

IS YOUR COMAT SAFE TO FLY?

What is COMAT?

Company material (COMAT) are materials owned or used by the certificate holder. COMAT includes parts, consumable items, and other company materials to describe a wide array of company materials and parts. COMAT is often shipped to replace installed equipment such as chemical oxygen generators, serviceable items such as life rafts, or items removed for servicing and repair, such as laptops, tablets or credit card readers. Many of these items are regulated as hazardous materials (HAZMAT) or dangerous goods when offered into air commerce.



What Regulations Apply to the Transport of COMAT?

Federal Aviation Regulations apply to anyone packaging any item. Specifically, any person “performing or directly supervising” the packaging of COMAT on behalf of a Certificate Holder, whether the COMAT is HAZMAT or not, is required to have HAZMAT training. Some COMAT are also subject to the requirements of the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR; 49 CFR parts 171-180) and/or the International Civil Aviation Organization Technical

Instructions (ICAO TI) for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. The HMR/ICAO TI require proper classification, packaging, communication, handling, and storage of HAZMAT offered for transportation. Anyone performing (or directly supervising) these functions are required to have additional, function-specific HAZMAT training.

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.

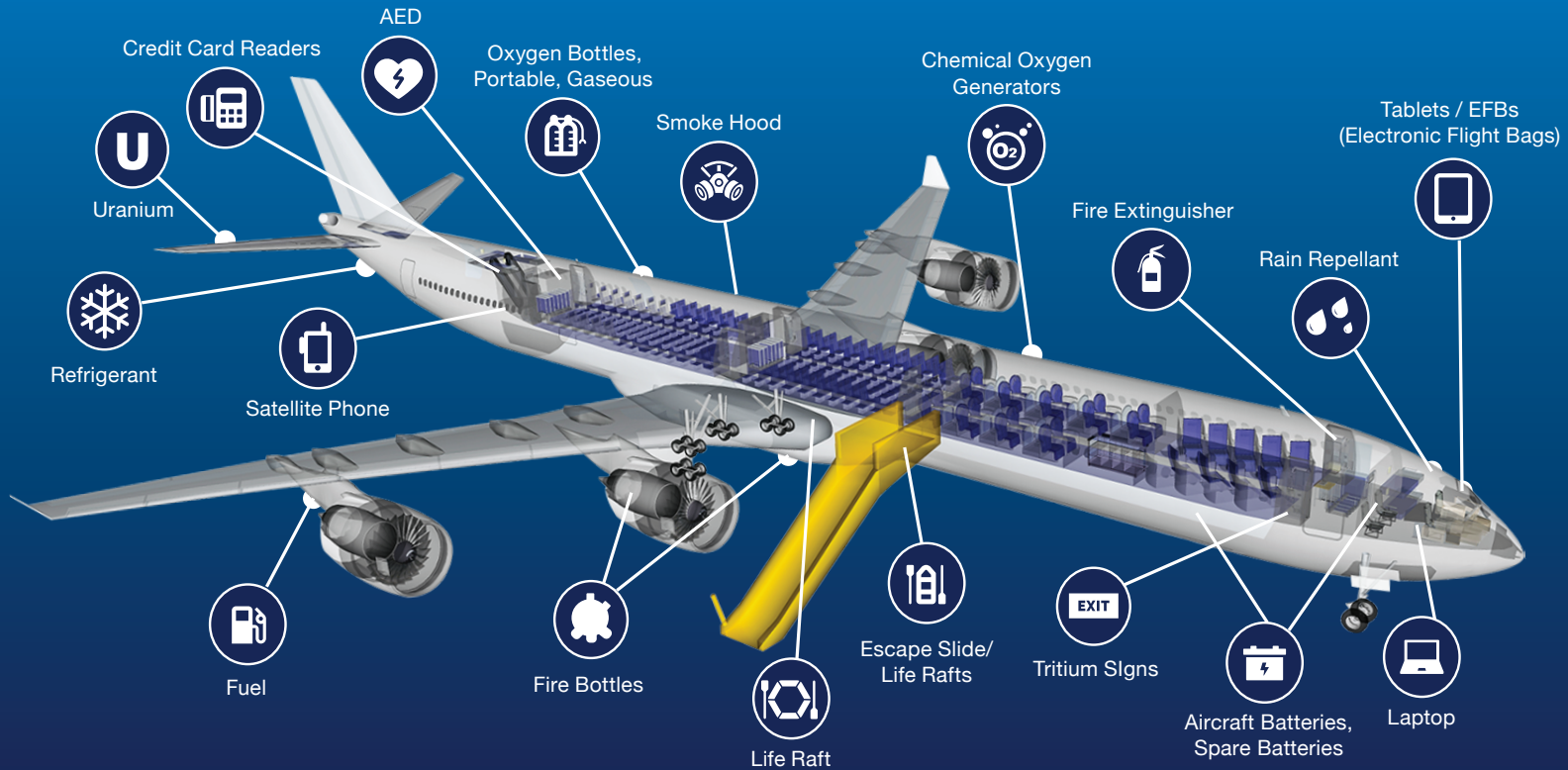
Examples of COMAT exceptions that provide partial HMR/ICAO TI relief:

- 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.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL(s) ONBOARD AIRCRAFT



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ONBOARD AIRCRAFT

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

- **Batteries, Aircraft**
 - Aircraft Batteries
 - Lithium Batteries / Equipment Containing Lithium Batteries: APU Units, Defibrillators, ELTs, Crew EFBs, and Portable Card Readers
- **Aircraft Engines**
- **Escape Slides / Life Rafts**
 - Life Raft
 - Under Seat Life Vest
 - First Aid Kit
- **Fire Bottles (APU, engines, lower cargo compartment, and lavatory waste containers)**
- **Fire Extinguisher (attendant stations, closets, galleys, etc.)**
 - Cabin Fire Extinguisher
 - Cargo Compartment Halon, Halon Fire Extinguisher
 - Engine Fire Extinguisher and Explosive Squib
- **Fuel**
 - Unpurged Fuel Control Unit
- **Uranium (depleted, counter-balance weights)**
 - Depleted Uranium Control Balance
- **Ordnance Devices (off-wing escape)**
- **Oxygen Bottles, Portable, Gaseous**
- **Oxygen Bottles, Crew System, Gaseous**
 - Crew Oxygen Cylinder
- **Oxygen Bottles, Passenger System, Gaseous (standard)**
 - Emergency Walk Around Oxygen Cylinder
- **Oxygen Generators (OPTIONAL: each PSU STANDARD: each attendant station and lavatory)**
 - Chemical Oxygen Generator
- **Rain Repellent**
- **Refrigerant (located in each galley)**
 - Parts Containing Residues of Hazardous Materials
- **Smoke Hoods**
- **Tritium Signs (aisle and emergency exit doors)**
 - Radioactive Exit Sign