

## 1. Introduction - charles

- Briefly define **Physical Security** and its importance in safeguarding assets and facilities.
  - Mention that the report covers controls, fire safety, utility infrastructure, mobile systems, and special considerations.
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## 2. Physical Security Controls (291-296) - aedriel

- Highlight the key types of controls:
    - **Walls, Fencing, and Gates:** Provide perimeter protection.
    - **Guards and Dogs:** Act as active deterrents.
    - **ID Cards and Badges:** Facilitate identification and access control.
    - **Locks and Keys, Mantraps:** Control access to sensitive areas.
    - **Electronic Monitoring, Alarms and Systems:** Detect and alert on unauthorized access.
    - **Computer Rooms and Wiring Closets, Interior Walls and Doors:** Secure critical IT infrastructure.
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## 3. Fire Security and Safety (296-300) - sean

- **Fire Detection:**
    - **Thermal, Smoke, Flame Detection:** Explain their role in early fire identification.
  - **Fire Suppression:**
    - Types of Fires: Class A (ordinary materials), Class B (flammable liquids), Class C (electrical), Class D (metals).
    - Suppression Systems:
      - **Water mist sprinkles** (for widespread coverage).
      - **Gaseous emission systems** (minimizing water damage).
      - **Gaseous fire suppression systems** (for sensitive equipment).
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## 4. Utility Infrastructure (300-305) - reujen

- **Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC):**
  - Manage **temperature, humidity, and static electricity** to maintain equipment integrity.
- **Power Management:**
  - Include **grounding, uninterruptible power supply (UPS), and emergency shutoff** for continuity during outages.
- **Water Problems:** Address leaks and flooding risks.

- Other Key Risks:
    - **Structural collapse, maintenance system failures, and data interception.**
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## 5. Mobile and Portable Systems (306-308) - kim

- Discuss security challenges for **remote computing** (e.g., loss/theft, data encryption, and secure connections).
  - Emphasize **special considerations** like securing portable devices and ensuring network protection.
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## 6. Key Takeaways and Summary - kim

- Physical security integrates **controls, fire safety, and utility management** to protect facilities and critical systems.
  - Modern challenges include **mobile device security** and **data interception**.
  - Effective physical security requires constant assessment and updated measures.
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## IAS Physical Security Reporting

### Physical Security Introduction (289-290)

### Physical Security Controls (291-296)

1. Walls, Fencing, and Gates
  2. Guards
  3. Dogs
  4. ID cards and badges
  5. Locks and keys
  6. Mantraps
  7. Electronic monitoring
  8. Alarms and alarm systems
  9. Computer rooms and wiring closets
  10. Interior walls and doors
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### Fire Security Safety and Fire Detection and Response (296-297)

#### Fire Detection

1. Thermal detection
2. Smoke detection
3. Flame detection

### **Fire Suppression (298)**

1. Class A fires
2. Class B fires
3. Class C fires
4. Class D fires

### **Pre-action systems** first phase of action when fire begins (298-300)

1. Water mist sprinkles
2. Gaseous emission systems
3. Gaseous fire suppression systems

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### **Utility infrastructure** (300-304)

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

1. Temperature filtration
2. Humidity and static electricity
3. Power management and conditioning
4. Grounding and amperage
5. Uninterruptible power supply
6. Emergency shutoff
7. Water problems

### **Others:** (304-305)

1. Structural collapse
2. Maintenance and Facility systems
3. Interception of data

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### **Mobile and portable systems** (306-307)

#### **Remote computing** (307-308)

#### **Special considerations on physical security** (308)

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### **Summary of all the important parts and takeaways**