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## **LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES & LAW ENFORCEMENT**

The *Author* is a certificate type 33 user of high explosives. Having had a recent BATF standard three year business interview, in order to re-new his Operating and handling licenses, and become a *Dealer* the following information is posted for information purposes.

At the time of writing this section, the information is believed to be correct. To ensure complete compliance with all BATF regulations and rules. Please contact your local BATF Agent, and the State Fire Marshals Office.

In most cases Law Enforcement is exempt from most licensing regulations subject to confirmation. They ***are not*** however exempt from proper storage facilities, and the associated rules and regulations for their safe keeping.

*For example :*

You cannot legally store *live* diversion distraction devices in your *Tac Vest* which would normally be situated in the trunk of your Police Vehicle. If you are going on an immediate tactical *call out* or *on patrol* then it's OK to have them located there. At the end of the shift however, all such items should be returned to the proper explosives storage facilities. ( Type 2 magazine)

In essence this means returning the items to a BATF type 2 indoor storage magazine. Storing such items anywhere else is illegal. There are no exceptions for Law Enforcement. The issues are, of course, who will prosecute you. However, this information section is designed to offer *advise* and *guidance* on the lawful aspects of the possession and use of class 1.4 D explosives, and their BATF storage requirements.

In order to prevent all sorts of legal issues in the event of a rear vehicle collision and subsequent burning of your Duty Vehicle, should it catch fire, and then explode injuring a *Fire Fighter* or other *Individual*, then the *witch hunt* will begin. You should be in compliance of the BATF rules and regs.

It is again advised by STTRR that *Individuals* make sure that they are in complete compliance with all BATF rules and regulations.

2.

## EXPLOSIVE STORAGE

In essence there are *two* basic types of explosive storage magazines that you should be made aware of, and this should allow you to select the appropriate magazine for your Law Enforcement usage. You may also *down load* other information from the BATF Website. That information is presumed to be up to date. If in doubt call the BATF and confirm your source information.



The above pictures are examples of the *Authors* magazine storage. This magazine acts as both a *type 2* magazine, and a *transportation* magazine. The *transportation* magazine will be explained in a later section.



All magazines are generally required to be secure. Padlocks must have at least five tumblers, and a case-hardened shackle of at least 3/8-inch dia. Padlocks must be protected with not less than 1/4 inch steel hoods, constructed so as to prevent sawing or lever action on the locks, hasps and staples.

A list of approved locks are available, for an example, American Lock H10 and Master 6230 are BATF approved as secure padlocks.

3.

## MAGAZINE DEFINITIONS

### TYPE 2 OVERNIGHT STORAGE INDOOR MAGAZINE

A **type 2** magazine is a box, trailer, semitrailer or other mobile facility. Most Law Enforcement Agencies should utilize a basic box. Because you are going to store the magazine inside a building within the Police Dept. property lines, and it will generally be in the *strong room* or *armory*.

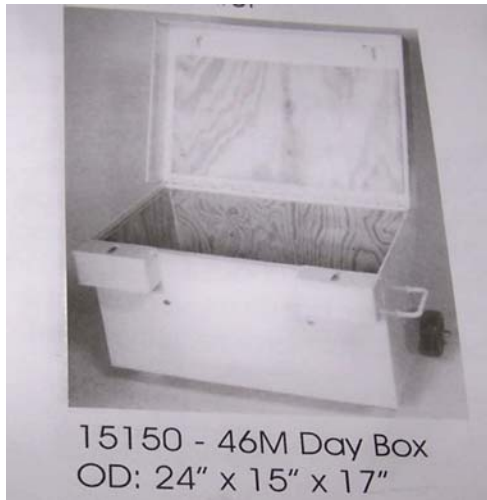


Indoor magazines should be fire-resistant, and theft resistant. They do not need to be weather resistant or bullet resistant if the room provides protection against both bullet penetration and the weather. No indoor magazine can be located in a residence or dwelling. Normally you cannot store more than 50 pounds of explosives. You must store detonators and explosives in separate magazines. Normally 5000 detonators is the maximum storage capacity allowed.

The metal indoor magazine must be constructed of not less than number 12 gauge (.1046 inches) sheet, and lined with a non sparking material ( wood will do ). The edges of the magazine must overlap the sides by at least one inch. Hinges and hasps are to be attached by welding, riveting, or bolting. The nuts must be on the insides of the magazine. Each magazine must have two mortise locks. Padlocks must come up to standards as previously described in this section.

4.

The below picture is a **type 2** magazine that can also be used as a *Day Box* or **type three** magazine. This is the type utilized by the author when training Students. This design is available through the Blasters Tools & Supply Company located in Frankfort KY. Tel. 502-227-8695 for email send to sales@blasterstool.com it will cost around \$480.00 plus shipping.



### TYPE THREE "DAY BOX" PORTABLE MAGAZINE

A **type three** magazine is a *Day Box* or other portable magazine. It must be fire-resistant, weather resistant, and theft resistant. The magazine must be constructed of not less than number 12 gauge (.1046 inches) sheet, and lined with at least 1/2 inch plywood, or masonite type hardwood. The edges of the magazine must overlap the sides by at least one inch.

Hinges and hasps are to be attached by welding, riveting, or bolting. The nuts must be on the insides of the magazine. Each magazine must have at least one steel padlock as previously described. Any explosives must not be left unattended when using a day box. All explosives must be returned to a type 1 or 2 magazine when being stored unattended.

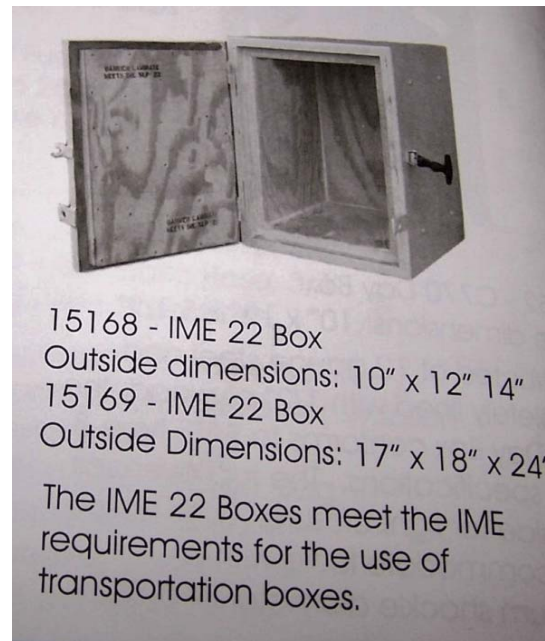
Remember to keep your daily summary of transactions inside the magazine. So at any time the BATF or other authorized person can check the inventory against your records. A copy of STTRR's daily summary sheet is included in this manual.

5.

## TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES

### TRANSPORTATION BOXES

Generally the BATF do not enforce rules and regulations surrounding transportation of explosives, that is dealt with by the State DOT. However when transporting explosives the *Author* utilizes a portable transportation box as shown below. This box can double as a type 3 day magazine.



The design of the day box is similar in metal construction, with a single padlock, and in addition to a wooden 1/2 inch lining, it has a fire resistant lining. Incorporated into the design is an expanding seal that allows for one inch of expansion. In the case of a fire where by internal gas pressures may build inside the box, the expansion allows for the gases to escape.

This type of transportation box would be suitable for carrying detonators and explosives inside the command SWAT vehicle ( one box for each type ) This is a very portable box, and can easily be moved with one hand only.

This box is available through the Blasters Tools & Supply Company located in Frankfort KY. Tel. 502-227-8695 Fax. 502-226- 1107. For email send to [sales@blasterstool.com](mailto:sales@blasterstool.com) it will cost around \$460.00 plus shipping.



## TRAINING & LIVE USAGE REPORT

Host Agency : \_\_\_\_\_

Location of Training : \_\_\_\_\_

Make of Detonator	Lot #	Type

Make of Primer Cord	Lot #	Weight / .50 gpf

In accordance with Sabre TTRR training contract the above detailed explosive materials were consumed / supplied to : \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Person : \_\_\_\_\_

Rank : \_\_\_\_\_

Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Witness : \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this record for five years. Report any loss or theft of inventory **Immediately**.

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## BREACHING REPORT

User / Breacher : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Location : \_\_\_\_\_

Charge functioned as required : Yes / No

Type of Charge used : \_\_\_\_\_

N.E.W. : \_\_\_\_\_

Type of detonator used : (None) Yes / No (Electric) Yes / No

Scene Photographed : Yes / No Video : Yes / No

Target Description / Scene Sketch	Charge Configuration / Unit sketch

To scale : Yes / No

Time and date sketch / details recorded : \_\_\_\_\_

Scribe : \_\_\_\_\_

## DAILY SUMMARY OF MAGAZINE TRANSACTIONS

Check which box relates

Date Shift Code #

- Indoor type (2) or (4)
- Detonating Primer cord
- Detonator Cap ( EZ Det. 1.4 )


Host Agency : _____
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Location of Training : _____
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Make of Detonator	Lot #	Type

Make of Primer Cord	Lot #	Weight / .50 gpf

In accordance with Sabre TTRR training contract the above detailed explosive materials were Stored / Consumed / Supplied / Transferred to :

Authorized Person : \_\_\_\_\_

Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this record for five years. Report any theft or loss of inventory **Immediately**.

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## DAILY SUMMARY OF MAGAZINE TRANSACTIONS

If you are charged with the responsibility of keeping the *Armory* and *Storage* of any types of explosives, including diversion / distraction devices, and some chemical munitions, you must keep authorized records. These are listed as hazmat 1.1 through 1.6. Diversion Distraction devices are listed as hazmat 1.4 D, as are EZ Dets and 50 grains per foot primer cord.

All diversion distraction type devices have a serial number allocated to each fuse in order that they can be *tracked* by BATF if needed.

This is a typical example of an BATF approved record sheet. A full scale copy of this report sheet is available during STTRR Training Classes.

Daily Magazine Record for : \_\_\_\_\_  
 ( Information must be entered by the close of the next duty day )

Date	Supplier / Source	Manufacturer	Size / Length	ID	Received	Removed	Quantity	Initials

Keep this record for five years. Report any theft or loss of inventory **Immediately**.

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## EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The *Hazard Class* of dangerous goods is indicated either by its *class* or *division, number* and *name*. All explosive energetic materials are required to be classified. These are called *Class One*. Gases are numbered as *Class Two*. Below listed are the various divisions.

Division 1.1	Explosives with a mass explosion hazard ( an explosion which effects are instantaneous )
Division 1.2	Explosives with a projection hazard
Division 1.3	Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard
Division 1.4	Explosives with no significant blast hazard
Division 1.5	Very insensitive explosives ; blasting agents
Division 1.6	Extremely insensitive detonating articles

You should be able to *identify* and *describe* which *division* the items you are dealing with fall within. *Diversion* and *distraction* devices are normally 1.4



