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Grenfell Tower Inquiry

Day 306

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Tuesday, 19 July 2022 ..... 1
(10.00 am)SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Good morning, everyone. Welcome totoday's hearing. Today we're going to hear morepresentations about the circumstances relating to someof those who died in the fire .
Yes, Mr Millett.
MR MILLETT: Yes, Mr Chairman, good morning. Good morning
to you. Good morning, members of the panel.
I now call upon Mr Sam Stein Queen's Counsel,
please, to come to the podium and to make the presentation on behalf of the family of Logan Isaac Perestrelo Gomes from flat 183 on floor 21.
As before, Mr Chairman, I should give a trigger warning that what Mr Stein is going to tell us or maybe show us may be upsetting to some or many people in the room or watching on the live stream and, to them, I would invite them to leave or to look away, as the case may be.
Thank you very much.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.
MR MILLETT: Mr Stein, thank you.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, Mr Stein.
Presentation relating to LOGAN ISAAC PERESTRELO GOMES by MR STEIN

## 1

## MR STEIN: Sir.

On 14 June 2017, Logan was stillborn, delivered in
King's College Hospital by caesarean section, with his mum in a coma and his father looking on in grief. No crying baby, no excitement, no joy.
Logan's mum, dad and two sisters had just about managed to escape the horror of the burning tower.
Their survival was at great damage to themselves, and with the tragic consequence of Logan losing his life whilst in his mother's womb.
A terrible dilemma had faced the Gomes family in the Grenfell Tower. They couldn't stay put. No one was coming to the rescue. They went into the acrid, thick, black smoke, not knowing if they would make it out. The damage caused to his mum, Andreia, by the smoke and toxic fumes worked its way through to Logan, with fatal consequences.
Andreia Perestrelo was vulnerable. She was seven months pregnant at the time of the fire, which created her vulnerability. Andreia also suffers from asthma. As at the date of the fire, there were no arrangements in place to enable Andreia and, accordingly, her unborn child, Logan, to evacuate or to facilitate her rescue by the Fire Brigade. Therefore, the narrow single staircase was the sole means of escape
from the tower in the event of a fire.
Before the fire, Logan was healthy, as was his mother. Andreia described that she was \{IWS00000349\}:
" ... seven months pregnant with our son, Logan, at the time of the fire and both Logan and I were doing well. I was happy and having a healthy pregnancy."

14 June, sir, was due, Andreia says, to be her last day at work before starting maternity leave.

The family was a lively family, a happy mixture of vibrant characters that made for a strong and happy
family life. The family comprises Andreia Perestrelo, Marcio Gomes and their two daughters, all living at the time on the 21st floor in flat 183 of the Grenfell Tower and they had lived there since April of 2007.

The family home had been made ready with loving excitement for the newest member of the family to join them very shortly. His room had been decorated, his Moses basket was in place and toys were ready for him.

Marcio described the excited anticipation of Logan joining the family $\{$ IWS00001078/3\}:
"At the time of the fire, Andreia was 7 months pregnant with our unborn son, Logan. He was due to be born on 21 August 2017. All of our family and friends were so pleased that Andreia was pregnant and we were all looking forward to Logan being born. We had 3
prepared the nursery room for him in our home in anticipation of his birth."

I'm now going to talk about the night of the 13 th and 14th.

The family returned to the tower between about 10.00 and 10.30 on 13 June, having been out for dinner with friends. Andreia recalls that, shortly after getting home, she got the children ready for bed and, after putting the children to bed, she herself got ready.

Marcio recalls Andreia going to bed at approximately a little after 11.00 pm . Marcio had been playing on an Xbox in the living room. He recalls logging off at about 12.15 am and then himself going to bed and falling asleep shortly thereafter.

As she was falling asleep, Andreia recalls hearing a disturbance outside and then hearing voices in the communal area outside her flat.

Sir, panel members, you'll remember that Watch Manager Dowden noted that around 1.12 the cladding appeared to be burning, and he referred to the fire starting to affect the external fascia, sparking and spitting like magnesium.

By 1.26, the fire spread had reached the 23rd floor, spreading over 19 storeys on the outside of the building in approximately 18 minutes, and, in the opinion of

Dr Lane, the stay-put strategy had failed by 1.26 .
At about the same time, the family's neighbour, Helen Gebremeskel from flat 186, also on the 21st floor, made a 999 call which was answered by CRO Duddy. Helen Gebremeskel told him there was a fire in 186 Grenfell Tower and said "Everyone is out", and, "In the building, in the building, the whole building, there has been a fire". CRO Duddy explained that the Fire Brigade were already there, and asked if she was in the flat or outside the building. She said, "Everyone is out, the whole, the whole people are out". Helen Gebremeskel was in fact referring to the EI-Wahabi family, who were in the lobby.

At approximately 1.30 am , the Gebremeskel and the El-Wahabi families tried to leave the 21st floor to exit the tower through the stairwell door. They could not go down the stairs as a group of people were coming up. Ms Gebremeskel could not say how many there were in that group. She says that they told them to go back to their flat, and Helen Gebremeskel assumed that the instruction had come from firefighters.

Within a matter of minutes, Helen Gebremeskel then knocked on the front door of flat 183, the home of the Gomes family. Marcio recalls being woken by a banging on their front door and he followed his wife, Andreia,

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to the front door. When they opened it,
Helen Gebremeskel told them that there was a fire in one of the flats in the tower. Ms Gebremeskel told Marcio that she and a group had been sent back by a firefighter.

Marcio overheard but did not see Abdulaziz El-Wahabi speaking to others. He could not hear clearly what was being said. There was a mixture of three or four male and female voices, which Marcio assumed were people who had come up from lower floors but, in fact, were probably members of the EI-Wahabi family speaking to each other. There is in fact no evidence that anyone else was sheltering in flat 182, the EI-Wahabi family flat.

Through that conversation, Marcio Gomes was at his front door, standing just behind his wife. From there, he couldn't see the front door of flat 186 or the stairwell door. The family invited Helen Gebremeskel and her daughter, with their dog, to come into flat 183.

As they came in, Marcio could see a layer of black smoke about 2 inches thick close to the ceiling of the lobby. He noticed it because of the light fitting outside his front door. He says that the smoke sort of sparkled in the light, which caught his attention. He couldn't see where it was coming from.

He thought that Helen Gebremeskel and her daughter had come into his flat between 1.25 and 1.35 .

Andreia also recalls, at approximately 1.30 am , opening her door to her neighbour, Helen Gebremeskel, who told her that there was a fire. Andreia also recalls that Ms Gebremeskel and her daughter joined the family in flat 183. Helen Gebremeskel herself in her statement says that she knocked on Andreia's door at approximately 1.30 and told them about the fire and that they had to get out. This means that at around 1.30 am , the Gomes and Gebremeskel families found themselves in the flat of Andreia and Marcio, flat 183, deciding what to do.

Marcio made a number of telephone calls to the emergency services. Marcio explained that he had a pregnant wife and he was informed that someone would come and get them. Marcio recalls the conversations with the emergency services. He was saying that:
"... the smoke is really thick, my wife is seven ... months pregnant and asthmatic and my youngest daughter is asthmatic, to which they said, you know, 'we'll send somebody up to help you. Now sit tight we'll send somebody up ok'."

Helen Gebremeskel described that \{IWS00000933/5\}:
"At about 2.00 am Marcio said that he was going to

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go to knock on the door of the old Filipino lady in the flat opposite. He went to her front door and opened it, and this was when we realised how bad the conditions were outside the flat. The smoke outside the front door at this time had become really thick and black. There was a strong smoky smell and it was getting worse. We were all coughing due to the smoke and it was getting harder to breathe and the heat was increasing. The kids were finding it particularly bad, Marcio came back to us in the living room and told us that it was serious and that he could not get to the flat of the old Filipino lady."

At 2.19, Marcio was still calling the emergency services, stating that they were calling from the tower and unable to leave. He explained that his pregnant wife was with him. Marcio was advised that the command unit was evacuating flats and that he should put towels down.

Marcio made a further 999 call at $2.46--$ that's roughly ten minutes later after the previous call -stating that the fire had reached them. The call handler advised to try and stop the smoke coming in and that firefighters were heading to their flat.

Conditions worsened. At 2.54, Marcio made a further call to 999, saying he could not get out and had tried
to use wet towels, but the smoke was still entering. He
confirmed he was with his children and his pregnant wife.

Fearing for his and Helen's families' lives,
15 minutes later at 3.09, Marcio called 999 again, stating they were on the 21st floor and smoke was in the next door flat. The call handler advised that they should leave the building and cover themselves in wet towels as they go down the stairs.

Ms Gebremeskel refers to the worsening conditions in her witness statement. She says:
"It was now about 2.30/3am. In the flat there was now a lot of smoke and we were all coughing. Marcio had given us all a wet towel to cover our faces."

Due to the worsening conditions, the group opened the door to see if they could escape, Marcio saying, "We need to go".

Ms Gebremeskel recalls in her witness statement that, in preparation of their escape:
"Marcio had filled the bath up earlier on and soaked towels for us all. We were soaking wet by now too as each time we didn't go out we got wet from the towels. The first time we'd tried to go out Andreia opened the door, the second time was Marcio and I'm not sure who opened it the third time [Ms Gebremeskel says]."

The conditions outside flat 183 were such as to initially prevent the families from escaping and they had to go back into the flat. Andreia describes that:
"When we opened the door there was a big cloud of black smoke, l've never seen nothing like that in my life. It's like when you see a horror film. I just panic because I couldn't breathe. The smoke was really bad, really thick and I couldn't. It was hot, it was like the smoke was hot. It burn your nostrils, your throat. I never felt that in my life, so I panic. It's like a hand that goes into your nose and mouth and you can't breathe. I said 'no I can't go!'"

The main factor was the smoke.
This was explained by Marcio, who gave reasons for not leaving earlier, other than the stay-put advice:
"So we tried twice before the final time to get out. Initially the first time I opened the door but it was pitch black and it was just full of smoke. I think it would have been around two ( 0200 hours) in the morning, give or take. It was already full of smoke and it was pitch black and something you couldn't breathe it [sic]. It was almost like it was chemical based that smoke. You know the only other smoke ever really smelt would have been barbecue smoke and all that kind of stuff which is wood and I guess natural stuff. It was nothing
like that, it was very much chemical orientated in terms of the smoke. It was very thick which continuously just made you gag every time you tried to take a breath of air. There was no emergency lighting or anything like that. Everybody just turned round as soon as we opened the door and came back, we just couldn't get out."

But they had to try again.
Marcio describes the conditions as they stepped out again:
"There was smoke, as soon as we left the flat. I can't describe how it smelt cos I've never come across anything like that ... you were always having that gag reflex every single time as soon as you take any breath. You were gagging. I wasn't vomiting but it was always gagging. It was just so intense and you couldn't see anything. It was black thick smoke, couldn't even see your hand in front of you so I can't even imagine what my daughters and everybody else was going through at that time. The smoke was definitely on the hotter side. It was pitch black."

Andreia remembered at that stage:
"The smoke was so intense and so thick I couldn't see anything. It was burning, it was so dry that you couldn't even swallow ..."

Marcio further described the smoke and reference to

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the toxicity of the fumes which, of course, they all, including Andreia, would have been breathing in.
"Smoke is the biggest thing that I remember [he says] ... That's purely because the continuous gagging reflexes all the way down the stairwell. I can't even explain the smell. It was just a toxic smell. I've never experienced anything like it so I've got nothing to compare it to. It was strong, toxic and overpowering."

They then tried to descend the tower.
Marcio describes that there were lots of dead bodies in the corridors, where people had collapsed before they'd been able to escape.

Andreia recalls the conditions in the corridor and the stairwell, saying:
"On the stairs I was stepping over people and there was people that were just letting out some sounds like trying to scream maybe but it was only like a very light sound. Someone grabbed my foot, I don't know if it was the same person that said help but I couldn't stop obviously."

Ms Gebremeskel said:
"If we had stopped at any point would risk being overcome by smoke and suffering the same fate as those lying on the floor. We knew that our only hope was to
keep moving and not to stop. I could feel that I was
suffering the effects of smoke inhalation and I felt it was just a matter of time before we would also have collapsed on the stairwell and that we would surely die there. I was finding it very hard to breathe."

Marcio says:
"On the night of the fire on our way down the stairwell, it was pitch black. I couldn't even see the doors let alone inside the lobby areas. I didn't see any flames or fire on my way down."

As the family continued their escape down the tower, they noted that conditions improved somewhat at the 10th and 8th floors. Marcio says:
"It was only when they started coming down that I could see it was my daughter. We were between the tenth ... and the eighth ... floor at that time, give or take. It was still dark but you could see a bit of light at that point and I could breathe a little bit more. You still couldn't see too much but it was a lot better than being at the higher floors."

During her descent from the flat down the stairs, Andreia bumped into a firefighter called Aldo Diana around the 9th floor. Andreia had been separated from Marcio and was described by the firefighter as being in a state of shock, probably suffering from smoke

## inhalation.

Firefighter Aldo Diana recorded in his witness statement what he saw of the family at that time. Firefighter Diana stated that they:
"... must have not been able to see them because of the dense smoke. They were in a state of shock, possible smoke inhalation, I have no idea what floor they came from or what flat, I didn't question them. The more smoke they take in the less they will survive so its just get them out. Questions can be asked later when they are down and out with other firefighters. He went past and was going down the stairs in front of us, I was between him and the two girls and Dean was behind as we led them down the stairs. Once we got to an area that was clear light with firefighters we handed them over. This was above the mezzanine floor maybe two or three floors above it. We took those three out and then went back up again to try to get to the 16th floor."

Firefighter Dean Nelson stated that:
"CM DIANA and I went back up to between the Sixth ... and Eighth ... floor. This is when we saw three people, a pregnant lady, another female believed to be her neighbour and a girl. Visibility was now quite poor and I could only make out silhouettes, however I could see that the neighbour and the girl were trying to help
the pregnant lady down the stairs. She was clearly heavily pregnant and I believe someone also told me she was pregnant. I put my arm around the pregnant lady and helped her down the stairs, CM DIANA helped the girl downstairs and the other lady walked herself down. The only communication we had was us telling them that it is okay and we are here to help. The pregnant lady had tanned skin, long hair, the neighbour was black and I cannot remember what the girl looked like. We assisted them down to the Mezzanine floor where other [ firefighters ] took over. They were walking the whole time assisted by us, they were disorientated and distressed and not in a good way."

Ms Gebremeskel recalls:
"Towards the bottom, I guess about the first or second floor, the smoke suddenly got lighter and I felt it easier to breathe, it was almost like fresh air. I could see it was lighter too. I remember seeing a fireman and behind me was Andrea with [one of her daughters] ... Andreia looked drunk and she was staggering. She sat down on a bench or something I think and just looked lost. I asked and said 'Are you OK?'. [One of her daughters] was now sitting next to her and I told the fireman that Andrea was pregnant." In fact, Marcio had made a call which lasted

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throughout the descent. It started at 3.25 and lasted 34 minutes and 55 seconds. This call to emergency services continued throughout the horrific and terrifying descent of the families from the 21st floor through the thick, poisonous smoke. It also records the moment when Marcio lost his children and wife, and you can hear him screaming in desperation as he realised that he may have lost them on the way down. He tries to go back up to save them.

Sir, you will remember hearing this call in Phase 1 of this Inquiry. Ms Istephan, Mr Akbor, we don't obviously intend to play that call at this time, but we would ask that you take some time, if you haven't heard it already, to play it and listen to it yourselves.

Outside, Andreia states she went to an area near some trees around the tower, where Marcio told her that their daughter was with paramedics, before being taken to hospital.

The CCTV images from the tower around 3.38 in the morning show Andreia exiting the tower into the community room at that time.

At the scene, Andreia was attended by the London Ambulance Service, and it's worthy of note that, as regards a system used of ambulance notes, the following codes are used. They're placed into a category, either:
dead, P1, P2 or P3. P1 is immediately life-threatening
and needs treatment and conveyance to hospital urgently. P 2 is urgent, still critical but not as immediately life -threatening as P1. P3 is walking wounded. A tag is placed around the wrist of a patient stating which category they are in.

The ambulance crew classified Andreia as P3 and were advised that she was pregnant. The ambulance crew were advised by the doctor at the scene handover that the family had come from the 21st floor, and that their problems at the time were smoke inhalation and difficulty in breathing, with chest tightness and sore throats, and therefore each of the patients was wearing an oxygen mask.

The ambulance crew confirms they left the scene of the fire with the family at 4.10 am , arriving at the hospital at 4.24 am .

Andreia remembers waking up four days later.
Andreia's hospital notes summary report provides that on 14 June, in the afternoon of that day at 2.24 in the afternoon, Andreia's carbon monoxide level was noted to be $18 \%$ at the time of admission. Sir, you will probably be aware that normal blood levels of carbon monoxide should be around $2.3 \%$.

Andreia was reviewed in the emergency department by
the obstetrics team, who detected a foetal heartbeat at that time.

At 3.11 pm that afternoon, following admission to
ITU, Andreia was noted to have become increasingly
acidotic. She was subsequently re-reviewed by the obstetrics team, who noted foetal bradycardia. That's a heart rate slower than 60 beats per minute. That was after taking an ultrasound of Andreia's abdomen.

Although there was a high risk of death of the foetus without urgent delivery, maternal care remained the priority, and there also remained a high risk of hypoxia and disability as it was not clear how long the foetal bradycardia had persisted for.

As Andreia was acidotic at this point, the decision was made to insert a vascath - - that's a catheter, a flexible plastic tube, if you like, that is inserted into a vein located either in the neck or in the groin -- and then start filtration in theatre.

Unfortunately, in the short time it took to insert the vascath, which takes about 15 minutes, on rescanning, no foetal heartbeat could be detected.

Andreia was then taken to theatre for a caesarean section on the evening of 14 June and the deceased child, Logan, was delivered.

Post-mortem reports are always very distressing,
even more so when dealing with a child or a baby.
The post-mortem for Logan was conducted by Dr Andreas Marnerides, who said:
"The main disease or condition in the foetus is unknown. The main maternal disease or condition affecting the foetus was 'acute carbon monoxide poisoning' and 'severe acidosis'."

I take that from the coroner's report.
Further information has been provided in the letter from Dr Leonie Penna \{BSR00000140\}, the consultant obstetrician for Andreia Perestrelo. In a letter from Dr Penna, she writes:
"We started by reviewing the results of the post-mortem together. I explained that this showed that Logan was normally grown (I commented to you that at 1.5 kg , he was an extremely well grown baby for 30 weeks gestation, but this is consistent with the birth weights of your daughters, who were also above average size and so normal for you). The post-mortem showed that he had died recently as we knew and that he had no congenital malformations. Examination showed that he died very suddenly due to some form of stress and I explained to you that the most likely explanation for this was that he was very short of oxygen or had too much acid in his blood. The placenta showed no signs that there was any

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abruption [separation or break] (... that can cause sudden stress for a foetus) and I confirmed that at the time of the Caesarean section, there was no suggestion that there was any problem in the womb."

I'm now going to refer to the report from Professor Purser \{DAPR0000006/79-84\}.

Professor Purser's overall findings for Logan Gomes' mother, Andreia, are that she inhaled a substantial dose of asphyxiant gases, mainly carbon monoxide, and some hydrogen cyanide, and of course irritant smoke particles. This was partly while in flat 183, but mainly when descending the stair. The dose of asphyxiants was at the threshold for collapse, and she did suffer some weakness at the tower but was able to walk out.

Professor Purser explains carbon monoxide in a mother's blood gradually spreads to the baby's circulation via the placenta. There is a time lag of approximately an hour between the blood concentration in the mother and that in the foetus. Due to the relatively short period of exposure of Andreia to high concentrations of CO, carbon monoxide, in the tower, and her subsequent oxygen treatment, it is likely that the significant transfer and accumulation of carbon monoxide or hydrogen cyanide in the blood of her baby was
avoided. The concentration measured in the baby after death was very low. It is possible that the concentration in the baby's blood may have been somewhat higher, but it is unlikely to have reached toxicologically significant concentrations in the baby's blood. The baby will also have been protected from potential hypoxia by benefitting from the mother's oxygen treatment.

For these reasons, Professor Purser says it is unlikely that the baby was directly affected by carbon monoxide or hydrogen cyanide accumulating in the baby's blood. Professor Purser says this:
"The main cause of stress to the baby is therefore likely to have been the hypoxia and acidosis of the mother during and after exposure in the Tower."

Professor Purser concludes:
"432. Baby Logan Gomes died sometime during the day on 14th June while his mother was treated for acidosis and was delivered stillborn by Caesarean section on the evening of 14th June.
"433. The post-mortem findings were of terminal pathophysiological stress in several organs consistent with severe acidosis."

In summary, therefore, Logan was alive having arrived at the hospital.

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Dr Penna put it this way:
"We know that Logan died in the womb sometime during the day on 14th June."

Logan's last detected heartbeat was at 15.11.
Therefore, it is likely that Logan died after that time, during the vascath procedure.

Logan was delivered stillborn at King's College Hospital on 14 June at 23.03, 11.03 at night.

I'm now going to read some words from Marcio \{IWS00001078/3-4\}:
"It was with the deepest sadness and indescribable pain that I was told by the staff at Kings College Hospital that our unborn son had died as a result of the effects of the smoke and toxic fumes from the fire. Logan was stillborn in Kings College Hospital whilst Andreia was still in an induced coma after the fire. He was delivered by caesarean section. I was there to witness his stillbirth. I held him in my arms. I cannot even start to describe how crushingly sad I felt at the loss of our baby boy. When Andreia awoke from her coma the first thing she asked me was 'How is the baby?' It was devastating to have to tell her that he was gone. She had never got to hold him in her arms. It was a terrible time."

Sir, thank you.

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SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.
    (Pause)
        Thank you very much, Mr Stein.
        Well, it's time that we had a break. We shall rise
    now and we shall resume at 11.05, please.
        Thank you very much.
(10.40 am)
        (A short break)
(11.30 am)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, Mr Millett.
MR MILLETT: Yes, Mr Chairman.
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            I now call upon Mr Danny Friedman QC to come back to
    the podium, please, to make the presentation on behalf
    of the family of Khadija Khalloufi from flat 143 on
    floor 17 of Grenfell Tower.
            As before, I would give the trigger warning that the
    presentation may contain material or discussions or
    images which some may find distressing, and they should
    leave the room now or look away from the live stream as
    the case may be.
        Mr Friedman, thank you.
    SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, Mr Friedman.
Presentation relating to KHADIJA KHALLOUFI by MR FRIEDMAN
MR FRIEDMAN: Khadija Khalloufi was born in Mohammedia,
Morocco on 6 September 1964. She was 52 years old at
23
the time of her death.
She lived in flat 143 of Grenfell Tower with her
husband, Sabah Abdullah, on what became floor 17 after
the refurbishment.
Mr Abdullah moved to Grenfell Tower in 1989 with his
son, Alex Abdullah, who was aged 14 at the time.
Khadija Khalloufi moved in permanently to join Sabah and
his son in 1990 after their marriage. She happily
looked after Sabah and treated Alex like her own son
until the date of the fire. Khadija was solemnly
supported by Mr Abdullah when they lived together.
Khadija is survived by her husband, and also her
mother, Zohra Rabbae, and siblings, Amal Khalloufi,
Ilham Khalloufi, Bouchra Khalloufi, Hicham Khalloufi,
Karim Khalloufi and Nawoil Khalloufi, and her
stepchildren, Alex Abdullah and Alia Abdullah.
Sir, you will recall that Sabah Abdullah appeared at
a commemoration hearing on 25 May 2018. He introduced
a video commemoration that he had prepared as a loving
tribute to his wife and their 27 happy years of
marriage.
On 30 May 2018, a commemoration statement was read
to you by Khadija's youngest brother, Karim Khalloufi,
on behalf of him, his mother, his brother and sisters .
As you heard, Khadija was from Mohammedia, Morocco,
she was the eldest of seven siblings. She was
remembered as the apple of her mother's eye, and like a second mother to her younger siblings.

Having successfully completed school, she went on to
obtain a degree in Casablanca, before returning to
Mohammedia to manage a pharmacy. She loved working and used her salary to support her family.

Khadija took the opportunity to live and work in Holland before moving to London. There she met Mr Abdullah, at a centre assisting immigrants to integrate through learning, as Khadija herself had initially struggled to do upon arrival in London.

Throughout her life, Khadija remained close to her family in Morocco, and never ceased to be a source of support to them. She and Sabah enjoyed nearly a month-long visit to her home just weeks before the fire. Khadija was remembered by her family with gratitude for her big heart, her sense of responsibility, and her enormous concern for their wellbeing.

In Sabah's commemoration video, you heard of the unique person Khadija was and the irreplaceable part of his life that he had lost. This was a poignant video, with photos of their many happy times together, of Khadija decorating their home at Grenfell and of the
couple travelling, free as birds, to visit family and friends abroad.

You also heard how Khadija selflessly cared for all of those around her: Sabah's children, to whom she became a mother; Sabah's mother, in her ill-health before her death; and Khadija's many friends, who she was always ready to help.

Residents of Grenfell Tower and the
Lancaster West Estate likewise describe a person who, in
Mushtaq Lasharie's words, was beautiful, friendly and kind, and who Rita Tankarian told you was everything to Sabah, her husband. As I will return to, it may well be that the reason why Khadija entered the 11th floor on the night of the fire rather than continuing to safety down the stairwell with her husband was to warn a young Moroccan family with children of the need to evacuate.

CCTV footage shows Khadija in the lift lobby of Grenfell Tower at 16.02.58, waiting to go up into the building on 13 June.

The Inquiry is familiar with the evidence of the rapid vertical spread of the fire up the tower from flat 16 .

Events on floor 10 are relevant.
Before 01.20, Hoang Khanh Quang, one of the tenants of flat 76 on floor 10 , was woken by a smoke alarm and
witnessed fire entering her kitchen window. She and the other occupant, Van Quang Ho, fled the flat shortly after, which was by then filling with smoke. She would leave the building at 01.26 .

Due to the absence of a functioning self-closing device, the flat 76 front door did not close behind the fleeing occupants, and the communal lobby rapidly filled with dense, deadly, toxic fumes from the fire.
The Inquiry found at volume 2, paragraph 10.205 that the smoke that Mrs Quang saw in the lobby before she exited was smoke coming out of her own burning flat, with the door not closed.

Panel, I start in this way, by focusing on the deterioration of the conditions on floor 10, because, as you know, this is where the lift containing Khadija Khalloufi would stop shortly after, with fatal consequences.

Analysis of the footage of the fire spread on the flat 6 column of the tower confirms that the fire had reached the top of floor 17 by 01.24.36.

Virgilio Castro, one of the occupants of flat 146 on floor 17, described being woken at around 01.15 by smoke alarms, and both his flatmate, Genaro Batoan, and girlfriend shouting, "Fire, fire, fire". Mr Castro went into the hallway and saw the fire already outside the

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kitchen window, and then flames came through the ventilation fan. Genaro Batoan fled the flat first, followed by Virgilio Castro and his girlfriend shortly after. They were all in a state of panic. They exited the building shortly after 1.30 .

The Phase 1 report has already concluded at volume 4, paragraph 24.31, that the front door of flat 146 was defective and did not close behind the occupants as they fled.

Corinne Jones, the resident of flat 145 , saw Virgilio Castro before he left the floor. He was standing outside his front door, with thick, black smoke emerging from the top of the door and moving along the ceiling. After briefly going back into her flat for a period of seconds, Corinne came back out to find a massive deterioration in the conditions of the lobby. She and her children exited the building at 1.30 .

The occupants of flat 141 were the first survivors from floor 17 to leave the tower. They were prompted by the sound of the arriving fire engines.
Mesrob Kassemdjian was in the flat with his girlfriend, Fung Hee-Cheung. His aunt, Rita Tankarian, was asleep in the bedroom. Out of concern for the fire engines outside and the glowing reflection of fire, the occupants decided they needed to leave.

Rita Tankarian was a close friend of
Khadija Khalloufi. Before evacuating from floor 17, she and the other residents of flat 141 made sure that they had alerted Khadija and Sabah that they must immediately leave. After trying to ring the doorbell, Rita told Mesrob to knock hard until someone answered. He did so, until Khadija came to the door. He told her that there was a fire and that they must leave. Khadija went to get Sabah. This is the last time Mesrob saw Khadija.

Rita Tankarian exited the building at 01.26.48, she and the others believed that Khadija and Sabah would be exiting behind them. However, only Sabah Abdullah exited at 01.27.38.

The timings are important, because they point to the likelihood that the woman who was seen by Nadia Jafari to enter the lobby on floor 11 at around 01.24 was Khadija Khalloufi.

The evidence which I will develop in the next presentation suggests that the point at which Khadija was separated from Sabah Abdullah is on their descent down the stairs at the level of the 11th floor. Although it cannot be known for sure, it appears that Khadija entered floor 11 in order to ensure that the Moroccan family who lived at flat 85 had safely left the building. This was Mouna El-Ogbani and

Youssef Khalloud, and their three children. Khadija and Mouna were friends. As you have heard from the commemoration, it would have been just like Khadija to try to help her friends in this way. However, Mouna's family had left their flat just a few minutes earlier and exited the building at 01.28. In fact, they saw Sabah Abdullah while they were still on the stairs and described him as looking frightened.

Nadia Jafari, as you will hear in the next presentation, had fled flat 86 with her father after 01.21 in response to the fire in their kitchen, and spent time in the lobby banging doors, and Mr Jafari calling his friend on the 23rd floor. Nadia's evidence was that there was suddenly a woman who entered floor 11 from the stairwell before entering the lift at the same time as Nadia and her father.

Nadia Jafari thought that there were six people in the lift in total once she, her father and the woman from the stairwell had entered. However, the Phase 1 report concluded at volume 2, paragraphs 10.221 to 10.225 that there were likely only five, identifying the people at Ali Yawar Jafari, Nadia Jafari, Rhea Rojo, Mohamednur Tuccu and Khadija Khalloufi.

Rhea Rojo, the only other female in the lift, had entered it on floor 12 after leaving flat 91 , as
confirmed by Roy Smith, so it could not have been her who Nadia saw entering the lift on floor 11.

Professor Purser identifies the point in time that the lift left floor 11 as around 01.24.

The Chair has found in his Phase 1 report at volume 4, paragraphs 25.6 and 33.13 , that Crew Manager Secrett attempted unsuccessfully to use a drop key to bring the Grenfell lifts under the firefighters ' exclusive control, leaving residents who used the lift exposed to the fatal risk of being taken to the floor affected by fire. Moreover, the lift did not meet the technical standards of firefighting lifts, which may have avoided this problem.

The Inquiry's findings on the reasons and responsibility for this following evidence and submission in other modules are important to the circumstances of the death of Khadija Khalloufi, as they are to Ali Yawar Jafari's death, and also Mohamednur Tuccu. The presentations for both of them will follow.

The lift containing Khadija Khalloufi and the four other occupants stopped unexpectedly on floor 10 and the lift doors opened. The Inquiry has the evidence of the survivor, Nadia Jafari.

Dense, toxic smoke flooded in and filled the lift.

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The evidence of those that survived suggests that the smoke was so dense that it entirely eclipsed the lift lights. It had a bitter, chemical smell and made it very difficult to breathe. Nadia Jafari began to cough and felt like vomiting.

Eventually, the lift doors closed and the lift descended to the ground floor. It is unclear how long the lift remained on floor 10 before the doors closed,
but Professor Purser suggests that it may have been in the order of 25 seconds.

On the ground floor, CCTV footage shows only Nadia Jafari and Rhea Rojo emerging from the lift at 01.26. Even though the smoke cleared on the way down to the ground floor, black smoke can be seen billowing from the lift as it opens. There is a photograph at figure 10.28 in volume 2 of the Phase 1 report at page 143 that gives a powerful indication of how thick the smoke on floor 10 must have been, given the situation once at ground floor level. May I ask the panel, in their own time, to remind themselves of that image.

Nadia Jafari emerged coughing and choking from the building, and was subsequently hospitalised for emergency treatment.

Once outside the building, Sabah Abdullah drew
attention to the fact that he had lost his wife. This
included speaking to PC Alice Jacobs at 01.55.36.
A number of residents also saw Sabah Abdullah in
a distraught state outside the building. He told them how he and his wife became separated on the stairs.

Rita Tankarian recalls Mr Abdullah saying that he had lost Khadija between floors 14 and 17. When Nadia and Maria Jafari realised that their father,
Ali Yawar Jafari, had not evacuated, they tried to re-enter the building, but were stopped by a policewoman for their own safety. Maria Jafari relayed that her father was stuck in the lift. She was told not to worry and that the firefighters would bring everyone downstairs.

As a matter of fact, there is no evidence of LFB deployments to floor 10 during much of the next hour, despite the Jafari sisters ' information and a number of residents making emergency calls from that floor.

Sometime after 1.40, a BA team, including Crew Manager Tillotson and Firefighter Bettinson, went to floor 10. Their instructions from the bridgehead were to go where they could to effect search and rescue. Once at floor 10, they judged it to be too dangerous to enter the lobby without water supplies due to the level of smoke and heat, and they returned to floor 9 , where
they found Sharon Laci and her daughter.
However, as I will return to, Professor Purser's
Phase 2 evidence has indicated that there would have
been a very narrow window to rescue Khadija Khalloufi once she entered the fatal conditions on the floor 10 lobby.

Firefighters Desforges and Mitchell were deployed to one of the top floors after approximately 02.18 , but ended up entering floor 10 . There they discovered the body of a female and a black male, who were later identified as Khadija Khalloufi and Mohamednur Tuccu. Both were described as unconscious and not breathing. It appears that their bodies were found in the small corridor leading to the entrance of flat 71.

Other firefighters -- Wright, Bell and Assad -joined Firefighters Desforges and Mitchell in assisting to recover the bodies from the building.

CCTV evidence shows Khadija Khalloufi being carried into the foyer by firefighters at 02.29.15. A large DKNY bag was attached to her body. It appears to be the same bag seen in the CCTV shot at 16.02 .44 that Khadija carried when she came into the tower for the last time on the afternoon of 13 June.

Khadija's body was passed by firefighters to paramedics working outside of the building near the
leisure centre at around 02.30. Once outside, efforts to resuscitate Khadija were commenced by London Ambulance Service paramedics and continued for ten minutes. Life was pronounced extinct at 02.41 by paramedic Stuart Matthews.

The post-mortem found soot deposits in Khadija's airways, indicating that she inhaled a considerable amount of toxic smoke. A toxicology sample found a high $66 \%$ carboxyhaemoglobin concentration in her blood. This was well in excess of a concentration causing incapacitation and within the lethal concentration range. Based on this, the final post-mortem report identified the medical cause of death to be inhalation of fire fumes.

Professor Purser has examined the circumstances of the three people who came out of the lift on floor 10, that is Ms Khalloufi, Mr Jafari and Mr Tuccu. He has explained how the time period to collapse for an adult of good health in the toxic conditions of the floor 10 lobby was very short. He calculates a period of around 2.5 minutes, but acknowledges that, at the upper limit of the possible toxic range, this could have been as short as 30 seconds. The short time window until collapse for the three occupants who came out of the lift on floor 10 is confirmed by the fact that,

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tragically, none of them managed to find the stairwell door before they became incapacitated.

On Professor Purser's expert evidence, Khadija died within minutes thereafter, by around 01.44.

Prossy Nalukwago left flat 71 on floor 10 at some point before 01.35.03, which is the time caught by the CCTV image when she exits the tower from the ground floor, having gone down the stairs. Almost immediately after exiting flat 71, Prossy stumbled over two bodies, and then what she thought was a further two, though we now know it was a total of three. That suggests that all three of those who died on the floor were at a minimum unconscious at a point before 01.35 and at a time closer to 01.30.

Khadija became unconscious at a point physically close to flat 71 , indicative of trying to make it to the stairs but going too far and then collapsing.

What was the fatal difference between the occupants who wholly unexpectedly and chaotically emerged from the lift when it stopped on floor 10 and those, such as Prossy Nalukwago, who managed to cross the toxic conditions of the lobby from their flats? Those who came out of the lift laboured under the inability to pre-plan and orientate themselves in order to rapidly locate an exit into the stairs before being overcome by
the effects of the toxic gases. Prossy was able to run that gauntlet. Nadia Jafari and Rhea Rojo were lucky not to stumble out of the lift.

The immediate cause of death here was caused by the accidental opening of the lift, a lift that remained outside of regulated control, and the consequences that flowed from those deficiencies. However, as with other floors, the toxic and disorientating condition of the floor 10 lobby was contributed to by the door to flat 76, a number 6 flat, not closing.

At the end of his video for his commemoration of his beloved and loving wife, Sabah Abdullah told the Chair that when Khadija died, "I lost a part of me". His face on the video of a proud but openly affectionate man is powerful, even if it is gentle.

Khadija's death was an unbearable loss to her husband, as it was to her wider family and friends. Khadija was her mother's soulmate, confidante and adviser. For her sisters and brothers, Khadija was their second mother, who they all loved and respected.

Khadija cared for her friends, even to the point of risking her life, although, like so many others in the tower that night, she did not realise how truly dangerous the conditions were until it was too late.

Thank you, sir.

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SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much, Mr Friedman.
            Now, at this point I think we ought to have another
    break.
MR FRIEDMAN: Yes. May I ask for 20 minutes - -
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes.
MR FRIEDMAN: -- in the first instance?
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Of course. Shall we say 12.15 --
MR FRIEDMAN: Yes.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: -- unless you send a message to the
    contrary.
MR FRIEDMAN: I'm grateful.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you. 12.15, please.
(11.57 am)
    (A short break)
(12.15 pm)
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, Mr Millett.
MR MILLETT: Mr Chairman. I now ask Mr Danny Friedman QC,
    please, to come back to the podium to make the
    presentation on behalf of the family of Ali Yawar Jafari
    from flat }86\mathrm{ on floor }11\mathrm{ of Grenfell Tower.
    As before, I would repeat the trigger warning that
    what Mr Friedman is about to tell us or show us may be
    distressing to those watching or here in the room and,
    if so, then people are free to leave this room or to
    look away from the live stream as the case may be.
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Presentation relating to ALI YAWAR JAFARI by MR FRIEDMAN
MR FRIEDMAN: Mr Ali Yawar Jafari was born on 1 January 1936
in Kandahar, Afghanistan. He was 81 years old at the
time of his death. He and his wife, Fatima, had six
children: Farhad, Bashir, Farida, Maria, Hamid and
Nadia. Before his retirement, Mr Jafari worked as a jeweller.

He and his wife came to the UK in 1999 and built
a happy life in London with five of their six children.
The family moved into flat 86 of Grenfell Tower in 2003 as tenants of Notting Hill Housing Trust. The home provided was by way of temporary accommodation. The family lived under that housing status for the next 14 years.

At the time of the fire, Ali Yawar Jafari was living in the flat with his wife and two daughters, Maria and Nadia.

Mrs Fatima Jafari appeared at the commemoration hearing on 23 May 2018, together with Maria, Hamid and Nadia. Maria and Hamid addressed you. A film prepared by the family was played, in which each family member recalled Mr Jafari in life and conveyed the pain of their loss. The family remembered the husband and

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father as a particularly happy, generous, gentle, calm and caring person.

By all accounts, Mr Jafari was a man who put others before himself, a man who would go out of his way to help people, even if he could not communicate with them in English. He lived his life that way to the end, making every effort on the night of the fire to warn neighbours and friends.

At 81 years of age, Mr Jafari suffered from a number of longstanding physical health conditions. These included diagnosed heart disease that required an arterial stent. He also had diabetes, and pain in his knees. Due to these difficulties with his health, Mr Jafari's mobility was significantly limited. He was unable to descend unassisted via the single staircase at Grenfell and therefore dependent on the lift to enter and exit his home on floor 11 . These challenges were recorded in his housing file. As early as 2001, his housing record identified mobility issues due to his medical diagnoses, and acknowledged that he was medically assessed as requiring a property with no more than ten steps to access in total.

As was the case in respect of all such other residents at Grenfell, there were no arrangements in place to assist Ali Yawar Jafari to evacuate the
-
building in the event of a need to do so, such as
a personal emergency evacuation plan, nor were there any
pre-existing communications or arrangements with the LFB
to secure his assisted evacuation or rescue.
The Chair has of course already recognised the imperative for all residents to have the benefit of an evacuation plan in his urgent Phase 1 recommendation.
How it was that Mr Jafari came to be without a plan or means of escape and responsibility for this situation are of course matters which the Inquiry will make further findings on following the Phase 2 modules.

Mr Jafari was at home with his wife and daughters,
Maria and Nadia, on the night of the fire. Nadia, who gave evidence in Phase 1, was recovering from an operation five days before. Like her father, her mobility was impaired. It was still difficult for her to even walk between the rooms in the flat. Also like her father, she would need to use the lift in order to get out of the building.

Ali Yawar can be seen on the CCTV at 19.40 pm in the lift lobby, waiting to go up into the tower.

Mr Jafari's family recall him as being very happy that night and enjoying their family dinner to break the fast, eating two plates of rice rather than his usual one.

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He took medication, prescribed for his heart condition, and went to bed. The medication here has an added significance: it tended to make him drowsy; in fact, one of the pills was designed to help him sleep. Those factors affected the speed with which Mr Jafari could be woken up and exit the flat in an emergency.

The Inquiry is familiar with the evidence of the rapid vertical spread of the fire up the tower from flat 16.

The family became aware of the existence of a fire before it reached floor 11. Mrs Jafari was still awake and in the sitting room. She heard noise from outside, looked out of the window, and saw that a crowd had gathered. She went to Maria and told her daughter to wake the rest of the household. Maria woke Nadia. Nadia went to wake her father.

Mrs Jafari wanted to go downstairs to check what was going on. Maria still thought it was a small fire, but her mother insisted that they needed to find out.
Mrs Jafari and Maria therefore descended the tower in the lift. Nadia stayed behind to help her father who, due to his condition, would take longer to rouse and ready himself.

The timing of the mother and older daughter leaving the flat can be linked to the exit of Emma O'Connor and

Luke Towner, who used the same lift to come down from floor 20 and saw two women wearing hijab. With Emma's mobility impairment and without any other plan to evacuate, she too needed to use the lift to get out early, rather than stay put and wait and see what might occur.

Mrs Jafari, Maria, Emma and Luke can be seen on the ground floor CCTV images from 01.19 onwards. Those from floor 20 exited the building at 01.20, and Mrs Jafari and Maria exited at 01.21 .

The fire began to threaten flat 86 as early as 01.20, after Fatima and Maria had left the flat, but while Nadia and Mr Jafari remained. As anticipated, Mr Jafari was slow to wake after Nadia went to him. While he was rousing, Nadia saw flames reach and cover their kitchen window and witnessed the window pane break. You will recall, sir, her important evidence in Phase 1 about the manner in which the 4th floor appliance fire dramatically entered the kitchen on floor 11.

Nadia and her father rushed out of the flat. Once in the lobby, at Mr Jafari's insistence, they knocked on neighbours' doors and called a family friend in the tower to warn him. The friend was Mohamed Saber Neda in flat 205 , who would also tragically die.

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As the Phase 1 report has found at volume 2, paragraphs 10.221 to 10.225 , Mr Jafari and Nadia entered the lift on floor 11 with one other person, Khadija Khalloufi, who had descended from her flat on floor 17, and joining two others already in the lift, Rhea Rojo and Mohamednur Tuccu.

Whilst in the lobby, Nadia saw her father sweating and shaking. Having literally fled the flat, neither Nadia or her father had the spray he ordinarily carried and would use to help his blood flow when he presented in this way.

Mr Jafari and Nadia, father and daughter, were presented with no alternative but to take the lift Ali Yawar was unable to independently descend the staircase, and Nadia, so soon after her operation, was not in a position to try to assist him.

Meanwhile, Mrs Jafari and Maria, who had reasonably gone ahead to check that all was well, now found themselves at ground floor level confronting, for them, the unimaginable sight of a whole tower block increasingly on fire.

The timing of when Mr Jafari and Nadia were on the corridor and stood by the lift can be identified by them seeing Mouna El-Ogbani and Youssef Khalloud from flat 85. That couple had seen a firefighter at the
fire exit door on floor 11 who had told them to leave.
This would have been likely Firefighter O'Beirne. He was caught on the CCTV camera at floor 7 at 01.21.57, which suggests that he would have been at floor 11 level at about 01.23. Consistent with this, Professor Purser identifies the point in time that the lift left floor 11 as around 01.24.

As the Chair has found in his Phase 1 report at volume 4, paragraphs 25.6 and 33.13 ,
Crew Manager Secrett attempted to use a drop key to bring the Grenfell lifts under the firefighters ' exclusive control but was unable to do so. Consequently, the lifts remained available for uncontrolled use by residents, with the associated fatal risk of exposing them to the effects of fire on another floor.

At the time of the fire, the Grenfell lifts had not been upgraded to the technical standard of firefighting lifts, either during the refurbishment or during prior lift works. They therefore did not have either the superior emergency unlocking triangle, which the Inquiry has heard reduces problems with bringing the lifts under exclusive control. They also did not have the technical features to be safely used to assist with the evacuation of mobility-impaired persons, such as Mr Jafari.

The reasons and responsibility for this state of affairs are being investigated by the Inquiry and have been the subject of submission in another Phase 2 module. Those findings will be of obvious importance to the circumstances of Mr Jafari's death, and the other two people who died there.

For the record, sir, can I ask that the way I've presented it in this presentation be considered in relation to Khadija Khalloufi, who I presented for before, and Mohamednur Tuccu, who Mr Khan Queen's Counsel will present for this afternoon.

On floor 10, the residents from the flat 6 side of the building, flat 76, were forced to flee their home when the fire reached and penetrated their kitchen shortly before it reached the Jafaris' home on the floor above.

Due to the absence of a functioning self-closing device, the flat 76 front door did not close behind the freeing occupants. The Inquiry has already established that, as a result, the communal lobby rapidly filled with dense, deadly, toxic fumes from the fire.

As the Phase 1 report found at volume 2, paragraph 10.200, the evidence of the resident Hoang Khanh Quang, who exited the building at 01.26 , is that her front door did not close by itself and she did not
think she had closed it. Neither did Van Quang Ho believe that he closed the door as he fled the building with her. Hoang Khanh Quang added that, at some time before the fire, the TMO had removed the automatic closing mechanism from the door to enable it to close properly. According to the Phase 1 report at 10.205 , the smoke that Mrs Quang encountered in the lobby before she left it at speed under difficult circumstances was the smoke that came from her own flat.

At 01.28, the family in flat 73 called 999. Adam Supareogsanond told the control room that smoke was seeping into the flat. His cousin, Ann Chance, from the same flat, gave evidence that the smoke was entering under the front door from the lobby.

The panel is now well reminded of the consequences of non-self-closing doors throughout the building, and especially from the flat 6 dwellings. The Phase 1 report at volume 4, paragraph 24.31 recognised that the door to flat 76 fell into that category. As such, for reasons outlined in paragraph 24.35 of the report, this was a non-self-closing front door that contributed to the fatal internal spread of smoke from the external cladding fire.

Can I turn to the lift containing Ali Yawar Jafari, his daughter and the three other occupants.

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Having stopped at floor 11, the lift then stopped again unexpectedly on floor 10 . The doors opened. Dense, toxic smoke flooded in and filled the compartment. The smoke was so dense that it entirely eclipsed the lift lights. It had a bitter, chemical smell, and it was very difficult to breathe. Nadia, as one of the surviving occupants, recalls beginning to cough and that she felt like vomiting.

In that moment of suddenly being engulfed in dangerous smoke in that confined space, Nadia momentarily lost contact with her father. Eventually the lift doors closed and the lift descended to the ground floor. It is unclear how long the lift remained on floor 10 before the doors closed, but
Professor Purser suggests that it may have been in the order of 25 seconds.

CCTV footage on the ground floor shows only Nadia Jafari and Rhea Rojo emerging. Even though the smoke cleared on the way down to the ground floor, black smoke can be seen billowing from the lift. As I said earlier this morning, the photograph at figure 10.28 in volume 2 of the Phase 1 report at page 143 gives a powerful indication of how thick the smoke on floor 10 must have been due to the conditions that still existed by the ground floor level. As to the intensity of the
smoke, Nadia emerged coughing and choking from the building. She was subsequently hospitalised for emergency treatment.

Grenfell Tower was now obviously alight. Upon realising that her father and sister had not emerged, at around 01.22 , Maria Jafari rushed back to the mezzanine landing in Grenfell Tower and then up the stairs, to where she spoke to firefighters at the bridgehead. She provided them with her family's flat and floor number, and handed over the keys to the flat. She explained that her sister was ill and that her father had heart problems. She heard the fireman she spoke to relay over his radio that there were people trapped in flat 86 on floor 11.

In all the many events of that night,
Watch Manager O'Keeffe could quite clearly recall with distress the difficult task of taking the keys from Maria but having to resist this daughter's frantic attempts to herself return to assist her father. He had to persuade her in the gentlest way possible that it was too dangerous, but he also recalled, when thinking back about it, how overwhelming and emotional it was to have been the one to stop her. The reference from the Phase 1 transcripts is Day 18 , page 117, lines 3 to 12 .

Before she went to hospital, Nadia too, along with

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Maria, also frantically tried to get back into the building. There is an account from Police Officer Sangha, who had to stop the daughters for their own safety.

As a matter of fact, there is no evidence of firefighter deployments to either floor 11 or floor 10 during much of the next hour, despite Maria's information and a number of residents making calls from those floors. However, Professor Purser has also indicated that there was a very narrow window to rescue Mr Jafari once he entered the fatal conditions in floor 10, and I now turn to that issue.

Professor Purser has focused on the situation that befell the three people who came out of the lift on floor 10, that is Ali Yawar Jafari, Khadija Khalloufi and Mohamednur Tuccu. He has explained how the time period to collapse for an adult of good health in these toxic conditions was very short. He calculates a period of around 2.5 minutes, but acknowledges that, at the upper limit of the possible toxic range, this could have been as short as 30 seconds. Of added significance for Mr Jafari, which I will come to, was his heart condition. He was not in good health.

As I mentioned in the previous presentation, what we also know is that Prossy Nalukwago left flat 71 on
floor 10 at some point before 01.35.03, which is the time caught by the CCTV image when she exited the tower from the ground floor, having walked down the stairs.

Before leaving her lobby, Prossy stumbled over what she believed were four bodies and the Inquiry now knows were three. That suggests that all three residents who came out of the lift on floor 10 were at a minimum unconscious at a point in time before 01.45 and closer to 01.30.

Mr Jafari's body was found by Firefighters Hoare and Tanner at around 03.05 in the floor 10 communal lobby lying on his back near the lift. His head was positioned towards the lobby entrance door with his feet towards the lift. That position suggests a rapid collapse once Mr Jafari had exited the lift. The firefighters who recovered his body found no signs of life, and neither did the paramedics outside the building who formally pronounced life extinct at 03.35 .

The post-mortem toxicology tests indicated a carboxyhaemoglobin level of $47 \%$. That is within the fatally toxic range for a person with Mr Jafari's heart condition. As the post-mortem explains, his heart condition had the effect of compromising blood supply to the heart, which meant increasing susceptibility to the asphyxiant effects of the toxic conditions.

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Taken together, those toxic conditions, Mr Jafari's significant physical vulnerability and the location and position in which his body was found near the lift, the family believes that Mr Jafari was likely rendered unconscious almost immediately and, in any event, very soon after he emerged from the smoke-filled lift. That short time window until collapse for the three occupants who came out of the lift on floor 10 is yet further confirmed by the fact that, tragically, none of them managed to find the stairwell door before they became incapacitated.

On Professor Purser' expert evidence, Mr Jafari died within minutes thereafter by around 01.37.
Professor Purser is clear that Mr Jafari was certainly unconscious and most likely dead before he was exposed to the limited effects of heat evident from the post-mortem examination. All of this is properly reflected in the current medical cause of death in the post-mortem report dated 13 September 2018, which identifies "1a inhalation of fire fumes", contributed to by " 2 coronary and hypertensive heart disease".

All of the evidence suggests that Mr Jafari, aged 81, died on the floor 10 lobby of Grenfell Tower during the fire shortly after 01.27 and at some point before 01.37.

Can we end by paying tribute to Mr Jafari's family.
They suffered great trauma early on in the fire. They slept in the Westway for several days, even though they were one of the early families to discover that their loved one was dead.

Just as Mr Jafari's daughters did everything they possibly could to try to get their father out of the building, they have also done much to assist the Inquiry in the statements they have given to enable the findings of the Phase 1 report to be so comprehensive.

Mrs Jafari and the children have lost a dear and kind man, as she told you, the love of Mrs Jafari's life. Even through their suffering, they have continued to show great kindness and generosity, and touched many people who have met them from the first days after the fire until now.

Thank you, sir.
SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you.
Thank you very much, Mr Friedman.
Well, at that point we shall have a break. There is
one more presentation to be made in the course of the
day. That will take place at 2 o'clock.
So thank you all very much. We rise now until
2 o'clock. Thank you.
(12.42 pm)

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| (The short adjournment) | 1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| (2.00 pm) | 2 |
| SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, Mr Millett. | 3 |
| MR MILLETT: Yes, Mr Chairman. | 4 |
| I would now invite Mr Imran Khan Queen's Counsel, | 5 |
| please, to come to the podium and make the presentation | 6 |
| on behalf of Amal Ahmedin, Amaya Tuccu Ahmedin, | 7 |
| Mohamednur Tuccu, Amna Mahmud Idris from flat 166 on | 8 |
| floor 19 of Grenfell Tower. | 9 |
| As before, I would issue another trigger warning | 10 |
| that there may be material or matters discussed in | 11 |
| Mr Khan's presentation which people might find | 12 |
| distressing and, if so, they are free to leave the room | 13 |
| here or to look away from the live stream, as the case | 14 |
| may be. | 15 |
| SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you very much. | 16 |
| MR MILLETT: Mr Khan, thank you. | 17 |
| SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Yes, Mr Khan. | 18 |
| Presentation relating to AMAL AHMEDIN, AMAYA TUCCU AHMEDIN, | 19 |
| MOHAMEDNUR TUCCU and AMNA MAHMUD IDRIS | 20 |
| MR KHAN: Good afternoon, sir, panel members. | 21 |
| To lose one member of your family is undoubtedly | 22 |
| a great loss. To lose four is a tragedy beyond measure. | 23 |
| It is, therefore, with a heavy heart that I make this | 24 |

presentation today about a beloved wife and family of three who died on 14 June 2017.

The pain of reliving those moments is so unbearable that none of the family who survived are able to attend today. It is simply too painful for them. Sir, you will see that the chairs which would have been occupied by the family members, no one is sitting there.

The photos that we just saw are of Mohamednur Tuccu, the brother of Ibrahim Toukou. They also showed his partner, Amal Ahmedin, and their three-year-old daughter, Amaya Tuccu Ahmedin. They lived at flat 166, Grenfell Tower, on the 19th floor.

The photos we saw also showed Amna Mahmud Idris. She was the wife of Ibrahim Abdulkarim. Amna Idris was not a resident of the tower; she arrived at the tower in the afternoon of 13 June to visit her cousin, Amal.

Chair, you will recall, and I invite the panel members to re-listen and re-read, or certainly read, the commemoration of 24 May, when Amal's nieces, Feruza and Winta, talked about the joy that Amal and her daughter Amaya brought to their family.

You will also recall the words delivered by Mohamednur's brother, Ibrahim, who spoke about the kind and loving character of Mohamednur.

Amna's husband, Ibrahim Abdulkarim, also spoke at
the hearing, painting a picture of Amna's life and the love he had for her.

Amal was born on 1 November 1982 in Sudan. She was 35 years old when she died on 14 June. Amal's father died when she was very young and it was difficult for her mother to manage her alone, so Amal lived with her elder sister in Eritrea. Amal shared a bedroom with her nieces, Winta and Feruza, who she quickly came to know as her little sisters, and when they had nightmares, when they sometimes did, Amal hugged them tight to squeeze the nightmares away. She cared for them, and they looked up to her.

Amal joined with her sister's family as they moved home from Eritrea to Ethiopia, then to Italy, and finally to the UK, where they made their home.

Amal loved to laugh and surround herself with positive people. She did not judge others, and she would help anyone, regardless of their background. She learned, remarkably, five languages, so that she would be able to communicate with as many people as possible and because she liked making new friends.

Remembering her sister, Feruza said, "She taught me how precious life was".

What Amal loved more than anything was her daughter, Amaya. When Amal became pregnant with Amaya, it filled
the family with joy. Amaya was born on
25 February 2014. She was just three years old when she died on 14 June 2017.

Amaya loved music, singing and dancing, which we can clearly see in the photographs earlier. We saw photographs of the party that her parents held for her at Grenfell Tower for her third birthday. That photo was just four months before the events of 14 June.

I'm told that her laugh was infectious. Her family have described how her whole body would shake and she would jump up and down. They remember her affectionately as a smart and somewhat cheeky child who took after her mother. They revelled watching her personality shine and develop. They were excited to see how she would grow up.

Amal's aunt, Winta, has told the Inquiry that she held Amaya close to soothe her to sleep, like the way Amal held her when she was a child. I quote Winta, who told the Inquiry:
"That's how they were when they were being burnt alive: holding each other so tight, trying to squeeze the nightmare away."

Amna was born on 1 January 1990 in Eritrea. She was 27 when she died on 14 June 2017. Amna moved to the UK in March 2016, just one year before the fire, to join

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her husband of four years, Ibrahim Abdulkarim. She is dearly missed by her husband, who has told the Inquiry:
"When I talk about Amna, I feel the world is stopped. She was all my life and meaning everything to me."

Amna loved the arts, going on walks and reading books. It was her ambition to become an arts designer she was studying English when she died. She dreamt of completing her education to be an art designer and help others. She is remembered by Ibrahim as the light of her family, who would help anyone, whether she knew them or not.

Mohamednur was born on 24 May 1973. He was a loving partner to Amal and to his daughter, Amaya. He died aged 44 on 14 June 2017.

Mohamednur grew up with eight siblings in a small town in Eritrea. He is affectionately remembered by his family for being well-mannered, hardworking and, above all, kind. Growing up, Mohamednur was the top of his class in English, which was his favourite subject.

He fled Eritrea at just 17 years old because of the risk he faced from the government. He moved to London in the early 1990s to continue his education. He graduated with a Bachelor's in genetics from Queen Mary University in 1999 and a Master's in bioinformatics from
the University of Westminster in 2004.
Mohamednur and Amal married in a religious Islamic ceremony in London in 2010.

Mohamednur was a generous man who remained close to his family even when he moved to the UK. He supported his sisters, whom he regularly visited in Germany, and sent money back home to his mother in Eritrea.

In his final job before his death, Mohamednur was a security guard, and one of his colleagues from his workplace said that Mohamednur was "one of those rare people who brought everyone together and made the world a better place".

Chair, that was a bit about their backgrounds. I now turn to the events of 13 and 14 June 2017.

On 13 June 2017, Amna visited her cousin, Amal, and her niece, Amaya, in flat 166 of the tower. Mohamednur entered the lobby of the tower at 00.36 on 14 June. This was just 18 minutes before the call that Mr Kebede, that we are aware of, made about the fire in the kitchen of his flat on the 4th floor. As we know, the spread of the fire was such that the occupants on the higher floors were aware of its start within minutes.

At 01.25, Amal's neighbour Meron Mekonnen was woken by a call from her aunt, who told her that there was a fire and she should leave. Meron ran out of her flat,
flat 163. She ran into the lobby of the 19th floor, and on the landing she saw Amal and Amna. Meron recalls that there was smoke the colour of light cigarette smoke. Meron and Amal simultaneously shouted, "There is a fire". Meron told Amal that she knew about the fire and that they had to get out. The door to Amal's flat, flat 166, was wide open. Amal ran back into the flat, and Meron presumed to find Amaya. This was, unfortunately, the last time Meron saw Amal alive.

Meron recalls that the stairwell was lit and noticed grey smoke which was slightly darker than in the lobby. Amna followed Meron and her daughters into the stairwell and down the stairs. Meron said that there were about ten others walking down the stairwell, and she recalls that they did not get very far, perhaps to the 15 th or 16th floor, when a man below them shouted in a clear English accent, "Go back, go back". Meron had assumed that something worse was happening below them. The shout caused panic and the group began to run back upstairs.

Meron and her daughters returned to the landing of the 19th floor. The door to the lobby was shut. Meron decided to ignore the advice and go back down the stairs. This one split-second decision saved her life. The others were not so fortunate. Meron and her
daughters escaped Grenfell Tower that night. She did not know what had happened to the others in the group, including Amna.

Of course, Amna, Amaya and Amal are not here to tell us what happened next. Therefore, we have to turn to the evidence of Fadumo Ahmed, who was the sole resident of flat 164 on the 19th floor.

At 01.20, she says she received a call alerting her to the fire. She gathered some things and left her flat to go downstairs. When she entered the lobby, it was, and I quote Fadumo, "full of dark smoke. It was thick dark grey and steamy and very hard to see through". She said it smelt like gas and chemicals and it burned her eyes.

She saw her neighbour Debbie Lamprell, who lived in flat 161 , as we know. Debbie told her that people were going upstairs. It sounded to Fadumo like Debbie had instructions to go upstairs. She walked up the stairs, followed by Debbie, to the 23rd floor of the tower. She did not see anyone else on the stairs.

Fadumo said the smoke in the lobby on the 23rd floor was worse than on the 19th floor. It was "very dark and thick and very hard to see". Fadumo saw a group of people standing at the door to flat 201 on the 23rd floor, which was opposite the lift in the corner.

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She confirmed that this group included Amal, Amaya and Amna.

The group entered flat 201, which was the home of Raymond Bernard, and we now know that 29 people were sheltering in five flats on the 23rd floor, ten of whom were in flat 201.

When they entered the flat, the group was crowded around the entrance and hallway. Fadumo recalls that even though there was less smoke in the flat than in the lobby, they couldn't speak to each other because they could barely breathe.

In the hallway of flat 201, Fadumo noticed that there was fire outside the living room window. The window was tilted open and the top had caught fire. Fadumo and Amal went to the bathroom to bring water out and throw it onto the window. They carried a washing bowl with water to the living room and threw it about three times. Fadumo realised it wasn't helping.

In her written statement to the Inquiry she said they "were trapped with fire from one side that was starting to come in and thick smoke [from the lobby] on the other side". In that moment, Fadumo realised that she needed to leave. She ran out of the flat into the stairwell. She was rescued by Firefighters Roberts and Gillam on the half landing between floors 20 and 21 .

In his evidence, when Firefighter Gillam asked Fadumo whether anyone was left on her floor, she said no. None of the crew had asked her from which floor she had come.

Fadumo's decision to leave flat 201 when she did saved her life.

It 's not possible to say whether Amal and her daughter, Amaya, followed Fadumo out of the flat or left later.

At 01.29, 12-year-old Jessica Urbano Ramirez made a call to the emergency services. She spoke with CRO Russell of the London Fire Brigade and stated there were ten people in flat 201 on the 23rd floor, including a two-year-old. This two-year-old is likely to have been a reference to Amaya.

About half an hour into the call, at approximately 02.00, Jessica said "Don't leave" to someone in the room. When she was asked whether someone was leaving, Jessica said that she had been mistaken. It's possible, however, that she had been referring to Amal and Amaya's departure.

Amal and Amaya's remains were found in the lobby of the 23rd floor. Amaya's remains were found by
James Eaton of the London Ambulance Service when he went up to that floor on 16 June 2017. He said this:

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"We found a tiny body directly in front of the communal lobby door that was severely charred. I could see the bone structure, the body was crumpled and it would have been hard for people who were not looking to notice that it was a body."

Amaya was just three years old.
Amna was identified from remains recovered from flat 201. The post-mortem reports for Amaya, Amal and Amna conclude that their deaths were "consistent with the effects of fire".

In his evidence to the Inquiry, on 29 June this year, Professor Purser concluded that Amna's time of death was approximately 02.45 . As for the conditions in flat 201, he said:
"From a review of the transcripts of 999 calls by Debbie Lamprell and Jessica Urbano Ramirez, it is evident that they were gradually overcome by the effects of asphyxiant gases in the smoke, becoming semi-conscious and then eventually unconscious between 02:18 to 02:21. The other occupants found in Flat 201, Raymond Bernard, Berkti Haftom, Biruk Haftom and Amna Idris are likely to have been overcome by the effects of asphyxiant gases as well. Although the occupants of Flat 201 were experiencing some heat exposure from the fire at the windows, this coincided
with the period during which their level of consciousness was increasingly impaired."

As for Amaya and Amal, Professor Purser concluded that they died between approximately 02.20 and 02.30 . In his evidence, he considered it most likely that Amal and Amaya sheltered in flat 201 until the conditions became extreme, prompting them to leave between 02.00 and 02.10. If this was the case, they would already have accumulated a dose of asphyxiants close to that capable of causing collapse by the time they left flat 201. Professor Purser noted that even the effort of getting up and walking from the flat could have been sufficient to result in their immediate collapse in the lobby just outside flat 201, where their remains were recovered.

In relation to their injuries, he said:
"Amal Ahmedin and Amaya Tuccu Ahmedin collapsed and died outside flats they had been sheltering in for an extended period. For both cases there is evidence of significant and prolonged smoke exposure while in flat ... 201, and it is likely that they had inhaled doses of asphyxiants while in the flats close to those causing incapacitation so that they collapsed almost immediately after entering the lobbies and then died there from asphyxia. It is possible that they also became somewhat

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disoriented in the lobby due to the dense smoke, and inhaled asphyxiant gases there for a short period (up to approximately $1-2$ minutes) before collapsing. It is likely that ... the severe combustion of the bodies of Amal Ahmedin and Amaya Tuccu Ahmedin, occurred sometime after death due to later heat in the lobbies."

Mohamednur was in flat 166 when the fire broke out in the tower. He became separated from his family when he exited the flat on the 19th floor and descended the tower. The precise description of his last movements are unknown but, as you heard from Mr Friedman QC this morning, Mohamednur was in a lift with Rhea Rojo, Nadia Jafari, Ali Yawar Jafari and Khadija Khalloufi. The lift stopped and opened at the 10th floor at approximately 01.26. Rhea Rojo and Nadia Jafari remained in the lift, as they were the only people who exited the lift when it reached the ground floor.

Mohamednur's body was found in the lobby on floor 10, along with the bodies of Khadija Khalloufi and Ali Yawar Jafari. Mohamednur's body was recovered from the blind corridor leading to flat 71. His body was carried out of Grenfell Tower at 02.28. He was not breathing, and had no pulse.

Basic life support was provided to Mohamednur by the London Ambulance Service. They conducted CPR and
utilised a defibrillator but, as we know, they were unable to revive him. His life was pronounced extinct at 02.37 on 14 June 2017.

His post-mortem concludes that he died of inhalation of fire fumes. An analysis of his blood detected carboxyhaemoglobin at a level of $73 \%$. The toxicology reports states that a level of $40 \%$ to $50 \%$ or more is considered fatal in an otherwise healthy individual. In relation to his body, the post-mortem report notes that his body was intact. There were soot deposits on his head and trousers, with heavy deposits in the nostrils and on the face. There were superficial lacerations and abrasions to his forehead, nose and chin. There were additional abrasions on his left shoulder, bruising and scratches to his chest, flank and back, his elbow and leg. There was bruising to the back of his head.

The toxicology report concludes that Mohamednur's death occurred at an unknown point in time, but it was likely relatively soon after leaving the lift at approximately 01.27 .

This appears to be consistent with evidence, as Mr Friedman Queen's Counsel this morning told us, in relation to the evidence from Grenfell Tower survivor Prossy Nalukwago, who tripped over two bodies when she evacuated from flat 71 at some point before 01.35.03.

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It's likely that those bodies were of Mohamednur and Khadija Khalloufi.

In his evidence to the Inquiry on 29 June, Professor Purser said:
"Mohamednur Tuccu ... collapsed and died in the 10th lobby due to inhalation of asphyxiant gases, mainly ... (carbon monoxide), but he also had a slightly elevated blood cyanide concentration $(0.18 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L})$."

Professor Purser stated that the estimated concentration of asphyxiant gases consistent with the conditions of the 10th lobby would have been sufficient to cause collapse and loss of consciousness within minutes, 3 to 6 minutes, he says. This, he says, is consistent with the events of the 10th floor lobby.

In relation to where Mohamednur was found, Professor Purser said:
"Khadija Khalloufi and Mohamednur Tuccu should have had a few minutes to find the stair door before becoming incapacitated. Since their bodies were recovered from the blind corridor leading to Flat 71, it is possible that they were attempting to reach the stair door, but in the darkness missed it and entered the corridor immediately to the right of it, where they became disorientated and trapped. The minor abrasions on their bodies may have occurred during their attempts to move

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around the lobby to find the stair door."

Sir, panel members, before the fire started just before 1.00 am on 14 June, there were four living and breathing people in flat 166. All four of them -Amaya, Amal, Mohamednur and Amna -- suffered and died from the effects of the fire. The impact on their families has been devastating.

Winta, Amal's sister, has said this:
"Until this day and for the rest of my life, I will never accept that they're gone and that I will never see them again, and I will never be able to feel their warmth, their kind and loving hearts. I will continue planning Amaya's life, what she would be doing today, tomorrow, her 10th birthday, her 18th, her 21st and the rest of her life. We all miss them so much."

\section*{Amna's husband, Ibrahim Abdulkarim, says this:}
"I will never find someone like Amna. Now I lost
the support. She was support to me at all times. Not
only me, but everyone who know her. She was the light of her family."

At the time of his brother's death, Ibrahim Toukou lived in Saudi Arabia. He said this:
"I used to dream of us being reunited. I dreamt of us being together as brothers with our families and children. I was always praying to see him at least once

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after so many years, and to meet his family and have all our children together. I wanted so badly to introduce Amaya to my daughter. Even my daughter, who is now 7 years old, was very excited to see Amaya. I told my daughter 'this is your cousin' and every time she saw Amaya in a picture, she would kiss the photograph. My children do not know that Mohamednur and his family have passed away; we have told the kids that they have gone away on a trip. When I heard the news of the fire, I was just praying they would be alive so we could have the chance to meet at least once as a family."

Thank you, sir.

\section*{SIR MARTIN MOORE-BICK: Thank you}

Thank you very much, Mr Khan.
That presentation concludes the work of the Inquiry for today. We shall rise now and we shall resume our hearings tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when we shall hear further presentations.

Thank you very much. 10 o'clock tomorrow, please.
(2.30 pm)
(The hearing adjourned until 10 am on Wednesday, 20 July 2022)

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