



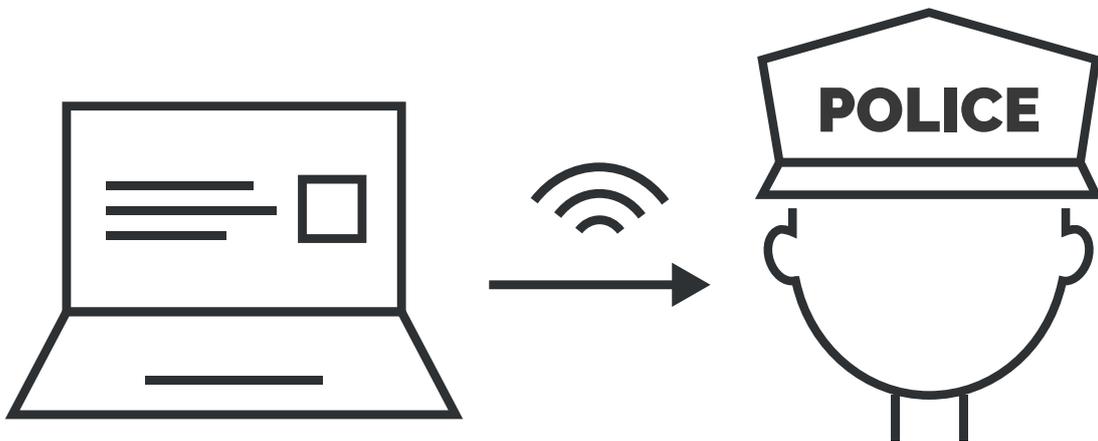
Avoid selling chemicals for illegal purposes

You must be in control of the sale and loss of chemicals,
which can be used as for explosives precursors

Report suspicions and lost precursors

Chemicals used in common products such as nail polish remover or bleach for hair can be misused for criminal purposes as explosives precursors, that is, to make explosives. The products themselves are often not dangerous, but in certain combinations they can cause a lot of damage.

Therefore, you have a duty to report it to the police if you experience suspicious transactions, disappearance or theft of products containing certain chemicals and substances.



- You must contact the police, e.g. on tel. no. 1-1-4.

What are explosives precursors?

Explosives precursors are chemical substances which, when mixed with other substances, can be used to make explosives. At EU level, restrictions on precursors have been adopted to minimise the risk of illegal activities.

Get an overview of risk products

1. You must know if products in your store or online store contain one or more of the chemicals that the rules cover. It usually appears on the label, in the safety data sheet or in other product information. If you are unable to find this information, please contact your supplier.
2. You must have an overview of the products for which you need to report suspicious transactions, missing items and theft. These are products that contain the chemicals in pure form, as a main ingredient or as part of a mixture with several ingredients, where the concentration is more than one weight percent.
3. Make sure the staff in the store or online store know about such risk products, behaviour they need to be aware of and how to report irregularities to the police.
4. When new products arrive in the store or online store, check if they are among the risk products.

| Name of the substance | Limit value for sale to private individuals without a license (percentage by weight) | Limit value for sale to private individuals with a license (percentage by weight) |
|---|--|---|
| Nitric acid (HNO₃) (e.g. caustic agent, metal treatment) | 0-3% | 4-10% |
| Hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) (hydrogen peroxide - included in bleaches, disinfectants, cleaning agents) | 0-12% | 13-35% |
| Sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄) (included in car batteries, for example) | 0-15% | 16-40% |
| Nitromethane (CH₃NO₂) (e.g. fuel for model engines) | 0-16% | 17-100% |
| Ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃) (included in fertilisers and cold packs, for example) | 0% < X < 46% (corresponding to 0% < X < 16% nitrogen from ammonium nitrate) | > 46% (corresponding to > 16% nitrogen from ammonium nitrate) Licenses not permitted |
| Potassium chlorate (KClO₃) | 0-40% | Over 40% licenses not permitted |
| Potassium chlorate (KClO₄) (included in pyrotechnics, for example) | 0-40% | Over 40% licenses not permitted |
| Sodium chlorate (NaClO₃) (included in pyrotechnics, for example) | 0-40% | Over 40% licenses not permitted |
| Sodium perchlorate (NaClO₄) (included in pyrotechnics, for example) | 0-40% | Over 40% licenses not permitted |
| Salts of nitrate (NO₃⁻) | 0-90% | 91-100% |
| Salts of chlorate and/or perchlorate (ClO₃⁻, ClO₄⁻) | 0-40% | 41-100% |
| Metallic powder of aluminium, magnesium, zinc, titanium, zirconium, iron (Al, Mg, Zn, Ti, Zr, Fe) | 0-70% | 71-100% at particle size less than 200 µm |
| Elemental sulphur (S) | 0-85% | 86-100% |
| Elemental phosphorus (P) | 0-50% | 51-100% |
| Urea-hydrogen peroxide (CH₄N₂O·H₂O₂) | 0-90% | 91-100% |

Restrictions for members of the general public

Substances and products containing chemicals in concentrations above the limit values may only be sold to private individuals licensed by the police for the purchase. Anyone who wants to buy a chemical with a license must be able to legitimise themselves.

A number of substances cannot be licensed by private individuals to purchase over one specific concentration.

Keep an eye out for suspicious conditions

A suspicious transaction is an attempt to buy one chemical where the product may be suspected for use for criminal purposes.

Notice if the customer:

- Seems nervous, avoids conversation or otherwise behaves suspiciously
- Wants to buy unusual quantities or combinations of products
- Does not know how the product is normally used
- Will not say what the product is to be used for
- Will not buy alternative products or products with a lower concentration
- Will only pay cash, especially for large amounts of chemicals
- Will not identify themselves or give an address, when asked
- Want the product packed or transported in an unusual way

Do you need more information?

Explosives precursors are regulated by EU Regulation 2019/1148.

The Danish Safety Technology Authority controls the sale of explosives precursors in Denmark.

You can find more information about explosives precursors from the Danish Safety Technology Authority at www.sik.dk.

What do I do in case of suspicious behaviour?

1. Ask the customer what the products are to be used for. If the customer does not want to respond, pay extra attention. You can possibly reject the sale.
2. You must report suspicious purchases and attempted unexplained purchases, thefts or losses to the police.
3. Record as much information as possible about the customer and the transaction:
 - **Customer appearance:**
Height, build, hairstyle and hair colour
 - **Special features:**
Tattoos, piercings, scars, beards, etc.
 - **Vehicle:**
Registration number, make and model.
 - **Time, products and quantities.**
4. Save receipts, ID information, camera recordings and other material.

Worth knowing about risk chemicals

There may be products in the store or the web store that may be misused for criminal purposes. You should be aware of:

1.

What risk products are sold in the store?

Can be everyday products, such as nail polish remover.

2.

How can suspicious behaviour in a customer be recognised?

For example, does he seem nervous or does not want to say what he wants to use the products for?

3.

What information is important to remember in case of suspicious behaviour in the store or online store?

Please note information about the customer's appearance and the details of the purchase.

4.

How are suspicious transactions, missing chemicals or theft reported?

Contact the nearest police station, e.g. on tel. no. 1-1-4.