

## FAQ and Answers about Evaluation Tests on Full-body Scanners (As of August 27, 2015)

Aviation Security Office, Airport Safety and Aviation Security Division,  
Aviation Safety and Security Department, Civil Aviation Bureau, MLIT

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eap straight into the full-scale implementation?

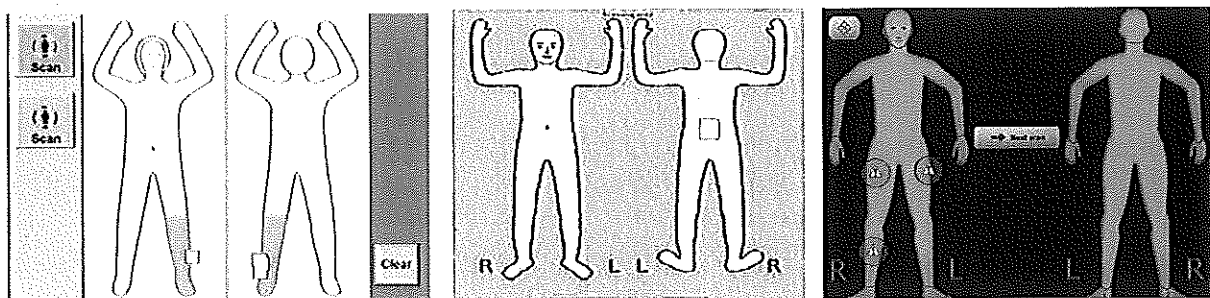
Q14. Will the full-body scanners be installed at all airports?

Q1. What is a full-body scanner?

A1. It is a device that detects objects, both metals and non-metals, on a person's body for security screening purposes, and these devices have already been installed at airports in many countries.

However, some conventional scanners have posed the issues concerning x-ray exposures, and some displayed the naked bodies on the detecting screen clearly, which also posed the privacy issues.

The millimeter wave scanners to be used for the coming evaluation tests cannot cause genetic damage from exposure (range from 1/several millions to 1/10,000 of the electric intensity of cell phones), and the suspicious objects will show on a mannequin-style diagram on a screen. These models are specifically designed to address health and privacy concerns.



<Images from Full-Body Scanners>

Q2. Why is MLIT considering the installation of full-body scanners? Does it see any problems with the current passenger screening?

A2. Amidst the growing threat of international terrorism, Japan will host the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games. In order to further promote Japan as a Tourism-

oriented Country, it is required to conduct more stringent security checks while ensuring the smooth flow of passenger traffic. MLIT is considering the installation of full-body scanners to meet the needs of the times.

At present, passengers are screened by a metal detector and pat-down search to detect explosive materials, but it takes time and is not user-friendly. The use of full-body scanners to meet growing passenger demands would facilitate the detection of objects automatically in just a few seconds without touching the bodies, which is expected to serve two purposes, more stringent security checks and smoother flow of passenger traffic.

Q3. How will MLIT carry out evaluation tests on full-body scanners?

A3. The models that meet health and privacy protection requirements and approved by aviation authorities in Europe and North America are to be used for the evaluation tests. MLIT will make assessments on congestion at security check points and explore more efficient and comfortable ways and procedures for a body scan for its consideration.

You will have a body scan at a security checkpoint, and a security officer will collect data on time required for detection and the details of objects shown on the display.

Also, you may be asked to answer the questionnaire on a voluntary basis.

Q4. What is the procedure for a body scan?

A4. During the evaluation test periods, as a general rule, when you go through a checkpoint where a full-body scanner is installed, you'll be asked to have a body scan.

You may be asked to take off your coat or jacket and place everything in your pocket on a tray (keys, cell phone, coin purse, handkerchief, cigarettes, diary, pens, etc.) or to place them in your hand baggage to be scanned.

During these periods, you don't have to take off your shoes, glasses, watch, belt, accessories including earrings. However, depending on the size or shape of the item, you may be asked for another search. If so, please follow an instructions given by a security officer.

When you are ready to have a scan, step into the full body-scanner and stand still according to an instruction given by the security officer for a few seconds.

The images of foreign objects will show on a mannequin-style diagram, and the security officer will perform a body search on suspicious areas.

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

Q5. How long does a body scan take?

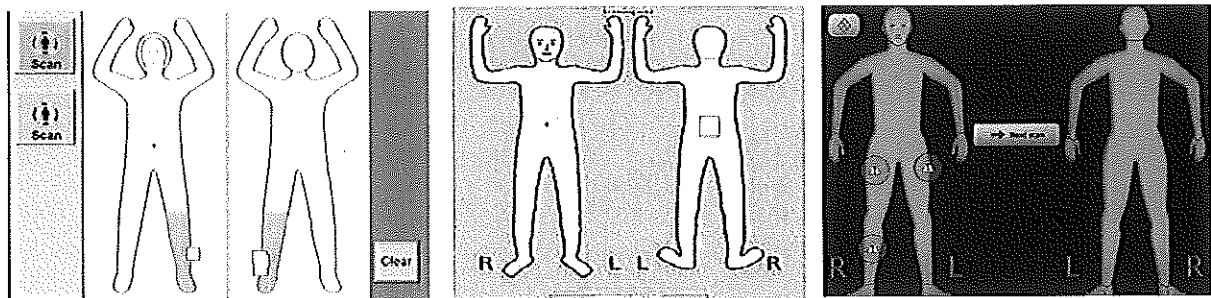
A5. It takes you about 10 seconds to receive the detection result. (The procedure differ slightly from model to model, and you may be asked to make a three-sixty.)

If objects are shown on the display, more time is required for a hand-search.

Q6. How will the individual privacy be protected?

A6. The models to be used for the evaluation tests are specifically designed with privacy protection in mind, and they show foreign objects on a mannequin-style diagram on a display.

Your scan will be automatically deleted after it's been assessed by a security officer.



<Images from Full-Body Scanners>

Q7. Does a full-body scanner affect our health? Is this exposure safe for pregnant women?

A7. The models to be used for the tests emit millimeter wave energy at the subject, and those emitted by millimeter wave scanners cannot cause gene damage, unlike x-ray scanner's wave.

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.

The Radio Wave Protection Guidelines say its safety standards rank with that 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 human

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](http://www.tele.soumu.go.jp/resource/j/ele/body/emf_pamphlet.pdf)

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

Q8. What should I do if I have health problems?

A8. Those who have health liability (a disabled person in a wheel chair; a person with medical equipment such as pacemakers, etc.), can ask a security officer for specific instruction.

A person who cannot take a body scan must undergo an alternative safety screening.

Q9. Will children be asked to have a body scan?

A9. Some models impose restrictions on standing height, and please ask a security officer for instruction.

A child shorter than a certain height must undergo an alternative safety screening.

Q10. Does every passenger have to have a body scan?

A10. During the evaluation periods, as a general rule, every passenger who goes through a security checkpoint where a full-body scanner is installed must have a body scan. (At other times, conventional security searches are carried on all passengers.)

Depending on the airport, a body scan may not be carried out on all passengers.

Q11. Depending on the particular airport, passengers are divided into two groups, who have a body scan and who don't. What is the criteria for that?

A11. As a general rule, every passenger is subject to a body scan during the evaluation periods, however, you may be exempted from it depending on the circumstances at the security checkpoint.

A person who has a body scan will be chosen at random, regardless of sex, race or religion, and your understanding and cooperation would be appreciated.

Q12. What will happen if I refuse to have a body scan?

A12. As a general rule, every passenger is subject to a body scan, and an alternative security screening will be carried out on a passenger who refuses it.

This might take extra time and we advise you to check in early.

Q13. After the evaluation tests, will the full-body scanners leap straight into the full-scale implementation?

A13. The airport which runs the evaluation test on these models will consider the installation independently after reviewing the results.



Q14. Will the full-body scanners be installed at all airports?

A14. For security reasons, MLIT withholds the names of airports where the installation of these devices will be considered.