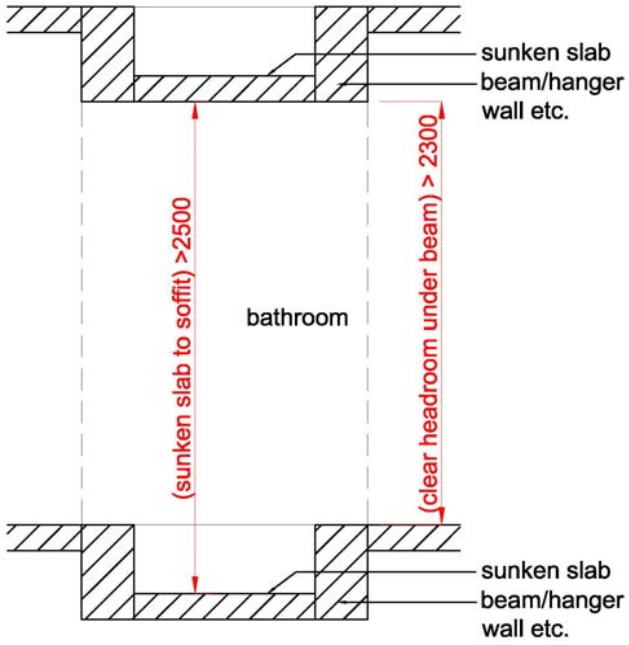
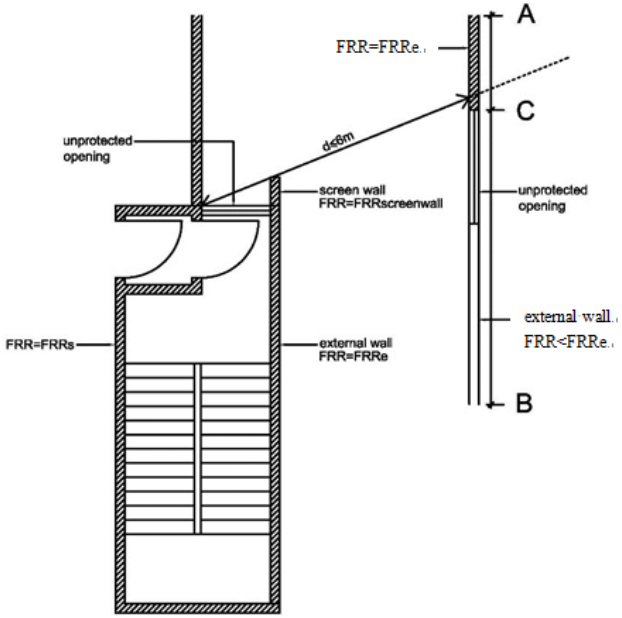
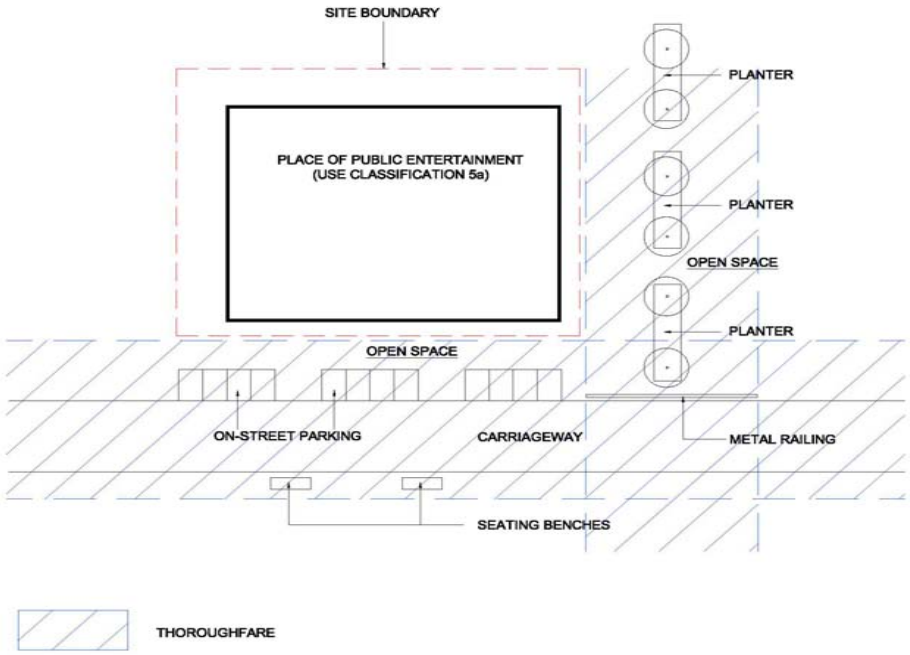
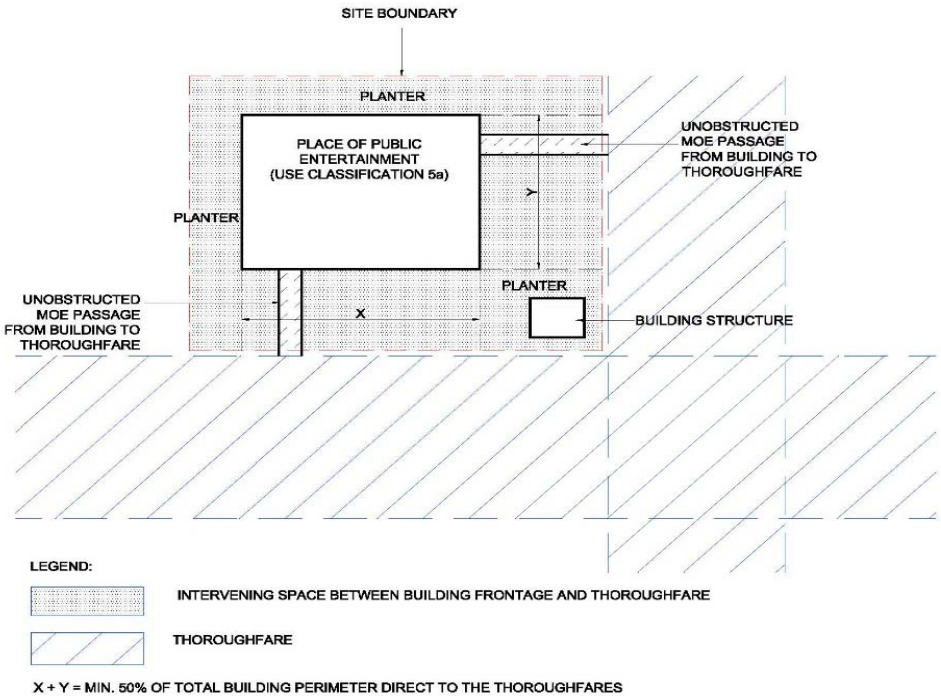
Summary of Items Discussed in 5/2019 APSEC Discussion Forum on 22 November 2019

	Items proposed by Convenors for Discussion	Summary of Discussion and BD's Responses
	Items raised by HKIA	
1.	**<u>Height of Storeys</u>** As per item 3 of ADF 2/2014 held on 14.3.2014, BD advised that bathrooms and toilets were considered as habitable areas and thus had to comply with the storey height requirements under regulation 24 of Building (Planning) Regulations, i.e. the clear height should be 2.5m under structural ceiling soffit and 2.3m under beam. We would like to enquire whether the clear height from underside of beam/hanger wall of the sunken slab as marked in sketch below is acceptable.  	The requirement for a minimum clear height of 2.3m should only be applicable to the underside of beam pursuant to regulation 24(1) of Building (Planning) Regulations. For the scenario illustrated in HKIA's sketch, a clear height of not less than 2.5m from the floor to the ceiling should be provided to the underside of the hanger wall structure.

2.	**<u>FRR Screen Wall and Unprotected Opening</u>** The corrigenda for FS Code 2011 issued in September 2013 refer. Example (b) was added to Diagram C2 with the addition of screen wall. Would BD please clarify whether the unprotected opening and external wall of FRR<FRRe (i.e. line BC as shown in the sketch below) at less than 6m from the unprotected opening of the required staircase is acceptable.  	BD advised that where AB was the external wall of any other building on the same site with d≤6m, the window opening of the required staircase should be protected by fixed light with an FRR≥FRRe. Where AB was any other external wall of the same building with d≤6m, whether the window opening of the required staircase could be unprotected would be considered on case basis, taking into account the actual configuration and distance between the unprotected opening at BC and the window opening of the required staircase, as well as the effectiveness of the FRR screen wall in protecting the staircase window opening.
3.	**<u>Requirement of Thoroughfares</u>** Clause B20.1 and B20.2 of FS Code 2011 require "*The site of a Use Classification 5a should abut upon and have frontages to two or more thoroughfares*" and "*The frontage of a building having a Use Classification 5a should, subject to Clause B20.7, form at least one half of the total perimeter of the building excluding recesses and projection……direct to*	

	two or more thoroughfares." We understand that one of the primary functions of the thoroughfares is for the purpose of MOE, as it is stated in Clause B20.3 of FS Code 2011 that "*The thoroughfares in Clause B20.2 should be of such width as will enable the persons……to disperse rapidly in the event of fire.*" Thus, in the case of a thoroughfare which is not designed to serve as an EVA, would BD please advise/confirm the following: (i) Area occupied by amenity features/street furniture such as on-grade planters, lawn, benches, on-street parking spaces, etc. within the thoroughfare can be fully accountable for the required width of such thoroughfare as per the below diagram; and  	(i) BD advised that whether any amenity features/street furniture located within the thoroughfare could be fully accountable for the required width would be considered on case basis. In general, the required width of thoroughfares should not be reduced by amenity features/street furniture which would adversely affect the occupants to disperse rapidly in the event of fire.

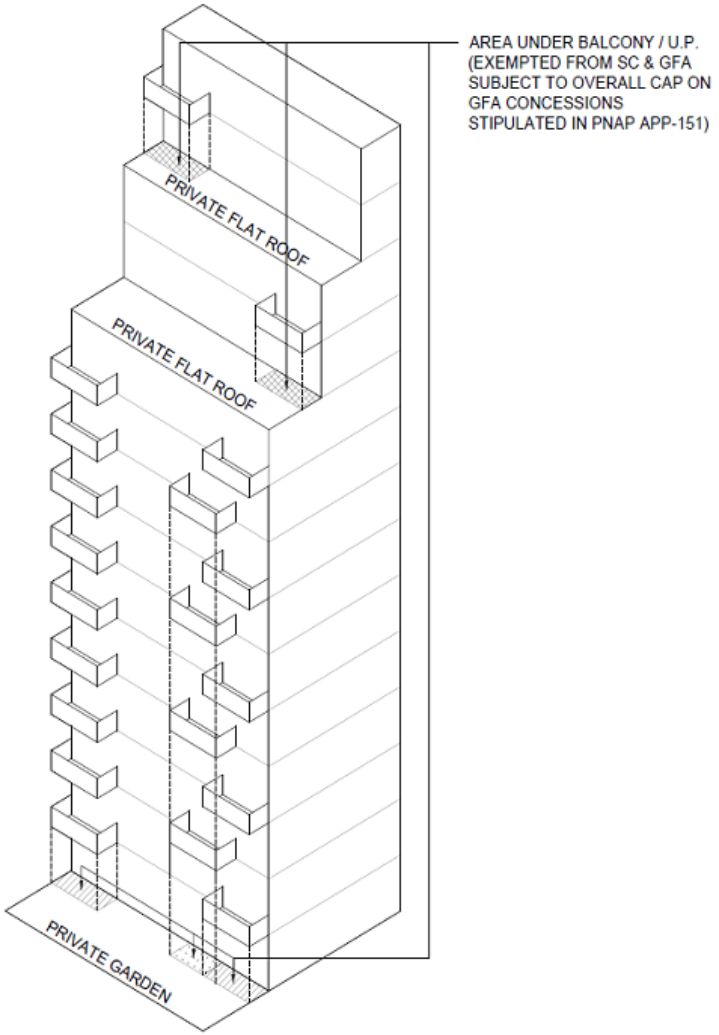
	(ii) Where the building is set back from the site boundary abutting the thoroughfares, it is acceptable to occupy the intervening spaces with planters and/or other building structures/features as per the below diagram, provided that MOE from the building leading direct to the thoroughfares are not obstructed.  	(ii) For the proposed MOE arrangement as illustrated in HKIA's sketch, the unobstructed MOE passage and the intervening spaces with planters should be open area and the MOE passage should be clearly defined with a width not less than 1.5m wide or the total required width of exit routes discharging into the area, whichever is greater. In addition, the frontage requirements stipulated under Clause B20.2 of FS Code 2011 should apply.
4.	**<u>Temporary Transformer Room in Construction Site</u>** Temporary transformer room in construction site requires application for temporary building permit with submission of GBP, superstructure plan and drainage plan respectively. However, it may not be practicable for provision of EVA as well as drainage connection to public drain be	Pursuant to regulation 41D(3) and Clause D25.1 of FS Code 2011, the BA might exempt a building from any or all design and construction requirements of EVA if the BA was satisfied that compliance with such requirements was (a) impracticable having regard to the topographical

	provided for temporary transformer room within a construction site. As temporary transformer room within a construction site, by its nature, will only be in service during the construction period, would BD give favourable consideration to waive/relax the requirement of EVA as well as drainage plan submission, similar to the case of application for erection of a contractor's shed?	features of the area on which the building would be situated; or (b) unwarranted on the ground that the purpose for which the building would be used constituted a low fire risk. On this, BD would consult FSD on case basis regarding application for exemption of the requirements of EVA for temporary transformer room in construction site. As regards drainage proposal for temporary transformer room in construction site, BD noted that only storm water would normally be involved. As such, corresponding drainage plans for temporary collection and discharge of storm water should be submitted for consideration and approval. BD would take a pragmatic approach in considering the storm water drainage proposal for temporary transformer room in a construction site on case basis in view of the relatively small area of temporary transformer room, the temporary nature and the fact that underground storm water drainage pipes and the associated connections for the site might yet to be installed.
5.	**<u>Inclusion of Structural Details in A&A Submission</u>** Would BD please clarify whether the required level of details for structural works in A&A submissions would be the same or be more elaborated than that required for new building works submissions? The following are some recent examples of structural submissions which are normally not required for new buildings submission, but are required for inclusion in A&A submission: (i) Structural details for non-structural internal partition walls/	BD advised that the requirement for inclusion of structural details in A&A submission should have no fundamental difference from that for new building works submission. For the examples quoted, BD further advised the following: (i) For internal partition walls of substantial height, submission of structural details might be required to justify the structural stability. Similar structural details should likewise be incorporated in structural submissions of new building developments as standard structural

	suspended partition walls. (ii) Internal glass wall/window/window wall/shopfront glass with design span of the structural elements not exceeding 6m, not serving as protective barriers, and not subject to wind load. (iii) Structural submission for supports of building services equipment at internal areas (such as AHU/stainless steel tanks/grease traps tanks etc.), other than concrete plinth and demonstration of effect to existing building structure. We opine that the above structural submissions to BD for A&A works are not necessary, as these works are under the supervision of AP/RSE in the same manner as in new building works.	details for BD's approval. (ii) For internal glass wall/window wall/shopfront glass with structural span not exceeding 6m, submission of structural details would not be required with reference to PNAP APP-37. However, AP/RSE should ensure that the design, fabrication and installation of such system would achieve the required safety standard. (iii) For supporting structures of building services equipment at internal area exceeding the criteria for minor works under MWCS, submission of structural details/calculations might be required. BD further advised that they were reviewing the criteria for inclusion of metal supporting structures for building services installation hung underneath the soffit of slab under the MWCS.
6.	**<u>Structural Columns/Walls within GFA Exempted Areas</u>** As per Item 26 of ADF 2/2016 held on 18.3.2016, BD advised that structural columns/walls within the GFA exempted areas that occupied more than 50% of the area of the floor should NOT be accountable for GFA. Based on the above, we understand that the above principle should also be applicable to the structural columns/walls within covered landscape areas underneath tower footprint, communal sky gardens, and similar features. Please advise if our understanding is correct.	In the case where less than 50% of the floor area was GFA accountable, the structural columns/walls within the GFA non-accountable areas could be exempted from GFA calculation. This principle should also apply to covered landscape areas underneath tower footprint and communal sky gardens.

7.	**<u>Provision of Footpath/Pavement in Carpark</u>** For carparks in large sites where long horizontal transit between parking spaces and pedestrian access points is unavoidable, a designated footpath/pavement of reasonable width and extent would definitely enhance safety to both pedestrian and drivers. Subject to these footpaths/pavement are to be designated as common areas in DMC where the chance of abuse is highly unlikely, and that there is no or minimal effect to the building bulk (say where the carparks are located belowground), we would ask for BD's favorable consideration to accept the incorporation of such designated footpath/pavement in carpark with respective GFA concession.	The design of carpark including the provision of circulation spaces would be considered on a case basis in accordance with PNAP APP-2 and PNAP APP-111 for GFA concession.
8.	**<u>Access Panels of Typhoon-proof Ceiling</u>** External typhoon-proof ceiling requires structural plan submission to BD for approval and consent. Where demountable access panels or hinged access panels are to be provided to facilitate future maintenance of services above such ceiling, it is our understanding that the dismantling/reinstatement of these access panels without affecting the approved structural design/details/materials will not be considered as A&A or Minor Works. Please advise if our understanding is correct.	BD advised that a response would be provided after reviewing the issue with Minor Works Unit.
9.	**<u>Exemption of GFA and SC for Covered Areas Underneath Lowest Balcony/Utility Platform</u>**	

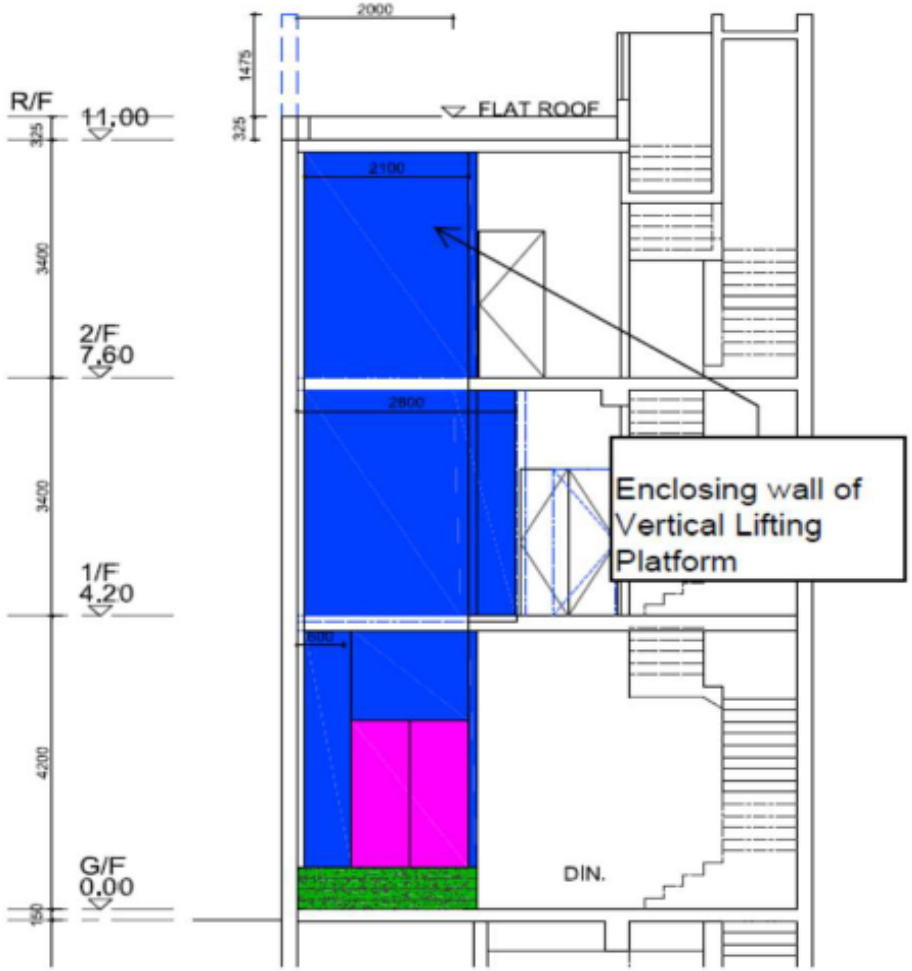
	As stated in JPN No. 1 and No. 2, the covered areas underneath the lowest balcony and utility platform may be fully exempted from GFA and SC calculations, subject to fulfilment of certain design parameters. For situation where the upper portion of a domestic building is designed to have setback terraces/flat roofs at its upper storeys as per the below diagram (which design is not uncommon for providing, say, simplex or duplex units at the upper portion of a domestic tower), it may result in covered areas underneath balcony/utility platform over these private flat roofs at the upper portion of the building. Despite these covered areas are not located underneath the lowest balcony/utility platform of the building, we opine that they should still be fully exempted from GFA/SC calculations, as the arrangement is essentially similar to that described in the JPNs. Please advise if our understanding is correct.	Pursuant to JPN No. 1 and No. 2 jointly endorsed by BD, LandsD and PlanD, only the covered areas underneath the lowest balcony and utility platform might be fully exempted from GFA and SC calculations but not the covered areas at setback terraces/flat roofs at the upper domestic storeys as shown in the diagram.

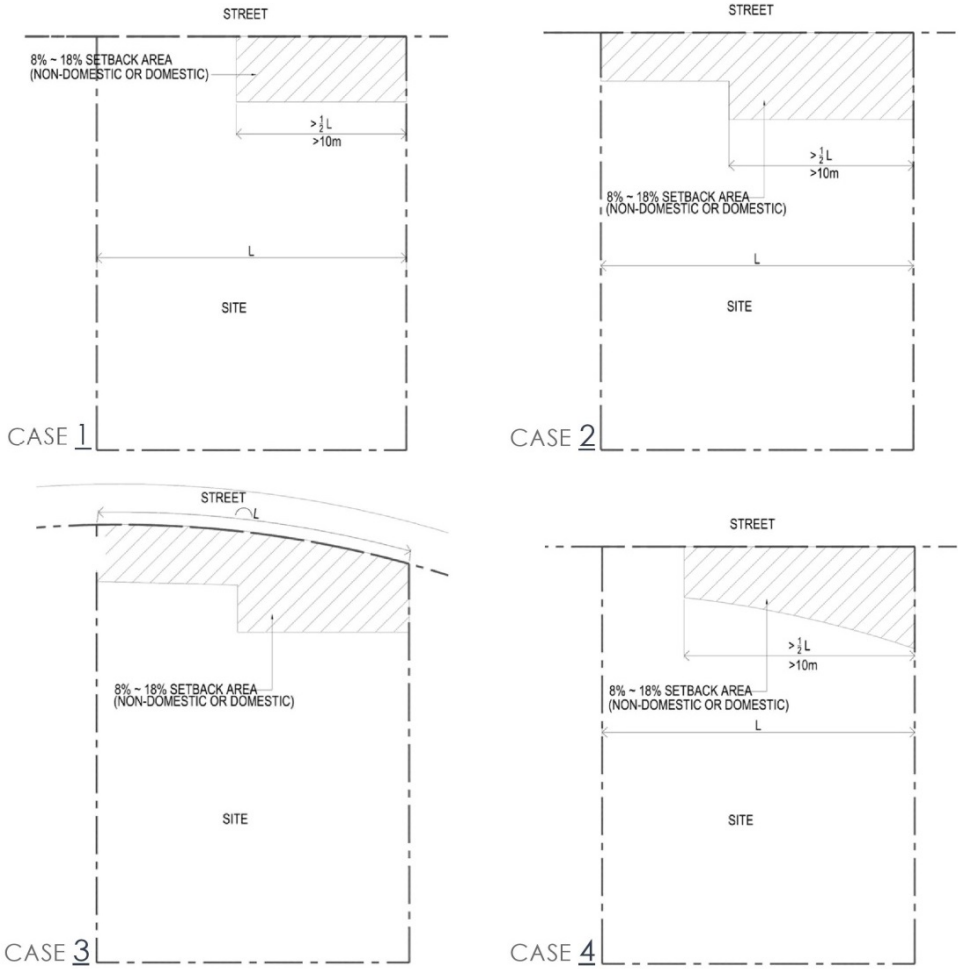
		
10.	**<u>Appendix B of the Code of Practice on Design for Safety – External Maintenance 2019</u>** We have the following queries/suggestions to make regarding the requirements as stated in Appendix B for combining AC platform with	

	balcony/utility platform: (i) Paragraph (h)(i) – To allow reasonable space for accommodating AC outdoor units and the associated fixtures/fittings (especially for large domestic units), we recommend that the perforated screens provided at the edges of the AC platform be **disregarded from the 0.8m^2** exempted platform area, similar to the case of AC platform as described in Paragraph 5 of Appendix C of the Code, where it states "*such screen/guard-rail including its supporting structural members may be excluded from the measurement of the maximum projection of the AC platform*". (ii) Paragraph (g) requires that "*any screens provided at the edge of the (AC) platform should not be higher than 1.1m*". We opine that such requirement is too onerous and restrictive. For practical and aesthetic reason, we believe it would be more reasonable to permit such screens to be **not higher than the balustrade** of the adjoining balcony/utility platform, subject to a maximum of, say, 1250mm from the finished floor level of the combined AC platform and balcony/utility platform.	(i) BD advised that the issue would be discussed in the Technical Committee on the Code of Practice on Design for Safety – External Maintenance in due course. (ii) While the issue would also be discussed in the Technical Committee, screens provided along the edge of the AC platform of height not higher than the balustrade of the adjoining balcony/utility platform might be acceptable provided that the height of the said balustrade should be reasonable.
11.	**<u>Post-OP Rectification Works Procedures</u>** We would like to enquire the status of the subject item as raised by us in item 4 of ADF 2/2019 held on 22.3.2019.	BD advised that the issue was being reviewed and the proposed streamlining procedures would be submitted to BSC/APSEC for comments in due course.

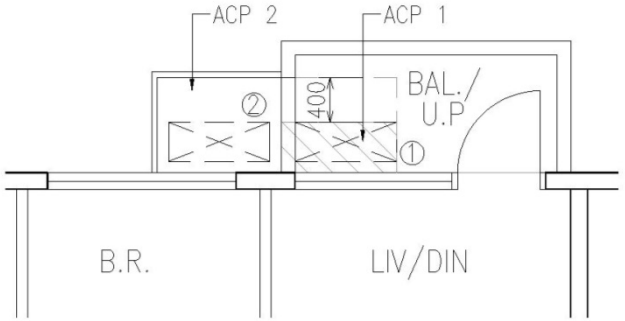
	Items raised by HKIE	
12.	**Bearing Capacity of Marble Rock Mass** Please clarify the presumed allowable vertical bearing capacity of sound marble rock of Marble Rock Class I and II as defined in Table 2.5 of the Clause 2.8.2.2 of Code of Practice for Foundations 2017.	BD advised that the issue would be reviewed in the Technical Committee on the Code of Practice for Foundations (TC). HKIE would raise the item in the TC for discussion via their representatives.
13.	**Piling Amendment Plan** For design of pile foundation, please clarify whether piling amendment plan still needs to be submitted for approval if the variation of as-built pile length from tentative pile length is not more than 10%. Since the processing of piling amendment plan takes time, could BD process the Form BA14 submission for piling works and select piles for proof tests before the approval of such amendment plan.	BD advised that under the current practice, submission of piling amendment would be required if the variation was more than ±5% from the approved tentative pile length. Meanwhile, BD confirmed that piles for proof tests could be selected before the approval of piling amendment for the above variation.
14.	**Sensitive Buildings/Structures** Further to the discussion on installation of temporary pile wall along site boundary under item 12 of ADF 4/2019 held on 23.8.2019, we would like to clarify the definition of sensitive buildings/structures. Some case officers refer to Clause 7.4 of the Code of Practice for Site Supervision 2009 (extracted copy attached) in processing the ELS plans and consider major road, water mains, gas mains etc. are sensitive structures.	BD advised that the definition of sensitive buildings is defined in paragraph 4 of Appendix A to PNAP APP-137. They include hospitals, academic institutes, declared monuments, old buildings with shallow foundations, old tunnels/caverns, buildings installed with sensitive equipment, masonry retaining walls or sites with history of instability, monuments or buildings with historical significance etc. For classification of non-building sensitive features, reference could be made to Clause 7.4 of the Code of Practice for Site Supervision 2009 which includes major roads, railways, water mains,

	7.4 Sensitive sites are sites where the works could pose adverse impact to life and/or property. These include sites where works could affect old buildings with shallow foundations, old tunnels/caverns, major roads, railways, water mains, gas mains, slopes, retaining walls or sites with history of instability.	gas mains, etc. BD would ensure that consistent definitions are adopted by case officers.
	Items raised by HKIS	
15.	**<u>Enclosure Wall of Vertical Lifting Platform</u>** Would BD clarify whether a vertical lifting platform, which serves within a same compartment (like in a house with single occupancy) and complies with paragraph 5.5B(a)(ix) in Chapter 5 of Design Manual: Barrier Free Access 2008, is required to comply with Clause C9.1 of FS Code 2011 regarding protection of liftwell and lift door?	Pursuant to Clause C9.2 of FS Code 2011, provided that the lift machine room or pulley room would be completely separated by fire barriers from the rest of the building, fire resisting construction would not be required for the lift car including landing doors and the liftwell of a bullet lift, panorama lift and the like serving a single fire compartment. Accordingly, fire protection of liftwell/lift door would not be required for vertical lifting platform serving a single fire compartment provided that the components with fire risk were completely separated by fire barriers from the rest of the building as required in Clause C9.2 of FS Code 2011. In addition, it is noted that regulation 72 of Building (Planning) Regulations and Design Manual: Barrier Free Access 2008 should not apply to single family building of 13m or less in height.

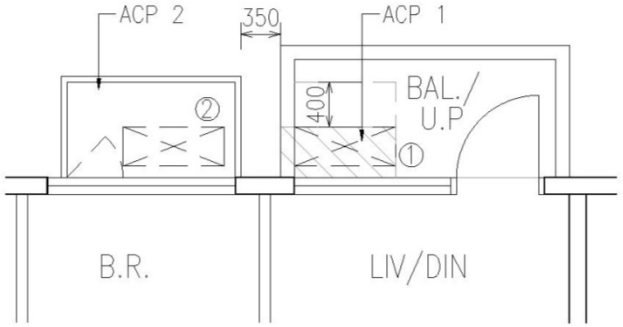
		
	Items raised by AAP	
16.	**<u>PNAP APP-132 - Site Coverage and Open Space Provision</u>** Pursuant to paragraph 3(b) of PNAP APP-132, BA will take into account that "*the building is set back at a length of not less than half of the frontage*	Pursuant to paragraph 3(e) of PNAP APP-132, the setback area should contribute to improving the street environment such as enhancing air

	and not less than 10m long or the full frontage for site with frontage less than 10m in length" in considering applications for flexibility in determining site coverage and open space provision. Please clarify whether our interpretation of paragraph 3(b) as demonstrated in the below 4 cases is correct.  	ventilation and permeability as well as promoting connectivity and walkability. In this regard, setback in uniform design with a distinguishable space excluding non-functional pocket space would be favourably considered for calculation of the required setback area.

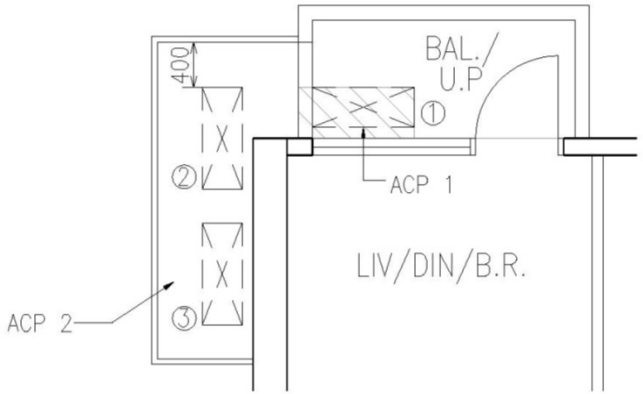
17.	**<u>Code of Practice on Design for Safety – External Maintenance 2019</u>**	
	(i) According to the Appendix to BD's Circular Letter dated 19.9.2019, Maintenance and Repair Access Plans (M&R Submission) should be submitted for BD's approval prior to application for superstructure consent. Will BD accept the M&R Submission be submitted separately for BD's approval prior to superstructure consent application, e.g. a technical report that includes those required technical specification like length of the cradle, tie-back restraints for suspended working platforms, etc.?	(i) BD advised that paragraph 1(a) & (c) of the Appendix of the Circular Letter should be included in the GBP while paragraph 1(b) could be in the form of a technical report to be submitted for BD's approval prior to superstructure consent application.
	(ii) According to paragraph (h)(ii) of Appendix B of the Code, is it correct only either of the design: (1) AC platform combined with balcony/utility platform or (2) individual AC platform, could be adopted in a development but not both? Will BD accept the following proposals?	(ii) If AC platform combined with balcony/utility platform had been adopted for a building, individual AC platform must not be erected at the external walls of the same building. For development with more than one building, each building of the development should be considered individually. In this regard, Case 1A, 1B and 2 provided in AAP's sketches were not acceptable.



CASE 1A



CASE 1B



CASE 2

ACP 1: DESIGN ACCORDING TO APPENDIX B
ACP 2: DESIGN ACCORDING TO APPENDIX C

(iii) For the Figures 1 to 3 under Appendix B of the Code, please confirm if our interpretation on the design of the protective barrier is correct.

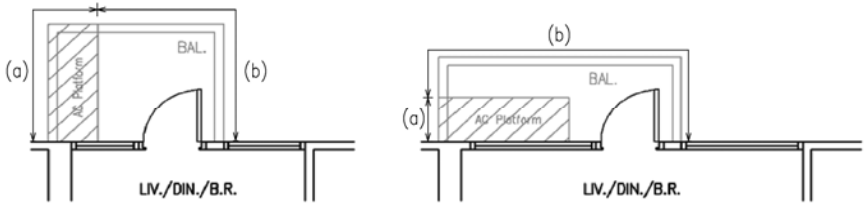
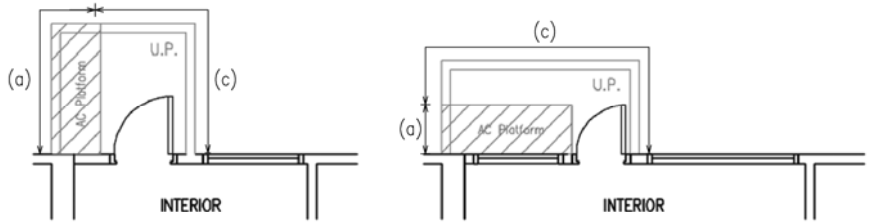
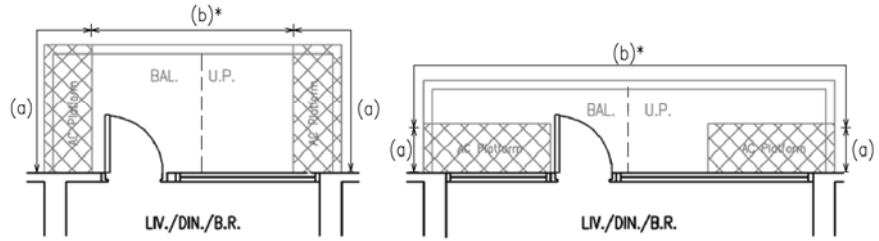
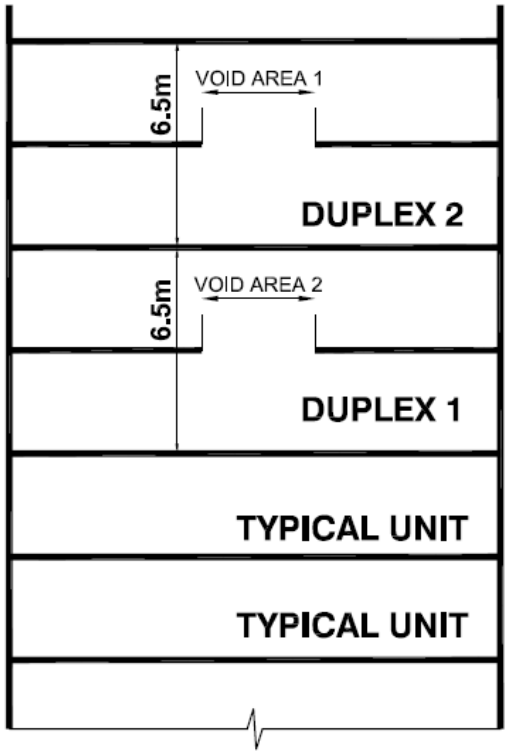


Figure 1: AC Platform in Balcony

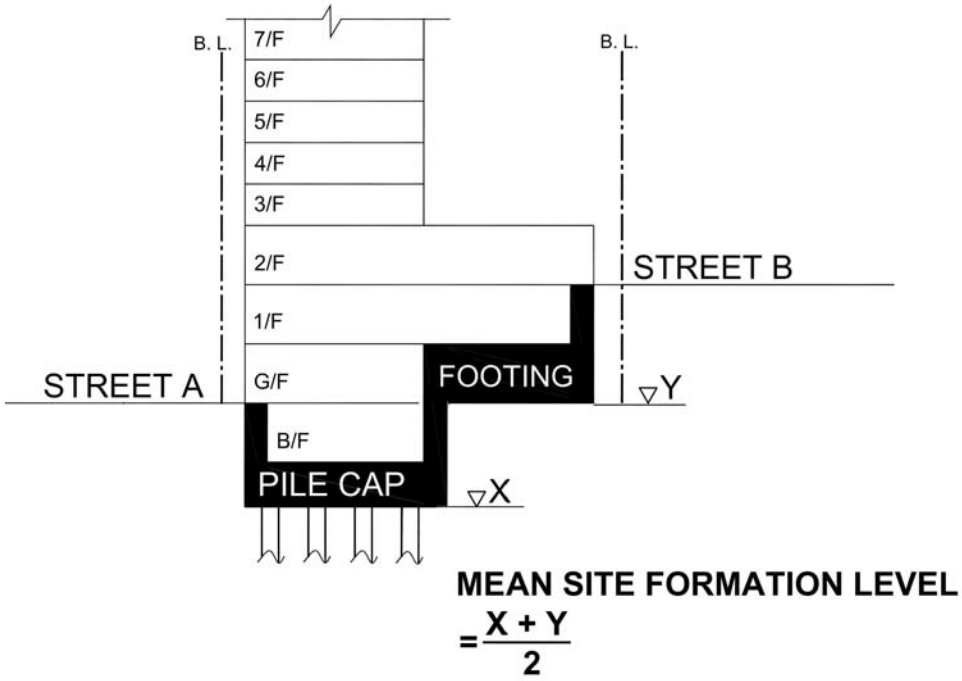
(iii) BD confirmed that AAP's interpretation was correct. Nevertheless, attention should be drawn to the requirements that the natural lighting and ventilation of the adjoining habitable space should not be obstructed by the AC outdoor units, and the open side requirement of balcony and utility platform under JPN No. 1 and No. 2 respectively should be complied with.

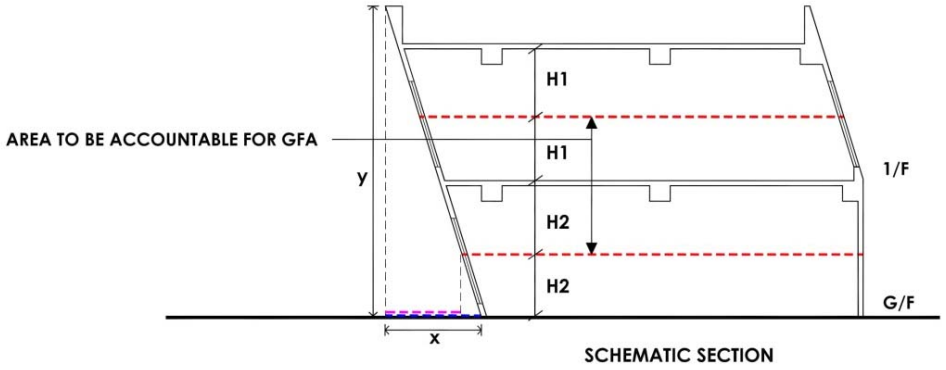
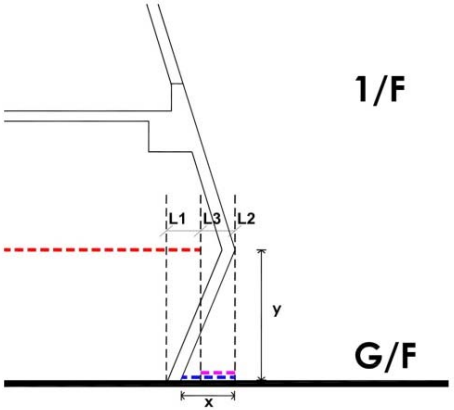
A further question was raised whether the short side of the AC platform if not for the purpose of air intake/exhaust could be changed to solid design. In response, BD advised that the matter would be further reviewed in the Technical Committee on the Code of Practice on Design for Safety – External Maintenance.

	 **Figure 2: AC Platform in UP**  **Figure 3: AC Platforms in combined Balcony and UP (one AC platform is also acceptable)** PROTECTIVE BARRIERS (a) 70% PERMEABILITY (b) SOLID DESIGN (c) OPEN DESIGN * JPN NO.2 REMARK 6 OF APPENDIX A	
18.	**<u>Voids in Buildings</u>** Appendix A of PNAP APP-2 specifies that for voids in duplex domestic flats, "*only two levels of voids will be allowed for each residential tower block, subject to a maximum of 0.5% of the total domestic GFA of the development.*" Please confirm our interpretation on "two levels of voids" as shown in the below section is correct.	BD confirmed that AAP's interpretation was correct and reminded that the other exemption criteria for voids in duplex flat under Appendix A of PNAP APP-2 should also be fulfilled.

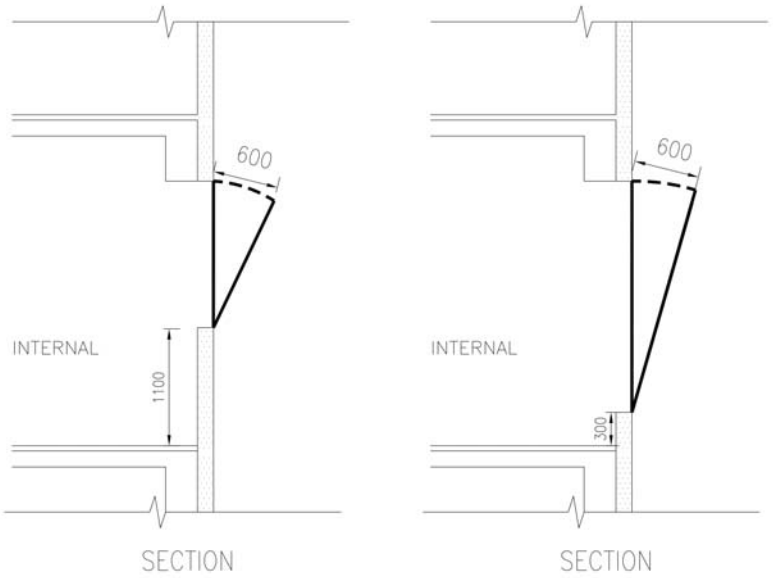
	 VOID AREA 1+ VOID AREA 2 ≤0.5% OF TOTAL DOMESTIC GFA OF THE DEVELOPMENT	
19.	**Filling Materials for Unusable Areas** Please clarify any specific requirement on concrete filling (e.g. light weight concrete fill, mass concrete fill, soils, etc.) for the following areas: (i) Undesignated common area, e.g. in Carpark. (ii) Inaccessible concealed common area without any structure below.	Filling of voids by means of compacted fill, lightweight concrete or bracing might be considered on individual case merits. For instance, void underneath a single family house with raft foundation of clear headroom not more than 1.5m might be filled with compacted fill, whilst lightweight concrete should be used for void with clear headroom more than 1.5m.

	(iii) Concealed area in private house and also the specific depth of concrete filling in such a case.	BD further advised that bracing was generally not preferred since removal of the bracing after occupation might be comparatively easy unless there was structural concern.
20.	**Height of Stairhood** For private staircase linking the top floor to the roof, the stairhood on roof is normally GFA non-accountable provided that there is no excessive headroom (i.e. not greater than 5m) for such stairhood. Please confirm if our understanding is correct or not.	BD advised that due consideration would be given on case basis taking into account the chance of abuse.
21.	**JPN No. 5 - Building Height Restriction** Paragraph 6 of JPN No. 5 states that "*mean site formation level means the average of the sum of the highest and lowest formation levels of the land on which any part of the building stands including basement floors.*" Please confirm the calculation of the mean site formation level for the below case is correct.	Since PlanD was the authority for building height restriction as stipulated in JPN No. 5, the issue would be referred to PlanD for direct clarification.

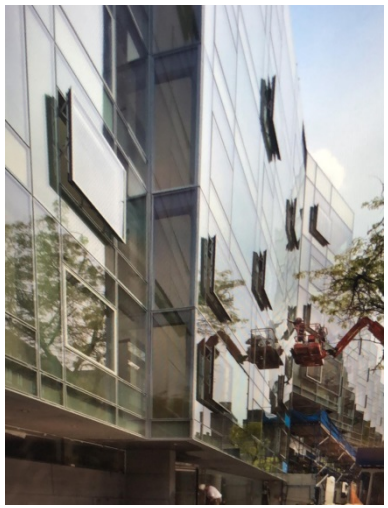
		
22.	**<u>GFA Calculation for Inclined Building Form</u>** It is becoming more common for AP to design innovative building form, e.g. twisted/inclined building due to advancement in building technology and better architectural expression. To facilitate AP to ascertain the basis of GFA calculation in early design stage, we would like to seek BD's confirmation on our interpretation of GFA calculation with respect to paragraphs 6 and 7 of PNAP APP-19 for inclined building form.	BD advised that the GFA calculation for inclined building form and any other innovative building designs would be considered pragmatically on a case basis. AP was encouraged to make use of the pre-submission enquiry service under PNAP ADM-19 to consult BD on the principle of GFA calculation for unconventional building design at early design stage.

	SCENARIO 1 - GFA CALCULATED BASED ON THE AREA MEASURED AT THE MEAN LEVEL OF THE STOREY  SCHEMATIC SECTION **SCENARIO 2**  **LEGENDS** THE NOTIONAL LINE FOR CALCULATING GFA OF THE FLOOR THE COVERED AREA UNDER INNOVATIVE BUILDING FORM/ LARGE PROJECTING FEATURE **CASE A** **COVERED AREA GFA TO BE EXEMPTED PROVIDED:-** **1) y is 7.5m or above;** **2) x : y is not less than 1:8, or access to the covered area is not possible and abuse is unlikely.** **CASE B** **IF CASE A COULD NOT BE FULFILLED, COVERED AREA ------ TO BE GFA ACCOUNTED.**	
23.	**<u>Determination of Openable Window Area</u>** For openable bottom-hung window (Case A and Case B below), if the openable extent is not less than 600mm at the top of sash to window frame, its openable window area is to be calculated based on the elevation area of	For bottom-hung window, BD confirmed that if the openable extent of the window was not less than 600mm, its openable window area should be calculated based on the elevation area of such window. In any case,

such window:

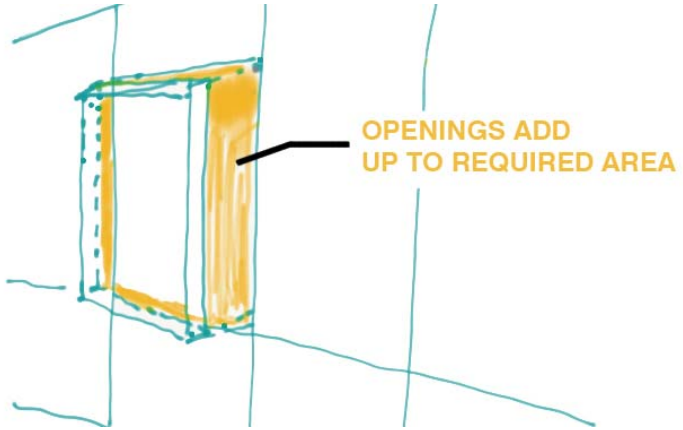


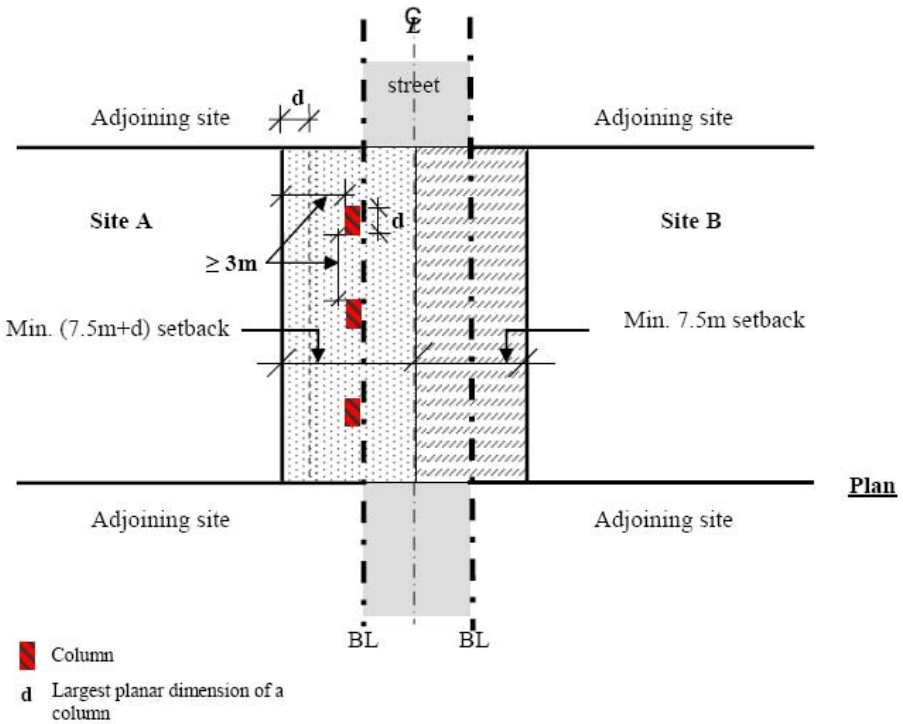
Please clarify if, for some other special window like cassette-type window, the openable window area is the summation of all the openable areas (i.e. the gaps) on four sides of such window:



regulation 8 of Building (Construction) Regulations should also be compiled with where there was a difference in adjacent levels greater than 600mm.

By the same token, for cassette type of window, if there was 600mm or more clearance provided at the gaps, the openable window area could be calculated based on the elevation area of the window.

		
24.	**<u>Street Widening – Agreement to Surrender</u>** According to paragraph 7 of PNAP APP-20, "*A temporary occupation permit or an occupation permit will not be issued before the execution of an Agreement to Surrender incorporating all the relevant terms and conditions*" for a development where part of its lot is to be surrendered to Government in exchange for bonus plot ratio and/or site coverage under regulation 22(2) of Building (Planning) Regulations. In our understanding, the aforesaid condition only applies to a development where the land lease does not contain any clause requiring the land owner to surrender an area for street widening, such as in an unrestricted lease, and hence a separate "agreement to surrender" needs to be signed and executed between the land owner and the Government before the TOP/OP may be issued. However, where the lease, duly signed and registered in the Land Registry, already contains a clause specifying an area to be surrendered, it is deemed to have the same effect as an "agreement to	If the area to be surrendered had been specified in the lease, BD would favourably consider to waive the condition requiring the execution of Agreement of Surrender provided that the interest of the Government had been secured by the lease. In this regard, BD might require AP to provide supporting information including the lease documents for consideration. LandsD would also be consulted as necessary.

	surrender" and hence the condition, as stipulated under paragraph 7 of PNAP APP-20, is fulfilled. Please confirm whether or not the above interpretation is correct.	
25.	**PNAP APP-152 - Building Setback** Pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of PNAP APP-152, "*columns supporting the building above may be permitted within the setback areas subject to requirements as shown in Figure C2 of Appendix C.*"  Fig. C2 Building setback as detailed in paragraphs 7(a) and 8(c)	BD confirmed that the dimension for the setback and column separation should be measured from the finished surface.

	(i) Is the 3m column separation refer to structural dimension and that cladding finish (90mm thick) for such column can exist within the 3m separation? (ii) Similarly, can cladding finish exist within the setback dimension "(7.5m+d)"?	
	AOB Items	
26.	**<u>Fact-track Processing of Repairs to Curtain Wall, Glass Wall and Cladding</u>** (Item raised by HKIE) Please confirm whether design calculation would still be required for "like to like" replacement of individual components of curtail wall, glass wall and cladding damaged by incidents.	BD advised that pursuant to the circular letter issued on 3.10.2019, submission of structural analysis and design calculations would not be required for replacement of individual components of curtain wall, glass wall or cladding panels same as the approved design.
27.	**<u>Wind Tunnel Test</u>** (Item raised by HKIE) Please advise whether submission to Structural Engineering Committee (SEC) would still be required if wind tunnel test would be carried out in accordance with the procedures and requirements stipulated in the Code of Practice on Wind Effects in Hong Kong 2019. Please also advise BD's time pledge on processing the method statement and test report for wind tunnel test.	BD advised that submission of the method statement for wind tunnel test to the Structural Engineering Committee would not be necessary if the technical requirements specified in the Code of Practice on Wind Effects in Hong Kong 2019 were complied with.

28.	**<u>Processing of Referral from LandsD on Application for Wavier</u>** (Item raised by HKIS) In processing the application for waiver, some members were advised by LandsD that comment/reply could not be issued because comments from Buildings Department were still pending. As such, please advise if there is any performance pledge or agreed processing time between LandsD and BD for our planning of the application process?	BD advised that referrals from LandsD would be handled in accordance with the established procedures as agreed between the departments. While there was no performance pledge or agreed processing time between LandsD and BD, BD would work closely with LandsD to ensure a timely response would be provided as per the request of LandsD.
29.	**<u>Repair/Replacement of Protective Barrier under MWCS</u>** (Item raised by AAP) For repair/replacement of glass balustrade in shopping mall under MWCS, members were advised that A&A submission should be made instead. Would BD please clarify if repair/replacement of protective barrier in accordance with the original design could be carried out by MWCS?	If the repair/replacement of the concerned glass balustrade fulfilled the criteria of the relevant MW items, the works could be carried out under MWCS. It was suggested that further information on that particular case should be provided.