

Loss Prevention Standard

LPS 1225: Issue 3.2

Requirements for the LPCB approval and listing of asset marking systems

This standard specifies requirements for the composition and performance of an asset marking system such that, when used according to the manufacturer's instructions, the asset marking device may:

- i) Enable the marked asset to be traced to the legal owner via a secure database register linked to the marking system employed.
- ii) Act as a theft deterrent in the first instance by virtue of a visible marking.

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PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

This standard was prepared by Expert Group G and approved by the LPC Fire and Security Board of BRE Global Ltd. The following organisations participated in the preparation of this standard:-

Association of British Insurers
 Association of Builders Hardware Manufacturers
 Association of Chief Police Officers
 Association for Specialist Fire Protection
 British Fire Protection Systems Association
 British Security Industry Association
 Chief & Assistant Chief Fire Officers Association
 Door & Shutter Manufacturers' Association
 Electrical Contractors Association
 Health & Safety Executive
 Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
 Police Scientific Development Branch
 Risk Engineering Data Exchange Group
 Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
 Special Services Group

REVISION OF LOSS PREVENTION STANDARDS

Loss Prevention Standards will be revised by issue of revised editions or amendments. Details will be posted on our website at www.redbooklive.com

Technical or other changes which affect the requirements for the approval or certification of the product or service will result in a new issue. Minor or administrative changes (e.g. corrections of spelling and typographical errors, changes to address and copyright details, the addition of notes for clarification etc.) may be made as amendments (See amendments table on page 17).

The issue number will be given in decimal format with the integer part giving the issue number and the fractional part giving the number of amendments (e.g. Issue 3.2 indicates that the document is at Issue 3 with 2 amendments).

USERS OF LOSS PREVENTION STANDARDS SHOULD ENSURE THAT THEY POSSESS THE LATEST ISSUE AND ALL AMENDMENTS.

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FOREWORD

This standard identifies the evaluation and testing practices for the LPCB approval and listing of products. LPCB Listing of life safety and security products for inclusion in the “Red Book” is based on the following

- i. Satisfactory product performance during testing and audit testing
- ii. Satisfactory product construction
- iii. Satisfactory manufacturing processes
- iv. Satisfactory product service experience.

NB:- Compliance with this LPS standard does not in itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

NOTES

Compliance with this LPS does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations. Users of LPSs should ensure that they possess the latest issue and all amendments.

LPCB welcomes comments of a technical or editorial nature and these should be addressed to “the Technical Director” at enquiries@breglobal.co.uk.

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1 SCOPE

This standard specifies requirements for the composition and performance of an asset marking system such that, when used according to the manufacturer's instructions, the asset marking device may:

- i) Enable the marked asset to be traced to the legal owner via a secure database register linked to the marking system employed.
- ii) Act as a theft deterrent in the first instance by virtue of visible marking.

The standard does not specify any one particular design of marking system.

It is assumed that the part of the asset to which the asset marking device is applied is at least equal in resistance to removal from the asset as the asset marking device employed.

The two-part classification designation indicates the resistance of the product to eradication of ownership traceability and resistance to complete removal of marking without leaving evidence of previous existence. This gives the end-user the option of selecting a product to suit the required application. Complete removal of the marking and restoration of the asset gives maximum resale value to the stolen asset, however, the standard does not take into account replication or replacement of components as part of asset restoration.

Long term durability of the system and associated components are beyond the scope of this standard, as are the performance requirements of any covert marking technology incorporated in the system.

Although this standard specifies that the product instructions shall include hazard data, confirmation of the authenticity of such data is not addressed.

Requirements relating to the database register which the marking system shall be linked are described in LPS 1224 (Requirements for Secure Database Registers).

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 Asset marking device

A method of securely marking or tagging an asset so as to provide visible information uniquely linking the asset, via a nominated secure database register, to the legal owner of the asset.

2.2 Asset marking system

The system comprises marking devices (either overt or overt and covert) and a secure database register used to provide traceability of a marked asset to the legal owner.

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2.3 Asset identification code

Series of at least four alphabetic and/or numeric characters incorporated on an overt marking device.

2.4 Covert asset marking device

This a method of uniquely identifying legal ownership of an asset via a nominated secure database register, that when applied to an asset, it is:

- i) Secure and hidden from direct view.
- ii) Cannot be read with the unaided eye, assuming normal vision and average lighting conditions.

2.5 Fully cured state

Where an adhesive or chemical is used to attach or mark an asset, this is the state when the mark is fully cured, that is, a maximum bond / permanent mark has been achieved.

2.6 Manual intervention attack test

A manual attempt at preventing the effectiveness of the marking device.

2.7 Maximum test duration

The maximum duration of a manual intervention attack test which is the sum of the accrued working time, rest time of an operative for well being and safety reasons, time to change tools or exchange defective expendable tool elements and any inspection time.

2.8 Maximum working time

The aggregate time of a manual intervention attack test.

Note: This includes the working time of any treatments applied during the tests in an attempt to remove or damage the integrity of the asset marking device.

2.9 Overt asset marking device

This is a method of uniquely identifying legal ownership of an asset via a nominated secure database, that when applied to an asset, it is:

- i) Secure.
- ii) Visible.
- iii) Can be read with the unaided eye, assuming average lighting conditions.
- iv) Links the asset to the legal owner.

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2.10 Resistance rating

Indication of the degree of resistance of an asset marking device to manual intervention.

2.11 Secure database register

A system of recording the legal ownership of an asset using the unique asset identification code present on the marking device that is applied to the asset.

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Design requirements

3.1.1 General

The marking system shall incorporate at least one form of overt marking device.

When installed in accordance with the manufacturer's product instructions, the overt marking device shall be secure, visible and identify the owner of a marked asset via a nominated database. The marking device shall be linked to a secure database register which shall be either:

- i) A database that meets the requirements of LPS 1224.
- ii) The DVLA register.

Note: Linking to the latter register will only be permissible providing a) the asset is a vehicle, b) the unique identification code used is the vehicle identity number (VIN) and c) the DVLA operates the register and remains a government agency.

The asset identification code shall uniquely identify the marked asset and be capable of being transferred should the owner relocate, sell or cancel ownership of the asset.

Where possible, asset marking devices shall incorporate security elements to minimize the possibility of their replication and/or substitution.

Product instructions shall be supplied with the asset marking system together with documentation relating to registration of an asset and change of details / ownership.

3.1.2 Overt asset marking devices

At least one overt asset marking device shall be placed in a clearly visible location so as to act as a deterrent to a potential thief.

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3.1.3 Covert asset marking devices

If a covert asset marking device is employed within the asset marking system then the device shall be:

- i) Securely fastened to the asset.
- ii) Identify the legal owner of the asset via a nominated database using specific detection equipment.

The covert device in use shall be identifiable via the database to which the overt device is linked.

Note: The full requirements for the design and performance of covert asset marking devices are the subject of a future Loss Prevention Standard, and as such, assessment of their performance is beyond the scope of LPS 1225.

3.1.4 Information to be displayed on an overt asset marking device

Information contained on an overt asset marking device shall be clearly readable with the unaided eye, assuming normal vision and average lighting conditions. All characters shall be at least 2 mm high.

The asset identification code shall be at least equal in resistance to removal as the marking device / asset on which it is printed.

Information to be present on each overt asset marking device:

- i) The asset identification code.
- ii) The LPCB certificate number and telephone number of the database that the marking device is registered on. Where this is not practical, a separate warning label or labels shall be supplied with the marking system and shall include this information. Advice regarding application of any warning label shall be included in the instructions supplied with the asset marking system.
- iii) A code to identify any covert marking device incorporated in the asset marking system.
- iv) The LPCB certificate number of the overt marking device. Where this is not practical, this information shall be displayed on any warning label as described in ii).

3.1.5 Information to be included on product instructions

The following information shall be included in the instructions that are supplied with the asset marking device:

- i) Limitations and recommendations for compatible substrates.
- ii) Instructions for affixing the marking device to such substrates.
- iii) Applicable resistance rating, and the scope of that rating.

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- iv) Time taken for the mark to reach the fully cured state following application onto the asset and how the treated area / asset shall be protected so as to assure the performance of the marking device.
- v) Locations to which the asset marking device and any warning labels should be applied in order to act as a potential deterrent.
- vi) Procedure to be followed by the owner of a marked asset when registering, transferring or cancelling ownership of the asset.
- vii) The LPCB certification number of the asset marking device and of the secure database register(s) to which the asset marking device is linked.
- viii) Recommendations for recording and safe storage of the record of the asset marking device's unique code.
- ix) Procedure to follow in the case of theft or loss of the marked asset.
- x) Appropriate hazard data that establishes COSHH requirements.

3.2 Information to be supplied by the applicant

3.2.1 General

Prior to examination and testing, an applicant shall furnish the LPCB with comprehensive information about the product for their consideration. All documents shall be dated and given a reference number and issue description. If the applicant is not the manufacturer then an application must be accompanied by written permission from the manufacturer for testing to be undertaken.

3.2.2 Data

The applicant shall supply the following detailed information relating to the product and hardware to be tested.

- a) Manufacturing responsibilities:
 - i) Name of manufacturer.
 - ii) Place of manufacture.
 - iii) Relationship of applicant to manufacturer.
 - iv) Company responsible for design and quality assurance.
- b) Specifications and drawings accurately detailing the asset marking device(s) incorporated in the system, including:
 - i) Data sheets for any adhesives, etching, curing or other chemical agents that affect the performance of the asset marking device.
 - ii) Material specifications for any tags, plates or stickers incorporated in the system.
 - iii) Appropriate material hazard data sheets.
- c) Instructions and specification for secure and effective installation / use of the asset marking device(s) incorporated in the system.

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- d) Whether the product and hardware to be tested are prototypes or in series production.
- e) Details regarding the secure database register to which the marking device is linked:
 - i) Name of the operator.
 - ii) The LPS 1224 certificate number or application for certification of the secure database register.
 - iii) Asset registration and "change of detail" forms.
 - iv) Relationship of the applicant to the database management company.
Copy of agreement between the applicant and the database management company with respect to the device to be tested.

3.3 Specimens to be supplied for testing

Subsequent to the LPCB's acceptance of an application for certification, the following shall be observed:

- a) The applicant shall supply the agreed number of specimens.
- b) If a prototype marking device is supplied for testing, certification will not be given until the drawings for subsequent series production have been examined and confirmed that they accord with the tested prototype or that any changes will not effect the resistance rating.
- c) Additional components of some products may be requested for testing purposes.
- d) When the product incorporates advances or changes in technology, then additional specimens or components may be requested for evaluation prior to the supply of the agreed specimens.
- e) The number of specimens to be supplied for testing shall be specified by the laboratory and shall be dependent on the range and scope of application of the devices.

All specimens shall be supplied complete with any associated accessories and instructions.

4 TEST METHOD

4.1 Testing protocol

General laboratory procedures, confidential handling of specimens and information supplied by the applicant, event record requirements and presentation of the test report shall be in accordance with the requirements specified in BS EN ISO/IEC 17025:2000 (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories).

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4.2 Examination

4.2.1 Data

All information and drawings supplied will be reviewed to ensure suitability for test, certification and end-user purposes.

4.2.2 Conformity between specimen and documentation

Prior to testing, the test specimen(s) shall be visually examined for conformity with the details supplied by the applicant. A lack of conformity identified at this stage or during testing will, unless promptly corrected, prevent the granting of certification.

4.2.3 Design requirements

The specimens, product instructions and other information supplied by the applicant shall be reviewed against the requirements laid down in this standard in order to assess general compliance with design requirements and potential weaknesses of the system that may be exploited.

4.3 Test objective and requirements

4.3.1 General

The overall objective is to confirm the resistance rating classification of the overt asset marking device for the scope of application stipulated in the product instructions that are supplied with the asset marking device. This is achieved by conducting a series of manual intervention attack tests in order to determine both the resistance to erasure of any marking that provides traceability, with or without damage to the asset, and resistance to complete removal of the marking without evidence of previous existence.

The requirements for both phases and each resistance rating classification are given in Table 1.

4.3.2 Manual intervention attack testing

Using equipment from the list appropriate to the resistance rating classification expected, see Table 1, attempts are made to:

- i) Deface the overt marking device, such that the asset is no longer traceable to the legal owner, i.e. the asset identification code and any code identifying covert devices are no longer legible.
- ii) Remove the marking device and, where applicable, refurbish the asset such that there is no evidence of the asset having been marked.

Classification is determined in the fully cured state.

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4.3.3 Resistance rating classification

The overall classification designation achieved is given by two numerals separated by a plus sign. The first numeral represents the resistance rating to erasure of traceability and the second numeral to complete removal / asset restoration, e.g. 2+6.

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Table 1 Resistance rating requirements for manual intervention attack testing

Resistance rating classification	Equipment category	Maximum Working time min	Maximum Test duration min
1	A	0.5	0.5
2	B	1	1
3	B	3	3
4	C	5	5
5	C	10	20
6	D	15	30
7	D	30	60
8	E	60	120

Table 2 Explanation of resistance rating classifications

Resistance rating classification	Risk at which the classification and attack equipment is aimed
1	Opportunist erasure of traceability or removal of an asset marking device prior to the asset being taken from a public area equipped with CCTV and with security staff in the vicinity, e.g. a busy retail premises during trading hours.
2 - 3	A situation in which an opportunist employs easily concealed common household or do-it-yourself items in order to erase traceability or remove an asset marking device within three minutes prior to the asset being taken from a public area. Alternatively, a situation where the tool kit may be employed in an attempt to remove an asset marking device prior to taking the asset from either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) A manned environment such as a shop, warehouse or factory during working hours. ii) Unmanned premises whose structure and building components offer a lower level of physical security than that required by security rating classification 2 of LPS 1175 (Specification for Testing and Classifying the Burglary Resistance of Building Components, Strongpoints and Security Enclosures).
4 - 5	A situation here portable items are employed in an attempt to remove an asset marking device from an asset prior to or after removing the asset from either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) A sparsely-manned environment such as an automated warehouse or factory during working hours. ii) Premises whose structure and building components offer a lower level of physical security than that required by security rating classification 4 of LPS 1175.
6 - 7	A situation where an extensive tool kit provides a professional means of removal of an asset marking device from an asset, generally following removal of the asset from a location offering a lower level of physical security than that required by security rating classification 5 of LPS 1175.
8	An enhancement of the situation relevant to resistance rating 6-7.

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4.4 Attack equipment

The equipment manifest for the manual intervention attack tests and the ascribed equipment category is as follows.

Equipment category A

Manual dexterity without the aid of any tool.

Equipment category B

Equipment category A plus:

<i>Abrasive paper / cloth (various grades)</i>	<i>Mallet (1kg)</i>
<i>Adhesive tape</i>	<i>Matches</i>
<i>Axe (350mm long/1.5kg)</i>	<i>Metal files</i>
<i>Blowtorch</i>	<i>Metal polish</i>
<i>Bolt cutters (500 mm long)</i>	<i>Padsaw</i>
<i>Bottle opener</i>	<i>Palette knife spatula (150mm)</i>
<i>Brick bolster (250mm/75mm wide)</i>	<i>Picnic hamper style ice packs (six)</i>
<i>Camping gas stove and spare canister</i>	<i>Pincers</i>
<i>Can opener</i>	<i>Pipette</i>
<i>Claw hammer (350mm long/0.7kg)</i>	<i>Plate shears (300mm long)</i>
<i>Cold chisel (250mm long/25mm wide)</i>	<i>Pliers</i>
<i>Corkscrew</i>	<i>Punch</i>
<i>Cotton wool buds</i>	<i>Razor blades (single or double edged)</i>
<i>Craft / trimming knives</i>	<i>Sanding block</i>
<i>Craftsman's smoothing plane</i>	<i>Scalpel</i>
<i>Crowbar (700mm/2.5kg)</i>	<i>Scissors</i>
<i>Dishcloth</i>	<i>Scouring powder</i>
<i>Drill bits (HSS and carbide)</i>	<i>Screwdrivers (range of sizes)</i>
<i>Flask of hot or cold water (1.5 litre)</i>	<i>Scriber</i>
<i>Flexible plastic coupon</i>	<i>Sewing needle and thread</i>
<i>Glass cutter</i>	<i>Sharpening / pumice stones</i>
<i>Glass polishing kit</i>	<i>Solder</i>
<i>Grinding paste</i>	<i>Spanners (range of sizes)</i>
<i>Hacksaw and blades (HSS)</i>	<i>Spoke shave</i>
<i>Hammer (400mm long/1.5kg)</i>	<i>Stitch cutter</i>
<i>Hand drill and drill bits (HSS)</i>	<i>String</i>
<i>Hexagonal wrenches</i>	<i>'Superglue'</i>
<i>Household / trade chemicals</i>	<i>"Surform"</i>
<i>(typical common quantities) such as:</i>	<i>Tweezers</i>
<i>bleach</i>	<i>WD40</i>
<i>cream cleaner</i>	<i>Wire</i>
<i>turpentine</i>	<i>Wire brush</i>
<i>white spirit</i>	<i>Wire wool / "Brillo" pads</i>
<i>fluorocarbon based freeze spray</i>	<i>Wood chisels (250mm x 25mm wide)</i>
<i>Key blanks (standard household types)</i>	<i>Wood polish</i>
<i>Knives (blade 125mm x 3mm thick)</i>	
<i>Lighter (variable flame)</i>	

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Equipment category C

Equipment category B plus:

12Vdc cordless drill*
 12Vdc cordless grinder*
 12Vdc cordless jigsaw*
 12Vdc cordless sander*
 12Vdc cordless screwdriver*
 CO₂ extinguisher (2kg)
 Gas soldering kit
 Range of solvents including**:
 alcohol
 chlorinated hydrocarbons
 ethers
 esters
 aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons
 ketones

* Each complete with a spare power pack.

** The minimum requirements:

- acetone
- diethyl ether
- ethanol
- hexane
- "Methoklone"
- methyl iso butyl ketone
- "Shellsol" D40 (mixture of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons)
- toluene
- 111 trichloroethane

Equipment category D

Equipment category C plus:

Circular saw (200mm ø /1100W)
 Disk grinder (125mm ø /1100W)
 Hot air gun (1500W)
 Portable welding equipment (350A)
 Power drill (500W)
 Power planer (1000W)
 Power sander (170W)
 Reciprocating saw (500W)
 Soldering gun
 Soldering iron
 Sheet metal nibblers
 Steam generator (5 litre / 2300W)

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Equipment category E

Equipment category D plus:

Arc-air (750 litre/min STP oxygen consumption)

Oxyacetylene welding equipment (250 litre/min STP oxygen consumption)

Note: All dimensions are maximum unless otherwise specified.

4.5 Manual intervention attack testing

4.5.1 Test laboratory

The test laboratory shall be nominated by the LPCB in agreement with the applicant.

4.5.2 Test facility

The apparatus for the manual intervention attack tests shall consist of:

- i) A representative asset or a sample of substrate material simulating the surface of an asset in accordance with that specified by the applicant as being compatible with the marking device. Either shall be securely mounted to a suitable sub-structure in order to prevent excessive movement during testing.
- ii) Attack equipment of the appropriate category as specified in Clause 4.4.

4.5.3 Test method

Apply the asset marking device under test to the representative asset or simulated surface in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and mount as described in Clause 4.5.2, with the mark confronting the test operative.

A series of attack tests using equipment of the appropriate category relative to the resistance rating expectation shall then be undertaken. For each attack only one test operative may be used.

Each individual attack test shall be continued until one of the following occurs:

- (i) The objective of the attack test is achieved.
- (ii) The maximum test duration is exceeded.
- (iii) It is decided to abandon the test owing to ineffectiveness for classification purposes.

Attack tests shall only be aimed at specimens which have not been damaged by a previous test to the same target area.

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During each individual attack test the timing device used to measure test duration shall remain activated. The resolution of this device shall be at least 1 second. The timing device(s) used to record working time shall have a resolution of at least 0.01 second. At the conclusion of the test the aggregate working time shall be rounded to the next full second.

5 PUBLICATIONS REFERRED TO

BS EN ISO/IEC 17025:2000	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.
LPS 1224	Requirements for secure database management for use in asset marking systems.
LPS 1175	Specification for testing and classifying the burglary resistance of building components, strong points and security enclosures.

For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

DOCUMENT NO.	AMENDMENT DETAILS	SIGNATURE	DATE
LPS 1225-3.1	Reformatting to standard template	CJA	01/12/03
LPS 1225-3.1	Changes to copyright information	CJA	29/09/05
LPS 1225-3.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New front cover 2. Title added to header 3. Contents page moved to Page 1 4. Web address updated on Page 2 5. Notes amended on Page 3 6. Repagination 7. Further changes to copyright information 	DC	Jan. 2014