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Dangerous Goods and Weapons

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**A. Table of Provisions relating to dangerous goods carried by passengers or crew**

**Table 8-1. Provisions relating to dangerous goods carried by passengers and crew**

Dangerous goods	Location		Operator approval required	Restrictions	
	Checked baggage	Hand luggage			
<b>Batteries</b>					
1) Lithium batteries (including portable devices)	electronic	electronic	Yes [except g) and h)]	Yes	(see c) and d)] (a) batteries must be of a type that meets the requirements of each of the tests set out in the United Nations Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.3; b) no battery shall exceed the following: — for lithium metal batteries, a lithium content of 2 g; or — for lithium-ion batteries, a nominal capacity of 100 Wh; (c) each battery may have a nominal capacity of more than 100 Wh but not more than 160 Wh for lithium-ion batteries, subject to the operator's approval; (d) each battery may contain more than 2 g but not more than 8 g of lithium metal for portable electronic devices intended for medical use, subject to the operator's approval; e) batteries installed in portable electronic devices: — measures must be taken to prevent them from being accidentally activated and to protect the devices from damage; and — devices should be carried as hand luggage; however, — if carried as checked baggage, the devices must be completely switched off (not in sleep or hibernation mode); — for lithium metal batteries, a capacity of 0.3 g per device; or — for lithium-ion batteries, a capacity of 2.7 Wh per device; f) batteries and heating elements must be isolated in portable electronic devices capable of generating extreme heat that could cause a fire if activated: to do this, the heating element, battery or other component must be removed; g) spare batteries, including power banks: — must be carried as hand luggage; and — must be individually protected to prevent short circuits (by placing them in their original retail packaging or otherwise insulating the terminals, e.g. by covering exposed terminals with adhesive tape or placing each battery in a plastic bag or protective sleeve);



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				<p>h) baggage containing lithium batteries that exceed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— for lithium metal batteries, a lithium content of 0.3 g; or</li> <li>— for lithium-ion batteries, a nominal capacity of 2.7 Wh,</li> </ul> <p>must be carried as cabin baggage, except where the batteries are removed from the baggage, in which case the batteries must be carried in accordance with (g).</p> <p>(i) No more than two spare batteries meeting the requirements of (c) or (d) may be carried per person.</p>
2) Spillable liquid electrolyte accumulators/batteries, nickel-metal hydride batteries, and dry batteries	Yes	Yes	No	<p>a) For non-spillable accumulators/batteries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) the conditions of Special Provision A67 must be met;</li> <li>ii) each battery must have a voltage of not more than 12 volts and a nominal capacity of not more than 100 Wh;</li> <li>iii) each battery must be protected against short circuits by effectively insulating the exposed terminals; and</li> <li>iv) no more than two spare batteries may be carried per person; and</li> <li>v) if installed in equipment, the equipment must be protected against accidental activation, or each battery must be disconnected and the exposed terminals must be insulated;</li> </ul> <p>b) for dry or nickel-metal hydride batteries, each battery must comply with Special Provision A123 or A199, respectively; and</p> <p>c) Batteries and heating elements must be isolated in battery-powered equipment capable of generating extreme heat; to do this, the heating element, battery or other components must be removed.</p>
3) Portable, battery-powered electronic smoking devices (such as e-cigarettes, e-pipes, personal vapourisers, electronic nicotine delivery systems)	No	Yes	No	<p>a) if powered by lithium batteries, each battery must comply with the restrictions in 1) a), b) and g);</p> <p>b) the devices and/or batteries must not be recharged on board the aircraft; and</p> <p>c) measures must be taken to prevent accidental activation of the heating element whilst on board aircraft.</p>



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4) Mobility aids (e.g. wheelchairs) powered by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– spillable batteries/accumulators;</li> <li>– non-spillable batteries/accumulators containing liquid electrolyte;</li> <li>– dry batteries;</li> <li>– nickel-metal hydride batteries; or</li> <li>– lithium-ion batteries</li> </ul>	Yes	[see e)]	Yes	a) for use by passengers with reduced mobility due to either a disability, their state of health or age, or a temporary mobility issue (e.g. a broken leg); b) Passengers should make arrangements in advance with each carrier and provide information on the type of battery installed and on the handling of the power source (including instructions on how to disconnect the battery); c) in the case of dry batteries or nickel-metal hydride batteries, each battery must comply with Special Provision A123 or A199, respectively; d) in the case of spillable liquid electrolyte batteries/accumulators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) each battery must comply with Special Provision A67; and</li> <li>ii) a maximum of one spare battery per passenger may be carried;</li> </ul> e) in the case of lithium-ion batteries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) the batteries must be of a type that meets the conditions of each of the tests in the United Nations Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.3;</li> <li>ii) where the power unit does not provide adequate protection for the battery:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The battery must be removed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;</li> <li>– the battery must not exceed 300 Wh;</li> <li>– the battery terminals must be protected against short circuits (by insulating the terminals, e.g. by covering exposed terminals with adhesive tape);</li> <li>– the battery must be protected against damage (e.g. by placing it individually in a protective case); and</li> <li>– the battery must be carried in the cabin;</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) A maximum of one spare battery not exceeding 300 Wh or two spare batteries not exceeding 160 Wh each may be carried. Spare batteries must be carried in the passenger cabin.</li> </ul> Note.— Where the lithium battery(ies) remains/remains installed in the power-assisted device, there is no watt-hour limit.



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<b>Sources of flame and fuel</b>				
5) Cigarette lighters A small packet of safety matches	No	[see b)]	No	a) no more than one per person; b) must be carried on the person; and c) they must not contain unabsorbed liquid fuel (other than liquefied gas); and d) if the cigarette lighter is powered by lithium batteries, each battery must comply with the restrictions in 1) a), (b) and (g), and 3) (b) and (c).
6) Alcoholic beverages containing more than 24% but less than 70%, by volume, of alcohol	Yes	Yes	No	a) must be in retail packaging; and b) a total net quantity of no more than 5 litres per person. <i>Note — Alcoholic beverages containing less than 24% by volume of alcohol are not subject to any restrictions.</i>
7) Internal combustion engines or fuel cell engines	Yes	No	No	Measures must be taken to eliminate the hazard. See Special Provision A70 for further information.
8) Fuel cells containing fuel	No	Yes	No	a) Fuel cell cartridges may only contain flammable liquids, corrosive substances, flammable liquefied gases, substances that react with water, or hydrogen in metal hydrides;
Spare fuel cell cartridges	Yes	Yes	No	b) Refilling fuel cells on board the aircraft is not permitted, except when fitting a spare cartridge; c) the maximum quantity of fuel in each fuel cell or fuel cell cartridge must not exceed: — 200 mL for liquids; — 200 g for solids; — 120 mL for liquefied gases in the case of non-metallic fuel cell cartridges or 200 mL for metallic fuel cells or fuel cell cartridges; and — for hydrogen in metal hydrides, fuel cells or fuel cell cartridges must have a maximum water capacity of 120 mL; d) Each fuel cell and each fuel cell cartridge must comply with IEC Standard 62282-6-100 Ed. 1, including Amendment 1, and must bear the manufacturer's certification mark to indicate compliance with the specification. Furthermore, each fuel cell cartridge must be marked with the maximum quantity and type of fuel contained within it; e) fuel cell cartridges containing hydrogen in metal hydrides must comply with the conditions of Special Provision A162; f) no more than two spare fuel cell cartridges may be carried per passenger;



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				<p>g) Fuel cells containing fuel are permitted in hand luggage only;</p> <p>h) the interaction between fuel cell systems and batteries integrated into a device must comply with IEC Standard 62282-6-100 Ed. 1, including Amendment 1. Fuel cells whose sole function is to charge a battery in the device are not permitted;</p> <p>i) Fuel cells must be of a type that cannot be used to charge batteries when the portable electronic device is not in use, and must bear a durable manufacturer's mark stating: "APPROVED FOR CARRIAGE IN AIRCRAFT CABIN ONLY), to indicate this; and</p> <p>j) in addition to any languages that the State of origin may require in the specified markings, English should be used.</p>
<b>Gases in cylinders and cartridges</b>				
9) Oxygen or air cylinders required for medical use	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>a) not exceeding 5 kg gross mass per cylinder;</p> <p>b) cylinders, valves and regulators, where applicable, must be protected to prevent damage that may result from the accidental release of the contents;</p> <p>c) it is recommended that arrangements be made in advance; and</p> <p>d) The pilot-in-command must be informed of the number of oxygen or air cylinders carried on board and their location on the aircraft.</p>
10) Cartridges from Division 2.2 for activating mechanical control surfaces	Yes	Yes	No	Replacement cartridges of a similar size are also permitted, where necessary, to ensure a sufficient supply throughout the journey.
11) Hydrocarbon gas cartridges contained in hair styling appliances	Yes	Yes	No	<p>a) no more than one per person;</p> <p>b) the safety cover must be fitted so that it covers the heating element; and</p> <p>c) spare cartridges must not be carried.</p>
12) Cartridges of Division 2.2 cartridges without secondary hazards fitted to a self-inflating personal safety device that the person intends to use, such as a life jacket	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>a) no more than two personal safety devices per person;</p> <p>b) personal safety devices must be packed in such a way that they cannot be accidentally triggered;</p> <p>c) the devices must be designed to inflate;</p> <p>d) no more than two cartridges contained in each device; and</p> <p>e) no more than two spare cartridges per device.</p>
13) Cartridges of Division 2.2 with no secondary hazard, other than those for self-inflating personal safety devices	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>a) no more than four cartridges per person; and</p> <p>b) the water capacity of each cartridge must not exceed 50 mL.</p> <p><i>Note.— For carbon dioxide, a gas cartridge with a water capacity of 50 mL is equivalent to a 28 g cartridge.</i></p>

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14) Division 2.2 cartridges without secondary hazard contained in avalanche rescue backpacks	Yes	Yes	Yes	a) no more than one avalanche rescue backpack per person; b) the pack must be packed in such a way that it cannot be accidentally triggered; c) may contain a pyrotechnic actuating mechanism that must not contain more than 200 mg net of Division 1.4S; and d) the inflatable bags inside the rucksack must have pressure relief valves.
<b>Radioactive material</b>				
15) Cardiac pacemakers or other medical devices containing radioisotopes	n/a (see restrictions)	n/a (see restrictions)	No	Must be implanted in a person's body or outside the body as a result of medical treatment.
<b>Mercury</b>				
16) Small medical or clinical thermometer containing mercury	Yes	No	No	a) no more than one per person; and b) must be in its protective packaging.
<b>Other dangerous goods</b>				
17) Non-radioactive medicinal products (including aerosols), toiletries (including aerosols) and Division 2.2 aerosols without secondary hazards	Yes	Yes	No	a) a total net quantity of no more than 0.5 kg or 0.5 L per item; b) a total net quantity of no more than 2 kg or 2 L for all items (e.g. four aerosol cans of 0.5 L each) per person; c) the pressure relief valves on aerosols must be protected by a cap or other suitable means to prevent the accidental release of the contents; and d) the release of gas must not cause extreme discomfort or inconvenience that prevents crew members from properly performing their assigned duties.
18) Dry ice	Yes	Yes	Yes	a) no more than 2.5 kg per person; b) used for packing perishable goods not subject to these Instructions; c) the package must allow carbon dioxide to escape; and d) when carried in checked baggage, each package must be marked: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) "DRY ICE" or "CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID"; and</li> <li>ii) the net weight of dry ice or an indication that the net weight is 2.5 kg or less.</li> </ul>



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19) Cartridges of Division 1.4S (UN 0012 or UN 0014 only)	Yes	No	Yes	<p>a) no more than 5 kg gross mass per person;</p> <p>b) must be securely packed;</p> <p>c) they must not contain ammunition with explosive or incendiary projectiles; and</p> <p>d) Quantities permitted for more than one person must not be combined into a single item or items.</p>
20) Permeation devices	Yes	No	No	Instructions on how to pack permeation devices for calibrating air quality monitoring equipment are set out in Special Provision A41.
21) Non-infectious specimens in flammable solutions	Yes	Yes	No	Instructions on how to pack and mark specimens are given in Special Provision A180.
22) Refrigerated liquid nitrogen	Yes	Yes	No	<p>It must be contained in insulated packagings (e.g. dry cryogenic vessels) that do not allow pressure to build up and that fully absorb the liquid into a porous material so that there is no release of liquid from the packaging.</p> <p>See Special Provision A152 for further information.</p>
23) Dangerous goods incorporated into safety equipment such as safety cases, safety boxes, safety bags and other items	Yes	No	Yes	The safety equipment must be fitted with an effective means of preventing accidental activation, and any dangerous goods incorporated into the equipment must comply with the requirements of Special Provision A178.

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If you wish to bring items on board that require the Company's authorisation for carriage, the Sales Department will request this from the ROV when booking the flight.

In cases where this is not possible due to time constraints, Handling will notify the flight captain to obtain such authorisation.

Both the Company and its handling agent will provide passengers with information on the types of dangerous goods that are prohibited from being carried on board aircraft. This information will be provided, at a minimum, in the form of notices in areas where there is interaction with passengers.