

(ICS 91.200)

#### SINGAPORE STANDARD

# Code of practice for construction electronic measurement standards (CEMS)

 Part 1 : Standard method of measurement (SMM) for building works



Published by



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#### Contents

		Page
Fore	word	9
COD	DE OF PRACTICE	
0	Introduction	10
1	Scope	
2	Guidance notes and general principles	
Sect	tion 01000000 – Preliminaries	
1	The project generally	20
2	The contract	21
3	Employer's requirements	22
4	Site organisation	25
5	Work by others or subject to instruction	27
6	Work by nominated sub-contractors or suppliers	28
7	Work by the contractor or nominated sub-contractor or nominated supplier	29
Sect	tion 02000000 – Demolition and alteration works	
1	Demolition works	30
2	Alteration works	31
3	Restoration works	32
4	Protective works	34
Sect	tion 03000000 – Piling and diaphragm walling	
1	Bakau piles	35
2	Timber piles	36
3	Pre-cast piles	38
4	In-situ concrete piles	40
5	Bored piles	42
6	Contiguous bored piles	42
7	Steel piles	46
8	Steel sheet piles	48
9	Caisson piles	50
10	Diaphragm walls	53

		Page
Sec	ction 04000000 – Excavation works	
1	Site clearance works	55
2	Excavation / Filling works	
3	Support works	57
4	Site dewatering	57
5	Disposal of excavated material	
6	Surface treatment	
7	Hardcore and blinding	
8	Underpinning	
Sec	ction 05000000 – Concrete work	
1	Plain in-situ concrete	62
2	Reinforced in-situ concrete in concrete framed structures	62
3	Reinforced in-situ concrete in steel framed structures	62
4	Pre-stressed concrete	62
5	Pre-cast concrete where pre-cast concrete forms a major part of structure	74
6	Pre-cast concrete where pre-cast concrete does not form a major part of structure _	74
7	Pre-cast pre-stressed concrete	74
Sec	ction 06000000 – Brickwork and blockwork	
1	Brickwork	76
2	Blockwork	79
3	Glass blockwork	
Sec	ction 07000000 – Stonework	
1	Rubble work	81
2	Ashlar work	84
3	Artificial stone and similar work	87
Sec	ction 08000000 – Roofing	
1	Slate, shingle and tile roofing	88
2	Built-up membrane roofing	
3	Profiled sheet roofing	
4	Sheet metal roofing	
5	Sheet metal flashings and gutters	
6	Rainwater goods	97

		Page
Sect	tion 09000000 – Carpentry	
1	Roofing works	98
2	Partitioning works	
3	Ceiling works	101
4	Flooring works	
Sect	tion 10000000 – Joinery	
1	Roofing works	103
2	Partitioning works	104
3	Ceiling works	106
4	Flooring works	107
5	Fire rated doors	109
6	Non-fire rated doors	109
7	Windows	111
8	Staircases	112
9	Furniture / Fixtures / Fittings	113
10	Sundries / Accessories	115
Sect	tion 11000000 – Ironmongery	
1	Supply and fix ironmongery	116
2	Supplying ironmongery	116
3	Fixing ironmongery	116
Sect	tion 12000000 – Structural steelwork	
1	Steelwork forming major part of the structure	118
2	Steelwork not forming major part of the structure	118
Sect	tion 13000000 – Metalwork	
1	Mild steel	122
2	Galvanised mild steel	122
3	Steel	122
4	Stainless steel	122
5	Copper	122
6	Wrought iron	122
7	Aluminium	122
8	Proprietary products	122
9	Specialist designed works	122

		Page
Sec	tion 14000000 – Wall and ceiling finishes	
1	Internal in-situ finishes	137
2	External in-situ finishes	
3	Internal sheet, tile and block finishes	140
4	External sheet, tile and block finishes	140
5	Internal fibrous plaster, plasterboard and acoustic tile finishes	142
6	External fibrous plaster, plasterboard and acoustic tile finishes	142
7	Expansion, contraction and similar joints	144
Sec	tion 15000000 – Floor finishings	
1	Internal in-situ finishes	145
2	External in-situ finishes	145
3	Internal sheet, tile and block finishes	147
4	External sheet, tile and block finishes	147
5	Sundries / Accessories	149
Sec	tion 16000000 – Glazing	
1	Glazing	150
2	Louvres	152
3	Mirrors	153
4	Domelights	154
Sec	tion 17000000 – Painting and decorating	
1	Internal works	155
2	External works	157
Sec	tion 18000000 – Drainage	
1	Excavation	160
2	Beds, haunchings, surrounds and coverings	161
3	Pipe work	162
4	Pipe fittings	162
5	Manholes, inspection chambers, interceptor traps	163
6	Work in existing sumps, manholes, inspection chambers, public sewers, cesspits, septic tanks, others	163
7	Connections to existing sumps, manholes, inspection chambers, public sewers, cesseptic tanks, others	spits, 164
8	Testing	164

#### **Foreword**

Since the introduction of the use of Bills of Quantities to the building trade in Singapore and Malaya from the early nineteen thirties, 'The Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works', as published in England by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, has been adopted as a broad basis for measuring building works.

The First Edition of the Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works (SMM, November 1959) aimed to standardise modifications that were made to suit individual requirements and the demands of local conditions and practice. The Second Edition (SMM2, September 1986) updated and improved provisions that were rendered obsolete by changing technology, improved methods of construction and the advent of new materials.

Continuing developments in the construction industry together with an increased awareness to improve productivity and quality, gave rise to a need to review the SMM2. Rapid advances in information technology in the last decade have made it possible for software programs to automatically extract quantities of various elements of a building or infrastructure works. The CEMS therefore defines the principles whereby the quantities should be extracted electronically and presented in an appropriate Bills of Quantities format.

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee on Construction Industry IT Standards (CITC) under the direction of the Information Technology Standards Committee (ITSC). A taskforce, Measure Work Group (MWG) was appointed by the Procure Work Group (PWG) of the CITC to develop the CEMS as the national standard facilitating the development of Automated Quantity Taking-Off Systems (AQTS).

The CEMS adopts the format of the 'Works section classification' of SS CP 80: 1999 "Classification of construction cost information" (Works section classification). In addition to the incorporation of Information Technology requirements for AQTS, one major change from the previous editions of the SMM is the presentation of measurement rules in classification tables as well as the parameters for SS CP 83: 2000 series of standards on construction computer-aided design (CAD) quality drawings and CAD layering standards. This layout is appropriate for establishing the framework for AQTS development. Tabulated rules offer clarity of presentation, ease of use and encourage clear and consistent interpretation of the rules. This approach also prepares the way for the use of standard phraseology in the future. The measurement rules have also generally been simplified and the document brought up to date to keep abreast with modern practices.

Prior to its publication, every suggestion, observation and comment received has been carefully reviewed and considered in the context of current and future practices and CEMS objectives. Where appropriate, they have been incorporated in the CEMS.

The Singapore Standard was prepared with reference to the following publications:

- 1. Standard Method of Measurement of Building Works (Second Edition) by the Singapore Institute of Surveyors and Valuers
- 2. Singapore Standard CP 80 : 1999 Classification of construction cost information
- 3. Singapore Standard CP 83: 2000 Construction computer-aided design
- 4. Singapore Standard CP 93 : 2002 Classification of construction resources information

Acknowledgement is made for the use of information from SMM2.

#### NOTE

- 1. Singapore Standards (SSs) and Technical References (TRs) are reviewed periodically to keep abreast of technical changes, technological developments and industry practices. The changes are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions.
- 2. An SS or TR is voluntary in nature except when it is made mandatory by a regulatory authority. It can also be cited in contracts making its application a business necessity. Users are advised to assess and determine whether the SS or TR is suitable for their intended use or purpose. If required, they should refer to the relevant professionals or experts for advice on the use of the document. Enterprise Singapore shall not be liable for any damages whether directly or indirectly suffered by anyone or any organisation as a result of the use of any SS or TR.
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## Code of practice for construction electronic measurement standards (CEMS) – Part 1 : Standard method of measurement (SMM) for building works

#### 0 Introduction

The Construction Electronic Measurement Standards (CEMS) provides a uniform basis for measuring building works and preparing Bills of Quantities. The CEMS sets the rules by which the quantity and quality of the works to be carried out are to be measured and described.

It also aims to provide a common standard for the production of drawn information and the development of Automated Quantities Taking-Off Systems (AQTS) software applications. The rules of measurement are presented in a structured format suited for programmers to translate them into computer codes necessary for the development of AQTS software applications from CAD drawings, subject to the state of technology at its point of development.

Under the BCA's CORENET development framework, the procurement process has been identified as an area of much potential to derive vast productivity and quality gain through computerisation and automation. One of the key considerations of the CEMS is to improve the procurement process through definition of items and/or work sections that will facilitate contractors to source for labour and materials in their construction contracts.

The CEMS therefore serves the following objectives:

- **0.1** Establishing the rules as standard methods of measurement for scheduling work items and measuring their quantities in a format that will facilitate the development of AQTS software applications;
- **0.2** Enabling easy exchange of data between CEMS, National Productivity and Quality Specifications (NPQS) and CAD drawings/objects through a data structure which supports an electronic model suitable for sharing data across applications;
- **0.3** Improving the procurement process of contractors by the relational mapping of CEMS classifications against the SS CP 93 : 2002 to enable electronic procurement of construction products, materials and services.