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To: All NACOSS Gold and Systems Silver approved companies

Dear Colleague

IMPLEMENTATION OF PD 6662:2010

I am writing to confirm that the changeover to PD 6662:2010 and the new editions of the European Standards takes place on 1 June 2012 as previously advised. This means that from 1 June 2012 onwards all your new intruder and hold-up alarm systems (I&HASs) must meet these standards.

In addition, I am pleased to advise you that the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) of England, Wales and Northern Ireland has agreed that I&HASs installed to PD 6662:2004 can obtain Unique Reference Numbers (URNs) up until 1 October 2012.

Up until 30 May 2012 you may enter into agreements to install I&HASs to PD 6662:2004 provided there is evidence of this in writing with your customers.

You can of course install I&HASs to PD 6662:2010 prior to 30 May 2012.

There might be some difficulty obtaining certain items of equipment, for example glass break detectors at Grade 3. Hopefully this will not be the case, but if it is please may I say that you can always install to Grade 2 and then upgrade the required components to achieve Grade 3 at a later date, for example at a routine maintenance visit.

Details about issuing Certificates of Compliance for PD 6662 & BS 8243 were given in our circular letter dated 23 November 2011 (Ref: AWEW/mjc/NSI 006/11). Please remember to use Code ED and to state PD 6662:2010 on the front of the certificate.

The Annexes to this letter cover some technical issues that have been raised recently and are included to provide clarification. I trust that this is helpful and please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or queries.

Yours sincerely

Tony Weeks
Head of Technical Services

Att.

ANNEX A

CONFIRMATION OF HOLD-UP (PERSONAL ATTACK) ALARMS

Confirmation of hold-up (personal attack) alarms is not required initially for new I&HASs. However, confirmation is required under ACPO policy if police response is lost due to too many false hold-up alarms.

When confirmation of hold-up alarms is included in an I&HAS, the hold-up provisions of BS 8243:2010 must be followed. This is covered in the Scope of BS 8243:2010, which states that if hold-up confirmation is to be included in the installation, then the relevant clauses of BS 8243:2010 apply.

There are four recognised methods of hold-up alarm confirmation as follows:

- Audio confirmation
- Visual confirmation
- Sequential confirmation
- Telephone confirmation (call-back)

Some further information is given below.

To explain **sequential confirmation** of hold-up in simple terms the first hold-up device to activate causes an unconfirmed hold-up alarm signal to be transmitted to the ARC and a confirmation timer to start. If a second hold-up device is activated within the confirmation time (typically up to 8 hours, but can be up to 20 hours depending on how the control equipment is set up) then a sequentially confirmed hold-up alarm signal is transmitted to the ARC and the police are called.

If a second independent hold-up device does not activate within the confirmation time a sequentially confirmed hold-up alarm is not generated and the police are not called.

Something very similar to this can be achieved with a multi action hold-up device. Such devices are new to the market and you should ensure that your customers understand how they are operated, and that they are comfortable about the way they are operated, before they agree to have them installed.

The ARC needs to be able to differentiate between sequentially confirmed hold-up alarms and sequentially confirmed intruder alarms. Please check with your ARC that they can handle sequentially confirmed hold-up alarms before you proceed with installations that include sequential confirmation of hold-up.

Telephone confirmation involves the ARC calling the supervised premises to confirm whether hold-up is taking place. ACPO have advised that there have been a number of cases where the nominated telephone number for calling-back has been inappropriate in the sense that the telephone call has not gone through to a relevant location and the police have attended a false hold-up alarm. Please ensure that telephone numbers are for relevant locations.

False hold-up alarms are very troublesome to the police. Please help by doing as much as you can to keep false alarms to a minimum.

ANNEX B

TAMPER DETECTION OF ANCILLARY CONTROL EQUIPMENT (ACE)

Tables 12 and 13 of BS EN 50131-1:2006, as amended in 2009 (system requirements), call for tamper detection of ancillary control equipment (ACE). This is in the form of detection of opening by normal means (in all Grades) and detection of removal from mounting (in Grades 3 and 4 (also Grade 2 if wire-free)). BS EN 50131-1 does not make any distinction between ACE that is sealed (for example potted) and ACE that is not sealed.

On the other hand, Clause 8.7 of BS EN 50131-3:2009 (control and indicating equipment) categorises ACE as follows:

Type A: Access to internal elements resulting from damage to the housing could not enable the status of any part of the I&HAS to be changed or prevent the initiation of mandatory notification (EXAMPLE: potted device).

Type B: Access to internal elements resulting from damage to the housing could enable the status of any part of the I&HAS to be changed or prevent the initiation of mandatory notification (EXAMPLE: ACE includes connections for detectors).

BS EN 50131-3 does not require ACE categorised as Type A to include tamper detection of opening by normal means and it appears (although the matter is not entirely clear in BS EN 50131-3) that ACE categorised as Type A may not need to include tamper detection of removal from mounting.

This matter has been discussed at British Standards Institution (BSI) Committee GW/1/1 (alarm system components) and GW/1/2 (installed alarm systems) and it has been agreed that ACE categorised as Type A does not need to include tamper detection of opening by normal means and does not need to include tamper detection of removal from mounting.

The wording that has been agreed at BSI is as follows:

> *"GW/1/1 noted that both CENELEC TC79 working groups (WG1 and WG3) were likely to make changes to harmonise the current discrepancy in the tamper detection requirements given by EN 50131-1 and EN 50131-3 for ACE classified as type A. It was agreed that, pending this harmonisation, it would be inappropriate to impose requirements in the UK that might penalise manufacturers or installers. It was therefore agreed that, until further notice, requirements given in EN 50131-1 clause 8.7.2 (including Tables 12 and 13) should be optional for ACE defined as Type A by EN 50131-3 clause 8.7. The effect of this would be that detection of tamper of such devices through opening by normal means or by removal from mounting is not necessary."*

Note: CENELEC is the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization and TC79 is the CENELEC Technical Committee for standards for alarm systems. WG1 and WG3 are working groups of TC79.

ANNEX C

INDICATORS ON MOVEMENT DETECTORS

Table 9 of BS EN 50131-1:2006, as amended in 2009, shows that indications of set and unset are not permitted in Grades 3 and 4. This applies to Control and Indicating Equipment (CIE) and Ancillary Control Equipment (ACE).

The question as to whether indications on movement detectors must be turned off in Grades 3 and 4 has been discussed recently at BSI and the matter has not been resolved.

There is a requirement in Clause 8.3.12 of BS EN 50131-1 for a user, at access level 2, to be able to carry out a functional test of intrusion detectors and hold-up device(s), provided such tests are non destructive. For movement detectors this means being able to walk test the detectors. This applies in all Grades.

There is a recommendation in H.3 of Annex H of DD CLC/TS 50131-7:2008 (and 2010) that walk test indication should only operate during maintenance or test procedures. This appears to be relevant to all Grades.

For information, Clause 4.2.2 of BS EN 50131-2-2:2008 (passive infrared movement detectors) states:

> **4.2.2 Indication of detection**
>
> An indicator shall be provided at the detector to indicate when an intrusion signal or message has been generated. At grades 1 and 2 this indicator shall be capable of being enabled and disabled either remotely at Access Level 2 and/or locally after removal of cover which provides tamper detection as described in Tables 1 and 4. At grades 3 and 4 this indicator shall be capable of being enabled and disabled remotely at Access Level 2.

The enabling/disabling remotely at Access Level 2 (which is mandatory for movement detectors in Grades 3 and 4) means that the customer (end user) will have the capability of turning the indicators on or off. However, having the capability of turning the indicators off is not the same thing as being required to do it.

There are circumstances in which having the movement detector indications turned on can lead to a security risk. A good example is where indications are shown in the unset condition and where members of the public may have access to the unset area. It may be possible in such circumstances to determine the area of coverage of movement detectors, which might assist in the planning of a subsequent break-in.

For the time being we will not raise deviations if indications on movement detectors are turned on in any of the Grades, including Grades 3 and 4.

However we recommend that consideration should be given to turning the indications off (except for maintenance or test procedures), and/or advising the customer to keep the indications turned off, whenever there is a security risk attached to having the indications on. This matter should be included in the risk survey of the premises and should be discussed and agreed with the customer, preferably in writing.