

Guide to Security Standards for Ballistic and Manual Attack Resistance of Staff Protection Screens

The British Security Industry Association (BSIA), Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB) and Secured by Design (SBD) have compiled this leaflet as an aid to help you determine whether a product has the appropriate level of security for its application and risk factor.

<p>The selection of a screen will depend upon a number of issues including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Location of target site. ● Value or vulnerability of target. ● Risk to employees and public. ● Previous incidents involving criminal/disruptive behaviour. ● The use of existing or other security measures e.g. CCTV, alarms, lighting etc. <p>The standards of product performance specified in this chart should therefore be considered to be a MINIMUM for the levels of risk described.</p>	RISK		MINIMUM PROTECTION REQUIRED	
	BALLISTIC RESISTANCE BS EN 1522 & 1523 Windows, doors, shutters and blinds – Bullet resistance – Requirements, Classification and Test Method. BS EN 1063 Glass in building – Security glazing – Testing and classification of resistance against bullet attack.		Structures	Glazing
			BS EN 1522 & 1523	BS EN 1063
	Very High Risk (Ballistic) <i>Note 1</i> For protection against armed robbery using high powered firearms such as AK47. <i>Examples: Pre-meditated attack in retail banking, cash-in-transit environments.</i>		Class FB7	Class BR7NS and Class SG2NS
	High Risk (Ballistic) For protection against armed robbery using handguns such as sawn off shotguns or .44 magnum. <i>Examples: Pre-meditated attack in retail banking, cash-in-transit environments.</i>		Class FB4	Class BR4NS and Class SG1NS
	MANUAL ATTACK RESISTANCE BS EN 356 Glass in building – Security glazing – Testing and classification of resistance against manual attack.		Structures	Glazing
				BS EN 356
High Risk (Non-Ballistic) For protection against manual attack using heavy hand tools such as pickaxe, axe, staves and crowbars. <i>Examples: More likely to be pre-meditated than spontaneous, benefits office, hospital or health centre.</i>		Note 2	Class P5A	
Low Risk (Non-Ballistic) For protection against manual attack using weapons/tools found on site. <i>Examples: Typically a spontaneous rather than pre-meditated crime, benefits and housing offices, courts, shops.</i>		Note 2	Class P3A	

Staff who provide a service in the fixed workplace may face violence from criminals or members of the public. The violence may deploy the actual or threatened use of a firearm and/or physical, manual attack. Fixed or moving screens should be supplied to protect staff. The level of protection provided by the screens should reflect the level of assessed risk. The grid above categorises some of the different types of risk and the standards and tests associated with them.

Notes:

- 1) Use of high-powered weapons is relatively unusual due to the difficulties of concealing them. The risk will be limited to specific high crime parts of the country.
- 2) BS EN 356 provides test methods and classification for resistance of glazing against manual attack. No standard exists for the testing and classification of **structures** containing glass resistant to manual attack. It is recommended that the complete glazed structures should be tested in accordance with BS EN 356 energy levels with pass rates one level lower (i.e. the **structure** for glass certified Class P5A should be tested to Class P4A energy levels) to verify that the impact does not dislodge the glass from its frame.



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