



SECURE YOUR CHEMICALS: POTENTIAL THREATS



Chemicals are vital to our economy. They are used to provide refrigeration for our food supply, manufacture fuel for our vehicles, build the microchips that run our smartphones, and develop medicines that maintain our health. But in the hands of a terrorist or an adversary with criminal intentions, some dangerous chemicals could be weaponized to harm a chemical facility, its workers, or the surrounding community.

By considering the potential avenues of attack and approaching security holistically, facility owners and operators can choose cost-effective, efficient security measures that work best to protect their dangerous chemicals from the threats and hazards most likely to occur at their facility.

Suspicious Activity

Suspicious activity is any observed behavior that could indicate potential terrorism or terrorism-related crime.



Shipping & Receiving

Shipments can be diverted or stolen.



Explosive Device

An explosive device can release toxic chemicals or cause an even larger explosion.



Insider Threat

Disgruntled personnel can intentionally cause harm, or other personnel can unwittingly expose the facility to a threat.

Natural Hazards

Natural hazards (e.g., hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods) can damage infrastructure and disrupt security operations, leaving chemicals unsecured.



Active Assailant

An active assailant—whether armed with a weapon or using a vehicle as a weapon—can cause damage and inflict injuries and death.

Drones

Drones can be used to disrupt, harass, conduct surveillance, or cause physical injury or destruction.

Cyberattack



Systems and networks that control or aid chemical processes, store proprietary information, maintain chemical inventory, or contain personnel records can be compromised.

Intruder/ Unauthorized Access



Whether cyber or physical, an intruder can infiltrate systems, networks, or facilities, or disrupt, steal, or sabotage chemicals, chemical processes, or other proprietary information.

Power Loss

Loss of power, whether from natural hazard or intentional attack, can affect chemical processes that lead to dangerous chemical incidents or disrupt security operations, leaving chemicals unsecured.