

**7500.0100 DEFINITIONS.**

Subpart 1. **Scope.** The terms used in this chapter have the meanings given them in this part.

Subp. 2. **Approved.** "Approved" means approved by the commissioner or an authorized assistant of the commissioner.

Subp. 3. **Blasting agent.** "Blasting agent" means a material or mixture: that consists of a fuel and oxidizer; that is intended for blasting but is not otherwise defined as an explosive; and that, as a finished product mixed for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a number 8 test blasting cap, as defined in subpart 9a, when unconfined.

Subp. 3a. **Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety or designee of the commissioner.

Subp. 4. **Department of Transportation.** "Department of Transportation" means the United States Department of Transportation.

Subp. 4a. **Detonator.** "Detonator" means a device containing a detonating charge that is used for initiating detonation in an explosive. The term includes electric blasting caps of instantaneous and delay types, blasting caps for use with safety fuses, detonating cord delay connectors, and nonelectric instantaneous and delay blasting caps.

Subp. 5. **Explosive-actuated device.** "Explosive-actuated device" means a tool or special mechanized device that is actuated by explosives. Examples of explosive-actuated power devices are jet tappers and jet perforators. This term does not include propellant-actuated power devices.

Subp. 6. **Explosives.** "Explosives" means a chemical compound, mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. The term includes dynamite and other high explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord, and igniters.

For purposes of this subpart, there are three classes of explosive materials. These classes, together with the description of explosive materials comprising each class, are as follows:

A. High explosives are explosive materials that can be caused to detonate by means of a blasting cap when unconfined; for example, dynamite.

B. Low explosives are explosive materials that can be caused to deflagrate when confined, for example: black powder, safety fuses, igniters, igniter cord, fuse lighters, and special fireworks defined as class B explosives by United States Department of Transportation regulations in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 173.

C. Blasting agents include, for example, ammonium nitrate-fuel oil and certain water gels.

Subp. 7. **Highway.** "Highway" means a public street, public alley, or public road.

Subp. 8. **Inhabited building.** "Inhabited building" means a building or structure regularly used in whole or part as a place of human habitation. The term "inhabited building" also means a church, school, store, railway passenger station, airport terminal for passengers, and any other building or structure where people are accustomed to congregate or assemble, but does not mean a building or structure occupied in connection with the manufacture, storage, and use of explosives.

Subp. 8a. **License.** "License" refers to a license application approved and issued by the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

Subp. 9. **Magazine.** "Magazine" means any building or structure, other than an explosives manufacturing building, approved for the storage of explosives.

Subp. 9a. **Number 8 test blasting cap.** A "number 8 test blasting cap" means a cap containing two grams of a mixture of 80 percent mercury fulminate and 20 percent potassium chlorate, or a cap of equivalent strength.

Subp. 9b. **Passenger vehicle.** "Passenger vehicle" means a motor vehicle designed and used to carry not more than ten persons and includes a passenger automobile, station wagon, pickup truck, and van as they are defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 168.002.

Subp. 9c. **Permit.** "Permit" refers to an application for a user permit, approved and issued by sheriffs or chiefs of police of cities of the first, second, or third class, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 410.01, or other person designated by the commissioner.

Subp. 10. **Person.** "Person" means an individual, firm, copartnership, corporation, company, association, or joint stock association, and includes a trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative of that individual or entity.

Subp. 11. **Propellant-actuated device.** "Propellant-actuated device" means a tool or special mechanized device or gas generator system that is actuated by a smokeless propellant or that releases and directs work through a smokeless propellant charge.

Subp. 12. [Repealed, 11 SR 6]

Subp. 13. **Pyrotechnics.** "Pyrotechnics" means a combustible or explosive composition or manufactured article designed and prepared to produce audible or visible effects and commonly referred to as fireworks.

Subp. 14. **Railway.** "Railway" means any steam, electric, diesel, or other railroad or railway which carries passengers for hire on the particular line or branch in the vicinity where explosives are stored or where explosives manufacturing buildings are situated.

Subp. 15. [Repealed, 11 SR 6]

Subp. 16. **Small arms ammunition.** "Small arms ammunition" means a shotgun, rifle, pistol, or revolver cartridge; or cartridge for propellant-actuated power devices and industrial guns. This term does not include military-type ammunition containing explosive bursting charges and spotting or pyrotechnic projectiles.

Subp. 17. **Small arms ammunition primers.** "Small arms ammunition primers" means small percussion-sensitive explosive charges, encased in a cup, used to ignite propellant powder.

Subp. 18. **Smokeless propellant.** "Smokeless propellant" means a solid propellant, called a smokeless powder in the trade, used in small arms ammunition, cannons, rockets, propellant-actuated power devices, or other devices.

Subp. 19. **Special industrial explosive.** "Special industrial explosive" means an explosive-actuated power device or a propellant-actuated power device consisting of shaped materials and sheet forms and various other extrusions, pellets, and packages of high explosives including dynamite, trinitrotoluene (TNT), pentaerythritoltertranitrate (PETN), cyclotrimethylene-trinitramine (RDX), and other similar compounds used for high-energy-rate forming, expanding, and shaping in metal fabrication, and for dismemberment and quick reduction of scrap metal.

Subp. 20. [Repealed, 11 SR 6]

Subp. 21. [Repealed, 11 SR 6]

Subp. 21a. **Table of distances for storage of explosive materials.** "Table of distances for storage of explosive materials" means the table provided in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, section 55.218 (April 1, 1985).

Subp. 21b. **Table of separation distances of ammonium nitrate and blasting agents from explosives or blasting agents.** "Table of separation distances of ammonium nitrate and blasting agents from explosives or blasting agents" means the table provided in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, section 55.220 (April 1, 1985).

Subp. 22. **Vehicle.** "Vehicle" means any self-propelled motor vehicle, truck, tractor, semitrailer, or truck-full trailer used for the transportation of freight over public highways.

Subp. 23. **Water gels or slurries.** "Water gels or slurries" are explosive materials that contain substantial portions of water, oxidizers, sensitizers, fuels, thickeners, gelling agents, or cross-linking agents. They may be premixed at a manufacturing plant or mixed at the site immediately before delivery into the borehole. Sensitivity and classification are covered under part 7500.3100.

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