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Åskskydd – Del 2: Riskhantering

*Protection against lightning –
Part 2: Risk management*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 62305-2:2012. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 62305-2:2012.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 62305-2:2012

består av:

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- **IEC 62305-2, Second edition, 2010 - Protection against lightning - Part 2: Risk management**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Där texten i europastandarden avviker från texten i motsvarande avsnitt i IEC 62305-2, har detta markerats med ett lodrätt streck i marginalen.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 62305-2, utgåva 1, 2006, gäller ej fr o m 2014-01-13.

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English version

**Protection against lightning -
Part 2: Risk management
(IEC 62305-2:2010, modified)**

Protection contre la foudre -
Partie 2: Evaluation des risques
(CEI 62305-2:2010, modifiée)

Blitzschutz -
Teil 2: Risiko-Management
(IEC 62305-2:2010, modifiziert)

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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

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CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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Foreword

This document (EN 62305-2:2012) consists of the text of IEC 62305-2:2010 prepared by IEC/TC 81, "Lightning protection", together with the common modifications prepared by CLC/TC 81X, "Lightning protection".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document has to be implemented (dop) 2013-03-19
at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2014-01-13

This document supersedes EN 62305-2:2006 + corrigendum November 2006.

EN 62305-2:2012 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 62305-2:2006:

- 1) risk assessment for services connected to structures is excluded from the scope;
- 2) injuries of living beings caused by electric shock inside the structure are considered;
- 3) tolerable risk of loss of cultural heritage is lowered from 10^{-3} to 10^{-4} ;
- 4) extended damage to surroundings structures or to the environment is considered;
- 5) improved formulas are provided for evaluation of
 - collection areas relevant to flashes nearby a structure,
 - collection areas relevant to flashes to and nearby a line,
 - probabilities that a flash can cause damage,
 - loss factors even in structures with risk of explosion,
 - risk relevant to a zone of a structure,
 - cost of loss.
- 6) tables are provided to select the relative amount of loss in all cases;
- 7) impulse withstand voltage level of equipments was extended down to 1 kV.

Notes and tables, which are additional to those in IEC 62305-2:2010 are prefixed "Z".

In this document, the common modifications to IEC 62305-2:2010 are indicated by a vertical line in the left margin of the text.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Introduction

Lightning flashes to earth may be hazardous to structures and to lines.

The hazard to a structure can result in

- damage to the structure and to its contents,
- failure of associated electrical and electronic systems,
- injury to living beings in or close to the structure.

Consequential effects of the damage and failures may be extended to the surroundings of the structure or may involve its environment.

To reduce the loss due to lightning, protection measures may be required. Whether they are needed, and to what extent, should be determined by risk assessment.

The risk, defined in this part of EN 62305 as the probable average annual loss in a structure due to lightning flashes, depends on

- the annual number of lightning flashes influencing the structure,
- the probability of damage by one of the influencing lightning flashes,
- the mean amount of consequential loss.

Lightning flashes influencing the structure may be divided into

- flashes terminating on the structure,
- flashes terminating near the structure, direct to connected lines (power, telecommunication lines,) or near the lines.

Flashes to the structure or a connected line may cause physical damage and life hazards. Flashes near the structure or line as well as flashes to the structure or line may cause failure of electrical and electronic systems due to overvoltages resulting from resistive and inductive coupling of these systems with the lightning current.

Moreover, failures caused by lightning overvoltages in users' installations and in power supply lines may also generate switching type overvoltages in the installations.

NOTE Malfunctioning of electrical and electronic systems is not covered by the EN 62305 series. Reference should be made to EN 61000-4-5 ^{[2]1)}.

The number of lightning flashes influencing the structure depends on the dimensions and the characteristics of the structure and of the connected lines, on the environmental characteristics of the structure and the lines, as well as on lightning ground flash density in the region where the structure and the lines are located.

The probability of lightning damage depends on the structure, the connected lines, and the lightning current characteristics, as well as on the type and efficiency of applied protection measures.

The annual mean amount of the consequential loss depends on the extent of damage and the consequential effects which may occur as result of a lightning flash.

The effect of protection measures results from the features of each protection measure and may reduce the damage probabilities or the amount of consequential loss.

The decision to provide lightning protection may be taken regardless of the outcome of risk assessment where there is a desire that there be no avoidable risk.

1) Figures in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

1 Scope

This part of EN 62305 is applicable to risk assessment for a structure due to lightning flashes to earth.

Its purpose is to provide a procedure for the evaluation of such a risk. Once an upper tolerable limit for the risk has been selected, this procedure allows the selection of appropriate protection measures to be adopted to reduce the risk to or below the tolerable limit.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 62305-1:2011, *Protection against lightning – Part 1: General principles* (IEC 62305-1:2010, mod.)

EN 62305-3:2011, *Protection against lightning – Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard* (IEC 62305-3:2010, mod.)

EN 62305-4:2011, *Protection against lightning – Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures* (IEC 62305-4:2010, mod.)