



Federal Aviation Administration

PackSafe for Passengers

For a safe start, check the chart

↓ [View PackSafe Chart](#)

COVID-19 Test Kits: Unused COVID-19 test kits do not contain dangerous goods and are typically allowed in both carry-on and checked baggage.

COVID-19 test kits containing diagnostic samples (e.g., nasal swabs and vials of sputum) are not allowed in carry-on baggage. These samples must be properly packaged, handled, and identified as a [UN3373 Category B Infectious Substance](#) (PDF) during transportation. Passengers should check with their carrier before packing COVID-19 test kits containing diagnostic samples in checked baggage or shipping as cargo. Individual carriers and international requirements may be more restrictive than domestic regulations.

TSA Exemption for Hand Sanitizer: The TSA will allow one liquid hand sanitizer container, up to 12 ounces per passenger, in carry-on bags until further notice. Since these containers exceed the standard allowance typically permitted through a checkpoint, they must be screened separately. This will add some time to your checkpoint screening experience. All other liquids, gels and aerosols brought to a checkpoint continue to be limited to 3.4 ounces or 100 milliliters in a one quart-size bag. [TSA's special procedures for traveling with medication](#). For checked bags, the limits for [toiletry and medicinal articles](#) still apply: 17 fl. ounces per bottle and 68 fl. ounces total.

For a Safe Start, Check the Chart!

Some of the items you pack in your baggage may be considered dangerous goods, also known as [hazardous material](#). Most dangerous goods are forbidden in carry-on and checked baggage. There are a few exceptions for some personal items such as toiletries, medicines, and assistive devices. Check the chart below to see which common dangerous goods are allowed in checked and/or carry-on baggage and which are not. Remember, this is just a listing of common dangerous goods; if you don't see your item here it doesn't mean it's allowed in baggage. When in doubt, leave it out!

Security Screening Questions: The [Transportation Security Administration](#) also has rules on "prohibited items" that pose a security threat. Though they sometimes overlap, the TSA security rules are separate from the FAA dangerous goods safety rules; go to the [TSA Prohibited Items](#) web page.

All

Medicinal
& ToiletryMatches
& LightersBatteries
& Electronics





Assistive Devices


Outdoors


Misc

Show 10 ☐ entries

Search: Batteries

Hazardous Material	Checked Bag	Carry On	
 <p><u>Baggage equipped with lithium batteries</u> Batteries and Electronics</p>	<p>!</p> <p>See Details</p>	<p>!</p> <p>See Details</p>	Details
 <p><u>Batteries, dry cell</u> Alkaline, nickel metal hydride, nickel cadmium</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	Details
 <p><u>Batteries, lithium</u> Power Banks, Cell phone battery charging cases, rechargeable and non-rechargeable lithium batteries, cell phone batteries, laptop batteries</p>	<p>✗</p>	<p>✓</p>	Details
 <p><u>Batteries, wet, nonspillable</u> Small gel cell and absorbed electrolyte batteries for portable electronics</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	Details

Hazardous Material	Checked Bag	Carry On	
 <p><u>Drones, Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)</u> Primary and Spare Battery, Fuel Cells, and components of certain Parachute Systems</p>	<p>!</p> <p><i>See Details</i></p>	<p>!</p> <p><i>See Details</i></p>	Details
 <p><u>Electronic cigarettes, vaping devices</u> Battery-powered E-cigarettes (e-cigs), vaporizers, vape pens, atomizers, electronic nicotine delivery systems</p>	<p>✗</p>	<p>✓</p>	Details
 <p><u>Fuel cells containing flammable gases or water-reactive material</u></p>	<p>✗</p>	<p>✓</p>	Details
 <p><u>Fuel cells containing flammable liquid or corrosive material</u></p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	Details
 <p><u>Heat producing articles, Battery or Electrically Powered</u> Diving lamps, soldering equipment</p>	<p>!</p> <p><i>See Details</i></p>	<p>!</p> <p><i>See Details</i></p>	Details

Hazardous Material	Checked Bag	Carry On	
 <p><u>Lithium Battery Powered Lighters</u> Tesla coil lighters, flux lighters, arc lighters and double arc lighters</p>	✗	✓	Details
Showing 1 to 10 of 18 entries (filtered from 60 total entries) Previous 1 2 Next			

What is a Hazardous Material?

From lithium batteries to aerosol whipped cream, many items used every day at home or work are regulated as hazardous materials (a.k.a. "hazmat" and "dangerous goods"). These products may seem harmless; however, when transported by air they can be very dangerous. Vibrations, static electricity, and temperature and pressure variations can cause items to leak, generate toxic fumes, start a fire, or even explode. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to: **explosives, gases, flammable liquids and solids, oxidizers, toxic and infectious materials, radioactive materials, corrosives**, and many other items that can endanger the traveling public when not handled correctly. The good news is that many of the hazardous materials we can't live without are allowed in our baggage, but only if we follow the rules.

Dangerous goods discovered that are improperly packaged, not permitted in baggage, leaking, or hidden/artfully concealed are subject to civil and criminal penalties as appropriate.

Damaged or Recalled Batteries and Battery-Powered Devices

Damaged or recalled batteries and battery-powered devices, which are likely to create sparks or generate a dangerous evolution of heat, must not be carried aboard an aircraft (e.g. carry-on or checked baggage) unless the damaged or recalled battery has been removed or otherwise made safe. The airline may offer further public guidance on transporting individual recalled products.

For additional information on recalls, visit the [Consumer Product Safety Commission](https://www.fda.gov/consumerproduct), manufacturer, or vendor website.

For HAZMAT-related questions, contact us at hazmatinfo@faa.gov.

Page last modified: March 09, 2021 12:12:23 PM EST

This page was originally published at: <https://www.faa.gov/hazmat/packsafe/>



Electronic cigarettes, vaping devices

Battery-powered E-cigarettes (e-cigs), vaporizers, vape pens, atomizers, electronic nicotine delivery systems

Electronic smoking devices when carried by passengers or crewmembers must be carried on one's person or in carry-on baggage. Electronic smoking devices are battery powered and have a heating element that vaporizes liquid. Passengers are required to take effective measures for preventing accidental activation of the heating element of the device when transporting the devices.

Examples of effective measures to deactivate the device include, but are not limited to: Removing the battery from the electronic smoking device; separating the battery from the heating coil; placing the electronic smoking device into a protective case; using a protective cover, safety latch, or locking device on the electronic smoking device's heating coil activation button; and electronics or technology in the device designed to prevent accidental activation, such as those requiring the electronic smoking device to be powered on before the heating coil button can be activated.

Spare lithium batteries also must be carried on one's person or in carry-on baggage and must be individually protected so as to prevent short circuits. Battery terminals (usually the ends) must be protected from short circuit (i.e., the terminals must not come in contact with other metal). Methods include: leaving the batteries in their retail packaging, covering battery terminals with tape, using a battery case, using a



See Details

Details >



Details >



Details >



Details >



See Details

Details >



Details >



Electronic cigarettes, vaping devices

Battery-powered E-cigarettes (e-cigs), vaporizers, vape pens, atomizers, electronic nicotine delivery systems

Smoking device into a protective case; using a protective cover, safety latch, or locking device on the electronic smoking device's heating coil activation button; and electronics or technology in the device designed to prevent accidental activation, such as those requiring the electronic smoking device to be powered on before the heating coil button can be activated.

Spare lithium batteries also must be carried on one's person or in carry-on baggage and must be individually protected so as to prevent short circuits. Battery terminals (usually the ends) must be protected from short circuit (i.e., the terminals must not come in contact with other metal). Methods include: leaving the batteries in their retail packaging, covering battery terminals with tape, using a battery case, using a battery sleeve in a camera bag, or putting them snugly in a plastic bag or protective pouch.

Each battery must not exceed 100 Wh for lithium ion batteries or 2 grams for lithium metal batteries. Recharging of the devices and/or the batteries on board the aircraft is not permitted.

Check with your airline on any limitations on the number of devices that can be carried for personal use by a passenger.

See the regulations: [49 CFR 175.10\(a\)\(19\)](#)



See Details

Details >



Details >



Details >



Details >



See Details

Details >



Details >