



Guidance on Keyholder Selections and Duties

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The Security Commission of the Confederation of Fire Protection Association Europe (CFPA-E) has developed common guidelines in order to achieve similar interpretation in the European countries and to give examples of acceptable solutions, concepts and models. The CFPA-E has the aim to facilitate and support fire protection and security aspects across Europe.

The market imposes new demands for quality and safety. Today fire protection and security aspects form an integral part of a modern strategy for survival and competitiveness.

The guidelines are primarily intended for the public. They are also aimed at the rescue services, consultants, safety companies and the like so that, in the course of their work, they may be able to help increase fire safety and security in society.

These guidelines have been compiled by the Guidelines Commission and are adopted by all fire associations in the CFPA-E.

These guidelines reflect best practice developed by the countries of CFPA-E. Where the guidelines and national requirements conflict, national requirements must apply.

This Guideline has been compiled by the Security Commission and is adopted by the members of CFPA Europe.

More information: www.cfpa-e.eu



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Key words:

1 Introduction

The purpose of these guidelines is to assist owners of electronic security systems at commercial or private premises, areas, buildings or establishments, in selecting appropriate persons to act as premises keyholders in those cases where the primary keyholder is/are an employee or associate of the owner (i.e. not a security organisation). Keyholders are those persons nominated to operate the system and/or attend and take appropriate action after a security system activation/fault. This publication also provides guidance on ensuring the safety of keyholders, and keyholders' responsibilities when operating the system or attending the site in response to an activation/fault.

There are diverse requirements to be considered, some of which are mandatory in order to comply with legislation, public policies or insurance policy requirements. Electronic security systems owners and operators need to be aware of these requirements and the other recommendations outlined within this document.

Relevant legislation and public policies include health and safety legislation, local regulations, and the security system policies of national and/or local police authorities.

Since the guidance in this document is broadly based, it is recommended that at all stages, the alarm system owner or operator checks with their system installer, insurance provider, local police and local government authority for any special requirements concerning the type of alarm system, its operation (or limits on operation) and the nature of any response expected. It should be noted that the provision of a security system and the type of security system, may well be an insurance policy requirement. Owners or occupiers should always check with their insurer before any installation to ensure compliance. Failure to do so may invalidate and insurance cover.

2 Scope

The most common type of electronic security system is an intruder alarm, but other systems exist, such as video surveillance systems (closed circuit television, CCTV) and access control systems.

While this document refers only to intruder alarm systems, much of its advice will be of general application to other forms of electronic security system.

While addressed to owners of intruder alarm systems at commercial premises, some of the information and advice within this document will be of interest and application to operators of such systems at domestic premises.

It should also be noted that "KEYS" can be mechanical, electronic, biometric, codes or other equipment or passes that allow access to the building or premises. All of which will be referred to as "Keys" in this document.

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3 Mandatory Alarm and Keyholder Requirements

Requirements are placed on owners of intruder alarm systems, users and keyholders by legislation, the police and insurers. At all times it is advisable to check whether

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there are any specific variations to the general information offered in this section, by seeking advice from the relevant organisation.

3.1 Legal Requirements

Legal requirements usually cover at least the following two areas:

- noise nuisance from audible alarm systems
- employers' duties to staff keyholders.

3.2 Noise Nuisance from Audible Alarm Systems

National and/or local government authorities may have various statutory powers available to them to control the potential nuisance from intruder alarms, such as the repeat or continuous operation of alarm bells/sirens. It is important for the user of the alarm system to establish whether such regulations and powers apply in their location and, if so, to determine how their system must be operated and managed to ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

Further advice may be obtained from the alarm installer and/or the local government department having responsibility for noise control e.g. the environmental health department. Owners or operators of alarm systems must deal with false alarms and ensure that the security of the alarm system is not compromised by repeated false alarms.

Failure to comply with legal requirements may lead to enforcement action and/or prosecution.

Note: Some national or international acting test and certification institutions check the legal requirements during their test and certification procedure. Using products being certified by a certification institution, accredited according to EN 17025, is recommended.

3.3 Employers' Duties

Many employers require/ask nominated employees to act as premises keyholder and attend the premises should their intruder alarm activate.

Health and safety legislation places a statutory duty on employers to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of their employees. This legislation often requires an employer to undertake risk assessments and then carry out effective planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of the preventive and protective measures employed. An employee acting as a keyholder is doing so as part of their work, so risk assessments should include these duties.

Recorded instances of keyholders being injured during their duties are few and far between, but that does not mean the risk can be ignored. Indeed, according to the type of premises involved or the area in which it is located, the risk of injury may be envisaged as sufficiently serious to suggest the need for a professional keyholding and response company to be used rather than employees. For further practical advice cf. chapter 4.

There may also be a duty of care owed by an employer to any visitors to the premises, such as an engineer or representative of the alarm installation company, responding police officers or professional keyholders,

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or even trespassers, through previous legal decisions or national/local laws.

Failure to adequately address legal duties may lead to claims for compensation and/or prosecution.

NOTE: Whilst this section refers to “employer”, it should be understood that these duties are applicable, but may however be the responsibility of other people, such as the building owner, managing agent, facility management, joint tenants, or others with a responsibility for the occupants of the building and who would help to determine the “keyholders”

3.4 Police Requirements

Police response to intruder alarm systems may be governed by published police policies.

For example, police policies may require that details of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of a specified number of keyholders are provided to an alarm receiving centre (ARC) and/or the police control facility.

Police policies may set minimum standards for keyholders, e.g. that they:

- are trained to operate the alarm
- are contactable by telephone
- have adequate means of transport to attend the premises at all hours
- are capable of attending within a specified time of being notified
- have access to all relevant parts of the alarm-protected premises.

Alternatively, the details of the nominated commercial keyholding and response service may have to be provided, with such a service being:

- available at all times via a 24/7 central control room
- capable of attending within a specified time.

Failure to comply with police requirements may lead to withdrawal of police response to alarm calls.

Note: A direct connection from an intruder alarm system (commercial or domestic area) to the police is not in every country allowed. Often a connection to an ARC is required for carrying out a pre-check of every alarm.

Note that the requirements of the police and the response of the police will differ in each country.

3.5 Insurance Requirements

After assessing the risk, insurers may impose specific conditions in relation to the use of and response to an intruder alarm system. Alarm users should check the exact details with their insurer, but in general terms, a typical insurance policy condition may require that, for example:

- the insured shall appoint at least two keyholders and lodge written details (which must be kept up-to-date) with the alarm company and (if they so require) with the police
- the keyholders must be available at all times to accept notification

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of alarm activations, attend promptly and allow access to the premises

- in the event of notification of any activation of the intruder alarm system, or interruption of the means of monitored communication during any period that the intruder alarm system is set, a keyholder shall attend as soon as reasonably possible. The keyholder shall not leave the premises unattended until the intruder alarm system is set in its entirety, with the means of communication used to transmit alarm signals in full operation.

Any problems in meeting an insurer's requirements should be discussed with the insurer and any alternative agreements recorded in writing.

Failure to comply with an insurer's alarm and keyholder requirements may jeopardise insurance cover.

Note: In some cases (some countries) insurers accept only – especially for higher risks – intruder alarm systems that meet the requirements of an accredited test and certification institution. The requirements regarding the processing of alarms are often tested (or at least fixed) during the certification procedure for intruder alarm systems.

4 Criteria for Appointing Keyholders

Keyholders have an important duty to perform and their selection is a matter of considerable responsibility. Keyholders are usually either the alarm system operator, employees, friends or neighbours (termed 'non-commercial response'), or a keyholding company (termed 'commercial response'). Whoever is appointed, it is vital that the alarm company be immediately notified of any changes to keyholders and/or contact details. Additionally, where a security system is eligible for police response, any applicable police criteria for keyholders must be met (cf. chapter 1).

In choosing keyholders there are certain factors that need to be considered, as outlined below.

4.1 Non-commercial Response

Keyholders should:

- be willing and able to undertake the task responsibly
- be adequate in number (ideally at least four should be appointed)
- be chosen for their proximity to the premises, ideally within a maximum travel as dictated by the terms of any applicable police policy or local regulation
- be able to access all parts of the alarm-protected premises
- be appropriately trained in all of the processes and procedures for:
 - o opening and closing the premises
 - o setting and unsetting the security system
 - o aborting false alarm calls
 - o using any codes necessary for the system and for communicating with the ARC
- possess/be provided with mobile telephones to allow them to contact:
 - o other keyholders

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- o the alarm receiving centre (ARC)
- o the alarm company
- o other senior personnel, e.g. to authorise repairs

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- o the police station local to the premises
- o emergency tradesmen, such as glaziers and builders.

Telephone numbers for each of the above should be programmed into the memories of keyholders' mobile telephones.

Within the alarm system owner's/operator's processes and procedures there must also be provision for keyholder absences, for example due to sickness and holidays.

4.2 Commercial Keyholding and Response

Various companies offer to hold premises keys and/or attend alarm activations for a fee. These services have become more widespread in recent years, with market demand driven by hardening police attitudes to attending false alarms and increased employer concerns for the health and safety of employees.

Commercial keyholding companies are usually engaged to attend alongside, or instead of, other nominated keyholders such as employees, but may also be engaged to act instead of the police as the 'first response'.

Where such companies attend and find nothing untoward, they will usually re-secure and alarm the premises. If the premises cannot be re-secured and/or the alarm system cannot be reset in its entirety, arrangements must be in place for the commercial keyholding and response company to contact other nominated keyholders / representatives of the alarm owner/operator, who must then attend and take appropriate remedial action in accordance with any insurer requirements.

Where commercial keyholding services are sought, owners/operators of intruder alarm systems should:

- consult with their insurers
- ensure that the prospective service supplier complies with all applicable police, national and local standards and requirements for the management, staffing and operation of organisations providing such services on a contractual basis
- provide the commercial keyholding and response company with a separate identifiable alarm user code (once the company's services have been employed).

It is often found that the most reliable means of ensuring that a commercial keyholding and response company complies with the necessary requirements is to choose a company which is approved for keyholding and alarm response services by an insurance approved regulator.

It is important to ensure that where the alarm is eligible for police response, the appointed commercial keyholding and response company can comply with any police requirement for attendance within a specified maximum time, as failure to do so may result in penalty or even withdrawal of police response.

Prior to the commissioning of the alarm system, details of the commercial response company will need to be forwarded to all interested parties which may include the alarm company, the ARC and the local police.

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It is important to check whether the use of a commercial response service needs to be referred to the relevant insurer for approval. In particular, if, in addition to keyholding services, use of a commercial service is being considered as the first

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response to signals from the alarm system (i.e. to take the place of any police response for which the system may, or may not, be eligible), it is

vital that insurance approval is obtained, otherwise the insurance protection may not operate in the event of a claim.

Failure to comply with an insurer's keyholder and/or alarm system response requirements may jeopardise insurance cover.

5 Managing the System

5.1 Control of False Alarms

False alarms can be a major nuisance and lead to a lack of confidence in the alarm system among those expected to respond to alarm activations. A well-designed system, properly installed and managed, should function without false alarms, but unwanted activations are often the result of factors that were not recognised and addressed at the time of system design (system issues) or problems when setting/unsetting the alarm (user issues).

For some countries the following applies: If the system causes unwanted activations which exceed the thresholds laid down in any local police force policy, the police may downgrade or withdraw response. Alarm operators who receive any notification that police response may be, or has been, downgraded or withdrawn must inform their insurers immediately.

Failure to do so may jeopardise insurance cover.

Prompt attention to cure any problem will help prevent further false alarms and may prevent avoidable penalties and/or police response being withdrawn.

Anyone able to set or unset an alarm system must be comprehensively trained and totally competent in its operation. Only trained alarm users should have keys to the premises.

Note: For the minimisation of false alarms it is recommended to use only tested and certified intruder alarm techniques (certified by an accredited certification institution) and to avoid necessarily any do-it-yourself on intruder alarm systems or components. (cf. also the note to chapter 3.3)

5.2 Codes

Any codes used in connection with the alarm system should not be available to anyone other than the user. Where mnemonic codes are used (e.g. using key-pad type of control units), care must be taken to ensure that others cannot see the command digits being entered. The use of individual (as opposed to shared) codes by alarm users allows those who create problems to be identified and retrained.

Failure to exercise reasonable care and caution with regard to code secrecy may jeopardise insurance cover.

5.3 Securing the Premises

The keyholder must, before leaving the premises, ensure that the premises are physically secured, that the alarm is set and that any signalling system faults are rectified, unless some other responsible person remains on the premises.

Note: In some countries insurers accept only intruder alarm systems – especially for higher risks – that can due to their special construction only be set after completely locking the premises. The main doors secured with these systems can also only be unlocked after unsetting the alarm system. By this technique false alarms are being minimised.

5.4 Checklist for Keyholders when Leaving the Premises

Prior to setting the alarm system, keyholders should ensure that:

- all doors and windows are closed and securely locked (this is the most important check)
- there are no staff, contractors, customers or visitors remaining in the premises (apart from any staff who may be acting as escorts to the keyholder – cf.chapter 4)
- there is nothing in an area covered by movement detectors which is likely to cause false alarms, for example, swinging signs or badly stacked stock which may fall over
- there is nothing that may limit the area normally covered by the detector, for example, stock stored in front of the detector
- the keyholder is ready to leave as soon as the setting procedure is initiated.

If keyholders do not fully set the alarm in accordance with the insurer's requirements and intruders then break in, any subsequent insurance claim may not be paid.

If the alarm cannot be set in its entirety (including all means of signalling), the alarm company must be called. The premises should not be left unattended until the fault has been put right and the alarm has been set correctly and fully.

(cf. also the note to chapter 3.3)

5.5 Abort Process

Some systems – especially systems used for lower risks – have an abort procedure, enabling the keyholder to immediately notify the ARC that a transmitted alarm signal was in fact a false alarm, particularly if this occurs during opening up or closing routines. In many cases, by unsetting the system in the normal manner, automatic abort of police response can be achieved if the unset is completed very promptly, e.g. within 120 seconds. For some systems, it may be necessary to telephone the alarm receiving centre in order to abort a false alarm call, and in such cases a telephone should therefore be made available close to the setting/unsetting equipment. (cf. also the note to chapter 3.3)

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5.6 Testing and Maintenance

Most alarm systems allow the alarm owner or user to test certain functions

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periodically. For example, most movement detectors contain test indicator lights, enabling alarm users to 'walk-test' the devices to ensure that they are providing adequate coverage. Testing in this manner at

frequent intervals is important to ensure that movement detectors have not been masked or sabotaged, and are not in a faulty condition.

The owner of the insurance alarm system should ensure that such tests are carried out at recommended intervals and that any problems identified are reported to the alarm company without delay.

The alarm company is usually also required to make regular inspections of the alarm system, but the owner or operator of the system should make sure that a maintenance contract providing for this is in force and that the inspections are duly carried out and recorded in the maintenance logbook. Such a maintenance contract is often a condition of insurance provision.

Visits by the alarm company should only be made by appointment, as it is important to ensure that any person wishing to work on the system is properly authorised to do so. The credentials of the visiting engineer should be checked with the alarm company using their established telephone numbers rather than any number supplied by the visitor.

5.7 Action Following an Alarm Activation

If the alarm activates, an appointed keyholder must attend the premises without delay.

Whether or not the activation was caused by an actual break-in, the keyholder must, before leaving the premises, ensure that the premises are physically secure, that the alarm has been reset and that any signalling system faults have been rectified, unless some other responsible person remains on the premises. If damage to the premises and/or the alarm system prevents compliance with any of these conditions, the premises must not be left unattended until the damage has been repaired and the alarm and signalling system has been fully reinstated.

All incidents must be fully recorded in an alarm record book.

For arranging adequate reaction to each possible kind of alarm in some countries it is common to make special agreements regarding the reaction of the keyholder and/or the alarm receiving centre and/or the alarm company.

5.8 Responding to Alarm Signalling Path Faults

A fault on the telephone line or other signalling path connected to the alarm system may prevent the alarm message from reaching its destination. It is important to appreciate that any such 'fault' may have been caused deliberately by someone planning to break in.

In the event of notification of a fault in the system from the ARC, police, telephone company, or the system itself (for example, a warning light or message on the alarm control panel or other device), remedial action must

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be taken at once. Arrangements should be made for a responsible person to remain on the premises until the fault is rectified. Insurance cover may be jeopardised if the premises are left unattended with any signalling path in a faulty condition. This could be the case whether or not one or more other signalling paths are thought to be unaffected.

To minimise the downtime of a faulty telephone link, alarm owners should subscribe

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to an enhanced corrective maintenance service where this is available. This will reduce the amount of

time that the premises would have to be occupied in the event of a communications fault. If such a service is available, details can be obtained from the telecommunications provider.

6 Safety of Keyholders Attending the Premises

As mentioned in chapter 1, employers have a duty of care to an employee acting as a keyholder.

The most effective means of providing for the safety of the keyholder is to follow systematic and structured processes of risk identification, assessment, training, management and monitoring.

Resulting safety measures can be written into a clear policy and procedure to be followed by the keyholder when attending to the alarm system either under normal circumstances (that is, opening and closing of the premises) or in the event of unexpected activations. The following situations should be considered when conducting the assessment and management audit of the risks for the keyholder:

- opening up the premises at the start of working hours, and locking them up at the end of normal working hours. At these times, there may only be a limited number of staff on the premises
- carrying keys to or from the premises. In some circumstances there may even be risks posed by the keys being at the keyholders' private residences
- the keyholder receiving a bogus callout message from criminals who are impersonating the police or the ARC
- responding to a callout and attending the premises out of normal business hours, possibly without the police in attendance.

In order to consider the appropriate level of protection necessary, employers will need to assess the degree of risk involved in each situation.

It is most important that keyholders understand that they are not required to expose themselves to unreasonable levels of risk. They should always be satisfied that it is safe to enter the premises and, if in any doubt, they should contact the police or other assistance and wait for their arrival before proceeding. Instructions to this effect should be stated in the company health and safety policy and in any instructions to keyholders.

An increased keyholder hold-up risk may be likely in any of the following circumstances:

- where the premises is in an area with a high level of crime
- where the contents are particularly attractive to criminals, especially where the goods stored in the premises are also highly portable (enabling thieves to steal a valuable haul in a very short time if the keyholders were to be compromised)
- at premises such as banks, building societies and retail stores where there are high values of cash or other valuable property in safes or cash centres.

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Risks such as these are referred to as target risks within this guidance document.

6.1 Normal Opening

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It is strongly recommended that, as a matter of routine, the keyholder should meet with a colleague at a place away from the premises so that the two may enter together. Alternatively, the keyholder should wait at the premises for a second person to arrive before entering. Consideration

should also be given to the system of one person entering, with another employee standing some distance away to wait until he/she receives a pre-arranged 'all-clear' signal before entry.

On arrival at the premises, keyholders (especially if unaccompanied) should observe the premises from a safe distance and be alert for anything suspicious. On approaching the premises, they should make a careful examination of the entrance door and the outside of the property, making sure that everything is in order. If there is evidence of an intruder having been on the premises, the police should be called at once and keyholders should not enter until police have attended.

Keyholders should be alert to anyone suspicious waiting near the entrance or in vehicles nearby. If in doubt, they should seek assistance and/or wait until a colleague arrives.

In the case of target risks, it is possible that intruders may already be on the premises (having previously forced an entry) in order to overcome employees as they arrive, one by one. This possibility should always be taken into account. A sensible precaution is to agree a pre-arranged signal to indicate to employees who are not keyholders that the premises are safe.

For target risks, the keyholder and/or escort should be provided with portable personal attack alarms which will operate in the vicinity of the premises, as well as inside them. These alarms should operate silently, triggering the premises' alarm to send a special personal attack message directly to the alarm receiving centre. These types of alarms should preferably be capable of locating and reporting exactly where the member of staff is situated.

Particular care should be taken in respect of the arrival of cleaners outside trading hours. It is recommended that their identification should be verified before allowing entry to the premises.

6.2 Normal Closing

Keyholders should preferably not be left in a position where they are on the premises on their own. Where possible, at least one other member of staff should act as an escort and accompany the keyholder at the time the keyholder is closing up the premises and leaving the vicinity with the keys.

If exterior lighting during the hours of darkness does not continuously illuminate the area outside the final door, lighting automatically operated by means of a movement sensor should be fitted to give protection to the keyholder.

Before exiting the premises to operate shutters or grilles, or to complete the final lock up, the keyholder should look around outside the building for anything that appears suspicious. If there is any cause for concern, the police should be contacted.

For target risks, particularly those situated in areas with a high crime rate, it is recommended that a mutual support scheme is arranged so that other

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local traders who overlook the premises are asked to be vigilant while the premises are being locked up.

Where another employee is acting as an escort to the keyholder, the escort should remain with the keyholder if the keyholder is delayed. For example, if the keyholder's

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personal vehicle is disabled, the escort should stay with the keyholder, as this may have been done deliberately so that the keyholder is left alone in the vicinity of the premises.

6.3 Monitored Opening and Closing

Sometimes, arrangements can be made with the ARC to monitor the opening and closing of the intruder alarm system. Any attempt to open the premises and unset the alarm system during the agreed closed period would then be regarded as a suspicious event which must be notified to the owner/operator of the intruder alarm system or nominated keyholder. This facility can also be useful where there is a risk that others tasked with setting the alarm may fail to do so (for example contract cleaners), or a risk of keyholders being brought to the premises under duress and forced to open them outside normal business hours. Where this system is in operation, legitimate changes to the usual opening or closing times must be pre-notified to the ARC.

For target risks, the keyholder should be supplied by the alarm company with a special codeword to be used if the keyholder is forced to open up the premises under duress. This special codeword would indicate to the ARC that the keyholder is being made to open up the premises by criminals.

Some alarm system control panels allow the keyholder to send a 'duress code' signal (for example, by entering a certain sequence of characters on a keypad). This sends a unique and dedicated signal to the ARC, indicating that a duress situation exists at the premises. However, such facilities are known to have been a major cause of false alarm signals in the past and their use may be forbidden by a national or local police policy.

6.4 Kidnap and Duress

The kidnap or duress of a keyholder (or other potential target) is not common. However, the risk should be addressed, particularly in the case of target risk premises.

Where a kidnap or duress situation is a possibility, the employer should have in place a system to address kidnap/duress situations, should they occur. If no system exists, one should be established, in consultation with the local police and with insurers.

Personal attack and duress codes

Where personal attack (PA) alarms are provided, these should operate silently without a bell or other audible warning being sounded on the premises which might cause any criminals to act violently.

Where the ARC receives an alarm from a personal attack device (also known as a hold-up device) or receives a coded message which indicates duress, it will notify the police using a special message format which alerts them to the fact that a hold-up is in progress or that someone on the premises is under criminal duress.

Emergency call-out

If the keyholder receives a call-out message outside normal hours, they should check that it is a genuine message. If the caller says they are from

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an ARC, the keyholder can confirm this by exchanging codes with the ARC. Alternatively, the keyholder could telephone the ARC to make sure the call was valid before leaving for the premises. The keyholder should telephone the originally recorded number for the

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ARC and not rely on information given by the caller. If there is any suspicion that the call-out message was bogus, the keyholder should immediately telephone the police and follow their instructions.

If a police response is expected, on arrival at the premises, the keyholder should wait at a safe distance but within sight of the premises until the police arrive. If the police do not arrive within a reasonable time, the keyholder should contact the local police station for advice before approaching the premises. The keyholder should specifically request the attendance of the police and not enter the premises alone unless satisfied that it is safe to do so. Since not all police stations are open continuously, the keyholder should have the number of the nearest station that is open 24 hours a day.

Keyholder on premises when the system cannot be reset

If the system cannot be reset following an activation, the keyholder needs to remain on the premises until this can be rectified, unless he/she is relieved by an appropriate person. However, while waiting at the premises the keyholder may be vulnerable, and special procedures must be followed:

- wherever possible, the keyholder should telephone another employee or a member of the management or security staff directly to seek additional support
- the police should be made aware that the keyholder is on the premises and the reason why, and be asked to inform their local patrol(s)
- the premises should be secured from the inside and tradesmen or others admitted only if the visit has been pre-arranged and they can show appropriate identification.

It may be possible, via neighbourhood watch schemes or by a mutual aid arrangement with other local businesses, for security staff at neighbouring premises to be alerted so that they may keep the premises under observation and give assistance if required.

Assistance may also be obtained from professional security companies who may be able to provide:

- security guards to support or relieve the keyholder
- visits from patrols
- regular contact by telephone.

It will be necessary to make contingency arrangements beforehand for such services.

Mobile telephones

Keyholders must be in possession of mobile telephones. Their batteries should be maintained at a high state of charge so that, for example, a voice call to a colleague may be left open throughout vulnerable operations, such as the opening of a target premises or responding to an alarm activation.

Cash and valuable property in safes

It is advisable that, where there are safes containing cash or other valuables, the keyholder having charge of the premises keys should not

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also have the safe keys or be aware of any safe combination number.

If it is necessary for the holder of the premises keys also to hold safe keys, the safe

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should have a dual locking system, with one person keeping one key (or combination number) and a second

person having the other key (or combination number), so that they must both be present before the safe can be opened.

Alternatively, a time lock should be provided, so that even with the appropriate key or combination number, the safe cannot be opened until the pre-set time has been reached. Where a time lock is used, the time set for opening should be after the premises are fully occupied, and not when a keyholder first arrives to open up.

As a deterrent to criminals, special anti-hold-up measures such as time locks and time delay locks (which delay access to the contents of a safe for a predetermined period) should be publicised by an official notice posted on the safe or in the vicinity of it. Staff members should also be informed of these special security measures and be trained how to respond to criminals in the event of a hold-up.

European guidelines

Fire

Guideline No 1 F - Internal fire protection control Guideline No 2 F

- Panic & emergency exit devices

Guideline No 3 F - Certification of thermographers

Guideline No 4 F - Introduction to qualitative fire risk assessment Guideline No 5 F - Guidance signs, emergency lighting and general lighting Guideline No 6 F - Fire safety in care homes

Guideline No 7 F - Safety distance between waste containers and buildings Guideline No 8 F - Preventing arson - information to young people Guideline No 9 F - Fire safety in restaurants Guideline No 10 F - Smoke alarms in the home

Guideline No 11 F - Recommended numbers of fire protection trained staff Guideline No 12 F - Fire safety basics for hot work operatives Guideline No 13 F - Fire protection documentation

Guideline No 14 F - Fire protection in information technology facilities Guideline No 15 F - Fire safety in guest harbours and marinas Guideline No 16 F - Fire protection in offices Guideline No 17 F - Fire safety in farm buildings

Guideline No 18 F - Fire protection on chemical manufacturing sites

Guideline No 19 F - Fire safety engineering concerning evacuation from buildings Guideline No 20 F - Fire safety in camping sites

Guideline No 21 F - Fire prevention on construction sites Guideline No 22 F - Wind turbines - Fire protection guideline

Guideline No 23 F - Securing the operational readiness of fire control system Guideline No 24 F - Fire safe homes

Guideline No 25 F - Emergency plan

Guideline No 26 F - Fire protection of temporary buildings on construction sites Guideline No 27 F - Fire safety in apartment buildings

Guideline No 28 F - Fire safety in laboratories

Guideline No 29 F - Protection of paintings: transports, exhibition and storage Guideline No 30 F - Managing fire safety in historic buildings Guideline No 31 F - Protection against self-ignition and explosions in handling

and storage of silage and fodder in farms

Guideline No 32 F - Treatment and storage of waste and combustible secondary raw materials Guideline No 33 F - Evacuation of people with disabilities

Guideline No 34 F - Fire safety measures with emergency power supply Guideline No 35 F - Fire safety in warehouses

Guideline No 36 F - Fire prevention in large tents

Guideline No 37 F - Photovoltaic systems: recommendations on loss prevention Guideline No 38 F - Fire safety recommendations for short-term rental accommodations Guideline No 39 F - Fire protection in schools

Guideline No 40 F - Procedure to certify CFPA-E Fire Safety Specialists in

CFPA-E

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Building Design Guideline No 41 F - Safety Instructions for the use and charging of small and medium size lithium ion powered devices

Guideline No 42 F - Procedure to certify CFPA_ Fire Safety Specialists in Building Design

Natural hazards

Guideline No 1 N - Protection against flood

Guideline No 2 N - Business resilience - An introduction to protecting your business
Guideline No 3 N - Protection of buildings against wind damage

Guideline No 4 N - Lighting protection

Guideline No 5 N - Managing heavy snow loads on roofs
Guideline No 6 N - Forest fires

Guideline No 7 N - Demountable / Mobile flood protection systems

Guideline No 8 N - Ensuring supplies of firefighting water in extreme weather conditions
Guideline No 9 N - Protection against hail damage

Guideline No 10 N - Heavy rain and flash flood prevention and protection

Security

Guideline No 1 S - Arson document

Guideline No 2 S - Protection of empty buildings
Guideline No 3 S - Security systems for empty buildings

Guideline No 4 S - Guidance on keyholder selections and duties
Guideline No 5 S - Security guidelines for museums and showrooms

Guideline No 6 S - Security guidelines emergency exit doors in non-residential premises
Guideline No 7 S - Developing evacuation and salvage plans for works of art and heritage

buildings
Guideline No 8 S

- Security in schools

Guideline No 9 S - Recommendation for the control of metal theft
Guideline No 10 S - Protection of business intelligence

Guideline No 11 S - Cyber security for small and medium-sized enterprises
Guideline No 12 S - Security Guidelines for Businesses



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