



HOME FIRE ALARM DEVICE HFAD

WHAT IS A HOME FIRE ALARM DEVICE (HFAD)

A HFAD is an automatic smoke or heat detector which provides early warning of a fire by sounding an alarm to alert the occupants. A smoke detector is more effective in providing early warning of fire compared to a heat detector. It is therefore recommended for the primary protection of homes.

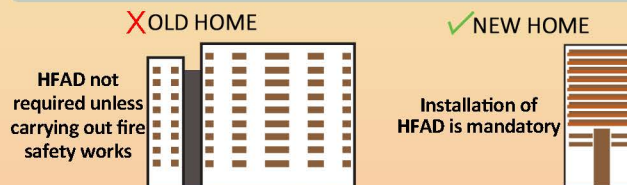
WHY IS A HFAD USEFUL?

Provides occupants with early warning of fire so that they can take quick action to extinguish the fire or evacuate before the fire escalates.

IS THE INSTALLATION OF HFAD MANDATORY IN HOMES?

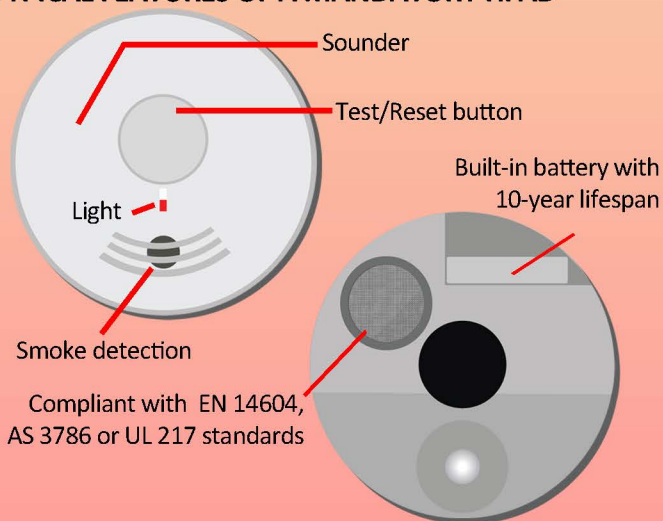
Installation of HFAD is mandatory for new residential homes and existing homes carrying out fire safety works (such as installation of fire doors or roofs over open balconies), with building plans submitted to SCDF/BCA/HDB on/after 1 June 2018.

The cost of installing the HFAD will be borne by building developers (for new residential homes) and owners (for existing homes carrying out fire safety works).



While the installation of an HFAD is not mandatory for existing homes not undergoing fire safety works, all homeowners are encouraged to install the device to improve fire safety.

TYPICAL FEATURES OF A MANDATORY HFAD



Wirelessly connected HFAD must comply with IMDA's Technical Specification for Short Range Devices

WHAT SHOULD I DO WHEN THE HFAD SOUNDS AN ALARM?

Ascertain the presence of smoke or fire within the home.

When a fire is detected, extinguish it if it is safe to do so.

If the fire is too big, evacuate yourself and all others safely, and call 995.

HOW DO I ENSURE MY HFAD IS WELL-MAINTAINED?

Home owners and occupants are responsible for maintaining the HFAD.

	Follow manufacturers' guidelines.
	Press 'Test' button to test that the HFAD is working. Do so at least once a month.
	SCDF recommends the use of HFADs that operate on a built-in battery that lasts about 10 years. As such, the HFAD requires no battery changes until the device is to be replaced at the end of its 10-year lifespan or when the low battery indicator light or sound activates.

HOW CAN I PURCHASE AND INSTALL A HFAD?

You can contact any retailer/supplier dealing with the installation of fire safety systems.

A list of retailers and suppliers of HFADs can be found on the SCDF website (www.scdf.gov.sg/files/HFAD).

To find out more:



Visit SCDF website:
www.scdf.gov.sg/HFAD



Call SCDF: 1800 286 5555
or 6848 1730

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WHERE SHOULD I INSTALL HFADs?

A HFAD should be installed on the ceiling along an escape route within a home (e.g. living room, internal corridors, or staircase entrances). Additional HFADs can also be installed in bedrooms or other spaces for enhanced protection.

If multiple HFADs are installed in a unit, they should be inter-connected (either wired or wirelessly) so that when a HFAD is triggered, all the connected HFADs will sound an alarm.

HOW DO I PREVENT FALSE ALARMS?

Avoid introducing smoke near the HFAD as this could trigger the detector.

For example, HFADs should not be installed in kitchens and toilets.

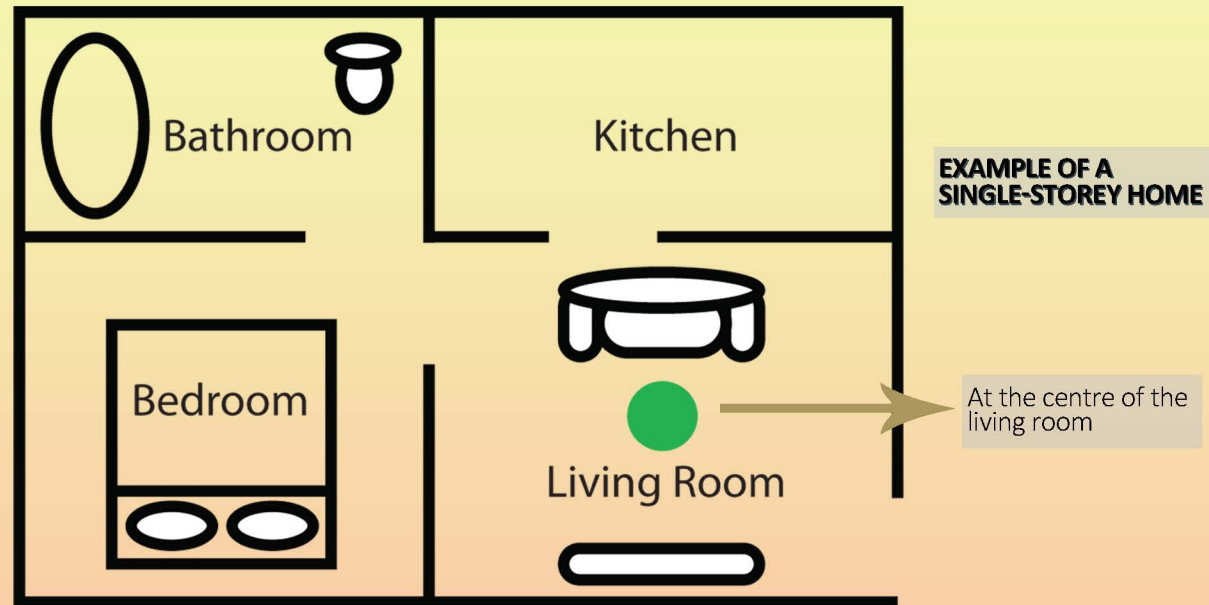
If it is a false alarm, reset the device by pressing the Test/Reset button. If the malfunction persists, contact your HFAD supplier.

HOW MANY HFADs ARE REQUIRED?

HOME TYPE	NUMBER AND LOCATIONS OF DETECTORS
SINGLE-STOREY HOMES:	- Minimum 1 smoke detector
HDB flats	- Installed along circulation area*/escape route, e.g. living room, corridor.
Apartments/Condominiums	- Optional: Additional detectors can be installed in other spaces for enhanced protection.
Single storey landed dwellings	
MULTI-STOREY HOMES:	- Minimum 1 smoke detector per storey
Landed/non-landed dwellings	- For storeys with circulation area > 70m ² , at least 2 smoke detectors need to be installed on that storey.
HDB flats	- Installed along circulation area/escape route e.g. living room, corridor, and/or staircase landing.
Apartments/Condominiums	- Optional: Additional detectors can be installed in other spaces for enhanced protection.

To find out more, visit the SCDF website: www.scdf.gov.sg/HFAD

*circulation area refers to common areas such as living room, corridors, dining rooms or staircase landings. It excludes spaces such as bedrooms, storerooms or bathrooms.



EXAMPLE OF A SINGLE-STOREY HOME

EXAMPLE OF A MULTI-STOREY HOME

Where the circulation area of the storey is < 70m²

Where the circulation area of the storey is > 70m²

LEGEND

● Recommended location of HFAD

