

Sous-Direction
chargée de la Protection,
de la Sauvegarde et de l'Environnement
Division Sauvegarde et Environnement
Département Etudes et Réglementation

**CSG SAFETY REGULATIONS
SPECIFIC RULES
SPACECRAFT
VOLUME 2 - PART 2**

**FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY; CONTACT
CNES REPRESENTATIVE FOR CURRENT EDITION**

Le Directeur
du Centre Spatial Guyanais

M. MIGNOT

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INFORMATION SHEET

Title:

CSG SAFETY REGULATIONS SPECIFIC RULES SPACECRAFT VOLUME 2 - PART 2

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The CSG Safety Regulations contain the rules to be applicable on the BLA to protect persons, property and the environment against potentially hazardous systems from the design stage through operations. Volume 2 - Part 2 contains the specific rules to be applied to spacecraft.

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VOLUME 2 : Specific Rules

PART 1 : Ground Installations

PART 2 : Spacecraft

PART 3 : Automatic Launchers and Test Specimens

PART 4 : Inter-sites

PART 5 : Manned Flights

VOLUME 3 : Applicable Analysis and Calculation Methods; justificatory documents, technical memoranda



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

The present document forms part of Volume Two of the Safety Regulations of the Guiana Space Centre.

It defines and brings together the principles and rules applicable to the design and operation of the Spacecraft to be launched in automatic flight from the BLA. For this purpose, it defines on the safety level:

- S the general principles,
- S the design rules,
- S the operational rules,
- S the principles of submission,

to be complied with by these systems.

The present Part supplements the requirements and rules set out in Volume 1 of the Safety Regulations, for the specific case of Spacecraft.

1.2 APPLICABILITY OF DOCUMENT

The present Part, associated with Volume 1, is applicable to all work relating to Spacecraft.

In the event of any divergence of interpretation, the present document shall take precedence over Volume 1 for the specific subjects it deals with.

The specific ground support equipment shall comply with the French regulations and the regulations described in Volume 2, Part 1, "Ground installations".

It covers the entire project life with respect to design and manufacturing rules.

It applies to all operations of Spacecraft preparation and operation carried out on the BLA.

It applies to all the participants involved in the fields of activity defined above.

It is therefore applicable by the Programme Management whose role is to have the requirements applied by the manufacturers concerned.

Any non-conformance with these regulations shall be submitted for analysis, by the Programme or Project Management, to CSG Range Safety (cf. section 3.7.3 of Volume 1).

For projects employing systems in completely new fields which might not be covered by the present regulations, the "opening of submission - feasibility" phase allows evaluation of the need for additional analyses or requirements.

1.3 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The list of reference documents is given in Appendix 1.

1.4 TERMINOLOGY - ABBREVIATIONS

1.4.1 TERMINOLOGY

The terminology used in this Part is that adopted by the main participants in the space activities:

- S European Space Agency,
- S Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales,
- S Guiana Space Centre,
- S Arianespace.

A number of terms are defined in Appendix 2 to facilitate reading of the present Part.

1.4.2 ABBREVIATIONS

The meaning of the abbreviations used in this Part is given in Appendix 3.

2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

2.1 PHILOSOPHY OF THE SAFETY PROCEDURE

In compliance with Chapter 3 of Volume 1, the safety procedure is designed to ensure the protection of persons, property and the environment.

This procedure is based on an iterative process initiated at the start of the Spacecraft project.

The general safety objectives are set out in Volume 1, Section 3.3.

In the present Part, a number of design, manufacturing and operation rules are set out. They shall be complied with by the designers, manufacturers and operators.

They should result in control of the risks specific to the operation of a Spacecraft on the BLA and during the powered flight phase of the Launcher.

These specific risks identified during the submission phases are linked, in particular, to:

S the nominal operations of:

- handling of pyrotechnic items,
- handling of spacecraft filled with liquid propellant,
- integration of solid propellant motors,
- transfer of Spacecraft,
- pressurisation of tanks or vessels,
- filling of tanks with toxic or hypergolic propellants,
- power up of potentially hazardous electrical circuits,

S the phases of:

- launch campaign,
- Launcher flight,

S non-nominal situations (aborted launch, etc.) or accidental situations involving the Spacecraft.

As a consequence, the functional requirements designed to eliminate or reduce these risks concern:

- S design of the ground installations, Launcher and Spacecraft so as to reduce to a minimum the number of operators exposed to risks during operations of a nominal or exceptional nature (return to safe configuration),
- S remote control of the configuration and characteristics of potentially hazardous systems.

The demonstration of risk control is covered by the submission procedure, which may be simplified depending on whether the Spacecraft is of a completely new type or whether it forms part of a family having extensive similarities.

Moreover, Range Safety is associated with all phases of the project, from its design up to operation on the BLA. Range Safety takes part, in particular, in project reviews and deals with safety matters during meetings with Customers or Manufacturers.

2.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

2.2.1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CUSTOMER

The Customer, as outside contractor, is responsible for:

- S application of the rules of the Safety Regulations by the designers and manufacturers of his Spacecraft project,
- S exhaustive description of his Spacecraft at submission and in particular of potentially hazardous systems or sub-systems,
- S the supply, in due time, of the documents requested by Range Safety,
- S compliance with French legislation and the specific safety instructions for the various sites of the BLA,
- S execution of potentially hazardous operations within the framework of the operation procedures approved by Range Safety.

2.2.2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF ARIANESPACE

Arianespace is the interface between the Customer and Range Safety, and is responsible for checking the fluidity of exchanges and the follow-up of Customer and Range Safety actions.

2.2.3 RESPONSIBILITIES OF RANGE SAFETY

Range Safety is responsible for:

- S checking, by means of the submissions supplied by the Customer and in due time, compliance with the requirements of the Safety Regulations,
- S the definition of means for:
 - monitoring (weather forecast, condition of the environment, etc.),
 - personnel protection (clothing, etc.),
 - intervention (fixed and mobile),
- S training of Customer staff and development of safety awareness,
- S checking the compliance of the facilities and in particular the correct working order of safety equipment before any potentially hazardous operation,
- S operations monitoring:
 - by making sure, through information processing (weather, condition of safety resources), that the external conditions are satisfactory,
 - by making sure that the operations are performed by duly authorised operators and in compliance with the operation procedures approved by it,
 - by making sure that the execution of a potentially hazardous operation is compatible with the other operations in progress (role of co-ordination, see Volume 2, Part 4, “Inter- sites”).

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3 DESIGN RULES

3.1 GENERAL

The safety procedure brings into application the general safety principles, first studying the systems design, then by supervising the working out of operating procedures, and finally by checking their application in the case of potentially hazardous operations.

If ever compliance with the safety objectives set would result in excessively stringent constraints for system design, operation rules, possibly more stringent, must be sought which would make it possible not to detract from the system performance.

Important contributions to safety are the selection and specific features of ground installations and the procedural constraints: the distance between sites, their specialisation, the prevention and protection means attached to them and the various limitations observed by the operators contribute to the acquisition of the required safety level.

3.2 SAFETY RULES APPLICABLE TO THE SPACECRAFT ON THE GROUND

3.2.1 APPLICATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF VOLUME 1

The application of the safety principles laid down by Volume 1 translates, in the case of Spacecraft, for example, into:

- S procedures, remote controls and automatic controls making it possible to limit the personnel exposed to hazards,
- S safety barriers, disabling devices at the disposal of Range Safety, and status displays or reports on disabling devices, making it possible to check the configuration,
- S systems reliability and compliance with safety factors meeting the dependability specifications and the safety objectives.

3.2.2 PARTICULAR DESIGN RULES

3.2.2.1 Disabling of potentially hazardous systems

The general rules relating to the disabling of potentially hazardous systems are given in Volume 1, Section 3.4.2.4.

They shall be supplemented as follows:

- a) A power failure in the circuits of a disabling device must not cause it to change state.
- b) Safety disabling devices cannot be overridden
- c) Following an enable given by Range Safety and execution of the command by the operator, cancellation of the enable shall have no effect on the system in question.

3.2.2.2 Electrical systems

- a) The connectors of potentially hazardous electrical circuits shall be designed in such a way that their connection is unambiguous (mechanical guidance, connector fool-proofing).
- b) The Spacecraft and its ground support equipment shall be designed in such a way that their various conducting systems ensure the flow of electric charges.
- c) A potentially hazardous electrical circuit shall be insensitive to internal interference, following an action on any other circuit for example, and to external interference such as the influence of external events (static electricity, radiated fields, failure of another circuit, reverse currents. etc.).

The levels of insensitivity of such circuits to interference shall be specified and shall be checked during development.

3.2.3 Fluid systems

A pressure vessel (or tank) shall be considered a potentially hazardous system if the following two conditions are complied with:

- S the relative pressure is greater than or equal to 4 bar,
- S the product of the relative pressure (in bar) multiplied by the volume (in litres) is greater than or equal to 80.

Insofar as concerns on-board pressurized fluid systems, the Spacecraft Customers may apply either the latest revision of MIL-STD 1522, or all the rules below, which constitute the minimum requirements of Range Safety for the pressure vessels of on-board fluid systems.

- a) The pressure vessels of on-board fluid systems shall have a safety factor at least equal to 2⁽¹⁾. The safety factor is defined in Appendix 2.

The vessels shall undergo a test programme in order to demonstrate their design qualities:

qualification tests on at least one vessel identical to the flight models, including:

S on the one hand:

- either cycling at 1.5 times the maximum working pressure, representing, in number and duration, twice the cycles performed throughout the planned life,
- or cycling at the maximum working pressure, for a number of cycles equal to 4 times those performed throughout the planned life,

S on the other hand, a bursting test (gradual build-up of internal pressure until bursting), or a qualification test for the maximum reached pressure checking⁽¹⁾.

acceptance tests on each of the flight vessels, which shall include at least one test at 1.5 times the maximum working pressure.

- b) The safety factor for on-board vessels can be lowered to 1.5⁽¹⁾ if additional factors of evaluation such as fracture analysis, detection of leaks prior to failure, additional analyses or tests, etc. make it possible to ensure a safety level acceptable by Range Safety.

In these circumstances, the programs described in the previous section are modified as follows:

S The qualification tests shall include:

- cycling performed at the maximum working pressure for the same number of cycles,
- a bursting test in the same conditions.

S Acceptance tests performed at a minimum pressure level of 1.25 times the maximum working pressure.

¹: When the qualification test has not been performed to bursting, the requested safety factor shall be increased up by 10%

	J = 1,5 ⁽²⁾	J = 2 ⁽²⁾
Qualification	- Test at Pms for 4N cycles or - Bursting test	- Test at 1,5 Pms for 2N cycles or - Bursting test
Acceptance	Test at 1,25 Pms	Test at 1,5 Pms

Pms : maximum working pressure on the ground and during the launching phase (the life in orbit is not taken into account)

N : number of cycles performed throughout the life of the vessel during the phases of design, testing, transportation, storage, launching and where applicable life in orbit.

c) The ancillary equipment of on-board pressure circuits (pipes, couplings, valves and other components) shall have the following safety factors:

	J
- piping	> 2,5
- return lines	5
- components in return line	3
- other components	2,5

In addition, no part or component of an on-board pressure system shall sustain damage, deformation, leakage or breakage for a minimum pressure of 1.5 times the normal working pressure.

d) The circuits shall be designed in such a way that mobile connectors are fool-proofed (couplings, length, colour).

e) On-board systems intended to contain potentially hazardous fluids shall be designed taking into account the particular properties of the product in question (corrosion, toxicity, etc.).

²: When the qualification test has not been performed to bursting, the safety factor shall be increased up by 10%.

3.2.2.4 Pyrotechnic systems

A) Simplified classification

Apart from the officially regulated classifications for transportation and storage, the CSG uses a simplified classification based on the consequences of risks in the event of inadvertent actuation of electro-pyrotechnic devices:

- S *category A*: systems which, through their own energy or by the sequences triggered by them, can injure or kill persons or damage property (catastrophic, severe or significant consequences).
- S *category B*: systems which, through their own energy or by the sequences triggered by them, do not result in injury to persons or damage to property.

The Project shall propose the classification to Range Safety and provide justifications for it. This choice will then be ratified by Range Safety.

The classification of a pyrotechnic device under category A or B may change depending on the level of integration into the Spacecraft.

Any pyrotechnic device for which the user has not provided for Range Safety a demonstration allowing its classification shall be automatically classified under category A.

B) "Medium energy" pyrotechnics

- a) initiators and primary charges

Initiators shall normally be of the type 1 A - 1 W - 5 minutes No Fire".

In all cases, these devices shall comply with the following rules:

- S Radio sensitivity characteristics

When the components are exposed to a field of density 2 W/m^2 , the induced current shall be at least 20 dB below the maximum "No Fire" current. In the event that a filter is to be associated with the circuit, it shall be shielded.

S Electrostatic sensitivity

The components shall be capable of withstanding without ignition or deterioration a discharge of:

S 25,000 V supplied by a 500 pF capacitor via a pure 5000-ohm resistor, the voltage being applied to the terminals of the component,

S 10,000 V supplied by a 500 pF capacitor, without resistor, the voltage being applied between the short-circuited terminals of the component and its housing.

b) For pyrotechnic circuits involving a potentially catastrophic risk, the barrier close to the source of risk shall mandatorily be a mechanical barrier capable of preventing the unintentional ignition of the system

c) Initiator and primary charge ignition circuits

S The control current shall be such that no unplanned initiation or phlegmatization of the initiator may occur.

S An ignition circuit must not be able to build up any electrostatic charge.

d) The Safe and Arm Devices

These circuits shall be designed in such a way that:

S the barrier, once set to one of the states "armed" or "safed", may not leave that state in the absence of a command or undo the effect of external interference (impacts, vibrations, electrostatic phenomenon, etc.),

S the setting status report is representative of the real state, "armed" or "safe", and may be remote,

S the "armed" or "safe" state is displayed by an indicator physically linked to the disabling device,

S they may be remote controlled, but manual disarming is always possible,

S assembly of the initiator is physically impossible if the device is not in "safe" position.

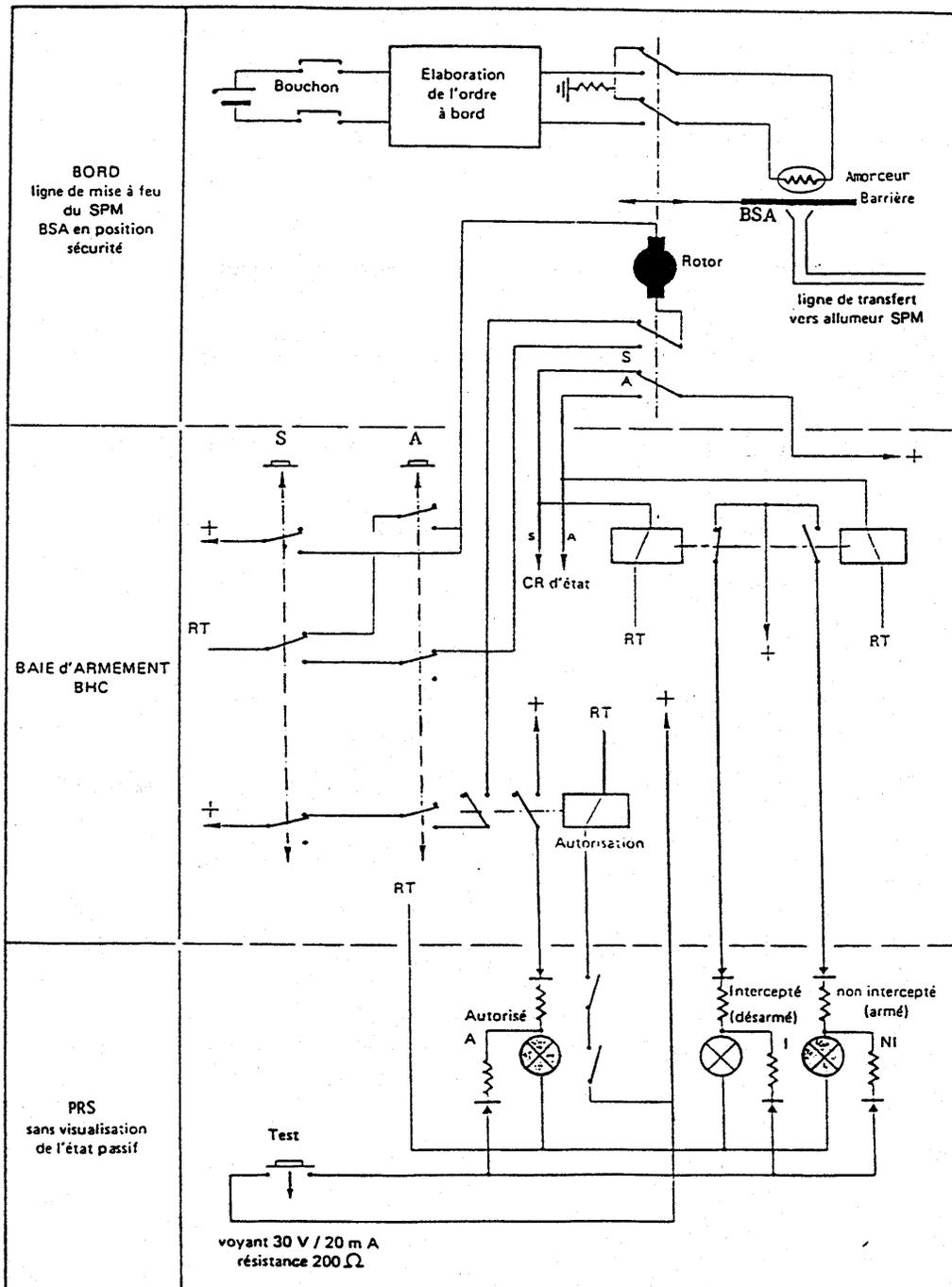
C) "High energy" pyrotechnics

High energy pyrotechnic devices shall be studied case by case in the relevant submission procedure.

D) Solid propellant motor

The ignition command for this motor is disabled from the Console of the Safety Representative (PRS). The ignition line shall include a Safe and Arm device for which the arming command is disabled by a specific relay activated from the PRS. A schematic diagram for disabling of the arming command for a solid propellant motor is given on the following page.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR DISABLING OF THE ARMING COMMAND FOR A SOLID PROPELLANT MOTOR



3.2.2.5 Mechanical and electromechanical systems

For Spacecraft mechanical and electromechanical systems (systems for deployment, separation, etc.), a risk study must show that the risks induced by these systems are of an acceptable probability level in compliance with safety objectives (cf. Volume 1, section 3.3).

3.2.2.6 Environment-related aggression

S Explosive atmospheres

The payload devices shall be designed as to generate hazardous areas n^o2, at most (see the definition in Volume 1 - appendix 2: explosive atmosphere).

In such areas, electric onboard equipment shall perform the following minimum characteristics:

- equipment not generating electric arc or sparks during regular operating mode,
- equipment not creating in regular operating mode, any hot surface of a temperature equal or higher than the auto-igniting temperature of the used product vapours (hydrazine: 270°C - methylhydrazine: 194°C - UH25: 235°C - hydrogen: 560°C).

A safety submission shall be performed to define the operating conditions.

S Ionising radiation

The applicable rules are described in detail in the texts mentioned in the references (Appendix 1, B). They are supplemented by the following dispositions:

- a) The submission for ionising radiation devices shall be presented to Range Safety as soon as possible. The CSG has six months to answer.
- b) The effective dose for exposed workers is limited to 100mSv on a period of 5 consecutive years, conditionally the effective dose doesn't exceed 50mSv for any of these years. Some categories of workers are submitted to other limits: particular situations are detailed in the documents in reference (appendix 1.B).
- c) Radioactive elements must remain completely confined whatever the normal or accidental situation liable to be encountered: destruction of the Launcher, crash on the ground in the event of interruption of flight, atmospheric re-entry, etc.

3.3 SAFETY RULES APPLICABLE TO THE SPACECRAFT IN FLIGHT

3.3.1 SPACECRAFT CONTAINING LIQUID PROPELLANT ONLY

Only the toxicity due to on-board propellants in the event of a ground crash or in-flight explosion is to be taken into account.

When each propellant tank contains a mass of less than 500kg, protection against toxicity can be obtained by adjusting the launching azimuth.

Otherwise, a specific analysis shall be made as part of the submission process.

3.3.2 SPACECRAFT CONTAINING A SOLID PROPELLANT

The following rules shall be applied:

- a) A source of abnormal energy coming from the Launcher, such as an explosion, fire or impact, must not result in motor ignition.
- b) Any impact against the motor must not result in detonation of the propellant grain.

3.3.3 SPACECRAFT CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Rule c). of section 3.2.2.6 shall be applied.

3.3.4 ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY

Electromagnetic compatibility between the various elements (Launcher/Spacecraft unit, ground installations) and protection of electro-pyrotechnic devices shall be ensured.

For this purpose, Range Safety can, in particular, impose restrictions on the level of electromagnetic radiation in Spacecraft.

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4 OPERATIONAL RULES

4.1 APPLICATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF VOLUME 1

The operational principles set out in Volume 1 are applicable to Spacecraft.

4.2 SAFETY RULES APPLICABLE TO THE SPACECRAFT ON THE GROUND

4.2.1 GENERAL RULES

- a) For all potentially hazardous operations, it shall be possible, from certain key points, to restore the system to safe condition (depressurization, drainage of propellants or toxic products, circuit disarming, etc.).

The operators shall have corresponding emergency procedures and safing procedures, before the start of any potentially hazardous operation.

The safety instructions specific to an operation shall appear in the corresponding procedure.

- b) Any operating trouble, even transient, shall be recorded in a non-conformance report which shall lead to an investigation. The configuration in which the trouble appeared shall be recorded to allow effective analysis.

Any incident, during the whole of the Spacecraft's life, concerning a potentially hazardous circuit or part, shall undergo an analysis of which Range Safety shall be kept informed.

- c) Range Safety shall be organised to perform monitoring of the potentially hazardous configurations for which it is responsible.
- d) Range Safety shall be informed in real time of the Spacecraft configuration for all aspects relating to security, safety and environment.

In particular, any modification to a potentially hazardous system shall be authorised by the Safety representative.

4.2.2 PARTICULAR RULES

Only the essential rules recommended by Range Safety are described below. Other rules relating to labour safety are brought together in the collection of “CSG labour safety instructions”, document mentioned in the references (Append 1, K).

4.2.2.1 Electrical

The usual accident prevention rules applied during operations on electrical systems shall be complied with. They are described in detail in the texts mentioned in the references (Appendix 1, C).

Before a system can be placed in a hazard configuration, its circuits shall be tested to check its configuration and satisfactory working order.

Special attention shall be paid to the following points:

- a) The various components of the Spacecraft, the ground support equipment and the ground installations shall ensure the flow of electric charges during the operations of Spacecraft integration and during transfers.
- b) Before any transfer of the Spacecraft, make sure that potentially hazardous electrical circuits are in safe configuration and that they cannot change configuration during transfer.
- c) It is requested of the users that they check the umbilical cords allocated to them, by an active test before connection to the Spacecraft, using a satellite simulator, at least for those controls involving a risk.
- d) Two rotation tests on the Safe and Arm device shall be performed, one before, and the other after, Spacecraft assembly on the Launcher.

4.2.2 Fluid systems

- a) The components of fluid systems shall undergo pressure tests before their arrival at BLA.
- b) The system shall have undergone, before arrival at BLA, a test at 1.5 times the maximum pressure used in the presence of personnel, when the safety factor is $\geq 2^{(3)}$. Otherwise, testing is required at 1.25 times the above pressure.

The test can be performed separately, at the component level on condition that the welds undergo post-fabrication inspection by a recognised non-destructive process.

If this inspection cannot be performed (impossibility of access, for example), the welding process used shall be submitted to Range Safety.

- c) After system testing, the maximum operating pressure must never be exceeded. Following any modification or repairs, a new leak test shall be performed.

³: This value shall be increased up by 10%, when the qualification test has not been performed to bursting.

- d) Any constraints not complying with the technical specifications, to which pressure vessels are subjected, shall be presented to Range Safety.
- e) Systems receiving potentially hazardous fluids shall systematically undergo a leak test at BLA and at the maximum operating pressure before filling.
- f) During the dynamic phases of pressurization or depressurisation and in the static phase, the operating constraints are set with reference to safety factor J defined in appendix 2.

The presence of personnel in the danger area (to be specified case by case) is governed by the following rule ⁽⁴⁾:

S $J \geq 4$: no constraint, both in static and dynamic phases,

S $3 \leq J < 4$: access limited to essential personnel in static and dynamic phases,

S $J < 3$

- in dynamic phase: access prohibited,
- in static phase:

★ $2 \leq J < 3$: access limited to essential personnel

★ $J < 2$: access prohibited.

★ When the system study has demonstrated that the pressure vessels are not liable to burst but to leak before system bursting and that their shell is subjected to no structural forces by the other components of the system, the above limits are modified as follows:

$1.5 \leq J < 3$: access limited to essential personnel,

$J < 1.5$: access prohibited.

- g) Complete system depressurization shall be performed in the event of a change of component, repair, tightening or loosening of couplings, etc. The number of barriers remaining in position shall ensure operator safety.
- h) The pressurization and depressurization rates shall not create any uncontrollable potentially hazardous situations (temperature gradient, surge, etc.).

⁴: These values shall be increased up by 10%, when the qualification test has not been performed to bursting.

4.2.2.3 Particular features relating to liquid propellants

- a) The compliance with operator access restrictions and the use of remote controls are defined according to the aggressiveness of the liquid propellants and the hazards generated by them. However, for all work stations exposed to risk, the team shall include at least two persons, especially in the case of tank filling or draining.
- b) Toxicity measurements shall be taken before, during and after the operation
- c) In the event that personnel had to intervene during the transfer of potentially hazardous propellants or fluids, wearing of the safety equipment defined by the procedure for the operators shall be compulsory.
- d) Before any work or interventions requiring the opening up of parts which have contained toxic propellants, the system shall be first drained and decontaminated.
- e) For any intentional discharge of liquid or gaseous effluents involving a hazard for persons, property or the environment, the approval of Range Safety shall be obtained and the work shall be performed in accordance with an approved procedure.
- f) The metallic parts of tanks and transfer circuits shall be grounded before and during any transfer of flammable propellant.

4.2.2.4 Pyrotechnic systems

The French regulations applicable to pyrotechnic systems, mentioned in appendix, give in detail the rules to be complied with for the operation of pyrotechnic systems. Only the particular rules specific to the BLA are mentioned below.

- a) Prior notification shall be given of the arrival of pyrotechnic equipment on the BLA. The safety data sheet for new equipment shall specify the proposed pyrotechnic classification and the test results (impact, temperature, etc.).
- b) Electrical test equipment shall be of a model accepted by Range Safety.
- c) Electropyrotechnic components shall be in a safe configuration during storage and handling operations and after assembly. Allowance shall be made for the possibly of external aggression.

Before connecting these components, a check shall be made to ensure the system is de-energised (stray voltage test).

Any periods of radio silence and switching inhibition which may be required shall be indicated on the procedures.

- d) The connection of potentially electro-pyrotechnic circuits shall be performed as late as possible in the sequence of Spacecraft preparation.

As soon as these circuits have been connected, the Safety representative shall be able to have access, at any time, to check the condition of the pyrotechnic circuit.

- e) The operating procedure shall provide for the raising of barriers close to potentially hazardous parts before the raising of barriers located in the vicinity of the energy source.
- f) Arming of the Spacecraft shall be performed in the launch zone, after evacuating the personnel.
- g) Pyrotechnic components which are unused or have reached their time limit shall be recovered by their owner or destroyed under the control of Range Safety.

4.2.2.5 Rules concerning environment-related aggression

S Explosive atmospheres

It is forbidden to operate unprotected electric equipment in an explosion hazardous area.

Electric equipment must not be operated in an explosion hazardous area, when not in conformance with the rules set out in § 3.2.2.6 hereabove.

The mobile electric equipment (portable equipment, electric automotive trucks) which are not in conformance with these rules shall be subjected to a safety submission to define its operating conditions.

S Confined atmospheres

The following rules shall be applied:

- a) Before personnel enters a confined atmosphere, the oxygen level shall be checked.
- b) Personnel required to enter a confined atmosphere shall become acquainted with and apply the particular safety instructions stipulating the required conduct to avoid the risk of asphyxiation.
- c) Any work in a confined atmosphere requires the presence of a detector monitoring the atmosphere continuously. The oxygen detector shall be provided with a low level alarm set to 19% and a high level alarm set to 23% (percentages by volume).

- d) All personnel shall have at their disposal a breathing mask or airtight clothing supplied with breathable air.
- e) Toxicity measurements shall be performed if necessary.

S **Toxic atmospheres**

- a) Devices for detecting toxic substances shall be set so that the alarms are triggered when the concentration of toxic substance in the atmosphere of the workplace is equal to 90% of the Limit Exposure Value (VLE).
- b) Personnel required to enter an atmosphere which is liable to be toxic shall become acquainted with and apply the instructions laid down to prevent the risk of inhalation of toxic substances.
- c) Any work in an area where there exists a risk of toxic atmosphere requires the presence of a detector monitoring the atmosphere continuously. The detector shall be provided with an alarm.
- d) All personnel shall have at their disposal a breathing mask or airtight clothing supplied with breathable air.

S **Ionizing radiation**

The applicable rules are described in detail in the texts mentioned in the references (Appendix 1, B). These rules are supplemented by the following provisions:

- a) Range Safety shall be informed of any source of ionising radiation before it is introduced onto the BLA.
- b) Devices containing radioactive substances shall be systematically submitted by the owner to the CIREA (French commission on artificial radioelements) for artificial radioelements, or to the OPRI (French commission for natural radioelements).
- c) Radioactive sources shall be stored in rooms approved by Range Safety. Access to these rooms shall be prohibited:
 - to unqualified personnel;
 - outside authorized periods of use.

- d) When using radioactive sources or ionising generators on areas where the CSG is in charge of the safety function, the following measures shall be taken:
- Installation of the access control facilities required by Range Safety. The number of persons taking part in the operations shall be as small as possible, although not less than two.
 - Wearing of the dosimetric badge and where applicable individual means of protection required by Range Safety.
 - Use of sources of ionising radiation in accordance with procedures approved by the CSG.
- e) Operations involving the use of sources of ionising radiation may be carried out only by qualified personnel which have passed a medical inspection entitling it to perform such work. This medical inspection may be passed in French Guiana, but the personnel concerned may produce a fitness certificate from their country of origin, provided that its period of validity covers the date of the operations.

S **Non-ionising radiation**

For frequencies from 10kHz to 300 GHz, zones must be defined according to the category of persons, characteristics of the electromagnetic broadcast and the duration of the broadcasting. These zones are computed in conformance to the standard C 18-610 (ENV 50166-2) referenced in appendix 1, B-7.

S **Laser radiation**

The laser radiation devices used in industry are not covered by French regulations. However, they must be classified in accordance with the categories of French Standard NF EN 60 825-1, cf. appendix 1, B-4).

Their use on the sites where the CSG is in charge of the safety function, shall be subject to the following rules:

- a) The use of lasers shall be subject to the approval of Range Safety, which will confirm the device's class.
- b) They shall be used in a room or a place reserved for that application, enclosed or bounded, and with entrances posted with a danger warning panel (French Standard NF X 08-003, cf. appendix 1, B-8). A special signal shall warn of the existence of emission.
- c) The entrances and openings to these rooms shall not be in the axis of direct or derived radiation. The ground shall be free of obstacles.

- d) The causes of accidental reflection and diffusion of laser beams shall be eliminated (polished surfaces, non-matt paints or coatings).
- e) The path of foreseeable potentially hazardous radiation (normal or abnormal) shall if possible be completely caged in by suitable screens.

When the beam is not completely enclosed, its path shall be determined, together with its normal or accidental deviations, reflections or diffusion.

- f) During emission, it must not be possible to change the orientation of a laser exciter and of the optical elements placed in the beam.
- g) Potentially hazardous laser radiation shall be absorbed at its termination. The points of beam arrival shall be protected from reflections (energy absorbers or traps) and shall not contain easily flammable materials.
- h) The control of class 3 and 4 lasers will require the use of a control key, which will be removed when the device is not in use, and will be kept by an authorised person.
- i) Class 3 and 4 lasers shall have an emergency stoppage control.
- j) Access to areas in which laser radiation is potentially hazardous shall be restricted to authorised persons.
- k) The persons present shall not carry any reflecting objects.
- l) The alignment and adjustment operations required prior to powerful laser emissions shall be carried out, insofar as possible, with reduced power.

S **Lightning and electrical storms**

An active protection device from lightning (cf. appendix 1, E-1), associated to a forecast allowing the required time to restore the system to a safe state as fixed in the procedure, shall be implemented for operations involving a hazard of catastrophic or severe consequences, when performed:

- S inside any installation non consistent with the Standard NF C17-100 (cf. appendix 1, E-2),
- S outside any installation,
- S with pyrotechnic systems which do not fulfill the design requirements expressed in the CSG Safety Regulations,

S inside any installation consistent with the Standard NF C17-100 during hooking (or unhooking) operations of a system to hoisting equipment, if the grounding of the objects to hook (or to unhook) (system, hook) is not possible.

S **Handling operations and hoisting equipment**

The main hoisting and handling equipment consists of trolleys and accessories used for load support (slings, lifting beams, hooks, fastening rings, lifting points integral with the Spacecraft structures, etc.).

- a) Handling and hoisting equipment shall be operated only by authorised and qualified personnel which has received appropriate training on the BLA.
- b) This equipment and its accessories shall be checked annually by an approved organization and the results shall be made available to Range Safety.

In the event that such checks are not feasible (e.g., for Spacecraft structural elements), the quantity and characteristics of handling of this element (impacts, thresholds exceeded, etc.) shall be made available to Range Safety.

4.3 SAFETY RULES APPLICABLE TO THE SPACECRAFT IN FLIGHT

In-flight arming (removal of the last safety barrier) and the final ignition command shall be authorised only after separation of the Spacecraft from the structure of the Launcher carrying it.

4.4 PRINCIPLES FOR DRAWING UP THE PROCEDURES FOR POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS OPERATIONS

The Customer's representative and the Safety representative shall have copies of the procedure for the operation in question, which shall have been approved beforehand. This procedure shall be established by the Customer and submitted for approval to Range Safety in phase 3 of the submission process.

A procedure relating to a potentially hazardous operation shall contain the following information, drawn up in clear, precise language easily understandable by all involved:

- S identification of the procedure, including its edition number,
- S identification of the operation and its title (reference user procedure),
- S estimated duration of the operation,
- S quantity and qualifications of operators,
- S step-by-step description of the operation, with a clear indication of potentially hazardous phases,
- S description of specific hazards to which the operators are exposed,
- S description of tooling, products used and individual means of protection,
- S identification of the services set up for operational support,
- S special measures and reference to procedures for restoring the system to safe condition in the event of degraded operation.

4.3 SPECIFIC RULES APPLICABLE ON THE EPCU

The sites, their equipment, and the protection and intervention facilities are described in the EPCU Manual.

The rules applicable according to the EPCU sites or buildings are given in Volume 3.

The general rules relating to the qualification, training and physical fitness of the operators are to be found in Section 3.9 of Volume 1.

With respect to Spacecraft projects, the documents which must be supplied by the Spacecraft Customer to Range Safety are as follows:

- S medical certificate of physical fitness of fuelmen and personnel responsible for radiographic examination of solid-propellant motors,
- S certificate of qualification of personnel responsible for the handling, installation and inspection of pyrotechnic substances,
- S certificate of fitness for handling radioactive substances.

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5 SUBMISSION PRINCIPLES

5.1 GENERAL

The principle of Safety submissions is described in Volume 1, Section 3.7.

For a Spacecraft already developed, qualified on the ground and launched from other launch bases, the formal submission procedure may be shortened.

The present chapter gives, for each phase:

- S the scope of the phase,
- S the non-exhaustive list of the main documents which will be requested by Range Safety from the Spacecraft Customer (via Arianespace, unless otherwise stated),
- S the contents of the submission file established by Range Safety (classification/approval sheets).

The list, as exhaustive as possible, of all information, documents and certificates which will be requested of the Customer during the various phases of safety submission for the project (safety check-list) is given in Volume 3.

The forms making up the Spacecraft submission file and the list of submission sheet codes are also given in Volume 3.

All documents or qualification reports shall be supplied as soon as possible, even if the submission phase for which the document is to be supplied is not yet open.

Throughout the submission process, additional documents may be requested by Range Safety to obtain a better understanding of safety questions (safety, labour safety and environment).

The documents submitted to Range Safety shall be written in French or English (see Volume 1).

5.2 PHASES OF SUBMISSION

Phases 1, 2 and 3 can be carried out simultaneously, since the opening of one phase does not require that the preceding phase be closed.

A submission phase is declared closed when all the documents to be established by Range Safety have been issued and all comments have been taken into account.

5.2.1 PHASE 0 - FEASIBILITY

5.2.1.1 Scope

This phase is systematically performed for each new platform.

It shall be closed before signature of the contracts between the Customer and Arianespace, since it is a necessary condition for Spacecraft operation at the CSG.

5.2.1.2 Documents to be supplied to Range Safety

The Spacecraft Customer shall supply a file containing:

- S a description of the potentially hazardous system(s),
- S an overview of the technical options considered,
- S a list of risks associated with the on-board system and specific ground support equipment,
- S where applicable, the list of standards and regulations proposed for application to the project.

5.2.1.3 Documents to be drawn up by Range Safety

After analysing the solutions considered, Range Safety will give its opinion via the submission file which will contain either an approval of the file submitted by the Customer, or the amendments to be made to the project to make it acceptable.

5.2.2 PHASE 1 - DESIGN

5.2.2.1 Scope

This phase shall be opened in all cases.

During this phase, Range Safety will:

- S check that the design of potentially hazardous systems of the Spacecraft and ground support equipment comply with the Safety regulations,
- S express, where applicable, particular requirements, notably for the disabling of potentially hazardous circuits involving hazards which may have catastrophic or severe consequences and/or for their display.

This phase shall be opened as soon as possible after signature of the launch contract between the Spacecraft Customer and Arianespace.

It begins with the submission to Range Safety of the Application for Launcher Use, which usually takes place 29 months prior to launching. Insofar as possible, this phase shall be closed for the Preliminary Design Review of the satellite.

5.2.2.2 Documents to be supplied to Range Safety

S Compulsory documents

The Customer shall supply a file containing, in particular:

- the detailed description of potentially hazardous systems, their monitoring and control circuits and their ground support equipment,
- the planned frequency pattern for transmitters and receivers with the transmission characteristics (spectrum, power, modulation, encoding, etc.),
- the preliminary hazard analysis, even partial
- the qualification plans for important components of potentially hazardous systems,
- any information relating to potentially hazardous systems (including, in particular, reliability data) allowing estimation of the level of risk.

S Recommended documents

- The "Product Assurance" or "Dependability" document.

5.2.2.3 Documents to be drawn up by Range Safety

After examining the file presented, Range Safety shall draw up the submission file which:

- S lists the system's potentially hazardous circuits with their classification,
- S gives its approval of the principles adopted for potentially hazardous circuits or, otherwise, expresses its requirements,
- S presents a list of components for which a more thorough examination is required: detailed characteristics, special tests, additional studies.

Via the submission sheets, Range Safety gives its opinion concerning the documentation supplied in phase 1 and recalls its requirements for phase 2.

5.2.3 PHASE 2 - MANUFACTURING

5.2.3.1 Scope

During this phase, Range Safety checks that the manufacturing and qualification of the Spacecraft and ground support equipment comply with the requirements expressed during submission phase 1.

Also during this phase, the specific characteristics of interfaces between the Spacecraft, the ground support equipment and the various facilities of the BLA are given.

This phase shall start with the supply to Range Safety of the Interface Control document or as soon as the documents to be supplied in phase 2 have reached Range Safety. Insofar as possible, it shall be closed before the Critical Design Review of the satellite.

5.2.3.2 Documents to be supplied to Range Safety

The Customer shall supply a file containing, in particular:

- S the results of partial or complete qualification tests on potentially hazardous systems,
- S the plan of partial or complete acceptance tests on the potentially hazardous system,
- S any particular study or design calculation sheet allowing assessment of system characteristics (fracture analysis, etc.),
- S the Interface Control Document (DCI) to be supplied by Arianespace,

- S the preliminary hazard analysis enriched by data from the current phase,
S where applicable, amendments to the plan of transmission frequencies and characteristics.

The following documents may be received during this phase:

- S the Satellite Operations Plan in a preliminary version,
S the list of BLA operation procedures, in particular the list of procedures relating to potentially hazardous operations.

5.2.3.3 Documents to be drawn up by Range Safety

Via the submission sheets, Range Safety gives its opinion concerning the documentation supplied in phase 2 and recalls its requirements for phase 3.

5.2.4 PHASE 3 - OPERATION

5.2.4.1 Scope

During this phase, Range Safety checks that operation on the BLA meets the requirements of the Safety Regulations.

This phase shall start at the latest 6 months prior to launching, so as to allow Range Safety to make comments prior to the Spacecraft Pre-Shipment Review.

5.2.4.2 Documents to be supplied to Range Safety

- S The BLA operation procedures requested by Range Safety, including safing procedures and the emergency procedures in the event of an incident; these procedures shall comply with the following rules:
- identify elementary potentially hazardous operations by a special sign,
 - take into account the specific features of the BLA (sites, means, designations, etc.),
 - specify, for each elementary step, the quantity and functions of persons whose presence in hazardous areas is essential,
 - define the list of resources and products used,
 - specify, step by step, the procedure for restoring safe conditions,
 - indicate the duration of operations, including those for restoring safe conditions, and any pauses.

- S The results of acceptance tests on certain components of potentially hazardous systems, in particular the test certificates for pressurised vessels; these documents may be supplied upon equipment arrival at BLA.
- S The authorizations to keep and use certain potentially hazardous products (such as radioactive materials).
- S The certificates of medical fitness for operators working on certain potentially hazardous systems, e.g., which emit ionising radiation or contain toxic substances. These documents may be supplied upon arrival at BLA.
- S The certificates authorising operators for the handling of pyrotechnic items.
- S The Spacecraft Operations Plan in its final version, containing, in particular, the final list of procedures, the operation sheets, and the schedule of operations.
- S The Combined Operations Plan with the Launcher,
to be supplied by Arianespace,
- S the Interleaved Operations Plan,
to be supplied by the Operations Division of the CSG.

Note: At the specific request of Range Safety, a safety analysis of the most critical phases of potentially hazardous operations may be requested from the project.

5.2.4.3 Documents to be drawn up by Range Safety

The Safety submission file shall contain, in particular, the following documents:

- S the sheets of approval or comments on Operation Plans,
- S the sheets of approval or comments on procedures relating to potentially hazardous operations,
- S the approval sheets of equipment and products used.

5.3 MANAGEMENT OF SUBMISSION FILES

For each project, Range Safety opens a "Safety File" containing:

- S a description of the Spacecraft,
- S the documents issued by Arianespace (DCI, etc.),
- S the documents relating to operations (Spacecraft Operations Plan, operation sheets, etc.),
- S the documents relating to phases 0, 1, 2 and 3 transmitted by the Customer (qualification and acceptance certificates, etc.),
- S the procedures for potentially hazardous operations,
- S campaign documents.

This file is archived by Range Safety.

5.4 REVIEWS / MEETINGS

Range Safety takes part in the ordinary meetings provided for between Arianespace and the Customer to deal with specific safety problems.

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APPENDIX 1

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX 2

TERMINOLOGY

APPENDIX 3

ABBREVIATIONS

See the corresponding appendices in Volume 1.

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