

FUNDAMENTALS OF IMPLEMENTING LIQUID LIMITATIONS

There is no limitation with regards to carrying liquids in airline baggage. Liquids the amounts of which are allowed by the airline company and custom regulations can be carried in airline baggage.

1. Any kind of liquid material that the passengers have, aerosols, gels, and sprays (liquids that can be sprayed as very thin droplets by means of a sprayer) cannot be carried in aircraft cabin without taking the below mentioned precautions and cannot be put into security restricted areas. Airport staff (excluding their trips) and airline staff are exempt from these regulations.
 - a. Liquids, gels, aerosol and sprays to be carried should be placed in a box, bottle or a similar container with a maximum volume of 100 ml.
 - b. Containers including liquids, gels, aerosol and sprays should be kept in a transparent plastic bag that can easily be closed.
 - c. The amount of liquid, gel, aerosol and sprays to be carried in this way should be the same as the amount a one liter transparent and plastic bag can have.
 - d. Each passenger is allowed to carry only one plastic bag prepared in this way.
 - e. Zip lock refrigerator bags can be used as one liter bags as well as other transparent bags and purses manufactured for liquid limitation purposes.
 - f. Passengers shall place the 1 liter plastic bag at the final security point separately on the x-ray machine following the eye-check made by the security staff.
 - g. Containers with a volume of more than 100 ml aren't allowed to pass even if the content is less than 100 ml.
 - h. It is allowed to carry empty containers, water bottles, bottles and etc.
2. The below listed materials are within the scope of liquid material, gel or spray mentioned in this regulation:
 - a. Any kind of liquid including water, syrup and alcoholic drinks;
 - b. Creams, lotions and oil (including cosmetic oil), perfumes and any kind of make-up material including mascara (except for the lipsticks in solid state);
 - c. Shaving foams, deodorants;

- d. Any kind of paste like material including tooth pastes;
- e. Food as jam, honey, yoghurt, molasses and tomato paste, which are not solid;
- f. Solid and liquid mixtures as cheese, pickles, etc.;
- g. Contact lens solutions;
- h. Shampoo and shower gels;
- i. Other materials similar to the above listed items.

3. In the below mentioned cases, passengers are allowed to carry liquid materials, gels, aerosols and sprays in the cabin without being subject to the rules in this regulation.

- a. Liquid or similar medications (on condition that they are kept in their original package and in the amount sufficient for the duration of the trip). In case the medication is more than enough for the duration of the trip and the passenger avoids handing it to the aircraft baggage, a doctor's report may be requested. The last decision will be taken by the manager of the security control point.
- c. Baby formula (on condition that the baby is traveling on board and the formula is in reasonable quantities for the duration of the trip),
- d. In case of suspicion, the passenger may be requested to taste the medication/ baby formula.

4. Carrying products purchased at the duty free stores and which are defined as the above mentioned liquid, gel, aerosol and spray can be possible only under the below listed conditions:

- a. It is necessary that application details to be made in this area should be included in the management security plan which is approved and suitable for MSHGP by the duty free sales store. It should be clearly guaranteed in the aforesaid plans that products within the scope of this regulation shall be brought directly from manufacturer or importer in their original package and sold in this way.
- b. Liquids and similar products purchased by the passenger shall be put into a transparent bag the example and technical properties of which are shown in the Attachment. The bag should be suitable to the ICAO standards and wouldn't close again once opened and show in case it is damaged. There is no need to place products that are not liquid or have similar qualities in special bags.
- c. The list of duty – free bag (STEB) manufacturers approved by ICAO is given in the Attachment. There are currently 2 approved firms in our country.
- d. Bags should always be kept under control and aren't allowed to be used by anyone other than the authorized people. Inputs and outputs in the storage section of the duty free sales stores should be under control and unauthorized people aren't allowed to enter. Also, storage section and store as well as the parts where

bags are used shall be monitored via closed circuit television (CCTV).

- e. After the products are placed in a bag, a copy of the sales receipt or the bill shall be put in the bag in a way that they can be visible outside. Products whose bill has been written within the last 36 hours are allowed to pass the security control point. Also, in case 36- hour period is exceeded due to delays, the product shall be allowed to pass once the passenger proves the situation. By using the international codes, the country where the store is located (TUR) should be indicated on the sales receipt or the bill as well as the airport, airline company (for sales on board), the list showing the type and amount of the materials in the bag and the name and flight number of the passenger if possible.
 - f. The duty-free products sold on board shall be subject to these procedures and principles in case the passenger continues the trip on another flight.
 - g. Unopened bags prepared appropriately to the rules indicated at the final security points are allowed to be brought to the plane after the validity of the sales receipt is checked.
5. Liquid sales and consumption at the stores and restaurants after the final security point:
- a. The stores and restaurants located after the final security point are not affected by this. There is no 100 ml limitation for the products sold at these areas. As per the provisions of MSHGP 9th Edition, Article 43 and Attachment-20 (The Known Supplier of Airport Supplies), the supplies to be sold and consumed at these areas shall be searched or suppliers shall be authorized.
 - b. Water and drinks shall be sold at the airports where there are no restaurants or cafes following the final security control point.
6. Practices regarding collecting and disposing liquids that are not allowed to pass:
- a. Liquids are not retained in liquid limitation practices. Passengers are informed about the fact that they are not allowed to pass beyond the control point with liquids more than 100 ml. Either the passenger or the security officer shall throw the liquid into the waste bins which are placed in front of or behind the control point by airport/terminal businesses.
 - b. There should be a notice on waste-bins as “wastes should be disposed under the supervision of Waste Local Authorities”.
 - c. Airport Security Commissions shall decide how and who will destroy the liquids accumulated at these points.