Understanding RFID Blocking

Protecting Your Sensitive Information from Unauthorized Scanning

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RFID



RFID Blocking



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Introduction

What is RFID?

- RFID stands for Radio-Frequency Identification.
- It uses radio waves to transfer data wirelessly between a tag and a reader.

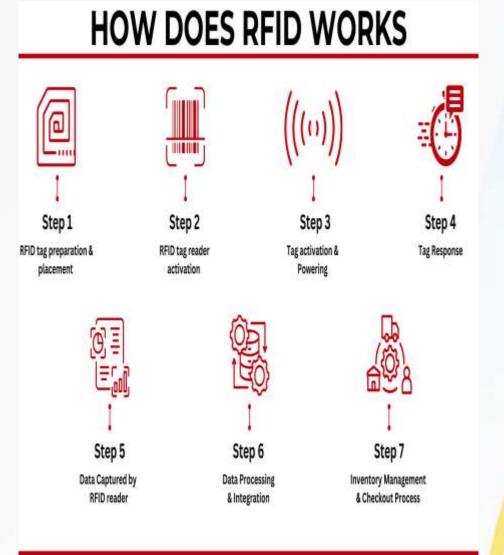
Common Uses of RFID:

- Contactless payment cards
- E-passports
- Public transport smart cards
- Employee ID badges



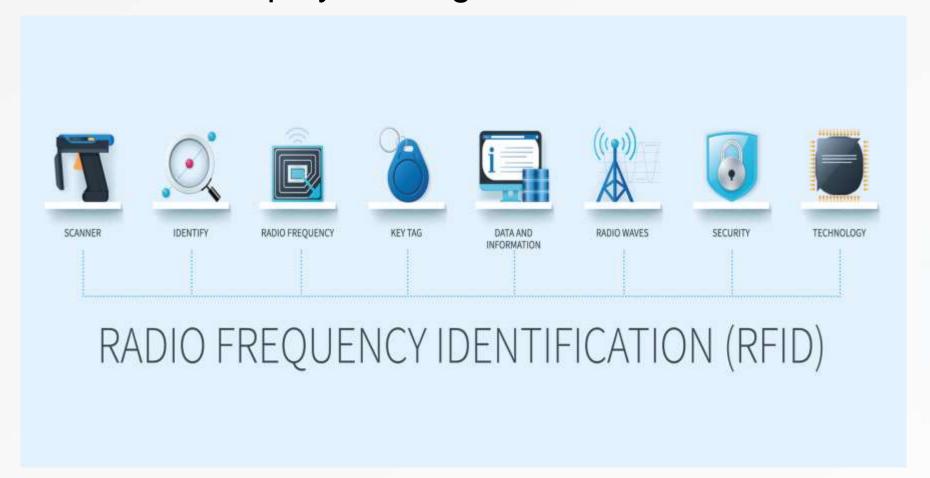
How RFID Works

- Components of RFID: RFID tag and reader interact through radio signals.
- How Data Transfers:
 Reader sends signals; tag responds with stored data.
- Example: Tap-and-pay credit card transactions.



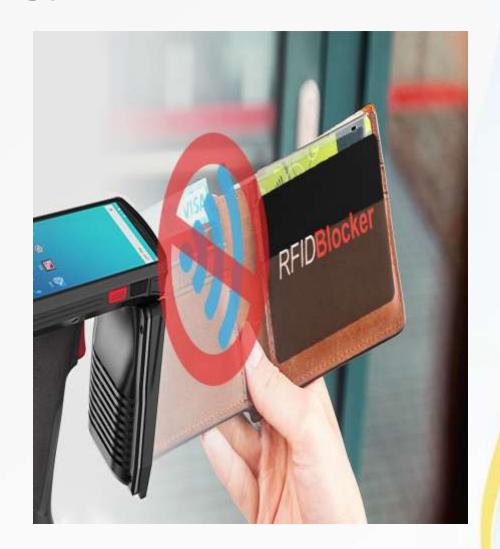
Where RFID Chips Are Used

Examples: Found in credit cards, passports, travel cards, and employee badges.

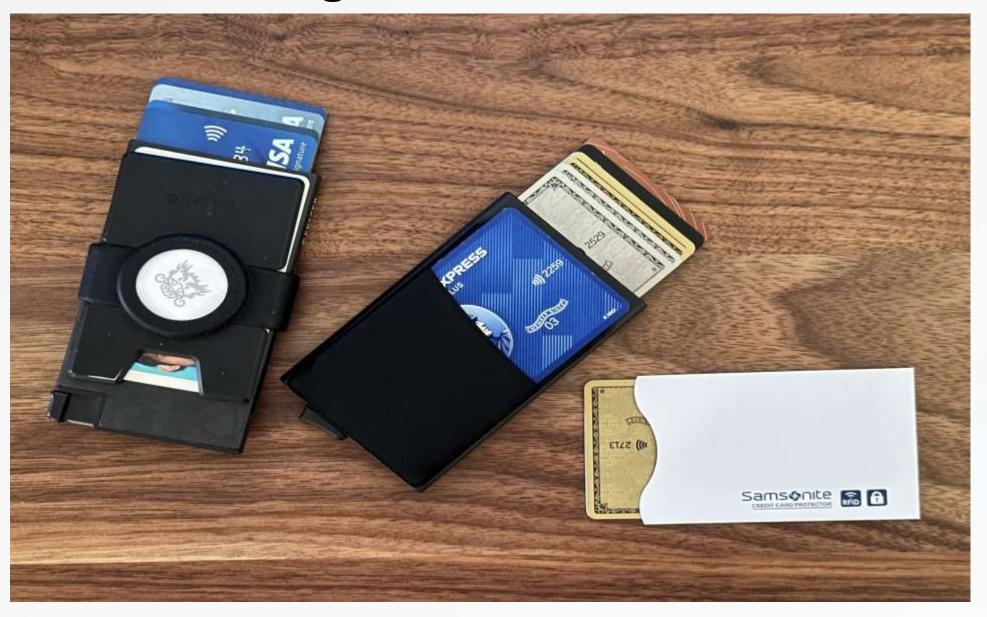


Risks of RFID Technology

- Unauthorized Scanning: Hackers use scanners to steal sensitive information.
- Data Skimming: Extracting card data to make illegal transactions.
- Real-World Cases: RFID scams in crowded areas and airport hacking incidents



RFID Blocking Solutions



RFID Blocking Solutions

- How It Works: Blocks radio signals to prevent unauthorized access.
- Popular Solutions:
- RFID Wallets: Built with blocking materials like metal layers.
- RFID Sleeves: Protect individual cards effectively.
- DIY Methods: Wrapping cards in aluminum foil.

Best Practices for RFID Protection



Best Practices for RFID Protection

- Use wallets or sleeves with RFID blocking.
- Limit carrying RFID-enabled cards unnecessarily.
- Regularly check bank and credit card statements.
- Report unauthorized activities quickly.

