Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of tests for resistance to burglary - Part 2: Deposit systems

EESTI STANDARDIMIS- JA AKREDITEERIMISKESKUS
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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 1143-2:2024 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1143-2:2024 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1143-2:2024 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1143-2:2024.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 14.08.2024.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 14.08.2024.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis-ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

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Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of tests for resistance to burglary - Part 2: Deposit systems

Unités de stockage en lieux sûrs - Prescriptions, classification et méthodes d'essai pour la résistance à l'effraction - Partie 2 : Systèmes de dépôt

Wertbehältnisse - Anforderungen, Klassifizierung und Methoden zur Prüfung des Widerstandes gegen Einbruchdiebstahl - Teil 2: Deposit-Systeme

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 June 2024.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 1143-2:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 263 “Secure storage of cash, valuables and data media”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2025, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2025.

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

This document supersedes EN 1143-2:2014.

EN 1143-2:2024 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 1143-2:2014:

a) requirements for the additional T2 test have been added (4.1, 5.3, 8.4.1 and Clause 13), Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4 and Table 5). Products tested with these new tools which are listed in Annex B of EN 1143-1 have a 'T2' designation behind the resistance grade;

b) Requirements for built-in deposit systems have been added (see 9.1.1 and 9.2.1);

c) A new type of deposit system “semi-integrated deposit safe” has been added (see 3.1.11, 3.1.17, 4.4.1, 4.4.3, 5.10 e) and B.2);

d) The anchoring test with force now depends on the type of deposit system and (11.2 and Table 10);

e) An additional test condition for cutting steel sheets has been added (Clause 2 and 8.5.3);

f) The cryptography requirements were raised to those of EN 17646 (Clause 2, 4.4.4.1 and 5.13);

g) Updates have been integrated for the optional solid explosive test, above all: The explosive mass for the EX-option in 9.3.4 and 10.3.3 was changed to “active explosive mass”, instead of specific energy the explosive heat of the PETN is defined (9.3.3); the detonation velocity of the PETN was raised from (7 000 ± 500) m/s to (7 500 ± 500) m/s (9.3.3); the tolerance of the active explosive charge mass has been changed from ± 1 g to ± 2 % (Table 9) and the shape of the explosive charge shall now be spherical (9.3.8);

h) For the GAS option the 100 litres limitation has been deleted (9.4.4), the gas explosive has been defined more precise (9.4.3), the test conditions for the deposit forcing GAS tool attack test have been updated (10.4.7.3 and 10.4.7.4) and documentation requirements have been added (5.9 b));

i) Annex C has changed from informative to normative and the tools are now explicitly classified as category A tools (8.4.1);

j) Update of references to the newer EN 1143-1:2019;

k) Integration of high security locks of EN 17646 (Table 2, Table 3, 10.2.1, 10.3.1, 10.4.1, 10.5.1, 10.6.1, 10.7.1 and 10.8.1);

l) Minor updates for the test report requirements (12.1);

m) Editorial adaptions throughout the standard (see 3.1.10, 3.1.12, 4.3.3, 4.4.2.3, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.6.3, 10.3.1, 10.4.1, 10.7.2, 10.8.2, 11.2.3, 13, Annex A, B.3, Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, Table 5).

This document is one of a series of product standards for secure storage units of different types.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This document gives the possibility to classify deposit systems according to their resistance to burglary attacks. The laboratory tests simulate known attack methods and such methods and tools which are supposed to be used for attacking these types of products.

Human intervention tests are included. The results and repeatability of these depend on the skill of the testing team. Testing laboratories are therefore recommended to participate in inter-laboratory activities to ensure that the standard is used in an overall common approach. Otherwise, results from different laboratories may differ too much.

The tests and requirements in this document are based on the following assumptions (conditions) of use and installation of deposit systems:

Deposit safe: For deposit safes, the depositing functions are inside the premises of the company and are only intended to be disposable for the authorized personnel of the company. It is assumed that the authorized personnel carry out the depositions. Deposit safes are installed so the deposit functions are not available for the public. It is also assumed that a burglar does not have the code or key to the deposit functions for some kind of attacks.

Night safe: For night safes, the depositing functions are available to customers of financial institutions and, if locked, are disposable only for the authorized personnel of the customer. Night safes are installed so the deposit functions are available also for the public. It is also assumed that a burglar may have the code or key to the depositing functions.

Receiving units are basically safes (see EN 1143-1) which have apertures necessary for operation of the deposit system.

Examples of different design of deposit systems are given in Annex A.

Deposit systems are classified in a system of grades, corresponding to that of EN 1143-1. In addition, there are requirements and test methods for burglary and manipulation of the deposit system functions.

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and tests methods for deposit systems, and classifies the systems according to their burglary resistance and their resistance to the theft of deposits.

This document comprises two types of deposit system:

— **Night safes** which provide depositing services for the customers of financial institutions without giving access to the content of the night safe.

— **Deposit safes** which enable the personnel of a company to place money or valuables in safe custody without giving access to the content of the deposit safe. The installation condition for deposit safe according to this document is that the depositing functions are installed inside the premises of the company and are only disposable for the personnel of the company.

NOTE Parts of a deposit system are a receiving unit, an input unit and in some cases, a chute.

This document includes design requirements for deposit systems controlled by programmable controllers and for the software for these. Controller hardware testing is restricted to mechanical or electromechanical attacks of electric motors, sensors, coils and similar devices; but software testing as attempts to influence controller software or controller hardware is not part of this document.

Deposit systems can have devices for functions such as user identification and/or counting and registration of money. Tests of and requirements for classification of such functions are not included.

This document does not cover protection of persons using the deposit system or the prevention of fraud committed by operators of the deposit system.

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.

EN 1143-1:2019, *Secure storage units — Requirements classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary - Part 1: Safes, ATM safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms*

EN 1300, *Secure storage units — Classification for high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorized opening*

EN 10051, *Continuously hot-rolled strip and plate/sheet cut from wide strip of non-alloy and alloy steels — Tolerances on dimensions and shape*

EN 17646, *Secure storage units — Classification for high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorized opening — Distributed systems*

EN ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025)*