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## Surreptitious entry pdf

### Surreptitious entry reference manual pdf.

Scan this QR code to download the app now Or check it out in the app stores When the proverbial excrement hits the fan, you don't want to be in its path. To avoid danger in a life-threatening emergency scenario, you may need to be able to break into or out of a restricted location without drawing attention to your actions — in the security world, this is known as surreptitious entry and exit. Usually, individuals with experience in this skill set are either criminals or those who have a professional career-driven need for these specialized skills — locksmiths, security analysts, or MacGyver impersonators. Familiarizing yourself with surreptitious entry and exit can get you out of hot water in a hurry, but beware, as these techniques could also get you into that same hot water if used without discretion. Editor's Note: These techniques are for emergency purposes only, and should never be used unless you're trying to get to safety in a life-and-death situation. Be sure to research and follow all local and federal laws, and respect private property. Don't do anything stupid or illegal with this information — if you do, we're not responsible. Surreptitious Exit - Breaking Out Hypothetical Scenario: Active Shooter in a Hospital You're at a hospital the next county over visiting a close friend who just had his first-born son.

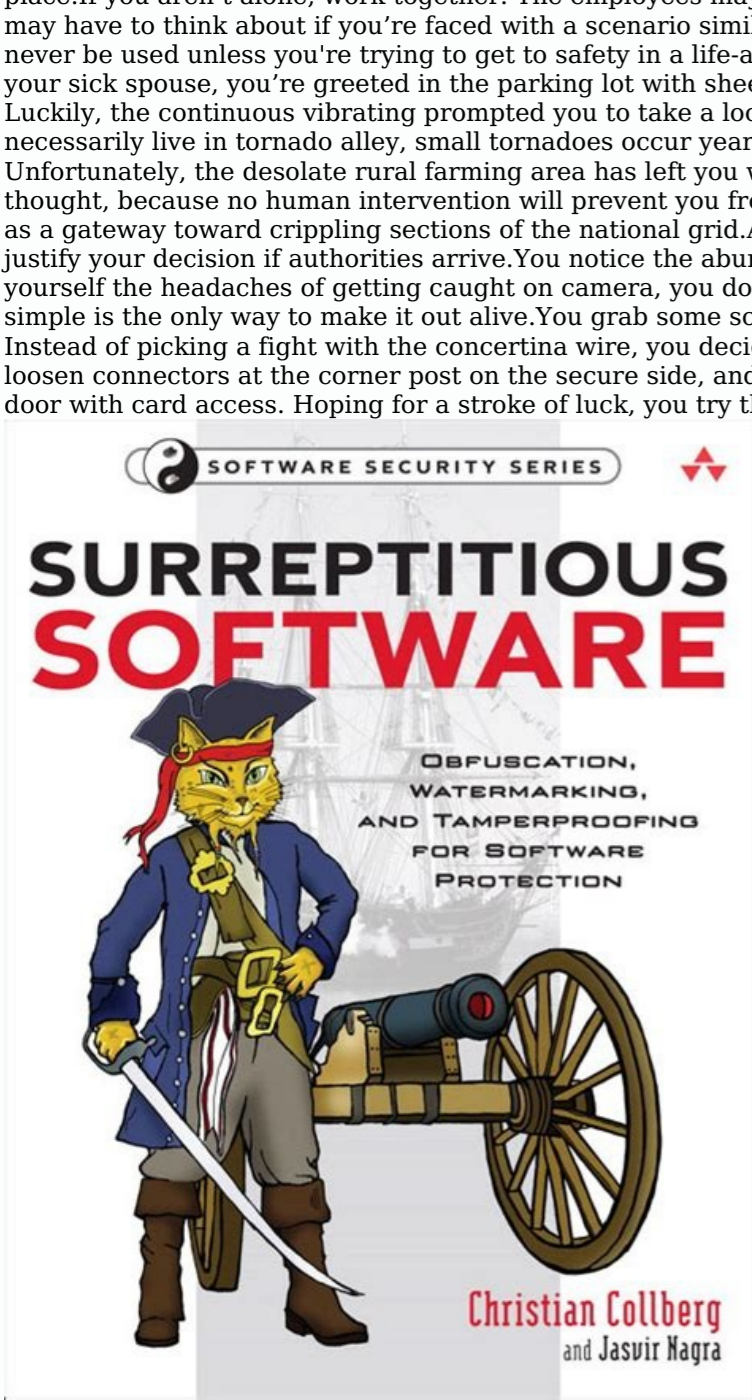
As far as the layout and points of egress, they are completely foreign to you. You're in the cafeteria on the first floor of the hospital, when suddenly a panicked voice comes over the intercom. The voice repeats that an Emergency Code Silver is occurring in the Orange Zone, and that all patients, employees, and guests must shelter in place and lock themselves in the nearest room. Code Silver — you recall that this means a violent individual with a weapon. On your way into the hospital, you noticed charts on hall doors showing the zone designation for each area, and the code key. But before you have the chance to find out where you are, you hear shots. Worst of all, you just so happened to be unarmed, so there's no question in your mind that evasion is priority number one. It seems that the Code Silver had been called in by someone who spotted the gunman before he began shooting. Feeling trapped, and hearing the shots coming closer, you find shelter in a nearby closet. Thankfully, the gunman passes your location and proceeds through the cafeteria, which is located centrally on the first floor. Not knowing where to go, you proceed into the hallway where the shooter had just committed his acts of violence, and see multiple individuals with fatal GSWs. You also catch a glance of what appears to be a second shooter near the hall that leads to the lobby and parking lot. Knowing that you'll have to take an alternate way out, it's time to think quickly. Surveying the area, you spot a deceased staff member's RFID badge, designated with name and job title. Knowing you have to exit quickly and quietly to avoid alerting the shooters, you plan on snatching whichever badge can get you through the highest number of secure doors, thereby creating space between you and the shooters. Then you'll need to find an alternate egress route. Lessons Learned: Surreptitious Exit So, what can we learn from this hypothetical surreptitious exit scenario?

Consider the following tips and takeaways. 1. Social Engineering and Physical Security If possible, find badges of those with the highest clearance privileges. Security, maintenance, and facilities staff members are usually safe bets. Food service workers, receptionists, and office workers are not likely to have access to secure areas. Biometric readers will deny entry if they're contaminated with blood or grime. Avoid these systems when possible. Avoid two- or three-factor authentication readers. Even if you are able to use the fingerprint of an unconscious person, biometrics can be skewed by grime and blood. Avoid biometric scanners at all costs, and stick with single-factor doors where you can simply swipe a badge to enter. If you have no other option, and the badge/ID has the individuals D.O.B, you may get lucky with two-factor card+PIN readers by entering their birth date as the required pin. Also consider trying common PINs such as 1234, or 0000. It's worth a shot in a pinch. 2. Emergency Pull Stations Usually red or blue, these can be handy to unlock doors that drop power during an emergency. However, if a facility has its security system set to "fail secure" rather than "fail safe", the door will stay secure and only allow egress. Also keep in mind that these are often on the secure side of the door, which could require some sort of secondary plan, like getting another individual to activate the station, or reaching through broken glass in the door to drop power. Pull stations (blue) Most likely labeled as "emergency exit", "police" or "security" Stations don't always have an audible alarm, but beware if they do. It could give away your position. If there is an audible alarm, it can likely be masked by wrapping clothes around the pull station, or damaging the small exposed speaker. Pull stations (red) Almost always a fire alarm in situations where silence is key, never initiate red pull stations unless you are ready for panic to ensue, or to risk exposure. It's more likely that this option will drop all power to the door and allow both egress and ingress. However, this is not always the case. Watch the employees — they're more familiar with the facility than you are. You may find an exit for employees only, or a safe area to shelter in place. If you aren't alone, work together. The employees may know where the CCTV feed is, which could provide valuable information to help you locate the threat and avoid it to get out alive. Surreptitious Entry - Breaking In Slyly entering a secure facility isn't something most ordinary people would ever consider. Unfortunately, it's something that you may have to think about if you're faced with a scenario similar to the following one. When there's nowhere else to go, surreptitious entry into a secure location could save your life. Use this thought process to better understand the infiltration aspect of making entry unnoticed. And again, these techniques are for emergency purposes only, and should never be used unless you're trying to get to safety in a life-and-death situation. Be sure to research and follow all local and federal laws, and respect private property. Don't do anything stupid or illegal with this information — if you do, we're not responsible. Hypothetical Situation: Caught in a Tornado After being summoned home from work to care for your sick spouse, you're greeted in the parking lot with sheets of pouring rain. The weather had been worsening all afternoon, and you had been watching the downpour from your office window. What you hadn't noticed was the rash of tornado warning alerts popping up on your cell phone.

Luckily, the continuous vibrating prompted you to take a look as you were driving home. As you continue your 40-minute drive, the emergency alert buzzer blares over your radio, issuing a shelter-in-place order for the county that you just entered. The news only gets worse — it should be hitting you within the next 10 minutes. Even though you don't necessarily live in tornado alley, small tornadoes occur yearly in your area. This is enough of a lesson for you to obey the order, especially since you see the sky circling aggressively above. Just as it starts looking like a scene from the movie Twister, you decide to park your car and take shelter at the next sturdy building you see.

Unfortunately, the desolate rural farming area has left you with limited options for shelter. All you can find is a small brick building in an unmanned yet heavily-secured electrical substation. It's much better than your other options of a dilapidated barn or staying in your vehicle on the road. Recalling that substations are unmanned is a welcome thought, because no human intervention will prevent you from gaining access. However, it's almost as much of a curse as it is a blessing. Electrical substations are typically heavily-guarded in terms of physical security due to their connection to the national grid. Physical systems inside of electrical substations, if accessed and hacked, could be used as a gateway toward tripping sections of the national grid. As you pull into the small gravel parking lot, you realize that regardless of the situation at hand, you could still get in hot water with law enforcement for finding your way into a substation. At the same time, your life may be in jeopardy, so it's time to proceed with caution and be ready to justify your decision if authorities arrive. You notice the abundance of CCTV cameras around the perimeter of the substation, but rather than worrying about them, you feel relieved. If anyone questions your motives and actions, the cameras will provide evidence to back up your immediate safety concerns about the tornado. Even if you wanted to spare yourself the headaches of getting caught on camera, you don't have any time to spare, so you ignore their presence and focus on the facility's physical security. Before exiting your vehicle, you take stock of the items you'll need to make an entry, and figure out your timeline. You only have a few minutes to infiltrate or face the storm, so keeping this simple is the only way to make it out alive. You grab some screwdrivers, a pocket knife, a small ball peen hammer, a dollar store ratchet set, and a wire coat hanger that your spare shirt was hanging on. Finding a way to defeat the chain link fence — rather than going over it and looking like you were attacked by piranhas — is quite the challenge.

Instead of picking a fight with the concertina wire, you decide you're going to go right through the fencing. Your lack of heavy-duty cutting tools won't be a problem. It's just as easy (and often more expedient) to circumvent all security measures and disassemble the corner post of the perimeter fence. In most cases, you can use a basic ratchet set to loosen connectors at the corner post on the secure side, and use body weight to pry the fencing and tension band from the post. This will allow just enough room to sneak through. The positive side of this is that you've done zero damage to the fencing itself. On the other side of the fence, things start to look tougher. The door is a heavy, fire-rated steel door with card access. Hoping for a stroke of luck, you try the handle to see if it's unlocked.



No success there. Damn. Fumbling around for your gas rewards card, you next check if swiping any card will bypass the electronic lock set. Again, no luck. The wind starts to pick up and debris is flying everywhere. If there's any time to figure this out, it's now. You figure you have about two or three minutes remaining. You notice the card reader, and realize that there must be a hole in the wall for wire to run to the other side of the block. Quickly unscrewing the entry reader confirms your assumption.

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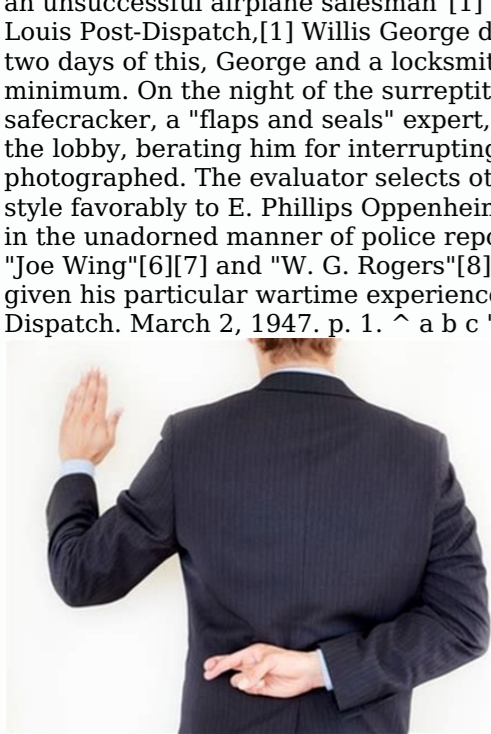
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Prior to his current employment in the private sector, where he works as a government contractor, Henry was a Surveillance Investigator for The Rivers Casino in Pittsburgh, PA. He also worked in Erie, PA in a similar role. Before that, Henry was busy building a diverse portfolio of education, studying countersurveillance, critical infrastructure protection, and threat detection. Even though most of his current work remains secret, Henry is very vocal about his love for firearms, writing, FDC gear, hiking with his dog, and spending time with his family. Prepare Now: Written by Jim Henry Related Tags: Surreptitious Entry Author Willis George Country United States Language English Genre Memoir Publisher D. Appleton-Century Co Publication date 1946 OCLC 261121 Surreptitious Entry is a memoir of Willis George's (1897-?) career as a spy, burglar, and safecracker for the United States government. By his own account, he was a "football player, a clerk, a student of patent law, a stock broker, an aviator and an unsuccessful airplane salesman"[1] until beginning his clandestine career in the Treasury Department. With the outbreak of World War II he worked briefly with Canadian intelligence services before transferring to the Office of Naval Intelligence and then the Office of Strategic Services.[2] Summary In an extended excerpt published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch,[1] Willis George details how a team of eleven agents broke into the Chicago office of "Stephen K. Ziggly," a suspected Nazi spy. The process began with the two members responsible for security posing as workmen painting the hallway outside of Ziggly's office in order to familiarize themselves with who worked in that office. After two days of this, George and a locksmith picked the lock of the office after hours and mapped out the interior. The team then created an elaborate cover story about an engineering company that would be in the building overnight checking for "building sway," requiring the elevators to be shut down and the amount of foot traffic to be kept to a minimum. On the night of the surreptitious entry, the two members responsible for security stayed in the truck to watch for Ziggly or his associates showing up unexpectedly. If any were spotted, they would radio the news to the rest of the team. The rest of the team entered the office using a key fabricated by the locksmith. The team included a safecracker, a "flaps and seals" expert, a photographer, a multi-lingual "evaluator," two additional "security" men, a radio operator, and George as the "agent-in-charge." Fifteen minutes after the entry the team is interrupted: one of Ziggly's employees has returned to the office to fetch a bottle of whiskey from his desk. The security team delays him in the lobby, berating him for interrupting such important sway-test engineering work and giving the rest of the team time to leave the office and cover their tracks. After the whiskey is retrieved, the surreptitious entry begins again. A supposedly impregnable safe is opened by manipulation in under 20 minutes. A code book is retrieved and exhaustively photographed. The evaluator selects other documents worth recording, the flaps-and-seals expert ensures everything is returned exactly as it was found. In less than four hours over 2000 photographs were taken. Two days later Ziggly is led away for questioning. Reviews Reviews were positive. An anonymous reviewer for The Age compared George's style favorably to E. Phillips Oppenheim, except that George's book was "more consistently exciting and considerably richer in variety." [2]. Frederick Yeiser's review in The Cincinnati Enquirer rated the book "a good yarn ... simply told ...

in the unadorned manner of police reporting." [3] George H. Straley, writing for The Philadelphia Inquirer, called the book "absorbing," "a valuable documentary contributing to war annals," and a "thrilling narrative." [4]. The Brooklyn Daily Eagle's Alfred Duckett found the book "simple enough to entertain," [5] and a syndicated review credited to both "Joe Wing" [6] [7] and "W. G. Rogers" [8] [9] leads with "Anyone who thrills to secret agent stories should get a bang out of this one." The Author Willis George claimed authorship of Picks, Clips, Locks and Seals, [2] ostensibly authored by "George Gardner." [10] While several reviewers mentioned George's comments about the difficulty of finding work given his particular wartime experience, by 1950 he was employed by the lock and safe manufacturer Sargent and Greenleaf. [11] References ^ a b "Government Burglar: How an American Naval Intelligence Agent and His Assistants Picked Locks and Cracked a Safe To Obtain Evidence to Smash a Nazi Spy Ring". Everyday Magazine. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. March 2, 1947. p. 1. ^ a b c "Record of a Government Burglar". The Age Literary Supplement. November 27, 1948.



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