SPRING SINGAPORE CALLS FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS ON SINGAPORE STANDARDS – 3 OCTOBER 2016

Singapore Standards are established based on an open system which is also in accordance with the World Trade Organisation requirements. SPRING Singapore is inviting public comments for the following drafts and Singapore Standards:

(I) Biomedical – cosmetics

(II) Electrical and Electronic – luminaires, escalators, moving walks, RCCBs, RCBOs, lifts, fire-resistant cables, intruder alarm systems

(III) Food – milk and milk products, white sugar, sugar confectionery, pepper, chillies, capsicums, food wastage reduction

(IV) General Engineering and Safety – scientific diving, lasers, graphical symbols, protective gloves

(V) Management Systems – asset management, quality management

(VI) Manufacturing – robots, additive manufacturing

(I) Biomedical

New


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


   This standard specifies approaches to determine natural, natural origin, organic and organic origin indexes that apply to the ingredient categories defined in Part 1 of ISO 16128. The standard also offers a framework to determine the natural, natural origin, organic and organic origin content of products based on the ingredient characterisation.

   This standard does not apply to product communication (e.g. claims and labelling), human safety, environmental safety and socio-economic considerations (e.g. fair trade), and the characteristics of packaging materials or regulatory requirements applicable for cosmetics.

   Potential users of the standards may include cosmetic ingredient suppliers, manufacturers and industry associations.

   *(NOTE: The above standards on cosmetics are currently based on the Draft International Standard (DIS) but the final adoption will be based on the published ISO standard.)*
3. Luminaires

*Part 1: General requirements and tests* (Identical adoption of IEC 60598-1: 2014)

This standard specifies general requirements for luminaires, incorporating electric light sources for operation from supply voltages up to 1000 V. The requirements and related tests of this standard cover classification, marking, mechanical construction, electrical construction and photobiological safety.


This standard specifies requirements for emergency luminaires for use with electrical lamps on emergency power supplies not exceeding 1000 V.

Potential users of the above two luminaire standards may include test laboratories, manufacturers, purchasers, suppliers, professional engineers, consultants, contractors, licensed electrical workers, building owners and relevant government agencies.


This standard applies to the design, construction, installation, operation, testing and maintenance of escalators and moving walks (previously known as passenger conveyors).

Requirements related to the life span of the escalators and moving walks are not included in this standard as they depend on the place and environment of installation and clients’ special specifications.

This revision includes the mechanically secured floor plates and inspection covers, laminated glass interior panels, missing step detection, handrail speed monitoring and headroom clearance above steps.

Users of the standard may include manufacturers and suppliers, architects, professional engineers, consultants, contractors, facility managers, testing laboratories and building/infrastructure owners.

*(NOTE: Instead of the prefix CP, the revised edition of CP 15 will carry the prefix ‘SS’, i.e. SS XXX : 2016, XXX representing the number that will be assigned when the standard is approved.)*


This standard applies to residual current operated circuit-breakers functionally independent of, or functionally dependent on, line voltage, for household and similar uses, not incorporating overcurrent protection, for rated voltages not exceeding 440 V a.c. with rated frequencies of 50 Hz, 60 Hz or 50/60 Hz and rated currents not exceeding 125 A, intended principally for protection against shock hazard.
These devices are intended to protect persons against indirect contact, the exposed conductive parts of the installation being connected to an appropriate earth electrode. They may be used to provide protection against fire hazards due to a persistent earth fault current, without the operation of the overcurrent protective device.

RCCBs including batteries are not covered by this standard.


This standard applies to residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection functionally independent of, or functionally dependent on, line voltage for household and similar uses (hereafter referred to as RCBOs), for rated voltages not exceeding 440 V a.c. with rated frequencies of 50 Hz, 60 Hz or 50/60 Hz and rated currents not exceeding 125 A and rated short-circuit capacities not exceeding 25 000 A for operation at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

These devices are intended to protect people against indirect contact, the exposed conductive parts of the installation being connected to an appropriate earth electrode and to protect against overcurrents the wiring installations of buildings and similar applications. They may be used to provide protection against fire hazards due to a persistent earth fault current, without the operation of the overcurrent protective device.

The revision of SS 97 Part 1 and SS 480 Part 1 covers acceptance of international requirement as much as possible and where necessary deviations important to align with prevailing local code of practice and power supply network.

Users of the standards include manufacturers and suppliers, consultants, professional practitioners, licensed electrical workers of all grades, testing laboratories, certification bodies, contractors, facility managers, building/infrastructure owners and regulators.

**Amendment**

7. **Amendment No. 2 to Code of practice for installation, operation and maintenance of electric passenger and goods lifts (SS 550 : 2009)**

This amendment aligns the fire and emergency requirements with those of SCDF. It covers alternate homing floor during fire emergency, operation of fire lift incorporating alternate designated floor, operation of evacuation lift for persons with disability and secondary evacuation, emergency power supply capacity for fire and evacuation lifts, protection in relation to door operation and use of finishing material for lift cars.

*(Note: The draft amendment is available for download at: http://www.spring.gov.sg/public_comments)*

**Withdrawal**

8. **Specification for luminaires**

**Part 1: General requirements and tests (SS 263 : Part 1 : 2010)**


These two standards are proposed for withdrawal as they will be replaced by the revised IEC 60598-1:2014 and IEC 60598-2-22:2014 which will be adopted as Singapore Standards (see item 3 above).
Review
(NOTE: This is to inform the industry that work will commence to review the existing standards to determine if they should be updated, confirmed or withdrawn if they no longer serve the industry’s needs. There are no new drafts/versions at this juncture.)

9. **Specification for fire resistant cables, Part 1: Performance requirements for cables required to maintain circuit integrity under fire conditions** *(Revision of SS 299: 1998)*

This standard specifies performance requirements and provides test methods to enable designers of installations to make an assessment of the fire performance characteristics of various types of cables, particularly with regards to maintaining circuit integrity for a period after commencement of a fire.

Users of the standard include electric cable manufacturers, testing laboratories, engineers and contractors.

10. **Code of practice for construction, installation, operation and maintenance of intruder alarm systems** *(Revision of SS 558: 2010)*

This standard sets out requirements for the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of intruder alarm systems, including alarm equipment and outgoing signalling facilities. It does not specify the extent or degree of protection to be provided, and it does not necessarily cover all the requirements for a particular installation, e.g. intruder alarm systems requirements for banks and standalone automated teller machines (ATMs).

Users of the standard include parties involved in the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of intruder alarm systems.

**(III) Food**

Revision

11. "**Code of practice for cold chain management for milk and dairy products** *(Revision of CP 95 : 2002)*

This standard is intended for the application and observance of temperature controls in each sector of the cold chain for milk and dairy products. It sets out recommendations and guidelines for the proper management of these products during the production, processing, storage, transportation, distribution and at point of sale. It also promotes consumers awareness in the maintenance of cold chain.

Users of this standard include importers, distributors, retailers and consumers.

Withdrawal


13. **Specification for pepper, whole and ground (black pepper and white pepper)** *(SS 315 : 1997)*


15. **Specification for chillies and capsicums, whole or ground (powdered)** *(SS 487 : 2001)*

The standards are recommended for withdrawal as they are no longer used by the industry. Users can refer directly to the Singapore Food Regulations.
Proposed new work items
(NOTE: For information only – The drafts are not available at this juncture)

16. Guidelines for food wastage reduction for food manufacturers

This standard will provide guidelines for manufacturers in developing food waste management plans. It will also recommend best practices in minimising food waste generated by manufacturers and moving towards eliminating food waste.

Potential users of the standard are food manufacturers.

17. Guidelines for food wastage reduction for retailers

This standard will provide guidelines for retailers in developing wastage reduction plans and to recommend best practices in reducing food wastage (e.g. Japanese one-third rule, 3R practices).

Potential users of the standard are food retailers.

(IV) General Engineering and Safety

New

18. *Code of practice for scientific diving

This standard specifies requirements for underwater diving operations performed at a place of work for the purpose of professional scientific research, natural resources management, environmental management or scientific research as an educational activity. It applies to diving in water to depths not exceeding 30 m, where breathing gas is supplied through self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA).

Potential users of the standard may include those who are engaged in underwater operations for the purpose of scientific diving or educational activity and by professional scientific researchers, students and contractors conducting scientific diving.

Revision

19. *Code of practice for safe use of lasers in the building and construction industry
(Revision of CP 86 : 2000)

This standard sets out procedures for safe use of lasers for the purpose of alignment, levelling, control and survey tasks in building operations or any work of engineering in the construction industry.

The changes in this revision include alignment with local regulations and current industry practices and with the revised IEC 60825 – “Safety of lasers products” as well as include risk management concepts.

Users of the standard may include manufacturers, professional engineers, consultants and persons concerned with the use of lasers.

(NOTE: Instead of the prefix CP, the revised edition of CP 86 will carry the prefix ‘SS’, i.e. SS XXX : 2016, XXX representing the number that will be assigned when the standard is approved.)
Amendment

20. **Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs** (SS 508) (Identical adoption of ISO 3864 series and ISO 7010)

Amendment No. 1 to SS 508 : Part 1 : 2013 Design principles for safety signs and safety markings


Amendment No. 1 to SS 508 : Part 3 : 2013 Design principles for graphical symbols for use in safety signs

Amendment No. 1 to SS 508 : Part 4 : 2013 Colorimetric and photometric properties of safety sign materials

Amendment No. 1 to SS 508 : Part 5 : 2013 Registered safety signs

The amendments are made to include in the National Foreword the reference to SS 586 (Parts 1 to 3) “Specification for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods”.

(Note: The draft amendment is available for download at: [http://www.spring.gov.sg/public_comments](http://www.spring.gov.sg/public_comments))

Confirmation with Amendment


SS EN 420 is confirmed with amendment. The amendment includes the revised section on “determination of chromium VI content” as in EN 420:2003+A1:2009.

(Note: The draft amendment is available for download at: [http://www.spring.gov.sg/public_comments](http://www.spring.gov.sg/public_comments))

(V) **Management Systems**

New

22. **Asset management – Overview, principles and terminology** (Identical adoption of ISO 55000:2014)

This standard provides an overview of asset management, its principles and terminology, and the expected benefits from adopting asset management.


This standard specifies requirements for an asset management system within the context of the organisation.

This standard provides guidance for the application of an asset management system, in accordance with the requirements of ISO 55001.

These standards are intended to be used for managing physical assets in particular, but they can also be applied to other asset types. However, they do not provide financial, accounting or technical guidance for managing specific asset types.

These standards can be applied to all types of assets and by all types and sizes of organisations.

**Review**

(NOTE: This is to inform the industry that work will commence to review the standard with the intention to update it. There is no new draft/version at this juncture.)


This standard provides guidance to organisations to support the achievement of sustained success by a quality management approach. It is not intended for certification, regulatory or contractual use.

The intention of the review is to adopt the upcoming ISO 9004 “Organisational quality – Guidance to achieve sustained success”.

It is applicable to any organisation, regardless of size, type and activity.

(VI) **Manufacturing**

**New**


This standard includes terms, definitions of terms, descriptions of terms, nomenclature, and acronyms associated with coordinate systems and testing methodologies for additive manufacturing (AM) technologies.


This standard establishes and defines terms used in AM technology, which applies the additive shaping principle and thereby builds physical 3D geometries by successive addition of material. The terms have been classified into specific fields of application.

28. Additive manufacturing – General principles


This standard describes the fundamentals of AM. It explains how different process categories make use of different types of materials to shape a product’s geometry. It also describes which type of material is used in different process categories.
*Part 3 : Main characteristics and corresponding test methods* (Identical adoption of ISO 17296-3:2014)

This standard covers the principal requirements applied to testing of parts manufactured by AM processes. It specifies main quality characteristics of parts and appropriate test procedures. It also recommends the scope and content of test supply agreements.

*Part 4 : Overview of data processing* (Identical adoption of ISO 17296-4:2014)

This standard covers the principal considerations which apply to data exchange for AM. It specifies terms and definitions which enable information to be exchanged describing geometries or parts such that they can be additively manufactured. The data exchange method outlines file type, data enclosed formatting of such data and what this can be used for.

Potential users of the above standards on AM (items 26 to 28) include producers, machine manufacturers, feedstock suppliers, machine users, part providers, researchers, educators, software engineers, reverse engineering systems developers and testing bodies.

Copies of the drafts and standards are available at:

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**NOTE**

1) 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.

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

The closing date for comments is **4 December 2016** for the establishment, revision, amendment and withdrawal of Singapore Standards and **4 November 2016** for the review of Singapore Standards and new work items.

For more information on the standards, please contact Mrs Kay Chua, Senior Manager at Tel: (65) 6279 1804 or Email: kay_chua@spring.gov.sg.
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?**

   The benefits are:
   - It 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;
   - It 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](#).