



Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives

ATF Explosives Seminar
Albuquerque II
Industry Operations (IO)
April 2012



Overview

- Classification of Explosive Materials
- Storage of Explosive Materials
- Explosives Magazine Construction Requirements
- Recordkeeping Requirements
- Explosives Thefts
- Licensing
- Rulings
- Resources

NOTE: This outline was developed as a guideline for presentation by an ATF regulatory official. For regulatory requirements and guidelines, you should consult <http://www.atf.gov/publications/download/p/atf-p-5400-7.pdf> or contact your local ATF office: <http://www.atf.gov/field/>



Classes of Explosive Materials

For storage purposes there are three classes of explosives (based on definition of “explosives” under 18 USC 841(d) — may not coincide with DOT transportation classifications):

- High explosives
- Low explosives
- Blasting Agents

List of explosives materials regulated by ATF – available at <http://www.atf.gov/publications/explosives-arson/>



Explosive Classes

High Explosives -
detonate by blasting cap
when unconfined

- Blasting Caps
- Detonating Cord
- Dynamite
- Shaped charges
- Boosters
- Flash powder
- Bulk Salutes

Low Explosives -
deflagrate when
confined

- Black Powder
- Display Fireworks
- Safety Fuse,
- Igniters, igniter cord,
fuse lighters





Blasting Agents

Any material or mixture, consisting of a fuel and oxidizer, that is intended for blasting and that cannot be detonated by a No.8 test blasting cap when unconfined

- Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil (ANFO)
- Emulsions
- Water Gels & Slurries (certain non-cap sensitive)



Storage Requirements

Explosive materials must be kept in locked magazines unless they are:

- In the process of manufacture;
- Being physically handled in the operating process;
- Being used; or
- Being transported to a place of storage or use.

When none of these conditions apply, explosive materials must be kept in appropriate magazines meeting construction, locking, housekeeping and table of distance requirements of 27 CFR Subpart K.



Magazine Type — Storage Requirements

- Type 1 — High/Low/Blasting Agents
- Type 2 — High/Low/Blasting Agents
- Type 3 — High/Low/Blasting Agents
- Type 4 — Low/Blasting Agents
- Type 5 — Blasting Agents



Storage Requirements

High Explosives must be stored in:

- Type 1 permanent magazine
- Type 2 mobile and portable indoor/outdoor magazines
- Type 3 magazine for attended storage

Low Explosives must be stored in:

- Type 4 permanent, portable or mobile indoor/outdoor magazine (minimum requirement)



Storage Requirements – Blasting Agents

Must be stored in:

- Type 5 permanent, portable, or mobile outdoor/indoor magazine (minimum requirement)
- Blasting Agents stored with high explosives must be stored in a type 1, 2 or 3 magazine



Detonator Storage

Detonators are high explosives and must be stored in Type 1, 2 or 3 magazine

Detonators may not be stored in the same magazine with other explosive materials, except under the following circumstances:

In a type 1 or type 2 magazine, detonators may be stored with delay devices





Explosives Magazine Construction and Storage Requirements

Must meet all construction and housekeeping and Table of Distance requirements of 27 CFR 555, Subpart K





Storage Requirements

- Magazines must be inspected every 7 days; must be sufficient to determine if there has been unauthorized or attempted entry.
- Permanent outdoor magazines must have a substantial foundation or be metal skirted to prevent access.
- Explosive materials may not be left unattended in Type 3 magazines, including “day boxes,” and must be removed to Type 1 or 2 magazines for unattended storage.
- Notify the authority having jurisdiction for fire safety in the locality in which explosives are stored.



Indoor Magazines — All Types

- May not exceed 50 pounds of total explosives in one or more magazines inside of one structure
- No indoor magazine may be located in residence or dwelling
- An ATF approved variance is required for indoor storage of explosives in a business premises directly adjacent to a residence or dwelling (see ATF Ruling 2002-3 at <http://www.atf.gov/regulations-rulings/rulings/>)



Magazine Construction

- Construction requirements found at 27 CFR 555, Subpart K – Storage
- Alternate construction meeting bullet-resistant criteria provided in ATF Ruling 76-18
- ATF P 5400.17, Explosives Magazine Construction Requirements available online at <http://www.atf.gov/publications/explosives-arson/>





Type 1 Construction

Permanent structure; must be ventilated and bullet-, fire-, weather- & theft-resistant

Examples: a building, an igloo or army-type structure, a tunnel or a dugout

Foundations

- Brick, Concrete, Cement block or Stone
- Wood posts (Crawl space metal enclosed) – If piers or posts used in lieu of continuous foundation, enclose the space under buildings with metal
- Floors covered with non-sparking material



Type 1 Construction

- Masonry wall construction-6" brick concrete, cement block, tile, or cinder blocks. *Hollow masonry units must be filled (see 555.207(a)(1))*
- Metal wall-14 gauge steel or aluminum lined with:
 - Brick or concrete blocks
 - 4" hardwood
 - 6" sand between inner and outer walls
- Wood wall
 - Exterior covered with 26 gauge steel or aluminum and
 - Inner wall (non-sparking) with 6" course dry sand or weak concrete



Type 2 Magazine Construction

An indoor or outdoor portable or mobile magazine for the storage of high explosives



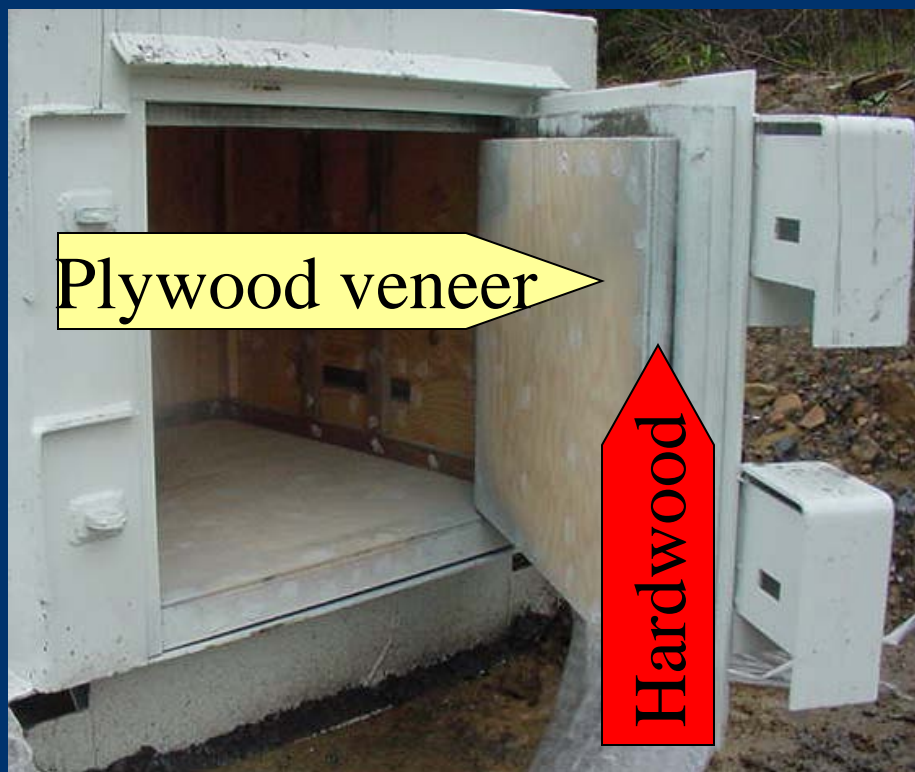
- Bullet-resistant
- Fire-resistant
- Weather-resistant
- Theft-resistant
- Ventilated

Examples: a box, trailer, semi-trailer, etc.



Type 2 Magazine Construction

Outdoor magazines



- Exterior and Doors: Not less than ¼ inch steel and lined with at least 2 inches of hardwood
- Magazines with top openings will have lids with water-resistant seals or which overlap the sides by at least 1 inch when closed.



Type 2 Magazine



Indoor magazines

- Fire-resistant and theft-resistant
- 2 inches of hardwood covered with 26 gauge sheet metal. Interior nails must be countersunk or covered
- 12 gauge metal lined with non-sparking material. Edges must overlap sides by 1"



Type 3 Magazine Construction

A portable “day box” magazine used for temporary attended storage (not overnight storage);

- Must be fire-resistant, weather-resistant and theft-resistant
- Explosive materials must be removed to an appropriate magazine for unattended storage



TYPE 3/IME COMBINATION TRUCK BOX



Type 3 Magazine Construction

- 12 gauge steel lined with 1/2" plywood or Masonite-type board
- Doors must overlap by 1"
- Locking: One five tumbler padlock with 3/8" shackle, no hood required
- Must be locked when not putting explosives into, or removing from, the magazine



Type 4 Magazine Construction

A permanent structure or portable/mobile facility for the storage of low explosives. May be indoor or outdoor



- Walls must be constructed of masonry, metal covered wood, fabricated metal or a combination thereof
- Doors must be metal or solid wood covered with metal
- Must be fire-, weather- and theft-resistant



Locks on Type 4 Trailers



A KINGPIN locking device is an acceptable means of securing a vehicular Type 4 magazine





Indoor Magazines Inside Trailers and Containers

NO VARIANCE REQUIRED



MOBILE TRAILER . . .



- No other explosives can be stored outside the indoor magazine and within the container/trailer.
- Indoor magazine must meet applicable construction requirements.



Type 5 Magazine Construction

A permanent structure or other mobile facility for the storage of blasting agents. May be indoor or outdoor.

- Weather-resistant and Theft-resistant
- Vehicular magazines - lock requirements: One five tumbler padlock with 3/8" shackle, no hood required
- Doors must be constructed of solid wood or metal



Placards required for type 5 magazines



Construction Requirements Common to all Types of Storage

Hinges and Hasps

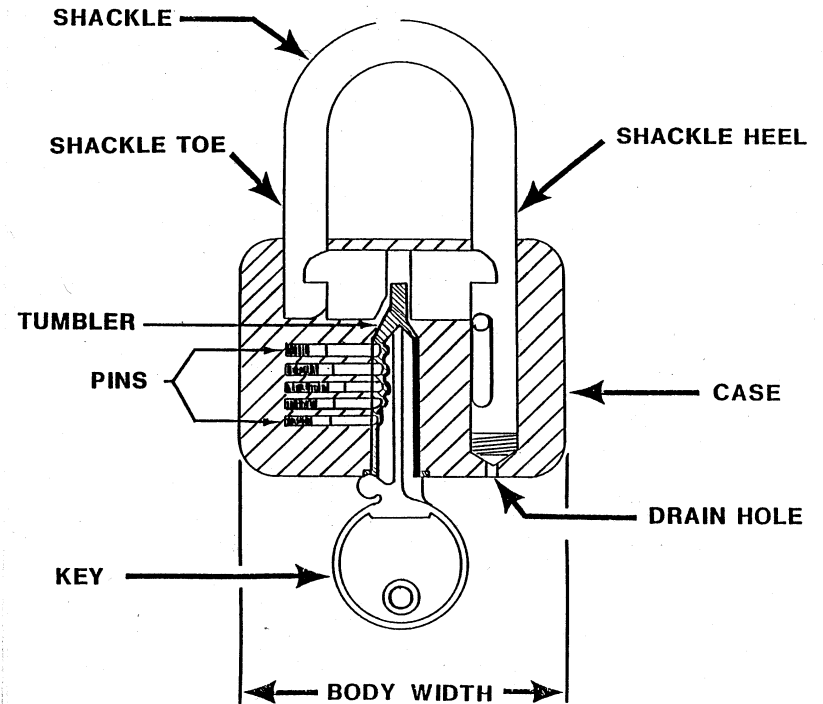
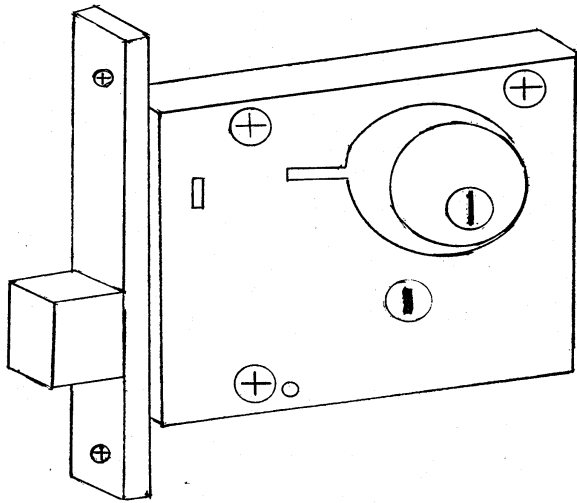
- Must be attached to doors by welding, riveting, or bolting so that the bolts cannot be removed from the outside





Required Locks

MORTISE LOCK



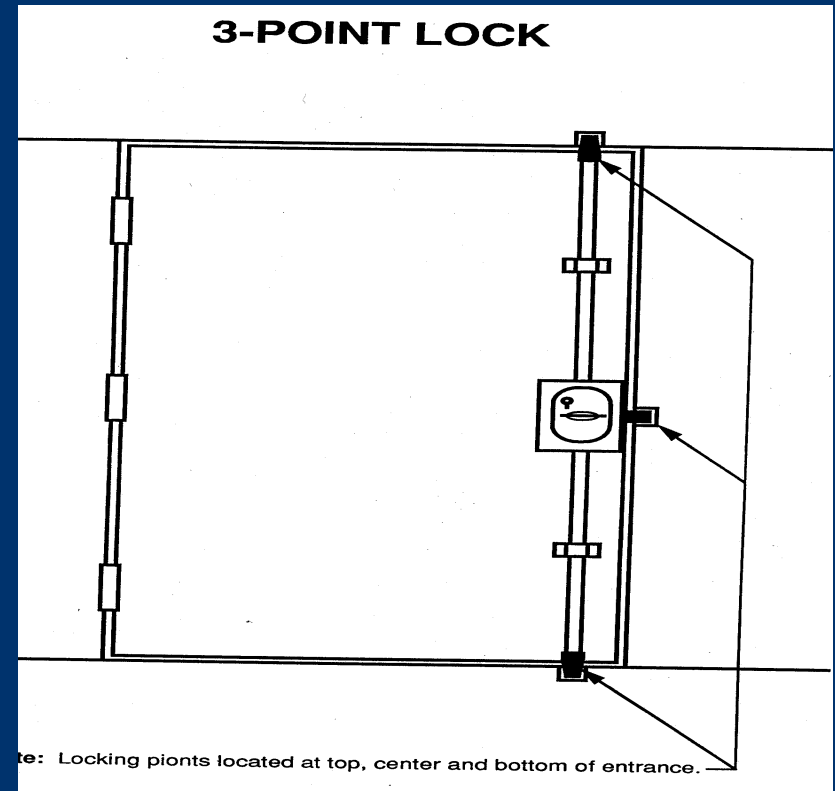
Padlocks must have 5 tumblers and 3/8" case-hardened shackles fastened in separate hasps and staples



Locks

Each door must have:

- 2 padlocks fastened in separate hasps & staples;
- 2 mortise locks;
- A combination of mortise lock and padlock;
- A mortise lock requiring 2 keys; or
- A 3-point lock.



Padlocks must have at least 5 tumblers and casehardened • shackles at least a" diameter. Two padlocks fastened in separate hasps and staples



Hoods

Padlocks must be protected with no less than ¼ inch steel hoods constructed so as to prevent sawing or lever actions on the locks, hasps and staples. (Does not apply to doors secured on inside via bolt, lock, or bar that cannot be actuated from the outside)

The theft resistance of a hood will be determined on its diameter and depth





Lighting

- Battery-activated safety lights/lanterns may be used in explosives magazines.
- Electric lighting must meet standards prescribed by the National Electrical Code (NEC).
- Electrical switches must be located on the outside of the magazine.
- Documentation that lighting complies with NEC must be available for inspection by ATF.





Housekeeping

- Interior must be clean, dry, and free of grit, paper, and empty packages and containers.
- Floors must be regularly swept.
- Keep surrounding area clear of rubbish, brush, dry grass, or trees under 10' tall, within 25' of magazine.
- Keep volatile materials at least 50' away from outdoor magazines.
- Smoking, matches, open flames, and spark producing devices are not permitted in any magazine, in any room containing a magazine or within 50 feet of any outdoor magazine



Tables of Distances (TOD)

- Adopted to protect the public in the event of a magazine explosion
- Apply to outdoor storage of explosive materials
- Outdoor magazines must be located no closer to inhabited buildings, passenger railways, public highways, or other magazines in which high explosives are stored, than the minimum distances specified in the TODs for storage of explosive materials.



Measuring for TOD

Determine minimum separation distances using quantities of explosive materials in each magazine – use the *actual quantity* of explosive material contained in a product, (exclude inert shell casing, boxes, container or packaging).

To determine the distance from magazine to highway, measure from the nearest edge of the magazine to the nearest edge of the highway.

If any two or more magazines are separated by less than the specified distance, you must combine the weights in the magazines and considered them as one.



Table of Distances – Definitions

Highway – Any public street, public alley, or public road, including a privately financed, constructed, or maintained road that is regularly and openly traveled by the general public (See ATF Ruling 2005-2)

Inhabited Building – Any building regularly occupied in whole or in part as a habitation for human beings, any church, school, railroad station, store, or other structure where people are accustomed to assemble, except any building occupied in connection with the manufacture, transportation, storage, or use of explosive materials (See ATF Ruling 2005-3)



Table of Distances – Definitions

(Passenger) Railway – Any steam, electric, or other railroad or railway which carries passengers for hire

Barricade – The effective screening of a magazine from another magazine, a building, railway, or highway



When evaluating whether a magazine is properly barricaded to a highway, determine whether a straight line, from the top of any side wall of the magazine to a point 12 feet above the center of a highway, will pass through the barricade.



Barricades

- Natural Barricade – Natural features of the ground, such as hills, timber of sufficient density that the surrounding exposures requiring protection can't be seen from the magazine when trees are bare
- Artificial Barricade – Artificial mound or revetted wall of earth at least 3' thick, or other approved barricade that offers equivalent protection. (ATF does not consider earth covering a magazine as a barricade. A barricade must be separate from a magazine.)



Specific Tables For Explosive Types

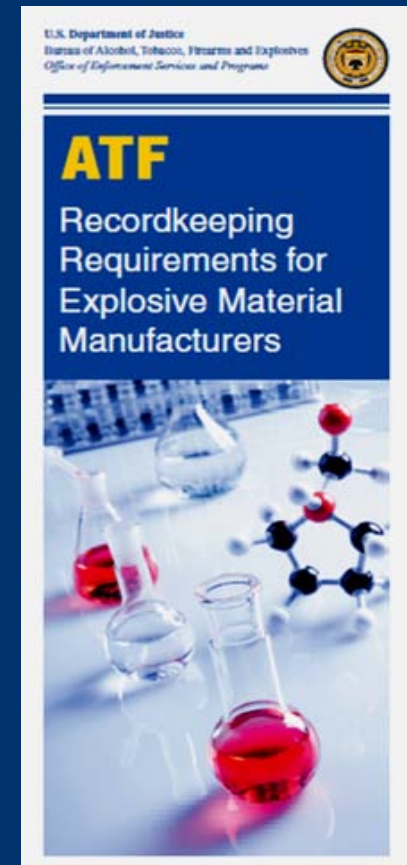
- 27 CFR § 555.218 – high explosives
- 27 CFR § 555.219 – low explosives
- 27 CFR § 555.220 – ammonium nitrate and blasting agents from explosives or blasting agents.
- 27 CFR § 555.222 – fireworks process buildings and between fireworks process & non-process buildings
- 27 CFR § 555.223 – fireworks process buildings and other areas.
- 27 CFR § 555.224 – display fireworks



Recordkeeping

Accountability – An audit trail from manufacture or acquisition to final use or distribution

- Daily summary of magazine transactions
- Records of acquisitions and disposition
- Limited Permittee Transaction Record
- Theft or Loss Report





Recordkeeping Requirements

- Retain for at least 5 years from the transaction date and make available for inspection
- Commercial invoices may be retained as a permanent record, provided that they contain all of the required information prescribed by §555.125.
- When going out of business, records must be sent to ATF Out of Business Records Center



Daily Summary of Magazine Transactions (DSMT)

A running balance of explosive materials in a magazine

Must include, by manufacturer's name or brand name;

- The date of receipt or removal;
- Total quantity received in and removed from each magazine during the day; and
- Total remaining on hand at the end of the day.





DSMT Records

- Maintain at each magazine or at a central location on the premises (separate record for each magazine)
- Entries of transactions must be recorded no later than the close of the next business day
- (DSMT entry not required for any day on which no explosives are placed into or removed from the magazine)

TYPE ACME Detonator 10 ft lead line (021501B)			
<u>DATE</u>	<u>IN</u>	<u>OUT</u>	<u>ON HAND</u>
10/1/09	150		150
10/4/09		25	125
10/5/09	5		130



Annual Inventory

Take an annual physical inventory of all explosive materials on hand and a special inventory:

- When commencing business (license/permit effective date);
- When changing the business location to another region;
- When discontinuing business; and
- At any time ATF may require such in writing.
- If no special inventory is taken during the calendar year, at least 1 inventory is required. *(Limited Permittees are required only to take an annual physical inventory)*

If the inventory does not match the DSMT, a full inventory and reconciliation of any discrepancies is strongly encouraged.



Acquisitions & Disposition Records

- Maintain separate records of acquisition and disposition
- May use distributor invoices to record acquisitions, ONLY if they contain all required information
- Until the required entry is made in the permanent record, dealers must keep commercial records separate from other commercial documents and make available for inspection on the licensed premises.



Explosive Material Acquisition Records

No later than close of the next business day following the date of acquisition, enter in a separate record:

- Date of acquisition;
- Name or brand name of manufacturer;
- Manufacturer's marks of identification;
- Quantity (in applicable units, e.g., pounds, number of display fireworks, etc.);
- Description and size (length and diameter or diameter only of display fireworks);
- Name, address, & license number of distributor.



Explosive Material Disposition Records

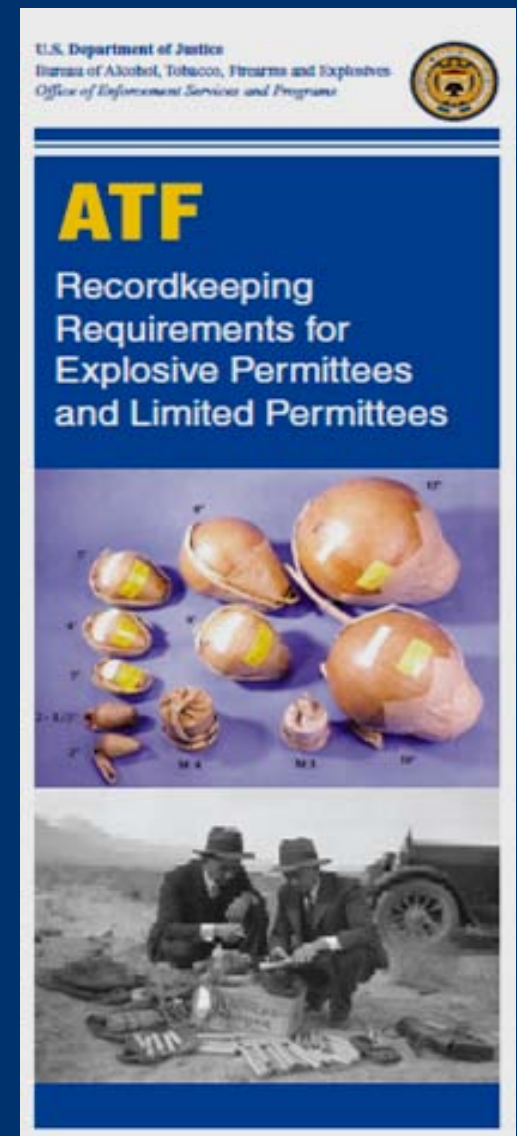
No later than close of the next business day following the date of distribution, enter in a separate record:

- Date of disposition;
- Name or brand name of manufacturer, if any;
- Manufacturer's marks of identification;
- Quantity (in applicable units);
- Description and size; and
- License or permit number of person to whom the materials were distributed.



ATF F 5400.4, Limited Permittee Transaction Report

Before distributing explosive materials to a limited permittee (LP), obtain an executed ATF F 5400.4, Limited Permittee Transaction Report from the LP with an original unaltered and unexpired Intrastate Purchase of Explosives Coupon (IPEC) affixed.





ATF 5400.4 cont.

Note on the ATF F 5400.4, Limited Permittee Transaction Report :

- Date of transaction;
- ID type presented by LP (except delivery by common /contract carrier);
- Type and quantity of materials distributed; and
- License or permit number of the seller

Retain each 5400.4 in *either* chronological order by disposition date, *or* alphabetically by permittee name.



ATF Form 5400.5, Report of Theft or Loss - Explosive Materials

Contact ATF explosives theft hotline at 1-800-461-8841 or ATF 24-hour hotline: 1-800-800-3855.

- Must report **theft or loss** within 24 hours of discovery
- Complete and submit ATF Form 5400.5
- Contact local authorities
- Penalties for failure to report theft include \$10,000 fine and up to 5 years in prison

Sex	Race	Age	Height	Weight	Weapon Type
Hair					Clothing Worn
Eyes					Hat (color, type)
Glasses Type					Shirt
Complexion					Coat
Facial Hair					Pants
Scars/Marks					Shoes
Tattoos					Jewelry
Auto License, Make, Color			Direction of Travel		
Additional Information					

For theft/loss reporting assistance, contact the U.S. Bomb Data Center at 1-800-461-8841 or USBDC@atf.govstaff



Storage Violations & Thefts

Explosive thefts present both a safety hazard to the community and a financial loss to the affected licensee or permittee. Yet many thefts could be prevented by simple adherence to storage regulations.

Common violations resulting in theft are:

- Explosives left in unattended Type 3 “day-boxes”, non-regulation magazines or “shot holes” at worksites. (Day boxes are frequently left unattended for days or even weeks at a time.)
- Explosives stored in vehicles overnight.
- Magazines secured with non-regulation locks



Report Suspicious Activity

- ATF encourages industry members to report suspicious activity, e.g. delivery vehicles being followed (voluntary—not a requirement)
- Notify ATF of attempted/actual magazine break-ins
- Call 1-888-ATF-BOMB
- Theft Advisory Checklist (April 19, 2011) at <http://www.atf.gov/press/releases/2011/04/041911-open-letter-to-all-explosive-industry-members.html>
- Immediately notify local authorities if witnessing criminal activity



Licensing

All persons who wish to transport, ship, cause to be transported, or receive explosive materials must first obtain a Federal explosives license or permit.

*Applicants should include e-mail address on application for inclusion in e-mail notices and open letters from ATF



ATF inspects the required records and places of storage for each Federal Explosives Licensee or Permittee at least once every 3 years.

[Application information](http://www.atf.gov/explosives/how-to/become-an-fel.html) available at <http://www.atf.gov/explosives/how-to/become-an-fel.html>



Licensed/Permitted Activities

Licenses allow persons to engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in explosive materials.

User permits allow the receipt and transportation of explosive materials.

Limited permits allow the receipt of explosive materials within the permittee's state of residence only, and on no more than 6 occasions in the 12-month period during which the limited permit is valid. A limited permit does not authorize the receipt or transportation of explosive materials in interstate or foreign commerce.



Licensed Manufacturing

A Federal explosives manufacturing license is required to manufacture explosives for business use, including manufacturing binary explosive mixtures, or mixing ammonium nitrate prills with fuel oil, for use in commercial blasting applications.



(Note: storage regulations do not apply to binary explosives until the components are mixed.)



Licenses and Permits

Duration of a license or permit

- License or permit – valid for 3 years
- User-limited permit – valid for single purchase transaction
- Limited permit – valid for no more than 6 separate receipts of explosive materials during a 12-month period

Investigation of applicants

ATF will investigate any applicant before issuing a license or permit. Also, ATF must inspect places of storage and conduct background checks on responsible persons and employee possessors authorized to possess explosives



Responsible Person (RP)

An individual who has the power to direct the management and policies of the applicant pertaining to explosive materials

- Background checks required for all RPs
- Generally includes sole proprietors and explosives facility site managers. In the case of a corporation, association, etc., RPs generally include corporate directors/officers, and stockholders, who have the power to direct management and policies as they pertain to explosive materials.
- Report new RPs to the Federal Explosives Licensing Center within 30 days.



Employee Possessor (EP)

An individual who has actual possession (physical handling) or constructive possession (exercises dominion and control) over explosive materials

- Background checks required for all EPs
- Must be an employee of licensee or permittee
- Duties must lead to either actual or constructive possession of explosives
- Submit EPQs with original or renewal applications for explosives licenses and within 30 days of a new hire



Responsible Person or Employee Possessor?

Responsible Person

At least one of the following applies:

- I am a partner, sole proprietor, site manager, corporate officer, director, majority shareholder.
- I have the power to direct management and policies of the explosives business.
- I might or might not physically handle the explosives.

Employee Possessor

I am employed (on payroll) of the licensee or permittee and one of the following applies:

- I handle or possess explosives to perform my job.
- I have access to magazine keys.
- I am a manager or employee who directs the use of explosives materials by other employees.



Prohibited Persons

It is unlawful for any person to ship or transport any explosive in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, or to receive or possess any such explosive ,who:

- Is under indictment for, or convicted of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year (ATF generally will not grant relief if the applicant **has** not been discharged from parole or probation for a period of at least 2 years if the applicant has no compelling need to possess explosives, such as for purposes of employment);



Prohibited Persons (cont.)

- Is a fugitive from justice;
- Is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance;
- Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to a mental institution;
- Is an alien (with some exceptions);
- Has been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces; or
- Has renounced his or her United States citizenship.



Appeal and Relief from Disabilities

Appeal Procedures

- Adverse determinations may be challenged

Relief from Disabilities

- All categories of prohibited persons are permitted to apply to ATF for relief from Federal explosives disabilities
- Application and other requirements for relief available at <http://www.atf.gov/explosives/how-to/apply-for-relief-of-explosives-disability.html>



ATF Rulings

<http://www.atf.gov/regulations-rulings/rulings/>

Do not need to obtain a separate variance





ATF Ruling 2010-7

Perforating Gun Storage

- Allows loaded guns to be stored outside of magazines under specified conditions (e.g. detonator interrupter device, weight limitations, security)
- Separate provisions for indoor and outdoor storage of guns
- Must notify local ATF office prior to storing loaded guns outside a magazine





ATF Ruling 2011-2 Type 5 Bin/Silo Locks

- Allows access points to be secured with one unhooded padlock
- Additional security measures required
 - Locked gates
 - Security guards
 - Fences
 - Combination





ATF Ruling 2011-3 Alternate Locks

- Approves the use of additional locks under certain conditions.
- Puck locks, recessed locks, and padlocks with boron-alloy shackles





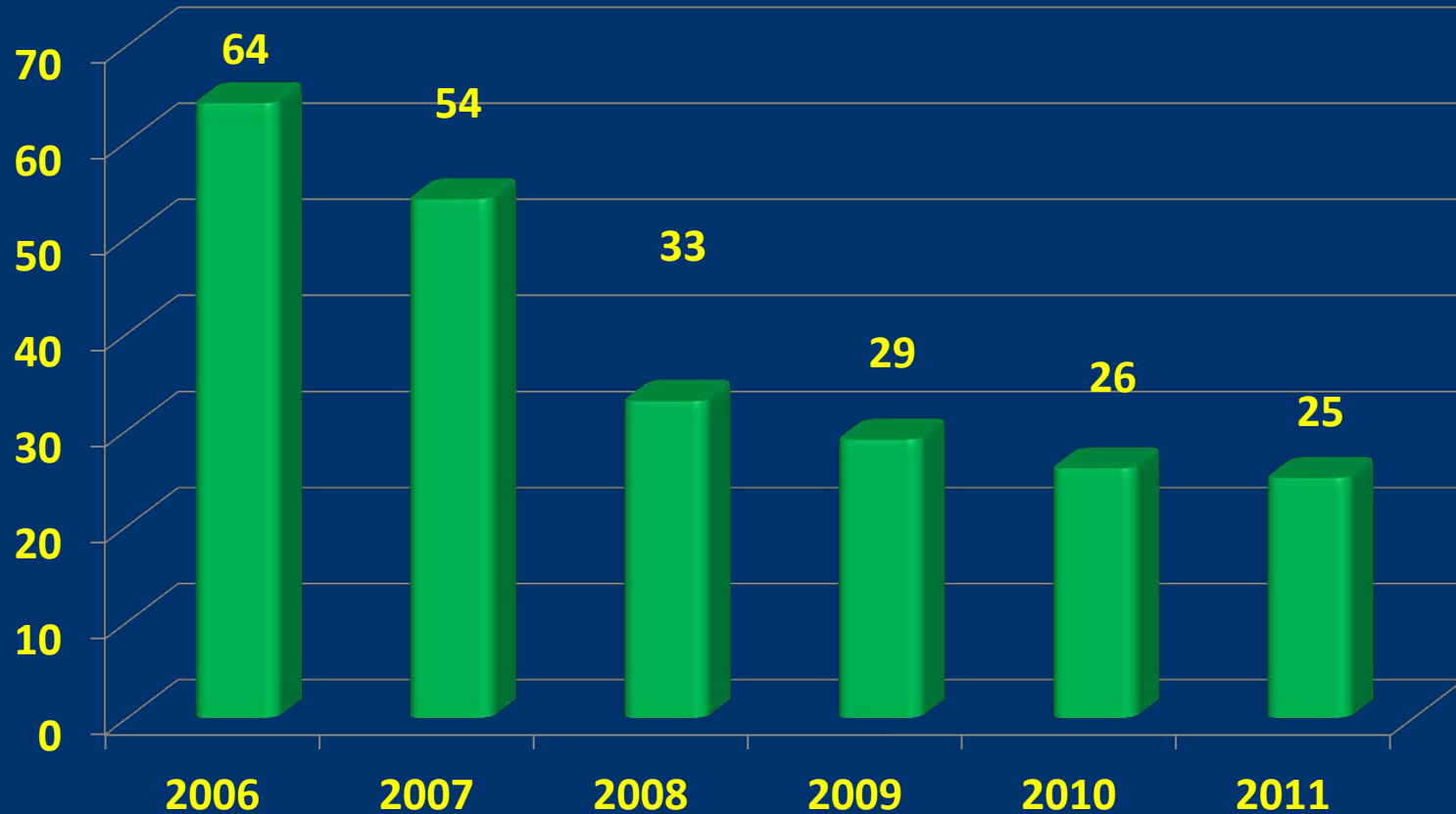
Violations

MOST FREQUENTLY CITED EXPLOSIVES VIOLATIONS		YEAR					
		FY 2011		FY 2010		FY 2009	
Citation	Violation Description	No.	RANKING	No.	RANKING	No.	RANKING
27 CFR 555.127	Daily Summary of Magazine Transactions	351	1	365	1	517	1
27 CFR 555.125	House Keeping Guidelines	142	2	125	2	135	2
27 CFR 555.215	Records Maintained by Permittees	76	3	86	3	124	3



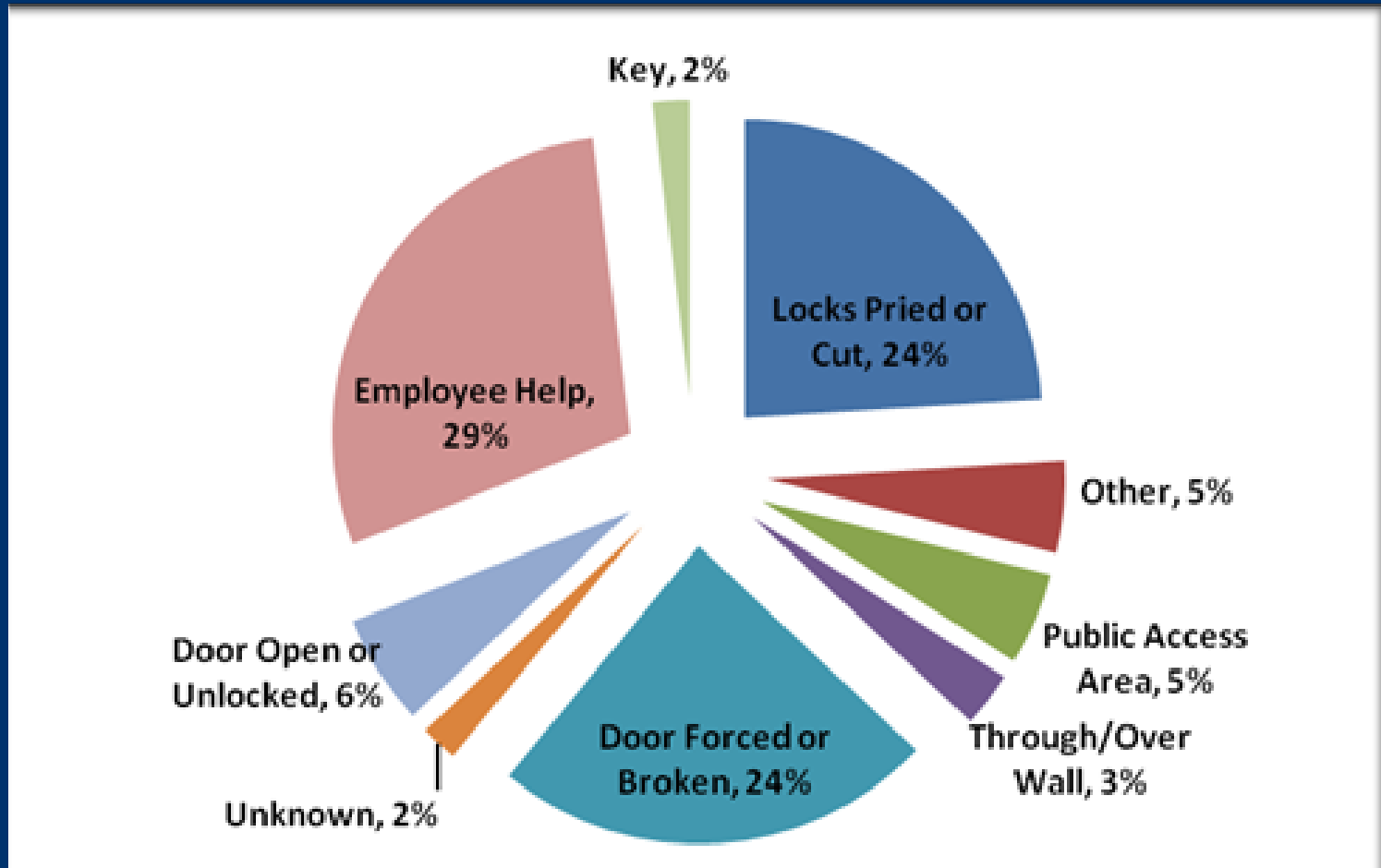
Thefts of Explosives

Reported to ATF U.S. Bomb Data Center





Thefts of Explosives





Exemptions

Indian Agencies and Tribes

- Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010
- Authorized employees acting on behalf of agency or tribe
- Display Fireworks Materials only
- Does not exempt the manufacturing of fireworks
- Must still comply with storage requirements
- Must report theft or loss of explosives



Website Update Notices

www.atf.gov

Receive email notices when new explosives information is posted to the ATF site

ATF Explosives Industry Newsletter



[Receive FEL Newsletter Updates](#)

Explosives Industry News



[Receive Explosives Industry News Updates](#)

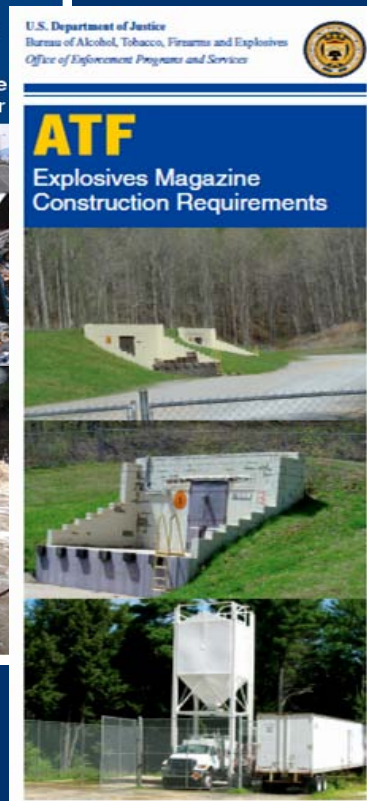
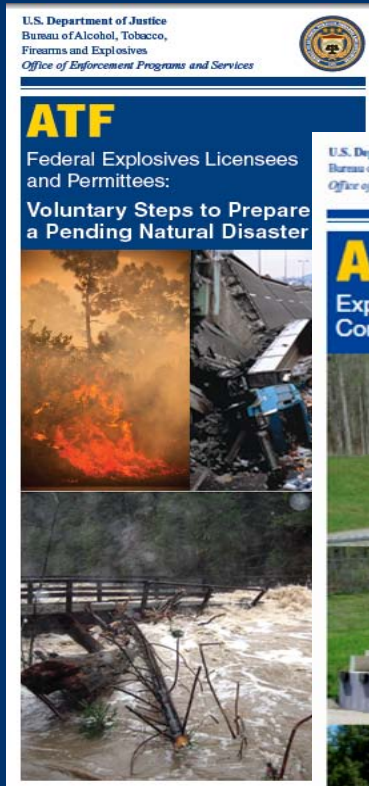
ATF Open Letters and Important Interpretation Letters



[Receive Open Letter Updates](#)



Pamphlets



Hot off the press:

- Recordkeeping
- Storage
- Daily Summary
- Disaster Preparedness
- Self-Audit Guide

Available at <http://www.atf.gov/publications/explosives-arson/>



Fillable Forms

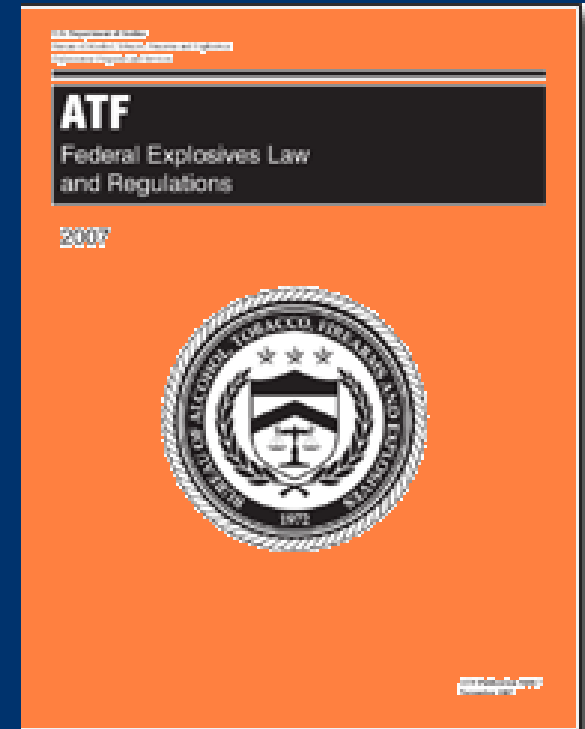
<http://www.atf.gov/forms/explosives/>

- Employee Possessor Questionnaire
- Theft or Loss Report
- Restoration of Explosives Privileges
- Application for License (Please include your email address!!!)
- Renewal of License or Permit (down the road)
- Can't be submitted online
- Only Employee Possessor Questionnaire can be saved with data



Federal Explosives Law and Regulations

Misprints - Recent printings of the explosives regulations (Orange book) has an error to the shackle thickness requirements.



(4) **Locks.** Each door is to be equipped with (i) two mortise locks; (ii) two padlocks fastened in separate hasps and staples; (iii) a combination of a mortise lock and a padlock; (iv) a mortise lock that requires two keys to open; or (v) a three-point lock. Padlocks must have at least five tumblers and a case-hardened shackle of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter. Padlocks must be protected with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steel hoods constructed so as to prevent sawing or lever action on the locks, hasps, and staples. Indoor magazines located in secure rooms that are locked as provided in this subparagraph may have each door locked with one steel padlock (which need not be protected by a steel hood) having at least five tumblers and a case-hardened shackle of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter, if the door hinges and lock hasp are securely fastened to the magazine.

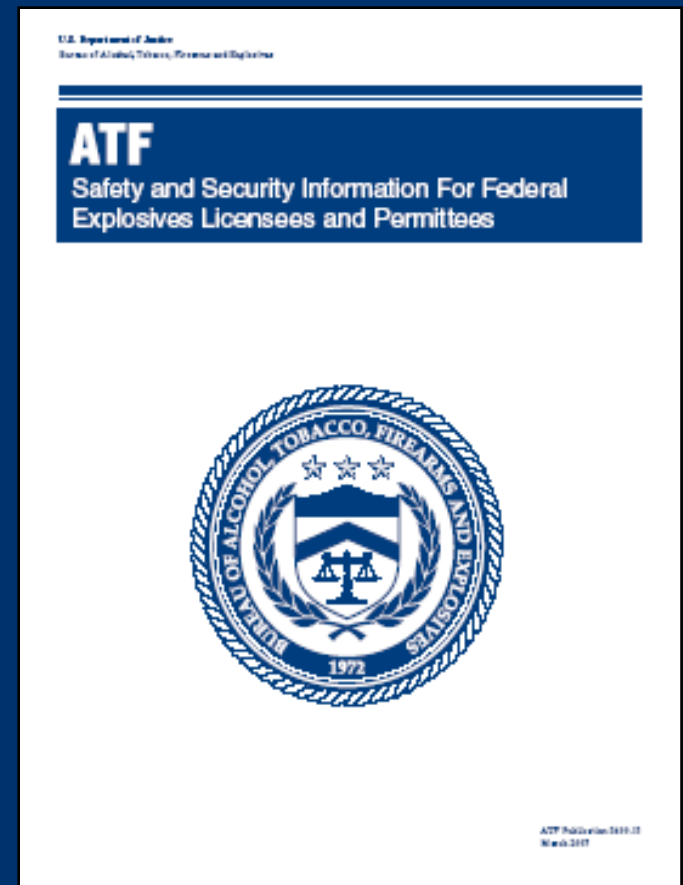
The misprints indicate that the shackle must be an inch in diameter. However, the regulations only require the shackles to be 3/8-inch thick.



Safety and Security Booklet

ATF P 5400.15

- Developed with ISEE and IME
- Tips, techniques, and tools for properly securing explosive materials
- Contact information
- Sample explosive records





Be Prepared for Inspection

- Ensure records are available for examination
- Expect that inventory and records examinations will be time-consuming and thorough
- Ensure that a knowledgeable (responsible) person is available to answer questions and provide assistance, if necessary
- If you have any questions on what to expect, **ASK!**



Suggestions

- Establish a contact within local ATF office
 - Call ATF before you have a problem
 - Invite ATF to conduct training
- Frequent inventory verifications
- Educate your employees about the regulations and rulings
- Organize records in separate files
- Review security at premises
 - Consider upgrading padlocks



Reminders...

You are required to:

- Conduct yearly physical inventory of all explosives on-hand (*record must be on file for inspection)
- Visually inspect locks and magazines at least every seven days
- Notify the authority having jurisdiction for fire safety in the locality in which explosives are stored



Industry Resources

- Local ATF field offices www.atf.gov/field/index.htm
- Explosives Industry Programs Branch (EIPB)
EIPB e-mail address: EIPB@atf.gov
EIPB phone number: (202) 648-7120
- Federal Explosives Licensing Center (FELC)
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