

屋苑及大廈樓宇之氣體安全



氣體標準事務處

2 November 2020

機電工程署  **EMSD**

主題內容

1. 氣體喉管類別
2. 避免破壞氣體喉管及裝置
3. 法例要求
4. 個案分享
5. 總結



氣體安全知多一點點
KNOW MORE ABOUT GAS SAFETY

氣體裝置工程和
註冊氣體工程承辦商
Gas Installation Work and
Registered Gas Contractors



2018年3月
March 2018

機電工程署
EMSD

機電工程署  EMSD

氣體喉管類別

氣體喉管一般分為:

- 1) 供氣主喉
- 2) 供氣分喉
- 3) 用戶喉

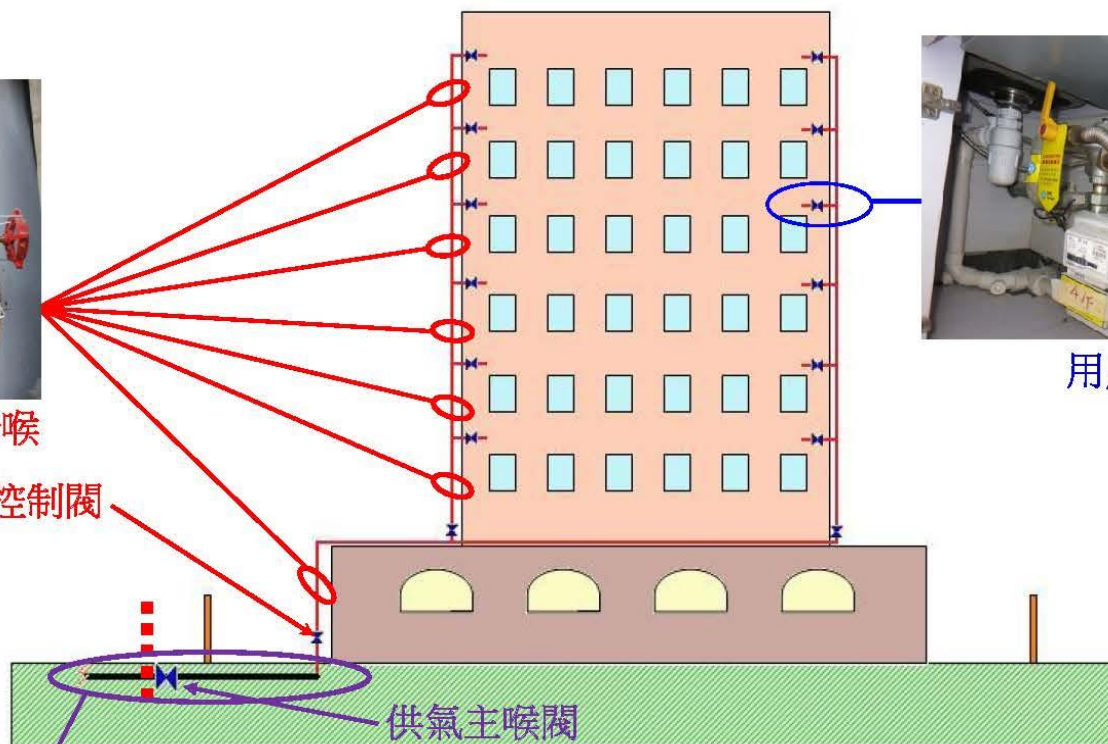


上給供氣分喉

上給供氣分喉控制閥



供氣主喉



用戶喉

氣體裝置工程

- 氣體裝置工程是指裝配、接駁、截離、試驗、投入運作、解除運作、維修、修理或更換氣體裝置。
- 所有氣體裝置工程，祇可由受僱於註冊氣體工程承辦商的註冊氣體裝置技工進行。



氣體裝置工程的類別	
住宅類	第1類 安裝及測試接駁於一個石油氣瓶的平頭爐（即座爐）。
	第2類 在住宅房產內安裝氣體喉管（不包括測試）。
	第3類 在住宅房產內安裝及測試氣體喉管及住宅式氣體用具。
	第4類 安裝、測試及維修住宅式氣體用具。
商業類	第5類 在非住宅房產內安裝氣體喉管（不包括測試）。
	第6類 在非住宅房產內安裝及測試氣體喉管及非住宅式氣體用具。
	第7類 安裝、測試及維修非住宅式氣體用具。
工業類	第8類 安裝、測試及維修工業用的氣體用具。

選單

氣體安全

登記名冊

- ▶ [第1a及1b類執任人士名冊 \(Revision 20150714\) \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [第2類執任人士名冊 \(Revision 20170818\) \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [第3類執任人士名冊 \(Revision 20180123\) \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [住家式氣體用具的認可清單 \(石油氣\) \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [住家式氣體用具的認可清單 \(煤氣\) \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [低壓氣體接駁軟喉的認可清單 \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [商業用氣體接駁軟喉 \(不包括低壓氣體接駁軟喉\) 名冊 \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [只用一次的石油氣瓶的認可清單](#)
 - ▶ [\(卡式石油氣爐使用的卡式石油氣瓶\) \[PDF 格式\]](#)
 - ▶ [\(卡式石油氣爐使用的卡式石油氣瓶除外\) \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [註冊氣體供應公司名稱名冊](#)
- ▶ [獲香港註冊氣體供應公司批准的瓶裝石油氣分銷商名冊 \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [整體註冊氣體工程承辦商名冊 - 註冊氣體工程承辦商及其僱用的註冊氣體技工的類別 \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [註冊氣體工程 - 商業廚房氣體裝置 \(煤氣及石油氣\)](#)
 - ▶ [承辦商名單一：商業廚房氣體裝置 \(煤氣\) \[PDF 格式\]](#)
 - ▶ [承辦商名單二：商業廚房氣體裝置 \(石油氣\) \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [註冊氣體工程](#)
 - ▶ [承辦商名單三：點心手推車供應及/或維修 \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [註冊氣體裝置技工 - 搜尋](#)
- ▶ [管道式供氣于住家式氣體煮食爐裝置的溢流控制閥名冊 \[PDF 格式\]](#)
- ▶ [石油氣打火機的表列名冊 \(附照片\)](#)
- ▶ [給氣體業界的信函 \[PDF 格式\]](#)

選單

氣體安全

註冊氣體裝置技工

搜尋「註冊氣體裝置技工」

搜尋「註冊氣體裝置技工」

註冊號碼

姓名(英文)

姓名(中文)

搜尋 重置

中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China

ENGLISH | 繁體版 | 簡體版

機電工程署
EMSD

註冊氣體工程承辦商名單:
www.emsd.gov.hk

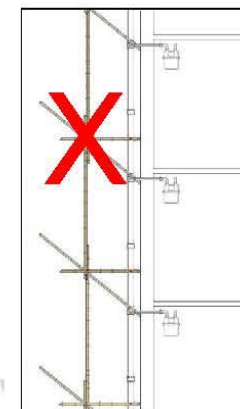
← 返回

整體註冊氣體工程承辦商名單
註冊氣體工程承辦商及其僱用的註冊氣體技工的類別

工程承辦商及施工人員應注意事項

進行樓宇工程時，有關承辦商及施工人員應：

- 在施工前了解大廈/施工範圍內的喉管類別
- 核實大廈圖則，清楚了解管轄範圍內的氣體喉管分佈
- 應督促分判工程承辦商及施工人員避免破壞氣體喉管
- 使用合適喉管探測器和工具，避免破壞埋藏於牆壁內的氣體喉管。如有需要，可考慮向氣體供應公司申請截氣
- 不可用氣體喉管作支點或負載點
- 不可損毀或覆蓋氣體熱水爐的煙道
- 注意大廈的氣體緊急控制閥位置，以便在緊急情況下，立即截斷氣體的供應



發生氣體泄漏事故怎麼辦？



打開窗戶



關掉氣錶總掣



立刻到屋外及沒有氣味的地方致電氣體供應公司 或 999

氣體外洩

《氣體安全(裝置及使用)規例》(第51C章) 第 34條

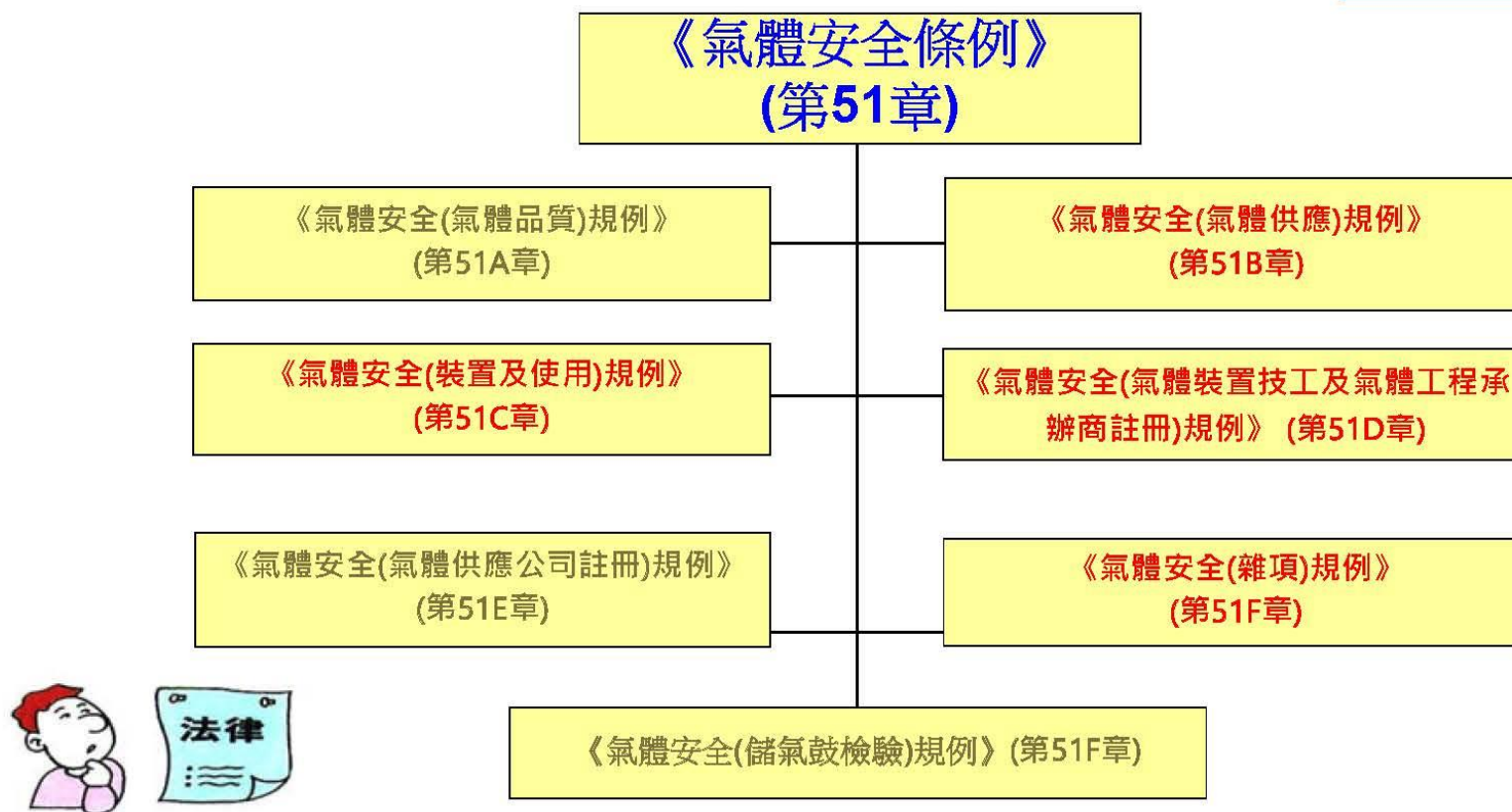
- 房產的負責人，如知道或有理由懷疑氣體正外洩，須採取一切合理步驟切斷氣體供應
- 除非已採取一切必要步驟以防止氣體再度外洩，否則不得恢復氣體供應



法例要求



法例要求



法例要求



聘用註冊氣體裝置技工

《氣體安全(氣體裝置技工及氣體工程承辦商註冊)規例》(第51D章)

第3條

■ 只有同時是

1) 註冊氣體工程承辦商的僱員/
註冊氣體工程承辦商，及

2) 領有合適的註冊級別

才可親自進行氣體裝置工程。



(如屬違反，最高可處\$25,000罰款及監禁6個月)

氣體裝置工程的類別	
住宅類	第1類 安裝及測試接駁於一個石油氣瓶的平頭爐（即座檯爐）。
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工業類	第8類 安裝、測試及維修工業用的氣體用具。

法例要求



聘用註冊氣體工程承辦商

《氣體安全(氣體裝置技工及氣體工程承辦商註冊)規例》(第51D章)

第12(1)條

- 除註冊氣體工程承辦商外，任何人均不得經營氣體工程承辦商的業務。

(如屬違反，最高可處\$25,000罰款及監禁6個月)

第12(2)條

- 任何人不得僱用註冊氣體工程承辦商以外的人進行氣體裝置工程。

(如屬違反，最高可處\$10,000罰款)





個案分享



個案 1: 割破屋苑單位內的氣體喉管



- 物業管理公司僱用承辦商更換單位食水喉時，工人誤認氣體喉管為食水喉，並將該氣體喉管割破，導致氣體洩漏。



法例要求



在氣體喉管附近地方進行工程

《氣體安全(氣體供應)規例》(第51B章)

第 23A條

- (1) 任何人不得在氣體喉管附近地方**進行或准許**在氣體喉管附近地方進行任何工程，除非他或進行工程的人已於工程展開前**採取一切合理步驟以確定該氣體喉管的所在地點及位置**。

(如屬違反第23A(1)條，最高可處\$25,000罰款及監禁6個月)

- (2) 在氣體喉管附近地方**進行或准許**在氣體喉管附近地方進行任何工程的人，須確保**採取一切合理措施**，以**保護該氣體喉管**不受因該工程所引起的相當可能會危及安全的損害。

(如屬違反第23A(2)條，最高可處\$200,000罰款及監禁12個月)

承建商被裁定罪名成立



保護氣體喉管的方法



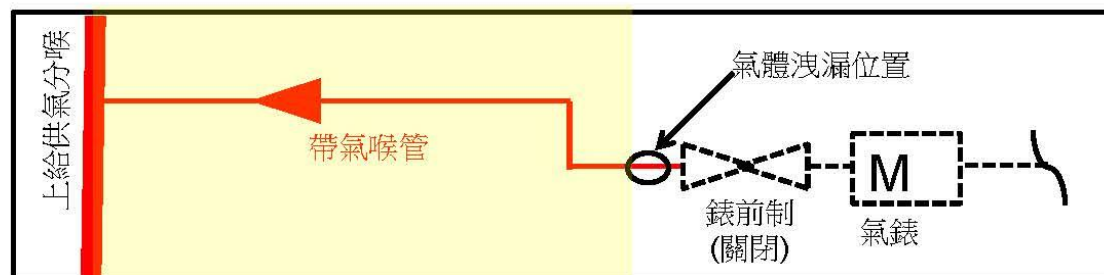
- 承辦商負責人/工程監督須預先**確定附近氣體喉管/裝置**的所在**位置及路徑**，並**提醒工人**避免破壞氣體喉管。
- 在已識別的氣體喉管加上**臨時標示/記號**，避免施工時誤認氣體喉管為廢喉。
- 在氣體喉管附近進行工程時，須**採取措施保護**有關**氣體喉管**，例如用擋版分隔，避免手提割機誤損氣體喉管。
- 如有需要，可向註冊氣體供應公司查詢或申請**截氣**。



個案 2: 誤認帶氣喉管為廢喉



- 裝修工人誤認煤氣錶前帶氣喉管為廢喉，使用切割機截喉時引致氣體洩漏。



帶氣喉管標示



個案 3: 大廈工程干擾氣體用具運作



- 大廈外牆搭棚維修，工人用膠布覆蓋氣體熱水爐煙囪，導致用戶使用氣體熱水爐時，發生爐具爆炸事故。



- 氣體熱水爐煙囪被大廈外牆的棚架壓到，導致氣體熱水爐及喉管移位。



法例要求



避免影響氣體裝置的運作

《氣體安全(裝置及使用)規例》(第51 C 章) 第7(2) 條

現有的氣體配件

- 任何人不得做任何事影響氣體配件；或
- 影響與該配件連同使用的煙道或通風設備

以致其後使用該配件時，對任何人或財產構成危險。

(如屬違反，最高可處\$5,000罰款)



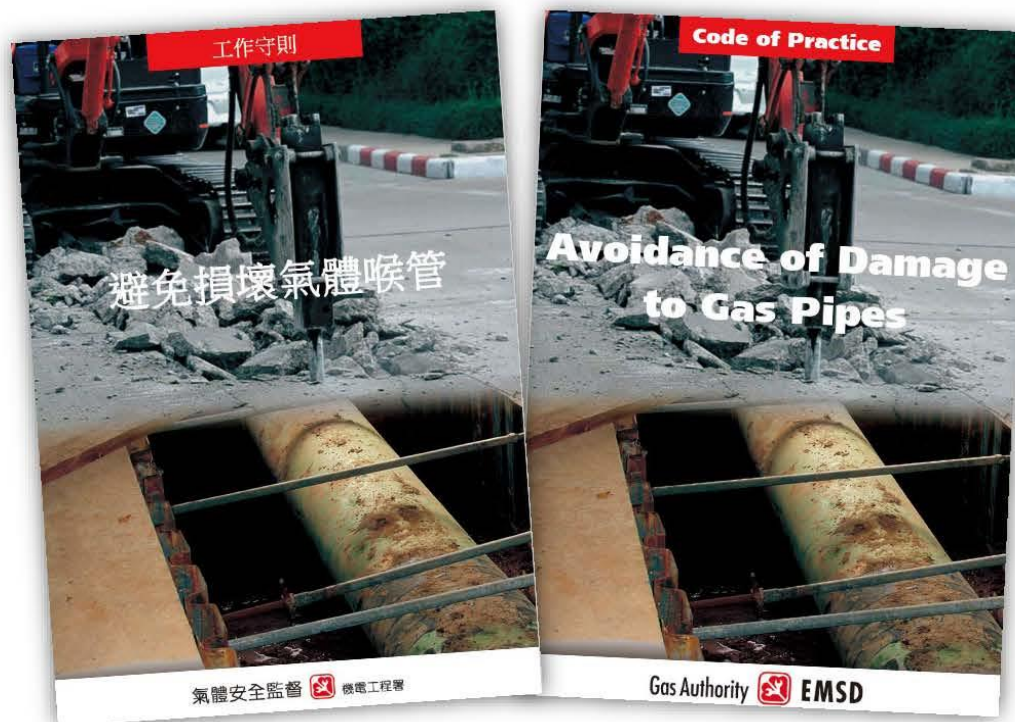
總結



- ✓ 在進行大廈維修或裝修工程時
 - 督促有關承辦商及施工人員**避免破壞氣體喉管及裝置**；
 - 可向註冊氣體供應公司查詢，核實大廈圖則，清楚了解管轄/施工範圍內的**氣體喉管分佈**；
 - 在氣體喉管附近**進行**工程時，須確保**採取一切合理措施**，以**保護該氣體喉管**；
 - 損毀氣體喉管或裝置者可能須付上相關的**法律責任**；
 - 不可損毀或覆蓋氣體熱水爐的**煙道**。



避免損壞氣體喉管



避免損壞氣體喉管

《氣體安全（氣體供應）規例》

第23A條 在氣體喉管附近地方進行工程

- (1) 任何人不得在氣體喉管附近地方進行或准許在氣體喉管附近地方進行任何工程，除非他或進行工程的人已於工程展開前採取一切**合理步驟**以確定該氣體喉管的所在地點及位置。
- (2) 在氣體喉管附近地方進行或准許在氣體喉管附近地方進行任何工程的人，須確保採取一切**合理措施**，以保護該氣體喉管不受因該工程所引起的相當可能會危及安全的損害。

安全工作方式

安全4步曲

勘測地下設施

挖掘試孔

取得圖則



採用安全挖掘方法

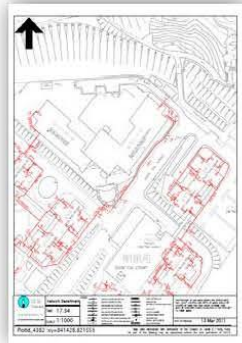
安全工作方式

步驟 1:取得圖則



安全工作方式

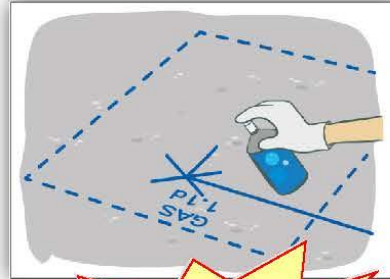
步驟 2: 勘測地下設施



圖則



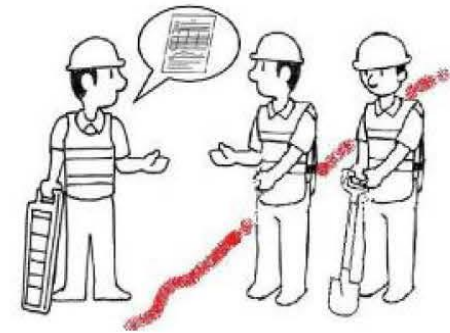
喉管定位器



路線和深度



作出記號



向施工人員講解探測結果
及提供安全指引

注意：沒裝有金屬示踪帶的聚乙烯喉管是不能探測到的，如有需要，可向氣體供應公司查詢。

安全工作方式

步驟 3: 挖掘試孔

- 用**手工工具**開挖試孔並**露出**氣體喉管
- 如必須使用手提電動工具鑿開已鋪築的地面，需注意深度限制：
 - 行人路：150毫米深
 - 道路：300毫米深
- 如有需要，可要求氣體供應公司協助辨認試孔內的喉管



安全工作方式

步驟 4: 採用安全挖掘方法



利用手動工具**橫向**挖掘



適當使用手提動力操作工具



使用機器須保留最少**一米**的間隙

保護氣體喉管的方法

- ✓ 挖掘時發現的氣體喉管需提供足夠支撐、保護及維修通道



保護氣體喉管的方法

- ✓ 所有氣體喉管必須**假定為有氣**，直至截斷供氣及證明安全為止
- ✓ 在氣體喉管附近進行**燒焊**或其他使用**明火的熱加工工作**時，須採取特別的喉管保護措施，例如安裝熱力保護屏障
- ✓ 如有需要，可考慮向氣體供應公司申請**改道/截氣**



保護氣體喉管的方法

- ✓ 回填挖坑必須小心進行
- ✓ 警告帶、磚片、蓋板或其他保護裝置必須放回原位
- ✓ 任何可能會損壞氣體喉管填料，例如大石和石填料，不得使用。



個案分析

居屋屋苑

- 進行咸水管維修工程
- 使用手提電炮打石屎
- 直徑200毫米的球墨鑄鐵氣體喉管被損毀



承建商被裁定罪名成立



- ✗ 圖則
- ✗ 喉管探測
- ✗ 試孔
- ✗ 安全挖掘

個案分析

地盤平整工程

- 曾為地盤馬路喉管探測
- 地盤馬路旁直徑250毫米的聚乙烯氣體喉管被損毀



承建商被裁定罪名成立



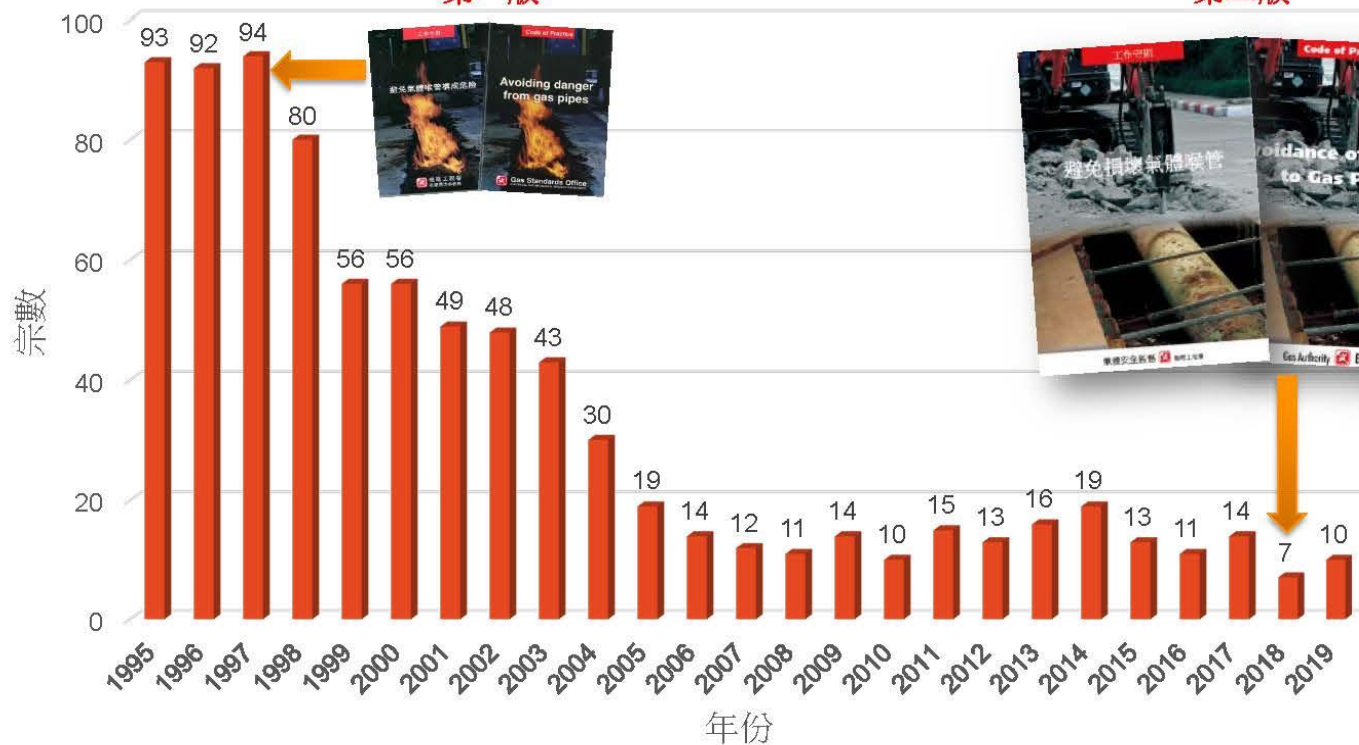
- ✓ 圖則
- ✗ 喉管探測
- ✗ 試孔
- ✗ 安全挖掘

第三者破壞地下煤氣網絡事故數字



1997年
第一版

2018年
第二版



總結



「安全4步曲」

- ✓ 確認地下氣體喉管的位置
- 1. 取得圖則
- 2. 勘測地下設施
- 3. 挖掘試孔
- ✓ 保護氣體喉管免受損壞
- 4. 採用安全挖掘方法



謝

政府熱線  : 1823

機電工程署網址:
www.emsd.gov.hk

Title: Safety Forum 2020 for Works Contracts and Property Management Services Contracts

Super Safety Forum 2020 for Works Contracts
and Property Management Services Contracts
2 November 2020

VO: Here is the footage from
“Safety Forum 2020 for Works Contracts and Property Management Services Contracts”
which was held on 2 November 2020

Super Ms. LEUNG Shuk-Yan & Mr CHAN Wai-hung,
Engineers of Electrical and Mechanical Services Department
Topic: “Gas Safety of Building Estates and Premises” and
“Avoidance of Damage to Gas Pipes”

VO: The Speakers are Ms Leung Shuk Yan and Mr Chan Wai Hung
Engineers of Electrical and Mechanical Services Department
Their presentation topics are “Gas Safety of Building Estates and Premises” and
“Avoidance of Damage to Gas Pipes”

Ms. Leung: Hello,
My surname is Leung, and I am an engineer
from the EMSD’s Gas Standards Office
Welcome to this Safety Forum today
In this session, I am going to talk about
gas safety-related issues during construction work at housing estates
First, I will do a brief introduction on
the different types of gas pipes
Next, I will talk about how you could avoid damaging gas pipes or devices
when you are doing construction work at housing estates
Then, I will share some of the legal requirements about gas safety
and also some gas safety case studies
Do you know what types of gas pipes they are?
In general, there are 3 types:
gas main, service pipe and installation pipe
Gas mains usually refers to town gas or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) pipes
that are underground
They deliver the gas to housing estates, all the way up the buildings,
and distribute the gas to each household
On the side of the building there are vertical pipes called service pipes
Inside the flat, after passing the gas meter, they connect to installation pipes,
which are then connected to water heaters or cooking stoves, etc.
Then what is gas installation work?
That is when we fabricate, disconnect, commission,
or repair gas installations and pipes, etc.
What kind of people can carry out gas installation work?
They have to be registered gas installers
who are employed by registered gas contractors,
and they have to be registered to the appropriate class
For example, I want to install a gas appliance
Then I must hire a gas installer with Class 4 qualifications
before he can start installing this kind of appliance
If you want to look up
the list of registered gas contractors and gas installers,

you could check out our EMSD website

Just now, I asked: during construction or maintenance work in a building, what should the contractor and workers pay attention to?

Firstly, we should take a look at the pipes in the project area and see if there are any gas pipes

If yes, we need to ask the registered gas supply company for as-built utility plans, in order to know the distribution of gas pipes

During construction or maintenance work, we often drill or knock down walls and there may be some concealed pipes inside the wall

So, we advise that you use pipe detectors to check if there are any pipes inside the walls

This prevents us from damaging them when we drill or knock down walls

Sometimes, scaffolding is erected for works related to a building façade

Avoid interfering with the chimney shaft operation of the water heater

Also, before work, pay attention to the location of the gas emergency control

If gas leakage does unfortunately occur,

this can help you cut off the gas supply as soon as possible

A quick side note: in the case of gas leakage,

close the gate of gas meter if it is safe to do so, and open the windows

If gas leakage continues,

then evacuate as soon as possible and call 999 for help

Next, I would like to talk about the legal requirements for gas safety

In Hong Kong, gas safety and related issues

are under the jurisdiction of Gas Safety Ordinance Cap. 51

There are 7 sections to it,

and I have extracted some key points to share with you

As mentioned before, gas installation work

should be carried out by employees of a registered gas contractor,

or registered gas contractor and they have to be registered to the appropriate class

This is actually required by law

According to the Section 3 of Cap. 51D, Gas Safety

(Registration of Gas Installers and Gas Contractors) Regulations

violation of this law

could lead to a penalty of up to \$25,000 and a jail term too

It is mentioned in the Section 12 of Cap. 51D, Gas Safety

(Registration of Gas Installers and Gas Contractors) Regulations that

apart from registered gas contractors,

other contractors such as electrical or air-conditioning contractors,

cannot take on gas installation work

Violation of this rule could lead to a fine and a jail term

And someone who has hired

a non-registered gas contractor to do gas installation

will be subject to criminal liability as well

Next, I am going to share some case studies of gas safety incidents

There are now many fresh water pipe replacement works in public housing estates

Some contractors enter tenants' flats to replace the fresh water pipes

Often, public housing is designed such that

gas meters, gas pipes, fresh water pipes, etc. are beneath the stove area

Workers may not have looked carefully enough

to distinguish gas pipes from fresh water pipes,

and they might cut the pipes according to their own instincts

Last year, there were 4 or 5 such incidents

This number is on the rise, so I hope everyone will pay attention

In these incidents, the gas meters were damaged by fire,

or that even the whole kitchen was damaged

Luckily, the workers did not sustain any injuries
Damaged gas pipes are definitely not small matter
You also run the risk of breaking the law
According to the Gas Safety (Gas Supply) Regulations
(Cap 51B) 23A,
there are two things we have to pay attention to
no one is allowed to carry out or permit others to carry out works
near gas pipes;
and before the works begin,
you should take the appropriate steps to check the positions of the pipes
If you violate these two rules, you could be fined
Another situation is
you might have known that there are gas pipes where you are working,
but you have not taken any measures to protect them
or prevent them from damage—that is against the law too
If you have violated this law, the penalty is even more serious,
as you could be fined up to \$200,000
I have been talked a lot about protecting gas pipes
What can we do to protect them?
The contractor's personnel and site supervisor
have very important roles to play
These supervisory persons have to first make sure
if there are any gas pipes in or near the work site,
and find out their routes
They also need to remind workers not to damage them
Because there have been quite a few cases in the past
when workers started work on the first day without any supervision,
and cut pipes according to their own personal experience,
which led to incidents of damaged pipes
After locating the pipes, the supervisors have to mark them out
so that during work, workers can see clearly which are town gas pipes and
which are LPG pipes, so they take care not to cut them
Also, I talked a bit about how there may be lots of gas pipes
near the pipes that you want to cut, so protective measures are needed,
for example a shield or some small, portable tools
that stop us from slipping and cutting the wrong pipes
The most ideal way of working is to
consult the gas supply company, who will help you inquire about,
even arrange for, gas disconnection before you begin the works
Another case was when some renovation workers entered a unit to
clear away some unused pipes, but they did not check clearly
whether they were gas pipes in use
In fact, Town Gas Company, for example,
usually adds markings to
pipes that have been disconnected but still has live gas
You can see these markings in this photo
But perhaps some old flats did not use town gas,
or they might have removed the gas meter and no markings are shown
So workers must check carefully before dismantling unused pipes
If you have any questions, please ask for assistance from the gas companies
The last case study is a situation I have already mentioned
If scaffolding is erected on a building façade for renovation works,
pay attention to water heater chimney shafts that extend to the façade
Once, a contractor tried to seal it with bandages,
and the property management company was not informed

It might be OK if the residents did not use the water heater at all
When the resident uses the water heater
the exhaust gas could not be discharged and had to travel back
A mild explosion occurred when the water heater was used again
These incidents could lead to injuries of users, etc.
Also, the scaffolding should not press against the chimney shafts
There was once an incident where the shaft was crushed to deformity
The above incidents and examples are all potential violations of
Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations
Cap. 51C Section 7(2),
which stipulates that no one can carry out works
which could affect gas fittings,
including flue or ventilation facilities
Violations could lead to a maximum fine of \$5,000,
so please be aware of that
A quick summary for everyone
during projects and works
remember to remind the contractors and workers
to avoid damaging the gas pipes
If needed, you can get the plans from the gas companies,
but do this before works so as to take appropriate steps to protect the pipes
Also, remember not to cover the chimney shafts of water heaters
If you commit the above offences,
you may have certain legal consequences
OK, I have finished talking about the things to note for pipes above ground
Now, it turns to Mr. Chan, Engineer
He will talk about underground gas pipes
Welcome, Mr. Chan

Mr. Chan: Thank you, Miss Leung
Actually, what I have to say is quite similar to Miss Leung's sharing
But her talk just now
focused mostly on gas pipes inside buildings,
and what I have to say now is more about
gas mains that are
usually beneath roads or housing estate walkways and planters
How do we avoid damaging them?
The EMSD has actually issued Codes of Practice related to this area,
covering the main points of Cap. 51B Section 23A,
which Miss Leung talked about just now
When carrying out works near these gas pipes,
how do we locate them, and how do we avoid damaging them?
Cap. 51B Section 23A covers two things
Step one: using appropriate measures to locate these gas pipes,
and step two: after locating them,
how do we safely protect them?
Our Code of Practice encourages a safe system of work
There are four basic steps to working safely
Firstly, before works begin, collect a copy of the plans
to determine the pipeline route or their depth
Secondly, carry out an underground utility survey
Thirdly, dig out a trial hole
This means, where you think there are pipes underground
digging out a trial pit to expose these gas pipes,
to confirm their exact location and depth

Lastly, make sure you adopt safe excavation practices while carrying out the works

Step 1: collecting the plans

Actually, each gas owner or operator has copies of these plans, so before you start, you can ask these organisations for the plans

As the Code of Practice says, these owner or gas supply companies have the responsibility to provide these plans

Next step: do an on-site underground utility survey

You use the plans you have collected, and at the same time, use an appropriate pipe locating device to locate the pipeline route on site

Just to give you a little more detail about this point: these two steps are mutually beneficial

Sometimes, the plans offer a preliminary source of information because on site, the routes may have been changed, which the underground utility survey would help

Sometimes, it is the opposite

You may find what seems like a gas pipe during the utility survey, but the plan may indicate that there are two co-existing pipes in place

So these two steps really do complement each other

Next step

If we have a preliminary understanding of the pipeline route, we need to dig out a trial pit to determine the exact location

Pay attention throughout this process, you should use power-driven tools designed for operation by hand or hand tools, because, as we all know, the surface of walkways and roads is very hard

so we can use appropriate power-driven tools designed for operation by hand, but we need to pay attention to the depth

For walkways, it is 150mm, and for roads, it is 300mm

Lastly, safe excavation practices

Simply speaking, we require that everyone keep a 1-metre distance

Keep a minimum horizontal clearance of 1 metre from either side of the gas pipe, and do not use heavy plant, in this clearance

such as excavators or hoe rammers

We should use hand tools instead

For those heavy plants, you can use them in other areas

Just now I mentioned: now that we have located the pipes, the next step is even more important: how do we protect them?

You see a relatively large confined space, and there are some pipes here, so enough support is needed to protect them

At the same time, maintenance is needed

You can see some yellow fabric in the photo on my right

That is actually a fire blanket

There may be hot work processes in a works project, and pipes, especially polyethylene (PE) gas pipes, are very sensitive to hot work and, so we have to pay extra attention

Also, because we are working underground, there are many different types of gas pipes

live gas pipes; temporarily disconnected pipes, and even abandoned pipes

but there may be some gas left in them still

so if you find these pipes,
you should assume that there are live unless proven otherwise,
or you can find the relevant gas company to verify
I mentioned just now
how we should pay extra attention
when doing welding, naked flame, or hot work, etc.
You can also consider asking the gas supply company
to apply for a temporary disconnection or diversion solutions
This could help your works project run smoothly
After works completion, do not just put the cover back
The steps below are crucial too, so we need our contractors' help
Firstly, the pipe may originally have had
some warning tape, marker tiles or capping plates, etc.
These need to be put back into place
If they have been damaged, that is alright
You can ask for replacements from the relevant gas supply company,
and put them in the original positions
This prevents the workers of the next project from
mislocating or damaging those pipes easily
Here is a little case study analysis for you
This was inside a Home Ownership Scheme housing estate,
where there was a flushing water maintenance project
In fact, the workers had asked the estate management office for utility plans,
and they had determined that there were no pipes nearby,
so they began their drilling work
In the end, they drilled into a yellow polyethylene (PE) gas pipe
I want to bring out an important message here
The workers had good intentions asking property management for the plans,
but the most accurate copies are with the gas supply companies
Just now we saw a circular structure
which was in a settlement zone
The gas supply company must have
tried to reduce the risk of settlement
and added a settlement lock at a later stage
So, the plans from the property management office's plans were not the latest,
hence this pipe was not marked on it
This was a new pipe that was installed afterwards
So, when collecting plans, get them from the right people or organisations
Also, some theme parks may have building works in progress
You can see that there are some pipes on the bridge here
An accident happened with this pipe
in this soil area, which is a bit sloping
Actually, there was not really a major works project here
The contractor simply wanted to place a water tank nearby,
but it needed to be placed on level ground,
so some minor site formation work was needed
In our review of the case, we found that they had collected plans
and even found a professional to do utility surveying for the area
However, in the contract,
the utility surveyor was only asked
to survey along the road
The area in question was not covered in his contract
So in actual fact, a pipeline had crossed the bridge
and then passed this soil area here
But the utility survey report had simply indicated that

after crossing the bridge,
the pipe would extend along the road here
It was not expected that the pipeline route would extend and then come back
so this position was not covered by the utility survey
This case was examined in court and this version of events was accepted
I have talked about some worrying incidents,
We are happy to see that the industry has been working hard with us,
and with the passing of relevant laws
as well as the implementation of our Code of Practice,
the number of incidents has dropped steadily from over 100 in the past
to less than 10 recently
This is greatly encouraging
I hope that our industry stakeholders will continue to work hard with us
Thank you

VO: Thank You For Watching