

Document Authentication: ePAC



How The ePAC Solution Works

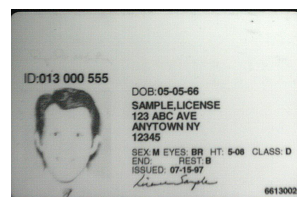
The **ePAC Solution** classifies and authenticates documents without operator intervention by utilizing its internal knowledgebase, which includes identification and authentication criteria for **virtually all drivers' licenses** in North America and the **vast majority of the world's passports** - even if the items do not comply with international standards for machine-readable documents. The knowledgebase also includes document characteristics for numerous other government- and state-issued IDs and visas.

Our technological partner has compiled and maintains the secure, encrypted knowledgebase with cooperation from a number of worldwide governments and agencies.

In essence, the **ePAC** system substantially enables all IDs to become "machine-readable." It can accurately recognize any ID document in its knowledgebase in about one second or less. Moreover, ID data can be quickly extracted regardless of the location, font, code, or background, while image and graphic information such as photos or fingerprints are automatically located and extracted.

The system uses multiple light sources, as well as calibrated color/monochrome digital imaging and proprietary processing algorithms to validate an ID's built-in security attributes, including: Ultraviolet A and Ultraviolet B features, near-infrared response symbols, distinct graphic patterns, optically-variable devices like holograms, layout geometry, and data-correlation items. The system's extensive built-in image processing capabilities can even detect if a document has been altered and verify that its material properties are intact and certifiable.

Once the system has extracted and analyzed an ID's data, it then applies what the company calls "internal-security paradigms" that assess the probability that the document is authentic and unaltered. **If desired, the captured information can also be used to search watch lists, stolen-document lists and biometrics databases.** The combined results of this document-evaluation and external-database comparison is a "score" that relates directly to the risk of potential identity fraud.



Near Infrared Light

Printing with light-absorbing inks shows only certain fields.



Ultraviolet Light

Using special inks the state seal is only seen under UV light.



Coaxial

An overlay is invisible except when seen through coaxial light.

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