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Green Mark Department
Building and Construction Authority
52 Jurong Gateway Road
#11-01, Singapore 608550
(Above JEM)

Green Mark RB: 2016 Revision Log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date Effective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R0</td>
<td>Launch for Pilot</td>
<td>06/09/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Revised Version for Implementation</td>
<td>22/09/2017</td>
</tr>
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</table>
# CONTENTS

Assessment Framework ........................................................................................................4

GM RB: 2016 Pre-Requisites ...............................................................................................6

GM RB: 2016 Criteria ............................................................................................................10

Design Stage And Verification Requirements ....................................................................33

## Climatic Responsive Design

| P.1  | Greenery Provision ........................................................................................................35 |
| P.2  | Residential Envelope and Roof Thermal Transfer ........................................................36 |
| P.3  | Ventilation Performance .................................................................................................37 |
| P.4  | Air Tightness and Leakage ............................................................................................39 |
| 1.01 | Leadership .....................................................................................................................40 |
| 1.02 | Urban Harmony ...............................................................................................................48 |
| 1.03 | Tropicality .....................................................................................................................59 |

## Building Energy Performance

| P.5  | Vertical Transportation Efficiency ................................................................................76 |
| P.6  | Air Conditioning System Efficiency ..............................................................................77 |
| P.7  | Lighting Efficiency .........................................................................................................78 |
| P.8  | Renewable Energy Feasibility Study .............................................................................79 |
| 2.01 | Energy Efficiency ..........................................................................................................80 |
| 2.02 | Energy Effectiveness ....................................................................................................90 |
| 2.03 | Renewable Energy ........................................................................................................94 |

## Resource Stewardship

| P.9  | Water Fitting for Common Facilities ..........................................................................101 |
| P.10 | Sustainable Construction ..............................................................................................103 |
| P.11 | Embodied Energy .........................................................................................................103 |
| P.12 | Sustainable Products ....................................................................................................104 |
| 3.01 | Water ..........................................................................................................................105 |
| 3.02 | Materials ....................................................................................................................112 |
| 3.03 | Waste ........................................................................................................................136 |

## Smart and Healthy Building

| P.13 | Low VOC Paints ..........................................................................................................141 |
| 4.01 | Indoor Air Quality .......................................................................................................142 |
| 4.02 | Spatial Quality .............................................................................................................148 |
| 4.03 | Smart Building Operations .........................................................................................159 |
Advanced Green Efforts

5.01 Enhanced Performance ................................................................. 164
5.02 Demonstrating Cost Effective Design ........................................... 164
5.03 Complementary Certifications ....................................................... 164
5.04 Social Benefits ........................................................................... 165

Annex A: Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation Methodology and Requirements ............................................... 166
Annex B: Guidelines on Pre-Simulated Daylight Autonomy Tables and Daylighting Simulation Methodology .................. 182
References ................................................................................................. 195
Acknowledgements .................................................................................. 197
Assessment Process

The BCA Green Mark Certification Process is as follows:

**Application**
- Submittal of application with relevant supporting documents for certification upon finalisation of building design.
- Upon acceptance of application and fee payable, a BCA Green Mark Assessor will be assigned for the duration of the project.

**Pre-Assessment (Optional)**
- Conducted to aid the project team in understanding the criteria and evaluation of the certification level sought.
- Optional step if the project team is familiar with the criteria (except for incentive projects).

**Assessment**
- To be conducted when design and documentary evidences are ready.
- Comprises design and documentary reviews to verify if the building project meets the intents of the criteria and certification level; as well as the prerequisite requirements.
- For projects with potential BCA Green Mark GoldPLUS and Platinum rating, a presentation to BCA panel for evaluation is required.

**Verification**
- To be conducted upon project completion.
- Includes review of delivery records, updated documents on green features and building energy performance data. Site inspection and measurement will be conducted.

**Green Mark RB: 2016 Ratings**

The environmental performance of a building development shall be determined by the numerical scores (i.e. Green Mark points) achieved in accordance with the applicable criteria using the scoring methodology and the prerequisite requirements on the level of building performance as specified in this Green Mark scheme document. Under this assessment framework, points are awarded for incorporating sustainable design features and practices, which would add up to a final Green Mark Score. Depending on the level of building performance and Green Mark Score, the building development will be eligible for certification under one of the ratings namely BCA Green Mark Gold, GoldPLUS or Platinum. The design of the building development shall also meet all the relevant mandatory requirements regulated under the Building Control Regulations.

The Green Mark Score of the building design is the total of all the numerical scores (i.e. Green Mark points) assigned based on the degree of compliance with the applicable criteria. The following table states the corresponding Green Mark Score to attain the respective Green Mark rating namely BCA Green Mark Gold, GoldPLUS and Platinum. Buildings must also fulfil their respective pre-requisite requirements to attain the respective Green Mark rating. The total points scored include the bonus points scored under Advanced Green Efforts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Climatic Responsive Design</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>Leadership</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01a</td>
<td>Climatic and Contextually Responsive Brief</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01b</td>
<td>Integrative Design Process</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01c</td>
<td>Environmental Credentials of Project Team</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01d</td>
<td>Building Information Modelling</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01e</td>
<td>User Engagement</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1.02</td>
<td>Urban Harmony</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.02a</td>
<td>Sustainable Urbanism</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.02b</td>
<td>Integrated Landscape and Waterscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>Tropicality</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.03a</td>
<td>Tropical Façade Performance</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.03b</td>
<td>Internal Organisation</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1.03c</td>
<td>Ventilation Performance</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Building Energy Performance</td>
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<td>2.01</td>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>2.01a</td>
<td>Air Conditioning System Efficiency</td>
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<td>2.01b</td>
<td>Lighting Efficiency</td>
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<td>2.01c</td>
<td>Car Park Energy</td>
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<td>2.02</td>
<td>Energy Effectiveness</td>
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<td>2.02a</td>
<td>Energy Efficient Practices, Design and Features</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2.03</td>
<td>Renewable Energy</td>
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<td>2.03a</td>
<td>Feasibility Study</td>
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<td>2.03b</td>
<td>Solar Ready Roof</td>
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<td>2.03c</td>
<td>Replacement Energy</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Resource Stewardship</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>Water</td>
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<td>3.01a</td>
<td>Water Efficiency Measures</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.01b</td>
<td>Water Usage Monitoring</td>
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<td>3.01c</td>
<td>Alternative Water Sources</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.02a</td>
<td>Sustainable Construction</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.02b</td>
<td>Embodied Energy</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.02c</td>
<td>Sustainable Products</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>3.03</td>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>3.03a</td>
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<td>3.03b</td>
<td>Operational Waste Management</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>4.01</td>
<td>Indoor Air Quality</td>
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<td>4.01a</td>
<td>Occupant Comfort</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.01b</td>
<td>Contaminants</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>Spatial Quality</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.02a</td>
<td>Lighting</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.02b</td>
<td>Acoustics</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.02c</td>
<td>Wellbeing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>Smart Building Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.03a</td>
<td>Energy Monitoring</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4.03b</td>
<td>Demand Control</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03c</td>
<td>Integration and Analytics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03d</td>
<td>System Handover and Documentation</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Advanced Green Efforts</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>5.01</td>
<td>Enhanced Performance</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>5.02</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.03</td>
<td>Complementary Certifications</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>Social Benefits</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**BCA Green Mark Award Rating Scores**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Mark Rating</th>
<th>Green Mark Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Mark Platinum</td>
<td>70 and above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Mark GoldPLUS</td>
<td>60 to &lt;70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Mark Gold</td>
<td>50 to &lt;60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Green Mark RB: 2016 Prerequisites**

**Prerequisite Requirements**

**Climatic Responsive Design**

**P.1** To enhance biodiversity through the integration of lush greenery provision, preservation of existing trees and sustainable landscape management. In addition, to reduce storm surges and improve quality of water entering the public drains through introduction of waterscape within the development. Projects are given two options to comply with:

- **Option 1: Minimum Green Plot Ratio (GnPR)**
  - GoldPLUS: ≥ 3.5
  - Platinum: ≥ 4.0

- **Option 2: Minimum points scored under Part 1.02b Integrated Landscape and Waterscape**
  - GoldPLUS: 2.0 points
  - Platinum: 2.5 points

**P.2** The residential envelope thermal transmittance value (RETV) of the building, as determined in accordance with the formula set out in the “Code on Envelope Thermal Performance for Buildings” issued by the Commissioner of Building Control, shall not exceed the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Award</th>
<th>RETV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>25W/m² or lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoldPLUS</td>
<td>22W/m² or lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>20W/m² or lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RETV of west, south-west and north-west facades of all buildings within development should not exceed maximum RETV of 25W/m².

The average thermal transmittance (U-value) for the gross area of the building’s roof shall not exceed the following limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Weight Group</th>
<th>Weight Range (kg/m²)</th>
<th>Maximum U-value (W/m²K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 to 230</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>&gt; 230</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
P.3 To be eligible for Green Mark Platinum rating, it is a requirement to use ventilation simulation modelling and analysis or wind tunnel testing to identify the most effective building design and layout. The simulation results and the recommendations derived are to be implemented to ensure good natural ventilation. Projects are given the following pathway to comply with the requirement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Conduct Macro Level CFD Simulation. Does it meet the primary evaluation parameters?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conduct decoupled unit CFD simulation for selected units using façade pressure derived in Step 1. To achieve a minimum 70% of the selected unit with weighted average velocity of 0.60 m/s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 2</th>
<th>Conduct Micro Level CFD Simulation. To achieve a minimum 70% of the selected unit with weighted average velocity of 0.60 m/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does it achieve a minimum 70% of the selected unit with weighted average velocity of 0.20 m/s?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 3</th>
<th>Conduct Unit CFD Simulation with mechanical aid to meet thermal comfort requirement.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other than dwelling units, common areas like staircases and lobbies (excluding those that are located in basement areas) should also be designed to be naturally ventilated (i.e. to provide openable windows or other openings with aggregate area of not less than 5% of the space required to be ventilated).

P.4 For windows and curtain wall systems, air leakage rates shall not exceed the limit specified in SS212 and SS381 respectively.

Building Energy Performance

P.5 To adopt energy efficient vertical transportation systems to reduce their energy consumption.

All lifts to be equipped with Variable Voltage Variable Frequency (VVF) drives and sleep mode features except for building typologies where such technology is not available.

P.6 Prescribed system efficiency of air-conditioning system for all dwelling units to be as follows:

Air-conditioners with at least the following ticks under the Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme or equivalent COP (Coefficient of Performance).

- Green Mark Gold – at least 3 ticks
- Green Mark GoldPLUS – at least 5 ticks
- Green Mark Platinum – at least 5 ticks
P.7 At least 10% improvement in lighting power budget over baseline (excluding external lighting).

Baseline = Maximum lighting power budget stated in SS330

P.8 To evaluate building footprint’s potential in harnessing solar energy, so as to raise awareness of viable solar opportunities within the development and encourage building developers to adopt photovoltaics.

Minimum scores under 2.03a Renewable Energy Feasibility Study
(for buildings with footprint area\(^1 \geq 1,000\ m^2\))

- Green Mark Gold: 0.5 points
- Green Mark Gold\(^{PLUS}\): 0.5 points
- Green Mark Platinum: 0.5 points

Resource Stewardship

P.9 To provide water efficient fittings for common facilities that meet minimum requirements as detailed in the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Water Fittings</th>
<th>Prescribed Rating based on Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme (WELS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basin Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td>✔✔✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td>✔✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower Taps, Mixers or Showerheads</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Flush Flushing Cisterns</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P.10 Minimum scores under 3.02a Sustainable Construction

- Green Mark Gold ≥ 0.5 points
- Green Mark Gold\(^{PLUS}\) ≥ 2 points
- Green Mark Platinum ≥ 3.5 points

P.11 Minimum scores under 3.02b Embodied Energy

- Green Mark Gold\(^{PLUS}\) ≥ 1 point
- Green Mark Platinum ≥ 1 point

P.12 Minimum score under 3.02c Sustainable Products

- Green Mark Gold ≥ 2 points
- Green Mark Gold\(^{PLUS}\) ≥ 3 points
- Green Mark Platinum ≥ 4 points

\(^1\) A building’s footprint refers to the area on a project site used by the building structure, defined by the perimeter of the building plan. Open car park spaces, landscape, underground construction and non-building facilities (such as covered walkways) are not included in the building footprint.
To limit the use of high VOC emitting building and furnishing materials to improve indoor air quality for the health and well-being of occupants.

The internal paints shall be certified by an approved local certification body and test methods shall comply with ISO 17895 or ISO 11890. All coats of paint shall be considered, including primers, sealers, base coats and top coats.
### Part 1 - Climatic Responsive Design

#### 1.01 Leadership

**1.01a Climatic & Contextually Responsive Brief**
Conceptualization of clear environmental sustainability targets and design approaches early at the onset of the project. The brief should include;

1. (a) Preliminary definition of the client’s sustainable aspirations for the project and identification of its green potential benchmarked against similar projects.
2. (b) Setting of agreed achievable sustainability targets for the project. In addition to the project’s targeted Green Mark rating, such targets should involve specific sustainable outcomes and indicators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Mark Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap at 1 point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.01b Integrative Design Process

Develop collaborative framework for the project team during the briefing, concept design and technical design phase to address the various needs of all stakeholders to achieve the common targets resulting in a more balanced and optimized design outcome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Mark Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cap at 2 points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.01c Environmental Credentials of Project Team

This pertains to the appointment of environmental specialists at building design, construction and operations stages.

**Green Individuals:**
- Certified Green Mark Manager (GMM) or Green Mark Facilities Manager (GMFM) and Green Mark Professional (GMP) or Green Mark Facilities Professional (GMFP).

**Green and Gracious Builder:**
The main builder is a BCA certified Green and Gracious Builder.

**Green Companies:**
- at least 3 of the following companies are ISO 14001 certified: Architect, M&E Engineer, C&S Engineer, Developer and Main Contractor.
- SGBC Green Services Certified firm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Mark Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25 point for GMM or GMFM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 point for GMP or GMFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Up to 0.5 point for Green Individuals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25 point for Certified and Merit; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 point for Excellent and Star rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Up to 0.5 point for Green &amp; Gracious Builder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Mark Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Up to 1.5 points for Green Companies)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.01d Building Information Modelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Use of BIM between various parties (Architect, the MEP Engineers and the Structural Engineer) in the construction value chain for clash detection purposes.</th>
<th>Cap at 2 points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b) Use of BIM for environmental analysis and building performance simulation.</td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.01e User Engagement

This refers to the provision of relevant information and guidance to building occupants as to how they can contribute positively to the reduction of the building’s environmental impact.

| (a) Building User Guide with Green Fit-out Guidelines | 1 point |

### 1.02 Urban Harmony – Part A

#### 1.02a Sustainable Urbanism

Minimise environmental impact to the surroundings through site analysis.

**Environment Impact Statement**

A study/assessment to be conducted prior to the commencement of activities on-site to identify the anticipated effects on climate change, flora and fauna, soil, air and water that the development may have. It should identify and implement measures to mitigate any adverse impacts, protect valuable site ecology and/or to improve the site to its original condition.

- Environmental Study
- Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

**Response to Site Context**

A site analysis identifies the relationships between the human and physical geography of the site. It should consider how the urban context, site topography and hydrology, site microclimate, site access and connectivity can inform the design of the urban form and site layout to respond accordingly.

- Level 1 site analysis and design that demonstrates sensitivity to the site condition
- Level 2 analysis optimised design via iterative simulations

Cap at 5 points
(iii) Urban Heat Island (UHI)
Measures to mitigate the urban heat island effect through the material selection of the hardscape, softscape and building surfaces.
- ≥50% of site coverage (at plan view) with mitigation measures
- ≥80% of site coverage (at plan view) with mitigation measures

(iv) Green Transport
To reduce the emissions from vehicular transport through promotion of electric vehicles and bicycle lots.
- Provision of electrical vehicle charging and parking infrastructure ((at least 1 lot per 100 lots, cap at 5 lots)
- Provision of sheltered bicycle lots, in-line with LTA’s quantity requirement

1.02 Urban Harmony – Part B

1.02b Integrated Landscape and Waterscape
Integrate a verdant landscape and waterscape into their building design to enhance the biodiversity around the development and provide visual relief to building occupants and neighbours.

(i) Green Plot Ratio (GnPR)
The provision of greenery for the development can be quantified via the Green Plot Ratio (GnPR).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GnPR Value</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5 to &lt; 3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 to &lt; 3.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 to &lt; 4.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 to &lt; 4.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 4.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Up to 3 points)

(ii) Tree Conservation
Encourage preservation of existing trees on-site to prevent disturbance to established habitats
- preservation of existing trees
- replant an equivalent number of similar species of equivalent Leaf Area Index (LAI)
### (iii) Sustainable Landscape Management

Enhance biodiversity through sustainable landscape management.

- projects certified under NParks Landscape Excellence Assessment Framework (LEAF) certification
- Adoption of native plant species of greenery >50% of the flora selected
- Provision of landscape management plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 point</th>
<th>0.5 point</th>
<th>0.5 point</th>
<th>(Up to 1 point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### (iv) Sustainable Storm Water Management

To reduce storm surges and improve quality of water entering the public drains through infiltration or design features.

- projects certified under PUB Active, Beautiful and Clean Waters (ABC Waters) certification  
  **OR**  
- Treatment of storm water run-off through the provision of infiltration or design features before discharge to the public drains
  - treatment of ≥10% of runoff from total site area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 point</th>
<th>0.5 point</th>
<th>(Up to 1 point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 1.03 Tropicality

#### 1.03a Tropical Façade Performance

Enhance the overall thermal performance of building envelope to minimise heat gain thus reducing the overall cooling load when required.

**Baseline**: Maximum Permissible RETV = 25 W/m²

Cap at 5 points

1 points for every reduction of 1 W/m² in RETV from the baseline

Points awarded = 25 - (RETV)

where RETV ≤ 25 W/m²

#### 1.03b Internal Organisation

Design for natural ventilation in following common areas:

(a) Lift lobbies and corridors
(b) Staircases

Cap at 2 points

Extent of Coverage: 80% of applicable areas

1 point

1 point

#### 1.03c Ventilation Performance

Enhance dwelling unit indoor comfort through the provision of good natural ventilation design.

(i) Use of ventilation simulation modelling and analysis to identify the most effective building design and layout to achieve good natural ventilation for all selected typical unit types.

Cap at 10 points
Step 1
Use of ventilation simulation modelling and analysis to identify the most effective building design and layout to achieve good natural ventilation provided the following primary evaluation parameters can be achieved:

- A minimum 60% of Dwelling Units with window openings facing the prevailing north or north-east and south or south-east directions AND a minimum 2.7 Pa of Global Pressure Differential of Dwelling Units located at building mid height level

OR

- If less than 60% of Dwelling Units with window openings facing the prevailing north or north-east and south or south-east directions, a minimum 4.3 Pa of Global Pressure Differential of Dwelling Units located at building mid height level.

OR

Step 2
Use of ventilation simulation modelling and analysis or wind tunnel testing to identify the most effective building design and layout to achieve good natural ventilation.

Note:
Development scoring for 1.03c (i) Step 2- Ventilation Simulation Modelling is not eligible to score under 1.03c (ii)

OR

Step 3
Thermal comfort modelling shall be performed based on the following PMV equation and comply with the stated PMV range

PMV = -11.7853 + 0.4232T - 0.57889V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMV Range</th>
<th>PPD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-0.5 &lt; PMV &lt; +0.5</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where PMV is Predicted Mean Vote

PPD is Predicted Percentage Dissatisfied

T is indoor air temperature (°C). Baseline of T is 29.5°C

V is indoor wind speed (m/s)

3 points if the development has good natural ventilation – i.e. a minimum 70% of the selected units with minimum weighted average wind velocity of 0.60 m/s

Points scored = (% of selected typical units with good natural ventilation)/7

(up to 10 points)

1 point if the development complies with the thermal comfort criteria
(ii) Effective building layout design and unit design reduce the need for using air-conditioning.

Design for air flow within dwelling units

- **Building layout design**: Proper design of building layout that utilizes prevailing wind conditions to achieve adequate cross ventilation.

- **Dwelling unit design**: Good ventilation in indoor units through sufficient openings.

**Note:**

*Development scoring for 1.03c (i) Ventilation Simulation Step 2 is not eligible to score under 1.03c (ii)*

<p>| 0.5 point for every 10% of units with window openings facing north <strong>AND</strong> south directions |
| 0.5 point for every 10% of living rooms and bedrooms designed with true cross ventilation |
| (Up to 7 points) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 2 – Building Energy Performance</th>
<th>Green Mark Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.01 Energy Efficiency</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.01a Air Conditioning System Efficiency</strong></td>
<td>Cap at 6 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use energy efficient air-conditioners that are certified under the Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme or equivalent COP (Coefficient of Performance).</td>
<td>Air-conditioners labelled with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four ticks – 3 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Five ticks – 5 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project team shall demonstrate through ventilation simulation modelling and analysis e.g. computer fluid computation (CFD) to ensure that hot air can be effectively discharged and the declared efficiency of the air-conditioning system can achieve. Details for the housing of the condenser units such as clearance spaces and screens shall be considered.</td>
<td>Extent of coverage: At least 80% of air-conditioners used in all dwelling units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
<td>1 point for using CFD to ensure effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For developments where air-conditioners are not provided, points will be scored and prorated under <strong>1.03c i)</strong> for Ventilation Performance</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 point for design with adequate clearance distance for condenser units and screens for condenser units shall be more than or equal to 70% of free area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.01b Lighting Efficiency</strong></td>
<td>Cap at 4 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage the use of energy efficient lighting in common areas to minimise energy consumption from lighting usage while maintaining proper lighting level.</td>
<td>0.12 point for every percentage improvement in the lighting power budget <strong>above 10% improvement over baseline</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline</strong> = Maximum lighting power budget stated in S$530</td>
<td>Points scored = 0.12 x (% improvement-10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.02c Car Park Energy</strong></td>
<td>Cap at 2 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage the use of energy efficient design and control of ventilation systems in car parks</td>
<td>Naturally ventilated car parks – 2 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Car parks are designed with natural ventilation</td>
<td>Mode of mechanical ventilation provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Mechanical ventilated car parks with CO sensors installed to regulate the ventilation required.</td>
<td>Fume extract – 1.5 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
<td>Mechanical ventilated with or without supply (air) – 1 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where there is a combination of different ventilation mode adopted for car park design, the points obtained will be prorated accordingly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2.02a Energy Efficient Practices, Design and Features | Encourage the use of energy efficient features which are innovative and have positive environmental impact. Use of the following energy efficient features such as:  
(i) Gas water heater or energy efficient heat pump water heater  
(ii) Heat recovery system  
(iii) Regenerative lift  
(iv) Energy labelled appliances such as 4 ticks refrigerator, 5 ticks clothes dryer and 5 ticks TV  
(v) Calculation of Energy Efficiency Index (EEI)  
(vi) Others |
| Cap at 5 points |  
1 point for high impact item ≥ 80%  
0.5 point for low impact item ≥ 50% |
| 2.03a Feasibility Study | To conduct a feasibility study on harnessing solar energy, covering the intent, scope and assessment of the proposed project, the technical and financial aspects and also include roof spatial optimisation. |
| Cap at 0.5 point | 0.5 point |
| 2.03b Solar Ready Roof | Solar ready roof includes the structural readiness, roof layout and electrical readiness provision as follows:  
- **Structural readiness**: Roof to be designed to accommodate an optimised easy structural installation of solar panels on rooftop spaces  
- **Electrical readiness**: Provisions to be put in place to accommodate an optimised easy electrical installation of solar panels on rooftop spaces  
- **Spatial readiness**: Roof to be designed to optimise the available non-shaded rooftop area for photovoltaic adoption of roof spatial optimization. |
| Cap at 1.5 points | 0.5 point each |
| 2.03c Replacement Energy | To encourage annual replacement of electricity (based on building electricity consumption) by renewable energy. |
| Cap at 6 points | 1 point for every 1% replacement of electricity replacement (exclude household’s usage) by renewable energy |
### Part 3 – Resource Stewardship

#### Green Mark Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.01 Water</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.01a Water Efficiency Measures</strong></td>
<td>Cap at 9 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce potable water consumption through the use of water efficient fittings/products and systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Dwelling units – Provision of products that are certified under WELS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Basin taps and mixers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sink taps and mixers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Shower taps and mixers or Showerheads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dual Flush flushing cisterns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Clothes washing machines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Provision of water efficient automated irrigation system and/or drought tolerant plants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Automated irrigation system with sensor control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Drought tolerant plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating based on Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme (WELS)</th>
<th>Points scored based on the number, water efficiency rating of the products used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weightage</td>
<td>Up to 7 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.5 point for every 25% of landscape area served</th>
<th>0.5 point for every 20% of landscape area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Up to 2 points)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.01b Water Usage Monitoring</th>
<th>Cap at 1 point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilitate setting of water consumption reduction targets and continual monitoring through the provision of water meters for major water uses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Private meters</td>
<td>0.5 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Smart remote metering system</td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.01c Alternative Water Sources</th>
<th>Cap at 3 points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Encourage the use of alternative water sources to reduce potable water consumption for general application and use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) NEWater supply</td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) On-site recycled water</td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Rainwater harvested</td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.02 Materials</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.02a Sustainable Construction</strong></td>
<td>Cap at 8 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Conservation and Resource Recovery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To reward conservation of existing building structures and recovery of demolished building materials for reuse or recycling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where existing building structures on site are demolished, 1 point can be awarded for enhanced demolition protocol, where a recovery rate of &gt;35%</td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
crushed concrete waste from the demolished building is sent to approve recyclers with proper facilities.

### ii) Resource Optimisation

#### Part 1. Concrete Usage Index (CUI)

To optimise concrete use through the calculation of the project’s Concrete Usage Index (CUI) and encourage adoption of sustainable building systems.

**Adoption of sustainable building systems**

Examples of sustainable building systems:

- Pre-stressed Concrete Elements
- Hollow Core or Voided Concrete Elements
- Light Weight Concrete Elements
- *High Strength Concrete Elements*
- Structural Steel Elements
- Composite Structural Elements
- Engineered Timber Elements
- Prefabricated Prefinished Volumetric Construction (PPVC)
- Precast Concrete Elements
- Leave-in Formwork
- Others (to be accepted by BCA on a case-by-case basis)

*Refers to concrete grade >60MPa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CUI</td>
<td>Cap at 4 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption of Sustainable Building Systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CUI:**

Points shall be scored for CUI are based on the following table:

*Refers to concrete grade >60MPa*

### Table 3.02a-1 CUI scoring Matrix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project’s CUI</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.60</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.50</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.45</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.40</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.35</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adoption of sustainable building systems**

Points shall be scored for the adoption of key/distinctive sustainable building systems (refer to Table below) based upon the extent of their use as a percentage of the constructed floor area (CFA).

### Table 3.02a-2 Extent of use Matrix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent of use</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total coverage area ≤ 25% of CFA</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total coverage area ≤ 50% of CFA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total coverage area ≤ 75% of CFA</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 2. Low-Carbon Concrete

To replace the use of concrete within a project with green cements and recycled aggregates

Applicable for superstructure works only.

Cap at 3 points

Use of recycled/ engineered aggregates e.g. RCA and WCS

0.5 points can be scored for every 5% replacement by mass of coarse and/or fine aggregates with recycled/ engineered aggregates from approved sources for the superstructure concrete.

However, the use of coarse and fine recycled/ engineered aggregates in structural applications shall be limited to 10% replacement by mass unless approval is obtained from the relevant authorities.

Usage should not fall below 1.5% x GFA for coarse recycled/ engineered aggregates and 0.75% x GFA for fine recycled/engineered fine aggregates.

(Up to 1 point)

Clinker Content:

Up to 2 points can be scored for the use of concrete containing clinker ≤400 kg/m3 for grades up to C50/60 for ≥80% of the applicable super-structural concrete by volume, according to the performance requirements in the specifications. Tiered points will also be awarded for using concrete certified by SGBC based on the extent of environmental friendliness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>*Concrete Categories</th>
<th>Points (or points tier)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncertified concrete with clinker content ≤400 kg/m3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBC-certified 1-Tick concrete</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBC-certified 2-Tick concrete</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBC-certified 3-Tick concrete</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: All SGBC-certified concrete are deemed to have fulfilled the requirement of clinker content <400kg/m³

(Up to 2 points)

3.02b Embodied Energy

This involves the computation of the carbon footprint of the development and the building life cycle analysis to better quantify the environmental impact of a building and raise awareness among key decision makers.

Cap at 2 points

Use of BCA Online Embodied Carbon Calculator to compute carbon emission of various building materials (as shown in table below)

Up to 2 points can be scored for computing the carbon footprint of the development:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declaration of Concrete, Glass and Steel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration of additional materials</td>
<td>0.25 points per material (cap at 1 point)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.02c  Sustainable Products

(i) Functional Systems

The use of material and products in a building has a direct impact on the quality of the environment.

Reduced use of products should be encouraged to reduce waste and embodied carbon in buildings.

Where building uses only necessary and required products; such products should be those certified by the approved local certification bodies to help designers and consumers make informed choice in selecting products that are manufactured responsibly and has low or no emission that is detrimental to the wellbeing of the users and occupants.

Products used in building are categorized into 6 functional systems and a singular products category and points are scored by categories.

(ii) Singular Sustainable Products outside of Functional Systems

To encourage the use of sustainable products that do not fall into the functional systems such as

- Hardscape - Includes items such as composite timber decking, outdoor play equipment, pre-cast kerbs and drains, wheel stoppers in car parks, drainage cells etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional System Category</th>
<th>Base Group (To score this group prior to score for Finishes Group)</th>
<th>Finishes Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Wall</td>
<td>Coverage &gt;60%</td>
<td>Coverage &gt;60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Floor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Wall</td>
<td>1 (coverage &gt;80%)</td>
<td>2 (coverage &gt;80%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>0.5 (coverage &gt;80%)</td>
<td>0.5 (coverage &gt;80%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common area only (exclude residential units)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional System Category</th>
<th>Base Group (To score this group prior to score for Finishes Group)</th>
<th>Finishes Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Wall</td>
<td>Coverage &gt;80%</td>
<td>Coverage &gt;80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Floor</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Wall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The coverage for External wall and Roof system shall be >80% for both tables

(Up to 6 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular products category</th>
<th>Coverage &gt;80%</th>
<th>0.25 point per product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardscape &amp; Softscape &amp; Building Equipment &amp; Fixtures etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Building services - Mechanical, electrical and plumbing equipment or products such as chillers, circuit boards, transformers, water pipes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.03 Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.03a Environmental Construction Management Plan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage holistic environmental management plan to facilitate better environmental performance of construction process and waste minimisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap at 1 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **3.03b Operational Waste Management** |
| Encourage the provision of dedicated facilities for recycling purposes. |
| Cap at 3 points |
| 1 point |
| (i) Provision of recycling facilities in common areas for collection and storage of different recyclable waste such as paper, glass, metal and plastic in commingled or sorted form. |
| 1 point |
| (ii) Provision of facilities for the storage and composting of horticultural waste in common areas. |
| 1 point |
| (iii) Web portal or dashboard which promotes recycling efforts |
| 1 point |
### Part 4 – Smart and Healthy Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.01 Indoor Air Quality</th>
<th>Green Mark Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.01a Occupant Comfort</strong></td>
<td>Cap at 2 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For design taking into account of non-prevailing wind and without the use of air-conditioner: To encourage provision of assisted mechanism to achieve thermal comfort for occupant residential spaces</td>
<td>For living room only - 1 point For all living room, bedrooms – 2 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.01b Contaminants</strong></td>
<td>Cap at 6 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) More Stringent VOC Limits for Interior Fittings and Finishes Minimise airborne contaminants, mainly from inside sources to promote a healthy indoor environment. To encourage use of low VOC emitting interior finishes that are certified by approved local certification bodies</td>
<td>Points scored based on extent of coverage and the % of applicable areas with such provision:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adhesives &amp; sealants (including tile grouting)</td>
<td>1 point for one main category of finishes (excluding tiles) for ≥ 90% of applicable areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Floor coverings such as carpets, laminates and vinyl flooring (excluding tiles)</td>
<td>3 points for all finishes for ≥ 90% of applicable areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ceiling coverings such as ceiling boards,</td>
<td>(Up to 3 points)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Wall coverings (excluding tiles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Varnish, stains, lacquers or other trims (including doors and furniture)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Waste Disposal Minimise airborne contaminants from waste by locating refuse chutes or waste disposal area at open ventilated areas such as service balconies or common corridors.</td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Indoor Air Quality in Wet Areas Provision of adequate natural ventilation and daylighting in wet areas such as kitchens, bathrooms and toilets. Fumes from stove(s) should be adequately ventilated to exterior, instead of spreading to other occupied spaces</td>
<td>Points scored based on the % of applicable areas with such provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 point for 50% to 90% of applicable areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 points for ≥ 90% of applicable areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Up to 2 points)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.02 Spatial Quality

#### 4.02a Lighting

(i) **Effective Daylighting**

To encourage effective daylighting and potential for visual discomfort mitigation strategies in residential units; in bedrooms, living room, family room and study room.

Two methods are available for evaluating and reporting of daylight provision

(i) Simplified Daylit Area Matrix

(ii) Full simulation – refer to Simulation guideline

For Exemplary Daylit Dwelling Design

Each Residential unit to meet DA$_{200lux}$, 50% minimum in 75% (exclude area with glare) of applicable area to qualify in the count of number of residential units are daylit.

\[
\text{Total Residential Units meet the daylit requirement} \times 100\% \times 3 \text{ points}
\]

\[
\text{Total Number of Units}
\]

For acceptable Daylit Dwelling Design

Each Residential units to meet DA$_{200lux}$, 50% minimum in 60% (exclude area with glare) of applicable area to qualify in the count of number of residential units are daylit.

\[
\text{Total Residential Units meet the daylit requirement} \times 100\% \times 2 \text{ points}
\]

\[
\text{Total Number of Units}
\]

(Up to 3 points)

(ii) **Potential Glare and daylight control measures**

Simple strategies to allow building occupants to adjust their environment to reduce discomfort glare during certain times of the day, whilst allowing effective daylight to enter functional areas

Provision of any of the following strategies for at least 90% of residential units with glare:

- Blinds and Screens
- Light shelf
- Glazing treatments (Variable opacity glazing, bi-level glazing)

Note: for projects using simulation method; the strategies used for glare mitigation must be shown in simulation that it is effective in mitigation.

(0.5 point)

(iii) **Daylighting in common areas**

To encourage effective daylighting

(i) Staircases

(ii) Corridors & Lift Lobbies

(iii) Car parks

The provision of daylit spaces will be prorated to the extent of coverage (by number)

0.5 point each (prorated by numbers)

(Up to 1.5 points)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.02b Acoustics</th>
<th>Cap at 2 points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(i) Acoustics Planning</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural design to avoid windows of living rooms and bedrooms to be in immediate proximity/facing to noise sources within site boundary and 70 metres away from building boundary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise sources include:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Category 1 and category 2 road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) MRT tracks and stations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(ii) Acoustics Design</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoustic design report meeting relevant authority’s requirement with an aggregate area of not less than 10% of the room/space to be ventilated. Credit is given for implementation of recommendations stated in the report to meet acoustic requirement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.02c Wellbeing</th>
<th>Cap at 2 points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(i) Biophilic Design</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including elements of nature in comfortable spaces to nurture the human-nature relationship is important for the health and happiness of the building users.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Provision of nature in common areas:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Daylighting and natural ventilation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Water features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Extensive greenery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Fauna, beyond insect species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Natural landscape and ecosystems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Provision of indirect experience of nature in building design:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Images of nature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Use of natural materials like wood and stone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Use of natural colours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Adoption of naturalistic shapes and forms (including plants and animals)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Demonstrate the passage of time and age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Use of natural geometrics including “Golden Ratio” and “Fibonacci Sequence”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Adoption of biomimicry (such as super tree structure in Garden by the Bay)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adoption of Biophilic and Wellbeing Design</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Up to 1 point)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional 1 point can be scored under Advanced Green Effort – 5.04 Social Benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III) Provision of features to facilitate experience of space and place:

   a) Design incorporating at least 2 distinct areas of prospect and refuge such as balconies, designated lookout areas along corridors
   b) Design incorporating organised complexity such as complicated patterned façade design
   c) Design incorporating integration of parts to wholes
   d) Provision of at least 3 different transitional environments between spaces such as sheltered walkway to car park, porches that link indoor to outdoor areas.
   e) Facilitate wayfinding in terms of locality and map provision in the whole development
   f) Designate as least 2 cultural defined locations

IV) Provision of space in common areas for lifestyle wellbeing:

   a) Designated gardening/farming areas
   b) Playground
   c) Fitness corner
   d) Dedicated running tracks with marked distance information
   e) Designated areas for wellness activities with peaceful ambience

(ii) Universal Design Mark

Adopt a user-centric philosophy in design, operations and maintenance.

| UD Mark Certified or Gold Award (0.5 point) |
| UD Mark GoldPLUS or Platinum Award (1 point) |

4.03 Smart Building Operations

4.03a Energy Monitoring

To encourage tracking a building and residents’ energy use with data presented in a relevant manner to engage occupants to be involved in managing energy consumption, through open standards to future-proof Cap at 2 points
the building’s network and facilitate exchange of data with other systems.

- Provision of a power meter with dashboard in the form of digital displays in common areas, or web-based and mobile applications. 0.5 point
- Provision of a power meter with dashboard made available to residents / occupants, showing the energy consumption in their respective dwellings.
- Using BACnet, Modbus or any other non-proprietary protocol as the network backbone for the building management system (BMS), with the system being able to provide scheduled export of a set of any chosen data points to commonly used file formats. 1 point

**4.03b Demand Control**

To encourage adoption of automated controllers in managing energy/resources consumption in the common areas of residential developments.

- Provision of timer sensors / controls for lighting and ventilation systems in community spaces such as link buildings, community halls, etc. 0.5 point each
- Provision of Bi-level motion sensors for artificial lighting systems in >80% of the common areas.
- Provision of car park guidance system in multi-storey car parks.
- Others (to be accepted by BCA on a case-to-case basis)

**4.03c Integration and Analytics**

To encourage innovative and integrative use of sensor and motion data for optimizing or attaining persistence of high performance and energy efficiency of the residential development.

- Provision of website and/or accessible monthly readout per residential block / unit to engage residents. 1 point each
- Provision of energy portal and/or dashboard for residential development management team.
- Others (to be accepted by BCA on a case-to-case basis)
4.03d System Handover and Documentation

To encourage systems verification and to ensure operational continuity from construction to building maintenance and operation.

- Proper system verification and handover of higher-order functional and system level performance of buildings control systems, mechanical systems and electrical systems. The project shall demonstrate a commitment to comply with verification requirements and show evidence of relevant schedules and documentation per residential block.

- Proper system verification and handover of applicable mechanical and electrical systems. The project shall demonstrate a commitment to comply with verification requirements and show evidence of relevant schedules and documentation per residential unit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 5 – Advanced Green Efforts</th>
<th>Green Mark Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.01 Enhanced Performance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cap at 15 points</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5.01a Passive Design Strategies | Extent of Coverage: 80% of applicable areas  
1 point for each strategy  
(Up to 3 points) |
| To encourage design that optimises prevailing wind conditions and facilitates air flow such as  
- For development with multiple blocks, staggering the blocks such that blocks behind are able to receive wind penetrating through the gaps between the blocks in the front row or arrange building according to ascending height with lower height in front and towards the direction of prevailing wind  
- Provision of either void decks at the ground floor or void spaces in between buildings to encourage air flow through and around buildings  
- Carry out macro ventilation simulation to check block layout to ensure passive design been considered from the early design stage |
| 5.01b Sustainable Stormwater Management | 1 point for projects certified under PUB ABC Waters ‘Gold Class’ certification |
| To reduce storm surges and improve quality of water entering the public drains through infiltration or design features. |
| 5.01c Wind Driven Rain Simulation | 1 point to conduct wind driven rain simulation to identify effective building design and layout  
1 point for implementation of recommendations |
| To encourage design that uses wind driven rain simulation modelling to identify effective building design and layout that minimises the impact of wind-driven rain into naturally ventilated common areas such as lift lobbies and corridor areas where there might be concerns, drop-off area and communal space such as sky garden. |
| 5.01d Energy Efficient Features | 1 point for window to wall ratio (WWR) of less than 0.5  
0.5 point for WWR that is between 0.5 to 0.8  
2 points for more than 50% of building facades  
1 point for at least 25% of building facades |
| To encourage the use of energy efficient features which are innovative and have positive environmental impact in terms of energy saving.  
- Use of thermal insulation or cool paints on the east and west facing external walls  
- Provision of vertical greenery system on building facades abutting the living rooms, dining areas and bedrooms of dwelling units |
### 5.01e Additional Replacement Energy

To encourage additional replacement of electricity (based on building electricity consumption) by renewable energy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% replacement of electricity (exclude household’s usage) by renewable energy</th>
<th>1 point for every 10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Up to 10 points)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.01f Smart Water Management System

Provision of smart home water management system to facilitate further water reduction opportunities and to encourage water saving habits.

- System/device that allows homeowners to access to their own water usage data: 1 point
- System/device that provides homeowners the breakdown of their major water uses: 2 points

### 5.01g Smart BIM

To encourage the use of Smart BIM:

- 4D(Time) BIM: 1 point each
- 5D(Cost) BIM
- 6D(Facilities Management) BIM

To use BCA supported BIM based Concrete Usage Index (CUI) calculator to calculate CUI.

1 point (Up to 3 points)

### 5.01h Sustainable Products

To encourage the use of products with a Very Good rating (2 ticks) or above under the Singapore Green Building Product (SGBP) certification scheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tick Rating</th>
<th>Additional Green Effort (by products)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 ticks- 0.25</td>
<td>Functional system and Singular Products - Up to 2 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ticks- 0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ticks- 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Up to 2 points)
### 5.01i Embodied Energy
To encourage additional effort in the computation of the carbon footprint of the development and the building life cycle analysis to better quantify the environmental impact of a building and raise awareness among key decision makers, such as:

- Provide own material emission factors through BCA’s online embodied carbon calculator
- Computing the carbon footprint of the entire development and develop detailed carbon footprint report based on ALL the materials used within the project. (2 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.25 points per material</th>
<th>(Up to 1 point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 points</td>
<td>(Up to 3 points)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.01j Clean Outdoor Air
Provision of a space/room in the unit with minimum outdoor air in occupant space when windows are closed, particularly when there is poor outdoor air quality condition

- Provision of clean outdoor air (2 points)
  
  $[0.3 \text{ l/s per m}^2 \text{ floor area for that space/room}]$

- Provision of portable air cleaner for more than 80% of the units (0.5 point)

  (Up to 2 points)

### 5.01k Smart Building Operations
To encourage innovative smart building operations.

- Car park data collection system with open-protocol support for lighting / space control 1 point
- Integration of systems for energy savings, etc. 0.5 point
- Mobile application for monitoring / controlling of electrical / water consumption 0.5 point

### 5.01l Other green features
To encourage the use of other green features that are innovative and have positive environmental impact.

- Extent of coverage: **80%** of the applicable equipment type or product

  1 point for high impact item ≥ 80%
  0.5 point for low impact item ≥ 50%

  (Up to 2 points)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.02 Demonstrating Cost Effective Design</td>
<td>Cap at 2 points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.02a Cost neutral design</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage projects that can demonstrate that they have achieved high levels of environmental performance without an increased capital expenditure. The project is designed with zero green premium when compared to conventional building design that meets the code and regulatory requirements.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.03 Complementary Certifications</td>
<td>Cap at 1 point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.03a Complementary certifications</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage the use of an approved local or international rating tool that rates sustainability beyond the built environment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.04 Social Benefits</td>
<td>Cap at 2 points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.04a Social benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 point each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To encourage projects that demonstrate their social benefits or how social sustainability has been incorporated into the project. This can (but not limited to) include efforts that demonstrate enhanced considerations to wellbeing, community integration efforts and clean energy purchase through leasing contracts.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Design Stage and Verification Requirements

0. Pre-requisite Requirements

The pre-requisites for Green Mark 2016 sets the minimum environmental considerations that a project shall demonstrate based on industry norms. It includes provisions from the Singapore Standards, as well as regulations by other government bodies where relevant. The pre-requisite section has been organised to lead the project team through the various performance requirements necessary to achieve the level of rating desired.

The pre-requisites for respective Green Mark rating must be achieved in order to progress to score Green Mark points in the 5 main green mark sections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Pre-Requisite Requirement</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>GoldPLUS</th>
<th>Platinum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.1</td>
<td>Greenery Provision</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2pts</td>
<td>2.5pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.2</td>
<td>Residential Envelope and Roof Thermal Transfer</td>
<td>&lt;=25W/m²</td>
<td>&lt;=22W/m² (3pts)</td>
<td>&lt;=20W/m² (5pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West, south-west and north-west facades of development</td>
<td>&lt;=25W/m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The U-value for roof shall not exceed 0.8W/m²K for light weight roof, 1.1W/m²K for medium weight group, 1.5W/m²K for heavy weight roof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.3</td>
<td>Ventilation Performance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum 70% of selected typical dwelling units with good natural ventilation* Common areas are to be designated as naturally ventilated spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.4</td>
<td>Air Tightness and Leakage</td>
<td>For windows and curtain water systems, air leakage rates shall not exceed the limit specified in SS212 and SS381 respectively</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.5</td>
<td>Vertical Transportation Efficiency</td>
<td>All lifts to be equipped with VVVF drives and sleep mode features</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.6</td>
<td>Air Conditioning System Efficiency</td>
<td>At least 3 ticks</td>
<td>At least 5 ticks (5pts)</td>
<td>At least 5 ticks (5pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.7</td>
<td>Lighting Efficiency</td>
<td>At least 10% improvement in lighting power budget over baseline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.8</td>
<td>Renewable Energy Feasibility Study</td>
<td>For buildings with a footprint ≥1,000m²</td>
<td>0.5pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.9</td>
<td>Water Fittings in Common Facilities</td>
<td>The project shall demonstrate the use of water efficient fittings that meet minimum requirements stated in table</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.10</td>
<td>Sustainable Construction</td>
<td>0.5pt</td>
<td>2pts</td>
<td>3.5pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.11</td>
<td>Embodied Energy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.12</td>
<td>Sustainable Products</td>
<td>2pts</td>
<td>3pts</td>
<td>4pts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.13</td>
<td>Low Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Paints</td>
<td>Low VOC paints used for at least 90% of internal painted areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * Complementary methods to compliance are available as described in 1.03c
1. Climatic Responsive Design

Buildings serve as structures sheltering their occupants from the variable external climate. With this consideration, the built form should be considered to maximise its response to the local tropical climate, and establish a contemporary tropical vernacular. By appreciating the site context, building designers can capitalise on the physical environment and recognise opportunities for the urban built form to maximise responsive design. Consideration of the building’s human centricity and whether it is in sync with its surrounding context should also be given due account. It is paramount for such climatically contextual design to be weaved into the early thinking of building design, and this is enabled through upstream effective leadership, supported by a collaborative process of design with the partnership of relevant stakeholders.

P.1 – P.4 Prerequisites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.01 Leadership</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.02 Urban Harmony</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.03 Tropicality</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Green Efforts</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
P.1 Greenery Provision

Intent

To enhance biodiversity through the integration of lush greenery provision, preservation of existing trees and sustainable landscape management. In addition, to reduce storm surges and improve quality of water entering the public drains through introduction of waterscape within the development.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Applicable for the following Award levels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GoldPLUS</th>
<th>Platinum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Plot Ratio</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assessment

Option 1: Minimum Green Plot Ratio (GnPR):

OR

Option 2: For projects with limited scope for green spaces, projects can opt to score 2.0 points for GoldPLUS or 2.5 Points for Platinum under Indicator 1.02b Integrated Landscape and Waterscape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GM score under 1.02b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GoldPLUS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

For Option 1, submission of the following:

- Plan or layout showing the site area as well as the greenery that is provided within the development, including a listing of the number of trees, palms, shrubs, turf and the respective sub category and LAI values
- Calculation showing the extent of the greenery provision and derivation of the GnPR

For Option 2, refer to respective sub-indicators under 1.02b Integrated Landscape and Waterscape

Verification (As Built):
For Option 1, submission of the following:

- As-built landscape drawings and delivery orders of the plants
- Re-computation of GnPR for any reduction in greenery from design stage

For Option 2, refer to respective sub-indicators under 1.02b Integrated Landscape and Waterscape

P.2 Residential Envelope and Roof Thermal Transfer

Intent

To reduce air conditioning energy consumption to cool the indoor environment of residential building due to thermal heat gain through the building façade.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

The residential envelope thermal transmittance value (RETV) of the building, as determined in accordance with the formula set out in the “Code on Envelope Thermal Performance for Buildings” issued by the Commissioner of Building Control, shall not exceed the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Award</th>
<th>RETV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>25W/m² or lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoldPLUS</td>
<td>22W/m² or lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>20W/m² or lower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applicable for all Award levels:

The RETV of west, south-west and north-west facades of all buildings within development should not exceed maximum RETV of 25W/m².

The average thermal transmittance (U-value) for the gross area of the building’s roof shall not exceed the following limits:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Weight Group</th>
<th>Weight Range (kg/m²)</th>
<th>Maximum U-value (W/m²K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50 to 230</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>&gt; 230</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The roof limits stipulated do not apply to open sided sheds, linkways, covered walkways, store rooms, utility rooms, plant rooms and equipment rooms.
Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:
Submission of the following:

- RETV and roof U-value calculation
- Architectural elevation drawings showing the composition of the different façade or wall systems that are relevant for the computation of RETV and roof U-value
- Architectural plan layouts and elevations showing all the air-conditioning areas
- Extracts of the tender specification or material schedules showing the material properties of the façade, external walls and roof

Verification (As Built):
Submission of the following:

- Purchase orders/delivery orders of the façade, roof and external wall system
- As-built material schedules showing the material properties of the façade, roof and external walls
- Revised RETV calculation in the event of any design changes that negatively affect the RETV
- Revised roof U-value calculation in the event of any design changes that negatively affect the roof U-value

P.3 Ventilation Performance

Intent
To encourage the design for effective natural ventilation for thermal comfort, indoor environmental quality for all naturally ventilated spaces.

Scope
Applicable to residential buildings with GFA ≥ 2,000m².

Applicable for the following Award levels:

| Platinum |

Assessment
The CFD simulations or wind tunnel testing are to be conducted based on the requirements within Annex A: Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation Methodology and Requirements and with reference to sub-indicator 1.03c (i) Demonstrate Effective Natural Ventilation.

To be eligible for Green Mark Platinum rating, it is a requirement to use ventilation simulation modelling and analysis or wind tunnel testing to identify the most effective building design and layout. The simulation results and the recommendations derived are to be implemented to ensure good natural ventilation. Projects are given three pathways to comply with:
Step 1
For project that meets the primary evaluation parameters, to conduct decoupled units simulation and a minimum 70% of the selected typical dwelling units should have a weighted average wind velocity of 0.60 m/s

OR

Step 2
For project that cannot meet the primary evaluation parameters, to conduct full scale simulation and a minimum 70% of the selected typical dwelling units should have a weighted average wind velocity of 0.60 m/s;

OR

Step 3
For project that cannot meet step 1 or step 2 but with a minimum 70% of selected typical dwelling units achieving “moderate” natural ventilation (with minimum weighted average wind velocity of 0.2m/s), to comply with the thermal comfort criteria.

Thermal comfort modelling shall be performed based on the following PMV equation and comply with the stated PMV range

\[ PMV = -11.7853 + 0.4232T - 0.57889V \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMV Range</th>
<th>PPD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-0.5&lt;PMV&lt;+0.5*</td>
<td>&lt;10*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where
PMV is Predicted Mean Vote
PPD is Predicted Percentage Dissatisfied
T is indoor air temperature (°C). Baseline of T is 29.5°C
V is indoor wind speed (m/s)

Home buyers are allowed to opt out of the scheme, of which developers must include the provision of mechanical aid/ fan into sales & purchase agreement. Such sales & purchase agreement and opt-out agreement must be produced during verification stage.

Other than dwelling units, common areas such as staircases and lobbies (excluding those that are located in basement areas) should also be designed to be naturally ventilated (i.e. to provide openable windows or other openings with aggregate area of not less than 5% of the space required to be ventilated).
Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

The ventilation simulation report shall be prepared and submitted in accordance with sub-indicator 1.03c (i) and assessed by a BCA CFD assessor as per requirements for 1.03c (i) Demonstrate Effective Natural Ventilation

Verification (As Built):

As per sub-indicator 1.03c (i) Demonstrate Effective Natural Ventilation

P.4 Air Tightness and Leakage

Intent

Minimising air infiltration through the building envelope.

Scope

Applicable to all windows and curtain walls on the building envelope.

Assessment

For windows and curtain wall systems, air leakage rates shall not exceed the limit specified in SS 212 – Specification for Aluminium Alloy Windows and SS 381 – Materials and Performance Tests for Aluminium Curtain Walls respectively.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Extracts of the tender specification showing compliance to SS212 or SS381 air leakage rates.

Verification (As Built):

Windows and curtain wall systems air leakage rates test report showing compliance to SS212 or SS381.
1.01 Leadership

The long-term sustainability of the built environment, economy and society depends on the collective leadership of building owners in driving sustainable buildings in partnership with the end users of the building. Effective leadership is needed to influence and drive creative, organisational and technical improvements to the overall environmental credentials of projects, from the initial stages of the project through to building occupation and operation. Upstream leadership can push the boundary of projects’ fundamental requirements and is the key towards shifting the needle towards climatic responsive design. This is supported by an integrated design process that resonates among the stakeholders, a strong design team and a shared vision of building a sustainable development and how the vision could be achieved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.01a Climatic &amp; Contextually Responsive Brief</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01b Integrative Design Process</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01c Environmental Credentials of Project Team</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01d Building Information Modelling</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.01e User Engagement</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Advanced Green Efforts** 3
1.01a Climatic & Contextually Responsive Brief

Intent

Conceptualization of clear environmental sustainability targets and design approaches early at the onset of the project.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climatic &amp; Culturally Responsive Brief</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demonstration of the above process through two parts:

**Strategic Definition** – Preliminary definition of the client’s sustainable aspirations for the project and identification of its green potential benchmarked against similar projects. Feasibility studies involving assessments of options against functional requirements and potential constraints should be prepared to rationalise the brief.

**Preparation and Brief** – Setting of agreed achievable formal sustainability targets for the project. In addition to the project’s targeted Green Mark rating, such targets should involve specific sustainable outcomes and indicators. The selection, deployment and responsibilities of the project team, builders and building operators in order to ensure an optimised building should be detailed as well. This includes the identification of at least one member of the project team to take the lead in coordinating sustainability efforts and tracking of the targets throughout the building design, construction and handover phase.

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of written statements, reports, documents, correspondences and notes of discussion demonstrating the particular project’s briefing process, endorsed by the client or client’s representative and acknowledged by the key project team members.

1.01b Integrative Design Process

Intent

Develop collaborative framework for the project team during the briefing, concept design and technical design phase to address the various needs of all stakeholders to achieve the common targets results in a more balanced and optimized design outcome.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.
Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrative Design Process</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demonstration of the above process through:

- Appointment of all relevant consultants early in the design phase
- Identification of responsible parties within the team to implement sustainability goals and targets
- Detailing of sustainable design methodology action plans and progress
- Addressing of opportunities and challenges with integrative team strategies to achieve the targets
- Organising of design charrettes at key stages within the project design

Definitions

Design charrette: A collaborative meeting for design and planning. The aim of design charrettes is for the team to jointly set and review sustainability targets, progress and outcomes. They serve as platforms for the various disciplines within the project team to voice opportunities to optimise design, and for the team to work together to evaluate the opportunities against other constraints.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

- Reports, documents, correspondences and notes of discussions at the various project stages demonstrating the integrative design process
- Evidences of the implementation of design optimisation arising from the charrettes discussions

1.01c Environmental Credentials of Project Team

Intent

This pertains to the appointment of environmental specialists at building design, construction and operation stages.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Individuals</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green and Gracious Builder</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Companies</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cap at 2 points
**Green Individuals:**

0.25 points shall be awarded for a Certified Green Mark Manager (GMM) or Green Mark Facilities Manager (GMFM).
0.5 points shall be awarded for a Green Mark Professional (GMP) or Green Mark Facilities Professional (GMFP).

**Green and Gracious Builder:**

Up to 0.5 point shall be awarded where the main builder is a BCA certified Green and Gracious Builder. 0.25 point for Certified and Merit or 0.5 point for Excellent and Star rating

**Green Companies:**

0.5 point shall be awarded where at least 3 of the following are ISO 14001 certified: Architect, M&E Engineer, C&S Engineer, Developer and Main Contractor.
0.5 point shall be awarded for each SGBC Green Services Certified firm.

**Documentary Evidences**

At Design Stage:

- Certified true copy of the certificate of Green Mark Manager (GMM)/ Green Mark Facility Manager (GMFM)/ Green Mark Professional (GMP)/ Green Mark Facility Professional (GMFP) where applicable and a confirmation of their involvement and contribution in the project
- Certified true copy of the main builder’s Green and Gracious Builder award
- Certified true copy of the ISO 14000 certificate of developer, main contractor, M&E consultant, C&S engineer and architect where applicable
- Extracts of SGBC certified companies from SGBC website

**Worked Example**

A project has the following members in its project team.

- A certified Green Mark Manager who is actively involved in leading the sustainable design process during throughout the various project stages (0.25 point)
- BCA certified Green and Gracious Builder (Star level) (0.5 point)
- The Architect and Developer are ISO 14001 certified (0.5 point)
- The Architect and M&E Engineer are SGBC Certified companies (0.5 point)

Therefore, points scored for 1.01c = 1.75 points

**1.01d Building Information Modelling (BIM)**

**Intent**

BIM can be used as a tool for coordination and design integration, enabling optimisation of resources and downstream building performance.

**Scope**

Applicable to all building developments.
Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of BIM for clash detection purposes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of BIM for environmental analysis and building performance simulation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SMART BIM (Advanced Green Efforts)**

3

**BIM**

Also referred to as social BIM or collaborative BIM, integrative BIM refers to the use of a coordinated BIM modelling framework that harmonises the various disciplines’ designs in a 3D environment, to facilitate the co-ordinated spatial design and reduce clashes during construction. Integrative BIM models can also be used to form the base models for various building performance simulations, the results of which can be used to further optimise the building design. Many performance plug-ins are being developed that can evaluate building energy use, façade heat gains and ETTV, lighting and daylighting analysis, as well as natural ventilation performance.

Assessment

1 point for the coordinated use of BIM between the involved parties in the construction value chain. Minimally comprising of the Architect, the MEP Engineers and the Structural Engineer.

1 point for the use of BIM for environmental analysis, building performance simulation and clash detection purposes.

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following where applicable:

- **Collaborative BIM:** BIM Execution Plan showing evidence of BIM Collaboration requirements, and coordinated BIM models of the Architectural, Structural and MEP (Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing) disciplines

- **Green BIM:** BIM Execution Plan showing evidence of Green BIM requirements, details of the analysis software/ performance plugins used, processes and how this has been employed to evaluate and optimise the building design in areas such as (but not limited to) building energy use, façade heat gains and ETTV, lighting and daylighting analysis, as well as natural ventilation performance etc.
SMART BIM (Advanced Green Efforts)

Smart BIM comprises of 3 levels:

1. **4D (Time) BIM** – This links time information to the BIM model for project scheduling and coordination. By reflecting real time construction activity on site, the 4D model can be used to review progress against the construction programme and identify methods to assess delays, make up time and evaluate extensions of time (EOT) claims.

2. **5D (Cost) BIM** – This consists of elemental details, finishes, fixtures and equipment within the model linked to data on performance, manufacturers and specifications. The 5D model can assist in the preparation of cost and quantity schedules and tracking of the project budget. The use of integrated scheduling tools can be incorporated including those tailor made for Singapore such as SIA Idol and INPQS.

3. **Use BIM software to undertake green mark CUI calculation.**

**Assessment**

1 point each for 4D (Time) BIM, 5D (Cost) BIM or BIM for CUI calculation

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following where applicable:

- 4D/5D model
- Relevant project-specific procedural documents and specifications evidencing linking of relevant elemental attributes to the BIM model and how they are/will be used to optimise processes
1.01e User Engagement

Intent
This refers to the provision of relevant information and guidance to building occupants as to how they can contribute positively to the reduction of the building’s environmental impact.

Scope
Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building User Guide with Green Fit-out Guidelines</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 point shall be provided for building user guide with `green fit out guidelines disseminated to all relevant occupant/management personnel in the building. The guide should provide a detailed overview of the sustainable design strategies and all green features employed in the building and how they benefit the user, with an emphasis on occupant health and well-being. It should include clear O&M instructions related to the green features, written in a way the users can understand and also assist them in making sustainable fit-out decisions. The information detailed in Table 1.01e-1 in the subsequent page should not be excluded from the guide.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:
Submission of the following where applicable:

- Building user guide with green fit-out guidelines prepared and endorsed by the client representative, complete with commitment that they will be circulated as specified above

Verification (As Built):
Submission of the following where applicable:

- Official building user guide with green fit-out guidelines for circulation, and evidence of their circulation to the respective parties
Table 1.01e-1: Recommended Information to be included in the Building User Guide

**Introduction** – an overview of the design, the passive and environmental strategies employed and how they benefit the user.

**Energy**

i) Details of the low energy lighting fittings and their operational controls  
ii) Details of energy labelling for any supplementary equipment and advice on selection  
iii) Details on how to track energy consumption

**Water**

i) Information on WELS rated products including water fittings and water efficient system adopted  
ii) Details on water saving measures and tips

**Waste & Recycling**

i) Information on the waste collection strategies  
ii) Information on waste recycling practices

**Green Transportation and Access**

i) Details of bicycle parking provisions  
ii) Details of the local transportation options to and from the building

**Local Amenities**

i) Details of the amenities and facilities within and around the building

**Responsible & Healthy Fit Out**

i) Details of the green products used within the building  
ii) Importance of using green fit-out and low VOC materials  
iii) Embodied energy of building materials selection

**Responsible Purchasing**

i) Advice on green procurement strategies relevant to the type of building occupant

**Others**

i) The environmental impact of user behaviour  
ii) Information on good practices for sustainable building operations relevant to the building users including links to websites, publications and organisations providing information or guidance on environmentally sound operations, environmental tips and initiatives.
1.02 Urban Harmony

With buildings forming part of a larger urban environment, it is important to identify the impact of the physical form of a building, which prefixes its sustainable performance, with respect to its immediate locale and larger context. Designing for a building’s human-centricity looks at how its presence can co-exist in harmony with its surrounding context and positively impact the movement and comfort of the people in its neighbourhood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.02a Sustainable Urbanism</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.02b Integrated Landscape and Waterscape</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.02a Sustainable Urbanism

Intent

Through site analysis and mitigation measures, a sustainable accessible and contextual response can be developed to ensure that the development enhances the urban realm as well as minimises its environmental impact and dis-amenity to the surrounding buildings.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

A maximum cap of 5 points can be scored under the following sub-criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Environmental Analysis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Response to Site Context</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Urban Heat Island</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Green Transport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cap at 5 points</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.02a (i) Environmental Analysis

A study/assessment to be conducted prior to the commencement of activities on-site to identify the anticipated effects on climate change, flora and fauna, soil, air and water that the development may have. It should identify and implement measures to mitigate any adverse impacts, protect valuable site ecology and/or to improve the site to its original condition.

Assessment

A maximum cap of 2 points can be scored under the following sub-criteria:

1 point shall be awarded for an environmental study.

2 points shall be awarded for a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of an environmental study report, or an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), acknowledged by the client or client representative. The EIA shall be conducted by a competent specialist. The environmental study report shall not necessarily be used to fulfil authority requirements. The report/ EIA should detail:

- The proposed development and its need
- The existing environment of the site
- The impacts of the proposed development and its alternatives on the environment, minimally covering the aspects of climate change, flora and fauna, soil, air and water where applicable
Recommendations and measures to mitigate any adverse impacts and/or opportunities to improve the site beyond its original condition before the development, i.e. how the ecological features or areas of the site are to be adequately protected from damage or disturbance during the construction activities from site clearance and preparation through to practical completion and handover. (Note: Replacement is not able to be considered as mitigating measures for features of identified value removed in the construction process or site clearance.)

A non-technical summary

At Verification Stage:

Submission of the following:

Documentary/ photographic evidences of the committed environmental mitigation measures implemented during the construction and initial occupancy of the development.

1.02a (ii) Response to Site Context

A site analysis identifies the relationships between the human and physical geography of the site. It should consider how the urban context, site topography and hydrology, site microclimate, site access and connectivity can inform the design of the urban form and site layout to respond accordingly.

Assessment

A maximum cap of 3 points can be scored under the following sub-criteria:

1 point shall be awarded for Level 1 site analysis and design that demonstrates sensitivity to the site condition.

3 points shall be awarded for Level 2 analysis optimised design via iterative simulations.

Guidance Notes

An outline of the site analysis report is as follows:

Executive summary – A non-technical summary that summarises the site analysis
Urban context – The urban form, land use and its impact on the site
Site topography & hydrology – Land and topographical survey of the site facilitating design decisions based on the site’s topographical features, stormwater runoff and other key features. This section can link to the EIA under 1.02a(i) if conducted
Site microclimate – Sun/ wind/ acoustics/ views/ air quality
  - Level 1: Identification on plan and photographic evidences of the key microclimatic conditions of the site and how this will be considered in the design
  - Level 2: Macro level simulations that analyse the site context
Site access and connectivity – Details of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, site accessibility and public transport options. The analysis shall investigate the connectivity potential to connect the site to existing green infrastructure such as parks, gardens or cycle routes, as well as sheltered connectivity to public transport.
  - Level 1: Concept design studies demonstrating how the functional requirements of the project responds positively to the site context including enhancing site access
- Level 2: Iterative massing studies through macro simulations that identify how the urban form of the building has been optimised, including outdoor thermal comfort analysis. The simulations should identify that the building minimises its impact on its neighbours.

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following:

- Level 1/ Level 2 site analysis report

**1.02a (iii) Urban Heat Island**

By demonstrating measures to mitigate the urban heat island effect through the material selection of the hardscape, softscape and building surfaces.

**Assessment**

A maximum cap of 1 point can be scored under the following sub-criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Site coverage (at plan view)</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥ 50% demonstrating mitigation measures</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 80% demonstrating mitigation measures</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guidance Notes**

The site plan shall be used to calculate the site coverage of the UHI mitigation measures such as:

- Green and blue spaces for landscaping and roof
- Roofing materials or coatings or cool paints with high Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) > 40
- Unshaded hardscape areas with SRI > 39, inclusive of unshaded car parks, internal roads and footpaths
- Use of permeable paving strategies such as gravel or open paving systems
- Other performance based strategies that demonstrate UHI effect mitigation

Areas with renewable energy (photovoltaic panels) shall be deemed to comply.

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following where applicable:

- Site plan highlighting vegetation, waterbodies, hardscape and roof areas
- Calculation of hardscape areas shaded by vegetation based on a midday sun i.e. the shadow shall correspond to the area directly under the tree canopies. The tree canopy size shall be based on the mature crown size as per NParks guidelines (also referenced under 1.02c(i))
Material schedules or specifications of the roof and hardscape finishes with corresponding SRI values. Where such values are not provided, calculations in accordance to ASTM E1980 – 11 may be used, supported by solar reflectance and thermal emittance specifications.

**Verification (As Built):**

Submission of the following where applicable:

- Any design changes to be highlighted on the plan drawing and the areas recalculated
- Photographic evidences of the vegetated areas
- Delivery orders of the hardscape materials and roof finishes supported by technical specifications providing the SRI or solar reflectance and thermal emittance values

1.02a (iv) Green Transport

**Intent**

To reduce the emissions from vehicular transport through the promotion of electric vehicles and bicycle lots.

**Assessment**

A maximum cap of 1 point can be scored under the following sub-criteria:

- 0.5 point shall be awarded for the provision of electrical vehicle charging and parking infrastructure; at least 1 lot per 100 lots (cap at 5 lots)

- 1 point shall be awarded for the provision of sheltered bicycle lots, in-line with LTA’s quantity requirement

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following:

- Electric vehicle charging infrastructure
  - Extracts of the tender specifications showing the requirement to provide electric vehicle charging and parking infrastructure
  - Plans indicating the location, number and provision of electric vehicle charging and parking infrastructure

- Sheltered bicycle lots
  - The location and number of sheltered bicycle lots, in-line with LTA’s quantity requirement

**Verification (As Built):**

Submission of the following:

- As-built drawings and photographs highlighting the provision of the committed features
1.02b Integrated Landscape and Waterscape

Intent

Projects are encouraged to integrate a verdant landscape and waterscape into their building design to enhance the biodiversity around the development and provide visual relief to building occupants and neighbours.

Assessment

A maximum cap of 5 points can be scored under the following sub-criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Green Plot Ratio (GnPR)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Tree Conservation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Sustainable Landscape Management</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Sustainable Stormwater Management</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cap at 5 points*

1.02b (i) Green Plot Ratio (GnPR)

The provision of greenery for the development can be quantified via the Green Plot Ratio (GnPR).

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GnPR</th>
<th>Points Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5 to &lt; 3.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 to &lt; 3.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 to &lt; 4.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 to &lt; 4.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 4.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guidance Notes

The LAI of the individual plant species and its canopy area are predetermined design parameters as listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Group</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Palms</th>
<th>Shrubs &amp; Groundcover</th>
<th>Turf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Area Index (LAI)</td>
<td>Open Canopy = 2.5</td>
<td>Solitary = 2.5</td>
<td>Monocot = 3.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermediate Canopy = 3.0</td>
<td>Cluster = 4.0</td>
<td>Dicot = 4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dense Canopy = 4.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Area*:</td>
<td>Columnar = 12m²</td>
<td>Solitary = 20m²</td>
<td>Planted Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non Columnar = 60m²</td>
<td>Cluster = 17m²</td>
<td>Planted Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Exceptions apply to trees or palms planted at ≤ 2.0m centre trunk to trunk/ columnar trees as elaborated further.*
The plant species sub categories and LAI values can be obtained from the online website: http://florafaunaweb.nparks.gov.sg by searching the common/ scientific names of the plants.

Trees and palms spacing (centre-to-centre): If the selected trees and palms are to be planted at ≤ 2m from trunk-to-trunk as illustrated below, the leaf area shall be calculated as the product of LAI value and planted area.

Columnar trees: For trees that have tight, columnar crowns, the canopy area of 12 m² is to be adopted for calculation of leaf area. These species include (but not limited to) the following:

- *Garcinia Cymosa Forma Pendula*
- *Garcinia Subelliptica*
- *Polyalthia Longifolia*
- *Carallia Brachiate*
- *Gnetum Gnemon*

Documentary Evidences
At Design Stage:

Submission of the following:

- Plan or layout showing the site area as well as the greenery that is provided within the development, including a listing of the number of trees, palms, shrubs, turf and the respective sub category and LAI values
- Calculation showing the extent of the greenery provision and derivation of the GnPR

Verification (As Built):

- As-built landscape drawings and delivery orders of the plants
- Re-computation of GnPR for any reduction in greenery from design stage

Worked Example

Determine the number of trees, palms and the areas for shrubs and turfs and other greenery areas. Then compute the green areas. The table below is shown as an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sub category</th>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
<th>(A) x (B) x (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LAI value</td>
<td>Canopy Area</td>
<td>Qty/ Planted Area</td>
<td>Leaf Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees (no.)</td>
<td>Open Canopy</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>60 m²</td>
<td>0 no.</td>
<td>0 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermediate Canopy</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>60 m²</td>
<td>8 no.</td>
<td>1440 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dense Canopy</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>60 m²</td>
<td>12 no.</td>
<td>2880 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermediate columnar canopy</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>12 m²</td>
<td>4 no.</td>
<td>144 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palms (no. or m²)</td>
<td>Solitary</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>30 m²</td>
<td>10 no.</td>
<td>750 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solitary (trunk-to trunk ≤ 2m)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>20 m²</td>
<td>50 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>17 m²</td>
<td>10 no.</td>
<td>680 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubs (m²)</td>
<td>Monocot</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0 m²</td>
<td>0 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dicot</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>20 m²</td>
<td>90 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf (m²)</td>
<td>Turf</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>90 m²</td>
<td>180 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical Greenery (m²)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>10 m²</td>
<td>20 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Leaf Area : 6,234 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming the site area is 2,000m²,
Green Plot Ratio (GnPR) = Total leaf area / site area = 6,234 / 2,000 = 3.117
Therefore, points scored for 1.02b (i) = 1.5 points
1.02b (ii) Tree Conservation

To encourage preservation of existing trees on-site to prevent disturbance to established habitats. Where trees are felled, the project team is encouraged to replant an equivalent number of similar species of equivalent LAI.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Conservation</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Existing Trees</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replant an equivalent number of similar species of equivalent LAI</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following:

- Site layouts showing the exiting and final locations (where applicable) and number of the trees to be restored, conserved or relocated
- Existing site plans showing the location and numbers of trees that are to be felled with the identification of the tree species and LAI values. The proposed landscape plans shall show the proposed equivalent number and tree species with LAI values of the replacement trees

Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following:

- As built drawings, transplanting records and on site photographs of the conserved trees
- As built drawings and photographs of the replaced trees

1.02b (iii) Sustainable Landscape Management

To ensure the landscape enhances the biodiversity through effective sustainable management of the landscape of a development.

Assessment

A maximum cap of 1 point can be scored under the following sub-criteria:

1 point shall be awarded for projects certified under NParks Landscape Excellence Assessment Framework (LEAF) certification.

For projects not certified under LEAF, 0.5 point each can be scored for the following:

- The adoption of native species of greenery > 50% of the flora selected wherever possible to maintain the local ecosystem
- A landscape management plan established that covers:
  - The use of organic composts from horticultural wastes
  - The potential for on-site composting
  - General landscape maintenance and management plan during building occupation
Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following where applicable:

- LEAF certification: Extracts of the tender, or a signed commitment from the developer/building owner that NParks LEAF certification will be applied for
- Adoption of native species: Landscape plan outlining the native species with a calculation of the % of site coverage
- Landscape management plan: Draft landscape management plan with supporting tender specifications

Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following where applicable:

- LEAF certification: Letter of Award or LEAF certificate
- Adoption of native species: Delivery orders of the native species and quantity to be prepared and submitted. Any variations would require a re-tabulation
- Landscape management plan: The completed landscape management plan and implementation records supported by photographic evidences, delivery orders of composts with reports of soil/compost mixes as well as the landscape maintenance manual

1.02b (iv) Sustainable Storm Water Management

To reduce storm surges and to improve the quality of water entering the public drains through infiltration or design features.

Assessment

A maximum cap of 1 point can be scored under the following sub-criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable Storm water Management</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUB Active, Beautiful and Clean Waters (ABC Waters) certification</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of storm water run-off through the provision of infiltration or design features before discharge to the public drains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Treatment of ≥10% of run off from total site area</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUB ABC Waters ‘Gold Class’ Certification (Advanced Green Efforts)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following where applicable:

- PUB ABC Waters Certification: PUB ABC Waters Certificate
- Provision of infiltration or design features:
- Design calculation that shows the % of site area that is drained to the infiltration or design features for treatment, with endorsement of an ABC Waters Professional
- Location plan of the relevant infiltration or design features

Verification (As Built):
Submission of the following where applicable:
- Provision of infiltration or design features:
- Final set of design calculation that shows the % of site area that is drained to the infiltration or design features for treatment, with endorsement of an ABC Waters Professional
- Declaration of an ABC Waters Professional on the % of site area that is drained to the completed infiltration or design features for treatment

5.01b Sustainable Stormwater Management (Advanced Green Efforts)

To reduce storm surges and to improve the quality of water entering the public drains through infiltration or design features.

Assessment
1 point shall be awarded for projects that attained ‘Gold Class’ rating under the PUB Active, Beautiful and Clean Waters (ABC Waters) certification

Documentary Evidences

Design Stage:
Submission of the following:
- PUB ABC Waters Certification: PUB ABC Waters ‘Gold Class’ Certificate
1.03 Tropicality

Shaping building passive design in consideration of the climatic context, including its orientation, facades as well as interior layout can reduce the building’s heat load and energy usage and enhance effective thermal comfort for its occupants. From a performance point of view, buildings should be highly permeable in areas of natural ventilation and at the same time be shielded against heat ingress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.03a Tropical Façade Performance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.03b Internal Organisation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.03c Ventilation Performance</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Green Efforts</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.03a Tropical Façade Performance

Intent

A responsive tropical façade is one that reduces the heat gain into the building, providing perceptive comfort through reducing the direct sunlight into the building.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Façade Performance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical Greenery on the East and West Façade (Advanced Green Efforts)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of thermal insulation or cool paints on the east and west facing external walls (Advanced Green Efforts)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Up to 5 points can be scored for building envelope with better thermal performance than the baseline standard:

1 points for every reduction of 1 W/m² in RETV from the baseline.

Points scored = 25 - (RETV) where RETV ≤ 25 W/m²

Where RETV stands for Residential Envelope Transmittance Value.

The computation of RETV shall be based on the methodology specified in the Code on Envelope Thermal Performance for Building issued by BCA.

For developments consisting of more than one residential building, the weighted average of the RETVs based on the façade areas of these buildings shall be used as the basis for point allocation.

This is  

\[ RETV_{\text{Weighted average}} = \frac{\sum (RETV_{\text{bldg}} \times A_{\text{bldg}})}{A_{\text{devt}}} \]

where 

--retVbldg = RETV for a residential building (W/m²)
- \( A_{\text{bldg}} \) = Summation of all façade areas that enclose all living rooms, dining rooms, study rooms and bedrooms of a residential building (m²)
- \( A_{\text{devt}} \) = Summation of total applicable façade areas of all residential buildings within the development (m²) (i.e. \( \sum A_{\text{bldg}} \))

Vertical greenery system on building facades abutting the living rooms, dining areas and bedrooms of dwelling units (Advanced Green Efforts)

a. 2 for more than 50% of building facades
b. 1 for at least 25% of building facades

Use of thermal insulation or cool paints on the east and west facing external walls

a. 1 point for window to wall ratio (WWR) of less than 0.5
b. 0.5 point for WWR that is between 0.5 to 0.8
Documentary Evidences

The RETV pre-requisite must be met for the level of award that the project is targeting. This will also be verified at the as built stage.

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following:

- RETV calculation
- Architectural elevation drawings showing the composition of the different façade or wall systems that are relevant for the computation of RETV
- Architectural plan layouts and elevations showing all the air-conditioning areas
- Extracts of the tender specification or material schedules showing the material properties of the façade and external walls

Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following:

- Purchase orders/ delivery orders of the façade and external wall system
- As-built material schedules showing the material properties of the façade and external walls
- Revised RETV calculation in the event of any design changes that negatively affect the RETV

Worked Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>RETV = 22 W/m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Points scored = 25 – (RETV) = 25 – (22) = 3 points</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 2</th>
<th>RETV = 19 W/m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Points scored = 25 – (RETV) = 25 – (19) = 6 points &gt; 5 points (max)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therefore, points scored should be 5 points (Max)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 3

A proposed building development comprises three residential building blocks. The individual RETV of each residential building computed are as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RETV}_{\text{bldg1}} &= 20 \text{ W/m}^2 \quad A_{\text{bldg}} = 4000 \text{ m}^2 \\
\text{RETV}_{\text{bldg2}} &= 25 \text{ W/m}^2 \quad A_{\text{bldg}} = 3600 \text{ m}^2 \\
\text{RETV}_{\text{bldg3}} &= 19 \text{ W/m}^2 \quad A_{\text{bldg}} = 5000 \text{ m}^2
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore

\[
\text{RETV} = \frac{\sum (\text{RETV}_{\text{bldg}} \times A_{\text{bldg}})}{A_{\text{devt}}} = \frac{(20 \times 4000) + (25 \times 3600) + (19 \times 5000)}{12600} = 21.03 \text{ W/m}^2
\]

Points scored = 25 – (RETV) = 25 – (21.03) = 3.97 points

Note: Refer to the Code on Envelope Thermal Performance for Buildings for more detailed examples on how to compute the RETV.
1.03b Internal Organisation

Intent

The internal spatial organisation of a building provides opportunities to improve the operational efficiency of the building over its entire life. Strategic decision-making including the location of transient spaces have lasting effects on the building’s performance.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transient spaces to be passively designed</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 point shall be scored if at least 80% of the lift lobbies (including private lift lobbies) and corridors areas are designed to be naturally ventilated.

1 point shall be scored if at least 80% of the staircases areas are designed to be naturally ventilated.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following where applicable:

- Plans and details of the common spaces including façade openings and ventilation modes

Verification (As Built):

Submission of as built drawings of the approved spaces

Worked Example

Proposed development has the following provision:

All lift lobbies and corridors are designed to be naturally ventilated except for two private lobbies of the penthouses units which are designed with air-conditioning system. All staircases are designed to be naturally ventilated.

No point for lift lobbies if less than 80% of lift lobbies are naturally ventilated.

1 point for staircases that are all designed to be naturally ventilated.

Therefore, points scored for 1.03b = 1 point
1.03c Ventilation Performance

Intent

Enhance building design to achieve good natural ventilation for better indoor comfort and healthy for the building occupants.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate Effective Natural Ventilation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive Design Strategies (Advanced Green Efforts)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind Driven Rain Simulation (Advanced Green Efforts)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.03c (i) Demonstrate Effective Natural Ventilation (By Simulation & Modelling)

To encourage the design for effective natural ventilation for thermal comfort, indoor environmental quality for all dwelling units.

Assessment

Points shall be awarded based through the following pathway (capped at 10 points):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria (Either one)</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 Ventilation Simulation Modelling + 1.03c (ii)</td>
<td>10 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 Ventilation Simulation Modelling</td>
<td>10 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 Thermal Comfort Modelling + 1.03c (ii)</td>
<td>8 points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CFD simulations or wind tunnel testing are to be conducted based on the requirements in the Annex A: Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation Methodology and Requirements.

To be eligible for Green Mark Platinum rating, it is a requirement to use ventilation simulation modelling and analysis or wind tunnel testing to identify the most effective building design and layout. The simulation results and the recommendations derived are to be implemented to ensure good natural ventilation. Projects are given the following pathways to comply with the requirement:
Step 1 - Ventilation Simulation Modelling

3 points if the development has good natural ventilation if a minimum 70% of the selected units with minimum weighted average wind velocity of 0.60 m/s.

Step 2 – Ventilation Simulation Modelling

Points scored = (% of selected typical units with good natural ventilation)/7  (up to 10 points)

Note:
Development scoring for 1.03c (i) Step 2 - Ventilation Simulation Modelling is not eligible to score under 1.03c (ii)

Step 3 – Thermal Comfort Modelling

1 point if the development comply with the thermal comfort criteria

Documentary Evidences

Design Stage:

Ventilation Simulation

The CFD simulations or wind tunnel testing are to be conducted based on the requirements in the Annex A: Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation Methodology and Requirements.
Ventilation simulation or wind tunnel testing reports summarising the analysis and modelling results for each typical space as well as the recommendations for design. Calculation showing the percentage of units achieving good natural ventilation.

Or

Thermal Comfort Modelling

The simulation results and the recommendations derived are to be implemented to ensure optimised natural ventilation to the Moderate level as stated in the Annex A: Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation Methodology and Requirements. The project team can further demonstrate meeting the thermal comfort criteria through mechanically assisted ventilation.

1.03c (ii) Demonstrate Effective Natural Ventilation (By layout and unit design)

Enhance building design to achieve good natural ventilation for better indoor comfort through effective building layout and unit design

Assessment

Up to 7 points can be scored for designing the following air flow within dwelling units

- Building layout design that utilises prevailing wind conditions to achieve adequate cross ventilation.  
  0.5 point for every 10% of units with window openings facing north and south directions

- Dwelling unit design that allows for true cross ventilation in the living rooms and bedrooms of the dwelling units  
  0.5 point for every 10% of living rooms and bedrooms design with true cross ventilation

Note:
Development scoring for 1.03c (i) Ventilation Simulation Option 2 is not eligible to score under 1.03c (ii)

Guidance Notes

In Singapore, the prevailing wind comes from two predominant directions; that is the north to northeast during the Northeast monsoon season and south to south-east during the South-west monsoon season. Hence, buildings designed with window openings facing the north and south directions have the advantage of the prevailing wind conditions which would enhance indoor thermal comfort. Meteorological data on the more precise wind direction and velocity of the site location can also be used as the basis for the design.

It is not necessary for the window openings to be located perpendicularly to the prevailing wind direction. An oblique angle is considered acceptable (see illustrations next page).
Illustration 1 – Building layout showing all dwelling units with window openings facing the north and south direction. In this instance, all units can be considered meeting the requirement 1.03c (ii) on building layout design that utilises prevailing wind conditions to achieve adequate cross ventilation.

Illustration 2 – Building layout showing all dwelling unit Type A and B with window openings facing either the north or south direction. The dwelling unit Type C has no window openings in the north and south directions. In this instance, no unit can be considered meeting the requirement 1.03c (ii) on building layout design that utilises prevailing wind conditions to achieve adequate cross ventilation.
Illustration 3 – Building layout showing the window openings of all dwelling units facing the north and south direction except dwelling unit 02. Dwelling 02 has window openings facing only the south direction and hence it is not considered meeting the requirement 1.03c (ii) on building layout design that utilises prevailing wind conditions to achieve adequate cross ventilation.

Illustrations on dwelling unit design that facilitates true cross ventilation

Dwelling unit design is considered to have true cross ventilation when there is a reasonably unobstructed air flow path between the windows or vents on opposite sides of the building. For this requirement, the main entrance of the dwelling units is assumed to be closed and all the windows / internal doors are assumed to be open.

Illustration 4 – Dwelling unit layout showing that both living room and bedroom 1 are considered to have true cross ventilation and meet the requirement 1.03c (ii) on dwelling unit design that allows for true cross ventilation in the living room and bedroom.
Illustration 5 – Dwelling unit layout showing only bedroom 2 is considered to have true cross ventilation. Living room and bedroom 1 are not considered meeting the requirement 1.03c (ii) on dwelling unit design that allows for true cross ventilation in the living room and bedrooms.

Documentary Evidences

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following where applicable:

- **For Air Flow within Dwelling Units**
  - Floor plan of all the unit types with highlights of those with window openings facing the north and south directions and/or with true cross ventilation;
  - Schedules showing the total number of units in the development and those with window openings facing the north and south direction.
  - Schedules showing the total number of living rooms and bedrooms in the development and those with true cross ventilation.
  - Calculation showing the percentage of living rooms and bedrooms of dwelling units with true cross ventilation

- **For CFD Simulation**
  - Testing reports summarising the analysis and modelling results as well as recommendations for design. Refer to Annex A for details.
  - Calculation showing the percentage of units achieving good natural ventilation in the prescribed tabulation format

**Verification (As Built):**

Submission of as built drawings of the approved floor plans.
5.01a Passive Design Strategies (Advanced Green Efforts)

To encourage design that optimized prevailing wind conditions and facilities air flow.

Assessment

Up to 3 points shall be awarded for the following design:

1 point can be scored for development with at least 80% of the multiple blocks, stagger blocks such that blocks behind are able to receive wind penetrating through the gaps between the blocks in the front row or arrange building according to ascending height with lower height in front and towards the direction of prevailing wind.

1 point can be scored for provision of either void decks at the ground floor or void spaces in between buildings to encourage air flow through and around buildings. Extent of coverage, at least 80% of applicable areas.

1 point can be scored for carry out macro ventilation simulation to check block layout to ensure passive design been considered from the early design stage.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following where applicable:

- Development layout design showing optimizing prevailing wind conditions
- Drawings showing provision of either void desks or void spaces in between buildings
- Macro ventilation simulation report summarizing the analysis for checking block layout to ensure passive design as well as the recommendations for design.

Verification (As Built):

Submission of applicable as built drawings.
5.01b Wind Driven Rain Simulation (Advanced Green Efforts)

Use of wind driven rain (WDR) simulation modelling to identify the most effective building design and layout that minimises the impact of wind-driven rain into naturally-ventilated common areas such as lift lobbies and corridors, drop-off area and communal space such as sky garden.

Assessment

Up to 2 points shall be awarded for the use wind driven rain simulation modelling to identify effective building design and layout that minimize the impact of wind-driven rain into naturally ventilated common areas such as lift lobbies and corridors portion where there might be concerned, drop-off area and communal space such as sky garden.

1 point - to conduct wind driven rain simulation to identify effective building design and layout

1 point – for implementation of recommendations

Documentary Evidences

Design Stage:

Submission of simulation results and proof of adherence to the performance requirements listed in Annex A: Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation Methodology and Requirements
Worked Example

**Example 1**
A residential development with one block of 20-storey apartments comprises 200 units and with 7 typical dwelling unit layouts or types.

The development conducted step 1 ventilation simulation modelling for the development. Based on step 1 ventilation simulation results, the development cannot meet the primary evaluation parameters. Step 2 ventilation simulation modelling for units was conducted and based on the ventilation simulation results, list down the total number of units for each typical dwelling unit type and its corresponding area-weighted average wind velocity as tabulated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dwelling unit layouts/ types</th>
<th>No. of units</th>
<th>Area weighted average wind velocity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Typical layout A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Typical layout B</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Typical layout C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Typical layout D</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Typical layout E</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of selected units:</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Typical layout F*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Not included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Typical layout G*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Not included</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Dwelling unit layout not selected for simulation

Percentage of units achieving good natural ventilation is given by

\[
\frac{\sum (\text{No. of Selected Units for Each Layout} \times \text{Area-Weighted Average Wind Velocity}) \times 100}{\text{Total Number of Selected Units} \times 0.6m/s}
\]

\[
= \frac{80 \times 0.60 + 30 \times 0.60 + 20 \times 0.70 + 20 \times 0.50 + 20 \times 0.40}{170 \times 0.60} \times 100\%
\]

\[
= 96\%
\]

Points scored for 1.03c under step 2 = 96%/7 = 10 points (Max 10 points)

**Example 2**
Proposed residential development with one block of 10 storey apartment comprises 40 units. Each dwelling comes with a living room and two bedrooms. There are four different unit types for this development as illustrated below.
Building Layout Design
Total no. of units in the developments = 40
Total units with all window openings facing north and south directions = 40
% of units with window openings facing north and south directions = 40/40 x 100 = 100%
Points scored = 0.5 x (% unit/10)
= 0.5 x (100/10) = 5 points

Both living room and bedroom 1 are considered to have true cross ventilation. Bedroom 2 does not meet the requirement.
Only living room is considered to have true cross ventilation. Both bedroom 1 & 2 do not meet the requirement.

Dwelling Unit Design

Table 1-2(a)(ii) : Percentage of rooms with true cross ventilation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of dwelling unit</th>
<th>No of units (a)</th>
<th>For each unit</th>
<th>Total living rooms and bedrooms with true cross ventilation (b + c) x a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living room (b)</td>
<td>Bedrooms (c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-bedroom Type A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-bedroom Type B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-bedroom Type C</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-bedroom Type D</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total no. of living rooms and bedrooms = 3 x 40 units = 120
Total no. of living rooms and bedrooms with true cross ventilation = 60
Percentage of living rooms and bedrooms with true cross ventilation = 60/120 x 100 = 50%
Points scored = 0.5 x (% rooms/10) = 0.5 x (50/10) = 2.5 points
Total points scored for 1-2(a)(ii) = 5 + 2.5 = 7 points (max 7 points)
2. Building Energy Performance

The built environment is an important contributor towards reducing global carbon emissions and fossil fuel consumption. This section builds on Section 1 – Climatic Responsive Design, and focuses on how building projects can demonstrate the optimisation of building energy systems through energy efficiency, effectiveness and replacement strategies to reduce their environmental impact.

The energy performance of a building is measured through the efficiency of its active mechanical and electrical systems. In the urban tropics, this is mainly attributed to air conditioning systems, artificial lighting and hot water production in some building types. In addition, to consider the energy effectiveness of a building holistically, the extent of use of energy systems in terms of their absolute energy consumption should also be taken into account. Further tapping unto opportunities to utilise renewables in place of fossil energy sources, the energy performance of building projects can be improved significantly.

P.5 – P.8 Prerequisites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.01 Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.02 Energy Effectiveness</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.03 Renewable Energy</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Advanced Green Efforts* 10
P.5 Vertical Transportation Efficiency

Intent

To adopt energy efficient vertical transportation systems to reduce their energy consumption

Scope

Applicable to all lifts in the development.

Assessment

All lifts to be equipped with Variable Voltage Variable Frequency (VVVF) drives and sleep mode features except for building typologies where such technology is not available.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of extracts of specifications that indicate the types of lifts and related features used.

Verification (As Built):

Submission of purchase orders and delivery orders of the installed lifts with the technical product specifications indicating the VVVF motor drive and sleep mode.
P.6 Air Conditioning System Efficiency

Intent

To reduce air conditioning energy consumption where air-conditioning system are provided for the development.

Scope

Applicable to development with air-conditioning system provided for the development.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Award</th>
<th>Ticks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>3 ticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold PLUS</td>
<td>5 ticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>5 ticks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Air-conditioners shall come with minimally 3 ticks under the Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme or equivalent COP (Coefficient of Performance) to qualify for Green Mark Gold and at least 5 ticks for the Green Mark Gold PLUS and Green Mark Platinum.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following if applicable:

- Number of dwelling units and types
- Number of air-conditioners provided and its efficiency performance
- Coverage of more than 80%
- Ventilation simulation modelling and analysis

Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following if applicable:

- Delivery orders of air conditioning system and its efficiency performance
- Coverage of more than 80%
P.7 Lighting Efficiency

Intent
The use of energy efficient lighting can reduce the energy needed to illuminate a space.

Scope
Applicable to common areas lighting and car park lightings.

Assessment
The development shall achieve at least 10% improvement in lighting power budget over baseline (excluding external lighting).

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:
Submission of the following if applicable:
- Lighting layout plan
- Lighting schedules showing the numbers, locations and types of luminaries used
- Calculation of the proposed lighting power budget and the percentage improvement
- Technical product information of the lighting luminaries used

Verification (As Built):
Submission of the following if applicable:
- Delivery orders the lighting luminaries used
P.8 Renewable Energy Feasibility Study

Intent

To identify the project’s potential in harnessing solar energy, and encourage installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) to the project’s full potential.

Scope

Applicable to residential buildings with a footprint greater than or equal to 1000m$^2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable for the following Award levels:</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold$^{PLUS}$</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assessment

The project shall complete a feasibility study for solar renewable energy as per requirements under Indicator 2.03a Feasibility Study.

Documentary Evidences

As per requirements under Indicator 2.03a Feasibility Study.

Definitions

Building footprint is the area on a project site used by the building structure, defined by the perimeter of the building plan. Open car park spaces, landscapes, underground construction spaces and other non-building facilities (e.g. covered walkways, etc.) are not included in the building footprint.
2.01 Energy Efficiency

To encourage buildings to stretch boundaries in optimising the efficiency of their air conditioning and lighting systems. Additionally, given the relatively large area of car parks in many developments, car parks also constitute a significant energy use. Using more efficient systems can reduce their contribution to the building total energy consumption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.01a Air Conditioning System Efficiency</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.01b Lighting Efficiency</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.01c Car park Energy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.01a Air Conditioning System Efficiency

**Intent**

The use of energy efficient appropriately-sized and designed air-conditioning systems can reduce energy consumption.

**Scope**

All residential buildings with air-conditioners provided.

**Assessment**

Up to 6 points can be scored for the use of air-conditioners that are certified under the Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme based on the following rating or equivalent COP (Coefficient of Performance) reference to NEA Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 ticks Air-conditioners</td>
<td>3 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ticks Air-conditioners</td>
<td>5 points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Up to 5 points can be scored for the use of 5 ticks air conditioning system. Extent of coverage shall be at least 80% of the air conditioners used in all dwelling units.

**Exemplary performance - Effective Ventilation**

Up to 1 point can be scored for demonstrating good ventilation effective discharge of hot air from the condenser units to ensure air-conditioning system can achieve its declared efficiency. Extent of coverage shall be at least 80% of the air conditioners used in all dwelling units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To demonstrate effective ventilation of the development through Computational Fluid Dynamic Simulation (CFD).</td>
<td>1 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development designed with adequate clearance distance for condenser units (Refer to Table 2.01a-1) and screens for condenser units shall be more than or equal to 70% of free area.</td>
<td>0.5 point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Computational Fluid Dynamic Simulation (CFD)**

Use of Computer Fluid Dynamic Simulation Model to demonstrate effective discharge of hot air from the condenser units. Details of the housing of the condenser units such as clearance spaces, nearby obstructions and screens shall be included in the simulation. Extent of coverage shall be at least 80% of the air conditioners used in all dwelling units.
**Table 2.01a-1: Recommended Clearance Distance for Condenser Units**

Configurations of the condenser units with adequate clearance distance free of obstruction(s). The screens for the condenser units shall be *more than or equal to 70% free area* (through flow of the air). The recommended clearance distance shall be free of obstructions of any height or length. Objects of *less than 70% free area* (through flow of the air) shall be considered as an obstruction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type 1:</th>
<th>Plan View</th>
<th>Type 2:</th>
<th>Plan View</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X ≤ 500 mm</td>
<td>Plan View</td>
<td>X ≤ 500 mm</td>
<td>Plan View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y ≥ 1350 mm</td>
<td>Open Air</td>
<td>Y ≥ 2400 mm</td>
<td>Open Air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 CUs (Stacked)</td>
<td>Building block not more than 25 storeys</td>
<td>4 CUs (Stacked)</td>
<td>Building block not more than 25 storeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No slab over condenser units</td>
<td>No slab over condenser units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type 3:**

Open Air

2 CUs (Stacked)

Building Block

Building block not more than 25 storeys

No slab over condenser units

**Type 4:**

Open Air

4 CUs (Stacked)

Building block

Building block not more than 25 storeys

No slab over condenser units
Type 5:
\[ X \geq 3500 \text{ mm} \]
\[ Y \leq 500 \text{ mm} \]
Building block not more than 25 storeys
No slab over condenser units

Type 6:
\[ X \geq 4000 \text{ mm} \]
\[ Y \leq 500 \text{ mm} \]
Building block not more than 25 storeys
No slab over condenser units

Type 7:
\[ X \geq 3600 \text{ mm} \]
\[ Y \leq 4800 \text{ mm} \]

Type 8:
\[ X \geq 4000 \text{ mm} \]
\[ Y \geq 2400 \text{ mm} \]
\[ a \geq Y \]
\[ b \leq 1000 \text{ mm} \]
Building block not more than 25 storeys  
No slab over condenser units

For developments where air-conditioners are not provided, points will be scored and prorated under 1.03c (ii) Ventilation Performance

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:
Submission of the following:

- Architectural plan layouts and all the air-conditioning areas and units types
- Calculation of the extent of coverage, number of air-conditioning system and the respective Energy Label with reference to the dwelling units.
- Demonstrate the percentage of coverage according to the numbers of dwelling units;
  - Energy Efficient Air-conditioners - Achieve the minimum coverage of 80% of dwelling units
  - Effective Ventilation, CFD or Adequate Clearance Distance for Condenser Units – Achieve the minimum coverage of 80% of dwelling units

- Computer Fluid Dynamic Simulation (CFD)
  - The CFD simulations shall include free area of the screens for condenser units.
  - The CFD report to summarise the analysis and results for the condenser units within the development.
  - Results from the CFD report to demonstrate the percentage of units achieving the declared efficiency of the air-conditioning system.

  Or

- Adequate Clearance Distance for Condenser Units
  - Architectural plan layouts and all the air-conditioning areas and units types and the distance of obstructions from the condenser units.
  - The screens for the condenser units shall be more than or equal to 70% free area (through flow of the air).
  - Calculation on number of dwelling units that are able to meet the adequate clearance distance for condenser units.
Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following:

- Delivery orders of the air-conditioning systems and the respective Energy Label according to unit types. Free area of the screens for condenser units.

Worked Examples

Example 1: Air-conditioning Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Rooms</th>
<th>Number of Dwelling units</th>
<th>3 Tickets Air-conditioners</th>
<th>4 Tickets Air-conditioners</th>
<th>5 Ticks Air-conditioners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 1 -1 room</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 2 -2 rooms</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 3 -3 rooms</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 4 - 4 rooms</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 5A -5 rooms</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 5B -5 rooms</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Dwelling Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of units for the development/building =300 units

Number of dwelling units with 3 ticks air conditioning system
= 10 units of Type 1 + 10 units of Type 2 + 20 units of Type 3 + 20 Units of Type 5B
= 50 units /300 units
= 16.7% coverage

Number of dwelling units with 5 ticks air conditioning system
= 230 units of Type 4 + 20 Units of Type 5B
= 250 units /300 units
= 83.3% coverage

More than 80% of the dwelling units are provided with 5 ticks air conditioning.
Points scored 5 points, project complies with the pre-requisites for GoldPLUS and Platinum award.
Exemplary performance - Effective Ventilation (Calculation of Free Area of Screens)

Example 2a: Louvers panels – Plan detail

Opening ratio = (200/250) x 100% = 80% (condenser units and screens ≥70% free area)

Example 2b: Louvers panels – Elevation detail

Calculation on percentage of free area of the screens for condenser units

\[ b = \frac{d}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{20}{\cos 20^\circ} = 21.3 \]
\[ c = 150 - b = 150 - 21.3 = 128.7 \]
\[ a = c \times \cos \alpha = 128.7 \times \cos 20^\circ = 120.94 \]

Opening ratio = \( \frac{a}{y} \times 100\% \)
\[ = \frac{120.94}{150} \times 100\% = 80.6\% \] (condenser units and screens ≥70% free area)
2.01b Lighting Efficiency

Intent

Encourage the use of energy efficient lighting in common areas to minimise energy consumption from lighting usage while maintaining proper lighting level.

Scope

Applicable to common areas lighting, car park lightings and landscape lighting.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lighting System Efficiency</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Up to 4 points can be scored based on 0.12 point for every percentage improvement in the lighting power budget above 10% improvement over baseline.

Baseline = Maximum lighting power budget stated in SS530

The lighting should be designed to the recommended lux levels in SS 531 – 1- Code of Practice for Lighting of Workplaces.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following:

- Drawings showing the location of luminaries with supporting specifications/catalogues.
- Lux calculation for each space type.

Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following:

- Purchase orders/ delivery orders of the luminaries
- Lux reading for each space type.
Worked Examples

Example 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Design Data</th>
<th>SS530: 2014 Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Type of fittings</td>
<td>Number of fittings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corridors</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150 7W LED</td>
<td>1050 5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stairs</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>40 1x28W TS</td>
<td>1120 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift Lobbies</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90 7W LED</td>
<td>630 6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubhouse</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10 1x28W TS</td>
<td>280 9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management office</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25 14W LED</td>
<td>350 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical &amp;</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10 1x28W TS</td>
<td>280 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Rooms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3710</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% improvement over baseline = 19.3%
Point scored = 0.12 x (19.3% -10%) = 1.12 points

2.01c Car Park Energy

Intent

To encourage the use of energy efficient design and control of ventilation systems in car park.

Scope

This applies to the development’s car park.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naturally ventilated car parks</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode of mechanical ventilation provided - Fume extract</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical ventilated with or without supply (air)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Up to 2 points can be scored for the energy efficient design and control of ventilation systems in car park.

For car parks that have to be mechanically ventilated, points can be score for the use of carbon monoxide (CO) sensors in regulating such demand based on the mode of mechanical ventilation (MV) used; 1.5 points for car parks using fume extract and 1 point for those with mechanical ventilation (MV) or without supply (air).
Where there is a combination of different ventilation mode adopted for car park design, the points obtained will be prorated accordingly

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following where applicable:

- Plans layouts showing all car park provisions for the development with highlights of the car park spaces that are designed to be naturally ventilated and/or mechanical ventilated;
- Plan layouts indicating the locations and the number of CO sensors and the mode of ventilation adopted for the design; and
- Calculation showing the points allocation of there is a combination of different ventilation mode adopted for the car park design.
- Type and models of CO sensors and the control strategy for ventilation control.

**Verification (As Built):**

Submission of as built drawings of the car park ventilation, CO sensors and calculation where applicable.

Delivery orders of CO sensors where applicable.

**Worked Example**

**Example 1: Car Park Calculation**

Proposed development has two levels of basement car parks. Level 1 basement car park (B1) is designed with more than 20% openings for natural ventilation and fume extract system. Level 2 basement car park (B2) is fully mechanically ventilated. CO sensors are installed to control the ventilation system for both car parks levels.

Areas of basement car park – B1 = 700 m²
Areas of basement car park – B2 = 500 m²
Total areas of basement car park (B1 + B2) = 1200 m²
Points score = (700/1200) x 1.5 + (500/1200) x 1 = 1.29 points
2.02 Energy Effectiveness

Besides encouraging energy effective air conditioning, lighting and car park system, to encourage the use of energy efficient features that are innovative and have positive environmental impact in terms of energy saving.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.02a Energy Efficient Practices, Design and Features</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.02a Energy Efficient Practices, Design and Features

Intent

Encourage the use of energy efficient features that are innovative and have positive environmental impact in terms of energy saving.

Scope

Applicable to energy efficient practices and features not listed in other section of the criteria.

Assessment

Up to 5 points can be scored for the use of energy efficient features based on their potential environmental benefits and extent of coverage. Below are some examples of the energy efficiency equipment and is non-exhaustive.

- Use of gas water heater or energy efficient heat pump water heater
  - 1 point for ≥ 80% of all dwelling units
  - 0.5 point for ≥ 50% and <80% of all dwelling units

- Heat recovery system
  - 1 point for ≥ 80% of all dwelling units
  - 0.5 point for ≥ 50% and <80% of all dwelling units

- Provision of lifts with better energy efficient features
  - 1 point for the use of regenerative drive system for at least 80% of lifts installed
  - 0.5 point for the use of gearless drive system for at least 80% of lifts installed

- Energy labelled appliances such as 4 ticks refrigerator, 5 ticks clothes dryer and 5 ticks TV or etc.
  - 1 point for ≥ 80% of all dwelling units for each type of energy labelled appliances
  - 0.5 point for ≥ 50% and <80% of all dwelling units for each type of energy labelled appliances

- Provision of clothes drying facilities and open spaces
  - 1 point for ≥ 80% of all dwelling units
  - 0.5 point for ≥ 50% and <80% of all dwelling units

- 0.5 point for calculation of Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) for common facilities of the development.

Documentary Evidences

Design Stage:

Submission of the following where applicable:

- Plans layouts showing all the quantity of energy efficient equipment provided for the development and computation of extent of coverage;
• Extract of the tender specification showing the provision of the proposed energy efficient equipment;
• Features and the extent of implementation where applicable;
• Technical product information on the energy efficient features used;
• Valid certificates by approved local certification body;
• Calculation of the Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) using the pre-determined daily usage pattern and the prescribed tabulated format as shown in the example.

Verification (As Built):

• Delivery orders of products with the corresponding green product certifications
• Submission of as built drawings showing the extent of use of green products within the functional systems

Worked Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimated Load (KW)</th>
<th>Daily Usage (hr)</th>
<th>Load per day (kWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A) Mechanical Load</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MV fan (plant room)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car park fan</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/C for club house</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/C for lobbies (1st Stry &amp; basement)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/C for guard house</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic pump</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ejector pump</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booster pump</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sump pump</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B) Lift Load</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger lifts</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service lifts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C) General Lighting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car park lighting – 24 hrs operation</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car park lighting – 5 hrs operation</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guard house lighting</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Façade lighting</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape lighting – 12 hrs operation</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape lighting – 5 hrs operation</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift lobbies, corridor &amp; staircase lighting – 12 hrs operation</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift lobbies, corridor &amp; staircase lighting – 5 hrs operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D) Club Facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>12</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>144</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Club house interior lighting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power to Gym equipment, SPA, etc.</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming pool filtration</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Feature</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total kWh per day** 5660.60

**Calculation of EEI for Common Facilities**

- Total electricity consumption per day = 5660.60 kwh/day
- GFA = 40,000 m²
- EEI = (TEC / GFA) x 365 days
  - = (5660.60 / 40,000) x 365
  - = 51.65 kWh/m²/year

Point scored = 0.5 point
After considering energy efficiency and effectiveness, replacement of fossil energy use with renewables should also be looked into. This indicator focuses on driving the creation of opportunities for generation and utilisation of renewable energy. It aims to spur and acknowledge efforts by buildings to work towards the vision of zero energy or net positive energy low-rise buildings and low energy high-rise buildings.

Note: Renewable energy and solar energy are used synonymously here because in the context of Singapore’s tropical climate coupled with limited natural resources, solar energy is the most viable renewable energy option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.03a Feasibility Study</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.03b Solar Ready Roof</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.03c Replacement Energy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Advanced Green Efforts       | 10     |
2.03a Feasibility Study

Scope

A building’s footprint refers to the area on a project site used by the building structure, defined by the perimeter of the building plan. Open car park spaces, landscape, underground construction and non-building facilities such as covered walkways are not included in the building footprint.

Assessment

0.5 point can be scored for a solar feasibility report that details the following:

- Roof characteristics and shading considerations
- Technical solar energy generation potential
- Economics of solar installation
- Roof access and safety requirements
- Roof spatial optimisation recommendations

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following:

- Solar feasibility report acknowledged by the QP/PE (Electrical)/PV specialist, and the project manager
- Any considerations for shading due to external factors beyond the project site area supplemented with site drawings (or future development plans) that depict the estimated height of shading source
Table 2.03-1 Renewable Energy Feasibility Report Format

**Executive Summary** – A non-technical summary of the potential for solar adoption for the building.

**Roof Characteristics and Shading Considerations** – description of the roof characteristics (i.e. number of roofs, roof area, and height variation of various roofs) to be provided with drawings.

Any potential shading from external sources (e.g. adjacent buildings, trees, etc.) as well as internal sources from within project (e.g. M&E services, lamp posts, etc.) are to be considered and quantified.

**Technical Solar Energy Generation Potential** – Based on the shading consideration and any site specific constraints, the following information is to be provided using the prescribed list of assumptions provided below. Any unique assumptions are to be clearly stated.

   i) Expected solar capacity (in kWp) potential on the roof based on shading consideration and layout  
   ii) Expected annual electricity generation (in kWh) based on solar capacity potential

**Economics of Solar Installation** - Using the electricity generation potential, the economics of the solar installations are to be quantified with the following considerations.

   i) Upfront costs of installation  
   ii) Expected maintenance costs  
   iii) Expected annual electricity bills based on energy consumption calculation  
   iv) Expected costs saving for generation of electricity to be consumed on site  
   v) Expected revenue from solar electricity sold to grid (if applicable)  
   vi) Payback period/Discount rate

**Guiding Assumptions**

   i) Solar PV technologies (unshaded) with area efficiency of 0.1 kWp/m² and annual generation yield of 1200 – 1300 kWh/kWp can be assumed if project has not decided on the specific PV technology to be used  
   ii) Tariff at $0.23 per kWh for low tension rate and $0.18 per kWh for high tension rate can be assumed if project has not have information on potential electricity tariff.

**Roof Access and Safety requirements** – Identify the access and safety measures that would have to be installed.

**Roof Optimisation Recommendations** – Recommendations for the spatial optimisation of the roof design to facilitate including M&E equipment locations to maximise the usable roof space.

**Acknowledgement from QP/PE and Developer** - Acknowledgements from QP/PE (Electrical) / PV specialist AND Developer’s Project Manager are to be provided for the feasibility study report.
2.03b Solar Ready Roof

Scope

To recognise the roof as a resource and encourage an optimised roof area for the deployment of renewable energy or other relevant uses.

Assessment

The project shall demonstrate its roof design for solar readiness for least 50% of feasible roof area determined through 2.03a. 0.5 points each can be scored for the following, capped at 1.5 points:

- **Structural readiness**: Roof to be designed to accommodate an optimised easy structural installation of solar panels on rooftop spaces
- **Electrical readiness**: Provisions to be put in place to accommodate an optimised easy electrical installation of solar panels on rooftop spaces
- **Spatial readiness**: Roof to be designed to optimise the available non-shaded rooftop area for photovoltaic adoption of roof spatial optimisation recommendations outlined in Part 2.03a Solar Feasibility Study.

Where solar panels are installed under 2.03c Adoption of Renewable Energy, the area coverage of the feasible roof area by the panels can be counted towards compliance under this indicator.

Documentary Evidences

**Design Stage:**

- Detailed drawings showing the roof readiness, including the location and method of provision for structural readiness and electrical readiness. For solar energy, at least 50% of feasible roof area (based on feasible capacity stated in feasibility study report) has to be set aside and considered as the basis for design.

**Verification Stage:**

As built drawings and on site photographs of:

- Solar roof anchors
- Roof layout and space provisions for solar systems
- Evidence of roof readiness for other systems which are being adopted where applicable

Work Examples

**Work Example 1**

**Structural readiness**

The building and roof shall be able to support any additional static and wind load imposed by the PV system. Depending on the type of roof and components of the PV installation, the static load
differs. For wind load, it depends on the installation angle. In terms of roof designed to accommodate easy structural installation of solar panels, examples (non-exhaustive) are as follows:

- Metal roofs: The use of roof profiles with suitable seams that allow easy application of roof clamps, and avoid trapezoidal or corrugated profile
- Trellis: The use of trellis with 10-15° slope instead of horizontal top surface, to facilitate optimal module tilt angle
- RC roof: The provision for a solution that does not require heavy ballast to prevent modules from lifting off in strong wind. (e.g. provision of anchor points for solar support systems prior to waterproofing)

Electrical readiness

- Provision of room or sheltered space at roof level or max one level below, to accommodate inverters, circuit breakers and PV feed-in switch boards
- Correct dimensioning of enough circuit breakers for PV feed-in
- Pre-connecting PV feed-in switch boards to main AC switch board

Spatial readiness

- Shifting of shade-casting structures such as staircase doghouses, lift motor rooms, water tanks and M&E equipment away from the east-west sun path, where possible
2.03c Adoption of Renewable Energy

Scope

This involves the use of renewable energy sources within the building development to reduce consumption of power from the grid and the building’s carbon emissions.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Replacement Energy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Replacement Energy (Advanced Green Efforts)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Energy Efficiency Index of common areas (exclude household’s usage) shall be used to calculate savings from replacement of the building electricity consumption through the use of renewable energy.

1 point for every 1% replacement of electricity (exclude household’s usage) by renewable energy, up to a cap of 6 points.

Additional Replacement Energy (Advanced Green Efforts)

To encourage additional replacement of electricity (based on building electricity consumption) by renewable energy.

Up to 10 points can be scored with every 1 point for every additional 10% replacement of electricity (exclude household’s usage) by renewable energy.

Documentary Evidences

Design Stage:

- Technical product information on the salient features of the renewable energy system and the expected renewable energy generated; and
- Detailed drawings showing the location and renewable energy provisions
- Calculation of the percentage replacement of electricity and the total annual electricity consumption of the development common area EEI.

Verification Stage:

- As built drawings and on site photographs of the renewable energy source(s)
- Technical specifications and integration reports of the installed system(s) including total capacity installed
- Testing and commissioning report
- Logging of the energy production and calculated energy replacement rate
- Purchase Order/Delivery Order of the total capacity installed
- Updated EEI, reflecting as-built building energy consumption and actual capacity installed
3. Resource Stewardship

With global use of resources increasing in the backdrop of the limited carrying capacity of the Earth, it is imperative that we work towards conserving the Earth’s resources for future generations. “Resource Stewardship” in the built environment refers to the responsible use and protection of the environment through conservation and sustainable practices. This section rewards projects for the responsible use and conservation of resources from the stages of construction through to building operations and occupancy. Resources covered include water, construction materials, construction and operational waste.

P.9 – P.12 Prerequisites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.01 Water</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.02 Materials</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.03 Waste</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Green Efforts</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
P.9 Water Fittings for Common Facilities

Intent

The provision of water efficient fittings can reduce the building’s potable water consumption in common areas.

Scope

Applicable to all common facilities with water fittings installed.

Assessment

The project shall demonstrate the use of water efficient fittings that meet minimum requirements as detailed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Water Fittings</th>
<th>Prescribed Rating based on Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme (WELS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basin Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td>✔✔✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower Taps, Mixers or Showerheads</td>
<td>✔✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual Flush Flushing Cisterns</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exemptions can be granted on a case-by-case basis, where there are special functional needs. All other water fittings such as flush valves, bib taps that are not listed in the above table shall comply with the mandatory standards stipulated in the *Singapore Standard CP 48–Code of Practice for Water Services*.

Documentary Evidences

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following:

- Extracts of the tender design specification showing the provisions of all water fittings for common facilities;
- Water fittings schedules showing the numbers, types and WELS rating of proposed fittings in the prescribed tabulated format as shown:
## Verification (As Built):

- As-built water fitting schedules showing the numbers, types, WELS rating, delivery order reference no. and brands/models of installed fittings in similar tabulated format as above.
- Purchase orders/ delivery orders of installed fittings to demonstrate compliance to the committed design specifications.

### Worked Example

**Example 1**

A residential development where the pre-requisite has been met for common facilities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Fitting/ Product Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Delivery Order Ref No / Brand</th>
<th>Total no. based on fitting type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basin taps &amp; mixers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Common toilets</td>
<td>T1234/ Xbrand</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Function rooms</td>
<td>T1897/ Xbrand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink taps</td>
<td></td>
<td>Function Rooms</td>
<td>T4321/ Abrand</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Barbeque pits</td>
<td>T4321/ Abrand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swimming pool - Shower facilities</td>
<td>T2343/ ZXbrand</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showerheads</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swimming pool - Shower facilities</td>
<td>T7648/ YZbrand</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual flush Flushing Cisterns</td>
<td></td>
<td>Common toilets</td>
<td>T2454/ FVbrand</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. based on WELS rating :</td>
<td>17 15</td>
<td>Total no. of water fittings :</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
P.10 Sustainable Construction

**Intent**

To encourage the adoption of building designs, building structures and construction practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.

**Scope**

Applicable to building superstructure (including non-structural components). Substructure components are excluded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable for the following Award levels:</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoldPLUS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Assessment**

As per requirements under 3.02a *Sustainable Construction* and achieve the minimum points required as indicated above

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

As per requirements under Indicator 3.02a *Sustainable Construction*

**Verification (As Built):**

As per requirements under Indicator 3.02a *Sustainable Construction*

---

P.11 Embodied Energy

**Intent**

To better quantify the environmental impact of a building and raise awareness among key decision makers.

**Scope**

Applicable to all projects.

This involves the calculation of the embodied energy of a building through the use of the BCA Online Carbon Calculator through the minimum declaration of concrete, glass and steel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable for the following Award levels:</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GoldPLUS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Assessment

As per requirements under Indicator 3.02b *Embodied Energy*.

Documentary Evidences

As per requirements under Indicator 3.02b *Embodied Energy*.

P.12 Sustainable Products

**Intent**

To ensure that due consideration is given to the specification and use of environmentally friendly products within the building

**Scope**

Applicable to buildings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable for the following Award levels:</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoldPLUS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Assessment**

Projects shall submit the evidence and be assessed according to the requirements within 3.02c demonstrating their use of locally approved certified products.

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

As per requirements under Indicator 3.02c *Sustainable Products*

**Verification (As Built):**

As per requirements under Indicator 3.02c *Sustainable Products*
3.01 Water

With increasing occurrences of droughts and dry spells attributed to varying weather phenomenon and global warming, bouts of water shortage globally is an ever imminent threat. Given limited natural water resources, it is crucial to manage water demand so as to ensure long term water supply adequacy and resilience. Considering water efficient, monitoring and potable water replacement strategies in building design can help reduce potable water consumption and raise awareness on responsible use of water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.01a Water Efficiency Measures</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.01b Water Usage Monitoring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.01c Alternative Water Sources</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Green Efforts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.01a Water Efficiency Measures

Intent

To encourage responsible use of water and to reduce potable water consumption through the use of water efficient fittings/products and systems.

Scope

Applicable to buildings with water fittings / products or landscape irrigation.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Water efficient products for dwelling units</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Landscape Irrigation and/or drought tolerant plant</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) A maximum of 7 points can be scored for the provision of water efficient fittings/products for dwelling units. The points to be derived based on the number, water efficiency rating, product types and the weightage assigned as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Rating based on Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme (WELS)</th>
<th>Weightage for Point Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Fittings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Basin Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td><img src="https://example.com" alt="✓✓" /></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sink Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td><img src="https://example.com" alt="✓✓✓" /></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Shower Taps &amp; Mixers or Shower Heads</td>
<td><img src="https://example.com" alt="✓✓✓" /></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dual-flush Flushing Cistern</td>
<td><img src="https://example.com" alt="✓✓✓" /></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes Washing Machine</td>
<td><img src="https://example.com" alt="✓✓✓" /></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) 0.5 point each can be scored for the following, capped at 2 points:

- Every 25% of the landscape areas that are served by water efficient automated irrigation system such as automatic drip irrigation with moisture or rain sensor control – 0.5 point
- Every 20% of the landscape areas that comprises drought tolerant plants – 0.5 point

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following:

- Extracts of the tender design specification showing the provisions of all water fittings and products for the dwelling units;
- Water fittings/products schedules showing the numbers, types and WELS rating of proposed fittings/products in the prescribed tabulated format shown:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type Used for Dwelling Units</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total no. based on fitting type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WELS 3 Ticks</td>
<td>WELS 2 Ticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fittings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower Taps &amp; Mixers or Showerheads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual-flush Flushing Cisterns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>WELS 4 Ticks</td>
<td>WELS 3 Ticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes Washing Machine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. based on rating (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weightage (B)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (AxB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Points Scored</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Extracts of the tender and design specification showing the provision and details of the water efficient irrigation system
- Relevant layout plans showing the overall landscape areas and the areas that would be served using the system
- Calculation showing the percentage of the landscape areas that would be served using the system
- Relevant layout plans showing the overall landscaping and areas that use drought tolerant plants.
- Calculation showing the percentage of the landscape areas that would be planted with drought tolerant plants

**Verification (As Built):**

- As-built water fittings/products schedules showing the number, WELS rating, delivery order reference no. and brands/models of installed fitting and products in the similar tabulated format as above.
- Purchase orders/delivery orders of installed fittings or products to demonstrate compliance to the committed design specification.
- As-built layout plans showing the location of the water efficient irrigation systems and determine compliance with the committed design specifications.
- Purchase/delivery orders for the species of drought tolerant plants and determine compliance with the committed design specifications.
**Example 1**
Example of the water fitting and product schedule showing the number, type and approved WELS rating of the installed water fittings and products as well as the point scored for this item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type Used for Dwelling Units</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total no. based on fitting type</th>
<th>Delivery Order Ref no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WELS 3 Ticks</td>
<td>WELS 2 Ticks</td>
<td>Mandatory MWELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fittings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sink Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower Taps &amp; Mixers</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showerheads</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual-flush Flushing Cisterns</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>WELS 4 ticks</td>
<td>WELS 3 ticks</td>
<td>Mandatory MWELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes Washing Machine</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. based on rating (A)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weightage (B)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (AxB)</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>9600</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Points Scored                    | $\frac{\sum (A \times B)}{\sum A} = 4.9$ |

**Example 2**
A project has 45% of the landscape areas served by automatic drip irrigation system with rain sensor control. Thus, points scored = 0.5 point (Every 25% of landscape areas served by water efficient irrigation systems attains 0.5 point)

The other 55% of the landscape areas comprises drought tolerant plants. Thus, points scored = 1 point (Every 20% of the landscape areas with drought tolerant plants attains 0.5 point)

Total points scored under 3.01a(ii) = 0.5 + 1 = 1.5 point
3.01b Water Usage Monitoring

Intent

To facilitate setting of water consumption reduction targets and continual monitoring and to encourage user engagement with regard to water management and use.

Scope

Applicable to sub-metering provisions for major water uses of building development.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Provision of private water meters</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Smart water metering</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smart home water management system (Advanced Green Effort)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0.5 point can be scored if private meters are provided for all major water uses in the development which includes irrigation, common area cleaning, swimming pool, water features where applicable.

1 point can be scored where a remote metering system is in place for leak detections and monitoring purposes. There shall be alert features that can be set and triggered to detect the possibility of water leakage.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following if applicable:

- Extracts from tender specification stating the provision of water metering for all major water uses
- Schematic drawings of cold water distribution system showing the location of the private water metering provided
- Extracts from tender specification and schematic drawings showing the location of remote metering system, how it could provide the salient water usage for common facilities and highlights of the specific alert features to detect water leakage.

Verification (AsBuilt):

Submission of the following if applicable:

- As-built schematic drawings of the cold water distribution system showing the location of the private water metering provided
- As-built schematic drawings showing the details of the remote metering system and water usage data for common facilities.
Smart Home Water Management System (Advanced Green Effort)

Intent
To facilitate further water reduction opportunities by providing households the access to their water usage patterns and data for better monitoring and to encourage water saving habits.

Assessment
1 point can be awarded for the provision of smart home water management system/device which would allow homeowners to access to their own water usage data.

2 points can be awarded for the provision of smart home water management system/device which provides homeowners the breakdown of their major water uses such as showering.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:
- Specification of smart home water management system/device with details on the means of access, trending charts, capability to store data.
- Specification of smart home water management system/device with details on the means of access and functionality.

Verification (As Built):
- Submission of screenshots of the installed smart home water management system/device with salient information of the measured water usage, trending and functionality.
3.01c Alternative Water Sources

Scope

This refers to the use of alternative water sources to reduce potable water consumption for general application and use.

Assessment

Points shall be awarded based on the types of water recycling systems used as well as the extent of reduction in potable water usage due to the use of alternative water sources for general application such as landscape irrigation, toilet flushing or washing of external area and car park areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) NEWater supply</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) On-site recycled water</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Rainwater harvested</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guidance Notes

Rainwater harvesting: The minimum rainwater harvesting capacity required is to be based on (i) the demands for rainwater use using parameters such as irrigation needs, no. of occupants or water usage frequency where relevant or (ii) the collection area and precipitation using the following formula:

\[
\text{Volume} = \text{Roof Area} \times \text{Precipitation} \times \text{Efficiency}
\]

where

- **Volume (litres):** Amount of rain that can potentially be harvested in that time period.
- **Roof Area (m²):** Collection area. For slope, curved, pitch roof or similar form, projected areas can be used.
- **Precipitation (mm):** Amount of rainfall in that time period. Average mean daily rainfall derived from the latest annual total rainfall and annual mean raindays published by Meteorological Services Singapore is to be used in computation.
- **Efficiency (%):** Percentage of water that could be captured, as opposed to splashing out of the system somewhere and it is assumed to be 90% for simplicity.

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following if applicable:

- Schematic drawings showing NEWater supply
- Schematic drawings and detailed system for the collection of on-site water such as greywater recycling
- Layouts showing the rainwater harvesting tank, the volume of the tank, the catchment area and usage areas

Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following if applicable:

- As-built schematic drawings and photographs of the water recycling systems during and after installation where applicable.
3.02 Materials

Buildings are resource intensive in their construction and fit-out, and incur a significant carbon footprint. Adopting sustainable construction design and practices, considering embodied energy from a life cycle approach as well as giving priority to sustainable fit-out systems can reduce the environmental impact of the building.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.02a Sustainable Construction</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.02b Embodied Carbon</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.02c Sustainable Products</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Green Efforts</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.02a Sustainable Construction

Intent
To encourage the adoption of building designs, building structures and construction practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.

Scope
Applicable to building superstructure (including non-structural components). Substructure components are excluded.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Conservation and Resource Recovery</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Resource Optimisation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(iv) Using BIM to Calculate Concrete Usage Index (CUI) (Advanced Green Efforts)</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.02a (i) Conservation and Resource Recovery

Intent
To reward conservation of existing building structures and recovery of demolished building materials for reuse or recycling.

Scope
Applicable for projects built on sites with existing building structures.

Where the existing building on site is conserved and not demolished, the full points can be scored.

Assessment
Where existing building structures on site are demolished, 1 point can be awarded for enhanced demolition protocol, where a recovery rate of >35% crushed concrete waste from the demolished building is sent to approved recyclers with proper facilities.

Documentary Evidences

**At Design Stage:**
Submission of the following if applicable:

- Pre-demolition assessment records of demolition site showing clear recovery/ recycling targets and estimated quantities of salvageable materials
- Method statement detailing how sequential demolition is to be carried out
Waste management plans such as plan layout showing locations of recycling bins for collection and storage of different recyclable waste, records of waste movement from site to recycling facilities, proposed usage of the various types of recovered waste

Details of best practice pollution prevention policies and procedures at construction and demolition sites

Verification (As Built):
Submission of detailed records of the volume of waste sent to the relevant approved recyclers.

3.02a (ii) Resource Optimisation

Intent
This section encourages the optimal use of resources via the following ways:

- To optimise concrete use in building projects through the calculation of the project’s Concrete Usage Index (CUI) and encourage adoption of sustainable building systems.
- To optimise design and adoption of low-carbon concrete

Scope
Applicable for superstructure works only.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Concrete Usage Index (CUI)</td>
<td>Cap at 4 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adoption of Sustainable Building Systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Using BIM to Calculate Concrete Usage Index (CUI) (Advanced Green Efforts)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low-Carbon Concrete</td>
<td>Cap at 3 points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part 1. Concrete Usage Index (CUI):

Points shall be scored for CUI based on the following table:

Table 3.02a-1. CUI scoring Matrix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project’s CUI</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.60</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.50</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.45</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.40</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 0.35</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adoption of Sustainable Building Systems

Points shall be scored for the adoption of sustainable building systems (refer to Table 3.02a-2) based upon the extent of their use as a percentage of the constructed floor area (CFA).

**Table 3.02a-2. Some examples of Sustainable Building Systems:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainable Building Systems</th>
<th>Points awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-stressed Concrete Elements</td>
<td>Total coverage area ≤ 25% of CFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollow Core or Voided Concrete Elements</td>
<td>Total coverage area ≤ 50% of CFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Weight Concrete Elements</td>
<td>Total coverage area ≤ 75% of CFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*High Strength Concrete Elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Steel Elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite Structural Elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineered Timber Elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefabricated Prefinished Volumetric Construction (PPVC) units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precast Concrete Elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave-in Formwork</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (to be accepted by BCA on case-by-case basis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Refers to concrete grade >60MPa

**Use of BIM to calculate CUI (Advanced Green Efforts)**

1 point shall be scored under Additional Advanced Green Efforts where BIM* is used to compute CUI.

*Note: BCA’s CUI BIM add-on tool is encouraged to be used

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following if applicable:

- Calculation showing the quantity of concrete for each floor level which should include all the concrete building elements, such as non-load bearing and architectural concrete components. Calculation should be presented in the prescribed tabulated format (see BCA Green Mark CUI calculation template).
- BIM model or Architectural and structural plan layout, elevation and sectional plans showing the type of building elements/ systems used, the dimensions and sizes of all the building and structural elements.
• Technical product information (including drawings and supporting documents) of the building systems;
• Calculations of the extent of use of alternative construction methods supported by detailed design drawings plan.

Verification (As Built):
Submission of as-built drawings. If there is deviation of the building design, or usage scope of the building systems points shall be recalculated.

Definitions:
Concrete Usage Index (CUI) serves as an indicator of the amount of concrete used to construct the superstructure that includes both the structural and non-structural elements. CUI does not include the concrete used for external works and sub-structure works such as basements and foundations.

It is defined as the volume of concrete in cubic meters needed to cast a square meter of constructed floor area:

\[
\text{Concrete Usage Index} = \frac{\text{Concrete Volume in } m^3}{\text{Constructed Floor area in } m^2}
\]

Part 2. Low-Carbon Concrete:
Up to 3 points can be scored based on the design and use of low-carbon concrete, defined as concrete comprising elements such as cements with clinker content ≤ 400 kg/m³ and/or recycled/engineered aggregates such as recycled concrete aggregates (RCA) and washed copper slag (WCS) from approved sources to replace natural coarse and fine aggregates.

Recycled/Engineered Aggregates Content
The applicable usage in tonnes for recycled/engineered coarse aggregates e.g. RCA shall not fall below 1.5% x GFA and recycled/engineered fine aggregates e.g. WCS 0.75% x GFA for points scoring. However, the use of RCA and WCS in structural applications shall be limited to 10% replacement by mass in the mix unless relevant approval is gained by the relevant authorities. The aggregates replacement rate is based upon the total replacement rate by mass of the total concrete mix used in the project for the super-structure.

0.5 point for every 5% replacement rate of coarse and fine aggregates.

Clinker Content:
Up to 2 points can be scored based on the use of concrete containing clinker ≤ 400 kg/m³ for grades up to C50/60, according to the performance requirements in the specifications. Tiered points will also be awarded for using concrete certified by SGBC based on the extent of environmental friendliness (refer to Table 3.02a-3).
For points scoring, the concrete used shall cover at least 80% of the applicable super-structure concrete by volume. This includes ready-mixed concrete and pre-cast concrete elements.

**Table 3.02a-3. Categories of Concrete Used For the Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>*Concrete Categories</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncertified concrete with clinker content ( \leq 400 \text{ kg/m}^3 )</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBC-certified 1-Tick concrete</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBC-certified 2-Tick concrete</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBC-certified 3-Tick concrete</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: All SGBC-certified concrete are deemed to have fulfilled the requirement of clinker content <400kg/m³*

**Documentary Evidences**

**At Design Stage:**

Submission of the following if applicable:

- Extract of tender specification or proposed concrete mix design showing the maximum clinker content and/or the detailed usage of recycled/engineered aggregates (e.g. RCA/WCS)
- Calculation showing the quantity of recycled/engineered aggregates (e.g. RCA/WCS) to be used for the project
- SGBC certification of the concrete products/mixes used for the project

**Verification (As Built):**

Submission of the following if applicable:

- As-built drawings, highlighting if there is deviation of the building design or usage scope clinkers/engineered aggregates (e.g. RCA/WCS) in the project. Where there are variations a re-calculation of points will be required
- Delivery orders and details of the actual concrete mix used in the project showing the usage of clinkers/engineered aggregates (e.g. RCA/WCS)
- SGBC certification of the concrete products/mixes used for the project
Worked Examples

Worked Example 1
Concrete Usage Index

Proposed development comprises a 30 storey block with a basement car park and the following details:

Project Gross Floor Area (GFA) = 60,000m². Superstructure elements are all precast.
The concrete usage index for foundation and basement car park works are excluded in CUI tabulation.

Computation Of Concrete Usage Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block No: A</th>
<th>Structural System</th>
<th>Thickness (mm) or size (mm x mm)</th>
<th>Volume of concrete (m³)</th>
<th>Remark *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1st storey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Columns</td>
<td>300x300, 400x400</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>57 nos of C80 300x300 precast columns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Beams</td>
<td>300x500, 200x500</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>Precast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Slabs</td>
<td>200,225,250</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Post–tensioned (Total floor area = 1,600m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Staircases</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>Precast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Suspended structures like planter boxes, bay windows, ledges etc.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Parapets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 External walls - loadbearing walls</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 External walls – non-loadbearing walls</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Precast green wall (wall area = 176m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 Internal walls – loadbearing walls</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>RC (wall area = 275m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Internal walls – nonloadbearing walls</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Light weight concrete (wall area = 100m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11 Others (kerbs, ramps, services risers, etc.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total volume of concrete for this storey (m³)</td>
<td>1035.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total constructed floor area for this storey (m²)</td>
<td>2200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Typical storey (2nd to roof)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Columns</td>
<td>300x300, 400x400</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Precast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Beams</td>
<td>300x500, 200x500</td>
<td>301.5</td>
<td>Precast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Slabs</td>
<td>200,225,250</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>Post–tensioned (Total floor area = 1,280m² per floor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Staircases</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>93.5</td>
<td>Precast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Suspended structures like planter boxes, bay windows, ledges etc.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Parapets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 External walls – loadbearing walls</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 External walls – non-loadbearing walls</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Precast green wall (wall area = 176m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 Internal walls – loadbearing walls</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>RC (wall area = 250m²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Internal walls – nonloadbearing walls</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Light weight concrete (wall area = 100m³)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11 Others (kerbs, ramps, services risers, etc.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total no. of columns 313
Total volume of concrete for one storey (m³) 902
Total constructed floor area for one storey (m²) 1,926.6
Total volume of concrete for 2nd to 30th storey – includes roof level (m³) 27,060
Total constructed floor area for 2nd to 30th storey – includes roof level (m²) 57,798
Total volume of superstructure concrete for this project (m³) 28,095.5
Total constructed floor area of superstructure for this project (m²) 59,998
Concrete Usage Index (CUI in m³/m²) 0.47

*To indicate if the structural elements are of precast concrete, post-tensioned concrete, high strength concrete (>Grade 60) or reinforced concrete (RC) under the ‘Remarks’ column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concrete usage for the superstructure</th>
<th>Constructed floor areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st storey = 1,035.5 m³</td>
<td>1st storey = 2,200 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 2nd to 30th storey = 27,060 m³</td>
<td>From 2nd to 30th storey = 57,798 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including roof level)</td>
<td>(including roof level)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Therefore, Total concrete usage = 28,095.5 m³

Therefore, Total constructed floor areas = 59,998 m²

Important notes: The quantities of the concrete for all the structural and non-structural elements for each floor level are to be computed. All the elements listed in the table such as columns, beams, slabs, suspended structures (like planter boxes, bay windows and ledges etc.), parapets, walls and others (service risers, kerbs, ramps etc.) are to be included. The derivation of the concrete volume breakdown must be traceable on the drawings. The concrete usages for foundation and basement works are to be excluded in CUI computation. For project with raft foundation that is also the floor slab of 1st level, half of the volume will be accountable in the CUI calculation.

Based on the point allocation shown in Table 3.02a-1, CUI of 0.47 m³/m² ≤ 0.50 m³/m². Therefore, points scored = 1 point

Sustainable Building Systems

Adoption rate of recognised building systems for the example is as determined below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building element</th>
<th>Coverage based on area on plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-tensioned Slabs</td>
<td>40,000 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Strength Concrete Columns</td>
<td>57 x 0.3 x 0.3 = 5.13 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite steel Beams</td>
<td>1000 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightweight concrete Walls</td>
<td>1000 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precast green walls</td>
<td>2000 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Assumes no overlaps in the area of coverage on plan. Alternatively, area of coverage can be directly taken off from the plan drawing instead of a tabular calculation as above.

From the CUI tabulation, CFA = 59,998 m²

% coverage of key/distinctive system by area = 40,000/59,998 = 66.7% < 75%

Therefore, points awarded = 1.5 point.

Therefore, points scored for this sub-section = 1.0 + 1.5 = 2.5 points

Worked Example 2

Proposed development comprises a 30-sty block with a basement car park as per example for Concrete Usage Index.

Clinker content

Two types of Grade 40 Concrete were used for the project:

Type 1 concrete: The total cementitious mix specified is 370 kg/m³ of cement by mass. 20% of the cementitious mix was replaced by GGBS. Based on Table 1 of SS EN 197-1, the cement used for the project is classified as CEM2.
Clinker content of this concrete = 0.8 \times 370 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 296 \text{ kg/m}^3 < 400 \text{ kg/m}^3.

Extent of use of concrete (by volume) = 40%

The concrete was not certified by SGBC.

Type 2 concrete: The concrete was certified by SGBC with 2-ticks rating (deemed to meet requirement of clinker content < 400 kg/m\(^3\)).

Extent of use of concrete (by volume) = 60%

Total concrete coverage (Type 1 and Type 2 by volume) that had clinker content ≤ 400 kg/m\(^3\) for the super-structure = 100%. Therefore, points scored = 0.5 points. Extra points cannot be scored for certified concrete as not all concrete used is certified.

Replacement of coarse and fine aggregates

The project uses 10% replacement of coarse aggregate with RCA and 5% replacement of fine aggregate with WCS for all slabs, and 30% replacement of coarse aggregate with RCA for all non-load bearing walls in the superstructure.

RCA

Minimum usage requirement for RCA = 0.015 \times \text{GFA} = 0.015 \times 60,000 = 900 \text{ tons}

Total concrete volume of all slabs = 400 \text{ m}^3 + 320 \text{ m}^3 \times 30 = 10000 \text{ m}^3

Total concrete volume of all non-load bearing walls = 22 \text{ m}^3 + 10 \text{ m}^3 + (22 \text{ m}^3 \times 30) = 1652 \text{ m}^3

[Approximate coarse aggregate content in concrete = 1 \text{ ton/m}^3]

Total tonnage of RCA used for super structure
= [(10% \times 1 \text{ ton/m}^3) \times 10000 \text{ m}^3] + [(30\% \times 1 \text{ ton/m}^3) \times 1652 \text{ m}^3] = 1495.6 \text{ tonnes} > 900 \text{ tonnes}, therefore meeting minimum requirement.

Total tonnage of coarse aggregate used for super structure
= 1 \text{ ton/m}^3 \times \text{concrete volume (m}^3\)
= 1 \text{ ton/m}^3 \times 28095.05 \text{ m}^3 = 28095.05 \text{ tonnes}

% of total RCA used for replacing superstructure concrete coarse aggregate content
= 1495.6 \text{ tonnes}/ 28095.05 \text{ tonnes} \times 100\% = 5.3\%

Therefore, points scored = 0.5 points

WCS

Minimum usage requirement for WCS = 0.015 \times \text{GFA}/2 = 0.015 \times 60,000/2 = 450 \text{ tons}

Total concrete volume of all slabs = 400 \text{ m}^3 + 320 \text{ m}^3 \times 30 = 10000 \text{ m}^3

Total tonnage of fine aggregate used for super structure
Total tonnage of WCS used for super structure
= [*(0.7 ton/m³ x 28095.05m³) = 19666.5 tonnes, therefore not meeting minimum requirement.

Therefore, points scored = 0 points
Therefore, points scored for this sub-section = 0.5 + 0.5 = 1 point
Therefore, point scored under for 3.02a including = 2 + 1 = 3.0 points

3.02b Embodied Carbon

Intent
Computing the carbon footprint of the development and performing building life cycle analysis can better quantify the environmental impact of a building and raise awareness among key decision makers. To aid the industry with understanding embodied energy, BCA has developed an online carbon calculator that can be used by projects to identify their carbon debt and allow a benchmarking of projects over time.

Assessment
A maximum of 2 points can be scored for the use of BCA’s Online Embodied Carbon Calculator to compute the carbon footprint of the development:

- Declaration of Concrete, Glass and Steel – 1 point
- Declaration of additional materials – 1 point (0.25 point per material)

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:
Submission of the following if applicable:

- Embodied carbon footprint computation saved and exported in PDF/ xlsx format via BCA’s Carbon Calculator and submitted with the relevant supporting documentation and calculations, such as Bill of Quantities, preliminary design cut sheets, concrete mix designs etc. or data extracted from BIM-based tools. Preliminary/ proposed concrete mix designs are acceptable at the design stage, but need to be updated if there are any amendments made to the designs during the verification stage
- For using emission factors from other sources, project teams must provide details of these sources with the relevant calculations
• Detailed report of the carbon footprint of the development including (but not limited to) the quantum and types of materials used within the development, the emission factors with supporting documentation. Examples of other contributing elements that can be considered include emissions from activities during the construction phase and transportation.

• i-Care Carbon Footprint Report endorsed by SIMTech

### Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following if applicable:

• Updated concrete mix designs, design cut sheets etc., highlighting the amendments/ changes in the mixes (with supporting documents) if applicable

• Updated carbon footprint computation if there is deviation from the submission at the design stage

• Delivery orders of materials/ products with their corresponding i-Care Carbon Footprint Reports endorsed by SIMTech if relevant

---

**Provide Own Emission Factors with Source Justification (Advanced Green Efforts)**

Up to 1 point can be scored for the provision of own material emission factors through BCA’s online embodied carbon calculator (0.25 point per material)

---

**Compute the Carbon Footprint of the Entire Development (Advanced Green Efforts)**

Up to 2 points can be scored for computation of the carbon footprint of the entire development and a detailed carbon footprint report based on all the materials used within the development.
3.02c Sustainable Products

Intent

To promote resource efficient and environmentally friendly specifications of products in a building to minimise the resources used in the fit-out of the building.

Scope

Applicable to non-structural building, architectural, mechanical components and building services products.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Functional Systems</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Singular Sustainable Products outside of Functional Systems</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (i) and (ii)</td>
<td>Cap at 8 Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Use of SGBP Very Good or above rated products (Advanced Green Effort)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Points can be scored for environmentally friendly products certified by approved local certification bodies.

For specification purposes, the products would be based upon the listed functional systems (3.02c (i)) which recognises off form finishes (where additional products or finishes are not required)

For singular products outside these functional groups shall be scored in 3.02c (ii), examples (the list is not exhaustive) such as:

- Water drainage products: Drains, gratings, drainpipe, culvert, rainwater collection tanks
- Landscape products: Drainage cells, green wall/roof planting system, man-made grass, slope retainers, certified termite treatment, certified swimming pool/pond water treatment
- Pedestrian and vehicular products: Pavers, road humps, wheel stoppers, road kerbs
- Community leisure products: Playground equipment, fitness/playground flooring, decking, outdoor furniture
- Mechanical and Electrical products: Chillers, transformers, switchboards, pumps, fans, motors; sensors, distribution boards, power backups
- Firefighting products
- Plumbing and sewerage products: Piping and joints, inspection chambers
- Other building products: Shading devices, light (sun) pipes, connectivity, cabling, ducting, toilet partitions, workstations

To recognise the use of products that are certified to higher tiers of environmental performance under Singapore Green Building Product Certification scheme points are given for products used which are certified as 2 ticks or above.
3.02c (i) Functional Systems

The term is used to describe the holistic use of products within the respective functional (operational) systems. The interior architectural fit-out of buildings is made up of 6 major building components for specific functional uses, e.g. the external wall, internal wall, flooring, doors, ceiling and roof. The functional systems described in the Green Mark criteria awards Green Mark points when products are used holistically in the respective functional use. The products included in the functional system are dependent on the choice of products and the installation methodology to provide the functional system for what the space is designed to be used for. Products are thus classified into need-based groups/ systems. As such, the criteria recognises the use of less resources - where a functional system could meet the operational requirement by using less products, this is still considered as meeting the functional system objective. For example, if there is no need to plaster or skim coat to the slab soffit nor need for ceiling boards to cover the overhead, this can be considered to have met the functional system requirement for ceiling for that sectional area of the application.

Assessment

Up to 8 points can be scored through the specification and use of green products certified by approved local certification bodies. In Singapore this is the Singapore Green Building Council and the Singapore Environment Council.

Points are scored through the following methodology, using either Table 3.02c-1 or Table 3.02c-2:

Table 3.02c-1 When whole building (including dwelling units) are declared using sustainable products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional System Category</th>
<th>Base Group (To score this group prior to score for Finishes Group)</th>
<th>Finishes Group</th>
<th>(Advanced Green Efforts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Wall</td>
<td>Coverage &gt;60%</td>
<td>Coverage &gt;60%</td>
<td>2 ticks- 0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 ticks- 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 ticks- 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Floor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Wall</td>
<td>1 (&gt;80%)</td>
<td>2 (&gt;80%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>0.5 (&gt;80%)</td>
<td>0.5 (&gt;80%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.02c-2 When Common area and back of house only (exclude dwelling units) are declared using sustainable products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional System Category</th>
<th>Base Group (To score this group prior to score for Finishes Group)</th>
<th>Finishes Group</th>
<th>(Advanced Green Efforts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Wall</td>
<td>Coverage &gt;80%</td>
<td>Coverage &gt;80%</td>
<td>2 ticks- 0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Floor</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Wall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 ticks- 0.5
4 ticks- 1
(Functinal system and Singular combined Cap at 2)

Note:
The distribution of points will be less when the project excludes dwelling units in the consideration of sustainable product usage in the functional system methodology; i.e. only common area are to be scored.

The coverage for External wall and Roof system shall be >80% for both table.

Pre-requisite scores are to be obtained from Functional System and/or singular products.

Guidance Notes
Tables 3.02c-3 to 3.02c-8 provide more details on the product groupings within the functional systems. For systems which have an off form finish, such as exposed ceilings, these areas will be considered deemed to comply (i.e. green labelled). Products exclude structural systems such structural floors, the structural walls, structural roof.

All products used in in the base system for the stipulated percentage area (80% or 60% coverage, depending on scope of product used) must be certified green products for points to be scored for the respective functional level.

For scoring under the functional systems, level 1 shall be achieved before level 2 can be scored.

When specifying the finishes the design team should make reference to Healthy Building indicator 4.01c Contaminants, as the relevant finishes can be scored under 4.01c (iii) for being low VOC emitting Certified low VOC Paints are a pre-requisite (P.13).

Documentary Evidences
At Design Stage:
- Extracts of the tender design specification showing the building functional systems and descriptions of each.
- Tabulate all the functional system in a table and identify where sustainable products are used and the corresponding information of the products clearly shown.
- Design drawings marking the extent of use for each compliant functional system and the calculation of the extent of use.
- Design details of the systems used within each functional system; i.e. construction method/ method statement details.
- Product certificates.
Verification (As Built):

- As built drawings showing the extent of use of green products within the functional systems
- Delivery orders of products with their corresponding green product certificates

The example below given using the point calculation when whole building, including dwellings units are declared using sustainable products

**Table 3.02c-3 – Flooring Functional System**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Typical Products</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1 (Base Group)</td>
<td>Typical products: Levelling base, floor screed, waterproofing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2 (Finishes Group)</td>
<td>Typical products: Raised floor systems (Insulation, underlay, carpets/ carpet tiles/ vinyl/ laminate/ tile/ timber to the floor panel) Floor finishes including underlays, coatings, grouting, pointing, skirting, adhesives, carpets, vinyl, tiles, laminate flooring, timber flooring, marble flooring etc.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
Where a product is not required for use within the grouping, it may be considered to have met the requirement.
Excludes structural floor slab

The points score is as shown above when assessment is for the whole building. The distribution of points will be lower if the project excludes dwelling units i.e. only common areas are to be scored

**Table 3.02c-4 – Ceiling Functional System**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Typical Products</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1 (Base Group)</td>
<td>Typical products: Bare soffit of slab above, plastering, skim coat (Note where the ceiling is an off form soffit finish, it is deemed to comply)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2 (Finishes Group)</td>
<td>Typical products: Ceiling boards (excluding framing, fixing and bracing), insulation adhesives, paint finish, coatings Note where the ceiling is an off form finish (no false ceiling, no plastering, this is deemed to comply)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
Where a product is not required for use within the grouping, it may be considered to have met the requirement.
Excludes structural slabs ceiling slabs

The points score is as shown above when assessment is for the whole building. The distribution of points will be lower if the project excludes dwelling units; i.e. only common areas are to be scored
### Table 3.02c-5 – Roof Functional System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Typical Products</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1 (Base Group)</td>
<td><strong>Typical products:</strong></td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For RC flat roofs: Levelling base, screed, waterproofing, insulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For Framed Roof: Waterproofing, insulation (excluding structural frame)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2 (Finishes Group)</td>
<td><strong>Typical products:</strong></td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All finishes including metal sheets, roof tiles, tile grouts, tiles, paints and coatings, adhesives, pointing, skirting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
Where a product is not required for use within the grouping, it may be considered to have met the requirement.
Excludes structural roof slabs/ framing. The Roofing Functional System only includes products above/ interspersed between the structural slab / frame of the roof.
The area is to be taken in totality. For roof, the area will be the actual area of the roof at inclination.

### Table 3.02c-6 – External Wall Functional System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Typical Products</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1 (Base Group)</td>
<td><strong>Typical products:</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curtain wall, integrated wall system, wall panels, blocks, metal cladding, waterproofing, sealant, adhesives, jointing, grouting, pointing, (fixing brackets may be excluded)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2 (Finishes Group)</td>
<td><strong>Typical products:</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All external face finishes (both sides) including skim coats, external paints (including primers), external coatings, corner beads, corner protectors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All internal face finishes (both sides) including skim coat, internal paint, corner beads, corner protectors, fabrics, wall papers, wall tiles etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
Where a product is not required for use within the grouping, it may be considered to have met the requirement.
Excludes structural walls, external architectural aesthetic features and openings.
Area is taken on both sides of the walls.

### Table 3.02c-7 – Internal Wall Functional System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Typical Products</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1 (Base Group)</td>
<td><strong>Typical products:</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lightweight wall panels, drywalls, blocks, waterproofing, jointing, wall grouting, boarding insulation (fixing frame may be excluded)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2 (Finishes Group)</td>
<td><strong>Typical products:</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All finishes (both sides) including plastering, skim coat, corner beads, corner protectors, fabrics, wall papers, wall tiles, tiles grouting vinyl, laminates, veneers, adhesives, paint etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
Where a product is not required for use within the grouping, it may be considered to have met the requirement.
Areas are taken on both sides of the walls.
The points score is as shown above when assessment is for the whole building. The distribution of points will be lower if the project excludes dwelling units; i.e. only common areas are to be scored.
Table 3.02c-8 – Door Functional System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Typical Products</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1 (Base Group)</td>
<td><strong>Typical products:</strong> Glass door, door leaf, door finishes including laminates, paint and veneers/ vinyl sheets, varnish, coatings</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2 (Finishes Group)</td>
<td><strong>Typical products:</strong> Door accessories, either; i) door frame, door frame finishes, ii) ironmongery</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
Where a product is not required for use within the grouping, it may be considered to have met the requirement. The Finishes Group here refer to the door accessories and not the door finishes. The points score is as shown above when assessment is for the whole building. The distribution of points will be lower if the project excludes dwelling units; i.e. only common areas are to be scored.

**Assessment Notes**
Please note that the area are to be taken in totality. For walls, the level 2 will include area on 2 faces of the wall. For roof, the area will be the actual area of the roof at inclination.

**Worked Example**

**Example 1**
This is the ceiling of a single storey building, Building A, inclusive dwelling units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area A: Ceiling soffit (i.e. underside of slab above) with certified plastering and paint (100 m²)</th>
<th>Area B: Ceiling soffit with certified skim coat and paint (200 m²)</th>
<th>Area C: Pre-finished off-form ceiling soffit (150 m²)</th>
<th>Area D: Ceiling soffit with non-certified ceiling board (150 m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Tabulating the areas for Ceiling Functional System, bearing in mind structural items are excluded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Applicable items under Base Group</th>
<th>Applicable items under Finishes Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A (100m²)</td>
<td>Certified plastering and certified paint</td>
<td>No additional product required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B (200m²)</td>
<td>Certified skim coat and certified paint</td>
<td>No additional product required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C (150m²)</td>
<td>No additional product required</td>
<td>No additional product required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (150m²)</td>
<td>No additional product required</td>
<td>Non-certified ceiling board</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total area that considered meet requirement | Areas A, B and C meet the requirement. 
Coverage = \( \frac{100+200+150}{100+200+150+150} \) = 75.0%
---
Points | As Base Group coverage is >60% including dwelling units, project is eligible to score for Finishes Group. As area coverage for certified finishes under Finishes Group > 60%, points scored for Finishes Group = 0.5 point.
---
Total points for Ceiling Functional System = 1 point.
---

**Example 2**
This is the internal walls of a single storey building, Building B. Area D shows dwelling units’ spaces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Applicable items under Base Group</th>
<th>Applicable items under Finishes Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A (150 m²) | Block panel walls with waterproofing, jointing, grouting, plastering, skim coat, corner beads, finishing paint on both sides. Everything is certified except for the corner beads (150 m²) | Plastering, skim coat, corner beads, finishing paint on both sides. Everything is certified, except for the corner beads.  
*Note: For this example, corner beads were included in the design and specification of finishes selection hence is include in the evaluation.* |
| B (80 m²) | Lightweight panels party wall with waterproofing, joining, grouting, tiled finish on one side and plastering and paint on the other side. Everything is certified except for the tiled finish (80 m²) | Non-certified tiled finish on one side and certified paint on the other side. All plastering used is certified. |
| C (50 m²) | Drywalls with boarding and insulation (excluding fixing frame). Everything is certified. | Certified finishing paint on one side. The other side is not required to be painted hence is deemed to comply. |
| D (Unknown) | Unknown | Unknown |

Tabulating the areas for Internal Wall Functional System, bearing in mind structural items are excluded:

Total area that considered meet requirement | Areas A, B and C meet requirement.  
Coverage excluding tenanted area = 100%  
Coverage excluding tenanted area =  
\[ \frac{80+(50\times2)}{150\times2+(80\times2)+(50\times2)} = 32\% \]
Points

Project chooses to score using the table on excluding dwelling units. In Base Group, all walls are certified, hence, Base Group coverage is ≥ 80%, points can be scored = 0.5 pt

As Base Group coverage is ≥ 80% excluding dwelling units, project is eligible to score for Finishes Group. However, as area coverage for certified finishes under Finishes Group < 80%, points scored for Finishes Group = 0 point

Total points for Internal Wall Functional System = 0.5 point.

Example 3

Building C includes all dwelling units in its design and specifications. The points are computed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>All Certified Products?</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>% of Functional System Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Wall Functional System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage: All internal wall of development including balconies with finishes (5,000 m²)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Base Group**

1. Block and panel walls (Includes waterproofing, jointing, wall grouting)
   - Yes
   - 100 m²
   - 2%
   - 1 point

2. Lightweight panel party walls (Includes waterproofing, jointing, wall grouting)
   - Yes
   - 800 m²
   - 16%

3. Lightweight panels for wet areas (Includes waterproofing, jointing, wall grouting)
   - Yes
   - 250 m²
   - 8%

4. Lightweight panel walls for back of house and services, plant rooms (Includes waterproofing, jointing, grouting)
   - Yes
   - 150 m²

5. Drywalls for all dwelling units (Includes boarding, insulation. Excludes fixing frame)
   - Yes
   - 3,700 m²
   - 74%

**Finishes Group**

1. Block and panel walls: C cement plastering, corner beads, and corner protectors where applicable; excludes fixing brackets) and finished with paint on both sides
   - Yes
   - 100 m²
   - 2%

2. On lightweight panels party walls: Combination of cement plastering & skim coat, corner beads, and corner protectors where applicable, excludes fixing brackets) and finished with paint on both sides
   - Yes
   - 800 m²
   - 16%

3. Lightweight panels in dwelling units’ wet areas: Non-certified tiled finish on one side of the lightweight panels in tenants’ wet areas, and with certified plastering and painted finish on another side
   - Yes (partial)
   - 125 m² out of 250 m²
   - (only half face of wall qualifies)
   - 2.5%

4. Lightweight panel walls for back of house and services, plant rooms; Cement plastering with paint finish on one side and bare finish (no finishing) on the other side
   - Yes
   - 150 m²
   - (bare finish or no finish; 2nd level may be considered)
   - 3%
### Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>All Certified Products?</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>% of Functional System</th>
<th>Green Mark Points Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flooring Functional System</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage:</strong> All floors of development including balconies with finishes (2,500 m²)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Base Group

1. **Floor of circulation spaces and dwelling units: Floor screed**
   - Yes
   - 1,900 m²
   - 76%
   - 1 point (100%)

2. **Floor screed and waterproofing in wet areas**
   - Yes
   - 500 m²
   - 20%

3. **Floor of service area: Floor screed**
   - Yes
   - 100 m²
   - 4%

#### Finishes Group

1. **Floor of circulation spaces: Certified floor tiles and grouting**
   - Yes
   - 700 m²
   - 28%

2. **Floor of tenants’ spaces: Combination of certified timber flooring and adhesives and final coating, non-certified marble flooring**
   - Yes
   - Certified: 900 m² out of 1200 m²
   - 36%

3. **Floor of wet areas: Certified floor tiles and grouting**
   - Yes
   - 500 m²
   - 20%

4. **Floor of service area: No finish (i.e. cement screed finish)**
   - Yes
   - 100 m²
   - 4%

### Door Functional System

**Coverage:** All doors of development (100 nos.)

#### Base Group

1. **Doors to service spaces: Non-certified timber hollow core and certified low VOC paint system (include basecoat and final coats)**
   - No
   - 9
   - 91 nos.
   - 1 point (91%)

2. **Doors to units: Certified timber fire rated doors with certified veneer and finishing coats**
   - Yes
   - 85

3. **Other doors: Certified glass door with no finish required**
   - Yes
   - 6

#### Finishes Group (Door Accessories)

1. **Doors to service spaces: Certified door frame with certified low VOC paint finish for the frame**
   - Yes
   - 9 (not eligible because 1st level base is not a certified products)
   - 81 nos.
   - 0.5 points (81%)
3.02c (ii) Singular Sustainable Products outside of Functional Systems

Intent

To encourage the use of sustainable products that do not fall into the functional systems in 3.02c (i)

Assessment

Up to 2 points can be scored for the use of sustainable products certified by an approved local certification body in the following categories.

The maximum points achievable for products under the functional system and singular components is 8 points (combined). These include items such as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardscape</td>
<td>• Water drainage products: Drains, gratings, drainpipe, culvert, rainwater collection tanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Landscape products: Drainage cells, green wall/ roof planting system, man-made grass, slope retainers, certified termite treatment, certified swimming pool/ pond water treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pedestrian and vehicular products: Pavers, road humps, wheel stoppers, road kerbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Community leisure products: Playground equipment, fitness/ playground flooring, decking, outdoor furniture, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Services</td>
<td>• Mechanical and Electrical products: Chillers, transformers, switchboards, pumps, fans, motors; sensors, distribution boards, power backups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Firefighting products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Plumbing and sewerage products: Piping and joints, inspection chambers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other building products: Shading devices, light (sun) pipes, connectivity, cabling, ducting, toilet partitions, workstations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0.25 points for each product used for ≥ 80% of the applicable use
Guidance Notes

The sustainable products claimable under singular product should not be that already being used in functional system in 3.02c (i).

Coverage of used should be ≥ 80% of the applicable function of the singular product type; such as the landscape could use a combination of brands and model of certified products to make out ≥ 80%.

Scenario 1, if there are 3 types of timber deck used, the combined usage should have a coverage of ≥80%; in such case the score is 0.25 points.

Scenario 2, if the 1 type of timber was used and covering ≥ 80% of usage; the score is 0.25 points.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Extracts from the tender specification and drawings showing the requirements to incorporate the environmentally friendly products that are certified by the approved local certification body.

Tabulation of all the functional systems in totality; this shall include those not using certified products. This is to allow assessor to acquire the confirmation of the extent of the coverage of the use of building products for the building in totality.

The table shall include all respective construction method statements (1 type or combination of type of finishes), respective area coverage, list of corresponding certified products used and corresponding tick rating of the certified product.

Verification (As Built):

- As built drawings showing the extent of use of green products within the functional systems
- Delivery orders of products with their corresponding green product certificates

Worked Example

Example 1
Project X has drainage cells and timber desk with green certification.

Therefore, points scored for 3.02c (ii) = 0.25 x 2 = 0.5 points. Where a project scores use of products in both the functional system and singular components, the point cap is 8 points. An additional, 0.25 to 1 bonus point can be scored under for the Use of SGBP higher rating products (Advanced Green Effort). Bonus for Advanced Green Effort is cap at 2 points.
SGBP Products Rated Very Good or Above (Advanced Green Effort)

Intent

To encourage the use of products with a very good rating (2 ticks) or above under the Singapore Green Building Product (SGBP) certification scheme.

Assessment

Up to 2 points can be scored for the use of Very Good or higher rated products within the project. These products can form part of the functional systems or be standalone products scored under 3.02(ii)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SGBP Rating</th>
<th>Points per product (≥ 90% of the applicable use)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Good (2-ticks)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent (3-ticks)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader (4-ticks)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0.25 points for each product used for ≥ 90% of the applicable use

Guidance Notes

At Design Stage:

Points per product and ≥ 90% of the applicable use can be defined for example as 90% of all ceiling boards within a development shall be certified to SGBP Very Good or higher. These can be through a range of different brands.

Where a mix of ratings is used (e.g. waterproof screed), the lowest rating shall be used to calculate the score.

Documentary evidence:

- Extracts from the tender specification and drawings showing the requirements to incorporate the environmentally friendly products that are certified by the approved local certification body
- Product certificates

Verification (As Built):

- As built drawings showing the extent of use of green products within the functional systems
- Delivery orders of products with their corresponding green product certificates
3.03 Waste

Responsible management of waste is an essential aspect of sustainable construction and building operation. To minimise waste generation, it is crucial to use resources (other than building materials) consumed during the construction process efficiently, as well as to provide adequate facilities and systems to manage waste during building operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.03a Environmental Construction Management Plan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.03b Operational Waste Management</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.03a Environmental Construction Management Plan

Intent

An effective and holistic management plan can facilitate better environmental performance of the construction process and promote waste minimisation.

Scope

Applicable to building construction activities.

Assessment

1 point can be scored for effective implementation of an environmental construction management plan through specific target settings, monitoring of energy and water use and waste minimisation measures.

Guidance Notes

The environmental construction management plan should contain the following:

- Energy Targets: Total energy consumption target set for the construction which includes the quantity of diesel, electricity from the grid (kWh)
  - The benchmark should be normalised to the building GFA to facilitate future benchmarking for projects
  - Detailed recommendations for on-site energy management strategies
- Water Targets: Total water consumption target set for the construction in m³
  - The benchmark should be normalised to building GFA to facilitate future benchmarking for projects
  - Detailed recommendations for on-site water management strategies
- Waste Targets: Dominant waste streams and means of collection and recycling
  - The benchmark to reduce construction waste shall be established as waste (kg)/GFA (m²) of building
  - The waste recycling rate shall be established as percentage of waste diverted from landfill or incineration plant
- Monitoring and Reporting Method: Monitoring and measurement procedures for the usage of resources, waste and recycled streams on site, and how the targets are tracked, monitored and reported to ensure effective implementation of the environmental construction management plan

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

- Submission of the environmental construction management plan that would be implemented on site which should include definitive energy, water and waste target set for the construction.
Verification (As Built):

- Submission of the environmental construction management plan with written narrative of the overall environmental performance and resource usages during construction as well as measures taken to rectify any abnormality in resource usages where applicable.

- Detailed charts showing the actual energy, water and waste monitoring and trending data against the benchmarks set at design stage as well as detailed records of the waste volume that were sent to the relevant approved recyclers are to be included.
3.03b Operational Waste Management

Scope

Appropriate collection and recycling facilities can help the segregation of recyclable consumer waste at source and the treatment of horticultural or wood waste for reuse and recycling.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Recycling facilities in common areas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Facilities for storage and composting of horticultural waste</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Website dashboard or other platform on recycling efforts</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 point each can be scored for the provision of the following:

(i) Facilities for the collection and storage of different recyclables such as paper, glass, metal and plastic in commingled or sorted form in common areas.
(ii) Facilities or systems for the placement of horticultural or wood waste for recycling.
(iii) Website dashboard or other visible platform which promote participation and recycling efforts. It should comprise sharing of valuable information with residents about acceptable recyclable materials, report on recycling achievement and contribution to the environment.

The recycling facilities or systems provided should be located at the convenience of use.

Guidance Notes

At Design Stage:

- Plan layout showing the location of the recycling facilities for collection and storage of the relevant recyclables including horticultural wastes where applicable.

Verification (As-Built):

- As-built plans and photographs showing the location of actual recycling facilities for collection and storage of the relevant recyclables including horticultural wastes where applicable
- Contractual arrangement with waste collection vendors for offsite recycling where applicable
- On-site photographs of recycling facilities installed.
Most of us spend a substantial proportion of our time within buildings, where we are psychologically, physiologically and emotionally affected by our surrounding environment. Aspects of a healthy indoor environment include better air quality, effective daylighting, quality artificial lighting, pleasant acoustics, inclusivity as well as biophilic design features that evokes the experience of nature.

Designing for healthy buildings can be a sound economic investment that reaps healthy economic returns, with measures to improve the indoor environment leading to manifold monetary savings from improved health and well-being. A healing, positive environment nurtures healthier and happier occupants. In spaces where people work and study, this can result in increased work quality and productivity output.

Smart controls and direct access to consumption data allow the facility management team and occupants to gain a good understanding of the systems and usage patterns.

P.13 Prerequisites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.01 Indoor Air Quality</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.02 Spatial Quality</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03 Smart Building Operations</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Green Effort</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
P.13 Low Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Paints

Intent

To limit the use of high VOC emitting building and furnishing materials to improve indoor air quality for the health and well-being of occupants.

Scope

Applicable to all indoor paints including primers, sealers, base coats and top coats.

Assessment

Low VOC paints certified by an approved local certification body shall be used for at least 90% of the total painted internal wall areas.

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following:

- Extracts of the tender specification showing the requirement to use low VOC paints that are certified by an approved local certification body.
- Certification details from approved local certification body.
- Technical product information and delivery records.

Verification (As Built):

Submission of purchase orders and delivery orders of the indoor paints used.
4.01 Indoor Air Quality

To ensure good air quality within residential building functional spaces where occupants are expected to remain in for an extended period of time. Most of us spend a substantial proportion of our time within buildings. Given this it is important to provide healthy indoor environments that reduce the risk of illnesses which affects not only the productivity of the business, but more importantly the wellbeing of the occupants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.01a Occupant Comfort</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.01b Contaminants</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Green Effort – 5.01h Outdoor Air</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.01a Occupant Comfort

Intent
The provision good indoor air quality parameters is crucial to ensure occupant comfort. Besides using energy intensive air-conditioners, occupant comfort can also be achieved by improving ventilation or other air quality parameters in the event that prevailing winds are unavailable. The criteria encourages innovation and measures to improve occupant comfort without adopting energy intensive options.

Scope
Applicable to occupant residential spaces – living rooms and bedrooms.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupant Comfort</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Up to 2 points can be scored for provision of assisted mechanism to achieve thermal comfort for occupant residential spaces

- For living room only - 1 point
- For all living rooms, bedrooms – 2 points

Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:
Submission of the following:

- Architectural elevation drawings showing the provision of assisted mechanism equipment.
- Extracts of the tender specification or material schedules showing the properties of assisted mechanism equipment.

Verification (As Built):
Submission of the following:

- Purchase orders/ delivery orders of the assisted mechanism equipment.
- Visual checks on the assisted mechanism equipment.

Worked Example

Example 1
Provision of ceiling fans in living rooms only = 1 point

Example 2
Provision of wall-hung fans in living rooms and ceiling fans in all bedrooms = 2 points
4.01b Contaminants

Intent
To encourage the use of interior fit out and finishes that safeguard the occupant’s health through the reduction of the emission of harmful volatile organic compounds (VOC’s).

Scope
Applicable to residential units only.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) More Stringent VOC Limits for Interior Fittings and Finishes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Waste Disposal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Indoor Air Quality in Wet Areas</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i) More Stringent VOC Limits for Interior Fittings and Finishes
Use of low VOC emitting interior finishes that are certified by approved local certification bodies.
- Adhesives & sealants (including tile grouting)
- Floor coverings such as carpets, laminates and vinyl flooring (excluding tiles)
- Ceiling coverings such as ceiling boards,
- Wall coverings (excluding tiles)
- Varnish, stains, lacquers or other trims (including doors and furniture)
1 point for one main category of finishes (excluding tiles) for ≥ 90% of applicable areas.
3 points for all finishes for ≥ 90% of applicable areas

ii) Waste Disposal
1 point can be scored by locating refuse chutes or waste disposal area at open ventilated areas such as service balconies or common corridors.

iii) Indoor Air Quality in Wet Areas
Up to 2 points can be scored with provision of adequate natural ventilation and daylighting in wet areas such as kitchens, bathrooms and toilets. Fumes from stove(s) should be adequately ventilated to exterior, instead of spreading to other occupied spaces.

Points scored based on the % of applicable areas with such provision:
- 1 point for 50% to 90% of applicable areas
- 2 points for ≥ 90% of applicable areas
Documentary Evidences

At Design Stage:
Submission of the following:

i) More Stringent VOC Limits for Interior Fittings and Finishes
   o As built drawings and calculation of the use of certified low VOC emitting products
   o Product certificates

ii) Waste Disposal
    o As built drawings of location of refuse chutes or waste disposal area at open ventilated areas

iii) Indoor Air Quality in Wet Areas
     o As built drawings and calculation of % of applicable areas adequate natural ventilation and daylighting in wet areas

Verification (As Built):
Submission of the following:

iv) More Stringent VOC Limits for Interior Fittings and Finishes
    o Purchase orders (POs)/Delivery Orders (DOs) of the products
    o Visual checks on provision of such provision

v) Waste Disposal
   o Visual checks on provision of such provision

vi) Indoor Air Quality in Wet Areas
    o Visual checks on provision of such provision

Worked Example

Example 1
Having low VOC emitting interior finishes, approved local certification bodies, for
- 95% of adhesives & sealants (including tile grouting);
- 90% of applicable floor coverings such as carpets, laminates and vinyl flooring (excluding tiles); and
- 50% of varnish, stains, lacquers or other trims (including doors and furniture)
Point scored = 1 point

Having refuse chutes or waste disposal areas at open ventilated areas for 80% of the units = 1 point
Example 2
Having low VOC emitting interior finishes, approved local certification bodies, for
- 90% of adhesives & sealants (including tile grouting);
- 90% of applicable floor coverings such as carpets, laminates and vinyl flooring (excluding tiles);
- 90% of applicable wall coverings (excluding tiles); and
Point scored = 3 points

Having refuse chutes or waste disposal areas at open ventilated areas for only 50% of the units = 0 point

Example 3
2 points for achieving:-
- 90% of wet areas having adequate natural ventilation and daylighting
- Stoves is located 3m from windows and it is adequately ventilated to exterior

Example 4
1 point for achieving:-
- 95% of wet areas having adequate daylighting but only 80% of wet areas having adequate natural ventilation
- Stoves is located 2.5m from windows and it is adequately ventilated to exterior

Example 5
0 point for achieving:-
- 100% of wet areas having adequate daylighting but only 45% of wet areas having adequate natural ventilation
- Stoves is located 7m from windows and will have fumes spreading to living room due to open concept design
5.01i Outdoor Air (Advanced Green Efforts)

Intent

Provision of a space/room in the unit with minimum outdoor air in occupant space when windows are closed, particularly in scenario when there is poor outdoor air quality condition

Assessment

2 points for the provision of clean outdoor air supply at 0.3 l/s per m$^2$ floor area.
0.5 point for the provision of portable air cleaner for every unit.

Documentary Evidences

Drawing showing the provision of clean outdoor air supply with description.

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following:

- Equipment specification of fan system with filters or technical specification of portable air cleaner
- Calculation on the outdoor air supply rate

Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following:

- Visual checks on provision of element

Worked Example

Example 1
Provision of clean outdoor air supply at 0.3 l/s per m$^2$ floor area (2 points)
Provision of portable air cleaner for every unit (0.5 point)

Total point score = 2 points (capped at 2 points)

Example 2
Provision of portable air cleaner for every unit (0.5 point)
4.02 Spatial Quality

The spatial quality of a building is assessed through the experiential value of both the physical and social qualities of the spaces within the development. Although many spatial quality indicators are qualitative, there are a number of commonly agreed upon indicators that act as a reliable proxy to determine the projects spatial quality which can enhance the indoor environment and wellbeing of the occupants and visitors to the building. These include creating access to quality daylight and artificial lighting, ensuring spaces are acoustically comfortable and inclusive as well as incorporating design features that evoke a connection to nature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.02a Lighting</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.02b Acoustics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.02c Wellbeing</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Green Efforts: 1
4.02a Lighting

Intent

The quality of the lighting in a building is important to provide well-lit and comfortable spaces for the building occupants and users.

Daylight provides delight to occupants and has been linked to positive mental wellbeing leading to improved productivity of building occupants. A well-designed daylit building also reduces reliance on artificial lighting during the day. In addition, integrating suitable electric lighting controls reduces the use of artificial lighting when daylight is sufficient and has a high potential to reduce power intensity, internal loads, and energy consumption of the building. Green Mark 2016 strives to encourage designers to incorporate effective daylight design strategies from the beginning of the design process.

Scope

Applicable to residential units only.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Effective Daylighting</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.02a (i) Effective Daylighting

Intent

To encourage effective daylighting, points are awarded based on the effectiveness of implementation of design for daylighting in buildings. There are two areas where daylight can be incorporated: in common areas (transient spaces) and in residential units (which occupants use for longer periods of time).

Assessment

Points shall be awarded based on the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daylighting for common areas</td>
<td>Up to 1.5 points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daylighting for occupied spaces</td>
<td>Up to 3.5 points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effective daylighting for common areas

Up to 1.5 points shall be awarded by number of all common spaces with daylighting.

The requirement is met where the common spaces are designed with openings or fenestration to the exterior. The distance of penetration should be within 2 times the height of the opening or fenestration.
Effective daylighting for Residential Units

The criteria provides two methods to compute effective daylighting; using the simplified pre-computed daylight availability area table for standard design referencing to the Daylit Area Matrix and the Performance-based method using Daylight Simulation for non-standard design.

The criteria adopts annual climate-based daylighting metrics in its evaluation of effective daylighting. There are two measures considered in the daylight appraisal, daylight autonomy (DA) and Useful Daylight Illuminance (UDI).

Daylit area is defined as the room depth measured from the facade achieving the stated lighting requirement for 50% of the occupied hour range (as defined in Table 1) throughout the entire year. This percent of time a desired lighting level can be achieved from daylight alone is referred to as daylight autonomy (DA), and the combination of illuminance and percent time daylit area criteria can be abbreviated as DA_{N, 50%} where N is the illuminance requirement in lux for a specific space program and the 50% represents the fraction of occupied time lighting criteria are met in full by daylight.

There is an upper limit to the illuminance in lux that is acceptable. Visual discomfort is more likely to occur in areas which receive a lighting level of at least 3000 lx for 10% of the occupied hour range throughout the year. Percentages of time over this 3000 lx threshold, which are likely to indicate increased probability of visual discomfort or glare, is called Useful Daylight Illuminance Exceeded (UDIe). This visual discomfort criteria can be abbreviated UDIe_{3000 lx, 10%}.

The visual discomfort in this requirement is defined as a phenomenon caused by high illuminances, typically due to direct sunlight. The incidence of glare coming from the sun at low angle during the early morning and evening, which is usually overcome by occupants’ controlled blinds and may not illuminate working surfaces directly, is not addressed in this criteria.

**Important note**: To ensure daylight design is deployed to reap the best benefit; it is good practice to incorporate integrated artificial lighting circuitry design.

Using the Daylit Area Matrix (Simplified Pre-computed Method for Standard Designs)

Refer to Appendix A for the Daylit Area Matrix using the appropriate criteria including illuminance requirements, building orientation, urban context, window-to-wall ratio, glazing visible transmittance and shading devices.

The Daylit Area Matrix (simplified pre-computed daylight availability table for standard design) is derived from a study with Singapore University of Technology and Design (SUTD) using a reference model (shoe box) to provide close to 13,000 pre-simulated results to form useful daylight penetration depth matrix for spaces with floor-to-ceiling heights ranging between 2.5 to 3.1 m. The matrix serves as a useful tool during conceptual design explorations.
There are several limitations to Daylit Area Matrix that should be considered when using them on a Green Mark project.

**Potential Underestimating Lighting in Spaces with More than One Glazed Façade;** the day lit area in the Daylit Area Matrix is for single-sided lit spaces; however, in spaces with windows on two opposing facades, the depth of daylight penetration would naturally increase due to contributions from opposing sides of the space. Such cases may wish to consider using a full simulation in order to increase their daylit area.

**Potential for Double Counting;** following directly from the above case, if two glazed facades are located about a single corner, the daylit areas will overlap. The total daylit area in these cases should be calculated using a floor plan drawing in order to avoid double-counting daylight portions of a space.

**Lighting in Spaces with high ceilings;** the day lit area in the Daylit Area Matrix is for spaces with ceiling height ranging from 2.5 to 3.1m; however, in spaces with a higher ceiling, the depth of daylight penetration may change. Such cases may wish to consider using a full simulation in order to show the day lit area more accurately.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Spaces and Daylight Autonomy requirement</th>
<th>Total area with achieved daylighting, where DA is achieved without presence of glare; in percentage of the total occupied spaces</th>
<th>Where Glare mitigation strategies are deployed to at least 90% of the applicable area with potential for or risk of overlighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Residential @ DA200 lx of at least 50% and UDie3000 lx of less than 10% from 7:00 AM to 10:00AM and 4:00 PM to 7:00PM. (Refer Annex B) | 2 level of scores, prorate across two levels are allowed  
Up to 3 points for Exemplary Daylit Dwelling Design  
OR  
Up to 2 points for Acceptable Daylit Dwelling Design | 0.5 point  
For Simplified pre-computed method; this can be shown by the use of suitable effective overlighting mitigation strategies listed integrated with automated control responding to the change in daylight conditions.  
For Daylight simulation method; the use of Dynamic Shading Systems is to be incorporated into the simulation to show that visual discomfort is mitigated in spaces which encounters Potential or Risk of overlighting. |
For Exemplary Daylit Dwelling Design
Each Residential units (in bedrooms, living room, family room and study room) to meet DA_{200\text{lux, 50\%}} minimum in 75\% (exclude area with glare) of applicable area to qualify in the count of number of residential units are daylit.

\[
\frac{\text{Total Residential Units meet the daylit requirement}}{\text{Total Number of Units}} \times 100\% \times 3 \text{ points}
\]

For acceptable Daylit Dwelling Design
Each Residential units (in bedrooms, living room, family room and study room) to meet DA_{200\text{lux, 50\%}} minimum in 60\% (exclude area with glare) of applicable area to qualify in the count of number of residential units are daylit.

\[
\frac{\text{Total Residential Units meet the daylit requirement}}{\text{Total Number of Units}} \times 100\% \times 2 \text{ points}
\]

Using Performance method with full Simulation
The report from the simulation results to show the result of the availability of daylight coverage to score points and identifying the presence of glare.

Overlighting mitigation is to be included into the simulation model to show the effectiveness of the strategy to mitigate glare.

Refer to Annex B for the methodology and guidelines for full daylight simulation.

Guidance Notes
At Design Stage:
Submission of the following:

Daylight in common area:
Tabulation of all applicable daylit area calculations and layout on drawings that show that openings / fenestrations provided to daylit the space as derived from [Table 1]. The distance of daylit penetration from the façade and the height of the opening / fenestration are to be communicated as described in the effective daylighting for occupied spaces subsection.

Daylight Performance using deemed to comply method:
Tabulation of all applicable occupied areas and calculations using the appropriate Daylit Area Matrix. Drawings are to be used to illustrate daylit areas. The tabulation should also identify areas with and
without overlighting. Where there are areas identified with potential for or risk of overlighting, the area is to be excluded from contributions to the daylit area unless mitigation strategies are employed as per Annex B.

**Full Daylight Simulation**
A daylight modelling report including Daylight Autonomy and Useful Daylight Illuminance Exceeded results showing the effective daylight for the representative functional spaces in compliance with the requirements in the *BCA Green Mark Daylighting and Glare Simulation Guidelines*.

**Verification (As Built):**
Submission of the following:

**Daylight**
As built drawings of the façade and layouts of the functional spaces. Performance spot measurements of the effective daylighting through lux measurements and photographs of the applicable functional spaces.

**Overlighting mitigation strategies**
Delivery orders and photographs to show mitigation strategies are implemented.
4.02b Acoustics

Intent

To provide a peaceful environment for residential occupant and to encourage developers to consider acoustics parameters during design stage.

Scope

Applicable to occupied spaces of residential units.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Acoustics Planning</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Acoustics Design</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i) Acoustics Planning

1 point for architectural design to avoid windows of living rooms and bedrooms to be in immediate proximity/facing to noise sources within site boundary and 70 metres away from site boundary perimeter.

Noise sources include:

3) Category 1 and category 2 road
4) MRT tracks and stations

ii) Acoustics Design

1 point for acoustic design report meeting relevant authority’s requirement with an aggregate area of not less than 10% of the room/space to be ventilated. Credit is given for implementation of recommendations stated in the report to meet acoustic requirement.

Documentary Evidences

Drawing showing the architectural design to avoid windows of living rooms and bedrooms to be in immediate proximity/facing to noise sources within site boundary and 70 metres away from site boundary perimeter.

At Design Stage:

Submission of the following:

- Architectural elevation drawings showing location of windows of living rooms and bedrooms and distance from noise source

Verification (As Built):

Submission of the following:

- Visual checks on provision of such avoidance.
Worked Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Having windows facing noise source that is 80 m away = 1 point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 2</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Having windows facing noise source that is 50 m away = 0 point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoustic design report meeting relevant authority’s requirement with an aggregate area of not less than 10% of the room/space to be ventilated = 1 point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.02c Wellbeing

Intent

To provide living environment that provide good wellbeing for the resident, bond to nature and promote accessibility.

Scope

Applicable to design of residential developments and its common areas.

Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Biophilic Design</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Universal Design Mark</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Advanced Green Effort – 5.04 Social Benefits** 1

i) Biophilic Design

Up to 1 point can be scored for including elements of nature in comfortable spaces to nurture the human-nature relationship is important for the health and happiness of the building users. We see the value of greenery in improving our quality of life. This indicator aims to facilitate even more accessible greenery to further enhance the building occupant and user’s environment, and overall wellbeing.
0.15 point shall be awarded per elements/features from the following:

**Provision of elements of nature in common areas.**

a) Daylighting and natural ventilation  
b) Water features  
c) Extensive greenery (e.g. high GPR, roof gardens, green wall)  
d) Fauna, beyond insect species (e.g. birds, fish, amphibians, native wildlife)  
e) Natural landscape and ecosystems (e.g. eco-pond, natural planting with matured trees)

**Provision of elements of indirect experience of nature in building design:**

a) Images of nature (e.g. paintings, wall stickers) – 1 image per 500 m² of common areas.  
b) Use of natural materials like wood and stone  
c) Use of natural colours  
d) Adoption of naturalistic shapes and forms (including plants and animals)  
e) Demonstrate the passage of time and age  
f) Use of natural geometrics including “Golden Ratio” and “Fibonacci Sequence”  
g) Adoption of biomimicry (such as big tree structure in Garden by the Bay)

**Provision of features to facilitate experience of space and place:**

a) Design incorporating at least 2 distinct areas of prospect and refuge such as balconies, designated lookout areas along corridors  
b) Design incorporating organised complexity such as complicated patterned façade design  
c) Design incorporating integration of parts to wholes  
d) Provision of at least 3 different transitional environments between spaces such as sheltered walkway to car park, porches that link indoor to outdoor areas.  
e) Facilitate wayfinding in terms of locality and map provision in the whole development  
f) Designate at least 2 cultural defined locations

**Provision of space in common areas for lifestyle wellbeing:**

a) Designated gardening/farming areas (e.g. community farming/gardening)  
b) Playground  
c) Fitness corner  
d) Dedicated running tracks with marked distance information  
e) Designated areas for wellness activities with peaceful ambience

**Additional 1 point can be scored under Additional Green Effort – under 5.04 Social Benefits**
ii) Universal Design Mark

The BCA UD Mark is a voluntary certification scheme launched in October 2012 as an initiative to accord recognition to developments and stakeholders that adopt a user-centric philosophy in their design, operations and maintenance. Points can be scored for projects that are awarded under the BCA UD Mark scheme as follows:

- UD Mark Certified or Gold Award – 0.5 point
- UD Mark GoldPLUS or Platinum Award – 1 point

Worked Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Provision of 3 elements = 0.45 point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example 2</td>
<td>Provision of 8 elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With 6 element scored under 4.02b = 0.15 X 6 = 0.9 point (cap at 1 point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and 2 element scored under 5.4 = 0.15 X 2 = 0.3 point (cap at 1 point)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provision of Clean Outdoor Air (Advanced Green Efforts)

**Intent**
Provision of a space/room in the unit with minimum outdoor air in occupant space when windows are closed, particularly in when there is poor outdoor air quality condition.

**Assessment**
Up to 2 points can be scored for provision of clean outdoor air:
- 2 points can be scored for provision of clean outdoor air at 3 l/s per m² floor area for that space/room
- 0.5 point can be scored for provision of portable air cleaner for every unit.

**Documentary Evidences**
Drawing showing the provision of clean outdoor air supply with description.

**At Design Stage:**
Submission of the following:
- Equipment specification of fan system with filters or technical specification of portable air cleaner
- Calculation on the outdoor air supply rate

**Verification (As Built):**
Submission of the following:
Visual checks on provision of element

**Worked Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Provision of clean outdoor air supply at 0.3 l/s per m² floor area (2 points)</th>
<th>Provision of portable air cleaner for every unit (0.5 point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total point score = 2 points (capped at 2 points)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Example 2 | Provision of portable air cleaner for every unit (0.5 point)                    |
4.03 Smart Building Operations

The use of automation, data and behavioural science can enable building occupants to track their own energy use, allow building/development managers to optimise operation and maintenance procedures.

A three-level taxonomy is defined to classify the maturity of smartness as a framework, namely basic monitoring of data, using feedback from data to control demand, and finally advanced integration and analytics of data. Additionally, a proper handover to the facilities and operations team is of fundamental importance to ensure that the systems work as per their intended function and that sustainable design is translated into actual operational performance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.03a Energy Monitoring</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03b Demand Control</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03c Integration and Analytics</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03d System Handover and Documentation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advanced Green Efforts</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.03a Energy Monitoring

Intent

Tracking a building’s energy use with the data presented in a relevant manner to engage its occupants to be involved in managing energy consumption. Related to this ideal of sharing building data openly is the need to apply open standards to future-proof the building’s management system and to facilitate data exchange between subsystems.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

(i) Energy Portal and Dashboard

0.5 point each can be scored for:

- The provision of a power meter with dashboard in the form of digital displays in common areas, or web-based and mobile applications
- The provision of a power meter with dashboard made available to residents / occupants, showing the energy consumption in their respective dwellings

(ii) Open Protocol

1 point can be scored for using BACnet, Modbus or any other non-proprietary protocol as the network backbone for the building management system (BMS), with the system being able to provide scheduled export of a set of any chosen data points to commonly used file formats.

4.03b Demand Control

Intent

Using occupancy based controls to monitor the usage of common spaces to manage lighting demand and mechanical ventilation equipment, while still maintain lighting and ventilation quality, can significantly reduce building energy consumption. Automated irrigation systems also reduce operation and maintenance requirements, along with better management of limited water resources.

In addition, encouraging the use of car park guidance systems allow motorists to make informed choices to reduce traffic on public roads and reduce search times in car parks, which in turn reduce energy consumption and pollution by the motor vehicles.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.
Assessment

(i) Lighting and Mechanical Ventilation Demand Control

A maximum of 1 point can be scored for the use of the following controls to regulate the operating hours of spaces served by lighting and mechanical ventilation systems:

- Provision of timer sensors / controls for lighting and ventilation systems in community spaces such as link buildings, community halls, etc.
- Provision of Bi-level motion sensors for artificial lighting systems in >80% of the common areas

(ii) Provision of Car Park guidance system

A maximum of 0.5 point can be scored for the provision of a car park guidance system in multi-storey car parks.

4.03c Integration and Analytics

Intent

The innovative and integrative use of sensor and motion data for optimizing or attaining persistence of high performance and energy efficiency in a residential building / development.

Basic integration and use of sensor data can optimise and engage occupants / operators of the building / development in an informed and effective manner. The use of advanced integration and analytics such as energy dashboards or portals, along with data analysis can provide enhanced efficacy in lowering energy use, increase asset reliability, and improve the user experience.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

A maximum of 2 points can be scored for the following:

(i) Basic Integration and Analytics

0.5 point each can be scored for the provision of the following:

- a web portal and/or accessible monthly readout per residential block
- a web portal and/or accessible monthly readout per unit to engage residents

(ii) Advanced Integration and Analytics

1 point can be scored for the provision of a web portal and/or energy dashboard for the development managing operator.
4.03d System Handover and Documentation

Intent

Design and delivery integration is essential to delivering an operationally energy efficient building. The various M&E systems in residential units and throughout the development should be properly tested and verified and to ensure operational continuity from construction to building maintenance and operation. These criteria indicate the presence of a quality assurance plan to maintain the desired energy efficiency and indoor comfort in common spaces, and the specified M&E systems to home occupants’ individual units.

Scope

Applicable to all residential buildings.

Assessment

1 point each can be scored for the following:

- Proper system verification and handover of higher-order functional and system level performance of buildings control systems, mechanical systems and electrical systems. The project shall demonstrate a commitment to comply with verification requirements and show evidence of relevant schedules and documentation per residential block
- Proper system verification and handover of applicable mechanical and electrical systems. The project shall demonstrate a commitment to comply with verification requirements and show evidence of relevant schedules and documentation per residential unit
5. Advanced Green Efforts

The Green Mark RB: 2016 Advanced Green Efforts section recognises the implementation of industry leading performance or innovative strategies, designs or processes that demonstrate exceptional levels of sustainability. The 20 points in this section are bonus points that can be added to the base Green Mark score to help projects demonstrate their holistic environmental performance and achieve higher levels of Green Mark award.

The enhanced performance criteria has indicators placed within the 4 main sections of Climatic Responsive Design, Building Energy Performance, Resource Stewardship and Smart and Healthy Building that we have identified as practices that are pioneering initiatives in sustainable design.

The remaining criteria within this section recognise projects that undertake sustainability with the view of market transformation, such as demonstrating cost neutrality. Other criteria recognise broader aspects of sustainability including socio-economic indicators or global sustainability benchmarking that address issues outside of green building rating tools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.01 Enhanced Performance</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.02 Demonstrating Cost Effective Design</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.03 Complementary Certifications</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.04 Social Benefits</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.01 Enhanced Performance

Intent

Points can be awarded based on the Advanced Green Efforts indicators that are highlighted within the Green Mark RB: 2016 criteria.

Alternatively, where projects can demonstrate substantial performance to a specific sustainability indicator or outcome addressed within Green Mark will be reviewed on a case by case basis. Points can be awarded based on the relative environmental benefits and improvement as compared to other Green Mark indicators.

Assessment

Cap at 15 points for enhanced performance indicators per project.

Submission requirements for assessment shall follow the guidance for each enhanced performance indicator within the main Green Mark sections.

5.02 Demonstrating Cost Effective Design

Intent

Projects that can demonstrate that they have achieved high levels of environmental performance without an increased capital expenditure are of great interest to promote market transformation and encourage the mass market to drive towards higher levels of environmental sustainability.

Assessment

1 or 2 points respectively can be scored for demonstration of cost effective or cost neutral design beyond the norm through a detailed quality surveyor’s report of the building.

5.03 Complementary Certifications

Intent

Green Mark is an assessment tool that assesses the environmental sustainability of a building. However, the consideration of sustainability indicators beyond those relevant to the built environment is also important.

Assessment

1 point can be scored where the project demonstrates that it is certified through a local or international complementary certification or rating tool that assesses the project beyond the environmental indicators within Green Mark RB: 2016.
5.04 Social Benefits

Intent

While Green Mark focuses on environmental sustainability, this criterion rewards projects that are able to demonstrate that their project contributes to social sustainability.

Assessment

A maximum of 2 points can be scored for projects that demonstrate their social benefits or how social sustainability has been incorporated into the project. This can (but not limited to) include efforts that demonstrate enhanced considerations to wellbeing, community integration efforts and clean energy purchase through leasing contracts.
Annex A: Computational Fluid Dynamics Simulation Methodology and Requirements

A1. General

The CFD simulation methodology requirements encompasses 4 segments: (i) Step 1- Ventilation Simulation Modelling, (ii) Step 2- Ventilation Simulation Modelling, (iii) Step 3- Thermal Comfort Modelling and (iv) Wind driven rain.

The natural ventilation simulation shall be carried out using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) modelling to identify the most effective building design and layout for the development. The simulation results and recommendations derived are to be adopted to meet the intent of the criteria.

A2. Simulation Software

The CFD modelling shall be carried out using well validated software. The CFD solver shall have the minimum capability of solving the Navier-Stokes fluid flow equations for a three-dimensional incompressible flow at steady state. Turbulence modelling shall also be included with the minimum requirement of using the standard k-ε turbulence model, coupled with the standard wall function. (Note: It is recommended to use the enhanced RANS eddy viscosity model (apart from the minimum realizable k-ε turbulence model) and RANS Reynolds Stress Model.)

A3. Conditions

All simulation models shall be carried out under isothermal conditions of 29.5°C air temperatures at steady state condition. If the impact of heat sources is significant, heat source modelling shall be included. (Note: The aggregated heat load from heat dissipating devices shall be modelled. Boussinesq or variable density can be used.)

A4. Computational Domain and Surrounding Buildings

The computational domain shall include the development of interest and the far field boundary which should be located far enough from the building model to avoid artificial acceleration of the flow. As a general guideline, the direction blockage ratio (BR_L & BR_H) along lateral and vertical directions should be less than 17%.

\[
BR_L = \frac{L_{Buildings}}{L_{Domain}} < 17\% \\
BR_H = \frac{H_{Buildings, max}}{H_{Domain}} < 17\%
\]
It is also important to ensure that the blockage ratio (BR) arising from the projection of building frontal to the domain enclosure is no larger than 3%.

The computational domain shall include the development of interest as well as the explicitly modelled surrounding buildings. The extent of the surrounding buildings to be explicitly modelled shall be within the proximity of minimum 3 times the length of the longest distance measured across the boundary of the development, or within 500 m distance from the edge of development of interest, whichever that is smaller. In the event that the building and surrounding development are located within hilly terrain, the topography information should also be included in the simulation models. The domain height shall be extended, approximately 6 times the height of the tallest building within the defined vicinity.

A5. Grid size

The computational grid generated for all simulations shall resolve the salient flow features in the naturally ventilated spaces and around the development. The recommended grid sizes are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Size (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within the functional spaces of interest</td>
<td>0.1 – 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building of interest</td>
<td>0.5 – 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrounding building</td>
<td>1.0 – 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From ground surface to 10m height in vertical direction</td>
<td>0.5 – 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 10m height to $H_{\text{max}}$ height in vertical direction, ($H_{\text{max}}$ is the height of the tallest building among the group of buildings modelled explicitly)</td>
<td>1.0 – 5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a guide, the dimension of the computational elements is advised to follow the principles such as:

- Proper domain decomposition should be carried out to ensure a good quality mesh can be obtained.
- Hexahedra or prism body-fitted grid are preferred.
- A grid independent test shall be performed at the functional space through grid refinements in areas with sharp gradients.
- In terms of the computational cell quality, the skewness of the cell is advised no greater than 0.9.
- The maximum stretching ratio for near building cell size should be kept to be less than 1.4.
A6. Boundary Condition & Turbulence Modelling

(a) Inlet Atmospheric Boundary Condition

Based on local climatic wind conditions, meteorological data on the precise wind direction and velocity of the proposed site location for the months of December, March, June and September shall be used for the CFD simulation. The prevailing wind conditions, such as the mean speed and direction for Singapore, shall be based on NEA’s 18-year data at a reference height of 15.0 m as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind Direction</th>
<th>Mean Velocity ($U_{ref}$) (m/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-East</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The inbound vertical wind profile shall be assumed to be given by the Logarithmic Law with reference height at 15.0 m.

The wind profile shall be determined by using the following equations:

\[
U(z) = \frac{u^*}{\kappa} \ln \left( \frac{Z + Z_0}{Z_0} \right)
\]

\[
k(z) = \frac{u^*}{\sqrt{C_\mu}}
\]

\[
\varepsilon(z) = \frac{u^*}{\kappa} \left( \frac{Z + Z_0}{Z_0} \right)
\]

\[
u_* = \frac{U_{ref} \kappa}{\ln \left( \frac{h + Z_0}{Z_0} \right)}
\]

Where

$u^*_{ABL}$: Atmospheric boundary layer (ABL) friction velocity

$\kappa$: von Karman constant (0.42)

$C_\mu$: A constant, generally taken equal to 0.09

$Z_0$: Aerodynamic roughness length

$U_{ref}$: The specified velocity at reference height $h$
The aerodynamic roughness length $z_0$ for wind profile should be selected from the updated Davenport-Wieringa roughness classification as follows, to match the terrain category of the development site of interest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$z_0$ (m)</th>
<th>Landscape Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0002 Sea</td>
<td>Open sea or lake (irrespective of the wave size), tidal flat, snow-covered flat plain, featureless desert, tarmac, concrete, with a free fetch of several kilometres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.005 Smooth</td>
<td>Featureless land surface without any noticeable obstacles and with negligible vegetation; e.g. beaches, pack ice without large ridges, morass, and snow-covered or fallow open country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.03 Open</td>
<td>Level country with low vegetation (e.g. grass) and isolated obstacles with separations of at least 50 obstacle heights; e.g. grazing land without windbreaks, heather, moor and tundra, runway area of airports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.10 Roughly open</td>
<td>Cultivated area with regular cover of low crops, or moderately open country with occasional obstacles (e.g. low hedges, single rows of trees, isolated farms) at relative horizontal distances of at least 20 obstacle heights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25 Rough</td>
<td>Recently-developed “young” landscape with high crops or crops of varying height, and scattered obstacles (e.g. dense shelterbelts, vineyards) at relative distances of about 15 obstacle heights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50 Very rough</td>
<td>“Old” cultivated landscape with many rather large obstacle groups (large farms, clumps of forest) separated by open spaces of about 10 obstacle heights. Also low large vegetation with small interspaces such as bush land, orchards, young densely-planted forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 Closed</td>
<td>Landscape totally and quite regularly covered with similar-size large obstacles, with open spaces comparable to the obstacle heights; e.g. mature regular forests, homogeneous cities or villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\geq$ 2.0 Chaotic</td>
<td>Centres of large towns with mixture of low-rise and high-rise buildings. Also irregular large forests with many clearings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) **Ground Surface**

Using appropriate roughness parameters is an essential component for accurate simulation of Atmospheric Boundary Layer (ABL) flow. The two types of roughness parameters, (i) aerodynamic roughness length $z_0$ and (ii) equivalent sand-grain roughness height $k_s$, should be applied on different surface areas as listed:
### Ground Surface Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area 1: From domain Inlet boundary to the boundary of explicitly modelled buildings</th>
<th>Roughness Parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerodynamic roughness length $z_0$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Area 2: Within the region of explicitly modelled buildings | Aerodynamic roughness length $z_0$ |

| Area 3: Within the site boundary of the development of interest | Equivalent sand-grain roughness height $k_s$ |

The region of inlet, approach and incident flow at the upstream of computational domain should be modelled with appropriate aerodynamics roughness length $z_0$ as well as the relationship between equivalent sand-grain roughness height $k_s$ with the corresponding aerodynamics roughness length $z_0$.

(c) **Top and Lateral Surface of Domain**

Use zero velocity gradients and zero normal gradients, i.e. “symmetry” condition, for all variables at the top and lateral surface when the top and lateral boundaries of the domain are far away enough from the buildings (refer to the requirements on the domain size).

(d) **Outlet Surface of Domain**

Use zero static pressure as the boundary condition at the outlet surface of computational domain.

### A7. Discretization Schemes

In all circumstances, the users should attempt to apply 2\textsuperscript{nd} order discretization schemes, which are preferred over 1\textsuperscript{st} order discretization schemes to avoid numerical diffusion.

### A8. Convergence Criteria

To ensure the changes in solution variables from one iteration to the next are negligible, residuals with at least 4 orders of magnitudes shall be achieved. In addition, monitoring points should be defined in the region of interest and the velocities at those points should be recorded to ensure that the flow has reached steady values when simulation is converged properly. For unit simulation, surface monitoring should be defined within the applicable areas (refer to A9bii on definition of applicable areas). Area-weighted average velocities at those surface monitors should be recorded to ensure that the flow has reached steady values when simulation is converged.
To be eligible for Green Mark Platinum rating, it is a requirement to use ventilation simulation modelling and analysis or wind tunnel testing to identify the most effective building design and layout. The simulation results and the recommendations derived are to be implemented to ensure good natural ventilation. Projects are given the following pathway to comply with the requirement:

**Step 1**
Conduct Macro Level CFD Simulation. Does it meet the primary evaluation parameters?

**Step 2**
Conduct Micro Level CFD Simulation. To achieve a minimum 70% of the selected unit with weighted average velocity of 0.60 m/s

**Step 3**
Conduct Unit CFD Simulation with fan to meet thermal comfort requirement.

Determine up to five (5) typical unit design layouts that have the majority number of units. If the proposed building development comprises less than 5 typical unit types, all the typical unit design layouts are to be selected for the simulation.

There shall be two iterations of simulation models to assess the wind flow conditions and air-flow pattern within the development to demonstrate the improvement in natural ventilation design. The simulation modelling can be conducted based on the two best prevailing wind directions for the building development that is North or North-East and South or South-East.

**Step 1 ventilation simulation modelling for development**
- Conduct a large scale ventilation simulation modelling for development using the specified computational domain and grid stated to assess the wind flow conditions around the proposed building development and adjacent buildings. Natural ventilated corridor linked to the unit should be taken into consideration for the simulation models.
- From the simulation results, determine the wind pressure taken at 0.5 m from every assumed opening of all units at mid height level (capped at 20 storey height) and the pressure difference (i.e. the difference of the maximum and minimum wind pressure) of each unit. In instances,
where all or some of the typical unit layouts are not designed at mid-height level, the average wind pressure and respective pressure differences should be determined for these typical units located at the level closest to the mid-height level.

- Calculate the global pressure differential by summing all the pressure difference of all units divided by the total number of units (at mid height level).
- If the development level simulation result meets either one of the following primary evaluation parameters, project can assess under step 1 ventilation simulation modelling for units. If the primary evaluation parameters cannot be met, step 2 ventilation simulation modelling for units should be performed
  - A minimum 60% of Dwelling Units with window openings facing the prevailing north or north-east and south or south-east directions AND a minimum 2.7 Pa of Global Pressure Differential of Dwelling Units located at building mid height level

OR

- If < 60% of Dwelling Units with window openings facing the prevailing north or north-east and south or south-east directions, to meet a minimum 4.3 Pa of Global Pressure Differential of Dwelling Units located at building mid height level.

(b) **Step 1 ventilation simulation modelling for units**

- Once the primary evaluation parameters is met, conduct unit simulation to assess the air-flow patterns within all the five selected typical dwelling unit types. The façade wind pressure result taken from A9(a) shall be prescribed as the boundary condition. All living spaces in the dwelling unit are to be included in the modelling except for enclosed space, such as storeroom or CD shelter. All windows & doors are assumed to be fully opened as designed except for the main door which is assumed to be closed at all time.
- For residential buildings, the applicable areas refer to living room, open kitchen (which is connected to the living room), study rooms and all bedrooms. The area weighted average wind velocities of these areas are to be computed at horizontal plane 1.2 m above the floor level.
- The selected unit is deemed to have good natural ventilation if the area-weighted average wind velocity of the unit is not less than 0.6 m/s. The overall percentage of units achieving good natural ventilation is given by:

\[
\sum \left( \frac{\text{No. of Selected Units for Each Layout} \times \text{Area-Weighted Average Wind Velocity}}{\text{Total Number of Selected Units}} \right) \times 100\% 
\]

\[\times 0.6\text{m/s}\]

(c) **Step 2 ventilation simulation modelling for units**

- If the primary evaluation parameters cannot be met, from results of step 1 ventilation simulation for development, select the unit with pressure difference that is closest to the average pressure difference from each typical unit design layout. The maximum allowable margin of ±10% difference from the average pressure difference is deemed acceptable.
- Conduct a large scale CFD simulation to assess the air flow conditions of these five (5) selected units. All living or functional spaces in the unit are to be included in the simulation modelling except for enclosed spaces such as storeroom or CD shelter. All windows & doors are assumed
to be fully opened as designed except for the main door which is assumed to be closed at all time.

- From the simulation results, determine the area-weighted average wind velocity of each selected unit by considering the air flow conditions of the applicable areas. For residential buildings, the applicable areas refer to living room, open kitchen (which is connected to the living room), study rooms and all bedrooms. The area weighted average wind velocities of these areas are to be computed at horizontal plane 1.2 m above the floor level. The same applies to naturally ventilated functional spaces for non-residential buildings.
- The selected unit is deemed to have good natural ventilation if the area-weighted average wind velocity of the unit is not less than 0.6 m/s. The overall percentage of units achieving good natural ventilation is given by:

\[
\frac{\sum (\text{No. of Selected Units for Each Layout} \times \text{Area-Weighted Average Wind Velocity}) \times 100}{\text{Total Number of Selected Units} \times 0.6\text{m/s}}
\]

(d) Step 3 thermal comfort modelling for units

For development unable to satisfy the minimum velocity prerequisites for Green Mark Platinum rating but a minimum 70% of selected typical dwelling units with “moderate” natural ventilation (with minimum weighted average wind velocity of 0.2m/s), mechanically assisted ventilation shall be provided and thermal comfort modelling could be performed.

The thermal comfort assessment, where required, shall be carried out using Predicted Mean Vote (PMV) equation to identify the most effective building design and layout for the development. The assessment and simulation results and recommendations derived are to be adopted to meet the intent of the criteria.

Thermal comfort modelling shall be performed based on the following PMV equation and comply with the stated PMV range.

\[
\text{PMV} = -11.7853 + 0.4232 \text{DBT} - 0.57889 \text{WIND}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMV Range</th>
<th>PPD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-0.5&lt;PMV&lt;+0.5</td>
<td>&lt;10*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where  
\( \text{DBT} \) is indoor air temperature (°C). Baseline of \( T \) is 29.5°C

\( \text{WIND} \) is indoor wind speed (m/s). The value shall be derived from the result of indoor ventilation simulation via the Ventilation Simulation Methodology and Requirements in this annex. Natural ventilation simulation with fan modelling can be performed based on selected dwelling units alone, without the inclusion of external domain with prevailing wind flow condition.

PMV is Predicted Mean Vote
PPD is Predicted Percentage Dissatisfied
A10. Wind Driven Rain Methodology and Requirements

If the project is targeting to score for Wind driven rain (WDR) simulation under Advanced Green Efforts, WDR shall be carried out to identify and to reduce the severity of rain penetration into naturally-ventilated areas. Four different raindrop sizes are to be analyzed. From the simulation results, the depth of rain penetration (measured from the fenestration opening) into the functional spaces of the development shall be determined, and the most effective mitigation method to reduce the severity of rain penetration without manual behavioural intervention identified. The simulation results and recommendations derived are to be adopted to meet the intent of the criteria if points are to be scored.

The severity of rain penetration are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Depth of rain penetration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Very good (no noticeable penetration of WDR)</td>
<td>Depth of rain penetration ≤ 0.20 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Good (some but acceptable degree of penetration of WDR)</td>
<td>Depth of rain penetration ≤ 0.40 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The frequency of WDR occurrence are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Return Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Type 1 Rain (no WDR risk)</td>
<td>Return Period ≤ 2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Type 2 Rain (low WDR risk)</td>
<td>Return Period ≤ 6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The methodology will use the CFD methodology outlined within the section on Ventilation Simulation Methodology and Requirements and adapt it to the following requirements as highlighted below:

(i) **Software**

The software shall be also be capable of second-order discretization schemes with Lagrangian particle tracking.

(ii) **Boundary Condition & Turbulence Modelling**

(a) **Inlet Atmospheric Boundary Condition**

The inbound vertical wind profile shall be assumed to be given by the Logarithmic Law with reference height at 15.0 m. The prevailing wind condition during raining period such as the wind velocity magnitude of different return periods for Singapore shall be based on NEA 32-year data at a reference height of 15.0 m as follows:
(b) **Rain Drop Size**

Four different raindrop sizes shall be analysed, and the respective terminal velocity \( V_{\text{terminal}} \) of different raindrop sizes are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raindrop Diameter [mm]</th>
<th>( V_{\text{terminal}} ) (m/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>-6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) **Drag Coefficients**

The drag coefficients for the raindrops \( C_d \) is a function of the relative Reynolds number \( \text{Re} \) and shall be taken from the table as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\text{Re} (-)</th>
<th>( C_d ) (-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.61</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134.0</td>
<td>0.926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175.0</td>
<td>0.815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.0</td>
<td>0.729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269.0</td>
<td>0.671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372.0</td>
<td>0.607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>483.0</td>
<td>0.570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603.0</td>
<td>0.545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>731.0</td>
<td>0.528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866.0</td>
<td>0.517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,013.0</td>
<td>0.504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,164.0</td>
<td>0.495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,313.0</td>
<td>0.494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,461.0</td>
<td>0.498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,613.0</td>
<td>0.503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,764.0</td>
<td>0.511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,915.0</td>
<td>0.520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,066.0</td>
<td>0.529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,211.0</td>
<td>0.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,357.0</td>
<td>0.559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500.0</td>
<td>0.575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,636.0</td>
<td>0.594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,772.0</td>
<td>0.615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,905.0</td>
<td>0.635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,033.0</td>
<td>0.660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(d) **Other Settings**

Piecewise integration of raindrop equation of motion performed under Lagrangian Particle Tracking shall not be larger than 0.05 m length step size.

The injection location of raindrops shall be located inside the computational domain and outside the zone that is influenced by the buildings. The raindrops shall be released high enough to enable them to reach their terminal velocity of fall. It is recommended to use the following general rules to select the raindrop injection planes inside the computational domain:

- The width and length of the plane should be larger than that of the building of interest
- The vertical location of the plane depends on the velocities and raindrop diameters:
  - Higher velocities require a lower vertical location
  - Larger raindrops require a higher vertical location
- The horizontal location depends on the chosen height of the injection plane, the raindrop diameter and the reference wind velocity chosen for the simulation (recommended to be located at least 15H from the target building)

### A11. Guidance Notes

The following are guidance notes to help project teams keep track of their natural ventilation design and simulation progress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guidelines</th>
<th>Description/Selection</th>
<th>Response &amp; Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Submission Details</strong></td>
<td>Provide the project details (especially information on natural ventilated design, building massing/orientation, GFA of natural ventilated spaces, % of opening &amp; windows, credible source of site information with surrounding buildings, vegetation and terrain, future development etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Problem Statement</strong></td>
<td>Objective &amp; Work Scope</td>
<td>Describe natural ventilated challenges, proposed solution, desired outcome and work scopes from the simulation model. Whenever necessary, use the architectural drawing for explanation. Describe design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stages and fix simulation details. Subsequent design change has to be supported by simulation results.

<p>| Site Information | Description of site information (including surrounding buildings, terrain, greenery), and illustrate how the geometrical info is incorporated into the simulation model (conversion process). Surrounding buildings within 500m distance stream wise and span wise from the edge of development of interest should be modelled explicitly; while the greenery can be modelled implicitly with tree canopy approach. Terrain effect can be ignored if elevation is less than 10m. |
| Simulation Methodology | The CFD solver shall have the minimum capability of solving the Navier-Stokes fluid flow equations for a three-dimensional incompressible flow at steady state. Turbulence modelling shall also be included with the minimum requirement of using the standard k-ε turbulence model, coupled with standard wall function. |
| Assumption &amp; Simplification | Describe simulation model assumption, limitations and geometrical simplification. Whenever necessary, use the published literature data (including software manual) and comparison between architectural &amp; CFD model for explanation. |
| CFD Domain | Describe the domain decomposition methodology; and relevant meshing type for each domain within the site. Describe the domain that be modelled implicitly with Davenport Roughness classification. |
| CFD Meshing | To carry out proper domain decomposition. To use hexahedral cells in the rectangular domain of NV space. Tetrahedral cells can be used to model the surrounding site features of the NV space. Hybrid pyramid or cut-cell mesh can be adopted at the interface. For implicit modelling of terrain roughness effect, prismatic or hexahedral cells is recommended to be used. As a guide, the dimension of the computational mesh should be set at 0.1 to 0.2 m within the functional space of interest, 0.5 to 1.0 m for building of interest and 1.0 - 5.0 m for surrounding buildings. The computational element size in vertical direction should be set at 0.5 - 1 m from ground surface to 10m height; followed by 1 - |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFD Model</th>
<th>Atmospheric Boundary Layer</th>
<th>5m to Hmax height. Reporting on skewness and aspect ratio of the mesh is required.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| CFD Model | **Atmospheric Boundary Layer** | 1. To ensure horizontal ABL homogeneity in upstream and downstream  
2. To ensure sufficiently high mesh resolution in vertical direction near ground (e.g. height of first cell < 1m)  
3. To know the relationship between equivalent sand-grain roughness height ($k_s$) and corresponding aerodynamic roughness height, $z_o$  
4. To ensure first cell center point ($y_p$) to be larger than physical roughness height ($k_l$) |
| Buoyancy | **Buoyancy** | To use Boussinesq or variable density and check gravity direction, if thermal simulation is performed. |
| Turbulence model | **Turbulence model** | To use the steady Reynolds-Average Navier Stokes (RANS), with minimum requirement $k$-$\varepsilon$ turbulence model equation for NV flow. |
| CFD Boundary Conditions | **Inlet wind profile** | To ensure the vertical profile for wind velocity and turbulence in the ABL should be modelled by assuming constant shear stress with height. |
| | **Top & lateral sides of domain** | To use zero velocity gradients and zero normal gradients of all variables. |
| | **Outlet plane** | To use zero static pressure. |
| | **Window modelling** | To use actual window opening size. Attach window schedule and drawing for verification. |
| | **Mechanical fan modelling** | To use fan input with appropriate swirl radial and swirl flow components. |
| | **Louver modelling** | To use simplified porous zone with appropriate pressure drop components and directional effect. |
| | **Heat source modelling** | To use aggregated heat load from heat dissipating devices, such as cooking stalls for hawker center facilities, heat generators for industrial facilities and etc. |
| CFD Numerical | **Discretization scheme** | To use 2nd order for momentum equations |
| | **Convergence criteria** | To ensure solution is converged and monitored points at functional space reach steady values |
A12. Documentation Requirements

**Design Stage**

The Qualified Person (QP) and the other appropriate practitioners shall ensure that the following report and building 3D model are available as evidences to demonstrate compliance with the ventilation simulation framework. The report should comprise the following items:

1. **Cover page with a proper title, design image of development, developer’s information (including developer’s name and address and person-in-charge), consultant’s detail (including the principal’s name and authorized signature, firm’s address and person-in-charge)**

2. **Table of Contents**

3. **Executive Summary**
   - Background of the development
   - Main findings
   - Concluding remarks

4. **Background/Introduction**
   - Building and site information
   - Design strategies
   - Detail of natural ventilation spaces (location, area, window to wall ratio etc.)

5. **Methodology**
   - Describe methodology used in the study

6. **Geometrical Model**
   - Isometric view of the development from various angles
   - Domain size used
   - Plan and 3D isometric model of units from various angles

7. **Simulation settings**
   - Boundary conditions
   - CFD software/ models used/ numerical scheme
   - Mesh / cell sizing
   - Solution control-convergence criteria
9.0 Result and Discussions

- Simulation results for the development for all directions showing the main graphical plots of the plan pressure and velocity vector and salient findings
- Tabulation showing the listing and details of all simulated NV spaces and the area-weighted average wind velocity within each simulated space where applicable

10.0 Conclusion

11.0 Appendix: The following plots are to be placed in the appendices:

- Simulation results for the development for each direction
  - Static pressure (plan view-ground & mid elevation and at the level of simulated NV space, isometric views on building façade)
  - Velocity vector and contour showing the plan view at ground & mid elevation and at the level of simulated NV space, and a few isometric sectional cut plans to show air-flow patterns across the development
- Simulation results for the natural ventilated spaces for each direction
  - Static pressure (plan view at the level of simulated NV space)
  - Velocity vector and contour showing the plan view at the level of simulated NV space, and a few isometric sectional cut plans to show air-flow patterns across the NV space

If thermal comfort modelling or air quality assessment is attempted, a corresponding chapter in the report shall be added to show the relevant calculations.

If WDR simulation is carried out, a chapter in the report shall be added to show the results of Wind Driven Rain penetration under different wind directions and the calculation of green mark points for WDR performance. The report also shall contain the following information:

- Injection location of the raindrop into the computational domain (plan and sectional views)
- Raindrop trajectory into functional spaces (plan and sectional views)
- Tabulation showing the listing and details as well as the corresponding depth of rain penetration of all occupied spaces where applicable.

Verification Stage

- The project team shall declare if any changes had been made in actual built layout compared to the submitted 3D ventilation simulation model in the design stage. The re-assessment of ventilation simulation will depend on the extent of changes and their impacts on NV performance.
- If thermal comfort modelling assessment is attempted, the percentage of opt-out decisions of home buyers should be table.
Annex B: Guidelines on Pre-Simulated Daylight Autonomy Tables and Daylighting Simulation Methodology

B1. General
Buildings attempting to meet the daylighting credit can achieve the criteria based on the Simplified Pre-computed Method for Standard Designs or through Detailed Daylighting Simulations, both outlined in this appendix. Buildings with simple façade designs and typical room heights (2.5 to 3.1m) that can be described by their orientation, window-to-wall ratio (WWR), glazing visible light transmittance ($T_{vis}$) and simple horizontal overhang shading devices are candidates for achieving the credit using the Pre-computed Method for Standard Designs. Buildings that employ unusual forms, advanced daylight redirection systems, complex facades, toplighting strategies, double-height spaces or other specialized design strategies should employ a full Detailed Daylighting Simulation.

Daylighting Metric Definitions
The following two lighting measures, Daylight Autonomy and Useful Daylight Illuminance Exceeded, are used to relate the lighting quality of a design through a simulation-based analysis of an entire building or specific space.

Daylight Autonomy ($DA_{N\,lx}$)
Daylight Autonomy (DA) is a metric which describes the annual sufficiency of natural lighting levels in an indoor space relative to a desired illuminance level. It is defined as the percent of time a minimum illuminance level can be achieved from daylight alone during the occupied hours of the building. The minimum lighting level of 200lux is given by CP38 for residential buildings. A portion of a space is considered daylit when it has a $DA_{N\,lx}$ value greater than or equal to 50% of the building’s occupied hours, where $N$ is the desired illuminance level. The percentage of floor area meeting this requirement for residential buildings is therefore denoted as $DA_{200\,lx,\,50\%}$.

Useful Daylight Illuminance Exceeded ($UDI_{3000\,lx}$)
Useful Daylight Illuminance Exceeded (UDI) is a metric which describes the annual percentage of overlighting and increased potential for visual discomfort in a space. It is defined as the percent of time an illuminance level greater than 3000 lx is achieved during the occupied hours of the building. A portion of space is considered to have exceeded acceptable thresholds when its $UDI_{3000\,lx}$ value is greater than or equal to 10% of occupied hours. The percentage of floor area exceeding acceptable lighting levels can be abbreviated as $UDI_{3000\,lx,\,10\%}$. Note that $UDI_{3000\,lx}$ is equivalent to $DA_{3000\,lx}$ and the two are interchangeable.

Daylit and Overlit Areas
Daylit area indicates a percentage of floor area that is well-daylit but not overlit. It is explicitly defined as the percentage of floor area meeting $DA_{N\,lx,\,50\%}$, meeting the minimum lighting value more often or equal to 50% of occupied hours. Overlit areas are defined as those with an $UDI_{3000\,lx,\,10\%}$ level, exceeding 3000 lx more frequently than 10% of occupied hours. Designs with an $UDI_{3000\,lx,\,10\%}$ level covering 15% or more of the floor area or with greater than 1.3 m depth of penetration measured from the façade are considered overlit.
Requirements

Residential buildings should calculate $DA_{200 \, \text{lx}}$ and $UDI_{3000 \, \text{lx}}$ using an occupancy schedule from 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and from 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM. Overlit areas meeting $UDI_{3000 \, \text{lx}, \, 10\%}$ must not be counted as daylit and must be subtracted from the $DA_{200 \, \text{lx}, \, 50\%}$ daylit area.

B2. Pre-Simulated Tables and Methodology for Standard Designs

This section outlines how to use the pre-simulated daylight autonomy tables to meet the simplified pre-computed method for standard designs. The pre-simulated daylight autonomy tables were derived from more than 4,000 simulated results using a reference shoebox model. The tables can be used as a simplifies method to determine the comfortable daylighting for each space. They are suitable for use for spaces with standard designs in of the occupancy type listed. The tables may be found at the following link:


Spaces with standard designs are defined by the following building characteristics and urban parameters:

a) Spaces with simple façade designs that can be described by orientation, window-to-wall ratio (WWR), and glazing visible transmittance ($T_{\text{vis}}$)

b) Spaces with typical room floor-to-ceiling heights between 2.5 m and 3.1 m

c) Spaces with simple overhang shading devices or no shading devices

d) Relatively unobstructed spaces with average urban obstruction angles less than or equal to 57.25°

Building and Urban Parameters which Describe ‘Standard Designs’

The pre-simulated daylight autonomy tables are based on parametric simulation models depending on several variables. To relate the lighting quantity and quality of a room with a daylight-facing façade, these parameters must be identified for each floor level, orientation and façade design of a building. The floor-to-ceiling height of all rooms described in this section are between 2.5 m to 3.1 m. For daylit spaces of unusual heights, a detailed daylighting simulation should be performed instead of using the tables herein.

Orientation

The orientation parameter is defined as one of the following major directions in plan a façade is oriented towards:

- north—$0^\circ$
- northeast—$45^\circ$
- east—$90^\circ$
- southeast—$135^\circ$
- south—$180^\circ$
- southwest—$225^\circ$
- west—$270^\circ$
- northwest—$315^\circ$

The design façade orientation chosen should fall within 11.25 ° of the orientation chosen from the tables.
**Window-to-wall Ratio (WWR)**

Window-to-wall ratio (WWR) is the percentage of glazing, not including framing and mullions, relative to the entire vertical area of a building or a section of a building facade. For example, a fully glazed building has a WWR less than 100% as mullions and spandrels take up some area.

\[
WWR = \frac{\sum \text{Area of Glazing Panes}}{\text{Total Vertical Area}} \times 100
\]

There are 10 WWRs included in the pre-simulated daylight autonomy tables: 10%, 20%, 26%, 32%, 39%, 43%, 52%, 60%, 70%, and 87%. The closest WWR value to the actual façade WWR from this list should be chosen for utilizing the pre-simulated daylight autonomy tables.

**Visible Light Transmittance (T\text{vis})**

Visible light transmittance (T\text{vis}) is the percentage of visible light that passes through a glazing surface such as a window at normal incidence. A higher value of T\text{vis} represents greater visible light transmittance. Six T\text{vis} values are represented in the pre-simulated daylight autonomy tables: 25%, 35%, 45%, 55%, 65%, and 75%. A project’s T\text{vis} should be derived from window material specifications for the project, and the closest value contained in the daylight autonomy tables should be identified.

**Overhang Obstruction Angle (OOA)**

The overhang obstruction angle (OOA) is a number in degrees describing the portion of sky blocked by a horizontal overhang measured from the bottom of the window assembly. The angle describes the portion of sky from the zenith (directly overhead) to the outside edge of the shading device. Three OOAs are included in the daylight autonomy tables: 0 degrees, 15 degrees, and 30 degrees, and the closest value to the actual project OOA value should be used.

\[
OOA = \arctan \left( \frac{H_w}{P} \right)
\]

H\text{w} is the height of the windows of the space, and P is the length of the shading device projection.

*Diagram showing the measurement of the overhang obstruction angle from the bottom window sill*
**Average Urban Obstruction Angle (AUOA)**

The average urban obstruction angle describes the portion of sky blocked by the surrounding urban buildings as measured from the finished floor height of each level and façade of a building. The angle describes the average portion of sky blocked between the horizon and the buildings opposite a façade. It can be determined from the average urban obstruction height in meters, the height of the building floor level above ground, and the distance between neighbouring buildings. Empty lots are not included when calculating the urban obstruction angle.

\[
AUOA = \arctan \left( \frac{H - h}{W} \right)
\]

Where:

- **H**: Average urban height of the surrounding obstructions measured in meters from the ground.
- **h**: The height of the respective space’s floor level above ground.
- **W**: Width of street, between the building and its surrounding obstructions.

Pre-computed daylight autonomy tables are available for each illuminance threshold for three ranges of AUOAs: 0–11.25 degrees, 11.25–33.75 degrees, 33.75–57.25 degrees. Spaces with an AUOA of greater than 57.25 degrees should employ a detailed daylighting simulation.
Pre-Simulated Tables and Methodology for Standard Designs

The tables relate the building and urban parameters discussed preceding to this section to the depth of the ‘daylit area’ and potential for glare. Daylit area is defined in the beginning of this document as the room depth measured from the facade achieving the stated lighting requirement for 50% of the occupied period throughout the year (DA_{N, 50%}). The tables also indicate design combinations that are likely to result in visual discomfort, defined as areas which receive a lighting level of at least 3000 lx for 10% (UDI_{3000 lx, 10%}) of the occupied period throughout the year. UDI_{3000 lx, 10%} penetration of more than 1.3 m from the façade indicates a Potential Overlighting and more than 2.0 m from the façade indicates a Risk of Overlighting.

The daylighting metrics portrayed in the tables in this section represent the Green Mark criteria for hotels and residential-style spaces—200 lx during the hours from 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM.

There are three associated pre-computed daylight autonomy tables with these requirements. The first table is for relatively unobstructed urban contexts with an AUOA between 0 and 11.25 degrees. The second table is for moderately obstructed urban contexts with an AUOA between 11.25 degrees and 33.75 degrees. The final table is for significantly obstructed urban contexts with an AUOA between 33.75 degrees and 57.25 degrees. Spaces with obstruction angles above 57.25 degrees are not likely to be daylit and are not covered by the pre-computed tables. Buildings in such highly obstructed urban contexts wishing to pursue the daylighting credit should perform a detailed daylighting simulation.

Within each table, results are grouped by the OOA (horizontal grouping) and by the building orientation (vertical grouping). Within each grouping, results are ordered by WWR (horizontal axis) and by T_{vis} (vertical axis). The text in each box indicates the depth of the daylit area for that AUOA, OOA, building orientation, WWR and glazing T_{vis}. Combinations which have a UDI_{3000 lx, 10%} value exceeding 1.3m depth of penetration into the space are coloured red to indicate Potential Overlighting. Combinations with a UDI_{3000 lx, 10%} exceeding 2.0m of penetration into the space are coloured pink to indicate Risk of Overlighting. Spaces with either a high or extreme risk of glare will be deemed not complying to the daylight requirement, and such areas are not to be included as daylit in the simplified pre-computed method for standard designs.

Design combinations which are coloured a shade of blue, indicating the depth of the daylit area and a low likelihood of glare, can be applied directly to qualifications for the daylighting credit without using detailed lighting simulations. The figure below is a graphical representation of the OOA and the WWR design parameters. As previously noted, if a Potential Overlighting and Risk of Overlighting is displayed, the design combination is not eligible to be considered as daylit.
Façade geometric parameters of WWR (horizontal axis) and OOA (vertical axis)

Guidance and Limitations Regarding the Pre-Simulated Daylight Autonomy Tables

There are several limitations to the pre-simulated daylight autonomy tables that should be considered when using them. This postscript describes some of the considerations to take when using them on a Green Mark project.

- Underestimation of lighting in spaces with more than one glazed façade: The pre-simulated daylight autonomy tables document the daylit area for single-sided lit spaces; however, in spaces with windows on two opposing facades, the depth of daylight penetration would naturally increase due to contributions from opposing sides of the space. Such cases may wish to consider using a full simulation to increase their daylit area.
- Potential for double counting: Following directly from the above case, if two glazed facades are located about a single corner, the daylit areas will overlap. The total daylit area in these cases should be calculated using a floor plan drawing in order to avoid double-counting daylight.
Daylight Autonomy Table (200 lux)—0-11.25 degree Urban Obstruction

Unobstructed Urban Context (0–11.25 degree Urban Obstruction)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 Degree Shading Overhang</th>
<th>15 Degree Shading Overhang</th>
<th>30 Degree Shading Overhang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depth of DA, 200 lux; 50% daylit area minus UDIE, 3000 lux; 10% overlit area (residential occupancy schedule)

- [0–0.75] m daylight depth
- [0.75–1.50] m daylight depth
- [1.50–2.25] m daylight depth
- [2.25–3.00] m daylight depth
- [3.00–3.75] m daylight depth
- [3.75–4.50] m daylight depth
- [4.50–5.25] m daylight depth

Potential Overlighting

Risk of Overlighting

Window-to-wall Ratio (%)
## Daylight Autonomy Table (200 lux)—33.75-57.25 degree Urban Obstruction

### 45 degree Urban Context (33.75-57.25 degree Urban Obstruction)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 Degree Shading Overhang</th>
<th>15 Degree Shading Overhang</th>
<th>30 Degree Shading Overhang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depth of DA_200x,50% daylight area minus UDIE_3000x,10% overlit area (residential occupancy schedule)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0-0.75) m daylight depth</td>
<td>(0.75-1.50) m daylight depth</td>
<td>(1.50-2.25) m daylight depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2.25-3.00) m daylight depth</td>
<td>(3.00-3.75) m daylight depth</td>
<td>(3.75-4.50) m daylight depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4.50-5.25) m daylight depth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Potential Overlighting

- [1.3-2.0 m overlit depth]

### Risk of Overlighting

- >2.0 m overlit depth

---

Window-to-wall Ratio (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
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190
B3. Detailed Daylighting Simulation Guidelines

The below are guidelines and requirements for appropriately using daylighting simulations for Green Mark analysis.

Building 3D Modelling Requirements

3D models of buildings used for simulation should be constructed as close to ‘as-built’ as possible including the physical form, placement of windows, mullion details, thickness of opaque building components, exterior and surrounding obstructions and material properties. However, these components are not always well-known, so this subsection gives reasonable guidelines for setting up a simulation model.

General Guidelines

The building or space should be modelled with appropriate geometric complexity. Interior partitions and exterior walls should be modelled accurately and with their intended thicknesses. The floor-to-ceiling height should be accurate and account for architectural finish details such as dropped ceilings. The model should be constructed in such a way that appropriate material reflectance properties can be easily applied. For example, walls should be created in a manner that they can have a different material reflective property assigned than the floor and ceiling.

Small Details

Small details that will have little impact on the lighting distribution which are often contained in BIM models need not be included in the daylighting model: door handles, HVAC diffuser grills, wall electrical panels, etc. A general guideline is that if something is parallel to and near a larger surface, it should be modelled separately only if it is larger than 3 m and varies in material reflectance more than 20% from the surrounding surfaces. In all cases, increased amounts of detail are permitted—but not required—in the daylighting model.

Window and Skylight Details

Window and skylight openings should be modelled in three-dimensions, accounting for the thickness of the wall or ceiling in which they are set. For example, a skylight has a vertical offset between its glazing surface and the ceiling, known as the skylight well. Such details should be articulated in the simulation model. Window and skylight details greater than 5cm in any direction—such as sills, jambs, sashes and mullions—should be modelled as such. When the details of window framing are not known, a 20% reduction to the visible transmittance of the glass should be applied. For skylights, the reduction factor when framing details are not known should be 10%.

Exterior Obstructions and Shading Devices

Exterior obstructions that will cast shadows and reflect light should always be modelled using the following guidelines at a minimum. Exterior obstructions within a distance of 40 m from the façade of the building being studied should be modelled. This includes local devices that will cast shade such as louvers, overhangs, fins and balconies. Exterior buildings adjacent to the site should be modelled with no more than 4 m of geometric error. Trees should be modelled as appropriately dimensioned cones or spheres with material properties as defined in the ‘Material Reflectance and Transmittance Properties’ section below. In all cases of exterior and local obstructions, more detailed modelling is allowable.
Furniture and Partitions
When a furniture design is known, furniture surfaces and half-height partitions (cubicle walls, for example) that are higher than 90 cm above the finished floor height should be modelled within 15 cm of geometric accuracy.

Material Reflectance and Transmittance Properties
All reflectance and transmittance properties of materials should be defined based on measurements, construction finish specifications or glazing specifications when known. The value of the glazing visible light transmittance (Tvis) shall be extracted from the glazing specifications used for the project, such as in RETV calculations. Otherwise, a Tvis value of 0.45 (transmissivity of 0.491) may be used for glass materials. For reflectance values, the following default values may be used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Type</th>
<th>Reflectance Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall or partition</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor – carpet</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor – tile</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor – plaster</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior – roof</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior – asphalt pavement</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior – grass</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior – tree</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior – paving blocks</td>
<td>0.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior – building facades</td>
<td>0.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior – stainless steel</td>
<td>0.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior – swimming pool water</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Occupied Hours / Analysis Period
As DA_{\text{Nlx}} and UD{\text{E}_{3000 lx}} are defined as a percentage of occurrence over an occupied period of a building, this period must be explicitly defined for lighting analysis. The period of analysis for residential buildings or buildings with residential-like schedules (such as hostels, service apartments, dormitories etc.) should use an occupancy schedule accounting for the first and last 3 hours of light per day, from 7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and from 4:00 PM to 7:00 PM.

Buildings with an unusual occupancy schedule may seek approval from BCA to pursue a custom occupancy period when deriving daylighting results.

Analysis Points and Sensor Grids
Sensor points for analysis should be placed in every space being analysed using a uniform grid where the spacing between adjacent sensors is no further apart than 60 cm. A 30 cm grid is recommended, and denser grids are permitted in the analysis. Analysis points that receive a maximum instantaneous lighting level of 1 lux throughout the year can be excluded from the analysis, presuming they are contained within an opaque object or non-daylit space such as a wall or closet.
Dynamic Shading Systems

Occupant-operated shading systems such as blinds or roller shades should not be modelled as the comparison between $DA_{N_{3000}}$ and $UDI_{3000 \text{ lux}}$ is intended to balance daylight potential and the hours where window shades may be closed due to direct sunlight. However, there are cases where the modelling of active shading systems should be included in the calculations,

1. The case where a dynamic shading system is controlled by a completely automated system. In this case, the realistic geometry and material properties of the system as well as the control strategy should be accounted for in the simulation model.
2. The case where the Pre-Simulated Daylight Autonomy Tables indicate Potential Overlighting and Risk of Overlighting, a non-standard but manually operated system (see the section on Application of Daylighting Strategies for Spaces Exhibiting Potential for Visual Discomfort) is being used to reduce the risk of visual discomfort. In such cases, the Lightswitch behaviour model for avoiding direct sunlight should be utilized to control the shading system in the simulation model.
3. The case where an operable, light-redirecting system is critical to the daylighting performance of a space.

In all three of the above cases, accurate geometric and material properties of the shading systems should be accounted for. This can be done in the simulation engine of choice using a geometric model as in the Daysim calculation engine or using a bidirectional scattering and distribution function (BSDF) as in the Radiance three-phase method.

Daylighting Simulation Tools and Parameters

List of Capable Daylight Simulation Tools

The list of tools in the table below have the capability to calculate the metrics required for Green Mark daylighting certification. This list is meant to be instructive and may not be exhaustive. Most of these tools are interfaces to the Radiance and/or Daysim lighting simulation engines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software Name</th>
<th>Plug-in for (if applicable)</th>
<th>Website URI</th>
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<tr>
<td>DIVA-for-Rhino</td>
<td>Rhinoceros 3D</td>
<td><a href="http://www.diva4rhino.com">http://www.diva4rhino.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecotect (as an interface for Daysim)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&lt;Discontinued&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groundhog</td>
<td>Sketchup</td>
<td><a href="http://igd-labs.github.io/Groundhog">http://igd-labs.github.io/Groundhog</a></td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Rhinoceros 3D</td>
<td><a href="http://www.grasshopper3d.com/group/ladybug">http://www.grasshopper3d.com/group/ladybug</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Light stanza</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><a href="http://www.light">http://www.light</a> stanza.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Studio</td>
<td>Sketchup</td>
<td><a href="https://www.openstudio.net">https://www.openstudio.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sefaira</td>
<td>Sketchup &amp; Revit</td>
<td><a href="http://sefaira.com/daylighting">http://sefaira.com/daylighting</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>SPOT</td>
<td>Excel</td>
<td><a href="https://www.daylightinginnovations.com/spot-home">https://www.daylightinginnovations.com/spot-home</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI-Suite</td>
<td>Blender</td>
<td><a href="http://blogs.brighton.ac.uk/visuite">http://blogs.brighton.ac.uk/visuite</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Comment: UDI$_{3000 \text{ lux}}$ must be simulated separately as DA$_{3000 \text{ lux}}$.
Simulation Details
If not using one of the simulation tools listed in the previous section, a tool should be chosen that can accurately account for geometry and material properties of buildings for an annual, 8760-hour, lighting calculation while producing the DA\textsubscript{\textit{200\,lx}} and UDI\textsubscript{\textit{3000\,lx}}
metrics.

Climate Data
All annual simulations used in deriving DA\textsubscript{\textit{200\,lx}} and UDI\textsubscript{\textit{3000\,lx}} should be run using hourly climate data input from IWEC weather data or its equivalent from the closest geographic weather station (486980, Changi Airport or from a local weather station). Using this data will approximate the lighting and climatic norms of Singapore in the simulation results. The sky luminance distribution should be approximated at each hour using the Perez all-weather sky model, which is the default calculation mode in Radiance and Daysim-based annual climate-based analyses and for all of the tools listed in the section above.

Simulation Parameters
Simulation parameters should be chosen, no matter the tool that are capable of accurately representing the complexity of the interaction between light, geometry and material being considered. The simulation should account for enough bounces of light to represent the reflections of ambient light deep into the space. The following parameters are recommended in Radiance and Daysim-based analysis engines, and more stringent parameters are allowable in all cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Name</th>
<th>Command Line Shorthand</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ambient bounces</td>
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<td>Ambient divisions</td>
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<td>Ambient accuracy</td>
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<td>Ambient supersamples</td>
<td>-as</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct threshold</td>
<td>-dt</td>
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B4. Presentation of Simulation Results
Results should be presented as plan-based graphical plots of DA\textsubscript{\textit{200\,lx}} and UDI\textsubscript{\textit{3000\,lx}} as well as tabulated percentage floor area values DA\textsubscript{\textit{200\,lx}}, 50\% and UDI\textsubscript{\textit{3000\,lx}}, 10\% for each area analysed. It is permissible to analyse typical rooms for each orientation and urban context of the building and extrapolate those results to the entire built floor area using individual room data.

The total daylit area should be calculated as UDI\textsubscript{\textit{3000\,lx}}, 10\% subtracted from DA\textsubscript{\textit{200\,lx}}, 50\% such that overlit areas are not counted as daylit. Buildings or spaces with an UDI\textsubscript{\textit{3000\,lx}}, 10\% value greater than 15\% of the floor area cannot be considered well-daylit.
References

P.02 Residential Envelope and Roof Thermal Transfer

P.03 Ventilation Performance
[2] BCA Singapore; 'BCA Green Mark Computational Fluid Dynamic Simulation Guidelines'

P.04 Air Tightness and Leakage

1.01a Sustainable Urbanism

1.02a Sustainable Urbanism

P.06 Air Conditioning System Efficiency

P.07 Office Efficiency

P.08 Water Fittings for Common Facilities

P.09 Lighting System Efficiency

P.10 Lighting System Efficiency

P.11 Sustainable Products

P.12 Water Efficiency Measures

1.02b Integrated Landscape and Waterscape

1.03a Tropical Façade Performance

2.02a Energy Efficient Practices, Design and Features
[28] NEA Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme

2.02b Energy Efficient Practices, Design and Features
[29] NEA Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme

2.03a Water Efficiency Measures
[30] NEA Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme

3.01a Water Efficiency Measures

3.01b Lighting System Efficiency
[32] NEA Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme

4.01a User Engagement
[33] NEA Singapore Energy Labelling Scheme

4.02a Sustainable Urbanism
[34] Singapore Green Building Product (SGBP) Certification Scheme http://www.sgbc.sg/green-certifications/product-certification

5.01a Water Efficiency Measures

5.02a Sustainable Urbanism

6.01a User Engagement
3.02a Sustainable Construction
[40] Singapore Standard EN 12620 ‘Specification for aggregates for concrete’; SPRING Singapore
[41] Singapore Standard EN 197-1 Cement - Part 1 ‘Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements’; SPRING Singapore
[42] Singapore Standard EN 206-1 Concrete - Part 1 ‘Concrete: Specification, performance, production and conformity’; SPRING Singapore
[43] Singapore Standard S44-1 Concrete ‘Complementary to SS EN 206-1 - Part 1- Method of specifying and guidance for the specifier’; SPRING Singapore
[45] Singapore Standard 557 ‘Code of Practice for Demolition’; SPRING Singapore

3.02b Embodied Carbon

3.02c Sustainable Products

4.02a Occupant Comfort

4.02c Wellbeing
[50] The Practice of Biophilic Design by Stephen R. Kellert, Elizabeth F. Calabrese
[51] BCA Singapore, Code on Accessibility in the Built environment

Annex B
[52] Reinhart, Christoph F. "Lightswitch-2002: a model for manual and automated control of electric lighting and blinds."
Acknowledgements

The launch of Green Mark for Residential Buildings: GM RB 2016 is a result of our extensive industry collaboration across the construction value chain. We would like to extend our sincerest gratitude to all internal and external stakeholders for their invaluable support and contribution towards the development of Green Mark RB: 2016 that will enable us to develop a sustainable environment for our current and future generations.

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