Battery Information

- ❖ Batteries Allowed in Carry-on Baggage
  - Passengers can carry most consumer-type batteries and portable battery-powered electronic devices for their own personal use.
  - Spare batteries must be protected from damage and short circuit. Battery-powered devices must be protected from accidental activation and heat generation. Please refer to "What Can I Bring?" on the TSA site: What Can I Bring? or the FAA site: Packsafe/Resources for Passengers.
- ❖ Batteries **Not Allowed** in Checked Baggage
  - Spare lithium metal and lithium-ion/polymer batteries are NOT ALLOWED in checked baggage.
- ❖ Batteries Allowed in Checked Baggage
  - Except for spare (uninstalled) lithium metal and lithium-ion batteries, all batteries allowed in carry-on baggage are also allowed in checked baggage. The batteries must be protected from damage and short circuit or installed in a device. Battery-powered devices—particularly those with moving parts or those that could heat up (Laptop Computers) must be protected from accidental activation. Please refer to "What Can I Bring?" on the TSA site: What Can I Bring? or the FAA site: Packsafe/Resources for Passengers.
- ❖ Limit to the Number of Batteries Carried
  - There is no limit on the number of most consumer-size batteries or battery-powered devices that a passenger can carry for personal use.
- ❖ Protection from Damage and Short Circuit
  - When metal such as keys, coins, tools or other batteries comes in contact with both terminals of a battery it can create a “circuit” or path for electricity to flow through. Electrical current flowing through this unprotected short circuit can cause extreme heat and sparks and even start a fire. To prevent short circuits, keep spare batteries in their original packaging, a battery case, or a separate pouch or pocket. Make sure loose batteries can’t move around. Placing tape over the terminals of unpackaged batteries also helps to insulate them from short circuit.