

出國報告（出國類別：其他）

參加國際航空運輸協會(IATA)
「運務人員之危險物品規則訓練
(Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)
for Passenger Handling Personnel) 」
數位學習課程報告書

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摘要

國際民航組織(ICAO)於 2019 年第 27 次危險物品委員會獲致共識，空運危險物品作業人員訓練改採「以能力為基礎之訓練與評估方法 Competency Based Training and Assessment Approach, CBTA)」執行，續於 2021-2022 年危險物品航空安全運送技術規範(TI)正式納入相關規範 並自 2023 年 1 月 1 日起正式實施，國際航空運輸協會(IATA)亦配合修正危險物品規則(DGR)。

CBTA 係改以作業功能為導向，依照作業需求設計課程，使危險物品訓練更貼合作業需求，以解決現行訓練科目過於概略而可能無法完全滿足各類危險物品作業人員處理業務所需技能之問題。CBTA 訓練針對不同職能類別人員建立 10 種不同訓練課程，運務人員(負責接受乘客和機組人員行李、管理飛機登機區和其他涉及在機場直接聯繫乘客的職能的人員)即為其中一種。

本次訓練課程內容係包含危險物品基本認知(危險物品定義、法規、適用範圍、危害及風險之差異、隱藏性危險物品、旅客及組員條款、標籤及標記、緊急應變程序)、旅客及組員行李收運(瞭解禁運、需航空公司同意之危險物品以及申請程序、通知機長方式)以及收集安全資料(通報危險物品失事、意外、未申報或其他事件)。

本次訓練方式採自行線上學習並測驗方式，與以往課堂或遠距教學方式不太一樣，且訓練內容與以往不甚相同，參加本次訓練可協助本局檢查員瞭解 ICAO 及 IATA 針對 CBTA 訓練方式之要求，且本局亦已於 111 年 12 月底安排危險物品檢查員訓練課程，將本次訓練方式及課程內容與其他檢查員及航空業界分享，對我國推動 CBTA 訓練及評估方式，以符合國際規範有幫助。

目 錄

壹、目的	03
貳、課程概要	03
參、課程內容	04
肆、心得與建議	86
附錄 1 測驗試題-----	88
附錄 2 訓練合格證書-----	104

壹、目的

因應國際民航組織(ICAO)及國際航空運輸協會(IATA)對於危險物品之訓練方式自 2023 年 1 月 1 日起改為「以能力為基礎之訓練與評估方法 Competency Based Training and Assessment Approach, CBTA)」，本局亦據以制定「以能力為基礎之訓練與評估方法執行空運危險物品作業人員訓練指導文件」並函發各相關業者參考，為進一步瞭解 ICAO 及 IATA CBTA 訓練內含，以輔導相關業者符合國際規範，同時使本局檢查員具備 CBTA 訓練資格，以監督相關業者危險物品作業，爰參與本次訓練課程。

貳、課程概要

一、課程名稱：運務人員之危險物品規則(Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for Passenger Handling Personnel)。

二、課程日期：111 年 12 月 20 日。

三、上課地點：IATA 網站。

四、課程進行方式：

(一)本課程採線上學習(E-Learning)方式辦理，總共分為 11 個模組 (module)，如下圖，學習時間須至少 4 小時，需完成前面的 module 後，才能再進行下一個 module，整個課程(含測驗)須於 6 個月內完成。



- (二) 每個模組皆會先介紹該模組之學習目標(Learning Objective)，並穿插練習題，最後結束前有約 1~3 題的小考，須完成才能進行下一個 module。
- (三) 每一頁簡報採語音播放搭配字幕(可選擇是否開啟)方式呈現，語音撥放結束後才會出現【下一張】按鈕，須點選方能進行下一頁簡報之閱讀。
- (四) 全部模組完成閱讀後，需進行測驗。測驗共 30 題單選及複選，測驗時間 75 分鐘，測驗成績須達 80 分及格，並有兩次測驗機會，測驗通過後可於線上列印(儲存)證書。
- (五) 測驗結束後，所有模組內容皆會消失，無法於測驗結束後再閱讀。

參、課程內容

一、簡介

- (一) 課程係基於 CBTA，主要是依作業人員之功能、職責、關鍵能力

以及要達成的熟練程度來規劃訓練課程。

(二)說明出/入境作業流程涉及之危險物品作業工作事項：

1. 出境：

- (1)櫃檯人員須向旅客宣導並試著找出隱藏或未申報之危險物品。
- (2)貨物交寄前，要向託運人(shipper)確認未交寄危險物品。
- (3)負責安檢人員必須找出隱藏或未申報之危險物品。
- (4)負責轉運及儲存之人員，於搬運時須注意是否有未申報之危險物品，並於擺放時注意危險物品分儲規範。
- (5)貨運機坪作業人員須注意航空公司、各國政府的特殊規定。
- (6)負責裝載作業人員，必須確認沒有任何危險物品損壞或溢漏，並在相關文件上簽名。

2. 入境：

- (1)航空公司作業人員須確認託運行李及貨物沒有任何損壞或溢漏。
- (2)航空公司必須確認沒有任何錯誤申報或錯誤裝載之危險物品貨物。
- (3)負責轉機或儲存之人員必須注意搬運及分儲。
- (4)貨物或行李交遞時要進行確認跟安檢。
- (5)交付託運行李給旅客時，應提供旅客有關危險物品資訊。
- (6)所有收貨人。

二、危險物品基本認知

(一)危險物品適用性

1.說明其他個人之責任及供應鏈利益相關者之角色

(1)課程學習目標：

定義危險物品。

解釋危險物品一般規則。

(2)課程重點內容：

所謂危險物品，指於運送中，可能明顯危害人體健康、安全、財產或對環境造成損害，並列於國際民航組織(ICAO)「危險物品航空安全運送技術規範 (Technical Instruction For The Safe Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Air - Doc 9284-AN/905)」且屬 IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations 危險物品清單或危險物品分類之物品或物質。

因危險物品在運送過程中，有可能會產生爆炸、腐蝕、燃燒等，所以本堂課程將學習到危險物品的類別、空運禁止運送物質、包裝、數量、教育訓練、文件製作、隱藏性危險物品及事件報告。

The image is a screenshot of a video player interface. At the top left, it says "Dangerous Goods Training". To the right of that, it says "Understanding the basics of dangerous goods" and "0.1.1 - Understand the definition". The IATA logo is in the top right corner. The main content area shows a slide with the text "Dangerous Goods are articles or substances" followed by a blue box with the number "1" and the text "which are capable of posing a hazard to". Below this text are four small images in a row, each with a label underneath: "Health" (a person in a lab coat), "Safety" (a red fire extinguisher), "Property" (a person working on an aircraft), and "Environment" (a large tree). At the bottom of the video player, there are standard controls like a play button, a progress bar, and a "PREV" button.

圖：危險物品定義

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.1.1 - Understand the definition



Forbidden Dangerous Goods

Any article or substance which, as presented for transport, is liable to

			
Explode	Dangerously react	Produce flame	Dangerous emission of gases or vapours

 **MUST NOT** be carried on aircraft **under any circumstances**

Navigation controls: < PREV

圖：危險物品運送途中會發生之危險性

2. 認識法律框架（全球、國家）

(1) 課程學習目標：

熟悉全球、國家的法律框架。

符合訓練要求。

(2) 課程重點內容：

不同的組織參與危險品航空運輸的法律方面，有不同的組織制訂相關規則，如聯合國危險貨物運輸專家小組委員會 (UN, SCoETDG)、國際原子能委員會 (IAEA)、國際民航組織危險物品航空安全運送技術規範 (ICAO Technical Instruction For The Safe Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Air - Doc 9284-AN/905) 及國際航空運輸協會「危險物品處理規則」(IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulation)。

國際航空運輸協會「危險物品處理規則」(IATA, Dangerous

Goods Regulation) 裡的符號代表不同意義，如□代表新增規則項目，△代表修訂規則項目，□代表 IATA 額外要求規則項目，☢代表輻射性規則。

IATA CBTA 的訓練已被納入 2021~2022 ICAO TI，並自 2023 年 1 月 1 日起適用。其中，CBTA 重視作業人員之能力 (Competency)，透過人員各項表現，得以用於預測工作成功表現的一環。可透過觀察組織相關知識(knowledge)、技能(skills)和態度(attitudes)在特定條件下執行活動或任務的行為表現得知。CBTA 訓練人員分類包含危險物品作業事前準備人員、處理及接收一般非危險物品貨物人員、處理及接收危險物品作業人員、接收旅客及組員託運行李人員、客艙組員、執行乘客及組員安檢之人員等。

The image is a screenshot of a video player interface. At the top left, it says 'Dangerous Goods Training'. To the right, the video title is 'Understanding the basics of dangerous goods' and the subtitle is '0.1.2 - Recognize the legal framework (global, local, training legal requirements)'. The IATA logo is in the top right corner. The main content area shows a slide titled 'Basis of the Regulations' with the text: 'Different organizations are involved in the legal aspects of the transport of dangerous goods by air'. Below this text are four logos in a row: UN (United Nations), IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), and IATA. Below each logo is a corresponding text label: 'UN (SCoETDG)', 'IAEA', 'ICAO', and 'IATA'. On the left side of the slide, a man in a suit is holding a sign that says 'Click on the United Nations icon to know more'. At the bottom of the video player, there are standard controls: a volume icon, a play/pause icon, a progress bar, a refresh icon, and a 'PREV' button.

圖：參與危險物品航空運輸的各組織

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.1.2 - Recognize the legal framework (global, local, training legal requirements)

IATA

Meaning for some symbols and abbreviations in the IATA DGR

- Addition of a new item
- △ Change to an item
- ☞ Additional IATA requirements
- ☢ Item relates entirely to radioactive shipments

Shall / Must for mandatory requirement
Should / May for preferred requirement

◀ PREV

圖：危險物品處理規則裡的符號代表之意義

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.1.2 - Recognize the legal framework (global, local, training legal requirements)

IATA

Competency-Based Training and Assessment CBTA

This online training program has been designed and developed using the new CBTA Approach

Implementation of these provisions have been deferred and are now expected to be adopted into the 2021-2022 edition of the ICAO Technical Instructions


◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：CBTA 已於 2021-2022 年版 ICAO TI 被採納


Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.1.2 - Recognize the legal framework (global, local, training legal requirements) | IATA

Competency-Based Training and Assessment CBTA

The main principle of this approach is to provide training covering



Knowledge



Skills

To allow employees to perform their **job** at the required **performance level** that satisfies safety

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：CBTA 訓練重視作業人員之能力

3. 確定應用和範圍

(1) 課程學習目標：

確定 IATA DGR 適用範圍。

(2) 課程重點內容：

國際航空運輸協會「危險物品處理規則」（IATA Dangerous Goods Regulation）適用於航空公司成員或準成員、多邊聯運協定航空公司及運送危險物品的貨主與檢查危險品的櫃檯人員。

IATA 規定中的任何內容均不應解釋為：

要求經營者運輸特定物品或物質。

防止經營者對運輸提出特殊要求。

避免託運人向航空公司所屬之主管機關尋求對託運人申報單的背書。

(二) 培養對隱藏性危險物品的意識

1. 瞭解一般限制

(1) 課程學習目標：

瞭解限制(**limitations**)及一般要求(**general requirements**)。

於任何情況下對禁運之危險物品具備警覺性。

瞭解潛在之隱藏性危險物品。

(2) 課程重點內容：

危險物品運輸有一些限制條件，如禁止上機危險物品、僅限貨機裝載之危險物品及可於客貨機裝載之危險物品。

隱藏性危險物品是指組員及乘客攜帶的物品或者根據貨運申報單內的貨物可能含有不明顯的危險物品，所以貨運人員必須時刻保持危險物品的意識及警覺。

IATA DGR 第 2.2.4 節、2.3A 表及附錄 B.4.A 內容，可以為作業人員提供有關隱藏性危險物品的資訊。

IATA DGR 第 2.2.4 節列舉可能含有隱藏性危險物品的貨物：

電池供電的設備/設施：可能含有濕電池或鋰電池。

露營裝備：可能含有易燃氣體、易燃液體或易燃固體。

工具箱：可能含有爆炸物品、壓縮氣體、易燃氣體、油漆或黏著劑。

疫苗：可能含有二氧化碳固體(乾冰)

IATA DGR 2.3A 表為旅客或機組人員可攜帶上機之危險物品。

IATA DGR 附錄 B.4.A 介紹有關全球化學品統一分類和標籤制度(也稱為「化學品分類及標記全球調和制度」，Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, GHS)，是一套由聯合國制定的化學品分類和標記系統，目的在於統一不同國家和地區的化學品分類和標記。貨物之包裝箱上若貼或印有 GHS 的菱形圖案，則該貨物內可能含有

被歸類為危險物品之物質或物品。

IATA DGR 第 2.4 節為有關郵件運送危險物品之相關規範。

IATA DGR 第 2.5 節為有關航空公司航材或公司貨中危險物品運輸之相關規範。

The screenshot shows a video player interface for 'Dangerous Goods Training'. The slide content includes:

- Header:** Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods | 0.2.1 - Develop a sense of potential hidden dangerous goods | IATA logo
- Section:** Hidden hazard
- Text:** A substantial range of items which are classified as **dangerous goods** are often carried onboard by the crew and passengers
- Images:** Two small images: one showing a person in a uniform handling cargo, and another showing a person with a red suitcase walking through an airport.
- Text:** Cargo declared under general description may contain **hazardous articles** that are not apparent
- Callout:** A yellow box with a lightbulb icon containing the text: **Awareness and vigilance must be maintained at all times**
- Player Controls:** A progress bar at the bottom with volume, closed captions, and navigation buttons (PREV, NEXT).

圖：應隨時具備隱藏性危險物品之認知及警覺性

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.1 - Develop a sense of potential hidden dangerous goods

Dangerous Goods Regulations
Here are some of the **useful provisions** that provide staff with information with regards to **hidden dangerous goods**

Click on each document to know more

DGR 2.2.4 Table 2.3.A Table B.4.A

Navigation: < PREV

圖：隱藏性危險物品相關資訊可於 IATA DGR 相關章節查詢

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.1 - Develop a sense of potential hidden dangerous goods

DGR 2.2.4 gives examples for items that may contain **dangerous goods**

Air Waybill descriptions

- Battery-powered devices/equipment ✓
- Camping equipment
- Tool boxes
- Vaccines

May contain wet or lithium batteries


Navigation: < PREV

圖：隱藏性危險物品舉例-電子裝置

DGR 2.2.4 gives examples for items that may contain dangerous goods

Air Waybill descriptions

- Battery-powered devices/equipment ✓
- Camping equipment
- Tool boxes
- Vaccines



May contain flammable gases, liquids, solids

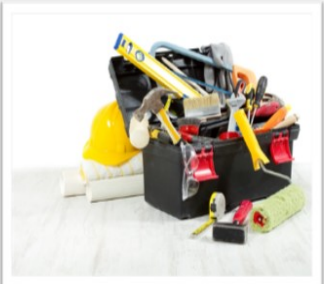
◀ PREV

圖：隱藏性危險物品舉例-露營裝備

DGR 2.2.4 gives examples for items that may contain dangerous goods

Air Waybill descriptions

- Battery-powered devices/equipment ✓
- Camping equipment ✓
- Tool boxes
- Vaccines



May contain explosives, compressed gases or aerosols, flammable gases, adhesives, paints


圖：隱藏性危險物品舉例-工具箱

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.1 - Develop a sense of potential hidden dangerous goods

DGR 2.2.4 gives examples for items that may contain **dangerous goods**

Air Waybill descriptions

- Battery-powered devices/equipment ✓
- Camping equipment ✓
- Tool boxes ✓
- Vaccines ✓



May be packed in Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice)




◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：隱藏性危險物品舉例-疫苗

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.1 - Develop a sense of potential hidden dangerous goods

Table 2.3.A indicates permitted dangerous goods carried by **passengers or crew**

	The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location	
	Permitted in or as carry-on baggage	Permitted in or as checked baggage
	The approval of the operator is required	
e-cigarettes (including e-cigars, e-pipes, other personal vaporizers) containing batteries must be individually protected to prevent accidental activation.	NO	YES

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：IATA DGR 2.3A 表為旅客或機組人員可攜帶上機之危險物品

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.1 - Develop a sense of potential hidden dangerous goods

IATA

Table B.4.A provides information on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)



Diamond-Shaped GHS pictograms identify substances that only pose a hazard for supply and use and may indicate the presence of dangerous goods







◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：IATA DGR 附錄 B.4.A 介紹有關全球化學品統一分類和標籤制度

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.1 - Develop a sense of potential hidden dangerous goods

IATA

What types of hazard are represented by the GHS pictograms below?
Drag the pictograms at the right place then click on SUBMIT.

Explosive		Aquatic toxicity	
Flammable		Oxidizer organic peroxide	
Toxic		Corrosive	
Gases under pressure			

Correct Continue

圖：全球化學品統一分類和標籤制度各標籤代表意義

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.1 - Develop a sense of potential hidden dangerous goods



Some other limitations of dangerous goods

DGR 2.4 Transport of dangerous goods by Post




DGR 2.5 Dangerous Goods in Operator's Property














圖：IATA DGR 第 2.4 及 2.5 節分別提供郵件及航材危險物品相關規範

2. 隱藏性危險物品與未申報危險品之間的區別

(1) 課程學習目標：

警覺隱藏性及未申報危險物品。

瞭解隱藏性危險物品及未申報危險物品之差異。

(2) 課程重點內容：


一般貨物內可能含有不適當的危險物品，所以人員必須經過充分的訓練，並時刻保持對於危險物品的意識及警覺。


貨運及運務人員應向託運人及旅客尋求內容確認，目的是在防止未申報或隱藏性之危險物品被裝載於機上或放在旅客的行李中。

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.2 – Recognize the difference between hidden vs undeclared dangerous goods



Cargo declared under a general description may contain **hazardous articles** than are not apparent





Awareness and **vigilance** must be maintained at **all times**

Personnel must be **adequately trained**

◀ PREV ▶ NEXT

圖：一般貨物內可能含有危險物品應隨時保持意識及警覺

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.2 – Recognize the difference between hidden vs undeclared dangerous goods



With the aim of preventing **undeclared dangerous goods** from being loaded on an aircraft and passengers from taking it in their baggage





Cargo and passenger staff **should seek confirmation** from shippers/passengers about the **content of any item of cargo or baggage**

◀ PREV ▶ NEXT

圖：貨運及運務人員應向託運人及旅客尋求確認



圖：隱藏性危險物品及未申報危險物品差異

3. 隱藏危險品與未申報危險品之間的區別

(1) 課程學習目標：

瞭解旅客及組員條款。

瞭解旅客及貨物條款之適用情形。

(2) 課程重點內容：

IATA DGR 允許旅客和機組人員攜帶少量的危險物品，如：含酒精性飲料、非放射性藥物或梳妝用品、乾冰、火柴及放射性同位素心臟調整器等，詳細規範可參考 IATA DGR 2.3A 表。


說明託運人及航空公司的責任，託運人(如個人、製造商/出口商、貨運承攬業者、貨運代理商)需在處理危險物品貨物時，依 IATA DGR 規範，給予公司相關作業人員適當的訓練及資訊、管控禁運物品、適當的辨識、分類、包裝、標示、標籤，相關運送文件保存 3 個月；航空公司則應給予相關人員危險物品訓練，

包含：正確的接收、存儲、裝載及檢查危險物品以及事件報告等。


旅客需知道航空公司、機場主管機關以及國家的規定，相關規定則需仰賴航空公司向旅客宣導，例如在報到櫃檯、自助報到機、登機門、乘客行李提領區等涉及旅客作業的區域。

The screenshot shows a training slide from IATA. At the top left, it says 'Dangerous Goods Training'. To the right, the title is 'Understanding the basics of dangerous goods' and the subtitle is '0.2.3 - Familiarize with passenger provisions vs cargo provisions in various situations (examples)'. The IATA logo is in the top right corner. The main content area has a blue background with a white rounded rectangle containing the text 'General requirements' and 'The Regulations permit very few **dangerous goods** to be carried by **passengers and crew**'. Below this text are three images in white boxes: 'Alcohol beverages' (showing various bottles), 'Non-radioactive medicinal or toiletry articles' (showing bottles and containers), and 'Dry ice' (showing white ice blocks). A presenter in a brown jacket is visible on the left side of the slide. At the bottom, there is a video player interface with a play button, a progress bar, and a 'PREV' button.


圖：IATA DGR 允許旅客和機組人員攜帶少量的危險物品

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.3 – Familiarize with passenger provisions vs cargo provisions in various situations (examples) 





General requirements
The Regulations permit very few **dangerous goods** to be carried by **passengers and crew**




Matches, safety or small lighter



Radioisotopic Cardiac pacemakers

    **PREV**

圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品項目舉例

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.3 – Familiarize with passenger provisions vs cargo provisions in various situations (examples) 





Passenger vs Cargo provisions

Passenger Provision


- Only for items permitted under 2.3.2 to 2.3.5 for personal use
- Limitation as described in 2.3
- Dangerous Goods are forbidden for carriage by passengers or crew

Cargo Provision

- Generally not for personal use
- Must be declared as cargo according to the 4.2
- Dangerous Goods can be declared as cargo if they are not forbidden under any circumstances

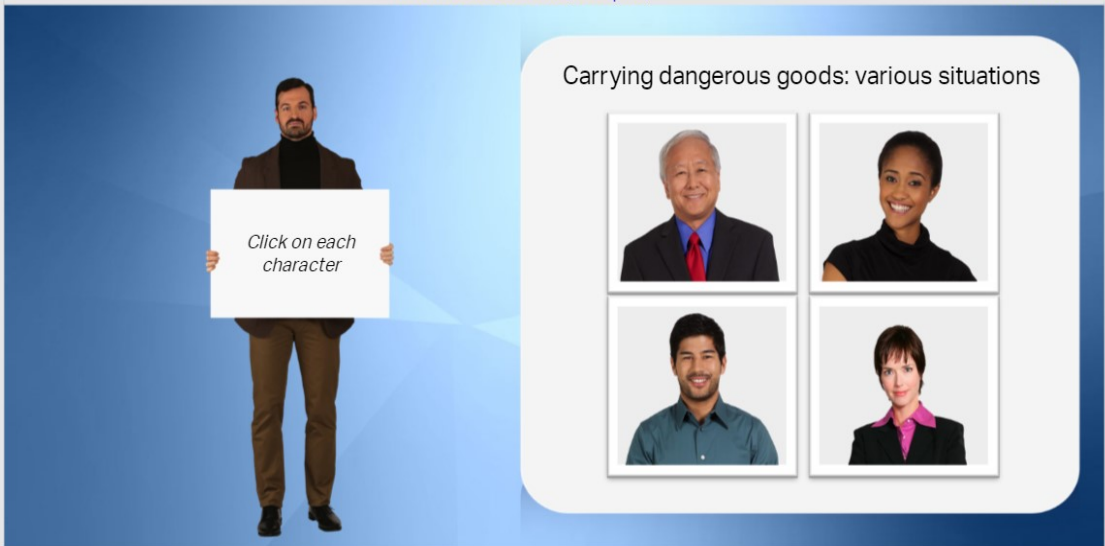
    **PREV** **NEXT**

圖：旅客及貨物之條款

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.3 – Familiarize with passenger provisions vs cargo provisions in various situations (examples) 


Carrying dangerous goods: various situations

Click on each character



◀ PREV

圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習


Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.3 – Familiarize with passenger provisions vs cargo provisions in various situations (examples) 

Mike is carrying some spare lithium ion batteries (loose) for portable electronic device. Is it permitted?
Select the right answer then click on SUBMIT.

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location

	Permitted in or as checked baggage			
	Permitted in or as checked baggage		The approval of the operator is required	
Batteries, spare/loose, including lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries, for portable electronic devices must be carried in carry-on baggage only. For lithium metal batteries the lithium metal content must not exceed 2 g and for lithium ion batteries the Watt-hour rating must not exceed 100 Wh. Articles which have the primary purpose as a power source, e.g. power banks are considered as spare batteries. These batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuits. Each person is limited to a maximum of 20 spare batteries. *The operator may approve the carriage of more than 20 batteries.	NO*	NO	YES	NO

On one's person
 Checked baggage
 Carry-on baggage



SUBMIT

圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習 - 電池(1)

Mike can carry some spare lithium ion batteries (loose) for portable electronic device...

Select the right answers then click on SUBMIT.

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
Batteries, spare/loose, including lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries, for portable electronic devices must be carried in carry-on baggage only. For lithium metal batteries the lithium metal content must not exceed 2 g and for lithium ion batteries the Watt-hour rating must not exceed 100 Wh. Articles which have the primary purpose as a power source, e.g. power banks are considered as spare batteries. These batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuits. Each person is limited to a maximum of 20 spare batteries. *The operator may approve the carriage of more than 20 batteries.	NO*	NO	YES	NO

If the Watt-hour rating doesn't exceed...

- 50 Wh
 100 Wh
 200 Wh

Without approval, if he carries a maximum of... spare batteries

- 5
 10
 20

SUBMIT

圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習 - 電池 (2)

Ashley is carrying a pack of perishable with dry ice used as refrigerant. Is it permitted?

Select the right answers then click on SUBMIT.


The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
Dry ice (carbon dioxide, solid), in quantities not exceeding 2.5 kg per person when used to pack perishables not subject to these Regulations in checked or carry-on baggage, provided the baggage (package) permits the release of carbon dioxide gas. Checked baggage must be marked "dry ice" or "carbon dioxide, solid" and with the net weight of dry ice or an indication that there is 2.5 kg or less dry ice.	YES	YES	YES	NO

- On one's person
 Checked baggage
 Carry-on baggage



SUBMIT

圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習 - 乾冰 (1)

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.3 – Familiarize with passenger provisions vs cargo provisions in various situations (examples) 

Ashley can carry a pack of perishable with dry ice used as refrigerant...
Select the right answers then click on SUBMIT.


The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
	YES	YES	YES	NO
Dry ice (carbon dioxide, solid), in quantities not exceeding 2.5 kg per person when used to pack perishables not subject to these Regulations in checked or carry-on baggage, provided the baggage (package) permits the release of carbon dioxide gas. Checked baggage must be marked "dry ice" or "carbon dioxide, solid" and with the net weight of dry ice or an indication that there is 2.5 kg or less dry ice.				

If quantities doesn't exceed...


2.5 kgs 5 kgs 7 kgs

On checked baggage, must be marked ...

Dry ice Carbon dioxide, solid The net weight

 **Correct**
Continue

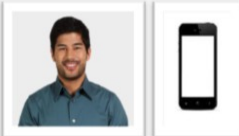
圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習 - 乾冰 (2)

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.2.3 – Familiarize with passenger provisions vs cargo provisions in various situations (examples) 

Paul is carrying mobile phones containing lithium ion batteries with a watt-hour rating of 25. Is it permitted?
Select the right answers then click on SUBMIT.

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
	NO*	YES	YES	NO
Lithium Batteries: Portable electronic devices (PED) containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries, including medical devices such as portable oxygen concentrators (POC) and consumer electronics such as cameras, mobile phones, laptops and tablets, when carried by passengers or crew for personal use (see 2.3.3.3). For lithium metal batteries the lithium metal content must not exceed 2 g and for lithium ion batteries the Watt-hour rating must not exceed 100 Wh. Devices in checked baggage must be completely switched off and must be protected from damage. Each person is limited to a maximum of 15 PED. Baggage equipped with a lithium battery, other than lithium button cells, the battery must be removable. If offered as checked baggage the battery must be removed and carried in the cabin. *The operator may approve the carriage of more than 15 PED.				

On one's person Checked baggage Carry-on baggage



SUBMIT

圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習 - 可攜式電子裝置 (1)

Paul is carrying mobile phones containing lithium ion batteries with a watt-hour rating of 25. Is it permitted?
Select the right answers then click on SUBMIT.

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
	NO*	YES	YES	NO
Lithium Batteries: Portable electronic devices (PED) containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries, including medical devices such as portable oxygen concentrators (POC) and consumer electronics such as cameras, mobile phones, laptops and tablets, when carried by passengers or crew for personal use (see 2.3.5.9). For lithium metal batteries the lithium metal content must not exceed 2 g and for lithium ion batteries the Watt-hour rating must not exceed 100 Wh. Devices in checked baggage must be completely switched off and must be protected from damage. Each person is limited to a maximum of 15 PED. Baggage equipped with a lithium battery, other than lithium button cells, the battery must be removable. If offered as checked baggage the battery must be removed and carried in the cabin. *The operator may approve the carriage of more than 15 PED.				

- On one's person
 Checked baggage
 Carry-on baggage



Correct

Continue

圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習 - 可攜式電子裝置 (2)

How many mobile phones containing lithium ion batteries can Paul carry?
Select the right answer then click on SUBMIT.

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
	NO*	YES	YES	NO
Lithium Batteries: Portable electronic devices (PED) containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries, including medical devices such as portable oxygen concentrators (POC) and consumer electronics such as cameras, mobile phones, laptops and tablets, when carried by passengers or crew for personal use (see 2.3.5.9). For lithium metal batteries the lithium metal content must not exceed 2 g and for lithium ion batteries the Watt-hour rating must not exceed 100 Wh. Devices in checked baggage must be completely switched off and must be protected from damage. Each person is limited to a maximum of 15 PED. Baggage equipped with a lithium battery, other than lithium button cells, the battery must be removable. If offered as checked baggage the battery must be removed and carried in the cabin. *The operator may approve the carriage of more than 15 PED.				

He can carry a maximum of... mobile phones without approval

- 10
 15
 20

SUBMIT

圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習 - 可攜式電子裝置 (3)

Catherine is carrying perfumes and colognes. Is it permitted?

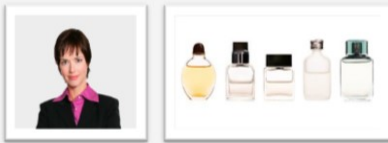
Select the right answers then click on SUBMIT.



The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
	NO	YES	YES	NO
Non-radioactive medicinal or toiletry articles (including aerosols) such as hair sprays, perfumes, colognes and medicines containing alcohol, and Non-flammable, non-toxic (Division 2.2) aerosols, with no subsidiary hazard, for sporting or home use.				

The total net quantity of non-radioactive medicinal or toiletry articles and non-flammable, non-toxic (Division 2.2) aerosols must not exceed 2 kg or 2 L, and the net quantity of each single article must not exceed 0.5 kg or 0.5 L. Release valves on aerosols must be protected by a cap or other suitable means to prevent inadvertent release of the contents.

- On one's person
 Checked baggage
 Carry-on baggage



SUBMIT



圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習-梳妝用品(1)

Can Catherine carry perfumes and colognes...

Select the right answers then click on SUBMIT.



The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
	NO	YES	YES	NO
Non-radioactive medicinal or toiletry articles (including aerosols) such as hair sprays, perfumes, colognes and medicines containing alcohol, and Non-flammable, non-toxic (Division 2.2) aerosols, with no subsidiary hazard, for sporting or home use.				

The total net quantity of non-radioactive medicinal or toiletry articles and non-flammable, non-toxic (Division 2.2) aerosols must not exceed 2 kg or 2 L and the net quantity of each single article must not exceed 0.5 kg or 0.5 L. Release valves on aerosols must be protected by a cap or other suitable means to prevent inadvertent release of the contents.

If the total net quantity doesn't exceed...

- 2 L
 5 L
 10 L

If the net quantity for each single article doesn't exceed...

- 0.25 L
 0.5 L
 0.75 L

SUBMIT



圖：旅客及機組人員可攜帶危險物品舉例練習-梳妝用品(2)

(三) 確定角色及責任

1. 說明其他個人之責任及供應鏈利益相關者之角色

(1) 課程學習目標：

理解託運人及航空公司的責任(responsibility)。

理解其他個人及供應鏈相關者之責任。

(2) 課程重點內容：

依據 IATA DGR 規定，託運人及航空公司在運送危險物品貨物之過程中均負有相對應之責任。


貨主的責任包括遵守 IATA DGR 之規範、向所屬員工提供危險物品訓練及相關資訊、辨識、分類、包裝、標籤及標示，並將託運危險物品之相關資料保存 3 個月。

在危險物品貨物的運送過程中，航空公司應遵守有關危險物品之收受、儲存、裝載、確認、紀錄及作業人員之訓練，並將運送危險物品之相關資料保存 3 個月。

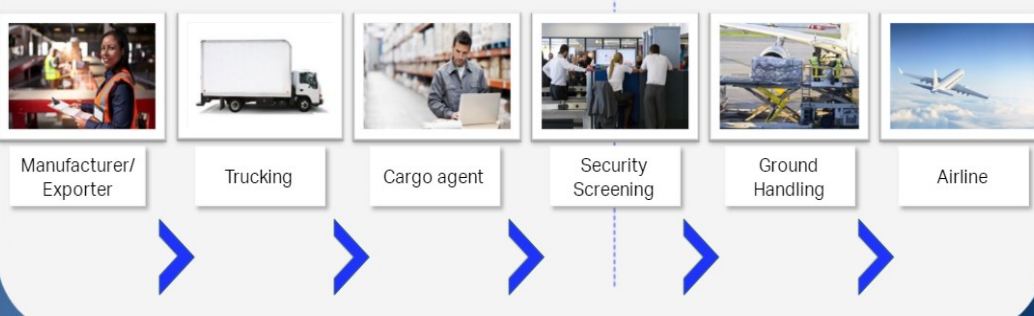


圖：Shipper 及 Operator 的定義

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.3.1 - Clarify the individual and collective role of the supply chain stakeholders



The traditional cargo flow starts from the shipper and ends by the operator



Manufacturer/Exporter Trucking Cargo agent Security Screening Ground Handling Airline

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：貨物運送流程

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.3.1 - Clarify the individual and collective role of the supply chain stakeholders



Shipper's responsibilities

When offering a consignment of dangerous goods, the shipper must



-  Comply with the Regulations
-  Provide information and training to staff
-  Control articles (prohibition)
-  Identify, classify, pack, mark, label of items

 Document retention for 3 months

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

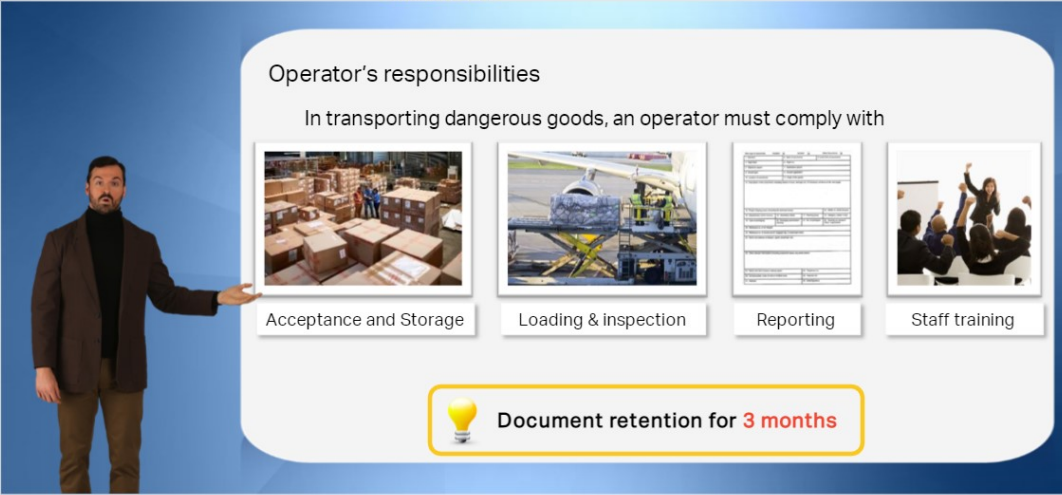
圖：貨主的責任

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.3.1 - Clarify the individual and collective role of the supply chain stakeholders

IATA

Operator's responsibilities

In transporting dangerous goods, an operator must comply with



Acceptance and Storage Loading & inspection Reporting Staff training

Document retention for 3 months

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：航空公司的責任

2. 瞭解乘客的責任

(1) 課程學習重點：

理解乘客的責任


瞭解與乘客相關的規範

(2) 課程重點內容：

乘客應遵守航空公司、機場主管機關及國家之規範。


航空公司應在報到櫃檯、行李託運處、登機口、貨運站提供乘客危險物品相關資訊，另航空公司應告知乘客禁止攜帶上機之危險物品(航空公司責任)。

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.3.2 - Understand the passengers responsibilities




Passengers responsibilities


Passengers are required to **follow rules and requirements** established by



Airlines



Airport authorities



States

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：乘客責任

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.3.2 - Understand the passengers responsibilities



Operator's responsibilities

Passengers must be informed about **forbidden dangerous goods**







By the operator or the operator's handling agent

◀ PREV

圖：航空公司應告知旅客禁止攜帶上機危險物品資訊

3. 認識國家及航空公司在危險物品規範上之差異

(1) 課程學習目標：

理解各國及各航空公司間之規範差異。

理解國家及航空公司規範差異所帶來的影響。

(2) 課程重點內容：

各國及航空公司得訂定所屬之空運危險物品規範。

範例：

美國：若要運送第 1 類的爆炸物危險物品應經美國政府事先核准才能運送。

沙烏地阿拉伯：禁止空運酒精性飲料。

澳大利亞：出口或進口放射性材料需要許可證明。

法國航空：額外的包裝要求。

加拿大航空：危險物品申告書上應註明緊急聯絡電話。

英國航空：旅客和機組員攜帶上機之鋰離子電池、鋰金屬電池、行動電源等，若無明確標示瓦特小時、鋰金屬含量或者無法計算瓦特小時者，不得攜帶。

在 IATA DGR 中，國家差異規範表示方式：兩個字母的國家代碼，加上英文字母 G，再加上兩位數字，例如 AUG-01(澳大利亞-01)；航空公司差異規範表示方式：以兩位字母加上兩位數字表示，例如 AC-01(加拿大航空-01)。

States and operators variations

States and operators may **submit their own variations** for the transport of dangerous goods by air

IATA / ICAO

States Operators

States Operators

IATA / ICAO

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：國際、國家及航空公司規範之差異

State variations - Example

EXPLOSIVE

1

Prior authorization is required from the appropriate Authority in the US to ship certain dangerous goods

⏸

圖：美國規範

State variations - Example



Forbids the transport of certain dangerous goods



圖：沙烏地阿拉伯規範

State variations - Example



A permit is required to import or export radioactive materials in Australia



圖：澳大利亞規範

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.3.3 - Recognize the role and impact of States and Operators variations IATA

Operator variations - Examples



AIR FRANCE

Additional packing requirements



AIR CANADA

Emergency telephone number is required on shipping document



BRITISH AIRWAYS

Specific passengers and crew limitations

◀ 🔊 🗨️ ▶ 🔍 ⏪ PREV

圖：航空公司規範差異

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.3.3 - Recognize the role and impact of States and Operators variations IATA


State and operator variations in the IATA DGR

State variation: identified by a two-letter country code and the letter "G" (for Government), followed by a 2 digits number in sequence

AUG - 01

Operator variation: identified by two alpha-numeric characters followed by a two-digit group in strict numerical sequence

AC - 01



◀ 🔊 🗨️ ▶ 🔍 ⏪ PREV ⏩ NEXT

圖：IATA DGR 國家及航空公司差異規範之表示方式

(四) 了解分類和包裝的重要性

1. 危害與風險之差異

(1) 課程學習目標：

定義危害與風險

了解危害與風險之差異

(2) 課程重點內容：





危害(hazard)是可能導致人員受傷、設備或結構損壞、材料損失或執行規定功能的能力降低的情況。但是，對於危險物品運送，危害(hazard)一詞側重於那些可能導致或造成飛機或航空安全相關設備、產品和服務不安全運行的情況。

風險(risk)是一種評估，它考慮了危害(hazard)的可能後果的嚴重性(severity)和可能性(probability)。但是，對於危險物品運送，風險(risk)一詞是危害(hazard)的後果或結果的預測概率和嚴重程度。

The screenshot shows a video player interface for 'Dangerous Goods Training'. The slide content is as follows:

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.1 - Differentiate between hazard vs risk

Hazard
Condition of potentially causing

 Injuries to personnel	 Damage to equipment or structures	 Loss of material	 Reduction of ability to perform a prescribed function
--	--	--	--

At the bottom of the slide, there is a navigation bar with a play button, a progress bar, a refresh button, and a 'PREV' button.

圖：危害的定義

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.1 - Differentiate between hazard vs risk

IATA

Risk
Assessment that considers both

Hazard severity of a hazard

Probability of a hazard

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：風險的定義

2. 辨識分類及分組

(1) 課程學習目標：

解釋危險物品分類之一般原則

辨識 9 大類危險物品之分組

(2) 課程重點內容：

危險物品通常被認為是有害物質。它們可能以純化學品、物質混合物、製成品或物品的形式生產，如果控制不當，可能會對人類健康、安全、財產和環境造成潛在危害。

依據 IATA DGR，危險物品被定義為符合 ICAO 危險物品九大類分類中的一個或多個標準並適用的貨物，且危險物品包裝分為三個等級(如果適用)，危險物品九大類的分類與危險物品類型有關，而包裝等級與危險物品的危險程度有關。

危險物品九大類之類別編號的順序是為了方便，並不表示危險

的相對順序，也就是第一類危險物品不一定比第二類或第三類危險物品更危險。

危險物品九大類中的一某些分類(classes)有進一步細分組別(division)，例如：第 5 類，又分為 5.1 氧化物及 5.2 有機過氧化物兩個組別，第一個數字代表類別，第二個數字代表組別。

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.2 - Identify the general information about classes, divisions

IATA

General principles for classification of Dangerous Goods

Dangerous Goods are often recognized as **hazardous materials**



圖：危險物品通常被認為是有害物質

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.2 - Identify the general information about classes, divisions

IATA

General principles for classification of Dangerous Goods

Dangerous Goods are defined as those goods which meet the criteria of

9 UN hazard classes

3 UN Packing Groups (if applicable)

The order in which hazard classes are numbered is **just for convenience**

◀ PREV

圖：危險物品九大類數字不表示危險的相對順序

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.2 - Identify the general information about classes, divisions

IATA

General principles for classification of Dangerous Goods

Some of the 9 hazard classes are further subdivided into hazard **divisions**

Class number → 5.1 ← Variation

Oxidizer


Organic peroxides

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：部分類別的危險物品還有細分組別

Hazard classes with their divisions

Example



→ **Class 1 - Explosives**

- Division 1.1 - Articles and substances having a mass explosion hazard.
- Division 1.2 - Articles and substances having a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.
- Division 1.3 - Articles and substances having a fire hazard, a minor blast hazard and/or a minor projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.
- Division 1.4 - Articles and substances presenting no significant hazard.
- Division 1.5 - Very insensitive substances having a mass explosion hazard.
- Division 1.6 - Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard.

↑

圖：舉例第 1 類爆炸品分為 6 個組別

3. 瞭解包裝分組之一般原則

(1) 課程學習目標：

瞭解包裝分組之一般原則

闡述 3 種包裝分組之條件

解釋一般包裝之要求

(2) 課程重點內容：

包裝分組之號碼代表同一類或項下各種物品和物質所呈現的相對危險程度，包裝分組 I 代表高危險、包裝分組 II 代表中危險、包裝分組 III 代表低危險。

第 3、8、4.2、4.3、5.1 及 6.1 類危險物品有包裝等級 I、II 及 III 之分別，每種不同等級的包裝必須滿足該等級包裝的性能測試要求。

在準備任何危險物品包裝時，託運人必須遵守一般包裝要求(適

用所有包裝之要求)，包含：包裝類型、測試要求、結構材料等。一般來說，危險物品需使用良好品質包裝，因為在空運過程中，它們會受到震動、溫度、濕度或壓力變化的影響，因此，包裝必須防止任何損壞(damage)或溢漏(leaking)。

危險物品的包裝有不同類型，例如：UN 包裝(UN Specification)、限量包裝(Limited Quantity)、例外包裝(Excepted)、重複使用包裝(Re-use)、補救包裝(Salvage)及其他包裝(other packagings)。

UN 包裝(UN Specification)：需經過性能測試，目的在確保經過測試的包裝，在正常的運輸條件下不會有任何的損壞(damage)或溢漏(leaking)，包裝件的測試，通常由各國核准的授權單位實施。

限量包裝(Limited Quantity)：危險性較低之危險物品，可以採用良好品質之包裝運送，不需要使用經過性能測試之 UN 包裝。

例外包裝(Excepted)：不受 IATA DGR 某些規定約束之極少量危險物品，可使用例外包裝。

重複使用包裝(Re-use)：託運人必須確保重複包裝是否被授權使用，若可使用，使用前應將所有不適當的標籤、標記移除或覆蓋。

補救包裝(Salvage)：損壞的、有缺漏的、滲漏的或不合格包裝的危險物品可以使用補救包裝進行運送。

其他包裝(other packagings)：某些危險物品之包裝，不需要使用 UN 包裝或限量包裝，如：車輛。

包裝件可以是單一或組合包裝。單一包裝件(single packaging)

不需要外包裝保護，可以由鋼、鋁、塑料或其他允許的材料製成；組合包裝(combination packaging)由木材、纖維板、塑膠材料、金屬或其他材料製成的外包裝和金屬、塑膠材料、玻璃等內包裝組成。除某些包裝外，所有單一包裝和組合包裝都須依據聯合國規範及測試標準進行製造及測試。

託運人可將不同的危險物品包裝在同一個外包裝中，稱為「All Packed in One」；或將一個或多個危險物品包裝件做為一個合成包裝件(Overpack)處理，以方便處理或儲存，兩種類型的包裝，都必須符合 IATA DGR 的要求。

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.3 - Understand general principles of Packing Groups | IATA

Packing Groups

An indication of the **relative degree of danger** presented by various articles and substances within a class or division

Packing Group I	➔	High Danger
Packing Group II	➔	Medium Danger
Packing Group III	➔	Low Danger

Navigation: < PREV NEXT >

圖：包裝等級代表危險性

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.3 - Understand general principles of Packing Groups



Packing Groups

Criteria for Packing Groups I, II and III have been developed for substances in certain **classes and divisions**



Classes



Divisions

Navigation: < PREV NEXT >

圖：危險物品分類與分組

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.3 - Understand general principles of Packing Groups



General Packing requirements

When preparing any package of dangerous goods, the **shipper** must comply with



General Packing requirements

Navigation: < PREV NEXT >

圖：危險物品包裝一般要求

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.3 - Understand general principles of Packing Groups

IATA

General Packing requirements

Dangerous Goods must be **packed in good quality packaging**

Temperature

Humidity

Vibration

Pressure

PREV

圖：危險物品需使用良好品質包裝

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.3 - Understand general principles of Packing Groups

IATA

General Packing requirements

Dangerous Goods must be **packed in good quality packaging**

Click on each packaging to know more

UN Specification


Limited Quantity

Excepted

PREV


圖：不同類型之包裝-1


Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.3 - Understand general principles of Packing Groups




General Packing requirements

Dangerous Goods must be **packed in good quality packaging**






Re-use



Salvage



Other packagings

◀ PREV

圖：不同類型之包裝-2

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.3 - Understand general principles of Packing Groups



Types of Packagings

Shippers must **comply** with the general **Packing requirements**





Single

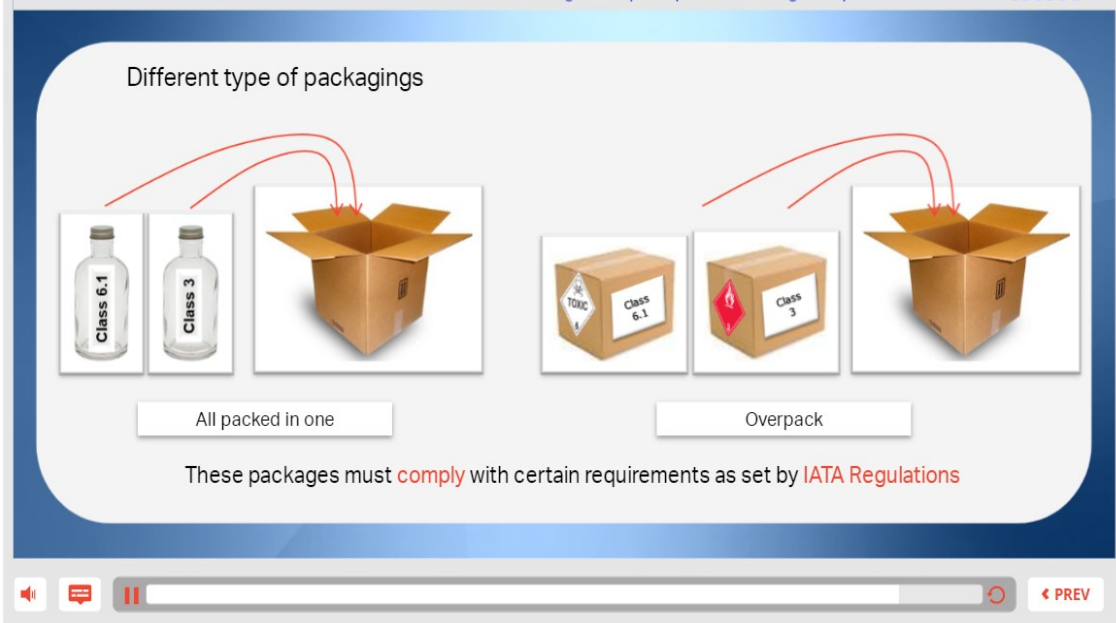


Combination

Both packages must be manufactured and tested in accordance with the **UN specifications packagings**

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：單一包裝及組合包裝



圖：All Packed in One 及 Overpack

4. 考量多重危險性

(1) 課程學習目標：瞭解多重危險性的概念

(2) 課程重點內容：

有些物質或物品可能有多重危險性，例如：油漆即具有第 3 類及第 8 類兩種危險性。

當物質或物品在危險物品清單中，沒有具體列出名稱且具有多重危險性時，必須依據 IATA DGR 3.10A 表，確認確認主要及次要的危險性。

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.4 - Consider multiple hazards



Classification of Multiple Hazard




Click on each number to know more

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：部分危險物品具多重危險性

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.4.4 - Consider multiple hazards



Classification of Multiple Hazard

Class or Division	Packing Group	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
		II	III	I	II	III
3	I			4.3, I	4.3, I	4.3, I
3	II			4.3, I	4.3, II	4.3, II
3	III			4.3, I	4.3, II	4.3, III
4.1	II	4.2, II	4.2, II	4.3, I	4.3, II	4.3, II
4.1	III	4.2, II	4.2, III	4.3, I	4.3, II	4.3, III
4.2	II			4.3, I	4.3, II	4.3, II
4.2	III			4.3, I	4.3, II	4.3, III
4.3	I					
4.3	II					
4.3	III					

Click on each number to know more

◀ PREV

圖：具多重危險性時應依據 3.10A 表確認危險之優先順序

(五)瞭解危害訊息

1. 認識不同標記的基本要求

(1) 課程學習目標：

解釋一般標記要求

認識危險物品貨物包裝之不同標記

(2) 課程重點內容：

正確的標記是安全運送程序中重要的一環。

標記的種類：

使用於特殊包裝上所必須具備的標記，如託運人及寄件人資訊、正確危險物品名稱、UN 號碼及淨重等。

危險物品專用包裝箱之設計製造資訊標記。

使用正確的標記可達到下列目的：

指示內容物種類。

指示該包裝件已符合標準。

提供貨物處理及儲存之安全資訊。

指示危害性質。

附加標記之要求規範：

限量包裝標記(Limited Quantities mark)：須顯示在依限量包裝規定之外包裝上。

環境危害物質標記 (Environmentally hazardous substance mark)：須黏貼在含有對環境有害物質貨物的外包裝上。

處理及儲存標記(Handling and storage mark)：必須顯示在外包裝以提供處理和儲存的說明指示。


鋰電池標記(Lithium batteries mark)：適用於含鋰電芯

或電池之貨物。

補救包裝標記 (Salvage packaging mark)：須顯示於損壞、有缺陷、洩漏或不合格的溢出或洩漏的包裝件上。

合成包裝標記 (Overpacked mark)：須標示「OVERPACK」(字體高度至少 12mm) 於合成包裝貨物上。

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.5.1 - Recognize the different marking basic requirements



Type of marks


1
Use of particular packaging

ACETYL IODIDE, UN 1898, Net Qty 10L

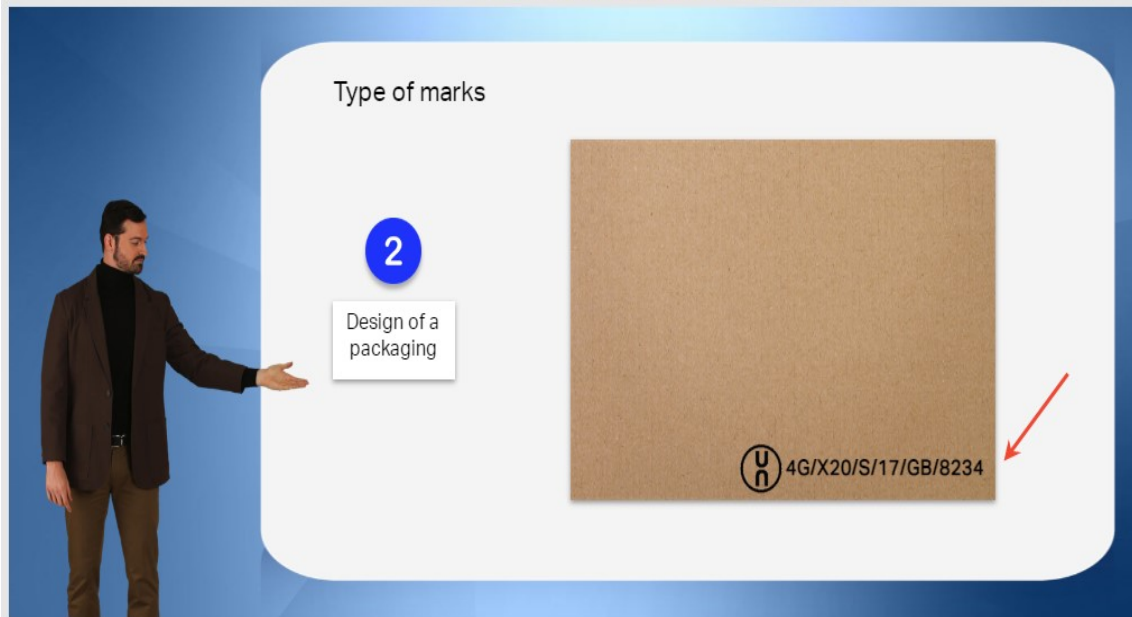
SHIPPER:
Chemifac Ltd.
19 Wandsworth Road
London S.E.1 England

CONSIGNEE
Farell GmbH
Hagenring 14
D-38100 Braunschweig
Germany

Mandatory marks



圖：危險物品標記






圖：危險物品專用包裝箱



圖：使用正確的標記可達到目的

Additional marks



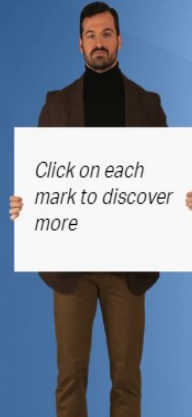


Limited Quantities mark
Must be displayed on packages that are packed in accordance with the limited quantities provisions

Environmentally hazardous substance mark
Must be affixed to packages containing environmentally hazardous substances

圖：附加標記之要求規範-限量包裝及環境危害物質標記

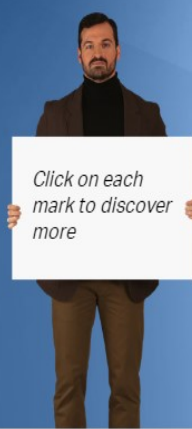
Additional marks



Handling and storage mark
Must be displayed on packages to give indications on handling and storage instructions.


Lithium batteries mark
Applies to packages containing lithium cells or batteries

圖：附加標記之要求規範-處理、儲存及鋰電池標記




Click on each mark to discover more

Additional marks



Salvage packaging mark
Must be displayed on damaged, defective, leaking or non-conforming packages that have spilled or leaked.



Overpack mark
Must be marked with the word Overpack. This mark must be at least 12 mm high

圖：附加標記之要求規範-補救包裝及合成包裝標記

2. 認識不同標籤的基本要求

(1) 課程學習目標：

解釋危害標籤之要求。

認識危險物品貨物包裝之不同標籤。

(2) 課程重點內容：

使用正確的標籤是安全運送程序中重要的一環。

危險物品類別標籤：

危險物品標籤圖示說明：1 顆星代表其所屬危險物品分類及群組號碼、2 顆星代表額外註明之文字、數字、字母、3 顆星代表其所屬危險物品分類及群組。

九大類危險物品標籤。

可於 IATA DGR 第 4 章危險物品名稱章節內獲得該類危險物品之 UN/ID 號碼、所屬危險物品分類或群組號碼及相對

應之危險物品標籤種類。

處理指示標籤：

磁性物質(Magnetized Material)：此類物質必須存放於遠離航空器羅盤偵測元件。

僅限貨機裝載(Cargo Aircraft Only)：用於依據僅限貨機裝載之包裝指示貨物。


放射性物質微量包裝(Radioactive material expected packages)：需黏貼於放射性物質微量包裝貨物。

低溫液體(Cryogenic liquid)：為必須使用於非易燃性氣體(第 2.2 項)危險物品標籤外之附加訊息。

方向指示(Package orientation)：必須用於含有液體類危險物品的組合包裝。

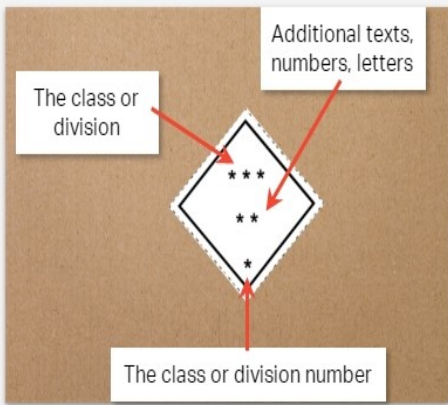
遠離熱源(Keep away from heat mark)：第 4.1 和 5.2 項危險物品除適用之危險物品標籤外，還必須使用此標籤。

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.5.2 - Recognize the variety of labelling and their meaning



Type of labels

1
Hazard labels



The class or division

Additional texts, numbers, letters

The class or division number

圖：危險物品標籤圖示說明

Type of labels

1
Hazard labels


圖：危險物品標籤種類

UN/ID no.	Proper Shipping Name/Description	Class or Div. (Sub Hazard)	Hazard Labels
A	B	C	D
1088	Acetal	3	Flammable Liquid
1089	Acetaldehyde	2	Flammable Liquid
2789	Acetic acid, glacial	8 (3)	Corrosive Flammable Liquid


圖：可於 IATA DGR 第 4 章獲得資訊

Click on each mark to discover more

Handling labels



Magnetized material
The material must be stowed away from the aircraft compass detector unit




Cargo Aircraft Only
Used for packages packed according the Cargo Aircraft Only packing instructions.

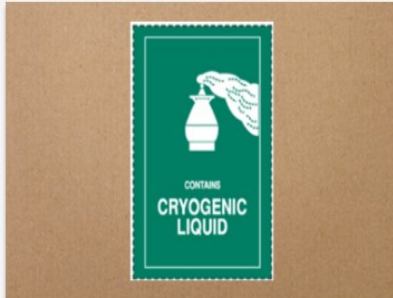
圖：處理指示標籤 - 磁性物質及僅限貨機裝載標籤

Click on each mark to discover more

Handling labels



Radioactive material excepted packages
Must be affixed to excepted packages of radioactive material



Cryogenic liquid
Must be used in addition to the non-flammable gas (division 2.2) hazard label

圖：處理指示標籤 - 放射性物質微量包裝及低溫液體標籤



圖：處理指示標籤 - 方向指示及遠離熱源標籤

3. 危險物品運輸所需的文件及其在作業流程中之用途

(1) 課程學習目標：

解釋空運危險物品貨物所需文件。

概述填寫危險物品申告單的一般原則。

在空運提單上添加所需訊息。

(2) 課程重點內容：

空運危險物品貨物皆須具備正確的文件，包含空運提單(Air Waybill)及危險物品申告書(Dangerous Goods Declaration form)。

空運提單需於處理資訊(Handling Information)及貨物品名及數量(Nature and Quantity of Goods)填入該危險物品貨物之相關訊息。

危險物品申告書各欄位需填寫內容如下：

- A. 託運人及收件人完整姓名(公司名稱)及地址。
- B. 空運提單號碼及危險物品申告書頁數。
- C. 啟運地及目的地機場或城市全名。
- D. 確認是否為放射性物質危險物品貨物。
- E. 危險物品貨物之 UN/ID 號碼、危險物品貨物名稱、危險物品分類號碼及危險物品貨物數量。
- F. 必須填寫之其他處理訊息。
- G. 託運人簽名及日期。

有關危險物品申告書應注意事項如下：

- A. 危險物品申告書須以英文填寫。
- B. 須有 2 份填寫完整及簽名之危險物品申告書隨貨運送。
- C. 如填寫空間不足，可增加頁數填寫。
- D. 內容塗改或增加處如無託運人簽名則不予接受託運。
- E. 危險物品申告書須為正確、可清楚辨識及耐用的。
- F. 危險物品申告書副本須至少保存 3 個月。

Documentation

All dangerous goods require appropriate transport **documentation**



圖：空運危險物品貨物須具備正確文件

Air WayBill (AWB) - Shipper's Declaration is Required

Airport of Destination		Requested Flight/Date		Amount of Insurance		INSURANCE: If carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is required in accordance with the conditions hereof, indicate amount to be insured in figures in the shaded amount of insurance.	
Handling Information							
Dangerous Goods as per attached DGD - Cargo Aircraft Only							SCI
No. of Pieces/ RCP	Gross Weight	Kg/ lb	Rate Class Commodity Item No.	Chargeable Weight	Rate/Charge	Total	Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)
1	20	Kg					Ammunition

圖：空運提單應於處理資訊欄位填入危險物品貨物相關訊息

Air WayBill (AWB) - Shipper's Declaration is Required

Airport of Destination		Requested Flight/Date		Amount of Insurance		REMARKS: If Carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is required by law, indicate amount to be insured in figures in box marked 'Amount of insurance'	
Handing Information							
SC1							
No. of Pieces RCP	Gross Weight	Kg/lb	Rate Class Commodity Item No.	Chargeable Weight	Rate/Charge	Total	Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)
2	110	Kg					Frozen fish UN 1845 Carbon dioxide, solid 2 X 40 Kg

圖：空運提單應於貨物品名及數量欄位填入危險物品貨物相關訊息

Declaration for Dangerous Goods (DGD)

The form includes sections for: Shipper, Consignee, Address, Nature and Quantity of Dangerous Goods, and a declaration statement. Numbered callouts indicate: 1. Shipper name, 2. Consignee name, 3. Address, 4. Nature and Quantity of Dangerous Goods table, 5. Description of goods, 6. Declaration statement, 7. Signature and date.



圖：危險物品申告書各欄位需填寫內容

Declaration for Dangerous Goods (DGD)

圖：危險物品申告書注意事項

(六) 熟悉緊急應變處理程序

1. 認識基本緊急應變程序

(1) 課程學習目標：建立對於緊急應變程序之基本認知。

(2) 課程重點內容：

於危險物品處理過程中，應隨時可取得雇主之緊急應變程序。

於 IATA DGR 中所提到的所有人員，均應接受緊急應變訓練。

瞭解當地國家之緊急應變規定也是非常重要的。

當發生危險物品相關事件時，緊急應變步驟依序為：


- A. 馬上通知督導。
- B. 儘速瞭解危險物品內容物，可透過 NOTOC、DGD 或外包裝之標籤及標記獲取資訊。
- C. 把其他貨物移開，隔離該貨物。
- D. 警戒該區域，並儘速聯繫緊急應變單位，但相關負責人員

應待在該處，直到完整之事故調查完成。

E. 人員應避免接觸事故內容物，如不慎接觸，應立即：


- (A) 以大量清水充分清洗。
- (B) 換掉受污染的衣物。
- (C) 不要吞嚥或吸入。
- (D) 雙手應避免接觸眼、口、鼻。
- (E) 尋求醫療協助。

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.6.1 - Create awareness about general emergency procedures



General procedure to follow in the event of an emergency

1



Advise the supervisor **immediately**

◀ PREV NEXT ▶


圖：緊急應變步驟-馬上通知督導

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.6.1 - Create awareness about general emergency procedures

IATA

General procedure to follow in the event of an emergency

2



Identify the substances involved

< PREV NEXT >


圖：緊急應變步驟-瞭解危險物品內容物

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.6.1 - Create awareness about general emergency procedures

IATA

General procedure to follow in the event of an emergency

3



Isolate the package by removing other packages

< PREV NEXT >


圖：緊急應變步驟-隔離該貨物

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.6.1 - Create awareness about general emergency procedures

IATA

General procedure to follow in the event of an emergency

4



Isolate the area and advise emergency services

Click on each number below to discover more

PREV

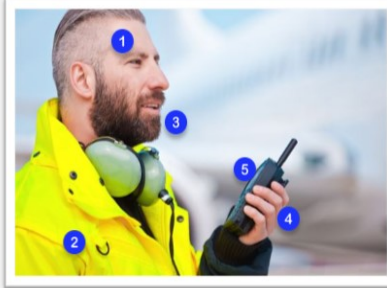
圖：緊急應變步驟-警戒該區域並儘速聯繫緊急應變單位

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.6.1 - Create awareness about general emergency procedures

IATA

General procedure to follow in the event of an emergency

5



Contact with contents **must be avoided**

Click on each number below to discover more

PREV

圖：緊急應變步驟-避免接觸事故內容物

2. 辨識國家特殊緊急應變程序包含豁免及許可

(1) 課程學習目標：

認識國家之特殊緊急應變程序。

將國家規範與許可及豁免相連結。

(2) 課程重點內容：

有關國家之緊急應變之程序，ICAO 第 14 號附約第 9 章 Emergency and other Services 有相關內容可參考，例如：機場當局必須建立與危險物品運輸相關之緊急處理程序、發生緊急事件時國家應有特定緊急應變程序等。

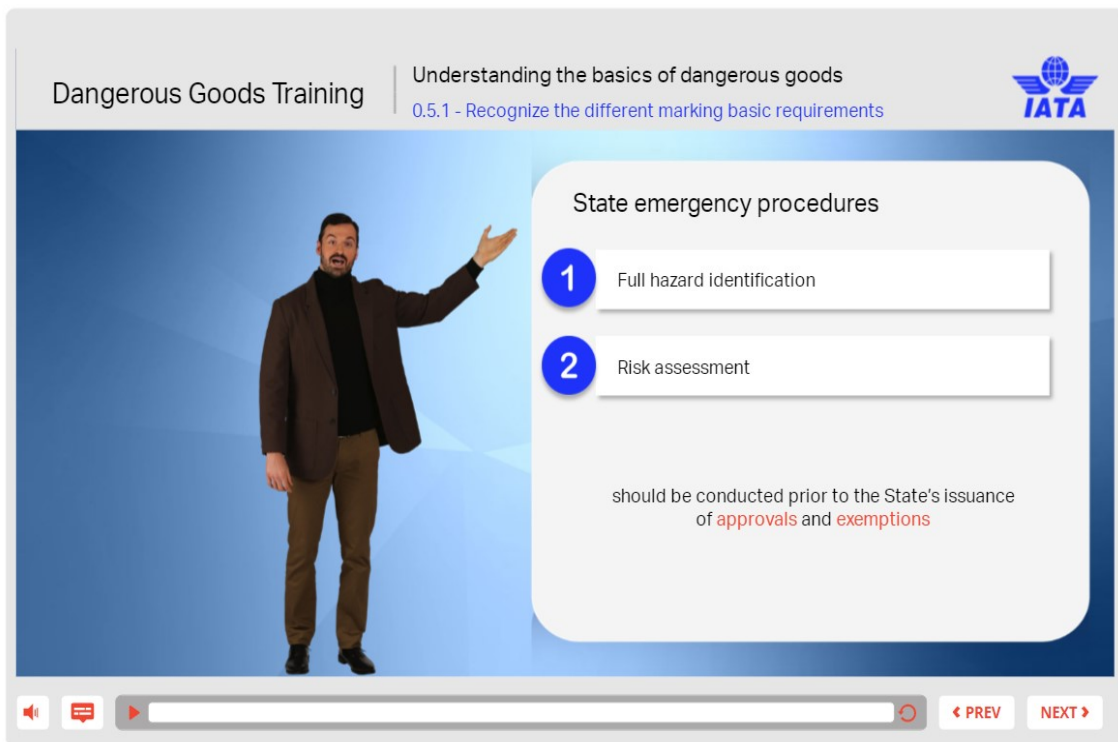
危險物品豁免或許可：

A. 如果危險物品沒有其他適合之運輸方式時，國家可採用許可或豁免允許危險物品空運。

B. 國家在發放許可或豁免前，應先完成完整之危害辨識及風險評估。

The image is a screenshot of a video player. The video content shows a man in a dark suit standing on the left, gesturing towards a presentation slide. The slide has a white background with a blue border. At the top left of the slide, it says 'State emergency procedures'. Below that, it says 'When other forms of transport are inappropriate'. In the center of the slide is a green and white globe. To the right of the globe is a white box with the word 'States' and a red arrow pointing from the box to the globe. Below the globe, it says 'may grant an approval or exemptions to permit the transport of dangerous goods'. The video player interface includes a title bar at the top with 'Dangerous Goods Training' and 'Understanding the basics of dangerous goods 0.6.2 - Recognize country specific emergency procedures including exemptions and approvals', and the IATA logo on the right. At the bottom, there is a progress bar, a volume icon, a chat icon, and a 'PREV' button.

圖：國家之危險物品豁免或許可



圖：危險物品豁免或許可程序

3. 雇主的緊急應變程序要求


(1) 課程學習目標：

- 運用雇主之緊急應變程序要求。
- 知道緊急應變資訊。
- 理解受污染貨物或行李之處理程序。


(2) 課程重點內容：


- 航空公司必須在作業手冊或其他適當手冊中，提供員工於發生危險物品事件時應採取之緊急應變措施。
- 應提供員工機場當地主管機關之聯絡資訊。
- 員工應可隨時取得適當緊急應變資訊，如 ICAO Doc.9481。
- 告知員工應如何處理受污染之貨物或行李：如果航空公司發現受污染之貨物或行李無法辨識，應停止裝載並隔離該貨物，並瞭解該貨物之成分及內容。

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.6.3 - Apply the employer emergency response requirements



Employer emergency procedures






Information must be provided with regards to the action to be taken in the event of emergencies involving dangerous goods.


◀ PREV NEXT ▶

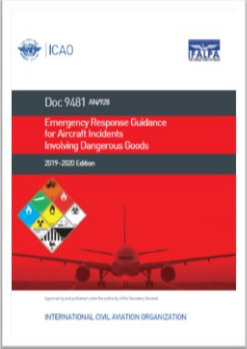
圖：航空公司須提供緊急應變程序

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.6.3 - Apply the employer emergency response requirements



Emergency response information





Appropriate information must immediately be available at all times.

to accidents and incidents involving dangerous goods in air transport.


◀ PREV

圖：員工應可隨時取得適當緊急應變資訊

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.6.3 - Apply the employer emergency response requirements

IATA

Contaminated Cargo or Baggage Handling

All reasonable steps must be followed to identify the nature and source of contamination.

◀ PREV

圖：應告知員工如何處理受污染之貨物或行李

Dangerous Goods Training | Understanding the basics of dangerous goods
0.6.3 - Apply the employer emergency response requirements

IATA

Contaminated Cargo or Baggage Handling




If the cause of the contamination is due to dangerous goods, baggage or cargo must be isolated to nullify the hazard.

◀ PREV

圖：貨物或行李無法辨識應停止裝載並隔離該貨物

三、旅客及組員行李收運

(一) 辨識禁止攜帶危險物品

1. 課程學習目標：

- (1) 理解禁止攜帶危險物品。

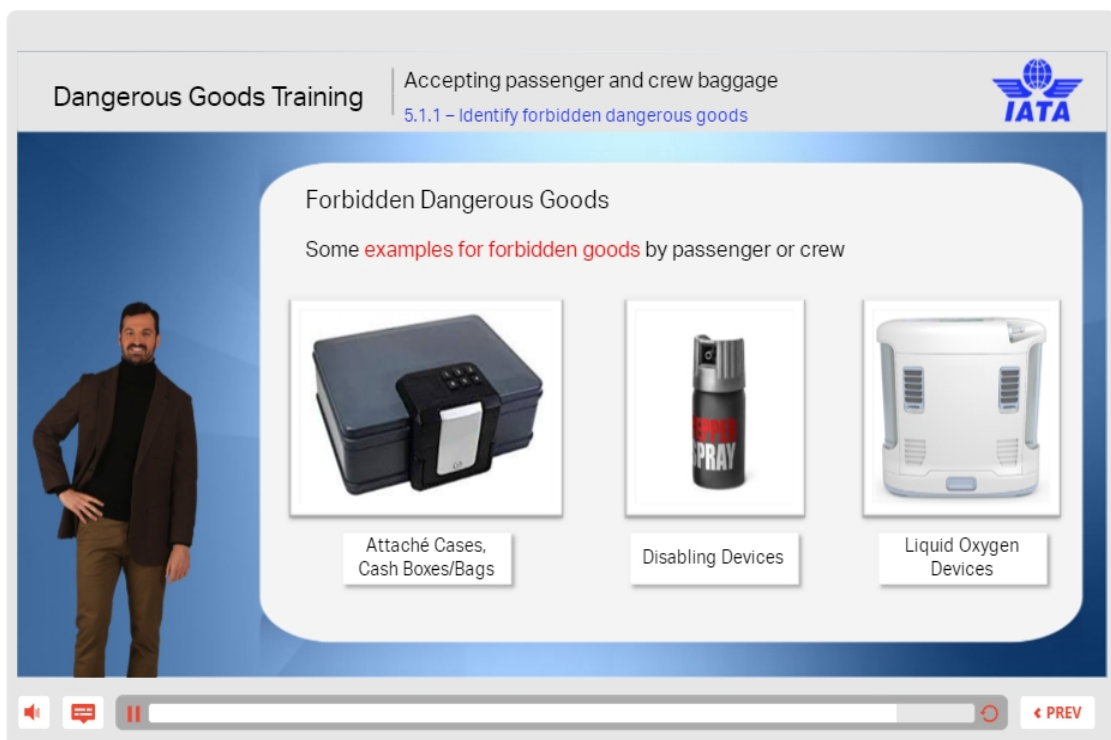
(2) 辨識禁止攜帶危險物品。

2. 課程重點內容：

(1) 任何物品或物質，包含放射性物質之限量包裝，皆禁止旅客及組員攜帶，除非法規有允許個人使用(personnel use)。

(2) 旅客及組員禁止攜帶物品包含：公文箱、現金箱、現金袋、使人喪失能力之裝置(如：防狼噴霧、胡椒噴霧)、液態氧等、鋰電池驅動之打火機(如：雷射電漿打火機 laser plasma lighters、特斯拉線圈打火機 tesla coil lighters、電弧打火機 arc lighters)、電擊武器(如：泰瑟槍 Tasers)。

(3) IATA DGR2.3A 表提供有相關資訊。




圖：旅客及組員禁止攜帶之物品-1


Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage | 5.1.1 – Identify forbidden dangerous goods | IATA

Forbidden Dangerous Goods

Some examples for forbidden goods by passenger or crew



Lithium Battery-Powered Lighters



Electro Shock Weapons

Navigation: < PREV NEXT >

圖：旅客及組員禁止攜帶之物品-2

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage | 5.1.1 – Identify forbidden dangerous goods | IATA

Forbidden Dangerous Goods

Disabling devices

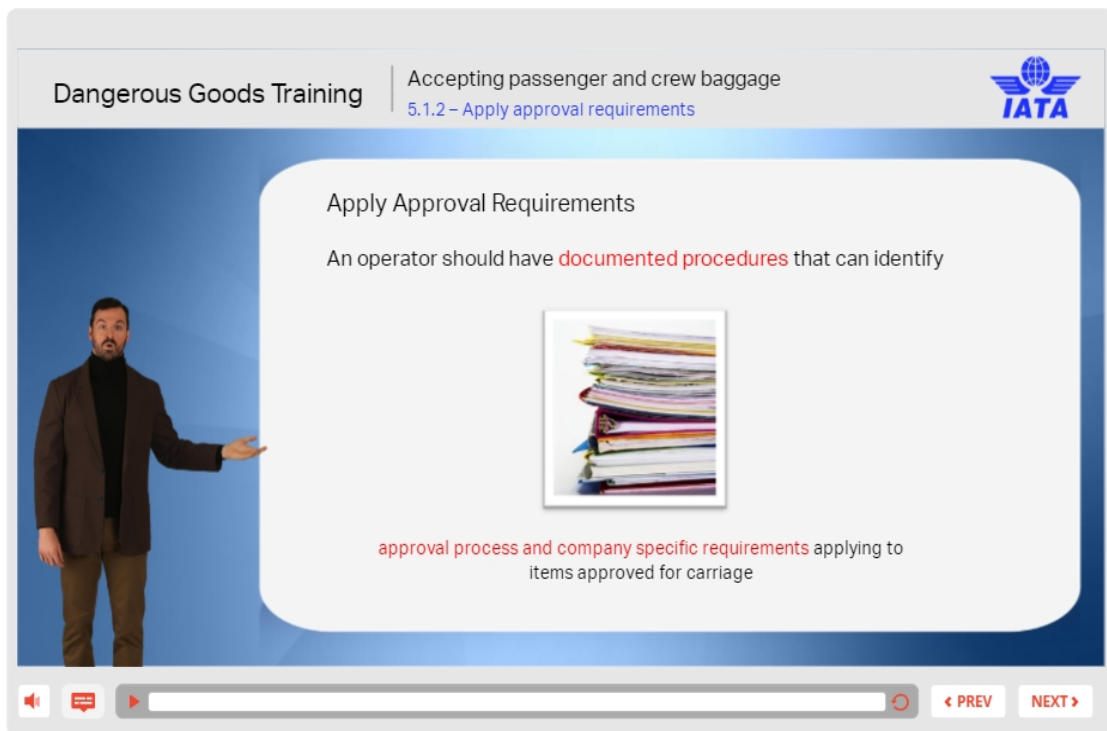
	The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location			
	Permitted in or as carry-on baggage		Permitted in or as checked baggage	
	The approval of the operator is required			
Batteries, spare/loose, including lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries. For portable electronic devices must be carried in carry-on baggage only. For lithium metal batteries the lithium metal content must not exceed 2 g and for lithium ion batteries the Watt-hour rating must not exceed 100 Wh. Articles which have the primary purpose as a power source, e.g. power banks are considered as spare batteries. These batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuits. Each person is limited to a maximum of 20 spare batteries. *The operator may approve the carriage of more than 20 batteries.	NO*	NO	YES	NO
Camping stoves and fuel containers that have contained a flammable liquid fuel, with empty fuel tank and/or fuel container (see 2.3.3.5 for details).	YES	YES	NO	NO
Chemical Agent Monitoring Equipment, when carried by staff members of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on official travel (see 2.3.4.4).	YES	YES	YES	NO
Disabling devices such as mace, pepper spray, etc. containing an irritant or incapacitating substance are forbidden on the person, in checked and carry-on baggage.	FORBIDDEN			

Navigation: < PREV NEXT >

圖：IATA DGR 2.3 表呈現 FORBIDDEN


(二)需核准攜帶之危險物品要求

1. 課程學習目標：瞭解需核准攜帶之危險物品要求。
2. 課程重點內容：
 - (1) 航空公司應具備文件化之程序，規範旅客及組員攜帶需航空公司核准之危險物品之核准程序及公司特別要求。
 - (2) 程序應說明只有經過航空公司核准之物品，才能允許旅客及組員攜帶。
 - (3) 建議建置一個統一的公司政策來規範，需航空公司核准方能攜帶之危險物品項目以及負責決定前述危險物品批准程序之人員或部門。
 - (4) 經航空公司核准後，某些危險物品是可以以僅限託運行李、僅限手提行李或作為行李(亦即手提及託運皆可)方式攜帶。
 - (5) IATA DGR2.3A 表提供有相關資訊。




圖：航空公司應有文件化程序

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.1.2 – Apply approval requirements



Apply Approval Requirements

Procedures should address **dangerous goods**




permitted in passenger and crew baggage only when the operator concerned approve such carriage.

◀ PREV NEXT ▶


圖：程序應說明須經航空公司同意方可攜帶

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.1.2 – Apply approval requirements



Apply Approval Requirements

Setting out a **single company policy** is recommended



To identify the **items that have been approved** as well as **the person or department responsible for determining how dangerous goods may be approved**


◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：建議有統一的公司政策規範


Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage | 5.1.2 – Apply approval requirements | IATA

Apply Approval Requirements


Certain dangerous goods are **acceptable with Operator Approval**



Checked Baggage Only



Carry-on Baggage Only



Baggage

< PREV NEXT >


圖：需航空公司核准之危險物品攜帶方式


Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage | 5.1.2 – Apply approval requirements | IATA


Apply Approval Requirements

Dangerous Goods that are acceptable with operator approval, **as checked baggage only**

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
	YES	YES	NO	NO
Ammunition, securely packaged (in Div. 1.4S, UN 0012 or UN 0014 only), in quantities not exceeding 5 kg gross weight per person for that person's own use. Allowances for more than one person must not be combined into one or more packages.				







< PREV NEXT >




圖：IATA DGR 2.3 表範例

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage | 5.1.2 – Apply approval requirements | IATA

Apply Approval Requirements

Dangerous Goods that are acceptable with operator approval, as **baggage**

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
Avalanche rescue backpack, one (1) per person, containing cartridges of compressed gas in Div. 2.2. May also be equipped with a pyrotechnic trigger mechanism containing no more than 200 mg net of Div. 1.4S. The backpack must be packed in such a manner that it cannot be accidentally activated. The airbags within the backpacks must be fitted with pressure relief valves.	YES	YES	YES	NO

Navigation: < PREV NEXT >




圖：IATA DGR 2.3 表範例

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage | 5.1.2 – Apply approval requirements | IATA

Apply Approval Requirements

Dangerous Goods that are acceptable with operator approval, as **carry-on baggage only**

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
Lithium batteries, spare/loose with a Watt-hour rating exceeding 100 Wh but not exceeding 160 Wh for consumer electronic devices and PMED or with a lithium metal content exceeding 2 g but not exceeding 8 g for PMED only. Maximum of two spare batteries in carry-on baggage only. These batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuits.	YES	NO	YES	NO

Navigation: < PREV NEXT >

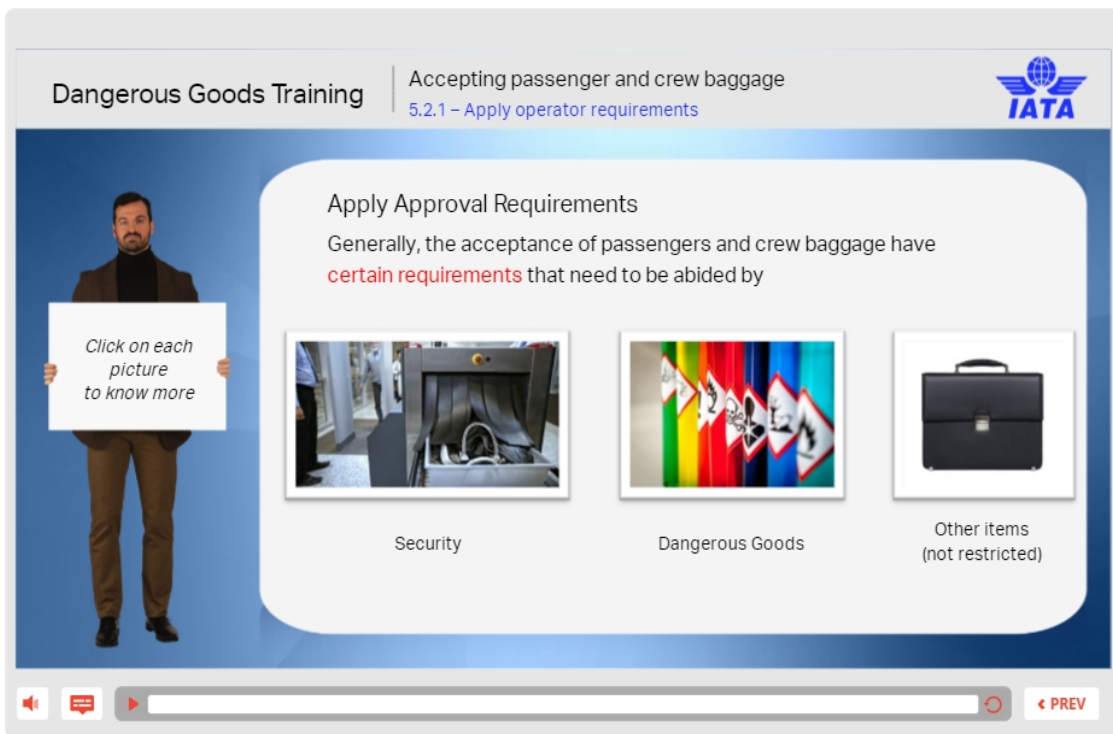
圖：IATA DGR 2.3 表範例

(三) 航空公司核准要求

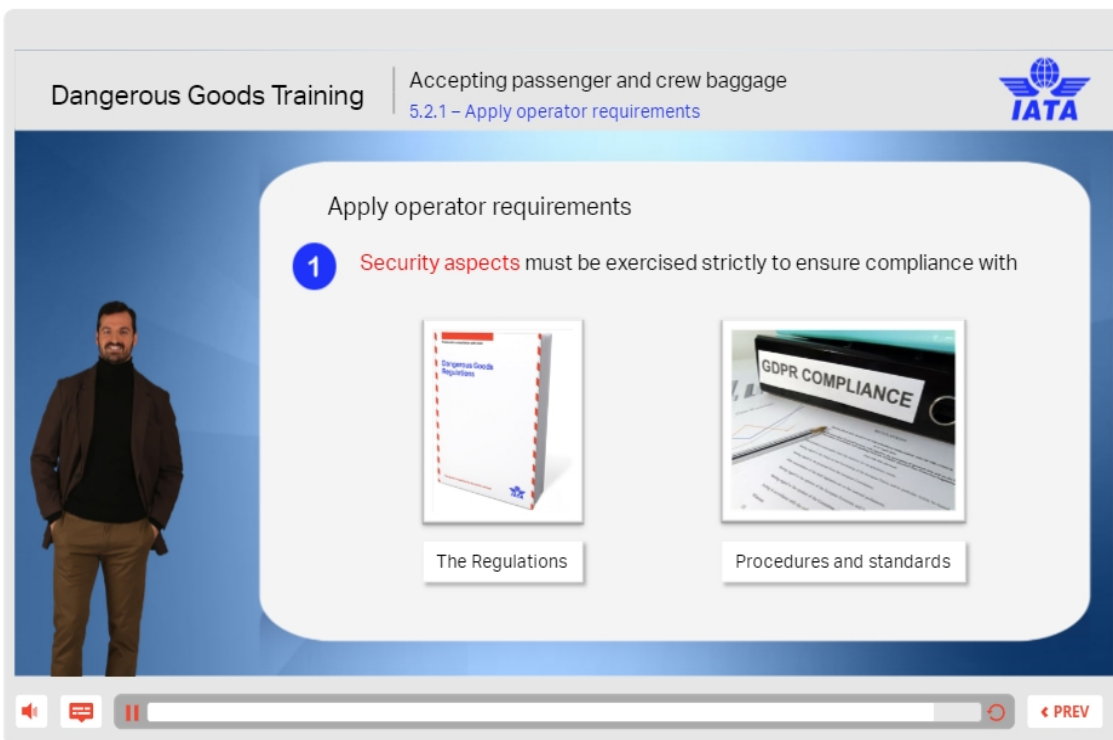
1. 課程學習目標：瞭解航空公司核准危險物品之要求。

2. 課程重點內容：

- (1) 在旅客及組員行李收運方面，每家航空公司在作業面都有不同的要求。
- (2) 旅客及組員行李收運時，除需遵守航空公司的要求外，亦有保安(security)、危險物品(dangerous goods)及其他不受限制物品(other items(not restricted))等要求須遵守。
- (3) 保安要求：就航空保安而言，行李是須被嚴格管控的，保安之要求是為了確保託運行李符合法規及標準，因此航空公司必須確保將航空器上禁止攜帶的危險物品態樣及種類等資訊，有效傳達給旅客。
- (4) 危險物品要求：法規針對禁止攜帶或需航空公司核准攜帶之危險物品有相關規範，另針對需航空公司核准之危險物品，亦有規範收運方式，包括：僅限託運行李、僅限手提行李、行李(亦即託運及手提皆可)。
- (5) 其他不受限制物品要求：申報一般物品或不受限物品，裡面可能包含不容易發現的危險物品，例如：樂器、運動用品、電子裝置、外交行李等，為防止旅客將禁止攜帶的危險物品放置於行李中帶上飛機，負責接受旅客行李託運人員，對懷疑可能含有危險物品之行李或物品，應向旅客尋求確認，詳細內容可參考 IATA DGR 2.2.4 節。



圖：收運旅客及組員行李應遵守規範




圖：航空公司核准要求-保安

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.1 – Apply operator requirements


IATA

Apply operator requirements

2 Dangerous goods that are



Forbidden Goods



Acceptable without Operator Approval

< PREV NEXT >


圖：航空公司核准要求 - 危險物品

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.1 – Apply operator requirements


IATA

Apply operator requirements


2 Dangerous goods that are



Acceptable with Operator Approval as Checked Baggage Only



Acceptable with Operator Approval as Carry-on Baggage Only



Acceptable with Operator Approval as Baggage

< PREV NEXT >





圖：航空公司核准要求 - 危險物品

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.1 – Apply operator requirements


IATA

Apply operator requirements

3 Other items declared under general descriptions may contain hazardous articles that are not apparent – see DGR 2.2.4

			
Musical instruments	Sporting goods	Electronic equipment	Diplomatic baggage

◀ PREV NEXT ▶



圖：航空公司核准要求-其他不受限制物品

(四)核對旅客行李要求

1. 課程學習目標：核對旅客行李要求。

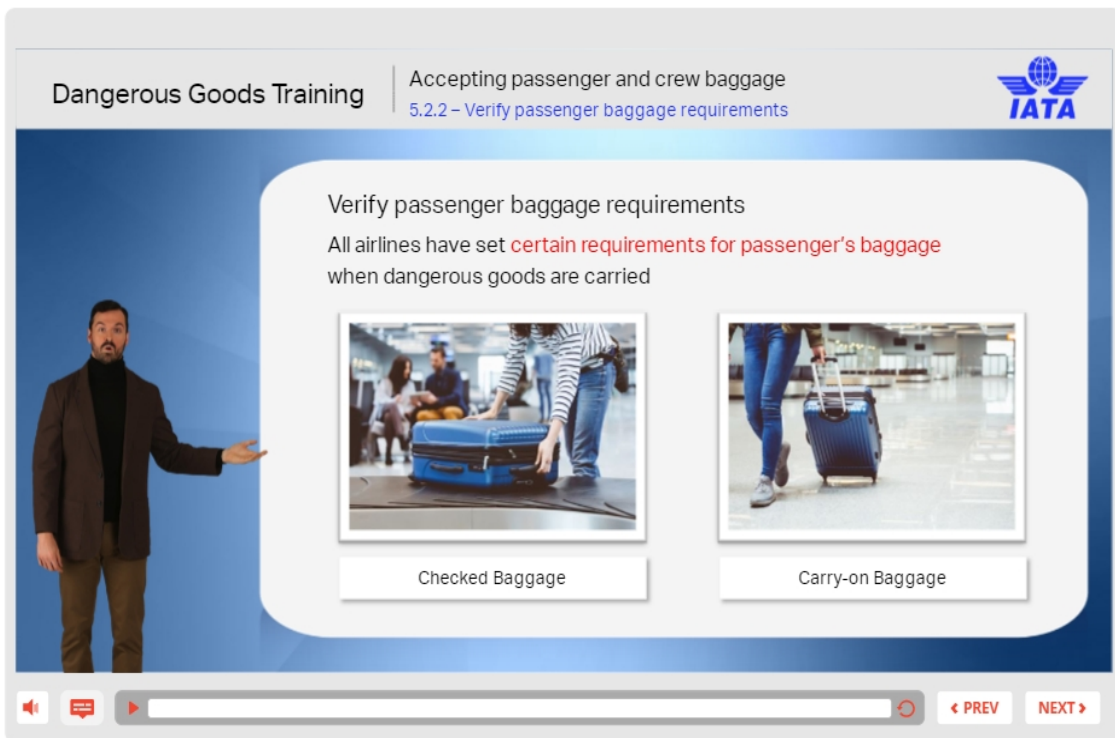
2. 課程重點內容：

(1) 航空公司對旅客或機組人員攜帶危險物品時，對旅客的行李提出了一定的要求，這些行李收受方式可以是手提行李或託運行李。

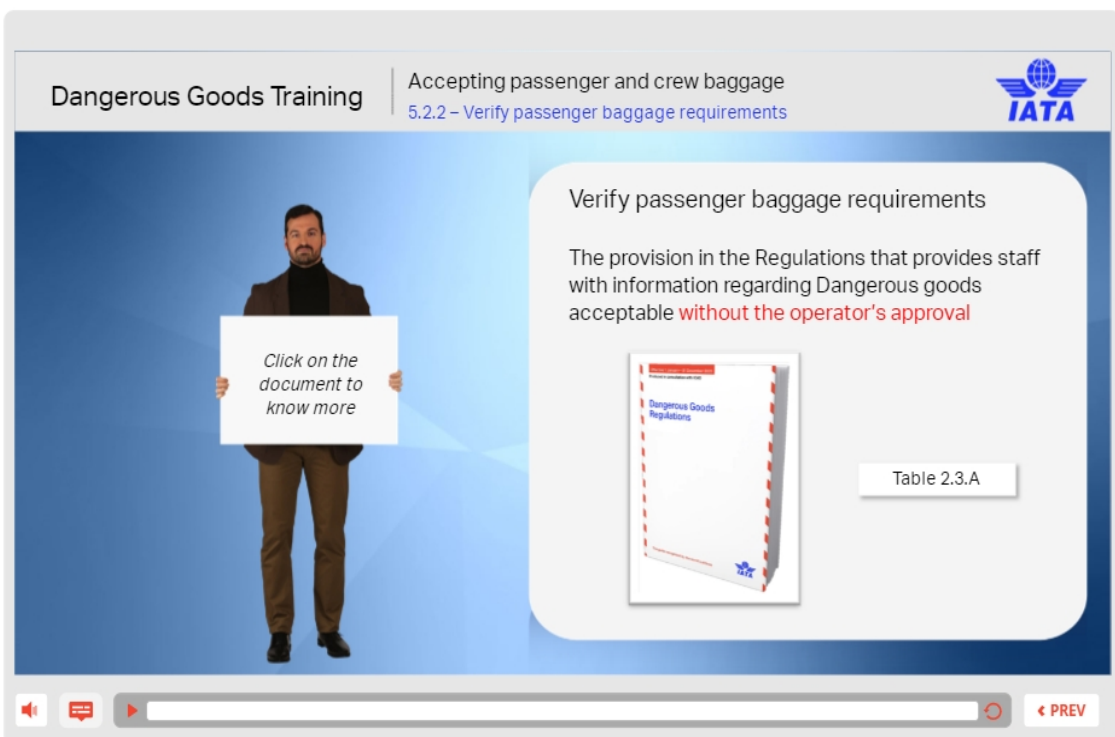
(2) IATA DGR 2.3A 表提供航空公司人員，有關不需要航空公司同意旅客及組員即可攜帶之危險物品相關資訊。例如：

酒精性飲料：零售包裝，酒精濃度 24%~70%，容器容量不超過 5 公升，每人可攜帶重量不超過 5 公升。

梳妝用品：單件不超過 0.5 公升，總重不超過 2 公升。



圖：核對旅客行李要求




圖：核對旅客行李要求



Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.2 – Verify passenger baggage requirements

Verify passenger baggage requirements

Dangerous Goods that are acceptable without the operator's approval

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
	NO	YES	YES	NO
Alcoholic beverages, when in retail packagings, containing more than 24% but not more than 70% alcohol by volume, in receptacles not exceeding 5 L, with a total net quantity per person of 5 L.				



◀ PREV NEXT ▶


圖：不需航空公司核准之危險物品



Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.2 – Verify passenger baggage requirements

Verify passenger baggage requirements

Dangerous Goods that are acceptable without the operator's approval

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
	NO	YES	YES	NO
Non-radioactive medicinal or toiletry articles (including aerosols) such as hair sprays, perfumes, colognes and medicines containing alcohol, and Non-flammable, non-toxic (Division 2.2) aerosols, with no subsidiary hazard, for sporting or home use.				
The total net quantity of non-radioactive medicinal or toiletry articles and non-flammable, non-toxic (Division 2.2) aerosols must not exceed 2 kg or 2 L and the net quantity of each single article must not exceed 0.5 kg or 0.5 L. Release valves on aerosols must be protected by a cap or other suitable means to prevent inadvertent release of the contents.				



◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：不需航空公司核准之危險物品

(五)告知機長

1. 課程學習目標：告知機長危險物品於航機上放置位置。

2. 課程重點內容：

- (1) 旅客及組員攜帶部分危險物品上機時，航空公司應告知機長，如：裝有非溢漏式電池、溢漏式電池或鋰電池之輪椅、官方攜帶之大型氣壓計或溫度計、醫療用氧氣瓶，詳 IATA DGR2.3A 表，並建議航空公司於收運前述危險物品時，應予以紀錄，且除告知機長外，以應要求運務人員將相關訊息通知負責裝載計畫人員。
- (2) 運務人員將相關訊息通知負責裝載計畫人員時，建議提供(1) 危險物品詳細資料、(2) 旅客姓名及座位號碼、(3) 危險物品放置位置。
- (3) 負責裝載計畫人員應在裝載表上填上前述運務人員提供之相關訊息，此外，負責裝載計畫人員應與地勤代理人員溝通危險物品於貨艙中之裝載位置。

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.3 – Advise pilot-in-command | IATA

Advise pilot-in-command
The operator requires to advise the pilot in command for the **location of certain dangerous goods onboard the aircraft**

Wheelchairs with non-spillable batteries

Wheelchairs with spillable batteries


Wheelchairs with Lithium batteries


圖：需告知機長之危險物品

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.3 – Advise pilot-in-command


IATA

Advise pilot-in-command
The operator requires to advise the pilot in command for the **location of certain dangerous goods onboard the aircraft**





Thermometer or barometer, carried by official agency



Oxygen cylinders for medical use


◀ PREV ▶ NEXT


圖：需告知機長之危險物品

Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.3 – Advise pilot-in-command


IATA

Advise pilot-in-command
Operators are recommended to implement and document the following procedures to address pilot notification





1 Passenger handling staff communicate information to load planning



2 Load planning staff


◀ PREV

圖：需告知機長之危險物品建議應通知負責裝載人員


Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.3 – Advise pilot-in-command

Advise pilot-in-command


1 Passenger handling staff communicate **information to load planning** to advise



Detail of the item accepted



Passenger name & seat number



Item in the cabin or in the cargo compartment

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：需通知負責裝載人員資訊內容


Dangerous Goods Training | Accepting passenger and crew baggage
5.2.3 – Advise pilot-in-command

Advise pilot-in-command

2 Load planning staff should

AIRCRAFT LOAD PLAN							
AVIATION REG.	DATE	FLIGHT NO.	STD/DT	ACT/DT	LOADS COMMENCED	LOADS COMPLETED	
AG-PCB	10/24/2020	F5201	0450	0450	0700	0700	
BAY NO. / MAX WGT	BAY 2	BAY 3	BAY 4	BAY 5	BAY 6	BAY 7	TOTAL ON BOARD
NO. OF PIECES	50	30	30	25	50	4	129
ACTUAL WT IN KG	2200	1100	1100	500	400	50	5300
DESTINATION	SAB	SAB	SAB	SAB	SAB	SAB	
LOAD COMPLETION SIGN OFF	SFC/MSL - NAME / SIGNATURE					SPT APPROV	
	SFC/MSL - LIBBY NO.					234105	
COMMENTS:	ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED, LOADS WERE LOADED IN BAY 6. A PORTION OF UNDECK CARGO WAS RELOADED IN BAY 7.						

Insert a free text supplementary information item on the load plan



Communicate to the ramp

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：負責裝載人員應填寫相關資料予裝載表

四、蒐集安全資料

本節內容包含危險物品事故(Accident)、事件(Incident)、未申報/錯誤申報危險物品事件及其他違規事件(Occurrence)報告

(一)課程學習目標：告知機長危險物品於航機上放置位置。

1. 定義危險物品事故(Accident)/ 事件(Incident)。
2. 當危險物品事故(Accident)/ 事件(Incident)發生時，提供航空公司資訊。
3. 當貨物或郵件發生未申報/錯誤申報危險物品事件時，應進行報告。
4. 報告危險物品其他違規事件 Occurrence，並列出相關要求。

(二)課程重點內容：





1. 危險物品事故(Accident)，是指危險物品導致人員死亡或重傷、重大財產損失或環境危害之事件。
2. 危險物品事件(Incident)，是指危險物品導致人員受傷、環境或財產損失或危險物品滲溢漏之事件，亦包含未受 DGR 所規範之危險物品事件，如乾電池短路事件等。
3. 其他違規事件，是指未依技術規範規定裝載、隔離或固定危險物品，或運送危險物品未填寫機長通知書之事件。
4. 當發生危險物品事故/事件/未申報或錯誤申報之貨物或郵件/旅客違規攜帶危險物品/其他違規事件，航空公司必須要通報註冊國及事故發生地之適當主管機關。
5. 航空公司應將 NOTOC 上記載航機載運之危險物品資訊，提供給緊急應變單位。
6. 航空公司應要求相關作業單位或代理商，於發現未申報或錯誤申報之貨物或郵件/旅客違規攜帶危險物品/其他違規事件時，應通報該公司。
7. 航空公司平時應將相關應變程序，規範於公司適當作業手冊及緊急應變計畫。

Dangerous Goods Training | Collecting safety data
7.1 - Report dangerous goods accidents

IATA

Accidents are an occurrence

1 which results in

Fatal or serious injury Major property damage Environmental damage

◀ PREV ▶ NEXT





圖：危險物品 Accident 事故定義

Dangerous Goods Training | Collecting safety data
7.2 - Report dangerous goods incidents

IATA

Incident is an occurrence

1 which results in


Injury to a person Property or environmental damage Spillage or leakage

💡 Incidents may also involve dangerous goods that are not subjected to all or part of the Regulations


◀ PREV

圖：危險物品 Incident 事件定義


Dangerous Goods Training | Collecting safety data
7.2 - Report dangerous goods incidents



Operators must report dangerous goods incidents to the:



Appropriate Authorities
of the State



The State in which the
accident occurred

◀ PREV ▶ NEXT

圖：當發生危險物品事故或事件時應通報註冊國及事故發生地之適當主管機關

Dangerous Goods Training | Collecting safety data
7.2 - Report dangerous goods incidents



Operators must




provide information to the emergency services


◀ PREV ▶ NEXT

圖：航空公司應將 NOTOC 上記載航機載運之危險物品資訊提供給緊急應變單位

Dangerous Goods Training | Collecting safety data
7.2 - Report dangerous goods incidents



Operators must



address the incident contingency plans in appropriate manuals

◀ 🔊 🗨️ ▶ 🔍 ⏪ ⏩

圖：航空公司應將相關應變程序規範於公司適當作業手冊及緊急應變計畫

Dangerous Goods Training | Collecting safety data
7.3 - Report undeclared/mis-declared dangerous goods



Operators must



Report when **undeclared or mis-declared** dangerous goods are discovered

◀ 🔊 🗨️ ▶ 🔍 ⏪ ⏩

圖：發現未申報或錯誤申報危險物品時航空公司須通報

Dangerous Goods Training | Collecting safety data
7.3 - Report undeclared/mis-declared dangerous goods



Operators



Must report when dangerous goods not permitted under passenger and crew provision are discovered

To be advised by the entity that discovers the dangerous goods

◀ PREV NEXT ▶

圖：發現旅客違規攜帶危險物品航空公司須通報且要求相關單位應告知

參、心得與建議

- 一、本局危險物品檢查員前多參加舊制 IATA 第 6 類人員訓練課程(註：該類人員訓練可涵蓋所有空運危險物品作業人員類別，惟課程重點多在危險物品貨物，與新制之第 6 類人員訓練「僅限裝載管制員及裝載作業人員」不同)，舊制第 6 類人員之課程內容對於旅客及組員相關規範之著墨較少，藉由本次參加新制運務人員危險物品 CBTA 訓練，除更瞭解對於運務人員之教授課程及方式外，亦可更知悉 IATA 對於 CBTA 概念之推動方式及內涵。
- 二、經檢視 ICAO TI 及 IATA DGR 針對 CBTA 訓練規範之差異，IATA DGR 針對各職能之人員，除要求須接受危險物品專業課程及安全課程外，另要求須接受危險物品認知訓練，藉由本次訓練，檢查員亦能瞭解 IATA DGR 所指之危險物品認知訓練之內涵，對於本局 CBTA 指

導文件要求非屬 IATA DGR 規範十類職能之作業人員，惟涉及危險物品作業(如：航空公司客服人員、線上維修機務人員、承攬業者之業務、打單人員等)亦須接受危險物品認知訓練之規範，本局能於業者提出相關問題時，適時提供指導意見或相關教材。

三、本次訓練係因應 IATA 調整危險物品訓練方式為 CBTA，並依據職能開設十種不同課程，本局檢查員為符合未來監督承攬業者、航空業者以及航警局相關危險物品作業資格，爰指派檢查員分別參加不同課程取得 IATA 證書後，再以內部訓練方式，使各檢查員皆具備十種不同職能課程之檢查資格，雖不若舊製訓練方式(舊制第 6 類人員課程涵蓋所有空運危險物品作業人員類別，檢查員參加此課程即可檢查所有業者及航警局)方便，惟為儘快因應國際規範之變更，本局先以此方式因應。惟於各檢查員分享過程中發現，各種職能之訓練課程內容多有重複，考量我國籍航空業者多位種子講師已取得多種不同職能訓練課程證書，亦具備 IATA DGR 講師證書，未來是否邀請國籍業者相關種子講師統整 IATA 各項職能訓練課程後，再為本局檢查員實施訓練並分享業界相關經驗或案例，應可討論並考量以此方式進行後續本局危險物品檢查員訓練。

四、IATA 因應危險物品訓練方式變更為 CBTA，開設有多樣課程，除依據職能分類之十種課程外，亦開設有 CBTA 講師課程、DGR 教學技巧課程、CBTA 教學設計者課程等，前雖經內部評估認為本局無須派員參加 CBTA 講師或 CBTA 教學設計者課程，惟近期本局於推動 CBTA 期間，與航空業者間針對新制度(CBTA)之講師，是否僅須接受 CBTA 講師訓練即可交授職能分類之十種課程一節，與航空業者間仍有不同見解，若有機會，建議本局可適時派員參加 CBTA 講師或 CBTA 教學設計者相關課程。

附錄 1、測驗試題

 **Training**

GENERAL EXAMINATION RULES AND GUIDELINES

- You have 2 attempts to complete the exam successfully.
- It is recommended to use the current [IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations \(DGR\)](#) during this exam.
- This exam is comprised of **30** multiple-choice and multiple-select (**more than one correct answer is possible**) questions.
- All questions carry **equal marks**. In case a question has more than one correct answer, you will be granted **partial points** per correct option you selected.
- The time allowed for this session is **75 minutes**. You will be advised ten minutes prior to the end of the examination.
- You may review all exam questions and change any of your responses, provided it is done within the time allocated for the session.
- If you choose to exit the session without completing your exam, you will be marked as **FAILED**.
- An IATA Certificate is awarded to participants obtaining a grade of 80% or higher on this examination.

RESOURCES PROVIDED AS PART OF THE ONLINE EXAM

During the exam, you may use virtual bookmarks, a notepad and a calculator provided in the online exam platform.

Good luck!

I agree to the above statements

You're about to begin the **Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for Passenger Handling Personnel**. Clicking the button below starts the exam.



Exam Time limit: 1 hour and 15 minutes
The timer begins as soon as you click the button below.
Your exam will automatically be submitted when the timer expires.

Start exam »

Question 1 of 30 | Time Remaining: 00:25:41 | SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All | Bookmarked | Unanswered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

▲ Hide question list



All questions have been answered.

Font Size: A A

Click the 'Submit' button to submit your exam for grading.

What is the requirement of transporting dangerous goods, which under normal circumstances are forbidden? (1 mark)

- A) Durable packaging
- B) Temperature control
- C) Specific governmental approval
- D) Shipper's letter of instruction

Go To Next Question »



Exam review

Dear Mei-Chen,

Congratulations! You have successfully completed your examination.

Please find below a summary of your assessment:

Exam: **Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for Passenger Handling Personnel**

Exam result: **Passed**

To print your certificate, go to "[My Awards](#)" under your user profile.

Sincerely,

IATA Training

Exam: **Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for Passenger Handling Personnel**

Logged in as: **Mei-Chen Chiu**

Question 2 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:13:17 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

▲ Hide question list 28 questions remaining Font Size: A A

The employer must ensure that personnel are competent to perform any function for which they are responsible. This must be achieved through training and assessment commensurate with the functions for which they are responsible. What are the 3 main elements of dangerous goods training? (1 mark)

- A) General familiarization, function-specific and safety training
- B) Customer service, marketing, sales
- C) Compensation, claims, refunds
- D) Cash handling, routing, media relations

Go To Next Question »

Question 2 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 3 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:12:53 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 27 questions remaining Font Size: A A

IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations are applicable to _____. Select all correct options. (1 mark)

- Airlines
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Shippers
- Airports

Go To Next Question »

Question 3 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 4 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:12:14 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 26 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Camping equipment, wheelchairs, lawnmowers, electrically powered apparatus and frozen fruit or vegetables should be considered as _____. (1 mark)

- A) items that are forbidden for air transport
- B) items that are permitted on cargo aircraft only
- C) contraband
- D) typical examples of items that may contain hidden dangerous goods

Go To Next Question »

Question 4 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 5 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:11:47 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 25 questions remaining Font Size: A A

To prevent undeclared Dangerous Goods from being loaded on an aircraft, passenger staff should seek _____. (1 mark)

- A) consent from the airport authority for such items
- B) approval from the security department to carry such goods
- C) confirmation from passengers about the contents
- D) confirmation from the supervisor to accept such goods

Go To Next Question »

Question 5 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 6 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:11:22 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 24 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Can "strike anywhere" matches be taken on an aircraft by passengers? (1 mark)

- A) Yes, in carry-on baggage
- B) Yes, in checked baggage
- C) Yes, on one's person
- D) No, they are forbidden

Go To Next Question »

Question 6 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 7 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:10:54 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 23 questions remaining Font Size: A A

In Air transportation, who is responsible for the inspection of dangerous goods? (1 mark)

- A) The packer
- B) The shipper
- C) The operator
- D) The freight forwarder

Go To Next Question »

Question 7 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 8 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:10:24 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 22 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Passengers must be informed about forbidden Dangerous Goods by _____. (1 mark)

- A) the airport authority
- B) the operator
- C) civil aviation authority
- D) the council

Go To Next Question »

Question 8 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 9 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:07:52 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

[Hide question list](#)

21 questions remaining

Font Size: A A

Which of the below states do NOT have any listed variations? Select all correct options. (1 mark)

- Albania
- Costa Rica
- Jamaica
- Jordan

[Go To Next Question »](#)

Question 9 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 10 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:05:27 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

[Hide question list](#)

20 questions remaining

Font Size: A A

The term Hazard can be defined as _____. Select all correct options. (1 mark)

- condition potentially causing reduction of ability to perform a prescribed function
- a Severity of an event
- a condition of potentially causing injuries to personnel
- a probability for an event to occur

[Go To Next Question »](#)

Question 10 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 11 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:05:01 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 19 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Which UN Hazard Class/Division is represented by the following label? (1 mark)



- A) Flammable liquid
- B) Non-flammable, non-toxic gas
- C) Spontaneously combustible
- D) Flammable gas

Go To Next Question »

Question 11 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 12 of 30 Time Remaining: 01:00:54 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 18 questions remaining Font Size: A A

When preparing any package of Dangerous Goods, the Shipper must comply with _____. Select all correct options. (1 mark)

- packing groups requirements
- loading requirements
- ullage requirements
- inspection requirements

Go To Next Question »

Question 12 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 13 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:59:07 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 17 questions remaining Font Size: A A

A mixture of two substances containing Division 6.1 of Packing Group III and Division 4.1 of Packing Group II. The primary hazard for the mixture is 6.1. TRUE or FALSE? (1 mark)

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

Go To Next Question »

Question 13 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 14 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:57:30 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 16 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Each package containing dangerous goods must be marked, durably and legibly on the outside of the package with _____. Select all correct options. (1 mark)

the proper shipping name

the UN number preceded with the prefix UN

the full name and address of the shipper and the consignee

the emergency contact number

Go To Next Question »

Question 14 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 15 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:56:42 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

Hide question list 15 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Which UN Hazard Class and Division does the following label represent? (1 mark)



- A) Division 4.1
- B) Division 4.2
- C) Division 4.3
- D) Division 2.1

Go To Next Question »

Question 15 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 16 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:56:17 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

Hide question list 14 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Which UN Hazard Class and Division does the following label represent? (1 mark)



- A) Class 3
- B) Division 6.2
- C) Division 4.2
- D) Class 8

Go To Next Question »

Question 16 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 17 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:55:32 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

▲ Hide question list 13 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Which are the correct phrase(s) to appear in the "Handling Information" box on the Air Waybill, when a Dangerous goods consignment requires a Shippers Declaration? Select one or more. (1 mark)

- Dangerous goods as per attached DGD
- Net quantity
- Shipment is accepted
- Dangerous Goods as per associated DGD

Go To Next Question »

Question 17 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 18 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:54:32 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

▲ Hide question list 12 questions remaining Font Size: A A

What are some of the corrective action that needs to be taken for any emergency involving dangerous goods? Select all correct options. (1 mark)

- Advise supervisor
- Isolate the aircraft
- Register the entry in your logbook
- Identify the substances involved

Go To Next Question »

Question 18 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 19 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:50:15 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

[▲ Hide question list](#)

11 questions remaining

Font Size: A A

States may grant approvals to permit the transport of dangerous goods, provided that in such instances an overall level of safety in transport which is equivalent to the level of safety provided for in these Regulations is achieved. TRUE or FALSE? (1 mark)

 A) TRUE B) FALSE[Go To Next Question »](#)

Question 19 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 20 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:49:44 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

[▲ Hide question list](#)

10 questions remaining

Font Size: A A

Shipper must take reasonable steps to identify the nature and source of contamination before proceeding with the loading process. TRUE or FALSE? (1 mark)

 A) TRUE B) FALSE[Go To Next Question »](#)

Question 20 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 21 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:48:34 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 9 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Under the provisions for Passengers and Crew, a "Cash Bag" incorporating dangerous goods is permitted to be carried as checked baggage only. TRUE or FALSE? (1 mark)

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

Go To Next Question »

Question 21 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 22 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:46:16 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 8 questions remaining Font Size: A A

A passenger can take certain dangerous goods, for personal use, onboard an aircraft with the prior approval of the operator. In which way can they be taken aboard? Select all correct options. (1 mark)

Checked baggage

Transit baggage

Carry-on baggage

On one's person

Go To Next Question »

Question 22 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 23 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:45:10 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 7 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Which of the following dangerous goods are forbidden to be carried by passengers and crew? Select all correct options. (1 mark)

- Disabling Devices
- Underwater torches
- Thermometer for medical use
- Laser plasma lighters

Go To Next Question »

Question 23 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 24 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:38:57 SUBMIT EXAM

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 6 questions remaining Font Size: A A

A passenger is travelling with a liquid oxygen cylinder of 3 kg required for medical use. The operator will accept the cylinder as _____, (1 mark)

- A) carry-on baggage
- B) forbidden
- C) checked baggage
- D) excess baggage

Go To Next Question »

Question 24 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 25 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:38:28 SUBMIT EXAM

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

▲ Hide question list 5 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Wheelchairs with non-spillable wet batteries are permitted to be loaded onboard the aircraft without advising the pilot in command about the location. TRUE or FALSE? (1 mark)

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

Go To Next Question »

Question 25 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 26 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:29:53 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30																		

▲ Hide question list 4 questions remaining Font Size: A A

How is the carriage of passenger articles and substances onboard an aircraft regulated? Select all possible options. (1 mark)

Forbidden to be carried by passengers or crew

Not to the standard shapes

Acceptable with the Operator approval

Acceptable without the Operator approval

Go To Next Question »

Question 26 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 27 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:29:19 SUBMIT EXAM

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 3 questions remaining Font Size: A A

Aircraft operators have certain requirements for passenger's baggage when dangerous goods are carried. Operators will accept the baggage as _____. Select all that apply. (1 mark)

- checked baggage
- diplomat baggage
- tool baggage
- carry-on baggage

Go To Next Question »

Question 27 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 28 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:28:47 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 2 questions remaining Font Size: A A

The operator must report dangerous goods accidents to the _____. Select all correct options. (1 mark)

- appropriate authority of the State of origin
- appropriate authority of the UN
- appropriate authority in which the accident occurred
- airport authority

Go To Next Question »

Question 28 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 29 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:26:50 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list 1 questions remaining Font Size: A A

What is meant by the term "A Dangerous Goods incident"? Select all correct options. (1 mark)

- Fatal injury
- Injury to a person
- Environmental damage
- Possible leakage of fluid

Go To Next Question »

Question 29 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

Question 30 of 30 Time Remaining: 00:26:17 SUBMIT EXAM

Show: All Bookmarked Unanswered

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30

▲ Hide question list All questions have been answered. Font Size: A A

Click the 'Submit' button to submit your exam for grading.

The operator must report any occasion when dangerous goods not permitted under the passenger and crew provision are discovered on a person. TRUE or FALSE? (1 mark)

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

This is the last question of this exam.

Question 30 of 30 • Part 1 of 1

附錄 2、訓練合格證書



Congratulations!

Mei-Chen Chiu

You have completed the IATA e-Learning course

Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for Passenger Handling Personnel

according to the provisions of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) - Appendix H 6.5
Personnel responsible for accepting passenger and crew baggage, managing aircraft boarding areas and other tasks involving direct passenger contacts at an airport

December 20, 2022

This certificate is valid for 24 months from the date of issue listed above

Willie Walsh
Director General and CEO

0000304428

