以判多過兩層嘅。

Q

Q

答：係。

R

R

問：呢個你都知？

S

S

答：係。

問：但係其實實際上，坦白講，行業裏面多唔多情況有時係判到四沙、五沙，啲啲而家今時今日有冇出現？

T

T

答：有嘅。

U

U

問：都有嘅？

V

V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

答：有嘅，不過即係--因為而家譬如--其實你水喉，佢有來水、去水、裝潔具，三大瓣，佢哋通常都會--尤其是而家工人短缺，咁都係話裝潔具又搵啲人，裝喉筒又搵啲人，裝 copper 又搵啲人，即係再判。

問：即係唔單只再判多啲落去，同埋係唔同嘅工序，可能又會搵一啲唔同嘅工人去做咁樣嘅意思，係咪？

答：唔同嘅工序，冇錯。

問：另外想問下，即係譬如話當你話--我哋首先講咗話公司負責採購嘅情況先，因為我哋之前聽過好多證供，就係講話我哋而家即係事發咗之後，我哋都想睇番話嗰啲公司佢哋訂貨嘅時候訂咗啲乜嘢、來貨嘅時候嗰個送貨單又寫咗啲乜嘢喺度，有好幾間涉事公司都同我哋講話嗰啲來貨單都銷毀咗，因為事隔可能--有啲唔係好耐嘅啫，其實老實講，有啲可能一、兩年嘅事，但係都銷毀咗。

你哋其實譬如話個商會有冇同啲員工溝通話有冇啲咩嘢 best practice 或者制度其實係要跟，就係話「你哋啲單據呢啲嘢要 keep 幾多年。」即係你哋行內有冇又係約定俗成或者跟啲乜嘢制度去同啲公司啲 member 講話即係...

答：呢樣就有嘅，呢樣就有正式講嘅，但係而家電腦咁普及化，你都而家好多嘢都入電腦嘅，即係...

主席：聽唔到，對唔住。

答：Sorry。

主席：而家啲電腦咩嘢話？

鄭小姐：普及化。

答：因為普及化，你好多嘢都入電腦嘅，咁...

主席：有晒啲電腦裏面？

B

B

C

答：係囉，但係唔同公司，或者有啲又未電腦化，嗰啲我唔知。

C

D

D

E

問：即係你哋做開呢一行，其實譬如你話呢啲單據，送貨單呢啲，如果你話--唔好話乜嘢喇，為咗稅局嗰個要求話你要 keep 七年呢啲，...

E

F

答：七年。

F

G

問：...你哋都知㗎喇，係咪呀？

G

H

答：係，係，知道。

H

I

問：呢個都係常識喇，係咪呀？可唔可以咁講？

I

J

問：跟住落嚟想問一問，呢個持牌水喉匠個制度嘅一啲問題。

J

K

答：好呀。

K

L

問：相信陳生你都應該有啲認知㗎喇呢方面，不過我哋都睇一睇，或者我哋睇睇呢個嘅 Waterworks Ordinance，一...

L

M

M

N

主席：佢識㗎喇，佢 VTC 咁嘛，佢坐嗰啲 board 咁嘛，...

N

O

鄭小姐：係呀，係呀，係呀，咁就...

O

P

主席：...直接問得㗎喇。

P

Q

鄭小姐：哦，好吖，好吖。

Q

R

R

答：唔係一定識，哦，okay，你可以，如果唔知，我問喇。

S

S

問：好，我直接問，我哋唔使搬文件出嚟睇。

T

T

答：好。

U

U

問：好快脆，我可以 summarise 畀你聽，你知嗰個 Waterworks

V

V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

Ordinance 嘅第 15 個條款，基本上佢就係話啲 inside service 就要係由一個持牌水喉匠去裝、維修等等嘅，除非我哋講緊係一啲比較細微啲嘅一啲工序，一個 works of a minor nature。呢個係法例上所寫嘅文字，跟住另外，我相信你都知，就係話水務署都有一個 circular 係關於呢一樣嘢嘅，就係 1990 年嘅第 2 號 circular，佢個度就係講話其實一啲工序，即係你當然唔可以話畀咗一個唔係持牌水喉匠嘅人去監管，但係如果持牌水喉匠佢可以 employ 一啲人去幫佢手，去 supervise 嘅，都可以嘅，都有問題嘅。想問下行內，你哋個認知就係話究竟其實喺一單水喉工程裏面，一個持牌水喉匠，究竟佢個職責係去到有幾多，有幾廣泛呢？

答：咁樣，即係喺我睇法嚟講，唔同公司有唔同嘅做法，但係即係有啲細型嘅工程，就可能個老闆、管工，甚至乎做個個都係個個持牌水喉匠，小型嘅，如果話我哋做啲...

問：即係啲啲就係持牌水喉匠自己會擰高衫袖做啲啲咁樣？

答：一腳踢晒，係喇，甚至無有啲就係老闆，但係就如果做啲大型工程嘅，通常我哋都唔會依靠個持牌水喉匠，因為我哋都係--而家啲水喉工程單單都過億嘅其實，你都會成隊 team 嘅人去做，你唔係一個持牌水喉匠可以做得得到，因為你成億元嘅工程，你又--即係我講係有 project manager、project engineer，跟住又 foreman，跟住我哋又有 CAP team，又有 ISO team，又有 safety team，可能個 team 可能係一個人，但係都講緊成 team 人去做，如果我哋，都唔會話依靠一個 licensed plumber 去做咁多嘢。

問：喺呢啲咁大型嘅工程，即係起公屋咁，我相信都係呢一類型，即係你講嘅。

答：公屋，你就算舉例，啟晴邨都唔細喇，六座樓。

問：持牌水喉匠喺呢啲工程個度，而家其實--坦白講，喺行內，佢哋嘅角色又係乜嘢呢？你會點樣形容佢哋呢啲工程裏面持牌水喉匠所扮演嘅角色？

答：扮演嘅角色呀？

問：唔。或者你有啲乜嘢覺得佢一定要做嘅？

答：佢一定要做咪即係人--...

B

B

C

問：水紙喇。

C

D

答：...水務署要求入水紙、報完工、...

D

E

問：簽名喇啲啲。

E

F

答：...睇水啲啲咪持牌水喉匠去做，入 form 46。

F

G

問：就住水喉工程建築啲啲監管啲啲，其實佢有冇啲實際嘅角色或者責任？

G

H

答：我唔覺得佢有，即係啲啲，通常都係做呢啲咁嘅嘢嘅，即係持牌水喉匠。

H

I

問：即係文件上嘅嘢？

I

J

答：係，係兩種嘅，我頭先講細型啲啲，可能係做晒。

J

K

問：我明，我哋而家講大型啲啲。

K

L

答：大型啲啲，我唔覺得佢哋會做埋監管或者採購材料啲啲，唔會，即係我哋更加唔會喇。

L

M

問：就你個人即係公司啲啲工程嘅經驗，持牌水喉匠，因為佢填啲份 form，即係 WWO46。

M

N

答：46。

N

O

問：佢遞個表上去水務署，佢自己都要簽個名落去，跟住譬如話啲啲物料係咁規格啲啲，即係佢都差唔多係承擔一個責任，就你嘅經驗，持牌水喉匠會唔會真係主動同公司有溝通去確保話佢簽啲一份文件嘅嘢係準確嘅咁樣？

O

P

P

Q

答：睇兩睇喇，佢有啲公司就係純粹係請佢返嚟係簽牌，簽報嘅，我諗佢都唔會理你，係咪呀？譬如我哋啲啲又有啲唔同嘅，我哋啲啲就--佢係直頭我 staff 嚟嘅，佢亦都有其他嘅 post 嘅，佢唔係做即係...

Q

R

R

S

S

T

主席：純粹簽名？

T

U

答：唔係純粹簽名嘅，佢有其他嘅 post 嘅，有啲可能係落 tender...

U

V

V



A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

問：身兼幾個角色咁樣，喺公司，係咪呀？

答：佢幾個角色嘅，佢都係做咗頭先我講嗰啲嘢，但係佢就可能唔同囉嗱，我哋嗰啲又，佢可能佢發覺有啲唔妥，佢哋可能會同我哋講啲嗱。

問：因為佢係公司嘅職員？

答：因為佢係公司一份子。

問：因為我見你關於話你係咪 staff 呢樣嘢，我見你喺嗰個供詞嗰度都有提過一個問題，就係水務署，頭先我哋講嗰個 circular，佢咪提到一個概念，就係話其實如果你個持牌水喉匠，就算佢唔係落手落腳做，但係佢可以 employ 一啲人去做，你喺個證人供詞就提到話其實你用 employ 呢一個概念係有啲擔心會有啲混亂，因為其實係咪事實上多唔多會見到持牌水喉匠佢真係自己去請人去幫佢做嘢呢咁樣？

答：我覺得個機會好細、好細，除咗細型，如果大型，嘅機會係好微嘅，根本就--其實請工人，即係等如我哋嘅 system，譬如我哋就判咗畀個判頭，個判頭就去請個工人，都唔關個持牌水喉匠事嘅，我哋成日都同水務署講呢個--其實拗呢個字嘅，我哋都查過字典，“employ”呢個字，我哋又唔知道係咪叫 directly employ 咩，或者佢 through 第二個人 employ 都叫做 employ，我哋就唔係好 sure，所以我哋成日都 challenge 呢個字，即係話根本個事實唔係我哋--唔係我--基本上連我哋公司都唔係--我唔係 employer，我只不過係判咗嗰單嘢畀個 subcontractor，subcontractor 去請佢，嗰個人先係正式 employ 啲 labour。

主席：水務署點答你呢？

答：佢就成日都係咁講，佢話喺輿論，喺呢個 circular，90年嗰個，佢都澄清咗，可以 supervise 或者 employ，但係我就成日講話“employ”呢個字好緊要啲嗱咁樣，冇乜正式答嘅，佢其實就。

主席：即係就擺個 circular 出嚟，就話呢度講咗喇？

答：係，係。

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

問：但係學你話齋，circular 嗰度其實就係講咗“employ”呢個字，你  
哋正正其實就係想澄清究竟個 circular “employ”嗰個字個意思？

答：係喇，個“employ”嗰個字啫。

問：另外，講開 LP，你證人供詞都提到話其實而家就制度上一個潛在嘅問  
題，可能就係話有規定話一個 LP 同一時間可以負責幫幾多個工程去  
申請水紙，亦都有一個上限話你嗰啲工程，可能其實個個都好大型嘍  
嗰咁樣，你同一個 LP 同一時間，我哋話預好多單工程，其實呢樣嘢，  
行內常唔常見？

答：都常見嘍，常見嘍，因為個制度就有限定你睇幾多單，你咪簽得幾多  
單，實簽到嘍，簽名就，係咪呀？

問：因為我哋另外聽到就係話好似其實市面上有好多人--即係唔係好多  
人，即係有唔少嘅人都有 LP 嘅牌嘅，但係就未必個個係 in active  
practice 所謂，唔係個個都係出嚟真係落手落腳負責簽水紙咁樣，  
有啲可能我哋見有 CIC 有啲導師又係 LP，可能有啲 LP 佢自己做咗老  
闆或者做咗員工咁樣，呢個現象，其實市場上會唔會可以話個 LP 真  
係會 in active practice 嘅夠唔夠人，即係會唔會缺人呀其實？

答：睇下你點用，如果照我所知，就 LP 好似有三千幾個嘅。

主席：差唔多喇，2001 至 2014...

答：咁上下喇。

主席：...VTC 每年平均出九十二個。

答：九十二個，但係如果真係 practice 緊嘅，...

問：Practice 嘅，係。

答：...我所聽到嘅係七百個嘍，如果七百個，如果你係--即係一個人可  
以簽好多個，嗰啲咁就實夠嘍，但係如果你話而家最近會 enforce  
啲例，要 LP 又要 supervision，又要監管材料，又要 attend site  
meeting，我覺得就根本就冇可能有咁多個。

B

B

C

問：即係可能都有唔夠人嘅情況出現，係咪呀？

C

D

答：唔夠 LP。

D

E

問：唔夠 LP，係喇，係，唔夠 LP。另外今早一開始嘅時候，你咪有提過話其實你哋商會同水務署成日都係有就住嗰個 form WWO46 嗰個呈交嗰啲咁嘅步驟就有好多溝通，你話成日都搵佢哋傾嚟嘛？

E

F

答：唔。

F

G

問：或者我籠統啲咁問你，其實你哋商會會唔會話對呢一個咁樣嘅申請水紙，呢啲步驟其實係咪會唔會覺得講制度上有啲咩嘢問題，所以你係成日都話要擺嚟傾呢？

G

H

H

I

答：我哋成日傾嘅意思就係要點樣改善嗰個實際環境，即係譬如話批圖，咁又批咗好耐，當你入咗 form 46，等--材料喇，佢而家又修改啲例，可能又有排搞，因為你修改親啲例，要好多嘢配合嘅，又要 lab 配合，又要法例上嘅配合諸如此類，其實而家喺咁短時間內就搞到有陣時好多唔係咁順利嘅嘢，變咗就我哋入 form 46 又 delay 咗，我哋驗水又 delay 咗。即係好簡單啫，驗水，以前你兩個人驗兩日，舉例啫，而家六個人驗六個禮拜，你何來變到咁多人出嚟啫？你有冇可能變到咁--突然間水務署唔可以變到咁多人出嚟。

I

J

J

K

K

L

L

M

M

N

主席：唔係，而家點樣樣六個人驗六個禮拜呢？

N

O

答：佢六個禮拜就唔係 exactly，但係佢六個人係驗嘅，而家，有啲 project。

O

P

主席：而家六個人嚟驗。

P

Q

答：仔細好多，即係當然。

Q

R

主席：啱喇。

R

S

答：就跟住咪驗--多人之後又驗耐咗，又睇多咗嘢，即係睇 detail 一啲啲嘢，唔係睇多咗，啲嘢睇 detail 啲。

S

T

主席：即係你講驗水錶，...

T

U

答：驗水。

U

V

V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
VA  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

主席：...驗 alignment 啲啲咁嘅嘢，係咪呀？即係...

答：係，係，變咗你咪--驗六個禮拜，就可能佢驗完一次，可能話畀你聽有啲嘢要改，要你唔--或者我哋唔啱例，你下個禮拜又嚟睇，睇完又唔得，又再睇，結果成個 process 要六個禮拜，呢啲咪大家要傾下點樣可以 smoothen 番啲個 procedure。

問：好喇，陳生，最後就都想問下，即係前瞻後顧一下，頭先你都講過話鉛水事件之後，商會都就住話而家我哋講緊嘅議題，譬如焊料含鉛呢啲都有好多討論，我哋而家喺呢一個聆訊嗰度，其實都聽過唔同嘅持份者畀過證供，譬如話政府嘅部門、總承建商、水喉分判商等等，我哋成日都聽到一句說話，就係話有認知不足嘅情況，即係話當其時對話含鉛焊料呢個問題係認知不足，今日睇番你擺出嚟嘅文件，我好坦白咁樣講，就見到話其實都唔係冇傾過嘅，起碼你哋嘅商會都有做過一啲主動嘅嘢去畀會員或者甚至係一啲政府部門去講及呢一個嘅議題嘅嘢。

所以其實就住即係話我頭先同你講話各方都話認知不足呢個情況，其實你覺得係咪呢？即係以你哋比較貼近啲個市場或者啲個行業嘅脈搏。

答：咁睇嘅，認知不足就可以兩個睇法嘅，第一，你話鉛有冇毒，當然知道，但係你話鉛水個毒會 harmful to 小朋友，亦都可能知道，但係係咪咁 harmful，即係而家話又驗到又唔知咩嘢 level 高咗，又咁，啲啲就真係唔知嘅，即係我覺得。

主席：即係淨係...

答：包括我都唔知，即係講真，即係...

主席：即係個傷害啲個程度唔知，你嘅意思？

答：唔知，係。

問：但係就住話...

B

B

C

答：有傷害就梗係知喇，但係你話傷害嘅程度就真係唔知。

C

D

問：呢個第一個層面，下一個層面就係問到話食水嗰啲供應嗰個 system，  
嗰啲部件，譬如話焊料唔應該含鉛呢一個認知，你又點睇？

D

E

答：焊料唔應該含鉛，呢個--你問我，我梗係知喇。

E

F

問：但係因為你比較貼近業界嗰個脈搏，我哋都係想你概括啲咁樣講，譬  
如話我問到你，「事前，如果我話畀你聽其實好多人都唔知嘅。」呢  
個你有咩嘢反應呢？

F

G

G

H

答：好多人都唔知，睇下邊啲人喇，就係。

H

I

問：睇下邊啲人？

I

J

答：係喇，你如果係--如果一間水喉公司...

J

K

問：工人你就講過喇。

K

L

答：工人頭先講過喇，你話工程師，咁通常都會知嘅，唔會話唔知嘅。

L

M

問：啲水喉分判商嗰啲呢？

M

N

答：水喉分判商個工程師。

N

O

問：工程師，你口中嘅？

O

P

答：係。

P

Q

問：其實佢都應該都知嘅？

Q

R

主席：即係你講嗰啲 building services engineer，就應該知？

R

S

答：唔係一定咁高嘅，有啲佢哋叫管工，我哋叫，咁都應該...

S

T

主席：Foreman？

T

U

答：Foreman，管工。

U

V

主席：管工係咩嘢？你 site agent 呀？

V

B

B

C

答：管工即係 supervisor。

C

D

主席：Supervisor。

D

E

答：因為佢哋有啲公司就唔係好大規模嘅，佢哋都可能係用 supervisor 嘅啫，未到話又 engineer 又盛個啲嘅。嗰個 level 都會...

E

F

主席：唔係，我嘅意思負責水嗰啲 engineer 就一定知，你公司，譬如你貴公司嗰啲一定知喇？

F

G

答：唔係，係一定知道要用 lead-free，呢個真嘅，呢個。

G

H

主席：啱，即係你個傷害原來幾大就...

H

I

答：嗰啲唔知。

I

J

主席：...未必知道喇？

J

K

答：係，未必知，即係唔好話唔知。

K

L

主席：得。

L

M

答：啱，即係我覺得係應該知嘅。

M

N

問：今早嗰幾份文件，98年嗰個而家大家講番，可能都未必記得點解當年有呢個文件，但係有兩份都好近，即係時間，14、15年，當其時你話都有發畀政府部門同埋啲會員咁樣，事後，鉛水事件發生之後，其實有冇問番啲會員「當其時其實我哋都傾過呢啲嘢㗎。」即係事後有冇攞番呢啲嘢出嚟講，問番佢哋「其實你哋係知㗎。」係咪呢？有冇呢啲咁樣嘅討論？

N

O

O

P

P

Q

答：又有正式同會員...

Q

R

R

S

主席：你講乜嘢話？你話--你要問...

S

T

鄭小姐：因為--唔好意思。

T

U

主席：你個問...

U

V

V

B

B

C

鄭小姐：呢兩份文件都係比較--我哋今日都 go through 過嘅，其實都好 pointed 咁樣講到話嘅部件係要用非含鉛嘅，佢當其時都有派過畀啲 member、政府部門，咁...

C

D

D

主席：唔係，佢話佢啲啲--哦，你講政府部門，佢就唔敢講，...

E

E

鄭小姐：佢唔敢講，係 member 啲啲，係喇。

F

F

主席：...不過佢啲 member 就一定知。

G

G

H

問：事後有冇討論番呢樣嘢，即係攞番出嚟講話「其實你哋都應該知㗎，嗰陣時商會可能可能都你哋--即係派過」...

H

I

I

答：你講同 member？

J

J

問：同 member，係。

K

K

答：冇，冇討論。

L

L

問：冇討論番。

M

M

主席：因為 member 知㗎嘛，佢話，唔使講。

N

N

答：即係你睇通知都睇到喇。

O

O

P

P

問：都派咗畀你喇。

Q

Q

R

R

主席：係喇。

S

S

鄭小姐：我有其他問題。

T

T

主席：好呀。有冇人有問題？冇人有問題？哦，Mr Chan。

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

陳宇文先生盤問

C

D

問：陳生，我代表瑞安嘅，其實一、兩個好簡單嘅問題啫。第一個問題就係你頭先講話買料，你貴公司會按照你哋嘅 ISO 程序去訂料，呢個 ISO 程序係咪 ISO 9000？

D

E

答：係，冇錯。

E

F

問：Okay，可唔可以簡單介紹咩嘢為之 ISO 9000 嗰個管理程序，譬如訂料？

F

G

答：ISO 9000 佢裏面有個 procedure，procedure 裏面包括你 purchasing、engineering，即係你做嘅個 workmanship 諸如此類嘅，如果喺 purchasing 嗰度，我哋都有一個既定嘅程序嘅，即係由工程師 check 過晒，啱 spec.，業主批核，佢咪會返番嚟我哋嗰個採購部嗰度落 order，採購部會將嗰份嘢就畀咗我哋嗰個 director，佢再加簽落去，我哋先出嘅。

G

H

H

I

I

J

J

K

K

L

主席：我哋而家因為其實都聽到有啲證供，當然我哋唔知道佢真定假，就係喺呢一度就有一個我叫做 disconnection 喺度，就係話辦上去房署，就完全冇問題嘅，全世界都知道係上呢隻辦喇，呢隻辦上咗去，房署批咗落嚟都冇問題嘅，負責上辦嗰個知，但是就有個 disconnection，就係呢位先生同跟住採購部嗰度就完全冇聯繫嘅，即係係咁講喇，完全冇連繫嘅。

L

M

M

N

N

O

好喇，實際上如果要訂焊料嗰陣時，咁點訂呢？就純粹地盤管工打個電話上嚟「我哋要焊料。」於是訂購部嗰個小姐就「哦，你要焊料，焊料咪同你訂焊料囉。」但是乜嘢牌子、邊一隻、有冇經過--訂呢隻，或者呢個供應商供應呢隻有冇經過房署，係咪房署我哋嗰陣時上辦嗰隻就完全唔知嘅，佢哋話完全唔知嘅。好喇，你個 ISO 9000 我相信就係防止呢啲咁樣嘅事發生喇喇？

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

答：冇錯，係。

R

S

主席：好喇，你個 ISO 9000 又點樣樣做嘅呢？

S

T

答：我哋咪即係頭先咁，其實我哋會寫埋牌子咁滯嘅。

T

U

主席：好喇，你個辦落咗嚟，就話譬如房署就話呢隻批咗喇，...

U

V

V



B

B

C

答：批，佢哋咪寫番嚟，落 order 要幾多囉。

C

D

主席：...你嗰個上辦嗰個人，即係收到房署通知嗰個人就點樣樣去 make sure 訂購嗰啲人係一定係訂呢隻呢？

D

E

答：Make sure 訂購，佢會寫番張材料單返嚟，就畀呢個我哋嘅 purchasing，purchasing 就會根據佢所寫嘅嘢，譬如話 FRY...

E

F

主席：99C。

F

G

答：...99C 要幾多卷，一萬卷咁樣，佢就會做番張單，單之後就會畀我哋一個 senior 嘅人，其實係兩個添，我哋有 purchasing manager，跟住再上到去 director 就會 sign 番嘅。

G

H

H

I

主席：即是譬如嗰個辦落咗嚟，房署而家通知你，搞掂，呢隻得，於是你哋就會點樣樣？寫個 memo 畀你哋個採購部嗰啲人？

I

J

答：Order 紙，我哋叫做。

J

K

主席：Order 紙？

K

L

答：係。同埋就我哋通常 approval 就有晒譬如業主 approval，consultant approve 好，佢哋都會晒信嚟嘅，即係會 approve 咗啲乜嘢、乜嘢、乜嘢，我哋都會夾埋嗰張嘢畀採購部，採購部咪跟足...

L

M

M

N

主席：唔係，okay，業主嗰封通知你哋嗰個就會畀咗採購部？

N

O

答：係喇。

O

P

主席：到 order 嘢嘅時候，就點樣樣話？

P

Q

答：到 order 嗰陣時，佢就根據呢個 engineer 寫番嚟嘅嘢。

Q

R

主席：地盤寫番嚟嘅嘢？

R

S

答：Engineer，即係地盤，係喇，係。

S

T

主席：Engineer，地盤。

T

U

答：地盤喇，可以講，係，地盤寫番嚟嘅嘢，就寫明--差唔多都會寫明牌子。

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：你哋就會寫明牌子嘅？

C

D

答：係，就算佢唔...

D

E

主席：如果有寫明牌子呢？

E

F

答：唔寫牌子，佢都會 state 明嘅，「無鉛焊支」諸如此類。

F

G

主席：於是就會由個 purchasing manager 批，跟住再去 director 批？

G

H

答：係，跟住再有 director 再批。

H

I

主席：咁可以去買料喇？

I

J

答：Go ahead，出呢個 purchase order。

J

K

主席：咁就出個 purchase order，即係兩個人批？

K

L

陳宇文先生：我可唔可以繼續再問？可能會澄清到嘅。

L

M

主席：唔。

M

N

O

問：換言之，可唔可以咁講，ISO 9000 呢個咁嘅管理程序其實就係確保有個書面嘅 trail, paper trail, 可以去確保你哋訂嘅料係跟足 spec. 嘅？

O

P

答：呢個一定，因為 ISO 嘅精神都係 traceable。

P

Q

問：Okay，就係 traceable？

Q

R

答：係。

R

S

問：個 traceability, okay。

S

T

U

主席：我想問，因為我記得房署出嚟嗰個 main contract 同個總承建商就有講明就話要 ISO 9000 on quality assurance, 係咪？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：Assurance，係。

C

D

主席：但係落去個分判商，房署就同嗰個分判商有合約㗎嘛？

D

答：冇合約，係。

E

E

主席：係囉，就純粹係個大判同個水喉分判商之間嘅事嚟嘅囉嗎？

F

F

答：係，係。

G

G

主席：如果個水喉分判商有 ISO 9000，咁就有㗎喇嗎？

H

H

答：冇嘢代表。

I

I

主席：係咪呀？

J

J

答：係。

K

K

主席：得。

L

L

答：而家就所以房署而家都考慮改緊由呢個發展局個 listed contractor 做佢哋嘅-- under 佢嘅 list。

M

M

主席：即係你個報告裏面所講嗰啲？

N

N

答：係。

O

O

主席：既然橫掂大啲 project 橫掂都一個 licensed plumber 根本都照顧唔到嘅，不如就整一個 register 嘅 list contractors 出嚟，就嗰啲就可以承判？

P

P

答：冇錯，係。

Q

Q

R

R

問：貴寶號進利就行 ISO 9000 喇？

S

S

答：係。

T

T

問：以你所知，你哋業界其餘嘅判頭係咪個個都行緊 ISO 9000？

U

U

答：咁又唔係間間，唔係間間有嘅。

V

V

B

B

C

問：Okay，如果...

C

D

答：大部分都有嚟喎又。

D

E

問：譬如我問你，例如何標記、金日佢哋有冇行，以你所知，你自己所知，佢哋係咪行緊呢樣嘢？

E

F

答：以我所知，真係唔知。

F

G

問：你唔知，okay。Okay，你話98年嗰封信就話用無鉛焊支，畀你哋嗰個商會嗰啲會員，當時就金日同何標記就唔係會員喇？

G

H

答：唔係。

H

I

問：由98年到而家，直到有一個退會之前，佢哋有冇曾經係個會員？

I

J

答：邊個？何標記？

J

K

問：何標記或者金日。

K

L

答：何標記就唔係幾記得幾時入番會嘅，我唔知佢好似入過會，又冇續，但係up to到而家，佢都仲係member，水喉商會。

L

M

問：Okay，何標記個老闆何文標先生有冇話上嚟同你哋開會，關於即係業界嘅嘢，即係呢段時間？

M

N

答：好少嘅。

N

O

問：少嘅？

O

P

答：好少嘅，即係淨係--如果你話--不過我哋都好少，係見--有時Housing有啲事，捉咗佢哋上去開會，捉埋我哋水喉商會做類似expert，咁就會撞到。

P

Q

Q

R

問：好似...

R

S

答：佢冇上嚟商會傾嘅。

S

T

問：Okay，譬如話金日同何標記，佢哋喺你哋商會做會員嗰段時間，你哋有冇提過應該用無鉛焊支呢啲咁嘅題目，有冇討論過？

T

U

答：應該就有嘅，因為98年...

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：因為即係都好耐之前？

C

D

答：唯一提過就係 98 年嗰時提，...

D

E

問：因為呢啲都算係...

E

F

問：Okay，得。之後另外一個問題，早前你就係講過你履歷，你就話你係某啲學會嘅資深會員，資深會員英文就係 fellow，係咪呀？

F

G

答：Fellow，係。

G

H

問：Fellow，唔係 senior member，fellow，okay。

H

I

I

J

陳宇文先生：係咁多啫，我有問題。

J

K

K

L

主席：好。我尋日就拆水費單，咁樣樣水務署就夾咗張傳單喺個水費單裏面，咁樣樣佢就話「如果你屋企要駁水喉，如果你用焊接去駁，你就搵個 licensed plumber。」如果你屋企用嗰啲 mechanical 機械式嗰啲，佢又有講話要呢一個 licensed plumber，你諗唔諗到咩嘢原因，點解駁水喉用唔同嘅方法駁，一個就要 licensed plumber，一個又唔係 licensed plumber 呢？

L

M

M

N

N

O

答：好簡單嘅原因，就係如果你唔係用 mechanical joint 嘅，你即係要燒焊，要燒焊就有機會會到焊支，焊支就有機會用到--驚你用到有鉛嘅焊支，所以佢就話要搵 licensed plumber。

O

P

P

Q

主席：咁好喇，咁...

Q

R

答：不過呢樣嘢，我其實都唔係好贊同嘅。

R

S

主席：啱，因為點解呢？Section 15 就淨係畀你 minor nature 咋啫，冇話點樣樣駁就邊一個可以做、邊個唔可以做，你又點睇呢？

S

T

答：呢個真係好麻煩嘅，你如果單一睇嗰啲，如果你駁個龍頭，要搵 licensed plumber 呢，我相信由幾百釵變咗幾千釵，一般市民就唔會--即係我覺得唔應該承受呢...

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：呢個所謂 minor nature 就即係任水務署話嘅咋嗎？

C

D

答：係呀。

D

E

主席：佢方便嗰陣時就話「呢個 minor nature，我同你都做得」。

E

F

黎先生：為你慳錢啫。

F

G

G

H

主席：即係為我慳錢嗎，如果唔係嘅話，就要搵個...

H

I

答：佢其中一個解釋，如果我有記錯，佢就話你可以 employ license -- 即係由個 licensed plumber employ 一個人去做，佢就 supervise，咁 supervise 都要企喺度，都要收錢㗎，咁就...

I

J

J

K

主席：啱喇，supervision，佢有冇--咁我又想問下，水務署有冇話 supervision 究竟係要--我哋就咁嘅，我哋以前，我考試嗰陣時候就成日都問--唔係問一樣嘢嘅，supervision 同 personal control 有冇咩分別，supervision 就一定要 physically present 嘅，personal control 就係話 in a position to intervene 就得㗎喇，其實水務署究竟係 supervision 㗎，抑或 personal control 呢？

K

L

L

M

M

N

N

O

答：我都唔知，其實呢樣嘢佢都有好正式回答過嘅，我哋都問嘅，學你--我有你咁深奧，我哋咪...

O

P

主席：唔係，我唔係深奧。

P

Q

答：唔係，即係個字眼，即係我...

Q

R

主席：因為點解呢？Personal control，我可以唔喺度，不過我某時某日返嚟見到唔啱，我就出聲，係咪？

R

S

答：係。

S

T

主席：咁就一個 personal control，overall 我有 control，supervision 就唔係，我企喺度睇住你做嘅。

T

U

答：企喺度睇，我哋都問呢個問題嘅，其實冇乜答案嘅呢個，即係同你一

U

V

V

B

B

C

樣，即係意思一樣。

C

D

D

主席：好呀。有冇人有問題？

E

E

羅先生：主席，唔好意思，有一個問題。

F

F

主席：你想問，請問喇。

G

G

羅先生：係。

H

H

I

羅先生盤問

I

J

J

問：小姓羅，代表水務署嘅。因為頭先主席問嗰個問題，提及到嗰個 minor works 嗰個定義，想請問陳生熟唔熟悉有一本嘅水務署出嘅小冊子，叫 handbook on plumbing installation for buildings？

K

K

答：睇過下，攞過下。

L

L

問：以你所知，裏面係咪就住乜嘢叫做 minor in nature 係有一啲嘅指引？

M

M

答：唔係好記得。

N

N

問：唔緊要，唔該晒。

O

O

P

P

羅先生：冇問題。

Q

Q

主席：唔該。仲有冇人有問題？冇問題。

R

R

S

好，唔該晒陳先生，好多謝你今日上嚟畀證供。

S

T

答：Okay，唔該晒。

T

U

主席：可以離開，唔該，走得嚟喇。

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

D

我哋今日就...

D

E

許偉強先生：今日個...

E

F

主席：今個星期就完結喇喇。

F

G

許偉強先生：今個星期需要處理嘅證人都完晒。

G

H

主席：下個星期就水務署？

H

I

許偉強先生：下個禮拜就水務署。

I

J

主席：好呀。

J

許偉強先生：跟住就成個禮拜都係水務署，然後就到農曆新年假期，返嚟就2月15號開始就係我哋專家證人。

K

主席：好呀，好呀，我哋...

K

L

陳宇文先生：主席，我想問一樣嘢，就係關於專家證人，我知道因為而家行水務署先，就唔係行--專家2月初咁樣樣，如果曾經許大狀有講過，啲專家報告可能就應該下個禮拜，係咪確實兩位專家證人嘅專家報告係咪下個禮拜底會有？而且係第二樣嘢就係傳召嗰個專家證人嘅次序係咪李先生先吖，定係嗰位 Prof Fawell 先？

L

M

M

N

N

O

主席：Prof Lee 會行先嘅。

O

P

許偉強先生：Prof Lee 會行先，跟住就 Prof Fawell。至於第一個問題，就我呢一個禮拜都人問過好多次，同樣嘅答法，都係下個禮拜會 ready。

P

Q

Q

R

主席：下個禮拜會 ready。

R

S

陳宇文先生：唔好意思，唔好意思。

S

T

主席：我哋下個禮拜再見，唔該晒。

T

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

2016年1月29日

C

D

下午3時12分聆訊押後

D

E

E

F

F

G

G

H

H

I

I

J

J

K

K

L

L

M

M

N

N

O

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

R

S

S

T

T

U

U

V

V

C Friday, 29 January 2016 C

(10.03 am)

D (Transcript of simultaneous interpretation D

E except where otherwise specified) E

F MS CHENG: Mr Chairman and Member, the following witness is F

G Mr Kenneth SY Chan from the Hong Kong Plumbing G

& Sanitary Ware Trade Association. The association is

H not legally represented. H

I Mr Chan, good morning. Please take your oath or  
affirmation. I

J MR KENNETH CHAN SHEUNG YAN (affirmed) J

K Examination-in-chief by MS CHENG K

L Q. Mr Chan, in front of you, you have a bundle of  
documents, and you have the correspondence between your  
association and the law firm. L

M Please go to tab 1 of the bundle. I think you can  
N see that the law firm for the Commission has given you  
O a letter raising certain questions. Your association  
P has given your replies. You can find it in tab 6 of the  
bundle. P

Q Mr Chan, in relation to your reply, your answers are  
Q in tab 6, page 66 onwards. Q

R At this stage, I would like to read out your replies  
R and then I will put some questions to you. R

S (Reply statement read in English) S

T (Reply statement read in English) T

Mr Chan, I have read out the answers, and they have come from your association. In relation to this issue, you have submitted your views and suggestions to the Commission.

In relation to the answers in this reply, do you have anything that you want to rectify?

A. No.

Q. Are you willing to submit your statement or your replies as I have just read out as your evidence to the Commission?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr Chan, there are certain questions for you. Maybe, first of all, I would like to ask you about your professional background.

Mr Chan, my understanding is that for yourself, you are a building services engineer; right?

A. Correct.

Q. Personally, you are an executive director of a construction contractor?

A. To be exact, it's a plumbing contractor.

Q. Yes. I was about to go further. In fact, for your company, you are responsible for plumbing and drainage?

A. Correct.

Q. Mr Chan, for yourself, you joined this company in the year 1981?

A. Correct.

Q. You joined this particular company for plumbing and drainage. Where were you working? In what trade or industry did you work?

A. For a short period of time, upon graduation, I worked for two or three months as a salesman, selling pipework, also in plumbing. Then for ten months I worked for a consultant firm, again in the field of building services.

Q. Building services, right. Then on the internet, I have read up some information. For your own company, I think you have also taken up many projects. For your projects, what is the role of your company? Is it as a plumbing and drainage contractor?

A. Correct.

Q. I have also found information from the internet that for many of your projects, they are projects in private housing developments.

A. Correct.

Q. It appears to me that some are also public projects.

A. Yes, for the government.

Q. Have you ever worked for public housing projects?

A. Yes, we did, but less frequently in recent years.

Q. But what about the last public housing project? Can you give us a rough idea, in which year?

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 48	
C	A. 2014, I would say. Completed in 2014. Sorry, 2004. That was the year of completion.	C
D	Q. Perhaps we can talk about the public housing project	D
E	that you were involved in. In relation to the water	E
F	supply for fresh water, what sort of pipes were used?	F
G	A. In the past, lead pipes. Later on, lined GI pipes.	G
H	Q. That is the galvanised.	H
I	A. Lined.	I
J	Q. PVC lined.	J
K	A. And later also copper pipes.	K
L	Q. In other words, for public housing projects, you had been using copper pipes for potable water?	L
M	A. Yes.	M
N	Q. What was the year they first started to use copper pipes?	N
O	A. I believe it was the last one, the one in 2004.	O
P	Q. For private projects, what was the main type of pipes?	P
Q	A. Mainly copper pipes, mainly. You are talking about in recent years, I suppose.	Q
R	Q. So, Mr Chan, for the material specifications of water pipes, you have knowledge?	R
S	A. Yes.	S
T	Q. Mr Chan, other than the qualification of being a building services engineer, do you have other professional qualifications for plumbing and drainage?	T
U		U
V		V

Did you yourself take the examination to become  
a licensed plumber?

A. No, I'm not an LP. I'm a senior member of the Hong Kong  
Institute of Engineers. I'm also a member of the CIBSE  
of the UK, a senior member. I am also a senior member  
of the Hong Kong branch of the Chartered Association.  
I am also an honourable fellow of another association.  
That is the Hong Kong Institution of Plumbing and  
Drainage Ltd.

Q. Let's be more focused. We are talking about the  
fittings for the water supply system in our buildings.  
We are concerned about the health impact.

I would like to know about your personal knowledge.

In terms of common sense. Do you know all the time that  
lead is a heavy metal, is harmful to health?

A. Yes, we all know that lead is poisonous. When it is  
poisonous, it means that it is harmful. I knew that.

Q. Mr Chan, given your experience and your qualifications,  
I suppose you know that for fittings used in water  
supply systems, like solder materials, you know that it  
should not be containing lead?

A. Currently, for all the specifications, I think we have  
all changed them to become lead-free, so we have to use  
lead-free materials.

Q. You told us that you have been involved in public

housing projects, so you knew that for the HA specifications, there was this lead-free specification, and under the WWO, we need to follow the British Standard; you knew?

CHAIRMAN: So you were aware of ASD, 1993?

A. Sorry?

CHAIRMAN: ASD, 1993. In 1993, there was this specification to use lead-free soldering materials.

A. I can't be sure about the exact date.

CHAIRMAN: You talked about 20 years, so for the HD, at most, that would be 2004, 2002, that is ten years. But then for 20 years, that means it would take us back to the 1990s.

A. Yes, I recall that that was in the 1990s, requiring the use of lead-free solder.

MS CHENG: Mr Chan, for the solder materials available in the market, you know that there are lead-free and also leaded solder materials?

A. Yes.

Q. Next, I want to ask you about the background information of your association. In your statement, it has already been mentioned about your membership. I understand that you have got contractor members as well as individual members.

Let me first of all talk about the company members.

I think quite a lot of them are material suppliers?

A. Yes, you are right.

Q. We have got plumbing and sanitaryware companies. Other than these two groups, are there also other groups or types of members which are companies?

A. We are mainly talking about contractors and suppliers, being our corporate members.

Q. Even for sanitaryware, again, we are talking about suppliers?

A. Yes, we have pipe suppliers and also sanitaryware suppliers.

Q. Mr Chan, some suppliers and some contractors, also the relevant parties in this Inquiry, they have given statements to the Commission. So, in your correspondence with the lawyers, I would like to clarify some of that material.

On page 59 of the bundle in front of you -- from page 58, it's a letter that you sent to us. At the end of the page, you have mentioned Ho Biu Kee, HBK, they are a plumbing contractor. They are a member of your association. Ming Hop is also a member.

A. Ming Hop, if I remember, they have recently sent us a letter, I think in the last two weeks. In the last two weeks, we have collected membership fees, and they had suspended --



CHAIRMAN: Suspended?

A. I'm not sure, they have either withdrawn or they just want to suspend their membership. This is Ming Hop's status.

MS CHENG: We see Golden Day. You say they were a corporate member some ten years ago. And Wo Hing -- are they a current member?

A. Yes.

Q. And there are some other parties. I don't have their information from the internet but I would like to ask: Wing Hing Plumbing, are they a member?

A. I don't think so.

Q. What about Hang Lee Construction, Mr Siu Kin Wong?

A. From my memory, I don't think he is a member.

Q. I checked on the internet and it's probably not up-to-date.

Prosperity, they are a supplier. Are they a member?

A. I cannot recall. If you don't find any on the internet site, then they're probably not a member.

Q. I would just like to confirm, the members, and they have given evidence, they were not mentioned in your response to the Commission?

A. They weren't.

Q. Just now, you also said that you had individual members in your association. So these individuals, what kind of

background do they have?

A. They are all involved in plumbing and engineering. Some might have been retired but they are still interested in the industry so they continue their membership as individual members.

Q. What role, what job were they in before retirement?

Were they a boss or worker? Were they LPs?

A. Well, in our association, the majority are of managerial grade or above.

Q. So, amongst your members, do you have a P&D worker representative? Do you have worker representatives?

A. No. We do communicate with them, but I don't think we have members.

CHAIRMAN: You are a trade association.

A. We are a trade association.

MS CHENG: I see information on the internet. There might be worker groups. I see there's a Hong Kong plumbing association.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you communicate with them?

A. Yes, quite frequently, in fact.

Q. Could you elaborate a little bit?

A. The plumbing council union -- well, every year when they adjust salaries, we sit down together. In the construction industry, we are one of the few that can

have a dialogue with unions. If I remember correctly, we've had dialogue for some 20-30 years. We talk about salary adjustments. Of course they would want more, and we would say inflation isn't that much and we will compromise to get a fair ...

Q. So communication revolves around salary?

A. Yes, salary. We maintain contact. Sometimes we talk about worker training. We feel that workers might need some improvement. Their work hours, we will talk about that as well.

Q. When you say training, you might have some training requirements. So, over the years, has there been any communication regarding plumbing material or soldering material?

A. Material? We talk about it, but not in great detail, because when we talk shop we might mention these things in passing.

Q. In the plumbing and drainage industry, are there a lot of associations like yours?

A. We are the only P&D association. There are other associations. There is an a LP association, there's a plumbing association, there's a copper -- there's a British plumbing association, and so on.

Q. So worker unions, the plumbing union you mentioned, are there a lot of those as well?

A. There's only one, one plumbing general union.

Q. So, for important matters, like the statement you provided on this occasion, what type of people discuss their views and draft this statement, for example like the one I just read out?

A. Of course we are worried about this issue. In general, in principle, our council members -- there are 16 people in our council, so whoever is interested will attend. We also have the technical committee chairman present, the secretary is present; they will be present.

Q. So, when your association -- when you prepared this statement, did you consult your members? Did you gauge their views?

A. We had consulted -- well, it's actually a matter of time. We cannot issue a survey to all members. We had directed the matter to our council members, and they would consult their contractors, and we've compiled views, quite a bit, actually. There were quite a few contractors, some dozens of them. We circulated the issue to our council members and then they gathered the survey reports, and based on the report we responded to the Commission.

Q. Did you communicate directly with workers regarding this response to the Commission?

A. Workers? I don't think so.

Q. Okay. Then I would like to ask about the work of your trade association.

Let's go to page 68 of your response. In paragraph 10, you have given some examples of the work of your association.

A. Yes.

Q. I would like to follow up on certain points. In point 2, you say there is regular liaison with the Water Supplies Department regarding the process of application and inspection of waterworks in building projects.

So could you give us some concrete examples? Your trade association and the WSD, what discussions did you have between them? Are there special examples where you had discussions with the WSD?

A. Well, we have a lot. For example, form 46, application of form 46, and approval of diagrams. So we need to contact WSD. For example, if the floor plans, diagrams, take too long for approval, we will contact them.

Q. So your members, in their daily work --

A. We would make some requests or recommendations.

Q. Let me focus -- prior to July, in your communications with the WSD, did you talk to the WSD about plumbing material?

A. Yes. We have regular meetings.

Q. What about solder material; any discussion?

A. Yes.

Q. Could you elaborate? The time frame is before the excess lead in water.

A. Of course not. Of course not. We didn't before the incident. After the incident, of course there were a lot of meetings.

Q. I would like to focus on prior to the incident. Were there discussions with the WSD regarding heavy metals, water safety?

A. No.

Q. Another bullet point here says you will review with the Housing Department and update their P&D technical specifications.

So, prior to the excess lead in water incident, your discussion with the WSD and HD, did you talk about material submission and approval? Did you provide any recommendations?

A. Well, specifications -- prior to the incident, they would let us comment, and it would include solder material -- the specification list is very thick, there are a lot of items, so it would include solder material. But it would just say "lead-free" in general. There was no specific reference to that material.

Q. Mr Chan, you said your last PRH project was in 2004-05, the completion was in 2004-05, and from the evidence we

**A** *Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation* **A**

**B** Commission of Inquiry into Day 48 **B**  
Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water

**C** have heard, we have heard that in around 2000, the HD **C**  
converted from GI pipes to copper tubes, in PRH  
**D** projects. **D**

**E** So I would like to ask, regarding this change, as **E**  
a company or as a member in the trade association, did  
**F** the HA talk to the industry about the details of **F**  
exchange, did they consult you? **G**

**H** A. Well, not in great detail, but in meetings they did **H**  
mention that. I think so.

**I** Q. Regarding the jointing of copper pipes, did they consult **I**  
you regarding those specifications at that time? I'm  
**J** referring to the transition in around 2000. **J**

**K** A. No. **K**

**L** Q. At this point, I would also like to ask a related **L**  
question, because I searched the Net and I found  
**M** a Task Group on Alignment of Currently Used Standards **M**  
for uPVC Pipes and Fittings with International Standards  
**N** (Construction Standards Committee). You were a member **N**  
of that committee. **O**

**P** Just looking at the name, it seems to be focused on **P**  
uPVC pipes and fittings, whether they comply with  
**Q** international standards. So I would like to ask, **Q**  
**R** Mr Chan, are you still a member? **R**

**S** A. No, I'm not. I think that was some 20-30 years ago. **S**  
**T** Q. And nobody uses those pipes anymore. **T**

**U** **U**

**V** **V**

A. I can't recall. I can't recall. I think it's sort of  
converting inches into metres, a change into the --

CHAIRMAN: Metrification.

A. There was an impact because all the materials supplied  
changed from the British units into the international  
units, sometimes it may not be easy to sort of change  
over.

MS CHENG: That's why a task group was set up for that  
purpose, about the units of measurement.

Regarding copper pipes, did you have a similar  
task force to look into the international standards for  
copper pipes and fittings?

A. You mean in Hong Kong or internationally?

Q. Have you ever heard about that?

A. Of course internationally there are such organisations.  
When they come to Hong Kong, we do have meetings.

Q. Can you sort of name the body?

A. I think it's called International Copper Association,  
something like that. Because we have asked them to  
submit certain papers to you. I think they have been  
enclosed.

Q. Again, let me talk about the time before the lead in  
water incident. What about your exchanges with this  
International Copper Association? Did you talk about  
the specifications about copper pipes?



A. Not formally discussed, but then for our annual journal we have asked them to contribute an article on lead-free, but then it wasn't just on solder materials. But then there was a dedicated article on lead-free.

CHAIRMAN: When?

A. In our 2014-2015 journals, we did have something on lead-free.

CHAIRMAN: Before this incident?

A. Before.

MS CHENG: Where can we find this journal?

A. I can give you a copy. The association can give it to you.

Q. Has it been published? Because you talk about your journal. Probably, you have a target readership.

A. Our readers, basically we distribute 1,000 copies. Of course, they will go to the consultants, advisers, government departments, et cetera. We do give them out at our annual dinners. Usually we attract 700 or 800 participants, all from the plumbing and drainage trade.

CHAIRMAN: So of quite a scale; right?

A. We do it every year.

MS CHENG: Why was it that you made a special effort to ask this association to talk about this among many topics?

A. One was written by the association. The other was written by our technical adviser.

Q. Was there a special reason to single out this issue?

A. It was because, in the year 2014, the USA would implement the lead-free requirement. So we would like to ask for the information. Our main concern was whether the materials were lead-free and could we do it.

In fact, we went all the way to pay visits to Europe. We would like to know whether Europe would also follow the example of the US and whether they would follow suit. We went to the manufacturers of pumps, we asked whether they were working on it as well, and then the answer was, yes, they were studying the matter. From Europe, we didn't get a very positive answer, saying that they were almost ready to embark on that.

Therefore, for this reason, since this was going to be the trend all over the world -- maybe I should put it this way: the USA took the lead and probably Europe would do it as well. The UK and Australia were also doing it. That's why we asked for papers written on the topic of lead-free.

In fact, I have a copy here. (Witness speaking).

CHAIRMAN: Please show it to me.

A. I haven't got the entire journal, but I have the article on lead-free.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, please give it to us so that we can make photocopies now.

C A. Dated -- two articles, this one for 2014, the other one  
Dated for 2015. (Handed). C

D For the 2015 article, it's from the technical  
adviser of our association. D

E CHAIRMAN: So, for the one in 2015, written before the  
incident or after? E

F A. It was published in April 2015. F

G MS CHENG: So, as far as your association was concerned, in  
2014-2015, you started the discussion about lead-free.  
Did you start earlier than that? G

H A. Well, in 1998, so much earlier, we issued a circular or  
a notice for our members. I think it's quite  
appropriate, suitable for you. We said, "You must use  
lead-free solder materials". 1998, that's about the  
solder materials. I can give you a copy as well.  
(Handed). H

I MS CHENG: Thank you very much. I

J Mr Chairman, do you think it is appropriate for us  
to have a short break so we can read the material  
submitted by Mr Chan? J

K CHAIRMAN: Yes. Usually, around 11 o'clock, we have  
a coffee break, so while we are giving time to make  
photocopies, why don't we have an earlier break,  
20 minutes, and then we can resume and everybody will  
get a copy. Thank you. K

(11.07 am)

(A short adjournment)

(11.30 am)

MS CHENG: Mr Chan, just now you have submitted three new documents, so perhaps I will go through them one by one.

The first is a letter dated March 1998. It's a fax from your Secretariat. Since this is a new document, let me read through it. It says:

"To whom it may concern:

Regarding the connection of hot water copper pipes, please take note of the following:

(1) You should use a potable lead-free soldering fitting.

(2) End-feed capillary fitting has to use lead solder."

This is issued to all members.

First of all, let me ask you a couple of questions regarding this fax. Your first point, you are referring to lead-free soldering fitting, so it contains solder joint -- it's a soldering joint that contains lead.

A. Right, soldering joint.

Q. And your second point, that means external soldering material.

I see in this fax, Mr Chan, that at that time you were already the vice-chairman of this association. It

was dated 24 March 1998. For what reason did your association issue this to members?

A. Well, after the lead incident, the lead in water incident, a member produced this fax, and we examined why we issued this circular and we couldn't recall. I can't answer you. If you ask me my memory or if you ask me to conjecture, usually under what circumstances would we issue this? We would feel that there might be a chance that our members might fall foul of the requirements and we would remind them.

CHAIRMAN: Was it Mr Ng Hak Ming?

A. No.

MS CHENG: This member, as we mentioned -- I have already asked you, was it related to a member who had given evidence in this Commission?

A. No. I think they had only attended one or two meetings and never participated, and they also resigned.

Q. I see a reference here, "Notice98/016". Is it always your standard practice to issue letters like this to communicate with your members? How often?

A. Whenever it is necessary. I can't say how often. If we believe that there are certain things that we need to remind our members, then we will issue such a notice. So maybe the specifications have been changed, and that's why we reminded members not to fall foul of it,

because if the specifications ask for lead-free and if you have used leaded ones -- well, to be frank with you, our concern has always been that there is this possibility that you have to dismantle what has been installed and then there would be losses.

COMMISSIONER LAI: What about the Secretariat?

A. No. We haven't got them here. We went through the list of members. There are only just four still with us, four of them still with us.

MS CHENG: You said there was this member who produced this notice after the incident of lead in water?

A. Yes, I didn't know how come he could dig it up.

Q. Have you talked to the members?

A. Yes, but nobody could recall the rationale for issuing this letter.

Q. We were interested to know, would it be possible that someone had blown the whistle, saying that somebody had gone against the requirement?

A. I think it's unlikely. Probably, I think it was very likely that we might be found to be non-compliant. That's why we reminded members that you had to be sure that you were using lead-free, otherwise you would be accused of breaching it.

COMMISSIONER LAI: The letter was given to all members, but other than that, did it get sent to government

departments?

A. No, just for members.

COMMISSIONER LAI: So it would not have been sent to other  
organisations or government departments?

A. No. Well, we were there to remind our members.

Of course we would not be reminding non-members.

COMMISSIONER LAI: So you are not going to tell the  
government departments, "Right, I have already done my  
part, I have already reminded my own members"?

MS CHENG: For companies who have given us and for relevant  
companies here, some of them have given evidence. I'm  
not trying to test your memory. It doesn't matter.

But I would like to talk about what happened in  
1998. For Ho Biu Kee, can you recall whether it was  
a member at that time?

A. I did check. For HBK? No, it wasn't. Golden Day? No.  
Ming Hop, it was, because it was represented.

Q. Yes, Mr Ng Hak Ming.

A. Yes. 1998?

Q. We are talking about 1998, so all members would have  
received a copy?

A. Correct.

Q. There is a fax number. I just want to know whether you  
faxed the copy to members. By what means?

A. When a fax number was available, then by fax.

Q. Other than the message carried in this letter -- that is, all members were reminded to use lead-free solder materials -- for this message, other than using this channel to inform the members, I would like to know, at the time, did you use other means to communicate the message to your members, as far as you can recall?

A. I don't think so.

Q. After sending out the message, did any member come back to you, raising questions or asking for your advice? Was there any discussion?

A. No.

Q. So that's the first paper that you submitted, from 1998, and then we jump to 2014.

So, for the 10 or 20 years in between, for your association, in relation to the usage and composition of the solder materials, did your association talk to your members, government departments or others in the industry?

A. I don't think I can recall any such discussion, because for solder materials, if they have to be lead-free, so be it.

Q. At that time, did any member or did anybody talk to you, saying that probably there were non-compliances in the industry?

A. No.



Q. All right. Let's do it chronologically. The next one that we should turn to would be the one dated 31 March 2014. It is from the International Wrought Copper Council president. We have this gentleman, Mr Mark Loveitt. Is that the journal article you referred to a moment ago?

A. Yes.

Q. The title is as follows:

"The development of lead-free copper allows for use in drinking water applications in the European Union."

I have just read it a moment ago. It's a very detailed introduction about the development in the European Union.

Then the background was set out.

Potable water was mentioned and lead would be one of the parameters that one had to follow. Later on in the article, it talked about the fittings for the potable water supply system; there are certain requirements that have to be followed.

Mr Chan, do you mind if you tell us once again -- you said that your association at that time had an exchange with this particular council, so please tell us exactly what happened, and then you decided to have this journal being issued.

A. As I have said, we received news that in 2014 the USA

would implement the lead-free requirement. Based on that, we started to pay attention. We tried to see what was happening in other countries.

In Hong Kong, we use a lot of materials from Europe. That's why we went to Europe. Whenever we went to Europe, whenever we contacted our suppliers, we would want to know about the plans in Europe. We were afraid that Europe would also follow the example of the USA, and then that means that Hong Kong would also follow. We would be interested to know whether the materials would be available. That's our major concern, because we could not do anything if we had not got any materials. And for the trade association, we were worried that there might be just a single product and then there would be a shortage of materials as well.

So those were our concerns. Therefore, we started to watch the development. That's why, through the suppliers, we approached Mark, one of our member suppliers.

Q. I would like to know whether it would have been one of the two suppliers, Wo Hing or Prosperity?

A. No.

Q. When you studied this topic, did you focus on solder materials? Just now, you said you were concerned about the supplies. Did you single out solder materials?

A. No.

Q. You talk about an European source. We have always been talking about the brand FRY. My understanding is it's from Holland. Did you single this out?

A. No. Our main concern was about lead-free pipes, valves, et cetera.

Q. I understand that you gave us the background, that the USA would like to have this statutory requirement.

A. Yes, 2014.

Q. You noticed a trend. But what about Hong Kong? I think just now you have said that all the time, under the WWO or the HA or the ASD's specifications, they have already asked for being lead-free. How come that in 2014 you felt a special need to revisit this topic?

A. It's all because the American law was impending in 2014.

Q. But specifically how Hong Kong would be affected as a result of the American legal requirement?

A. We thought that with the introduction in the USA, sooner or later Europe would also try to address the problem and would ask to be lead-free. When EU would like to have it, then Hong Kong would follow suit.

Q. What do you mean?

A. To a certain extent, we have to follow the European practice, the US practice, as well as that in Australia.

Q. So at that time you tried to be anticipatory? You

thought that there would be more and more specifications and legal requirements saying that the potable water pipes and fittings have to be lead-free?

A. Yes, pipes and fittings. As I have said earlier on, our main concern was whether there would be a single supplier only, and we were concerned about delivery, failing to meet our requirements, and then there would be implications on our contract. That's why we would like to be looking forward. In Hong Kong, we have been using a lot of supplies from Europe, other than from the mainland, so we were more concerned about that.

Q. So at that time the industry tried to anticipate the trend, but in reality, I would like to know whether you talked to any government departments, exploring the possibility or feasibility, saying that statutory requirements or contract specifications would be changed; did you have such discussion, saying that you have heard about such?

A. Not that I can recall.

Q. So it was confined to your industry, within your industry?

A. As to whether it was brought up during our casual chats, I can't recall. But there wasn't any discussion for this specific topic.

Q. Just now, you said that for this journal, you said that

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V

one of your members, who was a supplier, liaised with  
Mark Loveitt on your behalf.

A. Yes.

Q. For this journal, was it commissioned by the association  
or through other means?

A. Upon the request of the association, in the name of the  
association.

Q. Yes. I can see that on the second page, we can see the  
name of your association.

A. Yes, in our journal.

Q. The same question here, for the journal, who are the  
target readers?

A. As I have said, given out at our annual dinners. We  
have 70 tables, 800 participants.

Q. So the journal is given out at annual dinners?

A. Yes. Each one would get a copy, and after that we would  
also send out more copies to the relevant government  
departments.

Q. Like? Can you be more specific? Would it include the  
WSD?

A. Yes, WSD, Housing Department, ASD, the SD. So the  
related departments will get a copy.

Q. Did you post this journal on the internet?

A. I don't think so.

Q. You mentioned an annual dinner and everybody would get

**A** *Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation* **A**

**B** Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 48 **B**

**C** a copy. The annual dinner was attended by members. **C**

**D** A. Yes. **D**

**E** Q. Any other industry participants? **E**

**F** A. All industry participants. **F**

**G** Q. Including government departments? **G**

**H** A. Yes. **H**

**I** Q. The WSD? **I**

**J** A. Yes. The director of the authority, the WSD. **J**

**K** Q. What about the Housing Authority? **K**

**L** A. The director. **L**

**M** Q. So, aside from one pamphlet, one copy each, was there **M**

**N** a special session during the dinner where you would say, **N**

**O** "Please take note of this"? **O**

**P** A. No. **P**

**Q** Q. How often would you issue this? **Q**

**R** A. Once a year. **R**

**S** Q. When these journals have been issued to members of **S**

**T** government departments, did any party come back and **T**

**U** discuss the contents with you? Did you get any **U**

**V** feedback? **V**

A. Sometimes. **V**

Q. Do you recall any specifics that you could share with **V**

us? Did any member or government department official **V**

come back and discuss the contents with you? **V**

A. Yes. I recall an occasion, but I cannot recall the **V**

A *Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation* A

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 48 B

C details. C

D Q. Was it a member or a government department? D

E A. Both. They did follow up. If they felt it was E

F interesting, we would have a discussion. F

G Q. Any relevant information that you would like to share? G

H A. Well, if I knew, I would tell you. H

I Q. Let's take a look at the document then. I

J The next document is a new one, April 2015, that's J

K prior to the incident, and we see the author is K

L Mr Joe Ku, a technical adviser. L

M A. Yes. M

N Q. Is he from your association? N

O A. Yes. We have four technical advisers in the O

P association. P

Q Q. What are their -- Q

R CHAIRMAN: They are not employees, are they? R

S A. No. They have their own full-time job. S

T CHAIRMAN: It's just a nominal post? It's a post in your T

U trade association; they are not salaried? U

V A. It's a voluntary -- it's an honorary post. V

MS CHENG: What do they usually do in your association?

A. Well, when we have Housing Department specifications, we

are not familiar with them, and we have our advisers, we

have plumbing advisers, experts. We have owners. We

will ask them for their views.

Q. I see the topic of the paper -- the heading says, "Lead-free water supply systems". In the introduction, it mentions lead pipes were used in the old days, and it's been retrofitted with copper pipes. But it says that it is inevitable there might be lead contamination in our fresh water.

It says lead is harmful to children, especially to children, and in the water supply fittings, if we have lead components, then humans who consume that water will inadvertently consume lead as well. So it says that we need to ensure we do not have excessive lead being consumed.

On the next --

CHAIRMAN: Before we get to the next page, I would like to refer to the three diagrams, the three pictures. We have some X-ray pictures here. We have two X-ray slides there. Do you know why the X-ray slides are included?

A. No.

CHAIRMAN: Is it because lead is deposited in the bones?

A. I'm not sure.

MS CHENG: Did you draft this paper?

A. No. But of course I would have read the paper.

CHAIRMAN: When was this distributed to your members?

A. The first time, it was circulated at the annual dinner. The annual dinner is held in April or May.



CHAIRMAN: So it's dated April?

A. That's correct. Our past paper was also the end of  
March. It's around that time.

CHAIRMAN: So it was written in April, and at the bottom, it  
says "the 59th annual dinner", so I just wanted to know  
when --

A. I can check that for you. I can find the exact date for  
you. It was in April/May.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's good enough.

MS CHENG: Let's continue on the next page. It refers to  
"Legislations regulating to lead content", and here you  
say, even though there isn't regulation in Hong Kong  
regarding lead content in water supply system, but you  
say in California, in the year 2010, they had launched  
an Act and some standards were set.

Then you mentioned that under the California Act,  
certain components had to be regulated, and you give us  
some details here.

Moving on to the next page, I'm interested in  
paragraph 4, "Way forward". It says lead is hazardous  
to health, but lead consumption is still ongoing,  
according to the author's observation, and ultimately  
it's harmful because over a long period, if lead is  
accumulated -- then toward the end it says:

"... there is still no regulation in Hong Kong to

control the amount of lead content in the water supply fittings such as valves, water faucets et cetera.

Fortunately, other pioneers in the industry had awakened and started to mend the deficiency some time ago."

In the last paragraph, it says:

"It requires the joint effort of the government, the professional bodies, the suppliers, the contractors and all other stakeholders to fight for a more healthy water supply system."

The effort could take years or even decades. The author suggests that we should start ASAP, otherwise it will be too late.

So, Mr Chan, this article -- first of all, it's consultative, it mentions the California Act, and it's urging the relevant people to take action. So, back in 2014, what led to your association having Mr Joe Ku write this piece?

A. It's 2015.

Q. Right, not 2014.

A. Well, it was a continuation of the 2014 document. We wanted to know what the progress was, what could be done, and so on.

Q. The author also repeats that Hong Kong doesn't have legislation regarding lead content in water supply. So this has been repeated quite a few times. So was that

C an area of concern for your association?

C

A. No.

D Q. But that is the author's concern.

D

E A. Right.

E

Q. So, after writing that, was there any discussion?

F A. No.

F

G Q. So it was just a consultative document?

G

A. Yes.

H Q. As you said, it was distributed at the annual dinner.

H

I So everybody would get a copy --

I

J A. Exactly the same. Everybody would get a pamphlet, so  
K people who attended would get a copy. We would hand it  
L out to people we thought were important or who needed to  
know.

J

K

L

M Q. Regarding this article, did you check Ho Biu Kee,  
Golden Day -- did they receive?

M

N A. Golden Day was not a member in 2014 and 2015, they  
O weren't issued. Ho Biu Kee and Ming Hop, they would  
have received a copy -- may have received a copy.

N

O

P Q. What about government officials, you say for those who  
Q attended, they would receive a copy.

P

Q

A. Yes.

R CHAIRMAN: Mr Ho Man Piu from Ho Biu Kee, did he attend?

R

S A. He didn't attend the annual dinner, as I recall.

S

CHAIRMAN: But you know him?

T

T

U

U

V

V

A. Yes.

MS CHENG: Just now, we saw that your association took the initiative and contacted members and government officials and issued this article. So prior to the incident, the industry, the members, did they talk about excessive lead in water or leaded solder? Did they communicate that with you?

A. Say again?

Q. We saw these documents, it was issued by your association. I am asking the other way around: did members approach you and talk about lead in water and the relevant question? Did they initiate any questioning? Did they initiate?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. So these were actions on your own initiative?

A. Yes. Well, some suppliers might pioneer -- some claimed that their material was lead-free.

CHAIRMAN: And what did they do?

A. They would claim that they had NSF qualification.

CHAIRMAN: So they would contact your supplier?

A. They would liaise with the contractor -- suppliers would liaise with contractors and say they had lead-free material, advanced material, they would say the US has taken some, and if you need this material, contact me.

MS CHENG: So how would they communicate with you? Was

there a presentation, a meeting, a sales meeting?

A. Well, two things. Every year, in our annual dinner, we have a small demonstration, a small exhibition, some 10-20 booths. These suppliers, when they have new material, they would promote the material there. They could promote their material through those channels. If I remember, they did not ask for a specific promotion, ask for a presentation.

CHAIRMAN: When was that?

A. That should be after the lead in water incident.

CHAIRMAN: But did they have any prior events?

A. Lead-free?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

A. There were a lot of -- I don't think so. But prior to the incident, there were exhibitions. We have many copper pipe suppliers, so at the exhibition a lot of such things were showed, solder paste and also lead-free solder wire.

COMMISSIONER LAI: When they have such presentations, would they, when selling water pipes, they could also talk about the fittings as well as the solder materials? Were they mentioned as well?

A. Not really. If it is a single -- if they are the sole supplier, then they would mention it. Say copper pipes and fittings, just that. Seldom would they also mention

solder materials as well.

CHAIRMAN: That's because they don't sell them as well, so  
unless it has already got the solder fitted?

A. Correct.

MS CHENG: As a result of the American legal requirement, in  
2014/2015, did people selling copper pipes ride on the  
trend and talk about having lead-free fittings?

A. Well, they did promote it to us but we didn't pay much  
attention because it's a case of a single supplier.

Usually, we are not too keen.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, you won't be too keen.

A. Yes, because if there is only one single supplier in  
Hong Kong, then we won't be too interested.

CHAIRMAN: What sort of company? So this particular  
supplier approached you and tried to sell their products  
to your contractor members, saying that the products are  
in line with the 2014 US Safe Drinking Water Act.

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: You didn't like it because --

A. Not that we didn't like it.

CHAIRMAN: You knew it.

A. In the case of a single supplier, we would not be  
interested to promote.

CHAIRMAN: So they came to introduce that to you, saying  
that it's lead-free. Were they mainly about fittings or

what? Would it be more about the fittings?

A. Yes, the valves, the taps. But later on -- in fact, in the beginning, we didn't pay much attention. We just knew it. We knew there was this supplier who could supply the materials to us. But of course after the lead in water incident we asked them to come and give us an explanation.

CHAIRMAN: Yes. Sorry, I just want to ask this question.

At the time, it was a case of a single supplier, but nowadays, would it be that you have got many more?

A. Yes. More have come out to clarify. That was the manufacturer. Then our association is also promoting mechanical joint fitting rather than using soldering. It isn't that soldering is not good, but then, with the lead in water incident, all parties are making it very strict. Now the solder materials have to be checked and tested. It means that you will have a heavy claim on our process. So we are promoting mechanical joints, either push-fit or press-fit types.

When we promote such, then it was found that such fittings may contain lead, because they are copper alloys. Some of them came to clarify the position, telling us that the copper alloys were lead-free, they had silicon instead of lead being added. So that's why they say it's lead-free. I don't know whether it is

a matter of we know more about it or whether we have got a greater supply. I have heard that more and more will have got this arrangement.

Silicon type is more expensive.

CHAIRMAN: Well, for solder materials, or if you use mechanical joints -- well, I just want to know the following. You must have read the WSD's report, saying that for valves, taps, et cetera, some of them also contain lead. But then that's not the source for the excessive level of lead in water in this incident. So have you come up with new practices, say getting new fittings that can really meet the requirements?

I think we all know that for the valves and whatnot -- well, to a certain extent, even when it is claimed that they are lead-free, it is not totally lead-free, because a certain percentage is being allowed. Now, my understanding is that in the USA, they really have something which is totally free from lead. That is, other metals have been used to replace lead altogether.

A. We did have some discussion, but we didn't sort of introduce this stringently. We have to follow the WWO. It has always allowed for a certain percentage of lead. So, if it is still permitted, we will follow the Ordinance.



COMMISSIONER LAI: As a trade association, I suppose you would have the best knowledge about the prices, that is the prices for mechanical joints, push-fit, press-fit, and those requiring soldering. I suppose you have the best knowledge about prices. So how do they compare, mechanical joints and solder joints? Can you tell us about the price differential for copper pipes?

A. We have done it many times. If you ask me, for the workers in Hong Kong, there is something very odd. If you promote something new to the workers in Hong Kong, even though it may result in a lot of savings in terms of the work to be done, of course we have to ask our labour contractors; that is, we have to find out how much can be reduced. Say, for example, for press-fit and push-fit, in theory, less work will be involved. You don't need soldering; you don't need to apply the solder. But then the discount will be smaller. So it will be difficult to come up with an exact figure about the magnitude of the savings.

CHAIRMAN: Let's not talk about the labour costs. Please talk about the price --

A. Of the materials?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

A. Of course they are much more expensive.

CHAIRMAN: You mean the mechanical ones?

A. Yes, many times more expensive.

COMMISSIONER LAI: How much?

A. Two times, three times, four times or even nine times,  
in relation to the fittings. The pipes are just the  
same, but then for the fittings they do vary.

CHAIRMAN: The mechanical ones would be most expensive.

Would the soldering be the cheapest?

A. Yes. End-feed.

CHAIRMAN: End-feed would be cheaper than soldering?

A. Yes, of course.

CHAIRMAN: What about brazing?

A. Brazing is more expensive, because the materials are  
more expensive.

CHAIRMAN: In your report, you have also mentioned this  
point, and in fact BS 864 or BS 1254, for brazing and  
soldering, there is no difference. Some lawyers have  
said, as far as durability, reliability and stability  
are concerned, from the figures on the face of it,  
there's no difference.

A. If you ask me, silver brazing can withstand a higher  
temperature. In the past, usually, for hot water, we  
recommend the employer and workers to use silver  
brazing.

CHAIRMAN: But for cold water?

A. Tin soldering, because for tin soldering, it cannot

A *Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation* A

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 48 B

C withstand a high temperature, but silver brazing, it C  
will be fine for higher temperature.

D CHAIRMAN: If they can't withstand, it will burst? D

E A. No, not bursting, but then we are worried that the E  
F jointing may not be secure and then there will be F  
leakage of water.

G CHAIRMAN: Especially for those embedded pipes in the walls, G  
H that would give rise to troubles. H

A. My understanding is that soldering would be better.

I CHAIRMAN: You have answered Mr Lai's question. That is, I  
J mechanical joints would be much more expensive. But J  
what about press-fit and push-fit?

K A. My interpretation is that they are mechanical joints. K

L CHAIRMAN: So depending on the particular model. So L  
M depending on the model, the prices could be two times, M  
three times or four times more expensive?

N A. Yes, two, three, or four times more expensive, but then N  
O you can make savings on the solder materials. Also, you O  
P don't need to carry with you the cylinders or the P  
torches for providing heat. You can also make savings P  
Q on labour and it's much quicker. So, by having savings Q  
in labour, then you can offset the extra costs.

R When you are at a particular point, the labour costs R  
S will rise, and then at a certain point we believe that S  
T you can come to a balance. T

U

V

COMMISSIONER LAI: What about fittings with solder?

A. That's the soldering joint. That's more expensive than those without the solder.

COMMISSIONER LAI: More expensive.

A. But then we are not talking about doubling the price. Just a little bit more expensive. That is for the elbow joints. For press-fit and push-fit, they can be considered, because you can save on labour.

COMMISSIONER LAI: Yes, when labour cost is high, then you will be having an offsetting effect.

A. Currently, the workers are not familiar, so maybe they will say that yes, there can be some savings, but as soon as you are experienced and you know more, then there will be more savings because you can save more labour.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MS CHENG: In summary, as to what you have said, Mr Chan, if you only talk about the materials, it appears that the compression or mechanical joints are most expensive, followed by silver brazing, and then the elbow joints with solder fitted, and then those fittings without solder and the solder has to be applied externally.

Now, you talk about other than materials, you need to know about the labour cost as well as the experience of the workers, and there would be the offsetting

effect.

A. Well, I think anybody sitting around here can do an elbow joint. Of course, for soldering, the heating up, it requires skilful labour.

Q. I would like to have a few followups on what you have just said.

For the statement from your association, you have suggested you would promote greater use of mechanical joints. That's the position of the association. But then, for the material price as well as the skills of the labour, would you foresee resistance in the industry in relation to your suggestion?

A. Certainly there will be resistance. If the client is willing to pay a little bit more, then it will be fine, but if the client thinks that soldering or silver brazing would be acceptable, then they would rather continue to use that, instead of accepting something new.

But the position of the association is that we would like to have a greater promotion of better materials. Well, not better materials but materials that can save labour.

Q. Mr Chan, your own company is also heavily involved in private projects. From your evidence, it appears that silver brazing is more common.

C A. You are correct. C

Q. What is the reason, as far as you are concerned?

D A. The reason? Well, if you talk about my company, we have D  
E used different types: silver brazing, solder joints, E  
F end-feed or even mechanical joints. We have used all of F  
G them. Mechanical joints, press-fit, push-fit, both have G  
been used.

H What is your question? H

I Q. My question was, I think you agreed that it appears that I  
J in private projects, silver brazing is more common. Can J  
you give a reason?

K A. Not particularly. As I have said, for hot water, K  
L usually we will use silver brazing. For cold water, we L  
M use soldering. If I may sort of share with you a case M  
N that took place before the incident. The employer said N  
O they didn't know when soldering was used, when silver O  
P brazing was used, why don't we use all silver brazing? P  
We had some negotiations back and forth. It boils down  
to price. You have to add money. They said it's more  
or less the same but you just use soldering.

Q I said the solder material is different, it's more Q  
R expensive. We need a higher temperature torch, and so R  
S on, and ultimately you had to respond to the owner's S  
request, the employer's request.

T So there are a lot of scenarios. Some don't care T  
U  
U

when you are using solder or silver brazing, some will use silver brazing for cold and hot water supply.

CHAIRMAN: So basically you feel that silver brazing is more reliable?

A. Correct.

MS CHENG: The chairman asked you a question. You said that recently you had come into contact with suppliers who want to sell lead-free -- they claim to be lead-free. In your communication with them, the so-called totally lead-free components, there would be a certain percentage of lead. Is there a big difference in price? Is there any difference?

A. A little bit. It's very minor. They say it's very minor. I am scratching my head here. It shouldn't be.

Q. The so-called totally lead-free --

A. It's only 10 per cent more expensive, some 10-odd per cent, so that gives me some pause.

CHAIRMAN: You have never used that?

A. No. We tested it and we don't feel it's 100 per cent lead-free. It is much lower.

MS CHENG: You had engaged someone to do a test for you?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr Chan, you will recall that we were looking at paragraph 10 of your witness statement. Let's continue. You say that the work of your association -- in the

Development Bureau from January 2013, they added the "plumbing installation" category to its list of approved specialist contractors for public works.

I would like to ask, the Development Bureau list, the contractors, they are only employed in government projects, in development.

CHAIRMAN: The ASD works.

A. Yes.

MS CHENG: Are you familiar with how contractors can get on this list?

CHAIRMAN: We will not explore that.

MS CHENG: Then let's move on. In your statement, page 69, paragraphs 14 to 16, you say that your understanding -- it talks about your understanding of workers' knowledge. You say that workers know that there are different types of solder material in the market, some come in wire and some come in strip form.

Paragraph 15 says less than 50 per cent of workers would know that some solder material contained lead and some are lead-free.

In paragraph 16, you say the majority of workers do not know that when they joint copper pipes, they should only use lead-free solder.

I would like to ask a basic question. The viewpoints that you have raised here about workers,



before you wrote this, did you have direct or indirect communication with workers?

CHAIRMAN: Let's start with direct communication.

MS CHENG: Did you communicate with workers?

A. Direct communication? Personally speaking, I would talk with my foremen, and just now I said, in responding of the Commission's letter, we had met with our council members, council members met with their foremen, and we got something like a survey, and we responded to your points.

Q. Can you give us a rough figure then? When you contacted your foremen directly or when you contacted your council -- we would like to know how large your survey pool was, directly or indirectly. How large was that pool?

A. Well, we have 16 council members. 20-plus. 20-plus foremen. It's not -- so one foreman would have 100 workers working for him.

CHAIRMAN: So, after the incident, you consulted them?

A. Yes, after the incident. So when we received your Commission letter.

CHAIRMAN: Of course, some would deny any knowledge.

A. Well, when we answered your question, we had included our views.

CHAIRMAN: Your trade association has a seat on the CIC and

VTC. In the past few days we have heard CIC and VTC lecturers, instructors from high, mid and low levels, and we have gone through their syllabus, we went through their lecture notes. They all seem to have taught that you should never use leaded solder, you should use lead-free solder. As far as we know, in the last 10-20 years, if you had taken courses there, you should know that.

A. I am the chairman of the CAP and I have been the chairman for 20 years, and I'm still sitting on the board of the CIC. I am quite familiar.

CHAIRMAN: That's even better then. It has been taught?

A. It has been taught, but in my personal view, whether they stress that. You can say, "You have to use lead-free solder", you can say, "It's harmful to the body", but people -- it might go in one ear and go out the other.

CHAIRMAN: So you are saying that people might have forgotten?

A. Correct. It doesn't mean that they didn't teach; they would have taught that.

MS CHENG: (Chinese spoken)?

A. Yes, I'm on the course panel. I follow up with the curriculum. So any change from lead pipes to copper pipes, we would tell them -- we would say, "We are using

copper pipes. You shouldn't use lead pipes anymore", so we update them with the information.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, we understand.

So you agree that workers have been taught, but whether they recall that lesson, that's a separate issue.

A. That's a separate issue.

MS CHENG: So you say some workers, especially those who had followed an apprentice system, who didn't have a formal education?

A. That's even more troublesome. They used solder strips in the old days, a long time ago, and that might contain lead.

CHAIRMAN: Right. But if you are a semi-skilled or skilled labourer, you have been through CIC courses. General workers don't go through CIC.

A. They don't necessarily go through CIC.

CHAIRMAN: Where do they go?

A. They don't have to go. They don't take the licence.

CHAIRMAN: If they don't take the licence --

A. Some people have been in the industry for 30 years and some might be reluctant to take the test. I always ask members, workers to get their qualifications. Some explain and say they are afraid that they might fail the test.

CHAIRMAN: So you are saying that some people with a skilled licence -- they can get the skilled licence?

A. They definitely get that.

CHAIRMAN: The CIC --

A. They have to take a test for the CIC licence. From April 2017, there's a specific division of labour, they can get that through experience.

CHAIRMAN: They can get that through just job experience?

A. There is some conflict there.

CHAIRMAN: So if, let's say, I've been in the plumbing trade for 30 years, I don't have to go through CIC and I can get a skilled licence?

A. I had told them about that. It's unfair. Some people have spent a lot of effort to get the licence, and -- for example, I don't need to take the test and I have 30 years' experience. There's nothing you can do, it's a new legislation. There's always going to be --

COMMISSIONER LAI: So you are saying that people without skilled licence, the next year --

A. Well, they are registered now.

COMMISSIONER LAI: So they don't take the test now, they don't have a skilled licence, but next year, starting from 2017, they can register based on experience?

A. They have to register. So they might already get their licence now. But there is a difference from the CIC.

There is a bracket. So you should be able to  
differentiate.

CHAIRMAN: But the contractor doesn't care, as long as you  
have the skilled licence.

A. But the salary is linked.

CHAIRMAN: Then the Housing Department would say 85 per cent  
skilled licence, 15 per cent semi-skilled workers.

A. You cannot make it too stringent because we don't have  
enough workers, and so on. So we have to open up the  
market. As long as they can prove they have the job  
experience, they can get the licence.

COMMISSIONER LAI: They can get it now?

A. Yes. They don't need a test.

COMMISSIONER LAI: They don't have to go through CIC?

A. It will be implemented in 2017. If you don't have  
a skilled licence, they won't allow you to do plumbing  
work.

COMMISSIONER LAI: I'm saying that now, to get a skilled  
licence, do you have to go through CIC to get that  
licence?

A. No.

COMMISSIONER LAI: You don't?

A. CIC, the tests. But now you can also get the licence  
through job experience.

COMMISSIONER LAI: Who issues the licence?

A. CWRO, it should be CIC.

CHAIRMAN: What is that?

MS CHENG: The Construction Workers Registration Ordinance.

CHAIRMAN: I know there's an ordinance, but who issues the licence? Who issues the skilled licence?

A. The CIC, if I recall correctly.

CHAIRMAN: Let's say I go up to the CIC, and if I can convince you that I have 30 years of plumbing experience.

A. Then you need a company letter to prove that you have 30 years.

CHAIRMAN: I know.

A. Then you get -- that's it.

CHAIRMAN: You don't need to take a course?

A. I don't know if you need to take a course, but you don't need to take a test. Well, you can check that. You can look that up.

CHAIRMAN: Well, you are on the CIC board!

A. This Construction Workers Registration Ordinance is new.

MS CHENG: So, as long as they can prove their work experience, they don't --

A. Certain period. Ten years --

Q. Well, we have also seen a situation where workers, they have relevant experience, they don't take CIC courses, and they take a test and they can get a licence?

A. That's the ideal situation.

Q. Have you ever have seen that occur?

A. Yes.

Q. Paragraph 14. Here, you have talked different types of solder materials, in either solder wire, in reel form, or solder strip.

We have heard two different schools of thought. CIC and VTC instructors told us that it only refers to the shape rather than the lead content. Is this in line with your knowledge?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr Chan, you said in the past solder strips were used most of the time, in the past?

A. Yes. That was 20-30 years ago.

CHAIRMAN: You mean prior to 1998?

A. Yes, much earlier than that. 1980s.

Usually, solder strips were used.

CHAIRMAN: What for?

A. To apply the solder.

CHAIRMAN: But then it contained lead?

A. I suppose it contained lead.

MS CHENG: Just now, you said that for solder strips, they could be free of lead as well?

A. There are two types of solder strips, leaded or lead-free, but I guess that in the 1980s they contained

lead. Otherwise, we would not have sent out this letter in 1998. The fact that we issued this letter, it must be that somebody was using something containing lead, so we had to remind them not to use those with lead.

So, prior to 1998, probably it was quite common. Otherwise, we would not have issued the letter. If it was just one or two companies only, we would not have issued this letter.

CHAIRMAN: Since 1993, all government buildings should be free of lead. That's because the ASD issued the specifications in 1993.

A. Yes, I suppose so.

CHAIRMAN: I mean, in 1998, you did this -- probably that's not for no reason at all; there must be some reasons behind it.

A. Right.

MS CHENG: In 1998, your trade association became aware?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, there must be something that triggered the issuing of this notice.

A. I can't really recall.

MS CHENG: It doesn't matter. But basically you became aware?

A. As to whether it was a major incident, of course not, because in theory, if it was something major, I would have recalled.



CHAIRMAN: Let's not talk about whether it was a major incident or not. I think you are right. Had it been something very major, it would be something like this; that is, you would still recall this lead in water incident 30 years later.

MS CHENG: At that time, you became aware of the phenomenon; that is, somebody had used leaded solder?

A. I guess it would have been so. That's my deduction.

Q. You have said that for solder strips, there could be leaded or lead-free. So the shape itself, the form itself, doesn't matter. Do you know how the industry can tell whether it is leaded or lead-free?

A. Later on, if you talk about making a distinction between the two -- well, for solder strips, we always treat it as -- I mean, those in a reel would be lead-free.

CHAIRMAN: I think you should say this to us. First of all, the form, the shape, its shape would not be significant. Shape is not significant. The name is not significant.

A. Correct.

CHAIRMAN: The shape and the name would not be significant. The most important thing is whether you know that really it contains lead or not, when you talk about solder strips.

A. Myself or the workers?

CHAIRMAN: Just for yourself first. Solder strips could be

leaded or lead-free.

A. Thicker ones or thinner ones could contain lead or could be lead-free.

CHAIRMAN: Then, whether it is flat or round, it doesn't matter.

A. Right. I can tell. I know it.

CHAIRMAN: So you will read the label?

A. I read English. I can read the label. If you ask about me, of course I can tell.

CHAIRMAN: But what about workers?

A. Really, workers can't tell. Well, whatever you give them, they will use it to work.

CHAIRMAN: Correct. It's up to the contractors, the boss; whatever they give, they will use it, and they won't say a word; they don't care?

A. No, they don't care. Even if somebody knows it, he will not speak up.

CHAIRMAN: Correct. If you use something that you can finish your work earlier and if you allow me to do it, I will use it all the more, all the better.

A. Yes.

MS CHENG: For the workers, you should know that they may not understand the labels, they may not speak up, but when they use it, when they are experienced, then they can tell in the usage whether it contains lead or not.

Have you heard about that?

A. Yes. But then both sides of the argument have been put forward. Some have said that they can tell. Others have said that it would be impossible to tell.

Q. For those who say they can tell, on what basis?

A. If it is leaded, then it would not be so thin.

CHAIRMAN: If it is leaded, then it would not be so thin?

A. It is denser. There is viscosity. As to whether, if you pick up something, you can tell whether the strip is leaded or not, it would be difficult. But if you allow him to test it, of course he can.

MS CHENG: Did they say which one is better in terms of usage? Have any workers told you which one is better?

A. Well, both sides have said that either one is better for soldering. Some have said that the leaded ones were more difficult to use in soldering, while others have said that the leaded ones were better in soldering; you didn't need to have a high temperature.

CHAIRMAN: It depends on the content of the lead; right?

A. Well, both sides of the argument have been put forward after the incident, so either party has insisted on their own views. We have tried to carry out tests. It appears to us that it takes more or less the same time, whether leaded or lead-free, the time needed to solder the joints.

CHAIRMAN: It depends on which leaded ones have been used.

Yesterday, the VTC told us that it all depends on the amount of lead contained. The higher the lead content -- that is, we talk about the lead-tin ratio -- let's not talk about others. Between lead and tin, that is for such an alloy, for such solder materials, the higher the lead content, the higher the melting point?

A. Correct, yes.

CHAIRMAN: Am I right?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: So it depends on which leaded ones and which lead-free ones you are comparing?

A. Yes, you are correct. In some cases, you use the leaded ones, and then you say that they melt very easily. It depends. It depends on the specific one. You are right to talk about the specific lead content.

MS CHENG: In paragraph 15, you talk about whether workers know that some solder materials contain lead and others are lead-free. You are quite specific, saying that it will be less than 50 per cent. How did you arrive at such an answer?

A. First of all, of course, that's from the report.

Secondly, if you ask around, I don't think they can tell whether it contains lead.

Q. I think we are talking about something else here. 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 48	
C	is, you want to talk about whether workers are aware	C
D	that there are leaded solder and lead-free materials in	D
E	the market, in paragraph 15.	E
F	A. Well, I think workers won't know. Seldom do they know.	F
G	Well, workers themselves don't actually go out to buy	G
H	the solder materials. Usually, it would be the	H
I	contractor. Even for contractors, if contractors have	I
J	to take up the responsibility, contractors will buy the	J
K	materials.	K
L	Q. In paragraph 16, you have said that it all depends on	L
M	what is given to the workers by the employers or	M
N	contractors. Workers may one day become promoted to the	N
O	contractor. I think we have heard that in some cases,	O
P	when a worker becomes a contractor, then, on the	P
Q	construction site, this person has to talk about the	Q
R	items to be procured.	R
S	A. I think the contractor would know.	S
T	Q. But when they are workers, they don't know. How come	T
U	they can acquire the knowledge when they get promoted?	U
V	A. I think as long as one is a worker only, he doesn't	V
	care, but when somebody becomes a contractor, he has to	
	know what has to be purchased.	
	Q. For contractors that you have come across, you have the	
	impression that they know which materials have to be	
	used?	

A. Yes, I think contractors should know about the solder materials.

Q. You talk about "they know". Let's be more focused.

They know that for potable water supply systems, they need to use lead-free solder?

A. I think contractors should know.

Q. If I may ask a further question about the knowledge of the workers. You say that workers may not know that there is the difference between leaded and lead-free materials. In the past, you also worked on public housing projects and, from your experience with the trade association, is it right to say that most workers know that for HA projects, the materials have to be submitted to the HA for approval? Do they know about such an approval process for the materials?

A. For those who are more experienced, they may know, but not all workers would be aware of that. Workers seldom care about such things.

Q. What about the contractors?

A. I believe that they know. Sometimes, the materials submission was done by them.

Q. Let's set aside the specifications for leaded or lead-free materials. Do workers know that they can't mix up the materials; they should stick with one brand of materials only?

A. I don't think they know.

Q. All right. In paragraph 17, you talk about FRY 99C lead-free solder wire. You say it is suitable for the following processes. Basically, in general, it can be used to joint any suitable material where lead-free is specified or preferred.

Other than using it in potable water supply system, in what other circumstances would the specification be for lead-free solder? The most common type would be potable water supply system; right?

A. Yes.

Q. Just now, I talked about whether workers can tell whether it is leaded or lead-free. You have many suppliers as your corporate members. Have you ever talked to them as to whether it's more profitable, that is the leaded one or the lead-free one?

A. I don't think they would tell me.

Q. What is your impression?

CHAIRMAN: Well, the profit margins, I don't think they would tell you.

MS CHENG: All right. Let's skip and go to page 86, paragraph 93. You mentioned this point, so I want to ask you as well.

Here, you have told us that -- let's go to the second sentence:

"It is also not a common practice to cut out the solder wire from the reel before performing soldering, instead, a worker normally will be holding the reel of solder wire."

Did you get this from the contractors?

A. We asked the contractors as well as the workers.

Q. Earlier on, we have heard evidence telling us that it depends on the circumstances where you carry out the soldering, for what and the location.

A. Yes, that's true, but it depends on the special locations. What we are talking about here is that in 80-90 per cent of the cases, you won't be cutting out the solder wires.

Q. Why not?

A. You have one reel. I think you just pocket it. You won't try to cut them into strips. It's only when the circumstances are very special, like you have to go to a very difficult location, then for convenience sake -- maybe you have to climb up or you are working in a very confined space -- but under normal working conditions, I don't think people will be cutting them up.

CHAIRMAN: It doesn't matter. That's the information that you have gathered.

We have seen some photographs, when they put up the mock-up flat, when HA staff was there, they would cut up



the wires.

MS CHENG: Page 83, paragraphs 76 and 77. It talks about work procedures. In the middle of paragraph 76, it seems that you are trying to say some solder material would leach and that's normal?

A. That's not what I mean. After the lead in water incident, the solder material leached into the pipe and led to it exceeding WHO standards. But if your solder material was lead-free, it would have no impact.

Q. When you teach students, if their workmanship is good?

A. Yes, yes. It would save material. That's good as well.

CHAIRMAN: Well, good workmanship, there is also a possibility that no lead would leach. Take any estate. Not all units have excessive lead.

A. You are correct. But what I am saying is that if your solder was lead-free then you would have no problem. You are not wrong, if they had good workmanship, then it wouldn't leach into the pipe, then they wouldn't run into problems; that is correct as well.

CHAIRMAN: Both are correct then.

A. That's the way I feel. So, if it's lead-free, then you wouldn't have a problem, even if the solder leached into the pipe.

MS CHENG: Chairman, I do have some questions for Mr Chan. Some might be repetitive, so we can save some time.

CHAIRMAN: Let's have lunch now and we can continue after lunch. We can continue at 2.30. Come back here. We should be able to conclude today. We shouldn't overrun.

(12.49 pm)

(The luncheon adjournment)

(2.29 pm)

MS CHENG: Mr Chan, in your association's reply, 21 to 22, it mentions the procurement of materials on the site. I would like to take this up with you.

In this hearing, we heard some evidence that for the plumbing and drainage contractors, they would take over the project inclusive of labour and materials. Is it a common occurrence?

A. There are three types of procurement. The first one is all-inclusive for the company. The other one is the contractor would procure the minor hardware items.

Q. Is it the labour contractor that you are referring to?

A. Yes.

Q. It's the second type, isn't it?

A. Yes. The third type of procurement is they include the materials but the contractors would procure.

Q. What do you mean?

A. Let's say the contractor will have to provide the solder strip or would have to control the quality, and we would specify the solder strip would have to be procured by

the company, and you purchase to the tune of \$100,000,  
\$200,000, and that would be deducted off the contract.

Q. But that would be procured through the company  
procurement method.

A. Right.

Q. The third method --

A. That's the third type.

Q. I was going to ask you for the third type, before the  
lead in water incident, was it common to see this third  
type of procurement?

A. It happened.

Q. For the three types of procurement, which one was more  
common?

A. Which one more common? In general, the company would  
provide the materials.

Q. The first type, you mean?

A. Yes. The second type, it also happens. The contractor  
provides the minor hardware items.

Q. Paragraphs 21 through to 25, that's page 70 first -- let  
me summarise this for you. Basically, you are against  
the idea of the main contractor being responsible for  
the procurement. Let's focus on this; namely, the minor  
hardware items. Why are you against this?

A. We feel that in terms of awareness of materials, we have  
a better awareness than the main contractors, both in

terms of pricing and requirements; we do have a better awareness of those.

Second, if they do the procurement, there will be very convoluted procedures. You have to make application for the materials to be released, and I feel that chances are that the progress might be impeded. If I am in control of materials, I can get access to the materials. Through our own procedures, we can make available the materials to the workers.

Q. So you can follow the progress more closely?

A. Yes, indeed. If you have to ask the main contractor every time, they may be busy and they may defer until the afternoon and you have one session wasted. You have to fill out so many forms to make sure you get the right quantities, and they will comment on the quantities, and so on. The procedures would be then much more complicated, and that would be detrimental to the progress.

Q. You said that you have experience with regard to the first type, and that is the P&D contractors would provide the materials. You said that you are more familiar with the requirements.

A. Yes, the pricing also.

Q. Indeed.

A. We can also control the quality. We will make sure that

they will be achieving savings, like solder strip, for instance, they will chuck away the little bits and piece, but if we provide the materials, then they couldn't care less. But if they have to provide that, they would save on the materials.

We have to make sure that everything has to be up to scratch, so it's far better for to us provide the materials.

Q. I would like to take up with you the specifications.

For the plumbing subcontractors, if they have to provide the materials, say your company, for instance, would there be a system? I'm sure there is a procurement department. Would there be a mechanism to make sure that the materials to be procured would be the approved materials? Who would take the decision about what to buy for the first type of procurement?

A. We have engineers and project managers, and they would look at the specifications, and we would submit the catalogues and the samples to the owners and the project engineers for approval, and then they would place orders with the procurement department. They would specify the brands and all the details, because these are approved materials. The senior management would look at the price. There may be a big difference there.

Q. We heard some situations, if the contractor provides the

A *Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation* A

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 48 B

C labour and the materials, then they would leave it to C

D the foreman to place orders with the procurement D

E department, because they are more in tune with the E

F development? F

G A. Yes, more or less the same, like I said. I mentioned G

H the engineers. These engineering people, they will H

I place order with us. It may vary from company to I

J company. We do have the ISO procedures and all the J

K approval procedures. Some can be streamlined. K

L Q. You mentioned another scenario in which a plumbing L

M subcontractor would subcontract to labour subcontractor, M

N that's the subcontracting that is happening. N

O A. Right. O

P Q. You said there may be a situation where the P

Q sub-subcontractor would be responsible for the Q

R procurement? R

S A. Yes, of minor hardware items. S

T Q. That happened? T

U A. Yes. U

V Q. Under this scenario, you expressed concerns about V

whether they would be able to get to grips with the

requirements?

A. Yes. They would include everything. They don't do it

through the companies.

Q. In the trade -- now, we heard two types. One is the

company would hire the workers themselves, and they do have the labour relationship. The other type is the sub-subcontracting. Which one is more common?

A. In Hong Kong, the common practice is -- now, let's say plumbing. We would have the labour subcontracting and they would just provide the labour.

Q. Right. For this labour subcontract, would there be any trade practice? Would you communicate with them? Let's say you have given them the sub-subcontract -- would you specify the materials? Would there be any conventions in the trade?

A. Well, it depends on the company. We do have a contract. We would make it more formal. And we emphasise safety. In particular, they have to follow the safety code and all the rest of it. Everything in the contract would have to be followed.

Q. So it depends on the companies?

A. Some would streamline the procedures and they just offer the price and they have to complete the contract not in so much detail.

Q. You said the labour subcontracting is quite common in the trade. For the HA projects, it is also commonplace.

A. Yes.

Q. What about private sector?

A. I think in most cases, yes. Labour subcontract.

Q. For the HA projects, there will be no more than two layers of subcontracting. You are aware of that. But in actual fact, frankly speaking, is it common to have sub-sub-subcontracting in HA projects?

A. It does happen. For plumbing work, you have the plumbing, drainage and sanitary appliances. In view of the tight labour situation, they would find labour for the sanitary appliances, they would find labour for drainage and pipe plumbing, and so on.

Q. So there would be sub-sub-subcontracting for different types of labour?

A. Yes, for different procedures, yes.

Q. Let's look at the scenario where the company is responsible for procurement. We heard some evidence before that after the incident -- we would like to look at what has been ordered and what the delivery notes say. Some contractors told us that the delivery notes have been destroyed, even after two years.

Has the association communicated with the contractors about best practices, like how long they should keep the documentation for? Do you have any convention? What practices do you have for the workers?

A. No, I don't think so. I don't think there are any formal requirements. The computer is all the rage these days; everything is in the computer.



CHAIRMAN: I can't quite hear you. Computer?

A. Computers are so common these days, everything is keyed into the computer.

CHAIRMAN: So everything is stored in the a computer.

A. Some companies may not be computerised; I don't know.

MS CHENG: In this trade, for these delivery notes, maybe you need them for IRD, the Inland Revenue Department, you need to keep them for seven years.

A. Yes.

Q. This is common sense.

A. Yes.

Q. Let me turn now to the licensed plumbers.

Mr Chan, I believe that you have some knowledge here. Let's have a look at the WWO --

CHAIRMAN: He is sitting on the VTC board. He is so familiar with that. You can go straight to the question.

MS CHENG: All right. I will go straight to the question. We don't have to delve into the documents.

The Waterworks Ordinance, section 15, for inside service we need to have a licensed plumber to install and to maintain, unless we are talking about works of a minor nature. This is in the law.

The other thing I am sure you know is that there is a circular issued by the Water Supplies Department in

1990. It says that for certain procedures, the licensed plumber can employ somebody to do the work, and supervised by the licensed plumber.

In your knowledge, what extent of responsibilities does the licensed plumber have?

A. Different companies would have different practices. For small-scale projects, the owner and the supervisor may be the licensed plumbers themselves.

Q. So these are licensed plumbers and they are jack of all trades, they do everything?

A. They may be the boss themselves.

For large-scale projects, we don't rely simply on the licensed plumber. The plumbing work contract would be to the tune of \$100 million. You must have a whole team. This is not something that a single licensed plumber would be able to handle alone. You have a project manager, project engineers, foremen, and the ISO team, the CAP team, safety team, maybe a one-man team, but we do have a whole big team of people. So we will not simply rely on the licensed plumber to do all these different kinds of work.

Q. For large-scale project, you have --

A. Public rental housing is a case in point. Kai Ching is no small project, six blocks.

Q. For licensed plumber, honestly, in the trade, what sort

of role did they play? How would you describe the role played by the licensed plumber in these kinds of projects?

A. Role?

Q. What do they have to do?

A. What they have to do is to make submission, to file the completion record and form 46 and everything.

Q. What about supervision of the plumbing work? What specific role do they play?

A. I don't think there is. They normally do what I said they do. I talked about the small-scale project, they wouldn't do everything, but for the large project, I don't think they would be doing the supervision, procurement -- I don't think they would do anything like that. We won't, anyway.

Q. In the light of your experience, for licensed plumbers, they have to file WWO46 and they have to sign on the dotted line, and they have to certify materials to be in order. There is a role, a responsibility that they have. In your experience, would the licensed plumber be communicating with the company to make sure that everything is in order?

A. It depends. Some companies just employ the LP to sign things, and I don't think they would bother. For example, we're different, they are a member of our

company staff and they also have other posts.

CHAIRMAN: They're not just there to sign papers?

A. They have other jobs. They might have to submit tenders. They have different roles, and they will do what I have just described. But our LPs may be different. If they discover irregularities, they will tell us, because they are a member of the company.

MS CHENG: I see in your statement you had raised an issue. The WSD circular, if the LP -- even if they don't do hands-on work, they can delegate work. So in your statement you said they employ people and you are worried that there might be some confusion. So do we see LPs recruiting people to do work?

A. Well, we feel -- well, it's very rare for large companies, for large projects. It's like, in our system, we subcontracted, and the subcontractor will employ a worker. So it's got nothing to do with the LP. So we always tell the WSD -- we argue over this point -- and we have looked at dictionaries, is it directly employed or is it indirect employment?

So we always challenge that term. Is it vicarious relationship? If I'm not the employer, I just subcontracted the work, and the subcontractor employs the labourer, so they are the actual employer.

CHAIRMAN: So how does the WSD respond?

A. Well, they always say that in the circular, the 1990 circular, they had clarified it. They can supervise or employ. But I always say the term "employ" is very important, and they would never give us a formal answer.

CHAIRMAN: So they just produced this circular and said, "It's been dealt with".

A. Yes.

MS CHENG: So, as you said, the circular refers to the term "employ", and you tried to clarify, what does it mean by "employ".

A. Yes, the word "employ".

Q. Additionally, regarding the LP, in your statement you say there is a potential problem. It's not required that the LP -- how many projects they can supervise concurrently, and there's no maximum. So the same LP at the same time can undertake many projects. Does that occur frequently?

A. Yes. It occurs frequently. Because the system didn't limit the number of projects. You can sign off as many as you wish.

Q. We also heard that there are quite a lot of people who have the LP qualification, but not everybody is active. Not everybody goes and signs documents. We see some LPs in the CIC. Some have become a boss, or they might be workers. So this market scenario, do we have sufficient

LPs, active LPs?

A. Well, it depends on how you look at it. As far as

I know, there are some 3,000-odd LPs.

CHAIRMAN: Between 2001 to 2014, the VTC on average graduated some 92 LPs.

A. So practising LPs, from what I hear, it's only 700. So 700, if you -- well, one person can sign many projects, but had we enforced the law where LPs have to supervise procurement and they have to attend site meetings, then I feel that there cannot be that many.

MS CHENG: So there's a manpower shortage.

A. There's a shortfall of LPs.

Q. And this morning you had mentioned the trade association. Regarding form WWO46, there's a lot of communication with you and the WSD. So the trade association, do you feel there's a problem with the process, that's why you are always in communication with the WSD?

A. Well, we are always in communication. We want to fine-tune the process. For example, schematics plans, they take a long time for approval, and we submitted form 46. When you wait for material, if they are amending the regulations, it might take time. So whenever you amend regulations, you have to co-ordinate with the labs, you have to co-ordinate with the

legislation, and so on.

So we have a lot of holdups, form 46 is delayed, water sampling is delayed, water inspection. In the past, two people could do it in two days, for example, but now six people have to take six weeks. So how can you -- so the WSD cannot grow its manpower.

CHAIRMAN: How come six people for six weeks?

A. Well, not exactly six weeks. Those six people who inspect the project and it's much more detailed. So after more people, they take a longer time, they look at more things, they look at more details.

CHAIRMAN: So you are saying for checking water meters and alignment?

A. So after six weeks, it means they might check it for the first time, they tell you they need to improve it and come back next week and it's still not fixed and they have to come back again, so the whole process takes six weeks. So this is something that we need to discuss, to smooth out the procedures.

MS CHENG: Well, Mr Chan, I would like to ask -- just now you said, after the incident, the trade association, you have had a lot of discussions. So, in this Inquiry, we heard different stakeholders give evidence. For example, government departments, the main contractor, the plumbing subcontractors. We always hear that

there's insufficient knowledge. That is, they weren't aware of the lead-free solder requirements.

Hearing your witness statement, it seems that your trade association had taken initiative to talk to your members. So do you really think there's been a lack of knowledge? You are close to the ground.

A. Well, insufficient knowledge -- there are two perspectives. Lead, whether it's toxic, yes, of course we know it's toxic. But lead in water, it's harmful to children, they might know about that. But is it so harmful that we now have detected high levels? I don't know. I don't know.

CHAIRMAN: So the damage to human health, you are not aware?

A. Well, I know there is damage, but to what extent, I have no idea.

MS CHENG: That's one level. Then fresh water supply system, the components, whether they should contain lead, what's your take on that?

A. Well, whether solder should contain lead -- if you ask me, of course I know.

Q. But you are closer to the market. We would like to hear your view. If I told you that a lot of people were not aware of this --

A. Well, it depends who you're asking. If you are asking about plumbing --



Q. Well, we talked about workers.

A. Yes. If you ask engineers, usually they would know.

Q. What about the plumbing subcontractors, the engineers?

CHAIRMAN: So the BSEs, they should know?

A. Well, we also have site supervisors, foremen,  
supervisors. Some companies, they are not large, they  
have supervisors and engineers.

CHAIRMAN: So I'm saying the water engineers, they would  
know. Your company, your staff would know?

A. They know they have to use lead-free solder.

CHAIRMAN: But you don't know to what extent the damage lead  
poisoning is?

A. Yes. Well, I feel they should know.

MS CHENG: This morning, we had a few documents; you might  
recall that. We also had very recent documents dating  
to 2014 and 2015. So, after the lead incident, have you  
asked members -- did you say, "We have discussed this  
and you should be aware"? Did you have these --

A. (Chinese spoken).

CHAIRMAN: I can't hear you. You are not speaking directly  
into the microphone.

MS CHENG: (Chinese spoken). We said that the components  
had to be lead-free.

CHAIRMAN: Well, he said that he cannot speak on behalf of  
government departments, but his members are aware.

MS CHENG: Did you revisit this issue after the incident was exposed?

A. Are you referring to members?

Q. Yes.

A. No.

CHAIRMAN: He said members know.

A. You can tell from the document I have produced.

MS CHENG: I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN: Anybody else with questions? Mr Chan?

Cross-examination by MR G CHAN

MR G CHAN: I am representing Shui On.

INTERPRETER: Speaker not speaking into the microphone.

MR G CHAN: Just now you said procurement, you will comply with ISO procedures. Are you referring to ISO 9000?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us what ISO 9000 entails?

A. Well, there's a procedure. It includes purchasing, engineering, workmanship and so on.

Regarding purchasing, we have a procedure. The engineer has to check the specifications. The employer has to approve, then they will come back to the procurement department and place an order. The procurement department will submit the form to our director for signature and --

CHAIRMAN: Well, we keep on hearing evidence. Of course we

don't know whether it's -- we cannot verify that. I see a disconnection. Where the sample submitted to the Housing Authority is okay, everybody knows what it is, but after the sample has been submitted and approved from the HA, the person submitting the sample knows, but there's a disconnection where this gentleman and the procurement department have no communication, so to speak, and as a matter of fact, if they have to purchase solder material, how do they do it?

Well, the site supervisor places a phone call and says, "We need solder material." Then the procurement lady says, "You need solder material? Okay, I'll place the order for you." But what brand name, what model, whether the goods have been submitted to the HA, have been approved, they don't know. That's what they say.

And your ISO 9000, I think it's to prevent this from happening. So your ISO 9000, how does that operate?

A. Like I said, we would specify the brands.

CHAIRMAN: Let's say the Housing Department has approved a certain material.

A. They placed the order.

CHAIRMAN: The person who has received notice from the Housing Department, how can he make sure that this is the material that will be ordered?

A. Make sure? He will compile a material order list.

Let's say FRY 99C, how many reels, 10,000 reels, for instance. He would come up with an order. Then we have the purchasing manager and a director who would sign the document.

CHAIRMAN: Let's say the sample has been approved by the Housing Department: this material is okay. What next? You will write a memo?

A. We write an order paper to the procurement department. Normally, we have the approval of the owner and the relevant people. There would be a letter. We would attach the letter to the document for the procurement department.

CHAIRMAN: Well, the owners' approval would be passed on to the procurement department. But when orders are placed, what's going to happen?

A. The engineers would have the request.

CHAIRMAN: The engineers from the site?

A. Yes, they would make a request and they specify the brand.

CHAIRMAN: What if they don't specify the brand?

A. They will state "lead-free solder strip", and so on.

CHAIRMAN: Then the purchasing manager approves, then the director approves, and then the procurement can be made.

A. Right, and the purchase order would be issued.

CHAIRMAN: So there would be a two-tier approval.

MR G CHAN: Can I say this? ISO 9000 is there to make sure that there is a paper trail, to ensure that the materials ordered are in line with the specs?

A. Yes, the spirit of ISO is traceability.

CHAIRMAN: Let me put this to you. I remember the Housing Department would have this specified in the main contract, about ISO 9000, but what about the subcontract? The Housing Department doesn't have any contractual relationship with the subcontractor. So it is only the main contractor and the plumbing subcontractor. If they don't follow the ISO 9000, then you can't do anything.

A. So the Housing Department is considering adopting the list of contractors in the Development Bureau.

CHAIRMAN: That's in your report. Since one licensed plumber cannot handle everything, you are suggesting that there should be a list of registered subcontractors, for them to subcontract the work?

A. Correct.

MR G CHAN: Your company is enforcing ISO 9000. As far as you know, what about other subcontractors; are they all implementing ISO 9000?

A. Not all of them. Most of them do.

Q. What about Ho Biu Kee, Golden Day? As far as you know, are they practising this?

A. I don't really know.

Q. You mentioned the letter in 1998 about the lead-free solder strip, when Ho Biu Kee and Golden Day were not members. Since 1998, have they ever been members?

A. Who?

Q. Ho Biu Kee and Golden Day.

A. I can't quite remember Ho Biu Kee, when they rejoined. They joined and then they didn't renew, but at this point in time, Ho Biu Kee are a member.

Q. Mr Ho Man Piu, the boss of Ho Biu Kee, would he come up and have meetings with you?

A. Hardly ever. Sometimes, the Housing Department would convene a meeting, and our association would be called upon to become the expert. We might bump into Mr Ho. He doesn't come up to the association.

Q. Golden Day and Ho Biu Kee, during the time they were members, did you mention the idea of using lead-free solder strips?

A. I don't think so. That was in 1998. In 1998 they were not members.

Q. I have one further question. You mentioned in your CV that you are a senior member or fellow of certain associations.

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, I opened a letter, the water bill.

There is a flyer attached to the water bill, and it says that if you want to make connection of water pipes, you need to have a licensed plumber for soldering. If you use mechanical jointing, it doesn't say that you need a licensed plumber.

Can you think of any reason why, with all these different methods of jointing, one would need a licensed plumber and one doesn't?

A. If you don't use a mechanical joint, then you need welding, you need soldering, and chances are you might need to use a solder strip, and there is a likelihood that lead might be involved. That's why you need a licensed plumber.

CHAIRMAN: I don't think I agree with that. Section 15 refers to "minor nature". It doesn't mention who can do the jointing, who can't do the jointing. How would you react to this?

A. If you connect a faucet and if you have to hire a licensed plumber, then instead of paying a few hundred dollars, you will pay a few thousand dollars.

CHAIRMAN: So "minor nature" is open to interpretation of the Water Supplies Department, isn't it? So, if it is convenient, they would say that this is a minor nature and you and I can do it --

COMMISSIONER LAI: To save money.

CHAIRMAN: -- to save money, otherwise ...

A. Well, one of the interpretations, if my memory serves me well enough, is that a licensed plumber can employ someone under the supervision of the LP. He has to be there and he has to charge you.

CHAIRMAN: Right. Let me put this to you. Does the Water Supplies Department say what supervision means? When I sat for an exam, I got asked the difference between personal control and supervision. For supervision, you need to have physical presence. Personal control means you are in a position to intervene. So is the Water Supplies Department interpreting this as personal control or supervision?

A. I don't really know. That question has never been answered. We are not going into that kind of details.

CHAIRMAN: Well, personal control, I don't have to be there, but I can turn up, and if I find something not in order, I can say it. That's personal control. Overall, I do have the control. The supervision, I do not have to be there physically.

A. We did ask a similar question but we never got an answer, like you, Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

MR LAW: I have a question.

CHAIRMAN: Please.



C Cross-examination by MR LAW C

MR LAW: I am Law, acting for the WSD.

D The chairman mentioned definition of minor works. D

E Mr Chan, are you familiar with the handbook on  
F installation of plumbing? F

A. Yes, I've seen it.

G Q. Does it have any guidelines regarding minor works? G

A. I don't remember.

H CHAIRMAN: Any further questions? H

I Thank you very much, Mr Chan. Thank you for being  
J with us and testifying. You are free to go now, please. J

(The witness withdrew)

K I think we are done for this week. We are done with  
L all the witnesses. Next week we will have the Water  
M Supplies Department for the whole week next week, and  
N thereafter, after the Lunar New Year, we come back with  
the expert witnesses.

O MR G CHAN: Chairman, if I may put a question here. I know  
P that the Water Supplies Department go first, in early  
Q February. Mr Khaw did say that the expert reports  
R should be available next week. Will they be available  
or -- R

S CHAIRMAN: Prof Lee would go first. S

T MR KHAW: Prof Lee would go first and then Prof Fawell. T

**A** *Annex: Realtime English Transcription based on floor / Simultaneous Interpretation* **A**

**B** Commission of Inquiry into Day 48 **B**  
Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water

**C** For the first question, they should be ready by next **C**  
week.

**D** CHAIRMAN: All right. See you next week. Thank you all **D**  
very much for coming.

**E** (3.13 pm) **E**

**F** (The hearing adjourned until 10.00 am **F**  
on Monday, 1 February 2016)

**G** **G**

**H** **H**

**I** **I**

**J** **J**

**K** **K**

**L** **L**

**M** **M**

**N** **N**

**O** **O**

**P** **P**

**Q** **Q**

**R** **R**

**S** **S**

**T** **T**

**U** **U**

**V** **V**

C INDEX

PAGE

D	MR KENNETH CHAN SHEUNG YAN (affirmed) .....	1	D
E	Examination-in-chief by MS CHENG .....	1	E
F	Cross-examination by MR G CHAN .....	81	F
G	Cross-examination by MR LAW .....	88	G
	(The witness withdrew) .....	88	

H

H

I

I

J

J

K

K

L

L

M

M

N

N

O

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

R

S

S

T

T

U

U

V

V