

# Navigating the Evolving Landscape: **EPA's Approach to**

Cybersecurity for **Public Water Systems** 





considerations. The EPA introduced this scrutiny in a memorandum and a cybersecurity brief created for state officials. The EPA has

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has

recently expanded the scope of its routine sanitary surveys of public water systems (PWSs) to include cybersecurity



since withdrawn this memorandum due to court order, but remains committed to achieving the goals detailed in its original mandate. While these two documents released by the EPA have alerted PWSs to specific deficiencies, the responsibility of

addressing and rectifying these deficiencies is still in the



10 Questions: EPA's Initial Cybersecurity

# The EPA encourages states to proactively identify potential vulnerabilities in public water system cybersecurity by asking these questions:

**Checklist for Public Water Systems** 

hands of the PWSs themselves.

**Network Segregation: Inventory Management:** 



Have you classified IT assets

and applied firewalls to

segregate networks?

**Secure Remote Access:** Do you facilitate remote

them from external

networks?

Have you cataloged all control

system devices and isolated

**Access Roles:** Have you implemented role-based controls to manage network access based on job functions?

apply necessary system patches and updates?

**Vulnerability Awareness:** Do you actively monitor and

**Mobile Device Security:** 

access only through secure

methods?

**Password Protocols:** 

### Do you require the use of strong and diverse passwords for different accounts?

**Employee Training:** 

Do you provide regular

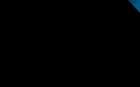
cybersecurity training for all



Can you quickly detect network cybersecurity matters?

## **Executive Involvement:** Are executives adequately informed and engaged in

employees?



response plan?

**Network Monitoring:** 

intrusions and execute a

# What is a significant deficiency in the realm of cybersecurity? In the realm of cybersecurity, significant deficiencies might refer to a lack of security measures or existing vulnerabilities that present a high likelihood of being exploited.

According to the EPA, any design, operational, or maintenance flaws in a systemincluding breakdowns or malfunctions—that posed a contamination risk to the water

**Understanding Significant** 

**Deficiencies in Cybersecurity** 

## PWSs remains unchanged. PWSs bear the duty of ensuring the safety of drinking water by identifying and addressing potential vulnerabilities in their systems.

frameworks of PWSs can be daunting. However,

BlastWave's targeted solution supports the EPA's

guidance and offers a direct route to robust

cybersecurity measures.

What is a "significant deficiency?"

supply were classified as a "significant deficiency."

controls to unpatched systems vulnerable to cyberattacks.

Who is responsible for identifying deficiencies?

**Tackling EPA Cybersecurity Guidelines with BlastShield™** Addressing these challenges within the intricate

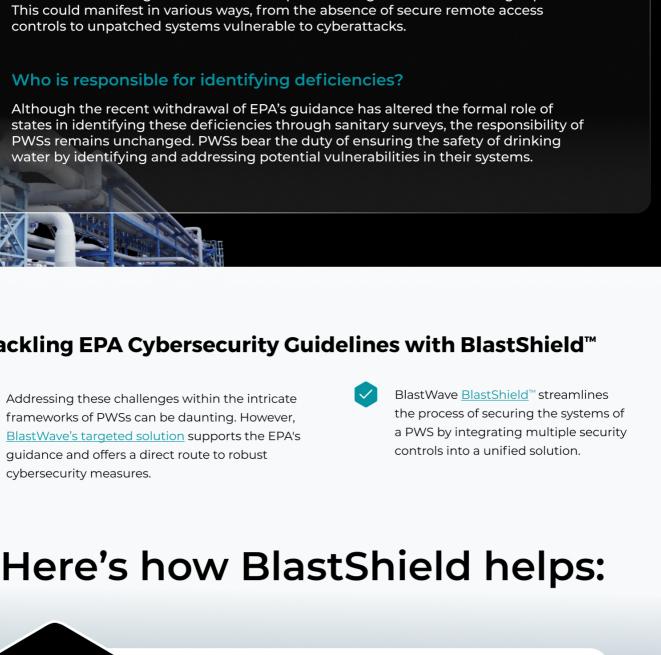
**Network Segregation:** BlastShield can segregate assets using micro-segmentation groups and zero-trust policy to provide isolation and local segmentation. BlastShield implements controls to prevent movement even within defined security zones, preventing users authorized on one system from accidentally (or purposefully) attempting unauthorized access to another

Prevent Lateral Movement: BlastShield actively prevents unauthorized internal movement on IT and OT networks, substantially reducing potential infiltration pathways to aid in monitoring networks for suspicious activity. Segregate business enterprise and process control systems and require separate credentials for access: Recognizing the need to separate business systems from process control mechanisms, BlastShield ensures a distinct

# ensuring uninterrupted business operations, and prolonging the lifespan of legacy equipment without the immediate need for patches or replacements.

Ready to Fortify Your **Cybersecurity Posture?** 

focused strategy that equally emphasizes business continuity. Schedule a Demo



### Isolate control system devices: The BlastShield Orchestrator offers a unified dashboard for managing Users, Agents, Groups, Policies, Services, and Proxies, ensuring each employee and vendor only has access to what they

### Secure Remote Access: BlastShield outperforms traditional VPNs in performance and efficiency. It provides zero-trust remote access for each

experience.

boundary between IT and OT/ICS systems.

nearby system.

need and are authorized for.

**Network Cloaking and System Security:** BlastShield expertly hides high-risk, unpatched, or inherently weak IT/OT systems, as well as outdated, unpatchable equipment within the protected network, rendering them invisible to unauthorized users.

Enhanced Infrastructure Integrity: This strategic invisibility acts as a robust defense mechanism, shielding vulnerable systems from potential threats,

employee and vendor, ensuring secure and seamless entry with instantaneous access revocation to on-premise and

cloud applications over the BlastShield network.

Eliminate Password Vulnerabilities: BlastShield revolutionizes access security by introducing phishing-resistant, passwordless multi-factor authentication (MFA). This approach bypasses the pitfalls of traditional password management and ensures a more secure and user-friendly access

been more pronounced.

With the heightened

focus on the

cybersecurity of PWSs,

the importance of

evolving cybersecurity

measures has never

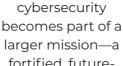


suggestions—it's

about envisioning a

safer, more resilient

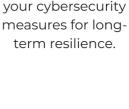
public water system.



With BlastShield.

integrating robust





Now, more than ever,

is the time to

reassess and fortify

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