

# Media Sanitization

- ❑ NIST 800-88 Guidance
- ❑ Terms Defined
- ❑ When is media under/not under your control?
- ❑ Flowchart for decision making
- ❑ Spreadsheet of methods for media sanitization
- ❑ Quick way to reduce large inventories

# Terms

- Clearing – protection against a keyboard attack
- Purging – protection against laboratory attack
- Destroying – media cannot be reused

ATA disk drives manufactured after 2001 (over 15 GB) the terms clearing and purging have converged.

# NIST Guidance - Control

- **Under Organization Control:**

- Media being turned over for maintenance are still considered under organization control if contractual agreements are in place with the organization and the maintenance provider specifically provides for the confidentiality of the information.

- Maintenance being performed on an organization's site, under the organization's supervision, by a maintenance provider is also considered under the control of the organization.

- **Not Under Organization Control:**

- Media that are being exchanged for warranty, cost rebate, or other purposes and where the specific *media will not be returned* to the organization are considered to be out of organizational control.

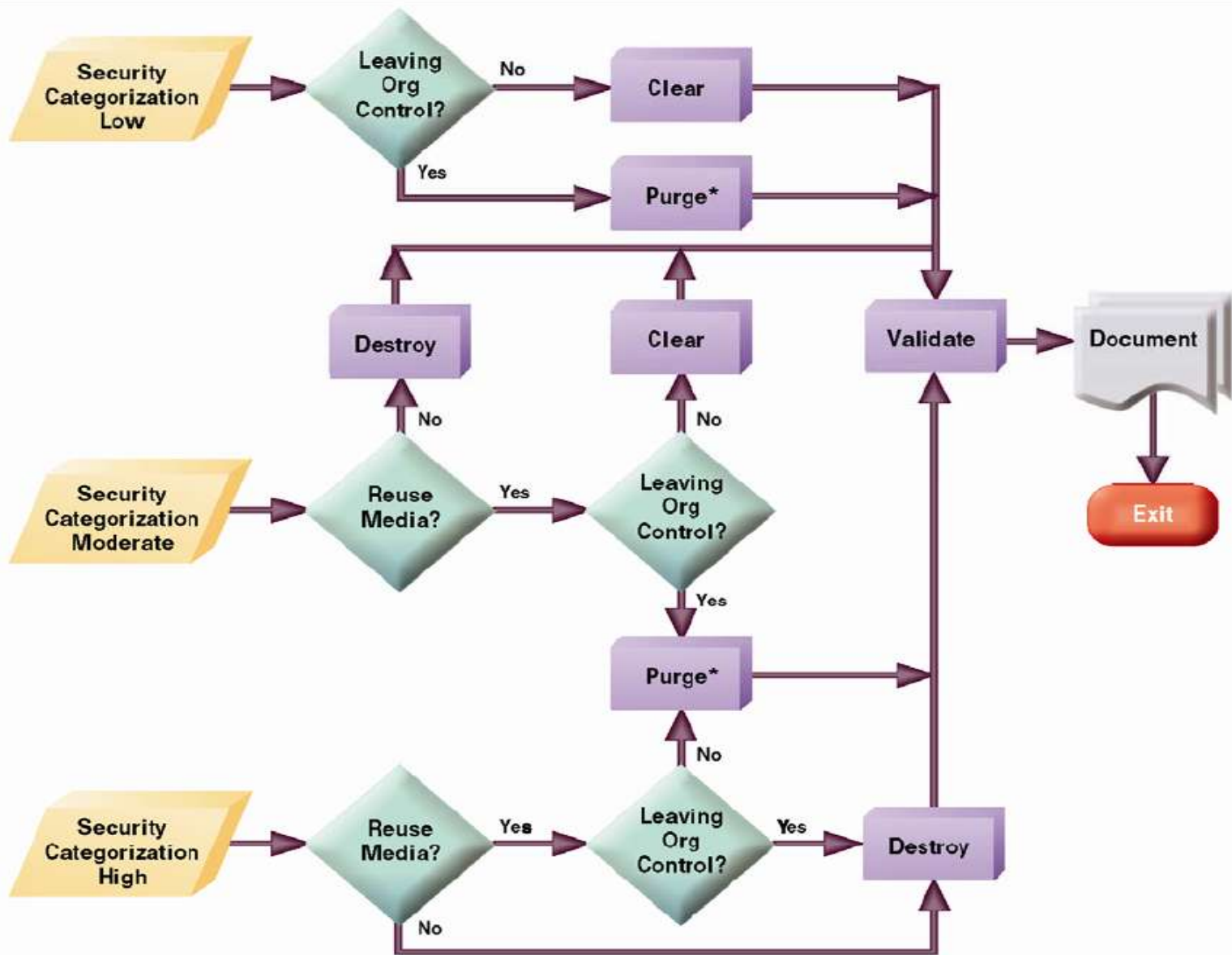


Figure 4-1. Sanitization and Disposition Decision Flow

# Helpful Tips

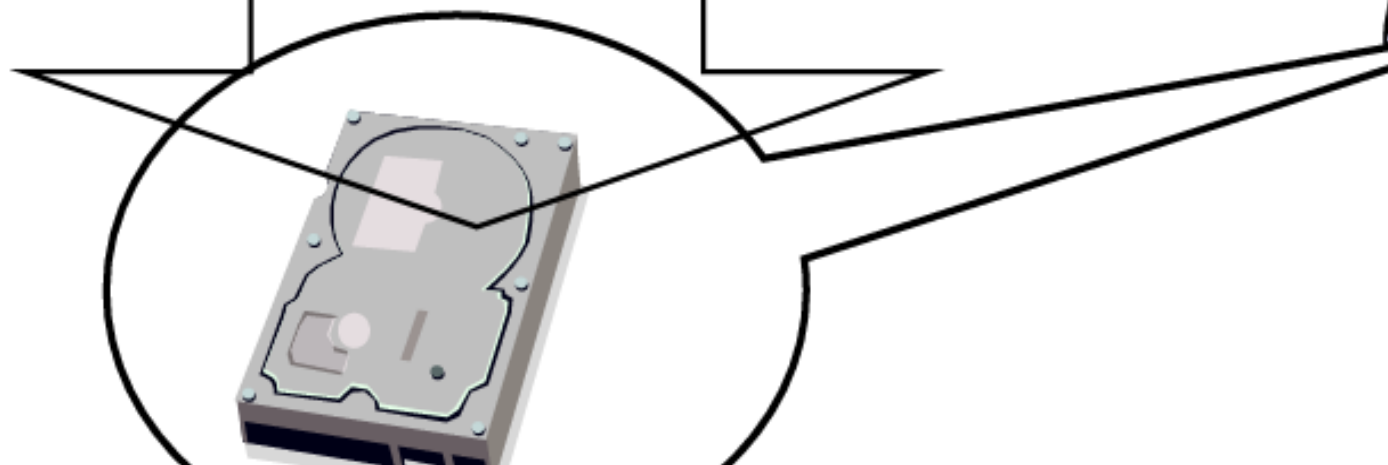
- Document the serial number, of both the Hard Drive and host computer.
- SCSI drives, once removed from host, overwriting becomes difficult to impossible
- Degaussers are rated by ORSTEDS they produce - your drive may require higher
- Many modern Degaussers's chamber height is approx. 1" high
- Pre-destruction may be permissible at your facility.
- Consider chain of custody if using an offsite service provider

# Chain of Custody improvements



The hard drive should then be subjected, in a suitable facility with individuals wearing appropriate safety equipment, to physical force... (e.g., pounding with a hammer...) that will disfigure, bend, mangle, or otherwise mutilate the hard drive so that it cannot be reinserted into a functioning computer. Sufficient force should be used directly on top of the hard drive unit to cause shock/damage to the disk surfaces. In addition, any connectors that interface into the computer must be mangled, bent, or otherwise damaged to the point that the hard drive could not be reconnected without significant rework.

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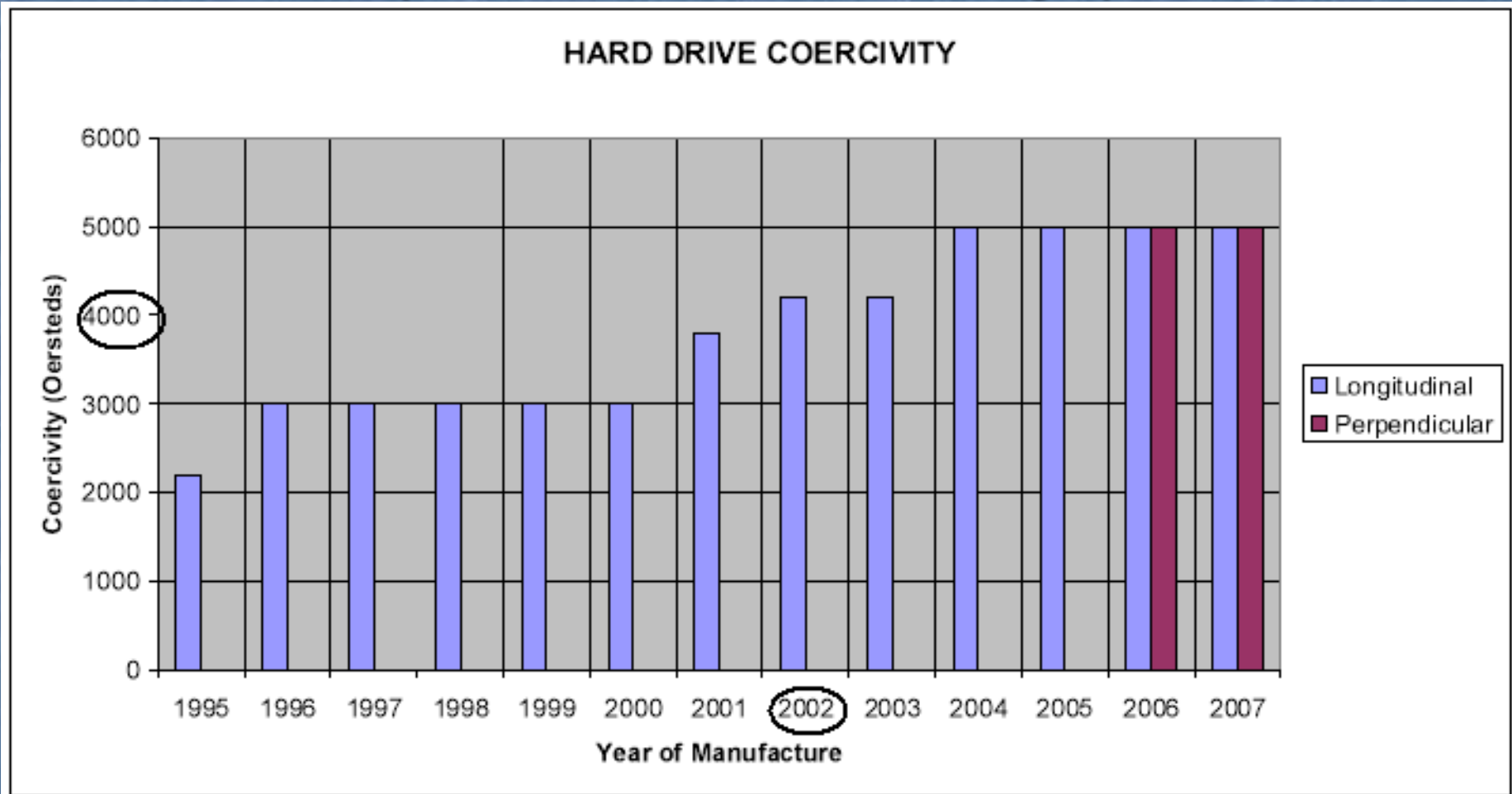
# Pre-Destruction





# Degausser capacity

(NSA DEPL – March 2008 Pg.9)



# Questions/Contact info

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