

7 DANGEROUS GOODS SECURITY

GACAR § 109.9

7.1 SECURITY RESPONSIBILITIES

Riyadh Air is committed to maintaining robust security measures for the protection of dangerous goods transport from potential unlawful interference.

Ultimate accountability for Riyadh Air's security program lies with the VP of Safety, Security and Environment. This includes establishing policies, procedures, and oversight of dangerous goods security.

The Director of Security holds responsibility for day-to-day execution of security measures related to acceptance, storage, processing and loading of dangerous goods cargo and baggage.

The Director of Security will coordinate closely with the VP of Ground Operations when security policies or procedures impact dispatch, ramp handling, or other flight-related operational areas.

All Riyadh Air employees involved in transport of dangerous goods have a duty to remain vigilant and report any suspicious items, activity or breaches of security protocols.

As a non-carry operator, Riyadh Air will only carry items in [Section 3.4](#).

7.2 FACILITY SECURITY

Refer to Aircraft Operator Security Program (AOSP), Chapter 7.

All entities involved in Riyadh Air's cargo supply chain (including handling contractors, authorized shipping agents, etc.) must comply with necessary procedures and measures to ensure aviation security as per regulations.

Riyadh Air is responsible for regularly auditing its contracted cargo service providers to ensure their compliance with all relevant security regulations and implementation of best practices. Any identified deficiencies must be addressed in a timely manner.

7.3 CARGO SECURITY PROCEDURES

Refer to AOSP, Section 7.2.

Riyadh Air utilizes the following cargo screening methods that align with industry best standards:

1. **X-ray screening:** Dual-view x-ray systems provide operators with images of cargo contents from different angles to identify prohibited items. Systems can penetrate dense cargo with high resolution. Operators are trained in image interpretation.
2. **Explosive detection systems (EDS):** EDS equipment analyzes cargo with automated algorithms to detect traces of explosives. Advanced systems can detect minute particles or vapor.
3. **Explosive trace detection (ETD):** ETD uses swabs rubbed over cargo surfaces which are chemically analyzed to detect microscopic traces of explosives. ETD is highly sensitive and supplements other methods.
4. **Physical searches:** Manual searches of cargo contents are conducted by trained personnel for accessible shipments. Search protocols ensure systematic coverage.
5. **Canine teams:** Trained explosive-detection dogs screen cargo by sniffing exteriors and interiors of shipments when opened. Their acute sense of smell complements other methods.
6. **Visual checks:** Inspections of cargo exteriors, documentation, labels, seals, and other markings to identify any anomalies.

Screening protocols consider shipment size, type, assessed risk, and combine multiple methods to provide layered detection. All staff are trained and certified in equipment operation and interpretation.

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Refer to AOSP, Chapter 13.

7.5 PRE-BOARD INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS

Riyadh Air must inspect all passenger baggage and carry-ons prior to allowing boarding to identify any unauthorized dangerous goods. Agents should look for:


1. Chemical or hazardous materials labels, markings, and shipping names,
2. DG hazard class labels like flammable, explosive, corrosive, etc.,
3. Cylinders or canisters that may contain gases, propellants, or fuel,
4. Evidence of loose powders, liquids, batteries, and magnetized materials,
5. Damaged, defective, or recalled lithium batteries,
6. Homemade or modified electronic devices,
7. Weapons, ammunition, flares, pepper spray, and electroshock devices,
8. Strike-anywhere matches, fuel, solvents and adhesives,
9. Unidentified liquids in quantities over 100 ml without exemptions.

Passengers must be asked at the counter if they are transporting any hazardous materials in checked or carry-on baggage. Declaration requirements apply to most Dangerous Goods (DG) items.

If dangerous goods are discovered, passengers must be informed that such materials are forbidden on-board aircraft. Items must be denied for loading until removed and cleared. Exceptions only apply to the limited DG items passengers are permitted to carry under regulations.

Under no circumstances can unauthorized or undeclared dangerous goods be knowingly allowed on Riyadh Air flights. All baggage and passengers must undergo inspection to enforce DG restrictions before final boarding.





These labels help Riyadh Air team or contractors identify the type of hazard and classify the dangerous goods.

Dangerous Goods Labels	Class/Category
	<p>Class 1 Explosives: Explosive substances, explosive articles, pyrotechnic devices. Includes ammunition, fireworks, detonators, toy gun caps, etc.</p> <p>Division 1.4 S of this class is the only division transported by passenger aircraft. It consists of articles and substances which present no significant hazard (e.g. cartridges for weapons).</p>

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	<p>Class 2 Gases: Transported as compressed, liquefied, refrigerated liquefied, or gas in solution. Includes aerosols. This class has three divisions:</p> <p>Division 2.1: Flammable gases, i.e. butane, propane, camping gas cylinders, gas refills for lighters.</p> <p>Division 2.2: Non-flammable, non-toxic gases, i.e. oxygen, liquid nitrogen, compressed air (aqualungs).</p> <p>Division 2.3: Toxic gases, i.e. chlorine, coal gas, Halon fire extinguishers.</p>
Dangerous Goods Labels	Class/Category
	<p>Class 3 Flammable liquids: Includes liquids with a boiling point of 35 degrees C or less, or a flashpoint of 60 degrees C or less. Examples are petrol, alcohol, varnish, paint (and thinners), lighter fluid, many adhesives, methylated spirits, ether, turpentine.</p>
	<p>Class 4 Flammable solids: Substances liable to spontaneous combustion and substances which, when in contact with water, emit flammable gases.</p> <p>Class 4 has 3 divisions:</p> <p>Division 4.1: Flammable solids such as hexamine solid fuel tablets for camping stoves, self-reactive substances, and desensitized explosives.</p> <p>Division 4.2: Substances liable to spontaneous combustion under normal conditions encountered in air transport, such as phosphorus which burns when exposed to air.</p> <p>Division 4.3: Substances that when in contact with water emit flammable gases, i.e. "Dangerous when wet". Examples are sodium, zinc particles, etc.</p>
	<p>Class 5.1 Oxidizing substances: Substances which themselves are not necessarily combustible, but which by yielding oxygen may cause or contribute to the combustion of other material. An example is generators which produce oxygen by chemical reaction, and bleaching agents.</p> <p>Class 5.2 Organic peroxides: These are thermally unstable substances that may undergo heat-generating, self-accelerating decomposition, which may be</p>



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	explosive, rapid, sensitive to impact or friction, or react dangerously with other substances. An example is hydrogen peroxide.
	<p>Class 6.1 Toxic substances: Those substances which are liable to cause death or injury if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Examples are pesticides and poisons (cyanides, arsenic).</p> <p>Class 6.2 Infectious substances: Those known to contain, or reasonably expected to contain, pathogens (live virus materials, bacteria, blood, feces, urine).</p>
Dangerous Goods Labels	Class/Category
	Class 7 Radioactive material: Substances for medical diagnoses or treatment, certain pacemakers, several types of measuring instruments.
	Class 8 Corrosives: Substances which, in the event of leakage, can cause severe damage by a chemical reaction when in contact with living tissue or materially damage other freight, containers, or aircraft. Examples are mercury (thermometers), nitric acid, sulfuric acid, battery acids, photo developers, drain cleaners, ammonia, oven cleaners, alkaline.
	Class 9 Miscellaneous: Includes magnetic articles, which can have an impact on the aircraft's compass, internal combustion engines, dry ice (solid carbon dioxide), retail packaging of perfumes, eau de cologne, acetone, nail polish remover.

Table 16 Dangerous Goods Labels and Class