

Approval Certificate Addendum Declaration of Conformity

Ksenia Security s.r.l.
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WE DECLARE THAT AS FAR AS WE ARE AWARE THAT:
EQUIPMENT – LARES ALARM CONTROL PANEL
MODEL NUMBER(S) – 16, 16IP, 48, 48IP & 128IP

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIVES:

2006/95/EC	THE LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVE
2004/108/EC	THE ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY DIRECTIVE
1999/05/EC	THE R&TTE DIRECTIVE
2011/65/EU	ROHS2 DIRECTIVE

HAS BEEN DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED TO THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS:


PD6662:2010 GRADE 2/3
BS8243:2010 GRADE 2/3

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE EQUIPMENT NAMED ABOVE HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO COMPLY WITH THE RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE ABOVE REFERENCED SPECIFICATIONS. THE UNIT COMPLIES WITH ALL ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE DIRECTIVES WHEN INSTALLED AND USED AS PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

ANNEX 1 AND 2 DETAILS THE COMPLIANCE METHOD AND CONFIGURATION USED TO CERTIFY THE ABOVE.

SIGNED BY

KSENIA SECURITY SRL


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ANNEX 1

Approval certificates referenced CA12.01353, CA12.01355 and CA12.01356 detail relevant compliances with EN50131 Grade 2/3 Environmental Class II.

Standards PD6662:2010 & BS8243:2010 detail methods of installation for local regional compliance. These standards list a number of methods of compliance. It is the responsibility of the installation professional to ensure the system is installed in conjunction with these standards. For testing purposes, we have use the following compliance method (the first in the standard BS8243:2010). Our test methods are then detailed in ANNEX 2.

COMPLIANCE METHOD USED FOR TESTING

BS8243:2010 6.4.2: Prevention of entry to the supervised premises before the intruder alarm system (IAS) is unset

Users should be prevented from gaining entry to the supervised premises before the IAS has been unset through use of a lock with an electrical connection to the IAS. One of the following methods should be adopted:

- a) unlocking the initial entry door causes the IAS to be unset;
- b) unsetting the IAS by the user before entering the supervised premises causes or permits the initial entry door to be unlocked.

Forcing open an initial entry door should not:

- 1) unset the IAS;
- 2) generate a confirmed alarm signal;
- 3) cause confirmation technology to be disabled.

If the initial entry door is opened prior to the IAS being unset, an unconfirmed alarm condition should be generated. The activation of a further detection device should then generate a confirmed alarm signal.

Where a powered lock is fitted it should be capable of remaining secure (i.e. no false release) for a minimum of 4 hours in the event of failure of the prime power source. There should be a manual means located inside the supervised premises whereby the powered lock can

be overridden so that in an emergency, persons can exit the supervised premises (for example, break glass device or egress switch). The emergency exit device should be located so that it is neither visible nor accessible from outside the supervised premises.

To provide security in case the powered lock fails (for example, due to failure of the CIE or an extended period of prime power source failure), the alarm company should agree with the client the arrangements by which the supervised premises remain secure when the IAS is set. The details of the agreed arrangements should be included in the written system design proposal and as-fitted document supplied to the client.

Automatic timed unsetting should be used only where the supervised premises remain secure until users arrive. Details of when the IAS is unset and how the premises remain secure should be included in the written system design proposal and as-fitted document supplied to the client.

ANNEX 2

OUR TESTS:

To check compliance, we have used the Lares 16IP in conjunction with:

Test 1 – Tranceiver Duo, Opera Remote Control, standard electronic lock.

Test 2 – Volo External Proximity Reader (to be fitted outside of the protected area/premises), Mini-Tag, standard electronic lock.

All detection devices on the IAS were programmed to generate an immediate alarm (no entry point).

The main panel relay was configured to activate when the system is set/deactivate when unset.

In turn this is used to operate the standard electronic lock that would be fitted to the premises/protected areas main entry door to prevent accidental entry to the protected area before the system is unset as per ANNEX 1.

Setting and unsetting of the system is then completed from outside of the protected premises by use of either the Opera Remote Control (Test 1) or Mini-Tag (Test 2).

Using this configuration, all requirements of the aforementioned standards are complied with.