

# Suggestions for navigating spam and scams

## Phishing

Social engineering attack carried out via electronic communications that can often lead to ransomware or other methods of obtaining sensitive information.

## Ransomware

Malicious software installed on your system that encrypts the hard drive or files and demands a ransom payment before the device is decrypted (compromising your data).

## Faxploit

Fax-based malware delivery due to technology vulnerability.

## Watch out for:



Unsolicited communication



Urgency, pressure or “too-good-to-be-true” offers



Requests for unusual payment methods (i.e., Bitcoin, gift cards, etc.)



Poor grammar/spelling and unprofessional communication



Requests for personal information

## As an individual:

- Validate message legitimacy before clicking on links or downloading attachments—check the email address or phone number of the person contacting you. If you don't recognize it and/or notice typos, mark it as spam.
- Don't give out personal information (credit card number, SIN, online account details etc.) over the phone or email, unless you reached out to a verified source.
- NEVER give an unsolicited caller remote access to your computer, even if the caller claims to represent a well-known company or product.

## As an office:

- Implement policies and procedures for handling and reporting incidents, and provide privacy and security training for staff.
- Foster a culture that encourages employees to report issues or incidents as they occur.
- Protect work computers with regularly updated anti-virus and anti-spyware software and a good firewall.
- Establish password management policies requiring employees not to reuse passwords across accounts so that one compromised account does not affect other accounts.
- Use multi-factor authentication that relies on email, mobile app prompts or other authentication tokens, whenever possible.