

立法會

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Special House Committee meeting on 1 September 2015

Background brief on lead in drinking water incidents

Purpose

This paper provides background information on the recent lead in drinking water incidents, and the major views and concerns expressed by Members of the Legislative Council ("LegCo") on the subject.

Background

Excess lead found in drinking water samples taken from the public rental housing ("PRH") estates

2. Between April and June 2015, the Democratic Party ("DP") collected drinking water samples from 13 public and private buildings in Kowloon West to test their contents of heavy metals including lead. According to the test results announced by DP on 5 July 2015, four water samples taken from Kai Ching Estate in Kowloon City contained lead that exceeded the World Health Organization ("WHO")'s provisional guideline value¹ of not more than 10 micrograms per litre ("µg/l") for lead ("the WHO value").

¹ As defined under the WHO's Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality published in 2011, a health-based guideline value represents the concentration of a constituent that does not exceed tolerable risk to the health of the consumer over a lifetime of consumption. For the contaminant of lead, the guideline value is designated as provisional because calculated guideline value is below the achievable quantification level as well as the level that can be achieved through practical treatment methods, source control, etc.

3. Between 9 to 11 July 2015, the Government announced that the lead content of seven water samples from Kai Ching Estate exceeded the provisional guideline value, and that lead was found in two samples of solder used on water pipe joints. On 13 July 2015, water samples were then taken from four other PRH estates² where the fresh water plumbing systems were installed by the same licensed plumber. The lead content of five samples from Kwai Luen Estate (Phase 2) as well as one sample from a vacant unit of Shui Chuen O Estate were found to be above the WHO value, and lead was found in samples of solder.

4. To address PRH residents' concerns, the Housing Authority ("HA") announced on 15 July 2015 that water samples would be taken from all PRH estates completed since 2013, as well as Kwai Luen Estate (Phase 1) (which was completed in 2011), for lead testing. Among these estates, lead content in one sample from Wing Cheong Estate exceeded the WHO value, and lead was found in samples of solder.

5. On 20 July 2015, the scope of water sampling was further extended to all 12 PRH estates completed in 2011 and 2012. Among these estates, 36 samples from five of these estates were found to have exceeded the WHO value and lead was found in samples of solder in these estates. In view of the development, the Government extended the water sampling tests to PRH estates completed between 2005 and 2010. The Government has indicated that it will consider how the water sampling work will be conducted for PRH estates completed before 2005.

Measures to assist affected tenants

6. For PRH estates where water samples were found to have exceeded the WHO value, the Government has implemented various interim measures to tackle the quality of tap water at affected PRH estates. The Housing Department ("HD") and Water Supplies Department ("WSD") have arranged for temporary water supply, including the supply of bottled water and the installation of temporary water tanks and pipes outside each block, to facilitate access to drinking water in each affected estate. HD has also asked the main contractors concerned to take necessary actions to remedy the situation, including extension of connection pipes from the roof-top water tanks to each floor of the building, and installation of lead-reducing water filters for affected tenants.

² The four PRH estates were Lung Yat Estate in Tuen Mun, Cheung Sha Wan Estate, Shui Chuen O Estate in Shatin, and Kwai Luen Estate in Kwai Shing Circuit.

Public health measures adopted by the Administration

7. According to the Administration's paper provided for the special meeting of the Panel on Health Services ("the HS Panel") on 24 August 2015, if lead is absorbed into the body in excessive amount, many organs and functions in the body will be affected. Depending on the level of lead inside the body, the effects of lead exposure include neurodevelopmental effects, anaemia, high blood pressure, gastrointestinal symptoms, impaired renal function, neurological impairment, impaired fertility and adverse pregnancy outcome.

8. To ease residents' concerns on the health effects arising from lead found in drinking water, the Department of Health ("DH") has provided free blood tests for the more easily affected groups, namely infants, young children under six years of age (including those who were under six years old when moving into the PRH estates concerned), pregnant women and lactating women and developed care plan for tenants whose blood lead level exceeds the reference value³. Details of the care plan are set out in **Appendix I**. On 3 August 2015, the Administration adjusted the scope of blood testing to children aged below eight, pregnant women and lactating women. DH also made special arrangements for children whose blood lead level exceeding the reference value to receive development assessment.

Investigation into the incidents

9. Following the outbreak of incidents concerning excess lead found in the drinking water samples taken from PRH estates, the Development Bureau has established a task force⁴, led by WSD, to ascertain the causes and recommend measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents in future.

³ On 18 July 2015, the Secretary for Food and Health convened an inter-departmental meeting with experts of DH and the Hospital Authority to establish the reference value of lead in blood and care plan for residents of the affected PRH estates. The reference value of blood lead level for the more easily affected groups is 5µg per deciliter ("dL") and for adults aged 18 or above is 10 µg/dL.

⁴ According to the paper provided by the Administration for the special meeting of the Panel on Housing on 22 July 2015, the terms of reference ("TOR") of the Task Force on Excessive Lead Content in Drinking Water are to (a) carry out investigation to ascertain the causes of the recent incidents leading to presence of lead in water drawn by households; (b) recommend measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents in future; and (c) follow up on a recent case of Legionnaires' disease found at Kai Ching Estate.

In addition, HA has formed a review committee⁵ to review the quality assurance issues relating to fresh water supply of PRH estates.

10. On 17 July 2015, the Chief Executive ("CE") announced his intention to set up a Commission of Inquiry ("CoI") under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance (Cap. 86) to conduct an independent and comprehensive investigation into the matter. The CoI was subsequently set up upon the advice of the Executive Council and order by CE at the special meeting of the Executive Council on 13 August 2015. The CoI is tasked to (a) ascertain the causes of excess lead found in drinking water in PRH developments; (b) review and evaluate the adequacy of the present regulatory and monitoring system in respect of drinking water in Hong Kong; and (c) make recommendations with regard to the safety of drinking water in Hong Kong. The Honourable Mr Justice Andrew CHAN Hing-wai, Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court, is appointed as the Chairman and Commissioner, while Mr Alan LAI is appointed as the Commissioner.

Major views and concerns expressed by Members

11. The views and concerns expressed by LegCo Members on the subject at the meetings of the Panel on Housing ("the Housing Panel") and the HS Panel since July 2015 are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

Ascertaining the source of excess lead found in tap water

12. Members in general considered it a top priority for the Government to find out the source of excess lead in the drinking water samples taken from PRH estates concerned, and identify residential developments for which lead was used in the soldering materials of fresh water supply systems. Noting that the relevant government departments/public bodies had undertaken to investigate the incidents, some Members urged that the Government should publish the relevant investigation reports in full. While some Members considered that CoI, chaired by a judge and empowered to compel persons to

⁵ TOR of the Review Committee on Quality Assurance Issues Relating to Lead in Fresh Water of Public Housing Estates are (a) to comprehensively review the present arrangements for quality control and monitoring in relation to the installation of fresh water supply system in public housing estates; (b) in the process of (a), to critically review various aspects of quality inspection relating to materials used (including prefabricated components), quality inspection and works supervision at different stages of construction; and (c) to report findings to HA and recommend any improvement in procedures/guidelines and follow-up actions as necessary.

give evidence and disclose documents, would conduct the investigation independently and comprehensively, some other Members opined that LegCo should in parallel appoint a select committee to investigate the incidents.

Scope and validity of water sampling tests

13. With a view to alleviating public concern, Members considered that the Government should conduct water sampling tests for all public housing estates, and requested the Government to draw up a timetable in this regard. The Housing Panel passed a motion at the special meeting on 22 July 2015 urging the Government to, inter alia, carry out the suggested water sampling tests expeditiously. The wording of the motion is in **Appendix II**.

14. Some Members queried the validity of the water sampling tests conducted by the Government as the water samples were collected after running the tap for a few minutes, and requested the Government to collect and test samples of stagnant water in pipes as well. The Administration explained that the water sampling means and procedures varied across countries/cities depending on their unique situations. The current practice of collecting samples after running the taps for two to five minutes complied with the WHO standard, whereas samples of stagnant water in pipes were only indicative of the quality of drinking water upon remaining in the water pipes for a period of time, and did not reflect the quality of the water to be taken by an individual daily.

Measures to assist affected tenants

Water supply for the affected PRH estates

15. Members stressed the need for the Government to ensure that the quality of temporary water supply to the affected PRH estates was up to standard, and to assist the elderly, infirm and persons with disabilities to get water from the temporary water supply points. Noting that connection pipes would be extended from roof-top tanks to each floor of each block for Kai Ching Estate and Kwai Luen Estate (i.e. PRH estates where excess lead were first found in drinking water samples), Members suggested that similar measures should be put in place for other affected PRH estates.

16. In order to alleviate the concerns of PRH tenants about the quality of drinking water, some Members suggested the Government install lead-reducing water filters for affected tenants. The Government indicated that this option was under consideration and different types of water filters were being tested. Members also urged the Government to replace sub-standard water taps/pipes of the affected PRH estates as soon as practicable.

Blood tests and medical follow-up for affected tenants

17. Members strongly urged the Administration to expand the scope of free blood tests to ease the health concerns of the residents of those PRH estates affected by the incidents. They considered that on top of the existing three easily affected groups, consideration should be given to covering also children who were under six years old when moving into the concerned PRH estates and residents suffering from chronic diseases. Some Members further considered that blood tests should also be provided for people who belonged to the three easily affected groups and were residing in the affected PRH estates even though they were not the family members of the PRH tenants of the affected estates.

18. Members were deeply concerned about the long waiting time of around three to four weeks for the blood testing services provided by the Hospital Authority and DH. In Members' view, the Administration should expedite collection and testing of blood samples, such as by way of portable devices, and/or deploying additional resources in collaboration with the private healthcare sector. Some Members considered that the Administration should co-ordinate with the private healthcare sector to enhance the overall blood lead testing capacity through public-private partnership, such as providing affected residents with "blood testing vouchers" for taking the tests in the private sector, or arranging outreach blood-taking services with a view to clearing up the waiting list as early as possible. The Administration should also enhance blood testing capacity by engaging more overseas laboratories and purchasing more equipment for blood testing.

19. The Administration advised that currently, the Hospital Authority had arranged seven public hospitals to provide blood taking service at weekends, as such, the weekly quota of blood testing could be increased from 360 to 720 by the end of August. The weekly quota would be further increased by 100 pursuant to arrangement with two private hospitals in providing additional blood taking service shortly. The Hospital Authority had endeavored to enhance the throughput of blood taking and testing with the purchase of new blood testing equipment, sending of blood samples to overseas laboratories for testing, and the deployment of the Hospital Authority healthcare personnel to work overtime.

20. Some Members were concerned that the current blood test might not be able to detect residue of lead contamination in the body, given that the half-life of lead in blood was approximately 30 days once the source of contamination had been eliminated. They suggested that other than blood test, hair and urine tests for lead should be considered. The Administration advised that whole blood lead level was internationally recognized as the most accurate and reliable method for screening and diagnosis to assess the risk of lead on health. Hair and urine tests for lead were not suitable for screening and diagnosis.

21. Given the concerns about the potential health risks on PRH tenants arising from prolonged intake of drinking water with excess lead, Members considered that the Government should explain clearly to tenants the potential health impacts associated with taking lead-contaminated water, and provide medical assistance to affected tenants with an elevated blood lead level.

Supporting services and compensation

22. Members opined that the Government should centralize dissemination of information by various bureaux/departments about the findings of water sampling tests and progress of follow-up measures. There was a suggestion that counselling and emotional support should be provided to affected tenants by setting up one-station service counters at the PRH estates concerned and stationing social workers thereat.

23. Some Members expressed concerns about the inconvenience caused to and expenses incurred by the affected tenants as they had to take water from temporary water supply joints and/or purchase bottled water for consumption. Besides, the tenants might use more water than the average households as they were advised by the Government to run tap water for a few minutes to flush faucets before using water for drinking or cooking. The Administration was requested to consider waiving the water charges and/or rentals of the households concerned for a certain period of time. Some Members also suggested that the Government should bear the medical expenses for the affected tenants with an elevated blood lead level.

Monitoring of waterworks

24. Members considered that the incidents of excess lead found in drinking water reflected inadequacies in respect of waterworks monitoring and inspection, and urged the Administration to take rectification measures to ensure that the supply of water in new housing developments would be up to standard. In this connection, some Members suggested the Administration review the Waterworks Ordinance (Cap. 102) ("WO") and the licensing requirements for Authorized Persons and licensed plumbers.

25. The Administration advised that subsequent to the incidents, HA had put in place measures to incorporate in all relevant HA contracts additional water sampling requirements and the checking of lead content, and to step up inspection on soldering materials used at water pipe joints of public housing estates. Depending on the findings of the ongoing investigation, the Government would initiate legislative amendments to WO if necessary.

Latest development

26. According to the Administration, as at 27 August 2015, water samples from 11 PRH estates were found to contain lead content that exceeded the WHO value. These PRH estates included the Kai Ching Estate, Kwai Luen Estate (Phase 2), Wing Cheong Estate, Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate (Phase 1), Shek Kip Mei Estate (Phase 2), Hung Hom Estate (Phase 2), Tung Wui Estate, Yan On Estate, Choi Fook Estate, Un Chau Estate (Phases 2 and 4), and Ching Ho Estate (Phase 1). The test results of water samples taken from the PRH developments released by HD on 27 August 2015 (Chinese version only) is in **Appendix III**.

27. As of 27 August 2015, the blood lead levels of 130 residents from the affected PRH estates (including 99 young children, one youth aged 15 years old, 27 lactating mothers and three pregnant women) were found to exceed the reference value. Follow-up actions have been taken for these residents according to the care plan. To address the concerns of parents about the potential health risks and impact on development brought to children affected by the incidents, arrangements have been made for those children whose blood lead levels were found to exceed the reference value to receive development assessment at the Child Assessment Centres of DH.

28. When discussing the public health measures for the lead in drinking water incidents at the special meeting of the HS Panel on 24 August 2015, some Members raised concern about the recent media reports that excessive lead was found in the water samples of drinking water taken at a primary school. The Administration advised that an inter-departmental meeting would be held shortly to discuss this subject. After the inter-departmental meeting held on 27 August 2015, the Government announced that it would install water filters at public sector schools and directly subsidized schools built by the Government in or after 2005. The Government would also install water filters at its special child care centres and children's homes accommodating children aged under six which were built in or after 2005.

Relevant papers

29. A list of relevant papers is set out in the **Appendix IV**.

Care plan for different blood lead levels developed by the Department of Health ("DH") and the Hospital Authority ("HA")

(I) Persons below 18-year-old, pregnant women and lactating women

Whole blood lead level (microgram/dL)	Health risks	Care plan
< 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal level • No significant health risk • No follow-up required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DH will inform the residents concerned by phone and by mail about the results
5 - 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borderline raised level • Potential health risk • Health evaluation and follow-up required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DH will perform exposure assessment • HA will arrange health evaluation and follow-up • Blood lead level will be monitored
> 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly raised level • Risk of lead poisoning • Need medical assessment and follow-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DH will perform exposure assessment • HA will arrange medical assessment and follow-up • Blood lead level will be monitored

(II) Adults

Whole blood lead level (microgram/dL)	Health risks	Care plan
< 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal level • No significant health risk • No follow-up required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DH will inform the residents concerned by phone and by mail about the results
10 - 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borderline raised level • Potential health risk • Health evaluation and follow-up required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DH will perform exposure assessment • HA will arrange health evaluation and follow-up • Blood lead level will be monitored
> 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly raised level • Risk of lead poisoning • Need medical assessment and follow-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DH will perform exposure assessment • HA will arrange medical assessment and follow-up • Blood lead level will be monitored

房屋事務委員會

在2015年7月22日的特別會議上
就議程項目I"公共租住屋邨食水樣本被發現含鉛過量"
通過的議案

近日有公共屋邨的食水被驗出含鉛量超標，直接影響居民健康，並令市民感到非常憂慮。雖然政府當局已擴大檢驗食水範圍至由 2011 年起落成的屋邨，惟各區居民仍然擔心屋邨食水未符標準。為釋除公眾疑慮，令居民可以安心用水，本委員會要求政府當局儘快全面為本港所有公共屋邨及資助房屋屋苑，包括近年經"全方位維修計劃"更換新喉的舊屋邨，進行食水檢驗工作，並為所有曾驗出食水含鉛量超標的屋邨(包括水泉澳邨)，用水車或其他有效方法提供清潔食水，直至維修正常供水系統完成為止。

原議案動議：郭偉強議員
原議案附議：王國興議員, BBS, MH
修正案動議：張超雄議員

(Translation)

Panel on Housing

Motion passed under agenda item I on "Excessive lead found in tap water samples from public rental housing estates" at the special meeting on 22 July 2015

Recently, tap water at some public housing estates was tested and found to contain excessive lead. Such an incident has direct impacts on the residents' health and has aroused serious public concern. Although the Administration has extended the coverage of water testing to include public housing estates completed since 2011, residents in various districts remain concerned that water at public housing estates is not up to standard. To address the public concern and enable the residents to feel at ease in using water, this Panel requests the Administration to conduct comprehensive water testing expeditiously for all the public housing estates and subsidized housing estates in the territory, including old housing estates where water pipes have been newly replaced under the "Total Maintenance Scheme" in recent years; and to use water wagons or other effective means to provide clean drinking water for housing estates where tap water has been found to contain excessive lead (including Shui Chuen O Estate), until repair works to restore the water supply system to normal have been completed.

Original motion moved by：Hon KWOK Wai-keung
Original motion seconded by：Hon WONG Kwok-hing, BBS, MH
Amendments moved by：Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung

公共屋邨抽驗食水樣本結果

房屋署正在公共屋邨從有關總承建商鋪設的供水系統中有系統地抽驗食水樣本，以確定水中含鉛量有否超過世界衛生組織（世衛）每公升水含鉛不多於10微克的標準。房屋署正大致按公屋項目落成年份進行分批抽驗工作，由新近落成的追溯至較舊的項目。有些屋邨涉及多過一個項目，不同項目的抽驗工作可能在不同時間完成，每批水樣本抽驗完成後，房屋署會即時公布結果。

（截止2015年8月27日已公布的結果涉及34個公共屋邨的61個項目）

食水樣本含鉛量超過世衛標準

	屋邨項目名稱	落成年份	住宅單位 總數	總承建商	抽取樣本數 目	超過 世衛標準的樣 本數目
1	葵聯邨第二期 (聯逸樓, 聯悅樓)	2014	1,507	瑞安承建有限公司	44	5
2	啟晴邨	2013	5,204	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	115	7
3	榮昌邨	2013	1,488	保華建築營造有限公司	46	1
4	牛頭角下邨第一期 (貴亮樓, 貴月樓, 貴顯樓, 貴新樓, 貴輝樓)	2012	4,238	有利建築有限公司	130	6
5	石硤尾邨第二期(美菁樓, 美亮樓)	2012	1,558	有利建築有限公司	59	5
6	東匯邨(匯心樓, 匯仁樓)	2012	1,333	保華建築營造有限公司	52	4
7	紅磡邨第二期(紅日樓, 紅昕樓, 紅曜樓)	2011	1,938	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	74	16
8	欣安邨(欣喜樓, 欣悅樓, 欣頌樓)	2011	2,587	有利建築有限公司	69	5
9	彩福邨(彩樂樓, 彩善樓, 彩喜樓)	2010	2,524	有利建築有限公司	90	13
10	元洲邨第二, 四期 (元樂樓, 元雅樓, 元智樓, 元禧樓, 元健樓)	2008	3,533	有利建築有限公司	135	19
11	清河邨第一期(清頌樓, 清譽樓, 清顯樓)	2008	3,167	有利建築有限公司	145	10

食水樣本含鉛量符合世衛標準

	屋邨項目名稱	落成年份	住宅單位 總數	總承建商	抽取樣本數 目	超過 世衛標準的樣 本數目
1	祥龍圍邨	2015	1,358	有利建築有限公司	42	0
2	洪福邨第一、二期 (洪歡樓, 洪欣樓, 洪喜樓, 洪樂樓, 洪福商場及設施大樓)	2015	2,097	新昌營造廠有限公司	150	0
3	洪福邨第三期 (洪望樓, 洪溢樓, 洪悅樓, 洪昌樓, 洪盛樓)	2015	2,808	有利建築有限公司		
4	水泉澳邨第一期 (清泉樓, 朗泉樓, 欣泉樓, 喜泉樓)	2015	3,039	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	53	0 (註)
5	美東邨(美德樓)	2014	990	安保工程有限公司	24	0
6	怡明邨	2014	2,059	興勝建築有限公司	102	0
7	德朗邨	2014	8,164	有利 - 新昌聯營	198	0
8	豐和邨	2013	1,607	新昌營造廠有限公司	50	0
9	長沙灣邨	2013	1,390	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	42	0
10	龍逸邨	2013	990	瑞安承建有限公司	33	0
11	美田邨(美全樓)	2013	1,216	新昌營造廠有限公司	33	0
12	石籬(二)邨(石歡樓)	2013	839	協興工程有限公司	26	0
13	晴朗商場	2013	-	A區: 中國建築工程(香港)有限公司 B區: 有利 - 新昌聯營	20	0
14	石硤尾邨第五期 (美益樓, 美賢樓, 美筌樓, 美盛樓)	2012	2,496	瑞安承建有限公司	73	0
15	元洲邨第五期(元滿樓, 元慈樓, 元逸樓)	2012	1,486	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	55	0
16	大本型及油塘社區會堂	2012	-	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	8	0
17	彩福邨(彩歡樓)	2011	915	新昌營造廠有限公司	27	0
18	彩德邨(彩仁樓, 彩義樓)	2011	1,586	新昌營造廠有限公司	40	0
19	葵聯邨第一期 (聯欣樓, 聯喜樓)	2011	1,470	瑞安承建有限公司	41	0
20	美東邨(美仁樓)	2010	799	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	27	0
21	彩德邨(彩俊樓, 彩敬樓, 彩亮樓, 彩賢樓)及彩德商場	2011	2,704	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	82	0
22	沙田坳邨(和田樓, 順田樓)	2011	1,278	其士(建築)有限公司	53	0

23	油麗邨第五期(卓麗樓, 雍麗樓)	2011	2,002	瑞安承建有限公司	35	0
24	油麗邨第六期 (即油麗商場)	2011	-	瑞安承建有限公司	4	0
25	善明邨(善智樓, 善禮樓)	2011	1,974	瑞安承建有限公司	49	0
26	天晴邨天晴社區綜合服務大樓	2011	-	保華建築營造有限公司	24	0
27	柴灣邨(灣畔樓, 灣映樓)	2010	1,600	西松建設株式會社	46	0
28	彩德邨(彩誠樓, 彩信樓)	2010	1,462	興勝建築有限公司	69	0
29	牛頭角上邨第二, 三期 (常興樓, 常盛樓, 常富樓, 常榮樓, 常康樓, 常泰樓), 牛頭角上邨商場及綜合服務中心	2009	4,584	保華建築營造有限公司	124	0
30	天晴邨第三期(晴滿樓, 晴喜樓, 晴悅樓)	2009	2,365	保華建築營造有限公司	65	0
31	石硤尾邨第一期(美如樓, 美映樓)	2006	2,033	保華建築營造有限公司	55	0
32	秀茂坪(南)邨(秀好樓, 秀旺樓)	2009	1,598	正宏工程有限公司	130	0
33	秀茂坪(南)邨(秀美樓, 秀德樓, 秀善樓)	2009	2,397	興勝建築有限公司		
34	黃大仙上邨(詠善樓)	2009	714	俊和建築工程有限公司	22	0
35	油麗邨第四期(翠麗樓, 康麗樓, 仁麗樓)	2009	2,369	瑞安承建有限公司	121	0
36	油麗邨第三期(盈麗樓, 豐麗樓)	2008	1,598	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司		
37	碩門邨第一期(健碩樓, 美碩樓)及超級市場	2009	1,958	保華建築營造有限公司	45	0
38	藍田邨(藍暉樓, 藍泰樓, 藍碧樓, 藍蔚樓)	2009	3,036	瑞安承建有限公司	102	0
39	美田邨第三期(美樂樓, 美滿樓, 美庭樓)及美田社區會堂	2008	2,333	興勝建築有限公司	71	0
40	天晴邨第一期(晴碧樓, 晴海樓)及天晴社區會堂	2008	1,918	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	98	0
41	天晴邨第二期(晴彩樓, 晴雲樓), 天晴商場及天晴邨服務設施大樓	2008	1,918	西松建設株式會社		0
42	彩盈邨第一期(盈富樓, 盈安樓)	2008	1,598	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	137	0
43	彩盈邨第二期(盈康樓, 盈樂樓, 盈順樓)	2008	2,397	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司		0
44	彩盈邨第三期(即彩盈坊)	2008	-	瑞安承建有限公司		0
45	清河邨第一期清河商場	2008	-	有利建築有限公司	3	0
46	清河邨第二期(清平樓, 清潤樓)	2008	1,598	中國建築工程(香港)有限公司	54	0
47	東匯邨東頭社區中心	2012	-	保華建築營造有限公司	1	0
48	石硤尾邨第二期服務設施大樓	2012	-	有利建築有限公司	6	0
49	牛頭角下邨第一期牛頭角下邨廣場	2012	-	有利建築有限公司	3	0
50	欣安邨欣安商場	2011	-	有利建築有限公司	2	0

(註) 水泉澳邨在喜泉樓其中一個來自空置單位的樣本驗出含鉛量每公升14微克, 稍為超出世衛指引數值, 其餘三座均無驗出超標樣本。水務署已在該樓宇抽取更多水樣本以確定情況, 經分析後得出的結論是超標的水樣本有機會受到環境因素影響。

資料來源：政府新聞公報"署理運輸及房屋局局長在跟進食水含鉛量超標事件記者會的開場發言全文"的附件(只備中文本)(2015年8月27日)

Relevant documents on lead in drinking water incidents

Papers issued for the Panel meetings

Committee/ Date of meeting	Relevant papers
Panel on Housing (Special meeting on 22 July 2015)	<p>Paper provided by the Administration entitled "Excessive Lead in Fresh Water Supply in Public Housing Estates"</p> <p>Background brief prepared by the Legislative Council ("LegCo") Secretariat entitled "Excessive Lead found in Tap Water Samples from Public Rental Housing Estates"</p> <p>Speaking note of the Secretary for Transport and Housing (Chinese version only)</p> <p>Speaking note of the Acting Secretary for Development (Chinese version only)</p> <p>Speaking note of the Secretary for Food and Health ("SFH") (Chinese version only)</p> <p>Motion on "Excessive lead found in tap water samples from public rental housing estates" passed at the special meeting</p> <p>The Administration's response to the concerns and suggestions raised by Members at the special meeting</p>
Panel on Health Services (Special meeting on 24 August 2015)	<p>Paper provided by the Administration entitled "Public health measures for the lead in drinking water incidents"</p> <p>Background brief prepared by the LegCo Secretariat entitled "Public health measures for the lead in drinking water incidents"</p>

Government press releases

Date of issuance	Press release
11 July 2015	Press release entitled "Inter-departmental efforts in tackling quality of drinking water at Kai Ching Estate"
13 July 2015	Press release entitled "Task force to investigate cause of excessive lead content in drinking water at Kai Ching Estate"
14 July 2015	Press release entitled "Government discusses temporary and long-term measures to tackle excessive lead content in drinking water"

Date of issuance	Press release
17 July 2015	Press release on the opening remarks by the Chief Executive at a media session announcing the Government's decision to appoint a commission of inquiry
18 July 2015	Press release entitled "Government releases blood test results of public estate residents affected by lead in drinking water incidents"
18 July 2015	Press release entitled "Opening remarks by SFH at press conference on excessive lead content in drinking water"
21 July 2015	Press release entitled "Government releases latest blood test results of public estate residents affected by lead in drinking water incidents"
29 July 2015	Press release entitled "Opening remarks by SFH at press conference on excessive lead content in drinking water" (Chinese version only)
13 August 2015	Press release entitled "Commission of Inquiry into Excess Lead Found in Drinking Water appointed"
20 August 2015	Press release entitled "Housing Authority Tender Committee to review tenders in view of lead content found in drinking water"
20 August 2015	Press release on the opening remarks of the Director of Housing at press conference on follow-up to lead in drinking water incidents (Chinese version only)
24 August 2015	Press release on the opening remarks of SFH at the special meeting of the Panel on Health Services
25 August 2015	Press release on the transcript of remarks of the Secretary for Education relating to the lead in water incidents
27 August 2015	<p>Remarks of government officials at the press conference on follow-up to lead in drinking water incidents (Chinese version only) :</p> <p>Opening remarks of the Acting Secretary for Transport and Housing</p> <p>Transcript of remarks of the Secretary for Education</p> <p>Transcript of remarks of the Director of Social Welfare</p> <p>Transcript of remarks of the Chief Chemist of the Water Supplies Department</p>