



CONTRABAND DETECTION EQUIPMENT

- Every country is aware that its territorial integrity and national existence to much extent rests on its ability to police its land and sea borders, and to control its air space.



- That is why in the developed world, most major international airports have technology for verifying identification, checking for criminal records, and inspecting passengers' luggage and commercial cargo to prevent contraband and dangerous goods from entering the country.

- The use of contraband detection technology enables customs officers to conduct effective, non-intrusive inspections, and allows them to focus on high-risk individuals and goods.



- X-ray systems, including baggage, mobile and roll-in cargo systems



- Mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection Systems (VACIS, gamma-ray systems), used to scan marine containers, rail cars, or trucks



- Biometric scanning technology, used to scan either fingerprints or iris for comparison to criminal record



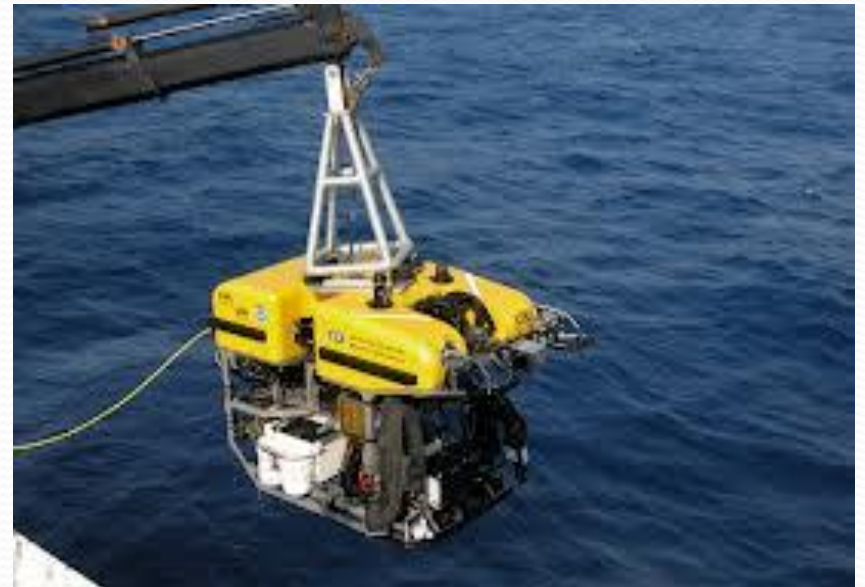
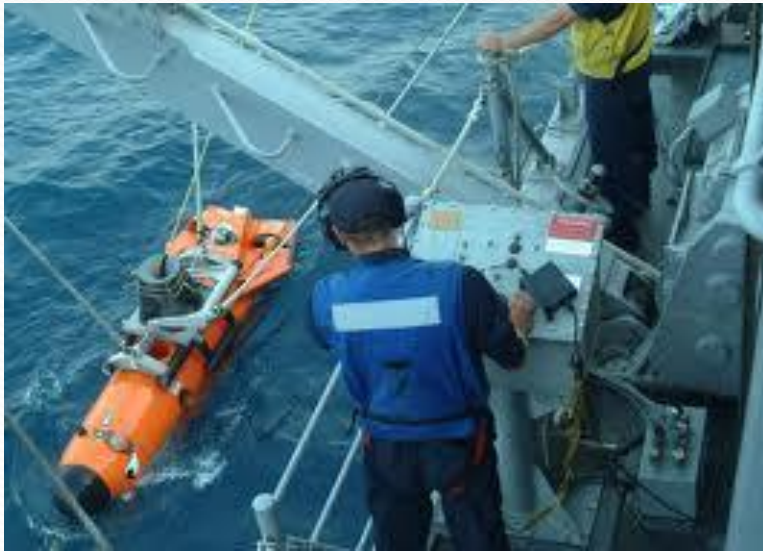
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- Spectrometry technology systems, used for identifying trace amounts of narcotics residue.



- Remote Operated Vehicles (ROV) for under-vessel detection



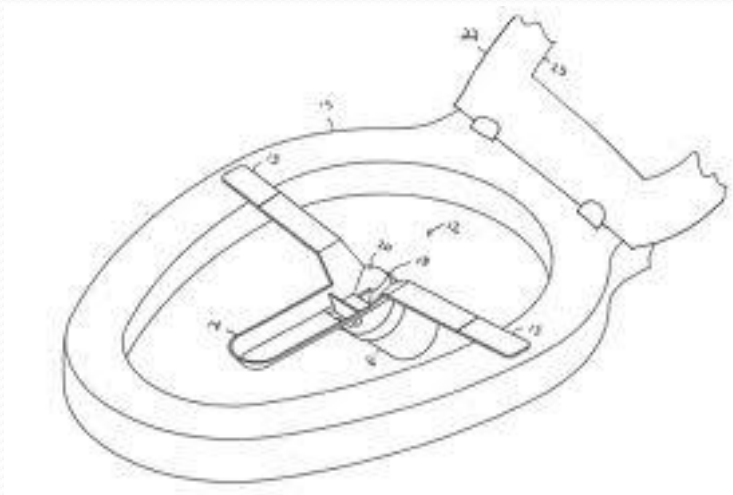
- pole cameras, used at marine ports and major commercial border crossings to inspect ships, containers and tractor trailers



- miniature pole cameras, used at major international airports to inspect aircrafts



- specimen isolation toilets, used for recovery of banned substances at airports, ship terminals and border crossings



- density meters, used to determine the density of a surface or object, which help to discover hidden walls or contraband concealed in car tires;



- flexible fibrescopes, used to view areas that are inaccessible by the naked eye due to obstructions



- laser range finders, used to measure the inside of commercial containers



- mirror kits, used to inspect the undercarriage of vehicles and other hard to reach areas

