

# **Security Awareness Guide**

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# **Reporting Security Incidents**



## What to Report:

- Unauthorized access to company systems
- Phishing emails or suspicious links
- Lost or stolen devices containing company data
- Unusual system behavior (e.g., unexpected software installations, pop-ups, or slow performance)
- Attempted or successful breaches of company policy



## How to Report:

- Immediately inform the IT Security Team via **[designated email/contact form]**
- Call the IT Security Hotline: **[insert number]**
- Document details such as time, date, and screenshots (if possible)
- If a physical breach occurs, notify security personnel immediately

➤ **Why It's Important:** Quick reporting allows the IT team to mitigate risks before they escalate, helping protect company data and employee information.



# Phishing Detection

## ✓ Phishing Red Flags:

- Unexpected requests for sensitive data (passwords, financial details)
- Generic greetings like “Dear User”
- Spelling and grammar mistakes
- Urgent or threatening language (e.g., "Immediate Action Required!")
- Suspicious links or attachments (Hover over links to check the URL before clicking)
- Requests to bypass normal security procedures

## What to Do If You Receive a Phishing Email:

1. **Do NOT click on links or download attachments.**
2. **Report it to IT Security.**
3. **Delete the email from your inbox.**
4. **Educate your colleagues by sharing known phishing attempts.**

♦ **Why It's Important:** Phishing is one of the most common methods attackers use to gain access to company networks, and awareness is key to preventing successful attacks.



# Password Security

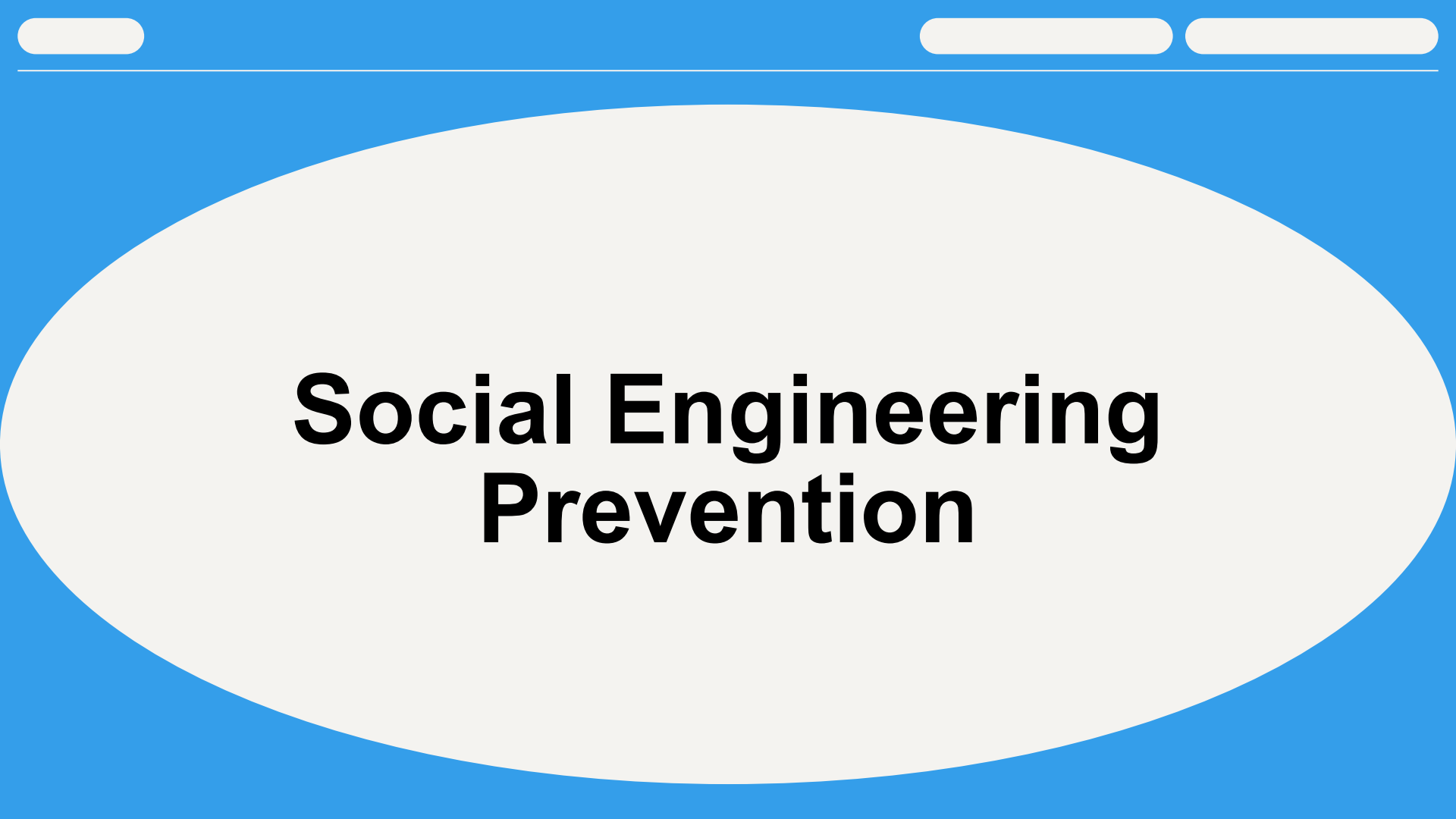
## ✓ Password Guidelines:

- Use at least **12 characters** with a mix of uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and special symbols.
- Avoid using personal information (e.g., birthdates, names).
- Never reuse passwords across different accounts.
- Enable **multi-factor authentication (MFA)** whenever possible.
- Update passwords regularly and do not share them with anyone.

## 📌 Managing Passwords Securely:

- Use a **password manager** to store complex passwords securely.
- Change passwords **immediately** if you suspect a compromise.
- Never write passwords down or store them in unsecured digital files.

➤ **Why It's Important:** Weak or reused passwords are a primary cause of security breaches, making it critical to follow password security best practices.



# **Social Engineering Prevention**



## ✓ Common Social Engineering Attacks:

- **Impersonation:** Attackers pose as IT staff or executives requesting sensitive data.
- **Tailgating:** Unauthorized individuals follow employees into secure areas.
- **Baiting:** Malicious USB drives left in company areas to entice employees to plug them in.
- **Pretexting:** Attackers create a fabricated scenario to obtain sensitive details.
- **Quid Pro Quo:** Scammers offer something in exchange for sensitive data.

## 📌 How to Stay Safe:

- **Verify identities** before sharing confidential information.
  - **Do not plug in unknown USB devices.**
  - **Challenge strangers** in secure areas or report them to security.
  - **Be cautious of urgent requests** for information via email, phone, or text.
  - **Do not overshare on social media**, as attackers often use publicly available information for pretexting attacks.
- **Why It's Important:** Cybercriminals often rely on human psychology rather than technical hacks to gain access, so awareness and skepticism are your best defenses.



# **Secure Remote Work Practices**

### ✓ Remote Work Security Tips:

- Use company-approved **VPNs** when connecting to the corporate network.
- Avoid using **public Wi-Fi** or use a personal hotspot instead.
- Lock your devices when stepping away from your workstation.
- Keep your system and antivirus software updated.
- Store company files in approved cloud services, not personal devices.

### 📌 Handling Work Devices Safely:

- **Report stolen or lost company devices immediately.**
- **Do not install unapproved software** on work devices.
- **Avoid using personal USBs** or external drives on company computers.

➤ **Why It's Important:** Remote work increases attack surfaces for cyber threats, making it essential to maintain proper security protocols.



# **Data Protection & Compliance**

### ✓ Best Practices for Data Security:

- Store data only in approved locations.
- Encrypt sensitive files before sending them.
- Avoid sending confidential information via email unless absolutely necessary.
- Be aware of **company policies regarding data retention and deletion**.
- Only access data that is required for your role.

### 📌 Regulatory Compliance:

- Follow company **data protection policies** to ensure legal compliance.
- Be aware of industry-specific regulations such as **GDPR, HIPAA, or PCI-DSS**.
- Attend security training sessions to stay updated on compliance requirements.

💡 **Why It's Important:** Data breaches can lead to **financial penalties, reputational damage, and legal consequences**. Compliance ensures that sensitive data is handled securely and ethically.

# Final Takeaways

- **Stay vigilant** and report anything suspicious immediately.
- **Think before you click, share, or download.**
- **Follow company security policies and guidelines.**
- **Encourage a culture of cybersecurity awareness among your colleagues.**



**Stay Secure,  
Stay Safe!**