

Dangerous Goods Guidance for Passengers

DANGEROUS GOODS

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

EXAMPLES OF SOME DANGEROUS GOODS

- aerosols
- battery powered items
- bleaches and other cleaning products
- camping stoves with liquid fuel or compressed gas
- car and machinery parts
- hand sanitiser

-	items	that	hold	petrol
---	-------	------	------	--------

- fireworks and sparklers
- matches and cigarette lighters
- pesticides
- perfumes
- spare batteries
- toiletries

If you are a passenger	on a flight,	, you must kno	w what you ca	n bring on boar	d in your ch	necked
or carry-on luggage.						

Liquids, Aerosols, Gels and Powders

Security regulations limit the amount of liquids aerosols and gels permitted in carry-on baggage.

The current restrictions for liquids, aerosols, and gels from ICAO and in effect in most countries are that they must be in containers with a maximum capacity of 100ml or equivalent, placed in a transparent resealable plastic bag with a maximum capacity of 1-litre.

At screening, these plastic bags should be presented apart from other carry-on items.

Medications, baby milk/foods, special dietary requirements are exempt from these capacity restrictions.

Some airports also require additional screening of powders in quantities greater than 355ml/12 ounces.

Sharp Objects

All knives, sharp objects or cutting implements of any kind and of any length, whether of metal or other material, and some sporting goods must be packed in **checked baggage**. They cannot be carried in the cabin baggage nor on your person.

Portable Electronic Devices

We recommend that you keep all your Portable Electronic Devices with you in **carry-on** baggage

Laptops, tablets and mobile phones may need to be presented separately at Security Checkpoints for additional screening.

If you are traveling with spare batteries, electronic cigarettes/vapes or back-up power supply (power banks), **these must always be carried in carry-on baggage and not checked baggage**. Any spare batteries must be individually wrapped to prevent short circuit.

Lithium batteries

A lithium battery can be carried by air depending on its configuration and Watt-hour rating (for rechargeable) or lithium content (for non-rechargeable). In addition, spare batteries shall not be placed in checked baggage.

Medical Supplies

If you require the use of **medical syringes in flight**, such as for insulin, you need documented proof of the medical need and ensure that the material is professionally packed and labeled. **If it is not, the medication is likely to be removed at security screening**

What Not To Pack In Checked Baggage

We recommend that all Portable Electronic Devices https://www.iata.org/en/programs/ops-infra
/baggage/ped/
are placed in your carry-on baggage, but if you need to place them in your checked baggage, you must make sure that they are fully switched off and not in sleep or hibernate mode.

Electronic cigarettes/vapes, spare batteries and portable power supplies (power banks) must not be packed in your checked baggage.

Some items such as gas canisters, lighters, fireworks, bleaches etc. cannot be carried in checked baggage. If you are concerned that something that you wish to pack may not be allowed, check with your airline. Items that are considered to be too dangerous for checked baggage will be removed and probably not returned to you.

Keeping Your Carry-on Baggage Secure

When travelling with dangerous goods in your carry-on baggage, do not leave your baggage unattended while in or around the airport terminals.

Is it okay if I pack th

IS IT DANGEROUS? DOUBLE-CHE

NOT ALLOWED



Gas bottles



Lighter fluid



Bleach, drain cleaner, corrosives and other chemicals



Blue flame lighter, strike anywhere or book matches



Paint, acetone, enamel



Fireworks and explosives

ASK YOUR AIRLII REPRESENTATIVE IF IT



Batteries and powerbanks



Ammunition



E-cigan and sa



Aerosols



Ch