

WHAT IS "PHISHING"?

Phishing is a type of cybercrime that uses emails disguised as coming from a person or organization you trust, in order to lure you into clicking a fraudulent link or providing access to sensitive information.

WHY ARE YOU AT RISK?

Hackers are actively targeting your organization because you have information that is valuable to them. They may be after your customer, patient, student, or employee data. They could also be interested in your intellectual property, financial account information, or payment card data. If one employee falls for a phishing attack, your entire system may be at risk.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO IF YOU GET A SUSPICIOUS EMAIL:

If you suspect that an email is a phishing email:

- Do not open any links or attachments in the email
- Notify your IT or Information Security department immediately

In the wake of COVID-19, fraudulent cyber and email schemes are on the rise. Be aware of emails that impersonate a reliable source like the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or the World Health Organization (WHO), or look to be from legitimate sources with information on COVID-19 compensation, insurance, or donation topics. These phishing emails steal credentials, infect systems with ransomware, or commit fraud.



TIPS TO IDENTIFY A PHISHING EMAIL

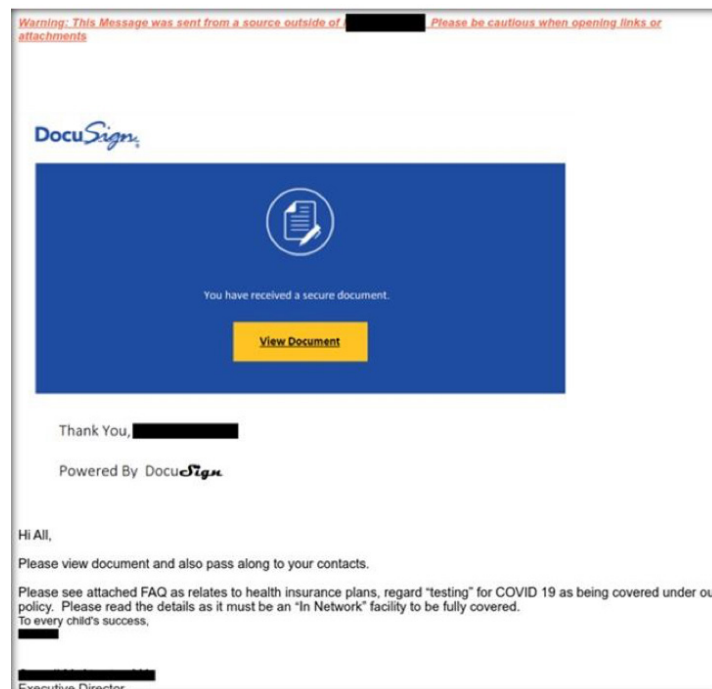
- The email includes a request for your username and/or password, either by replying to the email or by clicking a link that takes you to a site where you're asked to input your information.
- The email includes links or email addresses that, when you hover over them, list a different destination than described.
- You don't know the sender, and the email has an unexpected attachment.
- There are grammatical errors in the email or subject line.
- The email contains email addresses that don't match between the header and the body, are misspelled (**like @gmail.com**) or have unusual formats (**@company-othersite.com**).
- There is a sense of urgency to try to get you to respond.

See below for examples of real phishing emails that scammers have sent impersonating real organizations in attempts to steal credentials, spread ransomware and commit fraud.



EXAMPLE 1

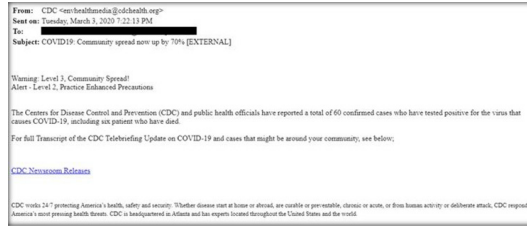
This phishing email uses a fake secure DocuSign notification, claiming to provide FAQs as they relate to a health insurance plan and COVID-19 coverage. This phish can steal credentials or spread ransomware.





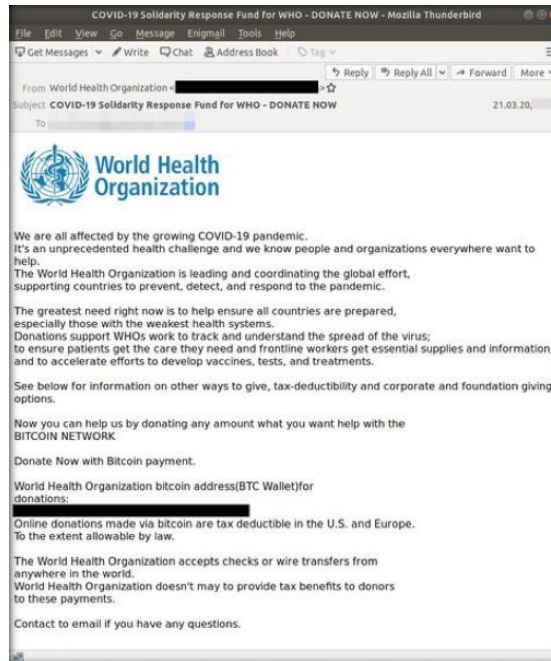
EXAMPLE 2

The threat actor registered a fake CDC domain to lure the recipient into clicking on a link and spreading ransomware.



EXAMPLE 3

This phishing email uses a WHO spoofed email address in a donation scam. In it, the cybercriminal is asking for cryptocurrency transfer via Bitcoin wallet. If executed, there is little chance the transaction could be reversed.



Legitimate information about the Coronavirus from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and World Health Organization (WHO) on the Coronavirus can be found on their websites listed below.

(CDC) <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

(WHO) <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>

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