
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1991 No. 1531

The Control of Explosives Regulations 1991

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Control of Explosives Regulations 1991 and shall come into force on 1st November 1991.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the 1983 Regulations” means the Classification and Labelling of Explosives Regulations 1983(1);

“chief officer of police” includes any other member of a police force who has been authorised in writing by the chief officer of police to act on his behalf for the purposes of these Regulations;

“the Executive” means the Health and Safety Executive;

“explosive” means any explosive article or explosive substance (as each is defined in regulation 2(1) of the 1983 Regulations) which has been assigned on classification under the 1983 Regulations to Class 1;

“explosives certificate” means the certificate described in regulation 4;

“fireworks” means the explosive articles allocated on classification under the 1983 Regulations any of the U.N. nos. 0333 to 0337;

“fog signals” means the explosive articles allocated on classification under the 1983 Regulations the U.N. no. 0193;

“for private use” means for a person’s own use or use by his employees in the course of their employment, and not for sale;

“gunpowder” means the explosive substance allocated on classification under the 1983 Regulations the U.N. no. 0027;

“holder” in relation to an explosives certificate means the person named in the explosives certificate as a fit person to acquire or to acquire and keep explosives;

“license” means any of the following granted under the Explosives Act 1875(2) in respect of a factory or magazine—

- (a) a license,
- (b) an amending license, or,
- (c) a continuing certificate which is deemed by that Act to be a license;

“licensed factory” and “licensed magazine” mean a factory or magazine, as the case may be, licensed under the Explosives Act 1875 or lawfully existing whether under that Act or by

(1) S.I.1983/1140.

(2) 1875 c. 17, the relevant provisions are sections 6, 12, 14, 38 and 40; sections 6, 12 and 40 were amended by S.I. 1974/1885.

virtue of a certificate of exemption granted pursuant to the Explosives Act 1875 (Exemptions) Regulations 1979(3);

“name” in relation to an explosive article or explosive substance has the meaning assigned to it by the 1983 Regulations;

“occupier” has the same meaning as in section 108 of the Explosives Act 1875;

“percussion caps” means any of the explosive articles allocated on classification under the 1983 Regulations the U.N. nos. 0044, 0377 or 0378;

“prohibited person” means, subject to regulation 9(3), a person, other than a person in respect of whom an order has been made under regulation 6(4), who—

- (a) has been convicted of any offence under the Explosive Substances Act 1883(4), or
- (b) has been sentenced to imprisonment or custody for life; or to imprisonment, detention in a young offenders institution, youth custody or corrective training for a term exceeding thirty months; or to preventive detention; or to detention during Her Majesty’s pleasure or for life, or under section 205(2) or (3) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975(5); or for a term exceeding thirty months passed under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933(6) (young offenders convicted of grave crimes), or under section 206 of the said Act of 1975(7) (detention of children convicted on indictment), or
- (c) has been sentenced to imprisonment, or youth custody, or detention in a young offenders institution, or corrective training for a term exceeding six months, but not exceeding thirty months, and less than ten years have passed since the conviction for the crime for which sentenced, or less than five years for those under seventeen at the time of conviction, or
- (d) has been sentenced to imprisonment or youth custody or detention in a young offenders institution for a term not exceeding six months, and less than seven years have passed since the conviction for the crime for which sentenced, or less than three and a half years for those under seventeen at the time of conviction;

“registered premises” means premises registered with a local authority for the keeping of explosives under the Explosives Act 1875;

“relevant police force” means in the case of an explosive certificate—

- (a) which will certify that the holder is a fit person to keep explosives, the police force for the police area in which the place of keeping is or is to be situated,
- (b) which will certify only that the holder is a fit person to acquire explosives, the police force for the police area in which the applicant resides or, in the case of a body corporate, in which the applicant has its registered office, or, if it has no registered office, its principal office,
- (c) which has been issued, the police force stated in the certificate;

“restricted substance” means—

- (a) a substance which on classification under the 1983 Regulations has been excluded from Class 1 and designated as not presenting a significant hazard from explosion only because of the proportion it contains of water or other agent with which it is diluted, but which is

(3) S.I. 1979/1378.

(4) 1883 c. 3.

(5) 1975 c. 21; section 205 was substituted by the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980 (c. 62), section 43.

(6) 1933 c. 12; section 53 was repealed in part by the Criminal Justice Act 1948 (c. 58), section 83, by the Children and Young Persons Act 1963 (c. 37), section 64(3), and by the Criminal Justice Act 1967 (c. 80), section 103(2), and was amended by the Criminal Justice Act 1961 (c. 39), sections 2(1), 41(1) and (3) and Schedule 4, by the Children and Young Persons Act 1963, section 64(1) and Schedule 3, paragraph 13, by the Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act 1965 (c. 71), sections 1(5) and 4, and by the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 (c. 54), section 30(1).

(7) Section 206 was substituted by the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980, section 44.

neither a medicinal product as defined in section 130 of the Medicines Act 1968(8) nor a substance specified in an order made under section 104 or 105 of the Medicines Act 1968 which is for the time being in force and which directs that specified provisions of that Act shall have effect in relation to that substance as such provisions have effect in relation to medicinal products within the meaning of that Act, or

- (b) any collection of substances which would if mixed form one or more explosive substances and which has been prepared for that purpose;

“small arms ammunition” means the explosive articles allocated on classification under the 1983 Regulations the U.N. no. 0012, 0014 or 0055 and which are intended exclusively for use in small arms;

“smokeless powder” means the explosive substances allocated on classification under the 1983 Regulations the U.N. no. 0160 or 0161 and which are intended exclusively for use in small arms;

“store” has the same meaning as in section 108 of the Explosives Act 1875; and

“U.N. no.” means United Nations Serial Number, that is to say, one of the four-digit numbers devised by the United Nations and allocated by the Health and Safety Executive or the Secretary of State to an explosive article or substance as a means of identification.

(2) In these Regulations any reference to acquiring or transferring explosive shall mean acquiring or transferring possession of or property in such explosive.

(3) For the purposes of these Regulations, a person who acts as agent to acquire or transfer any explosive for another person shall be treated as if he as well as the other person had acquired or transferred that explosive as principal.

(4) For the purposes of these Regulations, except for regulation 9(2), the keeping or possession of any explosive by an employee who has been duly authorised by his employer for the purposes of his employment shall be treated as if it were keeping or possession, as the case may be, by the employer.

(5) Where explosive is transported (including being loaded or unloaded and during breaks which are reasonably incidental to completing the journey within a reasonable length of time) the explosive shall not be treated as being kept or acquired by or transferred to or from a person who has possession of it only by reason of being—

- (a) a carrier;
- (b) a person engaged in the work of loading or unloading; or
- (c) the occupier of a place it passes through while on the journey.

(6) In determining whether any explosive is lost for the purposes of these Regulations, there shall be excluded any explosive in respect of which it can be shown that the cause was not theft and that the explosive no longer exists.

(7) In these Regulations any reference to the quantity of any explosive shall be construed as a reference to the net mass of explosive substance.

(8) For the purposes of these Regulations, an explosive is not of the same type as another explosive unless it is identical to it.

(9) Unless the context otherwise requires any reference in these Regulations to—

- (a) a numbered regulation is a reference to the regulation in these Regulations so numbered;
- (b) a numbered paragraph is a reference to the paragraph so numbered in the regulation or Schedule in which the reference appears;
- (c) a numbered Schedule is a reference to the Schedule to these Regulations so numbered.

Application

3.—(1) These Regulations shall apply to all explosives except that regulations 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 shall not apply to the explosives listed in Schedule 1.

(2) Regulations 7 to 9 shall not apply to smokeless powder or to ammunition the acquisition of which is regulated or prohibited by virtue of the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1988⁽⁹⁾.

(3) Regulations 7 and 10 shall not apply to the acquisition or keeping of explosives by or on behalf of—

- (a) a person exercising a power of seizure under section 74 of the Explosives Act 1875⁽¹⁰⁾;
- (b) a constable acting in the execution of his duties;
- (c) a person employed as mentioned in section 10 of the Police Act 1964⁽¹¹⁾ (civilian employees) or in section 9 of the Police (Scotland) Act 1967⁽¹²⁾ (employees other than constables) who, in either case, is duly authorised in writing by the chief officer of police for the relevant police area; or
- (d) a customs officer acting in the performance of his functions.

(4) Regulations 7 and 10 shall not apply to—

- (a) the Crown, in respect of any explosive which—
 - (i) is in premises occupied on behalf of the Crown for, or
 - (ii) is intended for use for,
 - naval, military or air force purposes or the purposes of the department of the Secretary of State having responsibility for defence or that of the Secretary of State having responsibility for home affairs;
- (b) the service authorities of visiting forces within the meaning of any of the provisions of Part I of the Visiting Forces Act 1952⁽¹³⁾ or any headquarters or organisation designated for the purposes of the International Headquarters and Defence Organisations Act 1964⁽¹⁴⁾;
- (c) a police force;
- (d) the Executive.

(5) Regulation 9 shall not apply to the employment of or the acquisition, keeping, handling or control of any explosive or any restricted substance in the course of their duties by members of Her Majesty's forces.

(6) These Regulations shall not apply to any explosive nuclear device.

Explosives certificate

4.—(1) An explosives certificate is a certificate certifying that the person to whom it is issued is a fit person—

- (a) to acquire explosives; or
- (b) to acquire and keep explosives,

in accordance with the terms of the explosives certificate and shall be in the form of the certificate in Schedule 2 or one to the same effect.

⁽⁹⁾ 1968 c. 27, 1982 c. 31, 1988 c. 45.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 1875 c. 17; section 74 was modified by S.I. 1974/1885.

⁽¹¹⁾ 1964 c. 48; section 10 was repealed in part by the Superannuation Act 1972 (c. 11), section 29(4), and by the Local Government Act 1972 (c. 70), section 272(1).

⁽¹²⁾ 1967 c. 77.

⁽¹³⁾ 1952 c. 67.

⁽¹⁴⁾ 1964 c. 5.

(2) Subject to paragraph (8), an application for an explosives certificate shall be made to the chief officer of police for the relevant police force.

(3) The Executive may from time to time approve in writing a form of application for an explosives certificate and if it does so any such application shall be in the approved form or one to the same effect.

(4) Subject to paragraphs (5) and (6), a chief officer of police shall issue an explosives certificate to a person who he is satisfied is a fit person to hold a certificate in those terms.

(5) A chief officer of police shall not issue an explosives certificate to a person if the chief officer of police is satisfied that the person is of unsound mind or intemperate habit.

(6) A chief officer of police shall not issue an explosives certificate to a person unless the chief officer of police is satisfied that—

- (a) the person has good reason for acquiring the explosives;
- (b) subject to paragraph (7), the person is a responsible person who may be permitted to acquire the explosives without danger to public safety or peace;
- (c) subject to paragraph (7), the person will take all reasonable precautions to prevent access to the explosives by unauthorised persons and to prevent loss of the explosives;
- (d) the person is not a prohibited person;
- (e) where the person is a body corporate, no director or secretary of the body corporate, and where the person is a Scottish firm, no partner in the firm, is a prohibited person;
- (f) where the application is for a certificate relating only to acquisition of explosives, it is not reasonably practicable for the applicant to be an occupier of a licensed factory, licensed magazine, store or registered premises and the explosives either will not be kept, or, if kept, the applicant will ensure that they are kept in a licensed factory, licensed magazine, store or registered premises or in premises occupied by the Secretary of State; and
- (g) where the application is for a certificate relating to keeping of explosives, either—
 - (i) the applicant is or is to be the occupier of a licensed factory, licensed magazine, store or registered premises, or
 - (ii) the explosives will be kept in premises occupied on behalf of the Crown, or
 - (iii) the explosives are to be kept for private use, and will be kept in a licensed factory, licensed magazine, store or registered premises, or are of one or more of the descriptions specified in regulation 10(1).

(7) Sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph (6) shall not apply in respect of explosives kept or to be kept in a licensed factory or licensed magazine.

- (a) (a) This paragraph applies with respect to an explosives certificate which would, if granted, certify only that the holder is a fit person to acquire explosives and where the person who would be the holder is not resident in Great Britain or, in the case of a body corporate, does not have a registered office or any other office in Great Britain.
- (b) Where this paragraph applies, the application for an explosives certificate may be made by a person resident in Great Britain who has knowledge of and control over any occasion when the person to whom the certificate would relate would acquire or use explosives.
- (c) An application under this paragraph shall be made to the chief officer of police for the police area in which the person who makes the application resides or, in the case of a body corporate, has its registered office or, if it has no registered office, its principal office.

(9) The holder of an explosives certificate shall inform the chief officer of police who issued it of any change in the holder's address or, where the holder is a body corporate or partnership, of its

proper address for the purposes of section 46(4) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, either before or forthwith after any such change occurs.

Revocation and expiry of explosives certificate

5.—(1) A chief officer of police may revoke an explosives certificate issued by him if, at any time, he is satisfied that the holder was not when the explosives certificate was issued, or is no longer, a fit person to hold an explosives certificate in the terms of that explosives certificate.

(2) A chief officer of police shall revoke an explosives certificate issued by him if, at any time, he is satisfied that any of the conditions in paragraph (5) or (6) of regulation 4 was not met when the explosives certificate was issued, or is no longer met.

(3) An explosives certificate shall cease to be valid—

- (a) 3 years after the date of issue; or
- (b) one year after the date of issue where the certificate relates only to the acquisition of explosives; or
- (c) after such lesser time as may be stated therein; or
- (d) after notice of revocation by the chief officer of police for the relevant police force has been served on the holder of the certificate,

whichever happens first.

(4) The holder of an explosives certificate shall surrender it to the chief officer of police who issued it forthwith after it has ceased to be valid.

Appeals and applications to the Crown Court or Sheriff

6.—(1) A person aggrieved by any decision of a chief officer of police under regulation 4 or 5 may appeal within 21 days of receiving notice of that decision.

(2) An appeal under this regulation in England and Wales shall be to the Crown Court and in Scotland shall be to the sheriff by Act of Sederunt.

(3) The court hearing an appeal under this regulation may dismiss the appeal or allow the appeal and give directions to the chief officer of police to issue or restore the explosives certificate.

(4) A prohibited person may apply to the Crown Court or, in Scotland, to the Sheriff by Act of Sederunt for an order that he is no longer a prohibited person and the court hearing any such application may make an order exempting him from the provisions of these Regulations relating to a prohibited person.

Acquisition and keeping of explosives

7.—(1) No person shall acquire any explosives unless—

- (a) he has a valid explosives certificate certifying him to be a fit person to acquire explosives; and
- (b) he acquires no more explosives than any quantity referred to in the explosives certificate; and
- (c) where the explosives certificate specifies the description of explosives which he is a fit person to acquire, he acquires only explosives of that description; and
- (d) where the explosives certificate specifies purposes for which he is a fit person to acquire explosives, he acquires them only for those purposes.

(2) No person shall keep any explosives unless he—

- (a) has a valid explosives certificate certifying him to be a fit person to keep explosives; and

- (b) keeps no more explosives than the quantity referred to in the explosives certificate; and
- (c) where the explosives certificate specifies the description of explosives which he is a fit person to keep, keeps only explosives of that description; and
- (d) keeps them at any place specified in the explosives certificate.

Transfer of explosives

- 8.** No person shall transfer any explosive to another unless he is satisfied that—
- (a) the transferee has an explosives certificate certifying him to be a fit person to acquire that explosive;
 - (b) the explosive is for immediate export to a transferee resident outside the United Kingdom and any licence relating to the transfer under the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act 1939⁽¹⁵⁾ has been granted;
 - (c) the explosive is for immediate transport to Northern Ireland and the transferee has police consent under regulation 11(1) of the Explosives Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1970⁽¹⁶⁾;
 - (d) the explosive is for transport to an offshore installation in controlled waters as both those terms are defined in section 1(4) of the Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act 1971⁽¹⁷⁾; or
 - (e) the transferee is a person specified in regulation 3(3) or (4).

Restrictions on prohibited persons

9.—(1) No employer shall knowingly employ a prohibited person in a position where he handles or has control of any explosive or any restricted substance.

(2) Notwithstanding regulation 7, no prohibited person shall acquire, keep, handle or have control of any explosive or any restricted substance.

(3) In determining whether a person is a prohibited person for the purposes of this regulation, no account shall be taken of any sentence such as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (d) of the definition of “prohibited person” in regulation 2(1) which was imposed in respect of an offence committed before these Regulations came into force.

Keeping explosives for private use

10.—(1) No person shall keep any explosive for private use except explosive of one or more of the following descriptions—

- (a) gunpowder;
- (b) smokeless powder;
- (c) any propellant made or adapted and also, in either case, intended exclusively for small arms ammunition;
- (d) an explosive listed in Schedule 1.

(2) No person shall keep any explosive in any premises for private use except one or more of the following—

- (a) any quantity of fireworks which are kept for less than 14 days before being used and are kept in a safe and suitable place with all due precautions for public safety;

⁽¹⁵⁾ 1939 c. 69.

⁽¹⁶⁾ S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1970 No. 110.

⁽¹⁷⁾ 1971 c. 61; section 1 was substituted by the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act 1982 (c. 23), section 24.

- (b) any quantity of fog signals kept by any railway operator for use on the railway if packaged so as to be in Division 1.4 and Compatibility Group S for the purposes of the 1983 Regulations;
 - (c) such quantity of percussion caps or small arms ammunition or a mixture of them as will ensure that the quantity of explosives kept in the premises under this sub-paragraph, including any explosives kept by other persons, does not exceed 15 kilograms;
 - (d) such quantity of gunpowder as will ensure that the quantity of explosives kept in the premises under this sub-paragraph, including any explosives kept by other persons, does not exceed 10 kilograms; and
 - (e) such quantity of any explosive mentioned in paragraph (1) as will ensure that the quantity of explosives kept in the premises under this sub-paragraph, including any explosives kept by other persons, does not exceed 5 kilograms.
- (3) This regulation shall not apply to the keeping of any explosive in a licensed factory or magazine, a store, registered premises or premises occupied on behalf of the Crown.

Occupier of licensed factory or licensed magazine to appoint person responsible for security of explosives

11. The occupier of a licensed factory or of a licensed magazine shall appoint one individual to be responsible to him for ensuring in respect of the licensed factory or licensed magazine that adequate precautions are taken to secure explosives against loss.

Making, preservation and production of records

12.—(1) Any person who acquires possession of or keeps any explosive shall make and maintain an up to date record containing such of the information in Schedule 3 as applies in the case.

(2) Any record made under this regulation shall be preserved by the person responsible for making it in a safe place for a period of 3 years from the date of the latest entry in it.

(3) For the purpose of investigating any offence which has, or which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting has, been committed, a constable may require a person responsible for preserving records under this regulation to produce all or any of them forthwith and the constable may inspect and take copies of them.

(4) This regulation shall not apply to—

(a) a person who acquires or keeps for private use not more than—

(i) 10 kilograms of gunpowder, plus

(ii) 5 kilograms of gunpowder or smokeless powder or of any propellant made or adapted and also, in either case, intended exclusively for small arms ammunition;

(b) unfinished explosive except when it enters or leaves the factory; or

(c) an explosive which is manufactured in accordance with a licence issued under the Ammonium Nitrate Mixtures Exemption Order 1967(18) and is used immediately at the point of manufacture.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (4)(b), explosive shall not be treated as unfinished only because it has not been packaged or labelled.

Reporting loss

13.—(1) Any person who acquires possession of, keeps, loads, unloads or transports explosive or is the occupier of a place where it is loaded or unloaded while on a journey shall ensure that the loss of any explosive is reported forthwith to the chief officer of police for the police area in which the loss occurs or, if he does not know where the loss occurred, to the chief officer of police for the police area in which the loss is discovered, or (where that regulation applies) in accordance with regulation 14(2).

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), where the person required by paragraph (1) to ensure the reporting of a loss is a person who had acquired possession of the explosive or was keeping it, he shall also confirm the report in writing without delay including the following information (whether or not previously supplied orally)—

- (a) the date and time that the loss was first discovered;
- (b) the place at which that discovery was made;
- (c) a description of each type of explosive that has been lost sufficient to distinguish that type from other explosives which are similar but not identical;
- (d) for each type lost—
 - (i) the number of articles lost, or
 - (ii) the total nominal mass of each type of explosive substance lost, except that in the case of a substance in cartridge form, the number of cartridges lost may be given.

(3) In the case of a person mentioned in regulation 12(4)(a) it shall be sufficient compliance with paragraph (2)(d) to include a reasonable estimate of the total quantity of explosive lost.

(4) Any person who transports, loads or unloads explosive or is the occupier of a place where it is loaded or unloaded shall also report the loss of any explosive without delay to the consignor or, if the consignor is outside the United Kingdom, to the consignee.

(5) Any person making a report under paragraph (4) shall provide the consignor or consignee with any information in the possession of the person making the report which the consignor or consignee needs to comply with paragraph (6).

(6) Any consignor or consignee to whom a loss is reported under paragraph (4) shall without delay notify the loss in writing to the chief officer of police for the police area in which the loss was discovered, and also (if different) the chief officer of police who issued any explosives certificate held by the consignor or consignee which relates to the explosive the loss of which has been so reported, giving the information listed in paragraph (2).

(7) An employee shall inform his employer without delay if he becomes aware of any loss of explosive which his employer must report.

(8) Where any loss of explosive occurs at a licensed factory or licensed magazine, then any requirement in this regulation to report or supply information to a chief officer of police shall also include a like requirement to report or supply the same information to the Executive.

Extension outside Great Britain

14.—(1) These Regulations (except regulations 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17) 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, sections 1 to 59 and 80 to 82 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 apply by virtue of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application outside Great Britain) Order 1989(19) as they apply to and in relation to explosives in Great Britain.

(2) Where any loss of explosive occurs or is discovered outside Great Britain, any report required by regulation 13(1) shall be made to any chief officer of police.

Enforcement

15.—(1) Subject to the following paragraphs of this regulation the enforcing authority for these Regulations in any area of Great Britain shall be the chief officer of police for that area.

(2) The enforcing authority in relation to regulation 12—

- (a) in respect of any place within a licensed factory or magazine;
- (b) in respect of any place in premises occupied on behalf of the Crown for naval, military or air force purposes or for the purposes of the department of the Secretary of State having responsibility for defence; and
- (c) under regulation 12(1) in respect of any place below ground in any mine,

shall be the Executive.

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

- (a) in relation to regulation 11;
- (b) for any area outside Great Britain; and
- (c) against a police force or any member of a police force.

Power to revoke or amend licenses

16. The Executive may revoke or amend any license, in whole or in part, if it is satisfied that, for any reason including the circumstances in which any explosive is or may be kept, any explosive in the factory or magazine to which the license relates is insufficiently secure or insufficiently safe.

Power to grant exemptions

17.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Executive may, by a certificate in writing, exempt any person or class of persons or any explosive or class of explosives from any requirements or prohibitions imposed by these Regulations, and any such exemptions may be granted subject to conditions and to a limit of time and may be revoked by a certificate in writing at any time.

(2) The Executive shall not grant an exemption under paragraph (1) unless, having regard to the circumstances of the case, and in particular to—

- (a) the conditions, if any, which it proposes to attach to the exemption; and
- (b) any other requirements imposed by or under any enactment which apply to the case,

it is satisfied that the health or safety of persons likely to be affected by the exemption will not be prejudiced in consequence of it and that the security of explosives will not be so prejudiced.

(3) The Secretary of State having responsibility for defence may, by a certificate in writing, exempt any person or class of persons or any explosive or class of explosives from any requirement or prohibition imposed by these Regulations where he is satisfied that such exemption is in the interest of national security, and any such exemption may be granted subject to conditions and to a limit of time and may be revoked by a certificate in writing at any time.

Transitional provisions

18.—(1) The provisions of regulation 7 shall not apply to the occupier of a licensed factory or a licensed magazine for a period of one year after the date of coming into force of these Regulations and, for the same period, regulation 8 shall have effect as if the occupier of a licensed factory or

licensed magazine was added to the list of persons in that regulation, provided, in each case, that such licensed factory or licensed magazine is in existence at that date.

(2) Where, immediately before the coming into force of these Regulations, a certificate or license was in force under any provision revoked by these Regulations, that certificate or license shall continue in force until its expiry date or earlier revocation and nothing in regulation 7, 8 or 10 shall prevent a person from doing anything permitted by it.

Modifications, revocations and savings

19.—(1) The Explosives Act 1875 shall be modified to the extent set out in Part I of Schedule 4.

(2) Notwithstanding the modification of section 50 of the Explosives Act 1875, Order in Council (No.9) of the 27th November 1875 relating to the Sale of Explosive⁽²⁰⁾ shall remain in force.

(3) The instruments specified in the first column of Part II of Schedule 4 shall be revoked to the extent specified in the third column of that Part, except as they apply to Northern Ireland.

(4) Any record required to be kept under any instrument revoked by these Regulations shall be preserved in the same manner and for the same period as if these Regulations had not been made.

(5) Any certificate or license of a type mentioned in regulation 18(2) shall be subject to revocation in the same circumstances and in the same manner as if these Regulations had not been made.

(6) Nothing in these Regulations shall prejudice the operation of section 5 of the Explosives Act 1875⁽²¹⁾ (which requires explosives to be kept only in licensed factories or magazines, stores or registered premises, subject to certain exceptions).

Home Office
5th July 1991

Kenneth Baker
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of
State

⁽²⁰⁾ Rev.VII, p. 39.

⁽²¹⁾ 1875 c. 17; section 5 was modified by S.I. 1974/1885, 1984/510, and is applied to explosives other than gunpowder by section 39.