

HOW TO TRAVEL

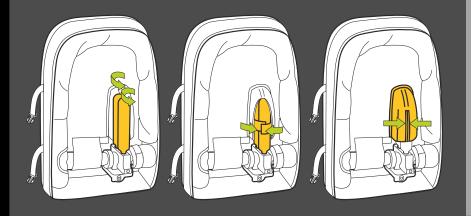
ELEVATE YOUR SAFETY







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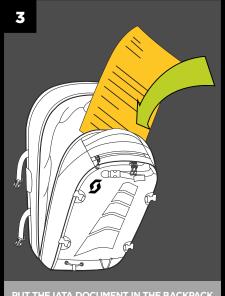


SCREW THE CARTRIDGES IN AND FIX THEM WITH THE VELCRO STRAP AND CLOSE THE ZIP POCKET

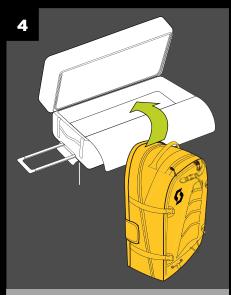
. TRANSPORT CARTRIDGES IN AN UNINSTALLED POSITION



PRINT THE IATA DOCUMENT



PUT THE IATA DOCUMENT IN THE BACKPACK



PUT THE BACKPACK INTO YOUR TRAVEL BAG



CHECK THE BAG IN

... USE THE BACKPACK AS CABIN LUGGAGE



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Passenger Dangerous Goods Corner

Some dangerous goods can only be transported on an aircraft if a competent person or organization properly packs them. These items are listed in the <u>IATA Dangerous Goods</u>
Regulations (DGR) and must be prepared, labeled and declared in accordance with them.

However, some items listed in the regulations may be carried onboard the aircraft by passengers and crew if they fulfill the listed restrictions and limitations. The <u>Table 2.3.A</u> (pdf) of the DGR provides information of the items that may be carried in either checked or carry-on baggage. This document is also available in <u>French</u> (pdf), <u>German</u> (pdf), <u>Spanish</u> (pdf) and <u>Russian</u> (pdf).

Lithium Batteries

Wether a lithium battery can be carried by air or not depends on its configuration and either Watthour rating (for rechargeable) or lithium content (for non-rechargeable). In addition, spare batteries may not be placed in checked baggage.

Find more information in the <u>lithium battery passenger pamphlet</u> (pdf)

Electronic cigarettes

Electronic cigarettes, devices that mimic smoking, had become very popular in the last years: their sales increased from 50,000 in 2008 to 3'5 million in 2012.

In its <u>Guidance on Electronic Cigarettes</u> (pdf), IATA recommends that the use of simulated smoking materials (cigarettes, pipes, cigars) should be prohibited to passengers and crew at all times. Electronic cigarettes are allowed in aircrafts but must remain stored unused in carry-on baggage.

Fuel cells

ICAO Technical Instructions and IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations permit the carriage and use of certain fuel cells and fuel cell cartridges by passengers and crew. According to ICAO Guidance Material for Fuel Cells (pdf), those designed and built to meet the transportation safety standards are allowed in aircrafts.

Frequently asked questions

I am really unsure which of my personal belongings may be allowed and which not. I have doubts about my after shave / hairspray / gas cartridge for curling iron, etc.

I am planning to travel and want to take a number of items powered by lithium batteries such as a mobile phone, handheld computer, laptop computer, mobile printer, GPS system, MP3 player, etc. Is that a problem?

<u>I am a sailor / pilot / skier and I want to travel by air with my life vest / parachute / avalanche rescue backpack. Are there any exceptions?</u>

Passengers may carry certain articles even though the article contains dangerous goods. Parachutes themselves are not restricted. Some parachutes are fitted with an automatic activation device (AAD), e.g Cypres, which contain small quantities of explosive material. Most of these are not classified as dangerous goods and are not restricted in passenger baggage.

A single (1) avalanche rescue backpack per person are authorized containing a cylinder of compressed gas in Division 2.2. They may also contain an explosivetrigger mechanism containing less than 200 mg net of explosives in Division 1.4S.

Self-inflating life jackets are permitted if they contain not more than two small cylinders with a non-flammable gas in Division 2.2 plus not more than two spare cartridges per person.

For items that are acceptable only with approval from the airline, consult with your airline well in advance and also allow additional time for check-in.