



Federation of European Explosives Manufacturers



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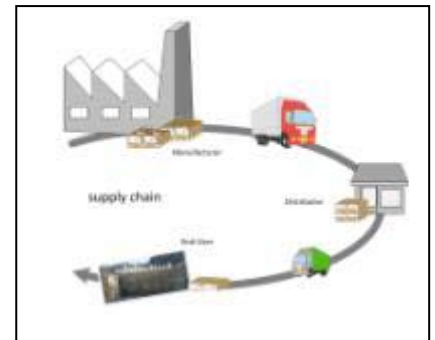


Identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses

Guidance for end usersⁱ

Why?

- The 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, amended by [Directive 2012/4/EU](#) sets up a harmonised system for the unique identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses:
 - To ensure the safe and secure circulation of explosives on the community market, 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.



Who?

- The end user would be the last undertaking to take possession or custody and to use the explosive, for example operating blasting on site. In certain cases this could be the sub-contracting company undertaking the blasting.
- Those responsible for the last place of storage on a site prior to use should keep records from the time they take possession or custody of the explosive until it is used.
- It should not however normally be necessary for records to be kept on the individual person, such as the individual shot-firer, to whom the explosive is given to use.



When?

- The deadline is the **5 April 2015**. From this date, each end user will need to have a proper system to be in place.
 - Existing explosives in each site must be marked, identified and controlled according with the provisions of the Directive, to avoid any infringement to the laws and legal responsibilities.

5 April 2015

- Should any system to retrace and identify explosives not in place, competent authorities could stop the supply of explosives which would have an economic impact on the development of the activities.
- It is highly recommended to be ready at the latest by September 2014 (which means to have ordered the devices, implemented the system, tested the materials and trained the users).



How?

- Actions

- a. Put in place a system for collecting data in relation to explosives including their unique identification throughout the supply chain and life cycle.
 - The system could be digital or manual.
 - Keeping a record of all identifications of explosives – identification code, together with all pertinent information including the type of explosive, the company or person to the custody of whom it was given.
- b. Record the location of each explosive while the explosive is in their possession or custody until it is used
 - Each end user has to define a procedure to grant that there is no gap in the traceability and identification of custody between the reception of the explosive and its use in regards to the law.
 - **Do never forget** that the company (from the CEO to worker on site) is responsible in the case of the explosive is stolen under its control.
 - In the activities of reception, use of the explosive, and/or storage on-site, which can be coupled or separated activities, the chosen procedures has to be notified clearly for data process management to Track and Trace suppliers.
- c. At regular intervals test their data collection system in order to ensure its effectiveness and the quality of the data recorded.
- d. Protect the data collected against accidental or malicious damage or destruction.
- e. Maintain the information for a 10 years period after the end of the life cycle of the explosive including if the company has ceased its activity.
- f. Inform the competent authorities upon their request (24/24 hours a day, 365 days a year, 10 years) concerning the origin and location of each explosive.
- g. Provide the responsible Member State authorities with the name and contact details of a person able to provide the information described.



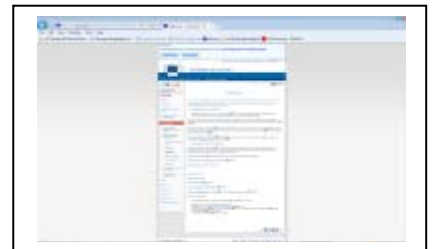
- Devices

- It is important to mention that the end user should choose a system provider who can also offer additional training for the chosen mobile devices.
- Electronic devices have to be harmonised in the respect of EU and National law to guaranty to users in term of product and internal market.



What ?

- Depending on the use of the explosives on site, the amount of information could be very high. End user have to decide if an ITT system will be beneficial in terms of saving time in collection storage and information of data to be retrieved by competent authorities.
- Running a software and having tracking hardware devices could facilitate handling large volumes of data. For end users using a small amount of explosives a year, manual data collection and record-keeping documentation should be sufficient.
- Member States lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of national law adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that those rules are enforced. The penalties provided for should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
- It is highly recommended for end user companies to clearly define an internal procedure to identify the chain of control of the explosive and related on site information including the names and job positions and responsibilities of the chain.



If - unexpected problems on track and trace?

- Contact: explosives suppliers directly related with the products for an inverse supply
- Contact: IT supplier with software, hardware and devices
- Inform competent authorities

More information: Q&A Document at <http://www.explosives-for-civil-uses.eu>

Regulation: *A system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses*, as laid down in Commission Directive 2008/43/EC of 4 April 2008, adopted pursuant to Council Directive 93/15/EEC, as amended by Directive 2012/4/EU

Website:

European Commission: <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/documents/specific-chemicals/explosives> (Documents are translated in 23 languages)

Explosives for civil uses Task Force: <http://www.explosives-for-civil-uses.eu>

ⁱ **Explosives for civil uses Task Force:** CEMBUREAU – European Cement Association, Deutscher Sprengverband e.V. – German Blasting Association, EFEE – European Federation of Explosives Engineers, EURACOAL – European Association for Coal and Lignite, EUROGYPSUM – European Gypsum Industry, EUROMINES – European Association of Mining Industries, Metal Ores & Industrial Minerals, FEEM – European Federation of Explosives Manufacturers, IMA-Europe – European Association of Industrial Minerals, Tracking and Tracing von Explosivstoffen – TTE-Europe GmbH, UEPG – European Aggregates Association (chair), with the support of the European Commission