SVENSK STANDARD

SS-EN IEC 62305-2, utg 3:2024

Fastställd	Sida	Ansvarig kommitté
2024-12-18	1 (125)	SEK TK 81

Åskskydd –
Del 2: Riskhantering

Protection against lightning –
Part 2: Risk management

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN IEC 62305-2:2024. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 62305-2:2024.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN IEC 62305-2:2024

består av:

– **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument,** utarbetat inom CENELEC
– **IEC 62305-2, Third edition, 2024**[*)] **- Protection against lightning – Part 2: Risk management**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 62305-2, utg 2:2012 med eventuella tillägg, ändringar och rättelser gäller ej fr o m 2027-10-31.

[*)] Corrigendum 1 (2024-10) till IEC 62305-2:2024 är inarbetat i standarden.

ICS 29.020.00; 91.120.40

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 62305-2

October 2024

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Supersedes EN 62305-2:2012

English Version

Protection against lightning - Part 2: Risk management (IEC 62305-2:2024)

Protection contre la foudre - Partie 2: Évaluation des risques
(IEC 62305-2:2024)

Blitzschutz - Teil 2: Risiko-Management
(IEC 62305-2:2024)

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Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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Ref. No. EN IEC 62305-2:2024 E

SEK Svensk Elstandard

SS-EN IEC 62305-2, utg 3:2024

European foreword

The text of document 81/769/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 62305-2, prepared by TC 81 "Lightning protection" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 62305-2:2024.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2025-10-31
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2027-10-31

This document supersedes EN 62305-2:2012 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62305-2:2024 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 60364-4-44	NOTE	Approved as HD 60364-4-444
IEC 61000-4-5:2014	NOTE	Approved as EN 61000-4-5:2014 (not modified)
IEC 60079-10-1	NOTE	Approved as EN IEC 60079-10-1
IEC 60079-10-2	NOTE	Approved as EN 60079-10-2
IEC 60664-1:2020	NOTE	Approved as EN IEC 60664-1:2020 (not modified)
IEC 61643-11:2011	NOTE	Approved as EN 61643-11:2012 +A11:2018

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cencenelec.eu.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 61643	series	Low-voltage surge protective devices -- Part 1: Surge protective devices connected to low-voltage power distribution systems - Requirements and tests	EN IEC 61643	series
IEC 62305-1	2024	Protection against lightning - Part 1: General principles	EN IEC 62305-1	2024
IEC 62305-3	2024	Protection against lightning - Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard	EN IEC 62305-3	2024
IEC 62305-4	2024	Protection against lightning - Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures	EN IEC 62305-4	2024
IEC 62793	-	Thunderstorm warning systems - Protection against lightning	EN IEC 62793	-
IEC 62858	-	Lightning density based on lightning location systems (LLS) - General principles	EN IEC 62858	-

IEC 62305-2

Edition 3.0 2024-09

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Protection against lightning – Part 2: Risk management

Protection contre la foudre – Partie 2: Évaluation des risques

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 8
INTRODUCTION 11
1 Scope 13
2 Normative references 13
3 Terms and definitions 13
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms 21
5 Damage and loss 25
5.1 Source of damage 25
5.2 Cause of damage 25
5.3 Type of loss 25
6 Risk and risk components 26
6.1 Risk 26
6.2 Risk components 27
6.2.1 Risk components for a structure due to source S1 27
6.2.2 Risk component for a structure due to source S2 28
6.2.3 Risk components for a structure due to source S3 28
6.2.4 Risk component for a structure due to source S4 28
6.2.5 Factors affecting risk components for a structure 28
6.3 Composition of risk components 29
6.3.1 Composition of risk components according to source of damage 29
6.3.2 Composition of risk components according to type of loss 30
7 Risk assessment 31
7.1 Basic procedure 31
7.2 Structure to be considered for risk assessment 31
7.3 Procedure to evaluate the need of protection for risk R 31
8 Assessment of risk components 33
8.1 Basic equation 33
8.2 Assessment of risk components due to different sources of damage 34
8.3 Partitioning of a structure in risk zones Z_S 36
8.4 Partitioning of a line into sections S_L 37
8.5 Assessment of risk components in a zone of a structure with risk zones Z_S 38
8.5.1 General criteria 38
8.5.2 Single-zoned structure 38
8.5.3 Multi-zoned structure 38
9 Frequency of damage and its components 39
9.1 Frequency of damage 39
9.2 Assessment of partial frequency of damage 39
9.3 Procedure to evaluate the need of protection for frequency of damage F 40
9.4 Assessment of partial frequency of damage in zones 42
9.4.1 General criteria 42
9.4.2 Single-zoned structure 42
9.4.3 Multi-zoned structure 42
Annex A (informative) Assessment of annual number N of dangerous events 43
A.1 General 43

A.2 Assessment of the average annual number of dangerous events N_D due to flashes to a structure and N_{DJ} to an adjacent structure 44
A.2.1 Determination of the collection area A_D 44
A.2.2 Structure as a part of a building 46
A.2.3 Relative location of the structure 48
A.2.4 Number of dangerous events N_D for the structure 48
A.2.5 Number of dangerous events N_{DJ} for an adjacent structure 49
A.3 Assessment of the average annual number of dangerous events N_M due to flashes near a structure 49
A.4 Assessment of the average annual number of dangerous events N_L due to flashes to a line 50
A.5 Assessment of average annual number of dangerous events N_I due to flashes near a line 51
A.6 Representation of the equivalent collection areas 52
Annex B (informative) Assessment of probability P_X of damage 53
B.1 General 53
B.2 Probability P_{AT} that a flash to a structure will cause dangerous touch and step voltages 54
B.3 Probability P_{AD} that a flash will cause damage to an exposed person on the structure 55
B.4 Probability P_B that a flash to a structure will cause physical damage by fire or explosion 57
B.5 Probability P_C that a flash to a structure will cause failure of internal systems 59
B.6 Probability P_M that a flash near a structure will cause failure of internal systems 63
B.7 Probability P_U that a flash to a line will cause damage due to touch voltage 65
B.8 Probability P_V that a flash to a line will cause physical damage by fire or explosion 67
B.9 Probability P_W that a flash to a line will cause failure of internal systems 68
B.10 Probability P_Z that a lightning flash near an incoming line will cause failure of internal systems 69
B.11 Probability P_P that a person will be in a dangerous place 69
B.12 Probability P_e that an equipment will be exposed to a damaging event 70
Annex C (informative) Assessment of loss L_X 71
C.1 General 71
C.2 Mean relative loss per dangerous event 71
Annex D (informative) P_{SPD} evaluation 74
D.1 General 74
D.2 P_Q values 75
D.2.1 Probability values of both the negative and positive first strokes 75
D.2.2 Source of damage S1 75
D.2.3 Source of damage S3 76
D.2.4 Sources of damage S2 and S4 77
D.3 SPD protection level 77
D.3.1 General 77

D.3.2 Source of damage S1 77
D.3.3 Source of damage S3 81
D.3.4 Energy coordinated SPDs: One voltage switching SPD and one voltage limiting SPD downstream 85
D.4 Source of damage S4 88
D.4.1 One voltage limiting SPD 88
D.4.2 One voltage switching SPD 88
D.5 Source of damage S2 89
Annex E (informative) Detailed investigation of additional losses L_E related to surroundings 90
E.1 General 90
E.2 Calculation of risk components 90
Annex F (informative) Case studies 94
F.1 General 94
F.2 House 94
F.2.1 Relevant data and characteristics 94
F.2.2 Calculation of expected annual number of dangerous events 96
F.2.3 Risk management 97
F.2.4 Definition of risk zones in the house 97
F.2.5 Risk assessment 99
F.2.6 Risk – Selection of protection measures 99
F.2.7 Conclusions 100
F.3 Office building 100
F.3.1 Relevant data and characteristics 100
F.3.2 Calculation of expected annual number of dangerous events 101
F.3.3 Risk management 102
F.3.4 Definition of zones in the office building 103
F.3.5 Risk assessment 107
F.3.6 Frequency of damage assessment 108
F.3.7 Risk – Selection of protection measures 108
F.3.8 Frequency of damage – Selection of protection measures 109
F.3.9 Conclusions 110
F.4 Hospital 110
F.4.1 Relevant data and characteristics 110
F.4.2 Calculation of expected annual number of dangerous events 111
F.4.3 Risk management 112
F.4.4 Definition of zones in the hospital 112
F.4.5 Risk assessment 117
F.4.6 Frequency of damage assessment 118
F.4.7 Risk – Selection of protection measures 118
F.4.8 Frequency of damage – Selection of protection measures 120
F.4.9 Conclusions 120
Bibliography 121

Figure 1 – Procedure for deciding the need for protection and for the selection of protection measures to reduce $R \leq R_T$ 33
Figure 2 – Example of zone partitioning 37
Figure 3 – Procedure for determining the need for protection and for the selection of protection measures 41

Figure A.1 – Collection area A_D of an isolated structure 44
Figure A.2 – Complex-shaped structure 45
Figure A.3 – Different methods to determine the collection area for a given structure 46
Figure A.4 – Structure to be considered for evaluation of collection area A_D 47
Figure A.5 – Equivalent collection areas A_D, A_{DJ}, A_M, A_L and A_I 52
Figure D.1 – Charge probability of both negative and positive first strokes 76
Figure D.2 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of the SPD residual voltage U_p' at 1 kA 78
Figure D.3 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of k_{1i} 79
Figure D.4 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of the SPD2 residual voltage U_p' at 1 kA 80
Figure D.5 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of the SPD2 residual voltage U_p' at 1 kA 81
Figure D.6 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of the residual voltage at 1 kA (U_p') 82
Figure D.7 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of different lengths of the internal circuit 83
Figure D.8 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of different lengths of the internal circuit 83
Figure D.9 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of the SPD2 residual voltage U_p' at 1 kA 85
Figure D.10 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of the internal loop area for n' = 2 and w = 0,1 m 86
Figure D.11 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of the internal loop area for n' = 2 and w = 0,5 m 87
Figure D.12 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of the internal loop area for n' = 20 and w = 0,1 m 87
Figure D.13 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of the SPD protection level U_p' at 1 kA for different internal loop areas 88
Figure D.14 – Probability P_{Up} as a function of different internal loop areas for two typical protection levels of GDTs 89

Table 1 – Sources of damage, causes of damage, types of loss and risk components according to the point of strike 27
Table 2 – Factors influencing the risk components 29
Table 3 – Risk components for different sources of damage and types of loss 35
Table 4 – Partial frequency of damage for each source of damage 40
Table A.1 – Structure location factors C_D and C_{DJ} 48
Table A.2 – Line installation factor C_I 50
Table A.3 – Line type factor C_T 51
Table A.4 – Environmental factor C_E 51
Table B.1 – Values of probability P_{am} that a flash to a structure will cause damage due to touch and step voltages according to different protection measures 55
Table B.2 – Reduction factor r_t as a function of the type of surface of soil or floor 55
Table B.3 – Values of probability P_{LPS} depending on the protection measures to protect the exposed areas of the structure against the direct flash and to reduce physical damage 56
Table B.4 – Values of probability P_S that a flash to a structure will cause dangerous sparking 57

Table B.5 – Reduction factor r_p as a function of provisions taken to reduce the consequences of fire 58
Table B.6 – Reduction factor r_f as a function of risk of fire or explosion of structure 58
Table B.7 – Typical values of P_{SPD} for SPDs on the low-voltage system, used to protect against sources of damage S1, S2, S3, S4 60
Table B.8 – Typical values of P_{SPD} for SPDs on the telecommunications system used to protect against sources of damage S1, S2, S3, S4 61
Table B.9 – Values of factors C_{LD} and C_{LI} depending on shielding, grounding and isolation conditions 62
Table B.10 – Value of factor K_{S3} depending on internal wiring 65
Table B.11 – Values of the probability P_{LD} depending on the resistance R_S of the cable screen and the impulse withstand voltage U_W of the equipment 66
Table B.12 – Values of the probability P_{LD} depending on the resistance R_S of the cable screen and the higher impulse withstand voltage U_W of the equipment 67
Table B.13 – Typical values of probability P_{EB} relevant to protection level LPL for which the SPD is designed to protect against source of damage S3 67
Table C.1 – Loss values for each zone 72
Table C.2 – Typical mean values of L_T, L_D, L_{F1}, L_{F2}, L_{O1} and L_{O2} 73
Table D.1 – P_{Up} values of the voltage limiting SPD for combination between a voltage limiting and a voltage switching SPD 79
Table D.2 – P_{Up} values of the voltage limiting SPD 84
Table E.1 – Risk components for different sources of damage and types of loss, valid for damage to the surroundings 91
Table E.2 – Type of loss L1: Proposed typical values for the related time of presence for people t_{ZE}/8 760 in different environments as limited by Table E.3 92
Table E.3 – Type of loss L1: Typical mean values of L_{F1E} and L_{O1E} outside the structure 93
Table E.4 – Type of loss L2: Typical mean values of L_{F2E} and L_{O2E} outside the structure 93
Table F.1 – House: environment and structure characteristics 95
Table F.2 – House: power line 95
Table F.3 – House: telecom line 96
Table F.4 – House: equivalent collection areas of structure and lines 96
Table F.5 – House: expected annual number of dangerous events 97
Table F.6 – House: time of presence of persons and risk components into risk zones 98
Table F.7 – House: values for zone Z_2 (inside the building) 98
Table F.8 – House: risk for the unprotected structure (values × 10^{-5}) 99
Table F.9 – House: risk components for protected structure (values × 10^{-5}) 100
Table F.10 – Office building: environment and structure characteristics 100
Table F.11 – Office building: power line 101
Table F.12 – Office building: telecom line 101
Table F.13 – Office building: collection areas of structure and lines 102
Table F.14 – Office building: expected annual number of dangerous events 102

Table F.15 – Office building: time of presence of persons and risk components in zones 103
Table F.16 – Office building: factors valid for zone Z_1 (entrance area outside) 104
Table F.17 – Office building: factors valid for zone Z_2 (roof) 104
Table F.18 – Office building: factors valid for zone Z_3 (archive) 105
Table F.19 – Office building: factors valid for zone Z_4 (offices) 106
Table F.20 – Office building: factors valid for zone Z_5 (computer centre) 107
Table F.21 – Office building: risk for the unprotected structure (values × 10^{-5}) 108
Table F.22 – Office building: frequency of damage for the unprotected structure 108
Table F.23 – Risk components for protected structure (values × 10^{-5}) 109
Table F.24 – Office building: frequency of damage for protected structure 109
Table F.25 – Hospital: environment and structure characteristics 110
Table F.26 – Hospital: power line 111
Table F.27 – Hospital: collection areas of structure and power line 111
Table F.28 – Hospital: expected annual number of dangerous events 112
Table F.29 – Hospital: time of presence of persons and risk components in zones 113
Table F.30 – Hospital: factors valid for zone Z_1 (outside the building) 113
Table F.31 – Hospital: factors valid for zone Z_2 (roof) 114
Table F.32 – Hospital: factors valid for zone Z_3 (rooms) 115
Table F.33 – Hospital: factors valid for zone Z_4 (operating block) 116
Table F.34 – Hospital: factors valid for zone Z_5 (intensive care unit) 117
Table F.35 – Hospital: risk for the unprotected structure (values × 10^{-5}) 118
Table F.36 – Hospital: frequency of damage for the unprotected structure 118
Table F.37 – Hospital: risk for the protected structure (values × 10^{-5}) 119
Table F.38 – Hospital: frequency of damage for the protected structure 120

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING –

Part 2: Risk management

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as “IEC Publication(s)”). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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IEC 62305-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 81: Lightning protection. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition, published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) The concept of a single risk, to combine loss of human life and loss due to fire, has been introduced.
b) The concept of frequency of damage that can impair the availability of the internal systems within the structure has been introduced.

c) The lightning ground strike-point density N_{SG} has been introduced replacing the lightning flash density N_G in the evaluation of expected average annual number of dangerous events.

d) Reduction of a few risk components can be achieved by the use of preventive temporary measures activated by means of a thunderstorm warning system (TWS) compliant with IEC 62793. The risk of direct strike to people in open areas has been introduced, considering the reduction of that risk using a TWS.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
81/769/FDIS	81/772/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62305 series, published under the general title *Protection against lightning*, can be found on the IEC website.

The following differing practices of a less permanent nature exist in the countries indicated below.

In Germany, the value of r_p = 1 applies for all cases. For the risk components R_B, R_C, R_M, R_V, R_W and R_Z P_{TWS} = 1 is assumed. For LF1 and LF2 the highest values given in Table C.2 should be used.

In Greece, the value of P_{TWS} = 1 for all cases is assumed.

In Italy, calculating both the risk of loss of human life, RL1 in Equation (7), and the risk of loss due to physical damages, RL2 in Equation (8), and comparing each risk with the tolerable risk is required. Protection is achieved when both risks, RL1 and RL2, are less than the tolerable value.

In the Netherlands and South Africa, Annex D and Annex E should not be applied for usual studies.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

The content of the corrigendum 1 (2024-10) has been included in this copy.

INTRODUCTION

Lightning flashes to earth can be hazardous to structures and to lines supplying the structure.

These hazards 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 can be extended to the surroundings of the structure or can involve its environment. Moreover, regardless of the extent of loss, the availability of the structure and its internal systems can be unacceptably impaired if the frequency of damage is high.

To reduce the frequency of damage and the loss due to lightning, protection measures can be required. Whether they are necessary, and to what extent, should be determined by frequency of damage and risk assessment.

NOTE 1 The decision to provide lightning protection can be taken regardless of the outcome of frequency of damage or risk assessment where there is a desire that there be no avoidable damages.

NOTE 2 IEC 60364-4-44 [1][1] always requires the installation of a surge protective device (SPD) at the power line entrance in the structure when the consequence caused by overvoltages affects:

– care of human life, e.g. safety services, medical care facilities,

– public services and cultural heritage, e.g. loss of public services, IT centres, museums,

– commercial or industrial activity, e.g. hotels, banks, industries, commercial markets, farms.

The frequency of damage, defined in this document as the annual number of damages in a structure due to lightning flashes, depends on:

– the annual number of lightning flashes influencing the structure;

– the probability of damaging events by one of the influencing lightning flashes.

The risk, defined in this document as the probable average annual loss in a structure due to lightning flashes, depends on:

– the frequency of damage;

– the mean extent of consequential loss.

Lightning flashes influencing the structure can be divided into

– flashes terminating on the structure,

– flashes terminating near the structure, directly to connected lines (power, telecommunication lines) or near the lines.

Flashes to the structure or a connected line can cause physical damage and life hazards. Flashes near the structure or line as well as flashes to the structure or line can 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 can also generate voltage switching overvoltages in the installations.

NOTE 3 Malfunctioning of electrical and electronic systems is not covered by the IEC 62305 series. Reference is made to IEC 61000-4-5 [2].

[1] Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

The number of lightning flashes influencing the structure depends on the dimensions, the characteristics of the structure and the connected lines, on the environmental characteristics of the structure and the lines, as well as on lightning ground strike-point density in the region where the structure and the lines are located. Guidance on the assessment of the number of lightning flashes influencing the structure is given in Annex A.

The probability of damage depends on the structure, the resistibility of equipment located on the structure, the connected lines, and the lightning current characteristics, as well as on the type and efficiency of the protection measures applied. Guidance on the assessment of probability of damage is given in Annex B.

The annual mean extent of the consequential loss depends on the extent of damage and the consequential effects which can occur as a result of a lightning flash. Guidance on the assessment of consequential loss is given in Annex C.

The effect of protection measures results from the characteristics of each protection measure and can reduce the damage probabilities.

NOTE 4 It is assumed that protective provisions are realized in the necessary quality.

The protection measures are intended to comply with the IEC 62305 series, the IEC 61643 series and IEC 62793, as applicable.

NOTE 5 For complex structures (such as petrochemical plants, large industrial plants) the factors reported in the annexes of this document can require more detailed evaluation of the characteristics of the structure.

National or local regulations can provide guidance or minimum requirements on the application of this document. This includes fixing the values for the tolerable risk R_T and the tolerable frequency of damage F_T, and the calculation rules and parameter values given in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C and Annex E.

PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING –

Part 2: Risk management

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62305 is applicable to the risk management of 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 provides a means for the selection of appropriate protection measures to be adopted to reduce the risk to or below the tolerable limit.

Risk management also includes the evaluation of frequency of damage of internal systems caused by surges due to lightning flashes to earth. Once an upper tolerable limit for the frequency of damage has been selected, this procedure provides a means for the selection of appropriate protection measures to be adopted to reduce the frequency of damage to or below the tolerable limit.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61643 (all parts), *Low-voltage surge protective devices*

IEC 62305-1:2024 , *Protection against lightning – Part 1: General principles*

IEC 62305-3:2024, *Protection against lightning – Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard*

IEC 62305-4:2024, *Protection against lightning – Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures*

IEC 62793, *Thunderstorm warning systems – Protection against lightning*

IEC 62858, *Lightning density based on lightning location systems (LLS) – General principles*