



An MND Statutory Board

02 June 2026

Building Plan & Management Group

Dear Sir/Madam,

**CONSOLIDATED QUESTIONS & ANSWERS FROM THE BCA ANNUAL SHARING ON  
BP/TOP REGULATORY UPDATES 2026**

We refer to the BCA Annual Sharing Session held on 30 April 2026. The seminar session provided a useful platform where BCA engaged Qualified Persons, Builders and Developers, to enable better understanding and clarity on regulatory requirements.

2 Following the Sharing Session, BCA has consolidated the queries and corresponding responses, which are appended herewith.

3 For industry's information, please.

Yours faithfully

**ER. K THANABAL**  
GROUP DIRECTOR (BUILDING RESILIENCE)  
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## BCA ANNUAL SHARING ON BP/TOP REGULATORY UPDATES 2026

### Q&A CATEGORIES

**LEGEND:**

	ACCESSIBILITY AND UNIVERSAL DESIGN
	CLARIFICATION ON BP, TOP AND CSC REQUIREMENTS
	LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEMS
	CLARIFICATION ON FIXED INSTALLATIONS
	CLARIFICATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY CODE
	CLARIFICATION ON INTER-AGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE (IACC)
	OTHER QUERIES

### ACCESSIBILITY AND UNIVERSAL DESIGN

#### ACCESSIBLE ROUTES

S/N	Participant's Feedback / Enquiry	BCA's Response
1	What is considered a primary route for accessibility code clear width?	The Code of Accessibility in the Built Environment 2025 (COA 2025) defines "primary accessible route" as the main accessible route used to approach and access a building or facility's accessible elements and spaces. This route must be the most direct path of travel and the one predominantly used by occupants and visitors.
2	For the public ramp connecting to roadside footpath, that is within HDB precinct, shall be 1500mm or 1800mm clear width? Under BFA code, should it be category of residential buildings?	For public ramps, it is advised that a minimum clear width of 1,800 mm be provided.

#### ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

3	Is commercial kitchen exempted from accessibility?	Please submit the proposal to <a href="https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform">https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform</a> for evaluation. This will help us better understand the intended use of the "commercial kitchen".
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4	Is kitchen of a restaurant required to comply with Code on Accessibility? Eg. Accessible by wheelchair users?	Accessibility requirements are not applicable to the kitchen of a restaurant.
5	Are temporary worker quarters on TOL land or within construction site, considered as purposed build dormitory (where to comply with the accessibility)?	Temporary worker quarters within construction sites are not subject to accessibility requirements. Purpose-built worker dormitories are required to meet the minimum requirements stipulated in the Code. If you need specific advice, please provide more information and submit the proposal to <a href="https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform">https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform</a> for evaluation. This will help us better understand the intended purpose of the worker quarters.
6	For proposed new development if a restaurant has a big seating area can a small area of it be non-accessible by wheelchair users (does not meet min. width)? Does all tables need to be accessible?	The general principle is that new developments are required to provide barrier-free accessibility throughout all accessible routes and public areas, including food and beverage establishments. Please submit the proposal to <a href="https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform">https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform</a> for evaluation. This will help us better understand the intended seating arrangement of the restaurant and any design constraints.
7	If I have a small office above a car workshop as a mezzanine structure and used as an admin office for about 2 staff, does it need to comply with COA?	Yes, accessibility requirements are applicable to office spaces. Per Clause 2.1.2 of COA 2025, where a site, building, facility, room or space serves multiple purposes, each distinct area is required to comply with the requirements applicable to its specific use. If your project faces difficulties complying with the Code's requirements, please consult BCA by submitting the drawings of your proposal to <a href="https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform">https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform</a> for review, and we will advise accordingly. BCA will assess each project on a case-by-case basis.

8	For an existing building with site constraints, where provisions for facilities are included for people with sensory impairment or ambulant disability. Would waiver still be required?	<p>Accessibility provisions for people with sensory impairments include grab bars, tactile indicators, Braille signage, and hearing enhancement systems, among others, and are required to be provided to the maximum extent possible.</p> <p>If your project faces difficulties complying with the Code's requirements, please consult BCA by submitting the drawings of your proposal to <a href="https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform">https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform</a> for review, and we will advise accordingly. BCA will assess each project on a case-by-case basis.</p>
9	For commercial spaces where future tenants will finish the floors, must the unfinished floor match the finished floor level of the accessible toilet inside?	The building design is required to cater for barrier-free access to all commercial spaces such as shops and restaurants. To avoid abortive construction works, it is acceptable for future tenants to complete the floor finishes at a later stage, given the varying needs of different tenants. The developer and Qualified Person (QP) are required to provide an undertaking letter during the TOP application to confirm that future tenants will complete the floor level to meet accessibility requirements before the area is open to the public.
10	BFA letterbox height differs from Singpost guideline. Will Singpost update their guideline?	The letterbox height shown in the slide and the Companion Guide to COA 2025 reflects a design good practice and is not a mandatory requirement under the Code on Accessibility.
11	Could you clarify what is meant by the requirement for all rooms to be accessible, if an accessible route cannot be shown to rooms with non-accessible doors?	Per Clause .1.1 of COA 2025, all areas or levels are required to be made accessible for persons with disabilities and other intended users, including employees, visitors, and the public. To meet this requirement, an accessible route must be carefully planned from the outset of the design process and indicated clearly in the building plans. The route must connect to all accessible facilities, and the doors serving these facilities are required to comply with accessibility requirements.

12	Can a ramp be reduced to 1200mm width if there is provision of stairs next to it?	Under the Note to Clause 4.6.3.1 of COA 2025, the clear width of a ramp may be reduced to 1,200 mm where an alternative stepped approach (stairs) is provided adjacent to the ramp and the total rise does not exceed 1,200 mm, as illustrated in Figure 31. However, for public buildings, transport stations, and other high-footfall developments, a wider ramp of 1,500 mm or 1,800 mm is recommended to better accommodate the needs of wheelchair users and persons using mobility aids.
<b>MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE AREAS</b>		
13	Is the accessibility code still applicable to roof? Especially that is mainly for maintenance only. Like example, staircase steps, still need nosing? What is the minimum width of maintenance area?	Accessibility requirements are not applicable to maintenance areas at roofs. However, nosing is still required at staircase steps per Clause E.3.7.2 of the Approved Document, to ensure user safety. Regarding the minimum required width of access paths within maintenance areas, please check against the requirements for maintenance access to lift motor rooms, as well as the mandatory Codes and Standards of other technical agencies.
14	For the maintenance area, like roof. Do we still need to comply accessibility code? Like, staircase steps, do we still need to have nosing? And minimum width for maintenance route?	
<b>DOORWAYS AND LEVEL DIFFERENCES</b>		
15	For doorway located between internal and external area, it is typical to provide a drop to keep water out. Is it acceptable to provide a ramp of g 1:5 to mitigate level diff of 50mm? Clause 4.5.1.	Per Table 4 of Clause 4.5.1, to mitigate a level difference between 50 mm and 175 mm, the gradient must not be steeper than 1:10, particularly where it transitions from an internal to an external area. As such, a ramp of gradient 1:5 is not acceptable to mitigate a level difference of 50 mm.
16	For doorways at PWD Holding Points, is the 1500x1500mm manoeuvring space required, or is a 1200mm clear width sufficient since PWDs will primarily be assisted within the holding area?	Qualified Persons (QPs) are advised to consult SCDF regarding specific requirements for the evacuation of persons with disabilities (PWDs).
<b>WARNING TGS</b>		
17	For TGS, can provide using DWS (groove line type) instead of single stud type?	Per Clause 4.7.4 of COA 2025, warning Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs) of the stud type are required at stairs. This is to ensure the consistent application of tactile warning cues in the built environment for white cane users.

<b>SPECIALISED FACILITIES</b>		
18	Can prefab lactation pod be an acceptable solution for a new development?	Prefabricated lactation pods are acceptable, provided they are declared in the approved building plans and are designed to be placed at a permanent location within the building.
<b>Universal Design index (UDi)</b>		
19	Is UDi necessary for TOP/CSC for industrial projects?	The UDi submission is applicable to all new buildings and Addition and Alteration (A&A) works to existing buildings with a total Gross Floor Area (GFA) exceeding 500 m <sup>2</sup> . For more information, please visit <a href="https://www1.bca.gov.sg/home-and-building-owners/accessibility-and-universal-design/universal-design-index/">https://www1.bca.gov.sg/home-and-building-owners/accessibility-and-universal-design/universal-design-index/</a>

<b>CLARIFICATION ON BP, TOP AND CSC REQUIREMENTS</b>		
<b>GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b>		
S/N	Participant's Feedback / Enquiry	BCA's Response
1	Is it an offence to carry out Architectural Building Works without approved BP Plans?	In accordance with Section 20 of the Building Control Act, it is a building offence if any person commences or carries out, or permits or authorises the commencement or carrying out of, any building works the plans of which have not been approved by the Commissioner of Building Control under Section 5, 5A, or 5AA.
2	Is there alternative platform to check BP, TOP, CSC issued monthly other than the e-Enquiry service for Approved Plans that was discontinued last year?	The E-Enquiry service for public enquiries on Approved Plans and Permits, and Status of Plan Applications was discontinued on 18 December 2025. However, this information remains accessible to all applicants through CORENET 2 and CORENET X.

3	<p>Heard from many developers it is possible submit BP late, and apply for TOP within 2 weeks of first BP approval without any issues. Is that true BCA allowed such pathway?</p>	<p>Building works shall only commence upon approval of plans by the Commissioner of Building Control under Section 5, 5A, or 5AA of the Building Control Act. Upon satisfactory completion of the building works, the Qualified Person (QP) may proceed to apply for Temporary Occupation Permit (TOP) or Certificate of Statutory Completion (CSC).</p> <p>For projects involving substantial building works, it is highly unlikely that a TOP/CSC application could be made within two weeks of the first Building Plan (BP) approval. Sufficient time must be allowed for the carrying out of building works and the necessary inspections prior to any TOP/CSC application.</p>
4	<p>Does all change of use applications require BCA BP submission? I.e. warehouse to showroom, or industrial to workers dormitory? There are conflicting views on whether TOP is required for dormitories.</p>	<p>Building Plan submission to BCA is required for building works that are not considered Insignificant Building Works as stipulated in the First Schedule of the Building Control Regulations. All Building Plan submissions shall be followed by a TOP/CSC application to the Audit &amp; Inspection Group in BCA.</p>
<b>CORENET X</b>		
5	<p>For large top-down projects, full CG coordination upfront is impractical as upper floors are built 3–4 years later and may change. What is BCA's view on part submissions including architectural plans?</p>	<p>For top-down construction, sub-structural works may be submitted at the Piling Gateway (PG) prior to the Construction Gateway (CG) to allow such works to commence on site early upon approval. Project teams may coordinate superstructural works separately and submit the proposal at CG when ready. For large projects, partial ST submissions may be accepted (see <a href="https://info.corenet.gov.sg/regulatory-process/other-building-works/part-st-submissions">https://info.corenet.gov.sg/regulatory-process/other-building-works/part-st-submissions</a>). As with the current process, amendment submissions to CG are available to cater for design changes.</p>
6	<p>Can the resources on the e-cornet be made available via inter-cross government stat boards and agencies. Such that the project team members are more aware of the requirements instead of depending on A/E.</p>	<p>Thank you for your feedback. Further details on the case would be required for us to better understand the matter before we are able to advise further. Please submit your details via <a href="https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform">https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform</a> for further discussion.</p>

<b>SAFETY BARRIERS</b>		
7	We have a situation of external exit passageway beside a nature reserve, is the requirement of no-gap of 75mm at bottom of barrier is still needed? We need the bottom open for rainwater discharge.	The 75 mm no-gap requirement is to prevent objects from slipping through the base of the barrier and falling into the space below. It is applicable to safety barriers along external exit passageways, unless a waiver is granted.
8	Does the 75mm lowest barrier gap apply to perforated floors like gratings? the holes on the floor can also range up to 75mm.	The 75 mm no-gap requirement is to prevent objects from slipping through the base of the barrier and falling into the space below.  For example, a small object may fall out of the building from a perforated floor at a higher storey to the ground, or slip through a floor opening to the storey below. The 75 mm no-gap requirement is therefore still applicable to perforated floors, unless a waiver is granted.
9	Why do raised planter boxes require railings on them if the planter boxes themselves are high enough to serve as barriers and do not have toeholds?	A raised planter box that is at least 1.0 metre in height from the finished floor level and does not have climbable toeholds or footholds meets the performance requirements of a safety barrier. As such, no additional railings are required on top of it.
10	Does it mean that planter trough along localised viaduct and POB need railings as well? Or as long as there is deterrence to enter the trough, then railing no required?	Where there is a vertical drop in level of 1.0 metre or more, appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent persons from falling from a height. Accordingly, safety barriers of at least 1.0 metre in height shall be provided, unless the area is a roof or maintenance area that is not easily accessible, as stipulated in Clause H.2.2(a) of the Approved Document.
<b>TOP/ CSC INSPECTION AND APPLICATION QUERIES</b>		
11	Is the turning on of gas part of the TOP requirement?	Obtaining TOP requires clearances from all relevant regulatory agencies. While BCA does not have such requirements for TOP inspections, the project team is advised to seek advice from the relevant technical agencies, such as EMA and PUB.  The project team should only request a TOP inspection when the building works are fully completed and ready for occupation.

12	Is water turn on part of TOP requirements?	<p>Obtaining TOP requires clearances from all relevant regulatory agencies. While BCA does not have such requirements for TOP inspections, the project team is advised to seek advice from the relevant technical agencies, such as PUB.</p> <p>The project team should only request a TOP inspection when the building works are fully completed and ready for occupation.</p>
13	Is it as long as before CSC, authority clearances such as NParks, PUB, etc can still be updated?	<p>Updated clearances from external agencies, such as NParks and PUB, may be submitted to BCA prior to the CSC application. However, where a TOP application to BCA has been made, the relevant clearances from these external agencies should have been submitted at that stage.</p> <p>Project teams are encouraged to seek clearances from external agencies early, prior to any TOP/CSC application to BCA, as certain updates may necessitate changes to building works and, consequently, the submission of amendment or record plans to BCA.</p>
14	Can ST submission still be revised for approval after TOP achievement but before project end? Or must it be regularised via A&A BP?	<p>For BCA, amendment or record plans may be submitted as long as the Certificate of Statutory Completion (CSC) has not been issued. Once the CSC is issued, the project is closed and no further submissions will be accepted. For significant building works carried out after the CSC has been issued, an Addition and Alteration (A&amp;A) submission must be made prior to the commencement of any building works. For clearances from other agencies, project teams are advised to seek advice from the relevant agencies directly.</p>
15	Does it mean that before TOP application, the validity of the inspection cannot be more than 3 months? Or the closure cannot be more than 3 months?	<p>The Qualified Person (QP) should only request a BCA TOP inspection and submit the TOP application after inspecting the site, and the inspection must have been carried out within 3 months of the TOP application date.</p>
16	Is it possible to use temporary power for TOP inspection?	<p>The project team should only request a TOP inspection when the building works are fully completed and ready for occupation.</p>

17	Should TOP be mandated as the prerequisite of project CWW?	In general, TOP is applicable only where a BP/ST submission is required. As we are unable to identify the acronym "CWW", please submit your enquiry with further details via <a href="https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform">https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform</a> for further discussion.
<b>PUBLIC SHELTERS</b>		
18	Where can I find BCA requirements for public shelters?	The BCA requirements for public shelters may be accessed via the following link: <a href="https://www1.bca.gov.sg/safety-and-standards/civil-defence-public-shelters/">https://www1.bca.gov.sg/safety-and-standards/civil-defence-public-shelters/</a>

<b>LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEMS (LPS)</b>		
S/N	Participant's Feedback / Enquiry	BCA's Response
1	Please advise who is responsible for the appointment of PE (Electrical, Design) and PE (Electrical, Supervision) for Lightning Protection System (LPS) works?	<p>Under the Building Control Act, it is the duty of the Developer to appoint an appropriate Qualified Person if no such person has been appointed by the Builder. The Qualified Person includes:</p> <p>(a) a PE (Electrical, Design) to prepare and submit the plans of Lightning Protection System (LPS) works; and  (b) a PE (Electrical, Supervision) to supervise the carrying out of the Lightning Protection System works and submit the Certificate of Supervision of Lightning Protection System Works during the application for TOP/CSC.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PE (Electrical, Design) and PE (Electrical, Supervision) may be the same person.</li> <li>The preparation and supervision of Lightning Protection System works shall be carried out in accordance with the latest SS555: Singapore Standard for Protection Against Lightning, Parts 1, 2, and 3.</li> </ol>

2	Please advise which gateway stage in CORENET X should the LPS Plans be submitted — the Design Gateway, Piling Gateway, Construction Gateway or Completion Gateway?	<p>LPS plans are required to be submitted at the Construction Gateway for projects with a Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 30,000 m<sup>2</sup> or more, where the first plan submission via CORENET X (CX) at the Design Gateway is made on or after 1 April 2026.</p> <p>Upon completion of the works, LPS Record Plans for immaterial changes may be submitted at the Completion Gateway prior to the application for TOP/CSC.</p>
3	Please advise if alternative design for LPS Warning Sign is allowed or it must follow the design as specified in SS555 (colour & symbol)?	<p>LPS Warning Signs are to be placed at entrances to habitable and non-habitable roof spaces to alert occupants of the dangers of lightning during thunderstorms.</p> <p>Alternative designs are allowed, provided they are prominent and clearly convey the key safety messages — to stop all outdoor activities and seek shelter in a building when a thunderstorm is approaching, and to resume outdoor activities only at least 30 minutes after the last thunder is heard.</p>
4	Please advise if protection of M&E equipment including Solar Panels on the exposed roof against lightning strike is required?	<p>Under the Building Control Regulations, a Lightning Protection System (LPS) is required to protect buildings against physical damage caused by lightning strikes and to protect occupants from the risk of lightning current being discharged through the building. The protection of M&amp;E equipment, including solar panels, is not regulated under the Building Control Regulations.</p> <p>Nonetheless, it is recommended that the design Professional Engineer (PE) conducts a risk analysis in consultation with the building owner to determine the appropriate level of protection for M&amp;E equipment, including solar panels, in accordance with SS555: Singapore Standard for Protection Against Lightning.</p>
5	Please advise if exposed metallic façade elements, including mullions, can be used in lieu of a strike pad in accordance with SS555? If this is permitted, kindly advise on the applicable requirements.	Metallic conductive facades may be used as a natural air-termination system and down conductor system in accordance with SS555 Clauses 5.2.5 and 5.3.5 respectively. The spacing of the metallic mullions must be in accordance with Tables 2 and 4. Where the system is exposed to habitable spaces, the design is also required to comply with Clause 8.1 on Touch Voltage.

6	Please advise on the minimum thickness requirements for the natural air-termination and down conductor system?	Please refer to Table 3 of SS555:2018 for the minimum thickness of the air-termination system, and Table 6 for the minimum thickness of the down conductor system
7	Please advise if there is a channel avenue available for us to consult BCA on LPS design and plan submission matters prior to the formal submission of LPS Plans?	The PE (Electrical) may submit a Pre-submission Consultation or Customer Feedback via <a href="https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform">https://www.bca.gov.sg/feedbackform</a> for matters pertaining to LPS.

### CLARIFICATION ON FIXED INSTALLATIONS

S/N	Participant's Feedback / Enquiry	BCA's Response
1	For fixed installations, there was a diagram on continuous sheltered passageway to the motor room. From when is this applicable? Is it tied to the first pp date submitted?	Based on SS550:2020, a sheltered passageway must be provided for lift maintenance personnel to be able to access the lift machine room safely to perform rescue or maintenance works, and to be protected from lightning risk and other weather elements.  For projects with the first set of plans (building or structural, whichever is earlier) submitted on or after 1 July 2021, the Qualified Person (QP) shall ensure compliance with this requirement. Please refer to the circular at the following link: <a href="https://isomer-user-content.by.gov.sg/338/146d488a-a81d-4f67-969a-c1893fa83094/circular-on-adoption-of-ss-550-2020.pdf">https://isomer-user-content.by.gov.sg/338/146d488a-a81d-4f67-969a-c1893fa83094/circular-on-adoption-of-ss-550-2020.pdf</a>
2	Is the covered walkway to the motor room consider GFA?	All covered spaces are counted as GFA unless exempted. Generally, such sheltered passageways at the rooftop would constitute GFA and must comply with the building height requirements for the development.
3	Sheltered walkway to lift motor room is GFA free and not subject to maximum building height?	
4	Sheltered walkway for lift maintenance at rooftop: please share BCA's consideration that leads to the statement "sheltered walkway" = safe access and what makes open-to-sky access unsafe?	A proper access route is essential to ensure that lift maintenance personnel are able to access the lift machine room at all times to perform rescue or maintenance works safely, and to be protected from lightning risk and other weather elements. This is a requirement under SS550: Singapore Standard Code of Practice for the Installation, Operation and Maintenance of Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts.

## CLARIFICATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS

S/N	Participant's Feedback / Enquiry	BCA's Response
1	PV panel surrounding must have how much clearance for maintenance footpath? Is there any requirement? 1000mm or 1500mm?	Industry practitioners are required to comply with Clause 10.2 on Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Installation of the Fire Code, and are advised to check with their suppliers on maintenance requirements. Please refer to the Fire Code at the following link: <a href="https://www.scdf.gov.sg/fire-safety-services-listing/fire-code-2023/table-of-content/chapter-10-requirements-for-special-installations/clause-10.2-solar-photo-voltaic-pv-installation">https://www.scdf.gov.sg/fire-safety-services-listing/fire-code-2023/table-of-content/chapter-10-requirements-for-special-installations/clause-10.2-solar-photo-voltaic-pv-installation</a>
2	Any requirement for the PV panel perimeter maintenance clearance width?	
3	What is the minimum clearance between PV panel and the boundary on roof level? Is there any control?	
4	For AC outdoor unit more than 35kW (sitting on steel platform), can the access be accessed by MEWP like scissors lift to reach the outdoor unit, or must a permanent walkway be built for the access?	NRB06-4 of the Code for Environmental Sustainability of Buildings applies to Air Handling Units (AHUs) of cooling capacity greater than 35 kW, and not to air-conditioning condenser units. These AHUs are required to be floor-mounted to facilitate regular maintenance, including filter replacement and replacement of the AHU fan and motor.  For AHUs situated on a platform, they must be accessible via lift or staircase to the building exterior, and means must be provided to transport the AHU fan and motor out of the building for maintenance or replacement by non-labour-intensive means, such as the use of lifting points with chain blocks or equivalent.
5	Can MEWP/ scissor lift replace the maintenance walkway to AC outdoor unit? (Capacity is more than 35kW) (the AC outdoor unit is sitting on a down hang structural steel platform without walkway)	Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) are not acceptable for this purpose, as they are typically not practicable to deploy on a regular basis. For air-conditioning condenser units, which are typically located on the exterior of the building, industry practitioners are advised to consider the practicality of using MEWPs and the accessibility of the units during maintenance.

### CLARIFICATION ON INTER-AGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE (IACC)

S/N	Participant's Feedback / Enquiry	BCA's Response
1	What is the final resolution for the IACC case that are acceptable by all 3 agencies eventually?	<p>As the key concern was the construction above the existing sewer line, PUB and the project team met to explore various solutions. Eventually, two options were proposed, supplemented with the necessary details including the likely impact to the respective agencies and to the project timeline. These were subsequently clarified and discussed at the IACC (Resolution) Meeting with the other two agencies involved, namely LTA and NParks, as well as PUB and the project team. Option B, which proposes the construction of a secondary or backup pipe at a shallow depth above the existing pipe*, was deemed acceptable and less disruptive to the agencies, and could be constructed more quickly by the project team. Option B was therefore granted in-principle no objection.</p> <p>(*Please note that this particular solution is cited for reference only and shall not necessarily imply its applicability or acceptance for other projects or under other circumstances.)</p>
2	For the IACC case that involved LTA, PUB and NParks, can more be shared on what was the resolution and which government agency gave in?	
3	To Ar Sze Yin, what is the final solution given by IACC in view of the requirement by LTA, NParks and PUB?	

### OTHER QUERY

S/N	Participant's Feedback / Enquiry	BCA's Response
1	The guide on wind driven rain is not found on BCA's website.	The document has been uploaded onto Guidebooks and Publications   Building and Construction Authority and may be accessed via the following link: <a href="https://www1.bca.gov.sg/resources/guidebooks-and-publications">https://www1.bca.gov.sg/resources/guidebooks-and-publications</a>
2	Where can I download the presentation slides?	Please download the presentation slides via the following link. Please note that the materials will be available for download until 30 June 2026. <a href="https://go.gov.sg/bptop-slides">https://go.gov.sg/bptop-slides</a>