

**SS 555:Part 3:2018+A1:2020**  
**IEC 62305-3:2010, MOD**  
(ICS 29.020; 91.120.40)

**SINGAPORE STANDARD**

**Protection against lightning**

– Part 3 : Physical damage to structures and life hazard

Incorporating Amendment No. 1

**SS 555:Part 3:2018+A1:2020**

IEC 62305-3:2010, MOD

(ICS 29.020; 91.120.40)

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– Part 3 : Physical damage to structures and life hazard

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*Building and Construction Authority*  
*Changi Airport Group (Singapore) Pte Ltd*  
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*DSO National Laboratories*  
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## National Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Working Group on Lightning Protection appointed by the Technical Committee on Buildings Facilities and Services under the purview of EESC.

This is a revision of SS 555 – ‘Code of practice for protection against lightning’. The revised SS 555 comprises the following parts under the general title ‘Protection against lightning’:

- Part 1 : General principles
- Part 2 : Risk management
- Part 3 : Physical damage to structures and life hazard
- Part 4 : Electrical and electronic systems within structures

The four parts replace the 2010 edition of the SS 555 series of standards.

SS 555 : Part 3 : 2018 is a modified adoption of IEC 62305-3 : 2010 (Edition 2.0), ‘Protection against lightning – Physical damage to structures and life hazard’, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission. It deals with the protection, in and around a structure, against physical damage and injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages.

The committee considered methods for artificially increasing the range of attraction of a lightning conductor but on the evidence available, was unable to make a recommendation. It was noted that none of the reference codes used in the drafting of this Code recommends the use of such methods. The codes referred to were IEC 62305 : 2010 Parts 1 to 4. In addition, there are no devices nor methods capable of modifying the natural weather phenomena to the extent that they can prevent lightning discharges. Lightning flashes to, or nearby, structures (or services connected to the structures) are hazardous to people, to the structures themselves, their contents and installations as well as to lines. This is why the application of lightning protection measures is essential.

Attention is drawn to the following:

1. Where appropriate, the words ‘International Standard’ shall be read as ‘Singapore Standard’.
2. The references to International Standards shall be replaced by the following Singapore Standards:

International Standard	Corresponding Singapore Standard
IEC 62305	SS 555
IEC 62305-1	SS 555-1
IEC 62305-2	SS 555-2
IEC 62305-3	SS 555-3
IEC 62305-4	SS 555-4

3. The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker whereas in Singapore Standards it is a practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.
4. The modifications to IEC 62305-3 are given in Annex ZA. To facilitate identification, the affected text of the International Standard which is to be changed is indicated by a left marginal bar adjacent to it. In addition to the modifications to the IEC standard, the following two national annexes are included in this part of SS 555:
  - Annex ZB (normative) – Protection of miscellaneous structures and property;
  - Annex ZC (informative) – Precautions for personal safety.

Annex ZB in Part 1 of SS 555 provides information on Singapore's lightning intensity to give the user data for risk management calculation which is essential for the appropriate design of a lightning protection system.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Singapore Standard may be the subject of patent rights. Enterprise Singapore shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all of such patent rights.

**NOTE**

- 1. Singapore Standards (SSs) and Technical References (TRs) are reviewed periodically to keep abreast of technical changes, technological developments and industry practices. The changes are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions. Where SSs are deemed to be stable, i.e. no foreseeable changes in them, they will be classified as "Mature standards". Mature Standards will not be subject to further review, unless there are requests to review such standards.*
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**INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION**

**PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING –**

**Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard**

**FOREWORD**

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International Standard IEC 62305-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 81: Lightning protection.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition, published in 2006, and constitutes a technical revision.

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

- 1) Minimum thicknesses of metal sheets or metal pipes given in Table 3 for air-termination systems are assumed as not able to prevent hot-spot problems.
- 2) Steel with electro-deposited copper is introduced as material suitable for LPS.
- 3) Some cross-sectional areas of LPS conductors were slightly modified.
- 4) For bonding purposes, isolating spark gaps are used for metal installations and SPD for internal systems.
- 5) Two methods – simplified and detailed – are provided for evaluation of separation distance.

- 6) Protection measures against injuries of living beings due to electric shock are considered also inside the structure.
- 7) Improved information for LPS in the case of structures with a risk of explosion are given in Annex D (normative).

This bilingual version (2012-06) corresponds to the monolingual English version, published in 2010-12.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
81/372/FDIS	81/382/RVD

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

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

This publication has been drafted, as closely as possible, in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

In the United States, based on the requirements of NFPA 780: Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems:2008 <sup>[1]</sup> 1 and practical experience in the use of horizontal earth electrodes, the minimum length of horizontal earth electrodes is not required to be twice that required for vertical electrodes.

In France and Portugal:

- natural components cannot substitute as lightning protection components but may be used to complete/enhance the LPS;
- aluminium solid round diameters should be increased from 8 mm to 10 mm;
- stranded conductors cannot be used as down-conductors;
- diameter of solid round conductors should be increased from 16 mm to 18 mm;
- hot dip galvanized steel solid tape thickness should be increased from 2 mm to 3,5 mm.

In Russia the use of piping carrying and tanks containing readily-combustible or explosive materials as air-termination natural components or down-conductor natural components are not allowed in any case.

In Japan the minimum values of the cross-section are reduced from:

- 16 mm<sup>2</sup> to 14 mm<sup>2</sup> for copper and 25 mm<sup>2</sup> to 22 mm<sup>2</sup> for aluminium, for bonding conductors connecting different bonding bars and conductors connecting the bars to the earth-termination system;
- 6 mm<sup>2</sup> to 5 mm<sup>2</sup> for copper, 10 mm<sup>2</sup> to 8 mm<sup>2</sup> for aluminium and 16 mm<sup>2</sup> to 14 mm<sup>2</sup> for steel, for bonding conductors connecting internal metal installations to the bonding bars.

**IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication 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.**

<sup>1</sup> References in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

## INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 62305 deals with the protection, in and around a structure, against physical damage and injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages.

The main and most effective measure for protection of structures against physical damage is considered to be the lightning protection system (LPS). It usually consists of both external and internal lightning protection systems.

An external LPS is intended to

- a) intercept a lightning flash to the structure (with an air-termination system),
- b) conduct the lightning current safely towards earth (using a down-conductor system),
- c) disperse the lightning current into the earth (using an earth-termination system).

An internal LPS prevents dangerous sparking within the structure using either equipotential bonding or a separation distance (and hence electrical insulation) between the external LPS (as defined in 3.2) components and other electrically conducting elements internal to the structure.

Main protection measures against injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages are intended to:

- 1) reduce the dangerous current flowing through bodies by insulating exposed conductive parts, and/or by increasing the surface soil resistivity,
- 2) reduce the occurrence of dangerous touch and step voltages by physical restrictions and/or warning notices.

The type and location of an LPS should be carefully considered in the initial design of a new structure, thereby enabling maximum advantage to be taken of the electrically conductive parts of the structure. By doing so, design and construction of an integrated installation is made easier, the overall aesthetic aspects can be improved, and the effectiveness of the LPS can be increased at minimum cost and effort.

Access to the ground and the proper use of foundation steelwork for the purpose of forming an effective earth-termination may well be impossible once construction work on a site has commenced. Therefore, soil resistivity and the nature of the earth should be considered at the earliest possible stage of a project. This information is fundamental to the design of an earth-termination system and may influence the foundation design work for the structure.

Regular consultation between LPS designers and installers, architects and builders is essential in order to achieve the best result at minimum cost.

If lightning protection is to be added to an existing structure, every effort should be made to ensure that it conforms to the principles of this standard. The design of the type and location of an LPS should take into account the features of the existing structure.

## PROTECTION AGAINST LIGHTNING –

### Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62305 provides the requirements for protection of a structure against physical damage by means of a lightning protection system (LPS), and for protection against injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages in the vicinity of an LPS (see IEC 62305-1).

This standard is applicable to:

- a) design, installation, inspection and maintenance of an LPS for structures without limitation of their height,
- b) establishment of measures for protection against injury to living beings due to touch and step voltages.

NOTE 1 Specific requirements for an LPS in structures dangerous to their surroundings due to the risk of explosion are under consideration. Additional information is provided in Annex D for use in the interim.

NOTE 2 This part of IEC 62305 is not intended to provide protection against failures of electrical and electronic systems due to overvoltages. Specific requirements for such cases are provided in IEC 62305-4.

NOTE 3 Specific requirements for protection against lightning of wind turbines are reported in IEC 61400-24 <sup>[2]</sup>.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 60079-10-1:2008, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres*

IEC 60079-10-2:2009, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-2: Classification of areas – Combustible dust atmospheres*

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