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FLIGHT SAFETY NOTIFICATION DANGEROUS GOODS

Flight Safety Notifications (FSN) are not mandatory in nature, but provide means such as guidance, methods, procedures and practices acceptable to the Authority for complying with regulations and other requirements in a systematic manner. These are not necessarily the only means of compliance. FSNs may also contain explanations of regulations, other guidance material, best practices or information useful to the aviation community. Unless incorporated into a regulation by reference, FSNs are not regulatory and do not create or change a regulatory requirement. A change of a regulatory requirement may come in the form of a Directive. A Flight Safety Notification is not a Directive.

<u>DANGEROUS GOODS CARRIED BY PASSENGER AND CREW –</u> <u>SMALL LITHIUM BATTERY-POWERED PERSONAL TRANSPORTATION</u> <u>DEVICES INCLUDING HOVER BOARDS</u>

1. Purpose

This Flight Safety Notification (FSN) contains recommendations to air operators and or agents acting on their behalf that passengers and crew carry small lithium battery-powered personal transportation devices, including hover boards, in the cabin and not in checked baggage.

2. Background

Small lithium battery-powered personal transportation devices are being carried by air as cargo and by passengers in checked and/or carry-on baggage in increasing numbers. Examples of these devices include hover boards, self-balancing single or multi-wheels, and mini segways. Some air operators have banned carriage of them by passengers and crew because of safety concerns prompted by media reports of some devices catching fire.

3. Applicability

This applies to all air operators and or agents acting on their behalf.

4. Effectivity

This FSN is effective immediately.

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5. Action

- a. While the International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) currently allow these devices to be carried provided certain conditions are met, it is recommended that air operators and or agents acting on their behalf require their passengers and crew to carry such devices in the cabin, where an incident can be immediately mitigated, and not in checked baggage.
- b. There has been a level of confusion amongst air operators who continue to allow carriage of the devices with respect to which provisions of Doc 9284 apply when they are carried by passengers or crew and when they are transported as cargo. The following outlines which provisions apply:
 - i. When carried by passengers or crew, devices containing lithium ion batteries having a Watt-hour rating of 100 Wh or less may be permitted under the provisions for portable electronic devices containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries contained in Part 8 of Doc 9284, provided all applicable criteria listed in the restrictions column of Table 8-1 are met. Devices containing lithium ion batteries having a Watt-hour rating exceeding 100 Wh but not more than 160 Wh may be carried subject to an approval by the operator. Those exceeding 160 Wh are not permitted to be carried by passengers or crew.
 - ii. When transported as cargo, devices containing batteries must be assigned to UN 3171 — Battery-powered vehicle and are subject to all applicable requirements of the Technical Instructions. Batteries not contained in the device must be consigned as UN 3480 — Lithium ion batteries.
- Air operators and or agents acting on their behalf need to ensure that all staff handling such devices are aware of the restrictions that apply.
- d. Air operators and or agents acting on their behalf need to ensure that passengers are aware of the restrictions that apply.

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for Director General