



心境年輕測量師月尾感性系列 (二) - 以前做過乜 宜家做緊乜

By Sr Tony Hon & Sr Paddy Ng

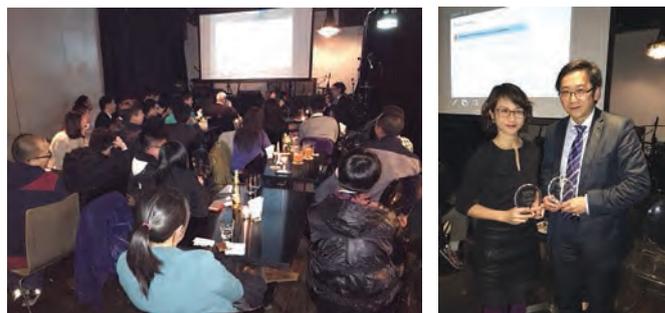
The happy hour gathering titled, “以前做過乜 宜家做緊乜,” was organised by the LSD and successfully held on 13 March 2015 at Backstage Live Restaurant in Central. We had the honour to invite Sr Amy Lau and Sr Lesly Lam to share their work experiences as surveying professionals in the government and private sectors with members. The topic of discussion attracted over 30 members from the different divisions.

Sr Amy and Sr Lesly both quit their civil service positions as estate surveyor and land surveyor before going to work for the private sector. They evaluated the difference between the scopes of the works, their management approaches, and the skill sets applied to these two distinct environments. Although the government and private sector have different roles in land development, their impact on this activity is the same. One major reason behind our speakers’ decisions to exit the government in favour of private developers was that they wanted to apply their experiences, professional

knowledge, and enthusiasm to the industry by facilitating different development projects.

Sr Lesly explained that life is challenging and time management is crucial in such a highly competitive environment. One of his keys to success was his social network, which expands every time he participates in one of the Institute’s events. More connections allow him to integrate different sources of knowledge and professionals into his work to facilitate the development of his company. Given this opportunity, he encouraged our younger professionals to be proactive and participate in the Institute’s activities.

We believe all members benefited from this gathering.



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Visit to a Concrete Batching Plant

Reported by Sr Joe Wu and Sr William Poon, Members of the QSD CPD Sub-Committee, & Sr C.W. Tang and Sr Gary Chan, Members of the BSD CPD Sub-Committee.

The BSD and QSD CPD Sub-Committees jointly organised a visit to a concrete batching plant operated by Golik Concrete (HK), Ltd (hereafter "Golik") on 14 March 2015. The batching plant is located on Tong Yan San Tsuen Road, Yuen Long. The visit covered two main areas: 1) a laboratory trial demonstration and 2) a batching plant tour.

The welcome speech and introduction were given by the Operations Manager, Mr Nick Rothwell, and the Technical Manager, Mr H.K. Wong.

During the laboratory trial demonstration, Golik's technical staff demonstrated the process that leads to 'self-compacting concrete' by adding Hyperplasticisers (polycarboxylates) to concrete. This liquid additive reduces the amount of water needed to produce concrete, which improves its flow characteristics and workability while keeping the same production process and strengthening the concrete by decreasing its water-to-cement ratio.



Laboratory Trial Demonstration

After the laboratory trial demonstration, members were guided on a visit to a fully automated concrete batching plant that incorporates advanced control systems technology to measure the ingredients of concrete to their required

quantities and tolerances. Materials, once weighed, are discharged from the weigh hoppers into the central mixing unit, where water and admixture are added. From here it takes just a matter of seconds to fully mix a 3.0m³ batch of concrete. The whole process is controlled by a state-of-the-art, purpose-made computer and software, which minimises human error.



Presentation of Certificate to Mr Nick Rothwell by Sr Joe Wu



Presentation of Souvenir and Certificate to Mr H.K. Wong Chan by Sr Gary Chan

Throughout this visit, members gained valuable knowledge of the manufacture of concrete by learning about the systematic and well-controlled concrete mixing process and the application of admixture to it. Everyone enjoyed this visit and actively participated in the laboratory trial demonstration and plant visiting sessions. We want to thank Mr Nick Rothwell and Mr H.K. Wong for sharing their knowledge of concrete with us.

After the visit, a lunch was arranged at a restaurant in Yuen Long. It was a good opportunity for members to share their reactions to the visit and socialise while enjoying the food.



Group Photo in front of the Concrete Batching Plant



Visit to Nurseries

Reported by Sr Paul Wong, QSD Chairman and QSD CPD Sub-Committee Chairman, & Sr Brandy Lai, QSD CPD Sub-Committee Member.

The QSD CPD Sub-Committee organised visits to two nurseries followed by a barbecue lunch on 21 March 2015. The schedule was tight, but not a rush.

The first stop was Tai Po Tung Tze Nursery (大埔洞梓苗圃, hereafter "Tung Tze"), which was the largest nursery of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (hereafter "LCSD"). Tung Tze was divided into different areas: Trees Area, Shrubs Area, Creepers Area, Annuals Area, etc. The LCSD staff at Tung Tze started by introducing the different steps of propagation, including the collection of seeds and branches, irrigation, fertilisation, and transplants.

The LCSD staff and four arborists, Mr Stanley Tsui, Ms Homie Ho, Mr Kenny Lau, and Ms Lam Pak Sin, from Tak Tai Enviroscap, Ltd (hereafter "Tak Tai") also introduced an unusual plant to us, *Passiflora alata* (大果西番蓮), which is a winged-stem passion flower with red curved petals and a prominent fringed corona in bands of purple and white. It became the star of the day and many members took photographs with this interesting flower. Additional focus fell on *Perilla frutescens* (紫蘇), which, unlike the common green colour of perilla, could be propagated in various colours.

After visiting Tung Tze, members proceeded to Tak Tai's nearby nursery. If Tung Tze was a garden, Tak Tai resembled a jungle. The two nurseries gave members different feelings. They felt like they were in a treasure hunt in Tak Tai because when they walked around its nursery, they had no idea what special plant species awaited them at every checkpoint.

In addition, Tak Tai's arborists told members about the issues they needed to consider for pricing soft landscaping works and showed them an old proven way to detect underground water points by using two steel bars. When the bars touched, that meant there was a water point underneath.

What was a good activity for concluding the visits? Nothing other than a barbecue. Members gathered around a fire and shared their experiences and what they discovered during the visits.



Group Photo



Barbecue Lunch



Presentation of Souvenir and Certificates



Celosia argentea



Perilla frutescens



Passiflora alata



Detection of Underground Water Point



Visit to Sewage Treatment Works

Reported by Sr Paul Wong, QSD Chairman and QSD CPD Sub-Committee Chairman; Sr Brandy Lai, QSD CPD Sub-Committee Member; & Sr Kelvin Shek, BSD CPD Sub-Committee Member

The BSD and QSD CPD Sub-Committees jointly organised a visit to Stanley Sewage Treatment Works (hereafter "STW") operated by the Drainage Services Department (hereafter "DSD") on 24 March 2015.

Before starting the tour, a welcome speech and introduction were given by an engineer from the DSD. With the aid of a video, Powerpoint presentation, and model, members could easily understand the basic concept and construction technology of the STW.

The sewage treatment process was divided into five steps. The first and second steps were screening and de-gritting, respectively. During these processes, the collected sewage was screened by a mechanical bar and directed to a detritor and grit classifier for grit removal. The sewage was then

delivered to an aeration tank, in which the microorganisms (activated sludge) biologically assimilated pollutants into the sewage. Fourth, the treated sewage and activated sludge were separated in the final sedimentation tanks. After final sedimentation, the effluents were disinfected by a sodium hypochlorite solution before being discharged.

What makes this STW special was its geographical location. It was the first STW built inside a cavern in Hong Kong. Stanley STW mainly comprised three caverns that were connected by a series of access and ventilation tunnels and shafts. It was amazing that there was a giant STW surrounded by a beautiful sea view and beach. Due to the cavern's airtight design, its air quality had to be maintained in good condition. Ceiling-mounted air sampling tubes were used to detect the toxic gas content (e.g. carbon monoxide, methane, etc.) in its air. Once the toxic gas content exceeds a certain level, an alarm will be triggered.

Our members enjoyed the briefing and tour of the STW. They believed that it was worth sacrificing half a work day to attend. 🇮🇸

