



COMTM SUR

the missing piece of CCTV

COM-SURTM EMPOWERS PEOPLE TO ACHIEVE
OPTIMAL OUTCOMES FROM SURVEILLANCE VIDEO,
LEADING TO A SAFER WORLD.



UTILITY VALUE OF
COM-SUR™ FOR DRONES
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO UAVs (UNMANNED
AERIAL VEHICLES)

WELCOME



OVERVIEW

Drone (UAV) monitoring and surveillance is commonly used in several industry verticals, but footage is often only reviewed reactively. Our company realized this problem early-on and has developed the world's only drone (UAV) video footage auditing software that encourages daily auditing of drone (UAV) footage, filling the gap for a complete "workflow". The software works with existing drone (UAV) cameras, regardless of type/brand, and provides a standardized approach for intelligent incident reporting. Our software also offers exceptional investigative capabilities.

AREAS WHERE DRONES/UAVs (UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES) ARE USED

1. Defence:

Drones (UAVs) are used in surveillance and reconnaissance missions for the purposes of counterterrorism and counter insurgency operations as well as border security.

2. Law enforcement:

Drones (UAVs) are used to track criminal and illegal activities, monitor vehicular traffic, as well as monitor large crowds and rallies in order to ensure public safety.

3. Disaster management:

Drones (UAVs) are used to monitor areas that are vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, etc. as well as assisting search and rescue operations by looking out for people and/or animals who may be trapped due to the same.

4. Agriculture:

Drones (UAVs) are used to monitor daily farming activities, crop growth as well as issues with respect to irrigation, soil variation, pests, and fungal infestations.

5. Construction:

Drones (UAVs) are used to monitor the progress of construction projects, occupational safety and health and compliance issues, as well as identifying potential issues related to construction.

6. Industrial asset inspection:

Drones (UAVs) are used to carry out inspections of industrial assets that are otherwise inaccessible to a human inspector.

7. Real estate:

Drones (UAVs) are used for aerial photography of real estate for the purpose of marketing. They are also used to carry out inspection and survey of real estate in order to identify any potential issues.

8. Oil and gas:

Drones (UAVs) are used to carry out 'remote visual inspection' of structures, equipment, and components that are otherwise inaccessible to a human inspector, as well as to monitor occupational health and safety and compliance issues.

9. Power:

Drones (UAVs) are used to carry out inspection of power infrastructure as well as to monitor and prevent issues such as power theft, vandalism, and attacks.

10. Mining:

Drones (UAVs) are used for surveying and mapping of mining landscapes as well as to monitor mining activities and occupational health and safety and compliance issues.

11. Insurance:

Drones (UAVs) are used for aerial site assessments of properties that enable owners to seek a reduced risk profile, which in turn helps in getting a discount on insurance premium. Besides this, UAVs are also used in the claims adjudication process in order to prevent any insurance fraud.

12. Wildlife:

Drones (UAVs) are used to monitor forests especially with respect to endangered species and poachers, and any other suspicious activities.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The global pandemic in 2020 had a severe impact on all nations. Several governments adopted the use of drones (UAVs) for the following:

1. Contactless pick-up of lab samples as well as delivery and transportation of medical supplies.
2. Carrying out aerial spraying of public areas in order to disinfect the ones that may be potentially contaminated.
3. Monitoring of public spaces for checking whether people have been complying with physical distancing guidelines as well as relaying instructional voice messages about COVID-19 compliance.

Guidelines were issued to prevent the spread of COVID-19, but outbreaks still occurred.

HOW DRONES (UAVs) ARE USED FOR MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE

Drones (UAVs) are outfitted with cameras primarily for the purpose of providing a visual overview of areas that are inaccessible or dangerous for human beings. Generally, live video feed from a drone (UAV) is monitored from the respective console by the person who is remotely piloting the drone (UAV). Further, in case of multiple drones (UAVs), especially those that are used for surveillance and reconnaissance purposes by the defence or law enforcement agencies, live video feed from these drones (UAVs) is monitored from a dedicated control room with operators.

Generally, drones (UAVs) capture videos of their sorties. However, some drones also capture still images. These videos and still images are usually stored in an external storage device installed in the drone (UAV). At the end of each sortie, the respective videos and/or still images are analysed in order to gain actionable insights from the same.

Besides videos and still images, drones (UAVs) also capture specialised images called orthophotos which have their respective georeference. These orthophotos are stitched together using specialised software to create an orthomosaic, a large map-quality image with high detail and resolution. Orthomosaics have various use cases such as mapping frequently accessed locations, documenting crime scenes, assessing damage after disasters, mapping of real estate, forests, as well as agriculture. In order to analyse orthomosaics, analysts require specific skill sets.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND AUDITING WITH DRONES (UAVs)

Compliance monitoring and auditing is an essential process for organizations to ensure that they are adhering to legal and regulatory requirements. Drones (UAVs) equipped with cameras can be used for compliance monitoring in various industries, such as construction, mining, and manufacturing. By capturing aerial footage of work sites, drones (UAVs) can provide a comprehensive overview of operations and detect potential compliance issues.

In addition, drones (UAVs) can be used for compliance audits, which involve reviewing recorded footage to assess compliance with regulations and internal policies. Drones (UAVs) can capture high-quality video and still images that can be analyzed to identify non-compliance issues, such as environmental violations, safety hazards, or unauthorized access to restricted areas. By using drones (UAVs) for compliance monitoring and auditing, organizations can improve their compliance efforts and reduce the risk of penalties or legal action.

LIVE MONITORING – CHALLENGES

Several organizations have dedicated control room with operators, set up for live monitoring of drone (UAV) cameras. However, live monitoring comes with its own set of challenges of video blindness, poor attention span, boredom, operator bias, false alerts, and so on.

Moreover, these cameras continuously capture and record humungous amounts of video data. It therefore becomes a daunting task for the operators to review and analyse this data

whenever the need arises. Thus, it may be noted that benefits from video surveillance systems can accrue only when they are used optimally, suggestions for which are enumerated further on, in this document.

AUTOMATED SOFTWARE – WHY THEY WILL NOT WORK IN ISOLATION

While automated software has been increasingly used in various industries, it may not be sufficient to rely solely on them for drone surveillance. Unlike gun detection technology, which has limitations in detecting all types of weapons, drone cameras are primarily used for visual monitoring and gathering data. However, automated systems like video analytics and AI/ML are still prone to false alarms and may not be able to detect all exceptions. As such, it is still necessary to have human intervention and intelligence to verify alerts and ensure their efficacy in drone surveillance.

“DRONE CAMERAS ARE NOT ENOUGH – WE MAKE IT WORK FOR YOU”

Several issues of the following kind can be addressed by doing just a little 'more' with respect to making the optimal use of drone video surveillance systems:

- Recces/suspicious movements/activities
- Security lapses
- Violence
- Unauthorized/unlawful activities/visitors
- Accidents/Causes of potential accidents

- Loss/theft
- Unclaimed/unattended objects
- Health and safety issues
- Compliance issues
- Fraudulent insurance claims

So, what is the 'more' that needs to be done?

1) AUDIT DRONE (UAV) VIDEO FOOTAGE DAILY AS A STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

'Auditing' means 'seeing' what the cameras 'saw'. Auditing of drone (UAV) video footage should be done daily (continuous investigation) to identify potential issues and threats. Auditing is a dedicated and systematic process that helps address challenges related to live monitoring and alert-based systems. Auditing helps in evaluating analyzing incidents to improve existing policies, procedures, and processes. Concerned personnel should be trained to become drone (UAV) video footage auditors, and the audit teams should be rotated to avoid complacency/collusion. Daily auditing of drone (UAV) footage can also help in adhering to the principles of Kaizen and TQM for business improvement.

2) DOCUMENT AUDIT FINDINGS/INCIDENTS

Audit findings/incidents should be documented in a standardized template to find the root cause to prevent future recurrences. Historical data of such findings/incidents can reveal patterns that can help take better informed

corrective and preventive action. If the entire industry reports incidents in a standardized template, relevant authorities can derive business intelligence from the data and take action for the collective benefit of all stakeholders of an organization.

3) ENSURE DISASTER RECOVERY OF DRONE (UAV) VIDEO FOOTAGE – LIKE A ‘BLACKBOX’.

Drone (UAV) video footage must be stored at multiple locations in order to ensure that even if the recorder/storage device is stolen, destroyed or tampered with the data is never lost. Further, any backed-up data must easily be searchable and retrievable; else, it is going to be a nightmare finding the relevant video.

4) DISPLAY DYNAMIC INFORMATION AT RELEVANT PLACES

Document and display details of information that is dynamic in nature in relevant areas. For example:

1. List of border areas that are potential points for enemy intrusion.
2. List of structures of an oil and gas or a power plant that need repairs and/or maintenance.
3. List of habitual offenders/suspects likely to visit an organization’s premises (a ‘Watch out’ list).

THE SOLUTION - ‘COM-SUR’ – THE WORLD’S ONLY CCTV AND DRONE (UAV) VIDEO FOOTAGE AUDITING, SMART BACKUP, AND STANDARDIZED INTELLIGENT INCIDENT REPORTING SOFTWARE

COM-SUR is a CCTV and drone (UAV) video footage auditing, smart backup, and standardized intelligent incident reporting software that serves as a complete workflow and force multiplier. It helps audit 24 hours of footage in minutes, reduces data size, creates standardized intelligent reports, and delivers business intelligence. COM-SUR helps unlock hidden information in CCTV and drone (UAV) footage and enables people to gain actionable intelligence, improve homeland security, prevent crime and losses, identify and mitigate threats and hazards, and improve operational efficiency. It empowers people to gain new jobs as CCTV/drone (UAV) video footage auditors and start new businesses of auditing video footage. Like MS Office, COM-SUR is an enabler that makes it easy to work with CCTV and drone (UAV) cameras in a standardized way, leading to better decision-making. It also offers exceptional investigative capabilities.

IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE (IMINT) – HOW COM-SUR COMPLEMENTS IMINT INITIATIVES

IMINT, short for Imagery Intelligence, is a critical defense intelligence discipline that leverages imagery from a variety of sources, including satellites, aerial photographs, and drones (UAVs). Its primary purpose is to identify and assess objects and entities within these images.

Click the link below to read a short paper on how COM-SUR complements IMINT initiatives:

[https://www.comsur.biz/How_COM-SUR_complements_IMINT_\(Imagery_Intelligence\)_initiatives_-_Template_no._5.22.pdf](https://www.comsur.biz/How_COM-SUR_complements_IMINT_(Imagery_Intelligence)_initiatives_-_Template_no._5.22.pdf)

CONCLUSION

“You see, but you do not observe” is a quote by Sherlock Holmes in A Scandal in Bohemia (1891, written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle).

COM-SUR makes 'observation' far effortless and effectual leading to superior results.

"Cameras don't lie" - but how will you know unless you 'see' what the cameras 'saw'?
Audit video - why suffer!

Get award-winning COM-SUR now. Don't wait for things to go wrong!