

Dangerous Goods Regulations



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| ITEM | CABIN BAGGAGE | HOLD BAGGAGE |
|--|---------------|--|
| Oxygen or air , gaseous, small cylinders required for medical use. The cylinder must not exceed 5 kg (11 lb) gross weight. | ✓ | ✗ |
| Liquid oxygen – Units containing refrigerated liquid oxygen. | ✗ | ✗ |
| Stunning devices – Devices designed specifically to stun or immobilise, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devices for shocking, such as stun guns, tasers and stun batons, • Animal stunners and animal killers, • Disabling and incapacitating chemicals, gases and sprays, such as mace, pepper sprays, capsicum sprays, tear gas, add sprays and animal repellent sprays. | ✗ | ✗ |
| Security-type attaché cases. Cash boxes, cash bags, etc. incorporating dangerous goods such as lithium batteries and pyrotechnic material. | ✗ | ✗ |
| Ammunition for sporting purposes securely boxed (in Div. 1.4S, UN0012 or UN0014 only) 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. | ✗ | ✓ |
| Guns, firearms and other devices that discharge projectiles – devices capable, or appearing capable, of being used to cause serious injury by discharging a projectile, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • firearms of all types, such as pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, • toy guns, replicas and imitation firearms capable of being mistaken for real weapons, • component parts of firearms, excluding telescopic sights, • compressed air and CO2 guns, such as pistols, pellet guns, rifles and ball bearing guns, • signal flare pistols and starter pistols, • bows, crossbows and arrows, • harpoon guns and spear guns, • slingshots and catapults. | ✗ | ✓ See terms and conditions section 10.13 handguns for more info |
| 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 for more info |
| 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. | ✗ | ✗ |

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| <p>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).</p> <p>1. The operator must verify that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p> <p>Where the mobility aid is specifically designed to allow its battery(ies) to be removed by the user (e.g. collapsible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the battery(ies) must be removed; the mobility aid may then be carried as hold 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 circuits; and d) the pilot-in-command must be informed of the location of the packed battery. <p>It is recommended that Guests make advance arrangements with each operator.</p> |  |  |
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| ITEM | CABIN BAGGAGE | HOLD BAGGAGE |
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| <p>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). Carriage not permitted (fastjet company regulation).</p> |  |  |

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| <p>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).</p> <p>1. The operator must verify that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p> <p>3. Where the mobility aid is specifically designed to allow its battery(ies) to be removed by the user (e.g. collapsible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the battery(ies) must be removed and carried in the aircraft cabin; b) the battery terminals must be protected from short circuits (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. <p>4. The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location of the lithium ion battery(ies);</p> <p>5. It is recommended that Guests make advance arrangements with each operator.</p> | <p>See note 3 for more info</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>Heat producing articles such as underwater torches (diving lamps) and soldering irons.</p> | <p>✓ See note 2 for more info</p> | <p>✗</p> |
| <p>Mercury barometers or thermometers carried by a representative of a government weather bureau or similar official agency.</p> | <p>✗</p> | <p>See note 3 for more info</p> |
| <p>Avalanche rescue backpack, one (1) per Guest, containing a cylinder of compressed gas in Div. 2.2. May also be equipped with a pyrotechnic trigger mechanism containing less than 200 mg (0.1 dr) not 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.</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>Insulated packaging containing refrigerated liquid nitrogen (dry shipper), fully absorbed in a porous material containing only non-dangerous goods.</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>Small non-flammable gas cylinders, containing carbon dioxide or other suitable gas in Division 2.2. Up to 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 (1.7 oz) water capacity for other devices.</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>Aerosols in division 2.2, with no subsidiary risk, for sporting or home use.</p> | <p>✗</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>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). Release valves on aerosols must be protected by a cap or other suitable means to prevent release of the contents.</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>Alcoholic beverages, when in retail packaging, containing more than 24% but not more than 70% alcohol by volume, in receptacles not exceeding 5 L (5 qt), with a total net quantity per person of 5 L (5 qt).</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>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.</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>✓</p> |

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| 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. They may only be powered by battery when on board the aircraft. | ✓ | ✓ |
| Underwater diving cylinders/scuba tanks are permitted for carriage on fastjet aircraft provided all valves are removed and cylinders are empty. | ✓ | ✓ |
| Oxygen generators (chemical) , containing one (1) or more chemicals which, when activated, produce heat to generate oxygen by chemical reaction. | ✗ | ✗ |
| Hair curlers containing hydrocarbon gas. Up to one (1) per Guest 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. NOTE: <i>Spare gas cartridges for such hair styling equipment are not permitted in checked or carry-on baggage.</i> | ✓ | ✓ |
| Medical or clinical thermometers , which contain mercury, one (1) per Guest for personal use, when in its protective case. | ✓ | ✗ |
| Radio isotopic 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. | ON ONE'S PERSON | ON ONE'S PERSON |
| 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. However, 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 hold or cabin baggage. Note: Strike anywhere' matches are forbidden for air transport. | ✗ | ✗ |
| E-cigarettes , (including e-cigars, e-pipes, other personal vapes) containing batteries must be individually protected to prevent accidental activation. | ✓ | ✗ |
| Christmas crackers , two (2) boxes per pax provided they are packed in the manufacturer's original packaging. Novelty items contained inside must not include prohibited items. | ✓ | ✓ |
| 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 the aircraft, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ammunition, • blasting caps, • detonators and fuses, • replica or imitation explosive devices, • mines, grenades and other explosive military stores, • fireworks and other pyrotechnics, • 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 (1.13 dr) but not exceeding 8 g (4.5 dr). Devices in checked baggage must be completely switched off and must be protected from damage. | ✓ | ✓ |
| Spare lithium batteries Lithium ion batteries for portable (including medical) electronic devices, a Wh rating exceeding 100 Wh but not exceeding 160 Wh for consumer electronic devices. For portable medical electronic devices only, lithium metal batteries with a lithium content exceeding 2 g (1.13 dr) but not exceeding 8 g (4.5 dr). Maximum of two (2) spare batteries in cabin baggage only. These batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuits. | ✓ | ✗ |
| Portable electronic devices (including medical devices) containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries , including medical devices such as portable oxygen concentrators (POC) and consumer electronics 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 (1.13 dr) for lithium metal | ✓ | ✓ |

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| batteries and 100 Wh for lithium ion batteries. Devices in checked baggage must be completely switched off and must be protected from damage. Each person is limited to a maximum of 15 PED. | | |
| All spare batteries, including lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries , for such portable electronic devices must be carried in cabin baggage only. These batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuits. | ✓ | ✗ |

| ITEM | CABIN BAGGAGE | HOLD BAGGAGE |
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| Portable electronic devices containing non-spillable batteries , must be 12 V or less and 100 Wh or less. A maximum of two (2) spare batteries may be carried. | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fuel cell systems and spare fuel cartridges powering portable electronic devices (for example cameras, cellular phones, laptop computers and camcorders). <i>Please see note 4 for more information.</i> | ✓ | ✗ |
| Blunt Instruments. Any blunt instruments capable of causing injury, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baseball and softball bats, • clubs or batons (rigid or flexible), • cricket bats/golf clubs/hockey sticks/lacrosse sticks, • fishing rods, • martial arts equipment e.g. knuckle dusters, numchucks, etc. | ✗ | ✓ |
| Chemical and toxic substances. Any chemical or toxic substances which pose a risk to the health of Guests/crew or the security/safety of aircraft or property, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poisons • infectious or biological hazardous material, e.g. infected blood, bacteria and viruses. | ✗ | ✗ |
| Workmen's tools – tools capable of being used either to cause serious injury or to threaten the safety of aircraft, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crowbars, • drills and drill bits, including cordless portable power drills, • tools with a blade or a shaft of more than 6 cm (2.4 in) capable of use as a weapon, such as screwdrivers and chisels, • saws, including cordless portable power saws, • blowtorches, • bolt guns and nail guns. | ✗ | ✓ |
| Objects with a sharp point or sharp edge – objects with a sharp point or sharp edge capable of being used to cause serious injury, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • items designed for chopping, such as axes, hatchets and cleavers, • ice axes and ice picks, • razor blades, • knives with blades of more than 6 cm (2.4 in), • scissors with blades of more than 6 cm (2.4 in) as measured from the fulcrum, • martial arts equipment with a sharp point or sharp edge, • swords, swordsticks and sabres, • ski and walking/hiking poles and crampons, • ice skates, • arrows, darts, harpoons, machetes and spears. | ✗ | ✓ |
| Hoverboards , also known as rideables or segway boards . | ✗ | ✗ |

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Notes:

- 1. Camping stoves and fuel containers that have contained a flammable liquid,** Camping stoves and fuel containers for camping stoves that have contained a flammable liquid 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. To nullify the danger, the empty fuel tank and/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 6 hours to allow any residual fuel to evaporate. Alternative methods, such as adding cooking oil to the fuel and/or container to elevate the flash point of any residual liquid above the flash point of any residual 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 polythene or equivalent bag. The top of the bag must then be sealed or gathered and closed with an elastic band or twine.
- 2. 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 cabin baggage only. The heat producing component, or the energy source, must be removed to prevent unintentional functioning during transport.
- 3. Mercury barometers or thermometers** 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.
- 4. 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 cell cartridge is allowed. Fuel cell cartridges 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 (6.7 fl oz) for liquefied gases, 120 ml (4 fl oz) for non-metallic fuel cell cartridges or 200 ml (6.7 fl oz) 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 (2) 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 cabin 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.

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