

Contact the
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
with any COMAT questions:

Federal Aviation Administration:

Email: hazmatinfo@faa.gov

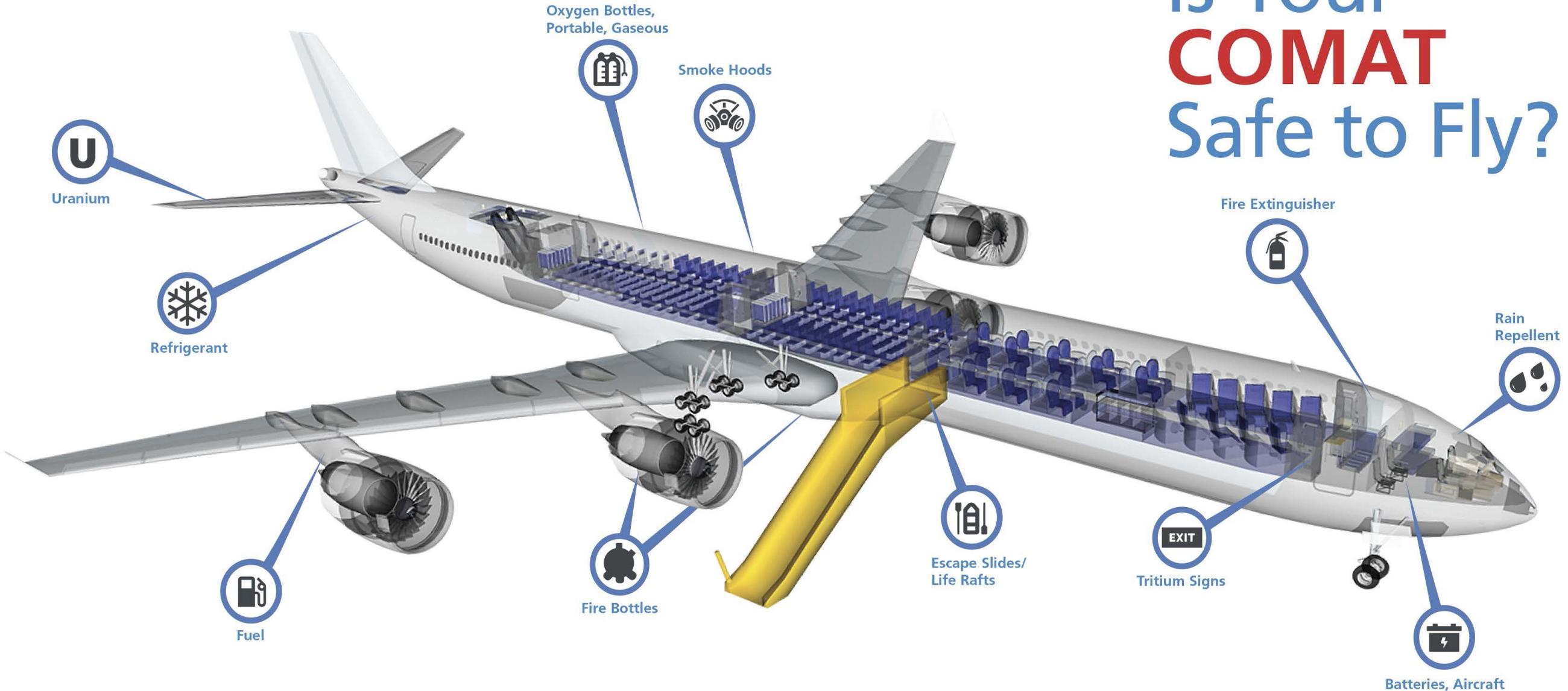
Website: www.FAA.GOV/GO/OPERATESAFE

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL(S) ONBOARD AIRCRAFT



Federal Aviation
Administration

Is Your **COMAT** Safe to Fly?



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ONBOARD AIRCRAFT

The following are examples of Hazardous Materials which **MUST** be declared properly as cargo:

1 Batteries, Aircraft

- Aircraft Batteries
- Lithium Batteries / Equipment Containing Lithium Batteries: APU Units, Defibrillators, ELTs, Crew EFBs, and Portable Card Readers

2 Aircraft Engines

3 Escape Slides / Life Rafts

- Life Raft
- Under Seat Life Vest
- First Aid Kit

4 Fire Bottles (APU, engines, lower cargo compartment, and lavatory waste containers)

5 Fire Extinguisher (attendant stations, closets, galleys, etc.)

- Cabin Fire Extinguisher
- Cargo Compartment Halon, Halon Fire Extinguisher
- Engine Fire Extinguisher and Explosive Squib

6 Fuel

- Unpurged Fuel Control Unit

7 Uranium (depleted, counter-balance weights)

- Depleted Uranium Control Balance

8 Ordnance Devices

(off-wing escape)

9 Oxygen Bottles, Portable, Gaseous

10 Oxygen Bottles, Crew System, Gaseous

- Crew Oxygen Cylinder

11 Oxygen Bottles, Passenger System, Gaseous (standard)

- Emergency Walk Around Oxygen Cylinder

12 Oxygen Generators

(OPTIONAL: each PSU
STANDARD: each attendant station and lavatory)

- Chemical Oxygen Generator

13 Rain Repellent

14 Refrigerant (located in each galley)

- Parts Containing Residues of Hazardous Materials

15 Smoke Hoods

16 Tritium Signs (aisle and emergency exit doors)

- Radioactive Exit Sign

ANSWER TO YOUR COMAT QUESTIONS

What is COMAT?

COMAT is the abbreviation for Air Carrier **CO**mpany **MAT**erials. COMAT is an industry term developed and used by certificate holders to describe a wide array of company materials, parts, and consumable items. COMAT is often shipped to replace installed equipment, serviceable items, or items removed for servicing and repair. Many of these items which are required aboard an aircraft in accordance with the applicable airworthiness requirements and operating regulations are regulated as hazardous materials or dangerous goods when removed from the aircraft.

What Regulations Apply to the Transport of COMAT?

Some COMAT are subject to the requirements of the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR; 49 CFR parts 171-180) and/or the International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods (ICAO TI). The HMR/ICAO TI require proper classification, packaging, communication, handling, and storage of HAZMAT offered for transportation. The HMR/ICAO TI also require training for all HAZMAT employees.

Who May Transport COMAT?

An operator may only transport COMAT regulated under the HMR/ICAO TI if the operations specifications in 14 CFR 119.49 permit the operator to carry HAZMAT.

Do the Regulations Provide Any Exceptions for the Transport of COMAT?

Yes. The HMR/ICAO TI provide some exceptions for specific quantities and types of COMAT. See HMR, 49 CFR 175.8; and/or ICAO TI, Part 1, Chapter 2, Paragraph 2.2 COMAT document.

Examples of COMAT exceptions that provide partial HMR/ICAO TI relief:

- Packaging exceptions for items of replacement.
- Relaxed quantity limits for aircraft batteries.
- Operator furnished medical oxygen for passengers.

Examples of COMAT exceptions that provide full HMR/ICAO TI relief:

- Dry ice and Division 2.2 food-dispensing aerosols used for food/beverage services on aircraft.
- Certain items for sale or use by operator on a specific aircraft including, alcoholic beverages, colognes, electronic devices containing certain types and quantities of lithium batteries, or liquefied gas lighters with approved designs.
- A tire assembly with a serviceable tire.

