Dangerous goods safety information sheet

Security requirements for the management of explosives

This information sheet summarises the applicable requirements and guidance for key issues in the security management of explosives under the Dangerous Goods Safety (Explosives) Regulations 2007 (Explosives Regulations).

Australian Explosives Code = 3rd edition of the Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail

Issue	Explosives Regulations	Summary of requirements	Other guidance
Explosives management plan (EMP)	r. 161 r. 179 r. 182 r. 192 r. 193 r. 194	The EMP must identify the measures that will be taken to ensure appropriate safety and security measures are in place for activities involving explosives. The licence holder must actively implement and follow the measures identified in the EMP. It is a condition of licence to comply with the EMP for that licence. All employees of the licence holder must obey the EMP. Anyone who works at a place where explosives are stored, manufactured or transported must obey the EMP. The EMP must be updated if there are changes such as site changes affecting explosives, incident investigation corrective actions, or addressing deficiencies identified from audits or inspections.	The EMP is a safety and security management document. The information required in an EMP is specific to the licence type. The licensee has a duty to minimise risk from dangerous goods — the EMP is integral to management and minimisation of this risk.
Security and supply of explosives	r. 52 r. 117 r. 118	The licence holder must ensure explosives are secure while in their possession. The licence holder must ensure that explosives in their possession are not supplied to unauthorised persons. Evidence of identity (e.g. dangerous goods security card) and authorisation (e.g. licence) is required before supplying explosives to a person.	Security is an important part of explosives management. Licensees must ensure that the required evidence is obtained prior to supplying explosives to an individual or company.

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Issue	Explosives Regulations	Summary of requirements	Other guidance
Authorised person(s)	r. 157(5) r. 165 r. 194(3) r. 194(6)	Explosives licence(s) held by a body corporate require a qualified officer to be responsible for the safety and security of the explosives possessed under the licence. The qualified officer is responsible for the implementation of the explosives management plan. The nomination of a qualified officer does not detract from the responsibilities of the licence holder and the liability of body corporate officers under section 61 of the <i>Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004</i> .	More than one person may be a qualified officer. The authorised person needs to be someone with the authority and means to actively control the explosive. A body corporate should have more than one qualified officer to ensure the licence does not cease if that person leaves the company. The qualified officer should be a supervisor or manager who has direct responsibility for the people managing the explosives. Normally, this cannot be achieved when the person resides in a different State, or has little regular contact with the people handing the explosives.

Issue	Explosives Regulations	Summary of requirements	Other guidance
Secure nominees	r. 10 r. 23 r. 24 r. 25 r. 36 r. 45 r. 46 r. 65(1)(b)	Licence or test permit holders may authorise individuals to have unsupervised or supervised access to explosives. A person granted unsupervised access must have a security clearance and be suitably trained to safely handle the explosives. Authorisations must be in writing and specify: • date given • name and address of nominee • explosives to which the authorised applies • where unsupervised access is granted • any other condition required by the licence holder. Records must be kept of all authorisations and secure nominees for at least two years after the date the individual ceases to be a secure nominee. An authorisation is not valid unless there is a record that the nominee understands it. It ceases to have effect if it is cancelled or the nominee ceases to have a security clearance. Secure nominees must comply with an unsupervised access authorisation. An individual authorised to have supervised access to explosives must be supervised at all times by the licence holder or a secure nominee acting in accordance with an authorisation.	Secure nominees do not have to be employees of the licence holder. Subcontractors may be authorised as secure nominees and work with explosives in accordance with a licence holder's explosives management plan and not hold a separate licence.
Transport of explosives	r. 97 r. 104 r. 110 r. 117 r. 118 Schedule 3 Schedule 7	Road transport of all explosives, except for those listed as unrestricted or exempt, requires an applicable explosives licence. Transport must be in accordance with the relevant sections of the Australian Explosives Code as defined by the Explosives Regulations.	Transport of any explosives on a public road, regardless of classification code, requires an explosives transport licence unless it is an unrestricted fireworks or exempt explosive. Transport of classification code 1.4S explosives requires an applicable explosives licence, unless they are unrestricted fireworks or exempt explosives. See Resources Safety's Transport of explosives on roads and at mines – guidance note for more information.

Issue	Explosives Regulations	Summary of requirements	Other guidance
Modification to location or management of explosives	r. 179 r. 181	If material changes are made to the information provided in the licence application, the licence holder must inform the Chief Officer within 14 days of becoming aware of the changes. The licensee is required to notify the Chief Officer of any development at the place to which the licence applies.	For example, notification is required for a change of address, relocation of explosives magazines or reduction in separation distances, changes to underground mine infrastructure near magazines, changes, additions or removal of equipment at a manufacturing plant.