



**IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations**

58<sup>th</sup> Edition (English) Effective 1  
January 2017

**ADDENDUM**

Posted 20 June 2017

Users of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations are asked to note the following amendments and corrections to the 58<sup>th</sup> Edition, effective from 1 January 2017.

Where appropriate, changes or amendments to existing text have been highlighted (in yellow - PDF or grey - hardcopy) to help identify the change or amendment.

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**Section 2**

Pages 24-25, revise Table 2.3.A as shown:

**TABLE 2.3.A Provisions for Dangerous Goods Carried by Passengers or Crew (Subsection 2.3)**

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
...				
<b>Lithium Batteries: Portable electronic devices containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries</b> , including medical devices such as portable oxygen concentrators (POC) and consumer electronics such as cameras, mobile phones, laptops and tablets, when carried by passengers or crew for personal use (see 2.3.5.9). For lithium metal batteries the lithium metal content must not exceed 2 g and for lithium ion batteries the Watt-hour rating must not exceed 100 Wh. Devices in checked baggage must be completely switched off and must be protected from damage.	NO	YES	YES	NO
...				
<b>Lithium battery-powered electronic devices.</b> Lithium ion batteries for portable (including medical) electronic devices, a Wh rating exceeding 100 Wh but not exceeding 160 Wh. For portable medical electronic devices only, lithium metal batteries with a lithium metal content exceeding 2 g but not exceeding 8 g. Devices in checked baggage must be completely switched off and must be protected from damage.	YES	YES	YES	NO
...				



Page 26, revise paragraph 2.3.4.7 as shown:

#### **2.3.4.7 Lithium Battery-Powered Electronic Devices**

Lithium battery-powered electronic devices are permitted in checked and carry-on baggage with the approval of the operator as follows:

- (a) portable medical electronic devices (PMED), such as automated external defibrillators (AED), portable oxygen concentrators (POC) and continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries may be carried by passengers for medical use as follows:
  - 1. for lithium metal or lithium alloy batteries, a lithium content exceeding 2 g, but not exceeding 8 g; or
  - 2. for lithium ion batteries, a watt-hour rating exceeding 100 Wh, but not exceeding 160 Wh;
  - 3. batteries must be of a type that meets the requirements of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.3.
- (b) portable electronic devices, such as power tools, video cameras and laptops containing lithium ion batteries as follows:
  - 1. lithium ion batteries with a watt-hour rating exceeding 100 Wh, but not exceeding 160 Wh;
  - 2. batteries must be of a type that meets the requirements of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.3.
- (c) if devices are carried in checked baggage:
  - 1. ~~the passenger/crew member must take~~ measures **must be taken** to **protect the device from damage and to** prevent unintentional activation;
  - 2. **the device must be completely switched off (not in sleep or hibernation mode).**

**Note:**

*For spare lithium metal batteries with a lithium content exceeding 2 g and lithium ion batteries with a Watt-hour rating exceeding 100 Wh see 2.3.3.2. For electronic devices with lithium metal batteries with a lithium content not exceeding 2 g and lithium ion batteries with a Watt-hour rating not exceeding 100 Wh see 2.3.5.9.*

Page 27, revise paragraph 2.3.5.9 as shown:

#### **2.3.5.9 Portable Electronic Devices (Including Medical Devices) Containing Batteries**

Portable electronic devices, which may include medical devices such as portable oxygen concentrators (POC) and consumer electronics such as cameras, mobile phones, laptops and tablets containing batteries when carried by passengers or crew for personal use, which should be carried in carry-on baggage. Spare batteries must be individually protected to prevent short circuits by placement in the original retail packaging or by otherwise insulating terminals, e.g. by taping over exposed terminals or placing each battery in a separate plastic bag or protective pouch and carried in carry-on baggage only. In addition, lithium batteries are subject to the following conditions:

- (a) each installed or spare battery must not exceed:
  - 1. for lithium metal or lithium alloy batteries, a lithium content of not more than 2 g; or
  - 2. for lithium ion batteries, a watt-hour rating of not more than 100 Wh.
- (b) batteries and cells must be of a type that meets the requirements of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.3;
- (c) articles containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells or batteries, the primary purpose of which is to provide power to another device, e.g. power banks, are permitted in carry-on baggage only. These articles must be individually protected to prevent short circuits by placement in the original retail packaging or by otherwise insulating terminals, e.g. by taping over exposed terminals or placing each battery in a separate plastic bag or protective pouch;



(d) electronic cigarettes containing lithium batteries are permitted in carry-on baggage only (see 2.3.5.17);

(e) if devices are carried in checked baggage:

1. ~~the passenger/crew member must take~~ measures **must be taken** to **protect the device from damage** and to prevent unintentional activation;
2. **the device must be completely switched off (not in sleep or hibernation mode).**