



ATF EXPLOSIVES Industry Newsletter

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PROTECTING THE PUBLIC
SERVING OUR NATION

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**Working for a Sound
and Safer America**

New Division Chief

In November 2015, Krissy Carlson was named as the new Chief of the Firearms and Explosives Industry Division. Ms. Carlson served as a Criminal Justice Analyst with the Criminal Justice Commission's Law Enforcement Planning Counsel in Palm Beach County, Florida before beginning her career with ATF as an Industry Operations Investigator in 2005. In addition to serving as the Area Supervisor for the Oklahoma City Area Office, she has served as a congressional liaison in the Office of Legislative Affairs and as a supervisory Industry Operations Investigator in ATF's Office of Professional Responsibility and Security Operation's Inspection Branch. Ms. Carlson is committed to ATF's mission of protecting the public. "I look forward to working with the industry and enhancing our partnership, so that we can better protect our communities from violent criminals and criminal organizations and their illegal use of firearms and explosives."

Ms. Carlson succeeds Michael Fronczak who became the Director, Industry Operations for the Washington and Baltimore Field Divisions earlier this year.

Bomb Threat and Suspicious Package Publication

While you or your business might never receive a bomb threat or encounter a suspicious package or object, ATF wishes to prepare you by stressing the importance of how you respond to these situations when they do occur. ATF has issued a new safety pamphlet, *ATF P 5400.26, Suspicious Packages and Bomb Threats* which provides information on suspicious package indicators; recommendations for dealing with suspicious packages and bomb threats; and a checklist for recording bomb threat information. Your personal safety and the safety of those around you is paramount in these situations. If you encounter a suspicious package that you aren't expecting, or a suspicious item that looks abandoned, do not touch or attempt to move the object but contact local

law enforcement immediately. (Let law enforcement authorities determine what is or is not a bomb.)

The bomb threat checklist should be used only when there is no immediate danger in your area. Unless the caller indicates that the danger is in your immediate vicinity and will soon explode, try to keep the person on the line while you gather information. To view [ATF P 5400.26](#), go to <https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/publications-library> and enter Search title “5400.26,” “suspicious package,” or “bomb threat.”

Transfer of Unmarked Explosive Materials

ATF has recently received inquiries from fireworks industry members who are going out of business and are in possession of unmarked explosive materials. These materials were not marked, because they were imported for use by the importer. The regulation at 27 CFR § 555.109 requires licensed explosives importers to place certain marks of identification on all explosive materials for sale or distribution within 15 days after the release from U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s custody. Although recommended, explosive materials imported for an explosives licensee’s or permittee’s (FEL/P’s) own commercial (e.g., for use in public display shows) or personal use are not required to be marked in accordance with § 555.109. However, FELs/Ps in possession of such unmarked explosive materials cannot subsequently transfer them to another FEL/P.

In the event that an FEL/P is going out of business and is in possession of unwanted and unmarked explosive materials, ATF’s Explosives Industry Programs Branch (EIPB) will evaluate a variance request to allow an explosives transfer to another FEL/P provided certain conditions are met. FELs/Ps must maintain possession of their explosives license or permit until EIPB acts upon the variance request and the subsequent transfer is made (if approved). EIPB will generally require the FEL/P to affix marks of identification on the unmarked explosive materials to ensure that traceability of the product is not compromised. The FEL/P in possession of unmarked explosive materials should have an agreement(s) in place with other FELs/Ps prior to submitting a variance request and should keep the transfers to a limited number of FELs/Ps. Variance requests or questions can be submitted to EIPB at EIPB@atf.gov.

Nitrocellulose

ATF was recently asked about the status of nitrocellulose under the Federal explosives laws and regulations. “Nitrocellulose explosive” is on ATF’s List of Explosive Materials. ATF has determined that nitrocellulose containing greater than 12.6 percent nitrogen is a high explosive under 27 CFR, Part 555 (nitrocellulose containing 12.6 percent or less nitrogen is generally not an explosive material under Part 555). Therefore, it must be stored in a type 1 or type 2 magazine. We are aware that the U.S. Department of Transportation may assign a nonexplosive classification to nitrocellulose when it has been wetted with water or alcohol. This is based, in part, on the diminished likelihood of explosion in a transportation accident. Because the nitrocellulose retains its explosive characteristics when the water or alcohol is removed, the wetted nitrocellulose remains a nitrocellulose explosive, subject to the licensing, safety and security requirements of the Federal explosives regulations. However, based upon the diminished likelihood of wetted nitrocellulose exploding, ATF will consider variance requests to store the wetted material under an alternative arrangement.

Explosives Storage in Trailers

ATF was asked if trailers no longer used for transport fall under the “single unhooded padlock exception” at 27 CFR § 555.211. This regulation states, in part, that “...trailers, semitrailers, and similar vehicular magazines may, for each door, be 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 3/8” diameter...” ATF has determined that this provision allowing a single unhooded lock does not apply to magazines that are not equipped for vehicular transport (i.e., they are no longer “vehicular magazines”). Therefore, a trailer that has had its wheels removed for immobilization purposes no longer falls under this exception, and must meet the general regulatory requirements for locking (e.g., two hooded padlocks). Similarly, a trailer that has fallen into disrepair and is no longer roadworthy does not qualify for the exception. However, a trailer that is not used for transport for long periods, but is maintained and remains roadworthy is a vehicular magazine and qualifies for the exception for use of a single unhooded padlock.

Although the regulations permit a single unhooded padlock for vehicular trailers, ATF recommends that

each proprietor evaluate their vehicular locking practices in light of the overall security at the premises. A single, unhooded padlock in combination with other measures (e.g., locked gates, video surveillance) provides greater protection against theft than does the minimal locking requirement in the regulation. If no such additional security features are feasible, we recommend that the proprietor consider additional locks and hoods for vehicular magazines.

Type 2 Magazine Floors and Roofs

Type 2 outdoor explosives storage magazines are required to be bullet-resistant, are generally constructed with steel lined with hardwood, and must be supported to prevent direct contact with the ground. The regulation at 27 CFR § 555.208 specifies bullet-resistant construction options for mobile and portable type 2 magazines for the storage of high explosives. The type 2 magazine regulations do not provide bullet-resistant exceptions for magazine floors or roofs. Hence, the entire exterior on type 2 magazines must meet the prescribed bullet-resistant requirements. ATF Ruling 76-18 specifies other bullet-resistance construction for permanent magazines used for the storage of high explosives. However, ATF will consider variance requests for non-bullet resistant type 2 magazine floors if, in part, the ground under the magazine is covered with a nonflammable material (e.g., gravel, dirt) and the space between the magazine floor and ground is small enough to ensure a bullet cannot be fired through the magazine floor and into the explosives stored within the magazine.

Similarly, ATF will also consider variance requests for non-bullet resistant type 2 magazine roofs if the magazine is in a location where it is not possible for a bullet to be fired directly through the magazine's roof at such an angle that the bullet would strike the explosives within the magazine. ATF will consider these requests on a case by case basis and approval will depend, in part, on the local topography (e.g. surrounding elevation in relation to the magazine). Non-bullet resistant type 2 magazine roofs approved by ATF must still be substantial enough to provide sufficient theft-, fire-, and weather-resistance. Keep in mind that top opening type 2 outdoor magazines must have lids with water-resistant seals or must overlap the magazine sides by at least one inch when closed.

Highways

ATF defines “highway” in 27 CFR § 555.11 as “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.” Highways meeting this definition are subject to the tables of distances in 27 CFR, Subpart K – Storage. Individuals making highway determinations should consider the following information before siting or repositioning explosives storage magazines.

- 1) All public streets, public roads, or public alleys are always subject to the tables of distances regardless of how regularly or openly the general public travel on them.
- 2) Private streets, private roads, or private alleys are subject to the tables of distances when they are regularly and openly traveled by the general public.



Although ATF has not defined “regularly” or “openly”, individuals making highway determinations must consider: 1) if the general public uses the road; and 2) how frequently the general public uses the road.

ATF has generally held and ATF Ruling 2005-2 (<https://www.atf.gov/file/84026/download>) confirmed that private roads with restricted access (e.g., gate, security shack) that effectively limits access to individuals who have a legal right to travel the road are not highways subject to the tables of distances. Please contact ATF's Explosives Industry Programs Branch at EIPB@atf.gov if you need assistance with highway determinations.

Marijuana Use and Prohibited Persons

ATF has received a number of inquiries regarding the use of marijuana for medicinal and recreational purposes and its applicability to Federal explosives laws. A number of States have passed legislation allowing the use of marijuana for medicinal or recreational purposes, and some of these States issue a card authorizing such use.

Federal law under 18 U.S.C. § 842(d)(5) prohibits any person from knowingly distributing explosive materials to any individual who is “an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).” Further, § 842(i)(3) prohibits any person who is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. § 802)) “to ship or transport any explosive in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce or to receive or possess any explosive which has been shipped or transported in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.”

Marijuana is listed in the Controlled Substances Act as a Schedule I controlled substance, and there are no exceptions in Federal law for marijuana used for medicinal purposes, even if such use is sanctioned by State law. The Federal government does not recognize marijuana as a medicine as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has determined that marijuana has a high potential for abuse, has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and lacks an accepted level of safety for use under medical supervision. Therefore, any person who uses or is addicted to marijuana, regardless of whether his or her State has passed legislation authorizing marijuana use for medicinal or recreational purposes, is an unlawful user of a controlled substance and is prohibited by Federal law from receiving or possessing explosive materials that have been shipped or transported in the United States. Such persons should answer “yes” to question 14.b. on ATF Form 5400.13/5400.16 (June 2012), Application for Explosives License or Permit and “yes” to question 19 on ATF Form 5400.28, Employee Possessor Questionnaire (February 2013). Further, if you are aware that a potential transferee, or an employee or responsible person taking possession of explosives on behalf of a transferee, has been issued a card authorizing the possession and/or use of marijuana under State law, then you may not transfer explosive materials to the person, even if the person possesses a Federal explosives license or permit.

Background Investigation and Denial

Federal regulations under 27 CFR § 555.33 require that ATF conduct a background check on responsible persons and employees who will be authorized by the employer to possess explosive materials in the course of their employment. If ATF determines that the responsible person or employee is prohibited from transporting or receiving explosive materials, the employer must take immediate steps to remove the person from a position requiring the possession of explosive materials or directing the management or policies of the business or operations as they relate to explosive materials. Also, if the person is listed as authorized to accept delivery of explosive materials, as specified in § 555.103 or § 555.105, the employer must remove the employee from such list, and in no event later than the second business day after such change, notify distributors of such change.

Appeals Process

If upon receiving a denial letter from ATF a person believes that he or she is not prohibited from possessing explosives (due to reasons such as identity theft, the dismissal of criminal charges, or other reasons), he or she may appeal the denial by supplying a written statement, new fingerprint cards, and any supporting documentation which demonstrates that the person is not prohibited. ATF will consider all appeal documents submitted, determine whether the denial should be overturned and notify the person of the outcome. The person remains in a denied status while the appeal is pending.

Relief of Disability Process

If a denial is upheld, the employee may apply for Relief of Disabilities by sending ATF an Application for Restoration of Explosives Privileges on Form 5400.29. The application will be coordinated by ATF Headquarters personnel in the Explosives Relief of Disability (EROD) Section then forwarded to the local ATF field office for in-depth investigation. An ATF investigator will review the application; conduct interviews; review any relevant court documents and other information; and then forward a recommendation to either grant or deny relief to the Chief, Explosives Enforcement and Training Division, who will make the final decision. ATF will notify the employee in writing of its decision. Individuals may contact EROD by email at EROD@atf.gov or phone at (256) 261-7640.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed IPECs

Before distribution of explosive materials to a limited permittee, a Federal explosives licensee or permittee must obtain an original, unaltered and unexpired ATF Form 5400.30, Intrastate Purchase of Explosives Coupon (IPEC), together with an executed ATF F 5400.4 Limited Permittee Transaction Report, from the limited permittee. The coupon must contain the name, address, permit number, and the coupon number of the limited permittee seeking to acquire the explosives.

Under 27 CFR § 555.34, anyone who has lost possession of the IPEC must report the loss, theft or destruction of an IPEC to ATF by telephoning 1-888-ATF-BOMB, within 24 hours of discovery of the theft, loss, or destruction of the coupon. Such reporting should include a detailed explanation of the circumstances of the theft, loss, or destruction and any other facts that may help to identify the document. If warranted, ATF will make an appropriate investigation and may issue a duplicate document based upon the individual circumstances.

Lists of Authorized Persons

Under 27 CFR § 555.103 and § 555.105(b), Federal explosives licensees and permittees must provide an explosive materials distributor with a current list of the names of employee possessors and responsible persons authorized to accept delivery of explosive materials on behalf of the distributee. The distributee ordering explosive materials must keep the list current and provide updated lists to licensees and holders of user permits on a timely basis. ATF would like to remind all Federal explosives licensees distributing explosive materials to verify the expiration dates of explosives licenses and permits along with updated lists of authorized persons prior to making transfers or delivery of explosives. The practice of relying on a separate or main office who takes orders to make the verification, except when delivery is made by common or contract carrier, may present a gap in organizational or site security. Licensees and permittees should remember to review and update their lists of authorized persons whenever a listed person leaves the organization or a new employee possessor or responsible person is added.

Remote Storage Locations and Responsible Persons

ATF has been asked whether an individual overseeing a remote storage facility must be a responsible person. In general, ATF requires that a site manager for a Federal explosives licensee or permittee be a responsible person under the license or permit. The regulation at 27 CFR § 555.41(b)(2)(i) allows for a Federal explosives licensee to operate a separate storage location without having a separate license for such location. ATF has previously determined that, for a location to qualify as a “remote storage location” not requiring a separate license, the overseer of the storage cannot directly accept orders, or otherwise conduct operations that would constitute engaging in a business at that location (see Explosives Industry Newsletter, December 2010, at: <https://www.atf.gov/file/56581/download>). ATF has determined that an employee for a Federal explosives licensee overseeing a remote storage location (and not engaging in business at that site) need not be a responsible person, provided he is an employee possessor.

The regulations at 27 CFR § 555.41(b)(3)(ii) allow for a permittee to operate at multiple sites under a single permit. Similarly to our above determination for licensees, if the permittee operates a business from a separate site, the site manager generally must be a responsible person. In contrast, if the site is maintained solely as a remote storage operation, the overseer of the site need not be a responsible person, provided he is an employee possessor.

Seismic and Geophysical Operations ... Continued

ATF has received a number of inquiries regarding the December 2014 newsletter article *Seismic Exploration and Geophysical Operation Requirements*. This article addresses some of the questions that we have received concerning certain aspects of seismic and geophysical operations.

Question: *Where the December article addresses the “transfer” from the drilling company to the geophysical company, does this refer to when the geophysical company takes control of the buried charges to begin setting up to detonate the materials?*

Answer: Yes. When a geophysical company arrives at a site and takes control of a site or a portion of it, the company “receives” the materials. This change of control

over the explosive material is a distribution and requires that the drilling company have a dealer's license and maintain records of distribution as required under 27 CFR § 555.124.

Question: *Does each employee of a drilling company need their own separate dealer's license?*

Answer: No. The drilling company would maintain a Federal explosives license (FEL) and the individual driller/employee would work as an Employee Possessor (or Responsible Person) under that license.

Question: *We have been operating under our company's User Permit for our drilling operations, do we need to change this to a dealer's license now?*

Answer: You typically would need a dealer's license to conduct these explosives distributions. However, because ATF only recently clarified this issue, ATF is not requiring that drilling companies with permits immediately acquire a license instead. Rather, you may wait until your next renewal to make that change. But, you should immediately begin to maintain the records required under 27 CFR § 555.124, Records maintained by licensed dealers.

Question: *After we drill the shot hole and load the material at the bottom, the void is plugged and filled. The drilling company then tests the detonator wires but there are times when the geophysical company comes back some time later to detonate the charge and discovers that the detonator will not initiate the charge or that path to the detonator has been damaged. What do the regulations require that the geophysical company do with the charge that will not initiate?*

Answer: The regulations don't specifically address charges that don't initiate. However, ATF provided some guidance on "How to Address a Loss?" in the December 2014 ATF Explosives Industry Newsletter. It reads, in part, "Explosives licensees and permittees must complete and send an ATF Form 5400.5, Report of Theft or Loss—Explosive Materials to ATF as well as notify the local authorities, under the following examples.... If the materials cannot be retrieved because they are inaccessible, and all attempts to retrieve and/or destroy the materials have failed. For example, explosives that failed to function in a shot hole and cannot be retrieved by the operator." If the geophysical company cannot safely retrieve the explosive materials from a shot hole, we suggest that they cut the leads to below the ground's surface so that there is no indication that unused explosives are present. Any company facing these circumstances must also report the loss to ATF (by calling I-800-ATF-BOMB), submit ATF Form 5400.5, Report of Theft or Loss – Explosives Materials, and contact the

local authorities having jurisdiction over explosives use in your area.

Question: *A geophysical company will often detonate charges at a site for several days or longer. Based upon the above question and answer, if the company experiences a misfire or cannot locate an undetonated shot hole (and therefore the explosives remain in the ground), the company must report this as a loss. When must the geophysical company report the explosives in shot holes they failed to locate, and all explosives in shot holes that failed to initiate?*

Answer: ATF has determined that, because the charges described cannot be retrieved, they must be reported as losses. Federal explosives laws require the loss to be reported within 24 hours of discovery. ATF understands that industry best practices in this type of operation include a final attempt to locate and detonate such charges at the end of shooting at a particular site. In these cases, the discovery of the loss occurs upon the final verification that the charges will remain in the ground undetonated.

2015 Annual List of Explosive Materials

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 841(d) and 27 CFR § 555.23, the Department of Justice must publish and revise at least annually in the *Federal Register* a list of explosives determined to be within the coverage of 18 U.S.C. § 841 et seq.

ATF updated the list of explosives in 2013 when it added the term, "Black powder substitutes". The addition of this term expanded the list to include any materials not already covered under their chemical, mixture or common names, but placed this common general term on the list to clarify that these materials are explosives.

In 2014, ATF added the term, "Pyrotechnic fuses" to clarify that "pyrotechnic fuses" (e.g., black match, ignition fuse, quick match) that are not otherwise exempt as a component of ammunition or as black powder articles intended for the sporting, recreational, or cultural purposes in antique firearms or devices, are regulated explosive materials regardless of their size or specific energetic composition. The addition of this term did not expand the list to include any materials not already covered under other names. ATF generally classifies pyrotechnic fuse as low explosives subject to the Federal explosives laws and implementing explosives regulations at 27 CFR Part 555—Commerce in Explosives and the

U.S. Department of Transportation classifies them as Class 1 explosives.

ATF has made no changes to the list of explosive materials in 2015. The list includes all mixtures containing any of the materials on the list. Materials constituting blasting agents are marked by an asterisk. While the list is comprehensive, it is not all-inclusive. The fact that an explosive material is not on the list does not mean that it is not within the coverage of the law if it otherwise meets the statutory definitions in 18 U.S.C. § 841. Explosive materials are listed alphabetically by their common names followed, where applicable, by chemical names and synonyms in brackets.

Notice of the 2015 Annual List of Explosive Materials

A

Acetylides of heavy metals.

Aluminum containing polymeric propellant.

Aluminum ophorite explosive.

Amatex.

Amatol.

Ammonal.

Ammonium nitrate explosive mixtures (cap sensitive).

*Ammonium nitrate explosive mixtures (non-cap sensitive).

Ammonium perchlorate having particle size less than 15 microns.

Ammonium perchlorate explosive mixtures (excluding ammonium perchlorate composite propellant (APCP)).

Ammonium picrate [picrate of ammonia, Explosive D].

Ammonium salt lattice with isomorphously substituted inorganic salts.

*ANFO [ammonium nitrate-fuel oil].

Aromatic nitro-compound explosive mixtures.

Azide explosives.

B

Baranol.

Baratol.

BEAF [1, 2-bis (2, 2-difluoro-2-nitroacetoxyethane)].

Black powder.

Black powder based explosive mixtures.

Black powder substitutes.

*Blasting agents, nitro-carbo-nitrates, including non-cap sensitive slurry and water gel explosives.

Blasting caps.

Blasting gelatin.

Blasting powder.

BTNEC [bis (trinitroethyl) carbonate].

BTNEN [bis (trinitroethyl) nitramine].

BTTN [1,2,4 buta netriol trinitrate].

Bulk salutes.

Butyl tetryl.

C

Calcium nitrate explosive mixture.

Cellulose hexanitrate explosive mixture.

Chlorate explosive mixtures.

Composition A and variations.

Composition B and variations.

Composition C and variations.

Copper acetylide.

Cyanuric triazide.

Cyclonite [RDX].

Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine [HMX].

Cyclotol.

Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine [RDX].

D

DATB [diaminotrinitrobenzene].

DDNP [diazodinitrophenol].

DEGDN [diethyleneglycol dinitrate].

Detonating cord.

Detonators.

Dimethylol dimethyl methane dinitrate composition.

Dinitroethyleneurea.

Dinitroglycerine [glycerol dinitrate].

Dinitrophenol.

Dinitrophenolates.

Dinitrophenylhydrazine.

Dinitroresorcinol.

Dinitrotoluene-sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.

DIPAM [dipicramide; diaminohexanitrobiphenyl].

Dipicryl sulfone.

Dipicrylamine.

Display fireworks.

DNPA [2,2-dinitropropyl acrylate].

DNPD [dinitropentano nitrile].

Dynamite.

E

EDDN [ethylene diamine dinitrate].

EDNA [ethylenedinitramine].

Ednatol.

EDNP [ethyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].

EGDN [ethylene glycol dinitrate].

Erythritol tetranitrate explosives.

Esters of nitro-substituted alcohols.

Ethyl-tetryl.

Explosive conitrates.

Explosive gelatins.

Explosive liquids.

Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and hydrocarbons.

Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and nitro bodies.

Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and water insoluble fuels.

Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and water soluble fuels.

Explosive mixtures containing sensitized nitromethane.

Explosive mixtures containing tetranitromethane (nitroform).

Explosive nitro compounds of aromatic hydrocarbons.

Explosive organic nitrate mixtures.

Explosive powders.

F

Flash powder.

Fulminate of mercury.

Fulminate of silver.

Fulminating gold.

Fulminating mercury.

Fulminating platinum.

Fulminating silver.

G

Gelatinized nitrocellulose.

Gem-dinitro aliphatic explosive mixtures.

Guanyl nitrosamino guanyl tetrazene.

Guanyl nitrosamino guanylidene hydrazine.

Guncotton.

H

Heavy metal azides.

Hexanite.

Hexanitrodiphenylamine.

Hexanitrostilbene.

Hexogen [RDX].

Hexogene or octogene and a nitrated N-methylaniline.

Hexolites.

HMTD [hexamethylenetriperoxidediamine].

HMX [cyclo-1,3,5,7-tetramethylene 2,4,6,8-tetra-nitramine; Octogen].

Hydrazinium nitrate/hydrazine/aluminum explosive system.

Hydrazoic acid.

I

Igniter cord.

Igniters.

Initiating tube systems.

K

KDNBF [potassium dinitrobenzo-furoxane].

L

Lead azide.

Lead mannite.

Lead mononitroresorcinate.

Lead picrate.

Lead salts, explosive.

Lead styphnate [styphnate of lead, lead trinitroresorcinate].

Liquid nitrated polyol and trimethylolethane.

Liquid oxygen explosives.

M

Magnesium ophorite explosives.
Mannitol hexanitrate.
MDNP [methyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].
MEAN [monoethanolamine nitrate].
Mercuric fulminate.
Mercury oxalate.
Mercury tartrate.
Metriol trinitrate.
Minol-2 [40% TNT, 40% ammonium nitrate, 20% aluminum].
MMAN [monomethylamine nitrate]; methylamine nitrate.

Mononitrotoluene-nitroglycerin mixture.

Monopropellants.

N

NIBTN [nitroisobutametrial trinitrate].
Nitrate explosive mixtures.
Nitrate sensitized with gelled nitroparaffin.
Nitrated carbohydrate explosive.
Nitrated glucoside explosive.
Nitrated polyhydric alcohol explosives.
Nitric acid and a nitro aromatic compound explosive.
Nitric acid and carboxylic fuel explosive.
Nitric acid explosive mixtures.
Nitro aromatic explosive mixtures.
Nitro compounds of furane explosive mixtures.
Nitrocellulose explosive.
Nitroderivative of urea explosive mixture.
Nitrogelatin explosive.
Nitrogen trichloride.
Nitrogen tri-iodide.
Nitroglycerine [NG, RNG, nitro, glyceryl trinitrate, trinitroglycerine].
Nitroglycide.
Nitroglycol [ethylene glycol dinitrate, EGDN].
Nitroguanidine explosives.
Nitronium perchlorate propellant mixtures.

Nitroparaffins Explosive Grade and ammonium nitrate mixtures.

Nitrostarch.

Nitro-substituted carboxylic acids.

Nitrourea.

O

Octogen [HMX].

Octol [75 percent HMX, 25 percent TNT].

Organic amine nitrates.

Organic nitramines.

P

PBX [plastic bonded explosives].

Pellet powder.

Penthrinite composition.

Pentolite.

Perchlorate explosive mixtures.

Peroxide based explosive mixtures.

PETN [nitropentaerythrite, pentaerythrite tetranitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate].

Picramic acid and its salts.

Picramide.

Picrate explosives.

Picrate of potassium explosive mixtures.

Picratol.

Picric acid (manufactured as an explosive).

Picryl chloride.

Picryl fluoride.

PLX [95% nitromethane, 5% ethylenediamine].

Polynitro aliphatic compounds.

Polyolpolynitrate-nitrocellulose explosive gels.

Potassium chlorate and lead sulfocyanate explosive.

Potassium nitrate explosive mixtures.

Potassium nitroaminotetrazole.

Pyrotechnic compositions.

Pyrotechnic fuses.

PYX [2,6-bis(picrylamino)] 3,5-dinitropyridine.

R

RDX [cyclonite, hexogen, T4, cyclo-1,3,5,-trimethylene-2,4,6,-trinitramine; hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-S-triazine].

S

Safety fuse.

Salts of organic amino sulfonic acid explosive mixture.

Salutes (bulk).

Silver acetylide.

Silver azide.

Silver fulminate.

Silver oxalate explosive mixtures.

Silver styphnate.

Silver tartrate explosive mixtures.

Silver tetrazene.

Slurried explosive mixtures of water, inorganic oxidizing salt, gelling agent, fuel, and sensitizer (cap sensitive).

Smokeless powder.

Sodatol.

Sodium amatol.

Sodium azide explosive mixture.

Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate.

Sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.

Sodium nitrate-potassium nitrate explosive mixture.

Sodium picramate.

Special fireworks.

Squibs.

Styphnic acid explosives.

T

Tacot [tetranitro-2,3,5,6-dibenzo-1,3a,4,6a tetrazapentalene].

TATB [triaminotrinitrobenzene].

TATP [triacetonetriperoxide].

TEGDN [triethylene glycol dinitrate].

Tetranitrocarbazole.

Tetrazene [tetracene, tetrazine, 1(5-tetrazolyl)-4-guanyl tetrazene hydrate].

Tetrazole explosives.

Tetryl [2,4,6 tetranitro-N-methylaniline].

Tetrytol.

Thickened inorganic oxidizer salt slurried explosive mixture.

TMETN [trimethylolethane trinitrate].

TNEF [trinitroethyl formal].

TNEOC [trinitroethylorthocarbonate].

TNEOF [trinitroethylorthoformate].

TNT [trinitrotoluene, trotyl, trilitite, triton].

Torpex.

Tridite.

Trimethylol ethyl methane trinitrate composition.

Trimethylolthane trinitrate-nitrocellulose.

Trimonite.

Trinitroanisole.

Trinitrobenzene.

Trinitrobenzoic acid.

Trinitrocresol.

Trinitro-meta-cresol.

Trinitronaphthalene.

Trinitrophenetol.

Trinitrophenol.

Trinitroresorcinol.

Tritonal.

U

Urea nitrate.

W

Water-bearing explosives having salts of oxidizing acids and nitrogen bases, sulfates, or sulfamates (cap sensitive).

Water-in-oil emulsion explosive compositions.

X

Xanthomonas hydrophilic colloid explosive mixture.