

B

B

C

2016年2月25日

C

D

上午10時正恢復聆訊

D

E

出席人士：石永泰資深大律師、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

王鳴峰資深大律師及陳樂信大律師，由律政司延聘，代表水務署署長

F

G

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

G

H

H

I

何沛謙資深大律師及殷志明大律師，由羅夏信律師事務所延聘，代表香港房屋委員會

I

J

J

K

林定韻大律師，由孖士打律師行延聘，代表中國建築工程（香港）有限公司

K

L

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

L

M

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

M

N

N

孖士打律師行譚礎健律師，代表瑞安承建有限公司

O

O

P

水務署第六證人：林正文（水務署助理署長（客戶服務））宣誓繼續作供  
王先生繼續主問

P

Q

Q

問：早晨，林生，請坐。林先生，我而家讀你嘅第二份證人口供。

R

R

答：係。

S

S

T

2<sup>ND</sup> WITNESS STATEMENT OF LAM CHING MAN

T

U

U

V

V

2. I make this 2<sup>nd</sup> Witness Statement to assist the Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water ("**the Commission**") by further explaining the role of licensed plumbers ("**LP(s)**") in relation to the construction, installation, maintenance, alteration, repair or removal (hereafter collectively referred to as "**construction etc**") of inside service under the Waterworks Ordinance, Cap. 102 ("**WWO**") and Waterworks Regulations, Cap. 102A ("**WWR**").

3. Under the current version of the WWO, an LP is defined in section 2 to mean "a person licensed under [the WWO to construct etc.] ... inside services". Section 15 of the WWO reads as follows--

"(1) Subject to subsection (2), no fire service or inside service shall be constructed, installed, maintained, altered, repaired or removed by a person other than a licensed plumber or a public officer authorized by the Water Authority.

(2) Alterations or repairs to a fire service or inside service which are, in the opinion of the Water Authority, of a minor nature, or the rewashing of a tap, may be carried out by a person other than a licensed plumber or a public officer authorized by the Water Authority.

(3) Subject to subsection (2), any person who-

(a) contravenes subsection (1); or

(b) employs or permits a person other than a licensed plumber or a public officer authorized by the Water Authority to construct, install, maintain, alter, repair or remove a fire service or inside service,

shall be guilty of an offence."

- A
- B
- C 4. It has all along been WSD's understanding that LPs, in discharging their duties under this section, may be assisted by other workers. As mentioned in my first statement of 11 November 2015, this has also been a long established practice of the trade. In a complex building project, there is a huge number of small steps involved in the construction etc. of inside service as reflected in paragraph 8 below. It is impractical and unrealistic for an LP to carry out every step from start to finish of the works.
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H 5. This practice was addressed in WSD Circular Letter No. 2/90 dated 4 September 1990 and titled "*Need for Plumbing Work to be Carried Out by Licensed Plumbers*" [C3/37/2422], where it was made clear that an LP may employ workers who are not necessarily LPs to assist in carrying out the LP's work, but under no circumstances should an LP use his licence to enable non-licensed persons to undertake plumbing work without involving the LP in the supervision of the work.
- I
- J
- K
- L
- M 6. LP's involvement in the construction etc. an inside service will depend on the complexity of the projects. The primary duty of an LP is to ensure the plumbing works are constructed in accordance with WWO and WWR. To discharge his duties, the LP should be personally responsible for (i) ensuring that the pipes and fittings to be installed and any material to be used for the construction etc. of inside service are in accordance with the requirements stipulated in WWR; (ii) ensuring that the construction etc. of inside service are in accordance with the approved plumbing proposal; and (iii) ensuring the standard of plumbing works. In order to fulfil his duties, it is required under the WWR that an LP should hold certificates of the two prescribed Vocational Training Council courses (or equivalent qualifications) which in combination take longer than 3 years to complete. The LP should also have at least 4 years of practical plumbing
- N
- O
- P
- Q
- R
- S
- T
- U
- V

experience between the two courses. For details on the licensing of plumbers, please refer to the 1<sup>st</sup> Witness Statement of CHAN Ring, Assistant Secretary (Lantau).

7. I have been advised and believe that it is unnecessary for me, as a factual witness, to make legal submissions on the construction of statutory provisions. Suffice it to say that it is the WSD's position that the understanding and the industry practice set out above are consistent with a proper interpretation of s.15 of the WWO. I understand that, to the extent that may be necessary, Counsel acting for WSD will make submissions to the Commission in support of WSD's position at an appropriate later stage in the Inquiry.

8. For present purposes, it may assist the Commission to note the following facts and matters, which clearly indicate that any construction of s.15 that requires every step of the construction etc. process of inside service to be carried out by an LP personally is unworkable and will give rise to absurdity:

(1) There are numerous tasks involved in and incidental to the construction etc. of inside service, many of which are menial or repetitive in nature. These tasks variously require physical strength, multiple persons working together, or liaison with other personnel involved in the construction process. For example, the construction process of an inside service often requires (i) liaison with materials suppliers on the arrangement for delivery of pipes and fittings (which have been approved by professionals) to the site; (ii) liaison with the main contractor's foremen for provision of box-outs at suitable locations to allow installation of pipes through structural elements (e.g. concrete walls) based on the plumbing drawings; (iii) liaison with site foremen to confirm receipt of the pipes and

fittings and store them at designated storage spots; (iv) delivery of the required pipes and fittings to each installation location; (v) physically holding the pipes and fittings to their design levels and alignments in accordance with the plumbing drawings for actual installation; (vi) fixing of pipe brackets; (vii) cutting of pipes; (viii) fixing and connection of pipes and fittings as per the guidance of the professionals; and (ix) painting of pipes, etc.

(2) It would be impracticable to require everyone in the same team to carry the same level of skills and expertise as an LP given the substantial need for physical strength, manual labour and teamwork in the process of construction etc. of inside service. If that were the requirement, the costs of construction would inflate to unsustainable levels. It is also impracticable to expect people of LPs' qualifications to undertake the menial and repetitive tasks in the plumbing process, and there could not have been sufficient workers to carry out the plumbing works. The reality is that, in a plumbing works team, there has to be better qualified individuals who are able to discharge the role of LP (as mentioned in paragraph 6 above); and there have to be subordinates who comply with such guidance and contribute their physical strength and labour (see paragraph 8(1) above).

(3) Moreover, taking one of the Housing Authority's contractors (Yau Lee)'s report to Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate Phase 1 [B7.4/18119] as an example, there are roughly 96,000 number of pipe joints in the inside service system in a block of a housing estate with 800 flat units. If an LP was required to carry out all these pipe jointing works personally (say by welding), the

manpower requirement only on these pipe jointing works could be roughly estimated as 1,000 LP man-day (assuming five minutes per joint, working hours to be eight hours per day). In addition, during the construction stage of the inside service system, the pipe jointing works only account for a part of the whole plumbing works. Other steps in the construction stage include setting out of the levels and alignments, fixing of pipe brackets, cutting of pipes, fixing of pipes, installation of fittings, etc. They all require great deal of physical strength and manual labour.

9. That an LP may be assisted by other workers in Hong Kong is not a unique arrangement. According to the "Benchmarking of Overseas Regulations and Practices on Management and Control of Inside Plumbing Services" [C19.6/143/14398-14511], there are other countries with similar systems. For example, in New York and San Francisco, licensed plumbers may employ non-licensed workers to assist in carrying out plumbing works. [C19.6/143/14446] Further, in the United Kingdom, it is not mandatory to use licensed plumbers; anyone can undertake plumbing work but the requirements of the Water Supply Water Fittings Regulations must still be complied with. An approved plumber can employ other workers who are not licensed to assist in carrying out the plumbing works. [C19.6/143/14406]

**Wording in provisions for other professions in the construction industry**

10. In contrast to WWO s.15, in some other Ordinances regarding other professions in the construction industry, namely electricity workers, gas installers, and lift workers, there are provisions which clearly provide that the relevant professionals are to personally perform certain tasks.

B

B

C

11. For Registered Electrical Workers under the Electricity Ordinance (Cap. 406), section 31(1) of the Ordinance provides as follows:

C

D

D

E

“(1) Subject to section 32, no person shall do personally or offer or undertake to do electrical work personally unless he is a registered electrical worker who is entitled by his certificate to do the work.”

E

F

F

G

G

H

12. For Registered Gas Installers, under the Gas Safety (Registration of Gas Installers and Gas Contractors) Regulations (Cap 51D), regulation 3(1) provides that:

H

I

I

J

“(1) Subject to subregulations (2), (3) and (4), no person other than a registered gas installer who is-

J

K

K

(a) a registered gas contractor; or

L

L

(b) the employee of a registered gas contractor,

M

M

shall personally carry out any gas installation work.”

N

N

O

O

P

13. For Registered Lift Workers under the Lifts and Escalators Ordinance (Cap 618), section 8(1) provides that:

P

Q

Q

“(1) A person must not personally carry out any lift works unless the person-

R

R

S

(a) is a qualified person or specified person; or

S

T

T

(b) is under the direct supervision of a qualified person at the place at which the works are carried out.”

U

U

V

V

14. In comparing these provisions relating to other professions in the construction industry with the provision in WWO, it can be seen that if certain works have to be carried by a qualified person personally, it will be provided in clear terms in the relevant legislation. There is no such wording in WWO s.15.

**Construction Workers Registration Ordinance, Cap. 583**  
**(CWRO)**

15. The CWRO was enacted in July 2004. According to its long title, it is an Ordinance to provide for, inter alia, the registration of construction workers and the regulation of construction workers personally carrying out construction work.

16. Under the CWRO, a person shall not personally carry out on a construction site construction work unless the person is a registered construction worker, who can be a registered skilled/semi-skilled (provisional or otherwise) worker for a designated trade division or a registered general worker or under the supervision of a registered skilled/semi-skilled worker for the trade.

17. "Plumber" is one of the designated trade divisions under Schedule 1 to the CWRO, and there is within this division, a class of registered skilled/semi-skilled workers with various types of qualifications. An LP can be qualified as a registered skilled plumber. On the other hand, a registered skilled plumber who holds a trade test certificate for Plumber issued by the Construction Industry Council, is not necessarily qualified as an LP.

18. More importantly, a registered skilled plumber will be entitled to supervise registered construction workers to carry out plumbing works when section 4(1) of CWRO comes into operation on 1 April 2017.



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

19. During the time when the CWRO was enacted and amended, s.15 of WWO has all along been in existence and there had been no suggestion that it required amendment. WSD's understanding is that the new legislation (CWRO) and WWO s.15 are compatible with each other, which means that WWO s.15 must not have the effect of requiring an LP to do every piece of work in the construction of inside service *personally*.

20. I confirm the contents of this Supplementary Witness Statement to be true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of January 2016.

問：林生，我就琴日同埋今日讀咗兩個你嘅證人口供，你同唔同意呢個證人口供--呢兩份證人口供都係真實無誤？

答：係，同意。

問：係，你願唔願意將呢兩份口供作為你部分嘅主問嘅證供？

答：同意。

問：Okay。

王先生：主席，我有其他嘅問題。

主席：唔該。

石先生盤問

問：林先生，早晨，我有啲問題係想即係代表委員會問一問你。首先，我就想問一問你關於持牌水喉匠嘅一啲問題。

答：好。

B

B

C

C

問：就啱啱讀完嗰份第二份嘅證人供詞，就係你就提就係其實一啲仔細啲嘅法律演繹或者解讀嘅一啲文件，就你係即係覺得就係由大律師喺陳詞嘅時候，就去作出就比較適當。你就只不過就係向委員會提供咗一啲即係背景嘅資料，就係希望委員會喺呢個演繹第 15 條嘅時候，就考慮埋呢一啲嘅外在嘅因素，對嘛？

D

D

E

E

答：對。

F

F

問：即係譬如話第二啲條例，如果佢要強調係你想個人去做，就會寫到明咁樣？

G

G

H

H

答：係。

I

I

問：呢一啲嘅因素其實我哋唔係唔知，只不過就歸根究底，我哋好多時候都係要睇番嗰個條文本身嘅字眼。我唔打算喺呢度用好多時間，就如果你覺得，「我唔係好舒服，即係講一啲字眼嘅問題」，就隨便講，我理解嘅。

J

J

K

K

答：唔。

L

L

問：你睇一睇你嘅證人供詞第二份，裏面你咪即係將第 15 條寫咗出嚟？第 18786 頁，第 3 段。

M

M

答：第 3 段？

N

N

問：係，18786 頁，第 3 段。你右下角咪有個頁數嘅？

O

O

答：係。

P

P

問：呢個係你第二份證人供詞。

Q

Q

答：係，係。

R

R

問：第 3 段嗰度，就係將 WWO 第 15 條，成條就原封不動就列番出嚟。

S

S

答：明白。

T

T

問：我用中文照譯，除第 2 段另有規定之外，“Subject to subsection (2), no fire service or inside service shall be constructed, installed”，即係話冇--即係 inside service 係唔可以起，唔可以去維修，唔可以更改，唔可以修理，唔可以去郁，除非--任何人都唔可以做，除咗“other than a licensed

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

plumber”。

C

D

答：唔。

D

E

問：可能有一個爭拗點，就係係咪一定要堅持佢 personally 做呢，你後面就有好多嘢就強調 personally。但係我哋有一個問題，就係我哋唔係想特登要即係說明委員會去作出某一個詮釋或者演繹，去令到個系統 break down，嚟信我哋。咁當然即係委員會未必可能覺得今次係一定要作出一個權威嘅演繹添，因為今次又唔係有人告 breach of section 15，係咪？呢個我哋遲啲陳詞嘅時候去決定。

E

F

F

G

G

H

答：明白。

H

I

問：但係你話畀我聽，就係因為委員會去演繹一條條文，好多時候佢話要救番佢，因為表面上係咁睇，但係如果你加番一、兩個字落去，或者你作出某一種嘅演繹，就可以令到佢與其他條文好和諧地共融，我明。咁你話呢一條條文，你睇番個字，如果我畀你--你唔舒服，你話畀我聽。你話畀我聽你邊度加咗咩嘢字落去，可以令到佢同其他嘅條文即係和諧地共同存在、共融？

I

J

J

K

K

L

答：其實呢度就我都同意，我諗之前我哋啲署長、副署長都有討論過呢個問題，咁都有講到一啲歷史背景，即係當年嘅 licensed plumber，佢未必一定係一個人，佢可能係一間公司。

L

M

M

N

問：我明，歷史背景我地完全知道，講過晒，以前係可以公司，而家--係。

N

O

答：即係呢個--即係個一路做法都其實成個--整個行業，一路都係 licensed plumber 可以 assist by 一啲 plumbing workers 嚟做，...

O

P

P

Q

問：我知。

Q

R

答：...即係嗰個現實就係一個咁樣做法。

R

S

問：我明，我明。

S

T

答：咁即係但係...

T

U

問：譬如我而家叫你法庭演繹，即係法庭演繹，只不過就係都係睇啲--係用番個字，你明唔明？

U

V

答：我明，我同意嘅。

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：你唔可以話「我哋理想中最好就係咁運作。」如果我畀呢個第 15 條 subsection (1) 咁樣，我畀你，叫你--你試下邊度加多兩個字落去，...

答：即係...

問：...可以令到佢合乎你哋而家想達到嘅目的？

答：即係講番都係--我喺呢度講，即係話係我哋嗰個原意，立法個原意就係當然係希望係有--我哋原本嘅意思係有啲 plumber worker 可以幫到嗰個 licensed plumber 去做嘢，咁呢個亦係歷史一路以來都係咁樣做。咁當然我同意，如果 literate，淨係睇個字眼，就係好似真係好死咕咕，即係真係字眼係咁樣寫，你就唔可以有其他人可以...

主席：唔係，你係講立法原意，我喺邊度可以睇到個立法原意？

答：即係我哋嘅想法當然係，原本呢個就--當然我哋都同意主席响之前都同我哋啲同事有提到嘅意見，咁我哋覺得呢度都係唔係咁清晰嘅，所以我哋而家都係去--即係話我會返去再即係 review 吓，睇下需唔需要係寫得清楚啲，呢個我哋都係同意呢個做法。

問：呢個可能係我哋遲啲陳詞，我哋就可能其中一個取向，我哋可能就係話今次唔係有人 charge under section 15 犯嘅罪，所以我哋唔一定要作出一個權威嘅詮釋，但係就可能--即係你如果都--你覺得係有些少唔滿意或者唔理想嘅地方，係咪而家嘅 wording？

答：係，我都覺得係有啲唔係咁清晰，未必能夠完全表達到我哋原本立法嗰個意思。

問：因為我唔打算喺度好譚贅咁樣講，因為呢個始終到頭來，我諗王大律師佢哋嘅團隊會喺陳詞嘅時候講。

答：明白。

問：你引述其他嘅條文嘅時候，你就好多時候會強調，就係第二啲條文就“no person shall do personally more”咁樣，你就作出一個對比就有 personally。咁但係問題就點呢，即係有 personally，

B

B

C

咁即係“no fire inside services shall be constructed... by a person other than the licensed plumber”咁？唔得，都唔掂。

C

D

D

E

答：係，即係 literate，我覺得係有啲唔係咁清晰嘅，呢個我覺得如果就係真係字眼上面，係...

E

F

問：得，我明白。咁至於點樣去處理呢個問題，遲啲可能要去補救。

F

G

答：我哋會需要作詳細去檢討番呢條條例。

G

H

問：係。即係我再三強調，我哋唔係有意去刁難，但係你要知道，如果委員會佢想要作出一個詮釋，係合乎--即係唔會令到成個制度即刻 break down，因為你所講，就係話「如果而家要堅持所有嘢連啲嘢都要持牌水喉匠做就好唔掂。」咁呢個我哋會考慮，要委員會，當然我哋會陳詞嘅時候。但係即係你法律詮釋，基本上，就係你都要睇個字眼，好多人成日就話香港法庭，「甚麼事--做乜嘢淨係睇字眼？」咁你唔睇字，睇乜呢，係咪？咁你睇字眼，你都要可以 read in 一啲字落去至得。

H

I

I

J

J

K

K

L

答：係，係。

L

M

問：你話「Okay，我將佢詮釋成為--我加多兩個字，因為 common sense 話我一定要加多兩個字落去」，咁就 imply 啲嘢落去。咁但係字眼上做唔到就做唔到有陣時係，你明白嘛？

M

N

N

O

答：係。

O

P

問：首先，我唔同你再爭論呢個問題。其實即係你都覺得水務署都可以--你家下講，就話你哋係理解呢度係有字眼上，係有唔係太過滿意嘅一個地方，...

P

Q

Q

R

問：...係你哋係會積極地去考慮，對嘛？

R

S

答：考慮，同意。

S

T

問：好，得。咁呢個係可以代表署方講？

T

U

答：係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：得，好。另外一個問題，就係有關持牌水喉匠。你嘅第一份證人供詞，我想你睇番，你嘅第一份證人供詞，係 13471 頁。13471 頁，就第 58 至 60 頁（段？），就係講到--你搵到未？Internal page 就係 27 頁，bundle 裏面嘅好大個 number 嘅頁數，就係 13497。如果你鍾意睇螢幕，就會喺你面前 show 到咗出嚟。

C

D

D

E

E

答：未 show 到。

F

F

問：未 show。你嗰份證人供詞第一份，就係 13471 頁，19.5，C19.5。你睇睇你面前有冇 C19.5？

G

G

H

答：邊度？

H

I

問：你後面有個 hardcopy 嘅 bundle，你睇睇。

I

J

答：Okay。

J

問：如果你想睇 hardcopy，你睇而家你面前呢一份。

K

K

答：Okay。

L

問：Tab 128。

L

M

答：Paragraph 係？

M

N

問：Paragraph 58、59、60。

N

O

答：Okay，58、59，okay，睇到。

O

P

問：你呢一度，我唔會讀番畀你聽，因為其實尋日先讀完。

P

Q

答：唔。

Q

R

問：即係呢一度，其實你就講到就係話鉛水事件爆發之後，就水務署做咗一啲調查工作，就搵到十一個叫做 affected estates，就係即係驗水樣本 flush 咗之後，抽驗，有一個樣本超過 10 micrograms per litre，就列入 affected estate，呢個就係你嘅歸類方法。咁你就話即係呢十一個 affected estate 就有三個持牌水喉匠牽涉在內，對嘛？

R

S

S

T

答：對。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：就係林德深先生、張達欽先生同埋伍克明先生。你做呢一份證人供詞嘅時候係11月11號，就仲係調查緊嘅啫，對嘛？

C

D

答：唔。

D

E

問：59段就係construct，即係整理緊有關資料，就遲啲就會即係考慮就作出一啲推薦，to the licensing authority, licensing authority 都喺 Water Department 裏面其中一個部門--一個section 佢係呢個licensing authority，對嘛？

E

F

F

G

答：係。

G

H

問：咁就採取有關嘅行動，咁呢個就係11月11號嘅時候嘅情況。我想你睇睇，即係我問一問你，就係最終喺11月尾嘅時候，就出咗啲信，就係將佢哋嘅持牌水喉匠嘅牌照就係取消咗？

H

I

I

J

答：係。

J

K

問：係。你簽啲信係？

K

L

答：係。

L

M

問：我請你睇一睇，就係C19.7。

M

N

答：C19.7。

N

O

問：應該係呢一個證人供詞出咗之後，大約兩個星期嘅，即係廿幾號嘅啲信，我而家睇番啲個實際嘅日期。C19.7, 14623。

O

P

答：好。

P

Q

問：14623就係有關張達欽先生嘅信，你見到？

Q

R

答：係。

R

S

問：就係將佢嘅持牌水喉匠嘅資格就取消。

S

T

「張先生，因應榮昌邨、東匯邨及紅磡邨第二期食水發現含鉛超標，水務署進行調查，發現上述屋邨銅喉管焊接位嘅錫焊含鉛量不符合英國標準。根據本署紀錄，你是上述屋邨有關工程的持牌水喉匠。

T

U

在詳細考慮你的個案後（包括在會面時你所作出的陳述），本局

U

V

V

B

B

C

確定你就上述提及的事宜，違反了《水務設施條例》第14(3)條。發牌當局現根據《水務設施條例》第37(1)(b)條的規定，取消你的水喉匠牌照，即時生效。」

C

D

D

E

咁呢一個就係--即係基本上就其實係一份即係標準嘅格式嘅信件嚟嘅？

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：你嘅簽名就喺後面，14624，你見到嘞。就我哋叫 for the record，就其實另外兩位有關嘅持牌水喉匠都係收到類似嘅信件。林德深先生嘅信，我哋睇睇，就係14772。14772，你見到？

G

H

H

I

答：唔。

I

J

問：我唔讀出嚟，其實個格式係一樣。

J

K

答：唔。

K

L

問：咁你見番14773又係你嘅簽名，...

L

M

答：係。

M

N

問：...11月24號，對嘛？

N

O

答：係。

O

P

問：好，伍克明先生，14875，亦都係一樣，好快望一望。

P

Q

答：見到。

Q

R

問：見到。咁你睇番跟住嗰頁，14876，就係你嘅簽名或者你嘅蓋章，你11月27號。

R

S

答：唔。

S

T

問：好嘞，根據佢哋牌照吊銷嘅理由，就係因為佢哋負責嘅一啲嘅屋邨，就違反咗相關WWR裏面要符合英國標準嘅規定，因為含鉛量係超過咗相關英國標準容許嘅含鉛量？

T

U

答：係。

U

V

V



B

B

C

問：就係因為鉛水事件發生之後，可能你哋直情係抽驗咗啲 soldering material，就發現咗裏面嘅含鉛量實際上係超過咗，對嘛？

C

D

答：係。

D

E

問：好。但係你知道就係其實除咗嗰十一條所謂受影響屋邨之外，有一排屋邨係抽驗過，但係就有歸類到係叫做 affected estate 嘅，你知喇。亦有一排屋邨抽咗樣本，但係由於佢哋嗰啲樣本有超過 10 micrograms per litre，咁樣...

E

F

F

G

答：即係係咪水--你講水樣本，係咪呀？

G

H

問：係，水樣本。

H

I

答：Okay。

I

J

問：係。就水樣本有超過 10 micrograms per litre，所以就冇將佢歸類成為叫做 affected estate，都冇一排。

J

K

答：係。

K

L

問：我哋唔好深究一啲即係仔細嘅數目字，因為我喺之前其實睇過好多好多次，咁所以我哋都毋需要再喺聆訊或者打開份文件出嚟睇。你知道嘅，知道嘛？

L

M

M

N

答：知道，知道。

N

O

問：其實一個屋邨列唔列入 affected estate 呢個歸類，就純粹取決於其中有冇一個水樣本係超過 10 micrograms per litre 嘅啫，對嘛？

O

P

P

Q

答：以我理解，係。

Q

R

問：係。所以你抽出嚟，如果有一大排嘅樣本係 8 micrograms per litre，都唔會係歸類於 affected estate，對嘛？

R

S

答：唔，我理解係。

S

T

問：係。但係就算你有超越咗 10 micrograms per litre 都好，如果 flush 過嘅水辦，兩至五分鐘裏面，你有 5 至 9 micrograms per litre，5 呢個係好 arbitrary，好隨意抽出嚟嘅，但係即係我哋求其叫做 5，5 至到 9 micrograms per litre，唔會超咗標，但係

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

亦都唔係話細到係零點零幾 microgram，係叫做 negligible，呢啲我不如叫做 boarder line 嘅 cases。咁係有呢啲存在，你亦都知道？

C

D

D

E

答：係。

E

F

問：雖然唔係超咗你哋水務署 pledge 嗰個所謂世衛標準，10 micrograms per litre，okay？

F

G

答：唔。

G

H

問：所以就唔存在話墮入黃議員查出嚟嗰個所謂超標嗰個 definition，因為即係唔關世衛標準事，okay？

H

I

答：唔，唔。

I

J

問：但係你 flush 過嘅水辦裏面有 8 micrograms per litre，其實都係代表咗其實系統裏面係有一啲嘢含咗鉛，對嘛？

J

K

答：我諗你可以咁講。

K

L

問：因為水務署就好自豪，就係起碼 inside service 出到嚟係冇鉛？

L

M

答：係。

M

N

問：即係香港嗰個 ambient，嗰個即係大氣或者即係水源或者盛係冇鉛，有都應該你哋 detect 晒，喺濾水廠嗰度？

N

O

答：同意。

O

P

問：你哋出得街嘅水，就起碼 connection point 嗰度，你哋都好自豪係冇鉛嘅？

P

Q

答：唔。

Q

R

問：所以如果你哋抽 inside service 嘅水辦，flush 完之後仲有鉛，你都同意就係系統裏面有啲嘢有鉛？

R

S

答：唔。

S

T

問：你頭先啱啱同意咗。雖然未足夠鉛係將水裏面嘅含鉛量 push 過咗嗰個世衛嘅標準，但係起碼都係警覺咗你哋，對嘛？就係裏面系統有啲

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

嘢含咗鉛，而足夠嘅鉛係令到可以喺水辦 detect 到出嚟，對嘛？

C

D

答：唔。

D

E

問：咁係咪即係其實已經係話咗畀水務署聽，我哋唔好講衛生添嘞，唔好講健康，就係起碼喺 WWR 裏面要求英國標準，唔可以用即係含鉛嘅焊料或者管呢一樣，係咪應該令到水務署有警覺，就係話「咦，我哋唔好成日執著於 10 micrograms 先，起碼係有人用咗啲含鉛嘅部件又好，焊料又好。」同唔同意？有冇呢個警覺你哋？見到 unaffected estate 裏面有啲咁樣接近 10，但係未到 10 嘅個案？

E

F

F

G

G

H

答：呢個我諗...

H

I

問：唔好講衛生直情，因為水務署係有個責任去 enforce WWR，對嘛？

I

J

答：係。

J

K

問：我就係問你，你嗰個--警唔警覺到其實 boarder line cases，其實亦都係話緊畀你聽警號，有人係用咗啲唔合標嘅物料，未必一定係焊料，可能係 tap，可能係 fitting，有冇呢個警覺？

K

L

答：咁我哋當時做嗰個抽水辦，佢主要就係想睇下啲水質係咪符合--即係係咪適合安全飲用，即係當時即係嗰啲--我哋同房署一齊去攞水辦做呢啲就係，咁個工作就係响呢方面，所以就係用--我哋就係 make 個 reference，就係睇世衛個 10 個 mg per litre 嗰樣嘢去做。咁至於我哋有冇話再細心，可以去逐個 water sample 去睇番佢哋嗰個含鉛量係點樣樣，從而係話會唔會裏面都有啲問題，呢個就係當時唔係我哋嗰個主要嘅目標。

L

M

M

N

N

O

O

P

問：唔。

P

Q

答：即係我哋主要就係睇下，當時最重要就係話嗰啲水係咪可以安全飲用，呢個係當時我哋--我諗最前提嗰個工夫嚟嘅。

Q

R

問：我明。事前即係所謂爆出嚟，就係因為有過咗 10 micrograms 呢一樣嘢，即係歷史原因就係咁樣，你抽水辦，歸類都係用 10 micrograms 作為呢個分界點。

R

S

S

T

答：作為一個 reference，係。

T

U

問：但係歸完類之後，其實好多人做過圖表，即係其實 unaffected estate，你哋內部肯定有資料，就係就算你哋 unaffected，都有

U

V

V

B

B

C

個 number, 8 micrograms 定係 7 micrograms, 唔會冇, 係咪?

C

D

答: 係。

D

E

問: 你要分得出邊啲 10, 邊啲低過 10, 你都要知道低過 10 個啲係咩嘢  
嚟, 就資料你實有, 對嘛?

E

F

答: 係。

F

G

問: 邊一個 unit 抽咗個水辦出嚟係 8, 你都會知, 對嘛?

G

H

答: 係。

H

I

問: 你歸類咗落去 unaffected 之後, 我問你嘅問題, 就係話但係  
enforcement--你哋係有部門去負責 enforcement, 對嘛?

I

J

答: 唔。

J

K

問: 你之所以可以即係將呢三位水喉匠嘅牌照吊銷, 都係有個你哋經過咗  
既定嘅程序, 由相關嘅同事考慮有冇人可能即係用咗一啲唔合嘅焊料  
啫, 對嘛?

K

L

答: 係。

L

M

問: 我唔同你講邊個同事、邊個部門、咩嘢名, 一定有嘅, 對嘛?

M

N

答: 係。

N

O

問: 咁呢啲部門其實如果見到--我唔好理你開頭, 你頭先講就係話成件事  
嘅起因, 就係因為世衛甚麼甚麼, 我知嘅, 但係我同你講唔好理。你  
如果平時一個情況之下, 你見到有一個屋邨裏面 flush 咗嘅  
sample, 五分鐘之後仲有 8 micrograms per litre, 咁你係咪  
應該即刻彈起, 就係話「喂, 即係係咪有人用咗一啲好多鉛嘅物料  
呢?」係咪呀? 應該嘅, 對嘛?

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

R

S

答: 但係佢始終嗰個出嚟嗰個數據係低過世衛, 咁即係嗰個水質係安全飲  
用, 即係...

S

T

問: 我話唔好理水質, 因為你嘅分別嘅一個 duty 就係去 enforce WWR  
裏面 British Standard 嗰個標準, 對嘛?

T

U

答: 係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：係。而 British Standard 標準符唔符合同你出嚟 ultimately 抽嘅一個水喉樣本水係咪 10，冇必然關係嘛？

C

D

答：你可以咁講，不過係一個--都係可以係一個 indication，即係話你出嚟嘅水辦個水質如果係滿意嘅時候，基本上，我哋就唔會覺得係一個好大嘅問題。

D

E

E

F

問：即係你哋內部其實有一個取向，就係話只要你出嚟嘅水質唔超過 10...

F

G

答：起碼個水質唔會影響到市民個健康，我哋就--呢個係當時我哋個首要嘅任務係要做呢一樣嘢。

G

H

H

I

問：係。但係有一個科學嘅數據，有一個研究就話你水質 flush 咗五分鐘之後低過 10，就 work backwards，就係話應該裏面都啲焊料係唔會係過咗英國標準，冇呢個研究，冇呢個必然關係，對嘛？

I

J

答：呢個我諗--因為你焊料個度，因為即係有千千萬萬咁多，你要去做就會...

J

K

K

L

L

M

主席：焊料個度咩嘢話？

M

N

石先生：千千萬萬咁多。

N

O

答：咁多個焊--即係焊料响焊個 joint 個度，咁你要...

O

P

問：甚至唔係 joint，可能 tap，可能係 fitting。

P

Q

答：即係都會 taps and fittings 都會有釋出少量嘅鉛份，或者 heavy metal 都會有嘅，即係呢個我都--因為佢基本上係一啲 copper alloys 嚟，咁佢都要有啲重金屬，包括啲 lead 咁嘅成份，咁呢啲都會有咁情況出現，即係睇下你話--即係睇下個釋出量係幾多。

Q

R

R

S

問：係。但係我再問你，就係話你健康個度，你話我唔超過 10，所以就未必一定有健康嘅風險，所以我就將你歸類...

S

T

答：咁當時嘅，我哋係。

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

問：即係 10 micrograms，我明。嗰度對與錯，我哋唔好理嗰度住，我同你講緊 enforcement，因為你嘅證人供詞有一大概就係講即係 LP 嘅制度，啲信又係你簽，所以我就要問你呢個問題。

答：嘎。

問：即係過唔過 10，就係與健康嗰度有關。但係你如果以 enforcement 嚟講，如果有人--唔好理話驗水辦與否，如果平時有人走嚟同你講話「喂，阿 Sir，我 flush 咗五分鐘，應該乜都洗乾洗淨，一開出嚟有 8 micrograms 嗰，即係可能撞彩唔過 10 個咋嗰，但係 8.5 或者 8，就係起碼 common sense 嚟講，即係表示裏面係積咗一啲嘅鉛嘅 deposit 喺度，沖五分鐘都沖唔走，咁裏面應該係咪有啲師傅手腳唔乾淨，整咗啲含鉛嘅嘢先，唔應該有個嘢？」咁有人走嚟同你講，你會點做？你唔會話「我驗下過唔過 10 micrograms 先，如果唔過，我就當裏面冇鉛，即係超標。」唔可以咁，對嘛？

答：係。首先，當然我哋睇番個水質最重要，因為個健康一定行先，即係如果嗰樣嘢--即係我哋懷疑啫，而家一路都係講緊懷疑，起碼個底線就話--個先決條件就係個水質唔會影響到市民健康先，即係呢個當然我哋大家一路--之前亦都同意呢個，可能都有傾過，即係會話 10 係安唔安全，呢個其實都唔...

問：係，嗰度擺埋一面。

答：即係如果起碼我哋一路以嚟個方向或者取向，就話我哋覺得細過 10 就係一個比較...

問：得，我明，但係如果個市民話「我唔介意咩嘢，但係我要你依法辦事。」如果有人肯定裏面有一大嚟鉛喺度，釋出咗啲令到五分鐘後仲係 8 micrograms 嘅，你會點？

答：呢個係有啲困難，我哋相信係，因為如果你話你--我而家驗咗水辦係 7 或者 8，咁...

主席：唔係，我唔明你有啲咩嘢困難？

答：即係本身個源頭喺邊度嚟。

主席：唔係，即係當然石大狀就畀一個例子你，係 7 至 8，當然你好多時

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

睇，亦都唔會係單純睇一個 sample 嘅數據。譬如好簡單，你喺一躉樓裏面，有石大狀出嚟嘅數據，7 至 8，但係譬如冇好多出嚟係 0 嘅，係 0 嘅，咁 0 就係不鑷你哋個源水，即係濾水廠出嚟就已經係低到差唔多接近 0，你明嘛，啱唔啱？

答：係。

主席：你源水出嚟差唔多去到 0，譬如你而家去到一座大樓裏面，全面都唔超標，但係有好多係 0 嘅，有好多係 2 嘅，有好多 5 嘅，有兩個係 8 嘅，諸如此類，咁已經話咗畀你聽有問題，啱唔啱？

答：啱，同意。

主席：因為你 suppose 係 0，有啲你入個 connection point 係 0，你有啲住戶度出嚟又係 0，但係有啲住戶度出嚟就係 0 至 10 之間，咁即係話畀你聽呢一座大廈裏面有問題咁樣樣。好嘞，咁你會點樣樣做？

答：咁呢個都係一個...

主席：即係 from 個 enforcement point，我哋而家唔係講 from 一個 water quality 嘅 point，okay？完全我哋唔講 water quality，撥埋一邊。

答：所以亦都係用--頭先你主席講嗰個就係話，你有個數字跳咗出嚟，咁你就要睇下個 enforcement，我哋睇下裏面有冇啲乜嘢喉管或者部件係有問題，咁呢個就究竟我哋用到幾多嘅數字，我哋先至要出去做，咁係咪由--一有--譬如 1 至 10，1 至 10 我哋都要出去做呢一樣嘢，咁都要真係諗諗嘅，因為...

主席：唔係，即係你哋以前從來冇諗過呢個問題？

答：攞呢個水辦驗鉛呢個，呢個對我哋嚟講都係比較新嘅一個又...

主席：唔緊要。請問你哋以前有冇就住任何嘅重金屬又好，呢個 microbiology，即係嗰啲微生物又好，又或者譬如啲農藥又好，就住呢一方面，究竟你哋曾--有冇--應該咁問，首先，第一樣有冇 prosecute 過先？

答：攞水辦嗰啲，如果有人有投訴呢啲水質有問題，我哋當然需要出去攞水辦。就以往就話當然話有味、有顏色、有一啲沈澱物，呢啲...

B

B

C

主席：林先生，你唔好同我講啲嘢，你答我問題。

C

D

答：重金屬，真係我哋冇收過呢啲話有鉛嘅重金屬...

D

E

主席：唔係，首先，好嘞，唔係，應該咁講，...

E

F

答：...嘅水辦。

F

G

主席：...首先你哋冇冇定過一個標準出嚟，話如果有呢個咁樣嘅濃度，我哋就會 investigate，如果 investigate 到之後，我哋就會係 prosecute，有冇定一個標準，有冇定一個你哋 enforcement 或者叫做咩嘢，actionable concentration 又好，咩嘢 level 又乜鬼都好，有冇定一個呢啲咁嘅嘢先？

G

H

H

I

答：重金屬呢個，就我哋一定就跟番世衛 10 個樣嘢，咁如果你話細過 10 之內，你有啲咩野 action level，呢個以我所知，就有呢一個咁嘅。

I

J

主席：冇嘅，即係 enforcement 冇嘅？

J

K

答：冇呢個咁嘅。

K

L

主席：Microbiology 呢，E. coli 啲嘢有冇？

L

M

答：佢哋照跟番世衛啲個...

M

N

主席：即係都係冇？

N

O

答：...--都係啲個準則。

O

P

主席：純粹即係就住你哋嚟講，water quality 同埋 enforcement action 都係跟一個標準，就係世衛嘅標準，啱唔啱？

P

Q

答：你可以咁講，係。

Q

R

主席：唔。好嘞，既然係咁如此，跟住下一個問題就返番去。過往有冇曾經就住無論邊一個 parameters 都好，超咗標，係做過 enforcement action 嘅呢？請問。

R

S

S

T

答：我就唔察覺到有呢啲咁嘅 case，不過就有啲譬如話佢哋有啲屋裏面有啲水管變咗黃--生鏽變咗黃色，有投訴，咁我哋出去睇係有呢啲咁嘅現象，咁我哋都出咗啲信，就 advise 啲人就換咗佢，或者...

T

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

主席：我知，即係呢啲係叫佢哋改善啫？

C

D

答：...呢啲都會有，或者水缸個...

D

E

主席：唔係，enforcement action。

E

F

答：呢個都係 enforcement，譬如話我哋...

F

G

主席：呢啲唔係叫做 enforcement，你如果 straightly speaking，係，不過我要即係 legal criminal legal proceeding。

G

H

答：即係話我哋起訴，就唔察覺我哋有，因為話譬如佢有啲喉管生鏽，我哋通常就係先係叫佢去做 repair。

H

I

主席：即係冇出過 summons 去告任何一個人？

I

J

答：我手頭上就有呢個紀錄，不過我就個人就唔察覺有呢個咁嘅 case 要告人。

J

K

主席：如果有紀錄，實有啲喇，係咪出過幾多個 summons？

K

L

答：係，係，一定嘅。

L

M

M

N

問：有冇持牌水喉匠係因為佢負責嘅 project 裏面用咗啲唔符合 BS 嘅物料，而受到吊銷牌照？除咗呢三位之外。

N

O

答：我手上就暫時冇呢個咁嘅資料。不過，就其實咁樣講，你話有冇起訴過持牌水喉匠，係有嘅，都有--一樣佢就即係一樣係--點講？你係一樣可以去告佢嘅，有好多呢啲...

O

P

P

Q

問：唔，視乎佢 breach 乜嘢。

Q

R

答：睇下 breach 乜嘢。另外，譬如話有啲時候，佢--我哋就講個 inspection 啲啲 case，譬如話有啲時候我哋出去睇到佢一啲工程，佢有啲做錯咗啲嘢，咁我諗你都知道，我哋有個叫做 point penalty system。

R

S

S

T

問：扣分？

T

U

答：咁如果佢哋有啲--係，扣分，有啲叫做罰分制。如果佢有啲做得有啲

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

地方唔妥當，譬如話用啲 A 牌子，佢哋換咗 B 牌子諸如此類呢啲，我哋會有個罰分制度，咁呢個罰分制度都會可以 lead to 一個 suspension of 佢個 license，咁呢啲我哋亦都有做。當然，如果佢有啲犯法嘅，譬如話佢有啲做得唔好嘅嘢，咁我哋--譬如佢偷水，或者未得我哋批准，佢哋自己去進行工程呢啲，咁我哋一樣可以告，亦係有好多呢啲咁嘅紀錄，我哋有做--告過嘅，水喉匠呢啲。

問：唔，好。我想你睇--卒之都要帶你去睇，A3，A3 嘅 tab 43。A3，tab 43，喺你後面，而家擺緊畀你。A3，tab 43，2391 頁。2391。

答：2391。

問：2391 頁，係 tab number 43。

答：哦。

問：呢一個表嚟嘅，呢個表就唔係水務署做，呢個表就係羅文錦律師行即係睇勻晒啲基本數據同埋資料之後做出嚟。佢基本上就係--你見到個抬頭叫做“Unaffected Estate (Completed in or after 2005)”，你見唔見到？

答：唔。

問：基本上，佢就係將水務署歸納咗成為 unaffected estate 嗰一拵嘅屋邨，佢就睇番啲 underlying 驗水啲啲，好細張啲啲紙仔擺去 lab 嗰度叫人驗，逐個逐個抽絲剝繭，整番個表出嚟。喺邊條邨有幾個樣本驗出嚟，實際上邊個 bundle 搵到，出到嚟嗰個含鉛量係幾多，就整晒喺度。你會見到最右手面就有兩棟，一棟係紅色、一棟黃色，你見唔見到？

答：唔。

問：見唔見到？一棟紅、一棟黃，見唔見到，右手面？

答：係，係。

問：紅色嗰棟，就係如果呢啲所謂 unaffected estate 裏面抽到嘅水辦都係超咗標嘅話，佢就擺咗落去紅色嗰棟嗰度，見唔見？

答：唔。

問：如果呢一拵屋邨裏面抽出嚟嘅水係冇超標，但係叫做 boarder line，

B

B

C

即係話 5 至 9，即係 5 以上，5 micrograms 以上，佢就擺咗落去最右面嗰度，叫做“border line”嗰度，見到嘛？

C

D

答：唔。

D

E

問：見到嘛？

E

F

答：係，見到。

F

G

問：好。紅色個棟你唔好理住，紅色個棟就係話有啲叫做水務署歸納咗做 unaffected estate 嘅屋邨，裏面其實實際上水務署抽出嚟嘅水辦係有啲真係超咗 10 micrograms 嘅。

G

H

答：唔。

H

I

問：呢一度李行偉教授，即係專家報告有講過，就係亦都提出過，就係會唔會係水務署因為有一啲嘅理由，佢就算有一啲水辦超咗 10，佢都撇除咗唔算數，可能係咪因為嗰個單位，水務署知道係污染咗，所以就 discount 咗個 sample，呢度我哋唔好理呢一棟，紅色唔好理。

I

J

J

K

K

L

答：Okay。

L

M

問：但係你望下右手面嗰度，其實 boarder line，即係你見屋邨睇其實都唔少嘅。

M

N

答：唔。

N

O

問：你睇番二三九--葵涌邨，你睇番 2398 頁，2398 頁。

O

P

答：2398？

P

Q

問：係。你見 Kwai Chung Estate，葵涌邨，紅色固然嗰度有啲，但係就算唔係紅色，黃色都有一拵嘅，叫做 boarder line，有啲係 6，有啲係 7，有啲 5 咁樣，見唔見？Item 56 嗰度，你見到有一大拵，Kwai Chung Estate 咁樣見到。

Q

R

R

S

答：Kwai Chung Estate，25 個，係咪？

S

T

問：Page 2398。

T

U

答：2398，okay。

U

V

V

B

B

C 問：有一大抔都係 Kwai Chung Estate。

C

D

答：唔。

D

E

問：你望下右手面，黃色嗰度其實都有成幾個 entry 係 Kwai Chung Estate，唔係超標，但係都叫做 boarder line。

E

F

答：Okay，即係 0.008、0.007...

F

G

問：0.008、0.007，有啲 0.005 咁嘅。所以即係我唔同你 go through 晒，你如果純粹就咁驟眼望一望呢個表，即係所謂 unaffected estate 裏面嗰啲水辦嗰啲含鉛量嘅分布，就可以即係咁講，就係話 unaffected estate 都好，佢裏面都唔係話全部都係所謂差唔多 negligible，佢裏面其實都有啲係叫做 boarder line，只不過可能係咁啱 miss 咗 10 呢個界線嘅啫。咁其實呢一個都--即係你都了解有呢個現象，係咪呀？就算你唔睇呢個表都。

G

H

H

I

I

J

J

K

好嘞，我其實--頭先主席就問過你，就係你哋有冇其實之前有啲既定嘅一啲嘅 number 或者 criteria，就係話驗咗水之後，超過幾多先至今到你覺得警覺要 take 一啲 enforcement action，係關於違反 British Standards，咁你就話其實係有一個分別嘅一個 trigger point 嘅，你哋？

K

L

L

M

答：係。

M

N

問：我想問你，就係有一啲嘅說法，就係話「喂，你純粹呢三個水喉匠，之所以點解無揸揸叫做冇咗個牌」--我唔好話無揸揸，即係之所以冇咗個牌，就係因為抽水辦超過咗 10，世衛嗰個標準，就引致你走去查，咁割晒嗰啲咁嘅嘢出嚟走去驗，就知道原來係超咗 BS，咁就所以吊銷咗佢個牌？

N

O

O

P

P

Q

答：唔。

Q

R

問：但係其實其他潛在其實有好多第二啲嘅可能嘅水喉匠，其實佢哋可能都係經手嘅屋邨都係用咗啲即係超標嘅焊料，只不過咁啱佢嗰啲超咗標嘅焊料，好彩咁啱 trigger 唔到 10 micrograms 呢個水辦，世衛呢樣嘢，就令到水務署喺 enforce 方面，就有 enforce 到 against 佢哋。你明個邏輯嘛？

R

U

答：我明。

U

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：咁所以好多人有一個怨憤，就係話「喂，咁呢三個水喉匠」--唔係話唔應該受懲處可能，但係就即係好似畀人擺咗嚟，講得俗啲，就叫做「祭旗」咁樣，即係話擺咗嚟，「噏，向公眾交代，我哋起碼除咗三個。」但係其實原來 enforcement 嚟講，可能積集咗好耐，有啲人係用一啲含咗鉛嘅焊料，只不過咁啱 randomly 抽啲水辦唔過 10，咁就 let off the hook，英文叫做。

答：係。

問：你明唔明白有呢一個咁樣嘅理論或者批評，你係點睇？

答：明白。我都係講番啲樣嘢，首先，我哋最關注就係啲個食水安全啲樣嘢，呢個係我哋最關心嘅，即係如果佢--當然你話 10 係咪安唔安全，呢個...

問：呢個見仁見智，我哋唔好講。

答：見仁見智，唔再拗。

問：呢個我哋遲啲即係可能--我哋已經聽咗好多嘅證供。

答：所以我哋一路個說法，我哋都係話呢樣我哋擺最先。當然，呢個--你話係咪呢個係一個 action level，亦係我哋--即係暫時我哋都係用緊嘅...

問：水務署有自己嘅即係睇法，但係我亦都聽過好多第二啲。我哋而家唔好講，okay。

答：係。所以你話我哋會唔會將個 action level 再撇低啲，點樣去再要撇低啲，咁响呢個階段，我諗我哋真係要--如果真係要做，我哋真係要再諗諗嘅。但係我哋一路嘅做法，都係跟番我哋一路--一貫啲個原則，就係話你世衛係咩嘢標準，我哋就跟番個標準嚟做，就有再話，我再 set 低啲個 standard，再去諗另--去做另一個 action level，去跟進呢啲工夫。

問：唔係，action level 有一個定義，action level 有一個法律定義，action level 呢個係你內部行政整出嚟嘅啫。Action level in the sense of 要話畀公眾聽原來有衛生嘅影響，咁呢個係一種 action level。但係 action level in terms of 話畀水務署聽，有人可能違咗規呢樣嘢，你哋以前冇做，但係你哋其實水務署打唔打算因為呢件事之後去做啲嘢或者研究先？我明你緩急先後，以

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

前唔做住，但係如果你唔打算做，咁好唔--不對辦。

答：即係呢個係比較新嘅課題，我諗我哋要全盤去考慮番。因為頭先我都講到，因為你都講話我要去 investigate，咁而一個大廈裏面真係有好多千千萬萬嘅部件，同埋有個 joint，即係究竟邊一度地方出咗問題，咁呢個都真係要去--真係從全盤去考慮，如果我哋再 go back ...

問：你 10 micrograms 嗰啲，你都知點切。

答：唔係，我知，但係你要睇番有--就算你個 joint--都講緊有幾多萬個 joint，有幾多千個部件，你要點樣去處理呢啲咁嘅問題，我諗要真係坐低諗清諗楚，先至去--唔係，我哋唔係真係話成躉大廈呢度割一嚟，嗰度割一嚟。

問：我明。我唔係逼你而家喺個證人台度就話畀我聽，就話「以後如果 8 呢，我都會切晒，每一個都切。」我唔係要逼你而家講。

答：我諗我要--真係呢個呢樣嘢，我要真係返去再詳細考慮咁樣。

問：有冇已經 kickstart 咗呢個 process 定係未，只不過我今日同你講，你就返去可能...

答：我哋要考慮下，睇下--即係一定要全部去考慮，因為呢個唔係淨係針對--即係水質就好簡單，我擺個辦就已經睇到嘢。但係你話我全個系統睇下邊度有問題，咁我問問大廈都可能有啲唔同，個數量亦唔同。所以你話真係話咁邊啲要做，咁同埋我要定到幾多嗰個嘅含鉛量，你先至做呢樣嘢，咁要全盤去睇，我覺得。

問：我明你要整個 protocol，即係話以後邊一個低啲嘅點可能係一個 cut-off point，我哋知道，我明。但係...

答：即係唔係咁唔容易一下我可以答--應承你，或者答覆得到你嗰個。

問：我唔係要你而家應承我，但係呢一個 process 直情未 kickstart，未開始，...

答：我哋未...

問：...即係未喺你哋嗰啲 agenda 度有存在？

答：...喺嗰度存在。即係如果真係要做，要咁樣去考慮，因為要全盤去

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

考慮。

問：得，我知。咁之前，即係林德深或者其他水喉匠畀人除咗牌之後，都呼過冤，你知道佢喺啲公共嘅媒體度，「做乜嘢事搵我？何必偏偏選中我呢？」咁樣。所以其實你知道有呢啲怨憤，係咪？即係佢哋覺得「點解有嘢走嚟賴我，名就响我先，即係好似响咗我哋個名出嚟就有咗交代嘞」咁樣。

答：不過...

問：你知道有呢啲怨憤嘅，係咪呀？

答：係，我知道有呢個怨憤，不過但係我哋都係按照嗰個事實，佢真係違咗規，我哋真係有啲證據證明咗，咁亦睇過晒所有啲資料，咁亦知邊個佢哋，咁所以我哋根據法例去進行呢個懲處，咁我哋都係依法辦事。

問：係，你依法就即係辦咗一啲你可以知道係違咗嘅人。但係即係問題，即係依法辦事有好多時候，其中一個精神就係我話 like cases have to be treated alike，咁即係有啲人其實都係用咗啲唔合規嘅焊料，不過咁啱--你知道 sampling 嘅嘢好 random，咁啱佢嗰個原來係 8 嘅，就跌--墮入咗 unaffected estates 嗰個網嗰度，咁用難嘞。呢一個咁樣嘅現象，係咪令到你哋--會唔會令到你哋--即係返去你會提出就係話，「喂，呢樣嘢其實即係可能又係一個民憤--一個怨憤嘅來源嚟嘅？」

答：我覺得即係呢個因為比較一個新嘅課題，始終因為即係你哋講嗰個係一個話「我哋睇下」--都又係講番嗰個 action level，去到邊啲我哋先要做嘅呢，咁呢個都要去諗。

問：唔。

答：同埋我哋以前有...

問：得。

答：...接觸過，即係話你唔跟世衛，你再另一個--再 set 另一個 action level 去再做，咁到達呢個 level，你又要點樣做啲乜，咁呢個我諗要真係再詳細坐低全盤咁去考慮，先至可以--我先至可以答覆得到你。

問：好。

B

B

C

C

D

主席：另外一個問題，我想問一問嘅。即係如果咁講啱唔啱？公唔公平呢？其實過往雖然你哋有咁嘅權力係可以去 inspect 人哋嗰啲 materials，或者叫人哋交啲嘢上嚟畀你哋去驗。實際上，你哋從來都有做過呢一樣嘢嘅呢？

D

E

E

F

答：我哋啲同事都有介紹--都有講過，就係我哋有個所謂嘅 types test，即係如果你要啲--發展商佢哋想起新大廈，佢要做一啲 plumbing works 嗰啲，有啲喉管或者部件要安裝嘅，咁佢呢啲--我哋之前都講過有三類型嘅 approval。第一類，佢係因為有 British Kitemark，即係...

F

G

G

H

H

I

問：Kitemark？

I

J

答：...英國標準。

J

K

問：Kitemark？係咪 Kitemark？

K

L

答：Kitemark。

L

M

問：Kitemark，係。

M

N

答：另一類就係個 WRAS，即係英國嗰個 WRAS。

N

O

主席：係，我哋知。

O

P

答：第三類，就係話佢係...

P

Q

主席：你哋 approve。第四...

Q

R

問：Case by case 擺畀你哋去睇？

R

S

答：Case，咁佢就會拎去我哋啲 accredited lab 去做測試。

S

T

問：係。

T

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

主席：係。

C

D

D

答：咁攞咗嗰個 approval 就返嚟畀我哋，我哋就會畀個批文佢。

E

E

問：係。

F

F

答：咁就...

G

G

問：第四種，即係 N 年前嗰種 stamping 嗰個係冇咗喇？

H

H

答：嗰個就已經冇，因為我哋亦都已經唔再...

I

I

問：冇咗 stamping 呢樣嘢，係。

J

J

答：咁所以你--我哋係即係呢三類嘅喉管或者部件，都係我哋可以接受嘅，咁佢哋亦都係應該經歷咗一個測試咗之後，先至可以接受。

K

K

L

L

主席：我明。即係呢個喺個最--即係我講--因為你嗰啲同事答唔到，所以我咪問你，因為你係負責呢一方面㗎嘛，...

M

M

答：係，冇錯。

N

N

主席：...係咪？我哋之前都討論過，即係入閘嗰度就要畀，係咪？

O

O

答：唔。

P

P

主席：我哋而家係去到講到 individual project level，就有㗎嘞？

Q

Q

答：我哋其實...

R

R

主席：唔係，即係 individual project level，我嘅意思就即係最初你哋 approve，跟住人哋 subsequently 喺個 annex 嗰度咪又係照畀啲 certificate 你哋又好，咩嘢都好。

S

S

答：唔，唔。

T

T

主席：但係即係我嘅意思，就即係去到 individual project level，你哋過往高層次嘅問題，有冇曾經試過問人哋，叫人哋，「你攞嚟畀我試，畀我哋 test」？

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：以我所知，係冇嘅。

C

D

主席：冇嘅。

D

E

答：因為呢個就好--因為我哋都係...

E

F

主席：得。

F

G

答：...信賴咗個 project，佢哋嗰個--譬如佢哋嘅 contractor 或者佢哋啲 AP，...

G

H

主席：得，得。

H

I

答：...佢哋即係啲料嚟到地盤，佢哋應該就會去抽辦--抽樣，佢哋自己驗係咪--o 唔 okay。

I

J

K

問：即係呢個就係關於建築方面，即係...

K

L

答：係，建築方面，呢個 contractor。

L

M

問：...HA，或者 contractor 嗰面嘅事？

M

N

答：Contractor。其實我哋--而家我發--我留意到，就譬如我哋嗰個專責委員會，水務嗰個，佢都係有建議响呢個--佢嗰個 report 裏面都提到，就係話都鼓勵 AP--嗰面 project 嗰個 AP 都盡量擺多啲呢啲咁嘅辦，before 佢哋 installation 之前，佢哋擺啲辦去測試，咁即係 verify 番呢啲係咪--喉料或者配件係咪...

N

O

P

Q

主席：你成日都講 AP 嗰啲要多啲，咁點解你哋又唔做多啲呢？又係有 resources，係咪？

Q

R

答：係，呢個都係資源嘅問題，同埋...

R

S

主席：咁你有 resources，房署都有 resources 個啲？

S

T

答：同樣，其實我哋睇番外國都係咁樣嘅模式去工作嘅，當然，我哋亦都知道委員會都有咁嘅意--即係咁嘅意見，我哋都會考慮下，睇下有啲咩嘢可以呢方面做一啲工夫，即係將來，呢個我哋都會去諗緊嘅。

T

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：得，唔該。下一個問題。

C

D

D

E

問：你嘅證人供詞裏面，就曾經提過有一個概念，我唔使你睇嘅。其實你裏面有一個叫 risk-based approach，你亦都提過，即係你哋即係水務署對呢個即係用料嘅一啲監管或者警覺性，就用咗叫 risk-based approach，風險為本喇？

E

F

F

G

答：唔。

G

H

問：我想你睇一睇，就係 w1，第 482 頁。

H

I

答：w1？

I

J

問：w1，482。呢一個就其實係一個會議紀錄，你睇番 480 頁。

J

K

答：480？

K

L

問：480，480。

L

M

答：480。

M

問：就係 IVE（屯門分校），就有個“Working Party on Licensed Plumber”。

N

答：係。

N

O

問：就有個會議就喺摩利臣山嗰度舉行。就你見唔見到水務署係有代表出席嘅？

O

P

答：唔。

P

Q

問：就有位植先生，或者戚喇，有位鄭先生，有位何先生，咁就應該係討論緊一啲--同即係 IVE 持牌水喉匠方面嘅課程有關嘅嘢。你知道其實水務署--因為 ultimately 水務署都係發牌畀持牌水喉匠嘅最終嗰個監管人，我哋知道好多時候，就係呢啲最終控制業界嘅即係發牌人同課程提供者都經常會有啲定期嘅會面，咁呢啲好正常嘅，一啲課程方面關注，呢啲好正常嘅事情。咁呢啲--呢個會議應該都係即係其中一個渠道，就係 Water Services Department 去知道課程提供者佢哋教緊乜嘢，或者發表一啲意見咁樣。

Q

R

R

S

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

你睇睇第 482 頁，第 8 項，under 嗰個叫做 AOB (Any Other Business)，佢就話“Mr Ho concerned the lead-free soldering material in pipe connection.” 呢個 Mr Ho 應該就係 WSD 嘅 Mr Ho，因為睇番啲啲即係在座嘅人士，得一位 Mr Ho 嘅啫，480 頁，K W Ho。我哋都即係--就即係委員會係向水務署應該係即係要求佢即係提供呢位何先生究竟係邊個，而家喺邊度啲資料嘅應該係。

咁你睇番“Mr Yip informed”，Mr Yip 就應該係 Mr W B Yip，應該就係 IVE 方面嘅人士。“Mr Yip informed all students have been taught to use lead-free soldering material in workshop practice. Catalogues would be sent to WSD for information.” 就有一位何先生就發表咗關注，就係即係啲即係焊管嘅時候，就要用不含鉛嘅 soldering material。當然，如果遲啲搵到何先生，我就可以直接問佢。但係即係以你嘅理解，即係 2004 嘅時候，有咩嘢事情係會特別令到水務署，或者水務署嘅代表即係突然間佢會對焊接水喉管裏面用唔用含鉛--不含鉛焊料提出呢個關注呢？

答：我就其實最近都同何先生傾過，佢仲喺我哋部門工作嘅。

問：係。

答：咁 04 年，佢就响--佢嗰個工作响我哋叫 technical support unit 嗰度工作嘅，就我哋 CS 個個客戶服務科裏面...

主席：聽唔到，對唔住。

石先生：CS (Customer Services)。

答：客戶服務科裏面嘅 technical support 嘅 unit 裏面工作嘅。

主席：係。

問：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

答：佢嘅工作主要就係咩嘢呢，就係批核啲喉料同理配件，即係好多 supplier 入嚟，即係頭先我講嗰個叫 general acceptance，即係嗰三類咁，佢會入--啲啲 supplier 會入嚟攞我哋啲 approval，佢就係負責去批核呢啲水喉、配件啲啲工作嘅，佢負責呢樣嘢。咁佢亦--其中亦有一啲工作，就係佢係代表我哋水務署去同 VTC 係傾啲啲訓練嘅課程嘅，咁呢啲係佢嘅工作。

問：係。

答：咁點解會我度--我都問佢，「點解你會整句--整段咁嘅嘢响度嘅呢？」

問：因為用銅喉要焊料，私人樓宇用咗好耐...

答：佢就話原來佢 04 年嗰個時候，佢發覺就即係多咗好多申請，銅喉好多申請，所以就佢話多咗好多申請，因為佢係批核呢啲喉管，佢知道好多呢啲咁嘅申請，咁就話佢就--佢又係代表我哋水務署出去同 VTC 開會嘅，咁呢佢就有--佢就諗到，就係話「咦，就會唔會」--即係佢知道銅管--因為佢批核嘅，佢知道銅喉就即係得兩款嘅可以 jointing 嘅，即係當時嚟講吓，即係兩款 jointing，一個就係 compression joint，一個就係 soldering，係咁嘅方法喇。

問：Compression 就唔使燒㗎喇？

答：即係唔係燒，即係 mechanical；咁另一個就係即係 capillary 啲啲燒焊，咁啲啲就係要用到呢啲 solder material。

問：唔。

答：咁佢知道就係唔可以含鉛嘅，佢就去開會嗰個時候，佢記得--就知道呢啲學生入到嚟，可能佢唔知，即係佢新入--未入行，即係可能開始去接觸呢個行業，所以佢就覺得需要 remind 呢啲事，「喂，你記得教啲學生。」

問：唔。

答：因為佢睇到當時啲銅喉越嚟越 popular，咁佢亦知道呢一樣嘢，個 jointing method，所以佢就趁住呢個機會，AOB 呢個 item 就提一提，咁以示佢哋記得教一教啲學生，呢啲學生入行又唔知。咁我就再多問多何先一句，我話「點解咁你提--叫啲 VTC 老師教，提啲學生，咁點解你又唔提下啲 LP 呀？」咁樣樣。

B

B

C

問：即係好多唔係啱啱讀，好多係已經 grandfather 咗？

C

D

答：或者已經做緊㗎嘛。

D

E

問：係。

E

F

答：佢話「佢知㗎喇，個個應該--行業應該知個啲。」咁所以即係嗰個--我哋個對話，就攞到嘅資料就係咁樣樣。

F

G

問：係。

G

H

答：就唔係因為有啲咩嘢 particular incident...

H

I

問：Okay。

I

J

答：...令到佢，因為佢喺工作上面，佢係做呢啲批核嘅，咁佢知道係有多咗人用銅喉，而佢又代表水務署去同 VTC 去開會，咁嗰班莘莘學子初入行，...

J

K

問：係。

K

L

答：...咁即係要提一提佢呢樣嘢，咁即係嗰個...

L

M

問：得。

M

N

答：...故事就係咁樣樣。

N

O

問：得，明白，一樣還一樣。入紙嚟水務署攞申請，我哋知道 solder 從來都唔係要攞即係批核嘅其中一樣嘢㗎嘅，關於嗰個 046 嗰個 annex 嗰啲，係咪呀？即係 solder 從來都唔係要攞批核嘅，要攞批核嘅就係一啲即係 tap end，或者一啲管嗰啲，我哋都聽過嘞。就 04、05 就多咗好多申請關於銅喉嘅申請，就係即係第三類，即係要水務署特別批核嘅嗰類，咁就多咗好多申請。你知唔知係咪因為大約嗰陣時開始，就係因為公營嘅屋邨開始容許用銅喉，所以就引致...

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

R

S

答：我估都係，因為佢都同我講一句，就係話當時就變咗嗰個叫 unlined GI pipe 就已經少，就反而銅喉多，咁我哋相信如果--即係我當然 04 年唔係响呢個位置，...

S

T

問：係。

T

U

答：...咁睇番啲資料，應該就係房署開始比較多用咗一啲呢方面嘅喉。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：係嘞，因為應該就係 turn of century，即係--係咪呀？

C

D

答：係嘞，所以佢就--其實佢就 alert 咗呢一樣嘢，咁就想提一提啲啲 VTC 或者啲學生啲啲都唔定。

D

E

問：唔。即係其實就係即係佢都有一個警覺，就係係咪需要即係 draw the attention，即係提點一啲相關嘅人事係用無鉛嘅焊料，只不過佢就有一個假設，就係新入嚟嘅，就梗係要教你喇。舊啲批佢就有一個假設，即係我哋唔係怨任何人，佢有一個假設，就係舊嘅應該識嘅，一個新嘅，我要講畀確保你識...

E

F

F

G

G

H

答：應該識晒，佢話個行業，因為啲啲 supplier 其實講得好清楚，呢啲喉管係--應嘅 job 係用 solder joint，一定係 lead-free 啲啲，即係佢覺得佢個行業係個個都清楚嘅。

H

I

I

問：你話咩嘢 supplier 呢，你可唔可以講多次？

J

J

答：即係因為佢要處理好多 supplier 入嚟啲啲咁嘅申請，...

K

K

問：係。

L

L

答：...即係擺 approval，咁啲啲 catalogue，或者佢哋啲啲--入嚟啲啲人 indicate 係 lead-free 嘅，咁所以佢全行都知，佢認識啲水喉匠亦係--亦都要好清楚。

M

M

N

N

問：唔。

O

O

答：咁就係驚啲新入行啲啲學生係唔知道，所以就提咗呢一樣嘢。

P

P

問：唔。但係舊嘅水喉--sorry，舊嘅水喉匠就唔係 VTC 教嘍，舊嘅水喉匠即係有好多 grandfathered，即係以前學徒，即係唔同嘅渠道去做嘅。

Q

Q

答：但係如果佢係--如果佢用開啲--用--有接觸到啲銅喉，或者啲 catalogue，咁你一定會睇得到嘅，呢一方面。

R

R

S

S

問：唔。我哋而家就聽見有啲持牌水喉匠，自己連燒都唔識嘅原來，我哋聽咗證供啱啱即係知，呢個研訊裏面。

T

T

答：咁呢個我就比較--我唔敢話完全冇，咁但係如果真係咁也--即係唔想佢自己去學，或者一啲咁基本工夫佢都唔做嘅呢，咁就個--咁就好--我諗啲啲老闆啲啲唔會請佢，即係如果咁樣嘅話。

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：唔係，佢自己老闆。

C

D

答：咁佢--其實咁佢應該係 no longer 一個 licensed plumber，佢係一個--等如 businessman。

D

E

E

F

主席：你哋已經除咗佢牌，唔緊要。

F

G

G

H

問：可能你唔仲有--但係唔知仲有...

H

I

答：可能已經除咗牌，...

I

J

問：...--但係你唔知仲有幾多啲，但係你唔知幾多個啲？

J

K

答：呢個我真係我相信如果你响呢個行業去工作嘅呢，你應該要--即係要去即係 keep 住自--keep 你自己嘅 update，otherwise，你點可以生存得到。

K

L

問：好，我想你再睇睇，就係 483.1 頁，同一個 bundle。483.1，2.2，即係呢個會議，兩年之後開，2006 年嘅 3 月，跟得好足個啲，follow 番--你睇番 2.2 嘅--呢個會你睇番 483 頁，就係 2006 年 3 月 8 號開嘅。

L

M

M

N

答：唔。

N

O

問：483.1 嗰度，就有個“Matters Arising”，通常呢啲會都係睇番上次有冇咩嘢要 follow up。

O

P

P

Q

答：唔。

Q

R

問：2.2，就係 re 上次 8.1，AOB 嗰度，見唔見？

R

S

答：唔。

S

T

問：“Mr Yip reported”，同樣“Mr Yip reported that on-site testing method of lead soldering material in pipe connection has been thoroughly searched. However, no such method could be found in the current HK market.”即係真係有心走去就啲下有冇啲嘢真係可以 monitor，就即係

T

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

on-site，即係喺個地盤嗰度真係可以即係 check 到有冇啲用咗含鉛焊料嘅辦法，竊啲嘢落去又好，我唔知喇，即係唔同嘅辦法可以 on-site test 到，咁就搵唔到。

C

D

D

E

“Mr Ho...” ，水務署何先生，“...reviewed some sort of testing papers were advertised in a UK website. He would forward the information to Mr Yip.”咁樣。當然何先生亦都會嚟作供遲啲，希望可以搵到佢幫手。但係即係你知唔知道有啲乜嘢即係 on-site testing 嘅 materials 呢？

E

F

F

G

G

答：即係呢段我就冇問佢嘅。

H

H

問：冇問佢，okay，得。

I

I

答：我唔知道。

J

J

問：唔緊要，好。最後，就係 486 頁。

K

K

答：486 頁。

L

L

問：485 頁就係呢個 minutes 嘅第一版，呢個“Minutes of Liaison Meeting on Craft Certificate”。

M

M

答：係。

N

N

問：485 頁，呢個 2007 年開會，3 月，咁都係何生同葉生都喺度，就何生就係水務署嘅何生，葉生就係即係對方應該係。

O

O

答：唔。

P

P

問：“TM”應該係屯門，係咪？

Q

Q

答：屯門應該。

R

R

問：屯門，係，okay。咁你睇番 486 頁，2.2，“Matters Arising”，仲係 follow up for 嗰個 point，即係唔係就咁算㗎。“After a thorough search, no on-site lead-free testing method in pipe connection was available in HK. Mr Yip reiterated that in all course teaching materials, it was clearly stated that lead products were not to be used in any pipe connections.”

S

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

即係似乎就係即係真係曾經有人諗過，就係話係咪搵啲嘢 on-site 可以 test 到，即係而家我哋知道好多方法可以 test 到，on-site，擺個嘢 beep 就可以知道，擺啲嘢聽落去又可以咁樣，即係但係有人真係探討過，不過，後來就係搵唔到，咁就算，即係靠教嗰個人去 make sure 會教咁樣。

答：唔。

問：但係頭先我哋所講就係話有一啲唔係靠 IVE 教嘅舊派嘅 LP，咁呢個 gap 喺度，真係剩番就係講個「信」字，我可唔可以咁樣形容呢，其實？即係你同何先生得到嘅印象都係即係佢就識㗎喇，即係又係一個 faith and trust in 現有嘅？

答：呢個當時係應該就好清楚，因為而家講緊已經去到 2007 年。

問：係。

答：即係 87 年已經佢係 ban 咗呢個即係 lead solder，即係已經係 solder 唔可以用，solder 一定係 lead-free，已經 87 年。所以講緊已經係呢個咁嘅 requirement 已經行咗好耐，咁應該個行業應該好清楚，除非真係一啲完全冇做到--接觸過呢啲，即係可以話齋，殭屍牌嗰啲，冇做嘢嘅，咁都成廿年都唔做嘢，即係擺住個空牌嗰啲嘅啫；否則，你應該响呢個行業裏面，應該係知道。

問：你講殭屍牌，呢個其實係咪業內一個常見嘅一個名稱，否則，唔會有一淨係知業內好多時候有呢啲咁樣嘅術語，咁你話殭屍牌，咁其實係咪即係你入行好耐...

答：其實唔係，呢個殭屍牌，呢個 apply to all，包括我工程師都係咁嘅，有啲...

問：係囉，即係其實好多你哋係知道呢個現象...

答：...即係退咗休，都會照擺住個牌咁樣。

問：係，你知有呢個現象，係咪？車牌都會係喇。

答：係呀，即係我相信呢個 apply to all，就唔係淨係講某一個行業嘅，我相信。

問：唔，okay。我想同你而家探討下，就係關於嗰個 risk-based approach，你睇一睇，你嘅證人供詞第一份，13476，C19.5，你

B

B

C

第一份證人供詞，13476 頁。

C

D

D

主席：473，係咪？

E

E

石先生：13476--sorry，13476。

F

F

G

G

問：第4個註腳，Footnote number 4。公允起見，就呢一個註腳，就講到關於你哋嗰個 risk-based approach 裏面，關於 WWO46 呢個 form 嗰個 annex。

H

H

I

答：係。

I

J

J

問：裏面就註明咗即係 46 呢個 form，你見到註腳第 4，“For fittings, WSD adopts a risk based approach and, under the current arrangement, only terminal fitting such as draw-off taps, stop valves”，有幾種嘅 fitting，就你哋 under 你哋嘅 risk-based approach，就嗰個 WWO46 就要求寫出嚟嘅。Pipe 全部都要寫落去，但係 fitting 就淨係呢啲叫做即係 terminal fitting 先至要寫嘅，咁呢個你就嗰個註腳嗰度寫。你嘅 rationale 嘅背後嘅理由，就係因為呢一啲 terminal fitting 如果有唔妥，就會滴水、漏水，就會嘍水嘞？

K

K

L

L

M

M

N

N

答：係。

O

O

問：你另外一位同事叫陳慶先生，陳慶先生佢其實後來就入咗一份證人供詞，就更加詳盡咁樣去解釋即係呢個 WWO46 呢個 form 背後嗰個 thinking 嘅，點樣去演化出嚟嘅。即係開頭叫 G 咁樣嘅，跟住慢慢演化咁樣嘅。

P

P

Q

Q

答：係。

R

R

問：但係你擺咗落去你個註腳嗰度，其實你都有一啲嘅認知嘅，係咪？

S

S

答：係。

T

T

問：對呢一個演化？

U

U

答：同意。

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：所以我都會問你一啲嘅問題，我盡量--因為陳先生佢成份供詞講呢個嘢，我遲啲可能問佢多啲，但係即係我而家都要問一問你，因為你寫咗。理論上，個個都應該用符合 BS 標準嘅嘢嘅，無論喉又好，配件都好，對嘛？

答：係。

問：所以如果你一路係講個「信」字，其實你就--我信你用 BS 嘅配件咪得囉，係咪呀？可以咁樣去做嘅，理論上，係咪呀？

答：係。

問：講個「信」字，你哋又有 AP 監管，又有 LP 去做又話盛咁樣。但係你哋喺個 annex 嗰度決定，直情有個 note 添㗎嘛，你嗰個 46 嗰度後面有個 note，就係話 pipe 全部都要，我講舊時吓，我唔係講緊而家。

答：唔，唔，唔。

問：Terminal fitting 要寫，其實背後嘅諗法係咪因為你哋 identify，覺得漏水呢樣嘢係特別需要處理去確保冇問題嘅，所以先至要人哋喺張 annex 嗰度話埋畀你聽係用啲乜嘢嘅配件，又要有陣時如果冇--之前啤咗個 British Standards 嘅 mark，仲要畀你驗添，咁即係其實即係表示你哋係 somehow 覺得漏水係一樣需要特別處理嘅 risk，所以先至要喺 46 呢張 form 度寫出嚟，可唔可以咁樣去理解呢？

答：你可以咁樣講嘅，即係呢個係一個原理，就同埋呢一啲--呢五類嘢都其實係嗰個成個 system 裏面都係最常見嘅，即係水龍頭、閘掣、喉管，即係差唔多你包咗大部分嘅，成個系統嘅大部分，即係你入咗呢五類，同埋啲喉管，基本上，你都好--即係好 substantial，嗰個部分。

問：唔。

答：當然，仲有其他，譬如有 Ts--有啲 fittings。

問：係嘞，啲 joint 啲嘢都有包到，冇包到？

答：咁啲就--我哋就有包，咁但係呢幾--呢五類加埋喉管，基本上，你已經成個系統已經都好 substantial，即係已經呢個大部分嘅嘢嚟

B

B

C

啲嘞。

C

D

問：唔。

D

E

答：當然呢五類嘢，就係特別緊張，點解會比較--我哋會比較睇得 focus 一啲，因為呢啲就係真係--頭先呢度都講，就會係--亦都會有引致漏水，即係佢 function 唔到，咁都係麻煩嘅，如果你漏水嘅時候，佢或者好容易爆咗，即係閃唔水，好容易 flooding，咁呢啲都會對啲用戶引起好多不便，甚至有危險嘅。

E

F

F

G

問：唔。

G

H

答：所以呢啲都係我哋需要關注嘅，因為啲 terminal 去到最尾，你有嘢再 stop 佢啲喇嘛，理論上就，譬如一個水龍一爆咗，咁你如果唔係好--即係佢唔 function 嘅時候，砰一聲爆咗，你又唔喺屋企，就全屋浸晒啲嘞，即係呢啲都係一啲考慮嘅地方。

H

I

I

J

問：唔，唔。

J

K

答：咁當然跟番 British Standards，佢唔係淨係一啲 functional，譬如話嗰個個 pressure rating，或者嗰個 dimension...

K

L

L

M

問：British Standards 包好多嘢喇嘛，...

M

N

答：都仲包...

N

O

問：...係，material 又包，又包 function 又包...

O

P

答：佢都會包埋，都會睇埋嘅，即係响呢度，即係如果你--即係呢五類其實除咗係一啲譬如話 function 之外，都其實有啲 chemical 嘅 element。

P

Q

問：係。但係其實可唔可以咁講，其實只要你符合相關嘅 British Standards，就應該包埋唔漏水，對嘛？

Q

R

答：喎。

R

S

問：對嘛？

S

T

答：喎。

T

U

問：但係學你頭先話齋，如果你符合 BS，就應該唔漏水，但係你特別緊張，

U

V

V

B

B

C

所以我要你寫埋出嚟你用乜嘢，我確保我係 satisfy，你真係用緊 abiding 嘅嘢，你頭先用嘅字眼叫特別準則，對嘛？

C

D

答：係。

D

E

問：特別緊張就係個客個水龍頭漏水，可能係即係 inside service 個面？

E

F

答：唔，唔，唔。

F

G

問：咁即係表示其實水務署嘅關注點都唔係純粹係水質，或者關於 up to connection point 嘅嘢，而個客戶個水龍頭滴唔滴水，個客戶咗唔咗水，其實你都有關注，特別緊張個嗎？

G

H

H

I

答：你可以咁講，或者即係 inside service 我哋都關注，即係佢哋個個 functioning，或者佢個 water quality 個啲我哋都有關注。

I

J

問：Functioning 同埋 water quality 你就嗰咗兩個 concept，functioning 漏水就好關注，關注到擺落去 046，...

J

K

K

L

答：係。

L

M

問：...但係反而 water quality 健康方面，你 046 呢張 form 反而就有零零舍舍針對性地將一啲我而家話值得特別緊張嘅，但係同 health 有關嘅嘢寫埋落去嘅？

M

N

N

O

答：其實咁樣講，我頭先都即係開始已經講，就呢五個部件加埋所有嘅水喉，其實已經佔咗成個系統嘅大部分，即成個系統嘅大部分，可以咁講。

O

P

問：係，係。

P

Q

答：而呢啲--如果你呢一--即係呢一堆嘢，你都跟足 British Standards，其實你跟足呢個標準，理論上，唔應該有產生一啲 water quality 嘅問題。

Q

R

R

S

問：唔。

S

T

答：即係你可以...

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：咁同樣一樣咋嘛，functionalities 都一樣咋嘛？

C

D

答：即係兩樣都係，functionality 又係。

D

E

主席：咁咪係囉。咁你做乜零零舍舍要抽出嚟？

E

F

答：即係我又唔冇--唔可以講話我--你跟 British Standards，我就冇--我就唔睇呢個 water quality，我覺得又係好似唔係幾貼切，即係我就。即係其實 serve 到 dual purpose 我覺得。

F

G

G

H

問：我明，呢個我知道馬後炮好易嘅。如果你而家睇番轉頭，terminal fitting 呢幾樣嘢，即係...

H

I

I

J

主席：其實個--其實我覺得吓，我可能唔啱，你呢張 form 已經訂咗都唔知幾耐，你 1995 年先至 adopt 呢一個 WHO 個 guideline，根本係你訂呢張 form 嗰陣時，根本 water quality 都有諗過？

J

K

K

L

L

M

問：冇 trigger 到 as 一個 separate consideration？

M

N

N

O

主席：不過你而家監硬要講入去？

O

P

答：但係佢跟英國標準就唔係 94 年嘅，或者 95 年。

P

Q

問：係法例上寫要跟 BS 可能係寫咗好耐？

Q

R

答：呢個就即係 British Standards 佢都會 take care of 呢個 water quality，即係...

R

S

S

T

問：係，得。

T

U

答：...佢冇衝突嘅，我只可以咁講。

U

V

問：我逐步嚟吓，逐步嚟。其實開頭真係要零零舍舍寫呢五樣嘢，個

V

B

B

C

triggering point 平心而論，就真係關漏水事嘅，對嘛？

C

D

答：你可以咁講嘅。

D

E

問：係。如果個焦點係諗下會唔會漏水，咁你自然就係諗咗呢五樣嘢出嚟？

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：即係比較重要可能漏水嘅罪魁禍首就係呢五樣？

G

H

答：唔。

H

I

問：咁可能 by the way, initially, 因為你係水喉，水喉學你齋 dual purpose, 水喉做得好，符合個 British Standards, 固然唔漏水，亦都唔會有超咗鉛，咁順帶就係令到啲水唔會含鉛咁樣，對嘛？

I

J

答：係。

J

K

問：但係就有零零舍舍個腦裏面諗下，「咦，我哋唔好純粹以漏唔漏水作為一個 triggering point 去考慮？」因為你用漏水作為一個 triggering point 去考慮，你就會諗咗呢五樣出嚟，如果你用影響衛生，或者會 leach 嘢入水作為一個 separate 嘅 triggering 嘅考慮，你就會諗到 fitting、valve, solder 都會嚟咁樣。就係因為缺乏咗呢個零零舍舍要影響健康作為一個 separate 嘅考慮點，所以就 left out 咗 solder 呢樣嘢，你同唔同意呢一個即係論調呢？

K

L

M

L

M

N

N

O

答：其實唔係淨係 solder, 我相信係其他所有嘅部件或者喉管都係應該要跟 British Standards。

O

P

問：係，我知。但係你...

P

Q

答：即係...

Q

R

問：...覺得漏水係足夠重要，零零舍舍係要抽出嚟。我而家就係講話，如果你覺得健康亦都係同漏水同樣重要嘅，你 go through 同一個 exercise, 你就可能會抽出咗另外一啲唔包喺呢五個 fitting 裏面嘅嘢，都要喺 46 裏面寫出嚟，你同唔同意？如果單係有經歷過呢個 mental process 嘅話。

R

S

S

T

T

U

答：點講呢？即係如果係咁，其實成個原則性，你睇番個 WWO46, 就係你 list 你有冇報--not listed 嘅呢，你都要跟--應該要跟 British

U

V

V



B

B

C

Standards。

C

D

問：係，我明成個 structure，...

D

E

答：即係...

E

F

問：...listed or not listed 都要跟，不過有啲我緊張得好緊要嘅，我就要你 list，等我心安理得啲，我確保真係冇事，係咪呀？

F

G

答：咁但係我有叫你即係唔使報啲啲，你可以唔跟嘅，...

G

H

問：係。

H

I

答：...呢個我諗個邏輯應該係咁樣講，...

I

J

問：係，我明。但係你值得...

J

K

答：...你都要跟個啲。

K

L

問：我明，我知，即係...

L

M

答：當然，如果你--你講得啱，當然，如果你話如果有人有呢方面出咗錯嘅，即係漏咗嘅，咁 okay，我哋覺得呢個係高風險，我哋而家加番落去。我哋而家新嘅措施，你要做呢樣嘢，你而家事先要交一張咁嘅 certificate 畀我哋，做完咗之後，我哋要去驗，咁呢個好明顯就係你發生咗事之後，我哋會知道，呢個係啲，真係有啲問題啲呢個，呢一度出咗一個--出咗一件事件，咁真係有個 risk 响度嘅時候，我哋就會真係去 enforce 番呢一樣嘢。咁我覺得我哋個做法就係咁囉。

M

N

問：唔。

N

O

答：我哋响當時真係冇諗過有人會冇用到--唔跟個標準去做呢一樣嘢。

O

P

問：唔。咁就係冇諗過啲人會用唔符合 British Standards 嘅嘢會漏水啫，但係你都覺得特別值得緊張㗎嘛？

P

S

答：係。

S

T

問：即係我就係想知道其實理念上，點解漏水係咁值得特別緊張嘅嘢，而影響健康，唔係同漏水同一個 level 嘅呢？值得你要抽出啲嘢嘅呢？我哋撇除，我 expect 你全部都係 BS 嘅，...

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

問：...如果你諗住全部用 BS 嘅，你唔使提，你提即係特別緊張，點解漏水值得特別緊張，而 health risk 唔係特別緊張？即係呢個可能係歷史嘅問題，唔關你事，但係即係...

D

E

答：呢個係歷史嘅問題，當然我都--頭先 go back 番，就係一個 dual purpose 嘅，即係你好難分得咁清楚兩樣嘢，我覺得你--如果你真係跟足 British Standards，你理論上可以 achieve 到呢兩個目標嘅。

E

F

F

G

G

H

問：好。我想你睇睇而家嗰個 annex，而家嘅 46 嗰個 annex。By the way，我想問一問你先，就係如果你有 Kitemark，即係你嗰三個--水務署一定即係要承認你 annex 裏面寫嘅嘢咪有三個 category 嘅，Kitemark；第二，就係英國嗰個甚麼嘅嘅...

H

I

I

J

答：Byelaws。

J

K

問：嘎，嘎。第三，就係水務署親自望過。符合 British Standards，唔係一定佢會有擺到個 Kitemark，係咪？有好多嘢符合咗 British Standards，但係冇 Kitemark，所以先至要靠第二、第三嚟到即係補足，係咪呀？

K

L

L

M

答：唔係，即係你要去 British Standards，你都要去 BSI 嗰度，...

M

N

問：係。

N

O

答：...佢自己去--佢要--BSI 佢會要你去試做試驗，因為佢會出一張 cert 係畀你嘅，...

O

P

問：係，嘎。

P

Q

答：...就話呢隻喉管係即係符合咗標準。

Q

R

問：符合咗標準，係。

R

S

答：咁你嗰個 product 就可以直情 print 埋 Kitemark 落去，即係好似電插蘇，或者啲--即係我諗你哋大家都見過，嗰啲佢即係打咗嗰個--一個嗰個咁樣。

S

T

T

U

問：係。咁有啲咩嘢嘢係符合咗 British Standards，又擺唔到 Kitemark 嘅呢？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：如果佢去問 BSI，咁都幾個個喎，但係...

C

D

問：但係你又有第二、第三種，即係呢個純粹係佢...

D

E

答：但係嗰啲佢就擺唔到嘅。

E

F

問：擺唔到咪唔符合囉？

F

G

答：佢就會用一個叫--因為 British Standards 佢個意思係同 WRAS 有少少唔同嘅，British Standards 佢有一個叫做 product certification，佢係一個 -- 即係一個叫 continuous monitoring，咁呢就佢會有一個驗證嘅，嗰個機構就會 regular 會睇住個 production。

G

H

H

I

問：唔，唔。

I

J

答：即係嗰個叫 certification，咁就會睇埋個生產嘅，咁就會 ensure 就係話佢--頭先答主席嗰樣嘢嘞，咁佢會 make sure，佢會初期佢驗嗰隻 product，嗰個 quality 係唔會變，因為一路--咁佢一路睇住佢咁嘛，BSI，一路半年嘅--一般係半年或者一年，就會 revisit 番佢間廠，睇住佢個 production 個 quality 有冇變。但係 WRAS 嗰啲就唔係，佢就係試咗一次，就 types test 咗之後，就畀咗批文佢，咁就有再返去睇下佢個生產或者咩嘢盛嘅，咁就有效嘅，咁呢個就 WRAS。咁香港，我哋亦都係跟番 WRAS 嗰個方法，係試...

J

K

K

L

L

M

M

N

問：你嘅意思係咪即係話有啲嘢可能係符合咗 British Standards，但係未必擺到 British Standards 搵嗰個 Kitemark？

N

O

O

P

答：因為佢--呢個我就唔係好清楚，因為除非佢有再畀佢有做 continuous monitoring，咁 British Standards 就會收番，就唔畀佢，因為你要一個 continuous 嘅一個 quality control 嘅，佢先至可以擺到個 Kitemark。

P

Q

Q

R

問：唔係，但係我想了解就係 British Standards 唔係淨係睇你最終製成品嗰個 quality 㗎嘛，佢...

R

S

答：佢--譬如你一條喉咁講，咁你去搵 British Standards，咁 BSI 同你睇咗嗰條喉，你有個 testing 做咗嘞，咁佢畀咗個 cert 你，但係佢要--跟住要一年或者半年裏面再返去佢間廠去睇，okay 先至繼續畀佢可以用呢個咁嘅 Kitemark，如果你唔畀佢睇，唔再 engage 佢哋，咁佢就唔會畀你嘅。

S

T

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：咁就叫做唔符合 British Standards 㗎喇嘛？

C

D

答：係嘞，咁佢會收番佢個 certificate 嘅。

D

E

問：咁佢係仲可以擺到第二...

E

F

答：佢係即係佢個 system 係咁玩，即係佢個 system 係一個咁嘅 product certification。

F

G

問：唔係，咁我嘅理解就係你...

G

H

答：係有少少唔同嘅，即係同 WRAS 嗰個。

H

I

問：唔係，我知。咁佢係你哋嘅要求係要符合 British Standards 㗎喇嘛？

I

J

答：係呀。

J

K

問：咁我擺唔到 Kitemark，咪即係我唔符合囉？

K

L

答：佢係 testing 嗰陣時係咁 British Standards。

L

M

問：哦，okay。

M

N

答：你明唔明？

N

O

問：係。

O

P

答：佢係佢要 make sure 佢 continuous...

P

Q

問：即係其實要佢擺到 Kitemark 係要多過符合 British Standards 嘅，要 on top 你都有第二啲嘢嘅？

Q

R

答：係嘞，你可以咁樣講。

R

S

問：即係譬如話你個 production facility 又盛，你都要可以滿足到 British Standards，令到佢可以畀到個 Kitemark 你？

S

T

答：係，係嘞，係，佢一定要咁樣先至...

T

U

問：所以 British Standards 就算唔畀個 Kitemark 你，唔等如你用嗰個 product，嗰條管係咪肥咗嘅？

U

V

答：係唔--係嘞。

V

B

B

C

問：唔等如嘅？

C

D

答：唔等如嘅。

D

E

問：因為 British Standards 佢可能係純粹係標籤住佢啲化學成分，或者 function，或者 stress level 啲啲，一啲即係可以 test 到出嚟嘅嘢嘢？

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：但係至於要觀察埋間廠啲啲啲咁嘅嘢，就未必關技術上符唔符合 BS 嘞？

G

H

答：係，係。

H

I

問：即係你可以擺到 Kitemark，就其實就係 on top of 你符合咗 BS 種種啲啲嘅？

I

J

答：係嘞，高層次啲嘅。

J

K

問：高層啲嘅？

K

L

答：唔。

L

M

問：得嘞，我明，唔該。好嘞，你睇 current 啲個 annex，C21 嘅 19087 頁。呢個就係而家啲個 annex。我哋相比以前啲個，我可能要你同時睇兩個文件。舊嘅 annex 就係 B15.1 嘅 37626。舊嘅 annex，就係 B15.1，37626。

N

N

O

答：37626? Okay。

O

P

問：37627。

P

Q

答：37627。

Q

R

問：你見到舊啲個 annex 後面啲 notes。

R

S

答：係。

S

T

問：Item 7，“All items (pipes?) used/intended to be used are required to be reported”，all pipes。For fittings，就 only 啲五樣 to be reported。呢個就係舊啲個理念，即係啲啲

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

terminal fittings。“A directory of pipes and fittings approved...can be found in the website”，即係以前批落 okay 嘅，咁就有個網頁可以睇。

C

D

D

E

跟住仲有一炸嘅 BS 就仲有。跟住羅馬數目字(ii)，就係 A、B、C、D，見到嘛？

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：咁 D 就有咗而家，因為 phase out 咗，對嘛？

G

H

答：冇錯。

H

I

問：咁就剩番 A、B、C。A 就 Kitemark；B 就係 Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations；C 就係水務署可以話 case by case 咁樣批嘅，對嘛？

I

J

答：唔。

J

K

問：C 係一個 case by case 嘅審批？

K

L

答：即係一啲--我哋頭先講啲嘢，就係佢拎去 accredited lab，即係香港 accredited lab。

L

M

問：係，即係唔 cover by A，又唔 cover by B 嘅，...

M

N

答：拎去試，就睇下...

N

O

問：...斷件擺嚟，就擺去啲 lab？

O

P

答：佢 laboratory 試完有個 test report，...

P

Q

問：得。

Q

R

答：...然之後拎過嚟畀我哋，我哋就批批文。

R

S

問：好。我哋睇番而家嗰個 form，就係 C21 嗰份文件。C21 嗰個 notes，19094，第 7 個 note，“For fitting intended to be used...”，呢個係 fittings，唔係講 pipes，intended to be used，“...only those fittings listed on WSD’s website need to be reported in the Annex.” 而家就唔係話即係啲 terminal fitting，而家就係話你要睇 website？

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  
V

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

答：係，睇 website。

問：咁 website 裏面要求 declare 或者 set out 嘅係邊類嘢，而家？

答：而家其實都係嗰五類，就加埋...

問：包唔包 solder？

答：加埋就另外有一啲--我哋按呢段時間--我哋同啲業界傾，就按啲時間去加啲新嘅 fittings，譬如一啲 copper pipes 嘅 fittings，即係頭先我哋講 bends、Ts，咁嗰啲要加嘞，咁一路加，有一啲譬如話要遲啲會加一啲叫 non-return valves，即係唔係嗰五類。

問：唔。

答：即係我哋要陸陸續續加落去，希望就即係佢遲啲會越嚟越報得多啲嘅，咁呢個係一個--可以講係一個 incremental，我哋越嚟越將嗰個頭先大狀你講嗰樣嘢，我哋亦都考慮埋，即係會多一啲嘅風險嘅嘢。

問：係。

答：咁至於 solder 嗰度，我哋就已經係其實出咗張 circular，就即係嗰個做法同呢個都係一樣，就係話你要開工前，即係呢張 form 要交埋一個 certificate 入嚟，證明你嗰個 solder 係冇問題嘅，係 lead-free。

問：就唔係靠寫落 annex 度？

答：唔係靠 annex，你要交埋張 cert，仲更加嚴格。

問：唔。

答：你唔係淨係畀個秤巴我，畀埋張 cert 我。

問：得。即係 one way or the other，即係你唔係靠寫落 annex 呢個 technic，總之你 separate 有個 circular 即係要跟。

答：即係我仲要嚴謹啲，畀埋張 cert 嚟。

問：得。咁你而家用 website 呢樣嘢，就係費事你每一次都要印過啲 form，因為你以前就呢啲 form standard 寫咗五樣，而家就係話你而家睇個網站，你 update 個網站就易啲，對嘛？

B

B

C

答：係，同意。

C

D

問：嘎。

D

E

E

F

主席：我都想問一問就係呢度，因為你原本嗰個口供 13475 嗰度，你就有講話“A list of pipes and fittings accepted by the WA and an updated list of British Standards adopted by the WA are posted on WSD’s website for the information of the public.”

F

G

G

H

H

I

問：呢個係頂。13475，最頂嗰度。

I

J

J

K

主席：最頂嗰度，我想問下，係幾時開始你哋咁樣做？

K

L

答：唔係，我睇...

L

M

M

N

問：13475，你證人供詞，第 12 段。

N

O

答：一三四...

O

P

問：13475 頁。C19.5，13475 頁。

P

Q

答：13475？

Q

R

問：頂嗰度數落嚟，第一行，“A list of pipes...”

R

S

答：“A list of pipes and fittings accepted by...” 呢個就因為我哋有--我哋頭先都講，我哋批核即係呢個--A、B、C 呢啲咁嘅三款嘅喉料同埋配件，我哋一路都有批核㗎嘛，咁多年都。咁我哋就會擺咗去我有一個 directory...

S

T

T

U

主席：我明。我嘅意思係你哋幾時開始咁樣做？

U

V

V



B

B

C

答：好耐嘞，好多年。

C

D

主席：幾多年？

D

E

答：對唔住，我手上就有呢個資料，不過就好多年嘍嘞，呢個，因為我哋批核呢啲喉料已經好多年。

E

F

主席：你哋呢個 solder materials 而家有冇擺上去嘅呢？

F

G

答：以前就有嘅，...

G

H

主席：以前有嘅。

H

I

答：...而家已經擺咗上去。

I

J

主席：而家擺咗上去，得。

J

K

答：而家擺咗上去，所有批嘅 solder material 我哋都有嘅，即係批咗嘅。

K

L

主席：咁譬如--因為我想問，基本上，就係問，咁 1254 有冇擺過上去嘅呢？

L

M

答：唔係，呢個--頭先就嗰個--你講嗰個 13475 呢個，嗰個上面“A list of pipes and fittings accepted by the WA”，呢個係有兩個 list 嘅，一個 list 就係話我哋有個 list 嘅 pipes and materials 係我哋批咗嘅，呢個 directory 我哋有嘅。另外有一個--另外一個 directory 就係話有一啲 update 嘅，最新 update British Standards，有另一個 directory 嘅，即係兩個唔同嘅 purpose。

M

N

N

O

O

P

主席：兩個，okay。咁你...

P

Q

答：頭先我講 pipes and fittings 嗰個...

Q

R

主席：得。

R

S

答：...就已經好耐，嗰個已經...

S

T

T

U

問：逐步嚟。我哋睇番新 form 之前，即係我頭先叫你睇 B15.1，37627 嗰個舊 form 先。舊 form，B15.1，37627。

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

問：你面前有好多 file，不過你應該睇到有邊個叫 B15.1 嘅。應該你個個 file 左手面有個 sticker 話咗畀你聽個 bundle number 嘅。你個 file 嘅左手面個個--即係你會搵到 bundle number 'B15.1', 37627。

D

E

E

F

答：37627，係。

F

G

問：呢一份 form 係我哋叫做舊 form。

G

H

答：係。

H

I

問：即係而家 2012 年嘅 form 已經叫舊。

I

J

答：唔，唔。

J

K

問：即係發生事之前，immediately 用嗰份 form，佢上面就真係有寫嘅，Note 7 嗰度，就係 fittings for--"A directory"--Note 7 嘅，"A directory of pipes and fittings approved by the Water Authority can be found in the website"，咁起碼 2012 年就有個 website，...

K

L

L

M

答：好多年嘅，其實。

M

N

問：...之前都有嘅，你係咪？

N

O

答：之前有㗎嘞。

O

P

問：即係批核過 okay 嘅牌子，係斷牌子咁樣去寫嘅，係咪？

P

Q

答：斷牌子、斷 nature，即係譬如佢係水龍頭咁屬一類，佢又係...

Q

R

問：係，係，斷牌子、斷型號，即係某某牌子嘅水喉 model number 乜乜咁樣，okay？

R

S

答：係嘞。

S

T

問：咁 2012 年，呢張 form 之前已經有，呢個就係即係有個 running 嘅 list of particular brands and models 咁樣？

T

U

答：因為佢 running list--係，係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：但係呢張 form 裏面就有話畀人聽，就係話 updated list of British Standards accepted by the Water Authority is also found in 個 website 就有呢樣嘢嘅？

C

D

D

E

答：冇嘅，嗰個係鉛水事件之後，我哋先加落去嘅。

E

F

問：係。咁你睇呢個 7，羅馬數目字 (i) 嗰度，佢就都有一拵嘅 "British Standards for pipes and fittings are as follows"，呢度呢亦都係有提及到有關 soldering material 嘅 British Standard 嘅？

F

G

G

H

答：冇。

H

I

問：冇。即係無論 862 (864?) 或者 1254 都有？

I

J

答：冇，冇。

J

K

問：冇。咁即係亦都係既然嗰陣時根本就冇網頁寫 BS 呢樣嘢，咁所以就乜秣巴嘅 BS 都唔會喺網頁度搵到嘅，對嘛？

K

L

答：係。

L

M

問：就係 2015 年出事之後，under 個新 form...

M

N

答：就有。

N

O

問：...就有，就兩個 list，一個 list 就係 approved list of pipes and fittings？

O

P

答：係喇。

P

Q

問：另外一個網頁嘅 list 可能你 click 唔同嘅 icon，就會搵到，而家水務署覺得佢會 okay 過嘅 British Standards，...

Q

R

答：同意。

R

S

問：...就喺個 list 度，okay。關於決定擺乜嘢 British Standards 落個網站嗰度，你有冇 input 㗎，定係你另外有同事...

S

T

答：嗰陣時同事--我哋嗰個 technical support 嘅同事，就係都係我哋嗰啲同事嚟嘅，一齊大家傾嘅，大家坐低傾邊啲要擺上去，咁我哋都一個大家坐低一齊傾，然後大家跟番咁擺上去嘅。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：但係擺上去唔係一定係真係擺最 up-to-date 嗰個 British Standards 個嘢，係咪？因為我嘅理解，你哋傾下就係話係咪...

C

D

答：而家暫時嚟講，應該都係全部最 update，我哋因為最近鉛水事件之後，都有個--即係一個 total review，都發覺係跟番最新嘅，應該就。

D

E

E

F

問：好，okay。

F

G

G

H

主席：最新嘅--因為我哋問你呢個問題，因為有陣時最新，業界追唔上㗎嘛？

H

I

答：因為以我個了解，就唔係話好多，當然你話呢一、兩個禮拜有冇出過最新 BS，我就真係冇跟到。咁但係响早幾個月，有啲同事都係即係重新睇過晒嗰啲 British Standards 嘅，咁就發覺係可以 of WA 最新嗰啲。

I

J

J

K

K

L

問：因為陳慶先生佢嘅證人供詞，就有即係一大概，就係即係講緊即係有關嘅 British Standards，邊一啲合同咁樣，我會問佢。但係即係我想問你，即係可唔可以籠統咁講，就係因為 British Standards 佢因為真係涵蓋好多嘢㗎嘛，係咪？

L

M

M

N

答：唔，唔。

N

O

問：即係管，fitting 好微細嘅嘢都會有。

O

P

答：唔。

P

Q

問：咁我亦都聽過，就係有陣時 British Standards 今日突然間落槌，就話「我新嘅 British Standards 入咗，supersede 咗以前嘅 number 幾多幾多」咁樣。

Q

R

R

S

答：唔。

S

T

問：但係你哋有好多同事就話，有陣時業界又未必真係即刻可以 catch up 到，即係種種理由。

T

U

答：係。

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：咁所以有陣時水務署就可能係即係有一個緩衝期又好，點都好，就係一啲唔係叫做最新嘅 BS，但係可能係一個舊版，但係針對同樣嘢嘅 BS，你哋都會接受嘅。咁所以你哋擺乜嘢上去個網站嗰度，會唔會經歷一個所謂酌情嘅處理，就係話就算你今日知道 BS 原來過咗一個新嘅標準，但係你哋內部會唔會有一個即係 conscious 嘅考慮，就係話「太過狠，如果即刻擺上網，好多業界會嘈喧巴閉，不如我哋唔好擺住。」有冇一個咁樣嘅 process 嘅呢？以你所知。

答：其實都可以咁講嘅，即係話你如果--主要嚟 approach 我哋都係一啲 supplier，即係嗰啲 material supplier。咁因為點解，即係譬如佢--因為佢要拎啲喉料或者部件去個 lab 去試驗，咁所以佢就會試完之後，佢就擺個 test report 就畀我哋，就等我哋就畀一張叫做 general acceptance 畀佢哋嘅。咁所以佢要知道，佢拎去 labs 嘅呢，佢要問究竟而家係試邊個 standard...

問：Supplier 緊張，因為佢要入貨㗎嘛，佢要知道。

答：即係佢要入貨，佢同埋已經--咁變咗佢都會問我哋嘅，咁有啲 lab 會問我哋，或者 supplier 問我哋，「喂，你究竟要跟邊個 British Standards 呀？」咁我哋都會同佢哋傾嘅，同個 lab，咁睇下嗰個分別大唔大喇，即係好多時都好 minor，未必一定會影響好大嘅。

問：唔。

答：咁呢個就如果唔影響得大嘅呢，就其實冇乜所謂嘅嗰個，但係我哋可以將佢跟番最新，如果佢 test 到最新嘅，我哋一定係收嘅。

問：唔。

答：咁但係有啲佢之前，即係譬如話個 British Standards 出之前，佢已經係 test 㗎喇，test report，咁嗰啲喉料可能已經係跟咗舊嗰個 British Standards 去做測試嘅，或者已經訂晒貨嘅，咁嗰啲如果我哋要睇番，如果嗰個分--嗰個--兩個 standard 新、舊版唔係相差太遠，咁我哋都會 accept 嘅，都可以畀佢繼續用，咁呢個有個彈性响度。

問：唔。

答：即係個大前提，就係話當然唔--嗰個變動唔係大，我哋先至可以咁樣做。

B

B

C

問：唔。但係好大程度上就要靠你哋酌情，因為如果你跟足字眼，Waterworks Regulation Rule 應該係 20 好似即係，就話到明係要跟 British Standards 最 up-to-date 個個咁？

C

D

D

E

答：都要睇下個個大--個個分別大唔大，同埋都係有個實際嘅考慮，如果佢哋嗰啲喉料係以前係跟番--佢個 test report 係跟舊個個 standard 去試嘅，咁佢--咁你而家又要佢再試過，咁當然可以再拎啲喉料再由頭去再試過嘅，但係...

E

F

F

G

問：唔。一個新嘅 British Standards 佢要求嘅內容係唔同咗㗎嘛，咁你舊個個就係話你 testing 嘅...

G

H

H

答：所以睇下你個內容改咗啲乜喇，即係呢個 all depends on 係內容改咗啲乜，如果佢根本就係即係唔係好大改變嘅，根本個 testing 個個 criteria 其實都有變嘅，咁又係可能即係冇分別個咋喎。

I

I

J

問：唔係，我講梗係講緊啲有分別㗎喇。

J

K

答：所以就要 case by case 咁去睇囉。

K

L

問：唔。

L

M

M

主席：咁譬如 864，咁我點知呢？864，Part 2，咁我點知呢？

N

N

答：即係要睇嘞，864，咁如果你係講緊...

O

O

主席：87 年之前。

P

P

答：...87 年之前，同 87 年之後，當然有好大嘅分別，...

Q

主席：係囉。

Q

R

答：...因為之前就可以含鉛，之後就唔可以含鉛，咁呢個可以好大分別，咁呢個一定要跟最新個個㗎嘞，即係我可以咁樣講，咁即係呢個就有得彎轉。

R

S

S

T

主席：咁業界點知呢？

T

U

答：所以其實最多時間要知嘅呢，就係個個 supplier，因為 supplier 一定係 approach 我哋㗎嘞。

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：係，supplier 梗係知。Supplier 譬如好簡單，佢要賣嘢，佢緊知。咁但係你哋，譬如好簡單，你--佢上到嚟，其實佢可能之前賣開--假設即係 40 力咁樣樣，係唔係？咁而家佢有一隻新嘢叫做“Fry”，基本上，我哋都唔--佢都唔使搵你，佢唔使搵你嘍，如果佢係賣嘢嘅話，因為 864 咁嘛，寫咗喺度囉，使乜搵你啫，你哋又唔會擺 soldering 上去嘅？

答：當年就係嘅，如果你話 864，即係你話 solder，我哋以前就有。

主席：唔係，即係我哋而家 conceptually 搵--應該咁講，你喺 87 年根本冇互聯網講 BS Standard 添，...

答：係，係。

主席：...係唔係？譬如業界，我哋用開--譬如我水喉分判商，我用開呢一個 864，Part 2，係原來可以 40 力咁講，C and G 因為，C and G grade 嘅 solder，咁我點知你係喺 87 年係--87 年嘅時候係我仲可以用 C and G，抑或我一定要用 C99 呢？

問：概念上，你明白個問題，就係話你嗰個條例裏面，就零零舍舍有個 schedule 就寫咗以下嘅 British Standards，其中一個就係 864--862 (864?)，sorry。跟住就但係我哋大家亦都知道，就係如果你跟足最 up-to-date 嘅 British Standards，就變 1254？

答：係。

問：喺後來。

答：係。

問：但係你一個街外人走去攞住份--而兩個嗰個對含鉛量嘅要求係唔同嘅，即係首先，我哋--即係總之會有呢啲例子，我哋唔好淨係講 solder。咁...

答：所以我覺得係應該要跟最新嘅，咁當然如果你話你唔跟，你一定要 come to me，即係問下我哋啲同事，「喂，你可唔可以有酌情權？」你要搵我囉，即係我哋再傾呢一樣嘢，即係我哋唔可以話「我哋又好 rigidly 咁樣不轉，BS 我一定要你全部跟足晒。」

問：唔。但係最慘就係條例上面又真係選擇，就零零舍舍有個 schedule

B

B

C

上面係寫咗某一啲特定嘅 BS 喺度？

C

D

答：所以我要睇番個 BS，究竟嗰個改變係點樣，當然你去到話又可以含鉛變無鉛呢個咁大嘅改變，當然我哋即係要跟番最新，呢個。

D

E

E

F

石先生：主席，其實我打算係 show 啲即係有關嘅相--即係有啲例子畀佢睇嘅，可唔可以而家我哋譬如話畀一個 break 先？

F

G

主席：好呀，break — break 先，好呀，十分鐘。

G

H

H

I

上午 11 時 46 分聆訊押後

I

J

上午 12 時 09 分恢復聆訊

J

K

出席人士如前。

K

L

L

M

水務署第六證人：林正文（水務署助理署長（客戶服務））宣誓繼續作供  
石先生繼續盤問

M

N

問：梁先生，我想你睇一睇 Waterworks Regulation 先。G1, tab 11。  
首先我想你睇一睇 Regulation 19 同 20，就係 149 頁。

N

O

答：係。

O

P

問：Regulation 19 先。

P

Q

答：唔。

Q

R

問：“**Pipes and fittings**”：

R

S

“Subject to subregulations (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), this Part and Schedule 2 shall apply to any pipe or fitting installed or intended to be installed in any fire service or inside service.”

S

T

T

U

即係成個部分，同埋 Schedule 2 就應用於所有喉或者附件。

U

V

V



B

B

C

Regulation 20, 就“Subject to regulation 25, every pipe or fitting shall be of the British Standard.”

C

D

答：唔。

D

E

問：我哋先睇--“British Standard”就 define 咗，就係話係指任何時候最新版本嘅 British Standard。

E

F

答：Okay。

F

G

問：睇番 Regulation 19, 第 19 就話整部分加上第二部嘅呢個 Schedule 附表就 apply。你睇番 Schedule 2, Schedule 2, 你再攞下後面，我哋就會去到 160 頁。160 頁，Schedule 2, 見到嘛？

G

H

H

I

答：見到。

I

J

問：Schedule 2 中間嗰度？

J

K

答：見到。

K

L

問：Regulation 19, “Pipes and fittings”。你就睇第 17, “Capillary fittings”。

L

M

答：17。

M

N

問：161 頁。

N

O

答：唔。

O

P

問：“Capillary fittings or compression fittings shall comply with BS 864, Parts 2 for capillary--864, Parts 2 for capillary and compression fittings of copper and copper alloy and compression fittings for pipes...”

P

Q

Q

R

呢度就帶咗我哋去睇 862 嘅 Part 2 喇。

R

S

答：唔。

S

T

問：因為呢度係零零舍舍標示咗--特別係講咗一個 British Standard 嘅。

T

U

答：唔。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：所以我哋去睇 862。862 就麻煩你要跳一跳去睇 C19.5，呢個應該係陳慶先生嘅證人供詞。C19.5。

C

D

答：C19...

D

E

問：13705 頁。或者我哋睇 13696 先。13696。呢個就叫 Cap--呢個就係 864-2，okay？“Part 2: Specification for capillary and compression fittings for copper tubes”，見到嘛？

E

F

F

G

答：係。

G

H

問：呢個就係相關嘅 British Standard，就係頭先我哋見到--mention 嗰個，係咪？

H

I

答：唔，係。

I

J

問：864，Part 2，喺 13705。13705 右下角，“Solder”，見到嘛，5.2？

J

K

答：係。

K

L

問：“Potable water applications”，5.2.2。“For potable water applications the solder used for making capillary joints shall be one of the lead free grades of soft solder specified in Table 17”

L

M

M

N

Table 17，我哋睇 13715。13715，你見到嗰度叫做“Chemical compositions of lead free solders for use with potable water”。嗰啲全部 maximum lead 就 0.1 per cent 嘅，見到嘛？

N

P

答：係。

P

Q

問：嗰個表，0.1 per cent，呢個就係 864 嗰個。即係水務條例 Rule Regulation 19，而家仲喺嗰度個嗰，呢個 Regulation。

Q

R

答：即係而家取代咗 1254 呢個。

R

S

問：吓？

S

T

答：你講係最新個 version？

T

U

問：當--唔係，當時嘅，因為我哋講緊。唔係，我哋講緊嗰條條例嘅，

U

V

V

B

B

C

Waterworks Regulation。

C

D

答：係。

D

E

問：寫明要 864 嗰條條例，而家仲喺...

E

F

答：即係仲未 update，你講嘅意思？

F

G

問：嘎，嘎。

G

H

答：係，佢未 update。

H

I

問：未 update？

I

J

答：係。

J

K

問：好，仲寫住喺度。好嘞，但係其實我哋知道，就係呢個相關嘅 864，  
呢個其實 supersede 咗？

K

L

答：係嘞，即係以前。

L

M

問：實際佢哋呢度其實以 British Standard 嚟講，supersede 咗？

M

N

答：係。

N

O

問：所以而家叫做係涵蓋相關範圍嘅，我哋知道就 1254，頭先主席都話  
咗畀你聽，你都知道嘅。

O

P

答：係。

P

Q

問：我哋睇番同樣，C19.5 嘅 13734。13734，你面前嘅 bundle。1254  
嗰個 cover sheet，就係 13722 嘅，見到嘛？

Q

R

13722，“Copper and copper - Plumbing fittings - ...”  
見到喇？

R

S

答：係。

S

T

問：好嘞，有關嘅頁數我想睇，就係睇 13734，Table 6，見到嘛？

T

U

答：係。

U

V

問：Table 6，就係“Maximum temperatures and pressures”，

V

B

B

C

“Soldering”咁喇。跟住有個 NOTE, “Soldering alloys with lead and brazing alloys with cadmium are not permitted in installations for water for human consumption.” 見到嘞？

C

D

D

E

即係呢個直情係講到明，就係“soldering alloys with lead are not permitted”。

E

F

F

答：係。

G

G

問：咁個字面，如果照睇，你直情係唔可以有任何嘅鉛嘅，okay？

H

H

答：唔。

I

I

問：但係即係如果話，「唔係，即係唔可以睇字面嘅，我哋會睇下其實即係而家嗰個所謂無鉛，lead-free 係咩嘢意思呢」咁。你嘅同事陳慶先生，佢就話要睇番相關嘅 ISO 嘅 standard。如果你就咁睇呢個 NOTE, “Soldering alloys with lead are not permitted.” 咁就零嘅，應該係喇，通常係做唔到零嘅，係咪，應該？所以都有個極限嘅。

L

L

咁相關有個 ISO 嘅 standard 嘅，你知道嘛？

M

M

答：9453？

N

N

問：嘅，冇錯。咁我哋睇睇，就係 C19.5, 13757。

O

O

答：13757。

P

P

問：9453，你先睇 13742。見到嘛？

Q

Q

答：唔。

R

R

問：9353？

S

S

問：相關嘅頁數，就係 13757, Table 3, 你都熟悉嘅，應該，係咪？

T

T

答：係。

U

U

問：“Chemical compositions of lead-free solder alloys”。

V

V

B

B

C

根據呢一個表，lead-free 而家就唔係 0.1 per cent 囉喎。

C

D

答：0.07。

D

E

問：0.07 per cent，咁真係有實質分別，對嘛？

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：就唔係話真係畀番個冧巴佢，呢個真係有實質分別。因為以前嘅 lead-free 係 0.1 per cent，maximum permitted，對嘛？

G

H

答：係，係。

H

I

問：而家 0.07 per cent。

I

J

答：唔。

J

K

問：我哋講原則問題，因為我哋唔好講淨係呢個。其實即係你相關嘅 British Standard，其實其他可能都有第二啲嘅例子嘅，對嘛？即係你寫咗落去嗰個 Schedule 2 嗰度嘅一啲特別寫咗嘅冧巴，其實可能如果你睇番最 up to date 嘅 British Standard library，其實可能已經 supersede 咗。即係你唔排除有呢個可能，原則上，對嘛？

K

L

答：係。

L

M

N

問：而最新版本嘅 BS 佢裏面嘅一啲要求，其實可能係一啲實質嘅分別嘅，同 Schedule 2 裏面嗰啲，對嘛？

N

O

答：唔，唔，係。

O

P

Q

問：即係頭先我哋一路嚟講，即係討論嗰個問題突顯咗，就係如果一個--我哋唔好講供應商先，因為好多時候，你話行內嘅人，佢識得去問嘍喇咁樣。但係即係其實好多時候，一個制度嘅實踐就唔可以純粹係靠我識邊個，問邊個。所以一個街外人，佢會攞住--我知道佢話 R20，叫我用--要 comply with British Standard。但係 R19 又話埋畀我聽要 Schedule 2，Schedule 2 又講明畀我聽係 862，咁佢話「我符合咗 862。」

Q

R

S

T

而水務署亦都係曾經--頭先你所講，就係有陣時視乎情況，你哋喺執行嘅時候，你哋又會即係容忍到、接受到一啲未必係 catch up with 最新嘅 BS 嘅，都會有呢個情況出現嘍嘛？

R

S

T

U

V

U

V

B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

問：中間就其實存在住一啲嘅即係酌情嘅情況嘅，會，對嘛？

D

E

答：唔，係。

E

F

問：我當然喇，我哋而家相關嘅 1254 出咗一段日子，對嘛？

F

G

答：唔。

G

H

問：因為九十年代末期出嚟嘛，1254 係。咁呢個 ISO，就係 2014 年版本。所以即係而家嚟講，即係水務署執行起上嚟，如果有人走嚟仲係用--如果你發現有人仲係用緊符合 862 嘅 soldering material，即係含鉛係 0.1 per cent 嘅，你哋會點執行？

H

I

答：而家我哋個 -- 因為我同意，即係我哋嗰個 Waterworks Regulations 嘅 Schedule 2 就唔 update，呢個我哋都即係而家 review 緊，我哋都希望即係遲啲可以即係將佢 update 番，呢個我哋做緊嘅。

I

L

問：係。

L

M

答：但係即係你話針對呢個 solder 呢樣嘢，我哋係响--頭先你講，我哋個網已經寫咗係最新嗰個 British Standard，應該係 solder 係跟邊個，咁應該就係跟番呢個 9453 呢樣嘢。所以如果你有啲--唔係，即係如果有...

M

N

N

O

問：係跟 1254。因為...

O

P

答：即係如果...

P

Q

問：...9453 係 ISO 咁嘛，即係 British Standard。

Q

R

答：我知，即係如果唔...

R

S

主席：都係 British Standard 嚟㗎。

S

T

答：都係 British Standard。

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  
V

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

石先生：係，係，我知，係。

答：不過問題就話--即係話如果有個--有啲業界啲 supplier，佢想擺--譬如擺啲 solder 去--想擺一個叫做 general acceptance，而家其實我哋批咗都相當多嘅。就我哋都係跟番最新呢個標準，即係 0.07 呢個數字嚟去做，即係 9453 嗰個嚟做。我哋响--亦係擺咗上網，跟番呢一個嘅 standard。

即係我同意你個意思--你講法。即係而家我哋個 Regulation，因為佢係比較 outdated，Schedule 2，但係你實際上--你哋實際係點樣做呢？我哋講咗，你如果擺我哋張 acceptance，要去用呢，你先--唔該你交一啲 test certificate，係證明到。咁 test certificate，我已經同晒所有啲 Lab 講咗嚟嘞，係跟呢個 9453，所以 submit 入嚟啲，要跟番 9453 咁樣嚟做。

問：但係你哋即係結構上嚟講，你 Waterworks Regulations 嗰個寫法，你一係全部叫人哋用 Regulations 20，就話「唔該，你用最新嘅」，咁冇問題，啲人走去執。你擺唔到最新嘅嚟，咁你就唔收。但係點解有需要你哋覺得會整個 Schedule 2，又要特別零零舍舍 mention 某幾樣嘢呢？因為你擺咗落去，咁成為咗附屬法例嘅一部分，當然講可能會好易，但係點解要加多呢一個步落去呢？你印畀人哋睇，跟住你又 catch up 唔切，就會有所謂「我跟咗 rule 19，我以為冇事，但係原來你有個 potentially 可以違反嘅 20。」但係你又未必執行㗎。

答：唔。响呢一度，係有--我頭先都講咗，係有少--係有啲唔係咁理想嘅地方，所以我哋會 update 番嗰個--即係盡量儘快 update 番嗰個 Waterworks Regulation。

問：唔係，我明。但係結構上應該有所謂 Schedule 2 呢一個概念零零舍舍--有咩嘢理念係零零舍舍，你喺要個 Schedule 2 度，零零舍舍話「呀，呢一炸係要--」...

答：呢個可能同個歷史以往佢哋做。即係畀啲人清楚，究竟邊啲喉--即係邊一類嘅喉件係屬於邊一個 which 呢？即係當時我都唔--呢個已經係相當舊嘅一個即係 schedule 嚟嘞，所以當時佢哋係可能即係想畫公仔畫得出腸，寫得清楚咁樣樣。但係其實而家可能時代變咗，佢哋可能會諗--就算將來係改例，都可能未必係咁樣寫，都係可能網嗰個形式。即係純粹係 update，唔需要話去改嗰個法例咁繁複嘅手續。

B

B

C

問：同埋你哋有冇諗過就係話，okay，就算你剷除咗，唔再用呢個...

C

D

答：Schedule 2，一樣。

D

E

問：...Regulation 19，嗰落去 Scheule 2 嗰度，但係即係你話，「啊，我又會提啲人話不如睇水務署嘅網頁。」佢就會提點你，但係你又要確保水務署嘅同事真係確保追得晒啲。如果唔係，第二時有新嘅情況出現，你話水務署嘅網頁寫出嚟啲啲 British Standard，同埋實際最 update 嘅 British Standard 有唔同嘅時候，咁又出現另外一啲嘅問題嘅，會。

E

F

F

G

G

H

答：而家我哋其實我哋部門都已經即係同咗 BSI 嗰面已經有咗一個協議，咁佢哋會--我哋都即係買咗佢嗰個 service 嘅。佢而家有咩嘢 British Standard update，咁會通知我哋，我哋就會搵專人去睇嘅。

H

I

I

J

問：好。即係話而家開始 British Standard 一 update，你即刻就會改你個網頁，就唔存在話...

J

K

K

答：去...

L

L

問：...你就要諗下，睇下，業界...

M

M

答：唔係，唔係，我哋知道如果有嘢改咗，即係有嘢改，但係我哋都要睇下改啲乜先。我哋要睇睇改啲乜先，即係佢一通知，我即刻 update，我諗呢個我哋未必即刻做得到。咁要睇下--我哋即係要 study 下佢個 BS 改咗啲乜嘢，同埋即係同--當然同佢有關啲啲，我哋先有用喇，啲啲我哋睇番佢先至會再決定。

N

N

O

O

P

問：亦即係可能會存在住一個可能，就係...

P

Q

答：會有 time-lag 嘅。

Q

R

問：係嘞。即係某一段時候，你哋嘅網站上面嗰咗 British Standard 真係與真正嘅 British Standard 同步，但係可能某日 British Standard 中間有幾個改咗。佢話畀你哋聽，「你嘅同事因於種種嘅酌情原因，不如我畀多啲時間業界，或者種種嘅理由，就唔 update 住。」所以業界就有個 option 嘞，如果佢真係追上潮流嘅，佢會擺咗最新嘅 British Standard 畀你哋，你哋知道，原來你已經追上埋最新嘅 British Standard，你有理由唔畀。但係可能佢哋仲係用緊你哋未 update 嗰個 link 上面啲啲叫做係更新前嘅 British

R

S

S

T

T

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

C

Standard，而你哋嘅同事係 consciously「我唔 update 住嘅，因為我畀啲緩衝你。」咁佢擺舊少少嘅 British Standard，而你哋網站仲係有嘅，你哋又會過。即係某呢啲情況，就可能有個 option 畀佢哋嘞？

D

D

E

E

答：我諗要睇番個--每一個 case，佢個個新舊版個分別，我諗即係好難一概而論。

F

F

問：我明。但係你嘅同事既然可以採取一個決定，唔將最新版本擺上去，佢有佢嘅理由喇。

G

G

H

H

答：係，係。

I

I

問：即係總之你哋同事冇 update 到，跟番最新嘅，業界就可以一係就畀最新個你，一係就畀未更新個你？

J

J

答：係，嚴格上你可以咁講。

K

K

問：咁直至到你嘅同事覺得話「我哋等夠嘞。」你哋即係種種嘅原因，你哋應該追上嚟嘞，你哋就可能--到時可能數月之後，或者一年之後，覺得「我而家 update 佢嘞。」咁就同步番嘞，咁就會，你哋嘅做法就會係？

L

L

M

M

答：係，係，嚴格上你可以咁講。

N

N

問：唔。但係實踐起嚟，你哋靠業界走去即係問佢哋，可能要？

O

O

答：係。我哋都同啲啲 lab 保持聯絡。我哋有經常開會嘅，同啲 supplier 同埋啲啲 lab，大家傾啲 British Standard，嗰個佢哋有啲咩嘢改動，咁啲啲我哋會即係大家經常有傾呢樣嘢。

P

P

Q

Q

問：即係我唔係 judgment，但係即係其實如果係咁嘅話，即係正確喺法律上即係表達出嚟，其實你 Regulation 20，會唔會另外一種好啲嘅寫法，即係清晰啲呢，就會係話“shall comply with such British Standard as 水務署，Water Department may be declare from time to time”，...

R

R

S

S

答：即係可能其實...

T

T

問：...「或者 the latest version。」咁起碼你寫到明出嚟？

U

U

答：即係呢個--如果 review 番呢個條例，我哋會諗埋呢樣嘢。

V

V

B

B

C

問：係咪呀？因為否則你寫咗出嚟，...

C

D

答：始終有 time-lag 响度嘅。

D

E

問：你有個 time-lag 响度，你如果而家用番 20 嘅話，理論上我用番次一版，即係啱啱你哋水務署網站可能係之前嗰個版本，技術上佢唔係用緊最 up to date 個嘢，只不過係你哋因為仁慈或者種種嘅理由，係酌情唔去處理佢啲咋嘢，係咪？

E

F

F

G

答：係，係，同意。即係我哋改例會--我哋會考慮埋呢樣嘢。

G

H

問：呢個係在你哋嘅即係 agenda 嗰度啲嘞，已經，係咪？

H

I

答：就我哋諗緊。

I

J

問：我又同你探討你嗰個 5 year rule，即係最新 implement 嗰個要求，即係業界佢相關嘅 fitting 嘅文件擺落 annex 嗰度。即係你哋肯收貨嗰啲嘅 fitting 嘅文件，就要係即係五年內出嘅。睇一睇嗰個 circular 先，No. 2 of 2015, C3 Tab 37, 2203 頁。2015 年 8 月 11 日，呢個係你出嘅？

J

K

K

L

答：係呀，我出。

L

M

問：係。

M

N

好，"To strengthen the control of water supply pipes and fittings, with immediate effect, the general acceptance of water supply pipes and fittings would be valid for a maximum period of 5 years from the date of issuance of the approval letter."

N

O

O

P

P

Q

呢度其實你係針對緊邊一個情況？你係針對緊個 Kitemark 嗰個 approval 嗰封信，定係即係第二種 B 嗰類，即係嗰個 United Kingdom 嗰個 institute-- 即係嗰個 body 嗰個 specification，定係講緊即係水務署嗰個 acceptance？你可唔可以解釋下個運作係咩嘢呢，其實呢一個？

Q

R

R

S

答：諗...

S

T

問：呢個喺出面有啲爭議，你知啲喇，而家。

T

U

答：哦，明白，明白。即係以往就我哋嗰個--即係所有嗰啲批核呢啲咁嘅

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

喉料或者部件，我哋就--佢哋無論佢係 A，即係 type A，British Kitemark，或者 WRAS，或者 local accredited lab，咁佢拎嚟呢，我哋就--如果係 to British Standard，我哋就會畀一張叫 General Acceptance 畀佢。即係一般嚟講，咁畀咗一封信，即係 sort of 一個 approval letter 畀佢。

問：得。舉個例，如果係攞住個 kite...

黎先生：唔該大聲番少少吖。

石先生：Sorry.

答：哦，唔好意思。

黎先生：褪出少少先得，聽唔到。

答：唔好意思，唔好意思。即係話以往嗰個做法，就我哋有--佢有啲 supplier，佢哋拎啲喉管或者部件拎入嚟，咁佢哋畀我哋審批，譬如佢係可以 British Kitemark 嘅，或者佢係 WRAS 嘅，或者佢係一啲 local accredited lab 嘅 test report，佢都係 test British Standard 嘅。咁攞咗入嚟畀我哋，我哋睇過，okay，我哋就會批，畀一張叫“General Acceptance”或者叫“Approval Letter”畀佢。佢揸住呢個 approval letter 呢，嗰個 approval letter 裏面有埋 reference number 畀佢。即係譬如係第三類，咁叫 C，C 可能叫 C1、2、3、4，咁就有個秤巴，畀咗呢一個--畀咗呢一個--畀咗呢個--譬如呢個 fitting 咁講，我畀咗佢。譬如水龍頭咁講，畀咗佢。咁...

問：寫埋符合咗邊個 BS 咁樣？

答：嗰段就有嘅，就因為佢個 test report 已經有話佢 test 邊個 British standard 嘅。我哋就話畀咗一封信佢，「咁你可以用响香港嘅一啲內部啲 plumbing works，畀啲咩嘢佢。畀一張叫 general--即係叫 general acceptance 畀咗佢。但係以往我哋畀咗佢，就佢可以--即係可以講，佢可能 forever 咁用。

問：即係 2005 年佢搵個 lab 做咗，A 牌子嘅都可以用嘞？

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：佢就可以用，一路用用用，根本就冇 end date 嘅。但係响食水含鉛事件之後，我哋就即係為咗能夠 strengthen 咗個 control on 呢啲咁嘅 pipe materials，我哋就話，所有呢啲咁嘅批文就有一個五年嘅限制。即係我批咗畀你--譬如今日我批咗畀你，咁你個有效期...

問：舉個例，2005年批咗喇，我當你吓，即係甚至係。

答：嗰啲就會自動 lapse 咗。

問：係。

答：即係如果 05 年，咁去到你今--舊年食水含鉛嘅事件。

問：係，自動 lapse 咗。係，我畀個誇張啲嘅例子，一早 lab 咗？

答：嘎，嗰啲就 lapse 咗喇。

問：突然間 lap 嘅添喇。你出啲，突然間 lap 咗喇。

答：係，突然間 lap 咗喇。係，咁樣 lapse 咗喇。即係如果新嘅制度，就變咗你最多係擺五年嘅啫，無論你邊一個 pipes。邊個--邊--A、B 或 C 都係得五年啫，咁就呢個咁嘅運作。變咗五年後，我唔係畀你用，即係五年後你要再返番嚟。

問：遞過辦畀你？再遞過一個 lab test？

答：唔係，你再拎番去佢個 lab 去做測試，擺番住嗰個 test report 嚟畀我，又做番叫 same process。即係我有話唔--即係冇話 ban 咗，唔畀你用咁解，只不過係你要去 keep 你自己 up--嗰嚟--嗰個 product update 咁解。呢個--其實呢個做法，就跟咗英國 WRAS 嗰個做法，佢就亦都係五年嘅，五年內嘅 validity period 嘅。

問：但係英國嗰個做法嘅分別，就係因為佢--我一陣間畀你睇。但係你所針對嗰個--你哋叫 potential evil？

答：唔。

問：即係你想針對嗰個可能出現嘅弊病係乜嘢呢？我舉個例，我用番 2005 年呢個年份，因為夠遠，即係突然間即係嗰個後果係比較容易啲 feel 到。我 2005 年有人擺咗一個--我哋當佢有 Kitemark，佢擺咗個喉，佢走咗去嗰個 lab 嗰度驗過，係符合晒相關嘅 British Standard。

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

佢就 2005 年攞住個 lab 嘅紙走嚟水務署，水務署就畀咗個 general approval letter，就話「Okay，X 牌子嘅 Y 型號嘅部件，就係我哋將佢歸納咗我哋個--即係 approve 咗你，即係你以後擺落去 annex 嗰度，我哋就會覺得收貨嘞，唔會漏水嘞咁樣。因為你符合咗 British Standard 1、2、3、4、5 嘍嘛，封信唔會寫，但係 back-up 嗰張 lab 紙就會講到明，係因為你符合咗 BS 1、2、3、4、5 咁樣。」

但係你而家就話，我 2005 年嗰張已經唔算數，我當你 BS 冇轉到。因為如果 BS 轉咗嘅話，根本你原先張 lab 紙都已經唔 cover 呢個 BS。我當你 BS 中間冇轉過，都係呢個 BS。你要求佢就話「你要攞張 2016 年嘅 lab test 嘅紙，攞番同一個牌子，同一個型號，就要擺去個 lab 嗰度，就要去 test 番同一個牌子，同一個型號，喺 2016 年嘅時候仲符唔符合 BS。」

如果照咁樣去--即係個理念係咁樣，係咪？即係你如果咁樣去理解嘅話，即係你係擔心，就話有啲牌子，有啲型號，喺五年前、後，佢個品質會 degrade 咗？

答：同意。

問：係咪有實際嘅情況咁出現過？

答：即係係咪有個實際情況？因為以往我哋就有咁樣去--即係去 check 番佢呢樣嘢。所以就 impose 而家咁嘅做法，都係有--我哋覺得有咁嘅需要，即係話你...

問：我唔係批評你，因為即係當然即係我哋有好多時個風險上...

答：即係有可能。我覺得係都有可能。

問：係嘞，風險上可能就係有出現過，都要--即係都要小心嘅，我明。

答：即係呢個都係一個--因為我哋做唔到頭先我哋講嗰個 product cert.，即係一年或者半年去人哋廠嗰度驗，睇下佢個 production line 有冇咩嘢--出現問題。但係起碼譬如五年你做一次驗身，你再 check 一 check 有冇問題，呢個我覺得都合理嘅，呢個都係一個好啲嘅 control 嚟嘅，我哋覺得，所以我哋就認為係有需要做呢一步。

問：咁 Kitemark 嗰啲呢？Kitemark 嗰啲因為...

答：Kitemark 基本上就係一個 BSI。

B

B

C

問：唔係，佢個 Kitemark 嗰個 date--嗰張 cert.個 date 唔係由個 supplier 控制㗎嘛？

C

D

答：Kitemark 嗰個--你講個“date”係咩嘢？

D

E

問：頭先我哋講緊，就係話如果佢乜嘢都有嘅，佢純粹要靠去搵個 lab 嗰度做，咁佢就可以控制到，我 2016 年咪走去--我五年內嘅，我搵個五年內嘅 lab 紙畀你囉。

E

F

F

G

答：好呀。

G

H

問：但係 British Standard Institute 出嗰啲 Kitemark 嗰張紙，嗰個證書，佢出咗，就未必一定係好 regular 咁 update 㗎嘛，係咪？會唔會？

H

I

I

答：以我所知，佢哋就個 validity period 係三年，佢哋都會不斷--如果佢就响佢自己本身 BSI 有個 list 响度，即係我哋都會上佢個網 check。即係我哋都驚有人做假，你畀張 BSI 嘅 cert.我，係假嘅，我都要上網睇下佢係咪有呢隻牌子，有呢隻--呢個冧巴，我哋先至會收貨。所以如果佢唔再 engage BSI 去做呢一樣嘢，佢就可以--Kitemark 可以搵番佢落嚟嘅，即係唔畀--即係佢 withdraw 番晒佢個 co--本身自己個--嗰個 directory 個 list 裏面。咁你咪上網咪睇到，佢根本唔响個 list 裏面。

J

J

K

K

L

L

M

M

N

問：唔係，因為其實 A 同 B 嗰兩部分，你都係信任一啲外界嘅 certifying 嘅 agencies，佢擺到一張外界嘅 certifying agencies，無論 Kitemark 又好，咩嘢都好，咁你就信佢嗰張，你就話「我畀個 general approval 你。」但係你呢個 5 year rule，你就其實要求緊人哋去嗰個 external 嗰個 certifying agencies 嗰度，即係擺個 Kitemark 嗰張 cert.又好，英國嗰個 body 又好，你要佢擺到一份五年內嘅文件畀你，你先至收貨，肯出個 general approval 畀佢，係咪咁解？

N

O

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

答：你講係即係 Kitemark 同埋 WRAS，係咪？

R

S

問：係，冇錯。

S

T

答：我哋都係跟番佢嗰個 approval，佢哋出咗幾耐，我哋就去到幾耐嘅。

T

U

問：但係人哋會唔會真係五年內會有個文件？因為人哋唔係...

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：佢都有個 period。個 WRAS 佢有 period 嘅。

C

D

問：係幾多？係咪五年？如果人哋可能...

D

E

答：五年。

E

F

問：係咪？即係你要確保都係同人哋同步至得㗎？

F

G

答：係嘞，會同步。所以而家我話批五年呢...

G

H

問：係，人哋唔同步，人哋原來係可能八年一次嘅，咁你要求人哋擺一份五年內嘅，佢...

H

I

答：所以我哋嗰個就係個--你睇番我哋頭先個 circular letter，係 maximum period of 5 years。譬如呢個你跟 WRAS，如果佢個 WRAS 係三年到期，我係批到三年嘅啫，我跟番 WRAS 嗰張 cert. 嚟睇嘅啫，所以就係咁樣。但係如果你一個 fresh 嘅 application，譬如舉例，你响--譬如 local 咁講，我啱啱琴日驗嘅，琴日開始，你遞--你驗完之後，拎個 cert. 入嚟畀我，我就由琴日開始計五年畀你，呢個就 maximum 5 years，即係咁計。但係如果你唔係嘅，你係舊年去 test 嘅，咁個 British Standard 冇變嘅，咁你拎番舊年嗰張 cert. 畀我，對唔住，我只係批到四年畀你。

I

J

問：由今年起四年？

J

K

答：係。

K

L

問：因為由舊年起計？

L

M

答：係，因為你個 test 係响舊年做咗嘛，即係嗰個理念係咁。

M

N

問：你用乜嘢尺度嚟到去決定你批畀人哋批幾多年？

N

O

答：嗰五年就跟 WRAS 嘅。

O

P

問：即係你唔係下下一開始就 standard 咁樣批五年嘅，你要睇下佢嗰個...

P

Q

答：我係跟嗰個 test report 嗰日嚟計。

Q

R

問：所以人哋如果係擺咗一份 2015 年嘅 test report 畀你，話「啊，我 2016 走嚟想問你擺個 general approval」？

R

S

T

U

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

答：可能得四年幾或者四年。

問：好，你就由個 test cert. 嗰日起計？

答：Test report--test cert. 嗰度開始。

問：如果佢擺個 Kitemark 畀你--Kitemark 個 cert. 畀你呢？

答：你要睇番個 Kitemark 嗰個日子，我哋就批一--就批番。

問：但係你就話 Kitemark 嘅 cert.，即係 current 嘅係唔會歷史太耐嘅，佢不斷 update 嘅會？

答：佢不斷 update 嘅，佢不斷 update 嘅。

問：所以...

答：佢不斷有個 list 裏面有。

問：係。即係 Kitemark 係唔會有一啲所謂有五、六年，八、九年歷史嘅嘢 still valid 嘅？

答：係，係。應該係 keep 佢自己不斷 update 嘅，Kitemark 嗰度。

問：所以如果嗰個人係用 Kitemark 呢樣嘢，佢擺到一張八年前嘅嘢，你都--即係差唔多你肯定佢係擺唔到最 update 嗰個嘢㗎嘞，係咪？

答：Kitemark...

問：因為其實我想了解嘅，就係你一定要同步到咁嘛。因為如果 issue 嗰個 body，佢根本有一個機制要出一份五年內嘅嘢畀到你呢，...

答：我哋其實有同 BSI 傾嘅，我同--BSI 响香港有佢個 branch 嘅，我哋同 BSI 傾，佢哋畀個 advice 我哋。如果用 Kitemark 入嚟，佢話「首先你就要上我哋網去 check。」咁就我哋話「咁我哋批幾多落去呢？咁你就會比較可以即係 tight with 你哋個 approval 呢？」佢哋嘅建議就話「你可以批三年，批三年。」即係「如果你收到一個 report，仲响個 list 裏面嘅時候，你可以批三年。」呢個就係佢哋畀我哋嘅 advice，即係...

問：唔係，Kitemark 嗰啲 cert. 冇 auto-lapse date 㗎嘛？



B

B

C

答：Kitemark，你講 auto-lapse...

C

D

問：佢 Kitemark，我出咗張 cert.畀你，我有話三年之後，呢張嘢自動失效，冇嘍，係咪？

D

E

答：如果佢唔失--佢冇再出 Kitemark，佢就變咗--佢就會响佢個 approval list 裏面 delete 咗出嚟，就有咗。即係我哋要了解 BSI，...

E

F

F

G

問：隔咗幾耐先自動冇咗？

G

H

答：...佢哋個做法係咁。

H

I

問：隔咗幾耐先自動冇咗？

I

J

答：吓？

J

K

問：隔咗幾耐先至自動冇咗？

K

L

答：其實我就真係唔知佢哋個做法係點樣樣。即係佢自己 BSI 佢同個個 supplier 個個 arrangement，但係佢就話，佢所有批嘅有 Kitemark 啲啲，佢就會响佢個個--有網頁，有個 directory show 晒出嚟。你想睇最新佢哋仲 approve 嘅 list，就要上佢哋個網。

L

M

M

N

問：即係總之如果相關嘅供應商，佢打算係靠 A 嗰種途徑攞到你嘅 general approval，佢攞住嗰張 Kitemark 嘢，佢嚟到你嗰度，你哋嗰個流水作業式，就係你上網望一望你嗰張 Kitemark cert. for 呢個產品，佢哋仲係咪叫做 current 嘅？

N

O

O

P

答：係。

P

Q

問：如果佢哋內部嘅運作覺得話「我哋好耐冇驗過，或者我哋驗，可能你肥咗佬。」或者根據種種嘅理由，就算佢嗰張 Kitemark cert.上面有本身寫住個 auto-lapse date，佢個網頁唔再有呢一張 cert. 存在，咁就唔存在嚟嘞。即係你哋就唔會承認呢一張 Kitemark 可以成為 general approval 嘅理據，對唔對？

Q

R

R

S

S

T

答：因為我而家都會跟番 BSI 佢哋有個建議，就話如果佢入嚟嗰張 British--有張 BSI 出嘅一啲 Kitemark 啲啲咁嘅 cert.，咁建議我哋係畀三年，所以我哋都跟番佢呢個建議。

T

U

問：由張 cert. 嗰個日子起計三年？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：由張 cert. 嗰--由番佢張 cert. 嘅日子計番三年，如果我有記錯，佢個建議就係咁。

C

D

問：即係佢擺得一張好舊嘅 cert. 嚟，譬如話 2010 年嘅 cert.，你都斷估就係應該佢擺唔到一張好 up to date 嘅 Kitemark cert.，你就唔會用 Kitemark 呢個途徑畀佢？

D

E

E

F

答：但係我當然要睇番佢個 Kitemark 係咪--佢呢隻 product 係咪仲係响即係佢嗰個 directory，仲係咪 valid 先。即係仲係 BSI 承認嘅，又畀 Kitemark 嘅 product 嚟。

F

G

G

H

問：我知。如果唔係有出過 Kitemark--但係就算曾經出過 Kitemark 嘅，但係佢係 2010 年嗰張...

H

I

答：睇下佢咁做，係咪因為 list 裏面？其實想--佢個 current list 係咪先？佢仲係...

I

J

J

問：唔，如果唔係呢？

K

K

答：佢唔係，我哋唔批得。

L

L

問：咪係囉。

M

M

答：即係如果佢唔响個 list，我哋唔批得。

N

N

問：係。但係如果佢係喺個 list 度？

O

O

答：喺個 list，就跟番如果 BSI 嘅建議，我哋可以批。

P

P

問：哦，但係如果佢喺個 list 度，但係佢嗰張 list 係 2012 年嘅呢？

Q

Q

答：201--2010 呀？

R

R

問：2012。

S

S

答：2012 呀？

T

T

問：數三年，冇咗嚟嘞，已經，但係佢仲喺上面嘅，會唔會有呢個情況？

U

U

答：照計就應該唔係咁嘅情況，佢應該--我呢個我即係詳細我唔係好清楚，即係你要去到咁--一啲咁舊嘅 BS report。

V

V

B

B

C

問：即係你--理論上就應該 Kitemark 不斷地就會更新，so that...

C

D

答：佢自己嘅更新。

D

E

問：...而家所有 current 適用嘅 Kitemarks，都應該--佢叫得你三年，咁肯定就係佢啲啲起碼唔會長過三年前出嚟喇？

E

F

答：係嘞，係嘞。因為我哋--其實我哋個 func--我哋啲個網頁都係咁，即係我哋出咗五年，我哋就 mon.住。如果你冇再 renewal，我哋就會 delete from 個 list 度。即係個做法其實一樣嘅，大家都。

F

G

G

H

問：即係總之詳細啲啲，我哋唔好理，就基於你背--基本上背後嘅理念就係--即係你想確保就係同一隻牌子，同一個型號，其實佢哋啲品質控制，即係或者甚麼、甚麼上，其實係邊度造諸如此類，其實可能都會影響到同一個牌子，同一個型號，隔咗一段時間之後，可能其實佢會 deteriorate 咗嘅，驚住個品質，係咪？

H

I

I

J

答：係。

J

K

K

問：係咪驚呢樣嘢？

L

L

答：係，其中一個原因嚟。

M

M

N

問：我想畀你睇一睇，即係呢個工程師學會佢有過一個報告書，佢對呢一個 5 year rule 係即係曾經試過有一啲嘅意見。不如我哋睇一睇你另外一個 circular 先，你呢個證人供詞個 bundle 裏面嘅 13516 頁。你睇番你啲啲你嘅證人供詞呢個 bundle 先，13516 頁。應該係 7 of 2015。

N

O

O

P

答：13516。

P

Q

問：Sorry，你等等吓。你等等吓。想搵個 reference 出嚟，你等等吓。我 skip 咗呢個先，一係。你睇睇--sorry，你睇一睇 HKIE 啲份，對唔住，我...

Q

R

R

答：好。

S

S

T

問：...搞錯咗個 reference。你睇一睇 HKIE 有一份文件，就係 U bundle 嘅 75 頁。呢個就係 Hong Kong Institute of Engineer 嘅一個陳述書嚟，一個報告嚟。佢裏面嘅 302 段，就對你呢個 5 year rule 就有一啲嘅評語，我就想你睇一睇。你見到 302 段嘛，75 頁？

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

問：就係“Lapse of Product Certificates”，佢話呢個 Task Force，就“TF”，呢個就係 HK...

D

E

答：IE.

E

F

問：...IE 嗰個 task force。

F

G

“...did not understand the rationale behind this decision of WSD Circular No. 2/2015...with immediate effect...”

G

H

H

I

跟住佢就話“A standard compliance certificate is a test report on sample(s) of products submitted at the time for testing to a particular standard,... In essence, there is no time limit per se.”

I

J

J

K

即係話你攞張 lab test 紙去，譬如話佢 2010 年嘅，佢就會話畀你聽，話呢個產品係達標嘅。即係 no time limit 嘅，唔會自動 lapse 嘅。佢係咁意思，你明唔明？

K

L

L

M

答：係，係。

M

N

問：一般嘅有個 test result，都係話「你畀我 test，今日我咪話你呢個 test result 今日達標囉」，係咪，一般都係咁？

N

O

答：係。

O

P

問：Kitemark 其實佢自動個面度都有話 lapse of time 係幾多年，係咪？

P

Q

答：唔，係。

Q

R

問：冇嘍，係咪？

R

S

答：冇。

S

T

問：“The products compliance to a quality assurance scheme involves on-going and periodical assessment and certificate issued under this circumstance is almost always time validity dependent. The Kitemark

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

requirement under Category A is of this nature."

C

D

你嘅理解咩嘢叫"time validity"?

D

E

答：即係佢冇一個--佢呢個佢講，就係話一個即係 products compliance 係即係"...to a quality assurance scheme involves on-going and periodical assessment..."

E

F

F

G

呢個就係講嗰個--頭先我講個 product cert. 嗰樣嘢，佢有一個係 on-going 或者 period--即係 regular 咁去睇番，做一個 assessment，睇番嗰個 product 佢係咪真係長期都係咁樣，出到咁嘅質素。呢度佢講，就係--即係所以呢個就--即係你--即係 British Standard 又--唔係，Kitemark 就係呢個咁嘅 nature。即係佢係一個 on-going 嘅一個 monitoring 或者 quality control。

G

H

H

I

I

J

問：但係都係冇一個 time limit 㗎嘛？

J

K

答：係呀。

K

L

問：即係佢冇自動 lapse 呢個，係咪？

L

M

答：因為佢係因為 on-going 一路咁 check 住㗎嘛，如果你做得好嘅，咪冇問題囉。即係冇一個 time--冇一個 end day 嘅。

M

N

問：係。但係如果佢跟住去 check，發覺你唔掂呢，佢就...

N

O

答：唔掂...

O

P

問：...冇一個 official 話你張嘢就三年內 lapse 㗎，冇，只不過就係你去 Kitemark 佢個網頁睇，或者佢...

P

Q

答：冇，即係。

Q

R

問：...search 你個 register 睇，就你嗰個產品就唔再存在...

R

S

答：就唔再存在。

S

T

問：...喺 Kitemark 承認嘅產品，或者出過 cert. 嘅產品裏面？

T

U

答：嘎，嘎。

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：呢個你就要 actively 去 search，係咪？

答：係，係，要自己去 search，係，啱。

問：好嘞，佢就話：

“The TF (Task Force) opined WSD making reference to practices adopted by WRAS and Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) in only validating...within 5 years of testing to justify the decision was not that relevant for application.<sup>28</sup>”

跟住佢就有個 footnote 28，“WRAS is a scheme of advisory nature assisting product suppliers to identify and test to appropriate standards meeting the Water Supply Regulations 1999...which is a performance base regulation. Product tested on British Standard...is an option, albeit more often than not that option would be the one adopted for compliance approval in UK. DWI is an inspectorate agent by statute to monitor supply sources for the government. WSD is not an agent but an administrative arm of the WA. The Ordinance and regulation entrusted to WSD for reinforcement did not provide a clause of time lapse on certification.”

你對佢呢一個即係評語有咩嘢意見？

答：即係我覺得美--我哋即係同英國有唔同，英國 DWI 同埋有佢個即係 water supplier，佢有兩個唔同嘅 entity，可以咁講，即係有--大家唔同嘅 function。但係香港就即係水務監督，即係水務署長，但係水務署淨係--即係水務署有一個 administrative arm。

問：Administrative arm，佢呢個係形容咩嘢？

答：即係我哋有少少話有頂帽咁嘅--即係香港就同佢哋有啲唔同，佢哋有分得好清楚兩個唔同嘅 party 嚟嘅。我覺得冇衝突個喎，我哋要去即係做呢個咁嘅 enforcement，即係我就唔係好同意 HKIE 呢個講法，我哋 impose 呢個咁嘅五年嘅 restriction，on 一啲 water supply fittings，咁...

B

B

C

問：因為你覺得...

C

D

答：...即係 on purpose of safeguard 嗰個...

D

E

問：你覺得戴邊頂帽，其實反而唔係個癥結所在？

E

F

答：係，我覺得唔係一個好大嘅癥結。即係嗰個目標都係想保障食水安全，我哋即係執行呢一個措施，即係都係我覺得合適個喎。

F

G

問：跟住...

G

H

答：即係作為水務署又好，作為水務監督都好，我覺得都冇壞嘅，做呢樣嘢。

H

I

問：佢跟住第 306 段，“By demanding type samples of production tested by HOKLAS accredited laboratories for approval under Category C every 5 years...”

I

J

呢個就係喇，即係如果佢純粹靠用 lab test 攞嘅，佢真係要五年做一次，對嘛？

J

K

答：係呀，係吖。

K

L

M

問：“...does not make the products at the same league as those manufactured under a quality assurance audit.”

M

N

即係話你叫人哋五年做一次，佢驗出嚟，都冇人哋有嗰個 quality assurance audit 一樣咁樣嘅質素㗎嘞？

N

O

答：係吖。

O

P

問：你有咩睇法，對呢個？

P

Q

答：當然，你驗咗嗰一次之後，跟住嗰五年有啲乜嘢改變，我哋冇辦法控制得到，呢個我同意嘅。即係今日批咗你，聽日你可能已經--個 product line 已經可能變咗，唔出奇。

Q

R

S

問：定係嗰個 snapshot，你咁啱買嗰日嗰個辦係咋嘛，佢跟住五年內有改變，...（聽不清）

S

T

U

答：但係起碼都叫做即係都--五年後你都要重新再試，呢個係即係有咁好之中，都係一個好--即係一個方法。而呢個方法，其實响英國 WRAS

U

V

V

B

B

C

都係行緊呢一樣嘢嘅，所以...

C

D

問：因為唯一有 continues assessment 嘅，就係 Kitemark 嗰個 process，係咪？

D

E

答：你話 product certification，但係呢個我諗之前我啲同事都講過，如果行 product certification，係一個--香港始終係一個比較市場係細嘅地方。要咁樣去做一個 continues 嘅 quality control 呢，...

E

F

F

G

問：因為你哋有派人就真係走去即係跟足五年嘅 production rule？

G

H

答：嘎，咁嗰個會耗費資源，而好多 supplier 佢未必肯去做呢一樣嘢，因為變咗好貴。嗰啲 product 最後就係啲 consumer 就--即係買一個水龍頭本應可能 300 釐一個可以得嚟嘞，但係如果你行 product cert.，你可能要去到六、七百釐唔出奇。

H

I

I

J

問：如果要 product cert.，係邊啲人做嘅？

J

K

答：佢會 engage。即係佢有啲 lab 係派啲人去睇住你，即係...

K

L

問：即係 monitor 住你個 product line 點做咁樣？

L

M

答：即係變咗--即係都係個 supplier 去...

M

N

問：要佢畀錢嚟嘞？

N

O

答：...畀錢，最後羊毛出在羊身上，佢嗰個 product 咪會好貴，即係相對...

O

P

問：但係出 product cert.係邊啲人出嚟？

P

Q

答：Product cert.，你亦都係嗰個--嗰間即係嗰個 supplier 佢嗰個--即係你睇下佢用邊個驗證機構。到時你真係要做，有個所謂嘅驗證機構去做。

Q

R

R

S

問：Okay。

S

T

答：呢一樣嘢要--未行嘅，呢個。

T

U

問：好。307 段。

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

"Fittings components in particular those of lesser value were often purchased in quantity with inventory exhausting in terms of months if not years. Likewise for odd items procurement with MOQ."

我諗佢意思，就話如果佢買落一大炸嘢，你突然間一刀切落去，話你全部而家--因為我諗之前，我哋都聽過業界好多人就喺度投訴，佢哋就話「你突然間一刀切落嚟，話我嗰炸嘢買落--跟住而家你發覺原來我哋突然間會 immediate effect，我以前擺落嗰啲 approval 已經唔啱用，我要即刻擺呢個牌子嘅嘢，走去再擺過個 lab test，跟住先至水務署再畀過...

答：其實我覺得就唔係話咁複雜嘅，即係雖然係 lapse 咗，你張--你個 approval 雖然 lapse 咗，但係如果 as long as 你嗰個 product 係嗰個 quality 冇變嘅，咁你拎番去 lab 去試，其實都係 talking about 兩、三、四個禮拜，就已經出到個 report。即係 as long as 你個 quality 係冇變，係依然 keep 番咁嘅 standard 嘅時候，你只係係咗少少錢，或者少少時間咁去擺番。如果你唔係 ban 咗嗰樣嘢，唔可以用㗎嘛，即係咁樣講。

問：同埋你會唔會係即係覺得就係話，係突然間今次啱啱開始先至係咁啫，你 run 順咗，就唔會大家集體擺去 lab？

答：即係你而家如果 run--你唔會集--唔會大家一齊踈埋去...

問：而家突然間--你突然間 lapse 咗，又大家集體湧到去啲 lab 度做，所以就 overload 喇，會。

答：係呀，係呀。

問：即係你覺得就話，你自己 run 順咗，啲產品 lapse 嘅時間都會唔同咁樣？

答：係，其實而家我哋睇番，如果...

問：都唔係嗰，你而家集體擺，都係由而家--舊年開始 run，咁都係五年後一齊 lapse 㗎咋嗰？

答：即係我哋咁樣講，即係你變咗可以--有啲可以早啲，有啲--你唔需要一定去到最耐嗰五年先做嘅，呢樣嘢。其實而家我睇番呢幾個月，已經好--即係嗰啲 lab 已經係做得好順利，即係冇話有個 queuing

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

time 啲啲咁嘅嘢。

問：308, "There is also no guarantee goods sold under a current certificate would not be from stock of more than 5 years old unled tracing of stock movements similar to perishable goods in is store" 或者 is in place 咁解。

即係我而家擺到個 cert. 畀你, 即係話呢隻牌子, 呢個 model 係即係符合咗嘞咁。但係其實佢真係擺嚟 apply 落去用嘅, 其實可能係之前買落嘅, 即係唔係 same batch 嘅貨嚟個嘢。呢個評語, 即係佢其實--我諗佢就係講緊就話你寫就寫到好冠冕堂皇, 但係其實你未必 adjust 到個 evil 囉。你同唔同意會有呢個可能嘅問題?

答：都有可能嘅, 但係如果...

問：佢用番三年前嘅 stock--唔好咁誇張, 佢用番幾個月前嘅 stock, 可能已經唔係你 lab test 嗰陣時嗰個 stock 嘅時候嚟嘅?

答：所以變咗係你要問--即係你要--真係要用嗰個 product 嘅時候, 你要問番嗰個 supplier 「你嗰張 cert. 係幾時擺?」

問：唔係, 我張 cert. 係 2016 年 1 月擺嘅, 舉個例, 但係原來佢實際上真係落手落腳做嘅時候, 佢實際嗰批貨原來可能係半年嘅貨嚟嘅, 你唔知㗎嘛。

答：即係你講即係話再舊啲, 一啲好...

問：係呀, 係呀。

答：呢個我諗要嗰個--即係嗰個發展商真係去買料嗰時睇清楚嗰個係幾時出產囉。

問：咁你呢個 5 year rule 就 capture 唔到呢個可能囉嗎? 即係佢第 308 段嗰度, 就係講緊就話「啊, 我知你個即係用意係好, 你想 make sure 我每五年就走去即係畀張 cert. 你, 確保我用緊呢隻牌子嘅產品喺 2016 年嘅 2 月嘅時候, 佢嘅產品仲係 okay 嘅。」

答：係吖。

問：但係我擺畀佢驗嗰個, 就可能係 2016 年 2 月嘅產品, 但係我實際上擺到去地盤用嘅, 可能係呢半年前買落嘅貨嚟個嘢?

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：如果隻 same product 係 same quality 嘅，其實冇分別嘅，應該就有分別嘅。

問：但係你就係驚住佢 as time goes by，可能個 product line 渣咗咩嘢？

答：係。但係 in the long run...

問：或者會有 fluctuation in...

答：如果 in the long run--你頭先講，可能第一次，但係如果 in the long run，你長期係五年、五年咁樣去做，你有變嘅時候，應該有事個啲。除非你突然問你去到嗰--某一段時間，你個 product 唔得，你就連嗰個 approval 都擺唔到㗎咋啲。

問：唔係，佢就話--anyway，即係呢個可能係運作上嘅一啲即係問題，即係其實佢指出，就係話我今日畀份嘢你去做，咁啱我畀你嗰個辦係最新嘅辦，就 okay 㗎，...

答：舊啲咩咩。

問：...但係其實我積咗一拵好舊嘅貨喺度。

答：如果佢--我覺得係一樣嘅 quality，應該冇問題。

問：唔，okay。309 嗰度，佢就帶出咗--即係可能係業界講，就係話：

"...brings unnecessary hardship to the industry without much gain in quality assurance."

即係佢平衡就話「okay，即係你出--即係可能你有好意，想 quality assurance 啲啲，但係運作起上嚟，其實都唔係好大概 improvement。」咁你會點睇，對呢個評語？

答：我又唔覺得--即係可能我哋都會畀啲業界有啲唔方便嘅地方，因為佢要拎番啲物料去再試，咁又要有一啲錢咁樣去做，呢個當然大家都唔--都覺得--啲啲業界覺得係有啲「湊」「湊」聲，但係為咗食水安全，我哋覺得呢樣嘢都要做。即係同埋呢個只係一個短暫嘅一啲唔方便，你長遠嘅對公眾嗰個食水安全係有保障嘅，我覺得大家各持份者都要出番一份力，我覺得呢個都值得係咁樣做。同埋呢個係一個好短--即係 testing 嘅，我哋知道個費用唔係好貴，一隻 product 可能講緊三、兩千釐，時間可能擺番三、四個禮拜，其實個影響唔係咁

B

B

C

大。同埋你亦可以好啲話畀人聽「喂，我個 product 係成日都有驗住個喎，唔係啲陳年嘅 approval letter 個喎。」我諗呢個都係好嘅賣相嚟嘅，我覺得。

C

D

D

E

問：好。我想你睇睇，頭先我搵唔到，而家搵番，C19.5。

E

F

F

G

石先生：或者其實我跟住我呢一個問題，我有一連串嘅文件要睇嘅，其中可唔可以讓我食完飯之後先睇？

G

H

主席：好呀，我哋食完飯先，兩點半鐘再繼續。

H

I

I

下午 1 時正聆訊押後

J

J

下午 2 時 31 分恢復聆訊

K

K

出席人士如前。

L

L

M

水務署第六證人：林正文（水務署助理署長（客戶服務））宣誓繼續作供  
石先生繼續盤問

M

N

N

問：林先生，食飯前，我就想你睇一份文件 C19.5 嘅 13498，喺你面前，C19.5 13498，呢個就係 circular 7/2015，見到喇，都係你簽嘅？

O

O

P

答：係。

P

Q

Q

問：就係跟進頭先我哋睇嗰個--另外一份早啲嘅 circular，即係關於嗰個 five years lapse 嗰個 rule，就之前嗰 part 就係講到嗰啲 application form 嘅更改喇有啲，13498 下面嗰度就係引述番就係 circular 2/2015，關於嗰個 general acceptance of relevant certificate 嗰個 point，你有個 transitional arrangement，until 4 月 1 號 2016，呢啲比較細節性嘅嘢。

R

R

S

S

T

T

但係 13499 最耐嗰段，就係一個 separate，一個分開嘅一點嚟嘅，就係 "It has been found that some pipes and fittings in stalled on site are different from those listed in

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

the approved Annex to Form WWO46. You are thus reminded that any change to the previously approved pipes and fittings listed in Annex to Form WWO46 shall have the approval from the WA before installation."

因為我哋聽過有啲水喉匠同我哋講過，就係以我哋嘅理解，就係一般嘅做法就係--我哋聽過好多次㗎喇，就係一個大廈一開始施工嘅時候，好多時候係建築嘅早期就已經入咗 WWO46 呢份 form，就連埋個 annex 都已經早期入咗㗎喇，annex 裏面寫啲物料，其實好多時候實際落手落腳做個陣時，就已經係未必真係用當初 annex 裏面寫嘅物料嘅，呢個你經驗裏面都係唔係罕見嘅事情，對嘛？

答：同意。

問：所以其實好多時候到到後期，就文件上，其實正路嚟講，就應該真係有一個更改嘅步驟，就係叫做理順番個文件，就係後來你改唔緊要，你話番畀水務署聽，你喺個文件上面可能修改番，one way or the other，修改番。

答：係，同意。

問：未必需要真係入過份申請，但係就應該係有一份通函，就話如果唔係 LP --即係如果 not initiated -- for 一啲 minor 嘅 changes，應該係，就 initiated by the LP，係咪呀？定係 not initiated by the LP 呀？嗰個係，就可以簽番補番得㗎喇，嗰份，有一份咁嘅通函，你記唔記得？

答：係。

問：嗰個通函個 effect 係咩嘢，可唔可以提醒我哋？

答：係。

問：嗰份通函即係話如果你後期要更改，正式嘅做法就係應該...

答：而家個原意呢度就係話...

問：唔好講呢個先，講番之前一路嘅做法。

答：之前就啲啲如果 minor，就啲 LP 可以 initial 番，就入番嚟畀我哋，我哋就會知道佢改咗，會答番佢，話「Okay, 我哋 no objection。」咁樣樣，以往個做法係咁，但係呢張 form，如果你睇番 WWO46 最新

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

嗰個表格，响最尾後面有個 notes 嘅，我唔知大家有冇，佢就講清楚如果你而家要改嗰啲 annex 裏面嗰啲 fittings，你要個 LP -- 即係個 LP 要簽番之外，就仲要埋嗰個 AP 同埋嗰個 developer 都要簽番嘅，即係要係多--同以前都有乜分別，不過就多咗啲人...

問：多啲簽名？

答：多啲簽名，因為...

問：但係係咪都要等 Water Authority 或者 Water Department 叫做回覆話“Okay, noted.”，咁先至會開工？

答：理論上應該就我哋，因為你如果有--我唔知你改咗係乜嘢嘢，你明唔明呀？

問：係。

答：理論上就應該等我批咗，你先至好做，當然如果你好有信心「我呢隻嘢你批咗喇喇。」你要 take 個 risk 你做咗，我即係出事嘅機會就唔會減...

問：佢就冒一個風險，你事後發現「原來唔啱嘅，我係唔批你。」佢就...

答：係呀，你呢個，佢自己 take 咗個 risk，我會覺得咁樣講，你最理想就係畀我睇咗，係咪真係係批埋，你先至做，呢個就最理想。

問：得，但係之前，即係事發之前，我哋聽見有一啲水喉匠所講，佢哋有陣時有啲嘅做法就係佢哋未必係改咗之後會話聲畀水務署聽嘅，你有冇知道有呢個現象？

答：如果--我諗有嘅，應該有啲咁嘅情況出現，其實都睇到，啟晴邨都有啲咁嘅情況出現，如果佢改咗，而有通知我哋，我哋睇到嘅，即係如果我哋出去落去睇到，spot 到有呢樣嘢嘅時候，我哋其實有張--我諗你都知道有一張叫 WWO1008，有一個叫扣分制度，我哋就會响嗰度反映嘅，嗰度我哋就會當為佢係一個 non-compliance，佢就要畀我哋扣分。

扣分，當然呢啲 accumulate 超過某一啲分數，我出 warning 畀你，如果你太多 warning letter，一年兩封 warning letter，可以臨時取消你個牌照都得嘅。所以變咗佢唔通知我，變咗佢就唔啱嘅呢個做法，但係佢要 take 個 risk，又畀我扣佢分。

B

B

C

呢個 part，我都仲想講，响呢個 point，我哋甚至加咗一個分數，最近我哋 revise 咗我哋嗰張 WWO1008，我哋加強咗呢個罰分嗰個分數，即係變咗...

C

D

D

E

問：罰分就係在於如果個持牌水喉匠有一張 WWO46，佢哋實際施工用嘅料係唔同，...

E

F

答：唔同。

F

G

問：...而佢唔喺上面做番應有嘅簽署，補番，話畀你哋聽，根據番你哋通函嘅要求嘅話，...

G

H

答：係喇。

H

I

問：...呢個係以前嘅做法，你哋會扣分嘅，如果 spot 到嘅話？

I

J

答：係。

J

K

問：呢個就唔關話佢用嗰隻實際嘅用料係咪 on your approved list，呢個就唔關事嘅？

K

L

答：唔關事，呢個唔關事。

L

M

問：因為佢已經係唔跟規矩做，咁就要扣分㗎喇？

M

N

答：你唔跟規矩做事。

N

O

問：就算佢用嗰隻料，其實你哋係冇反對嘅呢，你哋就因為起碼你冇跟規矩做，理論上，你係咁樣都話會扣佢分嘅？

O

P

答：係，冇錯。

P

Q

問：就算隻料係冇問題嘅，都會扣嘅？

Q

R

答：係。

R

S

問：好喇，但係你都知道其實係有一個咁嘅做法，常唔常見就另外一回事，之前真係有啲水喉匠係...

S

T

答：會係咁，唔出奇。

T

U

問：...種種理由，就用咗啲料唔 comply with 之前入過嘅，又有申報，

U

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

你哋嘅 sanction 就係扣分制？

答：係。

問：如果 spot 到嘅話。

答：係。

問：好，我相信你有聽過呢一個現象，就係喺嗰啲受影響屋邨裏面，就水務署成立嗰個 Task Force 都 spot 到呢一個現象，就係有一啲嘅部件原先喺 WWO46 裏面係話咗某幾種牌子嘅，申報咗，係 on 水務署 approved list 嘅，批晒，跟住實際施工嘅時候，佢冇改到嗰張 form，但係實際係用咗另外一啲嘅部件，唔係 on WWO46 嘅，但係其實佢嗰個部件本身係都係 on your approved list 嘅。

答：On the list 嘅。

問：Okay，佢講咗其實就冇事，但係佢就有講。

答：係，同意。

問：但係驗咗出嚟嗰啲嘅部件其實所含嘅含鉛量都係超越咗 British Standard，你知道有呢一啲嘅情況出現？

答：我知道。

問：你知道嘅，我可以畀你睇一睇，其實水務署個 Task Force 就有列到呢個--即係討論過呢個問題。我哋睇一睇個 Task Force 嗰個報告，就係佢嘅 3.3.3 段，我搵番嗰個相關嘅 bundle number 出嚟，請等一等。係 A1 嘅 650 頁，你見唔見到 650 應該係嗰個 cover page？650 係 cover page，係咪呀？“Report of the Task Force”，你見唔見到？

答：（沒有可聽到的回答）

問：我哋睇下佢裏面 3.3.3 段，對唔住，因為我 actual page number 就我唔記得，你睇番裏面 3.3.3 段，你睇下個 hard copy，唔該麻煩講番個頁數出嚟。

答：691。

問：691，呢度就係講到嗰個現象，就係“elemental analysis showed



that some of the copper alloy valves and taps”，呢個就唔關 solder 事，呢個就係一啲部件嘅事。“in the three water supply chains in“啟晴 and 葵聯二期， “did not comply with BS requirement in respect of the lead contents of 4-6% for the copper alloy”諸如此類，“as summarised in Annex 3.2.”，「雖然」，佢話“Despite non-compliance”，“leaching test results” “were comparable to those complying with BS requirement. In other words, they were not the cause of excess lead in drinking water.”。

即係話呢一批嘅部件其實係超越咗，即係唔符合 British Standard 嘅要求嘅，雖然 as a matter of causation，食水含嘅鉛就唔係呢啲嘢釋出嚟嘅鉛嚟嘅。好喇，我哋睇番佢嗰個 3.2 嗰個 annex，睇番個 annex 3.2。

答：779。

問：778 頁，...

答：779。

問：...呢度裏面就有一啲嘅分析，就係你見到一個表嚟嘅，應該係，就係講到就各種嘅部件，譬如話 copper pipes 諸如此類咁樣，就喺邊一--譬如話你見到 copper pipes、cast iron 諸如此類，佢就有講到就係 submit 咗畀 WA 嗰個 WWO46 裏面嘅牌子，同埋 installed on site 嘅牌子，佢就--你可以見到就係有啲乜嘢係唔同嘅，你見到，呢個表其實就係佢想表達嘅就係呢樣嘢。

答：唔。

問：你見到中間，譬如話“Copper Alloy Fittings”嗰度，你會見到有一啲嘅“valves”或者“stopcock”，佢實際裝咗我哋叫做 Victory 呢個牌子，但係 submit 咗畀 WA 嘅牌子就叫做 Waterfront 或者 Ring 或者 Wealthmark 咁樣，installed on site 嗰隻牌子係咪 on the directory list approved 嘅，係嘅，即係個牌子 itself 係 approve 嘅？

答：唔。

問：但係個 lead content 就唔 comply 嘅，你望下右手面，交叉、交叉嘅，你見到有呢個現象？

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：其實你再攞後面嗰頁，都係有類似嘅情況嘅。

答：唔。

問：呢個係啟晴 Yuet Ching House 咁樣，又係喇，“Copper Alloy Fittings”，你會見到就係--即係你“BS Compliance”交叉嗰度，“Copper Alloy Fittings”嗰度，installed on site 就係 Victory，submit to WA 就係 Waterfront，就係 on the directory list approved 嘅，但係就超咗標嘅，裏面嘅含鉛量。

答：唔。

問：Okay，個問題就係雖然到頭來，食水含鉛，透過種種分析，就唔關啲部件釋出嘅鉛嘅事，但係就見到有個現象，就係就算我哋撇除佢有喺個 WWO46 張 form 上面申報呢樣嘢，佢冇申報，呢個就可能個 LP 本身有問題，但係就算申報咗，佢 on 水務署個 list 㗎嘛，其實理論上，根據嗰陣時嘅做法，就會照--即係都應該係批嘅，係咪呀？如果 on list 嘅。

於是而家凸顯咗個情況，就係有好多 on list 嘅嘢，其實佢裏面如果你真係走去驗嘅話，佢啲含鉛量就超過咗 BS 嘅，即係照呢個 Task Force 個 report 嗰個分析咁睇，以你嘅理解，點解會有呢個情況出現嘅呢？即係 on approved list 嘅，理論上，你當然係睇過晒，點解而家會...

答：所以都答你嘅題目，我諗都今朝有討論過，點解我哋要行五年嗰個 violated period 嗰樣嘢，因為真係有啲我哋都可能睇到啲--從呢一個咁嘅 case 嚟睇，可能真係有啲部件佢哋嗰個 production 唔能夠真係維持得--長期都維持得咁嘅水準，有啲就可能冇咁好，個 quality control 冇咁好，結果就可能冇少少--雖然佢唔係偏差好多，但係都係有個偏差响度。

問：所謂同牌子，同型號，可能佢換咗生產線或者...

答：係喇，所以嗰個 production line 可能有啲--你如果太長，你呢個十年嘅，可能佢真係變咗，個質素未必能夠 keep 得到。所以我哋頭先都答番今朝嗰個問題，就係話我哋點解要行五年呢？就係希望佢就算個 BS standard 冇轉到，但係都希望...

B

B

C

問：就算同一間公司，佢...

C

D

答：同一間公司，同一條 production line，我都希望佢拎去再試一次，咁以保障到嗰個--保證到佢嗰個 quality 都係--係維持得到嘅，我哋就希望咁樣去做到呢樣嘢。

D

E

E

問：好，我想問一問你驗水同埋驗部件一般嗰個做法，水務署。

F

F

答：好呀。

G

G

問：其實你嘅證人供詞都有講，睇番 22 段開始，你嘅證人供詞 22 段，就係第 8 頁開始嘅，...

H

H

I

I

主席：其實你嗰個--將個 validity period 由以前嘅 perpetual 永遠減到去五年其實 address 唔到你哋個 concern 㗎喎，你以前就攞咗一張 cert. 就可以永遠咁做，跟住你攞咗張 cert.，而家就五年可以用，其實完全 address 唔到呢一個佢哋用--即係後來 subsequently 製造出嚟嗰啲部件係唔 comply with BS，兩者冇關係㗎喎其實。

J

J

K

K

L

L

答：我明主席你嘅意思，即係話佢可能就算五年後，佢都可能搵一隻係完全符合嘅，...

M

M

N

N

主席：唔係，你而家 identify 咗個--你 identify 咗個 hazard，你知道個 risk 㗎度，你而家擺啲 control measure，但係你啲 control measure 要 valid 嘅先得㗎，要 work 嘅先得㗎，真係 control 到先得㗎。

O

O

P

P

Q

Q

問：譬如話剛才我都舉過個例子，譬如話 HKIE，今朝都講過，IE 就話如果佢真係儲落好多貨㗎度，就算佢攞到一隻，即係佢求其真係攞住一個 up-to-date 嘅樣辦，咁啱嗰個樣辦係 meet 到嘅，但係可能佢另外一批貨係唔 meet 嘅，佢繼續用緊，或者佢嗰五年內可能--係咪呀？五年內嘅 quality 可能 deteriorate 㗎，咁...

R

R

S

S

T

T

主席：或者係呀，轉咗第二度嘅 manufacturing 諸如此類。

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

D

問：係，因為 production line 佢幾時轉你唔知㗎嘛。

D

E

答：係呀，係呀，係。

E

F

問：譬如換咗廠，或者佢搵咗第二個廠家去做咁樣。

F

G

答：如果佢有心隱瞞，當然佢可以做到，如果你依然係忠實咁拎番啲嚟嘢去驗，你驗咗出乜嘢嚟，你自己作為老闆都應該知道係點樣樣。

G

H

問：佢未必係全心隱瞞嘅，譬如我係 supplier 咁樣，我喺個廠度擺咗嚟，我係 supplier，我擺去個 lab 嗰度驗，今日 okay，但係跟住可能個 manufacturer 種種原因，佢未必係諗住呢你嘅，佢話「呢間廠停咗，我哋去第二間廠做」。

H

I

答：因為唔係淨係我嘅，因為 supplier 可以好多隻，同一隻牌子都可能有好幾個 supplier 去做代理嘅，呢個好 common 嘅香港，作為 supplier，佢哋自己都會拎去驗嘅，除非佢齊齊一齊呢你，咁就...

I

J

J

K

K

L

L

M

主席：就算唔係話特登呢你，即係你個 measure 一定要係一個 effective measure 先得㗎嘛，譬如你以前可能係--你永遠嘅啫，之前就係用一世，我當你之前唔係用一世，用十年，而家減到五年，有啲咩嘢分別呢？冇分別㗎。

M

N

N

O

O

P

問：即係唯一你可以做到嘅就可能 capture 到某一種嘅原因，就係如果呢間廠，呢間 manufacturer，佢係因為種種嘅原因，過去五年裏面係--總之以五年為界，發生咗一啲影響品質嘅事情，你就可以 capture 到？

P

Q

Q

R

答：Capture 到。

R

S

問：但係就呢個五年都好 arbitrary 嘅其實，即係幾隨意，因為...

S

T

答：呢個都係跟 WRAS，佢都係咁樣做，英國...

T

U

問：佢都係用...

U

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

答：...都係咁樣做嘅。

問：你哋嘅理念可能就覺得話除非你每一個牌子日日擺嚟都驗嘅啫，否則你就覺得係...

答：除非你行 BSI 嗰個 product certification，佢半年驗一次，佢派人去驗，你就真係有人幫你不斷咁睇住。

問：BSI 嗰個 product certification 係咪即係 Kitemark 嗰樣嘢？

答：係喇，就係佢可以做到咁，有個咁嘅驗證機構幫你不斷咁去用--而不斷咁嘅驗，佢係一個比較 independent 咁嘅身分去做。

問：否則嚟講嘅話，你條界無論劃喺四年或者五年，你點都會有一個空窗期？

答：係喇，你都會有一個咁嘅空窗期，我覺得會有呢個問題。

問：因為頭先我都講過，我今日走去驗，可能今日個 production line 好靚嘅，兩年之後，可能佢換咗，你 capture 唔到，因為你定咗五年。

答：所以其實我哋都係有諗係咪可以香港真係行到個 product cert. 呢一樣嘢，長遠都--我哋而家都係諗緊嘅，研究緊可唔可以咁樣行，以致到可以有一個叫 continuous monitoring of 嗰啲 product 嗰啲 quality，但係呢個當然真係要慢慢研究，因為要業界能夠接受得到你咁樣去做，因為香港個 market 唔係好似外國咁大，佢可唔可以咁樣承受一個咁嘅 cost。

問：即係佢有個 added cost 上面，都係。

答：Added costs，呢個我要--真係唔係一下子可以 turnover -- overnight 咁樣可以做得到嘅。呢個我覺得我哋會諗嘅，呢個方向。

問：我想再跟進下頭先你所講，BSI 裏面，關於嗰個特別服務，Kitemark，即係出張 Kitemark cert. 畀你，就唔係淨係睇嗰個 end product 佢係咪--嗰啲 stress test 什麼係咪咩嘢喇，我睇埋你嗰個前期嗰個 production 嘅工作，畀個 Kitemark 你就叫做係即係可唔可以講勁啲，係以一個 added 嘅 quality assurance mark，叫做係。

你頭先講過就係話畀咗個 Kitemark 個 cert. 你就有年期嘅，只不過就係可能如果 BSI 佢覺得根據佢哋嗰個 control 嘅

B

B

C

procedure, 好快佢同你再 check 多次, 如果佢 check 你唔到, 你之前嗰份就叫做佢自動冇咗㗎喇?

C

D

答: 係。

D

E

問: 至於佢幾耐 check 一次, 呢個係 BSI 自己決定?

E

F

答: 自己決定, 自己決定。

F

G

問: 總之你想參加呢個遊戲, 即係話唔好 trivialise 佢, 但係譬如話嗰個 manufacturer, 佢想參與擺 Kitemark 呢樣嘢, 佢一 enrol 咗, 佢話佢之前擺過張 Kitemark 嘢出嚟, 就要接受 BSI set 嘅遊戲規則, BSI 話「我畀張 Kitemark 你, 但係跟住我會不斷枕住要嚟 review 你嘅」。

G

H

H

I

答: Check 住。

I

J

J

K

問: 所以你第一次擺嗰張 Kitemark, 你走去通街話畀人聽呢, 「我嘅遊戲規則就係我會好快返番 check 番你」, check 完之後有咗嘅話, 我就會嚟我公告天下, 一個網頁或者一個 register 嗰度話你有 Kitemark 嗰度就搵唔番㗎喇咁樣?

K

L

L

M

答: 啱。

M

N

問: 就有話定咗三個月、半年都有嘅, 但係總之就係 BSI 自己會有...

N

O

答: 佢自己會決定。

O

P

問: ...定咗嘅一個規則, 係咪呀?

P

Q

答: 我知道佢會搵--如果有啲咩嘢 non-conformance, 佢都會畀啲時間佢去 rectify 嘅, 但係個詳情要搵番 BSI 佢哋自己嗰個 procedure 先知。

Q

R

問: 得, okay, 所以就算張 cert. 本身係--或者個 Kitemark 嗰個文件本身有 lapse date 都唔緊要嘅?

R

S

答: 係。

S

T

問: 因為收到嗰張嘢嘅人, 佢自然會走去 check 下就係話...

T

U

答: 可以上網睇下。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：...以 British Standard Institute 話畀我哋聽呢件嘢仲係唔係 on 我哋嗰個 Kitemark 個 list 作準，...

C

D

答：係，冇錯。

D

E

問：...係咪咁樣運作㗎？

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：明白，唔該。我哋睇番嗰個所謂 inspection 嗰度，我就好籠統地講，你先搵去你 22 頁，但係唔使睇仔細嘅嘢住。

G

H

答：Okay。

H

I

問：我哋知道就係--尋日我就問過你嘅同事梁永廉先生嘅，佢就知道 inspection pursuant to part IV of WWO46 嗰個步驟，但係佢就未必幫到我哋關於驗水嗰度，我同你講一講我想問嘅係乜嘢呢，就係其實我都係想 spell things out in a more obvious way，即係更加明顯地等大家知道我哋講緊咩嘢啫。因為一個水喉嘅工程臨到完工嘅時候，我哋知道有好多嘅檢測同埋檢驗嘅，要過好多重嘢嘅。

I

J

J

K

K

L

L

M

答：明白。

M

N

問：WWO46 part IV 就係當完工嘅時候，LP 同埋 AP 都要簽，就係叫做裏面其實包含就係一個 request，即係 certify 個錶位，跟住就係要邀請水務署去驗嗰個喉管，嗰個 pipes，如果驗到之後係發覺係合標嘅，即係合乎規格嘅，即係 comply with 相關嘅你哋嘅要求，就會出嗰個叫做 part V。

N

O

O

P

答：唔。

P

Q

問：嗰張 part V certify 乜嘢，張文件自己講㗎。呢一個部分就 involve 就唔係驗水質嘅，呢個部分就係 involve 真係你哋嘅同事就會去到真係大廈嘅公眾部位--即係公眾部分或者可能係 random 揀啲 sample，咁就可能會即係望下個 alignment 啱唔啱，或者 individual component 就可能搵住 annex，就可能係 visual test 或者係可能 functional 咁，你嘅證人供詞都有講過，即係 part IV 引致到 part V，就係一啲睇啲硬件嘅嘢嘅，對嘛？

Q

R

R

S

S

T

答：係。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：呢一個部分，我嘅理解就係好似 partial completion 同埋 completion 都會有做嘅，係咪？

C

D

答：係。

D

E

問：呢一度我就想理解，partial completion 同埋 completion 嘅分別係咩嘢？

E

F

答：我哋要...

F

G

問：幾時 partial completion 要叫你嚟睇一睇，咁...

G

H

答：Partial completion 主要係指啲咩嘢呢？就係話佢有一啲工程，特別係譬如啲藏地嘅喉，即係 underground pipes，佢有時有啲喉要闖响路底咁樣樣嘅，嗰啲我哋叫 underground pipe，佢做咗啲水管响 underground 嘅，佢就要好快就要 cover up，咁 cover up 㗎喇。另外有啲，譬如話有啲响個 superstructure，即係樓廠上面，佢又有啲可能啲 pipeworks 會 conceal 嘅，响啲石屎裏面，落咗石屎之後，就變咗呢啲喉管又係睇唔到嘅，呢啲所謂嘅 underground pipework 或者嗰啲 above ground but concealed 嘅，...

H

I

要闖响路底咁樣樣嘅，嗰啲我哋叫 underground pipe，佢做咗啲水管响 underground 嘅，佢就要好快就要 cover up，咁 cover up

I

J

㗎喇。另外有啲，譬如話有啲响個 superstructure，即係樓廠上面，佢又有啲可能啲 pipeworks 會 conceal 嘅，响啲石屎裏面，

J

K

落咗石屎之後，就變咗呢啲喉管又係睇唔到嘅，呢啲所謂嘅 underground pipework 或者嗰啲 above ground but

K

L

concealed 嘅，...

L

M

問：Will be concealed 嘅 pipework。

M

N

答：...呢啲就其實根據我哋水務條例，我哋需要去-- before 佢 cover up，我哋需要去睇嘅應該就，但係如果你唔睇，佢 cover up 咗，以後都睇唔到㗎喇。

N

O

問：呢個就係你 23 段講嘅，你望一望。

O

P

答：係喇，所以我哋就呢啲即係所謂嘅叫做 partial completion。

P

Q

問：得，你望一望，係咪你嘅證人供詞 23 段講嘅？

Q

R

答：應該係喇，呢啲就有啲人係叫做 interim，有啲就叫做 partial，佢應該就叫 partial completion 嘅，應該會比較合適一啲。

R

S

問：即係話其實可能有第二啲嘢未做完嘅？

S

T

答：係，未做完。

T

U

問：但係起碼相關啲嘅喉管，因為你而家唔睇，我遲啲搵咗，你有得睇

U

V

V



B

B

C

喇喇。

C

D

答：遲啲睇唔到，係，睇唔到。

D

E

問：Okay，得。24 段就“will carry out site inspection in accordance with an inspection checklist”，呢個都係講緊 interim 嗰 part，應該係？

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：因為你時序上，你 23 段--即係點解我問你呢？你怨我律師通常就係咁，睇啲咬文嚼字，你“On the WA’s part, after part”，跟住 stroke，“all of the plumbing works have been completed”，“an applicant (normally the developer), the LP and the AP will apply”，跟住就 part IV，“in accordance”，呢度就講到好似係包晒 part 同埋 all 咁。

G

H

H

I

I

J

答：係喇。

J

K

K

L

問：但係你睇真啲，原來“(For completeness, in cases where there are completed underground or concealed pipeworks, upon application by the LP. WSD will carry out interim inspection(s))”要你哋去做 interim inspection 就唔係靠 part IV 嘅，係咪呀？就咁打電話叫嘅咋，係咪呀？

L

M

M

N

答：唔係，佢都要入 part IV 嘅。

N

O

問：都係入 part IV，不過就話佢有個格仔剔就話係 partial？

O

P

答：但係佢有一個叫 photocopy，係喇，佢就變咗用個 photocopy 入嚟畀我哋影印番，就話畀我哋聽 partial 邊一段咁樣。

P

Q

問：得，佢都係用 part IV 入，...

Q

R

答：用 part IV。

R

S

問：...不過就話畀你聽其實係未完晒嘅，...

S

T

答：邊段，未完嘅。

T

U

問：...不過就 partial，你望一望，before 我哋搵蓋，...

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係，邊一段。

C

D

問：...或者 conceal。

D

E

答：明白。

E

F

問：你嗰度就有個 checklist 嘅，okay，嗰個 checklist 就--而家嗰個 checklist 就 replace 咗以前嗰個 provisional checklist。

F

G

答：係。

G

H

問：Provisional checklist 係咪即係未搵蓋嘅時候用嗰個--點解叫 provisional 呢，以前嗰個？我哋...

H

I

答：即係睇下臨--個 provisional 嘅意思，我相信就係咁解嘅，因為以前個 provisional checklist 就話我响地盤揸住一張紙，就有個 list 嘅--即係有個叫 checklist，出去同個水喉匠一齊去睇，「我就睇到有 check 啲咩嘢嘢。」佢有要 check，譬如 check 啲水缸，check 個落水喉或者 check 嗰個錶位，check 個 connection，佢有個 list 嘅，嗰個 list，一個叫 checklist。

I

J

咁點解叫 provisional checklist 呢？就係你剔到有啲咩嘢問題，你剔咗喺度，係 provisional 嘅啫，因為點解呢？我會返去將呢啲嘢，我搵到嘅 defects --如果當中有搵到嘅 defects，我會將佢 convert，就會將佢 translate 咗落去一個叫 WW01008，就嗰個先至正式，嗰封信，嗰個 1008 嗰張 list 就正式會寄畀嗰個水喉匠，就話畀你聽邊一度有問題，所以叫 provisional。即係話呢個臨時性質，嗰個地盤方便做嘢，我話畀你聽，然後我將呢張紙裏面嗰啲問題，就會轉化落去正式嘅一張 form，叫 WW01008，我寄畀你，即係就係咁解。

J

L

L

M

M

N

N

O

O

P

P

Q

問：得，明白，得。我哋睇一睇而家嗰張 form，而家嗰張 form 就係 C4 tab 41 3251 嗰度，呢個 3251 就係舊年嘅 9 月 18 號出嘅，都係鉛水事件發生之後嘅，咁就 "With a view to enhancing the record-keeping of the site inspection, inspection officers shall use the checklists in" "annex 1 to record the findings" 諸如此類，"during site inspections before approval of plumbing works detailed in form WW046 part IV."。呢個我哋而家將會睇嘅就係事情發生之後，更新咗嘅嗰個 checklist 喇。

Q

R

R

S

S

T

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係，冇錯。

C

D

問：個名可能唔係叫做 provisional，就咁叫做 checklist，但係其實 checklist 叫唔叫做 provisional 都好，其實你等於去驗嗰個 inspector 搵住嗰張紙...

D

E

答：一張紙。

E

F

問：...你叫做 provisional 咁解嘅啫，你叫唔叫做 provisional，呢個就係口叫嘅啫。

F

G

G

H

答：冇錯。

H

I

問：好喇，你睇番而家新嗰個，現有嗰個 checklist，3251 就係嗰個 circular，嗰個咩嘢喇，你睇番 3254。

I

J

答：3254。

J

K

問：呢個係成個 inspection pack 嚟㗎，即係其實一套--全套嘅文件，就係嗰啲 form 裏面就係其實基本上就係畀嗰個 inspector 搵住，佢照單好似去執藥咁樣喇。

K

L

L

M

答：係，冇錯。

M

N

問：當然有酌情或者要特別留意，但係起碼 interim inspection 就會用之前嗰個叫做 form II-A 咁樣嘅？

N

O

答：係。

O

P

問：Interim inspection 就係未 cover up 嗰陣時要望嗰 part 嘢就係用呢一個 interim inspection 嘅 checklist，對嘛？

P

Q

答：對，對，對。

Q

R

問：Final，即係話全套完工，就用 final 嗰咗咁嘅 form，對嘛？

R

S

答：對。

S

T

問：好，你睇一睇 3257，3257，3257 呢個就係 part of 嗰個 interim inspection 嗰個 checklist 嚟。

T

U

答：係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

問：你望一望，就 item 8，“Partially Completed Works - Materials of Pipe and Pipe Jointing”，呢度嘅意思係咪即係 for 啲 partially completed works，你要去睇，即係未搵蓋嗰陣時去 check，你會 check 埋嗰啲 jointing 嗰啲 material，會唔會 check 埋 solder 咁樣，而家新嘅制度？

D

D

E

E

答：會，會，新嘅制度 check 埋。

F

F

問：新制度 check 埋 solder 嘅？

G

G

答：係。

H

H

問：Okay，所以呢個--我唔唔唔，就因為我純粹靠睇，就係其實 item 8 呢度，其實佢個 pipe jointing 就係針對嗰啲焊料，就新加落去嘅，係咪呀？以前有呢樣嘢，係咪呀？本身？

I

I

J

J

答：Item 8 係以前係有呢樣嘢。

K

K

問：Item 8 以前係有嘅？

L

L

答：你講呢個--呢一個...

M

M

問：“Partially Completed Works - Materials of Pipe and Pipe Jointing”，即係零零舍舍要嗰個 inspector 要 check materials of pipe and pipe jointing，以前係有呢個特別焦點要去睇嘅，係咪呀？

N

N

O

O

答：係，你可以咁講。

P

P

問：而家有喇？

Q

Q

答：而家有。

R

R

問：而家佢用乜嘢去 check 嗰個 pipe jointing 嘅呢？係有個特別嘅--有啲--尋日應該有同事講過，唔係用支槍 beep 一 beep 嘅？

S

S

答：Lead check，lead check。

T

T

問：吓？

U

U

答：Lead check，即係一啲試紙。

V

V

B

B

C

問：一塊嘢竊落去咁...

C

D

答：竊落去，睇下有冇變色，咁嘅。

D

E

問：Okay，係，因為尋日你有同事都講過，因為我哋知道好多種唔同嘅方法可以...

E

F

答：係，冇錯，冇錯。

F

G

問：...non-destructive 咁樣去 test。

G

H

答：冇錯，冇錯。

H

I

問：我哋去 government chemist，見到人哋有支槍可以 beep 一 beep 咁嘅。

I

J

答：XRF，嗰啲叫 XRF。

J

K

問：係喇，就唔係用嗰啲，嗰啲可能好貴，要帶住支嘢，你就用一啲簡便嘅一個貼貼落去，就會知有冇。

K

L

答：冇錯，係。

L

M

問：就 random 咁抽？

M

N

答：其實我哋都有 guideline 嘅，如果你有留意，我哋有出咗一張 circular，都有講係要驗幾多個嘅。

N

O

問：得，得，明白，即係全部 check 唔到，總之係有規律地會走去選擇，教你點樣揀？

O

P

答：會叫你選擇揀。

P

Q

問：得，呢一個就係 interim，就你幫幫我喇，就係個 final 就係 3258。

Q

R

答：3258。

R

S

問：你見到喇，“Check List for FINAL INSPECTION”，見唔見到呀？

S

T

答：唔，唔。

T

U

問：可能我搵嘅時候就一時手快，我就搵唔到有 equivalent，即係到你

U

V

V

B

B

C

final inspection 嘅時候要 check pipe jointing materials 嘅一個 item，你可唔可以...

C

D

答：係。

D

E

問：你可能熟啲，你可唔可以...

E

F

答：其實係咁嘅，佢呢個 pipe jointing 就唔係呢張 form 嘅，唔係呢張 form 嘅，佢另外一張 form 要填嘅，就唔喺呢張 form 填嘅。

F

G

問：得。

G

H

答：就其實嗰個 guideline 就影響嗰個--佢應該有另一張 instruction 係講呢一樣嘢，我就冇--你應該--應該唔係响呢個 checklist 裏面，...

H

I

問：3278，係咪呀？

I

K

答：...係 stand alone 嘅一張 form。

K

L

問：係咪 3278？

L

答：2378，等我睇一睇先。係喇，佢有張 form 嘅。

M

M

問：係咪 3278，你望一望？

N

N

答：3278，3278，應該係呢張。

O

O

問：係咪呀？

P

P

答：睇下先，而家呢個--應該係呢個 draft --係呢一張先至直接係針對嗰一樣嘢嘅。

Q

Q

問：因為呢張 form，佢就包括咗 water sampling，同埋實際要去 test 個 joint。

R

R

答：Test 個--係喇，呢張喇。

S

S

問：因為我哋傳統嚟講，事發之前，water sampling 係零零舍舍另外一個 exercise 嚟嘍嘛？

T

T

答：係，冇錯，冇錯。

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：所以就事發之後，就你一張呢個咁嘅 circular -- instruction，就 3/2015，就裏面呢個 subject matter 就包咗 water sampling，亦都包埋有指引，就係關於嗰個 joint 點樣去 test，係咪？

C

D

D

E

答：係喇，如果要睇呢，你應該係睇 3285 嘅。

E

F

問：得。

F

G

答：3285 嗰度就係嗰個 joint 你試咗啲乜嘢出嚟。

G

H

問：得。

H

I

答：即係頭先你問話「你試啲 joint」，就係去睇 3285，佢要睇下邊個單位，你試咗個 joint，佢個 joint 係 pass or fail。

I

J

問：得。

J

K

答：呢度要試，我頭先話唔係嗰張 form，係呢張 form。

K

L

問：呢個 form 係用喺 interim 嗰陣時定係 final？即係 interim...

L

M

答：譬如呢個 interim 都可以用嘅，呢個你可以用嘅，因為頭先嗰個就有少少 tricky 嘅，嗰個...

M

N

問：頭先邊個？

N

O

答：你頭先提話個 pipe jointing 嗰度。

O

P

問：即係 interim 嗰個 pipe...

P

Q

答：係，嗰個佢可以--都可以--你當然可以喺嗰度寫，但係你可以寫埋，就係話嗰個 jointing method 係一個乜嘢嘅 jointing method，因為如果你冇 solder，你都可能會寫落去，譬如係一個 flexible joint，或者你係一個 flange joint，你可能就响嗰度寫。但係如果你真係要驗 solder，就應該 more appropriate 就 3285。

Q

R

R

S

問：因為 3285，我都見到就係 (A) 就係 "For the Use of Interim Inspection of Concealed Pipes"，跟住 "Final Inspection"，總之事發之後，你哋就規矩化咗，...

S

U

答：變咗...

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：...就會有張特定嘅 form，就係話到明你...

C

D

答：特定嘅 form，solely for 呢個 solder joint，類似...

D

E

問：呢個就係 for inspection of 嗰嚟硬件，for the purpose of 出 part V，對嘛？

E

F

答：係，你可以咁講。

F

G

問：好，時序上嚟講，時序上嚟講，就叫水務署去驗成套個硬件，個 alignment 啱唔啱，個錶位啱唔啱呢一啲，其實就係正式駁水之前做嘅呢個動作？

G

H

答：係。

H

I

問：一般時序嚟講，你 check 晒嗰啲嘢，好四正喇，個 alignment 啱，跟咗個 plan，啲 solder 又啱，同埋到到最終放水都會有一段嘅 time gap 嘅，係咪呀？

I

J

答：唔。

J

K

問：到到正式要放水，就應該係擺埋 1005 之後嘅？

K

L

答：正式放，1005，即係放水...

L

M

問：駁，connect，即係正式可以供水，就出埋 1005 之後嘍嘛，係咪呀？我想 sort out 個時序啫。

M

N

答：或者我簡單介紹一下。

N

O

問：好。

O

P

答：如果嗰個水喉工程已經完成，或者接近完成，或者完成，嗰個水喉匠就會簽署個 part IV，就連埋 AP 同埋嗰個 developer，...

P

Q

問：簽 part IV 喇，簽 part IV。

Q

R

答：即係佢哋 AP 就填個 meter position 嗰啲咁樣，咁就簽咗 part IV 入嚟，咁就通知我哋個工程已經完成，咁就 part IV，我哋收到之後，就會派人出去睇，去 inspect 嗰啲嘢係咪真係完成，如果係完成...

R

S

問：即係擺住頭先嗰啲 checklist，...

S

T

U

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

答：係喇，攞住張 checklist，剔剔剔剔剔。

問：...攞住 annex 呀咁。

答：係喇，如果係 check 到係原來 okay 嘅，in order 嘅，我哋就會簽番張 part V，就畀呢個水喉匠「你 okay 喇。」其實個水喉匠就收到呢封 part V 之後，就即係話嗰啲 plumbing works 已經係水務署已經 okay 咗喇，佢就應該就跟住就要安排去做一啲叫做 cleansing and disinfection of 嗰個--即係 connection point，而家就可能要做埋 inside service 裏面嗰啲部分，以往...

問：因為我哋剛才做關於 WWO46 嗰 part，純粹就係關於 alignment 啱唔啱嗰啲，同佢裏面乾唔乾淨、有冇嘢嗰類係另外...

答：嗰個係另一件事嚟嘅，即係 separate 嘅，即係洗喉係另一樣嘢，因為洗喉又要講個清潔、消毒，同你--安咗條喉，你肉眼睇唔到佢清唔清潔或者有冇菌喺嗰度，嗰度就要係一般就係响你--我哋檢查完咗之後，出咗張 part V，其實佢哋就會安排個時間。

洗完咗之後，佢就會去做一個攞水辦，如果個 connection point，就通常就會約我哋嘅 water chemist，即係我哋嘅同事，水質科學部嘅同事就去個 connection 嗰度攞辦，即係清洗、消毒咗，清洗乾淨，就會攞個水辦。

問：係咪要 preceded by --之前係咪要申請，畀張 132 你咁嗰啲？

答：132 係另一件事，即係...

問：Okay，得，係喇，我就想搞清楚...

答：...就洗嗰啲水喉嘅啫，洗完咗，消毒咗就...

問：但係叫你去洗--即係佢洗水喉之後，洗水喉佢自己洗，就唔牽涉叫你哋，佢自己洗？

答：唔需要我哋嘅，佢自己洗，洗乾淨，一般嚟講就會用--譬如話用 30 個 ppm 就浸--沖洗，浸一日，二十四小時，第二日就沖洗咗佢，就用番清潔嘅水，沖洗完，就搵...

問：你哋有指引嚟嘛，點洗？

答：有指引，我哋畀晒 guideline。

B

B

C

問：我知道。

C

D

答：你見到 2/2012 嗰度。

D

E

問：2012，我一陣問畀你睇。

E

F

答：畀晒，佢嗰度就會跟住就搵我哋 water chemist 就擺水辦，喺個 connection point 擺咗個水辦，個水辦擺咗返去，佢就會驗嗰八個 parameter。

F

G

問：嗰八個 parameter。

G

H

答：以往就八個 parameter，而家就十二個 parameter。嗰八個 parameter okay 咗喇，以往就八個，okay 咗，就會通知番嗰個水喉匠，就 okay 喇。個水喉匠就會要求我哋--知道咗 okay 咗之後，就會要求我哋開水，effect 個 water supply 畀個 developer，即係嗰個大廈或者嗰個屋邨，咁就...

H

I

I

J

J

K

K

L

主席：開水畀佢？

L

M

答：開水，effect water supply。

M

N

主席：佢做 disinfections，做 cleansings 嗰陣時，嗰啲水喺邊度嚟呀？

N

O

答：一般嚟講，佢哋會係有一啲叫做 construction supply，佢...

O

P

主席：即係已經有嚟喇？

P

Q

答：建築期嗰陣時已經有一個叫 construction supply 畀咗佢，而家我哋講我哋 effect 正式個 water supply 就係一個 permanent 嘅 water supply，因為建築期嗰啲水就係一個 temporary 嚟嘅啫，佢建築期完咗就會 terminate，佢唔用，冇晒，完成晒工程，佢就會 terminate，佢會走，我哋就唔會再畀水佢嚟喇，咁佢就會...

Q

R

R

S

S

T

問：係咪都係同埋嗰條喉入？

T

U

答：未必嘅。

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：未必嘅？

答：未必嘅，即係响你唔同嘅方向，因為建築期嘅 construction supply，通常就嗰個用水係少好多，因為佢只係 solely for 一個 construction purpose，嗰個 size 都會比較細，但係如果成個屋邨，就會個 connection 或者嗰個 volume of water supply 就大好多。

所以就佢雖然嗰個 source 都係政府畀嘅，但係佢就會有唔同嗰個方法攞水。如果我哋開咗水畀佢，就變咗嗰個 developer 就已經有水喇喇。理論上就係一個叫 permanent connection 畀咗佢。

其實講番頭先石大狀問嗰個問題，咁個 132 係點呀咁，好多時就係個 132 就係嗰個 developer --即係個 AP，就會响佢工程完成嗰陣時候，即係大約係佢入 part IV 嗰陣時候就會入嚟喇喇，要視乎佢嗰個--佢係咪趕住攞入伙紙，如果佢入伙紙急就會早啲，如果佢個人伙紙唔急，佢可以等到開晒水至到申請都得嘅，我哋冇限制佢嘅，佢鍾意幾時嚟申請，隨時都歡迎嘅。一般嚟講，佢...

問：因為 132 呢樣嘢其實同水務條例裏面 fulfil 咩嘢冇關係，呢啲係純粹你出畀佢，等佢去攞入伙紙嘅？

答：係喇，一般就會係响佢嗰個所謂嘅 part IV 嗰陣時候，佢會入嚟嘅，就會話畀你聽「我完成咗啲嘢，跟足你嘅要求，所以填咗張 certify 乜乜乜」，就你個 Water Department，咁樣入咗嚟嘅。

我哋點樣去回應番佢呢？就係一，就係我哋個 part V 會出咗先，二，嗰個水辦 okay 咗，而我哋又開咗水畀佢，呢兩個部分都完成咗，佢又入咗張 132 入嚟，我哋就會出一張 1005 畀嗰個 AP 嘅，即係畀埋呢個 Building Authority。佢哋揸住呢張 1005，就可以申請攞入伙紙。因為我哋實際係 effect --因為我哋實際 -- Building Authority 佢哋要 make sure 我哋畀咗個 permanent water supply 畀佢，呢樣嘢我哋做咗，所以...

問：所以其實出 1005 嘅先決就係你放咗水畀佢？

答：係喇。

問：Okay，當然你放水前，你要做好多嘢？

答：做好多嘢，要 make sure 嗰啲水辦 okay，嗰啲 inside service，

B

B

C

即係嗰啲喉管已經正嘍 properly installed, 我哋先至開水畀佢。

C

D

問：所以 1005 本身就唔牽涉任驗水嘅，但係 1005 本身牽涉放水。

D

E

答：放咗水，放咗水畀佢。

E

F

問：放水前就要做好多嘢喇？

F

G

答：係喇。

G

H

問：又 cleansing 又盛咁樣喇。

H

I

答：要做好晒啲嘢，我哋先至最後先出張 1005。

I

J

問：得。我想你睇一睇 C4 3351, 3351, 呢個就係之前--即係發生鉛水事件之前嗰個 provisional checklist。

J

K

答：Provisional checklist。

K

L

問：係咪呀？

L

M

答：係，冇錯。

M

N

問：當時呢個 provisional checklist 就係 interim 又用佢，final 又用佢嘅，係咪呀？

N

O

答：呢個就係我哋頭先講嗰個，我哋啲同事就係揸住呢張紙出去，同埋個水喉匠一齊去睇。

O

P

問：我明，呢個就係事發之前你會用呢個。

P

Q

答：事發之前，事發之前。

Q

R

問：但係事發之前，無論你係 interim inspection, 即係 cover up 前去 inspect 定係完晒工去 inspect 都係用呢一個...

R

S

答：都係用呢張紙嘅。

S

T

問：都係用呢個嘅？

T

U

答：冇錯。

U

V

V

B

B

C

C

問：好，明白，我哋搞清楚嗰個時序。麻煩你睇一睇證人供詞第 25 段，13479，你嗰度就話“After all of the plumbing works have been completed by the LP, upon application by the LP, the WA will then carry out final site inspection in accordance with the same procedures as above.”，因為我開頭睇嘅時候，我就見到點解呢一段嘢就連個 wording 都好似同 23 段個 wording 差唔多咁嘅呢，其實你 23 段可能係針對性講緊啲...

D

D

E

E

F

F

G

G

答：啲 partial 或者 interim 啲啲。

H

H

問：...interim 啲度。

I

I

答：係喇。

J

J

問：呢一度就...

K

K

答：Final。

L

L

問：...真係所有完晒工，係咪呀？

M

M

答：係。

N

N

問：因為個字眼又差唔多，你睇下 23 段就話“after part”，跟住“all of the plumbing works have been completed”，呢個可能係草擬嘅時候有些少混亂，23 可能就係包括 partial，...

O

O

答：Partial。

P

P

問：...即係前期啲啲喇？

Q

Q

答：係，冇錯。

R

R

問：25 可能就係針對完晒工，“final inspection primarily plumbing”-- 你引入咗就係嗰個 circular 5/2015 嗰個 non-destructive test 啲度？

S

S

答：係。

T

T

問：你見到中間啲度，嗰個 non-destructive test 就係咪頭先我哋討論過啲度，就係有個 circular 出啲度？

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：冇錯，冇錯，冇錯。

C

D

問：“to confirm whether the joints are lead free”，跟住就有一連串嘅 circular 嗰啲係比較技術性嘅嘅嘢。請等等。睇一睇 C3 嘅 2195。

D

E

答：唔該你，2195。

E

F

問：你見到呢一個就係 circular letter 5/2015，見唔見到？

F

G

答：5/2015？

G

H

問：2195，C3 嘅 2195。

H

I

答：2195。

I

J

問：你見到呢度嘛？

J

K

答：（沒有可聽到的回答）

K

L

問：就係 circular 5/2015，“Water Sampling and Solder Joint Sampling and Testing for Newly Installed”，跟住就呢度就列舉咗一咋嘅 guideline，就係如何去取水辦，同埋如何做呢個 solder joint sampling，係咪呀？

L

M

M

N

答：係。

N

O

問：你跟住睇番就係 2197 嗰度，嗰個“Solder Joint Sampling for Non-destructive Test”，右手面嗰度，呢個就係你哋嗰個 protocol，點樣去選擇邊啲 joint 嚟...

O

P

P

Q

答：頭先咪--我頭先講，就係譬如你睇番右上角嗰度，“During inspection of concealed pipes and fittings”，即係話嗰啲 interim 嗰啲，就兩個 joints selected for representative of the Water Authority of each inspection，即係嗰度就係 interim，我哋都要驗呢個 joint。

Q

R

R

S

問：Final 就另外一個，基本上呢度就係你哋...

S

T

答：Final 就下面。

T

U

問：基本上就係你哋列舉嗰啲 protocol，即係嗰個需要跟嘅規矩，如何

U

V

V

B

B

C

選擇咁樣？

C

D

答：Exactly。

D

E

問：Okay，好，就我而家就想你睇一睇就係一份會議嘅紀錄，係 2005 嘅，我想你睇 C21 嘅 18998，呢個就係一個 Working Group Meeting on Development and Implementation of Water Safety Plan for WSD，呢度係咪全部出席會議嘅人都係水務署嘅人？

E

F

F

G

答：應該係。

G

H

問：即係唔同嘅 section within 水務署？

H

I

答：冇錯。

I

J

問：裏面“C. M. Lam”應該係你喇，係咪呀？

J

K

答：冇錯。

K

L

問：好，我想想你睇一睇裏面嘅其中一段，19000，3.8，嗰度就係“E/PU asked”，“E/PU”其實係咩嘢嘅簡寫嚟嘅？

L

M

答：嗰個 PU 係代表就叫 Prosecution Unit。

M

N

問：哦，okay。

N

O

答：即係負責去檢控嘅。

O

P

問：Okay，E 係乜嘢？

P

Q

答：Engineer。

Q

R

問：Okay，Engineer and Prosecution Unit “asked whether the WSP would include systems within private premises. The Chairman responded that the consumer service issue would be covered in the Master Plan delivery note the Water Science Division would cover the monitoring of indirect supply.”，跟住“SE/NTW(1)”，“SE/NTW(1)”係咩嘢？

R

T

答：呢個係一個 senior engineer，佢係負責呢個新界西區嘅...

T

U

問：New Territories West，係咪？NT...

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：New Territories West 嘅一位同事，佢係高級工程師，佢係負責一啲我哋叫 headworks，即係負責水塘、配水庫嗰面啲工作嘅。

問：Okay，好，但係佢話“supplemented that WSD had indirect control of the system after the connection points under Waterworks Ordinance.”，你有份出席，你嘅理解，你記唔記得呢個討論呢？即係同埋如果記得嘅話，呢個所謂“indirect control of the system after the connection points under” WWO 其實係指咩嘢呢？

答：好坦白，我就真係唔係太過記得，不過我就有個印象，就當時都係好清楚，就話我哋個 WSP，因為當時係要去 prepare 一個水務署一個 WSP，當時係第一次做，徵集埋所有啲同事嚟出席呢一個會去傾，由呢個我哋水質科學部嘅總化驗師，當時張志良（譯音）先生就主持嘅。你會睇見...

問：嗰陣時陳先生係未坐呢個 Chief Chemist 嘅位？陳健民先生喺度。

答：陳健民先生係 Senior，係，係。

問：佢未正式，佢就係未做 Chief Chemist。

答：佢未正式。

問：Okay，得，所以佢在座。

答：當時嘅 Chief 就係--呢個 Chief 就係退咗休㗎喇已經。

問：得，okay。

答：退咗休㗎喇。佢就叫咗--佢自己當年個水質科學部嘅同事，你會見到“S Ch”嗰啲咁嘅都係 chemist 咁解嘅。至於你話佢哋呢面就--當時嗰班人，你會發覺 NTE(1) 或者(2)、(4) 嗰啲，全部都係一啲 regional 嘅同事嘅，regional 嘅同事係包咩嘢呢？就係包我哋呢個 headworks，即係負責水塘或者配水庫工作嗰啲人，另外(2) 嗰啲就係屬於--因為頭先講咗(1)，(1) 嗰啲就係 headworks，(2) 嗰啲或者(4) 嗰啲，佢就會係講一啲叫 distribution，即係我哋個叫 distribution network，即係政府供水網絡嗰班人，嗰班人...

問：包乜嘢呢，咁樣？Head works 就包水塘嗰啲，即係...

答：水塘、一啲泵房...



B

B

C

問：(2)、(3)、(4)，譬如話 distribution network 會係包...

C

D

答：(2)，(2)就係一啲叫 distribution network，即係話水塘之後出嚟--配水庫出嚟後嗰啲供水嗰啲水管，响 government lands 嗰啲即係政府嘅水管，嗰個叫...

D

E

E

問：(3)、(4)呢？

F

F

答：(3)就有--(3)就應該就係 consumer service 嘅，但係就有叫到 consumer service 嘅人。

G

G

H

問：唔係，陳先生嗰陣時咪係(3)？

H

I

答：陳先生，陳先生佢係 chemist 嚟嘅，嗰啲全部“K”、“HK”、“NTW”嗰啲全部係 regional 嘅人。

I

J

問：哦，sorry，sorry，我知，我知，chemist。

J

K

答：佢係 regional。

K

L

問：Okay，okay，得，得，得。

L

M

答：點解會叫啲 regional 嚟呢？因為佢哋想做一啲 regional plan。

M

N

問：得。

N

答：叫晒咁多人嚟，想做一個 regional 嘅 Water Safety Plan。

O

問：得，我明，得，okay，好。

O

P

答：當時我就代表九龍區嘅供水網絡嘅身分，就嚟呢度就係睇下我哋可唔可以响九龍區做一個供水網絡呢方面嘅一個...

P

Q

問：得。

Q

R

答：...即係 contribute，睇下可唔可以做一個九龍區嘅 Water Safety...

R

S

S

T

問：即係你係九龍區 distribution network 嘅代表？

T

U

答：係喇，嗰個工作就係做呢樣嘢。

U

V

問：得，好。

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：我睇到呢度，就當時就有特別係話要求 consumer service，即係話呢個客戶服務部嘅同事嚟，當時就--你睇番呢個出席嘅名單就係咁喇。當然佢哋有討論到話究竟--如果睇番呢段說話，就佢哋就話「咁你裏面啲啲 private premises 啲啲又如何呀？」咁樣樣，就個 chairman 就話呢個就我哋會有個 master plan，其實我相信就係後來嘅所謂嘅 general plan 裏面所 cover 咗啲喇，所以就佢哋會有另行處理咁解，即係佢哋會處理啲喇。所以...

問：最耐啲句呢？

答：最耐啲句就其實...

問：係“had indirect control”咁。

答：即係呢度提醒我哋未必可以做到一個好似--我諗佢嘅意思即係話我哋未必能夠可以做得好好似水務署嘅一啲 Water Safety Plan，能夠完全可以照 copy 落去呢個--我估咋，呢個，因為我真係唔係好記得喇呢句說話，因為唔係我講嘅。我估佢就話「你唔能夠可以用水務署啲一套完全 apply 咗落去私人啲度。」但係我諗個當時嘅 chairman 就話「我哋都會 take care of 一個內部啲個-- consumer services 裏面啲啲工作，會响個」--當時初步就叫做 Master Plan，我估後來就叫 General Plan，啲度講出嚟嘅。

問：因為我哋嘅委員會嘅專家證人 Prof Fawell，佢見到呢一段，佢就話「咁係咪其實水務署自己係認佢其實係可以控制到或者鞭長其實係及嘅，呢個所謂 private premises，佢都 somehow one way or the other，佢可以 exercise 到 indirect control，有啲權力嘅。」咁樣，你嘅理解，呢句，啲陣時提出...

答：啲個 indirect supply 嚟嘅，呢個，佢唔係 control，呢啲 indirect supply。

問：佢講 control 嗱佢，supplemented that...

答：“monitoring of indirect supply”...

問：跟住啲句，“WSD had indirect control of the systems”...

答：“had indirect control”，我諗佢個意思就係「我唔能夠有個 direct」--我諗佢--我真係唔能夠代表佢講...

B

B

C

問：即係你嘅講法係話佢嗰陣時唔係話佢可以做到咩嘢，其實佢個 emphasis 就話「我其實好間接嘅，我做唔到」...

C

D

答：即係「我其實唔可以直接可以控制得到」咁解，「我唔可以直接控制得到佢點樣去做嘢」。

D

E

E

F

問：即係你嘅意思，佢呢句其實應該就話“did not have direct control”？

F

G

答：係喇，可以咁講，我會咁去理解。

G

H

問：嗰個“S. W. CHAU”係邊位？

H

I

答：吓？

I

J

問：“S. W. CHAU”，睇番 189...

J

K

答：周世威先生，我諗你遲啲...

K

L

問：佢遲啲會嚟。

L

M

答：遲啲會嘅。

M

N

問：佢遲啲會嚟。

N

O

答：你可能可以問一問佢，佢都係代表...

O

P

問：佢就比較係--佢係新界北，可能佢...

P

Q

答：佢係新界西嘅...

Q

R

問：Sorry，西。

R

S

答：...都係供水網絡嘅...

S

T

問：供水網絡。

T

U

答：...高級工程師，當時，我就係九龍區嘅高級工程師，喺供水網絡。

U

V

問：Okay，你就即係有一個詳細嘅記憶，究竟其實呢句說話嗰個所謂嗰個針對點，呢個強調嘅係乜嘢，因為你就咁睇落去，佢其實唔係講緊話「我有啲嘢做唔到」，佢似乎講緊就話「我哋有啲嘢可以間接地做到」，但係即係...

V

B

B

C

答：係喇，即係可以間接地做...

C

D

問：即係語境，個 context 似乎就係咁，但係你嘅理解就似乎其實嗰個針對點正正就係相反嘅，就係話其實佢強調緊有啲嘢佢做唔到嘅？

D

E

答：我其實都想問嘅，不過呢個同事已經退咗休好耐。

E

F

問：周先生？

F

G

答：唔係，NTW，即係出發，屬於...

G

H

問：Okay，即係 NTW(1) 即係李先生，Y. M. Li？

H

I

答：係，李如明（譯音）先生走咗，已經退咗休好多年，所以我哋冇辦法 contact 到佢，因為呢個--我唔好意思。

I

J

問：得，即係惟有靠睇下啲證人記唔記得佢...

J

K

答：係，靠推測，係，靠推測。

K

L

問：唔係，因為我哋睇番白紙黑字法例，都可以睇到其實有啲咩嘢做到，有啲咩嘢做唔到，但係我哋想知道究竟開呢個會嘅時候，其實講呢句說話其實嗰個含意係乜嘢，你就冇直接嘅記憶係特別討論話可以做到啲乜嘢叫做 indirect 嘅 control，係咪呀？

L

M

M

N

答：係。

N

O

問：因為我哋唔係講緊 supplier 嗰句，我哋講緊 control 嗰句，你知道。

O

P

答：係，係，係。

P

Q

問：Okay，你有特別嘅記憶？

Q

R

答：我有呢個記憶，唔好意思。

R

S

問：好，okay，好。到到最後就我就想同你再睇一睇唔同時代嗰啲 testing 嗰個做法，其實之前我都聽過好多次，但係我就想一次過，因為好多個 circular 都係你嘅證人供詞講咗出嚟。基本上就有將時間大部分劃分，就將佢分做三個時段，一個就叫做 2012 年之前，2012 年個分界點，因為有所謂嗰個退伍軍人症事件發生咗，所以 2012 年出咗一啲新嘅做法。但係 2012 年前就有一個時段就係一套嘅做法，我會

S

T

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

同你睇嘅。跟住就 2012 至 2015, okay, 跟住就到 2015 打後, okay。

C

D

2012 年前, 當然可以包到好遠, 但係 2012 年前其實主要就係 governed by 一個 2002 年嘅 circular 嘅, 對嘛? 驗水方面。

D

E

答: 係, 冇錯, 冇錯。

E

F

問: 2/2002, 我哋睇一睇 B15.3 嘅 39382, B15.3 嘅 39382 頁。

F

G

答: 唔該你。

G

H

問: 見唔見到?

H

I

答: 39382?

I

J

問: 係, 39382 頁。

J

K

答: 2? 39382, okay。

K

L

問: 2/2012。

L

M

答: Okay。

M

N

問: 見唔見?

N

O

答: 唔。

O

P

問: 呢個就係-- sorry, 6/2012 -- 6/2002, sorry。

P

Q

答: Okay。

Q

R

問: 見到嘛?

R

S

答: 唔。

S

T

問: 呢個係咪就係你記憶中, 即係喺 2002 年到到 2012 年嗰陣時, 相關嘅驗水就係靠呢一個 circular 去管轄嘅, 對嘛?

T

U

答: 係。

U

V

問: 佢裏面就係講“Cleaning and Sterilization of Fresh Water Mains of Inside Service”, 呢一度就係唔關我哋叫做驗, 即係 under part IV of WWO46, 跟住出 part V 呢樣嘢, 因為嗰啲係

V

B

B

C

睇硬件㗎嘛。

C

D

答：係。

D

E

問：呢個就係講佢 cleaning，跟住就去驗嗰啲 parameter，跟住就 physically 駁水嗰個動作嘅，對嘛？

E

F

答：對。

F

G

問：對，佢裏面就話“Newly Installed Fresh Water Mains”，“Removal of extraneous materials inside the water mains.” 諸如此類，跟住就 arrange with waterworks chemist，呢個就係頭先我就同講過，就話教佢點洗，呢度都有教嘅，就係(a)嘅(1)同(2)，教佢點洗。

G

H

H

I

答：冇錯。

I

J

問：(3)就係叫佢約 chemist。

J

K

答：唔。

K

L

問：“If the results is satisfactory, the Water Authority will inform the Licensed Plumbers and the water mains can then be put into operation.”，即係如果驗得 okay 嘅話，就會通知 LP，跟住就“put into operation”即係等於駁水，係咪呀？

L

M

M

N

答：其實駁咗水㗎喇，即係 effect 咗 water supply 之後就 put in operation，即係話叫佢用，即係 keep it alive，即係唔好駁咗水，你就唔用，變咗又係 stagnant 响度，咁又唔得㗎喇。

N

O

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

主席：駁咗水，最初你唔係話用啲 construction 嗰啲 main 去洗咗先嘅咩？

R

S

答：唔係，洗咗之後，清潔咗，攞咗水辦，okay 喇，我哋就會同佢 effect 咗個 permanent water supply 畀佢，...

S

T

主席：我知，咁...

T

U

答：...佢就唔再需要 rely on...

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：我知，跟住就唔使驗水㗎喇，已經驗完喇嘛？

C

D

答：係喇，佢就唔需要再 rely 嗰啲 construction supply，佢唔用㗎喇，佢用番我哋正式嘅 permanent water supply 畀佢，佢就唔需要再驗㗎喇，佢已經驗咗喇嘛，頭先。

D

E

E

F

F

問：佢用 construction supply 嘅水就去洗。

G

G

答：洗，用 construction supply 嘅水去洗。

H

H

問：洗完喇，然後就要做一個 water test sample，嗰個 sample 就係 through 正式供水條喉，就唔靠 construction supply 嗰條喉，係咪？靠 main 嗰條？

I

I

答：唔係，洗完晒，乾淨喇，清洗完，就擺個水辦，呢個水辦...

J

J

問：擺個水辦嗰啲水喺邊度嚟㗎？

K

K

答：都係建築嗰個水辦。

L

L

問：用 construction supply 嘅水嚟嘅？

M

M

答：嗰個水嚟擺水辦，okay 㗎，我哋就會將嗰個正式嘅 permanent water supply 就 effect，就放水入嚟畀佢呢個新大廈。

N

N

問：Okay，佢就可以開水喉，啲水就「含砍」聲咁入嚟。

O

O

答：我呢個 put into operation 嘅意思，我供咗水畀你，就唔該你哋記得用喇，...

P

P

問：真係用，開喇？

Q

Q

答：...唔好唔用，因為你唔用，就變咗成間大廈就 stagnant 嘅啲水，咁就唔係咁好。

R

R

問：但係佢用唔用係佢嘅事嘅啫，佢真係...

S

S

答：當然佢用唔用我有辦法控制佢，但係我哋建議...

T

T

問：你有得逼佢用，佢唔用，咁...

U

U

V

V

B

B

C 答：我建議佢就 put into operation。

C

D 問：得。

D

E 答：個意思就係咁解。

E

F 問：得，因為 stagnant 㗎，影響佢啫。

F

G 答：係呀，係呀。

F

H 問：Okay。跟住就“Repair or Maintenance of Fresh Water Mains”，即係教佢點整，呢個就係好簡潔嘅，得兩頁嘅啫，亦都有講驗咩嘢 parameters 嘅。

G

H

I 答：同意。

I

J 問：就應該直情係有講過係驗水係咪驗啲 underground mains 都有講嘅？

J

K 答：通常我哋會指 mains 就係一啲係 underground 嘅，我哋行內，water mains 就係指一啲 underground pipes，一般就係會咁。

K

L

L

M 問：即係曾經都有啲 uncertainty 嘅，係咪呀？關於呢樣嘢，我嘅記憶。

M

N 答：係有少少 uncertainty 嘅，有啲人都會問清楚嘅。

M

O 問：所以其實總之呢一度所講，就其實去驗嗰個 water mains，其實就係即係...

N

O

O

P 答：即係 underground。

P

P

Q 問：後來我哋聽到講，就根本就係喺嗰個 connection point 嗰度 underground...

P

Q

R 答：係，connection point。

R

S 問：...就開一個窿，咁就...

S

T 答：因為多數嘅 connection point 都係 underground 嘅，尤其是屋邨嗰啲，佢好少一條响--你呢度好少見到一條大碌水喉擺㗎响...

S

T

U 問：露㗎响...

U

V

V



B

B

C

答：...路面，踢到腳，阻到人，應該都有啲喇，全部都係 underground，我都不能 rule out 有可能有條邨會係咁都唔定，但係大部分邨都係藏喺地下。

C

D

D

E

問：好，跟住就演化到 2012 年，我哋睇番就係 B15.3，一樣，就 39385，39385，就係 2012 年嘅 8 月 10 號，見唔見到？

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：呢個係“guidelines on cleansing and disinfection of fresh water inside service for your reference.”，你跟住就再睇就 39387 頁就係相關嘅 guidelines。你面前直情係有啲紙，所以你可以將你隻手指放喺 39383 同埋 39387 個度。

G

H

H

I

答：3938...

I

J

問：3。

J

K

答：...3。

K

L

問：同埋 39387。

L

M

答：Okay。

M

N

問：你如果相比啲啲字眼，就好相似嘅，差唔多一樣。

N

O

問：譬如話“Newly Installed Fresh Water Mains”個度，你睇番 39387，佢就“Newly Installed Underground Fresh Water Mains”佢呢度就強調咗係 underground，係咪其實你根本上個意思係有變嘅，...

O

P

P

Q

答：係。

Q

R

問：...因為之前亦都講緊 underground water mains？

R

S

答：冇錯，冇錯。

S

T

問：Water mains 即係地下主供水管咁解？

T

U

答：主供水管。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：主供水管，就係--大家心知嘅，不過就講到明就係驗水點樣去驗，喺個 underground 嗰條管度驗，呢度就係嗰個做法喇？

C

D

答：係，冇錯。

D

E

問：跟住你望番 (1)、(2)、(3)，"Remove all extraneous materials" 嗰啲咁嘅嘢，其實就差唔多係照抄嘅咋，即係大同小異，對嘛？

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：咁就"arrange with Waterworks chemist"嗰度都係喇，就"To avoid possible contamination"，咁就係喇，"fresh water mains concerned shall be put into operation within 7 days"，都係話畀佢聽就話「我而家將個 construction source 擺走咗，就駁咗個 mains 落去你哋內部系統嗰度，咁就唔該你希望七日之內 put into operation。」即係開始開水喉用咁解，係咪？

G

H

H

I

I

J

J

K

答：開，係。

K

L

問：但係佢如果唔開，咁冇辦法嘅，佢選擇唔開，係咪呀？

L

M

答：咁都有辦法。嗰啲建議就話如果真係你唔開，你將來可能要再洗多次或者要經常去沖洗下，如果唔係，就你嗰啲水成日會積-- stagnant 响度，就唔好，呢個我哋唔係好想，即係建議市民盡量 keep 嗰啲水係 alive，咁樣會好啲。

M

N

N

O

問：好喇，跟住就有呢個羅馬數目字 (II)，我哋知道呢件--我哋成日聽見就係 2012 年所加插嘅新嘅 feature 係咩嘢呢？喺呢個驗水嘅過程裏面，首先就係--我哋知道喺呢個驗水嘅過程裏面，就 2012 年加咗嘅係咩嘢呢？就係首先你就講到明係驗邊啲 parameters，呢度都講埋，因為你睇番 39387，下面嗰度，"The test parameters and the related acceptance criteria are listed in the Annex"，個 annex 就喺 39392，見到嘛？

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

R

S

答：唔。

S

T

問：即係呢一張 circular 就講得清楚啲，就算同 2002 個 circular 都係大同小異都好，呢張就講到明 underground，同埋呢張係講到明係嗰八個 parameters 係乜嘢，係咪呀？可唔可以講？

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

問：嗰 part 嚟講，同 2002 係冇乜分別嘅？

D

E

答：係。

E

F

問：但係後來又加咗啲嘢，我哋都知道因為退伍軍人症，我哋一路聽你哋嘅同事講，就話 2012 年之後，就鼓勵啲用家就--唔係先決條件，但係鼓勵佢哋就喺內部供水系統裏面就抽一啲水辦，都係驗啲八個 parameters，係咪呀？

F

G

G

H

答：係。

H

I

問：唔係先決條件，不過就鼓勵佢去做，我哋睇下嗰個--係咪就係羅馬數目字 (II) 嗰度，係咪呀？

I

J

答：係，冇錯。

J

K

問：就係 39388，羅馬數目字 (II) 嗰度...

K

L

答：冇錯。

L

M

問：...就教你點做。

M

N

答：冇錯。

N

O

問：“Newly Installed Fresh Water Inside Service other than Those covered in (A) (I) above”，(A) (I) above 就係“Newly Installed Underground Fresh Water Mains”，即係主嘅供水管，地下嗰度。呢度就係講個 inside service，即係喺--呢度就係鼓勵佢譬如話喺某個樓層、某個單位嗰度，係咪呀？

O

P

P

Q

答：係，冇錯，冇錯。

Q

R

問：呢度個焦點就係你鼓勵啲用家就喺個--求其攞個樓層裏面抽啲去驗。

R

S

答：冇錯。

S

T

問：亦都係驗啲八個 parameters。

T

U

答：係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：呢度就係講到...

C

D

答：同埋我想補充，即係話同埋佢點樣洗佢裏面啲喉，呢段 (II) 羅馬數目字唔係淨係擺辦，即係教佢點樣洗，以前你可能唔係好識，而家我教你點樣洗，用幾多漂白水，譬如呢啲咁嘅 hypochlorite 呢啲 solution 嚟洗，洗幾耐，洗完之後，我畀埋啲 parameter 你，因為如果你睇番以前 6/2002 係冇嘅，正如你頭先講，冇 parameter 畀過你，所以佢以前洗都唔知自己洗得乾唔乾淨，而家我話埋畀你聽點樣洗，洗完之後，點樣 check 到自己洗得乾唔乾淨，就 check 下啲個，用個水辦嚟驗下啲幾個 parameters 〇唔 okay，如果 okay，就即係洗得乾淨，唔 okay，就要再洗多次。

D

E

E

F

F

G

G

H

H

問：我哋而家係講緊 (I) 定係 (II) ？

I

I

答：而家講緊 (II) 。

J

J

問：(II)，(II) 之前冇嘍嘛，呢樣嘢係？

K

K

答：係呀，所以話 (II)，我而家就講得好清楚，教你點樣洗，同埋點樣去 verify 你洗--你洗咗之後，點樣 verify 你洗得乾淨呢，我畀埋啲 parameter 你，個方法同埋啲個 parameter 你點樣去 check 自己洗得乾唔乾淨。

L

L

M

M

問：因為 (I) 啲部分去驗，就因為係牽涉到放唔放水畀佢，或者駁唔駁個 mains 畀佢，就所以就化驗所，政府化驗所自己做番？

N

N

答：係，自己做。

O

O

問：對嘛？我嘅理解。

P

P

答：即係水務署自己做番。

Q

Q

問：水務署自己做番嘅，即係水務署自己嘅 chemist 。

R

R

答：Chemist, Water...

S

S

問：唔係政府化驗所，水務署自己做番？

T

T

答：水務署自己做番。

U

U

問：但係羅馬數目字 (II)，即係你鼓勵佢哋自己內部供水系統做啲嘢，你就畀佢哋可以擺到街外嘅...

V

V

B

B

C

答：HOKLAS 都得。

C

D

問：HOKLAS 嗰度做喇。你睇番就 39389，就係(3)號，parameters (3)，  
“After disinfection, arrange with either the Water Authority or an accredited lab to collect samples”，  
係咪就係呢度，呢度就即係洗內部供水系統嗰 part 就可以畀佢一係  
就叫水務署幫佢驗，一係就可以畀街外去驗喇？

D

E

E

F

答：係，冇錯。

F

G

G

問：Okay，咁就畀埋個 parameter 佢，就係嗰八個喇？

H

H

答：唔。

I

I

問：“If the results are satisfactory, the fresh water inside service can be put into operation. If not, the above disinfection and testing procedures shall be carried out again.”，呢度可能如果一個讀者就會覺得係咪有啲唔係好清楚，呢個係咪先決條件呢咁，如果滿意，就 can be put, if not, 咁又 shall be carried out again, if not 係咪即係一個先決條件，係唔供...

J

J

K

K

L

L

答：呢個冇講開水嘅。

M

M

問：吓？

N

N

答：呢個只係話如果你嗰個 result 唔 satisfactory，我哋就建議你繼續去--即係你要再要做番清洗，再...

O

O

問：但係呢個就同你哋駁唔駁嗰個 mains 係冇關係㗎嘛？

P

P

答：嗰個冇關，冇關，即係純粹畀你自己洗，洗完之後，check 下，究竟洗得唔乾淨，如果唔乾淨，要再洗多一次，即係再洗，洗到乾淨...

Q

Q

R

R

問：得，但係呢個係鼓勵嘅性質？

S

S

答：呢個鼓勵性質喇，呢個。

T

T

問：就同你駁唔駁嗰個 mains 係冇關係嘅？

U

U

答：嗰個係冇關係。

V

V

B

B

C

問：因為其實你哋嘅說法，我嘅記憶中，就係因為就算嗰面有些少唔理想，即係 inside service, down pipe 嗰條...

C

D

答：都唔會影響到...

D

E

問：因為唔會倒流，因為其實你哋下面嗰度係泵咗上天台，跟住再落番嚟？

E

F

答：冇錯，冇錯，冇錯。

F

G

問：你哋嘅說法，我嘅理解，就係就算 inside service 裏面有啲唔理想嘅地方，啲污糟野，啲唔好嘅嘢係唔會返番轉頭，泵咗上個天台落番嚟，...

G

H

答：冇錯，冇錯。

H

I

問：...污染咗你哋個 mains 嘅。

I

J

答：冇錯。

J

K

問：所以就唔係先決條件，呢個係叫做為佢哋好，所以就推薦佢哋咁做，可唔可以咁講？

K

L

答：其實可以講得清楚少少，就係話佢哋以往嘅做法，甚至係你駁咗，擺咗 -- 即係 effect 咗 water supply 先，佢先用咗啲正式 permanent 嘅 water supply，走咗入去嗰個大廈裏面，佢先做呢個 part (II) 嗰個部分，你明唔明我意思？

L

M

M

N

N

O

問：係，以前嘅意思係咩嘢？即係 even before 2012 年？

O

P

答：而家 (II) 呢樣嘢，好多時就係我哋 effect 咗 water supply 畀佢，佢哋就會用咗呢啲水，直情入 -- 因為呢啲水已經入晒去大廈，佢用咗即係呢啲 permanent water supply 嚟做佢嘅 -- 呢個所謂嘅清洗內部嘅嗰個系統，即係嗰個 operation。

P

Q

Q

R

問：得，咁就...

R

S

答：即係就繼續 -- 即係變咗係我哋其實係供咗水畀佢之後，有啲情況之下，佢哋係會洗，即係先至開始洗佢嗰啲 inside service，即係佢...

S

T

T

U

問：即係用緊 mains 供應嘅水？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係喇，係喇。

C

D

問：而唔係用緊 construction supply 嘅？

D

E

答：唔係用緊 water supply 嗰個水嚟做嘅，即係變咗佢哋有啲人--佢哋有啲 developer 係咁樣做。

E

F

問：但係呢一部分就係叫做非強制嘅？

F

G

答：係。

G

H

問：非強制嘅。好喇，呢一個就係 2012 至 2015 嘅做法？

H

I

答：15 嘅期間。

I

J

問：好喇，你睇番就 2013 --其實呢個 circular 就有些少，我諗當時業界就唔係好清楚嘅，所以你如果睇番 C5 嘅 tab 67f 就有一個會面嘅，你記唔記得？有個會議。

J

K

答：係呀。

K

L

問：就業界就想你 clarify 嘅，C5 嘅 67f，4114.60，呢度就有個表，附件一。

L

M

答：同意。

M

N

問：你可以睇螢光幕嘅。

N

O

答：好呀，好呀。

O

P

問：呢度有個--你如果可以睇番 4114.54，你都在座嘅。

P

Q

答：係。

Q

R

問：呢個 2013 年嘅會面就係五會就與水務署嘅會議，就係跟進番好多嘢嘅，喺 2012 嘅事件之後就，4114.54 就係嗰個 cover sheet，跟你睇番就係有個表，就係 4114.60，附件一，呢一度就係有一個指引，就更加詳細解釋嗰個 2/2012 嗰個收集水樣本嘅指引，就係用個表嘅形式，係咪呀？

R

S

S

T

T

U

答：係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：羅馬數目字 (I) 「在每個食水供水系統及淡水消防供水系統的駁水點均須收集最少一個水樣本進行細菌及化學分析」，呢個就係嗰八個 parameter 嘅樣本嘅分析喇。

C

D

D

E

答：唔。

E

F

問：跟住就右手面就係一咋嘅仔細嘅要求，最緊要就係最右手面嗰度，就係「遞交化驗結果的安排」，「申請人或持牌水喉匠須向水務監督遞交化驗結果」，呢個就係 essential 嘅，係咪呀？

F

G

G

答：係。

H

H

問：呢個係「須」嘅，即係必須個「須」嘅？

I

I

答：係，冇錯。

J

J

問：呢個係一定要做嘅。但係喺下面 (II) 嗰度，「從其他位置的內部食水供水系統收集的水樣本」，呢個就係講唔係強制性，但係你提議佢，...

K

K

答：提議，鼓勵佢做。

L

L

問：...即係善意提點佢做嘅，呢個就係羅馬 (II) 嗰度喇？

M

M

答：冇錯。

N

N

問：就「由申請人或持牌水喉匠安排認可化驗室進行」，即係可以畀佢搵 HOKLAS, accredited 嘅 lab 做，結果安排亦都有唔同，「水務監督在有需要時會要求申請人或持牌水喉匠提供有關化驗結果」，但係呢度又寫得語言不詳咁樣，你即係就咁睇，有需要叫佢提供，提供咗又會點呢其實？係冇強制嘅後果嘅，係咪呀？

O

O

P

P

答：係，冇強制。

Q

Q

問：冇嘅，即係有需要，畀佢睇？

R

R

答：係。

S

S

問：佢畀你睇，哦，唔合標嗰個 inside service, 你可能話「你做多次喇」咁，但係就有--即係有咩嘢牙力嘅，其實嗰 part 係，可以咁講？

T

T

U

U

答：唔。

V

V



B

B

C

問：即係佢聽，咁佢會聽，但係佢話「我唔做呀」，種種原因，你有咩嘢 sanction？

C

D

答：冇咩嘢 sanction。

D

E

問：冇 sanction。我哋而家就後來就到到出咗事，2015 年之後，就新嘅 test，我哋都知道，睇多幾個 circular，就係 circular No. 1/2015，睇咗好多次，C3 tab 37 2205，呢個我哋都見過好多次，就係 circular No. 1/2015，呢度就係佢就--嗰陣時出得幾急㗎，係咪呀？呢個情況，因為個事情爆出嚟，應該係 7 月頭嘅事。

E

F

F

G

G

H

答：係呀，係呀。

H

I

問：跟住就你繼續睇落去，呢一版最底下面嗰度，就係列舉咗話要驗多四個 parameter，“further to” -- “we add new parameters for testing of water sampling. The four additional test parameters and the acceptance criteria are as follow”咁樣。

I

J

J

K

K

嗰陣時出得急就可能--大家可能會有啲唔係好清楚究竟呢一度係強制嗰 part 定係唔強制嗰 part 呢咁樣，呢度有些少唔係好清楚，淨係話我而家要 test 多四樣嘢，係咪呀？

L

L

M

答：唔。

M

N

問：當時比較倉卒，其實後來出多咗個 circular 去澄清嘅，對嘛？

N

O

答：係，5，係。

O

P

問：5/2015，就係 tab 37 2195 頁，2195 頁，呢個就係 circular Letter 5/2015，呢個頭先都睇過，你簽嘅，呢個嗰個 2197 頁，呢個就係頭先我哋睇過㗎喇，呢一個就係“Guidelines for Water Sampling and Solder Joint Sampling for Newly Installed”，呢度就講得比較清楚喇叫做，係咪呀？

P

Q

Q

R

R

答：係。

S

S

問：右手面就係嗰個“Solder Joint Sampling”嗰度我哋頭先睇過，但係中間嗰個就係講“Water Sampling”，係咪呀？

T

T

U

答：唔。

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：就 indirect 同埋 direct 嘅分別係咩嘢呢？

答：其實呢度就--因為我哋頭先講 1 個度，就主要就係講番我哋加咗 4 個 parameters，即係 1/2015 個個 circular 就係主要就講我哋以後擺水辦，要加多四個 heavy metal 嘅 parameter 落去，以後呢個就 apply to all 喇喇呢個，但係 5 個度就想搞清楚，仲想清楚啲，就話响邊個位置擺，究竟我响應該個個水辦要响邊一個位置擺，有啲比較高層啲嘅大廈，咁點擺呢？一啲屋村我哋又點擺呢？一啲分錶我哋又點擺呢？我哋就列舉晒响呢個表裏面，咁就去分析。

第一個就譬如話 (a)，你睇到 Type (a) 個個 “Building of storey” 大過四層嘅，即係大過或者等於四層啲，我哋就--佢有機會就係話有--我哋咩嘢叫 indirect supply，就係會經過一個水缸，响天台流落嚟畀你啲啲就係叫 indirect water supply，但係有啲咩嘢 direct supply，就係唔需要經水缸，直情响街喉直情已經供水去到你 1、2、3 樓，譬如村屋啲啲就係 direct supply，但係高樓大廈啲啲就係...

問：籠統地講，高樓嘅通常一定係 indirect 喇喇？

答：高樓大廈就佢有兩款嘅，有一款就係全部都係 indirect supply，由地下到到天台都係經過個個水缸落嚟，但係有啲就唔係嘅，有啲就係下面個三層就係 direct supply，4 樓至到 30 樓，佢哋 indirect supply，呢個表就係 cater for 兩樣都有。

總之你高樓大廈，你係 indirect supply 個部分，我哋就 sump 缸，即係地底缸，天台缸，都要擺水辦，然後一條 down-feed，就上、中、下，三個位置嘅水龍頭擺水辦，呢個就係一啲叫 indirect，即係高樓大廈啲啲咁樣去，每一條 down-feed 擺三個水辦，除咗地底缸同埋天台缸之外，呢個就係啲叫 indirect supply。

但係有啲大廈，佢又有啲 direct supply 個部分喇嘛，佢哋就要擺兩個水辦，你睇到...

問：Direct 一--即係頭先你所講頭三層同埋 4 至到頂樓啲啲，佢就 direct 個度要擺一個辦，...

答：Direct 佢哋要擺兩個辦。

問：兩個辦，sorry。

B

B

C

答：呢度擺兩個辦，另外仲要就係個 underground fresh water main，就係話响個 connection point 嗰度要擺一個辦，所以而家就好清楚究竟點樣去擺辦，呢張 circular 就寫得好清楚。

C

D

D

E

問：得。

E

F

答：亦係多咗好多嘅水辦要擺嘅，嗰個 cost --呢個題外話，嗰個 sampling cost 係貴咗好多嘅。

F

G

問：得。

G

H

答：因為呢一張 circular，變咗。

H

I

問：得，但係呢一度，佢冇講到係咪一個 condition precedent for 放水或者係咪要 inside service...

I

J

答：咁要睇番個原文，就係 2195。

J

K

問：2195。

K

L

答：2195 嗰個 page 就講得好清楚。

L

M

問：好，得。

M

N

答：佢第一段，第一個 paragraph 最耐嗰句咪“Water supply will only be effected subject to the results of all water samples meeting the acceptance criteria stated in WSD Circular” 2/2012。

N

O

O

P

問：得。

P

Q

答：即係話你要所有啲水辦 pass，我先至 effect water supply。

Q

R

問：即係你就係靠呢一句...

R

S

答：係喇。

S

T

問：...就將新加嗰四個 parameter 成為咗先決條件？

T

U

答：同埋...

U

V

問：同埋就係 2012 年...

V

B

B

C

答：...inside service...

C

D

問：...inside service...

D

E

答：...嗰部分...

E

F

問：...嗰部分，...

F

G

答：...都...

G

H

問：...將兩者都成為咗先決條件就係靠呢一句？

H

I

答：靠呢句。

I

J

問：因為你 without 呢一句係有個 uncertainty。

J

K

答：係，有個 uncertainty，而家呢個應該就清楚好多。

K

L

問：因為 without 呢一句，我哋普通人照睇 2012 嗰份就話「你善意提醒我，叫我做 inside service 之嘛。」呢度就話「唔係，2012 年嗰份都係先決條件」，...

L

M

答：係，先決。

M

N

問：...because it will only...

N

O

答：全部要包晒。

O

P

問：但係同樣地，你淨係睇 1/2015，佢就淨係好簡單地淨係叫你話唔該做多四個。

P

Q

答：加四個 parameter。

Q

R

問：又唔話畀你聽個後果係乜嘢。

R

S

答：喎。

S

T

問：所以就係靠呢句，就係話你要 fulfil 咗 1/2015，兩者加埋，就即係你要驗晒十二個 parameter？

T

U

答：係，同埋所有嗰啲...

U

V

問：所有，無論係 connection point 同埋 inside service，根據

V

B

B

C

番你列舉嘅所有嘅 protocol, ...

C

D

答：對。

D

E

問：就即係靠呢一啲嘅字眼做到嘅，對嘛？

E

F

答：對，對。

F

G

問：我想搞清楚。

G

H

答：做法就係咁。

H

I

黎先生：我想問一問，呢啲係咪都係 mains water supply 嚟嘅？

I

J

答：係，mains water supply。

J

K

黎先生：Mains 嘅呢啲？

K

L

答：Permanent water supply。

L

M

問：請等一等，我睇一睇我仲有冇第二啲嘅問題要跟進。好，唔該晒梁先生，我有第二啲嘅問題。

M

N

答：多謝你。

N

O

問：請等等。多謝。有一點我想返一返去講一講，就係頭先我問過你，今朝，就係關於--我哋知道有一啲嘅所謂 unaffected estate，但係佢哋驗水出嚟嗰個係 borderline 嘅，8.7 咁樣，microgram per litre，唔超標，但係都 borderline，我有今朝問過你關於 enforcement 嗰度會唔會有啲乜嘢嘅 plan，你就話呢度好複雜，因為如果係要考慮你 set 一個咩嘢點，如果 set 咗 trigger point，跟住你要喺邊啲地方抽啲嘢出嚟，都係好複雜，要研究咁樣。

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

R

S

S

T

以你嘅理解，Housing Authority 當年有冇同你哋聯絡過？就因為你知道 Housing Authority 嗰方面，佢哋嗰啲 building contract 其實兜兜轉轉，其實都係要搵番相關嘅法律，都係要符合 BS，以你嘅理解，對嘛？

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係呀，係。

C

D

問：以你嘅理解，Housing Authority 有冇同你哋聯絡過，就話「我哋都好緊張啲，因為如果我哋知道有啲承建商佢係用咗一啲唔符合 BS 嘅焊料，我哋 HA 作為嗰個 employer of 我哋嘅 building contract，我哋都需要--我哋都好緊張啲囉，我哋都可能要抽驗下，睇下 enforce 我哋嗰啲 building contract 啲啲。」HA 有冇人同你哋接過頭呢，以你嘅理解？

D

E

E

F

F

G

答：我個人就有去參與即係話同 HA 有傾呢一個議題，所以我自己都暫時答唔到呢個題目，即係我...

G

H

問：Okay，得，唔緊要，我而家肯定--即係希望 HA 可以喺陳詞嘅時候都提供一啲嘅答案。睇番 transcript 就知。我有其他嘅問題。

H

I

I

J

主席：好呀。

J

K

答：唔該晒你。

K

L

L

M

何先生：我都係 put 番琴日嗰個 marker。

M

N

主席：哦。

N

O

何先生：我只有一個問題，頭先我唔知係咪大家有少少誤會，係 arise from Mr Lai 嘅最後一個 question，係咪個 mains 嗰個問題。我唔知係咪我誤會咗個 question，所以如果係嘅話，我可以透過呢個問題，睇下可唔可以澄清得到。

O

P

P

Q

黎先生：你想問咩嘢？

Q

R

R

S

何先生盤問

S

T

問：我想問番呢一個，我哋而家個 screen 睇呢一個 No. 5/2015 呢一個 circular，呢個 circular 就係現時--鉛水事件之後，我哋而家嗰個驗水嗰個程序嘅，咁樣我哋知道就係話當未接去個 main supply，即係未正式供水之前，就會驗晒十二個參數啲喇而家。

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

問：係咪呀？

D

E

答：係，係。

E

F

問：即係呢個 circular 個意思就係咁，...

F

G

問：...所以你驗嘅時候都仲係用臨時水嚟驗嘅，...

G

H

答：唔。

H

I

問：...但係就如果個臨時水，驗晒嗰十二個參數係已經係滿意的話，就會駁嗰個正式供水，即係嗰個 mains 嗰個...

I

J

答：冇錯。

J

K

問：係咪呀？

K

L

答：係。

L

M

問：但係臨時水亦都係畀你好 effectively 咁樣可以驗到嗰十二個參數係咪符合你哋嗰個要求，即係即使係用臨時水，唔係用個 mains，但係都已經係可以...

M

N

N

O

O

P

主席：唔係，全部都係 main，不過就係一個就係 construction，一個就係 permanent。

P

Q

Q

R

問：係喇，基本上都係同樣嘅水嚟嘅啫，即係基本上？

R

S

答：同一個 source，同一個 source 嚟。

S

T

問：吓？

T

U

答：同一個 source 嚟嘅。

U

V

問：同一個 source。

V

B

B

C

答：都係政府供水嚟。

C

D

問：對唔住，如果我有誤解，我希望係清楚。

D

E

答：好，多謝你。

E

F

問：唔該。

F

G

主席：Mr Lee。

G

H

H

I

李先生盤問

I

J

問：我係代表食水苦主大聯盟。我咁樣講啱唔啱，你哋個部門，今次呢個鉛水嘅事件可以話從來未試過咁大件事？

J

K

答：都對我哋嚟講，係好大挑戰。

K

L

問：以前試過咁大件事未？

L

M

答：如果客戶服務方面，真係比較少啲。

M

N

問：唔係少啲。

N

O

答：即係多數就...

O

P

問：有冇仲大件過呢一件？

P

Q

答：我工作咗都二十幾、三十年，有嘅，但係就有咁--即係--嗰個 implication 唔同，譬如我可以舉例，我經歷過，就成個屯門有晒水，四天，屯門，我唔知大家有冇記...

Q

R

R

S

主席：聽唔到，對唔住，大聲少少。

S

T

答：我諗嗰個問題唔同，我哋其實水務署每日都面對唔同嘅挑戰嘅，我如果個人嘅工作嘅生涯，都有遇過幾個 case 嘅，有試過應該係响 1993 定乜嘢，我唔係好 sure 個年份，試過就屯門因為水浸，就成個屯門瀘水廠就浸咗，出唔到水，就四日屯門區係有晒食水供應。亦係試過

T

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

有同一時期有打風，就長洲斷過條過海喉，就成個長洲四天冇咗食水供應，大家都會好努力去做番好啲嘢工作，臨時派水，總動員去做好--講緊好多萬人有咗水，呢啲都係一個挑戰嚟。

C

D

D

E

E

問：嗰兩次都係食水供應嗰方面斷咗，突然間。

F

F

答：係，斷咗。

G

G

問：呢一次就有斷到嚟啫。

H

H

答：呢次，係呀，你可以咁講，但係另外一個問題出現咗啫，當然。

I

I

問：但係呢次個我所謂大件事，你哋發夢都發唔到嚟啫，預先，係咪呀？

J

J

答：可以咁講，即係我哋...

K

K

問：而家就事後孔明，會唔會覺得自己係咪有啲做得不足，所以諗都諗唔到呢啲事發生呢？

L

L

答：當然我哋希望做得更好，經一事長一智。

M

M

問：但係喺鉛--即係啲水含鉛，我哋香港，唔係全世界第一次發生嚟嘛？

N

N

答：香港嚟講，我哋真係首次撞到係有個咁嘅問...

O

O

問：唔係，但係好多其他國家已經以前發生過水含鉛，係咪？

P

P

答：係。

Q

Q

問：但係點解你哋嘅部門完全好似冇乜知覺咁嚟啫？

R

R

答：其他國家佢哋有...

S

S

問：你哋可能你話各家自掃門前雪，咁就唔理喇？

T

T

答：咁又唔係咁講嘅，即係...

U

U

問：唔可以咁嚟嘛，係咪？

V

V

答：其他國家佢哋有佢哋自己嗰個發展嗰個--即係唔同喇，佢哋嘅供水系統會有用鉛...

B

B

C

C

D

主席：我想問一問，對唔住，我可能唔記得咗，係咪你個部門係負責埋 technical support 㗎？

D

E

答：係呀，我哋客戶服務部係負責埋 technical support。

E

F

主席：係喇，你哋做 technical support。

F

G

答：Technical support。係呀，我諗其他國家佢有佢唔同嗰個發展嘅階段。

G

H

H

I

問：當然喇。

I

J

答：所以香港又唔同--其他國家有啲唔同，因為我哋好早已經禁咗鉛喉，所以變咗就可能呢方面就大家嗰個評估係有少少唔同嘅。

J

K

問：但係雖然我哋用咗銅喉啫，但係接駁嘅時候，嗰啲焊物含鉛呢個都唔係全世界第一次喺香港發生㗎，同唔同意？

K

L

答：係。

L

M

問：同埋你哋 BS 已經講得咁清楚，一定唔可以含鉛吓嘛。

M

N

答：係呀，係呀。

N

O

問：所以好明顯就好耐以前都已經知道唔掂㗎嘛，係咪呀？

O

P

答：所以我哋都係話我哋--正如頭先所講，我哋都有所謂嘅去--大家有好多唔同嘅持份者嘅工作，譬如一個發展商，佢哋有啲...

P

Q

問：你而家又學人講持份者，嗰陣時冇㗎嘛，嗰時你哋負責晒啲供水㗎嘛。

Q

R

答：唔可以淨係我哋負責嘅，因為始終嗰個建造，係有賴嗰個承建商嘅。

R

S

問：好喇，你話你今次事未發你都唔知吓？

S

T

答：係。

T

U

問：舊年7月咁就突然間，咁就咁咁，咁大件事，咁就知道喇，而家你就當然係講持份者，大家都要預啲責任㗎咁喇，你哋個態度就係，係咪？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：係，冇錯。

C

D

問：你哋都要預，不過其他嘢人都要預，係咪咁呀？

D

E

答：我諗個個人都有個--都需要...

E

F

問：唔係個個人啫，咁啲用家...

F

G

答：我諗每一個 party 有--持份者都需要去承擔。

G

H

問：苦主唔使，係咪呀？

H

I

答：我諗每個人都對呢一件事都係有個責任嘍度。

I

J

問：哦，苦主都有責任？

J

K

答：唔係講苦主，我唔係咁嘅意思。

K

L

問：梗係喇，苦主唔通飲錯水咩，係咪呀？Okay，所以以前你哋就有講持份者，頭先石大狀問咁多，都唔見啲持份者出現嘅？

L

M

答：唔係，我諗其實早幾日已經傾咗好多持份者嘅問題。

M

N

問：有啲，有啲譬如 AP、LP 啲啲喇。

N

O

答：我哋都有少少提咗，不過我諗頭先啲啲題目唔係直接去問嗰一方面嘅議題啫。

O

P

問：但係你哋政府，不如講政府，成個政府，以前就 97 年之前係港英政府，係咪呀？

P

Q

答：唔。

Q

R

問：政府不嬲都知道係如果啲啲水喉，唔理係銅水喉好，第二啲水喉好，如果你用啲焊料係含鉛嘅，就一定唔掂㗎喇，知道咗好耐㗎喇？

R

S

答：係呀，係。

S

T

問：係咪呀？

T

U

答：係，係。

U

V

問：問題就係未試過啲政府啲官員話諗住「喂，會出事㗎啫。」就係因為

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

好似你個副署長咁講，因為佢有理由相信嗰啲業界嘅人有咁離譜㗎，已經咁多規限，佢哋有理由仲會監硬用啲含鉛嘅焊物㗎，係咪咁呀？係咪你個態度都係咁㗎？

答：我哋係咁嘅信念。

問：大家都有咁嘅態度？

答：係。

問：好喇，到到而家，而家事後孔明，你哋已經有改變，有啲措施，你而家有咩嘢措施話要積極去作出任何嘅方法嚟查，睇下呢啲人，呢啲 AP 同埋 LP 唔應該犯事嘅人仲有冇繼續犯事，有冇啲咩嘢計劃嚟點樣打擊佢哋，去查咁呢？

答：新啲啲--而家我哋新嘅措施，頭先都有提到，委員會嘅大律師都問我哋，好多我哋會見到出咗好多 circular，出到可能畀人投訴，我哋已經咁多 circular，其實我哋出咗好多嘅措施响度。

譬如話你真係要用燒焊嘅，你就事先要向我哋提交一啲證明書，嗰啲係無鉛嘅證明書，你遞交咗畀我哋，我哋去 check，我哋做完咗，我哋會落去驗，真係影響 joint 出嚟，頭先你見到個表格有好多驗咗--邊一層樓擺幾多個 joint 嚟驗，寫得好清好楚。水辦亦加咗四個 parameter，就同埋加咗好多嘅水辦嘅數量。

呢啲咁嘅措施都係希望就係話嚟緊嘅日子，我哋真係希望加強番呢方面嗰個檢查，避免佢再有出事嘅，呢啲都係我哋希望透過呢啲咁嘅措施去保障市民嗰個食水安全。

問：係咁多咋？

答：當然我哋仲有啲物業嘅控制，即係...

問：仲有加啲--譬如啲罰分又加咗，呢度我知，LP 嗰度。

答：LP 嗰面，我哋又加重咗個罰則，即係呢個我哋亦係做緊呢一啲嘢，咁樣樣，頭先我哋講，譬如話五年嗰個喉管嘅配料、嗰個部件嗰啲咁嘅措施，都係希望...

問：嗰啲物料，嗰啲唔係咁正嘅啫，嗰啲，咁嗰個...

答：呢啲都係一連串，我諗有好多呢方面嘅嘢，我哋都係諗緊點樣去做。

B

B

C

問：你認為夠未呢？而家事後孔明啲喇，你認為夠未呢？而家你呢啲措施。

C

D

答：我哋當然盡量希望可以嘅地方，我哋盡量可以去做，可以改善到而家個機制，能夠保障到市民嘅健康，呢個我哋一定係盡量...

D

E

問：你而家仲信唔信啲啲專業人士嘅呢，所謂？

E

F

答：專業人士，我一定相信嘅，我哋一定要信賴嘅，因為佢哋...

F

G

G

H

主席：咩嘢話？對唔住，一定要信賴？

H

I

答：我始終我相信專業人士嘅，佢個牌照擺番嚟唔係容易，我諗大家响呢件事上面，大家經一事長一智，我諗專業人士都--邊個持份者都好，我諗佢哋都會透過呢件事裏面，有個反省同埋...

I

J

J

K

問：起碼你對佢哋嘅信任應該少過以前啲喇，係咪呀？

K

L

答：我哋發生呢件事之後，我哋發覺就真係有呢個風險响度嘅時候，所以我哋就頭先加咗，就好--唔係話唔信啲專業人士，但係我哋既然有出過事嘅時候，我哋一定要加啲 control measures，即係我哋話一啲控制嘅措施落去，避免佢再出事咁解啫。

L

M

M

N

問：咁你事...

N

O

答：呢個即係大家都盡咗自己嘅本份，希望將來日子專業人士要更加努力去做番佢自己嘅本份，我哋作為一個監管者，我哋又係做多一啲工夫，咁樣我哋最終嘅目標都係大家有共同嘅目標去服務市民，做好自己嘅本份咁解。

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

問：你哋有冇譬如諗過用啲啲水安全計劃，你哋牽頭，搵晒啲啲持份者，大家坐低傾好佢，有冇做呢？未啲。

R

S

答：呢個就會--我哋都會遲少少諗，其實頭先我都...

S

T

問：遲少少諗？

T

U

答：其實咁樣講嘅，我哋如果睇番我哋嘅 General Plan，頭先我哋所講，水安全計劃，其實都係有呢個咁嘅精神响度嘅，即係話我哋作為呢個

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

客戶服務科裏面，嗰個 Water Safety Plan 都其實有講嗰個原則性，譬如話可以訂立一啲措施。

譬如第一，我哋訂立一啲標準，即係話 British Standard，我哋 waterworks requirement，你做呢啲，你要跟住我呢個規矩去做，其實就應該唔會有咩嘢出事嘅。

第二，你就話要入呢啲你哋嘅 plumbing proposal 畀我哋，等我哋去批，我哋批核你個 plumbing proposal，其實個 plumbing proposal 唔係淨係講 functionality 咁簡單，因為個 plumbing proposal 都係有好多 aspect 係關於一啲 contamination of water quality 嘅嘢，我哋一路都係有去批核呢啲咁嘅水喉圖則呢啲工序。

我哋亦有呢啲 LP、AP 去進行呢啲咁嘅工程，經過呢件事，我相信啲 LP、AP 更加金睛火眼去睇呢一樣嘢。而你完成啲工程嘅時候，我哋去進行一個地盤嘅檢查，你亦知道我哋加強咗個檢查嗰個詳細程度，呢度我哋亦做咗。呢啲完成咗之後，我哋又擺水辦，呢啲又係我哋又加強咗呢方面嘅工作。

除咗呢樣嘢之外，我哋亦係話，入咗伙喇，我哋希望啲市民可以保養維修妥當佢自己嘅供系統，我哋而家都一路都鼓勵啲市民去參加我哋所謂嘅大廈優質食水計劃。最近 12 月尾，我哋都推行咗一個新嘅版本，嗰個大廈優質食水計劃，就加咗四個重金屬嘅參數去驗啲水辦嘅，呢個都係我哋最新嘅一個做法。

其實呢啲都係我哋一系列嘅措施，我哋亦出咗好多嘅一啲 maintenance guide 畀啲市民，去教佢哋點樣去保養維修佢哋自己嘅內部供水系統，呢啲教育工作我哋一路做緊嘅，我哋亦會加強呢方面嘅工作，甚至我哋話可以做多啲嘅呢啲咁嘅教育，或者我哋响處理呢啲投訴方面，我哋會更加積極去做，呢啲都係我哋响客戶服務科去處理一啲內部供水系統佢哋嘅水質嘅問題，亦希望透過呢啲咁嘅措施去保障到畀市民供水嗰個安全嘅問題。

問：講完喇？

答：係。

問：都好，講咗好多嘢，我一陣返番，我有三樣嘢我想問一問你。

答：好呀。

B

B

C

問：而家講番轉頭，事發之前，我睇你哋個副署長嗰個口供其實就係信嘅啫，得個信字，佢講咗好多次，「我有理由相信佢哋唔會咁，我有理由相信佢哋唔會出事。」你記唔記得佢係咁講？

C

D

D

答：係。

E

E

問：即係以前就信，而家你知道唔對路，而家有好多嘢想做，啱唔啱？

F

F

答：我都始終覺得我唔應該完全唔信佢哋嘅，...

G

G

問：係喇，即係但係你...

H

H

答：...我始終我覺得我對專業人士，我始終有一個信任嚟度。

I

I

問：好，但係起碼你以前除咗信就咩嘢都唔做，就肯定錯喇？

J

J

答：又唔可以話我哋唔做嘢嘅，...

K

K

問：以前有咩嘢做呢？

L

L

答：...不過而家我哋加強番一啲嘅監管措施。

M

M

問：你而家講咗咁多嘢都係新嘢嘞，係咪呀？

答：係。

N

N

問：頭先你講咁多嘢都係新嘢嘞？

O

O

答：有啲係新嘢，頭先我講咗啲，係新嘅措施。

P

P

問：好多都係新嘢嘞？

Q

Q

答：好多係嘅措施响度。

R

R

問：好喇，講番你而家新嘢嘞，而家你加多咗四樣，四個 parameters 落去，就係 chromium、nickel、cadmium 同鉛，lead，係咪？

S

S

答：係。

T

T

問：你知唔知道其實--除咗對鉛，你哋而家就好緊張？

U

U

答：係。

V

V

B

B

C

問：其實 nickel 都有超標啫，你知唔知呀？你知唔知？

C

D

答：有可能，所以我哋加咗落去其中一...

D

E

問：唔係，有呀，直情有超標，你哋啲數字嗰度睇到出嚟㗎。

E

F

答：唔。

F

G

問：好似唔知咁啫。

G

H

答：我唔知你指邊個標準。

H

I

問：好，我一陣畀你睇。好喇，講到水安全計劃，我睇世衛啲啲文件，佢話--同埋聽 Prof Fawell，佢話第一件事就係要搵晒啲持份者，即係搵一個人帶頭，搵晒啲持份者坐低先，你做其他啲嘢冇用嘅，佢話就算你個計劃整到好完美，一個人坐喺嗰張檯面嗰度係咁寫寫寫寫，寫完就擺落櫃桶底㗎喇佢話，佢話最緊要就係要積極地令到所有持份者要參與，而你想佢哋嘅參與就係由頭開始，等佢知道發生咩嘢事，點解要做，每一件事點解要做，佢話你唔知道點解要做就唔做㗎喇。呢啲咁嘅原則，你同唔同意？

I

J

答：同意嘅。

J

K

問：所以你第一件事就係牽頭搵晒啲持份者，呢度你未開始做吖？

K

L

答：係。

L

M

問：完全未開始做啫。

M

N

答：頭先啲啲嘢，其實頭先我講咗--即係可能講咗好多說話，即係話我哋嗰個 water safety plan 都有好多呢啲咁嘅 element 响度，其實都已經係 involve 咗唔同嘅持份者响度，不過可能你嘅意思就--你講頭先嗰個意思可能就係話我哋真係要坐低，捉晒咁多人，直情寫低晒一個 plan，或者去到譬如已經入晒伙，一間大廈，你要搵一個 building manager 出嚟，大家坐低，寫一個咁嘅叫做 water safety plan for 呢個 building 咁樣樣。

N

O

問：因為呢個水安全計劃個目的就係希望大家持份者，就唔係事發咗先措手不及，而係盡量唔畀佢發生咩嘢。

O

P

答：同意。

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

T

U

V



B

B

C

問：係咪？

C

D

答：唔。

D

E

問：如果其實如果你咁多年你都做咗，而運作好，我相信呢啲嘢唔會發生嘅，呢啲可以係預先防止咗㗎嗎，同唔同意呀？

E

F

答：同意。

F

G

問：你而家好似突然間點解啲水裏面咁多鉛，而家你知道點解，如果你一早已經小心地有一個水安全計劃，大家都好積極咁樣睇，根本就係唔會發生，同唔同意？

G

H

答：唔。

H

I

問：同意咩嘛？

I

J

答：係。

J

K

問：唔該。仲有，你話而家你哋不鏽都係有抽水辦，以前都有抽水辦，我而家聽你講咁多年，聽石大狀頭先引導你講，你就一開頭嘅時候，即係開始駁水喉畀一座大廈，當然就出面個街喉駁入去嗰度好重要，但係以前呢，以前你有冇話去到上、中、下，去到三層樓，去到最尾嗰點嗰個廚房個水龍頭，咁嚟擺去驗嘅呢，以前有冇㗎？

K

L

L

M

M

N

答：以前就頭先我都講，2012年之前，就我哋就--佢哋一般起大廈都會由--嗰個行業上面，佢哋一般都會做呢一樣嘢，但係就佢哋有冇擺水辦，就未必一定有，因為佢哋未必--視乎佢哋嗰個 building contract 係點樣寫喇，佢哋未必一定有，但係我哋知道一定有清洗嘅，因為佢哋要交樓嗰陣時要做晒呢啲工夫嘅。

N

O

O

P

P

Q

去到2012年，即係天馬嘅事件之後，我哋出咗個指引，我哋就畀晒啲 parameter 同埋畀晒啲點樣洗、點樣消毒啲過程畀佢哋做，亦鼓勵佢哋咁樣去做，如果佢哋跟住嚟做，就應該冇問題。

Q

R

R

S

問：嗰啲而家退伍軍人嗰啲問題，而家解決晒㗎喇，係咪？

S

T

答：我就見唔到有咩嘢，即係响新大廈入伙嗰陣時，我見唔到有啲咩嘢問題，即係呢樣嘢。

T

U

問：即係當係解決咗，係咪呀？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：應該就係。

C

D

問：因為我唔知，而家我哋研究鉛啫，所以我唔會問你其他啲嘢。但係譬如你話一早去嗰個廚房個水龍頭，開咗佢，沖一沖先，沖一分至兩分鐘，然後至擺嚟做飲食咁樣用，係咪解決埋其他啲嘢㗎喇可以？嗰十二個 parameter 係咪都解決埋？

D

E

E

F

F

G

主席：解決埋其他嘅嘢？

G

H

H

I

答：你講...

I

J

問：即係一開水喉，開大佢。

J

K

答：你講開水喉嗰個問題？

K

L

問：係。

L

M

答：我哋個建議就係話...

M

N

問：講食用啲嘢，即係食同埋飲。

N

O

答：食用啲嘢，如果你太耐嗰個水龍頭冇開，你嗰個--主要就係個氯氣冇咗，你個細菌會滋生，譬如你去完一次長旅行返嚟，我哋都建議你最好開一開水沖咗佢，因為嗰段喉已經可能積...

O

P

問：唔係，呢度有用，因為香港好多人而家鍾意旅行。

P

Q

答：係呀，係呀，係。

Q

R

問：咁即係...

R

S

答：所以如果講番退伍軍人症或者退伍軍人菌呢樣嘢，其實你話點，有冇解決咗呢，因為呢度都係好視乎你點樣去保養維修，點樣去 operate 你嗰個內部供水系統，如果我建議，就可以你睇番呢個--即係一個叫 CPLD，即係嗰個防止退伍軍人委員會，佢出咗一個叫做--嗰個叫做 management guideline 咁嘅嘢，佢教你點樣去...

S

T

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：嗰十二個 parameters 未必㗎喎。

C

D

答：嗰十二個未...

D

E

問：未必嘅，係。

E

F

F

G

主席：係呀，未必㗎。

G

H

答：如果針對退伍軍人講，就佢有個 guideline 畀你嘅。

H

I

主席：因為嗰八個，原本嗰八個係 general indications 嚟嘅之嘛，另外嗰四個冇關嘅，係咪？所以未必㗎。

I

J

J

K

問：譬如重金屬得唔得咁，嗰四個開完水喉，係咪就好咗嘅？

K

L

答：你開完水，如果跟番李行偉教授佢嗰個報告，就好清楚，你開咗一段時間，譬如一分鐘，已經可以沖咗好多呢啲咁嘅--將個含鉛嘅量減低咗好多。

L

M

M

N

問：咁即係你新嗰四個 parameter 都可以用呢個方法解決？

N

O

答：都可以用呢個方法。

O

P

問：Okay，明白。我想問一問你，你哋個架構，我想睇下你個位置，我哋琴日就有擺咗一個--我或者就咁口頭講出嚟喇。

P

Q

答：好呀。

Q

R

問：你哋就有個 Water Supplies Department，個 director 就係 Mr Enoch Lam，係咪？

R

S

答：唔。

S

T

問：佢落嚟就有個 Deputy Director of Water Supplies，就係 Wong Chung Leung，Wong Chung Leung，啱唔啱？

T

U

答：係。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：然後落嚟，就有好多個 branches 嘅，你可唔可以話畀我聽幾多個 branches？

C

D

答：呢度照數，有...

D

E

問：六個？

E

F

答：有 Customer Service，有 Development...

F

G

問：係喇，呢度有六--我睇你哋有六個，右手面就有啲其他啲 sections 咁樣嘅。

G

H

答：係。

H

I

問：好喇，你哋呢個就 Customer Services Branch，佢擺你喺第一，係咪？佢擺你第一嘅。

I

J

答：係，客戶服務第一。

J

K

問：係咪你哋最多人呀？

K

L

答：吓？

L

M

問：你哋係咪最多人，所以擺第一，定係最...

M

N

答：唔係，最多人嘅我哋，不過客戶服務第一，我哋要服務客戶第一，我哋第一個首務。

N

O

問：Okay，好，即係最叻啲排第一，okay。

O

P

答：唔係最叻，係客戶第一，係我哋第一個服務嘅對象。

P

Q

問：Okay。跟住我就睇番落嚟，就 Customer Services Branch，佢就再講啲嘢，你睇到嘛？

Q

R

答：係。

R

S

問：佢就話 officer in charge 就係你。

S

T

答：係。

T

U

問：Principal functions and duties 就要攞第二版，就話“Oversee all customer services functions.”，咁就“Administer all

U

V

V

B

B

C

customer accounts”，就係咁多嘅咋嗎？

C

D

答：係。

D

E

問：咁就有講話點樣執法呀啲啲嘢，呢度就有講嘅？

E

F

答：冇講到咁詳細。

F

G

問：冇講嘅？

G

H

答：係。

H

問：但係我就另外有一張紙，或者我而家畀大家睇一睇。一次過畀晒。

I

答：唔該。

I

J

問：仲有兩張嚟緊。呢啲我哋係上網嘅，okay，你睇到個日子嘅，第一張我交界你嘅，喺右手面，近住上角，就係“Organisation of Customer Services Branch”，睇到喇嘛？

J

K

答：唔。

K

L

問：喺中間個位就係“Assistant Director/Customer Services”，就係你個名喇。

L

M

N

答：係。

N

O

問：跟住落嚟就有三度嘅，“Reservoir Safety Section”，呢度唔關我哋事。中間嗰度就係“Customer Services Division”，呢度關我哋事喇。仲有一個，“Technical Support Unit”，我哋都要睇埋，okay？

O

P

Q

答：唔。

Q

R

問：第一個“Reservoir Safety Section”我唔睇喇。跟住就落嚟，“Customer Services Division”，有個 chief engineer，一個姓李嘅，跟住就“Principal Functions And Duties”，你望一望落去，我唔讀出嚟喇，好似同執法係冇關係嘅，啱唔啱呀？喺呢度，睇到呢度，睇唔睇到執法嘅嘢？如果有，你就話畀我聽。

R

S

T

答：如果你可以--我哋呢度其實唔係講得咁詳細嘅。

S

T

U

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：明白。

C

D

答：但係如果你可以咁樣睇嘅，即係話你個 day-to-day operation of the department，其實呢個係可以--你可以當係包埋呢個我哋執法嗰個工作嘅。

D

E

E

F

問：可以包埋執法，okay。跟住就我哋睇埋 technical support，就係黎生，Mr Anthony Lai，佢處理，仲有一個 chief engineer -- 兩個嘅。後面，反轉頭，你會睇到“Principal Functions and Duties”嗰度，第一就“review and amend”個 ordinance，呢度唔關我哋事。第二，“Provide technical support, enforcement support”，但係就話明 excluding prosecution 嘅，咁就“enforcement support”同埋“efficiency monitoring in the Customer Services Branch.”，呢度就好似係有 enforcement support 嘅，不過就告人就唔關佢哋事，係咪？

F

G

G

H

H

I

I

J

J

答：係。

K

K

問：告人係咪你哋做㗎？

L

L

答：告人我哋有一個叫 Prosecution Unit 嘅。

M

M

問：係喇，我而家另外一張紙你睇到喇，另外一張紙就係左上角，你睇到“Water Supplies Department”，落嚟，跟住落嚟就“Customer Services Branch”，跟住就“Customer Services Division”，跟住“Prosecution/Geographic Information System Section”，呢度睇到喇嘛？

N

N

O

O

P

答：係。

P

Q

問：呢度就有一排名嘅，呢啲就負責呢類工作。有個 superintendent，即係 prosecution。

Q

R

R

S

主席：兩個添呀。

S

T

T

U

問：一、二啲啲--好多 prosecution。但係跟住嗰張紙，另外一張，你就睇到就有好多公仔喺度嘅，跟住你睇到公仔喇嘛？

U

V

V

B

B

C

答：睇到。

C

D

問：呢張就個 heading 就 “What is unlawful taking of water?”，其實呢度就講緊 unlawful taking of water 嘅啫，即係啲水嘅用途佢用得唔啱，譬如第一個圖，你睇到㗎，嗰個係個 hydrant 救火用嘅，佢就擺嚟洗車，係咪？第二個圖就係喺啲消防啲水喉嗰度開嚟抹地，係咪？係咪呀？

D

E

E

F

答：係。

F

G

問：啲公仔，第三個就佢就我讀出嚟，佢就話 “Take through a fire service or inside service water which is not measured by a meter.”，呢啲就唔使畀錢嘅，用咗水，因為佢唔經過 meter 嘅，係咪？

G

H

H

I

答：係。

I

J

問：佢擺嚟淋花。好喇，第四個，就擺個廁所水，就擺落去個魚缸嗰度，又係唔啱嘅，因為廁所水係唔經 meter 嘅，係咪呀？

J

K

K

L

答：係。

L

M

問：Okay。最收尾嗰個就係 “Divert water from the waterworks”，即係喺街喉嗰度嚟擺水，偷水呀即係，係咪呀？

M

N

答：有啲係喇，有啲——譬如有啲水塘，乜都有，即係。

N

O

問：跟住就講 “Hazards of the illegal practice. Unlawful taking of water may cause pollution to water”，我唔讀晒佢喇。跟住 “Penalties of the offence”。跟住反番上嚟，就講個 law，“Any person who contravenes the provisions shall be guilty of a criminal offence and, unless a penalty is otherwise expressly provided, be liable”，“to a maximum fine of HK\$25,000.”，“to pay a charge for the water so taken.”，“to a further fine of HK\$1,000 for every day during which the offence” is committed。

O

P

P

Q

Q

R

R

S

呢度就講都係偷水，呢啲 offences，係咪？

S

T

答：唔。

T

U

問：最後一張紙就講 “Prosecution-related statistics (Updated

U

V

V

B

B

C

as at 31 December 2015)”，呢度就講咗大概一年告咗幾多人。

C

D

答：係。

D

E

問：跟住個 Table 2 就講 “Performance targets and achievements.”，呢度就好簡單嘅啫，“Conducting publicity campaigns and seminars for promotion of combating unauthorised water consumption.”，即係唔合法嘅用嘅食水，right? 或者用水。

E

F

F

G

答：唔。

G

H

問：跟住 “Initiating an investigation after receiving of complaint on suspected unauthorised water consumption within one working day.”，所以照咁睇，你哋嗰個 prosecution 其實就唔係有關我哋而家呢個委員會研究嘅嘢，即係啲鉛嘍水有問題，呢啲唔係呢啲 prosecution，冇 criminal offence 嘅，啱唔啱？

H

I

I

J

J

K

答：係。

K

L

問：係咪呀？

L

M

答：係。

M

N

問：所以你哋可以做嘅嘢其實唔係太多嘅咋喎，講到 enforcement？

N

O

答：嚴格上--呢個我諗 unlawful taking of water 呢個係其中一個 offence 嚟嘅，但係你個條例裏面都有其他嘅 offence 嘅，呢個只不過係一啲係比較常見嘅一啲違法嘅一啲事件，咁就最常見到有一啲係偷水或者--但係有其他嘅 ordinance 裏面有其他嘅...

O

P

P

Q

問：有嘅，有時啲...

Q

R

答：...都會--可能會--即係頭先睇到喇，prosecution 佢二百四十個 case，就唔係個個都係偷水嘅，未必一定個個偷水嘅。

R

S

S

T

問：啱，啱，我以前睇報紙，就話有啲人就開水喉，唔識關，跟住就成屋浸晒，嗰陣時因為制水，開咗水喉冇水，佢就唔理喇，跟住出咗街，跟住啲水嚟，咁咪自己層樓浸咗，樓下都浸埋啲啲，咁咪拉去告，係啲啲喇。

T

U

U

V

V



B

B

C

答：係。

C

D

問：但係就同鉛水完全冇關係嘅，係咪？

D

E

答：係。

E

F

問：你呢度，譬如我想問你，你哋呢個所謂 prosecution team，有人會係關於 British Standard 嗰個 regulation 20 嗰啲，冇人理呢啲，係咪呀？你個 prosecution team。

F

G

答：我諗要睇番佢究竟違反咗邊條例，嗰個係咪一個 offence 我哋可以起訴佢，呢度嗰個法例裏面有寫得好清楚，邊條你可以起訴，邊度可以...

G

H

H

I

問：BS 嗰啲，有冇？

I

J

答：BS，我睇唔到佢係一個 offence 嚟㗎。

J

K

問：冇嘍，我都睇唔到。

K

L

L

M

主席：睇唔到個 offence 呀？

M

N

答：等等，望望先。

N

O

主席：吓，唔係，係咪呀？

O

P

問：你睇下。

P

Q

答：即係你可以起訴佢。

Q

R

R

S

主席：冇嘍。

S

T

問：你自己睇一睇。Regulation 19 同 20，你睇一睇。

T

U

答：Regulation 19、20，係呀。

U

V

V

B

B

C

問：嗰個 criminal offences 就喺後面，就 51。

C

D

D

主席：51 呀。

E

E

答：51。

F

F

G

G

問：51 就 penalty。

H

H

I

主席：Regulation 51，有㗎。

I

J

答：係。

J

K

K

問：但係佢就有提 19 同 20。

L

L

答：冇提 19 同 20 嘅。

M

M

N

N

主席：有好多㗎其實。

O

O

李先生：係好多，但係 19、20 冇。

P

P

Q

答：係，19、20 係冇嘅。

Q

R

R

主席：但係你有好多嗰啲 pipes and fittings 嗰啲要 confirm。

S

S

李先生：哦，其他嗰啲得，係，係，係。

T

T

U

答：係喇，你其他喇，如果你淨係針對 British Standard，咁你就...

U

V

V

B

B

C

主席：要 conform to 某一個 British Standard 啲啲有。

C

D

答：你要睇番佢究竟犯咩嘢，如果你話針對 20(1)，你呢度就似乎我哋睇番 50 個度就有講呢樣嘢。

D

E

主席：乜嘢話，21 冇咩？21 有呀。

E

F

答：20(1)，咁你話...

F

G

主席：呢度係有講，但係...

G

H

H

I

問：係 21 嘅，21 有，21...

I

J

答：21 有，有，譬如你講 20(1)，你又未必有，呢樣嘢。

J

K

問：不如咁，而家都差唔多時間，你趁呢個機會，你今晚睇一睇，...

K

L

答：好呀。

L

M

問：...清清楚楚話畀我哋聽，好唔好？

M

N

答：好呀。

N

O

問：唔該。

O

P

李先生：主席，係咪可以...

P

Q

主席：吓？

Q

R

李先生：如果你唔介意，係咪可以聽日等佢答呢？

R

S

主席：你想聽日？

S

T

李先生：係，而家啲時間差唔多。

T

U

主席：好呀，聽日，繼續喇，好呀。

U

V

李先生：唔該。

V

B

B

C

主席：我哋聽朝早 10 點。

C

D

李先生：好，唔該。

D

E

主席：唔該。

E

F

2016年2月25日

F

G

下午 4 時 30 分聆訊押後

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 Thursday, 25 February 2016 C

(10.00 am)

D (Transcript of simultaneous interpretation D

E except where otherwise specified) E

F MR LAM CHING MAN (on former oath) F

G Examination-in-chief by DR WONG (continued) G

H DR WONG: Good morning. Please be seated, Mr Lam. I am H

going to read out your 2nd witness statement: H

I (2nd witness statement read in English) I

J Mr Lam, yesterday and today I read out your two J

witness statements. Do you agree that they are true and J

accurate? J

K A. Yes. K

L Q. Do you agree to submit them as part of your evidence? L

A. Yes, I agree. L

M DR WONG: Mr Chairman, I do not have other questions. M

N Cross-examination by MR SHIEH N

O MR SHIEH: Mr Lam, good morning. On behalf of the O

Commission, I would like to ask you the following O

P questions. P

Q First of all, in relation to licensed plumbers, for Q

the second witness statement just read out, you have Q

mentioned that in relation to the interpretation and R

construction of detailed provisions, you think that in S

counsel's submission, that can be dealt with and that's S

more appropriate. For you, you are providing background information, so that when the Commission considers the interpretation of section 15, the background information should be taken into account as well.

A. Correct.

Q. Say in other provisions, if it is emphasised that there should be a personal carrying out of the task, it would have been mentioned.

Let me talk about the provision itself. I don't intend to use a lot of time. If you are not comfortable with the use of certain terms, please tell me.

A. (Nodded head).

Q. Let's take a look at the second witness statement from you.

Page 18786, paragraph 3. There is a pagination in the right lower corner. Section 15 of the WWO has been repeated here in full. I would like to read out the Chinese part:

"(Partially in English) Subject to subsection (2), no fire service or inside service shall be constructed, installed, maintained, altered, repaired or removed by a person other than a licensed plumber ..."

There may be a point of controversy here, that is whether it should be carried out personally, and you did address this point later on in the statement.

We have a question here. It is not that we want to convince the Commission to come to a particular interpretation, so as to break down the system. Please trust us. But of course the Commission may not think that it has to come up with an authoritative interpretation, because no one has been prosecuted for breach of section 15. We can address that point later on.

Now, you are saying that for the Commission to understand a particular section of the Ordinance, on the face of it you may have a particular interpretation, but then by adding a word or two, it may be in harmony with other sections in the law.

So if you look at the wording of this and if you are not comfortable, please indicate -- well, please tell me where you can add any wording such that it can co-exist in harmony with other legislation.

A. Previously, the director and assistant director had looked at this issue. They explored the historical background, and the LP, the licensed plumber, might not be an individual; it could be a company.

Q. Yes, we understand all that.

A. The whole industry, the licensed plumber can be assisted by plumbing workers. That's the reality.

Q. I understand. I'm just saying that the court

interpretation -- well, when looking at the wording, in section 15(1), where could you add a couple of words to achieve your intention?

A. As I said here, our legislative intention, we wanted the plumbing workers to assist the licensed plumber, and there has been the history.

If you just look at the wording, it seems to be inflexible. That's what has been written down and --  
CHAIRMAN: When you refer to "legislative intent"; where can we find that?

A. We agree with the chairman -- previously, our colleagues had aired their views -- we agree that it's not very clear and we need to go back and review it, to see if we can clarify that. We agree with that.

MR SHIEH: That will be dealt with by us in our submission.

So nobody is charged under section 15, so we don't need to come up with an authoritative interpretation. So you are dissatisfied; you think it is not ideal?

A. Yes. I think it's not very clear. It might not fully convey our legislative intention.

Q. I don't want to be repetitive on this topic. When you cite other legislation, you emphasise that it doesn't say that it will cannot -- they cannot personally do such and such, but we don't have the term "personally" here. It says:



"(In English)... no fire services or inside service  
be constructed ... by a person other than a licensed  
plumber ..."

(Chinese spoken).

A. I think this legislation is not clear, if you are just  
referring to the wording.

Q. I understand.

A. As to how we will deal with it, we will have to conduct  
a review.

Q. I want to emphasise, we are not trying to make it  
difficult for you. If the Commission were to come up  
with an interpretation, such that the whole system won't  
break down, because if you insist that everything has to  
be done by the licensed plumber -- well, this is  
something that we will deal with in our submission.

So legal interpretation, you have to rely on the  
wording. People say that the Hong Kong courts -- why do  
we only look at the wording, we don't examine the  
context -- well, we need to interpret it, and let's say  
we can add a couple of terms to it and we can imply  
certain things -- but if you can't do it through the  
drafting, then you have to understand that.

I am not going to struggle with you over this. You  
feel that the WSD -- as you say right now, you  
understand that the legal drafting is not fully

satisfactory?

A. Yes, I agree.

Q. So you can speak on behalf of the department?

A. Yes.

Q. The other issue is about licensed plumbers again. In your first witness statement, page 13471, paragraphs 58 to 60 -- internal page 27, it's page 13497, or you can refer to the screen. The first page of your witness statement is page 13471. Bundle C19.5 -- do you see C19.5 in front of you? There is a hard copy available.

Tab 128, paragraph 58.

A. Okay.

Q. So here -- I am not going to read it out -- you say that after the excess lead in water incident, WSD did some investigation and they found 11 affected estates where the water samples after flushing, and one sample exceeded 10 micrograms per litre, and that was categorised as an affected estate.

So these 11 affected estates, there were three LPs involved: Mr Lam Tak Sum, Mr Cheung Tat Yam and Mr Ng Hak Ming.

So, when you prepared this witness statement on 11 November 2015, the investigation was still ongoing, and you would then make some suggestions to the licensing authority. So there was a department in the

Water Supplies Department that would make a recommendation to the licensing authority and take appropriate action. So that was the situation on 11 November.

I want to ask you, on 11 November, some letters were issued, and the LP licences were revoked. Did you sign those letters?

A. Yes.

Q. I would like to take you to C19.7. It was two weeks after this witness statement, a letter in the third week of November. Page C/14623. It's a letter to Mr Cheung Tat Yam. So his licence was revoked.

Mr Cheung Tat Yam was responsible for three estates -- for Un Chau Estate, Tung Wui Estate and Hung Hom Estate Phase 2 -- and they found that the copper pipes' soldering material did not comply with the British Standard.

"According to our department records, you are the licensed plumber related to the above plumbing works. After considering your case, this authority confirms that regarding the above matters, you have contravened WWO section 14(3) and your licence has been revoked immediately."

So this is a template letter, standard format, and your signature is on the next page, 14624.

For the record, two other relevant LPs received similar letters. Mr Lam Tak Sum's is on page 14772. I'm not going to read it; the format is the same. Your signature is on page 14773. And Mr Ng Hak Ming's, page 14875; take a look at that. On the next page, 14876, it's your chop, your signature, on 27 November 2015.

The reason their licences were revoked was that the estates they were responsible for, they had contravened the WWR, the Waterworks Regulations, compliance with the British Standards requirement. After the lead in water incident, they took samples and found that they had exceeded lead levels.

But you know that aside from the so-called 11 affected estates, there were samples taken from other estates and they weren't categorised under the "affected estates". So some estates, they had taken samples from them, but they did not exceed the 10 micrograms per litre.

A. You are talking about water samples?

Q. Yes. So they didn't exceed 10 micrograms per litre, so they weren't categorised under the "affected estates".

So we are not going to go into the details of these figures. We have gone through them in minute detail. So you are aware?

A. Yes.

Q. So one estate, whether it falls into the category of "affected estates", the criteria is 10 micrograms per litre?

A. Yes.

Q. So, if you have a whole batch of samples of 8 micrograms per litre, it won't be categorised as an affected estate?

A. Yes, that's what I understand.

Q. But even if you have not exceeded 10 micrograms per litre, but if the samples were flushed two to five minutes, and you get, say, 5 so 9 micrograms per litre -- well, 5 is arbitrary, I just picked that number at random -- say between 5 and 9 micrograms per litre, it does not exceed the standard. But it's not negligible, such as 0.001. It is, let's say, a borderline case. So these cases exist, we know.

So even though they have not exceeded the so-called WHO threshold, 10 micrograms per litre, and they don't fall into the definition as defined by the Legislator Wong, but in the flushed sample, where you get 8 micrograms per litre, it means that there is something in the system that contained lead?

A. Yes, I think you can say so.

Q. The Water Supplies Department, they are proud that at

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

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 62 B

C the connection point the water doesn't contain lead, so C

D there's no lead in the air or the water source, the D

E water catchment. E

F A. Yes, we agree. F

G Q. So the water that comes out of the treatment facilities, G

H there's no lead. So when you take samples from inside H

I service and after flushing there's still lead, so there I

J is something in the system. You just agreed to that. J

K So even though it is not high enough to trigger it past K

L the WHO threshold, but it has alerted you that there is L

M something that contains lead in the system, and it's M

N sufficient enough to be detected in the water sample. N

O So, in other words, it has told the WSD -- let's set O

P aside health and safety issues -- at least in the WWR P

Q you cannot use leaded solder material -- so shouldn't Q

R that alert the WSD, "We shouldn't be fixated on the R

S 10 micrograms per litre; we should be alerted to the S

T fact that somebody is using leaded solder material. T

U It's close to 10 but has not exceeded 10"? U

V A. Well, this -- V

Q. So set aside health issues, because the WSD has Q

R an obligation to enforce the WWR. So are you alerted to R

S the fact that borderline cases are a red flag that S

T somebody has used taps or fittings, not necessarily T

U leaded solder material, but somebody has used leaded U

V

material?

A. Well, when we took water samples, we wanted to see whether the water quality was safe for drinking. We took it together with the Housing Department. So the work was focused on that area, and we took the WHO 10 micrograms per litre reference.

As to whether we could go into further detail, look at the different samples, that wasn't our main focus at the time. At the time, we wanted to see whether the water was potable or safe for drinking. So that was the focus.

Q. Yes, I understand. It's because we have some exceeding 10 micrograms per litre, you take samples, you use 10 micrograms as a threshold, but after categorisation, a lot of people have plotted a diagram. You have data regarding unaffected estates. You might have 8 or 7 micrograms. So you have to identify which estates were more than 10, which were less than 10. You have the information, which units have 8 micrograms, you would know. You have categorised them as "unaffected".

My question is, you do have a division to deal with enforcement, that you are able to revoke the licences of the three LPs. It's all because you have gone through the procedures. Relevant staff members have given consideration, thinking that maybe they have used

materials with excessive lead content. Now, you have said that the whole thing arose from the WHO, this and that. Let's set that aside. Normally, when you see that after flushing the water for five minutes in a housing estate, the reading is still 8 micrograms per litre, then you should be alerted that somebody has used materials that contain excessive lead. It should have been your conclusion like that.

A. But still the reading is lower than that of the WHO guideline value. It means that the water quality is safe.

Q. Let's not talk about water quality. You do have a duty to enforce the British Standard requirement in the WHO, and then for the British Standards, they may not necessarily be related to whether you will get 10 micrograms per litre?

A. Well, if you are happy with the water quality of a water sample, then usually we don't think that it is a major problem.

Q. In other words, internally, you have this approach: the water quality won't jeopardise the health of the public?

A. That's our foremost duty.

Q. But you haven't got any scientific data to say that after flushing for five minutes, and it's lower than 10, then you work backwards to say that the lead content



would not have exceeded the British Standard? You haven't got that; right?

A. Well, for soldering materials, there are tens of thousands of them.

CHAIRMAN: What did you say?

A. There were tens of thousands of them, in relation to soldering materials and joints.

MR SHIEH: Maybe in the taps, in the fittings?

A. Yes. Even taps and fittings may leach a small amount of lead or other heavy metals, because basically we are talking about copper alloys and they contain some heavy metals, including lead.

So this may happen. It depends on the amount to be leached.

Q. Let me ask again. For health aspects, you say that it doesn't exceed 10, and solder may not be a health risk.

A. Yes, 10 micrograms.

Q. Whether that's right or not, let's put that aside.

A large part of your statement is about the system concerning LPs, and you also signed the letters, so I have to ask you this question. Whether it exceeds 10 or not, that's about health. But then if somebody comes up to you and says, "Flush the water for five minutes", I would suppose that the water is clean, but then it is lucky that we haven't got 10 micrograms, but then it's 8

or 8.5 micrograms -- common sense would tell you that some lead deposits have been accumulated, so that they haven't gone -- even after flushing for five minutes. So some people might have used lead, which is not permitted. If somebody tells you this, what would you say? Don't tell me it's not exceeding 10 so you can't assume there is lead?

A. I think your question is about having a suspicion, but first of all, we want to make sure that the water quality won't be jeopardising public health. I think this question has been discussed, as to whether 10 is a safe threshold. But all along our position is that if it is 10, then it is in line with the WHO.

Q. If somebody thinks that maybe a large amount of lead is there, so even after flushing for five minutes you still have 8 micrograms being leached?

A. Well, if the water sample testing shows that there are  
7  
or 8 micrograms, I don't see what difficulty you encounter.

CHAIRMAN: Mr Shieh, if I take an example -- that is, let's say for example, the reading is between 7 and 8 -- but of course you don't just look at the data from one single sample. Say, for example, within a building, you have got the readings as cited by Mr Shieh, that is between 7 and 8 micrograms, but there are also many

other samples yielding a reading of zero, and all along, for the raw water that has been treated, I think usually the reading is zero, because for the raw water treated by you, it is zero.

Now, for an entire building, you have many zeros, some twos, some fives and then some eights, then it must tell you that there is a problem; right? Because you are supposed to get zeros for the readings. It is zero at the connection point. For some households, they have zeros as their readings, but then for others, it is between 0 and 10. So it must be telling you that for this building, there is a problem; right?

And what are you going to do?

A. (Chinese spoken).

CHAIRMAN: So, from the enforcement point of view, rather than from the point of view of water quality. Let's set aside water quality for the time being.

A. Mr Chairman, you said a figure cropped up, and then for us, in the enforcement, we will try to see whether pipes and fittings are presenting a problem.

As to the threshold that we would act on, does it mean that even when we get a reading between 1 and 10, we will still have to act on it?

CHAIRMAN: Does it mean that in the past you never thought about it?

A. Taking water samples is something new, relatively speaking.

CHAIRMAN: It doesn't matter. In the past, in relation to heavy metals, microbiology, microorganisms or pesticides, in relation to such substances -- well, let me ask you in this way.

First of all, have there ever been any prosecutions?

A. For the taking of water samples, when there is a complaint, of course we have to go out and get water samples. In the past, there were complaints about smell, sediments, discoloration.

CHAIRMAN: Mr Lam, answer my questions.

A. For heavy metals, we have not received any complaint saying there is lead in the samples.

CHAIRMAN: First of all, have you ever set a threshold to say that given a particular level of concentration, you will start an investigation, and when you find something, then you will prosecute? Have you ever set any enforcement or actionable level of concentration, whatever you call it -- have you ever set down such a level?

A. For heavy metals, we certainly followed the figure of 10 from the WHO. For a level below 10, as to whether we have an enforcement level, we don't.

CHAIRMAN: What about E.coli and other microbiological

parameters?

A. We follow the WHO Guidelines.

CHAIRMAN: So, on your part, water quality and enforcement  
or action level, you follow the WHO limit only?

A. Yes, you may say so.

CHAIRMAN: Let's then come back to the question. In the  
past, irrespective of the specific parameter involved,  
has there been any enforcement action in the light of  
exceedance?

A. I haven't come across such cases. However, in some  
estates, rusty pipes have discoloured the water. We  
went out, we saw it, and then we sent letters to advise  
a replacement exercise.

CHAIRMAN: That's for improvement; right? But I am  
emphasising enforcement action.

A. This is also enforcement.

CHAIRMAN: No, this is not enforcement. Strictly speaking,  
we want to talk about legal and criminal proceedings.

A. Well, I don't think I have come across any prosecution.  
Now, for rusty pipes, usually we will ask them to repair  
the pipes.

CHAIRMAN: So you haven't issued any summons to prosecute  
anybody?

A. I haven't got the record with me, but personally  
speaking, I think we haven't come across that.

MR SHIEH: Has any licensed plumber, for failing to meet the BS requirements in the project, had his licence revoked?

A. I haven't got the information with me, but let me say this. As to whether LPs have been prosecuted, yes, indeed they were. We are empowered to prosecute the LPs, depending on the nature of the breach.

We talk about inspection cases. Say, for example, during our inspection it is found that part of the work has been improperly carried out, we have a points system. It's a demerit point system. If they don't carry out their work properly, say for example using brand B instead of brand A, then a demerit point will be recorded and then it may result in the suspension of a licence. So we have done that.

Then, in the case of breaking the law, say stealing water, or without our approval they started work, again we may prosecute, and there is a record that we have done so.

Q. I'm afraid I must take you to A3, tab 43, just right behind you. We are going to show it to you. Page 2391.

It is a table prepared by Lo & Lo. It's entitled, "(In English) Unaffected estates (completed in or after 2005)".

So for those housing estates grouped by the WSD as unaffected estates, then we try to look at the slips

sent to the laboratories. We try to find out about the number of samples, in which bundle, and also the lead content found. So you have got the red column as well as the yellow column on the right-hand side. For the red one, for the unaffected estates, if a water sample is found to be in exceedance, then it will be grouped in the red column. But then if it is a matter of borderline, that is between 5 and 9, then it will be grouped in the right-most column. They are called borderline cases.

Just set aside the red column. That is the WSD may say that the estate isn't affected but in fact for the WSD samples some of them have exceeded 10 micrograms.

Prof Lee, in his report, has said that maybe, owing to one reason or other, despite exceedance, the WSD has dismissed it. Maybe, for a particular unit, the WSD knew that there was contamination and so this sample has been disregarded.

Now, for the yellow column, if you count the number of housing estates, there are quite a large number of them. Page 2398, Kwai Chung Estate, we also have a number of them with readings of 6 or 7. Item 56, a large number of them, Kwai Chung Estate, page 2398.

A. Okay.

Q. You have quite a large number of them belonging to

Kwai Chung Estate.

Take a look at the yellow column. They are not exceedance cases but borderline cases. 0.008, 0.007, et cetera.

So if you look at the unaffected estates, the distribution of samples, we can say that even for unaffected estates, it's not at the negligible level. They are borderline. They just scraped below the 10 threshold.

So just now the chairman asked you, "Do you have any criteria or numbers where, after you have taken the sample, it has to exceed that level, then it would raise some red flags?", and you said you don't have a separate trigger point.

I want to ask you -- there are some people who say that, "Why do three LPs have their licence revoked?" It's because the water sample exceeded 10 micrograms, they had to inspect the components, and they found that it had exceeded the British Standard and their licences were revoked.

But we have a lot of other possible or potential licensed plumbers. The estates that they worked on might have also used unleaded solder, it's just that they were lucky enough that it didn't trigger the 10 microgram WHO threshold, and the WSD didn't



enforce it.

So a lot of people are aggrieved that these three LPs -- it's not that they shouldn't be penalised -- but to put it roughly, they were served up as scapegoats, so you are showing the public, "We caught three LPs", but we have a lot of leaded solder being used and it just so happens that some were let off the hook because they didn't exceed 10 micrograms.

Do you understand my criticism or remark? How would you view that?

A. First of all, we are concerned about water safety. That is our utmost concern. Whether 10 micrograms is safe, that's a separate issue.

So our stance has been whether we need an action level. The WSD, they have their own view.

Q. We are not going to talk about that.

A. So whether we can bring down the action level, at this stage, if we need to do that, we have to have more consideration.

We are not just following our longstanding principle of abiding by the WHO threshold. We have to think through it, whether to bring the standard lower, the action level threshold.

Q. Action level, we don't have a legal definition. That is just an internal administration matter. But action

level in the sense that we have to tell the public that there is a health and safety issue. In the past, you didn't have a red-flag level where you would be alerted to the fact that some LPs might have done something wrong?

A. Well, this is a new topic. We need to consider the whole issue. As you said, we need to investigate. In a building, we have thousands of components and joints. So where did the problem occur? You have to consider that from a comprehensive perspective.

So we are talking about tens of thousands of joints, thousands of components. How will you deal with these problems? We need to sit down and think through it. We are not taking parts here and there.

Q. I am not saying that you need to test each component.

A. We really have to go back and think about it.

Q. Well, have you kickstarted this process, or is it because of our discussion this morning that you are going to go back and do something?

A. Well, this is not just a one-sample issue. We have to look at the whole system. We have different guidelines and different figures. So what needs to be done and how much needs to be done, at what level we need to take action -- we have to review that protocol.

Q. I understand. You might have to set a cut-off point.

A. I cannot promise you and give you a response.

Q. I am not asking for an immediate response, but you haven't kick-started this process; it's not on your agenda; right?

A. That's correct. If we have to do that, we have to take that approach.

Q. I understand. Lam Tak Sum and other LPs who have had their licence revoked, they have commented on social media, they said, "Why was I identified?" You know there's some grievance; right? So it seems that they were served up as scapegoats. There is some grievance.

A. I am aware there is such a grievance, but we are just acting on the facts. We have proof, evidence, and we have looked at all the information, and according to the law we have to serve up that penalty.

Q. So you are complying with the law. But the issue now -- when you are enacting or enforcing the law, like cases have to be treated alike. We also have non-complying solder; it just so happened that some people had a water sample of 8 and they were categorised as unaffected estates. Well, this phenomena, will it lead you to -- do you think that would cause further public grievance?

A. I think this is a new topic. It goes back to the action level question. We have to think through it and we had not encountered this before, you didn't comply with the

WHO levels and we now have action levels, and so on. We really need to sit down and think through it comprehensively. That's all I can say at this point.

CHAIRMAN: Another question I have is -- is it correct or fair to say that in the past, even though you had the authority to inspect materials or ask people to submit something for you to inspect, in fact you had never done that?

A. Well, our colleagues had answered that. We have types of test -- developers, when they want to build, when they want to do plumbing works, they have pipes that need to be installed. Previously, we said there are three types of approval. We have a Kitemark; British Standard, we know that; and the third type, it has to be submitted to the accredited laboratory and they will get their approval and we will give them a permit.

The fourth type is way back in history; you had another agent.

So, for these three types of pipes or components, we can accept that, and they had gone through testing.

CHAIRMAN: I understand. Your colleagues weren't able to answer that. That's why I am asking you. You are responsible for this?

A. Correct.

CHAIRMAN: We had discussed this before, that they have

to -- we are now talking about individual projects. At the individual project level, initially you gave approval, and then subsequently, in the annex, you issued certificates or whatever.

I am saying at the individual project level, in the past, did you ever ask people for samples for testing?

A. As far as I know, no. We placed our trust in the contractors. The material, when it arrived at the construction site, they should have taken samples -- the contractors should have taken samples themselves.

I'm aware that the task force, the WSD Task Force, they had suggested -- in their report, they said that they encouraged the APs -- the project AP should take more samples before installation, for testing, to verify the material.

CHAIRMAN: You are talking about the AP needs to do more.

Why don't you take the initiative and do more? You don't have resources?

A. Yes, it is a resource issue.

CHAIRMAN: Then the HD doesn't have resources either.

A. If you look at overseas jurisdictions, it's the same working model. We are aware that the Commission has this opinion. We are looking at what we can do in the future.

CHAIRMAN: Next question.

MR SHIEH: In your witness statement, you have mentioned an idea, a risk-based approach. The WSD, your red-flag system uses the so-called risk-based approach.

W1, page 482. This is some minutes of meeting. You can go back to page 480. The Institute of Vocational Education, Tuen Mun. There's a working party on licensed plumber.

The meeting was held at the Morrison Hill campus, but there were WSD representatives attending the meeting. There's a Mr Chik, Mr Cheng, Mr Ho. And they were talking about licensed plumber curriculum taught in the Institute of Vocational Education.

So you know that the WSD issue licences to LPs, and a lot of times the licensing regime and curriculum provider, they hold regular meetings. This is very normal. So this meeting is one channel where the WSD can understand what the course provider is providing.

If you look at page 482, "AOB" says that:

"(In English) Mr Ho concerned the lead-free soldering material in pipe connection."

Mr Ho is from the WSD. If we look at the attendance list, there's a Mr Ho, Mr KW Ho, on page 480. We have asked about the information of this Mr Ho.

"(In English) Mr Yip informed ..."

That's Mr WB Yip, the staff from HKIE.

"(In English) Mr Yip informed all students have been taught to use lead-free soldering material in workshop practice. Catalogues would be sent to WSD for information."

So Mr Ho expressed concern that lead-free soldering material has to be used in pipe connections. We can ask Mr Ho directly if we can summon him. But according to your understanding, what occurred after 2004 that led to the WSD's concern about pipe connections having to use lead-free soldering material?

A. I have talked to Mr Ho recently, and in 2004, his work, we call it -- he was working in the technical support unit --

CHAIRMAN: I can't hear you.

A. Technical support unit, he was working in the technical support unit, and he had to approve pipe materials and he had to work with suppliers. The three types of acceptance, the suppliers had to get these certificates, and he was the person responsible for approving pipe material components; he was responsible for that. Some work, he had to represent WSD, he had to liaise with VTC regarding course curriculum.

So I asked him why did he have that comment there, and he said that in 2004 he discovered that there were a lot more applications for copper pipes. There were

a lot more applications, and he was approving this material. Then he was aware of these new applications, and he had to represent WSD and had to attend these meetings.

He was responsible for approval. He knew that there were two types of jointing for copper pipes: compression jointing and also soldering. For compression, it is mechanical. And then the other is capillary jointing.

So solder materials would be needed. He knew that it mustn't contain lead. So, at the meetings, he knew that students might be new to the industry and they might not know. Therefore, he thought that the students should be reminded and should be taught about that, because he saw that copper pipes were getting more and more popular and he was aware of the jointing method to be used.

So, under the AOB, he would like to take the opportunity to remind the VTC to teach the students about that.

I asked Mr Ho about why VTC should be asked to teach the students; "Why you didn't think there was a need to advise the LP?" He said it should be known by everybody in the trade. So that's the information I got from my dialogue with him. So it didn't arise from any particular incident. His work involved giving



approvals. He knew that copper pipes were getting more popular, and he represented the department, to attend meetings with the VTC, so he thought it was right to remind the students who were new to the trade.

So that's the story.

Q. Understood. So, for submission for approval, solder has never been part of it? We see that in relation to the annex to form 046. You need the approval to cover pipes and pipe ends. In the year 2004, there were many more applications for approval of copper pipes. There are type 3 approvals by the WSD. Also because for public housing estates, copper pipes started to be used?

A. Yes, I think so. He also told me that for the unlined GI pipes, they were less popular. Looking back, I think it was the Housing Department that started to have a greater use of such pipes.

Q. So that's at the turn of the century?

A. Yes. So he would like to remind the VTC to advise the students.

Q. In other words, he became aware that perhaps there was a need to draw the attention of the relevant persons to use lead-free soldering, but then he had an assumption, the new students should be taught, but he assumed that those who were already in the trade should have already known that?

A. Solder joints should be lead-free, for the copper pipes.

Q. Suppliers -- what did you mean?

A. He had to deal with the application for approvals from the suppliers. They have put in their catalogues and they all talked about being lead-free. So he thought that the plumbers knew that very well, so he was more concerned about the case of students.

Q. For the existing plumbers, they were not all taught by the VTC. Some of them were apprentices and others were grandfathered.

A. But for those who have come across the copper pipes in catalogues, they should know.

Q. We have been told recently in the evidence that some plumbers may not know how to do the jointing work.

A. I won't say -- I dare not say that this isn't the case, but if somebody would not care to acquire such basic skills, then I don't think the boss would be interested in recruiting him.

Q. But then he himself is the boss!

A. He is more a businessman than a licensed plumber.

Q. You have already revoked his licence. But you don't know how many more of this group of persons are out there?

A. For the work in this trade, I think they should keep themselves updated, otherwise they cannot survive.

Q. In the same bundle, please turn to page 483.1, 2.2. Two years later, there was another meeting, March 2006.

Please take a look at 2.2.

Page 483. For that meeting, 8 March 2006 -- so usually you start a meeting by looking at the matters arising:

"(In English) Mr Yip reported that on-site testing method of lead soldering material in pipe connection has been thoroughly searched. However, no such method could be found in the current Hong Kong market."

So he would like to know whether anything could be monitored, to find out whether there was a method on site, to find out whether lead soldering materials had been used, but it was not found.

"(In English) Mr Ho reviewed some sort of testing papers were advertised in a UK website. He would forward the information to Mr Yip."

We hope we can get assistance from Mr Ho. We hope he can come here to give evidence.

What about the on site testing method? Are you aware of that?

A. No.

Q. Lastly, page 486. For 475, that's the first page of the minutes, "(In English) Minutes of liaison meeting on craft certificate in plumbing ..."

A. Yes.

Q. Page 485, a meeting held in March 2007, again Mr Ho and Mr Yip were present. Mr Ho was from the WSD and Mr Yip was his counterpart.

"TM" I suppose is Tuen Mun?

A. Yes.

Q. Page 486, 2.2, "(In English) Matters arising".

They didn't give it up; they were still following it up.

"(In English) After a thorough search, no on-site lead-free testing method in pipe connection was available in [Hong Kong]. Mr Yip reiterated that in all course teaching materials, it was clearly stated that lead products were not to be used in any pipe connections."

So it appears that somebody did try to find out whether there was an on-site testing method. Now we know that it can be done, either you can have something attached on it or you can have it scanned.

Now, it is said that it should be taught about that, but just now we have said that there were plumbers who have not been taught by the VTC. So, for that group of plumbers which had a longer period of experience, we could only trust them. So it is a matter of having faith and trust in the existing plumbers.

A. Well, we were sort of in the year of 2007. In 1987, lead solder was already banned. For solder material, it had to be lead-free, even at that time. The requirement has been in place for a long time. So this should be clear. Unless they had no practical experience, that is for those who have the licence but haven't been involved in practical work for, say, 20 years; otherwise, if you have been in the trade, you should know.

Q. Well, you talk about dormant licence.

A. I think this applies to people like engineers.

Q. You are aware of somebody having their licences frozen or dormant, like a driving licence?

A. I think this phenomenon doesn't just apply to one single profession or trade.

Q. I would like to take up with you the question of the risk-based approach. Your first witness statement, please, please. C19.5, your first statement, page 13476.

Footnote number 4. To be fair to you, for this footnote, it talks about your "(In English) risk based approach" and the annex to form WWO46. For that particular form, as you can see from footnote 4:

"(In English) For fittings, WSD adopts a risk based approach and, under the current arrangement, only terminal fitting such as draw-off taps", et cetera,

"need to be reported." All pipes need to be reported, but then for fittings, only terminal fittings are covered. So you have included this in your footnote here.

As to your rationale, you are saying that if such terminal fittings are improper, then there would be water leakage and therefore wastage.

You have got a colleague, Mr Chan Hing. He has submitted a witness statement in which he has given more details about the thinking behind form WWO46 and also the evolution. You have incorporated this in your footnote. In other words, you are aware, to a certain extent, of the evolution.

So I will try to ask you questions. For Mr Chan, he has a whole statement dedicated to this area, but still I would like to have some discussion with you here.

In theory, everybody should use materials up to BS standards, whether we are talking about pipes or fittings or whatnot. So, if you have been emphasising faith and trust, that is you may very well say that, "I trust that you will use BS-compliant fittings" -- you have the AP, you have the LP, et cetera -- but then in the annex to the form, you have decided to do so. I'm talking about the past practice.

For terminal fittings, they have to be included. Is

it because you have identified that the risk of water leakage must be attended to, you have to be assured; therefore, in the annex to the form, you ask them to tell you what fittings are used, and if it doesn't bear the BS mark, then it has to be submitted to you for testing? In other words, water leakage is a risk that you have to single out and deal with, and that's why it's mentioned in form 46?

A. You may say so. Therefore, for five types of materials here, they are the most common fittings in the system: taps, valves, et cetera. So you are covering the majority of the parts in the system. But including those five, you have covered the substantial portion.

Q. But of course there are others. Joints haven't been included?

A. For these five items, together with the pipes, we have covered a substantial part of the system. We are particularly concerned about these five items, and it has been given focus. This is because, as pointed out here, this may give rise to water leakage, and then the system doesn't function.

It also going to be troublesome because, if there is water leakage, it may easily give rise to bursting of pipes or the water cannot be turned off, and then there will be flooding; it is inconvenient or even dangerous

to the consumers.

We are concerned because that's at the end stage, and then there isn't anything to stop it. So, if it doesn't function, if there is bursting of the pipes or the taps, then the whole flat will be flooded. These are our considerations.

If you follow the British Standards, there are pressure ratings and dimensions; it includes a lot of things. So they would look at all those. So the five categories -- aside from function, there are also some chemical elements.

Q. Can I say that as long as you comply with the British Standard, then it should not leak; right?

A. Yes.

Q. And, as you said, if you comply with the BS, it should not leak, but you are very worried and that's why you want to list out everything that has been used, so you want to make sure that everything complies. You say you were extremely worried. So you were extremely worried that the customer's tap would leak.

So that means that WSD's concern is not just limited to water quality or quality up to the connection point. Even the customer, whether they waste water or the tap leaks or the tap drips?

A. Yes, we are concerned about inside service, the



functioning, water quality --

Q. Functioning and water quality, you've connected two concepts. You are worried about water leaking, and water quality and health. Your form doesn't deal with -- what I am saying now, that is especially of concern, health-related issues -- it's not included?

A. As I said at the beginning, these five components plus all the taps, that makes up the majority of the system. You can say it makes up the majority of the system.

And these things, if you comply with the British Standards, theoretically it should not create water quality issues.

CHAIRMAN: The same as functionality.

A. I can't say that I comply with the British Standards if I am not worried about water quality. It serves a dual purpose.

MR SHIEH: I know it's easy, with 20/20 hindsight. With terminal fittings and so forth --

CHAIRMAN: I might be wrong, but I feel that this form, it has been typed up a long time ago and you only adopted WHO Guidelines in 1995. You didn't even have water quality levels.

MR SHIEH: (Chinese spoken).

CHAIRMAN: You were just introducing it forcibly.

A. It wasn't 1994 or 1995.

MR SHIEH: The law required standards.

A. That was enacted a long time ago. There's no conflict.

Q. I will do it step by step. Initially, where these five items were included, the trigger point was really related to dripping or leaking faucets?

A. Yes.

Q. If the focus was whether there was a dripping faucet, then you would have to consider these five items, so the culprit would be these five items. And incidentally, since we are dealing with water types, as you said, there is a dual purpose. If they comply with British Standards then they shouldn't leak and we shouldn't have excessive lead, and that was an incidental issue.

But you did not consider separately that a dripping faucet should be a trigger point. If you looked up public health or leaching of chemicals as a separate trigger point, then you would think about fittings and valves and solder. But because of this lack of a separate public health consideration, you left out solder. Do you agree with this theory?

A. Well, it's not just solder. Other components and fittings should be considered.

Q. I know, but -- well, if you think that a dripping faucet, leaking faucet, is sufficient enough to be a concern, then public health or water safety is just as

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

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 62 B

C important. If you go through the same exercise then you C

D might have identified other items aside from fittings D

E and it would include that in the form, if you went E

F through that mental process. F

G A. How should I put it? Well, in principle, if you look at G

H WWO46, whether the materials are listed or not, you H

I should comply with the British Standards. I

J Q. I understand. There were some items that were of J

K particular concern. I really wanted to ensure -- K

L A. Well, it doesn't say, for materials not on the list, L

M that it means you can be negligent. M

N Q. You should follow up. N

O A. I understand. You are correct. If somebody made O

P a mistake or made an omission, we now see it's a high P

Q risk and we can include that in new measures, and you Q

R need to provide a certificate, and so on, and then we R

S have to conduct inspections. Then of course that would S

T be post-incident. Something had to occur; an incident T

U occurred and a risk was identified, then we would have U

V to enforce it. I think that's the way we approached it. V

We had not thought about somebody not complying with the

standard.

Q. So you never considered that somebody would use

a non-conforming material. I just want to know that

theoretically, why is a leaking faucet something of

particular concern, whereas water safety is not a matter of concern? I accept everything conforms with the British Standards -- if everything conforms with British Standards -- but why is a leaking faucet such a matter of concern for you whereas public health is not? You might say it's a historical issue?

A. Well, it's hard to differentiate so clearly. If you comply with the British Standard, then you wouldn't have problems.

Q. Okay.

I would like to take you to -- by the way, let me ask you, if you have Kitemark, the three WSD approval items, you have three categories, Kitemark and the British Standard and WSD inspection -- so just complying with the British Standards doesn't give you the Kitemark approval. That's why you have to rely on the second and third process?

A. Well, for British Standards, you have to go to the BSI. They will require you to do some tests. They will issue a certificate. Let's say that the pipe conforms, and so on. Then you can print out the Kitemark on your product. You have seen these. So what complies with the British Standards but doesn't get the qualification?

Q. You said there's a second and third process?

A. The British Standard is different from WRAS. They have

a product certification. There is continuous monitoring.

The certifying authority, they will monitor the product regularly. It's a product certification. They will look at the manufacturing and ensure -- as I answered the chairman just now, they will have to make sure, when they inspect the product, that the quality doesn't change. The BSI will go visit every six months. They will visit the facility, the factory, and observe production. But that's not what the WRAS -- they will just inspect it once and they won't follow up and inspect the production. In Hong Kong, we comply with WRAS.

Q. You are saying that some things might comply with the British Standards but do not receive the Kitemark?

A. I'm not too familiar with that. Maybe they didn't have continuous monitoring, because you need continuous quality control to get that Kitemark.

Q. Well, I understand that they don't just look at the final product quality.

A. Let's say if we have a pipe, BSI will see whether it complies with British Standards, they do testing, they give you a certificate, but in a year or six months' time they will have to visit the factory again, to give you a Kitemark. If you don't allow for inspection, if

you don't engage them, they won't give you that  
Kitemark. Then they will withdraw the certificate.

That's how the system is applied for product  
certification. It's different from WRAS.

Q. But you have a British Standard requirement; if I don't  
get the Kitemark, it means I'm not in compliance?

A. When they did the test it complied, but you want to make  
sure it's continuous.

Q. So getting a Kitemark means it's more than just  
compliance, so the production facility, they have to  
satisfy the British Standards, and so on. So even if  
they don't give you a Kitemark, it doesn't mean that the  
product has failed?

A. No.

Q. The British Standard just gives you a label of its  
function, stress level, chemical components, something  
that can be tested. But if you want to monitor the  
factory, then it might not be whether it complies with  
technical specification.

So getting a Kitemark means that on top of the BS  
specifications, you have something more?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. I understand.

Let's look at the current annex. C21, page 19087.  
This is the current annex. Compared to the old one, you

might have to compare the new one and the old. B15.1,  
page 37626, the old annex. Page 37626 in B15.1.

A. Okay.

Q. Page 37627, you see there are notes. Item 7:

"(In English) All pipes used/intended to be used are  
required to be reported in the annex."

That's for pipes. For fittings, only five fittings  
need to be reported.

"(In English) A directory of pipes and fittings  
approved ... can be found in the website."

Then we have a list of British Standards. (ii), we  
have A, B, C, D. D has been phased out. We only have  
A, B and C. A is Kitemark; B is Water Supply (Water  
Fittings) Regulations; category C is accepted by the  
Water Authority case by case.

A. As I said just now, it's not covered by A and B. They  
submit it case by case for testing. They get a test  
report, and we can approve that.

Q. Let's take a look at C21, the new form. Page 19094,  
note 7:

"(In English) All pipes intended to be used ... only  
those fittings listed on WSD's website need to be  
reported in the annex."

So it is more than just internal fittings; you have  
to visit the website.

Then on the website what is required to be declared,  
still the five items -- does it cover solder?

A. We have talked to the trade, and we need time to include  
the fittings, like the bends and Ts for the copper  
pipes, they have to be added gradually. Later on,  
non-return valves will be added. So it is hoped that  
more and more will be reported. So we are taking  
an incremental approach. So we are sort of  
incorporating what you have suggested.

For solder, we have already issued a circular. The  
approach is the same here. That is, prior to  
commencement, you need to submit a certificate, to  
certify that the solder is fine.

So it's a certificate. It's more stringent. You  
don't just give me the number. You need to give me  
a certificate.

Q. So, one way or other, you don't rely on inclusion in the  
annex; you rely on the circular?

A. Yes. It is more stringent. You need the cert.

Q. For the website, you are relying on this approach  
because you don't want to have to update the form all  
the time; right? It's easier to update the website?

A. I agree.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask a question here. Page 13475  
of your witness statement. You have talked about



posting the information on the website. It's at the top, "A list of pipes and fittings accepted by the WA and an updated list of British Standards adopted by the WA are posted on WSD's website for the information of the public."

Paragraph 12, C19.5, page 13475. From the top, first line from the top:

"(In English) A list of pipes and fittings accepted by the WA ...", and so on and so forth.

A. As I have said, we have got three categories for approval. Over the years, we have been giving approval.

CHAIRMAN: I want to know when you started to do that.

A. Well, for many years.

CHAIRMAN: For how many years?

A. I'm sorry, I haven't got the information with me. We have been doing so for a long time, giving the approval for a long time.

CHAIRMAN: For solder materials, have they been uploaded?

A. Not in the past, but now it has been. All the solder materials that have been approved have been uploaded.

CHAIRMAN: I want to know, what about 1254? Has it been uploaded?

A. You talked about page 13475. It says, "A list of pipes and fittings accepted by the WA ..."

There are two lists. First of all, a list of pipes

and materials approved -- we have a directory. There's another directory. The updated British Standards. So there are two directories.

Just now, you talked about the one for pipes and fittings. They have been with us for a long time.

MR SHIEH: Let's take it step by step. Let's look at the older version of the form. Page 37627. You have got many files. There is one that tells you about the bundle number, with a sticker. So B15.1, page 37627. This is the old version of the form.

So the form was in use immediately before the incident. Note 7:

"(In English) A directory of pipes and fittings approved by the Water Authority can be found in the website ..."

So at least in 2012 it was there, even before that, sorted by brand names and types, by models?

A. Yes, a water tap of a particular brand and the specific models.

Q. So, prior to 2012, you have a running list for the brands, et cetera.

But in this form, you haven't told people that an updated list of British Standards accepted by the WA can also be found in the website; you haven't?

A. No. We only added that after the lead in water

incident.

Q. Please take a look at (i) under 7. You have given a number of British Standards for pipes and fittings. Again, you haven't mentioned the soldering materials and the relevant BS.

A. No.

Q. So we haven't got 1254 and we haven't got 864, so you won't see any BS on your website. It was after the 2015 incident and with the new form, then you have got two lists, a list of pipes and fittings approved. Then under those lists, by clicking another icon, I suppose, you will get the British Standards that you think is okay on the list.

As to which British Standards will be included on the web side, do you have input?

A. Our technical support unit, comprising of our own colleagues, will have a meeting and then we would decide which would be included. So we have a meeting and then we include those BS.

Q. But you may not be including the most updated BS?

A. Well, for the time being, I think all of them are the most up-to-date, because since the lead in water incident we carried out a total review and we have been including the most updated versions.

CHAIRMAN: We asked you this question because sometimes the

trade may not be able to catch up with the latest version of the BS.

A. Well, I don't think we are talking about the latest version within the past week or two, but a few months ago colleagues took an overall view of all the BSs and they have all been updated.

MR SHIEH: For Mr Chan Hing's statement, a large part of that talks about British Standards. Can you give a general answer? For British Standards, of course they cover a lot of things -- pipes, fittings and smaller items. Sometimes, we have been told that the British Standard may say that a new British Standard will supersede an existing one then the trade may not be able to catch up with it, owing to one reason or other, and then the WSD will provide a grace period or buffer period. So you may not be having the latest BS; it may be of an older version, and you will still find it acceptable.

So as to what would be included in the website, do you exercise so-called discretion? That is, even though you are aware that the BSI has passed a new BS, but you may have a conscious decision to say that if you are to update it so quickly, there will be objection from the trade and you will hold it for a period of time; do you have such a process?

C A. For those who approach us, they will be mainly the  
D material suppliers. This is because they have to send  
E the pipes and fittings to laboratories for testing.  
F Then they will get the test report and then we will give  
G them a paper called "general acceptance".

H So, when they have been tested in laboratories, they  
I want to know about the specific British Standards to be  
J tested against. So they will approach us to ask such  
K questions. Laboratories or suppliers will ask for the  
L specific BS to be tested against. We will try to see  
M whether the difference is huge. In many cases, the  
N difference is minor. If it is minor, then it doesn't  
O matter.

P Of course, if they have been tested against the  
Q latest standard, we will certainly accept it, or the  
R test report has been issued before the promulgation of  
S the new standard, that is orders have been placed and  
T pipes and fittings have been tested against the previous  
U version. If we find that the two versions do not vary  
V much, then we will accept it.

The overriding principle is of course that the  
change is not substantial.

R Q. To a very large extent, it depends on your discretionary  
S power, because if you follow the wording of the rule,  
T I think it's section 20 of the WWR, you are supposed to

C adhere strictly to the latest BS. C

D A. It depends on whether the variation is huge, if the test D

E reports have been based on the former version of the BS. E

F Of course, we can ask for the pipes to be tested once F

G again. G

H Q. But then the requirements would be different? H

I A. Yes. That's why I say it depends on the nature of the I

J change. If we aren't talking about a substantial J

K change, and if the testing criteria haven't changed, K

L then there isn't much difference. L

M Q. Of course I'm talking about those that are different. M

N A. (Chinese spoken) ... case by case. N

O CHAIRMAN: What about 864 part 2; how can I tell? O

P A. It depends. For 864, of course there's a huge P

Q difference pre-1987 and post-1987, and the difference Q

R lies in the presence of lead, and in such a case R

S of course we have to follow the latest version and S

T there's no discretion. T

U CHAIRMAN: How can the trade tell or know? U

V A. The suppliers would be interested to know. V

CHAIRMAN: Of course the suppliers know. Of course. It's

simple. The supplier has to sell products; they

of course know. But they come up to you. In fact, say,

for example, assuming they have been selling 40 lead,

now they have got a new thing, FRY -- I think basically

they don't have to approach you, if they are just interested in selling the products, because the 864 is already written down there; there's no need to approach you. You won't include soldering.

A. Yes, in the past, for 864, right.

CHAIRMAN: Well, in 1987, there was nothing on the website to talk about BS standards. For the trade, a plumbing subcontractor may have been using 864 part 2 all the time, which means that it is C and G grade solder so 40L can be used.

How can I tell that in 1987 I can still use C and G or whether I must use C99?

MR SHIEH: Well, conceptually, I think you understand the question. That is, there is a schedule in the regulation to say that the following BS applies, one of them being 864. But then everybody knows that if you follow the latest BS, then it will become 1254, and both have different requirements concerning the lead content. Let's set aside the question of solder.

A. I think we should follow the latest version, but of course if you depart from it, you need to come to us and ask our colleagues to see if discretion can be exercised. That can be discussed. We won't say that we will be rigid and insist on BS to be adhered to strictly.

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

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 62 B

C Q. But unfortunately, the regulation has a schedule to specify individual BS to be followed.? C

D A. It depends on the change to the BS. If it is a major D

E change, like allowing the presence of lead or absence of E

F lead, it is a substantial change. F

G Q. I'm supposed to show some examples. G

H CHAIRMAN: Can we have a break? Let's have a break for ten H

I minutes. I

J (11.46 am) J

K (A short adjournment) K

L (12.10 pm) L

M MR SHIEH: Mr Lam, I would like to ask you to look at M

N Waterworks Regulations. G1, tab 11. N

O First of all, please go to page 149, regulations 19 O

P and 20. Regulation 19 first, "(In English) Pipes and P

Q fittings": Q

R "(Partially in English) Subject to subregulations R

S (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), this part and schedule 2 S

T shall apply to any pipe or fitting installed or intended T

U to be installed in any fire service or inside service." U

V In other words, the entire part in schedule 2 would V

For regulation 20:

"(In English) Subject to regulation 25, every pipe or fitting shall be of the British Standard."



"British Standard" has been defined to mean the British Standard of the latest version at any time.

Regulation 19, the whole part, plus schedule 2, is relevant.

Let's turn to the back. Let's take a look at schedule 2. Page 160. Schedule 2; can you see it in the middle?

A. Yes.

Q. Regulation 19, "(In English) Pipes and fittings"; item 17 on page 161, "Capillary fittings":

"(In English) Capillary fittings or compression fittings shall comply with BS 864, parts 2 for capillary and compression fittings of copper and copper alloy and compression fittings for pipes laid ..."

That takes us to part 2 of 864. This BS has been specified. In other words, we need to turn to 864.

Please turn to C19.5, page 13705.

Let's to page 13696 first. This is 864-2, part 2, "(in English) Specification for capillary and compression fittings for copper tubes". Do you see it?

A. Yes.

Q. This is the relevant BS which has been mentioned a moment ago. So 864 part 2.

Let's take a look at page 13705. The right lower corner, "(In English) Solder", 5.2 -- do you see it?

A. Yes.

Q. 5.2.2:

"(In English) Potable water applications. For potable water applications the solder used for making capillary joints shall be one of the lead free grades of soft solder specified in table 17."

For table 17, let's turn to page 13715:

"(In English) Chemical compositions of lead-free soft solders for use with potable water."

The maximum lead is 0.1 per cent. That's from 864 under regulation 19 of WWR. It is still there; right?

A. You mean the latest version?

Q. No, no, no. We were talking about the prevailing standard. I'm talking about the Waterworks Regulations.

A. Yes.

Q. It specifies 864.

A. It hasn't been updated.

Q. No, it hasn't. But in fact we know that the relevant BS, 864, has been superseded.

A. It has been superseded.

Q. So, to cover the relevant area, it should be 1254.

Let's go back to page 13734. For the cover sheet for 1254, it is on 13722. "(In English) Copper and Copper Alloys -- Plumbing Fittings".

I want to turn to page 13734. That's the relevant

page. Can you see table 6?

"(In English) Table 6 -- Maximum temperatures and pressures".

"Soldering", and there's a note:

"(In English) Soldering alloys with lead and brazing alloys with cadmium are not permitted in installations for water for human consumption. Soldering alloys with lead are not permitted."

So, if you look at the wording, it says there should be no lead at all.

But you say, if you need to look at what we mean by lead-free, your colleague, Mr Chan Hing, he says that we have to refer to the ISO standards, because if you look at the note here, "(In English) Soldering alloys with lead ... are not permitted", it should be zero but we cannot achieve zero so it is a limit and we do have a relevant ISO standard. Let's take a look.

C19.5, page 13757. It's ISO 9453.

A. Yes.

Q. ISO 9453. The relevant page is 13757. Table 3 -- you are familiar with that?

"(In English) Chemical compositions of lead-free solder alloys."

So according to this table, it's not 0.1 per cent. It's 0.07. So you're not given a new number, there is

an actual difference. In the past, the maximum was 0.1, and now it's 0.07.

So if you're talking about principle, the British Standards, they might be using this example. So what you have written in schedule 2, the numbers there, if you refer to the most up-to-date British Standard, it might have been superseded. You don't rule that out; right?

A. Yes.

Q. The latest BS, the requirements, there might be some actual differences?

A. Yes.

Q. Just now, we were discussing the problem -- so set aside supplier. A lot of times, implementation of a system, you cannot just ask whoever you know. So a layperson, if they want to comply with British Standards, R19 tells me you need to look at schedule 2, and schedule 2 refers to 864, and the WSD, as you said just now, depending on circumstances and execution, you might tolerate -- you would tolerate the standards that are not the latest BS standards.

So we have some discretion available, and of course the relevant 1254 has been issued for a while. It was issued in the late 1990s, and ISO is the 2014 version. So, currently, the WSD, if you discover somebody is

using material compliant with 864, using soldering material that contains 0.01 per cent, what would you do?

A. The Waterworks Regulations, it's not updated. We are reviewing it now and we can update it later. We are doing that work.

But regarding the solder, as you said, our website has the updated British Standards and we have updated the solder material requirement. So it has to comply with ISO 9453.

Q. So 9453 is the ISO standard, but it's still a British Standard?

A. Some industry suppliers, if they want to get a general acceptance of solder, we have to comply with the latest standard, 0.07. We have to use that figure. The ISO 9453, it's also been updated onto the website. I agree with what you are saying. The regulation is outdated. But in fact what is happening in practice? They have to submit test certificates to -- all the labs are using ISO 9453.

Q. So, structurally, the WWR -- otherwise -- you say you use all the new standards, but why do you have to come up with a schedule 2? Why do you mention these things? It is now part of a subsidiary legislation, but why do you have to add that extra part? You have attracted people to it, but then you cannot catch up. Some people

will think, if they comply with rule 19, then they are okay, but they also might be in breach of rule 20, and why can't you enforce the law?

A. I explained just now, there are some situations that are not that ideal, and we try to update that as soon as possible.

Q. I understand, but structurally, why do we have a schedule 2? Why does it say that we --

A. Well, that might be related to the history, which types and fittings belong where. So this is an old schedule.

I think perhaps they wanted to highlight certain facts, but now times have changed, and now we have websites that can update information.

Q. Have you also considered that even if you do not connect regulation 19 to schedule 2, some people might say, "Let's refer to WSD website", but you need to ensure that the WSD colleagues are up to date, otherwise, when a new situation arises, but the WSD website British Standards are not in line with the up-to-date British Standards, that would give rise to other problems?

A. Well, we have meetings with the BSI. We have purchased their service, so whenever they update the British Standards, they will update it. We have people looking into that.

Q. So your website is updated automatically?

A. We have to know that something has changed, but we have to look at what has been changed. We cannot get an automatic, immediate update. It has to be relevant to us. We have to review the situation. There would be a time-lag.

Q. So, during a certain period, your website might be in line with the actual British Standards, but then later on there might be some changes, they will tell you, and your colleagues, for different reasons, they might have to give the industry some time and they won't update it immediately. So the industry has an option; if they want to be in line with current practice, they would comply, but then some might still be using the old link, they might still be using the old British Standards, and your colleagues are consciously delaying the upgrade, the update.

So there is an option?

A. Well, I think it would depend on different cases, the difference between new and old versions.

Q. Since your colleagues can make a decision to not give the latest updated version, they have their reasons. So, if they haven't updated the up-to-date version, then the industry, either they give you the latest version or they give you the old version?

A. Yes, strictly speaking, yes.

Q. And until your colleagues say, "We have waited long enough and for various reasons you should be up-to-date now", and maybe in a few months or a year's time you will update the standard and it will be in line with the British Standards again?

A. Yes.

Q. But in practice, you have to rely on the industry?

A. Yes. We are in contact with the laboratories or suppliers, are always talking about the British Standards and what changes they might have. So we are always in touch.

Q. Well, if that is the case, then legally regulation 20 -- would there be a better drafting, making it clear, that they shall comply with such British Standards as the WSD may declare from time to time, or the latest version? You could state that.

A. If we review this, we can look into that as well.

Q. Because there's a time-lag, and if you are using 20, I could use the previous version, that is -- technically, they are not using the most up-to-date version. It's just because, for different reasons: discretion, or maybe they haven't updated it, and so on?

A. Yes. When we review the legislation, we will consider that.

Q. So that's on your agenda; right?



A. We are arranging that.

Q. I would like to explore the five-year rule. That is, you require the industry -- the document included in the annex, the fittings that you accept, it has to be in the last five years.

Let's take a look at this circular, No. 2/2015. C3, tab 36, page 2204. 11 August 2015. It was issued by you?

A. Yes.

Q. "(In English) To strengthen the control of water supply pipes and fittings, with immediate effect, the general acceptance of water supply pipes and fittings would be valid for a maximum period of 5 years from the date of issuance of the approval letter."

So what scenario are you trying to target? It's Kitemark, or category B, the UK certification body, or is it the WSD criteria? Could you explain?

A. This is controversial. In the past, all the approval of pipe material or components, whether it is type A, the British Kitemark or WRAS, or local accredited lab, if it's up to British Standards we will give them a general acceptance; we will issue them an approval letter.

COMMISSIONER LAI: You have to speak closer to the microphone.

A. In the past, there were some suppliers. They would have

pipes or components. They would submit it for approval.

It might have British Kitemark, or WRAS or it could come from -- it could have a test report from a locally accredited lab. We would take a look at it and then we would issue a letter of general acceptance or approval letter. So, with this approval letter, they would have a reference number, let's say type C, it could be type C, 12345, for example; we will give them a number for that fitting.

MR SHIEH: And you will state which British Standard it complies with?

A. No. We already have a test report stating the British Standard. That's attached to it. We will give them a letter saying you can use it in Hong Kong for inside service plumbing works. It's called general acceptance.

In the past, once it's given, it could be said it's forever.

Q. Like in 2005, brand A was tested.

A. There wasn't an end date. With the lead in water incident, we have strengthened the control of such pipe materials. Now we have said that for such approvals, they have a validity period of five years.

Q. Say today I give the approval.

A. Say, for example, it was approved in 2005, it will lapse automatically. So by last year, it has already lapsed.

Q. So it would have lapsed?

A. Under the new system, you may at most get a validity period for five years, whether it falls into category A, B or C. So it works in that way. It is not that it would be banned after five years. You need to have it returned to the laboratory for re-testing, and then you show me the test report and then I go through the same process.

So it's not a matter of banning it, but you have to make sure that your product is up-to-date. So we are following the pledges of WRAS in the UK. Again, they have a validity of five years.

Q. For the UK projects, I'm going to show it to you in a moment. For the so-called potential evil that you are trying to target at -- now, take the year 2005 as an example. It is sort of far away enough, then it's easier for us to see the consequence. Like in 2005, suppose it didn't have Kitemark, but the product was sent to a laboratory, it was found that it was meeting all the British Standards. They approached the WSD; the letter of general approval was given.

So for model Y of brand X, this fitting has been approved. In other words, whenever you include it in the annex, it will be acceptable to us and the WSD, because you are in line with BS12345; right? It's not

in that letter but then it will be stated in the laboratory report.

Now you are saying that the 2005 approval doesn't count anymore, assuming the BS hasn't changed, because had there been a change in the BS, the original approval would no longer cover that. Assuming for a moment there hasn't been a change in the BS. Now what you are asking them to do is come up with a lab test report dated 2016, for the same brand and same model. You need to have it tested by laboratory, to find out whether it is still meeting the BS in the year 2016.

So you are worried that for certain brands, for certain models, it might be there has been a degradation of the quality within five years' time. I want to know whether it did happen in the past?

A. As to whether it has been the case -- well, in the past, we didn't carry out such checks. We are imposing this process, this is because we feel the need.

Q. I am not criticising you. In terms of risk, even though it has never happened, you still have to be careful?

A. We are not able to do the product certification, like visiting the manufacturing plant, once every year or twice a year. But at least we want to have something like a body check. It would be a good measure of control. We believe that it is necessary.

Q. What about Kitemarks? What about the date of the certificate from Kitemark?

A. It isn't in the control of the supplier.

Q. Say, for example, you are talking about the case of they had nothing to rely upon, they had to go to a laboratory, so if you ask for it, I will get a test report with a validity period within five years, but then for the Kitemark certificate, it may not be regularly updated; right?

A. I think the validity period is three years, according to my understanding. There is a list within BSI. We have to visit the website to check, because we are worried that it may be a fake one, so we have to satisfy ourselves that there is indeed this particular number. If they don't engage BSI to do it, then it can be withdrawn from the list or directory. So when you visit the website, you can find that it is no longer in the list.

Q. For category A and category B, you are still relying on external certifying agencies, so whether they get a Kitemark or whatever, so you believe in that and you give a general approval. For the five-year rule, you are saying that somebody has to approach an external certifying body to get a Kitemark or the UK scheme, et cetera, before you will give the approval?

A. You are talking about Kitemark and WRAS; right?

Q. Yes.

A. It will correspond with their approval. For WRAS, yes, there is a validity period.

Q. Is it five years? You want to be sure that you are in step with them. If it is out of step, say if it is once every eight years, then you ask for something which is good for five years?

A. Let's take a look at our circular letter; a maximum period of five years. If you follow WRAS, then if it is for three years, then we approve for three years. So it follows the certificate from WRAS.

But then when we talk about a fresh application to be done locally, say yesterday it was tested, you presented it to me and we gave our cert, then it will have five years' validity.

However, if it was tested last year and then there hasn't been a change in the British Standard, and if you showed the certificate from last year to me --

Q. "Sorry, I can only give you four years"?

A. Yes, four years only, because the test was done last year. So that's how it works.

Q. Why would you say that you give it one year only? You don't start with a standardised approach? It depends on the date of the test report. If the test report is

dated 2015 is shown to you in 2016, then you only get four years or four years plus. What about Kitemark certificate?

A. It depends on the date of the Kitemark certificate. Then we will see if we can give five years.

Q. For current ones, since they are updated all the time, it won't be too old. So for Kitemark, they won't have things which are still valid after a history of eight or nine years?

A. They are updating it all the time.

Q. So if somebody relies on a Kitemark and if he shows you something which is eight years old, nine years old, then you can be quite sure that approval can't be given?

I want to be sure it is synchronised. If the issuing body --

A. Well, we did talk to the BSI. BSI has got a branch in Hong Kong. We talked to them. They have given us advice.

For Kitemark, first of all, we were advised to go to their website to check. As to the length of the validity period, to tie in with the approval, the advice is to approve for three years, upon receiving a report, and if it is still within the list. So their advice is for three years.

Q. For Kitemark certificates, they don't have an automatic

lapse of validity? When they give you a cert from Kitemark, it doesn't say it will lapse automatically?

A. If it is not given another Kitemark, will disappear from the list.

Q. After how many years? Automatic disappearance, after how many years?

A. Actually, I don't know how. It's an arrangement between the supplier and the BSI. But we have been told that for Kitemark-covered products, they will be shown in the directory. If you want to look at the latest approved list, you go to their website.

Q. In other words, for the relevant suppliers, if they would like to work through approach category A, they bring with them a Kitemark certificate. So what you do is that you visit the website of Kitemark. For that product, you want to know whether it is still current. If internally they say that it hasn't been tested for a long time or it has failed the test, even though it doesn't carry an automatic lapse date, as long as the website doesn't have the cert anymore, then you won't recognise that Kitemark certificate for the purpose of general acceptance?

A. Well, we follow the advice of BSI. That is, if a BSI Kitemark cert is available, then we should give three years' approval, and we took the advice.



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

Q. So three years from the date of the certificate?

A. If I remember correctly, that's the advice.

Q. So if they show one which is dated 2010, then you can assume that they are not able to get an up-to-date Kitemark certificate and they can't do so by way of Kitemark?

A. We will try to see whether it is still valid. That is whether it is still being recognised by the BSI as a product.

Q. Even though there had been a Kitemark, but then it was dated 2010?

A. First of all, we will try to see if it is in the current list. If it's not, we cannot give approval. If it's not on the list, then we can't.

Q. What if it is on the list?

A. Then we follow the BSI advice. We can give approval.

Q. What if it is in the list but dated 2010?

A. Dated 2010?

Q. Three years have already passed since. Would it still be in the list? Is it possible?

A. I don't know the details, if you talk about such old certificates.

Q. In theory, Kitemarks will be updated all the time. For the current Kitemark certificates, they advise three years. So certainly theirs won't be longer than three

years.

A. For our website, we will be monitoring it after five years have elapsed. So if there hasn't been a renewal, then it will be taken out. I think we follow the same practice.

Q. For the details, let's set them aside, but basically the rationale is that you want to make sure that for the same brand, for the same model, in terms of quality control and whatnot, and the place of manufacturing, you want to make sure that for the same model, same brand, you want to guard against deterioration of quality over time?

A. Yes.

Q. Let me show you a report from the HKIE. They have certain comments concerning the five-year rule.

Perhaps we will turn to another circular from you. In the same bundle as your witness statement, page 13516. 7 of 2015.

Just a moment, please.

Let me skip this. Take a look at the HKIE document, in bundle U, page 75. This is the Hong Kong Institute of Engineers, a report. Paragraph 302, it comments on the "(In English) five-year rule". I would like to take you to that.

Paragraph 302 -- "(In English) Lapse of product

certificates":

"(In English) The [task force] did not understand the rationale behind this decision of WSD circular No. 2/2015 ... with immediate effect ...

303. A standard compliance certificate is a test report on sample(s) of products submitted at the time for testing to a particular standard, or part of it, or proprietary requirements. In essence, there is no time limit per se."

It should not lapse. There's no time limit. That's what they are saying. Usually test results, they will tell you it has achieved a compliance to date. So Kitemark, it doesn't say when it would all lapse?

A. No.

Q. "(In English) 304. Products compliance to a quality assurance scheme involves ongoing and periodical assessment and a certificate issued under this circumstance is almost always time validity dependent. The Kitemark requirement under category A is of this nature."

What do you mean by "(in English) time validity"?

A. It says here that product compliance, it involves ongoing and periodical assessment. This is what I talked about, product certification. They have regular assessment. They have to see, can they maintain

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

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 62 B

C that quality on a longstanding basis. So the Kitemark C

D is of such a nature. It's an ongoing monitoring or D

E quality control. E

F Q. But there's no time limit? It won't automatically F

G lapse? G

H A. Because it's ongoing. If you do a good job, then H

I there's no end date. I

J Q. But what if they find there's a problem in the interim? J

K It doesn't say it will lapse in three years. It's just K

L when you search the website, your product is not in the L

M Kitemark-approved product list. So you will have to M

N actively search for that information? N

O A. Yes. O

P Q. It says: P

Q "(In English) 305. The [task force] opined WSD Q

R making reference to practices adopted by ... WRAS and R

S Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) in only validating S

T certificates within 5 years of testing to justify the T

U decision was not that relevant for application." U

V Then it has a footnote: V

Q "(In English) WRAS is a scheme of advisory nature Q

R assisting product suppliers to identify and test to R

S appropriate standards meeting the Water Supply ... S

T Regulations ... which is a performance based regulation. T

U Product tested to British Standard compliance is U

V

C an option, albeit it more often than not that option C  
D would be the one adopted for example appliance approval D  
E in UK. DWI is an inspectorate agent by statute to E  
F monitor supply sources for the government. WSD is not F  
G an agent but an administrative arm of the [Water G  
H Authority]. The ordinance and regulation entrusted to H  
I WSD for reinforcement did not provide a clause of time I  
J lapse on certification." J

H So how do you respond to that comment? H

I A. We are different from the UK. They have DWI, and the I  
J water supplier, they have two different entities, with J  
K different functions. But Hong Kong, the Water K  
L Authority, the director of Waterworks, and we have the L  
M WSD, being an administrative arm of the WA. M

M So Hong Kong is different. They have two separate M  
N parties. N

N I don't see any contradiction, when we apply this N  
O enforcement. I don't quite agree with HKIE, when we O  
P impose a five-year restriction on water supply fittings. P

P So I don't think it's a big issue. Our objective is P  
Q to maintain water safety. So I think it's Q  
R an appropriate measure. Whether it's the WSD or WA, R  
S there's no problem in doing this. S

S Q. "(In English) 306. By demanding type samples of S  
T production tested by HOKLAS accredited laboratories for T  
U  
U  
U

approval under category C every 5 year ..."

(Chinese spoken) ... lab test ... (Chinese spoken)?

A. Yes.

Q. "(In English) ... does not make the products at the same league as those manufactured under a quality assurance audit."

So asking people to do it every five years, but it's not the same as those under a product manufactured under a quality assurance audit -- how do you do that?

A. After that inspection, in the coming five years if there's any change, we cannot control that. So what you approve today, tomorrow the production line might have changed.

Q. So it was just a snapshot and there might be a change in five years' time?

A. But at least you will do another test after five years. So it's one way out of the situation, and that's what WRAS is doing.

Q. So Kitemark is the only one with the ongoing monitoring?

A. As my colleagues have said before, Hong Kong is a small market. If you want to do that continuous quality control, you need to send people to inspect. It would be resource-intensive, and the consumers -- what would cost 300 in the past would now cost 600 or 700. You would have to have labs, send people to monitor the

production line.

So we had a supplier who had to pay for that, and the consumers will have to pay for it. The product would be very expensive.

Q. So who issues the certificate?

A. The suppliers -- depending on which accreditation institute you engage.

Q. Okay. Paragraph 307:

"(In English) Fitting components in particular those of lesser value were often purchased in quantity with inventory exhaustion in terms of months if not years. Likewise for odd items procurement with MOQ."

So that means if you purchase in bulk, and we heard from the industry that a lot of people complain that they have old stock, old inventory, and now we have a change with immediate effect, and the old approvals I had are not valid anymore and I need to procure this new material and I need to get a lab test?

A. It's not that complex. Even though there is a lapse, even though your approval has lapsed, as long as the product quality has not changed, then you take it to the lab for testing. It's only two, three or four weeks you can get a result. As long as the quality has not changed, you should still live up to the standards. You just spend a little time and money.

We are not banning the material.

Q. You would feel that once things are running smoothly, you won't have a backlog. So, if you have a sudden lapse, then you would have a backlog of testing?

A. Yes.

Q. So, when it runs smoothly --

A. We have a different lapse of time for different products.

Q. So, when you start the system, they will all lapse in five years' time?

A. Some things -- you don't have to wait until the last year, and if you look at the last few months, the labs are running smoothly. There's no queueing or backlog.

Q. Paragraph 308:

"(In English) There is also no guarantee goods sold under a current certificate would not be from stock of more than 5 years old unless tracing of stock movements similar to perishable goods is in store."

So I have a certificate. This brand, this model, complies. But would they really use it? It would be stock from inventory. I think you are saying -- you have given a very good reason but that not be applicable in practice.

A. So that's why, when you use the product, you have to ask the supplier, "When did you get the certificate?"



Q. Let's say I got the certificate on 1 January 2016, but when they do the work, the stock might be inventory from six months ago. So are you saying it could be older stock?

A. Well, the developer, when they purchase material, have to see when it was manufactured.

Q. So your five-year rule cannot capture that.

Paragraph 308 says, I know you have good intentions, you want to ensure that I get a certificate every five years to ensure that the brand name I am using in 2016, February, it was still okay, and you had tested the product from February 2016, but at the construction site they might be using stock they purchased six months ago?

A. If it's the same product, same quality, there's no difference. They shouldn't be any different.

Q. But you are not concerned that as time goes by the production line had changed or deteriorated or fluctuations?

A. You are referring to the first case, but in the long run, as the system runs every five years, there shouldn't be a problem, unless during a certain period you couldn't get the product approval.

Q. Anyway, this might be operational problems. They are just pointing out that the sample I have produced is the latest, but I have some old inventory.

A. If the quality is the same, it shouldn't be a problem.

Q. Paragraph 309, this might be from the -- it says the circular "(in English) brings unnecessary hardship to the industry without much gain in quality assurance". So you have good intentions but in practice it is not a big improvement.

How do you respond to that?

A. I don't think -- well, it might create some inconvenience. They need to get products tested. They have to spend some money. And of course they would balk at that. But for water quality, water safety, it's necessary, and it's just a short-term inconvenience. In the long run, there is some safeguarding of the water quality and the stakeholders should make some contribution to that.

We know testing is not expensive. We are talking \$3,000, \$2,000 over a span of three or four weeks. But you can assure your customers that this product is up-to-date, it's not from an old certificate. I think it's good for brand image as well.

Q. I have now found it, C19.5.

The following series of questions are from a document --

CHAIRMAN: Let's return after lunch, then you can continue afterwards.

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 62	
C	(1.00 pm)	C
	(The luncheon adjournment)	
D	(2.32 pm)	D
E	MR SHIEH: Mr Lam, before the lunch break, we invited you to	E
F	look at C19.5, page 13498. This is circular letter	F
G	7/2015, signed by you?	G
H	A. Yes.	H
I	Q. This is to follow up on an earlier circular in relation	I
J	to the five-year lapse.	J
K	The earlier part is about the application forms and	K
L	the changes. The lower part of page 13498, that's in	L
M	relation to a. That is about the "(In English) general	M
N	acceptance", and then you have an arrangement, until	N
O	1 April 2016, which is transitional.	O
P	Then lower down:	P
Q	"(In English) It has been found that some pipes and	Q
R	fittings installed on site are different from those	R
S	listed in the approved annex to form WWO46. You are	S
T	thus reminded that any change to the previously approved	T
U	pipes and fittings listed in annex to form WWO46 shall	U
V	have the approval from the WA before installation."	V
	A. Yes.	
R	Q. We have heard from some plumbers, and our understanding	R
S	is that the general practice has been as follows, and we	S
T	have heard it many times. That is, before the	T
U		U
V		V

commencement of the construction of a building, at an early stage WWO46 would have been submitted, even together with the annex, well at an early stage. For the materials stated therein, in fact they may not be the same as those to be used during the actual construction, and according to your experience, this is not rare?

A. Yes.

Q. Therefore, in terms of paperwork, the proper way to go about it is to apply for a change, so as to rationalise it. That is, it doesn't matter should there be changes later on, but then the WSD has to be informed to say that there has been the need to make changes. A fresh application may not be needed, but then, if it is about minor changes, initiated by the LP or not initiated by the LP, then as long as they sign the paper to cover that, it would be fine.

Can you remind us once again the effect of the circular, for the changes at the later stage?

A. Well, the intention --

Q. No, not about this. Please talk about the previous practice.

A. Had it been minor, then the LP can just initial it, submit it to us so that we are told about the change and then we will say, "Okay, no objection." That was the

practice in the past. But then for the latest form, WWO46, there is a note. It sets out clearly that, "If you would like to make changes to the fittings in the annex, then the LP must sign to that effect, and the AP, as well as the developers, must sign as well."

In other words, it isn't much changed when compared to the past, but more signatures are required.

Q. Then the LP will say "Noted" and then they can commence?

A. Usually, it's passed. I can't tell what has been changed. So in theory you should get my approval before you commence, but of course, if you are confident that it is going to be approved, you take the risk to start first.

Q. But then later on, when it is found it would not be approved, then they took the risk?

A. Yes. The ideal way is show it to me and get the proper approval before you start.

Q. Before the incident, we have heard from plumbers that what they had been doing was as follows. They might not inform the WSD, despite the change. Were you aware of such a phenomenon?

A. I think there were such cases, and you can tell from the case of Kai Ching Estate -- well, should there be a change, without informing us, and when it was spotted during a site inspection, then of course you know that

there is WWO108, which is the demerit point system. It will be reflected there. We would regard it as non-compliance. So a demerit point would be recorded. When a specific number has been accumulated, there would be a warning letter. When you get a number of warning letters, there can be the suspension of the licence.

So, if they don't notify me, then it is wrong and they take the risk; that is, they may gather a demerit point.

On this part, I want to say one point further. We have recently revised our WWO108, enhancing the demerit points involved.

Q. In other words, if an LP has got a WWO46, they use materials different from those in the form, and if they have failed to sign a form and inform you as required, then you will deduct a point, if it has been spotted.

So it isn't a matter of whether the material is on the approved list. Because they haven't followed the requirement, even if the material is not being objected by you, but at least they haven't followed the procedures; in theory, they can get a demerit point?

A. Correct.

Q. You know that there was a practice like that. As to whether it was common or not, that's a separate issue. Some plumbers used materials not in compliance with

those submitted earlier, and your sanction is that, when spotted, you would deduct points?

A. Yes.

Q. I think you have heard about the following. For the affected housing estates, the task force set up by the WSD spotted this phenomenon. For certain parts, they were supposed to belong to certain brand names, as stated in the WWO form 46, and on the approval list of the WSD. But then, during the construction stage, they used something else, and they were not on WWO46.

But in fact, those parts were also on your approval list. Had they informed you, it would be fine. When tested, the lead content exceeded the British Standards. Are you aware of that?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. I can show it to you. The task force of the WSD has discussed this issue.

Let's take a look at the report of the task force. Paragraph 3.3.3. Let me tell you the relevant bundle number. A moment please. A1, page 650.

I think page 650 is the cover page, "(In English) Report of the Task Force"; do you see it?

Paragraph 3.3.3. I can't get actual page number, but please go to paragraph 3.3.3 of the hard copy, and please help us by giving us the page number.

A. 691.

Q. "(In English) ... elemental analysis showed that some of the copper alloy valves and taps ..."

That's not about solder materials, that's about the fittings.

"(Partially in English) ... in the three water supply chains in [Kai Ching] and [Kwai Leung Estate Phase 2] did not comply with [British Standard] requirement in respect of the lead contents of 4-6 per cent for the copper alloy for valves ... as summarised in annex 3.2. Despite non-compliance ... the leaching test results ... were comparable to those complying with BS ... In other words, they were not the cause of excess lead in drinking water."

The lead in the drinking water didn't come from this source?

A. No.

Q. Let's take a look at annex 3.2. Page 778. There is some analysis here. I think you see a table. There are different kinds of fittings and pipes, like copper pipes.

For copper pipes, cast iron, gate valves, they talk about the brands submitted to WA in WWO46. Then, for the brand installed on the site, you can see that there is a difference. For copper alloy fittings, in the



middle, for some valves or stopcock, the brand actually installed was of the name Victory. However, for the brand name submitted to the WA, it was Waterfront, Ring, et cetera.

Whether the brand was on the approval list, the brand itself is good, but then the lead content doesn't comply, if you look at the right-hand side column.

Turn over the page, you see something similar. That's for Kai Ching Estate, Yuet Ching House. Again, for copper fittings, for BS compliance, there's a cross for copper fittings. Victory is the brand installed. The brand submitted, Waterfront, is on the directory approval list, but then the lead-free content is in exceedance.

Now, the question is, yes, at the end of the day, through a number of annexes, it has nothing to do with lead leached through the fittings. But the question is, even though it has not been included -- it has not been reported in WWO46, and this on its own shows that there's something wrong with the LP, but then, according to what was done in the past, since it was already on the list, it should have been given approval.

Now, it shows that even those products on the list, when tested, the lead content might exceed the BS requirement. I think that's what can be shown from the

task force analysis.

Can you tell why this is the case? If something is on the approval list, it is supposed that you have examined it already?

A. Well, to answer your question, we had discussed that this morning. From this case, we can see that some components, their production cannot be maintained over a long period of time at a certain quality level. So the quality control might not be so good. It doesn't deviate a lot but there is some deviation. So same brand, same model.

So over a long period of time, about ten years, the quality might have changed. They might not be able to keep the quality.

So, to answer this morning's question, why do we have a five-year plan, it's because even if the BS standards have not changed, if the same company and same production line, we would like them to have a test again to ensure that the quality can be maintained. We hope to achieve that.

Q. I would like to ask you, water sampling and component testing -- your witness statement in paragraph 22 says, starting from page 8 --

CHAIRMAN: Well, the validity period, you reduced it from perpetuity to five years. It doesn't really address

C your concern. In the past you had a certificate, and C  
you could continue in perpetuity, but now the  
D certificate, you can only use it for five years. It D  
E doesn't address the problem that the products E  
F subsequently manufactured don't comply with the British F  
Standards. There's no correlation between the two.

G A. Chairman, you mean that at the beginning of the year -- G  
H CHAIRMAN: No. You have identified a hazard. You now have H  
I some control measures. But your control measures have I  
J to be valid. It has to work. It has to control the J  
problem.

K MR SHIEH: (Chinese spoken). K

L INTERPRETER: The speaker is speaking away from the L  
microphone.

M MR SHIEH: So they have a sample that met the requirement. M  
N Another batch of stock doesn't meet the standard, or the N  
quality within five years has deteriorated.

O CHAIRMAN: Or they might have changed the manufacturing O  
base, and so on.

P MR SHIEH: You don't know when they changed the production P  
Q line; they might have outsourced it? Q

R A. If they decide to -- if they want to hide the fact, R  
of course there are ways to go around it.

S Q. They might not want to deliberately hide the fact, but S  
T the manufacturer, for different reasons, the quality has T  
U

changed.

A. Well, there are many suppliers. That's very common in Hong Kong, and as a supplier they will do their own testing. Unless everybody is trying to pull the wool over your eyes --

CHAIRMAN: Even if they don't deliberately try to fool you, you need to have an effective measure. In the past, you had these things in perpetuity. Let's say you use them for five years and now you've reduced it to five years, what's the difference? There's no difference.

MR SHIEH: (Chinese spoken).

INTERPRETER: The speaker is speaking away from the microphone.

MR SHIEH: The manufacturer, for five years, they have something that affects the quality, but five years is arbitrary?

A. Well, WRAS does the same.

Q. So, unless you implement the BSI, half-yearly check, where you have constant monitoring.

A. So we have a certification authority -- they have independent follow-up.

Q. So we do have a window period, so the production line might be excellent now.

A. That's why in Hong Kong we need to consider product certification. We are looking into whether that is

feasible, where we can have continuous monitoring of quality.

But we need a thorough study. We have to see whether the industry can accept that. The Hong Kong market is not as large as overseas, and we need to see whether we can bear the added cost.

So it cannot happen overnight. I think -- well, this is something that we will think about.

Q. I would like to follow up on BSI Kitemark service. They have stress tests. So having a Kitemark is an added quality assurance. You said that the Kitemark doesn't have a validity period. They will check your facilities, and if it's not in compliance, then you lose your qualifications.

So, if the manufacturer wants Kitemark accreditation, they need to accept the BSI rules. They will review you on a regular basis. So the first time you get your Kitemark, the rules of the game are you will be inspected again very soon, and through a website or a register, if you are not in compliance again, then you don't get your Kitemark accreditation.

So the BSI have set these rules of the game.

A. If there's any non-conformance, they give you some time to rectify, but you need to get the details from BSI.

Q. So the Kitemark document -- so is that how they operate?

C A. Yes. C

D Q. Okay. So let's now look at inspection. Let's turn to D  
E page 22. We are aware that yesterday I asked E  
F Mr Leung Wing Lim, and he knows that inspection pursuant F  
G to part IV of WWO46 -- let me tell you what I want to G  
H ask. I just want to clarify. H

I So, towards the end of the plumbing project, there I  
J are a lot of inspections, and WWO46 part IV is when the J  
K project is completed, the AP and the LP decide -- they K  
L invite the WSD to inspect the pipes. So, after L  
M inspection, if they discover it's up to standard, it's M  
N in compliance with your relevant requirements, they will N  
O issue part V. O

P What part V certifies, the document has P  
Q a description. This part doesn't involve water quality. Q  
R Your colleagues will go to the public section of the R  
S building and take random samples. They will look at the S  
T alignment, and they might have to refer to the annex to T  
U conduct a visual test. Part IV leads to part V, and we U  
V look at hardware. V

Q My understanding is that they do partial completion Q  
R and completion work. So I would like to know what's the R  
S difference between partial completion and completion? S

T When do they -- T

U A. Well, partial completion refers to works. Let's say U  
V

underground pipes. Some pipes are laid under the road.

We call those underground pipes. They have laid some

pipes underground. The pipes have to be covered up.

There are also some pipeworks that are concealed in the  
superstructure. So, after it's covered with concrete,

you can't see them. So the aboveground -- but the

concealed pipeworks and underground pipeworks, according  
to the Waterworks Regulations, before they cover up, it

needs to be inspected. If you don't look at it, you

will never have the chance again.

Q. That's what you say in paragraph 23.

A. So this is partial completion.

Q. Is that what you say in paragraph 23?

A. Yes, that should be the case. Some people call it  
interim, some people call it partial completion.

Q. So other works have not been completed, but the relevant  
pipes, if you don't inspect them now, you will never get  
the chance again.

Paragraph 24:

"(In English) ... will carry out site inspection in  
accordance with an inspection checklist ..."

That's during the interim period. Why am I asking  
you now? You have to pardon lawyers for doing so.

"(In English) On the WA's part, after part/all of  
the plumbing works have been completed ... an applicant

(normally the developer), the LP and AP will apply ...  
(... part IV) in accordance ..."

It seems to include "(in English) part/all".

A. Yes.

Q. But when you look in detail:

"(In English) For completeness, in cases where there  
are completed underground or concealed pipeworks, upon  
application by the LP, WSD will carry out interim  
inspection(s) ..."

So you don't rely on part IV; right?

A. They have to submit part IV. They can submit  
a photocopy and tell us this is the partial completion.

Q. So they will indicate that it's a partial completion;  
they should be inspected before it's concealed.

Then you have a checklist. The checklist replaces  
the provisional checklist. The provisional checklist,  
why is it called a provisional checksheet?

A. Well, "provisional", I think it means that at the  
construction site, I am holding onto a piece of paper  
with a list, a checklist. We may go and inspect items  
with the plumber, to check the tanks, the meters, the  
connections. They have a list. That's a checklist.

Why is it called a "provisional checklist"? It's  
provisional because all the defects that you discover,  
you have to convert that or translate that to WW0108.



So that list will have to be submitted to the plumber,  
and they will be told where problems have occurred.

So it's a provisional list. It's just to make work  
easier for the construction site crew. And the items  
identified will be transferred to the form WWO108.

Q. Let's take a look at that form. C4, tab 41, page 3251.

Page 3251 was issued on 18 September last year,  
after the excessive lead incident was discovered:

(In English) With a view to enhancing the  
record-keeping of the site inspection, inspection  
officers shall use the checklists in ... annex 1 to  
record the findings ..."

(Chinese spoken).

"(Partially in English)... during site inspections  
before approval of plumbing works detailed in form WWO46  
part IV."

We are going to now take a look at the updated  
checklist after the incident. It may not be called  
a provisional checklist. It's called a checklist.

No matter what it's called, you have this piece of  
paper where people would conduct their inspections.

So let's take a look at the new -- for the current  
checklist, page 3251, it's the circular.

Please take a look at page 3254. It's the  
inspection pack. So the entire pack of papers.

Basically, the inspector will use it as a reference.

Of course, he has discretion.

First of all, "(in English) Interim inspection",  
using form II-A; that is the part that has to be  
inspected before covering up.

"(Partially in English) Final inspection", so full  
completion, and then those forms will be relevant.

Page 3257, that is part of the checklist for the  
interim inspection. Please take a look at item 8:

"(In English) Partially Completed Works -- Materials  
of Pipe and Pipe Jointing".

So does it mean, for "(in English) partially  
completed works", before covering up you need to check,  
and you also check the jointing -- under the new system,  
would you also check the solder?

A. Yes.

Q. Am I right, just from reading it, for item 8, it means  
that pipe jointing would be targeting at the solder  
materials, because we didn't have it before?

A. No, we didn't have item 8 before.

Q. "(In English) Partially Completed Works -- Materials of  
Pipe and Pipe Jointing", so the inspector must check the  
materials of pipe and pipe jointing. In the past, it  
wasn't the focus. You have it now?

A. Yes, we have it now.

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

Q. What do they use?

A. Lead check. Yes, we attach something on the joint to see whether there is a colour change.

Q. Yes. There are many ways to carry out the non-disruption test. At the GL, they have a gun to test for it. Now, that's expensive, and so you have a simple device; you put on a sticker to check if the colour would change?

A. Yes, we have a circular to specify the number of items to be checked.

Q. You have a routine of checking those parts. So that's the interim one.

For the final one, you say at page 3258 -- do you see, "(In English) Check list for final inspection". I don't seem to see the equivalent for what we saw a moment ago. Maybe you know it better.

A. For the pipe jointing it isn't this form. You have another form to fill out. The guideline -- well, in fact, there is another instruction to cover this.

I think it's not in this checklist.

Q. Is it page 3278?

A. Let me have a look.

Q. Is it 3278? Please take a look.

A. I think it should be the one. Yes. This is directly related to that.

Q. For this form, it includes water sampling and solder joint sampling and testing. Before the incident, water sampling was a separate exercise?

A. Yes.

Q. And after the exposure, you have this circular, 3/2015. The subject matter covers water sampling as well as guidelines for the testing of joints.

A. I think you should look at page 3285. That is about the joint testing.

Q. Yes.

A. For page 3285, you should check the joint and indicate whether it is a pass or a fail.

Q. For this form, is it for interim or final?

A. You may use it for interim inspection. For the earlier one, it was a bit tricky.

Q. Which one?

A. The one you referred to the pipe jointing, the interim. Of course, you may indicate there -- you can also indicate the specific jointing method. Even if you don't use solder, you have to indicate flexible joint or another joint.

But then, if you want to test the solder, it's more appropriate to look at 3285.

Q. Yes. It's entitled "(In English) For the use of interim inspection of concealed pipes" and then "(In English)

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

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 62 B

C final inspection", so after the exposure you have standardised it? C

D A. Yes, solely to test for the solder joint. D

E Q. That's for the inspection of the hardware, for the purpose of issuing part V? E

F A. Yes, you may say so. F

G Q. Chronologically speaking, the WSD will look at the hardware, the alignment, the location of the meter. G

H This will be done before water connection; right? H

I A. Yes. I

J Q. Chronologically speaking, you find that everything is proper, the alignment has been followed, the solder is proper, but there's still a time gap before the actual water supply connection? J

K K

L L

M A. Right. M

N Q. And before the formal water supply connection, you need to get 1005 first? I just want to sort out the chronology. N

O A. Yes, let me briefly describe it. Say the plumbing works have been completed or are approaching completion, then the plumber will sign part IV. The AP and the developer as well. So they need to sign the form in relation to part IV, informing us that the works have been completed. O

P P

Q Q

R R

S S

T Upon receipt of this, we will send some people out T

U U

V V

to inspect, to check whether they have really been completed.

Q. Holding on to the checklist and the annex?

A. Yes. If it is found to be in order, then we will return part V to the LP, saying it is okay. Upon receipt of part V, it means that the plumbing works are to the satisfaction of the WSD.

The next step would be to make arrangements for the cleansing and disinfection up to the connection point and then inside service.

Q. So, for WWO46, that's about alignment. As to whether it is clean in the inside service, that's separate?

A. Yes. Cleansing the system is something else, because we are interested in the cleanliness and disinfection. It cannot be checked visually. For that part, generally speaking, it would be done after issuing part V, post our inspection.

After cleansing it, they will take water samples at the connection point. They will usually make an appointment with our chemist from the Water Science Division, to get the water samples.

After cleansing, after disinfection, they would take water samples.

Q. I want to know whether they need to get 132.

A. That's separate. I want to sort out the matter. It's

merely about the cleansing of the surface.

Q. So they will cleanse it themselves?

A. Yes, they cleanse it themselves. They will usually use 30 ppm to stay for 24 hours, the following day flushed and then cleansed.

Q. You have guidelines as to how to do it?

A. Yes, 2012.

Then the chemist will come to take water samples.

We get the samples and then the samples will be tested against the eight parameters in the past and 12 currently. When we are satisfied with the parameters then the LP will be notified. The LP will then ask us to effect the water supply to that development or that building or the housing estate.

CHAIRMAN: Then where does the water come from for cleansing and disinfection?

A. Generally speaking, it is called a construction supply. During the construction stage, we provide the construction supply. Now, when we talk about effecting supply, that's for permanent, and during the construction stage it's temporary. It will be terminated upon completion of the construction work, and we will terminate the supply.

MR SHIEH: Are we talking about the same water main?

A. Not necessarily.

For the construction supply, during the construction stage, the volume used is small, because it's solely for construction purpose. The size is also small. But then for the entire housing estate, the volume of supply would be much larger. So the source would still be from the government.

Once we have given water supply, then the developer will be involved, and that means the permanent supply.

Mr Shieh asked a question. He is interested in 132. For form 132, usually the AP, the developer, at the completion of the works, that is round about the time that part IV is submitted, that would also be submitted as well. It depends whether they are in a hurry to get the OP. If they want to get it earlier, they will do it earlier. Otherwise, they will wait until water supply has been connected. We don't impose any timetable. We work on the submission any time.

Q. Form 132 has nothing to do with fulfilment of regulations.

A. Well, usually they come at the time of part IV submission. They tell us it has been completed. They certify that all requirements have been met.

So our response is that first of all, we must issue part V; second, water samples are satisfactory, and we have also provided water supply. When they have been



completed and they put in 132, then we would issue a 1005 to the AP. Armed with 1005, they can start.

The Building Authority has to be sure that we have given them permanent water supply.

Q. So the condition of issuing 1005 is to provide water connection, but before that a lot has to be done?

A. Yes, a lot. Water sample testing and inside service is fine, before we will give water.

Q. So 1005 itself doesn't involve water sample testing but it involves water connection, and before that a lot has to be done?

A. Yes, a lot has to be done. Then finally we issue 1005.

Q. Please take a look at C4, page 3351. That is the provisional checklist before the lead in water incident.

A. Our colleagues would be using this form to carry out inspection together with the LP. That's before the incident.

Q. Well, be it interim inspection or final inspection, the same sheet, that is the same one here, was used?

A. Yes.

Q. So it has been clarified.

Please take a look at paragraph 25 of your witness statement. Page 13479:

"(In English) After all of the plumbing works have been completed by the LP, upon application by the LP,

the WA will then carry out final site inspection in accordance with the same procedures as above."

When I first read this paragraph, I thought the wording was similar to that in paragraph 23, so probably in paragraph 23 you were talking about the interim. Here, it's about final inspection. Because the wording was more or less the same, probably there was some confusion during the drafting.

So for paragraph 23, including the partial inspection; paragraph 25, final inspection, upon completion; and you have introduced circular 5/2015, that is the non-destructive test, in the middle.

So a circular was issued regarding the non-destructive tests?

A. Yes.

Q. To confirm whether the joints are lead-free. Then we have a series of technical circulars. Please wait a second.

C3, page 2195. We see this is circular 2015.

Page 2195, C3.

Are you there yet? Circular 5, "(In English) Water sampling solder joint sampling and testing for newly installed fresh water inside service".

It tells you how to do water sampling and cleaning procedure.

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 62	
C	Take a look at page 2197:	C
D	"(In English) Solder joint sampling for non-destructive test".	D
E	That's the protocol.	E
F	A. I said just now, if you look in the upper right-hand corner:	F
G	"(In English) During inspection of concealed pipes and fittings ..."	G
H	That is the interim.	H
I	"(Partially in English) ... 2 joints selected by representatives of the Water Authority for each inspection."	I
J		J
K	So they will check that joint in the interim test.	K
L	Q. Yes. And basically you have listed the protocol.	L
M	A. Exactly, yes.	M
N	Q. I would like you to look at some minutes of meeting. Page 18998 of C21. That's a working group meeting on the development and implementation of water safety plan for WSD.	N
O		O
P	So all the people in attendance were from WSD?	P
Q	A. Yes.	Q
R	Q. Different sections within the WSD?	R
S	A. Yes.	S
T	Q. You are "CM Lam"?	T
U	A. Yes.	U
V		V

Q. I would like you to look at page 19000. It says:

"(In English) E/PU asked ..."

What does "E/PU" stand for?

A. Prosecution unit. They are responsible for prosecuting.

Q. And what's "E"?

A. Engineer.

Q. "(In English) [Engineer/prosecution unit] asked whether the WSP would include systems within private premises. The chairman responded that the consumer service issue would be covered in the master plan and the Water Science Division would cover the monitoring of indirect supply. SE/NTW(1) ..."

What does that stand for?

A. Senior engineer. He is responsible for New Territories West. He is responsible for inspecting reservoirs, and so on.

Q. "(In English) SE/NTW(1) supplemented that WSD had indirect control of the systems after the connection points under Waterworks Ordinance."

You had attended the meeting. Do you recall that discussion, if you do so, that "(In English) ... indirect control of the systems after the connection points under [WWO]", what does that refer to?

A. I don't really recall, but I do have an impression that at the time it was very clear that our WSP, at the time

we had to prepare a WSP for the WSD, and we had convened all colleagues to attend this meeting, and our Water Science Division senior chemist, Mr Cheung Tse Lam, he convened the meeting.

Q. So was Mr Cheung the chief chemist?

A. Mr Cheung Tse Lam, he wasn't the chief chemist. He was senior chemist. The chief had retired. So he convened the Water Science Division. So "S Ch" are other chemists.

Over here, at the time the group of people, NTE(1) and (4), these are regional colleagues, and that included head works, that's responsible for the reservoir. And (1) are head works. (2) or (4), those are the distribution colleagues, in our distribution network. So head works deals with the reservoirs, pumps.

Q. And (2), (3), (4)?

A. (2), after the reservoir, after the water treatment facility, the pipes, government land.

Q. What about (3) and (4)?

A. (3) should be consumer service, but they weren't invited to the meeting.

Q. Mr Chan was (3)?

A. He's a chemist. "K", "HK" and "NT West" are our regions. Why did we convene the regional heads?

Because they had a regional plan. They wanted to implement a water safety plan, and I represented the Kowloon distribution network, and we were trying to see if we could contribute to the WSP for Kowloon distribution network. So that's what we were trying to do.

We did not ask consumer service -- we didn't invite them to the meeting.

So, if you look at the attendance list, you can see that. Of course we also talked about how do we interpret that. Well, the private premises, the question was asked, "What about private premises?", and the chairman said that that would be covered in a general plan and they would be dealt with separately.

Q. So, in the last sentence, "(in English) indirect control"?

A. I think he meant that we could not -- I'm just speculating because I can't recall; I didn't say this -- I think he said that we couldn't apply the WSP into private premises. But the chairman said that we would take care of the consumer services. Initially, it was called the master plan and then later on it was called the general plan.

Q. Our expert witness, Prof Fawell -- so the WSD felt that it could extend its control over into the private

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

premises and they could have indirect control?

A. Well, that's an indirect supply.

Q. But they say control. Supplemented with the indirect control, WSD had indirect control of the systems.

A. I cannot speak on his behalf. His emphasis was that he could not control it.

Q. So you are saying that he did not have direct control?

A. Yes, you can say that. That's how I would understand that.

Q. And who is "SW Chau"?

A. Mr Chau Sai Wai. He will appear later.

Q. He's NT North?

A. NT West distribution network official. I'm the Kowloon network officer.

Q. So you don't have a detailed memory or recollection of what the gist of that meeting was. So it doesn't say there are things they can't do. They say there are things they can do indirectly. So that's presumably the context. But in your interpretation, it seems to be the opposite; he's saying that there are certainly things they can do?

A. I wanted to ask about that, but these colleagues have retired. NTW(1), Mr Li, he's left; he's retired for many years.

Q. So we have to rely on what you remember.

If you just look at the black and white legislation, you can see what can be done and what cannot. We are trying to see what was intended in that conversation, but you cannot recall.

We are not talking about supply, we are talking about control. So you don't have any special recollection?

A. No.

Q. I would like to look at different generations of testing and protocol. We have heard this many times. We have had a lot of circulars mentioned in your statement.

Basically, let's divide it into three phases: prior to 2012, the watershed being 2012, there were some new measures. Before 2012, there was a period -- there was another incident. And then after 2015.

Prior to 2012, that can date back very far, but that was governed by a 2002 circular, 2/2012.

Let's take a look at that. Page 39385.

Page 39382, 2/2012 -- are we there? I'm sorry, that's 6/2002. You are there?

Is this the relevant water sampling circular?

A. Yes.

Q. It refers to "(In English) Cleaning and Sterilisation of Fresh Water Mains of Inside Service". That's not part IV of WWO46; that looks at hardware. This is about



cleaning and connecting to the water mains.

A. Yes.

Q. They have "(in English) Newly installed fresh water mains":

"(In English) Remove all extraneous materials inside the water mains ..."

Then we have arrangement with Waterworks chemists. They are taught how to clean out the facilities, and (3) tells them to make an appointment with the chemist.

"(In English) If the result is satisfactory, the Water Authority will inform the licensed plumbers and the water mains can then be put into operation."

Water mains is connected and it can be put into operation?

A. So it can be kept alive. Otherwise, water will be stagnant.

CHAIRMAN: Didn't you say initially they had construction mains to clean out?

A. After cleansing and the sample is okay, then we will provide them a permanent supply. They don't need to rely on the construction supply. They have a permanent water supply and they don't need further testing. They have already tested.

MR SHIEH: So they used the construction supply to cleanse. After that, they need a water sample test. That's for

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

current supply, and it depends on the current supply?

A. No, they cleanse it, it's totally clean, then they will get water sample.

Q. Where does the water come from?

A. Still from the construction supply.

Q. Yes, still from the construction supply.

A. When it is satisfactory, then we will effect the permanent water supply, and then they can turn on the tap. So "put into operation" means, "We have connected the water supply; please use it." If you don't use it, in other words, the water in the whole building will become stagnant; it's not good.

Q. But that's up to them, whether to use it or not?

A. Yes, beyond our control. But they are advised to put it into operation.

Q. Thank you. So if it becomes stagnant, only they will be affected?

A. Correct.

Q. "(In English) Repair or maintenance of fresh water mains". It's very brief, just two pages. They don't talk about the parameters to be tested?

A. Agree.

Q. They don't even talk about whether underground mains should be involved.

A. When we talk about mains, we talk about underground

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

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 62 B

C mains, because within the trade, mains means underground C

D mains. D

E Q. At one stage, there was an uncertainty? E

F A. Yes. F

G Q. And some would like to clarify. G

H So, when we talk about testing the water mains H

I underground, later on we said that in fact it's the I

J connection point; you make an opening? J

K A. Most of the connection points are underground. In K

L particular housing estates, you don't actually see L

M an exposed water main, because it will be obstructing M

N others. I won't rule out the possibility that for one N

O or two housing estates, you have it like that, but most O

P are not. P

Q Q. Then 2012, page 39385, dated 10 August 2012. Do you Q

R see it? R

S A. Yes. S

T Q. "(In English) Guidelines on Cleansing and Disinfection T

U of Fresh Water Inside Service." U

V Later on, page 39387, there's the relevant V

guidelines. Q

R In front of you, you have some papers, so you may R

S want to take hold of those pages. S

T When you compare the wording, they are very similar, T

U "(in English) Newly installed fresh water mains"; U

V

page 39387, "(in English) Newly installed underground fresh water mains", so the emphasis is on "underground".

Are you saying that the meaning remains the same because underground was implied earlier on? So water mains everybody knows, but then you just want to spell it out clearly, that is how to test the water in the underground mains.

(1), (2), (3), removal, et cetera. So it's almost word-for-word very similar.

"(In English) Arrange with Waterworks chemist ..."

Again, they are similar.

"(In English) (4) To avoid possible contamination, the fresh water mains concerned shall be put into operation within 7 days ..."

So again you are saying that the construction source is taken away, and the water supply has been connected with your inside service, so please put it into use within seven days. But you can't help if they choose not to turn on the tap?

A. Yes, you are right. Our advice is that if you don't want to turn it on, you may have to cleanse it again in future, unless you flush it from time to time. It is not good to have water stagnant. So that's our advice to the citizens; try your best to keep the water alive.

Q. Then at (II) we have often heard that in 2012, the newly

C added feature to the water sampling test is as follows. C  
D First of all, we know that during the water test, what D  
E was added in 2012 is -- first of all, you state clearly E  
the parameters.

F Please take a look at page 39387, further down: F

G "The test parameters and the related acceptance G  
criteria are in listed the annex."

H You find it at page 39392. Do you see it? So the H  
I circular spells out more clearly, when compared with I  
J circular 22, they are more or less the same, but here, J  
K you talk about the underground. You talk about the K  
eight parameters. So it's clearer. That part is no  
clearer than that in 22.

L We have been hearing evidence from your colleagues, L  
M post-2012, you encourage the consumers to take water M  
N samples in the inside service. That's also about the N  
eight parameters. That's not the condition but you  
encourage them to do so.

O (II) at page 39388, "(Partially in English) newly O  
P Installed Fresh Water Inside Service other than Those P  
Q covered in (A) (I) above". Q

R (A) (I) above is "Newly Installed Underground Fresh R  
Water Mains".

S So the underground mains, you talk about the inside S  
T service, you encourage them to pick a flat in T  
U

a particular floor. In other words, you encourage the consumers to randomly get a sample and you test for those eight parameters?

A. Yes. If I may also add a word here. That is, the way to cleanse the system. So it's not just about taking samples. In the past, they might not know how to cleanse it. Now we tell them how to do it, how much bleach should be used, how much hydrochloride should be used and then we give them the parameters. If you look at 6/2002, parameters were not indicated. So in the past, even when they cleansed it, they didn't know it was clean enough. Now we tell them how to cleanse it and they can take samples to check against the parameters. If it is satisfactory, it is fine. If not, they have to do it again.

Q. Are we about (I) or (II)?

A. (II). We didn't have it in the past. Yes, for part (II) we make it very clear how to cleanse it, and how to verify whether it is clean enough, we give them the parameters. We tell them the method, we tell them about the parameters.

Q. For part (I), there's a condition for connecting water, so it was done by the laboratory?

A. Yes, by the WSD.

Q. By your own chemists.

For (II), you encourage them to test the water inside service. They do it themselves. They will use accredited laboratories.

Page 39389, paragraph 3:

"(In English) After disinfection, arrange with either the Water Authority or an accredited laboratory to collect samples ..."

So either they ask the WSD to do it or they can get somebody else to do it. They are different, the eight parameters as well.

"(In English) If the results are satisfactory, the fresh water inside service can be put into operation. If not, the above disinfection and testing procedures shall be carried out again."

So a reader may not be too clear whether this is the condition, because you say "(In English) If not", et cetera. Is it the condition?

A. No. If the result is not satisfactory, we suggest that you need to do it again.

Q. As to whether you were going to connect with the mains, it's got nothing to do with that?

A. Yes. We simply check whether it is clean enough. If is not, you do it again.

Q. So it is sort of advisory?

A. Yes.

Q. It has nothing to do with water supply connection. My understanding is that even if it is somewhat unsatisfactory, since you pump the water up to the roof tank and it will come down, even though it is somewhat unsatisfactory, the inside service, the water won't have backflow to contaminate the public supply. So this is not conditional. You just want to advise them to do this for their own good?

A. Let me make it clearer. In the past, they will effect the water supply first, and then they will use the permanent water supply, and then they will carry out part (II). Do you understand what I am talking about?

Q. You mean in the past?

A. For part (II), after they have effected the water supply, they would use this water. So the water enters the building. They will use the permanent water supply to carry out the cleansing, to carry out their cleansing operation.

So sometimes they will only start to cleanse the system after permanent supply.

Q. Instead of using construction supply?

A. Yes, instead of construction supply. Some developers may do so.

Q. This is the non-mandatory part. Non-mandatory.

So that's what happened between 2012 to 2015.



For this circular, I think at that time the industry wasn't too sure. Take a look at C5, tab 67F. There was a meeting. The industry would like to seek clarification. Page 4114.60.

We have a table, annex 1. You may want to look at the screen.

Page 4114.54, maybe. You were present at a meeting in 2015. Five groups met with the WSD. Page 4114.54 is the cover sheet. Then there is a table in 4114.60, annex 1.

You have a set of guidelines to explain water sample collection in circular 2/2012.

(I):

"For every inside service for fresh water and fire service at each connection point, at least one sample should be collected for microbiological and chemical analysis."

On the right-hand side, you have more detailed requirements. What is important is the note at the right-most column:

"Arrangements for handing in the test results. The applicant or the licensed plumber must submit the testing results to the Waterworks Authority."

So it is something which is mandatory.

Part (II):

"Water samples from other locations of the inside service."

It's not mandatory, but it is advisory.  
That's (II).

So the applicant or the plumber can arrange for an accredited lab to do the testing, and if necessary they will requirement them to provide the test results.

But the wording does not seem to be clear. It's not mandatory. There are no consequences. It just says, if necessary, they will ask you for some certificate, and if it's not in compliance, they will ask you to do it again. There's no sanction -- there are no sanctions.

After 2015, we have a new test. We have new circulars. Circular No. 1. C3, page 2205. We have seen this, circular No. 1/2015. It was issued quite urgently. The incident occurred or the incident was disclosed in July. At the bottom, it listed that four new parameters had to be tested.

"(In English) ... we add new parameters for testing of water samples. The four additional test parameters and the acceptance criteria are as follows ..."

So there might have been some misunderstanding of whether this was mandatory or not. It wasn't very clear. It just said that four more items were going to be tested.

Then there was another circular to clarify the matter, 5/2015, tab 37, page 2195.

This is circular letter 5/2015. We see your signature there at page 2197. We saw that just now, "(in English) Guidelines for Water Sampling and Solder Joint Sampling for Newly Installed Fresh Water Inside Service". This is a clarification.

A. Yes.

Q. On the right-hand side, we have "(in English) Solder joint sampling"; after that, the middle column is "(in English) Water sampling".

What's the difference between direct and indirect?

A. In 1/2015, we added four parameters, and now we have four new heavy metal parameters. That would apply to all. But in 5/2015, we clarified even further where we will take the sample, the water sample; where should it be collected? For multiple storey buildings, or how should we do it for village houses, and we have listed all the scenarios.

So the first one, type (a), "(In English) Building of storey [larger than 4 storeys]" -- what do we mean by "indirect supply"? It goes through a tank from the roof, flows downwards. What do we mean by "direct supply"? It doesn't go from a water tank. It goes from the street mains -- for example, village houses are

direct supply.

So for tall buildings, multi-storey, those are indirect. There are two types. All of them are indirect supply. From the ground floor all the way to the top floor, it's supplied by a tank. But some multi-storey buildings, they have direct supply for the first three storeys and a water tank supply for the other storeys.

So, for indirect supply, we have the sump tank, the roof tank, that needs a sample, and in the high, middle and lower storeys, we take three samples. So for each down-feed we take three samples, aside from the sump tank and the roof tank. So that's indirect supply.

But some buildings, they have a direct supply. Then they need to take two samples, you can see.

Q. So we have to take samples from -- they have to take two samples from the direct supply?

A. And, for the underground fresh water mains at the connection point, we also take a sample.

So that's very clear now. This circular is very clear. We have to take a lot more samples. Cost is an indirect consideration. The sampling cost is much more expensive because of this.

Q. We don't mention inside service?

A. Well, you would have to refer to page 2195. That

page makes it very clear. The first paragraph, the last sentence:

"(In English) Water supply will only be effected subject to results of all water samples meeting the acceptance criteria stated in WSD circular letter No. 2/2012 and 1/2015."

So all the tests have to be passed.

Q. So you rely on this and that's how the four additional parameters become the prerequisites, and you also have the inside service, so both of them are the prerequisites for this?

A. Yes.

Q. Because without that there is some uncertainty?

A. This is clear.

Q. So we rely on that. If we just read 2012, it's just a friendly reminder that you need to check the inside service. But 2012 is also a prerequisite.

So, similarly, if you just refer to 1/2015, it just says you have to do four parameters, you are not told what the consequences are. Here, it says you have to fulfil 1/2015 and 2/2012. That means you need to test all 12 parameters, and whether it's from the connection point or the inside service, you have to fulfil all these.

So you rely on this?

A. Yes, I want to clarify that.

COMMISSIONER LAI: I want to ask, is that the mains water supply?

A. Yes.

COMMISSIONER LAI: Okay.

MR SHIEH: Let me hang on to see if I have any other questions to follow up.

Thank you, Mr Lam. I have no further questions. Please hang on.

Thank you. There's one point I would like to return to. I asked you this morning -- we know there are some unaffected estates, but there is also a borderline, 7 or 8 micrograms per litre. They didn't exceed the threshold. This morning I asked you about enforcement, would you have any plan, and you said if you want to set a red-flag, a trigger point, it's very complicated; you need to study that.

So, given your understanding, did the Housing Authority liaise with you? Because the Housing Authority, they also have British Standards that they refer to. So did the Housing Authority liaise with you and say, "We are worried that some contractors, they have used non-compliant material. The HA, as employer of building contracts, we're worried as well. We might need to take tests"? Did the HA communicate with you?

A. I personally did not participate in discussions with the HA, so I can't comment.

MR SHIEH: So I hope that the HA can provide some answers in their submission. He can refer to the transcript.

I have no further questions. Thank you.

Cross-examination by MR HO

MR HO: (Chinese spoken).

INTERPRETER: Speaker not speaking into microphone. Speaker not coming through.

MR HO: (Chinese spoken). I would like to ask, 5/2015, the circular -- this circular refers to the water sampling after the excessive lead in water incident. So, before you connect to the main supply, you have to test for the 12 parameters; yes?

A. Yes.

Q. This circular, that's what it refers to. So, when you take a test, you are still using a temporary water supply, but that temporary supply, after testing for the 12 parameters, if they are satisfied, they will be connected to the permanent supply, to the mains. But the temporary supply allows you to test for the 12 parameters effectively and whether it complies with your requirement.

Even if the temporary supply is not the mains --

CHAIRMAN: Well, it's all the mains. One is for

construction, one is permanent.

MR HO: It's the same source. If I've misunderstood that --

I just want to clarify that.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Mr Lee?

Cross-examination by MR LEE

MR LEE: (Chinese spoken).

INTERPRETER: Speaker is not connected to the microphone.

MR LEE: You can say you have never had such a large mess on  
your hands before?

A. It's a big challenge.

Q. Have you encountered something like this before?

A. Well, not in Customer Services.

Q. Has there been anything worse than this?

A. I have worked 20-30 years. We've had incidents but  
not -- well, the implications were different. I can  
give you some examples. We had Tuen Mun --

CHAIRMAN: I can't hear you.

A. It's problems of a different nature. The WSD faces  
challenges every day. In my personal life, I have come  
across two cases. In 1993, Tuen Mun had a flooding and  
the whole Tsuen Wan water treatment facility was flooded  
and they couldn't supply water and there was no water in  
Tuen Mun for four days. We also had a typhoon;  
Cheung Chau lost water supply for four days. So we



worked very hard to remedy this situation. Tens of thousands of residents had no water supply.

MR LEE: That was a suspension of water supply. This time, there was no suspension of supply.

A. You can say that, yes, but there was a different problem.

Q. So the big deal I'm talking about was something that you could not even dream about?

A. Yes.

Q. So, with 20/20 hindsight, do you feel that there were some deficiencies in your work that would have led to these unforeseen circumstances?

A. Well, of course we wish to do a better job. We learn from each mistake.

Q. But lead in water, this is not the first in Hong Kong.

A. Well, other jurisdictions, this has occurred in other jurisdictions where pipes contain lead.

Q. So how come your department seems to be blissfully unaware?

A. You cannot say that. All other jurisdictions, they have their history --

CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry. Was your department responsible for technical support?

A. Yes, Customer Services provides technical support.

Other jurisdictions, they have a different history.

Hong Kong is different from other countries. We banned lead pipes. So the assessment was different.

MR LEE: Even though we don't use lead pipes, but the solder -- this didn't happen for the first time in the world, and your BS requires lead-free solder needs to be used. People were aware of this a long time ago.

A. As I have said earlier on, many stakeholders are involved, like the developer.

Q. Now you started to talk about stakeholders, but in the past you didn't. You were responsible for all the water supply.

A. No, but then the construction was also the responsibility of the developer.

Q. You weren't aware of it before this incident. In July last year, this broke out; it became a major incident. Of course, we all talk about stakeholders and each should bear some responsibility. That's your approach. You say that you are responsible, but others are also responsible; everybody?

A. No, not everybody. All stakeholders have to bear the responsibility.

Q. But not the victims; right?

A. I think everybody has some responsibility.

Q. Even the victims?

A. No, of course not the victims.

Q. You mean the victims have taken the wrong water?

Now, in the past, you didn't talk about the stakeholders. Mr Shieh asked about the stakeholders. What about the AP and LP?

A. We did mention them. But then the questions weren't directly about that part.

Q. For you, in the government -- take the government as a whole. Before 1997, we had the British Hong Kong government. All along, the government is aware that for the water pipes, whether copper pipes or not, if the solder materials contain lead, then it is going to create a problem. You have known it for a long time.

So government officials have never anticipated that there would be a problem. I think that's what your deputy director has said. He has reason to believe that the industry participants won't be acting in such an outrageous manner, because there are already requirements and no one would be using lead-containing solder.

A. That's our attitude.

Q. Now, with hindsight, you have also introduced measures to change it. Can you tell us what measures have to be carried out, to find out whether the APs and LPs are still breaching the requirements? Do you have measures to crack down on them?

C A. For the new measures, I have mentioned them a moment  
D ago, and counsel for the Commission has asked us those  
E questions. We have got many circulars. People are  
F complaining about the large number of circulars  
G published.

H If you want to have welding or soldering, you need  
I to submit certificates to prove that it is lead-free.  
J In advance, we will check, and upon completion we will  
K go there to check. In fact, you can see from the forms,  
L we indicate clearly from which floor the joints have  
M been tested, and then for the water samples, a much  
N larger water samples to be collected and four more  
O parameters have been added.

P So what we want to achieve is that we want to  
Q enhance the inspection, to prevent things going wrong  
R again, so we hope that we work through this approach so  
S as to safeguard the safety of drinking water.

T Q. Just that? What about the penalties?

U A. Yes. For LPs, we have increased the penalties, and we  
V have been working in that direction, and just now we  
talked about the validity period of five years for the  
pipes and fittings.

Q. That has been examined and it isn't that good.

A. But we have a series of measures being considered.

Q. Do you think they are any good? Now we are talking

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

about hindsight. Do you think they are adequate?

A. Of course we try to make improvements wherever we can,  
so as to safeguard public health.

Q. Do you still have faith in the so-called professionals?

A. Of course I have faith in the professionals and we have  
to trust them.

CHAIRMAN: Sorry, say that again? You must trust them?

A. I always trust the professionals, because it is not easy  
to get qualified.

I think we have all learned something from this  
incident. For professionals or other stakeholders, I'm  
sure everybody has learned something.

MR LEE: I'm sure your faith in them has been reduced?

A. Well, after this incident, it was found that indeed  
there is a risk, and that's why we have added our  
measures. Not that we don't trust the professionals but  
we need to introduce extra control measures to prevent  
this going wrong again.

We all play our role. Let's hope that in the future  
professionals will work even harder to discharge their  
functions. We are the regulators and we will do more.

So ultimately we share the same goal, that is to  
serve the public, and we discharge our own functions  
properly.

Q. Have you ever considered the introduction of water

safety plans; you take the lead and ask the stakeholders to come to a meeting and have it agreed upon?

A. Well, yes, later on this will be considered.

Q. Later on?

A. When you look at our general plan, that is the water safety plan, I think the spirit is there. That is, we are from the Customer Services Branch. For the water safety plan, we have already talked about the principles. We have the measures. Say, for example, we have set down the standards, like the British Standards, the waterworks requirements. If you follow suit, things would not go wrong and should not go wrong. Then we have the plumbing proposals. Our approval would be required.

The plumbing proposals have many aspects, and it covers contamination and water quality. So all along we have been vetting and approving the plumbing proposals. We have LPs and APs carrying out the project. I think the APs will exercise more vigilant supervision after this incident.

Then, upon completion of works, we will go to the site for inspection, and we have enhanced the degree of details in our inspection programme. Upon completion, we will get water samples, and again that part of the work has been enhanced.

C In addition, upon intake of residents, we hope that  
D they will maintain their inside service. We have always  
E been encouraging the public to take part in our quality  
F of fresh water in buildings, and we have launched a new  
G version and four more parameters have been included.

H So we have got a series of measures, and we have the  
I maintenance guys to teach the public. So public  
J education is ongoing and we are going to enhance it.  
K More public education can be done, and when we handle  
L the complaints, we will be even more positive.

M So the Customer Services Branch will deal with the  
N water quality issue in inside service in this way,  
O hoping that through such measures we can safeguard the  
P safety of water supply.

Q That's all.

R Q. Good that you have covered so much. In a moment, I am  
S going to ask you three questions.

T Now, let's go back a bit. Before the incident,  
U according to the evidence of your deputy director,  
V I think it all boils down to one word: faith. He has  
always said that, "I have reason to believe that they  
will do this; I have reason to believe that it won't go  
wrong."

So, in the past, you believed in them. Now you know  
that this is not going to work.

A. I still don't think that I shouldn't trust them.

I think we must have trust.

Q. In the past you just trusted them and did nothing?

A. No, I don't think you should say that we did nothing.

I think it's a matter of enhancing the control.

Q. But you are talking about a lot of new things; all the things you talked about were new?

A. Yes, some of them were. A lot of them were.

Q. Let's come back to your new measures. You have added four new parameters: chromium, nickel, cadmium and lead; right?

Do you know that -- of course you are very anxious about lead, but in fact we have seen exceedance in the level of nickel; do you know?

A. Yes, maybe.

Q. Indeed there was exceedance. You can tell from the data. It seems you are not aware of it?

A. I'm not too sure which one you are referring to.

Q. I'm going to show it you in a moment.

Now, for the water safety plan, I read the documents from the WHO, and I have listened to Prof Fawell. We have been told that first and foremost we need to get the stakeholders. You need a leader. You ask the stakeholders to sit down. If you work on it from your desk single-handedly, you may have a perfect plan, but



then you just put it in your drawer. What is important is to ask the stakeholders to take a positive part, so that they know right from the beginning what's happening, they know why certain things have to be done. If they don't know the rationale, they won't do it. Do you agree with the principles?

A. Yes.

Q. So first of all you need to take the lead and ask the stakeholders to come together, but you haven't done this; you haven't started yet?

A. Well, I spoke at length about our measures, and in fact the elements are there and we involve the stakeholders. Probably, what you were saying was we need to get everybody to sit down, write down everything, and then say, for a building, there should be a building manager, so that -- a water safety plan should be drawn up for that building.

Q. Well, for a water safety plan, the purpose is to ask the stakeholders to prevent something going wrong, instead of being caught surprised and confused after something happens. So, if there is a water safety plan and it operates properly, then something like this could have been prevented.

Now, all of a sudden, you found the lead in the water. Had you been very careful and had you introduced

a water safety plan in the first place, then we could have been spared all such.

A. Yes.

Q. Thank you.

Now, you have told us that water samples have been collected over the years. Mr Shieh has asked you questions about that. Now, when you connect the water supply, of course the water mains in the street would be important.

Now, what happened in the past? Did you go to the upper, medium and lower floors and go to the extreme end of the service and get the samples from the taps?

A. Well, prior to 2012, it was an industry practice to do this. As to whether they would get the water samples, it depends on the building contract.

But I'm sure they have cleansed it, because they should have completed that before occupation. In 2012, there was the Tamar incident. We issued the guidelines. The parameters and methods of cleansing and disinfection were announced. We encouraged them to do so. Had they followed the steps, it would have been fine.

Q. Have you resolved all the problems about Legionnaires' disease?

A. We haven't spotted any problem when new buildings are occupied.

Q. So you assume that it has been resolved?

A. I think so.

Q. Now, you say that you go to the kitchen tap, flush it for a minute or two, and then you use it for cooking and drinking. Are you saying that it can also resolve other problems? Does it mean that it can address the problems for the 12 parameters?

A. You talk about flushing.

Q. I mean for the purpose of drinking and cooking.

A. If you have turned off the tap too long, if the primary function isn't working, then microbes and bacteria will proliferate.

Well, Hong Kong people like to travel, so if you are talking about the Legionella bacteria, has it been resolved? That depends on repair, maintenance and how you operate your system.

I suggest that you refer to CPLD. There's a committee against Legionnaires' disease. They have a management guideline.

CHAIRMAN: It doesn't deal with the 12 parameters. But if you are just talking about Legionnaires' disease, the original eight were just general indicators. The other four are not related. So that's not necessarily the case.

MR LEE: What about heavy metals?

A. If you flush, like Prof Lee, his report, you let it  
flush for one minute, you have flushed away ...

Q. So your four new parameters, you can use the same  
method?

A. Yes.

Q. I would like to ask you about your organisational  
framework, where you are located.

Yesterday -- we can just go through it verbally --  
"(in English) Water Supplies Department", the director,  
Mr Enoch Lam, and underneath him is the deputy director  
of Water Supplies, Wong Chung Leung. Then we have many  
branches.

Can you tell me how many branches?

A. We have "(in English) Customer Services", and on the  
right-hand side we have different sections.

Q. Okay. "(in English) Customer Services Branch", you are  
number 1. Do you have the largest establishment; that's  
why you are ranked number 1?

A. No, but Customer Services is number 1.

Q. Okay.

A. Not the best, but our customers are number 1.

Q. Then the "(in English) Customer Services Branch", we  
have "(in English) Officer in charge", that's you;  
"(in English) Principal functions and duties", we have  
to turn to the next page:

C "(In English) -- Oversee all customer services  
functions.

D -- Administer all customer accounts".

E That's it?

F A. Yes.

G Q. It doesn't tell you -- it doesn't talk about law  
enforcement?

H A. No.

I Q. I have another document.

J I will hand them out in one go. Two more pages to  
follow. (Handed).

K This was found on the internet. You can see a date.

L The first sheet, on the right-hand side, we have

M "(in English) Organisation of Customer Services Branch",  
and in the middle, "(in English) Assistant  
Director/Customer Services", that's your name.

N A. Yes.

O Q. Then we see "(in English) Reservoir Safety Section"; in  
the middle, "(in English) Customer Services Division";  
P and "(in English) Technical Support Unit", the first  
Q one. I won't look at "(in English) Reservoir Safety".  
R Then "(in English) Customer Services Division", we have  
a chief engineer, Mr Li.

S "(In English) Principal Functions And Duties" --

T I won't read that out. It's not related to law

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 62	
C	enforcement. We don't see anything related to law enforcement.	C
D	A. It's not very detailed. Our day-to-day operations in	D
E	our department, you can take it to include law	E
F	enforcement. It can include law enforcement.	F
G	Q. Okay.	G
H	Then let's take a look at technical support,	H
I	Mr Anthony Lai. Two chief engineers. And on the other	I
J	side of the page we have "(in English) Principal	J
K	Functions and Duties":	K
L	"(In English) -- Review and amend [the	L
M	Ordinance] ...	M
N	-- Provide technical support, enforcement support	N
O	(excluding prosecution) and efficiency monitoring in the	O
P	Customer Services Branch."	P
Q	It has enforcement support but not prosecution.	Q
R	So are you responsible for prosecution?	R
S	A. We have a prosecution unit.	S
T	Q. We find that on another piece of paper. In the top	T
U	left-hand corner, "(in English) Water Supplies	U
V	Department, Customer Services Branch, Customer Services	V
	Division, Prosecution/Geographic Information System	
	Section".	
	Then we have a list of names. We have	
	a superintendent for prosecution.	

C But on another piece of paper, we have a lot of  
pictures.

C

D A. Yes.

D

E Q. The heading, "(in English) What is unlawful taking of  
water?"

E

F It just deals with unlawful taking of water. For  
G example, in the first diagram, there's a fire hydrant  
H and they are using that to wash their vehicle. In the  
I second one, a fire hose; we have a fire hydrant. Then  
the third one:

F

G

H

I

J "(In English) Take through a fire service or inside  
service water which is not measured by a meter."

J

K So they are not paying; it doesn't go through  
L a meter.

K

L

M And fourth, they are using the toilet bowl water in  
their fish tank. That doesn't go through a meter. And  
N "(in English) Divert water from the waterworks"; they  
are stealing water.

M

N

O A. Yes. In reservoirs, they can also take water.

O

P Q. Then we have "(in English) Hazards of the illegal  
Q practice. Unlawful taking of water may cause pollution  
to water", and so on.

P

Q

R Then we have "(in English) Penalties of the office".

R

S Then it talks about law:

S

T "(In English) Any person who contravenes the

T

U

U

V

V

provisions shall be guilty of a criminal offence and,  
unless a penalty is otherwise expressly provided, be  
liable:

-- to a maximum fine of HK\$25,000.

-- to pay a charge for the water so taken.

-- to a further fine of HK\$1,000 for every day

during which the offence [is committed]."

So we talk about stealing water.

A. Yes.

Q. In the last slip of paper, "(in English)

Prosecution-related statistics (Updated as at

31 December 2015)". So it tells you how many cases are

prosecuted in a year. "(In English) Table 2 -

Performance targets and achievements." We have:

"(In English) Conducting publicity campaigns and  
seminars for promotion of combatting unauthorised water  
consumption."

Illegal use of water. Then:

"(In English) Initiating an investigation after  
receiving of complaint on suspected unauthorised water  
consumption within one working day."

So it seems your prosecution isn't related to our  
Commission, that is lead in water. There's no criminal  
offence; is that right?

A. Yes.



Q. So there isn't much you can do in enforcement?

A. Unlawful taking of water, that's one offence, but the legislation has other offences. This is just a more common illegal act. We see stealing water. But there are other offences in the Ordinance. If you look at the 245 cases, prosecution cases, not all of them are theft.

Q. I see. Some people, they don't turn off the tap and they flood out the whole apartment, it was during a drought and there was a limited supply. But it's not related to lead in water.

I would like to ask you, the prosecution team, there's nobody dealing with British Standards regulation 20 in your prosecution team?

A. Well, it depends on which offence they committed and how we can prosecute them.

Q. In the current legislation, do you have anything related to BS?

A. No. We can't see the offence.

CHAIRMAN: Wait a second. There is an offence. Let's take a look. Regulations 19 and 20.

MR LEE: The criminal offence is behind the page.

CHAIRMAN: 51, regulation 51, yes.

MR LEE: They don't mention 19 and 20.

CHAIRMAN: There are many offences.

MR LEE: Not 19 and 20.

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

B Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water Day 62 B

C A. We have lots of pipes and fittings that have to conform C  
D to British Standards. If you are just talking about D  
E 21 -- E

F CHAIRMAN: Isn't there one with 21? F

G A. There is, 20(1). G

H CHAIRMAN: It doesn't say so here. H

I A. If you talk about 20(1), there might not be one. I

J MR LEE: Time is almost up. Why don't we take this J  
K opportunity -- you can go through this tonight and K  
L answer definitively tomorrow. L

M Chairman, if you don't mind, could we continue M  
N tomorrow? N

O CHAIRMAN: You want to continue tomorrow? Okay, then we O  
P will do so tomorrow. P

Q So see you tomorrow, 10 o'clock. Q

R (4.30 pm) R

S (The hearing adjourned until 10.00 am the following day) S

T

U

V

C INDEX

PAGE

D MR LAM CHING MAN (on former oath) .....1

E Examination-in-chief by DR WONG .....1

(continued)

F Cross-examination by MR SHIEH .....1

G Cross-examination by MR HO .....123

H Cross-examination by MR LEE .....124

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V