



Designation: D8218 – 20

Standard Guide for Intrusion Detection System (IDS)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D8218; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers the recommended intrusion detection system (IDS) for protecting resin cannabis, resin cannabis products, resin cannabis waste, currency, people, property, and assets.

1.2 *Units*—The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Terminology

2.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

2.1.1 *beam alarm, n*—electronic device that detects any interruption to the signal between a transmitter and receiver.

2.1.2 *contact alarm, n*—activated when the device is separated, such as opening.

2.1.3 *duress code, n*—code that, when entered, generates a silent alarm signal indicating that a person is being forced to turn off the alarm, also known as a holdup alarm.

2.1.4 *failure notification, n*—provides an audible, text, or visual notification of any failure in the systems.

2.1.5 *glass break, n*—audio sensor to pick up the actual frequency of broken glass.

2.1.6 *holdup alarm, n*—device activated to signal a robbery in progress, which shall generate a silent alarm.

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D37 on Cannabis and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D37.05 on Security and Transportation. Current edition approved Feb. 1, 2020. Published February 2020. DOI: 10.1520/D8218-20.

2.1.7 *Internet protocol, IP, n*—data sent over the Internet or other network.

2.1.8 *intrusion detection system, IDS, n*—motion detection, door and window contact alarm, and glass-break sensor.

2.1.9 *motion detection, n*—passive infrared to survey the area and sounds an audible notification alarm when a person or object moves into the protected space.

2.1.10 *panic alarm, n*—keypad code, button, or device for use in a life-threatening or emergency situation that shall be manually activated in any emergency when security, police, or fire response is needed.

2.1.11 *perimeter alarm, n*—outdoor alarms including fence detection, underground cable, microwave and infrared sensors.

2.1.12 *two-factor authentication, n*—at least two of the following: an access control credential (for example, badge, FOB, wireless device), personal identification number (PIN), or biometric, or combinations thereof.

2.1.13 *uninterruptible power supply, UPS, n*—ensure continuous operation of the IDS using a surge protector with a built-in backup battery.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The intrusion detection system (IDS) safeguards various areas considered critical to operations. Intrusion detection devices include but are not limited to, door or window contact alarms that are activated when the device is separated, such as opening; and motion detection technology that uses a passive infrared to survey the area and sounds an audible notification alarm when a person or object moves into the protected space. Also included are glass-break detectors that use an audio sensor to pick up the actual frequency of broken glass. If the glass-break detector “hears” broken glass, an alarm is activated. If any of the devices are triggered when the system is armed, an alert is sent to a 24-h monitoring area for notification.

4. Summary of Guide

4.1 The following intrusion detection system (IDS) technologies, equipment, capabilities, and procedures are industry best-practice-based.