Corrigenda and Addenda to
the Code of Practice for Fire Safety in Buildings 2011 (April 2012 version)
9 September 2013

Item	Clause/Table /Diagram No	April 2012 version	Amendments	Remarks
1.	Typical examples for Use Classification 1b in Table A1	Flats including serviced apartments.	Flats including service apartments.	Typo is corrected. The term "service apartment" is used in PNAP APP-40 and the relevant TPB Guideline.
2.	Section 3 – Definitions	**"Access staircase"** means a staircase so designed and constructed as to allow firemen safe and unobstructed access to all storeys of a building in the event of fire. **"Alternative exit"** means a point on floor where there is a choice of more than one exit route. **"Balcony approach"** means a balcony which is used as an external approach to a common staircase and which serves two or more occupancies.	The definition of "Alternative exit" in Table B1 is deleted: **"Access staircase"** means a staircase so designed and constructed as to allow firemen safe and unobstructed access to all storeys of a building in the event of fire. **"Balcony approach"** means a balcony which is used as an external approach to a common staircase and which serves two or more occupancies.	The term is self-explanatory and a definition is not necessary.

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3.	Notes of Table B1	6. For Use Classification 8, ……	A note on columbaria is added to Table B1: 6. Regarding columbaria in Use Classification 5d, for the avoidance of doubt, except the area for accommodation of niches and staircases, the prescribed width of exit routes including corridors of "balcony approach design" and the circulation areas such as lift lobbies etc. should be included in the calculation of usable floor area of a columbarium. 7. For Use Classification 8, …...	Extent of usable floor area of columbaria is clarified. Paragraph 2 of PNAP APP-154 is relevant.
4.	Clause B10.3	The means of escape from any part of a building should be so arranged that it is not necessary to pass through one required staircase enclosure or the landing of one required staircase, as the case may be, in order to reach another required staircase.	The means of escape from any part of a building should be so arranged that it is not necessary to pass through one required staircase enclosure including the protected lobby provided under Clause B10.4(b) or Clause B17.5 or the landing of one required staircase, as the case may be, in order to reach another required staircase.	A separate lobby is required to be provided to each staircase to ensure that any smoke entering such a lobby may only affect one staircase. The protected lobby of a required staircase under the FS Code should form an integral part of the staircase and is part of the "staircase enclosure".

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5.	Clause B16.1	Clause B16.1 Every lift lobby should have access, without any obstruction and lockable door, to an exit route. Such access should be available at all times to any person who may come out from a lift car to the lift lobby. The provision of a direct intercom link connecting a lift lobby with the management office of the building will be accepted as an adequate alternative.	Clause B16.1 Every lift lobby should have access, without any obstruction and lockable door, to an exit route. Such access should be available at all times to any person who may come out from a lift car to the lift lobby. The provision of a direct intercom link backed up by emergency power for at least 2 hours connecting a lift lobby with the management office of the building will be accepted as an adequate alternative.	For assuring communication after power failure, the direct intercom link should be backed up by emergency power.
6.	Clause B27.3(g)	(g) Access from the cinema to a lift serving other accommodation should be through a protected lobby. The fireman's lift should open into the ventilated lobby in the firefighting and rescue stairway and such lobby should give access to the cinema boxes.	(g) Access from the cinema to a lift serving other accommodation should be through a protected lobby. The fireman's lift should open into the ventilated lobby in the firefighting and rescue stairway and such lobby should give access to the cinema auditoria.	The wording is amended for consistency with other parts of the FS Code.
7.	Clause B27.6(a)	(a) Maximum length of a row of seats in a cinema box should not exceed 12m for a seatway with gangway on one side only, and 24m for a seatway with gangway on two sides;	(a) Maximum length of a row of seats in a cinema auditorium should not exceed 12m for a seatway with gangway on one side only, and 24m for a seatway with gangway on two sides;	The wording is amended for consistency with other parts of the FS Code.

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8.	Clause B27.7(a)	(a) The exit routes from the projection rooms should comply with the requirements in this Section. However, an elevated projection room associated to one cinema box only may be provided with only one exit if the travel distance complies with Subsection B11. The exit or one of the exits from such projection room may discharge through the seating area of the cinema box it serves to the required staircase; and	(a) The exit routes from the projection rooms should comply with the requirements in this Section. However, an elevated projection room associated to one cinema auditorium only may be provided with only one exit if the travel distance complies with Subsection B11. The exit or one of the exits from such projection room may discharge through the cinema auditorium it serves to the required staircase; and	The wording is amended for consistency with other parts of the FS Code.
9.	Clause B28.1	Clause B28.1 Temporary buildings should comply with the following requirements: (a) No part of the structure should be built over water; (b) No part of the structure should be within 9 m of any other structure; (c) The structure should not exceed one storey in height; (d) No part of the floor or decking of the structure should: (i) be more than 1.5m above ground level, if the structure has a ramped floor or deck; and (ii) be more than 3m above ground level, if the structure has stepped rows of seating forming a spectator stand. Clause B28.2 - Clause B28.8	Clause B28.1 is deleted Clause B28.1 - Clause B28.7	The requirements were directly quoted from regulations 164(b) to (e) of Cap. 172A, Place of Public Entertainment Regulations some of which have been outdated. The whole clause is deleted as reference can always be made to the regulation directly.

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10.	Clause C6.1(c)	(c) a smoke seal should be installed to every fire rated door of a flat or guestroom.	(c) a smoke seal should be installed to every fire rated door of a flat or guestroom leading to the common internal corridor.	The "old" version was not clear on whether kitchen door in the flat was required to meet the requirement or not.
11.	Clause C9.7	-	Commentary is added: **Commentary** The distance of 6m should be measured in a straight line between the features listed in (a) to (d) of the clause and the side of the subject window of a required staircase or protected lobby, nearest to such features. Any screen on such side of the window having the required FRR of not less than that of the required staircase or protected lobby could be regarded as solid screen wall in measuring the required minimum 6m distance. See Example (b) in Diagram C2 for illustration.	Solid screen on the side of the window having the required FRR (though GFA accountable) can be regarded as a fire separation.

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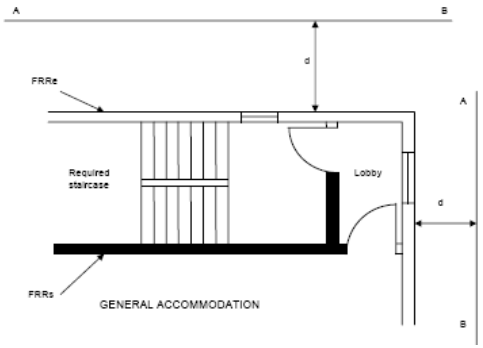
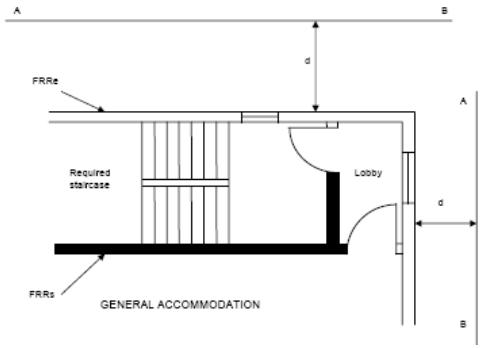
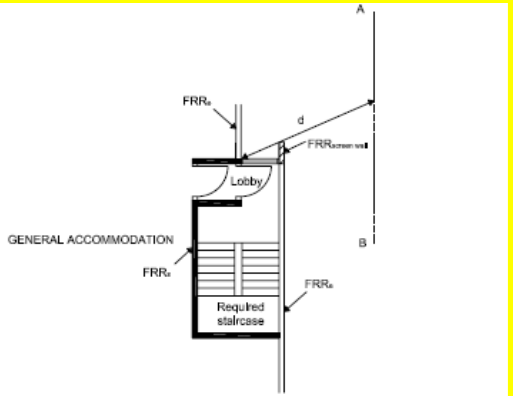
	Diagram C2	Diagram C2: Openings at the External Walls of Required Staircases and Protected Lobbies (see Clause C9.7)  FRRe : FRR of the external wall FRRs : FRR of the required staircase Where AB is: i. Opposite side of the street, ii. Common boundary with an adjoining site, iii. Any other external wall of FRR <FRRe or unprotected opening of the same building iv. Any other building on the same site External wall may be unprotected if d > 6m External wall with FRRe ≥ FRRs if d ≤ 6m Openings: i) d ≤ 6m - Fixed light with FRR ≥ FRRe - Door with FRR ≥ FRRe for: ▪ Discharge point at	Diagram for Example (b) is added: Diagram C2: Openings at the External Walls of Required Staircases and Protected Lobbies (see Clause C9.7) Example (a)  Example (b)  	

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		G/F ▪ Podium/Roof level ii) d > 6m - unprotected	FRRe : FRR of the external wall FRRs : FRR of the required staircase FRRscreen wall: FRR of the screen wall ≥ FRRs Where AB is: i. Opposite side of the street, ii. Common boundary with an adjoining site, iii. Any other external wall of FRR <FRRe or unprotected opening of the same building iv. Any other building on the same site External wall may be unprotected if d > 6m External wall with FRRe ≥ FRRs if d ≤ 6m Openings: i) d ≤ 6m - Fixed light with FRR ≥ FRRe - Door with FRR ≥ FRRe for: ▪ Discharge point at G/F ▪ Podium/Roof level ii) d > 6m - unprotected	
12.	Clause D22.2	Every EVA to which this Subsection applies should be designed and constructed complying with the following requirements, unless otherwise specified in this Clause:	Every EVA to which this Subsection applies should be designed and constructed complying with the following requirements, unless otherwise specified in this Subsection:	Typo is corrected.
13.	Clause E8.3	-	A new clause is added: Clause E8.3 All newly installed dampers should be inspected and certified by a registered specialist contractor in the ventilation works category that the dampers are in safe and efficient working order.	The new requirement is to assure the proper installation of fire dampers. Detailed requirements are promulgated in the PNAP APP-13.

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14.	Examples on Design Fire Size for Use Classification 5c in Table G1	Range from 5 MW to 6.2MW for train fire. See Note (5).	Range from 5 MW to 22MW for train fire. See Note (5).	Figure is updated.
15.	2nd paragraph under "Hot Smoke Tests" in Clause G7.3	The use of hot smoke tests may not be fully effective in testing fire engineering solutions for smoke control systems. Hot smoke tests are typically carried out in the range of 1 to 1.5MW in order to avoid damage to on-site environment. This range is substantially smaller than most design fires. Thus hot smoke tests do not adequately represent the design fires. Also, as computer modelling is very advanced and significant validation is common for most packages, hot smoke test is not always considered relevant.	The use of hot smoke tests may not be fully effective in testing fire engineering solutions for smoke control systems. Hot smoke tests are typically carried out in the range of 1 to 1.5MW in order to avoid damage to on-site environment. Since this range is substantially smaller than most design fires, they do not adequately represent the design fires. In this connection, the testing of fire engineering solution for smoke control systems may be assisted by computer modelling and validation.	Revised description is to better reflect that the use of hot smoke test could be appropriate in certain circumstances.

Legends:
- New/revised phrases
- Deleted phrases