

Submit Comments

ENTERPRISE SINGAPORE CALLS FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS – 12 APRIL 2019

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 Standard documents:

Biomedical and Health – [sterilisation of health-care products](#), [terminally sterilised medical devices](#), [sterile barrier systems for medical devices](#)

Building and Construction – [water services](#)

Chemical – [safety and health management system](#), [bunker mass flow metering](#), [painting of buildings](#), [paints, varnishes and related materials](#), [toilet soap](#), [scouring powder](#), [liquid detergent for hand dishwashing](#)

For more information on viewing the document, [click here](#).

Closing date for comments: **13 June 2019**.

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

B) Notification of New Work Item Proposals

B.1 Proposal for New Work Items

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

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:

Chemical – [thermal foggers](#)

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

Closing date for comments: **13 May 2019**.

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

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

B.2 Proposal for the Review of Singapore Standards

Published Singapore Standards are reviewed to determine if they should be updated, confirmed or withdrawn (if they no longer serve the industry's needs) or classified as mature standards (no foreseeable changes; to be reviewed only upon request).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

Building and Construction – [concrete cylindrical pipes and fittings](#)

Chemical – [bulk liquid oxygen](#), [LNG bunkering](#)

Electrical and Electronic – [temporary electrical installations](#)

The reviews are ongoing and new versions/drafts are not available at this juncture. Users can refer to the current standards to provide feedback. [Click here](#) to view and purchase the standards.

Closing date for comments: **13 May 2019**.

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

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

A) Notification of draft Singapore Standards for Publication

(I) Biomedical and Health

New

- 1. *Sterilisation of health care products – Ethylene oxide – Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a sterilisation process for medical devices** (Identical adoption of ISO 11135:2014+Amd 1:2018)

This standard specifies requirements for the development, validation and routine control of an ethylene oxide sterilisation process for medical devices in both the industrial and health care facility settings, and it acknowledges the similarities and differences between the two applications.

- 2. *Sterilisation of health care products – Radiation – Part 2: Establishing the sterilisation dose** (Identical adoption of ISO 11137-2:2013)

This standard specifies methods for determining the minimum dose needed to achieve a specified requirement for sterility and methods to substantiate the use of 25 kGy or 15 kGy as the sterilisation dose to achieve a sterility assurance level, SAL, of 10^{-6} . It also specifies methods of sterilisation dose audit used to demonstrate the continued effectiveness of the sterilisation dose.

- 3. Packaging for terminally sterilised medical devices**

***Part 1: Requirements for materials, sterile barrier systems and packaging systems** (Identical adoption of ISO 11607-1:2019)

This standard specifies requirements and test methods for materials, preformed sterile barrier systems, sterile barrier systems and packaging systems that are intended to maintain sterility of terminally sterilised medical devices until the point of use.

***Part 2: Validation requirements for forming, sealing and assembly processes** (Identical adoption of ISO 11607-2:2019)

This standard specifies requirements for the development and validation of processes for packaging medical devices that are terminally sterilised. These processes include forming, sealing and assembly of preformed sterile barrier systems, sterile barrier systems and packaging systems.

4. ***Standard guide for accelerated aging of sterile barrier systems for medical devices** (Identical adoption of ASTM F1980-16)

This standard provides information for developing accelerated aging protocols to rapidly determine the effects, if any, due to the passage of time on the sterile integrity of the sterile barrier system and the physical properties of their component packaging materials.

Potential users of the above standards on health care and medical devices may include healthcare sectors, manufacturers, developers and sterilisation service providers.

(II) **Building and Construction**

Amendment

5. **Amendment No. 1 to Code of practice for water services** (SS 636 : 2018)

This amendment specifies the changes required for the sale and supply of at least 2-ticks MWELS fittings. The changes include immediate actions required in safeguarding water resources and the need for private water suppliers to obtain approval for the supply of piped potable water. In addition the term 'Licensed Water Service Worker' is replaced with Licensed Plumber'.

Those who may be interested in this Amendment include professional engineers, registered architects and licensed water services plumbers in the design, installation, fixing, testing and maintenance of water services in all residential, commercial and industrial buildings/premises.

[\(Click here to download the amendment.\)](#)

(III) **Chemical**

New

6. ***Safety and health management system for the chemical industry – Requirements with guidance for use** (Modified adoption of ISO 45001:2018) (Review of SS 506 : Part 3 : 2013)

This standard incorporates process safety elements from SS 506 : Part 3 and is developed based on the modified adoption of ISO 45001. The purpose of this standard is to enable organisations to continue with a single safety and health management system that manages both occupational safety and health, and process safety. Organisations that are certified to this standard will meet the requirements of ISO 45001.

This standard replaces "Occupational Safety and Health" with "Safety and Health". Additional terms and definitions relevant to process safety management have been included. Prior to conducting risk assessments, compilation of a set of process safety information is required under implementing control of the processes. Seven mandatory requirements relevant to process safety management have been added.

This standard will replace SS 506 : Part 3.

Potential users of the standard may include the chemical industry, which includes organisations and their service providers in the chemical, petrochemical, oil refining, pharmaceutical companies, wafer fabrication plants and bulk storage terminals.

Revision

7. ***Code of practice for bunker mass flow metering** (Review of TR 48 : 2015)

This standard covers the requirements of bunker quantity measurement using Coriolis mass flow meter (MFM) system. The requirements include metering system qualification, installation, testing, procedures and documentation for bunker custody transfer. It also covers sampling process of bunkering.

In this revision, distillate fuels and bunkers that meet IMO regulations and multi meter installation were included. The zero verification procedure was enhanced and the roles of bunker surveyors were better defined in the standard.

Potential users of the standard include vendors of Coriolis mass flow meters, bunker suppliers, bunker surveyors, bunker tanker operators, shipowners/buyers, bunkering associations and relevant authorities.

8. *Code of practice for painting of buildings (Revision of SS 542 : 2008)

This standard specifies good industry practices for painting and repainting of buildings and provides guidance to identify various types of paint systems on different surfaces and their usages including application processes. It also covers the maintenance of painting systems.

In this revision, engineered timber used in construction of buildings and painting on substrates such as plastic, glass and ceramics have been included.

Potential users of the standard include paint manufacturers, suppliers, test laboratories, contractors, applicators, architects, consultants, facilities/property managers, building surveyors and relevant government agencies.

9. Methods of test for paints, varnishes and related materials (Review of SS 5 series)

Fifty parts of SS 5 are being reviewed. This review is targeted for completion in mid 2019.

Users of the SS 5 series standards include testing laboratories, paints suppliers and manufacturers, associations of contractors, consultants and architects, and relevant government agencies.

The following are another nine parts which have been reviewed and the outcomes are given as follows:

Revisions

***Part B16: Determination of viscosity by the Brookfield viscometer** (Modified adoption of ASTM D2196-15)

This standard specifies the test method which covers the determination of the apparent viscosity and the shear thinning and thixotropic properties of non-Newtonian materials in the shear rate range from 0.1 to 50 s⁻¹ using a rotational viscometer operating in a fluid of "infinite" dimensions.

***Part E3: Visual comparison of the colour of paints** (Modified adoption of ISO 3668:2017)

This standard specifies a method for the visual comparison of the colour of films of paints or related products against a standard (either a reference standard or a freshly prepared standard) using artificial light sources in a standard booth.

***Part F3: Abrasion resistance (Taber abrader)** (Modified adoption of ISO 7784-2:2016)

This standard specifies a method for determining the resistance to abrasion of coatings, for which two loaded, freely rotatable but eccentrically arranged abrasive rubber wheels affect the coating of the rotating test specimen.

Confirmation with amendment

Part B14: Pigment content (Centrifuge) – with Amendment No. 2

This standard determines the pigment content of all materials, except cellulosic lacquer and vinyl paints which contain toluidine, chrome green, iron blue and some types of water-based paints.

This standard will be confirmed with an amendment to Clause 2.2 to incorporate the equation of conversion from rate per minute (rpm) to gravity (g).

[\(Click here to download the amendment.\)](#)

Confirmation and classification as mature standards

Part B3: Determination of water by the Dean and Stark Method

This standard describes a procedure for determining water in paints or paint materials (other than water-based paints), using a Dean and Stark apparatus conforming to BS 756 'Dean and Stark apparatus'.

Part C6: Determination of low concentrations of lead, cadmium and cobalt in paint by atomic absorption spectroscopy

This standard covers the determination of lead contents between 0.01 and 5%, cadmium contents between 50 and 150 ppm (mg/kg), and cobalt contents between 50 and 2000 ppm (mg/kg) present in the non-volatile portion of liquid coatings or contained in dried films.

Part D1: Wet edge time

This standard describes a procedure for determining whether the edge of a film of paint or allied material remains 'alive' after a specified period of drying, when applied over the appropriate surface.

Part G2: Alkali resistance (spotting method)

This standard specifies a procedure for determining the alkali resistance of the material under test.

Part G8: Determination of bleeding of road marking paint

This standard specifies a procedure for determining the degree of bleeding of road marking paints and provides photographic reference standards for comparison purposes. The test method is intended primarily for comparative evaluation in the laboratory.

These standards will be confirmed without amendments as the contents are still current and relevant to the stakeholders. They will also be classified as mature standards as there are no foreseeable changes to them. Hence, they will not be reviewed until a request is put forth to do so.

Confirmation and classification as mature standards

10. Specification for toilet soap (SS 35 : 2013) – without amendment

This standard applies to toilet soap, meant for direct application to the skin exclusively for cleansing purposes. It does not cover the requirements for carbolic soap or specialty soaps such as transparent soap, medicated soap, or sea water soap.

11. Specification for scouring powder (SS 190 : 2013) – with Amendment No. 3

This specification currently covers scouring powder for the cleaning of porcelain faces (vitreous types), floors, marble and for general kitchen use.

However, this standard will be confirmed with an amendment to the scope of the standard, where scouring powder for the cleaning of marble will be removed. The term "marble" has been removed as the form of marble in use currently has changed. The definition of marble has changed over the years and the current type of marble (large porosity) will be sensitive to the use of scouring powder during cleaning. Instead of the use of scouring powder, scouring cream should be used for cleaning of marbles.

[\(Click here to download the amendment.\)](#)

12. Specification for liquid detergent for hand dishwashing (SS 285 : 2013) – with Amendment No. 1

This standard covers the requirements and methods of test for liquid detergents for hand dishwashing, consisting mainly of anionic surface active agents (surfactants).

This standard will be confirmed with an amendment made to Annex C (normative) to incorporate more reagents that are currently available in the market.

[\(Click here to download the amendment.\)](#)

SS 35, SS 190 and SS 285 will be confirmed and also classified as mature standards as there are no foreseeable changes to them. Hence, they will not be reviewed until a request is put forth to do so.

Copies of the drafts and standards are available at:

***For drafts (Viewing only)**

Login to Singapore Standards eShop at: www.singaporestandardseshop.sg

[Login ► Browse ► Product Categories ► Singapore Standards ► Drafts (Singapore Standards) ► Select draft]

For Singapore Standards and ISO Standards (Viewing only)

All public libraries' multimedia stations and on personal internet/mobile devices (e.g. mobile phones, notebooks, tablets) at all public libraries via NLB eDatabases "Singapore and ISO Standards Collection" (refer to www.nlb.gov.sg/VisitUs.aspx for address and viewing hours)

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NOTE – The viewing period of the drafts will expire on the closing of the 2-month public comment period. Drafts will no longer be available after this date.

B) Notification of New Work Item Proposals

B.1 Proposed New Work Item

(I) Chemical

1. Safe use of thermal foggers during pest management activities

This proposed standard will specify the requirements for safe handling of pesticides such as storage and disposal, for the purpose of thermal fogging. This standard will also cover the assessment of need for thermal fogging, general and site risk assessment, safety aspects in operating and handling of thermal foggers, proper maintenance and storage, measures to prevent fire during thermal fogging and proper emergency planning and first aid procedures.

Users of this proposed standard include vector control management companies, town councils, estate managers, manufacturers and suppliers of vector control equipment, vector control workers and technicians as well as relevant government agencies.

B.2 Review of Singapore Standards

(I) Building and Construction

1. Concrete cylindrical pipes and fittings including manholes and street gullies (SS 183 : 1978)

The recommendations of this standard applies for concrete cylindrical pipes and fittings, either reinforced with steel or unreinforced, with flexible joints (with seals either integrated or supplied separately) and nominal sizes not exceeding DN 3000 mm. Larger nominal bores are to be by agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer. The pipes and fittings are intended to be used in the conveyance under atmospheric pressure of sewage or surface water, and for the construction of culverts and manholes.

The standard is reviewed with the intention to update it.

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

(II) Chemical

2. Code of practice for bulk liquid oxygen storage installations on user premises (SS 597 : 2014)

This standard covers the general principles recommended for bulk liquid oxygen storage installations on user premises where the tank capacity is more than 500 L or less than 100,000 L.

Users of this standard include manufacturers and suppliers, industry associations, gas professionals, academia, testing laboratories and relevant government agencies.

3. Technical Reference for LNG bunkering

Part 1: General introduction (TR 56 : Part 1 : 2017)

Part 2: Requirements for custody transfer (TR 56 : Part 2 : 2017)

Part 3: Procedures and safety distances (TR 56 : Part 3 : 2017)

Part 4: Competency requirements for personnel (TR 56 : Part 4 : 2017)

This series of standards covers LNG delivery from LNG bunkering facilities to receiving ships through four modes of transfer (truck-to-ship, shore-to-ship, ship-to-ship and cassette bunkering).

Users of the standards include stakeholders involved in the LNG bunker supply chain such as LNG bunker suppliers, bunker tanker owners / operators, LNG fuel receiving vessels, ship owners / operators, training institutions, third party agencies and relevant authorities.

(III) Electrical and Electronic

4. Code of practice for temporary electrical installations

Part 1: Construction and building sites (CP 88 : Part 1 : 2001)

This standard deals principally with temporary electrical installations for building operation and work of engineering construction. It applies to electrical installations set up for the provision of electricity supply during the execution of the following works:

- (a) New building construction;
- (b) Repair, alteration, extension or demolition of buildings;
- (c) Engineering construction;
- (d) Earthworks;
- (e) Other similar works.

Part 2: Festive lighting, trade-fairs, mini-fairs and exhibition sites (CP 88 : Part 2 : 2001)

This standard deals principally with outdoor electrical installation set up for the provision of electricity supply for:

- (a) Trade-fairs or mini-fairs;
- (b) Exhibitions;
- (c) Amusement parks;
- (d) Decorative lightings in public places;
- (e) Any outdoor electrical installation set up for festive, religious or commercial event accessible to the public.

Users of the standards include professional bodies, associations, M&E, contractors, consultants, licensed electrical worker, professional engineers, facilities management companies, IHLs 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. What happens after I have submitted my comments?

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

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

Drafts will not be available after the public comment period.

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

You can propose the development of a new standard [here](#).