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ENTERPRISE SINGAPORE CALLS FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS - 6 SEPTEMBER 2024

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

A) Notification of Draft Singapore Standards for Publication

Members of the public are invited to comment on the following Singapore Standards:

Building and Construction – structures and precast concrete components (2 standards)

Biomedical and Health – cosmetics (5 standards), traditional Chinese medicine (2 standards)

Information Technology – IoT security for smart nation

Safety and Quality – performance of draw-off taps (5 standards)

Closing date for comments: **7 November 2024** (except for SS EN 13791 and SS 592 that will close on **14 November 2024**)

For more information on viewing the document, click here.

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

B) Notification of Work Item Proposals

B.1 Proposal for New Work Items

New Work Items (NWIs) are approved proposals to develop new Singapore Standards, or prestandards like Technical References and Workshop Agreements.

Members of the public are invited to comment on the scope of the new standards and contents that can be included into the following proposals:

Chemical – <u>cyber security risk assessment</u>

Environment and Resources – <u>circular economy</u> (3 standards), <u>greenhouse gas emissions and removals</u>

The NWIs are work-in-progress, and the drafts are not available at this juncture.

Closing date for comments: 7 October 2024

B.2 Proposal for the Review of Singapore Standards

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Singapore Standards and Technical References are reviewed to determine if they should be updated, confirmed or withdrawn (if they no longer serve the industry's needs) or classified as mature standards (no foreseeable changes; to be reviewed only upon request).

Members of the public are invited to comment on the following standards to be reviewed:

Building and Construction - demolition

Chemical – algae resistant emulsion paint

Environment and Resources – refuse collection vehicles (6 standards)

Safety and Quality – gas cylinders

The reviews are ongoing, and the new version/drafts are not available at this juncture. Users can refer to the current standards to provide feedback. <u>Click here</u> to view or purchase the standards.

Closing date for comments: 7 October 2024

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

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

A) Notification of Draft Singapore Standard for Publication

(I) Building and Construction

Revision

1. Assessment of in-situ compressive strength in structures and precast concrete components (Revision of SS EN 13791:2009) (Identical adoption of EN 13791:2019)

This standard provides methods and procedures for the assessment of the in-situ compressive strength of concrete in structures and precast concrete components. In addition, there are guidance for establishing the relationships between test results from indirect test methods and the in-situ compressive strength. It also provides guidance for the assessment of the in-situ concrete compressive strength in structures or precast concrete components by indirect or combined methods.

Comment period: 13 September to 14 November 2024

Withdrawal

2. Assessment of in-situ compressive strength in structures and precast concrete components – Complementary guidance to that given in SS EN 13791 (SS 592:2013)

This standard complements SS EN 13791, which gives methods for determining the characteristic in-situ compressive strength in concrete structures and precast concrete components based on:

- a) core testing;
- rebound hammer, ultrasonic pulse velocity and pull-out force measurements after a relationship with core strength has been determined for the concrete under investigation.

This standard is recommended for withdrawal as it will be replaced by SS EN 13791 above.

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

Comment period: 13 September to 14 November 2024

(II) Biomedical and Health

Confirmation

 Cosmetics – Analytical methods – Nitrosamines: Detection and determination of Nnitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) in cosmetics by HPLC, post-column photolysis and derivatisation (SS ISO 10130:2017) (Identical adoption of ISO 10130:2009)

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

4. Cosmetics – Analytical methods – Validation criteria for analytical results using chromatographic techniques (SS ISO 12787:2017) (Identical adoption of ISO 12787:2011)

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

 Cosmetics – Analytical methods – Nitrosamines: Detection and determination of Nnitrosodiethanolamine (NDELA) in cosmetics by HPLC-MS-MS (SS ISO 15819:2017) (Identical adoption of ISO 15819:2014)

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

6. Guidelines on technical definitions and criteria for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients and products – Part 1: Definitions for ingredients (SS ISO 16128-1:2016) (Identical adoption ISO 16128-1:2016)

This standard provides guidelines on definitions for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients. In addition to natural and organic ingredients, other ingredient categories which may be necessary for natural and organic product development are defined with associated restrictions.

 Cosmetic – Microbiology – Guidelines for the risk assessment and identification of microbiologically low-risk products (SS ISO 29621:2017) (Identical adoption ISO 29621:2017)

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

Users of the standards on cosmetics include cosmetic manufactures and suppliers.

<u>Withdrawal</u>

8. Traditional Chinese medicine – Nomenclature for Chinese medicine and standard formulae (SS 613:2016)

This standard specifies the nomenclature for Chinese medicines and standard formulae used in TCM for easy referencing between their respective Chinese, hanyu pinyin, scientific, Latin and common English names.

9. Traditional Chinese medicine – Prescription labelling (SS 614:2016)

This standard specifies guidelines for the standard prescription labels for users of TCM. It is applicable to all labels for identification of medicines (including tablets, concoctions, herbs and powders) prescribed by a TCM physician.

The standards are recommended for withdrawal due to their limited user base and potential for expansion.

There are no replacements for these standards.

(III) <u>Information Technology</u>

Revision

10. IoT security for Smart Nation – Concepts and common requirements (Review of TR 64:2018)

This standard contains concepts and common requirements to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity and availability of large-scale IoT systems.

The objectives of this standard are to:

- establish the foundational security concepts and terminology for IoT systems;
- define a holistic approach for identifying and mitigating the threats and vulnerabilities of IoT systems; and
- provide a set of common security requirements for IoT systems.

This Singapore Standard will replace TR 64, "Guidelines for IoT security for Smart Nation".

Users of the standard include enterprises, solution vendors that procure, deploy and operate IoT devices/systems, and relevant government agencies.

(IV) Safety and Quality

Withdrawal

11. Performance of draw-off taps with metal or plastic bodies for water services

Part 1: Dimensional and design characteristics (SS 448-1:1998)

Part 2: Water tightness and pressure resistance characteristics (SS 448-2:1998)

Part 3: Hydraulic characteristics (SS 448-3:1998)

Part 4: Mechanical and endurance characteristics (SS 448-4:1998)

Part 5: Physio-chemical characteristics: Materials, coatings (SS 448-5:1998)

These standards are recommended for withdrawal as this SS 448 series has been replaced by SS 671: 2021, "Specification for performance of self-closing delayed-action and sensor taps for water services".

Users can refer directly to SS 671:2021.

Copies of the drafts are available at:

Viewing from Singapore Standards eShop

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Viewing Singapore Standards and ISO Standards from Public Libraries

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NOTE – The viewing period of the draft and standard will expire on the closing of the public comment period and will no longer be available after this date.

B) Notification of the Work Item Proposals

B.1 Proposal for New Work Items

(I) Chemical

1. Technical Reference – Code of practice for the conduct of a cyber security risk assessment for process safety

This standard provides guidance on the determination of current security level to enable improvement in safeguarding against cyber-attacks. It includes areas like identification, protection, detection, response, recovery and governance.

It also aims to help users identify the gaps in their system so that users can have a fit-forpurpose cyber security implementation plan.

Users of the standard include manufacturers in the chemical and energy sectors, testing bodies, auditors, consultants, institutes of higher learning and relevant government agencies.

(II) Environment and Resources

2. Circular economy – Vocabulary, principles and guidance for implementation (Identical adoption of ISO 59004:2024)

This standard defines key terms, establishes a vision and principles for a circular economy, and gives guidance, including possible actions, for an organisation to implement.

3. Circular economy – Guidance on the transition of business models and value networks (Identical adoption of ISO 59010:2024)

This document gives guidance for an organisation seeking to transition its value creation models and value networks from linear to circular.

4. Circular economy – Measuring and assessing circularity performance (Identical adoption of ISO 59020:2024)

This document specifies requirements and gives guidance to organisations for measuring and assessing a defined economic system to determine their circularity performance at a specific time. Measurement and assessment are performed by the collection and calculation of data with the help of mandatory and optional circularity indicators.

This document provides a framework to guide users within organisations of all types and sizes through the measurement and assessment process, including system boundary setting, choice of indicators, as well as processing and interpreting data in a consistent and reproducible manner to generate meaningful and verifiable results.

Users of the standards on circular economy include organisations seeking to transition its value creation models and networks from linear to circular.

NOTE – The Standards Development Organisation unit of the Singapore Chemical Industry Council (SCIC-SDO) has been appointed by Enterprise Singapore to develop, promote and review standards in the areas of chemical, and environment and resources. SCIC-SDO will be holding a dialogue session in

November 2024 to create awareness and seek feedback on the above-mentioned standards. Interested parties can write to sdo@scic.sg to register for the event.

5. Technical Reference – Specification for software tools and data platforms for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

This standard specifies the validation process for greenhouse gases (GHG) software tools, and the documentation requirements for software maintenance such as updates and upgrades. The standard aims to help companies better monitor, measure, manage and implement measures to reduce carbon emissions.

Users of the standard include verification bodies that provide assurance to the digital solutions, carbon accounting solution providers and their end-users and relevant government agencies.

B.2 Proposal for the Review of Singapore Standards

(I) Building and Construction

1. Code of practice for demolition (SS 557: 2010)

The standard provides requirements, and good and safe practices for demolition works. It includes:

- the development of the demolition plan and stability report;
- methods of demolition;
- proper and effective management of the demolition process;
- maintaining structural stability;
- handling of demolition waste;
- demolition of special structures

The standard is reviewed with the intention to update the latest industry practices

Users of the standard include construction and demolition companies, consultants and relevant government agencies.

(II) Chemical

2. Specification for algae resistant emulsion paint for decorative purposes (SS 345:2015 (2021))

This standard applies to a ready-for-use, air-drying emulsion paint for both exterior and interior use on masonry surfaces and on suitably primed metal and wood surfaces. It covers the recoating of previously painted surfaces which are in a sound condition and suitable for receiving such a coating.

The standard is reviewed with the intention to update the test methods and requirements in alignment to technological and climate changes and the current industry practices. This includes the refinement of the algal resistance test method and the performance of the paint after ageing for durability measures.

Users of the standard include paint manufacturers/suppliers, testing laboratories, contractors, architects, chemists and relevant government agencies.

(III) Environment and Resources

3. Refuse collection vehicles – General requirements and specifications for rear end loaders and tanker trucks (SS 649:2019)

This standard aims to provide requirements and specifications for rear end loaders (RELs) and tanker trucks in terms of hygiene, safety, odour and noise including the maintainability of other associated equipment. It also assists the licensed public waste collectors and general waste

collectors that are involved in the collection of general waste using RELs which are unable to comply with SS EN 1501 due to site constraint(s) or design.

The intention of the review is to revise the standard.

4. Refuse collection vehicles – General requirements and safety requirements

Part 1: Rear loaded refuse collection vehicles (SS EN 1501-1:2016) (Identical adoption of EN 1501-1:2021)

Part 2: Side loaded refuse collection vehicles (SS EN 1501-2:2016) (Identical adoption of EN 1501-2:2021)

Part 3: Front loaded refuse collection vehicles (SS EN 1501-3:2016) (Identical adoption of EN 1501-3:2021)

Part 1 to 3 are applicable to the design and construction of the above-mentioned refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) to ensure that it is fit for its intended function and can be operated, cleaned (including unblocking), adjusted and maintained during its entire lifetime. It is not applicable to the end of life of the RCVs.

They also describe and define the safety requirements of the RCVs excluding the interface tailgate/discharge door with the lifting device(s), the lifting device(s) and excluding loader cranes, which can be mounted on the RCVs.

Part 4: Noise test code for refuse collection vehicles (SS EN 1501-4:2016) (Identical adoption of EN 1501-4:2023)

Part 4 provides all the information required to perform efficiently, and in standardised conditions, the determination, declaration and verification of noise emission values of RCVs. The standard ensures that the noise emission values are consistently determined within the accuracy limits established by the basic standard.

Part 5: Lifting devices for refuse collection vehicles (SS EN 1501-5:2016) (Identical adoption of EN 1501-5:2021)

Part 5 is applicable to the design and construction of the refuse container lifting devices and the mounting of other lifting devices to ensure that they are fit for their function and can be operated, adjusted and maintained during their entire lifetime. It is not applicable to the end of life of the lifting devices. This standard describes and gives the safety requirements of the lifting devices for emptying refuse containers and their interfaces with the corresponding parts of the RCVs.

The intention of the review is to revise the standards.

Users of the standards include public and general waste collectors.

(IV) Safety and Quality

5. Gas cylinders – Vocabulary (SS ISO 10286:2017) (Identical adoption of ISO 10286:2015)

This document defines terms for gas cylinders.

The standard will be reviewed with the intention of updating it.

Users of the standard include manufacturers, suppliers, testing, inspection and certification bodies and relevant government agencies.

Submit Comments

Frequently asked questions about public comment on Singapore Standards:

1. What is the public comment on Singapore Standards?

Singapore Standards are established based on an open system which is also in accordance with the requirements of the World Trade Organisation. These documents are issued as part of a consultation process before any standards are introduced or reviewed. The public comment period is an important stage in the development of Singapore Standards. This mechanism helps industry, companies and other stakeholders to be aware of forthcoming changes to Singapore Standards and provides them with an opportunity to influence, before their publication, the standards that have been developed by their industry and for their industry.

2. How does public comment on Singapore Standards benefit me?

This mechanism:

- ensures that your views are considered and gives you the opportunity to influence the content of the standards in your area of expertise and in your industry;
- enables you to be familiar with the content of the standards before they are published and you stand to gain a competitive advantage with this prior knowledge of the standards.

3. Why do I have to pay for the standards which are proposed for review or withdrawal?

These standards are available for *free viewing* at Toppan Leefung Pte Ltd and all Public Libraries. However, the normal price of the standard will be charged for those who wish to purchase a copy. At the stage where we propose to review or withdraw the standards, the standards are still current and in use. We seek comments for these standards so as to:

- provide an opportunity for the industry to provide inputs for the review of the standard that would make the standard suitable for the industry's use,
- provide feedback on the continued need for the standard so that it will not be withdrawn.

4. Why are comments only accepted through the new public comment form provided by Enterprise Singapore?

We have developed a new public comment form which will enable users to submit their comments in a standardised and structured manner. The Working Group (WG) that will be reviewing the comments will have a better understanding of what the commenter has proposed, the rationale for the changes and where these changes will be made in the standard. This will assist the WG in addressing the comments more effectively.

5. What happens after I have submitted my comments?

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

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

Drafts will not be available after the public comment period.

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

You can propose the development of a new standard here.