

Збирка испитних
питања за стицање
овлашћења
инструктора за
транспорт опасне робе



ДИРЕКТОРАТ ЦИВИЛНОГ ВАЗДУХОПЛОВСТВА
РЕПУБЛИКЕ СРБИЈЕ
СКАДАРСКА 23



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1. GENERAL PHILOSOPHY

1. What is the meaning of the following symbols, abbreviations and codes used in the DGR?

(a) CAO _____

(b) n.o.s. _____

(c) PI _____

(d) RLI _____

(e)  _____

(f)  _____

(g) _____



(h) Y _____

(i) EQ _____

(j) PG _____

(k) NEW _____

2. Which Regulations contain all the requirements of the Technical Instructions and reflect industry standard practices and operational considerations?

3. Who has the responsibility for the following procedures regarding dangerous goods?

(a) Acceptance _____

(b) Identification _____

(c) Loading _____

(d) Completion of required documentation _____

4. Do the Regulations apply to dangerous goods used to provide aid in connection with search and rescue operations?

YES/NO

5. Name three high consequence dangerous goods.

6. Recurrent training is required within how many months of previous training and assessment, unless a competent authority has defined a shorter period?

7. Where at an airport must passengers be informed of the restrictions on dangerous goods permitted in baggage?

8. What is the definition of dangerous goods?

9. Which aspects must be included in dangerous goods training and assessment?

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

10. How is a shipper made aware of the restrictions on dangerous goods in cargo?

2. LIMITATIONS

1. What are the characteristics of a substance which is forbidden in aircraft under any circumstances?

2. Do the following States require an emergency telephone number (24 hrs) to be entered on the Shipper's Declaration?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| (a) France | YES/NO |
| (b) Germany | YES/NO |
| (c) Hong Kong | YES/NO |
| (d) United States | YES/NO |

3. What types of dangerous goods may be carried aboard a passenger aircraft for use or sale by the operator?

4. Which of the following items can be accepted by a designated postal operator?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Biological Substance, Category B (UN 3373) | _____ |
| (b) Lithium battery powered mobile phone (contained in the phone) | _____ |
| (c) "Strike anywhere" matches | _____ |

5. For the following items, must the pilot-in-command be notified?

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (a) Dry ice when used as a refrigerant for UN 3373 when in mail. | YES / NO |
| (b) A radioactive material, excepted package. | YES / NO |
| (c) 500 mL of a Class 3 flammable liquid in a package bearing the dangerous goods in excepted quantities mark. | YES / NO |

3. CLASSIFICATION

1. A consignment of blood is transported for the purpose of transfusion. Is it (check one):

- subject to the requirements of Division 6.2–Category A?
- subject to the requirements of Division 6.2–Category B?
- not subject to the Dangerous Goods Regulations?

2. How many Divisions are there in Class 2?

3. Identify the following labels:

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



4. Give the appropriate Class or Division number for the following articles/substances:

Class or Division

(a) Toxic substances

(b) Corrosives

(c) Radioactive material

5. Could a limited quantity package be a “Single Packaging”? Explain your answer.

YES / NO _____

6. How do you recognize a UN specification package?

7. Which packing group represents the greater danger: Packing Group II or Packing Group III?

8. What are the two methods of packing dangerous goods?

9. What is reflected in each class of dangerous goods?

10. Give the appropriate class or division number for the following:

Class or Division

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) Toxic substances | _____ |
| (b) Corrosives | _____ |
| (c) Radioactive material | _____ |
| (d) Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) | _____ |

4. LIST OF DANGEROUS GOODS

1. What is the meaning of the following symbols in the List of Dangerous Goods?

(a) "★": _____

(b) "†": _____

2. The Dangerous Goods List (Table 3-1) in Technical Instructions (Blue Pages) lists the dangerous goods most commonly carried but is not exhaustive. It is intended that the list cover, as far as practicable, all dangerous substances of commercial importance.

- (a) True
- (b) False

3. Where an article or substance is not specifically listed by name in the Dangerous Goods List (Blue Pages) it still can be transported as DG, provided that in the DG List this specific entry appears:

- (a) A "not otherwise specified" entry
- (b) A "generic" or "not otherwise specified" entry
- (c) A "forbidden" entry

4. Where an article or substance is listed by entry "**generic**" or "**not otherwise specified**" and not by name in the Dangerous Goods List (Blue Pages) it can be transported as DG, only after:

- (a) it is never allowed for transport by air
- (b) the exemption is obtained
- (c) dangerous properties of that article or substance have been determined

5. Once the dangerous properties of article or substance, that is listed under "generic" or "not otherwise specified" in the Dangerous Goods List (Blue Pages), have been determined, the substance or article must afterwards be:

- (a) forbidden for transport by air
- (b) classified according to the class definitions and test criteria and the name in the Dangerous Goods List which most appropriately describes the substance must be used.
- (c) declared by the technical name which is recognized chemical or biological name or other name currently used in scientific and technical handbooks, journals and texts

6. Where there is any doubt as to whether a non-listed article or substance is permitted for transport by air, or under what conditions, the shipper and/or operator must consult an appropriate specialized agency.

- (a) True
- (b) False

7. Many substances have an entry for both the liquid and solid state or for the solid and solution.

- (a) True, and these are allocated separate UN numbers.
- (b) True, and these are allocated same UN number.
- (c) False.

8. Except for self-reactive substances and organic peroxides and unless it is already included in boldface characters in the name indicated in column 1 of the Dangerous Goods List, the word “**stabilized**” must be added as part of the proper shipping name of a substance which without stabilization would be forbidden from transport in accordance with 1;2.1 due to it being liable to react dangerously under conditions normally encountered in transport (e.g. “**Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s., stabilized**”)

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

9. If a package containing a mixture is labelled with any subsidiary hazard label, one of the two technical names as shown in parentheses must be:

- (a) the name of the constituent
- (b) supplemented by additional descriptive text to indicate commercial or military names
- (c) the name of the constituent which compels the use of the subsidiary hazard label.

10. Where an article or substance may not be carried on a passenger aircraft, the word “FORBIDDEN” is written across Dangerous Goods List in which column(s):

- (a) Column 10 (“Passenger and cargo aircraft — Packing instruction”)
- (b) Columns 10 and 11 (“Passenger and cargo aircraft — Packing instruction” and “Passenger and cargo aircraft — Maximum net quantity per package”)
- (c) Columns 10 and 12 (“Passenger and cargo aircraft — Packing instruction” and “Cargo aircraft only — Packing instruction”)

11. Where an article or substance may not be carried on any aircraft, the word “FORBIDDEN” is written across Dangerous Goods List in which column(s):

(a) Columns 10 and 11 (“Passenger and cargo aircraft — Packing instruction” and “Passenger and cargo aircraft — Maximum net quantity per package”)


(b) Columns 10 and 12 (“Passenger and cargo aircraft — Packing instruction” and “Cargo aircraft only — Packing instruction”)

(c) Columns 12 and 13 as well as across Columns 10 and 11 (“Cargo aircraft only — Packing instruction” and “Cargo aircraft only — Maximum net quantity per package” and “Passenger and cargo aircraft — Packing instruction” and “Passenger and cargo aircraft — Maximum net quantity per package”)

5. PACKING REQUIREMENTS

1. There are two types of package marks. What are they?

2. Which classes of dangerous goods bearing the “Cargo Aircraft Only” label are not required to be accessible during the flight of the cargo aircraft?

3. What does this United Nations packaging symbol  indicates?

4. How many types of labels are there? Specify.

5. What's the meaning of a CAO label and what is the required location in the package?

6. LABELLING AND MARKING

1. As minimum, what marks are required on **all** packages containing dangerous goods?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

2. What additional marks are required for infectious substances?

3. What mark identifies a package being shipped using a limited quantity packing instruction?

4. When is the quantity of dangerous goods not required to be marked on the outside of a package?

5. A package bearing an infectious substances hazard label is damaged in the warehouse when a heavy drum fell on it:

(a) What hazard does this create?

(b) What immediate action is required?

7. DANGEROUS GOODS TRANSPORT DOCUMENT AND OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION

1. The person who offers dangerous goods for transport by air must provide to the operator the information applicable to the consignment. The information may be provided:

- (a) on a paper document or, where an agreement exists with the operator, by EDP (*electronic data processing*) or EDI (*electronic data interchange*) techniques
- (b) only on a paper document
- (c) only by use of EDP and EDI transmission techniques

2. Where a paper document is used, the person who offers dangerous goods for transport by air must provide to the operator:

- (a) one copy of the dangerous goods transport document, completed and signed
- (b) two copies of the dangerous goods transport document
- (c) two copies of the dangerous goods transport document, completed and signed

3. If both dangerous and non-dangerous goods are listed in one document, the dangerous goods must be:

- (a) always on a separate documents
- (b) listed first, or otherwise be emphasized
- (c) always listed first

4. On the dangerous goods transport document must be included:

- (a) The name and address of the consignee of the dangerous goods
- (b) The name and address of the shipper and the consignee of the dangerous goods
- (c) The name and address of the operator and the consignee of the dangerous goods

5. The dangerous goods transport document must contain the following information for each dangerous substance, material or article offered for transport:

- (a) the UN or ID number, the proper shipping name, the primary hazard class (division), subsidiary hazard class or division number(s), the packing group (e.g. "PG II")
- (b) the UN or ID number, the proper shipping name and the primary hazard class (division)
- (c) the proper shipping name, the primary hazard class (division) and the packing group (e.g. "PG II")

6. In addition to the dangerous goods description the following information must be included after the dangerous goods description on the dangerous goods transport document:

- (a) subsidiary hazard class or division number(s), packing group and type of packagings
- (b) number and type of packagings
- (c) quantity of dangerous goods, number and type of packagings

7. The number, type and capacity of each inner packaging within the outer packaging of a combination packaging is:

- (a) not required to be indicated
- (b) required to be indicated

8. When chemical oxygen generators contained in protective breathing equipment (PBE) are being transported under Special Provision A144, the statement “Aircrew protective breathing equipment (smoke hood) in accordance with Special Provision A144” must be included on the dangerous goods transport document.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

9. When self-reactive substances of Division 4.1, or organic peroxides of Division 5.2 or other substances having similar properties, are offered for transport, the shipper must indicate on the dangerous goods transport document that the packages containing such substances must be protected from direct sunlight and all sources of heat and be placed in adequately-ventilated areas.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

10. When an air waybill is issued for a consignment for which a dangerous goods transport document is required, the air waybill must contain a statement to indicate that the dangerous goods are described on an accompanying dangerous goods transport document.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

8. ACCEPTANCE OF THE DANGEROUS GOODS

1. When must packages of dangerous goods be inspected for possible damage or leakage?

2. An operator must not accept for transport aboard an aircraft a package containing dangerous goods unless:

- (a) information applicable to the consignment is provided in electronic form
- (b) it is accompanied by one copy of the dangerous goods transport document
- (c) it is accompanied by two copies of the dangerous goods transport document or the information applicable to the consignment is provided in electronic form

3. When the information applicable to the consignment is provided in electronic form, the information must be available to the operator at all times during transport to final destination. The data must be able to be produced as a paper document without delay.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

4. One copy of the dangerous goods transport document must accompany the consignment to final destination and:

- (a) two copies must be retained by the operator at the final destination of the consignment
- (b) one copy must be retained by the operator at a location on the ground where it will be possible to obtain access to it within a reasonable period
- (c) the quantity of dangerous goods stated on the dangerous goods transport document is out of the limits per package

5. An acceptance check is required for dangerous goods in excepted quantities and radioactive material in excepted packages.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

6. Before a consignment consisting of a package containing dangerous goods, is first accepted for carriage by air:

- (a) the operator must perform an acceptance check, by use of a checklist
- (b) the freight forwarder must perform an acceptance check
- (c) the shipper must perform an acceptance check, by use of a checklist

7. Acceptance check verifies the following:

- (a) the documentation and the quantity of dangerous goods is within the limits per package
- (b) marks are clearly visible and proper shipping names, UN numbers, labels, and special handling instructions appearing on the package
- (c) the documentation, the quantity of dangerous goods is within the limits per package, marks are clearly visible, proper shipping names, UN numbers, labels, and special handling instructions appearing on the package, the package is not leaking and there is no indication that its integrity has been compromised

8. Although the acceptance check is only required to be conducted when a consignment of dangerous goods is first accepted for carriage by air, the operator of any subsequent aircraft used as part of the same journey should verify that packages, overpacks, freight containers or unit load devices continue to meet the requirements of Technical Instructions in respect of marking, labelling and inspection for damage.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

9. Where a consignment of radioactive material is undeliverable, the consignment must be:

- (a) placed in a safe location and the appropriate competent authority must be informed as soon as possible and a request made for instructions on further action
- (b) placed in a safe location
- (c) sent again on the first following flight

10. Operators must include the transport of dangerous goods, including lithium batteries and cells as cargo, in the scope of their:

- (a) safety management system (SMS) and specific safety risk assessment on the transport of items in the cargo compartment
- (b) fatigue management system
- (c) compliance monitoring system (CMS)

9. RECOGNITION OF UNDECLARED DANGEROUS GOODS

1. Cargo acceptance staff should seek confirmation from shippers about the contents of any item of cargo where there are suspicions that it may contain dangerous goods, to:

- (a) prevent undeclared dangerous goods from being loaded on an aircraft as general cargo
- (b) assure that all the labeling and markings are done properly by shipper
- (c) verify that cargo is accompanied by two copies of the dangerous goods transport document

2. Diamond-shaped GHS pictograms on packages may indicate:

- (a) presence of dangerous goods
- (b) presence of general cargo
- (c) presence of Class 1 cargo

3. With the aim of preventing undeclared dangerous goods from being loaded on an aircraft and of preventing passengers from taking on board those dangerous goods which they are not permitted to have in their baggage, information must be provided to:

- (a) shippers, packers and freight forwarders
- (b) cargo reservations and sales staff, cargo acceptance staff, passenger reservations and sales staff and passenger check-in staff
- (c) passenger reservations and sales staff and passenger check-in staff

4. Information about preventing undeclared dangerous goods from being loaded on an aircraft consist of:

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

5. Which type of dangerous goods may be included in camping equipment?

- (a) flammable gases (butane, propane, etc.), flammable liquids (kerosene, gasoline, etc.) or flammable solids (hexamine, matches, etc.)
- (b) cylinders of compressed air or oxygen, chemical oxygen generators or refrigerated liquefied
- (c) wet or lithium batteries

6. Which type of dangerous goods may be included in frozen fruit/vegetables?

- (a) may be packed in dry ice (solid carbon dioxide)
- (b) flammable solids
- (c) wet or lithium batteries

7. Which type of dangerous goods may be included in metal fencing and/or metal piping?

- (a) may contain ferromagnetic material which may be subject to special stowage requirements due to the possibility of affecting aircraft instruments
- (b) flammable solids
- (c) wet or lithium batteries

8. Which type of dangerous goods may be included in swimming pool chemicals?

- (a) chemical oxygen generators or refrigerated liquefied
- (b) may contain oxidizing or corrosive substances
- (c) wet or lithium batteries

10. STORAGE AND LOADING PROCEDURES

1. Why are packages containing dangerous goods secured on board the aircraft?

2. Why are the incompatible packages of dangerous goods segregated when stowed on to the aircraft?

3. Can a dangerous goods package bearing a “Cargo Aircraft Only” label be loaded in the cargo compartment of a passenger aircraft?

4. Are the following dangerous goods, bearing the CAO label, required to be accessible during a cargo aircraft flight? **YES (Required) / NO (Not Required)**

Description

(a) Class 3, PG III	YES / NO
(b) Class 3, subsidiary hazard (8), PG III	YES / NO
(c) Division 6.1 subsidiary hazard (3)	YES / NO
(d) Division 6.1 subsidiary hazard (8)	YES / NO
(e) Class 7	YES / NO
(f) Division 5.1	YES / NO

5. Can the following packages of dangerous goods be loaded next to each other?

Package	Compatible
(a) Division 6.1 and class 3	YES / NO
(b) Division 4.1 and Class 8	YES / NO
(c) Class 3 and Class 8	YES / NO
(d) Division 5.1 and Class 3	YES / NO
(e) Class 3 and lithium ion batteries Section IA No PI 965	YES / NO

6. Can the following packages of dangerous goods be loaded next to the specific cargo?

(a) Division 6.1 and live animals YES / NO

(b) Class 7, Category II and foodstuffs YES / NO

11. PROVISIONS FOR PASSENGERS AND CREW

1. For the following items, does the passenger need the approval of the operator?

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (a) Liquid fuelled camping stoves | YES / NO |
| (b) Small oxygen cylinders (for medical use) | YES / NO |
| (c) Safety matches (for personal use) | YES / NO |

2. Where can e-cigarettes be carried?

3. What hazards might you expect to find in the following items?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| (a) Dental Apparatus | _____ |
| (b) Repair Kits | _____ |
| (c) Frozen Food | _____ |
| (d) Aircraft Spare Parts | _____ |

4. For the following items, must the pilot-in-command be notified?

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) Wheelchair with a spillable battery | YES / NO |
| (b) 4.0 kg of ammunition (in-checked baggage) | YES / NO |
| (c) Thermometer containing mercury (carried by a government official) | YES / NO |

5. A passenger wants to carry 10 spare lithium batteries of 60 Wh each, is that allowed as:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| (a) carry on baggage | YES / NO |
| (b) checked baggage | YES / NO |

6. For the following items, does the passenger need the approval of the operator?

Item

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) One small clinical thermometer | _____ |
| (b) Dry ice as checked baggage | _____ |

(c) Safety matches _____

(d) Ammunition _____

(e) Liquid-fuelled camping stove _____

7. A passenger is carrying a power bank to charge their mobile phone. Is it allowed in their checked baggage?

8. What hazards might you suspect to find in the following types of baggage?

(a) Stage special effects equipment _____

(b) Camping equipment _____

(c) Diving equipment _____

(d) Unaccompanied passenger baggage _____

(e) Frozen food _____

(f) Tool box _____

9. Can a passenger carry e-cigarettes in their pocket?

12. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

1. The following are considerations which may need to be taken into account in assessing an appropriate course of action to take in the event of an incident involving dangerous goods. Reducing altitude will reduce:

- (a) the rate of vaporization of liquid and the rate of leakage;
- (b) the rate of burning.

2. If there is structural damage or an explosion hazard, consideration should be given to keeping the differential pressure:

- (a) as low as possible;
- (b) as high as possible.

3. In order to reduce the concentration of any contamination in the air and to avoid recirculation of contaminated air, air conditioning systems should be operated at maximum capacity and all cabin air vented overboard.

- (a) True;
- (b) False.

4. In order to assist passengers in a smoke- or fume-filled cabin it should be considered:

- (a) the use of therapeutic masks with portable oxygen bottles or the passenger drop-out oxygen system;
- (b) the use of a wet towel or cloth held over the mouth and nose.

5. In case of a spillage or when fumes are present, water may:

- (a) spread the spillage or increase the rate of fuming;
- (b) spread the spillage or decrease the rate of fuming.

6. In case of a spill of known or suspected dangerous goods in powder form, the area of the spillage should be covered:

- (a) with a fire agent or diluted with water;
- (b) using polyethylene or other plastic bags and blankets.

7. Besides the mandatory emergency equipment that is carried on an aircraft and the emergency response kit provided by some operators, many other items can be found that can be put to good use. These include:

8. The drill code assigned to an item of dangerous goods consists of:

- (a) a number plus one or two letters;
- (b) two numbers plus one letter;
- (c) three numbers plus two letters.

9. In the event of leakage, non-essential electrics should be turned off and smoking should be prohibited.

- (a) True;
- (b) False.

10. Поступци у случају ванредне ситуације са опасном робом садржани су у:

- (a) Emergency Response Guidance for Accident and Incident involving Dangerous Goods и/или Оперативном приручнику оператера
- (b) ИСАО Техничким инструкцијама
- (c) IATA DGR

13. PILOT NOTIFICATION

1. When must the pilot-in-command be provided with written information concerning the dangerous goods carried as cargo?

2. 10 packages each containing UN 3373, Biological substance, Category B are being loaded onto an aircraft, do these have to be shown on the NOTOC?

YES / NO

14. ПРАВА И ОБАВЕЗЕ ИНСТРУКТОРА

1. Права и обавезе инструктора прописана су:

- (a) Правилником о условима за издавање овлашћења инструктору за транспорт опасне робе и условима за издавање потврде о стручној оспособљености лицу које обавља послове у транспорту опасне робе
- (b) Правилником о условима за издавање посебног одобрења за транспорт одређеног опасног терета
- (c) Правилником о садржини програма стручног оспособљавања запослених на пословима у транспорту опасног терета у ваздушном саобраћају

2. Обуку из области транспорта опасне робе у ваздушном саобраћају може да спроводи:

- (a) Лице које је послодавац одредио
- (b) Инструктор овлашћен од стране ДЦВ и ангажован од стране послодавца
- (c) Инспектор ДЦВ

3. Пре него што започне спровођење обуке запослених у правном лицу које је учесник у транспорту опасне робе у ваздушном саобраћају (послодавац), овлашћени инструктор је дужан да се упозна са:

- (a) Одобреним програмом обуке, процедурама за обучавање запослених, процедурама рада које се односе на транспорт опасне робе, системом управљања безбедношћу (SMS) послодавца
- (b) Правилником о условима за издавање овлашћења инструктору за транспорт опасне робе и условима за издавање потврде о стручној оспособљености лицу које обавља послове у транспорту опасне робе и системом управљања безбедношћу (SMS) послодавца
- (c) Процедурама рада и одобреним програмом обуке

4. Овлашћени инструктор је дужан да спроводи обуку за транспорт опасне робе искључиво на српском језику.

- (a) Тачно
- (b) Нетачно

5. Инструктор је дужан да изради:

- (a) Овлашћење и печат
- (b) Печат
- (c) Програм обуке

6. Овлашћење инструктора за транспорт опасне робе у ваздушном саобраћају важи уколико:

- (a) инструктор сваке две године обучи најмање једно лице или заврши обуку за освежење знања
- (b) инструктор сваке две године спроведе најмање две обуке
- (c) неограничено

7. За време трајања суспензије овлашћења инструктор не може да:

- (a) води евиденцију о издатим потврдама о стручној оспособљености
- (b) издаје потврде о стручној оспособљености
- (c) врши обуку и издаје потврде о стручној оспособљености

8. За стицање потврде о стручној оспособљености лице мора да:

- (a) Заврши обуку и положи испит према одобреном програму
- (b) Заврши обуку и има најмање две године искуства у смислу самосталног рада у области транспорта опасне робе
- (c) Има најмање једну годину искуства у смислу самосталног рада у области транспорта опасне робе и да положи испит

9. Потврда о стручној оспособљености важи:

- (a) 12 месеци
- (b) 36 месеци
- (c) 24 месеца

10. О издатим потврдама инструктор води евиденцију коју ставља на увид Директорату, на његов захтев.

- (a) Нетачно
- (b) Тачно

11. Који Анекс Конвенције о међународном цивилном ваздухопловству се односи на безбедан транспорт опасне робе ваздушним путем?

- (a) Анекс 15
- (b) Анекс 18
- (c) Анекс 17

12. ICAO Техничке инструкције за безбедан транспорт опасне робе ваздушним путем имају ознаку:

- (a) ICAO 9284 AN/905
- (b) ICAO 9481
- (c) Немају ознаку

13. Категорије особља поштанског оператера које обављају послове у вези поштанских пошиљки намењених за транспорт ваздушним путем, а за које је обавезна обука из области транспорта опасне робе, су:

- (a) А, Б, Ц и Д
- (b) А, Б, Ц
- (c) 1, 2, 3

14. ICAO Техничке инструкције за безбедан транспорт опасне робе ваздушним путем су документ који се издаје:

- (a) сваке године
- (b) сваке друге године
- (c) два пута годишње

15. Да ли је могућ превоз опасне робе путничким авионом, који је наведен у листи опасне робе као забрањен за превоз путничким авионом?

- (a) да
- (b) не

16. Да ли обука из области транспорта опасне робе обухвата и проверу знања?

- (a) да
- (b) не

17. Да ли се одредбе ICAO Техничких инструкција за безбедан транспорт опасне робе ваздушним путем примењују на предмете и супстанце које чине саставни део ваздухоплова?

- (a) да
- (b) не

18. Који је државни орган Републике Србије надлежан за транспорт опасне робе ваздушним путем?

- (a) Министарство инфраструктуре, саобраћаја и грађевинарства
- (b) Управа за транспорт опасне робе
- (c) Директорат цивилног ваздухопловства

19. Да ли је учесник у транспорту опасне робе у ваздушном саобраћају дужан да пријави сваки догађај са опасном робом?

- (a) да, све догађаје који подлежу обавезном пријављивању
- (b) не
- (c) да, само оне догађаје за које је прописано да се морају пријавити органу надлежном за транспорт опасне робе ваздушним путем

20. Ако је опасна роба друмским саобраћајем стигла из Скопља за Београд и потом утоварена у ваздухоплов који лети на лету Београд-Каиро, која од наведених држава је *State of Origin*?

- (a) Северна Македонија
- (b) Србија
- (c) Египат