

# GENERAL INFORMATION

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## RED FLAGS :

- Sense of urgency (no time to think)
- Who initiated communication
- Protect your Personal Information
- Are you paying money?
- Why are you being contacted?



## TELEPHONE / TEXT MESSAGE

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**Did you ask for someone to contact you?** If you did not ask for someone to call or text message you, this should be the first red flag. Phone numbers can be dialed randomly.

**Does it sound like an automated message?** Most phone related scams are automated and sent to thousands of people at a time.

**What information do they really know about you?** Names and phone numbers are very easy to find online with very little effort. Fraudsters will try to remain vague to catch more people.

**Do not click on any links in Text Messages.** There are a number of scams involving fake website links that are sent through Text Messages. If you want to check your banking information, open a browser and find the legitimate website for your bank.

**What are the standard practices for official communications?** The police will never ask you for a processing fee, CRA will notify you via regular mail for outstanding balances, etc.

**What are they asking for?** Reputable businesses will not ask to be paid in gift cards, this is a tactic used by fraudsters to avoid tracking of the money changing hands.

**Do not trust any information provided by suspected fraudsters, especially call back numbers.** Offer to call them back on an official number, and search for the correct number yourself. You can find correct numbers online or in a phone book.

**Optional services, like Air Duct Cleaning, may be poor quality or overpriced.**

## DOOR TO DOOR

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**Ask for identification.** You can request identification from any suspected Fraudsters.

**Do not allow uninvited services inside.** One known scam involved obtaining the rental details for Hot Water Tanks, which they could then transfer the contract to a higher cost company.

**You can call the police if you feel threatened or unsafe.** Sometimes Fraudsters may threaten to call police as a trick to scare you into submitting to their request.

**What information do they really know about you?** Remember that they already have your address because they are at your door, but do they know your name or other personal information?



## WEBSITES / INTERNET

**Look for the Security Lock.** Secure websites will show a padlock, or sometimes a shield, icon. Even if you see the secure icon, you are not guaranteed to be safe! (See next step)



**What is the full address you are visiting?** Website addresses follow similar rules to postal addresses. “123 Elm St.” could exist in many different cities, or even countries. Start at the end - trust your Country name the most, then City name, then finally your address.

This would be like your specific address – “123 Elm St.”



**www.**

This would be like your city name – “Ottawa”



**mybankwebsite**

This would be like your country name – “Canada”



**.com**

**Do not trust pop-up ads.** If you are interested in a product from an advertisement, you can always open a new window and search for the item using a Search Engine (Google, Bing).

**Does this site look unusual?** Keep an eye out for big changes to a website you are familiar with. There could be a virus or malware on the computer that changes the websites you visit.

**Do not use public computers for banking.** Software can track your login details for websites you visit, so be wary of the owner of the computer you are using.

**Do not use free public Wi-Fi that does not contain a password.** Wi-Fi traffic is encrypted only when there is a password to connect to it.

## EMAIL



**Was the email marked as spam or sent to the junk folder?** Most email providers will already have some protection in place to mark suspicious emails to protect you.

**Do not click any links inside suspicious emails.** Links can redirect to malicious websites.  
EXAMPLE If you want to check your banking information, open a browser and navigate to the website either through your bookmarks or find the correct website with a Search Engine.

**What is the address from the sender / Do you know the sender?** Make sure it is from a trusted source.

**Were you expecting this email?** Many services will send a link to reset your password if you forgot your password. If you did not request a password reset, do not click the link.

**Have others received emails from your account?** If you have friends or family asking why you sent them spam email, you need to change the password for your email.