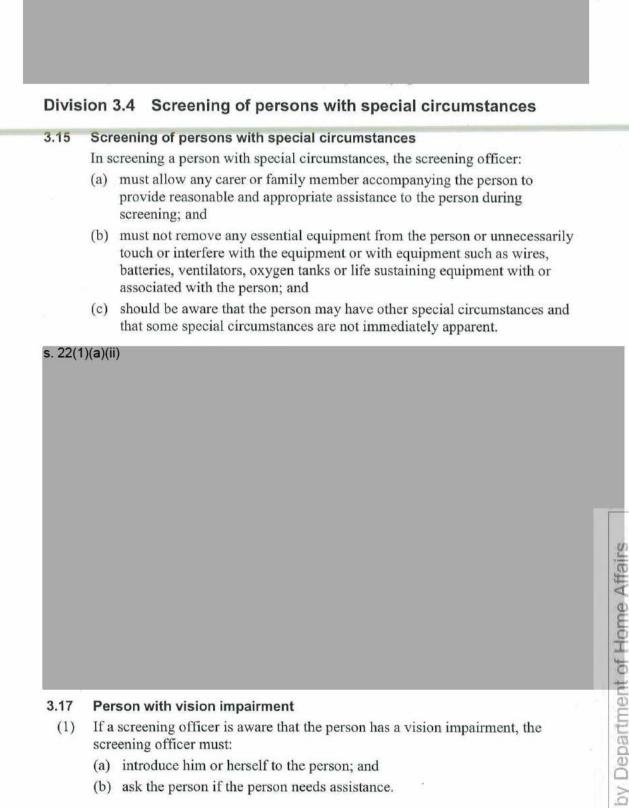
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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)



3.17 Person with vision impairment

- If a screening officer is aware that the person has a vision impairment, the (1)screening officer must:
 - (a) introduce him or herself to the person; and
 - (b) ask the person if the person needs assistance.

Aviation Screening (Melbourne International Airport body scanner and cabin baggage computed tomography X-ray screening trial) Notice 2019

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- (2) A person with a vision impairment using a stick or cane who cannot manage without the stick or cane is not suitable to be screened with body scanning equipment.
- (3) If secondary screening is to be carried out using a ^{s. 47E(d)} or s. 47E(d), the screening officer must:
 - (a) offer the person the option of being screened in a private screening facility; and
 - (b) if the person accepts—carry out the screening in a private screening facility.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

3.21 Special rules for screening of people with special circumstances who are to undergo screening by means of body scanning equipment—general

- (1) This clause and clauses 3.22 to 3.24 (*special circumstances clauses*) have effect in relation to the screening of a person with special circumstances who has been selected under clause 3.05 to be screened by means of body scanning equipment, in addition to clauses 3.06 to 3.20 (*general screening clauses*) as affected by the special circumstances clauses. If there is an inconsistency between a special circumstance clause and a general screening clause, the special circumstance clause takes precedence.
- (2) If a person to be screened is a person with special circumstances, screening officers:
 - (a) must allow any carer or family member accompanying the person to provide reasonable and appropriate assistance to the person during screening; and
 - (b) must not remove any essential equipment from such persons and must not unnecessarily touch or interfere with such equipment or

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equipment such as wires, batteries, ventilators, oxygen tanks or life sustaining equipment with or associated with the person; and

- (c) should be aware that a person with a special circumstance may have other special circumstances and that some special circumstances are not immediately apparent.
- 3.22 Screening of a person with a vision impairment selected for body scanning screening
 - If a screening officer is aware that a person to be screened under this Subdivision is a person with a vision impairment, the screening officer must:
 - (a) introduce him or herself to the person; and
 - (b) ask the person if they require assistance.
 - Note: a person with a vision impairment using a stick or cane who cannot divest themselves of the stick or cane is not suitable to be screened by means of body scanning equipment.
 - (2) If, under clause 2.03(3), a person with a vision impairment who has been screened by means of body scanning equipment requires secondary screening, a screening officer must conduct secondary screening of the person in accordance with clause 3.08. The screening officer must select the method or methods that are appropriate to a person with a vision impairment.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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Subdivision 3.2.3 Screening of people with special circumstances

3.12 Special rules for screening of people with special circumstances

- (1) This clause and clauses 3.13 to 3.19 (*special circumstances clauses*) have effect in relation to the screening of a person with special circumstances in addition to clauses 3.05 to 3.11 (*general screening clauses*) as affected by the special circumstances clauses. If there is an inconsistency between a special circumstance clause and a general screening clause, the special circumstance clause takes precedence.
- (2) If a person to be screened is a person with special circumstances, screening officers:
 - (a) must allow any carer or family member accompanying the person to provide reasonable and appropriate assistance to the person during screening; and
 - (b) must not remove any essential equipment from such persons and must not unnecessarily touch or interfere with such equipment or equipment such as wires, batteries, ventilators, oxygen tanks or life sustaining equipment with or associated with the person; and
 - (c) should be aware that a person with a special circumstance may have other special circumstances and that some special circumstances are not immediately apparent.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

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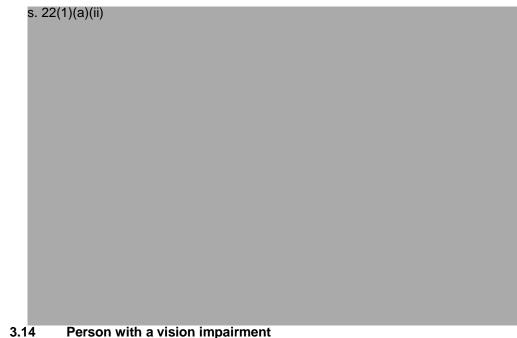
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(1) If a screening officer is aware that a person to be screened under this

- Division is a person with a vision impairment, the screening officer must do the following:
 - (a) introduce him or herself to the person;
 - (b) ask the person if they require assistance;
 - (c) if the person is using a walking stick or cane, ascertain whether it is suitable to be screened by means of the walk-through metal detector.
- (2) If the person is not using a walking stick or cane, or is using a walking stick or cane which is suitable to be screened by means of the walk-through metal detector, primary screening of the person is to be carried out by means of a walk-through metal detector in accordance with clause 3.05.
- (3) If, under clause 2.03, a person with a vision impairment who has been screened by means of a walk-through metal detector requires secondary screening, secondary screening of the person is to be carried out by means of a s. 47E(d) in accordance with clauses 3.07 to 3.09, and s. 47E(d) in accordance with clauses 3.10 and 3.11, as applicable. The screening officer must offer the person the option of being screened in a private screening facility. If the person accepts, the screening officer must conduct the screening in such a facility.
- (4) If the person is using a walking stick or cane which is not suitable to be screened by means of the walk-through metal detector, secondary screening of the person is to be carried out by means of a s. 47E(d)
 in accordance with clauses 3.07 to 3.09. The screening officer must offer the person the option of being screened in a private screening facility. If the person accepts, the screening officer must conduct the screening in such a facility.

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(5) If, under clause 2.03, a person with a vision impairment who has been screened by means of a <u>s. 47E(d)</u> requires further secondary screening, secondary screening of the person is to be carried out by means of a <u>s. 47E(d)</u> in accordance with clauses 3.10 and 3.11. The screening officer must offer the person the option of being screened in a private screening facility. If the person accepts, the screening officer must conduct the screening in such a facility.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)