

Cambodian LAG Announcement

The Secretariat of State for Civil Aviation (SSCA) of the Kingdom of Cambodia is implementing the restriction on carriage of liquids, aerosol and gels (LAG) into aircraft cabin for all international flights departing from and transiting in Cambodia from 1 August 2008 onwards.

Passengers are advised to check-in all liquid, aerosols and gels that do not meet the new guidelines set by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) below:

For cabin luggage:

- Liquids, aerosols and gels must be in containers with maximum capacity of 100ml.
- Containers must be placed in a transparent re-sealable plastic bag of maximum one (1) litre capacity.
- The re-sealable plastic bag must be completely closed.
- One re-sealable plastic bag per person.
- The re-sealable plastic bag must be presented at the security checkpoint.

Liquids, aerosols and gel containers that do not meet the guidelines will not be allowed through the checkpoints.

However, passengers can continue to purchase liquids, aerosols and gel items, such as liquor and perfumes at the airport duty free shops. Such purchases will be placed in a Security Tamper Evidence Bags (STEBs) provided by the shops, with the receipt clearly displayed.

Malaysian LAG Announcement

Malaysia Authority is implementing the restriction on carriage of liquids, aerosol and gels (LAG) into aircraft cabin for all international flights from Malaysian Airports effective on 0001 Hrs, 21 May 2007.

Malaysia Airlines has prepared FAQ on the liquids, aerosol and gels (LAG) for the benefits of the passengers and clients traveling on International flights.

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Issued by : Security, Malaysia Airlines

1. Who are affected by this new restriction on carriage of LAG?

The measures only apply to international flights out of Malaysian airports including charters operations:

- passengers from KLIA, PEN, BKI, KCH and JB
- passengers traveling on connecting flights to international destinations.

2. What are the new LAG restrictions?

The restriction is to restrict carriage into the aircraft cabin, amount of liquids, aerosols and gels through the airport security screening point. Any liquids, aerosols or gels such as drinks, creams, perfumes, sprays, gels and toothpaste must be in containers that do not have a capacity greater than 100 milliliters/grams, and all containers should fit comfortably in a transparent resealable plastic bag of maximum capacity no greater than one liter, 20cm x 20cm or 25cm x 15cm), and only one bag per passenger.

This bag will be screened separately at the international screening point.

3. What type of liquids, aerosols and gels affected by the new measures?

Liquids, aerosols and gels include, but are not limited to:

- water and other drinks, soups, syrups, jams, stews, sauces and pastes;
- foods in sauces or containing a high liquid content;
- creams, lotions, cosmetics and oils;
- perfumes;
- sprays;
- gels including hair and shower gels;
- contents of pressurised containers, including shaving foam, other foam and deodorants;
- pastes including toothpaste;
- liquid-solid mixtures;
- Makeup;

Some examples of makeup items that must be in containers 100ml/g or less and placed in your resealable plastic bag:	Some examples of makeup items that are not liquid aerosols and gels and as such, can be carried loosely in your hand luggage regardless of quantity:
<p>Liquid Eyeliner</p> <p>Mascara</p> <p>Liquid Foundation</p> <p>Creams, lotions and moisturisers</p> <p>Facial Cleansing or Wet Wipes</p> <p>Lip Gloss, Lipsticks and Liquid Lip Liners</p> <p>Compact Foundation and Blush with the consistency of a paste.</p>	<p>Pencil and Kohl Eyeliners</p> <p>Powder Foundation</p> <p>Powder Eye Shadow</p> <p>Pencil Lip Liners</p> <p>Powder Blush</p>

- any item of similar consistency at room temperature.

This is not an exhaustive list and security screening staff shall have the final say on what constitutes a LAG.

If you are unsure of whether an item is OK, you should pack it in your check-in baggage.

4. Will containers larger than 100 millilitres/grams that contain 100 millilitres/grams of LAG or less be accepted?

No. Containers which have a total capacity greater than 100 millilitres/grams will not be permitted through the screening point, even if they are only partially filled.

5. What about an empty container?

Completely empty containers is permitted to be carried through the screening point.

6. Can I transfer my liquids, aerosols and gels into smaller containers?

Yes, LAG such as drinks, creams, perfumes, shampoo and toothpaste can be transferred from larger containers to containers 100 millilitres/grams or less. This is something you might wish to do at home.

However, restrictions on dangerous goods still apply. You should check with the MAS tel : No. : 1-300-88-3000, if you have other queries on any of your items might be considered a dangerous good.

7. What if my liquids, aerosols and gels are in grams, not millilitres?

One millilitre is very close to one gram. Accordingly when your liquids, aerosols and gels are in grams, the container limit is 100grams.

8. Why do the containers have to be 100 millilitres/grams or less? Why do they have to fit into a one litre bag?

By experiment, experts found that it is not possible to cause the catastrophic failure of an aircraft with explosives made from a small amount of LAG. This is why the amounts of these items must be restricted.

9. How many LAG bags can I carry into the cabin?

Each passenger is allowed only one, transparent, resealable plastic bag with a volume no greater than one litre.

10. How many millilitres/grams will fit in a 1 litre bag?

By experiment, experts found that if you pack several containers of 100 millilitres/grams each into a plastic bag of one litre capacity, the total quantity of liquids that could fit into the bag was in the range of 450-500 millilitres/grams.

11. Why use a transparent, re-sealable plastic bag?

The benefit of the transparent plastic bag is that makes it easy to display and inspect the liquids you are carrying, while protecting your carry-on baggage against leaks.

The re-sealable bags will help to minimise delays at the screening point.

12. Can I bring my own plastic bag?

Yes. You should be prepared packing your LAG at home before commencing your trip to help minimized delays at the airport you want to take on board with you. The best thing to do is to place all LAG in the check-in baggage. Make sure that any bag you choose is transparent, plastic, resealable and has a volume no greater than one litre.

Initially the resealable plastic bags will be provided at the airport, At later stage you will need to purchase these bags please ensure that the sum of the four sides does not exceed 80cm. For example a 20x20cm bag would be 20+ 20+ 20+ 20 which equals 80cm. If the dimensions such as 19x21cm, 18x22cm, 30x10cm, 25x15cm also equal 80cm when you add up the four sides.

Clear, resealable plastic bags, such as sandwich and freezer bags, can be found in most supermarkets. While the dimensions may vary between brands, any bag where the sum of the four sides does not exceed 80cm, will have a volume of 1 litre and will be acceptable under the new regulations.

13. What if my bag has logos or pictures on it?

The resealable bags must be without it.

Clear resealable sandwich bags with a white stripe across the centre is acceptable.

14. How can I minimise delays and ensure a smooth transition through security screening?

To help avoid any delays it is best that you pack all your LAG before you get to the airport. Make sure that each container you wish to take on board is no greater than 100 millilitres/grams, and that all containers are packed comfortably in a single, transparent, plastic, resealable bag of no more than one litre in total volume.

15. What will I be expected to do when I reach the screening point?

Place the LAG resealable plastic bags in the security tray for inspection by the Authority to ensure that you comply with the measures. Ensure it is clearly visible to security screening staff. Any LAG larger than 100 millilitres/grams will need to be placed in the disposable bins provided at the security check point.

Remove all bulky coats (business jackets not included) for x-ray.

You may also be asked to submit to a frisk search (pat down).

16. What will happen to items that have been surrendered?

All surrendered items are destroyed.

17. Why do I need to be frisk searched?

You may be subject to a frisk search when you progress through the security screening point of an international airport to determine whether you are carrying any LAG on your person. This will be done at random.

18. What does a frisk search involve?

If you are selected for a frisk search, the security screening officer will explain that you have been randomly selected and will ask your permission to conduct the search. You have the right to refuse to be frisk searched, but if you refuse you will not be allowed to board the aircraft.

A frisk search is not designed to be intrusive, and will usually take no more than 30 seconds. The frisk search must be conducted by a security screening officer who is the same sex as you and other airports may practice differently.

The frisk will involve the security screening officer running their hands over your outer garments in order to ensure there are no items hidden on your person. If the security screening officer discovers a hidden item, you will be required to remove and surrender the item. You may also be subject to a second frisk search.

You should be aware that if you deliberately attempt to hide LAG you may be subject to a further investigation by the Authorities and different airport may have different procedures.

You may request that the frisk search take place in a private room. In these circumstances you will be accompanied by two security screening staff, one to undertake the frisk search, and one to act as a witness.

If you have a medical device on your person, you may wish to inform the security screening officer of this prior to the frisk search, although you are not required to do so.

If you are unsure about any part of the frisk search process, you may ask the security screening officer to explain to you.

19. What does random and continuous frisk search mean?

As you pass through the screening point, security screening staff may ask you to submit to a frisk search. Security screening staff select passengers for a frisk search at random.

Security screening staff do not target or profile particular passengers. They are instructed to continuously undertake frisk searches, which means once they have concluded one frisk search, they will select the very next person they see. If you are selected, it means you were that person. It's not just passengers who are selected; airport and airline staff may also be randomly selected.

20. Can I still take LAG in my hold baggage?

Yes. All liquids, aerosols and gels over 100 millilitres/grams in volume, in a container larger than 100 millilitres/grams or not needed during the duration of

the flight can and should be packed in your hold luggage.

However, the restrictions on dangerous goods still apply.

21. Why cover all liquids?

Present-day screening technology cannot distinguish one liquid from another quickly enough to allow for an efficient airport screening process. That is why the new restrictions apply to all liquids except for those in quantities too small to make effective explosive devices.

22. What are the exemptions?

Some exemptions apply for medications and baby products.

Exemptions for medicines:

Prescription medicine and prescribed medical devices are exempt from LAGs restrictions.

Where the medication is non-prescription, you may take the amount required for the flight.

You should determine the reasonable quantity of non-prescription medication required for the duration of your flight, as it may be assessed by security screening staff. Reasonable amounts include what is required for length of the flight as well as possible delays and flight diversions.

If you have any prescription or non prescription medications, have them ready for inspection. It is also advise to have any supporting documentation (ID cards, letters from doctors etc) ready for inspection should it be required.

The kind of medications and medical devices exempt from these measures?

Medicines may include the following:

- essential prescribed medicines, including angina spray;
- insulin;
- clotting factor (for haemophiliacs);
- contact lens solution, where the container capacity exceeds 100ml;
- inhaler (with spare canisters to be packed in checked baggage);
- essential non-prescribed medicines such as cough syrup; and
- children's medicines.

Medical devices and items may include the following:

- blood products;
- organs;
- human embryos;
- gel filled external breast prosthesis;
- personal supplemental oxygen;
- those items required and being used to regulate the temperature of

prescription medications and/or devices for example, ice packs or gel filled heat packs.

Will I need to bring documentation with me from my doctor?

It is recommended that passengers carry supporting documentation (ID cards, letters from doctors etc) regarding their medication needs. Security screening staff may request presentation of supporting documentation to assist in determining whether the medications you are carrying are exempt.

In addition, the name on the label of the prescription medication should match the name on your boarding pass.

What about medication in solid form?

Any medications in solid form i.e. tablets, are not effected by these restrictions as they are not liquid, aerosols or gels. You are free to carry these in your carry-on baggage as normal.

Exemptions for baby products:

Where you are traveling with a baby, baby products in reasonable amounts required for the flight are exempt from LAGs restrictions. Where the volume of baby products is deemed excessive by security screening staff, it will not be allowed through the screening point.

If you are carrying any baby products have them ready for inspection. It is also reasonable for security screening staff to expect that you will be carrying a baby with you. So if you're traveling in a large group or as a family, ensure that you and your baby go through the security screening point together.

What types of baby products are exempt from the measures?

Baby products may include:

- baby milk;
- sterilised water;
- baby juice;
- baby food in liquid, gel or paste form; and
- wet wipes.

What is the definition of a Baby or Toddler?

There is no age where a child is no longer considered a baby or toddler. The final decision is at the discretion of the security staff at the security screening point.

Some things to consider when making the decision as to whether your child is still a baby:

- Is the child still being breastfed or drinking baby formula?
- Are they still eating processed baby food or baby powder as their main meals?
- Are they traveling as a child, i.e. will they have their own seat and will they

receive a child's meal on board?

23. What if security screening staff do not accept that the medication/baby product is a reasonable quantity?

Security screening staff have the final say regarding what items are allowed through the screening point. If the security screening officer decides that you are attempting to take unreasonable amounts of non-prescription medication or baby products through the screening point, you may be asked to surrender some or all of these products. If you fail to do so you will not be allowed to proceed through the screening point and board the aircraft.

24. Can I still buy Duty Free when I travel?

Yes. It must be placed in a Security tamper-proof bags provided by the duty free shops @ the airport (STEB) with proof of purchase, receipt placed in the STEB.

If you are transiting through any other international airports, you may be screened for liquids, aerosols and gels. You may be asked to surrender anything over 100ml/g, including duty free. It is advisable that you check your transit information with MAS before you leave Malaysia.

In addition, if you have any international transits within Malaysia for example, PEN-KUL-HKG, you will be re-screened at the transit stop -KUL.

Some countries are introducing similar LAG restrictions to those being introduced in worldwide. In these instances, you may be able to purchase any liquid, aerosol or gel once you have gone through screening at the international airport. As the number of countries is growing and the measures being introduced are not always the same, it is best to check with the duty free shop or MAS or airlines you are traveling to see if you can purchase items and take them with you at the point of sale.

Where a country is not introducing similar measures, you can still purchase duty free, however it must be delivered in a sealed bag with proof of purchase to your departure gate. You can collect it at the departure gate and then take it on board.

You may also purchase liquid duty free items onboard an aircraft and at inbound duty free stores at the final destination of your international flight.

25. Buying Duty Free @ off-airport

Purchases made at duty free outlets off airports are treated differently from those made at airports. You should place them in your checked baggage.

26. If I forget to pack my LAG in my hold luggage, will I get another chance?

Once you have arrived at the screening point all liquids, aerosols and gels that are not in containers 100 millilitres/grams or less, and packed comfortably in a single, sealed, transparent, resealable plastic bag with a volume no greater than one litre will need to be surrendered. If your liquids, aerosols and gels are in containers of 100 millilitres/grams or less, and you have access to an appropriate

bag, you will be able to pack them before proceeding through the screening point. Some screening points may have bags available for you to use, however you should not rely on bags being available.

27. What will happen if I don't comply with these measures?

You will not be able to board your flight unless your LAG comply with the new measures.

If you deliberately attempt to avoid complying with these measures you may be subject to a investigation by the Authority.

28. Will the new measures cause delays at airports?

The Airport authority, Government and MAS understands that the new rules will affect airport security staff, airlines, airport retailers and passengers and everybody are working hard to ensure the rules are fair and communicated effectively to the traveling public.

Overseas experience suggests that once travelers are familiar with the measures, delays are minimal.

29. Will our restrictions on LAG the same as other countries?

There are almost similar to those measures introduced in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the European Union, Canada, South Korea and a number of other countries, and are also similar to security measures the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) recommend be introduced to protect air travelers from the threat of liquid, aerosol and gel based explosives.

30. When will the measures take effect?

These enhanced security measures will be introduced on 21 May 2007. Any person traveling from all Malaysian international airports after this date will be required to comply.

31. What is the Government doing to communicate these new restrictions?

The Government has also consulted widely with industry to assist in a smooth transition to the new measures and to minimise the impact on business and the traveling public.

In addition, the authority is investing in additional posters, banners and media communications to ensure a smooth process.

32. Why have these new measures been put in place?

On 9 August 2006, United Kingdom (UK) security services interrupted a terrorist operation involving planned attacks against international aviation targets. Intelligence indicated the group were planning to board an aircraft with concealed materials that could be used to construct an explosive device.

Analysis of this plot revealed a threat to civil aviation with respect to liquid

explosives.

33. Why are the new measures being introduced in Malaysia ?

On 1 December 2006 the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) released recommended security control guidelines for screening LAG. These security control guidelines recommend that member countries, of which Malaysia is one, implement the measures outlined.

The Government has taken the decision to implement these measures from 21 May 2007 to allow industry and the traveling public time to prepare for the new requirements.

34. Do these measures apply to domestic passengers?

No. The restrictions only apply to international flights.

However, occasionally domestic passengers travel on an international aircraft while it's traveling within Malaysia (for example, AOR-KUL-SIN flight). In these circumstances, the domestic passengers will board their aircraft at the international terminal, and will be subject to international restrictions.

35. A caution about getting angry or argumentative at the security screening point.

A security screening officer's decision about what items to allow through a screening point is final. Arguing or getting angry with a security screening officer will most likely result in the situation getting worse, not better, for you. Passengers who become verbally or physically aggressive may find themselves denied uplift by the airline.

In some circumstances you can be arrested and charged which may result in significant fines, possible jail time, or both, if you are convicted of an offence. Airlines may also ban you from flying with them. The Government takes aviation security seriously, and people causing an unlawful disturbance at a screening point can expect to be dealt with according to the law.

Security screening officers are not trying to make your travel experience difficult or unpleasant. Their job is to ensure that aviation security requirements are met, and that all members of the air traveling public are as secure as possible.

END.