



認識

含石棉物料指南

Guidebook for Understanding of Asbestos Containing Materials



肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會
PNEUMOCONIOSIS COMPENSATION FUND BOARD

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Environmental Protection Department, HKSAR Government

Contractor's Authorised Signatory Association

Association of Registered Asbestos Professionals Limited



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序

Preface

從事建築工程多年，見證着行業的興盛，尤其近十年間基建、樓建蓬勃，新人輩出。由於業界人士日益重視職業安全及環境保育，現今建築工程所採用的建築物料絕大多數已符合國際安全標準。惟早於六、七十年代，由於石棉具有眾多用途(包括隔熱、隔聲、防火、抗侵蝕等)，故廣泛採用於商業及住宅樓宇，多年來成為公眾健康一大隱患。

Being engaged in the construction works for years, I have witnessed the booming of the industry, in particular in infrastructure and building construction sectors, and a new generation of engineers joining the profession in the recent decade. As industry practitioners have devoted much attention to the occupational safety and environmental conservation, most construction materials used in construction works nowadays are in compliance with the international safety standards. Nevertheless, as early as the 1960s and 1970s, asbestos was widely used in commercial and residential buildings having regard to its wide applications (including thermal insulation, sound insulation, fireproofing, anti-corrosion, etc). This has posed a potential health risk to the general public over the years.

雖然建築物內的含石棉物料如完整無缺和未受干擾，一般不會危害健康，但如清拆不當而令石棉有破損便會釋出石棉纖維。若在開展工程前沒有進行風險評估及採取適當的預防措施，有關工友及居民便極有可能吸入四散於空氣中的石棉塵，增加患上相關疾病機會。

有見及此，肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會於2013年11月舉辦「攜手杜絕石棉危害研討會」，其附屬之預防委員會其後於2014年1月開展「攜手杜絕舊樓石棉危害計劃」，透過互動教材配合一系列講座，加強受眾對石棉危害的認識，並希望有關預防石棉危害的訊息可繼續在社區引起迴響。

While intact and undisturbed asbestos containing materials embedded in the buildings generally do not pose a health risk, they can release asbestos fibres when damaged owing to inappropriate demolition. If projects commence without carrying out risk assessments and taking appropriate preventive measures beforehand, the workers and residents concerned are likely to inhale asbestos dust released in the air, thus increasing the risk in developing asbestos related diseases.

In view of this, the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board held the “Conference on Joining Hands to Eliminate Asbestos Hazards” in November 2013 and its Committee on Prevention subsequently launched the “Scheme on Joining Hands to Eliminate Asbestos Hazards in Old Buildings” in January 2014. Through arranging a series of talks together with interactive educational materials, we hope our target audience could have a better understanding of asbestos hazard and the message of preventing asbestos hazard will continue to resonate in the community.

為深化受眾對常見工作地點及家居處所內含石棉物料的認知，預防委員會亦不遺餘力，推出嶄新《認識含石棉物料指南》及推廣計劃。為切合各受眾需要，實用指南將以圖片為主，配以電子版本、不同場景短片及流動應用程式，配合講座及社區展覽推廣予不同受眾，以進一步提高其對周遭含石棉物料認識。

期盼社會各界繼續鼎力支持上述計劃的推行，並在此祝願各友好安居樂業，身心康泰。

**肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會預防委員會主席
余錫萬工程師**

To enhance the target audiences' awareness of possible asbestos containing materials found in the workplaces and residential buildings, the Committee on Prevention spares no effort in introducing a brand new *Guidebook for Understanding of Asbestos Containing Materials* and launching promotional programmes. To address the needs of various parties, the Guidebook is designed for practical use with illustration mainly by photos. An electronic version, video clips in different scenarios and a mobile app will be developed. A series of talks and community exhibitions will also be arranged for different target audience afterwards with a view to further raising their understanding of asbestos containing materials nearby.

I sincerely hope that various parties in the community would continue to support us in launching the above programmes and wish you all a happy and healthy life.

Ir Ringo Yu
Chairman, Committee on Prevention,
Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board

簡介

Introduction

計劃背景及目的


Background and Objectives

肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會(基金委員會)於2013-2015年透過舉辦「攜手杜絕石棉危害研討會」及「攜手杜絕舊樓石棉危害計劃」，並於2014年出版《攜手杜絕舊樓石棉危害教材套》，以加強大眾認識含石棉物料的風險。透過過去的講座系列，基金委員會收到不少參加者的意見，期望有一套實用的含石棉物料指南，以作參考。

Through organising the "Conference on Joining Hands to Eliminate Asbestos Hazards" and the "Scheme on Joining Hands to Eliminate Asbestos Hazards in Old Buildings" from 2013 to 2015 as well as publishing a *Training Kit on Joining Hands to Eliminate Asbestos Hazards in Old Buildings* in 2014, the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board (PCFB) hopes to enhance the public understanding of the risks posed by asbestos containing materials (ACMs). From the series of talks arranged in the past, we received views from a lot of participants that they would like to have a practical guide on ACMs for reference.

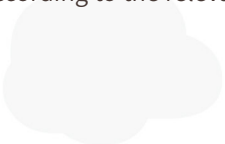
含石棉物料曾被廣泛運用在不同的產品上，若不當使用或破壞這些含石棉物料，石棉纖維便有可能散佈在空氣中，若不慎吸進體內，會對健康構成威脅。有見及此，基金委員會決定出版該指南。除了不同含石棉物料的資料，該指南亦提供處理有關物料的正确程序。本指南的目標讀者包括從事建造業、相關訓練機構、小型工程承建商公司及物業管理公司的人士，以及業主立案法團成員和一般市民大眾。

ACMs have been widely used in different products. If these materials are misused or being dilapidated, asbestos dust may be emitted into the air. Breathing asbestos dust is hazardous to health. In view of this, the PCFB decided to publish this guidebook. Apart from information on different types of ACMs, this guidebook also provides information on the proper procedures in handling these materials. The target audiences of this guidebook include persons engaging in the construction industry, related training institutions, minor works construction companies and property management companies as well as members of owners' corporations and the general public.



基金委員會期望本指南所提供的資料能有助各界人士加深對含石棉物料的認識。我們需注意，一般舊式住宅及商業樓宇中已存在的含石棉物料，若狀況良好，是不會釋出石棉纖維而對健康造成影響。若懷疑該含石棉物料可能釋出石棉纖維，請聯絡註冊石棉專業人士提供協助。無論是清除或處理含石棉物料，都必須根據本港相關法例的規定而進行。

Through the publication of this guidebook, we hope the stakeholders from various sectors could develop a better understanding of ACMs. We also need to take note that even if the ACMs are embedded in the old residential and commercial buildings, no asbestos dust will be released to cause health hazards if these materials are maintained in good condition. If there are doubts whether these materials would release asbestos fibres, you should solicit assistance from registered asbestos professionals. It should also be noted that all works relating to the removal or handling of ACMs have to be carried out according to the relevant regulations and legislation in Hong Kong.



指南的目標讀者

Target Audience

- 建造業及相關訓練機構的僱主、僱員及學員
 - 小型工程承建商公司及物業管理公司僱員，以及業主立案法團成員
 - 維修人員、工友、技師及一般市民大眾
-
- Employers, employees and trainees in the construction industry and related training institutions
 - Staff working in minor works construction companies and property management companies as well as members of owners' corporations
 - Maintenance staff, workers, technicians and the general public

指南特色

Features

- 載有多張含石棉物料的分類照片
 - 備有繁、簡中文及英文版本，切合不同需要
 - 配以短片介紹不同情境下察覺懷疑含石棉物料的正確應對方法
 - 可於基金委員會網頁瀏覽或下載指南的電子版及備有流動平台應用程式
-
- Publication with many photographs on different types of ACMs
 - English, Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese versions are available to cater for different needs
 - Video clips introduce the correct responses when suspected ACMs are discovered in different situations
 - Electronic version can be downloaded from the website of the PCFB and related App for mobile devices will also be developed

甚麼是石棉？

What is Asbestos?

石棉是一種多用途天然纖維狀礦物，具備良好隔熱、隔聲、防火、絕緣等特性，並曾應用於各行各業，以建造業最為普遍。常見石棉大致分為三大類，包括溫石棉（白石棉）、鐵石棉（褐石棉）及青石棉（藍石棉）。

Asbestos is a mineral containing natural fibre with a wide range of practical uses including heat insulation, sound insulation, fire protection and electric insulation. Asbestos has been widely used in various industries, in particular the construction industry. The most common three types of asbestos are: chrysotile (white asbestos), amosite (brown asbestos) and crocidolite (blue asbestos).

含石棉物料的潛在風險

Potential Risks of Asbestos Containing Materials

自2009年起，舊樓維修已成為社會熱點議題，而舊式樓宇(尤以30年或以上樓齡)含有石棉物料的結構眾多¹。

在一般情況下，完好無缺(完整性高)的含石棉物料不會釋出石棉塵(纖維)於空氣中。但因日久失修或人為的干擾(包括摩擦、切割、起刮、打鑿等)，這些含石棉物料可能破損及釋出石棉塵。若在處理前沒進行風險評估(當中可考慮含石棉物料的種類、數量及狀況)、並沒有採取有效防止或減低石棉釋出的措施及配備防護裝備就開展工程情況下，工友及居民便極有可能吸入四散於空氣中的石棉塵，增加患上與石棉相關疾病的機會。

1 2011年2月16日立法會有關樓宇更新大行動的回答節錄：「截至2010年年底，環境保護署已為約1,400幢目標樓宇進行初步評估，證實含有石棉物料的樓宇約有1,100幢。」

Since 2009, the maintenance and renovation of old buildings has become a hot discussion topic as such buildings (particularly those which are 30 years or older) usually have asbestos-containing structures¹.

Under normal circumstances, intact asbestos will not release dust into the air. However, if such asbestos is dilapidated or disturbed due to engineering works (including rubbing, cutting, scratching and drilling), it may be torn and release asbestos dust. If risk assessment has not been carried out before such works to examine its type, quantity and condition, and preventive measures and equipment have not been taken to reduce the related risks before the commencement of projects, workers and residents in the area may be exposed to asbestos dust and they will face higher risk in developing asbestos-related diseases.

¹ “Up to the end of 2010, the Environmental Protection Department has conducted initial assessment for about 1,400 target buildings and confirmed that about 1,100 buildings contain asbestos containing material”. The above is extracted from a reply on 16 February 2011 to a LegCo question raised on the Operation Building Bright.

與石棉相關的疾病

Asbestos-related Diseases

倘吸入石棉塵(纖維)，會有很大機會患上以下疾病：

石棉沉着病

吸入石棉纖維或含石棉塵埃所致，潛伏期可達10-40年，石棉沉積於肺部，引致組織纖維化，患者會出現胸悶、胸部間歇性疼痛、呼吸急促及困難、持續咳嗽等徵狀。

間皮瘤

此病與暴露於石棉纖維有直接關係，為通常出現於胸膜或腹膜之惡性腫瘤。潛伏期可達30-40年之久，難於診斷及治療。患者常見徵狀有胸痛、氣促及胸/腹腔積水等。

If asbestos dust (fibre) is inhaled, it may lead to the following diseases:

Asbestosis

The disease is caused by the inhalation of asbestos fibres or dust containing asbestos. The incubation period can be up to 10-40 years. Asbestos deposits in the lungs and cause lung fibrosis. Symptoms include chest tightness, chest intermittent pain, shortness of breath, difficulty in breathing and persistent coughing.

Mesothelioma

Mesothelioma, which is associated directly with exposure to asbestos fibres, is a malignant tumor that usually occurs in pleura and peritoneum. The disease has a latent period of up to 30-40 years and is difficult to diagnose and treat. Common symptoms include chest pain, shortness of breath and chest/abdominal effusion.

哪裡會接觸到含石棉物料？

Where can Asbestos Containing Materials be Found?

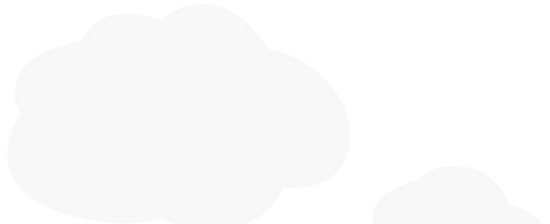
因應石棉的特性，含石棉物料曾被廣泛應用於各行各業，特別是建造業，以下為常見於建築物內的含石棉物料及其用途：

In view of the different properties of asbestos, it has been widely used in different industries, especially in construction industry. Common forms of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) and their general uses are as follows:

常見的含石棉物料 Common forms of ACMs	一般用途 General uses
噴塗石棉塗料 Sprayed asbestos	乃石棉混合物，並作隔熱、隔聲、防火以至接合金屬組件等用途。 Such material is applied as heat proofing, sound proofing, fire protection as well as for connecting pieces made of steel.
石棉絕緣物料 Thermal insulation / lagging in pipes	由較鬆散石棉組成，多作管道、熱水缸、壓力器外壁塗層，以收隔熱、隔聲、防火等用途，亦用於地板絕緣。所使用的石棉種類及份量亦因實際用途而有所不同。 Thermal insulation was used to lag pipes, boilers and pressure vessels to serve the purposes of heat proofing, sound proofing, fire protection and floor insulation. The type and amount of asbestos used can vary.

常見的含石棉物料 Common forms of ACMs	一般用途 General uses
石棉繩帶、石棉布料 Asbestos tapes and cords / cloths	<p>石棉繩帶常作門閘、熱水缸、熱水管、通風管道等隔熱及防火用途。石棉布料則用於接合、隔熱及作墊料，亦見於防火簾、防護手套等。</p> <p>Asbestos tapes and cords are found as heatproof and fireproof sealing material in doors and gates, hot water tanks, hot water pipes, ventilation ducts to serve heat and fire insulation purposes. Additional uses include paddings for machine components. Asbestos cloths are used as paddings and for joining and insulation. It is also found in fire curtains and protective gloves.</p>
石棉天花板、面板 Asbestos boards / panels	<p>含有混合石棉成份，普遍作天花板面、覆蓋橫樑防火用途，亦常用作隔熱隔聲屏障。</p> <p>Asbestos boards/panels can contain a mixture of asbestos types and are used as fireproof coverings for beams and ceiling tiles, they are also used for acoustic attenuates.</p>
石棉紙板、墊片 Asbestos cardboards / gaskets	<p>用於電器用品、覆蓋電線、作地板下墊層以隔熱及防火，墊片則常見於熱水缸、火爐、高壓管道、泵及閥門等，以作隔熱、防火、抗酸蝕及承受高壓等用途。</p> <p>Asbestos cardboards have a wide range of applications, including wrapping electrical wires, under floor coverings, and gaskets are used in electrical appliances, hot water tanks, furnaces, high-pressure pipes, pumps and valves for heat insulation, fire protection, anti-acid etching and can withstand high pressure.</p>

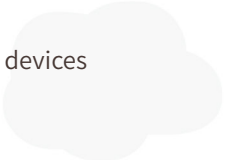
常見的含石棉物料 Common forms of ACMs	一般用途 General uses
質感油漆、塗料 Textured paints / coats	多作天花及牆壁隔熱、隔聲之用。 Textured coatings can be found on ceilings and walls to serve the purposes of heat insulation and sound proofing.
含石棉瀝青、柏油 Asbestos-containing bitumen / tar	用作屋頂毯、防火塗層或接縫止水劑等用途。 Asbestos-containing bitumen/tar products are used in the manufacture of roofing felt. Asbestos serves the purposes of fire proofing and anti-rusting as well as for the coating or paint on rooftops, filling and bonding.
乙烯基地板鋪裝 Asbestos-containing floor coverings	含石棉的乙烯基地板，時會用上含石棉的瀝青黏合料，常見於公共樓宇、學校和一般辦公室等。 Thermoplastic vinyl-asbestos tiles contain asbestos and are mostly laid on bitumen adhesives which can also contain asbestos. These tiles are commonly laid on public buildings, schools and offices.
水泥、瓦片 Asbestos cement products	乃水泥及石棉物料混合物，呈多種形態並早年常用於屋頂、簷篷等，作保護樓宇結構用途。 Asbestos cement is a mixture of cement and asbestos fibres and has a variety of forms. It is used as profiled sheets on roofing and wall cladding to protect building structure.



除建築物料外，含石棉物料也見於水管、電器管道及機械等結構上，以下分六個類別介紹，如遇上這些物料時須提高警覺：

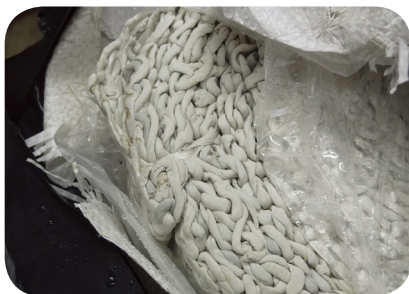
- 隔熱、吸聲及防火裝置
- 建築物料
- 制動裝置(電梯及升降機)
- 鍋爐、船隻及交通工具
- 電力及絕緣裝置
- 建築工程機械

Apart from the construction materials, ACMs can also be found in pipes, electrical conduit and machineries, etc. They are classified into 6 categories as follows. When people come across these materials, they should be aware of the possible risks.

- Heat insulation, sound absorption and fire protection devices
 - Building materials
 - Braking devices (lifts and escalators)
 - Boilers, vessels and transport modes
 - Electricity and insulation devices
 - Machineries for construction and engineering
- 

類別一：隔熱、吸聲及防火裝置

Type 1: Heat insulation, sound absorption and fire protection devices



▲ 石棉布料
Asbestos cloths



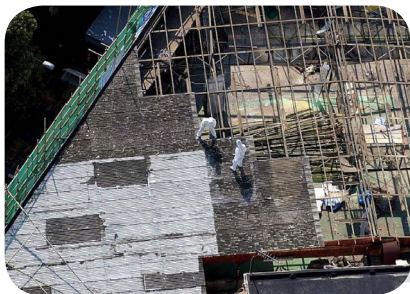
▲ 焊接用防火毯
Fire blanket for welding use



▲ 聲學灰泥批蕩
Acoustic plaster



▲ 石棉絕緣物料
Pipe Insulation



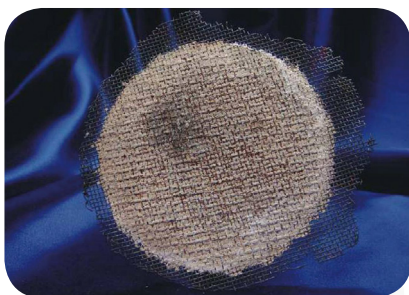
▲ 水泥瓦片
Cement sheets



▲ 煙囪
Chimney



▲ 防火材料
Fire-proof materials



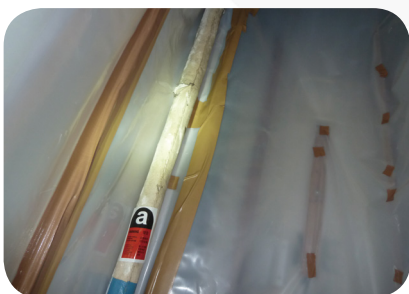
▲ 隔熱墊
Insulating mat



▲ 黑板
Blackboard



▲ 防火門
Fire-proof door



▲ 隔熱繩/布
Insulation rope / cloth

類別二：建築物料

Type 2: Building materials



▲ 塑膠地板
Vinyl flooring



▲ 隔熱覆蓋物
Insulation covering





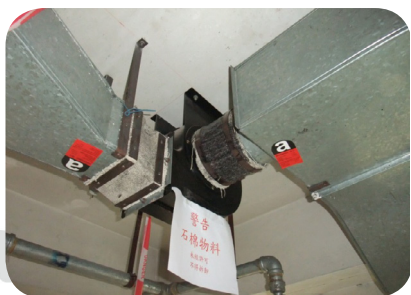
▲ 通花磚、波浪型瓦片
Grille panel and corrugated cement sheets



▲ 水泥水管
Cement pipes



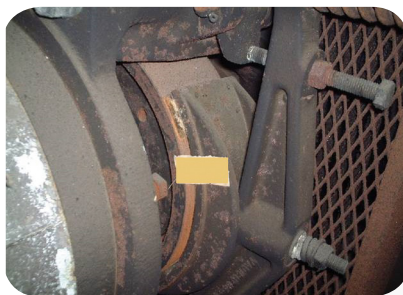
▲ 瀝青天台防水毯
Asphalt roofing felt



▲ 空調系統管道避震接口
Anti-shock interface in
air-conditioning system

類別三：制動裝置 (電梯及升降機)

Type 3: Braking devices (lifts and escalators)



▲ 升降機/電梯制動組件、墊、制動蹄片

Lifts and escalators braking components, pads and braking shoes



▲ 電梯剎車蹄片

Lift braking shoes

類別四：鍋爐、船隻及交通工具

Type 4: Boilers, vessels and transport modes



▲ 剎車墊片、離合器摩擦片、閥環、閥桿填料
Braking pads, clutch facings, valve ring, valve stem filling



▲ 鍋爐保溫
Boiler insulation



▲ 襯墊
Gasket

類別五：電力及絕緣裝置

Type 5: Electricity and insulation devices



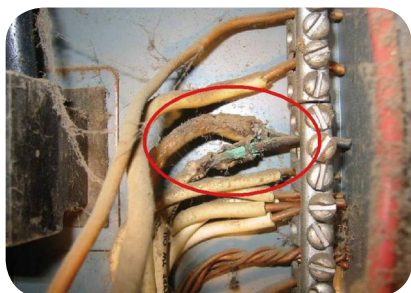
- ▲ 空氣壓縮機、發電機（煙道絕緣布、避震接口）、動力單元、電源組、柴油發電機
Air compressor, generator (flue insulation cloth, shock interface), power unit, power supply unit, diesel generators



- ▲ 電路板、電路開關端子板、保險絲箱（保險絲後面絕緣布、絕緣石膏板、絕緣板紙）、塑膠（作為防火物料）
Circuit boards, circuit breaker terminal board, fuse box (insulated cloth behind fuses, insulated plasterboard, insulation board paper) and plastic (used as fireproof material)



▲ 電線槽絕緣
Cable seals



▲ 電器線路絕緣
Insulation for electrical lines



▲ 電線槽防火封口物料
Penetration sealants

類別六：建築工程機械

Type 6: Machineries for construction and engineering



▲ 隔熱布
Insulating cloth

發現懷疑含石棉物料的 正確應對方法

Correct Responses when Suspected
Asbestos Containing Materials are Discovered

發現懷疑含石棉物料 → 應圍封或隔離懷疑含
石棉物料，防止外界擾動

如物料完整、情況良好



不應干擾物料



告知東主或物業業主



貼上警告標籤



尋求石棉專業人士協助以
確定物料是否含有石棉



日後避免干擾石棉物料

如輕微破損或已出現剝落



暫停工程



把懷疑物料視作含石棉
成份



立即告知東主或物業業主



貼上警告標籤



安排合資格石棉專業人士[^]
進行評估



根據合資格石棉專業人士
的建議，展開處理或
拆除石棉工程

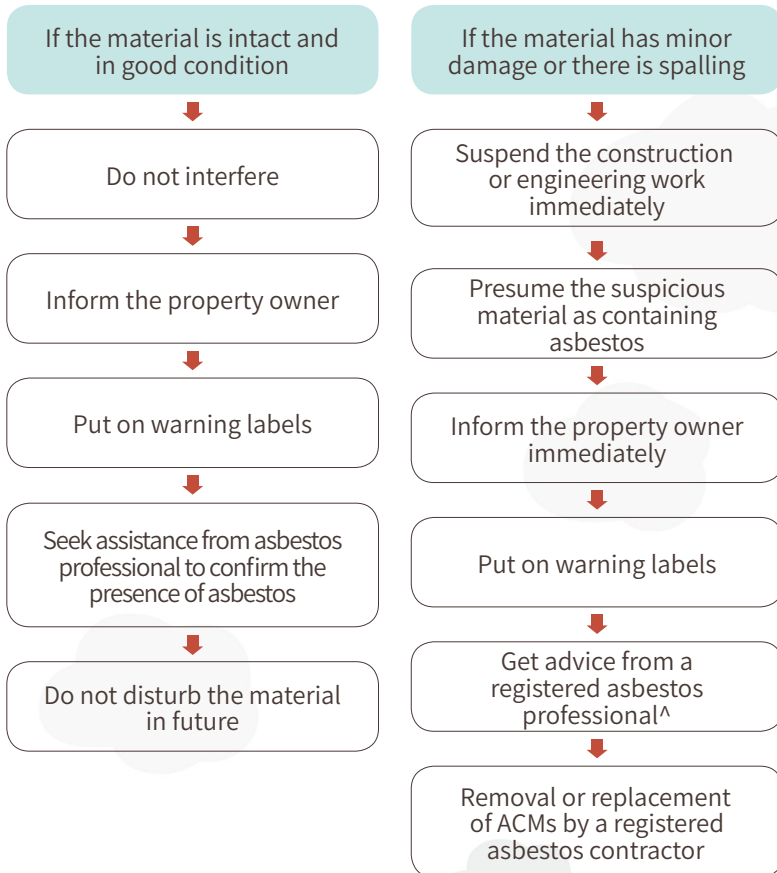
[^]有關註冊石棉顧問、註冊石棉承辦商、註冊石棉化驗所及註冊石棉監管人紀錄冊
資料可參考環境保護署網址：

http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/tc_chi/environmentinhk/air/guide_ref/reg_asbestos.html

有關持牌的化學廢物收集者名單可參考環境保護署網站：

<http://epic.epd.gov.hk/EPICDI/chemicalwaste/download/?lang=zh>

If any part of the building is suspected to contain asbestos containing materials (ACMs), the materials have to be enclosed and the surrounding area be cordoned off so as to prevent external interference



[^] For the registers of asbestos consultants, asbestos contractors, asbestos laboratories and asbestos supervisors, please refer to the Environmental Protection Department website: http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environmentinhk/air/guide_ref/reg_asbestos.html

For a list of Licensed Chemical Waste Collectors, please refer to the website of the Environmental Protection Department: <http://epic.epd.gov.hk/EPICDI/chemicalwaste/download/>

個案討論

Case Discussions

觀看短片方法

電腦用戶：鍵入網址<https://www.youtube.com/user/pcfundboard>

手機用戶：以手機掃描程式掃描右方QR code



To view the video

In computer:

Please use the following link to access the site

<https://www.youtube.com/user/pcfundboard>

In mobile phone:

Please use a barcode scanner App to scan the QR code

個案一：工程項目要清楚

Case 1: Be clear about the work you need to do

家居設計公司最近受屋苑的住戶委託，進行室內外裝修工程。經實地視察後，知道工程項目包括更換含石棉瓦片的上蓋。家居設計公司自知不是註冊石棉承辦商，她應該如何處理而不怕得失客戶呢？

A home design company has recently been appointed by the property management office of a housing estate to handle its outer wall renovation work. After an on-site inspection, the responsible staff learns that the work involves the removal of the upper cover which may contain asbestos. As the home design company is not a registered asbestos contractor, what should the staff do in order not to displease the client?



個案分析：

家居設計公司與客人訂立工程項目之前，應該向客人說明自己不是註冊石棉承辦商，並清楚交代法例的要求，修訂工程項目詳情。這不但會因故意或一時疏忽使自己和客人誤墮法網，更能表現公司的專業，獲取客人的信賴。

Case Analysis:

Before signing the renovation work agreement, the home design company should inform the client that she is not a registered asbestos contractor and amend the work details after giving clear explanation on the requirements of law. If the company does not disclose such information, either intentionally or by negligence, and then engages in asbestos related works, both the design company and her client may violate the law. By giving the client accurate information, the company could demonstrate her professionalism and win the trust of the client.

個案二：面對懷疑含石棉物料

Case 2: When suspected Asbestos Containing Materials are discovered



陳小姐居住的大廈已有四、五十年樓齡。購入單位時屋外已裝有一塊波紋簷篷，但連前業主也不知道該簷篷是否石棉瓦片。適逢大廈外牆進行維修，陳小姐希望可以順道更換該簷篷。

Miss Chan is living in a building which was built forty to fifty years old. When she bought this flat, there was already a corrugated canopy outside. Miss Chan is not sure whether the canopy contains asbestos and even the previous owner could not tell her. It happens that there will be an outer wall renovation work carried out in the building, Miss Chan wants to ask the construction company responsible for the renovation work to replace the canopy for her.



個案分析：

如業主不清楚或懷疑其處所含有石棉物料，業主應聘請註冊石棉化驗所替懷疑的物料進行化驗及確認是否含有石棉。如化驗結果顯示該物料含有石棉，則須聘請註冊石棉承辦商處理。

Case Analysis:

If any part of the building is suspected to contain asbestos, owners should hire a registered asbestos laboratory for inspection and testing. If the building is confirmed to contain asbestos, all related construction work must be carried out by a registered asbestos contractor.

個案三：因小失大…得不償失

Case 3: Safety is what counts!



梁小姐居住的大廈樓齡已有四、五十年，她一直都想更換新式美觀的簷篷，可是當考慮工程涉及的開支，往往令梁小姐卻步。適逢梁小姐的鄰居們正打算在外牆加裝鋁制的簷篷，如果多個單位合併處理，工程費用便可大大減省。現在該工程公司正努力向不同單位招攬生意，說會以優惠的價錢更換舊式的石棉瓦簷篷。但梁小姐懷疑該工程公司並不是註冊石棉承辦商，她在委任承建商之前應注意甚麼細節？

Miss Leung is living in a building which was built nearly fifty years ago. She has been thinking for some time to replace the canopy outside her flat. However, it turns out that the renovation work is very expensive. It happens that her neighbours also want to erect an aluminum canopy outside their flats. The renovation company is lobbying different owners to use her service and even offers a very low price for removal of asbestos canopies. However, Miss Leung is not sure if the company is a registered asbestos contractor. What factors should she consider before hiring the contractor?

個案分析：

在《空氣污染管制條例》第55(1)條條文下，合資格提供處理含石棉物料工程的承建商必須透過環境保護署的登記制度成為註冊石棉承辦商。坊間一些自稱是合資格或有牌照的人士，並不一定是環境保護署認可的。如對某公司的資格成疑，請務必核實其資格方可達成任何協議。聘用非註冊石棉承辦商處理石棉，業主會觸犯法例，可被檢控。

有關註冊石棉承辦商的紀錄冊可參考環境保護署網址：

http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/tc_chi/environmentinhk/air/guide_ref/reg_asbestos.html

Case Analysis:

All asbestos-related works must be carried out by Registered Asbestos Contractors registered in the Environmental Protection Department under Section 55(1) of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance. People claiming to be qualified or licensed may not necessarily be approved by the Environmental Protection Department. If you have doubts whether a company is a registered asbestos contractor, please verify her eligibility before asking the company to carry out any works related to Asbestos Containing Materials. If owners employ any non-registered asbestos contractor to handle asbestos, they will violate the law and can be prosecuted.

For the list of Registered Asbestos Contractors, please refer to the website of the Environmental Protection Department: http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environmentinhk/air/guide_ref/reg_asbestos.html

基金委員會簡介

Introduction to the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board

肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會(基金委員會)於1980年根據前《肺塵埃沉着病(補償)條例》(現稱為《肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤(補償)條例》)成立，負責管理基金、就徵款率向政府提出建議，及進行與資助預防肺塵埃沉着病及間皮瘤的教育、宣傳、研究及其他計劃，並進行與資助患有上述疾病的人的康復計劃。

基金委員會致力成為卓越的機構，為患有肺塵埃沉着病及/或間皮瘤的人士提供一系列的補償、優質的復康服務以提升他們的身體機能，以及制訂和推行預防措施，力求減低建造業和石礦業的從業員患上相關疾病的機會。

The Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board (PCFB) is established in 1980 under the former Pneumoconiosis (Compensation) Ordinance (now known as the Pneumoconiosis and Mesothelioma (Compensation) Ordinance). The Board serves the following functions:

- to administer the fund;
- to make recommendations to the Government with respect to the rate of levy;
- to conduct and finance educational, publicity, research and other programmes to prevent pneumoconiosis and mesothelioma and to conduct and finance programmes for the rehabilitation of persons suffering from the above diseases

PCFB is committed to becoming an excellent organisation in offering a wide range of compensations to patients with pneumoconiosis and/or mesothelioma, providing quality rehabilitation care to the patients for enhancing their physical condition, and, developing and implementing preventive measures for striving to minimise the occurrence of these diseases among the workforce in the construction and quarry industries.

鳴謝 (排名不分先後)

Acknowledgements

照片提供：

香港特別行政區政府 環境保護署

承建商授權簽署人協會

註冊石棉專業人士協會有限公司

專業意見提供：

香港特別行政區政府 勞工處

香港特別行政區政府 環境保護署

Photographs provided by:

Environmental Protection Department, HKSAR Government

Contractor's Authorised Signatory Association

Association of Registered Asbestos Professionals Limited

Professional advice provided by:

Labour Department, HKSAR Government

Environmental Protection Department, HKSAR Government

Notes

Notes

[illegible]





肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會
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出版：肺塵埃沉着病補償基金委員會

Published by the Pneumoconiosis Compensation Fund Board

出版日期：2015年6月

Publication Date: June 2015

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環保紙印刷
Printed on recycled paper

ISBN 978-988-13080-2-3



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