

Closing the Mail Security Gap

An Essential Component of Executive Protection Programs

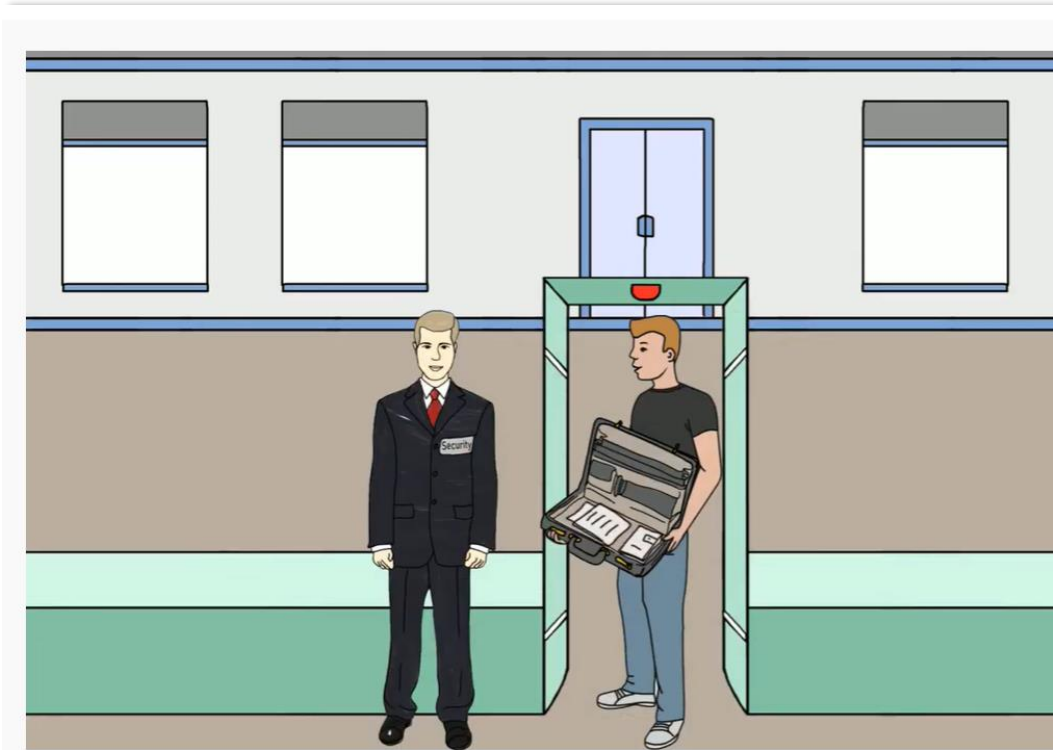
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The Mail Security Gap

The front door is well-protected.



The back door is wide open...





Most Mail Threats

1. Small to fit anonymous drop box
2. Lack chain of custody
3. Exhibit unusual characteristics

Common Types of Mail Threats

Dangerous Items



Needles, razor blades, guns, knives, and lithium ion batteries are just a few of the items that could hurt recipients or mail handlers.

Explosives



In just one 10-day period in 2018, 16 pipe bombs were mailed to prominent Democratic Party politicians and President Trump.

Contraband



Many companies have found illegal drugs being sent to employees through the USPS and internal mail.

Powders



Five people were killed by letters containing anthrax in 2001; since then white powder has been commonly used as a mail-borne threat.

Liquids



Acids, tear gas, and other liquids can cause havoc and injury if released in a workplace.

Chemical



Many chemicals used in industrial applications are dangerous and readily available for purchase and shipping by bad actors.

Biological



Biological threats include microorganisms, viruses, and toxins that can harm humans.

Nuclear



If radioactive materials were to be released in a workplace, they could seriously harm people and render the facility permanently unusable.



Traditional X-Ray

***Not Visible by X-Ray in Typical Quantities Found in Most Mail Threats**

Hollistic Approach Tailored to Client Needs



Mail Screening Technology Mis-Match



Best Practices for Mail Screening and Handling Processes: A Guide for the Public and Private Sectors

September 27, 2012
1st Edition

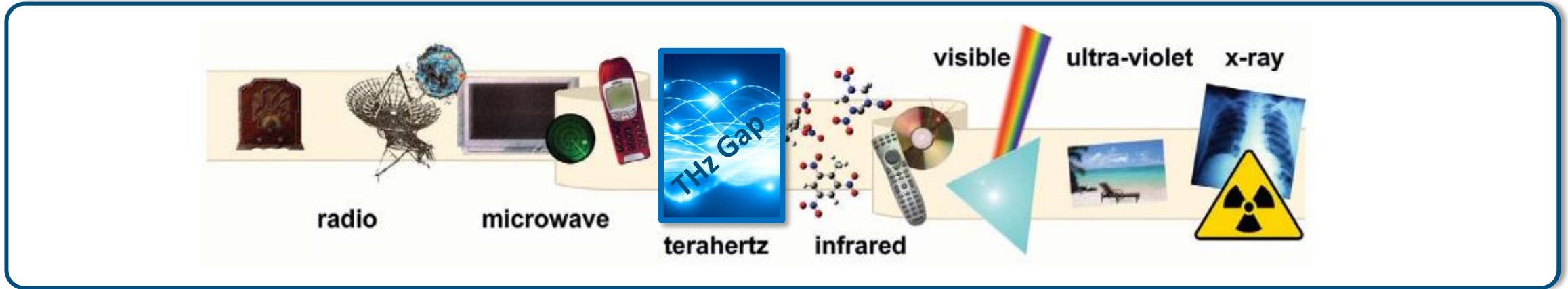


Table 5-1. Common Screening Technology Applications

SUBSTANCE	VISUAL INSPECTION	AUTOMATIC SENSORS	HANDHELD SENSORS	CANINE TEAMS	X-RAY SCANNERS	AIR SAMPLING SYSTEMS	CDC LRN* Tests	AUTOMAT IC BIO ID SYSTEMS
Chemical	X	X	X			X		
Biological	X	X	**			X	X	X
Radiological		X	X					
Nuclear		X	X					
Explosives	X	X	X	X	X			
Dangerous Items	X				X			
Contraband	X		X	X	X			
Suspicious powders	X						X	
Threatening Content	X							

*Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Laboratory Response Network (LRN)

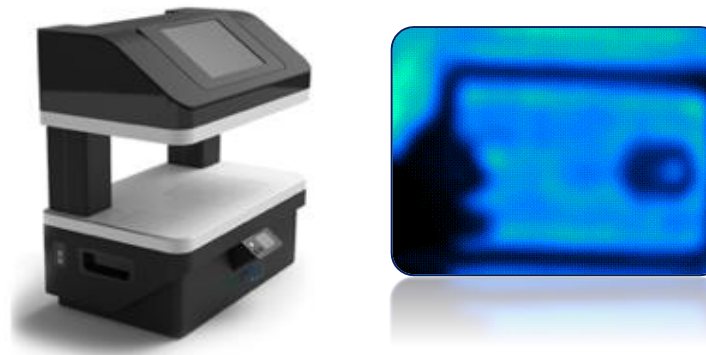
** Current American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) guidance states that suspicious powders should be sent to the LRN for analysis of biological agents.



Satellite Applications



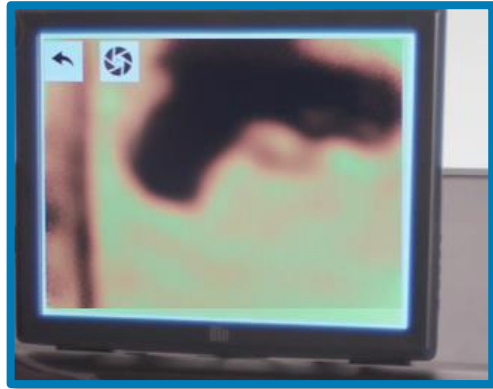
Security Imaging



Advantages

- Safe to use anywhere
- Dynamic imaging
- Direct feedback
- Easy to deploy

Advanced Technology Mail Screening



I. Conventional Threats



II. Liquids < 100 mg



III. Powders < 100 mg

MailSecur™
Desktop
mmWave
Scanner



EODSecur™ 24/7 real-time
expert remote support on demand

Closing The Mail Security Gap

1. Identify the problem – How is the back door protected?
2. Understand highest risk or most likely threats.
3. Implement a holistic solution spanning people, process, and tech.
4. Use the right tools for the task.
5. Adhere to validated standards.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Mail Security Guidelines and Regulations

Mail Security Guidelines



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Homeland Security



Interagency Security Committee

Introduction to **PAS 97:2015**

Mail screening and security – Specification



U.S. DHS Guidelines

<https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/isc-mail-handling-screening-nonfouo-sept-2012-508.pdf>

UK CPNI Guidelines

<https://www.cpni.gov.uk/system/files/documents/3f/b7/Introduction-to-PAS-97-2015.pdf>

CPNI
Centre for the Protection
of National Infrastructure

bsi.

SUSPICIOUS MAIL OR PACKAGES

Protect yourself, your business, and your mailroom

If you receive a suspicious letter or package:

- Stop. Don't handle.
- Isolate it immediately.
- Don't open, smell, or taste.
- Activate your emergency plan. Notify a supervisor.

Warning signs for suspicious mail include: instruction markings, no return address, sealed with tape, masked ink or badly typed or written, unknown powder or suspicious substance, excessive postage, possibly mailed from a foreign country, and excessive tape.

Warning signs for suspicious packages include: only a hole, discoloration, or irregularities on wrapping; excessive tape; strange odor; isolated hole or awkwardly placed hole; rigid or bulky; and exposed wires.

If you suspect the mail or package contains a bomb (explosive), or radiological, biological, or chemical threat:

- Isolate area immediately
- Call 911
- Wash your hands with soap and water

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Best Practices for Safe Mail Handling

Interagency Security Committee

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
Homeland Security

USPS Suspicious Mail

https://about.usps.com/postal-bulletin/2019/pb22529/html/info_002.htm

USDHS Best Practices

https://www.fbiic.gov/public/2010/nov/safe_Mail_Handling.pdf

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