UNDER	**THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT 1908**
IN THE MATTER OF	**ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO BUILDING FAILURE CAUSED BY CANTERBURY EARTHQUAKES** **KOMIHANA A TE KARAUNA HEI TIROTIRO I NGA WHARE I HORO I NGA RUWHENUA O WAITAHA**
AND IN THE MATTER OF	**THE CTV BUILDING COLLAPSE**

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF PHILLIP REYNISH IN RELATION TO THE CTV BUILDING

DATE OF HEARING: COMMENCING 25 JUNE 2012

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF PHILLIP REYNISH IN RESPECT OF THE CTV BUILDING

Personal Background

1. My full name is Philip James Reynish. I live in Prebbleton, Christchurch. I have been the Managing Director of Reynish Decorators Limited (Reynish Decorators) for approximately 15 years. Reynish Decorators completes painting and decorating services for domestic and commercial buildings.

Purpose of Evidence

2. Reynish Decorators was contracted primarily to facilitate the rebranding of the CTV Building (the Building) for the doctor's surgery, which occupied the 4th floor (Level 5). This involved painting the following:

   a. the parapets and soffits on the exterior around the top perimeter of the Building

   b. all internal doors on Level 5

   c. the entry lobby

3. On completion of the work set out above we were then asked to apply water-proofing membrane to the external support columns on every level.

4. The work began in late January and had not yet been completed when the Building collapsed on 22 February 2011. I was not at the Building at the time of its collapse.

5. I have been asked to give evidence about my observations of the Building when I was there.

Parapets and Soffits

6. To gain access to the parapets we came up through the roof hatch on Level 6. We then affixed harnesses to the roof of the Building so that we could reach over and paint from the top down. There were already some anchor points on the Building for us to clip to our harnesses. However, at some points around the Building we had to put in our own anchor bracket. This involved affixing the bracket to the edge of the roofing iron.

7. I noticed that the roofing iron looked newer than the Building. I understood that the Building was built in the 1980s but the roofing iron looked about 10 years old. I estimated this based on the way it appeared to have weathered. The anchor point brackets attached to the Building also looked new. The model was one I hadn't seen before and I thought it must have been a new and therefore a recent addition to the Building. I took this to mean that there had been some recent work done on it.

8. The soffits were accessed via the windows and fire exit on Level 6. We attached our harnesses to the ropes that were already in place by a window repair company who were also present doing some work on the Building. This would have been about mid-February 2011.

Windows

9. While I was on Level 6 I noticed large gaps around the perimeters of the windows along the eastern and part of the south side of the Building. I have marked on a plan the areas I am referring to with crosses. This is attached and marked **"A"**.

10. The join between the steel window frame and the concrete window opening is generally filled with silicone but in some places the steel window frame had pulled completely away from it and you could feel a draft. I have drawn an example of what I saw. This is titled Figure 1 in the attachment marked **"B"**.

11. The gap was along the right hand side of the window frame and appeared to be larger at the top that at the bottom. I would estimate the gap at the top of the window frame as about 20 millimetres, and the gap at the bottom between 5 and 10 millimetres. This gap concerned me because I took it to mean that the Building was no longer square and it was leaning away from the stairwell and lift tower.

Movement

12. I also noticed the Building would vibrate quite a lot whenever a truck would go past. This didn't concern me because I hadn't been in the Building before and didn't have anything to compare the movement to, however it did seem livelier than I would have expected.

Columns

13. We made a start on water-proofing the columns about a week before the 22 February earthquake. We had completed most of the columns along Levels 6 by

the time the earthquake occurred. The reason we were instructed to water-proof them was because they had fine, hairline cracks throughout them. I have drawn an example of what I saw. This is titled Figure 2 in the attachment marked **"B"**.

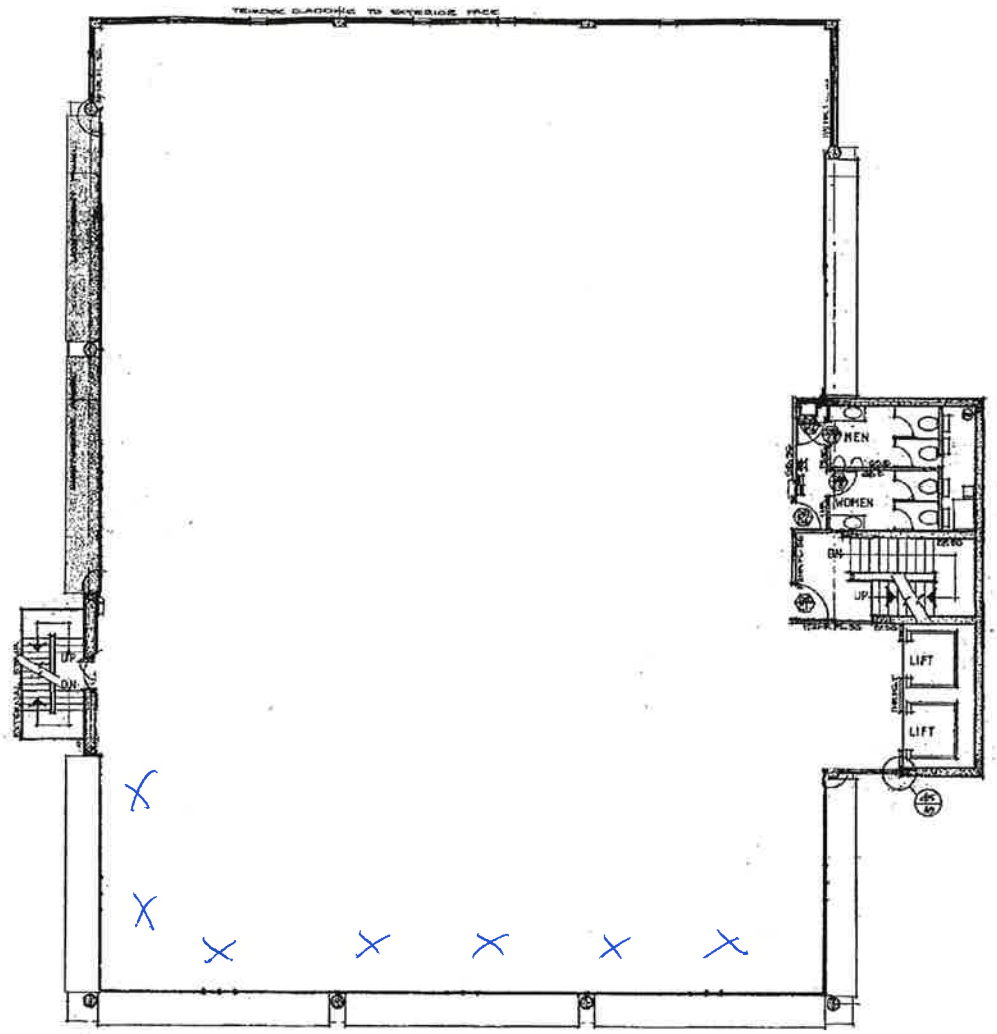
14. These cracks didn't concern me because I had seen this type of fine cracking in concrete before.

Signed: _____

Phillip Reynish

Dated: 28/06/2012

"A"



249 Maaras St

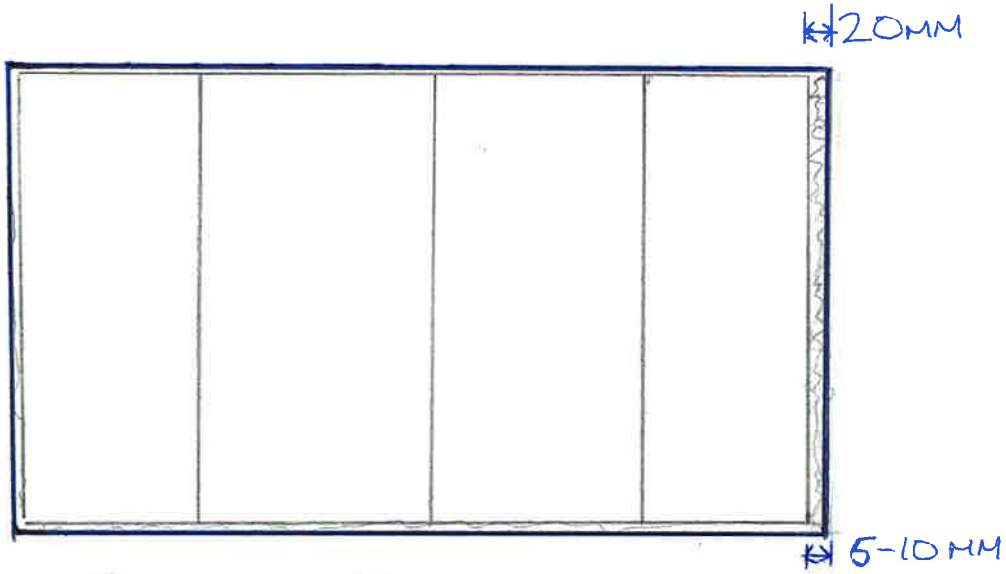
Level 6

X - windows with gaps between the steel and concrete frames

"B"

FIG 1

FIG 2.



— CONCRETE WINDOW OPENING.

— STEEL WINDOW FRAME

GAP BETWEEN (FILLED WITH SILICONE)