

Dangerous goods are articles or substances which are capable of posing a hazard to health, safety, property or the environment when transported by air.

AirTanker passenger guidance to dangerous goods which are permitted and items that are forbidden are detailed in the table.

Please refer to the following table for details about items:

- that can only be taken in cabin baggage,
- have to be kept in hold baggage,
- are not permitted for transport.

Please contact your ticket provider if you wish to carry an item that requires approval.

Item	Cabin Baggage	Hold Baggage	Approval Required
Oxygen or air, gaseous, small cylinders required for medical use. The cylinder must not exceed 5 kg gross weight.	✓	✗	✓
Liquid Oxygen – Units containing refrigerated liquid oxygen.	<b>FORBIDDEN</b>		
Electro Shock Weapons – devices designed specifically to stun or immobilise, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devices for shocking, such as stun guns, tasers and stun batons,</li> <li>• Animal stunners and animal killers.</li> </ul>	<b>FORBIDDEN</b>		
Disabling Devices – devices designed to incapacitate including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disabling and incapacitating chemicals, gases and sprays, such as mace, pepper sprays, capsicum sprays, tear gas, acid sprays and animal repellent sprays.</li> </ul>	<b>FORBIDDEN</b>		
Security-tape attaché cases, cash boxes, cash bags, etc. incorporating dangerous goods such as lithium batteries and/or pyrotechnic material.	<b>FORBIDDEN</b>		
Ammunition for sporting purposes securely boxed in quantities less than 5 kg (11 lb) gross weight per person for that person's own use, excluding ammunition with explosive or incendiary projectiles. Allowances for more than one passenger must not be combined into one or more packages.	✗	✓	✓
Camping stoves and fuel containers that have contained a flammable liquid fuel may be carried provided the fuel tank of the camping stove and/ or fuel container has been completely drained of all liquid fuel and action has been taken to nullify the danger.	✗	<a href="#">See note 1</a>	✓
Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice), in quantities not exceeding 2.5 kg (5 lb) per passenger when used to pack perishables not subject to these Regulations, provided the package permits the release of carbon dioxide gas.	✓	<a href="#">See note 2</a>	✓
Mobility aids (e.g. wheelchairs) powered by non-spillable wet batteries for use by passengers whose mobility is restricted by either a disability, their health	✗	✓	✓

or age, or a temporary mobility problem (e.g. broken leg).

1. The operator must verify that:
  - a. The battery is securely attached to the mobility aid;
  - b. The battery terminals are protected from short circuits (e.g. by being enclosed within a battery container); and
  - c. Electrical circuits have been isolated; To do this, place the device into drive mode (i.e. not freewheel mode), see if the mobility aid will power up and if so whether use of the joystick results in the mobility aid moving. It must also be verified that the circuits of supplemental motorised systems such as seating systems have been inhibited to prevent inadvertent operation, e.g. by the separation of cable connectors. If an electric mobility aid has not been made safe for carriage, it must not be loaded.
2. Mobility aids must be carried in a manner such that they are protected from being damaged by the movement of baggage, mail, stores or other cargo;
3. Where the mobility aid is specifically designed to allow its battery(ies) to be removed by the user (e.g. collapsible):
  - a. The battery(ies) must be removed; the mobility aid may then be carried as checked baggage without restriction;
  - b. The removed battery(ies) must be carried in strong, rigid packaging which must be stowed in the cargo compartment;
  - c. The battery(ies) must be protected from short circuit; and
  - d. The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location of the packed battery.
4. It is recommended that passengers make advance arrangements with each operator.

Mobility aids (e.g. wheelchairs) powered by spillable batteries, for use by passengers whose mobility is restricted by either a disability, their health or age, or a temporary mobility problem (e.g. broken leg).

X

✓

✓

Mobility aids (e.g. wheelchairs) powered by lithium ion batteries, for use by passengers whose mobility is restricted by either a disability, their health or age, or a temporary mobility problem (e.g. broken leg).

X

✓

✓

1. The operator must verify that:
  - a. The battery is securely attached to the mobility aid;
  - b. The battery terminals are protected from short circuits (e.g. by being enclosed within a battery container); and
  - c. Electrical circuits have been isolated; To do this, place the device into drive mode (i.e. not freewheel mode), see if the mobility aid will power up and if so whether use of the joystick results in the mobility aid moving. It must also be verified that the circuits of supplemental motorised systems such as seating systems have been inhibited to prevent inadvertent operation. e.g. by the separation of cable connectors. If an electric mobility aid has not been made safe for carriage, it must not be loaded.
  
2. Mobility aids must be carried in a manner such that they are protected from being damaged by the movement of baggage, mail, stores or other cargo;
  
3. Where the mobility aid is specifically designed to allow its battery(ies) to be removed by the user (e.g. collapsible):
  - a. The battery(ies) must be removed and carried in the passenger cabin;
  - b. The battery terminals must be protected from short circuit (by insulating the terminals, e.g. by taping over exposed terminals);
  - c. The battery must be protected from damage (e.g. by placing each battery in a protective pouch);
  - d. Removal of the battery from the mobility aid must be performed by following the instructions of the manufacturer or device owner;
  - e. The battery must not exceed 300 Wh; and
  - f. A maximum of one spare battery not exceeding 300 Wh or two spares not exceeding 160 Wh each may be carried.
  
4. The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location of the lithium ion battery(ies);
  
5. It is recommended that passengers make advance arrangements with each operator.

Heat producing articles such as underwater torches (diving lamps) and soldering irons.	<a href="#">See note 3</a>	X	✓
Permeation devices for calibrating air quality – <a href="#">See note 8.</a>	X	✓	X

Mercury barometer or thermometer carried by a representative of a government weather bureau or similar official agency.	X	<a href="#">See note 4</a>	✓
Avalanche rescue backpack, one (1) per passenger, containing a cylinder of compressed gas in Div. 2.2. May also be equipped with a pyrotechnic trigger mechanism containing less than 200 mg net of Division 1.4S. The backpack must be packed in such a manner that it cannot be accidentally activated. The airbags within the backpacks must be fitted with pressure relief valves.	✓	✓	✓
Insulated packaging's containing refrigerated liquid nitrogen (dry shipper), fully absorbed in a porous material containing only non-dangerous goods.	✓	✓	X
Small non-flammable gas cylinders, containing carbon dioxide or other suitable gas in Division 2.2. Up two (2) small cylinders fitted into a life jacket, and up to two (2) spare cartridges per person, not more than four (4) cylinders up to 50 ml water capacity for other devices.	✓	✓	X
Aerosols in Division 2.2, with no subsidiary risk, for sporting or home use.	X	✓	X
Non-radioactive medicinal or toilet articles (incl. aerosols) such as hair sprays, perfumes, colognes and medicines containing alcohol. The total net quantity of all above mentioned articles must not exceed 2 kg (4.4 lb) or 2 L (2 qt), and the net quantity of each single article must not exceed 0.5 kg (1 lb) or 0.5 L (1 pt).	✓	✓	X
Alcoholic beverages, when in retail packaging, containing more than 24% but not more than 70% alcohol by volume, in receptacles not exceeding 5 L, with a total net quantity per person of 5 L.	✓	✓	X
Non-flammable, non-toxic gas cylinders worn for the operation of mechanical limbs. Also, spare cylinders of a similar size if required to ensure an adequate supply for the duration of the journey.	✓	✓	X
Oxygen Concentrators. These are battery or mains powered devices. They are permitted as they do not contain oxygen and no chemical reaction is involved. They filter and concentrate the amount of oxygen in	✓	✓	✓

the atmosphere. <b>They may only be powered by battery when on board the aircraft.</b>			
Underwater diving cylinders/Scuba tanks are permitted for carriage. The pressure must be less than 2 Bar or 29 PSI. If the pressure cannot be verified the cylinder must be empty and the valves removed or fully open.	✓	✓	✗
Oxygen generators (Chemical), containing one or more chemicals which, when activated, produce heat to generate oxygen by chemical reaction.	<b>FORBIDDEN</b>		
Hair curlers containing hydrocarbon gas. Up to one (1) per passenger or crew-member, provided that the safety cover is securely fitted over the heating element. These must not be used on board the aircraft at any time. Gas refills are NOT permitted for carriage.	✓	✓	✗
Medical or clinical thermometer, which contains mercury, one (1) per passenger for personal use, when in its protective case.	✗	✓	✗
Radioisotopic cardiac pacemakers or other devices, including those powered by lithium batteries, implanted into a person, or radiopharmaceuticals contained within the body of a person as a result of medical treatment.	<b>On Ones Person Only</b>		✗
Safety matches or a lighter with fuel/fluid fully absorbed in a solid and intended for use by an individual when carried on one's person.	<b>On Ones Person Only</b>		✗
Lighters with a flammable liquid reservoir containing unabsorbed liquid fuel (other than liquefied gas), lighter fuel and lighter refills are not permitted on one's person nor in checked or carry-on baggage. Note: "Strike anywhere" matches are forbidden for air transport.	<b>FORBIDDEN</b>		
E-Cigarettes, all electronic cigarettes and maximum of two spare batteries in carry-on baggage and on one's person.	✓	✗	✗

<p>Christmas Crackers, 2 boxes per pax provided they are packed in the manufacturer's original packaging. Novelty items contained inside must not include prohibited items.</p>	✓	✓	✗
<p>Explosives and incendiary substances and devices - explosives and incendiary substances and devices capable, or appearing capable, of being used to cause serious injury or to pose a threat to the safety of aircraft, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• blasting caps,</li> <li>• detonators and fuses,</li> <li>• replica or imitation explosive devices,</li> <li>• mines, grenades and other explosive military stores,</li> <li>• fireworks and other pyrotechnics,</li> <li>• smoke-generating canisters and smoke-generating cartridges,</li> <li>• dynamite, gunpowder and plastic explosives</li> </ul>	<b>FORBIDDEN</b>		
<p>Lithium battery powered electronic devices Lithium ion batteries for portable (including medical) electronic devices, a Wh rating exceeding 100 Wh but not exceeding 160 Wh. For portable medical electronic devices only, lithium metal batteries with a lithium content exceeding 2 g but not exceeding 8 g.</p>	✓	✓	✗
<p>Spare Lithium batteries Lithium ion batteries for portable (including medical) electronic devices, a Wh rating exceeding 100Wh but not exceeding 160 Wh. For portable medical electronic devices only, lithium metal batteries with a lithium content exceeding 2 g but not exceeding 8 g. Maximum of two spare batteries in carry-on baggage only. These batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuits.</p>	✓	✗	✗
<p>Portable electronic devices (including medical devices) containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries such as watches, calculating machines, cameras, cellular phones, laptop computers, camcorders, etc., when carried by passengers or crew for personal use. Batteries must not exceed 2 g for lithium metal batteries and 100 Wh for lithium ion batteries.</p>	✓	✓	✗

All spare batteries, including lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries, for such portable electronic devices must be carried in carry-on baggage only. These batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuit.	✓	X	X
Portable electronic devices containing non-spillable batteries, must be 12 V or less and 100 Wh or less. A maximum of 2 spare batteries may be carried.	✓	✓	X
Fuel cell systems and spare fuel cartridges powering portable electronic devices (for example cameras, cellular phones, laptop computers and camcorders). <a href="#">Please see note 5 for more information.</a>	✓	X	X
Chemical and Toxic substances. Any chemical or toxic substances which poses a risk to the health of passengers/crew or the security/safety of aircraft or property, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poisons</li> <li>• infectious or biological hazardous material. e.g. infected blood, bacteria and viruses</li> </ul>	X	X	X
Hoverboards, also known as Rideables or Segway boards.	<b>FORBIDDEN</b>		
Baggage (suitcase, rucksack or similar) that contains a lithium battery or power bank, also known Smart Baggage	<a href="#">See note 6</a>	<a href="#">See note 7</a>	X

**Notes:**

**1.**

The empty fuel container must be drained then left uncapped for a minimum of 6 hours to allow any residual fuel to evaporate. Alternative methods such as adding cooking oil to the fuel tank and or container to elevate the flash point of any residual liquid and then emptying the fuel container are equally acceptable. The fuel container must then have the cap securely fastened and be wrapped in absorbent material such as paper towels and placed in a polyethylene or equivalent bag. The

top of the bag must then be sealed or gathered and closed with an elastic band or string. Provided this method is followed, the fuel stove or container can be classified as non-hazardous.

## **2.**

**Carbon Dioxide, Solid (Dry Ice)** Dry ice in checked baggage requires operator approval and each item of checked baggage must be marked "DRY ICE" or "CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID" and with the net weight of dry ice or an indication that there is 2.5 kg or less dry ice.

## **3.**

**Heat Producing Articles** Heat producing articles, i.e. battery-operated equipment such as underwater torches and soldering equipment which, generate extreme heat and can cause fire, may be carried in carry-on baggage only. The heat producing component, or the energy source, must be removed to prevent unintentional functioning during transport.

## **4.**

**Mercury Barometer or Thermometer** A mercurial barometer or mercurial thermometer carried by a representative of a government weather bureau or similar official agency. The barometer or thermometer must be packed in a strong outer packaging, having a sealed inner liner or a bag of strong leak-proof and puncture-resistant material impervious to mercury, which will prevent the escape of mercury from the package irrespective of its position. The pilot-in-command must be informed of the barometer or thermometer.

## **5.**

**Fuel Cell Systems, and Spare Fuel Cartridges** Portable electronic devices (for example cameras, cellular phones, laptop computers, and camcorders) powered by fuel cell systems, and spare fuel cartridges, under the following conditions:

- a. fuel cell cartridges may only contain flammable liquids (including methanol), formic acid and butane;
- b. fuel cell cartridges must comply with IEC PAS 62282-6-1 Ed. 1;
- c. fuel cell cartridges must not be refillable by the user. Refuelling of fuel cell systems is not permitted except that the installation of a spare cartridge is allowed. Fuel cell cartridges, which are used to refill fuel cell systems but which are not designed or intended to remain installed (fuel cell refills) are not permitted to be carried;
- d. the maximum quantity of fuel in any fuel cell cartridge must not exceed; 200 mL for liquefied gases, 120 mL for non-metallic fuel cell cartridges or 200 mL for metal fuel cell cartridges. Each fuel cell cartridge must be marked with a manufacturer's certification that it conforms to IEC PAS 62282-6-1 Ed. 1, and with the maximum quantity and type of fuel in the cartridge;

- e. each fuel cell system must conform to IEC PAS 62282-6-1 Ed. 1, and must be marked with a manufacturer's certification that it conforms to the specification;
- f. no more than two spare fuel cell cartridges may be carried by a passenger;
- g. fuel cell systems containing fuel and fuel cell cartridges including spare cartridges are permitted in carry-on baggage only;
- h. interaction between fuel cells and integrated batteries in a device must conform to IEC PAS 62282-6-1 Ed. 1. Fuel cell systems whose sole function is to charge a battery in the device are not permitted;
- i. fuel cell systems must be of a type that will not charge batteries when the portable electronic device is not in use and must be durably marked by the manufacturer: "APPROVED FOR CARRIAGE IN AIRCRAFT CABIN ONLY" to so indicate; and
- j. in addition to the languages which may be required by the State of Origin for the markings specified above, English should be used.

## 6.

If the Smart Baggage is to be carried in the cabin, the customer must be able to easily disconnect and remove the lithium battery / power bank, but it can remain in the bag. Smart baggage must not be accepted for travel if the lithium battery / power bank cannot be readily disconnected and removed by the customer.

## 7.

If the Smart Baggage is to be checked in and loaded in the hold, the lithium battery / power bank must be disconnected and removed, and carried in the cabin (terminals protected against short circuit). Smart baggage must not be accepted for travel if the lithium battery / power bank cannot be readily disconnected and removed by the customer.

## 8.

Permeation devices that contain dangerous goods and that are used for the purposes of calibrating air quality monitoring must meet the following requirements:

- a) each device must be constructed of a material compatible with the dangerous goods it contains;
- b) the total quantity of dangerous goods in each device is limited to 2ml and the device must not be liquid full at 55°C;
- c) each permeation device must be placed in a sealed high impact-resistant, tubular inner packaging of plastic or equivalent material. Sufficient absorbent material must be contained in the inner packaging to completely absorb the contents of the device. The closure of the inner packaging must be securely held in place with wire, tape or other positive means.

- d) each inner packaging must be contained in a secondary packaging constructed of metal, or plastic having a minimum thickness of 1.5mm. The secondary packaging must be hermetically sealed;
- e) the secondary packaging must be securely packed in strong outer packaging. The completed package must be capable of withstanding, without breakage or leakage of any inner packaging and without significant reduction of effectiveness:
  - 1. the following free drops onto a rigid, non-resilient, flat and horizontal surface from a height of 1.8m:
    - one drop flat on the bottom;
    - one drop flat on the top;
    - one drop flat on the long side;
    - one drop flat on the short side;
    - one drop on a corner at the junction of the three intersecting edges; and
  - 2. a force applied to the top surface for a duration of 24 hours, equivalent to the total weight of identical packages if stacked to a height of 3m (including test sample).

Note: each of the above tests may be performed on different but identical packages.

- f) The gross weight of the complete package must not exceed 30kgs.

**THIS LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE AND WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO ADD ITEMS TO THIS LIST FOR SAFETY AND/OR OPERATIONAL REASONS WITHOUT NOTICE TO YOU.**