# OPUS 2 INTERNATIONAL 

Grenfell Tower Inquiry

Day 72

November 17, 2020

## Opus 2 International - Official Court Reporters

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(10.00 am)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good morning, everyone. Welcome to
    today's hearing. Today we're going to begin by hearing
    further evidence from Mr Roper.
        So would you ask Mr Roper to come back in, please.
        Thank you.
            MR JONATHAN ROPER (continued)
THE WITNESS: Good morning.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good morning, Mr Roper. All right,
    ready to carry on?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good, thank you very much.
        Yes, Mr Millett.
        Questions from COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY (continued)
MR MILLETT: Good morning, Mr Chairman. Good morning,
        Mr Roper.
A. Good morning.
Q. I want to pick up on one or two things from yesterday,
    if I can, first of all, before we turn to the question
    of the NHBC and then the LABC.
        Going to the rig that was established for the second
        test in May 2014, it's right, isn't it, that in fact the
        panels were constructed without any ventilation gaps?
A. No, I don't believe that was the case.
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## 1

Q. You don't think that's right?

Shall we look at \{CELOO011015\}. That's a photograph of one of the panels, and it looks like the 8 -millimetre Marley Eternit Natura panel on the rig.

Can you point out there where you say a ventilation gap can be found?
A. I believe the differences between the first and the second test, I think there was a decision made to reduce the ventilation, but I believe if you look at the test rig as a whole, you will see ventilation gaps on the rig.
Q. Where are they on the rig?
A. In between the panels.
Q. Well, when you say "look at the rig as a whole", which photograph do you think you're telling us about?
A. You know, the main image of the test rig that we saw yesterday.
Q. Right. Well, let's see if we can find an image --

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sorry, while we have that photograph on the screen, the orangey-coloured panel I take it is the 8 -millimetre Marley Eternit board; is that right?
A. Correct, yes.

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Can we see behind it the magnesium oxide board?
A. You can, yes.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, thank you very much.
MR MILLETT: Yes.
Let's go to \{CELO0001352/33\}, please. This is the
first draft of the BRE test report, 2 June 2014, and I'd
like just to look at figure 17, I think, on page 33 .
That is the full rig, but perhaps better to go to the
previous image, if we can see that \{CEL00001352/32\}.
Again, that's on fire, but can you identify any gaps
there?
A. Yeah, I think there's a very minimal gap between each
panel.
Q. Right, minimal gap?
A. Yes.
Q. Was it a 10-millimetre gap or less?
A. No, no, no, it wasn't, it was less than 10 millimetres.
Q. Did you instruct Patrick Jones or Patch Jones to
construct the panels with very small, under
10-millimetre, ventilation gaps?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. Why is that?
A. Because I think we had a discussion there, and I didn't
fully understand the ventilation requirements, if I'm
completely honest, but I think Patch sort of indicated
that you don't necessarily need a 10 or 12 -mil gap, and,
yes, it sat with the concept of trying to overengineer

## 3

the rig.
Q. Right, thank you. So you understood, just to be clear about that, that reducing the gap from 10 or 12 millimetres was consistent with the intention of Celotex to, as you put it, overengineer the rig so that it passed?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes.

Did you later ask Luke Cresswell at Simco to add 10-millimetre gaps to the drawings?
A. Yes, I did, yes.
Q. Why did you do that?
A. It was following the discussion with Paul, the white board photograph.
Q. So as to make it look as though there were gaps when in fact there weren't?
A. He wanted to alleviate the NHBC's concerns regarding the ventilation gaps. I think they picked up fairly quickly during that presentation that it was overengineered from a ventilation perspective.
Q. So was the intention to falsify the drawings to show 10 -millimetre gaps where in fact there were none?
A. Correct.
Q. Thank you.

Now, we've got still photographs of the test, but we
have no video footage of this test, the second test in
May 2014. Is that correct?
A. I don't believe I've seen any video footage.
Q. No, that's right, nor have we. Do you know why there is no video of this test?
A. No, I don't, no.
Q. Did you ask Phil Clark not to video the test?
A. No, not at all, no.
Q. Do you know whether a decision was made, a positive
decision was made, not to video the test?
A. No, I thought that -- it was my understanding that all tests were videoed.
Q. Were you surprised that there was no video of this test?
A. No, not particularly, because I thought that the only information that would be issued to the manufacturer would be a test report. Yes.
Q. Right.

Can I turn to a different topic, and that's an email at \{CEL00011926\}, please. Now, this is an email from Nicholas Orf, who we think is from Saint-Gobain. Have you ever heard of Mr Orf?
A. No, I haven't.
Q. Right.

It looks like an internal email within Saint-Gobain, as well as copied to Joe Mahoney at Celotex, because

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5
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Mr Orf sends it to Maria Fabra-Puchol, copied to
Mr Mahoney, on 30 March, and he says:
"Maria, Joe,
"Here's an update outlining the PIR project so far.
I plan to give this to Frederic when he visits NRDC
Friday. (will also be updating him on the EPS work and transversal program project)
"Let me know if you have any comments, suggestions or requests."

I don't want to ask you about that text, I just want to show you something in the PIR update, which is at \{CELO0011927\}. Now, this is a slideshow. Have you ever seen this document before?
A. No, I haven't.
Q. Right.

Can we go to page 4 \{CELOO011927/4\} and I'll just ask you whether you know anything about the topic.

On page 4 you can see that this slide deals with "Smoke toxicity in Celotex foam", and there is on the left -hand side an equation or a formula, and on the right-hand side:
"Celotex PIR gas concentration in waste stream incineration."

Then the bold summary of that science is this:
"Based on this combustion test, the HCN [hydrogen
cyanide] component of PIR smoke is more toxic than CO component [carbon monoxide] ..."

And there is an equation there or a formula, and then possible approaches to reduce hydrogen cyanide.

What did you know yourself about the toxicity of RS5000, or indeed any Celotex foam?
A. Nothing at all.
Q. Did you yourself give any consideration to the toxicity of RS5000 if exposed to fire?
A. No.
Q. Did anybody within your team or teams during your time at Celotex give any consideration to that question?
A. No.
Q. Thank you.

Can I then go to the question of NHBC, and your relationship, or Celotex's relationship, with it.

Can we go first, please, to \{CEL00001020\}. This is an email that you sent to Paul Evans on 5 September 2014, and it relates to ongoing difficulties with NHBC accepting the test.

Is this a draft email that you were planning to send more widely?
A. Yes, it is, yeah. I think, from recollection, Celotex wanted me to produce an email that went out to the sales team in the absence of what they were seeking, which was

## 7

NHBC approval.
Q. Yes, I see.

If we look at the fourth paragraph, it refers there to competition with Kingspan, and it says:
"I have also been told of a number of occasions now that Kingspan K15 has successfully tested to BS 8414-2:2005 onto steel frame (Metsec). This has apparently only happened recently and has not been included in their BBA certificate ."

Pausing there, can you remember how you came by that information?
A. It was most likely from the Celotex sales team.
Q. Can you tell us who?
A. Not specifically, no, but --
Q. Right.
A. -- we received emails regularly with updates on competition.
Q. I see.

It goes on:
"To support any potential challenges we may face with the NHBC on the way we have tested (i.e thickness and choice of cladding panel, sheathing board etc .), it is imperative we understand how K15 that seemingly is accepted by NHBC has tested to 8414-2:2005."

You have referred there to the thickness and choice
of cladding panel. That's obviously the 12 -millimetre Marley Eternit Natura.
A. Correct, yes.
Q. And that sheathing board is the 12 -millimetre magnesium oxide board behind the Celotex.
A. Yes.
Q. What was the problem with that?
A. With the sheathing board?
Q. Yes.
A. I think there was some confusion around what that board
had to consist of, whether it had to be a calcium
silicate or a magnesium oxide board. I think from previous research I noted that a lot of contractors were using cement particle board, which I didn't -- which I think didn't perform as well as magnesium oxide or calcium silicate.
Q. Right. I see. Okay. And no reference there to the problems with NHBC in relation to the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide board, presumably because there was no way that they would know about it unless they were particularly eagle-eyed with figure 18 , or 19 as it became.
A. Correct, yes.
Q. Then you go on to say:
"I am told that the system used a cement particle
9
board rather than a non-combustible sheathing board and a combustible cladding panel. The details in particular around what type of panel was used for the exterior of this system are crucial and would hugely aid our argumentation."

Were Celotex adopting a strategy of seeking to put pressure or perhaps persuasion on to the NHBC in accepting your BR 135 classification by pointing out that they, NHBC, had accepted Kingspan's?
A. I think that was -- yes, at the initial concept of the project, you will see from quite a few of my emails to various organisations, including the NHBC, I was trying to seek clarity as to how they were approving a rigid board combustible insulation behind numerous cladding systems. So, yes, Celotex viewed, as I said previously, the NHBC as a critical approval, and this news that had been fed into the business, they were keen to understand the test details and NHBC's view on it, really.
Q. Yes.

In the next paragraph, you say:
"Having led the way in being transparent of the tested system that complied with BR 135, we hope that contractors will challenge our competitors to provide the same information to have a true understanding of what has been tested."

Now, there was a similar email that we saw in July 2014 I asked you about yesterday. But, again, it's not true, is it, that Celotex was being transparent in relation to the system which was tested?
A. No, it wasn't. It was a message that was relayed to me.
Q. And the idea behind this was, was it, that you would stimulate contractors to challenge Kingspan in the same way that was being discovered now were challenges in relation to RS5000?
A. Sorry, can you rephrase that?
Q. Yes, I put the question in a slightly unattractive way.

Was your idea that you would stimulate your contractors into asking the same difficult questions about K15 that you were finding they were now asking about RS5000?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes.

Then \{CELO0001022\}, please. This is an email from NHBC, if we look at the bottom of page 1, Jon Behan -I think we have the top of the email -- to Michael Healey at Celotex, 22 September 2014, and we can see, just above that, that he forwarded that on to you on the same day.

If we look at the email string -- let's go down to page 5 \{CEL00001022/5\} -- it looks from this string

11
that, you can see at the bottom of the page, in early September Jon Behan had said to a number of recipients of this email:
"Following our conversation I can confirm that at present Celotex is not acceptable at present to NHBC. Kingspan is acceptable above 18 m if Kingspan can provide project specific confirmation that the product is acceptable."

Then if you look a little bit up the chain to the next document, Michael Ryder, who is one of the addressees, I think, from Drawn Metal/DML Architectural Systems, responds to him and says:
"Jon,
"Does this include the Celotex RS5000 which has undergone the necessary test BS8414-2 and can be therefore used above 18 mtrs ?"

If we go a little bit further up the chain again \{CEL00001022/4\}, Mr Behan tells Mr Ryder that:
"There are issues with the test report issued for the test carried out. These issues have been relayed to Celotex but as yet no response has been received by our technical department."

Then if you look at the top of page 2 \{CELO0001022/2\}, we only have the bottom of the email, but Jon Behan -- let's look a little higher up to
page 1 , I'm so sorry, you're only seeing half the document. This is Jon Behan to Michael Healey,

22 September, "Michael", and then if you go down to page 2:
"As stated, NHBC has issues with the test certification recently achieved. Celotex technical department are fully aware of the issues raised."

A little bit further down page 2 , you can see that Mr Healey has told him, to which we've seen the response:
"We currently hold certification for BS8414 part 2, does the NHBC not recognise part 2?"

I'm sorry, Mr Roper, I've taken those slightly out of order.

Did you understand when you saw this email string that, whatever NHBC were beginning to do with Kingspan, they were concerned -- they would not accept RS5000 above 18 metres for any project?
A. Yes. I think at the time that Celotex RS5000 was launched was the turning moment for building control to get a real grasp as to what they'd been signing off previously.
Q. When you say building control, who do you mean?
A. Generally building control, all building control --
Q. Right. So does that take us up to the BCA,

13

Building Control Alliance?
A. Yes.
Q. What about the LABC?
A. Yes.
Q. Them as well?
A. Yes.
Q. How does the NHBC fit into that definition of building control, or does it?
A. Yes. In my view, it forms part of one of those bodies that reports in to the BCA, unless I'm mistaken.
Q. Yes, I see.

Now, you say that it was at the time of the launch of RS5000 that this was triggered. Why was that?
A. I don't know, to be honest with you. I really don't know. I don't know whether the scepticism around the presentation to the NHBC prompted them to take a look at combustible insulation in external cladding systems a little bit more closely, or whether that was a concern that they had before they even came to the meeting, I don't know.
Q. Did you get the impression at the time that the entry of RS5000 as a purportedly new product to compete for the first time with Kingspan K15 was, as it were, a kick to a sleeping dog?
A. Yes.
Q. Can we look at \{CELO0001030\}, please. This is an email to you -- it certainly looks like an email, it may not have been an email. Can you tell us what this is?
A. Yes, it's --
Q. Is it a letter?
A. It's a letter that was emailed across to myself and Celotex as a business following their visit and the concerns that they'd raised with the test details.
Q. Yes.

You can see that it's signed, if you look at page 2, by Dave White, who was a senior technical officer, NHBC standards and technical. He was the same Dave White who had come to visit you, I think, in Hadleigh on 19 June 2014.
A. That's right.
Q. If we look at the fourth paragraph on page 1, please, you can see that he says there:
"When you attended our initial meetings to discuss the type testing that NHBC normally accepts as proof of performance ... I took time to explain that any test specimen would need to represent, as much as practically possible, the typical construction build-up used for external facades. In terms of fire resistance these were wall types built to form the external envelopes of typical Steel or Concrete framed building with light

15
gauge steel infill stud walling. I recommended that any construction submitted for testing should include substrate build-up and a rainscreen cladding envelope that would be typically found on multi-storey building facades."

Had the NHBC explained that to you before the May test or after the May test?
A. I'm not sure, to be honest with you.
Q. It looks from this -- and tell me if this is wrong -that when he says he took time to explain, that that was at the meeting in June 2014, in other words after the May test; is that right or is that wrong?
A. I don't recall having any conversations with the NHBC prior to the test that led them to explain what is explained there in that detail. I think, from recollection, I emailed Graham Perrior quite often to see what they were after and how they were approving Kingspan in use with various cladding systems, but as we've seen from the previous documentary evidence, I didn't really get a clear response.
Q. Right.

Can you just go, then, to the top of the next page \{CELO0001030/2\}. He says there:
"At our previous meetings [in bold] I took care when explaining the limitations in testing fire performance
of any wall type where the key details were not representative of typical actual facade systems - this included some constructive feedback on your initial prototype drawings."

Just pausing there, what meetings is he referring
to, do you think?
A. I'm not sure.
Q. Because we know there was one on 19 June 2014 at Hadleigh. Were there any other meetings that you had had with Mr White?
A. I don't believe I had met Dave White until he came to Hadleigh, unless --
Q. Right. What about Graham Perrior?
A. Yes, I think I met with Graham, I'm sure I did.
Q. On the same occasion?
A. On the same occasion, but maybe I met Graham previously, I don't know.
Q. Would you have met Graham Perrior before the May test, do you think?
A. I can't say for sure.
Q. Right.

Is it correct that at previous meetings in the plural, Mr White took care to explain the limitations in testing fire performance where the key details were not representative of typical actual façade systems?

17
A. He did raise an issue -- and I can't recall whether it was at the June meeting or, if I met with him previously, then -- that the build-up needed to be representative, and I think my challenge to the NHBC then was: you're approving a product in application that has been tested with an unrepresentative test.
Q. Yes.

Then he goes on to say in the next paragraph:
"However, in looking more positively at the data contained in BRE report 295369 I would have the following comment:
"The information in this report is potentially very useful to a fire engineer i.e. it can provide the required input for a suitably fire engineered façade assessment wherever the building envelope design and specification may include these particular key wall elements for high rise elevations."

When you read that, you must have realised that Dave White was on the wrong track, because of course the BRE report that he refers to did not include any reference to the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide or the 8-millimetre Marley Eternit Natura overboards?
A. That's right, yes.
Q. So a fire engineer wouldn't be able actually to make full, proper use of the BRE report because it didn't
contain those critical details?
A. Correct.
Q. I take it that you never went back to Mr White and told him that?
A. No, I didn't. I think at the time of the email, I think that was one of my last involvements with the NHBC and one of my last few days as product manager with Celotex.
Q. And that's because you moved a few days later into sales?
A. Correct.
Q. And Debbie Berger took over?
A. Correct.
Q. Yes. Okay.

Now, a few days before this, on 23 September 2014, I think you had sent a document to Debbie Berger for the purposes of carrying out a handover meeting with her?
A. Yes.
Q. Can we look at \{CELO0001025\}, please. This is a Word document, I think, entitled "Celotex RS5000".

Did you draft this document?
A. I believe I did, yes.
Q. And you give her an overview.

Was this for her eyes only, or intended for her but not wider circulation?
A. No, I think it was just for the purposes of handing over

19
the product. I don't think I saw any issue with Debbie sharing it with anybody else.
Q. Did Paul Evans help you draft this or approve it?
A. Quite possibly, I don't know. I can't say for sure.
Q. You give her an overview in the first paragraph, and in the last paragraph on that page, under "Testing ", you say in the third line, that's where I think we can pick it up:
"Marley Eternit $\mathcal{E}$ Trespa cladding seemed to consistently occur as the two most recognised brands although ACMs were found to be growing in popularity. Kingspan's K15 BBA highlights how they have approached testing to BS 8414-1 using a 6 mm cement particle board as the outer face."
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sorry, Mr Millett, we don't have that on our screen. I don't know whether you have it? A. No.

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Sorry about that.
MR MILLETT: Sorry, I'm reading from my screen. Right, I' ll start again, third line:
"Marley Eternit \& Trespa cladding seemed to
consistently occur as the two most recognised brands although ACMs were found to be growing in popularity. Kingspan's K15 BBA highlights how they have approached testing to BS 8414-1 using a 6 mm cement particle board
as the outer face. Using CP boards as the external cladding panel would prevent fire entering the cavity and it is no surprise they have achieved a pass with this construction. Current market intel suggests Kingspan have tested to BS 8414-2 and it is imperative we find out how to support RS argumentation and conversations with Dave White @ NHBC. Discussions are on-going between Celotex \& NHBC with regards to our test report."

Did you have a conversation with Debbie Berger about this subject on the handover?
A. About the NHBC?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes.
Q. Did you tell Debbie Berger that there was, in the test, 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide and 8 millimetres of Marley Eternit Natura at the level 2 thermocouple and the top of the rig?
A. I can't say for sure whether I told Debbie, but at the very minimum I think I would have suggested to Debbie that she spoke to Paul and Jamie regarding those test details. I obviously couldn't put it in black and white, but I think I prompted a conversation between Debbie and Paul and Jamie.
Q. Nonetheless, the message I think that you're giving her

## 21

is, first of all, that Kingspan have tested to BS 8414-2 and you needed to find out how that was; and, secondly, you needed to argue your case with the NHBC -- is this right? -- that just because they had passed that test, the NHBC should be accepting Celotex's pass?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. Yes.

If we turn to the top of page 2 \{CELO0001025/2\} in this document, you say:
"Depending on the conclusion of NHBC's view, we may be required to re-test to be accepted for NHBC projects."

Now, we know that there was no re-test. Are you able to tell us why there wasn't, in the end, any re-test of RS5000?
A. Mainly because of costs, I would suggest.
Q. Right. So, so far as you're concerned, was the decision taken not to incur the costs of the re-test, but to wait and see how things turned out?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. Can we go to \{CELO0003599\}, please. This is an email that you sent to Jamie Hayes and Paul Evans and others, including Debbie Berger, on 26 March 2015. It 's a long email, I won't read it all to you, but if we can look at the third paragraph, you say there:
"The note below also assumes that LABC and private building inspectors equally do not have the same reservations over AD B compliance as NHBC but the recent publication from the BCA would indicate that it is only a matter of time before they are brought up to speed with the issues surrounding combustible insulation. We could therefore be in a similar position with buildings that are warranted by somebody other than NHBC."

When you said "it was only a matter of time before they are brought up to speed with the issues surrounding combustible insulation", what did you think at that time NHBC would do?
A. At that time, generally I thought that it seemed inconceivable that building control were signing off buildings with combustible insulation based on the test that Kingspan had carried out, and as I said, I think at the same time that RS5000 was launched, NHBC were giving a considerable more ... a bigger focus, I should say, a bigger focus on combustible insulation and the approvals that surround that.
Q. Was your view at the time that the NHBC would get tougher on Kingspan K15 or that they would become slacker, easier on RS5000?
A. No, I think what was clear from that time was that NHBC were considering approvals in a lot more detail, and

## 23

I could only see that going one way, which was that they would look at Kingspan's original test and start to question how buildings had been signed off previous to that.
Q. Right.

Now, after Debbie Berger had taken over from you at the beginning of October 2014, in fact some time later, do you remember that the NHBC produced updated guidance?
A. I do, yes.
Q. Do you remember that it was in fact issued in June 2016?
A. Yes. I have seen that.
Q. Can we go to \{CELO0001169\}. Now, I appreciate that I think you had left Celotex by the time of this document, which was July 2016. That's right, isn't it, I think?
A. Yes, I think so, yeah.
Q. But nonetheless I want to see whether there is anything in it you can help us with.

If you look at the bottom right-hand corner of the document on page 1, we need to scroll down to the bottom of the page, you will see there is a title, "Common wall and facade types accepted by NHBC", and it says:
"The following common wall and facade constructions are acceptable to NHBC without the need to provide an Option 3 assessment providing that the design

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specification and installation meets the minimum specifications set in the following appendices.
-" Appendix 1 - Brickwork Facade.
-" Appendix 2 - Timber Panelling.
-" Appendix 3 - Aluminium Composite Panels."
Did you ever see this document, even in a draft form or an earlier version, while you were at Celotex?
A. Not while I was at Celotex, no. I think I saw this when it had been issued.
Q. Right.
Do you have any idea why NHBC had gone, in the course of approximately 18 months or so, from expressing the concerns that we've seen and you have told us about, to approving the use of RS5000 in these three types of build-up, including aluminium composite panels?
A. No, I don't, and at the time when I saw this document, it surprised me because, as I've just said, I think, if anything, that they were -- building control generally were going to become more stringent on the regulations, on the external wall build-ups of façades, and to see common wall and façade types accepted by NHBC, with appendix 3 in particular and aluminium composite panels next to that, that was a big surprise to me.
Q. Thank you.
Apart from you, were you aware of anybody else at
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Celotex who was in touch with NHBC during the period from September 2014 until July 2016?
A. I would imagine that remained within product management, so that would have been Debbie and Paul, I would imagine.
Q. Right.

I would like to turn next to the topic of the LABC, and LABC approval for Celotex RS5000.

It's right, I think, isn't it, that LABC approval and registration was a significant benefit for Celotex's RS5000 product?
A. They saw it, yeah. Celotex viewed that approval equally as important, I would suggest.
Q. I think your view at the time was that it accounted for $75 \%$ of the market.
A. Yes, but that would have been very much an estimate. Q. Yes, of course.

Was it you who had responsibility initially for obtaining LABC approval?
A. Yes, it was one of my tasks, yes.
Q. Now, let's look at \{CEL00000716\}, this was your long email of 1 November 2013 to Paul Evans that we looked at in some detail yesterday. If we look two-thirds of the way down the page, you will see that there is a paragraph starting, "An architect will be told", which

I think we read yesterday, and you can see it there on the screen in front of you.

About halfway down that paragraph, just below halfway down, you can see you say:
"Kingspan I would suggest ..."
Can you see that?
A. Yes, yeah.
Q. You say:
"Kingspan I would suggest do not have a piece of paper that states they can specifically be used behind any cladding panel. What they have done is got BBA certification stating the fire test method and taken that to LABC to get a registered document detail which states that K 15 can be used in a variety of cladding systems and complies with ADB through passing BR 135. A building control officer is unlikely to challenge a document that is approved from the head of building control."

Now, as we've discussed already between us, this email suggests that your view at the time was that the market wasn't particularly knowledgeable about the regulatory requirements for use of insulation above 18 metres?
A. Yeah, there was a great deal of ambiguity about how it could be that one test had been extrapolated into so

## 27

many other different systems.
Q. And that the only person knowledgeable enough to challenge the compliance of RS5000 on a building above 18 metres was the building control officer?
A. As well as specifiers and contractors and subcontractors.
Q. As well as specifiers and contractors and subcontractors; those who happened to have the relevant skills --
A. Yes.
Q. -- to know what they're talking about?
A. Yes.
Q. And those people, particularly the building control officer, would know that a BS 8414 test was a system test which would limit the product's field of application; is that right?
A. Yes. Yeah, well, as I've said, that's how myself and a couple of others in Celotex viewed that piece of Approved Document B.
Q. Yes.
A. It wasn't clear whether the market viewed it in that way.
Q. No, but your solution, I think -- is this right? -- was that that dispute or ambiguity could be avoided or at least minimised by having an LABC certificate saying
that RS5000 could be used in a variety of systems.
A. Yeah, I think it was reviewed at the very outset in terms of -- I think we saw the slides yesterday, in terms of options and launch with BBA and LABC and launch without LABC. What was clear from the LABC registered detail that was in place for Kingspan K15 was that it seemed to expand beyond just one system.
Q. Yes, and in going for or proclaiming the benefits of an LABC certificate, you were essentially following Kingspan's approach, or wanting to?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. Can we look at \{CEL00000735/4\}, please. We have looked at this email chain before. We looked, I think, at the first and second paragraphs in our discussions yesterday about the BRE's position. Can I just focus on the last sentence of this email, where you say:
"I've also got LABC involved to issue a report stating [Celotex] can be used behind a variety of systems above 18 m to prevent any challenge from building control."

Now, the date of this email is November 2013. If we go to the bottom of page 3, we can see that it 's an email you sent to Simco on 8 November 2013.

Is it right that, as early as that, Celotex was intending to obtain an LABC certificate in order to

## 29

support its claims that RS5000 was suitable in a variety of systems?
A. Yeah, it was as early as probably that meeting on 4 November.
Q. And your express reason for doing that was to prevent any challenge from building control?
A. That's what they wanted to do, yes.
Q. Yes.

Historically, I think you had had some discussions in late 2013 with the LABC, and also in January 2014.
A. That's right.
Q. Is that right?
A. Yes, it is, yes.
Q. That was ahead of the first test in February 2014 ?
A. Yes.
Q. If we go to \{CEL00000939/3\}, please, I would like to go to the bottom of page 3 in that email run. This is an email from David Ewing to you of 2 January 2014, the subject of which was "Celotex Registered Detail
application", and he says:
"Hi Jon
"Trust you had a good Christmas ..."
Then in the third line:
"As we discussed at our last meeting, acceptability is determined by the associated products specification
in combination including cavity barriers. Please just ask if I can assist with anything else in relation to your Registered Detail application."

He refers to "our last meeting"; do you remember when that was?
A. Not specifically, no. I think David may have visited Celotex's offices once upon a time.
Q. Did you discuss at that meeting, do you remember, about how LABC would go about determining if a material was acceptable for use above 18 metres?
A. Yes, yeah, my remit was to understand what LABC required.
Q. Did you specifically ask him at that stage about the basis on which Kingspan had obtained an LABC registered detail?
A. Yes.
Q. What did he tell you?
A. He gave me a list of documents that they'd obviously put in to LABC back in whenever their registered detail was formed, and, yes, that was the basis of them issuing that.
Q. If we look at the bottom of page 3, he says, after his "Kind regards, David":
"Firstly from the BBA certificate ..."
If we can turn to the top of page 4 \{CEL00000939/4\},
31
you have an extract there. Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. It says at section 7:
"The following fire tests have been undertaken: to BS 8414-1:2002."

Then you can see what is set out there. Then, as a final line of that excerpt, I think you can see that it says, under section 7.2 , the product is classified as class 0 and can be used in accordance with the provisions of Approved Document B, including paragraphs 12.5 and 12.6. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Then he sets out an extract from Kingspan, and then at the bottom of the page, "from our internal assessment", and if you go over the page to page 5 \{CELO0000939/5\}, we can see that he's set out there the extract from LABC's assessment of K15, and he says:
"K15 has been tested in accordance with:
"BS 8414-1 ...
"BS EN 1364 ...
"BS 476-6 ..."
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. "Fire tests on building materials and structures", and that's fire propagation. Then BS 476-7, which is

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surface spread of flame, and then he says:
"From the results, it can be considered as a material of limited combustibility and meets the criteria for Class 0 classification for surface spread of flame."
Now, when you read that, you must have appreciated that K15 was not a material of limited combustibility, as Mr Ewing was saying?
A. That's right, yes.
Q. Did it occur to you to ask Mr Ewing of LABC how it was that he could think that because K15 had passed an 8414 test and the class 0 tests, 476-6 and 476-7, he could possibly have concluded that K15 was a material of limited combustibility?
A. I didn't ask him that. I did consult internally on that matter, and I can recall that conversation, and I can't remember whether it was with Paul or Rob, and I raised this as if to say, "Is this right?", because although I feel like I've got a fairly good understanding of the differences between class 0 and combustibility, I wanted to double check that I hadn't misinterpreted the regulations, and the view was that that's obviously how the LABC have interpreted it, albeit in Celotex's view that's incorrect.
Q. Yes. He goes on to say:
    mp results, it can be considered
    material of limited combustibility and meets the
    criteria for Class 0 classification for surface spread
    flame."
        at K15 was not a material of limited combustibility,
    as Mr Ewing was saying?
that he could think that because K15 had passed an }841
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12 it can be termed a 'material of limited combustibility, and so in terms of the relevant part of Doc B it is suitable for use within the wall construction even at heights over 18 m ."

Did that strike you at the time as just plain wrong?
A. Yes, and that's why I went elsewhere.
Q. Were you not troubled by the fact that the LABC thought that Kingspan K15 was a material of limited combustibility based on tests which had absolutely nothing to do with limited combustibility?
A. I suspected at the time that the LABC hadn't even seen Kingspan's 8414 report
Q. That may well be the case, but just on what he was saying and setting out in detail in this email, were you not concerned that the LABC had confused class 0 with limited combustibility at a pretty fundamental level?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you go back to Mr Ewing and tell him he had made a fundamental mistake?
A. No, I didn't.
Q. Why is that?
A. Because I think it was viewed as advantageous not to.
Q. Indeed. And is that because RS5000, whatever else it did or didn't have, did have a class 0 ?
A. Yes, it did, yeah
Q. And therefore you thought -- is this right? -- that you might be able to get an LABC certificate for use above 18 metres simply based on the fact that it had class 0 ?
A. Yeah, I think Celotex's view was that they wanted
a registered detail to replicate exactly what K15 had.
Q. And take advantage of LABC's apparent ignorance?
A. It seems that way, yes.
Q. Yes.

If we go up the email chain to the bottom of page 2 \{CELO0000939/2\} and the top of page 3, we can see that you respond to him the next day, and you say to him in the first main paragraph:
"Thanks for coming back to me ... All looks fairly straight forward and we are confident we can equally prove to the local research authority that our product is also classified as Class 0 and once complete, have tested and passed to BS8414 satisfying AD B. I notice that the reference point below has been Kingspan's BBA cert. As discussed previously, we are not going to pursue this route to begin with but will be able to prove to the research authority the details and pass criteria of BS 8414 in the way of documentation from the BRE themselves. Will this cause any issues do you think?"

35

It's clear from that that you had -- is this right? -- decided not to challenge him on his misunderstanding and conflation of class 0 with limited combustibility, but to go along with it and capitalise on that?
A. I was told not to raise that issue.
Q. Well, it's more than that, isn't it? Actually you were looking to take advantage of it, in other words to reinforce his misunderstanding so as to be able to obtain an LABC registration for RS5000?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, your next email or communication with Mr Ewing doesn't come until May 2014. If we look at the bottom of page 1 \{CEL00000939/1\} in this email string, you to Mr Ewing, 15 May 2014, first main paragraph:
"Apologies for the LONG DELAY in coming back to you on progressing with a registered detail for compliance to AD B. We've had some issues with testing timescales and the BRE themselves which put the project on hold for a few months.
"However, I'm pleased to say that we have successfully passed BR 135 testing and would therefore like to pick up from where we left [off] and agree on

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how we can promptly start work towards a registered
detail."
            It's right, isn't it, that in fact the delay was due to the fact that, in the intervening months, Celotex had actually undergone a first test in February 2014 which had failed?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. So the long delay was not attributable to testing timetables, but actually to the fact that there was a test which had failed?
A. Yes, and the date of that email there is the day after I received instruction not to make any reference to a failed first test or 6-mil magnesium oxide altogether.
Q. I was going to ask you whether this response had come hard on the heels of the 13 and 14 May MAG meeting, but you're telling me that it did?
A. Yes.
Q. And it reflects what you were told?
A. Yes.
Q. Did Paul Evans tell you to write this email in this way, or just give you the general instruction : don't refer to the failed test?
A. Just a general instruction.
Q. And I take it that you never did disclose the failed test to the LABC?
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37
A. No.
Q. At the bottom of the email, you say:
"Is Tim @ West Suffolk still geared up to undertake the research work?"

Is that Tim Bartlett --
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. -- of West Suffolk building control?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you know him?
A. No, I think that's who David had mentioned would be undertaking, I think, the LABC works in the national office, but they outsource the approvals to the local authority, I believe.
Q. What did you understand the process of assessment to involve?
A. Sending across the test, sending across the class 0 reports, sending across the marketing literature, I believe.
Q. Did you send him the full BRE test report? You didn't have it at this stage, but did you later send it to him?
A. I believe they were in receipt of the full test report.
Q. Now, let's go to \{CELO0001995\}. This is an email of 17 June 2014 from you to Tim Bartlett at West Suffolk, copied to David Ewing, subject "Celotex RS5000 Data", and is it right that attached to this email was the

FR5000 class 0 classification report which was then re-issued for RS5000?
A. Yeah, because I believe at the time it hadn't been re-issued for RS5000.
Q. Now, we don't see in the attachments the underlying BS 476 reports. Is that right, that you didn't send him the underlying test reports?
A. I don't know, I can't say for sure.
Q. Just the classification report?
A. Was there a difference between the two?
Q. Well, there is a test report and a classification report, and we can't see the test reports being sent, only the classification report.
A. Okay.
Q. We can look at the documents if we need to look at them.
A. No, no, no, that's fine.
Q. Is there a reason why only the classification report but not the test reports were sent?
A. No, I don't believe so.
Q. Now, you say there in the fourth paragraph down:
"As discussed, our aim is to provide you with the support materials to develop a detail which entails the following:
"- Celotex RS5000 can be used with a variety of cladding systems (including masonry or rainscreen

39
systems) and can be fixed back to a structural steel frame with a sheathing board or direct back to masonry.
"- The product as per K15's RD is suitable for use in all wind exposures provided the fixing spec meets the relevant british standards.
"- Celotex RS5000 has successfully tested to BS 8414-2:2005, meets the criteria set out in BR 135 and therefore is acceptable for use in buildings with storeys above 18 m in height (subject to the board being fixed to a non-combustible substrate) alternative compliance to AD B.
"- The product has Class 0 fire performance."
Then you go on in the last paragraph:
"We are in the process of getting a revised Class 0 report to state RS5000 rather than FR5000 and will forward on the draft of the official test report once received but the holding letter indicates an official classification is on its way."

Now, I have read that all to you in full for a reason, which we're going to come to.

Is it right that in describing the product in this way in this email, you were trying to achieve precisely what Kingspan had achieved with their registered LABC detail?
A. That's right.
Q. Hence the use in the third bullet point there of the "and therefore is acceptable for use in buildings with storeys above 18 m in height"?
A. Correct, yeah. I believe, from memory, the finalised registered detail for Celotex RS5000 was near enough a mirror image of Kingspan K15.
Q. And we saw yesterday that that language you had taken directly from Kingspan's datasheet of March 2011 --
A. Yes.
Q. -- at \{CEL00008510\}, yes.

It was of course untrue, wasn't it, that RS5000 could be used with a variety of cladding systems?
A. Yes.
Q. Again, the same point: you were giving wording to the LABC that you accepted yesterday was untrue and misleading, namely that, because the system had passed an 8414 test, it could therefore be used in buildings generally over 18 metres?
A. Yes, as I said yesterday, that third bullet point there is exactly the message that Celotex wanted to convey.
Q. Yes. But over and above putting that message to be conveyed in sales literature, you were now wanting the LABC to put it into its own certificate?
A. As they had done for Kingspan.
Q. As they had done with Kingspan, but yes is the answer to 41
my question?
A. Yes.
Q. So that instead of it simply now being in what might be dismissed as just sales talk, this was actually now going to go into an official -looking document which would have profound influence on the way building control officers might regard the use of RS5000 above 18 metres; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, you obtained LABC approval in August 2014; is that right? Initial approval, at least.
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. Let's look at what was issued in that month.
\{CEL00000009\}, please. This is the LABC registered details drawing and document list which was issued. It looks as if it came in to you on 29 August 2014, but might it have come in earlier than that, do you think?
A. I don't know.
Q. Look at "Limitations of use", to start with. It says:
"For use in rainscreen wall construction including above 18 metres height. The required thickness of board for a particular construction must be established with the use of the Celotex online calculator ."

Then it goes on:
"Celotex RS5000 can be used with a variety of
cladding systems (including masonry or rainscreen systems) and can be fixed back to a structural steel frame with a sheathing board or direct back to masonry.
"Celotex RS5000 has successfully tested to BS 8414:2 2005, meets the criteria set out in BR 135 and therefore is acceptable for use in buildings with storeys above 18 m in height (subject to the board being fixed to a non-combustible substrate) alternative compliance to AD B.
"The product has been tested [and] achieves
a 'Class 0' spread of flame."
That quote is taken exactly from the wording that you had suggested in your 17 June email to the LABC, which we've looked at. In fact, do you accept that it's a cut and paste?
A. Yes.
Q. And it even includes the spaces before and after the bracket, doesn't it?
A. I hadn't noted that before, no, but yes.
Q. Yes.

Can you account for how it comes about that the LABC had simply lifted your text from your 17 June email at \{CELO0001995\} and put it into a formal document like this?
A. No, because this was the -- I think this was the first

43

LABC approval that myself or Celotex had been involved with, so usually the wording comes from the approval body rather than the manufacturer.
Q. Yes. Really what I was asking you was: can you explain how it came about that the LABC appears simply to have cut and pasted your message in your 17 June email and planted it into this registered detail document?
A. No, I don't know.
Q. When you saw this document at the end of August 2014, did you notice that that is what they appear to have done?
A. I would have looked at the registered detail and discussed that, and that's exactly what the business wanted.
Q. Well, that was my next question: is it right that the LABC certificate was as untrue and as misleading as the language that you had put into your email of 17 June?
A. Yes.
Q. And that Celotex had intended that to be the case as a way of avoiding being challenged by building control officers down the track?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. And at the very least, by failing to ensure that this document reflected the fact that BR 135 approval is only for the system tested, Celotex ran the risk of
misleading customers?
A. Yes.
Q. And misleading building control officers?
A. Yes.
Q. And that was intentional, deliberate and dishonest?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. Did you know that this was the LABC certificate that was sent by Jonathan Roome to Harley in late August 2014 for use in the Grenfell Tower project?
A. No, I didn't know that.
Q. Does it surprise you to discover that it was?
A. No, it doesn't.
Q. It's also the same LABC certificate that John Hoban, the building control officer at Grenfell Tower, says that he examined, to the best of his recollection.

Again, are you surprised that a building control officer would look at this document and read it as it says and be misled by it?
A. I'm not surprised, no.
Q. Now, if we go to \{CEL00001017\}, this is an email -- and I'm looking at the second one on the page -- from you to the sales teams on 9 August 2014 to which you attach the LABC registered detail certificates for Celotex RS5000.

Do we take it from that that that attachment that you referred to was the LABC registered detail document

45
we've just been looking at?
A. Yes, I believe so.
Q. Yes.

Then you say at the bottom of the page:
"These certificates confirm that Celotex RS5000 is applicable for use in rainscreen cladding applications below and above 18 metres in height. It confirms that we have successfully tested to BS 8414-2:2005, meet the criteria set out in BR 135 and is therefore applicable for buildings with a storey height greater than 18 metres."

Did you intend that passage to be a misleading sales message to the sales team to double down, as it were, on the LABC certificate 's contents?
A. It was a message that they had already received from the launch and was consistent with the message that the business wanted to convey to not only their own sales team, but the general market, I would suggest.
Q. Yes. If you go to the top of page 2 \{CELO0001017/2\}, please, you can see it says:
"LABC are currently in the process of changing the format of their certificates and these are likely to be issued to us in the next couple of weeks. In the meantime, please use the existing certificates. I recommend using the LABC Drawing \& Document List RD491
to issue to customers and specifiers as this contains more detail around the subject matter but both certificates can be issued and will be live on LABC's website within the next two weeks."

So here we see you specifically telling the mailing lists for the sales teams to send out these registered details that we've just looked at to potential clients; that's right, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Notwithstanding that you knew that it was a misleading document?
A. I knew that, yes.
Q. And again, that was deliberate and dishonest on your part?
A. It was, yes.
Q. Did Paul Evans know about that?
A. Yes.
Q. How did he know about that?
A. Because he was copied in to that email, and I think earlier up the chain there's a response from him on that.
Q. Indeed, and if we go to the top of that chain, page 1 \{CEL00001017/1\}, Paul Evans' response to you was:
"Outstanding. Well done.
"Now just the NHBC please!!"
47
What did you understand him to mean by "Now just the NHBC please"?
A. So this was during my time as product manager. He was still pushing me for NHBC approval, if such a thing existed.
Q. To your understanding, did you understand Paul Evans to be asking you to take the same approach with the NHBC that we've just seen that you took with the LABC?
A. Yes.

MR MILLETT: Mr Roper, thank you very much.
I have no further questions of my own to ask you, but there may be some further questions which, on looking back at my notes, I may have or may come from others.

So, Mr Chairman, is that a convenient moment for the break?
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Well, I think it probably is, isn't it?
MR MILLETT: Yes.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Just so you understand, Mr Roper, when counsel has reached the end of the questions he thinks he needs to ask, he needs a little bit of time just to check nothing is missing, but we also have to allow the possibility that others who are not physically present may want him to put questions to you. So we
have a break, which we will combine with our morning break, at this point.
So we will come back at 11.25 , please, and we will see if there are any further questions for you then.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: In the meantime, if you go with the usher, and of course not talk to anyone about your evidence or anything relating to it.
THE WITNESS: That's fine.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much.
(Pause)
Thank you very much. 11.25, then, please.
Thank you.
(11.08 am)
(A short break)
(11.30 am)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Mr Roper, we will see if there are any more questions for you.
Mr Millett, how are we?
MR MILLETT: Mr Chairman, there are a few, not very many.
The first is really an observation I should make. I asked you some questions this morning about a BRE video on the premise that there wasn't one. In fact, I'm told there was a BRE video. It was disclosed to the Inquiry very late on, so there was one.
49
Does that fact alter any of the evidence that you have given this morning?
A. No. I think I've seen a BRE video, but I thought it was of the first test, but maybe there was one of the second test, so I apologise for that.
Q. Right. But you never saw it yourself?
A. I can't recall.
Q. Do you know whether anybody else within Celotex saw the video?
A. It must have been stored somewhere, but I don't know who would have viewed that.
Q. Next I've got some questions from the LABC, which is this: do you recall that the certificate we looked at before, the one that came in August, was then replaced later on in 2014?
A. No.
Q. You don't remember that?
A. No.
Q. Let's have a look at \{CELO0002021/2\}, please. This is an email from Sam Li to you, 3 November 2014, and Sam Li says to you that there are "several important changes made to your registration with us", and under "New Certificates ", he says:
"A new registration certificate has been created for your system/solution, providing your clients with more
detailed information about your product and the scope of your consideration. A copy of this certificate is attached to this email."

So new ones came in then.
Do you remember receiving new changed LABC certificates?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Let's have a look at \{LABC0001776\}, please, and see if that triggers a recollection.

That's the same document as I've just been looking at. If you look at -- we can stay with this -- the bottom of page 1, if you go back to look at the bottom of page 1 of the email run itself -- perhaps we should go back to \{CELO0002021\}, please, bottom of page 1 of that. You can see that you send an email to Debbie Berger, 3 November 2014:
"Debs,
"For you.
"Please go back to LABC and ask to take out any references that RS5000 is the same product as FR5000."

Again, was that because you wanted to mislead or Celotex wanted to mislead people into thinking that RS5000 was a new product?
A. No, I think it was because they clearly wanted to distinguish between the two.

## 51

Q. You can see that at the top of the page, she goes back to Sam Li and suggests some paragraphs of text to replace "Description of product". Secondly:
"To replace first paragraph starting with Celotex has provided test reports ... within 'scope of registration ':"

And then:
"... third paragraph starting with The product has Class 0 ... within 'scope of registration '.'

Then if we go to \{CELO0008691/2\}, please, this is an email run -- if we look at the bottom of page 1, here is an email from Debbie Berger to Sam Li, copied to you. Over the page to page 2, please, we can see that she says:
"Hi Sam
"I've just noticed the website is live with the certificate and fact sheet.
"Is ... it possible to limit visibility or better remove these until we have sorted out the wording?"

On the page above that, if we go back to page 1 \{CEL00008691/1\}, we can see the LABC response which comes from Sam Li:
"Hi Debbie,
"Sorry for the delay in getting round to your emails. No problem at all. I will check with my

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colleague who deals with the website if we can make your landing page not visible to members of the public.
"I will check with my Manager to see if we can make the suggested changes in your attachment on the certificates and website."
Now, we can see you were copied in to this entire email run. Do you remember that although new form certificates had been issued, they weren't actually generally available until the wording was sorted out? Do you remember that?
A. No, I mean, this is jogging my memory, but at the time I'd moved out of product management at that time and into area sales, so I may have quickly glanced at it, but ...
Q. Right. Do you remember when -- maybe you don't -- the wording was sorted out and the final version of the LABC certificate became live on their website?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Does the date July 2015 or September 2015 ring any bell with you?
A. No.
Q. No, it doesn't, right.
Can I then turn to another question.
Now, you said in your evidence this morning at page 36 of the transcript, lines 1 to 6 \{Day72/36:1-6\},
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53
that you were told not to challenge Mr Ewing of the LABC's conflation of class 0 on the one hand with the concept of limited combustibility on the other.

Who told you not to challenge LABC on that point?
A. I can't recall specifically, but I know that that discussion around class 0 and the perceived misunderstanding of class 0 and limited combustibility would have taken place with either Rob or Paul.
Q. Either Rob or Paul, so that would be Rob Warren or Paul Evans; yes?
A. Yes.

MR MILLETT: Yes, okay, thank you.
Yes, I think that's all I need to ask you.
Thank you very much, Mr Roper, I've got no further questions for you I need to cover.

Mr Chairman, I have no further questions.
It only remains for me to thank you very much for coming to help us with our investigations, we are extremely grateful to you and for your evidence. So, Mr Roper, thank you.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Mr Roper, it just remains for me to thank you on behalf of the panel for coming to give evidence. I know it took rather longer than you expected. I'm sorry about that, but there were a lot of
questions we had to ask you.
Your evidence has been very helpful, and we're very grateful to you for it and for the candour with which you have given it. Thank you very much.

You are now free to go, so if you would like to go with the usher, she' ll look after you.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.
(The witness withdrew)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Now, then, Mr Millett, we have another witness, but I think we have to have a little break for housekeeping purposes, don't we?
MR MILLETT: We do.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So we'll rise for -- well, as short a time as it takes to do what has to be done.

MR MILLETT: Yes, it's probably about ten minutes, if that's ...

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Well, you send someone to come and get us when you're ready.

MR MILLETT: Will do, thank you very much.
(11.40 am)
(A short break)
(11.50 am)

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Now, Mr Millett, who is your next witness?

55

MR MILLETT: Mr Chairman, I call Mr Paul Evans, please. SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much. MR PAUL EVANS (affirmed)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much, Mr Evans. Good morning. Do sit down and make yourself comfortable.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, Mr Millett.
MR MILLETT: Mr Chairman, thank you.
Questions from COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY
MR MILLETT: Mr Evans, good morning.
A. Good morning.
Q. Can I begin by thanking you very much for attending to give evidence today.

If you have difficulty understanding my questions or you want me to put the question in a different way, I can do that.

We will take scheduled breaks, although I don't think we will take a break before lunchtime today.
A. Okay.
Q. But we will take scheduled breaks in the afternoons and in the mornings. If you feel you need a break at any other point, please just let me know.
A. Okay.
Q. Could you also please try to keep your voice up so that the person who sits to your right can get down

| A. I will. | 1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Q. Also, if you nod or shake your head, that doesn't come | 2 |  |
| out on the transcript, so say "yes" or "no" as the case | 3 |  |
| may be if that's the answer. | 5 |  |
| A. Okay. | 6 |  |
| Q. You have made two statements for the Inquiry. Can | 7 |  |
| I please take you to them. You will have them in the | 8 |  |
| folder on the desk in front of you but also on the | 9 |  |
|  | screen in front of you, and every document I'm going to | 10 |
|  | show you will appear on that screen as well. | 11 |
| A. Okay. | 12 |  |
| Q. The first statement is at \{CEL00010058\}, and that is | 13 |  |
|  | your first statement. Can you confirm that, please? | 14 |
| A. Yes, that's correct. | 15 |  |
| Q. If you go to page 70, there is a signature above the | 16 |  |
|  | date of 31 October 2018. Do you see that? | 17 |
| A. Yes. |  |  |
| Q. Is that your signature? |  |  |
| A. It is. |  |  |
| Q. Have you read this witness statement recently? | 18 |  |
| A. I have. | 19 |  |
| Q. Can you confirm that its contents are true? | 20 |  |
| A. Yes. | 21 |  |
| Q. The second witness statement is at \{CEL00012233\}, if we | 25 |  |

57
can have that, please. Is that the first page of your second witness statement?
A. It is.
Q. If you go to page 8, please, you can see a signature and a date, 15 June 2020, with the signature above that. Is that your signature?
A. It is.
Q. Again, have you had a chance to read that statement?
A. I have, yes.
Q. Can you confirm again that its contents are true?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you discussed your evidence you are going to give today with anybody before coming here?
A. No.
Q. I want to ask you some questions first, please, about your background.

You joined Celotex in 2007.
A. Yes.
Q. And you became a product manager there, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. Was this your first job in the construction industry?
A. It was, yes.
Q. You graduated with a degree in business management and marketing, didn't you?
A. Yes.
Q. So when you came to Celotex, is it right that you had no technical knowledge or experience of any kind?
A. I didn't, no.
Q. If we go to your witness statement, your first statement, paragraph 10 on page 3 \{CEL00010058/3\}, please, if we can, you say at the very end of that paragraph on that page, and over to page 4:
"Naturally to be able to market products I had of necessity to gain some technical knowledge but the gaining of such knowledge was a gradual process over time which was not supported by any formal training programme, peer to peer review or appraisal by a Statutory Director."

So clearly there was no formal training in place; was there any informal training in place?
A. When I joined I would have had an induction programme set out for me, which would have encountered some time with the Celotex technical centre, so I would have been given an overview of the products and the applications in which they were used.
Q. Was there any technical or scientific explanation of the products, how they performed under windloading, fire performance, matters of that nature?
A. I can't recall the exact detail.
Q. Was there no real oversight of your knowledge as you

59
acquired it, in other words no regular training sessions or programmes?
A. No, training -- as I gained more time in the business, I learnt as I spent more time.
Q. Right, so really learning on the job?
A. Yes.
Q. Right. Can we go to page 12 of your statement \{CEL00010058/12\}, please, paragraph 44. You say there, under the title "Development and testing of RS5000", in your last sentence:
"The scope of these [and that's marketing slides] also extended to market programmes including new building regulations as well as brand evolution initiatives especially digital strategies, a new website and a new customer relationship management system."

Does that mean, when you refer to "new building regulations ", that you gave presentations about the Building Regulations?
A. I didn't give presentations on Building Regulations. What I'm saying there is that part of the marketing activity would be when new Building Regulations were introduced, primarily part L, that would have formed part of the workload of the marketing department.
Q. I see. So you would market based on the evolution of the Building Regulations as they happened?
A. There had been -- when the regulations changed in 2010, there was work done around promoting Celotex's role within Building Regulations for part L .
Q. Right. But to do that marketing function, do we take it that there was no formal or even informal education given to you or anybody under you involved in marketing as to what the new regulations meant or how they worked?
A. No, no formal training, no.
Q. Again, was that just looking at the regulations as they came in, working out what they meant for yourself, and adapting your marketing strategies around that?
A. Yes, alongside the team as well.
Q. Can we look at \{CELO0010154/7\} at the bottom, please. This is the witness statement of Jamie Hayes of Celotex. At paragraph 22, he says in the third line:
"PE [that's you, Paul Evans] was young when he joined Celotex and worked under CK."

That's Chris King?
A. Yes.
Q. "CK had a certain way of working, that I would describe as aggressive and he had a reputation for taking shortcuts. PE had no construction experience and as far as I was aware, he picked up everything he knew from CK. Effectively, he was promoted to Marketing Director without a lot of experience and in practice was able to

## 61

make decisions within Celotex without any real checks or balances."

Is it right to say that you picked up everything you knew from Chris King?
A. The majority of my day-to-day training and learning about marketing and product management would have come through Chris, who was my line manager at the time, yes.
Q. Line manager; was he also your mentor and role model?
A. I wouldn't say role model.
Q. Mentor, then?
A. Yeah, I spent a lot of time with Chris learning about the job.
Q. Would you agree with Jamie Hayes' characterisation of Chris King's way of working that we see in that paragraph?
A. I would say Chris had a style. I wouldn't describe that style as aggressive.
Q. How would you describe it?
A. He was firm. He was -- he knew -- he had high expectations of people.
Q. Did his way of working influence your own style of working?
A. I don't think so. Myself and Chris are two totally different people, so I wouldn't say that my style would have reflected Chris' style.
Q. You became head of marketing, I think, in and from May 2013; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. At that time, did you become a member of the management action group, or MAG?
A. I did.
Q. Was that the senior management team?
A. It was.
Q. Was it the board of Celotex, or was there a difference between MAG and the board?
A. When I joined the MAG, the company had been acquired by Saint-Gobain, so I believe the reporting structure and different hierarchical structure would have been different, and I don't really understand -- or understood that. Prior to me being promoted to head of marketing, the MAG was the board to all intents and purposes.
Q. I see.

Was there anybody on the MAG board at the time you joined it that was also on the main board of Celotex?
A. There was members of the MAG when I joined it that had been members of the MAG prior to the business being acquired by Saint-Gobain, yes.
Q. Well, that's not quite an answer to my question.

When you joined the MAG, were there any members of

## 63

MAG who were also members of Celotex's main board?
A. I don't know.
Q. Nonetheless, is it right that the MAG was the senior day-to-day decision-taking body within Celotex?
A. Yes.
Q. And it met monthly, I think, didn't it?
A. It did.
Q. You became marketing director in October 2015; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Was that effectively the same role, in the sense of the same responsibilities, as you had had before?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Was there ever a time after you joined MAG when you ceased to be a member of MAG but before you left Celotex?
A. No, I was on the MAG until I left Celotex.
Q. Right.

If we look at your statement, please, at page 5 \{CEL00010058/5\}, paragraph 15 , in the third sentence there -- this is in relation to your early employment with Celotex -- you say:
"It became apparent to me that I was working for a business which was looking to be sold [ this is in 2012, I think] not least because I and other employees
were told on a variety of occasions by senior management that the business would one day be sold. Budgets, and the business generally, were incredibly lean."

Now, prior to the sale to Saint-Gobain, is it right that Celotex was owned, or at least majority owned, by AAC Capital Partners?
A. That name, that company name, is familiar. I don't know whether it was a majority shareholding.
Q. Did they have an influential stake?
A. I believe so.
Q. Is it right -- and tell me if this is wrong -- that they were the private equity arm of originally part of ABN AMRO, a Dutch bank?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you understand that their investment strategy, or the shareholders overall's investment strategy, was a sale?
A. Yes.
Q. Hence the drive for profits and increased earnings per share, and therefore a better exit price?
A. The business was set up for, yes, an exit strategy, and I believe the business was run with that as the ultimate goal.
Q. And with an exit strategy as the ultimate goal, did you understand that that meant a drive for revenues with

65
a view to boosting the earnings per share or its enterprise value?
A. Not so -- don't know so much about shares, but certainly in terms of maximising revenue, yes.
Q. Right.

In your witness statement at paragraph 3
\{CELO0010058/1\} -- and I don't think you need to go to it -- you refer to the transfer to Saint-Gobain on 31 December 2015. Was that when the sale was finalised formally?
A. Sorry, can you say that again, please?
Q. Let's look at it, page 1 of your witness statement, paragraph 3. You say in the middle of the paragraph:
"The manufacturing business that produced Celotex insulation was transferred from Celotex Limited to Saint-Gobain Construction Products UK Limited ... with effect from 31 December 2015 ..."
A. Yes.
Q. Was that when the sale was finalised, or was the sale to Saint-Gobain finalised before that?
A. The sale to Saint-Gobain was finalised before that.
Q. Right, I see.

Is this right: even though Celotex had been sold to Saint-Gobain by its previous owners, the manufacturing business that produced Celotex was still run by and
owned by Celotex until December 2015?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes, I see.
A. As part of what they called a hive-up exercise.
Q. Yes, I follow.

Now, can we go back to Jamie Hayes' statement, please, \{CELO0010154/6\}, and I would like to show you paragraph 17. Mr Hayes says:
"Even before this acquisition [and this is the Saint-Gobain acquisition in and from 2012] Celotex was largely marketing led given that those individuals at the top of the business had mainly originated from the Marketing Department. Celotex used to be owned by private equity group AAC Capital Partners and so the drive for profit making and increasing the company's share price had been systemic in the Celotex culture for some time."

Pausing there, do you agree with that from your own observations while you were at Celotex?
A. There was -- yes, the culture for Celotex was around, as I said, you know, the drive for revenue and the plan for exit.
Q. Yes.

He says:
"However, it seemed as though this culture became
67
heightened once Saint Gobain became involved." Do you agree with that?
A. Yes.
Q. "I knew from later conversations between PE, Craig Chambers ('CC') and Jon Roper ('JR') (whose roles are explained below) at which I was present that Saint Gobain had asked for a budget for increasing profits and that at least $15 \%$ of this increase would need to be attributed to new products. I remember thinking we were not allowed to simply sell more of our existing products to increase profits. For me this meant that there was a drive for innovation and a sense of pressure to increase profits at Celotex."

Did you pick up the fact that Saint-Gobain had asked for a budget for increasing profits, and that at least $15 \%$ of that increase would need to be attributed to new products?
A. There was an internal target in the company which was around $15 \%$ when it was first set, that $15 \%$ of the sales had to come from a specific set of products, the 5000 range. The Saint-Gobain target, as I recall, was that as a global entity they would like $20 \%$ of sales to come from products that had been launched within the last five years.
Q. Right. And looking at those last two sentences in

Mr Hayes' paragraph 15 there, do you agree with what he says in those sentences?
A. There was definitely a drive to increase innovation and have new products on the market, yes.
Q. Right.

Now, I want to ask you some questions about lambda. Can we go to \{CELO0010498\}, please. This is an email of 22 July 2009 from Ian Parker to you and also to Rob Warren, and it's clear from that that, at that time, the lambda value that Celotex was aiming to maintain was 22 or 0.022 . Do you remember that?
A. I'm just trying to understand what product range this was for, sorry, just from the date.
Q. From the dates, yes, and you can see that it's -perhaps this helps: the subject is, "Hipchen Lambda 22 rolling results", so it's whatever comes off the Hipchen product line.
A. Yes, and multiple products came off of the Hipchen line, so ...
Q. Yes. What Mr Parker, who is the quality manager, says is that there is a data set:
"The BBA result has been put into the data set ...
"The effect is that if we use this number with only the LOWEST result per day we would be outside declared value at 22.11 due to the in crease in standard

69
deviation and the small sample size ( this would improve over time as the numbers of tests increase.
" If we put the number into the data set which
contains all the data between 19.4 and 20.4 results we are within declared result at 21.96 ."

Then he says:
"The obvious problem is that the BBA result is a lot higher than our figures since we filter out the high results, will this be picked up by the BBA since we have verified our equipment to theirs and the number does look out of place."

Did you think it was acceptable practice to filter out the high results?
A. No, I don't think it was acceptable. I think this has come from a programme of testing which has been put into place by the business, and I believe I'm included in this email because I had a responsibility to be the go-between in getting BBA certification.
Q. Right. So you accept that it wasn't acceptable practice?
A. It wasn't acceptable, no.
Q. No, thank you.

Going on, he says:
"Out of interest our true declared lambda for July ( all data unfiltered) is 22.76, against our 'selected'

### 21.96."

So you could see from that that there was a method or means by which you could select 21.96 and be within 22, whereas if you looked at all the figures and gave the true declared lambda, that would take you above 22; is that essentially what he is saying?
A. That is what he is saying. There was, as I say, a process for testing which was put into the business which used a selective data process.
Q. You say that it was a process for testing put into the business; did you have any role in putting that process into the business?
A. No, that --
Q. Do you know who did?
A. The only recollection I have is that this was discussed at a -- I believe what would have been called the PLCP meeting.
Q. Yes.
A. I know that lambda was discussed there and I know I used to go to that meeting, but so did all of the -- the majority of the directors of the board.
Q. Are you telling us that this methodology for data selection was already in place at the time you joined Celotex, so far as you recall?
A. I don't know.

71
Q. You don't know. All right.

Let's go to \{CELO0010272\}, please. This is a technical report from Ian Parker, who is the person who sent that email, of 9 December 2012, and it's circulated to RP, JA, CK, PE, JM and RW. I take it that PE is you?
A. Yes.
Q. And that CK is Chris King?
A. Yes.
Q. And RW is Rob Warren?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know RP, JA and JM are?
A. JM would be Joe Mahoney.
Q. Right.
A. RP would be Richard Pemberton, and JA would be John Arnold.
Q. In the first paragraph it says:
"Following the decision to pursue lambda 22 on the Hipchen the following is a summary of the current and proposed process for the collection of thermal sample result against which external auditors will Audit."

Then he sets out the current process. If you look at item 4:
"Any thermal falling outside the selection bands of 19.4 to 20.4 (to give a declared lambda 22) have a check
box unticked so the result is not displayed on a separate record sheet with the same database. i.e An auditor will only see the thermals in the selection band."

So that was the current process. So it looks from that -- is this right? -- that the process as set up meant that a number of statistics would fall outside what an auditor would see, so that the auditor would, on the statistics that they saw, get to a declared value of 22?
A. That appears to be the process that the quality team were undertaking, yes.
Q. Right. He goes on:
"Issue with process which could be identified by an auditor if they followed the process train.
"a) The 'selected' data is contained within the same database as ALL the data so there is potential for an auditor to pick up all the data due to human error."

By human error, he means accidentally stumbling across all the data, presumably?
A. Yes.
Q. It wouldn't be a mistake; it would actually be a serendipitous discovery?
A. Sorry, can you say that last part --
Q. Yes, it would be down to good luck that the auditor
found, through this so-called human error, all the data?
A. That's how it reads, yes.
Q. Yes:
"b) the daily records contain ALL the results which if they were audited would highlight the fact 'extra' thermal samples are not in the 'selected' database.
"c) The thermal machine data ... are automatically saved ..."

So what he is identifying here is that there are three particular methods by which an auditor could pick up all the data if they followed the process trail.

Then he goes on:
"This results in a logistic issue of having to manage the data to avoid an auditor finding evidence that thermals are selected to give lambda 22 rather than recording the results regardless of their value."

Pausing there, do you accept that that makes it clear to all of those persons receiving this technical report that Celotex were actively seeking to conceal this practice, this methodology, from auditors?
A. Yes.
Q. Would the auditors in question, at least in this instance, be the BBA?
A. That's my understanding, yes.
Q. He goes on to say:
"With Circa 100 samples per month and a ' failure ' rate of 40 to $50 \%$ this represents a high degree of data management and manipulation which is all down to human interaction to make decisions on what to keep or reject."

From that, although you might have thought data management was acceptable, did you realise that manipulation wasn't?
A. I don't recall seeing the word "manipulation", and with the other people that were on the report of being in senior management/director positions --
Q. Right. By the words "high degree of data management and manipulation", did you read that as fiddling the figures?
A. I believe from what I was told, what the company were looking to do was interpret the standard for selecting data.
Q. That's not what he is saying, is it? He is saying that with around 100 samples a month and a failure rate of 40 to $50 \%$, there is a high degree of data management and manipulation.
A. Yes, that is what he is saying.
Q. Yes, and I'm asking you whether you understood the "high degree of data management and manipulation" to be really a dressed-up way of saying fiddling the numbers, or

## 75

manipulating the figures, to put it slightly more delicately, if you like.
A. Yes, manipulating the numbers is what you could say.
Q. Yes, then he gives option 1 :
"Retains all thermal data but offers the highest opportunity for human error in the process resulting in auditor queries."

He explains those particular elements of that option.

Then if you go over the page \{CELO0010272/2\}, option 2:
"Retains only thermal data within the selection range ...
"Summary option 2 - Data management is far less intensive but the ability to review ALL Hipchen thermal data is lost without having to refer to the thermal machine data file which would be a labour intensive process to extract and compile."

Then he has a summary, and he says:
"Hipchen Lambda 22 by statistical method is data intensive under either option relying on those testing and data input to make the right decision and human error over 100 samples per month will occur at some stage.
"From a data management/risk perspective Option 2
would be the preferred method but the negative side is the loss of thermal data from the database for analysis - this would be my preferred option.
"Ongoing there needs to be progress in achieving a Declared Lambda 22 via process/chemical improvements and not the statistical method which does not represent the actual population of the true lambda of the product being produced."

Now, before I come back to that text, can I take you to your statement at page 3, your second statement, \{CELO0012233/3\}. At paragraph 14 there, in the last sentence, you say:
" It appeared that the process for calculating lambda was perhaps open to interpretation and the Operations/QC Department had decided that if a minimum of one thermal result was selected per day then that fell within the rules of the standard."

When you say "perhaps open to interpretation", in fact that's just a delicate way of avoiding the problem, isn't it? It wasn't open to interpretation at all; this was about how to go about massaging the figures.
A. From what I have seen more recently when reviewing documents, and at my time at Celotex, where this wasn't really something that I got too involved in, you know,

77
being open -- you know, the process for being able to test one sample per day was something that the business felt was acceptable within the standard.
Q. But that's not about the process being open to interpretation; it's the process being open to abuse.
A. Yes, it could be argued that way. I think that was for others to decide whether that was what they wanted to do in running their business.
Q. Is it right that, in effect, Celotex had adopted a practice of obtaining multiple data points for lambda and then simply selecting the most favourable, or narrowing the data down so that what was selected would produce 22 or thereabouts?
A. I don't know exactly how it was done.
Q. Going back to the document we were just on, the 9 December 2009 technical report, please, if we could just go back to that \{CEL00010272/2\}, where we've seen the summary which I've read to you, the reality was, wasn't it, that as Mr Parker pointed out to you, Celotex needed a process to improve lambda to 22 through process and chemical improvements and not by what he called the statistical method, which he said "does not represent the actual population of the true lambda of the product being produced".

Now, that's what he said. You must have realised
that this approach involved essentially lying with statistics .
A. I don't think at the time I really gave the document -because of who else was on the document and the people that were making the decisions, and my limited time in the business at that time, I don't think I would have been really making any thoughts or any decisions on that.
Q. No, you may not have been making any decisions about it . I haven't asked you about that, Mr Evans. What I'm really interested in is what you thought at the time.

Did you not have any concerns at all about the legitimacy of the approach that was then being adopted, namely the statistical method as opposed to the process/chemical improvements approach?
A. I don't recall having any concerns about it, mainly because it was for others to make that decision.
Q. It may have been for others to make that decision, but did you not think at the time that this was a dishonest approach?
A. I don't recall thinking anything at the time of what the approach was.
Q. If we go to paragraph 15 of your second statement, please \{CELO0012233/3\}, you say there in the middle of that paragraph:

79
"I had no reason to doubt the recommendation from the Operations/QC Department and simply treated the matter as having been finally resolved at the very highest level as the approach that the company was going to take. I don't believe any external view or opinion was sought on this and from then on, the application of selective data in respect of lambda value was followed."

How could you possibly not have had any doubts about the recommendation, given the technical report that we've just seen?
A. Again, I probably didn't give that report that much attention on the basis that I was just one of six people, seven people to have received that report, and that would have been something for operations, quality control and the board to ultimately decide what they were going to do.
Q. Now, if we go to page 4 of your statement
\{CEL00012233/4\}, paragraph 18 -- this is your second statement -- you say there, in relation to lambda, that you had very little , if anything, to do with lambda data collection. That's what you say.
A. Yes.
Q. And you say in the third line:
"... I never recall lambda being a major talking point up until a MAG meeting, sometime I believe in

2013/2014, the details of which formed part of my disciplinary pack of documents."

Pausing there, is it right that you were disciplined over the lambda issue?
A. There was a disciplinary process, yes.
Q. Over the lambda issue?
A. Yes.
Q. And you were subject to disciplinary action in respect of the lambda issue?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes.
"Craig Chambers, who took over from
Richard Pemberton as Managing Director, was present at this meeting. I recall Joe Mahoney gave a presentation about the company getting close to not being able to declare its lambdas. The presentation inevitably referred openly to the manner in which lambda values were being selected at that time and, again, so far as I can remember nobody at the meeting challenged the approach being taken."

Did that surprise you at the time? You had been in the company now a number of years. Did it surprise you that even the MAG were not challenging the approach being taken in relation to lambda values?
A. No, I believe that the MAG team were of the view that as

## 81

long as one result per day was taken, then that was within the rules of the standard. That would have been the thinking of the MAG team.
Q. Even though all the other results of the day would have pointed to a lambda being something different?
A. I can't remember every slide on the presentation, but I'm not sure how much of the detail that went into.
Q. Does the fact that the MAG, even in 2013/14, accepted what you say about the lambdas here and the method of going about collecting the data and presenting it, tell us something about the business culture within Celotex at that time?
A. At what time, sorry?
Q. 2013/2014.
A. Yes, I think so, and I think it says something about the culture earlier as well.
Q. Yes. Did that -- well, you tell me in your words: what does it tell us about the culture within Celotex at that time?
A. I think the culture that was established for a business that was -- had a number one strategy of exit made its way into post- exit culture of the business. The culture didn't change.
Q. And the culture was a culture of what?
A. Fast paced, quick decisions.
Q. Fast paced, quick decisions; can you enlighten us a little bit further?
A. The business just worked incredibly quickly and I don't think had a culture of challenging.
Q. Not a culture of challenging; challenging what?
A. Challenging each other, challenging decisions that were being made. I think too many people were left to just do their job, and that's ultimately I believe what part of the culture of Celotex was.
Q. Challenging the honesty and good faith of those decisions, would you include that?
A. Challenging the reasoning behind them, yes.
Q. Challenging their honesty, Mr Evans?
A. You could say honesty, yes.
Q. Did that culture of not challenging the dishonesty of decisions ever change during your time there?
A. I would like to think that there were -- that I didn't make decisions like that, no.
Q. Well, we'll come to that. But did the culture of not challenging the dishonesty of decision-making ever change during your time?
A. Erm ... not as much as it should have done.
Q. Let's turn to FR5000. Can we go, please, to \{MAX00000216\}. This is the datasheet for FR5000 issued as issue number 2 in January 2012, Mr Evans.

83
Are you familiar with this document?
A. Yes, I've seen this document.
Q. FR5000 is a PIR board, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you understand at the time that that meant that it was not a product of limited combustibility?
A. I didn't get too involved with that language of limited combustibility, but yes, I would have been aware that it wasn't limited combustibility.
Q. Right. When you say, "I didn't get too involved with that language of limited combustibility", what do you mean?
A. That language typically wasn't used to discuss or to describe PIR insulation in the language of the business.
Q. No, I understand that. Is that because everybody understood, yourself included, that because FR5000 was a PIR, a polyisocyanurate product, it was not a product of limited combustibility?
A. I'm not sure I would have ever considered those terms, limited combustibility.
Q. Right.

If you look at this datasheet, you can see, about halfway down the page, there is a set of bullet points, six bullet points, and the fourth bullet point says:
"Has Class 0 fire performance throughout the entire
product in accordance with BS 476."
When you became familiar with this document, did you note those words there?
A. That statement is something that -- I can't remember when that was introduced into the 5000 range, but yes, it's a statement that I'm familiar with.
Q. What does it mean? What does "Class 0 fire performance throughout the entire product" mean?
A. So this was something -- and I can't remember the date that Celotex had passed the class 0 test. The 5000 range competed with the Kooltherm range of products, the K range, and there was an observation in Kingspan's marketing literature that when they discussed class 0 , there was a disclaimer that said it talked about the foam core only, and as Celotex's products were produced with the facers on the product, we tested the product with the facers on, and therefore that set of words was put together in our marketing material.
Q. You tested the product with the facers on. Did you test it separately, without the facers, under 476?
A. Not that I'm aware of.
Q. What did you understand the significance of FR5000 having class 0 ?
A. Typically class 0 would have been a term that we knew was used within the specification world for insulation, 85
something that our competitor, Kingspan, had in their range, and therefore when we were launching the 5000 range, we wanted to have a product that competed with Kingspan.
Q. Yes, what does class 0 mean?
A. Sorry --
Q. If I'm a contractor picking up your datasheet, what am I supposed to take from the fact that it has class 0 fire performance?
A. Technically it means it's passed part 6 and part 7 of BS 476. I'm not sure what it would have meant to a contractor. I think it would have meant something to more of a specification world, architects .
Q. What did you think it would have meant?
A. Just that it had a high level of -- a higher level of thermal performance -- of fire performance, compared to standard PIR, which only had class 1 .
Q. What did you understand that would signify to an architect or a contractor or anybody who had occasion to look at this document?
A. That Celotex had a product in its range that, on class 0 performance, competed with Kooltherm.
Q. All right, let me try one more time.

What does class 0 allow one to do with the product?
A. It didn't allow them to do anything particularly with
the product, it was a feature of the product.
Q. Right.

It 's right, isn't it, that FR5000 was then later re-branded in 2014 to RS5000?
A. Yes, we -- when we launched the RS5000 product, we used the FR board as its -- to launch.
Q. Well, you used the FR board as the launch, but in fact RS5000 was the same product --
A. Yes.
Q. -- as FR5000, it just had a new name.
A. Yes.
Q. Yes.

In relation to the manufacturing process for both FR5000 and RS5000, were you aware that they were manufactured on two production lines?
A. Yes.
Q. One was called Hipchen, and the other one was called Hennecke. Is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Were those names given to them by the manufacturer of the machinery?
A. The Hennecke, I believe so. The Hipchen I believe was named after the person that invented the type of technology of a free rise machine, which is essentially what the Hipchen machine was.

87
Q. What did you understand the difference between these two lines to be?
A. One was a free rise technology where, once the chemical was poured, it rose to a pre-determined thickness, and on Hennecke it was what was called fixed rise or restrained rise, would have been the language that Celotex used, which was essentially that it poured into a mould or a box within the machine that essentially was set at a particular thickness.
Q. Which line was used for producing 100-millimetre FR?
A. I believe the majority of the time it would have been the Hennecke line.
Q. Right, the fixed riser?
A. Yes, the fixed rise, yes.
Q. If one wanted Celotex in measurements of 150 or 160 millimetres of depth, which line would it come off?
A. Hennecke.
Q. Right.

Can I ask you to look at \{CEL00009889\}, please. This is a change note in Celotex's database raised on 29 August 2012. Let's just look at it together.

In the left -hand box the change detail is :
"Change the formulation for Hipchen produced FR5000 and CG5000 to replace BASF ElastoPIR 1039/501 with ElastoPIR 1039/503."

## The reason, change reason:

"Change to the formulation provides circa £20k
saving per year based on 2012 forecast. This has been
built into BP2013."
BP , help me, is that budget projection?
A. Business plan.
Q. "DL12/072 reported no adverse effect on board performance or overall yield.
"Any remaining 1039/501 stock will be used on the Hennecke line.
"As agreed at PLCP/PDI, no external testing will be carried out."

The review notes show, with a variety of dates, that one of the reviewers was you, Paul Evans, looks like 30 August 2012.
A. Yes.
Q. Why were you in particular as product manager, as I think you were at that time, asked to sign off on this change note?
A. There was lots of change notes raised in the business, and directors as well as other people in the business would have the opportunity to approve or to comment.
Q. What, if any, consideration was given to the effect of this change in polyol on fire performance of FR5000?
A. None by myself, because the decisions on chemical and

89
formulation changes would have been decided by the operational, quality and kind of chemist teams in the business.
Q. Can we go to \{CELO0009516/2\}, please. This is an email chain in early September 2012. If you go to page 2, as we're on there at the moment, and look at the top, this is an email of 10 September 2012 from Jodey Hammond, who was a plant chemist, to Ian Parker and Joe Mahoney, copied to you, and the subject was "Reminder: Change note \#486":
"Ian,
"We are not intending to do any external testing as I am sure the BBA would require and this was discussed and agreed at the PLCP/PDI meeting."

Pausing there, PLCP was product lifecycle and planning?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. And PDI was product development and innovation?
A. Yes.
Q. They're both committees, aren't they?
A. Yes. They are the same, though, they're not two different meetings.
Q. They are the same?
A. Yes.
Q. She goes on:
"You can ask Joe to confirm but my understanding is that we haven't intended to make the change to the quality plan."

Do you know why Celotex was not intending to do any external testing of FR5000 as a result of the change in polyol ingredient?
A. I don't know why, no.
Q. Were you involved in any discussion on that issue?
A. Not that I can recall.
Q. Did you support the decision to undertake no external testing?
A. I would have supported a decision if it came from an operation or QC team that there was no reason to send the information into the quality plan.
Q. If we go up a page, please, in the email run \{CEL00009516/1\}, we can see an email from Ian Parker, and he is the same Ian Parker we saw on the question of lambdas, even as early as 2009. He sends an email the same day, 10 September, to Jodey Hammond and the other recipients of her email:
"Joe did discuss this with me-I was unaware of the PLCP decision.
"You just need to beware that there is a possibility the BBA could pick this up when they audit incoming chemical receipts, and they did specifically inform us 91
that any new chemicals should be highlighted to them following prior audits when they found we had made a number of chemical changes and not told them about it ."

Jodey Hammond's response to that is:
"Perhaps it's my miss-understanding so I' ll double check with Joe."

Just looking at what Ian Parker said about not telling the BBA about chemical changes, is that correct, that when they had done prior audits, they discovered that there were chemical changes which had not been communicated to the BBA?
A. I don't know the detail behind the previous audits.
Q. You don't know the detail ; did you know generally that the BBA had not been told about chemical changes in relation to FR5000?
A. I know that, on occasions, not all changes to the chemical formulations or chemicals we were using in the products would be communicated to the BBA, and the operations and quality team would have their reasons for not doing that.
Q. What were those reasons?
A. From memory, it would be that they didn't feel that the chemical would have any material difference, and that the changes being made into the quality plan may take
longer to implement and be approved than the business could allow before it needed to use those chemicals.
Q. Right.

Why was it for the operations and quality team to decide for themselves what they should and shouldn't tell the BBA, rather than simply giving the material to the BBA and letting the BBA make what it could of it?
A. I don't know.
Q. Is the answer as you have just given us: speed and a need to get sales done?
A. Certainly speed, and a desire to want to make changes when changes could be made, rather than relying on others.
Q. So is this again an example of Celotex's culture of withholding potentially material technical data from auditors?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.

Now, let's move to FR5000 BS 476 tests. We have touched on this a moment ago. Let's go back to that topic.

Do you remember that FR5000 was tested to BS 476-6 and 7 in November 2011? Do you remember that?
A. I don't remember 2011, but I remember the product -I remember it being tested.

## 93

Q. Was it tested on both lines? In other words, was the test done in relation to the material coming off both Hipchen and Hennecke?
A. My understanding when we did class 0 testing was that we tested the material from both lines.
Q. Did you know whether that test was repeated at any later stage?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Is it right that you never did a test on the core of 5000, FR5000?
A. Class 0 test?
Q. Yes.
A. Just on the core only, no.
Q. Did you know that you had done a BS 476-6 and 7 test in relation to the core of FR4000 in 2008? Did you know that?
A. No.
Q. You didn't?
A. Not that I recall sat here today, no.
Q. All right. So you can't help us explain the reasons why Celotex decided to test the core only of FR4000?
A. No.
Q. Right.

Do you know why FR5000 was "class 0 throughout the entire product", as described, if the core itself had
not been tested?
A. From memory, the decision or the thinking behind that was that we had tested the product as it was supplied into the market with the facers on, and that's where that wording came from.
Q. Yes, I see.

Was any consideration given to re-testing the FR5000 product under BS 476-6 and 7, so as to achieve a class 0 classification after the polyol change in 2012 on the
Hipchen line that we've just been discussing?
A. I don't know.
Q. You don't know whether it was or it wasn't, or --
A. I don't know whether it was decided not to.
Q. Right. Do you know for a fact that it wasn't?
A. I don't know for a fact, no.
Q. Right.

Now, I want to turn to a different topic, which is above 18 metres, and look at the position in 2012.

Now, we pick the story up in December 2012 at \{CELO0002544\}. This is a note of a meeting in manuscript of 15 December 2012 with Tony Baker of the BRE. As we understand it, this is a manuscript note taken by you of that meeting. Is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. The meeting is, as you see, 15 December.

## 95

Do you have any independent recollection of that meeting, or is your recollection --
A. No, I don't know whether that was a meeting or a phone call.
Q. Ah, okay.

Do you have any independent recollection of the meeting or phone call which gives us any more insight than this document?
A. No.
Q. Do you remember whether you were seeking advice from Tony Baker at the BRE about how a successful test could be undertaken in relation to FR5000 so as to allow you to enter the above-18-metre market?
A. I believe there was an action assigned to me at a PLCP meeting to look at the requirements of testing for above-18-metre applications.
Q. You say so, in fact, at paragraph 50 of your statement on page 14 \{CELO0010058/14\}, if we just pin that down. You will see there that you say:
"I believe I arranged to speak with Mr Baker to complete the action given to me on the 17 October 2012 PDI Action List."

We can go back earlier in your statement to see that, but is that the basis on which or the reason for which you arranged to speak to Mr Baker?
A. I believe so, yes.
Q. And the reason was to -- is this right? -- work out from him what would be needed in order to get FR5000 successfully past a BS 8414 test?
A. I think it was more just to generally spec out the requirements, rather than at that time thinking about whether we were going to test or not.
Q. Okay.

Let's go back to the note, \{CELO0002544\}, please, and I would like to look at the right-hand side of that note, about halfway down. There is a little set of words on the right-hand side that says:
"Rainscreen systems.
"- Aluminium."
Then there is something crossed out.
Do you know or can you remember what was crossed out there?
A. I don't know totally, no.
Q. You don't know totally; do you know at all?
A. It looks like it could say "facers ".
Q. Right, okay.

Did Tony Baker tell you, do you remember, that
aluminium was a particularly common cladding material?
A. I wouldn't recall, sorry.
Q. Now, if we go to the second page of this document

97
\{CELO0002544/2\}, you say there at the very top of the page:
"BS8414 is simply a fire [something] methodology with a result."

What's the something? Can you help?
A. No, I can't, I'm sorry. I can't understand what I've written underneath that.
Q. No. Well, underneath -- oh, I see, underneath the squiggle?
A. Yes.
Q. No, all right.

Did Mr Baker tell you, whatever is underneath the squiggle, that BS 8414 is simply a fire methodology with a result?
A. I don't know whether they were Mr Baker's exact words or whether I've scribbled those down based on what he's told me.
Q. Did he explain to you that the classification under BR 135 applied to the system as tested; in other words, it was a system test, rather than the component parts of that test?
A. I don't recall what he would have said in regard to that on that call or meeting.
Q. Right.

We can see that you have noted down, just under the
reference to BS 8414, "BR 135 - Annex A, Annex B" with
a linking paragraph:
"Pass criteria stipulated - part 1 of BS 8414 , part 2 of BS 8414."

So did you understand from that that the test was the 8414 test, and the criteria for passing was set out in BR 135, annexes A and B?
A. I think I'm getting the information. Whether I understood it at the time or I'm just getting the information from Tony, I don't know.
Q. You say underneath that:
"3rd edition in January '13 will combine the annex A \& B."

So it looks from that that at this stage, December 2013, annexes A and B were something you were alive to?
A. I wouldn't say alive to. I think I have been asked to carry out a task, and I've made a phone call to somebody at the BRE and they've given me information which I've written down.
Q. Right.

Then underneath that, about halfway down the page, it says:
"Tony Baker - keep a watch on any potential partners."

99
Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Was that advice he gave you, do you think?
A. I believe so.
Q. Or was that you'd asked him to keep an eye out for you for any potential parents?
A. I don't think I would have asked Tony. Tony might have -- keep an eye on whether he's having separate calls with people that are also looking to do testing and there could be partnership opportunities.
Q. I see. So you were looking to Tony Baker to be, as it were, a broker, to broker a partnership relationship with other people who wanted to test?
A. I wouldn't say a broker relationship. I would say if Tony knew that someone else was looking to do a test rig that was from the non-insulation market, then there could be an opportunity for the two companies to combine.
Q. What would be the point of these potential partnerships?
A. There would have been a cost-sharing opportunity on the testing. It would have been an opportunity for people to -- both want to be testing and being in the above- 18 market.
Q. Did you understand that that was because it might be difficult for FR5000 to pass an 8414 test without
a robust external cladding?
A. No. I don't believe that was any part of the conversation. I think we're just literally getting some very early-stage scoping of the requirements for above-18-metre testing.
Q. Did Mr Baker discuss Kingspan's testing to BS 8414 with you at that time?
A. I don't believe so. I don't recall.
Q. It's right, isn't it, that from the summer of 2012, so six months or so before this meeting, Celotex had started to keep a spreadsheet of lost opportunities; is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. Was that business that had been lost through not having a product which could have been used above 18 metres?
A. It was, yes, it was a spreadsheet where our sales managers would make the business aware of projects which K15 had been used on that Celotex couldn't be used because we didn't have a solution above 18 metres.
Q. If we go to \{CEL00008573\}, please, this is a spreadsheet. We need the offline version of this document, I think.

## (Pause)

It's just coming up. This is a spreadsheet called "Above 18 metre lost opportunities ".

## 101

Just casting your eye down it, is it a familiar document to you?
A. I recall the document being introduced, yes.
Q. Who introduced it?
A. I can't totally recall. I believe I may have kept the information that came through from the area sales manager.
Q. Right, I see. So do you think it was you who compiled this document?
A. I can't be $100 \%$ certain.
Q. All right.

Although I think we can't see it on here, we can date this, I think, to August 2012.

Looking at it, you can see, I think, that the volume of lost orders that's recorded is 70,840 .
A. Yes.
Q. That's square feet, is it, or square metres?
A. Square metres.
Q. Did that confirm your view that the development of a product suitable for use above 18 metres would have been a significant business opportunity for Celotex?
A. I think it showed it was an opportunity; I don't know whether I would have said it was significant at that point.
Q. Looking at the document, you can see, I think, various
dates running from August 2012 to January 2013.
Was this a document that was, as it were, a living document that you updated when you got information from the ASM which you'd then input?
A. Yes.
Q. Right. So by January 2013, it was clear to you that 70,840 square metres of business had been lost between August 2012 and January 2013, a matter of some five months or so only, as a result of not having a product which could be deployed in the above-18-metre market?
A. I wouldn't say it was lost business; I would say it was giving an idea of the different types of projects and their volumes, and that totalled that number.
Q. All right. Ungained business, then, if you like. Business that you didn't win because you didn't have --
A. Business that we weren't able to supply a product for , yes.
Q. Can I then turn to another topic, which is your knowledge of Approved Document B and specifically BS 8414.

Can we go to \{CELO0002894\}. Now, this is a document dated 17 October 2012, and I think I'm right in saying that it's the document that led to you going to meet Tony Baker at the BRE in mid-December, or talking to

103
Tony Baker in mid-December.
A. Yes.
Q. It's an action list /follow-up from a PDI action list, which is what it is, dated 17 October 2012, and the location is the Bretton House boardroom. Does that tell us this was a PDI meeting --
A. Yes.
Q. -- on that date?

Is it right that the PDI later became the SPINN committee?
A. Yes.
Q. Could you tell us, what does SPINN stand for?
A. It stood for service and product innovation.
Q. What's the second $N$ ?
A. I think innovation was just --
Q. Oh, I see.
A. Double N for innovation.
Q. Right.

Does the use of the word "SPINN" as an acronym tell us anything about the Celotex culture?
A. No.
Q. Right. Easy to deny, but actually it rather does, doesn't it?
A. The idea behind the SPINN was -- the SPINN meeting being formed is that we wanted to change how some of the

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product launch processes were happening once
    Saint-Gobain owned the company, and we looked at putting
    a name to it, and we wanted to include services in there
        as well as products, which is why services led at the
        start of SPINN.
Q. Right.
    Item 11 is "Spec requirements for above 18m}\mathrm{ fire
        test ", and we can see from the column towards the
        right-hand side, "Resp", "PE". Is that "Responsibility:
        Paul Evans"?
    A. Yes.
    Q. In your statement you say -- and I don't think you need
        to go to it, it 's paragraph 48 on page 14
        {CEL00010058/14} -- that you can't remember being tasked
        with this.
            Do you recall whether you did any research into the
        testing requirements for above 18 metres?
A. Not that I recall.
Q. I wonder whether we can date your familiarity with some
        of the statutory requirements or guidance requirements.
        Can we go to {CELO0002879}. This is an email from
        July 2011, from Rob Warren, }6\mathrm{ July 2011, and you're
        copied in on this, and the subject is "18.5m building":
            "Approved Document B volume 2 (buildings other than
        dwellings )."
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            105
    Then Rob Warren sets out what in fact was section 12.7 of Approved Document B, although I don't think he says so:
"Insulation materials.
"In a building with a storey 18 m or more above ground level any insulation product, filler material (not including gaskets, sealants and similar) etc. used in the external wall construction should be of limited combustibility (see Appendix A).
"Materials of limited combustibility are defined in Table A7:
-" Non combustible material listed in table A6
-" Density more than $300 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m} 3$
-" non combustible core with 0.5 mm thick facings
"Class 0 is defined in the [bold] internal lining materials section only. So, the fact that FR gets class 0 is not relevant when used in an internal [I think he means external] wall system above 18 m where it must be of limited combustibility as defined in Table A7."

When you got that email in the summer of 2011, did you read it?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Can we take it, though, from this document, that you were aware of at least these requirements in Approved

Document B?
A. No, I think Rob has copied me in to an email there, but I wouldn't -- if I'd have read the -- if I did read the email, I'm not sure the detail would have been something that would have stayed with me.
Q. He obviously thought that it was important for you to understand this technical detail. Presumably you understood that that is what he wanted you to do, to read it and understand it; yes?
A. By sending it to me, yes.
Q. Yes. Therefore, given that that is what you understood him to want, did you take steps to read it and try and digest what it was saying?
A. I don't recall whether I read it or not.
Q. Do you remember at least this much: being aware that there was a distinction between class 0 on the one hand and the concept of limited combustibility on the other?
A. I don't believe it's from this email, but I was aware that there was no link between class 0 of an insulation product and its suitability to be used as an insulation product in buildings above 18 metres.
Q. Yes, right. And was that something you were always aware of at Celotex or were only aware of from 2011 onwards, having got this email from Rob Warren?
A. I wouldn't be able to say from when.

107
Q. Right.

Given that knowledge, do you know why Celotex prominently advertised the fact that FR5000, and subsequently RS5000, achieved class 0 ?
A. As a -- to make -- to compete with Kingspan.
Q. I understand commercially why you would want to have those words in a document that said that, but in technical terms, for technical reasons, did you ever understand why it was that Celotex would prominently advertise the fact that RS5000 or FR5000 had class 0 in circumstances where class 0 had got nothing to do with the use of insulation above 18 metres?
A. Not the technical reasons, no.
Q. Right. So do we take it from that that your understanding only went marketing deep, if I can put it that way?
A. I think it went more than marketing deep insofar as understanding the background, but my recollection is that we didn't have that technical deep discussion.
Q. Then Mr Warren goes on in the next paragraph and he says:
"However .... if I was arguing this case I would say that the clue is in the 'In a building with a storey 18 m or more above ground level ' To me that means that the storey itself must be 18 m above not the actual height of
the building. Approved document B is, after all, designed to protect people who may need to escape in the event of a fire and there will be nobody above 18 m !"

Were you aware of Celotex ever giving advice that FR5000 could safely and compliantly be used over 18 metres based on that argument?
A. Not that I'm aware of, no. My understanding was that if we had a project above 18 metres, the answer was always it can't be used.
Q. Yes.

Can we go to \{CELO0001196\}, please. In showing you this document, we go forward in time to November 2013. We may go backwards in time as well, but I just want to look at this document before the break.

This is a presentation entitled "Above 18 m Update", and it dates from 4 November 2013, and we believe that it relates to a meeting that was held on that day with, among other people, Mr Jonathan Roper. Do you recall?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes?
A. I believe this is -- yeah, from seeing the documents I've reviewed, I believe this is the presentation that was given to a group of people in Celotex by Jon Roper.
Q. On that day?
A. I believe so.
Q. If we go to page 2 \{CELOO001196/2\}, this is an extract of paragraph 12.5 of ADB. Now, can we take it that, at least by this date, you were aware that this set out that an external wall should meet one of two routes in order to comply with Approved Document B: either that the insulation should be of limited combustibility, or it should have passed a BS 8414 test and thereby satisfied the criteria in BR 135 ?
A. Yes, I knew that for Celotex to be in the above-18-metre market, it needed to have gone through the BS 8414 test.
MR MILLETT: Thank you, yes.
Mr Chairman, it's a minute or two shy of 1 o'clock, but that's a convenient moment.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Well, never mind. I think it is, yes.

Mr Evans, we will have a break now so we can all get some lunch.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: We will come back at 2 o'clock, please. I have to ask you on this occasion and no doubt others as you leave the room, please don't talk to anyone about your evidence or anything relating to it while you're out of the room.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right? Thanks so much. Would
you like to go with the usher, please.
(Pause)
Thank you. 2 o’clock, please. Thank you.
( 1.00 pm )
(The short adjournment)
( 2.00 pm )
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, Mr Evans, ready to carry on? THE WITNESS: I am, thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much.
Yes, Mr Millett.
MR MILLETT: Mr Evans, can I ask you, please, next, to go to \{CEL00009531\}. This is an email sent by Jamie Hayes to you, among other people, on 30 May 2014. Jamie Hayes is a technical services officer. He says:
"Hi all,
"The first article is interesting for those of us involved in the 18 m project."

Before I show you what he is sending you, the 18-metre project was at that time a marketing or presentational initiative to access the 18 -metre market, wasn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And to drive a Celotex product into that market; yes?
A. Yes, to have a solution in that market, yes.
Q. To have a solution in that market. When you say

## 111

a solution, do you mean a product?
A. A product, yes.
Q. By this stage, end of May, I think you had become head of marketing, hadn't you?
A. 1 May 2013, yes.
Q. So this was 30 days into that role.
A. Yes.
Q. Can we look at what he attaches at the bottom of page 1 and over to page 2. It's something called Red Book Live. Do you know what that is?
A. I've heard of Red Book Live, yes.
Q. What is it or was it?
A. It's a publication, I believe, produced by the BRE where there are products and systems related to applications that are listed.
Q. If you go to page 2 \{CEL00009531/2\}, please, there is an article within it which has a caption, as you can see at the top of the page:
"The latest high profile fire in the UAE has reaffirmed the need for properly approved, installed and maintained cladding systems in high-rise buildings."

That's a quotation from Dr Debbie Smith OBE, director of fire sciences and building products, BRE Global.

When this came, did you read this document and, in
particular, that part of it?
A. I don't recall either.
Q. Were you aware in general terms of the importance of complying with the Building Regulations?
A. Yes.
Q. Were you aware of the fire in the UAE that's been referred to here in this part of this document?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. Do you remember that there was significant coverage of fires in Dubai in 2015 and 2016 in industry publications?
A. Not that I recall, no.
Q. Were you aware in general terms of the fires in $2012 / 2013$ in the UAE involving cladding on the exterior of high-rise buildings?
A. I don't believe so at the time.
Q. Does that tell us that you weren't aware that those external cladding fires had involved ACM panels?
A. I wouldn't have known that detail, no.
Q. Right.

In general terms, did you have any understanding at the time that ACM panels were being used which involved or included the use of a core comprised of polyethylene?
A. I don't believe the term "ACM" would have meant a huge amount to me, no.

## 113

Q. In 2013?
A. No.
Q. What about later?
A. Even later, I don't believe it was a term that I saw a lot.
Q. Was it not?
A. ACM I know, with the benefit of having seen documents, aluminium, et cetera, but I didn't have a huge amount of detail -- of knowledge about ACM and the different types of ACM.
Q. Leaving aside the question for the moment of ACM, were you aware in general terms that installing combustible rainscreen panels as cladding on the exterior of a building was likely to increase the risk of fire spread over the external surface of the building?
A. Sorry, can you say that again, please?
Q. Were you aware at the time that installing combustible rainscreen panels as cladding material on the exterior of a building was likely to increase the risk of fire spread over the exterior surface of the building?
A. I was aware that there was different types of cladding panels that needed to make sure that that didn't happen, but I wouldn't have known the technical detail to what that meant or what they were.
Q. Right.

Can I turn to the topic of Jon Roper and his role in the above-18-metre project.

Mr Roper joined Celotex in 2012, didn't he?
A. Yes.
Q. Like you, he had a degree in business management --
A. Yes.
Q. -- but no technical qualifications, as he has told the Inquiry.
A. No, he joined straight from university, I believe.
Q. Indeed, with no technical qualifications.
A. No.
Q. As you say in your statement -- we don't need to turn it up, it's paragraph 17 on page 5 \{CEL00010058/5\} -- it was his first job as a graduate, fresh out of university.
A. Yes.
Q. You, I think, were his line manager.
A. I was.
Q. And you were his line manager when he came into Celotex?
A. Yes.
Q. And throughout his time there at least until October 2014, isn't that right?
A. Jon left the marketing department to join the sales team around that time, yes.
Q. And then Debbie Berger took over from him.

115
A. And Debbie Berger -- there was kind of a phased handover, so whether it was fully in October, I don't know, but yeah.
Q. Until you became head of marketing in May 2013, was he the only person you were line managing?
A. Yes.
Q. Did your promotion to head of marketing in May 2013 make any difference to the degree to which you supervised him?
A. It would have meant that I was then managing another part -- another function of the marketing department, the marketing communications, so, yes, my attention would -- from a line management perspective, I would have been line managing more people.
Q. But did the fact that you were managing more people make any difference to the degree of supervision which you exercised over Mr Roper's work?
A. Not that I recall, no.
Q. Okay.

Can we go to your statement, please, at page 15 \{CEL00010058/15\} and go to paragraph 54. You say there:
"As the effective Manager of the Project ..."
That's with a capital P. Just for those looking at that statement for the first time, that's the above-18-metre project, is it?

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A. Yes.
Q. You say:
"... it was Mr Roper's role to lead it and do the day to day work on it. Mr Hayes' role was to provide some technical expertise when needed."
Did you consider that Mr Roper was adequately experienced, suitably old and technically qualified to lead a project of this importance, the above-18-metre market project?
A. I don't believe I considered it, no.
Q. You didn't consider it?
A. Only on the basis that there was other people across the Celotex business that could support, in the same way that I had received support when I was in a similar position to Jon Roper, that would give him the required technical knowledge and other knowledge that he would need to do to support the role in effectively managing the project.
Q. When did you give Mr Roper the role of manager of the project?
A. I can't be \(100 \%\) certain, but I believe it would have been towards the end of ... at some point in early 2013, maybe. I've seen something where Jon's KPIs were -- key performance indicators, sorry, had this project within them, and they were dated January 2013.
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117
Q. They were, and we'll come to that document in due course, Mr Evans. But certainly by January 2013?
A. Yes.
Q. So it would have been before then, of course, but you can't remember precisely when.

When you appointed Mr Roper the effective manager of the above-18-metre project, did you consider whether he was the most suitable, experienced, technically qualified person to run a project of that importance?
A. I think the decision was more based around the product managers were primarily the people that ran projects in the same way that I had experienced, and therefore it was the natural thing for Jon to get involved in.
Q. Why did you pick him?
A. Well, if it was for -- if it was a product manager, he was the only product manager in the business.
Q. I see. Did you not have second thoughts, given his youth and inexperience?
A. On the basis of the knowledge I knew that Jon would have around the business in helping him, then no.
Q. You mean given that you knew that Mr Roper would have plenty of help if he needed it from those around you?
A. Yes.
Q. That's what you mean in the last answer, is it --
A. Yes, I do.
Q. -- to be clear?

You then go on in paragraph 54 to say:
"Mr Hayes' role was to provide some technical expertise when needed."

Did you consider that Jamie Hayes had technical expertise?
A. I'm not sure I considered it. I'd worked with Jamie for -- or knew of Jamie working for longer in the business, as almost Rob Warren's sort of second-in-command in the technical centre, so I would have had no doubt that Jamie had that technical knowledge to support Jon.
Q. He had no technical qualifications himself, did he?
A. I don't know. I don't believe so.
Q. Now, would it be fair to say that, certainly up to October 2014 when he left to go to the sales department, you effectively micromanaged Mr Roper's work?
A. No, I wouldn't say micromanaged.
Q. You were aware of everything he was doing and closely supervised it?
A. I was aware of what Jon's workload was, in the same way I was aware of other people in the team's workload, but I wouldn't describe myself as micromanaging, no.
Q. Not in the sense of doing his work for him, but when I use the word "micromanage", it's a word that's used by

119
other witnesses of your attitude to supervising him. You don't agree with that; is that right?
A. Not based on my definition of micromanaging, no. I liked to know -- I was new to being a head of marketing, so maybe compared to other managers' style, maybe I was closer to certain parts of different people's roles, but I wouldn't describe that as micromanaging, no.
Q. Would you say that you supervised Mr Roper's work on the above-18-metre project closely?
A. I had a general understanding of what Jon was doing, and knew that he had support around him with the likes of Jamie to help him --
Q. Yes.
A. -- and others.
Q. That's not quite an answer to my question. I will press you a little.

Would you say that you supervised Mr Roper's work on the above-18-metre project closely? Did you follow what he was doing closely?
A. Yes, I believe I did.
Q. Yes. I mean, you can't, sitting there, recall an area of work or thing he did or project he ran without you knowing about it, for example?
A. Oh, no.
Q. And he would periodically update you?
A. Yes, he would update me, if -- whether that was through a sit-down review or informally.
Q. Yes, and you were copied in on all the emails, or very many, most of the emails, that he would have sent or received in relation to the above-18-metre project.
A. I don't know whether I was copied in on what percentage, I don't know how many he would have sent, but I know I've been copied in on quite a lot, based on what I've had to review, yes.
Q. Can we look at \{CELO0002900\}, please. This is the document I think you referred to a few moments ago in your evidence. It's entitled "Objectives/KPIs for 2013", and the date is at the bottom left-hand corner: "PE January 2013".

Did you draft this document?
A. Yes.
Q. In January 2013?
A. I don't know whether it was done in 2013, but on the basis it says 2013, and generally we issued KPIs for our team at the start of the calendar year, then yes.
Q. You can see as objective number 4:
"Implementation of BIM into Celotex specification service offering."

What was that?

## 121

A. That was Celotex having its products, what's called -suitable for what's called building information modelling.
Q. Right.

Then if you look at item 5, objective number 5:
"Accreditation for FR5000 for use in above 18 m applications."

That was to be achieved by December 2013, and the measure there was to, "Test report and launched to sales team". So does that tell us that, at the beginning of 2013, your objective or KPI was to get FR5000 accredited for above-18-metre applications and launched and out to the sales team by the end of the year?
A. Yes.
Q. And that that would give a $20 \%$ weighting in the KPIs for individual salespeople?
A. It would mean that Jon would have achieved $20 \%$ of his KPI target, yes.
Q. Right. Now, that leads to my next question: were these objectives and KPIs solely for Jon Roper or were they for other people too?
A. No, looking at them all, everybody in the team and everybody in the business would have had their own objectives and KPIs.
Q. And were these for Jon Roper?

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A. Yes.
Q. And only him?
A. Yes.
Q. Thank you.
    Can we understand the weighting. The weighting, as
    you can see, is divided into six parts, different
    percentages, arriving at 100%.
        If you hit 100%, what would happen?
A. So you would achieve 100% of your KPI target, which was
    also linked to the business's financial bonus scheme
    that they ran.
Q. Right. So you got a bonus over and above your salary if
    you hit 100%?
A. You didn't have to hit 100% to achieve the bonus.
Q. Right. What if you hit 30%?
A. I don't know. I don't think anybody in the team ever
    hit }30%\mathrm{ , so ... so let's say there was -- the way it
    used to work is that a certain amount of percentage of
    salary was assigned to everybody for hitting their
    targets. So if they achieved 100% of their target, they
    received 100% of the bonus. So, to answer your
    question, they would have received 30% of the bonus.
Q. I see. So accreditation for FR5000 was, to Jon Roper,
    worth 20% of the potential bonus?
A. Yes.
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## 123

Q. What was the proportion in 2013 of the bonus to the salary, Jon Roper's bonus to Jon Roper's salary?
A. At that time the number changed slightly, but on average the bonus I think paid about $10 \%$--
Q. Right.
A. -- per year.
Q. I see. So succeeding on accreditation under item 5 would give him $20 \%$ of $10 \%$ of his salary?
A. Yes.
Q. Were there any consequences for failing to meet these targets, other than not getting the percentage of the bonus?
A. Not that I ever experienced, no.
Q. Right.

Can we then look a little bit more closely at the research done for the 18 -metre project. Can we go to \{CELO0001340\}, please. This is a document called "Above 18 m action plan", and if you look at the footer on the first page, and we will have to flick up to that, in the bottom right-hand corner it says, "Prepared By: JR March 2013".

Did you have any input into this document?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. And the JR there is Jon Roper?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you ask him to prepare it?
A. I don't know.
Q. Would he have prepared this document without your asking him to do so?
A. Based on his experience at the time, unlikely, no
Q. Right.

We can see under "Findings" in the second sentence there:
"Between August 12 \& Jan 13, Celotex recorded lost opportunity from not having above 18 m was $70,000 \mathrm{sq} / \mathrm{m}$."

That's something that we saw from the spreadsheet this morning, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. "It is one of two gaps in which we cannot compete with Kooltherm products. Only Kingspan K15 \& Xtratherm’s Safe-R market that they have achieved above 18 m fire accreditation. Both are in accordance with BS 8414:1 onto a masonry wall."

So one gap was the Kingspan Kooltherm gap. What was the other gap, do you remember?
A. I'm trying to think of the ... no, I don't recall.
Q. Either way, is it fair to say that this document, when produced to you by Jon Roper in March 2013, identified to you that the above-18-metre market was seen as a significant commercial opportunity for Celotex?
A. Yes.
Q. Indeed, that is why you tasked him with the accreditation of FR5000.
A. Yes, it was a gap that Celotex had in its product range, and the launch of the 5000 range, the strategy of the company was to make sure that we had products that could compete with Kingspan Kooltherm.
Q. Well, you say the launch of the 5000 range; that already existed, didn't it?
A. Yes, but when we launched that range, there was only -there were some applications which we didn't compete with.
Q. One of which was above 18 metres?
A. Yes, and I've just remembered, I believe the second one was the plasterboard laminates, K17 and K18.
Q. Why have you just remembered that?
A. Because I have been thinking about the different Kooltherm products that were in the range.
Q. There is nothing in this document that--
A. No, that's my knowledge.
Q. -- jumped out at you on that issue? Right.

I want to ask you some questions now about Sotech.
Can we go to \{CELO0001851\}, please. This is
an email run from June 2013, and it starts at the top with an email from Jonathan Roper to you, and the
subject is "RE: Paul Tollervey ".
I would like just to look at that email, and it says in that email there, in the second paragraph:
"Will start to put together a process map. Had a conversation with the guy I met at the RIBA event from Sotech-Optima this morning. Seems to have a huge amount of experience testing to part 1 and part 2.
Interestingly, they've only tested using Rockwool Duo Slab as when originally using K15 in their system, the test failed twice! They then reverted to Rockwool and passed but warned that PIR isn't the easiest of materials to fire test. He suggested IFC, CX \& Sotech arrange a meet. Sotech [ definitely] seem valuable and in particular their MD John who stayed down at Watford for two weeks straight ensuring every detail of the structure was put together correctly."

Did you have any further discussion with Mr Roper about the failed K15 tests following receipt from him of this email in June 2013?
A. Not that I recall, no.
Q. Did you ask him what he meant by "PIR isn't the easiest of materials to fire test ", as we see there?
A. I don't believe so, no.
Q. Did you not understand from this email that you would have difficulty designing a system which would meet the

127

BR 135 criteria using PIR?
A. I don't recall what -- when I read this email, what my thinking was. I know that Jon was on a market research/market scoping exercise, and there seemed to be other people that he was able to meet, IFC and Sotech for example, that would be able to take that knowledge further.
Q. Did you know that Mr Roper then did meet Sotech later in the month, later in June 2013?
A. I know he met with Sotech. I wouldn't recall exactly when that was.
Q. Okay. Let's have a look at \{CELO0001863\}, please.

These are notes of his meeting with Sotech on 22 June 2013.

Do you remember seeing these notes? Did he send you these notes?
A. I believe he did, yes.
Q. If we go halfway down the page, we can see it says:
"Sotech $\mathcal{E}$ BS 8414-1/2:
"... Both systems incorporated Rockwool insulation and AIM fire barriers. Part 2 testing provisionally used K15 as the insulation, forced upon by Metsec who built the steel frame. 15 minutes testing, BRE extinguished the chamber due to fire being at the 9 metre level using K15. Sotech reverted to Rockwool
and passed. [Aluminium] railing system and cladding panels found to melt and allow fire to enter cavity. Outer face resistance to fire and tolerance of fire barriers proven to be crucial."

Now, you were told here, clearly, that the success of the test is often dependent on the cladding material that's used. You could see that.
A. Yes.
Q. Specifically in relation to cladding materials, he says, and I've read it to you, that "[Aluminium] railing system and cladding panels found to melt and allow fire to enter cavity ".

Did you take from that that this made it clear that it was unlikely that it would be possible to test PIR, RS5000 as it became, with aluminium cladding in the test rig?
A. I don't recall having any thinking about aluminium and cladding panels. I think what was developing over this time is a knowledge that you need -- not all rainscreen cladding systems will pass BS 8414.
Q. And it would depend upon the individual components of the particular rig being tested?
A. Yes, there was -- yeah, the component parts, yes.
Q. Yes.

Then if you look a little bit lower down, it says,
129
"K15 BBA Certification \& Literature" as a heading, and the note starts :
"Astonished as to how K15 is used so widely based on testing involving a cement particle board as the outer face to represent a typical cladding panel."

It goes on:
"Identified that K'span used Promaseal
fire barriers ..."
Just pausing there, it was both Jon Roper and the Eggintons from Sotech who expressed the astonishment about how K15 could be used so widely, given what they'd tested.

Did you know that or did you take that from this note?
A. I don't know where the astonished -- yeah, didn't know who was astonished -- wouldn't have known who was astonished from that note, whether it was a point made from Jon or from other people in the meeting.
Q. Right.

In your statement at page 17 \{CEL00010058/17\}, you deal with this note at paragraph 64, and you say:
"The note also recorded 'Astonished ..."
And then you quote extensively from the note, and then you say:
"I do not recall what my thoughts were on reading
this at the time. I assume now that the astonishment was on the part of Sotech individuals, rather than Mr Roper. I do recall a developing belief emerging around this time that what Kingspan had tested was not necessarily representative of what was actually being used in the market, and also that Kingspan had not been particularly clear in its literature about the system it had tested for BS8414:1. I recall the K15 specification literature, which from memory did not make prominent the system details which Kingspan had tested to."

Now, is it at that point in time that we can trace your understanding that Kingspan's K15 had passed a BS 8414 test with one kind of rig, but was being used in a much wider series or set of applications?
A. I think that's what we're beginning to -- what I was beginning to understand from this document, yes.
Q. Did you also take from this document that the Kingspan literature that you had read had the potential to mislead people into believing that Kingspan K15 could be used in systems that had not in fact been tested?
A. I remember the K 15 specification literature . It wasn't very easy to see the system that had been tested.
Q. As you say in your statement, did you also -- I'm going to press you on the question I asked you -- think that the Kingspan literature had the potential to mislead

131
people into believing that K15 could be used in systems which hadn't actually undergone the BS 8414 test that had passed?
A. On the basis that it was difficult to see the system that Kingspan had tested, then yes.
Q. Yes.

Were you not concerned that Kingspan had not managed to achieve a pass with a system that was representative, given the potential similarities between FR5000, as it was, and Kingspan K15?
A. I think at the time when you -- thinking about Kingspan as the business that they were, the size of the business, it made me think there must have been other ways that they were able to get the product certified or allowed to be used on buildings.
Q. Were you curious to know how they'd done it?
A. At the time I would have been curious, yes.
Q. Well, I'm talking about at the time.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, it's right, I think, that Mr Roper subsequently sent you a project plan and business case. Do you remember that, ever seeing one?
A. I remember seeing one, reviewing my documents, and it would have been a standard part of our product development to have put together a business case.
Q. \{CELO0001858\}, please. This is his business case, as you can see from the bottom right-hand corner, and if you go to the first page under "JR" it says, "Project definition ", and the date is on the right-hand side, 7 June 2013, so this is before the Sotech meeting:
"Objective: To develop and launch AE5000 suitable for rainscreen cladding applications, fire tested in accordance with BS 8414 for use above 18 m ."
Now, AE5000, what does AE stand for?
A. It was a working title for the project which would have stood for "above eighteen".
Q. So not RS at that stage?
A. No, we made a decision to change it to rainscreen or RS5000 at a later date.
Q. When was that?
A. I don't recall exactly when.
Q. Right.
Under "Market information" and "Current Position" in the next block down, it says in the last sentence:
"One of the main product gaps against phenolic is for use in buildings above 18 m in height."
It seems from this that competition with phenolic was the main driver for why Celotex felt it needed to develop a product for use above 18 metres; is that right?

133
A. Yes, it was one of the main drivers of the --
Q. Yes, and in the next block down, in the last two sentences, it says:
"Phenolic products primarily K15 make up 450,000 m2 of overall annual opportunity. This equates to a market value for rigid board insulation into ventilated façade applications of $£ 5.5 \mathrm{M}$."

Now, you say in your statement, just looking at that -- and this is paragraph 44 on page 12
\{CEL00010058/12\}, there is no need to go to it -- that the above-18-metre project was just one of many projects that the marketing department was involved with during 2013 and 2014.

Is it fair to say that it was a particularly important project at that time?
A. It was an important project, yes.
Q. Because it was addressing one of your main market gaps against one of your main competitors?
A. Yes.
Q. Under the next block, "Routes To Market":
"Push/Pull strategy applies. Primary market of specifiers, architects and rainscreen specific contractors. Secondary market of specialist distributors ."

Did the marketing strategy rely in part on getting
distributors to push AE5000, as it was then called?
A. The main purpose of the push/pull strategy was for us to generate demand for products through specifiers and architects, and the role of the distributor was to service those requests, which was the opposite, really, of the general 4000 Celotex range. The opposite applied.
Q. Right. I rather got the opposite impression: that it would be the architects and professionals who would be pulling it in by demand, and distributors, who were basically at the end of the sales chain, would be pushing it out. Is that wrong?
A. The push/pull strategy, I never quite understood the terminology there, but essentially what that means is it's about getting specifiers, architects, et cetera, to put the product into drawings and planning proposals -design proposals, sorry, at an early stage, and therefore the distributor really then just services the demand for the product through the insulation manufacturer.
Q. All right. So to summarise your understanding of this, the principal route to market was specifiers, architects and rainscreen- specific contractors? In other words, end users.
A. I wouldn't say they were end users. We weren't have

135
termed an architect as an end user.
Q. Would you not?
A. No, I would have said they were designers, specifiers .
Q. All right. Let me try this one: people making the ultimate decisions on what insulation products to use above 18 metres?
A. Yes.
Q. Right.

If we go to page 2 \{CELO0001858/2\} under
"Testing/Approvals", we can see at the top of the page there that the report says:
"Above 18 m approval in accordance with both BS 8414-1 \& BS 8414-2. BBA approval in Year 2 or 3 if Kingspan's attack starts to affect level of business."

What did you mean or what did you understand there was meant by "Kingspan's attack"?
A. "Kingspan's attack" there would have meant a reaction to the fact that an application that they have almost entirely to themselves for rigid foam is starting to have other manufacturers competing with them.
Q. I see. So did you expect them to retaliate in response to your proposed launch of RS5000, as it became?
A. I don't really recall thinking too much about that, other than knowing what Kingspan -- how Kingspan had generally reacted to other products that we'd launched
into that kind of specification space that they were in.
Q. Do we take from this that the proposal at least that Jon Roper was putting forward to you was that there would be no need to go and get BBA approval for RS5000 until one or two years, maybe three years in to see whether Kingspan effectively retaliated?
A. Perhaps, or it might be worded -- just reading it there, sorry -- is that the fact that Kingspan had
a BBA certificate, they might use that as a counterattack against Celotex.
Q. Well, it says "BBA approval in Year 2 or 3", that would be Celotex acquiring BBA approval?
A. Yes.
Q. If "Kingspan's attack starts to affect level of business", and the way I read that -- correct me if I'm wrong -- is that you would only get BBA approval in those years depending upon whether Kingspan's attack, as you called it, its reaction, started to affect the level of RS5000 business?
A. Yes.
Q. And in the meantime, you wouldn't need to go and get a BBA approval?
A. I don't believe BBA approval was seen as necessary for launch, no.
Q. No.

137

Then under "Installation Requirements", it says:
"No change from existing FR5000 rainscreen cladding application details. Report showing permutations of fire test will be available."

Is that because the FR5000 rainscreen cladding, as it were, was the same as RS5000; in other words, installation requirements wouldn't need to change because the product was the same?
A. No, I think it 's because the application is the same,
in -- whether it's below 18 metres, which is the --
Celotex would have been supplying into the
below-18-metre rainscreen cladding market. I don't
think the application guidelines would have changed depending if it went above 18 metres.
Q. Yes, I understand.

Further down the page it says, under "Product Positions $\mathcal{E}$ USPs", in the final sentence there:
"Easier specification solution and $15 \%$ more cost effective than Kingspan."

What did "Easier specification solution" mean to you?
A. I don't know, actually .
Q. Did it mean a wider range of applications than K15?
A. No, I don't believe so.
Q. Was it anything to do with lambdas, with the U-values?
A. No, I don't recall what-- I don't ever remember seeing "Easier specification solution" used anywhere else when we were launching the RS5000 range.
Q. Going back to "Installation Requirements", in the light of that, it says "Report showing permutations of fire test will be available" in the second sentence there. Was your plan at this point to get a field of application report? Is that what the report --
A. I don't know whether that was at this stage. I can't remember the timeline of -- I can't remember when this document was dated and how that relates to the other timings of when we were working --
Q. Right. What did you understand "Report showing permutations of fire test" to mean?
A. Sitting here today, sorry, I don't know.
Q. Okay.

Then going back down to the "Product Positions $\mathcal{E}$ USPs" section, looking at the second and third sentences, you see it says:
"Over 100\% more thermally efficient than mineral fibre insulation materials. Better U-values and thinner solutions."

Is that a reference to the U -values being better than phenolic and therefore less of it being required on the exterior of a building?

## 139

A. I think it's more linked to the mineral fibre, because Celotex had a worse lambda value than Kingspan, so we wouldn't have been able to say better U-values.
Q. I see.

Now, can I just ask you some questions about IFC.
A. Yes.
Q. Can we go to \{CELO0002743\}, please. These are handwritten notes of a meeting between IFC and Celotex dated 22 July 2013.

Now, we understand that Rob Warren was the author of these notes, but that you were present at the meeting. Do you remember this meeting?
A. I remember being at one meeting with IFC, yes.
Q. And do you think this was it, 22 July 2013? Would the date ring a bell with you?
A. The date doesn't ring a bell. The name Peter Jackman does. The name Parina Patel does as well. But I thought when I met with Peter it was just Peter from IFC, but I can't be $100 \%$ certain.
Q. If we look at the top of the page, we can see that the title of the meeting is "Above 18 m test", and we can see that Peter Jackman and Parina Patel were there, and they're telling you a little bit about IFC, it seems.

Then there is a heading, "Fire Safety Act 2005, Regulatory Reform Order", and then a little bit lower

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down than that, you can see it says:
"ADB-guidance only. Can be 'interpreted' if you know what you are talking about."
Do you recall that being said, or words to that effect?
A. No.
Q. You don't know who might have said that ADB was capable of being "interpreted"?
A. No, I wouldn't recall .
Q. Was there any discussion in general terms that you recall about ADB being understood in a particular way that could be ambiguous or that the guidance could be circumvented in some way?
A. No, not that I recall, no.
Q. Or that it was soft guidance?
A. No.
Q. Further down on the right-hand side you can see, just a little bit down, it says, "FR5000 rename". Do you remember whether it was you or Rob Warren who said that?
A. I don't know. I don't know whether this was the meeting with IFC that I was at, so I can't say it was me.
Q. Right, you can't help?
A. No.
Q. It is right, though, isn't it, that FR5000 was going to be renamed, and ended up having the brand name RS5000?
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## 141

A. Yes.
Q. It's quite clear that it was never going to be a new product.
A. No.
Q. No.

Now, let's go to \{CELO0000670\}. This is an email from you to Joe Mahoney, copied to Jonathan Roper, on 27 August 2013, as we can see there, and it says:
" Still awaiting green light from fire consultant
that the FR range will have a good chance of passing the test. What we have paid the $£ 1000$ so far for
"Once we have this confirmation we will begin designing the test rig and overall system and book the rig with BRE. At this point we will need to pay for the main test. Best estimate as it sits today is this will be an October spend with test sometime in November.
"Jon will provide more detail when he returns from holidays w/c 9th September."

Now, that was the ambition at that stage, and you were going to Joe Mahoney because he held the purse strings for the budget for the test; is that right?
A. Yes, Joe Mahoney held the budget for all UK and product approvals and testing .
Q. Right.

Now, do you remember, just moving forward a little
bit further into the year, that in early October Jonathan Roper and Jamie Hayes attended a meeting with IFC and Sotech?
A. From what I've reviewed as part of my statement, then, yes, I recall.
Q. But you have no independent recollection of that, being told about it?
A. I do remember them going to that meeting, yes.
Q. Let's see the note of the meeting. It's \{CELO0001194\}, please. This is an email from Jamie Hayes to Rob Warren and you, attaching the note of the summary of their meeting with Sotech on Thursday, that was the week before. This email is 7 October, the meeting was on the 3rd.

So you did definitely see this note, looking at this email.
A. Yes, I believe so.
Q. Yes. Let's look at the note. It's at \{CELO0001195\}.

This is Jon Roper's note of the meeting, and it's entitled :
"Above 18 metres fire test.
"IFC and Sotech Meeting, Peterlee 03.10.2013 -
Summary.
"Present:
"John Egginton - Sotech.
143
"David Cooper - IFC.
"Jon Roper - Celotex.
"Jamie Hayes - Celotex."
You can see that the first bullet point down under "Fire test" is:
"Very problematic to pass - Kingspan failed twice with standard cavity barriers."

Then you look a little bit lower down and it says:
-" John at Sotech sceptical about pass with decorative cladding.
-" Still no idea how Kingspan support the use of decorative cladding as their fire test uses a non combustible cladding.
-" Very unlikely to pass on the basis that Celotex FR5000 is slightly better than Phenolic (according to IFC testing ).
-" Possible idea to design 'double cavity fire barrier ${ }^{\text {?." }}$

Just looking at that, first, what did you understand, when you read this note, was meant by a "decorative cladding panel"?
A. I don't believe I would have known what a decorative cladding panel was.
Q. Right.
A. It's not a term I've -- I'd heard or have heard since,
decorative.
Q. Right.
Looking at this note and the parts that I've read to you, overall the impression that it gives is that this was not very encouraging feedback for the prospects of FR5000 passing a BS 8414 test; is that fair?
A. Yes.
Q. And also raising the question about how it could be that Kingspan had passed an 8414 test for K15; yes?
A. Yes, based on the first bullet, yes.
Q. Based on the first bullet, and also a question about how Kingspan could support the use of decorative cladding given that the test that they did pass used a non-combustible cladding; is that also a fair --
A. Sorry, can you say that again?
Q. Yes, that the note told you that those at the meeting were still puzzled as to how Kingspan could advertise or push K15 for use with a decorative cladding in a cladding system, given that the fire test had used a non-combustible cladding?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes. So discouraging and two mysteries about Kingspan, would be the summary; is that fair?
A. Yes, as part of the general scoping of the market and the research that Jon was doing with Jamie's support,
145
yes.
Q. Yes.
Now, can we go to your witness statement, please, at page 21 \{CEL00010058/21\}, paragraph 71. I would like to look at the whole paragraph with you:
"I do not now recall reading this note or my reaction to it at the time, and I do not know which of the attendees at this meeting would have made each of the comments noted above (save where the comment makes it clear ). As I noted at paragraph 60 above, I believe I appreciated at that time and indeed before receiving this note, that not all systems incorporating FR5000 were likely to pass BS8414. At this stage we were still trying to gather as much information as possible so that a decision could be taken by the business on whether to proceed with a test, and if so, with what system. I also think the fact that a system incorporating K15 had passed this test and was being regularly specified apparently without negative feedback within the market encouraged me that our goal was achievable. By this I mean nothing negative was being fed to us by our customers or members of our sales teams. As K15 was our benchmark and so far as I was concerned there was very little product to product difference this gave me confidence PIR could be a viable market solution."

Now, I show you that. I have some questions about that.

You have already agreed that the K15 test, which you understood used a cement particle board, was wholly unrepresentative of what was actually used in the market. That's right, isn't it?
A. Sorry, when did I say that?
Q. Let metry it a different way.

Do you agree that the K15 test, which you could see from the note had used a cement particle board, was highly unrepresentative of a board or panel for rainscreen that was being used in the market?
A. I wouldn't know it was wholly unrepresentative on the basis that there was other -- I knew that things like field of application might be able to interpret data, and I wasn't really looking at that particular cladding type.
Q. Well, let metry it a different way.

In your experience thus far -- this is late 2013 -had you come across any cladding systems which had used cement particle board as the rainscreen?
A. No, but I wouldn't also be aware of what other types of cladding system were available either.
Q. No, but never mind about that. I'm just asking you to address my specific question, which is: given that

147

Kingspan used a cement particle board as the rainscreen panel in their BS 8414 test, did it not strike you at the time that the use of that material as a rainscreen panel was completely unrepresentative of the norm for rainscreen systems?
A. Yes, I would say it seems, based on the information that was provided, that it was not common.
Q. No, and as a product manager, you must have had some idea about what was common in the market.
A. No, because in my role in -- as product manager, I got very, very little -- didn't get involved at all with rainscreen cladding as an application.
Q. At all events, you didn't want to use a cement particle board in your test; is that right?
A. Certainly throughout this timeframe of the market being scoped, I didn't want to do what Kingspan were looking like they were doing.
Q. And why was that?
A. I wanted us to be -- to have a more credible solution.
Q. More credible in what way?
A. That the -- to use those words, more representative.
Q. More representative?
A. Or a more typical rainscreen cladding panel.
Q. Yes. So not cement particle board, but something that would be more often used by people who built rainscreen
systems?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes.
Now, this note of the meeting I've shown you with Sotech and IFC explicitly told you that the prospects of passing the test using a decorative panel were not good. By decorative panel, Mr Roper told us yesterday that that meant something -- and I'm paraphrasing his evidence -- that looked nice on the outside.
A. Right.
Q. He expressly excluded from that a Marley Eternit Natura panel, which he said was a decorative panel of sorts.
Did you understand what was meant by decorative?
A. No.
Q. Did you ask?
A. No.
Q. This note -- and we can go back to it if need be -- also informed you that some form of enhanced cavity barrier would be necessary in order for a system using a decorative panel to pass. Do you remember that? We can go back to it if you like.
A. I remember seeing it a second ago, yes.
Q. Yes. In the light of that, why were you at all encouraged that the goal was achievable, as you say?
A. At the time, and based on what I can recall at the time,
our benchmark was the K15 product, therefore there must have been ways in which that product was allowed to be specified and installed on buildings.
Q. But what you were told was that K 15 had passed a test and was therefore being used only because it had passed a test using a cement particle board as a rainscreen cladding, and you said that that wasn't representative and you wanted to be more representative.

My question is: what was the source or basis of your optimism, given that you wanted to be more representative of the market than Kingspan?
A. I don't recall, sorry.
Q. I'm trying to get to the bottom of your reasoning here in paragraph 71. On what basis did you think that a BS 8414 test of RS5000, as it became, was likely to be successful, given that Kingspan had only passed that test using an unrepresentative cladding?
(Pause)
A. Sorry, I don't --
Q. Right.
A. I don't know. I can't recall my thinking at the time.
Q. Well, you have done enough in your paragraph 71 to tell us about what your thinking was at the time, but now you're not, sitting there, able to explain --
A. My thinking at the time was that the K 15 product was on
the market and therefore there must be other ways in which the product would be allowed to be used.
Q. But you didn't know what those were?
A. No.
Q. And so far as you could see --
A. No, this is generally where it was part of a market scoping and understanding exercise.
Q. So when you say:
"I also think the fact that a system incorporating K15 had passed this test and was regularly being specified apparently without negative feedback within the market encouraged me that our goal was achievable."

Do you really mean there that the fact that K15 had somehow got away with it meant that you would also be able to get away with it? Was that your thinking?
A. I wouldn't say get away with it. The product was being used, and my thinking at the time was, certainly at a product level : why can Kingspan's K15 be used and Celotex's FR or RS5000 product, which has very similar properties, can't be used?
Q. And the fact that you had had no answer to that question led you to be encouraged that you might be able to launch FR5000 as an above-18-metre product?
A. I think it was more based on getting feedback from the market as well.

## 151

Q. Did you think at the time that a test of a cladding system incorporating any cladding panels other than a cement particle board would have any chance of succeeding?
A. Sorry, can you repeat that question?
Q. Yes. Did you think at the time that a BS 8414 test of a cladding system incorporating any cladding panels other than a cement particle board, as K15 had done, would have any chance of succeeding?
A. I don't recall what other cladding panels were being talked about or thought about.
Q. Well, you can see from the Sotech meeting note that decorative panels were being discounted, so that marked them out. You didn't want to go the cement particle route because it wasn't representative. What was the basis for your being optimistic that if you were going to sell RS5000, as it became, for use with a representative system or range of systems, RS5000 would pass such a test?
A. Only the fact that K 15 was being used as well.
Q. But you didn't know how.
A. No.
Q. Can we move on. Let's go to \{CEL00000716\}. This is a long email which Jon Roper sent to you on 1 November 2013, and as I did with him, I would like to
spend a little bit of time with you on this document. We know you received it because you responded, and I will show you your response shortly.

Are you familiar with this document?
A. I'm familiar with it since it being presented to me.
Q. Well, were you familiar with it at the time, having reviewed it?
A. Again, having reviewed it as part of this process, I can see that I was on holiday at the time, so when I replied, I replied relatively quickly to Jon from when he sent it to me. So I would have read it, but I wouldn't have given it a huge amount of time.
Q. All right. Let's go to page 2 \{CELO0000716/2\} to see what it was that gave rise to his email to you of 1 November. There's an email trail, as always with these things --
A. Yes.
Q. -- which starts at the bottom of page 2 with
a discussion about a TP branch. Is that
a Travis Perkins branch?
A. Yes.
Q. Moving up the page, a third of the way down, 31 October, he emails you:
"Standard TP margin would usually be $25 \%$."
Then:

## 153

"P.s need a catch up on above 18 m when back. Will send an invite to you, RW, CC \& JH for an update on project. In a position where decisions need to be made.
"Catch up Monday.
"Enjoy the rest of your week off."
Now, RW is Rob Warren, CC is Craig Chambers and JH is Jamie Hayes in that list, isn't it? Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. So you could see from that that at least Craig Chambers was involved or was proposed to be involved for an update; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Then you go back to him, same day:
"Thanks. Decent margin ...
"Seen the invite for Monday so good to get that discussion going and agree way forward. Is it good news?!!"

That's the question to which he responds. Let's turn the page.
A. Yes.
Q. He starts, "Well ..."

So you can see from that little introduction that it wasn't good news, and he goes on to explain in great detail, with great thoroughness, what he had found.

Now, I know you have read this email recently as
part of preparations to give evidence, so I'm going to assume you're familiar with it, so I'll take it as quickly as I can. But he says that there are:
"... two possible solutions for testing in which both David @ IFC and I have confidence in ."

> Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. He goes on to explain what those are.

He says in the second paragraph that, after much research, he doesn't think that testing worst-case scenario with an improved fire barrier, which is what he is talking about, is possible, "and I don't believe [Kingspan] have a similar report", and that report there -- and I'm summarising, probably a little bit disjointedly, the fact that he is discounting a field of application report.

Is that how you read it?
A. Yes, on the basis of the assessment report which he references in paragraph 1.
Q. Yes, and then he goes on to say:
"We cannot seem to find or design a suitable barrier in which we have enough confidence that it can be used behind a standard ACM panel which we know will melt and allow fire into the cavity."

Pausing there, he told us that he got that
155
information from Sotech, because they told him that, essentially, in the June of 2013.

But he is assuming that you know what an ACM panel is . Did you know at that stage what an ACM panel was?
A. I don't believe so, no, not in terms of what it meant.
Q. We don't see you going back to him and saying, "Sorry, Jon, what's an ACM panel?", do we?
A. No. What I did do is -- on the basis that this seems to be the conclusion of his months of market scoping is why I' $m$ then suggesting that he gets this meeting together with the managing director, myself and really the two main technical people in the business.
Q. Yes. My question really is: when he mentioned standard ACM panel, did you know what he was talking about?
A. I can't recall at the time whether I'd have known exactly what a standard ACM panel meant, no.
Q. He goes on:
"Speaking to SIMCO on Wednesday in [Birmingham] with IL ..."

That's Ian Lathbury.
A. Yes.
Q. "... he confirmed that architects will specify K15 with a standard fire barrier and panel. When the work is contracted and then sub-contracted to cladding contractors such as Simco, H A Marks, Stanmore etc, they
value engineer that system to be competitive at tender.
This means changing fire barriers, changing panels. The architect's only guarantee is that K15 will be used because there is no other alternative available ."

Now, just pausing there, was he telling you
something you already knew or were you educated by his findings here?
A. I think I was being educated.
Q. Right.

Just pausing there, you were aware from that,
I think, weren't you, that even before any testing had been carried out, FR5000, or RS5000 as it became, couldn't be used in conjunction with ACM?
A. I don't know whether I -- well, based on what I'd been told in previous reports that Jon had put together, then yes.
Q. Yes, fine.

He then goes on:
"An architect will be told that K15 is applicable for above 18 m in accordance with ADB and that suffices from their perspective. Kingspan have done a great job at the spec end and according to Simco are specified much more than Rockwool Duo Slab for thermal performance. As discussed above, contractors opt for more cost effective solutions and although they are

157
liable for what goes into that building, they do not know enough about the fire test to challenge. The only figure who might possibly challenge a product's eligibility for use in buildings above 18 m is the building control officer. Kingspan I would suggest do not have a piece of paper that states they can specifically be used behind any cladding panel. What they have done is got BBA certification stating the fire test method and taken that to LABC to get a registered document detail which states that K15 can be used in a variety of cladding systems and complies with ADB through passing BR 135. A building control officer is unlikely to challenge a document that is approved from the head of building control."

Now, that's an important paragraph.
Did you understand him to be saying that contractors didn't have enough knowledge to challenge the inappropriate use of insulation products above 18 metres?
A. I don't believe I had enough knowledge of the contractors in that market to know whether they knew that or not. I think our understanding in Celotex was that contractors would have suitable knowledge of different cladding materials.
Q. Well, Mr Roper is reporting back to you the products of
his labour, and this is what he has found out. I'm asking you about what you understood from this email.

Did you understand him to be telling you that contractors did not have enough knowledge of the guidance to challenge the inappropriate use of products above 18 metres? That's what it appears to be telling you.
A. At the time I wouldn't have given it that level of thought because, as I said, I read this and replied to him, I believe, within half an hour of him sending this email at a time when I was on holiday. So I don't believe I would have been giving it that level of detail or attention.
Q. Did you not pick up from this paragraph that Mr Roper was telling you that Kingspan had been able to market Kooltherm K15 by getting a BBA certification, getting an LABC registration and then using that to get past building control officers without challenge? That was the route. Did you not pick that up from --
A. As I said, I don't think I picked any of the main detail, other than just to say to Jon that it looks like he's scoped his understanding and to get a meeting together of people on when I'm back.
Q. Right. It sounds as if me asking you questions about this document may be of diminishing returns, but let's

159
see how we go.
He goes on:
"What does all this mean for us? System approval limits us hugely as the market is so fragmented and it's extremely difficult to grasp who is being most commonly used. The likes of Marley, Alucobond \& Trespa are spec'd a lot but value engineered out for standard aluminium panels."

Pausing there, what he was telling you there, was that news to you or was that something you already knew?
A. I think a lot of this is -- reading it again, a lot of this is news to me.
Q. Is news to you, but was news to you at the time?
A. I don't recall what I was thinking at the time.
Q. "Trying to do the right thing requires a complete re-education of the [market] and this would require a huge campaign and probably a lawsuit. Two options proposed below."

Then he sets them out:
"1. Test a standard A2 limited combustible panel of which there are a few (Alucobond A2, Marley Eternit) with a standard fire barrier system. If challenged on what system to use, we can happily state that our test used an A2 panel with a particular commonly used fire barrier. Still not $100 \%$ confident in passing as A2 is a
euroclass classification derived from test data on reaction to fire testing."

Just pausing there, that was an option which would at least be testing a panel which was standard in the market, yes, a commonly used panel?
A. It sounds like it, yes.
Q. Right. But the problem with that is that, because it was A2, it was a Euroclass definition and therefore not the same as the UK limited combustibility or surface spread of flame panels classifications .

Then the second option was:
"2. Opt for the [Kingspan] route and put a cement particle board as the cladding. Use a standard fire barrier. Good chance of passing knowing they have and cp board is good in terms of resistance to fire ."

Now, did you read both of those options as
an alternative to doing the right thing?
A. No, I don't believe so.
Q. You see, he said, "Trying to do the right thing requires a complete re-education of the market and this would require a huge campaign and probably a lawsuit", but neither of those are the options that he then sets out.
A. I think what he is saying there, based on the report that he has put in before, is about what Kingspan are doing, and I think he's then saying that the market is

161
at a place of where Kingspan has taken the education of that market and us challenging it would ... yeah, would be, you know, a potentially difficult exercise.
Q. A potentially difficult exercise, re-education, and a potential lawsuit.

Did you agree with him that re-educating the market would require a huge campaign and probably a lawsuit, at the suit of Kingspan, as he told us yesterday?
A. I think there's every chance that, yes, that would have happened.
Q. So given that trying to do the right thing was almost impossible, the only options here were those he set out: either a test with an A2 panel with the downsides that involved, or going the Kingspan route. That's what he is saying; is that how you saw it?
A. That's how it -- yes, that's how it looks there.
Q. Then he goes on to say after those options:
"However, what we do need to consider is if we have two potential systems that could pass, how do these dictate route to market. What does an ASM/CTC state to somebody who enquires?"

Those are groups within Celotex, aren't they? Area sales --
A. Yes, area sales and Celotex technical team.
Q. "If we simply have the test report, we don't want to
have to provide this as evidence."
Then he asks this series of questions:
"Do we in fact need to spend $£ 25 \mathrm{k} / £ 30 \mathrm{k}$ for BBA to be able to gain this document from LABC which in my mind gives us very little chance of being challenged from building control. Do we partner with a few fire barrier manufacturers who have tested with K15 currently to gain confidence in the [market] that way? Or do we take the view that our product realistically shouldn't be used behind most cladding panels because in the event of a fire it would burn?"

Now, those are three rhetorical questions.
In your mind at the time, did you have an answer to them, or any of them?
A. No.
Q. Did you ever come to address your mind to those questions so as to give yourself an answer to them?
A. Well, I think the fact that there's some major questions there that need to be asked would be the main reason why my response was to put a meeting together to talk this through.
Q. He then goes on:
"What [Kingspan] have done extremely well is say very little but build confidence if challenged by having fire barrier manufacturers showing tests with K15,

163
achieve BBA validation and subsequently gain LABC approval. There is always the chance they do have the piece of paper in the top drawer from somebody that states for use with any system but I doubt it ."

Now, in reality, what he is telling you is that you either have to play in this market which has been skewed by K15, or not enter the above-18-metre market at all. That is a blunt summary of what he is telling you, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. And you knew that at the time; yes?
A. I knew the market was a different and challenging market for us, which is why I wanted to get the meeting together to decide what the next steps were.
Q. And it was challenging, by now I think you must have realised, because Kingspan occupied it almost exclusively by reason of having some certification documents based upon a test that nobody could understand; yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And that you had your strong suspicions about; yes?
A. Yes.
Q. We can see your response, \{CEL00000718\}, and you say to him, and it's the same day, about 40 minutes after he sends it to you:
"Great summary and shows the real merit of good afternoon and talking to the market. We are trying not to create a 'me too' here but if we do it will be for the right reasons."

Then you go on to say:
"I'd suggest you put the whole 18 m story into some slides and spend 15 mins at the start bringing everyone up to speed on your work to date. Also have the flip chart there in case you need to draw anything up.
"We can then discuss how we go forward."
Then you say:
"For me, for every amount of confidence we lose in the other system passing needs to be offset with the same amount or more competitive advantage that doing it this way delivers.
"I'm not sure we will have that but let's excuse and also get the view of others.
"Please also invite Joe or speak to him when he's back on Monday. It's his budget and he should also have a say on whether this happens."

I'm assuming that's Joe Mahoney?
A. Yes.
Q. Just going a little bit out of that document, I want to show you your statement, because you say what you say you meant in it . Page 25 \{CEL00010058/25\},

## 165

paragraph 82. You're referring there to the first part of that email. You say:
"In noting 'We are trying not to create a "me too" here but if we do it will be for the right reasons' I meant that, in my mind Celotex should not go down the same testing route as Kingspan - i.e. we should test a system that was more representative of what was actually being used in the market - and also that we should be clearer in our marketing literature about what we had tested."

So what were the right reasons?
A. I don't know exactly what -- I know what I mean by the "me too" in terms of the replication of Kingspan, but " if we do it will be for the right reasons", I don't recall what we were thinking those reasons were. As I said, I replied to Jon's email very, very quickly.
Q. Well, you replied after 40 minutes, and perhaps I'm wrong, but you had at least read and digested what he said before going back to him.
A. Well, I was on holiday at the time, so I don't know whether I read it as soon as it came through.
Q. Well, you would have read it within the 40 minutes before you responded to him. Do you want to go back and look at the timings?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Let's go back to the email itself if we can, which is at \{CELO0000718\}. You can see halfway down page 1 on the screen there that it's sent to you from Jonathan Roper at 9.57 on 1 November, and at the top of the page, you respond to him on the same morning at 10.32. So that's 40 minutes almost exactly .

So do I take it from that that you had received his email and, allowing for some time for your smartphone to go ping, open it up and look at it, you had at least read it before going back to him?
A. Yes, I would have read it. What I'm saying I don't know whether I read it at 10.25 or at 10 o'clock, so in terms of that response.
Q. No, it doesn't matter when you read it. My question simply is that having responded to him in the way that you have, you at least took the trouble to read it, digest it and understand it before you responded. That's all I'm putting to you.
A. Yes, I'm not sure I digested it and understood it.
Q. Did you go back to it later and sit and read it thoroughly?
A. I don't know. I think the fact that --
Q. All right, we're getting slightly diverted.

What I really want to ask you about is: although you have told us in your statement what you meant by "trying

167
not to create a 'me too' here", you haven't addressed the "if we do it will be for the right reasons", and I want to know what the right reasons were.
A. I don't recall what I mean by the right reasons.
Q. In the end we know -- and I'm cutting a long story short -- that Celotex neither tested a representative system nor was truthful in its literature about what it actually tested, was it?
A. Based on the marketing and the information I had, the detail of the system was what I believed had been tested.
Q. Right, well, we'll come to that. So you don't accept what I have just put to you; is that right?
A. I don't accept that the knowledge I had at the time that the -- what I knew -- what I believed had been tested was what was written in the marketing literature.
Q. Saying that you are trying not to create a "me too" here, did that really involve you rejecting option 2 that Mr Roper was putting forward, namely opt for the Kingspan route and put a cement particle board as the cladding?
A. I think what I'm just saying there is, if we can, we don't want to try and replicate how Kingspan have done it .
Q. Right.

Then you say, as I've shown you in the third paragraph:
"... for every amount of confidence we lose in the other system passing needs to be offset with the same amount or more competitive advantage that doing it this way delivers."

What does "the other system passing" mean? Does that mean the K15 system, or what system?
A. Yeah, as I've said in my statement, I don't know what I mean by those sets of words.
Q. Right.

Does this mean that even if you were less confident that the system that you were going to test would pass, you would need to have equal and opposite confidence that you would gain a competitive advantage if it did?
A. As I said, I don't -- sitting here and having reflected on them, even when I was putting my statement together, I don't understand or know what I meant by that statement.
Q. Right.

In a nutshell, were you trying to say -- and I' ll just have one more go here -- that it was only worth avoiding the Kingspan route if there was sufficient competitive advantage to doing so?
A. I don't know. I don't --

169
Q. You don't know, all right.
A. I'm sorry, I don't know.
Q. All right.

Now, there was then a decision to test, and you say in your statement that decision was taken in late 2013, that's paragraph 77 \{CELO0010058/22\}. You say that that decision was taken at a meeting on 4 November 2013 at which Mr Roper, Mr Hayes, Mr Warren and Mr Chambers were present. That's what you say. Do you remember that?
A. Yes.
Q. The decision to have that meeting was made following the email that we have just been looking at, the email exchange I have just been showing you; yes?
A. Yes, that's what I've asked Jon to do, set the meeting up and --
MR MILLETT: I'm going to show you some slides for that meeting.

Mr Chairman, is that a convenient moment for the afternoon break?
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I was just thinking it might be, yes.

We will take a break at this point, Mr Evans. We will come back at 3.35 , please. Again, while you're out of the room, please don't talk to anyone about your evidence or anything to do with it. All right?

[^0]A. I think at the time that was more about going down, you know, a specific system that didn't allow any level of field of application report to come from it.
Q. "Requires re-education", what did you understand by that?
A. I think that's in relation to the previous comments where we would have to explain to the market a lot about how we saw the market.
Q. How you saw the market being what exactly?
A. How the market with Kingspan as the only player in that market were working.
Q. Does that mean, linking this with the email we have been looking at of 1 November from Mr Roper, re-educating the market to teach them that they had been up to this point misunderstanding the meaning and scope of BS 8414 tests and the BR 135 criteria by allowing Kingspan K15 onto a wider set of applications than that which was tested?
A. Yes, I think that's what it means.
Q. Right. And that was risky because that might invite a lawsuit from Kingspan, among other things.
A. Quite possibly.
Q. Now, the third option:
-" Test \& Launch Without BBA \& LABC.
-" Test \& Launch With BBA \& LABC.
-" Opt Out Of Above 18m."
173

At the meeting, do you remember discussing opting out of above 18 metres?
A. I think on the basis that that was put as a bullet point on a number of slides, it would have been mentioned, yes.
Q. Was there any discussion about whether or not in fact what Celotex should be doing is not going anywhere near the above-18-metre market?
A. I don't recall that being part of the conversation --
Q. So --
A. -- in any detail.
Q. So although this was listed on this slide as an option, in fact was a decision taken at this meeting that that was not an option?
A. At that time, I don't believe opting out of above

18 metres was where we were going to go until we had looked at doing some testing.
Q. Right. So it remained an option depending on the test?
A. I believe so, yes. Until we launched the product into the market, opting out was always an option.
Q. I follow.

Now, can we go to the next slide, 15
\{CEL00011199/15\}, please. That seems to set out three outcomes:
-" ACM Panel With Improved Barrier System (<50\%)

## ." A2 Panel With Standard Barrier (80\%)

." Cement Particle With Standard Barrier (90\%)."
Was there any discussion of that slide?
A. Again, on the basis that it had been put together, it would be strange if it wasn't discussed. I don't recall the specific discussions around each of those three options, but I can't believe that that wouldn't have been discussed as part of the meeting.
Q. Did you all come to the view that there was a less than $50 \%$ chance that success would be possible using an ACM panel with improved barrier system?
A. I believe they were a -- the probabilities were put together by Jon based on his understanding of the market. I don't believe we talked about the percentages.
Q. Was there any disagreement at the meeting about those percentages?
A. Not that I can recall.
Q. Using a cement particle board as Kingspan had done would give you a $90 \%$ chance of success, as we can see, wouldn't it?
A. That's what that's saying, yes.
Q. Was there any discussion of going down that route at the meeting?
A. I don't recall.

175
Q. Now, following this meeting, Celotex decided to adopt the option of testing in a system using A2 cladding, didn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. In his statement-- let's look at it, Mr Roper's statement at \{CELOO010052/10\}, please, he says something about this meeting at paragraph 5.14. He says he wasn't present at the meeting, but in fact he corrected that yesterday in his evidence --
A. Okay.
Q. -- and said that he was.

To the best of your recollection, is he right about that?
A. My understanding is that Jon was there because he was asked to set the meeting up, he was asked to prepare the slides. Therefore, there would be no reason why Jon wouldn't have come to the meeting, having prepared the slides. That just wouldn't have happened.
Q. No. And did he present the slides, do you remember?
A. As certain as I can be, he would have done. I don't believe anybody else would have presented the slides.
Q. Right.

Then in paragraph 5.14 he says:
"I was aware that Rob and Paul expressed their views at this meeting. These were not entirely aligned.

Prior to this meeting, I was already aware that Rob was clear in his views that BS 8414 was a system test and that the test report relating to a successful test was only applicable to that particular system."

Pausing there, were you aware before the meeting that those were Rob Warren's views?
A. Not that I recall, and I don't believe Rob and I had particularly differing views on the importance of having a system that we communicated as it being a system.
Q. Then it goes on:
"Craig Chambers and Paul [that's you] were aware that Kingspan was selling successfully on the basis of one BS 8414 test as to which it provided only limited information to the market and that Kingspan did not seem to be being asked for further details of their test. Craig Chambers and Paul's view was that adopting Rob's interpretation would limit sales and would not be a reflection of market dynamics."

> Is that correct? Was that your view?
A. No, that wasn't my view. My view was that if we were to go with this market, we should be very clear that we have tested in a particular way to a particular system. People might want to take those results and make the decision that, based on that, the product can also be used in a different system, but I don't believe that

177
mine and Craig's view was entirely different to Rob's, no.
Q. Right. You see, Mr Roper remembers it differently .
A. Okay.
Q. And that Rob Warren and he in his own mind were taking what he called the technical approach, namely paying strict adherence to the limits of the BS 8414 test as a system test, and that you and Mr Chambers were taking a more commercial view which wouldn't limit sales. Is that a fair description of the division of views?
A. I'm a little bit confused because my interpretation seems to be similar to Rob's, which is there's a test which we've carried out, and we will be open with how we've tested and try and communicate better to the market that that's how we have tested. Naturally, that approach would have limited sales, but I believe that anybody in the business and in that meeting would know it would limit sales. We weren't saying to go out and sell it into any cladding system that you like.
Q. He says:
"Craig Chambers and Paul's view was that adopting Rob's interpretation ..."

That's an interpretation of the BS 8414 test and BR 135 criteria, as is obvious from the context.

Did you adopt or have a different interpretation
from the one espoused by Rob Warren, do you think?
A. My view almost seems the same as Rob's, that's why I'm a little bit confused. I don't know -- I can't understand from this, from Jon's statement, what Rob's interpretation was that makes it different to mine. I was clear that it was -- BS 8414 was a system test, and that we would make it clear in our marketing the system which we had tested.
Q. Well, let's see how that turns out.

Can we move forward, then, into February 2014 and the test itself.

You say in your first statement, paragraph 94 \{CEL00010058/27\}, that you weren't involved in the preparations for the first test; is that right?
A. Not that I can recall, no.
Q. Considering that Mr Roper reported to you, are you sure that that is right?
A. Whilst Jon reported to me, I'm confident that all of that knowledge or expertise that he needed around the actual testing he would have got from others, be it Rob, be it Jamie or third parties he was using to do the test, or the test house itself.
Q. Now, considering that Mr Roper reported to you, were there any aspects of the February 2014 test that you weren't aware of?

179
A. Not that I can recall, no.
Q. No.

Now, you weren't present at the test in
February 2014, were you?
A. No.
Q. But Mr Roper was, wasn't he?
A. I believe -- yes, Mr Roper was, yes.
Q. And he reported back to you following the test, didn't he? He rang you.
A. Yes, he would have -- I'm sure he would have rung me to say whether it had passed or failed.
Q. And he rang you to tell you that it had failed, didn't he?
A. Yes, I think he did.
Q. And he rang you from the car, I think we were told yesterday, on his return from the Watford fire hall. A. Yes.
Q. Mr Hayes said that there was a lot of emotion around that call. That's what he says in his statement, because he was in the car at the time with Mr Roper.

Do you remember that that conversation was an emotional one?
A. I wouldn't say it was emotional. I think there would have been disappointment, but I think that would have been something that would have been disappointing
regardless of the application. We were a business that relied on doing testing, and a test not passing would have been met with some level of disappointment for a few reasons.
Q. Can we look at your statement at page 28
\{CEL00010058/28\}, please, and look at paragraph 97 together. You say there:
"I was disappointed when I heard that the system had failed the test. We had invested time and money and had not got the result we were hoping for. The fact that the test had failed was therefore a setback, of course, but it was not in my view a particularly significant one for Celotex. This was because the plan to develop RS5000 was only one of a number of projects that Celotex was pursuing at that time."

Is it really true, Mr Evans, given that, without a pass, you couldn't market RS5000 above 18 metres at all?
A. Sorry, can you say that again?
Q. Was it really true that it wasn't a significant setback given that, without a pass of the BS 8414 test, you couldn't market RS5000 above 18 metres at all?
A. No, because we could discuss what the next steps were for that if we needed to, and the difference between a business pre-acquisition by Saint-Gobain and 181
post-acquisition by Saint-Gobain is I was probably a little bit more aware that, if we needed to, there would be more money available for it . So doing a second test wouldn't have been as much of a problem as maybe some people might have thought it might have been.
Q. I understand that, but it must have been a setback, and a significant one, I have to suggest to you, given that, without a BS 8414 test pass, you couldn't access the above-18-metre market at all.
A. Yes, it was a disappointment, it was a setback, but I can't remember it being a huge problem for the business. It just meant that our launch of above 18 metres would need to be delayed or -- well, be delayed, I would imagine.
Q. Well, you don't say that. You actually say in the last sentence there that the reason it wasn't, in your view, a particularly significant setback for Celotex was, and I quote:
"... because the plan to develop RS5000 was only one of a number of projects that Celotex was pursuing at that time."

Now, the impression the reader gets from that is that it wasn't a significant setback because the 18-metre market project was only one of a number of projects. You are now saying something different,

I think.
A. Yeah, sorry, I'm ... there was a number of projects that Celotex was working on, and it was a setback and a disappointment, but I don't think it was a major setback because there would have been an opportunity, probably in my mind, to know that if we wanted to, we could go and test again if we needed to.
Q. My point is that you don't say that as the reason for your thinking at the time here in paragraph 97. You have accorded a different reason, which was that RS5000 was only one of a number of projects, and now you're saying it wasn't a significant setback because you could have got more money for a later test. Which is it?
A. I think it's a combination of both things.
Q. Well, why haven't you made that clearer here?
A. I don't know.
Q. I mean, why have I got to ask you questions about this? (Pause)
A. That was my recollection when I put my statement together.
Q. I mean, the reality is that the fail meant that you would now have to work out how RS5000, a project which had been on the stocks since January 2013, could now pass a BS 8414 test; no?
A. Yes, we would need to look at how we would need to

183
re-test .
Q. And you would have to arrange a new test?
A. Yes.
Q. And you would have to wait for a new test?
A. Yes.
Q. And you would have to get the budget for a new test?
A. Yes.
Q. And had you told Joe Mahoney before February 2014 that this first one might not work and he might have to open the coffers for a second test?
A. I don't recall whether I told Joe that at all .
Q. No.

So given all those things that you would now have to do without any very clear view as to how to go about passing a second test, I have to suggest to you that it was a significant setback for Celotex, and that the reason you have given at paragraph 97 is just wrong.
A. No, I wouldn't say it was wrong. As I recall, the disappointment of failing the first test was of course a disappointment for the people that had been working on the project and for the business in terms of its plans, but I don't think it significantly stopped the process for that particular product, as well as the other projects that we were working on.
Q. I suggest you are downplaying this, aren't you?

## A. That doesn't ...

## (Pause)

I can only go based on the experience that I can remember from the time.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I'm sorry to interrupt you.
MR MILLETT: Go ahead, Mr Chairman.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Can you just help me with this: if
I have understood your evidence correctly, this test was intended to be a representative test in the choice of materials.
A. Yes.

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: And that was deliberate, so that you could, if it passed, say to people, "We have tested it in a system which is representative of what is being actually used out there"; is that right?
A. Yes.

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Once it had failed, what led you to believe that it could be modified in a way that would still be representative but likely to pass?
A. I don't know the answer to that or how I felt at the time about what that would be, other than taking advice from people in the team as to how that could happen.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes. I mean, without a pass, you were barred from the over-18-metre market, weren't you? A. Yes.

## 185

[^1]to happen and people in the business would have listened to what he had to say.
Q. Maybe, but you're not saying that he was
a decision-maker as opposed to a contributor to the information which would form the basis of that decision?
A. I think the decision about what we were going to do, using that word there, the actual -- the making of the decision would have come from Jon and Rob, having that technical knowledge that was --
Q. You're not saying that the product manager that you line managed was going to be the ultimate decision-maker and you not, are you?
A. I don't think I would have been the ultimate decision-maker either. I wouldn't have been confident making that decision, which is why I would have taken that decision to be more of a project approach, similar to what I did back in November when I was getting everybody together to discuss Jon's research. I didn't have that technical knowledge myself.
Q. You were involved in the overall decision to re-test, weren't you?
A. Yes, I would have supported a decision to re-test .
Q. Which is why you go on to say:
"As for the overall decision to retest, in addition to me Mr Chambers would have been involved."

## 187

So you have identified a number of people here, but actually you were one of the ultimate decision-makers about whether there should be a re-test ; correct?
A. About -- to re-test, yes. The technical intricacies of the testing, then, no.
Q. You go on to say:
"This was to be the first major product launch since Saint-Gobain's acquisition of Celotex in 2012 so not only was he [Mr Chambers] interested in being kept apprised of progress but the cost of the retest was such that it would have required consultation with and approval by him."

Now, given that this was the first product launch since the Saint-Gobain acquisition, and significant enough that the CEO would have been involved in the decision to re-test, combined with the fact that Celotex had been considering the above-18-metre market since 2012 and you didn't want any delay in the timetable, this, I have to suggest to you, was a major setback which would have required an important decision to be made by senior decision-makers.
A. I think when you piece all of that together, I can see why you would say a major setback. All I can say is what it felt like at the time, and there wasn't ... it didn't feel like it was the major setback.
Q. Now, following the failed test, you then sent Mr Roper a meeting invite for a meeting on 18 February 2014, I think. I' ll show you the document. It's \{CEL00003072\}. There it is .

Do you remember having a meeting with Mr Roper in your office on 18 February 2014?
A. No, I don't, sorry.
Q. The subject of the meeting is $\operatorname{BR} 135$, and given the proximity to the failed test, presumably you discussed that with him. Can we take it from that, or can you not assist?
A. I can't agree -- sorry, I can't remember whether that meeting happened, so I can't answer that yes or no, really.
Q. Do you remember having a discussion, whether in a meeting or otherwise, with Mr Roper after the failed test about what would be required to pass the test next time round?
A. I'm sure there was some discussion. Whether it was with just myself and Jon or whether it was with other people, I don't know. My understanding is that we decided to test a thicker cladding panel.
Q. Can we go to \{CEL00010154/19\}, please. This is Mr Hayes' witness statement again, and I would like to look with you, please, if I can, at paragraphs 57 and 58

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189
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there. They're quite long, but what Mr Hayes says is that he was involved in meetings with you, Jon Roper and Rob Warren in which you started to draw conclusions about what caused the fire to spread to the top in the way that it did. That's what he says at the beginning of paragraph 58.

Do you remember those discussions?
A. I don't recall a meeting between myself, Jon, Rob and Jamie that talked in that detail.
Q. You see, he goes on in the second sentence of paragraph 58 to say:
"I was involved in these meetings and discussions with JR, PE and RW."

But you say you don't remember those?
A. I don't recall them, no.
Q. You don't recall them, but you don't say they didn't happen?
A. No, I can't say they didn't happen, but I don't recall them happening.
Q. At the end of paragraph 58 he says that:
" Collectively, we were content with the remaining components in the rig, including the use of RS5000, which did not change from the First Test to the Second Test."

Do you recall any discussions at that time or
perhaps later involving you about changing the components in the rig?
A. My only recollection of a decision that was made from the first test to the second test was the changing of the thickness of the cladding panel.
Q. Let's go on and see what he says on that score and other scores over the page \{CELO0010154/20\}, please, and I'm going to read you paragraphs 61 and 62 of his statement.

At 61 , he says, on page 20 :
"61. I therefore went to JR, RW and PE with a suggestion that we also include an additional board of material behind the cladding, just at the point of the fire barriers. This, in conjunction with the thicker cladding would increase the time it took for any fire to progress through the cladding and consequently climb the rig.
"62. The board I suggested was a 6 mm magnesium oxide board placed behind the cladding (the 'Additional Material '). This would be used in conjunction with the now 12 mm thick layer of the cladding. JR and PE agreed to adopt this approach in principle with PE having the final sign off. However, they also decided to amend the thickness of the cladding at the point where the Additional Material was placed, from 12 mm to 8 mm thick, to try and ensure continuity of the cladding surface

## 191

across the rig. We wanted to use 6 mm cladding at the point where the 6 mm Additional Material was to be placed, so that that the two combined would be the same thickness as the 12 mm cladding across the rest of the rig. Unfortunately Marley Eternit was not sold in 6 mm thickness but only 8 mm or 12 mm , as evidenced in the email correspondence sourcing the materials [which he exhibits ]."

I have read that all to you.
Do you recall that it was Mr Hayes who came up with the idea of placing a 6-millimetre magnesium oxide board behind the thickened cladding?
A. No. As I said, the only recollection I have of the change between the first test and the second test was the move to a thicker cladding panel.
Q. Let's just go back to paragraph 62 and take it stage by stage to see exactly what it is you do and don't recall.

Now, he says in the third line:
"JR ..."
That's Jon Roper.
A. Yes.
Q. "... and PE agreed to adopt this approach in principle with PE having the final sign off."

Jon Roper recalls that. What about you? Did you agree to adopt this approach in principle?
A. No.
Q. Did you have the final sign-off?
A. No, I wouldn't have had final sign-off . I wouldn't have given myself final sign-off, because of my -- compared to the other individuals involved in that test and the designing and their knowledge, I wouldn't have been confident giving any technical sign- off on the design of a new rig.
Q. Both Mr Roper and Mr Hayes recall the suggestion being made and you agreeing to it and having the final sign-off. Are you saying that they're wrong in their recollection or simply that you don't recall one way or the other?
A. I would say they're wrong, because I know from everything that's happened, from the launch of the product through to what's happened, not one point in any of that did I know about a 6-mil magnesium oxide board until I found a reference to it on my phone in November 2017.
Q. Is that a fact?
A. Yes.
Q. Are you telling us you had no idea --
A. I didn't know that--
Q. -- about the addition of the 6-millimetre magnesium board behind the 8 -mil, as it turned out, Marley Eternit

Natura on the rig?
A. The only thing I knew was that -- that I recall is that we changed the thickness of the cladding panel.
Q. Are you sure about that?
A. Yes.
Q. Be careful here. This isn't just that you can't recall one way or the other; you're saying, are you, that both Mr Roper in his evidence yesterday and Mr Hayes in his evidence here at paragraph 62 are false?
A. What I'm saying is that I didn't know that we had put a 6-mil magnesium oxide. I know there's the NHBC discussion, which I've seen in my evidence as well, where information's been given to me and I haven't taken that information or understood that information for whatever reason, but I didn't know that what we were doing here -- I didn't know that we were doing it.
Q. So just to be clear, again, I'm going to put this to you one more time: are you saying that what Jon Roper said yesterday and what Mr Hayes is saying here about you agreeing to adopt this approach is false?
A. Yes. Based on what I remember and what I recall, I do not give -- I did not know that we had put an extra layer to -- of magnesium oxide.
Q. You need to be very clear about the difference between saying you definitely didn't agree or you can't
remember. Is this a failure of recollection on your part, or are you saying --
A. I don't --
Q. Are you saying -- let me finish the question -- that they are giving false evidence, Mr Evans?
A. I'm saying that I didn't know that that was -- that that had happened.
Q. Right. I'm going to take that as your evidence today that they are giving false evidence on this point.
A. Okay.
Q. If I'm wrong about that, please do correct me.

Now, let's move forward. \{CELO0003093\}, please.
This is a presentation which was done on 11 March 2014.
Have you seen it before?
A. Sorry, what was the date?
Q. 11 March 2014.
A. I don't know.
Q. Well, I'll show it to you. It runs to some 17 pages or so. Let's just look at the first few slides and see if they trigger a recollection.
\{CELO0003093/2\}:
"Project Objective.
"Objectives: Gain BR 135 Approval With
Celotex RS5000 For Use In Buildings Above 18 m by Q1 2014."

## 195

Then the next slide \{CEL00003093/3\}, "Project Update", et cetera.

Is this familiar to you?
A. It looks like the template that would have been given at a SPINN meeting.
Q. Right. I see.
A. That first slide reminded me that it looks like it would be a SPINN presentation.
Q. If we go on in it, please, to page 3, you could see that the criteria for BS 8414-2 testing -- do you see that? -- was:
-" Level 2 ... Thermocouples Do Not Exceed 600 Degrees Within 15 Mins.
-" Test Duration Must Be Full 30 Mins."
Do you remember seeing that?
A. I don't recall the presentation. When you said the March presentation, that wasn't a presentation that I recalled. Now I know it's a SPINN presentation, but no, I don't necessarily remember this presentation.
Q. I said to you that it was a 17-page document; in fact, it 's a three-page document, not a 17-page document, we will come to that later on, but you say it was done for a SPINN?
A. Yes, that would be the general way a SPINN would run, each project manager would give a brief update on their
project.
Q. If you look at page 4 \{CELO0003093/4\},"Actions For Coming Month":
"Re-Testing Due Mid-April."
So do we take it that, by the time of this slide meeting, budget had been released for a new test?
A. I wouldn't know whether budget had been or spend had been fully approved, but it would sound that way, yes.
Q. In that same slide in the second bullet point it says:
"Improved Fire Barrier System Proposed (Meeting With Fire Barrier Manufacturer Tomorrow)."

Do you remember being told that there was an upcoming meeting with a fire barrier manufacturer?
A. Not that I recall, no.
Q. What was that in relation to, do you remember?
A. No, I think based on evidence I've seen since, it would have been a meeting with a fire barrier manufacturer.
Q. Right.

Let's then move on to the May test itself . Can we please go to Mr Roper's statement, \{CELO0010052/13\}, please. At paragraph 5.35 of his statement, if we just look at that together, he says there at the foot of the page:
"The team at Celotex had wanted Patrick Jones to construct the rig for the second test because Paul, Rob

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197
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and I decided that we did not want to pay for another set of drawings to be created and Patrick knew the system from the first test. We thought that Patrick could oversee the construction without the need for revised drawings."

Then over the page \{CELO0010052/14\}, it says:
"Patrick was instructed by me (I passed instructions on from Paul and Rob) to build the same system as for the first test with two changes, thickening the cladding panel to 12 mm and inserting the magnesium oxide board on the fire barrier at level 2 and at the top of the rig."

Now, that was his evidence.
Do you recall having given Mr Roper such instructions?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Do you recall whether Mr Warren had done so?
A. I don't know.
Q. Given your answers earlier on, I think you deny that you were aware of the existence of magnesium oxide at the level 2 thermocouples and the top of the rig?
A. Yes.
Q. So are you saying that Mr Roper is lying when, in the brackets at the top of page 14, he said "I passed instructions on from Paul and Rob"?
A. What I'm saying is that I know that I didn't -- I know
that I didn't know that there had been some magnesium oxide board put on, on level 2.
Q. Well, how can you account for the fact that Mr Roper's clear recollection, which he confirmed on oath yesterday to the Chairman and the panel, was that he did pass those instructions on to Patrick Jones from you and Rob Warren? How can you account for that?
A. I don't know. Only on what I know, and only on the fact that I saw the product launch and I saw the product sell into the market and everything else that's happened since then, and not at any point had I known or recalled at any time the fact that we'd put magnesium oxide boards at the fire barriers.
Q. Now, you say in your statement at paragraph 106 on page 30 \{CELOO010058/30\} that you weren't present at the May test.
A. No.
Q. Is that right?
A. I wasn't present at either test.
Q. Now, Mr Clark in his statement -- he is the BRE -- says at paragraph 174 on page 41 of his statement at \{BRE00005768/41\} -- perhaps let's look at that -- he says that you were present. He says in the second line:
"I am aware that Paul Evans of Celotex was also involved in the test project at a later date (and was

199
present at the second test on 2 May 2014), but I cannot recall any specific interaction with him before then."

He recalls you as being present at the second test. You say you weren't.
A. No, I don't believe I was at either test.
Q. Can you account for how it is that Mr Clark recalls you being there?
A. I can't, no.
Q. Let's move on to a document after the test, \{CEL00010627\}, please. This is Mr Roper's message to you dated 8 May 2014, about a meeting in CC's office on 12 May. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. CC, he told us yesterday, was Craig Chambers.
A. Yes.
Q. Do you recall receiving this invitation?
A. I don't recall receiving the invitation.
Q. Do you recall going to a meeting in Craig Chambers' office with Jon Roper on 12 May?
A. I recall having meetings with Craig and Jon in Craig's office. I don't recall whether that was on 12 May or not.
Q. Very well. Do you recall that in that meeting, regardless of the date, you discussed the recent test?
A. I don't recall.
Q. Do you remember what the meeting was about?
A. If it was about above 18 metres and I was there, I can only assume it was about the above-18-metre market and the project.
Q. Is it right that, as a result of the test and at that meeting, you asked Mr Roper to produce some slides summarising the testing position?
A. I know from the dates and from what I've seen since that there was a MAG meeting at some point a couple of days afterwards.
Q. Indeed, \{CELO0009566\}. That is the invitation or agenda for a meeting of MAG. Participants : C Chambers, and various other people, including Rob Warren, P Evans and Louise Garlick. Apologies: R Warren. Date: 14 May. Start: 8.30. End: 12.30. Then in item 3 on the agenda, you can see:
"Flat Roofing Launch Plan - review and discussion.
"Above 18M - review and discussion."
11.30 start and the end at 12.30 . Responsible: PE.

Do you remember that? Do you remember receiving that agenda, Mr Evans?
A. Not specifically, but it would have been common purpose for -- common process, sorry, for a MAG agenda to come out to people.
Q. Mr Roper isn't listed as an attendee, and he told us

## 201

yesterday he wasn't there. You don't have any reason to think that he was, do you?
A. I believe that Jon Roper did come to present that presentation.
Q. All right.

Let's look at your first statement, \{CEL00010058/30\}, bottom of the page, please, paragraph 110. You say:
"A MAG meeting took place on 13 and 14 May 2014 which I attended. The agenda for the second day of that meeting included at item 3 'Above 18 M - review and discussion '."

## And we've seen all that:

"My initials were listed next to it under the column headed 'Responsible '. Mr Roper e-mailed a Powerpoint presentation entitled 'Above 18m' to me at 10.46am on 14 May 2014, when I would already have been in the meeting. Mr Roper once attended and presented at a MAG meeting and I believe that it was at this meeting that he did so. I do not believe that I presented these slides to the MAG."

Now, if we look at \{CEL00000932\}, please, we can see that Mr Roper sends you an email on 14 May 2014 at 10.46, can you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And the subject is "Emailing: MAG Presentation", and all
the message says is :
"Your message is ready to be sent with the following
file or link attachments: MAG Presentation ..."
A. Yes.
Q. Now, at that time, 10.46, the meeting had already
started, but you hadn't yet got to agenda item number 3,
had you?
A. Based on those timings, no.
Q. This was about 45 minutes before the above-18-metre
review slot which you were going to run.
A. Yes.
Q. Now, do you know why he sent them to you at this time if
it was he who was going to be presenting those slides?
A. I would imagine because a common practice at the MAG
meetings was people would have their laptops available,
and if Jon was only coming in to give a small
presentation, he would email it to me and then I could
load it onto the screen that we had in the boardroom.
Q. The most obvious explanation is that he was sending them
to you for you to present, or is that not right?
A. I don't believe that would have happened, on the basis
that I wouldn't have accepted getting slides to
a presentation 45 minutes before I was due to present
it.

203

## Q. Did you study these slides when they arrived?

A. If Jon was presenting them, I wouldn't have done, no.
Q. All right.
A. I was in the middle --
Q. Let's look at the presentation, \{CELO0010629\}, please. This is the 17-page slideshow.
A. Okay.
Q. It's entitled "Above 18 m ", and it's the presentation that you have referred to in your statement in the paragraph we've just seen.

If we go to slide 11 \{CELO0010629/11\}, please, first of all, it's headed "Market Research", and it says:
-" Everybody Uses K15 As There Is No Alternative
-" Nobody Understands The Test Requirements (Architects Ask If It Can Be Used Above 18m, The Answer is YES)
-" Building Control Have Hugely Differing Levels Of Understanding On The Subject
-" Give Us A Board That Is An Alternative To Kingspan \& We'll Buy It!"

Is this Mr Roper's presentation of what he had found through his market research that you had asked him to undertake?
A. I believe they're slides that Jon put together, so they would be his words, yes.
Q. Yes, and you understood that when he was putting that slide together, these were the fruits of his research in the market? That's all I'm asking you.
A. Yeah, a very, very brief summary, but yes.
Q. Yes. It's a summary of the four main bullet findings that he has found. There is no difficulty about that, is there? That's what he found and that's what you understood him to have found.
A. Yes.
Q. You didn't have any doubts about it, did you?
A. Not that I can remember, no.
Q. If we look at the second bullet point down it says:
-" Nobody Understands The Test Requirements
(Architects Ask If It Can Be Used Above 18m, The Answer is YES)."

Is that, to your understanding at the time,
a summary of what you believed Kingspan were telling people?
A. I don't know whether that's what we knew Kingspan were saying to all of the architects, I don't know.
Q. Is it fair to say that Celotex, through this slide if not before, were aware that there was significant uncertainty even among regulators, if one can call them that, as to what the requirements for use of insulation above 18 metres were?

## 205

A. I believe, yeah, there was some uncertainty in the market on this particular application, yes.
Q. Yes, and the second and third bullet points really just identify where the confusion and ignorance lay.
A. Yes.
Q. That's fair, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. Yes.

The plan now was, rather than to educate the market and possibly invite a lawsuit from Kingspan, to now capitalise on that ignorance or confusion. Is that what one can take from this?
A. I don't believe that was a decision, that we were going to look to capitalise on it. I think we were going to look at what Kingspan did and explain things in a clearer way.
Q. Well, this goes back to the Chairman's question. You had tried a representative rig in the February test and that had failed, and you had now done the test in May, and it was now to be discussed. In the light of the success of the May test, wasn't the plan now to take advantage of the ignorance and confusion that Mr Roper had found in the market and was relaying in this slide?
A. I wouldn't say we were taking advantage because

I believe what we did when we launched was be clearer to
the market how we had tested.
Q. Why was it relevant for the MAG meeting to know nobody understands the test requirements and that architects asked if it could be used above 18 metres, and the answer is a capitalised "YES"? Why was it relevant?
A. For the MAG to know?
Q. Yes.
A. For ... to give everybody in the business an understanding about the application that we were planning to launch.
Q. Why was it relevant to know that building control had hugely differing levels of understanding on the subject?
A. Again, to bring everybody up to speed with the research that had been given.
Q. Why was it relevant that there was so much confusion and ignorance and disputation in the marketplace?
A. Jon's been asked to put a presentation together and he's presented what he sees as the market.
Q. I would suggest to you that this was being put before you so that you could make a decision as to how and, if so, to what extent to take advantage of it.
A. My belief is that Jon was just asked to come and present the above-18-metre market work that had been done on the basis that we had passed the second test.
Q. And the last bullet point:

207
"Give Us A Board That Is An Alternative To Kingspan \& We'll Buy It !"

Was use as an alternative to K15 an express proposed selling point for RS5000?
A. Sorry, can you repeat that question?
Q. I'll try it a different way.

Was what was being said here the fact that there was a hunger in the market for an alternative to Kingspan?
A. In terms of the market that we would sell into, yes, I believe people would have wanted more than one choice.
Q. So, really, what this market research is telling everyone who reads this slideshow -- and one can read it very simply -- is : the market's forced to use Kingspan as there is no alternative, the market would love for there to be a different alternative, and there is mass ignorance out there. All three of those points are reasons to sell RS5000 into the above-18-metre market, aren't they?
A. I wouldn't have said we were looking at calling it mass ignorance.
Q. Well, "Nobody understands the test requirements". How would you describe that if not mass ignorance?
A. I don't know. I think the term "nobody understands the test requirements" is very -- you know, looking at the slide again now, "Nobody understands the test
requirements" is a big generalisation of the market. I think people did understand.
Q. These are all of them being presented as plus points, reasons to embark on selling RS5000, aren't they?
A. I don't know why -- what the motive was for Jon putting those slides together, but --
Q. Well, did you ask him why it was relevant that nobody understands the test requirements or that building control have hugely differing levels of understanding?
A. No, not at that point.
Q. No, because you understood extremely well that those two middle bullet points were further advantages or further opportunities for RS5000, weren't they?
A. Based on what we tried to do in our literature and when we launched the product, we were looking to try and make it clearer to people about how we tested and what people needed to do if they wanted to use the product.
Q. Slide 12, please \{CEL00010629/12\}.
"Testing Part 1
-" Cost - £25K
." System - 8mm Eternit Cladding
"- Lamatherm Fire Barriers
"- 100 mm FR5000
"- Sheathing Board

## 209

"- Metsec Frame

- Result - Terminated After 25 Minutes, Flames Extending Test Facility ."

That's a pithy summary of what happened at the February test.

Is there anything in that summary that you weren't aware of when you received this slide?
A. No, but on the basis that the presentation only came to me whilst I was in the middle of a meeting, I don't think I would have read the slides before they were presented.
Q. All right. You would have read them afterwards; no? Or in the years afterwards, and had a look back at them?

I'm asking you now, just looking at it now, is there anything in that slide that you didn't know at the time about the first test?
A. No.
Q. No.

Next slide, please \{CELO0010629/13\}. That's a photograph of the mode of failure. Do you remember seeing that? It's quite an eye-catching photograph.
A. I recall seeing pictures from the test report.
Q. Yes.

Next slide, please \{CELO0010629/14\}:
"Testing Part 2

[^2]
## 211

or not?
A. On the basis of that being one slide presented to me now, but I wouldn't have recalled at the time, and I didn't recall and I would never have known why we were putting that extra magnesium oxide into the system.
Q. Well, now you have moved to a why. I want to know the what.

You told us with some strenuousness not half an hour ago, Mr Evans, that you were not aware at all of a decision to add 6 millimetres of magnesium oxide to the test. Are you now saying that you were aware, as this slide shows?
A. At the time of the test, I wasn't aware that we had put 6 -mil magnesium oxide into the second tested system. It would appear that this has then been communicated to the MAG, and I haven't ... it hasn't -- the penny hasn't dropped with me.
Q. We can check the transcript. I'm sure you said to us earlier that you weren't aware of the addition of a 6-millimetre magnesium oxide board until you saw a picture of it on your phone in 2017.
A. Yes, sorry, I had forgotten it was on this presentation.
Q. I'm sure.
A. I was trying to think of the other evidence that I had seen since with the benefit of having been given
evidence provided to me to make my statement.
Q. Mr Evans, I'm not interested in your trying to piece different pieces of evidence together. What I want, please, from you is the truth, if you don't mind.
Let's start again.
I've shown you the slide. It comes to you on 14 May 2014 in the morning. I've shown you other evidence from other witnesses who have told and are going to tell the Inquiry that you knew all along about the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide board. Here is a slide that you saw on 14 May which identifies the addition of the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide board.
Now, when did you become aware that the second test involved the addition of a 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide board, please?
A. The only time I -- it resonated with me that we had done something with that was when -- so there's this piece of evidence here and there's the photo of the white board, but both of those bits of information haven't -- they haven't registered with me what we're doing. The only time I realised that what we had done had been a problem was when I saw the evidence, when I found it on my phone, some time in November 2017.
Q. You don't deny, do you, that this slide is telling everybody who cared to look at these slides, of which

## 213

there was no secret at the MAG level within Celotex, I assume, that in the second test there was present in the fire barriers a 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide board?
A. That is what that slide is saying, yes.
Q. And you knew it at the time; yes?
A. Only based on looking at it then. I don't recall seeing it at the time or knowing why we had done it.
Q. Was there any discussion at the MAG meeting of the 6-millimetre magnesium oxide board?
A. I don't -- I really don't recall. I don't know.
Q. Did you tell the MAG, or did Mr Roper tell the MAG if it was him, that the 6 -millimetre magnesium oxide board was placed at the thermocouples at level 2 in the rig behind 8-millimetre Eternit Natura, and also at the top of the rig?
A. I don't believe so.
Q. Did you not point out or did Mr Roper not point out the differences between the February test and the successful May test?
A. I don't know, I don't recall .
Q. Did nobody actually ask the question: how come it passed in May and it failed in February?
A. I don't know.
Q. You don't know?
A. I don't recall that question being asked.
Q. Well, it would have been the essence, surely, of the item that you were to present, item 3 in the agenda, the above-18-metre discussion. Surely the only thing to discuss was why the February test had failed and why the May test had succeeded, and where to go from there; no?
A. I'm sure the conversation happened. I can't recall what the detail of those conversations were.
MR MILLETT: Mr Chairman, I'm really halfway through this topic, but it's a convenient moment.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, and I think probably the day has gone on long enough.
MR MILLETT: It has.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Mr Evans, we will break now for the day.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I am afraid I will have to ask you to come back tomorrow for some more questions.

Mr Millett, can you give me any indication whether Mr Evans will require the whole day?
MR MILLETT: He won't require the whole day. No, we are optimistic that we will get on to the next witness significantly before the end of the day.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right. So he might get away at lunchtime or shortly after?
MR MILLETT: Might do, but I wouldn't want to promise that.

## 215

SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: I was just trying to see if we could help you make your arrangements for tomorrow. It's a bit indefinite, I'm afraid.
THE WITNESS: That's fine, thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: We will see how we go. Anyway, I think you will be needed here for the morning at least and possibly just into the afternoon.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Anyway, we'll stop now. Please remember not to talk to anyone about your evidence or anything to do with it while you're out of the room, and we will look forward to seeing you at 10 o'clock tomorrow, please.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much.
(Pause)
Thank you, 10 o'clock tomorrow, then, please. Thank you.
( 4.35 pm )
(The hearing adjourned until 10 am
on Wednesday, 18 November 2020)

8 MR PAUL EVANS (affirmed) ........................ 56

1 2 3 4

MR JONATHAN ROPER (continued) (continued)

INDEX
$\qquad$

Questions from COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY ........ 1

Questions from COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY ........ 56

217

218

a2 (8) $160: 20,21,24,25$ 161:8 162:13 175:1 176:2
a6 (1) $106: 12$
a7 (2) 106:11,20
acc (2) 65:6 67:14
ability (1) 76:15
able (23) 18:24 22:14 35:3,21 36:9 59:8 61:25 78:1 81:15 103:17 107:25 128:5,6 132:14 140:3 147:15 150:24 151:15,22 159:15 163:4 172:9 186:25
abn (1) $65: 13$
above (75) 11:22 12:6,16 13:18 27:22 28:3 29:19 31:10 35:3 40:9 41:3,21 42:8,21 43:6 46:7 52:20 57:16 58:5 71:5 95:18 101:15,19,25 102:20 105:7,17 106:5,18 107:21 108:12,24,25 109:3,8,15 122:6 123:12 124:17 125:10,16 126:13 133:8,11,21,24 136:6,12 138:14 140:21 143:21 146:9,10 154:1 157:20,24 158:4,18 159:6 173:25 174:2,15 181:17,22 182:12 195:24 201:2,18 202:11,16 204:8,15 205:14,25 207:4
above18 (1) 100:22 above18metre (25) 96:13,16 101:5 103:10 110:9 115:2 116:25 117:8 118:7 120:10,19 121:6 122:12 125:24 134:11 151:23 164:7 174:8 182:9 188:17 201:3 203:10 207:23 208:17 215:3
absence (1) 7:25
absolutely (2) $34: 10$ 64:13
abuse (1) 78:5
accept (6) 13:17 43:14
70:19 74:17 168:12,14
acceptability (1) 30:24
acceptable (14)
12:5,6,8 24:24 31:10
40:8 41:2 43:6
70:12,14,19,21 75:7 78:3
accepted (8) 8:24 10:9 22:11 24:22 25:21 41:15 82:8 203:23 accepting (3) 7:20 10:8 22:5
accepts (1) 15:19
access (2) 111:20 182:8 accidentally (1) 73:19 accordance (7) 32:9,18 85:1 125:17 133:8 136:12 157:20
accorded (1) 183:10 according (2) 144:15 157:22
account (4) 43:21
199:3,7 200:6
accounted (1) 26:14 accreditation (5) 122:6 123:23 124:7 125:17 126:3
accredited (1) 122:11 achievable (3) 146:20 149:24 151:12 achieve (6) 40:22 95:8 123:9,14 132:8 164:1 achieved (8) 13:6 21:3 40:23 108:4 122:8,17 123:20 125:16 achieves (1) 43:10 achieving (1) 77:4 acm (16) 113:18,22,24 114:7,9,10,11 155:23 156:3,4,7,14,16 157:13 174:25 175:10 acms (2) 20:11,23 acquired (3) $60: 1$ 63:11,23 acquiring (1) 137:12 acquisition (4) 67:9,10 188:8,14
acronym (1) 104:19 across (9) 15:6
38:16,16,17 73:20 117:12 147:20 192:1,4 action (8) 63:5 81:8 96:14,21,22 104:3,3 124:18
actions (1) 197:2 actively (1) 74:19 activity (1) 60:21 actual (7) 17:2,25 77:7 78:23 108:25 179:20 187:7
actually (18) 18:24 36:7 37:5,9 42:4 53:8 73:22 104:22 131:5 132:2 138:22 147:5 166:8 168:8 182:15 185:15 188:2 214:21
ad (5) 23:3 $35: 18$ 36:20 40:11 43:9
adapting (1) 61:11 adb (7) 27:15 110:2 141:2,7,11 157:20 158:11
add (2) 4:9 212:10 added (3) 211:15,18,25 addition (5) 187:24 193:24 212:19 213:11,14 additional (4) 191:11,18,24 192:2 address (2) 147:25 163:16
addressed (1) 168:1
addressees (1) 12:11 addressing (1) 134:17 adequately (1) 117:6
adherence (1) 178:7 adjourned (1) 216:20 adjournment (1) 111:5 adopt (6) 176:1 178:25 191:21 192:22,25 194:20
adopted (2) 78:9 79:13 adopting (3) 10:6 177:16 178:21 advantage (9) 35:7 36:8 165:14 169:5,15,24 206:22,24 207:21
advantageous (1) $34: 23$ advantages (1) 209:13 adverse (1) 89:7 advertise (2) 108:10 145:17
advertised (1) 108:3
advice (4) 96:10 100:3
109:4 185:21
ae (1) $133: 9$
ae5000 (3) 133:6,9 135:1
affect (3) 136:14
137:14,18
affirmed (2) 56:3 217:8 afraid (2) 215:16 216:3 after (20) 16:7,11,17 24:6 31:22 37:11 43:17 55:6 64:14 87:23 95:9 109:1 155:9 162:17 164:24 166:17 189:16 200:9 210:2 215:24
afternoon (3) 165:2
170:19 216:7
afternoons (1) 56:20 afterwards (3) 201:10 210:12,13
again (28) 3:8 11:2
12:17 20:20 41:14 45:16 47:13 51:21 58:8,10 61:9 66:11 80:11 81:18 93:14 114:16 145:15 153:8 160:11 170:23 175:4 181:19 183:7 189:24 194:17 207:13 208:25 213:5
against (5) 70:25 72:21 133:20 134:18 137:10 agenda (7)
201:11,15,21,23
202:10 203:7 215:2
aggressive (2) 61:21 62:17
ago (4) 93:20 121:12 149:22 212:9
agree (12) 36:25 62:13 67:18 68:2 69:1 120:2 147:9 154:16 162:6 189:12 192:25 194:25 agreed (5) 89:11 90:14 147:3 191:20 192:22 agreeing (2) 193:10 194:20
ah (1) 96:5
ahead (2) 30:14 185:6
aid (1) 10:4
aim (2) 39:21 128:21
aiming (1) 69:10
albeit (1) $33: 23$
aligned (1) 176:25
alive (2) 99:16,17 alleviate (1) 4:17
alliance (1) 14:1
allow (10) 48:24
86:24,25 93:2 96:12 129:2,11 155:24

172:19 173:2
allowed (4) 68:10 132:15 150:2 151:2
allowing (2) 167:8 173:16
almost (6) 119:9 136:18 162:11 164:16 167:6 179:2
along (2) 36:4 213:9
alongside (1) 61:12
already (10) 27:19 46:15 71:23 126:8 147:3 157:6 160:10 177:1 202:17 203:6 also (41) 6:6 8:5 23:1 29:17 30:10 35:17 45:13 48:23 56:24 57:3,9 60:12 62:8 63:20 64:1 69:8 100:9 123:10 130:22 131:6,17,23 145:8,11,14 146:17 147:22 149:17 151:9,14 165:8,17,18,19 166:8 172:20 177:24 191:11,22 199:24 214:14
alter (1) $50: 1$ alternative (12) 40:10 43:8 157:4 161:17 171:22 204:13,19 208:1,3,8,14,15 although (12) 20:11,23 33:18 53:7 56:17 75:6 102:12 106:2 157:25 167:24 174:12 186:9
altogether (1) 37:13 alucobond (2) 160:6,21 aluminium (11) 25:5,15,22 97:14,23 114:8 129:1,10,15,17 160:8
always (5) 107:22 109:8 153:15 164:2 174:20 ambiguity (2) 27:24 28:24
ambiguous (1) 141:12
ambition (1) 142:19
amend (1) 191:22
among (4) 109:18 111:13 173:20 205:23 amount (9) 113:25 114:8 123:18 127:6 153:12 165:12,14 169:3,5
amro (1) 65:13
analysis (1) 77:3
annex (3) 99:1,1,12
annexes (2) 99:7,15 annual (1) 134:5
another (6) 53:23 55:11 103:19 116:10,11 198:1
answer (16) 41:25 57:5 63:24 93:9 109:8 118:24 120:16 123:21 151:21 163:13,17 185:20 189:13 204:15 205:14 207:5
answers (1) 198:18
anybody (11) 7:11 20:2 25:25 50:8 58:13 61:6

63:19 86:19 123:16 176:21 178:17
anyone (4) 49:7 110:22 170:24 216:10
anything (16) 6:17
24:17 25:18 31:2 49:8
79:21 80:20 86:25
104:20 110:22 138:25 165:9 170:25 210:6,15 216:11
anyway (2) 216:5,9
anywhere (2) 139:2
174:7
apart (1) $25: 25$
apologies (2) 36:18
201:14
apologise (1) $50: 5$ apparent (2) 35:7 64:23
apparently (3) $8: 8$
146:19 151:11
appear (3) 44:10 57:11 212:15
appeared (1) 77:13
appears (3) 44:5 73:11 159:6
appendices (1) 25:2 appendix (5)
25:3,4,5,22 106:9
applicable (4) 46:6,9 157:19 177:4
application (21) 18:5 28:16 30:20 31:3 80:6 136:18 138:3,9,13 139:8 147:15 148:12 155:16 172:2,13,15 173:3 181:1 186:19 206:2 207:9
applications (14) 46:6 59:19 96:16 112:14 122:7,12 126:11 131:14 133:7 134:7 138:23 172:16,21 173:17
applied (2) 98:19 135:7 applies (1) 134:21 appointed (1) 118:6 appraisal (1) 59:12 appreciate (1) 24:12 appreciated (2) 33:6 146:11
apprised (1) 188:10 approach (17) 29:10 48:7 79:1,13,15,20,22 80:4 81:20,23 178:6,16 187:16 191:21 192:22,25 194:20
approached (2)
20:12,24
approaches (1) 7:4
approval (24) 8:1 10:16 26:8,9,12,19 42:10,11 44:1,2,24 48:4
136:12,13
137:4,11,12,16,22,23 160:3 164:2 188:12 195:23
approvals (4) 23:20,25
38:12 142:23
approve (2) 20:3 89:22
approved (13) 27:17
28:19 32:10 93:1
103:20 105:24

106:2,25 109:1 110:5 112:20 158:13 197:8
approving (4) 10:13
16:17 18:5 25:14
approximately (1) $25: 12$
architect (4) 26:25
86:19 136:1 157:19
architects (12) 86:13
134:22 135:4,9,15,22
156:22 157:3 204:15 205:14,20 207:3
architectural (1) 12:11
area (5) 53:13 102:6
120:22 162:22,24
arent (5) 90:20 162:22
184:25 208:18 209:4
argue (1) 22:3
argued (1) 78:6
arguing (1) 108:22
argument (1) 109:6

40:11 43:9 74:4 99:1,7,13,15 103:20 105:24 106:2 107:1 109:1 110:5
back (47) 1:6 19:3
31:19 34:19 35:14 36:18 40:1,2 43:2,3 48:13 49:3 51:12,14,19 52:1,20 67:6 77:9 78:15,17 93:20 96:23 97:9 110:19 139:4,17 149:17,21 154:1,13 156:6 158:25 159:23 165:19 166:19,23 167:1,10,20 170:23 180:8 187:17 192:16 206:17 210:13 215:17
background (2) 58:16 108:18
backwards (1) 109:13 baker (11) 95:21 96:11,20,25 97:22 98:12 99:24 100:11 101:6 103:25 104:1
bakers (1) 98:15
balances (1) 62:2
band (1) 73:4
bands (1) 72:24
bank (1) $65: 13$
barred (1) 185:24
barrier (19) 144:18 149:18 155:11,21 156:23 160:22,25 161:14 163:6,25 174:25 175:1,2,11 197:10,11,13,17 198:11
barriers (12) $31: 1$ 128:21 129:4 130:8 144:7 157:2 191:13 199:13 209:23 211:11,13 214:3
bartlett (2) 38:5,23
based (32) 6:25 23:15 34:10 35:4 60:24 89:3 98:16 109:6 118:10 120:3 121:9 125:5 130:3 145:10,11 148:6 149:25 151:24 157:14 161:23 164:18 168:9 171:25 175:13 177:24 185:3 186:18 194:21 197:16 203:9 209:15 214:6
basf (1) $88: 24$
basically (1) $135: 11$ basis (23) $31: 14,20$ 80:12 96:24 117:12 118:19 121:20 132:4 144:14 147:14 150:9,14 152:16 155:18 156:8 174:3 175:4 177:12 187:5 203:22 207:24 210:8 212:2
bba (36) 8:9 20:12,24 27:11 29:4 31:24 35:19 69:22 70:7,9,18 74:23 90:13 91:24 92:9,12,15,19 93:6,7,7 130:1 136:13 137:4,9,11,12,16,22,23

158:8 159:16 163:3 164:1 173:23,24 bca (3) 13:25 14:10 23:4
became (16) 9:22 53:17
58:19 63:1 64:8,23 67:25 68:1 85:2 104:9 116:4 129:15 136:22 150:15 152:17 157:12 become (5) 23:22 25:19 63:4 112:3 213:13 before (47) 1:20 6:13 14:19 16:6 17:18 19:14 23:5,9 29:13 43:17,19 50:14 56:18 58:13 64:12,15 66:20,21 67:9 77:9 93:2 101:10 109:14 111:18 118:4 133:5 143:13 146:11 157:11 161:24 166:19,23 167:10,17 177:5 184:8 186:16,17 195:14 200:2 203:10,24 205:22 207:19 210:10 211:4 215:22 begin (4) 1:4 35:21 56:12 142:12 beginning (6) 13:16 24:7 122:10 131:15,16 190:5
behalf (1) $54: 23$
behan (5) 11:19
12:2,18,25 13:2
behind (18) 2:23 9:5 10:14 11:6 27:10 29:18 83:12 92:13 95:2 104:24 155:23 158:7 163:10 191:12,18 192:12 193:25 214:13
being (77) 10:21 11:3,8
39:12 40:9 42:3 43:7 44:20 63:15,22 75:10 77:8 78:1,1,4,5,24 79:13 80:24 81:15,18,20,24 82:5 83:7 92:25 93:25 100:22 102:3 104:24 105:14 107:15 113:22 120:4 128:24 129:22 131:5,13 139:23,24 140:13 141:4,8,11 143:6 146:18,21 147:12 148:15 150:5 151:10,16 152:10,13,16,20 153:5 157:8 160:5 163:5 166:8 173:9 174:9 177:9,15 182:11 185:14 188:9 193:9 197:12 200:3,7 207:19 208:7 209:3 212:2 214:25
belief (2) 131:3 207:22 believe (90) $1: 25$ 2:7,9 5:3 17:11 19:21 38:6,13,18,21 39:3,19 41:4 42:12 44:22 45:6 46:2 63:12 65:10,22 70:16 71:16 75:15 80:5,25 81:25 83:8 87:22,22 88:11

96:14,20 97:1 100:4 101:2,8 102:5 107:18 109:16,21,22,25 112:13 113:8,16,24 114:4 115:9 117:10,21 119:14 120:21 124:23 126:14 127:23 128:17 137:23 138:24 143:17 144:22 146:10 155:12 156:5 158:20 159:10,12 161:18 172:15 174:15,19 175:7,12,14 176:21 177:7,25 178:16 180:7 185:18 200:5 202:3,19,20 203:22 204:24 206:1,13,25 208:10 214:16
believed (3) 168:10,15 205:17
believing (2) 131:19 132:1
bell (3) 53:19 140:15,16 below (7) 23:1 27:3 35:19 46:7 68:6 138:10 160:18
below18metre (1) 138:12
benchmark (2) 146:23 150:1
benefit (3) 26:10 114:7 212:25
benefits (1) 29:8
berger (10) 19:11,15
21:10,15 22:23 24:6 51:16 52:12 115:25 116:1
best (3) 45:15 142:15 176:12
better (8) 3:6 52:18 65:20 139:21,23 140:3 144:15 178:14 between (24) 2:7,13 3:10 21:8,23 27:19 33:20 39:10 51:25 63:10 68:4 70:4 88:1 103:7 107:16,19 125:9 132:9 140:8 181:24 190:8 192:14 194:24 214:18
beware (1) 91:23
beyond (1) 29:7
big (2) 25:23 209:1
bigger (2) 23:18,19 bim (1) 121:23 birmingham (1) 156:18 bit (21) 12:9,17 13:8 14:18 48:22 83:2 124:15 129:25 140:23,25 141:18 143:1 144:8 153:1 155:14 165:23 178:11 179:3 182:2 186:3 216:3
bits (1) 213:19
black (1) 21:22
block (3) 133:19
134:2,20
blunt (1) $164: 8$
board (69) 2:21,24 4:14
8:22
9:4,5,8,10,12,14,19 10:1,1,14 20:13,25

43:1
63:9,10,16,19,20 64:1 71:21 80:15 84:3 87:6,7 89:7 130:4 134:6 147:4,10,11,21 148:1,14,24 150:6 152:3,8 161:13,15 168:20 175:19 191:11,17,18 192:11 193:17,25 198:10 199:2 204:19 208:1 209:25 212:20 213:10,12,15,18 214:3,9,12
boardroom (2) 104:5 203:19
boards (2) 21:1 199:13 bodies (1) 14:9 body (2) 44:3 64:4 bold (3) 6:24 16:24 106:15
bonus (10)
123:10,12,14,21,22,24
124:1,2,4,12
book (3) 112:10,11 142:13
boosting (1) 66:1
both (17) 47:2 87:13 90:20 94:1,2,5 100:22 125:17 128:20 130:9 136:12 155:5 161:16 183:14 193:9 194:7 213:19
bottom (25) 11:19
12:1,24 24:19,20
29:22 30:17 31:22 32:14 35:10 36:15 38:2 46:4 51:12,12,14 52:11 61:13 112:8 121:14 124:20 133:2 150:13 153:18 202:7 box (3) 73:1 88:8,22 bp (1) $89: 5$ bp2013 (1) 89:4 br (18) 10:8,22 27:15 36:24 40:7 43:5 44:24 46:9 98:19 99:1,7 110:8 128:1 158:12 173:16 178:24 189:8 195:23
bracket (1) 43:18 brackets (1) 198:23 branch (2) 153:19,20 brand (2) 60:13 141:25 brands (2) 20:10,22 bre (19) 3:4 18:10,20,25 35:24 36:21 38:19 49:22,24 50:3 95:22 96:11 99:19 103:25 112:13,24 128:23 142:14 199:20
bre0000576841 (1) 199:22
break (14) 48:16 49:1,2,15 55:12,22 56:18,21 109:14 110:16 170:19,22 171:7 215:13 breaks (2) $56: 17,20$ bres (1) 29:15 bretton (1) 104:5 brickwork (1) 25:3
brief (2) 196:25 205:4 bring (1) 207:13
bringing (1) 165:7 british (1) 40:5
broader (1) 186:20 broker (3) 100:12,12,14 brought (2) 23:5,10 bs (53) 8:7 20:13,25
21:5 22:1 28:14
32:5,19,20,21,25 35:23 39:6 40:7 43:4 46:8 85:1 86:11 93:19,22 94:14 95:8 97:4 98:13 99:1,3,4 101:6 103:21 110:7,10 125:17 128:19 129:20 131:13 132:2 133:8 136:13,13 145:6 148:2 150:15 152:6 173:15 177:2,13 178:7,23 179:6 181:21 182:8 183:24 196:10
bs8414 (4) 13:11 35:18
98:3 146:13 bs84141 (1) 131:8 bs84142 (1) 12:15 budget (9) 68:7,15 89:5 142:21,22 165:19 184:6 197:6,7 budgets (1) 65:2 build (2) 163:24 198:8 building (54)
13:20,23,24,24 14:1,8 15:25 16:4 18:15 23:2,14 25:18 27:16,18 28:3,4,13 29:20 30:6 32:24 38:7 42:7 44:20 45:3,14,16 60:13,16,18,19,21,25 61:3 105:23 106:5 108:23 109:1 112:23 113:4 114:14,15,19,20 122:2 139:25 158:1,5,12,14 159:18 163:6 204:17 207:11 209:9
buildings (17) 23:7,15 24:3 40:8 41:2,17 43:6 46:10 105:24 107:21 112:21 113:15 132:15 133:21 150:3 158:4 195:24
buildup (4) 15:22 16:3
18:3 25:15
buildups (1) 25:20 built (5) 15:24 89:4 128:23 148:25 186:19 bullet (15) 41:1,19 84:23,24,24 144:4 145:10,11 174:3 197:9 205:5,12 206:3 207:25 209:13
burn (1) 163:11 business (63) 10:17

15:7 44:13 46:17 58:23 60:3 63:22 64:24 65:2,3,21,22 66:14,25 67:12 70:16 71:8,11,12 78:2,8 79:6 82:11,20,22 83:3 84:14 89:6,20,21 90:3 93:1 101:14,17 102:21 103:7,12,15,16,17

115:5 117:13 118:16,20 119:9 122:23 132:12,13,21,25 133:1 136:14 137:15,19 146:15 156:12 178:17 181:1,25 182:12 184:21 187:1 207:8 businesss (1) 123:10 buy (2) 204:20 208:2
c (2) 74:7 201:12 calcium (2) 9:11,16 calculating (1) 77:13 calculator (1) 42:23 calendar (1) 121:21 call (7) 56:1 96:4,7 98:23 99:18 180:19

| cel00009566 (1) 201:11 | 24:13 25:7,8 26:1,8,12 | 59:5,18 | 158:7,11,24 161:13 | come (33) 1:6 15:13 | :20 129:23 | contained (2) 18:10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cel00009889 (1) 88:19 | 28:18 29:18,24 30:19 | challenged (5) 44:20 | 163:10 168:21 172:11 | 36:15 37:14 40:20 | components (3) 129:21 | 73:16 |
| cel0001005210 (1) | 37:4 38:24 39:24 40:6 | 81:19 160:22 163:5,24 | 176:2 178:19 189:22 | 42:17 48:13 49:3 | 190:22 191:2 | contains (2) 47:1 70:4 |
| 176:6 | 41:5,20 42:23,25 43:4 | challenges (2) 8:20 11:8 | 191:5,12,14,15,18,20,23,2 | 55:18 57:3 62:6 | composite (3) | content (1) 190:21 |
| cel0001005213 (1) | 44:1,19,25 45:23 46:5 | challenging (14) 81:23 | 192:1,4,12,15 194:3 | 68:20,23 70:15 77:9 | 25:5,15,22 | contents (3) 46:14 |
| 197:20 | 50:8 51:22 52:4 58:17 | 83:4,5,5,6,6,10,12,13,15,20 | 198:9 209:22 211:2,7 | 83:19 88:16 110:19 | comprised (1) 113:23 | 57:23 58:10 |
| cel0001005214 (1) | 59:1,18 61:14,17 62:1 | 162:2 164:12,15 | claims (1) 30:1 | 118:1 147:20 163:16 | conceal (1) 74:19 | context (1) 178:24 |
| 198:6 | 63:9,20 64:4,16,17,22 | chamber (1) 128:24 | clarity (1) 10:13 | 8:12 170:23 173:3 | concentration (1) 6:22 | continued (4) 1:8,15 |
| cel00010058 (1) 57:13 | 65:5 66:14,15,23,25 | chambers (14) 68:5 | clark (3) 5:7 199:20 | 175:9 176:17 187:8 | concept (4) 3:25 10:10 | 217:3,6 |
| cel000100581 (1) 66:7 | 67:1,10,13,16,19,20 | 81:12 154:6,9 170:8 | 200:6 | 196:22 201:23 202:3 | 54:3 107:17 | continuity (1) 191:25 |
| cel0001005812 (2) 60:8 | 13 69:10 71:24 | 177:11,16 178:8,21 | class (41) 32:9 | 207:22 214:21 215:17 | concern (1) 14:18 | contracted (1) 156:24 |
| 134:10 | 74:19 77:24 78:9,19 | 25 188:9 | 33:4,12,20 34:1,16,25 | comes (5) 43:21 44:2 | concerned (5) 13:17 | contractor (3) |
| cel0001005814 (2) | 82:11,18 83:9 85:10 | 200:14,18 201:12 | 35:4,17 36:3 38:16 | 52:22 69:16 213:6 | 22:17 34:16 132:7 | 86:7,12,19 |
| 96:18 105:14 | 86:21 88:7,15 91:4 | chance (10) 58:8 142:10 | :12,14 43:11 | comfortable (1) 56:5 | 146:23 | contractors (14) 9:13 |
| cel0001005815 (1) | 94:21 101:10,18 | 152:3,9 161:14 162:9 | 52:9 54:2,6,7 84:25 | coming (9) 35:14 36:18 | concerns (5) 4:17 15:8 | 10:23 11:7,13 28:5,7 |
| 116:21 | 102:21 104:20 107 | 163:5 164:2 175:10,20 | 85:7,10,14,23,24 | 54:18,23 58:13 94:2 | 25:13 79:12,16 | 134:23 135:23 156:25 |
| cel0001005817 (1) | 108:2,9 109:4,23 | change (21) 82:23 | 86:5,8,17,21,24 | 101:24 197:3 203:17 | concluded (1) 33:13 | 157:24 158:16,21,23 |
| 130:20 | 110:9 111:23 115:3,19 | 83:16,21 88:20,22,23 | :4,11,24 95:8 | comment (3) 18:11 | conclusion (2) 22:10 | 159: |
| cel0001005821 (1) | 117:13 121:23 122:1 | 89:1,2,19,20,24 90:9 | 106:15,17 107:16,19 | 89:22 146:9 | 56:9 | contributor (1) 187:4 |
| 146:4 | 125:9,25 126:4 133:23 | 91:2,5 95:9 104:25 | 108:4,10,11 | comments (3) 6:8 146:9 | conclusions (1) 190:3 | control (29) |
| cel0001005822 (1) | 135:6 137:10,12 | 33:13 138:2,7 190:23 | classification (11) 10:8 | 173:6 | concrete (1) 15:25 | 13:20,23,24,24 14:1,8 |
| 170:6 | 138:11 140:2,8 | 192:14 | 33:4 39:1,9,11,13,17 | commercial (2) 125:25 | confidence (8) 146:25 | 23:14 25:18 27:16,18 |
| cel0001005825 (1) | 144:2,3,14 158:22 | changed (5) 51:5 61:1 | 40:18 95:9 98:18 | 178:9 | 155:5,22 163:8,24 | 28:4,13 29:20 30:6 |
| 165:25 | 162:22,24 166:5 168:6 | 124:3 138:13 194:3 | 161:1 | commercially (1) 108:6 | 165:12 169:3,14 | 44:20 |
| cel0001005827 (1) | 171:20,23 174:7 176:1 | changes (12) 50:21 | classifications (1) | committee (1) 104:10 | confident (6) 35:15 | 45:3,14,16 80:15 |
| 179:13 | 181:13,14 182:17,20 | 53:4 90:1 | 61:10 | committees (1) 90:20 | 160:25 169:12 179:18 | 158:5,12,14 159:18 |
| cel0001005828 (1) | 183:3 184:16 188:8,16 | 92:3,9,11,15,17,2 | classified (2) 32:8 35:17 | common (9) 24:21,23 | 187:14 193:7 | 163:6 204:17 207:11 |
| 181: | 195:24 197:24 199:24 | 93:11,12 198:9 | clear (22) 4:2 16:20 | 25:21 97:23 148:7, | confirm (7) 12:4 46:5 | 209 |
| cel0001005829 (1) | 205:21 214:1 | changing (5) 46:21 | 23:24 28:21 29:5 36:1 | 201:22,23 203:15 | 57:14,23 58:10 91:1 | convenient (4) 48:15 |
| 186:7 | celotexs (12) 7:16 22:5 | 157:2,2 191:1,4 | 103:6 | commonly (3) 160:5,24 | 2:19 | 110:13 170:18 215:9 |
| cel000100583 (1) 59:5 | 26:10 31:7 33:23 35:5 | characterisation (1) | 31:7 | 161:5 | confirmation (2) 12:7 | conversation (9) 12:4 |
| cel0001005830 (2) | 61:2 64:1 85:15 88:20 | 62:13 | 2:2 146:10 177:2,21 | communicate (1) | 142:12 | 21:10,23 33:16 101:3 |
| 199:15 202:7 | 93:14 151:19 | chart | 9:6,7 184:14 | 178:14 | confirmed (2) 156:22 | 127:5 174:9 180:21 |
| cel000100585 (2) 64:20 | cement (19) 9:14,25 | check (7) 33:21 48:23 | 4:17,24 199:4 | communicated (4) | 199:4 | 215:6 |
| 13 | 20:13,25 130:4 | 2:25 53:3 72:25 92:7 | clearer (5) 166:9 183:15 | 2:12,19 177:9 212 | confirms (1) 46:7 | conversations (4) 16:13 |
| cel0001015419 (1) | 0,21 | 212:18 | 9:17 | communi | conflation (2) 36:3 5 | 21:7 68:4 215:7 |
| 189:23 | :1,13,24 150:6 | checks (1) | clearly (3) 51:24 59:14 | 36:14 | confused (3) 34:16 | convey (2) 41:20 46:17 |
| cel0001015420 (1) | 152:3,8,14 161:12 | chemical (10) 78:21 | 9:5 | communications (1) | 78:11 179 | conveyed (1) 41:22 |
| 1:7 | 168:20 175:2,19 | 89:25 91:25 | clients (2) 47:750:25 | 116:12 | confusion (5) 9:10 | cooper (1) 144:1 |
| cel000101546 (1) 67:7 | centre (2) 59:18 119:10 | 92:3,9,11,15,18,2 | climb (1) 191:15 | companies (1) 100:17 | 206:4,11,22 207:15 | copied (13) 5:25 6:1 |
| cel000101547 (1) 61:13 | ceo (1) 188:15 | chemicals (3) 92:1,18 | close (1) 81:15 | company (9) 63:11 65:7 | conjunction (3) 157:13 | 38:24 47:19 52:12 |
| cel00010272 (1) 72:2 | cert (1) 35:20 | 93:2 | closely (6) 14:18 119:19 | 5:15 80:4 | 1:13 | 6 90:9 105:23 |
| cel000102722 (2) 76:10 | certain (7) 61:20 | chemist | 124:1 | 15,22 105:2 12 | consequences (1) | 107:2 121:4,7,9 142:7 |
| 78:17 | 102:10 117:21 120:6 | choice (4) 8:22,25 | closer (1) 120:6 | companys (1) 67:15 | 24:1 | copy (1) 51:2 |
| cel00010498 (1) 69:7 | 123:18 140:19 176:20 | 185:9 208:10 | clue (1) 108:2 | compared (3) 86:16 | consequently (1) 191:15 | core (8) 85:15 |
| cel00010627 (1) 200:10 | certificate (16) 8:9 | chris (9) | co | 120:5 193:4 | consider (5) 117:6,11 | 15,21,25 |
| cel00010629 (1) 204:5 | 28:25 29:9,25 31:24 | 62:4,7,11,14,16,23,25 | coffers (1) 184:10 | compete (5) 14:22 | 18:7 119:5 162:18 | 106:14 113:23 |
| cel0001062911 (1) | :23 | 72:8 | colleague (1) 53:1 | 108:5 125:14 126:7, | considerable (1) 23:18 | corner (4) 24:19 121:14 |
| 204:11 | 50:13,24 5 | christmas (1) $30: 22$ | collecting (1) 82:10 | competed (3) 85:11 | consideration (5) 7:8,12 | 24:20 133 |
| cel0001062912 (1) | 3:17 137:9 | cir | collection (2) 72:20 | 86:3,22 | 51:2 89:23 95:7 | correct (22) 2:22 3:19 |
| 209:19 | certificates (10) 45:23 | circulated (1) 72:5 | :21 | competing (1) 136:20 | considered (5) 33:2 | 4:23 5:2 9:3,23 17:22 |
| cel0001062913 (1) | 46:5,14,22,24 47:3 | circulation (1) 19:2 | collectively (1) 190:2 | competition (3) 8:4,17 | 19 117:10 119 | 6,20 |
| 210:19 | 23 | circumstances (1) | column (2) 105:8 | 133:22 | 171:22 | 57:15 |
| cel0001062914 (1) | certification (8) 13:6,11 | 88:11 | 2:14 | competitive (5) 157:1 | considering (4) 23:25 | 0:17 92:9 137:15 |
| 210:24 | 27:12 70:18 130:1 | circumvented (1) | combination (2) 31:1 | 165:14 169:5,15,24 | 179:16,23 188:17 | 177:19 188:3 195:11 |
| cel00011015 (1) $2: 2$ | :17 | 141:13 | 183:14 | competitor (1) | consis | corrected (1) 176:8 |
| cel00011199 (1) 171:15 | certified (1) 132:14 | ck (5) 61:17, 20,23 | combine (3) 49:1 99:12 | competitors (2) 10:23 | consistent (2) 4:4 46:16 | correctly (2) 127:16 |
| cel0001119914 (1) | cetera (3) 114:8 135:15 | 72:5,8 | 00:18 | 34:18 | consistently (2) | 185:8 |
| 171:20 | 6:2 | cladding (86) 8:22 9:1 | combined (2) 188:16 | compile (1) | 20:10,22 | correspondence (1) |
| cel0001119915 (1) | cg5000 (1) 88:24 | 10:2,14 14:17 16:3,18 | 192:3 | compiled (1) 102:8 | construct (2) 3:17 | 192:7 |
| 174:23 | chain (8) 12:9,17 29:13 | 20:9,21 21:2 27:11,14 | combustibility (23) | complete (4) 35:17 | 197:25 | cost (5) 138:18 157:25 |
| cel00011926 (1) 5:19 | 35:10 47:20,22 90:5 | 39:25 41:12 43:1 46:6 | 33:3,7,14,20 | 96:21 160:15 161:20 | constructed (1) 1:24 | 188:10 209:21 211:1 |
| cel00011927 (1) 6:12 | 135:11 | 1:1 112:21 | :2,10,11,17 36:4 | completely (2) 3:23 | construction (11) 15:22 | costs (2) 22:16,18 |
| cel000119274 (1) 6:16 | chairman (12) 1:16 | 113:14,18 | 54:3,7 | 148:4 | 34:4 | costsharing (1) 100:20 |
| cel00012233 (1) 57:25 | 48:15 49:20 54:16 | 114:13,18,21 | 84:6,8,9,11,18,20 | compliance (5) 23:3 | 2:20,22 58:21 61:22 | couldnt (6) 21:22 |
| cel000122333 (2) 77:11 | 56:1,8 110:12 170:18 | 129:1,6,9,11,15,18,20 | 106:9,10,19 107:17 | 28:3 36:19 40:11 43:8 | 66:16 106:8 198:4 | 01:18 157:13 |
| 79:24 | 171:13 185:6 199:5 | 3 | 110:6 161:9 | compliantly (1) 109:5 | constructions (1) 24:23 | 182:8 |
| cel000122334 (1) 80:18 | 215:8 | 138:2,5,12 | combustible (13) | complied (1) 10:22 | constructive (1) 17:3 | counsel (5) 1:15 48:21 |
| celotex (139) 4:5 5:25 | chairmans (1) 206:17 | 144:10,12,13,21,23 | :2,14 14:17 | complies (2) 27:15 | consult (1) 33:15 | 56:9 217:5,10 |
| 6:19,22 7:6,12,23 8:12 | challenge (16) 10:23 | 145:12,14,18,19,20 | 23:6,11,15,19 | 8:11 | consultant (1) 142:9 | counterattack (1) |
| 9:5 10:6,15 11:3,21 | 11:7 18:4 27:16 28:3 | 147:16,20,23 | 06:12,14 114:12,17 | comply (1) 110:5 | consultation (1) 188:11 | 137:10 |
| 12:5,14,21 13:6,19 | 29:19 30:6 36:2 54:1,4 | 148:12,23 150:7,17 | 144:13 160:20 | complying (1) 113:4 | consulted (1) 186:9 | couple (3) 28:18 46:23 |
| 15:7 19:7,19 21:8 | 158:2,3,13,17 | 152:1,2,7,7,10 156:24 | combustion (1) 6:25 | component (4) 7:1,2 | contain (2) 19:1 74:4 | 201:9 |

course (9) 18:19 25:12 26:17 41:11 49:7 118:2,4 181:11 184:19 cover (2) 54:15 172:10 coverage (1) 113:9 cp (2) 21:1 161:15 craig (10) 68:5 81:12 154:6,9 177:11,16 178:21 200:14,18,20 craigs (2) 178:1 200:20 crease (1) 69:25 create (4) 165:3 166:3 168:1,17
created (2) 50:24 198:2 credible (2) 148:19,20 cresswell (1) 4:9 criteria (12) 33:4 35:23 40:7 43:5 46:9 99:3,6 110:8 128:1 173:16 178:24 196:10
critical (2) 10:16 19:1 crossed (2) 97:15,16 crucial (2) 10:4 129:4 culture (18) $67: 16,20,25$ $82: 11,16,18,20,22,22,24,24$ decent (1) 154:14 83:4,5,9,15,19 93:14 104:20
curious (2) 132:16,17 current (5) 21:4 72:19,22 73:5 133:18 currently (3) 13:11 46:21 163:7
customer (1) 60:15 customers (3) 45:1 47:1 146:22
cut (2) 43:15 44:6 cutting (1) $168: 5$
cx (1) 127:12
cyanide (2) 7:1,4
daily (1) 74:4
data (40) 18:9 38:24 69:21,22 70:3,4,25
71:9,22
73:16,17,18,20
74:1,7,11,14
75:2,6,12,17,20,24 $76: 5,12,14,16,17,20,22,25$ 77:2 78:10,12 80:7,20 82:10 93:15 147:15 161:1
database (5) 73:2,17
74:6 77:2 88:20
datasheet (4) 41:8 83:24 84:22 86:7 date (21) 29:21 37:11 53:19 57:17 58:5 69:13 85:9 102:13 104:8 105:19 110:3 121:14 133:4,14 140:15,16 165:8 195:15 199:25 200:24 201:14
dated (6) 103:23 104:4 117:25 139:11 140:9 200:11
dates (5) 69:14 89:13 103:1 109:16 201:8 dave (5) 15:11,12 17:11 18:19 21:7
david (7) $30: 18$ 31:6,23
38:10,24 144:1 155:5
day (22) 11:23 35:12 37:11 65:2 69:24 77:16 78:2 82:1,4 91:19 109:17,24 117:4,4 154:13 164:24 202:10
215:10,14,19,20,22 day723616 (1) 53:25 days (5) 19:7,8,14 112:6 201:9 daytoday (2) 62:5 64:4 deal (2) 27:24 130:21 deals (2) 6:18 53:1 debbie (17) 19:11,15 20:1
21:10,15,19,20,24 22:23 24:6 26:4 51:16 52:12,23 112:22 115:25 116:1 debs (1) 51:17 december (10) 66:9,17 67:1 72:4 78:16 95:19,21,25 99:15 122:8
decide (4) 78:7 80:15 93:5 164:14
decided (9) 36:2 77:15
90:1 94:21 95:13
176:1 189:21 191:22 198:1
decision (39) 2:8 5:9,10 22:17 72:18 76:22 79:17,18 91:10,12,22 95:2 118:10 133:13 146:15 170:4,5,7,11
174:13 177:24 186:9,12,12,24 187:5,6,8,15,16,20,22,24 188:16,20 191:3 206:13 207:20 212:10
decisionmaker (4) 186:23 187:4,11,14 decisionmakers (2) 188:2,21
decisionmaking (1) 83:20
decisions (14) 62:1 75:4 79:5,7,9 82:25 83:1,6,11,16,18 89:25 136:5 154:3 decisiontaking (1) 64:4 declare (1) 81:16 declared (7) 69:24 70:5,24 71:5 72:25 73:9 77:5 decorative (13) 144:10,12,21,22 145:1,12,18 149:6,7,12,13,20 152:13
deep (3) 108:15,17,19 defined (3)
106:10,15,19 definitely (4) 69:3 127:13 143:15 194:25 definition (4) 14:7
120:3 133:4 161:8 degree (8) 58:23 75:2,12,20,24 115:5 116:8,16
degrees (1) 196:13 delay (5) 36:18 37:3,8

52:24 188:18 delayed (2) 182:13,14 deliberate (3) 45:5 47:13 185:12
delicate (1) 77:19 delicately (1) 76:2 delivers (2) 165:15 169:6
demand (3) $135: 3,10,19$ density (1) 106:13 deny (3) 104:22 198:18 213:24
department (10) 12:22
13:7 60:23 67:13
77:15 80:2 115:23
116:11 119:16 134:12
depend (1) 129:21 dependent (1) 129:6
depending (4) 22:10
137:17 138:14 174:18
deployed (1) 103:10
depth (1) 88:16
derived (1) 161:1
describe (7) 61:20
62:16,18 84:14 119:23
120:7 208:22
described (2) 34:1
94:25
describing (1) 40:21
description (2) 52:3
178:10
design (6) 18:15 24:25 135:17 144:17 155:21 193:7
designed (2) 109:2 172:10
designers (1) 136:3 designing (3) 127:25 142:13 193:6 desire (1) 93:11 desk (1) 57:9 detail (41) 16:15 23:25 26:23 27:13 29:6 30:19 31:3,15,19 34:15 35:6 36:19 37:2 39:22 40:24 41:5 44:7,12 45:23,25 47:2 59:24 82:7 88:22 92:13,14 107:4,7 113:19 114:9,23 127:15 142:17 154:24 158:10 159:12,21 168:10 174:11 190:9 215:7
detailed (1) 51:1 details (14) 10:2,18

15:8 17:1,24 19:1
21:22 35:22 42:15 47:7 81:1 131:10
138:3 177:15
determined (1) 30:25
determining (1) 31:9
develop (5) 39:22
133:6,24 181:13
182:19
developing (2) 129:18 131:3
development (4) 60:9
90:18 102:19 132:25
deviation (1) 70:1
dictate (1) 162:20
didnt (65) 3:21 9:14,15 16:20 18:25 19:5

33:15 34:21,25 38:19 39:6 45:10 58:19,24 59:3 60:19 64:6 80:11 82:23 83:17 84:7,10 86:25 92:23 94:18 101:19 103:16,16 108:19 114:8,22 115:3 117:11 123:14 126:9,11 130:15 148:11,13,16 151:3 152:14,21 158:17 173:2 176:3 180:8,12 187:18 188:18,25 190:16,18 193:23 194:10,15,16,25 195:6 198:25 199:1 205:10 210:15 211:20 212:4 difference (9) 39:10 63:9 88:1 92:24 116:8,16 146:24 181:24 194:24 differences (3) 2:7 33:20 214:18 different (29) 5:18 28:1 56:15 62:24 63:13,14 82:5 90:22 95:17 103:13 114:9,21 120:6 123:6 126:17 147:8,18 158:24 164:12 177:25 178:1,25 179:5 182:25 183:10 208:6,15 211:3 213:3
differently (1) 178:3
differing (4) 177:8
204:17 207:12 209:9
difficult (6) 11:13 100:25 132:4 160:5 162:3,4
difficulties (1) 7:19
difficulty (3) 56:14 127:25 205:6
digest (2) 107:13 167:17
digested (2) 166:18 167:19
digital (1) 60:14
diminishing (1) 159:25
direct (2) 40:2 43:3
directly (1) 41:8
director (6) 59:13 61:24 64:8 81:13 112:23 156:11
directors (2) 71:21 89:21
disagreement (1) 175:16
disappointed (1) 181:8 disappointing (1) 180:25
disappointment (6) 180:24 181:3 182:10 183:4 184:19,20
disciplinary (3) 81:2,5,8 disciplined (1) 81:3 disclaimer (1) 85:14 disclose (1) 37:24 disclosed (1) 49:24 discounted (1) 152:13 discounting (1) 155:15 discouraging (1) 145:22 discover (1) 45:11 discovered (2) 11:8 92:10
discovery (1) 73:23 discuss (9) 15:18 31:8 84:13 91:21 101:6 165:10 181:23 187:18 215:4
discussed (16) 27:19 30:24 35:20 39:21 44:13 58:12 71:15,19 85:13 90:13 157:24 175:5,8 189:9 200:24 206:20
discussing (2) 95:10 174:1
discussion (20) 3:21
4:13 54:6 91:8 108:19 127:17 141:10 153:19 154:16 174:6 175:3,23 189:15,19 194:12 201:17,18 202:12 214:8 215:3
discussions (7) 21:7 29:14 30:9 175:6 190:7,12,25 dishonest (3) 45:5 47:13 79:19 dishonesty (2) 83:15,20 disjointedly (1) 155:15 dismissed (1) 42:4 displayed (1) 73:1 disputation (1) 207:16 dispute (1) 28:24 distinction (1) 107:16 distinguish (1) 51:25 distributor (2) 135:4,18 distributors (3) 134:24 135:1,10
diverted (1) 167:23 divided (1) 123:6 division (1) 178:10 dl12072 (1) 89:7 doc (1) $34: 3$
document (80) 6:13 12:10 13:2 19:15,19,20 22:9 24:14,20 25:6,16 27:13,17 28:19 32:10 42:5,15 43:23 44:7,9,24 45:17,25 46:25 47:11 51:10 57:10 78:15 79:3,4 84:1,2 85:2 86:20 96:8 97:25 101:22 102:2,3,9,25 103:2,3,20,22,24 105:24 106:2,24 107:1 108:7 109:1,12,14 110:5 112:25 113:7 118:1 121:12,16 124:17,22 125:3,22 126:19 131:16,17 139:11 153:1,4 158:10,13 159:25 163:4 165:23 189:3 196:20,21,21 200:9
documentary (1) 16:19 documentation (1) 35:23
documents (8) 31:18 39:15 77:24 81:2 109:21 114:7 132:23 164:18
does (33) 12:14
13:12,25 14:7,8 45:11

50:1 53:19 60:16 70:10 77:6 78:22 82:8,18 85:7,7 86:5,24 104:5,12,19,22 113:17 122:10 133:9 140:17,17 160:3 162:20 169:7,7,12 173:12
doesnt (10) 36:15 43:18 45:12 53:22 57:3 104:23 140:16 155:10 167:14 185:1
$\operatorname{dog}(1) 14: 24$
doing (20) 30:5 92:21 119:19,24 120:11,20 145:25 148:17 161:17,25 165:14 169:5,24 174:7,17 181:2 182:3 194:16,16 213:20
done (34) 27:11
41:24,25 44:11 47:24 55:15 61:2 78:14
easiest (2) 127:11,21 easy (2) 104:22 131:22 edition (1) 99:12 educate (1) 206:9 educated (2) 157:6,8 education (2) 61:5 162:1
effect (6) 66:17 69:23 78:9 89:7,23 141:5
effective (4) 116:22 118:6 138:19 157:25
effectively (5) 61:24 64:11 117:17 119:17 137:6
efficient (1) 139:20
egginton (1) 143:25
eggintons (1) 130:10
eighteen (1) 133:11
either (12) 54:8,9 76:21 110:5 113:2 125:22 147:23 162:13 164:6 187:14 199:19 200:5
elastopir (2) 88:24,25
elements (2) 18:17 76:8 elevations (1) 18:17
eligibility (1) $158: 4$
else (10) 20:2 25:25 31:2 34:24 50:8 79:4 100:15 139:2 176:21 199:10
elsewhere (1) $34: 7$
email (93) 5:18,19,24 7:18,21,24 11:1,18,20,24 12:3,24 13:15 15:1,2,3 19:5 22:21,24 26:22 27:20 29:13,16,21,23 30:17,18 34:15 35:10 36:14,16 37:11,20 38:2,22,25 40:22 43:13,22 44:6,17 45:20 47:19 50:20 51:3,13,15 52:11,12 53:7 69:7 70:17 72:4 90:4,7 91:15,16,18,20 105:21 106:21 107:2,4,18,24 111:12 126:24,25
127:2,3,19,24 128:2
142:6 143:10,13,16 152:24 153:14,15 154:25 159:2,11 166:2,16 167:1,8 170:12,12 173:12 192:7 202:23 203:18 emailed (3) 15:6 16:16 202:15
emailing (1) 203:1
emails (6) 8:16 10:11
52:25 121:4,5 153:23
embark (1) 209:4
emerging (1) 131:3
emotion (1) 180:18
emotional (2) 180:22,23
employees (1) 64:25
employment (1) 64:21
en (1) 32:20
encountered (1) 59:17 encouraged (4) 146:20 149:24 151:12,22
encouraging (1) 145:5
end (17) 22:14 44:9 48:21 59:6 112:3

117:22 122:13
135:11,24,25 136:1 157:22 168:5 190:20 201:15,19 215:22 ended (1) 141:25 engineer (3) 18:13,24 157:1
engineered (2) 18:14 160:7
enhanced (1) 149:18
enjoy (1) 154:5
enlighten (1) 83:1
enough (10) 28:2 41:5
150:22 155:22
158:2,17,20 159:4
188:15 215:11
enquires (1) 162:21 ensure (2) 44:23 191:25 ensuring (1) 127:15 entails (1) 39:22 enter (4) 96:13
129:2,12 164:7
entering (1) 21:2 enterprise (1) 66:2 entire (4) 53:6 84:25 85:8 94:25 entirely (3) 136:19 176:25 178:1 entitled (6) 19:19 109:15 121:13 143:20 202:16 204:8 entity (1) 68:22 entry (1) $14: 21$ envelope (2) 16:3 18:15 envelopes (1) 15:24 eps (1) 6:6
equal (1) 169:14 equally (3) $23: 2$ 26:12 35:15
equates (1) 134:5 equation (2) 6:20 7:3 equipment (1) 70:10 equity (2) $65: 12$ 67:14 erm (1) $83: 22$ error (5) 73:18,19 74:1
76:6,23
escape (1) 109:2 especially (1) 60:14 espoused (1) 179:1 essence (1) 215:1 essentially (9) 29:9 34:1
71:6 79:1 87:24 88:7,8 135:14 156:2
established (3) 1:22
42:22 82:20
estimate (2) 26:16
142:15
et (3) 114:8 135:15 196:2
etc (3) 8:22 106:7 156:25 eternit (14) 2:4,21 9:2 18:22 20:9,21 21:17 149:11 160:21 192:5 193:25 209:22 211:2 214:14
euroclass (2) 161:1,8 evans (35) 7:18 20:3 22:22 26:22 37:20 47:16,23 48:6 54:10 56:1,3,4,10 61:16 79:10 83:13,25 89:14 105:10 110:16

111:7,11 118:2 170:22 171:14 181:16 195:5 199:24 201:13,21 212:9 213:2 215:13,19 217:8
even (17) 14:19 25:6
34:4,12 43:17 61:5 66:23 67:9 81:23 82:4,8 91:18 114:4 157:11 169:12,17 205:23
event (3) 109:3 127:5 163:10
events (1) 148:13 ever (14) 5:21 6:12 25:6 64:14 83:16,20 84:19 108:8 109:4 123:16 124:13 132:22 139:1 163:16
every (6) 57:10 82:6 127:15 162:9 165:12 169:3
everybody (9) 84:15 122:22,23 123:19 187:18 204:13 207:8,13 213:25 everyone (3) 1:3 165:7 208:12
everything (6) 57:1 61:23 62:3 119:19 193:15 199:10 evidence (35) 1:5 16:19 49:8 50:1 53:24 54:19,24 55:2 56:13 58:12 74:14 110:22 121:13 149:9 155:1 163:1 170:25 176:9 185:8 194:8,9,12 195:5,8,9 197:16 198:12 211:22 212:24 213:1,3,8,18,22 216:10
evidenced (1) 192:6 evolution (2) 60:13,24 ewing (8) $30: 18$ 33:8,10 34:19 36:14,17 38:24 54:1
exact (2) 59:24 98:15
exactly (13) 35:6 41:20 43:12 44:13 78:14 128:10 133:16 156:16 166:12 167:6 172:18 173:9 192:17 examined (1) 45:15 example (3) 93:14 120:24 128:6 exceed (1) 196:12 excerpt (1) $32: 7$ exchange (1) 170:13 excluded (1) 149:11 exclusively (1) 164:17 excuse (1) 165:16 exercise (5) 67:4 128:4 151:7 162:3,4 exercised (1) 116:17 exhibits (1) 192:8 existed (2) 48:5 126:9 existence (1) 198:19 existing (3) 46:24 68:11 138:2
exit (5) $65: 20,21,24$
67:22 82:21
expand (1) 29:7
expect (1) 136:21 expectations (1) 62:20 expected (1) 54:25 experience (7) 59:2 61:22,25 125:5 127:7 147:19 185:3 experienced (4) 117:7 118:8,12 124:13 expert (1) 172:9 expertise (7) 117:5 119:4,6 179:19 186:11,15,18 explain (12) 15:20 16:10,14 17:23 44:4 94:20 98:18 150:24 154:23 155:8 173:7 206:15
explained (3) 16:6,15 68:6
explaining (1) 16:25
explains (1) 76:8 explanation (2) 59:21 203:20
explicitly (1) $149: 5$ exposed (1) 7:9 exposures (1) 40:4 express (2) $30: 5$ 208:3 expressed (2) 130:10 176:24
expressing (1) $25: 12$ expressly (1) 149:11 extended (1) 60:12 extending (1) $210: 3$ extensively (1) 130:23 extent (1) 207:21 exterior (6) 10:3 113:14 114:13,18,20 139:25 external (17) 14:17 15:23,24 21:1 25:20 72:21 80:5 89:11 90:12 91:5,10 101:1 106:8,18 110:4 113:18 114:15
extinguished (1) 128:24 extra (3) 74:5 194:22 212:5
extract (5) 32:1,13,16 76:18 110:1
extrapolated (1) 27:25 extremely (4) $54: 19$ 160:5 163:23 209:12 eye (3) 100:5,8 102:1 eyecatching (1) 210:21 eyes (1) 19:23
F
faade (4) 17:25 18:14 25:21 134:6 faades (1) $25: 20$ fabrapuchol (1) 6:1 facade (4) 17:2 24:22,23 25:3 facades (2) 15:23 16:5 face (5) $8: 20$ 20:14 21:1 129:3 130:5
facers (6) 85:16,17,19,20 95:4 97:20
facility (1) $210: 3$ facings (1) 106:14 fail (1) 183:21 failed (19)

127:10,18 144:6 180:11,12 181:9,11 185:17 189:1,9,16 206:19 214:22 215:4
failing (3) 44:23 124:10 184:19
failure (4) $75: 1,19$
195:1 210:20
fair (9) 119:15 125:22 134:14 145:6,14,23 178:10 205:21 206:6
fairly (3) 4:18 $33: 19$ 35:14
faith (1) 83:10
fall (1) $73: 7$
falling (1) 72:24
false (4) 194:9,20
195:5,9
falsify (1) 4:21
familiar (10) 65:7 84:1 85:2,6 102:1 153:4,5,6 155:2 196:3
familiarity (1) 105:19
far (10) 6:4 22:17 61:22
71:24 76:14 81:18 142:11 146:23 147:19 151:5
fast (2) 82:25 83:1
favourable (1) 78:11
feature (1) 87:1
february (15) 30:14
37:5 179:10,24 180:4
184:8 189:2,6 206:18 210:5 211:7,14
214:18,22 215:4
fed (2) $10: 17$ 146:21
feedback (5) 17:3 145:5
146:19 151:11,24
feel (4) $33: 19$ 56:21
92:23 188:25
feet (1) 102:17
fell (1) 77:16
felt (4) $78: 3$ 133:23
185:20 188:24
few (11) $10: 11$
19:7,8,14 36:22 49:20
121:12 160:21 163:6
181:4 195:19
fibre (2) 139:21 140:1
fiddling (2) 75:13,25
field (8) 28:15 139:7
147:15 155:15
172:2,13,15 173:3
figure (3) 3:5 9:21
158:3
figures (5) 70:8 71:4
75:14 76:1 77:22
file (2) 76:17 203:4
filler (1) 106:6
filter (2) $70: 8,12$
final (9) $32: 7$ 53:16
138:17 191:22 192:23
193:2,3,4,10
finalised (5) 41:4
66:9,19,20,21
finally (1) $80: 3$
financial (1) 123:10
find (4) 2:18 21:6 22:2
155:21
finding (2) 11:14 74:14
findings (3) 125:7 157:7
205:5
fine (4) 39:16 49:9

157:17 216:4
finish (1) 195:4
fire (78) 3:8 7:9 15:23
16:25 17:24
18:13,14,24 21:2
27:12 32:4,24,25
40:12 59:22 84:25
85:7 86:9,16 89:24
98:3,13 105:7 109:3
112:19,23 113:6
114:15,20 125:16
127:12,22 128:21,24
129:2,3,3,11 130:8
133:7 138:4 139:6,14
140:24 142:9 143:21
144:5,12,17 145:19
155:11,24 156:23 157:2 158:2,8
160:22,24 161:2,13,15
163:6,11,25 180:16
190:4 191:13,14
gain (6) 59:9 163:4,7 164:1 169:15 195:23 gained (1) 60:3 gaining (1) 59:10 gap (10) 2:6
3:10,12,14,24 4:3 125:19,19,20 126:4 gaps (11) 1:24 2:10 3:8,18 4:10,15,18,22 125:14 133:20 134:17 garlick (1) 201:14 gas (1) 6:22 gaskets (1) 106:7 gather (1) 146:14 gauge (1) 16:1 gave (8) $31: 18$ 60:17 71:4 79:3 81:14 100:3 146:24 153:14
geared (1) $38: 3$
general (12) 37:21,23
46:18 113:3,13,21 114:12 120:11 135:6 141:10 145:24 196:24 generalisation (1) 209:1 generally (11) 13:24 23:13 25:18 41:18 53:9 65:3 92:14 97:5 121:20 136:25 151:6 generate (1) 135:3 get (34) 13:21 14:21 16:20 23:21 27:13 35:3 55:19 56:25 73:9 84:7,10 93:10 97:3 110:16 118:13 122:11 132:14 137:4,16,21 139:7 148:11 150:13 151:15,16 154:15 158:9 159:17,22 164:13 165:17 184:6 215:21,23
gets (3) 106:16 156:10 182:22
getting (17) 40:14 52:24 70:18 81:15 99:8,9 101:3 124:11 134:25 135:15 151:24 159:16,16 167:23 186:2 187:17 203:23
give (27) 6:5 7:8,12 19:22 20:5 37:21 54:23 56:13 58:12 60:19 72:25 74:15 80:11 117:15,19 122:15 124:8 155:1 163:17 175:20 194:22 196:25 203:17 204:19 207:8 208:1 215:18
given (42) 50:2 55:4 59:19 61:6 67:11 80:9 87:20 89:23 93:9 95:7 96:21 99:19 107:11 108:2 109:23 118:17,21 130:11 132:9 145:13,19 147:25 150:10,16 153:12 159:8 162:11 181:16,21 182:7 184:13,17 188:13 189:8 193:4 194:13 196:4 198:13,18 207:14 211:20 212:25 gives (4) 76:4 96:7 145:4 163:5
giving (10) 21:25 23:17 41:14 93:6 103:13 109:4 159:12 193:7 195:5,9
glanced (1) 53:13 global (2) 68:22 112:24 goal (5) 65:23,24
146:20 149:24 151:12 gobain (2) 68:1,7 gobetween (1) 70:18 goes (24) 8:19 18:8 33:25 42:24 52:1 73:13 74:12,25 90:25 108:20 130:6 154:23 155:8,20 156:17 157:18 158:1 160:2 162:17 163:22 177:10 190:10 206:17 211:10
going (50) 1:4,22 24:1
25:19 29:8 35:20 37:14 40:20 42:5 57:10 58:12 70:23 78:15 80:4,16 82:10 97:7 103:24 131:23 139:4,17 141:24 142:2,20 143:8 152:16 154:16 155:1 156:6 162:14 165:23 166:19 167:10 169:13 170:16 173:1 174:7,16 175:23 187:6,11 191:8 194:17 195:8 200:18
203:11,14 206:13,14 213:9
gone (3) 25:11 110:10 215:11
good (23)
1:3,9,10,13,16,16,18 30:22 33:19 56:4,10,11 73:25 83:10 142:10 149:6 154:15,16,23 161:14,15 165:1 171:4 gradual (1) 59:10 graduate (1) 115:14 graduated (1) 58:23 graham (5) 16:16 17:13,14,16,18 grasp (2) 13:21 160:5 grateful (2) 54:19 55:3 great (6) 27:24
154:23,24 157:21 165:1 172:6 greater (1) 46:10 green (1) 142:9 grenfell (2) 45:9,14 ground (2) 106:6 108:24 group (3) 63:5 67:14 109:23
groups (1) 162:22 growing (2) 20:11,23 guarantee (1) 157:3 guidance (6) 24:8 105:20 141:2,12,15 159:5 guidelines (1) 138:13 guy (1) 127:5
hadnt (7) $33: 21$ 34:12 39:3 43:19 112:4 132:2 203:7
half (3) $13: 1 \quad 159: 10$ 212:8
halfway (8) 27:3,4 84:23 97:11 99:22 128:18 167:2 215:8 hall (1) $180: 16$ hammond (2) 90:7 91:19
hammonds (1) 92:5 hand (2) 54:2 107:16 handing (1) 19:25 handover (3) 19:16 21:11 116:2
handwritten (1) 140:8 happen (6) 114:22 123:8 185:22 187:1 190:17,18
happened (13) 8:8 28:8 60:25 162:10 176:18 189:13 193:15,16 195:7 199:10 203:22 210:4 215:6
happening (2) 105:1 190:19
happens (1) 165:20
happily (1) 160:23
hard (1) $37: 15$
harley (1) $45: 8$
hasnt (2) 212:16,16
havent (10) 5:22 6:14 79:10 91:2 168:1
183:15 194:13 212:16 213:19,20
having (34) 10:21 16:13 28:25 74:13 76:16 79:16 80:3 85:23 100:8 101:14 103:9 107:24 114:7 122:1
125:10 129:17 141:25 153:6,8 163:24 164:17 167:15 169:16 176:17 177:8 187:8 189:5,15 191:21 192:23 193:10 198:13 200:20 212:25 hayes (24) 22:22 61:14 62:13 67:6,8 69:1 111:12,13 117:4 119:3,5 143:2,10 144:3 154:7 170:8 180:18 189:24 190:1 192:10 193:9 194:8,19 211:23
hcn (1) 6:25 head (9) $27: 17$ 57:3 63:1,15 112:3 116:4,7 120:4 158:14 headed (2) 202:15 204:12
heading (2) 130:1 140:24
healey (3) 11:21 13:2,9 heard (5) 5:21 112:11
144:25,25 181:8
hearing (3) 1:4,4 216:20
heels (1) 37:15
height (8) 40:9 41:3 42:21 43:7 46:7,10 108:25 133:21
heightened (1) 68:1 heights (1) $34: 5$
held (3) 109:17
142:20,22
help (11) 20:3 24:18
54:18 89:5 94:20 98:5 118:22 120:13 141:22 185:7 216:2
helpful (1) $55: 2$
helping (1) 118:20
helps (1) 69:15
hence (2) 41:1 65:19
hennecke (7) 87:18,22 88:5,12,17 89:10 94:3 here (30) 47:5 52:11 58:13 74:9 82:9 94:19 102:12 113:7 129:5 139:15 150:13 157:7 162:12 165:3 166:4 168:1,18 169:16,22 183:9,15 188:1 194:6,9,16,19 208:7 213:10,18 216:6 heres (1) 6:4 hes (9) 32:16 98:16 100:8 159:22 161:25 165:18 172:7 186:19 207:17
hi (4) $30: 21$ 52:15,23 111:15
hierarchical (1) 63:13
high (10) 18:17 62:19 70:8,13 75:2,12,20,23 86:15 112:19
higher (3) 12:25 70:8 86:15
highest (2) 76:5 80:4
highlight (1) $74: 5$
highlighted (1) 92:1
highlights (2) 20:12,24 highly (1) 147:11 highrise (2) 112:21 113:15
himself (1) 119:13 hipchen (12) 69:15,16,18 72:19 76:15,20 87:17,22,25 88:23 94:3 95:10 historically (1) $30: 9$ hit (5)

123:8,13,14,15,17 hitting (1) 123:19 hiveup (1) 67:4 hoban (1) 45:13 hold (2) 13:11 36:21 holding (1) 40:17 holiday (3) 153:9 159:11 166:20 holidays (1) 142:18 honest (3) 3:23 14:14 16:8
honesty (3) 83:10,13,14
hope (1) 10:22
hoping (1) 181:10
hour (2) 159:10 212:8
house (2) 104:5 179:22
housekeeping (1) 55:12
however (6) 18:9 36:23 67:25 108:22 162:18 191:22
huge (8) 113:24 114:8 127:6 153:12 160:17 161:21 162:7 182:11
hugely (5) 10:4 160:4 204:17 207:12 209:9
human (6) 73:18,19
74:1 75:3 76:6,22
hunger (1) 208:8
hydrogen (2) 6:25 7:4
-
ian (8) 69:8 72:3 90:8,11 91:16,17 92:8 156:20
id (8) 3:4 53:12 107:3 119:7 144:25 156:15 157:14 165:6 idea (10) 11:6,12 25:11 103:13 104:24 144:11,17 148:9 192:11 193:22

## identified (4) 73:14

125:23 130:7 188:1
identifies (1) 213:11
identify (2) 3:8 206:4
identifying (1) 74:9
ie (4) $8: 21$ 18:13 73:2 166:6
ifc (14) $127: 12$ 128:5 140:5,8,13,19,23 141:21 143:3,22 144:1,16 149:5 155:5 ignorance (8) $35: 7$ 206:4,11,22 207:16 208:16,20,22
il (1) $156: 19$
ill (8) 6:16 20:19 92:6 155:2 169:21 189:3
195:18 208:6
im (78) 3:22 13:1,13 14:10 16:8 17:7,14 20:19 36:23 45:19,21 49:24 54:25 57:10 60:20 69:12 70:16 75:23 79:10 82:7 84:19 85:6,21 86:7,11 98:6 99:8,9 103:23 107:4 109:7 119:7 125:21 131:23 132:18 137:15 147:24 149:8 150:13 153:5 155:1,14 156:10 159:1,23 165:16,21 166:17 167:11,18,19 168:5,22 170:2,16 178:11 179:2,18 180:10 183:2 185:5 189:19 191:7 194:10,17 195:6,8,11 198:25 205:3 210:14 211:22 212:18,23 213:2 215:6,8 216:3 image (4) 2:16,18 3:7 41:6
imagine (4) 26:3,5
182:14 203:15
imperative (2) 8:23
21:5
implement (1) 93:1
implementation (1) 121:23
importance (4) 113:3
117:8 118:9 177:8 important (7) 26:13 50:21 107:6 134:15,16 158:15 188:20 impossible (1) 162:12 impression (4) 14:21

135:8 145:4 182:22
improve (2) 70:1 78:20 improved (4) 155:11 174:25 175:11 197:10 improvements (3) 77:5 78:21 79:15
inappropriate (2)
158:18 159:5
incineration (1) 6:23 include (7) 12:14 16:2 18:16,20 83:11 105:3 191:11
included (6) 8:9 17:3 70:16 84:16 113:23 202:11
includes (1) 43:17 including (12) 10:12 22:23 25:15 31:1 32:10 39:25 42:20 43:1 60:12 106:7 190:22 201:13
incoming (1) 91:24 inconceivable (1) 23:14 incorporated (1) 128:20 incorporating (5) 146:12,17 151:9 152:2,7

91:14 92:25 95:4 105:16 111:23 112:6 115:19 121:23 123:6 124:22 131:19 132:1 134:6 135:16 137:1 138:11 143:1 155:24 158:1 165:6 174:19 178:19 179:10 199:10 208:9,17 212:5,14 216:7
intricacies (1) 188:4 introduced (4) 60:22 85:5 102:3,4
introduction (1) 154:22 invented (1) 87:23
invested (1) 181:9 investigations (1) 54:18 investment (2) 65:15,16 invitation (3) 200:16,17 201:11
invite (6) 154:2,15 165:18 173:19 189:2 206:10
involve (2) 38:15 168:18 involved (29) 29:17 44:1 61:6 68:1 77:25 79:1 84:7,10 91:8 111:17 113:18,22 118:13 134:12 148:11 154:10,10 162:14 179:13 186:13 187:20,25 188:15 190:2,12 193:5 199:25 211:7 213:14
involvements (1) 19:6
involving (3) 113:14 130:4 191:1
isnt (23) 1:23 24:14 26:9 36:7 37:3 47:8 48:17 77:20 84:3 87:3 101:9 115:22 125:12 127:11,21 141:24 147:6 154:7 164:8 194:6 201:25 206:6 211:3
issued (11) 5:15 12:19 24:10 25:9 42:13,15 46:23 47:3 53:8 83:24
121:20
issues (8) 12:19,20 13:5,7 23:6,10 35:24 36:20
issuing (1) 31:20
item (10) 72:23 105:7 122:5 124:7 172:22 201:15 202:11 203:7 215:2,2
its (79) 1:23 11:2 15:4,6,10 22:23 26:9 29:22 30:1 36:1,7 37:3 40:18 41:23 43:14 45:13 55:16 57:23 58:10 66:1,24 69:9,14,16 72:4 78:5 81:16 82:21 85:6 86:10,21 87:3,6 92:6 101:9,24 103:24 104:3 105:13 107:18,20 110:12 112:9,13 115:13 119:25 121:13 122:1 126:4 131:7 132:20 135:15 137:18 138:9,10 140:1 142:2

143:9,18,19 144:25 160:4 164:24 165:19 167:3 168:7 183:14 184:21 186:18 189:3 196:18,21 204:8,8,12 205:5 210:21 215:9 216:2 itself (7) $51: 13$ 94:25 108:25 167:1 179:11,22 197:19 ive (37) 5:3 13:13 25:17 28:17 29:17 33:19 50:3,12 51:10 52:16 54:14 78:18 84:2 98:6,16 99:18,19 109:22 112:11 117:23 121:9,9 126:14 129:10 143:4 144:25 145:3 149:4 169:1,9 170:14 172:15 194:12 197:16 201:8 213:6,7

## ja (3) 72:5,12,15

 jackman (2) 140:16,22 jamie (19) 21:21,24 22:22 61:14 62:13 67:6 111:12,13 119:5,7,8,11 120:13 143:2,10 144:3 154:7 179:21 190:9jamies (1) $145: 25$
jan (1) 125:9 january (12) 30:10,18 83:25 99:12 103:1,6,8 117:25 118:2 121:15,18 183:23
jh (2) 154:2,6
jm (3) 72:5,12,13 job (6) 58:21 60:5 62:12 83:8 115:14 157:21 jodey (3) 90:7 91:19 92:5 joe (15) 5:25 6:3 72:13 81:14 90:8 91:1,21 92:7 142:7,20,22 165:18,21 184:8,11 jogging (1) 53:11 john (5) 45:13 72:16 127:14 143:25 144:9 join (1) 115:23 joined (11) 58:17 59:16 61:17 63:11,20,21,25 64:14 71:23 115:3,9 jon (56) 11:19
12:2,13,25 13:2 30:21 68:5 109:23 115:1,23 117:15 118:13,19 119:12 120:11 122:17,20,25 123:23 124:2,2,24 125:23 128:3 130:9,18 137:3 142:17 143:19 144:2 145:25 152:24 153:10 156:7 157:15 159:21 170:14 175:13 176:14,16 179:18 187:8 189:20 190:2,8 192:20,24 194:18 200:19,20 202:3 203:17 204:2,24 207:22 209:5
jonathan (8) 1:8 45:8 109:18 126:25 142:7 143:2 167:4 217:3 jones (4) 3:16,16 197:24 199:6 jons (7) 117:23 119:21 166:16 171:25 179:4 187:18 207:17 jr (8) $68: 5$ 124:20,24 133:3 190:13 191:10,20 192:19 july (10) 11:2 24:14 26:2 53:19 69:8 70:24 105:22,22 140:9,14 jumped (1) 126:21 june (18) 3:4 15:14 16:11 17:8 18:2 24:10 38:23 43:13,22 44:6,17 58:5 126:24 127:19 128:9,14 133:5 156:2
k (1) $85: 12$
k15 (60) 8:6,23 11:14 14:23 20:12,24 23:22 27:14 29:6 32:17,18 33:7,11,13 34:9 35:6 41:6 101:18 125:15 127:9,18 128:22,25 130:1,3,11 131:8,12,19,21 132:1,10 134:4 138:23 145:9,18 146:17,22 147:3,9 150:1,4,25 151:10,13,18 152:8,20 156:22 157:3,19 158:10 159:16 163:7,25 164:7 169:8 173:16 204:13 208:3 k15s (1) 40:3
k17 (1) 126:15
k18 (1) 126:15
keen (1) 10:17 keep (6) 56:24 75:4
99:24 100:5,8 101:11
kept (2) 102:5 188:9 key (4) 17:1,24 18:16 117:23
kgm3 (1) 106:13
kick (1) $14: 23$
kind (6) 31:23 59:2 90:2
116:1 131:13 137:1
king (3) 61:18 62:4 72:8 kings (1) $62: 14$
kingspan (84) 8:4,6
11:7 12:6,6 13:16 14:23 16:18 21:5 22:1 23:16,22 27:5,9 29:6 31:14 32:13 34:9 40:23 41:6,24,25 86:1,4 108:5 125:15,19 126:7 131:4,6,10,17,19,25 132:5,7,10,11 136:24,24 137:6,8 138:19 140:2 144:6,11 145:9,12,17,22 148:1,16 150:11,16 155:13 157:21 158:5 159:15 161:12,24 162:1,8,14 163:23 164:16 166:6,13
knowledgeable (2) 27:21 28:2 known (8) 113:19 114:23 130:16 144:22 156:15 199:11 211:6 212:4
kooltherm (7) 85:11 86:22 125:15,19 126:7,18 159:16 kpi (3) 122:11,18 123:9 kpis (5) 117:23 121:20 122:15,20,24 kspan (1) $130: 7$ 61:23 62:4,19 68:4 85:24 100:15 110:9 118:19,21 119:8 120:12 147:14 157:6 158:21 160:10 164:11,12 168:15 194:2 198:2 205:19 211:19 213:9 214:5 know (167) 2:16 5:4,9 6:8,17 7:5 9:20 14:14,15,15,20 17:8,17 20:4,16 22:13 28:11,14 38:9 39:8 42:18 44:8 45:7,10 47:16,18 50:8,10 54:5,24 56:22 64:2 65:7,14 66:3 67:21 71:14,19,19,25 72:1,12 77:25 78:1,14 91:4,7 92:13,14,14,17 93:8 94:6,14,15,24 95:11,12,13,14,15 96:3 97:16,18,19,19 98:15 99:10 102:22 108:2 112:10 114:7 116:3 119:14 120:4 121:7,8,8,19 123:16 125:2 128:3,8,10 130:13,15,15 132:16 138:22 139:9,15 141:3,7,20,20 146:7 147:13 150:21 151:3 152:21 153:2 154:25 155:23 156:3,4,14 157:14 158:2,21 162:3 166:12,12,20 167:11,22 168:3,5 169:9,18,25 170:1,2 172:18 173:2 178:17 179:3 183:6,16 185:20 189:21 193:14,17,23 194:10,11,15,16,22 195:6,17 196:18 197:7 198:17,25,25 199:1,8,8 201:8 203:13 205:19,20 207:2,6,11 208:23,24 209:5 210:15 211:17,20,24 212:6 214:10,20,23,24
knowing (4) 120:24 136:24 161:14 214:7 knowledge (27) 59:2,9,10,25 103:20 108:2 114:9 117:16,16 118:19 119:12 126:20 128:6 129:19 158:17,20,23 159:4 168:14 179:19 186:11,15,18,20 187:9,19 193:6
168:20,23 169:23 173:10,16,20 175:19 177:12,14 204:20 205:17,19 206:10,15 208:1,8,13
kingspans (17) 10:9 20:12,24 24:2 29:10 34:13 35:19 41:8 85:13 101:6 131:12 136:14,16,17 137:14,17 151:18 knew (26) 47:10,12

I (2) 60:22 61:3
labc (59) 1:21 14:3 23:1 26:7,8,9,19 27:13 28:25 29:4,5,5,9,17,25 30:10 31:9,11,14,19 33:10,23 34:8,12,16 35:3 36:10 37:25 38:11 40:23 41:15,23 42:10,14 43:13,21 44:1,5,16 45:7,13,23,25 46:14,21,25 48:8 50:12 51:5,19 52:21 53:16 54:4 158:9 159:17 163:4 164:1 173:23,24
labc0001776 (1) 51:8 labcs (4) 32:17 35:7
47:3 54:2
labour (2) 76:17 159:1 lamatherm (2) 209:23 211:11
lambda (27) 69:6,10,15 70:24 71:5,19 72:18,25 74:15 76:20 77:5,7,13 78:10,20,23 80:7,19,20,24 81:4,6,9,17,24 82:5 140:2
lambdas (4) 81:16 82:9 91:18 138:25 laminates (1) 126:15 landing (1) 53:2 language (7) 41:7 44:17 84:7,11,13,14 88:6 laptops (1) 203:16 largely (1) $67: 11$ last (17) 19:6,7 20:6 29:15 30:24 31:4 40:13 60:10 68:24,25 73:24 77:11 118:24 133:19 134:2 182:15 207:25
late (5) 30:10 45:8 49:25 147:19 170:5 later (19) 4:9 19:8 $24: 7$ 38:20 50:15 68:4 87:3 94:6 104:9 114:3,4 128:8,9 133:14 167:20 183:13 191:1 196:22 199:25
latest (1) 112:19 lathbury (1) 156:20 launch (22) 14:12 29:4,4 46:16 87:6,7 105:1 126:5,8 133:6 136:22 137:24 151:23
$173: 23,24182 \cdot 12$

188:7,13 193:15 199:9 201:17 207:10 launched (11) 13:20 23:17 68:23 87:5 122:9,12 126:10 136:25 174:19 206:25 209:16
launching (2) 86:2 139:3
lawsuit (6) 160:17 161:21 162:5,7 173:20 206:10
lay (1) 206:4
layer (2) 191:20 194:23
lead (2) 117:3,8
leads (1) 122:19
lean (1) $65: 3$
learning (3) 60:5 62:5,11
learnt (1) $60: 4$
least (20) 28:25 42:11 44:23 64:25 65:5 68:8,15 74:22 106:25 107:15 110:3 115:21 137:2 154:9 161:4 166:18 167:9,16

36:18 37:8 82:1 152:24 168:5 190:1 215:11
longer (3) 54:24 93:1 119:8
look (83) 2:2,9,14 3:5
4:15 8:3 11:19,24
12:9,23,25 14:16 15:1,10,16 19:18 22:24 24:2,19 26:21,23 29:12 31:22 36:15 39:15,15 42:13,19 45:17 50:19 51:8,11,12 52:11 55:6 61:13 64:19 66:12 70:11 72:22 84:22 86:20 88:19,21 90:6 95:18 96:15 97:10 109:14 112:8 121:11 122:5 124:15,18 127:2 128:12 129:25 140:20 143:18 144:8 146:5 166:24 167:9 171:14,19 176:5 181:5,6 183:25 189:25 195:19 197:2,22 199:22 202:6,22 204:5 205:12 206:14,15 210:13 213:25 216:12
looked (11) 26:22
29:12,13 43:14 44:12 47:7 50:13 71:4 105:2 149:9 174:17
looking (33) 18:9 36:8
45:21 46:1 48:13
51:10 61:9 64:24
68:25 75:16 92:8 100:9,11,15 102:14,25 116:23 122:22 134:8 139:18 143:15 144:19 145:3 147:16 148:16 170:12 173:13
208:19,24 209:16
210:14 211:19 214:6
looks (15) 2:3 5:24
11:25 15:2 16:9 35:14
42:16 73:5 89:14
97:20 99:14 159:21
162:16 196:4,7
lose (2) 165:12 169:3
loss (1) 77:2
lost (8) 76:16
101:11,14,25 102:15 103:7,12 125:9
lot (13) 9:13 23:25 54:25 61:25 62:11 70:7 114:5 121:9 160:7,11,11 173:7 180:18
lots (1) 89:20
louise (1) 201:14
love (1) 208:14
lower (3) 129:25 140:25 144:8
lowest (1) 69:24
luck (1) 73:25
luke (1) 4:9
lunch (1) 110:17
lunchtime (2) 56:18 215:24
lying (2) 79:1 198:22
m2 (1) 134:4 machine (5) 74:7 76:17
87:24,25 88:8 machinery (1) 87:21 mag (35) 37:15 63:5,10,11,16,19,21,22, 64:1,3,14,15,17 80:25 81:23,25 82:3,8 201:9,12,23 202:9,18,21 203:1,4,15 207:2,6 212:16 214:1,8,11,11 magnesium (32) 2:23 9:4,12,15,19 18:21 21:16 37:13 191:17 192:11 193:17,24 194:11,23 198:10,19 199:1,12
211:11,14,18,25 212:5,10,14,20 213:10,12,14
214:3,9,12
mahoney (10) 5:25 6:2
72:13 81:14 90:8 142:7,20,22 165:21 184:8
mailing (1) $47: 5$
main (16) 2:16 35:13 36:17 63:20 64:1 133:20,23 134:1,17,18 135:2 142:15 156:12 159:20 163:19 205:5 mainly (3) 22:16 67:12 79:16
maintain (1) 69:10 maintained (1) 112:21 major (7) 80:24 163:18 183:4 188:7,19,23,25 majority (5) 62:5 65:5,8 71:21 88:11 makes (3) 74:17 146:9 179:5
making (8) 67:15
79:5,7,9 136:4 186:12 187:7,15
manage (1) $74: 14$ managed (2) 132:7 187:11
management (16) 26:3
53:12 58:23 60:15
62:6 63:4,7 65:1
75:3,7,12,20,24 76:14 115:5 116:13 managementdirector (1) $75: 11$
managementrisk (1) 76:25
manager (20) 19:7 48:3
53:3 58:19 62:7,8 69:20 89:17 102:7 115:17,19 116:22 117:19 118:6,15,16 148:8,10 187:10 196:25
managers (3) 101:17 118:11 120:5
managing (7) 81:13
116:5,10,14,15 117:17 156:11
manipulating (2) 76:1,3 manipulation (6)
75:3,8,9,13,21,24 manner (1) 81:17
manufactured (1) 87.15 manufacturer (7) 5:15 44:3 87:20 135:20 197:11,13,17 manufacturers (3) 136:20 163:7,25 manufacturing (3) 66:14,24 87:13
manuscript (2) 95:21,22 many (6) 28:1 49:20 83:7 121:5,8 134:11 map (1) 127:4 march (8) 6:2 22:23 41:8 124:21 125:23 195:13,16 196:17 margin (2) 153:24 154:14
maria (2) 6:1,3
marked (1) 152:13 market (98) 21:4 26:15
27:21 28:21 46:18 59:8 60:12,24 69:4 95:4 96:13 100:16,23 103:11 110:10 111:20,23,24,25 117:9 125:16,24 128:3 131:6 133:18
134:5,17,20,21,23 135:22 138:12 145:24 146:19,25 147:6,12 148:9,15 150:11 151:1,6,12,25 156:9 158:21 159:15 160:4,16 161:5,20,25 162:2,6,20 163:8 164:6,7,12,12 165:2 166:8
173:7,8,9,10,11,14 174:8,20 175:14 177:14,18,21 178:15 181:17,22 182:9,24
185:24 188:17 199:10 201:3 204:12,22 205:3 206:2,9,23
207:1,18,23
208:8,9,11,14,17 209:1
marketing (33) $38: 17$ 58:24 60:11,20,23 61:4,6,11,24 62:6 63:1,16 64:8 67:11,13 85:13,18 108:15,17 111:19 112:4 115:23 116:4,7,11,12 120:5 134:12,25 166:9 168:9,16 179:7 marketplace (1) 207:16 markets (1) 208:13 marks (1) 156:25 marley (12) 2:4,21 9:2 18:22 20:9,21 21:17 149:11 160:6,21 192:5 193:25
martin (46) 1:3,10,13
2:19,23 3:1 20:15,18 48:17,20 49:6,10,17 54:22
55:8,10,14,18,24 56:2,4,7 110:14,19,25 111:7,9 170:20 171:4,9,11 185:5,7,12,17,23 186:1,5

216:1,5,9,15
masonry (5) 39:25 40:2
43:1,3 125:18
mass (3) 208:15,19,22
massaging (1) 77:21
material (22) 31:9
33:3,7,13 34:2,9 85:18 92:24 93:6,15 94:2,5 97:23 106:6,12 114:18 129:6 148:3
191:12,19,24 192:2
materials (12) 32:24 39:22 106:4,10,16 127:12,22 129:9 139:21 158:24 185:10 192:7
matter (7) 23:5,9 33:16 47:2 80:3 103:8 167:14
matters (1) 59:23 max00000216 (1) 83:24 maximising (1) 66:4 maybe (10) 17:16 50:4 53:15 117:23 120:5,6 137:5 182:4 186:16 187:3
md (1) 127:14 mean (31) 13:23 48:1 53:11 60:16 84:12 85:7,8 86:5 112:1 118:21,24 120:22 122:17 136:15 138:20,23 139:14 146:21 151:13 160:3 166:12 168:4 169:7,8,10,12 173:12 183:17,21 185:23 186:21
meaning (1) 173:15 means (8) 71:3 73:19 86:10 106:18 108:24 135:14 157:2 173:18
meant (28) 61:7,10 65:25 68:12 73:7 84:5 86:11,12,14 113:24 114:24 116:10 127:21 136:16,17 144:20 149:8,13 151:14 156:5,16 165:25 166:5 167:25 169:18 172:4 182:12 183:21 meantime (3) 46:24 49:6 137:21
measure (1) 122:9 measurements (1) 88:15
meet (8) 46:8 103:24 110:4 124:10 127:13,25 128:5,8 meeting (99) 14:19 16:11 18:2 19:16 30:3,24 31:4,8 37:15 71:17,20 80:25 81:14,19 90:14 95:20,23,25 96:2,3,7,15 98:23 101:10 104:6,24 109:17 128:13 130:18 133:5
140:8,11,12,13,21
141:20
143:2,8,9,12,13,19,22

145:16 146:8 149:4 152:12 156:10 159:22 163:20 164:13 170:7,11,14,17 171:16,25 174:1,13 175:8,16,24 176:1,7,8,15,17,25 177:1,5 178:17 189:2,2,5,8,13,16 190:8 196:5 197:6,10,13,17 200:11,18,23 201:1,6,9,12 202:9,11,18,19,19 203:6 207:2 210:9 214:8
meetings (10) 15:18
16:24 17:5,9,22 90:22 190:2,12 200:20 203:16
meets (5) $25: 1 \quad 33: 3$ 40:4,7 43:5 melt (3) 129:2,11 155:23 member (2) 63:4 64:15
members (6) 53:2 63:21,22,25 64:1 146:22 memory (5) 41:4 53:11 92:23 95:2 131:9 mentioned (3) 38:10 156:13 174:4
mentor (2) 62:8,10 merit (1) 165:1 message (11) 11:5 21:25 41:20,21 44:6 46:13,15,16 200:10 203:2,3
met (10) 17:11,14,16,18
18:2 64:6 127:5 128:10 140:18 181:3
metaldml (1) 12:11 method (9) 27:12 71:2 76:20 77:1,6 78:22 79:14 82:9 158:9 methodology (4) 71:22 74:20 98:3,13 methods (1) 74:10 metre (2) 101:25 128:25
metres (38) 13:18 27:23 28:4 31:10 35:4 41:18 42:8,21 46:7,11 95:18 101:15,19 102:17,18,20 103:7 105:17 107:21 108:12 109:6,8 126:13 133:24 136:6 138:10,14 143:21 158:19 159:6 174:2,16 181:17,22 182:13 201:2 205:25 207:4
metsec (3) 8:7 128:22 210:1
michael (4) 11:21 12:10 13:2,3
micromanage (1)
119:25
micromanaged (2)
119:17,18
micromanaging (3)
119:23 120:3,8
midapril (1) 197:4
middecember (2) 103:25 104:1 middle (5) 66:13 79:24 204:4 209:13 210:9 might (23) 35:3 42:3,7,17 75:6 100:7,24 137:7,9 141:7 147:15 151:22 158:3 170:20 171:23 173:19 177:23 182:5,5 184:9,9 215:23,25
millett (32) 1:14,16 3:2 20:15,19 48:10,19 49:19,20 54:12 $55: 10,13,16,20,24$ 56:1,7,8,10 110:11 111:10,11 170:16 171:12,13 185:6 186:6 215:8,12,18,20,25 millimetres (7) 3:15 4:4
n (2) $104: 14,17$ name (7) 65:7,7 87:10 105:3 140:16,17 141:25
named (1) 87:23
namely (4) 41:16 79:14
168:19 178:6
names (1) 87:20
narrowing (1) 78:12
national (1) $38: 11$ natura (7) 2:4 9:2 18:22 21:17 149:11 194:1
214:14
natural (1) 118:13
naturally (2) 59:8 178:15
nature (1) 59:23
near (2) $41: 5$ 174:7
necessarily (3) 3:24 131:4 196:19
necessary (3) 12:15 137:23 149:19
necessity (1) 59:9
need (38) 3:24 15:21 24:20,24 39:15 54:13,15 56:21 66:7 68:9,16 91:23 93:10 101:21 105:12 109:2 112:20 115:12 117:17 129:19 134:10 137:4,21 138:7 142:14 149:17 154:1,3 162:18 163:3,19 165:9 169:14 182:13 183:25,25 194:24 198:4
needed (19) 18:3 22:2,3 78:20 93:2 97:3 110:10 114:22 117:5 118:22 119:4 133:23 179:19 181:24 182:2 183:7 186:25 209:18 216:6
needs (5) 48:22,22 77:4 165:13 169:4
negative (4) 77:1 146:19,21 151:11 neither (2) 161:22 168:6
never (10) 19:3 37:24 50:6 80:24 94:9 110:14 135:13 142:2 147:24 212:4
news (7) $10: 16$ 154:17,23 160:10,12,13,13
next (28) 10:20 12:10 16:22 18:8 25:23 26:7 35:12 36:14 44:15 46:23 47:4 50:12 55:24 108:20 111:11 122:19 133:19 134:2,20 164:14 174:22 181:23 189:17 196:1 202:14 210:19,24 215:21 nhbc (47) 1:21 7:15,20 8:1,21,24 9:18 10:7,9,12,16 11:19 12:5 13:5,12,16 14:7,16 15:11,19 16:6,13 18:4 19:6 21:7,8,12 22:3,5,11 23:3,8,12,17,21,24

24:8,22,24 25:11,21 26:1 47:25 48:2,4,7 194:11
nhbcs (3) 4:17 10:18 22:10
nice (1) 149:9
nicholas (1) 5:20 nobody (11) 81:19 109:3 164:18 204:14 205:13 207:2 208:21,23,25 209:7 214:21
nod (1) $57: 3$
nods (1) 211:5
non (3) 106:12,14
144:13
noncombustible (5)
10:1 40:10 43:8
145:14,20
none (2) 4:22 89:25
nonetheless (3) 21:25
24:17 64:3
noninsulation (1)
100:16
nor (2) 5:4 168:7
norm (1) $148: 4$
normally (1) $15: 19$
note (29) 23:1 85:3
88:20 89:19 90:10
95:20,22 97:9,11
130:2,14,17,21,22,23
143:9,11,15,18,19
144:20 145:3,16 146:6,12 147:10 149:4,17 152:12 noted (5) 9:13 43:19 98:25 146:9,10 notes (8) $48: 13$ 89:13,20 128:13,15,16 140:8,11
nothing (6) 7:7 34:11 48:23 108:11 126:19 146:21
notice (2) 35:18 44:10
noticed (1) 52:16 noting (1) 166:3 notwithstanding (1) 47:10
november (21) 1:1
26:22 29:21,23 30:4 50:20 51:16 93:23
109:12,16 142:16 152:25 153:15 167:4 170:7 171:16 173:13 187:17 193:19 213:23 216:21
nrdc (1) 6:5
number (22) 8:5 12:2
69:23 70:3,10 73:7 81:22 82:21 83:25 92:3 103:14 121:22 122:5 124:3 174:4 181:14 182:20,24 183:2,11 188:1 203:7 numbers (3) 70:2 75:25 76:3
numerous (1) 10:14 nutshell (1) 169:21
$\qquad$
oath (1) 199:4
obe (1) 112:22

|  |
| :--- |
| objective (5) 121:22 |
| 122:5,11 133:6 195:22 |
| objectives (3) | objectives (3) 122:20,24 195:23 objectiveskpis (1) 121:13

observation (2) 49:21 85:12
observations (1) 67:19 obtain (2) 29:25 36:10 obtained (2) 31:14 42:10
obtaining (3) 26:19
78:10 172:13
obvious (3) 70:7 178:24 203:20
obviously (5) 9:1 21:22 31:18 33:22 107:6
occasion (4) 17:15,16 86:19 110:20
occasions (3) 8:5 65:1 92:17
occupied (1) 164:16
occur (4) 20:10,22 33:10 76:23 oclock (6) 110:12,19 111:3 167:12 216:12,17
october (13) 24:7 57:17 64:8 96:21 103:23 104:4 115:22 116:2 119:16 142:16 143:1,13 153:22 offering (1) 121:24 offers (1) 76:5 office (5) 38:12 189:6 200:11,19,21 officer (9) 15:11 27:16 28:4,14 45:14,17 111:14 158:5,12 officers (4) 42:7 44:21 45:3 159:18
offices (1) $31: 7$
official (2) 40:16,17 officiallooking (1) 42:5 offline (1) 101:21 offset (2) 165:13 169:4 often (3) 16:16 129:6 148:25
oh (3) 98:8 104:16 120:25
okay (25) 9:17 19:13 39:14 49:5 54:12 56:19,23 57:6,12 96:5 97:8,21 110:18,24 116:19 128:12 139:16 167:1 172:20 176:10 178:4 195:10 204:7
215:15 216:8
old (1) 117:7
once (9) 31:7 35:17
40:16 68:1 88:3 105:1
142:12 185:17 202:18
ones (1) 51:4
ongoing (3) 7:19 21:8 77:4
online (1) 42:23
onto (5) 8:7 57:1
125:18 173:16 203:19
onwards (1) 107:24
open (9) 77:14,18,20
78:1,4,5 167:9 178:13 184:9
openly (1) $81: 17$ operation (1) 91:13 operational (1) 90:2 operations (3) 80:14 92:20 93:4
operationsqc (2) 77:14 80:2
opinion (1) 80:5 opportunities (4) 100:10 101:11,25 209:14
opportunity (11) 76:6 89:22 100:17,20,21 102:21,22 125:10,25 134:5 183:5
opposed (2) 79:14 187:4
opposite (4) 135:5,6,8 169:14
opt (4) 157:24 161:12 168:19 173:25
optimism (1) 150:10 optimistic (2) 152:16 215:21
opting (3) 174:1,15,20
option (18) 24:25 76:4,9,11,14,21,25 77:3 161:3,11 168:18 172:22 173:22 174:12,14,18,20 176:2 options (10) 29:4 160:17 161:16,22 162:12,17 171:20,21,24 175:7
orangeycoloured (1) 2:20
order (6) 13:14 29:25 97:3 110:5 140:25 149:19
orders (1) 102:15
orf (3) 5:20,21 6:1
organisations (1) 10:12
original (1) 24:2
originally (2) 65:12 127:9
originated (1) 67:12 others (12) 22:22 28:18 48:14,24 78:7 79:17,18 93:13 110:21 120:15 165:17 179:20 otherwise (1) 189:16 outcomes (1) 174:24 outer (4) 20:14 21:1 129:3 130:4 outlining (1) 6:4 outset (1) 29:2 outside (4) 69:24 72:24 73:7 149:9
outsource (1) $38: 12$ outstanding (1) 47:24 over (28) 19:11,25 23:3 24:6 32:15 34:5 41:18,21 52:13 59:7,10 70:2 76:10,23 81:4,6,12 109:5 112:9 114:15,20 115:25 116:17 123:12 129:18 139:20 191:7 198:6 over18metre (1) 185:24 overall (6) 89:8 134:5 142:13 145:4
187:20,24
overalls (1) 65:16

p(2) 116:23 201:13 paced (2) 82:25 83:1 pack (1) 81:2 pages (1) 195:18 paid (2) 124:4 142:11 panel (44) 2:4,20 3:11 8:22 9:1 10:2,3 21:2 27:11 54:23 130:5 144:21,23 147:11 148:2,4,23
149:6,7,12,12,20 155:23
156:3,4,7,14,16,23 158:7 160:20,24 161:4,5 162:13 174:25 175:1,11 189:22 191:5 192:15 194:3 198:10 199:5
panelling (1) 25:4
panels (23) 1:24 2:3,13
3:17 25:5,15,22
113:18,22
114:13,18,22
129:2,11,18
152:2,7,10,13 157:2
160:8 161:10 163:10
paper (3) 27:10 158:6 164:3
paragraph (71) 8:3
10:20 15:16 18:8
20:5,6 22:25 26:25 27:3 35:13 36:17 39:20 40:13 52:4,8 59:5,7 60:8 61:15 62:15 64:20 66:6,13,13 67:8 69:1 72:17 77:11 79:23,25 80:18 96:17 99:2 105:13 108:20 110:2 115:13 116:21 119:2 127:3 130:21 134:9 146:4,5,10 150:14,22 155:9,19 158:15 159:14 166:1 169:2 170:6 176:7,23 179:12 181:6 183:9 184:17 186:7 190:6,11,20

192:16 194:9 197:21 199:14,21 202:8
204:10
paragraphs (5) 29:14
32:11 52:2 189:25
191:8
paraphrasing (1) 149:8
parents (1) 100:6
parina (2) 140:17,22
parker (8) 69:8,20 72:3
78:19 90:8 91:16,17 92:8
part (39) 13:11,12 14:9 34:3 47:14
60:20,22,23 61:3 65:12 67:4 73:24 81:1 83:8 86:10,10 99:3,4 101:2 113:1,7 116:11 127:7,7 128:21 131:2 132:24 134:25 143:4 145:24 151:6 153:8 155:1 166:1 174:9 175:8 195:2 209:20 210:25
participants (1) 201:12 particle (19) 9:14,25 20:13,25 130:4 147:4,10,21 148:1,13,24 150:6 152:3,8,14 161:13 168:20 175:2,19
particular (19) 10:2
18:16 25:22 42:22
74:10 76:8 88:9 89:17
113:1 127:14 129:22
141:11 147:16 160:24
177:4,22,22 184:23
206:2
particularly (11) 5:14 9:21 27:21 28:13 86:25 97:23 131:6 134:14 177:8 181:12 182:17
parties (1) 179:21
partner (1) 163:6
partners (3) 65:6 67:14 99:25
partnership (2)

92:6 137:7 166:17 191:1 199:22
period (1) 26:1 periodically (1) $121: 1$
perkins (1) 153:20
permutations (3) 138:3 139:5,14
perrior (3) 16:16 17:13,18
person (6) 28:2 56:25 72:3 87:23 116:5 118:9
persons (1) 74:18
perspective (4) $4: 20$ 76:25 116:13 157:21
persuasion (1) 10:7
peter (4)
140:16,18,18,22
peterlee (1) 143:22
phased (1) 116:1
phenolic (5) 133:20,22 134:4 139:24 144:15 phil (1) $5: 7$
phone (6) 96:3,7 99:18 193:18 212:21 213:23
photo (1) $213: 18$
photograph (6) 2:2,15,19 4:14 210:20,21
photographs (1) 4:25
physically (1) 48:24
pick (11) 1:19 20:7 36:25 68:14 73:18 74:10 91:24 95:19 118:14 159:14,19
picked (5) 4:18 61:23 62:3 70:9 159:20
picking (1) 86:7
picture (1) 212:21
pictures (1) 210:22
piece (7) 27:9 28:18 158:6 164:3 188:22 213:2,17
pieces (1) 213:3
pin (1) 96:18
ping (1) $167: 9$
pir (13) 6:4,11,22 7:1 84:3,14,17 86:17 127:11,21 128:1 129:14 146:25
pithy (1) $210: 4$
place (10) 29:6 54:8 59:14,15 70:11,16 71:23 162:1 186:23 202:9
placed (4) 191:18,24 192:3 214:13 placing (1) 192:11 plain (1) $34: 6$ plan (14) 6:5 67:21 89:6 91:3,14 92:25 124:18 132:21 139:7 181:13 182:19 201:17 206:9,21
planning (4) 7:21 90:16 135:16 207:10
plans (1) 184:21
plant (1) 90:8
planted (1) 44:7
plasterboard (1) 126:15
play (1) $164: 6$
player (1) 173:10
plcp (4) 71:16 90:15

91:22 96:14 plcppdi (2) 89:11 90:14 please (97) 1:6 3:3 5:19
7:17 11:18 15:1,16 19:18 22:21 29:12 30:16 31:1 42:14 46:20,24 47:25 48:2 49:3,12 50:19 51:8,14,19 52:10,13 56:1,22,24 57:8,14 58:1,4,15 59:6 60:8 61:13 64:19 66:11 67:7 69:7 72:2 78:16 79:24 83:23 88:19 90:4 91:15 97:9 101:20 109:11 110:20,21 111:1,3,11 112:16 114:16 116:20 121:11 124:17 126:23 128:12 133:1 140:7 143:10 146:3 165:18 170:23,24 171:1,14,19 174:23 176:6 181:6 186:6 189:23,25 191:7 195:11,12 196:9 197:20,21 200:10 202:7,22 204:5,11 209:19 210:19,24
213:4,15 216:9,13,17 pleased (1) 36:23
plenty (1) $118: 22$ plural (1) 17:23 plus (1) 209:3 pm (5) 111:4,6 171:6,8 216:19 pointed (2) 78:19 82:5 pointing (1) 10:8 points (7) 78:10 84:23,24 206:3 208:16 209:3,13
polyethylene (1) 113:23
polyisocyanurate (1) 84:17
polyol (3) 89:24 91:6 95:9
popularity (2) 20:11,23 population (2) 77:7 78:23
position (7) 23:7 29:15
95:18 117:15 133:18
154:3 201:7
positions (3) 75:11
138:17 139:17
positive (1) 5:9 positively (1) 18:9 possibility (2) 48:24 91:23
possible (9) 7:4 15:22
52:18 129:14 144:17 146:14 155:4,12 175:10
possibly (7) 20:4 33:13
80:8 158:3 173:21
206:10 216:7
postacquisition (1) 182:1
postexit (1) $82: 22$
potential (12) 8:20 47:7 73:17 99:24 100:6,19 123:24 131:18,25 132:9 162:5,19
potentially (4) $18: 12$ 93:15 162:3,4
poured (2) 88:4,7 powerpoint (1) 202:15 practically (1) $15: 21$ practice (6) 61:25
70:12,20 74:20 78:10 203:15
preacquisition (1) 181:25
precisely (2) 40:22 118:5
predetermined (1) 88:4
preferred (2) 77:1,3
premise (1) 49:23
preparations (2) 155:1 179:14
prepare (2) $125: 1$ 176:15
prepared (3) 124:20 125:3 176:17 present (22) 12:5,5 48:25 68:6 81:13 140:11 143:24 170:9 176:8,19 180:3 199:15,19,23 200:1,3 202:3 203:21,24
207:22 214:2 215:2
presentation (26) 4:19 14:16 81:14,16 82:6 109:15,22 195:13 196:8,16,17,17,18,19 202:4,16 203:1,4,18,24 204:5,8,21 207:17 210:8 212:22
presentational (1) 111:20
presentations (2) 60:17,19
presented (8) 153:5 176:21 202:18,20 207:18 209:3 210:11 212:2
presenting (3) 82:10 203:14 204:2 press (2) 120:16 131:24 pressure (2) 10:7 68:13 presumably (4) 9:19 73:20 107:7 189:9 pretty (1) $34: 17$ prevent (3) 21:2 29:19 30:5
previous (10) 3:7 9:13 16:19,24 17:22 24:3 66:24 92:13 157:15 173:6
previously (5) 10:15 13:22 17:16 18:3 35:20
price (2) 65:20 67:16 primarily (3) 60:22 118:11 134:4 primary (1) 134:21 principal (1) $135: 22$ principle (3) 191:21
192:22,25
prior (7) 16:14 63:15,22 65:4 92:2,10 177:1 private (3) 23:1 65:12 67:14
probabilities (1) 175:12
probably (12) $30: 3$
48:17 55:16 80:11 155:14 160:17 161:21

162:7 172:18 182:1 183:6 215:10 problem (8) 9:7 52:25 70:7 77:20 161:7 182:4,11 213:21 problematic (1) 144:6 problems (1) 9:18 proceed (1) 146:16 process (31) 38:14 40:14 46:21 59:10 71:8,9,10,11 72:20,22 73:5,6,11,14,15 74:11 76:6,18 77:13 78:1,4,5,20,20 81:5 87:13 127:4 153:8 184:22 186:12 201:23 processchemical (2) 77:5 79:15
processes (1) 105:1 proclaiming (1) 29:8
produce (4) 7:24 78:13 171:16 201:6 produced (9) 24:8 66:14,25 77:8 78:24 85:16 88:23 112:13 125:23
producing (1) 88:10 product (99) 12:7 14:22 18:5 19:7 20:1 26:3,11 32:8 35:16 40:3,12,21 43:10 48:3 51:1,20,23 52:3,8 53:12 58:19 62:6 69:12,17 77:7 78:23 84:6,17,17 85:1,8,16,17,19 86:3,21,24 87:1,1,5,8 89:17 90:15,18 93:24 94:25 95:3,8 101:15 102:20 103:10,17 104:13 105:1 106:6 107:20,21 111:23 112:1,2 118:10,15,16 126:4 132:14,24 133:20,24 135:16,19 138:8,16 139:17 142:3,22 146:24,24 148:8,10 150:1,2,25 151:2,16,18,19,23 163:9 174:19 177:24 184:23 187:10 188:7,13 193:16 199:9,9 209:16,18 production (1) 87:15 products (31) 28:15 30:25 59:8,19,22 66:16 68:9,11,17,20,23 69:4,18 85:12,15 92:19 105:4 112:14,23 122:1 125:15 126:6,18 134:4 135:3 136:5,25 158:3,18,25 159:5 professionals (1) 135:9 profile (1) 112:19 profit (1) 67:15 profits (5) 65:19 68:8,11,13,15 profound (1) 42:6 program (1) 6:7 programme (3) 59:12,16 70:15
programmes (2) 60:2,12 progress (3) 77:4

188:10 191:15
progressing (1) 36:19 progressing (1) 36:19 project (42) 6:4,7 10:11 12:7 13:18 36:21 45:9 109:8 111:17,19 115:2 116:22,25
117:8,9,18,20,24 118:7,9 120:10,19,23 121:6 124:16 132:21 133:3,10 134:11,15,16 154:3 182:24 183:22 184:21 187:16 195:22 196:1,25 197:1 199:25 201:4
projection (1) 89:5 projects (11) 22:12
101:17 103:13 118:11 134:11 181:14 182:20,25 183:2,11 184:24
promaseal (1) 130:7 prominent (1) 131:9 prominently (2) 108:3,9 promise (1) 215:25 promoted (2) 61:24 63:15
promoting (1) 61:2
promotion (1) 116:7 prompted (2) 14:16 21:23
promptly (1) 37:1 proof (1) 15:19 propagation (1) 32:25 proper (1) 18:25 properly (1) 112:20 properties (1) 151:20 proportion (1) 124:1 proposal (1) 137:2 proposals (2) 135:16,17 proposed (6) 72:20 136:22 154:10 160:18 197:10 208:3 prospects (2) 145:5 149:5 protect (1) 109:2 prototype (1) 17:4 prove (2) 35:16,22 proven (1) 129:4 provide (9) 10:23 12:6 18:13 24:24 39:21 117:4 119:3 142:17 163:1
provided (5) 40:4 52:5
148:7 177:13 213:1
provides (1) 89:2
providing (2) 24:25
provisionally (1) 128:21
provisions (1) 32:10 proximity (1) 189:9 ps (1) 154:1
public (1) 53:2
publication (2) 23:4 112:13
publications (1) 113:11 pulling (1) 135:10 purportedly (1) 14:22 purpose (2) 135:2 201:22
purposes (4) 19:16,25 55:12 63:17
purse (1) 142:20 pursue (2) 35:21 72:18
pursuing (2) 181:15 182:20
push (2) 135:1 145:18 pushing (2) 48:4 135:12
pushpull (3) 134:21 135:2,13
putting (10) 41:21
71:11 105:2 137:3 167:18 168:19 169:17 205:1 209:5 212:5 puzzled (1) 145:17
$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$
q (768) $1: 19$
2:1,12,14,18
3:12,14,16,20 4:2,8,12,15,21,24 5:4,7,9,13,17,23 6:15 7:8,11,14 8:2,13,15,18 9:4,7,9,17,24 10:19 11:6,11,17 13:23,25 14:3,5,7,11,21

173:4,9,12,19,22 174:6,10,12,18,21 175:9,16,19,23 176:1,5,11,19,22 177:10 178:3,5,20 179:9,16,23 180:2,6,8,12,15,18 181:5,20 182:6,15 183:8,15,17,21 184:2,4,6,8,12,25 186:22 187:3,10,20,23 188:6 189:1,8,15,23 190:10,16,20 191:6 192:16,22 193:2,9,20,22,24 194:4,6,17,24 195:4,8,11,16,18 196:6,9,20 197:2,9,15,18 198:16,18,22 199:3,14,18,20 200:6,9,14,16,18,23 201:1,5,11,25 202:5 203:1,6,10,13,20 204:1,3,5,8 205:1,5,10,12,21 206:3,6,8,17 207:2,7,11,15,19,25 208:6,11,21 209:3,7,12,19 210:12,18,23 211:6,10,13,17,22 212:6,18,23 213:2,24 214:5,8,11,17,21,24 215:1
q1 (1) $195: 24$ qc (1) $91: 13$ qualifications (3) 115:7,10 119:13 qualified (3) $117: 7$ 118:9 186:20
quality (9) 69:20 73:11 80:14 90:2 91:3,14 92:20,25 93:4 queries (1) 76:7 question (31) 1:20 7:12,15 11:11 24:3 42:1 44:15 53:23 56:15 63:24 74:22
91:17 114:11 120:16 122:19 123:22 131:24 145:8,11 147:25 150:9 151:21 152:5 154:18 156:13 167:14 195:4 206:17 208:5
214:21,25
questions (29) 1:15 11:13 48:11,12,21,25 49:4,18,22 50:12 54:15,16 55:1 56:9,14 58:15 69:6 126:22 140:5 147:1 159:24 163:2,12,17,18 183:17 215:17 217:5,10
quick (2) $82: 25$ 83:1
quickly (6) 4:18 53:13 83:3 153:10 155:3 166:16
quite (11) 10:11 16:16 20:4 63:24 120:16
121:9 135:13 142:2
173:21 190:1 210:21
quotation (1) 112:22

| quote (3) 43:12 130:23 |
| :---: |
| $182: 18$ |

r (1) 201:14
railing (2) 129:1,10 rainscreen (24) 16:3
39:25 42:20 43:1 46:6 97:13 114:13,18 129:19 133:7,13 134:22 138:2,5,12 147:12,21
148:1,3,5,12,23,25 150:6
rainscreenspecific (1) 135:23
raise (2) 18:1 36:6 raised (5) 13:7 15:8
33:17 88:20 89:20
raising (1) 145:8
ran (4) 44:25 118:11
120:23 123:11
rang (3) 180:9,12,15 range (20) 68:21 69:12 76:13 85:5,11,11,12 86:2,3,21 126:4,5,8,10,18 135:6 138:23 139:3 142:10 152:18
rate (2) 75:2,19 rather (14) 10:1 40:15 44:3 54:24 74:15 93:6,12 97:6 98:20 104:22 131:2 135:8 186:19 206:9 rd (1) $40: 3$ rd491 (1) 46:25 re (1) 127:1 reached (1) 48:21 reacted (1) 136:25 reaction (4) 136:17 137:18 146:7 161:2 read (42) 18:18 22:24 27:1 33:6 40:19 45:17 57:21 58:8 75:13 78:18 106:22 107:3,3,9,12,14 112:25 128:2 129:10 131:18 137:15 144:20 145:3 153:11 154:25 155:17 159:9 161:16 166:18,21,22 167:10,11,12,14,16,20 191:8 192:9 208:12 210:10,12 reader (1) 182:22 reading (5) 20:19 130:25 137:7 146:6 160:11
reads (2) 74:2 208:12 ready (5) 1:11 55:19 111:7 171:9 203:3 reaffirmed (1) 112:20 real (4) 13:21 59:25 62:1 165:1 realise (1) $75: 7$ realised (4) 18:18 78:25 164:16 213:21 realistically (1) 163:9 reality (3) $78: 18$ 164:5 183:21
really (29) 10:18 14:14 16:20 44:4 49:21 60:5

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 63:14 75:24 77:25 |  | 191:3 192:13 193:12 195:1,20 199:4

recommend (2) 46:25 186:25
recommendation (2) 80:1,9 recommended (1) 16:1 record (1) 73:2 recorded (3) 102:15 125:9 130:22 recording (1) 74:16 records (1) 74:4 red (2) 112:10,11 reduce (2) 2:8 7:4 reducing (1) 4:3 reeducating (2) 162:6 173:13
reeducation (5) 160:16 161:20 162:4 172:24 173:4
refer (4) 37:21 60:16 66:8 76:16 reference (7) 9:17 18:21 35:19 37:12 99:1 139:23 193:18 references (2) 51:20 155:19
referred (6) 8:25 45:25 81:17 113:7 121:12 204:9
referring (2) 17:5 166:1 refers (3) 8:3 18:20 31:4 reflected (3) 44:24 62:25 169:16
reflection (1) 177:18 reflects (1) $37: 18$ reform (1) $140: 25$ regard (2) 42:7 98:22 regarding (2) 4:17 21:21
regardless (3) 74:16 181:1 200:24
regards (2) $21: 8$ 31:23 registered (19) 27:13 29:5 30:19 31:3,14,19 35:6 36:19 37:1 40:23 41:5 42:14 44:7,12 45:23,25 47:6 158:9 213:20
registration (7) 26:10 36:10 50:22,24 52:6,9 159:17
regular (1) 60:1
regularly (3) 8:16 146:18 151:10 regulations (13) 25:19 33:22 60:13,17,18,19,21,25 61:1,3,7,9 113:4 regulators (1) 205:23 regulatory (2) 27:22 140:25
reinforce (1) $36: 9$
reissued (2) 39:2,4 reject (1) 75:5 rejecting (1) 168:18 related (1) 112:14 relates (3) 7:19 109:17 139:11
relating (3) 49:8 110:22 177:3
relation (17) 9:18

11:4,9 31:2 64:21 80:19 81:24 87:13 92:16 94:2,15 96:12 121:6 129:9 173:6 186:23 197:15 relationship (5) 7:16,16 60:15 100:12,14 relatively (1) 153:10 relayed (2) 11:5 12:20 relaying (1) 206:23 released (1) 197:6 relevant (9) 28:8 34:3 40:5 106:17
207:2,5,11,15 209:7 relied (1) 181:2 rely (1) 134:25 relying (2) 76:21 93:12 remained (2) 26:3 174:18 remaining (2) 89:9
190:21
remains (2) 54:17,22 remember (67) 8:10 24:8,10 31:4,8 33:17 50:17 51:5 53:7,10,15 68:9 69:11 81:19 82:6 85:4,9
93:22,23,24,24,25 96:10 97:16,22 105:14 107:15 113:9 118:5 125:20 128:15 131:21 132:22,23 139:1,10,10 140:12,13 141:19 142:25 143:8 149:20,22 170:9 174:1 176:19 180:21 182:11 185:4 189:5,12,15 190:7,14 194:21 195:1 196:15,19 197:12,15 201:1,20,20 205:11 210:20 216:10 remembered (2) 126:14,16 remembers (1) 178:3 reminded (1) 196:7 reminder (1) 90:9 remit (1) 31:11 remove (1) 52:19 rename (1) 141:18 renamed (1) 141:25 repeat (2) 152:5 208:5 repeated (1) 94:6 rephrase (1) 11:10 replace (3) 52:3,4 88:24 replaced (1) 50:14 replicate (2) 35:6 168:23
replication (1) 166:13 replied (5) 153:10,10 159:9 166:16,17 report (45) 3:4 5:16 12:19 18:10,12,20,25 21:9 29:17 34:13 38:19,21
39:1,9,11,12,13,17 40:15,16 72:3 74:19 75:10 78:16 80:9,11,13 122:9 136:11 138:3 139:5,8,8,13 155:13,13,16,18 161:23 162:25 172:3,13 173:3 177:3

210:22
reported (5) 89:7 179:16,18,23 180:8 reporting (2) 63:12 158:25
reports (9) 14:10 38:17 39:6,7,12,18 52:5 157:15 172:16 represent (4) 15:21 77:6 78:22 130:5 representative (19) 17:2,25 18:4 131:5 132:8 148:21,22 150:7,8,11 152:15,18 166:7 168:6 185:9,14,19 186:2 206:18
represents (1) 75:2
reputation (1) 61:21
requests (2) 6:9 135:5
require (6) 90:13
160:16 161:21 162:7
215:19,20
required (9) 18:14 22:11 31:12 42:21 117:15 139:24 188:11,20 189:17
requirements (21) 3:22 27:22 96:15 97:6 101:4 105:7,17,20,20 106:25 138:1,7 139:4 204:14 205:13,24 207:3 208:21,24 209:1,8
requires (4) 160:15 161:19 172:23 173:4 research (15) 9:13 35:16,22 38:4 105:16 124:16 145:25 155:10 171:25 187:18 204:12,22 205:2 207:13 208:11
researchmarket (1) 128:4 reservations (1) 23:3 resistance (3) 15:23 129:3 161:15 resolved (1) 80:3 resonated (1) 213:16 resp (1) 105:9 respect (2) 80:7 81:8 respond (2) 35:12 167:5 responded (4) 153:2
166:23 167:15,17
responds (2) 12:12 154:18
response (13) 12:21 13:10 16:20 37:14 47:20,23 52:21 92:5 136:21 153:3 163:20 164:23 167:13 responsibilities (1) 64:12
responsibility (3) $26: 18$ 70:17 105:9 responsible (2) 201:19 202:15
rest (2) 154:5 192:4 restrained (1) 88:6 result (15) 69:22,24 70:5,7 72:21 73:1 77:16 82:1 91:5 98:4,14 103:9 181:10

201:5 210:2
resulting (1) 76:6
results (11) 33:2 69:16
70:4,9,13 74:4,13,16
82:4 172:19 177:23
retains (2) 76:5,12
retaliate (1) 136:21
retaliated (1) 137:6
retest (14)
22:11,13,15,18 184:1
186:10,24
187:20,22,24
188:3,4,10,16
retesting (2) 95:7 197:4 return (1) 180:16 returns (2) 142:17 159:25 revenue (2) 66:4 67:21 revenues (1) 65:25 reverted (2) 127:10 128:25
review (9) 59:12 76:15 89:13 121:3,10
roles (2) 68:5 120:7 rolling (1) 69:16 roofing (1) 201:17 room (4) 110:21,23 170:24 216:11 roome (1) $45: 8$ roper (76) 1:5,6,8,10,17 13:13 48:10,20 49:17 54:14,20,22 68:5 109:18,23 115:1,3 117:6,15,19 118:6,21 122:20,25 123:23 124:24 125:23 126:25 127:17 128:8 130:9 131:2 132:20 137:3 142:7 143:2 144:2 149:7 152:24 158:25 159:14 167:4 168:19 170:8 171:16 173:13 178:3 179:16,23 180:6,7,20 186:13,14 189:1,5,16 190:2 192:20,24 193:9 194:8,18 198:13,22 200:19 201:6,25 202:3,15,18,23 206:22 214:11,17 217:3 ropers (13) 116:17 117:3 119:17 120:9,18 124:2,2 143:19 176:5 197:20 199:3 200:10 204:21
rose (1) 88:4
round (2) 52:24 189:18 route (12) 35:21 135:22 152:15 159:19 161:12 162:14,20 166:6 168:20 169:23 172:23 175:23
routes (3) 110:4 134:20 171:22
rp (3) $72: 5,12,15$
rs (2) 21:6 133:12
rs5000 (68) 7:6,9
11:9,15 12:14
13:17,19 14:13,22 19:19 22:15 23:17,23 25:14 26:8,11 28:3 29:1 30:1 34:24 36:10 38:24 39:2,4,24 40:6,15 41:5,11 42:7,25 43:4 45:23 46:5 51:20,23 60:9 87:4,5,8,14 108:4,10 129:15 133:14 136:22 137:4,19 138:6 139:3 141:25 150:15 151:19 152:17,18 157:12 181:14,17,22 182:19 183:10,22 190:22 195:24 208:4,17 209:4,14
rules (2) 77:17 82:2
run (11) 30:17 51:13 52:11 53:7 65:22 66:25 91:15 118:9 126:24 196:24 203:11 rung (1) 180:10 running (2) 78:8 103:1 runs (1) 195:18 rw (6) 72:5,10 154:2,6 190:13 191:10 ryder (2) 12:10,18
$\qquad$
safely (1) $109: 5$
safer (1) 125:16
safety (1) $140: 24$ saint (2) $68: 1,7$
saintgobain (17)
5:20,24 63:12,23 65:4
66:8,16,20,21,24
67:10 68:14,21 105:2
181:25 182:1 188:14
saintgobains (1) $188: 8$
salary (5) 123:12,19
124:2,2,8
sale (6) $65: 4,17$
66:9,19,19,21
sales (28) 7:24 8:12
19:9 41:22 42:4 45:22
46:12,13,17 47:6 53:13 68:19,22 93:10 101:16 102:6 115:23 119:16 122:9,13 135:11 146:22
162:23,24 177:17 178:9,16,18
salespeople (1) 122:16 sam (6) 50:20,20
52:2,12,15,22
same (40) 10:24
11:7,13,23 15:12
17:15,16 23:2,17
41:14 45:13 48:7
51:10,20 64:11,12 73:2,16 87:8 90:21,23 91:17,19 117:13 118:12 119:21 138:6,8,9 154:13 161:9 164:24 165:14 166:6 167:5 169:4 179:2 192:3 197:9 198:8
sample (3) 70:1 72:20 78:2 samples (4) 74:6
75:1,19 76:23
sat (2) 3:25 94:19 satisfied (1) 110:8 satisfying (1) $35: 18$ save (1) 146:9 saved (1) 74:8 saving (1) 89:3 saw (26) 2:16 11:1
13:15 20:1 25:8,16 26:12 29:3 41:7 44:9 50:6,8 73:9 91:17 114:4 125:11 162:15 173:8,9 199:9,9 211:4,17 212:20 213:11,22 saying (43) 28:25 33:8 34:15 60:20 71:6,7 75:18,18,22,25 103:23 107:13 156:6 158:16 161:23,25 162:15 167:11 168:17,22 172:7 175:22 178:18 182:25 183:12 186:22 187:3,10 193:11 194:7,10,18,19,25 195:2,4,6 198:22,25 205:20 211:24 212:11 214:4
scenario (5) 155:11
172:2,5,12,17

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { sceptical (1) 144:9 } \\ \text { scepticism (1) 14:15 }\end{array}$ | 186:1 188:22 190:10 |
| 191:6 192:17 195:19 |  | scepticism (1) 14:15 scheduled (2) $56: 17,20$ scheme (1) 123:10 science (1) 6:24 sciences (1) 112:23 scientific (1) 59:21 scope (6) $51: 1$ 52:5,9 60:11 172:23 173:15 scoped (2) 148:16 159:22

scoping (5) 101:4 128:4
145:24 151:7 156:9
score (1) 191:6 scores (1) 191:7 screen (8) 2:20
20:16,19 27:2 57:10,11 167:3 203:19 scribbled (1) 98:16 scroll (1) 24:20 sealants (1) $106: 7$ second (43) 1:22 2:8 5:1 29:14 45:21 50:4 57:25 58:2 77:10 79:23 80:18 97:25 104:14 118:17 125:7 126:14 127:3 139:6,18 149:22 155:9 161:11 172:22 182:3
184:10,15 190:10,23 191:4 192:14 197:9,25 199:23 200:1,3 202:10 205:12 206:3 207:24 211:25 212:14 213:13 214:2
secondary (1) 134:23 secondincommand (1) 119:10
secondly (2) 22:2 52:3 secret (1) 214:1 section (5) 32:3,8 106:2,16 139:18 see (135) 2:10,18,23 3:7 6:18 8:2,18 9:17 10:11 11:22 12:1 13:8 14:11 15:10,17 16:17 22:19 24:1,17,21 25:6,20 26:24 27:1,4,6 29:22 32:1,6,7,11,16,22 35:11 39:5,12 46:20 47:5 49:4,17 51:8,15 52:1,13,21 53:3,6 57:17 58:4 60:24 62:14 63:18 66:22 67:3 69:14 71:2 73:3,8 84:22 91:16 95:6,25 96:19,23 98:8,25 100:1,11 102:8,12,14,25 104:16 105:8 106:9 112:17 118:17 121:22 123:6,23 124:7 125:7 127:22 128:18 129:7 131:22 132:4 133:2 136:10,21 137:5 139:19 140:4,20,21 141:1,17 142:8 143:9,15 144:4 147:9 151:5 152:12 153:9,13 154:9,22 155:6 156:6 160:1 161:19 164:23 167:2 171:21 172:10 175:20 178:3 179:9

196:6,9,10 200:12 201:16 202:22,24 211:22 216:1,5 seeing (13) $13: 175: 9$ 109:21 128:15 132:22,23 139:1 149:22 196:15 210:21,22 214:6 216:12
seek (1) 10:13
seeking (4) 7:25 10:6 74:19 96:10
seem (3) 127:13 155:21 177:14
seemed (6) 20:9,21 23:13 29:7 67:25 128:4
seemingly (1) $8: 23$
seems (9) 35:8 127:6 133:22 140:23 148:6 156:8 174:23 178:12 179:2
seen (27) 5:3 6:13 13:9 16:19 24:11 25:13 34:12 48:8 50:3 77:23 78:17 80:10 84:2 114:7 117:23 125:24 137:23 154:15 172:15 194:12 195:14 197:16 201:8 202:13 204:10 211:13 212:25 sees (1) 207:18
select (1) 71:3
selected (7) 70:25 73:16 74:6,15 77:16 78:12 81:18
selecting (2) 75:16 78:11
selection (4) 71:23 72:24 73:3 76:12 selective (2) 71:9 80:7 sell (6) 68:10 152:17 178:19 199:9 208:9,17 selling (3) 177:12 208:4 209:4
send (10) 7:21 38:19,20 39:6 47:6 51:15 55:18 91:13 128:15 154:2
sending (7) $38: 16,16,17$ 107:10 111:18 159:10 203:20
sends (4) 6:1 91:18 164:25 202:23 senior (6) 15:11 63:7 64:3 65:1 75:11 188:21
sense (3) 64:11 68:12 119:24
sent (18) 7:18 19:15 22:22 29:23 39:12,18 45:8 72:4 111:12 121:5,8 132:21 152:24 153:11 167:3 189:1 203:3,13
sentence (10) 29:16 60:10 64:20 77:12 125:7 133:19 138:17 139:6 182:16 190:10 sentences (4) 68:25 69:2 134:3 139:19 separate (2) 73:2 100:8
separately (1) 85:20 september (11) 7:19 11:21 12:2 13:3 19:14 26:2 53:19 90:5,7
91:19 142:18
serendipitous (1) 73:23
series (2) 131:14 163:2
service (3) 104:13
121:24 135:5
services (4) 105:3,4 111:14 135:18 sessions (1) 60:1 set (30) 25:2 32:6,16 40:7 43:5 46:9 59:17 65:21 68:19,20 69:21,22 70:3 73:6 84:23 85:17 88:9 97:11 99:6 110:3 131:14 162:12 170:14 171:20 172:6,7 173:17 174:23 176:15 198:2 setback (13) 181:11,20 182:6,10,17,23 183:3,5,12 184:16 188:19,23,25
sets (6) 32:13 72:22
106:1 160:19 161:22 169:10
setting (1) $34: 15$ seven (1) $80: 13$ several (1) $50: 21$ shake (1) 57:3 shall (1) 2:2 share (3) $65: 20$ 66:1 67:16
shareholders (1) 65:16 shareholding (1) $65: 8$ shares (1) 66:3 sharing (1) 20:2 sheathing (7) 8:22 9:4,8 10:1 40:2 43:3 209:25 sheet (2) $52: 17$ 73:2 shell (1) 55:6 short (6) 49:15 55:14,22 111:5 168:6 171:7 shortcuts (1) $61: 22$ shortly (2) 153:3 215:24 should (19) 16:2 22:5 23:18 49:21 51:13 83:22 92:1 93:5 106:8 110:4,6,7 165:19 166:5,6,9 174:7 177:21 188:3 shouldnt (2) 93:5 163:9 show (12) 4:21 6:11 57:11 67:7 89:13 111:18 147:1 153:3 165:24 170:16 189:3 195:18
showed (2) 102:22 211:23
showing (6) 109:11 138:3 139:5,13 163:25 170:13
shown (4) 149:4 169:1 213:6,7
shows (2) 165:1 212:12
shy (1) $110: 12$ side (8) 6:20,21 77:1
97:10,12 105:9 133:4 141:17
sign (3) 89:18 191:22 192:23
signature (5) 57:16,19 58:4,5,6
signed (2) 15:10 24:3 significance (1) 85:22 significant (14) 26:10 102:21,23 113:9 125:25 181:12,20 182:7,17,23 183:12 184:16 188:14 205:22 significantly (2) 184:22 215:22
signify (1) 86:18
signing (2) 13:21 23:14 signoff (5) 193:2,3,4,7,11 silicate (2) 9:12,16 simco (5) 4:9 29:23 156:18,25 157:22 similar (8) 11:1 23:7 106:7 117:14 151:19 155:13 178:12 187:16
specify (1) $156: 22$
specimen (1) $15: 21$ specimen (1) 15:21 speed (6) 23:5,10 93:9,11 165:8 207:13 spend (5) 142:16 153:1 163:3 165:7 197:7 spent (2) 60:4 62:11 spinn (11)

104:9,12,19,24,24 105:5 196:5,8,18,23,24 spoke (1) 21:21 spread (7) 33:1,4 43:11 114:15,20 161:10 190:4
spreadsheet (5) 101:11,16,21,24 125:11
sqm (1) $125: 10$
square (4) 102:17,17,18 103:7
squiggle (2) 98:9,13
stage (14) 31:13 38:20 76:24 94:7 99:14 112:3 133:12 135:17 139:9 142:19 146:13 156:4 192:16,17
stake (1) 65:9
stand (2) 104:12 133:9 standard (20) 69:25 75:16 77:17 78:3 82:2 86:17 132:24 144:7 153:24 155:23 156:13,16,23 160:7,20,22 161:4,13 175:1,2
standards (2) 15:12 40:5
stanmore (1) 156:25 start (11) 20:20 24:2 37:1 42:19 105:5 121:21 127:4 165:7 201:15,19 213:5
started (4) 101:11 137:18 190:3 203:7 starting (4) 26:25 52:4,8 136:19 starts (6) 126:24 130:2 136:14 137:14 153:18 154:21
stated (1) 13:5
statement (56) 57:13,14,21,25 58:2,8 59:4,5 60:7 61:14 64:19 66:6,12 67:6 77:10,10 79:23 80:17,19 85:4,6 96:17,23 105:12 115:12 116:20,24 130:20 131:23 134:8 143:4 146:3 165:24 167:25 169:9,17,19 170:5 176:5,6 179:4,12 180:19 181:5 183:19 186:7 189:24 191:8 197:20,21 199:14,20,21 202:6 204:9 213:1 statements (1) 57:7 states (5) 27:10,14 158:6,10 164:4
stating (3) 27:12 29:18 158:8

|  |
| :--- |
| statistical (4) $76: 20$ |
| $77: 678: 2279: 14$ |
| statistics (3) $73: 7,9$ |
| $79: 2$ |
| statutory (2) 59:13 |
| $105: 20$ |
| stay (1) 51:11 |
| stayed (2) 107:5 127:14 |
| steel (7) 8:7 15:25 16:1 | 40:1 43:2 128:23 172:8

steps (3) 107:12 164:14 181:23
still (10) 4:25 38:3 48:4 66:25 142:9 144:11
145:17 146:13 160:25 185:19
stimulate (2) 11:7,12
stipulated (1) 99:3
stock (1) 89:9
stocks (1) 183:23 stood (2) 104:13 133:11 stop (1) 216:9 stopped (1) 184:22 stored (1) 50:10 storey (4) 46:10 106:5 108:23,25
storeys (3) 40:9 41:3 43:6
story (3) 95:19 165:6 168:5
straight (3) 35:15 115:9 127:15
strange (1) 175:5 strategies (2) 60:14 61:11
strategy (11) 10:6
65:15,16,21,24 82:21 126:5 134:21,25
135:2,13
stream (1) 6:22
strenuousness (1) 212:8
strict (1) $178: 7$
strike (2) $34: 6$ 148:2
string (4) 11:24,25
13:15 36:16
stringent (1) 25:19
strings (1) 142:21
strong (1) 164:21
structural (2) 40:1 43:2
structure (3) 63:12,13
127:16
structures (1) 32:24
stuck (1) 186:3 stud (1) 16:1
study (1) 204:1 stumbling (1) 73:19 style (6)
62:16,17,21,24,25 120:5
subcontracted (1) 156:24
subcontractors (2)
28:6,8
subject (15) 21:11
30:19 38:24 40:9 43:7 47:2 69:15 81:8 90:9 105:23 127:1 189:8 203:1 204:18 207:12 submitted (1) 16:2 subsequently (3) 108:4 132:20 164:1
substrate (3) $16: 3$

40:10 43:8 succeeded (1) 215:5 succeeding (3) 124:7 152:4,9
success (4) 129:5 175:10,20 206:21 successful (4) 96:11 150:16 177:3 214:18 successfully (7) 8:6 36:24 40:6 43:4 46:8 97:4 177:12
suffices (1) 157:20
sufficient (1) 169:23
suffolk (3) 38:3,7,23 suggest (12) 22:16 26:13 27:5,9 46:18 158:5 165:6 182:7 184:15,25 188:19 207:19
suggested (5) 21:20 43:13 53:4 127:12 191:17
suggesting (1) 156:10 suggestion (2) 191:11 193:9
suggestions (1) 6:8 suggests (3) 21:4 27:20 52:2
suit (1) $162: 8$
suitability (1) 107:20 suitable (9) $30: 1$ 34:4 40:3 102:20 118:8 122:2 133:6 155:21 158:23
suitably (2) 18:14 117:7 summarise (1) 135:21 summarising (2) 155:14 201:7
summary (15) 6:24
72:19 76:14,19 78:18 143:11,23 145:23 164:8 165:1
205:4,5,17 210:4,6
summer (2) 101:9 106:21
supervised (4) 116:8 119:20 120:9,18 supervising (1) $120: 1$ supervision (1) 116:16 supplied (1) 95:3 supply (1) 103:17 supplying (1) 138:11 support (13) 8:20 21:6 30:1 39:22 91:10 117:13,14,17 119:12 120:12 144:11 145:12,25
supported (3) 59:11 91:12 187:22 supposed (1) 86:8 sure (24) $16: 8$ 17:7,14,20 20:4 21:19 39:8 82:7 84:19 86:11 90:13 107:4 114:22 119:7 126:6 165:16 167:19 179:16 180:10 189:19 194:4
212:18,23 215:6 surely (2) 215:1,3 surface (6) 33:1,4

114:15,20 161:9
191:25
surprise (5) 21:3 25:23

45:11 81:21,22 surprised (4) 5:13 25:17 45:16,19
surround (1) 23:20 surrounding (2) 23:6,10 suspected (1) $34: 12$ suspicions (1) 164:21 system (72) 9:25 10:4,22 11:4 28:14 29:7 41:16 44:25 60:15 98:19,20 106:18 127:9,25 129:1,11 131:7,10,22 132:4,8 142:13 145:19 146:16,17 147:23 149:19 151:9 152:2,7,18 157:1 160:3,22,23 164:4 165:13 166:7 168:7,10 169:4,7,8,8,13 172:8,11,18,23 173:2 174:25 175:11 176:2 177:2,4,9,9,22,25 178:8,19 179:6,8 181:8 185:14 197:10 198:3,8 209:22 211:2 212:5,14
systemic (1) 67:16 systems (31) 10:15 12:12 14:17 16:18 17:2,25 27:15 28:1 29:1,19 30:2 39:25 40:1 41:12 43:1,2 97:13 112:14,21 128:20 129:20 131:20 132:1 146:12 147:20 148:5 149:1 152:18 158:11 162:19 172:21 systemsolution (1) 50:25
table (3) 106:11,12,20 taken (20) 13:13 22:18 24:6 27:12 41:7 43:12 54:8 81:20,24 82:1 95:23 146:15 158:9 162:1 170:5,7 172:19 174:13 187:15 194:13 takes (1) 55:15 taking (5) 61:21 178:5,8 185:21 206:24 talk (6) 42:4 49:7 110:21 163:20 170:24 216:10
talked (4) 85:14 152:11 175:14 190:9
talking (8) 28:11 80:24 103:25 132:18 141:3 155:12 156:14 165:2 target (5) 68:18,21 122:18 123:9,20 targets (2) 123:20 124:11 task (1) 99:18 tasked (2) 105:14 126:2 tasks (1) 26:20 teach (1) 173:14 team (22) 7:11,25 8:12 46:13,18 61:12 63:7 73:11 81:25 82:3 91:13 92:20 93:4 115:23 121:21

122:10,13,22 123:16 162:24 185:22 197:24 teams (6) 7:11 45:22 47:6 90:2 119:22 146:22
technical (39) 12:22
13:6 15:11,12 59:2,9,18,21 72:3 74:18 78:16 80:9 93:15 107:7 108:8,8,13,19 111:14 114:23 115:7,10 117:5,16
119:3,5,10,11,13 156:12 162:24 178:6 186:11,15,20 187:9,19 188:4 193:7
technically (3) 86:10 117:7 118:8 technology (2) 87:24 88:3 telling (17) 2:15 37:16 47:5 71:22 92:9 140:23 157:5 159:3,6,15 160:9 164:5,8 193:22 205:17 208:11 213:24
tells (1) 12:18 template (1) 196:4 ten (1) 55:16 tender (1) 157:1 term (5) 85:24 113:24 114:4 144:25 208:23 termed (2) 34:2 136:1 terminated (1) 210:2 terminology (1) 135:14 terms (18) 15:23 29:3,4 34:3 66:4 84:19 108:8 113:3,13,21 114:12 141:10 156:5 161:15 166:13 167:12 184:21 208:9
test (225) 1:23 2:8,9,16 3:4 4:25
5:1,1,5,7,10,13,16 6:25 7:20 10:18 12:15,19,20 13:5 15:8,20 16:7,7,12,14 17:18 18:6 21:8,15,21 22:4 23:15 24:2 27:12,25 28:14,15 30:14 33:12 37:5,10,13,22,25 38:16,19,21 39:7,11,12,18 40:16 41:17 50:4,5 52:5 78:2 85:10,19 94:2,6,9,11,14,21 96:11 97:4,7 98:20,21 99:5,6 100:13,15,25 105:8 110:7,10 122:9 127:10,12,22 129:6,14,15 131:13 132:2 138:4 139:6,14 140:21 142:11,13,15,16,21 143:21 144:5,12 145:6,9,13,19 146:16,18 147:3,9 148:2,14 149:6 150:4,6,15,17 151:10 152:1,6,19 158:2,9 160:20,23 161:1

162:13,25 164:18 166:6 169:13 170:4 172:7,7 173:23,24 174:18
177:2,3,3,13,15
178:7,8,12,23
179:6,11,14,22,22,24 180:3,8 181:2,9,11,21 182:4,8 183:7,13,24 184:2,4,6,10,15,19 185:8,9 186:2 189:1,9,17,17,22 190:23,24 191:4,4 192:14,14 193:5 196:14 197:6,19,25 198:3,9 199:16,19,25 200:1,3,5,9,24 201:5 204:14 205:13
206:18,19,21 207:3,24 208:21,24,25 209:8 210:3,5,16,22 211:7,8,14,18,25 212:11,13 213:13 214:2,18,19 215:4,5 tested (50) 8:6,21,24 10:22,25 11:4 18:6 21:5 22:1 32:18 35:18 40:6 43:4,10 44:25 46:8 85:16,19

194:2 215:3
thinking (20) 51:22 68:10 79:21 82:3 95:2 97:6 126:17 128:3 129:17 132:11 136:23 150:21,23,25
151:15,17 160:14
166:15 170:20 183:9
thinks (1) 48:22
thinner (1) 139:21 third (17) 20:7,20 22:25 30:23 41:1,19 52:8 61:15 64:20 80:23 139:18 153:22 169:1 173:22 179:21 192:18 206:3
thoroughly (1) 167:21
thoroughness (1) 154:24
though (7) 4:15 66:23 67:25 82:4 90:21 106:24 141:24
thought (14) 5:11,14 23:13 34:8 35:2 50:3 75:6 79:11 107:6 140:18 152:11 159:9 182:5 198:3
thoughts (3) 79:7 118:17 130:25
three (7) 25:14 74:10 137:5 163:12 174:23 175:6 208:16
threepage (1) 196:21 through (19) 27:15 62:7 74:1 78:20 101:14 102:6 110:10 121:2 135:3,19 158:12 163:21 166:21 186:2 191:15 193:16 204:22 205:21 215:8
throughout (5) 84:25 85:8 94:24 115:21 148:15
thursday (1) 143:12
thus (1) 147:19
tim (3) $38: 3,5,23$
timber (1) 25:4 time (134) 7:11 13:19 14:12,21,23 15:20 16:10 19:5 23:5,9,11,13,17,21,24 24:7,13 25:16 26:14 27:20 31:7 34:6,12 39:3 48:3,22 53:11,12 55:15 59:11,17 60:3,4 62:7,11 63:4,19 64:14 67:17 69:9 70:2 71:23 77:24
79:3,5,6,11,19,21 81:18,21 82:12,13,19 83:16,21 84:5 86:23 88:11 89:18 97:6 99:9 101:7 109:12,13 111:19 113:16,22 114:17 115:21,24 116:24 124:3 125:5 129:19 131:1,4,11 132:11,17,18 134:15 146:7,11 148:3 149:25,25 150:21,23,25 151:17 152:1,6 153:1,6,9,12 156:15 159:8,11

160:13,14 163:13 164:11 166:20 167:8 168:14 173:1 174:15 180:20 181:9,15 182:21 183:9 185:4,21 188:24 189:18 190:25 191:14 194:18 197:5 199:12 203:6,13 205:16 210:15 212:3,13 213:16,21,23 214:5,7
timeframe (1) 148:15 timeline (1) 139:10 timescales (1) 36:20 timetable (1) 188:18 timetables (1) 37:9 timings (3) 139:12 166:24 203:9 title (4) $24: 2160: 9$ 133:10 140:21 today (8) 1:4 56:13,18 58:13 94:19 139:15 142:15 195:8 todays (1) 1:4 together (24) 85:18 88:21 127:4,16 132:25 156:10 157:15 159:23 163:20 164:14 169:17 172:9 175:4,13 181:7 183:20 187:18 188:22 197:22 204:24 205:2 207:17 209:6 213:3 told (39) 8:5 9:25 13:9 19:3 21:19 25:13 26:25 36:6 37:18 49:24 54:1,4 65:1 75:15 92:3,15 98:17 115:7 129:5 143:7 145:16 149:5,7 150:4 155:25 156:1 157:15,19 162:8 167:25 180:15 184:8,11 197:12 200:14 201:25 211:6 212:8 213:8
tolerance (1) 129:3 tollervey (1) 127:1 tomorrow (5) 197:11 215:17 216:2,13,17 tony (11) 95:21 96:11 97:22 99:10,24 100:7,7,11,15 103:25 104:1
too (11) 77:25 83:7 84:7,10 122:21 136:23 165:3 166:3,13 168:1,17
took (12) 15:20
16:10,24 17:23 19:11 48:8 54:24 81:12 115:25 167:16 191:14 202:9
topic (8) 5:18 6:17 26:7 93:21 95:17 103:19 115:1 215:9 totalled (1) 103:14 totally (4) 62:23
97:18,19 102:5
touch (1) 26:1
touched (1) 93:20
tougher (1) 23:22
towards (3) 37:1 105:8 117:22
tower (2) 45:9,14 toxic (1) $7: 1$
toxicity (3) 6:19 7:5,8 tp (2) 153:19,24 trace (1) 131:11 track (2) 18:19 44:21 trail (2) 74:11 153:15 train (1) 73:15 training (7) 59:11,14,15 60:1,3 61:8 62:5 transcript (4) 53:25 57:1,4 212:18 transfer (1) 66:8 transferred (1) 66:15 transparent (2) 10:21 11:3
transversal (1) 6:7
travis (1) 153:20
treated (1) 80:2
trespa (3) 20:9,21 160:6
tried (2) 206:18 209:15
trigger (1) 195:20
triggered (1) 14:13
triggers (1) 51:9
trouble (1) 167:16
troubled (1) 34:8
true (10) 10:24 11:3
57:23 58:10 70:24
71:5 77:7 78:23
181:16,20
trust (1) 30:22
truth (1) 213:4
truthful (1) 168:7
try (11) 56:24 86:23
107:12 136:4 147:8,18 168:23 178:14 191:25
208:6 209:16
trying (19) 3:25 10:12 40:22 69:12 125:21 146:14 150:13 160:15 161:19 162:11 165:2 166:3 167:25 168:17 169:21 211:22 212:24 213:2 216:1
tuesday (1) $1: 1$
turn (13) 1:20 5:18 22:8
26:7 31:25 53:23
83:23 95:17 103:19
115:1,12 154:19 186:6 turned (2) 22:19 193:25
turning (1) 13:20
turns (1) 179:9
twice (2) 127:10 144:6
twothirds (1) 26:23 type (5) $10: 3 \quad 15: 19$ 17:1 87:23 147:17 types (9) 15:24 24:22 25:14,21 103:13 114:9,21 147:22 172:11
typical (6) 15:22,25 17:2,25 130:5 148:23 typically (3) 16:4 84:13 85:24

| $\mathbf{U}$ |
| :--- |
| uae (3) 112:19 113:6,14 |
| uk (3) $66: 16$ 142:22 |
| 161:9 |
| ultimate (6) $65: 22,24$ |
| 136:5 187:11,13 188:2 |
| ultimately (2) $80: 15$ |

unattractive (1) 11:11 unaware (1) 91:21 uncertainty (2) 205:23 206:1
undergone (3) 12:15 37:5 132:2
underlying (2) 39:5,7 underneath (6) 98:7,8,8,12 99:11,22 understand (48) 3:22 8:23 10:17 13:15 31:11 38:14 48:1,6,20 63:14 65:15,25 69:12 84:5,15 85:22 86:18 88:1 95:22 98:6 99:5 100:24 107:7,9 108:6,9 123:5 127:24 131:16 136:15 138:15 139:13 140:10 144:20 149:13 158:16 159:3 164:19 167:17 169:18 172:4,12,25 173:4 179:4 182:6 209:2 211:22
understanding (26) 5:11 10:24 33:19 48:6 56:14 74:24 91:1 94:4 108:15,18 109:7 113:21 120:11 131:12 135:21 151:7 158:22 159:22 175:13 176:14 189:21 204:18 205:16 207:9,12 209:10
understands (7) 204:14 205:13 207:3 208:21,23,25 209:8 understood (17) 4:2 63:15 75:23 84:16 99:9 107:8,11 135:13 141:11 147:4 159:2 167:19 185:8 194:14 205:1,8 209:12
undertake (3) 38:3 91:10 204:23 undertaken (2) 32:4 96:12
undertaking (2) 38:11 73:12
unfiltered (1) 70:25 unfortunately (1) 192:5 ungained (1) 103:15 university (3) 115:9,15 186:16
unless (4) 9:20 14:10 17:12 186:1 unlike (1) 211:14 unlikely (5) 27:16 125:5 129:14 144:14 158:13 unrepresentative (6) 18:6 147:5,11,13 148:4 150:17 unticked (1) 73:1 until (16) 17:11 26:2 36:15 52:19 53:9 64:17 67:1 80:25 115:21 116:4 137:5 174:16,19 193:18 212:20 216:20 untrue (3) 41:11,15 44:16
upcoming (1) 197:13
update (9) 6:4,11 109:15 121:1,2

15
154:2,11 196:2,25 updated (2) 24:8 103:3 updates (1) 8:16 updating (1) 6:6 upon (5) 31:7 128:22
129:21 137:17 164:18 used (80) 9:25 10:3

12:16 15:22 27:10,14 29:1,18 32:9 39:24 41:12,17 42:25 59:20 67:13 71:9,19 84:13 85:25 87:5,7 88:7,10 89:9 101:15,18,18 106:7,17 107:20 109:5,9 113:22 119:25 123:18 128:22 129:7 130:3,7,11
131:5,13,20 132:1,15 139:2 145:13,19 147:4,5,10,12,20 148:1,25 150:5 151:2,17,18,20 152:20 155:22 157:3,13 158:7,10 160:6,24,24 161:5 163:9 166:8 172:16,20 177:25 185:15 191:19 204:15 205:14 207:4
useful (1) 18:13
user (1) 136:1 users (2) 135:24,25 uses (2) 144:12 204:13 usher (4) 49:7 55:6 111:1 171:1 using (20) 9:14 20:13,25 21:1 46:25 92:18 127:8,9 128:1,25 149:6,19 150:6,17 159:17 175:10,19 176:2 179:21 187:7 usps (2) 138:17 139:18 usually (2) 44:2 153:24 uvalues (4) 138:25 139:21,23 140:3
valid
v
v
validation (1) 164:1 valuable (1) 127:13 value (10) 66:2 69:10,25 73:9 74:16 80:7 134:6 140:2 157:1 160:7 values (2) 81:17,24 variety (10) 27:14 29:1,18 30:1 39:24 41:12 42:25 65:1 89:13 158:11 various (4) 10:12 16:18 102:25 201:13 ventilated (1) 134:6 ventilation (8) 1:24 2:5,9,10 3:18,22 4:18,20 verified (1) 70:10 version (3) 25:7 53:16
101:21
via (1) $77: 5$
viable (1) $146: 25$ video (10)
5:1,3,5,7,10,13
49:23,24 50:3,9
videoed (1) 5:12
viewed (6) 10:15 26:12 28:18,21 34:23 50:11 views (5) 176:24 177:2,6,8 178:10 visibility (1) 52:18 visible (1) 53:2
visit (2) 15:7,13 visited (1) 31:6 visits (1) 6:5 voice (1) 56:24 volume (2) 102:14 105:24
volumes (1) 103:14
W
wait (2) 22:18 184:4
wall (13) 15:24 17:1 18:16 24:21,23 25:20,21 34:4 42:20 106:8,18 110:4 125:18 walling (1) 16:1 wanting (2) 29:10 41:22 warned (1) 127:11 warranted (1) 23:8 warren (20) 54:9 69:9 72:10 105:22 106:1 107:24 108:20 140:10

| 62:14,21,22 64:23 | youth (1) 118:18 | 46:9 98:19 99:1,7 | 2005 (2) 43:5 140:24 | 27 (1) 142:8 | 62 (4) 191:8,17 192:16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 119:8 133:10 139:12 | youve (1) 211:6 | 110:8 128:1 158:12 | 2007 (1) 58:17 | 28 (1) 181:5 | 194:9 |
| 173:11 183:3 |  | 173:16 178:24 189:8 | 2008 (1) 94:15 | 29 (3) 42:16 88:21 | 64 (1) 130:21 |
| 184:20,24 186:19 | 0 | 195:23 | 2009 (3) 69:878:16 | 186:6 | 6mil (4) 37:13 193:17 |
| workload (3) 60:23 |  | 1364 (1) 32:20 | 91:18 | 295369 (1) 18:10 | 194:11 212:14 |
| 119:21,22 | 0 (40) 32:9 33:4,12,20 | 14 (13) 37:15 77:11 | 2010 (1) 61:1 |  | 6millimetre (14) 9:18 |
| works (1) 38:11 | 34:1,16,25 35:4,17 | 6:18 105:13 | 2011 (7) 41:8 93:23,24 | 3 | 18:21 192:11 193:24 |
| world (2) 85:25 86:13 | 36:3 38:16 39:1 | 171:19,19 198:23 | 105:22,22 106:21 |  | 211:14,17,25 212:20 |
| worse (1) 140:2 | 40:12,14 43:11 52:9 | 201:14 202:9,17,23 | 107:23 | 3 (20) 24:25 25:5,22 | 213:10,12,14 |
| worst (1) 172:2 | 54:2,6,7 84:25 | 213:7,11 | 2012 (23) 64:25 67:10 | 29:22 30:17 31:22 | 214:3,9,12 |
| worstcase (4) 155:10 | 85:7,10,14,23,24 | 15 (16) 36:17 58:5 | 72:4 83:25 88:21 | 35:11 50:20 51:16 | 6mm (7) 20:13,25 |
| 172:4,12,17 | 86:5,8,21,24 | 64:20 68:8,16,19,19 | 89:3,15 90:5,7 | 59:5 66:6,13 77:10 | 191:17 192:1,2,5 |
| worth (2) 123:24 169:22 | 94:4,11,24 95:8 | 69:1 79:23 95:21,25 | 95:9,18,19,21 96:21 | 136:13 137:11 196:9 | 211:11 |
| wouldnt (47) 18:24 | 106:15,17 107:16,19 | 116:20 128:23 138:18 | 1:9 102:13 | 201:15 202:11 203:7 |  |
| 62:9,16,24 73:22 | 108:4,10,11 | 174:22 196:13 | 103:1,8,23 104:4 | 215: | 7 |
| 97:24 99:17 100:14 | 0022 (1) 69:11 | 150 (1) 88:15 | 115:3 188:8,18 | 30 (9) 6:2 89:15 111:13 |  |
| 103:12 107:3,25 | 03102013 (1) 143:22 | 15mins (1) 165:7 | 20122013 (1) 113:14 | 112:6 123:15,17,22 | 7 (7) 32:3 86:10 93:23 |
| 113:19 114:23 | 05mm (1) 106:14 | 160 (1) 88:16 | 2013 (43) 26:22 | 6:14 199:15 | 94:14 95:8 133:5 |
| 119:18,23 120:7 |  | 17 (14) 1:1 3:5 38:23 | 29:21,23 30:10 63:2 | 300 (1) 106:13 | 143:13 |
| 128:10 130:16 135:25 | 1 | 43:13,22 44:6,17 67:8 | 99:15 103:1,6,8 | 31 (4) 57:17 66:9,17 | 70 (1) 57:16 |
| 137:21 138:7 140:3 |  | 96:21 103:23 104:4 | 109:12,16 112:5 114:1 | 153:22 | 70000 (1) 125:10 |
| 141:9 147:13,22 | 1 (32) 11:19 13:1 15:16 | 115:13 130:20 195:18 | 116:4,7 117:22,25 | 318 (1) 171:6 | 70840 (2) 102:15 103:7 |
| 151:16 153:12 159:8 | 24:20 25:3 26:22 | 174 (1) 199:21 | 118:2 | 33 (1) 3:5 | 71 (3) 146:4 150:14,22 |
| 175:7,21 176:17,18 | 36:16 47:22 | 17page (3) 196:20,21 | 121:14,15,18,19,20 | 335 (3) 170:23 171:5,8 | 72 (1) 32:8 |
| 178:9 180:23 182:4 | 51:12,13,14 52:11,20 | 204:6 | 122:8,11 124:1,21 | 36 (1) 53:25 | 75 (1) 26:15 |
| 184:18 187:14 | 53:25 66:12 76:4 | 18 (43) 9:21 13:18 | 125:23 126:24 127:19 | 3rd (2) 99:12 143:14 | 77 (1) 170:6 |
| 193:3,3,6 197:7 | 86:17 99:3 110:12 | 25:12 27:23 28:4 | 128:9,14 133:5 134:13 |  |  |
| 203:23 204:2 206:24 | 112:5,8 127:7 152:25 | 31:10 35:4 41:18 | 140:9,14 142:8 147:19 | 4 | 8 |
| 208:19 212:3 215:25 | 153:15 155:19 160:20 | 42:8,21 46:7,11 80:18 | 2:25 156:2 170:5,7 |  |  |
| write (1) 37:20 | 167:3,4 173:13 209:20 | 95:18 101:15,19,25 | 183:23 | 4 (12) 6:16,18 30:4 | 8 (5) 21:16 29:23 58:4 |
| written (3) 98:7 99:20 | 217:3,5 | 102:20 105:17 107:21 | 201314 (1) 82:8 | 31:25 59:7 72:23 | 200:11 211:3 |
| :16 | 10 (12) 3:15,24 4:3 59:5 | 108:12 109:6,8 126:13 | 20132014 (2) 81:1 | 80:17 109:16 121:22 | 80 (1) 175:1 |
| wrong (13) 16:9,12 | 90:7 91:19 124:4,8 | 133:24 136:6 | 82:14 | 170:7 171:16 197:2 | 82 (1) 166:1 |
| 18:19 34:6 65:11 | 167:12 216:12,17,20 | 138:10,14 143:21 | 2014 (47) 1:23 3:4 5:2 | 40 (6) 75:2,19 164:24 | 830 (1) 201:15 |
| 135:12 137:16 166:18 | 100 (16) 75:1,19 76:23 | 158:19 159:6 174:2,16 | 7:19 11:2,21 15:14 | 166:17,22 167:6 | 8414 (34) 28:14 33:11 |
| 184:17,18 193:11,14 | 102:10 111:4 117:21 | 181:17,22 182:13 | 16:11 17:8 19:14 24:7 | 4000 (1) 135:6 | 34:13 35:23 41:17 |
| 195:11 | 123:7,8,9,13,14,20,21 | 186:16 189:2,6 201:2 | 26:2 30:10,14,18 | 41 (1) 199:21 | 97:4 98:13 99:1,3,4,6 |
|  | 139:20 140:19 160:25 | 205:25 207:4 216:21 | 36:15,17 37:5 38:23 | 435 (1) 216:19 | 100:25 101:6 103:21 |
| X | 1000 (2) 1:2 142:11 | 185m (1) 105:23 | 42:10,16 44:9 45:8,22 | 44 (2) 60:8 134:9 | 110:7,10 129:20 |
| xtratherms (1) 125:15 | 100millimetre (1) 88:10 | 18m (34) 12:6 29:19 | :15,20 51:16 87:4 | 45 (2) 203:10,24 | 1:13 132:2 133:8 |
| xtrathms (1) 125:15 | 100 mm (1) 209:24 | 34:5 40:9 41:3 43:7 | 111:13 115:22 119:16 | 450000 (1) 134:4 | 45:6,9 148:2 150:15 |
| Y | 102 (1) 186:7 | 5:7 106:5,18 | 134:13 179:10,24 | 476 (5) 39:6 85:1,20 | 152:6 173:15 177:2,13 |
|  | 1025 (1) 167:12 | 108:23,25 109:3,15 | 80:4 184:8 189:2,6 | 86:11 93:19 | 1887,23 179:6 181:21 |
| yeah (24) 3:10 7:23 | 1032 (1) 167:6 | 111:17 122:6 124:18 | 195:13,16,25 200:1,11 | 4766 (5) 32:21 33:12 | 182:8 183:24 |
| 24:16 26:12 27:7,24 | 1039501 (2) 88:24 89:9 | 125:10,16 133:8,21 | 202:9,17,23 213:7 | 93:22 94:14 95:8 | 84141 (5) 20:13,25 |
| 28:17 29:2 30:3 31:11 | 1039503 (1) 88:25 | 5:12 140:21 154:1 | 2015 (8) 22:23 53:19,19 | 4767 (2) 32:25 33:12 | 32:19 125:17 136:13 |
| 35:1,5 39:3 41:4 62:11 | 1046 (2) 202:24 203:6 | 157:20 158:4 165:6 | 64:8 66:9,17 67:1 | 48 (1) 105:13 | 841412 (1) 128:19 |
| 109:21 116:3 129:23 | 1046am (1) 202:16 | 173:25 195:24 201:18 | 113:10 | 486 (1) 90:10 | 841412002 (1) 32:5 |
| 130:15 162:2 169:9 | 106 (1) 199:14 | 2:11,16 204:8,15 | 2016 (4) 24:10,14 26:2 |  | 84142 (5) 21:5 22:1 |
| 183:2 205:4 206:1 | 10 millimetre (4) | 205:14 | 3:1 | 5 | 43:4 136:13 196:10 |
| year (8) 89:3 121:21 | 3:14,18 4:10,22 | 18metre (4) 111:19,20 | 2017 (3) 193:19 212:21 |  | 841422005 (4) 8:7,24 |
| 122:13 124:6 136:13 | 11 (4) 105:7 195:13,16 | 124:16 182:24 | 213:23 | 5 (8) 7:19 11:25 32:15 | 40:7 46:8 |
| 137:11 143:1 186:16 | 204:11 | 18mtrs (1) 12:16 | 2018 (1) 57:17 | 64:19 115:13 122:5,5 | 8mil (1) 193:25 |
| years (6) 68:24 81:22 | 110 (1) 202:8 | 19 (3) 9:21 15:14 17:8 | 2020 (3) 1:158:5 | 124:7 | 8millimetre (4) 2:3,21 |
| 137:5,5,17 210:13 | 1108 (1) 49:14 | 194 (2) 70:4 72:25 | 216:21 | 50 (5) 75:2,20 96:17 | 18:22 214:14 |
| yesterday (19) 1:19 | 1125 (2) 49:3,12 |  | 204 (2) 70:4 72:25 | 174:25 175:10 | 8mm (3) 191:24 192:6 |
| 2:17 11:2 26:23 27:1 | 1130 (2) 49:16 201:19 | 2 | 20k (1) 89:2 | 5000 (7) 68:21 85:5,11 | 209:22 |
| 29:3,14 41:7,15,19 | 1140 (1) 55:21 |  | 21 (1) 146:4 | 86:3 94:10 126:5,8 |  |
| 149:7 162:8 176:9 | 1150 (1) 55:23 | 2 (42) 3:4 12:23 | 2196 (3) 70:5 71:1,3 | 514 (2) 176:7,23 | 9 |
| 180:16 194:8,19 199:4 | 12 (8) 4:4 60:7 125:9 | 13:4,8,11,12 15:10 | 22 (19) 11:21 13:3 | 535 (1) 197:21 |  |
| 200:14 202:1 | 134:9 200:12,19,21 | 21:17 22:8 25:4 30:18 | 61:15 69:8,11,15 | 54 (2) 116:21 119:2 | 9 (4) 45:22 72:4 78:16 |
| yet (2) 12:21 203:7 | 9:19 | 35:10 46:19 52:13 | 71:4,5 72:18,25 73:10 | 55m (1) 134:7 | 128:25 |
| yield (1) 89:8 | 1230 (2) 201:15,19 | 76:11,14,25 83:25 | 7:15 76:20 77:5 | 56 (2) 217:8,10 | 90 (2) 175:2,20 |
| youd (2) 100:5 103:4 | 125 (2) 32:11 110:2 | 90:5 99:4 105:24 | 3,20 128:14 | 57 (1) 189:25 | 94 (1) 179:12 |
| young (1) 61:16 | 126 (1) 32:11 | 110:1,19 111:3 | 140:9,14 | 58 (4) 189:25 | 957 (1) 167:4 |
| youre (18) $2: 15$ 13:1 | 127 (1) 106:2 | 112:9,16 127:7 128:21 | 2211 (1) 69:25 | 190:6,11,20 | 97 (3) 181:6 183:9 |
| 18:5 21:25 22:17 | 12mil (1) 3:24 | 136:9,13 137:11 | 2276 (1) 70:25 |  | 184:17 |
| 37:16 55:19 105:22 | 12 millimetre (2) 9:1,4 | 153:13,18 161:12 | 23 (1) 19:14 | 6 | 9th (1) 142:18 |
| 110:23 150:24 155:2 | 12mm (6) 191:20,24 | 6:12 | 25 (3) 153:24 165:25 |  |  |
| 166:1 170:23 183:11 | 192:4,6 198:10 211:2 | 198:11,20 199:2 200:1 | 210:2 | 6 (5) 21:16 53:25 86:10 |  |
| 187:3,10 194:7 216:11 | 13 (4) 37:15 99:12 | 210:25 214:13 | 25k (2) 209:21 211:1 | 105:22 212:10 |  |
| yourself (7) 7:5,8 50:6 | 125:9 202:9 | 20 (6) 68:22 122:15,17 | 25k30k (1) 163:3 | 60 (1) 146:10 |  |
| 56:5 61:10 84:16 | 135 (18) 10:8,22 27:15 | 123:24 124:8 191:9 | 26 (1) 22:23 | 600 (1) 196:13 |  |
| 163:17 | 36:24 40:7 43:5 44:24 | 200 (1) 111:6 |  | 61 (3) 191:8,9,10 |  |


[^0]:    Would you like to go with the usher, then, please.
    THE WITNESS: Thank you.

    ## (Pause)

    SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good, thank you.
    3.35, thank you.
    (3.18 pm)
    (A short break)
    ( 3.35 pm )
    SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Right, ready to carry on?
    THE WITNESS: I am, thank you.
    SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.
    Yes, Mr Millett.
    MR MILLETT: Thank you, Mr Chairman.
    Mr Evans, can I ask you to look, please, at \{CELO0011199\}. These are the slides that you asked Mr Roper to produce for the 4 November meeting, are they not?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Can we look at slide 14 , please, on page 14
    \{CELOOO11199/14\}. This set out five options, "Celotex Options", and you can see them there.

    Are these the alternative routes that you considered that Celotex might follow?
    A. I think they're the -- yes, they're the options from the meeting based on Jon's research.

    171
    Q. The first is :
    "Worst Case Scenario With Field Of Application Report."

    What did you understand he meant by worst-case scenario?
    A. I think -- not a great set of words, but I think what he's saying there is to test to a -- test as a set of -like a system, but a steel frame -- sorry, a frame together, and then have an expert that's able to assess what was designed to see whether it would cover other types of cladding system.
    Q. Did you understand that it was a worst-case scenario because obtaining a field of application report was the least likely?
    A. No, I don't believe so. I've seen field of application reports used in other applications.
    Q. So what was worst-case scenario about it, then?
    A. Probably the -- I don't know exactly, but just a system that then would allow results to be taken from that to say that it would also be okay to be used in these other applications or on these other systems.
    Q. Then second item or option down:
    "System Route (Limits Scope - Requires Re-Education)."

    What did you understand by that?

[^1]:    SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: So unless you could see some way through to getting a representative test that did pass, you were a bit stuck.
    A. Yes, we would have been.

    SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: All right, thank you very much.
    MR MILLETT: Can you please turn to page 29 of your statement \{CEL00010058/29\}. At paragraph 102 there, you say:
    "Although I would have been consulted the decision on what to retest would not have been mine because I did not have the technical knowledge or expertise to make that decision. The decision making process would have involved Mr Roper and Mr Warren."

    Just pausing there, why would Mr Roper have had any technical knowledge or expertise, as someone who had only left university the year before, maybe 18 months before?
    A. I think it's more based on the knowledge and expertise that he's built up working on this application, rather than his broader, qualified technical knowledge, is what I mean there.
    Q. Are you really saying that he would have been a decision-maker in your place in relation to the decision to re-test?

[^2]:    -" Cost- £25k

    - System - 12 mm Eternit Cladding."

    That's different, isn't it, from the 8 millimetres we saw before; yes?
    A. (Witness nods).
    Q. You would have known, as I think you've told us, that the May test involved thicker cladding than the February test?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Then it goes on to say:
    "Lamatherm Fire Barriers With 6 mm Magnesium Oxide."
    A. Yes.
    Q. So you would have seen from that that the fire barriers, unlike the test in February, had 6-millimetre magnesium oxide added to it .
    A. Yes.
    Q. So you saw that. So you did know that the 6-millimetre magnesium oxide was added to the May test?
    A. I knew, looking at that, there would have been information given to me, but I didn't know why we'd done it .
    Q. I see. So I'm just trying to understand your evidence earlier, when I showed you what Mr Hayes had said. Are you saying now that you did know there was
    a 6-millimetre magnesium oxide added to the second test

