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No. S 767

**FIRE SAFETY ACT
(CHAPTER 109A)**

**FIRE SAFETY
(PREMISES REQUIRING EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN)
NOTIFICATION 2020**

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

Paragraph

1. Citation and commencement
 2. Application
 3. Cancellation
- The Schedule
-

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21(1) of the Fire Safety Act, the Minister for Home Affairs makes the following Notification:

Citation and commencement

1. This Notification is the Fire Safety (Premises Requiring Emergency Response Plan) Notification 2020 and comes into operation on 14 September 2020.

Application

2.—(1) Every building in Part 2 of the Schedule is, with effect from the date a certificate of statutory completion or temporary occupation permit is issued in respect of the building (whichever is earlier), designated as premises for which an Emergency Response Plan must be provided.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1), “certificate of statutory completion” and “temporary occupation permit” have the meanings given by section 2(1) of the Building Control Act 1989.

[S 495/2023 wef 31/12/2021]

Cancellation

3. The Fire Safety (Premises Requiring Emergency Response Plan) Notification 2013 (G.N. No. S 538/2013) is cancelled.

THE SCHEDULE

Paragraph 2(1)

PART 1

DEFINITIONS

1. In this Schedule —

“boarding premises” and “foreign employee” have the meanings given by section 2(1) of the Foreign Employee Dormitories Act 2015;

[S 495/2023 wef 31/12/2021]

“convalescent home” means a building that is used or intended to be used for the reception and lodging of, and the provision of nursing or rehabilitative care for, persons —

(a) who are suffering or convalescing from any sickness, injury, infirmity or incapacity; and

(b) who are unable to care for their own needs and safety without assistance from other persons,

and includes a disability home and a nursing home;

“foreign employee dormitory” means boarding premises that provide accommodation to foreign employees, but does not include any premises specified in section 3(2) of the Foreign Employee Dormitories Act 2015;

“hospital” means —

(a) a building that is used or intended to be used for the reception, lodging, treatment and care of persons who require medical treatment; or

(b) a convalescent home;

“industrial building” means a building that is used wholly or mainly for —

(a) the manufacture of goods or materials or the subjection of goods or materials to any process, including any research or development for any manufacturing trade or business;

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (b) the purposes of any water, gas, telecommunication, electricity or other industrial undertaking, including research and development for any such industrial undertaking;
 - (c) the inspection, assessment and servicing of vehicles;
 - (d) the housing of computer systems and associated components; or
 - (e) the storage, warehousing or deposit of goods and materials;
- “occupant load”, in relation to a building, means the number of persons who may safely occupy the building at any one time, determined in accordance with Chapter 1 of the Fire Code.

PART 2

PREMISES FOR WHICH EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
MUST BE PROVIDED

1. A public building that —
 - (a) has an occupant load of more than 200 persons; and
 - (b) is not a building specified in paragraph 3 of the Fire Safety (Fire Certificate — Designated Buildings) Notification 2020 (G.N. No. S 766/2020).
2. An industrial building with —
 - (a) an occupant load of 1,000 persons or more; or
 - (b) a floor area or site area of 5,000 square metres or more.
3. A foreign employee dormitory with —
 - (a) an occupant load of 1,000 persons or more; or
 - (b) a floor area or site area of 5,000 square metres or more.
4. A hospital.

Made on 9 September 2020.

PANG KIN KEONG
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Singapore.*

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