



# Partners in Protection (PIP)

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PROGRAMS

# Table of Content

- ▶ *Partners in Protection*
- ▶ *PIP's Minimum Security Requirements*
- ▶ *Physical security and access control*
- ▶ *Facility and key control*
- ▶ *Building lighting, communication and parking*
- ▶ *Signage, alarm systems and after hours access*
- ▶ *Pre employment verifications*
- ▶ *Building Security*
- ▶ *What to do if you see an unauthorized person in the building*
- ▶ *PIP's Seal Requirements*
- ▶ *Seal Application*
- ▶ *Inspecting, Tracking and Reporting*
- ▶ *Replacing Seals*
- ▶ *Securing 'Non-Sealable' Cargo*
- ▶ *Container, Trailer and Rail Car Inspections*
- ▶ *Important Information*

# Partners in Protection

- ▶ PIP is a voluntary program designed to enhance the integrity of Canada's Borders and the security of international supply chain.
  - ▶ its a cooperative program between private industry and the CBSA aimed at enhancing border and trade chain security.
- ▶ What are the benefits of joining PIP?
- ▶ PIP requires sites are revalidated every 4 years

# PIP's minimum security requirements

- ▶ The PIP program specifies a set of Minimum Security Requirements (MSRs) that must be met in order to be recognized as a PIP program member
  - ▶ Physical security and access control
  - ▶ Procedural security
  - ▶ Container, trailer and rail car security
  - ▶ Data and document security
  - ▶ Personnel security
  - ▶ Security training and awareness
  - ▶ Business partner requirements
  - ▶ Supply chain security planning

# PIP's MSR continued

- ▶ The PIP security profile includes recommendations that are best practices for businesses to further enhance their security practices
  - ▶ Security awareness program for employees;
  - ▶ Code of conduct regarding security violations;
  - ▶ Security policy manual;
  - ▶ Monitoring business partners to ensure conformity with PIP MSRs;
  - ▶ Electronic-security, including protection of electronic assets and information technology (IT) infrastructure.

# PIP's MSR continued

- ▶ The Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) reserves the right to examine any shipments or conveyance that crosses the border into Canada. The CBSA may refer a PIP program member's shipment for verification activities such as
  - ▶ Documentation review
  - ▶ Contraband inspection
  - ▶ Cab check
  - ▶ Random examination

# Physical Security and Access Controls

- ▶ Must assure that the security of buildings are monitored and controlled.
- ▶ Implementation of access controls that prohibit unauthorized access to facilities, conveyances, loading docks, and cargo areas.
- ▶ Procedures must be in place to detect and deter unmanifested material and unauthorized personnel from gaining access to conveyances and facilities.

# Facilities and Key Control

- ▶ Buildings must be built of a material that resist unlawful entry
- ▶ All external windows, doors, gates and fences must be secured with locking devices
- ▶ Cargo handling zones must have physical barriers and deterrents that guard against unlawful/unauthorized access.
- ▶ Management or security personnel must control the issuance of all locks and keys



# Building Lighting, Communication & Parking

- ▶ Adequate lighting must be provided inside and outside the facility, entrances and exits, cargo handling/storage areas, fence lines and parking area
- ▶ Communication systems must be in place to contact internal security personnel and local law enforcement required
  - ▶ These systems should have a back up and be tested regularly
- ▶ Private passenger vehicles or visitors should be prohibited from parking in or adjacent to cargo handling

# Signage, Alarm Systems & After Hour Access

- ▶ Signage should exist to direct conveyances and persons to appropriate areas and prevent or deter unauthorized personnel from accessing restricted areas
- ▶ Alarm systems and video surveillance should be used to monitor premises and prevent unauthorized access to cargo handling/storage areas
  - ▶ Signage indicating the uses of surveillance equipment should be posted around the facility
- ▶ After hour access restrictions

# Pre-employment Application Verification & Background Checks

- ▶ Applicant information must be verified prior to employment
- ▶ Companies must maintain a permanent employee list
- ▶ Consistent with foreign, federal and local regulations, background checks and investigations should be conducted for prospective employees

# Building Security

- ▶ All staff is to wear identification tags at all times
- ▶ Visitors are to sign in at the front desk and collect a visitors tag
- ▶ Visitors will be escorted around the building
- ▶ Security access to the building
- ▶ Employee have a responsibility to ensure only staff is walking around the building. No unauthorized access to the building/warehouse.
- ▶ Ensure that only authorized personal have keys and security codes to the building
- ▶ Change building security codes on an ad-hoc basis
- ▶ Have policies to recover keys from terminated employees

# What to do if you see an unauthorized person in the warehouse

- ▶ Approach them to identify who they are and what they are in the building for
  - ▶ “Hi can I help you?”
- ▶ Bring them back to the front desk to fill out the visitor log and receive an ID card
- ▶ Call the necessary staff member to meet the individual in the lobby and escort them to their destination
- ▶ DO NOT ALLOW UNAUTHORIZED PERSONAL TO WALK FREELY THROUGH THE BUILDING
- ▶ Unauthorized personal should be accompanied by a staff member at all times

# PIP's Seal Requirements

- ▶ Seals used by a PIP member must meet or exceed the current PAS/ISO 17712 standards for high security. These seals will have been manufactured with strong metal materials with the intent to delay intrusion and generally require the use of bolt or cable cutters to be removed. They are typically identified by and “H” (for high-security) stamped directly on the seal.
- ▶ Types of seals:
  - ▶ **High-security bolt seal**
  - ▶ **High-security cable seal**
  - ▶ **High-security padlock**

# Seal Application

- ▶ Must have a written procedure for apply and removing seals
- ▶ Control access to seals
- ▶ Keep a record of seal usage in case of audit
- ▶ Ways to prevent tampering
  - ▶ Using alternative seal locations that prevent the swiveling of an outer door locking cam
  - ▶ Using equivalent temper-evident measures such as high-security cable seals across the door-locking bars

# Inspecting, Tracking and Reporting

- ▶ Inspect loads and seals at each transfer of custody
- ▶ Report any discrepancies or signs of tampering
  - ▶ Document these reports
- ▶ Any anomalies or suspected illegal activity should be reported immediately to the CBSA or another appropriate law enforcement agency
  - ▶ CBSA toll-free Border Watch phone line at 1-888-502-9060



# Replacing Seals

- ▶ If a seal is removed prior to arriving at the border by law enforcement or government officials its is the responsibility of the carrier to replace
- ▶ Document the seal (new seal number and pertinent cargo documentation)

# Securing 'non-sealable' Cargo

- ▶ 'Non-sealable' cargo includes but is not limited to; tank trailers, bulk or open top loads, dump trailers, tractors, open van trailers, step decks, flatbeds, livestock trailers, and other types of open trailers or oversize loads where a seal will not detect access.
- ▶ PIP members must demonstrate effective methods to ensure the integrity of their cargo while in transit.

# Container, Trailer and Rail Car Inspections

- ▶ A 7 point inspection is recommended for all container
  - ▶ Front wall, left side, right side, outside/under carriage, floors, ceiling/roof. Inside/outside doors
  - ▶ Also important to check; fifth wheel area, exterior-front/sides and rear-bumper/doors,

# Important Information:

- ▶ It is the fundamental responsibility of the shipper or exporter to ensure the safe and secure loading and sealing of the container or trailer, and to provide an accurate and complete description of the cargo.
- ▶ Highway Carried
- ▶ Rail Carrier
- ▶ Marine Carrier
- ▶ Air Carrier
- ▶ First party to open a container