Building and Construction Authority

We shape a **safe**, **high quality**, **sustainable** and **friendly** built environment.

Our reference: **APPBCA-2019-06** Building Control Cluster

Date: 5 July 2019

Distribution List

Dear Sir/Madam

UPDATES TO THE APPROVED DOCUMENT (5 JULY 2019)

1. We wish to inform you that we will update the Approved Document on 5 July 2019.

2. There are no new requirements in this update. The update comprises mostly editorial changes, which are meant to improve clarity. Other than that, the rest of the updates comprises adding some standards or codes as acceptable solutions. This is to relax the rules by having more options as acceptable solutions. All the updates are effective from 5 July 2019.

3. For your information, a table highlighting all the updates and relevant explanatory comments is provided in Annex A. An electronic copy of the updated Approved Document can be downloaded from BCA's website from 5 July 2019 from this link:

http://www.bca.gov.sg/Publications/BuildingControlAct/others/Approveddocument.pdf

4. We would appreciate it if you could share this circular with your members. If you need any clarifications, please contact us through BCA's Online Feedback Form at https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform/

Yours faithfully,

CHOONG TECK MIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
BUILDING PLAN AND POLICIES DEPARTMENT
for COMMISSIONER OF BUILDING CONTROL

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ANNEX A
COMPILED AMENDMENTS TO THE APPROVED DOCUMENT
5 JULY 2019

<table>
<tr><th>CURRENT VERSION 7.01</th><th>5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02</th><th>COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Section A General</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.1.1 The framework for performance-based building code is set out in the Building Control Regulations 2003 (referred to … requirements”). The objectives set out community expectations of a safe, disabled-friendly and energy efficient building. The performance requirements outline the level of performance, which must be met in order for a building to meet the objectives.</td><td>A.1.1 The framework for performance-based building code is set out in the Building Control Regulations 2003 (referred to … requirements”). The objectives set out community expectations of a safe, <s>disabled-friendly</s> accessible and energy efficient building. The performance requirements outline the level of performance, which must be met in order for a building to meet the objectives.</td><td>Editorial change.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Section B Structural Design and Construction</td></tr>
<tr><td>B.3.3 Structural Design
B.3.3.1 The design of the building structures shall comply with the following Standards –<table><tr><th>Type of structures</th><th>When adopting Singapore or British design standards</th><th>When adopting Eurocodes</th></tr><tr><td>(c) Steel structures;</td><td>(i) Structural use of steelwork in</td><td>(i) Design of steel structures</td></tr></table></td><td>B.3.3 Structural Design
B.3.3.1 The design of the building structures shall comply with the following Standards –<table><tr><th>Type of structures</th><th>When adopting Singapore or British design standards</th><th>When adopting Eurocodes</th></tr><tr><td>c) Steel structures;</td><td>(i) Structural use of steelwork in</td><td>(i) Design of steel structures</td></tr></table></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

CURRENT VERSION 7.01			5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02			COMMENTS
composite steel and concrete structures	building – BS 5950; and (ii) Design Guide on Use of Alternative Structural Steel Materials to BS 5950 and Eurocode 3 – BC 1.	- SS EN 1993 (ii) Design of composite steel and concrete structures - SS EN 1994; and (iii) Design Guide on Use of Alternative Structural Steel Materials to BS 5950 and Eurocode 3 – BC 1.	composite steel and concrete structures	building – BS 5950; and (ii) Design Guide on Use of Alternative Structural Steel Materials to BS 5950 and Eurocode 3 – BC 1.	- SS EN 1993 (ii) Design of composite steel and concrete structures - SS EN 1994; and (iii) Design Guide on Use of Alternative Structural Steel Materials to BS 5950 and Eurocode 3 – BC 1. **(iv) Design Guide for Concrete Filled Tubular Members with High Strength Materials – BC4**	*Rules relaxation. Document (iv) added as acceptable solution.*
Type of structures	When adopting Singapore or British design	When adopting Eurocodes	Type of structures	When adopting Singapore or British design	When adopting Eurocodes	

<table>
<tr><th>CURRENT VERSION 7.01</th><th>5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02</th><th>COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>standards</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(f) Timber structures</td><td>(i) Code of practice for structural use of timber – SS CP 7; and
(ii) Structure use of timber – BS 5268-2 – For use of glued laminated timber structures and non-tropical timber.</td><td>(i) Design of timber structures – BS EN 1995.</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>standards</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>(f) Timber structures</td><td>(i) Code of practice for structural use of timber – SS CP 7; and
(ii) Structure use of timber – BS 5268-2 – For use of glued laminated timber structures and non-tropical timber.</td><td>(i) Design of timber structures – SS EN 1995-1-1, SS EN 1995-1-2.</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>Code update.</td></tr>
<tr><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Type of structures</td><td>When adopting Singapore or British design standards</td><td>When adopting Eurocodes</td></tr>
<tr><td>(i) Assess-ment of concrete</td><td>(i) Testing concrete – BS 1881; and</td><td>(i) Assessment of in-situ compressive strength in</td></tr>
</table>
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<table>
<tr><td>Type of structures</td><td>When adopting Singapore or British design standards</td><td>When adopting Eurocodes</td></tr>
<tr><td>(i) Assess-ment of concrete</td><td>(i) Testing concrete – BS 1881; and</td><td>(i) Assessment of in-situ compressive strength in</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td></tr>
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CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
<table><tr><td></td><td>(ii) Guide to assessment of concrete strength in existing structures – BS 6089.</td><td>structures and precast concrete components – SS EN 13791.</td></tr></table>	<table><tr><td></td><td>(ii) Guide to assessment of concrete strength in existing structures – BS 6089.</td><td>structures and precast concrete components – SS EN 13791. **(ii) Complementary guidance to that given in SS EN 13791 – SS 592.**</td></tr></table>	*Rules relaxation. Document (ii) added as acceptable solution.*
B.3.7 **Construction Materials** B.3.7.1 Construction materials shall comply with the following Standards	B.3.7 **Construction Materials** B.3.7.1 Construction materials shall comply with the following Standards	

<table>
<tr><th>CURRENT VERSION 7.01</th><th>5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02</th><th>COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Type of materials</th><th>When adopting Singapore or British design standards</th><th>When adopting Eurocodes</th></tr>
<tr><td>(i) Structural steel</td><td colspan="2">(i) Specification for weldable structural steels. Hot finished …
(vii) Steel castings for structural uses – BS EN 10340; and
(viii) Founding – Technical conditions of delivery – BS EN 1559-1 and 2.</td></tr>
</table>
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<td>
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<tr><th>Type of materials</th><th>When adopting Singapore or British design standards</th><th>When adopting Eurocodes</th></tr>
<tr><td>(i) Structural steel</td><td colspan="2">(i) Specification for weldable structural steels. Hot finished …
(vii) Steel castings for structural uses – BS EN 10340; ~~and~~
(viii) Founding – Technical conditions of delivery – BS EN 1559-1 and 2; and
(ix) Open die steel forgings for general engineering purposes – BS EN 10250-1 and BS EN 10250-2.</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>Rules relaxation. Document (ix) added as acceptable solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Section C Headroom and Ceiling Height</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>C.3.2 Headroom
C.3.2.1 The headroom of every room, access route and circulation space shall not be less than 2.0 m.

C.3.2.2 For sheltered car parks, the headroom at</td>
<td>C.3.2 Headroom
C.3.2.1 The headroom of every room, access route and circulation space shall not be less than 2.0 metres.

C.3.2.2 For sheltered car parks, the headroom at</td>
<td>Editorial changes

Editorial</td>
</tr>
</table>

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
parking lots and driveway shall not be less than 2.2m.	parking lots and driveway shall not be less than 2.2 m**etres**.	*changes*
Note: 1 *The term "access route" shall include a covered walkway or footway of a building.*	*Note:* 1 *The term "access route" shall include a covered walkway or footway of a building.*	
2 *The headroom is measured from the finished floor level to the underside of any beam, duct, service pipe, fixture, fitting or other obstruction or projection; and in the case of a doorway, it shall be measured up to the underside of the transom.*	2 ~~***The headroom is measured from the finished floor level to the underside of any beam, duct, service pipe, fixture, fitting or other obstruction or projection; and in the case of a doorway, it shall be measured up to the underside of the transom.***~~	*Editorial changes*
3 Windows, which open into any access route or circulation space, shall not result in any inadequacy in headroom in the access route or circulation space.	3 ~~***Windows, which open into any access route or circulation space, shall not result in any inadequacy in headroom in the access route or circulation space.***~~	
4. The headroom along a flight of staircase is measured vertically between the pitch line and any point directly above that limits the headroom. See Figure C.3.2.1(a).	***2 The headroom is measured from the finished floor level to –*** ***a) in the case of a doorway, the underside of the transom;*** ***b) in the case where a window opens into an access route or circulation space, the underside of the opened window, or*** ***c) in all other cases, the underside of any***	

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	beam, duct, service pipe, fixture, fitting or other obstruction or projection. ***3*** *The headroom along a flight of staircase is measured vertically between the pitch line and any point directly above that limits the headroom. See Figure C.3.2.1(a)* ***for illustration of headroom measurement at staircases.***	
	4 The pitch line is the notional line joining the leading edge or nosings (if any) of successive stair treads within a flight of a stairway.	*Definition added for clarity*
Section E Staircases		
E.3 ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION E.3.1 The requirements in paragraphs E.2.1 and E.2.2 are deemed to be satisfied if a staircase is designed and constructed in accordance with the specifications set out in paragraphs E.3.2 to E.3.6.	E.3 **ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION** E.3.1 The requirements in paragraphs E.2.1 and E.2.2 are deemed to be satisfied if a staircase is designed and constructed in accordance with the specifications set out in paragraphs E.3.2 to E.3.**7**.	*Editorial changes*
E.3.2 **Projection** E.3.2.1 No projection, other than handrails, is allowed in a staircase within a height of 2.0 m from the landing or pitch line.	E.3.2 **Projection** E.3.2.1 No projection, other than handrails, is allowed **into the space of ~~in~~** a staircase **that is** within a height of 2.0 m from the landing or pitch line.	*Editorial changes*
	Note: ***The pitch line is the notional line joining the leading edge or nosings (if any) of successive stair treads within a flight of a stairway.***	*Definition added for clarity*

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E.3.3 **Width of staircase** E.3.3.1 The clearance of the width of every staircase shall not be less than 900 mm.	E.3.3 **Width of staircase** E.3.3.1 The ~~**clearance of the**~~ **clear width** of every staircase shall not be less than 900 mm.	*Editorial changes*
E.3.4 **Risers and treads** E.3.4.1 The height of a riser shall not be more than 175 mm.	E.3.4 **Risers and treads** E.3.4.1 The height of a riser shall not be more than 175 mm. **(see Figure E.3.4.2(a) for measurement of "riser")**	*Editorial changes*
E.3.4.2 The width of a tread shall not be less than 275 mm. See Figure E.3.4.2(a) on for measurements of tread and riser. E.3.4.2A Notwithstanding paragraph E.3.4.2, the width of a tread of any staircase in any residential unit shall not be less than 225mm. E.3.4.2B Notwithstanding paragraph E.3.4.2, the width of a tread of any staircase in any industrial building shall not be less than 250mm.	~~E.3.4.2 The width of a tread shall not be less than 275 mm. See Figure E.3.4.2(a) on for measurements of tread and riser.~~ ~~E.3.4.2A Notwithstanding paragraph E.3.4.2, the width of a tread of any staircase in any residential unit shall not be less than 225mm.~~ ~~E.3.4.2B Notwithstanding paragraph E.3.4.2, the width of a tread of any staircase in any industrial building shall not be less than 250mm.~~ **E.3.4.2 The width of a tread of a staircase (see Figure E.3.4.2(a) for measurement of "tread") shall not be less than:** **a) 225 mm, if the staircase is in a residential unit within a residential building;** **b) 250 mm, if the staircase is in an industrial building, or**	*Editorial changes*

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	c) 275 mm, if the staircase is in any other type of building, including common staircases in a residential building.	
E.3.4.3 The width of the tread of any tapered step shall be taken as that when measured at a distance of 500mm from the narrower end.	E.3.4.3 The width of the tread of any tapered step shall be ~~**taken as that when**~~ measured at a distance of 500mm from the narrower end.	*Editorial changes*
E.3.5 **Landing** E.3.5.3 The clear width of any landing, measured from the handrail or kerb (whichever protrudes further into the landing) to the wall or external railing of the landing, shall not be less than 900 mm. See Figure E.3.5.3(a).	E.3.5 **Landing** E.3.5.3 The clear width of any landing, measured from the handrail or kerb (whichever protrudes further into the landing) to the wall or external railing of the landing, shall not be less than 900 mm. See Figure E.3.5.3(a) **and (b) on how to measure landing width.**	*Editorial changes*

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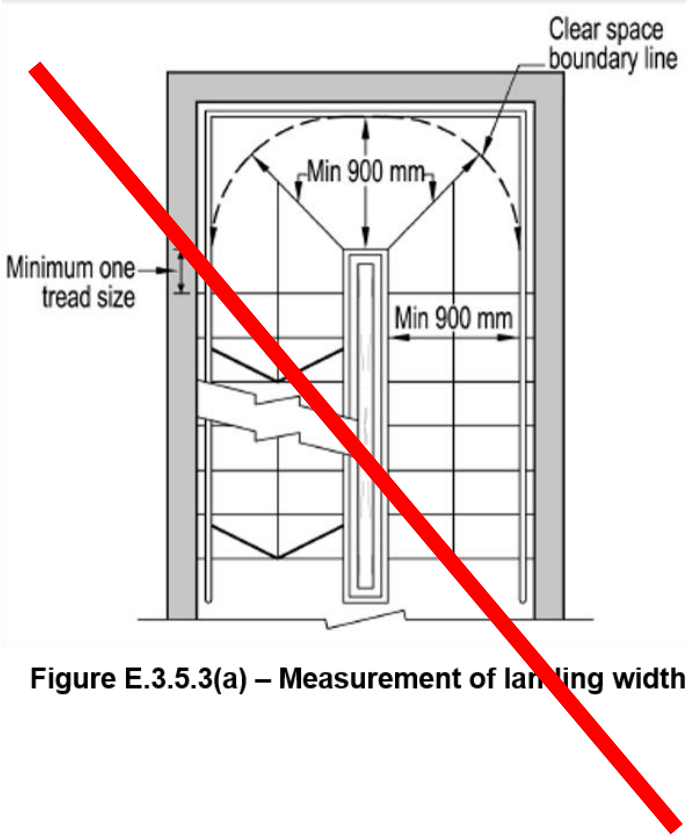
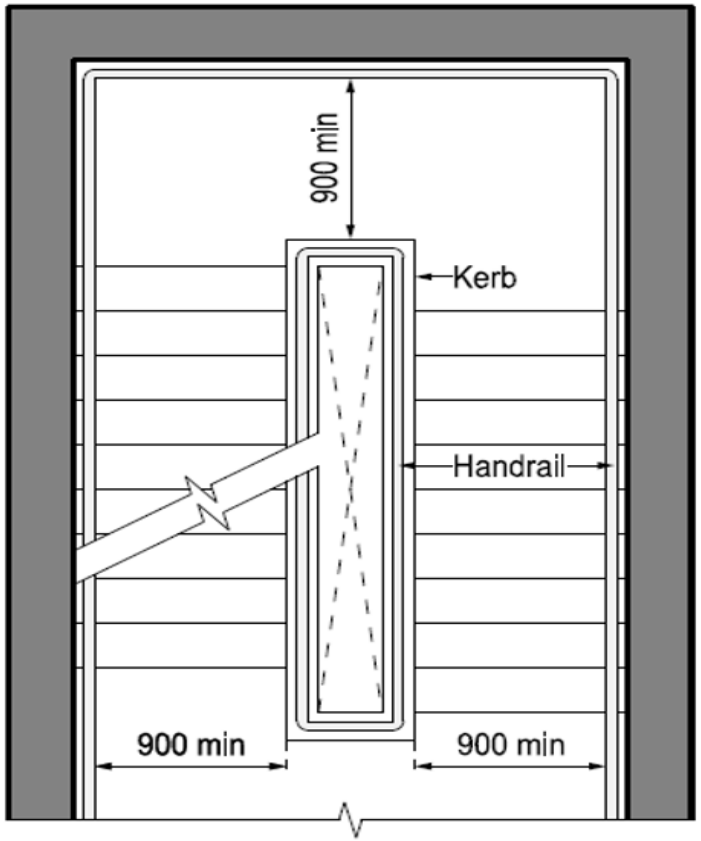
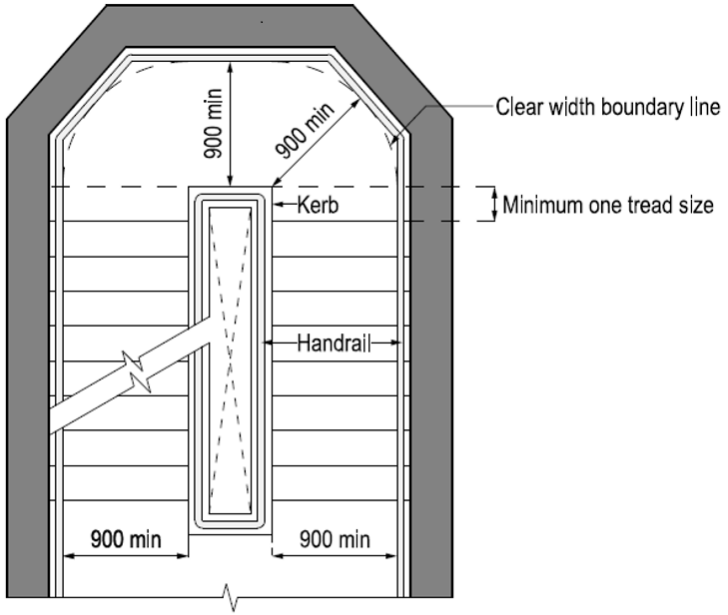
 **Figure E.3.5.3(a) – Measurement of landing width**	 **Figure E.3.5.3(a) Measurement of landing width**	*Editorial changes* *Replace Figure E.3.5.3(a) with new drawings E.3.5.3(a) and E.3.5.3(b) for clarity*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
	 **Figure E.3.5.3(b) Measurement of the width of an irregular landing**	
E.3.5.4 A landing shall not have any step or drop. E.3.5.5 Notwithstanding paragraph E.3.5.4, one winder is allowed in every 90º turn in the staircase of any dwelling unit.	~~**E.3.5.4 A landing shall not have any step or drop.**~~ ~~**E.3.5.5 Notwithstanding paragraph E.3.5.4, one winder is allowed in every 90º turn in the staircase of any dwelling unit.**~~	*Editorial changes*

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	E.3.5.4 A landing shall not have any step or drop, except that in a dwelling unit, one winder is allowed in every 90 degrees turn in the staircase.	
	Note: ***A 'winder' means a tread within a straight flight that is used to change the direction of the stair. A winder will not halt a person's fall and therefore will be counted as a riser in a flight of stairs.***	*Definition added for clarity*
E.3.6 **Handrails** E.3.6.1 A handrail shall be provided on at least one side of the flight of staircase.	E.3.6 **Handrails** E.3.6.1 A handrail shall be provided on at least one side of the flight of **any** staircase **with more than 5 steps.**	*Editorial changes*
E.3.6.2 The height of the handrail shall be between 750mm and 1000mm above the pitch line. E.3.6.3 Handrails shall: (a) have a circular section of 32mm to 50mm in diameter or an equivalent gripping surface; and (b) have a clear space between the handrail and all wall surface as shown in Figure E.3.6.3(a) of – (i) not less than 40mm; or (ii) at least 60mm where the wall has a rough surface.	E.3.6.2 The height of the handrail shall be between 750mm and 1000mm above the pitch line. E.3.6.3 Handrails shall: (a) have a circular section ~~of~~ **from** 32 mm to 50 mm in diameter or an equivalent gripping surface; and (b) have a clear space between the handrail and all wall surface**s** as shown in Figure E.3.6.3(a) of – (i) not less than 40mm; or (ii) ~~at least~~ **not less than** 60mm where the wall has a rough surface.	*Editorial changes*

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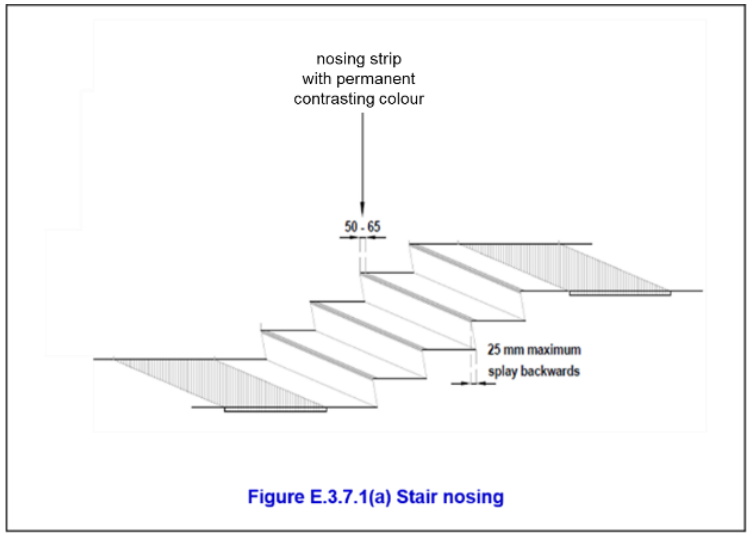
After Figure E.3.6.4(a) *Note: 1* *A handrail shall be continuous throughout the entire length of stairs and the ends of the handrail should be properly formed or rounded off so that they do not pose a danger to the user.*	***After Figure E.3.6.4(a)*** ~~***Note: 1***~~ ***E.3.6.5*** *A handrail shall be continuous throughout the entire length of stairs and the ends of the handrail should be properly formed or rounded off so that they do not pose a danger to the user.*	*Editorial changes*
NIL	**E.3.7 STAIR NOSING** **E.3.7.1 Stair nosing must not project beyond the face of the riser and the riser may be vertical or have a splay backwards up to a maximum 25 mm, as shown in Fig E.3.7.1(a).**	*This acceptable solution for staircase nosing is transferred from the Accessibility Code since it involves user safety.*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
NIL	 Figure E.3.7.1(a) Stair nosing	*Illustration for staircase nosing from the Accessibility Code.*
NIL	**E.3.7.2 All steps must be fitted with nosing strips between 50 mm and 65 mm in width.**	*Transferred from the Accessibility Code.*
NIL	**E.3.7.3 Nosing strips must be of a colour that contrasts with the steps to make the drop edge of each step clearly visible.**	*Transferred from the Accessibility Code.*
NIL	**E.3.7.4 Painting of a nosing strip to achieve the colour contrast mentioned in sub-paragraph**	*Transferred from the*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
	E.3.7.3 is not acceptable.	*Accessibility Code.*
Section F Lighting		
F.3.2 **Natural lighting** F.3.2.1 Natural lighting shall be provided by means of one or more windows or other openings with an aggregate light transmitting area of not less than 10% of the floor area of the room or space required to be lighted. *Note: 1 The light transmitting area for a window and other similar devices may be measured over the framing members and glazing bars.* *2 For the purpose of promoting energy efficiency in buildings, the use of artificial lighting as the sole means of lighting is to be discouraged.*	F.3.2 **Natural lighting** F.3.2.1 Natural lighting shall be provided by means of one or more windows or other openings with an aggregate light transmitting area of not less than 10% of the floor area of the room or space required to be lighted. *Note: 1 The light transmitting area for a window and other similar devices may be measured over the framing members and glazing bars.* ***~~2 For the purpose of promoting energy efficiency in buildings, the use of artificial lighting as the sole means of lighting is to be discouraged.~~***	*Editorial changes*
Section G Ventilation		
G.3.2 **Natural ventilation** G.3.2.1 Natural ventilation shall be provided by means of one or more…	G.3.2 **Natural ventilation** G.3.2.1 Natural ventilation shall be provided by means of one or more…	
Note: Except otherwise stated in the following, any openable window or opening may be considered to be unobstructed.	*Note: Except otherwise stated in the following, any openable window or opening may be considered to be unobstructed* ***and for the purposes of paragraph G.3.2.1, the effective open area may be taken as the entire area of the opening.***	*Editorial changes to add clarity to the concepts of "unobstructed*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
(a) The effective open area of a sliding window is the unobstructed area when the sliding window is opened fully. *(b) The effective open area of any opening installed with fixed louvers shall be assumed to be 50% of the area of the opening.* *(c) For any casement windows installed with restrictors and can be opened at least 30 degrees or more, the effective open area of the window shall be assumed to be 50% of the window opening.*	*(a) The effective open area of a sliding window is the unobstructed area when the sliding window is opened fully.* *(b) The effective open area of any opening installed with fixed louvers shall be assumed to be 50% of the area of the opening.* *(c) For any casement windows installed with restrictors and can be opened at least 30 degrees or more, the effective open area of the window shall be assumed to be 50% of the window opening.* ***Where the window is restricted from opening to an angle less than 30 degrees, the window shall be taken to have no effective open area for the purposes of paragraph G.3.2.1.***	*opening" and "effective open area".*
G.3.2.2 The windows or other openings shall be located such that they open to – (a) the exterior of the building; (b) an airwell with a minimum width of 3.0m and a minimum area open to the sky complying with Table G.3.2.2(a); and (c) a recess, exceeding 3.0m from the external building wall, of minimum width 3.0m. See Figure G.3.2.2(b).	G.3.2.2 ~~The~~ **All** windows **and** ~~**or other**~~ openings **intended for natural ventilation** shall be located such that they open to – (a) the exterior of the building; (b) an airwell with a minimum width of 3.0m and a minimum area open to the sky complying with Table G.3.2.2(a); ~~**and**~~ **or** (c) a recess, exceeding 3.0m from the external building wall, **and** of minimum width 3.0m. See Figure G.3.2.2(b) **for illustration.**	*Editorial changes*

<table>
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<tr>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Height</th><th>Minimum airwell size (m^2)</th></tr>
<tr><td><= 30m</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subsequent 3m</td><td>+1</td></tr>
</table>
Table G.3.2.2(a) – Dimension of airwells
</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Height of airwell</th><th>Minimum airwell size (m^2)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Not more than 30 m</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>For each additional 3 m height, or part of, beyond 30 m</td><td>Add 1 to the minimum size of 10</td></tr>
</table>
Table G.3.2.2(a) – Dimension of airwells
</td>
<td>Editorial changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Figure G.3.2.2(b) – Recessed Void Dimension
</td>
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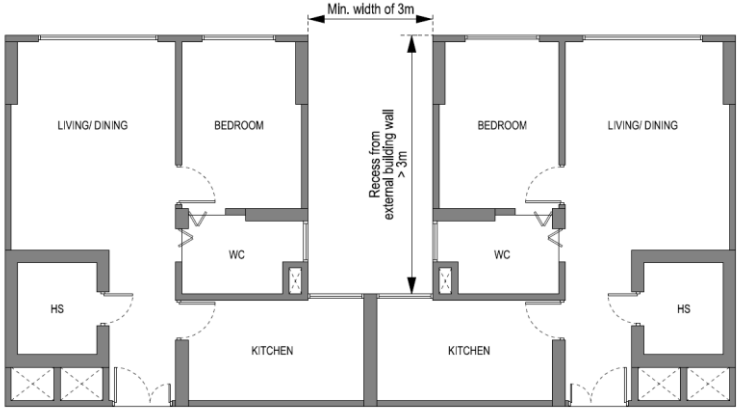

Figure G.3.2.2(b) – Recessed Void Dimension
</td>
<td>Replace Figure G.3.2.2(b) with better drawing for clarity</td>
</tr>
</table>

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
G.3.2.3 No part of any room or space (other than a room in a warehouse) that is designed for natural ventilation shall be more than 12.0m from any window/opening ventilating the space.	G.3.2.3 No part of any room or space (other than a room in a warehouse) that is designed for natural ventilation shall be **located** more than 12~~.0m~~ **metres** from any window~~/~~ **or** opening **that is used to ventilate** ~~**ventilating**~~ the **room or** space.	*Editorial changes*
Section H Safety from Falling		
H.2.1A Where a barrier is installed to prevent a person from falling from a height, the barrier – a) must be sufficiently high to prevent a person from falling over the top of the barrier; b) must no have any opening or gap that will allow a person to slip through the barrier; and c) must not have any feature that facilitates a person in climbing over the barrier.	H.2.1A Where a barrier is installed to prevent a person from falling from a height, the barrier – a) must be sufficiently high to prevent a person from falling over the top of the barrier; b) must **not** have any opening or gap that will allow a person to slip through the barrier; and c) must not have any feature that facilitates a person in climbing over the barrier.	*Editorial changes*
H.2.2 The requirement in paragraphs H.2.1, H.2.1A and H.2.1B shall not apply to – (a) any roof which is accessible for maintenance …	H.2.2 The requirement in paragraphs H.2.1, H.2.1A and H.2.1B ~~**shall**~~ **do** not apply to – (a) any roof which is accessible for maintenance …	*Editorial changes*
H.2.5 The requirements under paragraph H.2.1A(c) does not apply to – (a) any industrial building; (b) any promenade and boardwalk at ground level along a waterfront; (c) any bay window in a residential unit;	H.2.5 The requirements under paragraph H.2.1A(c) does not apply to – (a) any industrial building; (b) any promenade **or** boardwalk at ground level along a waterfront; (c) any bay window in a residential unit;	*Editorial correction.*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
(d) any house built for the owner's own use.	(d) any house built for the owner's own use.	
H.3.2 **Height of barrier** H.3.2.1 The height of a barrier shall not be less than - (a) 1.0 m at all locations except for locations indicated in (b); (b) 900 mm at the lower edge of the window and gallery or balcony with fixed seating in areas such as theatres, cinemas and assembling halls. *Note:* 1. *The height of a barrier is measured vertically from the finished floor level to the top of the barrier.* 2. *The height of a barrier at the flight of stairs is measured vertically from the pitch line to the top of the barrier.* 3. *Where a kerb or step with dimensions more than 150mm by 150mm is provided next to a barrier, the height of the barrier shall be measured from the top of the kerb or step.*	H.3.2 **Height of barrier** H.3.2.1 The height of a barrier shall not be less than - (a) 1.0 m**etre ~~at all locations except for locations indicated in (b);~~ or** (b) 900 mm at the lower edge of the window and gallery or balcony with fixed seating in areas such as theatres, cinemas and assembling halls. *Note:* 1. *The height of a barrier is measured vertically from the finished floor level to the top of the barrier.* 2. *The height of a barrier at the flight of stairs is measured vertically from the pitch line to the top of the barrier.* 3. *Where a kerb or step with dimensions more than 150mm **width** by 150mm **length** is provided next to a barrier, the height of the barrier shall be measured from the top of the kerb or step.*	*Editorial changes*
H.3.3 **Horizontal loading and design of glass panel barriers** H.3.3.1 A barrier shall be designed to withstand a horizontal loading determined in accordance with the following Standards –	H.3.3 **Horizontal loading and design of glass panel barriers** **~~H.3.3.1 A barrier shall be designed to withstand a horizontal loading determined in accordance with the following Standards –~~**	*Editorial changes*

<table>
<tr><th>CURRENT VERSION 7.01</th><th>5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02</th><th>COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>
<table>
<tr><th>When adopting Singapore or British design standards</th><th>When adopting Eurocodes</th></tr>
<tr><td>(i) BS 6399: Part 1 – Loading for buildings. Code of practice for dead and imposed loads.</td><td>(i) SS EN 1991 Actions on structures – Part 1-1: General actions – Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings and the associated Singapore National Annex.</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>~~When adopting Singapore or British design standards~~</th><th>~~When adopting Eurocodes~~</th></tr>
<tr><td>~~(i) BS 6399: Part 1 – Loading for buildings. Code of practice for dead and imposed loads.~~</td><td>~~(i) SS EN 1991 Actions on structures – Part 1-1: General actions – Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings and the associated Singapore National Annex.~~</td></tr>
</table>
H.3.3.1 A barrier shall be designed to withstand a horizontal loading determined in accordance with SS EN 1991 Actions on structures – Part 1-1: General actions – Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings and the associated Singapore National Annex.

H.3.3.1.A Notwithstanding paragraph H.3.3.1, in the case of a barrier in a project where the first structural plans have been submitted for approval by the Commissioner of Building Control before 1 April 2015, the vehicular barrier may be designed to be capable of resisting forces set out in BS 6399: Part 1 - Loading for buildings. Code of practice for dead and imposed loads.
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>H.3.4 Size of opening

H.3.4.1 The lowest part of the barrier (being at least 75mm measured from the finished floor level) shall be built with no gap, in order to prevent any object from</td><td>H.3.4 Size of opening

H.3.4.1 There must not be any gap, from the finished floor level to a height no less than 75 mm, at the lowest part of a barrier.</td><td>Editorial changes</td></tr>
</table>

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
falling through the base of the barrier.	**Note:** **This is to prevent objects from slipping through the base of the barrier and falling off into the space below.**	
H.3.4.2 The lowest 75mm of the bay window shall not be openable.	H.3.4.2 The lowest 75 mm **section** of **a** ~~**the**~~ bay window shall not be openable.	
H.3.4.3 In non-industrial buildings, the size of any opening or gap in a barrier shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 100mm. H.3.4.4 In industrial buildings, the size of any opening or gap in a barrier shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 150mm. H.3.4.4A In areas of maintenance, including plants, equipment rooms, catwalks or platforms for maintenance, accessible by authorised personnel only where necessary, the size of the opening or gap in the barrier shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 500mm.	~~**H.3.4.3 In non-industrial buildings, the size of any opening or gap in a barrier shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 100mm.**~~ ~~**H.3.4.4 In industrial buildings, the size of any opening or gap in a barrier shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 150mm.**~~ ~~**H.3.4.4A In areas of maintenance, including plants, equipment rooms, catwalks or platforms for maintenance, accessible by authorised personnel only where necessary, the size of the opening or gap in the barrier shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 500mm.**~~ **H.3.4.3 The size of any opening or gap in a barrier must not be large enough as to permit the passage of –** **(a) in the case of non-industrial buildings, a 100**	*Editorial changes*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
	mm diameter sphere; **(b) in the case of industrial buildings, a 150 mm diameter sphere, or** **(c) in the case of maintenance areas, including plants, equipment rooms, catwalks or maintenance platforms that are accessible only by authorised personnel, a 500 mm diameter sphere.**	
H.3.4.5 For a flight of staircase, (a) In all buildings, except for industrial buildings, any triangular opening or void formed around a tread, riser and the bottom edge of the barrier, the size of any opening or gap shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 150mm. (b) In all buildings, except for industrial buildings, the gap size between any two consecutive steps shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 100mm; and (c) In industrial buildings, the gap size between any two consecutive steps shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 150mm.	~~**H.3.4.5 For a flight of staircase,**~~ ~~**(a) In all buildings, except for industrial buildings, any triangular opening or void formed around a tread, riser and the bottom edge of the barrier, the size of any opening or gap shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 150mm.**~~ ~~**(b) In all buildings, except for industrial buildings, the gap size between any two consecutive steps shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 100mm; and**~~ ~~**(c) In industrial buildings, the gap size between any two consecutive steps shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a sphere of a diameter of 150mm.**~~ **H.3.4.4 For any flight of staircase –** **(a) the gap size between any two consecutive steps**	*Editorial changes*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
	in a flight of staircases shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of – **(i) in the case of industrial buildings, a 150 mm diameter sphere, or** **(ii) in the case of all other buildings, a 100 mm diameter sphere.** **(b) the size of any triangular opening, gap or void formed around a tread, riser and bottom edge of the barrier at a staircase in any building other than an industrial building shall not be large enough as to permit the passage of a 150 mm diameter sphere.**	
H.3.4A **Requirements to prevent climbing** H.3.4A.1 In all buildings except industrial buildings, the barrier at a location where there is a vertical drop in level of 1.0m or more shall have a height of at least – (a) that specified in paragraph H.3.2.1; or (b) 850mm measured from the last climbable toehold, whichever is higher. See Figure H.3.4A.1(a).	H.3.4A **Requirements to prevent climbing** ~~**H.3.4A.1 In all buildings except industrial buildings, the barrier at a location where there is a vertical drop in level of 1.0m or more shall have a height of at least –**~~ ~~**(a) that specified in paragraph H.3.2.1; or**~~ ~~**(b) 850mm measured from the last climbable toehold,**~~ ~~**whichever is higher. See Figure H.3.4A.1(a).**~~ **H.3.4A.1 A barrier must have a height no less than –** **a) the height specified in paragraph H.3.2.1, or**	*Editorial changes* *The exception for industrial buildings is already stated in H.2.5*

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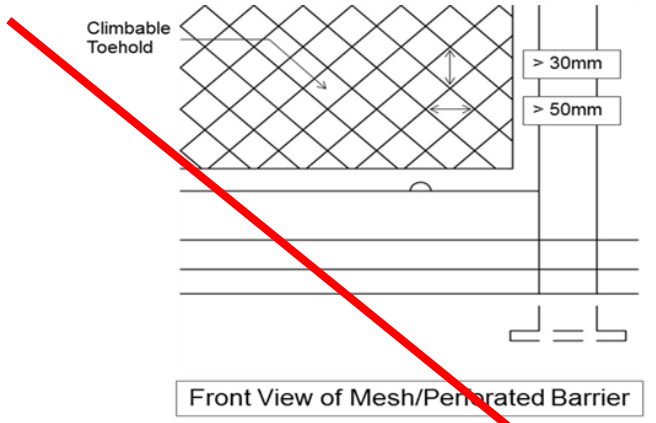
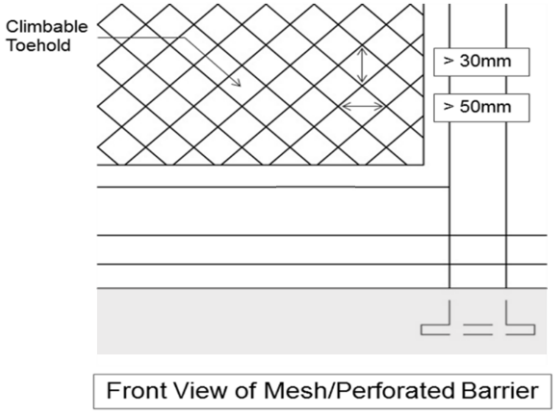
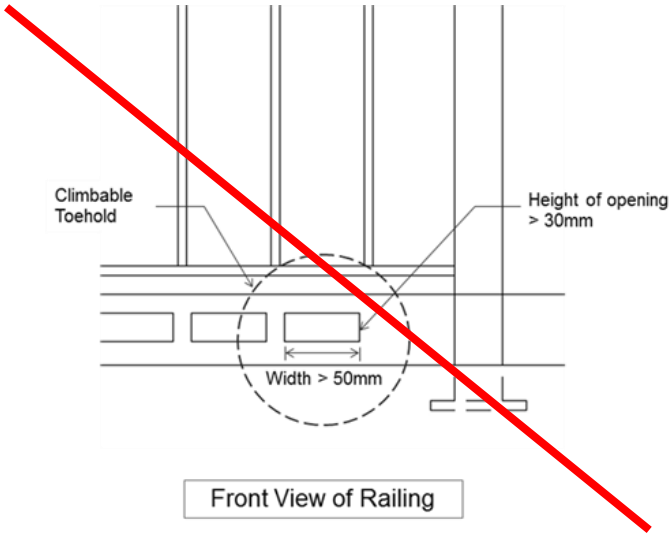
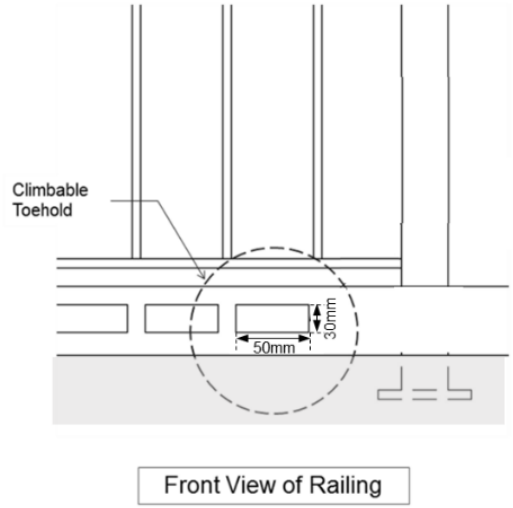
	b) 850 mm when measured from the last climbable toehold; **whichever is higher.** **See Figure H.3.4A.1(a) for illustration.**	
H.3.4A.2 A toehold means – a) any opening in a perforated sheet or mesh having a horizontal dimension of more than 50mm and a vertical dimension of more than 30mm; or b) a kerb or protrusion having a width of more than 50mm and has a chamfer gentler than 45˚ relative to the horizontal plane. See Figures H.3.4A.2(a), (b) and (c) for an illustration of the toehold dimensions.	**~~H.3.4A.2~~Note 1:** A toehold means – a) any opening in a perforated sheet or mesh having a horizontal dimension of more than 50 mm and a vertical dimension of more than 30 mm; or b) a**ny** kerb or protrusion having a width of more than 50mm and has a chamfer gentler than 45˚ relative to the horizontal plane. See Figures **~~H.3.4A.2(a), H.3.4A.2(b) and H.3.4A.2(c)~~ H.3.4A.1(b), H.3.4A.1(c) and H.3.4A.1(d)** for **~~an illustration of the~~ examples on** toehold dimensions.	*Editorial changes* *This is a definition, not a requirement.*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
 Figure H.3.4A.2(a) - Toehold Dimensions at Mesh/Perforated Barrier	 **Figure H.3.4A.1(b) - Toehold Dimensions at Mesh/Perforated Barrier**	*New drawing to replace existing one to improve clarity of the requirements.*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
 Figure H.3.4A.2(b) - Toehold Dimensions at Railing	 **Figure H.3.4A.1(c) - Toehold Dimensions at Railing**	*New drawing to replace existing one to improve clarity*
Figure H.3.4A.2(c) – Toehold Dimensions at Kerb/ Protrusion	Figure **H.3.4A.1(d)** – Toehold Dimensions at Kerb/ Protrusion	*Editorial change in numbering*
H.3.4A.3 A toehold is considered to be climbable if it measures within 600mm vertically from – (a) the finished floor level; (b) a step; or (c) another climbable toehold.	~~**H.3.4A.3**~~ **Note 2:** A toehold is considered to be climbable if it ~~**measures**~~ **is located** within 600 mm vertically from – (a) the finished floor level; (b) a step; or (c) another climbable toehold.	*Editorial changes* *This is a definition, not a requirement.*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
Section K Lifts and Escalators		
K.1 **OBJECTIVE** K.1.1 The objective of paragraphs K.2.1 and K.2.2 is to provide a convenient means of vertical transportation and to protect people from injury while using the lifts or escalators.	K.1 **OBJECTIVE** K.1.1 The **objectives** of paragraphs **K.2.1, K.2.2, K.2.3 and K.2.4 are** to provide a convenient means of vertical transportation and to protect people from injury while using the lifts or escalators.	*Editorial changes*
NIL	**K.3.4 The requirements in paragraph K2.3 are deemed to be satisfied if the mechanical fasteners are provided in accordance with the following:** **a) Mechanical fasteners are devices that can transmit mechanical load, keeping two or more elements of an assembly of fittings and fixtures in relative position, assuring continuity, stability and mechanical strength as needed.** **b) The fittings and fixtures must not be at risk of dislodging from its intended position, and the strength of the fastening means must not become undone, neither with the application of reasonable force, nor with the passage of time.** **c) Examples of mechanical fasteners include bolts and nuts, screws, pins and rivets.**	*Existing acceptable solution for mechanical fasteners.*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
Section M Safety of Windows		
M.3.1 In the case of aluminium alloy window, the requirements in paragraphs M.2.1 and M.2.2 are deemed to be satisfied if such window is designed and constructed in accordance with SS 212 – Specification for Aluminium Alloy Windows.	M.3.1 In the case of **an** aluminium alloy window, the requirements in paragraphs M.2.1 and M.2.2 are deemed to be satisfied if such window is designed and constructed in accordance with SS 212 – Specification for Aluminium Alloy Windows.	*Editorial changes*
Section N Use of Glass at Height		
N.3 ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION N.3.1 The requirement in paragraphs N.2.1 is deemed to be satisfied if the specifications set out in paragraphs N.3.2 to N.3.4 are complied with. N.3.2 Float (or annealed) glass, heat strengthened glass, laminated glass or other type of glass that is not prone to spontaneous breakage shall be used as the glass material at height.	**N.3 ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION** **Spontaneous breakage of glass** N.3.1 The requirement in paragraphs N.2.1 is deemed to be satisfied if the specifications set out in paragraphs N.3.2 to N.3.4 are complied with. N.3.2 **Except as provided in N.3.3, float**-(or annealed) glass, heat strengthened glass, laminated glass or other type of glass that is not prone to spontaneous breakage shall be used as the glass material at height.	*Editorial changes*
N.3.5 The requirement in paragraph N.2.2 is deemed to be satisfied if the specifications set out in paragraphs N.3.6 to N.3.8 are complied with. N.3.6 The structural sealant glazing (SSG) shall be constructed to be of	**Falling glass resulting from bond failure of the structural sealant** N.3.5 The requirement in paragraph N.2.2 is deemed to be satisfied if the specifications set out in paragraphs N.3.6 to N.3.8 are complied with. N.3.6 The structural sealant glazing (SSG) shall be constructed to be of	*Editorial changes*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
(a) two-sided SSG type; or (b) four-sided SSG type with retaining devices Note: 1 The requirement in paragraph N.3.6(b) is illustrated in Figure N1 2 Retaining devices are to be designed and constructed to prevent any fall of facade panels in the event of bond failure of the structural sealant. N.3.7 Mechanical self-weight supports shall be provided for all glass panels of the SSG. Figure N1 Four-sided SSGS with mechanical self-weight and retaining devices	(a) two-sided SSG type; or (b) four-sided SSG type with retaining devices **that are to be designed and constructed to prevent any fall of façade panels in the event of bond failure of the structural sealant.** Note: 1 The requirement in paragraph N.3.6(b) is illustrated in Figure N1 ~~**2 Retaining devices are to be designed and constructed to prevent any fall of facade panels in the event of bond failure of the structural sealant.**~~ N.3.7 Mechanical self-weight supports shall be provided for all glass panels of the SSG. Figure N1 Four-sided SSG~~**S**~~ with mechanical self-weight and retaining devices	*Note 2 should be part of or an acceptable solution.* *It should not be a note. It is thus redrafted and placed into N.3.6 (b)*
N.3.8 The SSG shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the following Standards – a) ASTM C1184: Standard Specification for Structural Silicone Sealants and ASTM C1401: Standard Guide for Structural Sealant Glazing; or b) BS EN 13022-2: 2006: Glass in Building - Structural Sealant Glazing and BS EN 15434: 2006: Glass in Building – Product Standard for Structural and/or Ultra-violet Resistant Sealant.	N.3.8 The SSG shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the following Standards – a) ASTM C1184: Standard Specification for Structural Silicone Sealants and ASTM C1401: Standard Guide for Structural Sealant Glazing; or b) BS EN 13022-2~~**: 2006**~~: Glass in Building - Structural Sealant Glazing and BS EN 15434~~**: 2006**~~: Glass in Building – Product Standard for Structural and/or Ultra-violet Resistant Sealant.	*Editorial changes*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
Section O Protection from Injury by Vehicles in Buildings		
O.3.2 **Horizontal loading of barrier** O.3.2 The vehicular barrier should be capable of resisting forces set out in Loading for Buildings. Code of Practice for Dead and Imposed Loads BS 6399-Part 1; and SS EN 1991.	O.3.2 **Horizontal loading of barrier** O.3.2 The vehicular barrier should be capable of resisting forces set out in ~~**Loading for Buildings. Code of Practice for Dead and Imposed Loads BS 6399-Part 1; and**~~ **SS EN 1991.** **O.3.3 Notwithstanding paragraph O.3.2, in the case of a vehicular barrier in a project where the first structural plans have been submitted for approval by the Commissioner of Building Control before 1 April 2015, the vehicular barrier may be designed to be capable of resisting forces set out in BS 6399-Part 1: Loading for Buildings. Code of Practice for Dead and Imposed Loads.**	*Editorial changes*
Section P Daylight Reflectance		
P.3.2 The material used for the building work is deemed acceptable if - a) The glass for the building work has a daylight reflectance not exceeding 20% b) For the use of any material, other than glass, for the building work on – (i) the façade of the building has a specular reflectance not exceeding 10%	P.3.2 The material used for the building work is deemed acceptable if – a) **t**he glass for the building work has a daylight reflectance not exceeding 20% b) ~~**For the use of**~~ any material, other than glass, for the building work on - (i) the façade of the building has a specular reflectance not exceeding 10%	*Editorial changes*

CURRENT VERSION 7.01	5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02	COMMENTS
(ii) the roof, inclined at an angle of not exceeding 20 degrees from the horizontal plane, of the building has a specular reflectance not exceeding 10%	(ii) the roof **of the building**, inclined at an angle ~~**of**~~ not exceeding 20 degrees from the horizontal plane, ~~**of the building**~~ has a specular reflectance not exceeding 10%	
(iii) the roof, inclined at an angle of more than 20 degrees from the horizontal plane, of the building has a daylight reflectance not exceeding 20% and a specular reflectance not exceeding 10%	(iii) the roof **of the building**, inclined at an angle ~~**of**~~ more than 20 degrees from the horizontal plane, ~~**of the building**~~ has a daylight reflectance not exceeding 20% and a specular reflectance not exceeding 10%	
c) Emulsion paint on plastered or concrete surfaces which has a specular reflectance not exceeding 10%	c) **e**mulsion paint on plastered or concrete surfaces ~~**which**~~ has a specular reflectance not exceeding 10%	

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<tr><th>CURRENT VERSION 7.01</th><th>5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02</th><th>COMMENTS</th></tr>
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Annex A – Structural design standards based on the Eurocodes and the corresponding Singapore National Annexes

<table>
<tr><th>Eurocode 5 : Design of timber structures</th><th>Associated National Annex (NA) to be used for design</th></tr>
<tr><td>BS EN 1995-1-1
Design of timber structures.
General – Common rules and rules for buildings.</td><td>NA to BS EN 1995-1-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>BS EN 1995-1-2
Design of timber structures.
General – Structural fire design.</td><td>NA to BS EN 1995-1-2</td></tr>
</table>

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<td>

Annex A – Structural design standards based on the Eurocodes and the corresponding Singapore National Annexes

<table>
<tr><th>Eurocode 5 : Design of timber structures</th><th>Associated National Annex (NA) to be used for design</th></tr>
<tr><td>SS EN 1995-1-1
Design of timber structures
General – Common rules and rules for buildings.</td><td>NA to SS EN 1995-1-1.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SS EN 1995-1-2
Design of timber structures
General – Structural fire design.</td><td>NA to SS EN 1995-1-2.</td></tr>
</table>

</td>
<td>Updates to codes</td>
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<tr><th>CURRENT VERSION 7.01</th><th>5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02</th><th>COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Annex B – Comparative list of Singapore/British standards and their equivalent Singapore/European Standards.

<table><tr><th>Standards that will apply if using the current Singapore/British Standards</th><th>Standards that will apply if using the Eurocode Standards</th></tr><tr><td>BS 1377-1 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. General requirements and sample preparation.</td><td>Still current.</td></tr><tr><td>BS 1377-2 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Classification tests.</td><td>Still current.</td></tr></table></td><td>Annex B – Comparative list of Singapore/British standards and their equivalent Singapore/European Standards.

<table><tr><th>Standards that will apply if using the current Singapore/British Standards</th><th>Standards that will apply if using the Eurocode Standards</th></tr><tr><td>BS 1377-1 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. General requirements and sample preparation.</td><td>Still current.</td></tr><tr><td>BS 1377-2 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Classification tests.</td><td>Partially replaced by BS EN ISO 17892-12.</td></tr></table></td><td>Editorial changes and updates to codes</td></tr>
</table>

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1377-3 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Chemical and electro-chemical tests.	Still current.	BS 1377-3 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Chemical and electro-chemical tests.	Still current.	
BS 1377-4 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Compaction-related tests.	Still current.	BS 1377-4 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Compaction-related tests.	Still current.	
BS 1377-5 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Compressibility, permeability and durability tests.	Still current.	BS 1377-5 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Compressibility, permeability and durability tests.	**BS EN ISO 17892-5, BS EN ISO 17892-11.**	
BS 1377-6 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Consolidation and permeability tests in hydraulic cells and with pore pressure measurement.	Still current.	BS 1377-6 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Consolidation and permeability tests in hydraulic cells and with pore pressure measurement.	**BS EN ISO 17892-11.**	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1377-7 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Shear strength tests (total stress).	Still current.	BS 1377-7 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Shear strength tests (total stress).	**BS EN ISO 17892-7, BS EN ISO 17892-8.**	
BS 1377-8 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Shear strength tests (effective stress).	Still current.	BS 1377-8 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. Shear strength tests (effective stress).	**This standard has been withdrawn by British Standards Institution (BSI).**	
BS 1377-9 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. In-situ tests.	Partially replaced by BS EN ISO 22476-2, BS EN ISO 22476-3 and SS EN 1997-2	BS 1377-9 Methods of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. In-situ tests.	Partially replaced by **BS EN ISO 22476-1,** BS EN ISO 22476-2, BS EN ISO 22476-3 and SS EN 1997-2	
BS 1881-1 Methods of testing concrete. Method of mixing and sampling fresh concrete in the laboratory.	BS EN 12350-1, BS 1881-125	BS 1881-1 Methods of testing concrete. Method of mixing and sampling fresh concrete in the laboratory.	BS EN 12350-1, BS 1881-125	

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BS 1881-101 Testing concrete. Method of sampling fresh concrete on site.	BS EN 12350-1	BS 1881-101 Testing concrete. Method of sampling fresh concrete on site.	BS EN 12350-1	
BS 1881-102 Testing concrete. Method for determination of slump.	BS EN 12350-2	BS 1881-102 Testing concrete. Method for determination of slump.	BS EN 12350-2	
BS 1881-103 Testing concrete. Method for determination of compacting factor.	BS EN 12350-4	BS 1881-103 Testing concrete. Method for determination of compacting factor.	BS EN 12350-4	
BS 1881-104 Testing concrete. Method for determination of Vebe time.	BS EN 12350-3	BS 1881-104 Testing concrete. Method for determination of Vebe time.	BS EN 12350-3	
BS 1881-105 Testing concrete. Method for determination of flow.	BS EN 12350-5	BS 1881-105 Testing concrete. Method for determination of flow.	BS EN 12350-5	
BS 1881-106 Testing concrete. Methods for determination of air content of fresh concrete.	BS EN 12350-7	BS 1881-106 Testing concrete. Methods for determination of air content of fresh concrete.	BS EN 12350-7	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1881-107 Testing concrete. Method for determination of density of compacted fresh concrete.	BS EN 12350-6	BS 1881-107 Testing concrete. Method for determination of density of compacted fresh concrete.	BS EN 12350-6	
BS 1881-108 Testing concrete. Method for making test cubes from fresh concrete.	BS EN 12390-1, BS EN 12390-2	BS 1881-108 Testing concrete. Method for making test cubes from fresh concrete.	BS EN 12390-1, BS EN 12390-2	
BS 1881-109 Testing concrete. Method for making test beams from fresh concrete.	BS EN 12390-1, BS EN 12390-2	BS 1881-109 Testing concrete. Method for making test beams from fresh concrete.	BS EN 12390-1, BS EN 12390-2	
BS 1881-110 Testing concrete. Method for making test cylinders from fresh concrete.	BS EN 12390-1, BS EN 12390-2	BS 1881-110 Testing concrete. Method for making test cylinders from fresh concrete.	BS EN 12390-1, BS EN 12390-2	
BS 1881-111 Testing concrete. Method of normal curing of test specimens (20ºC method).	BS EN 12390-2	BS 1881-111 Testing concrete. Method of normal curing of test specimens (20ºC method).	BS EN 12390-2	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1881-112 Testing concrete. Methods of accelerated curing of test cubes.	This standard has been declared obsolescent by BSI.	BS 1881-112 Testing concrete. Methods of accelerated curing of test cubes.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 1881-113 Testing concrete. Method for making and curing no-fines test cubes.	Current.	BS 1881-113 Testing concrete. Method for making and curing no-fines test cubes.	**Still current.**	
BS 1881-114 Testing concrete. Methods for determination of density of hardened concrete.	BS EN 12390-7	BS 1881-114 Testing concrete. Methods for determination of density of hardened concrete.	BS EN 12390-7	
BS 1881-115 Testing concrete. Specification for compression testing machines for concrete.	BS EN 12390-4	BS 1881-115 Testing concrete. Specification for compression testing machines for concrete.	BS EN 12390-4	
BS 1881-116 Testing concrete. Method for determination of compressive strength of concrete cubes.	BS EN 12390-3	BS 1881-116 Testing concrete. Method for determination of compressive strength of concrete cubes.	BS EN 12390-3	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1881-117 Testing concrete. Method for determination of tensile splitting strength.	BS EN 12390-6	BS 1881-117 Testing concrete. Method for determination of tensile splitting strength.	BS EN 12390-6	
BS 1881-118 Testing concrete. Method for determination of flexural strength.	BS EN 12390-5	BS 1881-118 Testing concrete. Method for determination of flexural strength.	BS EN 12390-5	
BS 1881-119 Testing concrete. Method for determination of compressive strength using portions of beams broken in flexure (equivalent cube method).	Still current.	BS 1881-119 Testing concrete. Method for determination of compressive strength using portions of beams broken in flexure (equivalent cube method).	Still current.	
BS 1881-120 Testing concrete. Method for determination of the compressive strength of concrete cores.	BS EN 12504-1	BS 1881-120 Testing concrete. Method for determination of the compressive strength of concrete cores.	BS EN 12504-1	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1881-121 Testing concrete. Method for determination of static modulus of elasticity in compression.	Still current.	BS 1881-121 Testing concrete. Method for determination of static modulus of elasticity in compression.	Still current.	
BS 1881-122 Testing concrete. Method for determination of water absorption.	Still current.	BS 1881-122 Testing concrete. Method for determination of water absorption.	Still current.	
BS 1881-124 Testing concrete. Methods for analysis of hardened concrete.	Still current.	BS 1881-124 Testing concrete. Methods for analysis of hardened concrete.	Still current.	
BS 1881-125 Testing concrete. Methods for mixing and sampling fresh concrete in the laboratory.	Still current.	BS 1881-125 Testing concrete. Methods for mixing and sampling fresh concrete in the laboratory.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1881-127 Testing concrete. Method of verifying the performance of a concrete cube compression machine using the comparative cube test.	This standard has been withdrawn by BSI as the standard can no longer be maintained.	BS 1881-127 Testing concrete. Method of verifying the performance of a concrete cube compression machine using the comparative cube test.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 1881-128 Testing concrete. Method for analysis of fresh concrete.	This standard has been declared obsolescent by BSI as it is no longer relevant.	BS 1881-128 Testing concrete. Method for analysis of fresh concrete.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 1881-129 Testing concrete. Method for determination of density of partially compacted semi-dry fresh concrete.	Still current.	BS 1881-129 Testing concrete. Method for determination of density of partially compacted semi-dry fresh concrete.	Still current.	
BS 1881-130 Testing concrete. Method for temperature-matched curing of concrete specimens.	Still current.	BS 1881-130 Testing concrete. Method for temperature-matched curing of concrete specimens.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1881-131 Testing concrete. Method for testing cement in a reference cement.	Still current.	BS 1881-131 Testing concrete. Method for testing cement in a reference cement.	Still current.	
BS 1881-201 Testing concrete. Guide to the use of non-destructive methods of test for hardened concrete.	This standard has been declared obsolescent by BSI.	BS 1881-201 Testing concrete. Guide to the use of non-destructive methods of test for hardened concrete.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 1881-202 Testing concrete. Recommendations for surface hardness testing by rebound hammer.	BS EN 12504-2	BS 1881-202 Testing concrete. Recommendations for surface hardness testing by rebound hammer.	BS EN 12504-2	
BS 1881-203 Testing concrete. Recommendations for measurement of velocity of ultrasonic pulses in concrete.	BS EN 12504-4	BS 1881-203 Testing concrete. Recommendations for measurement of velocity of ultrasonic pulses in concrete.	BS EN 12504-4	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1881-204 Testing concrete. Recommendations on the use of electromagnetic covermeters.	Still current.	BS 1881-204 Testing concrete. Recommendations on the use of electromagnetic covermeters.	Still current.	
BS 1881-205 Testing concrete. Recommendations for radiography of concrete.	This standard has been withdrawn by BSI as the standard can no longer be maintained.	BS 1881-205 Testing concrete. Recommendations for radiography of concrete.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 1881-206 Testing concrete. Recommendations for determination of strain in concrete.	Still current.	BS 1881-206 Testing concrete. Recommendations for determination of strain in concrete.	Still current.	
BS 1881-207 Testing concrete. Recommendations for the assessment of concrete strength by near-to-surface tests.	Still current.	BS 1881-207 Testing concrete. Recommendations for the assessment of concrete strength by near-to-surface tests.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 1881-208 Testing concrete. Recommendation for the determination of the initial surface absorption of concrete.	Still current.	BS 1881-208 Testing concrete. Recommendation for the determination of the initial surface absorption of concrete.	Still current.	
BS 1881-209 Testing concrete. Recommendations for the measurement of dynamic modulus of elasticity.	Still current.	BS 1881-209 Testing concrete. Recommendations for the measurement of dynamic modulus of elasticity.	Still current.	
BS 1881-5 Testing concrete. Methods of testing hardened concrete for other than strength.	BS 1881-208, BS 1881-209, BS 1881-121, BS 1881-122, BS EN 12390-7	BS 1881-5 Testing concrete. Methods of testing hardened concrete for other than strength.	BS 1881-208, BS 1881-209, BS 1881-121, BS 1881-122, BS EN 12390-7	
BS 1881-6 Methods of testing concrete. Analysis of hardened concrete.	BS 1881-124	BS 1881-6 Methods of testing concrete. Analysis of hardened concrete.	BS 1881-124	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 2573-1 Rules for the design of cranes. Specifications for classification, stress calculations and design criteria for structures.	BS EN 13001-1, BS EN 13001-2, BS EN 13001-3	BS 2573-1 Rules for the design of cranes. Specifications for classification, stress calculations and design criteria for structures.	BS EN 13001-1, BS EN 13001-2, **BS EN 13001-3-2, BS EN 13001-3-3**	
BS 3923-2 Methods for ultrasonic examination of welds. Automatic examination of fusion welded butt joints in ferritic steels.	This standard has been declared obsolescent by BSI.	BS 3923-2 Methods for ultrasonic examination of welds. Automatic examination of fusion welded butt joints in ferritic steels.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 4027 Specification for sulphate-resisting Portland cement.	This standard has been withdrawn by BSI as it conflicts with BS EN 197-1:2011.	BS 4027 Specification for sulphate-resisting Portland cement.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 4248 Supersulfated cement.	BS EN 15743	BS 4248 Supersulfated cement.	BS EN 15743	
BS 4449 Steel for the reinforcement of concrete – Weldable reinforcing steel – Bar, coil and decoiled product – Specification.	Still current.	BS 4449 Steel for the reinforcement of concrete – Weldable reinforcing steel – Bar, coil and decoiled product – Specification.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 4483 Steel fabric for the reinforcement of concrete - Specification.	Still current.	BS 4483 Steel fabric for the reinforcement of concrete - Specification.	Still current.	
BS 4486 Specification for hot rolled and hot rolled and processed high tensile alloy steel bars for the prestressing concrete.	Still current.	BS 4486 Specification for hot rolled and hot rolled and processed high tensile alloy steel bars for the prestressing concrete.	Still current.	
BS 5268-2 Structural use of timber. Code of practice for permissible stress design, materials and workmanship. [note: For use of glued laminated timber structures and non-tropical timber.]	BS EN 14080	BS 5268-2 Structural use of timber. Code of practice for permissible stress design, materials and workmanship. [note: For use of glued laminated timber structures and non-tropical timber.]	**SS EN 1995-1-1**	
BS 5400-1 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. General statement.	SS EN 1991-1-7, SS EN 1990	BS 5400-1 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. General statement.	SS EN 1991-1-7, SS EN 1990	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 5400-10 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Code of practice for fatigue.	SS EN 1993-1-9	BS 5400-10 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Code of practice for fatigue.	SS EN 1993-1-9	
BS 5400-10C Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Charts for classification of details for fatigue.	Withdrawn by BSI.	BS 5400-10C Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Charts for classification of details for fatigue.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 5400-2 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Specification for loads.	SS EN 1991-1-7, SS EN 1990	BS 5400-2 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Specification for loads.	SS EN 1991-1-7, SS EN 1990	
BS 5400-3 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Code of practice for design of steel bridges.	SS EN 1993-1-1, SS EN 1993-1-5, SS EN 1993-1-8, SS EN 1993-1-10	BS 5400-3 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Code of practice for design of steel bridges.	SS EN 1993-1-1, SS EN 1993-1-5, SS EN 1993-1-8, SS EN 1993-1-10	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 5400-4 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Code of practice for design of concrete bridges.	SS EN 1992-2	BS 5400-4 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Code of practice for design of concrete bridges.	SS EN 1992-2	
BS 5400-5 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Code of practice for the design of composite bridges.	SS EN 1994-2	BS 5400-5 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Code of practice for the design of composite bridges.	SS EN 1994-2	
BS 5400-6 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Specification for materials and workmanship, steel.	BS EN 1090-2	BS 5400-6 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Specification for materials and workmanship, steel.	**SS EN 1090-2**	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 5400-7 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Specification for materials and workmanship, concrete, reinforcement and prestressing tendons.	SS EN 1992-2	BS 5400-7 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Specification for materials and workmanship, concrete, reinforcement and prestressing tendons.	SS EN 1992-2	
BS 5400-8 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Specification for materials and workmanship, concrete, reinforcement and prestressing tendons.	SS EN 1992-2	BS 5400-8 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Specification for materials and workmanship, concrete, reinforcement and prestressing tendons.	SS EN 1992-2	
BS 5400-9.1 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Bridge bearings. Code of practice for design of bridge bearings.	BS EN 1337 Parts 2 to 8	BS 5400-9.1 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Bridge bearings. Code of practice for design of bridge bearings.	BS EN 1337 Parts 2 to 8	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 5400-9.2 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Bridge bearings. Specification for material, manufacture and installation of bridge bearings.	BS EN 1337 Parts 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8	BS 5400-9.2 Steel, concrete and composite bridges. Bridge bearings. Specification for material, manufacture and installation of bridge bearings.	BS EN 1337 Parts 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8	
BS 5502-22 Buildings and structures for agriculture. Code of practice for design, construction and loading.	Still current.	BS 5502-22 Buildings and structures for agriculture. Code of practice for design, construction and loading.	Still current.	
BS 5896 Specification for high tensile steel wire and strand for the prestressing of concrete.	Still current.	BS 5896 Specification for high tensile steel wire and strand for the prestressing of concrete.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 5930 Code of practice for site investigation.	Partially replaced by BS EN ISO 14688-1, BS EN ISO 14688-2, BS EN ISO 14689-1, BS EN ISO 22475-1, BS EN ISO 22476-2, BS EN ISO 22476-3 and SS EN 1997-2.	BS 5930 Code of practice for site investigation.	**Still current.**	
BS 5950-1 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design – Rolled and welded sections.	SS EN 1993-1-1, SS EN 1993-1-5, SS EN 1993-1-8, SS EN 1993-1-10, SS EN 1993-5, SS EN 1993-6,	BS 5950-1 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design – Rolled and welded sections.	SS EN 1993-1-1, SS EN 1993-1-5, SS EN 1993-1-8, SS EN 1993-1-10, SS EN 1993-5, SS EN 1993-6,	
BS 5950-2 Structural use of steelworks in building. Specification for materials, fabrication and erection – Rolled and welded sections.	BS EN 1090-2	BS 5950-2 Structural use of steelworks in building. Specification for materials, fabrication and erection – Rolled and welded sections.	**SS EN 1090-2**	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 5950-3.1 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design of simple and continuous composite beams.	SS EN 1994-1-1	BS 5950-3.1 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design of simple and continuous composite beams.	SS EN 1994-1-1	
BS 5950-4 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design of composite slabs with profiled steel sheeting.	SS EN 1994-1-1	BS 5950-4 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design of composite slabs with profiled steel sheeting.	SS EN 1994-1-1	
BS 5950-5 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design of cold formed thin gauge sections.	SS EN 1993-1-3	BS 5950-5 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design of cold formed thin gauge sections.	SS EN 1993-1-3	
BS 5950-6 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design of light gauge profiled steel sheeting.	SS EN 1993-1-3	BS 5950-6 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for design of light gauge profiled steel sheeting.	SS EN 1993-1-3	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 5950-7 Structural use of steelworks in building. Specification for materials and workmanship: cold formed sections.	This standard has been withdrawn by BSI as it is no longer relevant.	BS 5950-7 Structural use of steelworks in building. Specification for materials and workmanship: cold formed sections.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 5950-8 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for fire resistant design.	SS EN 1993-1-2	BS 5950-8 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for fire resistant design.	SS EN 1993-1-2	
BS 5950-9 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for stressed skin design.	SS EN 1993-1-3	BS 5950-9 Structural use of steelworks in building. Code of practice for stressed skin design.	SS EN 1993-1-3	
BS 6089 Guide to assessment of concrete strength in existing structures.	SS EN 13791, BS 6089:2010	BS 6089 Guide to assessment of concrete strength in existing structures.	SS EN 13791, BS 6089:2010	
BS 6349-1 Maritime structures. Code of practice for general criteria.	Still current.	BS 6349-1 Maritime structures. Code of practice for general criteria.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 6349-2 Maritime works. Code of practice for the design of quay walls, jetties and dolphins.	Still current.	BS 6349-2 Maritime works. Code of practice for the design of quay walls, jetties and dolphins.	Still current.	
BS 6349-3 Maritime structures. Design of dry docks, locks, slipways and shipbuilding berths, shiplifts and dock and lock gates.	Still current.	BS 6349-3 Maritime structures. Design of dry docks, locks, slipways and shipbuilding berths, shiplifts and dock and lock gates.	Still current.	
BS 6349-4 Maritime structures. Code of practice for design of fendering and mooring systems.	Still current.	BS 6349-4 Maritime structures. Code of practice for design of fendering and mooring systems.	Still current.	
BS 6349-5 Maritime structures. Code of practice for dredging and land reclamation.	Still current.	BS 6349-5 Maritime structures. Code of practice for dredging and land reclamation.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 6349-6 Maritime structures. Design of inshore moorings and floating structures.	Still current.	BS 6349-6 Maritime structures. Design of inshore moorings and floating structures.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 6349-7 Maritime structures. Guide to the design and construction of breakwaters.	Still current.	BS 6349-7 Maritime structures. Guide to the design and construction of breakwaters.	Still current.	
BS 6349-8 Maritime structures. Code of practice for the design of RO-Ro ramps, linkspans and walkways.	Still current.	BS 6349-8 Maritime structures. Code of practice for the design of RO-Ro ramps, linkspans and walkways.	Still current.	
BS 6399-1 Loading for buildings. Code of practice for dead and imposed loads.	SS EN 1991-1-1, SS EN 1991-1-7	BS 6399-1 Loading for buildings. Code of practice for dead and imposed loads.	SS EN 1991-1-1, SS EN 1991-1-7	
BS 6399-2 Loading for buildings. Code of practice for wind loads.	SS EN 1991-1-4	BS 6399-2 Loading for buildings. Code of practice for wind loads.	SS EN 1991-1-4	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 6399-3 Loading for buildings. Code of practice for imposed roof loads.	BS EN 1991-1-3	BS 6399-3 Loading for buildings. Code of practice for imposed roof loads.	BS EN 1991-1-3	
BS 648 Schedule of weights of building materials.	This standard has been withdrawn by British Standards Institution (BSI).	BS 648 Schedule of weights of building materials.	**This standard has been withdrawn by BSI.**	
BS 7668 Weldable structural steels – Hot finished structural hollow sections in weather resistant steels – Specification.	Still current.	BS 7668 Weldable structural steels – Hot finished structural hollow sections in weather resistant steels – Specification.	Still current.	
BS 8002 Code of practice for earth retaining structures.	SS EN 1997-1	BS 8002 Code of practice for earth retaining structures.	SS EN 1997-1	
BS 8118-1 Structural use of aluminium. Code of practice for design.	BS EN 1999-1-1, BS EN 1999-1-3, BS EN 1999-1-4	BS 8118-1 Structural use of aluminium. Code of practice for design.	BS EN 1999-1-1, BS EN 1999-1-3, BS EN 1999-1-4	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS 8118-2 Structural use of aluminium. Specification for materials, workmanship and protection.	BS EN 1999-1-1	BS 8118-2 Structural use of aluminium. Specification for materials, workmanship and protection.	BS EN 1999-1-1	
BS EN 12020-1 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded precision profiles in alloys EN AW-6060 and EN AW-6063. Technical conditions for inspection and delivery.	Still current.	BS EN 12020-1 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded precision profiles in alloys EN AW-6060 and EN AW-6063. Technical conditions for inspection and delivery.	Still current.	
BS EN 12020-2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded precision profiles in alloys EN AW-6060 and EN AW-6063. Tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	BS EN 12020-2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded precision profiles in alloys EN AW-6060 and EN AW-6063. Tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS EN 1290 Non-destructive examination of welds. Magnetic particle examination of welds.	BS EN ISO 17638	BS EN 1290 Non-destructive examination of welds. Magnetic particle examination of welds.	BS EN ISO 17638	
BS EN 1291 Non-destructive examination of welds. Magnetic particle testing of welds. Acceptance levels.	BS EN ISO 23278	BS EN 1291 Non-destructive examination of welds. Magnetic particle testing of welds. Acceptance levels.	BS EN ISO 23278	
BS EN 1435 Non-destructive examination of welds. Radiographic examination of welded joints.	Still current.	BS EN 1435 Non-destructive examination of welds. Radiographic examination of welded joints.	**BS EN ISO 17636-1, BS EN ISO 17636-2**	
BS EN 1714 Non-destructive testing of welded joints. Ultrasonic testing of welded joints.	BS EN ISO 17640	BS EN 1714 Non-destructive testing of welded joints. Ultrasonic testing of welded joints.	BS EN ISO 17640	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS EN 485-1 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Sheet strip and plate. Technical conditions for inspection and delivery.	Still current.	BS EN 485-1 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Sheet strip and plate. Technical conditions for inspection and delivery.	Still current.	
BS EN 485-2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Sheet strip and plate. Mechanical properties.	Still current.	BS EN 485-2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Sheet strip and plate. Mechanical properties.	Still current.	
BS EN 485-3 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Sheet strip and plate. Tolerances on dimensions and form for hot-rolled products.	Still current.	BS EN 485-3 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Sheet strip and plate. Tolerances on dimensions and form for hot-rolled products.	Still current.	
BS EN 485-4 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Sheet strip and plate. Tolerances on shape and dimensions for cold-rolled products.	Still current.	BS EN 485-4 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Sheet strip and plate. Tolerances on shape and dimensions for cold-rolled products.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS EN 571-1 Non-destructive testing. Penetrant testing. General principles.	Still current.	BS EN 571-1 Non-destructive testing. Penetrant testing. General principles.	**BS EN ISO 3452-1**	
BS EN 573-1 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Chemical composition and form of wrought products. Numerical designation system.	Still current.	BS EN 573-1 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Chemical composition and form of wrought products. Numerical designation system.	Still current.	
BS EN 573-2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Chemical composition and form of wrought products. Chemical symbol based designation system.	Still current.	BS EN 573-2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Chemical composition and form of wrought products. Chemical symbol based designation system.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS EN 573-3 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Chemical composition and form of wrought products. Chemical composition and form of products.	Still current.	BS EN 573-3 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Chemical composition and form of wrought products. Chemical composition and form of products.	Still current.	
BS EN 573-5 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Chemical composition and form of wrought products. Codification of standardized wrought products.	Still current.	BS EN 573-5 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Chemical composition and form of wrought products. Codification of standardized wrought products.	Still current.	
BS EN 755-1 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Technical conditions for inspection and delivery.	Still current.	BS EN 755-1 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Technical conditions for inspection and delivery.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01			5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS EN 755-2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Mechanical properties.	Still current.		BS EN 755-2 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Mechanical properties.	Still current.	
BS EN 755-3 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Round bars, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.		BS EN 755-3 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Round bars, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	
BS EN 755-4 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Square bars, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.		BS EN 755-4 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Square bars, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS EN 755-5 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Rectangular bars, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	BS EN 755-5 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Rectangular bars, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	
BS EN 755-6 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Hexagonal bars, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	BS EN 755-6 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Hexagonal bars, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	
BS EN 755-7 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Seamless tubes, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	BS EN 755-7 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Seamless tubes, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS EN 755-8 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Porthole tubes, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	BS EN 755-8 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Porthole tubes, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	
BS EN 755-9 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Profiles, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	BS EN 755-9 Aluminium and aluminium alloys. Extruded rod/bar, tube and profiles. Profiles, tolerances on dimensions and form.	Still current.	
BS EN ISO 3506-1 Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners. Bolts, screws and studs.	Still current.	BS EN ISO 3506-1 Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners. Bolts, screws and studs.	Still current.	
BS EN ISO 3506-2 Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners. Nuts.	Still current.	BS EN ISO 3506-2 Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners. Nuts.	Still current.	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
BS EN ISO 3506-3 Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners. Set screws and similar fasteners not under tensile stress.	Still current.	BS EN ISO 3506-3 Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners. Set screws and similar fasteners not under tensile stress.	Still current.	
BS EN ISO 3506-4 Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners. Tapping screws.	Still current.	BS EN ISO 3506-4 Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners. Tapping screws.	Still current.	
CP3: Chapter V-2 Code of basic data for the design of buildings. Loadings. Wind loads.	SS EN 1991-1-4	CP3: Chapter V-2 Code of basic data for the design of buildings. Loadings. Wind loads.	SS EN 1991-1-4	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
SS 18: Part 2 Specification for cold-reduced steel wire for the reinforcement of concrete and the manufacture of welded fabric. Steel grade 485.	SS 561	SS 18: Part 2 Specification for cold-reduced steel wire for the reinforcement of concrete and the manufacture of welded fabric. Steel grade 485.	SS 561	
SS 18: Part1 Specification for cold-reduced steel wire for the reinforcement of concrete and the manufacture of welded fabric. Steel grade 500.	SS 561	SS 18: Part1 Specification for cold-reduced steel wire for the reinforcement of concrete and the manufacture of welded fabric. Steel grade 500.	SS 561	
SS 2: Part 1 Specification for steel for the reinforcement of concrete. Plain bars (steel grade 300).	SS 560	SS 2: Part 1 Specification for steel for the reinforcement of concrete. Plain bars (steel grade 300).	SS 560	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
SS 2: Part 2 Specification for steel for the reinforcement of concrete. Ribbed bars (steel grade 500).	SS 560	SS 2: Part 2 Specification for steel for the reinforcement of concrete. Ribbed bars (steel grade 500).	SS 560	
SS 2: Part 3 Specification for steel for the reinforcement of concrete. Plain and ribbed bars (steel grades 250 and 460).	SS 560	SS 2: Part 3 Specification for steel for the reinforcement of concrete. Plain and ribbed bars (steel grades 250 and 460).	SS 560	
SS 26 Specification for ordinary Portland cement.	SS EN 197-1	SS 26 Specification for ordinary Portland cement.	SS EN 197-1	
SS 289: Part 1 Specification for concrete. Guide to specifying concrete.	SS EN 206-1, SS 544-1, SS 544-2	SS 289: Part 1 Specification for concrete. Guide to specifying concrete.	SS EN 206-1, SS 544-1, SS 544-2	
SS 289: Part 2 Specification for concrete. Method for specifying concrete mixes.	SS EN 206-1, SS 544-1, SS 544-2	SS 289: Part 2 Specification for concrete. Method for specifying concrete mixes.	SS EN 206-1, SS 544-1, SS 544-2	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
SS 289: Part 3 Specification for concrete. Specification for the procedures to be used in producing and transporting concrete.	SS EN 206-1, SS 544-1, SS 544-2	SS 289: Part 3 Specification for concrete. Specification for the procedures to be used in producing and transporting concrete.	SS EN 206-1, SS 544-1, SS 544-2	
SS 289: Part 4 Specification for concrete. Specification for the procedures to be used in sampling, testing and assessing compliance of concrete.	SS EN 206-1, SS 544-1, SS 544-2	SS 289: Part 4 Specification for concrete. Specification for the procedures to be used in sampling, testing and assessing compliance of concrete.	SS EN 206-1, SS 544-1, SS 544-2	
SS 31 Specification for aggregates from natural sources for concrete.	SS EN 12620	SS 31 Specification for aggregates from natural sources for concrete.	SS EN 12620	
SS 32: Part 1 Specification for welded steel fabric for the reinforcement of concrete. Steel grades 300 and 500.	SS 561	SS 32: Part 1 Specification for welded steel fabric for the reinforcement of concrete. Steel grades 300 and 500.	SS 561	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
SS 32: Part 2 Specification for welded steel fabric for the reinforcement of concrete. Steel grade 485.	SS 561	SS 32: Part 2 Specification for welded steel fabric for the reinforcement of concrete. Steel grade 485.	SS 561	
SS 320 Specification for concrete admixtures.	SS EN 934-2, SS EN 934-6, BS EN 480-1, BS EN 480-2, BS EN 480-4, BS EN 480-5, BS EN 480-6, BS EN 480-8, BS EN 480-10, BS EN 480-11, BS EN 480-12,	SS 320 Specification for concrete admixtures.	SS EN 934-2, SS EN 934-6, BS EN 480-1, BS EN 480-2, BS EN 480-4, BS EN 480-5, BS EN 480-6, BS EN 480-8, BS EN 480-10, BS EN 480-11, BS EN 480-12,	
SS 397: Part 1 Methods of testing cement. Determination of strength.	BS EN 196-1	SS 397: Part 1 Methods of testing cement. Determination of strength.	BS EN 196-1	
SS 397: Part 2 Methods of testing cement. Chemical analysis of strength	BS EN 196-2	SS 397: Part 2 Methods of testing cement. Chemical analysis of strength	BS EN 196-2	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
SS 397: Part 21 Methods of testing cement. Determination of the chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali content of cement.	BS EN 196-2	SS 397: Part 21 Methods of testing cement. Determination of the chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali content of cement.	BS EN 196-2	
SS 397: Part 3 Methods of testing cement. Determination of setting time and soundness.	BS EN 196-3	SS 397: Part 3 Methods of testing cement. Determination of setting time and soundness.	BS EN 196-3	
SS 397: Part 6 Methods of testing cement. Determination of fineness.	BS EN 196-6	SS 397: Part 6 Methods of testing cement. Determination of fineness.	BS EN 196-6	
SS 397: Part 7 Methods of testing cement. Methods of taking and preparing samples of cement.	BS EN 196-7	SS 397: Part 7 Methods of testing cement. Methods of taking and preparing samples of cement.	BS EN 196-7	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
SS 470: Part 1 Specification for hot finished structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain structural steels.	To be withdrawn by SPRING.	SS 470: Part 1 Specification for hot finished structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain structural steels.	**BS EN 10210**	
SS 470: Part 2 Specification for hot-finished structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain structural steels - Tolerances, dimensions and sectional properties.	To be withdrawn by SPRING.	SS 470: Part 2 Specification for hot-finished structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain structural steels - Tolerances, dimensions and sectional properties.	**BS EN 10210**	
SS 475: Part 1 Specification for steel for the prestressing of concrete. General requirements.	To be reviewed by SPRING Singapore.	SS 475: Part 1 Specification for steel for the prestressing of concrete. General requirements.	**To be reviewed by Enterprise Singapore.**	
SS 475: Part 2 Specification for steel for the prestressing of concrete. Cold-drawn wire.	To be reviewed by SPRING Singapore.	SS 475: Part 2 Specification for steel for the prestressing of concrete. Cold-drawn wire.	**To be reviewed by Enterprise Singapore.**	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
SS 476 Specification for high slag blastfurnace cement.	SS EN 197-4	SS 476 Specification for high slag blastfurnace cement.	**SS EN 197**	
SS 477 Specification for Portland blastfurnace cement.	SS EN 197-4	SS 477 Specification for Portland blastfurnace cement.	**SS EN 15167**	
SS 557 Code of practice for demolition.	Still current.	SS 557 Code of practice for demolition.	Still current.	
SS CP 4 Code of practice for foundations.	To be reviewed by SPRING Singapore.	SS CP 4 Code of practice for foundations.	**Withdrawn by Enterprise Singapore.**	
SS CP 65: Part 1 Code of practice for structural use of concrete. Design and construction.	SS EN 1992-1-1	SS CP 65: Part 1 Code of practice for structural use of concrete. Design and construction.	SS EN 1992-1-1	
SS CP 65: Part 2 Code of practice for structural use of concrete. Special circumstances.	SS EN 1992-1-1	SS CP 65: Part 2 Code of practice for structural use of concrete. Special circumstances.	SS EN 1992-1-1	

CURRENT VERSION 7.01		5 JULY 2019 VERSION 7.02		COMMENTS
SS CP 7 Code of practice for structural use of timber.	To be reviewed by SPRING Singapore.	SS CP 7 Code of practice for structural use of timber.	**To be reviewed by Enterprise Singapore.**	
SS CP 73 Code of practice for design of concrete structures for retaining aqueous liquids.	SS EN 1992-3	SS CP 73 Code of practice for design of concrete structures for retaining aqueous liquids.	SS EN 1992-3	
SS CP18 Code of practice for earthworks.	To be reviewed by SPRING Singapore.	SS CP18 Code of practice for earthworks.	**SS EN 1997-1, SS EN 1997-2.**	

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