



SCDF

The Life Saving Force

... for a safer Singapore



2023 EDITION

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSEHOLD SHELTERS

SINGAPORE CIVIL DEFENCE FORCE

CLAUSE HISTORY

S/No	Clause Numbers	Changes in TRHS 2023 as compared to TRHS 2017
1	2.3.2 – Slab Thickness of HS and Enclosed NS	<u>Rephased Clauses for Clarity and Revised Numbering</u> (c) Floor slab of bottom-most HS without NS below - 200mm. (d) Floor slab of bottom-most NS in contact with soil - 200 mm.
2	2.4.1 – HS Position	<u>New Clause</u> (d)Where non-reinforced concrete roof or non-clay tile roof is provided for landed house, there shall be reinforced concrete elements to meet setback distance at least one storey above the HS.
3	2.4.1 – HS Position	<u>New Clause</u> (e)Where a non-reinforced concrete lift core in a landed house is located within setback distance of the HS wall (without HS door), such lift core shall be covered with either reinforced concrete roof or clay tile roof and meet the setback distance.
4	2.4.5 – Full Height Shielding Walls to HS Wall (without HS Door)	<u>Revised Figure Numbering</u> (a) (i) and (ii).
5	2.4.5 – Full Height Shielding Walls to HS Wall (without HS Door)	<u>New Clause</u> (a) (v) Shielding wall “A” and “B” that spans across more than 1HS with shortfall of setback distance on one side of HS.
6	2.4.5 – Full Height Shielding Walls to HS Wall (without HS Door)	<u>Revised Design Dimension</u> (b) (i) The air gap for this shielding wall is increased to 225mm.
7	2.4.5 – Full Height Shielding Walls to HS Wall (without HS Door)	<u>New Clause</u> (b) (i) RC slab of at least 300mm thick and at least 125mm thick shall be provided at the roof and at the top-most storey level immediately below this roof slab respectively.
8	2.4.7 – RC Lift Core or/and Refuse Chute or/and Service Riser located within Setback Distance of HS	<u>Revised Clause</u> (a) RC lift core can be located within the setback distances of HS walls. Where the RC lift core is abutting the HS wall, an additional 50mm thickness shall be provided to the common wall between lift wall and HS wall.
9	2.4.7 – RC Lift Core or/and Refuse Chute or/and Service Riser located within Setback Distance of HS	<u>New Clause</u> (c) Where the service riser is abutting the HS or located within the setback distances and it protrudes above the main roof, they shall comply with the requirements shown in FIGURE 2.4.7c(i) to 2.4.7c(vi).
10	2.4.7 – RC Lift Core or/and Refuse Chute or/and Service Riser located within Setback Distance of HS	<u>New Clause</u> (d) Where the service riser is located within the setback distance of the HS walls (without door), the design shall comply with the requirements as shown in FIGURE 2.4.7d(i) & d(ii).
11	2.4.8 – Void within Setback Distance of HS Walls (Without HS Door)	<u>New Clause</u> (a) Void located within 1000mm from HS walls. (b) Void located beyond 1000mm from HS walls. (c) Void located behind a shielding wall.
12	2.4.9 Staircase in non- landed development and located within Setback Distances of HS Walls (Without HS Door)	<u>New Clause</u> Staircase can be located within the setback distance of HS walls (without HS door).
13	2.6.1 - Design of Precast Hollow Core Household Shelters (Precast HS)	<u>Removed Clause</u> Removed ‘constructed for residential developments with GFA of 2000m2 and above’.
14	2.7.1 – General	<u>Removed Clause</u> Removed (a)(iii) TV outlets.
15	2.7.1 – General	<u>Revised Clause</u> Removed (c) ‘shall not exceed 1200mm from the FFL’ and ‘be mounted at between 450mm and 1200mm from the FFL to’. Added ‘and other statutory requirements for peacetime usage’.
16	2.7.2 – Power Points	<u>Rephased Clause for Clarity</u> Removed ‘TV outlets’ and Added ‘telephony outlet’.
17	3.2.1 – Concrete	<u>New Clause</u> Concrete used in HS/NS structures (including hollow core and joints), as well as concrete used for structures within shelter setback distance, should be of normal concrete density (2400kg/) and consists of 20mm nominal maximum size coarse aggregate.
18	3.2.2 – Steel Reinforcement	<u>New Clause</u> “and of ductility class B or better.”
19	3.4.2.5 – Reinforcement Bar Details of Precast Shielding Wall for HS Wall	<u>Rephased Clause for Clarity</u> (b) Reinforcements at both faces of the shielding wall shall be minimum H10-200 c/c. Minimum links shall be provided in both directions.
20	3.5.6 – Precast HS Hollow Core	<u>New Clause</u> For precast HS walls abutting lift walls and requiring additional 50mm thickness, the hollow core sizes shall remain to be same (Table3.5.6(b)) as the precast HS walls with normal thickness. The concrete cover thickening shall occur at the common wall between HS wall and lift wall.
21	3.5.8 – PPVC Connections	<u>New Clause</u> The load transfer of these PPVC modules shall not adversely affect the structural integrity and protection level of the HS in any way. (a) There shall not be load transfer from PPVC modules (transferring shear, bending moment, etc) onto HS wall unless the connection has been checked for structural adequacy and it is confirmed such load does not compromise the HS protective design. (b) There shall be no recess in HS wall that cause reduction in HS wall thickness due to PPVC connections.
22	Table 3.5.6(a) – Dimension of Precast Hollow Cores HS	<u>Revised Dimension</u> Changes for d2 and d3.
23	4.2 – Position	<u>New Clause</u> (b) Ventilation sleeves shall ‘not be located in areas such as toilets, bathroom etc.’
24	6.2 – Structural Works	<u>Rephased Clauses for Clarity</u> (c), (e), (f)
25	6.3 – HS Door	<u>New Clauses</u> (d) Modification of door frame, cutting of door frame stiffener for ease of installing is not permitted.
26	6.5 – Commissioning Requirements	<u>New Clauses</u>

		Added 'a valid calibration certificate'.
27	7.2.2 – Not Permitted Works to HS	<u>Rephased Clauses for Clarity</u> (g) Removed 'Indiscriminate'.
28	7.2.2 – Not Permitted Works to HS	<u>Rephased Clause for Clarity</u> Removed 'Indiscriminate' and 'are not permitted'.
29	Chapter 8	<u>New Chapter</u> Regulated Shelter Products.

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Amendment History - Clause History

Clause No.	Amendment Date	Effective Date	Clause Status	Clause Before Amendment	Circular Date
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CLAUSE 1.1 GENERAL

A household shelter (HS) is designed and constructed for the protection of people against weapon effects during a National Emergency. It should not be used for protection during other emergency situations such as a fire in a building. For quick access, HS is located inside the individual house or flat.

HS shall be incorporated as part of the house or flat. This can be achieved by efficient space planning as well as optimal integration of the HS location with other spaces in a house or flat.

CLAUSE 1.2 APPLICATION OF HS TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

The Technical Requirements for HS are applicable to all houses or flats, which are intended as complete and separate units for purpose of private dwelling.

CLAUSE 1.3 PEACETIME USE

Every HS shall be designed to a specific peacetime use. The other statutory requirements governing the design and use of the HS space shall also be complied with.

CLAUSE 1.4 ABBREVIATIONS

Clause	Description	Abbreviation
1.1	Household Shelter	HS
2.1	Non-Shelter	NS
2.4.1 (b)	External Building Line	EBL
2.5.2 (e)	Finished Floor Level	FFL
2.6	Precast Hollow Core Household Shelter	Precast HS
Table 2.2.1 (b)	Gross Floor Area	GFA

CLAUSE 1.5 DEFINITIONS

Clause	Definition	Term
2.1	The space in the HS tower that is not intended for use as a shelter.	Non-Shelter
2.2.1 (d)	Relevant Authority means the Commissioner of Singapore Civil Defence Force and includes officers authorised by him generally or specifically to exercise the powers, functions and duties conferred by the Civil Defence Shelter Act.	Relevant Authority
2.2.2 (a)	Height of HS measured from its FFL to the soffit of the HS ceiling slab.	HS Clear Height
2.2.2 (b)	Height of NS measured from its FFL to the soffit of the NS ceiling slab.	NS Clear Height
2.3.2 (a)	The HS located below main roof level.	Top-most HS
2.4.1 (a)	Distance from external face of a HS wall to the nearest EBL.	Setback Distance
2.4.1 (b)	The edge line of the ceiling slab above the HS wall under consideration.	External Building Line (EBL)
2.4.1 (d)	A storey which is below the first storey and has at least half of the height of the storey below the level of the ground adjoining its perimeter walls.	Basement
2.4.2	Where HS (or NS, where applicable) on every storey is located one on top of the other to form a vertical tower.	HS Tower
2.4.6	HS located in the basement of a landed house.	Basement HS

Amendment History - Chapter 1 - Introduction

Clause No.	Amendment Date	Effective Date	Clause Status	Clause Before Amendment	Circular Date
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CLAUSE 2.1 HS OR NS FORM

The configuration of a HS or NS on plan shall be rectangular, square, trapezoidal or L- shaped.

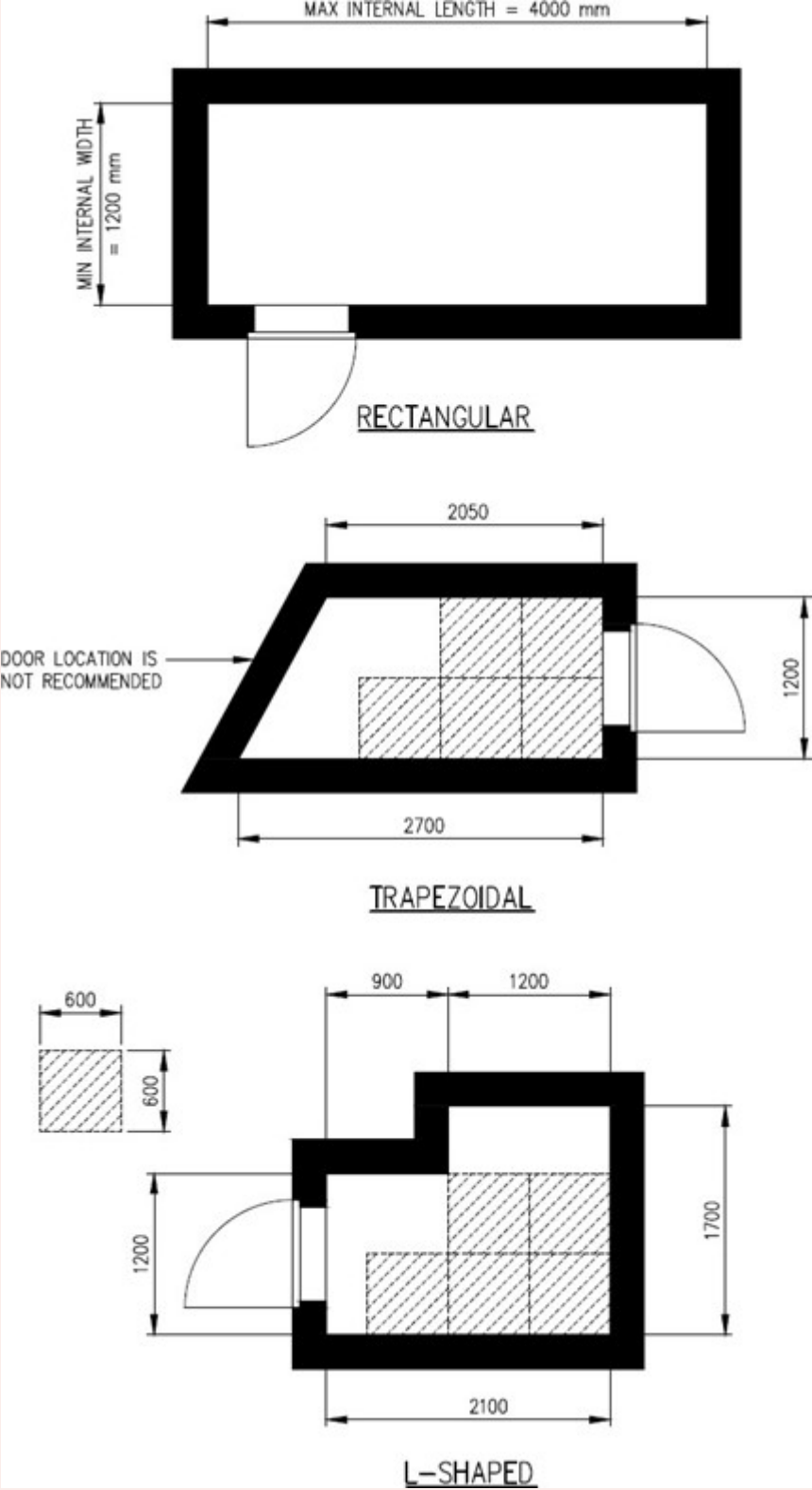
CLAUSE 2.2 SIZE OF HS

2.2.1 Area and Volume

a. The maximum internal length of any floor and roof slab of a HS shall be 4000mm. The minimum internal width of a HS shall be 1200mm. The internal length and width of HS walls shall be designed with an increment of 50mm. See FIGURE 2.2.1(a).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.2.1(a) EXAMPLES OF HS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES (FOR GFA = 100m², HS SIZE = 2.8m², NUMBER OF SQUARE UNITS = 5)



b. If the configuration of HS on plan is rectangular or square, the minimum internal floor area and minimum internal volume of a HS shall be in accordance with TABLE 2.2.1(b)

Figures & Tables

TABLE 2.2.1(B) MINIMUM INTERNAL HS FLOOR AREA AND VOLUME

TABLE 2.2.1(b) MINIMUM INTERNAL HS FLOOR AREA AND VOLUME		
GFA* of a House (m2)	HS Floor Area (m2)	
GFA ≤ 40	1.44	3.6
40 < GFA ≤ 45	1.6	3.6
45 < GFA ≤ 75	2.2	5.4
75 < GFA > 140m	5	7.2

GFA < 140	3.4	9.0
<p>Note:</p> <p>The GFA of the dwelling unit excludes the area of balconies that are open on at least two sides to make the balconies conducive for sky-rise gardening in accordance with URA guidelines.</p>		

c. If the configuration of HS on plan is trapezoidal or L-shaped, the minimum internal floor area, minimum internal volume of a HS and the number of 0.6 m x 0.6 m square units shall be as specified in TABLE 2.2.1(c) and as illustrated in FIGURE 2.2.1(a).

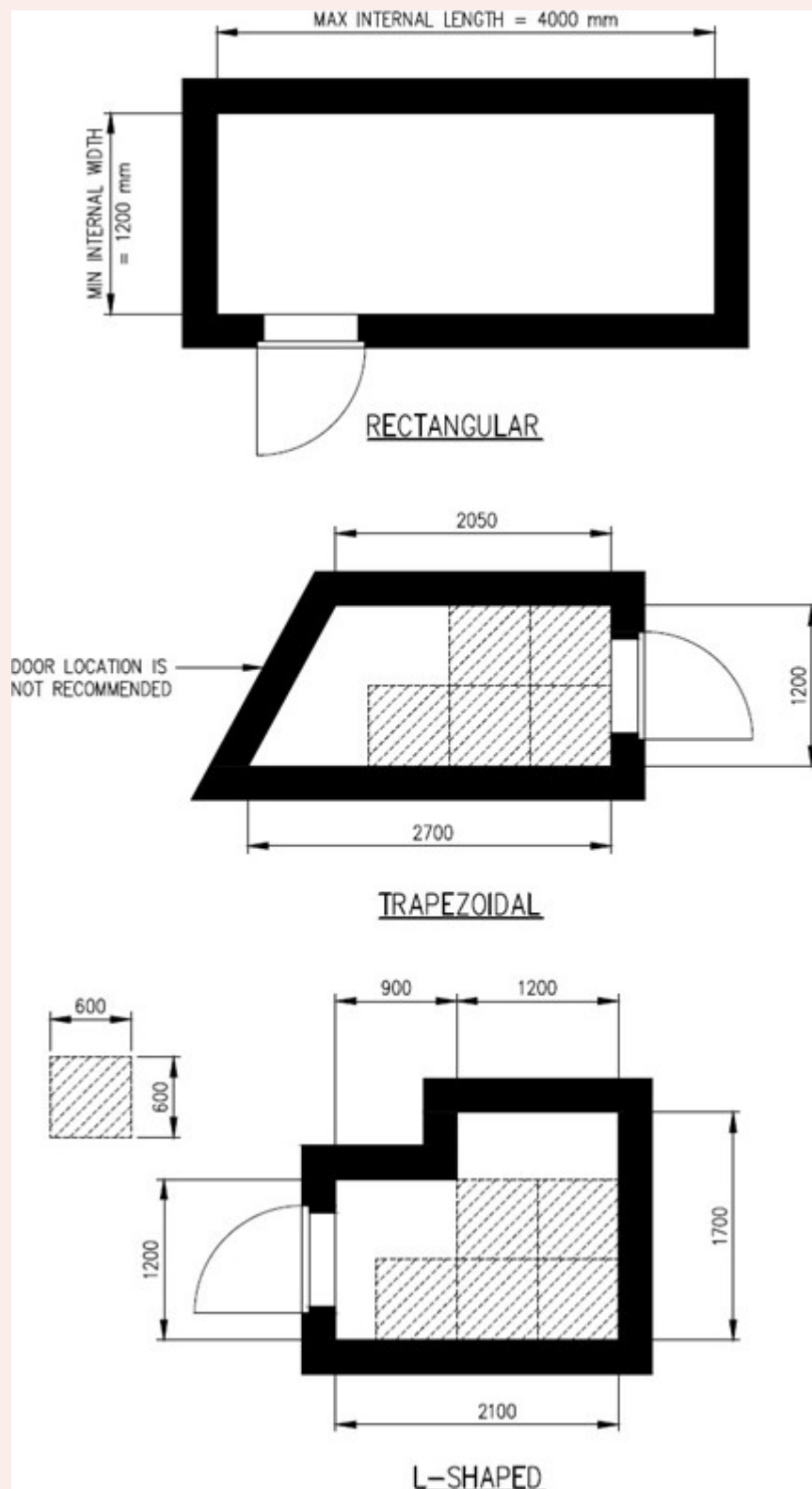
Figures & Tables

TABLE 2.2.1(c) NUMBER OF SQUARE UNITS (0.6m x 0.6m) USED FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF TRAPEZOIDAL OR L-SHAPED HS

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GFA* of a House (m2)	HS Floor Area (m2)	HS Volume (m3)		Number of Square Units
GFA ≤ 40	1.44	3.6		3
40 < GFA ≤ 45	1.6	3.6		3
45 < GFA ≤ 75	2.2	5.4		4
75 < GFA > 140m	5	7.2		5
GFA < 140	3.4	9.0		6

FIGURE 2.2.1(a) EXAMPLES OF HS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES (FOR GFA = 100m2, HS SIZE = 2.8m2, NUMBER OF SQUARE UNITS = 5)



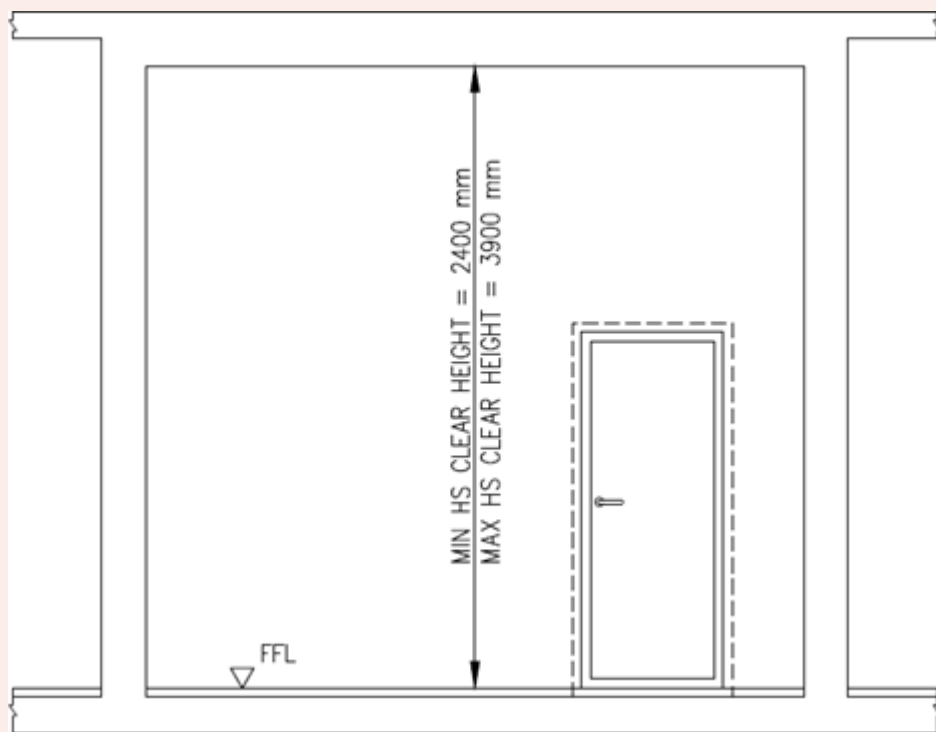
d. The maximum internal floor area of a HS shall be 4.8m^2 . Internal floor area exceeding 4.8m^2 may be allowed subject to the approval from the relevant authority.

2.2.2 Height

a. The minimum and maximum HS clear height shall be 2400 mm and 3900 mm respectively. See FIGURE 2.2.2(a).

Figures & Tables

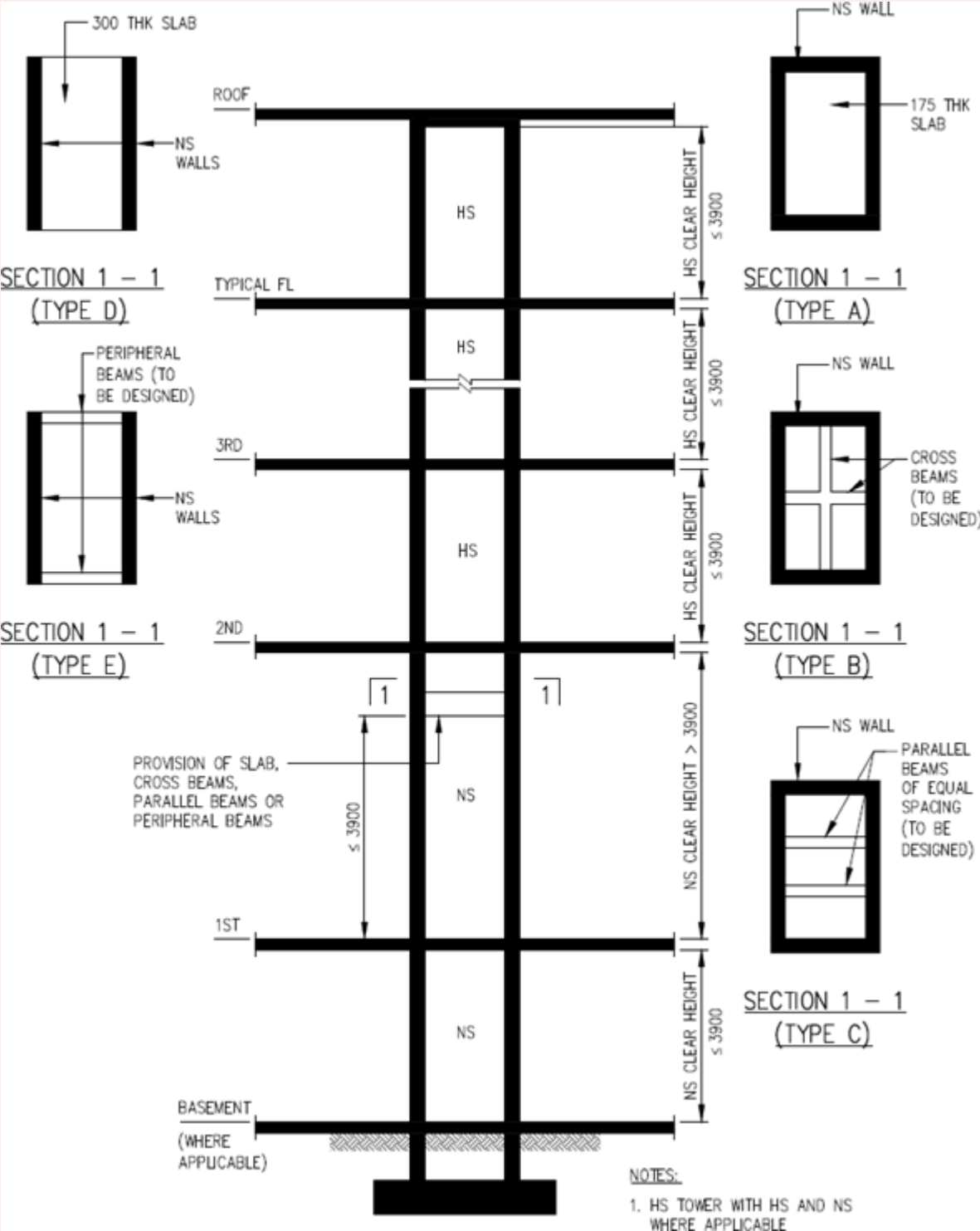
FIGURE 2.2.2(a) HS CLEAR HEIGHT IN NON-LANDED AND LANDED DEVELOPMENTS



b. The maximum NS clear height shall be 3900 mm. Where NS clear height is more than 3900 mm, intermediate RC slab or RC beams shall be provided. The RC beams shall be designed with at least equivalent stiffness to RC slab. If the NS is designed with 2 walls, RC beams shall be provided at the peripheral of NS. See FIGURE 2.2.2(b).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.2.2(b) SECTION OF HS TOWER SHOWING HS AND NS CLEAR HEIGHTS



CLAUSE 2.3 WALL AND SLAB THICKNESS OF HS AND NS

2.3.1 Wall Thickness of HS and NS

a. The minimum HS and NS wall thickness shall be in accordance with TABLE 2.3.1(a) for landed development and TABLE 2.3.1(b) for non-landed development.

Figures & Tables

TABLE 2.3.1(a) MINIMUM HS AND NS WALL THICKNESS (FOR LANDEDDEVELOPMENTS)

TABLE 2.3.1(a) MINIMUM HS AND NS WALL THICKNESS (FOR LANDEDDEVELOPMENTS)			
Storey Height (SH) (mm)	HS Clear Height (mm)	Setback Distance of HS Wall(mm)	Wall Thickness (mm)
HT ≤ 4000	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 6000mm	250
		> 6000mm	200
4000 < Ht ≤ 6000	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 7000mm	250
		> 7000mm	200
6000 < Ht ≤ 8000	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 8000mm	250
		> 8000mm	200
8000 < Ht ≤ 10000	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 9000mm	250
		> 9000mm	200

TABLE 2.3.1(b) MINIMUM HS AND NS WALL THICKNESS (FOR NON-LANDED DEVELOPMENTS)

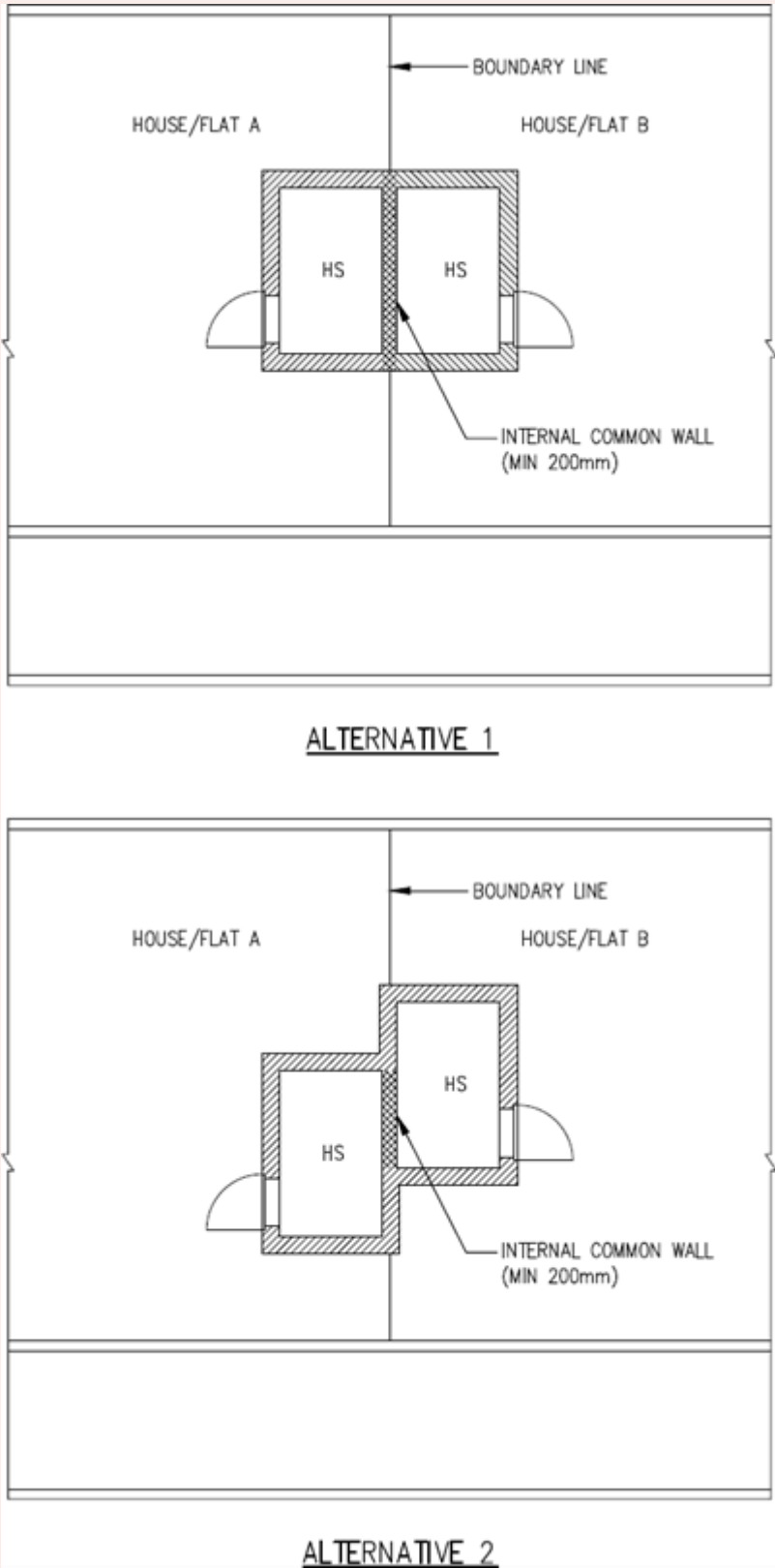
TABLE 2.3.1(b) MINIMUM HS AND NS WALL THICKNESS (FOR NON-LANDED DEVELOPMENTS)			
Storey Height (SH) (mm)	HS Clear Height (mm)	Setback Distance of HS Wall(mm)	Wall Thickness (mm)
	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3400	≤ 6000	250
		> 6000	200
Ht ≤ 4000	3000 < Ht ≤ 3200	≤ 6000	275
		> 6000	225
	3200 < Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 6000	300
		> 6000	250
	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3000	≤ 7000	250
		> 7000	200
4000 < Ht ≤ 6000	3000 < Ht ≤ 3200	≤ 7000	275
		> 7000	225
	3200 < Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 7000	300
		> 7000	250
	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3000	≤ 8000	250
		> 8000	200
6000 < Ht ≤ 8000	3000 < Ht ≤ 3200	≤ 8000	275
		> 8000	225
	3200 < Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 8000	300
		> 8000	250
	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3000	≤ 9000	250
		> 9000	200
8000 < Ht ≤ 10000	3000 < Ht ≤ 3200	≤ 9000	275
		> 9000	225
	3200 < Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 9000	300
		> 9000	250

b. Wall thickness of any HS or NS within the HS tower shall not be less than the wall thickness of the HS or NS above it.

c. The minimum thickness of the internal common wall between two adjacent HS for non-landed and landed cluster housing developments shall be 200mm thick. See FIGURE 2.3.1(c).

Figures & Tables

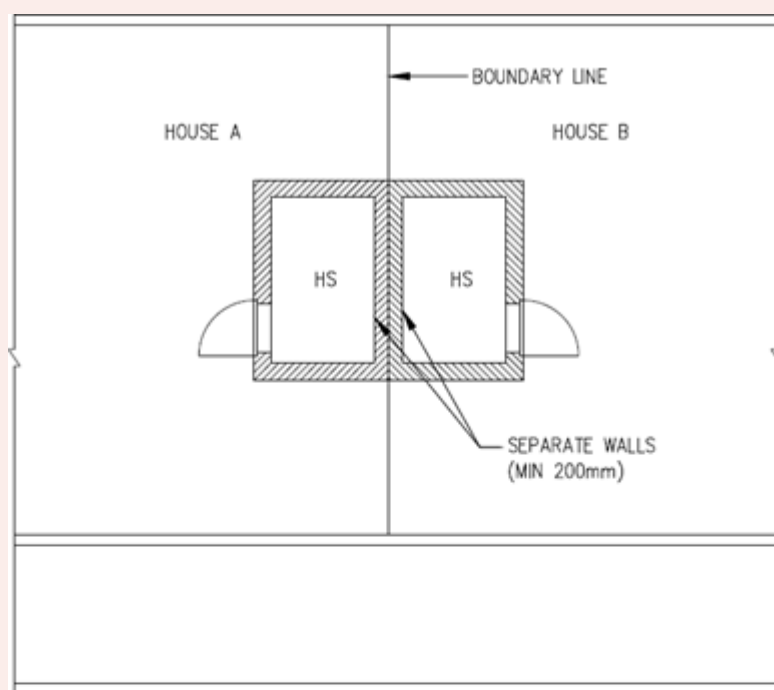
FIGURE 2.3.1(c) INTERNAL COMMON WALL BETWEEN TWO HS IN NON- LANDED AND LANDED CLUSTER HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS



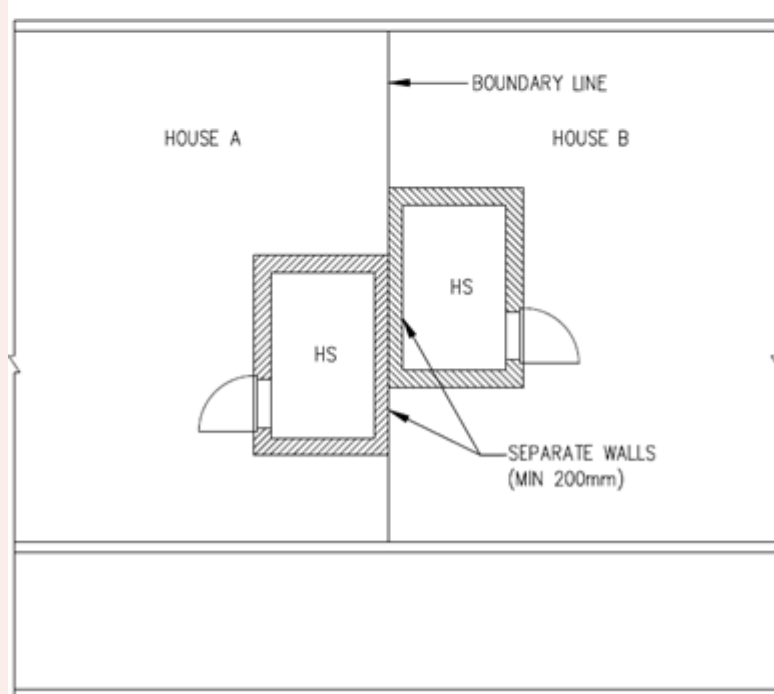
d. For landed developments where the two HS are abutting each other, the common wall shall be cast as two separate adjoining walls. See FIGURE2.3.1(d).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.3.1(d) SEPARATE WALLS BETWEEN TWO HS IN INTERMEDIATE LANDED DEVELOPMENTS



ALTERNATIVE 1



ALTERNATIVE 2

e. The minimum thickness of the basement HS wall facing a reinforced concrete basement storey wall without any opening within the influence zone shall be 200mm. See FIGURE 2.4.6(a) and (b).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.6(a) PLAN OF A BASEMENT HS

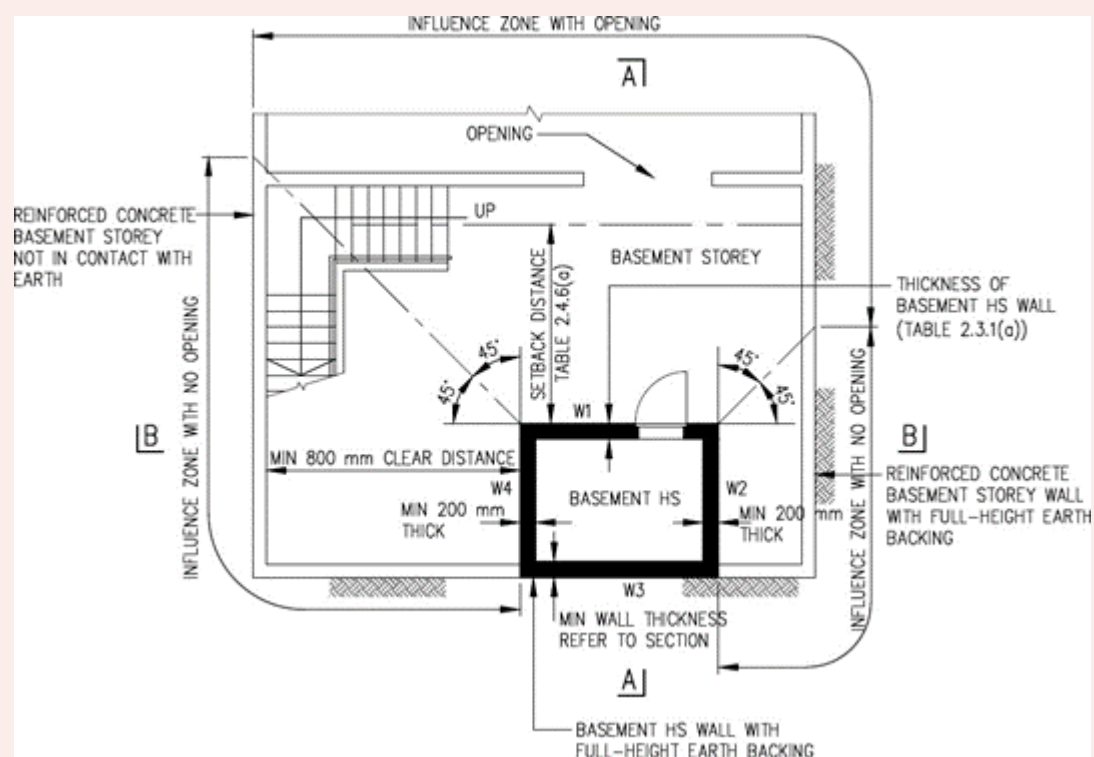
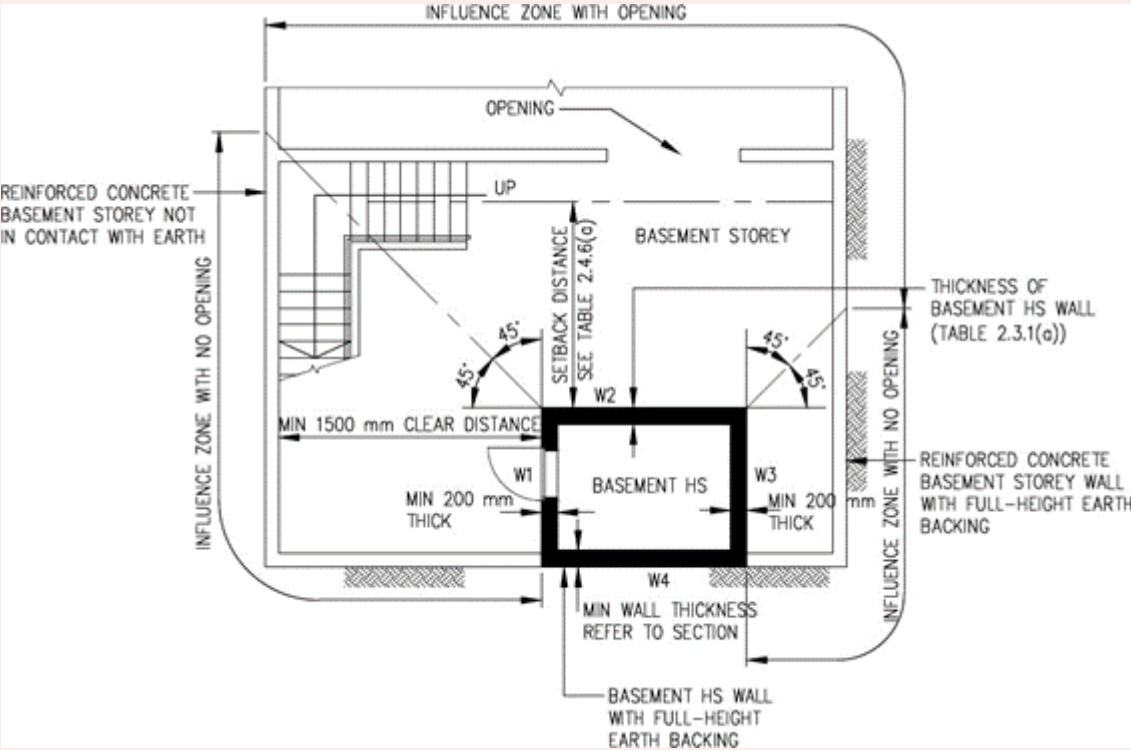


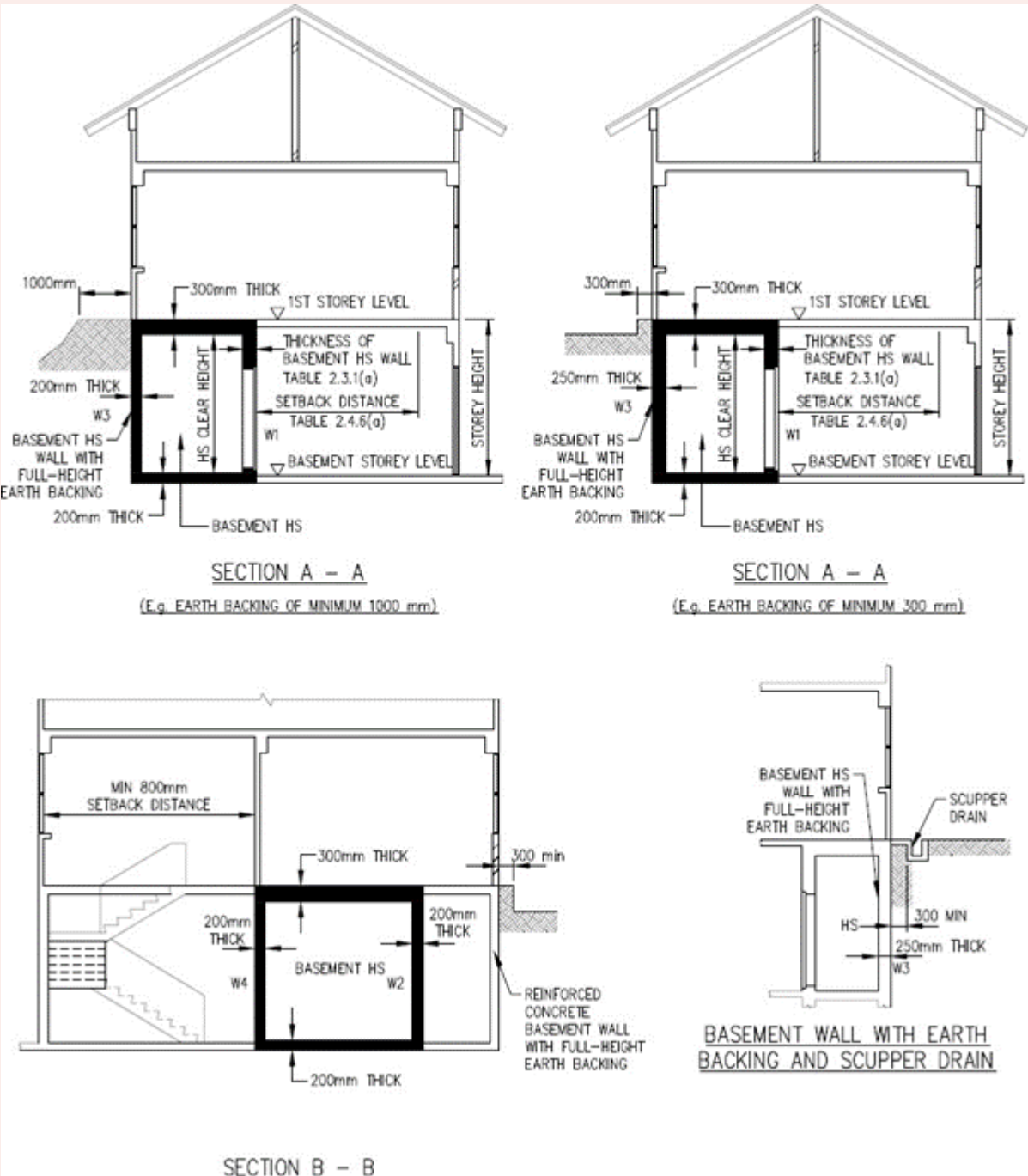
FIGURE 2.4.6(b) PLAN OF A BASEMENT HS (WITH HS DOOR FACES RC BASEMENT WALL)



f. The minimum thickness of the basement HS wall which is in direct contact with earth throughout its entire height shall be in accordance with FIGURE 2.4.6(c).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.6(c) SECTIONAL VIEW OF A BASEMENT HS



g. The minimum thickness of the basement HS wall facing a reinforced concrete basement storey wall with opening within the influence zone shall be in accordance with TABLE 2.3.1(a).

Figures & Tables

TABLE 2.3.1(a) MINIMUM HS AND NS WALL THICKNESS (FOR LANDEDDEVELOPMENTS)

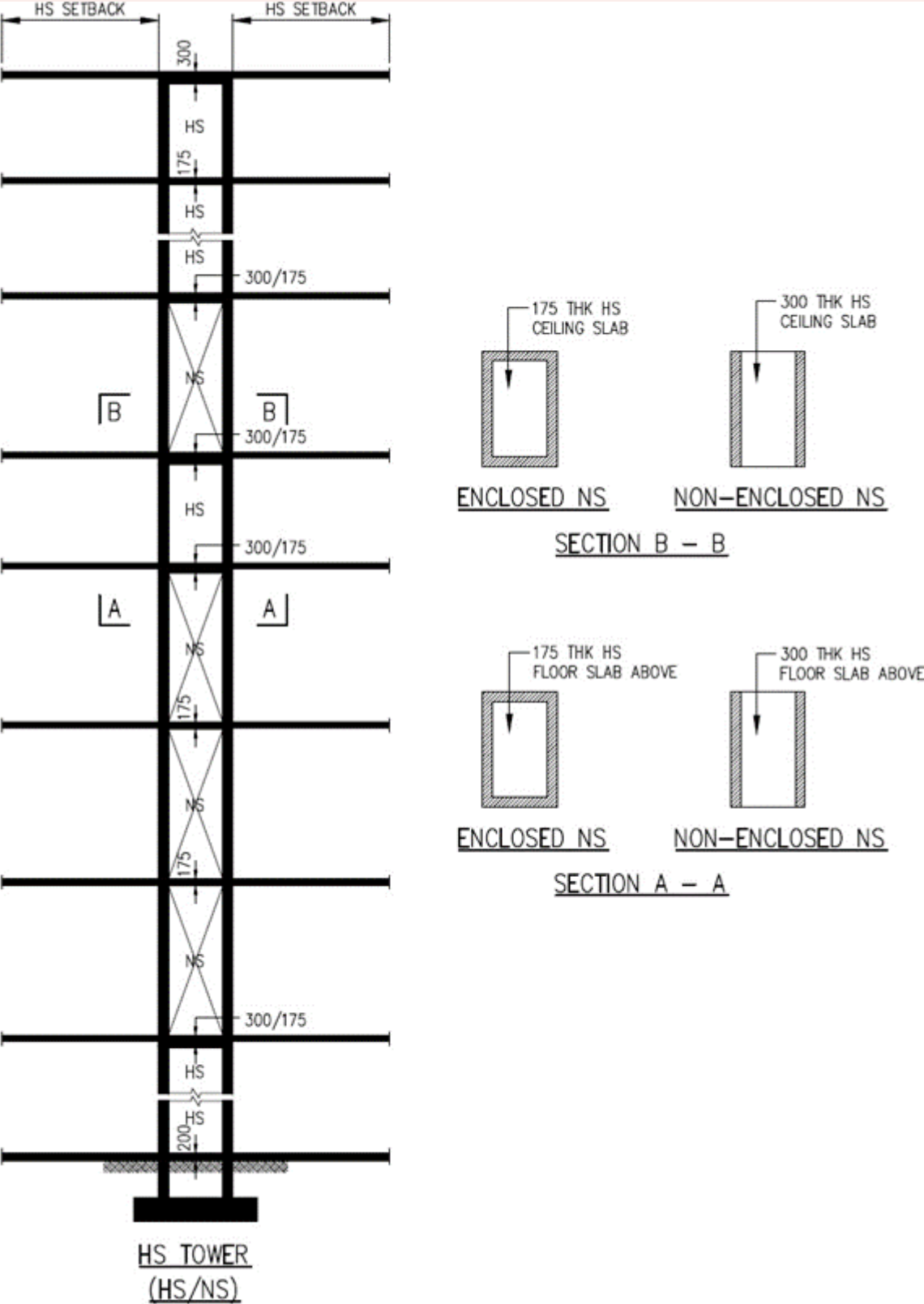
TABLE 2.3.1(a) MINIMUM HS AND NS WALL THICKNESS (FOR LANDEDDEVELOPMENTS)			
Storey Height (SH) (mm)	HS Clear Height (mm)	Setback Distance of HS Wall(mm)	Wall Thickness (mm)
HT ≤ 4000	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 6000mm	250
		> 6000mm	200
4000 < Ht ≤ 6000	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 7000mm	250
		> 7000mm	200
6000 < Ht ≤ 8000	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 8000mm	250
		> 8000mm	200
8000 < Ht ≤ 10000	2400 ≤ Ht ≤ 3900	≤ 9000mm	250
		> 9000mm	200

2.3.2 Slab Thickness of HS and Enclosed NS

a. Ceiling slab of top-most HS in non-landed development - 300mm. See FIGURE 2.3.2.

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.3.2 HS TOWER SHOWING HS AND NS (WITH ENCLOSED AND NON-ENCLOSED NS WALL) SLAB THICKNESS



b. Slab between 2 HS - 175mm. See FIGURE 2.3.2.

Figures & Tables

<p class='clause' style='text-decoration:underline;'>FIGURE 2.3.2 HS TOWER SHOWING HS AND NS (WITH ENCLOSED AND NON-ENCLOSED NS WALL) SLAB THICKNESS</p>
<p></p>

c. Floor slab of bottom-most HS without NS below – 200mm. See FIGURE 2.3.2.

Figures & Tables

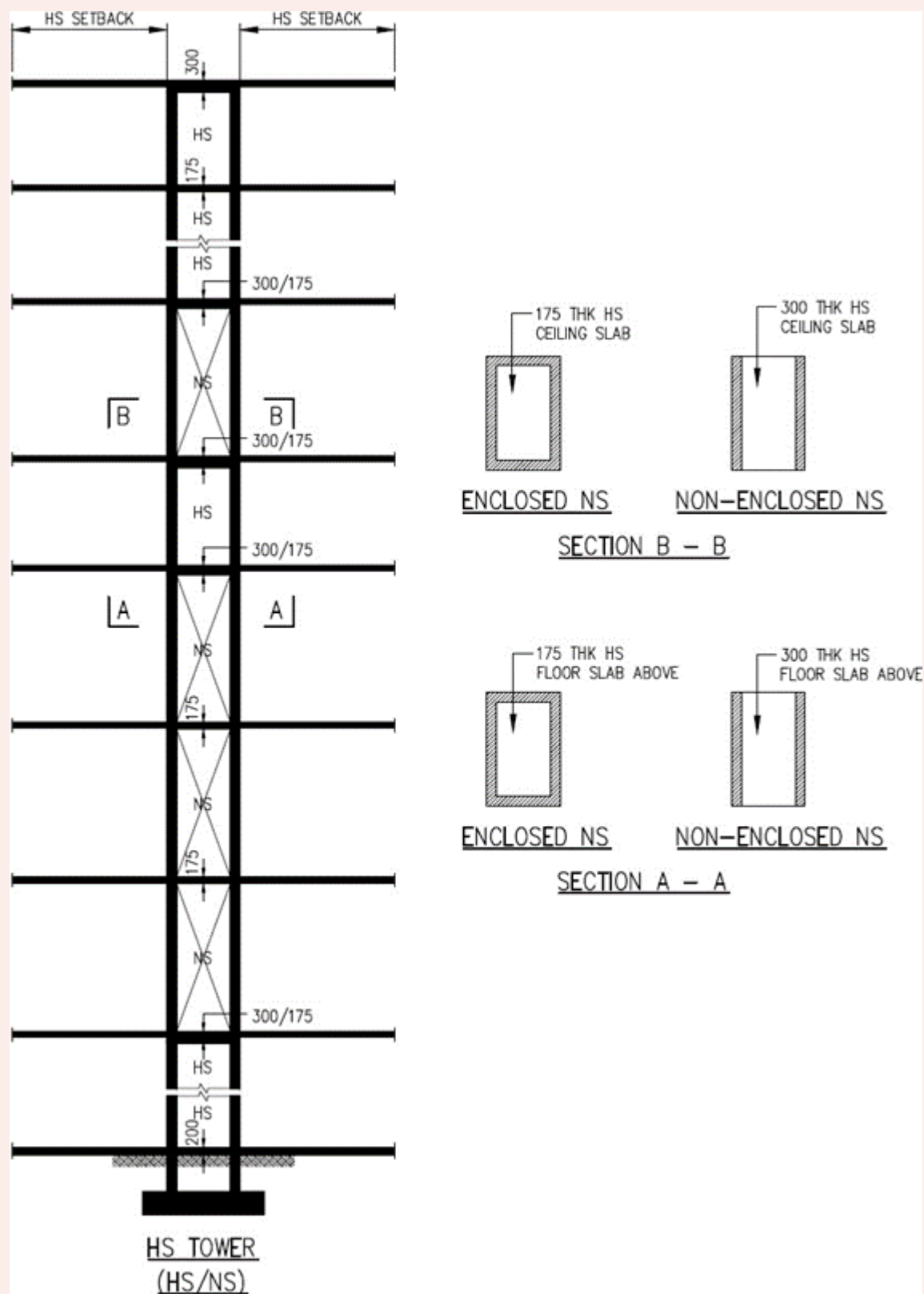
<p class='clause' style='text-decoration:underline;'>FIGURE 2.3.2 HS TOWER SHOWING HS AND NS (WITH ENCLOSED AND NON-ENCLOSED NS WALL) SLAB THICKNESS</p>
<p></p>

d. Floor slab of bottom-most NS in contact with soil – 200mm.

e. Slab between 2 enclosed NS – 175mm. See FIGURE 2.3.2.

Figures & Tables

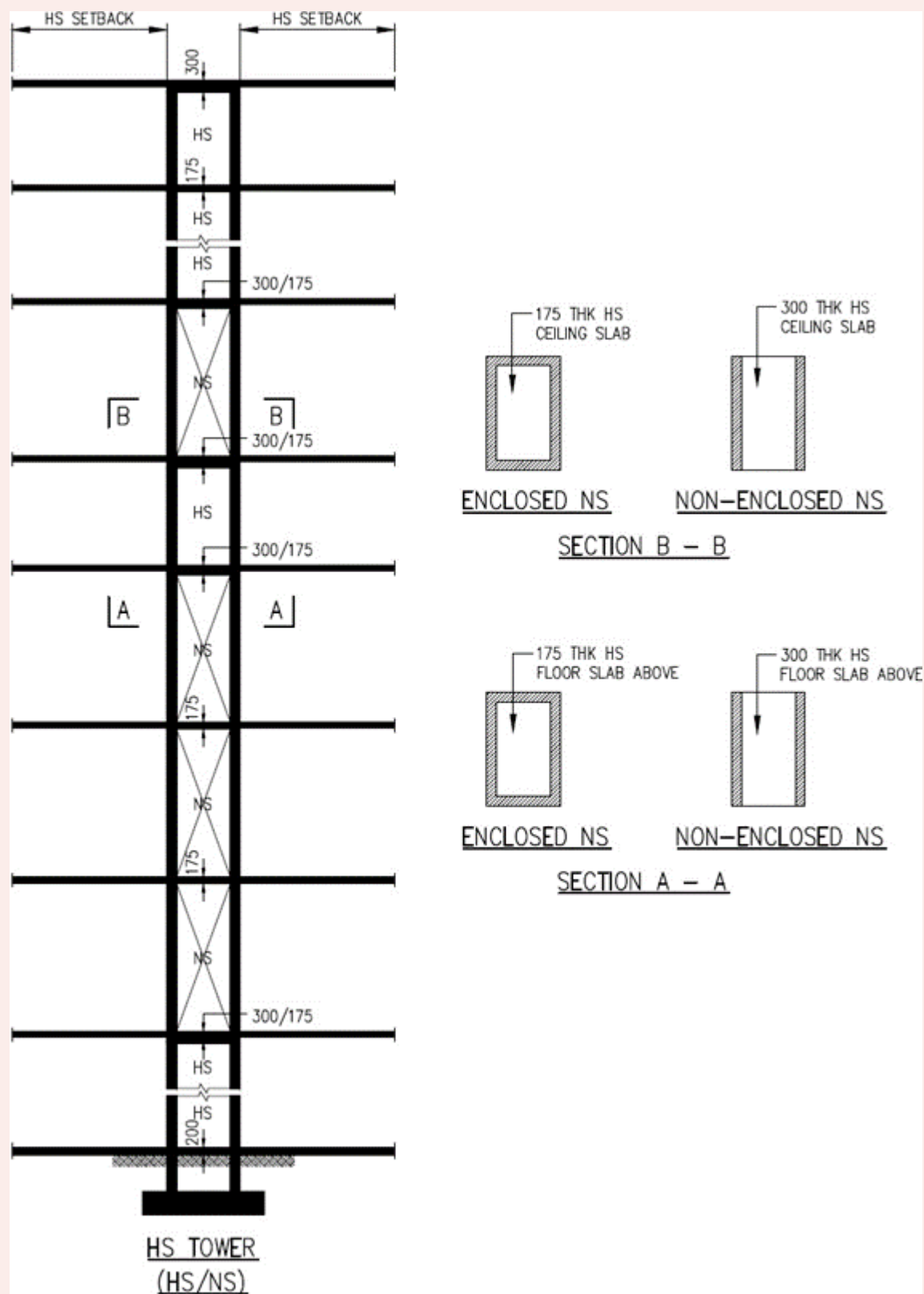
FIGURE 2.3.2 HS TOWER SHOWING HS AND NS (WITH ENCLOSED AND NON-ENCLOSED NS WALL) SLAB THICKNESS



f. Slab between HS and enclosed NS – 175mm. See FIGURE 2.3.2.

Figures & Tables

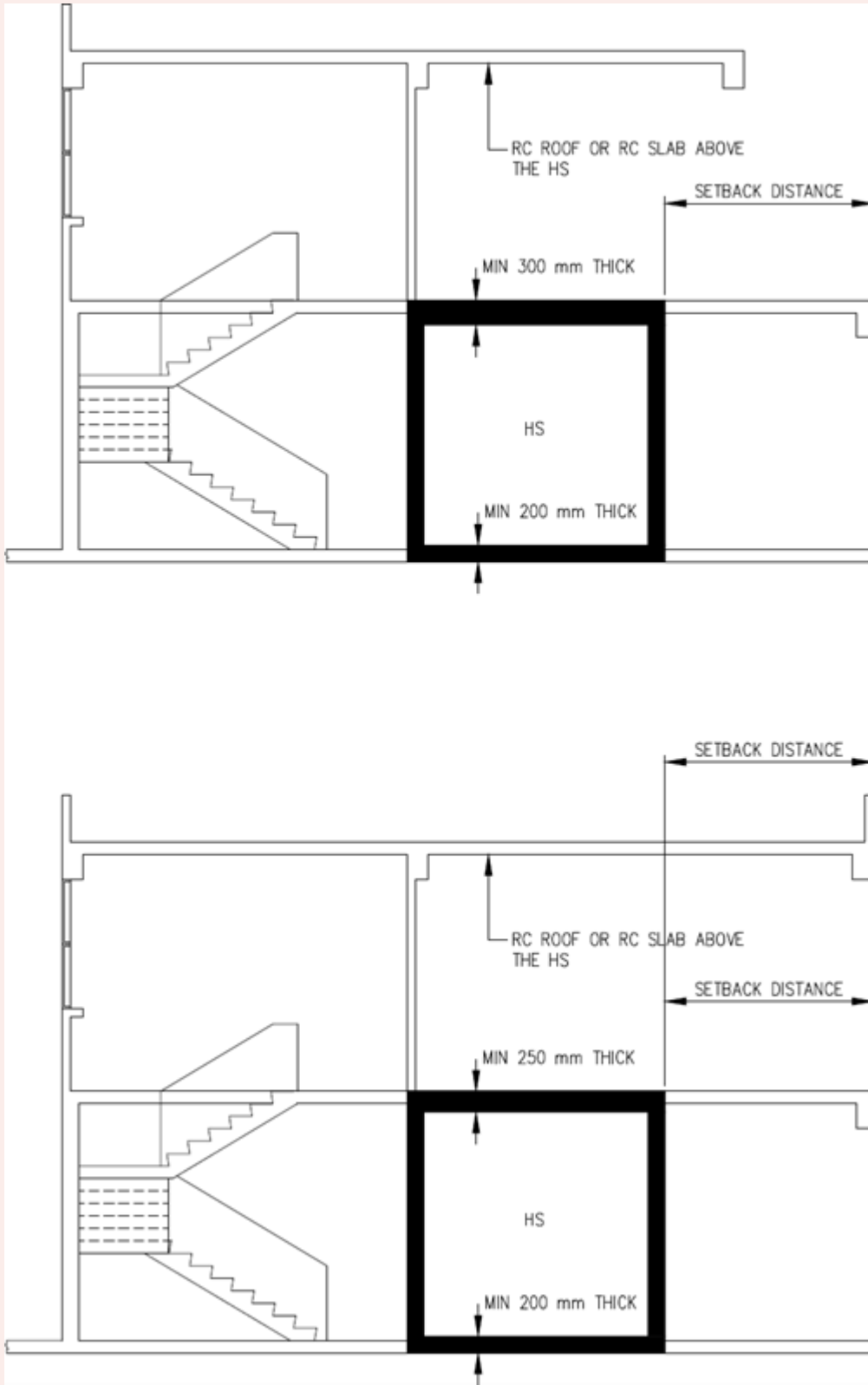
FIGURE 2.3.2 HS TOWER SHOWING HS AND NS (WITH ENCLOSED AND NON-ENCLOSED NS WALL) SLAB THICKNESS



g. Ceiling slab of top-most HS in landed development – 300mm or 250mm (if there is a RC roof or another RC slab above the HS that is equal or extend beyond the required setback distance of that HS wall). See FIGURE 2.3.2(f).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.3.2(f) MINIMUM DIMENSIONS OF CEILING SLAB FOR HS IN LANDED DEVELOPMENT

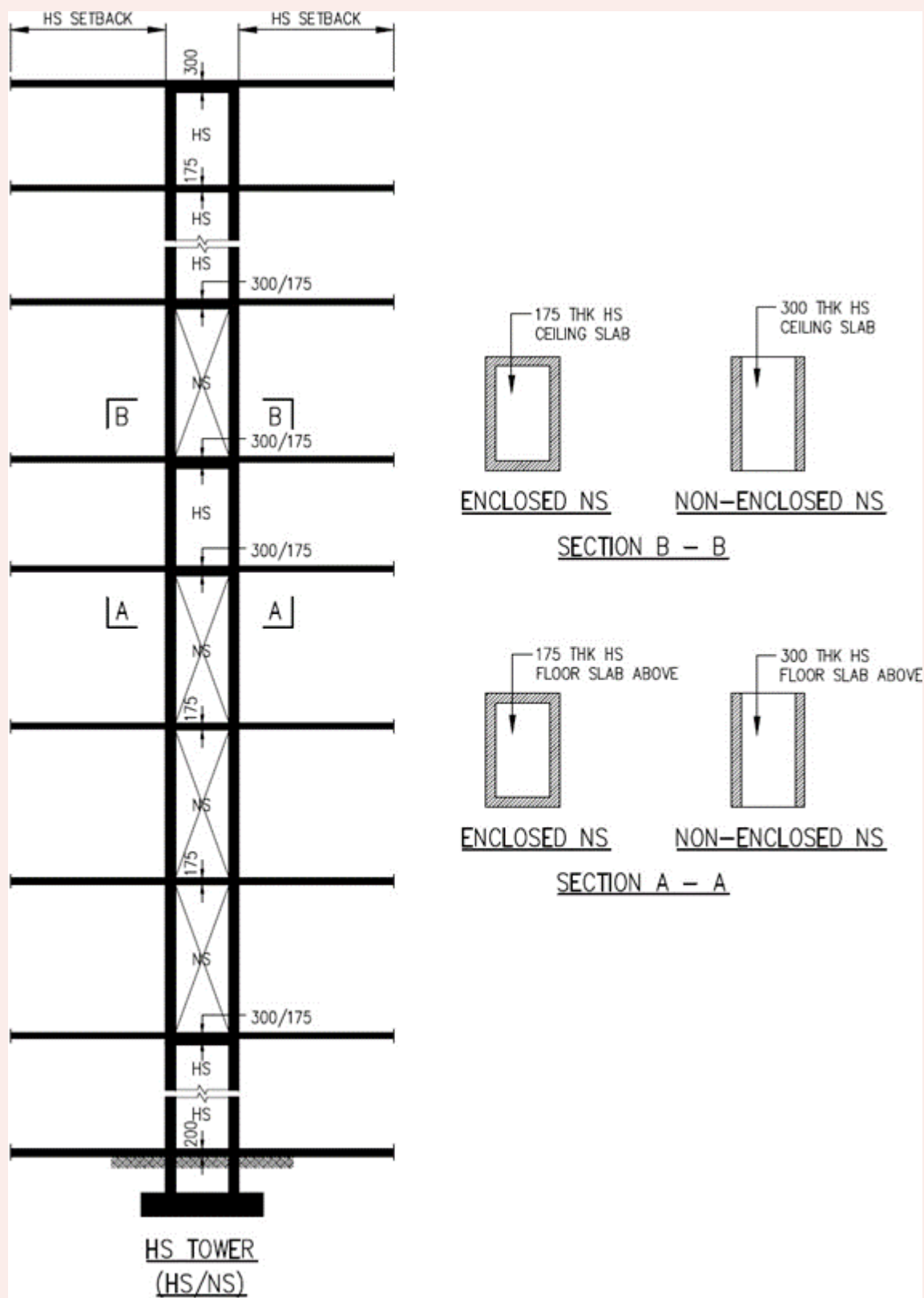


2.3.3 Slab Thickness of HS and Non-Enclosed NS

- Floor slab of HS that is directly supported by non-enclosed NS, NS walls or columns – 300mm. See FIGURE 2.3.2.

Figures & Tables

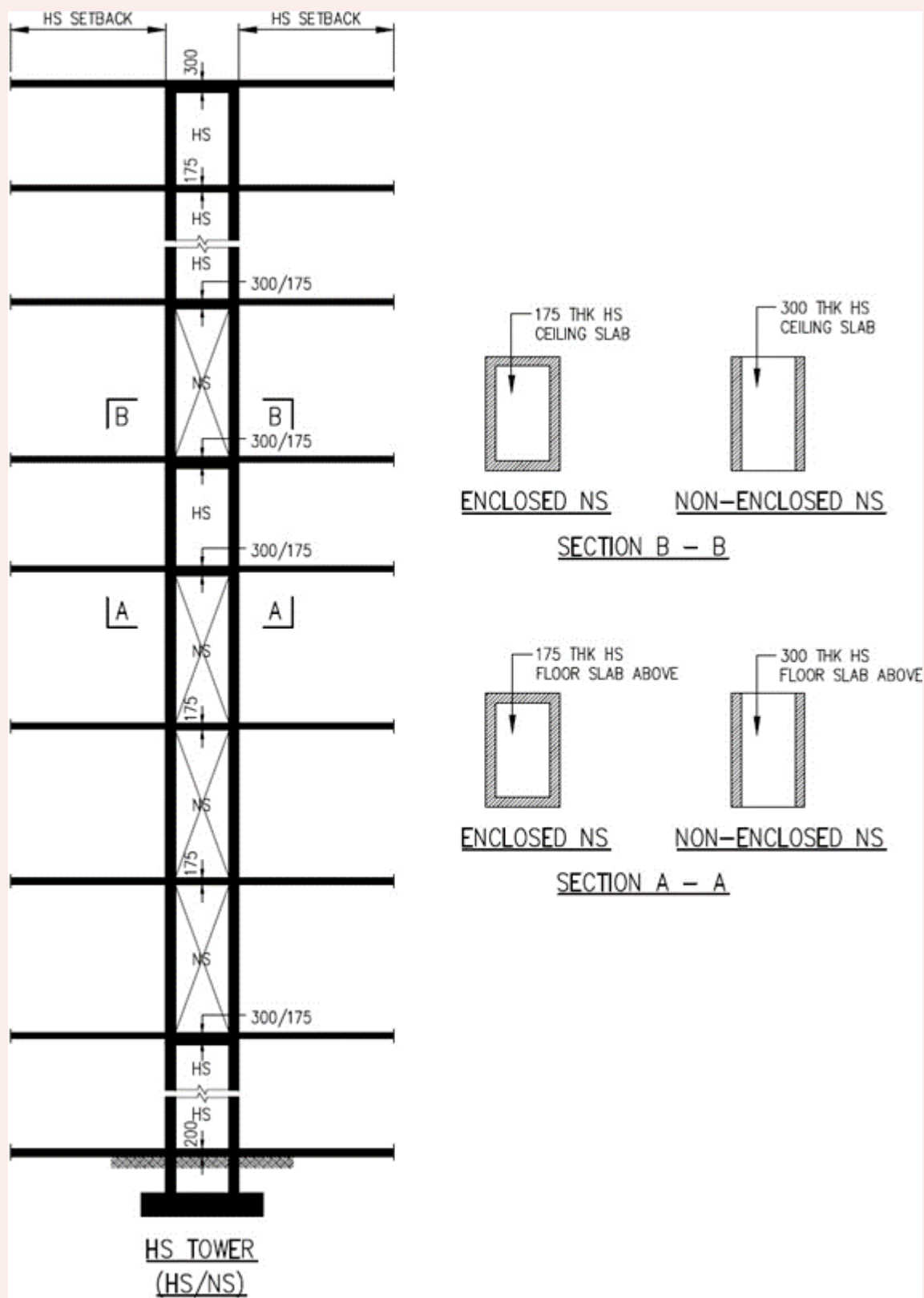
FIGURE 2.3.2 HS TOWER SHOWING HS AND NS (WITH ENCLOSED AND NON-ENCLOSED NS WALL) SLAB THICKNESS



b. Ceiling slab of HS which is below non-enclosed NS, NS walls or columns – 300mm. See FIGURE 2.3.2.

Figures & Tables

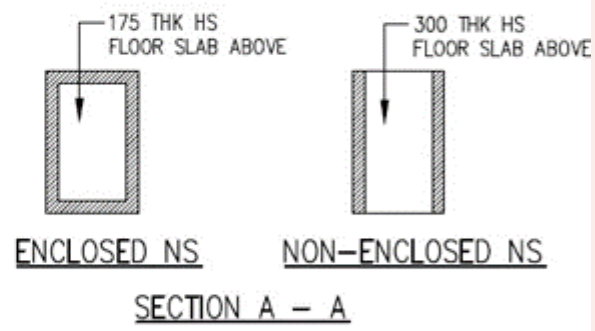
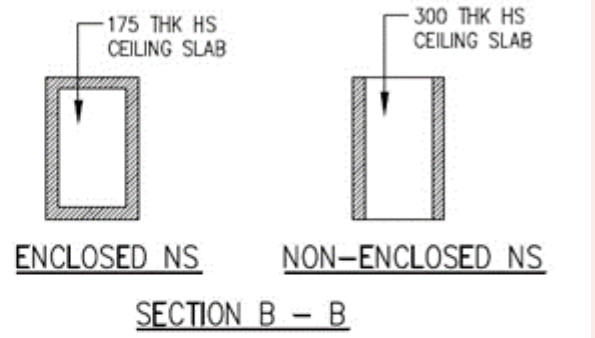
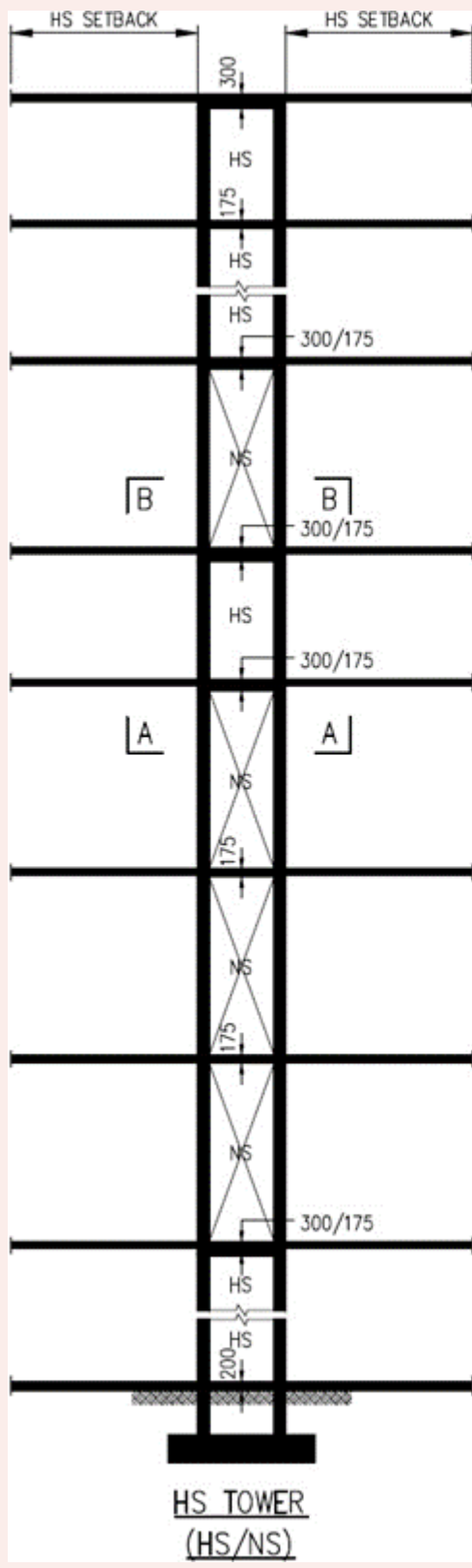
FIGURE 2.3.2 HS TOWER SHOWING HS AND NS (WITH ENCLOSED AND NON-ENCLOSED NS WALL) SLAB THICKNESS



c. Slab between 2 non-enclosed NS – 175 mm. See FIGURE 2.3.2.

Figures & Tables

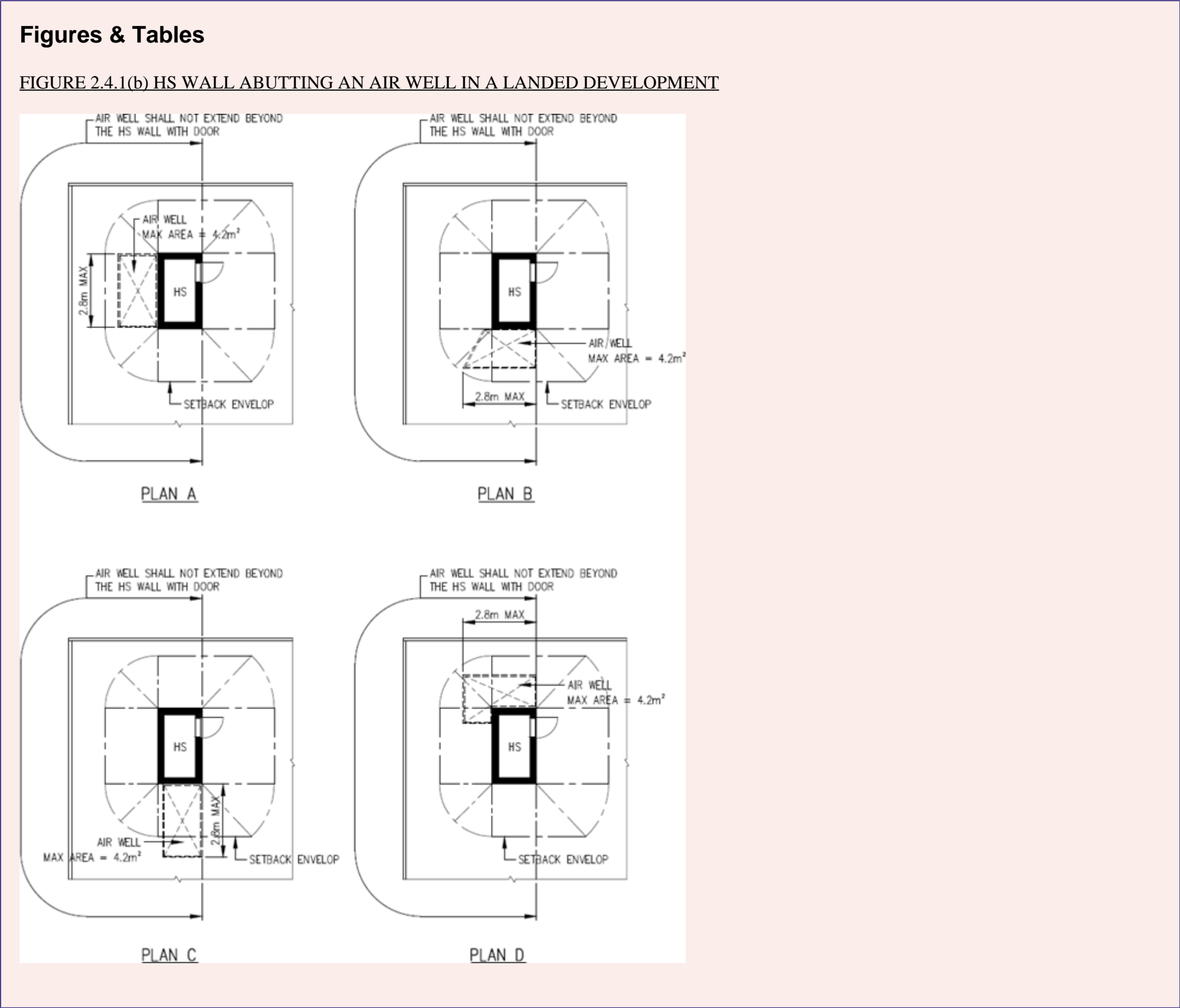
FIGURE 2.3.2 HS TOWER SHOWING HS AND NS (WITH ENCLOSED AND NON-ENCLOSED NS WALL) SLAB THICKNESS



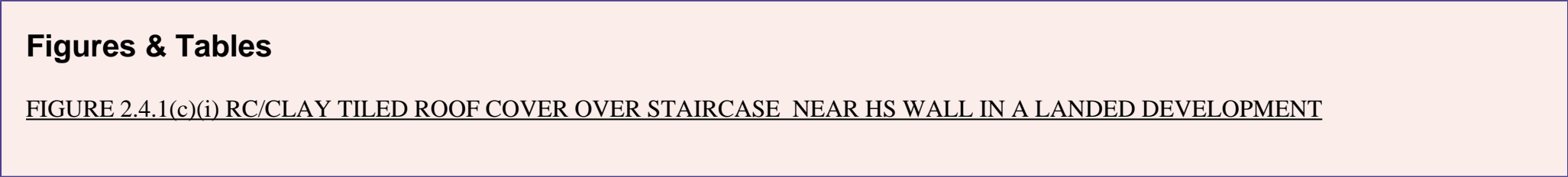
CLAUSE 2.4 LOCATION OF HS

2.4.1 HS Position

- a. A HS has to be positioned such that the setback distance of each HS wall shall be as large as practical and shall not be less than the minimum specified setback distance.
- b. A HS with minimum 300mm thick ceiling slab in a landed house may have one of its walls (without HS door) abutting or near to an air well. The air well, has to be located such that it abuts a party wall and/or is surrounded by habitable space at ceiling slab level of the HS. The air well edge line shall not be regarded as EBL for the purpose of determining the minimum setback distance. The area of the air-well shall not be larger than 4.2m² and the longer side of the air-well shall not be larger than 2.8m. See FIGURE 2.4.1(b).



- c. Where a staircase in a landed house is located within setback distance of the HS wall (without HS door), such staircase can be built of either reinforced concrete or metal/steel or timber materials provided that it is covered with either reinforced concrete roof or clay tile roof. See FIGURE 2.4.1c(i) & c(ii).



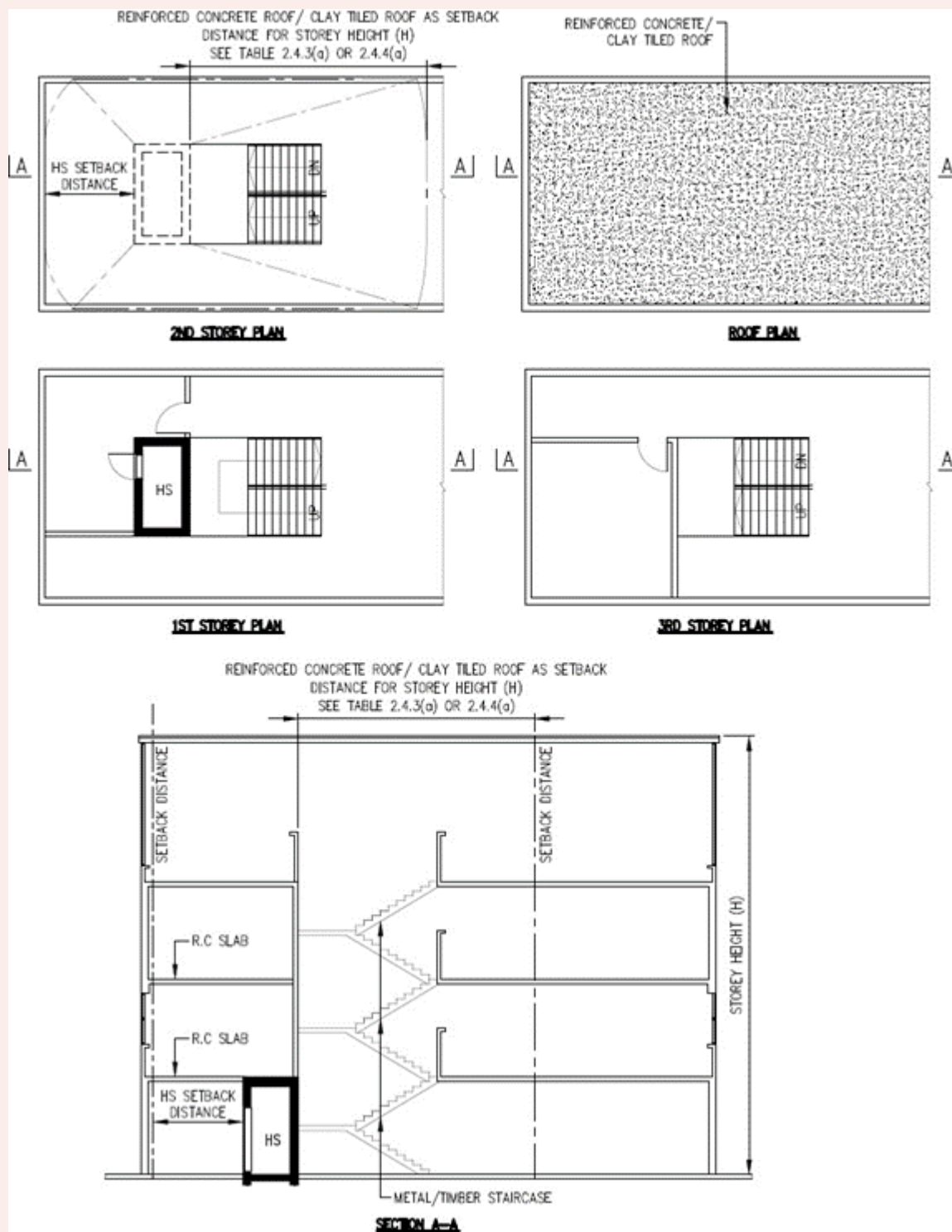
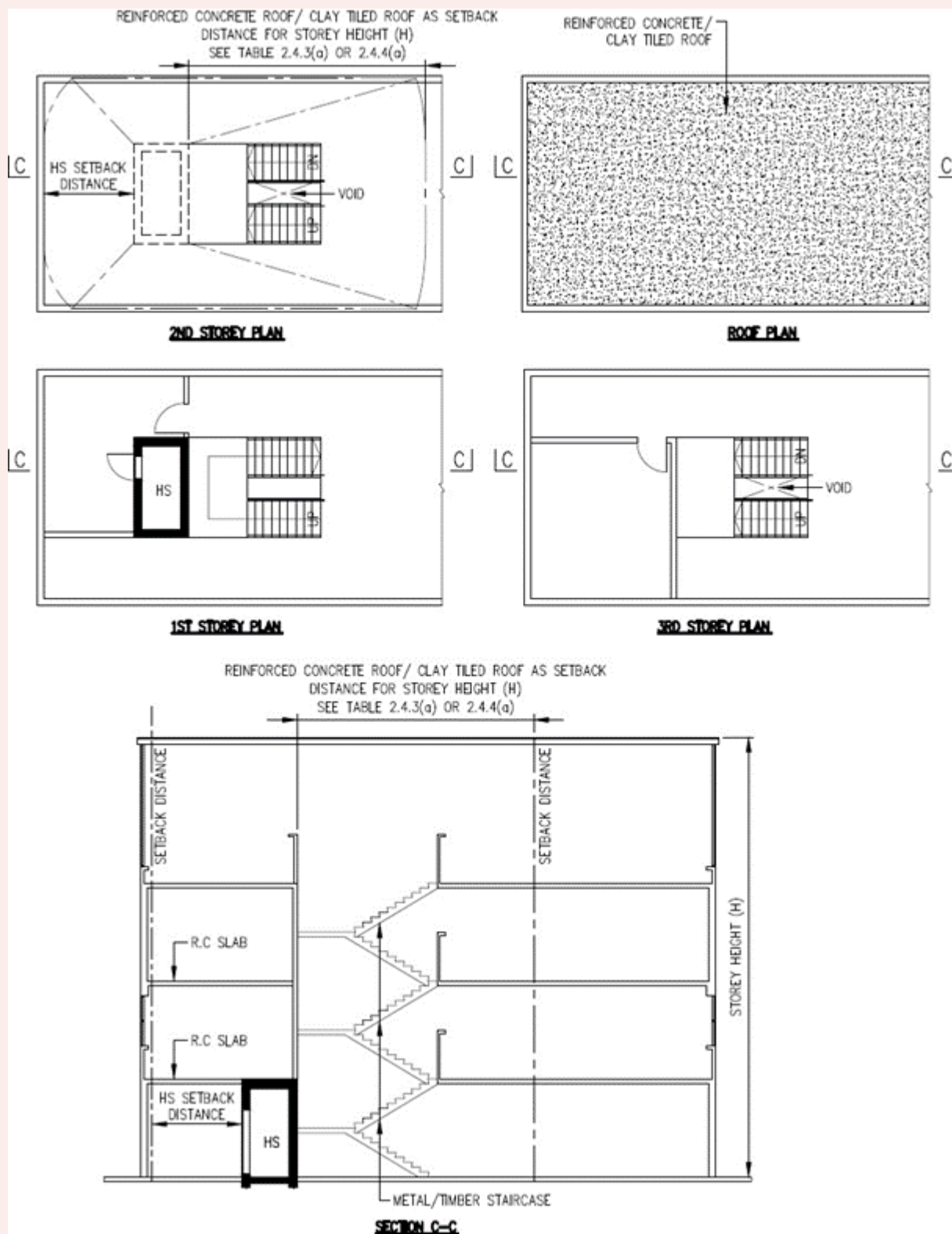


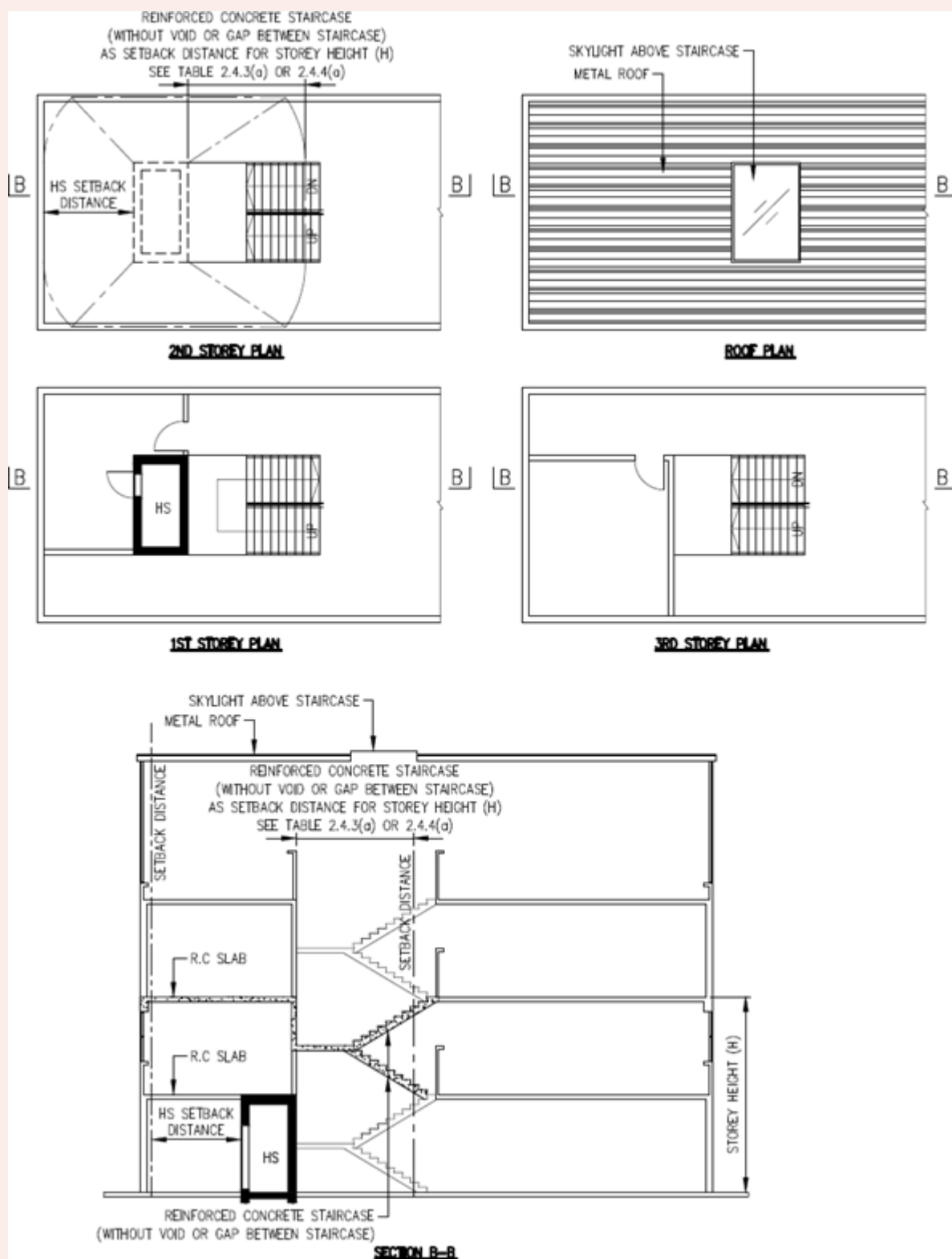
FIGURE 2.4.1(c)(ii) RC/CLAY TILED ROOF COVER OVER STAIRCASE (WITH VOID) NEAR HS WALL IN A LANDED DEVELOPMENT



d. Where non-reinforced concrete roof or non-clay tile roof is provided for landed house, there shall be reinforced concrete elements to meet setback distance at least one storey above the HS as stipulated in [clauses 2.4.3](#) and [2.4.4](#). See [FIGURE 2.4.1\(d\)](#).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.1(d) NON-RC/CLAY TILED ROOF IN A LANDED DEVELOPMENT



e. Where a non-reinforced concrete lift core in a landed house is located within setback distance of the HS wall (without HS door), such lift core shall be covered with either reinforced concrete roof or clay tile roof and meet the setback distance. See FIGURE 2.4.1e(i) & e(ii).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.1(e)(i) RC/CLAY TILED ROOF OVER NON-RC LIFT CORE IN A LANDED DEVELOPMENT

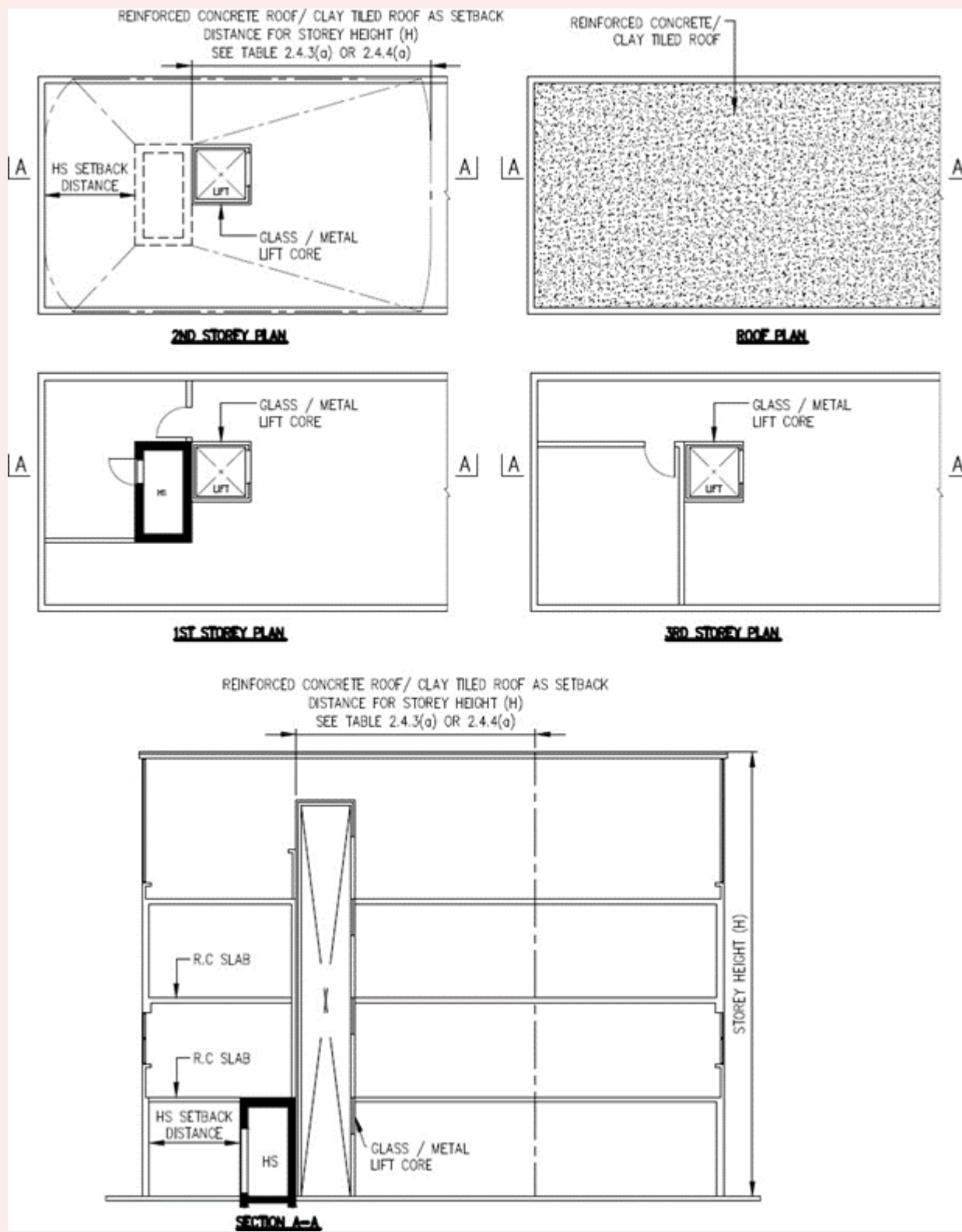
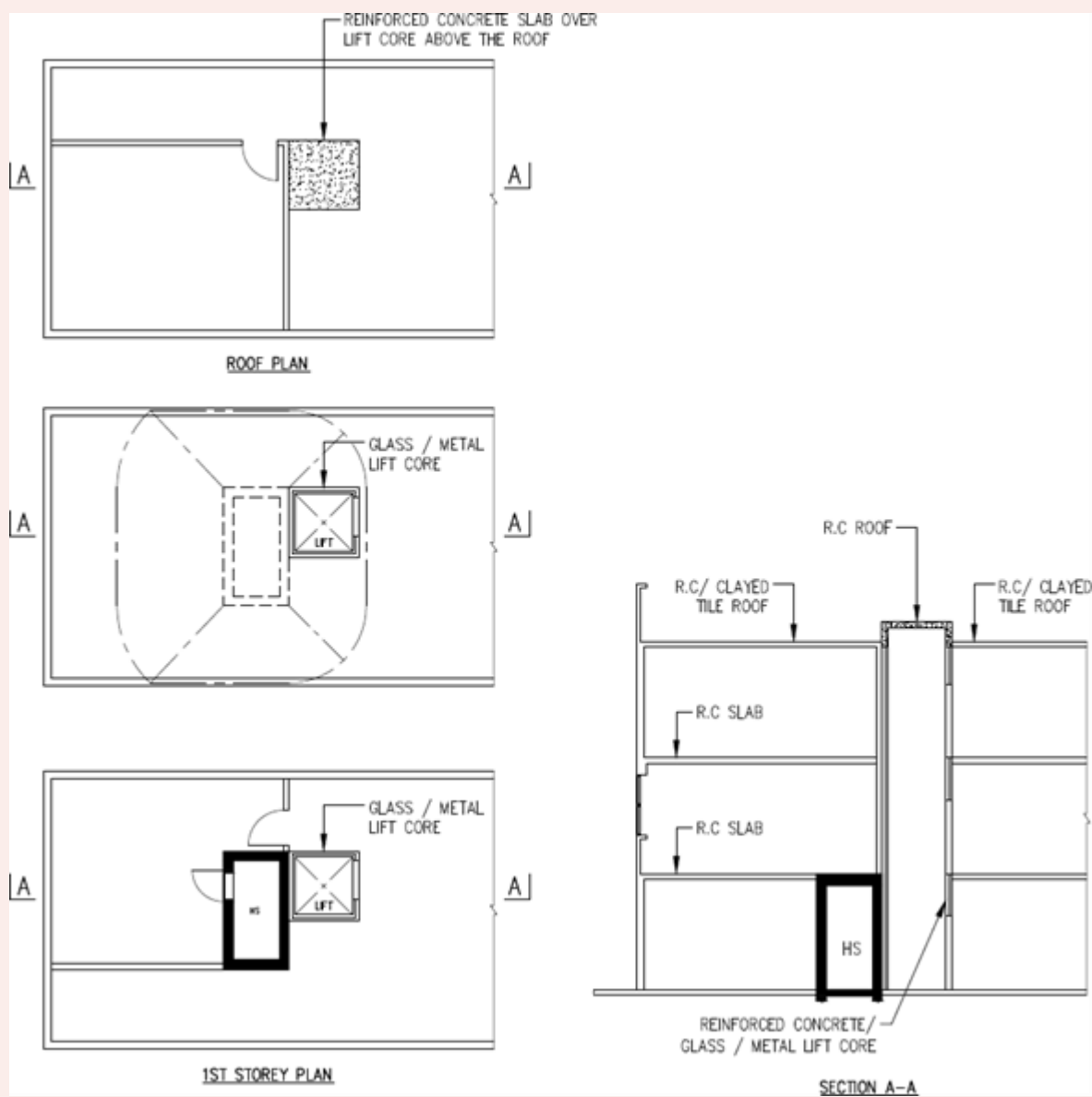


FIGURE 2.4.1(e)(ii) RC/CLAY TILED ROOF OVER PROTRUDING NON-RC LIFT CORE IN A LANDED DEVELOPMENT



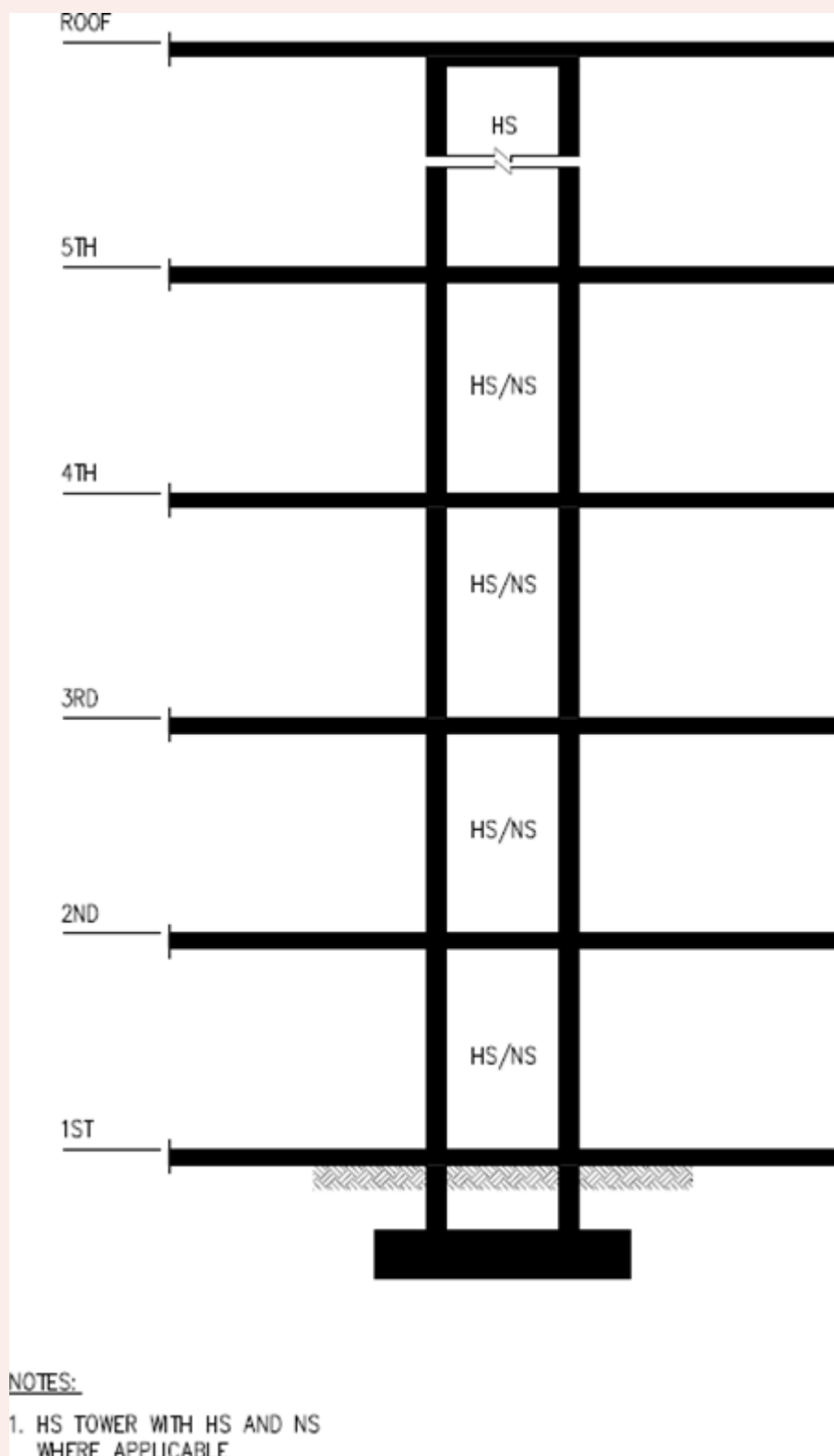
f. A HS can also be located in the basement of a landed house. Where the HS is located underground away from basement of landed house, an underground access route leading to HS must be provided with a reinforced concrete ceiling slab of minimum thickness of 125mm.

2.4.2 HS Tower

a. In a building of more than one-storey, the HS (or NS, if any) on every storey shall be located one on top of the other to form a vertical tower with its walls (where applicable) continuing to the foundation. See FIGURE 2.4.2(a).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.2(a) SCHEMATIC SECTION OF HS TOWER

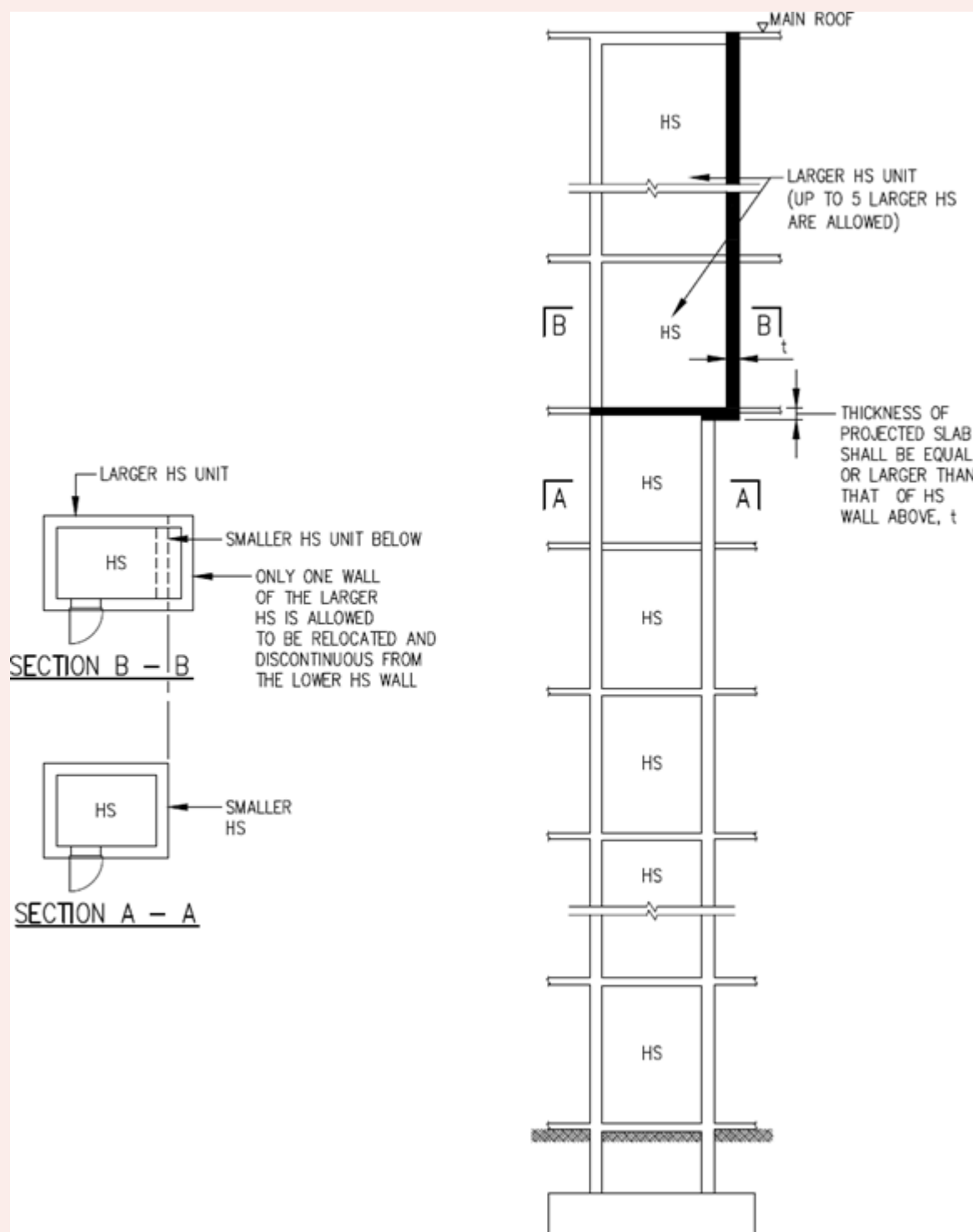


b. Larger HS below the main roof level is allowed in the HS tower provided that:

- The number of the larger HS shall not be more than one third of the total number of storeys of a building or capped at 5 larger HS, whichever is lesser; and
- Only one wall of the larger HS is allowed to be relocated and discontinuous from the wall of the lower HS below it. See FIGURE 2.4.2(b).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.2(b) HS TOWER WITH LARGER HS BELOW MAIN ROOF LEVEL



c. The space within a NS is not intended for protection of occupants during a National Emergency.

2.4.3 Setback Distances of HS Walls (Without Reinforced Concrete Down-hang Beams along EBL)

a. The HS walls shall be located at minimum setback distances from the EBL. See FIGURE 2.4.3a(i) & a(ii). The setback distances of the HS wall with HS door and the remaining 3 HS walls shall comply with TABLE 2.4.3(a).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.3(a)(i) REQUIREMENT ON SETBACK DISTANCE OF HS WALL (WITHOUT DOWN-HANG BEAM)

(STOREY HEIGHT $\leq 2800\text{mm}$)

(FOR OTHER STOREY HEIGHT, SEE TABLE 2.4.3(a))

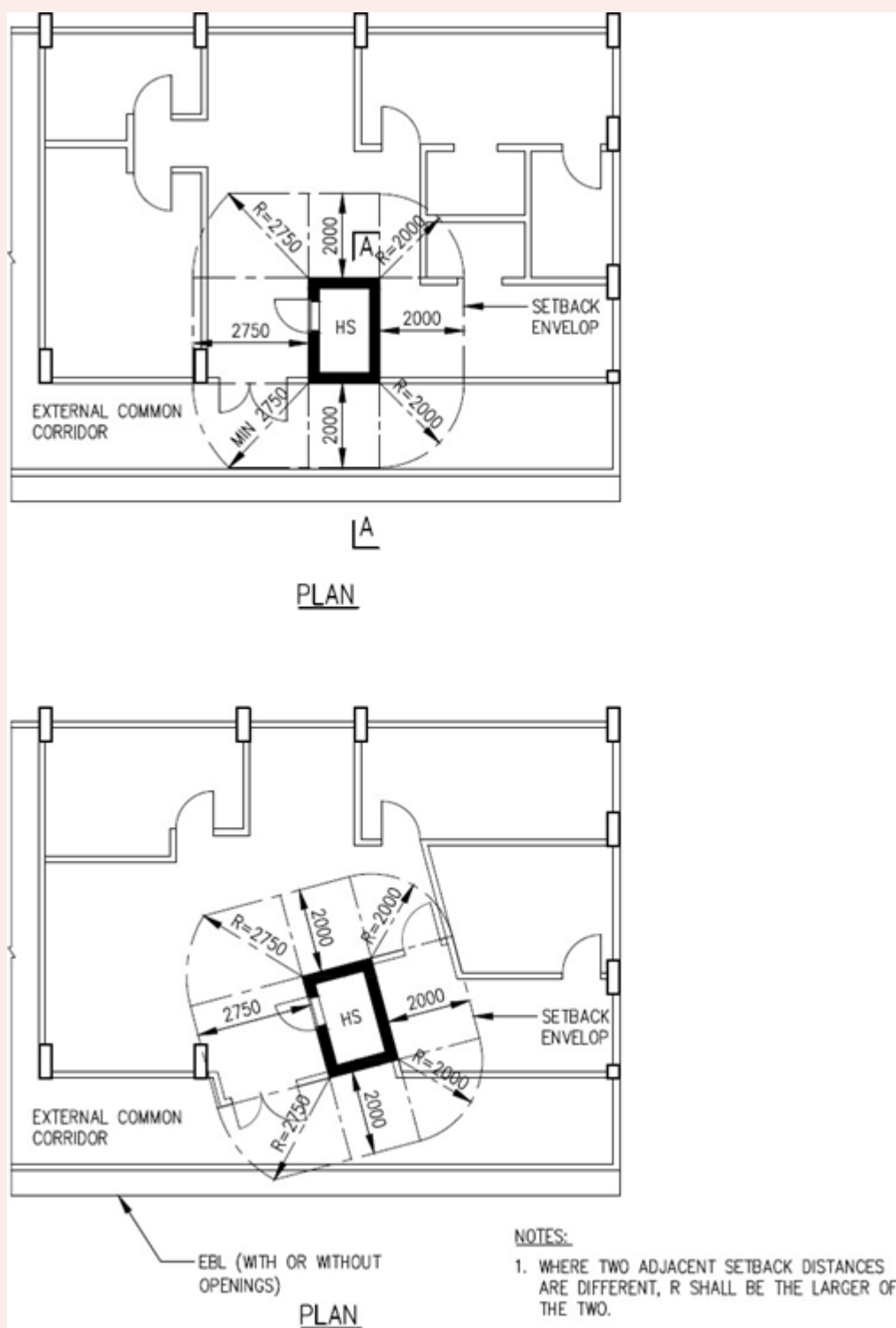


FIGURE 2.4.3(a)(ii) SETBACK DISTANCE OF HS WALLS (WITHOUT DOWN-HANG BEAM)

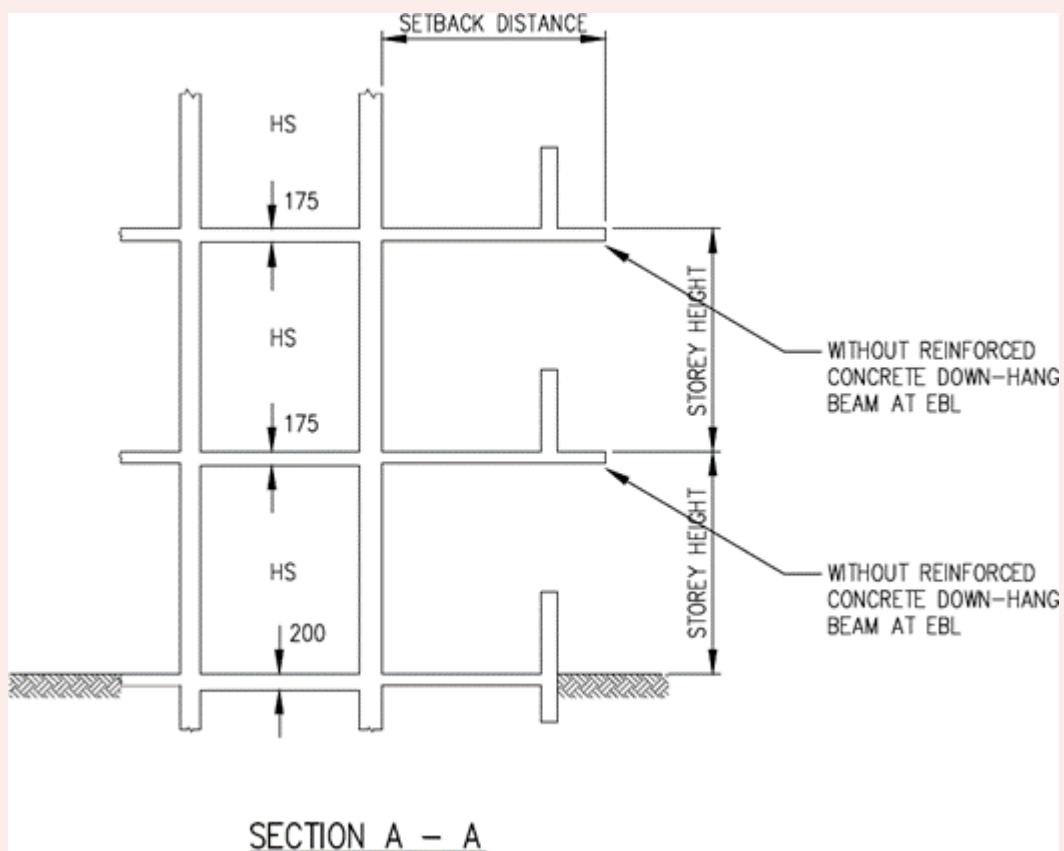


TABLE 2.4.3(a): MINIMUM SETBACK DISTANCES OF HS WALLS WITHOUT REINFORCED CONCRETE DOWN-HANG BEAM ALONG EBL

TABLE 2.4.3(a): MINIMUM SETBACK DISTANCES OF HS WALLS WITHOUT REINFORCED CONCRETE DOWN-HANG BEAM ALONG EBL		
Storey Height (SH) (mm) Column(1)	Setback Distance of SS Wall with SS Door (mm) Column(2)	Setback Distance of SS walls without SS Door (mm) Column(3)

2200 < SH ≤ 2500	3000	2100
2500 < SH ≤ 2800	3000	2200
2800 < SH ≤ 3100	3200	2400
3100 < SH ≤ 3200	3250	2450
3200 < SH ≤ 3400	3300	2500
3400 < SH ≤ 3500	3400	2600
3500 < SH ≤ 4000	3600	2800
4000 < SH ≤ 4500	3850	3050
4500 < SH ≤ 5000	4100	3300
5000 < SH ≤ 5500	4300	3500
5500 < SH ≤ 6000	4550	3750
6000 < SH ≤ 6500	4800	4000
6500 < SH ≤ 7000	5000	4200
7000 < SH ≤ 7500	5250	4450
7500 < SH ≤ 8000	5500	4700
8000 < SH ≤ 8500	5750	4950
8500 < SH ≤ 9000	6000	5200
9000 < SH ≤ 9500	6250	5450
9500 < SH ≤ 10000	6500	5700

b. Where the storey height of a HS on the first storey is up to 3.6 m and is greater than the storey heights of the HS directly above it, the minimum setback distances of the HS on the first storey shall be at least the same as the setback distances of the HS above it.

c. Trellis constructed of RC or steel hollow section may be used to make up for the shortfall in setback distance for HS walls (without HS door). However, a minimum 1000mm RC ceiling slab measured from the HS wall shall be provided. A perpendicular or parallel trellis arrangement, or a combination of both, with respect to the HS wall concerned, shall comply with the geometrical configuration as shown in FIGURE 2.4.3c(i) & c(ii).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.3(c)(i) USAGE OF TRELLIS (RC/STEEL HOLLOW SECTIONS) TO MAKE UP FOR SHORTFALL IN SETBACK DISTANCE

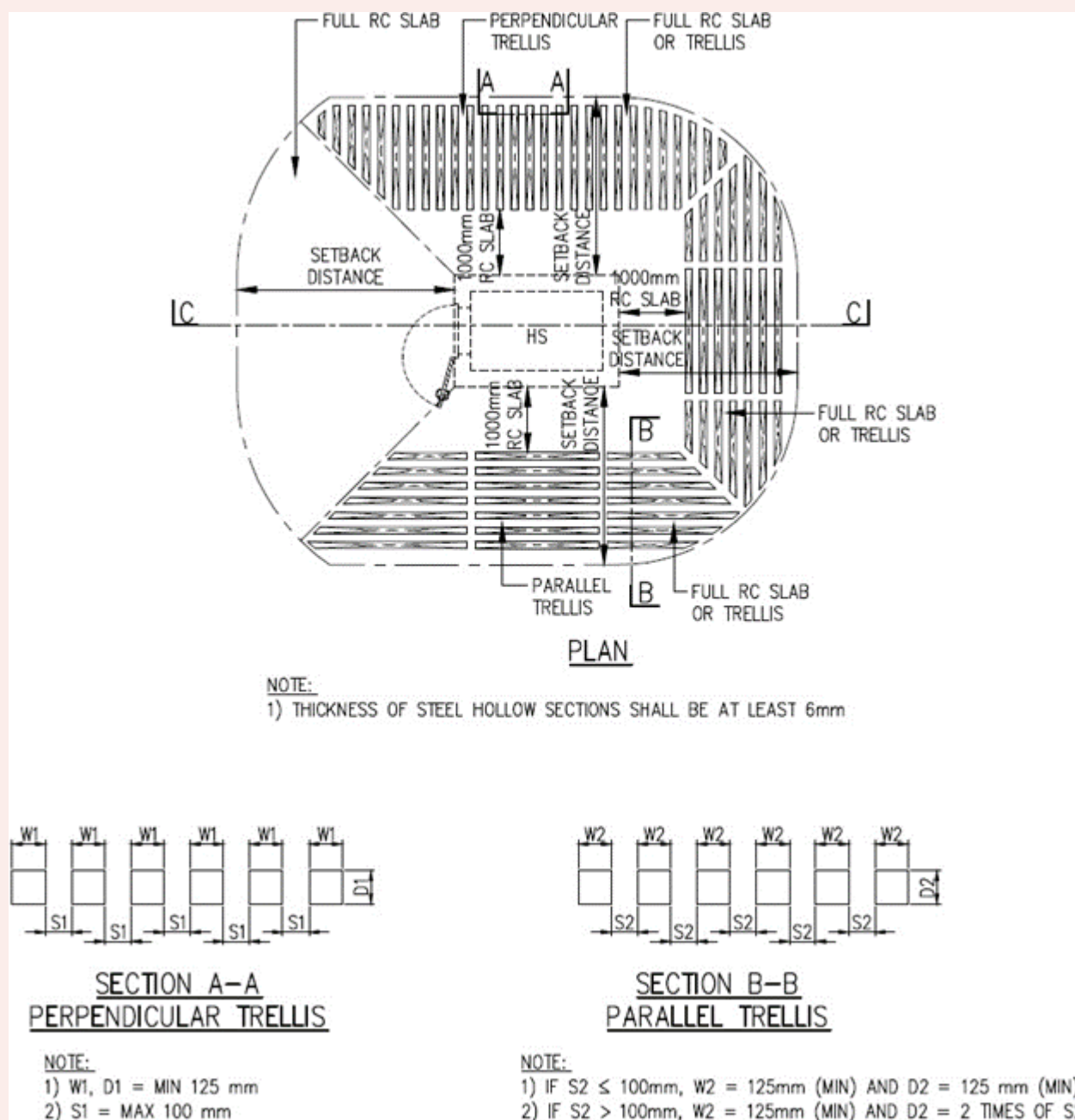
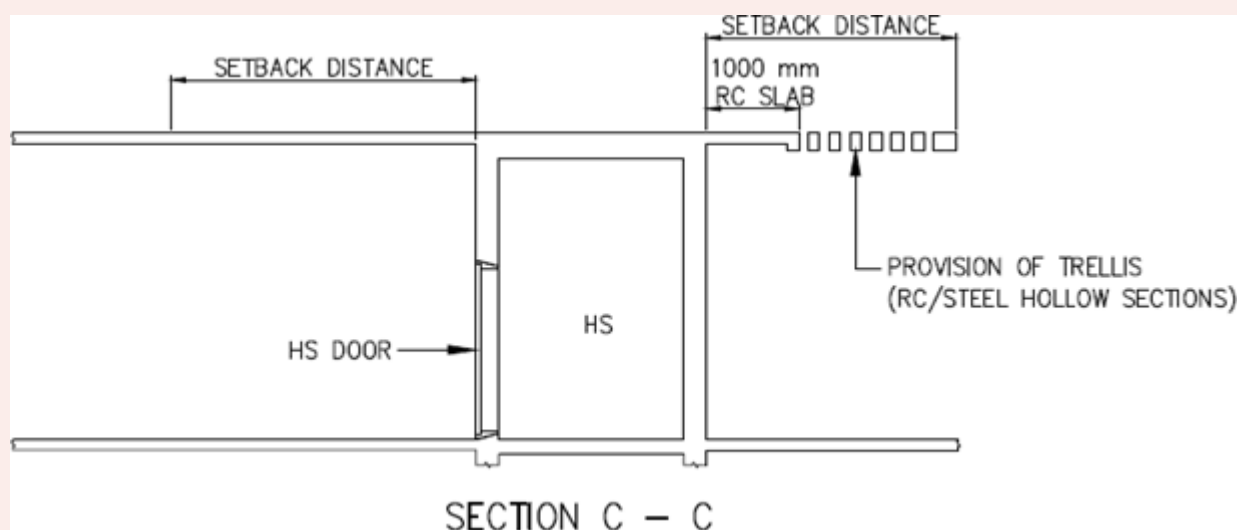


FIGURE 2.4.3(c)(ii) USAGE OF TRELLIS (RC/STEEL HOLLOW SECTIONS) TO MAKE UP FOR SHORTFALL IN SETBACK DISTANCE



2.4.4 Setback Distances of HS Walls (With Reinforced Concrete Down-hang Beams along EBL)

a. Where a down-hang beam is provided along the EBL in front of HS walls, the minimum setback distance of that HS wall can be reduced based on the effective storey height and in accordance with TABLE 2.4.4(a). The effective storey height is determined by the storey height less the depth 'd' of the down-hang beam. See FIGURE 2.4.4(a). If a down-hang beam is also provided along the EBL in front of the HS wall with HS door, the setback distance of this wall shall be in accordance with TABLE 2.4.4(a).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.4(a) REQUIREMENT ON SETBACK DISTANCE OF HS WALLS (WITH DOWN-HANG BEAM)

(EFFECTIVE STOREY HEIGHT= STOREY HEIGHT – DEPTH 'd' OF DOWN-HANG BEAM)

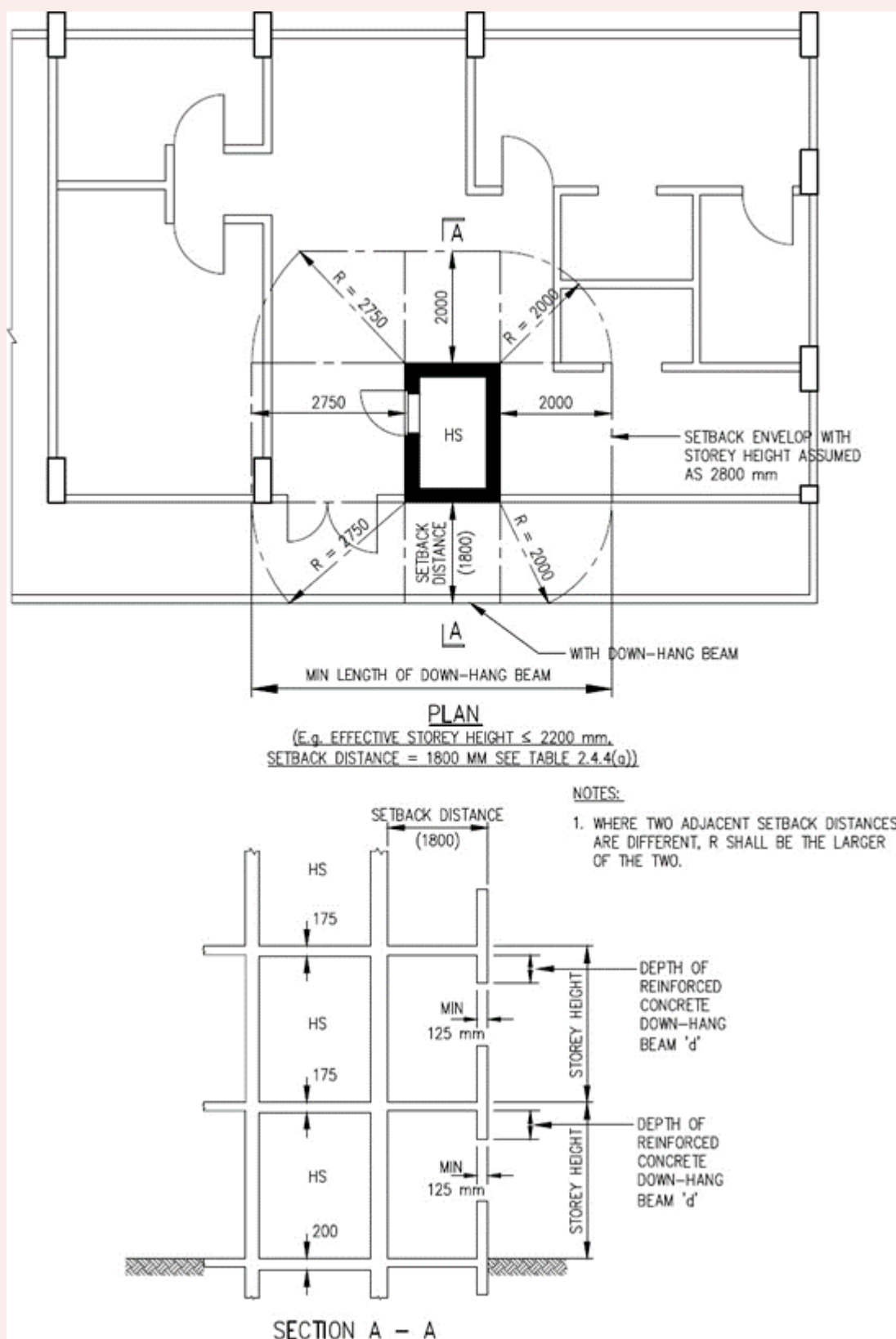


TABLE 2.4.4(a): MINIMUM SETBACK DISTANCES OF HS WALLS WITH REINFORCED CONCRETE DOWN-HANG BEAM ALONG EBL

TABLE 2.4.4(a): MINIMUM SETBACK DISTANCES OF HS WALLS WITH REINFORCED CONCRETE DOWN-HANG BEAM ALONG EBL

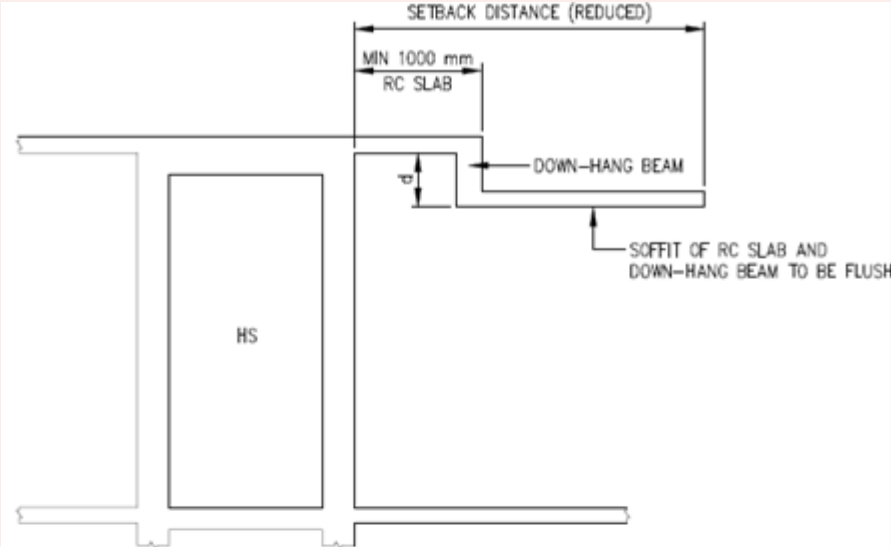
Effective Storey Height (SH) (mm) Column(1)	Setback Distance of SS Wall with SS Door (mm) Column(2)	Setback Distance of SS walls without SS Door (mm) Column(3)
2200 < SH \leq 2500	3000	2100
2500 < SH \leq 2800	3000	2200
2800 < SH \leq 3100	3200	2400
3100 < SH \leq 3200	3250	2450
3200 < SH \leq 3400	3300	2500
3400 < SH \leq 3500	3400	2600
3500 < SH \leq 4000	3600	2800
4000 < SH \leq 4500	3850	3050
4500 < SH \leq 5000	4100	3300
5000 < SH \leq 5500	4300	3500
5500 < SH \leq 6000	4550	3750
6000 < SH \leq 6500	4800	4000
6500 < SH \leq 7000	5000	4200
7000 < SH \leq 7500	5250	4450

7500 < SH ≤ 8000	5500	4700
8000 < SH ≤ 8500	5750	4950
8500 < SH ≤ 9000	6000	5200
9000 < SH ≤ 9500	6250	5450
9500 < SH ≤ 10000	6500	5700

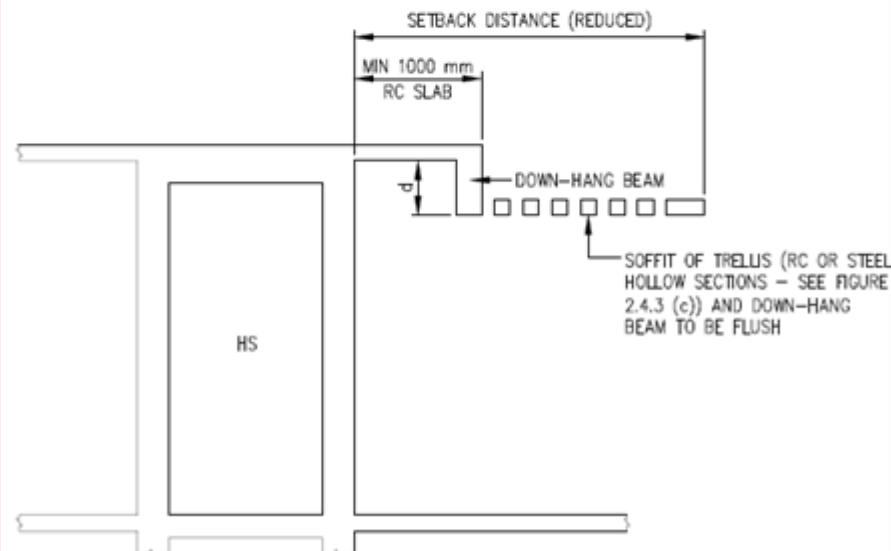
b. Trellis constructed of RC or steel hollow section may be used to make up for the shortfall in setback distance for HS walls (without HS door). However, a minimum 1000mm RC ceiling slab measured from the HS wall shall be provided as shown in FIGURE 2.4.4(b). A perpendicular or parallel trellis arrangement, or a combination of both, with respect to the HS wall concerned, shall comply with the geometrical configuration as shown in FIGURE 2.4.3(c).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.4(b) DOWN-HANG BEAM LOCATED ALONG THE SETBACK DISTANCE



SECTION OF DOWN-HANG BEAM WITH RC SLAB



SECTION OF DOWN-HANG BEAM WITH TRELLIS

FIGURE 2.4.3(c)(i) USAGE OF TRELLIS (RC/STEEL HOLLOW SECTIONS) TO MAKE UP FOR SHORTFALL IN SETBACK DISTANCE

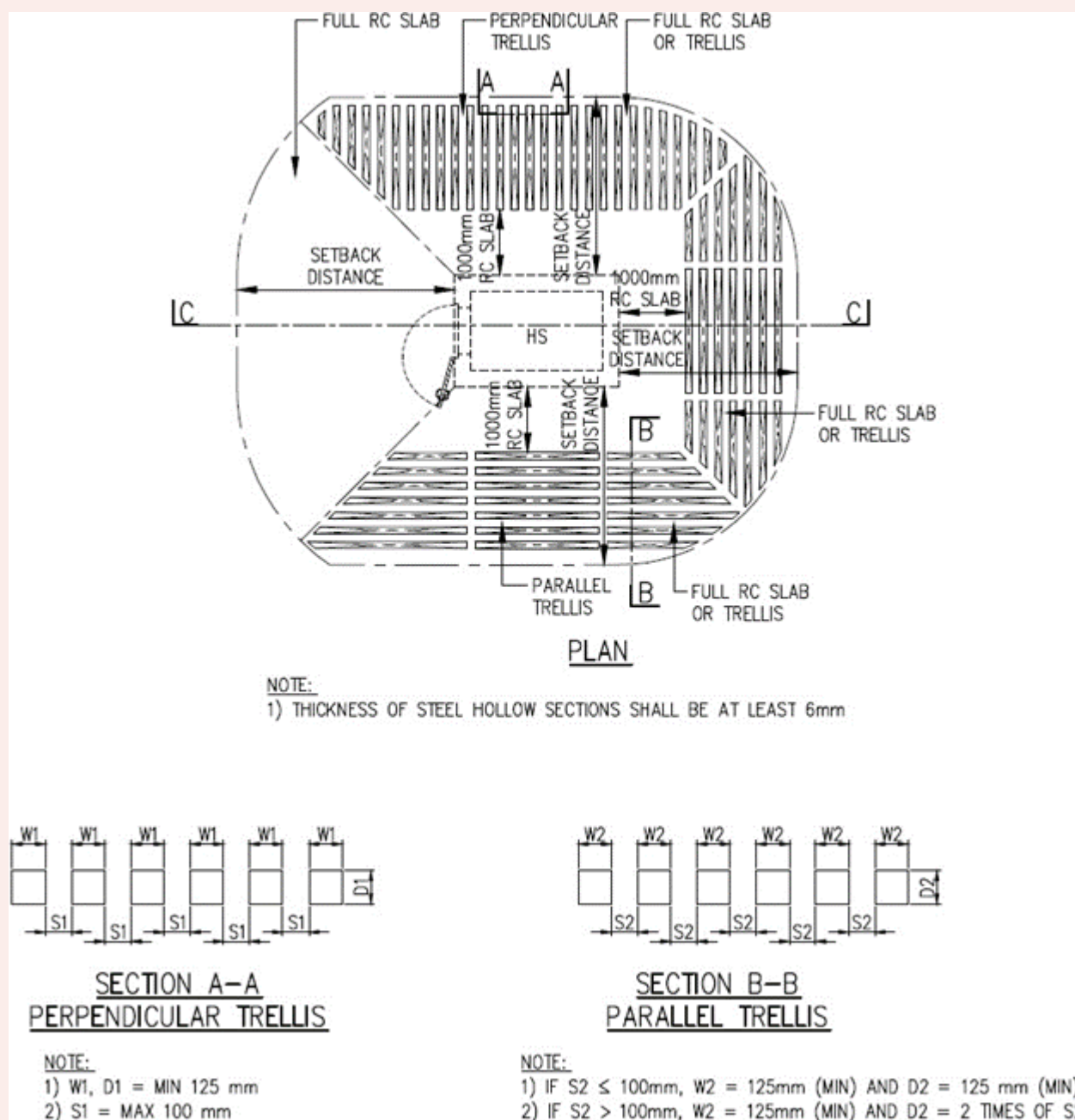
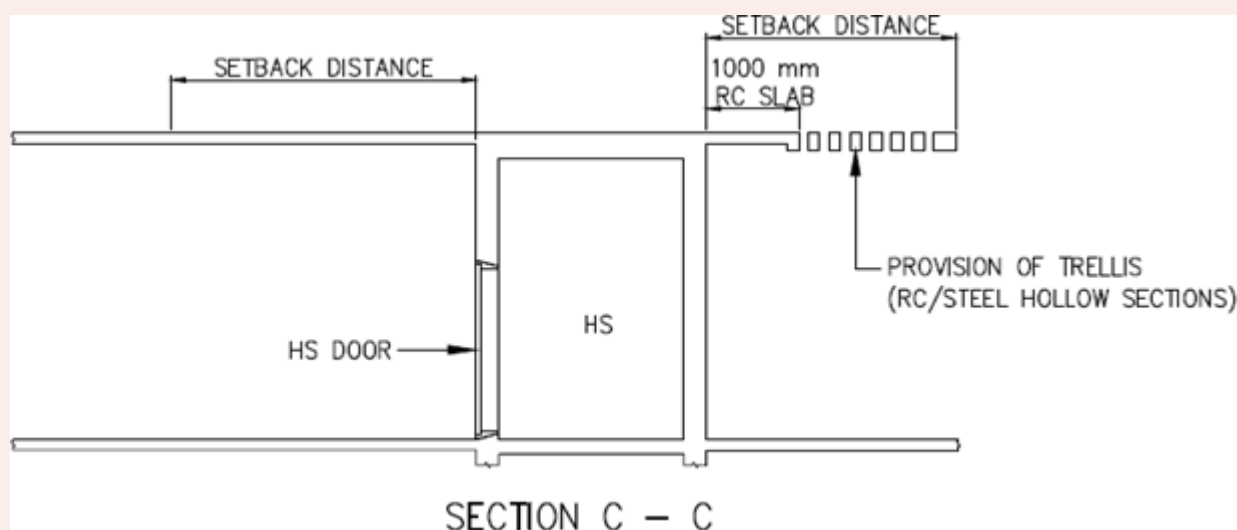


FIGURE 2.4.3(c)(ii) USAGE OF TRELLIS (RC/STEEL HOLLOW SECTIONS) TO MAKE UP FOR SHORTFALL IN SETBACK DISTANCE



c. Where the storey height of a HS on the first storey is up to 3.6m and is greater than the storey heights of the HS directly above it, the minimum setback distances of the HS on the first storey shall be at least the same as the setback distances of the HS above it. Where a down-hang beam is provided at 2nd storey ceiling slab, the same down-hang beam shall be provided at 1st storey ceiling slab.

d. [Clause 2.4.4](#) shall apply only if the width of the reinforced concrete down-hang beam is at least 125mm.

2.4.5 Full Height Shielding Walls to HS Wall (without HS Door)

a. Where HS is located close to exterior face of buildings or along external building line and there is a shortfall in the setback distance, it can be shielded by full height shielding walls with air gap in place of the required ceiling slab within the setback distance envelop. The full height shielding walls for such HS at different locations are shown in Figure 2.4.5(a) to (h) and as specified:

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.5(a) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1A)

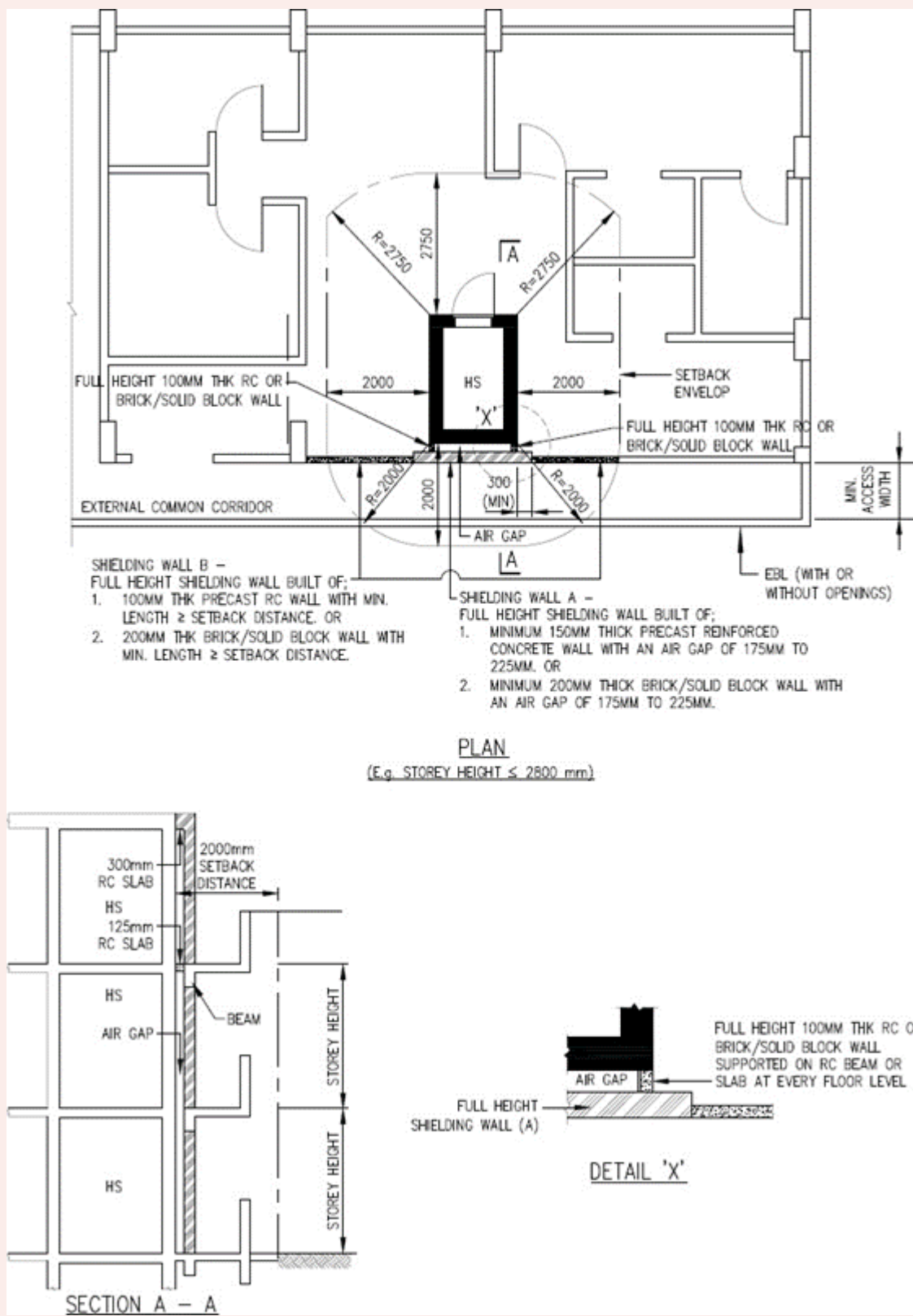


FIGURE 2.4.5(b) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1B)

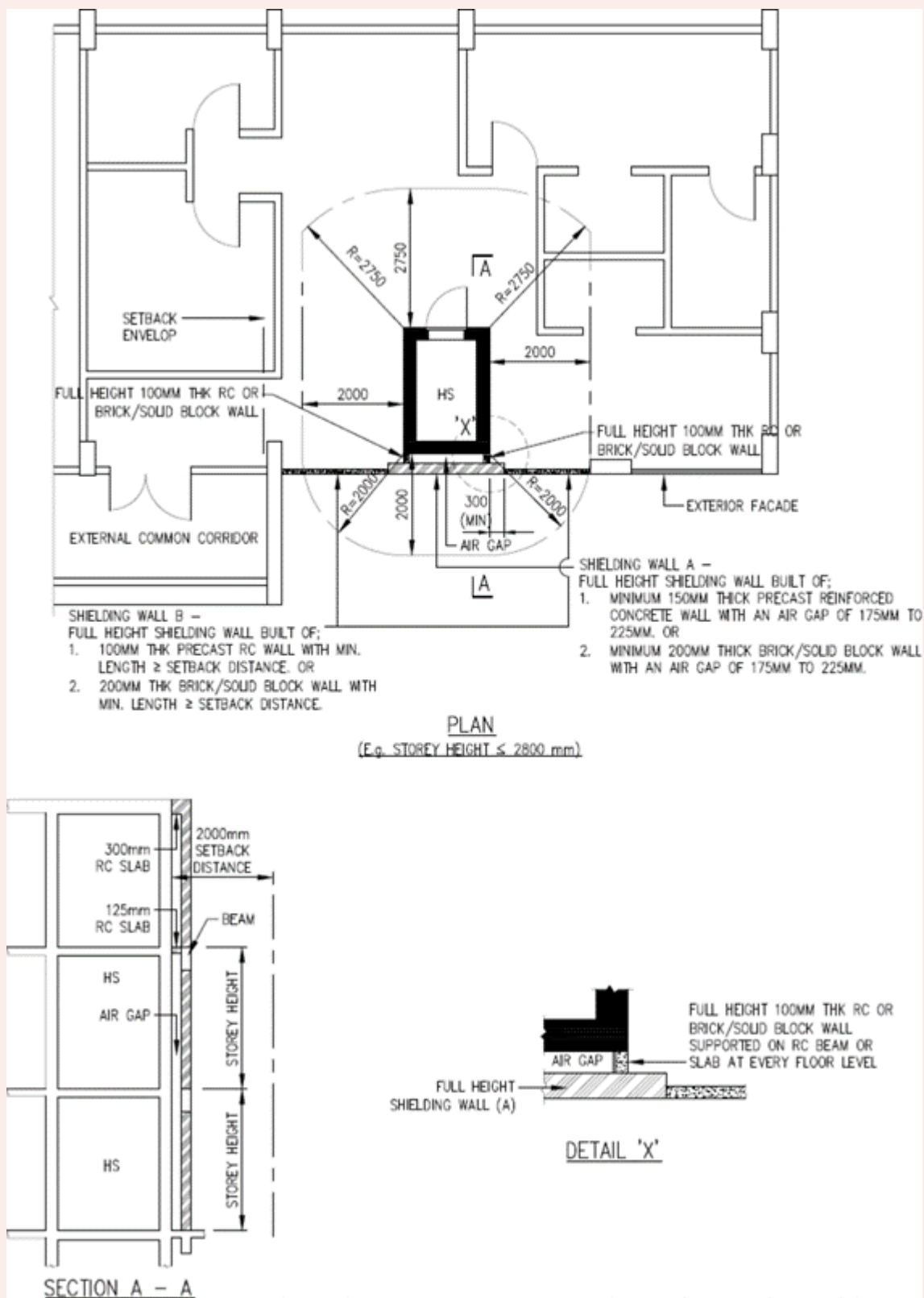


FIGURE 2.4.5(c) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1C)

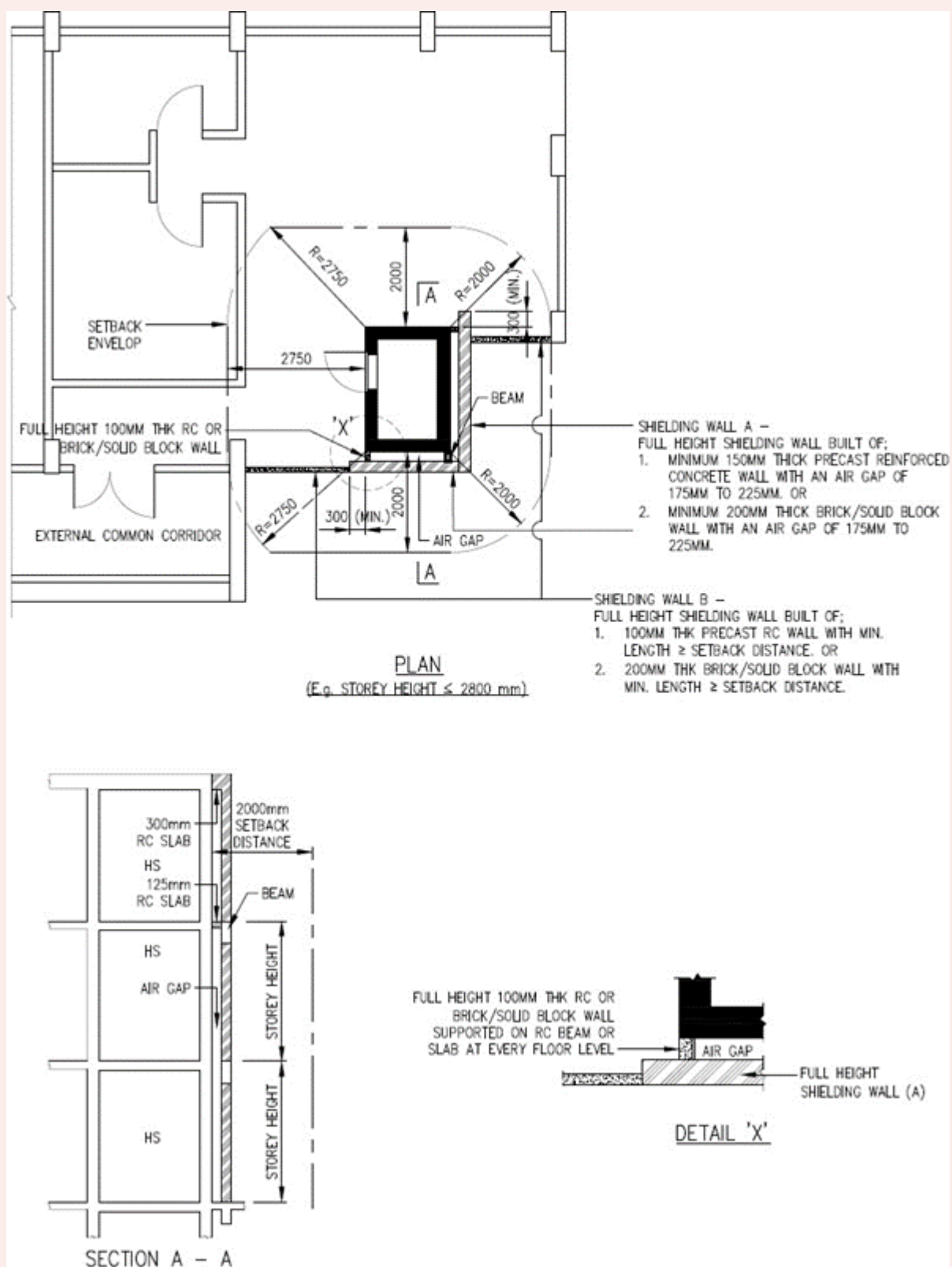


FIGURE 2.4.5(e) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON TWO SIDES OF HS (TYPE 2B)

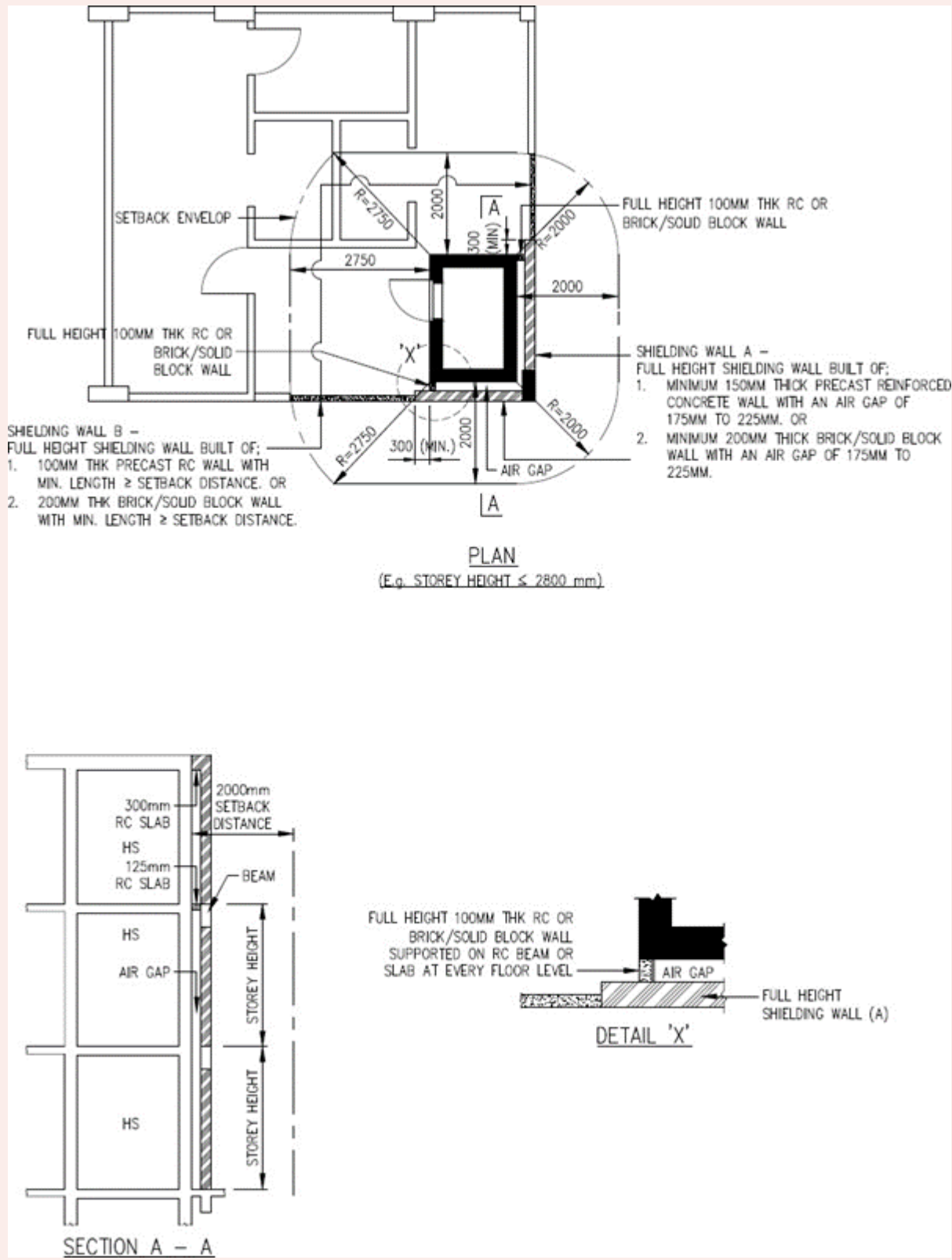


FIGURE 2.4.5(f) SHIELDING WALL “C” AND “D” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE AT ONE CORNER OF HS (TYPE 3A)

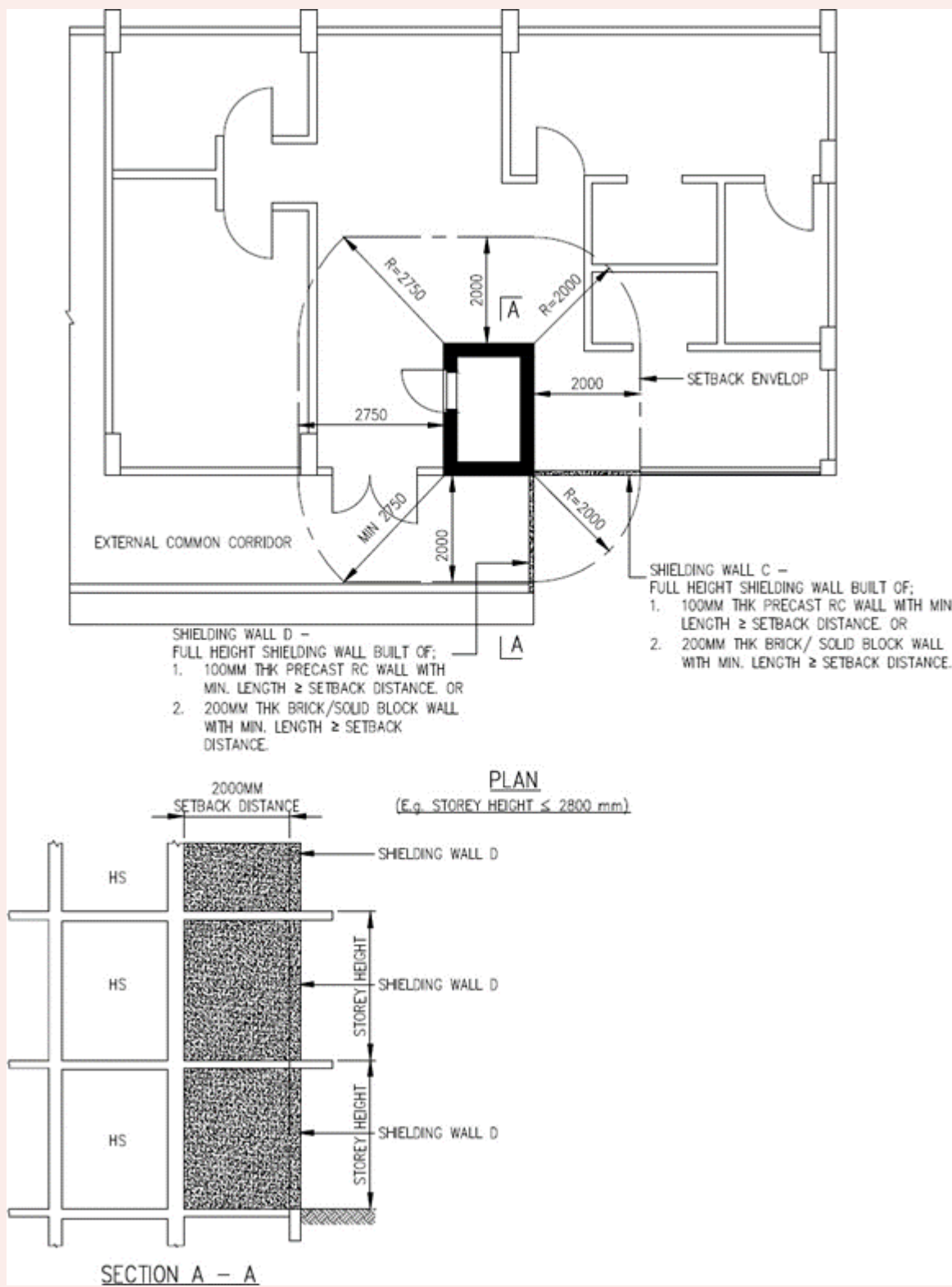


FIGURE 2.4.5(g) SHIELDING WALL “C” AND “E” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE AT ONE CORNER OF HS (TYPE 3B)

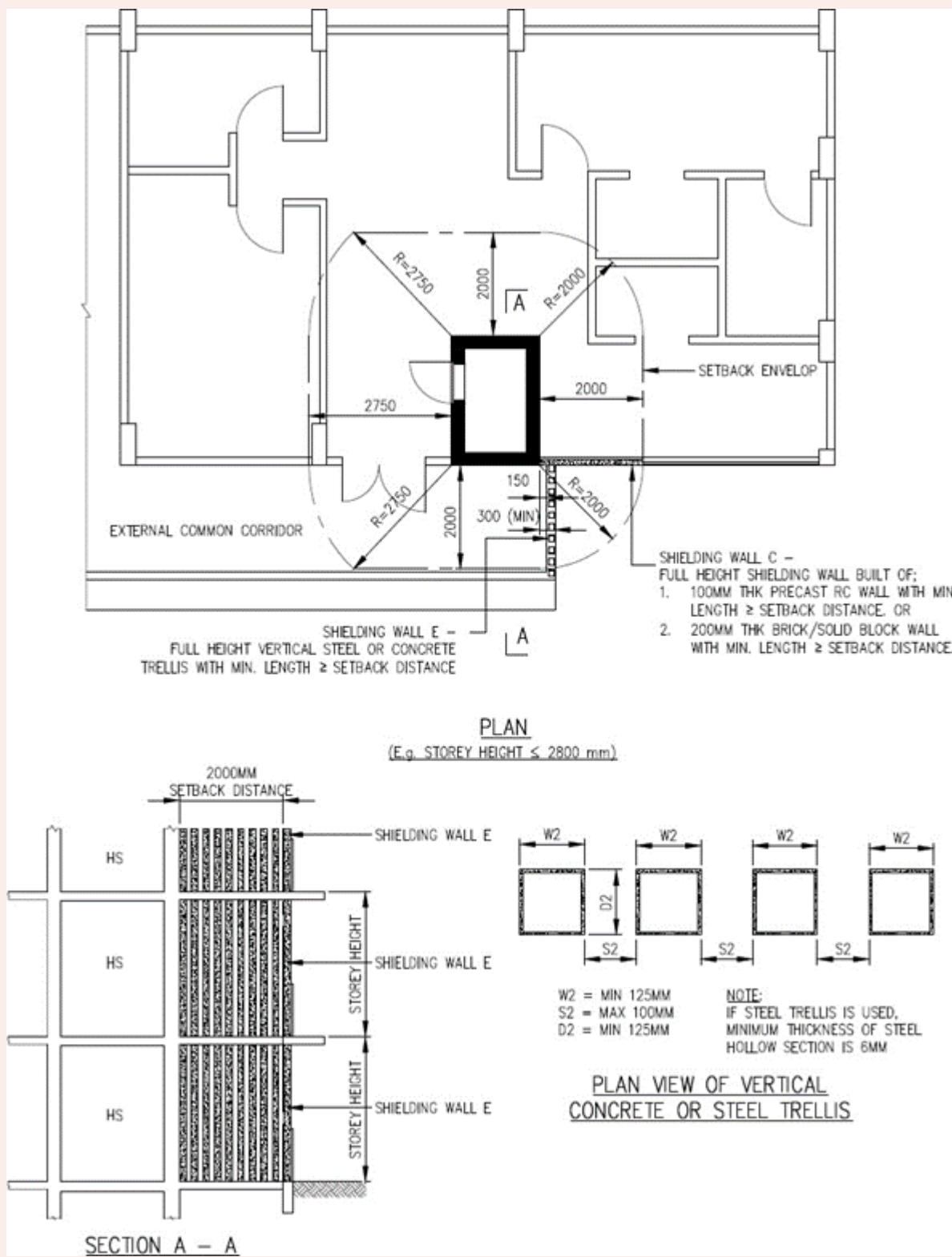
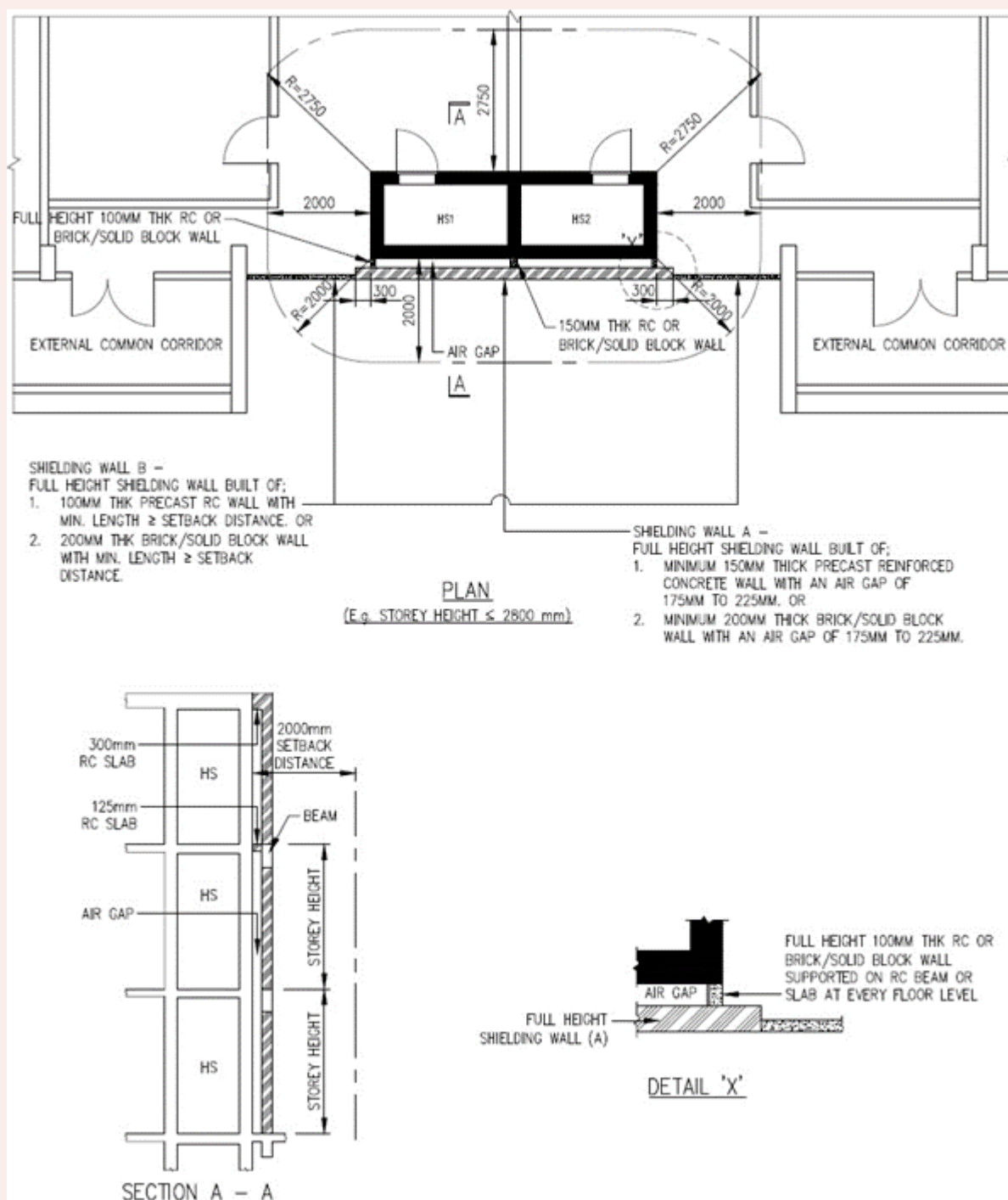


FIGURE 2.4.5(h) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR ABUTTING HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 4)



i. Shielding wall “A” and “B” for HS with shortfall of setback distance on one side of HS (Type 1A, 1B & 1C). See Figure 2.4.5(a) to (c).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.5(a) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1A)

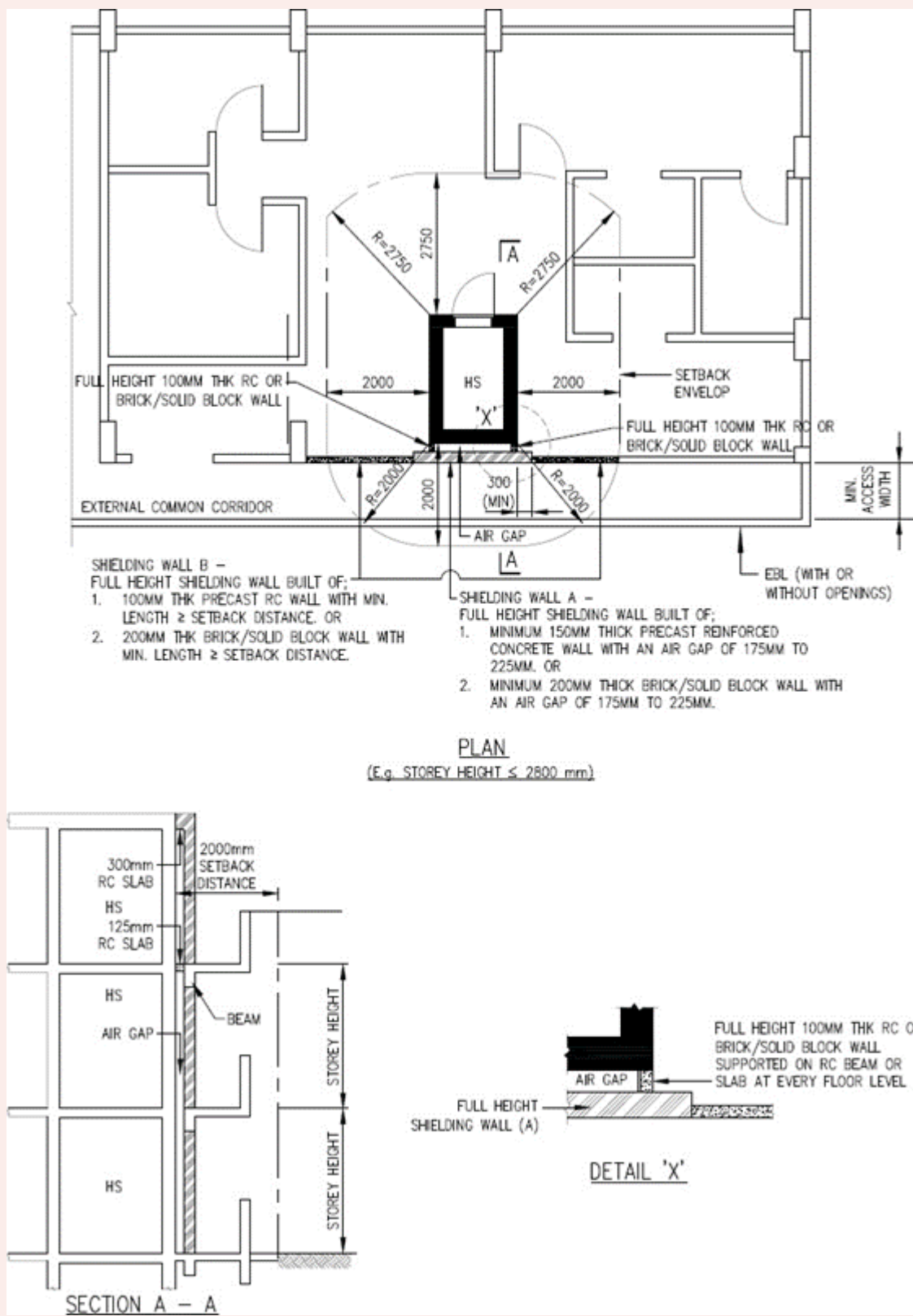


FIGURE 2.4.5(b) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1B)

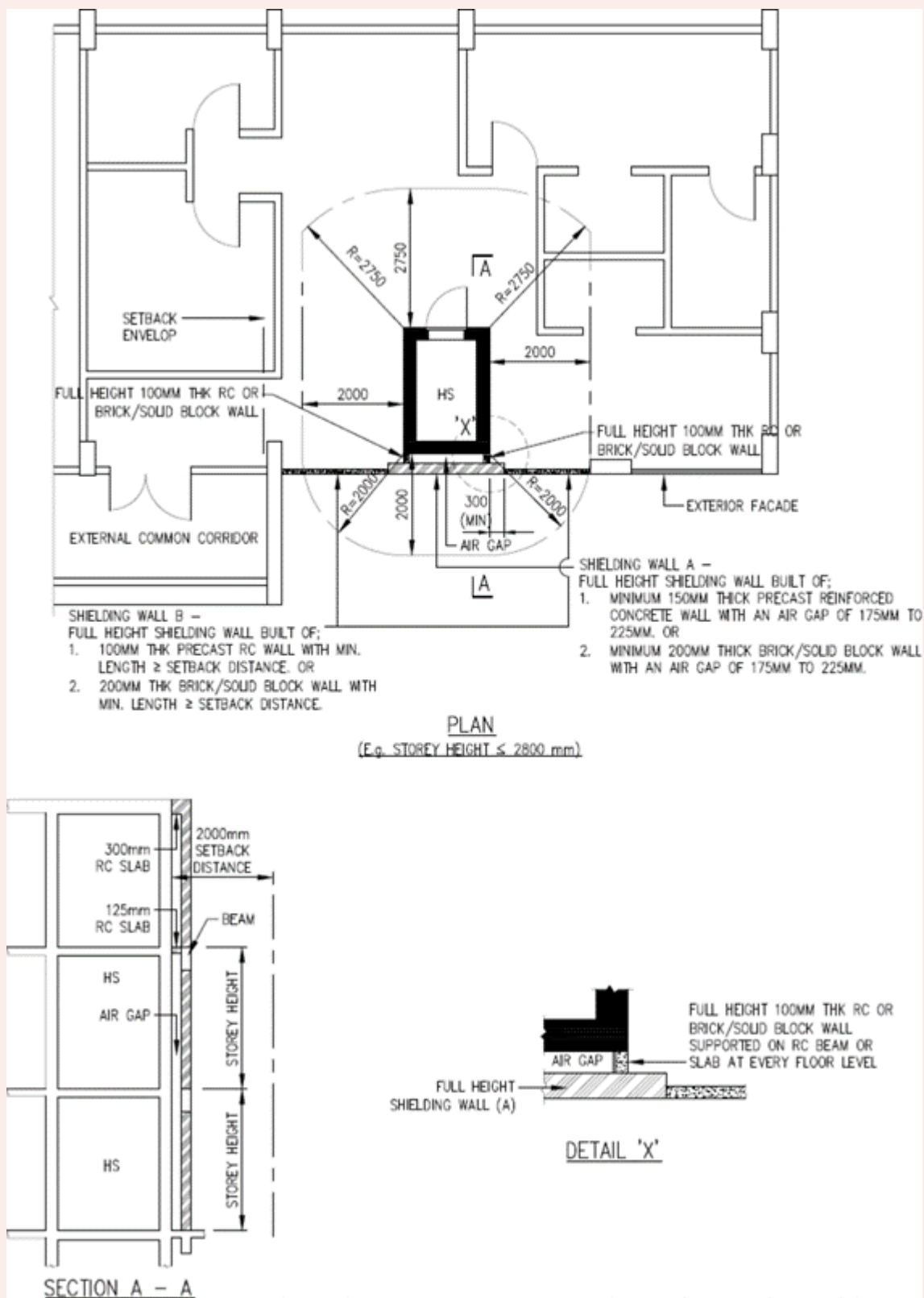
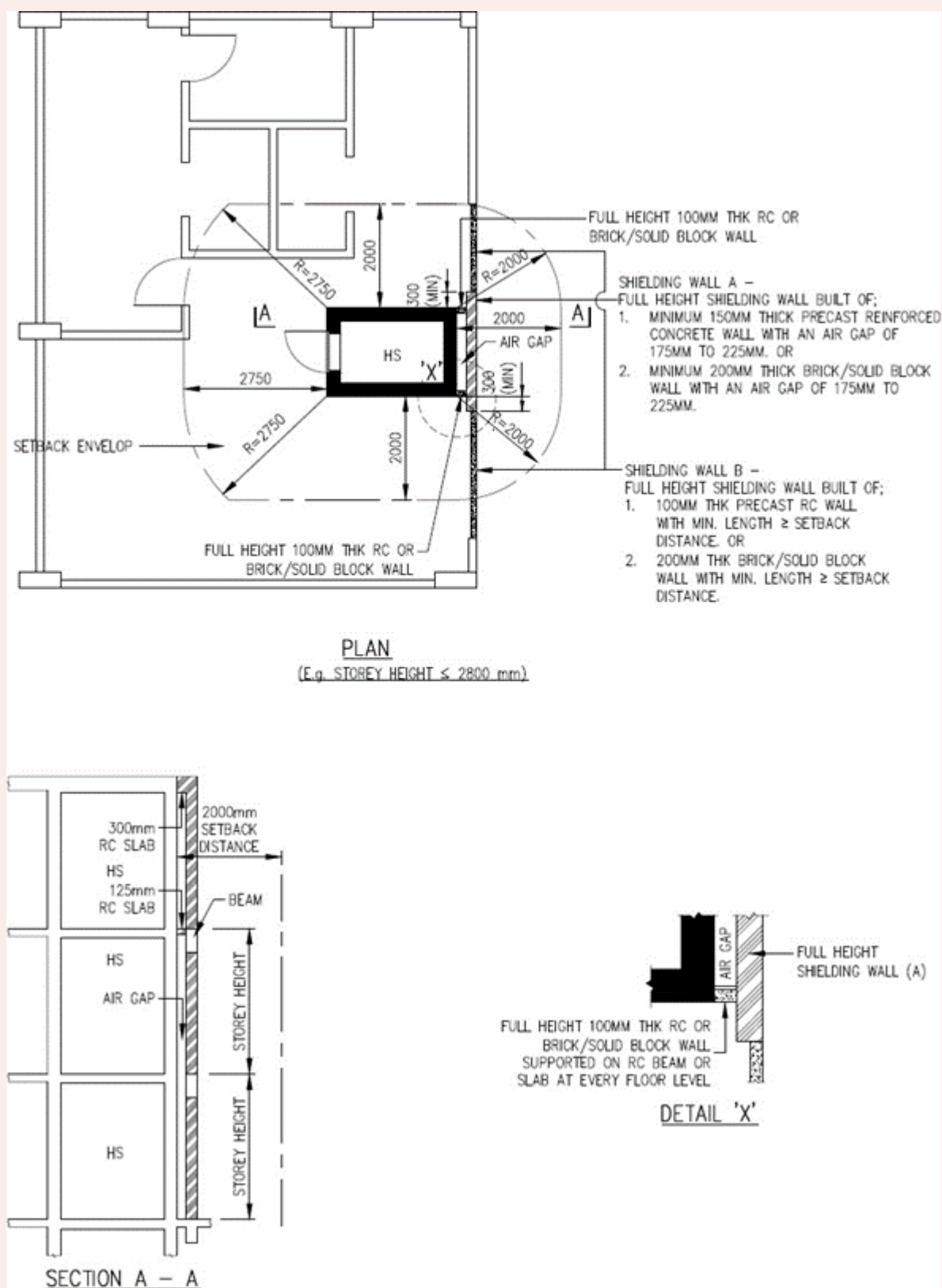


FIGURE 2.4.5(c) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1C)



ii. Shielding wall “A” and “B” for HS with shortfall of setback distance on two sides of HS (Type 2A & 2B). See Figure 2.4.5(d) & (e).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.5(d) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON TWO SIDES OF HS (TYPE 2A)

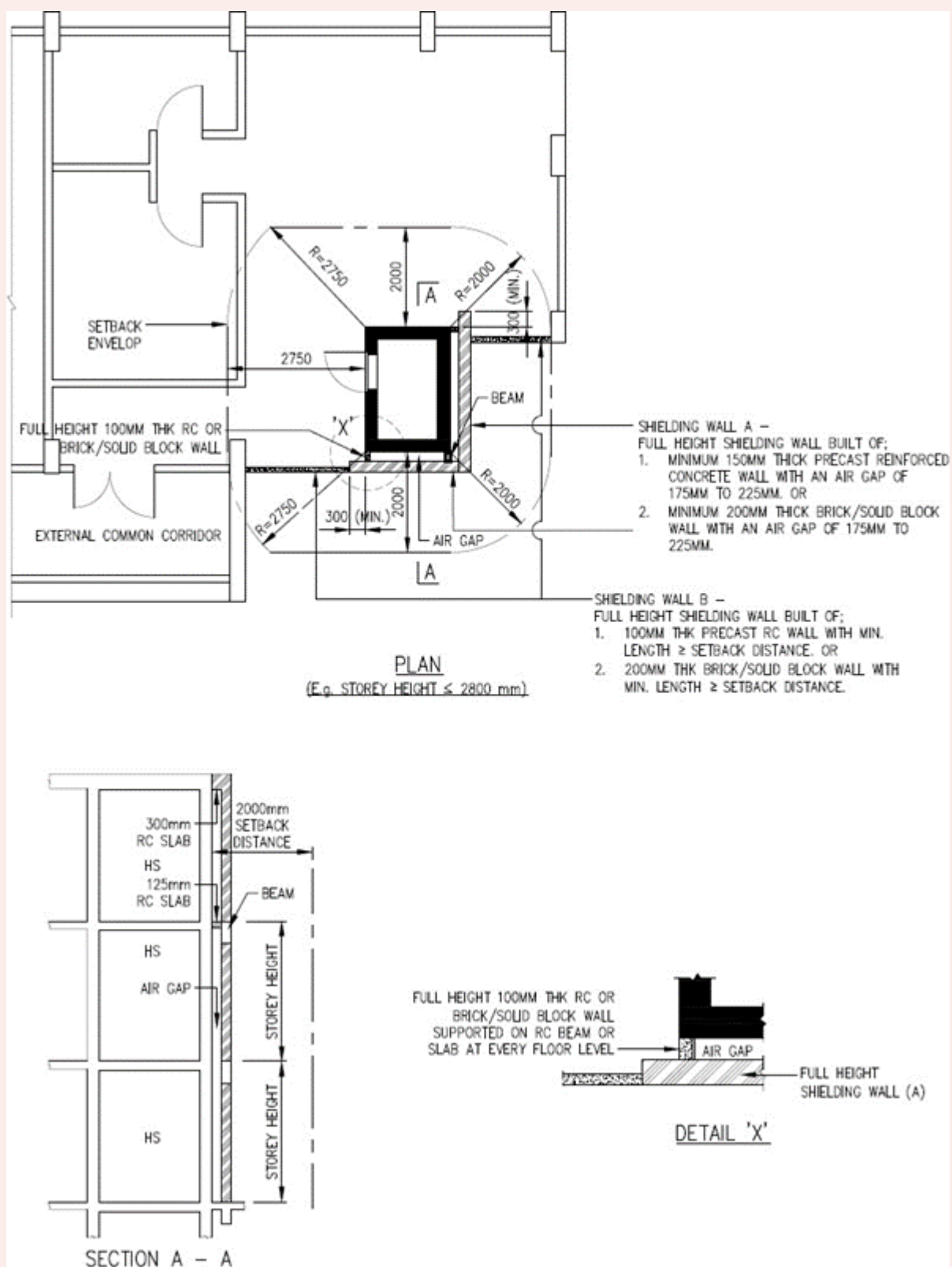
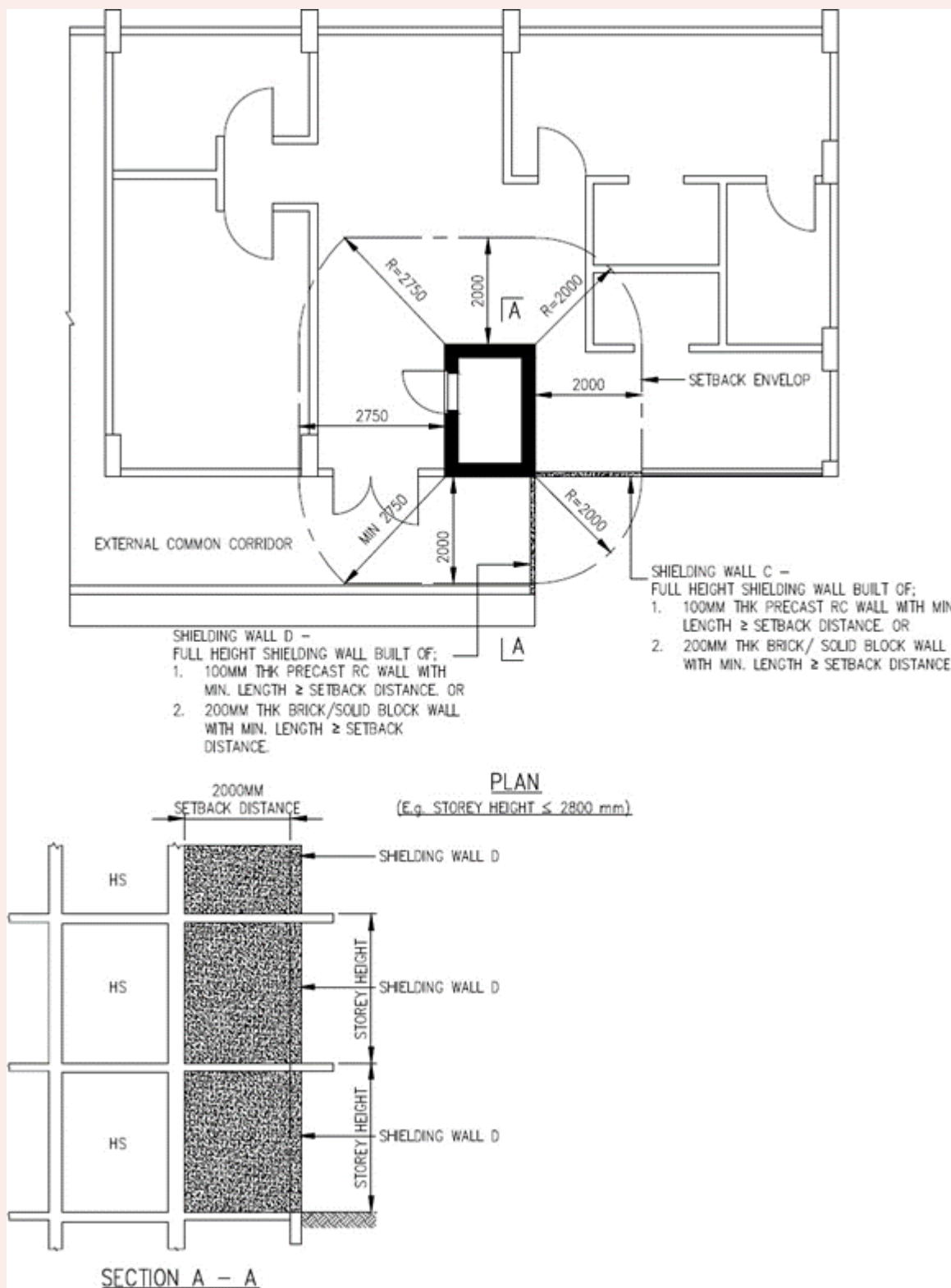


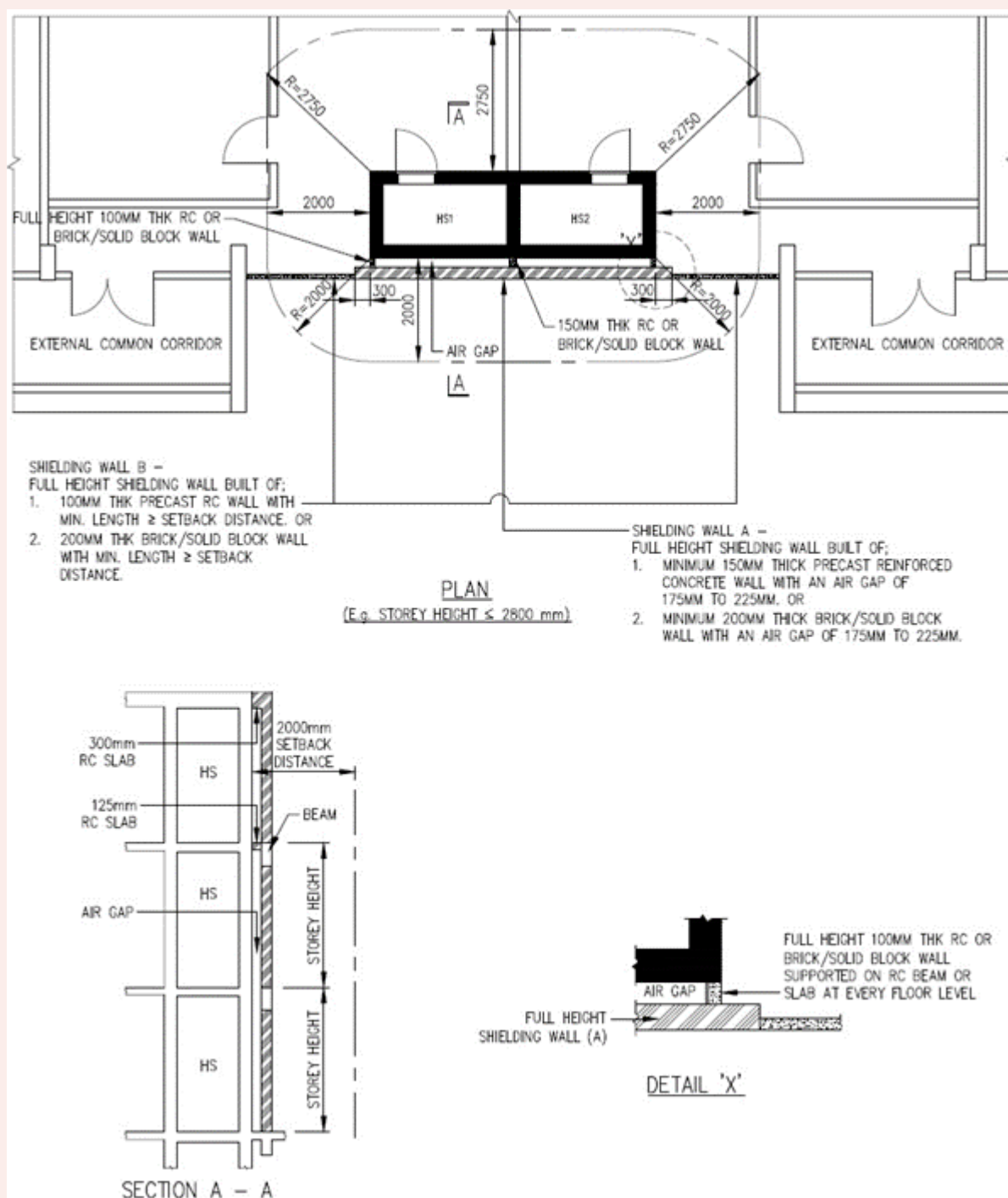
FIGURE 2.4.5(e) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON TWO SIDES OF HS (TYPE 2B)



iv. Shielding wall “C” and “E” for HS with shortfall of setback distance at one corner of HS. (Type 3B). See Figure 2.4.5(g).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.5(g) SHIELDING WALL “C” AND “E” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE AT ONE CORNER OF HS (TYPE 3B)



b. The materials and dimensions of the shielding walls “A” to “E” shall comply with the following:

i. Shielding wall “A” covering the entire length of the HS wall, shall have an extension of minimum 300mm as shown in the Figure 2.4.5(a) to (e) and (h). The thickness and air gap for this shielding wall shall be:

- minimum 150mm thick precast reinforced concrete wall with an air gap of 175mm to 225mm, or
- minimum 200mm thick brick or solid block wall with an air gap of 175mm to 225mm.

The shielding wall shall be cover at roof level with RC slab of at least 300mm thick. A RC slab of at least 125mm thick shall be provided within the air gap at the top-most storey level immediately below the roof slab.

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.5(a) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1A)

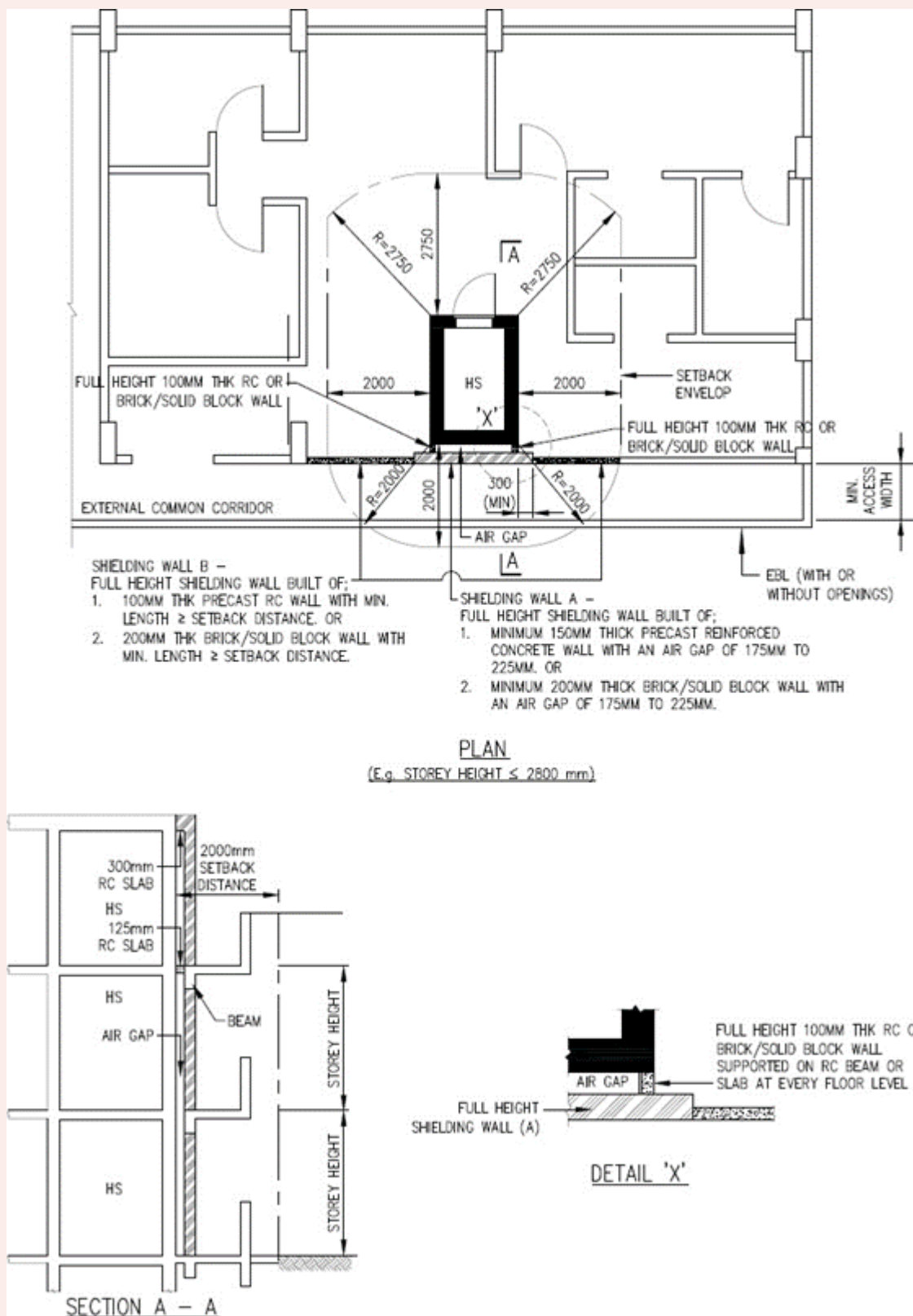


FIGURE 2.4.5(b) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1B)

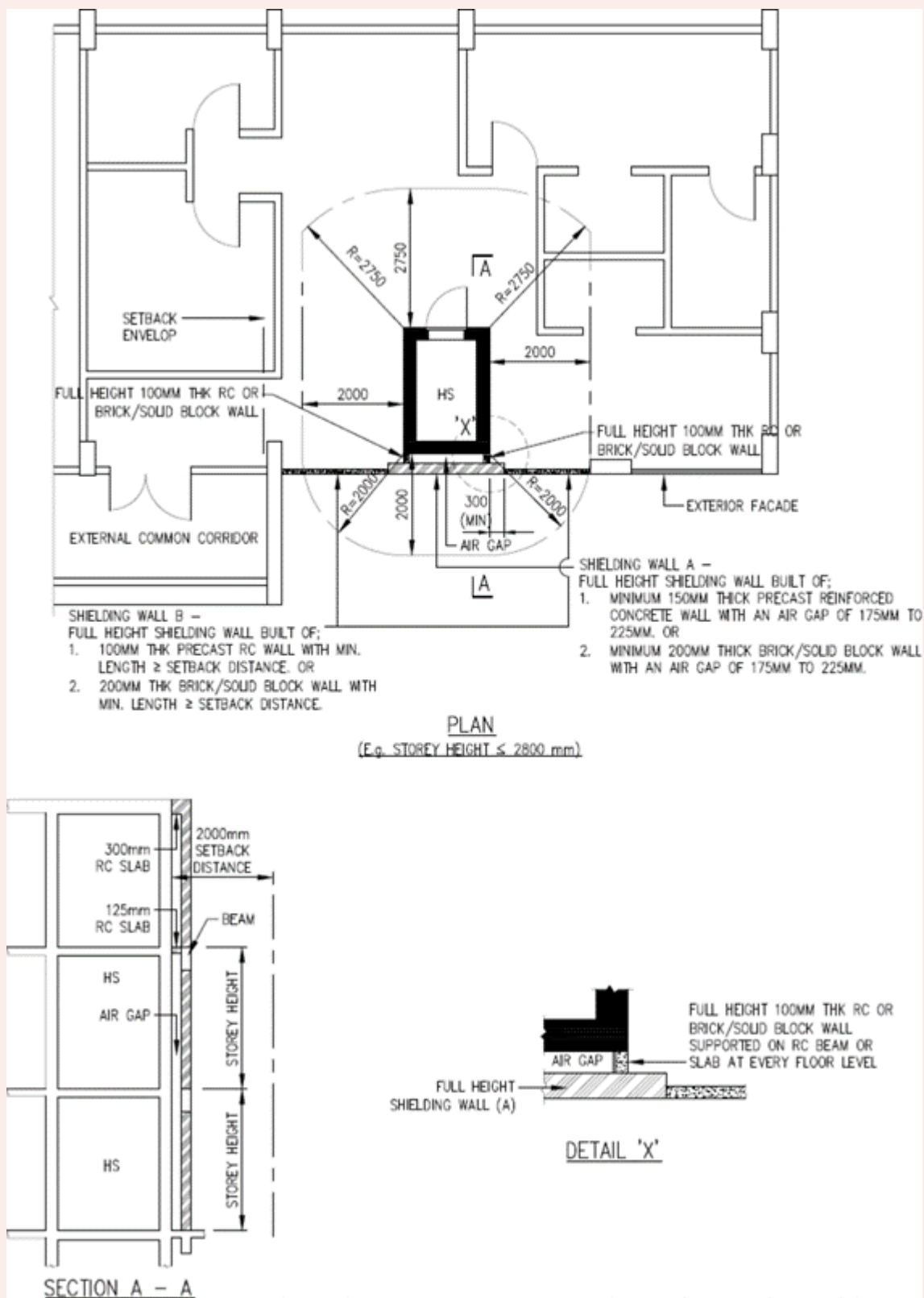


FIGURE 2.4.5(c) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1C)

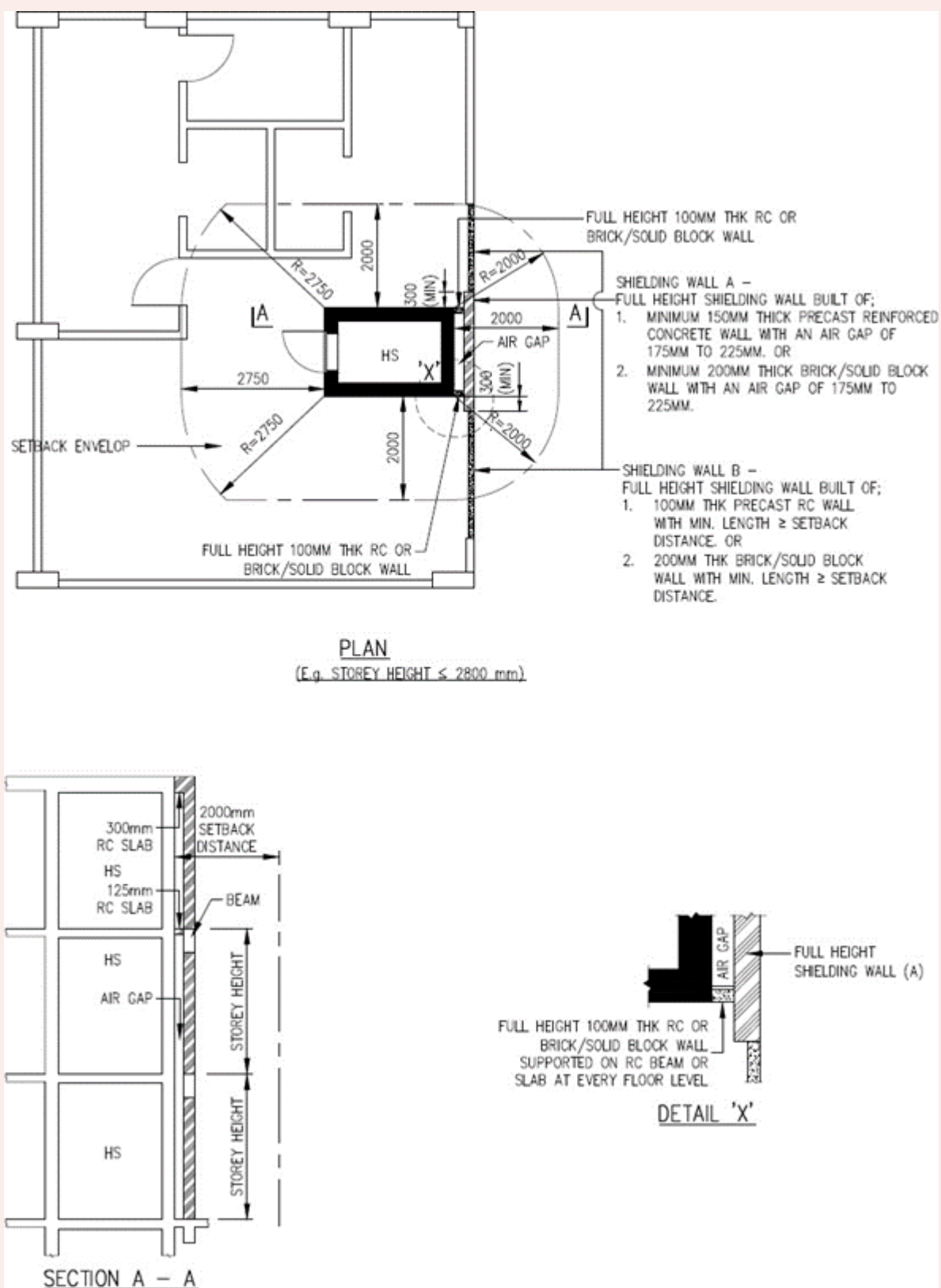


FIGURE 2.4.5(d) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON TWO SIDES OF HS (TYPE 2A)

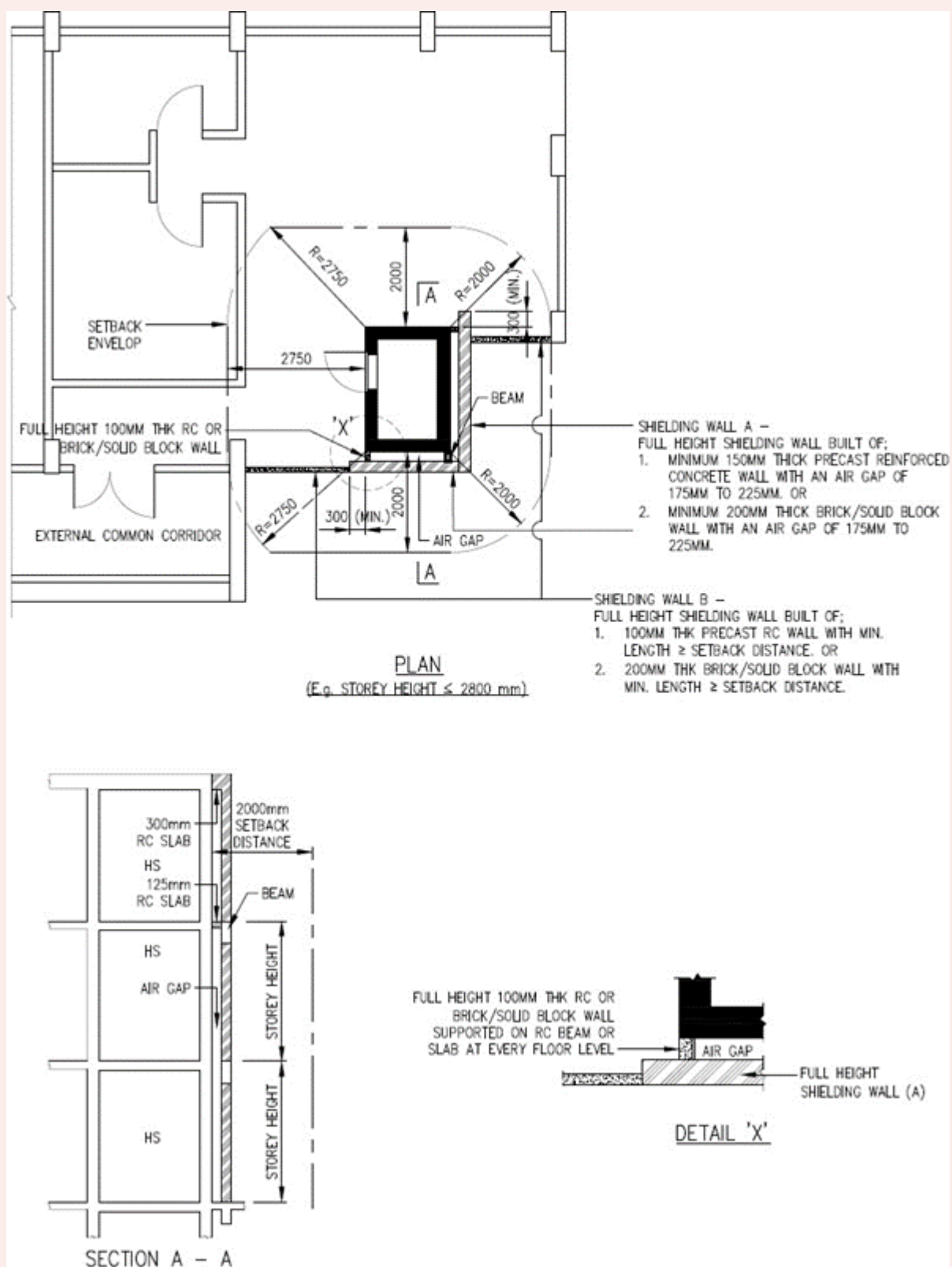


FIGURE 2.4.5(e) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON TWO SIDES OF HS (TYPE 2B)

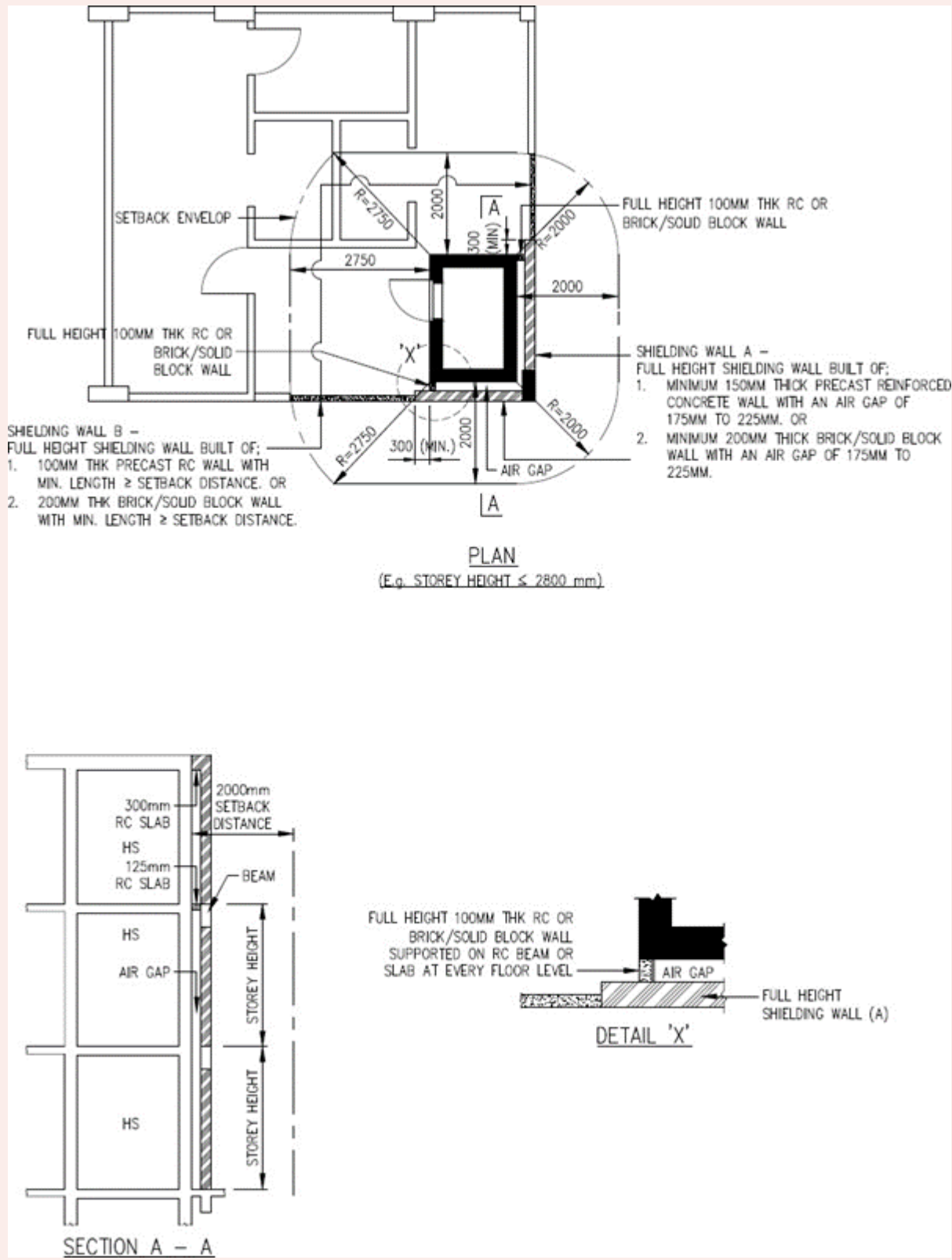
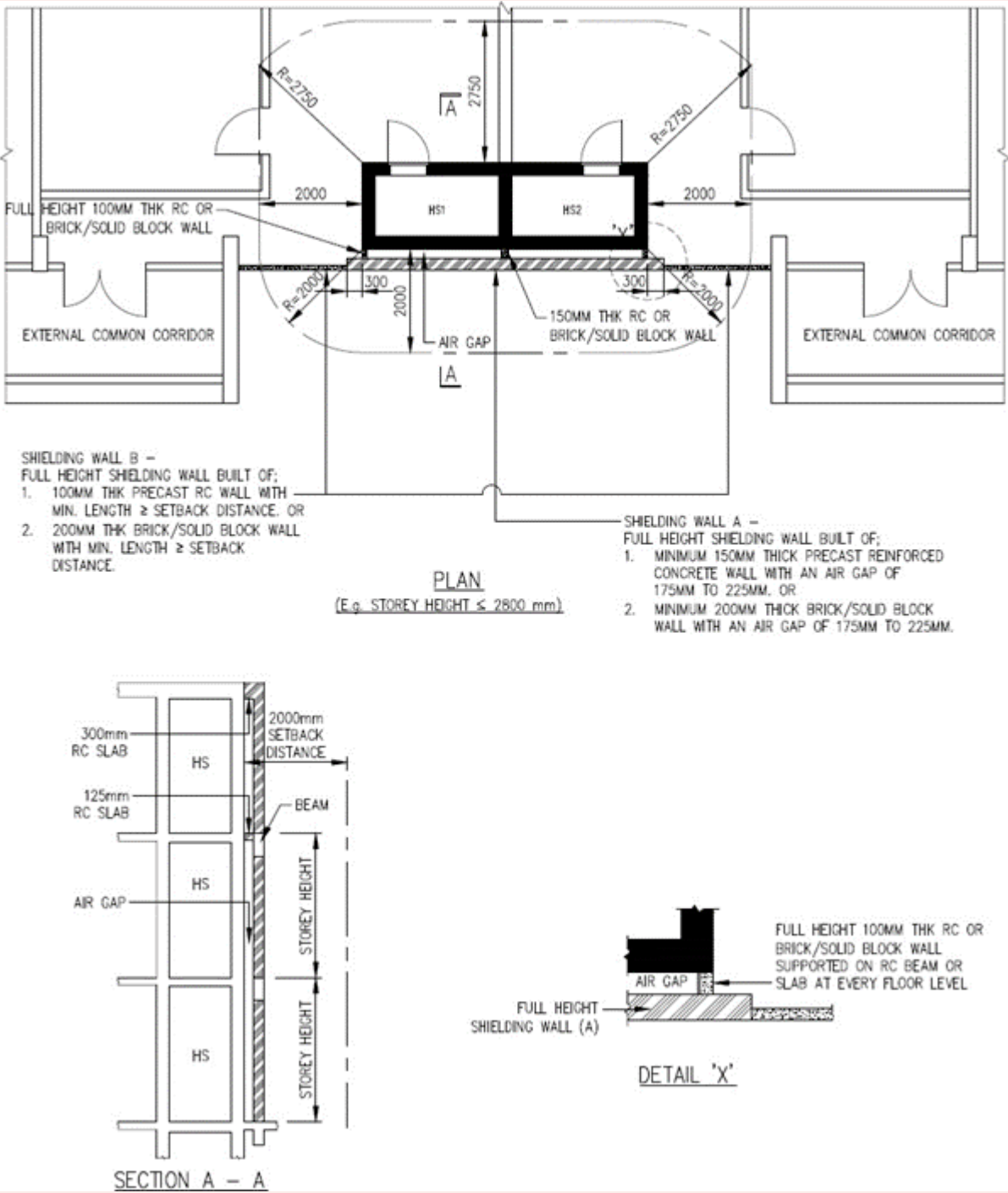


FIGURE 2.4.5(h) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR ABUTTING HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 4)



- ii. Shielding wall “B”, “C”, and “D” shall be minimum 100mm thick precast reinforced concrete wall or 200mm thick brick or solid block wall. This shielding wall shall be continuous and covers the entire setback distance along shielding wall.
- iii. Shielding Wall “E” can be built of either RC or steel trellis. For RC trellis, the minimum member size is 125mm by 125mm. For steel trellis, the minimum steel hollow section size shall be 125mm by 125mm by 6mm thick (steel thickness). This shielding wall shall be continuous and cover the entire setback distance along the HS wall.

2.4.6 Setback Distances of Basement HS

- a. For the HS in the basement, the minimum setback distances of the HS wall with HS door and the remaining 3 HS walls shall comply with the TABLE 2.4.6(a). See FIGURE 2.4.6(a).

Figures & Tables

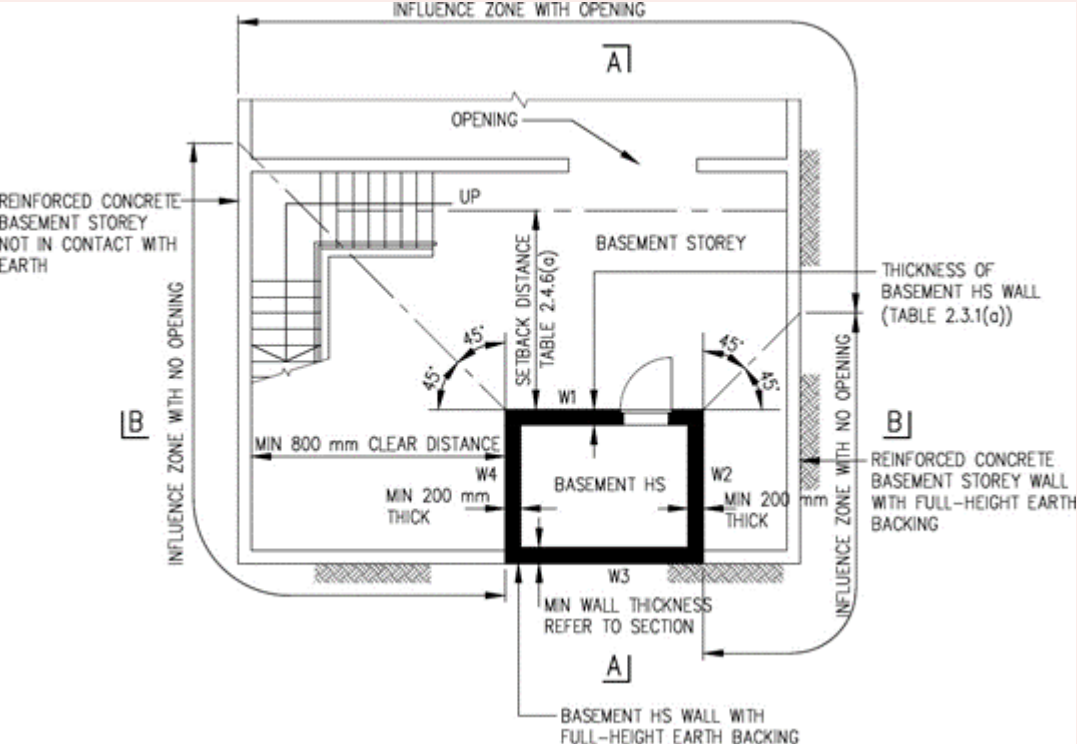
TABLE 2.4.6(a) MINIMUM SETBACK DISTANCES OF BASEMENT HS WALLS (FACING REINFORCED CONCRETE BASEMENT STOREY WALLS WITH OPENING)

TABLE 2.4.6(a) MINIMUM SETBACK DISTANCES OF BASEMENT HS WALLS (FACING REINFORCED CONCRETE BASEMENT STOREY WALLS WITH OPENING)

Storey Height (SH) (mm) Column(1)	Setback Distance of HS Wall with HS Door (mm) Column(2)	Setback Distance of HS walls without HS Door (mm) Column(3)
2500 < Ht ≤ 2800	2750	2000
2800 < Ht ≤ 3100	2900	2200
3100 < Ht ≤ 3200	2950	2300
3200 < Ht ≤ 3400	3050	2400
3400 < Ht ≤ 3500	3100	2500
3500 < Ht ≤ 4000	3300	2700

4000 < Ht ≤ 4500	3600	2900
4500 < Ht ≤ 5000	3850	3150
5000 < Ht ≤ 5500	4100	3400
5500 < Ht ≤ 6000	4300	3650
6000 < Ht ≤ 6500	4550	3850
6500 < Ht ≤ 7000	5000	4300
7000 < Ht ≤ 7500	5000	4300
7500 < Ht ≤ 8000	5250	4550
8000 < Ht ≤ 8500	5550	4800
8500 < Ht ≤ 9000	5750	5000
9000 < Ht ≤ 9500	6000	5250
9500 < Ht ≤ 10000	6250	5500

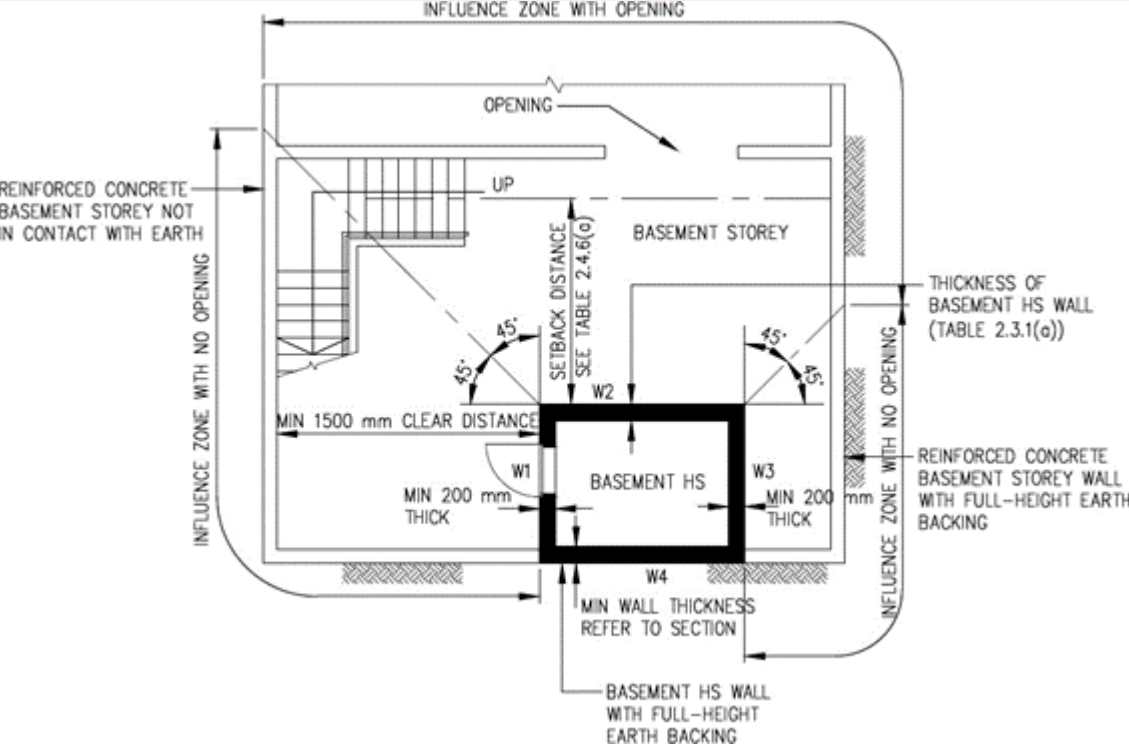
FIGURE 2.4.6(a) PLAN OF A BASEMENT HS



b. There is no setback distance requirement for basement HS wall with door if it faces a reinforced concrete basement wall not in direct contact with earth and the distance between them is at least 1500mm (with no openings within the influence zone). See FIGURE 2.4.6(b).

Figures & Tables

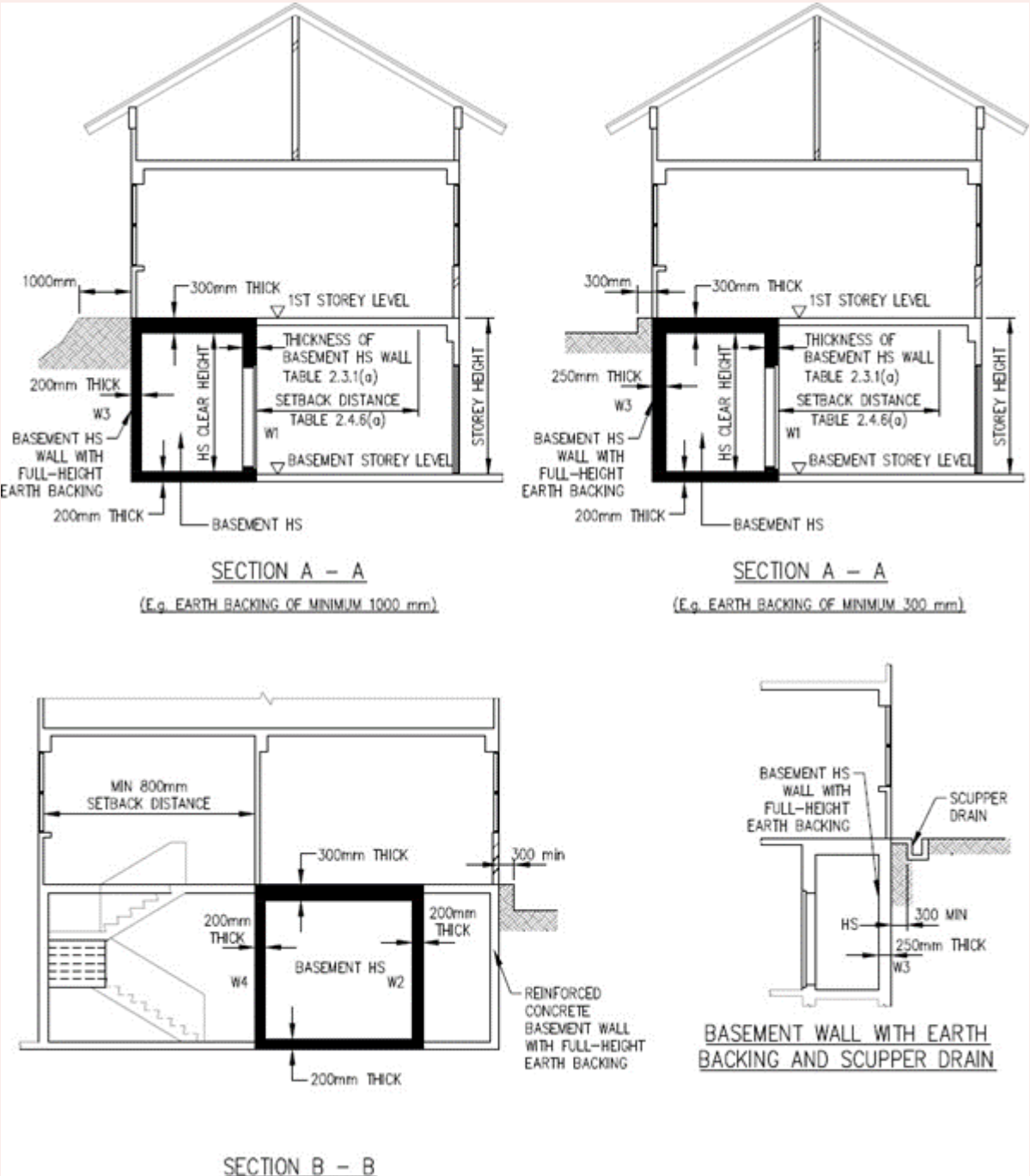
FIGURE 2.4.6(b) PLAN OF A BASEMENT HS (WITH HS DOOR FACES RC BASEMENT WALL)



c. There is no setback distance requirement for basement HS wall (without HS door) of landed house. See FIGURE 2.4.6(c) if the HS wall is:

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.6(c) SECTIONAL VIEW OF A BASEMENT HS



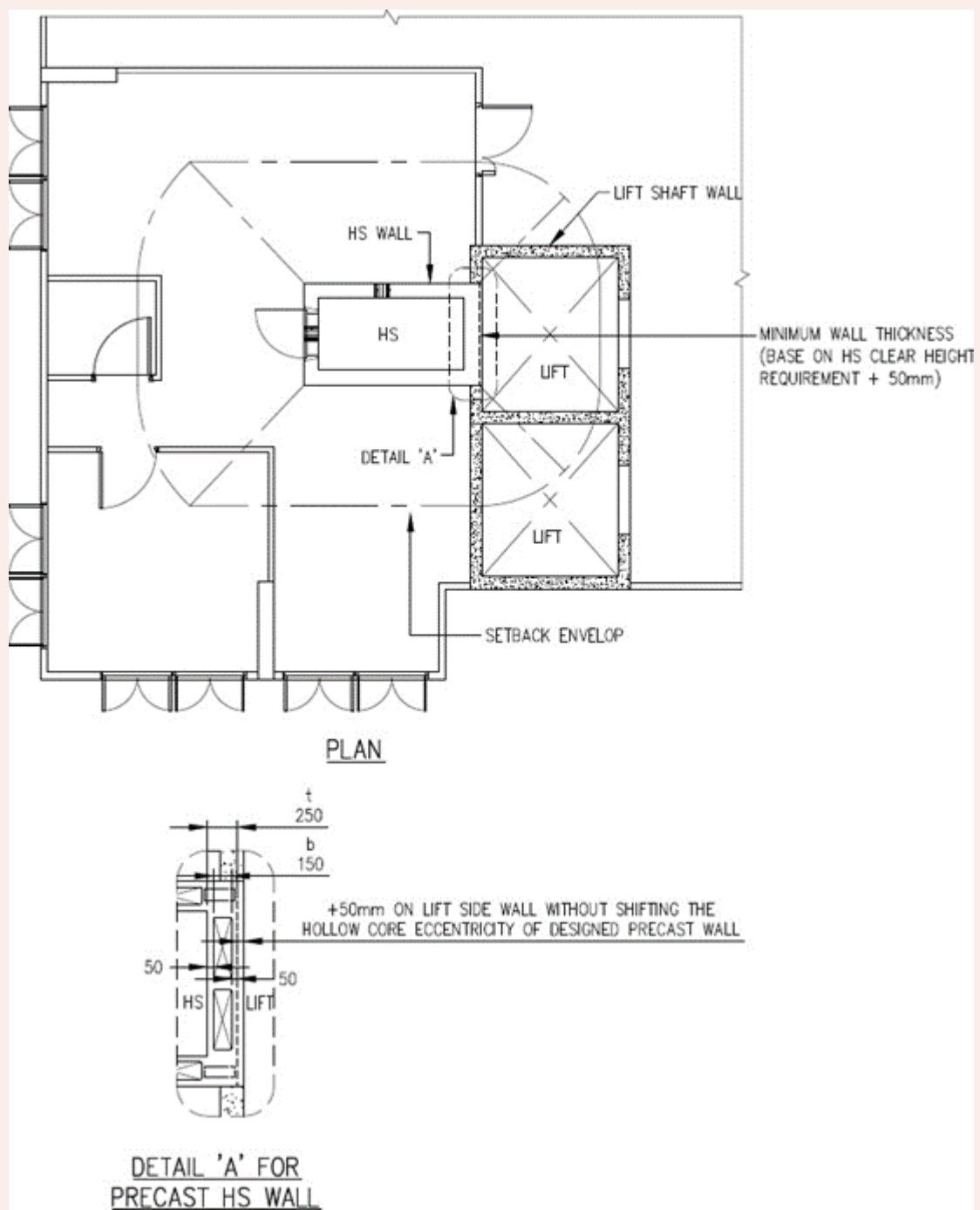
- i. 200mm thick and earth backing of up to HS roof level is of minimum distance 1000mm measured from the external face of the HS wall; or
- ii. 250mm thick and earth backing of up to HS roof level is of minimum distance 300mm measured from HS wall. The scupper drain (if any) is allowed to be located minimum 300mm away from the HS wall; or
- iii. 200mm thick and facing a reinforced concrete basement wall which is in direct contact with earth backing up to a minimum distance of 300mm throughout its full height.
- iv. 200mm thick and facing a reinforced concrete basement storey wall not in direct contact with earth and the distance between them is at least 800mm (with no openings within the influence zone).

2.4.7 RC Lift Core or/and Refuse Chute or/and Service Riser located within Setback Distance of HS

- a. RC lift core can be located within the setback distances of HS walls. Where the RC lift core shares a common wall with the HS, an additional 50mm thickness (on top of the required HS wall thickness under table 2.3.1(a)) shall be provided to the common wall between lift wall and HS wall as shown in FIGURE 2.4.7(a).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.7(a) RC LIFT CORE LOCATED WITHIN HS SETBACK



b. Where the refuse chute is abutting the HS or located within the setback distances and it protrudes above the main roof, they shall comply with the requirements shown in FIGURE 2.4.7b(i) and b(ii).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.7(b)(i) PROTECTION REQUIREMENT AT ROOF LEVEL FOR PROVISION OF RC REFUSE CHUTE LOCATED WITHIN SETBACK DISTANCE ENVELOP

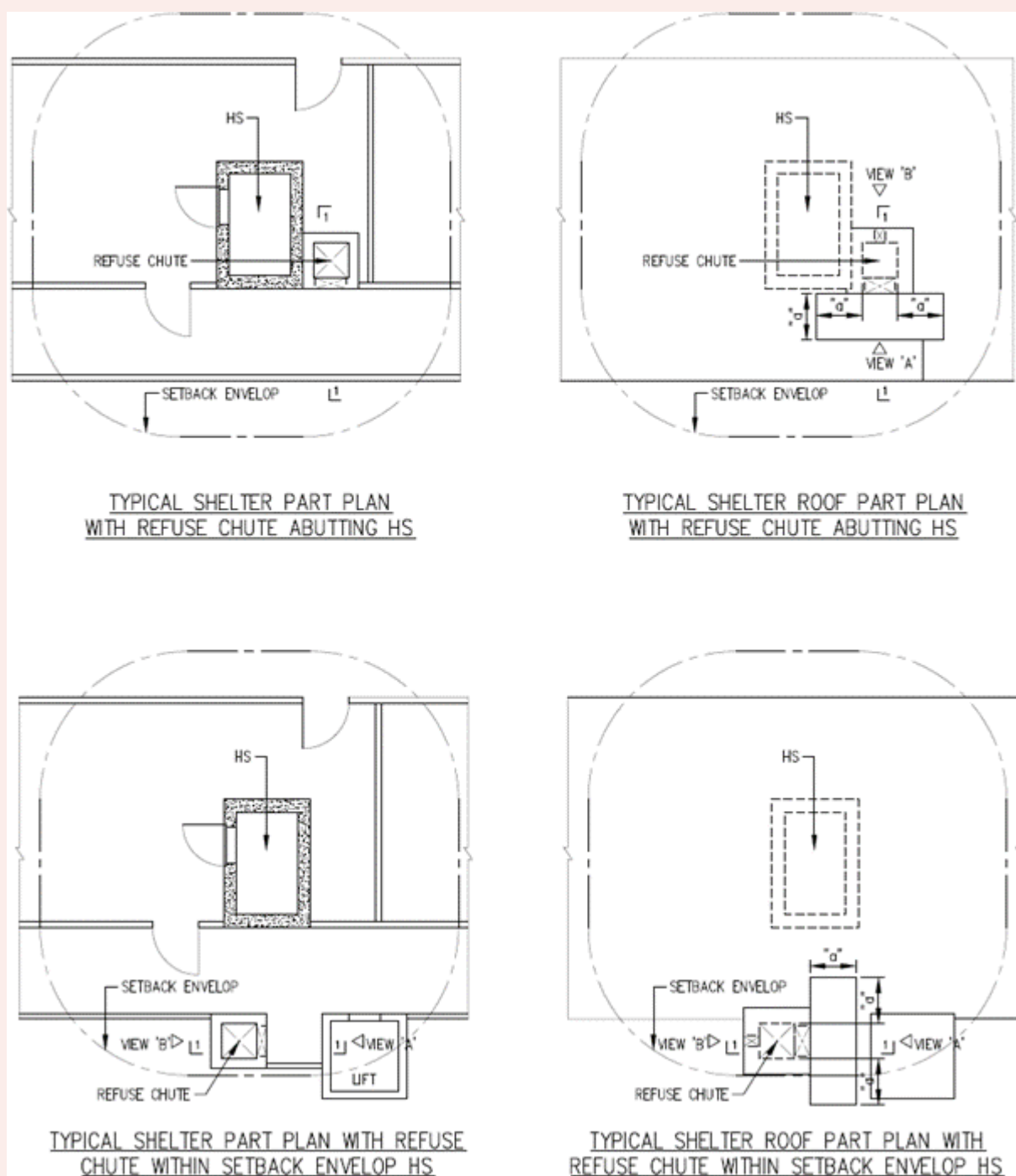
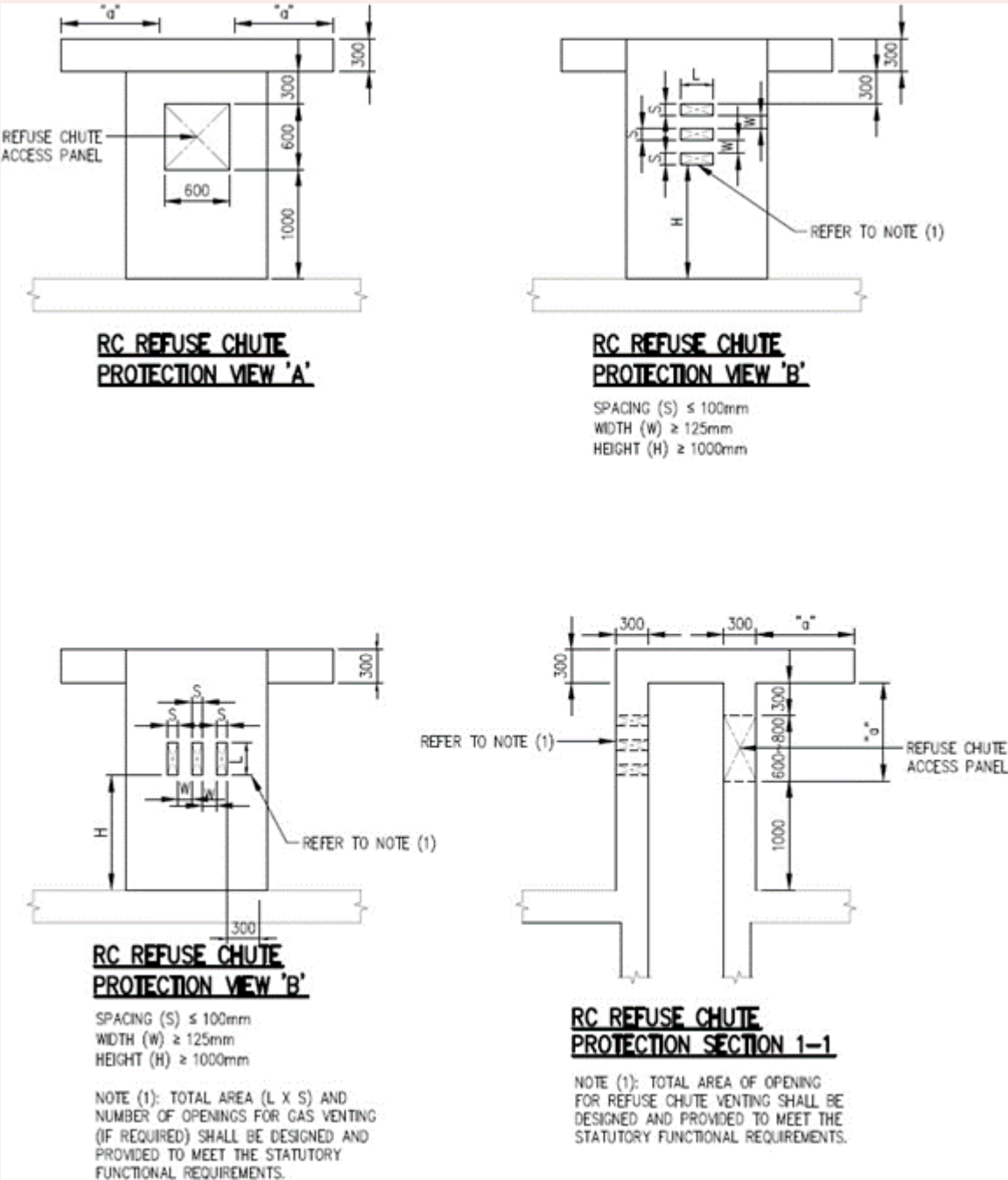


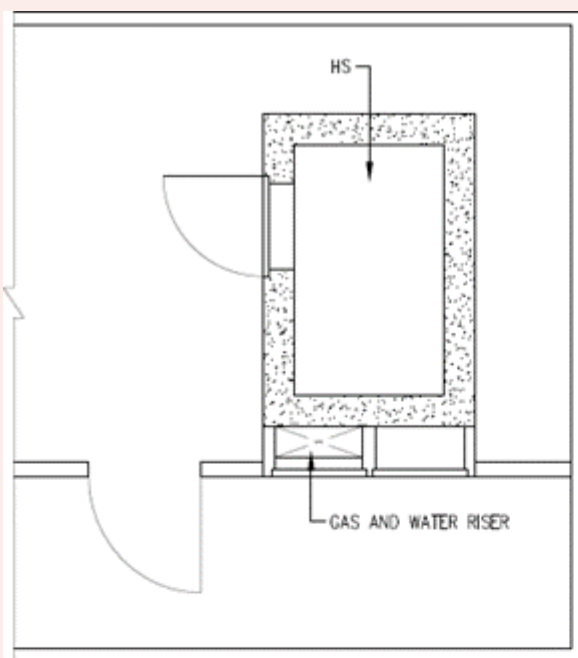
FIGURE 2.4.7(b)(ii) PROTECTION REQUIREMENT AT ROOF LEVEL FOR PROVISION OF RC REFUSE CHUTE LOCATED WITHIN SETBACK DISTANCE ENVELOPE



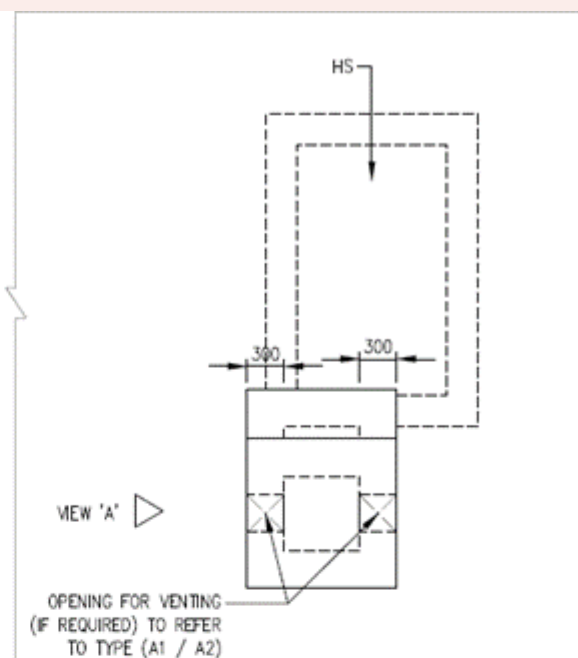
c. Where the service riser is abutting the HS or located within the setback distances and it protrudes above the main roof, it shall comply with the requirements shown in FIGURE 2.4.7c(i) to c(vi).

Figures & Tables

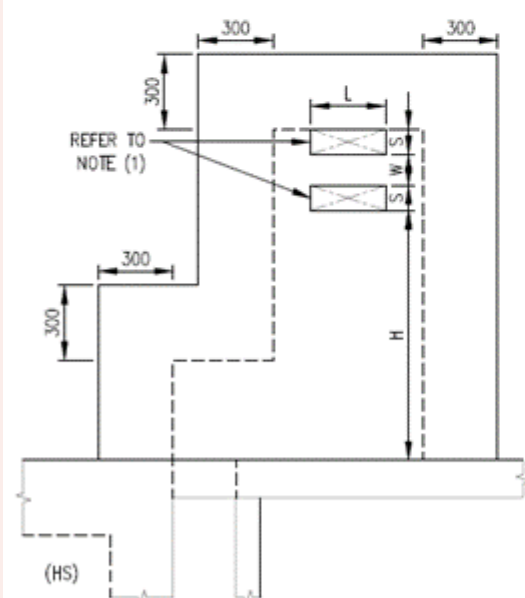
FIGURE 2.4.7(c)(i) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTRUDING OF RISER ABOVE THE ROOF (TYPE A)



TYPICAL SHELTER PART PLAN OF GAS AND WATER RISER OPENING WITH ELBOW (TYPE A)



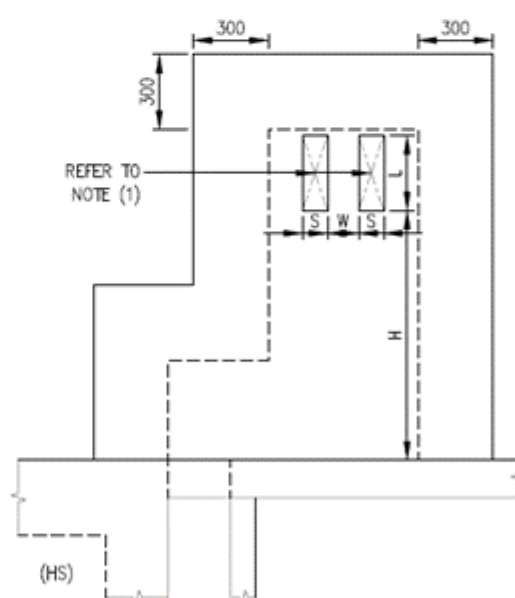
TYPICAL SHELTER PART ROOF PLAN OF GAS AND WATER RISER OPENING WITH ELBOW (TYPE A)



(TYPE A1) VIEW 'A'

SPACING (S) \leq 100mm
WIDTH (W) \geq 125mm
HEIGHT (H) \geq 1000mm

NOTE (1): TOTAL AREA (L X S) AND NUMBER OF OPENINGS FOR GAS VENTING (IF REQUIRED) SHALL BE DESIGNED AND PROVIDED TO MEET THE STATUTORY FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

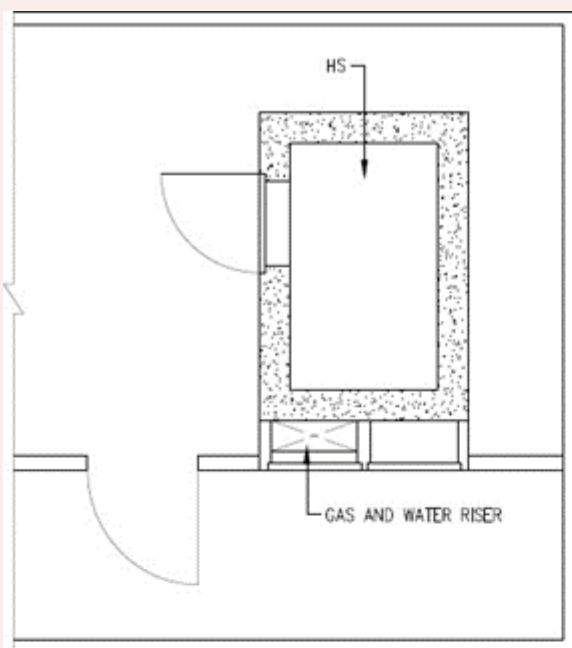


(TYPE A2) VIEW 'A'

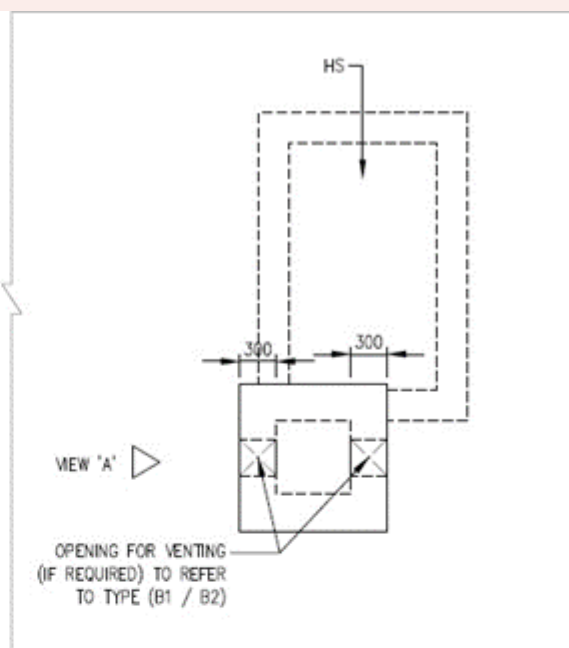
SPACING (S) \leq 100mm
WIDTH (W) \geq 125mm
HEIGHT (H) \geq 1000mm

NOTE (1): TOTAL AREA (L X S) AND NUMBER OF OPENINGS FOR GAS VENTING (IF REQUIRED) SHALL BE DESIGNED AND PROVIDED TO MEET THE STATUTORY FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

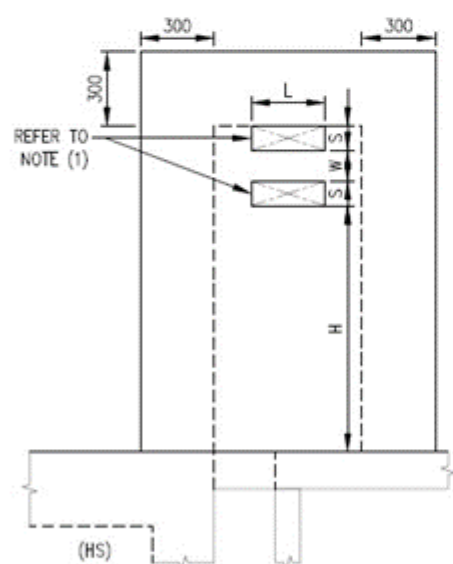
FIGURE 2.4.7(c)(ii) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTRUDING OF RISER ABOVE THE ROOF (TYPE B)



TYPICAL SHELTER PART PLAN OF GAS AND WATER RISER OPENING WITHOUT ELBOW (TYPE B)



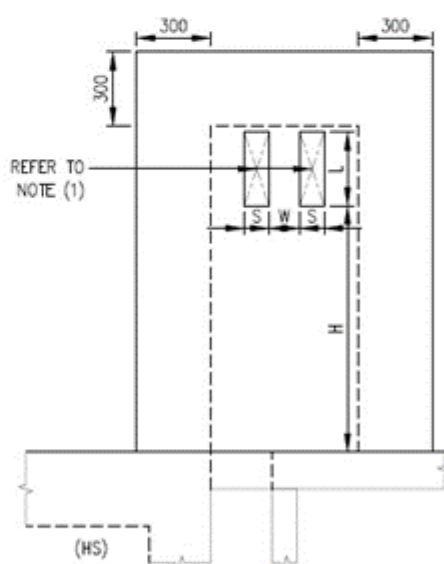
TYPICAL SHELTER PART ROOF PLAN OF GAS AND WATER RISER OPENING WITHOUT ELBOW (TYPE B)



(TYPE B1) VIEW 'A'

SPACING (S) ≤ 100mm
WIDTH (W) ≥ 125mm
HEIGHT (H) ≥ 1000mm

NOTE (1): TOTAL AREA (L X S) AND NUMBER OF OPENINGS FOR GAS VENTING (IF REQUIRED) SHALL BE DESIGNED AND PROVIDED TO MEET THE STATUTORY FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.



(TYPE B2) VIEW 'A'

SPACING (S) ≤ 100mm
WIDTH (W) ≥ 125mm
HEIGHT (H) ≥ 1000mm

FIGURE 2.4.7(c)(iii) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTRUDING OF RISER ABOVE THE ROOF (TYPE C)

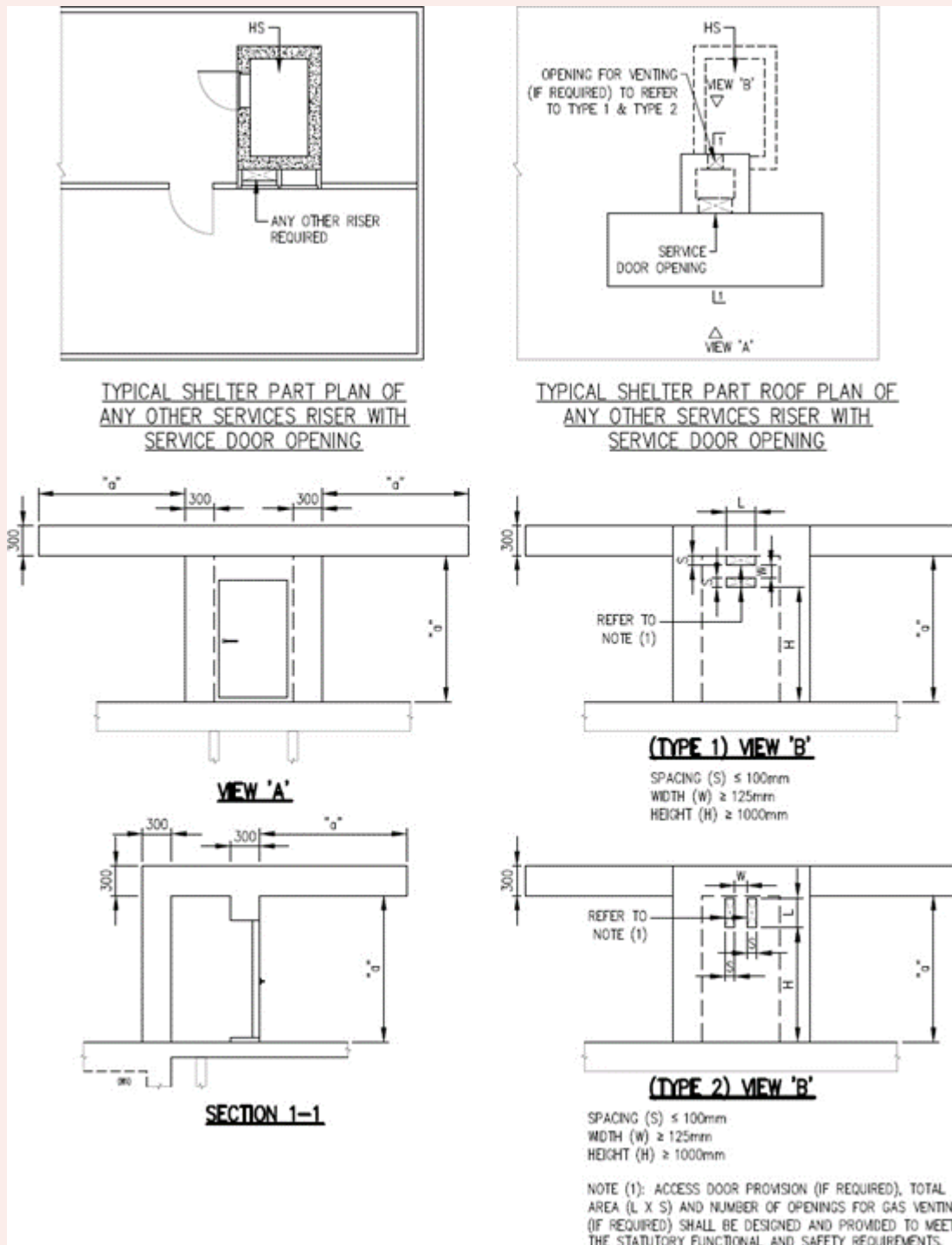


FIGURE 2.4.7(c)(iv) RISER ADJACENT TO HS WITH PROJECTION ABOVE MAIN ROOF LEVEL

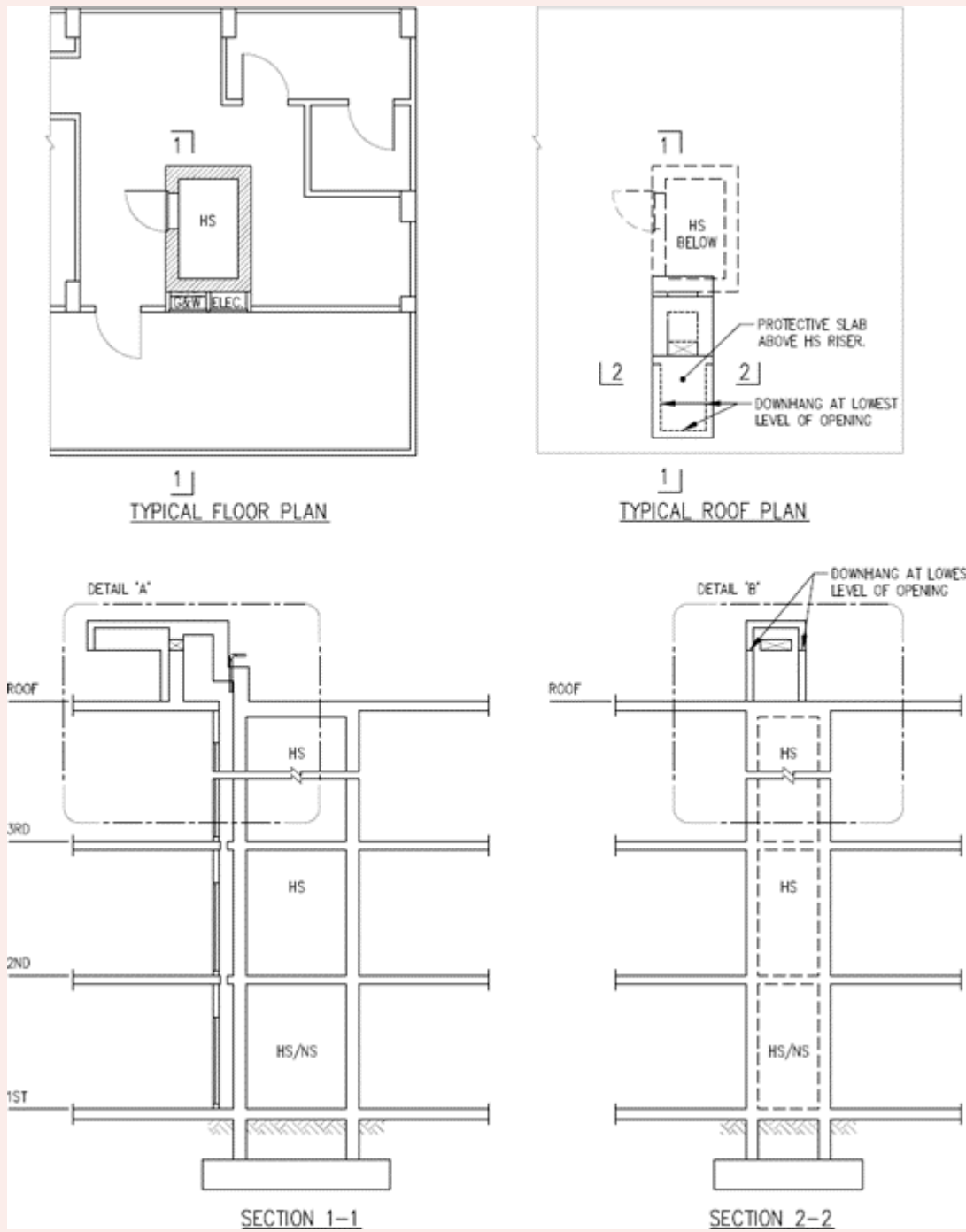
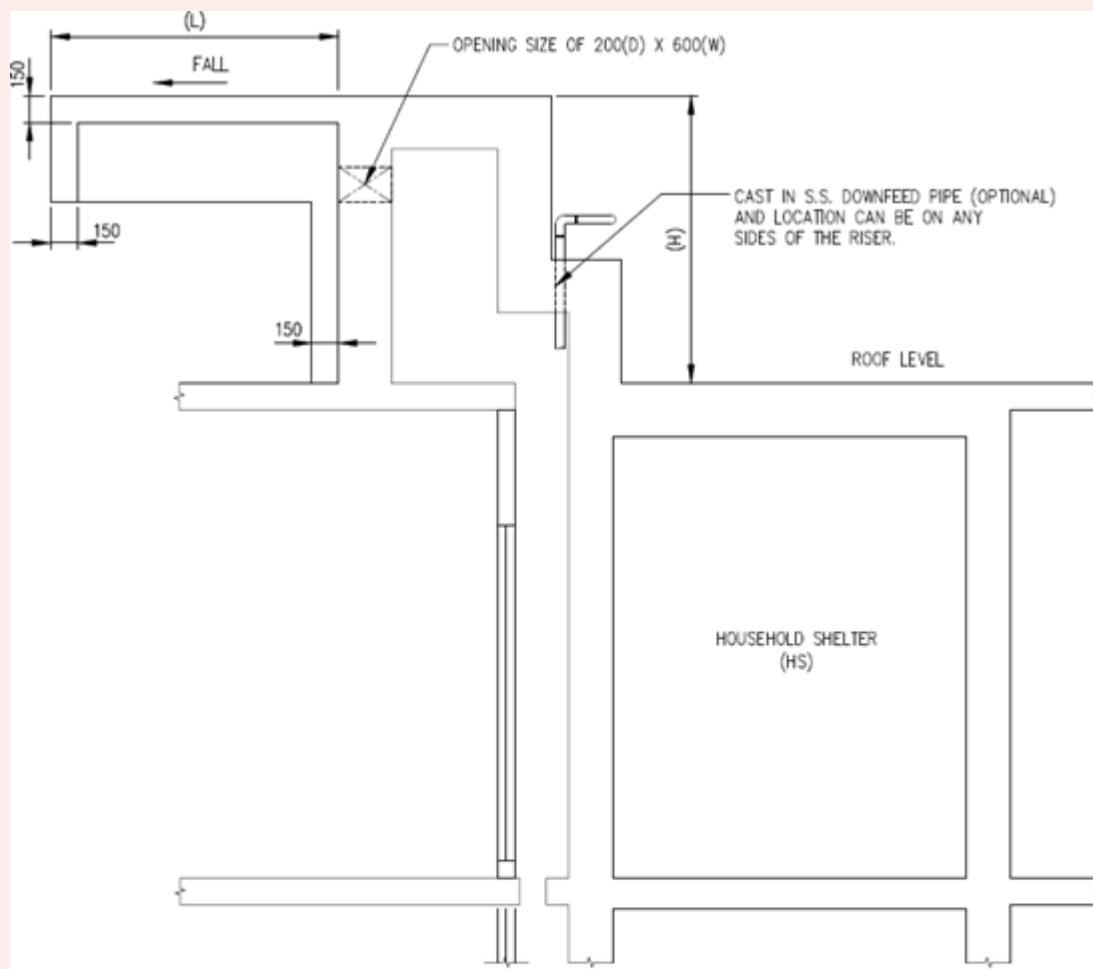


FIGURE 2.4.7(c)(v) RISER ADJACENT TO HS WITH PROJECTION ABOVE MAIN ROOF LEVEL

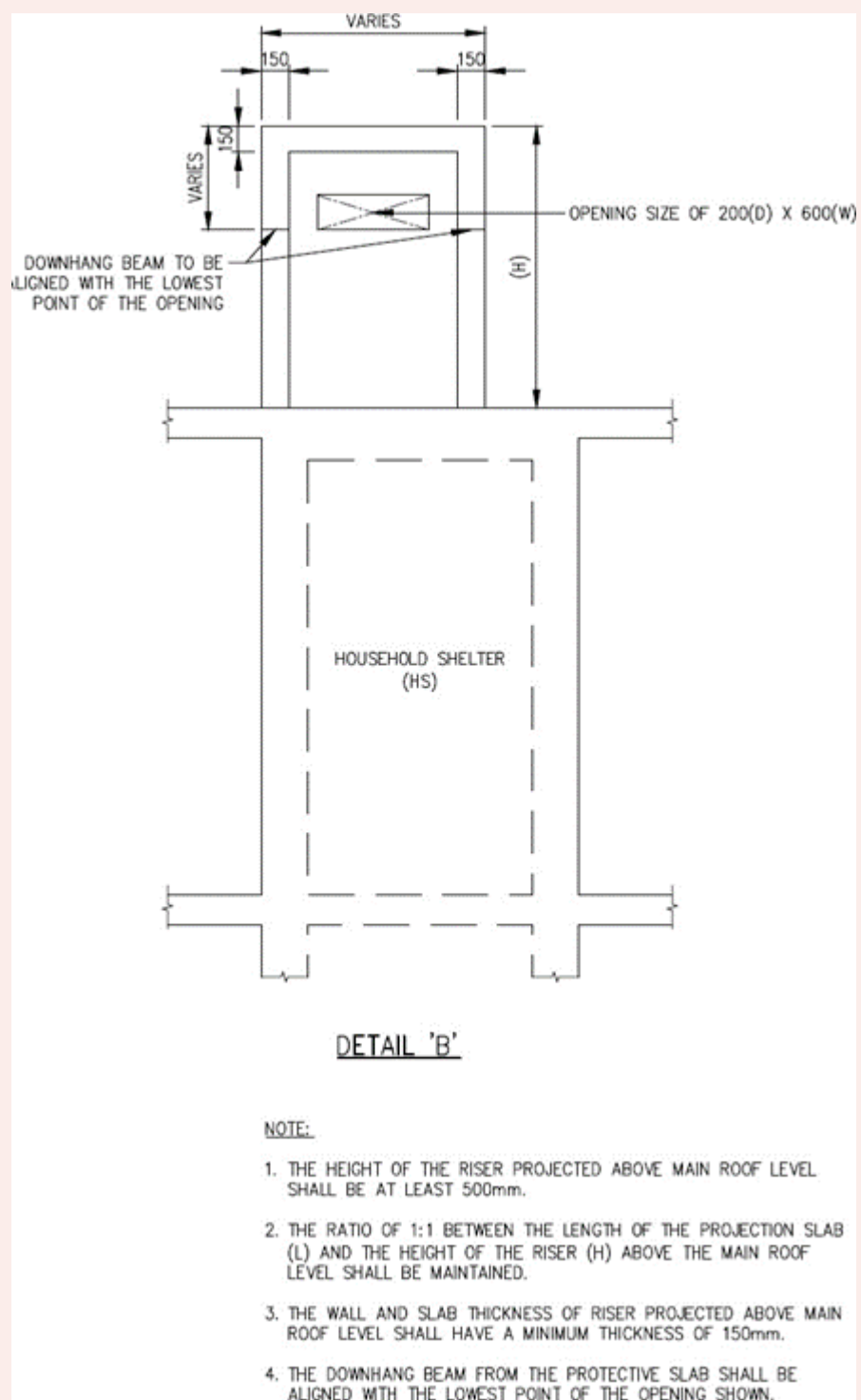


DETAIL "A"

NOTE:

1. THE HEIGHT (H) OF THE RISER PROJECTED STRUCTURE ABOVE ROOF LEVEL SHALL BE AT LEAST 500mm.
2. THE RATIO OF THE PROJECTED SLAB (L) TO THE HEIGHT OF THE RISER (H) SHALL BE AT LEAST 1.
3. THE WALL AND SLAB THICKNESS OF RISER PROJECTED STRUCTURE ABOVE ROOF LEVEL SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 300mm.
4. THE DOWNHANG BEAM FROM THE PROTECTIVE SLAB SHALL BE ALIGNED WITH THE LOWEST POINT OF THE OPENING SHOWN.

FIGURE 2.4.7(c)(vi) RISER ADJACENT TO HS WITH PROJECTION ABOVE MAIN ROOF LEVEL



d. Where the service riser is located within the setback distance of the HS walls (without door), the design shall comply with the requirements as shown in FIGURE 2.4.7d(i) & d(ii).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.7(d)(i) RISER LOCATED WITHIN HS WALLS (W/O DOOR)

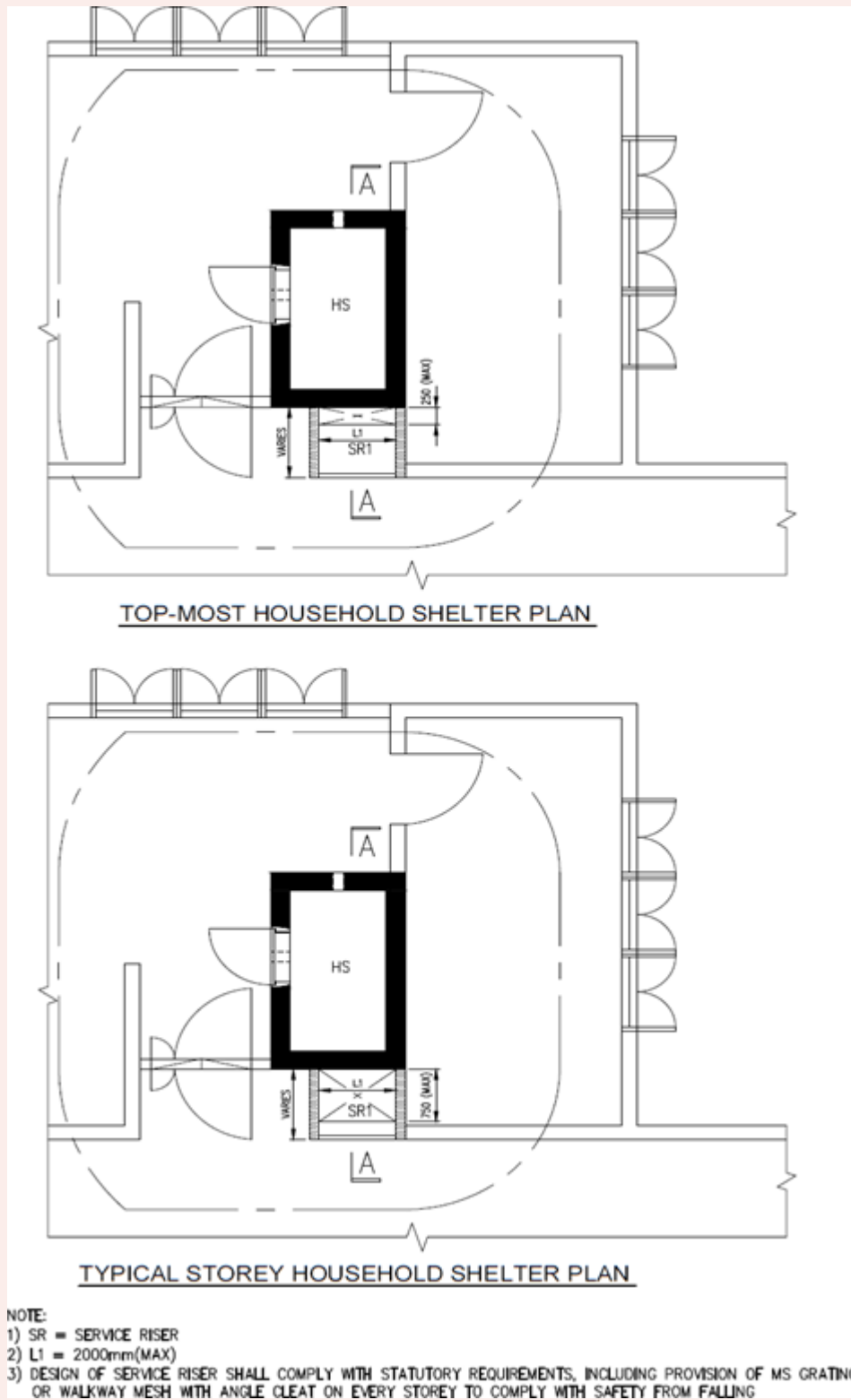
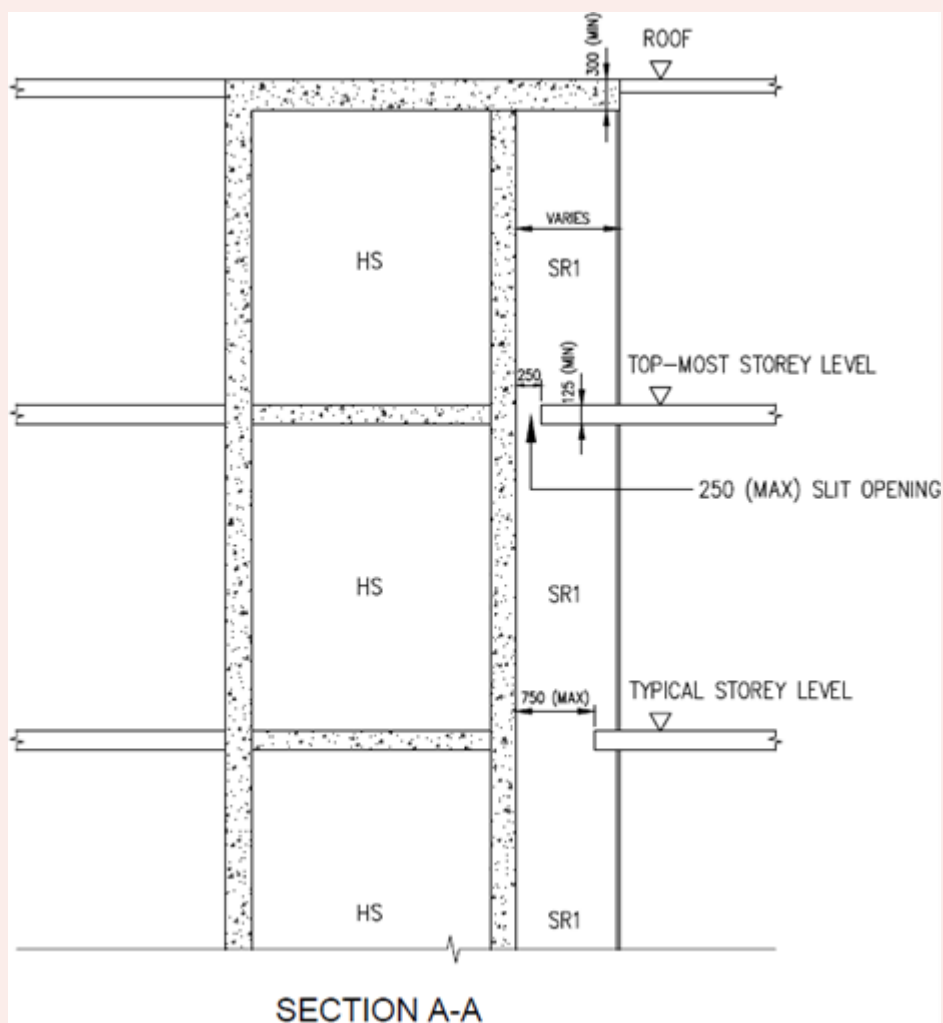


FIGURE 2.4.7(d)(ii) RISER LOCATED WITHIN HS WALLS (W/O DOOR)

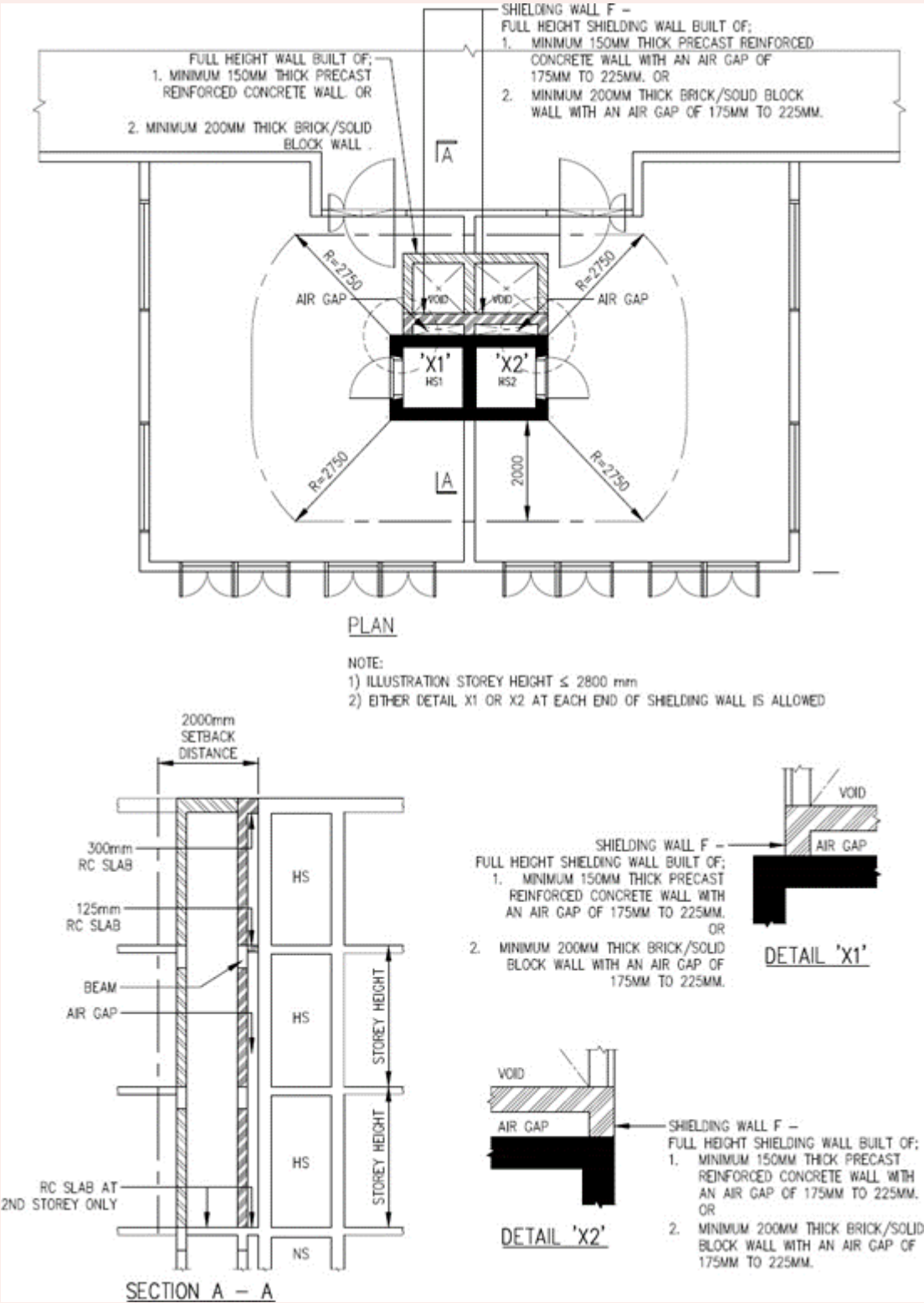


2.4.8 Void within Setback Distance of HS Walls (Without HS Door)

c. For void located behind a shielding wall, it shall be enclosed by minimum thickness of full height 150mm thick RC walls or full height 200mm thick block/ brick walls. See FIGURE 2.4.8 (c).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.8(c) CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR VOIDS

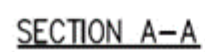
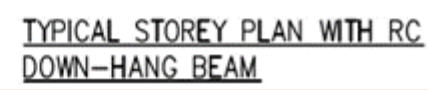
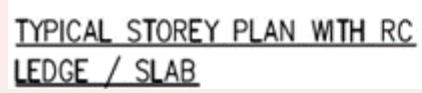


2.4.9 Staircase in non-landed development and located within Setback Distances of HS Walls (Without HS Door)

Staircase can be located within the setback distance of HS walls (without HS door) and shall comply with all the following requirements. See FIGURE 2.4.9.

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.9 REQUIREMENTS FOR STAIRCASE LOCATED WITHIN HS SETBACK ENVELOP (WITHOUT DOOR)

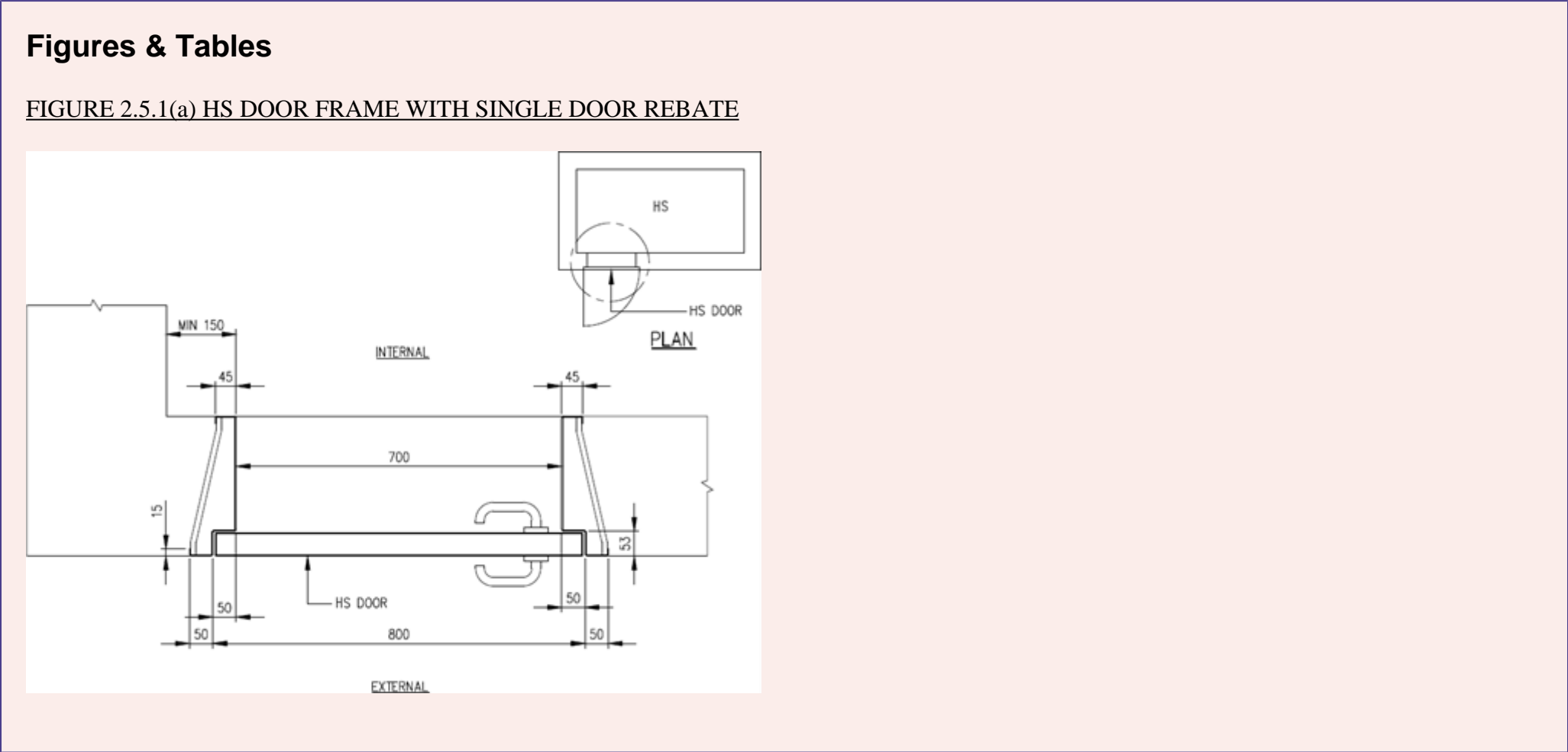


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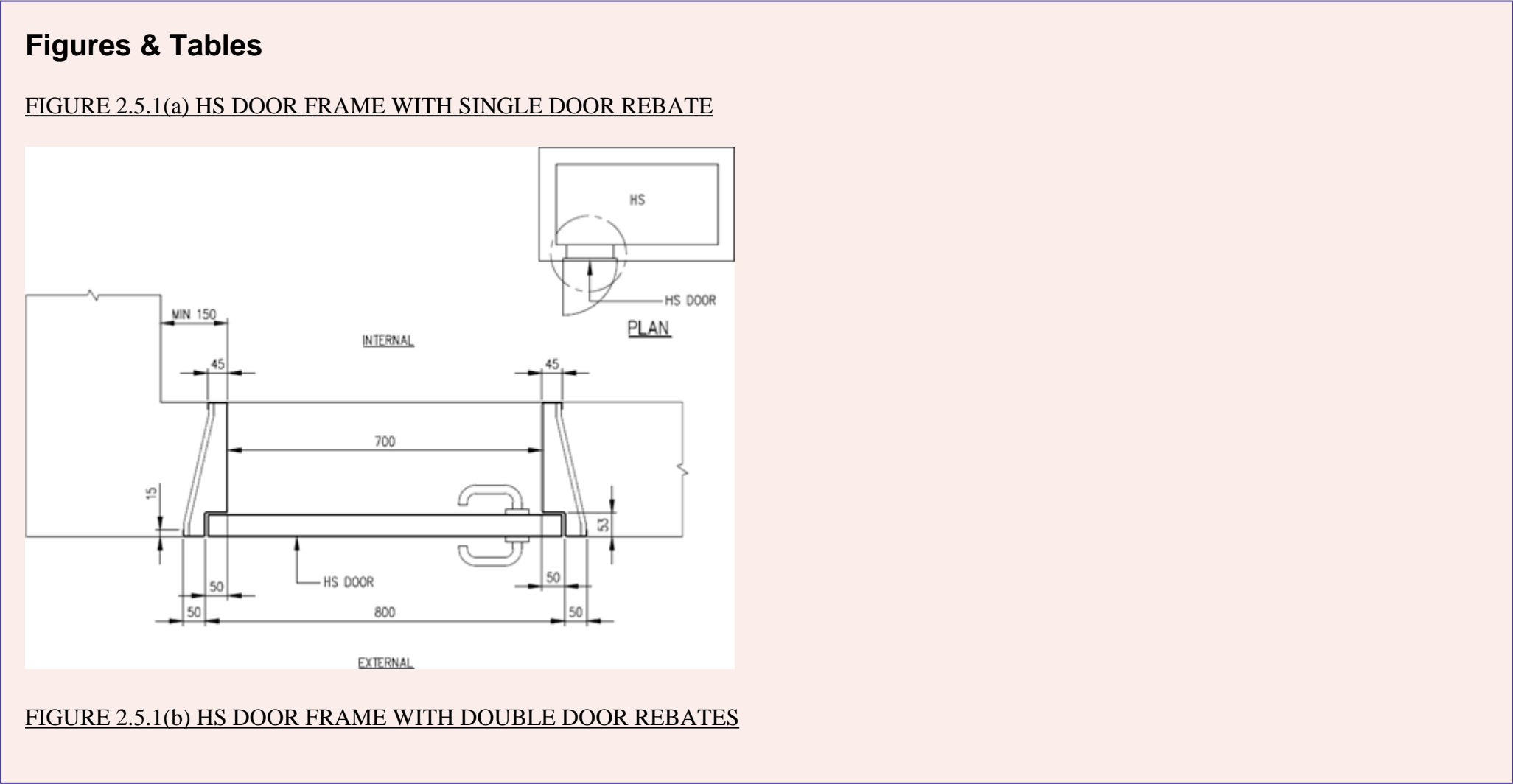
CLAUSE 2.5 HS DOOR

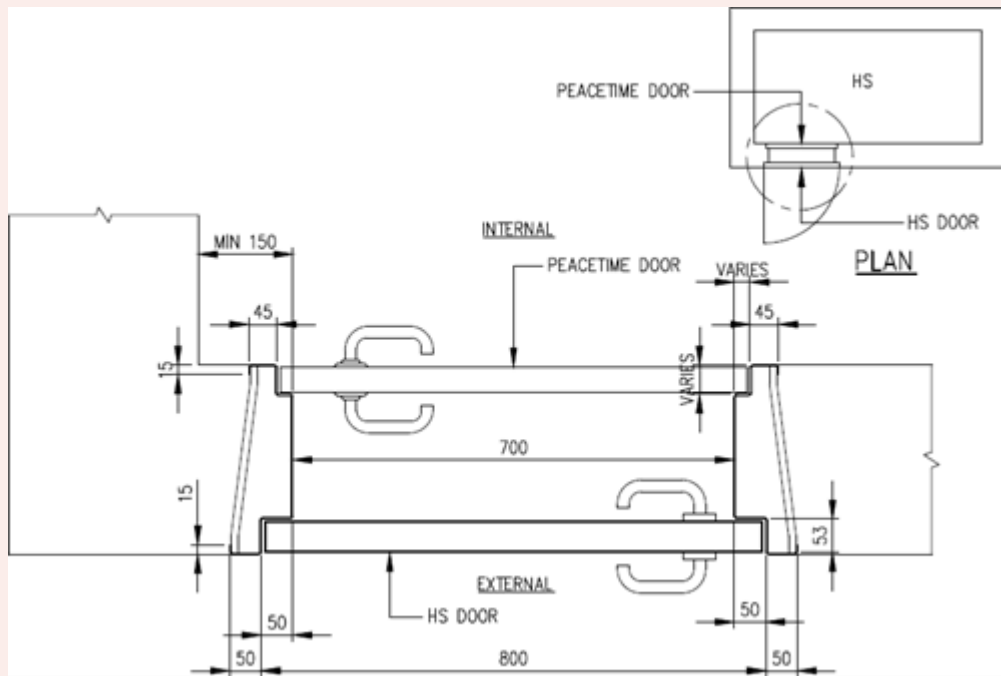
2.5.1 Dimensions

- a. The opening dimensions of HS door shall be 700mm (W) x 1900mm (H). See FIGURE 2.5.1(a).



- b. HS door frame that is cast together with the HS wall shall have single or double door rebate. See FIGURE 2.5.1(a) and (b).



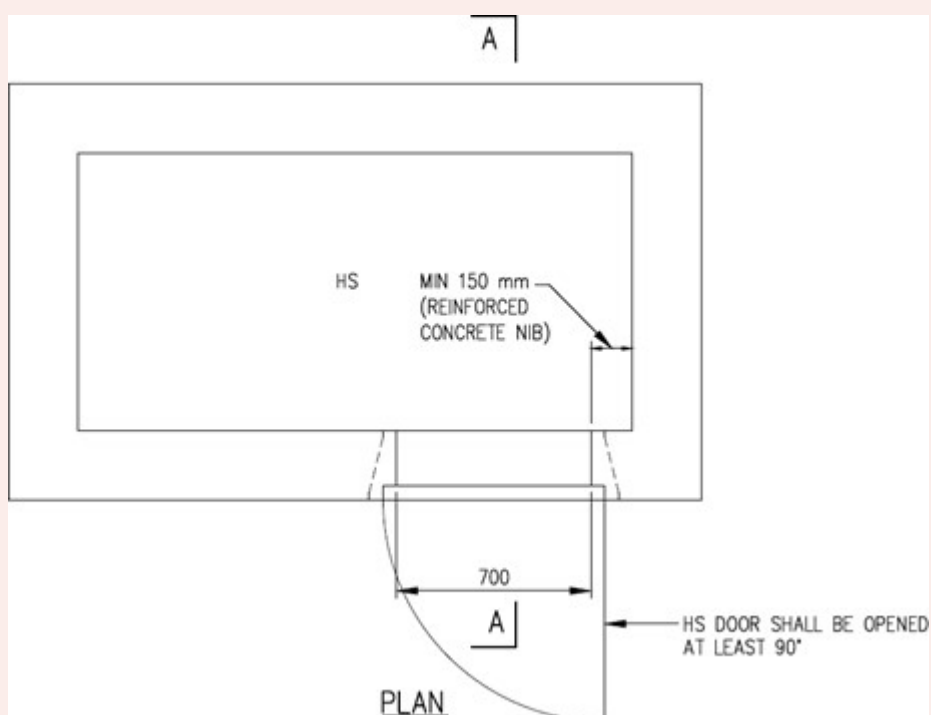


2.5.2 Door Frame

- There shall be a minimum 150mm reinforced concrete nib next to vertical edge of the HS door frame. See FIGURE 2.5.2(a).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.5.2(a) CONCRETE WALL SEGMENT AT HS DOOR



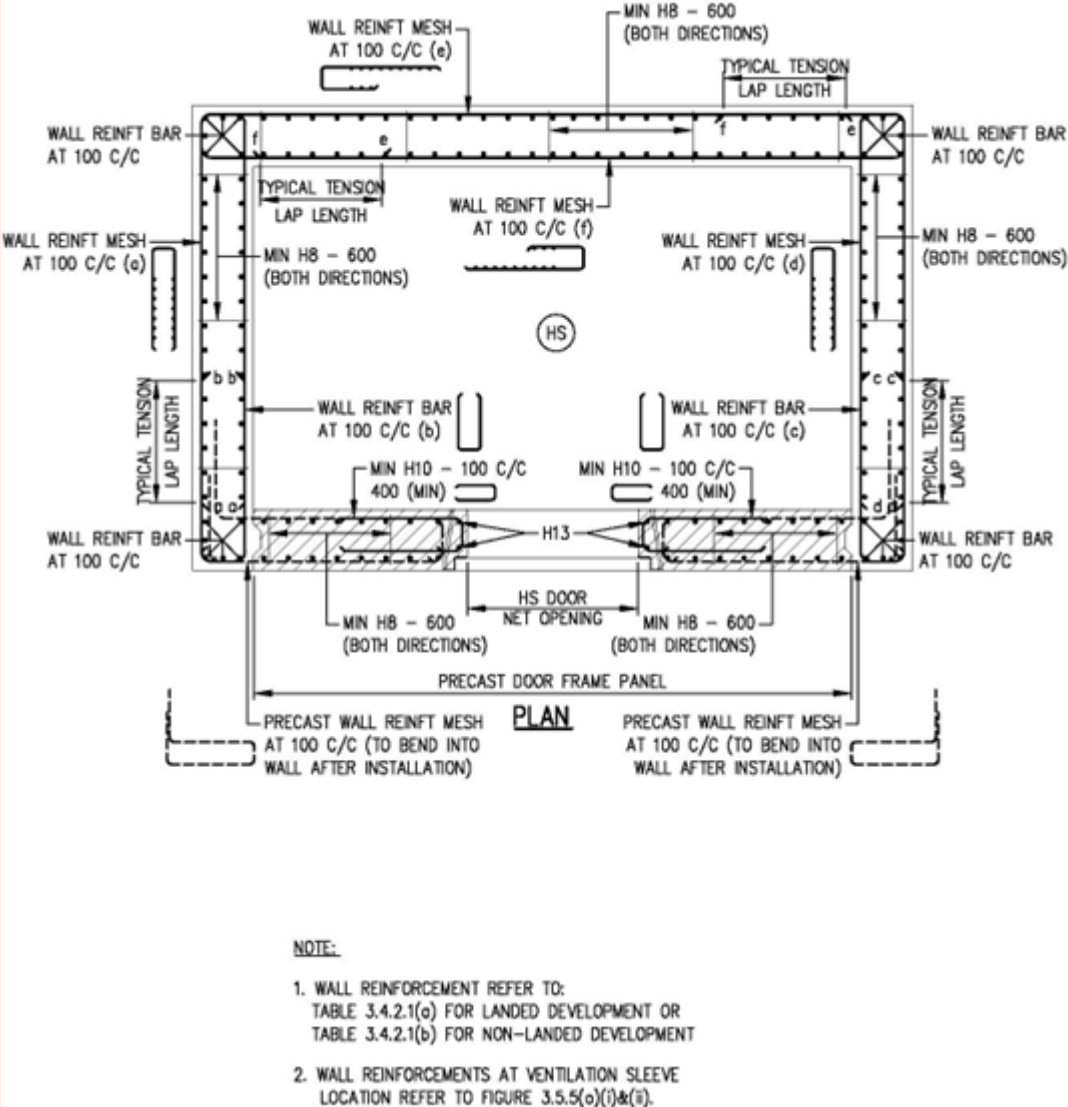
- For pre-cast door frame panel of Type 1, the reinforced concrete next to two vertical edges of the HS door frame shall be 300mm each. See FIGURE 3.5.5(a).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.5.5(a) PLAN OF HS WITH PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL (TYPE 1)

Figures & Tables

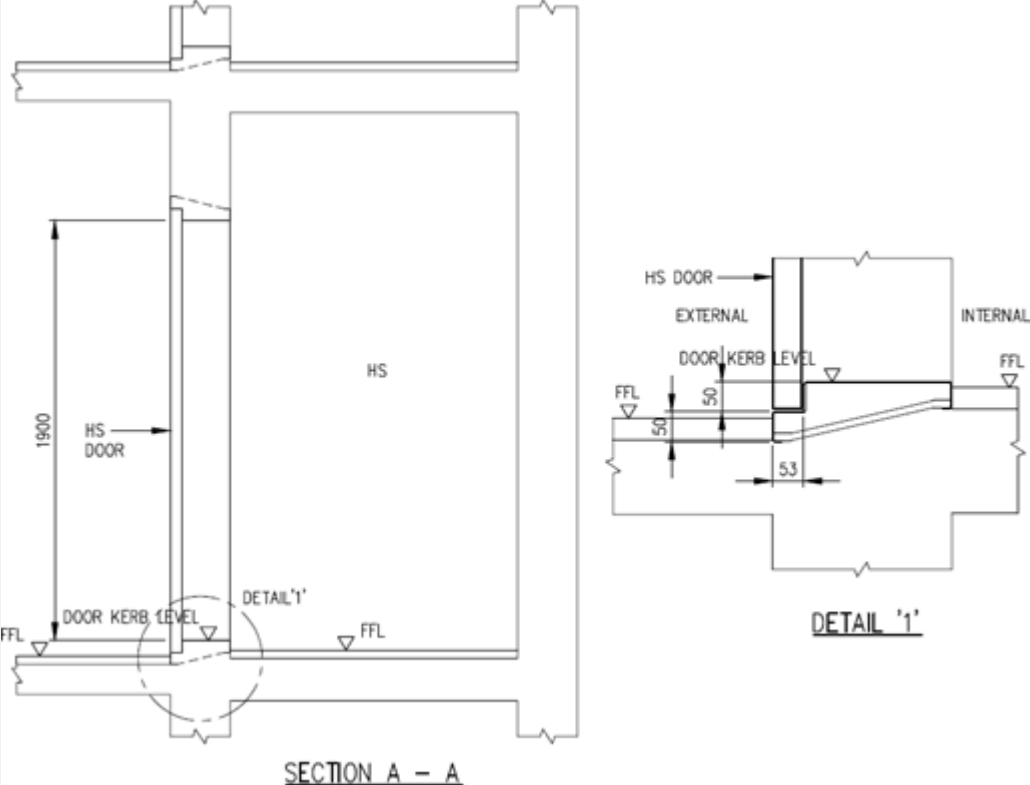
FIGURE 3.5.5(k) PLAN OF HS WITH PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL (TYPE 3)



e. The door frame must be positioned such that its door is above FFL and can be opened at least 90°. See FIGURE 2.5.2(e).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.5.2(e) HS DOOR KERB

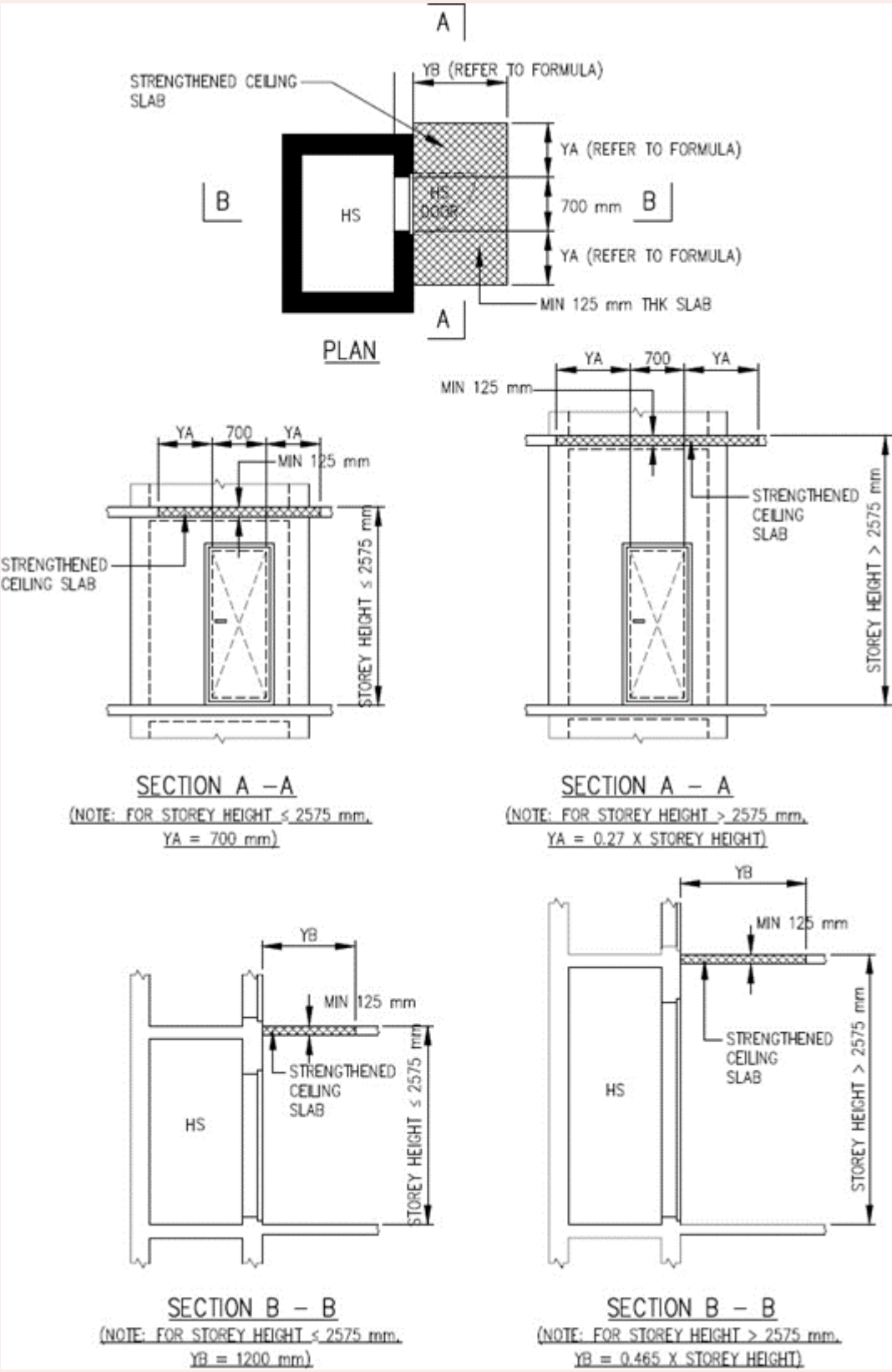


2.5.3 Strengthened Ceiling Slab Outside HS Door and HS Walls

The minimum thickness of the reinforced concrete ceiling slab immediately outside the HS wall with HS door shall be 125mm and structurally connected to HS tower. See FIGURE 2.5.3. This requirement shall only apply to HS in non-landed houses.

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.5.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR STRENGTHENED CEILING SLAB IN FRONT OF HS DOOR IN NON-LANDED DEVELOPMENT
(APPLICABLE FOR HS IN NON-LANDED DEVELOPMENT)



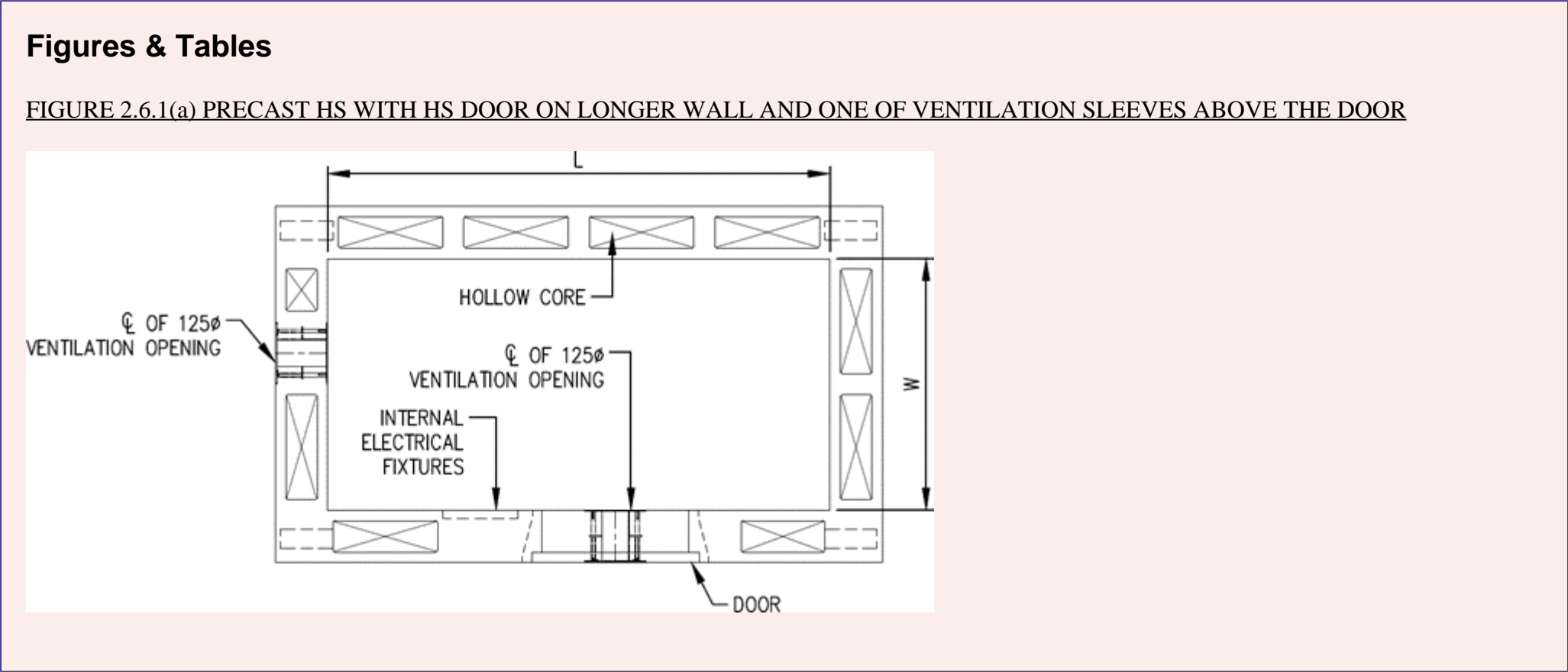
CLAUSE 2.6 PRECAST HOLLOW CORE HOUSEHOLD SHELTERS (PRECAST HS)

2.6.1 Design of Precast Hollow Core Household Shelters (Precast HS)

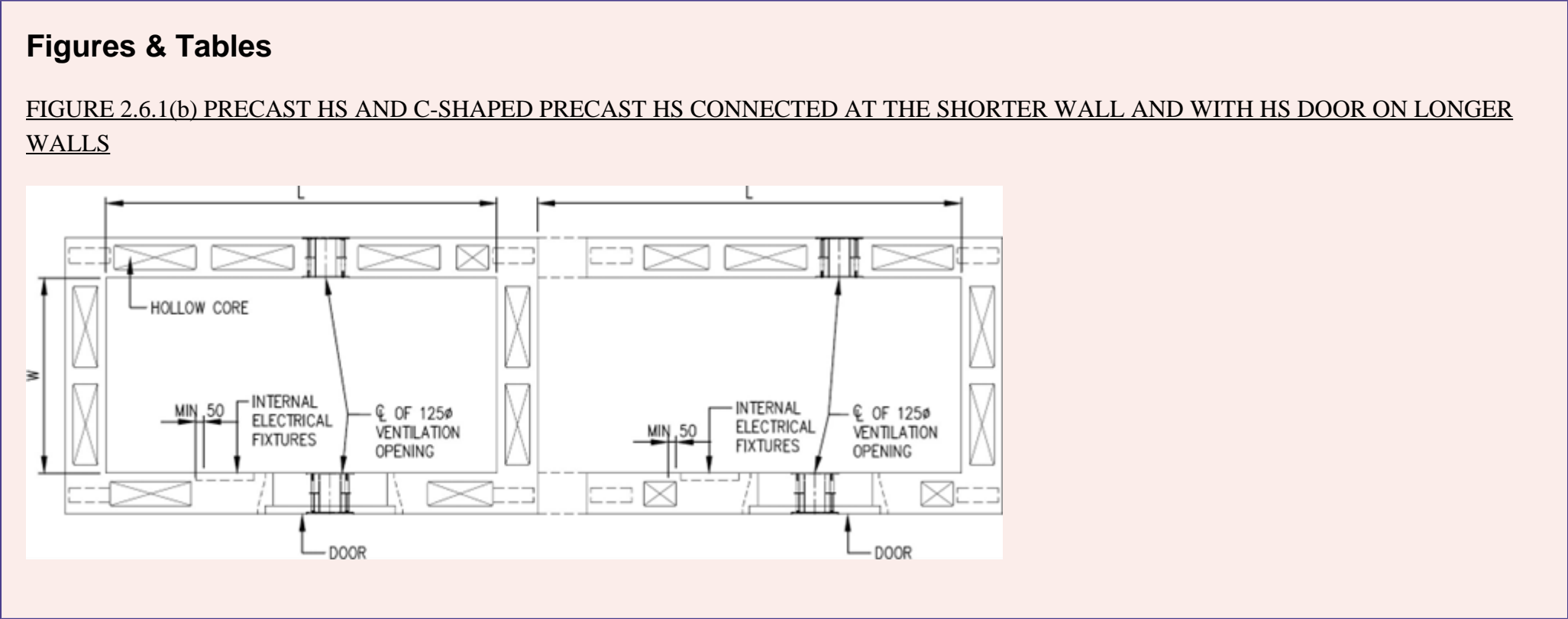
Precast hollow core household shelter shall be designed as a complete HS. For two adjoining HS, they can be formed by a complete HS and a C-shaped HS.

The various designs of precast hollow core HS are as follows:

- a. Precast HS with HS door on longer wall and one of the ventilation sleeves above the door. See FIGURE 2.6.1(a).

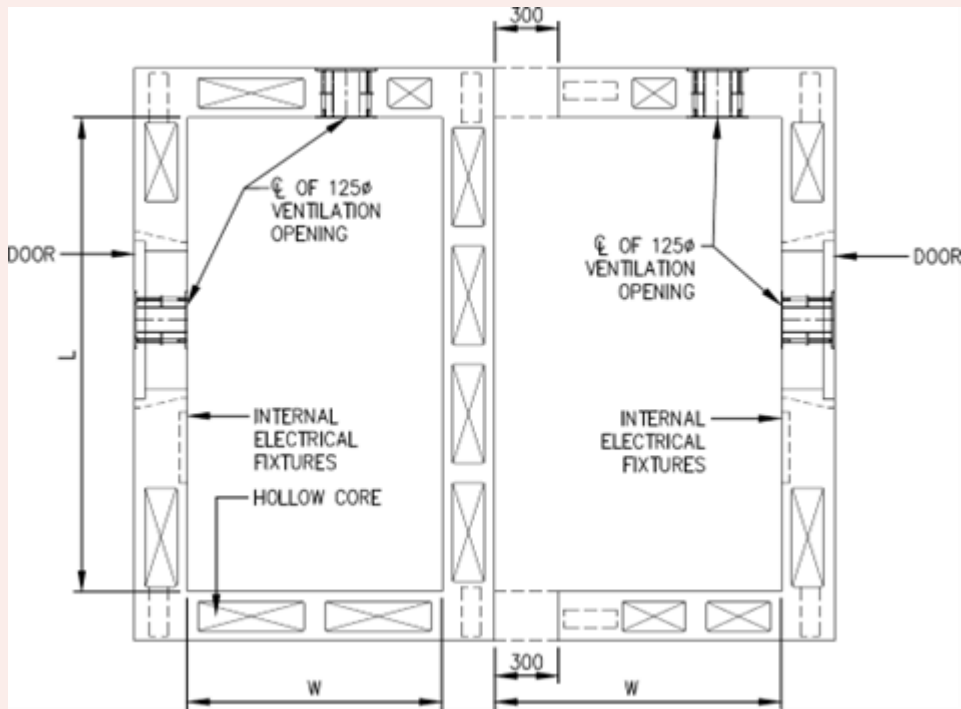


- b. Precast HS and C-shaped Precast HS connected at the shorter wall and with HS door on longer walls. See FIGURE 2.6.1(b).



- c. Precast HS and C-shaped Precast HS connected at the longer wall and with HS door on longer walls. See FIGURE 2.6.1(c).

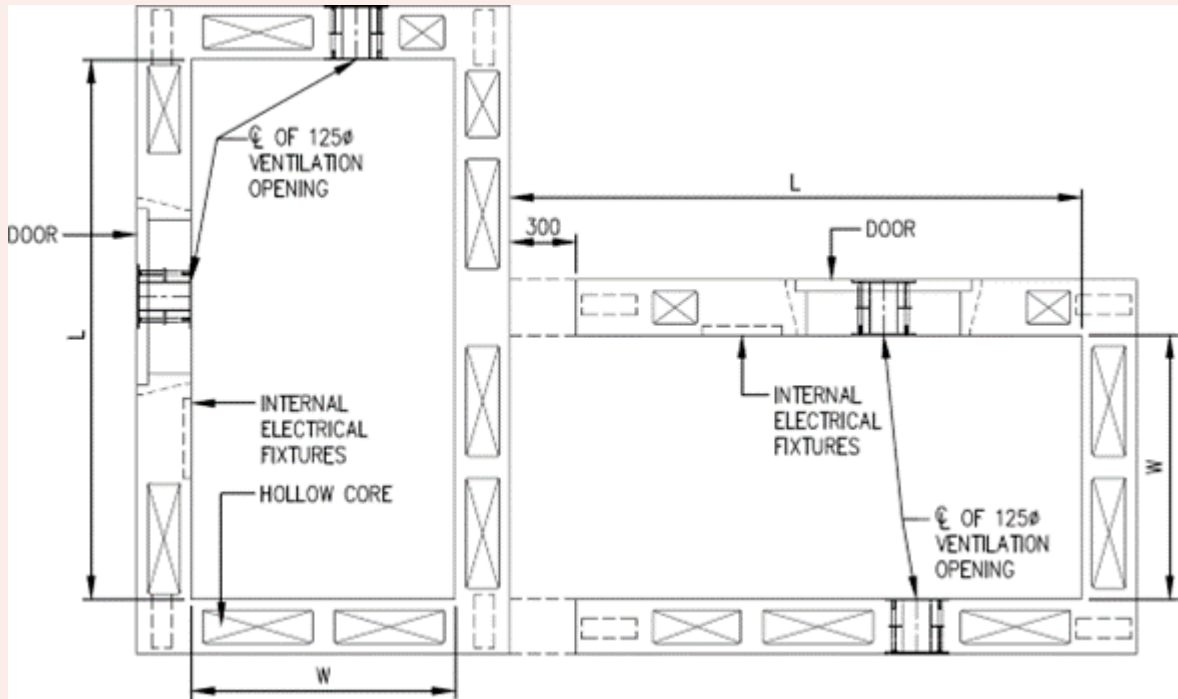




d. Precast HS and C-shaped Precast HS with connection between longer and shorter walls respectively and with HS doors on long wall. See FIGURE 2.6.1(d).

Figures & Tables

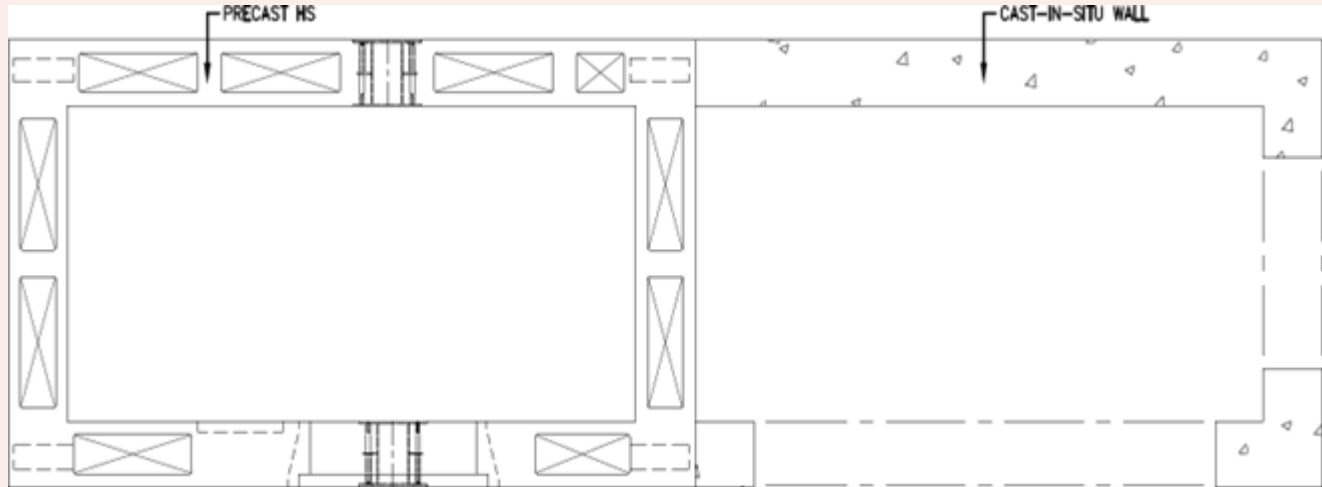
FIGURE 2.6.1(d) PRECAST HS AND C-SHAPED PRECAST HS WITH CONNECTION BETWEEN LONGER AND SHORTER WALLS RESPECTIVELY AND WITH HS DOORS ON LONG WALL



e. Precast HS adjoining cast in-situ walls/ columns. See FIGURE 2.6.1(e).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.6.1(e) PRECAST HS ADJOINING CAST IN-SITU WALLS/COLUMNS



2.6.2 Dimensions

- a. The internal length (L) and width (w) of the HS Walls shall be modular in size with an increment of 50mm.
- b. Precast HS showing the arrangement of hollow cores in HS wall with its dimension as shown in FIGURE 3.5.6.1(a) to (h) and spacing, wall thickness, blast door, ventilation sleeves and electrical services shall be designed with dimensions as shown in Tables 3.5.6(a), 3.5.6(b) and 3.5.6(c).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.5.6.1(a) PRECAST HS WITH HS DOOR ON LONGER WALL AND ONE OF VENTILATION SLEEVE ABOVE THE DOOR (TYPE 1)

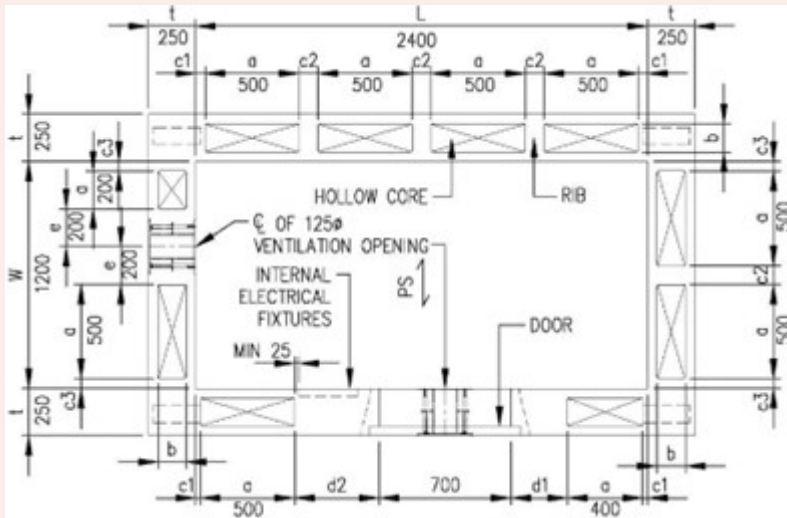


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(b) PRECAST HS WITH HS DOOR ON SHORTER WALL AND ONE OF VENTILATION SLEEVE ABOVE THE DOOR (TYPE 2)

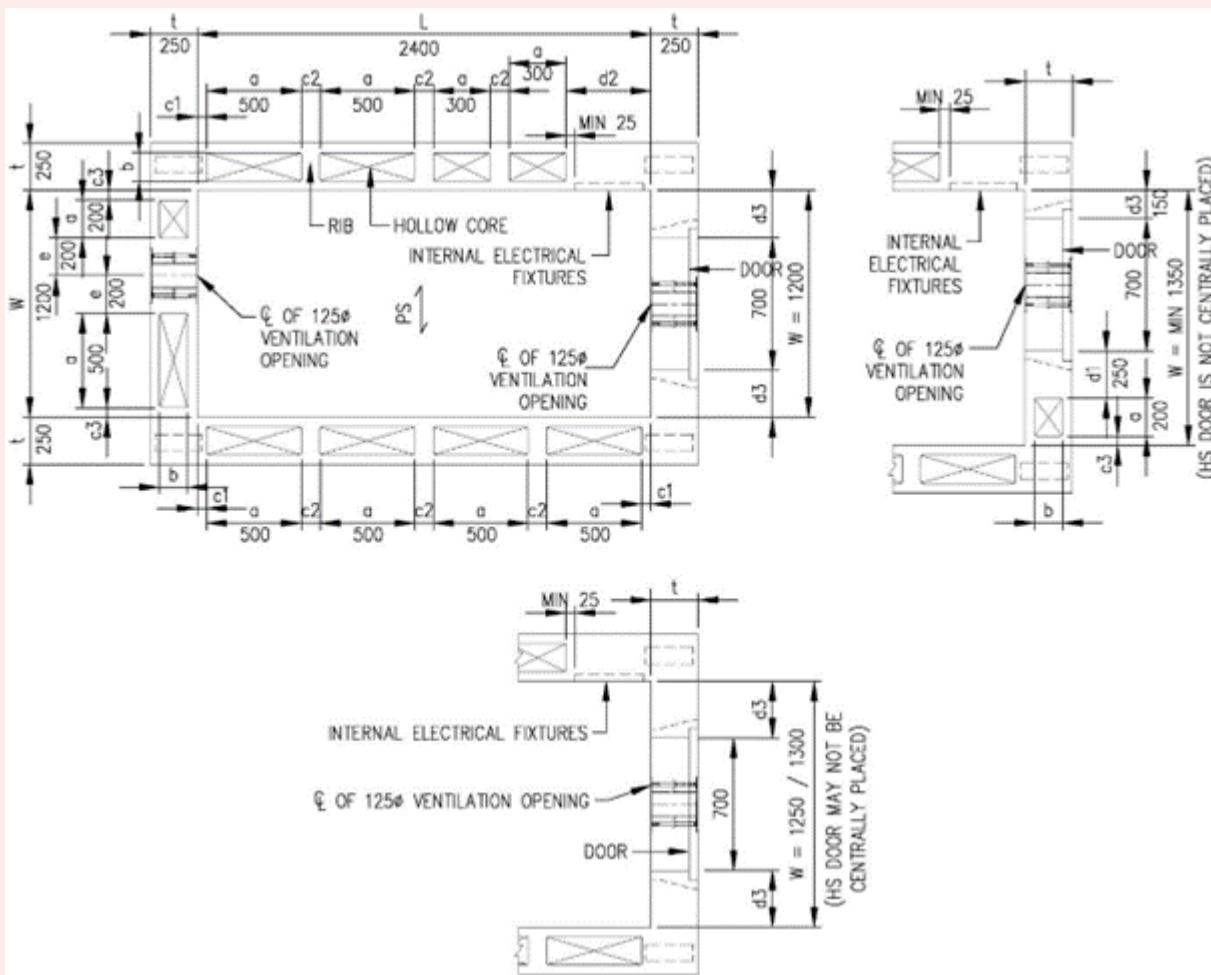


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(c) PRECAST HS SHOWING VENTILATION SLEEVE AND INTERNAL ELECTRICAL FIXTURES ON THE SAME WALL (TYPE 3)

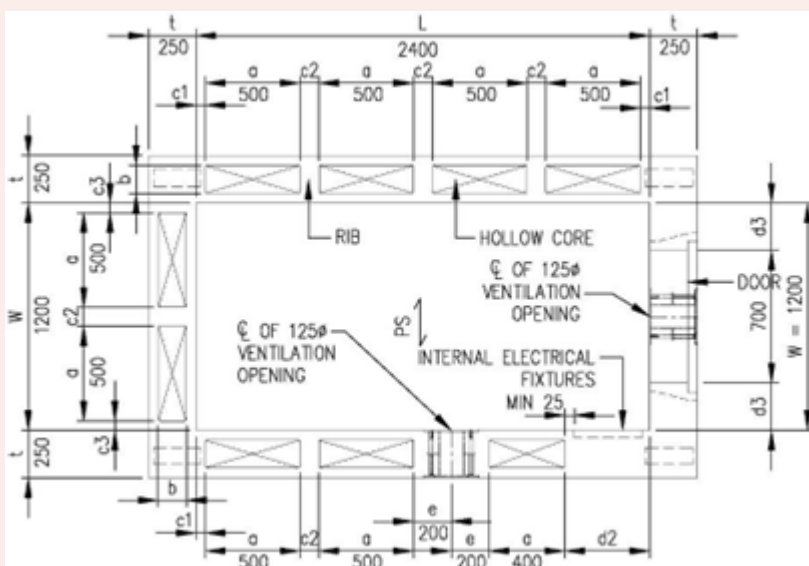


Figure 3.5.6.2(f) shows two detailed cross-sections of a precast concrete wall assembly. The left section shows a wall with hollow core units, internal electrical fixtures, and a door. The right section shows a wall with precast connection details (Type 1) and a door. Both sections include dimensions for various components and materials.

Figure 3.5.6.2(f) is a detailed cross-section of a precast concrete wall assembly. The diagram illustrates the connection between two precast panels, showing the internal electrical fixtures, hollow core, and ventilation openings. Key dimensions include panel thickness (t), connection width (a, b, c1, c2, c3), and overall height (L). The diagram also indicates the location of doors and internal electrical fixtures.

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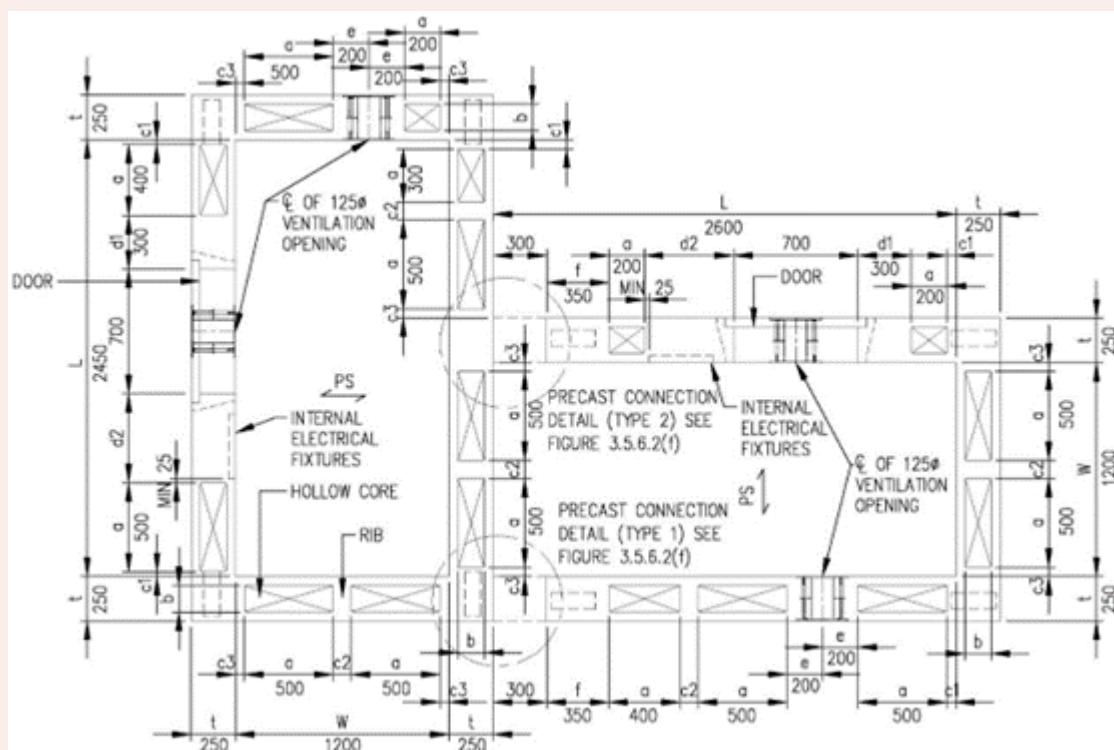


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(h) PRECAST HS AND C-SHAPED PRECAST HS WITH CONNECTION BETWEEN LONGER AND SHORTER WALLS RESPECTIVELY AND WITH HS DOOR EACH ON LONGER WALL AND SHORTER WALL (TYPE 6A)

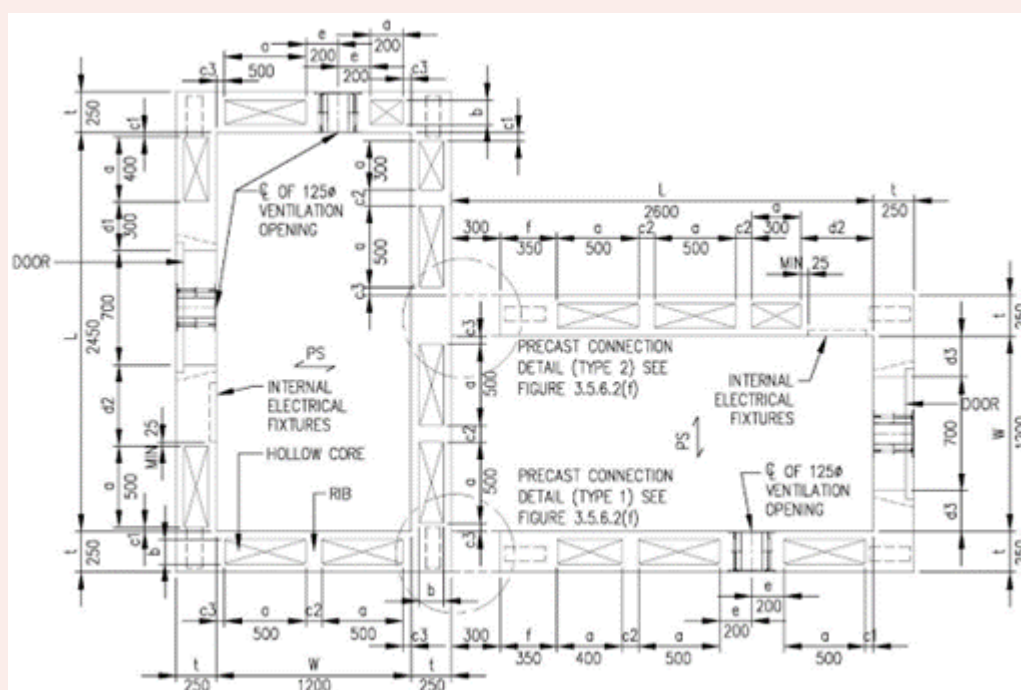


TABLE 3.5.6(a) DIMENSION OF PRECAST HOLLOW CORES HS

Precast Hollow Core Household Shelter	Minimum Dimension (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)
Length of Hollow Core (a*)	200	500
Width of Hollow Core (b^)	150	200
Distance between the nearest hollow core and internal wall (c1^ / c3^)	25	50
Distance between two hollow cores (c2)	100	
Distance between the nearest hollow core and edge of door frame (d1^)	250	300
Distance between the nearest hollow core and edge of door frame with internal electrical fixture between them (d2^)	375	450
Distance between the adjacent HS wall and edge of door frame for door on short wall of dimension 1200mm, 1250mm, 1300mm and 1350mm (d3#)	150	450
Distance between the nearest hollow core and centre of ventilation sleeve (e^)	150	200
Distance between the nearest hollow core and edge of a C-shaped HS wall (f^)	250	350

Note:

*Dimensions with increment of 100mm

#Dimensions with increment of 50mm

^Dimensions with increment of 25mm

TABLE 3.5.6(b) HS WALL THICKNESS AND SIZES OF HOLLOW CORES

HS Wall Thickness, t (mm)	Size of Hollow Core	
	b (mm)	a (mm)
250	150	200
		300
		400
		500
275	175	200
		300
		400
		500
300	200	200
		300
		400
		500

TABLE 3.5.6(c) MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT BARS IN HOLLOW CORES

TABLE 3.5.6(c) MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT BARS IN HOLLOW CORES

HS Wall Thickness, t (mm)	Size of Hollow Core		Minimum Reinforcement Bars in Hollow Cores	Minimum Links for Reinforcement Bars in Hollow Cores
	b (mm)	a (mm)		
2400 < Ht ≤ 3000	150/175/200	200	4H20	H8 - 250
		300	6H16	H8 - 250
		400	8H16	H8 - 250
		500	10H16	H8 - 250
		200	4H25	H8 - 250
3000 < Ht ≤ 3900	150/175/200	300	6H20	H8 - 250
		400	8H20	H8 - 250
		500	10H20	H8 - 250

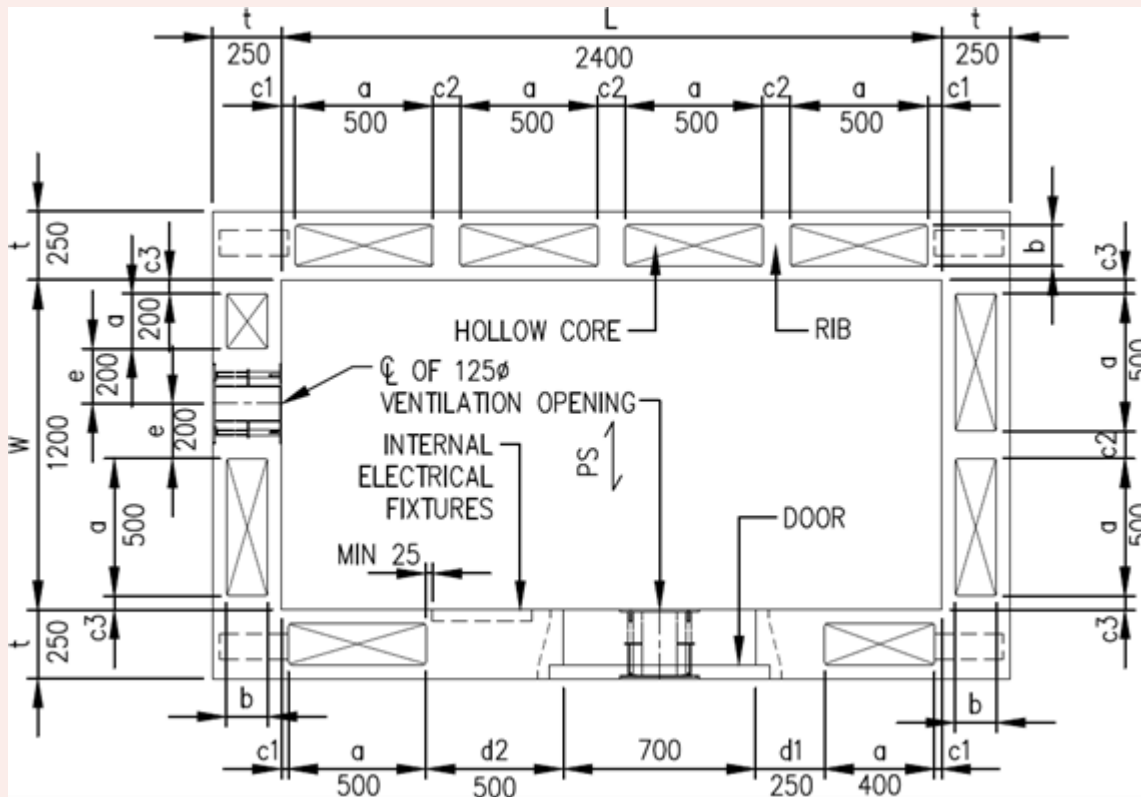
Note:

If larger size of reinforcement bars are required in the hollow cores, the number of such reinforcement bars shall remain the same as stipulated in the table above.

c. Hollow cores shall be modular in size with an increment of 100mm for its length and 25mm for its width. See FIGURE 2.6.2(c).

Figures & Tables

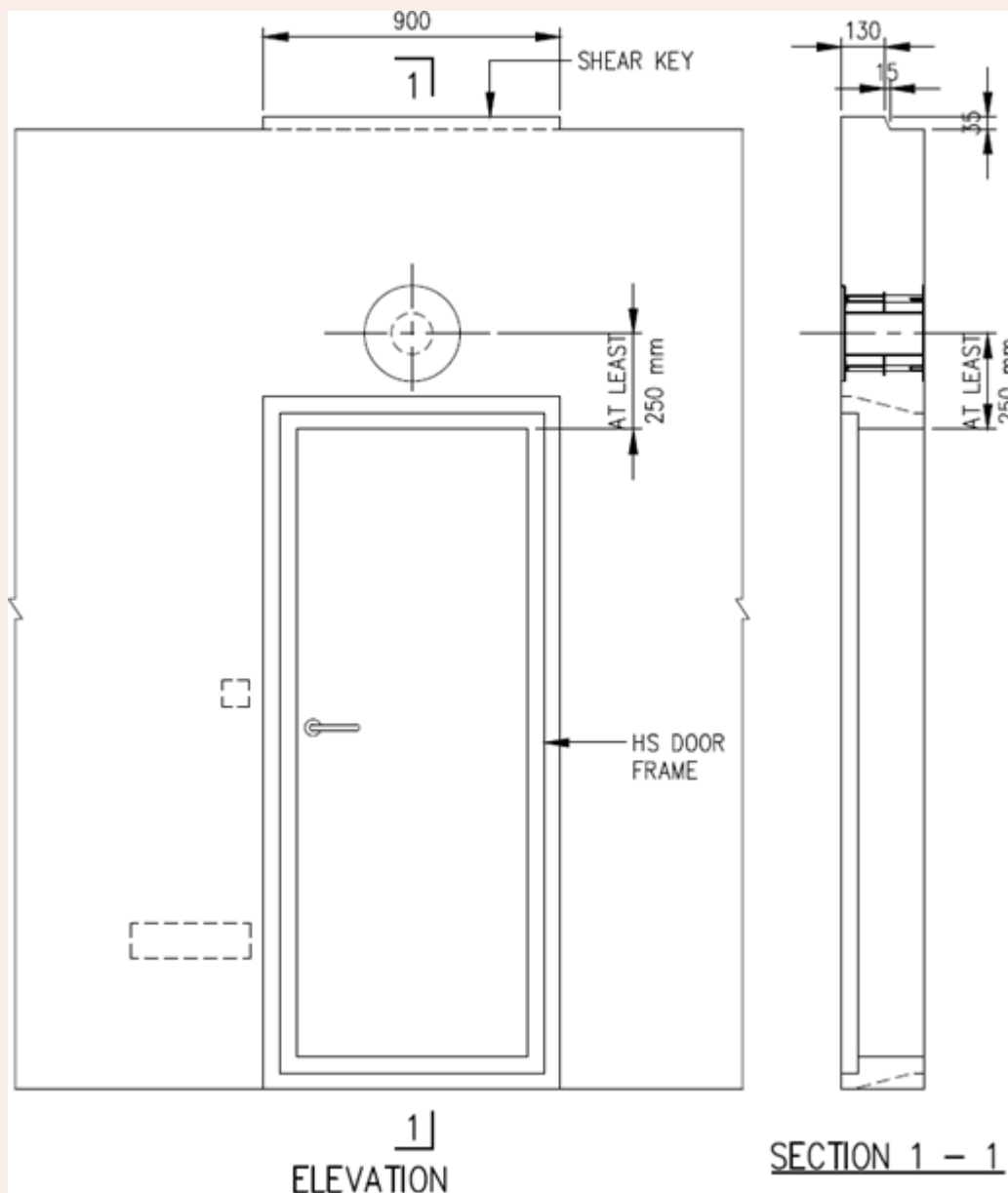
FIGURE 2.6.2(c) PRECAST HS DIMENSIONS



- d. The spacing between two adjacent hollow cores in HS wall shall be 100mm.
- e. There shall be a minimum 150mm reinforced concrete nib next to vertical edge of the HS door frame.
- f. Shear key of 35mm high shall be provided on wall above the HS door. See FIGURE 2.6.2(f).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.6.2(f) SHEAR KEY ON WALL ABOVE HS DOOR



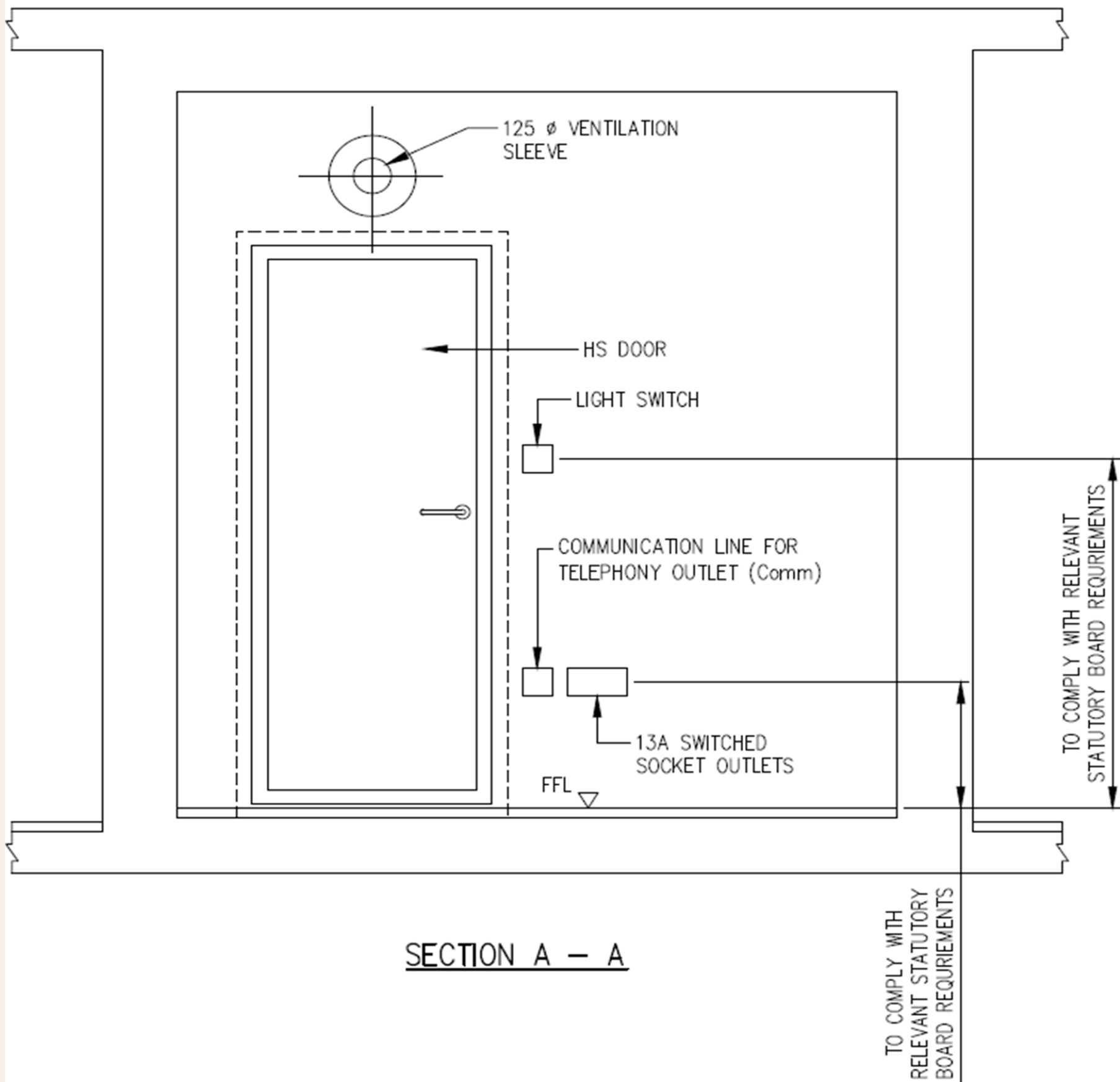
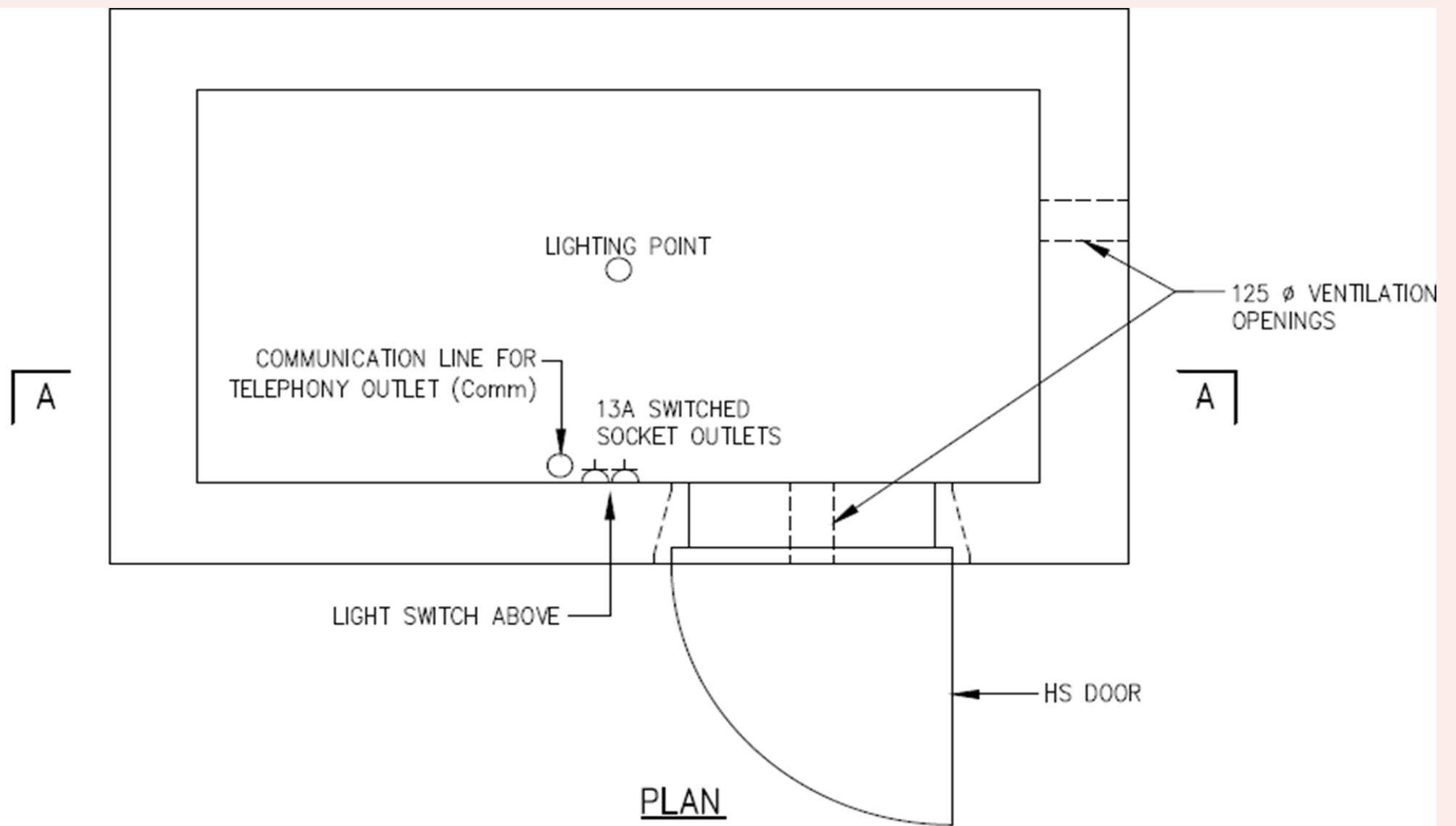
CLAUSE 2.7 FIXTURES IN HS

2.7.1 General

- a. The following electrical and communication fixtures in steel or PVC conduit system shall be provided inside the HS to provide basic stay-in and communication facilities:
 - i.13A switched socket outlets.
 - ii. Switch and lighting points.
 - iii. Communication line for telephony outlet.
- b. The electrical and communication fixtures shall be designed and installed in accordance with the relevant local Codes of Practice for Info-communication Facilities in Building (COPIF) and other statutory requirements for peacetime usage.
- c. The mounting height of the lighting switch and other electrical and communication fixtures shall comply with the requirement as stipulated in the other statutory codes and requirements for peacetime usage. See FIGURE 2.7.1(c).

Figures & Tables

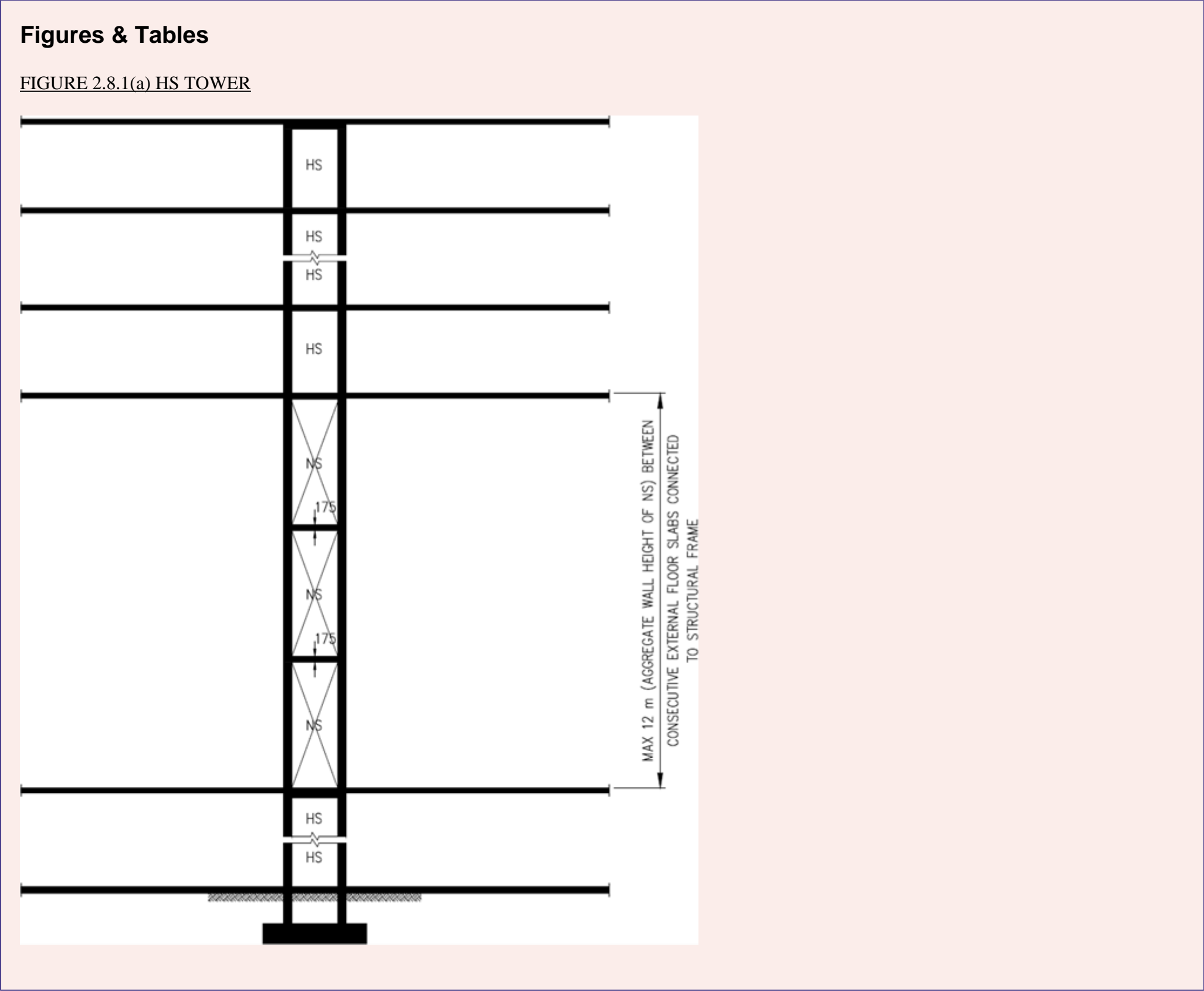
FIGURE 2.7.1(c) FIXTURES IN HS



CLAUSE 2.8 NS IN HS TOWER

2.8.1 Aggregate Wall Heights of NS

- a. Several NS can be stacked one on top of the other within an HS tower, without the need for NS floor slab to be connected to external floor slab, provided that the aggregate wall height of the NS does not exceed 12m. See FIGURE 2.8.1(a).



- b. Aggregate wall height of NS refers to the sum of the height(s) of NS between two levels of the HS tower where the full external perimeters of the HS tower at those levels are structurally connected by floor slabs or tie beams to the structural frame of the building. The tie beams shall be designed with at least equivalent stiffness to the floor slab.
- c. The minimum thickness of the intermediate slabs between 2 NS shall be 175mm.

2.8.2 Shielded and Unshielded NS Walls/Columns

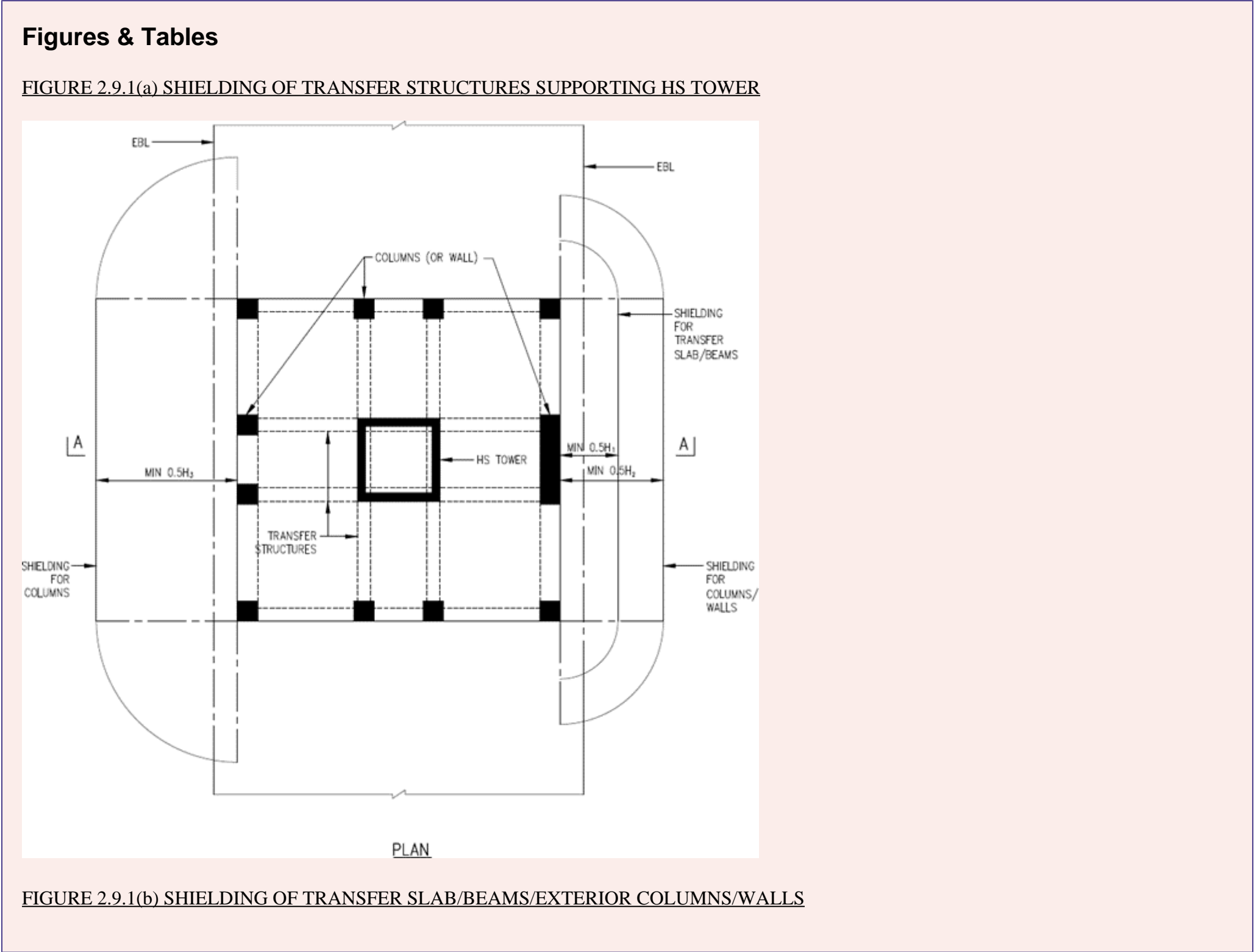
The relevant architectural technical requirements of the shielded and unshielded NS Columns/ Walls as stipulated in [Clause 3.3](#) shall be complied with.

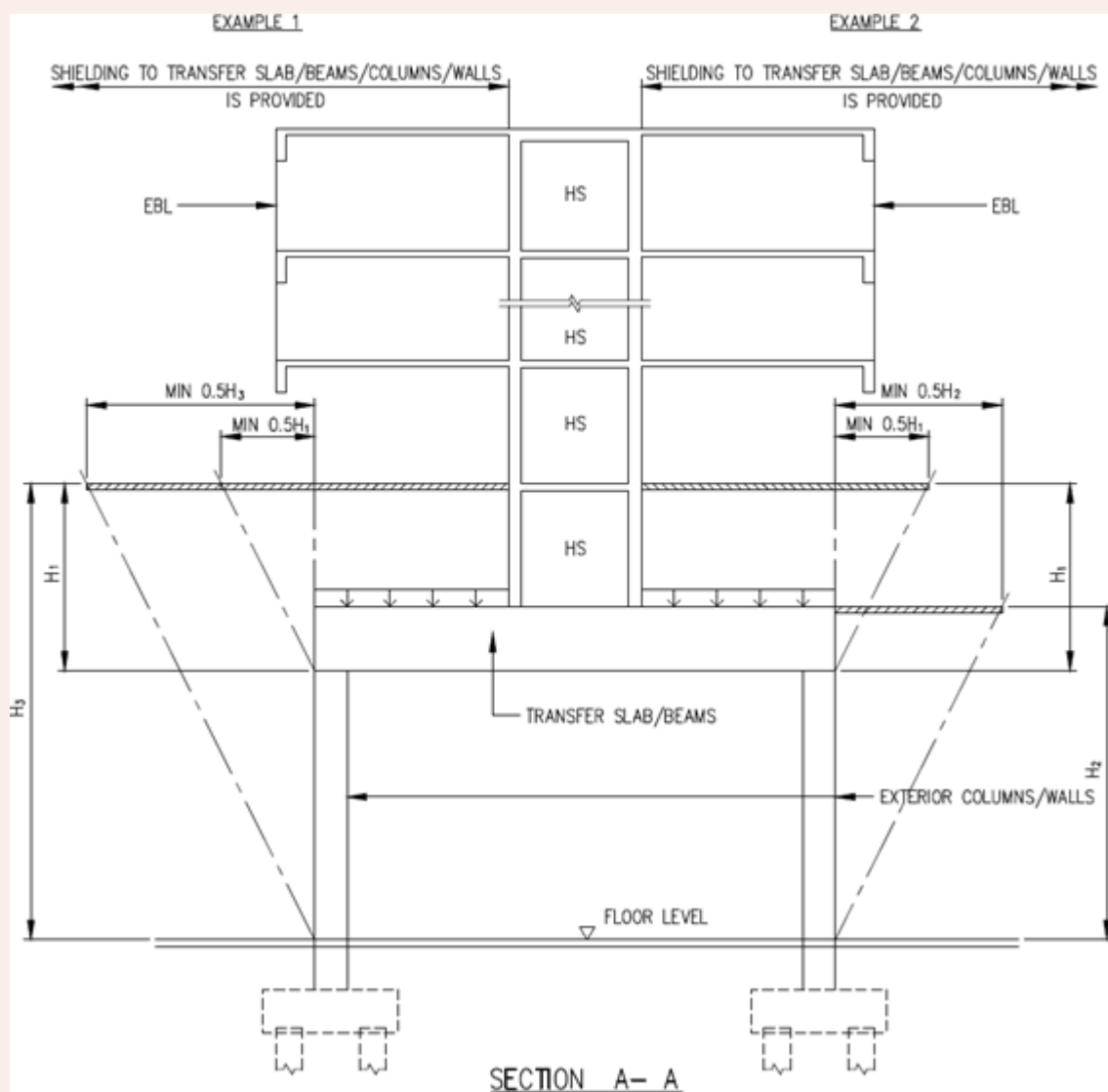
CLAUSE 2.9 TRANSFER STRUCTURE SUPPORTING HS TOWER

2.9.1 General

If the loads from walls of HS towers cannot be carried directly to the foundation, transfer structure can be used to carry the loads indirectly to the foundation. The transfer structure could take the form of slab, beams, or combination of both. When transfer structure is provided to carry HS tower, additional technical requirements described herein shall be complied with. Please note the following conditions in the HS tower design supported by transfer structure:

- a. RC slab shall be used as the shielding element of the transfer structure and its supporting columns and walls. See FIGURE 2.9.1(a) and (b).





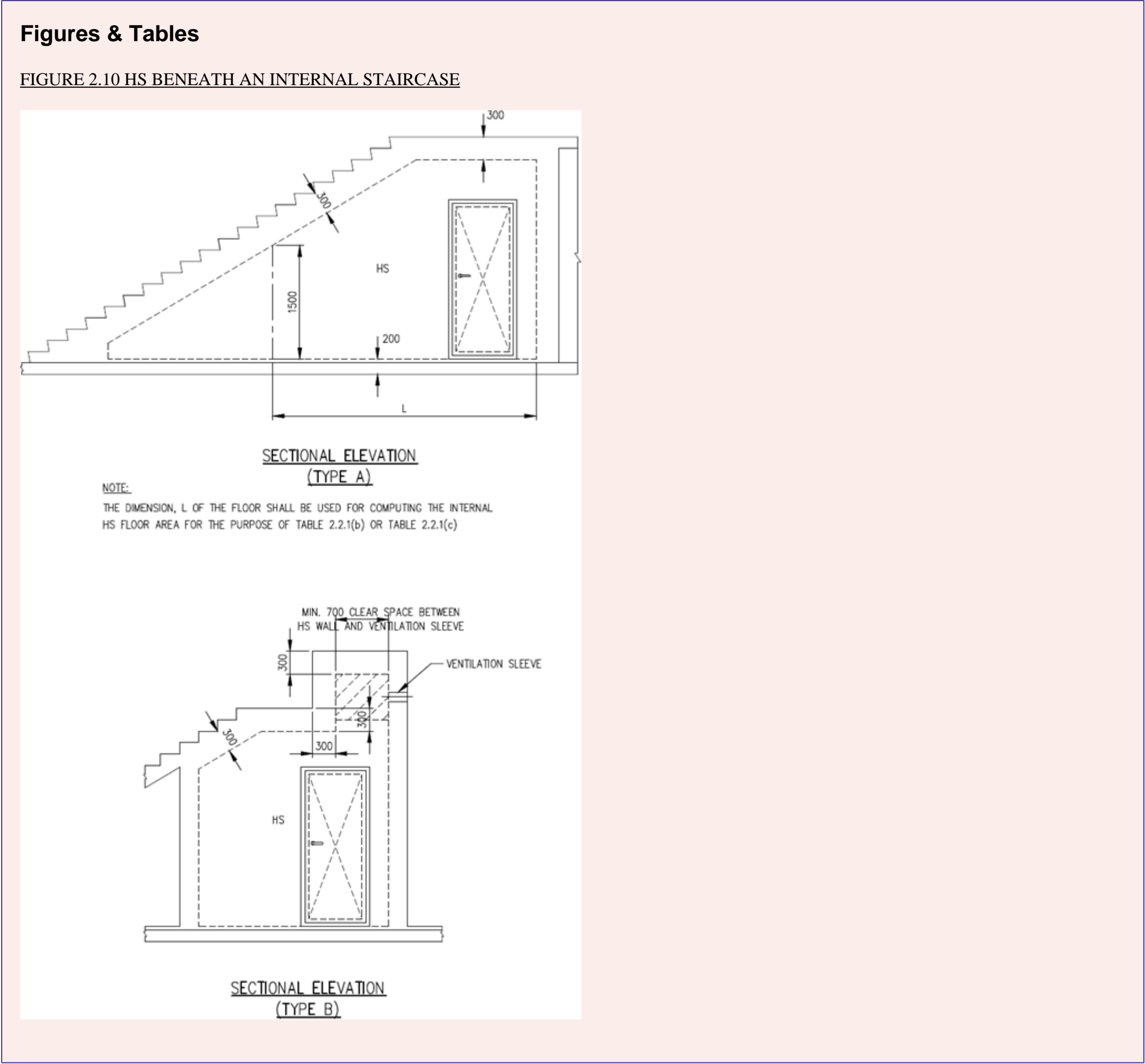
- b. The use of trellis or/and the adjacent building structure as shielding element of the transfer structure and its supporting columns and walls of HS is not allowed.
- c. Only one transfer of HS loads in each tower by the transfer structure to its supporting columns and/ or walls is allowed. Multiple transfers of HS loads from the same HS tower are not allowed.
- d. For unshielded exterior columns, the minimum size (either its diameter or the shorter dimension) shall be 500mm.
- e. The use of pre-stressed concrete for the transfer structure and its supporting columns and walls is not permitted.

2.9.2 Transfer Structure

Additional design checks on transfer structure supporting HS tower is required. See [Clause 3.3](#).

CLAUSE 2.10 HS BENEATH AN INTERNAL STAIRCASE

If a HS is located beneath an internal staircase, the following requirements shall apply. See Figure 2.10.



Figures & Tables

TABLE 2.2.1(b) MINIMUM INTERNAL HS FLOOR AREA AND VOLUME

GFA* of a House (m2)	TABLE 2.2.1(b) MINIMUM INTERNAL HS FLOOR AREA AND VOLUME		HS Floor Area (m2)	HS Volume (m3)
GFA ≤ 40			1.44	3.6
40 < GFA ≤ 45			1.6	3.6
45 < GFA ≤ 75			2.2	5.4
75 < GFA > 140m			5	7.2
GFA < 140			3.4	9.0

Note:

The GFA of the dwelling unit excludes the area of balconies that are open on at least two sides to make the balconies conducive for sky-rise gardening in accordance with URA guidelines.

TABLE 2.2.1(c) NUMBER OF SQUARE UNITS (0.6m x 0.6m) USED FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF TRAPEZOIDAL OR L-SHAPED HS

TABLE 2.2.1(c) NUMBER OF SQUARE UNITS (0.6m x 0.6m) USED FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF TRAPEZOIDAL OR L-SHAPED HS

GFA* of a House (m2)	HS Floor Area (m2)	HS Volume (m3)	Number of Square Units
GFA ≤ 40	1.44	3.6	3
40 < GFA ≤ 45	1.6	3.6	3
45 < GFA ≤ 75	2.2	5.4	4
75 < GFA > 140m	5	7.2	5
GFA < 140	3.4	9.0	6

b. For the purpose of determining the minimum internal volume of the HS in accordance with TABLE 2.2.1 (b) and TABLE 2.2.1 (c), the entire enclosed space may be used.

Figures & Tables

TABLE 2.2.1(b) MINIMUM INTERNAL HS FLOOR AREA AND VOLUME

TABLE 2.2.1(b) MINIMUM INTERNAL HS FLOOR AREA AND VOLUME			
GFA* of a House (m2)	HS Floor Area (m2)	HS Volume (m3)	
GFA ≤ 40	1.44	3.6	
40 < GFA ≤ 45	1.6	3.6	
45 < GFA ≤ 75	2.2	5.4	
75 < GFA > 140m	5	7.2	
GFA < 140	3.4	9.0	

Note:

The GFA of the dwelling unit excludes the area of balconies that are open on at least two sides to make the balconies conducive for sky-rise gardening in accordance with URA guidelines.

TABLE 2.2.1(c) NUMBER OF SQUARE UNITS (0.6m x 0.6m) USED FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF TRAPEZOIDAL OR L-SHAPED HS

TABLE 2.2.1(c) NUMBER OF SQUARE UNITS (0.6m x 0.6m) USED FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF TRAPEZOIDAL OR L-SHAPED HS

GFA* of a House (m2)	HS Floor Area (m2)	HS Volume (m3)	Number of Square Units
GFA ≤ 40	1.44	3.6	3
40 < GFA ≤ 45	1.6	3.6	3
45 < GFA ≤ 75	2.2	5.4	4
75 < GFA > 140m	5	7.2	5
GFA < 140	3.4	9.0	6

c. The minimum thickness of the HS ceiling slab and waist of the staircase shall be 300mm.

d. The minimum unobstructed distance from the HS wall with ventilation sleeve opening to the nearest face of any other internal structural element shall be at least 700mm. This is to facilitate the installation of a gas filtration unit when required during a National Emergency.

CLAUSE 2.11 FINISHES IN HS

Finishes within a HS shall comply with the following:

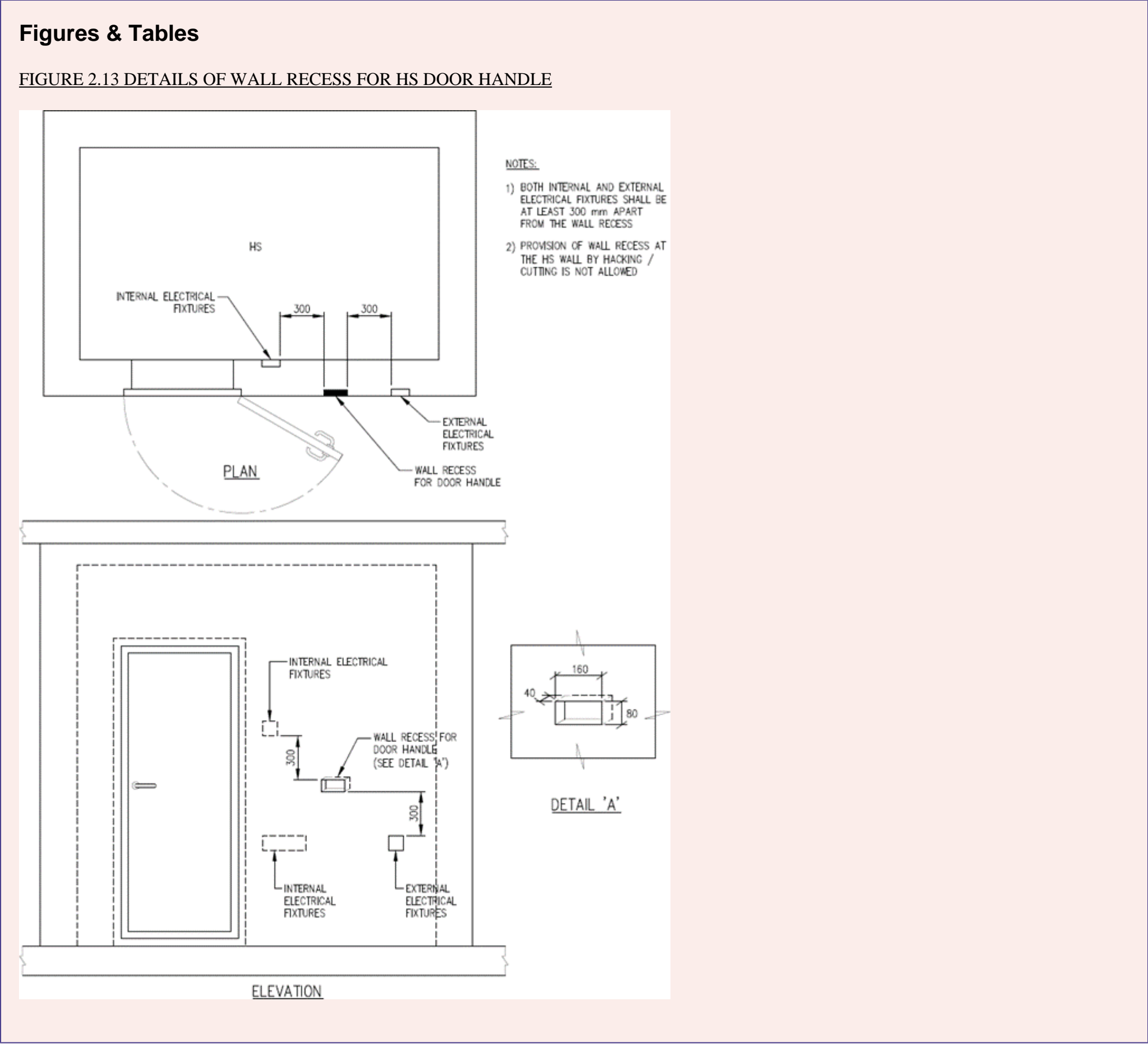
- a. The walls and the ceiling slab shall be cast with a smooth concrete finish.
- b. The walls and ceiling slab may be finished with a skim coat of not thicker than 2mm.
- c. No plastering or tiling shall be permitted on the walls and ceiling slab.
- d. Floor tiles or floor finishes, which are laid on wet cement mortar, are permitted.
- e. Skirting tiles laid on wet cement mortar are permitted up to a maximum 100mm high above the FFL.

CLAUSE 2.12 EXIT STAIRCASE

Where there is only one exit staircase or exit scissors-staircase serving the non-landed houses, the minimum waist of exit staircase and the thickness of the intermediate landing slab shall be 150mm. The staircase shall be constructed of reinforced concrete.

CLAUSE 2.13 DOOR RECESS ON HS WALL

A door recess on HS wall to accommodate the protrusion of the HS door handle when the HS door is fully open is allowed provided that (See FIGURE 2.13)



- a. The dimensions are not larger than 160mm (length) x 80mm (height) x 40mm (depth) for HS wall of minimum 250mm thickness.
- b. The spacing between the HS door handle recess and the external/ or internal socket points shall be at least 300mm apart.

Amendment History - Chapter 2 - Architectural Requirements

Clause No.	Amendment Date	Effective Date	Clause Status	Clause Before Amendment	Circular Date
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CLAUSE 3.1 GENERAL

The structural design of the HS tower shall take into account both the vertical and lateral loads, where applicable.

The HS tower shall be designed for maximum degrees of redundancy in the structural system against weapon effects.

CLAUSE 3.2 MATERIALS

3.2.1 Concrete

- a. The minimum concrete strength class shall be grade C25/30 for landed residential developments and C32/40 for non-landed residential developments. Concrete used in HS/NS structures (including hollow core and joints), as well as concrete used for structures within shelter setback distance, should be of normal concrete density (2400kg/m³) and consists of 20mm nominal maximum size coarse aggregate.
- b. The use of pre-stressed concrete for the HS tower, and the transfer structure and its supporting walls and columns is not permitted.

3.2.2 Steel Reinforcement

The steel reinforcement of concrete shall be welded steel fabric mesh and hot rolled steel bars. The minimum yield strength for the main reinforcements and shear links in the structural elements forming the HS or NS shall be 500 N/mm², and of ductility class B or better.

CLAUSE 3.3 ANALYSIS

3.3.1 General

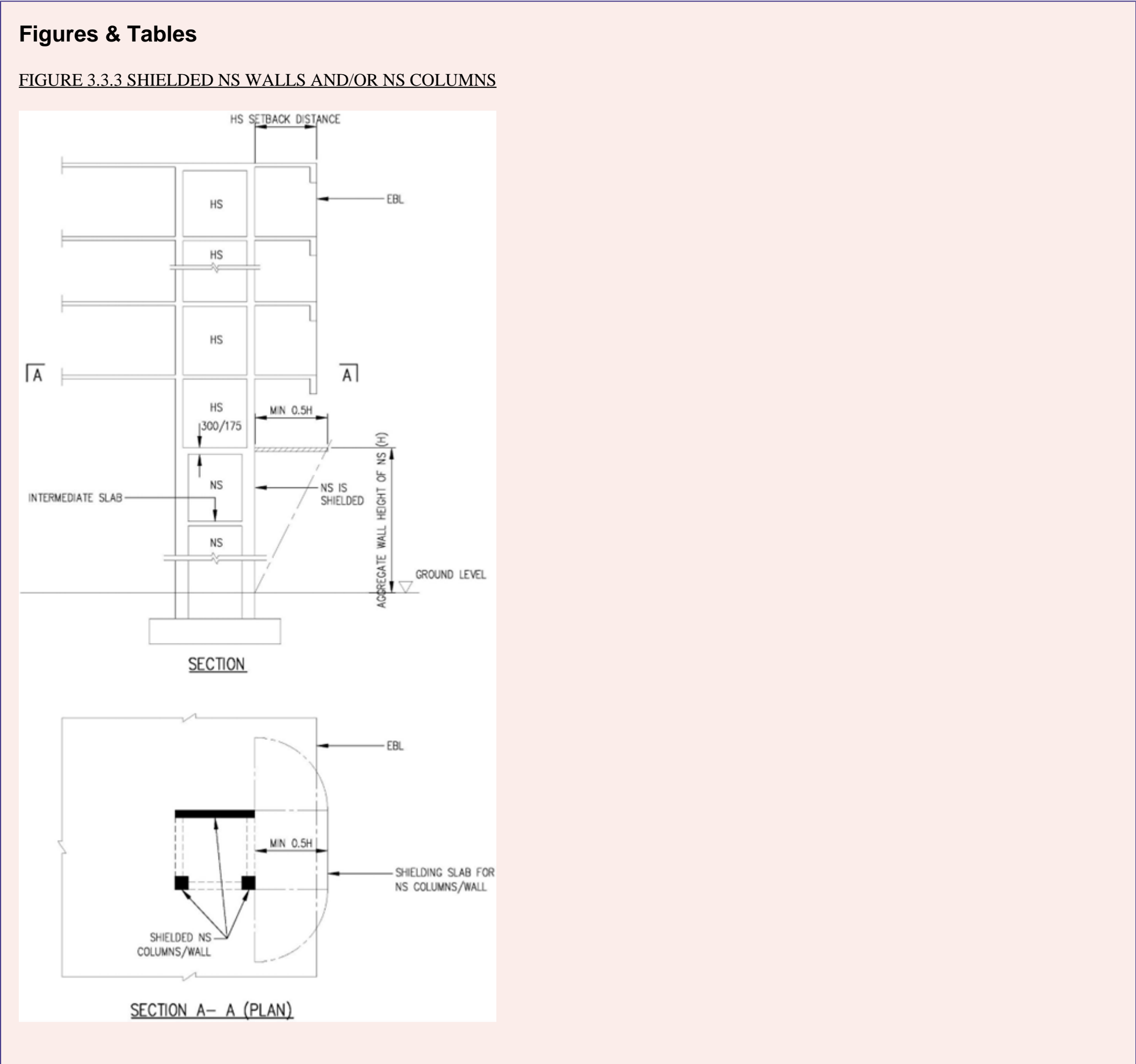
The vertically continuity of HS and NS walls, where applicable, to the foundation shall comply with [clause 2.4.2](#).

3.3.2 Beam Supported by HS Wall

The beam that is supported by HS wall shall be designed and detailed as simply supported on the HS wall or cantilever from the HS wall.

3.3.3 Shielded NS walls and/or NS columns

No additional design checks on HS tower is required if its supporting NS elements, wall(s), column(s) or any of its combination, are shielded. These structural elements are deemed adequately shielded if reinforced concrete slab or other equivalent structural forms provided above them is extended beyond their edges by a minimum length of $0.5H$, where H is the aggregate wall height of NS. See [FIGURE 3.3.3](#).



3.3.4 Unshielded NS Wall(s) and/or NS Columns

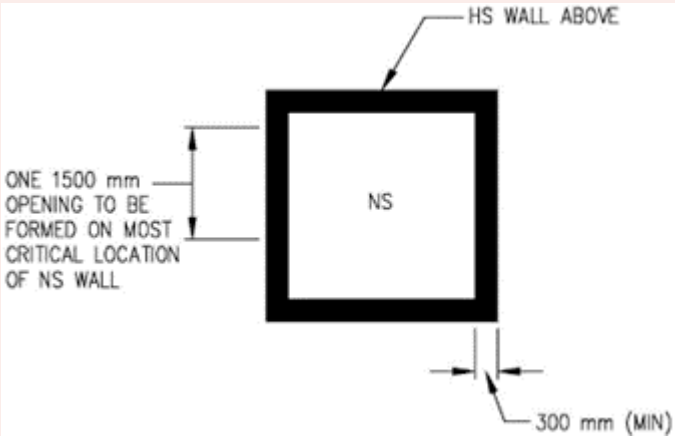
The following requirements are to be complied with if the design adopts:

a. Unshielded NS Wall(s)

The minimum thickness of each NS wall shall be 300mm. The HS tower shall be designed against the most severe effects as the result of the removal of a portion of the NS wall equivalent to an opening of 1500mm diameter on the NS wall at its most critical location. See FIGURE 3.3.4(a).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.3.4(a) UNSHIELD NS WALL(S)

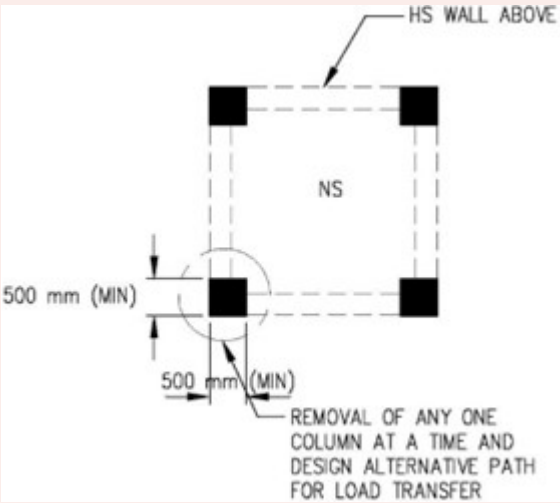


b. Unshielded NS Column(s)

The minimum size (either its diameter or the shorter dimension) of NS column shall be 500mm. The HS tower shall be designed against the most severe effects as the result of the removal of any one NS column. See FIGURE 3.3.4(b).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.3.4(b) UNSHIELD NS COLUMN(S)

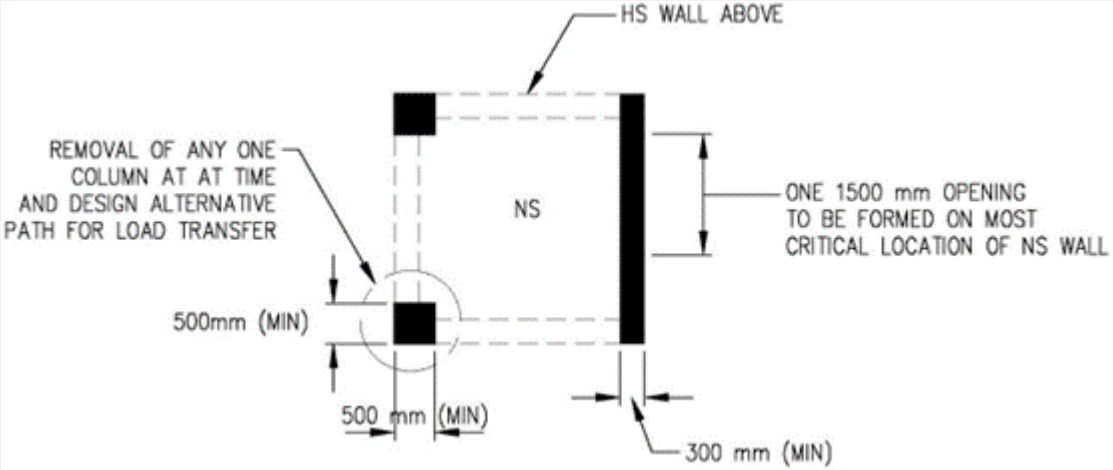


c. Combination of Unshielded NS Wall(s) and NS Column(s)

The minimum thickness of each NS wall and minimum size (either its diameter or the shorter dimension) of NS column shall be 300mm and 500mm respectively. The HS tower shall be designed against the most severe effects as the result of the following (See FIGURE 3.3.4(c)):

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.3.4(c) COMBINATION OF UNSHIELD NS WALL(S) AND/OR NS COLUMN(S)



- i. Removal of a portion of the NS wall equivalent to an opening of 1500mm diameter on the NS wall at its most critical location and
- ii. Removal of any one NS column at a time.

The above removal of wall or column shall be considered one at a time.

d. The following criteria are to be used when performing design checks for [Clause 3.3.4\(a\)](#), [3.3.4\(b\)](#) or [3.3.4\(c\)](#):

- i. The design loads shall be based on the load combination and values of partial safety factors for actions (f) in accordance with [Table 3.3.4\(d\)](#).

Figures & Tables

TABLE 3.3.4 (d) ACTION COMBINATION AND VALUES OF PARTIAL SAFETY FACTORS (γ_f) FOR ULTIMATE LIMIT STATE

Action Combination	Permanent Action		Variable Action		Earth/Water Pressure Load, if applicable
	Favourable	Unfavourable	Imposed Load	Wind Load	
Permanent and Variable (Imposed Load, Wind Load), Earth/Water Pressure Load, if applicable	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

- ii. The design strength for a given material is derived from the characteristic strength divided by the partial safety factor for strength of material (m), which shall be 1.2 for concrete and 1.0 for reinforcement.

3.3.5 Transfer Structure Supporting HS Tower

3.3.5.1 Design against Collapse Load

The design loads for the transfer structure shall include a collapse load of 20kN/m² acting on transfer slab/beam. An additional load combination in the design of transfer structure supporting the HS tower, incorporating the collapse load, shall be considered with partial safety factors for actions (f) given in [Table 3.3.5.1](#). Only one transfer of HS loads from each tower by the transfer structure to its supporting columns and/ or walls is allowed. Multiple transfers of HS load from the same HS tower is not allowed. See [FIGURE 2.9.1\(a\)](#) and [FIGURE 2.9.1\(b\)](#).

Figures & Tables

TABLE 3.3.5.1 ACTION COMBINATION AND VALUES OF PARTIAL SAFETY FACTORS (γ_f) FOR ULTIMATE LIMIT STATE (DESIGN AGAINST COLLAPSE LOAD AND UNSHIELDED/SHIELDED TRANSFER STRUCTURE)

Action Combination	Permanent Action		Leading Variable Action	Variable Action	
	Favourable	Unfavourable		Accompanying Variable Actions (Earth, Wind and Water Pressure)	Accompanying Variable Action (Collapse)
Permanent and Variable (Imposed Load, Wind Load),	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Earth/Water Pressure Load, if applicable

FIGURE 2.9.1(a) SHIELDING OF TRANSFER STRUCTURES SUPPORTING HS TOWER

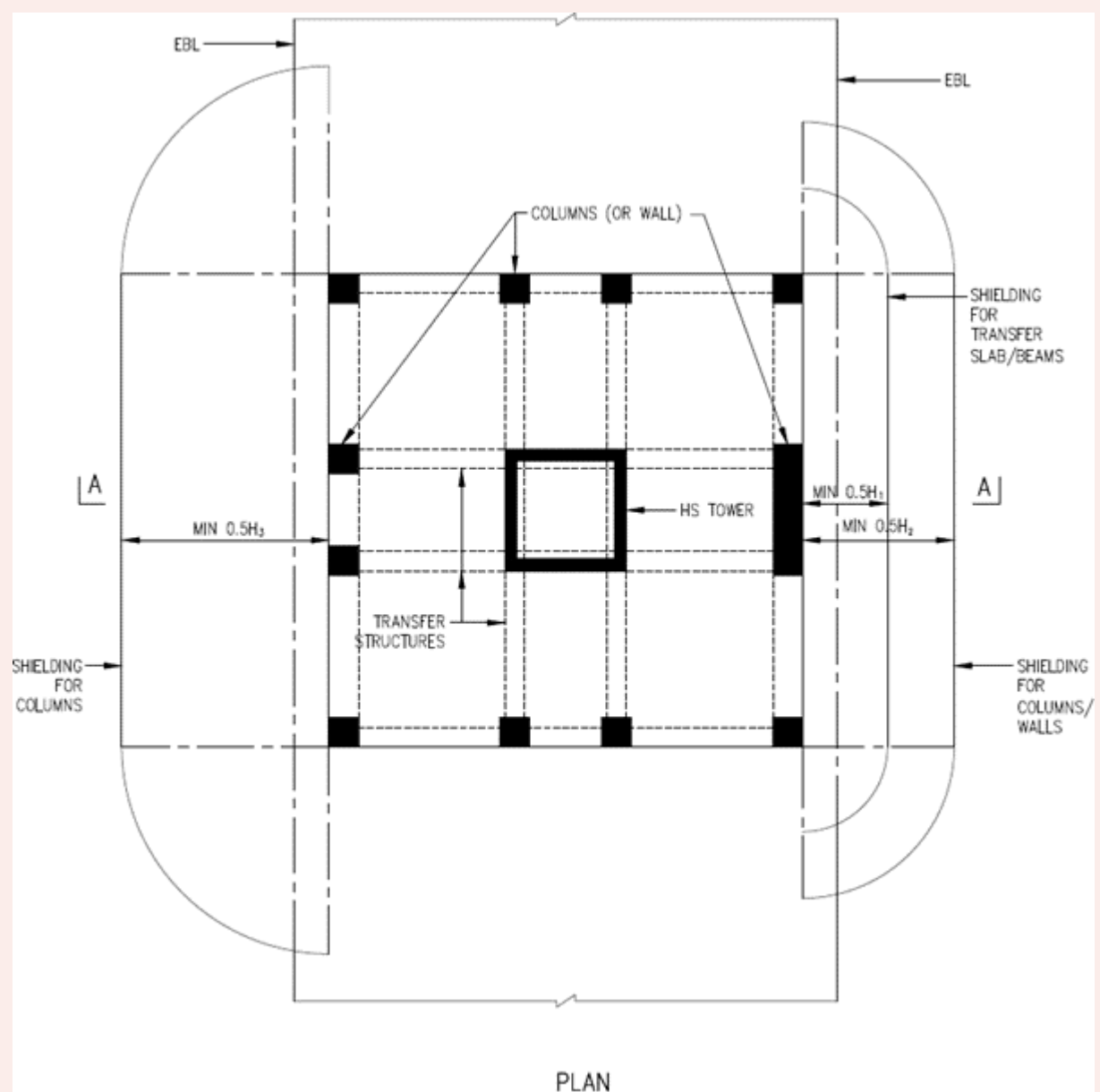
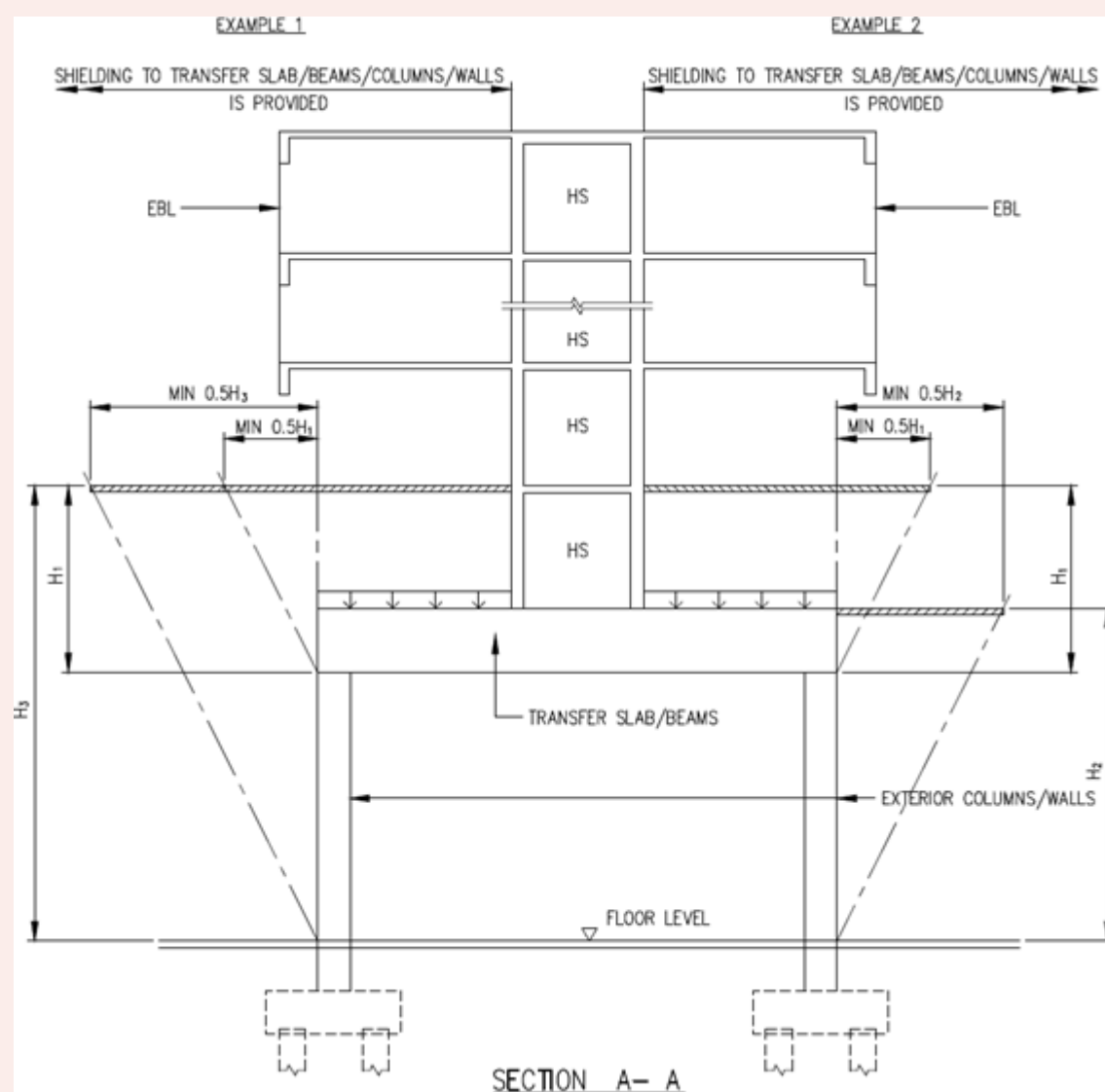


FIGURE 2.9.1(b) SHIELDING OF TRANSFER SLAB/BEAMS/EXTERIOR COLUMNS/WALLS



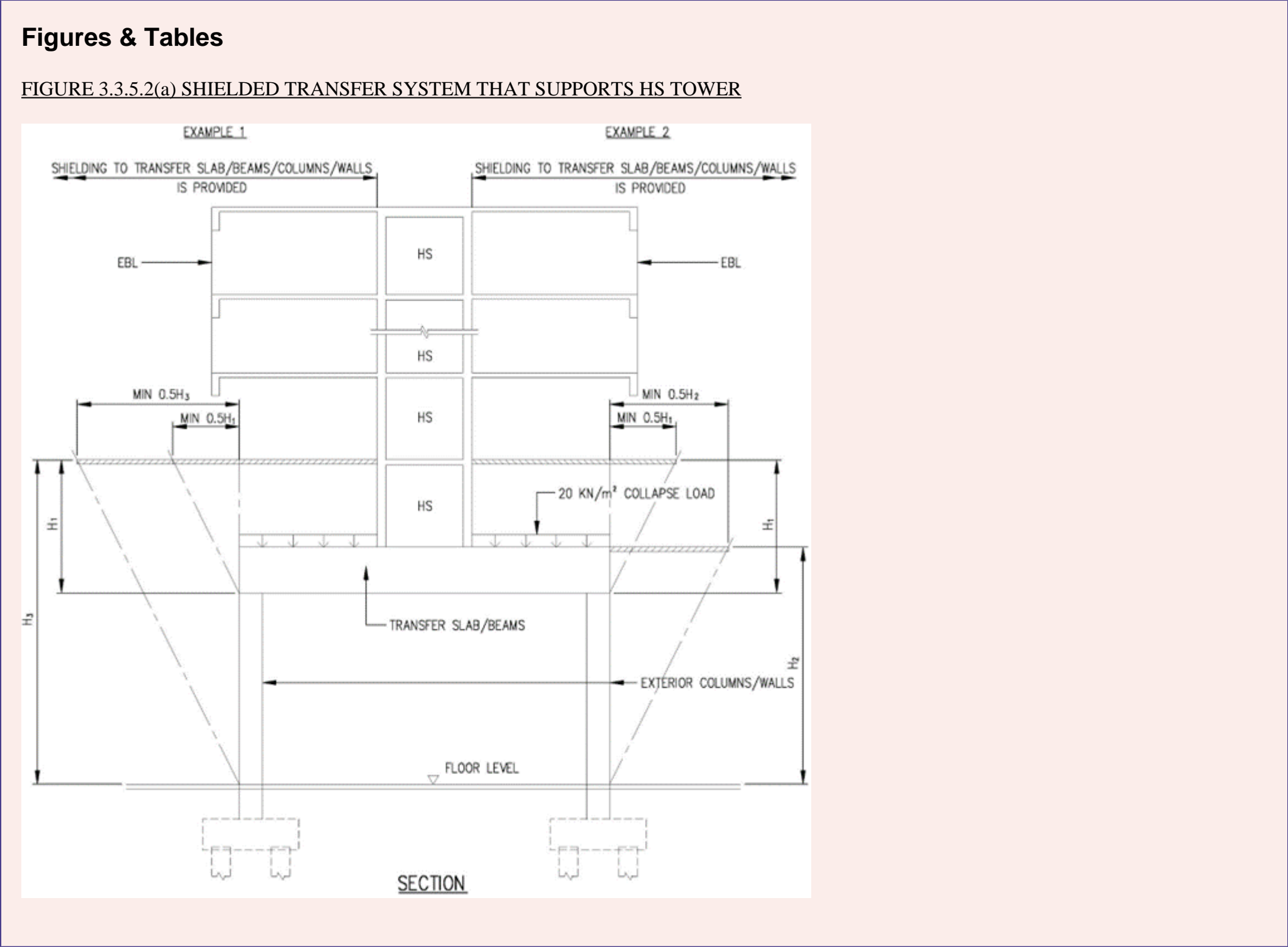
3.3.5.2 Shielded Transfer Structure

No additional design checks on transfer structure are required, besides the requirement in [Clause 3.3.5.1](#), if the transfer structures are shielded by RC slab

or other equivalent structural forms. The transfer structure is deemed adequately shielded if [Clause 3.3.5.2\(a\)](#) and [3.3.5.2\(b\)](#) are complied with:

a. [Shielding of Transfer slab/beams](#)

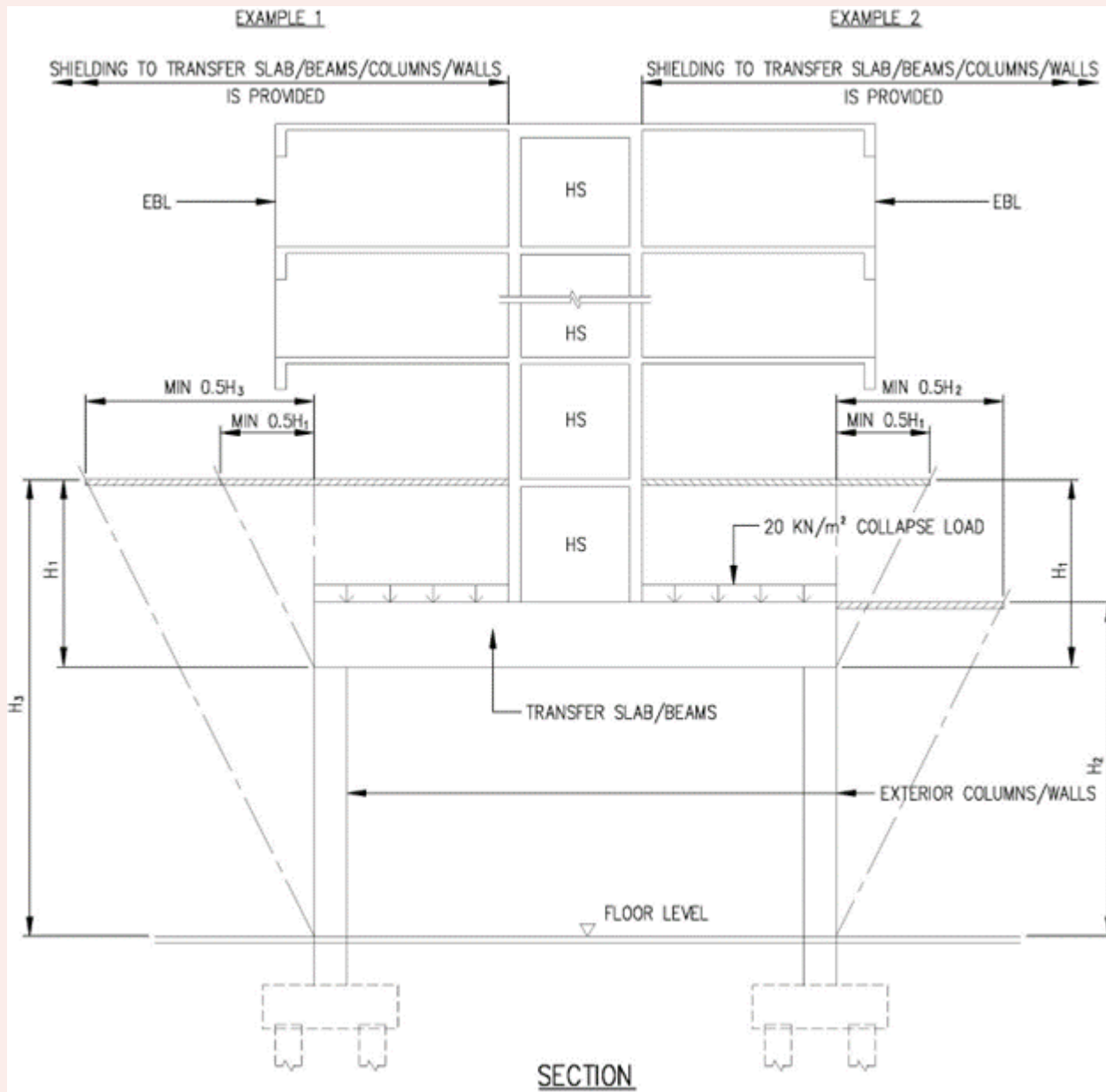
The transfer slab/beams are deemed to be shielded if RC shielding slab or other equivalent structural forms is provided directly above the transfer slab/beams and is extended beyond their external edges by a minimum length of $0.5H_1$, where H_1 is the vertical distance between the top level of the RC shielding slab and the soffit of transfer slab/beams. See [FIGURE 3.3.5.2\(a\)](#).



b. [Shielding of Exterior Columns](#)

The transfer columns are deemed to be shielded if RC shielding slab or other equivalent structural forms is provided above the exterior columns and is extended beyond their exterior edges by a minimum length of $0.5H_2$ or $0.5H_3$, where H_2 and H_3 are the vertical distances between the top level of the RC shielding slab and the base of the exterior columns. See [FIGURE 3.3.5.2\(a\)](#).



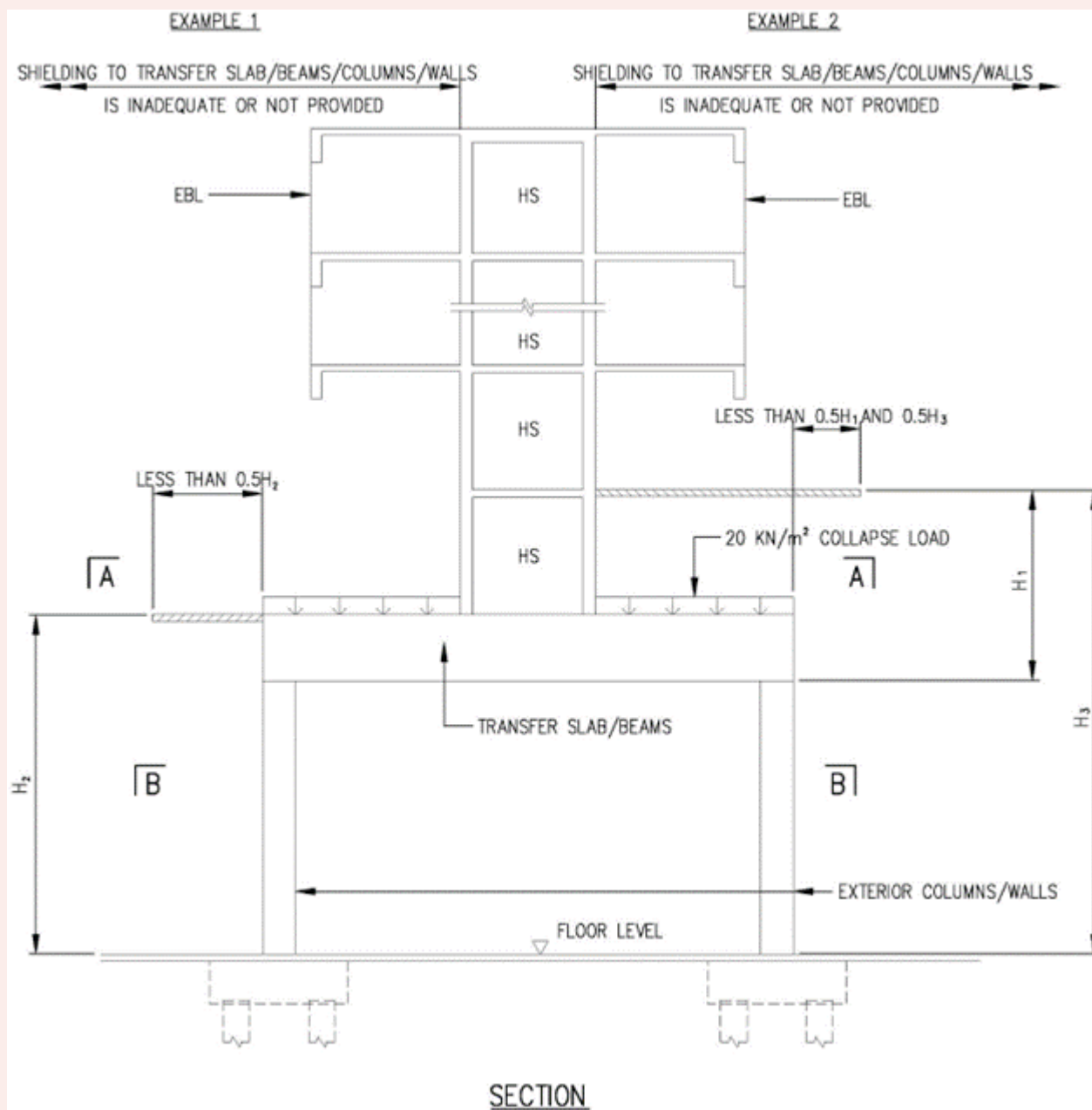


3.3.5.3 Unshielded Transfer Structure

Besides the requirement in [Clause 3.3.5.1](#), additional design checks on unshielded transfer structure (See [FIGURE 3.3.5.3](#)) shall be carried out in accordance with the following requirements:

Figures & Tables

**FIGURE 3.3.5.3 UNSHIELDED TRANSFER SYSTEM THAT SUPPORTS HS TOWER
(UNSHIELDED SLAB/BEAM OR/AND COLUMNS/WALLS)**



a. Unshielded Transfer Slab/Beams

The transfer structure shall be designed against the most severe effects as the result of the removal of a portion of the transfer slab/beam equivalent to an opening of 1500mm diameter on the transfer slab/beams at its most critical location. See FIGURE 3.3.5.3a (i) and FIGURE 3.3.5.3a (ii).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.3.5.3a(i) UNSHIELDED TRANSFER BEAMS

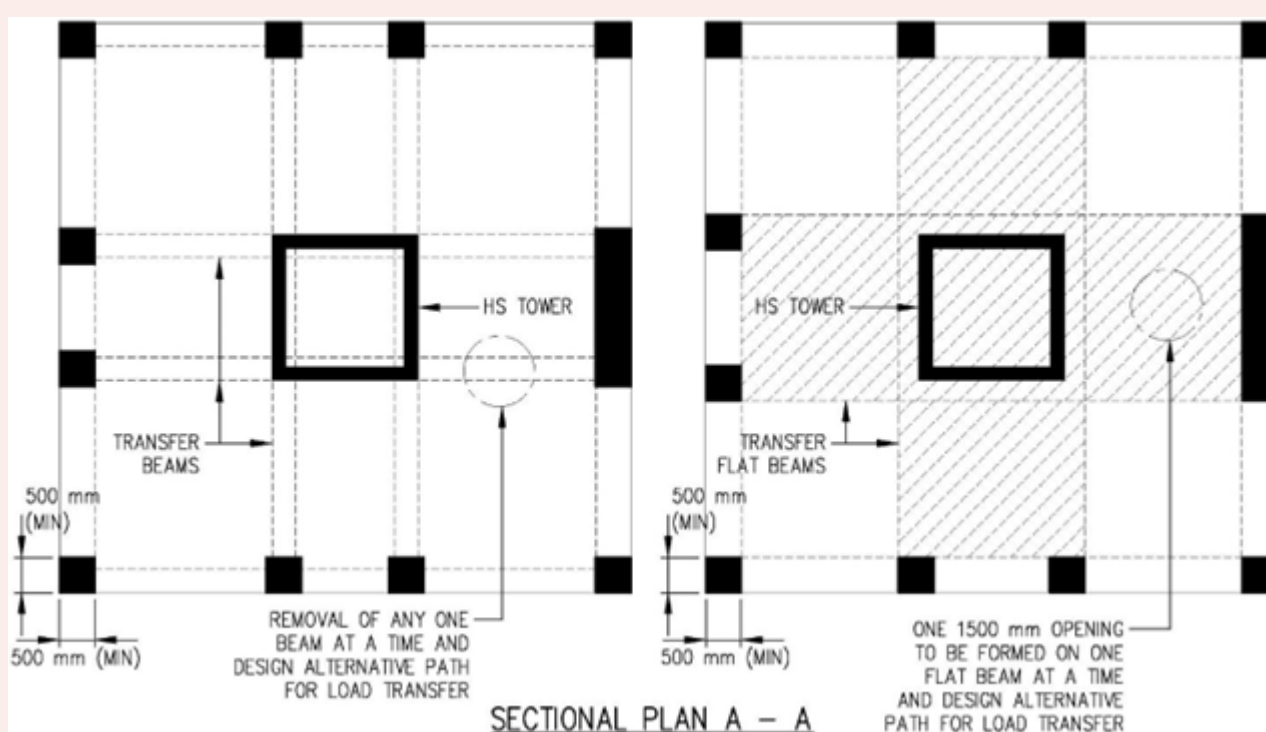
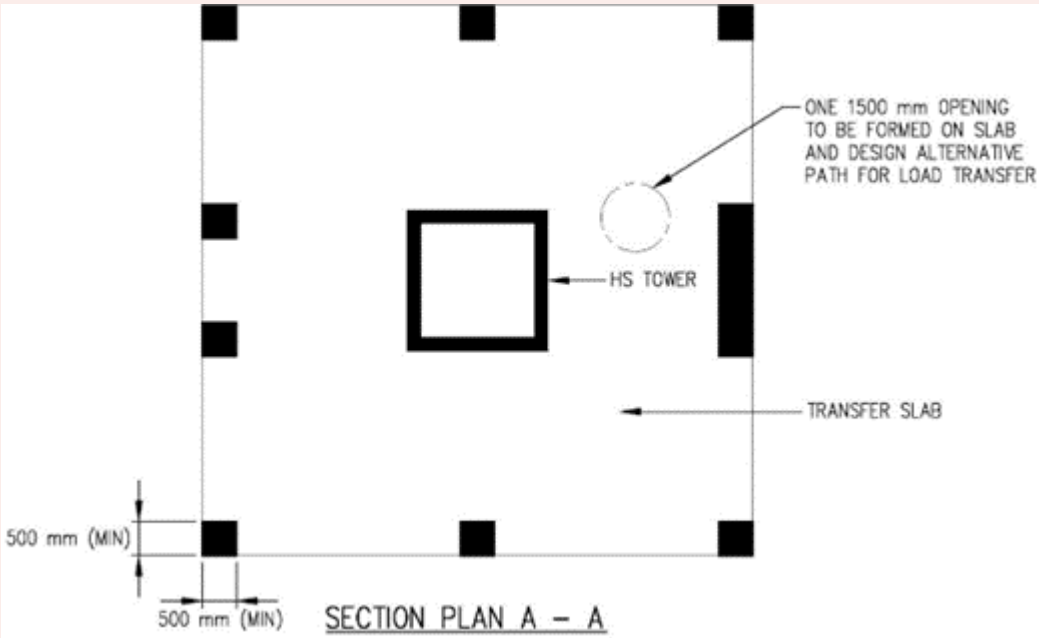


FIGURE 3.3.5.3a(ii) UNSHIELDED TRANSFER SLAB



b. Unshielded Exterior Columns and Walls

The minimum size (either its diameter or shorter dimension) of the exterior columns shall be 500mm and the minimum thickness of the wall shall be 300mm. The transfer structure shall be designed against the most severe effects as the result of the removal of any one exterior column at a time or the removal of a portion of the exterior wall equivalent to an opening of 1500mm diameter on the transfer wall at its most critical location. Alternative path for load transfer shall be designed for such cases. See FIGURE 3.3.5.3b (i) and FIGURE 3.3.5.3b (ii).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.3.5.3b(i) UNSHIELDED TRANSFER WALLS

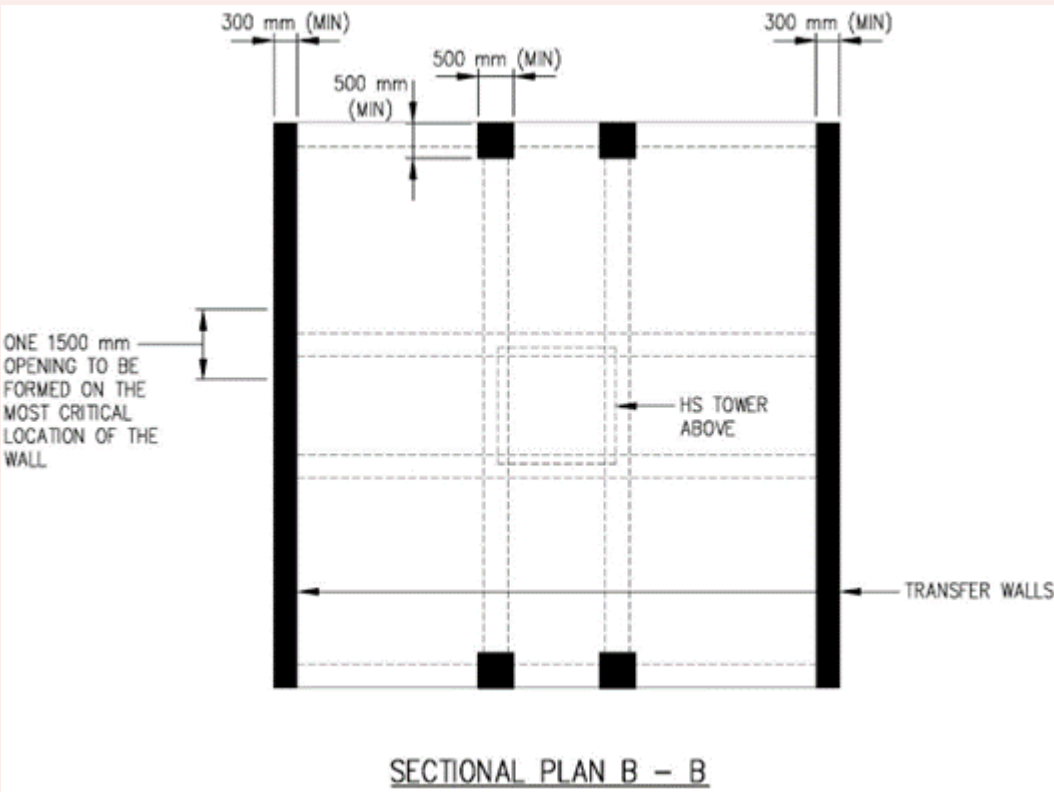
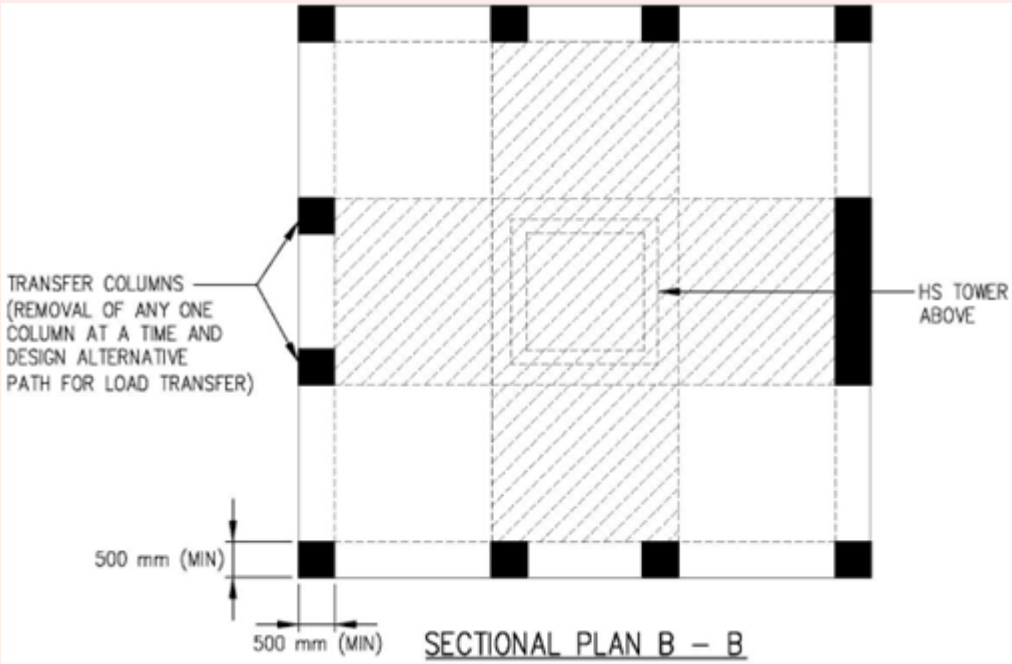


FIGURE 3.3.5.3b(ii) UNSHIELDED TRANSFER COLUMNS



- c. The following are the criteria to be used when performing design checks for [Clause 3.3.5.3\(a\)](#) and [3.3.5.3\(b\)](#):
- i. The design loads including collapse load, shall be based on the load combination and values of partial safety factors for loads (γ) in accordance with Table 3.3.5.1.

Figures & Tables

TABLE 3.3.5.1 ACTION COMBINATION AND VALUES OF PARTIAL SAFETY FACTORS (γ_f) FOR ULTIMATE LIMIT STATE (DESIGN AGAINST COLLAPSE LOAD AND UNSHIELDED/SHIELDED TRANSFER STRUCTURE)

TABLE 3.3.5.1 ACTION COMBINATION AND VALUES OF PARTIAL SAFETY FACTORS (γ_f) FOR ULTIMATE LIMIT STATE (DESIGN AGAINST COLLAPSE LOAD AND UNSHIELDED/SHIELDED TRANSFER STRUCTURE)					
Action Combination	Permanent Action		Leading Variable Action	Variable Action	
	Favourable	Unfavourable		Accompanying Variable	Accompanying Variable Action
				Actions (Earth, Wind and Water Pressure)	(Collapse)
Permanent and Variable (Imposed Load, Wind Load), Earth/Water Pressure Load, if applicable	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

- ii. The design strength for a given material is derived from the characteristic strength divided by the partial safety factor for strength of material (γ_m), which shall be 1.2 for concrete and 1.0 for reinforcement.

CLAUSE 3.4 MEMBER DIMENSIONS AND REINFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS

3.4.1 Member Dimensions

The minimum member size of HS and NS shall be as stipulated in [Chapter 2 – Architectural Design](#).

3.4.2 Reinforcement Requirements

All diameters of reinforcement specified hereinafter shall refer to minimum bar diameters. All spacing of reinforcement specified hereinafter shall refer to maximum spacing of reinforcement in both directions.

3.4.2.1 [Wall Reinforcements of HS and NS](#)

- a. Minimum Reinforcement in HS walls in landed development – refer to TABLE 3.4.2.1(a).

Figures & Tables		
TABLE 3.4.2.1(a) MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT OF HS WALLS FOR LANDED DEVELOPMENTS		
TABLE 3.4.2.1(a) MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT OF HS WALLS FOR LANDED DEVELOPMENTS		
HS Clear Height (mm)	Reinforcements at both internal and external faces of wall (both directions)	Shear Links (both directions)
2400 < Ht ≤ 3900	H10 - 100	H8 - 600

- b. Minimum Reinforcement in HS or NS walls in non-landed development – refer to TABLE 3.4.2.1(b).

Figures & Tables		
TABLE 3.4.2.1(b) MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT OF HS AND NS WALLS FOR NON-LANDED DEVELOPMENTS		
TABLE 3.4.2.1(b) MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT OF HS AND NS WALLS FOR NON-LANDED DEVELOPMENTS		
HS Clear Height (mm)	Reinforcements at both internal and external faces of wall (both directions)	Shear Links (both directions)
2400 < Ht ≤ 3000	H10 - 100	H8 - 600
3000 < Ht ≤ 3900	H13 - 100	H8 - 600

- c. Reinforcements at both faces of the internal common wall shall be H 10-100 c/c in both directions. The shear links shall be H8-600 c/c in both directions.

- d. Reinforcements at each sides of the blast door frame and its stiffeners shall be 2H13.

3.4.2.2 [Slab Reinforcements of HS and NS](#)

Top and bottom reinforcements of the slab shall be H 10-100 c/c in both directions. The shear links shall be H8-600 c/c in both directions.

3.4.2.3 [Ceiling Slab Immediately Outside the HS](#)

- a. The ceiling slab immediately outside the HS wall with HS door shall be constructed of reinforced concrete. Two layers of reinforcement bars (top and bottom) of H 10-100 c/c in both directions shall be provided for the ceiling slab with minimum 125mm thick.
- b. The reinforcements of every floor slab immediately outside HS tower walls shall be structurally connected to HS tower.

3.4.2.4 [HS Slab Which Is Integrated With Pile-Cap/Footing](#)

For HS slab integrated with the pile-cap or footing of more than 500mm thick, shear links is not required. The maximum spacing of main reinforcement shall be 200mm c/c.

3.4.2.5 [Reinforcement Bar Details of Precast Shielding Wall for HS Wall](#)

The shielding wall for the HS wall could be built of brick/ block wall and precast reinforced concrete wall. See FIGURE 2.4.5(a) to (h).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 2.4.5(a) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1A)

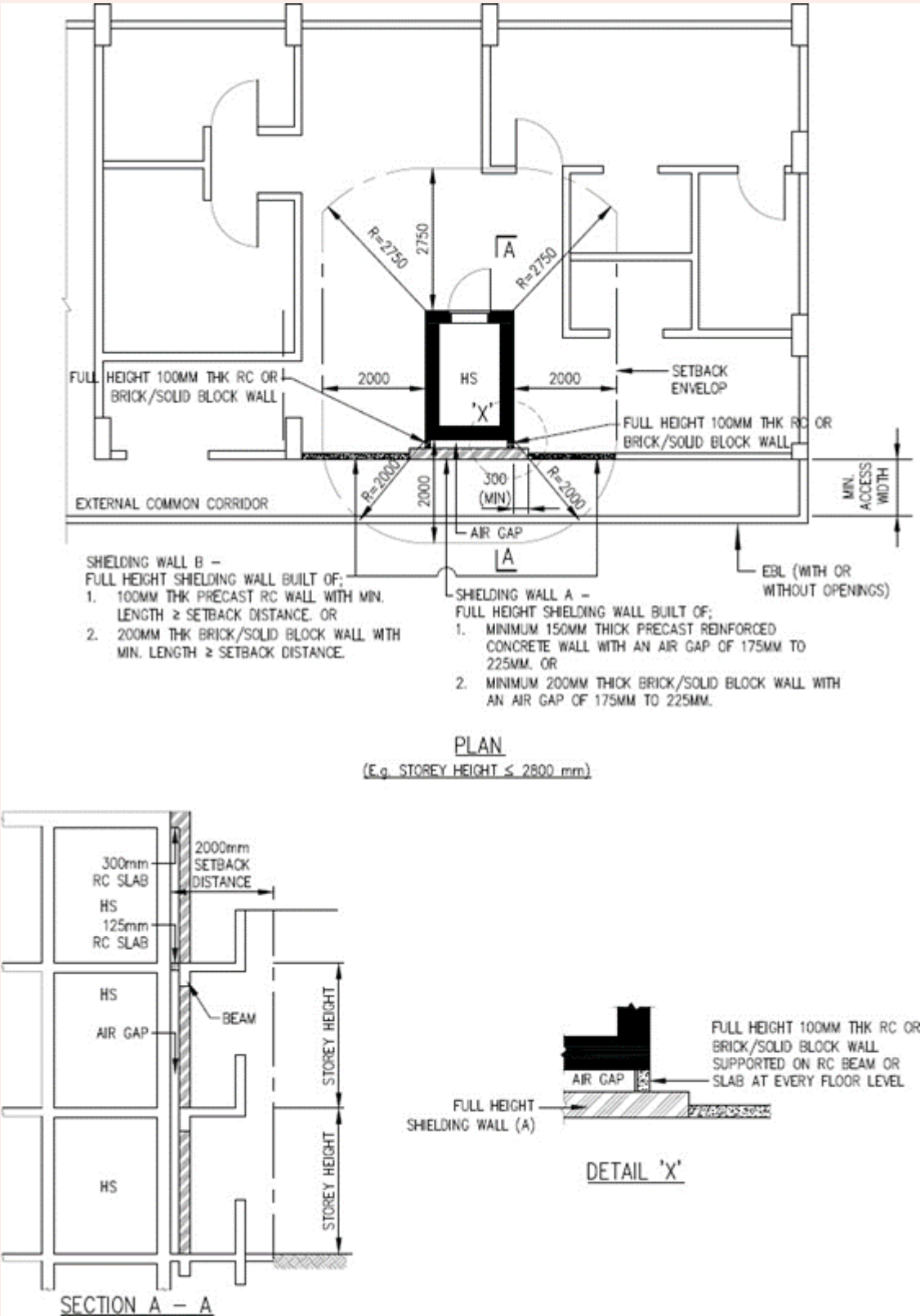


FIGURE 2.4.5(b) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1B)

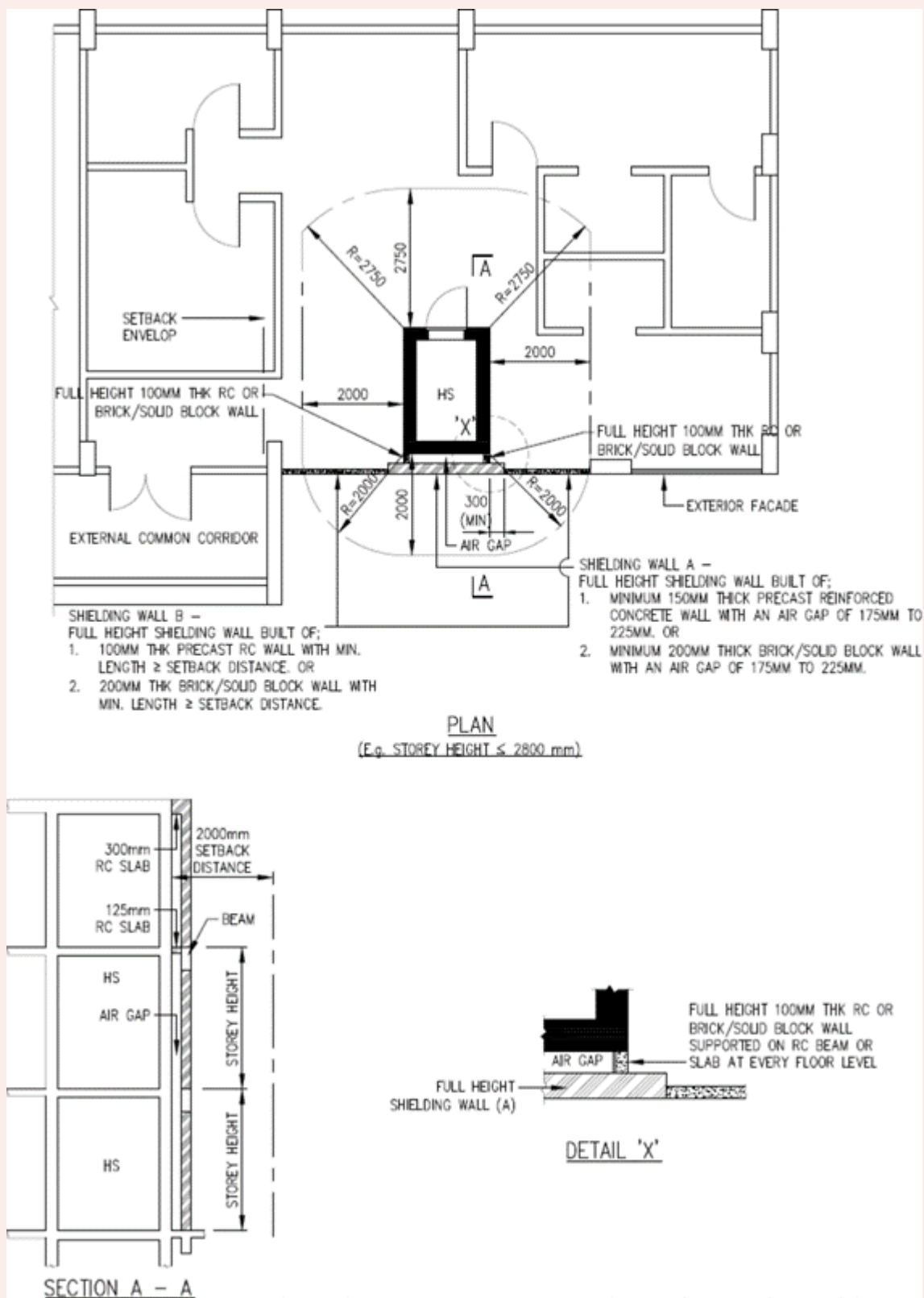


FIGURE 2.4.5(c) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 1C)

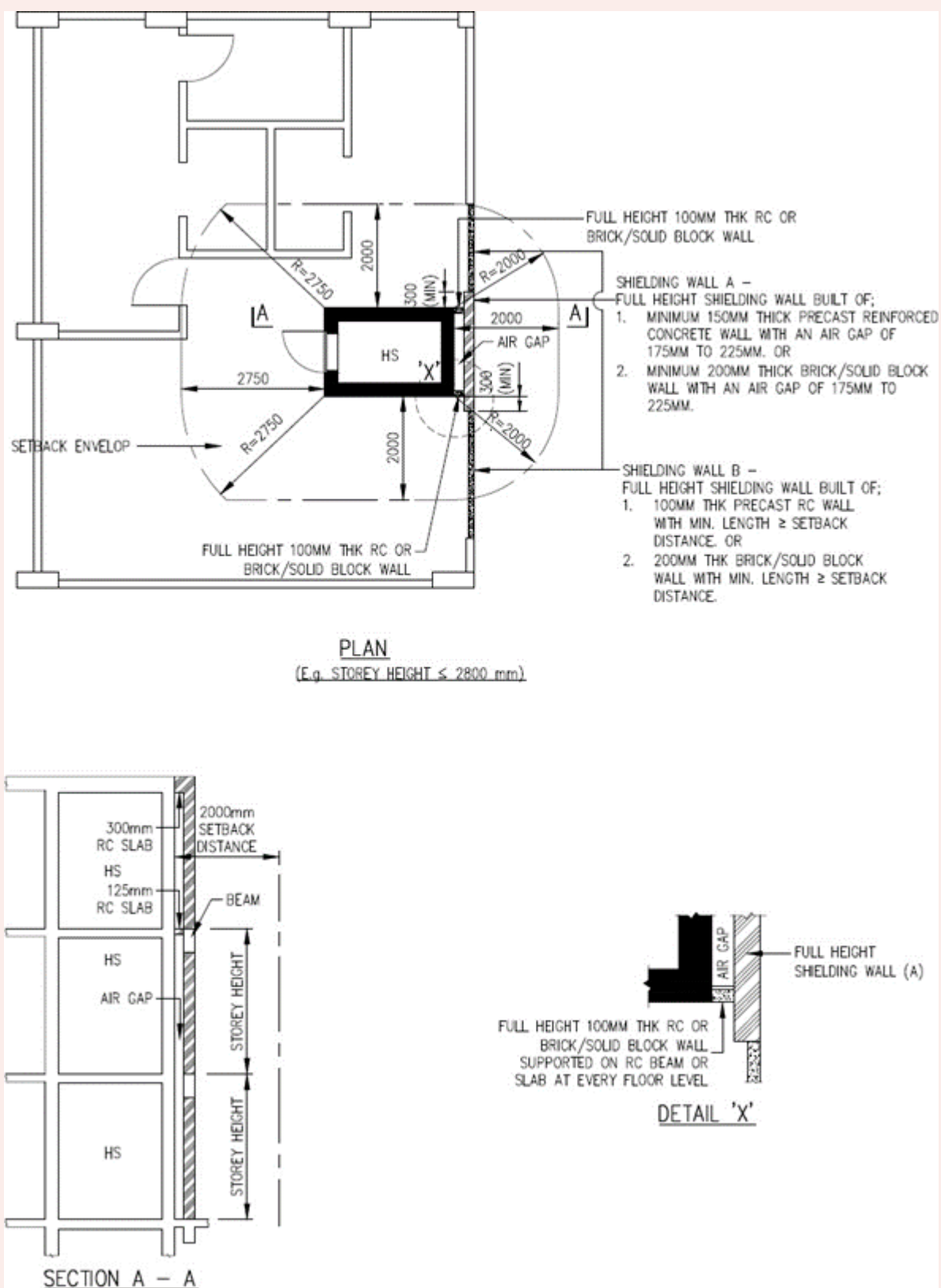


FIGURE 2.4.5(d) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON TWO SIDES OF HS (TYPE 2A)

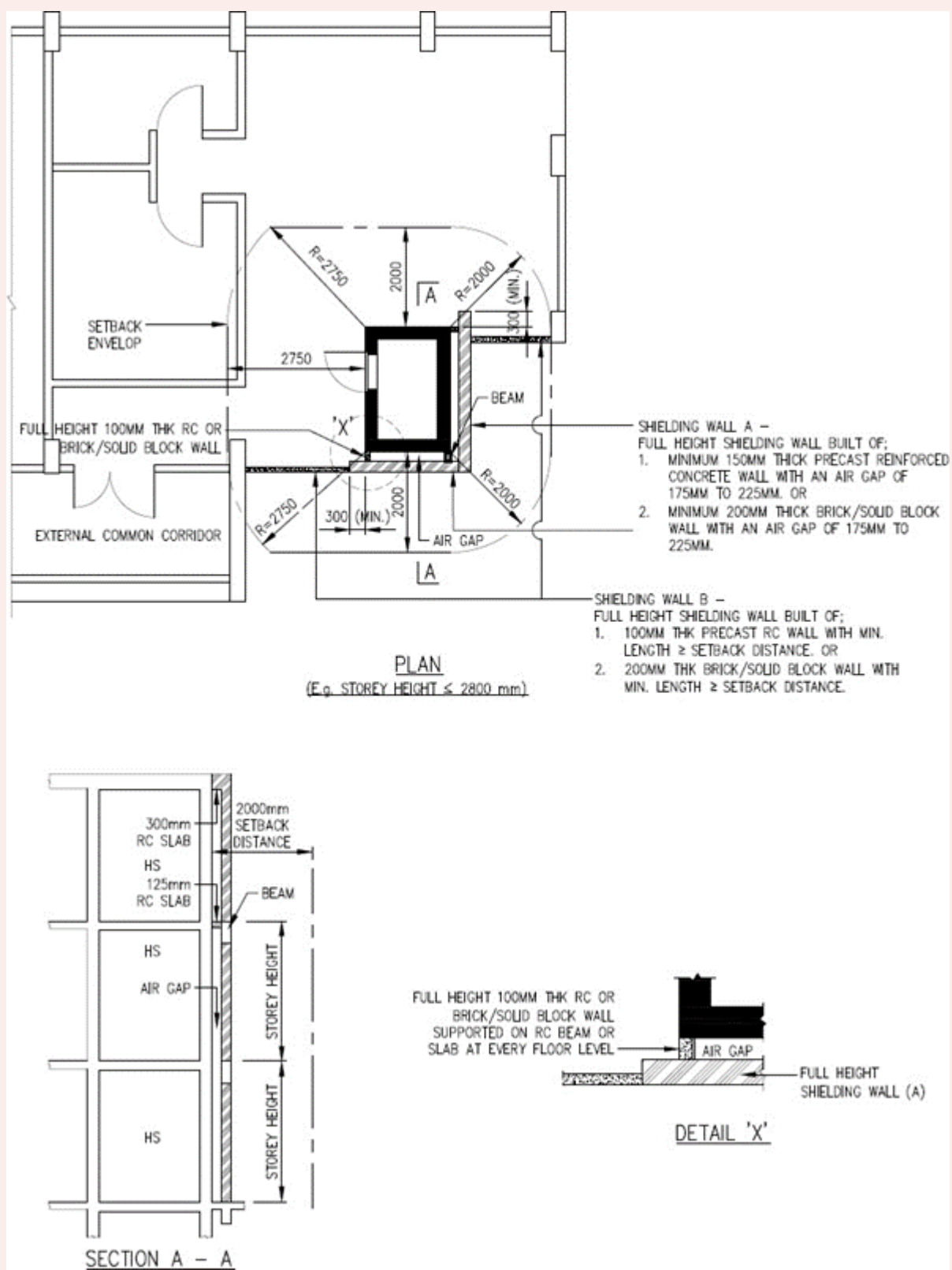


FIGURE 2.4.5(e) SHIELDING WALL “A” AND “B” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON TWO SIDES OF HS (TYPE 2B)

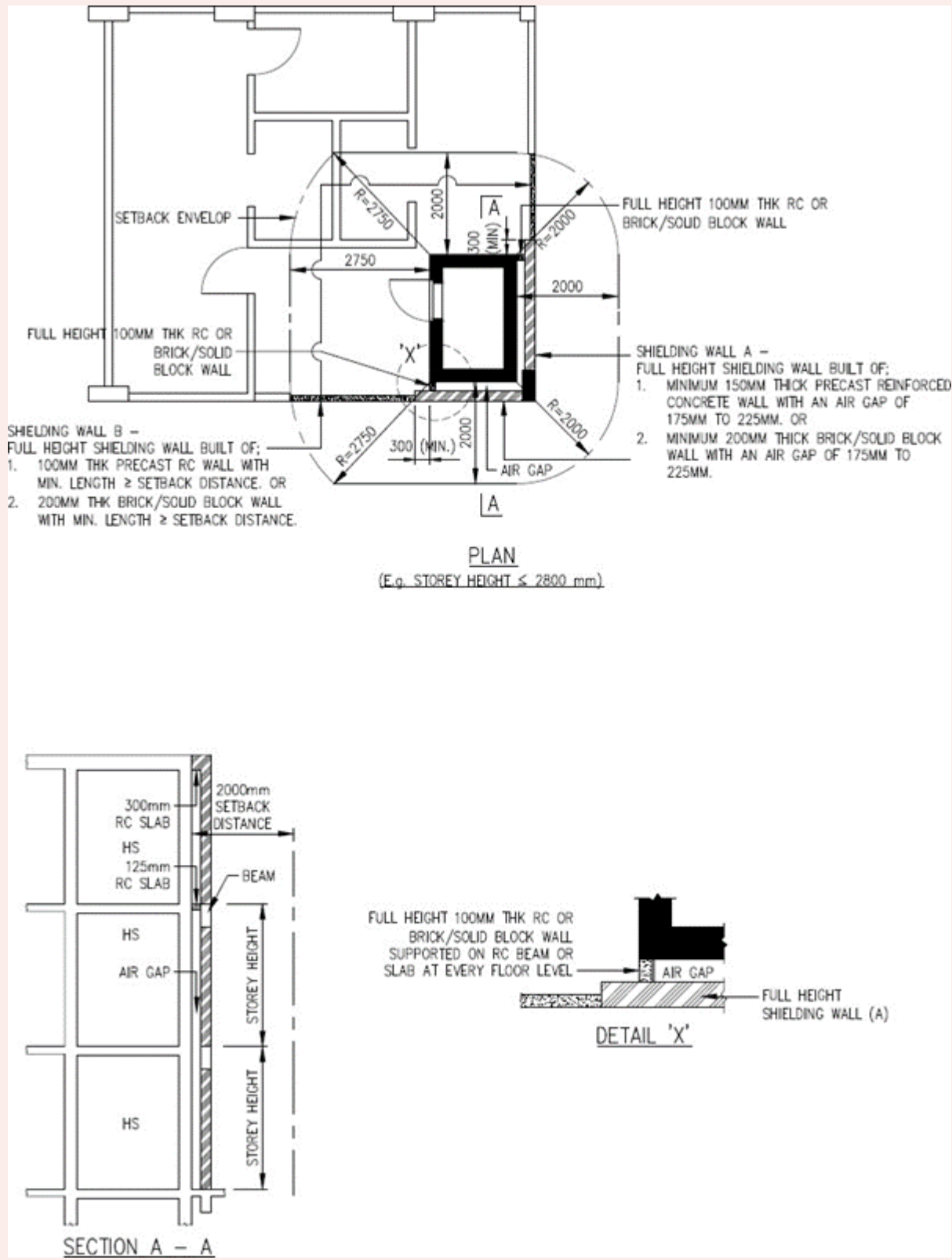


FIGURE 2.4.5(f) SHIELDING WALL “C” AND “D” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE AT ONE CORNER OF HS (TYPE 3A)

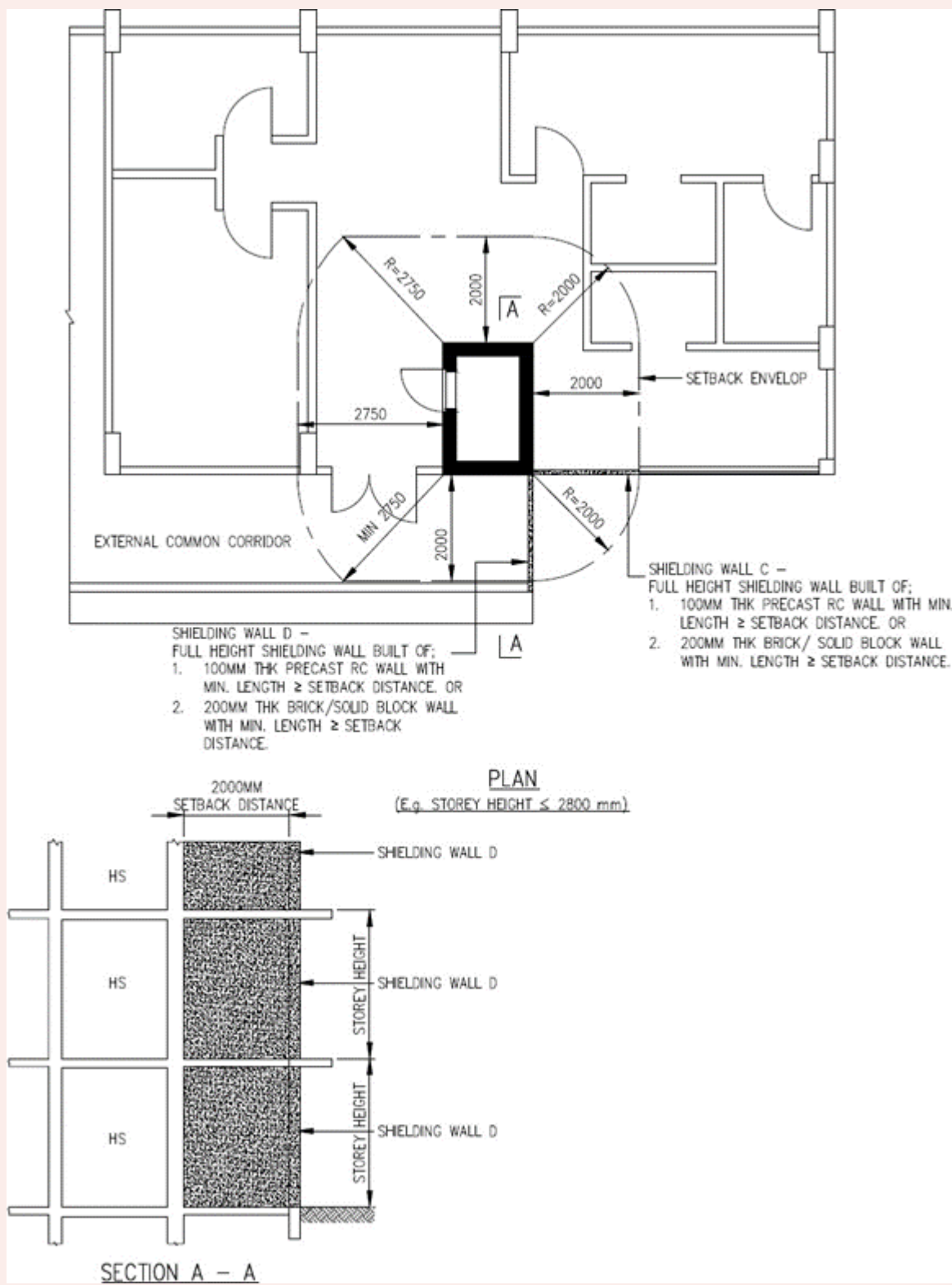


FIGURE 2.4.5(g) SHIELDING WALL “C” AND “E” FOR HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE AT ONE CORNER OF HS (TYPE 3B)

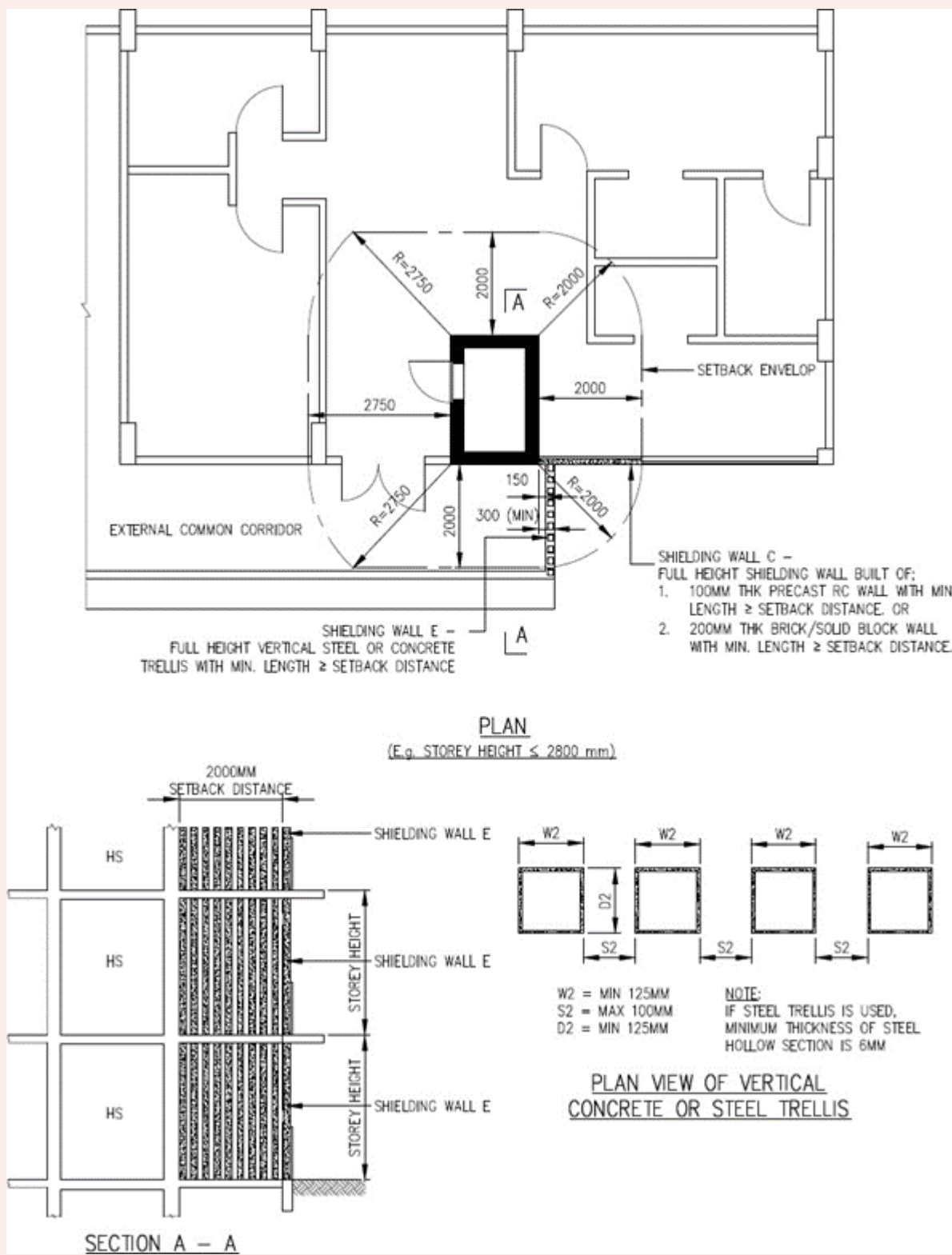
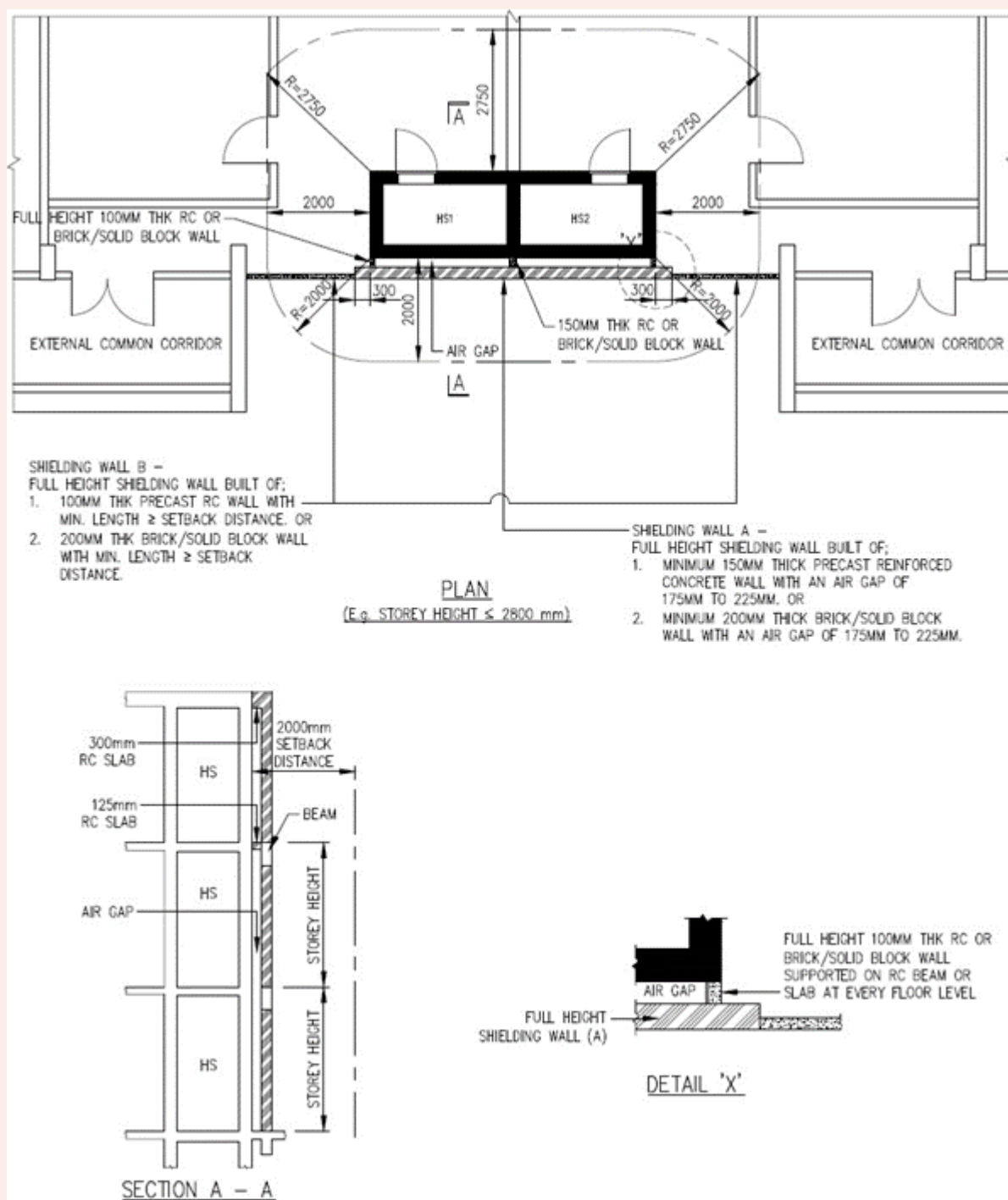


FIGURE 2.4.5(h) SHIELDING WALL "A" AND "B" FOR ABUTTING HS WITH SHORTFALL OF SETBACK DISTANCE ON ONE SIDE OF HS (TYPE 4)



- a. The brick/ block wall shall be tied to the reinforced concrete walls or columns by a wall tie system to ensure lateral stability.
- b. The precast reinforced concrete wall shall comply with the following requirements:
 - i. The steel welded mesh of minimum H10 spaced at 200mm vertically and horizontally shall be used for both faces of shielding precast reinforced concrete wall.
 - ii. Reinforcements at both faces of the shielding wall shall be minimum H10-200 c/c. Minimum links shall be provided in both directions.

CLAUSE 3.5 DETAILING OF HS TOWER

3.5.1 General

The HS tower is to be detailed to allow for the installation of services and fixtures in HS and to resist spalling of the internal face of HS walls, soffit of ceiling slabs and/or finishes on HS floor slab.

3.5.2 Lap and Anchorage Length

Requirements for lap and anchorage length of reinforcement bars are as follows:

- a. Full lap and anchorage length of reinforcements in HS and NS walls and slabs shall be provided. The lap length shall take into account good or poor bond condition, steel bar diameter, shape of steel bar, concrete cover, steel strength and location where reinforcement bar laps and confinement of transverse bars.
- b. Minimum tension lap and anchorage length of reinforcement bars for concrete grades C25/30 and C32/40 with good bond condition shall be as shown in TABLE 3.5.2(a) and TABLE 3.5.2(b) respectively. Longer tension lap and anchorage length shall be provided if they are required to meet poor bond condition and/or the structural load and safety requirements.

Figures & Tables		
TABLE 3.5.2(a) LAP AND ANCHORAGE LENGTHS (CONCRETE GRADE C25/30 FOR LANDED DEVELOPMENTS)		
TABLE 3.5.2(a) LAP AND ANCHORAGE LENGTHS (CONCRETE GRADE C25/30 FOR LANDED DEVELOPMENTS)		
Type Of Reinforcement Bar Length	Reinforcement Bar Diameter Ø (mm)	
	10 ≤ Ø ≤ 16	16 ≤ Ø ≤ 28
Minimum Anchorage Length	37Ø	41Ø
Minimum Lap Length	55Ø	61Ø
TABLE 3.5.2(b) LAP AND ANCHORAGE LENGTHS (CONCRETE GRADE C32/40 FOR LANDED AND NON-LANDED DEVELOPMENTS)		
TABLE 3.5.2(b) LAP AND ANCHORAGE LENGTHS (CONCRETE GRADE C32/40 FOR LANDED AND NON-LANDED DEVELOPMENTS)		
Type Of Reinforcement Bar Length	Reinforcement Bar Diameter Ø (mm)	
	10 ≤ Ø ≤ 16	16 ≤ Ø ≤ 28
Minimum Anchorage Length	37Ø	37Ø
Minimum Lap Length	47Ø	52Ø

- c. Welding of reinforcement bars to attain tension anchorage length or tension lapped length is not permitted.
- d. Bundled bars are not permitted.

3.5.3 Concrete Cover

The minimum and maximum concrete covers to the main reinforcement shall be 25mm and 40mm respectively.

3.5.4 Cast-In-Situ Elements

Cast-In-Situ HS elements shall comply with the dimensions and detailed requirements as shown in the following figures:

3.5.4 Cast-In-Situ Elements	
FIGURE 3.5.4 (a)	Plan of HS
FIGURE 3.5.4 (b)	Sectional details of HS slabs/walls
FIGURE 3.5.4 (c)	Sectional details of HS slabs/walls
FIGURE 3.5.4 (d)	Plan of two HS with an internal common wall
FIGURE 3.5.4 (e)	Sectional details of two HS with an internal common wall
FIGURE 3.5.4 (f)	Details of HS wall reinforcement bar near HS door
FIGURE 3.5.4 (g)	Typical details of embedded conduit in HS wall

FIGURE 3.5.4 (h)	Typical details of trimmer bars for ventilation sleeve
FIGURE 3.5.4 (i)	Typical details of trimmer bars for wall recess
FIGURE 3.5.4 (j)	Details of shear links in HS slabs/walls

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.5.4(a) PLAN OF HS

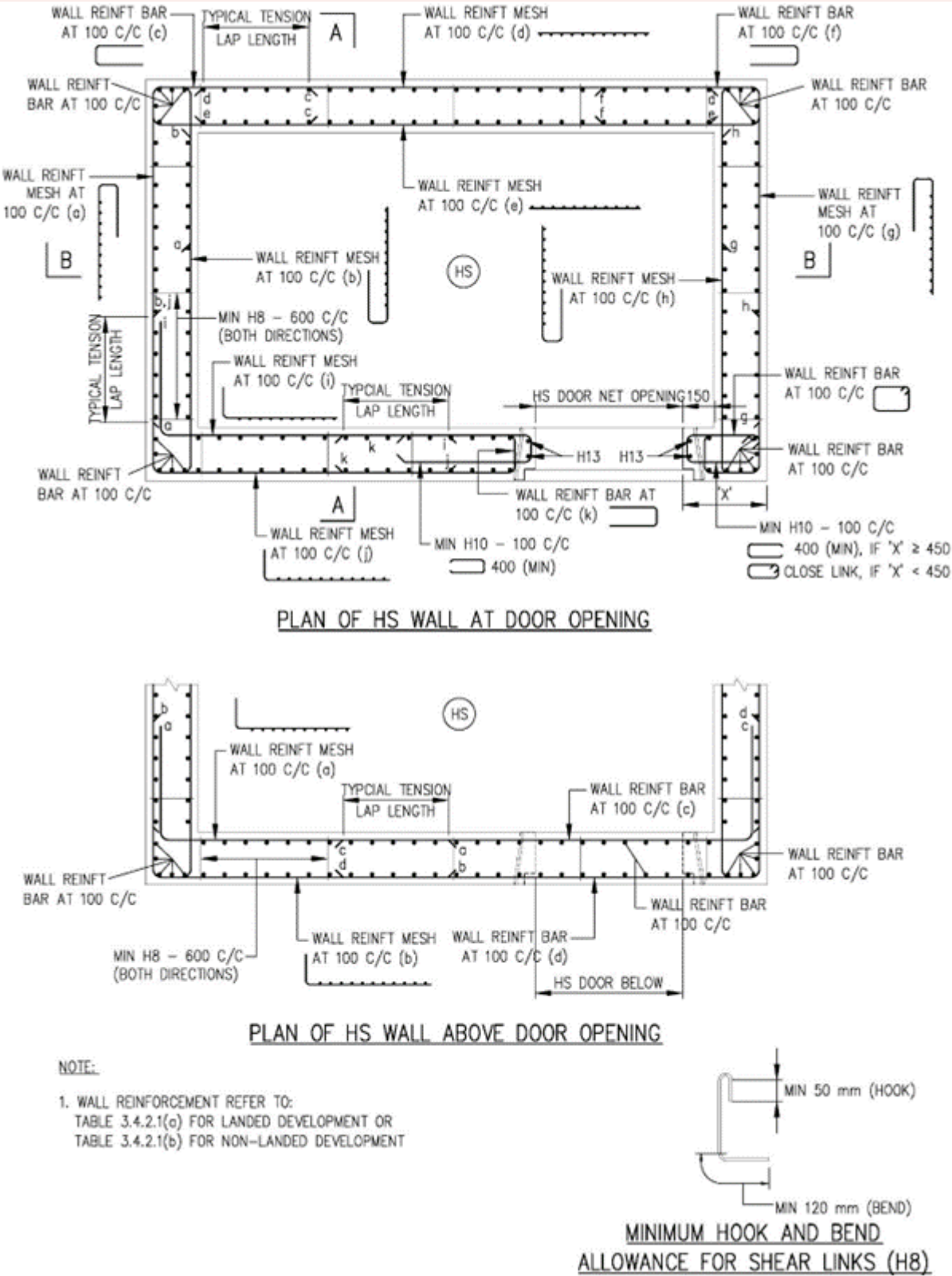


FIGURE 3.5.4(b) SECTIONAL DETAILS OF HS SLABS/WALLS

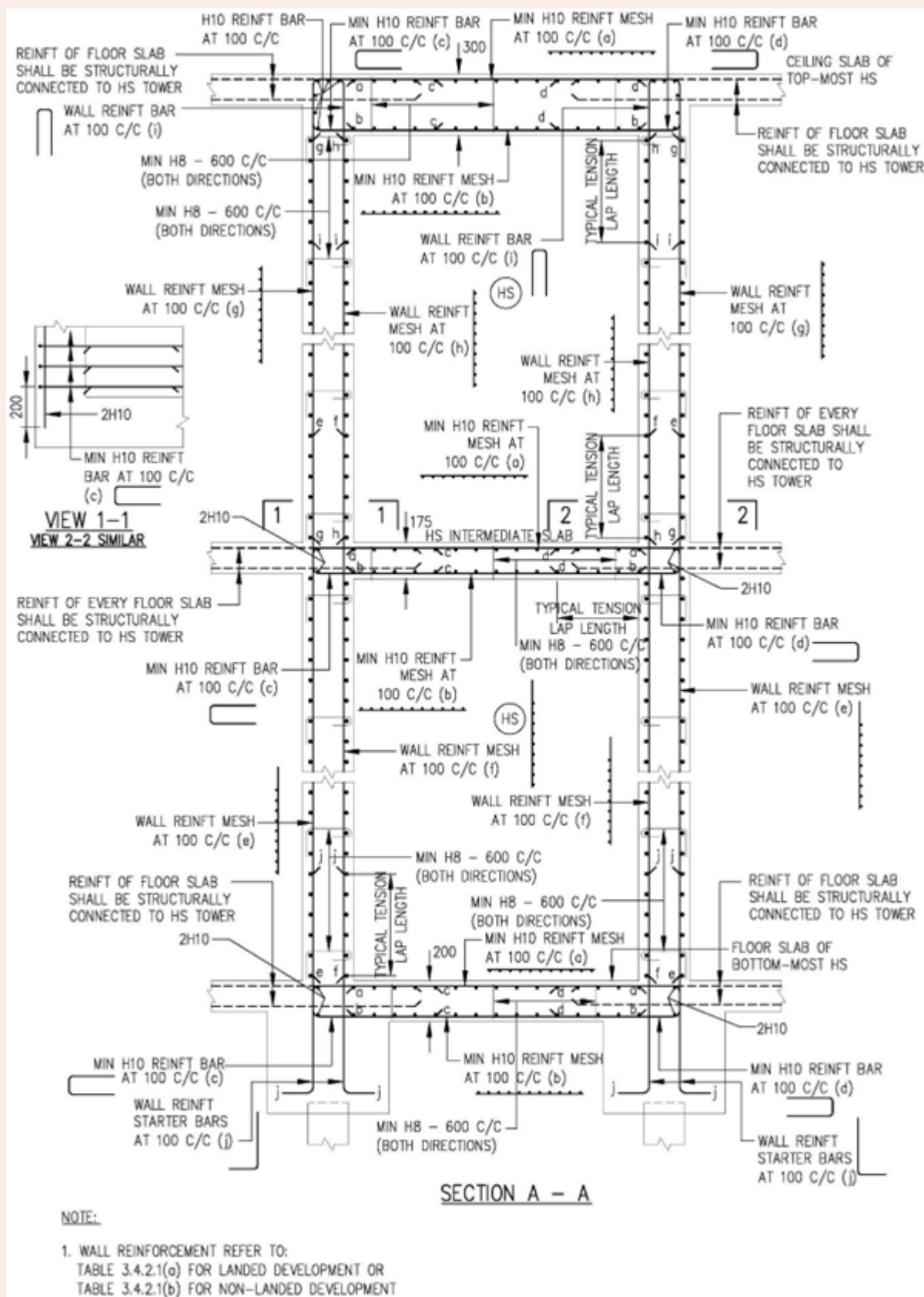


FIGURE 3.5.4(c) SECTIONAL DETAILS OF HS SLABS/WALLS

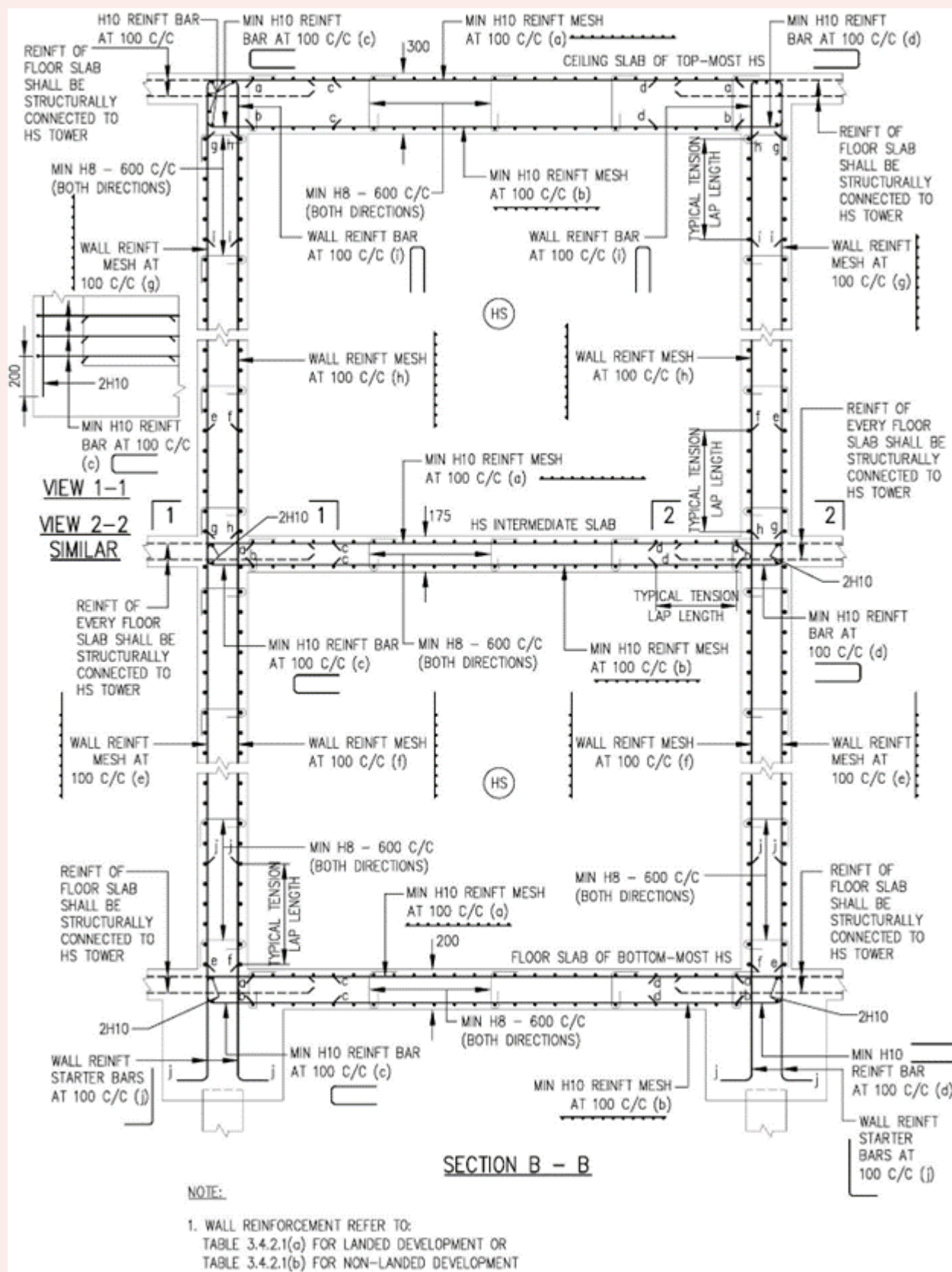


FIGURE 3.5.4(d) PLAN OF TWO HS WITH AN INTERNAL COMMON WALL

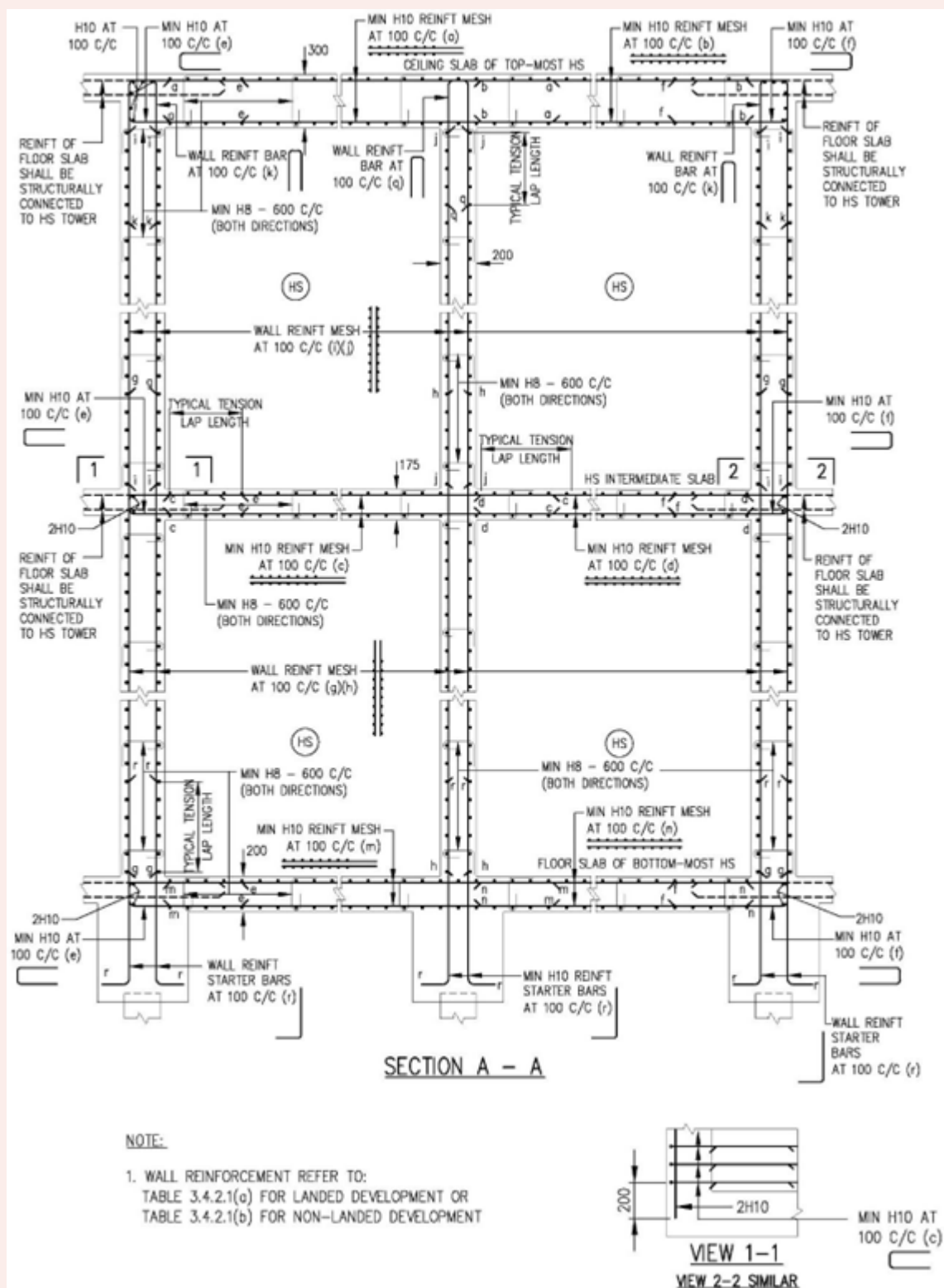


FIGURE 3.5.4(f) DETAILS OF HS WALL REINFORCEMENT BAR NEAR HS DOOR

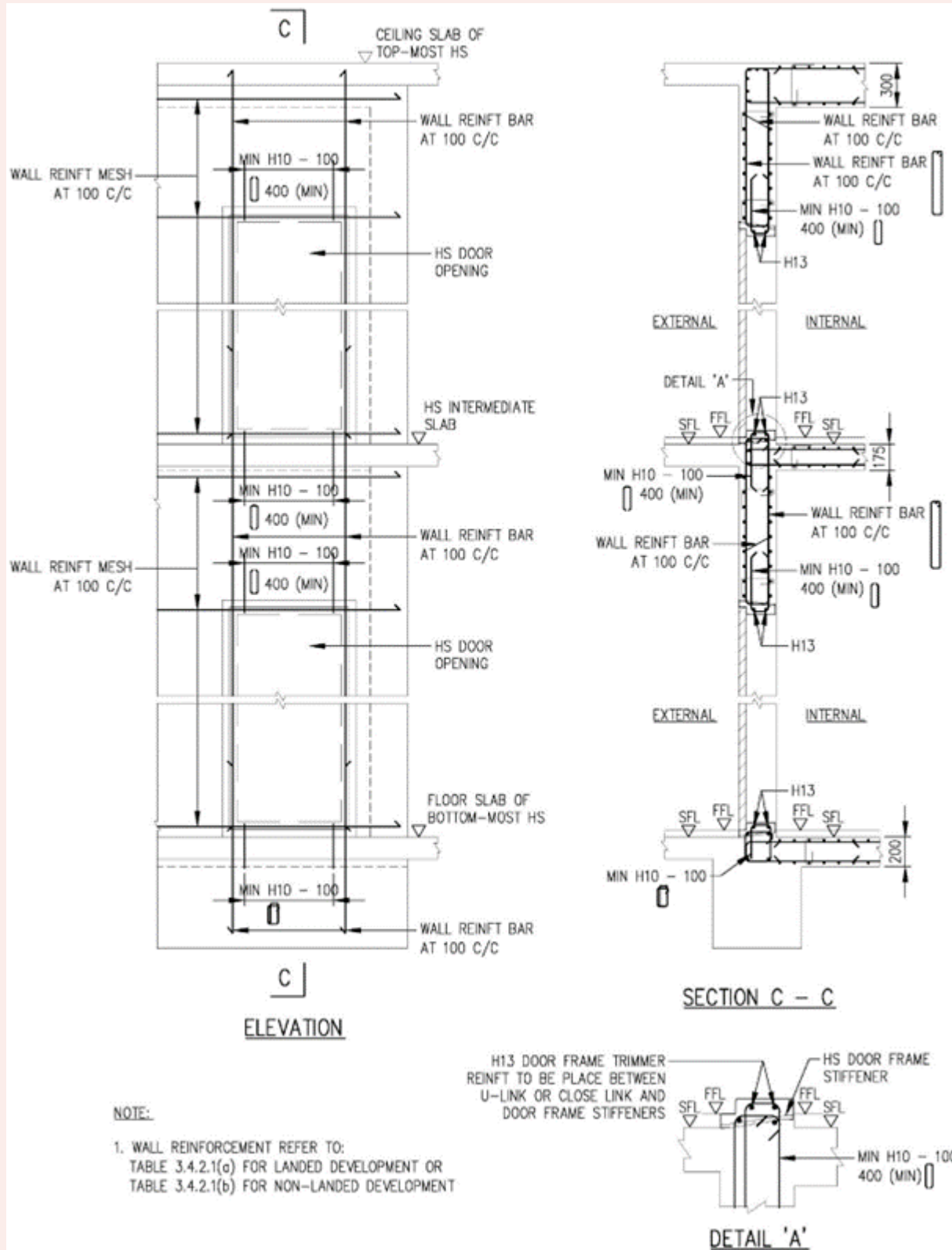


FIGURE 3.5.4(g) TYPICAL DETAILS OF EMBEDDED CONDUIT IN HS WALL

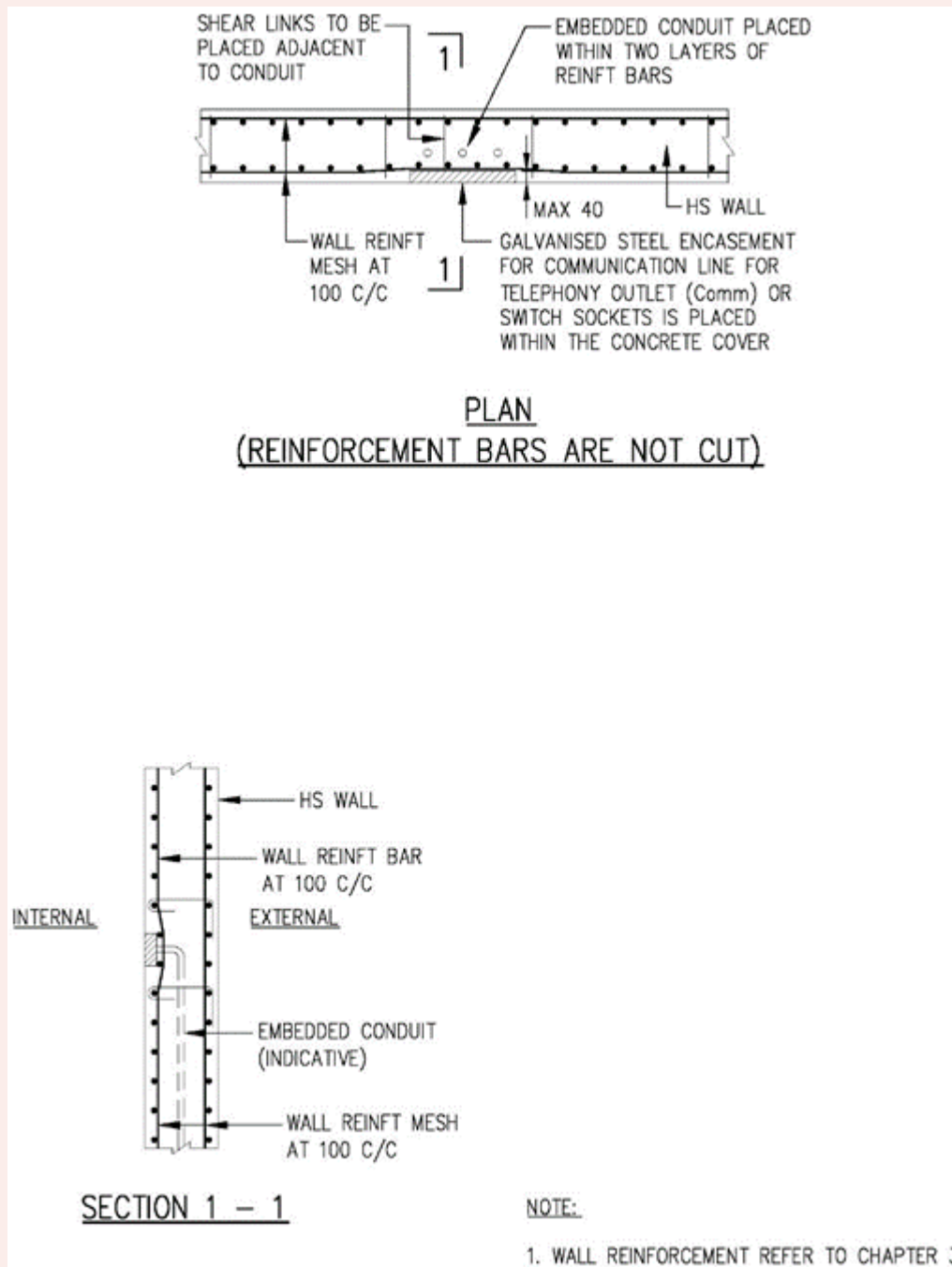


FIGURE 3.5.4(h) TYPICAL DETAILS OF TRIMMER BARS FOR VENTILATION SLEEVE

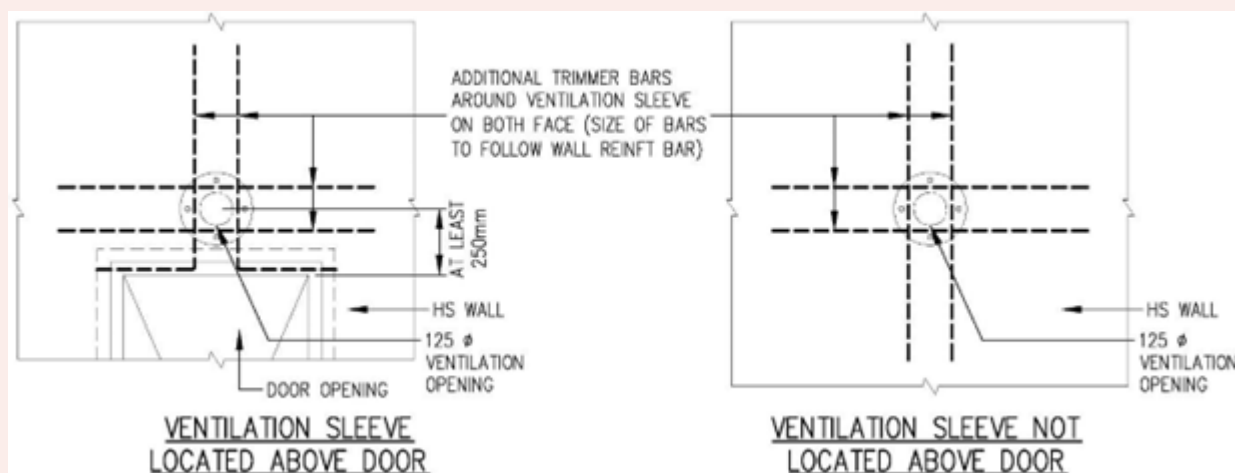


FIGURE 3.5.4(i) TYPICAL DETAILS OF TRIMMER BARS FOR WALL RECESS

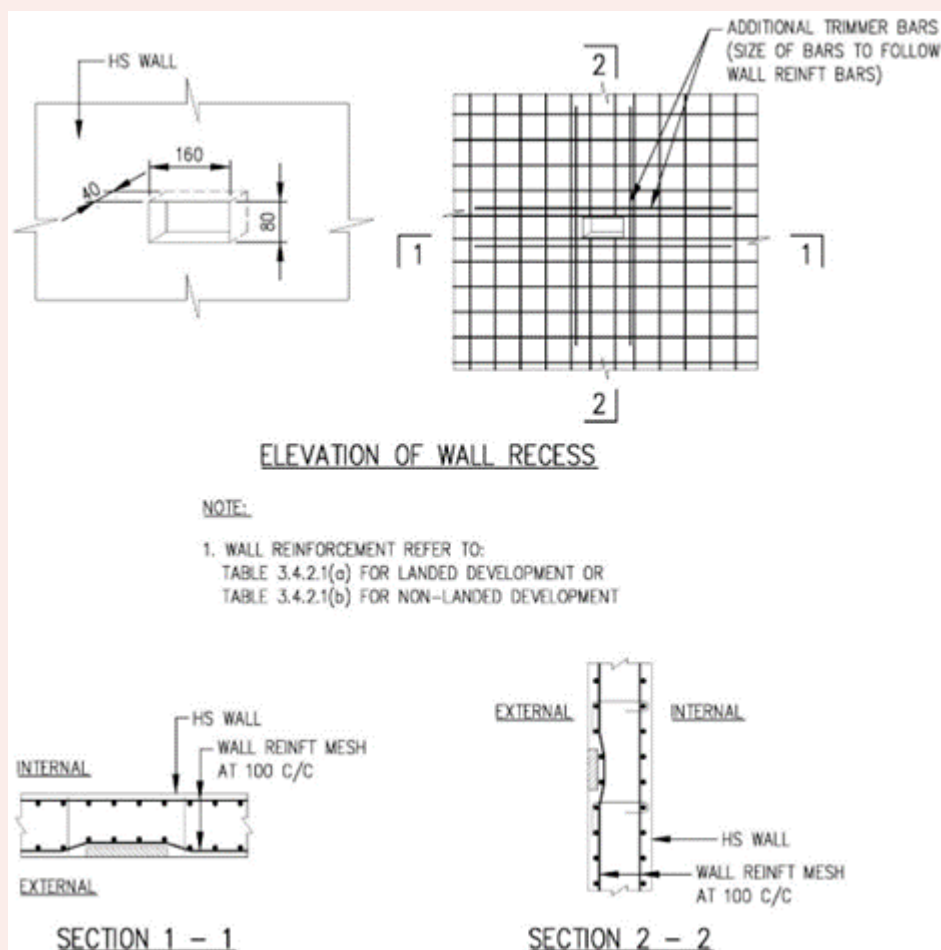
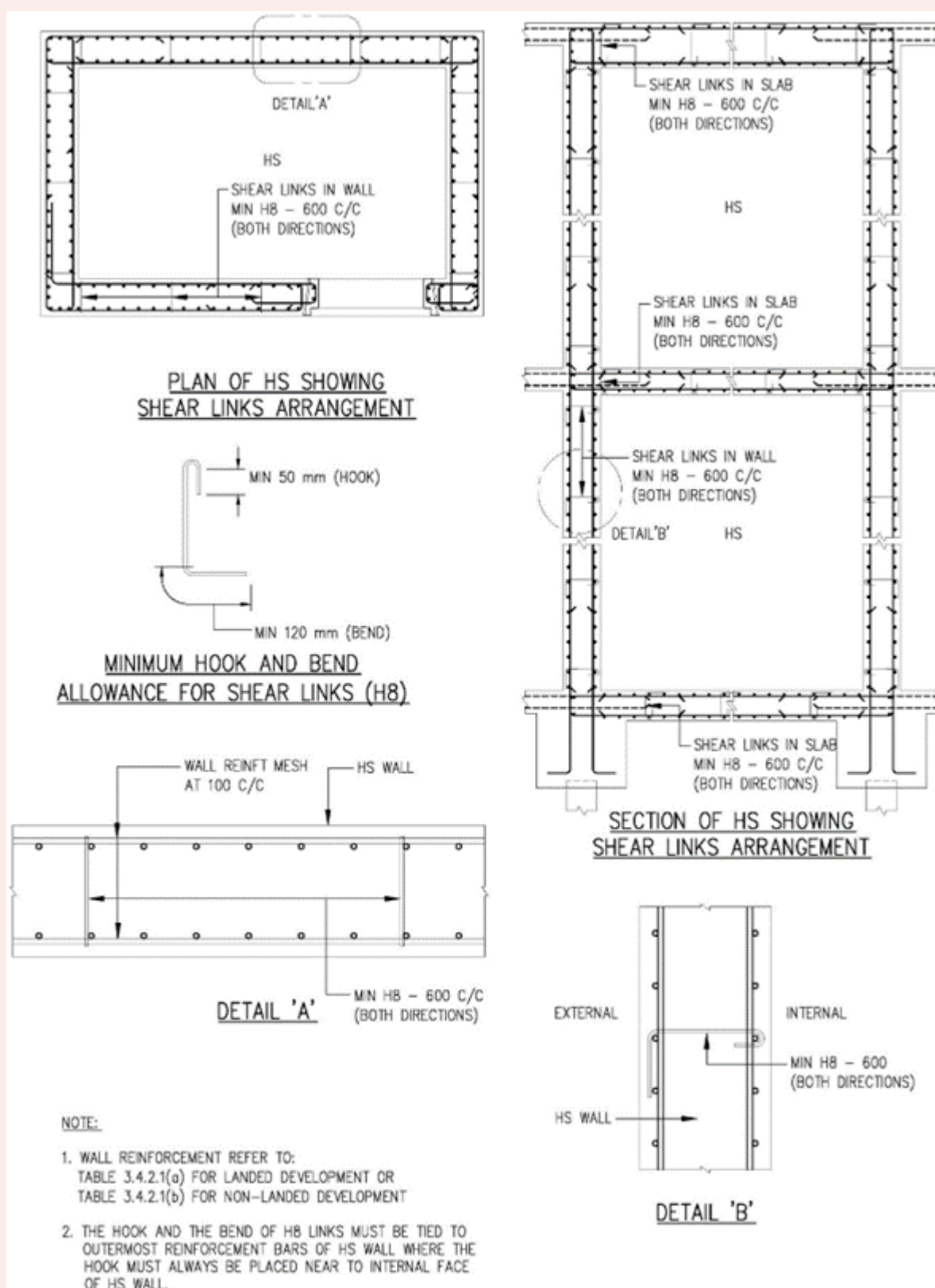


FIGURE 3.5.4(j) DETAILS OF SHEAR LINKS IN HS SLABS/WALLS



3.5.5 Precast HS Door Frame Panel

3.5.5 Precast HS Door Frame Panel

FIGURE 3.5.5 (a)	Plan of HS with pre-cast HS door frame panel (Type 1)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (b)	Details and Sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel with ventilation sleeve above it (Type 1)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (c)	Sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel with ventilation sleeve above it (Type 1)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (d)	Details and Sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel with ventilation sleeve at its side (Type 1)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (e)	Sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel with ventilation sleeve at its side (Type 1)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (f)	Plan of HS with pre-cast HS door frame panel (Type 2)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (g)	Details and sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel with ventilation sleeve above it (Type 2)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (h)	Sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel with ventilation sleeve above it (Type 2)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (i)	Details and sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel with ventilation sleeve at its side (Type 2)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (j)	Sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel with ventilation at its side (Type 2)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (k)	Plan of HS with pre-cast HS door frame panel (Type 3)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (l)	Details of pre-cast HS door frame panel (Type 3)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (m)	Sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel (Type 3)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (n)	Sections of pre-cast HS door frame panel (Type 3)
FIGURE 3.5.5 (o)(i)	Typical details and sections of reinforcements at ventilation sleeve location
FIGURE 3.5.5 (o)(ii)	Typical details and sections of reinforcements at ventilation sleeve location

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.5.5(a) PLAN OF HS WITH PRE-CAST HS

DOOR FRAME PANEL (TYPE 1)

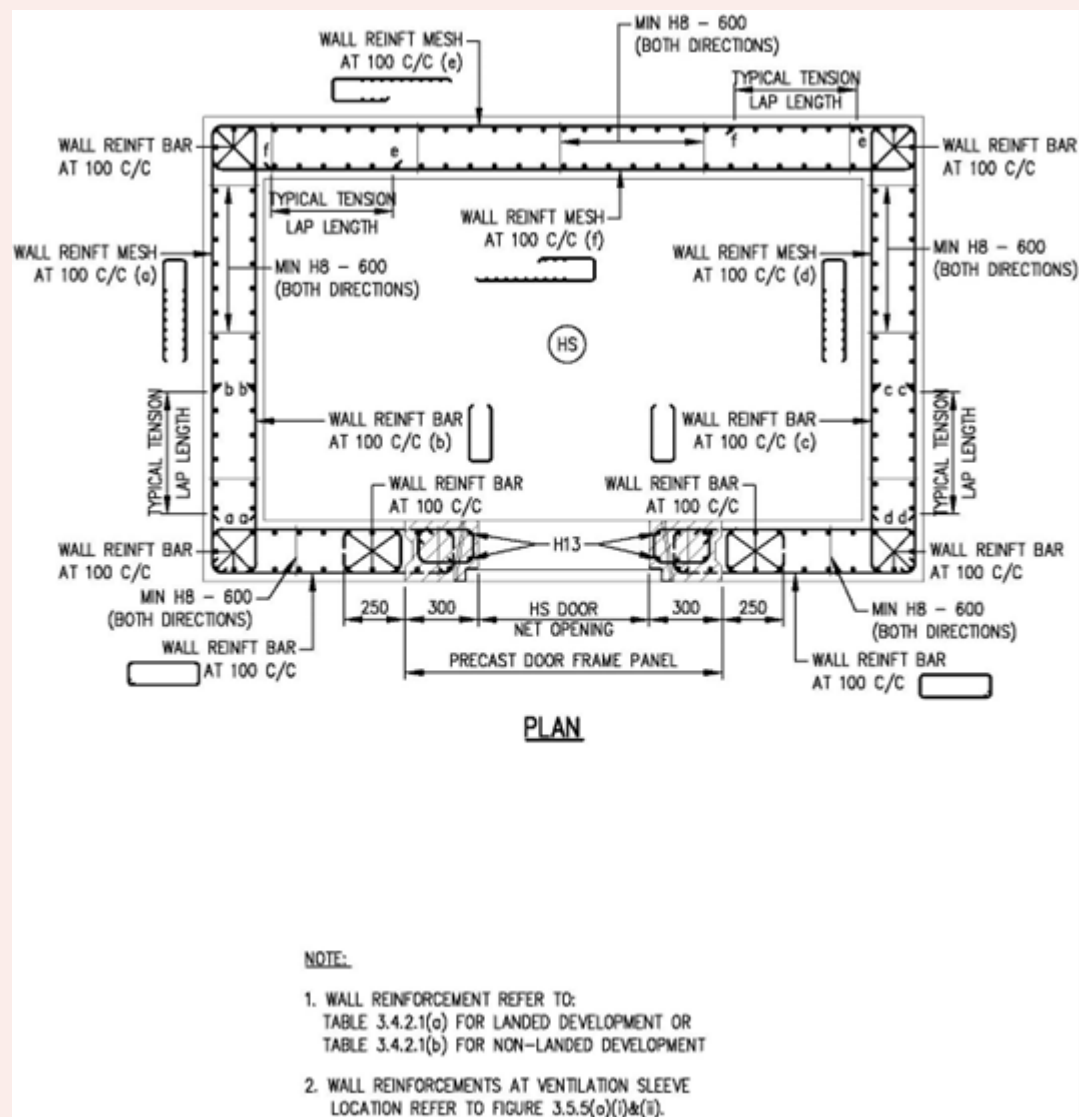


FIGURE 3.5.5(b) DETAILS AND SECTIONS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL WITH VENTILATION SLEEVE ABOVE IT (TYPE 1)

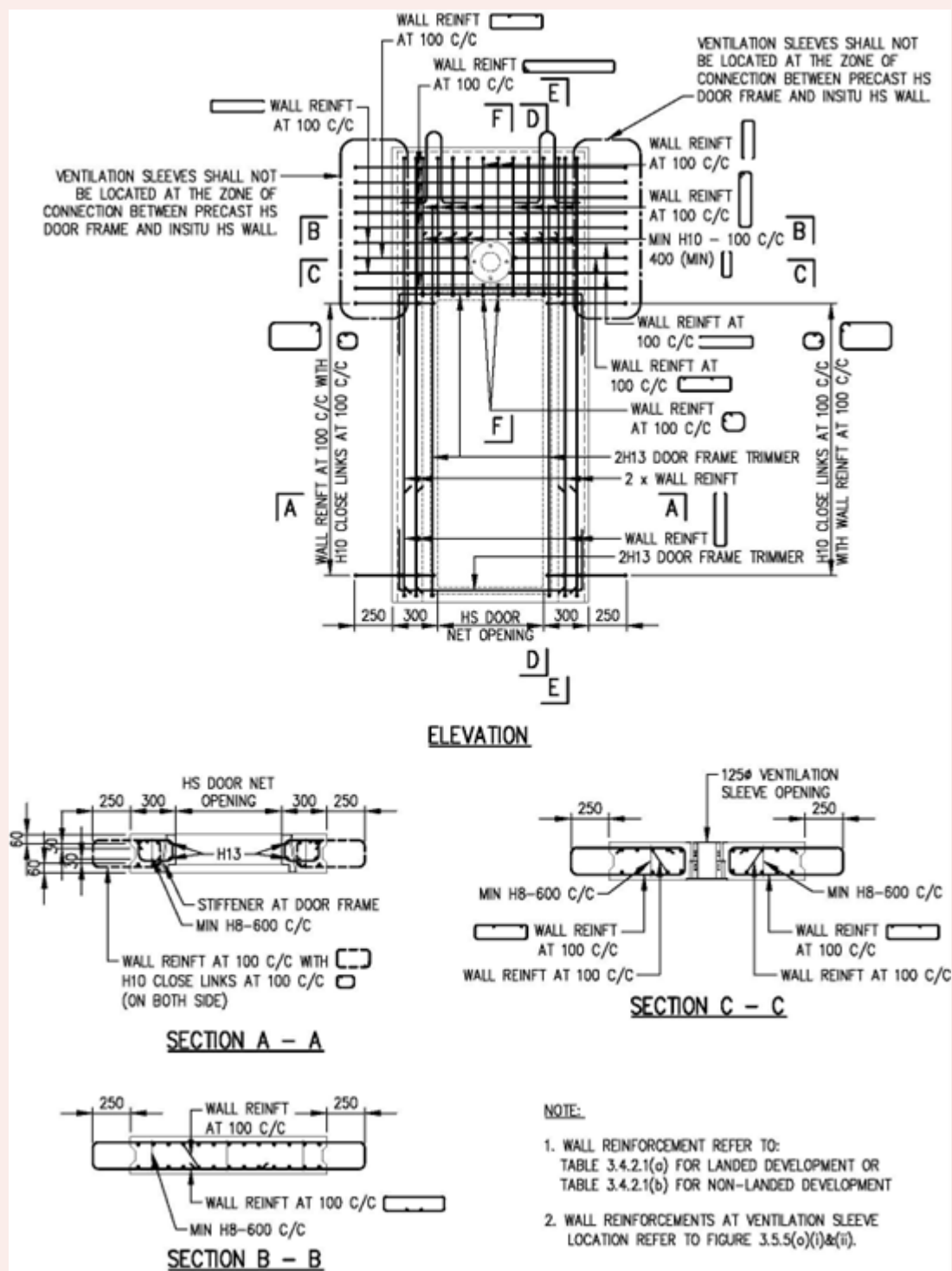


FIGURE 3.5.5(c) SECTIONS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL WITH VENTILATION SLEEVE ABOVE IT (TYPE 1)

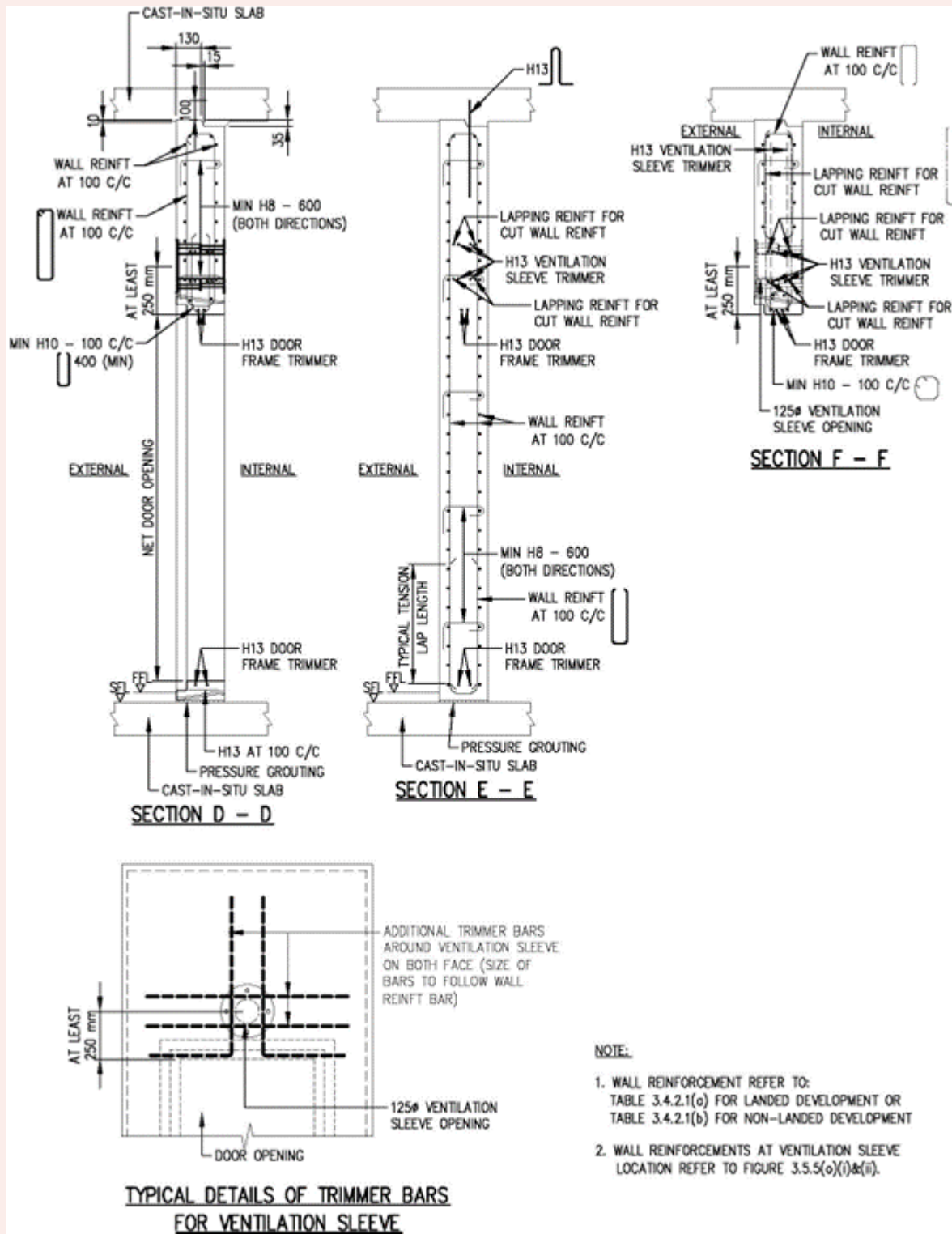


FIGURE 3.5.5(d) DETAILS AND SECTIONS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL WITH VENTILATION SLEEVE AT ITS SIDE (TYPE 1)

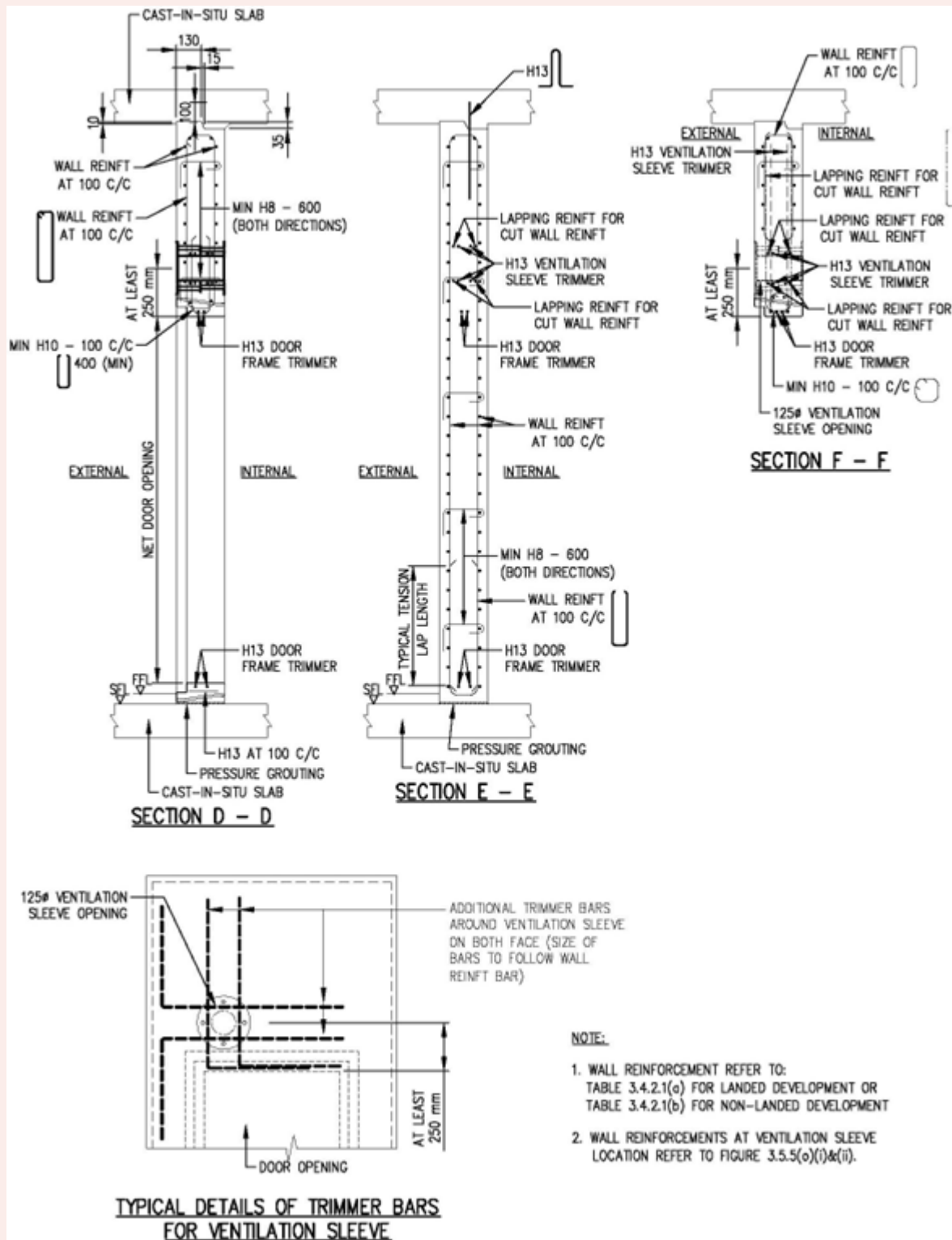


FIGURE 3.5.5(f) PLAN OF HS WITH PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL (TYPE 2)

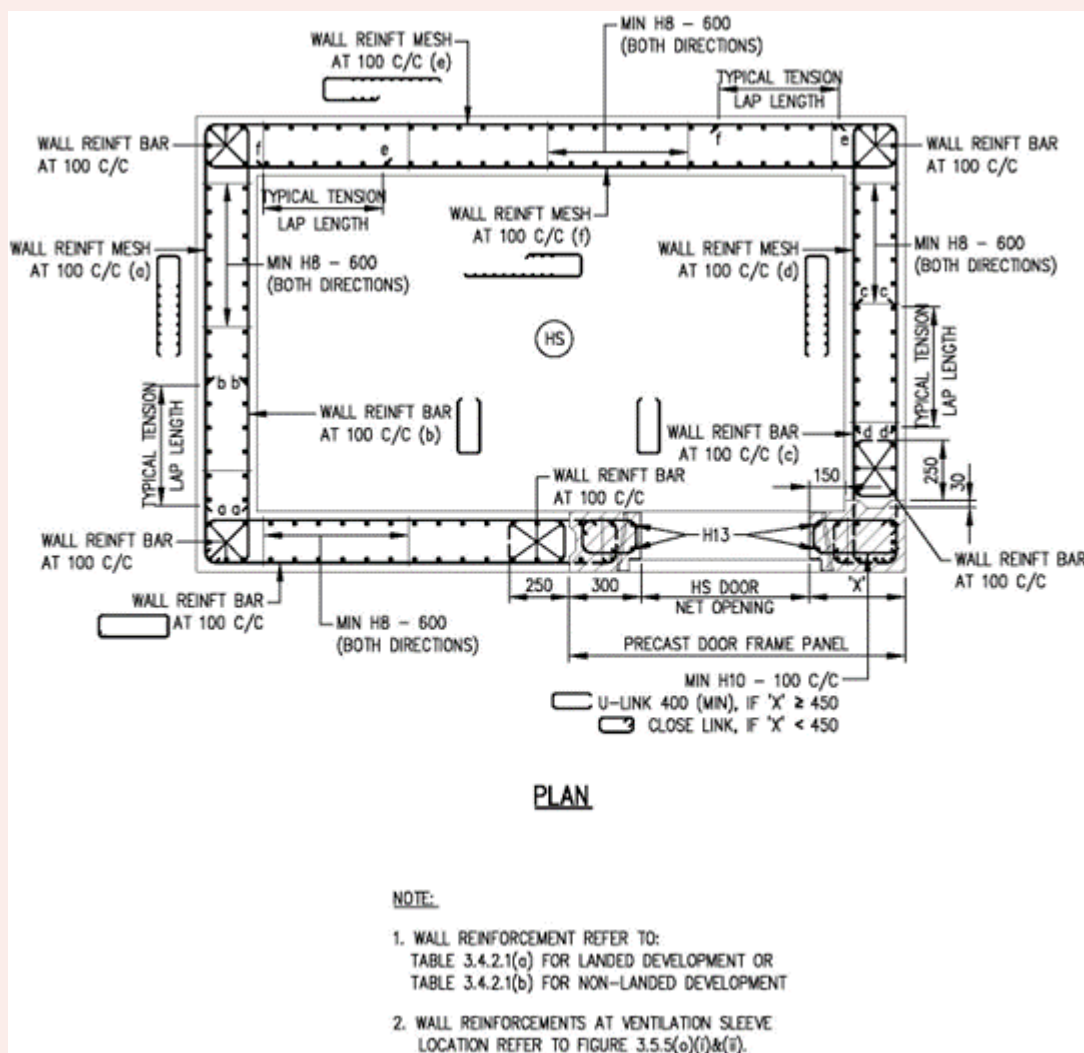


FIGURE 3.5.5(g) DETAILS AND SECTIONS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL WITH VENTILATION SLEEVE ABOVE IT (TYPE 2)

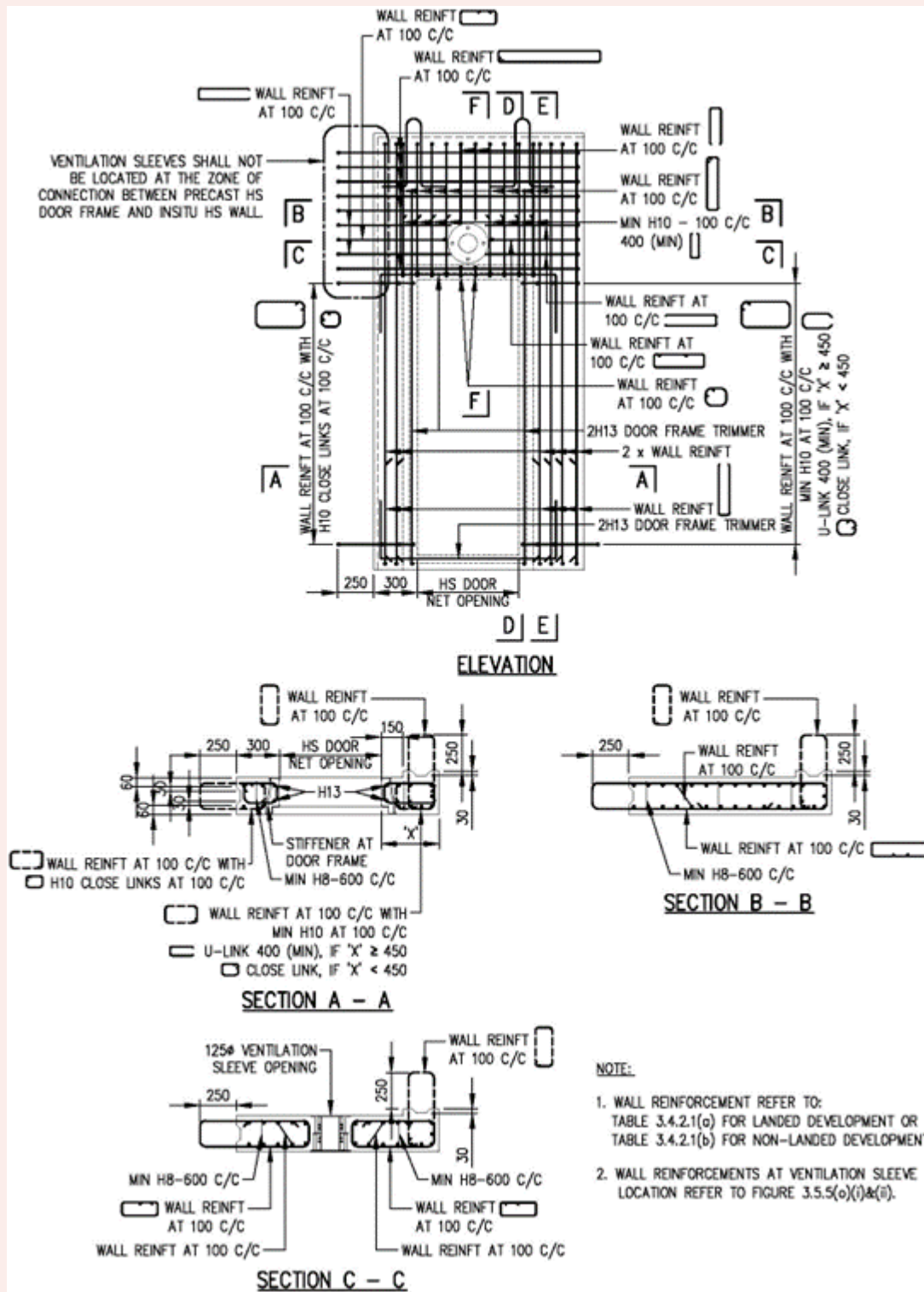


FIGURE 3.5.5(h) SECTIONS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL WITH VENTILATION SLEEVE ABOVE IT (TYPE 2)

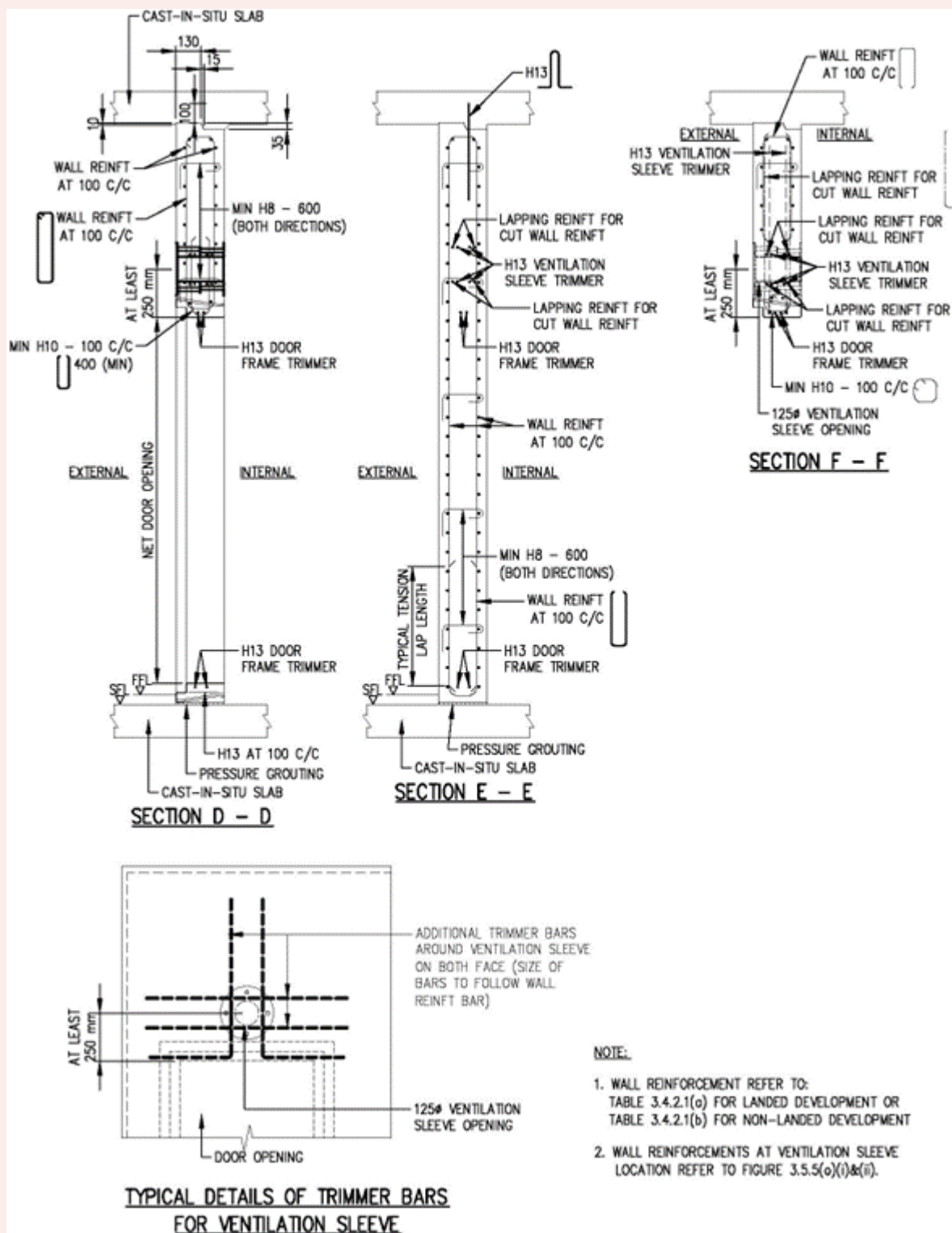


FIGURE 3.5.5(i) DETAILS AND SECTIONS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL WITH VENTILATION SLEEVE AT ITS SIDE (TYPE 2)

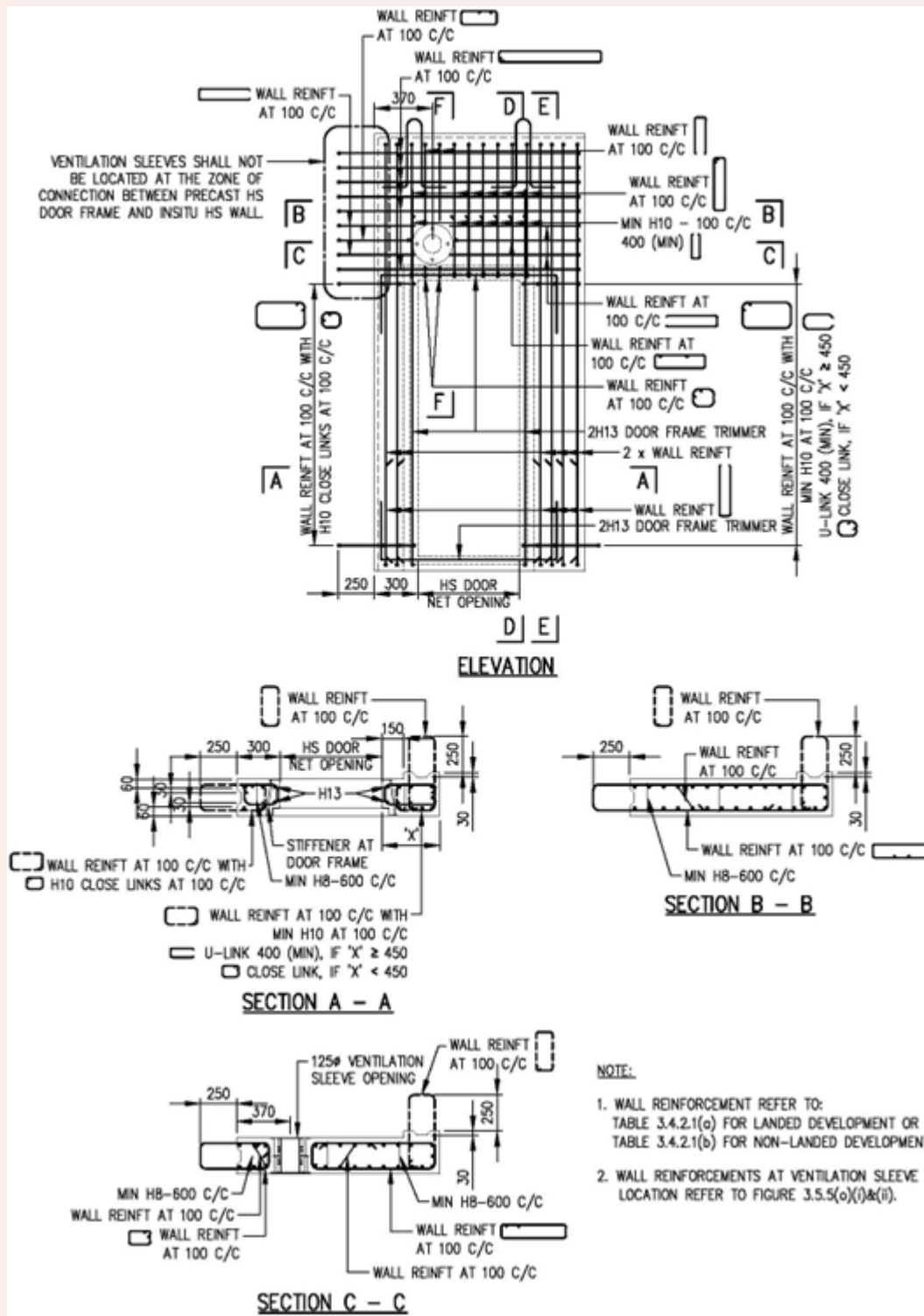


FIGURE 3.5.5(j) SECTIONS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL WITH VENTILATION SLEEVE AT ITS SIDE (TYPE 2)

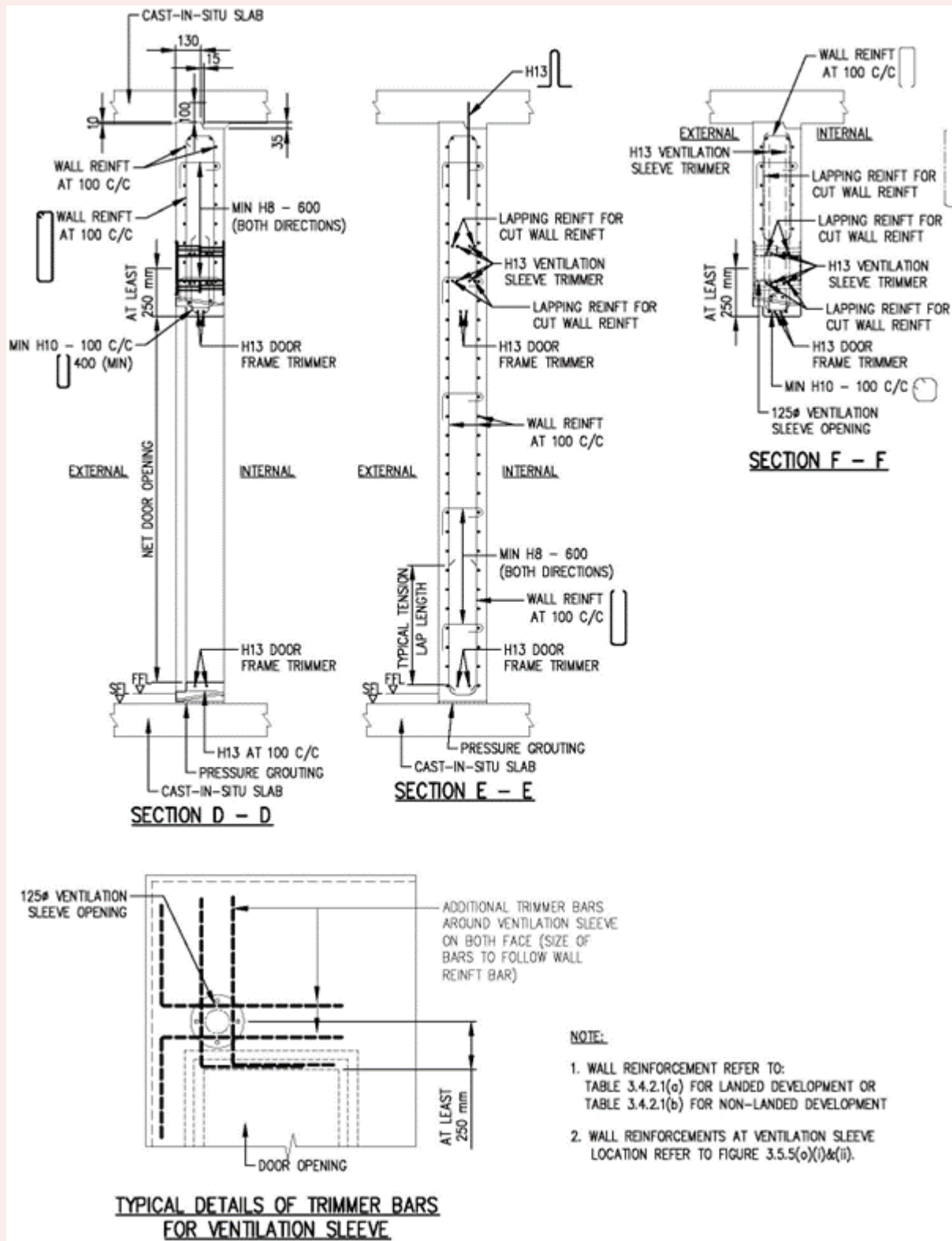


FIGURE 3.5.5(k) PLAN OF HS WITH PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL (TYPE 3)

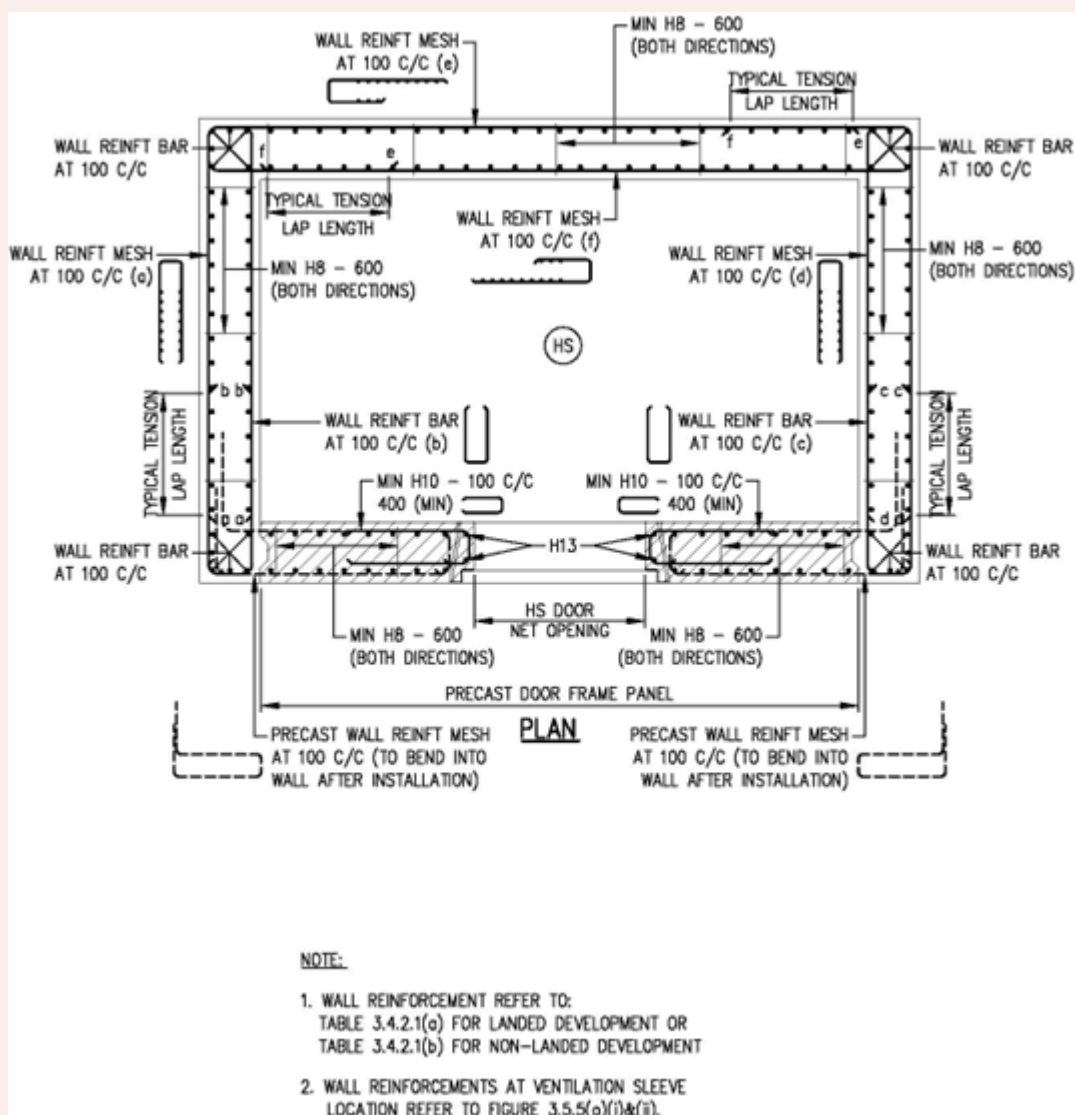


FIGURE 3.5.5(l) DETAILS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL (TYPE 3)

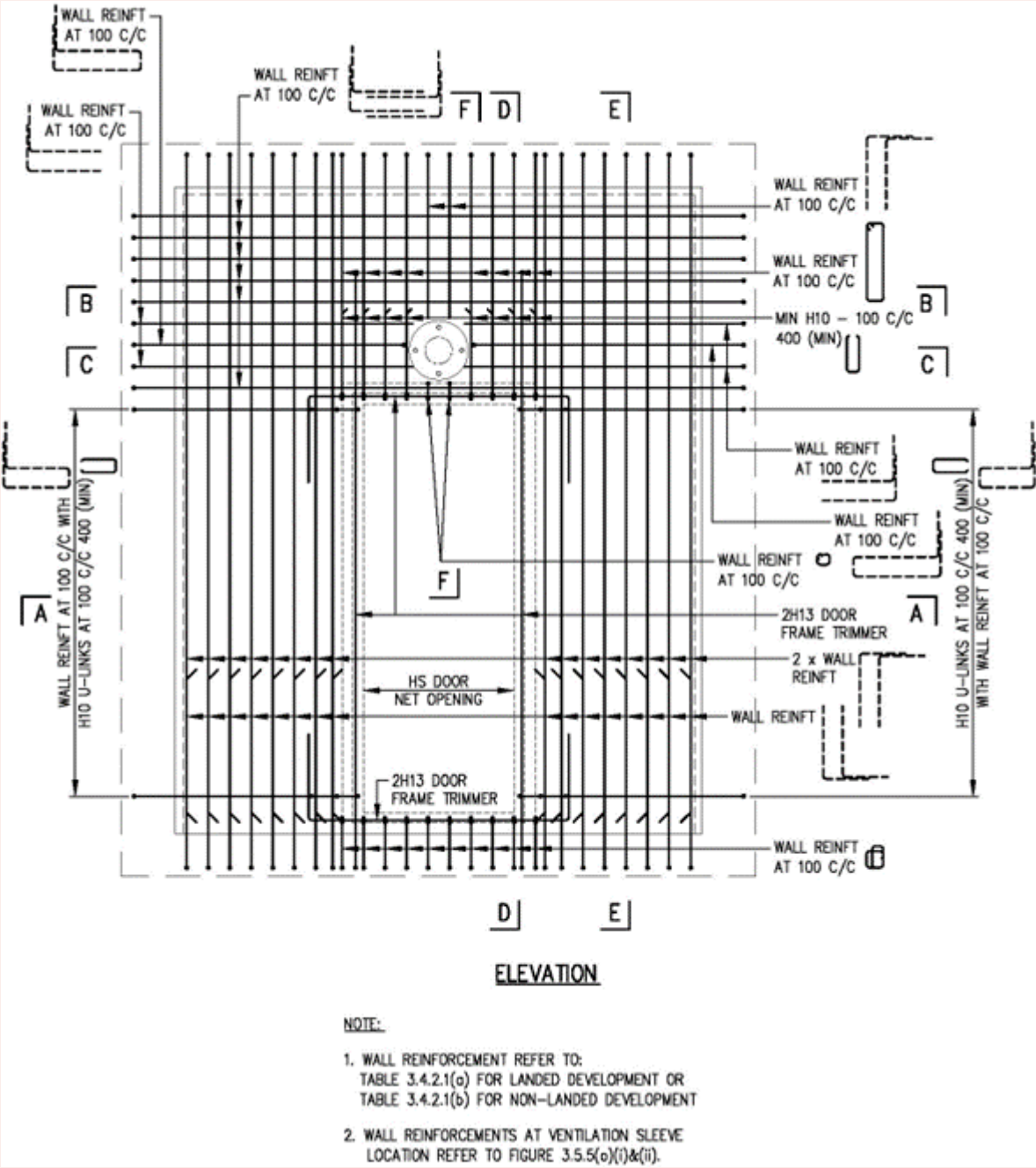


FIGURE 3.5.5(m) SECTIONS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL (TYPE 3)

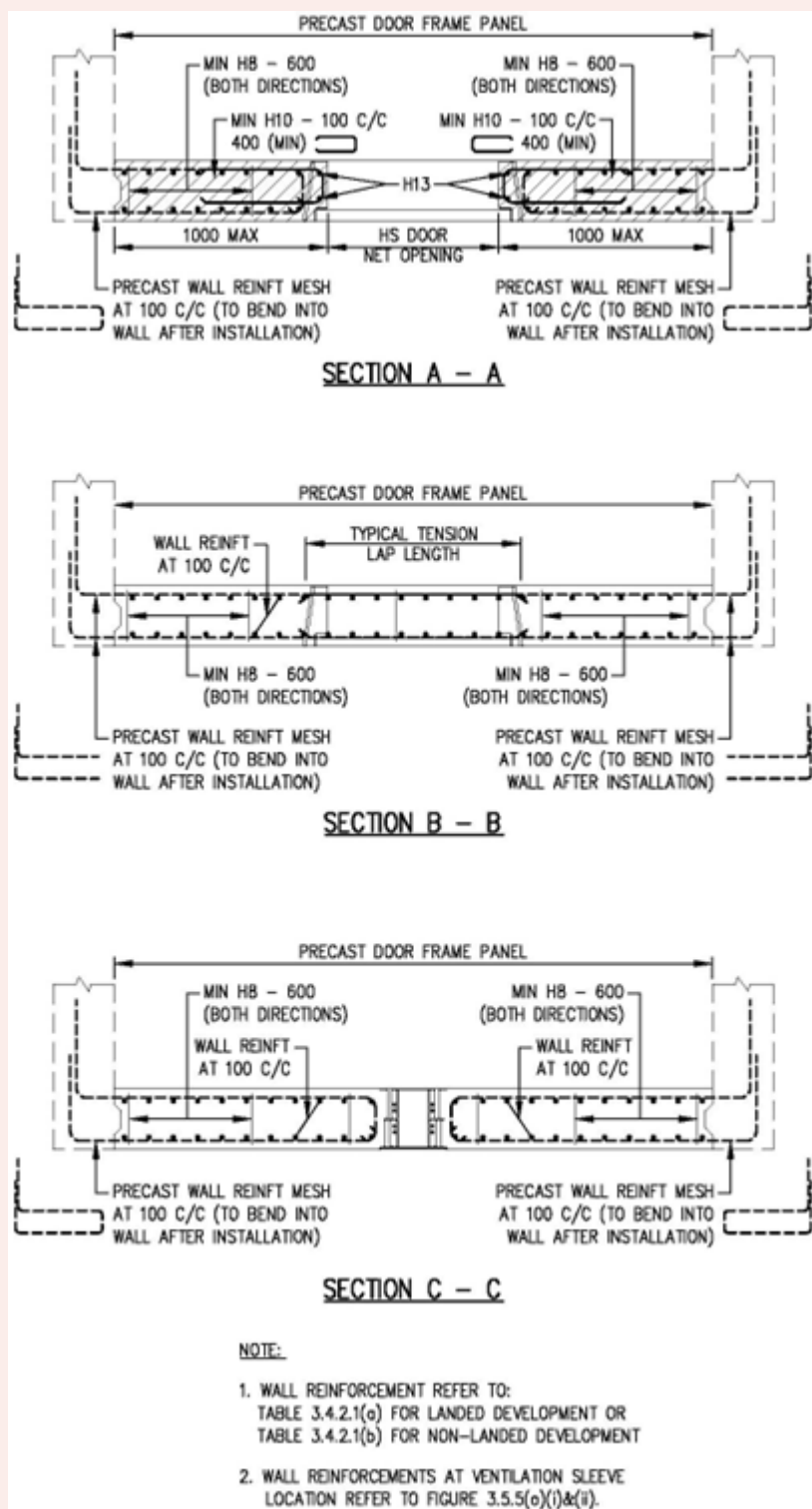


FIGURE 3.5.5(n) SECTIONS OF PRE-CAST HS DOOR FRAME PANEL (TYPE 3)

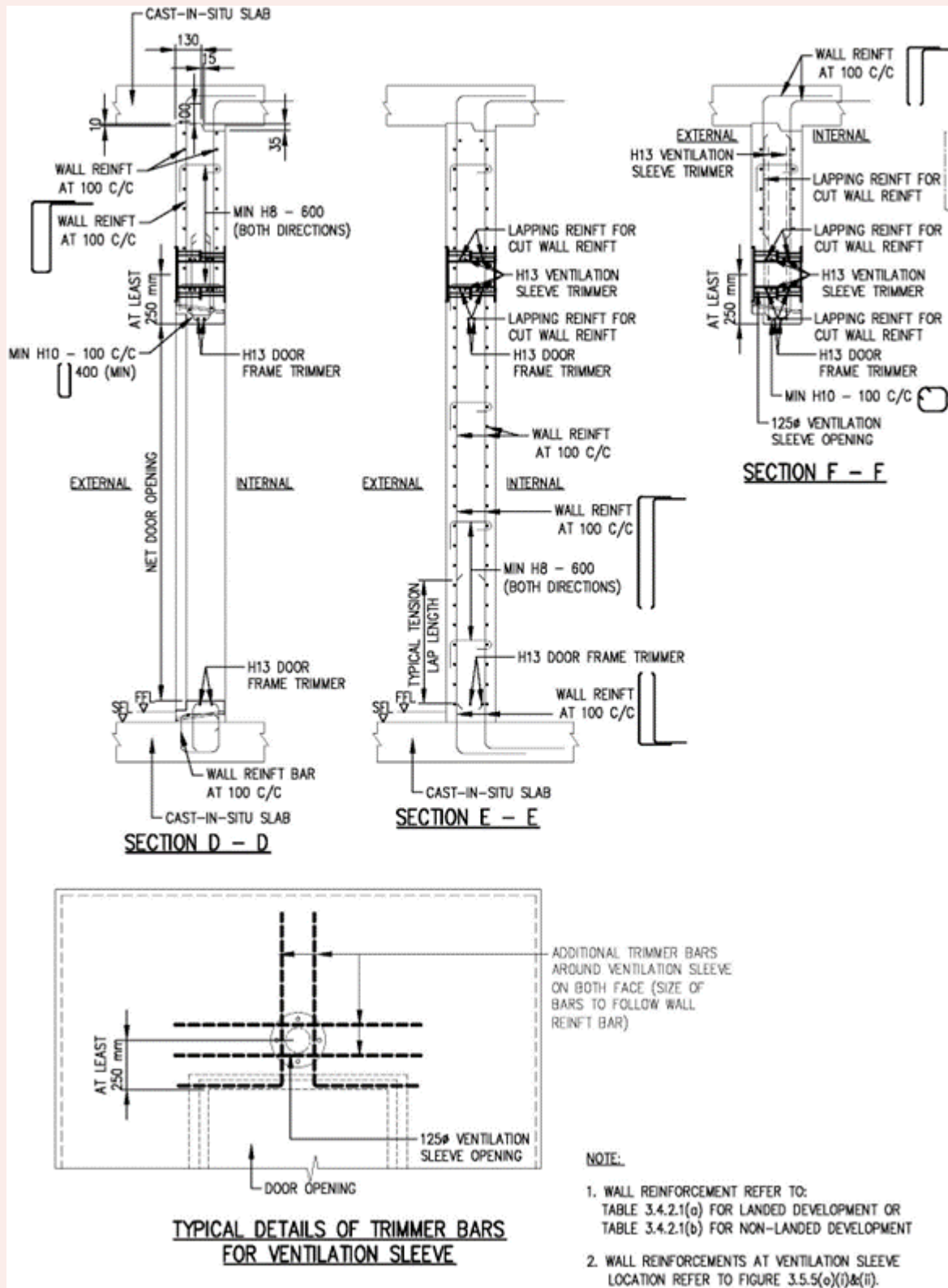


FIGURE 3.5.5(o)(i) TYPICAL DETAILS AND SECTIONS OF REINFORCEMENTS AT VENTILATION SLEEVE LOCATION

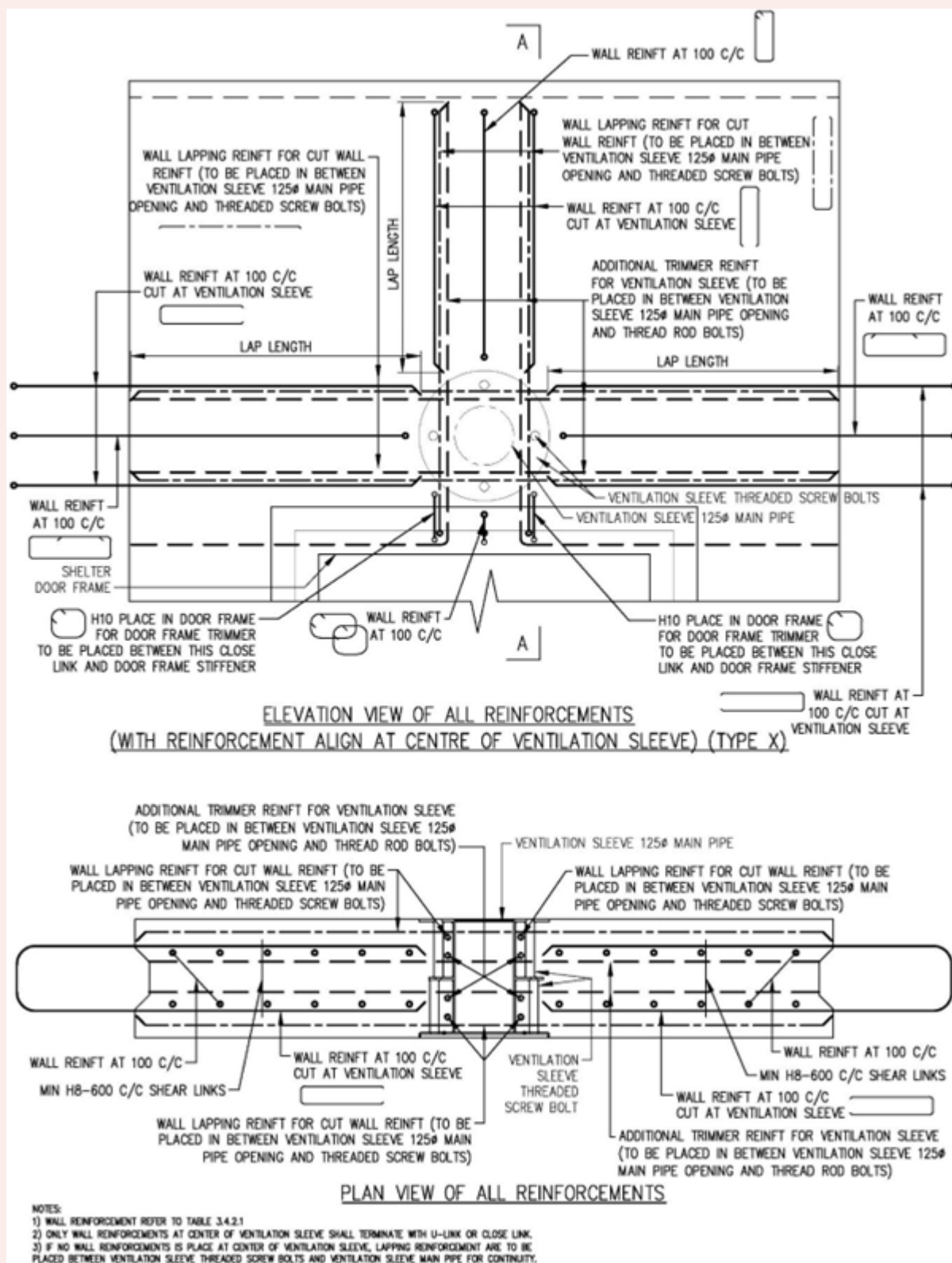
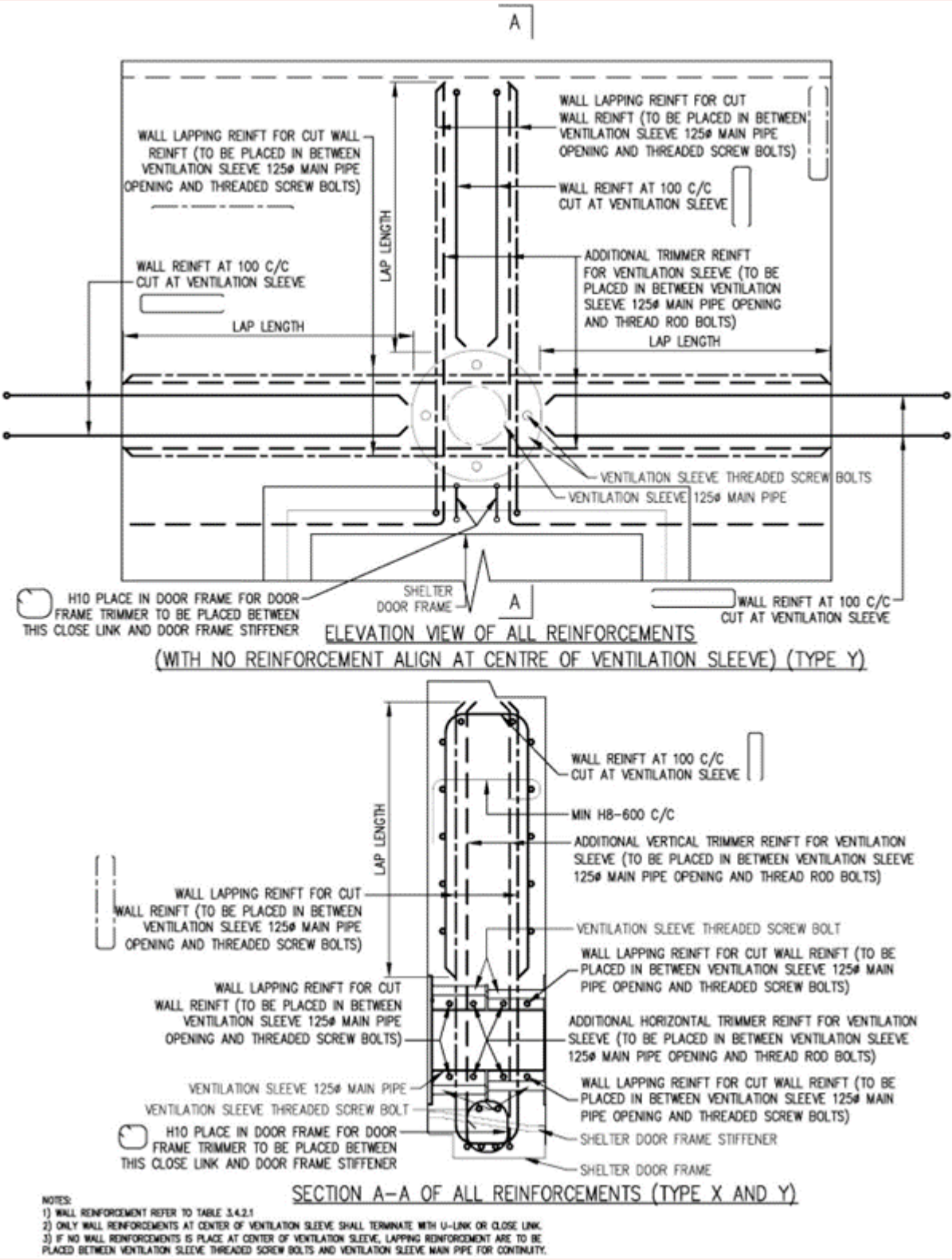


FIGURE 3.5.5(o)(ii) TYPICAL DETAILS AND SECTIONS OF REINFORCEMENTS AT VENTILATION SLEEVE LOCATION



3.5.6 Precast HS Hollow Core

- a. Precast HS Hollow Core shall comply with the dimensions, reinforcement bar and connection detail requirements as shown in the following tables and figures.
- b. For precast HS walls abutting lift walls and requiring additional 50mm thickness, the hollow core sizes shall remain to be same (Table 3.5.6(b)) as the precast HS walls with normal thickness. The concrete cover thickening shall occur at the common wall between HS wall and lift wall.

Figures & Tables

TABLE 3.5.6(b) HS WALL THICKNESS AND SIZES OF HOLLOW CORES

TABLE 3.5.6(b) HS WALL THICKNESS AND SIZES OF HOLLOW CORES		
HS Wall Thickness, t (mm)	Size of Hollow Core	
	b (mm)	a (mm)
250	150	200
		300
		400
		500
		200
275	175	300
		400
		500

300	200	200
		300
		400
		500

3.5.6 Precast HS Hollow Core	
TABLE 3.5.6 (a)	Dimension of Precast Hollow Cores HS
TABLE 3.5.6 (b)	HS wall thickness and Sizes of Hollow Cores
TABLE 3.5.6 (c)	Minimum Reinforcement Bars in Hollow Cores
TABLE 3.5.6 (d)	Minimum Thickness of Slab and Reinforced Concrete Topping
FIGURE 3.5.6.1 (a)	Precast HS with HS door on longer wall and one of the ventilation sleeves above the door (Type 1)
FIGURE 3.5.6.1 (b)	Precast HS with HS door on shorter wall and one of the ventilation sleeves above the door (Type 2)
FIGURE 3.5.6.1 (c)	Precast HS showing ventilation sleeve and internal electrical fixtures on the same wall (Type 3)
FIGURE 3.5.6.1 (d)	Precast HS and C-shaped Precast HS connected at the shorter wall and with HS door on longer walls (Type 4)
FIGURE 3.5.6.1 (e)	Precast HS and C-shaped Precast HS connected at the longer wall and with HS door on longer walls (Type 5)
FIGURE 3.5.6.1 (f)	Precast HS and C-shaped Precast HS connected at the longer wall and with HS door each on the longer wall and shorter wall (Type 5A)
FIGURE 3.5.6.1 (g)	Precast HS and C-shaped Precast HS with connection between longer and shorter walls respectively and with HS doors on longer wall (Type 6)
FIGURE 3.5.6.1 (h)	Precast HS and C-shaped Precast HS with connection between longer and shorter walls respectively and with HS door each on longer wall and shorter wall (Type 6A)
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (a)	Reinforcement Bar Details of Wall, Rib and Blast Door on Long Wall of Precast HS
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (b)	Reinforcement Bar Details of Wall, Rib and Blast Door on Short Wall of Precast HS
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (c)	Plan and Section of Rib with Shear Links
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (d)	Reinforcement Bar Details of Wall and Rib for C-Shaped Precast HS
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (e)	Reinforcement Bar Details of Wall and Rib for C-Shaped Precast HS
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (f)	Connection Details Between Two Precast HS
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (g)	Connection Details Between Precast HS and Cast In-Situ Wall/ Column
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (h)	Reinforcement Bar Details at Concrete Rib
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (i)	Details of Reinforcement Bars near Door Frame and at Electrical Fixtures on Internal Face of Precast HS
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (j)	Details of Trimmer Bars for Ventilation Sleeve
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (k)	Details of Trimmer Bars for Wall Recess for HS Door Handle
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (l)	Precast HS Wall with Connection Details for Ventilation Sleeve and Electrical Services
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (m)	Precast HS Wall with Connection Details for Electrical Services
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (n)	Cage Reinforcement Bars in Hollow Cores
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (o)	Reinforcement Bars Lapping in Hollow Cores
FIGURE 3.5.6.2 (p)	Hollow Cores Shape
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (a)	Isometric View of Precast HS with Bolts and Steel Plates Connection (Type 1 without Blocked-Out for Beam)
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (b)	Isometric View of Precast HS with Bolts and Steel Plates Connection (Type 2 without Blocked-Out for Beam)
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (c)	Splice Sleeve Connection Details Between Precast HS and Cast In-Situ Element and Bolt Connection Details Between Two Precast HS
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (d)	Splice Sleeve Connection Details for Precast HS Tower
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (e)	Connection Details Between lower and upper Precast HS (Detail A)
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (f)	Connection Details Between lower and upper Precast HS (Detail B)
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (g)	Connection Details Between lower and upper Precast HS (Detail C)
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (h)	Isometric View of Precast HS with Splice Sleeve Connection (Reinforcement Bars Details)
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (i)	Detail of Splice Sleeve Connection
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (j)	Details of Precast Plank (marked as PS) and Concrete Topping
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (k)	Electrical Fixtures on External Face of Precast HS
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (l)	Isometric View of Precast HS with Bolts and Steel Plates Connection (Type 3 with Blocked-Out for Beam)
FIGURE 3.5.6.3 (m)	Isometric View of Precast HS with Bolts and Steel Plates Connection (Type 4 with Blocked-Out for Beam)

Figures & Tables

TABLE 3.5.6(a) DIMENSION OF PRECAST HOLLOW CORES HS

TABLE 3.5.6(a) DIMENSION OF PRECAST HOLLOW CORES HS		
Precast Hollow Core Household Shelter	Minimum Dimension (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)
Length of Hollow Core (a*)	200	500
Width of Hollow Core (b^)	150	200
Distance between the nearest hollow core and internal wall (c1^ / c3^)	25	50
Distance between two hollow cores (c2)	100	

Distance between the nearest hollow core and edge of door frame (d1^)	250	300
Distance between the nearest hollow core and edge of door frame with internal electrical fixture between them (d2^)	375	450
Distance between the adjacent HS wall and edge of door frame for door on short wall of dimension 1200mm, 1250mm, 1300mm and 1350mm (d3#)	150	450
Distance between the nearest hollow core and centre of ventilation sleeve (e^)	150	200
Distance between the nearest hollow core and edge of a C-shaped HS wall (f^)	250	350

Note:

*Dimensions with increment of 100mm

#Dimensions with increment of 50mm

^Dimensions with increment of 25mm

TABLE 3.5.6(b) HS WALL THICKNESS AND SIZES OF HOLLOW CORES

TABLE 3.5.6(b) HS WALL THICKNESS AND SIZES OF HOLLOW CORES		
HS Wall Thickness, t (mm)	Size of Hollow Core	
	b (mm)	a (mm)
250	150	200
		300
		400
		500
		200
275	175	300
		400
		500
		200
		300
300	200	400
		500

TABLE 3.5.6(c) MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT BARS IN HOLLOW CORES

TABLE 3.5.6(c) MINIMUM REINFORCEMENT BARS IN HOLLOW CORES				
HS Wall Thickness, t (mm)	Size of Hollow Core		Minimum Reinforcement Bars in Hollow Cores	Minimum Links for Reinforcement Bars in Hollow Cores
	b (mm)	a (mm)		
2400 < Ht ≤ 3000	150/175/200	200	4H20	H8 - 250
		300	6H16	H8 - 250
		400	8H16	H8 - 250
		500	10H16	H8 - 250
		200	4H25	H8 - 250
3000 < Ht ≤ 3900	150/175/200	300	6H20	H8 - 250
		400	8H20	H8 - 250
		500	10H20	H8 - 250

Note:

If larger size of reinforcement bars are required in the hollow cores, the number of such reinforcement bars shall remain the same as stipulated in the table above.

TABLE 3.5.6(d) MINIMUM THICKNESS OF SLAB AND REINFORCED CONCRETE TOPPING

TABLE 3.5.6(d) MINIMUM THICKNESS OF SLAB AND REINFORCED CONCRETE TOPPING

Floor Type	Slab Thickness (mm)	Precast Plank Thickness (mm)	Reinforced Concrete Topping Thickness (mm)
HS Roof Slab	300	70	230
HS Intermediate Slab	175	70	105

FIGURE 3.5.6.1(a) PRECAST HS WITH HS DOOR ON LONGER WALL AND ONE OF VENTILATION SLEEVE ABOVE THE DOOR (TYPE 1)

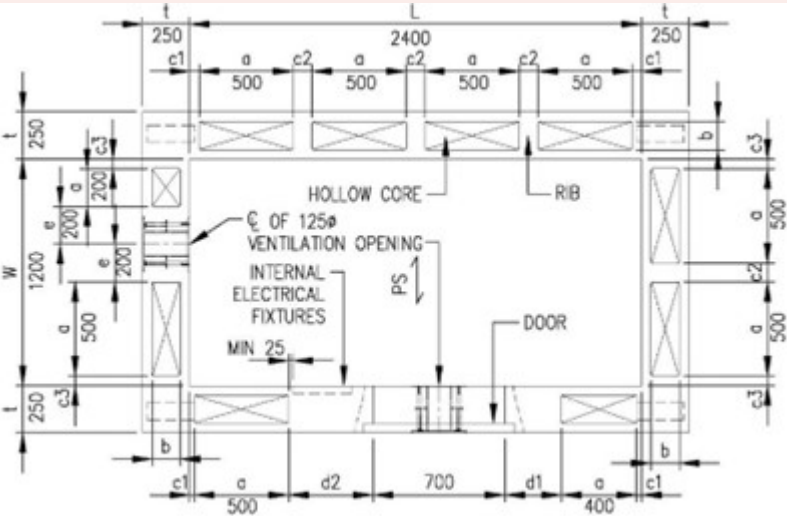


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(b) PRECAST HS WITH HS DOOR ON SHORTER WALL AND ONE OF VENTILATION SLEEVE ABOVE THE DOOR (TYPE 2)

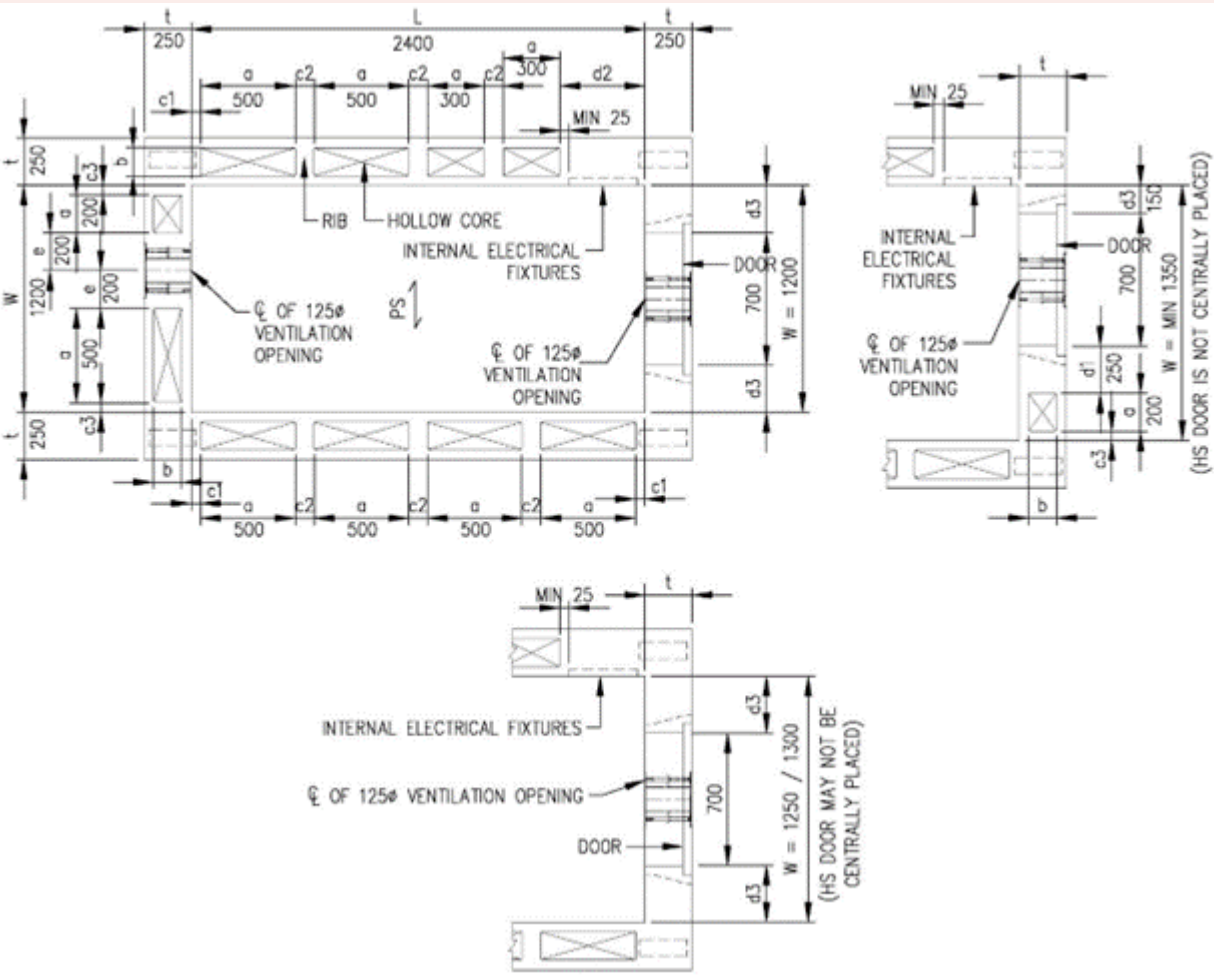


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(c) PRECAST HS SHOWING VENTILATION SLEEVE AND INTERNAL ELECTRICAL FIXTURES ON THE SAME WALL (TYPE 3)

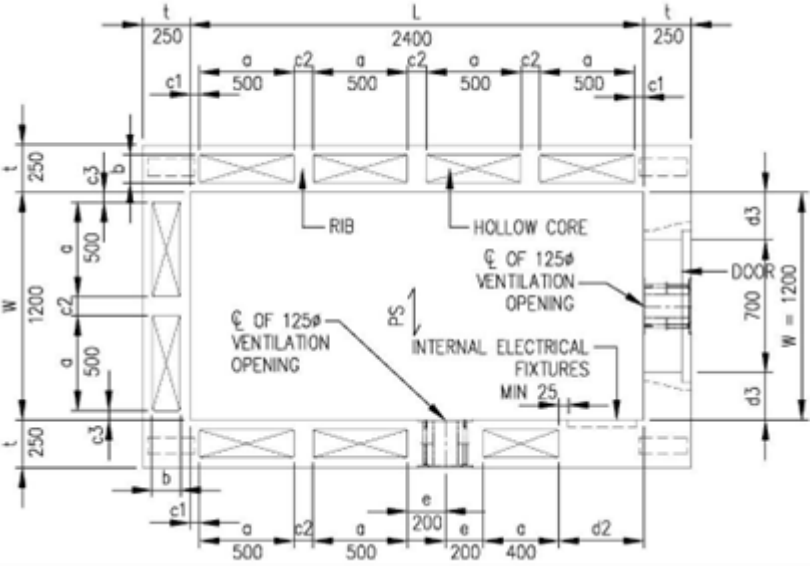


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(d) PRECAST HS AND C-SHAPED PRECAST HS CONNECTED AT THE SHORTER WALL AND WITH HS DOORS ON LONGER WALLS (TYPE 4)

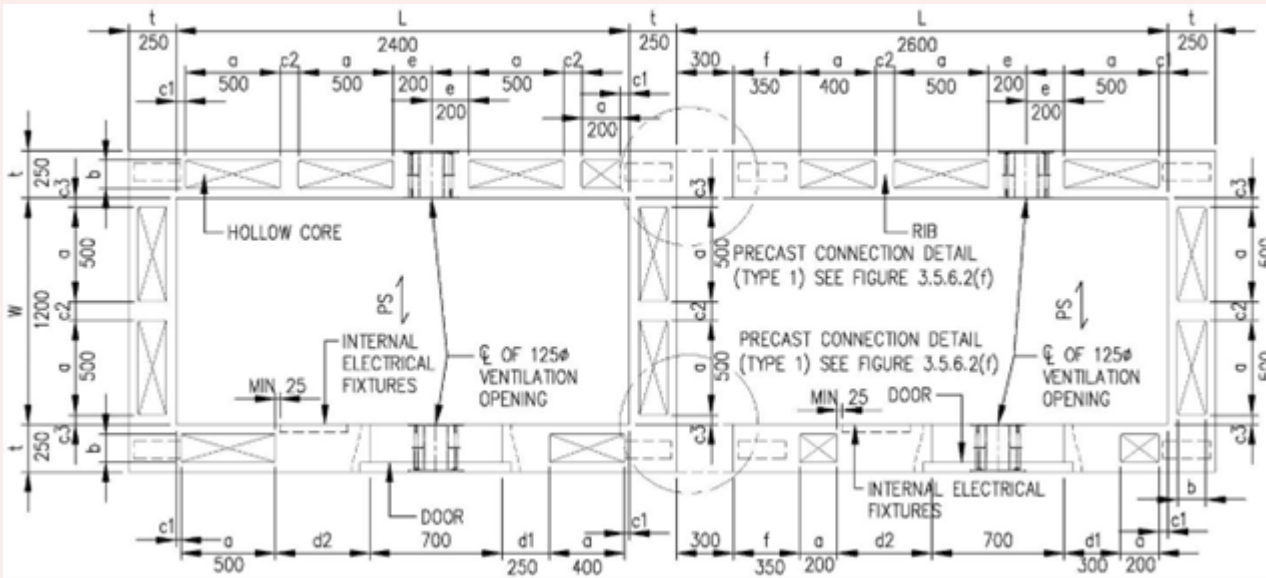


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(e) PRECAST HS AND C-SHAPED PRECAST HS CONNECTED AT THE LONGER WALL AND WITH HS DOOR ON LONGER WALLS (TYPE 5)

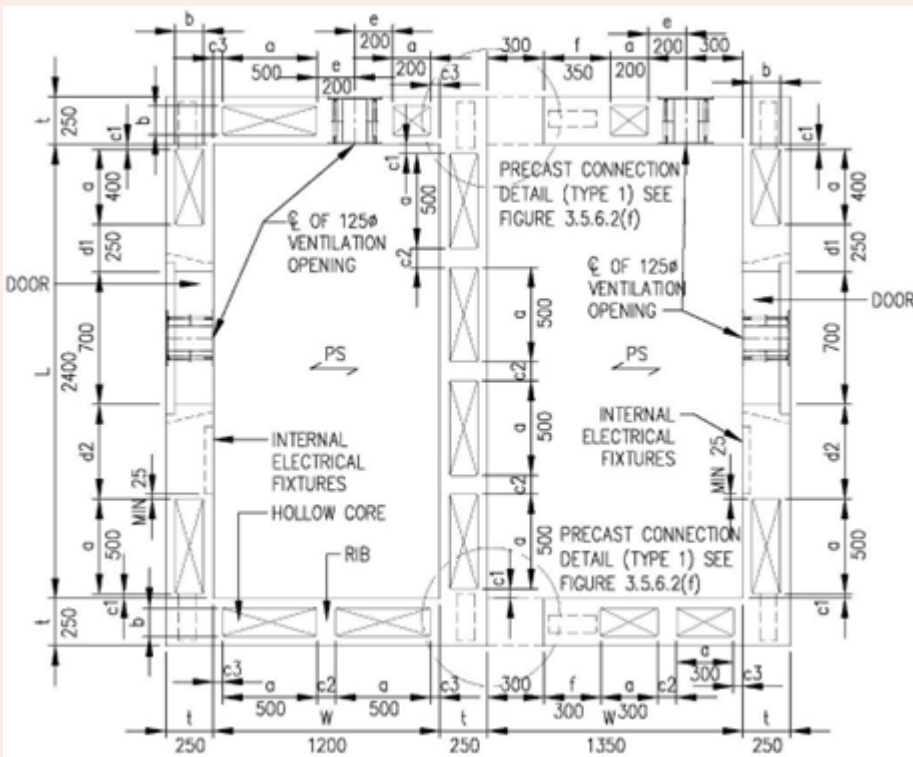


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(f) PRECAST HS AND C-SHAPED PRECAST HS CONNECTED AT THE LONGER WALL AND WITH HS DOOR EACH ON LONGER WALL AND SHORTER WALL (TYPE 5A)

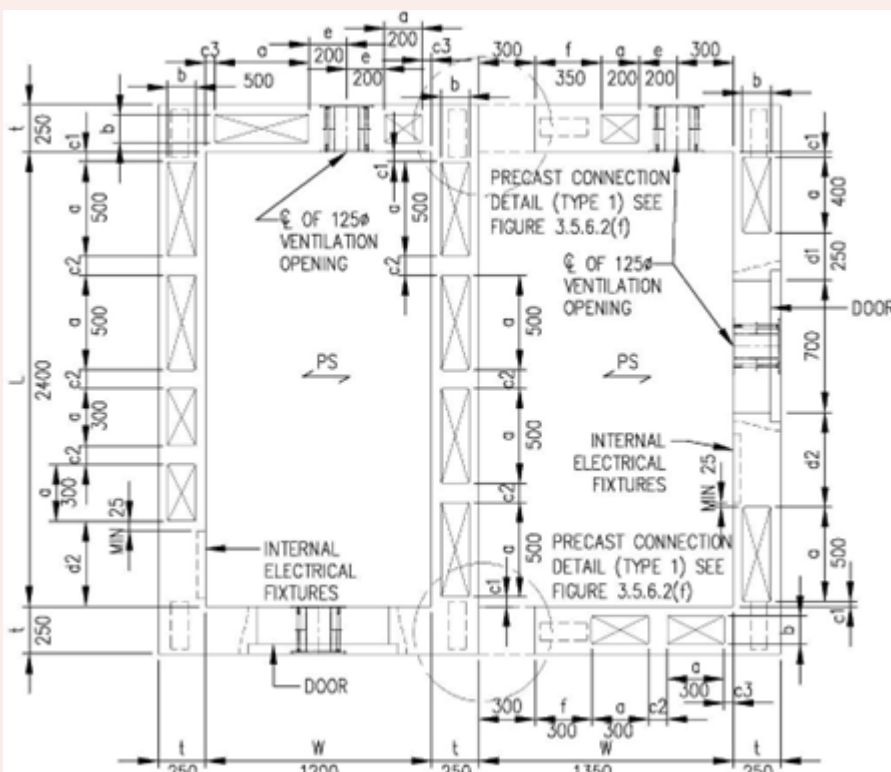


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(g) PRECAST HS AND C-SHAPED PRECAST HS WITH CONNECTION BETWEEN LONGER AND SHORTER WALLS RESPECTIVELY AND WITH HS DOORS ON LONGER WALL (TYPE 6)

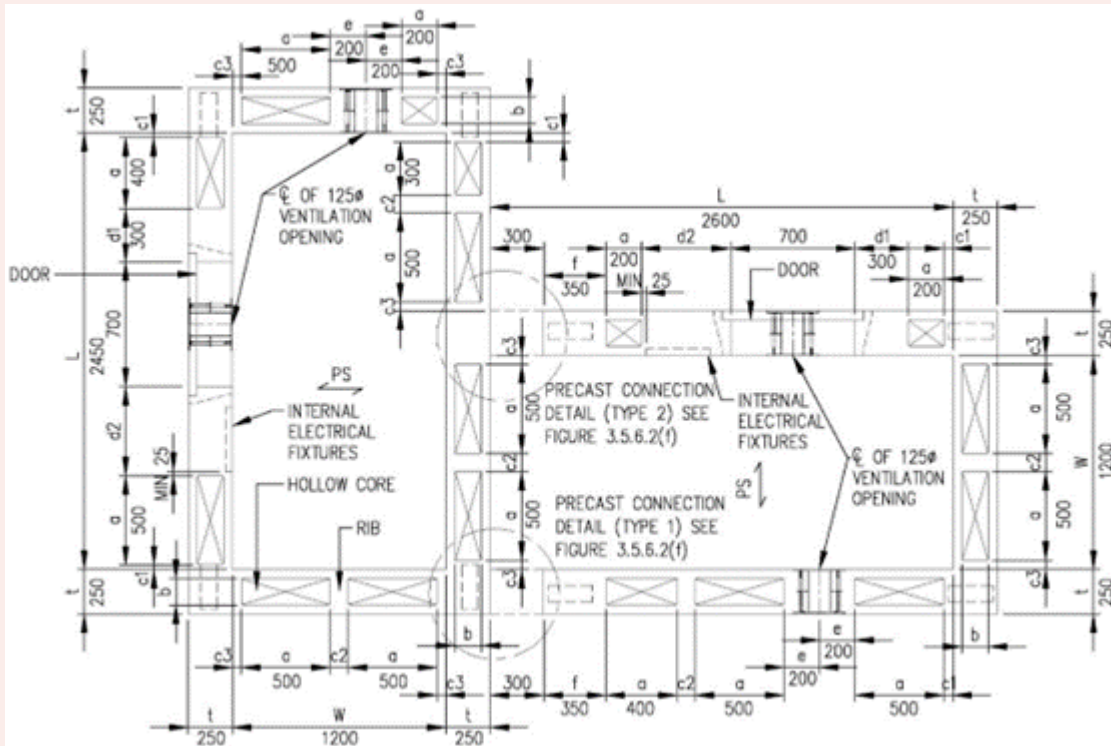


FIGURE 3.5.6.1(h) PRECAST HS AND C-SHAPED PRECAST HS WITH CONNECTION BETWEEN LONGER AND SHORTER WALLS RESPECTIVELY AND WITH HS DOOR EACH ON LONGER WALL AND SHORTER WALL (TYPE 6A)

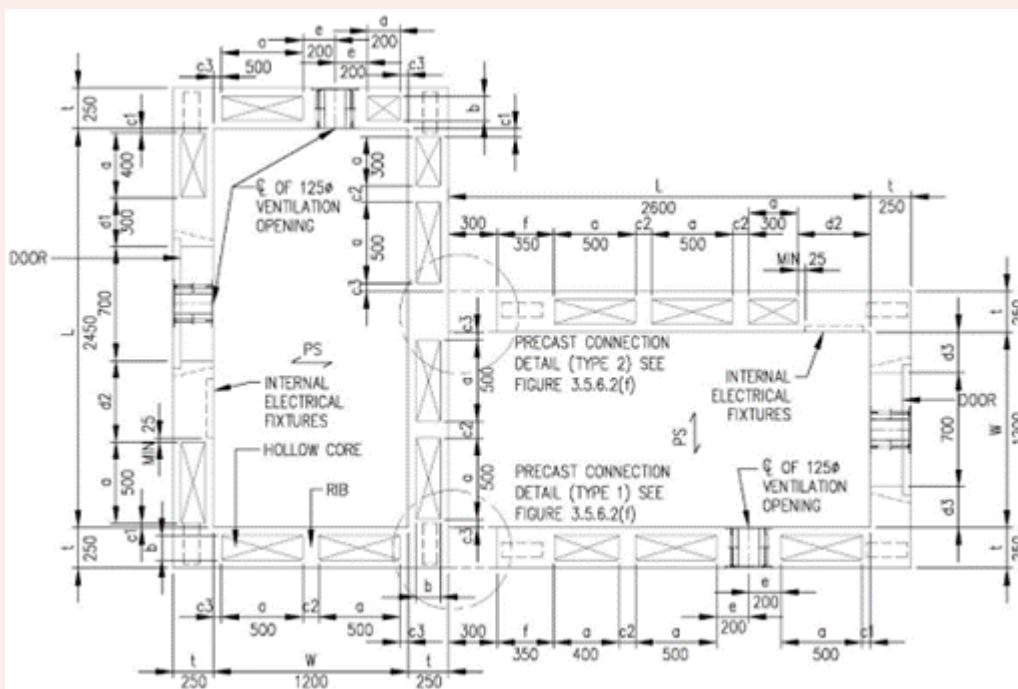


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(a) REINFORCEMENT BAR DETAILS OF WALL, RIB AND BLAST DOOR ON LONG WALL OF PRECAST HS

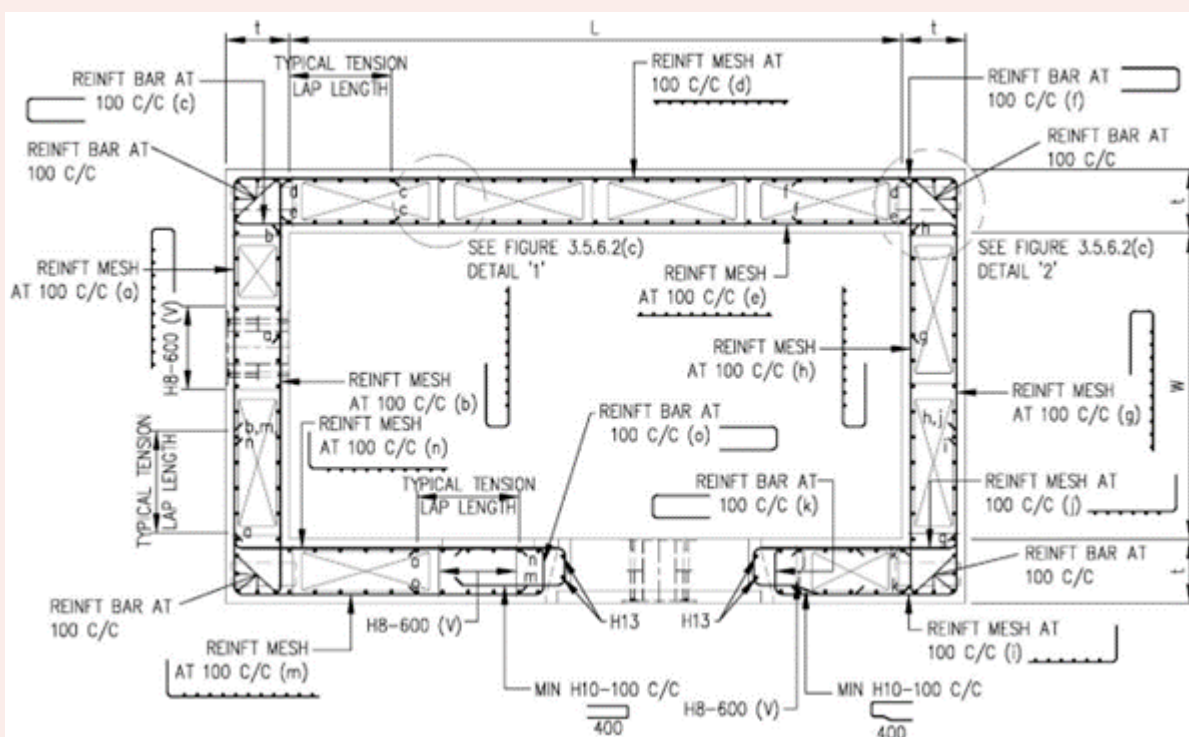


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(b) REINFORCEMENT BAR DETAILS OF WALL, RIB AND BLAST DOOR ON SHORT WALL OF PRECAST HS

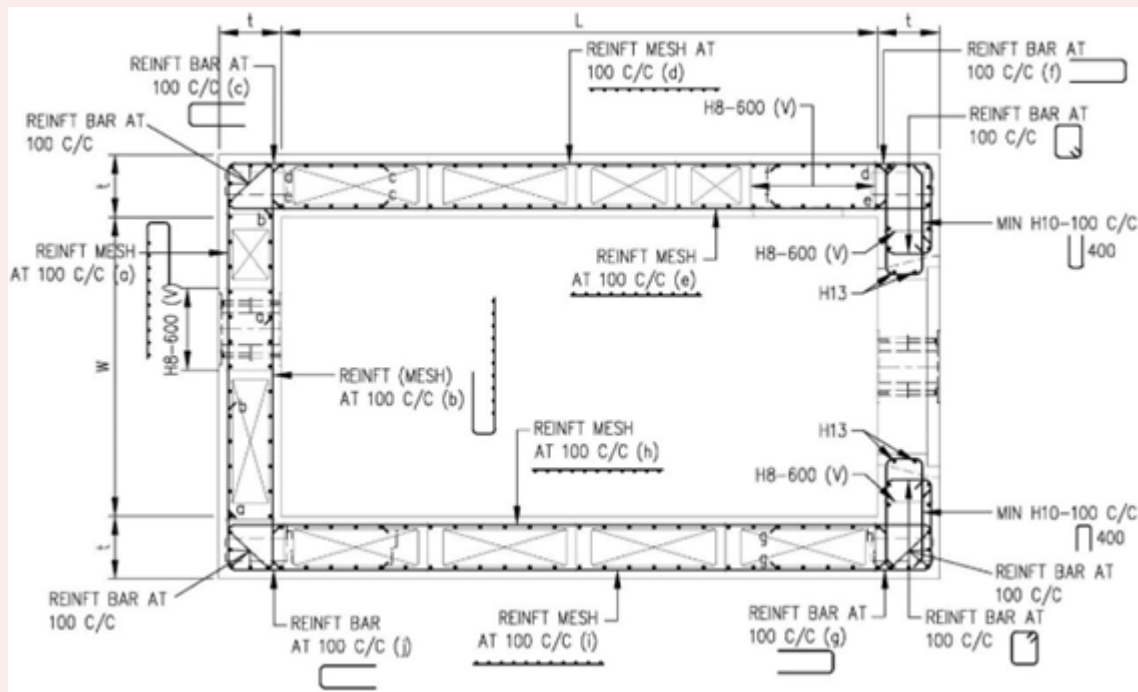


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(c) PLAN AND SECTION OF RIB WITH SHEAR LINKS

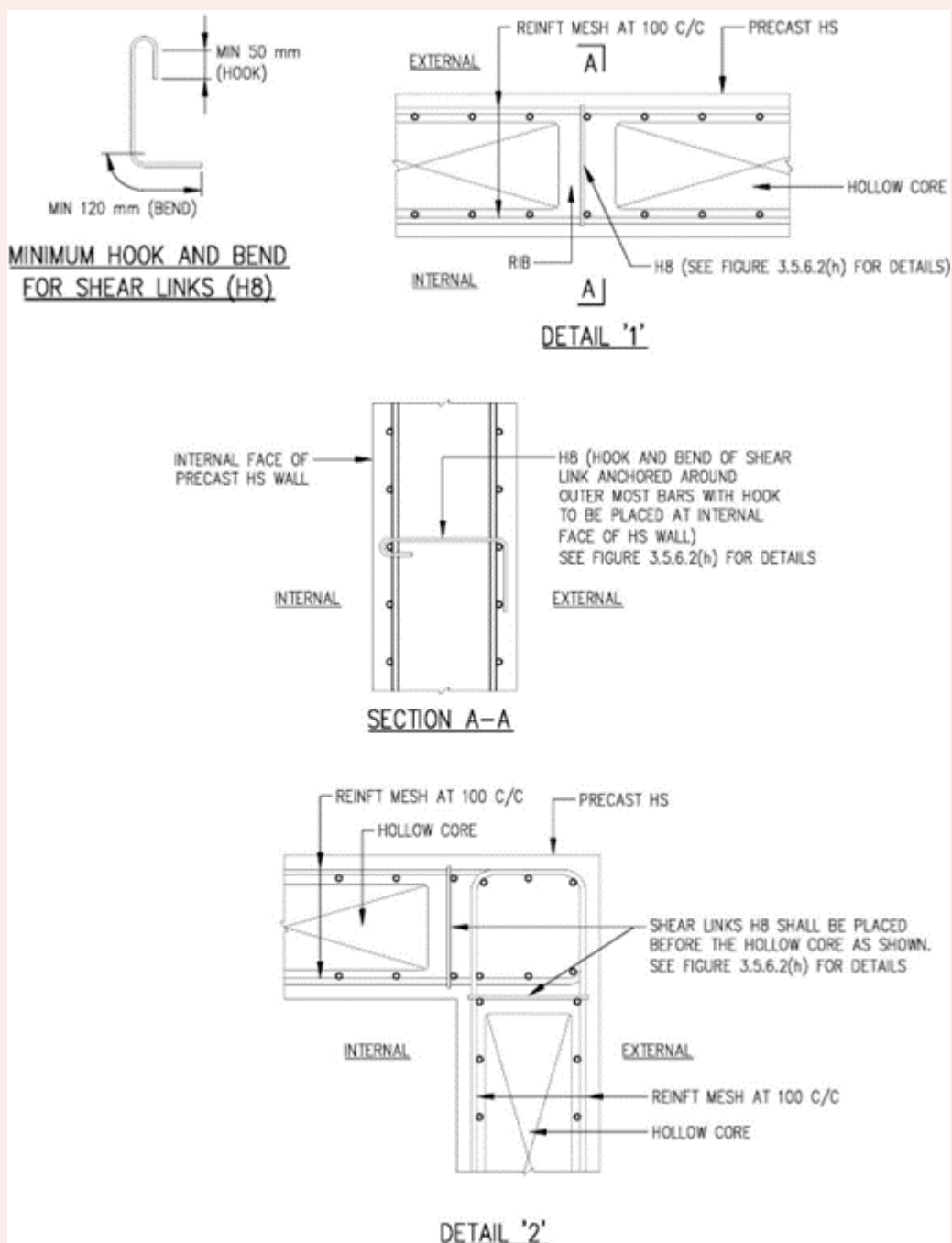


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(d) REINFORCEMENT BAR DETAILS OF WALL AND RIB FOR C-SHAPED PRECAST HS

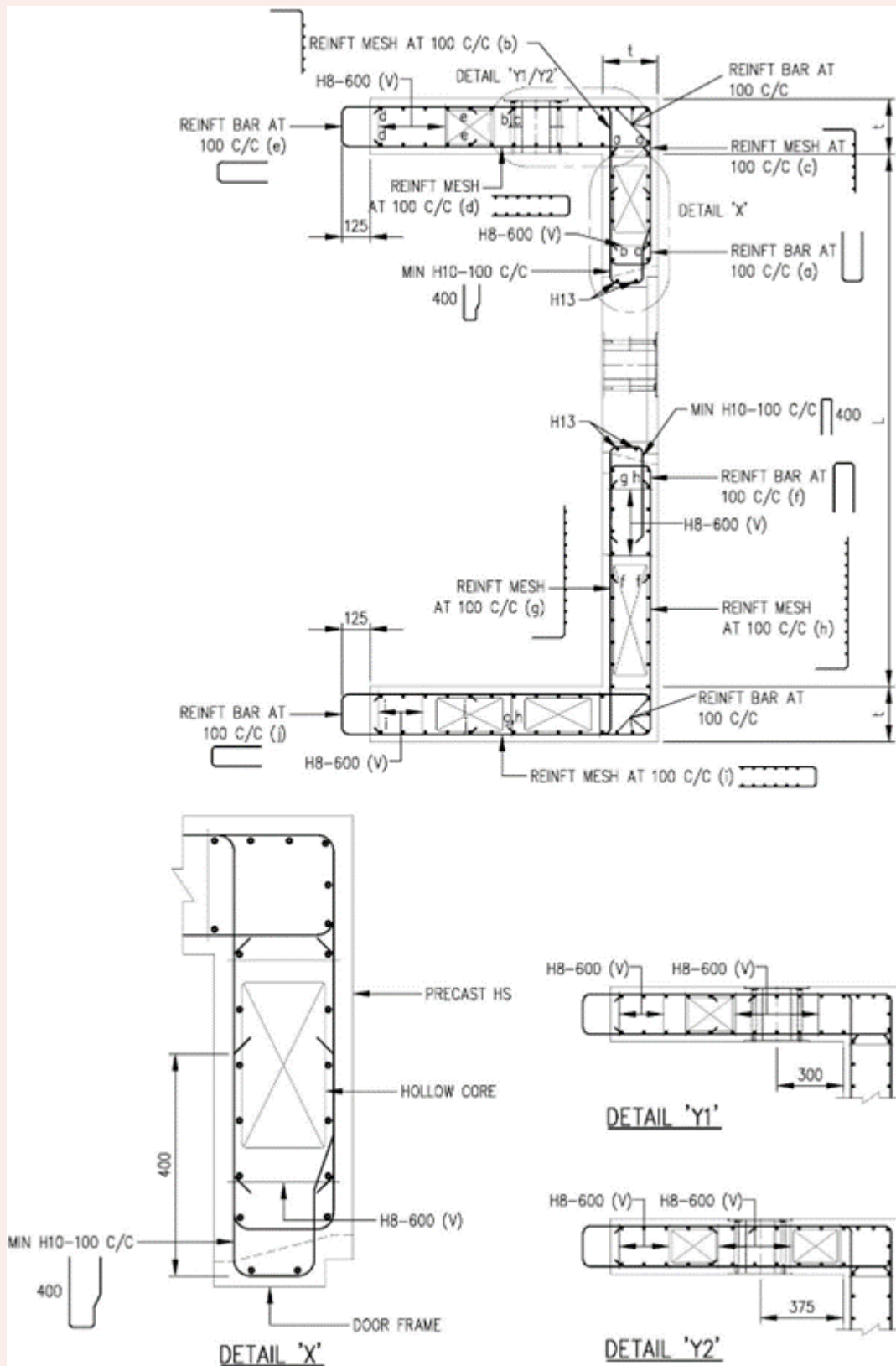


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(e) REINFORCEMENT BAR DETAILS OF WALL AND RIB FOR C-SHAPED PRECAST HS

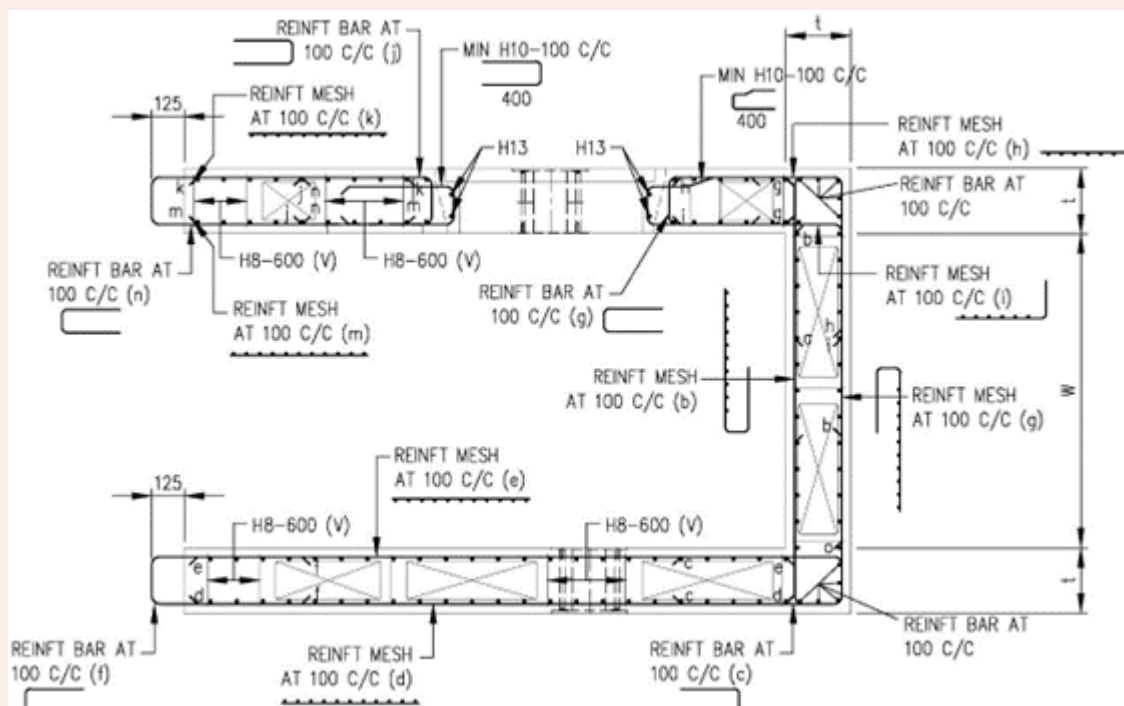


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(f) CONNECTION DETAILS BETWEEN TWO PRECAST HS

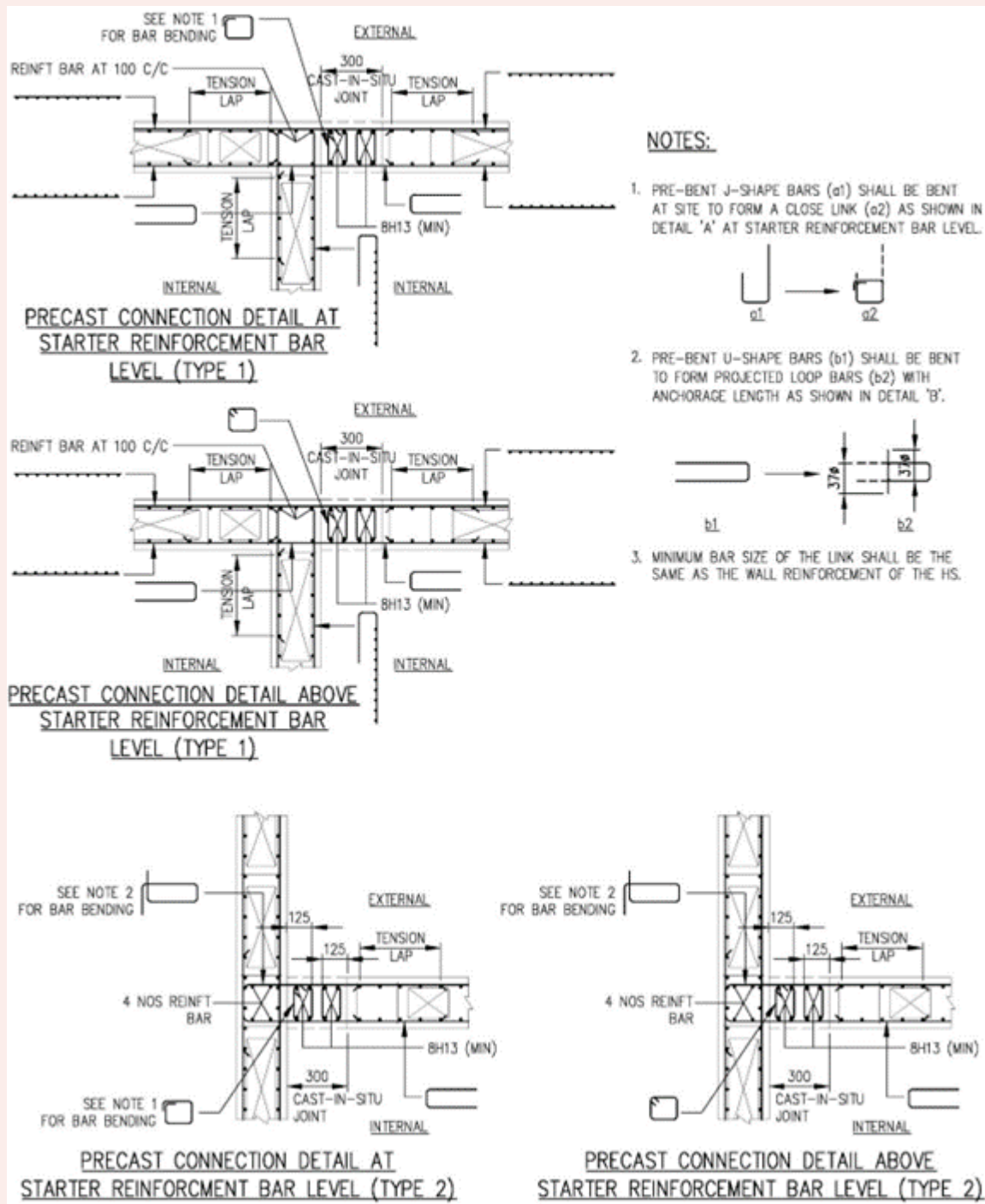


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(g) CONNECTION DETAILS BETWEEN PRECAST HS AND CAST IN-SITU WALL/COLUMN

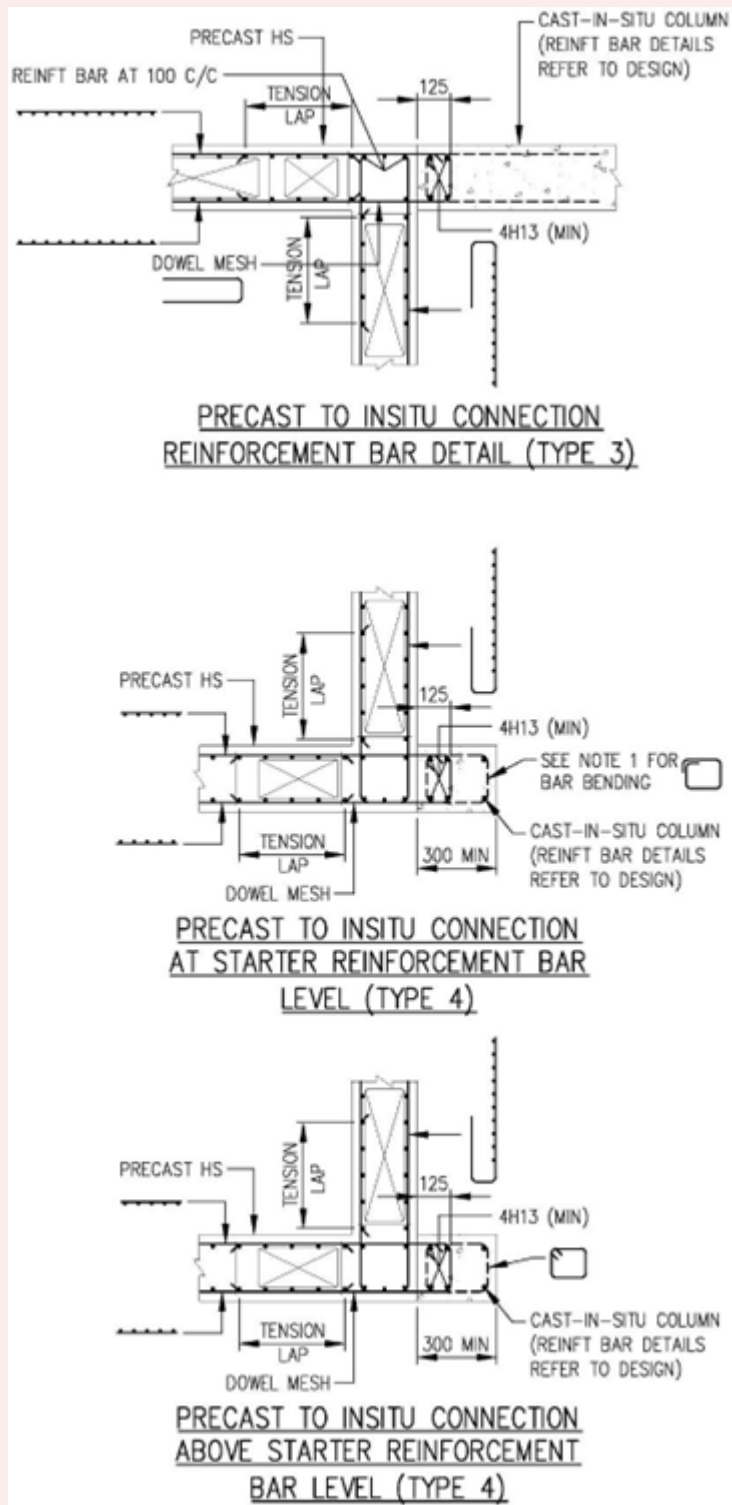


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(h) REINFORCEMENT BAR DETAILS AT CONCRETE RIB

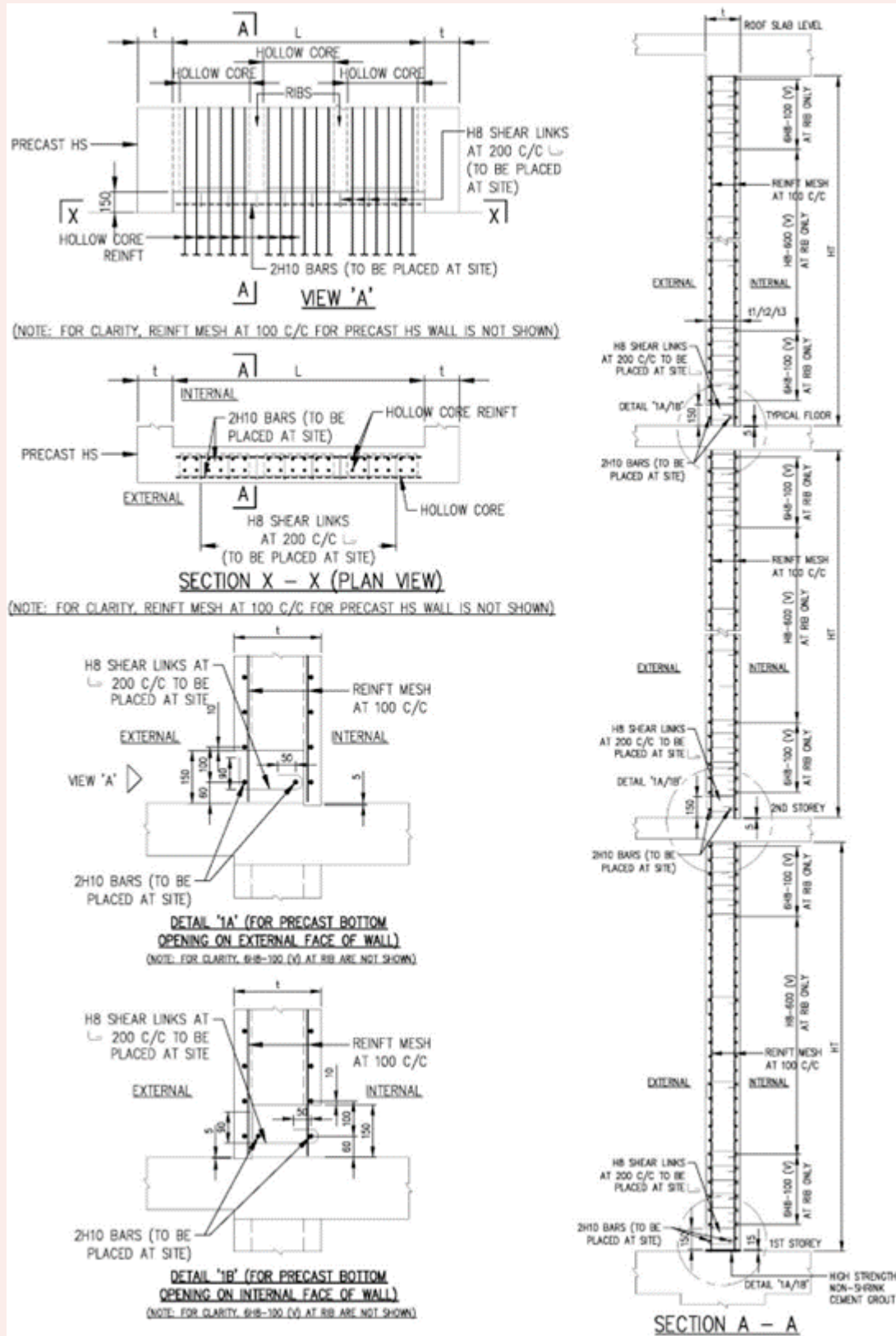


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(i) DETAILS OF REINFORCEMENT BARS NEAR DOOR FRAME AND AT ELECTRICAL FIXTURES ON INTERNAL FACE OF PRECAST HS

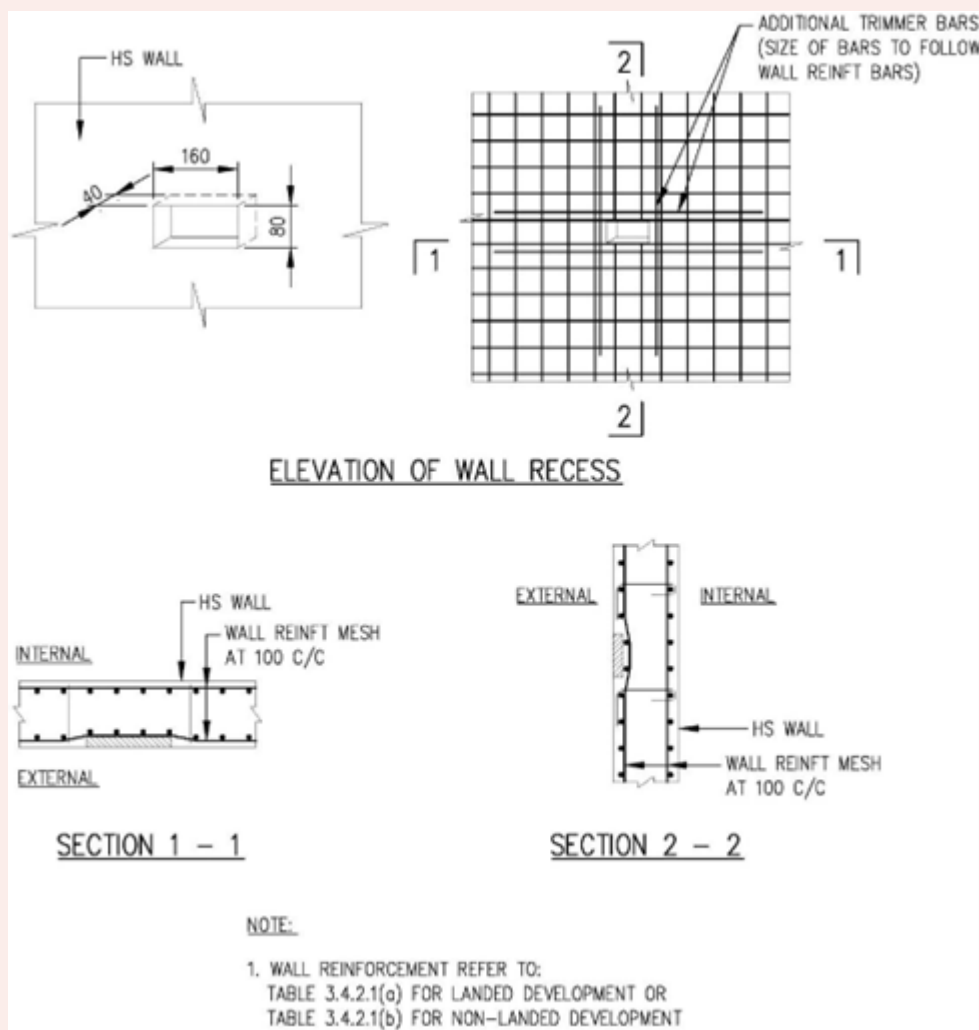


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(l) PRECAST HS WALL WITH CONNECTION DETAILS FOR VENTILATION SLEEVE AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES

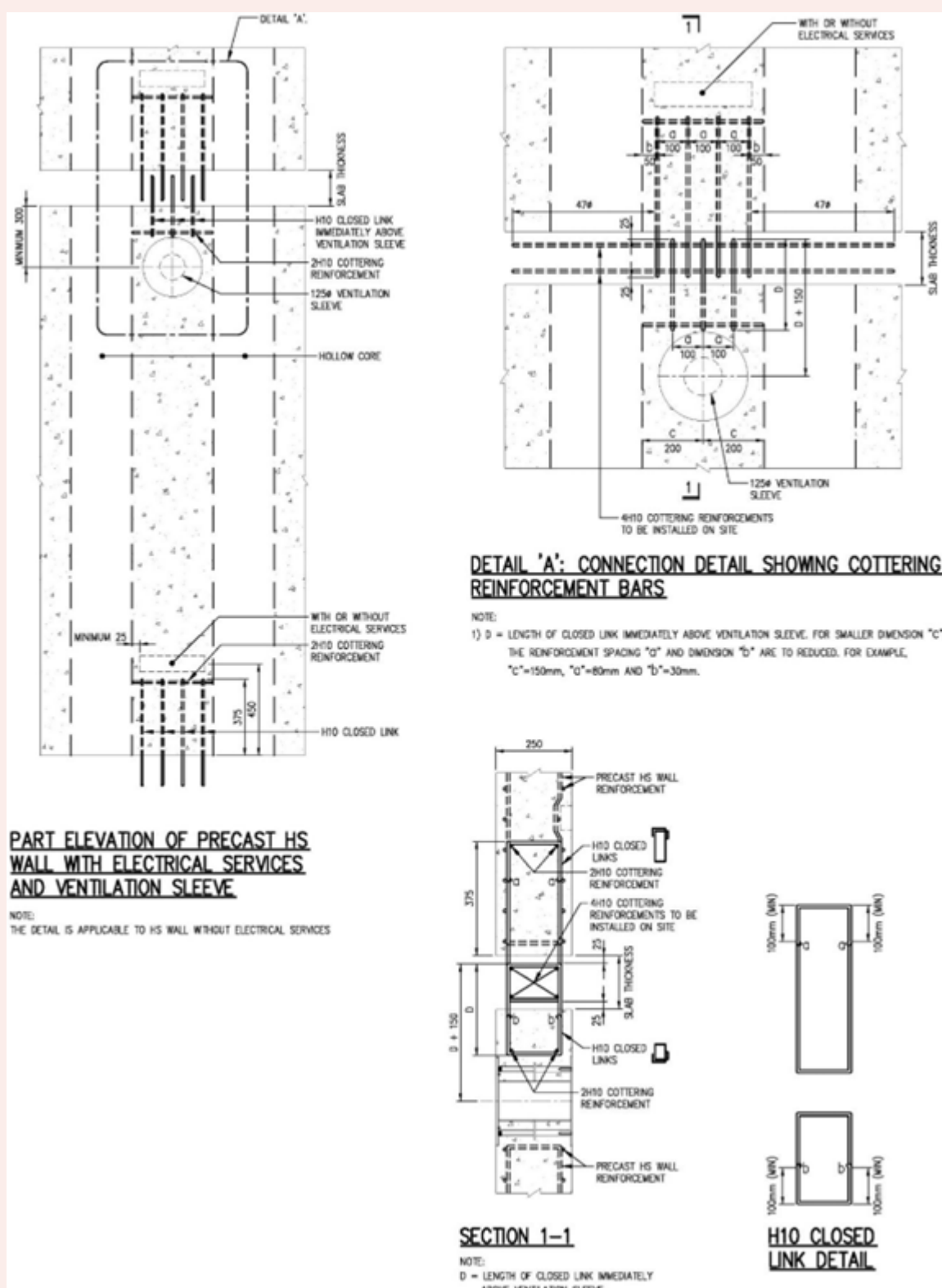


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(m) PRECAST HS WALL WITH CONNECTION DETAILS FOR ELECTRICAL SERVICES

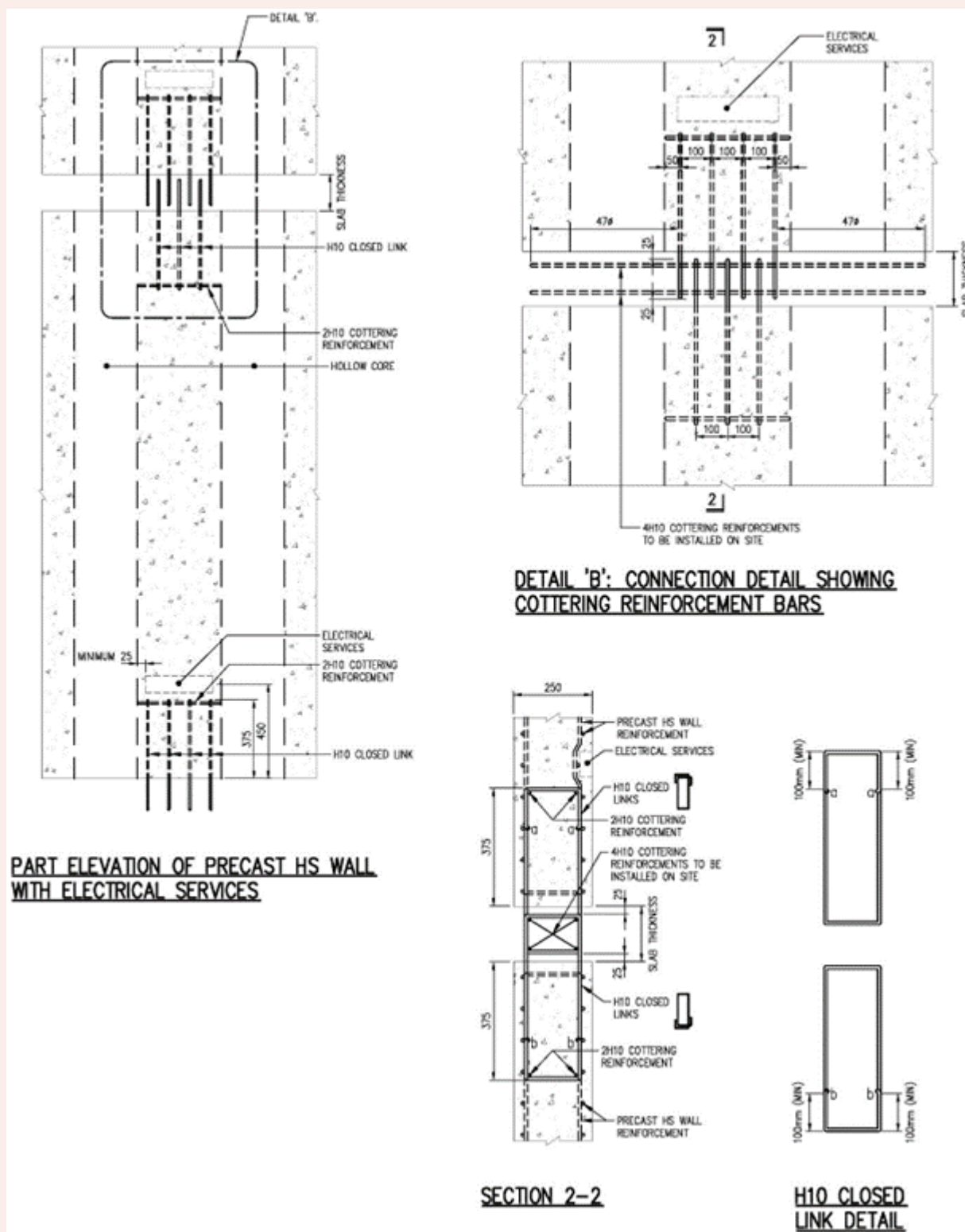


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(n) CAGE REINFORCEMENT BARS IN HOLLOW CORES

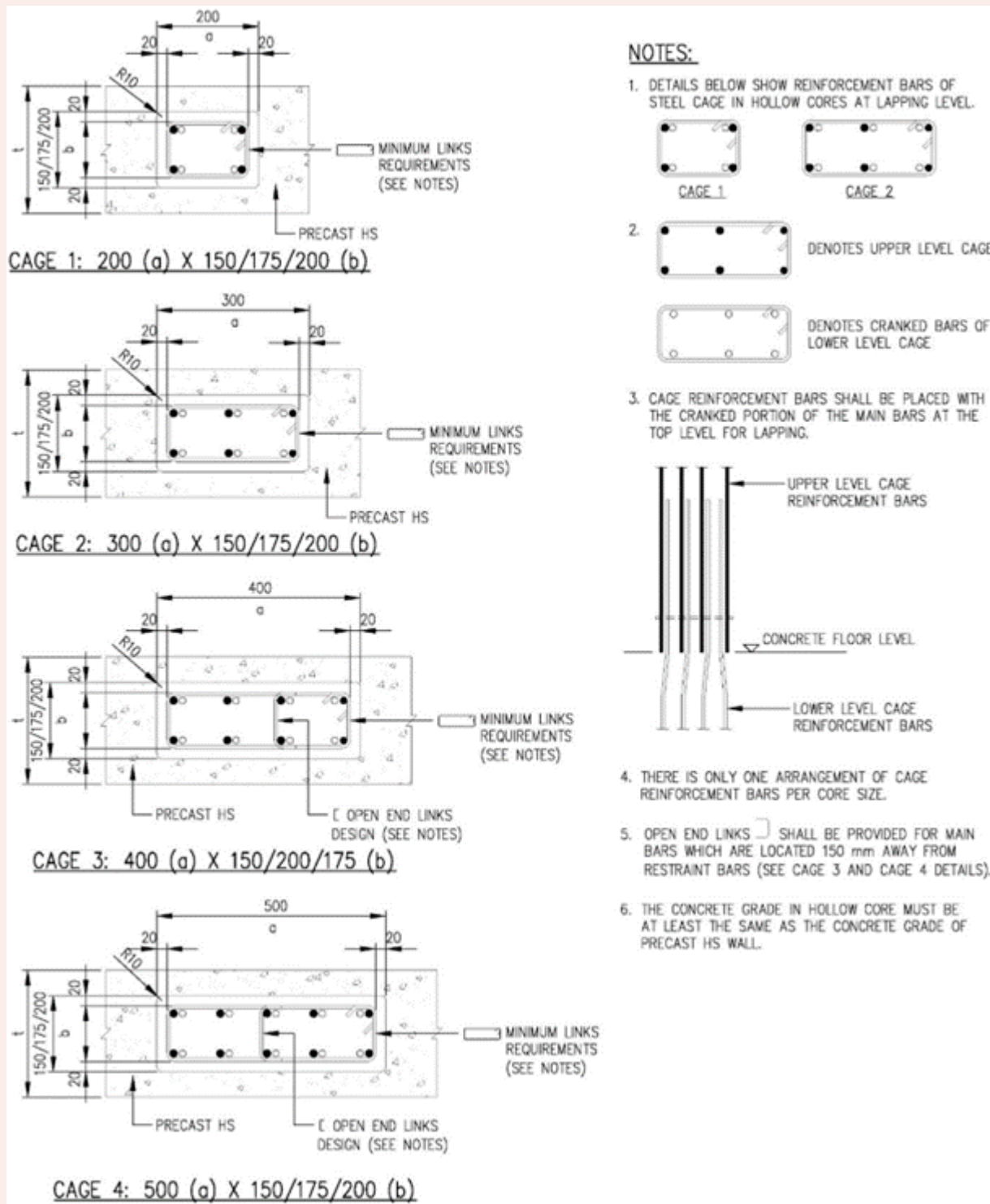


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(o) REINFORCEMENT BARS LAPPING IN HOLLOW CORES

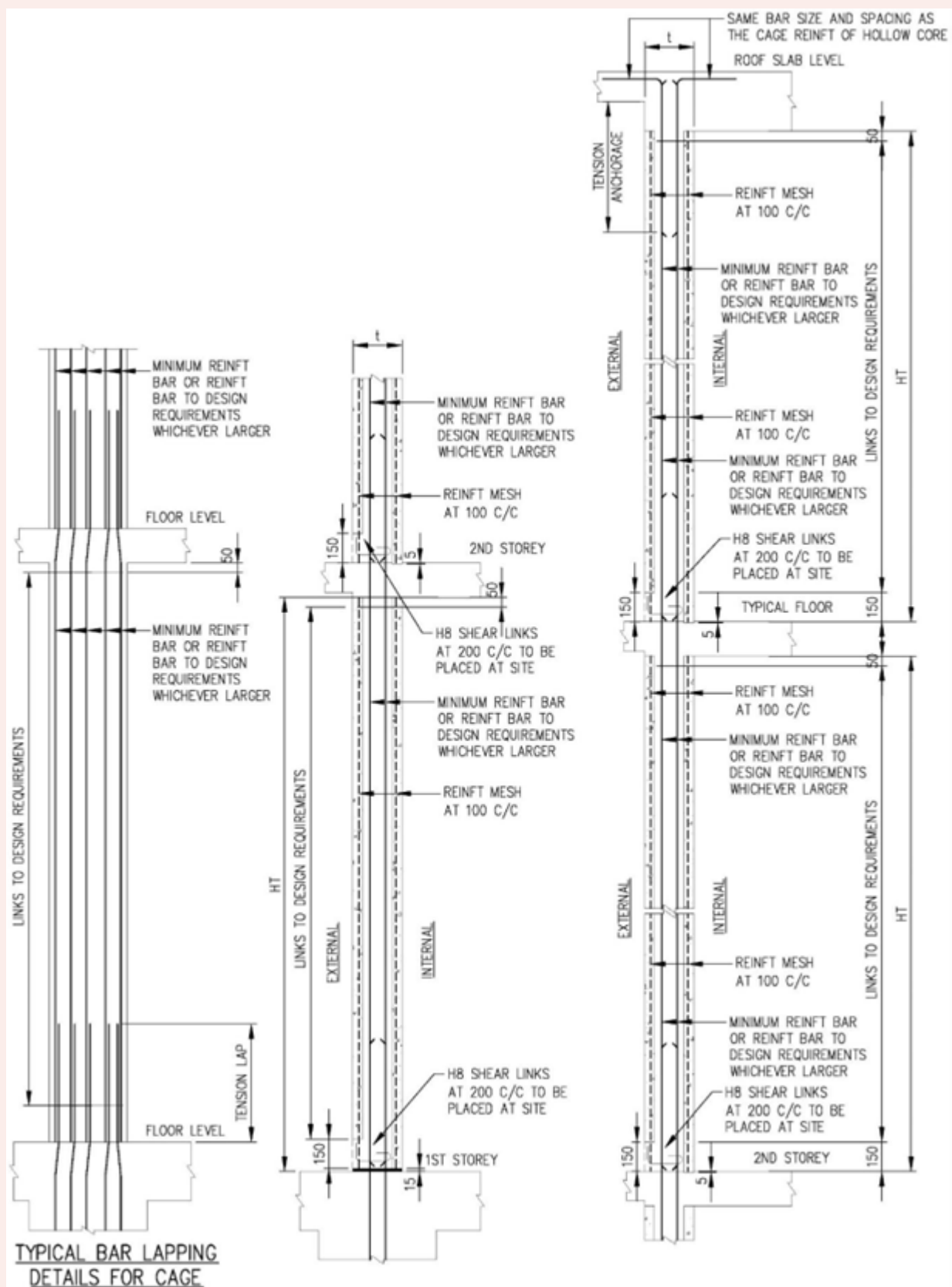


FIGURE 3.5.6.2(p) HOLLOW CORE SHAPE

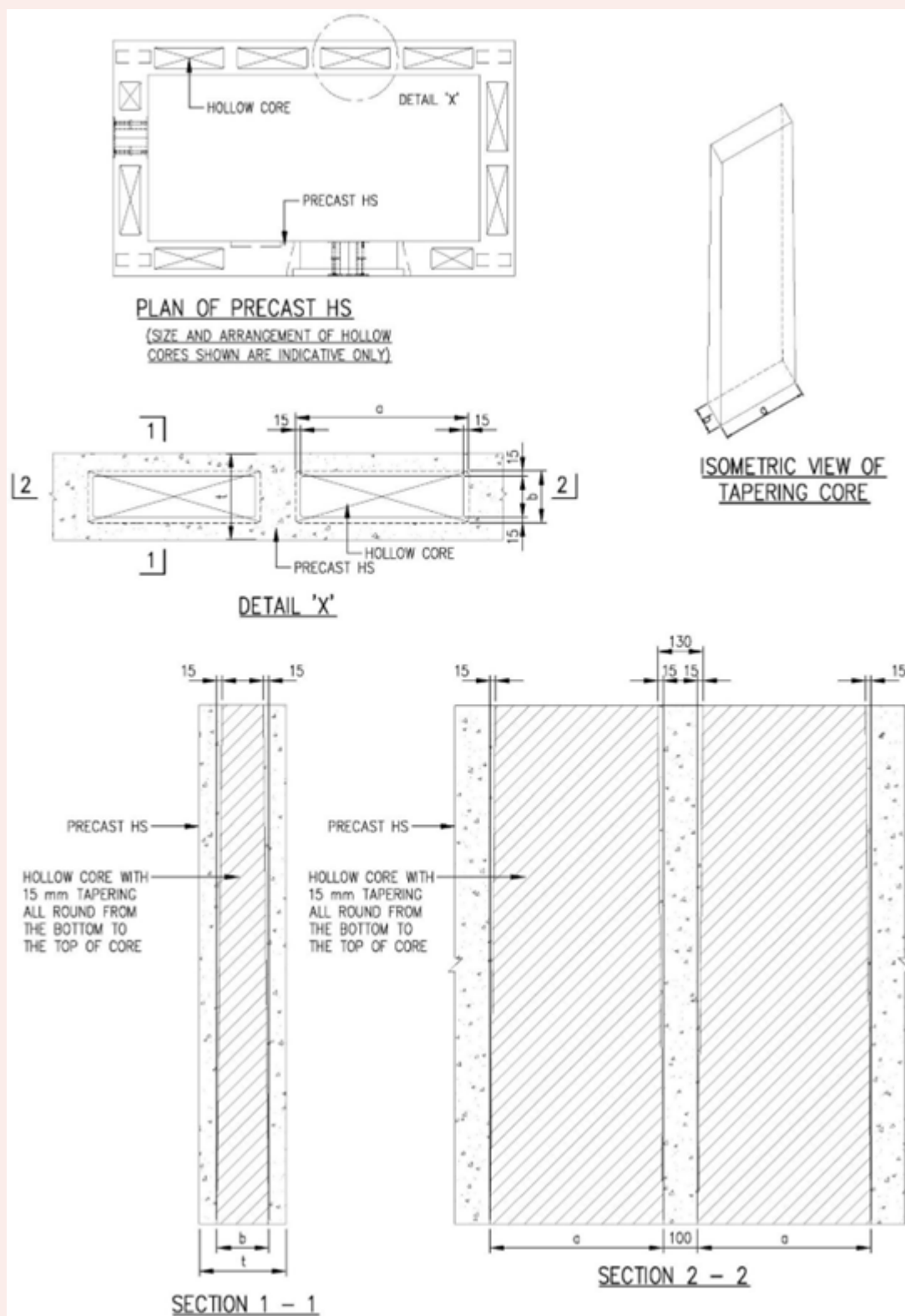


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(a) ISOMETRIC VIEW OF PRECAST HS WITH BOLTS AND STEEL PLATE CONNECTION (TYPE 1 WITHOUT BLOCKED-OUT FOR BEAM) (FOR ILLUSTRATION, SIZE AND ARRANGEMENT OF HOLLOW CORES SHOWN ARE INDICATIVE ONLY)

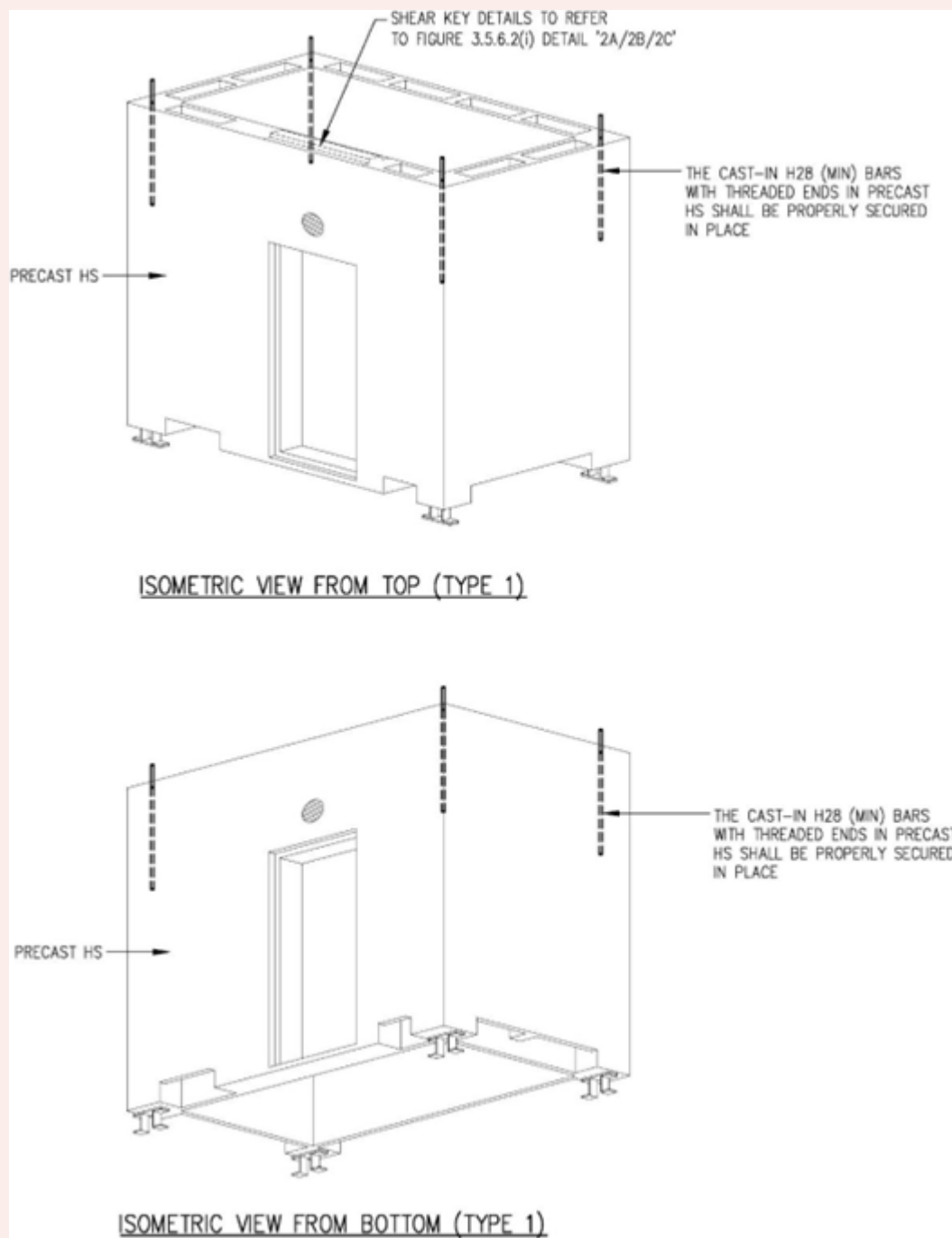


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(b) ISOMETRIC VIEW OF PRECAST HS WITH BOLTS AND STEEL PLATE CONNECTION (TYPE 2 WITHOUT BLOCKED-OUT FOR BEAM) (FOR ILLUSTRATION, SIZE AND ARRANGEMENT OF HOLLOW CORES SHOWN ARE INDICATIVE ONLY)

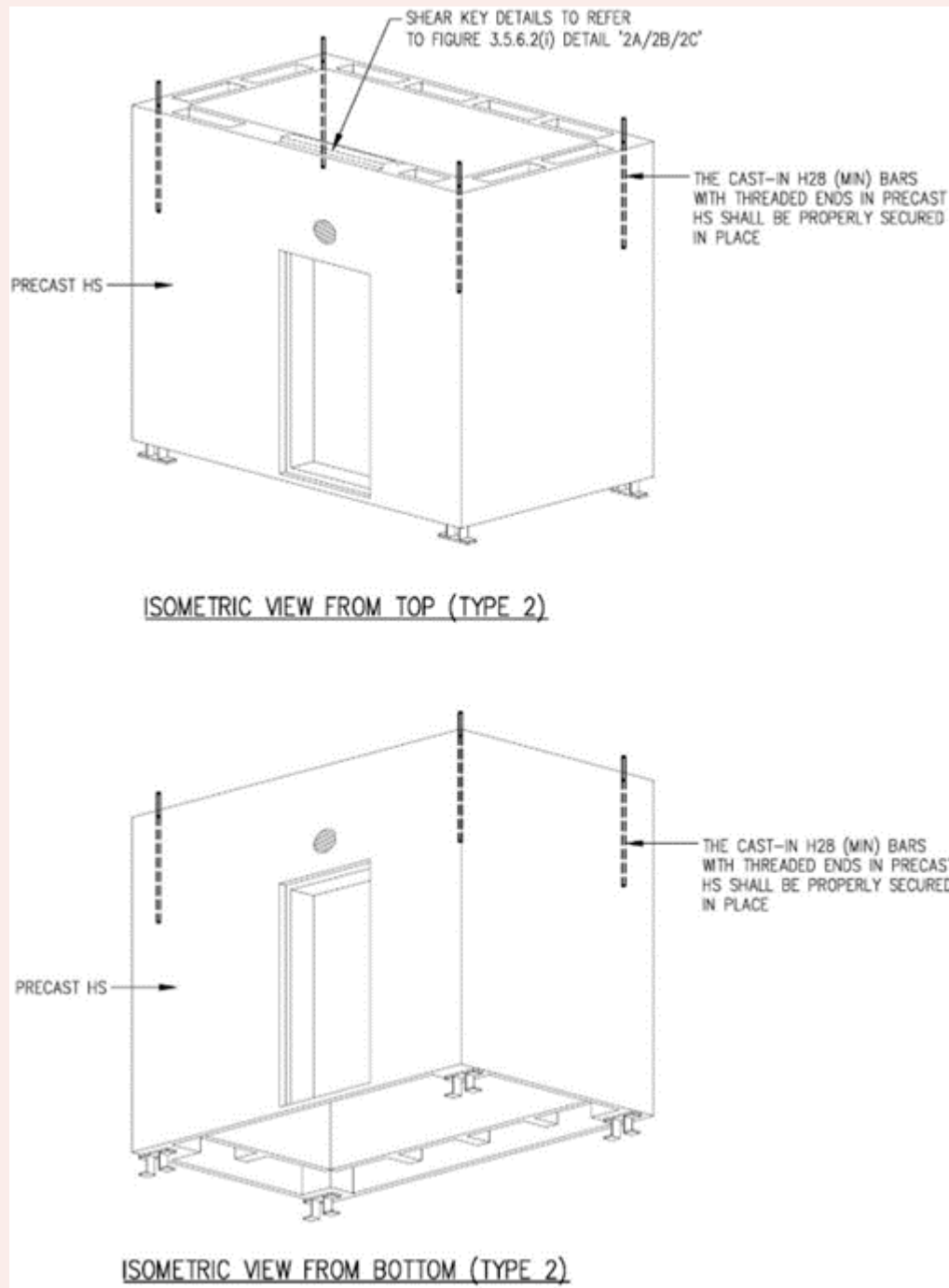


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(c) SPLICE SLEEVE CONNECTION DETAILS BETWEEN PRECAST HS AND CAST IN-SITU ELEMENT AND BOLT CONNECTION DETAILS BETWEEN TWO PRECAST HS

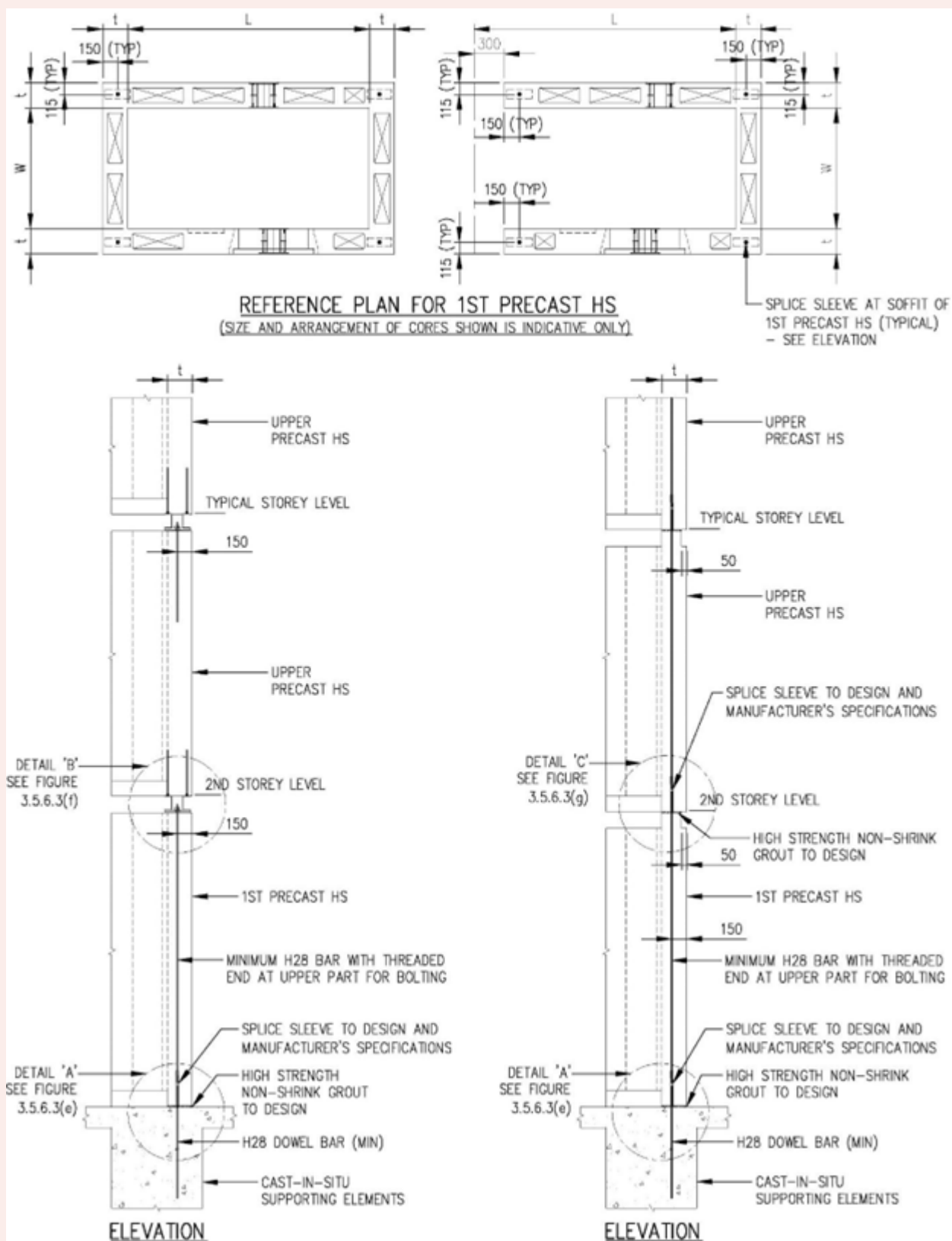


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(d) SPLICE SLEEVE CONNECTION DETAILS FOR PRECAST HS TOWER

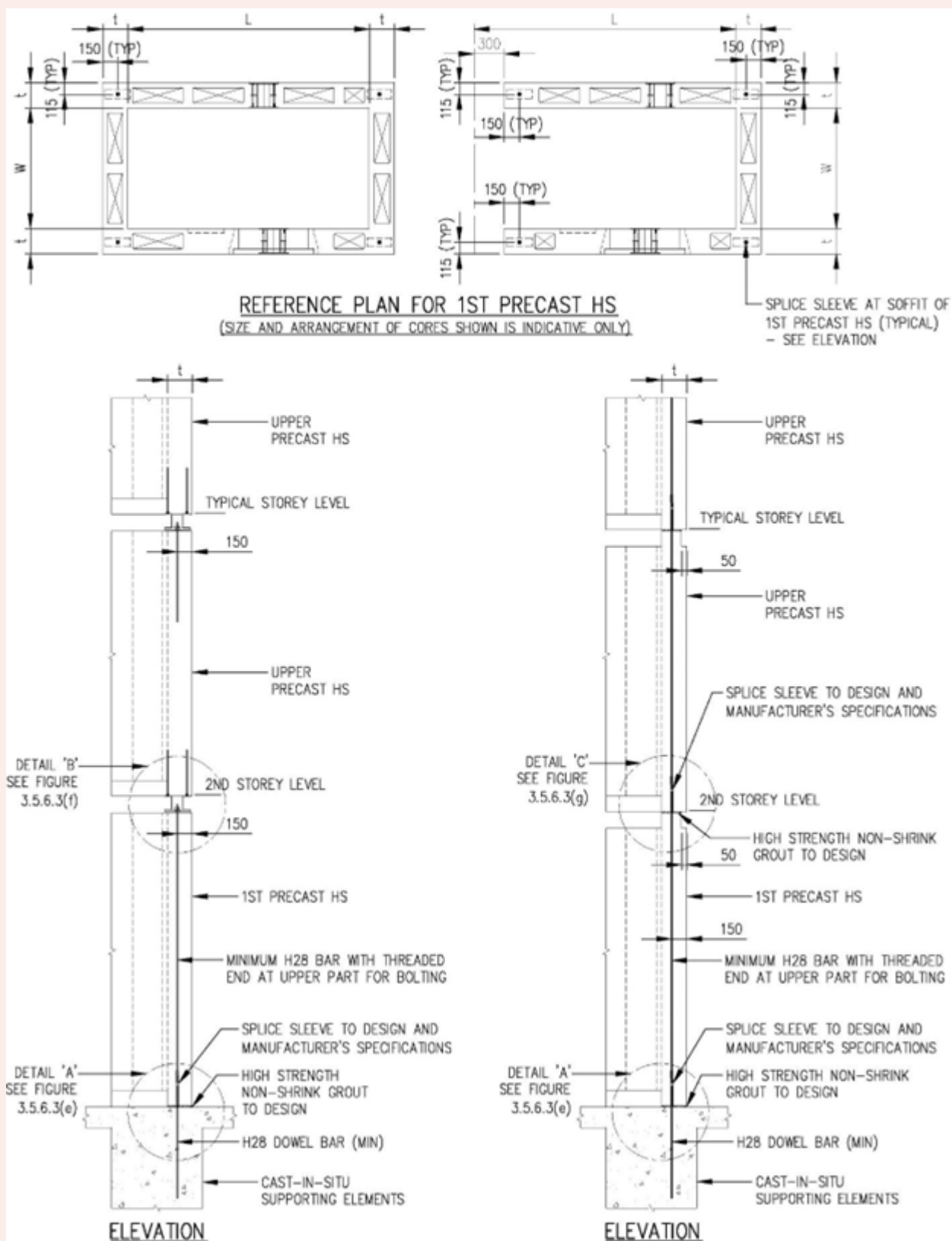


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(e) CONNECTION DETAILS BETWEEN LOWER AND UPPER PRECAST HS (DETAIL 'A')

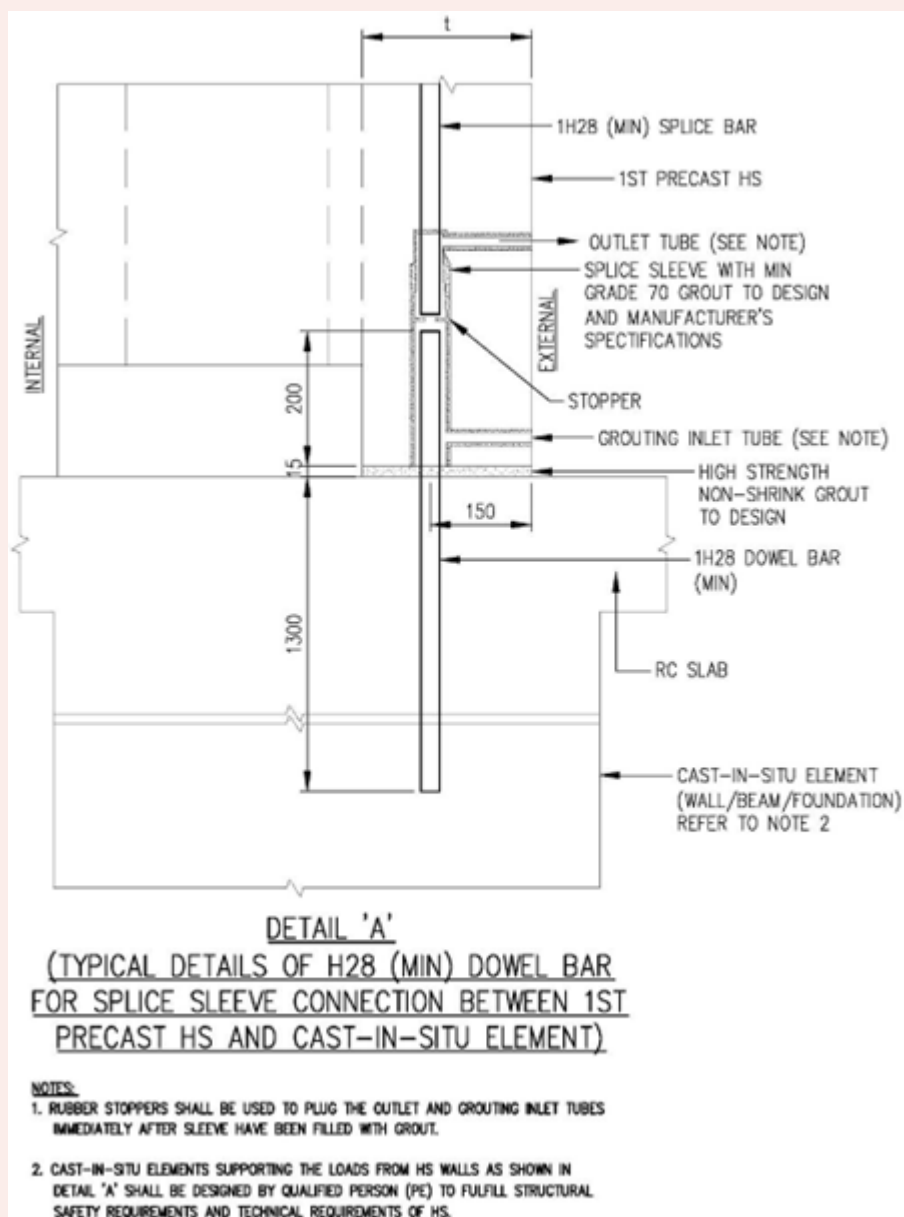


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(f) CONNECTION DETAILS BETWEEN LOWER AND UPPER PRECAST HS (DETAIL 'B')

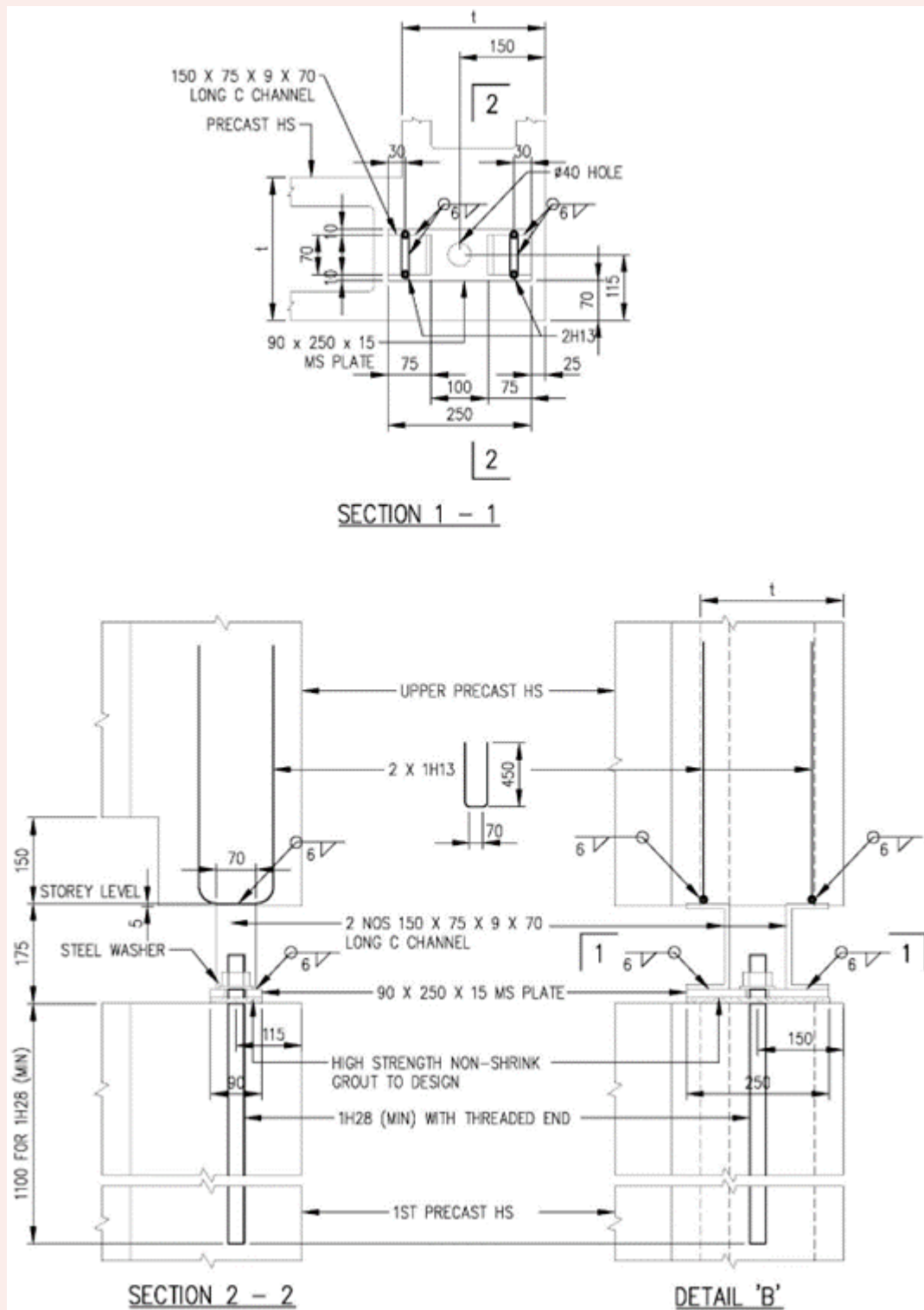


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(g) CONNECTION DETAILS BETWEEN LOWER AND UPPER PRECAST HS (DETAIL 'C')

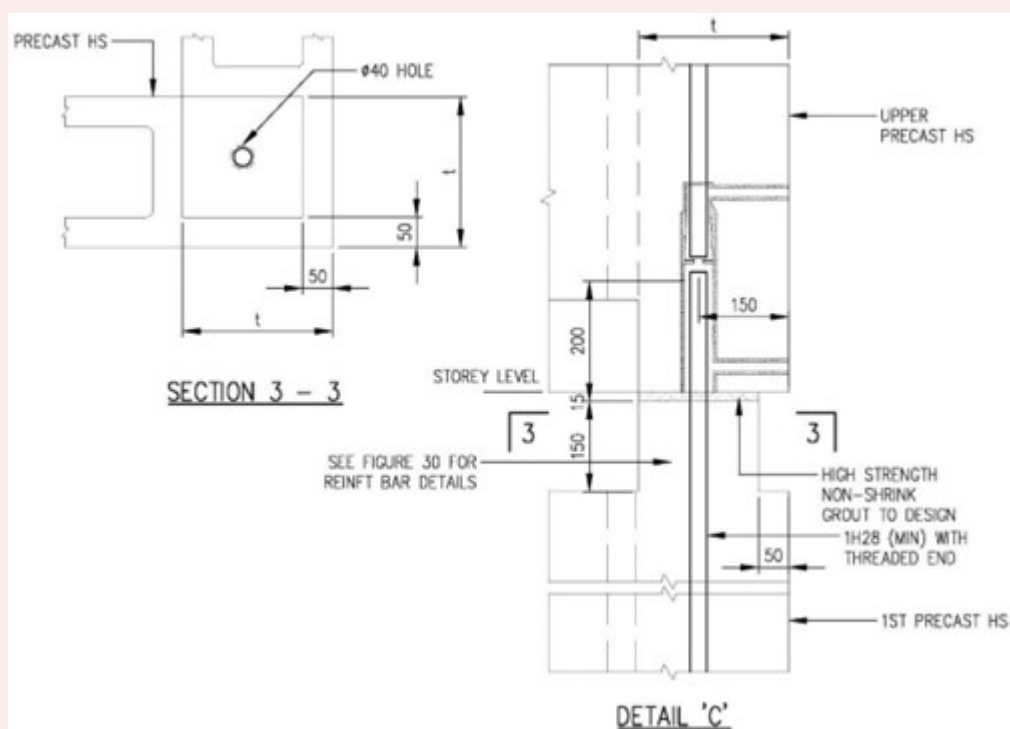


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(h) ISOMETRIC VIEW OF PRECAST HS WITH SPLICE SLEEVE CONNECTION (REINFORCEMENT BAR DETAILS)

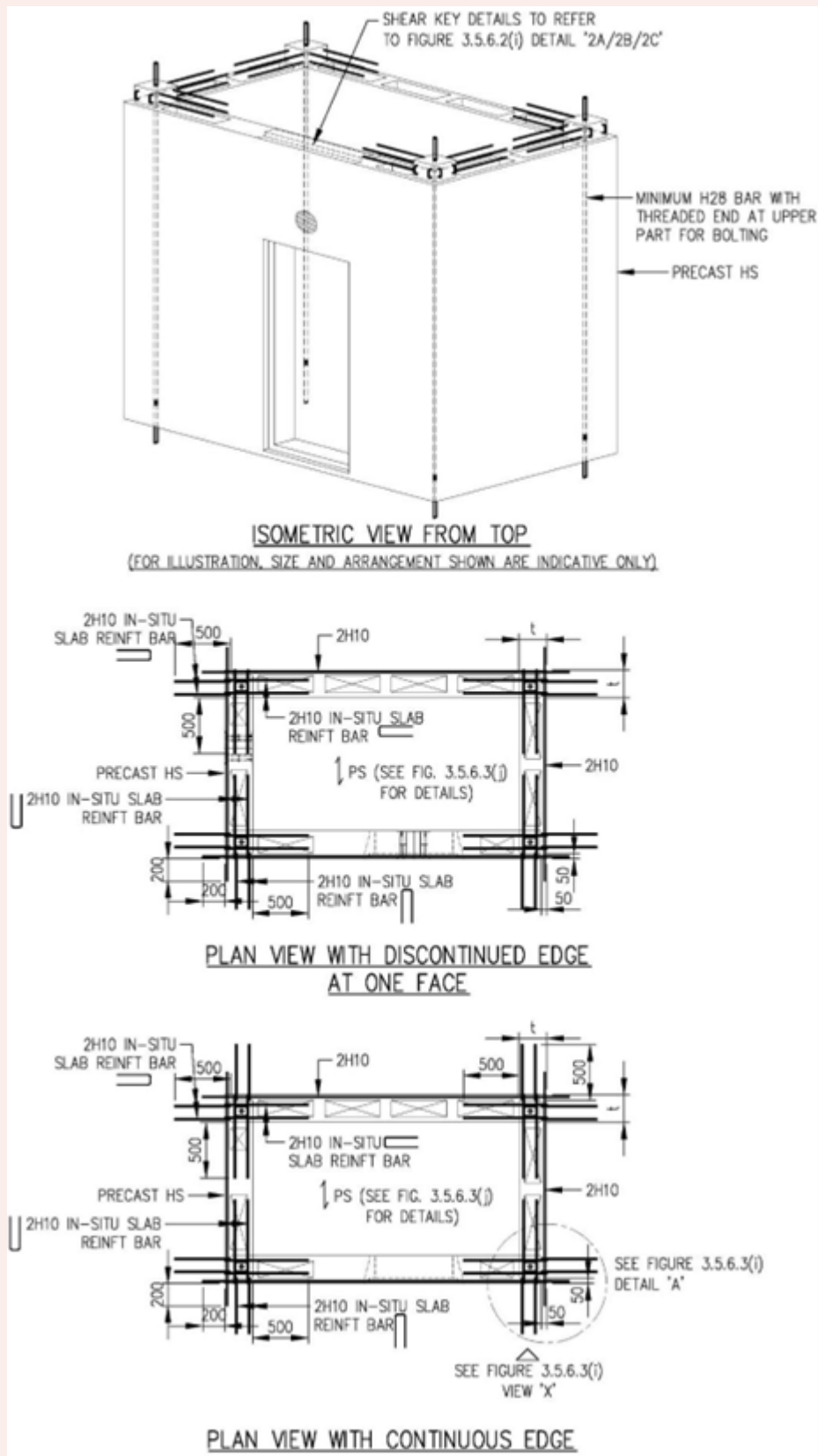


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(i) DETAIL OF SPLICE SLEEVE CONNECTION



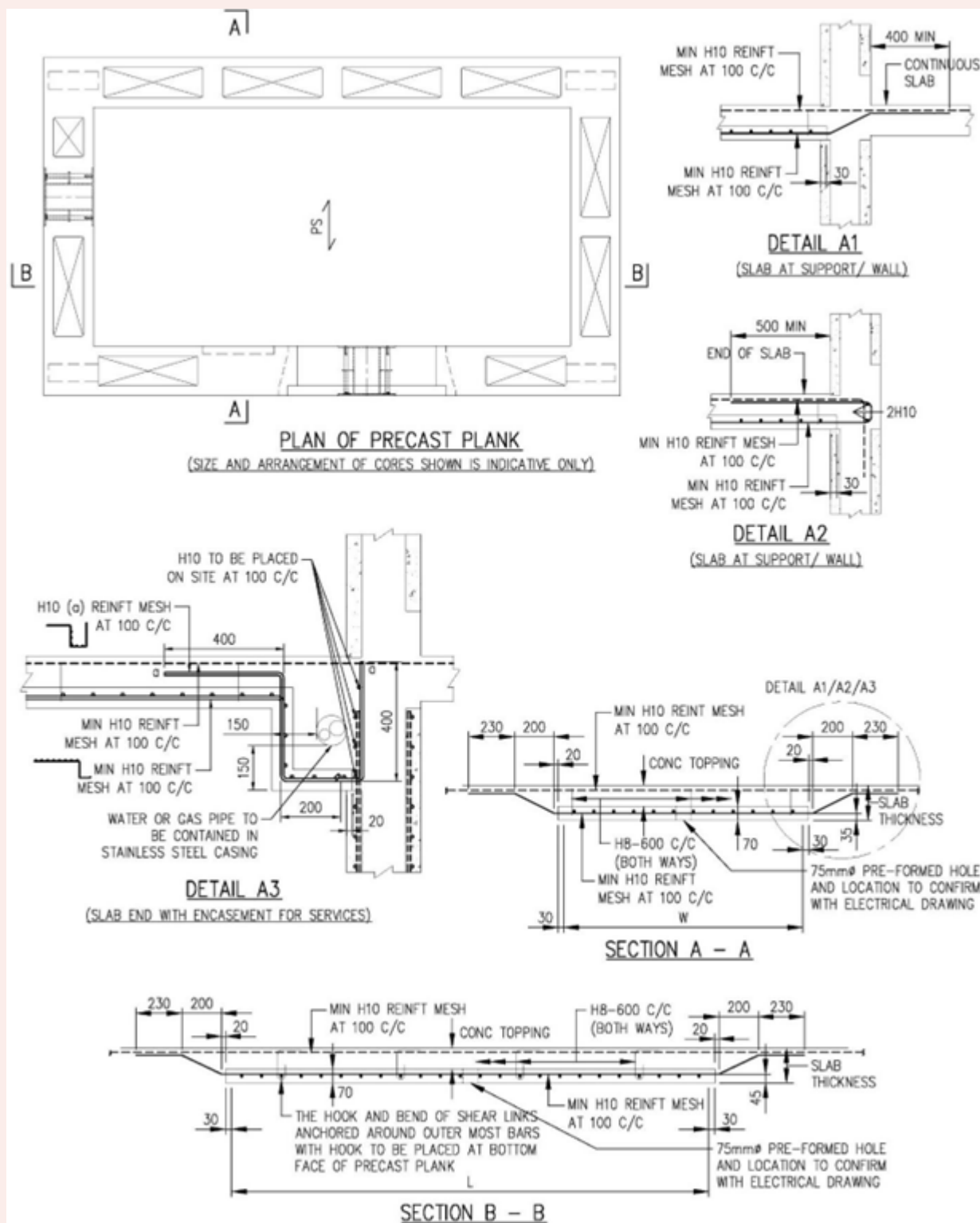


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(k) ELECTRICAL FIXTURES ON EXTERNAL FACE OF PRECAST HS

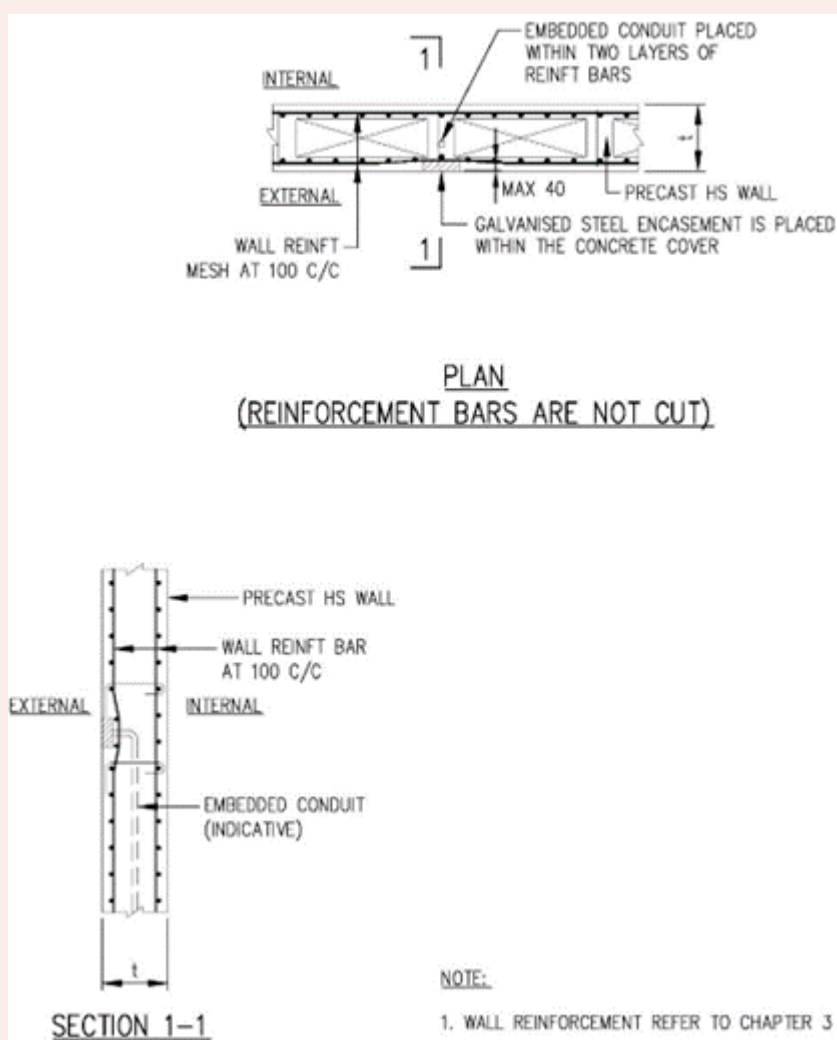


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(l) ISOMETRIC VIEW OF PRECAST HS WITH BOLTS AND STEEL PLATES CONNECTION (TYPE 3 WITH BLOCKED-OUT FOR BEAM) (FOR ILLUSTRATION, SIZE AND ARRANGEMENT OF HOLLOW CORES SHOWN ARE INDICATIVE ONLY)

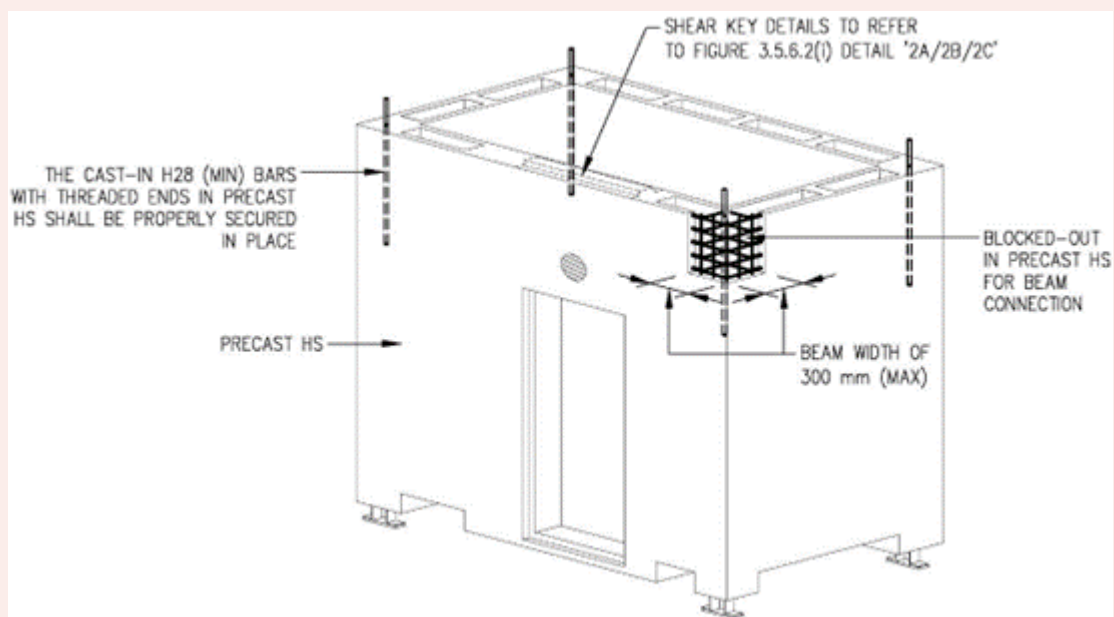
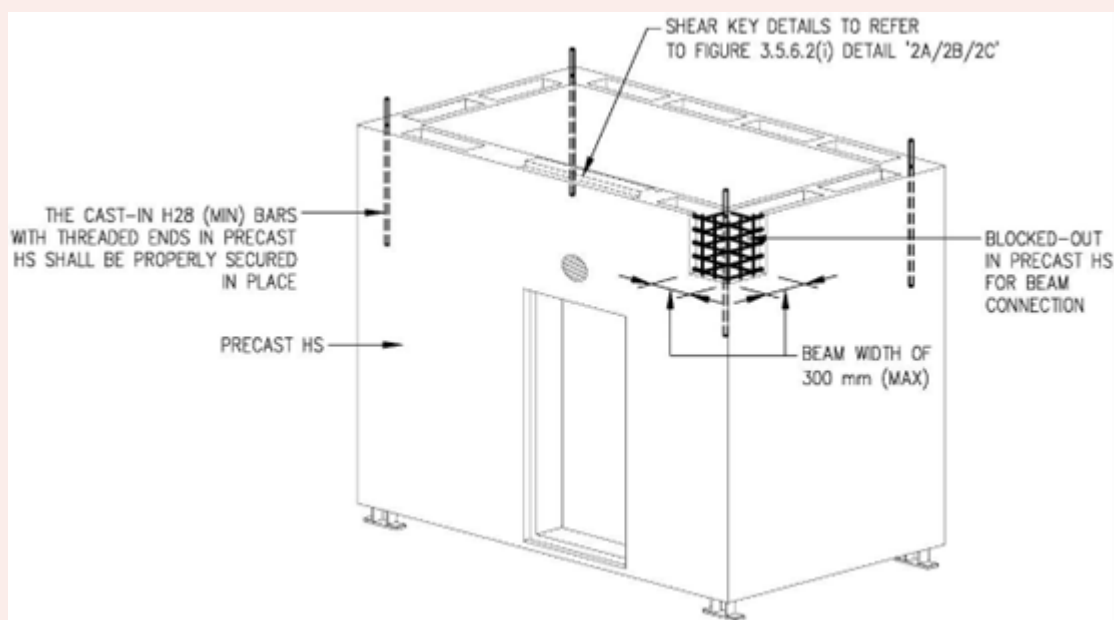


FIGURE 3.5.6.3(m) ISOMETRIC VIEW OF PRECAST HS WITH BOLTS AND STEEL PLATES CONNECTION (TYPE 4 WITH BLOCKED-OUT FOR BEAM) (FOR ILLUSTRATION, SIZE AND ARRANGEMENT OF HOLLOW CORES SHOWN ARE INDICATIVE ONLY)



3.5.7 Joints

- a. Construction joints in an HS tower shall be properly executed to ensure that the strength and the integrity of the HS are not impaired. The type and location of joints shall be specified in the design after taking into account the following:
 - i. A concrete kicker, if provided, shall not be more than 100mm high.
 - ii. All HS walls located within each storey shall be cast in one operation.
- b. Expansion joints or contraction joints in the HS tower are not permitted.

3.5.8 PPVC Connections

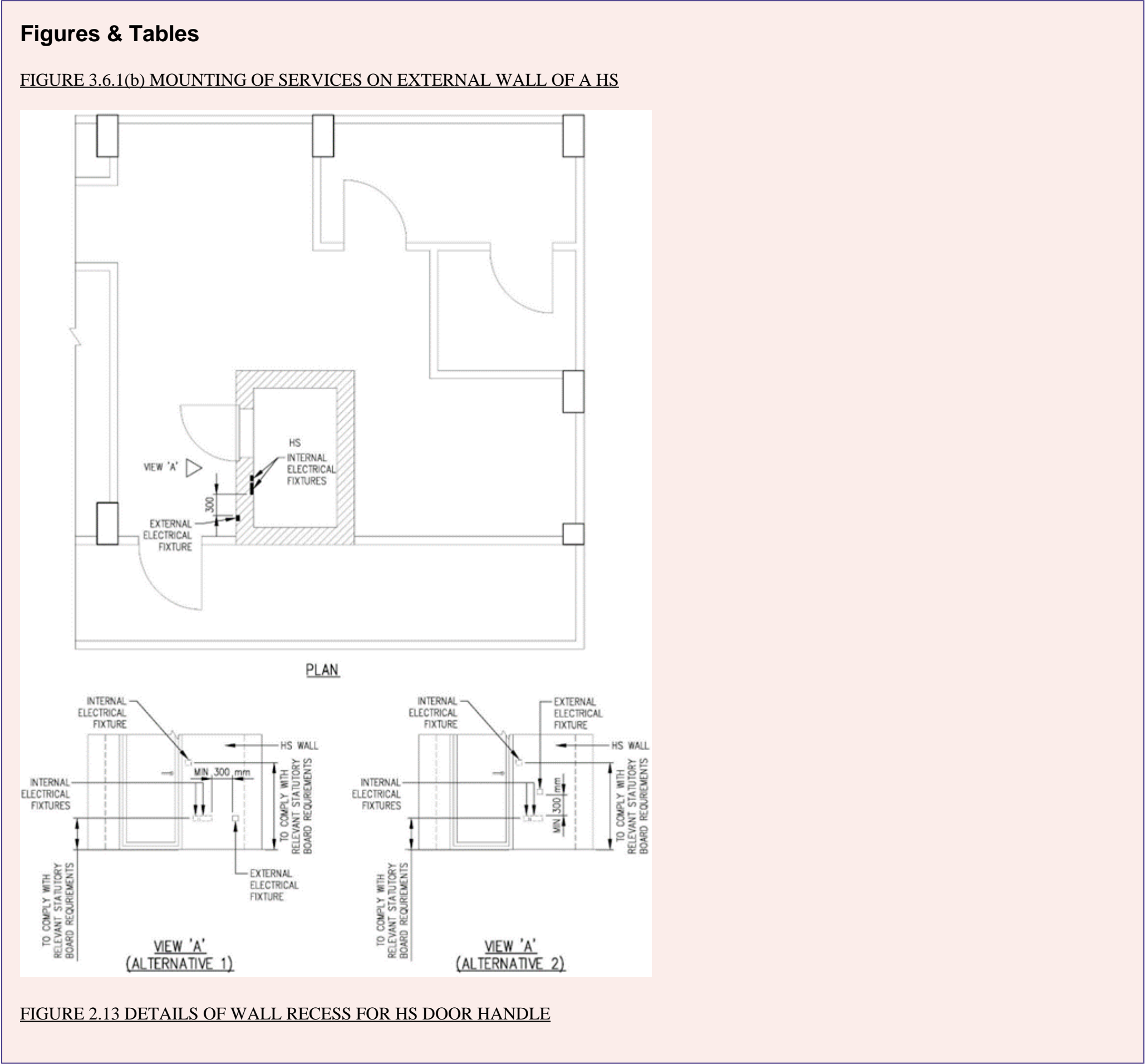
The load transfer of these PPVC modules shall not adversely affect the structural integrity and protection level of the HS in any way.

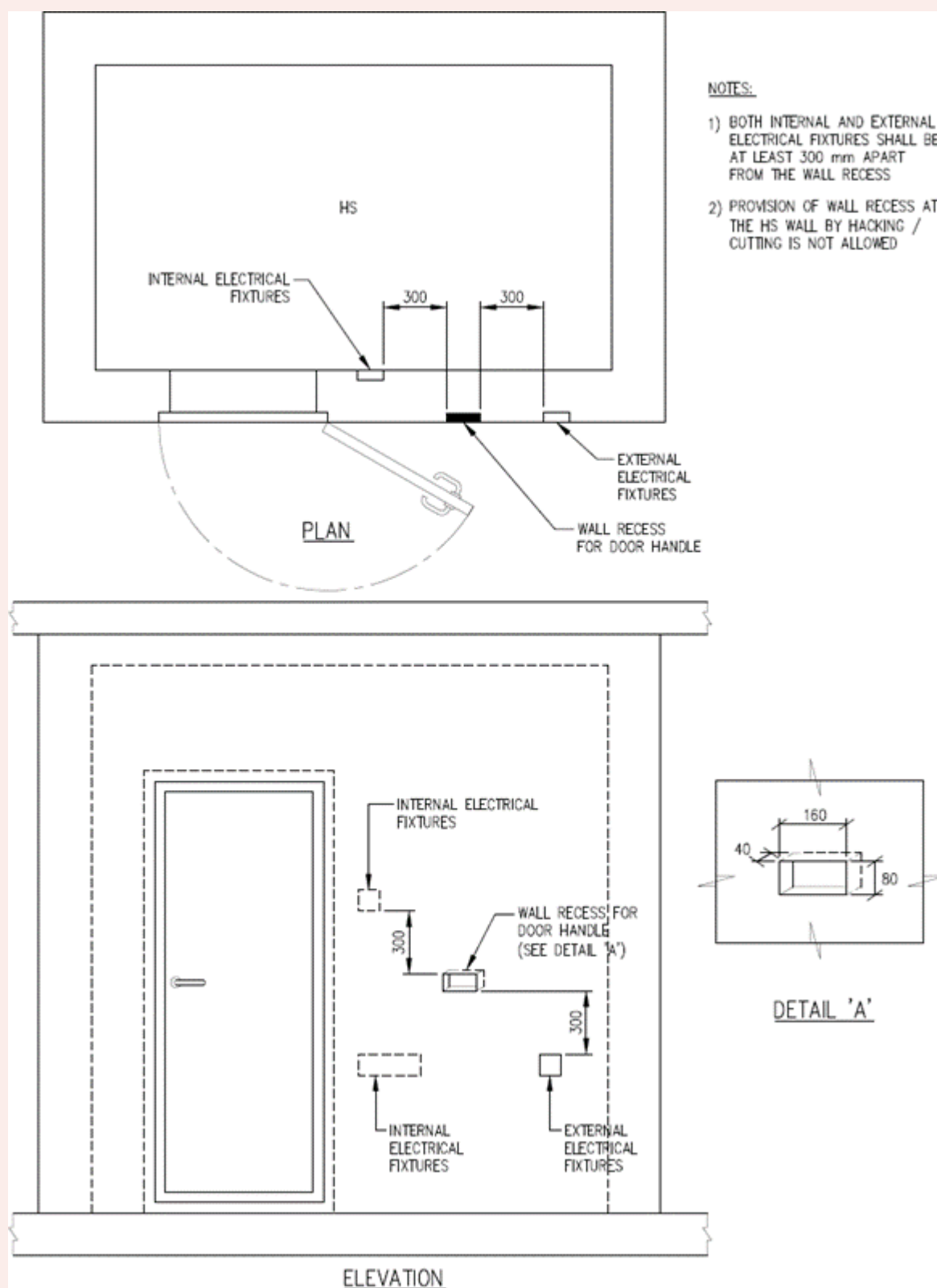
- a. There shall not be load transfer from PPVC modules (transferring shear, bending moment, etc) onto HS wall unless the connection has been checked for structural adequacy and it is confirmed such load does not compromise the HS protective design.
- b. There shall be no recess in HS wall that cause reduction in HS wall thickness due to PPVC connections.

CLAUSE 3.6 PENETRATION OF SERVICES

3.6.1 Electrical Services

- a. All service conduits shall not penetrate through the walls and slabs of the HS. Service conduits for electrical service cables which are cast in the external face of HS can be embedded in the HS wall. Other than this, all service conduits which do not serve the HS shall not be embedded within the HS walls and slabs.
- b. Two cast-in service outlets located directly back-to-back on the internal and external faces of the HS wall are not permitted as shown in FIGURE 3.6.1(b). Service outlets shall be fixed with at least a clear distance of 300mm between each other. See FIGURE 2.13.





c. Risers for services can be mounted on the external face of HS tower walls.

d. Where service cables and fixtures in the HS are exposed on internal walls, non-metallic inserts are to be used for their mounting. For embedded service cables and fixtures serving the HS, the details as shown in FIGURE 3.5.4(g) shall be followed. The encasement for the switch, 13A switched socket outlet and communication line for telephony outlets of [Clause 2.7](#) shall be made of hot-dipped galvanised steel construction. See FIGURE 3.6.1(d).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.5.4(g) TYPICAL DETAILS OF EMBEDDED CONDUIT IN HS WALL

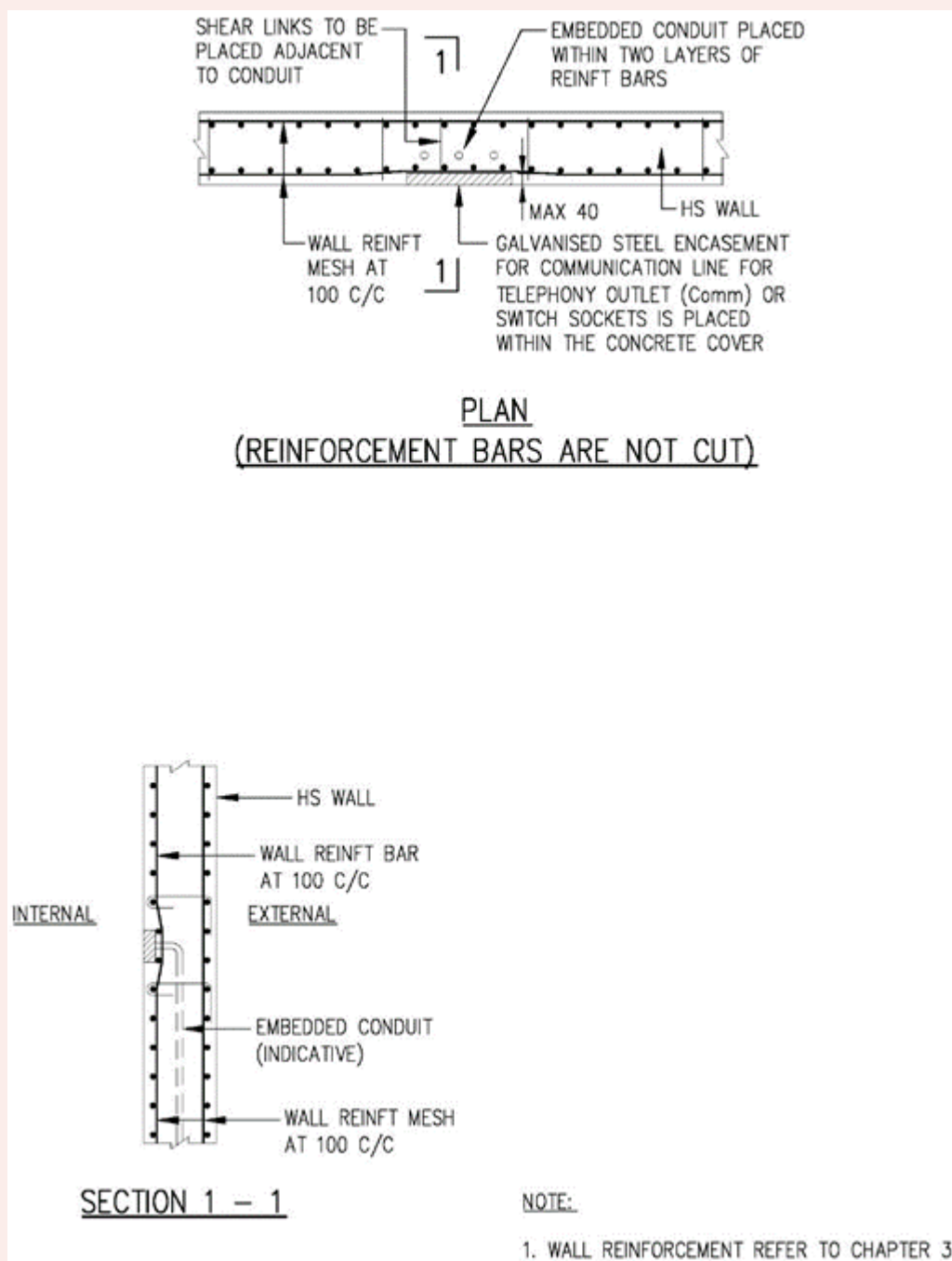
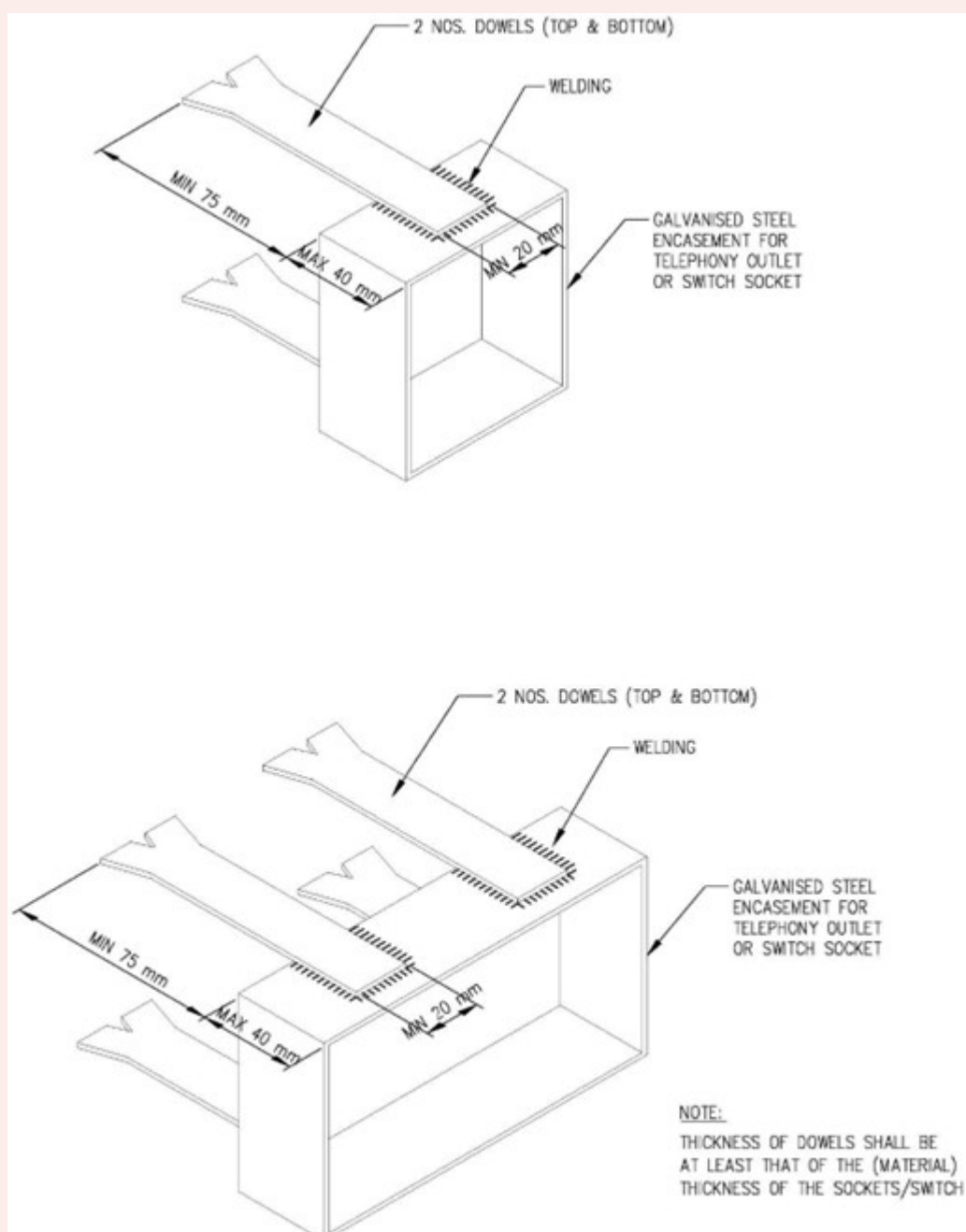


FIGURE 3.6.1(d) TYPICAL DETAILS OF EMBEDDED SOCKET/SWITCH



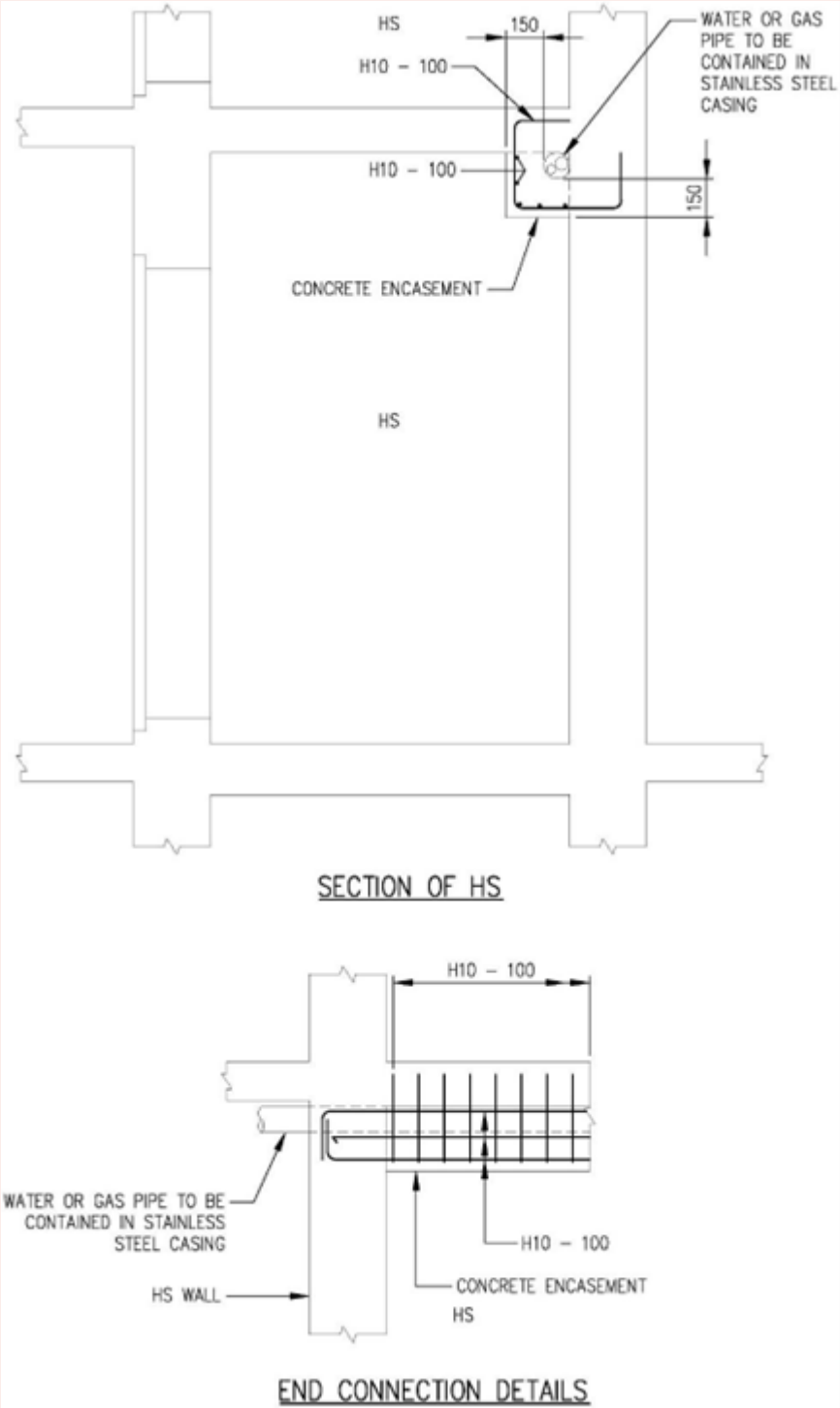
e. A maximum of 4 numbers of 25mm diameter conduits are allowed to be embedded within the HS walls for electrical cables serving fixtures in the HS. Both ends of these conduits on the internal and the external of the HS shall be fully sealed with sealing material in accordance with the manufacturer’s specification and up to a depth of not less than 100mm into the conduits to ensure air-tightness of HS.

3.6.2 Water and Gas Services

Service pipes for water or gas are allowed to penetrate through the HS walls provided that they are laid inside a stainless steel casing encased by 150mm reinforced concrete all round. See FIGURE 3.6.2. Joints in water pipe, gas pipe or the stainless steel conduit shall be located outside the HS.

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.6.2 ENCASEMENT DETAILS OF WATER/GAS SERVICE PIPES PENETRATING THROUGH HS WALL



3.6.3 Refuse Chute or/ and Services Risers within the setback distance of HS

Refuse chute and risers for water and gas services can be mounted on the external face of HS walls. Where this structure protrudes above the roof, it shall be designed with a minimum 300mm reinforced concrete all round and reinforcement details as shown in FIGURES 3.6.3(a) to (e).

Figures & Tables

FIGURE 3.6.3(a) REINFORCEMENT DETAIL OF REFUSE CHUTE ABOVE ROOF LEVEL

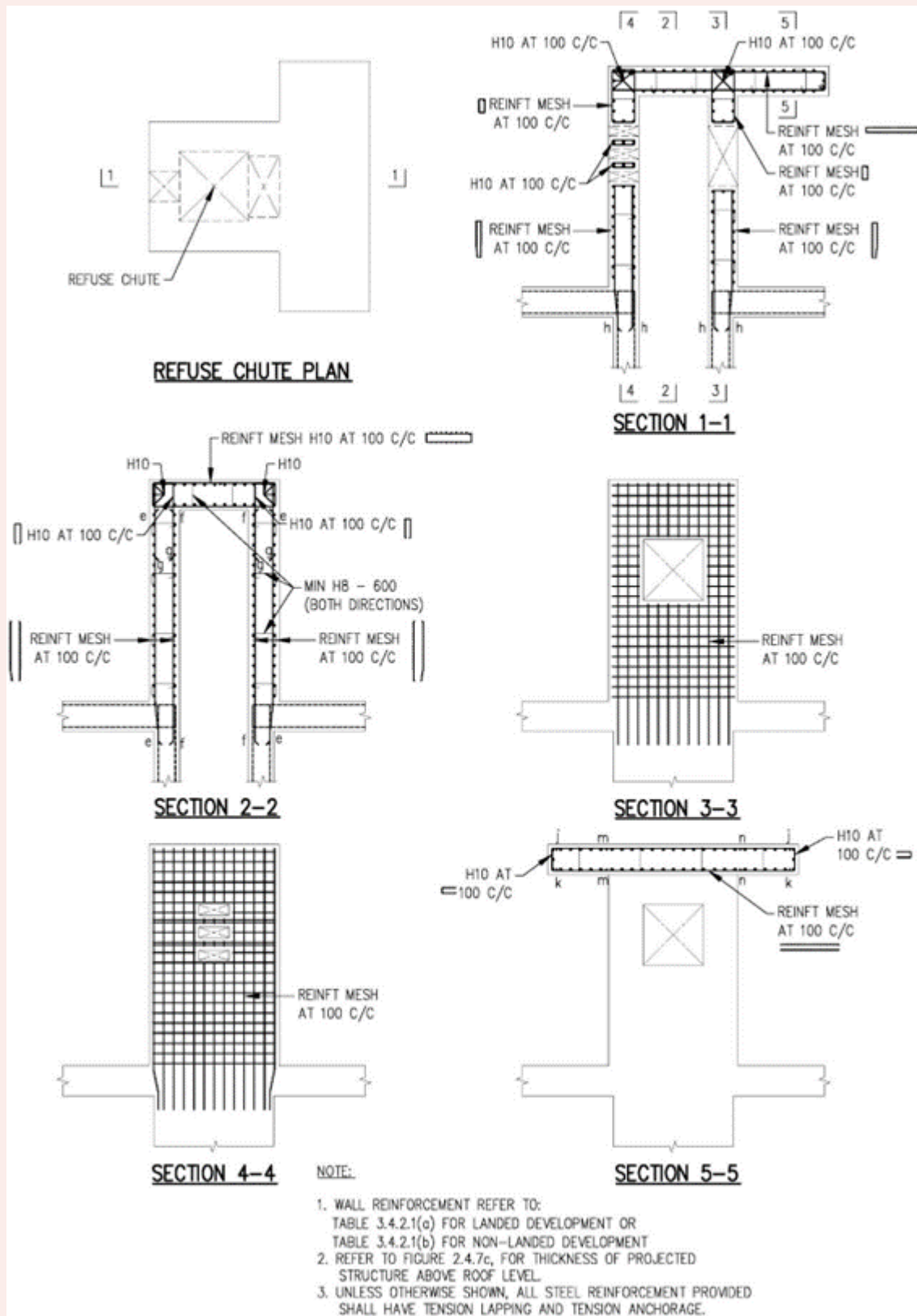


FIGURE 3.6.3(b) REINFORCEMENT DETAILS OF PROTRUDING OF RISER ABOVE THE ROOF (TYPE A & B)

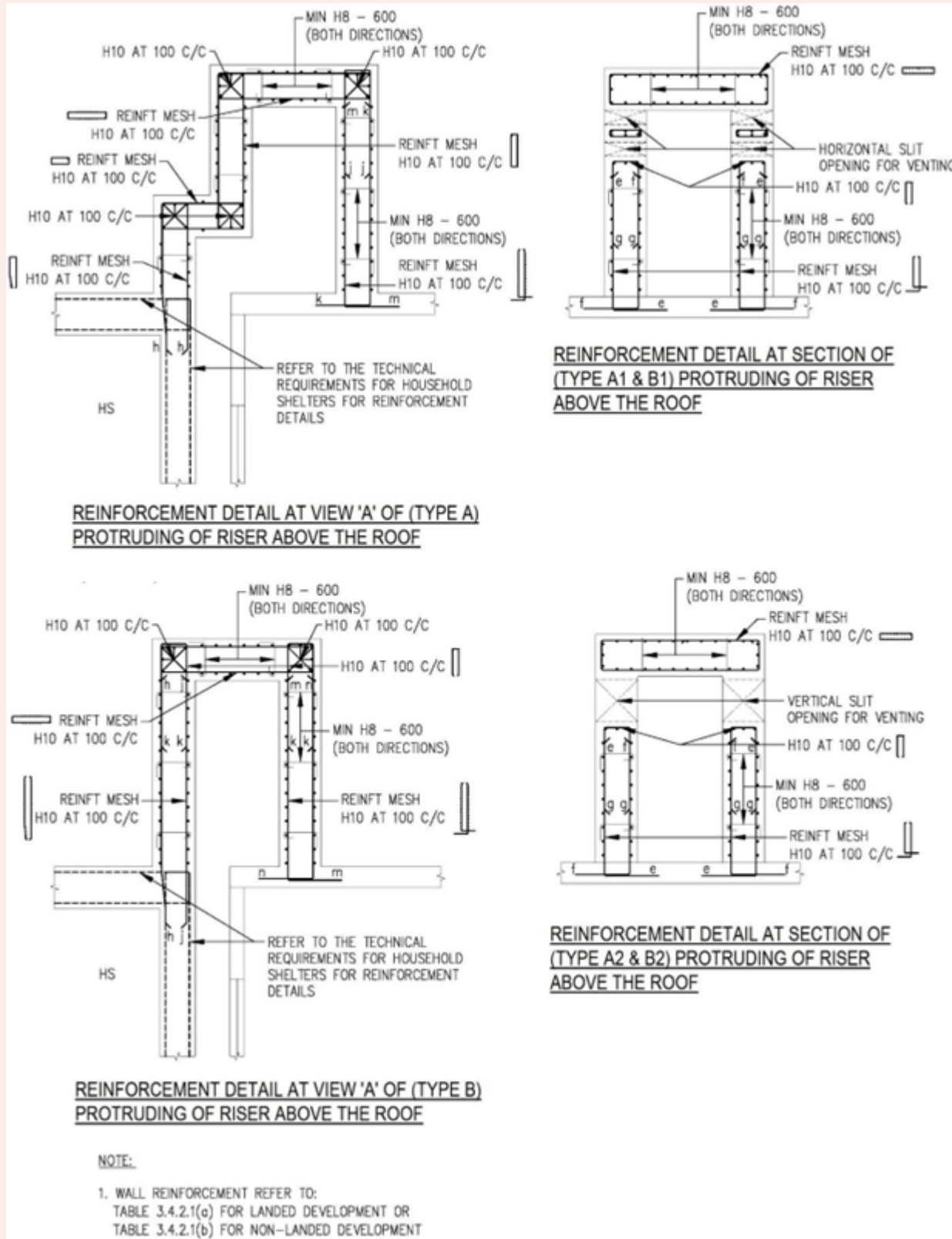


FIGURE 3.6.3(c) REINFORCEMENT DETAILS OF PROTRUDING OF RISER ABOVE THE ROOF (TYPE C)

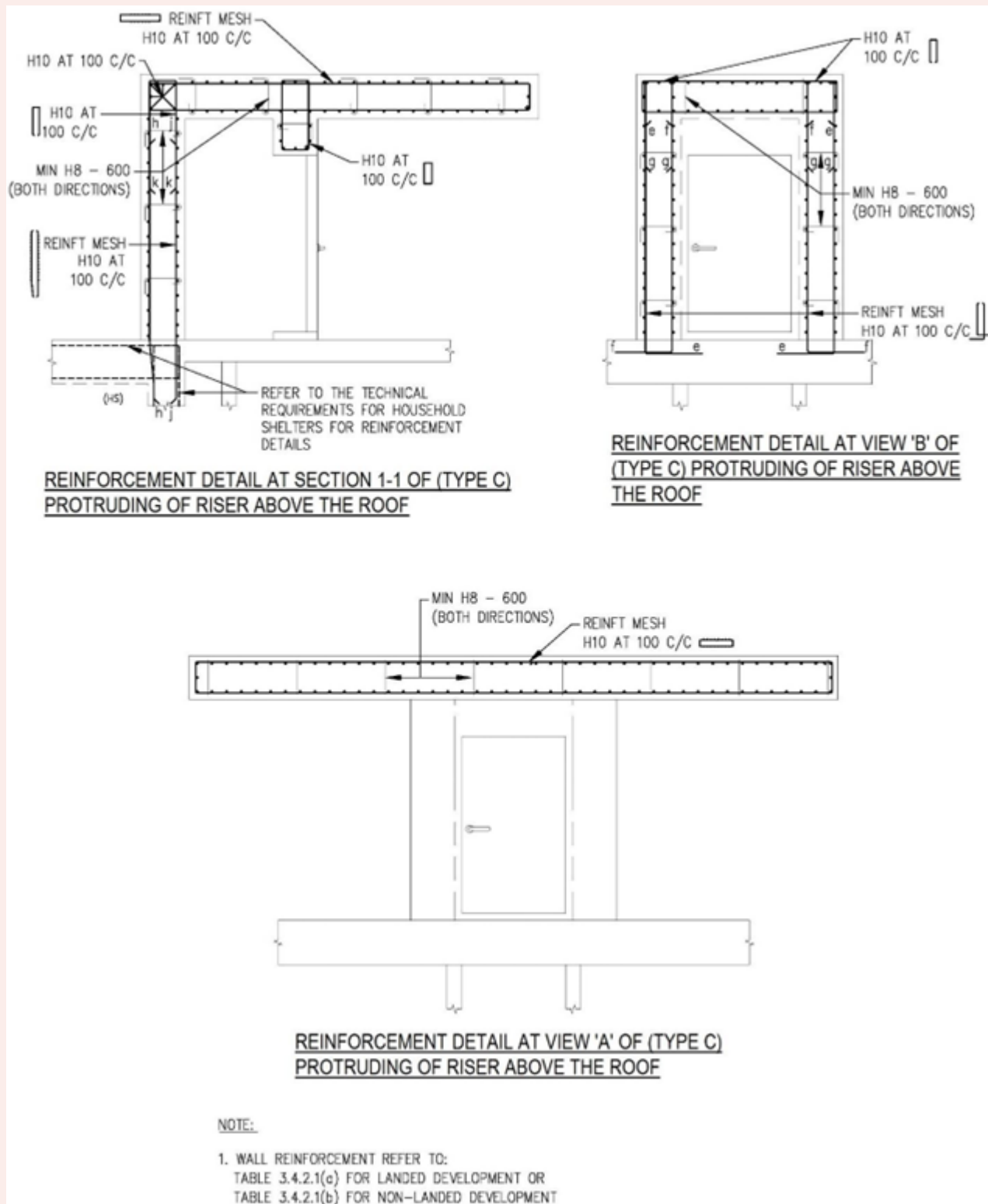


FIGURE 3.6.3(d) REINFORCEMENT DETAIL 'A' OF RISER ADJACENT TO HS WITH PROJECTION ABOVE ROOF LEVEL

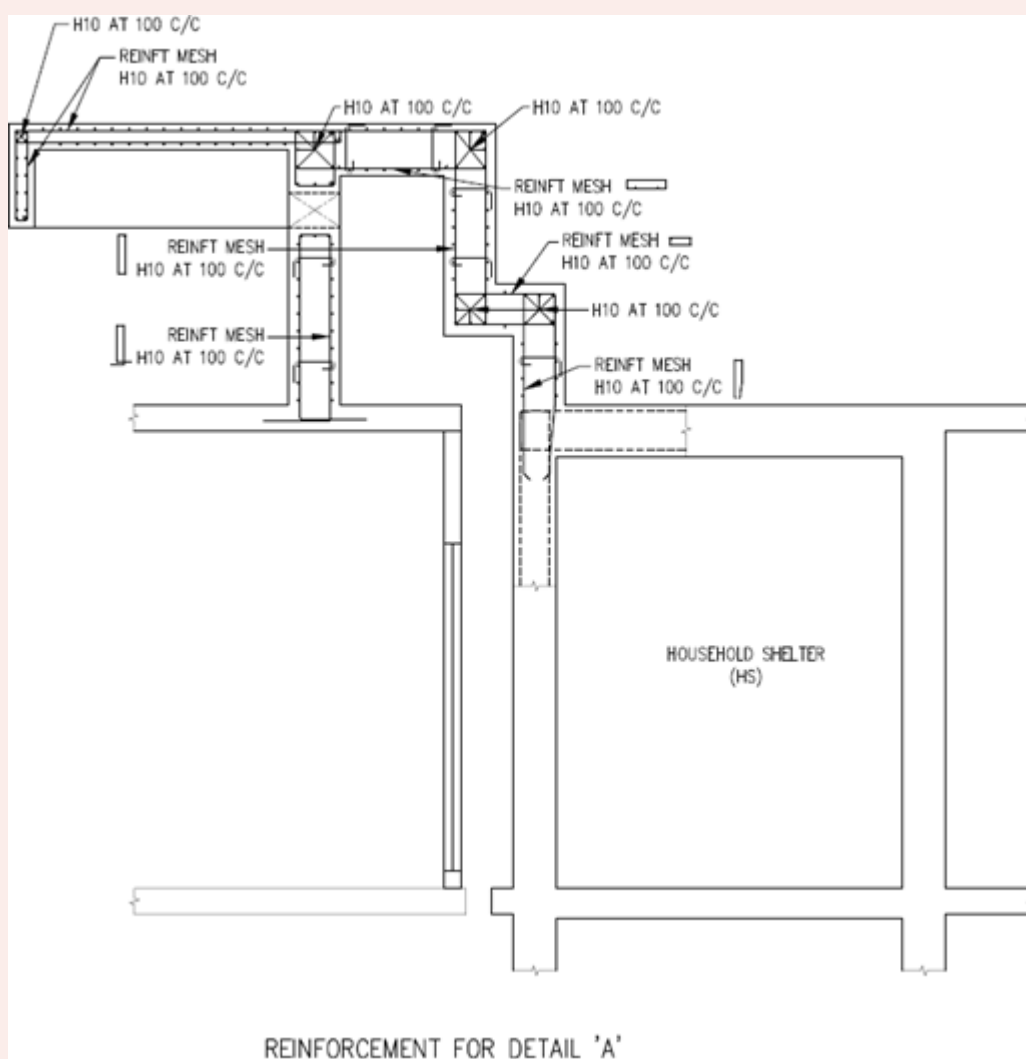
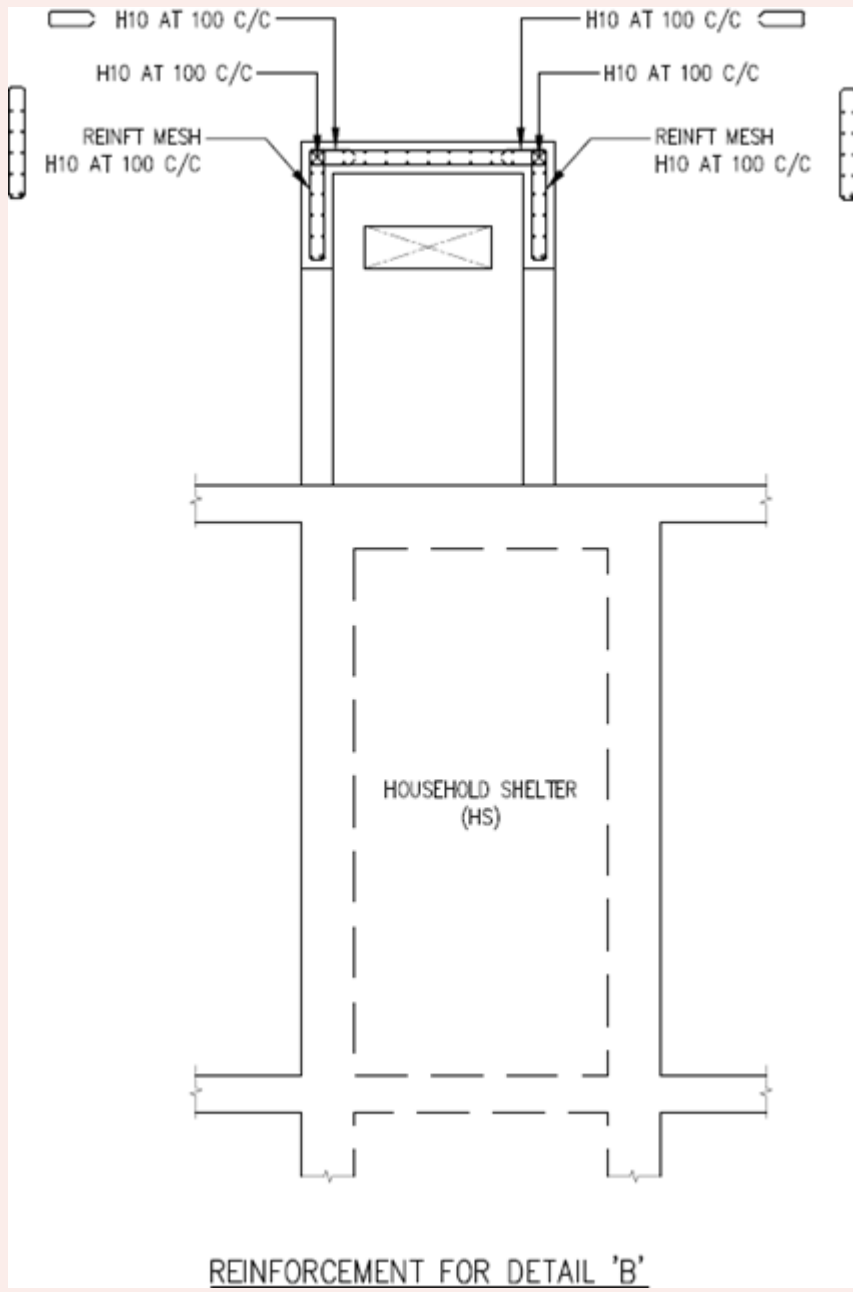


FIGURE 3.6.3(e) REINFORCEMENT DETAIL 'B' OF RISER ADJACENT TO HS WITH PROJECTION ABOVE ROOF LEVEL



Amendment History - Chapter 3 - Structural Requirements

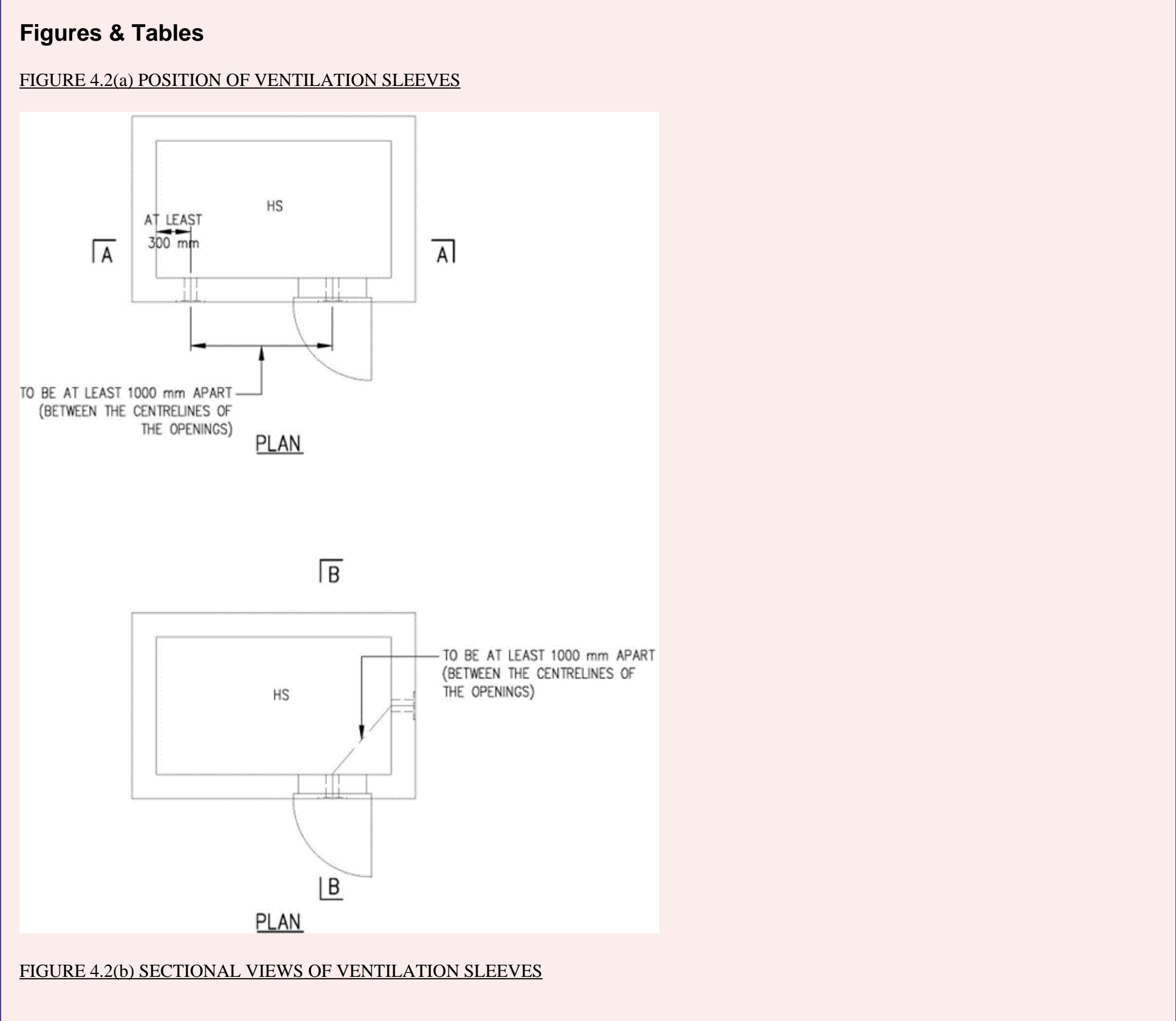
Clause No.	Amendment Date	Effective Date	Clause Status	Clause Before Amendment	Circular Date
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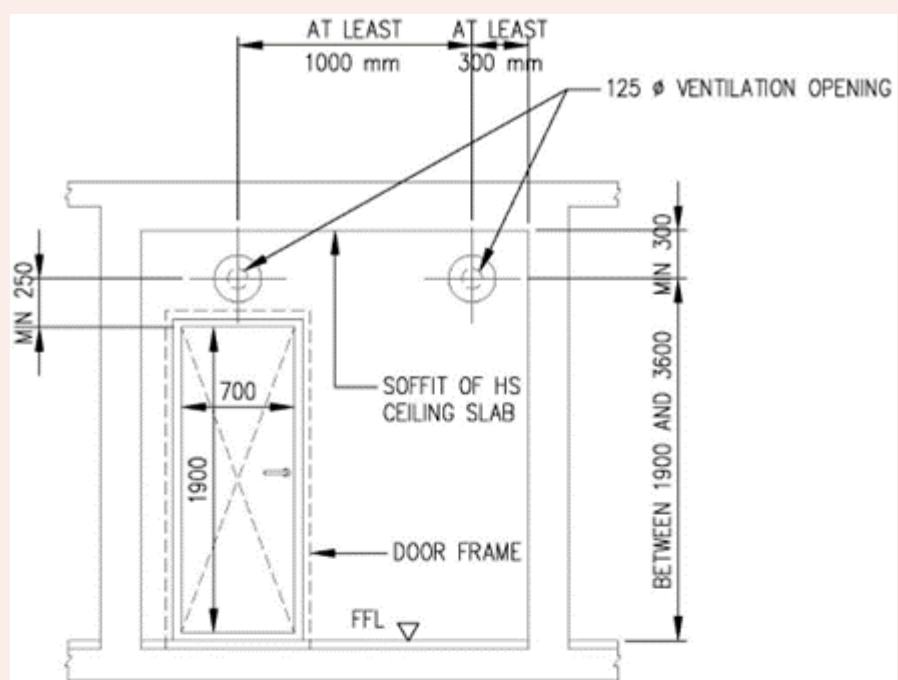
CLAUSE 4.1 GENERAL

Two 125mm diameter ventilation sleeves shall be cast into the wall/s of each HS. Only ventilation sleeves of an approved design from an approved HS steelworks supplier shall be used.

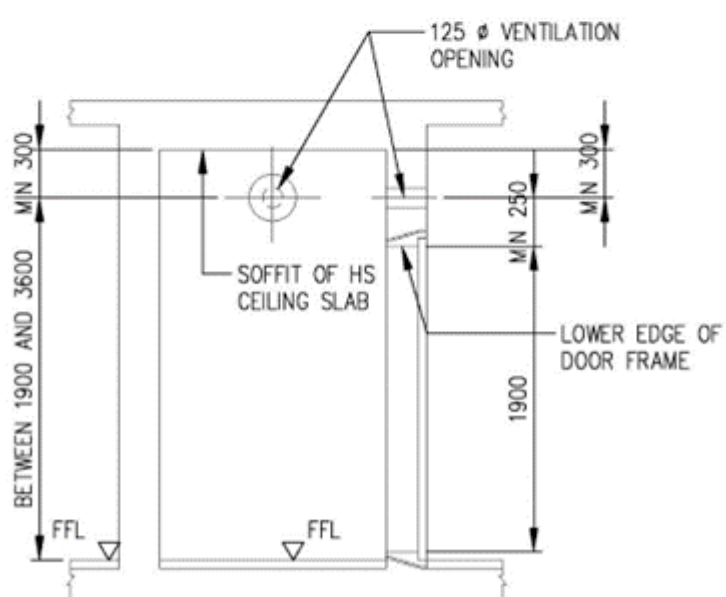
CLAUSE 4.2 POSITION

The position of each ventilation sleeve shall comply with the following. See FIGURE 4.2(a) and (b).





SECTION A - A

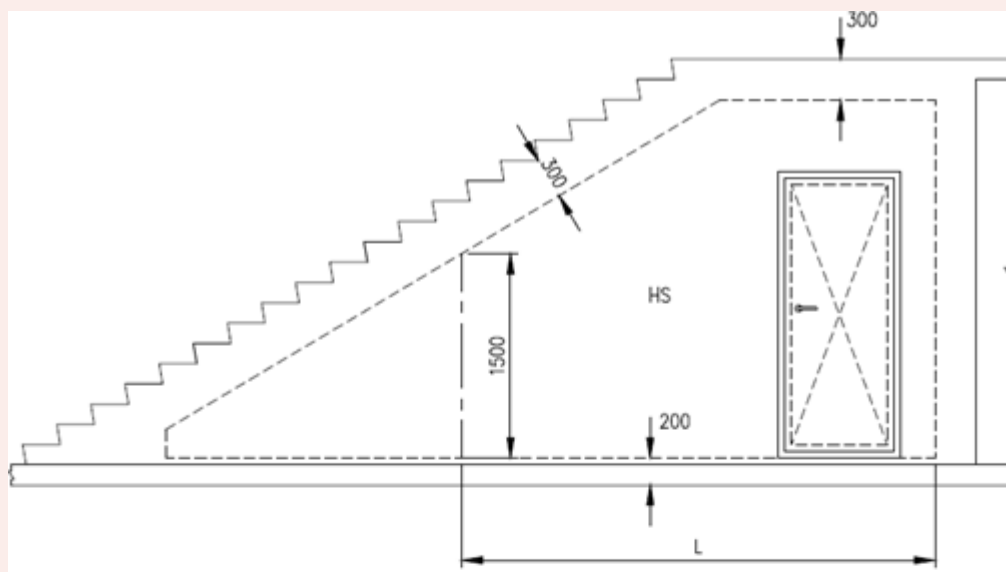


SECTION B - B

- The height of each opening of ventilation sleeve, measured from the centre of the opening to internal FFL of the HS shall be between 1900mm and 3600mm.
- The ventilation sleeve shall be positioned such that there is sufficient clearance from any structural elements and services, and not to be located in areas such as toilets, bathroom. The centre of the ventilation sleeve to the soffit of ceiling and the nearest face of the internal HS walls shall be at least 300mm. In addition, there shall be a minimum unobstructed distance of at least 700mm from the face of the ventilation sleeve openings to the nearest face of any other internal structural elements within the HS. See Figure 2.10.

Figures & Tables

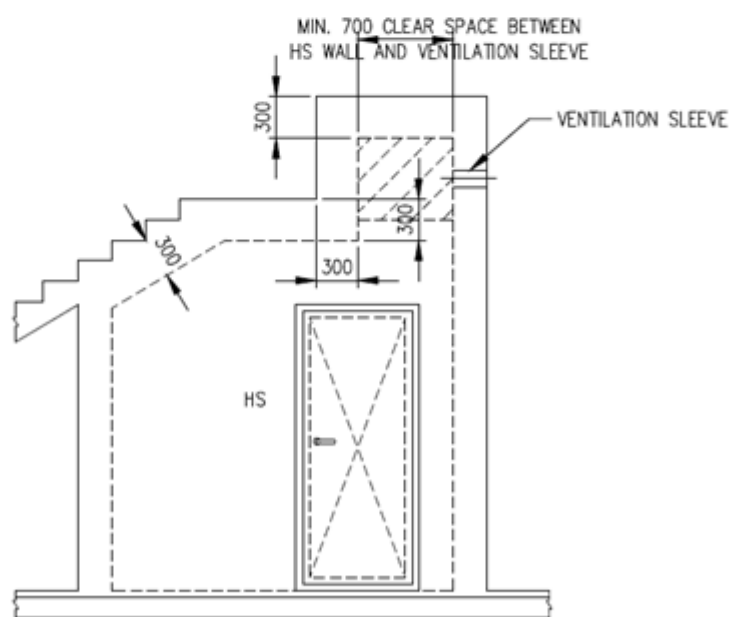
FIGURE 2.10 HS BENEATH AN INTERNAL STAIRCASE



**SECTIONAL ELEVATION
(TYPE A)**

NOTE:

THE DIMENSION, L OF THE FLOOR SHALL BE USED FOR COMPUTING THE INTERNAL HS FLOOR AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF TABLE 2.2.1(b) OR TABLE 2.2.1(c)



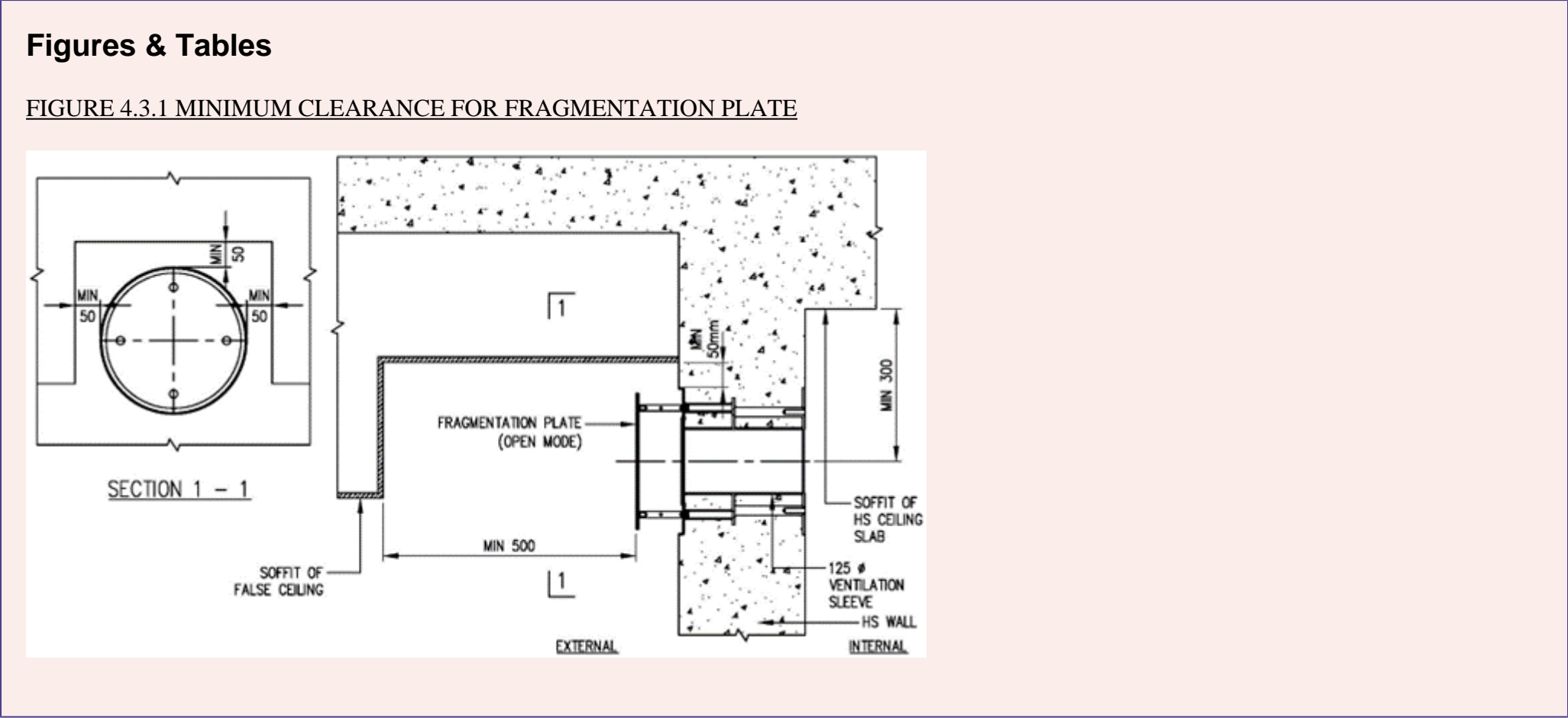
**SECTIONAL ELEVATION
(TYPE B)**

- c. Where the ventilation sleeve is placed above or adjacent to the HS door frame, the centre of the ventilation sleeve shall be at least 250mm from the nearest edge of the door frame.
- d. The shortest distance between the centres of the two ventilation sleeves shall be at least 1000mm.

CLAUSE 4.3 ACCESSIBILITY OF VENTILATION SLEEVES

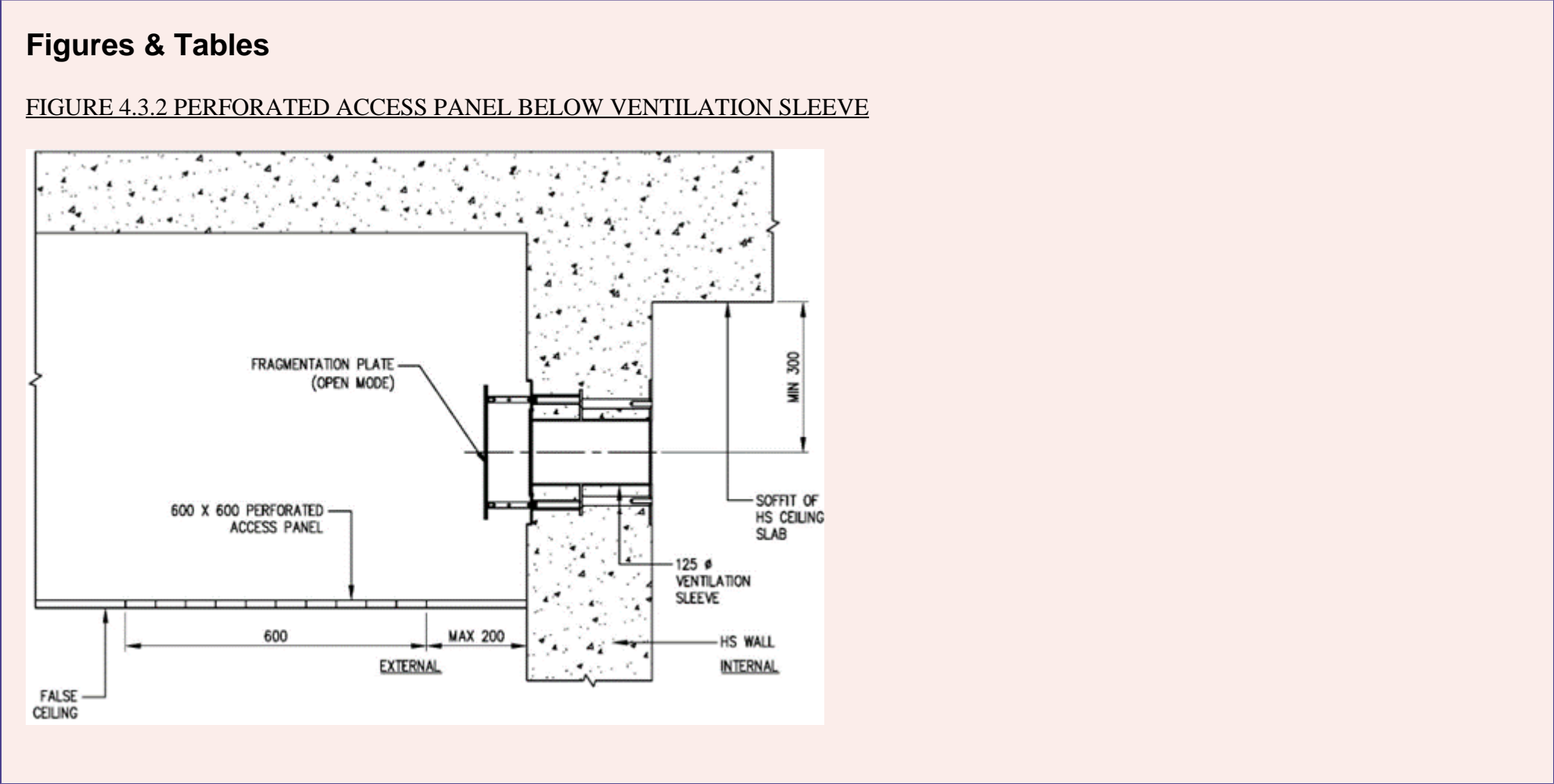
4.3.1 Clearance in front of and around Fragmentation Plate

The minimum clearance from the fragmentation plate to RC beam or structure or service shall be 50mm. Where the RC beam or structure or service is fronting the fragmentation plate of ventilation sleeve, the clear distance between them shall be at least 500mm. See FIGURE 4.3.1.



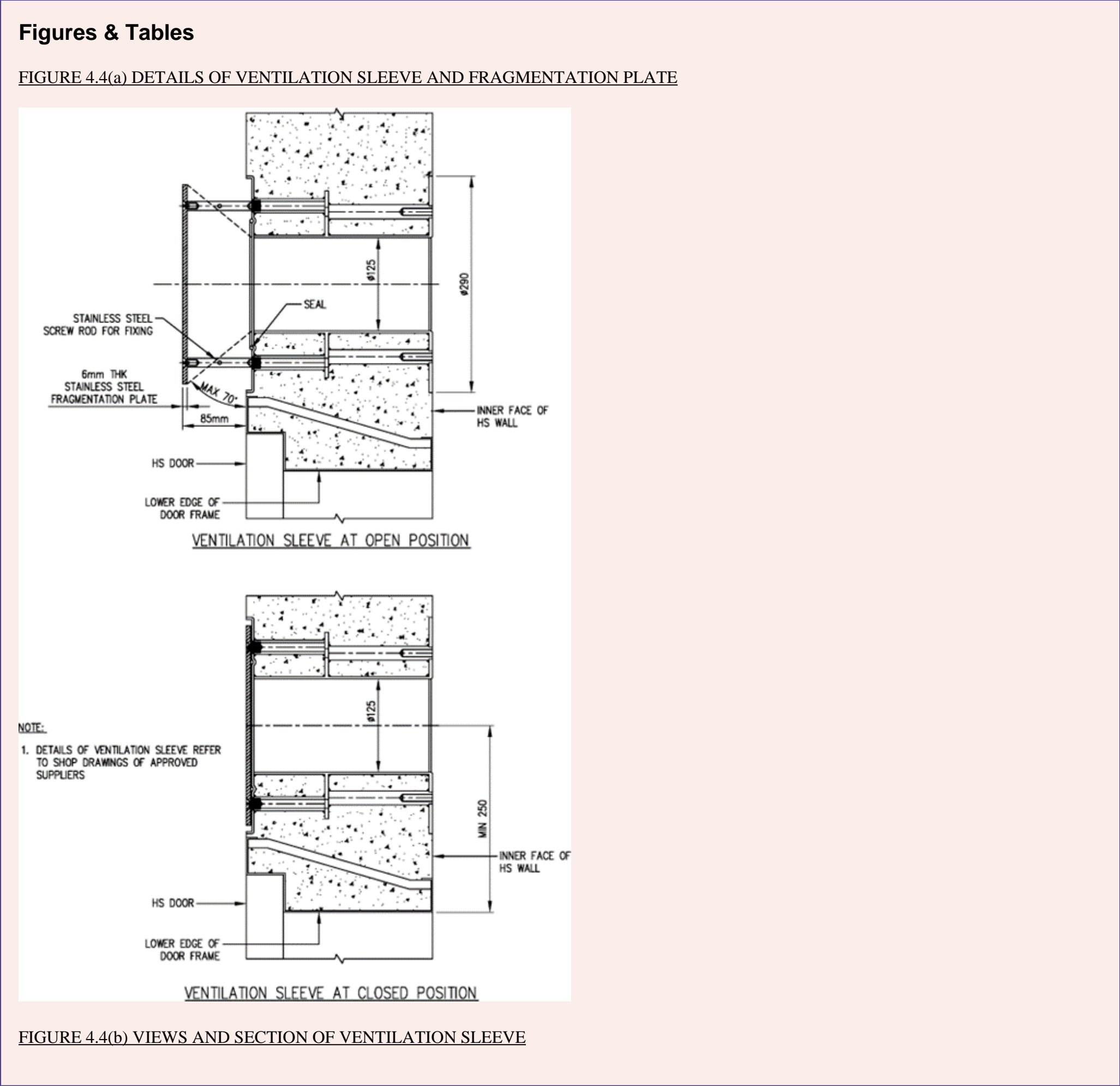
4.3.2 False Ceiling below Ventilation Sleeves

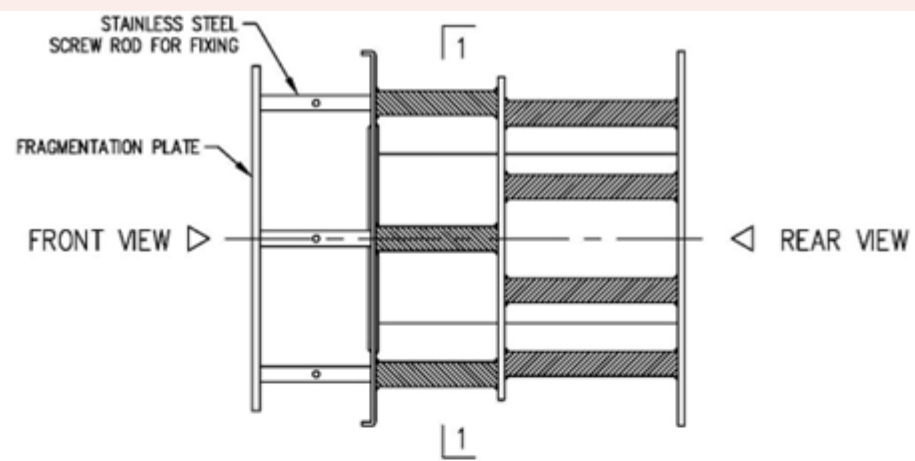
Where false ceilings are provided outside the HS and below the ventilation sleeves, there shall be perforated access panels of minimum size of 600mm x 600mm positioned directly below each ventilation sleeve. See FIGURE 4.3.2.



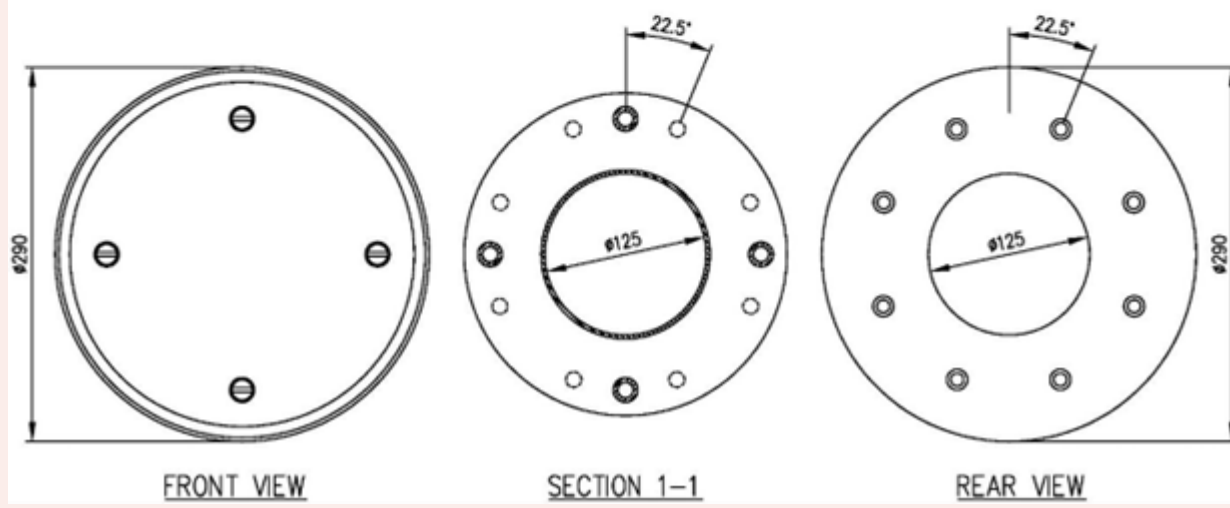
CLAUSE 4.4 FRAGMENTATION PLATE

Each ventilation sleeve shall have a 6mm thick stainless steel fragmentation plate mounted on the external face using 8mm stainless steel bolts. See FIGURE 4.4(a) and (b).





ELEVATION OF VENTILATION SLEEVE
(OPEN POSITION)



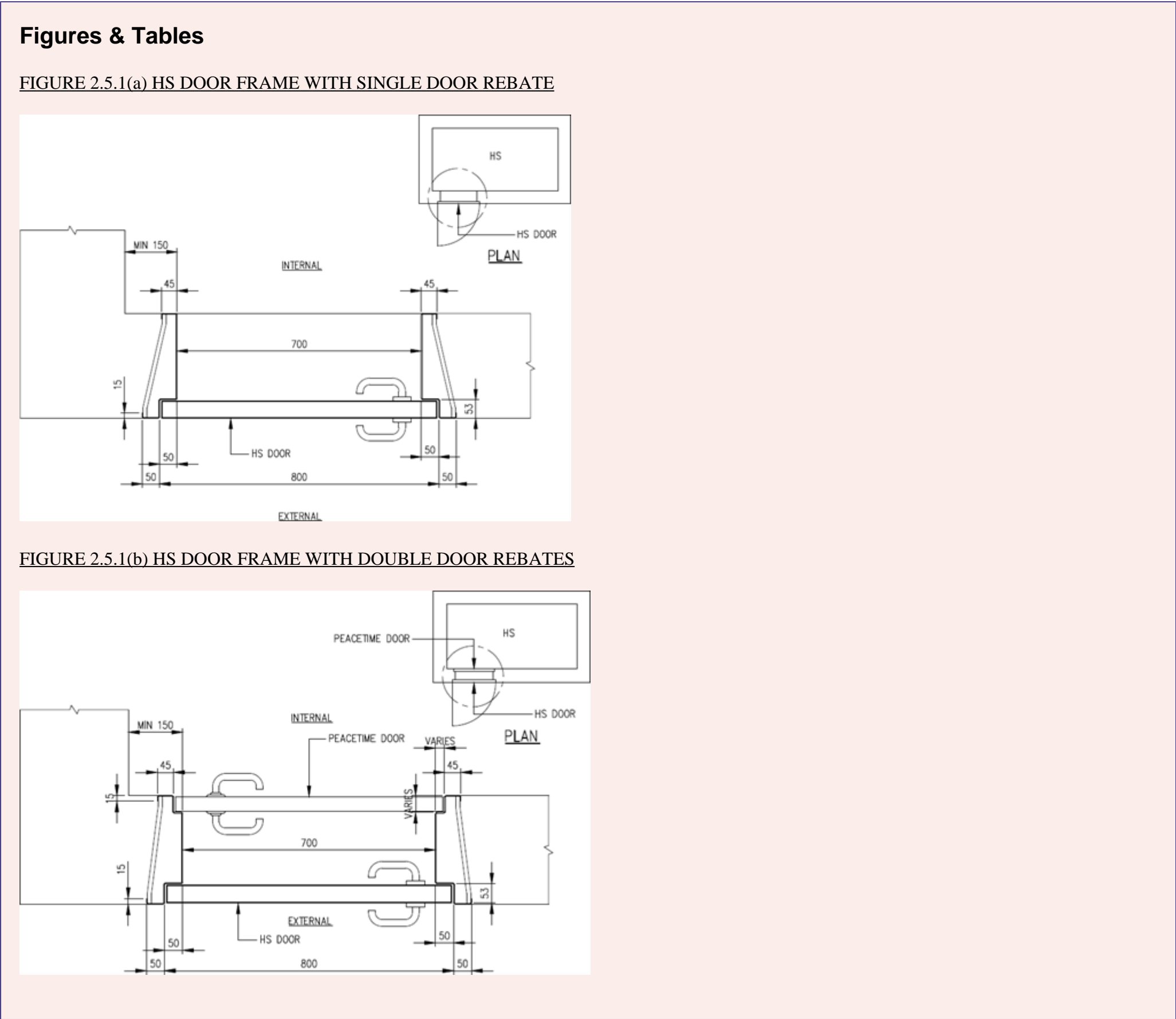
Amendment History - Chapter 4 - Ventilation Sleeves

Clause No.	Amendment Date	Effective Date	Clause Status	Clause Before Amendment	Circular Date
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CLAUSE 5.1 GENERAL

The HS door shall provide an airtight closure to the HS and shall be designed to open outwards from the HS.

HS door frame that is cast together with the HS wall shall have single or double door rebate. See FIGURE 2.5.1(a) and FIGURE 2.5.1(b).

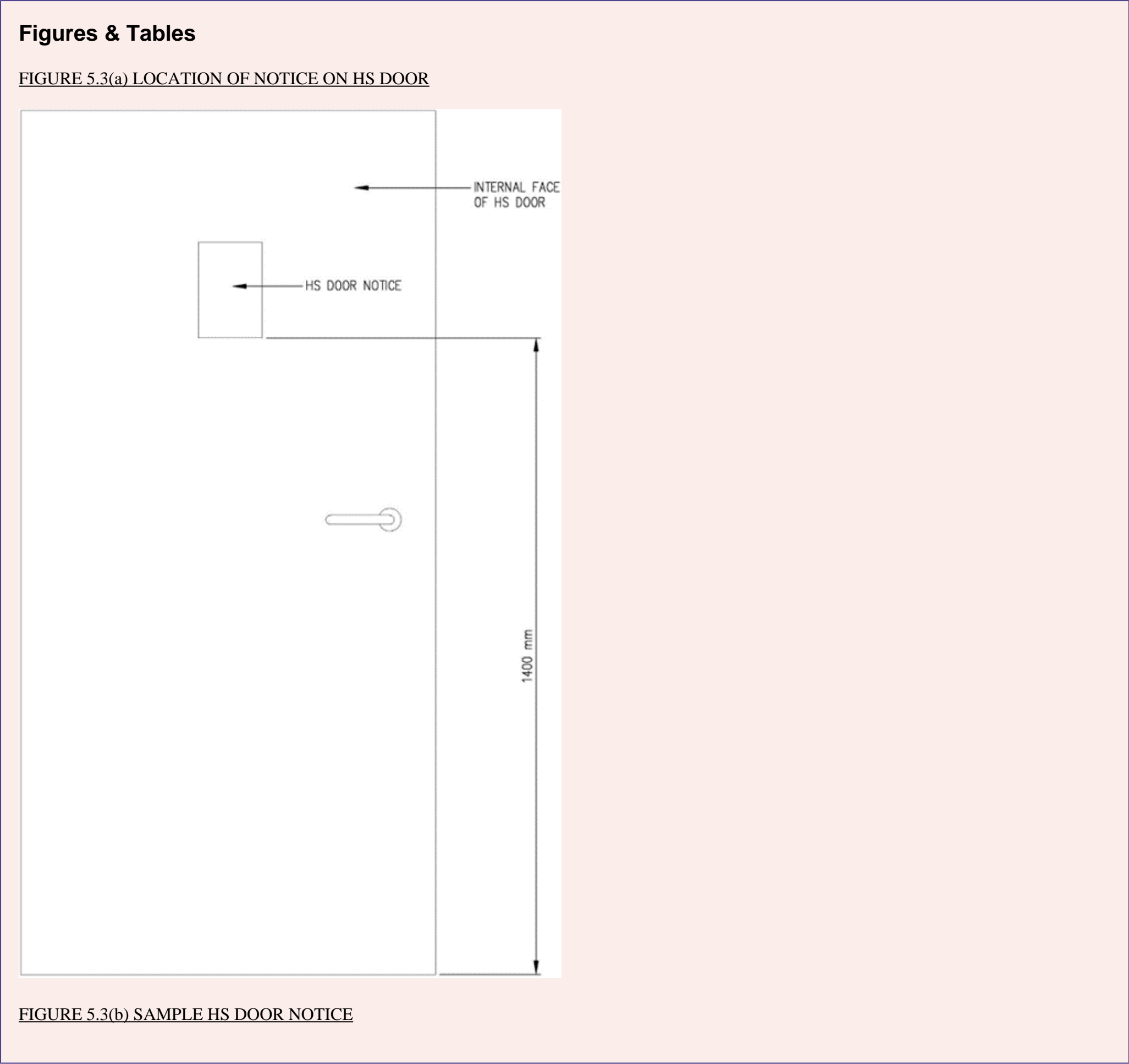


CLAUSE 5.2 APPROVED HS DOOR

Only HS doors of an approved design from an approved HS steelworks supplier, and which have been certified and listed under the Product Listing Scheme shall be used.

CLAUSE 5.3 HS DOOR NOTICE

Every HS door shall have a HS door notice affixed on its internal face. See FIGURE 5.3(a). A sample notice is shown in FIGURE 5.3(b).



NOTICE

This room is also a civil defence shelter provided under the Civil Defence Shelter Act 1997.

For your safety and protection,

- In the event of a fire, do not stay in the shelter. Leave the building.
- Keep every fixture installed in the shelter in good working condition at all times.
- Keep at least one of the 2 ventilation holes open to ventilate the shelter at all times.

For renovation works in the shelter,

- If this is a HDB apartment, consult the HDB branch office. If this is a private house or apartment, consult your building management corporation or the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF).

During an emergency,

- Follow SCDF instructions or guidelines on what to do. These will be issued when the need arises.

Please refer to the diagram below on how to operate the door to the shelter

- Civil Defence Mode
- Normal Mode

NOTIS

Bilik ini adalah sebuah kubu pertahanan awam. Ini adalah di bawah Akta Kubu Pertahanan Awam 1997.

Untuk keselamatan dan perlindungan anda,

- Jika berlaku kebakaran, jangan mengambil perlindungan di dalam kubu. Tetapi keluar dari bangunan itu.
- Pastikan setiap alat yang dipasang di dalam kubu perlindungan dijaga dengan rapi setiap masa.
- Pastikan salah satu daripada dua saluran udara di dalam kubu perlindungan tidak ditutup.

Untuk kerja ubah elok di tempat perlindungan,

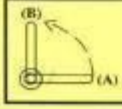
- Jika anda tinggal di perumahan HDB, runding dengan pejabat daerah HDB bila anda ingin menjalankan ubah elok rumah. Untuk mengubah elok rumah privet, rundinglah dengan majlis bangunan atau hubungi Pasukan Pertahanan Awam Singapura.

Di waktu kecemasan,

- Patuhi arahan atau panduan Pasukan Pertahanan Awam. Keterangan lanjut akan diumumkan bila perlu.

Sila rujuk pada gambar rajah yang tertera di bawah untuk mengetahui cara menggunakan pintu untuk ke bilik perlindungan

- Kaedah kecemasan
- Kaedah biasa



(A) Normal Mode
普通操作法
Kaedah biasa
இயல்பான முறை

(B) Civil Defence Mode
民防操作法
Kaedah kecemasan
குடிமைத் தற்காப்பு முறை

CIVIL DEFENCE
READINESS IS YOUR ONLY PROTECTION

通告

在一九九七年民防防空所法令下，这是一间受管制的室内防空所。

为了保障您的安全，

- 屋内发生火患时，立刻离开您的住所。
- 时刻确保室内防空所的设备及系统正常操作。
- 其中的一个通风窗应时刻开着。

室内防空所装修准则，

- 如住所是建屋发展局的组屋，应向建屋发展分局询问。若是私人产业则向其管理委员会或新加坡民防部队查询。

当紧急事故发生时，

- 请遵循新加坡民防部队在紧急事故发生时所发出的通告。

请参阅下列图表以了解防空门的操作。

- 民防操作法。
- 普通操作法。

அறிவிப்பு

இந்த அறையை குடிமைத் தற்காப்பு காப்பறையாகவும் பயன்படுத்தலாம். இது குடிமைத் தற்காப்பு காப்பறை சட்டம் 1997ல் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

உங்கள் பாதுகாப்புக்கு நீங்கள் செய்யவேண்டியவை,

- தீ ஏற்பட்டால், காப்பறையில் இருக்காதீர்கள். கட்டிடத்திலிருந்து வெளியேறுங்கள்.
- காப்பறையின் ஒவ்வொரு பகுதிகளையும் நல்ல சீர் நிலையில் வைத்திருங்கள்.
- எந்த நேரத்திலும், காப்பறையில் உள்ள இரண்டு காற்றோட்ட திறப்புகளில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றை தொடர்ந்து வைத்திருங்கள்.

காப்பறை புதுப்பிப்பு வேளைக்கு செய்யவேண்டியவை,

- உங்கள் வீடு ஓர் HDB வீடாக இருப்பின், அதன் கிளை அலுவலகத்தை தொடர்பு கொள்ளுங்கள். அதே ஓர் தனியார் வீடாக இருக்குமானால், உங்கள் கட்டிட நிர்வாக கழகத்தையோ அல்லது சிங்கப்பூர் குடிமைத் தற்காப்புப் படையை தொடர்பு கொள்ளுங்கள்.

அவசரக்காலத்தின்போது,

- சிங்கப்பூர் குடிமைத் தற்காப்பு படையின் குறிப்புகளை அல்லது விதிமுறைகளைப் பின்பற்றுங்கள். இவை தேவை ஏற்படும்போது வழங்கப்படும்.

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் படத்தில் காணப்படும் விதிமுறைப்படி காப்பறைகளின் முறையை கையாளுங்கள்.

- குடிமைத் தற்காப்பு முறை
- இயல்பான முறை

CLAUSE 5.4 SPECIFICATION OF HS DOOR NOTICE

a. Manner of Application:

To be affixed on the internal HS door by pressure sensitive and strong adhesive.

b. Special Features:

Non-brittle, rub and mar resistant, storage stability and colour fastness under light.

c. Text, Lettering, Layout:

Conform to sample notice.

d. Colours:

Background is light yellow, lettering is black, sub-headings, border and triangular logo area are red.

Amendment History - Chapter 5 - HS Door

Clause No.	Amendment Date	Effective Date	Clause Status	Clause Before Amendment	Circular Date
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CLAUSE 6.1 GENERAL

As the HS is designed to resist weapon effects, good workmanship is essential to achieve the designed protection level.

CLAUSE 6.2 STRUCTURAL WORKS

The following shall be observed:

- a. Only the non-removable type of form-tie (form-tie without through opening) to secure formwork before casting of HS wall is permitted. Upon the removal of every recessible type of plastic cones from the form-tie, the recess shall be sealed with non-shrink grout. The use of reinforcement bar as form-tie is not permitted.
- b. To avoid bending, warping or displacement of HS door frame and honeycombing due to inadequate compaction or leakage of cementitious grout, additional precaution to ensure adequate compaction shall be taken while casting the concrete near the HS door frame.
- c. All embedded items shall be placed and tightly secured in their intended location to ensure their stability during casting. All hacking and drilling of HS tower walls, ceiling slabs or floor slabs are not permitted without prior approval.
- d. The exposed surfaces of HS walls and soffit of HS ceiling slabs shall be cast with smooth concrete finish. A maximum of 2mm thick skim coat on the internal face of the HS walls and ceiling slabs of HS is allowed.
- e. The concrete structural elements shall be adequately compacted to ensure air-tightness. Rectification to concrete areas with segregation or honeycombing shall not be carried out without prior approval.
- f. Rectification to irregularities of exposed surfaces shall not be carried out without prior approval.
- g. Method statement of the remedial work on structural elements, including HS door frame, shall be approved by the Commissioner of Building Control.

CLAUSE 6.3 HS DOOR

The following shall be observed:

- a. Allowing an opening in the HS wall and later erecting the HS door frame and door leaf in this opening, followed by casting concrete around it is not permitted.
- b. When casting the HS wall with HS door frame, a dummy door leaf of adequate design shall be placed to ensure the stability and prevent the bending, warping or displacement of the HS door frame during concreting.
- c. The FFL of the floor slab outside the HS shall be done such that the HS door can be opened adequately for the peacetime use of the HS.
- d. Modification of door frame, cutting of door frame stiffener for ease of installing is not permitted.

CLAUSE 6.4 PEACETIME REQUIREMENT OF VENTILATION SLEEVES

For ventilation purposes during peacetime, at least 25% of total area of the two ventilation openings shall be kept uncovered.

CLAUSE 6.5 COMMISSIONING REQUIREMENTS

All electrical and communication fixtures such as switch and lighting point, switched socket outlets and communication line for telephony outlets, including HS door notice shall be provided inside the completed HS. The service conduits with electrical cables serving the HS shall be provided prior to commissioning.

A HS is considered commissioned only if the HS passes all the following tests in one inspection:

- a. Light penetration test of HS door – an acceptable test method to check on light penetration into the HS is to use a torch-light from the exterior of HS door. The test is considered to have passed if no light could be seen from the inside of HS.
- b. Chalk mark test on the HS door – an acceptable test method is to apply chalk to the part of the door frame where the door seal will come into contact with when the door is closed. The test is considered to have passed if there is an unbroken and uniform transfer of the chalk markings onto the door seal when the door is closed and re-opened.
- c. Air-tightness test of the HS – an acceptable test method is to pressurise the HS and measure the rate of pressure drop or the pressure difference between the interior and exterior of the HS. The *pressure gauge can be used for the test. The HS is pressurised by pumping air into the HS such that there is a pressure difference of 250 Pa* between inside and outside of HS. The HS is considered to have passed the test if the pressure gauge shows more than or equal to 50 Pa after 45 seconds.

The ventilation sleeves of the HS, which have been closed for the commissioning tests, shall be opened after the tests to comply with [Clause 6.4](#) for ventilation during peacetime.

*The pressure gauge used should have a valid calibration certificate and a dial size with a scale of 0 to 50mm or 0 to 500 Pa. (Note: 1mm = 10 Pa).

Amendment History - Chapter 6 - Construction and Commissioning

Clause No.	Amendment Date	Effective Date	Clause Status	Clause Before Amendment	Circular Date
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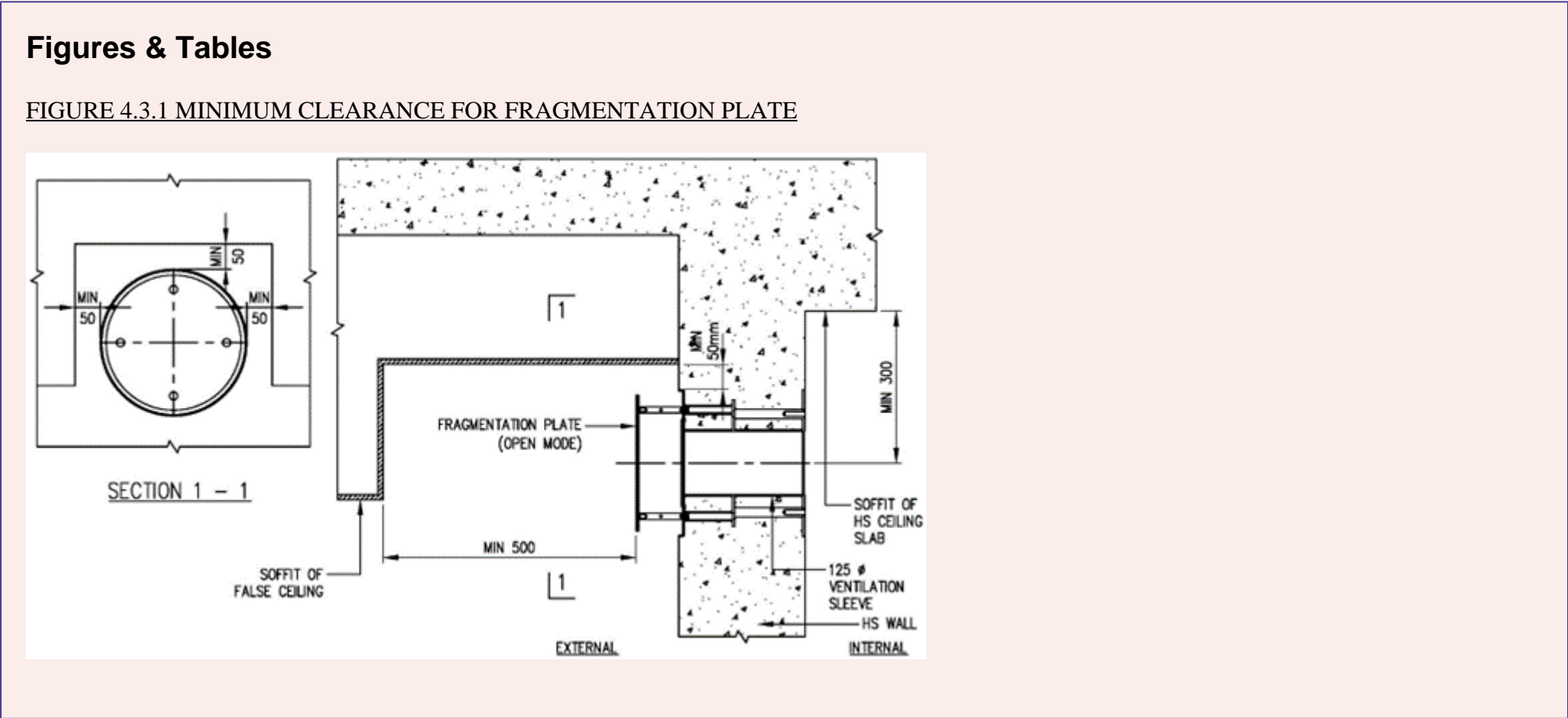
CLAUSE 7.1 GENERAL

Any repair or alteration or renovation works, which are likely to weaken or damage any structural elements of the HS or NS, is not permitted.

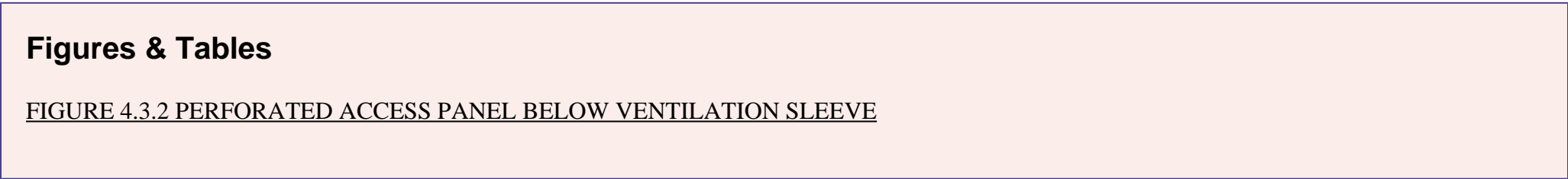
CLAUSE 7.2 PERMITTED AND NOT PERMITTED WORKS

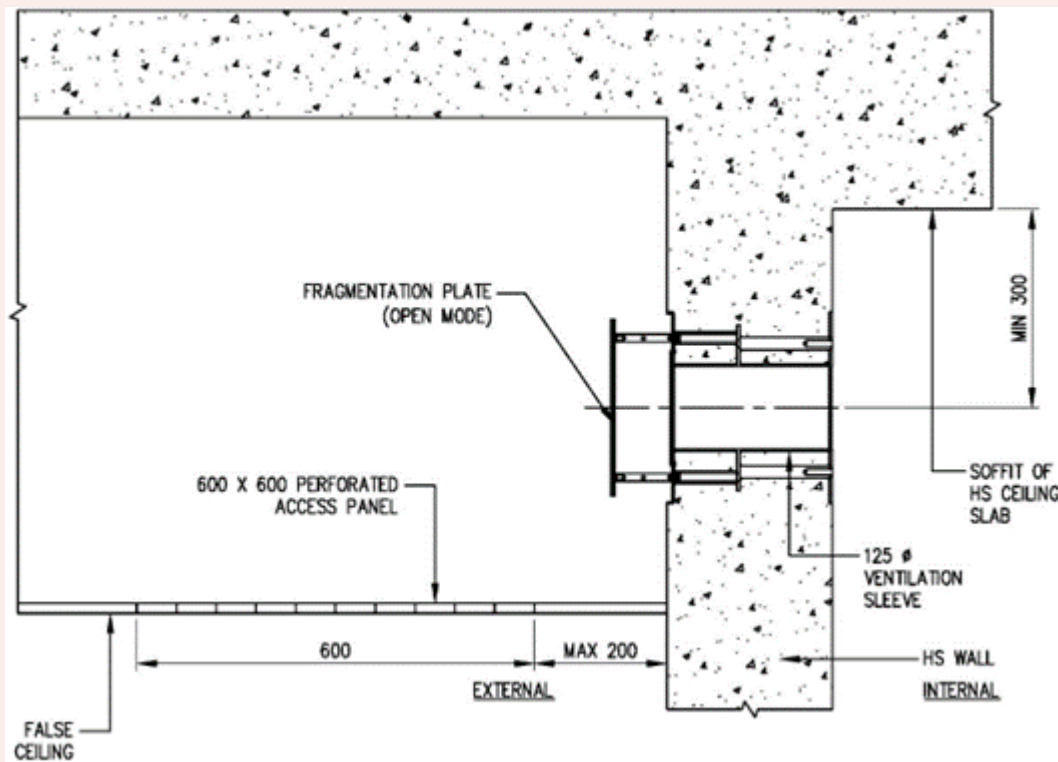
7.2.1 Permitted Works to HS

- a. Laying of floor tiles bonded to wet cement mortar. The total thickness of floor finishes and screed shall not exceed 50mm.
- b. Laying of floor skirting tiles (up to a maximum of 100mm high) by bonding them with wet cement mortar to HS walls.
- c. Laying of vinyl or linoleum flooring.
- d. Applying splatter dash or equivalent to the external face of HS walls only to provide rough surface for feature wall panels or wall tiles installation.
- e. Painting of walls, ceiling or door. In the case of HS door, owners shall not cover up or paint over the HS door notice (See [Clause 5.3](#)), locking bolts or door seal. The old paint coat on door and door frame is to be removed prior to repainting to avoid increase paint thickness resulting in difficulty in closing and opening of the door. The new paint coat must be dried up completely before closing the door as wet or damp paint will cause the door/ rubber gasket to stick onto the door frame when opening the door.
- f. Painting on only the exterior face of the 6mm fragmentation stainless steel plate of the ventilation sleeves.
- g. Drilling into internal face of HS walls and ceiling slabs to a depth of not more than 50mm to affix inserts and removable screws is allowed. Fixtures such as pictures, posters, cabinets or shelves on internal face of HS walls will have to be removed by the owners within 48 hours upon notification. There is no restriction to the diameter of the non-metallic insert as long as it does not exceed 50mm in length. It is the owner’s responsibility to ensure that the strength of the insert is adequately provided for the intended purpose.
- h. Power driven nails are allowed only on external face of the HS walls to facilitate flexibility in mounting of features/ fixtures by owners.
- i. Fragmentation plates ([Clause 4.4](#)) of the ventilation sleeves are allowed to be removed provided that the fragmentation plates and its bolts and nuts are mounted or kept together for use when needed. If the plate is to be mounted on the HS wall, it shall be done in accordance with [Clause 7.2.1\(g\)](#).
- j. Closing or covering up of ventilation openings by removable aesthetic or architectural finishes is allowed, provided that at least 25% of the total area of the two openings shall be left uncovered for ventilation purposes during peacetime.
- k. The minimum clearance from the fragmentation plate to RC beam or structure or service shall be 50mm. Where the RC beam or structure or service is fronting the fragmentation plate of ventilation sleeve, the clear distance between them shall be at least 500mm. See [FIGURE 4.3.1](#).



1. Where false ceilings are provided outside the HS and below the ventilation sleeves, there shall be perforated access panels of minimum size of 600mm x 600mm positioned directly below each ventilation sleeve. See [FIGURE 4.3.2](#).





7.2.2 Not Permitted Works to HS

- Laying of wall tiles or spray of rock stone finish, cement sand finish and gypsum plastering on the internal faces of HS walls.
- Laying of floor tiles using adhesive materials.
- Laying of 2nd layer of tiles on floor or skirting tiles.
- Installation of cornices within the HS.
- Installation works with fixings using power driven nails into the internal HS walls.
- Tampering with, removing or covering up of the HS door notice. The HS door notice provides important information to the occupants on the use of the HS.
- Hacking and drilling of HS walls, floor slabs, and ceiling slabs other than drilling permitted in [Clause 7.2.1\(g\)](#) and [7.2.1\(h\)](#).
- Hacking to both internal and external face of the household shelter walls to form key for tiling.
- Hacking on external face of HS wall for mounting of feature wall panels or wall tiles installation.
- Modifying, changing, removing or tampering of HS door.
- Modifying, altering or tampering with any part of the ventilation openings, plates and the mounting devices such as bolts and nuts.
- Painting to the interior face of the 6mm fragmentation stainless steel plate of the ventilation sleeves, the ventilation sleeves, “O” ring rubber gaskets and the four or eight numbers of stainless-steel bolts which hold the steel plate to the sleeves.

7.2.3 Not Permitted Works to NS

Hacking and drilling of NS walls, columns, floor slabs and ceiling slabs.

Amendment History - Chapter 7 - Permitted And Not Permitted Works in HS Tower

Clause No.	Amendment Date	Effective Date	Clause Status	Clause Before Amendment	Circular Date
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a. This Chapter stipulates requirements relating to the certification of shelter products regulated by SCDF under the Product Listing Scheme. These requirements include the acceptable test standards, certification scheme and surveillance regime for the regulated shelter product (refer to *Table 8.1*).

Figures & Tables

TABLE 8.1 : LIST OF REGULATED SHELTER PRODUCT

TABLE 8.1 : LIST OF REGULATED SHELTER PRODUCT

PRODUCTS

ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS

CERTIFICATION SCHEME

SURVEILLANCE REGIME

TESTING

FACTORY AND SITE INSPECTION

Household Shelter Door

Refer to Table 8.2

Scheme 5
(Label issued)

Once every 3 years for cyclic test.

Annually for water tightness test, dimension check, CED coating test & rubber gasket test.

At least once annually or by trigger (every 200 labels).

TABLE 8.2: TEST STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STOREY SHELTER DOOR

TABLE 8.2: TEST STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STOREY SHELTER DOOR

TYPE TESTS – SCHEME TYPE 5

S/N

TEST

STANDARD/SPECIFICATION

1

Door locking mechanism cyclic test (Once in 3 years)

Test Cycles

The entire test shall consist of 60,000 cycles, which in turn comprise two cyclic types:

Type A : 10,000 in Civil Defence (CD) mode when the lock bolts are activated.

Type B : 50,000 for normal opening and closing of door (based on 900 angle of opening function).

(Note: Type A cycles are to be performed interspersed between the Type B cycles in the ratio 1:5, i.e. 1 Type A cycle to be done after every 5 Type B cycles.)

Test Method and Requirements

The test is conducted using the test rig designed to be able to support the doorset and holding it rigidly in place, preventing any movement that may occur during the tests.

5 Type B cycles to be carried out. Each cycle shall consist of the latch of lockset unlatching (with its level handle completing at 900 angle movement), followed by the door leaf opening to 900 angle and then by the closing of the door leaf and finally latching in place. During each cycle, the lockset shall be able to latch fully.

After the 5 Type B cycles, 1 Type A cycle to be performed. The type A cycle is a 900 angle movement of the lever handle of the lockset in locking and unlocking the doorset. During each cycle, the lockset shall fully engage the bolts onto the door frame, with the lever handle completing the full cycle of operation without straining.

This pattern of 5 Type B cycles followed by 1 Type A cycle is to be repeated 10,000 times.

After completion of 60,000 cycles

After the test, the doorset shall be checked manually that it is still able to lock in place without causing any strains and all functions of the lockset shall still operate.

Check that there shall be no damages or evidence of undue wear or loosening of any parts of the doorset including the hardwares installed or other defects that may impair its reliability of functioning and the test leaf shall remain connected to the frame.

- Check that the lockset’s spring bolt through the striking plate shall continue to function correctly and be able to return to its normally extended position under its own spring pressure and all functions of the lockset shall still operate.
- Check for visible cracking or breakage of any components on the hinges and check that the doorset is capable of closing properly, maintaining all clearances between leaf to frame and floor as measured before the test.

2

Water-tightness test

Water tightness test shall be carried out on the door leaf and frame assembly in their closed position. The enclosure formed by the door leaf and frame assembly in their closed position shall be filled with water to a uniform depth of 25mm of water for a period of 2 hours. There shall be no seepage of water within this period.

3

CED/Galvanised Coating Test

CED

- ASTM D3359
 - Rating 5B (no removal of coating).
- SS5 : Part F2
 - The coating shall withstand test load of 2000g.
- ASTM 3363
 - 2H shall be the hardest pencil that does not scratch the film.
- SS5 : Part B1
 - Dry film thickness shall be 20 ± 5µm
- SS5 : Part G1. Test duration = 500 hours
 - The coating may have any quantity of Size 2 blisters but shall have no more than Density 2 Size 3 blisters as illustrated in ISO 4628-2.
 - Degree of rusting shall not be more than scale Ri 2 according to ISO 4628-3.
- SS5 : Part G6. Test duration = 500 hours
 - The coating shall have no more than Density 2 Size 2 blisters as illustrated in ISO 4628-2.
 - Degree of rusting shall not be more than scale Ri 1 accordingly to ISO 4628-3.

Electro-galvanised

- ASTM A90
 - Coating thickness = 3.5 microns minimum.

4

Rubber gasket test

ASTM D1056 (Grade 2A3, 2A4, 2A5, 2B3, 2B4 or 2B5).

SURVEILLANCE TESTS – SCHEME TYPE 5

1

Door locking mechanism cyclic test

Test Cycles

The entire test shall consist of 60,000 cycles, which in turn comprise two cyclic types:

- **Type A** : 10,000 in Civil Defence (CD) mode when the lock bolts are activated.
- **Type B** :: 50,000 for normal opening and closing of door (based on 900 angle of opening function).

(Note: Type A cycles are to be performed interspersed between the Type B cycles in the ratio 1:5, i.e. 1 Type A cycle to be done after every 5 Type B cycles.)

Test Method and Requirements

- The test is conducted using the test rig designed to be able to support the doorset and holding it rigidly in place, preventing any movement that may occur during the tests.
- 5 Type B cycles to be carried out. Each cycle shall consist of the latch of lockset unlatching (with its level handle completing at 900 angle movement), followed by the door leaf opening to 900 angle and then by the closing of the door leaf and finally latching in place. During each cycle, the lockset shall be able to latch fully.
- After the 5 Type B cycles, 1 Type A cycle to be performed. The type A cycle is a 900 angle movement of the lever handle of the lockset in locking and unlocking the doorset. During each cycle, the lockset

shall fully engage the bolts onto the door frame, with the lever handle completing the full cycle of operation without straining.

- This pattern of 5 Type B cycles followed by 1 Type A cycle is to be repeated 10,000 times.

After completion of 60,000 cycles

- After the test, the doorset shall be checked manually that it is still able to lock in place without causing any strains and all functions of the lockset shall still operate.
- Check that there shall be no damages or evidence of undue wear or loosening of any parts of the doorset including the hardwares installed or other defects that may impair its reliability of functioning and the test leaf shall remain connected to the frame.
- Check that the lockset's spring bolt through the striking plate shall continue to function correctly and be able to return to its normally extended position under its own spring pressure and all functions of the lockset shall still operate.
- Check for visible cracking or breakage of any components on the hinges and check that the doorset is capable of closing properly, maintaining all clearances between leaf to frame and floor as measured before the test.

2	Water-tightness test	Water tightness test shall be carried out on the door leaf and frame assembly in their closed position. The enclosure formed by the door leaf and frame assembly in their closed position shall be filled with water to a uniform depth of 25mm of water for a period of 2 hours. There shall be no seepage of water within this period.
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3	Production test	Dimensional checks in accordance to approved drawings. The door frame can be double rebated to facilitate the installation of a fire door.
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4	CED/Galvanised Coating Test	<p><u>CED</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASTM D3359 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rating 5B (no removal of coating). • SS5 : Part F2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coating shall withstand test load of 2000g. • ASTM 3363 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2H shall be the hardest pencil that does not scratch the film. • SS5 : Part B1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dry film thickness shall be $20 \pm 5\mu$. • SS5 : Part G1. Test duration = 500 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coating may have any quantity of Size 2 blisters but shall have no more than Density 2 Size 3 blisters as illustrated in ISO 4628-2. - Degree of rusting shall not be more than scale Ri 2 according to ISO 4628-3. • SS5 : Part G6. Test duration = 500 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coating shall have no more than Density 2 Size 2 blisters as illustrated in ISO 4628-2. - Degree of rusting shall not be more than scale Ri 1 accordingly to ISO 4628-3.
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Electro-galvanised

- ASTM A90
 - Coating thickness = 3.5 microns minimum.

5	Rubber gasket test	ASTM D1056 (Grade 2A3, 2A4, 2A5, 2B3, 2B4 or 2B5)
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b. For the full list of requirements, this Chapter shall be read in conjunction with the Civil Defence Shelter Act (CDSA) and CT 23 of SAC's "Criteria for Product Certification Bodies (Regulated Shelter Products)".

CLAUSE 8.2 DEFINITIONS

8.2.1 Accredited Certification Body

“Accredited certification body” (CB) refers to a body corporate or corporation incorporated or constituted under the law of Singapore, accredited under the Singapore Accreditation Council (SAC)’s certification body accreditation scheme administered by the Enterprise Singapore Board.

8.2.2 Accredited Laboratory

“Accredited laboratory” refers to a body corporate or corporation providing laboratory testing services, which is accredited under SAC’s laboratory accreditation scheme administered by the Enterprise Singapore Board, or recognised under the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) Mutual Recognition Agreement/Arrangement between Singapore and other countries.

8.2.3 Certificate of Conformity (CoC)

“Certificate of Conformity” refers to a certificate issued by CBs for a regulated shelter product that meets product testing standards and certification requirements. These certified products shall be recorded in a product directory on the CB’s website for reference and verification of the CoCs’ validity.

8.2.4 Local Representative

“Local representative” refers to the Singapore-registered agent/partner appointed by a foreign CoC holder, in order for its certified regulated shelter products to be supplied in Singapore.

8.2.5 Mutual Recognition Arrangement/Agreement (MRA)

“Mutual Recognition Arrangement” or “Mutual Recognition Agreement” refers to the arrangements signed between SAC and other international assessment bodies, which mutually recognise reports and certificates issued by an accredited Conformity Assessment Body (CAB) as equivalent to their own accreditation requirements.

8.2.6 Product Listing Scheme (PLS)

“Product listing scheme” refers to the third-party certification scheme administered by SCDF for regulated shelter products.

8.2.7 Scheme Type 5 (Scheme 5)

“Scheme Type 5” consists of type testing and factory inspection during initial certification, and ongoing assessment of the entire quality management system, including auditing the production process and management system. Surveillance testing of the product is done either from the market or at the point of production, or both, to check that items produced fulfil the specified requirements.

8.2.8 Serial Label

“Serial label” refers to a certification label issued by CBs, with unique serial numbers. These are affixed to certified regulated shelter products, such as SS doors (refer to Table 8.1). Such labels allow tracing of these products to their corresponding CoC and the specific installation location of each product.

Figures & Tables				
TABLE 8.1 : LIST OF REGULATED SHELTER PRODUCT				
PRODUCTS	ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS	CERTIFICATION SCHEME	SURVEILLANCE REGIME	
			TESTING	FACTORY AND SITE INSPECTION
Household Shelter Door	Refer to Table 8.2	Scheme 5	Once every 3 years for cyclic test.	
		(Label issued)	Annually for water tightness test, dimension check, CED coating test & rubber gasket test.	At least once annually or by trigger (every 200 labels).

8.2.9 Surveillance Window

'Surveillance window", also known as “ surveillance cycle”, refers to the period of 12 or 36 months (as stipulated in Table 8.1), starting from the date that a CoC is issued in relation to a regulated shelter product, and every subsequent period of 12 or 36 months or shorter, if the CoC expires, or is terminated or

withdrawn. Products may be subjected to post-certification testing and/or inspection, based on the surveillance window.

Figures & Tables				
TABLE 8.1 : LIST OF REGULATED SHELTER PRODUCT				
PRODUCTS	ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS	CERTIFICATION SCHEME	SURVEILLANCE REGIME	
			TESTING	FACTORY AND SITE INSPECTION
Household Shelter Door	Refer to Table 8.2	Scheme 5	Once every 3 years for cyclic test.	At least once annually or by trigger (every 200 labels).
		(Label issued)	Annually for water tightness test, dimension check, CED coating test & rubber gasket test.	

8.2.10 Suspension of CoC

“Suspension of CoC” refers to the temporary invalidation of a CoC by a CB under circumstances not limited to the following:

- a. Non-compliance to any component of the surveillance regime.
- b. Products are suspected to not meet shelter requirements but are still in the process of being tested/investigated.
- c. CoC holder breaching the CB’s terms and conditions (including non-payment of fees).

8.2.11 Termination of CoC

“Termination of CoC” refers to the cancellation of a CoC, either on the request of the CoC holder before its expiry, or due to reasons not related to shelter requirements. Examples of such circumstances include:

- a. CoC holder ceases to supply the product due to business considerations (e.g. shutting down of business, liquidation).
- b. CoC holder fails to take adequate rectification measures within the given timeframe, despite being suspended for a breach in the CB’s terms and conditions (including non-payment of fees).

8.2.12 Type Testing

“Type testing”, also known as prototype testing, refers to testing of a product according to the test standard(s) and specification(s) for that product for the application of CoC, as specified in Table 8.2.

Figures & Tables		
TABLE 8.2: TEST STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STOREY SHELTER DOOR		
TABLE 8.2: TEST STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STOREY SHELTER DOOR		
TYPE TESTS – SCHEME TYPE 5		
S/N	TEST	STANDARD/SPECIFICATION
1	Door locking mechanism cyclic test (Once in 3 years)	<p><u>Test Cycles</u></p> <p>The entire test shall consist of 60,000 cycles, which in turn comprise two cyclic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Type A : 10,000 in Civil Defence (CD) mode when the lock bolts are activated.• Type B : 50,000 for normal opening and closing of door (based on 900 angle of opening function). <p>(Note: Type A cycles are to be performed interspersed between the Type B cycles in the ratio 1:5, i.e. 1 Type A cycle to be done after every 5 Type B cycles.)</p> <p><u>Test Method and Requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The test is conducted using the test rig designed to be able to support the doorset and holding it rigidly

in place, preventing any movement that may occur during the tests.

- 5 Type B cycles to be carried out. Each cycle shall consist of the latch of lockset unlatching (with its level handle completing at 900 angle movement), followed by the door leaf opening to 900 angle and then by the closing of the door leaf and finally latching in place. During each cycle, the lockset shall be able to latch fully.
- After the 5 Type B cycles, 1 Type A cycle to be performed. The type A cycle is a 900 angle movement of the lever handle of the lockset in locking and unlocking the doorset. During each cycle, the lockset shall fully engage the bolts onto the door frame, with the lever handle completing the full cycle of operation without straining.
- This pattern of 5 Type B cycles followed by 1 Type A cycle is to be repeated 10,000 times.

After completion of 60,000 cycles

- After the test, the doorset shall be checked manually that it is still able to lock in place without causing any strains and all functions of the lockset shall still operate.
- Check that there shall be no damages or evidence of undue wear or loosening of any parts of the doorset including the hardwares installed or other defects that may impair its reliability of functioning and the test leaf shall remain connected to the frame.
- Check that the lockset's spring bolt through the striking plate shall continue to function correctly and be able to return to its normally extended position under its own spring pressure and all functions of the lockset shall still operate.
- Check for visible cracking or breakage of any components on the hinges and check that the doorset is capable of closing properly, maintaining all clearances between leaf to frame and floor as measured before the test.

2	Water-tightness test	Water tightness test shall be carried out on the door leaf and frame assembly in their closed position. The enclosure formed by the door leaf and frame assembly in their closed position shall be filled with water to a uniform depth of 25mm of water for a period of 2 hours. There shall be no seepage of water within this period.
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3	CED/Galvanised Coating Test	<p><u>CED</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASTM D3359 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rating 5B (no removal of coating). • SS5 : Part F2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coating shall withstand test load of 2000g. • ASTM 3363 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2H shall be the hardest pencil that does not scratch the film. • SS5 : Part B1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dry film thickness shall be $20 \pm 5\mu$ • SS5 : Part G1. Test duration = 500 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coating may have any quantity of Size 2 blisters but shall have no more than Density 2 Size 3 blisters as illustrated in ISO 4628-2. - Degree of rusting shall not be more than scale Ri 2 according to ISO 4628-3. • SS5 : Part G6. Test duration = 500 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coating shall have no more than Density 2 Size 2 blisters as illustrated in ISO 4628-2. - Degree of rusting shall not be more than scale Ri 1 accordingly to ISO 4628-3.
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Electro-galvanised

- ASTM A90
 - Coating thickness = 3.5 microns minimum.

4	Rubber gasket test	ASTM D1056 (Grade 2A3, 2A4, 2A5, 2B3, 2B4 or 2B5).
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SURVEILLANCE TESTS – SCHEME TYPE 5

1	Door locking mechanism cyclic test	<p><u>Test Cycles</u></p> <p>The entire test shall consist of 60,000 cycles, which in turn comprise two cyclic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type A : 10,000 in Civil Defence (CD) mode when the lock bolts are activated. • Type B :: 50,000 for normal opening and closing of door (based on 900 angle of opening function). <p>(Note: Type A cycles are to be performed interspersed between the Type B cycles in the ratio 1:5, i.e. 1 Type A cycle to be done after every 5 Type B cycles.)</p> <p><u>Test Method and Requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The test is conducted using the test rig designed to be able to support the doorset and holding it rigidly in place, preventing any movement that may occur during the tests. • 5 Type B cycles to be carried out. Each cycle shall consist of the latch of lockset unlatching (with its level handle completing at 900 angle movement), followed by the door leaf opening to 900 angle and then by the closing of the door leaf and finally latching in place. During each cycle, the lockset shall be able to latch fully. • After the 5 Type B cycles, 1 Type A cycle to be performed. The type A cycle is a 900 angle movement of the lever handle of the lockset in locking and unlocking the doorset. During each cycle, the lockset shall fully engage the bolts onto the door frame, with the lever handle completing the full cycle of operation without straining. • This pattern of 5 Type B cycles followed by 1 Type A cycle is to be repeated 10,000 times. <p><u>After completion of 60,000 cycles</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the test, the doorset shall be checked manually that it is still able to lock in place without causing any strains and all functions of the lockset shall still operate. • Check that there shall be no damages or evidence of undue wear or loosening of any parts of the doorset including the hardwares installed or other defects that may impair its reliability of functioning and the test leaf shall remain connected to the frame. • Check that the lockset's spring bolt through the striking plate shall continue to function correctly and be able to return to its normally extended position under its own spring pressure and all functions of the lockset shall still operate. • Check for visible cracking or breakage of any components on the hinges and check that the doorset is capable of closing properly, maintaining all clearances between leaf to frame and floor as measured before the test.
2	Water-tightness test	Water tightness test shall be carried out on the door leaf and frame assembly in their closed position. The enclosure formed by the door leaf and frame assembly in their closed position shall be filled with water to a uniform depth of 25mm of water for a period of 2 hours. There shall be no seepage of water within this period.
3	Production test	Dimensional checks in accordance to approved drawings. The door frame can be double rebated to facilitate the installation of a fire door.
4	CED/Galvanised Coating Test	<p><u>CED</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASTM D3359 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rating 5B (no removal of coating). • SS5 : Part F2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coating shall withstand test load of 2000g. • ASTM 3363 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2H shall be the hardest pencil that does not scratch the film. • SS5 : Part B1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dry film thickness shall be $20 \pm 5\mu$. • SS5 : Part G1. Test duration = 500 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The coating may have any quantity of Size 2 blisters but shall have no more than Density 2 Size 3

		<p>blisters as illustrated in ISO 4628-2. - Degree of rusting shall not be more than scale Ri 2 according to ISO 4628-3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SS5 : Part G6. Test duration = 500 hours - The coating shall have no more than Density 2 Size 2 blisters as illustrated in ISO 4628-2. - Degree of rusting shall not be more than scale Ri 1 accordingly to ISO 4628-3. <p><u>Electro-galvanised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASTM A90 - Coating thickness = 3.5 microns minimum.
5	Rubber gasket test	ASTM D1056 (Grade 2A3, 2A4, 2A5, 2B3, 2B4 or 2B5)

8.2.13 Withdrawal of CoC

“Withdrawal of CoC” refers to the cancellation of a CoC by the CB under circumstances not limited to the following:

- a. Non-compliance with the requirements of the Product Listing Scheme, including:
 - i. Regulated shelter product that is supplied to the industry differs from the prototype described in the CoC and laboratory test report.
 - ii. Misuse of certification mark, logo and certificates.
 - iii. Supply of products from a factory which differs from the factory declared during the CoC application.
- b. Failure to take adequate rectification measures within the given timeframe, despite being suspended for a shelter-related non-compliance.
- c. Non-compliance that failure production process to consistently produce products of acceptable quality, including:
 - i. Failure or refusal of test/analysis of the product.
 - ii. The surveillance regime is not completed within the surveillance window.
- d. Other reasons related to shelter requirements.

CLAUSE 8.3 ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION

8.3.1 General

All regulated shelter products shall be certified and have valid CoCs before they can be used on/in buildings as part of shelter works in Singapore (henceforth, for the purpose of this Chapter, “use in Singapore” shall be taken to mean “on/in buildings as part of shelter works in Singapore”).

8.3.2 Age of Test Reports for Regulated Shelter Products

Certification of regulated shelter products under the Product Listing Scheme shall be based on test report(s) that were issued within the specified timeframes, as listed below.

Certification Scheme (with reference to Table 8.1)	Age of Test Reports that can be Considered for Issuance of CoC
Scheme 5	Less than 5 years

Figures & Tables

TABLE 8.1 : LIST OF REGULATED SHELTER PRODUCT

PRODUCTS	ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS	CERTIFICATION SCHEME	SURVEILLANCE REGIME	
			TESTING	FACTORY AND SITE INSPECTION
Household Shelter Door	Refer to Table 8.2	Scheme 5 (Label issued)	Once every 3 years for cyclic test. Annually for water tightness test, dimension check, CED coating test & rubber gasket test.	At least once annually or by trigger (every 200 labels).

8.3.3 Validity of CoC for Regulated Shelter Products

- a. A CoC for regulated shelter products is valid for 5 years from the date of issuance.
- b. A CoC which is terminated, expired or withdrawn shall be considered permanently invalid, whereas a CoC which is suspended shall be considered temporarily invalid until the suspension is lifted.
- c. The status of the CoC will determine whether the regulated shelter products are permitted to be supplied and used in Singapore. Information relating to the CoCs, including the status, can be verified against CBs' online directories.
 - i. For products with valid CoCs at the date of delivery to the project site, i.e. not suspended, terminated, expired or withdrawn, these are permitted to be used in Singapore.
 - ii. For products with CoCs that are not valid on the date of delivery to the project site, i.e. suspended, terminated, expired or withdrawn, usage of these products in Singapore is prohibited.
 - iii. Notwithstanding (1), for products with CoCs that were valid on the date of delivery, but are subsequently withdrawn, usage of the affected batches of such products in Singapore is subject to further assessment and investigation by SCDF and/or the CBs.
 - iv. Notwithstanding (1), for products with CoCs that were valid on the date of delivery, but are subsequently suspended for shelter-related reasons, e.g. pending investigation, it is not recommended that such products be used, as the investigation may show that the products are non-compliant and cannot be used (e.g. products that have been installed will need to be replaced/removed).
 - v. CBs shall not allow the termination of a CoC which is suspended for shelter-related reasons, or which is under investigation by SCDF.

8.3.4 Accreditation Requirements

- a. Regulated shelter products used in shelter works shall be certified by a local certification body accredited by SAC.
- b. Regulated shelter products shall be accompanied by test reports from testing laboratories accredited by SAC or recognised by SAC via the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) MRA.
- c. Any new CB participating in the PLS shall notify SCDF, in writing, of its accreditation by SAC, and submit its Certificate of Accreditation and

8.3.5 Certification Requirements

a. General Requirements

CoCs issued for products intended for use in Singapore shall bear SAC’s accreditation mark.

b. Information Submitted for New CoC Applications

The following information, at minimum, shall be submitted to a CB for application of a CoC. Where the information/documents are not provided in English, an official English translation, endorsed by a Notary Public, shall also be provided:

- i. CoC applicant details, including:
 - a. Unique Entity Number (UEN) issued by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA), or foreign equivalent, where applicable.
 - b. Full names of the company directors, or equivalent.
 - c. Name, address, contact number and email address of the company.
 - d. Where the applicant is a foreign company, the details of the appointed local representative, for parts (1)(a) through (1)(c) shall also be included.
 - e. Proof of partnership between the local representative and foreign CoC holder.
- ii. Manufacturer’s details, for all the manufacturing plants of components of the regulated shelter product affecting shelter-related requirements, including:
 - a. Country, name, address, contact number and email address of the manufacturer.
- iii. Certification scheme details, including:
 - a. Product category as classified under Table 8.1.

Figures & Tables				
TABLE 8.1 : LIST OF REGULATED SHELTER PRODUCT				
PRODUCTS	ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS	CERTIFICATION SCHEME	SURVEILLANCE REGIME	
			TESTING	FACTORY AND SITE INSPECTION
Household Shelter Door	Refer to Table 8.2	Scheme 5	Once every 3 years for cyclic test.	At least once annually or by trigger (every 200 labels).
		(Label issued)	Annually for water tightness test, dimension check, CED coating test & rubber gasket test.	

- b. Certification scheme, according to [Clause 8.2.7](#).
- iv. Product details, including:
 - a. Brand and model, as determined by the manufacturer.
 - b. Density and weight, where applicable, measured in kg/m³ and kg, respectively.
 - c. Dimensions, where applicable, measured in mm.
 - d. Latest product catalogue stipulating the specifications and user instructions.
- v. Details of type tests, including:
 - a. The reference number of the test report.

b. Test standards (including version of the test standard, i.e. year) which the product is tested to.

c. Documents Submitted for New CoC Applications

The following documents shall also be submitted for CoC applications:

i. Test reports, including the full type test reports and other test(s) required by the CB (e.g. material tests), which shall be:

a. In full colour.

b. Bear the brand and model of the regulated shelter product.

ii. For each test report, the credentials of the accredited laboratory which issued the test report, including:

a. Documentation that the test laboratory is accredited by SAC or recognised by SAC via ILAC MRA.

b. The accreditation scope indicating the test laboratory is accredited to perform such a test.

d. Information and Documents Submitted for Renewal of CoC

CoC holders shall submit the information stipulated in [Clause 8.3.5b.\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) and provide the date of issue of the very first CoC that had been issued for the product (i.e. “Original date of issue”). The CB shall make an assessment on whether there is a need to submit information stipulated in [Clause 8.3.5b.\(3\) – \(5\)](#), as well as documents stipulated in [Clause 8.3.5c.\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#). CB may require submission of any further information/documents as it deems fit.

CLAUSE 8.4 SERIAL LABELS

8.4.1 Traceability of Certified Shelter Products

- a. Serial labels affixed to certified shelter products shall be water-proof and tamper-proof, and shall include a Quick Response (QR) code that stores the following information on an online database, which can be read by scanning the QR code:
 - i. CoC holder company name.
 - ii. CoC holder ACRA UEN.
 - iii. CoC reference number.
 - iv. Brief product description.
 - v. Exact location, including unit number, where applicable, where the regulated shelter product is installed.
 - vi. The status of the label (“valid” or “void”).

Note: The status of the label will be ‘void’ if SCDF detects discrepancies relating to the use of serial labels and digitally voided the serial label.

- b. The following information shall be printed on the label itself:
 - i. Product category
 - ii. Unique serial number.
 - iii. CB’s logo or CB’s certification mark.

8.4.2 Replacement of Serial Labels

- a. In the event that the serial labels are missing or damaged, a police report shall be lodged before replacement labels can be obtained from the CBs. A copy of this report shall be furnished to the CB, when requesting for replacement of labels.
- b. An investigation by the CB shall also be conducted on the nature of the damage and/or loss, with the findings reported to SCDF for accountability.

Exemption: If labels are returned to the CB with the serial numbers still legible, a police report is not required.

CLAUSE 8.5 REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR QUALIFIED PERSONS

Where shelter works involve the use of regulated shelter products, Qualified Persons shall carry out inspections of the shelter products, including but not limited to, the following:

- a. Verify that the regulated shelter product(s) have valid CoC(s) and that the CoC(s) match exactly with the products used.
- b. Verify that the regulated shelter product(s) are affixed with serial labels, if said products are stipulated to have labels in Table 8.1.

Figures & Tables				
TABLE 8.1 : LIST OF REGULATED SHELTER PRODUCT				
PRODUCTS	ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS	CERTIFICATION SCHEME	SURVEILLANCE REGIME	
			TESTING	FACTORY AND SITE INSPECTION
Household Shelter Door	Refer to Table 8.2	Scheme 5	Once every 3 years for cyclic test.	At least once annually or by trigger (every 200 labels).
		(Label issued)	Annually for water tightness test, dimension check, CED coating test & rubber gasket test.	

- c. Where there are serial labels, verify that the serial label affixed on the product, are accurate and match exactly with the product.

Amendment History - Chapter 8 - Regulated Shelter Products

Clause No.	Amendment Date	Effective Date	Clause Status	Clause Before Amendment	Circular Date
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