

致：所有 認可人士  
註冊結構工程師  
註冊岩土工程師  
註冊檢驗人員  
註冊一般建築承建商  
註冊專門承建商  
註冊小型工程承建商

先生／女士：

### 《預製混凝土結構作業守則 2016 年》 修訂事宜

屋宇署就《預製混凝土結構作業守則 2016 年》（《作業守則》）而成立的技術委員定期收集從業員及持份者對使用《作業守則》的意見，並不斷檢討其內容和作出所需的更新。

2. 經考慮技術委員會的建議，現公布《作業守則》作出若干修訂，並載於附件<sup>1</sup>。有關修訂在本信發出當日生效。
3. 上述修訂已上載到屋宇署網站www.bd.gov.hk的“資源”項目下的“守則及設計標準”版面。

建築事務監督

（助理署長／拓展(2) 何漢傑

 代行)

2020 年 11 月 17 日

<sup>1</sup> 暫只提供英文版本

**Amendments to the Code of Practice for Precast Concrete Construction 2016  
( November 2020 )**

Legends:

-  Amended
-  Deleted

**Amendments to the Code of Practice for Precast Concrete Construction 2016**

Item	Current version	Amendments
1. Clause 2.4.3 paragraph 2	In respect of concrete cover requirements for protection against fire, the Code of Practice for Fire Safety in Buildings should be followed, whereas for protection against corrosion, the requirements under the Building (Construction) Regulations should be adopted.	In respect of concrete cover requirements for protection against fire, the Code of Practice for Fire Safety in Buildings should be followed, whereas for protection against corrosion, the requirements under the <b>Code of Practice for Structural Use of Concrete 2013</b> should be adopted.
2. Clause 2.4.4.1	<p>General</p> <p>To achieve durability, connections should be properly filled with suitable material to prevent corrosion, cracking or spalling of concrete.</p>	<p>General</p> <p>To achieve durability, connections should be properly filled with suitable material to prevent corrosion, cracking, <b>spalling of concrete or water seepage.</b></p>
3. Clause 2.6.1	<p>General</p> <p>For the requirements on the use of materials, the Building (Construction) Regulations should be followed. The material properties used for design should be obtained from the Code of Practice for Structural Use of Concrete.</p>	<p>General</p> <p>For the requirements on the use of materials, the Building (Construction) Regulations <b>and the Code of Practice for Structural Use of Concrete 2013</b> should be followed. The material properties used for design should be obtained from the Code of Practice for Structural Use of Concrete <b>2013.</b></p>

<p>4. Clause 2.6.2.1</p>	<p><i>Alkali-silica reaction</i></p> <p>Aggregates containing silica minerals are susceptible to attack by alkalis (Na<sub>2</sub>O and K<sub>2</sub>O) from the cement or other sources. Alkali-silica reaction causes cracking and reduces the strength of concrete.</p> <p>Effective means of reducing the risk of alkali aggregate reaction include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• control on the amount of cement used in the concrete mix;</li> <li>• use of a low alkali cement;</li> <li>• use of an appropriate cement replacement such as pulverised fuel ash (pfa); and</li> <li>• the reactive alkali content of concrete expressed as the equivalent sodium oxide per cubic metre should not exceed 3.0 kg.</li> </ul> <p>The concrete supplier should submit to the authorized person or registered structural engineer a mix design and Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (HOKLAS) endorsed test certificates giving calculations and test results demonstrating that the mix complies with the above limitation on reactive alkali content.</p>	<p><i>Alkali-silica reaction</i></p> <p>Aggregates containing silica minerals are susceptible to attack by alkalis (Na<sub>2</sub>O and K<sub>2</sub>O) from the cement or other sources. Alkali-silica reaction causes cracking and reduces the strength of concrete.</p> <p>Effective means of reducing the risk of alkali aggregate reaction include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• control on the amount of cement used in the concrete mix;</li> <li>• use of a low alkali cement;</li> <li>• use of an appropriate cement replacement such as pulverised fuel ash (pfa);</li> <li>• the reactive alkali content of concrete expressed as the equivalent sodium oxide per cubic metre should not exceed 3.0 kg;</li> <li>• seeking expert advice before alkali reactive aggregates are used;</li> <li>• use of non-reactive aggregate in accordance with CS1; or</li> <li>• reducing the access of moisture, i.e. restricting the amount of water ingress from the environment.</li> </ul> <p>The concrete supplier should submit to the authorized person or registered structural engineer a mix design and Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (HOKLAS) endorsed test certificates giving calculations and test results demonstrating that the mix complies with the above limitation on reactive alkali content.</p>
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<p>5. Footnote of Figure A6 under Appendix A</p>	<p><u>WALL TO WALL HORIZONTAL CONNECTION</u> ( CAPABLE OF FUNCTIONING AS SHEAR WALL ) ( FIGURE A6 )</p>	<p><u>WALL TO WALL HORIZONTAL CONNECTION</u> ( CAPABLE OF FUNCTIONING AS SHEAR WALL ) ( FIGURE A6 )</p> <p>Note : The connection detail is extracted from a technical paper in the Journal of Southeast University (Natural Science Edition) (東南大學學報(自然科學版) published in May 2013. Permission to reproduce the diagram showing the connection detail is granted by the author of the paper.</p>
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