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1	Monday, 26 November 2018	1	The word "flammability" threw me because it's not
2	(10.00 am)	2	a defined term in reaction to fire tests or in general;
3	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good morning, everyone. Welcome to	3	it's a word I won't use as a fire safety engineer.
4	today's hearing.	4	I think if the person meant sustained flaming, if
5	We are going to continue this morning with the	5	sustained flaming is part of assessing combustible and
6	evidence of Dr Lane.	6	non-combustible materials, the answer is yes, with zero
7	MS GRANGE: Yes.	7	required for a non-combustible material, and then
8	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Could you ask Dr Lane to come back	8	different quantities of sustained flaming. Remember we
9	in, please. Thank you.	9	talked about the B down to F then for other materials.
10	DR BARBARA LANE (continued)	10	So it's a very technical point but I just felt quite
11	Questions by MS GRANGE (continued)	11	bad I didn't answer it on Thursday.
12	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right, ready to carry on?	12	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: That's helpful, thank you.
13	THE WITNESS: Yes.	13	MS GRANGE: Thank you.
14	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good, thank you very much.	14	Yes, so just before we consider flat doors
15	Yes, Ms Grange.	15	specifically, I just want to start by considering the
16	MS GRANGE: Thank you.	16	overall consequences once we have a multi-storey fire in
17	Just to signpost what we're going to be dealing with	17	existence.
18	today, I want to focus today on the active and passive	18	Once that was the case, so we have this external
19	fire safety measures inside the building, and the extent	19	fire spread, what fire safety features of the building
20	to which they failed to control the spread of fire and	20	do you think became most critical inside the building?
21	smoke and contributed to the speed at which the fire	21	A. Okay, so I haven't given an order of contribution yet,
22	spread.	22	as you know, so I wouldn't mind actually talking about
23	In general, we're going to be looking at certain	23	that for just a little while.
24	passive measures first, including the flat and stair	24	So once the cladding fire had become a multi-storey
25	doors, and then looking at the active systems later in	25	fire, then, over time, internal fires also commenced,
	Page 1		Page 3
1	the day, including the fire main, the lift and the smake	,	and so we now even time had a multi-stoney internal
1	the day, including the fire main, the lift and the smoke	1	and so we now, over time, had a multi-storey internal
2 3	control system. Mr Chairman, I want to just give a very minor	2 3	fire condition.
4		4	So it's two multi-storey events, if you will, one
5	trigger warning at this stage on the basis that, during the next two sections dealing with doors, we will look	5	caused by the other. I also made clear on Thursday that in the next phase
6	at some images of fire doors in Grenfell Tower,	6	of my work I'm going to be looking at intrinsic risk and
7	including some images of the doors when tested with	7	risk assessments. And this is important, because
8	smoke and flame around them. So it's just a minor	8	a non-compliant system will either play a role or not in
9	trigger warning now in case anyone would find those	9	terms of a hazard posed to an individual, or a grouping
10	images distressing.	10	of individuals, as a function of the fire hazard in that
11	Before we start, I understand, Dr Lane, that there	11	location.
12	is one point of clarification that you would like to	12	So, giving a theoretical example, a non-compliant
13	provide in relation to your evidence from last Thursday.	13	fire door may have a substantial contribution to the
14	A. Yes, there is.	14	severe consequences in one location for a grouping of
15	I think it was just before lunch, there was quite	15	people, and it may have had no contribution in another
16	a rapid series of questions about non-combustible,	16	location where the consequences were not extreme.
17	combustible and flammability.	17	So the non-compliance status is important, and we'll
18	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.	18	be talking a lot about that today and in terms of health
19	A. So I just want to speak very briefly about that.	19	and safety duties.
20	The question about non-combustible was, I think: did	20	But the next thing, then, is the overall assessment
21	I agree it dealt with calorific content only? My answer	21	of risk, understanding the hazards to the people who
22	is no, because sustained flaming, mass loss and	22	lost their lives particularly in those locations, and
23	temperature difference must also be measured and, within	23	how each active and passive fire safety measure
24	limits, that's what becomes the definition of	24	contributed to what's called "severe harm".
25	a non-combustible material.	25	I've put in section 2 of my report a document I want
	Page 2		Page 4

1	to make you aware of. It's called PAS 79. That sets	1	important, in my opinion.
2	out a fire risk assessment methodology. And risk is	2	Q. Just one more question before we get specifically to
3	a function of probability of occurrence and consequences	3	flat doors.
4	of failure, and where there is multiple loss of life,	4	In terms of the active and passive safety systems in
5	that's defined as "severe harm".	5	the building, I think your evidence is that the greater
6	So we know the consequences and we know the	6	number of layers of safety which fail, the greater the
7	probability, and the next step, then, is to analyse, for	7	likelihood of a major incident; is that correct?
8	each grouping of people who lost their lives, how each	8	A. Yes, that's correct, and that's not, let's say, you
9	one of the active and passive measures contributed.	9	know, an opinion I formulated on my own; it's kind of
10	So I can't pick one more than the other for all	10	classic disaster or catastrophe theory, where the more
11	conditions, because the fire hazard is different as	11	layers just as the statutory guidance builds in
12	a function of one's location.	12	layers and multiple layers, we spoke a lot about cavity
13	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.	13	barriers on Thursday, there's at least three, for
14	MS GRANGE: Just in terms of particular features that are	14	example, between one window and the next.
15	critical, would you agree that the protected stairs and	15	So the more layers that are defective or entirely
16	the lobbies are two particularly important spaces?	16	defective, the higher the risk and the more severe the
17	A. Yes. So in Grenfell Tower, there was only one staircase	17	consequences.
18	and, when a resident was in a flat, one lobby leading to	18	Q. So turning, then, to specifically look at flat doors,
19	one staircase. So once the fire had spread through the	19	it's really chapter 15 and it's particularly
20	cladding on multiple floors, there was only one way to	20	chapter 15.5 and appendix I that are going to be
21	leave the building, and so the staircase, but	21	relevant here, if you want to make sure you have those
22	particularly the lobby, immediately became the most	22	to hand.
23	important protection measure for those persons when they	23	A. Yes.
24	were evacuating.	24	Q. Picking up on that theme about flat doors and their
25	For people who stayed, various active and passive	25	importance, in the LGA guide on purpose-built blocks of
	Page 5		Page 7
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1	fire protection measures were needed or relied upon by	1	flats, it says that flat doors are critical to the
2	them to make that staying put safe in that context.	2	safety of the common parts. Would you agree with that?
3	Okay?	3	A. Yes, I do.
4	So the stairs and the lobby become very important,	4	Q. In terms of the relevant legal framework, and what
5	but the compartmentation to the flats was exceptionally	5	happened at Grenfell Tower, we know that there was
6	important for people who did not walk down the stairs of	6	a significant flat door replacement in 2011
7	their own accord, within particularly the first	7	A. Yes.
8	40 minutes.	8	Q in Grenfell Tower.
9	I've gone into considerable detail on this subject	9	At that time, 106 flat doors were replaced. You
10	in section 14 particularly.	10	give the figures in your report. That's 58 unglazed
11	Q. I just wanted to get you to give an overview at this	11	flat doors
12	stage, and what you're saying there is that flat doors	12	A. Yes.
13	and stair doors, which we're going to come to in	13	Q and 48 glazed.
14	a moment, become particularly important?	14	Both types of door were Masterdor Suredor doors.
15	A. They become particularly important, but there are other	15	A. That's correct.
16	openings in the lobby that are a potential for fire and	16	Q. Is that correct?
17	smoke spread. So any riser breaking through the lobby,	17	In addition, there were 14 doors that were not
18	such as the smoke control riser, when it's shut, must	18	replaced at that time which you believe may have been 12
19	also prevent fire and smoke spread.	19	leaseholder doors and two tenanted doors; is that
20	There were multiple other services in the lobby	20	correct?
21	built as part of the primary refurbishment, and they too	21	A. Yes.
22	needed to prevent fire and smoke spread.	22	Q. We should perhaps note at this point that you've noted
23	But in terms of the immediate line between a person	23	that in certain chronologies produced to the inquiry,
24	in a flat and the conditions in the lobby and the	24	there's some reference to flat door replacement works in
25	conditions in the stairs, the doors are particularly	25	or about 1985. But is it right that we don't have any
	Page 6		Page 8

1	documentation at this stage to assist us in what	1	the LGA guide.
2	would've been the scope of those works?	2	If we could blow up that table at the bottom, that's
3	A. That's correct.	3	great.
4	Q. As we've already discussed, back last Thursday, your	4	Can you see that okay?
5	view is that Grenfell Tower was originally constructed	5	A. Yes. Actually, it's probably worth saying, nothing has
6	in accordance with the guidance set out in CP3 1971, and	6	been made available to me, and I would've thought it
7	you've explained to us what the CP3 1971 guidance	7	should have been by now, as to what the performance spec
8	would've been for doors.	8	for those works actually were, and so what document was
9	You've said the recommended performance	9	actually relied upon or considered.
10	specification was for something called a type 3	10	Q. Yes.
11	fire-resisting door.	11	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right.
12	A. Yes.	12	MS GRANGE: That's helpful.
13	Q. Is that correct?	13	What I'm going to do is look at the LGA guide now,
14	A. Yes.	14	and then we'll look at the relevant parts of ADB which
15	Q. You've explained in your report that that meant they	15	you've summarised.
16	must have freedom from collapse for at least 30 minutes,	16	Sticking with this, the LGA guide, this is giving
17	resistance to passage of flame for at least 20 minutes	17	benchmarks for existing blocks of flats.
18	and fitted with automatic self-closing devices; is that	18	A. Yes.
19	correct?	19	Q. What it's saying is if you've got different travel
20	A. That's correct.	20	distances, you may be advised to do different things
21	Q. Building up towards the 2011 flat door replacement, you	21	with your doors; is that correct?
22	note that there was some DCLG guidance in 2006, "Fire	22	A. That's correct.
23	safety risk assessments: sleeping accommodation", often	23	Q. At Grenfell Tower we'll come back to your diagram in
24	referred to as the DCLG sleeping guide, and that that	24	a moment you've measured travel distance in the lobby
25	was available and in force at the time the 2011 door	25	as up to 10.5 metres.
23	was available and in force at the time the 2011 door	23	as up to 10.5 metres.
	Page 9		Page 11
1	monto compant vivos haine considered, is that compart?	1	A. Yes.
1	replacement was being considered; is that correct? A. Yes.	2	
2 3		3	Q. Which means are we on the second-to-last bullet point here?
4	Q. You say that that assisted in any risk assessment relating to doors; is that correct?	4	
5	A. It should do.	5	A. Exactly. So if one agrees with the LGA guide, it says that for a travel distance between 10 to 15 metres, in
_	Q. You say that a key point that is made in that DCLG	6	an existing building, as a minimum the existing doors
6	guidance was that all doors onto a protected corridor	7	
8	should have a self-closing device; is that correct?	8	should be upgraded as opposed to being replaced with a new door.
9	A. Yes.	9	Q. Yes.
		10	
10	Q. You also note that from July 2011, there was the Local	11	So just to read that: "• In ventilated lobbies and corridors, travel
11	Government Association, LGA, guide on purpose-built blocks of flats	12	distances of ten to 15m may be acceptable, providing all
12		13	
13	A. Yes.	14	doors to the common corridor or lobby are at least 'upgraded FD30S' doors and the smoke ventilation
14 15	Q which also applied to doors in Grenfell Tower; is that correct?	15	comprises PVs or AOVs."
		16	A. That's correct. So it's travel distance and ventilation
16	A. Correct.	17	
17 18	Q. Is it right that this represents guidance to assist responsible persons to discharge their duties under the	18	provision. Q. Just to be clear what PV or AOV means
18	Fire Safety Order 2005?	19	A. Permanent vent and automatically openable vent, yes.
		20	
20	A. Yes, it is. O. Livet went to look at a few potentially relevant parts	20 21	Q. Thank you. If we can then stay with this LGA guide for a moment
21	Q. I just want to look at a few potentially relevant parts	21 22	If we can then stay with this LGA guide for a moment
22	of that guidance.	22 23	and go to paragraph 62.17, that's on internal page 101.
23	A. Okay.	23	A. Yes.
24	Q. So if we can pull that up. If we can go to	25	Q. So here, what it's saying is it's not going to be
25	CTAR00000033, at page 98, this is internal page 95 of	23	practicable to test existing doors to confirm their
	Page 10		Page 12
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>

1	actual fire resistance; therefore, various options exist	1	class or the European class.
2	in relation to doors.	2	Q. Thank you.
3	A. Yes.	3	Just before we come on to Approved Document B, we
4	Q. So this is saying you can either accept the door as it	4	talked about travel distances and your assessment of
5	is, upgrade the door or replace the door; is that	5	travel distances.
6	correct?	6	You've put a very clear figure in your addendum to
7	A. Well, it's the view of this guide that it's not	7	your report, BLAS0000037 on page 24, figure 15.5. If we
8	practicable to test existing doors, and so it offers you	8	could bring that up.
9	some other approaches to consider.	9	(Pause)
10	Q. Yes.	10	It's within that same addendum, and it's figure
11	A. Do you want me to explain?	11	15.5.
12	Q. And one of those is replacement of the door.	12	(Pause)
13	A. Yes, it is indeed.	13	A. I'm not sure the figure can really do
14	Q. Exactly.	14	Q. If you want to explain
15	It might be helpful at this point, because this is	15	A. Be as powerful as it might be looking at the moment.
16	going to come up in relation to doors generally, where	16	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: You tell us what you want to tell
17	we have upgrading of the door, it talks about fitting	17	us.
18	intumescent strips and smoke seals.	18	A. I think on the drawing I marked up the travel distance
19	Could you just explain to the chairman what the	19	from each door, and it's quite striking, actually, when
20	difference is between an intumescent strip and a smoke	20	you think about consequences later, the difference in
21	seal?	21	terms of journey distance as a function of what flat you
22	A. Yes, I can.	22	lived in. And in terms of the LGA guide, that the
23	So an intumescent strip operates under heat, and	23	travel distances are exceeded.
24	it's intended to prevent the passage of flame as well as	24	I don't know if you wanted to cover anything else
25	the gaseous products of combustion.	25	Q. We can come back to that in bit. We'll check we have
	Page 13		Page 15
1	A smalle seal is intended to prevent the passage of	1	the right diagram
1	A smoke seal is intended to prevent the passage of	1	the right diagram.
2	gaseous products of combustion only. It's also called	2	A. So, for example, flat 1s
2 3	gaseous products of combustion only. It's also called a cold smoke seal.	2 3	A. So, for example, flat 1s Q. Page 25.
2 3 4	gaseous products of combustion only. It's also called a cold smoke seal. Q. Again, just sticking with this guide for the moment, can	2 3 4	 A. So, for example, flat 1s Q. Page 25. A the travel distance is only 4.5 metres, it's a very
2 3 4 5	gaseous products of combustion only. It's also called a cold smoke seal. Q. Again, just sticking with this guide for the moment, can we go to page 102 and look at 62.20.	2 3 4 5	 A. So, for example, flat 1s Q. Page 25. A the travel distance is only 4.5 metres, it's a very short distance, but for other flats it's in excess of
2 3 4 5 6	gaseous products of combustion only. It's also called a cold smoke seal. Q. Again, just sticking with this guide for the moment, can we go to page 102 and look at 62.20. So is it right that that is making clear:	2 3 4 5 6	 A. So, for example, flat 1s Q. Page 25. A the travel distance is only 4.5 metres, it's a very short distance, but for other flats it's in excess of 10 metres. That's why this situation about the hazard
2 3 4 5 6 7	gaseous products of combustion only. It's also called a cold smoke seal. Q. Again, just sticking with this guide for the moment, can we go to page 102 and look at 62.20. So is it right that that is making clear: "62.20. The fitting of suitable self-closing	2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. So, for example, flat 1s Q. Page 25. A the travel distance is only 4.5 metres, it's a very short distance, but for other flats it's in excess of 10 metres. That's why this situation about the hazard experienced in specific locations is going to become so
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	gaseous products of combustion only. It's also called a cold smoke seal. Q. Again, just sticking with this guide for the moment, can we go to page 102 and look at 62.20. So is it right that that is making clear: "62.20. The fitting of suitable self-closing devices - whether to replace rising butt hinges	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 A. So, for example, flat 1s Q. Page 25. A the travel distance is only 4.5 metres, it's a very short distance, but for other flats it's in excess of 10 metres. That's why this situation about the hazard experienced in specific locations is going to become so important.
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1	A. That's correct.	1	"Must close door from any angle and against any
2	Q. What you've sought to do in this table, which I think	2	latch"
3	appears in A3 landscape in your report, is to summarise	3	Is that correct?
4	the key performance requirements that are there in	4	A. That's correct.
5	Approved Document B 2010; is that correct?	5	Q. That's what you were emphasising earlier, that this
6	A. That's correct.	6	statutory guidance, the LGA guide, the DCLG sleeping
7	Q. I just want to pick out some of the key ones at this	7	guide, they're all clear about self-closing devices.
8	stage?	8	A. They're all entirely aligned about the provision of
9	A. Mm.	9	self-closers, and the guidance since the 1970s has been
10	Q. So if we go the fourth column along, you have "Fire	10	very clear about what the role of a self-closer is and
11	resistance", and there you have no integrity failure up	11	why it is so important.
12	to 30 minutes when tested to the relevant British	12	Q. Do you want to just explain why it's so important?
13	Standards; is that correct?	13	I mean, it may sound obvious, but
14	A. That's correct.	14	A. To shut the door. To shut the door after a person, to
15	Q. That's 30 minutes' integrity.	15	make sure the door can close.
16	A. 30-minute door, yes.	16	Q. Yes.
17	Q. Just remind us what integrity is.	17	A. I can't say anything else.
18	A. It's a measure of preventing flame and temperature	18	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: To make sure it does close, really.
19	coming through cracks. That's a very simplistic	19	A. Did I say make sure it doesn't close?
20	definition. There's certain ways of measuring it during	20	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: No, no, you said "can".
21	the test, but it's basically to make sure there's no	21	A. No, to make sure it does close, yes. Yes.
22	cracks and no flames protruding.	22	MS GRANGE: I now want to run through your conclusions about
23	Q. Yes.	23	the performance of the flat doors based on your
24	In the next column you have "Smoke leakage	24	investigations.
25	performance standard", and you refer to they have to	25	A. Yes.
23	performance standard, and you refer to liney have to		
	Page 17		Page 19
1	have a leakage rate not exceeding 3 cubic metres per	1	Q. Primarily we're looking at the 106 Masterdor doors that
2	metre per hour when tested in certain ways; is that	2	were replaced.
3	correct?	3	A. Yes.
4	A. Yes, that's correct, and measuring that leakage is	4	Q. You say in your report that you surveyed eight of these
5	deemed to represent the smoke leakage condition.	5	Masterdor doors during your site visit; is that correct?
6	Q. Yes.	6	A. Yes.
7	Two other points on this table.	7	Q. You've noted a large number of problems with these
8	"Glazing", in the sixth column, it makes it clear:	8	doors.
9	"No glazing unless the glazing as per table A4	9	A. Yes.
10	unless the glazing has been demonstrated to achieve	10	Q. I just want to pick up on some of the key ones. There's
11	an insulation performance equivalent to the required	11	a lot of detail in appendix I
12	integrity performance."	12	A. Yes.
1.2		13	Q but I want to focus on some of the key points you
13			2. Sat I want to locas on some of the Key points you
13 14	Is that correct? That's saying your glazing has not		seem to be making
14	got to be a weak point; is that correct?	14	seem to be making. You say that the 106 doors were not tested for
14 15	got to be a weak point; is that correct? A. That's correct. So on escape routes, the glazing	14 15	You say that the 106 doors were not tested for
14 15 16	got to be a weak point; is that correct? A. That's correct. So on escape routes, the glazing basically has to be detailed up to not be a weak spot	14 15 16	You say that the 106 doors were not tested for 30 minutes' integrity from both sides of the door and,
14 15 16 17	got to be a weak point; is that correct? A. That's correct. So on escape routes, the glazing basically has to be detailed up to not be a weak spot and not allow heat transfer through the glass. So	14 15 16 17	You say that the 106 doors were not tested for 30 minutes' integrity from both sides of the door and, therefore, were not compliant with the requirements of
14 15 16 17 18	got to be a weak point; is that correct? A. That's correct. So on escape routes, the glazing basically has to be detailed up to not be a weak spot and not allow heat transfer through the glass. So insulation performance is about preventing detailing	14 15 16 17 18	You say that the 106 doors were not tested for 30 minutes' integrity from both sides of the door and, therefore, were not compliant with the requirements of Approved Document B; is that correct?
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1	Q. Yes.	1	A. Yes.
2	Q. 168. A. Yes.	2	Q. In those circumstances, how representative do you think
3		3	this test result to be of the those doors' performance?
	Q. It's worthwhile, I think, at this point, noting that you	4	
4	have referred to the BRE global test report that the MPS	5	A. I think it was nearly half the doors had glazing in
5	obtained on one of these doors.		them.
6	A. Yes.	6	Q. Yes.
7	Q. They tested one of these doors on 13 February 2018 for	7	A. Yes.
8	fire integrity.	8	Q. Where there's a glazed door, you consider this test
9	A. Yes.	9	evidence to be relevant?
10	Q. The door achieved just 15 minutes integrity; is that	10	A. Yes. Well, my understanding is this is the door that
11	correct?	11	was installed at Grenfell Tower, but the BRE and the
12	A. That's correct, and with the glazing panel in it.	12	police would need to just confirm all of that. But my
13	Q. I'd like to look at that test report because I think	13	understanding is that is one of the doors.
14	that's useful. If we can bring that up, there we go,	14	Q. Yes.
15	this is the test report MET00019996.	15	A. And so it is representative.
16	If we go to internal page 25 of this test report, if	16	Q. On glazing, that's another one of the issues you've
17	you can perhaps zoom in on that image.	17	identified in your report, you've noted that the glazed
18	Here we have the door, and it says in the label:	18	test specimen used for the original fire test report in
19	"Exposed face of specimen at time of first integrity	19	support of those flat doors used a different
20	failure (15 minutes)."	20	specification of glass to that which was actually used
21	Can you talk us through what we're seeing in that	21	in the 2011 upgrade; is that correct?
22	picture?	22	A. That's correct, they're not described the same way, and
23	A. Well, I mean, it's a bit blurry. So what I see is flame	23	obviously if we wanted to proceed with that further, it
24	coming out presumably where the glazed area is in that	24	would be useful to understand exactly the exact
25	door.	25	technical specification that was proposed and what was
	Page 21		Page 23
	1 48€ 21		1 age 25
1	Q. Yes.	1	installed in the tower. But I personally don't need
2	A. That's around here (Indicates).	2	that level of detail because I'm clear the door failed
3	Q. Is it potentially significant that we're also seeing	3	in the test.
4	smoke coming from the sides of the door?	4	Q. You say for that reason that that test evidence that
5	A. Yes, so that's a bit complicated, actually, because if	5	came with the doors is not relevant test evidence in
6	that smoke isn't hot enough, by definition, in the test,	6	circumstances where the glazing is different.
7	it doesn't matter that that smoke is coming around the	7	A. Exactly. So it's made very clear in the statutory
8	door. And I have to be honest that I also witnessed	8	guidance document the importance of taking care with the
9	some other doors being tested, and it really struck me	9	glass, and so when one is offering a door with glazing
10	during those tests that that was deemed to be	10	for installation in a residential building, it's
11	acceptable.	11	important to make sure that glazed element is a glazed
12	Q. If we then go just one page on at page 26, that is the	12	element that's been tested satisfactorily, and will
13	door at 28 minutes, is that right, at the end of the	13	allow the door to perform to the required standard.
14	test?	14	Q. You've also concluded that the flat doors don't comply
15	A. Yes.	15	with certain cold smoke leakage requirements
16	Q. I wanted to kind of	16	A. Yes.
17	A. Yes.	17	Q in ADB, table B1. What you've the said is there's no
		1.0	information in the test report about cold smoke leakage
18	Q. So we can see the difference between	18	
18 19	Q. So we can see the difference betweenA. So total failure of the door.	19	performance.
			1
19	A. So total failure of the door.	19	performance.
19 20	A. So total failure of the door.Q. Yes.	19 20	performance. A. Exactly. So there's two points here.
19 20 21	A. So total failure of the door.Q. Yes.You note that this is a retrospective test of a door	19 20 21	performance. A. Exactly. So there's two points here. So in terms of works, there is no technical
19 20 21 22	A. So total failure of the door.Q. Yes.You note that this is a retrospective test of a door taken from Grenfell Tower.	19 20 21 22	performance. A. Exactly. So there's two points here. So in terms of works, there is no technical specification for the works, so I don't know who asked
19 20 21 22 23	 A. So total failure of the door. Q. Yes. You note that this is a retrospective test of a door taken from Grenfell Tower. A. Yes. 	19 20 21 22 23	performance. A. Exactly. So there's two points here. So in terms of works, there is no technical specification for the works, so I don't know who asked for what type of door. I have to rely on a spreadsheet
19 20 21 22 23 24	 A. So total failure of the door. Q. Yes. You note that this is a retrospective test of a door taken from Grenfell Tower. A. Yes. Q. And it's obviously a glazed specimen that we're looking at here. 	19 20 21 22 23 24	performance. A. Exactly. So there's two points here. So in terms of works, there is no technical specification for the works, so I don't know who asked for what type of door. I have to rely on a spreadsheet from Masterdor, and they are for FD30 doors with no S stated. The test report I have is also FD30 with no S
19 20 21 22 23 24	 A. So total failure of the door. Q. Yes. You note that this is a retrospective test of a door taken from Grenfell Tower. A. Yes. Q. And it's obviously a glazed specimen that we're looking 	19 20 21 22 23 24	performance. A. Exactly. So there's two points here. So in terms of works, there is no technical specification for the works, so I don't know who asked for what type of door. I have to rely on a spreadsheet from Masterdor, and they are for FD30 doors with no S

1 2	And Jones	1	O you've noted that the door alegers which were
	test done.	1 2	 Q you've noted that the door-closers which were specified for the refurbishment were not the same as the
3	So you could say they match, but I don't understand	3	•
<i>3</i>	why an FD30 door was installed, when an FD30S door	4	door-closer in the one specimen that was tested; is that correct?
5	should have been installed.	5	
	So it's two separate points.	6	A. That is correct. It was an overhead closer, that
6	S doesn't appear to have been called for, and S was		classic arm closer, in the test, and most of the doors
7	not provided.	7	I saw had that internal closing device using the chain.
8	Q. S is about cold smoke leakage; yes?	8	But you'll see in the detail in my report, for
9	A. Yes, it is.	9	example, there's photos from London Fire Brigade after
10	Q. Again, can you just explain to us what cold smoke	10	the fire where they did observe a door, one door, with
11	leakage is referring to, in simple terms?	11	an overhead closing device. But I don't know why that
12	A. So the door in its final form, with any fixtures and	12	was there, because the chain-closing mechanism appears
13	fittings, any intumescents, anything at all needed for	13	to have been the one specified during the door
14	fire resistance, is put under pressure and the leakage	14	replacement works.
15	measured. It has to be lower than a defined value, and	15	Q. You've highlighted in your report several instances of
16	that represents what the door would do when smoke is	16	door-closers malfunctioning or breaking based on the
17	attempting to pass through it.	17	written evidence you've seen.
18	Q. You've also concluded that the doors contained different	18	Do you agree that we've heard more examples of that
19	hardware, including locks, hinges, letter plates, letter	19	in the oral evidence from the BSRs during the course of
20	boxes, than in the test reports.	20	the BSRs' evidence?
21	A. That's correct.	21	A. Yes, I do.
22	Q. Can you explain why that is potentially so significant,	22	Q. You've also noted, in terms of frequency of inspections,
23	different hardware in doors?	23	in your report that the LGA guide suggests six-monthly
24	A. Yes. Well, the statutory guidance document, Approved	24	inspections and preventative maintenance for
25	Document B, makes that clear, and the test reports for	25	fire-resisting doors.
	Page 25		Page 27
1	fire doors makes that clear.	1	A. Yes, that's correct.
2	It seems to be because, if you want to use the	2	Q. Aimed at identifying defects such as missing or
3	· · ·	3	ineffective closing devices; is that correct?
4	phrase, getting the door through the test, it's	4	A. That's correct.
5	a sensitive business. So any piece of metal, any gap, you know, so locks or letter boxes, may act as a heat	5	Q. You also note that there's a relevant British Standard,
6	transfer route, as a flame spread route or a hot smoke	6	BS 8412 2008, which recommended six-monthly checks of
	•	7	the door-closers.
7	spread route, and so would cause the door to fail.	8	
8 9	So a door, when sold, can be detailed up to perform	9	A. Yes.
	perfectly satisfactorily, but then it must be installed	1 9	
10		10	Q. You also say the DCLG guidance suggested more
10	that way too because of those sensitivities. And	10	frequently; perhaps monthly checks.
11	I consider those sensitivities to be very well	11	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider
11 12	I consider those sensitivities to be very well documented as an issue.	11 12	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider when you're doing a monthly inspection, if the door is
11 12 13	I consider those sensitivities to be very well documented as an issue. Q. In terms of intumescent seals, in your report you've	11 12 13	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider when you're doing a monthly inspection, if the door is able to close, and the six-monthly inspection would be
11 12 13 14	I consider those sensitivities to be very well documented as an issue. Q. In terms of intumescent seals, in your report you've compared the intumescent seals that were specified for	11 12 13 14	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider when you're doing a monthly inspection, if the door is able to close, and the six-monthly inspection would be a careful review of the door.
11 12 13 14 15	I consider those sensitivities to be very well documented as an issue. Q. In terms of intumescent seals, in your report you've compared the intumescent seals that were specified for the 109 replacement doors with those included in the	11 12 13 14 15	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider when you're doing a monthly inspection, if the door is able to close, and the six-monthly inspection would be a careful review of the door. Q. You've noted that the TMO policy was for fire risk
11 12 13 14 15 16	I consider those sensitivities to be very well documented as an issue. Q. In terms of intumescent seals, in your report you've compared the intumescent seals that were specified for the 109 replacement doors with those included in the test specimens.	11 12 13 14 15 16	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider when you're doing a monthly inspection, if the door is able to close, and the six-monthly inspection would be a careful review of the door. Q. You've noted that the TMO policy was for fire risk assessments on an annual or two-yearly basis; is that
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11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	I consider those sensitivities to be very well documented as an issue. Q. In terms of intumescent seals, in your report you've compared the intumescent seals that were specified for the 109 replacement doors with those included in the test specimens. A. Yes. Q. Again, you found that none were specified with the same intumescent seals as the test report. A. So some of the seals near the locks and the hinges were, but the main seals around the leaf were not. So the majority of the seals were not as communicated in the	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider when you're doing a monthly inspection, if the door is able to close, and the six-monthly inspection would be a careful review of the door. Q. You've noted that the TMO policy was for fire risk assessments on an annual or two-yearly basis; is that correct? A. Apparently so. Q. So if that and we'll have to look at the evidence on this in Phase 2 was the only time the door-closers were checked, for example, hypothetically, what you're drawing attention to is that there's other guidance that
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	I consider those sensitivities to be very well documented as an issue. Q. In terms of intumescent seals, in your report you've compared the intumescent seals that were specified for the 109 replacement doors with those included in the test specimens. A. Yes. Q. Again, you found that none were specified with the same intumescent seals as the test report. A. So some of the seals near the locks and the hinges were, but the main seals around the leaf were not. So the majority of the seals were not as communicated in the test report provided as being relevant.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider when you're doing a monthly inspection, if the door is able to close, and the six-monthly inspection would be a careful review of the door. Q. You've noted that the TMO policy was for fire risk assessments on an annual or two-yearly basis; is that correct? A. Apparently so. Q. So if that and we'll have to look at the evidence on this in Phase 2 was the only time the door-closers were checked, for example, hypothetically, what you're drawing attention to is that there's other guidance that suggests more frequent inspections.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	I consider those sensitivities to be very well documented as an issue. Q. In terms of intumescent seals, in your report you've compared the intumescent seals that were specified for the 109 replacement doors with those included in the test specimens. A. Yes. Q. Again, you found that none were specified with the same intumescent seals as the test report. A. So some of the seals near the locks and the hinges were, but the main seals around the leaf were not. So the majority of the seals were not as communicated in the test report provided as being relevant. Q. In terms of self-closing mechanisms	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider when you're doing a monthly inspection, if the door is able to close, and the six-monthly inspection would be a careful review of the door. Q. You've noted that the TMO policy was for fire risk assessments on an annual or two-yearly basis; is that correct? A. Apparently so. Q. So if that and we'll have to look at the evidence on this in Phase 2 was the only time the door-closers were checked, for example, hypothetically, what you're drawing attention to is that there's other guidance that suggests more frequent inspections. A. Yes. So I haven't dealt with maintenance yet. So, yes,
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	I consider those sensitivities to be very well documented as an issue. Q. In terms of intumescent seals, in your report you've compared the intumescent seals that were specified for the 109 replacement doors with those included in the test specimens. A. Yes. Q. Again, you found that none were specified with the same intumescent seals as the test report. A. So some of the seals near the locks and the hinges were, but the main seals around the leaf were not. So the majority of the seals were not as communicated in the test report provided as being relevant.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	frequently; perhaps monthly checks. A. Yes. I think they're more making sure, I would consider when you're doing a monthly inspection, if the door is able to close, and the six-monthly inspection would be a careful review of the door. Q. You've noted that the TMO policy was for fire risk assessments on an annual or two-yearly basis; is that correct? A. Apparently so. Q. So if that and we'll have to look at the evidence on this in Phase 2 was the only time the door-closers were checked, for example, hypothetically, what you're drawing attention to is that there's other guidance that suggests more frequent inspections.

1	be more interested in the quality of the inspection and	1	"b) Failure of the fire door to resist the spread of
2	the maintenance that occurred in the tower.	2	fire and smoke from a flashover fire within an apartment
3	Q. Before we come on to the impact of these issues on the	3	due to the presence of multiple untested components
4	events of the night, just on the 14 doors that were not	4	within the doors"
5	replaced	5	A. Yes.
6	A. Yes.	6	Q. That would include hardware, glazing, et cetera; is that
7	Q in 2011, that's 12 leaseholder doors and two tenanted	7	correct?
8	doors, you say in your report you can't confirm the	8	A. That's correct. So once a severe fire happened near
9	specification of the original 1970s installation or any	9	a door or there was a flashover in an apartment or any
10	subsequent replacement of the doors because they've now	10	kind of localised heating condition, failure of the door
11	been lost in the fire.	11	would be expected in theory, and obviously it's
12	Is that correct?	12	supported by witness evidence.
13	A. Yes. So I couldn't inspect the doors because they're	13	Q. Yes.
14	all gone, and no relevant paperwork has been made	14	At c) you've got:
15	available to me about them.	15	"c) Failure of the fire door to resist the spread of
16	The only thing I know was what the risk assessor	16	fire and smoke from a flashover fire within the
17	said to the TMO, which is in my report, and he	17	apartment due to the presence of glazing"
18	considered those doors to be fire retardant, which isn't	18	Expected, you say, to cause early failure based on
19	a relevant term regarding fire-resisting doors.	19	the test evidence.
20	Q. You've said in your report that the compliance of these	20	A. That's correct, yes.
21	doors cannot be determined at this time, and that	21	Q. At d) we have:
22	because the doors have been lost, their compliance will	22	"d) Failure of an unknown number of doors to
23	not be able to be determined. Is that your position?	23	self-close after an occupant escape."
24	A. Unless the TMO or other parties produce the paperwork	24	Is that correct?
25	and information they relied upon when they decided the	25	A. That's correct. Yes.
	, ,		
	Page 29		Page 31
,	6 60 1	,	
1	performance of those doors.	1	Q. You also say in the next paragraph, if we could go to
2	Q. I now want to look at the impact of those issues that	2	the next page at the top of your report:
3	you've identified on the events of the night.	3	"19.5.29. The fire doors also failed in a second
4	You summarise the potential contribution that these	4	way, to resist the spread of fire and smoke from the
5	issues may have caused in your report at	5	lobby — given that fire doors are required to perform in both directions."
6	paragraph 19.5.28. Can we go to that. That's	6 7	
7 8	BLAS0000019 at page 20. You have crystallised for us here what you say are	8	A. That's correct. Q. Is that the key point you're making there?
_			
9 10	a number of ways in which the flat entrance doors failed	10	A. Again, I'm back to this issue of: what is the hazard in a specific location and at a specific time? That's very
11	to control the spread of smoke and fire to the lobbies	11	important.
	loodies		important.
,	A Vos		So in the event that ane was in a flat with no five
12	A. Yes.	12	So in the event that one was in a flat with no fire
13	Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through	12 13	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby
13 14	Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise.	12 13 14	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from.
13 14 15	Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise.A. Okay.	12 13 14 15	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from. Q. Do you have a current view as to which of those are
13 14 15 16	Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise.A. Okay.Q. So you say in a):	12 13 14 15 16	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from. Q. Do you have a current view as to which of those are potentially the most significant on the night?
13 14 15 16 17	 Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise. A. Okay. Q. So you say in a): "a) Failure to prevent the spread of smoke and flame 	12 13 14 15 16 17	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from. Q. Do you have a current view as to which of those are potentially the most significant on the night? A. I want to look at the hazard in a specific location
13 14 15 16 17 18	 Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise. A. Okay. Q. So you say in a): "a) Failure to prevent the spread of smoke and flame by leakage through gaps between the door leaf and door 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from. Q. Do you have a current view as to which of those are potentially the most significant on the night? A. I want to look at the hazard in a specific location before I give a final opinion. I do consider the fire
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise. A. Okay. Q. So you say in a): "a) Failure to prevent the spread of smoke and flame by leakage through gaps between the door leaf and door frame." 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from. Q. Do you have a current view as to which of those are potentially the most significant on the night? A. I want to look at the hazard in a specific location before I give a final opinion. I do consider the fire doors to be a very significant fire safety measure in
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise. A. Okay. Q. So you say in a): "a) Failure to prevent the spread of smoke and flame by leakage through gaps between the door leaf and door frame." Is that correct? 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from. Q. Do you have a current view as to which of those are potentially the most significant on the night? A. I want to look at the hazard in a specific location before I give a final opinion. I do consider the fire doors to be a very significant fire safety measure in general, and I think, therefore, their contribution to
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise. A. Okay. Q. So you say in a): "a) Failure to prevent the spread of smoke and flame by leakage through gaps between the door leaf and door frame." Is that correct? A. That's correct, and that's important in the early stages 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from. Q. Do you have a current view as to which of those are potentially the most significant on the night? A. I want to look at the hazard in a specific location before I give a final opinion. I do consider the fire doors to be a very significant fire safety measure in general, and I think, therefore, their contribution to the events on the night require very careful review.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise. A. Okay. Q. So you say in a): "a) Failure to prevent the spread of smoke and flame by leakage through gaps between the door leaf and door frame." Is that correct? A. That's correct, and that's important in the early stages of a fire, or if one is waiting some time in a flat 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from. Q. Do you have a current view as to which of those are potentially the most significant on the night? A. I want to look at the hazard in a specific location before I give a final opinion. I do consider the fire doors to be a very significant fire safety measure in general, and I think, therefore, their contribution to the events on the night require very careful review. Q. What would you say to the point which can be made that
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q in these paragraphs. I just want to take you through them and just summarise. A. Okay. Q. So you say in a): "a) Failure to prevent the spread of smoke and flame by leakage through gaps between the door leaf and door frame." Is that correct? A. That's correct, and that's important in the early stages of a fire, or if one is waiting some time in a flat remote from a hazard and smoke is spreading from the 	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	within it, it may be there was a hazard in the lobby that you required protection from. Q. Do you have a current view as to which of those are potentially the most significant on the night? A. I want to look at the hazard in a specific location before I give a final opinion. I do consider the fire doors to be a very significant fire safety measure in general, and I think, therefore, their contribution to the events on the night require very careful review. Q. What would you say to the point which can be made that the doors, even if compliant, would've only had
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1	120 minutes, it is 30 minutes.	1	A. I'm very interested in those areas.
2	Q. Given that such doors are not intended to provide	2	Q. I'm not going to go through them all now, but there are
3	indefinite protection, isn't it inevitable that they're	3	a number of examples from the BSRs' oral evidence.
4	going to fail at some point?	4	A. Yes, there are, and that's why, again, I don't want to
5	A. It is indeed inevitable that they're going to fail at	5	give any kind of overall opinion on one measure.
6	some point, but the important point is what happens	6	I think there's a really important piece of analysis per
7	before that failure occurs.	7	flat, per lobby, required to give a fair view on what
8	So I don't think it's acceptable to consider,	8	those systems did.
9	because they might fail anyway, it doesn't really matter	9	Q. Because would you accept that there are some examples of
10	what happens in the time period before that. I think	10	flat doors appearing to fair well on the night for
11	that's very important, particularly for people who are	11	example, Antonio Roncolato[sic], who was there for
12	waiting in flats.	12	a very long time, who was the last person rescued
13	Q. I've been asked to put to you the following proposition:	13	A. I think that's a really good example, actually. So the
14	to the extent the flat entrance doors were	14	hazard in that flat was entirely different to, for
15	non-compliant, that had at most only a limited effect on	15	example, flat 1 up at level 23. So when I'm looking at
16	the spread of fire and smoke and the outcome of fire.	16	the doors in that context, I will explain the hazard in
17	Would you agree with that?	17	that flat and why it was so different to the hazard in,
18	A. I don't agree with that at all.	18	for example, flat 1 at level 23, and so explain the
19	Q. Do you agree that	19	relevance of the non-compliant fire doors.
20	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Would you like to explain why?	20	Q. Does it often come down to a matter of timing in terms
21	A. I think that those fire doors were needed for so many	21	of, as you said before, people staying in their flats
22	different reasons as a function of where one was living	22	and waiting in accordance with the stay-put instruction,
23	or waiting for rescue in the tower. So we have	23	and the length of time that that door is protecting them
24	conditions where you know, protection from fire or	24	from hazards?
25	protection from smoke, either in one's own apartment, in	25	A. That's quite a general question and I would not want to
	Page 33		Page 35
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1	a lobby, and, say, from another flat on the floor.	1	answer it generally. I don't think it would be
2	So wherever you're located, there may be nearby fire		
		2	appropriate. It's all about specific hazards and
3	or remote fire, and you are relying on those lines to	3	appropriate. It's all about specific hazards and specific protection needed.
3 4			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	or remote fire, and you are relying on those lines to	3	specific protection needed.
4	or remote fire, and you are relying on those lines to prevent those products eventually reaching your	3 4	specific protection needed. Q. Would it be possible to estimate how much smoke might
4 5	or remote fire, and you are relying on those lines to prevent those products eventually reaching your location.	3 4 5	specific protection needed. Q. Would it be possible to estimate how much smoke might seep out from a representative, closed, non-compliant
4 5 6	or remote fire, and you are relying on those lines to prevent those products eventually reaching your location. I'm not avoiding the answer, that's why I emphasised	3 4 5 6	specific protection needed. Q. Would it be possible to estimate how much smoke might seep out from a representative, closed, non-compliant door, as compared with a compliant door? Would it be
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	or remote fire, and you are relying on those lines to prevent those products eventually reaching your location. I'm not avoiding the answer, that's why I emphasised at the start today the location of the flat and the location of the person is so important in terms of what that fire protection measure was needed for. And doors protect against fire and smoke, and so I would give a view, therefore, on how those doors performed, in the lobbies, for the lobbies, for the flats, when I carry out my risk assessment in Phase 2. Okay? So it's not appropriate, therefore, either to simply say they all failed, they all have the same contribution. It's relevant to location, and the hazard they were required to protect a person from. MS GRANGE: So will it be relevant to your analysis at Phase 2 that we can see examples from the BSRs' evidence of some residents where they are talking about smoke coming in through the front door, whether underneath the bottom, around the sides, a couple of clear examples through the letterbox?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	specific protection needed. Q. Would it be possible to estimate how much smoke might seep out from a representative, closed, non-compliant door, as compared with a compliant door? Would it be possible to do that exercise A. I'm sure there's somebody clever somewhere who can run a CFD analysis and work that out, if it was important. Q. Do you think that exercise would be a useful one? A. At the moment, I don't have any plans to do that, but I'll let you know if I change my mind in Phase 2. Q. I think you've answered this, but in terms of doing a flat-by-flat analysis, of the impact, for example of no self-closing device or inadequate self-closing device, whether the door nevertheless shut or was shut behind, is that the kind of analysis you're flagging for Phase 2? A. Exactly, exactly. Q. Would you agree that the presence of smoke in the lobbies is most likely to have been caused by a combination of factors which may have also included flat entrance doors being held open or propped open,
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are going to be relevant in terms of the presence of smoke on lobbies? A. All those factors will be relevant, but I don't think we should overstate those other features in terms of quantity of location that actually occurred. So saying the Fire Brigade broke down doors, you know, it sounds as if that was happening I think it's a bit of a sweeping statement, isn't it? So there's very specific activity on specific floors and I will look at the doors carefully in that regard. In terms of smoke in the lobby, I've made clear there are other and there may be more contributory features also, and I will take each measure in turn. A. I think I'm okay, thank you. Q. Turning to the stair doors, therefore, in your revised report, you've done a considerable amount of work to try and ascertain the history of the stair doors at Grenfell Tower, including whether they were compliant with relevant standards over time, including looking at their original installation at Grenfell Tower; is that correct? A. Yes. So I just probably wouldn't mind being able to say that I have been contented since I wrote my report about the CP3 requirements for stair doors, but I know that other people had a lot of concern with my view, so that's why I did that extra work to try and explain with A. I think I'm okay, thank you. A. All those factors, in your revised
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14 Q. Just in terms of the early presence of smoke on the 15 lobbies, some firefighters say they were very surprised 16 a lot of detail the performance of historic fire doors, 17 and I've done that work. But my position remains about
15 lobbies, some firefighters say they were very surprised 15 and I've done that work. But my position remains about
to find smoke in lobbies at a very early stage in the the CP3 requirements for those doors, because doors and
fire. We get the evidence of, for example, Badillo, who 17 ventilation together protect a lobby or protect the
is going up, and Firefighter Secrett similarly. 18 stair.
Do you have any view at this stage about what 19 Q. Prior to asking you some more detailed questions about
factors might have been important in terms of explaining 20 that and about the stair doors in detail, can we just
21 that early presence of smoke in some lobbies or would 21 look at your conclusion at paragraph 19.7.27 of your
you give the same answer? 22 report BLAS0000019 at page 45.
23 A. Well, I mean, again, I want to do the 23 Could I ask you to read that paragraph to yourself
24 location-by-location review, but there was a trend in 24 for a moment.
25 terms of the location of the external flame front and 25 A. Yes, so this is the failure to prevent smoke spread.
Page 37 Page 39
Tage of
1 the progression of early smoke in the lobbies. 1 Q. Into the stairs; is that correct?
2 So clearly there was a smoke spread route from the 2 A. Into the stair, yes:
3 cladding fire out to the lobby. 3 "The stair doors appear to be the primary route o
4 Q. Will part of your analysis look at the flat 6s and 4 spread of smoke and heat to the stair."
5 specific 5 Because I didn't find any other opening:
6 A. Yes. 6 "No other significant failures in the construction
7 Q importance of the flat 6s and their self-closing 7 separating the stair from the lobby or flats has been
8 device or their door 8 observed."
9 A. Yes. 9 Q. Yes, and then I want to focus on the next stage. You
10 Q in the fire? 10 say:
11 A. Yes, because remember, the whole point about having 11 "At this stage the stair doors being opened, or held
12 a self-closer is that when a person evacuates, they 12 open, by either fire-fighting equipment or other objects
don't cause harm. I don't like to you know, that's appears to be the primary failure."
not a nice way of putting it, but the whole point of 14 A. Yes, that's correct, because I didn't observe in the
having a self-closer is the door closes behind the 15 tower severe damage to the concrete in the staircase.
person who has evacuated and, therefore, the protection 16 Q. Yes.
is maintained. That's why they are so incredibly 17 A. I would expect to see severe damage in the staircase
18 important. 18 for example, if the door had entirely failed, so
19 Q. I'm now going to turn to a different but related topic 19 collapsed in some form. I haven't seen that, so I can'
20 of the stair doors. 20 say they failed that way.
21 A. Yes. 21 So I have to assume, therefore, that any heating
22 Q. For this purpose, it's really chapter 16 and 22 effects I observed in the staircase, or the smoke
23 appendices I and a little bit of M, but mainly I, that 23 observed in the staircase, came through the activity of the staircase of the stai
24 is relevant, if you want to make sure you have those to 24 the doors.
25 hand. 25 Q. Would you agree we need to bear that in mind when it
Page 38 Page 40
10 (Pages 37 to 4

1	comes to any potential problems in terms of the	1	THE WITNESS: Yes.
2	performance of these stair doors, your conclusion there?	2	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, Ms Grange.
3	A. I don't know what you mean.	3	MS GRANGE: Thank you.
4	Q. You are saying you think the primary failure appears to	4	I just have a small correction to make to the
5	have been open doors. Do we need to bear that in mind	5	transcript and an apology.
6	when we then come and look at your detailed analysis?	6	At page 35 of the transcript I'm recorded as saying
7	A. Oh, yes. I think I've been quite clear on that, yes.	7	Antonio Roncolato was the last person to be rescued. In
8	Q. Just in general, can you explain the importance of stair	8	fact, that's not correct; it was Elpido Bonifacio from
9	doors in a building like Grenfell Tower with a single	9	flat 83 who was the last person rescued. I ought to
10	staircase?	10	correct that and apologise. Thank you.
11	A. Yes. So they have two roles: to prevent smoke from the	11	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.
12	fire flat, which may have entered the lobby, entering	12	MS GRANGE: So in terms of the stair doors.
13	the staircase, and so preventing escape from above the	13	A. Yes.
14	fire.	14	Q. You have concluded that all 20 doors on levels 4 to 23
15	The second role is and that's why it's to	15	are original 1972 construction doors; is that correct?
16	a higher standard, actually again to prevent smoke	16	A. That's correct.
17	entering the staircase, to protect firefighters who are	17	Q. Can we just look at a couple of pictures of those doors,
18	moving up and down in that staircase, carrying out their	18	just to remind ourselves what they look like.
19	various duties.	19	A. Yes.
20	Q. As you say, because of that dual role, it has	20	Q. You've got two pictures that are helpful in your report,
21	a particularly protected status, that staircase.	21	BLAS0000030 at page 78, figure I.25.
22	A. Yes, it does, yes.	22	If we can zoom in on that.
23	Q. Does that make it all the more important as a safety	23	So this is a level 6 stair door; is that correct?
24	feature?	24	A. Yes, it is.
25	A. All the more important I think it's important, yes,	25	Q. If we can look at the figure at the bottom, figure I.26,
			Q. If we can room at the rights at the contain, rights 1.20,
	Page 41		Page 43
1	I think it's important. I'm probably not ready to say	1	we're going to come back to this picture and look in
2	"all the more important" about anything just yet.	2	a moment, but there we see what the edge looks like of
3	MS GRANGE: I'm about to go to a more detailed passage. I'm	3	those doors. You say brush seal present.
4	happy to stop now or carry on in terms of a break.	4	I'm not going to ask you questions about that right
5	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Would you like a break at this	5	now, but this is just to remind ourselves what those
6	point?	6	doors look like. So that's the door on level 6.
7	THE WITNESS: I'm okay, but would it be another three hours	7	Can we also look at the level 19 stair door. That's
8	if you don't have a break or 20 minutes?	8	BLAS0000030 at page 82, figure I.30.
9	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I would suggest we have a break now.	9	So this is the level 19 stair door after the fire.
10	THE WITNESS: Okay.	10	A. Yes.
11	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And maybe have another one in about	11	Q. So we can see the single vision panel, the same as we
12	an hour's time.	12	saw on level 6.
13	THE WITNESS: Okay, perfect.	13	A. Yes.
14	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So you go with the usher. Don't	14	Q. And you've drawn attention to the rail is that a kind
15	talk to anyone about your evidence while you're out of	15	of horizontal supporting
16	the room.	16	A. Exactly, yes.
17	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.	17	Q. The stile, is that a kind of vertical
18	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: We'll come back at 11.05.	18	A. Yes.
19	All right, 11.05, then, please.	19	Q. And then we can also see a little bit of what the edge
20	(11.00 am)	20	looked like.
21	(A short break)	21	A. Yes.
22	(11.10 am)	22	Q. So that's the level 19 stair door.
23	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right?	23	Now
24	THE WITNESS: Yes.	24	A. And
25	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Happy to go on?	25	Q as we discussed previously
		I .	
	D 10		Th
	Page 42		Page 44

1	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sorry, you	1	a 25-millimetre rebate rather than a testing condition;
2	A. Yes, sorry. Just also, actually, because of what you	2	is that correct?
3	asked me earlier, if you just have a look around the	3	A. I don't understand the question, I'm really sorry.
4	door on the concrete, you can't see any spalling	4	Q. You're saying that to comply with the type 2 door, it
5	effects, but you can see the significant charring of the	5	needed to have a 25-millimetre rebate; is that correct?
6	stair door.	6	A. Yes, it did, yes.
7	You were asking me earlier about why I had chosen	7	Q. Just
8	opening rather than a total failure.	8	A. I'm sorry, I understand now.
9	So it's the conditions around the door on the stair	9	Yes, it did, and test evidence that exists from the
10		10	, ,
	side are very important in understanding that. Just	11	time supports the reason why that number is written into
11	that picture is a good one.		the 1971 guidance, yes.
12	MS GRANGE: Yes, that's helpful.	12	Q. In general, can you just explain, first of all, what
13	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: We don't have a picture of the other	13	a rebate is, just so everybody's clear
14	side of that door, do we?	14	A. Yes.
15	A. We do in my report, yes, and they are very interesting	15	Q and what the effect is of a rebate on, for example,
16	too if you look at them in sequence on every level.	16	freedom from collapse and passage of flame.
17	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.	17	A. Oh, okay.
18	MS GRANGE: Yes, I think that's in your appendix of	18	So a rebate is I think they used to call them
19	photographs.	19	like door-stops or smoke-stops in the old days, and it's
20	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And they suggest that the doors	20	just a cut in a piece of timber. So when you push the
21	actually responded well?	21	door, it can't get through the frame at that part. So
22	A. So the doors remained stable, they haven't collapsed.	22	there's a little slot I'm trying to see if there's
23	They have undergone significant charring due to heat,	23	something to help me.
24	and you can see, very unfortunately, the condition of	24	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Are we talking about the depth of
25	the lobby. This is level 19, I think.	25	what one might call the doorjamb? How far into the
	Page 45		Page 47
1	O. Vos	1	action the decreasily as 9
1	Q. Yes.	1	setting the door will go?
2	A. Okay? So that door has remained in place, despite those	2	A. It's how far into the setting, how far in
2 3	A. Okay? So that door has remained in place, despite those conditions.	2 3	A. It's how far into the setting, how far in SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.
2 3 4	A. Okay? So that door has remained in place, despite those conditions. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.	2 3 4	A. It's how far into the setting, how far in SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes. A and how wide the setting is. So it's got two
2 3 4 5	A. Okay? So that door has remained in place, despite those conditions. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you. MS GRANGE: Yes.	2 3 4 5	A. It's how far into the setting, how far in SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes. A and how wide the setting is. So it's got two SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, all right.
2 3 4 5 6	A. Okay? So that door has remained in place, despite those conditions. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you. MS GRANGE: Yes. As we discussed previously, you consider that the	2 3 4 5 6	A. It's how far into the setting, how far in — SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes. A and how wide the setting is. So it's got two SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, all right. A. It's an L shape, okay? And I know there's been huge
2 3 4 5 6 7	A. Okay? So that door has remained in place, despite those conditions. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you. MS GRANGE: Yes. As we discussed previously, you consider that the design basis for Grenfell Tower was CP3 1971, and you've	2 3 4 5 6 7	A. It's how far into the setting, how far in — SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes. A. — and how wide the setting is. So it's got two — SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, all right. A. It's an L shape, okay? And I know there's been huge interest in rebates. There are drawings in my report
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1	fire resistance.	1	Here what you're referring to is bullet point 1, you
2	Q. Yes.	2	can:
3	A. Back then.	3	"• accept the door as it is, provided it is a good
4	Q. We'll come back to that in a moment.	4	fit in its frame and that it satisfied the standard
5	Just sticking for a moment with the type 2 doors	5	applicable to fire-resisting doors at the time of
6	under CP 371, that also makes clear that it has to have	6	construction of the building or manufacture of the door
7	a self-closer; is that correct?	7	('notional FD30' door)."
8	A. That's correct.	8	Is that correct?
9	Q. So, again, we see self-closers there, right back from	9	A. Yes, it is, yes.
10	the 1970s.	10	Q. Again, it's just worth looking at the definition of
11	You also note in your report that the DCLG sleeping	11	an upgraded FD30S door. That's page 182 within this
12	guide is again relevant, which requires such doors to be	12	document.
13	self-closing; is that correct?	13	A. Yes.
14	A. Yes.	14	Q. I think it's right at the very top.
15	Q. You've also mentioned in your report the LGA guidance	15	A. Yes, it is.
16	which we looked at before in purpose-built blocks of	16	Q. The notional FD fire-resisting door is:
17	flats.	17	"A door assembly that satisfied the current
18	We can go back to that if you like, but as we noted	18	specification, or fire resistance test, for 30 minutes
19	earlier, that required at least upgraded FD30S doors; is	19	at the time of construction of a block of flats or
20	that correct?	20	manufacture of the door."
21	A. Yes.	21	That's the definition of that; is that correct?
22	Q. Shall we look at that again?	22	A. Yes, that's correct.
23	A. Sorry, it's actually not clear on stair doors. Sorry,	23	Q. Let's then look at what you saw when you inspected the
24	nearly said the wrong thing. It's not clear at all on	24	doors.
25	the replacement or the upgrade of stair doors. It's	25	You say in your report that you inspected one door
	-		
	Page 49		Page 51
1	very clear on flat entrance doors.	1	on level 6 but you consider that door to be
2	Q. Yes. Let's have a look at that, let's go to	2	representative; is that right?
3	CTAR00000033, page 98.	3	A. Yes, that's correct, based on photographic evidence.
4	So if we zoom in on the table again, and we're on	4	Q. So it does appear from what we've seen that all those
5	the second-to-last-bullet point:	5	doors between levels 4 and 23 were of the same make and
6	"• In ventilated lobbies and corridors, travel	6	construction; is that correct?
7	distances of ten to 15m may be acceptable, providing all	7	A. It appears to be the case, yes. There's no
8	doors to the common corridor or lobby are at least	8	documentation available.
9	'upgraded FD30S' doors and the smoke ventilation	9	Q. What you've noted is that the stair doors had a rebate
10	comprises PVs or AOVs."	10	depth of 12 millimetres; is that correct?
11	I think you say in your report that on one reading	11	A. That's correct.
12	of that, "all doors to the common corridor or lobby"	12	Q. I think we have a picture of that we can look at
13	could be interpreted as all doors including the stair	13	BLAS0000016 at page 23.
14	door.	14	I think this picture might help us in terms of
15	A. In my opinion, it should include the stair door.	15	does that show the rebate?
16	Q. You've noted that the LGA guidance only recommends	16	A. Not really, sorry.
17	upgrading the door so that it's classed as an upgraded	17	Q. Does that help us sorry on showing the rebate?
18	door, FD30S door, where the existing door satisfied the	18	A. No.
19	specification at the time of construction and was	19	Q. No. You can see the rebate when you open the door?
20	therefore something called a notional FD30 door.	20	A. Yes. When you open the door, you can look in, you see
21	A. Yes.	21	the edge of the door, where you push the door.
22	Q. Let's look at that in the guidance. So if we go to	22	Q. Yes.
23	404 111 111 1	23	A. On the frame on the left there
	page 101 within this document, paragraph 62.17.	23	A. On the frame on the left there
24	page 101 within this document, paragraph 62.17. Here it's said in this guidance that it's not	24	Q. Yes.
24 25			

1	Q. You say in your report that that rebate depth of	1	we have at Grenfell Tower, and was very carefully
2	12 millimetres is too small to comply with the	2	fitted, you could get that door up to a 30-minute
3	requirement for type 2 doors under CP3 1971; is that	3	30/20 standard.
4	correct?	4	Q. So as you say, that was only if what you refer to as
5	A. That's correct.	5	tolerances of fit were controlled to less than
6	Q. But what you've said is, following your investigations,	6	1.5 millimetres.
7	the stair doors appear to have been constructed	7	A. Exactly.
8	potentially as a class A door, a number 3 class A door,	8	Q. Can you help us, what are tolerances of fit?
9	under the London constructional amending bylaws; is that	9	A. So he observed on the test that unless the door to frame
10	correct?	10	the gaps around the door leaf were very tiny the
11	A. That's correct.	11	paper is very interesting to read unless they were
12	Q. Right at the beginning of your evidence, we looked at	12	literally down at 1 millimetre or 2, coupled with
13	the different regimes that were in place.	13	a 12.5-millimetre rebate, and even with the
14	A. Yes.	14	25-millimetre rebate, with that type of door leaf, the
15	Q. There were these London constructional bylaws under the	15	rail and stile leaf, it really altered their fire
16	relevant London Building Acts.	16	performance.
17	A. Yes.	17	Q. What you say is you've carefully examined the door and
18	Q. That defines something called a class A door.	18	they do seem very similar to these half-hour fire check
19	A. A type A.	19	doors referred to in a British Standard from 1951; is
20	Q. A type A	20	that correct?
21	A. A type A door, yes.	21	A. That's correct. So the door leaf with the rail and
22	Q. I apologise, a type A door.	22	stile type, so the timbers, if you will, as to how the
23	A. Yes.	23	leaf is made, are the same as something called
24	Q. What you've concluded is that that 12-millimetre rebate	24	a British Standard fire check door. They were
25	would satisfy that standard?	25	considered to offer some performance, but not full fire
			F
	Page 53		Page 55
_		l .	
1	A. Yes. So the London constructional bylaws provide four	1	resistance performance.
2	forms of type A door. The performance resistance is	2	So for a 30-minute door, full fire resistance was
2 3	forms of type A door. The performance resistance is actually 30 minutes, which is the same as a type 2 door	2 3	So for a 30-minute door, full fire resistance was 30 minutes, preventing collapse for 30 minutes,
2 3 4	forms of type A door. The performance resistance is actually 30 minutes, which is the same as a type 2 door in CP3. Okay? So the bylaw door and, let's say, the	2 3 4	So for a 30-minute door, full fire resistance was 30 minutes, preventing collapse for 30 minutes, integrity for 30 minutes. A fire check door, the
2 3 4 5	forms of type A door. The performance resistance is actually 30 minutes, which is the same as a type 2 door in CP3. Okay? So the bylaw door and, let's say, the CP3 door, the performance resistance is written on paper	2 3 4 5	So for a 30-minute door, full fire resistance was 30 minutes, preventing collapse for 30 minutes, integrity for 30 minutes. A fire check door, the collapse regime of 30 minutes was retained, but you
2 3 4 5 6	forms of type A door. The performance resistance is actually 30 minutes, which is the same as a type 2 door in CP3. Okay? So the bylaw door and, let's say, the CP3 door, the performance resistance is written on paper the same way.	2 3 4 5 6	So for a 30-minute door, full fire resistance was 30 minutes, preventing collapse for 30 minutes, integrity for 30 minutes. A fire check door, the collapse regime of 30 minutes was retained, but you couldn't get the integrity at 30 and so a fire check
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	forms of type A door. The performance resistance is actually 30 minutes, which is the same as a type 2 door in CP3. Okay? So the bylaw door and, let's say, the CP3 door, the performance resistance is written on paper the same way. The issue with the type doors, so the bylaw doors, is it also gives examples of construction forms one can select to comply with the type A requirements, and all of them are stated as being allowed to have a rebate of 12.5 millimetres. Q. In your report, you go on to say and this is what you were touching on earlier about the Morris research in the 1970s that based on certain research you've done, that you've identified from the early 1970s, you've concluded that, in fact, this door may only achieve 20 minutes' integrity and 30 minutes' stability to the standard applicable at the time of construction; is that correct? A. Yes, so he discovered so doors with that rebate were commonly available, let's say, and in his tests he discovered that once the rebate was 12.5 millimetres, the resistance could drop as low as 12 minutes. If the rebate was increased to 25 millimetres and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	So for a 30-minute door, full fire resistance was 30 minutes, preventing collapse for 30 minutes, integrity for 30 minutes. A fire check door, the collapse regime of 30 minutes was retained, but you couldn't get the integrity at 30 and so a fire check door was 20 minutes instead. So they were considered to act as a fire door but with a lower performance. Q. Yes. A. With that rail and stile leaf. Q. So is it on that basis that you consider the performance of that door, the class A door, doesn't satisfy the same stability and integrity requirements of a type 2 door under CP3 1971? A. That's correct. Q. You've highlighted in your report that you consider it might be worth thinking about an amendment to the relevant guidance, including the LGA guide, because you think it might have to flag up that there may be an entire category of doors still present in tower blocks today A. Yes. Q which would've met these lower London constructional
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1 A.	That's correct.	1	evidence at this stage as to whether cold smoke seals,
2 Q.	but which in fact have a proven lower performance	2	possibly combined with an intumescent seal, could've
3	standard than other doors installed in the 1970s.	3	been retrospectively installed in order to upgrade these
4 A.	Exactly.	4	stair doors; is that correct?
5 Q.	I think you make clear that even if you upgrade these	5	A. That's correct
6	doors, so you put in smoke seals, intumescent strips,	6	Q. Again, the difference between a cold smoke seal and
	the performance is potentially still concerning	7	intumescent seal what's the difference between those
8 A.	Exactly.	8	two things?
9 Q.	because of those original issues	9	A. Okay, so I think there's conflicting evidence about if
	Exactly, to do with the closeness of fit and whatever	10	works were done to the stair door, and if the works
11	rebate is installed in that building or this building.	11	consisted of installing something as we can see here on
	That's very well documented in various papers. I've	12	the leaf, what exactly those works were. Okay? It's
	given the publications in my report.	13	not just about if it was a cold seal or an intumescent
	Let's just go back and look at figure I.26 on	14	seal.
	BLAS0000030, at page 78, and look at what we see in	15	Q. Yes.
	yes, if we could blow up figure I.26.	16	A. So different parties have provided different evidence
	Yes.	17	regarding whether works have been done to the stair door
18 Q.	It's right, isn't it, that you've done certain detective	18	or not since the tower was constructed.
	work in terms of looking really carefully at these doors	19	Q. Yes.
	and trying to work out what may have happened to them	20	A. In reviewing photos from the time of the primary
	Yes.	21	refurbishment showing seals being installed on one or
22 Q.	over time?	22	two doors, I still cannot conclude what the seal was for
_	Yes, I have, yes.	23	and how many doors it was installed on or not.
	You note here in the label below, you say:	24	Q. So although, as you note, some photos have been provided
25	" (brush seal present, unknown if intumescent	25	by Mr Stokes that show a seal in some doors that's
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	seal present below the brush seal)."	1	visually similar to a combined cold smoke and
	Yes.	2	intumescent seal
	Can you just explain to us what a brush seal is?	3	A. Yes.
	Well, it can be to stop draughts, or it could be for the	4	Q you're not clear whether work was done to all the
	purposes of cold smoke.	5	doors or just some of the doors
6	I don't know what's underneath it, I haven't done	6	A. No.
	a destructive test of the door, and if, therefore,	7	Q at this stage; is that correct?
	there's intumescent hidden behind it, which would act in	8	A. That's correct, and I've provided a series of
	the event of a fire to seal up the door for fire	9	photographs in my report to explain why. I can see
	resistance purposes.	10	a combined seal in a photo, but I can't see that it has
-	So just to be clear, the intumescent seal would be	11	been consistently installed, and there's a conflict in
	different to a brush	12	whether works were done at all, as I've explained in my
	I think so. It would be underneath it. I showed some	13	report.
	pictures of standard products in my report. It should	14	Q. So at this stage, can we draw any conclusions as to
	be underneath there, as I understand it.	15	whether or not
	That's what you've said in your report; you say it's	16	A. I won't draw a conclusion about what works were done,
	unclear whether there may be an intumescent seal	17	but I acknowledge that there is a brush seal installed
	underneath the brush seal.	18	on some doors.
	Yes.	19	Q. Yes.
_	And that only if we did a destructive analysis could we	20	A. I don't know what it's for, who put it there or why.
	be able to definitively confirm that; is that correct?	21	Q. Is this something that could be looked at further at
	Yes, you'd just need to take it out of the door and have	22	Phase 2, investigated further as necessary?
	a look, yes.	23	A. Yes. I hope the relevant information will be provided
	You've also noted, based on the documents you've seen so	24	to me so I can close that out, and I intend to do
25	far, that there's potentially inconsistent factual	25	a destructive test of the door myself.
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1	Q. You do intend to do that now?	1	A. At the time that's correct, yes.
2	A. Yes, yes, I do.	2	Q. Is that right?
3	Q. You note that the BRE has carried out testing	3	A. Yes. It's a more difficult test to pass, if you will,
4	A. Yes.	4	because they introduced a pressure differential. It was
5	Q to a stair door. That was found we are going to	5	in the 1970s. Yes.
6	look at the test report in a second to have just	6	Q. So a positive pressure
7	16 minutes' integrity and 3 minutes' insulation.	7	A. Yes.
8	A. Yes.	8	Q against the door.
9	Q. If we just pull up the test report, that's MET00021780.	9	A. Exactly, and it's more likely the products of combustion
10	That's the test report dated September 2018. If we can	10	would pass through it.
11	go to internal page 22 of this test report, and if we	11	Q. So we need to bear that in mind when we're looking at
12	could just zoom in on that a little.	12	that test report?
13	A. Yes.	13	A. Yes, we do.
14	Q. So this is the condition of the door after 16 minutes;	14	Q. Just to clarify, that was one of the stair doors from
15	is that correct?	15	Grenfell Tower.
16	A. That's correct, as recorded by the BRE, yes.	16	Do you think that that is representative of the
17	Q. I mean, this is one of the stair doors from	17	stair doors we're concerned with between levels 4 and
18	Grenfell Tower?	18	23, as far as you're aware?
19	A. Yes, it is.	19	A. So in the BRE test report, I couldn't find information
20	Q. Is that correct?	20	on the seal to the door they tested, and that would be
21	A. Yes.	21	useful to know. And then, coupled with hopefully more
22	Q. We see the glazing unit, and then we can see a little	22	information from relevant parties, we could close out
23	bit of flame at the top.	23	the matter of what seal was there or not, and I could
24	A. Exactly.	24	make a more final conclusion on the actual fire
25	Q. And smoke around the edges; is that correct?	25	resistance of the stair door, noting that I haven't
	Page 61	<u> </u>	Page 63
1	A. Yes.	1	observed a failure caused by the door in the staircase
2	Q. The 3 minutes' insulation is recorded at page 13 of 23.	2	with respect to that damage I mentioned.
3	A. Yes.	3	So these are technical matters rather than something
4	Q. If we go back into page 13. There we see	4	that might substantially change my opinion.
5	A. Yes.	5	Q. Again, is it potentially relevant that we see varying
6	Q again, can you just remind us of the difference	6	damage of the stair doors still in situ in
7	between integrity and insulation?	7	Grenfell Tower, with some of them only marginally
8	A. So you typically don't have to provide insulation on	8	damaged and perhaps seem to have held up reasonably
9	a fire door because it can open and, ideally, there	9	well?
10	isn't storage of combustibles up against the door, and	10	A. Yes.
11	insulation is to do with preventing heat transfer onto	11	Q. Is that correct?
12	the cold side, the unheated side. Integrity is about	12	A. That's correct, and we're back again to this situation
13	preventing flames through cracks.	13	of the hazard in a location, the conditions in that
14	So I'd imagine that when there's a cotton pad, when	14	location, and so what was imposed upon that door over
15	they put that near the flame up on the top left-hand	15	time.
16	corner, that's why they recorded failure.	16	Q. Finally on this subtopic, you've highlighted in your
17	Q. To be fair, you note that the testing standard that was	17	report that if you compare these stair doors with the
18	applied by the BRE is a more recent you say it's	18	current guidance in ADB 2013, current standards require
19	a 1987 version of BS 476	19	a stair door to achieve FD 60 minutes integrity; is that
20	A. Yes.	20	correct?
21	Q than would've been applicable at the time of	21	A. That's correct, for firefighting stair protection.
22	construction of Grenfell Tower?	22	Q. So that's strictly the modern standard and doesn't take
23	A. Yes.	23	into account any non-worsening principle or
24	Q. So you say it's not directly comparable with the	24	non-worsening in relation to the stair doors?
25	30-minute requirement at the time of construction.	25	A. I'm not giving any view on non-worsening at the moment,
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1	but the statutory guidance at this time is for	1	Q. There's a number of examples of that that we had in some
2	a 60-minute door to a firefighting shaft.	2	of the oral and written evidence?
3	Q. Again, some similar questions about stair doors to flat	3	A. Yes.
4	doors.	4	Q. Do you think that that evidence is potentially
5	Would you agree that they're never going to provide	5	significant when we consider the importance of any
6	indefinite protection against fire; they're only ever	6	performance non-compliances that you found in the doors?
7	going to last for, if they were upgraded doors,	7	A. Yes, exactly.
8	30 minutes, and even if they're ADB doors, 60 minutes,	8	So there's non-compliance and then there is
9	and that they would generally be expected to fail at	9	performance during a hazard. And, yes, that must be
10	some point? Do you think that that's something we need	10	considered, and that's why I keep saying what happens in
11	to bear in mind and	11	each location will become very important.
12	A. I'm not sure, because I don't know what you know, I'd	12	Q. A slightly different topic now: the refuse chute doors.
13	have to say: what is the definition of "indefinite	13	I just want to ask some very brief questions about the
14	protection"? There is a performance required for	14	refuse chute doors.
15	specific reasons.	15	So on each of the lobbies, next to the stair door,
16	This issue of not replacing doors and simply	16	along from the stair door to the other side of the
17	upgrading them without having to contemplate anything	17	service riser cupboard, is a door that goes onto
18	else, I don't understand, so that guidance in the LGA.	18	a refuse chute that residents could use; is that
19	I typically don't recommend, myself, notional fire	19	correct?
20	doors, for example, in my own work.	20	A. That's correct.
21	So in my mind, I understand in a major flashover	21	Q. You note that CP3 1971 set no standard for any refuse
22	fire, at some point the door may fail, but it's actually	22	chute doors. You note that in your report.
23	of considerable importance for the time before that very	23	A. For the door itself, just for its location and the
24	severe heating occurs, hence the S rating, the	24	location of the chute itself not being in an escape
25	door-closer and everything else about a fire door. It's	25	route, and the requirement for permanent ventilation.
	D 45		D 7
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1	about its function in the early, middle and late stages	1	But not for the door, yes.
2	of the fire.	2	Q. Do you agree that, based on your inspections of the
3	Q. Again, do you think it would be possible to estimate how	3	tower, those wooden refuse chute doors appear to have
4	much smoke might seep through a closed non-compliant	4	fared better than the stair doors?
5	door as compared with a door which was compliant by the	5	A. They do appear to, because in the tower, during my
6	original standards or modern standards, and would that	6	inspections, I observed the cleanliness and lack of fire
7	exercise be relevant and helpful?	7	and smoke damage in nearly every refuse chute area. It
8	A. Yes. So there are very clever smoke modelling people	8	was very striking.
9	out there; I am not one of them. That is a numerical	9	Q. Do you think those refuse chute rooms could potentially
10	analysis that could be carried out if a person thought	10	have been used as safe places for residents waiting to
11	it would be relevant, yes.	11	be rescued?
12	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: You'd have to know the manner in	12	A. I understand you know, one has those thoughts, I did
13	which the door was not compliant, though, wouldn't you?	13	have such thoughts myself on site, but the reality is
14	A. You certainly would, and you'd have to understand the	14	knowing where they are, making a decision about them
15	hazard posed to that door over time.	15	being safe or not I just don't know how anyone
16	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Mm.	16	could've made that decision during the fire.
17	MS GRANGE: Is that something you consider would be useful	17	I understand that they appear to have been safe
18	for your work going forward?	18	because of their post-fire condition, but I couldn't
19	A. I don't feel the need to do that at this time.	19	honestly say that it's something that would've been
20	Q. Finally on this topic I think you, yourself,	20	reasonable to consider.
21	mentioned it there is some firefighter evidence from	21	Also, one or two of them actually are well,
22	the night that some of the stair doors, when shut, were	22	particularly at level 7, there was one that was very
23	fairly effective at preventing smoke from entering the	23	severely damaged.
24	stairs.	24	The other important thing about that area is there
25	A. Yes.	25	is actually mechanical ventilation apparently provided
	D 44		D 20
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			17 (Pages 65 to 68)

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1	to that room. I don't have enough information on it	1	staircase. Those works hadn't taken place by the time
2	yet, but I will be looking at the effect that had in	2	the fire occurred; they were due around that time.
3	terms of smoke in the lobby also.	3	What I don't know is if there's a fire-stopping
4	But I couldn't say that it should have been	4	material at the back of this hole in the wall or not,
5	considered or that it should be considered, no.	5	and I will need to work very closely with the gas expert
6	Q. A new topic now: gas.	6	and review his survey data to understand if that hole
7	Your appendix K is serving as effectively a briefing	7	there was sealed.
8	document for the specialist gas expert that the inquiry	8 9	Now, that wouldn't impact the stair because the stair is boxed in. I don't know if we can —
9	has appointed, Mr Rodney Hancox; is that correct?	10	Q. I was about to take you to a photo of that.
10	A. That's correct.	11	A. Maybe show that.
11 12	Q. On that basis, I have just a few questions for you on	12	What it does affect is that actually acts as a link
13	this topic because this is going to be addressed in much more detail by Mr Hancox when he opines in his written	13	from lobby to lobby, because at the next pipe run above
14	-	14	on the next nearest floor, if the same hole is there,
15	report. A. Yes.	15	smoke from one lobby could travel up and out to the next
16	Q. But one of the topics I want to ask you about is about	16	lobby.
17	penetrations that may be relevant to the gasworks at the	17	But I don't know that and I need that information
18	tower, in particular about the penetration between the	18	about the fire-stopping on the stair wall to lobby line.
19	stairs and the lobbies which you've identified as	19	So the staircase seems clear. The lobby requires
20	potential routes of smoke spread between levels during	20	further attention.
21	the fire.	21	Q. Just before we leave this photo we will go to the one
22	A. Yes.	22	on the stair side in a moment.
23	Q. Is it right that you've concluded that the wall of the	23	A. Yes.
24	stairwell which, as you've explained, is a protected	24	Q. So these were penetrations
25	shaft, the stairs	25	A. Yes.
	5.44.5		
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1	A. Yes.	1	Q through the wall to accommodate pipes referred to as
2	Q was breached on 13 floors between the 4th and the	2	laterals; is that correct?
3	21st floor; is that correct?	3	A. Laterals, yes. They're just running out, yes.
4	A. Yes. Are we able to show a photo?	4	Q. This was all part of the new gas riser installation for
5	Q. Yes, that's my next exactly. If we can look at your	5	riser number 2.
6	figure K.23. That's BLAS0000032, page 24.	6	A. Yes.
7	If we zoom in on K.23, which is at the top of that	7	Q. So there were, I think, five risers coming up, and one
8	page.	8	of those risers was being replaced for the flat 2s.
9	A. Okay. So	9	A. Yes, there were six coming up, and this was the
10	Q. You explain what we're seeing in this photo.	10	replacement riser, and it was run through the staircase
11	A. So this is on the lobby side. So you mentioned there on	11	and brought out through the wall of the staircase, out
12	the stair side a protected shaft was built. There is no	12	onto the lobbies that required a gas supply. It looks
13	information on how it was built and its fire	13	like that (Indicates).
14	performance, and that would be useful to have.	14	Then you can see it entering the flat here at the
15	That appears, though, as I've said in my report, to	15	wall there. Again, I don't know what that seal there is
16	have performed effectively, in the sense, again, there	16	either.
17	is no significant heat damage or, you know, damage to	17	Q. So let's look at what it looks like from the other side.
18	the concrete enclosure to the staircase in that area at	18	Figure K.22, I think, on page 23.
19	the moment.	19	A. Yes.
20	Separately, on the lobby side, where this gas pipe	20	Q. So you've highlighted these, I think. This is level 13
21	leaves the staircase enclosure, it breaks through the	21	and level 21.
22	concrete here (Indicates), and now we're out on a lobby	22	A. Yes.
23	near flat 1 and 2. Yes.	23	Q. Is it right what we can see is the boxing-in on the
24	What I don't know is Cadent have said they were	24	stair side.
25	going to box this in the same way they boxed in the	25	A. Yes.
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1	Q. I think on the right-hand picture you can see the	1	staircase, but it could flow through the box
2	vertical boxing-in down the side and then the boxing in	2	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I understand that.
3	at the top of the wall; is that correct?	3	A back out to another floor.
4	A. Yes, that's correct. So here's the vertical gas run	4	MS GRANGE: Yes.
5	boxed in, and here, because this is a floor where it's	5	I know you have said you want to do further
6	going to come out onto the lobby, it comes across and	6	investigations; are you able to give any opinion at this
7	then it goes out onto the lobby side.	7	stage about the significance of this breach of
8	Q. So what we were seeing in the other photograph was	8	compartmentation in terms of smoke spread on the night?
9	what's going on on the other side, on the lobby side?	9	A. So with regards to the fire-stopping on the lobby line,
10	A. Yes.	10	if it was not there, I would be very concerned about it
11	Q. You've highlighted these two photographs in particular	11	as a route for fire and smoke spread.
12	because what you say is there are missing panels at the	12	But I very much want to get proper information about
13	end of these.	13	the fire-stopping at that line before I stray into that
14	A. Yes, that's correct.	14	territory.
15	Q. But to be fair, what you say in your report is they	15	Q. I understand.
16	could've been taken off by somebody after the fire.	16	Just on another topic linked to this question of
17	A. Yes.	17	breaches of compartmentation, then we might have another
18	Q. You're not clear at the moment.	18	break: ventilation ducts in the bathrooms.
19	A. Yes, it could be as part of some work by the police that	19	A. Oh, yes.
20	samples of materials have been taken by the time I got	20	Q. It's been suggested that there appear I'm afraid
21	to site.	21	I don't have any photographs to have been ventilation
22	Q. Yes.	22	ducts in each of the six bathrooms on each floor.
23	A. It is a hole in the protection, but if you just look	23	A. That's correct.
24	again, it's about looking at the damage around it. You	24	Q. Is that correct?
25	can see here at level 13, yes, the light is damaged, but	25	A. That is correct.
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	<u> </u>		8
1	I explain that later on with regards to the door. At	1	Q. Is it right that they run in pairs vertically through
1 2	I explain that later on with regards to the door. At 21, you can see there's no severe damage, for example,	1 2	Q. Is it right that they run in pairs vertically through the building?
	-		
2	21, you can see there's no severe damage, for example,	2	the building?
2	21, you can see there's no severe damage, for example, to the concrete.	2 3	the building? A. Yes, that is correct. Yes, I think in pairs. Yes.
2 3 4	21, you can see there's no severe damage, for example, to the concrete. So at the moment I've no reason to believe they were	2 3 4	the building? A. Yes, that is correct. Yes, I think in pairs. Yes. Q. It's been suggested that from level 9, the boxing-in of
2 3 4 5	21, you can see there's no severe damage, for example, to the concrete. So at the moment I've no reason to believe they were particularly relevant, but it will be very helpful to	2 3 4 5	the building? A. Yes, that is correct. Yes, I think in pairs. Yes. Q. It's been suggested that from level 9, the boxing-in of those vertical risers appears to have been destroyed by
2 3 4 5 6	21, you can see there's no severe damage, for example, to the concrete. So at the moment I've no reason to believe they were particularly relevant, but it will be very helpful to get a proper explanation of those works.	2 3 4 5 6	the building? A. Yes, that is correct. Yes, I think in pairs. Yes. Q. It's been suggested that from level 9, the boxing-in of those vertical risers appears to have been destroyed by fire; is that correct?
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1	break now. Is that all right?	1	correct?
2	THE WITNESS: Okay, thank you.	2	A. Yes.
3	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Same as before. Off with the usher,	3	Q. Where you say you think temperatures may have got above
4	and we'll come back at 12.10.	4	150 degrees Celsius; is that correct?
5	MS GRANGE: Yes, that's great.	5	A. Yes, that's correct.
6	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, 12.10, please.	6	Q. In your revised report, and having heard the factual
7	(11.55 am)	7	evidence that you've heard, you've highlighted
8	(A short break)	8	a particular rescue operation described by
9	(12.10 pm)	9	Firefighter Desforges around levels 10/11 with the stair
10	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right, Dr Lane, happy to go on?	10	door being held open after 2.00 am, 2.10 am, possibly.
11	THE WITNESS: Yes.	11	A. Yes.
12	Actually, I thought I should probably clarify	12	Q. You've also noted some resident witness statements which
13	something. You asked me why the laterals and verticals,	13	indicate a lot of firefighter activity around level 14
14	how they connect within the staircase	14	at around the same time; is that correct?
15	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: What I wanted to make sure	15	A. That's correct.
16	I understood was that the route of smoke transfer	16	Q. You've said at this stage in your report that the
17	between lobbies on different floors was through the	17	strongest evidence of the cause of the plastic light
18	boxing and the trunking.	18	damage in this hot-spot is smoke and heat entering the
19	THE WITNESS: Exactly.	19	stairs from open doors, possibly due to this firefighter
20	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I thought that was the route, but	20	activity; is that correct?
21	I wanted to clarify that. Thank you.	21	A. Yes that's correct.
22	THE WITNESS: And the reason why it could happen is there's	22	Q. Does that remain your view, based on what you've heard
23	a statutory duty to ventilate that boxing and to provide	23	so far?
24	ventilation to it in the relevant gas legislation, and	24	A. At this stage, yes, it is.
25	it's considered so important that the fire safety	25	Q. Is it also possible that the reason why there's
	755		D 70
	Page 77	-	Page 79
1	legislation also makes that clear, and the only way the	1	a hot-spot or hot zone might be explained, for example,
2	laterals and the verticals can be ventilated is if	2	by gas fires burning later in the piece? Do you think
3	they're fully open to each other.	3	that's potentially another source of those hot zones or
4	So it would be useful to understand the detailing	4	hot-spots?
5	around that.	5	A. So I presume what that's meant to mean is causing
6	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you, that's helpful.	6	a heating beside the stair door so extreme, it can
7	Yes, Ms Grange.	7	radiate through the materials and melt the lights.
8	MS GRANGE: Thank you.	8	I have no evidence available to me that that is possible
9	Just a few questions about the hot zone or hot-spot	9	as a function of how I understand the location of the
10	that you identified in your report.	10	gas risers in the flats.
11	So in your first report you found evidence that the	11	Q. So you think at the moment it's much more likely this is
		1	
12	plastic stair lights on levels 13, 14 and also the half	12	due to firefighter actions in that part of the building?
12 13	plastic stair lights on levels 13, 14 and also the half levels on 13 and 14 had been fully destroyed	12	due to firefighter actions in that part of the building? A. Yes, and I think in my April report, I put the timing
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1 2	In general, I think, is it right here we're looking	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	kind of all-out function hasn't been provided to date in
3	at requirements B1 and B5, means of warning and escape, and facilities to assist the firefighters to save life	3	residential buildings. Q. You say in this context that it's important to
4	and allow for fire engine access? Those are the key	4	understand what alternatives there are available for
5	parts of the Building Regulations, the functional	5	raising the alarm throughout the whole building, which
6	requirements?	6	brings us to chapter 18 of your report, which is about
7	A. That's correct.	7	communication with residents; is that correct?
8	Q. I want to start with some brief questions about the	8	A. Yes.
9	interface between fire detection and alarms.	9	Q. I'm going to ask you some questions about that chapter.
10	You have concluded in your report that there is no	10	Not very many, but just some questions.
11	requirement to have a centralised alarm system, is that	11	A. Yes.
12	correct, in a building like Grenfell Tower?	12	Q. So in that chapter of your report, you consider the
13	A. That's correct. There's no requirement to provide	13	possible means available to the London Fire Brigade of
14	an alarm sound or voice message in one or all of the	14	communicating with residents during the fire and once
15	parts. That's correct.	15	the stay-put strategy was formally changed; is that
16	Q. What you've said in your report is that there's a useful	16	correct?
17	explanation in BS 5588-1:1990 on the reason why there's	17	A. Yes, that's correct.
18	no statutory requirement for a common alarm system. Can	18	Q. First I want to ask you about loudhailers. You note
19	we just look at that.	19	that this is part of the LFB inventory equipment, but
20	A. Yes.	20	you consider it impractical due to other background
21	Q. So that's BLAS0000015 at page 15, at the top of the	21	noise at the fire ground and the height and proportions
22	page.	22	of Grenfell Tower; is that correct?
23	So here it says:	23	A. Yes, that's correct.
24	"There is no statutory requirement for a common	24	Q. I think you note that loudhailers were used, but for
25	fire alarm system to be provided in a building solely	25	very specific reasons; for example, if there were
	5		
	Page 81		Page 83
1	containing flats and/or maisonettes and, in buildings	1	concerns about people
1 2	containing flats and/or maisonettes and, in buildings designed and constructed in accordance with this code.	1 2	concerns about people A. People's safety.
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1	residents and available methods should be explored	1	"There are also other ways that use of such a system
2	further given the number of other buildings with	2	would not be effective, such as if the communications
3	a stay-put policy; is that correct?	3	cable serving the intercoms was affected by the fire."
4	A. Yes. So the number of other buildings with a stay-put	4	A. Yes, that's correct. Also, there are other timings
5	policy, and an external wall that supports the spread of	5	programmed into the system, in terms of how long it will
6	fire.	6	ring the flat for, how long one is allowed to speak on
7	Q. I want to ask you about the option on the night for the	7	the phone and all sorts of other functions.
8	LFB to use the door intercom system, as Fatima Alves	8	Again, we don't have that information at the moment,
9	appears to have done, to communicate with other	9	but all of that contributes to it not necessarily being
10	residents.	10	a robust means of contacting every single flat
11	I think it's right that you've now considered that	11	methodically.
12	question in detail at section 18.8 of your report,	12	Q. So based on what you know at the moment, do you think
13	pages 21 to 24.	13	that was a practical option for use on the night?
14	A. Yes.	14	A. I understand that it's something that could be done. In
15	Q. In particular, is it right you've sought to draw	15	the circumstances at Grenfell Tower, I don't know how
16	attention to the functionality of the intercom system,	16	one would go about using it effectively as was required
17	in terms of what it could and couldn't do?	17	that night with the number of people waiting for rescue.
18	A. Yes.	18	Q. You've also expressed concerns in that chapter as to how
19	Q. Which you think is relevant to this; is that right?	19	the limitations on communications would affect those who
20	A. Yes, that's correct. So, I mean, my understanding, from	20	require assistance to escape in the event of fire; is
21	the information I have about the intercom system, it	21	that correct?
22	wasn't installed as a life safety feature; a life safety	22	A. That's correct. That's something I'm actually very
23	feature requires backup power and other more resilient	23	concerned about.
24	features to make sure it will work during a fire. But	24	Q. Can you just briefly explain your concerns?
25	in terms of using it on an ad hoc basis, I've looked	25	A. Well, the issue for any person who isn't fully mobile
	Page 85		Page 87
1	into what the system could potentially do.	1	for whatever reason, there will be a category of person
2	I think the list on	2	who lived at Grenfell Tower who could never use the
3	Q. I was going to take you to paragraph 18.8.6.	3	staircase or could only use the staircase with
4	A. Yes.	4	difficulty. I think we might talk about lifts later.
5	Q. That's BLAS0000018, page 23.	5	There was no proper firefighting lift for evacuation.
6	A. Yes.	6	So when it came to rescue not being possible, and
7	Q. Yes, so I think that this is your summary here:	7	self-evacuation was the only means to leave the tower,
8	" the intercom was not installed with the	8	that left that category of person in a very hazardous
9	necessary robustness to make it a formal life safety	9	condition, as I've been mentioning earlier.
10	system, if firefighters wished to use the intercom as an	10	There is no statutory duty at this time to provide
11	ad-hoc means to communicate with residents, a flat	11	such means explicitly set out in the design guidance,
12	number would need to be dialled and the firefighter	12	and I find that very concerning to say the least.
13	would need to wait until a resident answered."	13	Q. Emergency lighting and signage. You dealt with that in
14	A. That's correct.	14	chapter 15 of your report. Just a few questions on
15	Q. "If a resident did not answer from a flat, the fire	15	this.
16	fighter would have no way of knowing if the flat was	16	A. Yes.
17	empty, if the resident was incapacitated or otherwise	17	Q. You say on lighting that you're not able to tell whether
18	unable to come to the intercom, or if the system had	18	the system complied with Approved Document B 2010
19	been muted for the night."	19	because the lighting is now damaged and you can't
20	A. That's correct.	20	determine if it complied with the relevant three-hour
21	Q. Again, have you noted that you can mute the system?	21	requirement for emergency lighting in sleeping
22	A. Yes, exactly. There is a muting function that you can	22	accommodation that would be required in that guidance;
23	programme in and I have no information about how that	23	is that correct?
24	operated at Grenfell Tower at this time.	24	A. Yes, I don't have any drawings, actually, or
25	Q. The last point that you've made is:	25	specification.
	Page 86		Page 88

1	I think it's probably worth explaining, emergency	1	So I think that is something that should be
2	lighting only switches on if there is a power failure.	2	considered: adequate lighting, with proper orientation
3	Artificial lighting is required at all times on the	3	information, so firefighters can be clear about where
4	escape route. So there's adequate lighting on the	4	they are.
5	escape route, and then, in the event of a power failure,	5	Q. I want to turn now to some questions about the fire main
6	that a certain number of lights can switch on and	6	at Grenfell Tower.
7	maintain adequate lighting to the escape route.	7	You've dealt with this in chapter 2 and then 14 and
8	I'm not aware at the moment that there was	8	15 of your report, if you want to make sure you have
9	necessarily a power failure, and I need more information	9	those to hand.
10	to be able to explain if an adequate quantity of	10	A. Yes. It's okay, keep going, I'll be fine. Yes. I just
11	lighting was provided on the escape route to give a view	11	have too many papers on my desk.
12	on its compliance.	12	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Do you want a moment to sort them
13	So it's two things: power failure, but without power	13	out?
14	failure, an adequate quantity of lights or luminaires.	14	A. No, no, I'll be okay. I'll tell you if I get stuck.
15	Q. There is some evidence of failure of lobby emergency	15	MS GRANGE: You explain in your report that in modern design
16	lighting.	16	codes, the regulations require provisions only for
17	A. Yes.	17	internal firefighting in high-rise buildings?
18	Q. You note that once the lobbies filled with black smoke,	18	A. That's correct.
19	the lighting would've been of little use, but would it	19	Q. You've looked first at CP3 1971, the design guidance you
20	potentially have been significant if the lights had	20	think applied when Grenfell was constructed, and you've
21	failed earlier than they should have?	21	concluded that the risers were non-compliant because
22	A. Yes. So if the lobby was filled with black smoke, it	22	there should've been provision for a wet riser, given
23	might be that the light was on but, because of its	23	the height of the building; is that correct?
24	relative illuminance with the smoke particles, quite	24	A. That's correct.
25	simply one can't see it, rather than it had failed off,	25	Q. So Grenfell Tower is more than 60 metres; it was
	Page 89	-	Page 91
1	or the lighting in that lobby in themselves may have	1	measured at 65.49, using the relevant height criteria
2	failed during the fire.	2	under CP 371; is that correct?
3	Q. Given the difficulties that were experienced by the	3	A. That's correct.
4	firefighters in reading the floor numbers	4	Q. What we have at Grenfell Tower is dry risers.
5	A. Oh, yes.	5	A. Yes.
6	Q which were placed directly beneath the lighting on	6	Q. Can we just look again, just to orientate ourselves
7	the stairs, are you able to comment on the lighting and	7	as to what we're talking about here at some of the
8	the floor numbering? In particular do you think the	8	pictures of those dry risers that you have at
9	floor numbers should've been more clearly marked than	9	Grenfell Tower in your report.
10	they were?	10	If you go to BLAS0000014, page 117, figure 14.56.
11	A. Yes. So, actually, I've observed that on some parts of	11	So there we have examples of the dry risers, and
12	the stair, the emergency lighting actually covers over	12	we're going to come to this in a minute, but these are
13	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	13	in the lobbies, aren't they?
14	the number, and in other parts of the stair, the number is present. I didn't actually check if the number was	14	A. Yes.
15	correct when I was at the tower.	15	Q. Basically, these are places where the firefighters plug
16	Q. Is there anything in any of the statutory guidance or	16	in their hoses to conduct the firefighting.
17	other relevant guidance	17	A. That's correct.
18	A. No, that's what I was going to say. So it's interesting	18	Q. So it looks like the particular type may have slightly
18	that if you think about this adequate lighting on	19	
20		20	kind of the particular details in different bits of the tower; is that correct?
20	an escape route, the absence of guidance on adequate	20 21	
	lighting on, say, a floor number sign for orientating		A. Well, I think this picture is a little bit confusing
22	oneself as a firefighter, that's not something that's	22	because it shows the newer inlet provided
23	a duty at this time. But there is evidence from other	23	Q. Ah, I see
24	fires too that that orientation of the firefighters can be very difficult.	24 25	A for the new works Q. So we see yes the level 2 outlets, level 3
	DC VELV UITHCUIG	1 43	Q. BU WE SEE YES HIE IEVEL & UULIELS, IEVEL 3
25	20 · 1-1, 4		
25	Page 90		Page 92

		1	
1	A rather consistently at level 4 to level 23. So maybe	1	this is chapter 2.
2	just look at	2	A. Yes.
3	Q. So the ones at the bottom, level 4 looks like that.	3	Q. If we look at BLAS0000002 at page 66.
4	A. Yes.	4	It's paragraphs 2.23.24, and 2.23.25, those two.
5	Q. Level 9 looks like that.	5	Yes, if we can make those big.
6	A. Yes.	6	So you say there:
7	Q. You have said that under modern design guidance	7	"2.23.24. In a wet riser, the system would already
8	that's Approved Document B 2013 a wet riser was also	8	have been charged with a pump connected when LFB
9	required.	9	arrived. There would have been no operations required
10	Can you just briefly explain for us the difference	10	by LFB to find external hydrants, connect to their
11	between a wet riser and a dry riser?	11	pumping appliance and connect to the riser inlet.
12	A. Yes, so a dry riser is empty in normal use. The Fire	12	Therefore, the provision of a dry main would have
13		13	contributed to increasing the time required by the LFB
14	Brigade arrive and pump the water from — I call it the	14	to get water to the initial fire event in Flat 16.
	town mains or the area water supply, through pumping	15	"2.23.25. Therefore, a wet fire main could have
15	equipment, into the riser. It pumps the water up	16	enabled a faster initial response time to the fire in
16	through the riser and makes it then available for use on	17	Flat 16 which might have increased the chances of
17	any floor.	18	extinguishing the fire before it spread externally.
18	A wet rising main is what's called permanently	19	
19	charged by means of tanks and pumps in the building, and	20	However, it cannot be asserted it would have absolutely achieved this."
20	so the only action for the Fire Brigade is to go to the	20 21	
21	floor and operate the system on the floor that it's	1	A. That's correct.
22	needed.	22	Q. I want to ask you some questions about this speed of
23	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And presumably top up the tanks from	23	set-up topic.
24	time to time, if necessary?	24	A. Okay, yes.
25	A. The tanks are connected to the town main.	25	Q. That is potentially consistent with what Watch Manager
	Page 93		Page 95
	1 11/50 7 7		1 486 76
1	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Oh, are they?	1	Dowden said in his evidence. On Day 3, on 27 June, he
1 2	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Oh, are they? A. That's the idea. That's the idea. And so they should	1 2	Dowden said in his evidence. On Day 3, on 27 June, he said [page 3, lines 18 to 20]:
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2	A. That's the idea. That's the idea. And so they should	2	said [page 3, lines 18 to 20]:
2 3	A. That's the idea. That's the idea. And so they should be replenished if they're emptied or being used. That's	2 3	said [page 3, lines 18 to 20]: "But generally, as a rule of thumb, it will increase
2 3 4	A. That's the idea. That's the idea. And so they should be replenished if they're emptied or being used. That's the idea.	2 3 4	said [page 3, lines 18 to 20]: "But generally, as a rule of thumb, it will increase our timing decrease the time to make a compartment
2 3 4 5	A. That's the idea. That's the idea. And so they should be replenished if they're emptied or being used. That's the idea. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right.	2 3 4 5	said [page 3, lines 18 to 20]: "But generally, as a rule of thumb, it will increase our timing decrease the time to make a compartment entry, yes."
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1	2.23.26 that's chapter 2, BLAS0000002, page 66, the	1	flow rate (l/s) and pressure of water (bar) to the
2	same page we were just on.	2	design requirements for a wet fire main system. In
3	If we can zoom in on that paragraph, 2.23.26.	3	summary, I have found that assuming two hoses operating
4	A. Yes.	4	in the building, one each at Levels 22 & 23, the
5	Q. So you've said this there:	5	pressure at the outlet would be 2.57bar. This is 32% of
6	"2.23.26. A wet fire main, could have enabled	6	the pressure required by ADB 2013 for a wet rising main
7	greater water pressure for fire-fighting on the upper	7	(8 bar)."
8	floors of Grenfell Tower, which may have allowed LFB to	8	Is that correct?
9	use water to cool lobbies and stair and therefore	9	A. Yes, it's a simple theoretical analysis where all the
10	provide more assistance to people trying to escape."	10	water conditions are the same outside the tower, and it
11	A. Yes. So this is something I'm very interested in in	11	was just for the purposes of comparing a dry and wet
12	terms of understanding hazards to people in specific	12	riser in that context, to try and illustrate how it's
13	locations, because the design condition is to have a wet	13	different and how it would be potentially different in
14	rising main which can cope with two hoses operating at	14	a building the height of Grenfell Tower.
15	the same time.	15	Q. You go on to say:
16	I just would like to hear some more about, if that	16	"15.8.23. Similarly, to deliver the equivalent
17	condition was present at Grenfell Tower, how it could	17	pressure to a wet fire main on the highest floors, the
18	have been used in the context of rescue. The two hoses	18	pressure required at Ground Level would be 15.5bar.
19	are very important, because that's about protecting	19	This is over 50% more than the maximum operating
20	crews. And in the beginning it should be about	20	pressure that dry fire mains are designed for (10 bar)."
21	extinguishing the fire and protecting the crew, but	21	Is that correct?
22	I would like to understand later on, if that provision	22	A. Yes, that's correct.
23	had been available, a wet rising main with two	23	Q. So I think you've accepted and you did, I think, make
24	functioning hoses, and it could've been applied that	24	this point in your original report that even with
25	way, with two functioning hoses, how that might have	25	a wet main, pumps and water supplies are not designed
	,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Page 97		Page 99
1	aggisted protecting arrays and dealing with leading	1	6
1	assisted protecting crews and dealing with localised	1	for multiple fire streams; is that correct?
2	conditions in the lobby.	2	A. Beyond two.
2 3	conditions in the lobby. I would like to hear about that from a firefighting	2 3	A. Beyond two. Q. Yes.
2 3 4	conditions in the lobby. I would like to hear about that from a firefighting expert or a firefighter.	2 3 4	A. Beyond two. Q. Yes. A. But I think understanding how two could have been used
2 3 4 5	conditions in the lobby. I would like to hear about that from a firefighting expert or a firefighter. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: When you talk about two functioning	2 3 4 5	A. Beyond two.Q. Yes.A. But I think understanding how two could have been used is important.
2 3 4 5 6	conditions in the lobby. I would like to hear about that from a firefighting expert or a firefighter. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: When you talk about two functioning hoses, what exactly do you have in mind?	2 3 4 5 6	 A. Beyond two. Q. Yes. A. But I think understanding how two could have been used is important. Q. So at Grenfell Tower, would any shortcomings which are
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1	water internally. But the evidence shows the	1	Q. Just looking
2	effectiveness of the external firefighting at the levels	2	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: At that point, if you have a wet
3	it was possible, as I've explained in my report.	3	riser, you've got to draw water from the local mains.
4	Q. So on this basis, once the fire has spread to multiple	4	A. Yes.
5	floors, and they're doing firefighting in a large number	5	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And if you have a dry riser, you're
6	of locations, would you accept that the wet riser may	6	drawing water from the local mains.
7	not have made a material difference?	7	A. Eventually, exactly.
8	A. Once it went beyond two hoses, as I said.	8	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So the difference is going to lie in
9	Q. Just moving to a slightly different point, you've said	9	the pumping capacity of the fixed pumps for the wet
10	that under Approved Document B 2013, the risers,	10	riser and the Fire Brigade's engines for the other?
11	according to those current standards, have to be located	11	A. Absolutely, and not exceeding – I keep saying two
12	within the stair enclosure	13	hoses — the design basis of the wet rising system,
13	A. Yes.	14	which isn't 10 hoses, 20 hoses; it's two hoses.
14 15	Q and not within the lobbies.	15	That's — exactly, the pumping equipment and staying
16	A. That's the recommendation yes.	16	within the design limits of the system. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.
17	Q. That's if the current standards apply.	17	A. How one would do that systematically in an extreme
18	A. Yes, it is, yes.Q. Do you consider that the siting of the outlets in the	18	event, that's the kind of information an expert in
19	lobbies rather than the protected stairwell may have	19	firefighting would need to bring.
20	affected the firefighting effort within Grenfell Tower?	20	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.
21	A. Well, I observe in the evidence available to us that	21	MS GRANGE: Just one set of questions on this topic now.
22	trying to get that distance to the dry riser, and in the	22	Take the dry riser as a dry riser. Have you seen
23	shape of the lobby as it was, it did pose difficulties	23	any evidence that suggests it didn't perform adequately
24	to London Fire Brigade as they have said themselves.	24	as a dry riser, as in do you have any evidence that it
25	Q. Yes.	25	didn't achieve the pressure that you would expect a dry
23	Q. 165.	20	and the state of the pressure and you would expect a dry
	Page 101		Page 103
1	A And because of the conditions in the Grenfell Tower	1	riser to achieve?
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2	fire, the lobbies became a hazardous area, whereas if	2	A. Oh, I'm sorry. I was about to say, well, a dry riser is
2	fire, the lobbies became a hazardous area, whereas if the dry riser was in the staircase in those extreme		A. Oh, I'm sorry. I was about to say, well, a dry riser is a dry riser.
2 3 4	fire, the lobbies became a hazardous area, whereas if the dry riser was in the staircase in those extreme circumstances, that's something to contemplate.	2 3	A. Oh, I'm sorry. I was about to say, well, a dry riser is a dry riser.No, the evidence from early firefighting is that it
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2 In ow want to ask you some questions about the fire with the dry riser did achieve the 10-bar pressure that you the dry riser did achieve the 10-bar pressure that you the dry riser did achieve the 10-bar pressure that you the dry riser did achieve the 10-bar pressure that you were ferrefing to earlier, do you remember, a companion between the pressure of a wet riser, 15-5, and the dry riser, 10-bar was the requirement. How you considered that it did, when tested, achieve that 10 Q. It's suggested that it did, when tested, achieve that 11 10-bar requirement. Have you considered that test 21 evidence? 12 Q. You say in your report that at that time, it was 12 Q. No. 13 A. No. Than two rows a preparate for probably another inquiry expert to consider — 14 A. Pra not aware that it did. 15 A. Pra not aware that it did. 16 Q. But it would be appropriate for probably another inquiry expert to consider — 15 A. A. Pra not aware that it did. 16 Q. — any testing of the dry riser that was done? 17 Q. — any testing of the dry riser that was done? 18 A. A. Abouttely. 18 B. Stass Stass [194], which was the relevant statutory guidance under the Building Regulations. 19 A. That's correct. 19 Q. You say in your report that at that time, it was 2 Approved Document B 2000 required conformity to a particular British Standard, that's 18 B. Stass [194], which was the relevant statutory 2 guidance under the Building Regulations. 19 Q. You say in your report that the Building Regulations. 19 Q. and the dry riser that was done? 19 G. A. Ves. 20 Q. and the dry riser that was done? 20 Q. and the dry riser that was done? 21 Q. ves specification did not provide for a full firefighting and condition of the water network, around the tower on that a night, particularly. 19 G. You say in your report that the Building Regulations. 19 Q. You say in your report that the Building Regulations. 20 Q. and the specification of the order of the dry riser that was done? 21 Q. ves. 21 Q. ves. 22 Q. No. You. 3 particular British Standard, that's 18 Bass St		A Ob I I'm t tb-4 d-4-1' f tb-	,	MC CD ANCE: Thereleaves
3 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. 4 MS GRANGE: This might help a fittle bit, but it's said that 5 the dry riser did achieve the 10-bar pressure that you 6 were referring to carlier, do you remember, a comparison of herecen the pressure of a wort riser, 15.5, and the dry 8 riser, 10-bar was the requirement. 9 A. Yes. 10 Q. It's suggested that it did, when tested, achieve that 11 10-bar requirement. Have you considered that test 12 evidence? 13 A. No, I have not. 14 Q. No. 15 A. I'm not aware that it did. 16 Q. But it would be appropriate for probably another inquiry 17 expert to consider— 18 A. Aboulturly. 19 Q. — any steing of the dry riser that was done? 20 A. Yes, and how it's done, replicating the exact 21 circumstances of the external frefighting, and 22 condition of the water network, around the tower on that 19 fable it. 20 fable it. 3 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Would you like to break at that 4 point? 3 MS GRANGE: This with that would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 3 MS GRANGE: I think that would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 4 MS GRANGE: To sure. 5 MS GRANGE: This with the would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 5 MS GRANGE: This with the would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be appy to come back at 2.00. 5 MS GRANGE: This with the would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 5 MS GRANGE: This with the would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 5 MS GRANGE: This with the would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 5 MS GRANGE: This with the would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I have to remind you not to talk shout your 5 MS GRANGE: This with the would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 5 MS GRANGE: This with the would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I h		A. Oh, I see, yes. I'm not aware that detailing of the	1	MS GRANGE: Thank you.
be in appendix L of your report. A year capitalite hit, a life bit, but it's said that be in appendix L of your report. A year capitalite in your presentation in June of the work offering to earlier, do you remembre, a comparison between the pressure of a wet riser, 15.5, and the dry riser, 10-har was the requirement. A Yes. Q. It's suggested that it did, when tested, achieve that life violence? A Yes, Q. It's suggested that it did, when tested, achieve that life violence? A Yes, Q. No. A No In was are that it did. Q. Do, A Pin not aware that it did. Q. Du it would be appropriate for probably another inquiry expert to consider— A Absolutely. Q. A was an how it's done, replicating the exect circumstances of the external firefighting, and condition of the water network, around the tower on that a point MS GRANGE: Fiss MF Chairman, I have no more questions on that topic, Page 105 A The MS GRANGE: Yes MS GRANGE: Hank would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Would you like to break at that point? SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Mere you are. MS GRANGE: In lank that would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Would you like to break at that to wire seam at 2 o'clock. THE WITNESS: Okay. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: If you would like to go with the subset, and I have to remind you not to talk about your expert to remind you not to talk about your checked. Cood, thank you. Right, 2 o'clock, then, please. I hank you. Six MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right? Ready to go on? Six MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right? Ready to go on? Six MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right? Ready to go on? Cood, thank you go or that standard. Right				
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6 this year, the lifts at Grenfell Tower were renovated in 7 between the pressure of a wet riser, 15.5, and the dry 8 riser, 10-bar was the requirement. 9 A. Yes. 10 Q. It's suggested that it did, when tested, achieve that 11 10-bar requirement. Have you considered that test 12 evidence? 13 A. No., I have not. 14 Q. No. 15 A. I'm not aware that it did. 16 Q. But it would be appropriate for probably another inquiry 17 expert to consider— 18 B. A. Mosbutely. 19 Q. – any testing of the dry riser that was done? 20 A. Yes, and how it's done, replicating the exact 21 circumstances of the external freelighting, and 22 condition of the water network, around the tower on that 22 injute, particularly. 24 MS GRANGE: Yes. 25 Mr Chairman, I have no more questions on that topic, 26 a break, and I would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 27 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Would you like to break at that point? 28 MS GRANGE: I stink that would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 29 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Would you like to break at that point; 30 MS GRANGE: I stink that would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 31 MS MARTIN MOORE-BICK: There you are. Ms Grinage thinks 31 MS MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I frow would like to go with the usber, and I have to remind you not to talk about your 41 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I frow would like to go with the usber, and I have to remind you not to talk about your 42 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I frow would like to go with the usber, and I have to remind you not to talk about your 43 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Hen, pads. 44 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I frow would like to go with the usber, and I have to remind you not to talk about your 45 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I frow would like to go with the usber, and I have to remind you not to talk about your 46 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I frow would like to go with the usber, and I have to remind you not to talk about your 47 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All				• • •
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10-bar requirement. Have you considered that test 2 evidence? 12 Q. You say in your report that at that time, it was A. No. I have not. 13 A. No. I have not. 14 Q. No. 15 A. I'm not aware that it did. 16 Q. But it would be appropriate for probably another inquiry 17 expert to consider— 18 A. Absolutely. 19 Q. — any testing of the dry riser that was done? 20 A. Yes, and how it's done, replicating the exact 21 circumstances of the external firefighting, and 22 condition of the water network, around the tower on that 23 might, particularly. 24 MS GRANGE: Yes. 25 Mr Chairman, I have no more questions on that topic, 26 and I'm about to move to a bigger topic, which is about 27 and I'm about to move to a bigger topic, which is about 28 ping? 29 A. Yes, and how it would be an appropriate moment for 29 a hard I'm about to move to a bigger topic, which is about 20 and I'm about to move to a bigger topic, which is about 21 page 105 22 The WINNESS: Okay. 23 I'm ARTIN MOORE-BICK: There you are. Ms Grange thinks 10 it's safe to have an extra 10 minutes for lunch. 11 Were going to break at that point, then, and we 12 will resume at 2 colos. 13 THE WITNESS: Okay. 14 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: If you would like to go with the user and I have to remind you not to talk about your 25 evidence. 26 (La So pm) 27 (La So pm) 28 R MARTIN MOORE-BICK: How would like to go with the user and I have to remind you not to talk about your 29 evidence. 29 (La So pm) 20 (The short adjournment) 20 (La Opm) 21 (200 pm) 22 (200 pm) 23 (SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right? Ready to go on? 24 (SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Hall right? Ready to go on? 25 (SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Hall right? Ready to go on? 26 (SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Hall right? Ready to go on? 27 (SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Hall right? Ready to go on? 28 (SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Hall right? Ready to go on? 29 (SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Hall right? Ready to go on? 20 (So we've got an independent power supply, various things about cabling, serving every residential level.			1	
12 evidence? 12 Q. You say in your report that at that time, it was Approved Document B 2000 that was the relevant statutory guidance under the Building Regulations. 14 Q. No. 14 Q. No. 15 A. I'm not aware that it did. 15 A. I'm not aware that it did. 15 A. I'm not aware that it did. 15 A. I'm so aware that it did. 16 Q. But it would be appropriate for probably another inquiry expert consider— 17 capter to consider— 18 A. Absolutely. 18 BS 55885-1991, which was the relevant standard at the time of those lift replacement works. 20 A. Yes, and how it's done, replicating the exact circumstances of the external firefighting, and condition of the water network, around the tower on that indice to provide for a full firefighting provide in the first. 19 page 107 10 page 107 11 page 105 page 107 12 page 107 12 page 107 13 page 107 14 page 105 page 107 15 page 107 16 page 107 17 page 107 17 page 107 18 page 107 19 page		,		
A. No, I have not. A. No, I have not. A. Pin not aware that it did. A. Pin not aware that it did. A. Pin not aware that it did. A. Absolutely. A. Absolutely. A. Yes, and how it's done, replicating the exact condition of the water network, around the tower on that night, particularly. MS GRANGE: Yes. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that would be an appropriate moment for a priority. MS GRANGE: Hink that point, then, and we that a priority appropriate moment for		•		
14 Q. No. 14 guidance under the Building Regulations. 15 A. That's correct. 15 A. That's correct. 16 Q. You say that Approved Document B 2000 required conformity to a particular British Standard, that's 17 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2				
15 A. I'm not aware that it did. 16 Q. But it would be appropriate for probably another inquiry 17 expert to consider — 18 A. Absolutely. 18 B. 55885:1991, which was the relevant standard at the 18 A. Absolutely. 19 Q. — any testing of the dry riser that was done? 20 A. Yes, and how it's done, replicating the exact 21 circumstances of the external firefighting, and 22 condition of the water network, around the tower on that 23 night, particularly. 24 MS GRANGIE: Yes. 25 Mr Chairman, I have no more questions on that topic, 26 MS GRANGIE: Yes. 27 the lift. 28 Iff MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Would you like to break at that 29 point? 29 A. That's correct, based on the evidence provided to me. 30 Q. Nor did it specify compliance with that British Standard 31 just referred to. You make that point in your report 32 and I'm about to move to a bigger topic, which is about 33 the lift. 34 point? 35 MS GRANGE: I think that would be an appropriate moment for 36 a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 39 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Are you sure? 30 MS GRANGE: I think that would be an appropriate moment for 40 a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. 41 We're going to break at that point, then, and we 42 will resume at 2 o'clock. 43 THE WITNESS: Okay. 44 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: If you would like to go with the 45 usher, and I have to remind you not to talk about your 46 evidence. 47 God, thank you. 48 Right, 2 o'clock, then, please. Thank you. 49 Right, 2 o'clock, then, please. Thank you. 40 C. So if we go to figure L.2 in your report, BLAS0000033, at page 10. 41 A Yes, that's correct. 42 O. And you've got them in labels here. 43 O. So we've got an independent power supply, various things 44 a point of the standard in 1971. 45 A. Yes, that's correct. 46 A. Yes, that's correct. 47 A. Yes, that's correct. 48 C. So if we go to figure L.2 in your report, BLAS0000033, at page 10. 49 C. You shat that point in your report, BLAS0000033, at page 10. 40 C. So if we go to figure L.2 in your report, BLAS0000033, at page 10. 41 C				
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Page 105 Page 107 and I'm about to move to a bigger topic, which is about the lift. RARTIN MOORE-BICK: Would you like to break at that point? MS GRANGE: I think that would be an appropriate moment for a break, and I would be happy to come back at 2.00. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Are you sure? MS GRANGE: I'm sure. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: There you are. Ms Grange thinks it's safe to have an extra 10 minutes for lunch. We're going to break at that point, then, and we will resume at 2 c'clock. THE WITNESS: Okay. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: If you would like to go with the usher, and I have to remind you not to talk about your evidence. Cloop mol (12.50 pm) Mr Chairman, I have no more questions on that topic, which is about to break at that point, which is about a fire fight was required to have an extra 10 minutes for lunch. Late of the short adjournment) Cloop mol (12.50 pm) Mr Chairman, I have no more questions on that topic, which is about I and I'm about to move to a bigger topic, which is about I firefighting lift; is that right? Seady to me. A. That's correct, based on the evidence provided to me. A. That's correct to. You make that point in your report as well. A. Yes, I make that point. A. Yes, I make that point. Cy You note that despite the TMO's policy that, when the lift are being refughter lift, the lift was not upgraded to that standard, but was replaced with another fire lift; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. Can we just go back to CP3 1971 and just look at what a fire lift was required to have under that standard. A. Yes. Q. Can we just go back to CP3 1971 and just look at what a fire lift was required to have under that standard. A. Yes. Q. So if we go to figure L.2 in your report, BLAS0000033, at page 10. So here you've given the basic fire lift requirements as per that standard in 1971. A. Yes. Cloop my (12.50 pm) (13. Okan you've got them in labels here. 24. Yes, that's correct. Q. So we've got an independent power supply, various things about cabling, serving every		· · ·	1	
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1	Q. Then a fire switch at access level; is that right?	1	that that doesn't replicate the provisions of any design
2	A. That's correct, yes.	2	standard that you're aware of.
3	Q. That was a fire switch to enable it to be taken into	3	A. As I read it. I don't know the basis for their
4	firefighter control; is that correct?	4	definition.
5	A. That's correct.	5	Q. What you said is, even looking at the lower fire lift
6	Q. And we have a minimum lift car area. That's a basic	6	standards, you've seen no evidence that in 2005 both
7	fire life; is that correct?	7	lifts were connected to fire control switches; is that
8	A. Basic fire well	8	correct?
9	Q. What we see there	9	A. In 2005?
10	A. Their dimensions are made clear, yes. And also it	10	Q. Yes.
11	should serve every residential level, and then there's	11	A. Or to the 2005 standard?
12	a walking distance to the door of the lift.	12	Q. Yes. In 2005, you say you found no evidence that the
13	Q. You've put the features of a full firefighting lift in	13	lifts were connected to fire control switches. You say
14	a figure L.1 of your report, where we see those in	14	the Butler & Young specification did not specify the
15	diagram form. That's on page 7 within chapter 33.	15	provision of a fireman's control to any specific code or
16	A. Yes.	16	guidance; is that correct?
17	Q. Perhaps if we can pull that up.	17	A. Yes, that's correct. Not that I didn't find physical
18	Again, you went through a number of these features	18	evidence of
19	in your presentation in June.	19	Q. Sorry.
20	A. Yes, I did.	20	A. Sorry, I misunderstood.
21	Q. This is just to remind ourselves of what a full	21	Q. Yes, I think it's my question.
22	firefighting lift requires.	22	A. Yes.
23	A. Yes, so it	23	Q. You've also noted that the relevant British Standard,
24	Q. So	24	the one we referred to earlier BS 55885:1991, required
25	A. Oh, sorry.	25	some very particular features for the firefighting
	Page 109		Page 111
1	O. Vog I mann take it from the tons on independent	1	
1	Q. Yes, I mean, take it from the top: an independent	1	switch operation; is that correct?
2	primary and secondary power supply, that is a key	2	A. Yes, it did.
2	primary and secondary power supply, that is a key feature.	2 3	A. Yes, it did.Q. You've set these out at paragraph L3.3.6 and following
2 3 4	primary and secondary power supply, that is a key feature. A. Yes, it's a key feature to ensure operation in	2 3 4	A. Yes, it did.Q. You've set these out at paragraph L3.3.6 and following of your report.
2 3 4 5	primary and secondary power supply, that is a key feature. A. Yes, it's a key feature to ensure operation in an emergency.	2 3 4 5	A. Yes, it did.Q. You've set these out at paragraph L3.3.6 and following of your report.A. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6	primary and secondary power supply, that is a key feature. A. Yes, it's a key feature to ensure operation in an emergency. Q. Water ingress protection, the fourth label down.	2 3 4 5 6	 A. Yes, it did. Q. You've set these out at paragraph L3.3.6 and following of your report. A. Yes. Q. Perhaps we can bring that up on screen. We don't need
2 3 4 5 6 7	primary and secondary power supply, that is a key feature. A. Yes, it's a key feature to ensure operation in an emergency. Q. Water ingress protection, the fourth label down. A. Yes, on the left.	2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. Yes, it did. Q. You've set these out at paragraph L3.3.6 and following of your report. A. Yes. Q. Perhaps we can bring that up on screen. We don't need to go through all the details of it, but it's at
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	arritabilit about dult recogned to that	1	if any was added during the primary refruitishment or if
1 2	switch, it shouldn't respond to that. A. Exactly, and if you happened to have pressed the switch	1 2	if one was added during the primary refurbishment, or if they both existed before 2005, or they were both new or
3	and you're waiting, and the lift was taken under control	3	both old apologies for rambling, but it's a rambly
4	whilst you were waiting, again, it wouldn't respond to	4	subject.
5	your earlier call.	5	So, in short, I have no idea when each switch was
6	Q. The way in which the firefighters control the lift, is	6	installed at any stage.
7	it by putting pressure on certain switches within the	7	Q. We're going to come back to these switches in a moment,
8	lift car itself?	8	but in the principal refurbishment, you've ascertained
9	A. Yes. So in that standard, it comes to where the fire	9	that the extent of the work that was carried out to the
10	control point is, and then the Fire Brigade can enter	10	lifts was basically two new landing doors to the lift
11	that lift and use the buttons inside the lift car to go	11	shafts on levels 1 and 2
12	to a floor and open the door slowly on that floor.	12	A. Yes.
13	Q. So it's basically under complete, sole firefighter	13	Q because of the new flats that were being converted in
14	control	14	terms of change of use at that time.
15	A. Yes.	15	A. Exactly, works to allow the lifts to stop at every
16	Q if that lift switch works?	16	floor.
17	A. Yes, that's correct.	17	Q. You've mentioned, L4.3.8 of your report, what the extent
18	Q. You've noted in your inspections at Grenfell Tower, as	18	of that work was, and you say that the scope of work did
19	it existed at the time of the fire, that there are two	19	not include fire control switches at this time in terms
20	firemen's control switches.	20	of what you can ascertain; is that correct?
21	A. Yes, I did.	21	A. Based on the evidence provided to me, yes.
22	Q. There's one at ground floor.	22	Q. In terms of the lifts' performance on the night, what
23	A. Yes, and one at level 2.	23	you've concluded is that the basic fire lift function,
24	Q. Yes. Let's just go to photographs of those. This is	24	the override switch we were just looking at, did not
25	figure L.11, BLAS0000033, page 25.	25	work on the night; is that correct?
	Page 113		Page 115
1	So there we can see the switch that was present on	1	A. Yes. So when I wrote my first draft of this report, the
2	ground level; yes?	2	evidence from the firefighters was a key was placed at
3	A. Yes.	3	the ground floor fire control key point, and they
4	O. And the switch at level 2.		
	Q. And the Switch at level 2.	4	considered that nothing happened.
5	A. That's correct.	5	considered that nothing happened. Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this.
5 6			
	A. That's correct.	5	Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this.
6	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. 	5 6	Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. A. Yes. Q. What you've said in your report is this right? is that you don't know if one or both of the switches at 	5 6 7 8 9 10	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report,
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. A. Yes. Q. What you've said in your report is this right? is 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report, BLAS000033, page 39, figure L.20.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. A. Yes. Q. What you've said in your report is this right? is that you don't know if one or both of the switches at ground and level 2 were kept in 2005 or if they were new 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report, BLAS000033, page 39, figure L.20. A. Yes.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. A. Yes. Q. What you've said in your report is this right? is that you don't know if one or both of the switches at ground and level 2 were kept in 2005 or if they were new A. Exactly. 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report, BLAS000033, page 39, figure L.20. A. Yes. Q. If we blow that figure up, there we see Firefighter
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. A. Yes. Q. What you've said in your report is this right? is that you don't know if one or both of the switches at ground and level 2 were kept in 2005 or if they were new A. Exactly. Q or if there was a change during the refurbishment. 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report, BLAS000033, page 39, figure L.20. A. Yes. Q. If we blow that figure up, there we see Firefighter Secrett, and he has put a key into the switch.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. A. Yes. Q. What you've said in your report is this right? is that you don't know if one or both of the switches at ground and level 2 were kept in 2005 or if they were new A. Exactly. Q or if there was a change during the refurbishment. You're a little bit unclear about the history of these 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report, BLAS000033, page 39, figure L.20. A. Yes. Q. If we blow that figure up, there we see Firefighter Secrett, and he has put a key into the switch. A. Yes.
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. Q. What you've said in your report is this right? is that you don't know if one or both of the switches at ground and level 2 were kept in 2005 or if they were new A. Exactly. Q or if there was a change during the refurbishment. You're a little bit unclear about the history of these switches? A. Exactly. So there should only be one because there's no way of understanding which there's not meant to be two, and if there is two, which one takes priority, 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report, BLAS000033, page 39, figure L.20. A. Yes. Q. If we blow that figure up, there we see Firefighter Secrett, and he has put a key into the switch. A. Yes. Q. Is that what we can see? That's what you're referring to in your report? A. Yes, I am. Then his evidence that nothing happened. Q. You also note that the lift remained in general
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. Q. what you've said in your report is this right? is that you don't know if one or both of the switches at ground and level 2 were kept in 2005 or if they were new A. Exactly. Q or if there was a change during the refurbishment. You're a little bit unclear about the history of these switches? A. Exactly. So there should only be one because there's no way of understanding which there's not meant to be two, and if there is two, which one takes priority, okay? I've reviewed all sorts of documentation, so when I say I don't know, it's not for want of trying to find the information, as such. 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report, BLAS000033, page 39, figure L.20. A. Yes. Q. If we blow that figure up, there we see Firefighter Secrett, and he has put a key into the switch. A. Yes. Q. Is that what we can see? That's what you're referring to in your report? A. Yes, I am. Then his evidence that nothing happened. Q. You also note that the lift remained in general operation and was used by residents during the fire. A. Yes, based on the evidence from the night. Q. Again, we'll come back to that.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. Q. What you've said in your report is this right? is that you don't know if one or both of the switches at ground and level 2 were kept in 2005 or if they were new A. Exactly. Q or if there was a change during the refurbishment. You're a little bit unclear about the history of these switches? A. Exactly. So there should only be one because there's no way of understanding which there's not meant to be two, and if there is two, which one takes priority, okay? I've reviewed all sorts of documentation, so when I say I don't know, it's not for want of trying to find 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report, BLAS000033, page 39, figure L.20. A. Yes. Q. If we blow that figure up, there we see Firefighter Secrett, and he has put a key into the switch. A. Yes. Q. Is that what we can see? That's what you're referring to in your report? A. Yes, I am. Then his evidence that nothing happened. Q. You also note that the lift remained in general operation and was used by residents during the fire. A. Yes, based on the evidence from the night.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 A. That's correct. Q. They've both cot "Fire control" written on them, although slightly A. They're different shapes. Q different shapes. Q. what you've said in your report is this right? is that you don't know if one or both of the switches at ground and level 2 were kept in 2005 or if they were new A. Exactly. Q or if there was a change during the refurbishment. You're a little bit unclear about the history of these switches? A. Exactly. So there should only be one because there's no way of understanding which there's not meant to be two, and if there is two, which one takes priority, okay? I've reviewed all sorts of documentation, so when I say I don't know, it's not for want of trying to find the information, as such. 	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 Q. Yes. Again, we're going to come to this. Just in terms of the switch on the ground floor, as you've just said, we know that Firefighter Secrett tried to use a drop key to activate it A. Yes. Q but couldn't get the lift to return to ground when he attempted to operate the override switch. We can see an image of that if we go in your report, BLAS000033, page 39, figure L.20. A. Yes. Q. If we blow that figure up, there we see Firefighter Secrett, and he has put a key into the switch. A. Yes. Q. Is that what we can see? That's what you're referring to in your report? A. Yes, I am. Then his evidence that nothing happened. Q. You also note that the lift remained in general operation and was used by residents during the fire. A. Yes, based on the evidence from the night. Q. Again, we'll come back to that.

your revised report, the benefit of a report from WSP – 2 A. Ves. 3 Q. — which was prepared for the Metropolitum Police 5 Sortice. 4 Sortice. 5 Q. We'll leak at some aspects of that report in a moment, 6 failure with the will the switch in terms of maintaining it? 9 Do you think it signifies a potential maintenance of the problems in the property of the signifies a potential maintenance of the problems in the property of the signifies a potential maintenance of the problems in the property of the signifies and the problems be encountered with activating the switch in herms of maintaining it? 9 Do you think it signifies a potential maintenance of the problems in the property of the signifies a potential maintenance of the problems in the property of the foreaxis switch. 4 Do you then the problems in the understand if they reconnected or not, and so, you there is a duty to maintain life safety equipment at all times in any building. Q. Do you think it signifies a potential maintenance of the foreaxis switch, which is still there, doesn't be the significant of the five reconnected or not, and so, you there is a duty to maintain life safety equipment at all times in any building. Q. Do you think it signifies a potential maintenance of the significant potential to the problems of the problems in that he was connected. 4 In the same of the problems in the problems in the problems of the pr	,			1 7
2 A. Yes. 3 Q. — which was prepared for the Metropolium Police 4 Service 5 A. That's correct. 5 Q. Well look a some sapects of that report in a moment, 6 D. well look a some sapects of that report in a moment, 7 but just to summarise, that report first of all shows 8 that the level 2 overifle switch had no wires connected 9 to the fittennes's switch. 1 Q. So that level 2 switch, which is still there, doesn't 11 Q. So that level 2 switch, which is still there, doesn't 12 look like it was connected. 14 minimum, notification should've been present in that 15 location for the Fire Brigade, but far more perfectably, 16 that switch should've been removed. 16 Q. Wish as obtain the report that they fried no activate 17 the fireman's switch on the ground floor and it was 18 difficult to operate. 19 difficult to operate. 20 Q. Ves. 3 A. And orither were successful because the mechanism is 4 jummed or seized. It can't be moved. 21 Q. Ves. 22 Q. Ves. 3 A. And orither were successful because the mechanism is 4 jummed or seized. It can't be moved. 23 A. Ves. they went and looked at the innerths of it all. 24 A. Ves. 25 Q. Wes all the faceplate, so they did a destructive 26 Q. Wes all the faceplate, so they did a destructive 27 Q. Or which has obtained the profit in the captur. 28 A. Ves. 39 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, 31 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, 31 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, 32 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, 33 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, 34 A. A. Ves. 35 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, 36 A. A. Ves. 37 Q. The right is the ground level switch with the faceplate removed, where they found the 38 wites were not connected, is that oriect? 39 A. Ves. they were and looked at the innerths of it all. 30 A. Yes, they were and looked at the innerth of it all. 31 A. Sound and the connected in the propert. 42 A. Ves. 43 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, 34 P. Law is a face interference was referred to the seven win	1	your revised report, the benefit of a report from WSP	1	Q. Do you think that that's consistent with the evidence of
3 Q which was prepared for the Metropolitan Pelice 4 Service. 5 A. That's correct. 6 Q. We'll look at some spects of that report in a moment. 7 bu just our summarise, that report first of all shows 8 that the level 2 overide switch had no wires connected 9 to the finement's which. 10 A. That's correct. 11 Q. So that is level 2 switch, which is still there, doesn't 12 look like a two somecred. 13 A. Exactly, and if it was not connected, as an absolute 14 minimum, unfification should've been present in that 15 location for the Fire Regards, but far more preferably, 16 that swifes hondrly've tera removed. 17 Q. WSP also state in the report that they tried to activate 18 the fireman's switch on the ground floor and it was 18 defined to operate. 19 A. That's correct. 20 So is sour understanding that they did ty and operate 21 a spent of their investigation? 22 A. Yes, they did, I've read their activities. They tried 23 to place the drop key in it in the wall and made further 24 page 117 25 page 117 26 A. Yes. 27 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure [.18, 18 H. A. Livey much do, yes. 28 duty to maintening it signifies a potential maintenance find and treat the subject of a duty to maintening of the artificity to the switch is still there, doesn't the switch in the responding that all the safety equipment at all times in any building. 10 Q. WSP also state in the recell switch, which is still there, doesn't the was not connected, as an absolute 11 does the reversible that the principle of the report that the principle of the principle of the report that the report that the report that a remains make a first the firment of the principle of the key to be pushed as far as hitting off that split pin, So to it's in the correct position, and then there is a gap and then there is the split pin. So you can't push it further. 29 Q. Vex. 30 A. And neither were successful because the mechanism is justing the principle of	2			
4 A. 1 very much do., yes. 6 O. Well look at some aspects of that report in a moment, 5 but just to summarise, that report first of all shows 5 that the level 2 overtile switch had no wires connected 5 to the firemer's switch. 10 A. That's correct. 11 O. So that level 2 switch, which is still there, doesn't 12 look like it was connected. 13 A. Exactly, and if it was not connected, as an absolute 14 minimum, notification should've been present in that 15 location for the Fire Brigards, but far more preferably, 16 that switch should've been removed. 17 O. WSP also state in the report that fire print of a activate 18 the firm summaris switch on the gound floor and it was 19 "difficult to operate." 10 Q. So is your understanding that they did try and operate 20 A. That's correct. 21 Q. So is your understanding that they did try and operate 22 that a part of their investigation? 23 A. Yes, the did. I've read their activities. They tried 24 to place the drop key in it in the wall and made further 25 removed the box mechanism from the wall and made further 26 Q. We can go to that in the report. 27 Q. We can go to that in the report. 28 A. Yes, they went and looked at the innards of it all. 29 Q. They said dive, discovered the mechanism was seized and 10 Q. They said dive, discovered the mechanism was seized and 11 damaged/deformed. 29 A. Yes, they went and looked at the innards of it all. 20 Q. They said ship, discovered the mechanism was seized and 11 damaged/deformed. 21 A. Yes, they went and looked at the innards of it all. 22 Q. The right is the ground level switch with the faceplate removed. 29 A. Yes, they went and looked at the formed and damaged. 20 A. A third switch was one seeme seemen to work, both and one, and if it was everything was meant to work, both and one, and if it was everything was meant to work, both and one, and if it was everything was meant to work, both and one, and if it was everything was meant to work, both and one, and if it was everything was meant to w	3	Q which was prepared for the Metropolitan Police	1	
5 Q. Do you think it signifies a potential maintenance failure with the switch in terms of maintaining it? 7 but just to summarise, that report first of all shows 8 that the level 2 overdee witch had no wires connected to the faremark's witch. 9 Co had been been successful, which is still there, doesn't look like it was connected. 10 A. Thar's correct. 11 O. A. Thar's correct. 12 look like it was connected. 13 A. Exactly, and if it was not connected, as an absolute minimum, notification should've been present in that the furnament of the firemant's witch on the ground floor and it was learned to the firemant's witch on the ground floor and it was a "difficult to operate" the firemant's witch on the ground floor and it was a "difficult to operate". 10 Q. WSP also state in the report that they tried to activate the firemant's witch on the ground floor and it was a "difficult to operate". 11 A. Thar's correct. 12 Q. So is your understanding float they did ry and operate a "difficult to operate". 12 Q. So is your understanding float they did ry and operate a "difficult to operate". 13 A. No. I do not. 14 A. Thar's correct. 15 A. Thar's correct. 16 Q. Can you just explain why you don!? Is that because of other evidence you've seem? 17 of place the drop key in if in the wall and they also removed the box mechanism from the wall and made further to place the drop key in if in the wall and they also removed the box mechanism from the wall and they also removed the box mechanism from the wall and they also removed the faceplate, so they did a destructive examination. 14 Jammed or seized. It can't be moved. 15 Q. We can go to thair in the report. 16 A. Yes. 17 A. On there is the split pin. So you can't push it is further. 18 HASOROOMO31, pages 31 to 32. 20 Q. They said they discovered the mechanism was seized and damaged/deformed. 21 A. Yes, they went and looked at the innards of it all. 22 Q. They said they discovered the mechanism was seized and damaged deformed. 23 Q. And they found that to be	4	Service.	4	
6 O. Well look at some aspects of that report in a moment, 8 that the level 2 override switch had no wires connected 9 to the firemen's switch. 11 O. So that level 2 switch, which is still there, doesn't 12 look like it was connected. 13 A. Facts overset. 14 minimum, notification should've been present in that 15 look like it was connected. 16 that switch should've been removed. 17 O. We Ba ba state in the report that they tried to activate 18 the fireman's switch on the ground floor and it was 19 "difficult to operate". 10 Q. So is but at me report that they tried to activate 19 "difficult to operate". 10 Q. So is so state in the report that they tried to activate 19 "difficult to operate". 10 Q. So is so state in the report that they tried to activate 19 "difficult to operate". 10 Q. So is your understanding that they did ray and operate 21 it as part of their investigation? 22 that switch should've been removed. 23 A. Yes, they did. I've read their activities. They tried 24 to place the drop lexy in it in the wall and they also 25 removed the box mechanism from the wall and made further 26 Q. Yes. 27 Q. We can go to that in the report. 28 Q. Yes. 29 Q. We can go to that in the report. 30 A. And neither were successful because the mechanism is 31 jamuel or seized. It can't be moved. 32 A. Not selected from the second of th	5	A. That's correct.	5	
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3 to you whether that ground floor override switch, which 4 jammed or seized. It can't be moved. 5 Q. We can go to that in the report. 6 A. Yes. 6 Q. was in fact interfaced with the lift controllers in 7 the lift plant room and, if interfaced, whether it was 8 examination. 8 poperable? A. Yes, they went and looked at the innards of it all. 9 Q. They said they discovered the mechanism was seized and 11 damaged/deformed. 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, 14 BLAS0000033, pages 31 to 32. 15 So the left here is the level 2 switch— 16 A. Yes. 17 Q. with the faceplate removed, where they found the 18 wires were not connected; is that correct? 19 A. Yes, that's correct. 10 Q. The right is the ground level switch with the faceplate 11 removed. 12 A. Yes, and the mechanisms at the back there hanging down. 13 to you whether that ground floor override switch, which 4 does seem to have been wired at that point— 5 A. Yes. 6 Q. — was in fact interfaced with the lift controllers in 14 the lift plant room and, if interfaced, whether it was 16 operable? A. Yes, 10 A. So, again, WSP have various findings from site and, as 10 a result of their observations, I actually don't know 11 now if both lifts or one lift is a fire lift, which one 12 was connected to the key switch, and therefore how 13 everything was meant to work, both and one, and if it 14 was one, which one was it? 15 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: The drop key has a mechanical 16 operation, does it? It doesn't have anything— 17 A. It's in itself mechanical, but my understanding is it 18 forms some kind of circuit, and that should then be 19 connected to an interface somewhere else which would 20 Q. The right is the ground level switch with the faceplate 21 removed. 22 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I couldn't help noticing in one of 23 the earlier pictures someone seemed to be holding what 24 might be a drop key. Would you recognise one if you saw 25 it?	1	attempts there.	1	
does seem to have been wired at that point		Q. Yes.		
So We can go to that in the report. A. Yes. Q. So they removed the faceplate, so they did a destructive examination. A. Yes, they went and looked at the innards of it all. Q. They said they discovered the mechanism was seized and damaged/deformed. A. Yes. Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, BLAS0000033, pages 31 to 32. So the left here is the level 2 switch — A. Yes. A. Yes. BLAS0000034, pages 31 to 32. So the left here is the level 2 switch — A. Yes. A. Yes. A. Yes. C. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, BLAS0000037, pages 31 to 32. So the left here is the level 2 switch — A. Yes. A. Yes. C. They said they discovered the mechanism was seized and damaged where it was some, which one was it? So the left here is the level 2 switch — A. Yes. A. Yes. C. They said they discovered the mechanism was seized and damaged where it was connected to the key switch, and therefore how everything was meant to work, both and one, and if it was one, which one was it? SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: The drop key has a mechanical operation, does it? It doesn't have anything — A. Yes, that's correct. Q. The right is the ground level switch with the faceplate removed. A. Yes, and the mechanisms at the back there hanging down. A. Yes, and the mechanisms at the back there hanging down. A. Yes, I'll have to rely on their physical activity on site, which I'm happy to do so, yes. A. Yes, I'll have to rely on their physical activity on site, which I'm happy to do so, yes.	3		3	
6 A. Yes. 7 Q. So they removed the faceplate, so they did a destructive 8 examination. 8 operable? 9 A. Yes, they went and looked at the innards of it all. 10 Q. They said they discovered the mechanism was seized and damaged/deformed. 11 now if both lifts or one lift is a fire lift, which one 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. Can we look at that. So that's figure L.18, 14 BLAS0000033, pages 31 to 32. 15 So the left here is the level 2 switch — 16 A. Yes. 17 Q. — with the faceplate removed, where they found the wires were not connected; is that correct? 18 wires were not connected; is that correct? 19 A. Yes, that's correct. 20 Q. The right is the ground level switch with the faceplate removed. 21 A. Yes, and the mechanisms at the back there hanging down. 22 A. Yes, and the mechanisms at the back there hanging down. 23 Q. And they found that to be deformed and damaged. 24 A. Yes, I'll have to rely on their physical activity on site, which I'm happy to do so, yes. 6 Q. — was in fact interfaced with the lift controllers in the lift plant room and, if interfaced, whether it was operable? 7 the lift plant room and, if interfaced, whether it was operable? 8 operable? 9 A. So, again, WSP have various findings from site and, as a result of their observations, I actually don't know now if both lifts or one lift is a fire lift, which one was connected to the key switch, and therefore how everything was meant to work, both and one, and if it was one, which one was it? 15 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: The drop key has a mechanical operation, does it? It doesn't have anything — 16 A. Yes, that's correct. 19 connected to an interface somewhere else which would send a signal. Electrical engineering, absolutely outside my area of expertise. 18 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I couldn't help noticing in one of the earlier pictures someone seemed to be holding what might be a drop key. Would you recognise one if you saw it?		·		· ·
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25 site, which I'm happy to do so, yes. 25 it?				•
Page 118 Page 120	25	site, which I'm happy to do so, yes.	25	it?
1 age 120		Page 118		Page 120
		1 agc 110		1 agc 120

1	A. Oh, I would, yes. I brought a brochure for you.	1	Q. That's there in that guidance.
2	MS GRANGE: Go to figure L.11, BLAS0000033 at page 25.	2	A. It is, and that's a common means of providing
3	A. Yes. So every lift expert in the country will be cross	3	assistance, using the firefighting lift, with all the
4	when I describe it this way, but	4	additional protection measures, whilst it's available.
5	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: It's all right, do your best.	5	Q. But you note that in the event, the lifts could not be
6	A. That's a drop key for the old-style control.	6	used for that purpose because they were not these
7	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right.	7	upgraded firefighter lifts.
8	A. And you can see sorry that's because this portion	8	A. Exactly. They don't have the right emergency power
9	drops (Indicates). You push it in on the horizontal and	9	sources and other protection measures to make them safe
10	it drops down once it gets to the right part for it to	10	enough to be used to transport people around the tower,
11	drop down in behind this plate. That's the old style	11	that's correct.
12	express key they're called as well.	12	Q. You are aware of some of the issues which arose on the
13	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.	13	night, given that the operation of the lifts stayed in
14	A. Well illustrated in the WSP report.	14	normal mode.
15	MS GRANGE: That point about the interfacing and whether	15	A. Yes.
16	this switch was interfaced with the lift controllers, is	16	Q. Firefighter Badillo talks about getting stuck on the
17	that something you think could be investigated further?	17	15th when trying to go to the 20th.
18	A. I think it very much needs to be investigated to	18	A. Yes.
19	a considerable detail.	19	Q. We've also had evidence from Nadia Jafari about what
20	Q. This is probably a good point to note, isn't it, that	20	happened to her father in relation to the lift.
21	you have recommended in your latest report that the	21	A. Yes, that's correct.
22	inquiry should appoint a specialist lift expert to look	22	Q. Do you think that given that the lift couldn't be used
23	at this.	23	as a firefighter lift, or even a fire lift, on the
24	A. Yes, I do, because we're getting into the complex	24	night, it should've been disabled in the early stages of
25	question of what's connected where, how, why, and WSP	25	the fire to avoid the consequences of it being in normal
	Page 121		Page 123
		1	
1	also found some curious connections where it may have	1	operation?
1 2	also found some curious connections where it may have been connected to the detection system, linked to the	1 2	operation? A. Disabled by whom and how?
2	been connected to the detection system, linked to the	2	A. Disabled by whom and how?
2 3	been connected to the detection system, linked to the smoke control panel, which I don't understand at all.	2 3	A. Disabled by whom and how? Q. That's the question. Yes. I mean, possibly—
2 3 4	been connected to the detection system, linked to the	2	A. Disabled by whom and how? Q. That's the question. Yes. I mean, possibly A. Oh, sorry, I'm not allowed to ask you a question.
2 3 4 5	been connected to the detection system, linked to the smoke control panel, which I don't understand at all. So those interfaces from the lift are very important to understand now.	2 3 4	 A. Disabled by whom and how? Q. That's the question. Yes. I mean, possibly A. Oh, sorry, I'm not allowed to ask you a question. Should it have been disabled? Well, frankly, if
2 3 4 5 6	been connected to the detection system, linked to the smoke control panel, which I don't understand at all. So those interfaces from the lift are very important to understand now. Q. Just a couple of questions about the lift as a mode of	2 3 4 5 6	 A. Disabled by whom and how? Q. That's the question. Yes. I mean, possibly A. Oh, sorry, I'm not allowed to ask you a question. Should it have been disabled? Well, frankly, if I may say, it shouldn't have been provided in that
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2 3 4 5 6 7	been connected to the detection system, linked to the smoke control panel, which I don't understand at all. So those interfaces from the lift are very important to understand now. Q. Just a couple of questions about the lift as a mode of evacuation for those with mobility problems. A. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. Disabled by whom and how? Q. That's the question. Yes. I mean, possibly – A. Oh, sorry, I'm not allowed to ask you a question. Should it have been disabled? Well, frankly, if I may say, it shouldn't have been provided in that condition in the first place and that should have been
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1	A. I would prefer you to ask a lift expert that question,	1	discussing, do you agree that the fact that the lifts
2	and then it's who do you phone, what do they do, how do	2	were not firefighting lifts made no difference or no
3	they get there? A very interesting concept. A proper	3	material difference to the development of the fire in
4	lift expert could answer all those questions.	4	terms of the ability of the firefighters to carry out
5	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.	5	firefighting?
6	MS GRANGE: In terms of the use of the lifts in the very	6	A. In the early stages of the fire, or any stage?
7	early stages to fight the fire in flat 16, you say in	7	Q. At any stage.
8	your report that the fact that it was not a firefighter	8	A. I wouldn't want to try and answer that question.
9	lift may have caused a short delay in arriving at	9	Q. I then want to turn to the smoke ventilation system.
10	flat 16. However, you've also noted in your report that	10	A. Okay.
11	given that firefighters did actually use the lifts in	11	Q. At this point, it's going to be appendix J, which is
12	the event to transport equipment up to the bridgehead in	12	worth having.
13	normal mode, you don't think this caused a delay to the	13	What I'd like to do this is potentially quite
14	initial firefighting response.	14	a complex topic is to start by looking back at some
15	A. It doesn't seem to have been significant, no, in times	15	of the slides from your presentation back on 18 June,
16	of time, as they relay events.	16	just to give a very overall picture of how the system
17	Q. Yes. Just one final set of questions on this topic.	17	was configured.
18	Do you agree that, when considering whether the fact	18	So if we look at BLAS00005481, and go to page
19	that the lifts were not firefighting lifts made	19	page 173 of that presentation.
20	a difference on the night, it may be relevant, for	20	A. Yes.
21	example, that the LFB policy was that the bridgehead is	21	Q. So here what you've given, I think, is a schematic which
22	set up two floors below the fire floor, and that the	22	shows the operation of the original smoke control
23	policy is that lifts should not be used above the	23	system. That's original as in from the 1970s when
24	bridgehead in a high-rise incident?	24	Grenfell Tower was built.
25	Do you think those are potentially relevant in terms	25	A. Yes.
	Page 125		Page 127
1	of the impact not having a firefighter lift had?	1 1	O Can you just explain very briefly how that original
1	of the impact not having a firefighter lift had?	1 2	Q. Can you just explain very briefly how that original
2	A. Yes, I do. Yes, I do.	2	system was intended to work?
2 3	A. Yes, I do. Yes, I do.Q. The lifts appear to fill with smoke at a fairly early	2 3	system was intended to work? A. Yes. So in the event of a fire in a flat, once that
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1	the lobby.	1	What you've done here in this section of your report
2	Q. It was designed to work on one floor only at that point.	2	is to explain all the new features that came in at the
3	A. Yes, that's correct.	3	time that the smoke vent system was refurbished.
4	Q. Yes.	4	A. Yes. So the existing – they're called builders' ducts.
5		5	•
_	If we then go within this presentation to page 179,		Instead of being metal, they're formed with blocks or
6	you make it clear here so what we have, and we'll	6	concrete. The existing builders' ducts were maintained,
7	follow this through in a moment, is now in	7	two on either side of the lobby, north side and south
8	Grenfell Tower, at the time of the fire, there was	8	side.
9	a combined lobby environmental system and a smoke	9	And then new equipment was installed into the tower.
10	control system?	10	So you've got the four automatically openable vents or
11	A. Yes, that's correct.	11	fire dampers, the dampers, at every lobby; there was
12	Q. Is that correct?	12	a new extract fan combined with the environmental fan
13	A. So, there became a need for environmental air control	13	placed up at the roof level; and then there was new
14	because of the new services placed through the lobby	14	extract fans and new environmental fan down at level 2.
15	which could cause a build-up of heat in normal	15	Then down at those lower levels, a series of dampers
16	conditions, and so a decision was made to make the	16	also, to allow environmental mode and smoke mode to be
17	existing system a combined environmental and smoke	17	fully it was meant to be fully separated at level 2.
18	extract system.	18	There was a need for some new ductwork at level 2
19	So day to day, the system was used to deal with	19	also to bring the system out to the external wall.
20	temperature build-up in the lobbies, and then in	20	Q. Then I think as you go on and explain over the page,
21	an emergency it was to switch over and become a means of	21	there were a number of other things, including new
22	smoke control only.	22	controls, control panels, detectors, which we will come
23	Q. Again, it's designed to work on one floor only	23	back to?
24	A. That's correct.	24	A. Yes.
25	Q in smoke control mode.	25	Q. So a whole lot of new
	Page 129		Page 131
		1	
1	A. Ves.	1	A. Yes.
1 2	A. Yes. O. Can you just very briefly again because we'll get		A. Yes. O electronic control panels that were introduced.
2	Q. Can you just, very briefly again, because we'll get	2	Q electronic control panels that were introduced.
2 3	Q. Can you just, very briefly again, because we'll get into this in the environmental mode, how was it meant	2 3	Q electronic control panels that were introduced.A. Exactly. It's called a human-machine interface panel
2 3 4	Q. Can you just, very briefly again, because we'll get into this in the environmental mode, how was it meant to work?	2 3 4	 Q electronic control panels that were introduced. A. Exactly. It's called a human-machine interface panel out in the main lobby, which allows day-to-day or
2 3 4 5	Q. Can you just, very briefly again, because we'll get into this in the environmental mode, how was it meant to work?A. In environmental mode, there is a supply of fresh air in	2 3 4 5	 Q electronic control panels that were introduced. A. Exactly. It's called a human-machine interface panel out in the main lobby, which allows day-to-day or emergency interaction with the system, and then a more
2 3 4 5 6	 Q. Can you just, very briefly again, because we'll get into this in the environmental mode, how was it meant to work? A. In environmental mode, there is a supply of fresh air in at level 2 that comes up and out on the vents on the 	2 3 4 5 6	 Q electronic control panels that were introduced. A. Exactly. It's called a human-machine interface panel out in the main lobby, which allows day-to-day or emergency interaction with the system, and then a more complex control panel in I think it's the hub room,
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19 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: — to an outflow system? 20 A. Yes, it had to do two things after the refurbishment. 21 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So when the system was operating 22 in—what do you call it? — ventilation or — 23 A. Eavironmental mode. 24 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Environmental mode. 25 A. Yes. 26 Page 133 27 Page 133 28 Page 135 29 Journal of the was a inadequate aggregate area was significantly lower than the area recommended; it was only about 0.48 metres squared; is that correct? 29 Page 135 20 Journal of the was a supplying at level 2 of the same job as it was doing the same job as it was doing the same job as it was defined from outside the building, pushing it up— 3 If you imagine pushing that pressure up— 3 If you imagine pushing that pressure up— 4 If you imagine pushing that pressure up— 5 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So it was doing the same job as it was defined from outside the building. 6 A. Yes, but for environmental reasons only. 8 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. 9 A. Correct, ves. 9 A. Correct, ves. 9 You have in your don't have the right aggregate area was significantly lower than the area recommended; it was only about 0.48 metres squared; whereas it should've been 1.5 metres squared; is that correct? 2 A. It was supplying—there was a supply far at level 2 2 O. Could that makes a difference to the operation of the system when you don't have the right aggregate area? 4 A. Yes, there's less—I suppose the best way of putting it is that there is less room for the smoke to flow out under buoyancy and get to the top of the building. Q. So then let's come to the newly-refurbished smoke control system in accordance with the guidance in Approved Document B 2013 gives us an alternative to the natural ventilation route to compliance, a mechanical option using pressure 10 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Probably ought to know the answer to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it accordance with the guidance in Approved Document B 2013 gives us an alternative to the natural ventilation route to			18	Just going back to the original system I think
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Page 133 Page 135 Page 135 Page 135 Page 135 Page 135 A. That's correct. Could that makes a difference to the operation of the system when you don't have the right aggregate area? A. Yes, there's less — I suppose the best way of putting it is that there is less room for the smoke to flow out under buoyancy and get to the top of the building. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So it was doing the same job as it was before, it was feeding air into the system? A. Yes, but for environmental reasons only. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. A. Correct, yes. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I probably ought to know the answer to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed into smoke extract system — SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: - did the fan on the south side simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan that — A. There was a second fan. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. A. That's correct. A. That's correct. A. That's correct. A. That's correct. Q. Could that makes a difference to the operation of the system when you don't have the right aggregate area? A. Yes, there's less — I suppose the best way of putting it is that there is less room for the smoke to flow out under buoyancy and get to the top of the building. Q. So then let's come to the newly-refurbished smoke control system. You have in your appendix J assessed that system in accordance with the guidance in Approved Document B to a fire starting in a single location and being contained within a single apartment? A. That's correct. Q. Do you agree that the design basis assumed in Approved Document B for a smoke control system designed in accordance with that guidance would only be required to disperse smoke from a single common lobby, not in multiple lobbies on multiple levels? A. That's correct. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a s	23	•	23	significantly lower than the area recommended; it was
Page 133 Page 135 Page 135 A. That's correct. Q. Could that makes a difference to the operation of the system when you don't have the right aggregate area? if you imagine pushing that pressure up— if you imagine pushing that pressure up— 3 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So it was doing the same job as it was before, it was feeding air into the system? 4 A. Yes, but for environmental reasons only. 5 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. 6 A. Correct, yes. 7 A. Correct, yes. 8 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. 9 You have in your appendix J assessed that system in accordance with the guidance in Approved Document B to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan that— 15 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: — did the fan on the south side simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan that— 16 that— 17 A. There was a second fan. 18 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. 19 A. So the environmental fan switches off, the dampers go into a specific arrangement to seal that part of the yoten, and then your extract fan goes on, the dampers go open, and now you can pull the smoke down. 20 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point— 21 A. A some point. 22 A. At some point.			24	only about 0.48 metres squared, whereas it should've
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taking air from outside the building, pushing it up — if you imagine pushing that pressure up — SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So it was doing the same job as it was before, it was feeding air into the system? A. Yes, but for environmental reasons only. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. A. Correct, yes. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I probably ought to know the answer to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed into smoke extract system — A. Yes. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: - did the fan on the south side simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan that — A. There was a second fan. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. A. So the environmental fan switches off, the dampers go into a specific arrangement to seal that part of the system, and then your extract fan goes on, the dampers open, and now you can pull the smoke down. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point. 3				
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SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So it was doing the same job as it was before, it was feeding air into the system? A. Yes, but for environmental reasons only. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. A. Correct, yes. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I probably ought to know the answer to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed into smoke extract system — A. Yes. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: — did the fan on the south side simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan that — A. There was a second fan. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. A. So the environmental fan switches off, the dampers go into a specific arrangement to seal that part of the system, and then your extract fan goes on, the dampers open, and now you can pull the smoke down. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — 25 A. At some point. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — 26 Sir Martin Hoore, it was feeding air into the system? A. Tere was a feeding air into the system? SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. A. So the environmental reasons only. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — 25 A. At some point.				
4. Yes, but for environmental reasons only. 5. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. 6. A. Correct, yes. 7. A. Yes, but for environmental reasons only. 8. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. 9. A. Correct, yes. 9. You have in your appendix J assessed that system in accordance with the guidance in Approved Document B 2013. 10. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I probably ought to know the answer to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it 2013. 11. Changed into smoke extract system — 12. A. Yes, I have. 12. A. Yes, I have. 13. A. Yes. 14. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: — did the fan on the south side simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan 15. a fire starting in a single location and being contained within a single apartment? 15. A. There was a second fan. 16. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. 17. A. So the environmental fan switches off, the dampers go into a specific arrangement to seal that part of the 20 disperse smoke from a single common lobby, not in multiple lobbies on multiple levels? 18. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point. 18. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point. 29. Do you agree that the design basis assumed in Approved Document B for a smoke control system is on the basis of a fire starting in a single location and being contained within a single apartment? 20. Do you agree that the design basis assumed in Approved Document B on the basis of a fire starting in a single location and being contained within a single apartment? 21. A. Yes, I do. 22. So, consequently, a smoke control system designed in accordance with that guidance would only be required to disperse smoke from a single common lobby, not in multiple lobbies on multiple levels? 23. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — 24. At some point. 24. A. At some point. 25. A. At some point.	2	A. It was supplying — there was a supply fan at level 2	2	Q. Could that makes a difference to the operation of the
A. Yes, but for environmental reasons only. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. A. Correct, yes. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I probably ought to know the answer to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed into smoke extract system — A. Yes. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: — did the fan on the south side simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan that — A. There was a second fan. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. A. So the environmental fan switches off, the dampers go into a specific arrangement to seal that part of the open, and now you can pull the smoke down. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — A. At some point. O. So then let's come to the newly-refurbished smoke control system in accordance with the guidance in Approved Document B 2013. A. Yes, I have. O. Do you agree that the design basis assumed in Approved Document B for a smoke control system is on the basis of a fire starting in a single location and being contained within a single apartment? A. Yes, I do. O. So, consequently, a smoke control system designed in accordance with that guidance would only be required to disperse smoke from a single common lobby, not in multiple lobbies on multiple levels? A. That's correct. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — A. At some point.	2	A. It was supplying — there was a supply fan at level 2 taking air from outside the building, pushing it up —	2 3	Q. Could that makes a difference to the operation of the system when you don't have the right aggregate area?
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sure, sure. 9 A. Correct, yes. 9 Lot his but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed into smoke extract system — 10 Lot his but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed into smoke extract system — 11 Lot his but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed into smoke extract system — 12 Lot hanged into smoke extract system — 13 A. Yes. 14 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: — did the fan on the south side simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan that — 15 A. There was a second fan. 16 Lot his but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed in the smoke extract system — 18 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: — did the fan on the south side simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan that — 19 A. There was a second fan. 10 Lot his but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed in the smoke extract system — 10 Lot his but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed in the smoke extract system — 11 Lot his but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed in the smoke extract system — 12 Lot his but I don't off the top of my head: when it changed in the smoke extract system — 13 A. Yes, I have. 14 Document B for a smoke control system is on the basis of a fire starting in a single location and being contained within a single apartment? 15 A. Yes, I do. 16 Within a single apartment? 17 A. Yes, I do. 18 Q. So, consequently, a smoke control system designed in accordance with that guidance would only be required to disperse smoke from a single common lobby, not in multiple lobbies on multiple levels? 20 Lot of the top of the top of the dampers open, and now you can pull the smoke down. 21 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — 22 A. That's correct. 23 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second line of trunking between, at some point — 24 Lot of the top of the dampers of the damper	2 3 4	A. It was supplying — there was a supply fan at level 2 taking air from outside the building, pushing it up — if you imagine pushing that pressure up —	2 3 4	Q. Could that makes a difference to the operation of the system when you don't have the right aggregate area?A. Yes, there's less I suppose the best way of putting
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10 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I probably ought to know the answer 11 to this but I don't off the top of my head: when it 12 changed into smoke extract system — 13 A. Yes. 14 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: — did the fan on the south side 15 simply turn the other way, or was there a second fan 16 that — 17 A. There was a second fan. 18 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. 19 A. So the environmental fan switches off, the dampers go 19 into a specific arrangement to seal that part of the 20 into a specific arrangement to seal that part of the 21 system, and then your extract fan goes on, the dampers 22 open, and now you can pull the smoke down. 23 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second 24 line of trunking between, at some point — 25 A. At some point. 26 In MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And you've presumably got a second 27 accordance with the guidance in Approved Document B 28 2013. 29 Do you agree that the design basis assumed in Approved 20 Document B for a smoke control system is on the basis of 20 a fire starting in a single location and being contained 21 within a single apartment? 21 A. Yes, I do. 22 So, consequently, a smoke control system designed in 23 accordance with that guidance would only be required to 24 disperse smoke from a single common lobby, not in 25 multiple lobbies on multiple levels? 26 A. That's correct. 27 Q. Section 2.27 of Approved Document B 2013 gives us 28 an alternative to the natural ventilation route to 29 compliance, a mechanical option using pressure	2 3 4 5 6	A. It was supplying — there was a supply fan at level 2 taking air from outside the building, pushing it up — if you imagine pushing that pressure up — SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So it was doing the same job as it was before, it was feeding air into the system?	2 3 4 5 6	 Q. Could that makes a difference to the operation of the system when you don't have the right aggregate area? A. Yes, there's less I suppose the best way of putting it is that there is less room for the smoke to flow out under buoyancy and get to the top of the building.
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differentials; is that correct? A. Ves, so there's natural, there's mechanical and there's processing of the processing				
pressure differentials, which is a form of mechanical. There are other mechanical types. Q. We're going to look, at the differences between those in a moment. Can we look at Approved Document B 2013, that's C1 (200000224 on page 28. Yes, Jists want to start by looking at the bottom right-hand column. "Smoke control of common escape routes", 2.235, right at the very bottom. Q. So this, I think, tells you the purpose of providing smoke, control So it says: "Despite the provisions described in this Approved Document, it is probable that some smoke will get into a common corridor or lobby from a fire in a flat, if only because the entrance door will be opened when the occupant escape." Q. Pare can go on to the next page, if we can highlight the top of that page to star with, it says: There should therefore be some means of ventilating the common corridors lobbies to control sonke and so protect the common stairs. This offers additional Page 137 In protection to that provided by the fire doors to the stair." And then we see this: This can be achieved by either natural means in accordance with paragnaph 2.26 when the ventilation as described in paragnaph 2.27, or that same page. There it says: Q. If we can the look at paragnaph 2.27, or that same page. There its says: Q. If we can the look at paragnaph 2.27, or that same page. There it says: Q. If we can the look at paragnaph 2.27, or when the save of green the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the design of sprotect the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the design of protect the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the design of protect the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the design of protect the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the design of protect the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the design of protect the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the design of protect the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the design of protect the stairly J from smoke, Conidance on the stairly	1	differentials; is that correct?	1	between a natural ventilation and mechanical ventilation
There are other mechanical types. Q. We're going to look at the differences between those in a moment. Can we look at Approved Document B 2013, that's CLG00000224 on page 28. Yes, I just want to start by looking at the bottom right-hand column, "Smoke control of common escape to routes", 2.25, right at the very bottom. A. Yes. Os this, I think, tells you the purpose of providing smoke control. So it says: Despite the provisions described in this Approved to Common corrollor or lobby from a fire in a flat, if only because the entrance door will be opened when the occupants escape. Q. If we can go on to the next page, if we can highlight the common corridors/obbles to control smoke and so protect the common stairs. This offers additional protection to that provided by the fire doors to the stair and/or corrollor by may be provided to the stair and/or corrollor plangraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: Page 137 There we can be only a paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provided an another provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision as described in paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision as described in paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision as described in paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision as described in paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. The same page. There is a provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. The content of the provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. The provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There is a provision is paragraph 2.27, on that same page. The provision is	2	A. Yes, so there's natural, there's mechanical and there's	2	system?
5 Q. We're going to look at the differences between those in a moment. 6 a moment. 7 Can we look at Approved Document B 2013, that's CLG00000224 on page 28. 8 CLG00000224 on page 28. 9 Yes, I just want to start by looking at the bottom right-hand column, "Smoke control of common escape routes", 2.25, right at the very bottom. 10 routes", 2.25, right at the very bottom. 11 routes", 2.25, right at the very bottom. 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. So this, I think, tells you the purpose of providing same control. So it says. 15 "Despite the provisions described in this Approved Document, it is probable that some smoke will get into a common corridor or lobby from a fire in a flar, if only because the entrance door will be opened when the occupants escape. 10 A. That's correct. 11 Q. If we can go on to the next page, if we can highlight the common corridors oblighed the form the meat page, if we can highlight the common corridors oblighed the form the meat page, if we can highlight the common corridors oblighed the form the meat page, if we can highlight the common corridors oblighed the form the meat page, if we can highlight the common corridors oblighed the form the meat page, if we can highlight the common corridors oblighed the form the meat page, if we can highlight the correct to common stairs. This offers additional 15 a protect the common stairs. This offers additional 16 provision to that provided by the fire doors to the stair. 17 Q. If we can then look at paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: 18 make the we see this. 29 page. There it says an alternative to the natural ventilation to the stair and/or corridor-flobly may be provided to the stair(s) from smoke. Guidance on the design of smoke control systems using pressure differential system is a protected to the stair(s) from smoke. Guidance on the design of smoke control systems using pressure differential system. 16 protect the stair(s) from smoke and so protect the stair(s) from smoke. Guidance on the design of smoke control systems using pressure differ	3	pressure differentials, which is a form of mechanical.	3	A. Okay. So just in very, very simplistic terms again,
6 system is providing an opening so smoke can leave the 7 Can we look at Approved Document B 2013, that's 8 CLG00000224 on page 28. 9 Yes, I just want to start by looking at the bottom 10 righ-hand column, "Shook control of common escape 11 routes", 2.25, right at the very bottom. 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. So this, I think, tells you the purpose of providing 14 smoke control. So it says. 15 "Despite the provisions described in this Approved 16 Document, it is probable that some smoke will get into a 17 common corridor or lobby from a fire in a flat, if only 18 because the entrance door will be opened when the 19 occupants escape." 20 A. That's correct. 21 Q. If we can go on to the next page, if we can highlight 22 the top of that page to start with, it says: 23 "There should therefore be some means of ventilating the common corridors lobbies to control smoke and so 25 protect the common stairs. This offers additional 26 protect the common stairs. This offers additional 27 page 137 28 Page 137 29 SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: No, no, just to get the concept. 29 A. That's correct. 30 A. That's correct. 40 If five can then look at paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: 41 This can be achieved by either natural means in expression in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation to the stair and/or corridor-lobby may be provided to the stair and/or corridor-lobby may be provided to the stairs in four corridor-lobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: 4 This can be achieved by either natural ventilation to the stair and/or corridor-lobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation as described in paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: 4 A. That's correct. 5 Q. Is five can then look at paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: 5 RIMARTIN MOORE-BICK: No, no, just to get the concept. 5 Sign MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So you wouldn't have the sort of grilles and trunking that we've got on the north side, which is simply letting air excape to the c	4	There are other mechanical types.	4	these things are explained in substantially more detail
CLG00000224 on page 28. CLG00000224 on page 28. Yes, I just want to start by looking at the bottom right-hand column, "Smoke control of common escape rought of the provision of the provision described in this Approved Document, it is probable that some smoke will get into a common corridor or lobby from a fire in a flat, if only because the entrance door will be opened when the common corridor or lobby from a fire in a flat, if only because the entrance door will be opened when the common corridor or lobby from a fire in a flat, if only because the entrance door will be opened when the common corridor by the provisions described in this Approved Document or provided by the fire doors to the stair." Page 137 I protection to that provided by the fire doors to the stair." A and then we see this: This can be achieved by either natural means in accordance with paragraph 2.26 or by means of mechanical ventilation as described in paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: A That's correct. Q I five can then look at paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: Yes, I just want to start by looking at the bottom 1 provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation to the stair and/or corridor/lobby may be provided to protect the stairty from smoke. Guidance on the design of smoke control systems using pressure differentials is available in Bs En 12101-6:2005." A. That's correct. Q So hose are the key parts of Approved Document B, is that correct? A. Ves, they are. Q So hose are the key parts of Approved Document B, is that correct? A. Ves, they are. Q So hose are the key parts of Approved Document B, is that correct? A. If one is going to design based on pressure differentials system is using fans to extract smoke from the fire zone. A mechanical system is using fans to extract smoke from the fire zone. A mechanical system is using fans to extract smoke from the fire zone. A mechanical system is using fans to extract smoke from the fire zone. A mechanical system is using fans to extract	5	Q. We're going to look at the differences between those in	5	in various British Standards a natural smoke extract
Security of the security of th	6	a moment.	6	system is providing an opening so smoke can leave the
Yes, I just want to start by looking at the bottom right-hand column, "Smoke control of common escape right-hand column, "Smoke control of common escape at the very bottom. A. Yes. Q. So this, I think, tells you the purpose of providing smoke control. So it says: The prospice the provisions described in this Approved Document B; is that there is a different that I make it clear that there is a differential system and what they're trying to do. So it's really important that I make it clear that there is a differential system and what they're trying to do. So when you provide fans and other devices for a pressure differential system, your goal only is to stop the smoke leaving the fire zone. There should therefore be some means of ventilating the common corridors/bobbies to control smoke and so protect the common stairs. This offers additional Page 137 Page 137 I protection to that provided by the fire doors to the stair? And then we see this: "This can be achieved by either natural means in accordance with paragraph 2.26 or by means of mechanical ventilation as described in paragraph 2.27," on that same page. There it says: Q. If we can then look at paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: Q. If we can then look at paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: Q. If we can then look at paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: A. That's correct. Q. If we can then look at paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: A. That's correct when the control of the patternal ventilation to the stair and/or corridor/lobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, nechanical ventilation to the stair and/or corridor/lobby may be provided to aventilation and the stair paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation to the stair and/or corridor/lobby may be provided to aventilation to the stair and/or corridor/lobby may be provided to the stair and/or corridor/lobby may be provided to differentials is available in BS IBN 12011-6.2005." A. That's correct. Q. So it's directing the read	7	Can we look at Approved Document B 2013, that's	7	space by means of its own natural buoyancy while it's
10 right-hand column, "Smoke control of common escape routes", 2.25, right at the very bottom. 11 A. Ves. 13 Q. So this, I think, tells you the purpose of providing smoke control. So it says: 14 smoke control. So it says: 15 "Despite the provisions described in this Approved Document, it is probable that some smoke will get into a common corridor to lobby from a fire in a flat, if only because the entrance door will be opened when the occupants escape." 16 A. That's correct. 17 Q. If we can go on to the next page, if we can highlight the top of that page to start with, it says: 18 There should therefore be some means of ventilating the common stairs. This offers additional protection to that provided by the fire doors to the stair." 18 And then we see this: 19 This can be achieved by either natural means in accordance with paragraph 2.26 or by means of mechanical ventilation as described in paragraph 2.27, on that same page. There it says: 19 The can be achieved by either natural ventilation provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation of the stair and/or corridor/fobby may be provided to the stair and/or corridor/fobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation of the stair and/or corridor/fobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation of more the stair of more more described in provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation of the stair and/or corridor/fobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation to the stair and/or corridor/fobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation to the stair and/or corridor/fobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation to the stair and/or corridor/fobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation to the stair and/or corridor/fobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, mechanical ventilation to the stair and/or corridor/fobby may be provided to provisions in paragraph 2.26, mech	8	CLG00000224 on page 28.	8	hot.
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Q. Just pausing there and I know you were just touching 24 location of your equipment must be in the right place to				_
2. Complement and a surface of the complement of				
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Page 138 Page 140		Page 138		Page 140

1	products of combustion leaving the fire zone. Exactly.	1	zone and going out to the lobby.
2	MS GRANGE: So just to be clear, a pressurised system, that	2	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.
3	could be pressurisation of the stair and the lobby and	3	MS GRANGE: I think it's worth sticking with these. Do you
4	the lift shaft, that's the protected space is	4	want to go through your next slide?
5	pressurised relative to the fire zone or flats; is that	5	A. Okay, if I can see the next one.
6	right?	6	Q. Can you just explain, this is the Grenfell smoke
7	A. Yes. So there's two types of pressure differential	7	ventilation system
8	system, one where you pressurise and one where you	8	A. Yes, okay.
9	depressurise, and I'd really love to be able to refer to	9	Q is that right, that you're trying to illustrate?
10	some diagrams while I explain this.	10	A. Yes. So here I'm trying to explain that, at
11	Q. Is this the point where you want to refer to your	11	Grenfell Tower, we appear to have a depressurisation
12	sketches?	12	system, but it isn't installed to deal with the fire
13	A. I would like to, because I do think it's fiendishly	13	zone; instead, it is installed to deal with the lobby.
14	complex to understand.	14	Okay?
15	Q. If we go to BLAS0000038, I think what you've done is,	15	What that means, because of that pressure
16	for the purposes of your oral evidence, you've prepared	16	differential and the focus being the lobby, once you
17	some very basic cartoons or sketches	17	open the fire zone door, the products of combustion are
18	A. Yes.	18	attracted out to the location of where the equipment is
19	Q to try and help you explain this; is that correct?	19	extracting from the lobby.
20	A. Yes.	20	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.
21	Q. BLAS0000038.	21	A. Okay?
22	A. Yes.	22	MS GRANGE: And I think there's another slide that completes
23	Q. So can you talk us through this slide?	23	this run.
24	A. So a pressure differential system comes in two	24	A. Yes.
25	forms: a pressurisation system and a depressurisation	25	Q. It's not the next page because the next page is blank,
	Page 141		Page 143
1	system	1	I think
1 2	system. In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the	1 2	I think.
2	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the	2	A. That's fine.
2 3	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the lift, it's supplied into the lobby and it's supplied	2 3	A. That's fine. Q. That slide.
2 3 4	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the lift, it's supplied into the lobby and it's supplied into the stair. Okay? The idea, then, is when you open	2 3 4	A. That's fine.Q. That slide.A. Actually, can we just go back to the other slide?
2 3 4 5	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the lift, it's supplied into the lobby and it's supplied into the stair. Okay? The idea, then, is when you open the fire zone door, the products of combustion are	2 3 4 5	A. That's fine.Q. That slide.A. Actually, can we just go back to the other slide?Sorry.
2 3 4 5 6	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the lift, it's supplied into the lobby and it's supplied into the stair. Okay? The idea, then, is when you open the fire zone door, the products of combustion are prevented from leaving. Okay? So that's a	2 3 4 5 6	A. That's fine.Q. That slide.A. Actually, can we just go back to the other slide?Sorry.So at Grenfell, the system is designed that there is
2 3 4 5 6 7	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the lift, it's supplied into the lobby and it's supplied into the stair. Okay? The idea, then, is when you open the fire zone door, the products of combustion are prevented from leaving. Okay? So that's a pressurisation system.	2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. That's fine. Q. That slide. A. Actually, can we just go back to the other slide? Sorry. So at Grenfell, the system is designed that there is an extract rate from the lobby, and the system is
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the lift, it's supplied into the lobby and it's supplied into the stair. Okay? The idea, then, is when you open the fire zone door, the products of combustion are prevented from leaving. Okay? So that's a pressurisation system. If I'm able to look at the next one. Okay.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 A. That's fine. Q. That slide. A. Actually, can we just go back to the other slide? Sorry. So at Grenfell, the system is designed that there is an extract rate from the lobby, and the system is balanced such that when you open this one stair door,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the lift, it's supplied into the lobby and it's supplied into the stair. Okay? The idea, then, is when you open the fire zone door, the products of combustion are prevented from leaving. Okay? So that's a pressurisation system. If I'm able to look at the next one. Okay. So it's important to understand that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. That's fine. Q. That slide. A. Actually, can we just go back to the other slide? Sorry. So at Grenfell, the system is designed that there is an extract rate from the lobby, and the system is balanced such that when you open this one stair door, the idea is the airflow across that door should prevent
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the lift, it's supplied into the lobby and it's supplied into the stair. Okay? The idea, then, is when you open the fire zone door, the products of combustion are prevented from leaving. Okay? So that's a pressurisation system. If I'm able to look at the next one. Okay. So it's important to understand that a depressurisation system in the British Standard is typically recommended for basements only, where the fire	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. That's fine. Q. That slide. A. Actually, can we just go back to the other slide? Sorry. So at Grenfell, the system is designed that there is an extract rate from the lobby, and the system is balanced such that when you open this one stair door, the idea is the airflow across that door should prevent smoke moving from the lobby to the stair. But it assumes every other door was closed in making the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	In a pressurisation system, air is supplied into the lift, it's supplied into the lobby and it's supplied into the stair. Okay? The idea, then, is when you open the fire zone door, the products of combustion are prevented from leaving. Okay? So that's a pressurisation system. If I'm able to look at the next one. Okay. So it's important to understand that a depressurisation system in the British Standard is typically recommended for basements only, where the fire zone is sealed. There, the idea is you extract the products of combustion from the fire zone, at a rate that, when you open this door, because of air supply in the protected space, again, the products of combustion	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. That's fine. Q. That slide. A. Actually, can we just go back to the other slide? Sorry. So at Grenfell, the system is designed that there is an extract rate from the lobby, and the system is balanced such that when you open this one stair door, the idea is the airflow across that door should prevent smoke moving from the lobby to the stair. But it assumes every other door was closed in making the calculations for that. When we go to the next slide, once you open a second door, the area of opening, if you like, increases, and so you can't maintain the necessary airflow across one
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		1	
1	A. Yes.	1	page 34, where you've set out a key part of that
2	Q. So is it right that in all types of smoke control	2	standard, if we just zoom in on that.
3	system, vents on the fire floor are opened and vents on	3	A. Oh, that's a different part. Yes, yes.
4	all other floors are closed in order to allow the full	4	Q. Is it right that it gives an example we see that in
5	capacity of the smoke control system to be directed at	5	the second line
6	a single floor?	6	A. Yes.
7	A. Typically, yes.	7	Q of a basement. So it says:
8	Q. Can you explain for us why it is that you've assessed	8	
9		9	"The objective of a depressurization system is to
_	the compliance of the system at this stage against the	1	achieve the same protection at a doorway between the
10	requirements of BS EN 12101-6:2005, the British Standard	10	depressurized space (e.g. a basement) and the protected
11	we saw in ADB?	11	space"
12	A. Yes, because in the PSB documentation, it refers to some	12	Is that right?
13	specific criteria from the pressure differential	13	A. Yes.
14	standard.	14	Q. In the very last part of this extract from the
15	Q. So in the documentation you've seen, it's referring to	15	British Standard, it says, the last sentence:
16	some of the	16	"The most appropriate use of depressurization
17	A. Yes, it does.	17	systems is likely to be in basement spaces, see
18	Q criteria that are in that British Standard?	18	Figure 18"
19	A. Yes, it does.	19	A. Yes.
20	Q. That's a British Standard for pressure differential	20	Q. Is that why you said most frequently used in basements,
21	systems?	21	but you don't think it's only confined to basements?
22	A. Yes. But it wasn't called a depressurisation system in	22	A. Yes, and I think that's got to do with the earlier
23	the documentation dated from before the fire.	23	sentence "bounded on all sides by fire-resisting
24	Q. That's what I was coming onto. So it's clearly not	24	constructions". Just slightly up there:
25	a pressurisation system; do you think it was	25	"To be effective, each depressurized space shall be
	D 445		D 447
	Page 145		Page 147
1	a depressurisation system?	1	bounded on all sides by fire-resisting constructions,
	a depressurisation system? A. In the sense that there is extract from a zone relative		bounded on all sides by fire-resisting constructions, because any loss of integrity would result in
2	A. In the sense that there is extract from a zone relative	2	because any loss of integrity would result in
	A. In the sense that there is extract from a zone relative to the fire zone, and a stated attempt in the		because any loss of integrity would result in equalization of pressure between the depressurization
2 3 4	A. In the sense that there is extract from a zone relative to the fire zone, and a stated attempt in the documentation to provide a pressure differential across	2 3 4	because any loss of integrity would result in equalization of pressure between the depressurization zone and external air."
2 3 4 5	A. In the sense that there is extract from a zone relative to the fire zone, and a stated attempt in the documentation to provide a pressure differential across a particular door and provide a flow rate across the	2 3 4 5	because any loss of integrity would result in equalization of pressure between the depressurization zone and external air." To cut a very long story short, if a window can
2 3 4 5 6	A. In the sense that there is extract from a zone relative to the fire zone, and a stated attempt in the documentation to provide a pressure differential across a particular door and provide a flow rate across the stair door, and looking at the ability to open a door.	2 3 4 5 6	because any loss of integrity would result in equalization of pressure between the depressurization zone and external air." To cut a very long story short, if a window can break, the balancing of your system is lost, and that's
2 3 4 5 6 7	A. In the sense that there is extract from a zone relative to the fire zone, and a stated attempt in the documentation to provide a pressure differential across a particular door and provide a flow rate across the stair door, and looking at the ability to open a door. And they're all features of the design basis using	2 3 4 5 6 7	because any loss of integrity would result in equalization of pressure between the depressurization zone and external air." To cut a very long story short, if a window can break, the balancing of your system is lost, and that's why in a basement space, you know that risk isn't there.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	A. In the sense that there is extract from a zone relative to the fire zone, and a stated attempt in the documentation to provide a pressure differential across a particular door and provide a flow rate across the stair door, and looking at the ability to open a door. And they're all features of the design basis using pressure differentials. Q. Is it right that that pressure differential between the stairs and the lobby that you were just talking about was -25 Pa; is that right? A. That's stated in the documentation. Q. Yes. What does PA stand for? A. Pascals. Q. Yes. A. Yes, Pascals. Q. Is that a unit used to measure pressure equal to 1 Newton per meter squared? A. Yes, yes. Q. Back to that British Standard, and you mentioned basements before, do you think that the British Standard only applies to depressurisation systems in basements? A. No, it says "typically" rather than "always", yes. Q. We can perhaps look at what it actually says at	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	because any loss of integrity would result in equalization of pressure between the depressurization zone and external air." To cut a very long story short, if a window can break, the balancing of your system is lost, and that's why in a basement space, you know that risk isn't there. Q. Yes. A. Okay? Q. Is that why it's so important to know what you're doing about doors being opened? A. Absolutely. Q. Which we'll come on to in a moment. A. Absolutely. Q. So if you open more doors, it's going to affect your calculations. A. Exactly. The purpose of all your design decisions are to create what I would call a balanced system with the correct openings allowed for. Q. Is your position that that British Standard that we're just reading from could be viewed as setting out functional objectives or measurable performance requirements which could be used to assess the adequacy of a pressure differential system as against the

1	is not staigth Collection on the Later of it had	,	A. T. D. M. C. (14) C. C. C. (15) A. C. (16)
1 2	ie not strictly following every letter of it, but	1 2	A. I don't want to answer that question at the moment. Q. Because you don't have enough information?
3	looking at functional objectives or performance requirements that it's setting?	3	A. I don't have enough information, and I haven't done
4	A. Yes, I do. It actually is very clear on functional	4	a proper comparison of those systems to give my view.
5	objectives, particularly when it gets to explaining	5	I'm happy to do so.
6	where the smoke should not go, in terms of a single	6	Q. Could such systems comply with the functional
7		7	requirements of the Building Regulations in principle?
8	stair and lobby used for firefighting.	8	
9	So I think that British Standard is very clear on	9	A. If they were designed and installed appropriately. MS GRANGE: What I'm going to do is just turn to your
	functional objectives, and then it gives additional	10	current assessment of the system and just look in
10	guidance on how to achieve them.	11	-
11	Q. Is it right that you've said in your latest report that	12	general at that. Before we get to smoke dampers, we might take
12	you'd like to be provided with evidence from the design		
13	team at Phase 2 about what route to compliance they	13	a break. If I can just do a few more questions before
14	thought they were adopting, and that you will review any	14	that.
15	such evidence before you reach any final view on	15	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, all right.
16	compliance of the system?	16	MS GRANGE: So what you have concluded is this right?
17	A. That's correct.	17	is that the system appears to have been intended to
18	Q. I think you've already accepted that the Building	18	comply with one aspect of that British standard, namely
19	Regulations required the system to be no worse than the	19	the airflow performance of a class B pressure
20	original smoke vent system.	20	differential system as defined in that spec.
21	A. I don't accept that, no.	21	A. Yes, it refers to the airflow across the stair to lobby
22	Q. But you haven't considered anything to do with the	22	door, and it also refers to the correct force to allow
23	non-worsening principle yet.	23	one to open that door.
24	A. I haven't done that, and it will be interesting to see	24	Q. But as I understand your evidence, you consider that
25	the calculations as to what the original mechanical	25	there are five key requirements for a class B system,
	Page 149		Page 151
1	avtragt system could do relative to this version new	1 1	not just that airflow performance, and that includes
1	extract system could do relative to this version now.	1	not just that airflow performance, and that includes
2	Q. Would you agree that a smoke ventilation system using	2	a pressure differential criterion; is that correct?
2 3	Q. Would you agree that a smoke ventilation system using pressure differential principles is not the only type of	2 3	a pressure differential criterion; is that correct? A. Yes.
2 3 4	Q. Would you agree that a smoke ventilation system using pressure differential principles is not the only type of mechanical ventilation system which could be considered	2 3 4	a pressure differential criterion; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. We can see those five key requirements listed out in
2 3 4 5	Q. Would you agree that a smoke ventilation system using pressure differential principles is not the only type of mechanical ventilation system which could be considered acceptable to comply with the Building Regulations?	2 3 4 5	 a pressure differential criterion; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. We can see those five key requirements listed out in your paragraph J5.2.16, if we could just bring that up.
2 3 4 5 6	 Q. Would you agree that a smoke ventilation system using pressure differential principles is not the only type of mechanical ventilation system which could be considered acceptable to comply with the Building Regulations? A. Yes, I do. 	2 3 4 5 6	 a pressure differential criterion; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. We can see those five key requirements listed out in your paragraph J5.2.16, if we could just bring that up. That's BLAS0000031, at page 33.
2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q. Would you agree that a smoke ventilation system using pressure differential principles is not the only type of mechanical ventilation system which could be considered acceptable to comply with the Building Regulations? A. Yes, I do. Q. Do you agree that tailor-made solutions can be 	2 3 4 5 6 7	 a pressure differential criterion; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. We can see those five key requirements listed out in your paragraph J5.2.16, if we could just bring that up. That's BLAS0000031, at page 33. So you've listed them out.
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1	So there, this is your attempt to try and explain	1	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: But as soon as you open the door to
2	the programmed operation of the smoke control system is	2	the flat where the fire is
3	that correct?	3	A. Yes.
4	A. Yes, that it operates on one floor.	4	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: you are inevitably again, in
5	Q. Yes.	5	layman's terms — sucking combustion products out of
6	A. And the smoke is extracted down the south shaft and up	6	that flat?
7	the north shaft.	7 8	A. That's correct, yes.
8 9	Q. So we see it going out of the south shaft	9	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, all right, thank you.
	A. Yes.	10	A. Yes. MS CP ANCE: Just book to how this was magnit to work as you
10 11	Q up and out of the north shaft	11	MS GRANGE: Just back to how this was meant to work, as you explained earlier, the environmental system was to
12	A. At the roof, yes. Q removal of the air from the lobby	12	deactivate, shutting down and isolating the
13	A. Yes.	13	environmental fans at lower level.
14	Q and you say design intent 2 metres per square through	14	A. Yes.
15	the one open stair door; yes?	15	Q. And then the automatic opening vents on the fire floor
16	A. Yes, exactly. So that airflow was designed for with the	16	only were to open
17	stair door open, that the system would cause that	17	A. That's correct.
18	airflow at that door and prevent the smoke flowing into	18	Q and all other floors, the automatic opening vents
19	the stair. But in this design, no other door being open	19	were meant to stay shut.
20	was provided for. So everything was shut, except the	20	A. They were to shut if they were open or stay shut.
21	stair door.	21	Q. The role of those dampers we're going to come back to
22	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: If the system is operating, it's	22	those in a little bit of time they are to stop the
23	taking air out of the lobby	23	flow of air through a duct. Is that what a damper does?
24	A. Yes.	24	A. So
25	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: in two different directions.	25	Q. We have dampers all the way up, don't we, on the AOVs,
	Page 153		Page 155
1	A. W V	1	LICHE AOVE
1	A. Yes. Yes.	1	behind the AOVs?
2 3	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: To that extent, it's exerting some	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	A. Yes. So those dampers shut to seal that riser. It's
4	degree of pressure on the stair door to keep it closed. A. Yes.	4	almost like closing the compartment. So it prevents anything leaving the duct, ideally, as it's moving down
5	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: The stair door ought to be fitted	5	to the south, up to the north. That's one reason why
6	with smoke seals.	6	it's sealed. And it's also acting as the wall, if you
7	A. Yes.	7	will, to prevent fire and smoke products from other
8	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: But it still lets enough air in,	8	floors.
9	does it, to compensate for the loss of pressure in the	9	So dampers are it's like a door sealing
10	lobby?	10	a compartment, again. You're closing a hole in
11	A. One has to make that decision during design, how you are	11	a protected riser.
12	going to allow that release of pressure so you can open	12	Q. In this diagram, you've identified some concerns you
13	the door.	13	have about the way the system was set up to run at the
14	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: In layman's terms, you've got to get	14	bottom in little red boxes.
15	air from somewhere?	15	A. Yes.
16	A. You certainly do.	16	Q. Are any of those likely to have made a difference on the
17	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: It could come from the flats	17	night, given that
18	surrounding the lobby, whose doors won't be airtight.	18	A. So I don't know, and I've made clear in my report what
19	A. Correct.	19	I need to know. It's either just a paperwork error, so
20	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: But should be smoke-tight.	20	the papers I have aren't up to date but at the
21	A. Should be, same with the stair door, or you might	21	moment, based on the programming in the panel, it
22	provide air release you might provide something	22	doesn't appear that there is a proper power supply in
	specifically in the lobby to allow that air release.	23	and out of those dampers. But that's what I've asked
23	specifically in the loody to allow that all release.	1	•
23 24	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Okay.	24	for documentation to confirm either way.
		24 25	for documentation to confirm either way. Q. I just want to try and summarise your current views

1	about the design of the system based on what you've seen	1	A. Yes.
2	to date.	2	Q. Is the concern that this might draw smoke into the lobby
3	A. Yes.	3	both from the flats and also the stair?
4	Q. So you said that at Grenfell Tower it was a system	4	A. Yes.
5	whereby each flat should have been a depressurised zone,	5	Q. And that's your
6	but in fact it was a system which depressurised the	6	A. Particularly the flats, yes.
7	lobbies relative to the flats and the stairs, and that's	7	Q. What about if other flat doors were open onto the lobby?
8	not a system envisaged by the British Standard.	8	Is that something that also should have been thought
9	A. Not as I understand it.	9	about?
10	Q. You say that the airflow criterion in the British	10	A. Well, because of depressurising that zone, the more
11	Standard is a minimum airflow of 2 metres per second	11	doors you open, the more the zone is impacted.
12	through the open door between the lobby and the fire	12	Q. Yes.
13	flat must exist.	13	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: But the other flat doors which are
14	A. Yes.	14	not affected by fire will simply give you a better
15	Q. But is it right that the design at Grenfell was such	15	airflow, won't they?
16	that the system was said to provide an average open-door	16	A. It's not just about airflow; it's about pressure balance
17	velocity, with no other open-door conditions?	17	as well, and the fans are connected to pressure sensors.
18	A. That's correct, as I read the technical specification,	18	So everything changes all the time in a pressure
19	yes.	19	differential system.
20	Q. So you have a concern at the moment that there may have	20	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right.
21	been no allowance for the fact that both the flat door	21	MS GRANGE: Yes.
22	and the stair door might have to be open during	22	A. So it isn't just that there's good airflow coming
23	firefighting operations and the system should still be	23	through the flat door.
24	able to deal with that and cope with that.	24	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Mm, all right.
25	A. Yes, that's the whole functional point of a class B	25	A. It's how the pressure balance is then impacted and what
	Page 157		Page 159
1		1	other resulting flows are near the stair. Ver
1	system, which is to aid firefighting.	1	other resulting flows are near the stair. Yes.
2	Q. You've also referred to the fact that it provides for	2	Q. Just to be clear, you've not formed any final view on
2 3	Q. You've also referred to the fact that it provides for a single pressure differential of -25 Pascals, which was	2 3	Q. Just to be clear, you've not formed any final view on compliance in relation to this and you would like to
2 3 4	Q. You've also referred to the fact that it provides for a single pressure differential of -25 Pascals, which was not referred to in the British Standard.	2 3 4	Q. Just to be clear, you've not formed any final view on compliance in relation to this and you would like to hear from the design team
2 3 4 5	 Q. You've also referred to the fact that it provides for a single pressure differential of -25 Pascals, which was not referred to in the British Standard. A. That's correct. 	2 3 4 5	 Q. Just to be clear, you've not formed any final view on compliance in relation to this and you would like to hear from the design team A. Yes, I would.
2 3 4 5 6	 Q. You've also referred to the fact that it provides for a single pressure differential of -25 Pascals, which was not referred to in the British Standard. A. That's correct. Q. That referred to pressure differential requirements at 	2 3 4 5 6	 Q. Just to be clear, you've not formed any final view on compliance in relation to this and you would like to hear from the design team A. Yes, I would. Q at Phase 2 so you can understand
2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q. You've also referred to the fact that it provides for a single pressure differential of -25 Pascals, which was not referred to in the British Standard. A. That's correct. Q. That referred to pressure differential requirements at three different locations. 	2 3 4 5 6 7	 Q. Just to be clear, you've not formed any final view on compliance in relation to this and you would like to hear from the design team A. Yes, I would. Q at Phase 2 so you can understand A. Understand all
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 Q. You've also referred to the fact that it provides for a single pressure differential of -25 Pascals, which was not referred to in the British Standard. A. That's correct. Q. That referred to pressure differential requirements at three different locations. A. Yes, it did. 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 Q. Just to be clear, you've not formed any final view on compliance in relation to this and you would like to hear from the design team A. Yes, I would. Q at Phase 2 so you can understand A. Understand all Q how the system was meant to work
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40 (Pages 157 to 160)

1	SID MADTIN MOODE DICK: Oh, that any decent count	1	thereby dominant course yes
1 2	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Oh, that one doesn't count. I think we'll have a slightly longer break,	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	they're dampers, sorry, yes. Q. I'm trying to get the principle of what a damper is.
3	otherwise it will be very short. I'm going to stop for	3	A. Yes.
4	just over 10 minutes.	4	Q. If you can just explain to us.
5	MS GRANGE: 3.25.	5	A. So it's a metal mechanical device that can be controlled
6	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: 3.25, exactly. All right? Thank	6	into the shut position on the right.
7	you very much.	7	Q. Yes. So open on the left and the shut on the right.
8	Good, thank you. 3.25, please, thank you.	8	A. Yes.
9	(3.10 pm)	9	Q. It's meant to then provide a seal so that the smoke
10	(A short break)	10	going behind it doesn't leak through; is that correct?
11	(3.25 pm)	11	A. Where a seal is required.
12	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, now	12	Q. Yes.
13	THE WITNESS: Yes.	13	A. And so yes, because in other buildings, a seal may
14	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Ready?	14	not be required.
15	THE WITNESS: Yes.	15	Q. I see, yes.
16	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good.	16	A. Yes.
17	MS GRANGE: Yes, thank you.	17	Q. You've explained in detail in your report that because
18	A. Could I just add to something from earlier? It's good	18	the smoke extract system was a powered pressure
19	to have a coffee break sometimes.	19	differential system, these dampers were required to meet
20	So I think I should be clear that when a system	20	certain enhanced standards for smoke control dampers to
21	based on pressure differentials is being allowed for,	21	ensure that they achieved a 60-minute rating for
22	the S requirement for fire doors is not provided. So	22	integrity and smoke leakage; is that correct?
23	the smoke seals. Okay?	23	A. Yes, because they're in a lobby in a residential
24	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Oh, right.	24	building.
25	A. In a new building.	25	Q. Yes.
	ŭ		
	Page 161		Page 163
1	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.	1	A. Yes.
2	A. The second thing I should have said is the fans are	2	Q. I understand.
3	connected to a pressure sensor, which is monitoring the	3	You've explained in your report that the smoke
4	pressure difference between the stair and the lobby all	4	dampers in the north and south shafts were series 54
5	the time, and so the fans you could say they're	5	smoke dampers manufactured by a company called Gilberts
6	changing. You asked about what happens if X, Y door	6	and supplied to Rydon's subcontractor, PSB; is that
7	start to open. So all the time it's monitoring that	7	correct?
8	pressure difference. So it's not a steady state system.	8	A. Correct.
9	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: It's much more sophisticated than	9	Q. You've identified some evidence in your most recent work
10	I gave it credit for.	10	which would suggest that these dampers weren't tested to
11	A. Potentially, yes. It's much more complex, anyway. Yes.	11	the relevant enhanced standards for smoke control
12	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right. Thank you.	12	dampers. Indeed, it would appear that they weren't
13	Yes, Ms Grange.	13	properly tested to certain lower standards; is that
14	MS GRANGE: Thank you.	14	correct?
15	I want to move to the topic of smoke dampers now,	15	A. Yes, they've actually failed the smoke leakage test, and
16	because you've raised some concerns about those in your	16	they were not tested in the proper I would say position
17	report.	17	in the fire damper tests.
18	A. Yes.	18	Q. Is it right that in order to satisfy the requirements of
19		1.0	that lower standard, they had to be tested from the open
	Q. Can we just look at a picture of what we're talking	19	
20	Q. Can we just look at a picture of what we're talking about. I think there's a good one in your presentation	20	position, and if they take a certain amount of time, or
20 21			position, and if they take a certain amount of time, or in excess of 2 minutes, to close, the test is failed?
	about. I think there's a good one in your presentation	20	
21	about. I think there's a good one in your presentation of the 18 of June, if we go to page 176 of that. That's	20 21	in excess of 2 minutes, to close, the test is failed?
21 22	about. I think there's a good one in your presentation of the 18 of June, if we go to page 176 of that. That's BLAS00005481, page 176.	20 21 22	in excess of 2 minutes, to close, the test is failed? A. That's correct. It has to show it can do its opening
21 22 23	about. I think there's a good one in your presentation of the 18 of June, if we go to page 176 of that. That's BLAS00005481, page 176. Have I got this right? So you've got them as	20 21 22 23	in excess of 2 minutes, to close, the test is failed? A. That's correct. It has to show it can do its opening and closing action in the test.
21 22 23 24	about. I think there's a good one in your presentation of the 18 of June, if we go to page 176 of that. That's BLAS00005481, page 176. Have I got this right? So you've got them as rotating blades here. Can we see the dampers on here?	20 21 22 23 24	in excess of 2 minutes, to close, the test is failed? A. That's correct. It has to show it can do its opening and closing action in the test. Q. Was the ability of a damper to close effectively on all

1	and smoke, fundamental to the performance of the smoke	1	potential smoke leakage onto the lobbies through these
2	control system at Grenfell Tower?	2	dampers, and he said this [Transcript of 20 November,
3	A. It was fundamental to the function of the builders'	3	page 192, lines 7 to 11]:
4	ducts acting as an adequate compartment.	4	"Answer: Well, the evidence is that the system is
5	Q. So these are the shafts the builders' ducts that have	5	performing poorly because it's bringing smoke into the
6	been used are the shafts	6	lobbies. Now, that could have been because of the
7	A. Yes.	7	non-compliances, but it could also have been because the
8	Q. Particularly the north shaft, to extract the smoke away	8	system was designed to basically deal with one floor."
9		9	
	from the lobby.		I think what he was implying is that if you've got
10	A. Yes.	10	a fire and multi-storey fire across the building,
11	Q. These are what protects	11	potentially that system is dealing with a quantity of
12	A. Yes.	12	smoke that it wouldn't have otherwise dealt with.
13	Q the lobby on all floors.	13	The question for you is: would you have expected the
14	A. On all floors, exactly.	14	system, particularly in terms of leakage through those
15	Q. On the fire floor where it's working, it opens.	15	dampers, to have coped with those smoke levels?
16	A. It opens, and that's absolutely fine. The products of	16	A. Okay, so can we just break that down a bit?
17	combustion can enter, but then those products have to be	17	So the system isn't dealing with a fire on multiple
18	kept within that protected riser. They cannot exit on	18	floors, in the sense it's not meant to be open on
19	any floor.	19	multiple floors, okay?
20	Q. Is it right that you have picked up that there is some	20	Q. Yes.
21	evidence from the BSRs which would suggest that smoke	21	A. So at the moment, therefore, I don't understand
22	was entering the lobbies via these kind of smoke	22	Professor Torero's issue about smoke quantities.
23	vents	23	The system as a protected riser is required to
24	A. Yes.	24	provide compartmentation, yes, for a certain period in
25	Q on particular floors?	25	every lobby.
	Page 165		Page 167
	1 age 103	-	1 age 107
1	A. There is some evidence on some floors that smoke was	1	Q. That's 60 minutes?
2	observed to leak from the location of the builders'	2	A. Yes, it is.
3	ducts, yes.	3	Q. Yes.
4	Q. We had oral evidence from Farhad Neda in particular in	4	A. Yes. There are other pressure imbalances that might
5	relation to that; is that correct?	5	cause flowing of smoke out at level 23 particularly, but
6	A. Yes, we did.	6	as I've said, there's all sorts of different things
7	Q. Do you think that that evidence is potentially important	7	I must consider before I offer up any kind of opinion on
8	in the context of the problems that you have identified	8	why the smoke leaked on certain floors.
9	with the dampers?	9	I am clear in my own mind about the damper
10	A. Yes, yes, I do.	10	performance, but there are other things that I must
11	Q. Could this potentially indicate a failure to comply with	11	consider too.
12	compartmentation rules for protected shafts?	12	Q. There's potentially some other written evidence. For
13	A. Yes, it could.	13	example, Daniel Griffin, in a witness statement that was
14	Q. Do you think there are any other potential explanations	14	read out to the inquiry, refers to smoke spread via the
15	that you're aware of at this stage for what Mr Neda says	15	vents into the 6th floor lobby.
16	he witnessed on his floor? Could it have been anything	16	A. Yes.
17	to do, for example, with the firefighters operating the	17	Q. Is that something that you will want to look into?
18	HMI panel? I mean, is that possible?	18	A. I have been thinking yes, I am considering that.
10	The panel: Thean, is that possible:		Q. So in terms of those smoke shafts on the north and the
10	A Oh so this is a recent niece of evidence for me and	1 19	
19 20	A. Oh, so this is a recent piece of evidence for me, and	19	
20	I have set out in appendix J all the things I now want	20	south side, you've also highlighted some potential
20 21	I have set out in appendix J all the things I now want to look at.	20 21	south side, you've also highlighted some potential issues around those shafts.
20 21 22	I have set out in appendix J all the things I now want to look at. I don't have any evidence, remember, that the	20 21 22	south side, you've also highlighted some potential issues around those shafts. They were retained in the refurbishment. They were
20 21 22 23	I have set out in appendix J all the things I now want to look at. I don't have any evidence, remember, that the firefighters actively opened or shut dampers on any	20 21 22 23	south side, you've also highlighted some potential issues around those shafts. They were retained in the refurbishment. They were originally builders' work shafts, serving the north and
20 21 22 23 24	I have set out in appendix J all the things I now want to look at. I don't have any evidence, remember, that the firefighters actively opened or shut dampers on any floor.	20 21 22 23 24	south side, you've also highlighted some potential issues around those shafts. They were retained in the refurbishment. They were originally builders' work shafts, serving the north and south sides of the lobbies; is that right?
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1	Q. You've examined them. Can we look at figure J.16 of	1	this condition?
2	your report, BLAS0000031 at page 56.	2	A. On the inside, I would like to understand how the lining
3	A. Yes.	3	of the builders' work duct and its leakage was
4	Q. I think what we see I just want to look at a number	4	considered by the design team and factored in to the
5	of these figures is you have concluded that neither	5	final design condition they provided.
6	shaft was rendered, nor was it metal-lined.	6	Q. Because you say at the moment you've not seen currently
7	Let's stick with rendering.	7	on what you've had any evidence that it was checked or
8	A. Yes.	8	tested during the refurbishment.
9	Q. Does that mean cemented to make it a smooth surface?	9	A. That's correct, based on the papers given to me.
10	A. Yes. So when someone like me wants to rely on	10	Q. Let's finish off. If we look at J.18 and then J.19.
11	a builders' work shaft for a smoke control system, both	11	A. Yes. I mean, it's the same thing again.
12	the British Standard and, actually, the Smoke Control	12	Q. It's the same points.
13	Association guidance makes clear (a) that's perfectly	13	A. Just trying to show what is there so people can have
14	appropriate, but (b) there's certain checks you have to	14	that transparency.
15	do. So it's about making it as smooth as possible, and	15	Q. Those builders' works ducts should've had a one-hour
16	also checking if it leaks just by nature of its current	16	fire resistance, I think you say.
17	condition.	17	A. Well, as an extension of the lobby, it should be two
18	Q. If this was leaking, this shaft, what are the potential	18	hours, but the dampers are one hour for the
19	candidates in terms of where it leaks to?	19	floor-to-floor separation.
20	A. Oh, okay. Well, I would need to show you on a plan, but	20	Q. Yes.
21	the walls here that we're looking at for the builders'	21	A. Yes.
22	duct are in the flats.	22	Q. In terms of the contribution of these kind of issues,
23	Q. They're in the flats?	23	ie with the dampers and the shafts let's just think
24	A. Yes, they are, near well, it depends which flat, but	24	about them and the contribution they potentially
25	they're near the front door, yes.	25	might have played to smoke spread in the building, given
	·		
	Page 169		Page 171
1	O. Varibra mated it recognit meetal limed aithon. In that	1	the goals of the fire and the feet that we know that
1	Q. You've noted it wasn't metal-lined either. Is that	1	the scale of the fire and the fact that we know that
2	something you sometimes see in a smoke shaft like	2	numerous flat front doors did not have functioning
2 3	something you sometimes see in a smoke shaft like this	2 3	numerous flat front doors did not have functioning door-closers or the doors were left open, isn't the most
2 3 4	something you sometimes see in a smoke shaft like this A. Yes.	2 3 4	numerous flat front doors did not have functioning door-closers or the doors were left open, isn't the most likely source of smoke in the lobbies due to the failure
2 3 4 5	something you sometimes see in a smoke shaft like this A. Yes. Q that you will metal-line the whole thing?	2 3 4 5	numerous flat front doors did not have functioning door-closers or the doors were left open, isn't the most likely source of smoke in the lobbies due to the failure of the doors as people escaped into the lobbies, rather
2 3 4 5 6	something you sometimes see in a smoke shaft like this A. Yes. Q that you will metal-line the whole thing? A. So if you can't apply a smooth finish, it might be that	2 3 4 5 6	numerous flat front doors did not have functioning door-closers or the doors were left open, isn't the most likely source of smoke in the lobbies due to the failure of the doors as people escaped into the lobbies, rather than these kind of compartmentation failings?
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1	Q. The detail is in your report, but in summary, is it	1	a single fire condition, and if the system operated as
2	right that you've looked at relevant guidance for	2	intended.
3	commissioning, including the Smoke Control Association	3	Q. You say in your report you've been able to look at the
4	guidance, and you can't see evidence that all the	4	programming for the smoke control system.
5	relevant checks were carried out when commissioning the	5	A. Yes.
6	system?	6	Q. You say that it does appear to have been correctly
7	A. Yes, that's correct.	7	programmed to respond appropriately to the detection of
8	Q. In terms of the evidence of its operation, both before	8	smoke on level 4; is that correct?
9	and on the night, and whether the system was operating	9	A. That's correct.
10	properly, you have said in your latest report that you	10	Q. But you're unable to say on the night precisely which
11	want to revisit this in Phase 2, given the wealth of	11	pieces of equipment activated as the system activation
12	evidence that you've heard from firefighters and BSRs	12	log in the HMI panel was overwritten by events after
13	about the operation on the night.	13	14 June before it was seized
14	A. That's correct.	14	A. That's correct.
15	Q. I'm therefore not going to put any points in detail	15	Q and therefore is no longer available to you. So we
16	about this, except to just look at a few points on the	16	don't have the data from the night; is that the point?
17	extent of what you have examined.	17	A. Yes. So very unfortunately, we don't know the order of
18	You say that you know that the system worked in some	18	devices triggered.
19	way on the 4th floor because the building management	19	The software being correct is one positive thing,
20	system triggered an alert to Tunstall, that's the remote	20	but then it means what it's controlling needs to
21	monitoring platform, at 00.54; is that right?	21	physically be able to perform also.
22	A. That's correct. So we know that happened and I assume	22	So there are two when you're checking a system in
23	it was because of smoke at level 4 because of the time	23	terms of handing over a building: does the software
24	that that signal was sent. But, yes, I don't have any	24	trigger the right devices at the right time, and can
25	information, remember, about how that whole remote	25	they physically react to the programming?
	Page 173		Page 175
1	monitoring system actually works.	1	Q. The fact that that data is not available from the night,
2	But we know a signal was received at a certain time,	2	is that a significant gap in your knowledge in terms of
3	and there's no reason to think there was smoke anywhere	3	how the system operated?
4	else at that stage of events, so before 1 o'clock.	4	A. I think it's very unfortunate.
5	Q. And that would be smoke relevant to the fire in flat 16	5	Q. Do you think that's going to hamper a conclusion about
6	at that point; is that correct?	6	whether the system did operate properly, or do you think
7	A. Correct.	7	there are other things you can look at to
8	Q. You've referred to some resident evidence, resident	8	A. So it would have been the most useful piece of data, but
9	Ahmed, relating to smoke coming from the level 4 lobby	9	instead and I've listed everything out at the back of
10	into the stair.	10	appendix J there's all sorts of other data now I need
11	A. Yes.	11	to consider: noise, physical observations up at the
12	Q. You say you're concerned that this might indicate that	12	roof, from the helicopter footage there's all pieces
13	the system was not functioning as intended.	13	of data now that I need to piece together to understand
14	Do you think it's going to be necessary to look at	14	if smoke indeed entered the shafts and left the shafts
15	all of the evidence, including the firefighter evidence	15	at the roof, and, remember, down at level 2 above the
16	we've now heard, some of which might suggest that the	16	door.
17	lobby was less congested with smoke in the early stages?	17	Q. You've also analysed at this stage the available
18	A. Yes, that's correct. So there's evidence of limited	18	firefighter evidence as to their attempts to operate the
19	smoke in the level 4 lobby and then things changing, and	19	system.
20	this issue of doors being open and closed and where is	20	A. Yes, I have.
21	very important.	21	Q. You've also reviewed the instructions available to the
22	So all the very detailed breakdown of early	22	firefighters in the lobby next to the HMI panel; is that
23	firefighting activity, I'd like to compare that then	23	correct?
24	with the different evidence about the conditions of	24	A. Yes, I have.
25	smoke at level 4, and in the early stages when that was	25	Q. To look at their clarity.
	Page 174		Page 176

1	A. Yes.	1	A. Because the wires are bundled and tied together.
2	Q. We should bear in mind, I think is this right? the	2	Q. Right. My next question falls away.
3	system operates in automatic mode when it's detected on	3	You've just made this point, you also conclude that
4	the fire floor and it should operate automatically	4	the instructions state that only one floor can be
5	A. Yes.	5	controlled at once, but do not state that the user must
6	Q but there was a function, and there were various	6	turn off the key at the floor of operation before
7	instructions given, about how the firefighters could	7	another key switch could be operated to change the
8	override that and select a different floor	8	floor.
9	A. That's correct.	9	A. That's correct.
10	Q for the smoke control system to operate on if they	10	Q. So if someone's put their key in the little yellow box
11	wanted, for example, to operate it on floor 11 as	11	in floor 11 and they want to change it to floor 12, the
12	opposed to floor 4?	12	instructions don't tell them they've got to take the key
13		13	out at floor 11
14	A. Yes, so the system provides two ways to do that: you switch the panel to on, and there is a touch-screen that	14	A. Yes, exactly. You have to finish your operation there
15		15	
	allows you to pick a floor to change the function, to		and then go to another floor.
16	change the floor of operation; or you switch to on, and	16	Q. You've also pointed out that the restart system option
17	you go to the floor and use the yellow key switch in the	17	would restart the system on the floor of activation,
18	lobby.	18	regardless of whether a key switch had been operated; is
19	The instructions actually only offer going to the	19	that right?
20	floor with the yellow key switch as they were printed	20	A. Yes.
21	out underneath the panel on the night.	21	Q. Do you think these instructions were as clear as they
22	Q. Yes.	22	should've been to guide firefighters on the night?
23	A. And I don't know why that is.	23	A. No, I do not.
24	Q. I just wanted to ask you about a few things to do with	24	Q. Is it right that at Phase 2, in terms of the work you're
25	these instructions.	25	going to do, you're going to review the operation by the
	Page 177		Page 179
	2 450 277		1 11/2
1	You've said in your report that the instructions to	1	firefighters of the system on the night to try and look
1 2	You've said in your report that the instructions to access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at	1 2	
	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at		firefighters of the system on the night to try and look at what they might have done? A. Yes.
2	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each	2	at what they might have done?
2 3	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each individual floor; is that correct?	2 3	at what they might have done? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each individual floor; is that correct? A. Yes, it provides that function, yes.	2 3 4	at what they might have done? A. Yes. Q. You say that the key to the HMI panel on the ground
2 3 4	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each individual floor; is that correct? A. Yes, it provides that function, yes. Q. But you say that the damper status indicators might not	2 3 4 5	at what they might have done? A. Yes. Q. You say that the key to the HMI panel on the ground floor was found in the on position A. It was, yes.
2 3 4 5 6	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each individual floor; is that correct? A. Yes, it provides that function, yes. Q. But you say that the damper status indicators might not be providing accurate information, because what you've	2 3 4 5 6	at what they might have done? A. Yes. Q. You say that the key to the HMI panel on the ground floor was found in the on position
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each individual floor; is that correct? A. Yes, it provides that function, yes. Q. But you say that the damper status indicators might not be providing accurate information, because what you've identified is that the switches from the dampers may not have been connected to the system, so that what you're	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	at what they might have done? A. Yes. Q. You say that the key to the HMI panel on the ground floor was found in the on position A. It was, yes. Q rather than in the "auto" position.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each individual floor; is that correct? A. Yes, it provides that function, yes. Q. But you say that the damper status indicators might not be providing accurate information, because what you've identified is that the switches from the dampers may not have been connected to the system, so that what you're seeing on the screen may not be telling you accurate	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	at what they might have done? A. Yes. Q. You say that the key to the HMI panel on the ground floor was found in the on position A. It was, yes. Q rather than in the "auto" position. A. That's correct. London Fire Brigade provided a photo of the key in the on position. Q. But you say it's unclear how or precisely when that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each individual floor; is that correct? A. Yes, it provides that function, yes. Q. But you say that the damper status indicators might not be providing accurate information, because what you've identified is that the switches from the dampers may not have been connected to the system, so that what you're seeing on the screen may not be telling you accurate information about the dampers.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	at what they might have done? A. Yes. Q. You say that the key to the HMI panel on the ground floor was found in the on position A. It was, yes. Q rather than in the "auto" position. A. That's correct. London Fire Brigade provided a photo of the key in the on position. Q. But you say it's unclear how or precisely when that happened, and there's no evidence that anyone did that
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each individual floor; is that correct? A. Yes, it provides that function, yes. Q. But you say that the damper status indicators might not be providing accurate information, because what you've identified is that the switches from the dampers may not have been connected to the system, so that what you're seeing on the screen may not be telling you accurate information about the dampers. A. Exactly. You can get this kind of return signal, so the damper tells the controller, "I am open, I am shut". And that was disconnected in the tower. Q. Can we just go to that. That's BLAS0000031, page 141.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 at what they might have done? A. Yes. Q. You say that the key to the HMI panel on the ground floor was found in the on position A. It was, yes. Q rather than in the "auto" position. A. That's correct. London Fire Brigade provided a photo of the key in the on position. Q. But you say it's unclear how or precisely when that happened, and there's no evidence that anyone did that intentionally, is that right, or shut down the system intentionally? A. Yes. So I don't know when that happened, and I don't know if either the touch-screen or the yellow key
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	access the damper status are clear, so that's to look at what was happening for each individual damper on each individual floor; is that correct? A. Yes, it provides that function, yes. Q. But you say that the damper status indicators might not be providing accurate information, because what you've identified is that the switches from the dampers may not have been connected to the system, so that what you're seeing on the screen may not be telling you accurate information about the dampers. A. Exactly. You can get this kind of return signal, so the damper tells the controller, "I am open, I am shut". And that was disconnected in the tower. Q. Can we just go to that. That's BLAS0000031, page 141. If we go to J9.4.10.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	 at what they might have done? A. Yes. Q. You say that the key to the HMI panel on the ground floor was found in the on position A. It was, yes. Q rather than in the "auto" position. A. That's correct. London Fire Brigade provided a photo of the key in the on position. Q. But you say it's unclear how or precisely when that happened, and there's no evidence that anyone did that intentionally, is that right, or shut down the system intentionally? A. Yes. So I don't know when that happened, and I don't know if either the touch-screen or the yellow key switches were then also used as they could have been
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1	Based on your review of the software and how the	1	limit smoke movement on one floor obviously cannot
2	system was supposed to operate, what would be the effect	2	operate on all floors simultaneously unless such
3	of that, of putting the key into the ground floor?	3	a feature was provided.
4	A. Well, it depends what the condition at the main HMI	4	Q. Finally, I just wanted to look at your section J.11,
5	panel was, and I don't know if it was in on or not when	5	which lists out all the further investigations that you
6	he did that.	6	wish to do as part of your Phase 2 work. Can we go to
7		7	BLAS0000031, and start with page 152.
8	Q. If it was in on, would the effect of him putting his key into the yellow key switch mean that it was diverted to	8	A. Yes.
		9	
9	operate on the ground floor?		Q. We don't have to go through all the detail of this, but
10	A. Theoretically, yes. It should've opened the vents at	10	is it right that what you've done in this last section
11	ground floor.	11	is set out all the different work strands that you would
12	Q. Just generally in relation to that override facility in	12	like to do in order to understand better
13	the smoke control system, are you aware of the LFB	13	A. Yes.
14	policy guidance in GRA 3.2 that the incident commander	14	Q the system and whether it operated correctly on the
15	must not make any changes to a high-rise building's	15	night?
16	ventilation or fire safety system without first taking	16	A. Exactly.
17	appropriate advice from either the responsible person or	17	Q. And what the consequences were?
18	appropriately trained fire and rescue authority	18	A. Yes, exactly.
19	personnel?	19	Q. You have considering whether there's any evidence of
20	A. Yes, I'm aware of that.	20	noise from the fans.
21	Q. Are you aware of any attempt by anyone during the course	21	A. Yes.
22	of the fire to seek advice or assistance from the	22	Q. All those questions that poor Mr Rawat had to keep on
23	responsible person as to the way in which that smoke	23	asking about noise and fans.
24	ventilation system was supposed to operate?	24	A. Yes.
25	A. That's not something I've looked at yet, but I will be	25	Q. They're potentially important to you; is that right?
	Page 181		Page 183
1		1	A No. :41 :
1	looking at those types of activities when it comes to	1	A. No, it's very important to understand if either
2	duties regarding the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety)	2	firefighters or residents could hear these noises.
2 3	duties regarding the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order, which I haven't done yet, for responsible	2 3	firefighters or residents could hear these noises. The problem about fan noise at Grenfell Tower is the
2 3 4	duties regarding the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order, which I haven't done yet, for responsible persons.	2 3 4	firefighters or residents could hear these noises. The problem about fan noise at Grenfell Tower is the system was a combined system. So
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46 (Pages 181 to 184)

1	who has been appointed as an inquiry expert, she's done	1	be a refuge?
2	an investigation of soot deposits, and she's done	2	A. Well, it's hypothetical because it was inaccessible. It
3	a short summary, and you want to look in more detail at	3	is something that I do consider, as such, in my own
4	that.	4	work. But it was locked and inaccessible.
5	A. Yes, I do, because is there soot all the way up to the	5	Q. Okay.
6	roof? Is there soot all the way down to level 2? Is	6	A. As I understand it.
7	there soot on the fan at level 2? Et cetera, et cetera.	7	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I think the question asked you to
8	All of those things will allow us to understand if there	8	assume that it was not.
9	ever was smoke in the system.	9	A. I know. Sorry, I just have that kind of brain, it's
10	Q. Do you agree it's going to be necessary to establish	10	hard for me to do that. So all I can tell you is
11	an accurate timeline in relation to internal and	11	I observed myself there were areas not impacted by fire
12	external smoke spread before you can reach any more	12	and smoke, and that's actually quite upsetting when you
13	definitive conclusions about whether the system operated	13	see that, but I don't know how it could have been
14	as intended?	14	actually used. I don't know how to answer that question
15	A. I think that study is very important for a multitude of	15	at the moment.
16	reasons. I mentioned the lifts getting filled with	16	MS GRANGE: Do you think the proximity to the crown may have
17	smoke earlier and all sorts of other things. Yes.	17	been an issue in terms of accessing the roof? Because
18	MS GRANGE: Thank you.	18	as I understand it, you come up and you're out onto
19	Mr Chairman, those are all of my questions.	19	a lower parapet along the outside, right adjacent to the
20	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. Would you like a chance to	20	crown.
21	consider your homework?	21	A. That's correct.
22	MS GRANGE: Exactly. So if we can just have a break, maybe	22	Q. Then if you want to access the inner roof, you have to
23	10 minutes.	23	go up a pretty scary ladder.
24	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.	24	A. Yes. So I'm happy to explain the access point and the
25	MS GRANGE: Well, 9 minutes. Let's go 4.05.	25	location of the hazard when I doing that part of my
	Page 185		Page 187
1	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Let's say 4.05, shall we?	1	words. I will be much alconor then
			work. I will be much clearer then.
	• • •		work. I will be much clearer then. MS GRANGE: Yes
2 3	MS GRANGE: Then if there are any further questions THE WITNESS: Do I need to leave?	2	MS GRANGE: Yes.
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2 3	MS GRANGE: Then if there are any further questions	2 3	MS GRANGE: Yes.
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1	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right. Well, that's all, so you
2	can go with the usher, if you would like to. Thank you
3	very much.
4	(The witness withdrew)
5	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, Ms Grange, that's perhaps it
6	for the day, is it?
7	MS GRANGE: It is. I think we have Dr Glover tomorrow.
8	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes. More expert evidence tomorrow
9	in the form of Dr Glover.
10	MS GRANGE: With Mr Kinnier.
11	SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good. Thank you very much indeed.
12	10 o'clock tomorrow, then, please, thank you.
13	(4.10 pm)
14	(The hearing adjourned until Tuesday, 27 November 2018
15	at 10.00 am)
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