



## How is the NOTIFIER BDA Unique?

REQUIREMENTS	HONEYWELL BDA SYSTEMS	NON-CODE COMPLIANT
<b>UL 2524 Listed</b>	Yes	No
<b>100% IFC 2009 Compliant</b>	Yes	No
<b>100% IFC 2015 Compliant</b>	Yes	No
<b>100% IFC 2018 Compliant</b>	Yes	No
<b>100% NFPA 72 Compliant</b>	Yes	No
<b>100% NFPA 1221 Compliant</b>	Yes	No
<b>100% FCC Compliant</b>	Yes	Some
<b>Supervised Dedicated Annunciator</b>	Yes	No
<b>Oscillation Reduction with Continued Operation*</b>	Yes	Some
<b>Zero Noise During Idle</b>	Yes	No
<b>Built-in Fire Alarm Module for Direct Interconnection</b>	Yes	No
<b>Requires Factory Training before Purchase</b>	Yes	Some
<b>Requires FCC License before Purchase</b>	Yes	Some

\*The Non-Code Compliant BDA Systems reduce gain then return to normal operation. If Oscillation continues the system powers off and all coverage is lost.

Contact a Honeywell Fire Authorized Engineered Systems Distributor who is factory-trained and certified on BDA/ERCES systems to see if the Honeywell BDA Solution is right for your facility.



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**For More Information**  
[www.hwll.co/FireBDA](http://www.hwll.co/FireBDA)

### NOTIFIER

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## Bi-Directional Amplifiers/ Emergency Responder Radio Coverage Systems **Quick Reference Guide**



## FAQS

### What are NFPA’s requirements for annunciator at the FACP or is FACP monitoring adequate?

A dedicated annunciator panel must be located in the fire command center or other location designated by the AHJ. The BDA status must also be monitored by the building’s fire alarm system.

### Does the Building Code require BDAs for Police and Fire Departments?

The code requires coverage for Emergency Responders. The AHJ will determine which Emergency Responder agencies need to be included in the system. Generally, it includes Fire, Fire Mutual Aid, Police and EMS.

### Who determines what public safety agencies are to be supported under the provisions for “Emergency Responder Radio Coverage”?

The AHJ will determine which agencies will need coverage.

### What skills, education, or experience must a technician have to install, commission, and service a BDA system?

This depends on the jurisdiction, but typically FCC GROL or approved equivalent and manufacturer certification.

## How to Determine if a BDA System is Beneficial to Your Building?

An RF Survey must be performed. Typically performed by specialized FCC GROL certified technician and some fire department radio personnel, a RF Survey is accomplished by measuring the Downlink/Uplink signal strengths in decibels-milliwatts (dBm) using special measuring devices.

The survey can be determined before the building construction starts with a signal survey on the building site followed by software-simulated radio propagation modeling. This results in heat maps that show predicted signal coverage levels. Results are submitted to AHJ to determine if a BDA is required or if a waiver is appropriate.

## Codes and Standards Reference Guide

Most current adopted Building Codes and Installation Standards require Emergency Responder Radio Signal strength and coverage to be measured in all new and some existing construction. This Reference Guide provides a summary of the key requirements in the national consensus model codes and installation standards that govern the installation, testing and maintenance of in-building emergency responder.

CODE REQUIREMENTS	NFPA*		IFC	
	NFPA 72 - 2013	NFPA 1221 - 2016	IFC 510 - 2015	IFC 510 - 2018
<b>In-Building Solution Required</b>	Section 24.5.2	Section 9.6	Section 510.1	Section 510.1
<b>Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 Pathway Survivability</b>	2 Hour for Riser Coaxial Cable Section 24.3.6.8.1	2-Hour for Riser Coaxial Cable Section 9.6.2.1.1	Not Addressed in Section 510. Referenced in 24.3.6.8.1 of NFPA 72-2013	Yes, Section 510.4.2. Reference to NFPA 1221
<b>Plenum Rated Coaxial Cable Required</b>	Yes, Riser & Feeder Coaxial Cable Section 24.3.6.8.1.1	Yes, Riser & Feeder Coaxial Cable Section 9.6.2.1.1.1	Not Addressed in Section 510. Referenced in 24.3.6.8.1.1 of NFPA 72-2013	Yes, Section 510.4.2. Reference to NFPA 1221
<b>Lightning Protection Required</b>	Not addressed in Section 24.5.2	Yes, In accordance with NFPA 780 Section 9.6.3	Not Specifically Addressed in Section 510	Yes, Section 510.4.2 Per NFPA 780 as Referenced in NFPA 1221
<b>Isolation of Donor Antenna Required</b>	Yes, 15 dB Section 24.5.2.3.3	Yes, 20 dB Section 9.6.9	Not Specifically Addressed in Section 510	Yes, 20 dB Section 510.4.2.4 (4)
<b>Secondary Power Source</b>	12 Hours Section 24.5.2.5.5.2	12 Hours Section 9.6.12.2	24 Hours Section 510.4.2.3	12 Hours - Section 510.4.2.3 or 2-Hours Battery with Emergency Generator
<b>Signal Strength and Area Coverage Required</b>	-95 dBm - Section 24.5.2.3 90% General Section 24.5.2.2.2 99% Critical Section 24.5.2.2.1	DAQ 3.0 - Section 9.6.8 90% General - Section 9.6.7.5 99% Critical - Section 9.6.7.4	-95 dBm - Section 510.4.1 95% General - Section 510.4.1 99% Critical - Not Specifically Addressed in Section 510	DAQ 3.0 - Section 510.4.1.1 95% General - Section 510.4.1 99% Critical - Section 510.4.2 Reference to NFPA 1221
<b>Monitoring By Fire Alarm Required</b>	Yes - Section 24.5.2.6	Yes - Section 9.6.13	Yes - Section 24.5.2.6 NFPA 72 -2013	Yes - Section 9.6.13 NFPA 1221-2016
<b>Cabinets for Equipment and Battery Backup Required</b>	Yes, NEMA 4/NEMA 4X Section 24.5.2.5.2	Yes, NEMA 4/NEMA 4X Section 9.6.11.2	Yes, NEMA 4 Section 510.4.2.4 (1) & (2)	Yes, NEMA 4/NEMA 3R Section 510.4.2.4 (1) & (2)
<b>Monitor Antenna Malfunction Required</b>	Yes, Donor Antenna Section 24.5.2.6(2)(a)	Yes, Donor Antenna Section 9.6.13.1(2)(a)	Yes, Section 24.5.2.6(2)(a) NFPA 72-2013	Yes, Donor Antenna Section 510.4.2.5
<b>System Acceptance/ Testing</b>	Section 24.5.2.1.2	Section 9.6.4, 11.3.9 & 11.3.9.1	Section 510.5.3	Section 510.5.3

\*- **NFPA 1 Section 11.10:** In all new and existing buildings, minimum radio signal strength for fire department communications shall be maintained at a level determined by the AHJ. Where required by the AHJ, two-way radio communication enhancement systems shall comply with NFPA 1221.