



Highlights of Vancouver 2010 Aviation Security Regulations

To view the complete Vancouver 2010 Aviation Security Regulations visit:
www.gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2009/2009-11-25/html/sor-dors298-eng.html

Screening

- The operator of an aircraft must ensure that the following persons and goods are presented to CATSA for screening: passengers and their baggage, crew members and their baggage, and cargo.
- If the operator of an aircraft presents baggage to CATSA for screening, the operator must identify the baggage to CATSA as being either carry-on baggage or hold baggage, if baggage is not identified, CATSA will screen bags as carry-on.
- Cargo must be opened when presented for screening and then resealed by the operator of the aircraft.
- The operator of an aircraft must ensure that, before a flight departs, passengers and goods that have been screened are segregated from persons and goods that have not been screened and that only persons authorized by the operator have access to the passengers and goods.
- The operator of an aircraft must ensure that, before a flight departs, passengers who have been screened do not have access to hold baggage or cargo.
- A person must not tender for transportation by the operator of an aircraft goods that contain an unloaded firearm unless the person declares to the operator that the firearm is unloaded. The operator of an aircraft must not knowingly transport goods that contain an unloaded firearm unless the firearm is transported as hold baggage or cargo.

Using a Conveyance

- If the operator of an aircraft uses a conveyance to segregate passengers and goods or to transport passengers and goods that have been screened from a screening checkpoint to the aircraft, the operator must, before screening operations start, search the conveyance for goods that could pose a threat to aviation security.
- The operator of the aircraft must search the conveyance again for goods that could pose a threat to aviation security if, after screening operations have started, a person who is not authorized by the operator of the aircraft gains access to the conveyance, the conveyance has not been in the continuous care of the operator, the conveyance is used to transport persons or goods that have not been screened.

Search of Aircraft

- The operator of an aircraft must, before enplaning passengers or loading goods for a flight, ensure that the aircraft is searched for goods that could pose a threat to aviation security. The search must include the aircraft cabin, all cargo holds, all other storage spaces and any goods on board the aircraft.
- A person who conducts a search must be in possession of an active restricted area identity card that has been issued to them or be registered by the operator of the aircraft with the 2010 Integrated Security Unit.

Access to Goods in the Aircraft

- The operator of an aircraft must ensure that passengers for a flight do not have access to any of the following goods on board the aircraft goods, other than liquids, gels and aerosols, that are listed or described in the general list of prohibited items, hold baggage, cargo.

Notifying the Minister (604-666-6978)

The operator of an aircraft must immediately notify the Minister if any of the following events occur:

- a hijacking or attempted hijacking of a flight;
- the discovery, on board an aircraft or in a conveyance of a weapon, incendiary device or explosive substance
- an explosion on board an aircraft used to conduct a flight
- a specific threat against an aircraft used to conduct a flight;
- a specific threat against any part of an aerodrome or an aviation facility that is under the operator's control for the purposes of conducting a flight; or
- an aviation security incident involving a peace officer in any part of an aerodrome or an aviation facility that is under the operator's control for the purposes of conducting a flight.