SPRING SINGAPORE CALLS FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS – 3 FEBRUARY 2017

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

A) Notification of Draft Singapore Standards for Publications

Members of the public are invited to comment on the following documents:

(I) Biomedical – cosmetics, sunscreen UVA protection

(II) Building and Construction – traffic load on bridges

For more information on viewing and purchase of the documents, click here.

Closing date for comments: 4 April 2017

To provide comments, please write to: kay_chua@spring.gov.sg.

B) Notification of Work Item Proposals

B.1 Proposal for New Work Item

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:

Food – automated dishwashing

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

Closing date for comments: 6 March 2017

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: standards@spring.gov.sg.

B.2 Proposal for the Review of Singapore Standard (SS)

Published SS are reviewed to determine if they should be updated, confirmed or withdrawn (if they no longer serve the industry’s needs).

Members of the public are invited to comment on the scope and contents of the following standard to be reviewed.

Electrical and Electronic – emergency lighting
The review is work-in-progress and new version/draft is not available at this juncture. Users can refer to the current SS to provide feedback. For more information on viewing and purchase of current SS, click here.

Closing date for comments: 6 March 2017.

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 provide comments or to join in the development of standards, please write to: kay_chua@spring.gov.sg.

A) Notification of Singapore Standards and draft Singapore Standards

(I) Biomedical

New


This standard specifies a preservation efficacy test and a procedure for evaluating the overall antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product which is not considered low risk, based on a risk assessment described in ISO 29621, “Cosmetics – Microbiology – Guidelines for the risk assessment and identification of microbiologically low-risk products”. This standard provides a procedure for the interpretation of data generated by the preservation efficacy test or by the microbiological risk assessment, or both.

Potential users of this standard may include manufacturers of cosmetic products, cosmetic testing laboratories and conformity assessment bodies.


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

This method is not applicable to the detection and/or quantification of nitrosamines other than NDELA, or to the detection and/or quantification of NDELA in products other than cosmetics or raw materials used in cosmetics. If a product has the possibility of either NDELA contamination from the ingredients or NDELA formation by the composition of ingredients, the method will be applied for the testing of cosmetic products and is an alternative to ISO 15819.

This method is also not applicable to matrices containing oxidation dyes.


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

This method is not applicable to the detection and/or quantification of nitrosamines other than NDELA or to the detection and/or quantification of NDELA in products other than cosmetics or raw materials used in cosmetics.
4. **Cosmetics – Analytical methods – Validation criteria for analytical results using chromatographic techniques** (Identical adoption of ISO 12787:2011)

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

Potential users of the standards on the analytical methods (items 2 to 4) may include conformity assessment bodies and regulators.


This standard specifies an in vivo method for assessment of the UVA protection factor (UVAPF) of topical sunscreen products. This standard is applicable to cosmetics, drugs and other products intended to be topically applied to human skin, including any component able to absorb, reflect or scatter UV rays. It provides a basis for the evaluation of sunscreen products for the protection of human skin against UVA radiation from solar or other light sources.


This standard specifies an in vitro procedure to characterise the UVA protection of sunscreen products. Specifications are given to enable determination of the spectral absorbance characteristics of UVA protection in a reproducible manner. In order to determine relevant UVA protection parameters, the method has been created to provide a UV spectral absorbance curve from which a number of calculations and evaluations can be undertaken. Results from this measurement procedure can be used for other computations, as required by local regulatory authorities. These include calculation of the Ultraviolet-A protection factor (UVAPF) [correlating with in vivo UVAPF from the persistent pigment darkening (PPD) testing procedure], critical wavelength and UVA absorbance proportionality. These computations are optional and relate to local sunscreen product labelling requirements. This method relies on the use of in vivo SPF results for scaling the UV absorbance curve.

This standard is not applicable to powder products such as pressed powder and loose powder.

Potential users of the standards on sunscreen UVA (items 5 and 6) may include contract research organisations carrying out high performance research and clinical activities for the cosmetic industry.

**II Building and Construction**

7. **Confirmation with Amendment**


This Singapore National Annex to SS EN 1991-2 is confirmed with an amendment to include rapid transit systems (RTS) load model for MRT and LRT systems used in Singapore.

(Note: The draft amendments are available for download at: http://www.spring.gov.sg/public_comments)
NOTE

a) The viewing period of the drafts will expire on the closing of the 2-month public comments. Drafts will no longer be available after this date.

b) The submission form for comments can be downloaded at http://www.spring.gov.sg/public_comments

B) Notification of New Work Items

B.1 Proposal for New Work Item

Food

Guidelines for automated dishwashing

This standard is intended to ensure cleanliness of wash-ware and to optimise automated dishwashing operations.

The standard will help to address priority issues for the food services industry, such as the inconsistent dishwashing practices leading to varying degrees of hygiene outcomes, complaints about unclean, broken and missing dishes, and late delivery by outsourced dishwashing services.

The standard will cover:

a) Definition of “hygienic” in relation to the result of cleaning the wash-ware, such as dryness and cleanliness;

b) Pre-cleaning procedures to make it easier to clean wash-ware subsequently;

c) Post-cleaning measures to prevent recontamination or tampering;

d) Washing procedures and requirements such as temperature, machinery and detergents used;
e) Suitable operating environment for workers; and  
f) Appropriate training schemes and SOPs to facilitate implementation.

Potential users of this standard include F&B outlets and outsourced dishwashing operators that carry out commercial dishwashing.

B.2 Review of Singapore Standard (SS)

Electrical and Electronic

Code of practice for the design, installation and maintenance of emergency lighting and power supply systems in buildings


This standard specifies the luminous requirements for emergency lighting systems installed in premises or locations where such systems are required. It is mainly applicable to locations which are accessible to the public or workers.

**Part 2: Installation requirements and maintenance procedures** (SS 563 : Part 2 : 2010)

This standard provides visual conditions necessary to alleviate panic and permit safe evacuation of the building occupants in the event of the failure of normal lighting, and at the same time prescribes requirements for the equipment and installation methods used to provide the power supply for the emergency lighting. It also prescribes maintenance procedures which are intended to ensure continued compliance with the provisions of the applicable clauses.

Users of the above two standards include test laboratories, manufacturers, purchasers, suppliers, professional engineers, consultants, licensed electrical workers and relevant government agencies.

Copies of the [drafts are not available](#) at this juncture.
Frequently asked questions about public comment on Singapore Standards:

1. What is public comment?

Singapore Standards are established based on an open system which is also in accordance with the World Trade Organisation requirements. These documents are issued as part of a consultation process before any standards are introduced or reviewed. This important stage in the development of Singapore Standards is the Public Comment period. This mechanism helps industry, companies and other stakeholders be aware of forthcoming changes to Singapore Standards and provide 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 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 the National Library Board at the addresses given above. 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 a new standard?

You can inform us of your standardisation needs by completing the Proposal Form at Apply for a Standard.