

**Controlled Substances Licence**

# **Guide for Applicants**

**for Class 1 Explosives**

BP House  
20 Custom House Quay  
PO Box 131, Wellington  
Phone: 04-916 2426 Fax: 04-914 0433  
Email: [info@ermanz.govt.nz](mailto:info@ermanz.govt.nz)  
Web: [www.ermanz.govt.nz](http://www.ermanz.govt.nz)

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY  
NGĀ KAIWHAKATŪPATO WHAKARARU TAIAO



ER –UG- CSL – 02-4 07/09

## About this Guide

**Before you start the application process** it is recommended that you look at “Steps to Apply for a Licence” in this Guide to help you plan to get your Controlled Substances Licence (CSL) in good time. The process can take a number of weeks.

These notes provide guidance for Applicants for the application process for a CSL relating to Class 1 Explosives.

The Guide and the related form (ER-AF-CSL-05-1 07/09) are used for both the initial application and for the renewal of a CSL for Class 1 Explosives.

The form for replacement or extension of an existing CSL is ER-AF-CSL-02-4 07/09. Information on the use of that form is also contained within this Guide.

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**Contents**

- About this Guide ..... 2
- Steps to apply for a Licence..... 4
- 1. What Substances Need a Licence ..... 5
- 2. Who can get a Controlled Substances Licence ..... 5
- 3. How to apply for a Controlled Substances Licence..... 5
- 4. Completing The Application Form ..... 6
  - a. Filling in the Form..... 6
  - b. Licence Requirement Details (Section A)..... 6
  - c. Applicant Details (Section B) ..... 6
  - d. Evidence of Identity (Section C)..... 7
  - e. Work Assessment (Section D)..... 8
  - f. Fit and Proper Person Assessment (Section E)..... 9
- 5. Declaration (Section F)..... 9
- 6. Fees ..... 9
- 7. Issuing of a Controlled Substances Licence ..... 10
- 8. Appeals Process ..... 10
- 9. Addition of Substances or Lifecycles (Extension) ..... 10
- 10. Lost Controlled Substances Licences..... 10
- Appendix A: Organising the Fit and Proper Person  
Assessment ..... 11
- Appendix B: What Behavioural History Information is  
Needed ..... 12
- Appendix C: Licencing Requirements for Class 1 Explosives  
..... 13

# Steps to apply for a Licence

		Where in this Guide
1. Check if you need a Licence and find a Test Certifier		Sections 1, 2, 3
2. Review the Fit and Proper Person Assessment		Section 4f Appendices A, B
2a. If necessary fill in the Consent to Disclose Information form (ER-TF-03-0107/09) and send to your Test Certifier. <b>Allow 8 – 10 weeks for the reply</b> Note: once issued a Police Check is valid for 6 months		See the application form
3. Complete Approved Handler requirements through the Test Certifier		Section 4b
4. Get the Controlled Substances Licence application form (ER-AF-CSL-05-1 07/09) through the ERMA New Zealand Website or your Test Certifier.		See the application form
5. Find a Trusted Referee and talk to them about filling in the referee form (Schedule 1 of the Application form)		Section 4d
6. Gather <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>three identity documents (and change of identity documents if needed)</li> <li>supporting material for proof of work</li> <li>recent passport photographs</li> </ul>		Section 4d
7. Discuss the Licence Requirement Details (Part A of the Application Form) with your Test Certifier.		Section 4e
8. Fill in the Application Form and attach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the identity documents</li> <li>supporting material for proof of work need</li> <li>recent passport photographs</li> <li>for proof of work need</li> <li>completed Consent to Disclose Information form (or attach original if already done at 2a)</li> </ul>		See the application form
9. Get your Trusted Referee to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>review the form</li> <li>fill in their statement</li> <li>sign one of your photographs</li> </ul> Attach the completed Trusted Referee form to your application.		Section 4d
10. Take or send your completed form and the fee to the Test Certifier.		Section 6
11. The Test Certifier will send your application to ERMA New Zealand, which will issue your Licence.		

## 1. What Substances Need a Licence

A person cannot “possess” explosives without a Controlled Substances Licence (CSL). ‘Possession’ includes manufacturing, selling, using or storing the substance.

A list of Class 1 Explosives which require a CSL is located at Appendix C Table 1.

A person without a CSL can only handle listed Class 1 Explosives if they are in the eyesight and hearing of a CSL holder.

The following do not require a CSL:

- Retail fireworks, safety ammunition, emergency flares and other signalling devices, and a number of other less hazardous items. A list of these explosives is given at Appendix C Table 2.
- Smokeless powder and small quantities (less than 15 kg) of black powder if the person has a firearms licence or a firearms dealers licence.
- For transportation:
  - when small quantities (less than 15 kg) of smokeless powder or black powder are being transported by **road**;
  - for **marine** transport, if the mariner holds a maritime document under the Maritime Transport Act 1994 and complies with the Maritime Rule for the transport of dangerous goods;
  - for **air** transport, if the pilot or a crew member holds an aviation document under the Civil Aviation Act 1990 and the Civil Aviation Rules are complied with; and
  - for **rail** transport, provided the explosive is continuously locked/ secured while being transported between CSLs holders.

## 2. Who can get a Controlled Substances Licence

To apply for a CSL you must:

- be 17 years of age and over; and
- be adequately trained to handle that substance (i.e. have an approved handlers certificate); and
- require the substance for work; and
- complete a fit and proper person assessment.

In addition you must provide evidence of your identity.

## 3. How to apply for a Controlled Substances Licence

Application for a CSL or renewal of a CSL is made on ER-AF-CSL-05 1 07/09

The application is made through a Test Certifier who will:

- talk to you about the fit and proper person assessment and, if necessary, help you to arrange for an assessment to be completed before the full application;

- assist you to identify the appropriate substances and lifecycles for a CSL;
- review and verify your identity documentation;
- check you have completed the form and attached everything needed;
- collect the application fees; and
- forward the completed form and fees to ERMA New Zealand.

A list of Test Certifiers is at <http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/find/TestCertifierSearch.aspx>. Tick the fireworks/ explosives box before beginning your search.

## 4. Completing The Application Form

### a. Filling in the Form

The application form can be printed from the ERMA New Zealand website: <http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/resources/publications/pdfs/Application%20Form%20Explosives.pdf>, or a copy can be obtained from your Test Certifier.

Instructions for filling in the form are in the information panel on page 2 of the form and in the side panels at the left hand side of each page of the form.

If you can't fill in the form your Test Certifier will assist you.

### b. Licence Requirement Details (Section A)

#### Licenses required (Part 1)

You must have an approved handler certificate and proof of work for the explosives you tick.

#### Approved Handler Certificate (Part 2)

Note that for road transport of explosives an approved handler certificate is not required if the quantity of the explosive being transported is below the relevant Nett Explosive Quantity weight (NEQ) and you have a "D" endorsement on your drivers licence. Note however that the CSL can only run for as long as the "D" endorsement, unless the "D" endorsement will last longer than 5 years. NEQ is the gross weight less the weight of construction materials of the articles. Your test certifier can advise the relevant NEQ for a substance.

### c. Applicant Details (Section B)

#### Applicant Name and Address (Parts 3 and 4)

##### *Other names used*

You should ensure that the applicant details you give match with the identity documents you provide (under 4d below). If there is any difference you should explain these differences under this section

If needed, attach documents that explain any differences in identity information. These documents might include official certificates of civil union, marriage, divorce, annulment or change of name by statutory declaration or deed poll. Note

that “Common Usage” is where a person has continually used a name for many years and it has been accepted by many agencies as such. For example, a person may use their middle name instead of their first name and has a drivers licence to support this change.

You should list all other names you use as well as this may be needed to match information on ERMA New Zealand databases or with other agencies or persons (such as the employer, trusted referee or Police) who may be consulted by ERMA New Zealand in reviewing the application.

#### **d. Evidence of Identity (Section C)**

##### **Identity Documents (Part 6)**

You need three documents to prove your identity. At least one of the documents must be a photographic identity document..You will need to attach originals and copies of each document.

One (1) of the following primary documents

- New Zealand Firearms Licence
- New Zealand Passport
- Previous CSL
- New Zealand Full Birth Certificate
- New Zealand Citizenship Certificate
- New Zealand Certificate of Identity
- Overseas Passport (with New Zealand Immigration Visa/ Permit)

Two (2) of the following secondary documents

- NZ Drivers Licence
- International Driving Certificate
- Photo ID (Student ID, HANZ 18+ID, Employee ID)
- Community Services Card
- Electoral Roll Confirmation of Enrolment Letter
- IRD Statement
- Utility Account Bill (Power, Gas or Telephone)
- Bank Statement

The Test Certifier must see the original documents unless the copy has been authenticated by the issuing agency. For instance the New Zealand Police can verify a copy of your actual Firearms Licence.

Certified copies from a Justice of the Peace are **not** acceptable.

##### **Photographs (Part 7)**

You must enclose two identical passport photographs that are less than 12 months old. One photograph must be signed by the trusted referee as specified on the Trusted Referee Statement form.

### **Trusted Referee (Part 8)**

Your Trusted Referee:

- should have known you for 12 months or longer;
- be someone “of standing” and trust within the community, that is:
  - Registered lawyer, accountant, teacher or medical professional
  - Kaumatua
  - Minister of Religion
  - Elected Official, including local and central government
  - Senior government official ( e.g. Regional or Area Manager, General Manager or Director)
  - Applicant’s employer
  - Police Officer
  - Firearms Licence holder
  - Justice of the Peace

The Trusted Referee must **not** be under the age of 17, a relative, a partner or spouse or someone that lives with the you.

Your trusted referee must:

- complete in full and sign the Trusted Referee Statement (see schedule 1 of the application form); and
- sign one of the photographs as specified.

## **e. Work Assessment (Section D)**

### **Introduction**

In order to hold a CSL you must have a **current** and **legitimate** reason for possessing specific explosives for ‘work’. You must provide supporting material giving proof of work. This should state what explosives you need.

Some examples of the types of supporting material that are acceptable are:

- A letter from an employer confirming the your position and the requirement to have in your possession explosives as part of your duties. A letter from a prospective employer stating that you are appointed subject to obtaining a CSL is also acceptable.
- Evidence of a current contract which requires the possession of explosive. This is usually a copy of the contract;
- For a newly acquired business, supporting documents which show that the relevant business manufactures, sells, stores or uses explosives.
- Official letters of support from a Government or a recognised community organisation which states the applicant undertakes voluntary work (such as managing community pyrotechnic displays) which requires them to possess explosives.

If necessary talk to your Test Certifier about other supporting material that may be used.

## f. Fit and Proper Person Assessment (Section E)

### Introduction

The fit and proper person assessment is undertaken by ERMA New Zealand after consideration of:

- the behavioural assessment; and
- advice from the New Zealand Police after completion of a Police Check;

### Behavioural History (Part 11)

Review the Flow Chart at Appendix A of this guide, and the back of the Consent to Disclose Information form (ER-TF-01-2 0709) before starting your CSL application. Information in Appendix B of this guide will help you with this.

If there is any reason that you believe you may fail the fit and proper person assessment, it is strongly recommended that you do the Police Check before the full CSL application is made. You should talk to your Test Certifier about this.

### NZ Police Check (Part 12)

A Police Check is required for all applicants unless:

- you have a Firearms Licence; and
- the Firearms License has 30 days or more remaining from the date you fill in the CSL application form; and
- you do not have any convictions recorded against you

ERMA New Zealand will verify the Firearms Licence with the New Zealand Police.

To undertake a Police Check you need to fill in and complete and sign the Consent to Disclose Information Form (ER-TF-01-2 0709), which is at the back of the Application form and send to your Test Certifier with the Police Check Fee.

Note if you are an overseas citizen and do not have a New Zealand identity (eg drivers licence etc) the New Zealand Police will not be able to undertake a police check. Talk to your test certifier about additional information you will need to provide.

## 5. Declaration (Section F)

Fill in, sign, and date the declaration.

## 6. Fees

You must pay the required fees to your Test Certifier. They need to be paid to ERMA New Zealand by the Test Certifier before ERMA New Zealand starts to process an application.

Licence Application Fee	\$56.25 including GST ( <i>effective 1 July 2009</i> )
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Police Check	\$22.50 including GST (current at 1 July 2009)
Test Certifier Fee	Set by the Test Certifier, to recover administration time and any associated costs to administer the application for the CSL.

## 7. Issuing of a Controlled Substances Licence

The Test Certifier sends your completed application to ERMA New Zealand. ERMA New Zealand decides on your application.

If ERMA New Zealand consider that you are not “fit and proper” you will be notified and given the opportunity to respond before a final decision is made.

If it is decided that you can have a CSL this will be issued to you directly by ERMA New Zealand. It will be posted to your residential address.

## 8. Appeals Process

You are able to appeal to the District Court any decision to:

- decline your application
- place specific terms and conditions on your CSL
- revoke your CSL.

The appeal process is provided for under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996 section 125(1A)(b)(ii).

## 9. Addition of Substances or Lifecycles (Extension)

If you wish to add a new a substance or lifecycle to your existing CSL you can apply to do so using the Replacement or Extension form ER-AF-CSL 02-4 07/09.

You will need (an) approved handler test certificate(s) to cover both the existing and new substances. If you give more than one approved handler test certificates, the CSL can only be issued until the first date that one of the certificates expires.

You will need to include relevant fees with your application.

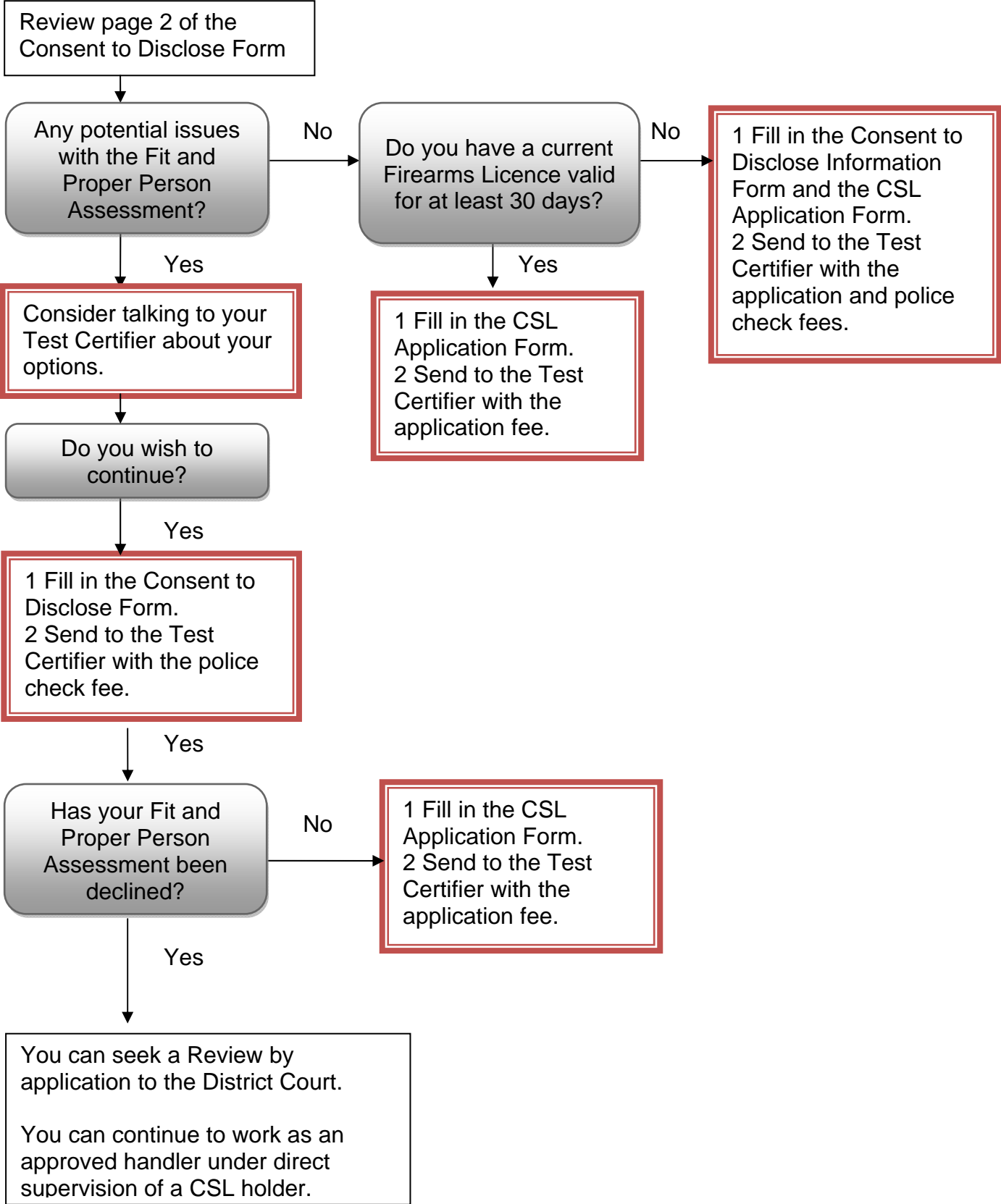
Your old licence will need to be returned to ERMA before the new licence is issued.

## 10. Lost Controlled Substances Licences

If you lose your CSL you can apply for a replacement using the Replacement or Extension form ER-AF-CSL-02-4 07/09.

You will need to include relevant fees with your application.

# Appendix A: Organising the Fit and Proper Person Assessment



## **Appendix B: What Behavioural History Information is Needed**

### **Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act 2004 or New Zealand Police Diversion Scheme**

You do not need to declare convictions covered by the Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act 2004 or disclose if you have been the subject of a New Zealand Police Diversion Scheme. Such convictions **will not** be taken into account when undertaking a fit and proper person assessment.

Under the Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act, an individual must meet all of the criteria in section 7 of the Act before all of their convictions can be concealed. The general criteria for obtaining the benefits of the 'clean slate' scheme are set out below. You must have:

- no convictions within the last 7 years;
- never been sentenced to a custodial sentence e.g. imprisonment, corrective training, borstal;
- never been ordered by a Court following a criminal case to be detained in a hospital due to your mental condition, instead of being sentenced;
- not been convicted of a "specified offence" (e.g. sexual offending against children and young people or the mentally impaired);
- paid in full any fine, reparation, or costs ordered by the Court in a criminal case;
- never been indefinitely disqualified from driving under section 65 Land Transport Act 1998 or earlier equivalent provision."

The Act should be consulted for full information.

### **Convictions, Pending Convictions, Protection Orders, Investigations, Infringement Notices, History of Violence, or Drug or Alcohol Abuse**

If any of these apply to you but are not covered by the Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act or Police Diversion scheme, you may still pass the fit and proper person assessment at a specified time period after the conviction or event. You should discuss this with your Test Certifier.

You will need to write a letter (attached to the application) setting out:

- the nature and date of the offence;
- any associated sentence;
- why you consider you should be considered for a CSL;
- character references (from a spouse and/ or employer), if possible; and
- in the case of violence, drug or alcohol abuse a letter of support from a qualified professional which indicates you are now fit to possess explosives.

### **Terrorist Organisations and Criminal Organisations**

A list of designated terrorist groups and individuals is available on the New Zealand Police website (<http://www.police.govt.nz/service/counterterrorism/designated-terrorists.html>). If you are unsure if a group you are or were a member of is classified as a terrorist group, you should talk to your Test Certifier.

## Appendix C: Licencing Requirements for Class 1 Explosives

<b>Table 1: Substances Requiring a Controlled Substances Licence</b>		
<b>Class</b>	<b>UN Number</b>	<b>Explosive Description</b>
1.1A	UN0114	Guanyl nitrosaminoguanyltetrazene (Tetrazene) wetted with not less than 30% (by mass) being water or a mixture of alcohol and water.
	UN0129	Lead azide wetted with not less than 20% (by mass) being water or a mixture of alcohol and water
	UN0130	Lead styphnate (lead trinitroresorcinate) wetted with not less than 20% (by mass) being water or a mixture of alcohol and water.
	UN0135	Mercury fulminate wetted with not less than 20% (by mass) being water or a mixture of alcohol and water.
1.1D	UN0150	Pentaerythrite tetranitrate (pentaerythritol tetranitrate; PETN) wetted with not less than 25% (by mass) being water, or Pentaerythrite tetranitrate (pentaerythritol tetranitrate; PETN), desensitized with not less than 15% (by mass) being phlegmatizer.
	UN0154	Picric acid – trinitrophenol.
	UN0208	Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine(tetryl).
	UN0209	Trinitrotoluene (TNT).
	UN0027	Black powder (gunpowder). Meal or granular. Substance consisting of a mixture of charcoal, potassium nitrate, and sulphur
1.1D type A	UN0081	Blasting explosives, Type A. Substances consisting of liquid organic nitrates such as nitroglycerin or a mixture of such ingredients with 1 or more of the following, nitrocellulose; ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates; or aromatic nitro-derivatives, or combustible materials, such as wood-meal and aluminium powder.
	UN0081	Blasting explosives, Type A (permitted).
1.1D type B	UN082	Blasting explosives, Type B. Substances consisting of a mixture of ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, and trinitrotoluene, with or without other substances such as wood-meal and aluminium powder.
	UN0082	Blasting explosives, Type B. Substances consisting of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and fuel oil with or without aluminium powder.
1.1D type D	UN0084	Blasting explosives, Type D. Substances consisting of a mixture of organic nitrated compounds and combustible materials such as hydrocarbons and aluminium powder. These explosives must not contain nitroglycerin, similar liquid organic nitrates, chlorates, or ammonium nitrate.
1.1D type E	UN0241	Blasting explosives, Type E. Substances consisting of water as an essential ingredient and high proportions of ammonium nitrate or other oxidizers, some or all of which are in solution. The other constituents may include nitro-derivatives such as trinitrotoluene, hydrocarbons or aluminium powder, stabilizers and plasticizers, glass micro-balloons, and different oil blends.
1.5D type E	UN0332	Blasting explosives, Type E. Substances consisting of water as an essential ingredient and high proportions of ammonium nitrate or other oxidizers, some or all of which are in solution. The other constituents may include nitro-derivatives such as trinitrotoluene, hydrocarbons, or aluminium powder.

<b>Table 1: Substances Requiring a Controlled Substances Licence</b>		
<b>Class</b>	<b>UN Number</b>	<b>Explosive Description NEQ (kgs)</b>
1.1B	UN0029	Detonators, non-electric for blasting. Articles consisting of a small metal or plastics tube containing explosives such as lead azide, PETN, or combinations of explosives. They are designed to start a detonation train. They may be constructed to detonate instantaneously, or may contain a delay element.
	UN0030	Detonators, electric for blasting. Articles consisting of a small metal or plastics tube containing explosives such as lead azide, PETN, or combinations of explosives. They are designed to start a detonation train. They may be constructed to detonate instantaneously, or may contain a delay element.
	UN0030	Detonators, electric for blasting (permitted). Articles consisting of a small metal or plastics tube containing explosives such as lead azide, PETN, or combinations of explosives. They are designed to start a detonation train. They may be constructed to detonate instantaneously, or may contain a delay element.
1.1B/ 1.4B	UN0030/ 0255	Detonators, electric for blasting as listed below. Articles consisting of a small metal or plastics tube containing explosives such as lead azide, PETN, or combinations of explosives. They are designed to start a detonation train. They may be constructed to detonate instantaneously, or may contain a delay element.
1.1B/ 1.4S	UN0030/ 0456	Detonators, electric for blasting. Articles consisting of a small metal or plastics tube containing explosives such as lead azide, PETN, or combinations of explosives. They are designed to start a detonation train. They may be constructed to detonate instantaneously, or may contain a delay element.
1.1B	UN0360	Detonator assemblies, non-electric for blasting. Non-electric detonators assembled with, and activated by, such means as safety fuse, shock tube, flash tube, or detonating cord. They may be of instantaneous design or incorporate delay elements. Detonating relays incorporating detonating cord are included. Other detonating relays are included in detonators, non-electric UN 0029.
1.1D	UN0042	Boosters without detonator. Articles consisting of a plastic or cardboard shell filled with a mixture of PETN and TNT (Pentolite) and the following optional ingredients, RDX, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, barium sulphate, plasticisers, and other insert materials.
	UN0048	Charges, demolition. Articles containing a charge of a detonating explosive in a casing of fibreboard, plastics, metal or other material.
	UN0059	Charges, shaped, without detonator. Articles consisting of a casing containing a charge of detonating explosive with a cavity lined with rigid material, without means of initiation. They are designed to produce a powerful, penetrating jet effect.
1.1D/ 1.4S	UN0059/ 0349	Charges, shaped, without detonator.
	UN0059/ 0041	Charges, shaped, without detonator.
1.1D	UN0065	Cord, detonating, flexible. Article consisting of a core of detonating explosive enclosed in spun fabric, with plastics or other covering unless the spun fabric is sift proof.
1.1D/ 1.4D	UN0065/ 0289	Cord, detonating, flexible. Article consisting of a core of detonating explosive enclosed in spun fabric, with plastics or other covering unless the spun fabric is sift proof.
1.1D/ 1.4S	UN0065/ 0349	Cord, detonating, flexible. Article consisting of a core of detonating explosive enclosed in spun fabric, with plastics or other covering unless the spun fabric is sift proof.

**Table 1: Substances Requiring a Controlled Substances Licence**

<b>Class</b>	<b>UN Number</b>	<b>Explosive Description</b>
1.1D	UN0288	Charges, shaped, flexible, linear. Articles consisting of a V-shaped core of a detonating explosive clad by a flexible metal sheath.
1.1D/ 1.4D	UN0290/ 0289	Cord (fuse), detonating, metal clad/cord, detonating, flexible. Article consisting of a core of detonating explosive clad by a soft metal tube with or without protective covering.
1.1G	UN0333	Fireworks. Display pyrotechnics designed for entertainment and not covered by the Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001: Bouquets, coloured fires and lights, crackers, fountains, gerbs, lances, maroons, mines, port fires, rockets, roman candles, saxons, scintillettes, serpents, squibs (with or without reports), tourbillions, wheels, and other manufactured fireworks, being in each case fireworks intended for display or entertainment purposes.
1.2C	UN0328	Cartridges for weapons, inert projectile. Ammunition consisting of a projectile without a bursting charge but with a propelling charge.
1.2G	UN0314	Igniters. Articles containing 1 or more explosive substances used to start deflagration in an explosive train. They may be actuated chemically, electrically, or mechanically.
	UN0334	Fireworks. Display pyrotechnics designed for entertainment and not covered by the Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001: Bouquets, coloured fires and lights, crackers, fountains, gerbs, lances, maroons, mines, port fires, rockets, roman candles, saxons, scintillettes, serpents, squibs (with or without reports), tourbillions, wheels, and other manufactured fire works, being in each case fireworks intended for display or entertainment purposes.
1.3C	UN0186	Rocket motors. Articles consisting of a solid, liquid, or hypergolic fuel contained in a cylinder fitted with 1 or more nozzles.
	UN0277	Cartridges, oil well. Articles consisting of a casing of thin fibre, metal, or other material, and containing only propellant that projects a hardened projectile.
1.3G	UN0101	Fuse, instantaneous non-detonating (Quickmatch). Articles consisting of cotton yarns impregnated with a fine black powder.
	UN0335	Fireworks. Display pyrotechnics designed for entertainment and not covered by the Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001: Bouquets, coloured fires and lights, crackers, fountains, gerbs, lances, maroons, mines, port fires, rockets, roman candles, saxons, scintillettes, serpents, squibs (with or without reports), tourbillions, wheels, and other manufactured fire works, being in each case fireworks intended for display or entertainment purposes.
	UN0430	Articles, pyrotechnic (for technical purposes). Articles that contain pyrotechnic substances and are used for technical purposes such as heat generation, gas generation, theatrical effects, and the like.
1.1D/ 1.4D	UN0442/ 0444	Charges, explosive, commercial without detonator. Articles consisting of a charge of detonation explosive without means of initiation, used for explosive welding, jointing, forming and other metallurgical processes
1.3G	UN0448	Ammunition, practice. Ammunition without a main bursting charge, containing a burster or expelling charge. Normally, it also contains a fuse and a propelling charge.
1.4B	UN0255	Detonators, electric for blasting as listed below. Articles consisting of a small metal or plastics tube containing explosives such as lead azide, PETN, or combinations of explosives
	UN0257	Fuses, detonating. Articles designed to start a detonation or a deflagration in ammunition. They incorporate mechanical, electrical, chemical, or hydrostatic components and generally protective features.

**Table 1: Substances Requiring a Controlled Substances Licence**

<b>Class</b>	<b>UN Number</b>	<b>Explosive Description</b>
1.4B	UN0361	Detonator assemblies, non-electric (for blasting) as listed under UN 0360 detonator assemblies, 1.1B. Articles consisting of a small metal or plastic tube containing explosives such as lead azide, PETN, or combinations of explosives.
1.4C	UN0276	Cartridges, power device. Articles consisting of a casing with a charge of deflagrating explosive and a means of ignition.
	UN0338	Cartridges for weapons, blank or cartridges, small arms, blank. Articles that consist of a cartridge case with a centre or rim fire primer and a confined charge of smokeless or black powder but no projectile. Used for training, saluting, and in starter pistols, and the like.
	UN0339	Cartridges for weapons, inert projectile or cartridges, small arms. Ammunition consisting of a projectile without a bursting charge but with a propelling charge.
1.4D	UN0410	Fuses, detonating with protective features. Articles designed to start a detonation or a deflagration in ammunition. They incorporate mechanical, electrical, chemical, or hydrostatic components and generally protective features.
1.4E	UN0412	Cartridge for weapons with bursting charges. Fixed (assembled) or semi-fixed (partially assembled) ammunition designed to be fired from weapons. Each cartridge includes all the components necessary to function the weapon once. The name and description must be used for small arms cartridges that cannot be described as cartridges, small arms. Separate loading ammunition is included under this name and description when the propelling charge and projectile are packed together.
1.4G	UN0066	Cord, igniter. Article consisting of textile yarns covered with black powder or another fast burning pyrotechnic composition and with a flexible protective covering, or it consists of a core of black powder surrounded by a flexible woven fabric.
	UN0297	Ammunition, illuminating with or without burster, expelling charge, or propelling charge. Ammunition designed to produce a single source of intense light for lighting up an area.
	UN0301	Ammunition, tear-producing, as listed below. Ammunition containing toxic agent. It also contains 1 or more of the following, a pyrotechnic substance, a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge, a fuze with burster or expelling charge.
	UN0303	Ammunition, smoke with or without burster, expelling charge, or propelling charge (other than water-activated ammunition with white phosphorus or phosphides)
	UN0320	Primers, tubular. Articles consisting of a primer for ignition and an auxiliary charge of deflagrating explosive such as black powder used to ignite the propelling charge in a cartridge case for cannon, and the like.
	UN0325	Igniters. Articles containing 1 or more explosive substances used to start deflagration in an explosive train.
	UN0336	Fireworks. Display pyrotechnics designed for entertainment and not covered by the Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001: Bouquets, coloured fires and lights, crackers, fountains, gerbs, lances, maroons, mines, port fires, rockets, roman candles, saxons, scintillettes, serpents, squibs (with or without reports), tourbillions, wheels, and other manufactured fireworks, being in each case fireworks intended for display or entertainment purposes
	UN0362	Ammunition, practice. Ammunition without a main bursting charge, containing a burster or expelling charge. Normally, it also contains a fuze and a propelling charge.
	UN0431	Articles, pyrotechnic (for technical purposes). Articles that contain pyrotechnic substances and are used for technical purposes such as heat generation, gas generation, theatrical effects, etc.

**Table 1: Substances Requiring a Controlled Substances Licence**

<b>Class</b>	<b>UN Number</b>	<b>Explosive Description</b>
1.4S	UN0105	Fuse, safety. Article consisting of a core of fine grained black powder (typically 65% potassium nitrate, 24% sulphur, and 11% carbon), 5 grams/metre surrounded by a flexible woven fabric with 1 or more protective outer coverings (bitumen, plastic, or yarn and wax). In some cases, sodium nitrate may be substituted for potassium nitrate.
	UN0131	Lighters, fuse. Articles of various designs actuated by friction, percussion, or electricity and used to ignite safety fuse.
	UN0337	Fireworks. Display pyrotechnics designed for entertainment and not covered by the Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001: Bouquets, coloured fires and lights, crackers, fountains, gerbs, lances, maroons, mines, port fires, rockets, roman candles, saxons, scintillettes, serpents, squibs (with or without reports), tourbillions, wheels, and other manufactured fire works, being in each case fireworks intended for display or entertainment purposes.
	UN0349	Articles, explosive, N.O.S. (not otherwise specified).
	UN0432	Articles, pyrotechnic (for technical purposes). Articles that contain pyrotechnic substances and are used for technical purposes such as heat generation, gas generation, theatrical effects, and the like.
1.3C	UN0499	Propellants. Solid substances consisting of a deflagrating solid explosive used for propulsion. <b>Note for exception see Table 2 below.</b>
1.1C/ 1.3C	UN0160/ UN0161 <sup>b</sup>	Smokeless powder (single base, double base, triple base). <b>Note for exception see Table 2 below.</b>

**Table 2: Substances not requiring a Controlled Substances Licence.**

1.1D	UN0027	<b>Gunpowder</b> only in amounts of less than 15 kg provided the person has a firearms licence
1.1C/ 1.3C	UN0160/UN0161	<b>Smokeless powder</b> (single base, double base, triple base), provided the person has a firearms licence
1.3C	UN0499	<b>Propellants</b> (solid substances consisting of a deflagrating solid explosive used for propulsion), provided the person has a firearms licence
1.3G, 1.4G, & 1.4S	UN0335, UN0336, UN0337	<b>Fireworks</b> in classes that are subject to the Hazardous Substances (Fireworks) Regulations 2001
1.4G & 1.4S	UN0349, UN0432	<b>Model Rocket Motors</b>
1.4G & 1.4S	UN0503	<b>Airbag initiators and seatbelt pre-tensioners</b>
1.4G	UN0317	<b>Igniting fuses</b>
1.4S	UN0012, UN0014, UN0044, UN0055	<b>Safety Ammunition</b> , including pre-primed cartridges and primers,
1.4S	UN0070	<b>Cable cutters</b>
1.4S	UN0323	<b>Power Device Cartridges</b>
1.4S	UN0349	<b>Signal or shock tubes</b>
1.4S	UN0432	<b>Cassette degradation devices</b>
1.4S	UN0454	<b>Igniters</b>
1.2G, 1.3G, 1.4G & 1.4S	UN0092, UN0195, UN0191, UN0197, UN0312, UN0373, UN0405, UN0419, UN0421	<b>Emergency flares and signaling devices</b>
1.4S	UN0192/UN0193	<b>Signals, railway track</b> , explosive. Articles containing pyrotechnic substances designed to produce signals by means of sound, flame, or smoke, or any combinations of them.
1.2G	UN0238	<b>Rockets, line throwing</b>