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Smart card technology

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The future of CCTV

Surveillance technology is taking another leap forward as intelligent video gains momentum. Steve Hart looks at some of the trends security firms need to be aware of

According to IMS Research the battlegrounds are forming among security camera firms on a number of fronts. These include image quality, mobile video streaming, intelligent video, and remote video applications.

In short, the IP video market is heating up, which means vendors need to stay ahead of the curve if they are to properly advise their clients on what they should invest in.

IMS Research is the world's largest provider of market research to the

physical security industry and says the increased popularity of HD and megapixel resolution security cameras has been a hot topic in the video surveillance industry – with world shipments of megapixel resolution network security cameras predicted to out-sell standard resolution security cameras for the first time.

However, the company does not expect higher megapixel resolutions to be a mass-market trend. Instead, it expects to see new technology developments, and camera features that improve image quality to become the key arena as manufacturers try to establish their own unique selling points.

Traditionally, the mobile video surveillance market recorded video on an on-board device with the footage being downloaded wirelessly when the vehicle [fitted with the camera] returned to the station or depot.

Recently, there has been increased buzz around the capability to wirelessly stream video from a mobile video surveillance camera back to a control centre. Once this technology takes hold, and we'd need good strong 3G and 4G WiFi everywhere for it to be effective, it will bring a number of advantages for control room staff.

For the police, the ability for a desk operator to view an incident live will allow for an instantaneous assessment of the situation and more effective guidance for officers on the ground.



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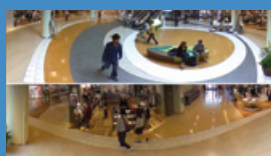
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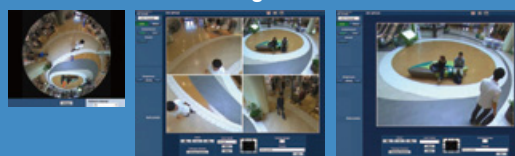
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It could also provide assistance for lone workers on public transport and taxis. Forecasters at IMS predict there will be renewed emphasis on this type of solution this year.

Suppliers of network video surveillance are now targeting smaller installations to grow their businesses. Therefore, IMS Research predicts 2013 to be the year when suppliers focus on developing products that are easy to install, easy to operate, and easy to maintain.

How this will affect the security industry – as people adopt a DIY approach to camera installation – is anyone's guess. But it will be the firms that offer good service and build trust with their clients who will stay in business and prosper.

IMS says 2013 will be all about manufacturers making it more straightforward for people to adopt and use IP video cameras.

Intelligent video is also set to be ramped up, allowing users to rely even more on their video systems to track people as they enter the frame and even allow control room operators to speak to people standing near one of their cameras – perhaps asking them to “move along”.

IMS says that with the explosion of interest in intelligent video, and the success of products such as Microsoft's Kinect, 2013 will likely be the year of intelligent video.

Storage of all this video footage will also start to move from central servers in the back office and up to a private cloud service – well out of harm's way. Private cloud offers the same advantages as a public cloud and includes remote access

to data – providing there is an internet connection – and shared use of data processing and storage resources.

Video surveillance service providers have used aspects of cloud computing in their solutions for more than 10 years. However, the prevalence of enterprise video surveillance systems using private cloud is starting to gain some traction as IT managers increasingly take responsibility for the management of video surveillance systems.

“Remote” was been a bit of a buzzword for video surveillance in 2012. Video surveillance as a service (VSaaS), and its ability to provide remote access, has been keenly debated in the industry with opinion divided on whether it will be successful. Additionally, remote video monitoring has become an increasingly important recurring monthly revenue (RMR) generator for many alarm receiving centres.

Both of these examples relate to physical security. However, there are a number of applications that can leverage “remote” video surveillance in non-security applications.

IMS says it has been well documented that China is one of the largest and fastest growing markets for video surveillance equipment. To date, much of the narrative on this topic has centred on estimating the market opportunity, identifying the leading local vendors and discussing how western companies can take advantage of this high growth opportunity.

The research firm says there has been little debate on the potential for Chinese video surveillance vendors to take advantage of the growth opportunities in other regional markets. However, it says this is beginning to change with the emergence of key Chinese vendors on the world stage.

“Big Data” has been a hot topic for businesses in 2012. While it is not going to be a mainstream concept for video surveillance this year, IMS Research predicts that the use and aggregation of analytics and video feed meta-data as Big Data will continue to grow, and that businesses looking to use it will increasingly look at the potential to incorporate video feed meta-data streams into their data sets.

All in all, the video market will not be standing still in 2013. And that will put pressure on suppliers and installers to stay well ahead of the technology.

Steve Hart is a freelance writer at
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Focus on CCTV training

Shane Goodall of Concord Security tells Steve Hart that a change in legislation, higher standards and compulsory training are needed to increase the standard of work in the CCTV industry

The closed circuit television industry is quickly moving away from analogue to digital, meaning a whole new set of skills are required to install the new technology correctly.

Modern CCTV systems are based on computer technology that involves IP networks such as those used to connect computers together. The software, while generally easy to operate by the end user, can be complex to set up and configure, particularly when large numbers of cameras are involved.

With computers and hard drives involved, it could be argued that the job of a digital CCTV installer is really the domain of those with advanced computer networking skills.

Specifying and installing a modern CCTV system involves knowing what types of camera to use in different locations, how best to connect them, and – with a computer keyboard – setting up remote access and getting everything humming along just right.

When you realise there is no legal minimum standard required to work in

this area, you can understand not only why some people in the security industry get upset at the shoddy work practices they are called in to correct, but why some new systems do not work as expected – leaving clients more than a little miffed.

Regulation

Shane Goodall, Business Development Manager at Hamilton-based Concord Security, has seen some rotten CCTV installations over the years. And while he strongly supports the New Zealand Security Association's (NZSA) code of



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conduct for its members, he is waiting for the day when it – or something like it – becomes law “to drive the cowboys out of the industry”.

Goodall has been in the security game for 15 years and believes standards can only be raised with a change in legislation. “It will require laws such as those found in Australia,” he says. “Until we have it here, we will not move away from the cowboys in the industry and the level of un-professionalism that I see every week.

“The NZSA’s members are audited but it is not a compulsory organization – so if someone isn’t a member then they don’t have to adhere to the code at all.”

The former Waikato Institute of Technology security manager says unless someone has been specifically trained to install CCTV equipment then they may not be up to the job of actually meeting the guidelines “even if they tried”.

Just a few months back the firm Goodall works for was called to meet a client of a rival company.

“We were asked to establish why the company’s CCTV system wasn’t working as it should,” he says. “Among the things we found when we went up on the roof were metres of camera cable tied up in a loop and stuffed in a hole in the building. It was a sloppy installation. IP cables can only be so long before the signal is affected.”



Pricing

A race to the bottom when it comes to pricing CCTV jobs may well be part of the problem, says Goodall.

“Most installers buy their gear from suppliers who charge a similar price, so

the only way some people can get an edge is to cut their price or try other tricks,” he says.

“Some will run a cable for a longer length than the system can really handle, or use lesser quality equipment.

CCTV Qualifications

Study for the NZQA Level 3 qualification 5892 ‘Install electronic security CCTV systems’. This is an on-the-job training qualification.

People credited with this unit standard are able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge of CCTV system components
- Install components in CCTV systems
- Program CCTV systems
- Test, commission and handover CCTV systems

Outcomes of the qualification include:

- Demonstrating knowledge of CCTV system components
- Installing components in CCTV systems
- Programming CCTV systems
- Testing, commissioning and the handover CCTV systems

For the really ambitious there is the design and installation of electronic security CCTV systems – a unit standard (5906) that falls under the NZQA’s electronic engineering Level 4 qualification.

This is an advanced qualification for people who want a career as a servicing technician in the areas of industrial, domestic, commercial, telecommunications, marine, or military electronics.

People credited with this unit are able to:

- Identify client’s CCTV systems requirements
- Select components for CCTV systems

- Select CCTV devices
- Prepare detailed CCTV system design plans
- Install, commission and hand over CCTV systems as designed
- Prepare a test and maintenance schedule for CCTV system installations

The standard covers areas such as:

- Identifying client’s CCTV systems requirements.
- Selecting components for CCTV systems.
- Selecting CCTV devices.
- Preparing detailed CCTV system design plans.
- Installing, commissioning and handing over CCTV systems as designed.
- Preparing a test and maintenance schedule for CCTV system installations.

The 5906 standard covers analogue and digital systems as well as CCTV networks that feature both analogue and digital on the same system.

A spokesperson for The Skills Organization (formerly the ETITO) says: “The 5906 qualification could possibly be studied on its own provided the trainee had done considerable associated training, at least the level 3 qualification and some of the level 4 qualification. It is not something that should be recommended.”

For a list of training providers, see: <http://goo.gl/B0K4z>

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And because there is no standard, or clear expectation set down in the contract, people are getting away with that type of thing.

“I had a client tell me that Concord missed out on a job due to price, but eventually asked us to go in and fix up what they bought. Customers are looking at price, but not looking at the quality or the ongoing support.

In my experience some consultants haven't gone to a project at the end of the installation to check that what was specified in the contract has actually been installed by their contractors.”

Goodall says that apart from the competitive pressures on firms to get work, if their staff have not been trained to install equipment correctly then there will always be a risk of problems.

“The security industry is changing dramatically, and as an industry we have not kept pace with the training and the expertise installers need,” he says.

“There is a perceived expectation among all our clients that security industry staff are fully aware of all the new technology, and how to install and configure the software that runs the cameras.

Our clients need this technology to help avoid being a victim of crime. So if we are not providing minimum acceptable standards, if we are not providing enough training so the installers in the field know what they are doing, then the industry will be in a little bit of trouble. That's what I believe.

Even at last year's NZSA show 85 percent of the firms exhibiting products featured CCTV systems.

There is a range of analogue versus IP, there are different viewing platforms, different software, and then you have international firms who want to log in from abroad to watch what their New Zealand cameras are seeing – that takes it to a whole other level.”

Training

The NZQA has a level 3 qualification for people wanting to consult with clients, specify equipment and install it. Goodall rang three training providers listed on the NZSA's website and says “only one offers any kind of training for CCTV installers” [see sidebar].

It's not all doom and gloom though. Some manufacturers and equipment suppliers, such as Gallagher, are treading carefully when it comes to supplying their CCTV gear to installers.

Goodall says that while it is good that some equipment suppliers are driving standards up, he has concerns.

What the NZSA requires of its CCTV installer members

NZSA's code of practice for camera surveillance systems says Installers and technicians must be familiar with the specific products they are installing and servicing.

Staff should have completed any manufacturer training relevant to the products installed and serviced by their company.

All relevant NZ Standards and other internationally recognised standards applicable to the nature of these works shall also apply. The standards and legislation applicable include but are not limited to the following:

- AS/NZS 3000: 2007 - Electrical Installations (Australia/New Zealand Wiring Rules)
- AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 - Risk Management
- AS/NZS 1768: 2007 - Lightning Protection
- Electricity Act 1992
- Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010 (and Associated Codes of Practice)
- Radio Communications Act 1989
- Building Act 2004
- Health & Safety in Employment Act 1992
- Privacy Act 1993
- Private Security Personnel and Private Investigators Act 2010

Download the full document from the NZSA's website at: <http://goo.gl/ShLIq>



Hamilton-based Concord Security, Business Development Manager Shane Goodall

“I think it is a dangerous president,” he says.

He would prefer the NZSA take the lead, rather than equipment suppliers.

“Some installation companies do their own training, so there is a bit of in-house training, but the only real minimum guideline out there is the NZSA code of practice. I think the whole industry will be judged by the lowest common denominator.

“The NZSA is a key player and I think it has to be the key facilitator through its ability to speak with government agencies.

Something that hasn't helped has been deregulation. And while it is all very well for me to sit back and say the NZSA isn't doing anything for us, as a member of the NZSA – I am the NZSA – and its members only get out of it what they put in.

There are a lot of people in the industry who are concerned about the low standards, the lack of certification, the lack of training, but they are really not doing anything about it.

Like minded people need to use the NZSA as the forum to say ‘where are we at, what do we need to do, and who do we need to lobby – to get the training and the standards up to a level that we are comfortable with and make it a more professional industry?’

I have even contacted some security equipment suppliers about their certified installers. I think they should be doing audits – to check that the people they sign up are doing the job properly.

The industry needs to accept that its installers should be certified, and that people need to be trained to a certain level to get the work. That would drive the level of competence up. That would be a situation where it was self-driving and self-monitoring.

At the moment we can say to clients that we are a member of the NZSA and our installations meet or exceed our code of practice, but it would be even better to have an industry standard, a compulsory certification for installers, that is so well known that customers ask about it before hiring an installer.

Unfortunately a lot of projects are governed and approved based on the bottom line.”

Steve Hart is a freelance writer at SteveHart.co.nz

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The year ahead

Five key trends in IP surveillance

By Wai King Wong, Country Manager, South Pacific, Axis Communications

The world of technology is changing rapidly, influencing the security surveillance industry and how businesses and consumers engage with it. In the coming year we will see trends emerge driven by technology and industry standards, but also by the market and its demand for integration between everyday technology and customers' security needs.

It's difficult to make predictions. But with technology, there are rules and trends that can be relied upon for guidance.

One of these is Moore's law from 1965, which states that you will get twice as many transistors/performance for the same amount of money, every 18

months. This is still valid today. In fact, since Axis Communications introduced the world's first network camera over 16 years ago, network camera performance for resolution and frame rate has increased by roughly the same factor, or more than 1000 times. Moore's law also drives an increase in processing power at the edge, which in turn drives our connectivity to, and growth of, the Internet of Things where any physical object will be connected to the Internet and is able to identify itself to other devices.

Moore's law will continue to offer exciting development for the future but there are still many areas within video

surveillance, like the evolution of lenses and mechanics, where we need to continue to look for true innovation.

It's worth remembering that the video surveillance market has traditionally been slow-moving. A good example of this is the evolution of analog video, an invention from the 1940s. The latest, and last real improvement to analog video was the addition of colour, invented in the 70s. But thankfully, the industry is now tipping to all-IP, where we'll see many more and much faster innovations. So let's list some predictions, beginning with the technology-driven ones.

Increased capacity for edge storage

We have seen edge storage become a standard and common feature, now fully integrated with most video management systems. Today, as memory cost continuously decreases, a 32 GB memory card is standard, and 64 GB will soon overtake 32 GB as a common minimum, with 128 GB cards now also shipping. But we all know Moore's law is still working for us giving us more and more memory over time. So for the coming 1-2 years I believe the main trend now is in edge storage.

Hard disks are also following the path of Moore's Law with terabyte hard drives and the falling cost of raw gigabytes. Flash drives are becoming volume products, roughly doubling in capacity every year. SDXC cards will also be up to 2 TB in a few years. The increase in edge storage and the falling cost of data will continue to enable the Internet of Things, connecting us and storing our data, not only in a computer but also in the real world.



Edge storage in network video allows for decentralized storage eliminating the need for an onsite server, DVR, NVR or PC for recorded video. Additionally, with fail-over recording, temporary data can be stored in the network camera in case of network failure, providing increased system reliability. Network cameras with edge storage are also optimized for low bandwidth applications.

More processing power for higher performance

We have all experienced how Moore's law has given much faster computers and cheap microprocessors that are implemented in almost every single device you can find today. You can use this evolution for many things and the most common one is to increase the performance of the microprocessors, the CPU, which makes it possible to run the software a lot faster. This is of course true for a network camera as well but this is not enough as fundamental functions like Image Processors and Noise cancelling need even higher performance; the answer is to use Moore's law to implement it in the hardware. Hardware acceleration gives much higher performance but a lot less flexibility, you need to design for a specific purpose. To drive and lead the network camera evolution, dedicated chip development is necessary, and that's why Axis develops its own Artpec chips.

The increased performance in network cameras video paves the way for vastly improved light sensitivity, enhanced H.264 compression and next generation of in-camera analytics.

With the proliferation of multi-use devices such as smart phones, TVs etc., increased processing power will continue to expand our connection to the Internet of Things.

Image quality - set to surpass the human eye

Image sensors are evolving at a rapid pace and there is basically no more research and development in standard definition (SD) image sensors. The shift in the market to high-definition resolution and quality is now a fact and a major driver for IP.

In the coming year we will see analogue cameras being taken down as end users opt to move to 720p and 1080p HDTV and even higher resolutions. There will be niche markets for super-high resolutions, but for the vast majority, the standardised HDTV cameras are a good middle ground.

The human eye still outperforms the majority of video cameras in many



aspects, but the turning point when a network camera is superior to the human eye is approaching fast. Today there are technologies that beat human vision in various aspects – such as super-low light colour cameras, improved dynamic range (WDR/HDR) and thermal/infrared cameras. In the case of low light there are a combination of factors coming together to master such situations. There are new, increasingly sensitive image sensors designed specifically for the surveillance industry, new chip technology with powerful image processing reducing noise and better optical components with low F values (aperture) and high resolution.

But still the human eye is superior in the combination of all these scenarios as well as in identifying objects. The challenge now for all research and development departments is to take image quality beyond the performance of the human eye.

Applications & analytics - The future of intelligent communication

So what about the future of intelligent communication? Network cameras are intelligent, communicating in both directions and not just simply a video generator. Through proactive surveillance they can trigger events based on intelligent analysis of video content and also allow operators to give instructions for optimum camera functionality. For standardised analytics the surveillance camera can be used for people counting, cross line detection, license plate recognition and facial recognition. My prediction is that most successful analytics deployments will be in the retail space. One challenge though that slows down widespread

implementation of analytics in the industry is the complex patent situation.

Hosted video-raising the number of IP cameras in use

Finally, I see video-as-a-service becoming a trend. This is something I have been evangelising for quite a while and today we see many of the pieces coming together.

A hosted solution limits your investment to a network camera and an Internet connection, instead of having to maintain a recording and monitoring system locally.

The service provider will manage system maintenance as well as storage of recorded data. The solution is ideal for low camera counts per site in single or multiple locations such as convenience stores, gas stations, retail stores, and small offices. Even many of the largest integrators are pushing hosted video.

After all, we tend to trust the cloud with our emails, documents and even finances.

Why shouldn't the cloud offer us video surveillance as well? This, in combination with local storage in cameras, will start a revolution in the world of surveillance for smaller sites where analogue still dominates. Along with pay as you go services, this will be the main driver toward reaching close to 100% penetration for IP cameras in the world, which could be as early as 2020 based on today's pace for new installations.

Hosted video will bring us many new applications of video that we haven't even thought of yet. Alarm verification with video, construction site monitoring and even city surveillance systems will all benefit from hosted solutions.

Bosch Security Systems announces the latest release of its viewing client and storage software

Video Client 1.4 (BVC) from Bosch offers a number of enhancements — including improved search and support for advanced features of IP cameras from Bosch — to give customers more control over their video systems. The new version also adds support for ONVIF conformant cameras and an expanded range of storage solutions.

With version 1.4, customers can conduct forensic and event contextual searching for Bosch's Intelligent Video Analysis (IVA) and benefit from the new automated tracking feature for AutoDome 700 and 800 Series Cameras. Intelligent Tracking uses AutoDome's built-in IVA to constantly monitor scenes for motion and automatically track objects moving within the camera range. Customers can stipulate conditions that will instantly activate tracking or click on a moving target within live video to trigger tracking.

The software also adds support for the

regions of interest feature for live and recorded video. This allows the user to zoom in to a specific area of an image and transmit it in a separate stream, so both

the overview and detail can be seen at the same time.

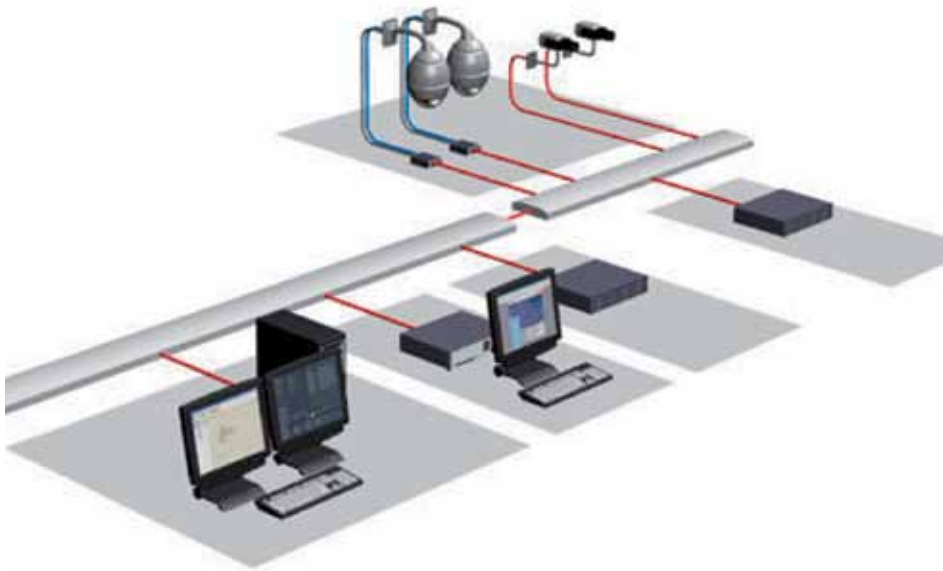
Customers can use dual monitors for easier viewing and assign live camera streams to cameos on the second monitor. BVC displays live video from up to 20 standard definition, high definition (HD) or megapixel cameras simultaneously and features visual adaptive cameo tiles that dynamically change to support the HD 16:9 aspect ratio. Live camera streams can also be displayed on a monitor wall.

The software supports IP cameras from Bosch and ONVIF 1.02 profile S conformant cameras from other manufacturers when used with DLA Series IP Video Storage Appliances and the Video Streaming Gateway from Bosch.



It is also compatible with a range of storage solutions to meet varying budget and retention needs. Customers can combine BVC with IP cameras from Bosch or edge devices with Secure Digital (SD) or Compact Flash (CF) cards for a very affordable IP video system. Other solutions include Recording Station, the 400, 600 and 700 Series Recorders, DLA Series IP Video Storage Appliances, DiBos DVRs, and Video Recording Manager 2.30 which allows the use of DSA E-Series iSCSI Disk Arrays. Customers can also activate on demand recording to the local PC hard drive for easy export of video to any media, including network locations.





The Video Client software from Bosch is simple to install, easy to configure and intuitive to use. A simple Configuration Manager Wizard takes users through set-up one step at a time. Cameras can be quickly configured for most common lighting conditions, while allowing individual settings to be adjusted to obtain optimised results for a specific scene. Favourite views can be defined and named by each user and are easily accessible, offering one-click display of related camera images.

The software allows control of pan-tilt-zoom cameras with a mouse, console and with IntuiKey Series Keyboards simultaneously. Low bandwidth streaming with pan-tilt-zoom control has also been added to the new version.

BVC is delivered free-of-charge for up to 16 IP camera or encoder channels, while a license can be bought for additional

channels up to a maximum of 128. It is ideal for small to medium surveillance applications, including retail, banking, transportation and commercial buildings.

Benefits of Bosch IP Solutions

- Bosch ANR - Automatic Network Replenishment
- Bosch VRM - Video Recording Manager

Bosch Video Recording Manager (VRM) software provides virtualization and recording management services, enabling Bosch IP cameras to stream directly to NetApp® network storage. VRM pools all disks to allocate storage on demand and balance loading across your network, fully utilizing available storage and squeezing the most out of your investment.

Bosch Video Recording Manager (VRM) provides distributed network video

Key Features

- Direct-to-iSCSI IP video storage
- Distributed storage and load balancing
- Redundancy and automatic failover

Business Benefits

- Reduced total cost of ownership
- Maximized storage utilization
- Unmatched storage reliability

recording via introduction of a video storage virtualization layer. This layer enables VRM to manage all the arrays in a system as a single “virtual” pool of storage, which is then intelligently allocated as needed.

VRM's redundancy and automatic failover capabilities deliver unmatched reliability. If an array fails, VRM immediately redirects camera traffic. VRM's automatic network replenishment (ANR) feature allows video data to be buffered on a camera's local storage in the event of a network outage. When the network connection is re-established, this buffered video is used to replenish any recordings missed during the outage.

VRM eliminates the need for network video recorders (NVRs) and their associated server hardware, operating systems, antivirus software, and ongoing maintenance. This new technology simplifies installation, operation, and maintenance of the video recording solution, thereby reducing the total cost of ownership.



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BOSCH
Invented for life

IP camera networks just became child's play

By Steve Hart

Security camera installers who thought they were being left behind as digital technology transformed the CCTV industry have been thrown a lifeline by camera and Network Video Recorder (NVR) maker Ganz.

The firm's Pixel Master series allows almost anyone to install an IP HD network without having to manually configure cameras to 'play nice' with the recorder.

This self-contained system, which comes with either four or eight camera channels, does not require a computer to set it up or manage the network. Instead, users can plug a mouse and a monitor direct into the network video recorder to change settings, watch the cameras live, or play back recorded footage.

And like most other IP camera networks, users can log in to access the system remotely over the internet with any popular web browser.


GANZ **PIXEL MASTER**

Colin Harding of CRK's CCTV division in Australia says the product allows people to plug the cameras into the unit, turn on and its "job done".

"The unit configures all your IP addresses and sets it up automatically for you," he says.

"It is almost back to the old analogue camera days. You can now set up an HD IP system without having any IP knowledge."

The Ganz product seems so easy to use it could almost be marketed as a DIY product.

"CRK is not entering the DIY market," he says. "I think the price point puts it slightly outside that market."

"But what this system does do is make it easy for installers who have been slow to adopt IP technology to supply these smaller systems to their customers. This system can be installed quickly, and it can be configured quickly, with relatively little training and knowledge of IP networks. The great thing is you don't need a computer with the right software to view the cameras. So if the end user is a small shop or something, then they can view footage and make backups using the NVR and a TV with an HDMI connection. The core strengths of this system are simplicity and ease of use."

The Ganz NVR has either one or two built-in hard drives (depending on the model) allowing a total capacity of 4 Terra bytes. The NVR features Full HD real-time (30fps) recording, real time display and playback across all channels.

Harding says along with the current analogue encoders, a 16 channel version of the Ganz NVR with up to five hard drives will be available from March and CRK will release a range of analogue



Ganz 2MP Mini Dome



Ganz 2MP Full Body

encoders in July. These encoders will allow analogue cameras to be connected to digital networks. "This will help people who already have an analogue system of say six or eight cameras, but want to expand it using IP cameras," says Harding.

While Harding agrees the Ganz system is ideal for smaller installations, and for those who may not be totally at home configuring an IP camera network, he says that the plug-n-play system makes it easier for everyone. "Installers don't really want to spend hours setting up small networks, so this is really the answer," he says. "You can install this system in a day – so that means the labour cost comes right down for the end user."

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LRD5080 N



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- Health Check (HDD)
- e-SATA for quick and easy archiving
- Dynamic IP support for DDNS / DHCP
- ATM / POS Linkage

TOP 10 ACCESS CONTROL TRENDS FOR 2013

Source: HID Global

TREND 1: Users are seeking a more “frictionless” security experience, with solutions that are built on open standards to ensure interoperability, adaptability, and credential portability to mobile devices.

The term “frictionless” is used to describe security solutions that don’t slow users down. Rather than make users carry separate cards, keys and tokens, the coming generation of frictionless solutions will embed these and other credentials inside Near Field Communications (NFC)-enabled smartphones and other mobile devices. As an example, while strong authentication will remain a primary pillar of an organization’s security strategy, the need for improved cost and convenience will drive the development of solutions that don’t require users to carry a dedicated security token. Similarly, users will value being able to open doors with their smartphones, rather than having to carry an ID card.

To support this trend, credentials will be embedded into NFC-enabled phones, and identity management will move to the cloud in a way that facilitate frictionless user login (often from personal devices using the Bring Your Own Device, or BYOD, deployment model) for both Software as a Service (SaaS) and various internal enterprise applications. Using BYOD smartphones for frictionless access control applications requires planning and a rigorous security assessment, along with an infrastructure that supports cloud-based provisioning of digital keys and credentials. Cloud security becomes critical. Today, much of the discussion is focused on securing the platform, but as enterprises continue to move applications into the cloud and take advantage of the Software as a Service (SaaS) model, it will be critical to resolve challenges around provisioning and revoking user identities across multiple cloud-based applications, while also enabling secure, frictionless user login to those applications. Frictionless access control solutions will also need to support open standards to foster the availability of interoperable products and future-proof the access control infrastructure, ensuring that investments in today’s technologies can be leveraged in the future.

TREND 2: Mobile access control adoption will accelerate and evolve to dramatically change the industry.

During 2012, the industry laid the foundation for mobile access control deployment on NFC-enabled mobile devices. To fuel broad adoption, the landscape must include widely available NFC-enabled

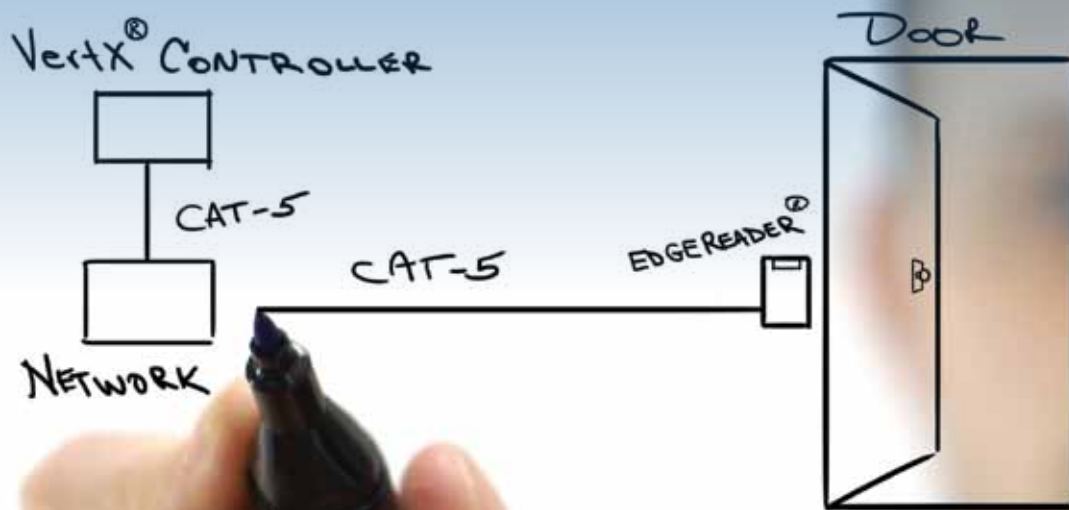
handsets with secure elements, supporting all primary operating systems. All keys and cryptographic operations must be protected inside the smartphone’s secure element – usually an embedded tamper-proof integrated circuit, or a plug-in module version called a subscriber identity module (SIM) – to ensure that there is a secure communications channel for transferring information within a trusted boundary between NFC-enabled phones, their secure elements, and other secure media and devices. The landscape also must include readers, locks and other hardware that can read digital keys carried on these handsets, as well as an ecosystem of mobile network operators (MNOs), Trusted Service Managers (TSMs) and other providers who can deliver and manage mobile credentials. The timing and development of this ecosystem will have an impact on how quickly NFC is adopted for any application, from mobile payment to transport ticketing to access control.

The most simplistic mobile access control model is card emulation. But as we move forward, there is the potential to dramatically change the industry, taking advantage of the smartphone’s on-board intelligence to complete most of the tasks now performed by the access control system. Consider this: approximately 5 percent of all doors in a facility today have some sort of electronic access control, and the remaining doors are either secured by a mechanical lock and key, or are unsecured. If we let NFC-enabled smartphones serve both as the key and the rules engine that makes the access control decision, we can secure far more doors electronically. We simply install “dumb” electronic locks, and allow the smartphone to make the decision to grant or deny access, according to policy. For each door that is electronically secure today, we could see more than five times that number being secured in the future using this mobile access control model.

TREND 3: Mobile access control solutions will still co-exist with cards.

One of the greatest benefits of mobile access control is that all identity information the user requires for opening office doors and logging onto enterprise computers is safely embedded in a phone, rather than on a plastic card that can be copied or stolen, and without requiring the user to remember passwords (or write them on Post-it notes attached to their computer screen). Despite these and other benefits, it is unlikely that NFC-enabled smartphones will completely replace physical smart cards in the coming years. Instead, mobile

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access credentials inside NFC-enabled smartphones will co-exist with cards and badges so that organizations can implement a choice of smart cards, mobile devices or both within their physical access control system (PACS). Many organizations will still want their employees to carry traditional cards because they are used as a means of photo identification. It will be important for users to plan ahead to support both types of credentials in their PACS.

TREND 4: Access control continues to converge – both on cards, and on NFC-enabled mobile devices.

Users increasingly want a single credential for entering the building, logging onto the network, accessing applications and other systems, and gaining remote access to secure networks without needing a one-time password (OTP) token or key fob. It's more convenient, and greatly improves security by enabling strong authentication throughout the IT infrastructure on key systems and applications, rather than just at the perimeter. It also reduces deployment and operational costs, by enabling organizations to leverage their existing credential investment to seamlessly add logical access control for network log-on and create a fully interoperable, multi-layered security solution across company networks, systems and facilities. Converged solutions also help organizations meet regulatory requirements, enforce consistent policies, and drive consistent audit logs throughout the enterprise while cutting costs by consolidating tasks.

Mobile access control solutions are ideal convergence platforms. NFC adoption will increase interest in extending contactless card technology beyond building access to include authenticating identity in the IT domain. Physical and IT security teams will begin working together more closely. Phones apps will generate One Time Password (OTP) soft tokens or receive them via SMS, and a variety of other access control keys and credentials will be sent over the air to the phone using a convenient, cloud-based provisioning model that eliminates credential copying and makes it easier to issue temporary credentials, cancel lost or stolen credentials, and monitor and modify security parameters when required. This trend also improves the economic model for biometrics, by turning the smartphone into a portable database for template storage that simplifies system start-up, supports unlimited user populations spanning multiple sites, and eliminates redundant wiring requirements for template management. But the trend will also drive the need for adequate cloud-based security data so smartphones can be used for network and application logon. The most effective approach for addressing data moving to the cloud will likely be federated identity management, which allows users to access multiple applications by authenticating to a central portal.

TREND 5: Card technology will continue to migrate from prox to magstripe to smarter smart cards with additional, multi-layered security.

Card technology continues to evolve from prox cards to magstripe cards and on to smart cards. Today's gold standard for access control applications is contactless smart cards that are based on open standards, and feature a universal card edge, also known as a card command interface, which improves interoperability with a broad ecosystem of products within a trusted boundary. The latest cards improve security, privacy and portability to mobile credentials, and users are increasingly enhancing their cards and badges with more and more layers of additional visual and digital security. Visual elements include higher-resolution images, holographic card over-laminates, and permanent and unalterable, laser-engraved personalization attributes. Cards also increasingly incorporate expanded digital storage capacity so they can include biometric and other multi-factor authentication information to enhance

identity validation. Printing technology also continues to advance in support of these trends, simplifying how cards are produced and distributed while making them more secure.

Additionally, smart cards are moving into new market segments. For instance, the U.S. is exploring solutions that implement the Europay Mastercard Visa (EMV) global credit and debit payment standard based on chip card technology. Migrating to smart cards offers stronger security, and the benefit of combining multiple applications and both physical and logical access control into a single solution that, optionally, can reside on NFC-enabled smartphones. Although migration does involve change, the combination of multi-technology cards and readers plus field-programmable cards and systems minimizes disruption to the day-to-day workflow, and employees and the organization very quickly benefit from a more secure and user-friendly environment that provides the scalable foundation for future capabilities and applications.

TREND 6: Mobile access control is accelerating identity management's move to the cloud, supported by new managed services.

Companies have already begun outsourcing their traditional badging projects to cloud-based service providers that have the scale and resources to handle large-volume orders with tight deadlines that would otherwise be difficult for an individual credential issuer or integrator to accommodate on its own. And now, with the advent of mobile access control, the scope of services is growing to include deploying and managing mobile credentials carried on users' NFC-enabled smartphones.

Organizations will provision mobile access control credentials in one of two ways. The first is via the same type of internet portal used to provision traditional plastic credentials (the mobile device will be connected to the network via a USB or Wi-Fi-enabled link). The second approach is over-the-air via a mobile network operator, similar to how smartphone users download apps and songs. Common access control trusted service managers (TSMs) will interface seamlessly to the mobile network operator (MNO), its TSM, and the NFC smartphones that receive the encrypted keys and credentials for storage in the phone's secure element, SIM or microSD. New applications will also be pushed to the phone, so that multi-factor authentication becomes a contextual, real-time managed service.

TREND 7: Secure issuance advancements are simplifying how cards are produced and distributed, while also making them more secure.

Printing technology will continue to evolve in support of today's access control trends, simplifying how cards are produced and distributed while making them more secure. Advancements in issuance solutions including printers, card materials and software are making it easier to meet the highest security requirements by incorporating critical visual and logical technologies for multi-layered validation, and by using multi-layered management procedures that further improve security while enhancing issuance system efficiency.

Additionally, businesses of all sizes will continue to have a growing range of printer/encoder cost and performance options to meet their specific needs. Small businesses will focus on a printer/encoder's ease of use, since few of these organizations have extensive IT resources. Mid-size organizations will typically need intuitive solutions that are not only easy to use but also scalable, so they can meet evolving requirements. And large organizations will focus on high card throughput to support growing requirements for staff, contractors and visitors, as well as the ability to deploy a wide variety of risk-appropriate solutions. Regardless of company

size, organizations will have a number of features to consider, depending on their application requirement and typical user profile. A growing range of options will be available, from monochrome direct-to-card (DTC) solutions that combine quality, reliability and ease of use, to high definition print (HDP) retransfer technology for contactless or contact smart cards, and on to high-throughput solutions that optimize performance and productivity.

TREND 8: Trusted NFC tags will change how we secure assets and protect consumers.

As the “Internet of things” becomes more of a reality, a new NFC tracking, auditing and origination services will emerge for conferring trust onto documents, protecting consumers from counterfeit goods, and enabling a multitude of other applications that involve interactions with things. Holders of government certificates, legal agreements, warranties and other important documents have traditionally protected them from fraud by having them physically signed or notarized by a person acting in a trusted role. However, these documents, themselves, have been at risk of forgery and duplication. There also has been no easy way to authenticate the value or ownership of physical items including luxury products, or the warranty status of purchased equipment. Now, authentication tags can be attached to a document with an electronically signed and cryptographically secure digital certificate of authenticity from the owner or trusted certification entity. Impossible to clone or duplicate, these NFC tags can be embedded in a product or incorporated in tamper-resistant stickers that can be attached to products and equipment. Identity certificates that have been electronically signed and cryptographically secured can be provisioned to the tags using a cloud-based service, and users can verify authenticity with complete confidence at any time in the product or document’s lifetime. With NFC-enabled smartphones, this authentication process can be performed anywhere, at any time, using a smartphone application.

TREND 9: FIPS-201 technology is fueling more robust personal identification security, and moving beyond federal agencies and contractors to commercial applications.

In 2004, the Federal government issued a directive mandating the use of a standard credential by all Federal employees and contractors who need to gain physical access to federally controlled facilities, and logical access to federally controlled information systems. A major goal of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) was to achieve trusted interoperability throughout the Federal government by, among other things, having a highly secure identity card that supported strong authentication mechanisms. More details about the card were provided in 2005 when the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) released Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 201 (FIPS 201). During 2012, it became possible for organizations to achieve FIPS 201 compliance for their PACS by simply augmenting the existing door controller and panel functionality with modules that contain all the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) validation functions executed at the time of access. It is expected that PKI at the door will become more common as FIPS 201 evolves and there are more and more products available on the market to support it.

The PIV card is already having a significant impact not only on Federal agencies, but also on their contractors and even commercial businesses and other state and municipal government organizations, as well. Two additional credentials have also been defined – the PIV-interoperable (PIV-I) card for government contractors, and the Commercial Identity Verification (CIV) card for commercials. The CIV credential is the commercial equivalent of PIV-I and enables non-government organizations to take advantage of the hundreds of

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millions of dollars that have been invested in the FIPS 201 program. CIV technology brings a proven strong authentication method while delivering cost savings and the flexibility to choose from a long list of compatible and interoperable products. There also will be significant opportunities to deploy PKI at the door at lower cost with CIV cards. The cards will be particularly attractive for airport security. Airport management will be able to create a single access control system that supports both airport employees using CIV cards and federal TSA employees using PIV cards.

TREND 10: Visitor management technology is increasingly being integrated with access control systems.

Visitor management systems add substantial value in improved security and operational efficiency while enhancing the professionalism of organizations that previously used paper-based solutions. Visitor management will increasingly be integrated with access control systems to provide complete security solutions that protect employees and temporary visitors from intruders and unwanted guests. Integration of visitor management with access control systems enables lobby attendants to easily and safely provide temporary proximity credentials to guests through the visitor management system, rather than the access control system. The information entered into the visitor management system during check-in is seamlessly passed to the access control system so that a proximity card for the visitor can be activated. When the visitor leaves and is checked out by the visitor lobby system, the card is automatically deactivated, and the expiration date and time are automatically passed to the access system, ensuring that a lost or stolen card can no longer be used. Integrating visitor management with access control also eliminates the problems of having a supply of live cards at the reception desk for those who have forgotten their employee badges. The visitor system also has a record of all visitors who have been provided an access card, so there is a complete audit trail, including information about the dates and times when cards were active.

Coupland's Bakeries minimizes shrinkage & achieves operational efficiency with Synology NVR solution

“Synology NVR solution is reliable, feature-rich and cost-effective. It completely exceeded our requirements and expectations, helping us efficiently monitor 26 retail stores and two factories, centrally as well as remotely.”

“Synology even managed to support the latest fisheye technologies, giving us the cost-effective solution of using only one fisheye camera to cover all angles of a location. The dewarping feature works really well.”

– Lindsay Sutcliffe, CIO, Coupland's Bakeries



About Customer

Company Name:
Coupland's Bakeries



Recommended Model:
Synology DiskStation DS1812+, DS412+, DS411+

Recommended Features:

- ◆ Surveillance
- ◆ High reliability
- ◆ Image analysis tools
- ◆ DS cam on mobile devices
- ◆ Complete and expanding camera support

The Company

Founded over 40 years ago, Coupland's Bakeries (www.couplands.com) is one of the largest independently owned bakery chains in New Zealand. The company operates 26 retail bakeries throughout the South Island, Hamilton, Rotorua, Tauranga and most recently Napier, and two large-scale manufacturing facilities in Christchurch and Hamilton. The tasty, high-quality baked goods make Coupland's Bakeries a family favourite across the country.

The Challenge

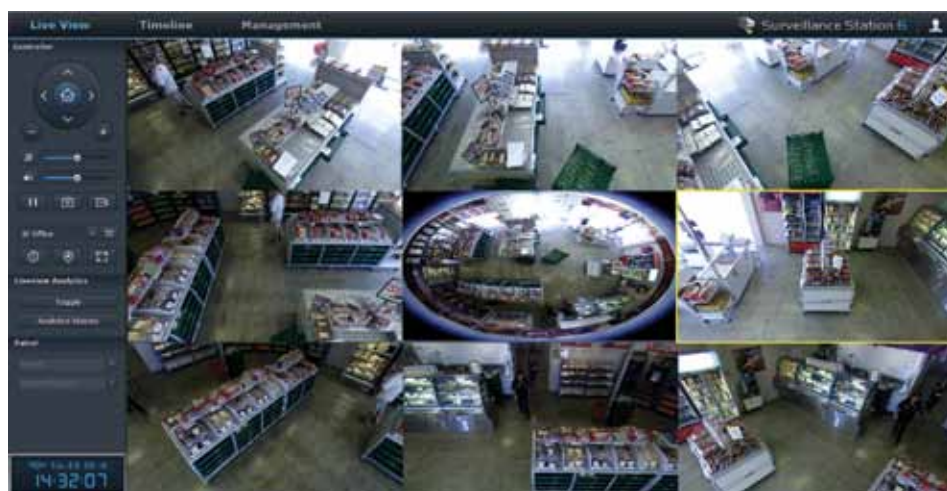
Coupland's Bakeries had an old Windows-based surveillance system that occasionally broke down and was very slow at responding. It was difficult to identify whether the problem resulted from management software or hardware when the system failed. As a result, the company often experienced inefficiency in resolving incidents during live monitoring and playback of recorded footage.

Aiming for great customer service and high quality products, Coupland's Bakeries

require surveillance to oversee cashier's desks, truck pickups and deliveries, as well as the entire retail stores and factories. Thefts, errors, and vandalism have to be managed. A reliable and efficient surveillance system is therefore crucial to the company's operational excellence.

The Solution

In 2011, Coupland's Bakeries sought to replace their old surveillance system with a reliable, cost-effective and easy-to-manage IP surveillance solution.



After a thorough evaluation of several PC and NAS systems, Lindsay Sutcliffe, CIO of Couplands' Bakeries, decided on Synology surveillance solution, and deployed over 30 units of DiskStations to manage a total of 265 IP cameras in their 26 retail bakeries and 2 large-scale production facilities.

The System integrator who deployed the solution is Active Security Systems. They have a very good understanding of the Synology Surveillance Station software and extensive experience with IP security camera deployment from small to large sites. All the DiskStations are centrally managed by the company's head office in Christchurch. Many sites also set up a screen to display a live-view of the images streamed from shop cameras locally.

The Result

High Scalability and Comprehensive Camera Support

Coupland's Bakeries owns numerous retail bakeries and production facilities across New Zealand, each with a different size and security requirement. "Synology provides a wide selection of DiskStations, from which we can choose different models that fit the needs of large or small sites. Also, Synology DiskStations are

designed to scale flexibility to store video streams with high image quality," noted Sutcliffe.

Prior to Synology surveillance solution, Coupland's Bakeries already deployed several IP cameras in various sites. According to Sutcliffe, switching to Synology surveillance solution does not leave their existing cameras inoperative; instead, all of them are compatible with Synology DiskStations.

Furthermore, Synology's camera support continues to add the latest camera models to its compatibility list. "Synology even managed to support the latest fisheye technologies, giving us the cost-effective solution of using only one Vivotek fisheye camera to cover all angles of a location," explained Sutcliffe. "The dewarping feature works really well."

Reliability and Ease of Use

Another advantage to Synology surveillance solution is its reliability. "Compared with our old Windows-based surveillance system, Synology DiskStations are very stable, capturing clear images and playing recorded footage smoothly," said Sutcliffe. Coupland's Bakeries also configure their DiskStations with different RAID levels to get an extra layer of protection to their surveillance footage.

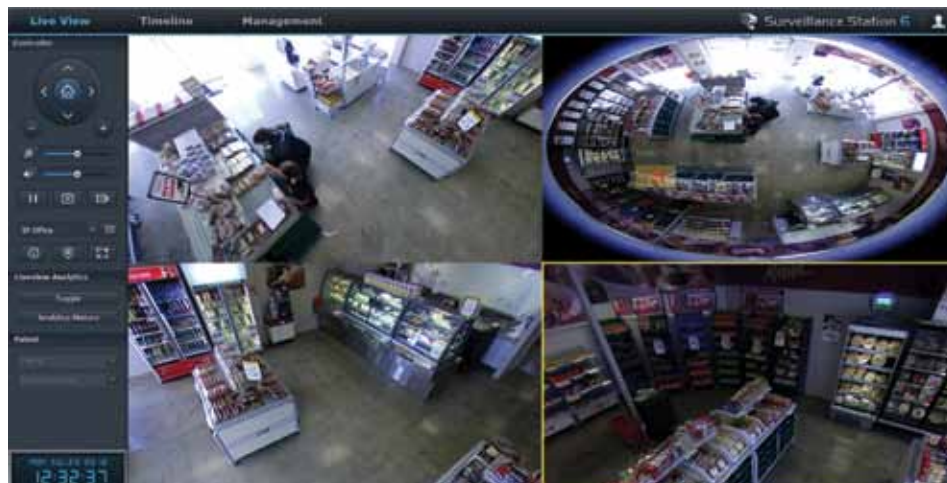
All the DiskStation models run Synology Surveillance Station, and share the same features. "Surveillance Station is intuitive and easy to use, making it quick for employees to utilize the system," noted Sutcliffe. Because Surveillance Station is entirely web-based, it is easier for the company to maintain the system than having to install client software on each computer.

Feature-rich yet Cost-effective

Surveillance Station offers rich features to help Coupland's Bakeries capture moments of vandalism, theft, errors, and accidents during live feeds and recorded events. A variety of analytic tools, such as motion detection, offer substantial capabilities and send alerts to when suspicious incidents occur. The company was especially impressed by DS cam.

"DS cam allows us to react to incidents while away from the office, providing mobile device access to all sites including live viewing and recorded footage," said Sutcliffe.

Coupland's Bakeries pointed out that DiskStations worth every money invested in, with the new features provided in software upgrades at no additional charge. "Synology NVR solution is reliable, feature-rich and cost-effective. It exceeded our requirements and expectations, helping us efficiently monitor 26 retail stores and two factories, centrally as well as remotely," concluded Sutcliffe. After two years of implementing Synology surveillance solution, the company has started to take advantage of other features coming along with DiskStations, such as network backup and storage. "Synology DiskStations also become a favourite among the IT support staff, with all having one DiskStation deployed at home," added Sutcliffe.



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Spy the Lie

Former CIA officers teach you how to detect deception

Philip Houston, Michael Floyd and Susan Carnicero with Don Tennant. Icon Books. London. 2012. 200 pages.

Available at Unity Books Wellington. \$35.00

Reviewed by Carlton Ruffell

While waiting for the bus in Unity bookshop, I came across this book. The recommendation on the dust jacket was by Dr Marisa Randazzo, a threat assessment specialist – former chief research psychologist in the U.S. Secret Service – and someone who I have received training from. The decision was made to expand the library just that little bit more and I have been very pleased that I did.

Interviewing is a crucial part of the security managers skill set. Conducting pre-employment interviews, investigating offences within companies and interviewing potential offenders on business premises are every-day occurrences in security work. The aim of all those interviews is to get to the truth but, without training, these can become empty exercises where our own biases are given space to justify shaky conclusions. Even once proficiency is gained, the maintenance of this skill dictates seeking new knowledge or advanced training. This book would be good professional development for anyone who performs these tasks.

The first thing the book does is address our inherent need to believe that people are telling us the truth. The former CIA authors worked many years in fields where deception was an art and anyone, even their own people, could be lying to them. Yet, they still had an innate want to believe who they were speaking to. Overcoming this need led to one of the caveats of the method; 'to get to the truth you must ignore it'. This means tuning out when the subject is giving you the truth and focusing on the aspects that need further investigation, i.e., lies of commission, omission or influence. The book gives convincing arguments for using simple questions and monitoring the verbal and non-verbal response of the subject intently for the first 5 seconds after a question is asked. This is considered the optimum time to gauge a 'true' response, given the speed that people typically think at.

The book then works through a non-intimidating interview style where the power of different types of questions are examined, the tactics of the liar are exposed and the use of body language as an indicator of deception is re-examined. I wish I had read this book when I was starting my career in security as I think it would have improved my interviewing a lot; particularly as a young Police Officer. I started to remember many interviews that I could have conducted differently, and information that could have been gained if I had only known these techniques.



Carlton Ruffell is a former New Zealand Infantry Soldier and member of the Police Diplomatic Protection Service.

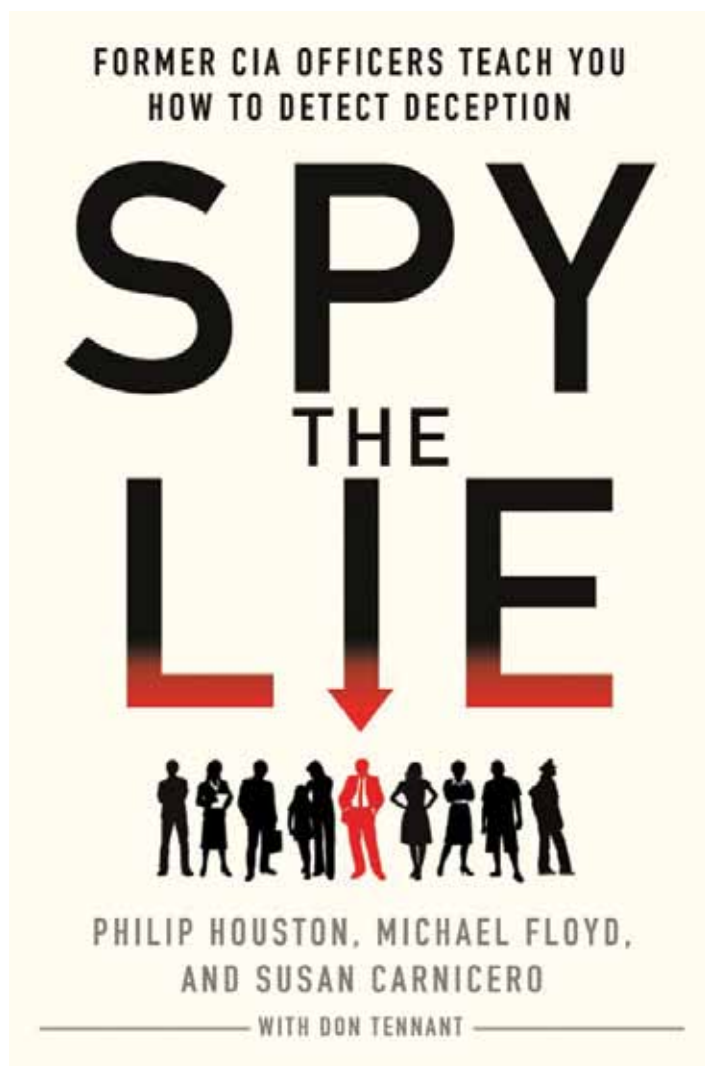
He has worked for a British Risk Consultancy in the Middle East and as the Security Information Officer for Parliamentary service, where he conducted targeted violence threat assessment for MP's and staff.

His consultancy, Ruffell & Associates, provides understanding for individuals faced with threats of violence and offers solutions to reduce any quantified risk. Carlton holds a Bachelors Degree in Defence Studies from Massey University and is a Certified Protection Professional (CPP) and Physical Security Professional (PSP) with ASIS International. He is the Chairman for ASIS New Zealand.

There are two detailed analyses in the book that deal with cases of public note from the U.S. In these cases, a man has been the subject of allegations of public interest and has chosen to front the media. In both cases the authors make convincing arguments for why these men should not be believed and examine every question and every answer to see how it moved the process closer to the truth. The fact that these cases are from the U.S. makes them less accessible to us 'foreigners' but the analysis given makes up for this.

A revelation for me was the failings of using 'baseline behaviours' when conducting interviews. This was taught when I was at Police College and involves asking non-contentious questions at the beginning of the interview to observe the reactions of the subject. The theory being that if you then ask a difficult question, you will get a change in body language 'clusters' that will indicate deception. The authors found this ploy to be unreliable because you can't necessarily detect deception from a change in behaviours. For example, what if the person is thinking of the difficult questions to come while you are asking your baseline questions? The ploy can also be obvious to the person being interviewed and it can take you away from the real revelations in what the subject is saying.

I found Chapter 10 a bit hard to read. There was nothing wrong with the content of the chapter and the analysis of the O.J. Simpson interview was very telling but, related stories and question examples were written down the sides of the page in a way that interrupted the 'flow' of reading for me. This probably says loads about my own psychology but, I had to stop the main story, read the story in the



margin and then resume the main story. I think it would have worked better with the related stories in the normal shaded box at the end of the page or at the end of the chapter. This is a very personal dislike and will probably not be noted by anyone else.

A note in the final chapter tells you that while a liar might buy and read this book, the chances of them changing their 'truth telling style' to defeat the observations of the trained interviewer are remote. Like a lot of things in our psychology, our responses to stimulus take a long time to build up and are more natural to us than remembering words written on a page.

While the book runs officially to 200 pages there is then another 42 pages of Appendices and Glossary including suggested question lists for:

- ◆ Hiring a caregiver for a child,
- ◆ Asking your children about their use of drugs and alcohol,
- ◆ Asking your spouse about their fidelity and,
- ◆ Theft situations.

This book is not only very informative, it is very entertaining. Throughout the book real life stories of deception are given to illustrate the points. From a CEO that sits in the foetal position while being interviewed about his foreign girlfriend (in a national security setting), to a housemaid who admits taking money after being correctly confronted; all the stories are relevant to the text and are put across succinctly. I think that this book not only provides a great method for conducting interviews but also, provides a lexicon for discussing the contents of interviews and potentially, even how to explain deceptive comments to the layman.

For a t.v. news interview of one of the authors, Philip Houston, go to the website: www.qverity.com.

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Grey area in fencing law costs lives

Steve Hart reports on the issue of securing building sites against thieves and children looking for somewhere to play

Little Jay Scott was having a great time exploring the building site near where he lived on a new subdivision in Auckland. One part-built property caught his eye and he wandered in to play.

It was June 2008, and shortly after being able to freely enter the site, the eight-year-old was dead – crushed under sheets of Gib board that had been left leaning against a wall.

An investigation was carried out and in November 2008 the Labour Department called Jay's death a 'tragic accident'. It said no one could be held responsible for the tragedy. Not the person who left the Gib against the wall, not the site owner, nor the building firm or its contractors.

It was no one's fault that the site was not securely fenced off.

At the time, Auckland's Occupational Safety and Health Manager John Forrest reminded builders to be "especially vigilant when working in a residential area, or near where children congregate".

"We would encourage every builder to lock up building materials at the end of the day and do their very best to keep construction sites secure," said Forrest. "Apart from preventing tragedies like the death of Jay Scott, better site security minimises the risk of theft and vandalism."

Every summer the Department of Labour issues reminders to builders to

keep their sites safe over the holiday period because each one "could be an adventure playground for children".

"There are real risks of children falling from heights, falling in holes, being impaled on reinforcing bars and nails," it says.

"Builders and principals must ensure their sites are safe and secure when they are unattended. Not doing so could have serious consequences."

Fencing requirements for building sites are covered by the New Zealand Building Code (clause F5 Construction and Demolition Hazards) that is administered by local authorities. Staff there are supposed to tell contractors of their obligations when a consent is issued.





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Unfortunately for little Jay, and the hundreds of other people injured and killed on building sites due to insufficient or non-existent perimeter fencing, rules about fences at work sites is a grey area when it comes to legislation.

And one can't help wondering if 22-year-old IT student – and part-time security guard – Charanpreet Dhaliwal would be alive today had a better perimeter fence been installed around the Fulton Hogan site he was watching in West Auckland during his first night on the job.

The 27-year-old man accused of Dhaliwal's murder pleaded not guilty on 21 November last year at the High Court in Auckland, and is to go on trial in September.

Fencing rules

Former builder Glen Taylor is a director at ATF Services in Christchurch, a firm he has owned for four years. The company hires out perimeter fencing to the construction industry by the metre and says the city's quakes have led to a boom time for fencing contractors.

The amount of fencing his firm has on hire has increased by almost 400 per cent since the first Christchurch quake in September 2010.

Today, the 29-year-old has 25km of fencing protecting sites across the Garden City at a monthly cost to his clients of around \$150 for every 25 metres.

"It's a small price to pay to secure your site against unauthorized visitors



Glen Taylor is a former builder and now a Director at ATF Services in Christchurch

and to keep plant and machinery from being taken," he says. "Being a builder I understand what customers need. I can make good suggestions on where they might want to put their skip and have an entrance for their lorries. I do my best to get it right first time and avoid return trips to move fences around."

Taylor says tragedies and thefts often happen here because, unlike Australia, there is no law about perimeter fencing for building sites.

"There is no law about it here," he says. "It is self-regulated, although if work is being done as part of an insurance claim, then insurance firms will often make it a requirement that fences are put in place.



Steve Evans founder Leaweld (acquired by Counties Power Ltd)

There is no law that says anyone 'must' put up a security fence around a building site, but if you look at legislation it will state that you must provide a safe workplace and you must keep the public safe – so if you have to put a fence up to keep the public safe then you have met your obligation. But it is a grey area.

Unfortunately, builders will not spend the money on a fence unless they have to. I can't think of anything worse than a child entering a site and getting injured – just because someone didn't want to spend a few dollars."

It's an opinion shared by Steve Evans, General Manager of fencing firm Leaweld (acquired by Counties Power Ltd).

He says: "The truth is New Zealanders are not prepared to pay for good fencing.



When a fence is needed

OSH says construction work is defined as any work in connection with the alteration, carrying out, cleaning, construction, demolition, dismantling, erection, installation, maintenance, painting, removal, renewal, or repair of [any property].

Construction sites can pose a variety of hazards to people in the vicinity of the work. Local authorities, construction companies, and workers all have a part to play in ensuring the public are not endangered by construction work.

Is there adequate site perimeter fencing to keep out the public and particularly children? Is the site secure during nonworking periods?

Source / OSH website: <http://goo.gl/kgIDn>

"They only put it up to abide by the law."

"They will put up the cheapest fence possible. They are happy to meet the minimum requirement so long as the site gets insurance."

Fencing types

Taylor says that even if a builder does put fencing up, there are no regulations about the type of fencing that's used.

"When it comes to rules and regulations about the types of fences needed to secure a building site – well there are no rules and regulation," he says.

"A lot of people are quite negative toward temporary fencing and throw the toys out of the cot when it comes to putting it up.

In Australia they have enforceable standards about fencing – particularly if a firm is operating a construction site anywhere near a school, or anywhere where there is a risk to the public. There are massive amounts of rules and regulations in place around it over there.

When it comes to the types of fences available, you can choose from flimsy and lightweight to heavy duty and robust. The difference between one that will blow over on a windy day to one that requires power tools to cut through."

Evans says: "We have very poor standards of fencing in New Zealand when you compare it with international standards and best practice.

Typically, diamond wire mesh is used, and you can easily cut through that and enter the site."

While any fence is only a deterrent that can't keep out a really determined thief, Taylor believes the stronger and more robust the fence, the better.

"There are lots of fencing options on the market, from thin diamond shaped wire to heavy duty fencing that is made from thick steel and sits in concrete blocks," he says. "You get what you pay for in fencing."

Taylor recommends fences that feature a 4mm steel mesh, are wind rated so they don't blow over, and sit in concrete blocks. Fence sections, he says, should be locked together with brackets at the top.

"Anyone can import fencing from China, but it will likely be lightweight, it will have steel feet and you will get a Southerly come through at the weekend and the whole lot will topple over – perhaps three times a day," says Taylor. "This is dangerous in itself – a bad fence can be a hazard on its own.

Some people erect a fence and then place a huge sign on it – that can make the fence even more likely to be blown over – unless they fit a wind break to it."

Intrusion

Evans says a good perimeter fence is the only way he has found to stop an intrusion.

"There is no other way," he says. "Insurance companies understand it – they want to stop people entering premises, and some insurance firms are now saying that unless the perimeter is secure then insurance cover will not be offered. You can see where the trend is going.

So any change will be pushed by the insurance companies. If the insurance companies don't push it then nothing will change.

Even if the New Zealand Security Association tried to up the standard... well I am afraid the construction industry would tell them where to go."

Ashburton Council changes rules

While national legislation on perimeter fences may not be entirely clear-cut, at least one regional council is leading the charge to increase safety for its residents.

Ashburton District Council introduced a bylaw in 2008 forcing builders to put up fences around most any type of building and construction sites.

In Ashburton, no person shall erect or demolish any building, or alter, add to, repair, plaster, paint or clean the walls, roofs, or other external part of any place unless they shall have erected a fence to make it safe to passing traffic and pedestrians.

From March 2013, all building applications to the council must include information regarding site safety.

However, Taylor says that in Christchurch at least, there are signs that attitudes are starting to change toward fencing off building sites.

"Before the quakes, if you saw a house with a fence around it they would have been laughed at for going over the top," he says. "But now, it is the opposite. If you see a work site without a fence you wonder what the owners are thinking.

In the grand scheme of things, the cost of hiring fencing is nothing compared to the benefit it can give you. Even the cost of stolen Gib board, or a few broken windows a month, can cost more than hiring temporary fencing."

Steve Hart is a freelance writer at SteveHart.co.nz



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Digital technology on the boundaries

Steve Hart looks at how standard fences can be enhanced with links to cameras and the internet

While the days of a security guard doing the rounds to complete a perimeter check are a long way from being over, thanks to the marrying up of fences, sensors and CCTV systems – the writing may well be on the wall for some.

Systems are already available in New Zealand that will trigger cameras to focus on and track people who have set off a sensor on a fence. Various technologies are used to react to unwanted intrusions, and in some cases a physical fence is not even needed to trip the alarm.

The benefit of the technology is clear. A control room operator is sent a message that a particular section of fence has been

touched by something – a cat, piece of paper blown by the wind, or a person.

He can check the footage and if it is a person he can alert the police or a member of staff to investigate.

Suddenly, fences are smart and the use of intelligent CCTV systems mean anything worthwhile can easily be recorded and tracked.

David Tombs, National Manager, ADT Security Commercial, says technology such as this has already been deployed at airports and oil & gas installations in New Zealand.

“It is also available for temporary installations too,” he says. “There are wire mesh and chain link fences that feature a trip wire that is threaded through the fence. It is a clever piece of kit that, due to a change in the voltage when a wire is broken, tells you exactly where the disturbance is.

You can also have point-to-point beams along a fence line that can determine that there has been an interruption.

A moment after a disturbance is sensed a camera is triggered to pan, tilt and zoom in that direction. An alarm will alert people that there is a disruption, and a text message about the disturbance can be sent automatically to a site owner or security manager.

Other technology used in tandem with security fences include motion detecting cameras – you can have long range motion detectors that pick up movement and then follow it.”

However, the newest technology the firm has been deploying features video analytics. This is a system whereby the camera feed is ‘interrogated’ by

computers to work out whether there is movement in its field of vision and accurately determine what is causing the movement.

Tombs says: “The cameras can tell in which direction the movement is, they can tell if someone is entering or leaving the premises.

But that technology has already moved on to things such as thermal imaging cameras – so you can see through sunlight, fog and darkness. These cameras do not need light to capture an image.”

Tombs concedes that thermal image cameras have typically been pitched at the top end of the camera range, but says prices are dropping fast.

He also says portable versions of advanced fence and camera systems are available, but that their use “really depends on the value of the goods being protected”.

“We have a totally self contained battery operated system that uses GPRS to transmit motion activated signals,” he says.

“We can deploy that almost anywhere, together with hidden cameras as part of a covert operation.”

Steve Evans, General Manager of fencing firm Leaweld (acquired by Counties Power Ltd), knows there are plenty of construction firms using temporary CCTV systems to monitor their sites – to watch both light-fingered staff and intruders.

“They have cameras on the top of a big pole so they can have video surveillance of the site,” he says. “Because in recessionary times theft increases, not only due to shrinkage caused by staff, but by thieves breaking in.



ADT Security Commercial National Manager, David Tombs



For a site owner who has building work going on a few hours away from where they live... well they can't go checking every time an alarm goes off. So the camera system that's becoming popular is one that will turn to point in the direction of the disturbance.

Also, if it is an intruder, there is no way anyone will get there in time to catch them, so having a video of them is a good solution. The reality is that 75 percent of the alarms are false. Most often, a fence alarm is triggered by a piece of paper being blown against it. And with a camera you can see this."

Evans says the technology has existed for 20 years, but believes the issue is that people don't want to pay for it.

"The problem we have in New Zealand is that we have become complacent about security – anywhere else in the world it is a must have," he says.

Integrating surveillance technology with a fence can be an easy task – if it is all installed at the same time. But for people with a fence already in place, how can it be upgraded to 'play nice' with a camera and communication's network?

In a white paper released late last year, Jim McLaughlin, VP of American Fibertek, addresses the issue of fences being erected before the "age of the internet".

He says: "There is no reason why tight budgets and limited funding could or should prevent legacy type systems from joining in the advantages of the information age of connectivity.

"With minimal investment, there are ways to bring these systems onto the network and gain the speed advantages of the modern information age."

He says the technology is available so fences of all types can be retrofitted with network connectivity devices that can take dry contact alarms, and serial data streams such as RS232, and pass these through Ethernet networks.

"With proper access to internet routing, these alarms and data streams can be sent anywhere in the world where there is internet access," says McLaughlin. "They can trigger emails and text messages to mobile devices infinitely faster than the human reaction times associated with central station monitoring."

There are also reasons why some people may not want a physical fence, but at the same time want to know when someone enters a company car park or a specific area within a building complex, for example.

In this case Tombs says a virtual fence may be a good solution. These work with an analytics camera having built-in boundaries. Once someone crosses the boundary in the camera's field of view – or a specific section in the field of view – then an alarm can go off.

"In the software you can effectively draw a line around a given area and that defines the virtual boundary," he says. "It can certainly help from an asset protection angle without the need for a physical fence."

When it comes to monitoring a boundary, there are more options than ever, and some very sophisticated solutions that trump the blunt instrument of a 'dumb' fence. Perhaps it is time for building firms and others to start looking at all the options to better protect both goods and people.

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Legal confusion undermines role of extinguishers, fire hoses

Keith Newman examines tensions between the Building Act and fire industry standards and recommendations which are allegedly eroding confidence in traditional front line fire protection

Building owners and managers who exclude extinguishers and hose reels from fire protection plans or remove existing equipment believing it is no longer required by law, may be putting property and lives at risk.

The New Zealand Fire Service, the Fire Protection Association (FPA) and industry consultants are concerned there's no overarching legislation governing the need for extinguishers and hose reels in commercial, industrial and public buildings.

One view is that extinguishers and hose reels place undue expectations on staff to engage in fire fighting when they should be exiting the building and leaving even small fires to modern sprinkler systems and the fire brigade.

The Building Act, which is solely focussed on the safety of building occupants, makes no mention of fire extinguishers and the removal of fire hose reels from the list of compliance systems in the March 2012 revision creating further uncertainty around what is and isn't required.

Technically the Building Act overrides specific standards developed for health and safety, fire access and sprinkler regulations, leaving some property owners and managers scratching their heads and others exploiting what appears to be a loophole in order to cut costs.

Steve Smith co-chair of the FPA subgroup pushing for specific legislation, says the major driver for the use of fire extinguishers in New Zealand is the insurance industry, although the Health, Safety and Employment Act and NZ Fire Service evacuation regulations stipulate the need for certain kinds of portable fire equipment.

Smith says the FPA has been trying to get some legal clout behind having the right fire extinguishers and fire hoses in place and a regular inspection regime to monitor compliance, which should ideally be written into the Building Act.

Lagging behind Oz

Although New Zealand has been "loosely and slowly" copying the Australian model where fire protection requirements have now been cemented into legislation, he says we're unlikely to follow suit as there's a view that existing standards and rules already cover all the bases.

However, Smith says this hands-off approach has led to confusion and misinterpretation and in some cases building owners, including local and central government, removing or reducing first response fire protection equipment.

Tauranga City Council has significantly reduced the number of fire extinguishers installed in its public, commercial and community premises after being advised they were no longer legally required. This follows the earlier removal of fire hose reels for similar reasons. Both measures are seen as a way to reduce ongoing management, servicing and maintenance costs.

Council property manager Anthony Averill says an inventory was conducted prior to tendering for a new building services contract for inspection and monitoring of fire and building compliance, fire alarms and emergency lighting. The successful contractor was Wormald.

A review of everything that needed to be scheduled for maintenance across 700 residential, commercial and public buildings highlighted that some equipment "wasn't necessarily required", although



Steve Smith, Technical Manager of Firewatch and FPA Committee chair

some extinguishers have been retained in areas where staff are based.

"We're not saying there's no value, we were just reviewing the numbers, and advised that by law we were not required to have as many extinguishers — it was a way to save on costs." Averill says extinguishers had also been susceptible to vandalism and theft and hose reels were "no longer required by law and just another maintenance item".

He says the councils philosophy is to encourage people to get out of a building and ring 111 "rather than hanging around to fight a fire." The inference is that staff would be put at risk by trying to use extinguishers and that without training people might use the wrong extinguishers for the type of fire.

At the same time as the extinguisher population was reduced, improvements were made to fire egress and doors and fire blankets were recommended for kitchen areas.

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Prevent escalation

Steve Smith, who's also Technical Manager with Firewatch, says the FPA has a monthly update on the fires that occur around the country and 20,000 of them are put out by portable fire extinguishers each year. "Often these are very simple fires that if put out in the first instance save the need for evacuation and prevent the fire getting so intense that it threatens property or lives."

He's heard of hose reels being removed from other central and local government buildings. "This is being done as a cost saving measure but you have to ask why, when the ongoing cost of ownership is minimal and there are potential lifesaving benefits?"

He says, the fire hose reel is such an easy piece of equipment to use, providing a continuous water supply for 'class A' fires such as timber, textiles and combustibles.

Simon Davis, Engineering Manager for the NZ Fire Service agrees there's tension between health and safety legislation and best practice fire safety. The NZ Fire Service recommends hand-held fire fighting equipment be placed in all buildings in accordance with the various New Zealand standards.

"Overseas studies indicate that the fire service only gets called to about 10% of fires as the majority are extinguished while small. Our own statistics indicate that hand held fire-fighting equipment contributes significantly to controlling fire."

Davis says people will attempt to fight a fire in "the incipient phase" by placing a wet towel or chopping board over a flaming pot, for example. Around 1500 fires are reported in commercial and public buildings each year and many more are not reported because they were controlled by the occupant using building extinguishers or hose reels.

Davis is however concerned at the diminishing number of fires being extinguished in recent years which "may be the unforeseen affect of removing fire extinguishers".

Training pays off

Ron Green, Director of Building Compliance & Fire Consulting Ltd and Chairman of the Association of Building Compliance (ABC) says the argument that fire extinguishers put untrained staff at risk can easily be countered.

"Train staff on how to use extinguishers and hose reels for small manageable fires so they know what to do and it won't be an issue." Of course, he says, if the fire is getting out of control the first thing you do is to leave the building as quickly as you can.

Green is convinced there's an important role for both fire hose reels and extinguishers, and suggests it's negligent for fire extinguishers or hose reels to be removed from existing buildings without due consideration.

"There's definitely a reason for them. What if a fire starts in a small rubbish



Ron Green, Director of Building Compliance & Fire Consulting

bin?... Too often people want to reduce costs in a tight economy without looking at the bigger picture, thinking they've never had a fire before and it won't happen to them."

He says that probability will always be there. "It's about risk management and getting rid of extinguishers simply increases that risk."

Green says hose reels are just as important as extinguishers. "Extinguishers run out but water doesn't. In my experience in the fire protection industry it's really important to have hand operated fire fighting equipment within a building."

Greater clarity needed

Wellington City Council was quite specific about including extinguishers in its earlier compliance schedules even though this was not required, says Green. However, when the Building Amendment Act was passed in March 2012 only 'specified systems' listed in the 'Building (Specified Systems, Change the use, and Earthquake-prone Buildings) Regulations 2005' were to be listed on a Compliance Schedule. It excluded hose reels so councils could no longer add them to their compliance list.

Even if hose reels are included in a building they are now no longer required to be inspected under the compliance schedule regime, unless they are part of an approved sprinkler system. "The way I look at it is that this is simply an excuse for people to take shortcuts," says Green.

"While the intention was not to include something in the law more than once, it has resulted in confusion and I would recommend checking with the insurance company and looking closely



A Firewatch employee demonstrates the use of a foam hose reel

Structure Fire				
	Portable extinguisher used by Occupant	Extinguisher portable used by firefighter	Fixed hose reel used by Occupant/Passerby	Hose reel fixed used by firefighter
2006/07	151	13	34	45
2007/08	129	8	53	39
2008/09	159	12	44	29
2009/10	77	5	12	21
2010/11	135	16	29	40
2011/12	74	2	16	6
2012/13	76	2	11	18
Source: NZ Fire Service				

at evacuation and health and safety requirements before removing any equipment.”

Green says you cannot simply remove any hand operated fire fighting equipment that is approved as part of the Building Consent.

Fire protection company Argus, says fire hose reels and extinguishers are the first line of defence in a fire and their correct use can significantly reduce fire damage. It recommends both extinguishers and fire hose reels in most commercial, industrial and public buildings “as they can be used by the occupants as a first response to a small developing fire.”

The company says it’s critical that staff are trained in the correct use of this equipment to use it effectively and without placing themselves at risk.

Fit for purpose

Currently the fire protection industry is largely self governing, with the Fire Protection Association (FPA) for example requiring its members to undergo certain levels of training, attain recognised qualifications and abide by its code of ethics.

It can recommend that its members encourage the use of fire extinguishers and hose reels alongside fire protection systems such as sprinklers and smoke detection but it doesn’t have the law on its side, just codes and standards.

Steve Smith, says the FPA has been trying for a number of years to have a more formalised approach to the placement and use of fire extinguishers and building hose reels and is concerned at the government’s hands-off approach.

“You have to be careful in saying lets just pull out the fire extinguishers and hose reels; the Health, Safety and Employment Act calls for the provision of first aid fire fighting equipment which suggests to me you need to provide this kind of equipment.”

While there’s no shortage of fire protection information and details about the standards, Smith says its often not until an incident has occurred that the hard questions are asked about whether those installed were suited to purpose.

He says people are expected to know certain things but not necessarily informed of the need to know beforehand. “The finger pointing usually happens after someone from OSH starts asking questions and the enforcement side is considered when it’s too late.”

Smith says greater clarity is needed around accountability and the type of extinguishing agent suited for purpose; for example, the selection of the right kind of fire extinguisher for the environment and type of material.

“The wrong type of unit can worsen the fire. If you’ve got a fat fire for example and you go firing a high pressure dry powder into it at close proximity, you are going to end up with splatter and the potential for a lot of different fires.”

Charlatan watch

In some cases confusion about what needs to be installed to meet fire protection requirements has left the way open for insufficiently trained individuals or even charlatans to operate in the industry.

Smith says the majority of building owners want to comply and ensure their premises are not vulnerable but there’s always a risk they can be taken advantage of by unscrupulous operators.

He suggests that the safest option is to ask whether they’re a member of the FPA, to ask for some ID, what their qualifications are and what standards they are conforming to.

“Some of these people keep changing the names of their companies which makes it hard to keep track of.” He warns that if the equipment installed is not fit for purpose the risk is that insurance claims may not be accepted.

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Fire protection standards

The sprinkler standard NZS4541 stipulates by default that portable equipment including hose reels or extinguishers be installed in commercial buildings as part of a compliance schedule. This may be based on how many sprinkler heads are included in the design and need to be independently checked every two years.

The fire equipment evacuation standard (NZS4503) can also require extinguishers and hose reels and while an insurance company can insist on these, this is not a legal requirement.

Types of extinguishers

Since ozone depleting agents were banned from extinguishers as part of compliance with the Kyoto Protocol, New Zealand has adopted a joint standard with Australia and now recognises a wider range of extinguisher each designed specially for different classes of fire.

While many older extinguishers and instruction panels detail only three or four types of fires, there are in fact now six fire classifications and while different types of extinguishers were coloured according to purpose they're now all red with a distinguishing coloured band.



The NZSD1841 standard classifies the different types of fires and the kinds of extinguishers (ranging from A – F) best suited to purpose. Another standard, NZS4503, lays out selection, types, location, signage with full use information by word and picture and in its appendices explains the advantages of each type of extinguisher.

Water

For class A fires - Red

Used for combustible fires to cool surfaces and reduce the rate at which fuel can be consumed. This can vary based on the volume of water or in the case of water fog nozzles used by fire departments even extinguishers also contain traces of other chemicals to prevent the extinguisher from rusting and can assist the water to penetrate deeper into the burning material or cling to surfaces.

Foam spray

Red with a blue band or label

These form a film or foam blanket which prevents the release of fuel vapours and starves the fire of oxygen while cooling the area concerned. Do not use on live electrical equipment or hot cooking oil and fat fires.

Dry powder

Red with a white band or label

Suitable for class A, B, C & E fires

Designed for the petro-chemical sector but also suited for fires involving wood derivatives, plastics, oils, liquids, solvents, bases and electrically energised equipment. Physically absorbs fuel molecules into the surface of the powder and also smothers the fire.

There are two main dry powder chemistries; both can also be used on electrical fires.

- ◆ BC powder is either sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate, finely powdered and propelled by carbon dioxide or nitrogen, for rapid but short term knock down of flame fronts, making flames too cool for chemical reactions to occur.
- ◆ ABC powder is monoammonium phosphate and/or ammonium sulphate. As well as suppressing the flame in the air, it also melts at a low temperature to form a layer of slag which excludes the gas and heat transfer at the fuel surface. Also effective against class A fires.

Carbon dioxide

Red with a black band or label

Mainly for class B and E fires

Specifically for areas where there are computers, switchboards and other electronic devices as it does not damage this equipment or require cleaning after use. Works by suffocating the fire as it will not burn and displaces air. Extremely cold and should not be touched.

Wet chemical

Mainly 'class F' fires

Red with an oatmeal band or label

Mainly an alkaline salt solution containing a chemical solution. This kind of extinguisher is particularly effective where fat or cooking oil is involved. The wet chemical typically sprayed in a mist physically reacts to create a blanket effect which extinguishes the fire.



Dry powder water-based extinguisher CO2, wet chemical extinguisher

Vaporising Liquid

Red with a yellow band

There are many different types of vaporising liquids in the market but those which are considered ozone depleting, particularly Halon and BCF, can no longer be imported.

Specialised materials

For class D fires

Class D fires involve extremely high temperatures and highly reactive fuels require specialised extinguisher agents approved for specific fires and hazards. Operators need specific training.

Source: Condensed from http://www.fireprotection.org.nz/ext_types.htm

Fire Extinguisher Essentials

Portable fire extinguishers come in a range of sizes and weights. The FPA recommends extinguishers have a pressure gauge and be approved by Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand.

The New Zealand Fire Service recommends fire extinguishers only be used once people have been evacuated from a building and accounted for, and after a call has been made to the local brigade. It says extinguishers should only be used after considering the size and location of the fire and ensuring there is unrestricted access and safe retreat and that no-one is being put at risk.

- ◆ Locate in a conspicuous, easily accessible, suitably marked position.
 - preferably in normal path of travel and near exit points.
- ◆ Carefully read the instructions on the label.
- ◆ Decide whether you should be fighting the fire at all.
- ◆ If in doubt, get out and call the Fire Service (111).
- ◆ Most require a safety pin or clip to be removed before a trigger can be operated
- ◆ Aim at the base of the fire, keeping yourself low
- ◆ Work the extinguisher in a sweeping motion from left to right.
- ◆ Don't start too close to the fire (try 2 - 3 metres away)
- ◆ Check fire extinguishers regularly to see if it they still there and undamaged
- ◆ Is the gauge is in the operable range - usually a green area on the face of the gauge.
- ◆ Fire extinguishers require an annual check by a fire protection company.
- ◆ Pressure test required every five years at an authorised test station.

Sourced from: <http://www.fire.org.nz> and www.fpa.co.nz

Upgrade Your Smoke Alarm not just your Batteries

Kiwis are being urged to replace not only their smoke alarm batteries but their entire smoke detector to a device which is safer, stylish and more cost effective.

CAVIUS is the world's smallest smoke alarm and was co-created by a New Zealand company and a Danish design team. Since launching 18 months ago, more than 250,000 CAVIUS alarms have been sold worldwide.

Summer is the traditional time to check and replace smoke alarms and CAVIUS' New Zealand distributor and co-creator, Peter Smith, says its photoelectric alarm is more reliable and cheaper in the long run than traditional smoke alarms because its battery lasts for five years.

"Smoke alarms are one of the most essential accessories every home needs but it's often the last thing you think about," Smith says. "People spend hundreds of thousands of dollars designing and building their dream home but then install large, unsightly detectors with batteries that go flat every year.

"CAVIUS smoke alarms use the very latest photoelectric technology, recommended by the NZ Fire Service. Measuring only 4cm wide they're very discreet and stylish and have been a popular choice with leading New Zealand interior designers and consultants."

CAVIUS alarms retail for \$59.90 each but Smith says they are more affordable long-term than the cheapest smoke detectors which cost \$10 and require a new \$12 battery every year.

"They're very economical and are a welcome relief for people who find it difficult to climb up on a chair or ladder to replace their smoke alarm batteries every summer."

Smith says CAVIUS received terrific feedback at Auckland's recent Home Show and are now stocked by 200 retailers nationwide. "In the last six months we have already doubled the total sales we achieved last year. We're on track to sell 12,000 CAVIUS smoke alarms in New Zealand this year which shows just how fantastic this product is."



Smith is currently in negotiations with a nationwide hardware chain and recently signed a new deal with electrical wholesalers JA Russell. "They're pumping through them. Word of mouth is spreading fast as people want the safest technology available as well as something that looks aesthetically pleasing."

CAVIUS features an 85 decibel alarm at three metres distance; has a 10 minute pause option; low battery alert; is easy to install and is environmentally friendly. The name CAVIUS comprises two Latin words – "caveo" meaning 'to beware' or 'to look out for', and "salvas" meaning 'safe' and 'unharmd'.

Millions of dollars were invested in the new product which took four years to develop. Smith says while it was important to create something which looked stylish in people's homes, it was designed to save people's lives so the safety features were paramount.

"So many people remove their smoke alarm batteries because of false alarms or they go flat and never bother to replace them. In fact, in over 80 per cent fire attended by the Fire Service the smoke alarms are either not installed or not working which is crazy. People cannot smell smoke when they're asleep and that's when fatalities occur."

www.cavius.co.nz to find their nearest CAVIUS retailer

High end fire training raising kiwi profile

By Keith Newman

New Zealand's 'she'll be right' culture has prevented us from being a "shining light" in health and safety training in recent years, but we're slowly catching up with our peers, suggests M & O's Pacific's Taranaki-based Training Manager, Sam Bennett.

Bennet says New Zealand is starting to lift its game and catch up with Australia and the UK through stronger health and safety regulations and industry codes and a more serious approach by training providers.

"I think we're behind a little because we've not had high level exposure to health and safety issues but we're now in the change process. Even what M & O is offering is at a much higher level than it might have been a couple of years ago."

Bennett, who was a full time employee in the NZ Fire Service for 27-years, says another factor may be that we've had no major petrochemical fires in New Zealand, which hasn't exposed the industry to high end incidences.

He says the rapid expansion of the oil and gas industry means there's now a growing demand for higher level qualifications as people take advantage of opportunities to progress their careers both locally and offshore.

M & O Pacific is the only private training group in the country certified to offer accredited OPITO (Offshore Petroleum Industry Training Organisation) and BOSIET (Basic Offshore Safety Induction and Emergency Training) courses that are accepted around the world.



Skills demand

He says 80 percent of M & O's business is in the oil and gas and support industries including engineering sub-contractors. "Each organisation has certain things they need to train for under the Health and Safety Act." M & O works closely with the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA).

While other companies are training people for the oil and gas industry, he says local qualifications "don't really mean that much outside of the country".

M & O Pacific has 63 specific courses and runs around a thousand sessions a year with interest in achieving fire-based qualifications increasing year on year. In 2012 there was a 40% increase in those taking fire and emergency and warden training and a 12% increase in the number of fire training courses.

Bennett's role is to liaise with his management team and the 12 full time trainers to "make sure the right people are doing the right things to the right standard".

M & O Pacific takes trainees from around the country, the Pacific Islands and the eastern seaboard of Australia. It's associated with the Wood Group in Melbourne and owned by a parent company in Scotland. Clients including Methanex, Origin Energy, Vector, Todd and others who send staff, including deck hands, well control specialists, engineers and others for offshore and onshore qualifications.

Bennett says, the company has raised the level even with basic minimum unit standards to meet the highest Australian and New Zealand requirements. Once people have the unit standards as a benchmark they can build on these and a range of career opportunities open up.



*M & O Pacific Training Manager,
Sam Bennett*



He says the industry is very specific about the qualifications required for working in onshore plants and offshore oil and gas platforms. "The one thing you know when you are on an offshore rig is that you can't run anywhere in a fire emergency; there are limited escape paths so you've got to be highly trained and know how to work as a team."

Real world examples

Apart from its suite of classrooms where trainees learn background theory, the M & O Pacific training centre has a full range of equipment for hands on learning including live fire scenarios to ensure people are as prepared as possible for any kind of fire they may encounter.

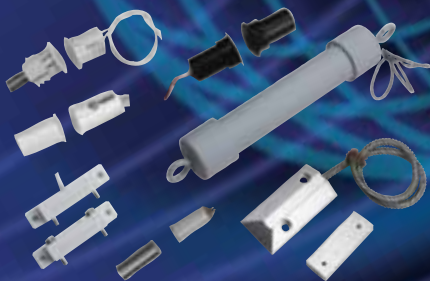
Facilities include the only live fire training pad in the country, which can simulate large petrochemical fires. The facility at Oaonui in South Taranaki includes eight pressure fed fire props, a

smoke house, high pressure ring main and a range of flexible options to simulate other real-world fire scenarios.

Simulations on the fire training pad might include valve isolation and pressurised fuel fire fighting using water protection techniques or the use of dry powers or foam as an extinguishing agent if a fire involves A1 jet fuel or natural gas.

The company also has a marine centre with helicopter simulators where people are taught basic offshore safety induction and emergency training including how to respond and survive if you get ditched in the ocean.

Bennett says it's a high risk environment and the training involves everything workers need to know while they're out there. "You have to have these certifications to work on an oil rig and part of the training is dedicated to the use of fibre extinguishers, coping in an emergency fire and evacuation situation."



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The kit is designed for fast installation:
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Key Features:

7" colour Touch Screen display, 4-wire connection, hands free talking, door releasing and video monitoring, multiple configurations (1-1/2-5), wall mounting installation, Built in LED for light compensation at night, waterproof and dustproof design, plug pack included, dry contact for lock output



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With Won-Door what you DON'T see is why they are specified

Traditional fire doors were not designed for aesthetic appeal and ease of use. Won-Door FireGuard doors are not normally seen. They are stored out of sight in a pocket and only come out of the pocket when a Fire Alarm or Smoke Detector is activated.

With just light pressure on the exit hardware the motorised door opens up to allow egress, then re-close automatically in order to contain fire and smoke. If someone is still passing through the door when it starts to re-close, the leading edge obstruction detector will gently bump them, pause for 3 seconds and then seek the closed position again (similar to a lift).

A field test of 1,600 traditional fire doors carried out by Factory Mutual in USA revealed just 28% working satisfactorily, that means 72% were unsatisfactory. Since they came on the market 35 years ago, and with tens of thousands of installations around the world, Won-Door has never had a report of a FireGuard door failing to close in a fire situation. And they have come under fire over the years. The most notable was when Won-Door saved lives at the Pentagon during the 9/11 attack.

Some of the reasons specifiers choose Won-Door are, height to 8.4m and width to 40m with curves possible down to a 1.6m radius. Won-Door doesn't require a floor track and has no exposed hardware to be damaged.

Won-Door pioneered the use of microprocessor technology to control a fire door. System checks are run every few seconds, the backup batteries are checked twice per day and it is normal for the doors to be programmed to carry out a full system check once every 24 hours by closing and reopening the doors (usually around 03:00am) and reporting any changes in the system. The microprocessor can also take a reading from an infrared light beam to monitor the opening and sound an alarm if anything is left in the path of the door for more than 4 minutes. These checks eliminate the perennial problem for fire doors; people leaving things in their path of travel.

Won-Door operates on 230/240V AC power rectified to 12 or 24 volts DC (depending on the size of the door). The AC power also keeps back up batteries topped up to maintain the normal operation of the doors for days in the event of a power failure.

A thermal lockout feature means the door will disallow the automatic opening function should the temperature on either side of the door become untenable.



AMC Closed



AMC Opening

AMC Open

After an alarm activation the Won-Door can be easily reset by building personnel at the push of a button. There is no need for costly callouts for resets.

Tested and certified by Underwriters Laboratory and assessed by BRANZ to AS1530.4.

Because Won-Door FireGuard is constructed from two parallel walls of steel with 150mm to 200 mm of dead air space between the walls, it is often used not just as a fire door but as a security door to also provide access control giving a secondary benefit in many situations.

Some of the thousands of buildings around the world using Won-Door for fire safety include: The Pentagon, Guggenheim Museum, Mayo Clinic, Marina Bay Sands, Wal-Mart stores and Hilton Hotels.

For further information please contact Won-Door New Zealand Limited on 0800 688 555 or info@won-door.co.nz

IWH5416 Touch II

16CH Embedded Hybrid DVR

The all-new AVer IWH5416 Touch II Windows® embedded H.264 hybrid DVR builds on the success of the previous generation of IWH series DVRs. It offers a powerful quad-core processor to deliver quality video, with up to 5 megapixels per designated camera channel and a total of 42 megapixels for all channels. The IWH5416 supports dual monitor output for monitoring images on one monitor, while viewing video playback or E-maps on the other. It also comes with the all-new setup wizard, making system configuration easier than ever.



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Video intelligence

AVer's video intelligence allows operators to cut through the clutter of high-volume videos by detecting unfolding situations in real-time. Preset conditions include suspicious / missing object detection, scene change, motion detection, PTZ tracking, face detection with FaceFinder, and many more. Together with the advanced alarm management, it facilitates the effective control and possible prevention of crises.



Extended storage capacity and S.M.A.R.T. management

The AVer IWH5416 Touch II's advanced data storage capabilities are clearly evident with support for 6 hot-swappable hard disk drives, as well as e-SATA and iSCSI interface for extended hard disk or RAID storage. Adding to IWH5416's notable strength is the S.M.A.R.T. status alarm feature which notifies the operator of potentially fatal system errors in advance to ensure system stability.



POS integration and management via iPOS

The AVer IWH5416 Touch II easily integrates with up to 16 POS systems through its support of general POS protocol. With AVer's iPOS software, you can view live transaction data from POS systems together with the live images onscreen. The stored transaction data can later be used for advanced analysis, search, and playback. In addition, the keyword monitoring function can send alert messages to the manager when specific items are purchased.



Versatile remote software integration

The AVer IWH5416 Touch II is compatible with AVer's CM3000 and CM3000 Gold Central Management System to achieve powerful centralized management of up to 1000 DVRs including the ability to create a TV-wall command center through AVer's Remote iMatrix software. IWH5416 also comes integrated with mobile monitoring software, so users can view live video on iPhones, iPads, Android phones and other popular mobile devices.

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Advanced Alarm
management

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S.M.A.R.T. Status
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