

(4) The aircraft operator shall securely stow the cylinder in its overpack or outer packaging in the cabin of the aircraft and shall notify the pilot-in-command as specified in §175.33 of this part; and

(5) Shipments under this paragraph (b) are not subject to—

(i) Subpart C and, for passengers only, subpart H of part 172 of this subchapter;

(ii) Section 173.25(a)(4) of this subchapter.

(iii) Section 175.85(i).

[Amdt. 175-1, 41 FR 16106, Apr. 15, 1976]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §175.10, see the List of CFR Sections Affected which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

#### § 175.20 Compliance and training.

(a) Unless this subchapter specifically provides that another person shall perform a particular duty, each operator shall comply with all applicable requirements in parts 106, 171, 172, and 175 of this chapter and shall ensure each of its hazmat employees receive training in relation thereto. (See also 14 CFR 121.135, 121.401, 121.433a, 135.323, 135.327 and 135.333.)

(b) A carrier may not transport a hazardous material by aircraft unless each of its hazmat employees involved in that transportation is trained as required by subpart H of part 172 of this subchapter.

[Amdt. 175-48, 57 FR 20953, May 15, 1992]

#### § 175.25 Notification at air passenger facilities of hazardous materials restrictions.

(a) Each aircraft operator who engages in for-hire transportation of passengers shall display notices of the requirements applicable to the carriage of hazardous materials aboard aircraft, and the penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. Each notice must be legible, and be prominently displayed so that it can be seen by passengers in locations where the aircraft operator issues tickets, checks baggage, and maintains aircraft boarding areas.

(1) At a minimum, each notice must communicate the following information:

Federal law forbids the carriage of hazardous materials aboard aircraft in your luggage or on your person.

A violation can result in five years' imprisonment and penalties of \$250,000 or more (49 U.S.C. 5124).

Hazardous materials include explosives, compressed gases, flammable liquids and solids, oxidizers, poisons, corrosives and radioactive materials.

Examples: Paints, lighter fluid, fireworks, tear gases, oxygen bottles, and radio-pharmaceuticals.

There are special exceptions for small quantities (up to 70 ounces total) of medicinal and toilet articles carried in your luggage and certain smoking materials carried on your person.

For further information contact your airline representative.

(2) The information contained in paragraph (a)(1) of this section must be printed:

(i) In legible English and may, in addition to English, be displayed in other languages; and

(ii) In lettering of at least 1 cm (0.4 inch) in height for the first paragraph and 4.0 mm (0.16 inch) in height for the other paragraphs; and

(iii) On a background of contrasting color.

(3) Size and color of the notice are optional. Additional information, examples, or illustrations, if not inconsistent with the required information, may be included.

(4) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, a notice with the wording "A violation can result in penalties of up to \$25,000 and five years' imprisonment. (49 U.S.C. 1809)" may be used through December 31, 2001.

(b) [Reserved]

[Amdt. 175-12, 45 FR 13091, Feb. 28, 1980, as amended by 175-23, 47 FR 43066, Sept. 30, 1982; Amdt. 175-47, 55 FR 52685, Dec. 21, 1990; Amdt. 175-50, 58 FR 50505, Sept. 27, 1993; 63 FR 37462, July 10, 1998; 65 FR 50462, Aug. 18, 2000]

#### § 175.26 Notification at cargo facilities of hazardous materials requirements.

(a) After September 30, 1994, each person who engages in the acceptance or transport of cargo for transportation by aircraft shall display notices, at