

# Consultation on Legislation to Transpose the Directive on the Identification and Traceability of Explosives for Civil Uses

This consultative document is issued by the Health and Safety Executive in compliance with its duty to consult under section 50(3) of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, in compliance with his duty to consult under Article 46(1) of the Health and Safety at Work Order (Northern Ireland) 1978 (a) as so applied and modified.

**Comments, including those from Northern Ireland consultees, should be sent to:**

Diane Savage  
Health and Safety Executive  
Mines, Quarries and Explosives Policy  
5S.G Redgrave Court  
Merton Road  
Bootle  
Merseyside L20 7HS

**Tel:** 0151 951 4198 **Fax:** 0151 951 3098

**E-mail:** [explosives.policy@hse.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:explosives.policy@hse.gsi.gov.uk)

to reach there no later than **2 November 2009**

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland try to make their consultation procedures as thorough and open as possible. Responses to this consultative document will be lodged with the HSE's Knowledge Centre after the close of the consultation period where they can be inspected by members of the public or be copied to them on payment of the appropriate fee to cover costs.

Responses to this consultative document are invited on the basis that anyone submitting them agrees to their response being dealt with in this way. Responses, or part of them, will be withheld from the Knowledge Centre only at the express request of the person making them. In such cases, a note will be put in the index to the responses identifying those who have commented and have asked that their views, or part of them, be treated as confidential.

Many business e-mail systems now automatically append a paragraph stating the message is confidential. If you are responding to this CD by e-mail and you are content for your responses to be made publicly available, please make clear in the body of your response that you do not wish any standard confidentiality statement to apply.

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# CONSULTATION ON LEGISLATION TO TRANSPOSE THE DIRECTIVE ON THE IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY OF EXPLOSIVES FOR CIVIL USES

## Consultation by the Health and Safety Executive and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland

### About this document

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland have a statutory duty to consult to seek stakeholders' views on proposals. We believe that this enables an open and transparent approach to decision-making, which is essential if policies and decisions are to have widespread ownership and reflect the needs and aspirations of the people they will affect. We will then decide on the best way forward based on an interpretation and analysis of the results of the exercise.

We try to make consultation procedures as thorough and open as possible. Responses to this consultation document will be lodged in the Health and Safety Executive's Knowledge Centre, Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside, L20 7HS after the close of the consultation period where they can be inspected by members of the public or be copied to them on payment of the appropriate fee to cover costs.

Responses to this consultation document are invited on the basis that anyone submitting them agrees to their being dealt with in this way. Responses, or part of them, will be withheld from the Knowledge Centre only at the express request of the person making them. In such cases a note will be put in the index to the responses identifying those who have commented and have asked that their views, or part of them, be treated as confidential.

Many business e-mail systems now automatically append a paragraph stating the message is confidential. If you are responding to this CD by e-mail and you are content for your responses to be made publicly available, please make clear in the body of your response that you do not wish any standard confidentiality statement to apply.

We will acknowledge all responses and give full consideration to the substance of arguments in the development of proposals; we may also contact you again if, for example, we have a query. When HSE has decided upon its recommendation to Ministers, we will let you know how the work will proceed and how the decision reached reflects the results of the consultation.

If you reply to this consultation document in a personal capacity, rather than as a post holder of an organisation, you should be aware that information you provide may constitute "personal data" in the terms of the Data Protection Act 1998. For the purposes of this Act, HSE is the 'data controller' and will process the data for health, safety and environmental purposes.

We may disclose this data to any person or organisation for the purposes for which it was collected, or where the Act allows disclosure. You have the right to ask for a copy of the data and to ask for inaccurate data to be corrected. Please note that all replies will be made public unless you specifically state that you wish yours to be made confidential.

If you are reading this document on a computer screen and would prefer a printed version, it can be obtained on request by emailing [explosives.policy@hse.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:explosives.policy@hse.gsi.gov.uk) or writing to Diane Savage, Health and Safety Executive, Mines, Quarries and Explosives Policy, 5S.G Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside L20 7HS (Tel: 0151 951 4198 Fax: 0151 951 3098). If you require a more accessible format, an Executive Summary is available in Braille, large print, audio formats (eg CD, audiocassette tape) or in other languages. Please contact HSE's Infoline on 0845 345 0055, or write to HSE Information Services, Caerphilly Business Park, Caerphilly, CF83 3GG.

## How to respond

As an aid to consultation, a summary of issues for consultation and a questionnaire can be found by going to: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/consult/condocs/cd225.htm>. You do not have to use the questionnaire, and you are welcome to comment on any issue raised by this document.

You can:

- Complete the online questionnaire.
- Respond on paper – you can do this either by:
  - printing the online questionnaire; or
  - photocopying the questionnaire (at Annex 1); or
  - making a written response in whatever format you wish; andsending your completed response to Diane Savage, Health and Safety Executive, Mines, Quarries and Explosives Policy, 5S.G Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside L20 7HS.
- Respond by email – you should send this to [explosives.policy@hse.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:explosives.policy@hse.gsi.gov.uk)

Responses must be received by 2 November 2009.

## Code of Practice on Consultation

We are committed to best practice in consultation and to the Government's Code of Practice on consultation. The Code of Practice sets out seven criteria for consultation. These are:

- **When to consult** - Formal consultation should take place at a stage when there is scope to influence the policy outcome;
- **Duration** - Consultations should normally last for at least 12 weeks with consideration given to longer timescales where feasible and sensible. This consultation will last 8 weeks and the reasons why are detailed below;
- **Clarity of scope and impact** - Consultation documents should be clear about the consultation process, what is being proposed, the scope to influence and the expected costs and benefits of the proposals;
- **Accessibility** - Consultation exercises should be designed to be accessible to, and clearly targeted at, those people the exercise is intended to reach;
- **The burden of consultation** - Keeping the burden of the consultation to a minimum is essential if consultations are to be effective and if consultees' buy-in to the process is to be obtained;
- **Responsiveness** - Consultation responses should be analysed carefully and clear feedback should be provided following the consultation; and
- **Capacity to consult** - Officials running consultations should seek guidance in how to run an effective consultation exercise and share what they have learned from the experience.

This consultation lasts 8 weeks rather than the normal 12 for the following reasons:

- there is an urgent need to transpose the Directive in order to avoid a potential fine by the European Court of Justice for failure to transpose the Directive on time;
- the part of the explosives sector affected by this Directive is mature and compact with well-established and effective formal and informal intelligence gathering and dissemination networks;
- this Directive further implements a part of a parent Directive<sup>1</sup> that had itself been consulted upon and the regulations implementing that Directive have been in force for a number of years;
- the impact of these regulations will be relatively small as the majority of the duties exist to a large degree in current explosives legislation;
- businesses have been aware for some months that this Directive would affect explosives marking and record keeping;

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<sup>1</sup> Council directive 93/15/EEC on the harmonisation of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses that can be found at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31993L0015:EN:HTML>

- there has already been considerable informal consultation with both trade associations and businesses in the affected sector on the duties in the regulations and how they can be met;
- best endeavours have been made to directly inform those affected by these regulations of this consultation.

If you believe that this document, or the consultation on these proposals, does not meet these criteria, or if you are not satisfied with the way in which this consultation exercise has been conducted, we want to know and put things right. Please contact Maureen Kirwan, HSE, 5S.3, Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside LS20 7HS.

We aim to reply to all complaints within 10 working days. If you are not satisfied with the response, you may ask for your complaint to be passed to a more senior member of staff. Following our second response, if you are still not satisfied, you can ask for your complaint to be referred to the Chief Executive.

## Executive summary

### Background

This consultation concerns the proposed legislation transposing the European Commission Directive 2008/43/EC on the Identification and Traceability of Explosives for Civil Uses (see Annex 5). This consultation also includes Northern Ireland and the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) intends using this consultation for the purposes of drafting equivalent Northern Ireland Regulations and will not undertake a separate formal consultation.

### Application and Duties

The Directive requires that explosives for civil uses are uniquely identified and can be traced from the production site through to their final use. This is with a view to preventing misuse and theft and assisting authorities in tracing the origin of lost or stolen explosives. It does **not** apply to:

- pyrotechnics for example, flares or fireworks;
- ammunition;
- unpackaged explosives transported and delivered for direct unloading into the blast-hole for example in pump trucks; and
- explosives produced in situ for immediate use;
- explosives for legal use by the military or police.

The main duties in the Directive are:

- Product identification - explosives manufactured in, or imported into a member state after 5 April 2012 are uniquely marked with an alphanumerical code and barcode;
- Record keeping - all undertakings involved in the manufacture, import, transfer or use of the explosives:
  - record their involvement in the movement of the explosives and keep these records for 10 years; and
  - provide the responsible authorities with contact details so that information in their records can be accessed at any time necessary.

### Impact on existing legislation

The duties in the Directive, and therefore the proposed regulations (Identification and Traceability of Explosives Regulations – ITOER), overlap duties in two existing sets of regulations, the Classification and Labelling of Explosives Regulations 1983 (CLER) and the Control of Explosives Regulations 1991 (COER) which will remain in force until superseded by ITOER on 5 April 2012.

Before then, HSE is to undertake a broad review of all existing explosives legislation, including CLER and COER, in order to reduce the regulatory burden on business through clarification and simplification. The review will aim to engage with all interested parties beginning in 2010 delivering a consolidated and integrated suite of updated explosives legislation that will include ITOER in April 2012. Any changes resulting from this review will be subject to appropriate formal consultation.

The legislative position in Northern Ireland is broadly similar. There are no current plans to review it.

### Consultation

This consultation lasts 8 weeks rather than the normal 12. The reasons for this can be found on page 3 of this document.

We are consulting businesses involved in the manufacture, importation, storage and commercial carriage of the explosives to which the Directive applies as well as others affected by the proposed regulations. This is primarily to avoid unintended consequences of the wording in the regulations, although the duties in ITOER in the main follow directly from the Directive.

We are seeking views on:

- how we intend to implement the Directive (but not views on the Directive itself which was agreed by the European Commission and published in April 2008); and
- the draft Impact Assessment.

If you are not satisfied with the way in which this consultation exercise has been conducted, we want to know and put things right. Please contact Maureen Kirwan, HSE, 5S.3, Redgrave Court, Merton Road, Bootle, Merseyside LS20 7HS.

We aim to reply to all complaints within 10 working days. If you are not satisfied with the response, you may ask for your complaint to be passed to a more senior member of staff. Following our second response, if you are still not satisfied, you can ask for your complaint to be referred to HSE's Chief Executive.

**This consultation concerns the proposed legislation transposing the European Commission Directive 2008/43/EC on the Identification and Traceability of Explosives for Civil Uses. This consultation also includes Northern Ireland and the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) intends using this consultation for the purposes of drafting equivalent Northern Ireland Regulations and will not undertake a separate formal consultation.**

## **Overview of the Directive and the proposed Identification and Traceability of Explosives Regulations**

1. This overview discusses who will be affected by the regulations, the duties in the Directive and how these duties correspond to the proposed regulations. A questionnaire, a list of consultees, the proposed regulations, the initial Impact Assessment and the Traceability Directive are at Annexes 1-5 respectively).

### **Who will be affected by these proposals?**

2. These proposals will affect and be of interest to businesses and organisations in the following categories which deal in explosives other than those listed in paragraph 3 below:
  - manufacturers of explosives;
  - importers of explosives;
  - those storing explosives as part of their business including:
    - quarry operators;
    - mine operators;
  - those involved in the commercial carriage of explosives;
  - those involved in the regulation of explosives security.
3. The Directive does **not** apply to:
  - Pyrotechnics, for example, flares or fireworks;
  - ammunition;
  - unpackaged explosives transported and delivered for direct unloading into the blast-hole for example in pump trucks; and
  - explosives produced in situ for immediate use;
  - explosives for legal use by the military or police.

### **The duties in the Directive**

4. The Directive (see Annex 5) is aimed primarily at setting up a harmonised system for the safe and secure circulation of explosives on the community market. It requires that explosives for civil uses are uniquely identified and can be traced from the production site through to their final use. This is with a view to preventing misuse and theft and assisting authorities in tracing the origin of lost or stolen explosives. The Directive requires that its provisions are to apply from 5 April 2012.
5. In summary, the main duties in the Directive are:
  - Product identification - explosives manufactured in, or imported into a member state after 5 April 2012 are uniquely marked with an alphanumeric code and barcode;
  - Record keeping - all undertakings involved in the manufacture, import, transfer or use of the explosives:
    - record their involvement in the movement of the explosives and keep these records for 10 years; and
    - provide the responsible authorities with contact details so that information in their records can be accessed at any time necessary.

### **Product Identification**

6. The marking of explosives is covered in Articles 3 to 12 of the Directive. The essential requirement is that each individual explosive item manufactured in or imported into the European Community (for example, a detonator, cartridge or primer) and the smallest packaging unit containing the items must be marked with a unique identification.



7. The Directive has an Annex (see Annex 5 of this document) that contains the detail of what the unique identification should consist of – essentially:
  - the name of the manufacturer and an alphanumeric code in human readable form; and
  - an electronic readable barcode or matrix code that relates directly to the alphanumeric code.
8. The unique identification is to comprise of a two-letter country identification code and a three number code identifying the manufacturer both of which can be obtained from the national authority (HSE in Great Britain and the Secretary of State in Northern Ireland). The Directive goes on to deal with the procedures for obtaining the manufacturer's code for items imported into the European Community from non-member states.
9. Further Articles dealing with product identification cover:
  - what is required if a product undergoes further manufacture, is manufactured for export outside the Community or is repackaged;
  - how various explosive items are to be marked;
  - that the unique identification should be firmly affixed or marked; and
  - the need for any copies of labels that can be detached from the items to be visibly marked as copies.

## **Record Keeping**

10. Data collection is dealt with in Article 13 that requires that all undertakings in the explosives sector put in place a system for collecting data on explosives that they have custody of throughout its supply chain and life cycle. This system should allow the ownership of the explosives to be identified at any time and Member States should ensure that this data is kept by undertakings for ten years after the end of the life cycle of the explosives even if the undertaking stops trading.
11. The obligations of undertakings with respect to recording and maintaining the data are dealt with in Article 14, and these are:
  - recording the unique identification and other “pertinent information” including the explosive type and the company or person to whom its custody was given;
  - recording the location of each explosive until it is transferred to another undertaking or used;
  - testing the data collection system regularly to ensure its effectiveness and data quality;
  - keeping and maintaining the data for 10 years; and
  - protecting the data collected against accidental or malicious damage or destruction;
  - providing Member State authorities with contact details of a person able to provide information from records outside normal business hours; and
  - providing information upon request that includes the origin and location of each explosive during its life cycle and throughout the supply chain.

## **How the proposed regulations transpose these duties**

### **Existing legislation**

12. The duties in the Directive, and therefore the proposed regulations (Identification and Traceability of Explosives Regulations (ITOER) see Annex 3), overlap existing explosives marking and record keeping duties. These duties exist in the Classification and Labelling of Explosives Regulations 1983 (CLER) and the Control of Explosives Regulations 1991 (COER) which will remain in force until superseded by ITOER on 5 April 2012. Northern Ireland has broadly similar controls in place.
13. Before then, HSE is to undertake a broad review of all existing explosives legislation, including CLER and COER, in order to reduce the regulatory burden on business through clarification and simplification. The review will aim to engage with all interested parties beginning in 2010 delivering a consolidated and integrated suite of updated explosives

legislation that will include ITOER in April 2012. Any changes resulting from this review will be subject to appropriate formal consultation. The legislative position in Northern Ireland is broadly similar. There are no current plans to review it.

14. We have sought to implement the Directive fully and keep the additional regulatory burden to a minimum. We have used identical wording to the Directive when possible and have tried to incorporate existing legal duties where they meet the requirements of the Directive. Until the proposed regulations come into force the existing legal duties in CLER and COER will apply.

**Consultation points – existing legislation:**

1. Do you agree that there is a need for a review of existing explosives legislation?
2. Do you agree with that the development of an integrated suite of explosives legislation would be beneficial?

**Proposed Regulation 4 - Unique Identification**

15. Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this Regulation correspond to the duties under Article 3 of the Directive for a manufacturer to mark explosives with a unique identification unless it is to be exported and is marked in accordance with the requirements of the importing country. Paragraph (3) caters for explosives that are further manufactured and we have proposed that there is only a requirement for such explosive to be uniquely marked if the original unique identification is no longer marked as required.
16. The Directive puts the same duty to mark explosives on importers as it does on manufacturers and paragraph (4) of this Regulation transposes this duty and provides two options for achieving compliance to the importer:
- arrange for the explosives and smallest packaging units to be marked by the manufacturer before import; or
  - mark the explosives after importation but before they are transferred to another person. However, should the importer chose the latter option, then they will be unable to transfer the custody of the explosives until they are marked as required.
17. Additionally, should the latter option be selected by an importer, paragraph (5) places a duty on that importer to apply security measures so far as is reasonably practicable, to ensure the safekeeping of the explosives, e.g. against them being lost or stolen. In addition, the option of marking after importation has the effect of prohibiting the transfer of the explosives to another person until the explosives are marked as required. The need for additional security measures needs to be assessed to prevent the theft, loss or inadvertent onward supply of unmarked explosives.
18. Paragraph (6) transposes directly from the Directive the duty on distributors who might repackage explosives to ensure that explosives and the smallest packaging unit are marked as required.
19. We believe that this Regulation accounts for any need for explosives to be marked.
20. Paragraphs (7), (8) and (9) of this Regulation require the unique identification to be marked or affixed to the explosives so as to be durable and clearly legible, including the format it should be in and how it should be affixed to a variety of items. (8) and (9) refer respectively to Schedules 1 and 2 of the Regulations both of which are dealt with later in this document.

**Consultation point – proposed Regulation 4:**

3. Do you agree that paragraphs (1) to (6) cover the instances when explosives and the smallest packaging units will require marking?

If you do not agree, what other instances might there be?

We are particularly interested in any comments on how importers would be able to mark after import, for example, how and where they could do so?

**Proposed Regulation 5 – Attribution of manufacturing site codes**

21. This Regulation describes how the three-digit code for each manufacturer is to be obtained and transcribes those parts of Article 3 of the Directive that were not dealt with in Regulation 4 above. It covers three situations:

- for explosives manufacturing sites in Great Britain that manufacturer should apply to HSE for the code;
- for explosives being manufactured in a non-member state by a manufacturer -
  - established in Great Britain then the manufacturer should apply to HSE for the code;
  - established in a member state other than Great Britain then the HSE will supply the manufacturer with the code upon being requested to do so; and
- for explosives being manufactured in a non-member state by a manufacturer not established in a member state then the importer should apply to HSE for the code.

22. Paragraph (4) of Regulation 5 provides for two alternatives (the second situation bulleted above) even though in both cases the manufacturer has to request the code. For consultees in Northern Ireland, for “Great Britain” and “HSE” read “Northern Ireland” and “the Secretary of State” respectively.

**Consultation point – proposed Regulation 5:**

4. Do you agree that the circumstances described in this Regulation cover all situations when a manufacturing site code will be requested?

If you do not agree, what are the additional situations?

**Proposed Regulation 6 – Records**

23. As can be seen from Regulations 4 and 5, the duties relating to marking will fall to a limited number of businesses in the explosives sector. Regulation 6 transposes Articles 13 and 14 of the Directive on data collection and the obligations of undertakings. The duties under this Regulation apply to all involved from production to end use, including third party commercial carriers who may transport explosives. Record keeping in relation to the end use of the explosive will involve recording the issue of explosive to the individual who is actually using the explosive at a site and any returns of explosives will need to be captured in the records.

24. Record keepers have a choice of how they keep these records and they do not necessarily need to involve an electronic barcode reading system. Provided the system of record keeping employed meets the duties in these regulations then it should be fit-for-purpose and appropriate to the size and type of business. Businesses may find that the records regarding explosives that they are currently required to keep can be adapted to meet their new duties.

25. The following scenario illustrates how the system will work in practice. Spanish police find explosives that from the markings they determine were manufactured in Great Britain by ABC Ltd. British authorities are informed and they contact the nominated person at ABC Ltd. A records check determines the explosives in question were shipped to XYZ Ltd. The authorities contact the nominated person at XYZ Ltd and so on through the chain until who

last had custody of the explosives is established. The information is passed onto the Spanish authorities.

26. The duties in this Regulation only apply to explosives either manufactured in, or imported into, Great Britain, or Northern Ireland in relation to its Regulations, on or after 5 April 2012 so for other explosives the duties in existing legislation will apply.

**Consultation points – proposed Regulation 6:**

5. Do you agree that in order to have a means of tracing explosives right through the supply chain requires that carriers keep records of explosives that they transport?
6. Do you agree that record keeping need not include the electronic reading of barcodes unless it is appropriate for the size and type of business?

**Proposed Regulation 7 - Enforcement**

27. Enforcement of these regulations in Great Britain is to be divided between the police and HSE. This reflects existing arrangements for enforcement under certain explosives legislation where both the police and HSE are given enforcement roles. In Great Britain, HSE are to have responsibility for all sites licensed by HSE under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 (MSER) with the exception of surface storage at mines for which the police are to have responsibility. The police are to have responsibility for all other locations in Great Britain. The proposal is that Northern Ireland's Regulations will be enforced by the police.

**Proposed Schedule 1 – Unique identification for explosives**

28. The content of this Schedule relates to Regulation 4(8) and is taken from the Annex to the Directive (see Annex 5 in this document) including the words, "logistical information designed by the manufacturer" (paragraph 1(b)(iii)). The Directive does not define what this information is or how long the alphanumeric code identifying the explosive should be. In the example in the Directive, the code is 27 units long including gaps and includes a date. It also states what information must be marked on explosives which are too small to be marked with all the information normally required.

**Consultation point – proposed Schedule 1:**

7. Do you believe that the ability to record "logistical information designed by the manufacturer" as part of the code will be beneficial to you? We are particularly interested in what logistical information you believe should be included.

**Proposed Schedule 2 – methods of marking or affixing the unique identification to explosives**

29. The content of this Schedule relates to Regulation 4(9) and is taken from Articles 5 to 11 in the Directive (see Annex 5 in this document). This Schedule provides methods of marking or affixing the unique identification for a variety of explosives types that are covered by the Regulations. It also allows for the optional use of inert electronic tags in addition to direct marking or labelling.

**Consultation point – proposed Schedule 2:**

8. Do you agree that this Schedule includes all of the types of explosives affected by the proposed Regulations that you are concerned with?  
If you do not agree, what are the additional types?

**Impact Assessment**

30. The initial impact assessment for these proposals is included at Annex 4. The base results are as follows:

Total discounted benefits	<b>£1,900,000</b>
Total discounted costs	<b>£1,369,432</b>
Net benefits	<b>£538,568</b>
Average net annual benefit	<b>£17,952</b>

31. The calculation of benefits for these proposed Regulations is difficult as it is not possible to assess their preventative deterrent impact on potential theft of explosives. For the purposes of the initial impact assessment, we have assumed that over a 30 year period two lives will be saved by the measures acting as a deterrent to crime. These Regulations transpose a European Directive with a potentially unlimited fine for not doing so (based on the length of time) therefore there is also the benefit of avoiding that potential cost.
32. The set up costs for manufacturers is based on figures provided by the explosives sector however, the annual ongoing costs include in part a more speculative figure of how much it will cost the sector to meet their record keeping duties. Although the £5 cost for the average increase in record keeping costs may look low it should be remembered that many end-users use explosives to which these proposed Regulations do not apply.

**Consultation point – initial impact assessment:**

9. Do you agree that the costs in the initial impact assessment are reasonable?  
If you do not agree, what are your suggested costs?

## QUESTIONNAIRE

## Health and Safety Executive

Consultation on legislation to transpose the directive on the  
identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses

## Reply Form

## Completing this questionnaire

You can move between questions by pressing the 'Tab' / 'Shift-Tab' or 'Page Up' / 'Page Down' keys or by clicking on the grey boxes with a mouse. Please type your replies within the rectangular grey boxes, or click on the square grey boxes to select an answer (e.g. 'Yes' or 'No').

## Respondent's details:

Name:

Job Title:

Organisation:

Email:

Street:

Town:

Postcode:

Telephone:

Fax:

**Size of organisation:**

Choose one option:

Not applicable

1 to 9 employees

10 to 49 employees

50 to 249 employees

250 to 1000 employees

1000+ employees

Self-employed

**What is your type of organisation:**

Choose one option:

Trade Association

Consultancy

Central Government

Industry

Local Authority

Non-governmental organisation

Non-departmental public body

Trade Union

Member of the public

Pressure group

Other

If 'Other' please specify:

**Is your response being made in your capacity as?**

Choose one option:

An employer

An employee

A safety representative

A consultant

Other

If 'Other' please specify:

**Question 1**

**Existing legislation: do you agree that there is a need for a review of existing explosives legislation?**

Yes

No

Please provide some comments to support your reply:

**Question 2**

**Existing legislation: do you agree that the development of an integrated suite of explosives legislation would be beneficial?**

Yes

No

Please provide some comments to support your reply

**Question 3**

**Proposed Regulation 4: do you agree that paragraphs (1) to (6) cover the instances when explosives and the smallest packaging units will require marking?**

Yes

No

If you have replied 'Yes', please provide some comments to support your reply:

If you do not agree, what other instances might there be:



**Question 4**

**Proposed Regulation 5: do you agree that the circumstances described in this regulation cover all situations when a manufacturing site code will be requested?**

Yes

No

If you have replied 'Yes', please provide some comments to support your reply:

If you do not agree, what are the other situations?

**Question 5**

**Proposed Regulation 6: do you agree that in order to have a means of tracing explosives right through the supply chain requires that carriers keep records of explosives that they transport?**

Yes

No

Please provide some comments to support your reply

**Question 6**

**Proposed Regulation 6: do you agree that record keeping need not include the electronic reading of barcodes unless it is appropriate for the size and type of business?**

Yes

No

Please provide some comments to support your reply

**Question 7**

**Proposed Schedule 1: do you believe that the ability to record “logistical information designed by the manufacturer” as part of the code will be beneficial to you? We are particularly interested in what logistical information you believe should be included**

Yes

No

Please provide some comments to support your reply

**Question 8**

**Proposed Schedule 2: do you agree that this schedule includes all of the types of explosives affected by the proposed regulations that you are concerned with?**

Yes

No

If you have replied ‘Yes’, please provide some comments to support your reply

If you do not agree, what are the additional types?

**Question 9**

**Initial impact assessment: do you agree that the costs in the initial impact assessment are reasonable?**

Yes

No

If you have replied ‘Yes’, please provide some comments to support your reply

If you do not agree, what are your suggested costs?

**Are there any further comments you would like to make on the issues raised in this consultation document that you have not already responded to in this questionnaire?**

**Is there anything you particularly liked or disliked about this questionnaire? Please provide your comments below**

**Please send your response by 2 November 2009 to:**

Diane Savage  
Health and Safety Executive  
Mines, Quarries and Explosives  
5SG Redgrave Court  
Merton Road  
Bootle  
Merseyside L20 7HS

Tel: 0151 951 4198  
Fax: 0151 951 3098  
Email: [explosives.policy@hse.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:explosives.policy@hse.gsi.gov.uk)

**Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire**

**LIST OF CONSULTEES****We have notified the following organisations about the publication of this document:**

Association of Chief Police Officers  
Association of Chief Police Officers (Scotland)  
Confederation of British Industries  
CBI Explosives Industry Group and member companies  
British Pyrotechnic Association  
Mineral Products Association  
British Aggregates Association  
Coal Producers Association (COALPRO)  
UK Coal  
Mining Association UK  
Federation of Small Mines in Great Britain  
Union of Democratic Mineworkers  
Trades Union Congress  
Institute of Explosives Engineers  
Department for Business Innovation and Skills  
Home Office  
Ministry of Defence  
Welsh Assembly  
Scottish Executive  
Northern Ireland Office  
Gun Trade Association  
British Shooting Sports Council  
British Association for Shooting and Conservation  
American Civil War Society  
Construction Federation  
Road Haulage Association  
Police Service of Northern Ireland  
Health & Safety Executive, Northern Ireland

## Draft Regulations

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2010 No.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

## The Identification and Traceability of Explosives Regulations 2010

*Made* - - - - \*\*2010

*Laid before Parliament* \*\*\*2010

*Coming into force* 5<sup>th</sup> April 2012

The Secretary of State makes these Regulations —

(a) in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 15(1), (2), (3)(c), (5) and (9) and 82(3)(a) of, and paragraphs 1(1) and (4), 2(1), 3, 6(1), 15(1) and 16 of Schedule 3 to, the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974<sup>(2)</sup> (“the 1974 Act”); and

(b) for the purpose of giving effect without modifications to proposals submitted to him by the Health and Safety Executive under section 11(3) of the 1974 Act.

Before submitting proposals for these Regulations to the Secretary of State, the Health and Safety Executive consulted the bodies that appeared to it to be appropriate, as required by section 50(3) of the 1974 Act.

**Citation and commencement**

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Identification and Traceability of Explosives Regulations 2010 and shall come into force on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2012.

**Interpretation**

2. In these Regulations —

“Class 1” means Class 1 in respect of explosives or the classification of dangerous goods as set out in the UN Recommendations;

“distributor” means a person, other than a manufacturer or an importer, in the supply chain who makes who makes an explosive available on the market in the course of that person’s business;

“explosive” means an explosive article or substance which has been classified in accordance with the UN Recommendations as falling within Class 1;

“explosive article” means an article containing one or more explosive substances;

“explosive substance” means —

(a) a solid or liquid substance, or

(b) a mixture of solid or liquid substances or both,

<sup>(2)</sup> 1974 c. 37; section 11 is substituted by S.I. 2008/960; sections 15(1) and 50(3) are amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975 (c. 71) Schedule 15, paragraphs 6 and 16 respectively and section 50(3) is further amended by the Health Protection Agency Act 2004, Schedule 3, paragraph 5(1) and (3) and S.I. 2008/960.

which is capable by chemical reaction in itself of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as could cause damage to surroundings or which is designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of these as a result of non-detonative, self-sustaining, exothermic chemical reactions;

“site”, in relation to regulations 5(2) and 7, has the same meaning as it is given in the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005<sup>(3)</sup>; and

“UN Recommendations” means the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (based on those originally prepared by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods considered by the Economic and Social Committee of Experts as its twenty-third session (Resolution 645G (XXIII) of 26th April 1957))<sup>(4)</sup> as revised or reissued from time to time.

### **Application and extension outside Great Britain**

3.—(1) These Regulations apply to all explosives except the following —

- (a) ammunition;
- (b) an explosive which is intended for lawful use by the armed forces or the police of any country;
- (c) a pyrotechnic article;
- (d) an explosive which is transported and delivered without packaging or in a mobile explosives manufacturing unit for its direct unloading into the blast-hole; and
- (e) an explosive which is used immediately at the place of manufacture.

(2) These Regulations shall apply outside Great Britain to and in relation to any explosive which is on premises, or which is used or for use in connection with activities, to which, or in relation to which, the specified provisions apply by virtue of the 2001 Order, as those provisions apply to and in relation to explosives in Great Britain.

(3) In this regulation —

- (a) “the 2001 Order” means the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application outside Great Britain) Order 2001<sup>(5)</sup>;
- (b) “mobile explosives manufacturing unit” means a unit, or vehicle mounted with a unit, for manufacturing and charging explosives from dangerous goods that are not explosives, with the unit consisting of various tanks, bulk containers and related equipment; and
- (c) “specified provisions” means sections 1 to 59 and 80 to 82 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

### **Unique identification**

4.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), any person who manufactures explosives or assembles detonators shall mark the explosives and each smallest packaging unit in respect of those explosives, with a unique identification.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply where the explosive is manufactured for export and is marked with an identification in accordance with the requirements of the importing country for allowing traceability of the explosive.

(3) Where an explosive is subject to a further manufacturing process after its original manufacture, the manufacturer shall mark the explosive after that further process with a new unique identification only if the original unique identification is no longer marked in the way that paragraph (7) requires.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), a person who imports explosives shall either —

- (a) arrange for the explosives and each smallest packaging unit in respect of them to be marked with a unique identification before they are imported; or
- (b) mark the explosives and each smallest packaging unit in respect of them with a unique identification before transfer to another person.

(5) An importer who, pursuant to paragraph (4)(b), marks the explosives and each smallest packaging unit in respect of them with a unique identification shall apply measures to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the security and safekeeping of those explosives while they are awaiting marking.

(6) Where a distributor of explosives repackages the explosives, the distributor shall ensure that the explosives and the smallest packaging unit in respect of them have a unique identification marked on or affixed to them.

(7) The unique identification shall be marked on or firmly affixed to the explosive and each smallest packaging unit concerned in a way which ensures that it is durable and clearly legible.

(8) The unique identification shall comprise the components described in Schedule 1.

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<sup>(3)</sup> S.I. 2005/1082, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

<sup>(4)</sup> Current edition (1997): ISBN 92-1-139057 5.

<sup>(5)</sup> S.I. 2001/2127, varied by S.I. 2009/1750.

(9) Schedule 2 has effect for the purposes of marking or affixing the unique identification to explosives.

### **Attribution of manufacturing site codes**

**5.—**(1) This regulation applies for the purposes of the attribution of a three digit code (referred to in this regulation as the “code”) to a site where explosives are manufactured, which is unique to that site and is a component of the unique identification referred to in Schedule 1.

(2) For each site within Great Britain at which explosives are manufactured —

- (a) the manufacturer shall apply to the Executive for it to attribute a code for the site; and
- (b) the Executive shall attribute the code and inform the manufacturer accordingly.

(3) Paragraph (4) applies where explosives which are manufactured in a country that is not a member state by a manufacturer who is established in a member state are to be imported into Great Britain.

(4) Where this paragraph applies —

- (a) in the case where the manufacturer is established in Great Britain —
  - (i) the manufacturer shall apply to the Executive for it to attribute a code for the site where the explosives are manufactured; and
  - (ii) the Executive shall attribute the code and inform the manufacturer accordingly; and
- (b) in the case where the manufacturer is established in a member state other than the United Kingdom —
  - (i) the Executive shall attribute a code for the manufacturing site when it receives a request from the manufacturer to do so; and
  - (ii) the Executive shall inform the manufacturer accordingly.

(5) Paragraph (6) applies where explosives which are manufactured in a country which is not a member state by a manufacturer who is not established in a member State are to be imported into Great Britain.

(6) Where this paragraph applies —

- (a) the importer shall apply to the Executive for it to attribute a code for the manufacturing site; and
- (b) the Executive shall attribute the code and inform the importer accordingly.

### **Records**

**6.—**(1) Any person (referred to in this regulation as “that person”) who, in the course of that person’s business, manufactures, imports, distributes, acquires or keeps any explosive shall, in respect of explosives manufactured in, or imported into, Great Britain on or after 5<sup>th</sup> April 2012, keep a record in respect of that explosive containing the information referred to in paragraph (2).

(2) That information is —

- (a) the means of identifying and describing the explosive, including —
  - (i) its type; and
  - (ii) the unique identification in relation to the explosive;
- (b) the location of the explosive while it is in the possession or custody of the person keeping the record; and
- (c) the name of any person to whom custody of the explosive is given.

(3) The record of that information shall be kept up to date as necessary by that person.

(4) The system applied by that person for collecting the information shall be tested by that person at regular intervals to ensure its effectiveness and the quality of the information recorded.

(5) That person shall keep the record for a period of ten years from the date when the explosive concerned was used, transferred or destroyed.

(6) The record shall be protected by that person against accidental or malicious damage or destruction.

(7) That person shall provide the enforcing authority with —

- (a) information as to the origin and location of each explosive to which the record relates, where the enforcing authority requests it; and
- (b) the name of a person who would be able to provide them with that information at any time and the details necessary for that authority to be able to contact such a person.

(8) Where that person’s business ceases to trade, that person shall immediately notify the enforcing authority of that fact and provide any record still required to be kept pursuant to paragraph (5) to that authority, who shall keep that record for the remainder of the period referred to in that paragraph.

## Enforcement

7.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the enforcing authority for these Regulations in any area of Great Britain shall be the chief officer of police for that area.

(2) The Executive shall be the enforcing authority for these Regulations —

- (a) at any site for which it is the licensing authority for the purposes of the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 excluding where explosives are stored on the surface at a mine, whether in a building or not; and
- (b) for any area outside Great Britain.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, “chief officer of police” —

- (a) in relation to England and Wales, has the same meaning as in section 101(1) of the Police Act 1996<sup>(6)</sup>; and
- (b) in relation to Scotland, means the person appointed to the office of chief constable pursuant to section 4 of the Police (Scotland) Act 1967<sup>(7)</sup>.

Signed by the authority of the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions

	<i>Name</i>
Address	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Date	Department for Work and Pensions

## SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 4(8)

### Unique identification for explosives

The unique identification shall comprise —

1. a part which can be read by a human being containing the following —

- (a) the name of the manufacturer;
- (b) an alphanumeric code containing —
  - (i) two letters identifying the member State (place of production or import onto the Community market);
  - (ii) three digits identifying the site of manufacture; and
  - (iii) the unique product code and [logistical information designed by the manufacturer]; and

2. a part which can be read electronically in barcode or matrix code format, or both, which relates directly to the alphanumeric identification code.

3. For articles too small to affix the unique product code and the logistical information designed by the manufacturer, the information under paragraph 1(b)(i), 1(b)(ii) and 2 shall be sufficient for the purposes of the unique identification.

## SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 4(9)

### Methods of marking or affixing the unique identification to explosives

#### Cartridged explosives and explosives in sacks

1. For cartridged explosives and explosives in sacks —

- (a) the unique identification shall be either on an adhesive label attached to each cartridge or sack or be directly printed on each cartridge or sack;
- (b) an associated label shall be placed on each case of cartridges; and
- (c) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may also be attached to each cartridge or sack and an associated electronic tag attached to each case of cartridges.

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<sup>(6)</sup> 1996.c15.

<sup>(7)</sup> 1967 c. 77; section 4(3) is repealed by the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 (c. 65), sections 146(4), 237(1) and Schedule 29.



### **Packaged two-component explosives**

2. For packaged two-component explosives, the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label attached to, or be directly printed on, each smallest packaging unit containing the two components.

### **Plain detonators and fuses**

3. For plain detonators or fuses —

- (a) the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label attached to, or be directly printed or stamped on, the detonator shell;
- (b) an associated label shall be placed on each case of detonators or fuses; and
- (c) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may also be attached to each detonator and an associated tag attached to each case of detonators.

### **Electric, non-electric and electronic detonators**

4. For electric, non-electric and electronic detonators —

- (a) the unique identification shall be on either an adhesive label on the wires or tube or an adhesive label, or direct printing or stamping, on the detonator shell;
- (b) an associated label shall be placed on each case of detonators; and
- (c) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may also be attached to each detonator and an associated tag attached to each case of detonators.

### **Primers and boosters**

5. For primers and boosters —

- (a) the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label or be directly printed on the primer or booster;
- (b) an associated label shall be placed on each case of primers or boosters; and
- (c) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may also be attached to each primer or booster and an associated tag attached to each case of primers or boosters.

### **Detonating cords and safety fuses**

6. For detonating cords and safety fuses —

- (a) the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label or be directly printed on the bobbin;
- (b) the unique identification shall be marked every five meters on either the external envelope of the cord or fuse or the plastic extruded inner layer immediately under the exterior fibre of the cord or fuse;
- (c) an associated label shall be placed on each case of detonating cord or fuse; and
- (d) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may be inserted within the cord and an associated tag attached to each case of cord or fuse.

### **Cans and drums containing explosives**

7. For cans and drums containing explosives —

- (a) the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label or be directly printed on the can or drum containing the explosives; and
- (b) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may also be attached to each can and drum.

### **General**

8. Where adhesive detachable copies of the labels referred to in paragraphs 1 to 7 are attached to the explosives concerned, those copies shall be clearly marked as copies of the original.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

# Draft Regulations

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STATUTORY RULES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

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2010 No.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

### The Identification and Traceability of Explosives Regulations 2010

*Made* - - - - *\*\*2010*

*Coming into operation* *\*\*2010*

*To be laid before Parliament*

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Articles 17(1), (2), (3)(c) and (5) of, and paragraphs 1(1) and (4), 2, 3, 5(1), 14(1) and 15 of Schedule 3 to, the Health and Safety at Work Order (Northern Ireland) 1978 (a) as so applied and modified, and after consultation in accordance with Article 46(1) of that Order with the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland and such other bodies as appear to him to be appropriate, makes the following Regulations:-

#### Citation and commencement

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Identification and Traceability of Explosives Regulations 2010 and shall come into operation on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2012.

#### Interpretation

2. In these Regulations —

“Class 1” means Class 1 in respect of explosives or the classification of dangerous goods as set out in the UN Recommendations;

“distributor” means a person, other than a manufacturer or an importer, in the supply chain who makes who makes an explosive available on the market in the course of that person’s business;

“explosive” means an explosive article or substance which has been classified in accordance with the UN Recommendations as falling within Class 1;

“explosive article” means an article containing one or more explosive substances;

“explosive substance” means —

(a) a solid or liquid substance, or

(b) a mixture of solid or liquid substances or both,

which is capable by chemical reaction in itself of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as could cause damage to surroundings or which is designed to produce an effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of these as a result of non-detonative, self-sustaining, exothermic chemical reactions;

“site”, in relation to regulations 5(2) and 7, has the same meaning as it is given in the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006<sup>(8)</sup>; and

“UN Recommendations” means the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (based on those originally prepared by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

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<sup>(8)</sup> S.I. 2005/1082, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

considered by the Economic and Social Committee of Experts as its twenty-third session (Resolution 645G (XXIII) of 26th April 1957))<sup>(9)</sup> as revised or reissued from time to time.

## Application

3.—(1) These Regulations apply to all explosives except the following —

- (a) ammunition;
- (b) an explosive which is intended for lawful use by the armed forces or the police of any country;
- (c) a pyrotechnic article;
- (d) an explosive which is transported and delivered without packaging or in a mobile explosives manufacturing unit for its direct unloading into the blast-hole; and
- (e) an explosive which is used immediately at the place of manufacture.

(2) In this regulation,

(;

“mobile explosives manufacturing unit” means a unit, or vehicle mounted with a unit, for manufacturing and charging explosives from dangerous goods that are not explosives, with the unit consisting of various tanks, bulk containers and related equipment.

## Unique identification

4.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), any person who manufactures explosives or assembles detonators shall mark the explosives and each smallest packaging unit in respect of those explosives with a unique identification.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply where the explosive is manufactured for export and is marked with an identification in accordance with the requirements of the importing country for allowing traceability of the explosive.

(3) Where an explosive is subject to a further manufacturing process after its original manufacture, the manufacturer shall mark the explosive after that further process with a new unique identification only if the original unique identification is no longer marked in the way that paragraph (7) requires.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), a person who imports explosives shall either —

- (a) arrange for the explosives and each smallest packaging unit in respect of them to be marked with a unique identification before they are imported; or
- (b) mark the explosives and each smallest packaging unit in respect of them with a unique identification before transfer to another person.

(5) An importer who, pursuant to paragraph (4)(b), marks the explosives and each smallest packaging unit in respect of them with a unique identification shall apply measures to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the security and safekeeping of those explosives while they are awaiting marking.

(6) Where a distributor of explosives repackages the explosives, the distributor shall ensure that the explosives and the smallest packaging unit in respect of them have a unique identification marked on or affixed to them.

(7) The unique identification shall be marked on or firmly affixed to the explosive and each smallest packaging unit concerned in a way which ensures that it is durable and clearly legible.

(8) The unique identification shall comprise the components described in Schedule 1.

(9) Schedule 2 has effect for the purposes of marking the unique identification on, or affixing it to, explosives.

## Attribution of manufacturing site codes

5.—(1) This regulation applies for the purposes of the attribution of a three digit code (referred to in this regulation as the “code”) to a site where explosives are manufactured, which is unique to that site and is a component of the unique identification referred to in Schedule 1.

(2) For each site within Northern Ireland at which explosives are manufactured —

- (a) the manufacturer shall apply to the Secretary of State for him to attribute a code for the site; and
- (b) the Secretary of State shall attribute the code and inform the manufacturer accordingly.

(3) Paragraph (4) applies where explosives which are manufactured in a country that is not a member State by a manufacturer who is established in a member State are to be imported into Northern Ireland.

(4) Where this paragraph applies —

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<sup>(9)</sup> Current edition (1997): ISBN 92-1-139057 5.

- (a) in the case where the manufacturer is established in Northern Ireland —
  - (i) the manufacturer shall apply to the Secretary of State for him to attribute a code for the site where the explosives are manufactured; and
  - (ii) the Secretary of State shall attribute the code and inform the manufacturer accordingly; and
- (b) in the case where the manufacturer is established in a member State other than the United Kingdom —
  - (i) the Secretary of State shall attribute a code for the manufacturing site when he receives a request from the manufacturer to do so; and
  - (ii) the Secretary of State shall inform the manufacturer accordingly.

(5) Paragraph (6) applies where explosives which are manufactured in a country which is not a member State by a manufacturer who is not established in a member State are to be imported into Northern Ireland.

(6) Where this paragraph applies —

- (a) the importer shall apply to the Secretary of State for him to attribute a code for the manufacturing site; and
- (b) the Secretary of State shall attribute the code and inform the importer accordingly.

## **Records**

**6.**—(1) Any person (referred to in this regulation as “that person”) who, in the course of that person’s business, manufactures, imports, distributes, acquires or keeps any explosive shall, in respect of explosives manufactured in, or imported into, Northern Ireland on or after 5<sup>th</sup> April 2012, keep a record in respect of that explosive containing the information referred to in paragraph (2).

(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) is —

- (a) the means of identifying and describing the explosive, including —
  - (i) its type; and
  - (ii) the unique identification in relation to the explosive;
- (b) the location of the explosive while it is in the possession or custody of the person keeping the record; and
- (c) the name of any person to whom custody of the explosive is given.

(3) The record of the information shall be kept up to date as necessary by that person.

(4) The system applied by that person for collecting the information shall be tested by that person at regular intervals to ensure its effectiveness and the quality of the information recorded.

(5) That person shall keep the record for a period of ten years from the date when the explosive concerned was used, transferred or destroyed.

(6) The record shall be protected by that person against accidental or malicious damage or destruction.

(7) That person shall provide the enforcing authority with —

- (a) information as to the origin and location of each explosive to which the record relates, where the enforcing authority requests it; and
- (b) the name of a person who would be able to provide them with that information at any time and the details necessary for that authority to be able to contact such a person.

(8) Where that person’s business ceases to trade, that person shall immediately notify the enforcing authority of that fact and provide any record still required to be kept pursuant to paragraph (5) to that authority, who shall keep that record for the remainder of the period referred to in that paragraph.

## **Enforcement**

7 —The enforcing authority for these Regulations shall be [the Chief Constable]

## Unique identification for explosives

1. The unique identification shall comprise —
  - (a) a part which can be read by an individual containing the following —
    - (i) the name of the manufacturer;
    - (ii) an alphanumeric code containing —
      - (aa) two letters identifying the member State (place of production or import onto the Community market);
      - (bb) three digits identifying the site of manufacture; and
      - (cc) the unique product code and [logistical information designed by the manufacturer]; and
  - (b) a part which can be read electronically in barcode or matrix code format, or both, which relates directly to the alphanumeric identification code
2. For articles too small to affix the unique product code and the logistical information designed by the manufacturer, the information under paragraph 1(a)(ii)(aa) and (a)(ii) (bb) and paragraph 1(b) shall be sufficient for the purposes of the unique identification.

## SCHEDULE 4

## Methods of marking or affixing the unique identification to explosives

### Cartridge explosives and explosives in sacks

15. For cartridge explosives and explosives in sacks —
  - (a) the unique identification shall be either on an adhesive label attached to each cartridge or sack or be directly printed on each cartridge or sack;
  - (b) an [associated] label shall be placed on each case of cartridges; and
  - (c) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may be attached to each cartridge or sack and an associated electronic tag attached to each case of cartridges.

### Packaged two-component explosives

16. For packaged two-component explosives, the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label attached to, or be directly printed on, each smallest packaging unit containing the two components.

### Plain detonators and fuses

17. For plain detonators or fuses —
  - (a) the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label attached to, or be directly printed or stamped on, the detonator shell;
  - (b) an associated label shall be placed on each case of detonators or fuses; and
  - (c) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may be attached to each detonator and an associated tag attached to each case of detonators.

### Electric, non-electric and electronic detonators

18. For electric, non-electric and electronic detonators —
  - (a) the unique identification shall be on either an adhesive label on the wires or tube or an adhesive label, or direct printing or stamping, on the detonator shell;
  - (b) an associated label shall be placed on each case of detonators; and
  - (c) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may be attached to each detonator and an associated tag attached to each case of detonators.

## **Primers and boosters**

**19.** For primers and boosters —

- (a) the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label or be directly printed on the primer or booster;
- (b) an associated label shall be placed on each case of primers or boosters; and
- (c) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may be attached to each primer or booster and an associated tag attached to each case of primers or boosters.

## **Detonating cords and safety fuses**

**20.** For detonating cords and safety fuses —

- (a) the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label or be directly printed on the bobbin;
- (b) the unique identification shall be marked every five meters on either the external envelope of the cord or fuse or the plastic extruded inner layer immediately under the exterior fibre of the cord or fuse;
- (c) an associated label shall be placed on each case of detonating cord or fuse; and
- (d) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may be inserted within the cord and an associated tag attached to each case of cord or fuse.

## **Cans and drums containing explosives**

**21.** For cans and drums containing explosives —

- (a) the unique identification shall be on an adhesive label or be directly printed on the can or drum containing the explosives; and
- (b) in addition, a passive inert electronic tag may be attached to each can or drum.

## **General**

**22.** Where adhesive detachable copies of the labels referred to in paragraphs 1 to 7 are attached to the explosives concerned, those copies shall be clearly marked as copies of the original.

### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

## Summary: Intervention & Options

<b>Department /Agency:</b> <b>Home Office/ Health Executive</b>	<b>Title:</b> <b>Initial Impact Assessment of European Community Directive on the Identification and Traceability of Explosives for civil uses.</b>	
<b>Stage:</b> Consultation	<b>Version:</b> 1	<b>Date:</b> 3 August 2009
<b>Related Publications:</b> Directive on the harmonization of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses Directive on the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses		

### Available to view or download at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31993L0015:EN:HTML>

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:094:0008:01:EN:HTML>

**Contact for enquiries:** David Pascoe

**Telephone:** 0151 951 4241

### What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?

On 4 April 2008, the European Commission adopted the Identification and Traceability of explosives for civil uses Directive, requiring most explosive articles for civil uses to be labelled with a 'unique identification' made up of a human readable alphanumeric code and a bar code. The Directive also requires records to be kept of all transfers and issues of explosives. The implementation deadline was 5 April 2009. The Directive does not apply to explosives for military or police use, pyrotechnics, ammunition nor to the onsite mixing of explosives.

### What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

The aim of this directive is to uniquely identify commercial packaged explosive and other items such as detonators to assist in determining their place of manufacture and the chain of supply. This is a measure intended by the EU to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack such as the Madrid bombings which involved the use of stolen commercial explosive. The measures should also assist in the investigation of both terrorist and non-terrorist criminal activities involving explosives.

### What policy options have been considered? Please justify any preferred option.

Had Member States taken action individually to address this issue, individual national measures might have been seen as barriers to trade and therefore incompatible with European law, and inconsistencies between the measures of individual Member States would have led to additional compliance costs for businesses. Community legislation is the most uniform and effective Community-wide response to this issue.

Failure to implement the European Directive will result in infraction proceedings against Great Britain and potentially a considerable fine.

### When will the policy be reviewed to establish the actual costs and benefits and the achievement of the desired effects?

We intend to review these regulations in 2017, five years after they come into force so that they have had time to bed in and take effect.

**Ministerial Sign-off** For final proposal/implementation stage Impact Assessments:

***I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.***

Signed by the responsible Minister:

.....

Date:



## Summary: Analysis & Evidence

<b>Policy Option:</b>	<b>Description: Directive is adopted</b>
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<b>COSTS</b>	<b>ANNUAL COSTS</b>		Description and scale of <b>key monetised costs</b> by 'main affected groups'  Costs to manufacturers of labelling equipment and systems together with associated running costs. Costs for explosives users of holding records for 10 years as opposed to current 3 years.	
	<b>One-off</b> (Transition)	<b>Yrs</b>		
	<b>£ 75,000</b>	1		
	<b>Average Annual Cost</b> (excluding one-off)			
<b>£ 68,000</b>	30	<b>Total Cost (PV)</b>		<b>£ 1,369,432</b>
Other <b>key non-monetised costs</b> by 'main affected groups'				

<b>BENEFITS</b>	<b>ANNUAL BENEFITS</b>		Description and scale of <b>key monetised benefits</b> by 'main affected groups' For the reasons outlined in the evidence base, it is difficult to estimate the benefits of these proposals. The figure below is based on two deaths through criminal/terrorist activity being prevented over a 30 year period through more efficient investigation and intelligence resulting from the improvements in tracing explosives.	
	<b>One-off</b>	<b>Yrs</b>		
	<b>£</b>			
	<b>Average Annual Benefit</b> (excluding one-off)			
<b>£</b>	30	<b>Total Benefit (PV)</b>		<b>£ 1,900,000</b>
Other <b>key non-monetised benefits</b> by 'main affected groups'				

**Key Assumptions/Sensitivities/Risks** It is assumed that the implementation of the directive will **not** make it more difficult for explosives users to maintain records manually.

Price Base Year 2007	Time Period Years 30	<b>Net Benefit Range (NPV)</b> £	<b>NET BENEFIT (NPV Best estimate)</b> £
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What is the geographic coverage of the policy/option?	Great Britain			
On what date will the policy be implemented?	5 April 2012			
Which organisation(s) will enforce the policy?	HSE and police			
What is the total annual cost of enforcement for these organisations?	£ no additional costs			
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles?	Yes			
Will implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?	No			
What is the value of the proposed offsetting measure per year?	£ N/A			
What is the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions?	£ N/A			
Will the proposal have a significant impact on competition?	No			
Annual cost (£-£) per organisation (excluding one-off)	Micro	Small	Medium <b>18,000</b>	Large
Are any of these organisations exempt?	No	No	N/A	N/A

<b>Impact on Admin Burdens Baseline</b> (2005 Prices)			(Increase - Decrease)	
Increase of	£ £11000	Decrease of	£	<b>Net Impact</b> £ 11000

Key: Annual costs and benefits: Constant Prices (Net) Present Value

## Evidence Base (for summary sheets)

### Assessment of the impact of EU directive on the labelling and traceability of explosives

#### Introduction

The Directive is part of the European Commission's Action Plan on the Security of Explosives, and is a 'daughter' Directive of the Placing on the market, supervision and transfer of explosives Directive (93/15/EEC). In line with the scope of its parent, this Directive applies to civil explosives and not to explosives for military and police use; nor does it apply to pyrotechnic articles or to ammunition.

The key requirements of the Directive are that manufacturers and importers from outside the European Economic Area (henceforth referred to as 'importers') must ensure that explosives and 'each smallest packaging unit' of the explosives are marked with a unique identification number. This is a alphanumeric code which is in a human readable form in a format prescribed by the Directive as well as in the form of an electronic readable identification (a bar code or matrix code). The alphanumeric code will include information on the place of production or import into the Community market and the manufacturing site. This information should be marked on or firmly affixed to the explosive and smallest packaging unit.

The Directive also requires 'undertakings in the explosives sector' to maintain a data collection system in relation to explosives throughout the supply chain and life cycle of the explosive. This system must enable those holding the explosives to be identified at any time and the information must be held for up to 10 years from delivery or from the end of the life-cycle of the explosive.

#### Background

##### *The UK industry*

Civil explosives fall into three broad types:

- bulk, site-mixed, explosives which provide the main explosive charge for blasting;
- packaged explosives which are used in certain more specialist situations such as underground or in wet conditions; and
- detonators and primers which supply the initial energy to initiate an explosion in the bulk explosives.

Bulk explosives are manufactured on-site, in most cases at mines and quarries. They are made by mixing ammonium nitrate with diesel fuel or by mixing ammonium nitrate-based emulsions with fuel and gassing agents. This type of explosive is by far the most widely used in the UK and because it is not actually explosive until it undergoes final mixing on site it is not covered by the requirements of the Directive. Packaged explosives are used in situations where site-mixed explosives would not be suitable. Detonators and primers are now almost entirely imported.

There are three companies in the UK manufacturing explosive articles for use in the civilian sector (other companies are involved in the manufacture of emulsions). Two of these companies operate as a joint venture so there are effectively only two manufacturing sites in the UK with three manufacturing lines in total. All of these companies also provide blasting services to the mining and quarrying industry – ie rather than selling the explosives to the quarrying company, the company carries out the blasting operations itself and is paid for the quantity of material involved in the blast.

## **Existing legislation on labelling and record keeping**

The labelling requirements for explosives supplied in Great Britain are set out in the Classification and Labelling of Explosives Regulations 1983 (SI 1140/1983). These require that for certain listed security-sensitive explosive articles and substances, the outer packaging should display the following information:

- the total number of explosives articles and the total nominal mass of any explosives substances (or in the case of detonating cord the length of the cord);
- the month and year of manufacture or when the explosives left the factory;
- ‘a description which enables each explosive article to be distinguished from every other explosive article which is not identical’.

For those explosive substances, the ‘inner packaging’ must also carry the following information:

- the name of the explosive substance;
- the nominal mass or length and diameter of the cartridge;
- the month and year when the explosives were manufactured or left the factory.

There are similar requirements in Northern Ireland.

The requirements on record-keeping for GB are set out in the Control of Explosives Regulations 1991 (SI 1991/1531). These require that anyone acquiring or keeping certain security-sensitive explosives should maintain records. The main information that must be included in the records is as follows:

- the date the explosives were acquired;
- the date the explosives were transferred, or used or destroyed [etc];
- if the explosives are transferred, the details of the person receiving the explosive;
- a description of the explosive;
- the quantity of explosive (ie net mass or number of articles etc).

These records must be kept for three years from the date the explosives are transferred, used or destroyed etc.

There are similar requirements in Northern Ireland.

## **Costs for UK industry**

### **Costs for explosives manufacturers and importers**

As noted above there are already fairly extensive requirements on labelling and recordkeeping in the UK. However, the Directive goes further.

On marking/labelling:

- all items of explosives must be marked with a unique identification
- the identification must use the format prescribed by the directive;
- articles such as detonators and cartridges must be marked or labelled – previously only the outer packaging had to be labelled.

The implications for manufacturers of these changes are that they will need to invest in labelling equipment and systems – and there will be a ongoing costs (see detailed costing below).

The major change in the recordkeeping requirements is that record must be maintained for 10 years rather than 3 years.

### **Costs and benefits for end-users**

End-users will be required to keep records for ten years. The working conditions at mines and quarries as well as other technical issues present real difficulties in the deployment of barcode readers. In any event it is debateable whether or not it would be cost-effective for most end-users to develop the necessary computer systems to facilitate barcode scanning. We therefore anticipate that end-users will mainly continue to maintain records manually incurring little additional cost above that already incurred to comply with existing legislation.

The Directive leaves manufacturers freedom to decide how to use most of the characters. It would be beneficial, particularly for end-users, if manufacturers were to use this code in a way that facilitated manual record-keeping. For the purposes of this impact assessment we have assumed that this aspect of the Directive will be cost neutral.

### **Impact on small firms**

The explosives manufacturers in the UK are small firms, but are all part of larger multinational organisations.

There are a large number of small firms in the mining and quarrying sector. However, in terms of production (and therefore consumption of explosives) the sector is dominated by eight major firms.

### **Costs to the public sector**

As noted above, the Directive does not apply to explosives for police or military use. Therefore there are no direct or indirect costs to users of explosive in the public sector.

There are potential benefits to the police in that the proposals could assist in investigations into terrorist and non-terrorist criminal activities involving explosives. This is through each piece of explosive being uniquely identified allowing the place of manufacture and chain of supply to be determined. The benefits in investigations involving explosives manufactured outside of the UK will be correspondingly greater difficulty in obtaining information.

## **Detailed analysis of costs**

### **Manufacturers and importers**

The costs for a basic labelling and recording system for a single production line producing 1000 tonnes of explosive per year have been estimated by one manufacturer to be as follows:

One-off setup and capital costs (per line)

Label printer with software	£1.5K
3 hand held scanners	£7.5K
1 x PC	£0.5K

1 x Database	£15K
<b>Total</b>	<b>£24.5K</b>
Ongoing annual costs (per line)	
Consumables	£2K
Maintenance Contracts	£3K
Equipment replacement costs	£3K (replacement of hardware every 3 yrs)
Labour costs	£10K
<b>Total</b>	<b>£19K</b>

The labour costs are for the work involved in scanning product barcodes during the production and dispatch process, and in maintaining records and administering the information system. This is estimated at 5 person hours per day (ie approximately 1000 hours per year per line) Wage costs are estimated at £10 per hour.

Assuming that there are 3 operating lines in the UK each producing about 1000 tonnes of explosives, one-off costs to manufacturers are likely to be of the order of £75,000 in total. Operating costs are estimated as £57,000 per year in total.

### **Costs for end-users**

There are approximately 2,200 quarries in the UK. Most of which will be using explosives for quarrying operations – although only a minority actually store explosives or use explosives regularly. We have estimated the additional record-keeping costs at averaging £5 per quarry per year ie a total of £11,000.

### **Total costs**

Total costs are therefore estimated at £75,000 for one-off costs, and £68,000 per year for annually recurring costs. Discounted over a 30 year period this cost, inclusive of one-off and annually recurring costs, is £1,369,432 in present value terms.

### **Benefits**

The aim of this directive is to uniquely identify commercial packaged explosive and other items such as detonators to assist in determining their place of manufacture and chain of supply. This is a measure intended by the EU to reduce the risk of a terrorist attack such as the Madrid bombings which involved the use of stolen commercial explosive. The measures could also assist in the investigation of both terrorist and non-terrorist criminal activities involving explosives.

Clearly the benefits to society of preventing even a single terrorist event would be substantial. However, the total benefit is extremely difficult to calculate because:

- there are relatively few such events, their effects vary so greatly and are so complex it is difficult to make assumptions about them;
- the effects of the Directive in reducing the frequency of such events are very indirect and therefore it is difficult to make assumptions about their impact.

There are already strict UK controls on the security of explosives and robust requirements on labelling and recordkeeping. It is therefore extremely difficult to attempt to quantify an additional benefit from tightening these controls still further.

The estimated value of a preventable fatality is £1.5 million (source: HSE Economic Appraisal Values). It is not possible to estimate the number of fatalities that may be prevented as a result of this proposal. However, to provide an indication of the potential value of benefits of this proposal, if the measures did result in avoiding a hypothetical explosion (or similar terrorist attack) saving two lives in year 30, the benefit in present value terms would be approximately £1.9m.

## **Competition assessment**

### *Markets*

The primary market affected by these proposals is the market for explosives for civil use.

### *Product market*

The major secondary market is the market for blasting services to the mining and quarrying industry.

It is arguable that this market could be further divided into three sub-markets:

- bulk explosives;
- cartridge explosives; and
- detonators and primers.

According to figures published by the Office for Fair Trading, production and sales of packaged explosives have fallen from about 17,000 tonnes in 1992 to less than 4,000 tonnes today, as users switch to the use of bulk site-mixed explosives. Packaged explosives are estimated to account for 15% by volume and 30% by value of the civil explosives market.

The market for bulk explosives will be largely unaffected, and given that very few detonators and primers are now manufactured in the UK the impact in the UK will primarily affect the market for packaged explosives.

### *Geographic market*

Of the three UK producers (Ulster Industrial Explosives, Exchem and Exxor – a joint venture between Exchem and Orica), one is based in Northern Ireland and the others in Great Britain at a site with two production lines. There is very little movement of explosives either between Northern Ireland and Great Britain or between continental Europe and the UK. It is not clear whether this lack of movement is due to the depressed prices for packaged explosives in the UK or to logistical and transport difficulties or a combination of the two.

### *Consumers*

When it considered the proposal for the joint venture between Exchem and Orica, the OFT noted that the mining and quarrying sector is dominated by eight companies and that 'these are knowledgeable and sophisticated purchasers who may be able to exercise buyer power'. They are also potentially capable of manufacturing bulk explosives for themselves on-site, providing their own blasting services or purchasing explosives elsewhere in Europe for direct import.

### *Impact on competition*

The Directive applies equally to all explosives manufacturers – although there will be an increase in the costs of producing packaged explosives as compared to bulk site-

mixed explosives. This is therefore likely to reinforce the trend towards users switching to these types of explosive. The Directive will not add substantially to the barriers to entering this market as doing so already necessitates substantial capital outlay.

This market is characterised by a very low-level of competition, apparently tempered by a high-level of buyer power. There does not appear to be any evidence that the Directive will reduce the level of competition still further.

## Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Use the table below to demonstrate how broadly you have considered the potential impacts of your policy options.

**Ensure that the results of any tests that impact on the cost-benefit analysis are contained within the main evidence base; other results may be annexed.**

Type of testing undertaken	<i>Results in Evidence Base?</i>	<i>Results annexed?</i>
Competition Assessment	Yes	Yes
Small Firms Impact Test	Yes	Yes
Legal Aid	Yes	Yes
Sustainable Development	Yes	Yes
Carbon Assessment	Yes	Yes
Other Environment	Yes	Yes
Health Impact Assessment	Yes	Yes
Race Equality	Yes	Yes
Disability Equality	Yes	Yes
Gender Equality	Yes	Yes
Human Rights	Yes	Yes
Rural Proofing	Yes	Yes



## Annexes

### **Small Firms Impact Test**

See evidence base,

### **Competition Assessment**

See evidence base.

### **Legal Aid**

Not applicable – the Directive does not create new criminal sanctions or civil penalties

### **Sustainable development**

The Directive has no implications for sustainable development.

### **Environmental Impact**

The Directive will not:

1. **lead to a change in the emission of greenhouse gases;**
2. **be vulnerable to the predicted effects of climate change;**
3. **impact significantly on air quality;**
4. **involve a material change to the appearance of the landscape or townscape;**
5. **change either the degree of water pollution or levels of abstraction of water or exposure to flood risk;**
6. **disturb or enhance habitat or wildlife;**
7. **affect the number of people exposed to noise or the levels to which they are exposed.**

### **Health Impact Assessment**

The Directive will have no significant impact on human health by virtue of its effects on the following wider determinants of health: income; crime; environment; transport; housing; education; employment; agriculture; or social cohesion

The Directive will have no significant impact on any of the following lifestyle related variables: physical activity; diet; smoking, drugs, or alcohol use; sexual behaviour; accidents and stress at home or work

The Directive will not impact on any of the variables that influence the probability of an individual becoming more or less healthy.

The Directive will not result in a significant demand on any of the following health and social care services: primary care; community services; hospital care; need for medicines; accident or emergency attendances; social services; a health protection and preparedness response; likely contacts with health and social service provision.

## **Race Equality Impact Assessment**

The consequences of the Directive will not differ according to people's racial group, for example, because they have particular needs, experiences or priorities.

There is no reason to believe that people could be affected differently by the Directive, according to their racial group, for example in terms of access to a service, or the ability to take advantage of opportunities.

There is no evidence that any part of the Directive could discriminate unlawfully, directly or indirectly, against people from some racial groups.

There is no evidence that people from some racial groups may have different expectations of the Directive.

The Directive is unlikely to affect relations between certain racial groups, for example because it is seen as favouring a particular group or denying opportunities to another.

The Directive is not likely to damage relations between any particular racial group (or groups) and HSE.

The Directive is not relevant to the race equality duty.

## **Carbon assessment**

The Directive has no significant impact on emissions of greenhouse gases

## **Disability Impact Assessment**

This Directive has no impact on disability equality.

## **Gender Impact Assessment**

The Directive will not affect men and women differently, or have any impact positive or negative on life chances or on gender stereotyping.

## **Human Rights**

The Directive will not engage with anyone's convention rights.

## **Rural proofing**

The Directive will not have any significant differential impact in rural areas.

# NIO POLICY EQUALITY SCREENING FORM

## PART I

### 1. SCOPING THE POLICY

#### Definition of Policy

There have been some difficulties in defining what constitutes a policy in the context of Section 75. To be on the safe side it is recommended that you consider any new initiatives, proposals, schemes or programmes as policies or changes to those already in existence. It is important to remember that even if a full EQIA has been carried out in an “overarching” policy or strategy, it will still be necessary for the policy maker to consider if a further EQIA needs to be carried out in respect of those policies cascading from the overarching strategy.

#### Overview of Policy Proposals

The aims and objectives of the policy must be clear and terms of reference well defined. You must take into account any available data that will enable you to come to a decision on whether or not a policy may or may not have a differential impact on any of the S75 categories.

#### 1. Title of policy

The Identification and Traceability of Explosives Regulations (Northern Ireland)

#### 2. Brief description of policy. Do any other policies interact with this policy?

The proposed Regulations will transpose the requirements of Directive 2008/43/EC relating to the setting up of a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses.

#### 3. Aims of policy

To ensure accurate and complete records of explosives at all stages of the supply chain to prevent misuse and theft and assist law enforcement authorities in tracing the origin of lost or stolen explosives.

#### 4. Who is responsible for devising and delivering the policy?

Firearms and Explosives Branch

5. Are there any linkages to NI Departments or NDPBs in relation to this policy/legislation? How are these interfaces managed?

No

6. Who is the policy/legislation likely to impact upon? What data is available to facilitate the screening exercise?

Persons involved in the manufacture, import, storage, commercial carriage and the regulation of explosives security.

7. Who will implement the policy?

Firearms and Explosives Branch

## PART II

### 2. SCREENING ANALYSIS

#### Answering the Four Screening Questions

The following four questions ask for evidence in relation to the Section 75 dimensions. You should not think of the “don’t know” column in the form as the easy option to respond to any of the questions. In cases where you don’t know and you don’t have data, you will need to make a judgement based on experience as to whether the policy you are screening is likely to have an impact on any of the nine dimensions. If your judgement is that the policy may have a differential adverse impact in relation to any of the Section 75 dimensions (i.e. it affects some groups differently and less favourably than other groups), you should seek to obtain evidence. You should note that evidence can be qualitative – i.e. drawn from the experience of individuals from their perspective – as well as quantitative. Staff must give consideration to steps that they could reasonably be expected to take to obtain evidence and thereby inform their decision-making. Such steps could include meeting with a representative group or selective consultation.

**Where there is little or no evidence, and common sense indicates that the impact of your policy may be different for different groups of people, you should discuss this with staff from the Equality Unit ☎ 27062.**

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency web-site gives details of data sets (<http://www.nisra.gov.uk>) and information on other sources of data may be found on the NIO Intranet under About the NIO/Diversity and Equality.

**1 Is there any evidence or indication of higher or lower participation or uptake by different groups? If so, please indicate below.**

CATEGORY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
Gender		X	
Sexual orientation		X	
Religion		X	
Political opinion		X	
Disability (physical and learning)		X	
Race or ethnic origin (includes Travellers)		X	
Age		X	
Dependant responsibilities		X	
Marital status		X	

Please give reasons for your answer, including sources of data used:

**2. Is there any evidence or indication that different groups have different needs, experiences, issues or priorities in relation to the particular policy?**

CATEGORY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
Gender		X	
Sexual orientation		X	
Religion		X	
Political opinion		X	
Disability (physical and learning)		X	
Race or ethnic origin (includes Travellers)		X	
Age		X	
Dependant responsibilities		X	
Marital status		X	

Please give reasons for your answer, including sources of data used:

There is no reason to believe the different groups have different needs, issues etc

Any additional comments:

**3 Is there an opportunity to better promote equality of opportunity or better community relations by altering the policy or working with others in Government or in the larger community?**

CATEGORY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
Gender		X	
Sexual orientation		X	
Religion		X	
Political opinion		X	
Disability (physical and learning)		X	
Race or ethnic origin (includes Travellers)		X	
Age		X	
Dependant responsibilities		X	
Marital status		X	

Please give reasons for your answer, including sources of data used:

**4 Equality Commission guidance states that the screening process should include pre-consultation with those who may be affected by the policy. Have consultations with relevant groups, organisations or individuals indicated that the policy may create problems, which are specific to them?**

CATEGORY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
Gender		X	
Sexual orientation		X	
Religion		X	
Political opinion		X	
Disability (physical and learning)		X	
Race or ethnic origin (includes Travellers)		X	
Age		X	
Dependant responsibilities		X	
Marital status		X	

Please give reasons for your answer, and details of any consultations that have taken place:

The Regulations contain security measures that benefit all.

**Have you answered YES?**

If the answer to **any** of the questions in respect of any of the categories is “**YES**”, then you – in discussion with the Equality Unit – will need to consider whether the policy has a significant impact on equality of opportunity and, therefore, should be subject to an equality impact assessment.

If the answer to **all** the questions in section 2 is **NO** an equality impact assessment is not required.

If the answer to any of the above questions is **DON'T KNOW**, and common sense and experience indicate that a differential impact may be expected, you will need to discuss this with the staff in the Equality Unit.

**It may be that a policy has an adverse differential impact on certain people in one or more of the categories as a consequence of targeting or affirmative action to combat an existing or historical inequality. If this is the case, please give details below and contact the Equality Unit if you are in doubt:**

**PART III**

**EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATION**

Equality impact assessment procedures are confined to those policies considered likely to have significant implications for equality of opportunity.

**1 If screening has indicated that a policy is having an adverse differential impact, how would you categorise it?**

Please tick.

Significant impact	Low impact
--------------------	------------

**2 Do you consider that this policy needs to be submitted to a full equality impact assessment?**

<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
	<b>X</b>

If NO but the policy has significant impact, please give reasons for your recommendation:

**3. What data do you believe may be required to ensure effective monitoring of the policy in the future?**

None

**Signed:** Eric Kingsmill

**Grade:** B1

**Branch/Division:** Firearms and Explosives Branch, Security and Protection Division

**Date:** 14 August 2009

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**Signed:** Ian Hamill  
**Head of Division**

**Date:** 14 August 2009

**Copy to Divisional Equality Driver and Equality Unit**



## EU Directive

### DIRECTIVES

**COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2008/43/EC of 4 April 2008**

**setting up, pursuant to Council Directive 93/15/EEC, a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses**

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 93/15/EEC of 5 April 1993 on the harmonisation of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses (1), and in particular the second sentence of the second paragraph of Article 14 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Directive 93/15/EEC lays down rules for ensuring the safe and secure circulation of explosives on the community market.

(2) As provided for in that Directive, it is necessary to ensure that undertakings in the explosives sector possess a system for keeping track of explosives in order to be able to identify those holding the explosives at any time.

(3) Unique identification of explosives is essential if accurate and complete records of explosives are to be kept at all stages of the supply chain. This should allow the identification and the traceability of an explosive from its production site and its first placing on the market until its final user and its use with a view to preventing misuse and theft and to assisting law enforcement authorities in the tracing of the origin of lost or stolen explosives.

(4) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee established pursuant to Article 13(1) of Directive 93/15/EEC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

#### CHAPTER 1

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### Article 1

##### Subject matter

This Directive sets up a harmonised system for the unique identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses.

##### Article 2

##### Scope

This Directive shall not apply to the following:

- (a) explosives transported and delivered unpackaged or in pump trucks for their direct unloading into the blast-hole;
- (b) explosives manufactured at the blasting sites, and that are loaded immediately after being produced (*in situ* production);
- (c) ammunitions.

#### CHAPTER 2

#### PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

##### Article 3

##### Unique identification

1. Member States shall ensure that undertakings in the explosives sector which manufacture or import explosives or assemble detonators shall mark explosives and each smallest packaging unit with a unique identification.

Where an explosive is subject to further manufacturing processes, manufacturers shall not be required to mark the explosive with a new unique identification unless the original unique identification is no longer marked in compliance with Article 4.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply where the explosive is manufactured for export and is marked with an identification in accordance with the requirements of the importing country, which allows traceability of the explosive.

3. The unique identification shall comprise the components described in the Annex.

4. Each manufacturing site shall be attributed a three-digit code by the national authority of the Member States where it is established.

5. Where the manufacturing site is located outside the Community, the manufacturer being established in the Community shall contact a national authority of the Member State of import in order for the manufacturing site to be attributed a code.

Where the manufacturing site is located outside the Community and the manufacturer is not established in the Community, the importer of the explosives concerned shall contact a national authority of the Member State of import in order for the manufacturing site to be attributed a code.

6. Member States shall ensure that distributors which repackage explosives make sure that the unique identification is affixed to the explosive and the smallest packaging unit.

#### *Article 4*

##### **Marking and affixation**

The unique identification shall be marked on or firmly affixed to the article concerned in a durable way and so as to ensure that it is clearly legible.

#### *Article 5*

##### **Cartridged explosives and explosives in sacks**

For cartridged explosives and explosives in sacks, the unique identification shall consist of an adhesive label or direct printing on each cartridge or sack. An associated label shall be placed on each case of cartridges.

In addition, undertakings may use a passive inert electronic tag attached to each cartridge or sack and similarly, an associated electronic tag for each case of cartridges.

#### *Article 6*

##### **Two-component explosives**

For packaged two-component explosives, the unique identification shall consist of an adhesive label or direct printing on each smallest packaging unit containing the two components.

#### *Article 7*

##### **Plain detonators and fuses**

For plain detonators or fuses, the unique identification shall consist of an adhesive label or direct printing or stamping on the detonator shell. An associated label shall be placed on each case of detonators or fuses.

In addition, undertakings may use a passive inert electronic tag attached to each detonator or fuse, and an associated tag for each case of detonators or fuses.

#### *Article 8*

##### **Electric, non-electric and electronic detonators**

For electric, non-electric and electronic detonators, the unique identification shall consist either of an adhesive label on the wires or tube, or an adhesive label or direct printing or stamping on the detonator shell. An associated label shall be placed on each case of detonators.

In addition, undertakings may use a passive inert electronic tag attached to each detonator, and an associated tag for each case of detonators.

#### *Article 9*

##### **Primers and boosters**

For primers and boosters, the unique identification shall consist of an adhesive label or direct printing on the primer or booster. An associated label shall be placed on each case of primers or boosters.

In addition, undertakings may use a passive inert electronic tag attached to each primer or booster, and an associated tag for each case of primers or boosters.

#### *Article 10*

##### **Detonating cords and safety fuses**

For detonating cords and safety fuses, the unique identification shall consist of an adhesive label or direct printing on the bobbin. The unique identification will be marked every 5 meters on either the external envelope of the cord or fuse or the plastic extruded inner layer immediately under the exterior fibre of the cord or fuse. An associated label shall be placed on each case of detonating cord or fuse.

In addition, undertakings may use a passive inert electronic tag inserted within the cord, and an associated tag for each case of cord or fuse.

#### *Article 11*

##### **Cans and drums containing explosives**

For cans and drums containing explosives, the unique identification shall consist of an adhesive label or direct printing on the can or drum containing the explosives.

In addition, undertakings may use a passive inert electronic tag attached to each can and drum.

#### *Article 12*

##### **Copies of the original label**

Undertakings may attach adhesive detachable copies of the original label to the explosives for use by their clients. Those copies shall be visibly marked as copies of the original to prevent misuse.

### CHAPTER 3 DATA COLLECTION AND RECORD-KEEPING

#### *Article 13*

##### **Data collection**

1. Member States shall ensure that undertakings in the explosives sector put in place a system for collecting data in relation to explosives including their unique identification throughout the supply chain and life cycle.
2. The data collection system shall allow the undertakings to keep track of the explosives in such a way that those holding the explosives can be identified at any time.
3. Member States shall ensure that the data collected including the unique identifications is kept and maintained for a period of 10 years after the delivery or whenever known after the end of the life cycle of the explosive even if undertakings have ceased trading.

#### *Article 14*

##### **Obligations of undertakings**

Member States shall ensure that the undertakings in the explosives sector fulfil the following:

- (a) keeping a record of all identifications of explosives, together with all pertinent information including the type of explosive, the company or person to the custody of whom it was given;
- (b) recording the location of each explosive while the explosive is in their possession or custody until it is either transferred to another undertaking or used;
- (c) at regular interval testing their data collection system in order to ensure its effectiveness and the quality of the data recorded;
- (d) keeping and maintaining the data collected including the unique identifications for the period specified in paragraph 3 of Article 13;
- (e) protecting the data collected against accidental or malicious damage or destruction;
- (f) providing the competent authorities, upon their request, with the information concerning the origin and location of each explosive during its life cycle and throughout the supply chain;
- (g) providing the responsible Member State authorities with the name and contact details of a person able to provide the information described in point (f) outside normal business hours. For the purpose of point (d), the undertaking shall, in the case of explosives manufactured or imported before the date specified in the second subparagraph of Article 15(1), maintain records in accordance with existing national provisions.

### CHAPTER 4 FINAL PROVISIONS

#### *Article 15*

##### **Transposition**

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by 5 April 2009 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.

They shall apply those provisions from 5 April 2012.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

#### *Article 16*

##### **Entry into force**

This Directive shall enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

#### *Article 17*

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 April 2008.

*For the Commission*

Günter VERHEUGEN

*Vice-President*

*ANNEX*

The unique identification shall comprise:

1. a human readable part of the identification containing the following:
  - (a) the name of the manufacturer;
  - (b) an alphanumerical code containing:
    - (i) two letters identifying the Member State (place of production or import onto the Community market, e.g. AT = Austria);
    - (ii) three digits identifying the name of the manufacturing site (attributed by the national authorities);
    - (iii) the unique product code and logistical information designed by the manufacturer;
2. an electronic readable identification in barcode and/or matrix code format that relates directly to the alphanumerical identification code.

Example:

3. For articles too small to affix the unique product code and logistical information designed by the manufacturer, the information under 1(b)(i), 1(b)(ii) and 2 shall be considered sufficient.

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# Consultation on Legislation to Transpose the Directive on the Identification and Traceability of Explosives for Civil Uses

The full text of this and other  
Consultative Documents can be viewed  
and downloaded from the  
Health and Safety Executive web site on the  
internet: [www.hse.gov.uk/consult/index.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/consult/index.htm)

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