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## SOUTHGATE TERMINAL

### ## Port Operations Security Documentation

#### Technical / Ops Procedures – Node Isolation Procedure

##### Purpose:

To provide step-by-step instructions for isolating compromised or anomalous nodes (VMs or containers) within the Southgate Maritime environment. This procedure ensures threats are contained without triggering unnecessary operational outages.

##### When to Use

- Suspicious activity or compromise is confirmed or strongly suspected on a system
- Persistence mechanisms (e.g. hidden cron jobs, altered binaries) are found
- Lateral movement or unauthorised access between VMs is detected

##### Pre-Isolation Checklist

- Confirm isolation need with Technical Lead or Incident Coordinator
- Identify system owner and assess operational impact
- Capture key logs and evidence before action:
  - `cp /var/log/syslog /var/log/evidence/syslog-$(date +%F-%H%M).log`
  - `tar -czf /var/log/evidence/service-logs.tar.gz /opt/app/logs/`
  - `sha256sum /var/log/evidence/*.log`
- Alert Coordinator and update team log

##### Isolation Techniques

## 1. Container Isolation

- Stop individual containers:
- `docker ps`
- `docker stop [container_id]`
- `docker export [container_id] > /var/log/evidence/container-[id].tar`
- Remove from auto-restart:
- `docker update --restart=no [container_id]`

## 2. Service-Level Isolation

- Stop suspicious service:
- `systemctl stop [servicename]`
- `systemctl disable [servicename]`
- Prevent restart (masking):
- `systemctl mask [servicename]`

## 3. VM Network Isolation

- Disconnect VM network interface (requires elevated rights):
- `sudo ip link set eth0 down`
- # or
- `sudo nmcli connection down "Wired connection 1"`
- Confirm interface state:
- `ip a | grep DOWN`
- Optional: block outbound traffic using UFW
- `sudo ufw deny out from any to any`

## Post-Isolation Actions

- Log all actions in incident log with timestamps
- Notify relevant stakeholder group (e.g. vendor, legal)
- Continue passive monitoring:
- Watch syslog, cron, container state
- Use `journalctl -f`, docker logs, or `auditctl` if enabled

## Do Not:

- Delete any binaries, logs, or user data
  - Wipe systems without Legal authorisation
  - Restart isolated systems without group consensus
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## **Network Diagnostics and Investigation SOP**

### **Purpose**

This procedure provides step-by-step guidance for investigating network anomalies, packet routing delays, and suspected malicious activity. Use when receiving reports of network performance issues or unusual traffic patterns.

### **When to Use**

- Delayed packet routing to critical systems (e.g., ship manifest system)
- Packet queue spikes or unusual traffic patterns
- Cross-system timing anomalies that may indicate network issues
- Suspected external interference or malicious connections

### **Investigation Steps**

#### **Phase 1: Initial Assessment (First 5 minutes)**

##### **1. Identify Scope**

- ☐ Note specific systems affected (manifest, AIS, CCTV, etc.)
- ☐ Record time of initial report
- ☐ Identify reporting source and reliability

##### **2. Quick System Check**

- ☐ Check Node-04 traffic status and packet queues
- ☐ Review recent configuration changes
- ☐ Verify external gateway connectivity

##### **3. Document Initial Findings**

- ☐ Record baseline metrics before investigation
- ☐ Note any obvious patterns or anomalies

#### **Phase 2: Detailed Investigation (Next 10 minutes)**

##### **1. Traffic Analysis**

- ☐ Analyze packet queue origins and destinations

- ☐ Check for unusual connection patterns
- ☐ Review bandwidth utilization trends
- ☐ Identify any automated traffic spikes

## **2. Cross-System Correlation**

- ☐ Compare network event timing with AIS anomalies
- ☐ Check correlation with CCTV or operational disruptions
- ☐ Review vendor system access logs

## **3. External Gateway Diagnostics**

- ☐ Test external connectivity and latency
- ☐ Review firewall and security logs
- ☐ Check for blocked or suspicious connections

### **Phase 3: Analysis and Decision (Final 5 minutes)**

#### **1. Pattern Analysis**

- ☐ Determine if issue is isolated to local switch
- ☐ Assess potential for upstream network degradation
- ☐ Evaluate signs of external interference

#### **2. Impact Assessment**

- ☐ Document affected systems and operations
- ☐ Estimate operational impact if network isolation required
- ☐ Consider safety implications

### **Decision Matrix: Escalation vs. Continued Investigation**

#### **CONTINUE LOCAL INVESTIGATION IF:**

- Issue appears isolated to local network
- Clear technical cause identified
- Low operational impact
- Recent configuration changes may be cause

#### **ESCALATE TO CYBER TEAM IF:**

- Evidence of external interference
- Multiple unrelated systems affected
- Unusual or sophisticated attack patterns
- Cannot identify clear technical cause within 20 minutes

## **COORDINATE WITH OPERATIONS BEFORE:**

- Isolating any nodes that affect operations
- Making changes that could impact CCTV or AIS
- Implementing network restrictions

## **Required Communications**

### **To Operations Team:**

- “Network investigation underway. [System] may need isolation - operational impact: [description]”
- “Network issue appears [local/external]. Recommend [continue operations/prepare for manual mode]”

### **To Incident Coordinator:**

- “Network investigation status: [findings]. Escalation [required/not required]. Timeline: [estimate]”

### **To Executive/Legal (if external threat suspected):**

- “Network anomalies suggest potential external factor. Recommend legal review of vendor relationships and contracts”

## **Investigation Tools and Commands**

- Network monitoring dashboard
- Packet capture tools
- Traffic analysis utilities
- External connectivity tests
- Security log review tools

## **Documentation Requirements**

- **Incident Log Entry:** All investigation steps and findings
- **Timeline:** Correlation with other system events
- **Evidence:** Packet captures if malicious activity suspected
- **Decisions:** Rationale for escalation or continued local response

## **Success Criteria**

- Clear determination of network issue scope and cause
- Informed decision about escalation to cyber specialists
- Other teams briefed on network status and potential impacts

- Documentation complete for post-incident analysis

### **Related Procedures**

- Use with: Signal Anomaly Response (for AIS correlation)
- Coordinate with: Manual Ops SOP (if network isolation required)
- Escalate to: Technical Containment Guide (if cyber threat confirmed)

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**Owner:** Technical Lead

**Reference:** TECH-03

**Version:** 1.0

**Approved by:** Cyber-Ops Coordination Cell