Passenger Hazmat Exception	Allowed	Not Allowed	Regulatory Text 49 CFR 175.10(a)…
Dry ice	☑ Up to 2.5 kg (5.5 lbs.) of dry ice per person in carry-on or checked baggage in a package that allows venting of carbon dioxide gas. 	☒ Dry ice in air-tight packages. ☒ Dry ice in checked baggage that is not properly marked.	**(10)** Dry ice (carbon dioxide, solid), with the approval of the operator: (i) Quantities may not exceed 2.5 kg (5.5 pounds) per person when used to pack perishables not subject to the HMR. The package must permit the release of carbon dioxide gas; and (ii) When carried in checked baggage, each package is marked "DRY ICE" or "CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID," and marked with the net weight of dry ice or an indication the net weight is 2.5 kg (5.5 pounds) or less.
Self-inflating lifejacket **Self-inflating safety vest**	☑ A life jacket, motorcycle safety vest, or similar vest containing up to two small nonflammable gas *cartridges* plus two spare cartridges in carry-on or checked baggage.  	☒ Avalanche backpacks* containing compressed gas cylinders or pyrotechnics.  **International regulations allow avalanche backpacks in baggage but the U.S. does not.* *Avalanche backpacks with empty cylinders (and no pyrotechnic materials) are allowed in baggage in the U.S.; but the empty cylinders may still be restricted by the TSA if security officers can't see inside the cylinder.*	**(11)** A single self-inflating personal safety device such as a life jacket or vest fitted with no more than two small gas cartridges (containing no hazardous material other than a Div. 2.2 gas) for inflation purposes plus no more than two spare cartridges. The personal safety device and spare cartridges may be carried in carry-on or checked baggage, with the approval of the aircraft operator, and must be packed in such a manner that it cannot be accidently activated.

Hazardous Materials
Carried by Airline Passengers and Crewmembers

49 CFR §175.10 Illustrated

In general, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations prohibit passengers and crewmembers from carrying hazardous materials (dangerous goods) aboard commercial aircraft. The table below lists the exceptions that allow passengers and crewmembers to carry a limited amount of hazardous materials in carry-on and/or checked baggage. Though allowable by DOT regulations (see 49 CFR, section 175.10), some of the items listed here may, at times, be prohibited/limited in the aircraft cabin by Transportation Security Administration (TSA) security rules (see www.tsa.gov). Individual airlines and other nations may also have more restrictive rules on what passengers can carry aboard the aircraft. See www.faa.gov/go/packsafe for additional guidance on hazmat in baggage.

Passenger Hazmat Exception	Allowed	Not Allowed	Regulatory Text 49 CFR 175.10(a)…
Toiletry and medicinal articles *including flammable and nonflammable aerosols when nozzles are protected* **Additional nonflammable aerosols** *that are not medicinal or toilet articles* *Note: Nonflammable aerosols are rare.*	☑ Toiletry or medicinal articles that are hazardous materials such as rubbing alcohol, flammable perfume and colognes, nail polish and remover, and aerosols (hairspray, shaving cream, sunscreen, insect repellent, etc.) —in carry-on* or checked baggage.  ☑ Non-toiletry aerosols that contain nonflammable & non-toxic gas—in checked baggage only.  	☒ Flammable aerosols that are not toiletry or medicinal articles or described in the other exceptions, such as aerosol laundry starch, insecticides, spray paint, cooking sprays, etc.  ☒ Compressed oxygen, liquid oxygen, oxygen canisters. Medical oxygen may be used in the gate area but passengers may not bring/use their own oxygen onboard and may not carry it in checked baggage. FAA-approved personal oxygen concentrators are allowed.  	**(1)** (i) Non-radioactive medicinal and toilet articles for personal use (including aerosols) carried in carry-on and checked baggage. Release devices on aerosols must be protected by a cap or other suitable means to prevent inadvertent release; (ii) Other aerosols in Div. 2.2 (nonflammable gas) with no subsidiary risk carried in checked baggage only. Release devices on aerosols must be protected by a cap or other suitable means to prevent inadvertent release; and (iii) The aggregate quantity of these hazardous materials carried by each person may not exceed 2 kg (70 ounces) by mass or 2 L (68 fluid ounces) by volume and the capacity of each container may not exceed 0.5 kg (18 ounces) by mass or 500 ml (17 fluid ounces) by volume. **Liquids, gels, and aerosols in carry-on baggage are further limited to 100-ml (3.4 ounce) containers by TSA security checkpoint rules.* *Compressed oxygen used by a passenger onboard the aircraft must be provided by the airline. Most U.S. airlines do not provide oxygen service but allow the use of personal oxygen concentrators.*