



# Memorandum D19-6-1

Ottawa, March 21, 2017

## Import, Export and in Transit Requirements of the *Explosives Act* and Regulations

### In Brief

This memorandum has been updated as follows:

- (a) the title has been changed;
- (b) information has been added to address the implementation of the Single Window Initiative (SWI);
- (c) CBSA procedural information has been removed;
- (d) information that relates to applicable taxes and duties has been added; and,
- (e) section under the Legislation heading below has been amended to include *Non-residents' Temporary Importation of Baggage and Conveyances Regulations* – Subsection 4(1)(c).

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) assists Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) with the administration of the [Explosives Act](#) and [Explosives Regulations, 2013](#). This memorandum outlines the policies and procedures relating to the import, export and in transit movement of explosives.

### Legislation

[Canada Border Services Agency Act](#) – Subsections 5(1) and (2)

[Customs Act](#) – Subsection 12(1), Sections 31 and 95, Subsection 99(1), Section 101, Subsection 107(5)

[Reporting of Exported Goods Regulations](#) – Subsection 5(1)

[Explosives Act](#) – Section 3, Subsections 9(1) through (3)

[Explosives Regulations, 2013](#) – Section 5 (5), Sections 44 through 51, Section 166

[Non-residents' Temporary Importation of Baggage and Conveyances Regulations](#) – Subsection 4(1)(c)

### Guidelines and General Information

1. The [Explosives Act](#) is an Act respecting the manufacture, testing, acquisition, possession, sale, storage, transportation, importation, exportation and the use of fireworks. The Act gives authority to the Governor in Council to make regulations generally for carrying the purposes or provisions of this Act into effect, such as prescribing any thing that is to be included or not to be included in the definition “explosive”, exempting any explosive from the application of this Act or the regulations or any provision of this Act or the regulations, and regulating the importation, exportation and shipments in transit of explosives.

## Definitions

2. The following definitions are excerpts from the [Explosives Act](#) and the [Explosives Regulations, 2013](#):

**explosive** – means an explosive substance or explosive article that is not manufactured or used to produce an explosion, detonation or pyrotechnic effect but is included in Class 1 of Schedule 1 to the [Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations](#);

**Note:** the term “explosive” is defined in section 2 of the [Explosives Act](#) as “any thing that is made, manufactured or used to produce an explosion or a detonation or pyrotechnic effect, and includes any thing prescribed to be an explosive by the regulations, but does not include gases, organic peroxides or any thing prescribed not to be an explosive by the regulations”.

(a) any substance numbered UN 1442, ammonium perchlorate as set out in columns 1 and 2 of Schedule 1 to the [Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations](#); and

(b) a multi-ingredient kit that is used to manufacture an explosive.

**Note:** this includes exploding/reactive targets and binary explosives.

**inspector** – means the Chief Inspector of Explosives, an inspector of explosives and a deputy inspector of explosives appointed under section 13, and any other person who is directed by the Minister to inspect an explosive, a restricted component, a vehicle, a licensed factory or a magazine, or to hold an inquiry in connection with any accident caused by an explosive.

**small arms cartridge** – means a cartridge that is designed to be used in small arms, has a calibre of no more than 19.1 mm (.75 calibre), is fitted with centre or rim fire priming and contains a propelling charge, with or without a solid projectile. It includes a shotgun shell of any gauge.

## Import, Export and Transportation in Transit Controls

3. Other than the exemptions listed below, all imports, exports and in transit movements of explosives require an Explosives Import/Export/in Transit Permit issued by [NRCan Explosives Regulatory Division](#) (ERD)

## Exemptions

### Personal Exemptions

4. A person may import, export, or transport in transit an explosive set out in the following table **without a permit** if the following conditions are met:

(a) the explosive is imported, exported or transported in transit for personal use and not for commercial purposes;

(b) the explosive enters or leaves Canada with the person importing or exporting it or, if the explosive is transported in transit, it remains with the person transporting it at all times; and

(c) in the case of small arms cartridges, the cartridges do not include a tracer, incendiary or similar military component or device; and

(d) the quantity of the explosive being imported, exported or transported in transit is not more than the quantity set out in the table below.

**Note:** The word “and” in the Quantity column of the table, is used to denote that an importer, exporter, or person transporting in transit may import, export, transport in transit any or all of the explosives in the table in a single shipment. The word “and” does not appear in the [Explosives Regulations, 2013](#) but is added here for clarification purposes.

Item	Column 1 Explosive	Column 2 Quantity
1.	Model rocket motors that each have a maximum total impulse of 40 newton-seconds (NFPA alpha designations A to E, as indicated on the motor or its packaging)	6, and
2.	Avalanche airbag systems	3, and
3.	Small arms cartridges	5 000, and
4.	Percussion caps (primers) for small arms cartridges	5 000, and
5.	Empty primed small arms cartridge cases	5 000, and
6.	Black powder and hazard category PE 1 black powder substitutes	8 kg, in containers of 500 g or less, and
7.	Smokeless powder and hazard category PE 3 black powder substitutes	8 kg, in containers of 4 kg or less

**Notes:**

- Blank cartridges are defined as small arms cartridges.
- Inert/dummy articles and substances (empty of all explosives, such as brass, lead bullets, replicas of explosive articles, etc.) are not regulated under the [Explosives Act](#) and no permit from NRCan is required. However, any of the so-called “deactivated”, “inert” or “dummy” grenades (or similar articles) made with parts or components of real grenades, will require an import or export permit from Global Affairs Canada (GAC). For an in transit movement by an individual, an import and export permit from GAC is required.
- Certain types of ammunition are referred to as being “caseless” since they do not have a cartridge. This type of ammunition requires an import, export or in transit permit from NRCan.
- Presentation of a Canadian Firearms Licence is not necessary to import ammunition.
- Each individual 18 years of age and over may claim the above exemptions.
- Canadians must follow U.S. Federal and state laws when purchasing ammunition in the U.S. For more information see: [U.S. Regulations for Non-residents Purchasing and Importing Firearms and Ammunition](#).

**Other Exemptions**

5. The following imports, exports, or in transit movements do not require a permit:
- (a) Automotive explosives for example, pyrotechnic seat belt pre-tensioners and modules containing pyrotechnic inflators e.g. airbags), whether or not in their original packaging, that the competent authority of their country of origin has classified as Class 9 under the UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, published by the United Nations. As per Transport Canada’s [Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations](#), the consignor is responsible for determining the classification of dangerous goods of Class 9. For substances included in Class 1, Explosives, the classification is determined in accordance with the "[Explosives Act](#)" by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

**Note:** Automotive explosives that are classified as Class 1 require an import, export, or in transit permit.

(b) Explosives diluted to less than 1% by weight, including diluted explosives used as reagents (for example, 1H-tetrazole), training kits for detector dogs and kits to test the functioning of machines that detect trace levels of explosives.

(c) Christmas crackers containing less than 2 mg of an explosive substance.

(d) Life-saving devices (for example, signals, flares and parachute release devices) that are being carried in an aircraft, train, vessel or vehicle as equipment that is necessary for its safe operation or for the safety of its occupants.

**Note:** Pyrotechnic distress signals and life-saving devices are for the use in the same aircraft, vessel, train or vehicles (already part of its safety equipment). If they are imported, exported, shipped in transit for future installation / use in other aircraft, vessel, train or vehicle they require an import, export, or in transit permit.

(e) Explosives under direction or control of the Minister of National Defence and allied armed forces that are under the control of any armed forces that are cooperating with the Canadian Forces.

- (f) Safety and strike-anywhere matches.
- (g) Restricted components and other chemicals that are not defined as explosives do not require import, export, or in transit permits from NRCan. Restricted component means a product, other than an explosive, that contains or is made from
- (i) ammonium nitrate in solid form at a concentration of at least 28% nitrogen;
  - (ii) hydrogen peroxide at a concentration of at least 30%;
  - (iii) nitromethane, UN number 1261;
  - (iv) potassium chlorate, UN number 1485;
  - (v) potassium perchlorate, UN number 1489;
  - (vi) sodium chlorate in solid form, UN number 1495;
  - (vii) nitric acid at a concentration of at least 75%;
  - (viii) potassium nitrate, UN number 1486;
  - (ix) potassium nitrate and sodium nitrate mixture, UN number 1499; and
  - (x) sodium nitrate in solid form, UN number 1498.

### **Explosive Commodities That are Either Prohibited or Commonly Mistaken as Non-explosives**

6. Appendix D outlines explosive commodities that are either prohibited or commonly mistaken as non-explosives, such as toys and novelties. This list is intended as a guide and is not to be regarded as all-inclusive. When there is any doubt about the admissibility of an article, full particulars should be referred to the ERD of NRCan.

### **Application for Explosives Import, Export and in Transit Permits**

7. Applications for an Explosives Permit should be directed to the ERD of NRCan via e-mail, mail or facsimile as outlined in paragraph 28.
8. To obtain an import permit the applicant can also submit an application online using NRCan's on-line system. When the application is approved the permit holder will receive email notification advising them on how to access the permit by logging back into the on-line system. Status of the permit application and all approved active permits will be available to an authorized user via the on-line system.
9. Users will be able to apply and receive an export and in transit permit using the NRCan on-line system in the near future.

### **Procedures on Importation, Exportation, and Transport in Transit Requiring an Explosives Permit**

10. The procedures that apply to the importation, exportation, and in transit movements of all explosives that require an import, export, or in transit permit under the [Explosives Act](#) are outlined in Appendix A, B, and C. The objectives of these procedures are to establish effective controls and to facilitate the release/shipments of explosives with appropriate documentation.

### **Single Window Initiative**

11. The Single Window Initiative (SWI) provides commercial importers with the ability to submit electronic information to the CBSA, in advance of their arrival, through the use of the Integrated Import Declaration (IID) using service option 911. This new service is voluntary and provides the ability for importers and brokers to obtain release of various regulated goods that previously could only be released through a paper process.

12. The Permit Number along with other data elements specified in the SWI Electronic Commerce Client Requirements Document (ECCRD's) Explosives Program Appendix must be submitted in IID.

13. In the case of goods regulated by the NRCAN explosive Program, commercial importers can transmit electronic information using the IID to submit a release request up to 90 days in advance. Commercial importers need to contact NRCAN beforehand to obtain an import permit.
14. The physical presentation of an explosives import permit is no longer required when using the SWI IID process.
15. There will no longer be a need to submit the Explosives Import Report (Form F04-02) to NRCAN when using the IID. Import data for transactions utilizing the IID is received from CBSA, eliminating the submission requirement of the Import Transaction Report (form F04-02) by permit holders to NRCAN. In instances where the electronic IID is not used, paper permits will continue to be accepted for release; however permit holders must then submit the form F04-02 to NRCAN.
16. For further information please reference the [CBSA Single Window Website](#) or the [NRCAN Explosives SWI Website](#). At this time, the SWI process is only available for the importation of explosives.

### **Mail Delivery of Explosives**

17. The delivery of explosives by mail is subject to the provisions of the [Canada Post Corporation Act](#). Please refer to the [Non-mailable Matter Regulations](#) for more information.

### **Courier Low Value Shipment Program Shipping of Explosives**

18. All goods controlled, prohibited or regulated by an Act of Parliament are excluded from the Courier Low Value Shipment (CLVS) Program. Please refer to the [D19 Memoranda series](#), “Acts and Regulations of Other Government Departments,” for detailed information on goods that are controlled, prohibited or regulated.

### **Shipments of Explosives Without an Explosives Permit or With an Invalid Explosives Permit**

19. Where explosives are not accompanied by a valid explosives import, export or in transit permit, other than as allowed as per exemptions described in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this memorandum, NRCAN will direct the CBSA to detain, release, or reject the shipment of explosives. In the unusual event where assistance is not available, the shipment into/from Canada will not be allowed.
20. When explosives are rejected and the importer/exporter/freight forwarder refuses to return the goods to the point of origin, the ERD will be contacted by CBSA to advise on possible enforcement actions with respect to contravention of the [Explosives Act](#) and Regulations.

### **Penalty Information**

21. Section 21(1) of the [Explosives Act](#) states: “Except as authorized by or under this Act, every person who, personally or by an agent or a mandatary, acquires, is in possession of, sells, offers for sale, stores, uses, makes, manufactures, transports, imports, exports or delivers any explosive, or acquires, is in possession of, sells or offers for sale any restricted component, is guilty of an offence and is liable
- a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both; or
  - b) on proceedings by way of indictment, to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.”

### **Disposal**

22. As per section 26(2) [Explosives Act](#) and section 36(2) of the [Customs Act](#) explosives that are forfeited or abandoned, will be disposed of as the Minister directs, and the costs of its disposal may be charged to the owner or the person having the lawful possession of it at the time of its seizure.

### **Customs Self-Assessment Program (CSA)**

23. The CSA program gives approved importers, approved carriers and registered drivers the benefits of a streamlined clearance option for CSA-eligible goods. The streamlined clearance process eliminates the need for

transactional transmissions of data related to eligible goods. This allows for the clearance of goods based on the identification of the approved importer, approved carrier and registered driver. Class 1 automotive explosives are eligible to be approved under the CSA program.

### **Additional Requirements**

24. The importation, exportation and in transit movement of explosives may also be subject to the requirements contained within [Memorandum D19-13-2, \*Importing and Exporting Firearms, Weapons and Devices\*](#), [Memorandum D19-10-2, \*Export and Import Permits Act \(Importations\)\*](#), [Memorandum D20-1-1, \*Export Reporting\*](#) and [Memorandum D19-13-5, \*Transportation of Dangerous Goods\*](#).

25. For additional information on the commercial transportation of cargo, please see the [D3 Memoranda Series](#).

### **Global Affairs Canada**

26. The importation and exportation of certain military explosives may also be subject to the provisions of the regulations under the [Export and Import Permits Act](#), which is administered by GAC.

### **Duties and/or Taxes for Travellers**

27. Information on duties and taxes are not part of the [Explosives Act](#) or Regulations; this information is being provided for information purposes only.

(a) **Import** – Residents must pay duties and/or taxes on all items allowed as personal exemptions for explosives. Residents may count these items toward their duty free allowances upon entering Canada. As per the [Non-residents' Temporary Importation of Baggage and Conveyances Regulations](#), non-residents may import certain quantities of ammunition for their personal use that are appropriate for their needs and consistent with the purpose, nature and duration of their intended stay in Canada. As outlined in [Memorandum D2-1-1, \*Temporary Importation of Baggage and Conveyances by Non-residents\*](#), a non-resident may temporarily import under TI 9803.00.00, duty- and tax free:

i) 200 rounds of ammunition; or

ii) 1,500 rounds of ammunition, if the ammunition is for his or her own use at a competition under the auspices of a recognized Canadian shooting or rifle association. The non-resident must prove that he or she is attending a competition, and that the competition is at an approved range (this information can be determined if the range is listed in official directories).

**Note:** Non-residents, who import more than the duty-free allowance of ammunition, must pay duty and/or taxes on the excess amount of ammunition.

(b) **Export** – Duties and/or taxes are not applicable for ammunition or other items allowed as personal exemptions. Residents are encouraged to check with customs officials of the country you intend to enter for their import requirements.

(c) **In transit** – Duties and taxes do not apply to ammunition or other items allowed as personal exemptions that are part of an in transit movement. If you wish to personally transport your ammunition in transit, please refer to paragraphs 57 and 58 in [Memorandum D2-1-1, \*Temporary Importation of Baggage and Conveyances by Non-residents\*](#).

### **Additional Information**

28. Inquiries concerning the [Explosives Act](#) and [Explosives Regulations, 2013](#), explosives permits or commodity clarification should be directed to the following:

Explosives Regulatory Division  
Natural Resources Canada  
580 Booth Street, 10th floor  
Ottawa ON K1A 0E4

Telephone: 613-948-5200  
Facsimile: 613-948-5195

Email: [ERDmms@nrcan.gc.ca](mailto:ERDmms@nrcan.gc.ca)  
[NRCan Website](#)

29. The CBSA [Border Information Service](#) (BIS) responds to public inquiries related to import, export and in transit requirements of other government departments. You can access BIS toll-free throughout Canada by calling **1-800-461-9999**. If you are calling from outside Canada, you can access BIS by calling 204-983-3500 or 506-636-5064 (long-distance charges will apply). To speak directly to an agent, please call during regular business hours from Monday to Friday (except holidays), 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. local time.

## Appendix A

### Import Permits

Permit Holder
<p><b>Standard Paper-based Process Option</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply for permit electronically using NRCan's on-line system or manually (Form F04-01A).</li> <li>2. When approved, NRCan will issue the Single Use or Annual Import Permit and Terms and Conditions (Form F04-03A) to the applicant by mail or an email will be sent to notify the applicant that the permit is accessible by logging back into the on-line system.</li> <li>3. Single use permits are normally valid for 12 months and they are valid for one importation only; annual permits are valid for 12 months and valid for an unlimited number of importations in that time period.</li> <li>4. Before importing, ensure the following:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the permit is not expired;</li> <li>(b) importer's name on import declaration matches permit holder's name;</li> <li>(c) the goods described on the permit are the same as those described in the import declaration or in the cargo control documents;</li> <li>(d) the quantity of goods stated on the import declaration is equal or less than that on the import permit (<b>applies to single use permits only</b>).</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Present the import permit Form F04-03A (original or copy) to the border services officer.</li> <li>6. For single use permits, within 30 days of the importation, complete and submit form F04-02 via online reporting or request a paper form from the ERD (address below); for annual permits submit the form F04-02 via online reporting before the permit is renewed or, if the permit is not renewed, within a year after it expires or request a paper form from the ERD (address below).            Explosives Regulatory Division            580 Booth Street, 10th Floor            Ottawa ON K1A 0E4            Facsimile: 613-948-5195            Email: <a href="mailto:erdmms@nrcan.gc.ca">erdmms@nrcan.gc.ca</a></li> </ol>
<p><b>SWI Process Option</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply for permit electronically using NRCan's on-line system or manually (Form F04-01A).</li> <li>2. When approved, NRCan will issue the Single Use or Annual Import Permit and Terms and Conditions (Form F04-03A) to the applicant by mail or an email will be sent to notify the applicant that the permit is accessible by logging back into the on-line system.</li> <li>3. Single use permits are normally valid for 12 months and they are valid for one importation only; annual permits are valid for 12 months and valid for an unlimited number of importations in that time period.</li> <li>4. Submit IID up to 90 days before the shipment date to CBSA for processing as per the SWI Electronic Commerce Client Requirements Document (ECCRD). Explosives specific data elements to be provided in the IID are listed in the SWI ECCRD's Explosives Program Appendix. Trade Chain Partner should wait to receive the IID notification before sending the shipment to the border. There is no need to present the Import Permit to a border services officer.</li> <li>5. Importer's Information Report (Form F04-02) does not have to be submitted.</li> </ol>

## Appendix B

### Export Permits

Permit Holder
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply for permit (Form F04-01B).</li> <li>2. When approved, NRCan will issue the Single Use or Annual Export Permit and Terms and Conditions (Form F04-03B).</li> <li>3. Single use permits are normally valid for 12 months and they are valid for one exportation only; annual permits are valid for 12 months and valid for an unlimited number of exportations in that time period.</li> <li>4. Before exporting, ensure the following:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the permit is not expired;</li> <li>(b) exporter's name on export declaration matches permit holder's name;</li> <li>(c) the goods described on the permit are the same as those described in the export declaration and in the cargo control documents;</li> <li>(e) the quantity of goods stated on the export declaration is equal or less than that on the export permit (<b>applies to single use permits only</b>);</li> <li>(d) the destination is noted on the export declaration; (if destination is stated on the permit).</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Present the export permit (Form F04-03B) (original or copy) to the border services officer.</li> <li>6. For Single use permits, within 30 days of the exportation, complete and submit form F04-02. For annual permits submit the form F04-02 before the permit is renewed or, if the permit is not renewed, within a year after it expires.</li> </ol>

## Appendix C

### In Transit Permits

Permit Holder
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply for permit (Form F04-01C).</li> <li>2. When approved, NRCan will issue a Single Use or Annual in Transit Permit and Terms and Conditions (Form F04-03C).</li> <li>3. Single use permits are normally valid for 12 months and they are valid for one in transit movement only; annual permits are valid for 12 months and valid for an unlimited number of in transit movements in that time period.</li> <li>4. Before in transit movement, ensure the following:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the permit is not expired;</li> <li>(b) the permit holder's name matches the name on the transporter carriers cargo report or on any other export documentation;</li> <li>(c) the goods described on the permit are the same as those described in the cargo control documents;</li> <li>(d) the quantity stated on the cargo control document is equal or less than that on the in transit permit (<b>applies to single use permits only</b>);</li> <li>(e) the destination (if destination is stated on the permit).</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Present the in transit permit (Form F04-03C) (original or copy) to the border services officer.</li> <li>6. For single use permits, within 30 days of the in transit movement, complete and submit form F04-02. For annual permits submit the form F04-02 before the permit is renewed or, if the permit is not renewed, within a year after it expires.</li> </ol>



## Appendix D

### Explosive commodities that are either prohibited or commonly mistaken as non-explosives

Commodity	Description	Status
Cigarette loads or plugs	Small explosive charges designed for insertion in cigarettes or cigars that will cause them to explode after the victim takes a few puffs.	Prohibited for import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Exploding matches	Resemble ordinary book matches and are designed to explode after a certain delay, usually about the time they are in position to light a cigarette.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Sparkling matches	Resemble the normal book matches but send out a shower of sparks.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Ammunition for miniature tie clip, cufflink or key chain pistols	A violent type of blank ammunition made up for use as a novelty.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Auto alarms or jokers	Supposedly designed as burglar alarms but are really used for a practical joke: when wired to the ignition system of a car, they operate with a loud screeching whistle followed by copious emissions of smoke and a loud explosion.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Cherry bombs, M-80s, silver salutes and flash crackers	Very violent firecrackers that cause serious injuries every year; they are considered far too violent and contain an excessive charge of a prohibited fireworks composition.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Snap pops, throw-down and step-on torpedoes and cracking balls	Small objects designed to explode on impact; some of the latter are so shaped and coloured as to look like children's breakfast cereal or candy balls.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Exploding golf balls	Designed to explode and emit a cloud of smoke on impact.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Stink bombs and smoke bombs (see also "Smoke signals and generators")	Often made to resemble cherry bombs and salutes, they are used for practical joke.s	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Tear-gas pens and launchers	Resembling a pen, they may contain a mechanism activated by an explosive. Supposedly for protection against muggers, but are more commonly used as offensive weapons or as practical jokes (also prohibited under <a href="#">Memorandum D19-13-2</a> ).	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Party poppers and table bombs	Designed to project paper streamers or dispense party favours; the smaller ones are made of coloured plastic and shaped like champagne bottles.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Table rockets and bottle skyrockets	Small fireworks designed to be launched from a table or a bottle and burst into a shower of sparks or a cloud of smoke.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Fake firecrackers and other trick devices	Any article that employs or simulates an explosive or a pyrotechnic for a trick or practical joke.	Prohibited import and export. Requires an in transit permit for in transit shipments.
Toy pistol caps	These may be in the form of conventional paper rolls, individual paper discs, plastic rings or plastic strips; sometimes the caps are packed in with the toy pistol, revolver, rifle or machine gun.	Requires an import, export and in transit permit.
Model rocket motors	Small, hard cardboard cylinders containing a low explosive; one end is closed and the other open to form a nozzle. Normally packed three on a bubble package or three in a packing tube. Electric bridge wire igniters are usually included separately in the package; also may be packed within a model rocket kit.	Requires an import, export and in transit permit, other than as allowed with personal exemptions in paragraph 3.
Firecrackers	Small fireworks with entwined fuses used solely as noisemakers that constitute a unique hazard; possession is restricted to those persons having specific approval of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.	Requires an import, export and in transit permit.

Flash powder, smoke powder and other high-hazard theatrical effects	As the names imply, these are small quantities of firework compositions suitably packaged and used by actors, musicians and magicians to achieve special theatrical effects during a performance.	Requires an import, export and in transit permit.
Smoke signals and generators	Various small canisters or cartridges containing an ignition device and smoke composition, used for testing the duct work of furnace or air-conditioning systems, training of fire fighters, signaling distress, location of wind direction and similar tasks.	Requires an import, export and in transit permit.
Multi-ingredient kits	A multi-ingredient kit that is used to manufacture an explosive or pyrotechnics (such as binary explosives and exploding targets).	Requires an import, export and in transit permit.

<b>References</b>	
<b>Issuing Office</b>	Other Government Departments Programs Unit Program Policy and Management Division Programs Branch
<b>Headquarters File</b>	68524-2-3
<b>Legislative References</b>	<a href="#"><i>Canada Border Services Agency Act</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Canada Post Corporation Act</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Customs Act</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Explosives Act</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Export and Import Permits Act</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Explosives Regulations, 2013</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Non-mailable Matter Regulations</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Reporting of Exported Goods Regulations</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations</i></a> <a href="#"><i>Customs Tariff</i></a>
<b>Other References</b>	<a href="#">D2-1-1</a> , <a href="#">D19-10-2</a> , <a href="#">D19-13-2</a> , <a href="#">D19-13-5</a> , <a href="#">D20-1-1</a>
<b>Superseded Memorandum D</b>	D19-6-1 dated June 5, 2015