

Passenger Information

DANGEROUS GOODS

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Dangerous Goods

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 below. Please refer to the following table for detailed information about items:

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

Information on the carriage of Laptops, E Cigarettes and other Lithium Battery powered electronic devices can be found here: [EASA – Lithium Batteries and other Dangerous Goods](#) Content created by the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).

Child car seats containing Airbag devices: See [Note 3](#).

Further detailed information is contained in the table below.

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.	FORBIDDEN		
Electro Shock Weapons – devices designed specifically to stun or immobilise, including: • Devices for shocking, such as stun guns, Tasers and stun batons, • Animal stunners and animal killers.	FORBIDDEN		
Disabling Devices – devices designed to incapacitate including: • Disabling and incapacitating chemicals, gases and sprays, such as mace, pepper sprays, tear gas, acid sprays and animal repellent sprays.	FORBIDDEN		
Security-tape attaché cases, cash boxes, cash bags, etc. incorporating dangerous goods such as lithium batteries and/or pyrotechnic material.	FORBIDDEN		
Ammunition must be 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.	✗	See note 1	✓
Dry Ice (carbon dioxide solid), 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.	✓	See note 2	✓
Mobility aids (e.g. wheelchairs) powered by non-spillable wet batteries, nickel-metal hydride batteries or dry 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 or with 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). 1. The operator must verify that: a. The battery is securely attached to the mobility aid;	X	✓	✓

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.			
Mobility aids (e.g. wheelchairs) powered by lithium ion batteries, where the design of the mobility aid does not provide adequate protection for the battery(ies), 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 battery terminals must be protected from short circuits 2. The battery is either a. Adequately protected against damage by the design of the mobility aid and securely attached to the wheelchair or mobility aid. The electrical circuits must be isolated following the manufacturer's instructions; or b. be removed by the user. The battery removed must not exceed 300 Wh, or for mobility aids fitted with 2 batteries, each battery must not exceed 160 Wh. 3. Any batteries removed from the mobility aid and any spare batteries must be carried in the cabin. They batteries must be protected from damage (e.g. by placing them in a protective pouch) 4. Passengers may carry a maximum of one spare lithium ion battery not exceeding 300 Wh or two spare batteries not exceeding 160 Wh.			
Permeation devices for calibrating air quality – See note 8.	X	✓	X
Mercury filled barometer or thermometer carried by a representative of a government weather bureau or similar official agency.	See note 4	X	✓
Avalanche rescue backpack, one (1) per passenger, containing cartridges 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 cartridges, containing carbon dioxide or other suitable gas in Division 2.2. Up to two (2) small cartridges fitted into a self-inflating personal safety device, intended to be worn by a person, such	✓	✓	✓

as a life jacket or vest. Not more than two devices per passenger and up to two (2) spare cartridges per device, not more than four (4) cylinders up to 50 ml (28 g) water capacity for other devices.			
Aerosols non-flammable, non-toxic in Division 2.2, with no subsidiary risk, for sporting or home use. Total net quantity must not exceed 2 Kg or 2 L and the net quantity of each individual article must not exceed 0.5 Kg or 0.5 L.	✓	✓	✗
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).	✓	✓	✗
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.	✓	✓	✗
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.	✓	✓	✗
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. <u>They may only be powered by battery when on board the aircraft.</u>	✓	✓	✓
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.	FORBIDDEN		
Hair styling equipment containing a hydrocarbon gas cartridge. 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.	X	✓	X
Radioisotopic cardiac pacemakers or other devices, including those powered by lithium batteries, implanted into a person, or fitted externally. Radiopharmaceuticals contained within the body of a person for diagnosis or medical treatment.	On One's Person Only		X
Safety matches (one small packet) or a lighter with fuel/fluid fully absorbed in a solid and intended for use by an individual when carried on one's person.	On One's Person Only		X
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, "blue flame," "cigar" lighters, or lighters powered by a lithium battery without a safety cap or means of protection against unintentional activation are forbidden for air transport.	FORBIDDEN		
E-Cigarettes and all electronic vaporisers carried on one's person. Spare batteries; a maximum of two spare batteries in carry-on baggage. For Disposable Vape equipment: Please see note 9 (2) for more information	✓	X	X
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.	✓	✓	X
Party poppers are forbidden from carriage by passengers.	FORBIDDEN		
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: • blasting caps, • detonators and fuses, • replica or imitation explosive devices, • mines, grenades and other explosive military stores, • fireworks and other pyrotechnics,	FORBIDDEN		

• smoke-generating canisters and smoke-generating cartridges, • dynamite, gunpowder and plastic explosives			
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 . Devices in checked baggage must be completely switched off and must be protected from damage.	✓	✓	✓
Spare Lithium batteries with a Wh rating exceeding 100Wh but not exceeding 160 Wh. For portable medical electronic devices (PMED) 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.	✓	✗	✓
Portable electronic devices (PED) containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries, including medical devices such as portable oxygen generators and consumer electronics such as cameras, mobile phones, laptops and tablets. When carried by passengers or crew for personal use. <u>Batteries must not exceed 2 g for lithium metal batteries and 100 Wh for lithium ion batteries</u> . Devices in checked baggage must be completely switched off and must be protected from damage. Please see note 9 for more information	✓	✓	See note 9
All spare batteries , including lithium batteries, non-spillable batteries, nickel-metal hydride batteries and dry batteries, for portable electronic devices must be carried in carry-on baggage only. Articles which have the primary purpose as a power source, e.g. Power banks are considered as spare batteries . Batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuit. Lithium metal batteries: the lithium metal content must not exceed 2g . Lithium-ion batteries: the Watt hour rating must not exceed 100 Wh . Please see note 10 for more information	✓	✗	See note 9

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). Please see note 5 for more information.	✓	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: • poisons • infectious or biological hazardous material. e.g. infected blood, bacteria and viruses	X	X	X
Hover boards, also known as Rideables or Segway boards.	FORBIDDEN		
Baggage (suitcase, rucksack or similar) that contains a lithium battery or power bank, also known Smart Baggage	See note 6	See note 7	X
Baggage trackers such as Apple Air Tag, Samsung Smart Tag.	✓	See note 9 1) b	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. Child car seats containing airbag devices.

a. Operator approval for carriage is required, requests to ticket provider and dangerousgoods@uk.airtanker.co.uk.

b. Requests must be submitted 2 working days prior to travel.

c. Manufacturers safety data will be required.

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, corrosive substances, liquefied flammable gas, water-reactive substances or hydrogen in metal hydride;

b. refuelling of fuel cells on board an aircraft is not permitted except that the installation of a spare cartridge is allowed:

fuel cell cartridges must comply with IEC PAS 62282-6-1 Ed. 1;

c. the maximum quantity of fuel in any fuel cell cartridge must not exceed;

1. for liquid's 200 ml;
2. for solids 200g;
3. for liquefied gases, 120 mL for non-metallic fuel cells or fuel cell cartridges or 200 ml for metal fuel cells or metal fuel cell cartridges.
4. for hydrogen in metal hydride the fuel cell cartridges must have a water capacity of 120ml or less.

d. Each fuel cell and fuel cell cartridge must conform to IEC 62282-6-100 Ed1, including amendment 1 and must be marked with a manufacturers certification that it conforms to the specification. In addition, each fuel cell cartridge must be marked with the maximum quantity and type of fuel in the cartridge;

e. no more than two spare fuel cartridges may be carried in checked baggage, carry- on baggage, or on the person;

f. fuel cells containing fuel are permitted in carry- on baggage only;

g. interaction between fuel cells and integrated batteries in a device must conform to IEC 62282-6-100 Ed1 including amendment 1. Fuel cells whose sole function is to charge a battery in the device are not permitted;

- h. fuel cells 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 the aircraft cabin only” to so indicate; and
- i. in addition to the languages which may be required by the state of origin for the marks 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.

9.

- 1) If devices are permitted in checked baggage:

- a) Measures must be taken to protect the device from damage and to prevent unintentional activation:
- b) the device must be completely switched off (not in sleep or hibernation mode), **unless** the device contains only lithium batteries **not exceeding**:

-for lithium metal batteries, a lithium content of 0.3g: or

-for lithium-ion batteries, a what our rating of 2.7 Wh.

- 2) Each person is limited to a maximum of 15 portable electronic devices. The operator may approve the carriage of more. If a passenger believes they may have a damaged battery or they have been notified of a recall for their PDA, check-in staff should be notified.
- 3) Each person is limited to 20 spare batteries. The operator may approve the carriage of more.

10. Marking, Stowage and use of Power Banks and Spare Batteries

- a) Marking

When carried by passengers or crew; lithium-ion batteries, lithium metal batteries and power banks that are not legibly marked with the watt-hour rating or lithium metal content or where the watt-hour rating is not readily available via other means, are forbidden from carriage.

- b) Stowage

Power Banks and spare batteries **must not be** packed into checked baggage, their carriage is restricted to carry-on baggage only.

Within the cabin, Power Banks and spare batteries should not be placed in baggage placed in the Overhead Lockers.

Cabin Baggage containing Power Banks and spare batteries should be placed under the seat in front or the items moved to a designated storage position such as the seat back pocket.

Power Banks and spare batteries should be segregated from flammable or oxidising items that are permitted in in passenger baggage such as perfumes or medical oxygen.

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- c) Use – only when directed by the aircraft crew.

Power Banks and spare batteries **must not be charged** using the inseat/inflight power at any time.

Power Banks and spare batteries should not be used to power other portable electronic devices during Taxi, Take off and Landing phases of flight.

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