



**Transportation Security  
Administration**

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April 30, 2003

James Joseph Wagner, President  
Hypertouch Inc.  
235 Belmont Avenue  
Redwood City, CA 94061-3758

FOIA Case Number: **TSA02-312**

Dear Mr. Wagner:

This is in response to your email, dated July 21, 2002, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 552, in which you requested "that the FAA provide all documents pertaining to the decisions that were made to allow butane lighters and books of matches on board passenger planes, after September 11, 2001."

A search within the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was conducted and has resulted in one document responsive to your request.

If you have any questions pertaining to your request, please feel free to contact Annette Demory at 1-866-364-2872.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Patricia M. Riep-Dice", is written over the typed name.

Patricia M. Riep-Dice  
Associate Director  
Freedom of Information Act  
And Privacy Act Division

Enclosure

## Research and Special Programs Admin., DOT

not exceed 0.5 kg (18 ounces) by mass, or 70 mL (16 fluid ounces) by volume.

(5) Small-arms ammunition for personal use carried by a crewmember or passenger in his baggage (excluding carry-on baggage) if securely packed in fiber, wood or metal boxes, or other packagings specifically designed to carry small amounts of ammunition. This paragraph does not apply to persons traveling under the provisions of 14 CFR 108.11 (a) and (b).

(6) [Reserved]

(7) Oxygen, or any hazardous material used for the generation of oxygen, for medical use by a passenger, which is furnished by the aircraft operator in accordance with 14 CFR 121.574 or 135.91. For purposes of this paragraph, an aircraft operator that is not a certificate holder under 14 CFR part 121 or part 135, may apply this exception in conformance with 14 CFR 121.574 or 135.91 in the same manner as required for a certificate holder.

(8) Human beings and animals with an implanted medical device, such as a heart pacemaker, that contains Class 7 (radioactive) materials or with radioactive pharmaceuticals that have been injected or ingested.

(9) Smoke grenades, flares, or similar devices carried only for use during sport parachute jumping activity.

(10) Safety matches or a lighter intended for use by an individual when carried on one's person. However, lighters containing unabsorbed liquid fuel (other than liquefied gas), lighter fuel, and lighter refills are not permitted on one's person or in checked or carry-on baggage.

(11) Smoke grenades, flares, and pyrotechnic devices affixed to aircraft carrying no person other than a required flight crewmember during any flight conducted at and as a part of a scheduled air show or exhibition of aeronautical skill. The affixed installation accommodating the smoke grenades, flares, or pyrotechnic devices on the aircraft must be approved by the FAA for its intended use.

(12) Hazardous materials which are loaded and carried on or in cargo aircraft only, and which are to be dispensed or expended during flight for weather control, environmental restoration or protection, forest preservation

and protection, flood control, avalanche control purposes, or routine quality control testing of special fireworks manufactured for the Department of Defense, when the following requirements are met:

(i) Operations may not be conducted over densely populated areas, in a congested airway, or near any airport where air carrier passenger operations are conducted.

(ii) Each operator shall prepare and keep current a manual containing operational guidelines and handling procedures, for the use and guidance of flight, maintenance, and ground personnel concerned in the dispensing or expending of hazardous materials. The manual must be approved by the FAA Civil Aviation Security Office responsible for the operator's overall aviation security program or the FAA Civil Aviation Security Office in the region where the operator is located. The manual must be approved by the FAA Civil Aviation Security Field Office responsible for reviewing the operator's hazardous materials program or the FAA Civil Aviation Security Field Office in the region where the operator is located. Each operation must be conducted in accordance with the manual.

(iii) No person other than a required flight crewmember, FAA inspector, or person necessary for handling or dispensing the hazardous material may be carried on the aircraft.

(iv) The operator of the aircraft must have advance permission from the owner of any airport to be used for dispensing or expending operation.

(v) When dynamite and blasting caps are carried for avalanche control flights, the explosives must be handled by, and at all times be under the control of, a qualified blaster. When required by State or local authority, the blaster must be licensed and the State or local authority must be identified in writing to the FAA Civil Aviation Security Field Office responsible for reviewing the operator's hazardous materials program or the FAA Civil Aviation Security Field Office in the region where the operator is located.

(vi) When special fireworks aerial illuminating flares, manufactured specifically for the DOD, are carried for