

DANGEROUS GOODS AND ITEMS PROHIBITED ON BOARD

In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 8/2008 of December 11, 2007, Canaryfly is a carrier authorized to handle and transport dangerous goods.

For more information on items that are exempt and may be transported under certain conditions, please refer to ICAO Table 8.1.

Note: If any item on this table requires operator approval, please call 928 018 500 or email us at attpasajero@canaryfly.es.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

EASA Recommendation for SAMSUNG GALAXY NOTE 7 Devices

In accordance with the recommendations of the EASA (European Aviation Safety Agency), and following investigations carried out by Samsung Corp., Canaryfly is updating its recommendations regarding the transport of Samsung Galaxy Note 7 devices.

Canaryfly Announcement

Samsung Galaxy Note 7 devices may not be carried in checked baggage. If carried on board the aircraft, they must remain switched off and may not be charged on board.

Passengers must immediately inform the flight crew if their device is damaged, overheats, emits smoke, falls into the seat structure, or is lost.

Damaged, removed, or potentially hazardous lithium-ion batteries, including those inside the device and/or carried with the device, may not be transported as cargo.

IMPORTANT NOTICE 2

It is **PROHIBITED** to transport baggage containing batteries with non-removable batteries that exceed 2.7 Wh or 0.3 g of lithium metal.

Baggage containing batteries may be transported if the batteries are:

- Non-removable: batteries containing 0.3 g of lithium metal or fewer; or, for lithium-ion batteries, 2.7 Wh or fewer;
- Removable: batteries must be removed if the baggage is to be checked, and the batteries removed must be carried in the cabin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE 3

E-cigarettes are prohibited in checked baggage, but they may be carried as carry-on baggage.



Note: Radioactive substances


Important: *If you wish to transport these types of items, please contact our Call Center at 928 018 500.*

1. Items considered dangerous goods.

For safety reasons, the following items are not allowed in passenger baggage:

- Explosives, ammunition, or pyrotechnic materials. (Examples include pyrotechnic devices, flares, torches, toy guns, or detonators.)
- Flammable, non-flammable, non-toxic, toxic, or poisonous gases. Compressed gases, refrigerated gases, aerosols, camping gas, propane, butane, and scuba diving compressed air cylinders.
- Flammable liquids (such as lighter fluid, butane lighters, gasoline, paints, solvents, or alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content greater than 70%).
- Flammable solids (such as matches), substances that pose a risk of spontaneous combustion, and substances that emit flammable gases when in contact with water.
- Oxidizing substances and organic peroxide. (Such as bleach, fiberglass repair kits, and plastic repair kits.)
- Toxic or infectious substances. (Such as pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, poison, arsenic, cyanide, and diagnostic specimens.)
- Radioactive materials.
- Corrosive substances (such as mercury contained in thermometers, acids, batteries, cleaners, alkalis, and wet-cell electric accumulators).
- Various dangerous goods (such as magnetized materials, energy-saving light bulbs, items with internal combustion engines, and dry ice).

Important: *Portable electronic devices (PEDs) carried in checked baggage must be fully switched off (not in hibernation or sleep mode), protected against impacts that could damage them, and have any functions that could accidentally turn them on (alarms, apps, scheduled start-ups, etc.) disabled.*

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2. Items whose transport by air is prohibited.

Under no circumstances may objects or substances be transported that, when transported, could explode, react dangerously, or produce flames, heat, or hazardous toxic, corrosive, or flammable gases or vapors under normal transport conditions.

Examples of such items include the following:

- Explosive and incendiary substances and devices: Explosive and incendiary substances and devices that could be used to cause serious injury or to threaten the safety of the aircraft, such as:
 - Ammunition, with the exception of ammunition transported in accordance with the procedure described in these Instructions and authorized by the Airport Weapons Control Office, subject to a weight limit of 5 kg (11 lb.).
 - Blasting caps.
 - Detonators or fuses.
 - Mines, grenades, and other explosive charges for military use.
 - Fireworks and other pyrotechnic articles.
 - Smoke canisters and smoke-generating cartridges, as well as dynamite, gunpowder, and plastic explosives.

3. Items prohibited from being carried in the passenger cabin.

3.1 Passengers shall not be permitted to bring the following items into the security-restricted area or the cabin of an aircraft:

a) Firearms and other devices that discharge projectiles.

Any object that could be used, or appears capable of being used, to cause serious injury by discharging a projectile, such as:

- All types of firearms, such as pistols, revolvers, rifles, or shotguns.
- Toy guns, replica firearms, and imitation firearms that could be mistaken for real weapons.
- Firearm parts, except for telescopic sights.
- Air and CO2 weapons, such as pistols, pellet guns, rifles, and airsoft guns.
- Flare guns and starter or signal pistols.
 - Bows, crossbows, and arrows.
 - Slingshots and catapults, and
 - Harpoons and spearguns.

b) Stunning devices.

Devices specifically designed to stun or immobilize, including:

- Devices designed to deliver electric shocks, such as stun guns, Taser-type electric weapons, or stun batons.

- Animal stunners and slaughter pistols, and
- Neutralizing or incapacitating chemicals, gases, and sprays, such as mace, pepper sprays, tear gas, acid sprays, and animal repellent sprays.

c) Objects with sharp points or cutting edges.

Any object with a sharp point or a cutting edge that could be used to cause serious injury, such as:

- Items designed for cutting, such as axes, hatchets, and cleavers.
- Ice picks and ice axes.
- Razors and razor blades.
- Utility knives.
- Knives and pocketknives with blades longer than 6 cm (2.4 inches).
- Swords and sabers.
- Scissors with blades longer than 6 cm from the pivot point.
- Ski and hiking poles.
- Sharp and bladed martial arts equipment (such as metal knuckles, sticks, batons, flails, nunchaku, kubatons, etc.)

d) Work tools.

Tools that could be used either to cause serious injury or to threaten the safety of the aircraft, including:

- Crowbars.
- Drills and drill bits, including cordless, portable power drills.
- Tools with a blade or shaft longer than 6 cm (2.4 inches) that could be used as a weapon, such as screwdrivers and chisels.
- Saws, including cordless, portable power saws.
- Torches.
- Fixed-projectile guns and staple guns.

e) Instruments that could be used as bludgeons.

Any heavy instrument that could cause injury when used to strike a person, such as:

- Baseball and softball bats.
- Clubs, batons, and truncheons
- Martial arts equipment

f) Explosive and incendiary substances and devices

Explosive or incendiary substances and devices that could be used, or appear capable of being used, to cause serious injury or to threaten the safety of the aircraft, such as:

- Ammunition
- Blasting caps.
- Detonators and fuses.
- Replicas and imitations of explosives or explosive devices.
- Mines, grenades, and other explosive charges for military use.
- Fireworks and other pyrotechnic articles.
- Smoke canisters and smoke-generating cartridges.
- Dynamite, gunpowder, and plastic explosives.




3.2 A passenger may be exempted from the restrictions listed in point 3.1, provided that:

- a. The competent authority has been informed in advance and has authorized the transport of the item(s).
- b. The airline has been informed about the passenger and the prohibited item(s) they are carrying.
- c. Applicable safety regulations are complied with.

For more information, please refer to [Regulation \(EC\) No. 820/2008](#).

4. Batteries.

The transport of batteries is restricted due to their characteristics. Please refer to the table below to determine whether your battery is acceptable.

	Medium-sized lithium/sodium batteries and cells. Examples include long-life computer batteries and batteries used in professional audiovisual equipment. These types of batteries provide between 100 and 160 Wh of energy.
	Small lithium/sodium batteries or cells. This group includes batteries for cell phones, watches, MP3 players, and similar devices, as well as internal batteries for laptops, power banks, etc. The maximum nominal energy for this type of battery is 100 Wh.
	Large lithium/sodium cells and batteries. These are mainly used in some electric or hybrid vehicles, as well as in wheelchairs, scooters and bicycles. A large rechargeable battery provides more than 160 Wh of power.

NOTE: When transporting power banks in the passenger cabin, please note that their battery capacity must not exceed 100 Wh. Furthermore, their use is not permitted at any stage of the flight, and it is recommended that they be stored in the seat pocket in front of you.

The transport of lithium batteries is restricted due to their characteristics. Please refer to the table below to determine whether your battery is acceptable.

Watt-hours (Wh) or lithium/sodium content	Device configuration	Carry-on baggage	Checked baggage	Operator approval
1. ≤ 100 Wh (2 grams)	Inside the device	Yes (15 max.)	Yes	No
	Spare parts	Yes (max. 20)	No	No
2. >100 Wh to ≤160 Wh (>2 gr to ≤8 gr)	Inside the device	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Spare parts	Yes (max. 2)	No	Yes
3.- > 160 Wh	It must be presented and transported as cargo in accordance with IATA dangerous goods regulations.			

Important: Replacement lithium/sodium batteries for laptops, cameras, cell phones, e-cigarettes, etc., must be transported as carry-on baggage and never as checked baggage.

Note: If any of the items in this table require approval from the operator, please call 928 018 500 or email us at attpasajero@canaryfly.es

5. EASA Recommendations

Based on the latest recommendations from the EASA (European Aviation Safety Agency), we would like to inform our customers of the precautions they should take when traveling with electronic devices that contain lithium batteries:


1. The references in the regulation can be found at:

- EASA Safety Information Bulletin (SIB) No. 2015-28, "Passenger Awareness on the Risks of Lithium Batteries"
- Commission Regulation (EU) No. 965/2012 of October 5, 2012
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Document 9284, "Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air"
- ICAO Document 9481, "Emergency Response Guidance for Aircraft Incidents Involving Dangerous Goods"
- ICAO Electronic Bulletin EB 2017/23, "Portable Electronic Devices"

2. Commonly used electronic devices (e.g., cameras, laptops, phones, e-readers, tablets, MP3 players, etc.)

Electronic devices that contain lithium or sodium batteries should, preferably, be transported in the passenger cabin, either on one's person or in their carry-on baggage. This will make it easier for the crew to respond quickly in the event of an incident or accident on board. The European Aviation Safety Agency recommends the following:

- Electronic devices that can be carried as checked baggage must be fully switched off and effectively protected against accidental activation. To ensure that the electronic device is never turned on during transport, any apps, alarms, or scheduled settings that could activate the device must be disabled.

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Note: Spare, loose lithium, lithium-ion, and lithium-metal batteries are not allowed in checked baggage, including power banks or external batteries used for cell phones, etc. Only batteries that are inside an electronic device are allowed.

- Electronic devices that can be carried as checked baggage must be protected from damage by using suitable packaging, a box, or by placing them in a rigid bag protected with adequate cushioning (e.g., fabric, padded material, etc.).

If carry-on baggage is placed in the hold (for example, due to a lack of space), the passenger must remove any spare batteries or electronic cigarettes.

When electronic devices cannot be checked and are transported as carry-on baggage, the points set out above must be complied with.

3. Bulky electronic devices (e.g., printers, sound equipment, etc.)

Recent tests conducted by the FAA have shown that, if a thermal runaway event occurs in a large PED carried in checked baggage along with

- Flammable materials, such as hairspray, there is little likelihood that the cargo compartment will be able to contain the resulting fire.
- Bulky electronic devices should be carried in the passenger cabin whenever possible;
- Bulky electronic devices checked in the hold must be fully powered off and effectively protected against accidental activation. To ensure that the electronic device never turns on during transport, any apps, alarms, or scheduled settings that could activate the device must be disabled. Electronic devices must be protected from potential damage using suitable packaging, or a box, or placed in a rigid bag protected with adequate cushioning (e.g., fabric, padded material, etc.). They should not be transported in the same baggage as flammable materials (e.g., perfumes, aerosols, etc.).

We have created an illustrative video, available for you at:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=pwwdH_wNEeo

For more information, please visit EASA's Dangerous Goods web page.



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