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.

The selection of a screen will depend upon a number of issues including the following:

- 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.

The standards of product performance specified in this chart should therefore be considered to be a MINIMUM for the levels of risk described.

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**Very High Risk (Ballistic)** Note 1
For protection against armed robbery using high powered firearms such as AK47.
Examples: Pre-meditated attack in retail banking, cash-in-transit environments.

**High Risk (Ballistic)**
For protection against armed robbery using handguns such as sawn off shotguns or .44 magnum.
Examples: Pre-meditated attack in retail banking, cash-in-transit environments.

**MANUAL ATTACK RESISTANCE**
BS EN 356

**High Risk (Non-Ballistic)**
For protection against manual attack using heavy hand tools such as pickaxe, axe, staves and crowbars.
Examples: More likely to be pre-meditated than spontaneous, benefits office, hospital or health centre.

**Low Risk (Non-Ballistic)**
For protection against manual attack using weapons/tools found on site.
Examples: Typically a spontaneous rather than pre-meditated crime, benefits and housing offices, courts, shops.

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.