Volume II, 1990

EXPLOSIVES NEWSLETTER

Federal Exposives Licensees/Permittees Information Service provided by the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Washington, D.C.

New Fireworks Regulations

On February 5, 1990, ATF Published in the Federal Register the new fireworks regulation changes. This final rule amends regulations in 27 CFR Part 55 to modify certain regulations and add new sections in subpart K dealing with storage to specifically address the fireworks industry. These changes became effective **March 7, 1990**, except that those persons who hold licenses or permits under this part, on that date shall, with respect to the premises covered by such licenses or permits, comply with the high explosives storage requirements for flash powder and bulk salutes by **March 7, 1991.**

This final rule, in addition to other changes, incorporates the provisions of two fireworks related rulings, ATF Rul. 85-13, ATF Quarterly Bulletin (QB) 1985-3, 47; and ATF Rul. 79-8, ATF (QB) 1979-1, 27; as well as the statutory provisions of Pub. L. No. 99-308, 100 Stat. 449 (1986) relating to black powder. Some of the major provision of this final rule are:

(1) The high explosives classification is extended to flash powder and bulk salutes for storage purposes since they can be detonated by means of a blasting cap when unconfined. The term "bulk salutes" means unfinished salutes and finished salutes which are segregated from other special fireworks, they are subject to the same storage requirements for low explosives.

(2) No more than 10 pounds of flash powder used in special fireworks may be kept outside of an approved magazine and in any one processing building or area during a day's assembling operations.

(3) No more than 500 pounds of other explosive materials may be kept outside of an approved magazine and in any one processing building area during a day's assembling operations.

(4) The holding of up to 10 pounds of flash powder or 500 pounds of other explosives materials used in special fireworks beyond the completion of the workday will require that the processing building or area be located in accordance with the table of distance requirements of 27 CFR 55.218.

(5) New "minimum separation distance" tables (27 CFR 55.222, .223, and .224) applicable to fireworks plants, fireworks process buildings, and fireworks plant magazines are established, (see Tables 1 through 3 attached).

(6) The recordkeeping requirements relating to the quantity and description of special fireworks are amended. Quantity entries for special fireworks may be expressed as the number and size of individual special fireworks in a finished state or as the number of packaged display segments or packaged displays.

(7) The recordkeeping requirements for licensees and permittees selling or disposing of exempt quantities of black powder under the exemption for use solely for sporting, recreational, or cultural purposes in antique firearms or antique devices is eliminated.

Additionally, Section 55.11, Meaning of Terms, is amended by adding the following definitions:

Bulk salutes. Salute components prior to final assembly into aerial shells, and finished salute shells held separately prior to being packed with other types of special fireworks.

Bullet-sensitive explosive materials. Explosive materials that can be exploded by 150-grain M2 ball ammunition having a nominal muzzle velocity of 2700 fps (824 mps) when fired from a .30 caliber rifle at a distance of 100 ft (30.5 m). measured perpendicular to the magazine wall. The test material is at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees F (21 to 24 degrees C) and is placed against a 1/2 inch (12.4 mm) steel backing plate.

Common fireworks. Any small firework device designed to produce visible effects by combustion and which must comply with the construction, chemical composition, and labelling regulations of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, as set forth in Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1500 and 1507. Some small devices designed to produce audible effects are included, such as whistling devices, ground devices containing 50 mg or less of explosive materials, and aerial devices containing 130 mg or less of explosive materials. Common fireworks are classified as Class C explosives by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). 49 CFR 173.100(R).

Fireworks. Any composition or device designed to produce a visible or an audible effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation, and which meets the definition of "common fireworks" or "special fireworks" described by the U.S. Department of Transportation in 49 CFR 173.88 and 173.100.

Fireworks mixing building. Any building or area used for mixing and blending pyrotechnic compositions except wet sparkler mix.

Fireworks nonprocess building. Any building, fireworks plant warehouse, or other building or area in a fireworks plant where no fireworks, pyrotechnic compositions or explosive materials are processed or stored.

Fireworks plant. All land and buildings thereon used for or in connection with the assembly or processing of fireworks including warehouses used with or in connection with fireworks plant operations.

Fireworks plant warehouse. Any building or structure used exclusively for the storage of materials which are neither pyrotechnic compositions nor explosive materials used to assemble fireworks.

Fireworks process building. Any mixing building; any building in which pyrotechnic compositions or explosive materials are pressed or otherwise prepared for finished and assembly; or any finishing or assembly building.

Fireworks shipping building. A building used for the packing of assorted special fireworks into shipping cartons for individual public displays and for the loading of packaged displays for shipment to purchasers.

Flash powder. An explosive material intended to produce an audible report and a flash of light when ignited and typically containing potassium perchlorate, sulfur or antimony sulfide, and aluminum metal.

Pyrotechnic compositions. A chemical mixture which, upon, burning and without explosion, produces visible, brilliant displays, bright lights, or sounds.

Salute. An aerial shell, classified as a special firework, that contains a charge of flash powder and is designed to produce a flash of light and a loud report as the pyrotechnic effect.

Screen barricade. Any barrier that will contain the embers and debris from a fire or deflagration in a process building, thus preventing propagation of fire to other buildings or areas. Such barriers shall be constructed of metal roofing, 1/4 to 1/2 inch (6 to 13 mm) mesh screen or equivalent material. The barrier extends from floor level to a height such that a straight line from the top of any side wall of the donor building to the eave line of any exposed building intercepts the screen at a point not less than 5 feet (1.5 m) from the top of the screen. The top 5 feet (1.5 m) of the screen is inclined towards the donor building at an angle of 30 to 45 degrees.

Special fireworks. Large fireworks designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion, deflagration, or detonation. This term includes, but is not limited to, salutes containing more than 2 grains (130 mg) of explosive materials, aerial shells containing more than 40 grams of pyrotechnic compositions, and other display pieces which exceed the limits of explosive materials for classification as "common fireworks." Special fireworks are classified as Class B explosives by the U.S. Department of Transportation. 49 CFR 173.88(d).

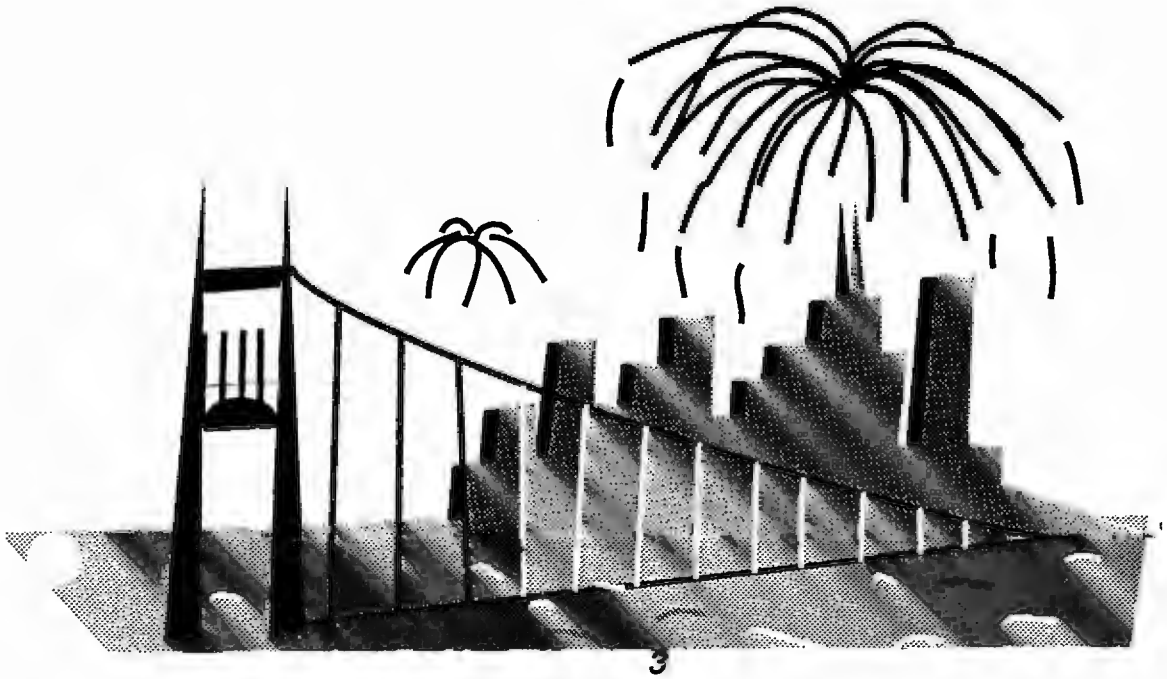


Table 1

Section 55.222

Table of Distances Between Fireworks Process Buildings and Between Fireworks Process and Fireworks Nonprocess Buildings:

Net weight of fireworks *(1)* (pounds)	Special fireworks *(2)* (feet)	Common fireworks *(3)* (feet)
0-100	57	37
100-200	69	37
201-300	77	37
301-400	85	37
401-500	91	37
Above 500	Not permitted *(4) (5)*	Not permitted *(4) (5)*

(1) Net weight is the weight of all pyrotechnic compositions, and explosive materials and fuse only.

(2) The distances in this column apply only with natural or artificial barricades. If such barricades are not used, the distances must be doubled.

(3) While common fireworks in a finished state are not subject to regulation, explosive materials used to manufacture or assemble such fireworks are subject to regulation. Thus, fireworks process buildings where common fireworks are being processed must meet these requirements.

(4) A maximum of 500 pounds of in-process pyrotechnic compositions, either loose or in partially assembled fireworks, is permitted in any fireworks process building. Finished special fireworks may not be stored in a fireworks process building.

(5) A maximum of 10 pounds of flash powder, either in loose form or in assembled units, is permitted in any fireworks process building. Quantities in excess of 10 pounds must be kept in an approved magazine.

Table 2

Section 55.223

Table of Distances Between Fireworks Process Buildings and Other Specified Areas:

(Distance from passenger railways, public highways, fireworks plant buildings used to store common fireworks, magazines and fireworks shipping buildings, and inhabited buildings (3) & (4).

Net weight of fireworks *(1)* (pounds)	Special fireworks *(1)* (feet)	Common fireworks *(2)* (feet)
0-100	200	25
101-200	200	50
201-300	200	50
301-400	200	50
401-500	200	50
Above 500	Not permitted	Not permitted

(1) Net weight is the weight of all pyrotechnic compositions, and explosive materials and fuse only.

(2) While common fireworks in a finished state are not subject to regulation, explosive materials used to manufacture or assemble such fireworks are subject to regulation. Thus, fireworks process buildings where common fireworks are being processed must meet these requirements.

(3) This table does not apply to the separation distances between fireworks process buildings (see 55.222) and between magazines (see 55.218 and 55.224).

(4) The distances in this table apply with or without artificial or natural barricades or screen barricades. However, the use of barricades is highly recommended.

Table 3

Section 55.224

Table of Distances for the Storage of Special Fireworks (Except Bulk Salutes).

Net weight of fireworks *(1)* (pounds)	Distance Between Magazine and Inhabited Building, Passenger Railway, or Public Highway *(3)* & *(4)* (feet)	Distance Between magazine *(2)* (feet)
0-1000	150	100
1001-5000	230	150
5001-10000	300	200
Above 10000	Use table 55.218	

(1) Net weight is the weight of all pyrotechnic compositions, and explosive materials and fuse only.

(2) For the purposes of applying this table, the term "magazine" also includes fireworks shipping buildings for special fireworks.

(3) For fireworks storage magazines in use prior to March 7, 1990, the distances in this table may be halved if properly barricaded between the magazine and potential receptor sites.

(4) This table does not apply to the storage of bulk salutes. Use table at 55.218.

ATF is in the process of updating ATF publication 5400.7, Explosives Law and Regulations, which will include the fireworks regulations. ■

1989 List of Explosive Materials

As stated in Volume 1, 1990 Explosives Newsletter, we are providing, in its entirety, the annual list of Explosive Materials which was published in the Federal Register on January 12, 1990

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

[Notice No. 695]

Commerce in Explosives; List of Explosive Materials

Pursuant to the provisions of section 841(d) of Title 18, United States Code, and 27 CFR 55.23, the Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, 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. Chapter 40, Importation, Manufacture, Distribution and Storage of Explosive Materials. This Chapter covers not only explosives, but also blasting agents and detonators, all of which are defined as explosive materials in section 841(c) of Title 18, United States Code Accordingly, the following is the 1989 List of Explosive Materials subject to regulation under 18 U.S.C. Chapter 40, which includes both the list of explosives (including detonators) required to be published in the Federal Register and blasting agents. The list is intended to also include any and all mixtures containing any of the materials in the list. Materials constituting blasting agents are marked by an asterik. 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 Section 841 of Title 18, United States Code.. Explosive materials are listed alphabetically by their common names followed by chemical names and synonyms in brackets. This revised list supersedes the List of Explosive Materials dated December 29, 1988 (53 FR 52561) and will be effective as of January 12, 1990.

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)
Aromatic nitro-compound explosive mixtures.
Ammonium perchlorate having particle size less than 15 microns.
Ammonium perchlorate composite propellant.
Ammonium picrate [picrate of ammonia, Explosive D].
Ammonium salt lattice with [isomorphously substituted inorganic salts].
*ANFO (ammonium nitrate-fuel oil).

B

Baratol.
Baronol.
BEAF [1, 2-bis (2, 2-difluoro-2-nitroacetoxyethane)].
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 (trinitroethyl) carbonate].
BTNEN [bis (trinitroethyl) nitramine].
BTTN [1,2,4 butanetriol trinitrate].
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 triaxide.
Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine [RDX].
Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine [HMX].
Cyclonite [RDX].
Cyclotol.

D

DATB [diaminotnnitrobenzene].
DDNP [diazodinitrophenol].
DEGND [diethyleneglycol dinitrate].
Denotating cord.
Detonators.
Dimethylol dimethyl methane dinitrate composition.
Dinitroethyleneurea.
Dinitroglycerine [glycerol dinitrate].
Dinitrophenol.
Dinitrophenolates.
Dinitrophenly hydrazine.
Dinitroresorcinol.
Dinitrotoluene-sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.
DIPAM.
Dipicryl sulfone.
Dipicrylamine.
DNDP [dinitropentano nitrile].
DNDP [2,2-dinitropropyl acrylate].
Dynamite.

E

EDDN [ethylene diamine dinitrate].
EDNA.
Ednatol.
EDNP [ethyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].
Erythritol tetranitrate explosives.
Esters of nitro-substituted alcohols.
EGDN [ethylene glycol dinitrate].
Ethyl-tetryl.
Explosive conitrates.
Explosive gelatins.
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 liquids.
Explosive powders.

F

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
HMX [cyclo-1, 3, 5, 7-tetramethylene-2, 4, 6, 8-tetranitramine; Octogen].
Hydrazinium nitrate/hyrazine/aluminum explosive system.
Hydrazoic acid.

I

Igniter cord.
Igniters.
Initiating tube systems.

K

KDNBF [potassium dinitrobenzo-furoxane].

L

Lead azide.
Lead mannite.
Lead mononitroresorchinate.
Lead picrate.
Lead salts, explosive.
Lead styphnate [styphnate of lead, lead trinitroresorcinate].
Liquid nitrated polyol and trimethylolethane.
Liquid oxygen explosives.

M

Magnesium ophonte explosives.
Mannitol hexanitrate.
MDNP [methyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].
MEAN [monoethanolamine nitrate].
Mercuric fulminate.
Mercury oxalate.
Mercury tartrate.
Metriol trinitrate.
Minol-2 [40 percent TNT, 40 percent ammonium nitrate, 20 percent aluminum].
MMAN [monoethylamine nitrate]; methylamine nitrate.
Monoitrotoluene-nitroglycerin mixture.
Monopropellants.

N

NIBTN [nitroisobutametriol trinitrate].
Nitrate sensitized with gelled nitroparaffin.
Nitrated carbohydrate explosive.
Nitrated glucoside explosive.
Nitrated poyhydric alcohol explosives.
Nitrates of soda explosive mixtures.
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].
Nitroglycid
Nitroglycol (ethylene glycol dinitrate, EGDN).
Nitroguanidine explosives.
Nitroparaffins Explosive Grade and ammonium nitrate mixtures.
Nitronium perchlorate propellant mixtures.
Nitrostarch.
Nitro-substituted carboylic acids.
Nitrourea.

O

Octogen [HMX].
Octol [75 percent HMX, 25 percent TNT].
Organic amine nitrates.
Organic nitramines.

P.

PBX [RDX and plasticizer].
Pellet powder.
Penthrinite composition.
Pentolite.
PYX [2,6-bis (picrylamino)-3,5-dinitropyridine].
Perchlorate explosive mixtures.
Peroxide based explosive mixtures.
PETN [nitropentaerythrite, pentaerythrite tetranitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate].
Picramic acid and its salts.
Picramide.
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.

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.
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-potassium nitrate explosive mixture.
Sodium picramate.
Squibs.
Styphnic acid explosives.

T

Tacot [tetranitro-2,3,5,6-dibenzo-1,3a,4,6a-tetrazapentalene].
TATB [triaminotrinitrobenzene].
TEGDN [triethylene glycol dinitrate].
Tetrazene [tetracene, tetrazine, 1(5-tetrazolyl)-4-guanyl tetrazene hydrate].
Tetranitrocarbazole.
Tetryl [2,4,6 tetranitro-N-methylaniline].
Tetrytol.
Thickened inorganic oxidizer salt slurried explosive mixture.
TMETN (trimethylolethane trinitrate).
TNEF [trinitroethyl formal].
TNEOC [trinitroethylorthocarbonate].
TNEOF [trinitroethyl orthoformate].
TNT [trinitrotoluene, trotyl, trilite, triton].
Torpex.
Tridite.
Trimethylol ethyl methane trinitrate composition.
Trimethylolthane trinitrate-nitrocellulose.
Trimonite.
Trinitroanisole.
Trinitrobenzene.
Trinitrobenzoic acid.
Trinitrocresol.
Trinitro-meta-cresol.
Trinitronaphthalene.
Trinitrophenetol.
Trinitrophloroglucinol.
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

Xanthamonas hydrophilic colloid explosive mixture.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Firearms and Explosives Operations Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20226 (202-789-3027).

Approved: January 5, 1990.

Stephen E. Higgins,
Director.

[FR Doc. 90-820 Filed 1-11-90; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4810-31-M

Deteriorated Explosives

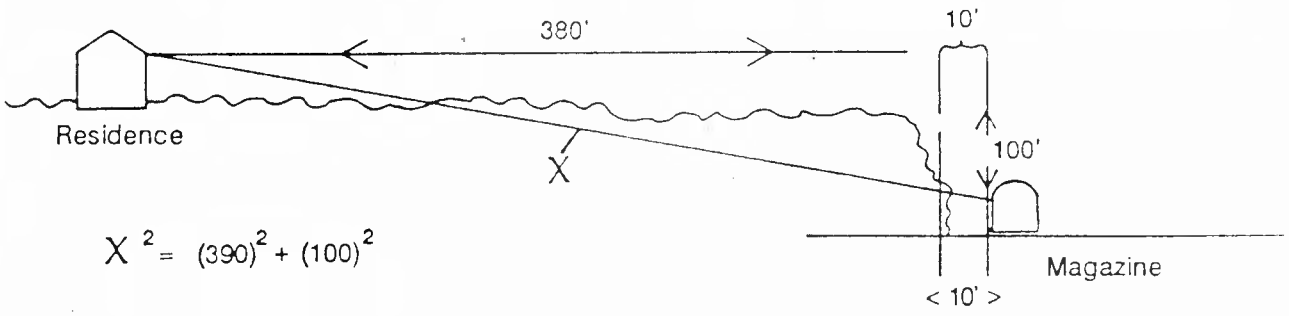
Deteriorated or damaged explosive materials must be handled with extreme care. They may be more hazardous than explosive materials that are in good condition. This could easily result in a very hazardous or accident causing situation where serious or fatal injuries could occur due to handling or using deteriorated explosives. Such explosives must be disposed of using proper methods as specified by the manufacturer. ■

Reporting Explosives Magazine Changes to ATF - 55.63

Mobile or portable Type 5 magazines are exempt from the notification requirements of (c) and (d) in this section. However, if held on premises, these magazines must meet all other storage requirements. ■

Barricaded Distance Measurements

The barricaded distance is the length of a line drawn from the top of the sidewall of the magazine through the barricade, to the eave line of a building or to a point 12 feet above the center of a public highway or passenger railway. ■



$$X^2 = (390)^2 + (100)^2$$

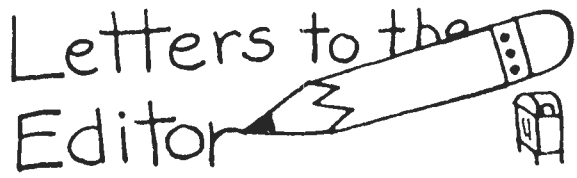
$$X = \sqrt{(390)^2 + (100)^2}$$

$$X = \sqrt{162100}$$

$$X = 403'$$

Table in 55.220

This table is used to find the required separation distance for blasting agents or ammonium nitrate from other blasting agents or high explosives. The distances apply when there are barricades. If unbarricaded, the table distance must be multiplied by 6. If both of the magazines in question are Type 1 or Type 2, then the American Table of Distance (ATD) in 55.218 is used. For separation of stored blasting agents from inhabited buildings, public highways, and passenger railways, the ATD is also used. Ammonium nitrate by itself is not an explosive and is not subject to the ATD, but only to required separation from stored explosives and blasting agents in 55.220. ■



Q. What permit is required for an individual to make and store fireworks and what limitations, if any, are there?

A. Under Federal law no license/permit is required of an individual who makes fireworks solely for his own use and not for distribution to others. All special fireworks must be stored in accordance with 55.210 and 55.224. A maximum of 50-pounds (net weight of ingredients) can be stored in an indoor magazine in any one building which is not a residence. A license/permit is required to transport special fireworks across state lines. Additionally, State and local laws may require permits, set quantity limits, etc.

Q. We are a small civic group that performs the 4th of July display in our town. What permits are required for us to purchase and use these fireworks and where must we store them from the time we receive them until we use them?

A. A user (limited) permit is available for one purchase of display fireworks from a licensee located outside the State where the purchaser resides. Storage requirements are the same as for any storage of special fireworks, a Type 4 magazine. A State or local agency of State government can purchase fireworks without a permit, receive the fireworks and store them properly. No permit would be required of a civic group merely to perform the display.

Q. Which agencies of the Federal government regulate common fireworks, and am I required to obtain a license to engage in the business of selling this type of fireworks?

A. ATF regulates the importation, manufacture and distribution of explosives in the United States through a licensing/permit system and regulations contained in 27 CFR Part 55. Section 55.141(a)(7), of this regulation, exempts finished common fireworks classified by the Department of Transportation (DOT) as Class C fireworks. No license from ATF is required to engage in the business of acquiring and selling common fireworks.

The Bureau of Explosives (a unit within the American Association of Railroads) and the United States Bureau of Mines are the accepted laboratories to actually perform the tests and submit a report and recommendation to DOT for classification.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission has responsibility for the safety of the users of common fireworks. There are warning labels and construction requirements which all common firework devices must meet.

Q. Are there any Federal regulations on the use of pyrotechnics for public display in the theater?

A. There are no Federal laws covering the use of pyrotechnics in theatrical performances. This is normally governed under the fire and safety codes within each community. We suggest for regulations concerning State and local ordinances and/or restrictions you contact your local Fire Marshal's office. ■

Remember: If you would like to express an idea or get an answer to a question concerning any of the topics covered in the newsletter or would like to request a classification on any explosive related matters, you may address your inquiries to the Bureau of ATF, ATTN: Editor, Explosives Newsletter, P.O. Box 189, Washington, DC 20044-0189.

Law Enforcement Corner

Senseless Deaths

On October 25, 1989, the ATF National Response Team (NRT) assisted in an investigation of two separate explosions that occurred in a residential neighborhood in Ohio on October 24, 1989. The explosions killed 2 people and injured 17 others. In addition to the deaths and injuries, 34 houses in the neighborhood sustained damages that totalled at least $1.5 million.

The NRT's investigation revealed that the explosions were caused by an illegal M-80 explosive device manufacturing operation that was located in a detached garage. Evidence at the scene also revealed that as much as 500 pounds of explosive chemicals were involved in the explosion.

On October 27, 1989, from information developed during the investigation, ATF agents and local authorities executed a Federal search warrant at a rental storage facility in Pennsylvania. As a result of the search approximately 450 cases of M 80's and chemicals were seized. ■

"Turf Wars" In Michigan

On October 16, 1989, ATF agents arrested a convicted felon and known illegal drug trafficker on charges of illegally possessing explosives. The U.S. magistrate ordered him held without bond pending further investigation. Since January 1989, ATF, in conjunction with the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, has investigated 11 bombings that have occurred around a predominantly Chaldean-American neighborhood on Detroit's north side. These bombings have resulted in injuries to five individuals. Evidence recovered during these investigations link the subject to these explosions, which appear to be part of a "turf war" between narcotics trafficking organizations. The subject allegedly is a member of one of these drug trafficking organizations. A blasting cap found at the subject's residence led investigators to an individual who allegedly supplied the subject with the explosives in exchange for drugs and cash. Between October 1988 and September 1989, this individual acquired 1,118 sticks of dynamite, 496 blasting caps, 449 feet of safety fuse, 241 feet of high explosive fuse, and 250 pounds of ANFO from a hardware store in Posen, Michigan. He has been ordered held without bond on drug charges pending further investigation. ■

Explosives and Drugs Don't Mix

On May 15, 1989, the principal defendant in an explosives case pled guilty to dealing in explosives without a license and selling stolen explosives. He was subsequently sentenced to 1 years' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised release. Of his three codefendants, one is awaiting sentencing, one was sentenced to 7 months' imprisonment and 3 years' supervised probation, and one was sentenced to 3 years' supervised probation. The sentences stem from an investigation that was initiated after ATF received information that two of the defendants were in possession of a large quantity of explosives. These explosives were allegedly part of a 350-pound explosives theft from a mine in a rural county located in Colorado. Subsequent undercover purchases of some of the explosives resulted in the arrests of the individuals and the recovery of the remaining explosives. The Sheriff's Office and several outlying Police Departments participated in this investigation. ■

Contacting the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

As many of you may be aware, the position of Firearms and Explosives Coordinator in our regions has been eliminated. These Coordinators were your major contact for assistance in **firearms and explosives matters**. Your major point of contact will now be the Area Supervisor in your locality who will be glad to assist you in any questions that you may have concerning these matters. For your convenience, we are attaching a separate sheet listing the addresses and telephone numbers for the Area Supervisors offices. Please save this sheet for future reference.

You may direct questions relating to licensing matters to our Atlanta Licensing Center, toll free at 1-800-366-5423.

All calls of suspected criminal activity involving explosives should be directed to your local ATF Law Enforcement office. You may also call ATF Headquarters toll free, 24 hours a day, at 1-800-424-9555.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY - BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SAVE THIS SHEET FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ON LAW, REGULATIONS, PROCEDURES OR POLICIES
PLEASE CONTACT THE ATF AREA SUPERVISOR NEAREST YOU

IN ORDER TO SAVE SPACE, WE HAVE ELIMINATED THE TITLE "AREA SUPERVISOR" AND THE NAME OF THE AGENCY, "THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS".

Please direct correspondence to the Area Supervisor, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms at the address below.

600 Beacon Ridge Parkway West
Suite 730
Birmingham, AL 35209
205-731-0040

700 W. Capitol, Rm. 3414
Little Rock, AR 72201
501-378-6457

Federal Bldg. Rm. 4217
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