Guidance on licensed transactions for explosives precursors

1. If a customer requests to purchase a regulated explosives precursor above the concentration listed below:

Substance	Concentration w/w
Hydrogen peroxide	12%
Nitromethane	30% (or 24 % vol)
Nitric acid	3%
Sodium chlorate	40%
Sodium perchlorate	40%
Potassium chlorate	40%
Potassium perchlorate	40%
Sulfuric acid	15%

ask to see their licence and associated photographic ID. Regulated poisons may only be sold to a member of the public by, or under the supervision of, a registered pharmacist (refer to separate advice).

- 2. Check the photograph against the customer
- 3. Check the photographic ID reference against the ID reference on the licence front page.
- 4. Check the product being purchased is allowed as part of the licence conditions:
 - a. Substance
 - b. Concentration
 - c. Quantity
- 5. Record the transaction details in the table on the back of the licence.
- 6. If the transaction is suspicious in some way or where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the product is intended for malicious use, report to the police on 0800 789321 or email Chemical.Reporting@Met.Police.UK. For example, there may have been multiple purchases of the same

chemical over a short period that cannot be easily explained or the customer is requesting unusual amounts for the stated purpose.

Non-compliance with the new law is a criminal offence. Any business found guilty of supplying or selling a restricted chemical above the concentration thresholds without verifying a valid licence is liable:

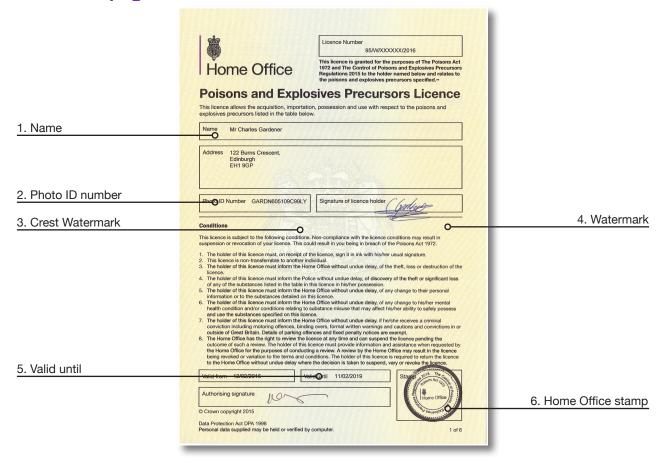
On summary conviction in a Magistrates Court to up to three months imprisonment and/or a fine;

OR

On conviction on indictment in a Crown Court to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and/or a fine.

Appendix A – Annotated sample explosives precursors and poisons licence

Front page



1. Name

This is the licence holder's full name.

2. Photo ID number

This number should match the photographic identity document (either a passport or a driving licence).

3. Crest watermark

The Government Crest is an important security feature that should be visible on both sides of the paper. If the centre watermark is blank, the licence could be fake.

4. Watermark

The paper should have HOME OFFICE repeated in white against a buff/green background.

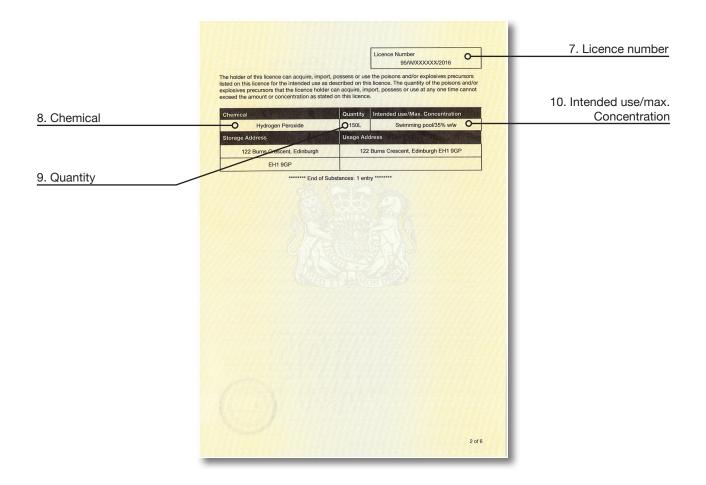
5. Valid until

The date shown in 5 is the date on which the licence is no longer valid. If this date has passed, it would be an offence to supply regulated substances to the individual.

6. Home Office stamp

This shows the stamp of the Home Office licensing unit (the competent authority) that issued the licence.

Licensed substances



7. Licence number

This should match the licence number at the top of page 1 of the licence

8. Chemical

These are the regulated chemicals that the licence holder is allowed to purchase.

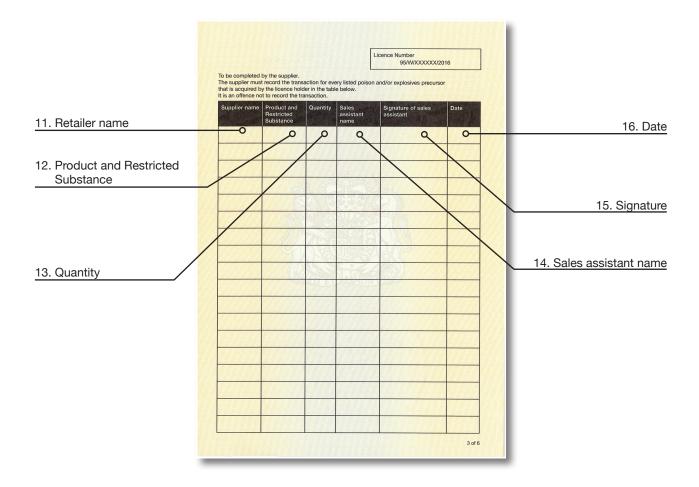
9. Quantity

These are the maximum quantities for each of the licensed chemicals that the licence holder can purchase or possess at any time.

10. Intended use/max. concentration

These are the uses for each chemical given by the licence holder at the time of licence application and the maximum concentration (weight by weight) of the regulated chemical that the licence holder is permitted to purchase. If you think the quantity and concentration are unusual, this should be reported to the national contact point on 0800 789321 as a suspicious transaction.

Record of transactions



11. Retailer name

You should enter the name of the store here.

12. Product and Restricted Substance

You should enter the name of the product being purchased and the regulated chemical the product contains here.

13. Quantity

You should enter the quantity of the product being purchased here.

14. Sales assistant name

You (the sales assistant completing the sale) should enter your name here.

15. Signature

You (the sales assistant completing the sale) should sign your name here.

16. Date

You should enter the date of the transaction here.