



# **Guidance for the Safe Transport of Personal Protective Belongings Carried by Passengers**

(Edition No.: YQ-LK-2020-1-E)

Civil Aviation Administration of China

March 16, 2020

**This guidance is to be used only during the period of epidemic prevention and control, and will be updated in time to take into account the changes in regulations and standards. Therefore, attention shall be paid that the latest edition is applicable.**

## Foreword

### I. Instructions

This guidance is to be used exclusively by employees in charge of check-in, security inspection and other associated functions at airlines and airports to quickly detect the dangerous goods in the personal protective equipment/belongings carried by passengers and crew members, so as to ensure the safety of the transport of personal protective belongings by air during the period of epidemic prevention and control.

Due to the variety of personal protective belongings, only those common ones are listed in this guidance.

It shall be noted in particular that the requirements for the transport of some dangerous goods in this guidance are based on relevant CAAC provisions on aviation security, and are therefore not completely consistent with the provisions in Part 8 of the ICAO *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air*.

For the purpose of epidemic prevention and control, the personal protective belongings assigned by airlines for crew members **is not subject to this guidance**, but airlines shall conduct thorough risk assessment on relevant supplies to ensure the safety of air transport.

### II. Legal Basis

This guidance is developed based mainly on the *Civil Aviation Law of the People's Republic of China*, *Regulations on Civil Aviation Security of the People's Republic of China*, *Civil Aviation Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air*, *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air* (2019-2020 edition) and other legal and regulatory requirements.

### III. Acknowledgement

This guidance is developed by the Dangerous Goods Management Center of CAAC. We would like to express our gratitude to Dangerous Goods Management (China) Ltd., Shanghai Research Institute of Chemical Industry Testing Co., Ltd., and Air China Cargo Co., Ltd., for providing data during the drafting process and to experts from the 3<sup>rd</sup> CAAC Panel on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air for reviewing the draft guidance.

# Guidance for the Safe Transport of Personal Protective Belongings

## Carried by Passengers

Personal protective belongings includes masks, gloves, goggles, protective suits, disinfectants, medical or clinical thermometers and so on.

### I. Masks

Commercially available medical masks and N95 respirators can be carried on board without restrictions.



Electric masks may contain lithium batteries, and shall only be offered for transport on an aircraft if the provisions on the carriage by air of lithium batteries are met.



## II. Gloves

Despite the variety of commercial gloves, all can be carried on board without restrictions.



### III. Goggles

All commercially available goggles can be carried on board without restrictions.



Full-face respirators can also be carried on board without restrictions.



#### IV. Protective Suits

Normal protective suits can be carried on board without restrictions.



For protective suits with oxygen supply devices, those oxygen supply devices are prohibited on board.



## V. Disinfectants

### 1. Alcohol Disinfectant

Most of the rinse-free hand sanitizers available at present contain high-concentration alcohol (anhydrous ethanol).

Alcohol disinfectant containing more than 70% ethanol by volume is not allowed to be carried as or in checked baggage, carry-on baggage, nor to be carried on one's person.



Alcohol disinfectant containing not more than 70% ethanol by volume is not allowed to be carried as or in carry-on baggage or on one's person, but can be carried as or in checked baggage when in retail packaging, with each bottle not exceeding 500 mL and in a reasonable number for personal use.





## V. Disinfectants

As far as ethanol prep pads or ethanol swabs sealed in small separate packaging are concerned, if they must be used by a passenger for medical purposes during the flight, they can be carried on one's person after having passed the security check provided that the ethanol liquid has been completely absorbed and the packaging is in good condition.



There are also some commercially available products that are labeled as “alcohol free”, but might contain isopropanol, a substance which, being a flammable liquid, is not allowed to be carried as or in checked baggage, carry-on baggage, nor to be carried on one's person.



## V. Disinfectants

### 2. Oxydol Disinfectant Solution

It's also called hydrogen peroxide disinfectant solution, with the concentration of commercially available products often ranging from 3% to 25%, and is not allowed to be carried as or in checked baggage, carry-on baggage, nor to be carried on one's person.



## V. Disinfectants

### 3. Peroxyacetic Acid Disinfectant Solution

Most products for sale contain 15% to 21% peroxyacetic acid. Solutions with relatively high concentrations of peroxyacetic acid can pose explosion risk.

As such, the solution is not allowed to be carried as or in checked baggage, carry-on baggage, nor to be carried on one's person.



## V. Disinfectants

### 4. 84 Disinfectant Solution

It is a highly efficient disinfectant containing mainly aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite. The available chlorine content of the commercially available products is between 4.0% and 6.5%. Classified as dangerous goods if offered for transport by air, it is not allowed to be carried as or in checked baggage, carry-on baggage, nor to be carried on one's person.



## V. Disinfectants

### 5. Chlorine-based Disinfectant Effervescent Tablets

Based on the difference in active ingredients, the tablets can be divided into, among others, trichloroisocyanuric acid, dichloroisocyanuric acid, sodium trichloroisocyanurate, dichloroisocyanuric acid salts, the mixture of trichloroisocyanuric acid and dichloroisocyanuric acid, and chlorine dioxide.

All the products on the market are solid, similar to tablets, and are classified as dangerous goods if offered for transport by air, which are not allowed to be carried as or in checked baggage, carry-on baggage, nor to be carried on one's person.



## V. Disinfectants

### 6. Bleaching Powder

Bleaching powder is a mixture of calcium hydroxide, calcium chloride, and calcium hypochlorite. It's mainly composed of calcium hypochlorite and contains 25% - 38% available chlorine. Classified as dangerous goods if offered for transport by air, it is not allowed to be carried as or in checked baggage, carry-on baggage, nor to be carried on one's person.



## V. Disinfectants

### 7. Potassium Permanganate Disinfectant

The disinfectant contains 85% to 95% potassium permanganate, and is classified as dangerous goods if offered for transport by air. As such, it is not allowed to be carried as or in checked baggage, carry-on baggage, nor to be carried on one's person.



## V. Disinfectants

### 8. Iodophor

Iodophor, a preparation containing iodine complexed with certain surfactants, is a disinfectant with medium to low efficacy. Medical iodophor, which usually has a low concentration (1% or less), is not allowed to be carried as or in carry-on baggage or on one's person, but can be carried as or in checked baggage when in retail packaging, with each bottle not exceeding 500 mL and in a reasonable number for personal use.



As far as iodophor cotton swabs sealed in small separate packaging are concerned, if they must be used by a passenger for medical purposes during the flight, they can be carried on one's person after having passed the security check provided that there is no free liquid and the packaging is in good condition.





## VI. Medical or Clinical Thermometers

Medical or Clinical thermometers of various types shall be subject to different requirements when carried on board.

Medical or Clinical thermometer which contains mercury is not allowed to be carried as or in carry-on baggage or on one's person, but can be carried as or in checked baggage with the following restrictions: no more than one per person and must be in its protective case.



Electronic medical or clinical thermometers containing lithium batteries can be carried as baggage provided that each battery does not exceed a Watt-hour rating of 100 Wh or a lithium content of 2 grams and measures must be taken to protect it from damage and to prevent unintentional activation and short circuits. They must be completely switched off.



## VII. Self-heating Food

There are many types of self-heating food, including instant hot pot, instant rice, and self-heating drinks.

Heating bags or self-heating bags in self-heating food contain such dangerous goods as magnesium/iron powder which releases flammable gas when in contact with water, spontaneously combustible solid carbon and corrosive calcium oxide. As such, they are prohibited on board.



Self-heating food is allowed to be carried if the heating bags or self-heating bags have been removed by passengers in advance. Otherwise, they are not allowed to be carried as or in checked baggage, carry-on baggage, nor to be carried on one's person.

