

ICCECIP 2023

Hand tools of unlawful mechanical breaching and forcible entry Ákos Bunyitai

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Objectives

- Introduction
- Physical barriers
- Relevant standards and studies
- Typical breaching technics
- Breaching
- Comparison of opening sizes
- Adversary potential attack tools
- Conclusion



Introduction

- The physical barriers are compulsory elements of the complex and effective security system.
- These barriers configured sufficiently strong and robust for provide time for the security personnel to
 - assess of intruder alarm signal,
 - delay the adversary to committing his malicious, unlawful act,
 - provide adequate time for response forces to react and neutralize.
- In order to shorten the delay time and breaching the physical barrier as quickly as possible, the adversary can use mechanical, ballistic, hydraulic, explosive or thermal tools and solutions.



Physical barriers







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Relevant standards and studies

- MSZ EN 1627-1630:2021 standards
- U.K. Police Sbd (based on BS EN 1630:2011 standard)
- U.S Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards (NBS) Barrier Penetration Tests (Technical Note 837), 1974
- U.S Sandia National Laboratories, Technical Guidelines, SAND2011-3729P, 2011
- BRE Global Limited, Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB), Requirements and testing procedures for the LPCB certification and listing of intruder resistant building components, strongpoints, security enclosures and freestanding barriers (Loss Prevention Standard LPS 1175: Issue 8.1), 2020



Typical breaching technics





Breach

By breaching a physical barrier, we mean the change that occurs at the moment in time when it loses its ability to delay the adversary from carry out his illegal act.

- In case of the last boundary element (enclosure, packaging, etc.) of the protected material, object or equipment: complete circular breach of 125mm diameter in the full cross-section, which capable for intentionally damage or sabotage;
- In all other cases (fence, wall, openings): complete 16"x6" rectangular or 400mmx225mm elliptical breach in the full cross-section, which is a man-passable sized opening.



Comparison of opening sizes





Adversary potential attack tools 1.

Analysing the different toolkits, the hand tools can be grouped typically as follows (incl. manual and powered tools):

Temporary fasteners

Screwdriver Combination wrench, Adjustable wrench, Hexagon socket set, Hexagon wrench, Etc.

<u>Puncture</u> Drill, Hammerdrill, Rotohammer, Auger, Etc.

<u>Lifting, stretch</u> Wedge, Hydraulic jack, Rabbit tool, Hooligan bar, Crowbar, Pry bar,

Johnson bar,

Etc.



Adversary potential attack tools 1.

Analysing the different toolkits, the hand tools can be grouped typically as follows (incl. manual and powered tools):





Adversary potential attack tools 2.

Demolition	Cutting, holding	Lock opening	<u>Other</u>
Hammer,	Knife, Saw	Universal key,	Ladder,
Hatchet,	Glass cutter,	"A"-tool,	Fleshlight,
Axe,	Metal plate shears,	"K"-tool,	Cable,
Pick axe,	Angle grinder,	Lock picking set,	Cord,
Enforcer,	Cutting torch, Plasma torch	Bump key,	Tweezers,
Shovel,	Pliers,	Etc.	Etc.
Etc.	Chisel,		
	Bolt cutter,		
	Etc.		



Adversary potential attack tools 2.





Conclusion

- The interpretation of breaching,
- the suitable sized opening,
- adversary potential attack tools

may vary, depending on the attack scenarios determined in the facility's Design Basis Threat.

• There research and standards o the subject show a lot of overlap.



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