

**Joint Taskforce (JTF) Working Group - HKIE-BSD, CIBSE-HKR, CIPHE-HKB, BSOMES
Press Conference on 29 Dec 2020 (Leaky Drain Busters)**

**General Comments on the Design, Installation, Operation and Maintenance of Drainage
System and Ventilation Effectiveness of Toilets in Residential Buildings in Hong Kong**

The Joint Taskforce (JTF) named “Leaky Drain Busters” convened a Press Conference on 29 Dec 2020 at Zero Carbon Park (ZCP) with many local Press Media participated. Following the presentation given by the Convenor Ir Prof. P L Yuen (HKIE President), Adviser Ir Victor Cheung (HKIE Past President) and a team of Joint Taskforce Working Group Members. The JTF is of the opinion that several possible root causes of problems leading to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in the residential flats have been identified with suggested solutions.

JTF’s findings suggested that the building drainage system was a possible transmission path of the virus due to lack of proper maintenance and improper modification to the drainage pipes inside the flats after renovation/ alteration works, and the JTF also provided various proposed tackling measures. All presented views in gist are shown as follows.

Reducing COVID-19 Contamination Risks by Improving Drainage System

Views on certain aspects of the building drainage system would need to be improved to account for the misuse and ongoing maintenance of good hygiene standard of residents’ living conditions with brief summary per below:

1. Foul smell from soil drainage pipe due to water seal loss of floor drain leading to possible contaminant source transmitted from floor drain. JTF recommended to pour about half a litre of water into each floor drain every week so as to maintain sufficient level of water seal as well as install movable floor drain cover for preventing smell spillage;
2. Without proper connection to vent pipe with soil fitments and water seal loss of floor drain have transmitted contaminant source from soil fitments. Also leakage or crack of drainage pipe caused contaminant source entering into the residents’ flats. JTF recommended that a competent person should be appointed for inspection if foul smell or cracks from drainage pipes are found; and
3. Contaminant source entering into the residents’ flats through vent pipe outlet at roof. JTF showed the simulated vent pipe at 2.5m height and / or re-located to the centre of building of a recent concerned building would be able to mitigate the air turbulence effect leading to possible contaminant source from entering into the residents’ flats.

Recommendation on Mitigating Virus Dispersion Risks by Property Management Sector

1. Carry out routine pipework inspection and cleaning to prevent from blockage of pipework;
2. Arrange competent person to conduct periodic inspection and subsequent rectification work;
3. Conduct routine high pressure jet and cleaning to pipework;
4. Replace aging pipework and fittings; and
5. Suggest additional visual inspection to each patrol point of inspection checklist.

Reducing COVID-19 Contamination Risks by Improving Indoor Ventilation Effectiveness

Ventilation plays a key role in the transmission of the COVID-19 pandemic in residential flats via possible airborne route. The contaminated air could enter the flats from the floor drains without water seal, damaged drainage pipes / fitment and windows in case the airflow not being well controlled. Some suggestions on improving ventilation in residential flats to reduce the possible risk of COVID-19 transmission are outlined as follows:

1. Open windows and doors that facing cleaner spaces or outdoors when using ventilation fans in toilets and kitchens. When the fans are operating, it causes negative pressure in the toilets and kitchens. As a result, the contaminated air in the drainage pipes can easily enter the flat from the floor drains and damaged drainage pipes / fitments. By opening the windows and doors slightly, the clean air will make up the air exhausted by the fans, which reduces the risk of COVID-19 transmission from the alleged building drainage system;
2. Create good cross ventilation by using effective ventilation fans and opening windows and doors so as to induce the airflow from cleaner spaces (e.g. living rooms and bedrooms) to less clean spaces (e.g., kitchens and toilets);
3. Open the fresh air inlets of the air conditioners where appropriate. If the air conditioners do not have fresh air inlets, open doors and windows slightly so as to increase air changes via creation of good cross ventilation. In case it is not possible to open windows and doors, use high-efficiency air cleaners as alternative in enclosed spaces to improve indoor air quality; and
4. Residents should not open the windows facing less well ventilated light wells, as air contaminants infiltration risk is relatively higher.

Long Term Improvement Plan

JTF has reviewed all relevant aspects of the existing building drainage design, installation, operation and maintenance so as to come up with the following recommendations:

1. Recommend to establish a Building Drainage Worker Registration Scheme so as to enhance skills set of the building drainage practitioners and ensure drainage pipe installation during renovation or alteration works are in good working manner and met statutory regulations;
2. Recommend Registered Professional Engineer (RPE) in relevant disciplines be employed to inspect, supervise and certify the drainage installation work and submit the Testing and Commissioning Report to the relevant Government Authorities.
3. Establish subsidy in the form of Eco Building Fund to support those necessary residents to conduct enhancement work of building drainage pipe installation;
4. Separate One-pipe System vs Two-pipe System for providing further enhancement to eliminate occurrence of possible risks of cross contamination; and
5. Locating vent pipe at 2.5m height as well as moved to location away from openable windows.

In summary, the JTF is of the view that the existing design of the building drainage system has met the relevant statutory regulations. However, subsequent improvement on design, installation, operation and maintenance of building drainage system could be made so as to enhance users' attentions and alertness especially toward the need for periodic inspection and maintenance of the building drainage system, and on such works to be supervised and certified by Registered Professional Engineer (RPE) in relevant discipline. On site works execution where in order to have consistent quality control delivered site works, it is required to secure practitioners with proper trained skills set to carry out renovation / alteration works, and the establishment of Building Drainage Worker Registration Scheme is highly recommended.

附上發佈會內容 PDF 檔案以供參閱 有關傳媒報告超連結

RTHK - Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/RTHKVNEWS/videos/3467598956684341/>

HK Net - 4 個工程學會組成聯合渠務小組 倡政府加強規管樓宇渠管改裝

<https://topick.hket.com/article/2839934?r=cpsnri>

On.CC - 住宅喉管破損易播毒 工程師學會籲定期檢查及注水U型隔氣

https://hk.on.cc/hk/bkn/cnt/news/20201229/bkn-20201229161915394-1229_00822_001.html

Sing Tao - 工程學會倡 U 型渠倒水 加長天台排氣喉至屋頂 2.5 米避「擾流效應」

<https://std.stheadline.com/realtime/article/1462732>

am730 - 專家：喉管老化增傳播風險 籲曾改裝廁所或大樓齡戶檢查

<https://www.am730.com.hk/news/share/249552>

Ta Kung Pao - 專家揭大廈隱患, 渠管播毒 五招自救

http://paper.takungpao.com/resfile/PDF/20201230/PDF/a1_screen.pdf

Convenor, Adviser and all Joint Taskforce Members

Leaky Drain Busters

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Ir Prof. PL Yuen
(HKIE President)

Adviser 顧問

張志剛工程師
Ir Victor Cheung
(HKIE Past President)

內防渠漏
外防滲透
抗疫同行

LEAKY DRAIN BUSTERS
渠漏
解決師

余光輝 工程師
譚兆麟 工程師
余偉沛 工程師
李文光 工程師
李琨 工程師
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鄭繼良 工程師
梁穎嫻 工程師

Photos Sharing



Press Conference – PowerPoint

場地贊助：零碳天地

渠漏解決師

Leaky Drain Busters

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- 屋宇裝備分部
Hong Kong Institution of Engineers
- Building Services Division



CIBSE
Hong Kong

英國屋宇裝備工程師學會
- 香港分會
Chartered Institution of Building
Services Engineers – HK Region



CIPHE The Chartered Institute of Plumbing
and Heating Engineering
英國特許水務工程師學會
Hong Kong Branch 香港分會

英國特許水務工程師學會
- 香港分會
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BSOMES
Building Services Operation and
Maintenance Executives Society
屋宇設備運行及維修行政人員學會

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- 屋宇裝備分部
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LEAKY DRAIN BUSTERS
渠漏
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29 December 2020
新聞記者會



CIBSE
Hong Kong

CIPHE The Chartered Institute of Plumbing
and Heating Engineering
英國特許水務工程師學會
Hong Kong Branch 香港分會

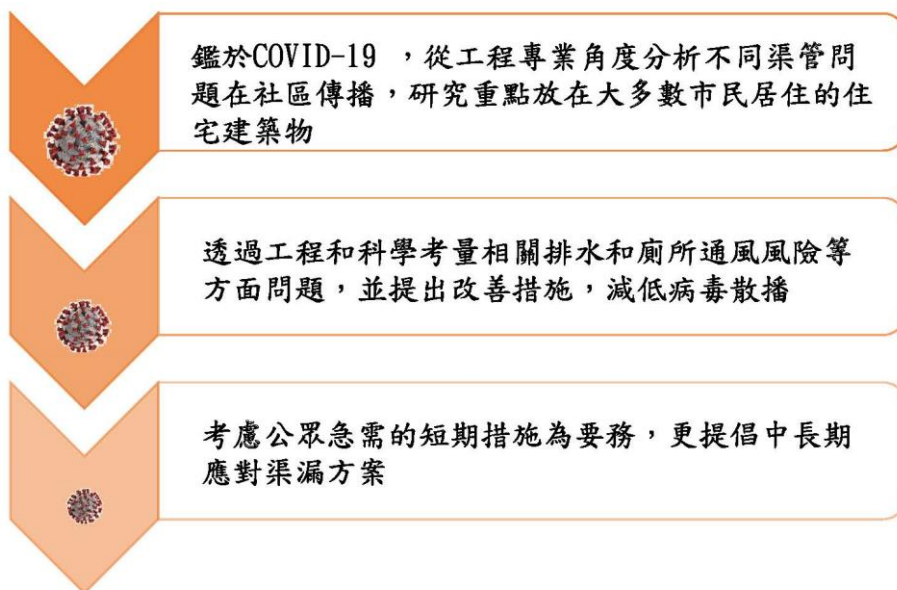


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屋宇設備運行及維修行政人員學會



資料來源：星島日報/明報/TVBS網上資訊

主旨



LEAKY DRAIN BUSTERS
渠漏
解決師

聯合工作委員會 “渠漏解決師”簡介 Leaky Drain Busters

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(HKIE Past President)



渠管失修



臭氣及
病菌



臭氣及病菌散播
污染室內空氣

隔氣水封流失



廁所通風有機
會幫助擴散

問題 (渠務系統 A)



解決方案

每周用至少0.5L的水沖洗排水點，使水封存水，堵塞細菌及異味

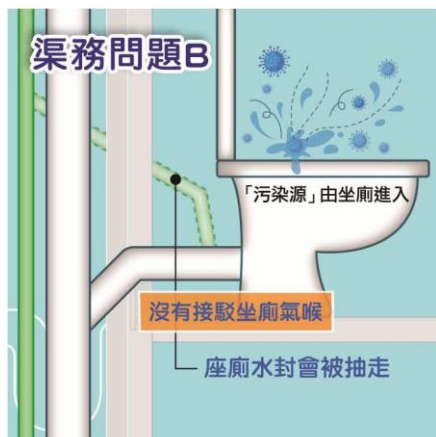


安裝活動式
地渠蓋片

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部份圖片來源: PLOS ONE Journal/ Google website

問題 (渠務系統 B)



解決方案



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問題 (渠務系統 C)

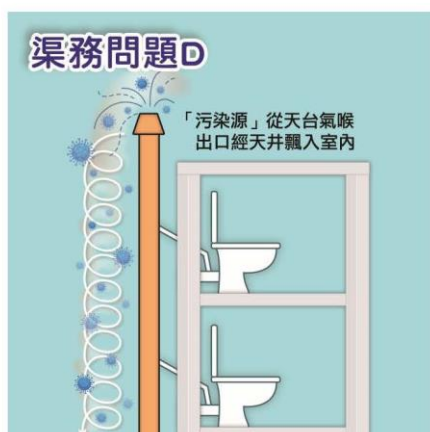


解決方案

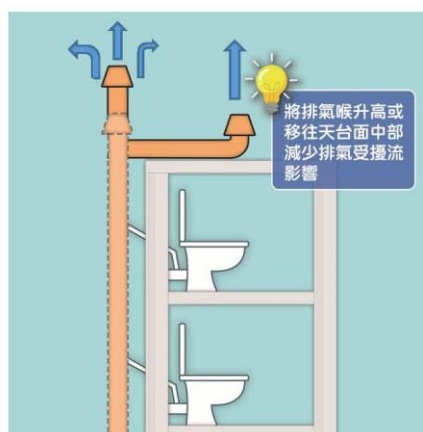


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問題 (渠務系統 D)



解決方案



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廁所 – 問題 (1)
Toilet – Problem (1)



廁所 – 問題 (2)
Toilet – Problem (2)



LEAKY DRAIN BUSTERS
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解決師

通風系統 Ventilation System :
換氣扇及污染
Ventilation Fan and Contamination

換氣扇
Ventilation Fan
開 ON 關 OFF

天井窗
Window at Light Well
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE

廁所門
Toilet Door
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE

廁所 – 解決方案 (1) & (2)
Toilet – Solution (1) & (2)

較清潔室內引入的空氣
Fresh Air from indoor
with better air quality

若門底縫高度太少，
開門留有門縫
If the gap at the
bottom of door is not
sufficient, open the
door for another
passage of air intake



受污染風險較低
Lower Contamination Risk

Clean to Less Clean

廚房 – 問題 (1)
Kitchen – Problem (1)

LEAKY DRAIN BUSTERS
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解決師

通風系統 Ventilation System :
換氣扇及污染
Ventilation Fan and Contamination

換氣扇
Ventilation Fan
開 ON 關 OFF

天井窗
Window at Light Well
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE

廚房門
Kitchen Door
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE



有受污染風險存在
Contamination Risk Exists

通過抽氣扇，從渠漏引入
Intake of potentially polluted
air through floor drain by
ventilation fan.

如地台去水的U型水管
沒有水封
Floor Drain Trap
without Water Seal

通風系統 Ventilation System :

換氣扇及污染

Ventilation Fan and Contamination

換氣扇
Ventilation Fan
開 ON 關 OFF

天井窗
Window at Light Well
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE

廚房門
Kitchen Door
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE

廚房 – 問題 (2)
Kitchen – Problem (2)



有受污染風險存在
Contamination Risk Exists

通過抽氣扇，從廚房打開的窗戶引入
Intake of potentially polluted air
through opened window by
ventilation fan.

天井或存在污染了的空氣
Polluted air may exist in
the light well

通風系統 Ventilation System :

換氣扇及污染

Ventilation Fan and Contamination

換氣扇
Ventilation Fan
開 ON 關 OFF

天井窗
Window at Light Well
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE

廚房門
Kitchen Door
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE

廚房 – 解決方案 (1) & (2)
Kitchen – Solution (1) & (2)

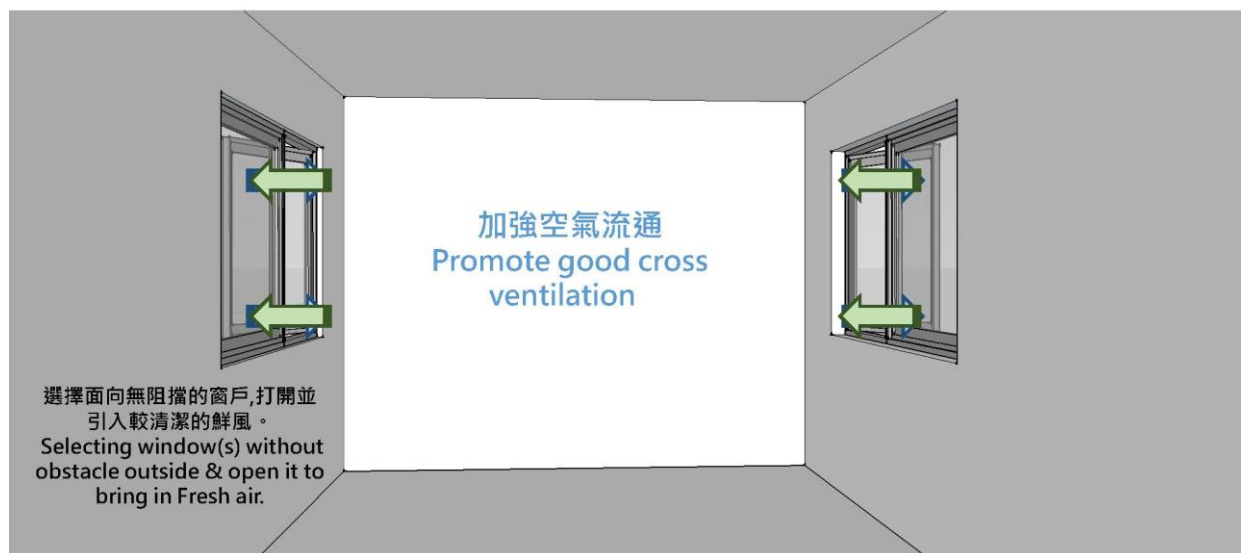
較清潔室內引入的空氣
Fresh Air from indoor
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受污染風險較低
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Clean to Less Clean

若門底縫高度太少，
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通風系統 Ventilation System :

優質的室內環境

Quality Indoor Environment

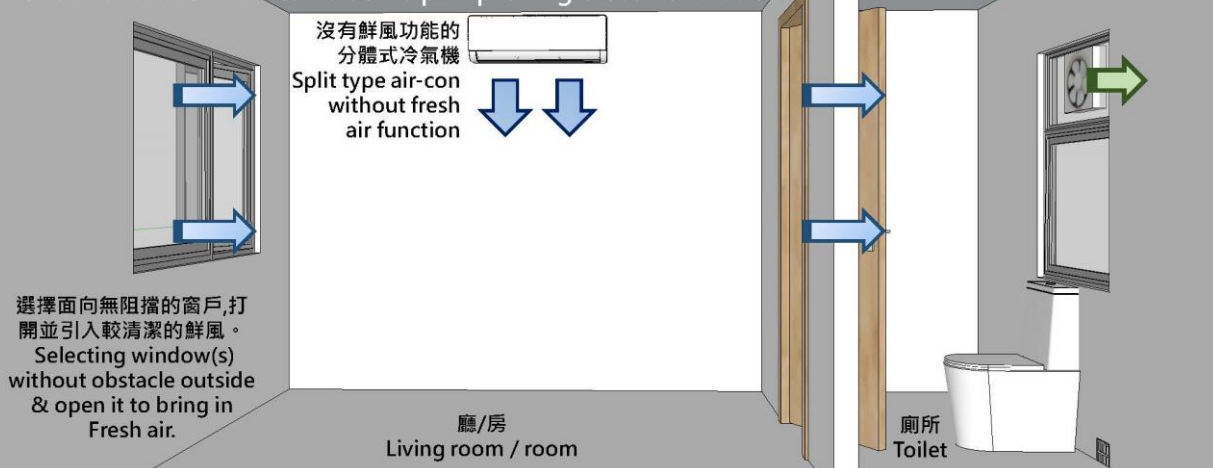
換氣扇
Air-Conditioner
開 ON 關 OFF

窗戶
Window at Light Well
開 ON 關 OFF

廁所門
Toilet Door
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE

廁所抽氣扇亦可改善空氣對流

Toilet Ventilation Fan can also help improving cross ventilation



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通風系統 Ventilation System :

優質的室內環境

Quality Indoor Environment

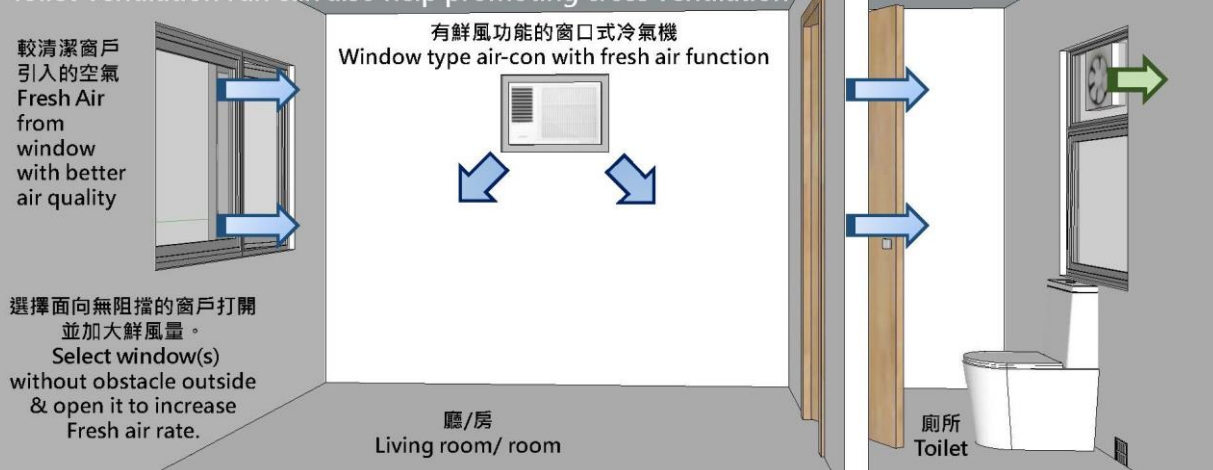
換氣扇
Air-Conditioner
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開 ON 關 OFF

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Toilet Door
開 OPEN 關 CLOSE

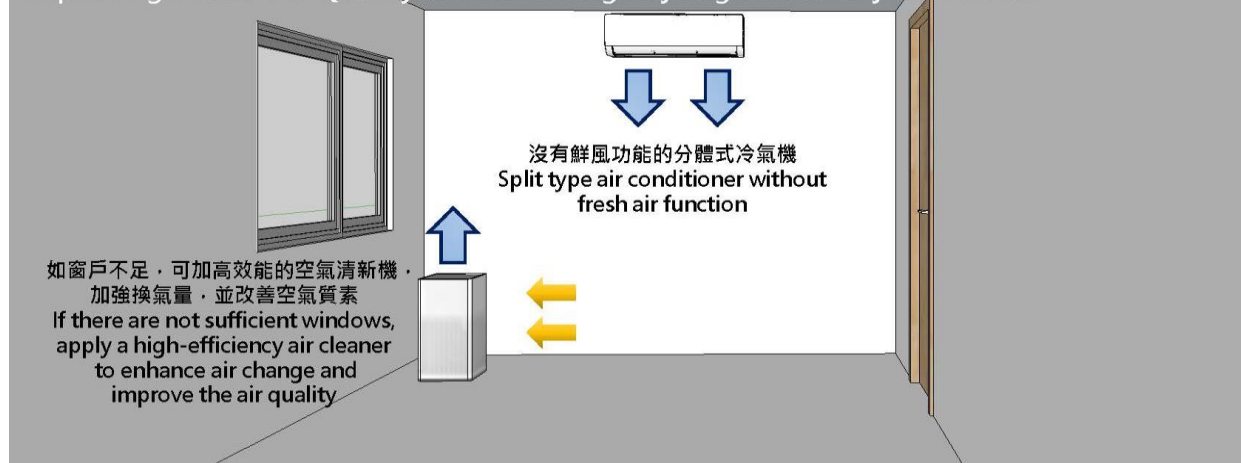
廁所抽氣扇亦可改善空氣對流

Toilet Ventilation Fan can also help promoting cross ventilation



以高效能空氣清新機改善室內空氣質素及換氣量

Improving Indoor Air Quality and Air Change by High Efficiency Air Purifier



你我如何減低病毒散播的風險

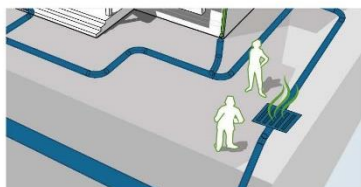
望聞問切



1. 目測檢查管道和支流管道是否破裂，連接錯誤。
2. 座廁去水有微風吹動，聞到異味。
3. 鄰居如有相同異樣，租戶/居民應與管業處詢問等等。

建議管業處如何減低病毒散播的風險

圖片來源: Google website/sootoon.cn



- 定期進行管道檢查，清潔和清理，以防止外部管道堵塞
- 聘請專業人士進行檢查及有關跟進事項
- 定期進行高壓噴射和管道清潔
- 更換老化的管道和連接配件
- 建議每個巡邏點的檢查清單內加設目測管道狀況

建議裝修承建商或人員於安裝或改裝任何住戶單位排水喉管工程時，必須遵守以下項目：



- 去水, 潔具, 坐廁污水, 排污等適當接駁, 避免擅自改裝去水渠
- 坐廁污水渠應適當接駁至室外的氣喉
- U型聚水器或隔氣應適當安裝
- 渠管應有適當斜水位去水、避免渠路太長、太多彎位
- 所有喉管接駁口應適當安裝封實
- 裝修垃圾泥頭石屎應棄置於指定位置, 不可丟落於任何去水渠
- 當懷疑將接駁之主要喉管表面有破損、裂紋, 應立即塗上防水物料, 並盡快通知承建商/管業處跟進

長遠處理策略（管理支援及設施）

圖片只供參考

1. 建議設立工程技術施工人員註冊，確保裝修或維修執行渠務工作正規進行。
2. 註冊專業工程師負責監察渠務工作及提交報告



電業工程人員
註冊水喉匠



長遠處理策略（管理支援及設施）

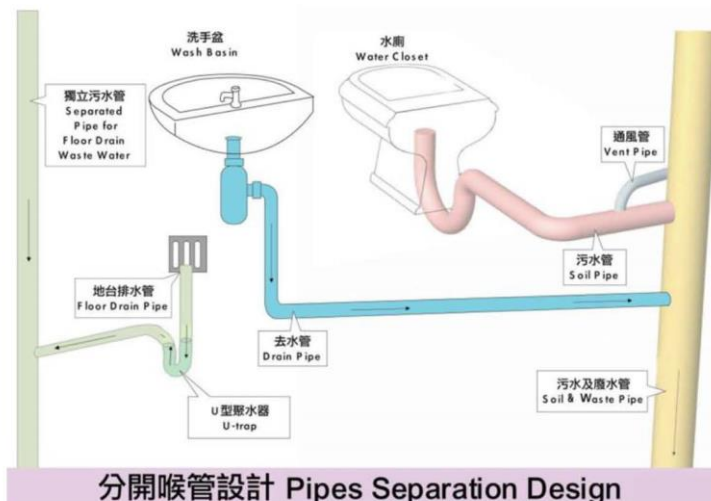
成立基金支援向有需要大廈住戶進行渠務改善/優化工程



長遠處理策略（管理支援及設施）

長遠改善設施（1）

分開地台去水管道
減低傳播風險



圖片來源: Urban Renewal Authority

長遠處理策略（管理支援及設施）

長遠改善設施（2）

排水系統通風管

- **高度：**
高於屋頂平台約2.5 米
- **位置：**
應遠離頂樓窗戶位置

(*按實際環境情況如風向，喉管設計及應用等等)



圖片來源: 香港01, hkett, 網上資料



黃大仙東頭邨黃東樓早前因「樓流效應」，令頂層單位住戶感染新冠肺炎。工程師學會會長黃錦輝早前表示現時公屋屋宇排氣管口太短，建議加高至離天台2.5米高。為印證該說法，他和其工程師利用了「流體力學」的電腦模式，計算當黃東樓的排氣管加高至2米和2.5米時的情況。結果發現，當排氣管加高到2.5米時，大部分污染氣體均能從空曠處排除，但仍有一

LET'S FIGHT THE VIRUS TOGETHER

LEAKY DRAIN BUSTERS

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內防渠漏

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Q&A

