

Items prohibited on aircraft

European Union aviation security regulation



The information contained in this leaflet is in accordance with the current European Union regulation laying down detailed measures for the implementation of the common basic standards on aviation security.

For more information on this regulation and civil aviation security measures, we recommend you visit:



The EU website:

eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm

The Aena, S.A. website:

www.aena.es

Items prohibited from being carried by passengers and in their hand luggage

Passengers are not allowed to enter the security restricted area and/or the cabin of an aircraft carrying items that pose a risk to the health of passengers and crew members, as well as to the safety and security of aircraft and property, such as:



Firearms and other devices that discharge projectiles



Stunning devices



Objects with a sharp point or sharp edge



Workmen's tools



Blunt instruments



Chemical and toxic substances



Explosives and incendiary substances and devices



Liquids, aerosols and gels (LAGs)

Firearms and other devices that discharge projectiles

Any device capable, or appearing capable, of being used to cause serious injury by discharging a projectile, including:

- Firearms of all types
 (pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, etc.)
- → Toy guns, replicas and imitation firearms capable of being mistaken for real weapons
- Component parts of firearms
 (excluding telescopic sighting devices and scopes)
- Compressed air and CO2 guns, such as pistols, pellet guns, rifles and ball bearing guns
- → Signal flare pistols and starter pistols
- Crossbows, bows and arrows
- → Slingshots and catapults
- → Harpoon guns and spear guns



Stunning devices

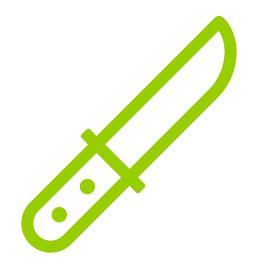
Devices designed specifically to stun or immobilise, including:



- Devices for shocking, such as stun guns, tasers and stun batons
- Animal stunners and animal killers
- Disabling and incapacitating chemicals, gases and sprays, such as mace, pepper sprays, capsicum sprays, tear gas, acid sprays and animal repellent sprays

Objects with a sharp point or sharp edge

Objects with a sharp point or sharp edge capable of being used to cause serious injury, including:



- Items designed for chopping, such as axes, hatchets and cleavers
- → Ice axes and ice picks
- → Crampons and ice skates
- → Harpoons and javelins
- Razors and razor blades

 (excluding safety or disposable razors with blades enclosed in a cartridge)
- → Box cutters
- → Knives with blades of more than 6 cm
- Scissors with blades of more than 6 cm as measured from the fulcrum
- Martial arts equipment with a sharp point or sharp edge
- → Swords and sabres

Workmen's tools

Tools capable of being used either to cause serious injury or to threaten the safety of aircraft, including:

- → Crowbars
- Drills and drill bits, including cordless portable power drills
- Tools with a blade or a shaft of more than 6 cm capable of use as a weapon, such as screwdrivers and chisels
- → Saws, including cordless portable power saws
- → Hammers
- → Blowtorches
- → Bolt guns and nail guns



Blunt instruments

Objects capable of being used to cause serious injury when used to hit, including:

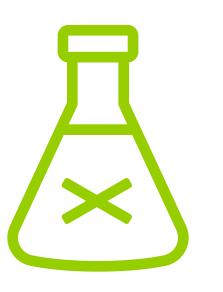


- Baseball and softball bats
- Rigid or flexible sticks and batons, such as:
 blackjacks, billy clubs/truncheons, ski poles, etc.
- → Cricket bats
- → Golf clubs
- Hockey sticks
- → Lacrosse sticks
- → Kayak and canoe paddle
- → Billiard, snooker and pool cues
- → Martial arts equipment

Knuckledusters, sticks, coshes, rice flails, nunchucks, kubotans, kubasaunts, etc.

Chemical and toxic substances

Any chemical substances that may pose a risk to the security and safety of aircraft and a hazard to human health and the environment, including:



- Acids and alkalisE.g. spillable 'wet' batteries
- Corrosive or bleaching substances
 Mercury, chlorine, etc.
- Oxidisers and organic peroxides
- → Gases: butane, propane, etc.
- Radioactive material
 E.g. Medicinal or commercial isotopes
- → Poisons
- Infectious or biological hazardous material
 E.g. infected blood, bacteria and viruses
- → Fire extinguishers

Explosive and incendiary substances and devices

Any explosive or highly combustible substances capable, or appearing capable, of being used to cause serious harm or to threaten the security and safety of the aircraft, including:



- → Ammunition and blasting caps
- Detonators and fuses
- Explosives and explosive devices
- Replica or imitation explosive material or devices
- Mines, hand-grenades and other explosive military stores
- Gas and gas containers
 (Butane, propane, acetylene, oxygen, etc.) in large volume
- Material capable of spontaneous ignition or combustion
- Fireworks, flares in any form and other pyrotechnics (including bangers and toy caps)

- Matches (excluding safety matches)
- → Smoke-generating canisters or cartridges
- Flammable liquid fuel (petrol/gasoline, diesel, lighter fluid, alcohol, ethanol, etc.)
- → Spray paint
- → Turpentine and paint thinner
- Alcoholic beverages exceeding 70%
 by volume (140% proof)
- Inflammable solids and substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases

Liquids, aerosols and gels (LAGs)

Liquids, gels, pastes, lotions, mixtures of liquid and solid substances and the contents of pressurised containers are considered LAGs. Examples include toothpaste, hair gel, soups, perfumes, shaving foam, aerosols, liquid deodorant, spray deodorant, liquid glass, creams and other items of similar consistency.



Only a limited amount and types of LAGs are allowed to be taken through security checkpoints. Only the following cases are permitted:

LAGs in individual containers of 100 ml or less, packed in a single, transparent, resealable plastic bag of no more than 1-litre capacity. The containers must fit comfortably inside the bag so it can be fully sealed. Only one bag is allowed per passenger. Passengers are advised to arrive at the airport with their LAGs already packed in their bags. These are to be presented at the security checkpoint separately from other hand baggage.

 LAGs for use during your trip* for medical needs or special diets, including baby food.
 These are also to be presented separately at the security checkpoint. Any LAGs (beverages, perfumes, cosmetics, etc.) purchased in airport shops or on an aircraft of any airline that have been **sealed in approved security bags** also containing the receipt of purchase at the airport or on board the aircraft. **Security bags are not to be opened until you reach your final destination.** Retail establishment staff and cabin crew members will be able to provide passengers with all the necessary information regarding the carriage of purchased LAGs.

^{*} Trip = outbound flight + stay + return flight

Screening of liquids, aerosols and gels (LAGs)

The permitted LAGs referred to in the previous paragraph may be subject to inspection with liquid explosive detection systems (LEDS).



At the security checkpoint,

passengers must remove LAGs for
inspection separately from other hand
luggage. Passengers must present:

- All LAGs in individual containers of maximum 100 ml or equivalent, packed in a transparent, resealable plastic bag of no more than 1-litre capacity and fitting comfortably inside the bag when sealed.
- All other LAGs, including those packed in security bags. If, for whatever reason, these bags are opened by security staff for screening, the LAGs will be packed into a new security bag provided by the airport. Security personnel may require LAGs containers to be opened for inspection.

LAGs that do not pass the screening process or whose inspection is refused by passengers will not be allowed into the security restricted area or the aircraft cabin.

Complementary measures



- Items other than those listed may be prohibited. Likewise, a reasonable effort will be made to inform passengers of such items before the baggage check-in process has been completed.
- Security personnel can deny any passenger in possession of an unlisted item that may raise suspicion entry to the security restricted area or aircraft cabin.

Items prohibited in hold luggage

The following items may not be carried in hold luggage:



- Explosives (including detonators, fuses, grenades, mines and explosives)
- → Gases: propane and butane, etc.
- Flammable liquids (including petrol/gasoline and methanol)
- Flammable solids and reactive substances (including magnesium, lighters, fireworks and flares)
- Oxidisers and organic peroxides
 (including bleach and body repair kits)
- Toxic or infectious substances
 (including rat poison and infected blood)
- Radioactive material

 (including medical or commercial isotopes)
- Corrosives (including mercury and car batteries)

- Parts of an engine that have contained fuel
- → Electronic cigarettes
- Lithium batteries in smart luggage and not installed in electronic devices.
 Check with your airline.

Complementary measures



- Items other than those listed may be prohibited. A reasonable effort will be made to inform passengers of such items before the baggage check-in process has been completed.
- Security personnel may refuse carriage of any hold luggage containing an unlisted item that may raise concern.
- Firearms and other legal weapons may be carried in hold luggage subject to authorisation from the Civil Guard Weapons Intervention Office.
 An information leaflet is available to passengers describing the procedure to be followed for the carriage of weapons on commercial aircraft.

The current European Union regulation, which sets out the measures for the application of the common basic standards on aviation security, determines what are prohibited articles, and these are separated into items that passengers are not permitted to bring into security restricted areas or into the aircraft cabin, and items that passengers may not carry in hold luggage.

Thank you







In collaboration with





