Click here to get the public comment form. Comments will only be accepted via this form.

ENTERPRISE SINGAPORE CALLS FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS – 14 JUNE 2024

Under the National Standardisation Programme, the public comment period is an important stage of standards development. Members of the public are invited to provide feedback on draft Singapore Standards for publication and work item proposals for development and review of Singapore Standards and Technical References. The establishment of Singapore Standards is done in accordance with the World Trade Organisation's requirements for the development of national standards.

A) Notification of Draft Singapore Standards for Publication

Members of the public are invited to comment on the following Singapore Standards:

Building and Construction – drainage of roofs, concrete, weldable reinforcing steel

Electrical and Electronic – escalators and moving walks

Manufacturing – additive manufacturing process

Safety and Quality – risk management, management systems (3 standards), conformity assessment (2 standards), protective helmets for motorcyclists

Closing date for comments: **15 August 2024 (except for SS 626 that closes on 15 July 2024))**

For more information on viewing the document, click here.

Please submit comments to: standards@enterprisesg.gov.sg.

B) Notification of the Work Item Proposals

B.1 Proposal for New Work Items

New Work Items (NWIs) are approved proposals to develop new Singapore Standards, or pre-standards like Technical References and Workshop Agreements.

Members of the public are invited to comment on the scope of the new standard and contents that can be included into the following proposal:

Biomedical and Health – clinical data standards for interoperability

The NWI is work-in-progress, and the draft is not available at this juncture.

Closing date for comments: **15 July 2024**

B.2 Proposal for the Review of Singapore Standards

Published Singapore Standards and Technical References are reviewed to determine if they should be updated, confirmed, or withdrawn (if they no longer serve the industry's needs) or classified as mature standards (no foreseeable changes; to be reviewed only upon request).

Members of the public are invited to comment on the following standards to be reviewed:

Building and Construction – foreign workers' dormitories

Biomedical and Health – traditional Chinese medicine (2 standards), cosmetics (5 standards), sterilisation of health care products

Chemical – marine biofuel, fire safety for open plant processing facilities

The reviews are ongoing, and the new version/drafts are not available at this juncture. Users can refer to the current standards to provide feedback. Click here to view or purchase the standards.

Closing date for comments: **15 July 2024**

Members of the public are invited to join as standards partners, co-opted members, or resource members subject to the approval of relevant committees and working groups.

To comment or to join in the development of these standards, please write to standards@enterprisesg.gov.sg.

A) Notification of Draft Singapore Standards for Publication

(I) Building and Construction

Revision

1. Code of practice for drainage of roofs (Revision of SS 525:2006)

This standard specifies requirements for the drainage of surface water from roofs, walls, and wind-driven rain (WDR) spaces and recommends methods of designing gutters, gutter outlets, and rainwater downpipes. The standard outlines performance requirements for siphonic roof drainage systems and considerations for designing drainage systems for WDR spaces.

Users of the standard include service providers, architects, engineers, consultants, testing bodies, contractors, and relevant government agencies.

2. Concrete – Complementary Singapore Standard to SS EN 206 – Part 1: Method of specifying and guidance for the specifier (Revision of SS 544-1:2019+A1:2021)

This standard provides Singapore national provisions where required or permitted by SS EN 206, "Concrete – Specification, performance, production and conformity". It also covers materials, methods of testing and procedures that are outside the scope of SS EN 206, but within national experience. SS 544-1 describes methods of specifying concrete and gives guidance for the specifier.

The main changes are:

- The inclusion of BS EN 197-5, "Cement – Portland-composite cement CEM II/C-M and composite cement CEM VI" and their equivalent combinations as general purpose cements;
- The introduction of the combined performance category for cements and combinations, which are categorised by their resistance to sulphate attack and chloride ingress;
- The removal of minimum cement content and water/cement ratio as limiting values for resistance to corrosion of reinforcement due to carbonation;
- The removal of strength as a limiting value for resistance to corrosion of reinforcement due to chloride ingress;
- Guidance on digital monitoring and measurement.

Users of the standard include consultants, contractors, developers, engineers, suppliers / manufacturers, tertiary institutions, testing and certification bodies, and relevant government agencies.

Confirmation with amendment

3. Specification for steel for the reinforcement of concrete – Weldable reinforcing steel – Bar, coil and decoiled product (SS 560:2016)

This standard specifies requirements for ribbed weldable reinforcing steel used for the reinforcement of concrete structures. The standard covers steel delivered in the form of bars, coils and decoiled products.

This amendment is to update the normative references and changes on product characteristics.

Users of the standards include consultants, contractors, developers, engineers, suppliers / manufacturers, testing and accreditation bodies, tertiary institutions, and relevant government agencies.

(Click here to download the amendment.)

(II) Electrical and Electronic

Revision

4. Code of practice for design, installation and maintenance of escalators and moving walks (Revision of SS 626:2017+A1:2017) (Modified adoption of EN 115-1:2017)

This standard sets out requirements for escalators and moving walks (pallet or belt type) and covers hazardous situations and events relevant to escalators and moving walks when they are used as intended and under conditions of misuse that are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

This standard was released for public comment from 13 September to 14 November 2023. The Working Group had since then deliberated and addressed the comments received. The main changes are as follows:

- Added requirement to disallow the securing of escalator cladding panels using adhesive;
- Added notes for auxiliary brake and handrail speed monitoring device;
- Amended Annex LB to provide guidance for owners to carry out daily operational checks.

Users of the standard include escalator manufacturers, engineers, consultants, training providers, asset owners, institutes of higher learning and relevant government agencies.

Public comment period: ***14 June to 15 July 2024***

(III) Manufacturing

New

5. Additive manufacturing process specifications for aviation (filament layer manufacturing)

This standard aims to create a framework to clearly describe hardware, systems and controls required in filter layer manufacturing (FLM) that demonstrate capabilities to fabricate parts for aviation applications.

The performance requirements of additive manufacturing processes for aviation components depend on its criticality toward aircraft safety of operations, e.g. safe flights and landings. This standard focuses on the requirements for qualification for FLM parts producers of low-criticality components, specifically class C and D components as defined in ASTM F3572, "Standard practice for additive manufacturing – General principles – Part classifications for additive manufactured parts used in aviation. Upon qualification, FLM parts producers will be able to produce low-criticality aircraft parts which can then be further certified by aviation authorities and installed onto both commercial and military aircrafts. The steps required for certification of the part by aviation authorities are not within the scope of this document.

This standard will be issued as a series with this first part focusing on FLM.

Users of the standard include FLM parts producers, organisations that hold design/production organisation approval (DOA/POA), and end users who procure such parts.

(IV) <u>Safety and Quality</u>

<u>New</u>

6. Management systems for outdoor adventure education (OAE) activities

This standard provides a framework and describes best practices which can be used for creating or revising OAE activity programmes while highlighting the unique safety requirements for the most common outdoor adventure activity types used for educational purposes in Singapore.

Users of the standard include academic institutions, OAE providers, programme supervisors, activity leaders, guides, instructors, trainers, safety managers, testing, inspection and certification (TIC) bodies and relevant government agencies.

7. Risk management – Vocabulary (Modified adoption of ISO 31073:2022)

This standard defines generic terms related to the management of risks faced by organisations.

Users of the standard include testing, inspection and certification (TIC) bodies, industry practitioners involved in risk management, industry associations, consultants, training providers and relevant government agencies.

<u>Revision</u>

8. Anti-bribery management systems – Requirements with guidance for use (Revision SS ISO 37001:2016) (Identical adoption of the upcoming revised ISO 37001)

This standard specifies requirements and provides guidance for designing a management system to help organisations prevent, detect, and respond to bribery. The system can be stand-alone or integrated into an overall management system.

It does not specifically address fraud, cartels, and other anti-trust/competition offences, money-laundering or other activities related to corrupt practices, although an organisation can choose to extend the scope of their management system to include such activities.

NOTE:

i. Draft SS ISO 37001 is currently based on the Draft International Standard but the final adoption will be based on the published revised ISO standard.

ii. Comments received will be considered by the national committee responsible for Singapore's inputs to the ISO standards and where appropriate, taken on for international consideration.

Users of the standard include companies, testing, inspection and certification (TIC) bodies and relevant government agencies.

9. Conformity assessment – General requirements for third-party marks of conformity (SS ISO/IEC 17030:2017) (Identical adoption of ISO/IEC 17030:2021)

This standard specifies additional competence requirements for personnel involved in the audit and certification process for quality management systems (QMS) and complements the existing requirements of SS ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, "Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems – Part 1: Requirements".

Users of this standard include TIC bodies and relevant government agencies.

10. Specification for protective helmets for motorcyclists (Revision of SS 9:2014)

This standard specifies requirements for helmets to be worn by riders and passengers of motorcycles and motorcycles with side cars excluding those used by participants in competitive events.

This standard does not cover the requirements for accessories such as goggles, detachable peaks, and detachable face covers.

Users of the standard include helmet importers, distributors and suppliers, buyers, end-users, testing, inspection and certification (TIC) bodies, industry associations and relevant government agencies.

Confirmation

11. Conformity assessment – Requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies (SS ISO/IEC 17011:2017) (Identical adoption of ISO/IEC 17011:2017, confirmed by ISO in 2023)

This standard specifies requirements for the competence, consistent operation and impartiality of accreditation bodies assessing and accrediting conformity assessment bodies.

Users of this standard include accreditation bodies, conformity assessment bodies and relevant government agencies.

Withdrawal

12. Compliance management systems – Guidelines (SS ISO 19600:2015) (Identical adoption of ISO 19600:2014)

This standard is recommended for withdrawal as ISO 19600:2014 has been replaced by ISO 37301:2021, “Compliance management systems – Requirements with guidance for use”.

Users can refer directly to ISO 37301:2021.

Copies of the drafts and standards are available at:

Viewing from Singapore Standards eShop
Login to Singapore Standards eShop at: www.singaporestandardseshop.sg
[Login ► Go to Standards (3 bars for mobile users) ► Singapore Standards ► View Singapore Standards ► Under Product Type select ‘All’ ► Under Product Status select ‘Draft’

Viewing Singapore Standards and ISO Standards from Public Libraries
All Public Libraries’ multimedia stations and on personal internet/mobile devices (e.g. mobile phones, notebooks, tablets) at all Public Libraries via NLB databases “Singapore and ISO Standards Collection” (refer to https://www.nlb.gov.sg/main/visit-us for address and viewing hours)

Purchase of Singapore Standards
TOPPAN Next Pte. Ltd.
Customer Service Hotline: (65) 6826 9691
Email: singaporestandardseshop@toppannext.com
Operating Hours:
Mon to Fri: 9.30 am to 6.00 pm
Closed on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays

NOTE – The viewing period of the drafts and standards will expire on the closing of the public comment period and will no longer be available after this date.

B) Notification of the Work Item Proposals

B.1 Proposal for New Work Items

Biomedical and Health

Guidelines for clinical data standards for interoperability

This standard will provide guidance on using the following required data standards for coding, storing, and transmitting clinical information, including but limited to:

- Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine Clinical Terms (SNOMED CT): for diagnosis and patient problem list (clinical purpose);
- Singapore Drug Dictionary (SDD): for prescribing and dispensing drug identity;
- Singapore Medicines Supporting Terminology (SMST): for supporting drug information (route of administration, frequency, dosage form, duration units);
- Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC): for laboratory test identity (including individual test identity for panels);
- National Healthcare Data Dictionary (NHDD): for patient demographics.

Users of the standard include service providers that support companies needing to contribute clinical data to the National Electronic Health Record system.

B.2 Proposal for the Review of Singapore Standards

(I) Building and Construction

1. Design, management, maintenance, and operation of foreign workers' dormitories (TR 37:2014)

This standard has been reviewed with the intention to withdraw it as it is no longer required by dormitory operators.

There will be no replacement as users can refer directly to the Foreign Employee Dormitories Act licensing conditions and other relevant codes such as the Fire Code, and the Code of Practice for Environmental Health.

(II) Biomedical and Health

2. Traditional Chinese medicine – Nomenclature for Chinese medicine and standard formulae (SS 613:2016)

This standard specifies the nomenclature for Chinese medicines and standard formulae used in TCM for easy referencing between their respective Chinese, hanyu pinyin, scientific, Latin and common English names.

3. Traditional Chinese medicine – Prescription labelling (SS 614:2016)

This standard specifies guidelines for the standard prescription labels for users of TCM. It is applicable to all labels for identification of medicines (including tablets, concoctions, herbs, and powders) prescribed by a TCM physician.

The standards on TCM will be reviewed with the intention to withdraw them due to their low usage and limited user base.

Users of the standards include TCM physicians, practitioners, and clinics.

4. **Cosmetics – Analytical methods – Nitrosamines: Detection and determination of *N*-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) in cosmetics by HPLC, post-column photolysis and derivatisation** (SS ISO 10130:2017)

This standard describes a method for the detection and quantification of *N*-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) in cosmetics and raw materials used in cosmetics by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) coupled with post-column photolysis and derivatisation.

5. **Cosmetics – Analytical methods – Validation criteria for analytical results using chromatographic techniques** (SS ISO 12787:2017)

This standard defines validation criteria with which analytical results obtained from the analysis of cosmetic products should comply to give confidence in performance, reliability and quality of the final result. It sets out an analytical approach that can be used by a single laboratory to carry out chromatographic analyses on a given sample, or samples.

6. **Cosmetics – Analytical methods – Nitrosamines: Detection and determination of N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) in cosmetics by HPLC-MS-MS** (SS ISO 15819:2017)

This standard describes a method for the detection and quantification of N-nitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) in cosmetics and raw materials used in cosmetics.

7. **Guidelines on technical definitions and criteria for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients and products**

Part 1: Definitions for ingredients (SS ISO 16128-1:2016)

This standard provides guidelines on definitions for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients. In addition to natural and organic ingredients, other ingredient categories which may be necessary for natural and organic product development are defined with associated restrictions.

Part 2: Criteria for ingredients and products (SS ISO 16128-2:2017)

This standard specifies approaches to determine natural, natural origin, organic and organic origin indexes that apply to the ingredient categories defined in ISO 16128-1.

8. **Cosmetic – Microbiology – Guidelines for the risk assessment and identification of microbiologically low-risk products** (SS ISO 29621:2017)

This standard provides guidance to cosmetic manufacturers to help define those finished products that, based on a risk assessment, present a low risk of microbial contamination during production and/or intended use, and do not require the application of microbiological testing standards for cosmetics.

The above standards on cosmetics will be reviewed with the intention to confirm them without any amendments. For SS ISO 16128-2:2017, it will be confirmed with an amendment which is the adoption of ISO 16128-2:2017/Amd 1:2022.

Users of these standards include cosmetic manufactures and suppliers.

9. **Sterilisation of health care products – Moist heat – Part 2: Guidance on the application of ISO 17665-1** (TR ISO/TS 17665-2:2018)

This Technical Reference (TR) provides general guidance on the development, validation and routine control of moist heat sterilisation processes and is intended to explain the requirements set in ISO 17665-1. The guidance given in this TR is provided to promote good practice related to moist heat sterilisation processes and to assist those developing and validating a moist heat sterilisation process according to ISO 17665-1.

This standard will be reviewed with the intention to withdraw it as ISO/TS 17665-2:2018 has been replaced by ISO 17665:2024 "Sterilization of health care products – Moist heat – Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices". This ISO standard also replaces ISO 17665-1:2006, ISO/TS 17665-2:2009, and ISO/TS 17665-3:2013.

Users can refer directly to the ISO standard.

(III) Chemical

10. Specification for marine biofuel (WA 2:2022)

The Workshop Agreement (WA) is intended to cover the quality for marine biofuel (distillate and residual fuels), the corresponding test methods, and the specifications for each parameter.

This WA aims to assist the bunker suppliers and buyers to bunker marine biofuel that is acceptable for use and appropriately stored and handled by the receiving vessel and the bunker craft operator.

The standard is reviewed with the intention of elevating it to a Technical Reference.

Users of the standard include bunker suppliers, oil traders, marine biofuel suppliers, bunker buyers, bunker surveyors, bunker fuel testing bodies, industry association for shipping and relevant government agencies.

11. Code of practice for fire safety for open plant processing facilities in oil, chemical and process industries (SS 634:2018)

This standard covers the layout and spacing of open plant processing facilities, drainage of spillages and firefighting water, isolation of the plant, provision of means of escape, passive and active fire protection systems, and access for emergency responders and appliances.

Recommendations set in this standard are applicable to open plant processing facilities in the oil, chemical and process industries, including energy and utilities facilities.

This standard does not apply to the following:

- Atmospheric storage tanks, which is usually sited away from process units;
- Pressurised storage tanks;
- Cryogenic storage tanks.

The standard is reviewed with the intention to update it.

Users of the standard include oil, chemical and process industries owners that have open plant processing facilities (inclusive of energy and utilities facilities), engineers, and relevant government agencies.

Submit Comments

Frequently asked questions about public comment on Singapore Standards:

1. What is the public comment on Singapore Standards?

Singapore Standards are established based on an open system which is also in accordance with the requirements of the World Trade Organisation. These documents are issued as part of a consultation process before any standards are introduced or reviewed. The public comment period is an important stage in the development of Singapore Standards. This mechanism helps industry, companies and other stakeholders to be aware of forthcoming changes to Singapore Standards and provides them with an opportunity to influence, before their publication, the standards that have been developed by their industry and for their industry.

2. How does public comment on Singapore Standards benefit me?

This mechanism:

- ensures that your views are considered and gives you the opportunity to influence the content of the standards in your area of expertise and in your industry;
- enables you to be familiar with the content of the standards before they are published and you stand to gain a competitive advantage with this prior knowledge of the standards.

3. Why do I have to pay for the standards which are proposed for review or withdrawal?

These standards are available for ***free viewing*** at Toppan Leefung Pte Ltd and all Public Libraries. However, the normal price of the standard will be charged for those who wish to purchase a copy. At the stage where we propose to review or withdraw the standards, the standards are still current and in use. We seek comments for these standards so as to:

- provide an opportunity for the industry to provide inputs for the review of the standard that would make the standard suitable for the industry's use,
- provide feedback on the continued need for the standard so that it will not be withdrawn.

4. Why are comments only accepted through the new public comment form provided by Enterprise Singapore?

We have developed a new public comment form which will enable users to submit their comments in a standardised and structured manner. The Working Group (WG) that will be reviewing the comments will have a better understanding of what the commenter has proposed, the rationale for the changes and where these changes will be made in the standard. This will assist the WG in addressing the comments more effectively.

5. What happens after I have submitted my comments?

The comments will be channelled to the relevant WGs for consideration and you will be informed of the outcome of the committee's decision. You may be invited to meet the WG if clarification is required on your feedback.

6. Can I view drafts after the public comment period?

Drafts will not be available after the public comment period.

7. How do I request for the development of a new standard?

You can propose the development of a new standard here.