General Description of A Full-Body Scanner

Reference Material

○ It is a device that **detects objects, including metal or non-metal** on a passenger's body for security screening purposes.

○ **According to the international law**, the use of body scanners is allowed as a means of passenger screening, besides the use of metal detectors or pat-down inspections.

○ Commercially available full-body scanners are efficient and effective devices for security checks, **detecting objects throughout the body in a few seconds**. These have been already been installed or the installation is being planned at airports around the world in a proactive manner, particularly in Europe and the United States.

【Full-Body Scanners】

＜Detection Procedures＞

① Take off your jacket and step into the scanner ⇒ ②Stand still according to an instruction of a security officer for a few seconds ⇒ ③ He/she presses the scan button

⇒ ④ He/she analyzes the screen (A pat down is used as a follow up when a suspicious object was shown on a display)

(The procedure differ slightly from model to model, and you may be asked to make a three-sixty)

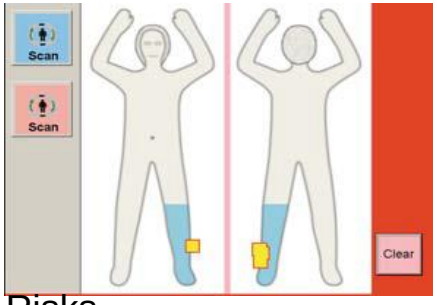
Main Features of a Full-body Scanner

Reference Material

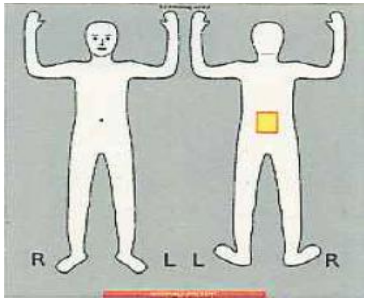
Improvements to Conventional Body-Scanners

☆ Protection of Individual Privacy

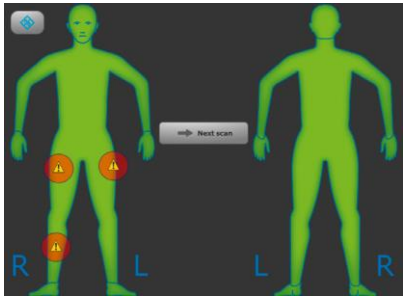
Your image will show automatically on **a mannequin-style diagram** on a small screen and only you and a security officer will see it. Also, your scan will be permanently deleted after it's been assessed by a security officer, giving due consideration to protection of individual privacy.



【L3】



【Smiths】



【Rohde & Schwarz】

☆ Health Risks

All these models direct **millimeter wave energy** at the subject and then interpret the reflected energy to detect suspicious objects. **Unlike x-ray scanners' wave**, those emitted by millimeter wave scanners cannot cause gene damage.

Also, all of them emit ultra-weak radio waves (from 1/several millions to 1/10,000 of the electric intensity of cell phones) equal to or lower than reference values of the radio wave protection guidelines (representing the intensity levels of waves which do not have harmful effects on the body, including heat effect).

※According to the Radio Wave Protection Guidelines established by the Information and Communications Council, the intensity of radio waves meets the standards of the international guidelines, in which WHO concluded that there is no convincing evidence that radio waves below the reference values of the international guidelines would have harmful effects on health, including pregnant women and children.

For more information, please visit the Safety of Radio Waves prepared by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) at:
http://www.tele.soumu.go.jp/resource/j/ele/body/emf_pamphlet.pdf

A disabled person in wheel chair or a person with medical equipment (pacemakers, etc.) can ask a security