

American Nuclear Society

REAFFIRMED

January 11, 2018

ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992 (R2018)

March 18, 2008

ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992 (R2008)

October 28, 1998

ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992 (1998)

**physical protection for nuclear
safety-related systems
and components**

an American National Standard

WITHDRAWN

February 21, 2019

ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992 (R2018)

No longer being maintained as an American National Standard. This standard may contain outdated material or may have been superseded by another standard. Please contact the ANS Standards Administrator for details.

This standard has been reviewed and reaffirmed with the recognition that it may reference other standards and documents that may have been superseded or withdrawn. The requirements of this document will be met by using the version of the standards and documents referenced herein. It is the responsibility of the user to review each of the references and to determine whether the use of the original references or more recent versions is appropriate for the facility. Variations from the standards and documents referenced in this standard should be evaluated and documented.

This standard does not necessarily reflect recent industry initiatives for risk informed decision-making or a graded approach to quality assurance. Users should consider the use of these industry initiatives in the application of this standard.



published by the
American Nuclear Society
555 North Kensington Avenue
La Grange Park, Illinois 60525 USA

Addendum to ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992 (R2008) Foreword

[The foreword and this addendum are not part of American National Standard "Physical Protection for Nuclear Safety-Related System and Components," ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992 (R2007)]

The scope of the ANS-58.3 standard is to identify potential natural phenomena and accident safety hazards to light water nuclear power plants and to discuss in general terms means for protecting against such hazards, except for missiles where simplified first order methods to resist missile effects are presented in Appendix B. The term "physical protection" originally was related to accidental and natural hazards. In recent years, it has come to be associated with safeguard requirements associated with acts of sabotage and land, sea, or air malevolent vehicle intrusion.

With the present-day definition of "physical protection," it would be fitting to revise the title to "Natural Phenomena and Accident Hazards for Nuclear Safety-Related Systems and Components." However, American National Standards Institute requirements do not permit any changes to a current standard through reaffirmation. As the foreword is not considered part of the standard, it is acceptable to include this addendum.

The safety hazards identified in this standard are still applicable to the design of nuclear facilities and as such should still be identified in an American Nuclear Society standard. To the extent the standard serves as a guide to the natural phenomena and accident hazards to be considered in nuclear facility design, it serves a useful purpose to the nuclear industry. For this reason the standard was reaffirmed in 2008. Currently, safeguards design requirements that have been identified by regulatory authorities are outside the scope of this standard.

Furthermore, we'd like to acknowledge a large effort by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) on the subject of this standard. It is believed that the COE and ASCE documents will in time cover most of the details in ANS-58.3. Once these documents are finalized, they will be reviewed and addressed in a revision of this standard if determined appropriate.

ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992

**American National Standard
for Physical Protection for Nuclear
Safety-Related Systems and Components**

Secretariat
American Nuclear Society

Prepared by the
**American Nuclear Society
Standards Committee
Working Group ANS-58.3**

Published by the
**American Nuclear Society
555 North Kensington Avenue
La Grange Park, Illinois 60525 USA**

Approved August 6, 1992
by the
American National Standards Institute, Inc.

American National Standard

Designation of this document as an American National Standard attests that the principles of openness and due process have been followed in the approval procedure and that a consensus of those directly and materially affected by the standard has been achieved.

This standard was developed under the procedures of the Standards Committee of the American Nuclear Society; these procedures are accredited by the American National Standards Institute, Inc., as meeting the criteria for American National Standards. The consensus committee that approved the standard was balanced to ensure that competent, concerned, and varied interests have had an opportunity to participate.

An American National Standard is intended to aid industry, consumers, governmental agencies, and general interest groups. Its use is entirely voluntary. The existence of an American National Standard, in and of itself, does not preclude anyone from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standard.

By publication of this standard, the American Nuclear Society does not insure anyone utilizing the standard against liability allegedly arising from or after its use. The content of this standard reflects acceptable practice at the time of its approval and publication. Changes, if any, occurring through developments in the state of the art, may be considered at the time that the standard is subjected to periodic review. It may be reaffirmed, revised, or withdrawn at any time in accordance with established procedures. Users of this standard are cautioned to determine the validity of copies in their possession and to establish that they are of the latest issue.

The American Nuclear Society accepts no responsibility for interpretations of this standard made by any individual or by any ad hoc group of individuals. Requests for interpretation should be sent to the Standards Department at Society Headquarters. Action will be taken to provide appropriate response in accordance with established procedures that ensure consensus on the interpretation.

Comments on this standard are encouraged and should be sent to Society Headquarters.

Published by

American Nuclear Society
555 North Kensington Avenue, La Grange Park, Illinois 60525 USA

Copyright © 1993 by American Nuclear Society.

Any part of this standard may be quoted. Credit lines should read "Extracted from American National Standard ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992 with permission of the publisher, the American Nuclear Society." Reproduction prohibited under copyright convention unless written permission is granted by the American Nuclear Society.

Printed in the United States of America

Foreword

(This foreword is not part of American National Standard Physical Protection for Nuclear Safety-Related Systems and Components, ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992.)

The working group revised this standard based on the assumptions that a stationary light water reactor power plant design team would use this standard in conjunction with many other standards, codes, and regulations. The effort was to make this standard as broad as possible to cause the designers to consider every relevant area based on industry experience to date. Details in any particular area would come from standards specific to that area.

A draft standard on plant design against missiles was issued for trial use and comment in 1974 as ANSI/N177 (ANS-58.1). This work is included as a nonmandatory appendix.

Working Group ANS-58.3 consists of the following members:

H. C. Shaffer III, Chairman, *Yankee Atomic Electric Company*
G. H. Marcus, *U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
J. Conant, *Combustion Engineering, Inc.*
C. Zeamer, *Washington Public Power Supply System*
R. Harris, *Consultant*

R. C. Surman, *Westinghouse Electric Corporation*, provided assistance in the resolution of probabilistic approaches that are now discussed only in parent standards ANSI/ANS-51.1-1983 (R1988) and ANSI/ANS-52.1-1983 (R1988).

The membership of MC-1, Light Water Reactor Criteria Management, at the time it reviewed this standard was as follows:

W. H. D'Ardenne, Chairman, *GE Nuclear Energy*
R. Bone, *Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation*
E. J. Borella, *Ebasco Services, Inc.*
D. M. Crowe, *Georgia Power & Light Company*
R. Fortier, *Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation*
E. E. Fricks, *Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation*
J. C. Glynn, *U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
P. Hepner, *Combustion Engineering, Inc.*
D. G. Keith, *Bechtel Power Corporation*
R. J. Mazza, *Sargent & Lundy*
W. Moody, *Southern California Edison*
H. G. O'Brien, *Tennessee Valley Authority*
P. M. Pivawer, *Power Authority of the State of New York*
H. A. Putre, *Perry Nuclear Power Plant*
H. C. Shaffer III, *Yankee Atomic Electric Company*
R. C. Surman, *Westinghouse Electric Corporation*
E. W. Swanson, *Babcock & Wilcox Company*
E. R. Wiot, *Roy F. Weston Company*

The American Nuclear Society's Nuclear Power Plant Standards Committee (NUPPSCO) had the following membership at the time of its ballot for approval of this standard:

L. J. Cooper, Chairman
M. D. Weber, Secretary

W. M. Andrews	Southern Company Services, Inc.
F. Boorboor	United Engineers & Constructors*
C. O. Coffey	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
L. J. Cooper	Nebraska Public Power District (for the American Nuclear Society)
J. D. Crawford	Combustion Engineering Corporation
W. H. D'Ardenne (Vice Chairman)	GE Nuclear Energy
S. N. Ehrenpreis	Westinghouse Electric Corporation
S. B. Gerges	NUS Corporation, Inc.
C. J. Gill	Bechtel National, Inc.
C. E. Johnson, Jr.	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
D. Lambert	Tennessee Valley Authority
R. T. Lance	Rockwell International Corporation
J. F. Mallay	Management Analysis Company*
J. K. McCall	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
R. E. Miller	Duke Power Company
J. A. Nevshemal	Toledo Edison Company
P. T. Reichert	United Engineers & Constructors
B. M. Rice	Duke Power Company (retired) (for the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc.)
J. C. Saldarini	Ebasco Services, Inc.
M. O. Sanford	GPU Nuclear Corporation
S. L. Stamm	Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation
J. D. Stevenson	Stevenson & Associates
T. J. Sullivan	Institute of Nuclear Power Operations
C. D. Thomas, Jr.	Yankee Atomic Electric Company
W. T. Ullrich	Philadelphia Electric Company
G. P. Wagner	Commonwealth Edison Company
G. L. Wessman	Consultant
G. J. Wrobel	Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation

* Affiliation at time of balloting

Contents	Section	Page
	1. Introduction and Scope	1
	1.1 Scope	1
	1.2 Purpose	1
	1.3 Limits of Application of the Criteria	1
	2. Definitions	2
	3. Design Approach for Providing Protection	2
	4. Protection Criteria	3
	4.1 General Criteria	3
	4.2 Protection Criteria for Nuclear Safety-Related Systems and Components	3
	4.3 Protection Criteria for Specific Systems and Components	4
	5. Plant Hazards	5
	5.1 Identification of Hazards	5
	5.2 Factors Common to All Hazards	5
	5.3 Discussion of Potential Hazards	5
	6. Assessment of Need for Protection	8
	6.1 Criteria for When Protection is Not Required	8
	7. Protection Methods	9
	7.1 Barriers and Enclosures	9
	7.2 Restraints	9
	7.3 Electrical Circuit Isolation	9
	8. Implementation of Protection Methods	9
	8.1 Conceptual Methods.	9
	8.2 Protection Against Specific Hazards	10
	9. References	13
 Appendices		
	Appendix A Example of Format for Tabulating Physical Protection Against Hazards to Nuclear Safety-Related Components	15
	Appendix B Plant Design Against Missiles	17
 Figures		
	Figure 1 Guide to Use of ANSI/ANS-58.3-1992	2
	Figure 2 Protection of Functionally Redundant Systems	9
	Figure 3 Protection of Reactor Coolant Pressure Boundary	10
	Figure 4 Protection of Other Components	10
 Tables		
	Table 1 Examples of Hazards	6
	Table A.1 Format for Tabulating Physical Protection Against Hazards	16
	Table B.1 Missile Generation	20