

Provisions for dangerous goods carried by passengers and crew

Here is a summary, in the two tables following, of the dangerous goods that a passenger or crew member may take on board an aircraft. Refer to the columns to see if the items can be carried in your check-in baggage, in your carry on baggage or on your person (in your pockets). The airlines and the security screening organisations still retain the right to refuse the carriage of certain items.

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For the full text of the dangerous goods that passengers and crew may carry, refer to Note 1.1 in [Civil Aviation Safety Regulation 92.030](#)

Valid until 31 December 2004

Article	Carry-on baggage	Check-in baggage	Permitted on your person
Aerosols in division 2.2 with no subsidiary risk, for sporting or home use	No	Yes	No
Non-radioactive medicinal or toilet articles (including aerosols) such as hairsprays, perfumes, colognes and medicines containing alcohol.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note: The total net quantity of aerosols, toiletries and medicinal articles must not exceed 2 kg or 2 litres, and the net quantity of each single article must not exceed 0.5 kg or 0.5L.			
Note: Ensure the protective cap is fitted to the aerosol in order to prevent inadvertent activation.			
Alcoholic beverages when packed in retail packagings, containing more than 24% but not more than 70% alcohol by volume, in receptacles not exceeding 5L, with a total net quantity per person of 5L.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carbon Dioxide 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	Yes	Yes	Yes
Consumer electronic devices containing lithium or lithium ion cells or batteries	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spare lithium or lithium ion batteries – must be individually protected to prevent short circuits. Note: Lithium metal or lithium alloy batteries must not have a lithium content exceeding 2 grams Note: Lithium ion batteries should not have an aggregate equivalent lithium content exceeding 8 grams. If the aggregate equivalent lithium content is between 8 and 25 grams, then there is a limit of 2 of these batteries per person. Note: If you are unsure of the lithium content of your batteries, then contact the battery manufacturer.	Yes	No	No
Hair curlers containing hydrocarbon gas, up to one per passenger or crew member provided that the safety cover is securely fitted over the heating element. Note: The hair curler must not be used on board the aircraft at any time Note: Gas refills for these hair curlers must not be carried	Yes	Yes	No
One small medical or clinical thermometer which contains mercury. Must be for personal use & kept in its protective case	Yes	Yes	Yes
Safety matches or a lighter containing either liquefied gas or absorbed liquid fuel Note: “Strike anywhere” matches, lighter fuel and lighter refill are not permitted. Note - Some operators do not permit book matches.	No	No	Yes
Radioisotopic cardiac pacemakers or other, 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.	No	No	Yes

The following things require the explicit approval of the airline or aircraft operator that you are going to fly with. You will need to contact them to find out how they would like you to pack, prepare and carry these items

Valid until 31 December 2004

Article	Carry-on baggage	Check-in baggage	Permitted on your person
Ammunition (cartridges for weapons in division 1.4S) for sporting purposes which are securely boxed in quantities not exceeding 5 kg (11lb) gross weight per person, for that person's own use. Note – Ammunition must not have explosive or incendiary projectiles. Note – Allowances for more than one passenger must not be combined into one or more packages	No	Yes	No
Camping Stoves and fuel containers that have contained a flammable liquid fuel. The fuel stove and container must have been emptied and action taken to nullify the hazard. Methods to nullify the hazard which have been suggested by the International Air Transport Association. The airline may still require explicit approval.	No	Yes	No
Carbon Dioxide , solid (sometimes called dry ice) – in quantities not exceeding 2 kg (4.4lb) per passenger when used to pack perishables provided the package permits the release of gas. Note – explicit approval is not required for these limits when the dry ice is in carry-on baggage.	Yes	Yes	No
Wheelchairs and other battery powered mobility devices with non-spillable batteries. The battery must meet the criteria for being non-spillable and must be disconnected. The terminals are to be insulated to prevent accidental short circuits and the battery must be securely attached to the wheelchair. Guidance on how to prepare a spillable battery-powered wheelchair or mobility device.	No	Yes	No
Heat producing articles – such as underwater torches and soldering irons. The heat producing component, or the energy source, must be removed to prevent unintentional functioning during transport.	Yes	No	No
Mercury barometers and thermometers carried by Government Officials Note: the pilot in command must be informed where the goods are stored on the aircraft.	Yes	No	No
Avalanche rescue backpack – One per passenger, equipped with a pyrotechnic trigger mechanism containing less than 200mg net of Division 1.4S and less than 250mg of compressed gas in Division 2.2. 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.	Yes	Yes	No
Insulated packages containing refrigerated liquid nitrogen (sometimes called a dry shipper). The liquid nitrogen must be fully absorbed in a porous material and intended for transport, at low temperature of non-dangerous products. The design of the packaging must not allow the build up of pressure within the container and must not permit the release of any refrigerated liquid nitrogen irrespective of the orientation of the package.	Yes	Yes	No
Lifejackets with Non flammable gas cylinders or spare cylinders containing carbon dioxide or other suitable gas in Division 2.2. Up to two small cylinders per passenger and up to two spare cartridges	Yes	Yes	Yes
Small cylinders of oxygen or air for medical use. Airlines usually specify a brand or size of cylinder.	Yes	Yes	No

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Methods to nullify the hazard with camping stoves and fuel tanks

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) have made the following suggestions to nullify the danger from a fuel tank or stove that has contained flammable liquid fuel:

- The empty fuel tank or container must be allowed to drain for at least 1 hour. The fuel tank and/or container must then be left uncapped for a minimum of six 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 above the flash point of the flammable liquid and then emptying the fuel tank and/or container are equally acceptable. The fuel tank and or container must then have the cap securely fastened and be wrapped in an absorbent material such as paper towel 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 twine.

Guidance on how to prepare a spillable battery-powered wheelchair or mobility device.

To take wheelchairs or other battery-powered mobility aids with spillable batteries as checked baggage, provided that the wheelchair or mobility aid can be loaded, stowed, secured and unloaded always in an upright position and that the battery is disconnected, the battery terminals are protected from short circuits and the battery is securely attached to the wheelchair or mobility aid.

If the wheelchair or mobility aid cannot be loaded, stowed, secured and unloaded always in an upright position, the battery must be removed and the wheelchair or mobility aid may then be carried as checked baggage without restriction. The removed battery must be carried in strong, rigid packagings as follows:

- these packagings must be leaktight, impervious to battery fluid and be protected against upset by securing to pallets or by securing them in cargo compartments using appropriate means of securement (other than by bracing with freight or baggage) such as by use of restraining straps, brackets or holders;
- batteries must be protected against short circuits, secured upright in these packagings and surrounded by compatible absorbent material sufficient to absorb their total liquid contents; and
- these packagings must be marked "Battery, wet, with wheelchair" or "Battery, wet, with mobility aid" and be labelled with a "Corrosive" label (Figure 5-21) and with a package orientation label (Figure 5-25).
- The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location of a wheelchair or mobility aid with an installed battery or the location of a packed battery.

It is recommended that passengers make advance arrangements with each operator; also unless batteries are non-spillable they should be fitted, where feasible, with spill-resistant vent caps.

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