



ATF EXPLOSIVES Industry Newsletter

June 2004

Editor, Gene Baker

A Message from the Chief, Arson & Explosives Programs Division

Security Reminder

In the aftermath of the recent terrorist bombing incidents in Spain, ATF would like to take this opportunity to once again remind all members of the explosives industry of the vital importance of employing security safeguards over explosives materials. Whether the explosive materials are in the process of manufacture, in storage, or in use, we urge everyone to use all necessary measures to safeguard the explosive materials and prevent them from falling into the hands of those who would use them in criminal or terrorist applications. In past advisories to the

explosives industry, ATF has requested that any suspicious behavior or unusual activity be called to the attention of ATF and local law enforcement authorities. In addition to reporting suspicious activity, having proper security in place requires preparing and then implementing a security plan. We urge each member of the explosives industry to adopt a security program. ATF suggest that if you are already using a security plan, evaluate your security plan and ensure that it provides safeguards and an action plan in the event of an emergency situation. At a minimum, we recommend that the following steps be included in your security program.

Arson & Explosives Programs Division (AEPD)

Division Chief **Carson Carroll**
Deputy Division Chief **Phil Horbert**

Explosives Industry Programs Branch (EIPB)

Branch Chief **Gary Bangs**

Canine Operations Branch (COB)

Branch Chief **Michael P. Hayes**

Explosives Technology Branch (ETB)

Branch Chief **Mark Siebert**

Arson and Explosives Enforcement Branch (AEE)

Branch Chief **Mark Martin**

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and Safer America**

- Implement a security team, designating persons who will have oversight over security issues within the company, and who would notify ATF and other proper authorities in the event of an emergency or other unusual or suspicious activity.
- Provide the security team with the names and phone numbers of local ATF offices as well as emergency providers and local law enforcement. It is essential for the security team to know what steps to take in the event of an emergency or unusual situation and whom to contact.
- Establish and maintain contact with law enforcement to ensure that vital information such as locations of storage magazines, especially in remote areas, and phone numbers to call in the event of an emergency or unusual activity are kept current.

- Information on where explosives are stored should be limited to law enforcement or those with a need to know, such as local fire authorities or other emergency providers.
- Restrict access to production or storage facilities to those persons who have a need for such access. Provide proper security to magazine keys, and restrict availability of the keys to appropriate personnel.
- Maintain and update your record keeping system for explosive materials so that all explosive materials can readily and accurately be accounted for.

We urge all members of the explosives industry to take these vital security and safeguard steps in order to better protect the American public from acts of violence by the misuse of explosive materials by criminals or terrorists.

New Director, Deputy Director of ATF Announced

Carl J. Truscott sworn in as 6th Director of ATF

On April 18, 2004, ATF received a new Director. On that day Carl J. Truscott received his official appointment as the 6th Director of ATF since its inception in 1972. As the Director, Mr. Truscott is responsible for the Bureau's enforcement of Federal firearms, explosives, and arson laws, as well as its jurisdiction relative to the Federal alcohol and tobacco diversion laws.

Mr. Truscott joined the Bureau from the U.S. Secret Service, where he was responsible for the Secret Service's investigative and protective intelligence, threat assessment activities, technical security, information technology, emergency preparedness, and science and technology programs. Prior to that time he served as the Special Agent in Charge of the Presidential Protective Division. During his 22-year tenure, Mr. Truscott was also assigned to

the Secret Service's New York and Los Angeles field offices. He began his law enforcement career in 1980 as an investigator with New Jersey's Department of Law and Public Safety.

Mr. Truscott, a native of Marlton, New Jersey, has received numerous awards and commendations throughout his distinguished law enforcement career. He earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Delaware in 1979, and has attended executive programs at George Washington University and Harvard University, and the Director of Central Intelligence's "Intelligence Community Senior Leadership Program in 2003.

Edgar A. Domenech named Deputy Director

Edgar A. Domenech was selected as the Deputy Director of ATF on April 26, 2004. He had been the Acting Deputy Director since September 2003, and served as Acting Director from January 2004 until Mr. Truscott's appointment as the Director of ATF.

Mr. Domenech began his ATF career in 1985, and served in a variety of positions, including Group Supervisor of a firearms enforcement group in Miami, and then Supervisor of a High Intensity Drug Trafficking/Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force South Florida.

Beginning in 1995, Mr. Domenech was promoted to several headquarter positions including Special Agent in Charge of the Special Programs Branch and Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge of the Office of Inspection.

In 1998, Mr. Domenech was appointed Assistant Special Agent in Charge of ATF's New York Field Division where he oversaw the operations of the ATF/NYPD Joint Firearms Task Force, and the newly opened first-of-its-kind Regional Crime Gun Center. He was appointed to the Federal Government's Senior Executive Service in July 2001.

Lewis P. Raden Named Assistant Director (Enforcement Programs and Services)

The Firearms, Explosives and Arson Directorate within ATF, which oversees the operations of the Arson and Explosives Programs Division, was recently renamed the Enforcement Programs and Services Directorate. In addition to the name change, Mr. Lewis P. Raden was appointed as the Assistant Director of the Directorate on December 14, 2003. Mr. Raden directs the development of policy guidance, exercises oversight of program implementation and technical and enforcement support to firearms, explosives and arson, and alcohol and tobacco-related mission functions. He is responsible for oversight of the regulation in commerce of the firearms and explosives industries and provides technical guidance to the industry.

Mr. Raden began his law enforcement career in 1979 as a police officer in Northern Virginia. He joined ATF as a field agent in 1987, working in San Francisco, California, and later Oakland, California. During that time, he investigated firearms cases, and later arson and explosives cases. During his career, Mr. Raden has had assignments of increasing responsibility. His field experience has been extensive and ranges from Group Supervisor, Seattle, Washington, through Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Division.

During his assignments at Headquarters, Mr. Raden was the Special Agent in Charge of the Firearms Enforcement Branch, responsible for firearms policy and national guidance. Later, as the Executive Assistant for Legislative Affairs, he was ATF's primary contact with Congress and the Administration and served as the Director's chief consultant on legislative activity. While in this position, he worked with Congress for the authorization of new Headquarters and laboratory facilities for ATF, and the legislation establishing the Department

of Homeland Security, the transfer of ATF to the Department of Justice, and the Safe Explosives Act. He also served as the Deputy Assistant Director (Inspection).

Mr. Raden, who spent much of his childhood abroad, received his B.S. degree in Administration of Justice from American University. He attended graduate school at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Changes in the Arson and Explosives Programs Division

Explosives Industry Programs Branch and Violent Offenders Branch renamed

We would like to call to your attention some name changes within the Arson and Explosives Programs Division. Two of the branches were recently renamed, to more accurately describe their roles with regard to explosives. The Public Safety Branch has been renamed the **Explosives Industry Programs Branch (EIPB)**, and the Violent Offender Branch has been renamed the **Arson and Explosives Enforcement Branch (AEE)**. The roles of each branch remain essentially the same, and Gary Bangs continues as Chief of the EIP Branch, and Mark Martin is the Chief of the AEE Branch.

Volatile Organic Compounds

The Federal explosives regulations (27 CFR Part 555) requires in Section 555.215 that volatile materials be kept not less than 50 feet from any explosive storage magazine. Questions have been asked as to what types of materials are considered "volatile materials". Volatile organic compounds are organic chemicals that have a high vapor pressure and readily form vapors at normal temperature and pressure.

The term is generally considered to include organic fuels, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene and other petroleum distillates. In addition the term also includes cleaning solvents, paint thinners, dry cleaning products and other products including household consumer cleaning supplies. These items must be kept away from storage magazines because of the fire hazard they pose to the explosive materials stored in magazines.

Fire generally poses one of the most severe safety threats to explosive materials. The consequence of a fire in or near an explosive storage magazine ranges from mild decomposition all the way to possible deflagration or detonation, with resultant injury or death to persons as well as extensive property damage. ATF asks that all persons storing explosive materials carefully assess the potential for a fire around any storage magazines, and keep volatile materials at least 50 feet from any explosive storage magazine. Any question on this topic should be addressed to the Explosives Industry Programs Branch in ATF Headquarters.

Day Boxes

The Federal explosive regulations require explosive materials to be kept in a locked magazine unless the explosive materials fall into certain criteria. This would include explosives that are:

- a) In the process of manufacture;
- b) Being physically handled in the operating process of a licensee or user;
- c) Being used; or
- d) Being transported to a place of storage or use by a licensee or permittee or by a person who has lawfully acquired explosive materials

The explosive regulations also allow for the temporary storage of high explosives in a type 3 magazine, also known as a “day box” at a job site. A type 3 magazine must be fire-resistant, weather-resistant, and theft-resistant. It must be constructed of not less than number 12-gauge (0.1046 inches) steel, lined with either 1/2-inch plywood or 1/2-inch masonite-type

hardboard. Doors or lids must overlap the sides by at least one inch, and hinges and hasps are to be attached by welding, riveting or bolting with the nuts on the inside. A day box requires only a single steel padlock (not protected by a steel hood) having at least five tumblers and a case-hardened shackle at least 3/8-inch in diameter. High explosives must not be left unattended in type 3 magazines and they must be removed to type 1 or 2 magazines for any unattended storage.

Further questions on the use of a day box should be referred to the Explosives Industry Programs Branch.

Manufacture of Binary Explosives

We frequently receive questions on the issue of what type of ATF license or permit is required for persons to receive and then mix binary materials, also known simply as “binaries”, into explosives. Binary explosive materials typically consist of two components, a fuel and an oxidizer, which when mixed together produces an explosive. There are many examples extant that can be used in commercial blasting applications, theatrical special effects, and for other purposes.

Licensing requirements

The Federal law dealing with explosive is the Organized Crime Control Act, or OCCA, Title 18 U.S.C. § 841 et seq. The Federal explosives law at Section 842. (Unlawful acts) states that:

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person—
 - (1) to engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in explosive materials without a license issued under this chapter. (18 U.S.C. 842(a)(1))

Accordingly, the law requires that any person intending to engage in the business of making explosive materials must, prior to commencing business, obtain the necessary license required to operate as a manufacturer of explosive materials. For example, a construction

company mixing binary materials (fuel and oxidizer) to make explosives for the purpose of blasting rocks, trees, or other obstructions as part of their business operations must have a manufacturer's license prior to making the binary explosives.

ATF has held that persons who do not engage in the business of manufacturing explosive materials are not therefore required to obtain a manufacturer's license as long as they do not sell or offer for sale any explosive materials they manufacture, or use the explosive materials as a part of a business operation.

Please note, however, that there are several caveats to this aspect of the Federal explosives law. While no ATF license is required for persons not engaged in the business of manufacturing explosive materials, the Federal explosive laws, as amended by the Safe Explosives Act (SEA) prohibits anyone other than a licensee or permittee from knowingly transporting, shipping, causing to be transported, or receiving explosive materials. Persons not holding a current ATF explosives license or permit may not transport or ship explosive materials, even within the State of residence. However, this restriction does not apply to the lawful purchase by a nonlicensee or nonpermittee of commercially manufactured black powder in quantities not to exceed 50 pounds, if the black powder is intended to be used solely for sporting, recreational, or cultural purposes in antique firearms or in antique devices.

In addition, proper storage of explosive materials in a magazine constructed and located to meet the requirements contained in the Federal explosives regulations in 27 C.F.R. Part 555, Subpart K, Storage (of explosive materials) is required for any unattended storage. Please note further that explosives storage magazines are not permitted in any residence or dwelling, and not more than 50 pounds of explosive materials are permitted in indoor magazines.

Furthermore, persons falling into certain categories are prohibited from possessing explosive materials under the Federal explosives laws. These include any person who:

- (1) *Is under indictment or information for, or who has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;*
- (2) *Is a fugitive from justice;*
- (3) *Is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance;*
- (4) *Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to a mental institution;*
- (5) *Is an alien (with some exceptions);*
- (6) *Has been discharged from the armed forces under dishonorable conditions; or*
- (7) *Having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced their citizenship.*

Any person falling into any of the above listed categories is generally prohibited from possessing explosive materials. However, such persons may apply to ATF for relief from their Federal explosives disabilities. There are other exceptions as well, and any questions on this matter should be addressed to ATF's Explosives Industry Programs Branch in Washington, D.C.

Compliance with other requirements

In addition to the preceding, all persons making explosive materials are also cautioned that compliance with any State or local requirements is always required, whether the person is engaging in the business of making explosives under an ATF license, or for other exempt purposes. In addition, transporting explosive materials on public roads may subject the person transporting the explosive devices to regulations under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and all persons transporting explosive materials should consult with DOT prior to transporting explosives to ensure compliance with all applicable DOT requirements.

Effect of the Safe Explosives Act

Finally, questions have been raised regarding how the passage of the Safe Explosives Act (SEA) of 2002 affected these requirements.

One of the main provisions under the SEA is that effective May 24, 2003, no person may receive any explosive materials unless they obtain a license or permit from ATF prior to receiving the explosive materials. Accordingly, any person desiring to purchase or receive any other explosive materials contained on the ATF list of explosive materials, which ATF must provide annually, must have an ATF license or permit prior to obtaining these explosive materials. Examples include, but are not limited to, black powder safety fuse, detonators or detonating cord, or other explosive materials contained on the list. A copy of the latest annual list of explosive materials, which was recently published in the Federal Register, is contained below.

If you have any further questions on this important issue, please contact the Explosives Industry Programs Branch in ATF headquarters at (202) 927-2310.

Indoor Storage Magazine Locking Requirements

Questions have been asked on the locking requirements for indoor magazines. The Federal explosives regulations regarding storage magazines require that the door or other opening(s) on all explosives storage magazines to be equipped with two locks. These may either be two padlocks covered by hoods, two mortise locks, a combination of a hooded padlock and a mortise lock, or a mortise lock that requires two keys to open. Alternatively, magazine doors or other entry equipped with a three-point lock meet the requirements of the storage regulations.

However, indoor type 2, type 4, or type 5 magazines need only be secured with one steel padlock having at least five tumblers and a case-hardened shackle of at least 3/8 inch diameter, without a hood, **if** the door hinges and lock hasp are securely fastened to the magazine, **and if** they are located in rooms for which the doorway(s) or other entry are secured by the same type of locking system required for a

magazine; that is, two hooded padlocks, two mortise locks, a combination of a hooded padlock and a mortise lock, a mortise lock that requires two keys to open, or a three point lock.

Please note that the limitation of not more than 50 pounds of explosive materials stored indoors applies to all indoor magazines. In addition, indoor magazines are not permitted in any residence or dwelling. Any further questions on this topic should be addressed to ATF's Explosives Industry Programs Branch in Washington, D.C. at (202) 927-2310.

ATF Attends Conferences

Presentations made at ISEE and APA Conferences

In our continuing efforts to inform members of the explosives industry about changes in the Federal explosives laws brought about by the Safe Explosives Act, personnel from the Arson and Explosives Programs Division attended and provided presentations to members of the International Society of Explosives Engineers (ISEE) at their annual conference recently in New Orleans. In addition, Industry Analyst (Explosives) Gene Baker gave a presentation on the Safe Explosives Act, and record keeping requirements to the American Pyrotechnics Association (APA) at their winter conference in Las Vegas. Deputy Assistant Director Wally Nelson provided information on a variety of topics at the Institute of Makers of Explosives conference in Palm Springs, California and also at the annual combined Mine Safety, Health and Research meeting sponsored by the National Mining Association, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) at their conference held in Salt Lake City, Utah in May.

ATF appreciates the opportunity to attend these sessions and provide needed information to industry members. Other members of the explosives industry that would like to have

ATF participate at your conferences or conventions may contact the Chief of the Explosives Industry Programs Branch in ATF headquarters to request attendance by ATF representatives at your events. Schedule permitting, we would be more than happy to participate in these outreach programs. In addition to meeting with ISEE and APA, ATF has met with numerous other groups representing different aspects of the explosives industry, as well as other governmental regulators of explosives during the last several years, and we hope to continue participation in these programs in the future

Thefts and Loss Reporting Requirements

ATF reminds all persons storing and using explosive materials that any person who has knowledge of the theft or loss of any explosive materials from their stock must report such theft or loss within 24 hours of discovery to ATF as well as appropriate local authorities.

The Federal explosives regulations at 27 CFR § 55.30 require that the report of theft or loss be made by telephone and in writing to ATF. If you become aware of or discover the theft or loss of any of your explosive materials, you should take the following steps:

- First, call the ATF office located nearest to you or the toll free number **1-888-283-2662** for information.
- Second, call your State or local law enforcement office to report the theft or loss.
- Third, complete the report form (ATF Form 5400.5) and attach any additional sheets or invoices necessary to provide the required information and mail or fax it to the ATF office located nearest you. Please complete each item, as applicable, to the best of your ability.

ATF's National Repository staff is available to assist you with any questions you may have regarding the reporting of theft or loss of

explosive materials. You can contact the National Repository at **1-800-461-8841**.

New Annual List of Explosives Published

In accordance with the requirements of 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and 27 CFR 555.23, the Department 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. The list covers not only explosives, but also blasting agents and detonators, all of which are defined as explosives materials in 18 U.S.C. 841(c). The list is intended to include any and 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 may not be 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. ATF has added two new explosives terms to the 2003 list:

1. Tetrazole explosives, and
2. Ammonium perchlorate having particle size less than 15 microns.

These explosive materials were added to the list because their primary or common purpose is to function by explosion. "Tetrazole explosives" is intended to be an all-encompassing term, to include all Tetrazole explosive mixtures. Ammonium perchlorate had appeared on the *List of Explosive Materials* until 1991 and has been reintroduced as a corrective measure. It retained its designation as an explosive since 1991, despite the fact that it was inadvertently omitted from lists after 1991. This revised list supersedes the *List of Explosive Materials* dated April 26, 2002.

Aluminum containing polymeric propellant.
Aluminum ophorite explosive

Amatex
Amatol
Ammonal
Ammonium nitrate explosive mixtures (cap sensitive)
Ammonium nitrate explosives mixtures (non-cap sensitive)
Ammonium perchlorate having particle size less than 15 microns
Ammonium perchlorate composite propellant
Ammonium perchlorate explosive mixtures
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

Baranol
Baratol
BEAF [1, 2-bis (2,2-difluoro-2-nitro acetoxyethane)]
Black powder
Black powder based explosive mixtures
*Blasting agents, nitro-carbo-nitrates, including non-cap sensitive slurry and water gel explosives
Blasting caps
Blasting gelatin
Blasting powder
BTNEC [bis (trinitoethyl) carbonate]
BTNEN [bis (trinitroethyl) nitramine]
BTTN [1,2,4 butanetriol trinitrate]
Bulk salutes
Butyl tetryl

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]

DATB [diaminotrinitorbenzene]
DDNP [diazodinitrophenol]

DEGDN [diethyleneglycol dinitrate]
Detonating cord
Detonators
Dimethylol dimethyl methane dinitrate composition
Dinitroethyleneurea
Dinitroglycerine [glycerol dinitrate]
Dinitrophenol
Dinitrophenolates
Dinitrophenyl hydrazine
Dinitroresorcinol
Dintrotoluene-sodium nitrate explosive mixtures
DIPAM [dipicramide; diaminohexanitrophenyl]
Dipicryl sulfone
Dipicrylamine
Display fireworks
DNPA [2,2-dinitropropyl acrylate]
DNPD [dinitropentano nitrile]
Dynamite

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

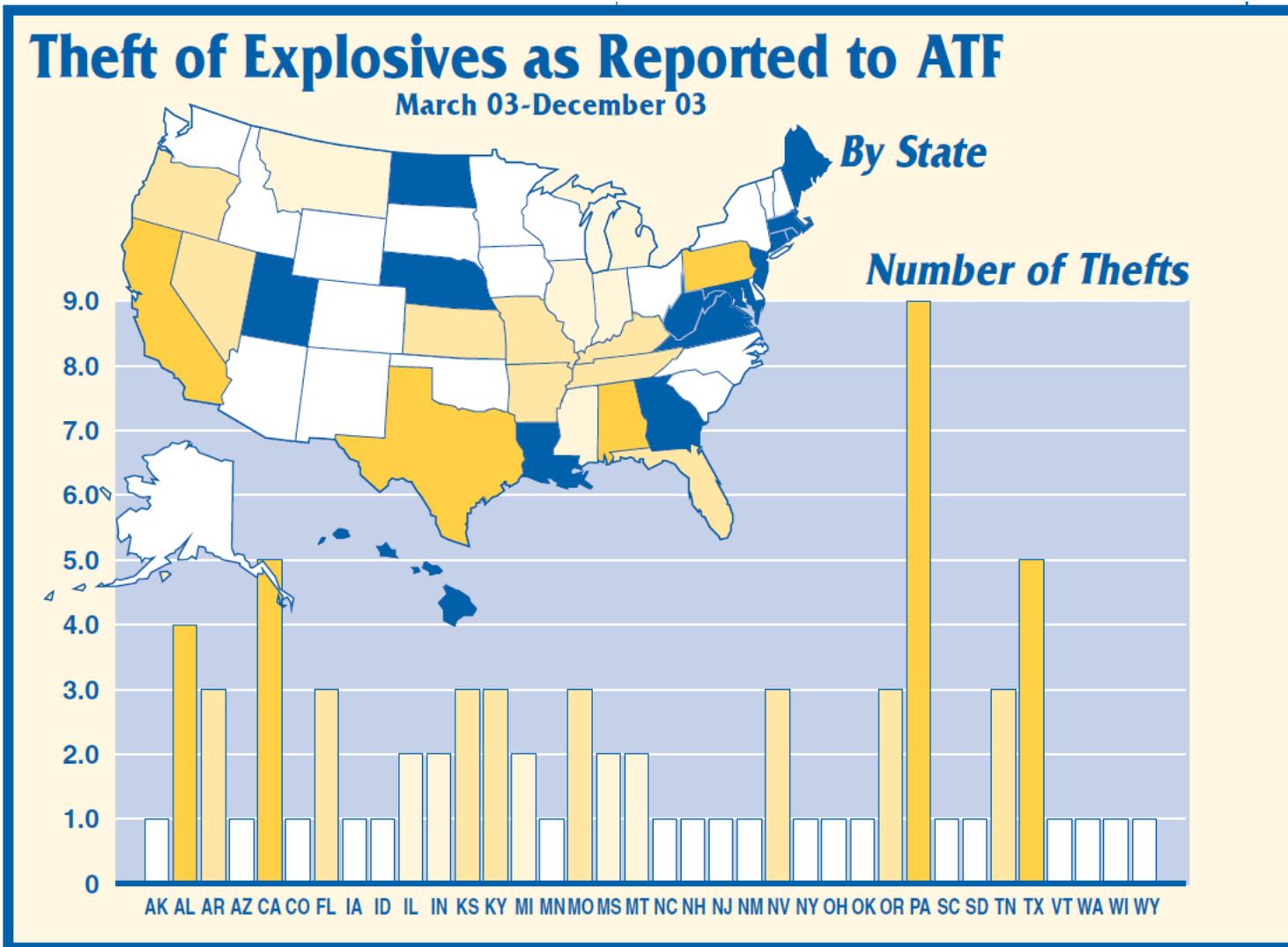
Flash powder	Minol-2 [40% TNT, 40% ammonium nitrate, 20% aluminum]
Fulminate of mercury	MMAN [monomethylamine nitrate]; methylamine nitrate
Fulminate of silver	Mononitrotoluene-nitroglycerin mixture
Fulminating gold	Monopropellants
Fulminating mercury	NIBTN [nitroisobutametrial trinitrate]
Fulminating platinum	Nitrate explosive mixtures
Fulminating silver	Nitrate sensitized with gelled nitroparaffin
Gelatinized nitrocellulose	Nitrated carbohydrate explosive
Gem-dinitro aliphatic explosive mixtures	Nitrated glucoside explosive
Guanyl nitrosamino guanyl tetrazene	Nitrated polyhydric alcohol explosives
Guanyl nitrosamino guanylidene hydrazine	Nitric acid and a nitro aromatic compound explosive
Guncotton	Nitric acid and carboxylic fuel explosive
Heavy metal azides	Nitric acid explosive mixtures
Hexanite	Nitro aromatic explosive mixtures
Hexanitrodiphenylamine	Nitro compounds of furane explosive mixtures
Hexanitrostilbene	Nitrocellulose explosive
Hexogen [RDX]	Nitroderivative of urea explosive mixture
Hexogene or octogene and a nitrated N-methylaniline	Nitrogelatin explosive
Hexolites	Nitrogen trichloride
HMTD [hexamethylenetriperoxidodiamine]	Nitroglycerine [NG, RNG, nitro, glyceryl trinitrate, trinitroglycerine]
HMX [cyclo-1,3,5,7-tetramethylene 2,4,6,8-tetranitramine; Octogen]	Nitroglycide
Hydrazinium nitrate/hydrazine/aluminum explosive system	Nitroglycol [ethylene glycol dinitrate, EGDN]
Hydrazoic acid	Nitroguanidine explosives
Igniter cord	Nitronium perchlorate propellant mixtures
Igniters	Nitroparaffins Explosive Grade and ammonium nitrate mixtures
Initiating tube systems	Nitrostarch
KDNBF [potassium dinitrobenzo-furoxane]	Nitro-substituted carboxylic acids
Lead azide	Nitrourea
Lead mannite	Octogen [HMX]
Lead mononitroresorcinate	Octol [75 percent HMX, 25 percent TNT]
Lead picrate	Organic amine nitrates
Lead salts, explosive	Organic nitramines
Lead styphnate [styphnate of lead, lead trinitroresorcinate]	PBX [plastic bonded explosives]
Liquid nitrated polyol and trimethylolethane	Pellet powder
Liquid oxygen explosives	Penthrinite composition
Magnesium ophorite explosives	Pentolite
Mannitol hexanitrate	Perchlorate explosive mixtures
MDNP [methyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate]	Peroxide based explosive mixtures
MEAN [monoethanolamine nitrate]	PETN [nitropentaerythrite, pentaerythrite tetranitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate]
Mercuric fulminate	Picramic acid and its salts
Mercury oxalate	Picramide
Mercury tartrate	Picrate explosives
Metrial trinitrate	Picrate of potassium explosive mixtures
	Picratol

Picric acid (manufactured as an explosive)
 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
 PYX [2,6-bis(picrylamino)] 3,5-dinitropyridine

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

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



Newsletter Distribution

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Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

City/State: _____ Zip code: _____

Phone No. (optional): _____ e-mail (Optional): _____

WARNING

**Theft of Explosives Is a Federal Crime
Report Thefts or Losses Immediately to 1-888-ATF-2662**

Department of Justice

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
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Atlanta, Georgia 30345-3102

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