2.2 Hidden Dangerous Goods

2.2.1 Operators' acceptance staff must be adequately trained to assist them to identify and detect dangerous goods presented as general cargo.

2.2.2 Cargo declared under a general description may contain hazardous articles that are not apparent. Such articles may also be found in baggage. With the aim of preventing undeclared dangerous goods from being loaded on an aircraft and passengers from taking on board those dangerous goods which they are not permitted to have in their baggage, cargo and passenger acceptance staff should seek confirmation from shippers and passengers about the contents of any item of cargo or baggage where there are suspicions that it may contain dangerous goods.

2.2.3 In addition to dangerous goods training for cargo acceptance and passenger check-in staff as shown in Table 1.5.A or Table 1.5.B, as applicable, those staff and cargo reservations and sales staff and passenger reservations and sales staff must be provided with information. This information, as appropriate, must be readily available to such staff on:

(a) general descriptions that are often used for items in cargo or in passengers' baggage which may contain dangerous goods;
(b) other indications that dangerous goods may be present (e.g. labels, markings); and
(c) those dangerous goods which may be carried by passengers in accordance with 2.3.

2.2.4 Experience has shown that when shippers offer packages containing the following commodities, they must be asked to check their consignments against the class definitions and Special Provisions in the Regulations and confirm by endorsement of the "Air Waybill" that no part of the package contents is dangerous. e.g. "Not restricted". Typical examples are listed below:

AIRCRAFT ON GROUND (AOG) SPARES — see AIRCRAFT SPARE PARTS/AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT.

AIRCRAFT SPARE PARTS/AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT — may contain explosives (flares or other pyrotechnics), chemical oxygen generators, unserviceable tyre assemblies, cylinders of compressed gas (oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen or fire extinguishers), paint, adhesives, aerosols, life-saving appliances, first aid kits, fuel in equipment, wet or lithium batteries, matches, etc.

AUTOMOBILES, AUTOMOBILE PARTS — (car, motor, motorcycle) may contain ferro-magnetic material which may not meet the definition for magnetized material but which may be subject to special stowage requirements due to the possibility of affecting aircraft instruments (see 3.9.2.2). May also contain engines, carburettors or fuel tanks which contain or have contained fuel, wet batteries, compressed gases in tyre inflation devices, fire extinguishers, shocks/struts with nitrogen, air bag inflators/air bag modules, etc.

BREATHING APPARATUS — may indicate cylinders of compressed air or oxygen, chemical oxygen generators or refrigerated liquefied oxygen.

CAMPING EQUIPMENT — may contain flammable gases (butane, propane, etc.), flammable liquids (kerosene, gasoline, etc.), flammable solids (hexamine, matches, etc.) or other dangerous goods.

CARS, CAR PARTS — see AUTOMOBILES, etc.

CHEMICALS — may contain items meeting any of the criteria for dangerous goods, particularly flammable liquids, flammable solids, oxidizers, organic peroxides, toxic or corrosive substances.

COMAT (COMPANY MATERIALS) — such as aircraft parts, may contain dangerous goods as an integral part, e.g. chemical oxygen generators in a passenger service unit (PSU), various compressed gases such as oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitrogen, gas lighters, aerosols, fire extinguishers, flammable liquids such as fuels, paints and adhesives, and corrosive material such as batteries. Other items such as flares, first aid kits, life-saving appliances, matches, magnetized material, etc.

CONSOLIDATED CONSIGNMENTS (GROUPAGES) — may contain any of the defined classes of dangerous
goods.

CRYOGENIC (LIQUID) — indicates refrigerated liquefied gases such as argon, helium, neon and nitrogen.

CYLINDERS — may indicate compressed or liquefied gas.

DENTAL APPARATUS — may contain flammable resins or solvents, compressed or liquefied gas, mercury and radioactive material.

DIAGNOSTIC SPECIMENS — may contain infectious substances.

DIVING EQUIPMENT — may contain cylinders (such as scuba tanks, vest bottles, etc.) of compressed gas (air, oxygen, etc), high intensity diving lamps which can generate extremely high heat when operated in air. In order to be carried safely, the bulb or battery must be disconnected.

DRILLING AND MINING EQUIPMENT — may contain explosive(s) and/or other dangerous goods.

DRY SHIPPER (VAPOUR SHIPPER) — may contain free liquid nitrogen. Dry shippers are subject to these Regulations when they permit the release of any free liquid nitrogen irrespective of the orientation of the packaging.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT — may contain magnetized materials or mercury in switch gear and electron tubes or wet batteries.

ELECTRICALLY POWERED APPARATUS — (wheel chairs, lawn mowers, golf carts, etc.) may contain wet batteries.

EXPEDITIONARY EQUIPMENT — may contain explosives (flares), flammable liquids (gasoline), flammable gas (propane, camping gas) or other dangerous goods.

FILM CREW OR MEDIA EQUIPMENT — may contain explosive pyrotechnic devices, generators incorporating internal combustion engines, wet batteries, fuel, heat producing items, etc.

FROZEN EMBRYOS — may contain refrigerated liquefied gas or Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice).

FROZEN FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC. — may be packed in Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice).

FUELS — may contain flammable liquids, flammable solids or flammable gases.

FUEL CONTROL UNITS — may contain flammable liquids.

HOT AIR BALLOON — may contain cylinders with flammable gas, fire extinguishers, engines internal combustion, batteries, etc.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS — may contain items meeting any of the criteria for dangerous goods including flammable liquids such as solvent based paint, adhesives, polishes, aerosols (for passengers, those not permitted under Subsection 2.3), bleach, corrosive oven or drain cleaners, ammunition, matches, etc.

INSTRUMENTS — may conceal barometers, manometers, mercury switches, rectifier tubes, thermometers, etc. containing mercury.

LABORATORY/TESTING EQUIPMENT — may contain items meeting any of the criteria for dangerous goods, particularly flammable liquids, flammable solids, oxidizers, organic peroxides, toxic or corrosive substances.

MACHINERY PARTS — may contain adhesives, paints, sealants, solvents, wet and lithium batteries, mercury, cylinders of compressed or liquefied gas, etc.

MAGNETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF SIMILAR MATERIAL — may individually or cumulatively meet the definition of magnetized material (see 3.9.2.2).

MEDICAL SUPPLIES — may contain items meeting any of the criteria for dangerous goods, particularly flammable liquids, flammable solids, oxidizers, organic peroxides, toxic or corrosive substances.

METAL CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, METAL FENCING, METAL PIPING — may contain ferro-magnetic material, which may be subject to special stowage requirements due to the possibility of affecting aircraft instruments (see 3.9.2.2).

PARTS OF AUTOMOBILE (CAR, MOTOR, MOTORCYCLE) — may contain wet batteries, etc.

PASSENGERS BAGGAGE — may contain items meeting any of the criteria for dangerous goods. Examples include fireworks, flammable household liquids, corrosive oven or drain cleaners, flammable gas or liquid lighter refills or camping stove cylinders, matches, ammunition, bleach, aerosols (those not permitted under Subsection
2.3), etc.

PHARMACEUTICALS — may contain items meeting any of the criteria for dangerous goods, particularly radioactive material, flammable liquids, flammable solids, oxidizers, organic peroxides, toxic or corrosive substances.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES — may contain items meeting any of the criteria for dangerous goods, particularly heat producing devices, flammable liquids, flammable solids, oxidizers, organic peroxides, toxic or corrosive substances.

PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL — see PASSENGER BAGGAGE.

RACING CAR OR MOTORCYCLE TEAM EQUIPMENT — may contain engines, carburettors or fuel tanks which contain fuel or residual fuel, flammable aerosols, cylinders of compressed gases, nitromethane, other fuel additives or wet batteries, etc.

REFRIGERATORS — may contain liquefied gases or an ammonia solution.

REPAIR KITS — may contain organic peroxides and flammable adhesives, solvent based paints, resins, etc.

SAMPLES FOR TESTING — may contain items meeting any of the criteria for dangerous goods, particularly infectious substances, flammable liquids, flammable solids, oxidizers, organic peroxides, toxic or corrosive substances.

SEMEN — may be packed with Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) or refrigerated liquefied gas. See also DRY SHIPPER.

SHIPS’ SPARES — may contain explosives (flares), cylinders of compressed gas (life rafts), paint, lithium batteries (emergency locator transmitters), etc.

SHOW, MOTION PICTURE, STAGE AND SPECIAL EFFECTS EQUIPMENT — may contain flammable substances, explosives or other dangerous goods.

SWIMMING POOL CHEMICALS — may contain oxidizing or corrosive substances.

SWITCHES IN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OR INSTRUMENTS — may contain mercury.

TOOL BOXES — may contain explosives (power rivets), compressed gases or aerosols, flammable gases (butane cylinders or torches), flammable adhesives or paints, corrosive liquids, etc.

TORCHES — micro torches and utility lighters may contain flammable gas and be equipped with an electronic starter. Larger torches may consist of a torch head (often with a self-igniting switch) attached to a container or cylinder of flammable gas.

UNACCOMPANIED PASSENGERS BAGGAGE/ PERSONAL EFFECTS — may contain items meeting any of the criteria for dangerous goods, such as fireworks, flammable household liquids, corrosive oven or drain cleaners, flammable gas or liquid lighter refills or camping stove cylinders, matches, bleach, aerosols, etc.

VACCINES — may be packed in Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice).

Note:
Articles and substances which do not fall within the definitions of dangerous goods as shown in these Regulations and which in the event of leakage may cause a serious clean-up problem or corrosion to aluminium on a long term basis must be checked by the shipper to at least ensure that the packaging is adequate to prevent leakage during transportation. These may include brine, powdered or liquid dyes, pickled foodstuffs, etc.