

**18 U.S.C. 842(j): STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES**  
**27 CFR 555.210: CONSTRUCTION OF TYPE 4 MAGAZINES**  
**27 CFR 555.215: HOUSEKEEPING**  
**27 CFR 555.201: NOTIFICATION OF LOCAL FIRE OFFICIALS**  
**27 CFR 555.63: EXPLOSIVES MAGAZINE CHANGES**  
**27 CFR 555.22: ALTERNATIVE METHODS OR PROCEDURES; EMERGENCY VARIATIONS FROM REQUIREMENTS**

*Under specified conditions, display fireworks may be temporarily stored in locked and attended motor vehicles at the explosives magazine site(s) and at fireworks display site(s) without meeting the locking requirements of 27 CFR 555.210 provided certain additional security measures are in place. Additionally, allowance per 27 CFR 555.215 is made for the fuel tanks containing volatile materials that may be on the temporary storage vehicles. Finally, slight variation is provided for notification requirements to ATF and local fire officials.*

**ATF Rul. 2007-2**

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) has received inquiries from members of the explosives industry concerning the necessity of applying for a variance each year to cover the temporary storage of display fireworks at explosives magazine storage site(s) and fireworks display site(s). The continual reapplication and issuance of these variances is a burden on both industry and the Government with little or no benefit to safety or security.

The Federal explosives laws, 18 U.S.C. Chapter 40, require all persons to store explosive materials in a manner in conformity with regulations issued by the Attorney General. 18 U.S.C. 842(j). The Attorney General has delegated the authority to administer and enforce the Federal explosives laws to the Director, ATF. 28 CFR 0.130. Regulations in 27 CFR Part 555, implement the provisions of the Federal explosives laws.

The regulation at 27 CFR 555.210(a) states, in part, “[o]utdoor magazines are to be fire-resistant, weather-resistant, and theft-resistant.” Partly to satisfy the theft-resistant requirement, this section requires that each door be equipped with two mortise locks; two padlocks fastened in separate hasps and staples; a combination of a mortise lock and a padlock; a mortise lock that requires two keys to open; or a three-point lock. Padlocks must have at least five tumblers and a case-hardened shackle of at least 3/8-inch diameter. Padlocks must be protected with not less than 1/4-inch steel hoods constructed so as to prevent sawing or lever action on the locks, hasps, and staples.

The regulation at 27 CFR 555.215 states, in part, “[v]olatile materials are to be kept a distance of not less than 50 feet from outdoor magazines.”

The regulation at 27 CFR 555.201 requires, in part, that any person storing explosive materials notify local fire authorities orally before the end of the day on which storage of

the explosive materials began and in writing within 48 hours from the time such storage began.

The regulation at 27 CFR 555.63 requires that any licensee or permittee who acquires (adds) a storage magazine must notify ATF at least five business days in advance of using any added explosives storage magazine.

Regulations at 27 CFR 555.22 allow for the approval and use of an alternate method or procedure in lieu of a method or procedure specifically prescribed in Part 555. ATF may approve an alternate method or procedure when it is found that –

- (1) Good cause is shown for the use of the alternate method or procedure;
- (2) The alternate method or procedure is within the purpose of, and consistent with the effect intended by, the specifically prescribed method or procedure and that the alternate method or procedure is substantially equivalent to that specifically prescribed method or procedure; and
- (3) The alternate method or procedure will not be contrary to any provision of law and will not result in an increase in cost to the Government or hinder the effective administration of 27 CFR Part 555.

ATF has approved a significant number of variances for temporary storage for a specified amount of time before a display fireworks event, as well as during and after the event until the remaining explosive materials can be placed back into the appropriate storage magazine.

Preparation of display fireworks shows and the transportation of explosive materials to numerous show sites often take place over a period of several days. Preparing and temporarily storing the fireworks for these shows ordinarily take place on delivery trucks and trailers in one storage location where the proprietor already maintains storage of explosives materials with a high degree of security and safety by complying with the provisions of 27 CFR Part 555.

Many display fireworks shows also take several days to prepare at the show site. During preparation and after the show is completed, explosive materials frequently must be temporarily stored. This is often either extra product that was brought to the show or misfires that have been maintained and must be returned to permanent storage.

Allowing flexibility through alternate methods or procedures for specific regulations increases both safety and security at these show sites. These procedures are needed to increase public safety, as well as facilitate smooth operations for the display fireworks industry. The highest risk of incidents involving the accidental ignition of display fireworks is during handling, with the next highest risk being transportation. Providing no flexibility to allow storage in the delivery vehicles would require the industry to dangerously load and unload from storage magazines to vehicles and back into a storage

magazine. Additionally, ATF believes that providing this guidance allows for preplanning by the proprietor and consistency of regulatory application nationwide.

One of the major dangers around explosives is fire. Therefore, the regulations require that volatile materials be maintained a distance of not less than 50 feet from outdoor explosives storage magazines. ATF believes that requiring attended storage for display fireworks temporarily stored in vehicles will ensure public safety, in lieu of the 50 foot separation requirement. The attendee should be able to alert the proper authorities if needed to ensure that a fire does not compromise this storage, or may relocate these temporary storage magazines to a safe location away from an identified fire.

*Held*, ATF will approve alternate methods or procedures for the temporary storage of display fireworks in locked and attended vehicles at explosives magazine site(s), as well as at the fireworks display site(s), under the following conditions:

1. The doors to each storage compartment containing explosive materials must be locked with at least one steel padlock having at least five tumblers and a case-hardened shackle of at least  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch diameter. The padlock does not need to be protected by a steel hood. However, each temporary storage magazine must be attended at all times for security purposes. The vehicle is considered "attended" when an authorized individual is within 100 feet of all temporary storage and has an unobstructed view of the vehicle(s) containing the explosive materials. The individual must remain awake and observant of activities around the vehicle(s).
2. The person who temporarily stores the explosive materials must notify in writing the authority having jurisdiction for fire safety in the locality in which the explosive materials are stored no less than 3 Federal office business days prior to utilizing the additional temporary storage magazine(s).
3. The person who temporarily stores the explosive materials must notify ATF in writing of the location of this storage no less than 3 Federal office business days prior to utilizing the additional temporary storage magazine(s).

All other provisions of 27 CFR Part 555 must be complied with as prescribed.

*Held further*, this ATF-approved alternate method or procedure for the temporary storage of display fireworks in locked and attended vehicles shall not expire unless the holder of said variance is so advised by ATF or no longer holds a Federal explosives license or permit.

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