



Celebrate Legally Campaign Kit

Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

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As a separate attachment will be listings of:

- Counties and Cities that have a Fireworks Ban or Restricted Sales/Use**
- Listing of Public Fireworks Displays by County and City**



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Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Introduction

Fireworks Licensing and Regulations

Laws and rules have been implemented as necessary to ensure a minimum statewide standard of safety concerning the sale, manufacture, import, use, storage, discharge, and display of fireworks in Washington State.

Fireworks Licensing Overview

Fireworks are used across this state and the nation, to celebrate special occasions and special events year-round. Unfortunately, many people do not understand there are differences between state and federally legal classifications of fireworks or, more importantly, the recommended safety precautions. RCW 70.77 and WAC 212.17 were established in conjunction with the fireworks industry to set statewide standards regarding the purchase, manufacturing, possession, sale, and discharge of fireworks in Washington State. These guidelines, along with the Educational Campaign, were developed in cooperation with the fireworks industry to raise public awareness in preventing fireworks-related injuries.



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Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Conducting a Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Convene a Work Group/Committee:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Chief/Fire Marshal | <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Police/Sheriff | <input type="checkbox"/> ATF |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Information Officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Representatives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Police Prevention Educator | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Injury Prevention Programs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room personnel (Doctors/Nurses) | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Business Associations |

Develop an Enforcement Campaign – Actions to Consider:

- Write a new or amend an existing ordinance – Increase fines or restrict dates and times for sales, purchase, and discharge of fireworks.
- Provide Training – Train response personnel in fireworks/illegal explosive device recognition and procedures for safe confiscation/seizure, transportation, and storage of fireworks.
- Conduct Patrols – Map responses to develop target areas and set up patrols consisting of Police, Fire, reservists, or volunteers.
- Set up ATF Sting Operations – To locate/eradicate federally illegal fireworks sources.
- Write civil infractions or citations and confiscate fireworks – Create a streamlined form or process to increase ease, timeliness, and prosecution. Follow procedures for safe confiscation/seizure of fireworks.
- Other: _____

Evaluate the Outcome:

Before		After	
Fire Department	#	Fire Department	#
Response to injury calls; fireworks-related		Response to injury calls; fireworks-related	
Response to fire calls; fireworks related		Response to fire calls; fireworks-related	
Fireworks confiscations		Fireworks confiscations	
Civil infractions written		Civil infractions written	
Law Enforcement	#	Law Enforcement	#
Fireworks complaints received		Fireworks complaints received	
Fireworks-related responses		Fireworks-related responses	
Confiscations/Seizures		Confiscations/Seizures	
Civil infractions written		Civil infractions written	
Citations written		Citations written	
Total amount of fines issued		Total amount of fines issued	



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State Legal, Federally Legal, and Illegal Fireworks

State Legal Fireworks are consumer fireworks that are legal to possess and discharge on and off an Indian reservation:

- **State Legal Fireworks**
 - Novelty and Smoke Items
 - Sparklers and Spinners
 - Multi Aerials
 - Helicopters
 - Cones and Fountains
 - Wheels
 - Roman Candles
 - Reloadable Mortars (1 3/4" or smaller)

Federally Legal Fireworks are all consumer fireworks, but are legal to possess and discharge **only while on an Indian reservation:**

- **Legal Only on Tribal Lands**
 - Firecrackers and Chasers
 - Bottle Rockets
 - Missiles and Rockets

Illegal Fireworks are just that—illegal to possess and discharge anywhere. Some examples are:

- **Illegal Explosive Devices**
 - M-80's or Larger
 - Cherry Bombs
 - Tennis Ball Bombs
 - Legal Fireworks that are Altered

The State Fire Marshal urges citizens to use caution in purchasing fireworks. Many cities have banned fireworks altogether, such as Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma. This makes possession or discharge of any fireworks illegal within their city limits. Any fireworks you have in your possession can be confiscated and you could be cited for Class 3 to a Class 1 Civil Infraction with penalties ranging from \$103 to over \$500.

Possession of illegal explosive devices, including altered legal fireworks, is a felony and you could face state and federal felony charges.



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Illegal Manufactured Explosive Devices

Explosive devices that are manufactured illegally are commonly referred to as a firework, as they resemble a large firecracker. This would include items known M-80's, M-100's, M-250's, M-500's, Cherry Bombs, and Silver Salutes.

These are not fireworks but federally banned explosive devices, as they often do not meet the recognized safety standards. Friction, heat, jarring, or dropping these products can cause them to initiate, resulting in personal injury and property damage.

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has classified these types of explosive devices as "forbidden explosives" since they have not been submitted to DOT laboratories or other competent authorities, have not undergone the required testing and evaluation, and have not been approved for transport within the U.S.

Under the federal explosives laws, it is illegal to engage in the business of manufacturing explosives without a license, to improperly store explosives, to sell or distribute explosives to any person who does not hold an ATF license or permit, to receive explosives without a license or permit, or to transport explosives materials without a license or permit. The state law is similar, with licensing from the Washington Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) required.

The chart below is provided as reference guide to common manufacturing sizes, color, and explosive content.

Device	Color	Average Size		Risk Factor
		Diameter	Length	
M-80	Red or Brown	5/8 inch	1 1/2 inch	Damage to fingers, hands, and eyes.
M-100, Silver Salute	Red or Silver	1 inch	2 1/2 inch	Severe damage to face, arms, and body.
M-250	Red or Brown	1 inch	3 inches	Severe crippling, disfiguring injuries.
M-1000, Quarter Stick	Red or Brown	1 inch	6 inches	Extreme severe injuries to the body; has caused death.

Other ways to identify an illegal explosive device:

- It resembles a roll of coins with a green hobby fuse.
- It consists of a cardboard tube or similar product wrapped in non-descript paper and filled with sensitive explosive materials/powders. It is red, silver, or brown in color.
- It may be 1 to 6 inches long and up to an inch or more in diameter.
- It is sold in non-commercial locations, such as out of a vehicle or residence.



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Can you tell the difference between Illegal Fireworks and Illegal Explosive Devices?

It could save a life!

Which fireworks are illegal in our state?

These are listed as Consumer Fireworks but are illegal to sell, possess, and/or discharge within the State of Washington. They are legal to sell, possess, and/or discharge on tribal lands.

Firecrackers

Generally 1/4" x 1 1/2" or less that come in packs to large bricks. A firecracker makes a single "pop" sound. Many firecrackers strung together will make repetitive "popping" sounds.



Bottle Rockets

A firecracker type (tube) attached to a 12" long wooden stick. The stick is placed in a bottle and once lit, it rises into the air, travelling laterally before exploding.

Sky Rockets and Missiles

Similar to the Bottle Rocket, a Sky Rocket is attached to a stick or has fins and may have a plastic cap. A missile will have fins rather than a stick. Once lit, it ascends rapidly, high into the air where it explodes.



Illegal explosive devices are often wrongly referred to as fireworks because they look like large firecrackers, but they can have as much explosive power as a 1/4 stick of dynamite.

Do not handle explosive devices!!

If possible, have the local bomb squad evaluate and pick up the device.

Possession, manufacturing, or using illegal explosive devices is a **criminal offense** in Washington.

Call the State Fire Marshal's Office at (360) 596-3946 for additional information.

Mass-produced Homemade Devices Example: M-80's, M-100's etc.



Homemade Explosives Example: Pipe Bomb & Tennis Ball Bomb



Altering consumer fireworks making an explosive device Example: Sparkler Bomb



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State Fireworks Law – Sales / Discharge Period

Dates and times fireworks can be sold from a state licensed stand and discharged when not banned or restricted by the local jurisdiction:

4th of July Fireworks Sales and Discharge Period		
Date	Sales Period	Discharge Period
June 28th	12 p.m. (noon) to 11 p.m.	12 p.m. (noon) to 11 p.m.
June 29th	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.
June 30th	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.
July 1st	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.
July 2nd	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.
July 3rd	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.
July 4th	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.	9 a.m. to 12 a.m. (midnight)
July 5th	9 a.m. to 9 p.m.	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Winter Fireworks Sales and Discharge Period		
Date	Sales Period	Discharge Period
December 27th	12 p.m. (noon) to 11 p.m.	No Discharge
December 28th	12 p.m. (noon) to 11 p.m.	No Discharge
December 30th	12 p.m. (noon) to 11 p.m.	No Discharge
December 31st	12 p.m. (noon) to 11 p.m.	6 p.m. to 12 a.m. (midnight)
January 1st	No Sales	12 a.m. (midnight) to 1 a.m.

Fireworks Bans and Restrictions:

In Washington, the local jurisdictions have the ability to accept the state Fireworks Law, ban fireworks all together, or impose restrictions to the sales period and/or discharge period. Check for restrictions or bans in the area you will be discharging your fireworks.



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Fireworks Stands

- Sale of fireworks is prohibited to persons under the age of 16 years. WAC 212-17-21515 (12)
- At least one adult (18 years or older) shall be present at all times when the stand is open. WAC 212-17-21515 (9)
- Only “State Legal” fireworks, purchased from a state-licensed fireworks wholesaler, may be sold in retail fireworks stands. RCW 70.77.386
- Sleeping inside a retail fireworks stand or temporary fireworks storage site is prohibited. WAC 212-17-21515 (3)
- Fireworks stands that are holiday-related cannot be located in a structure used for any other purpose. WAC 212-17-21513 (6)
- Tents used for retail fireworks sales must be made from flame-retardant material or treated with an “approved” fire retardant. WAC 212-17-21513 (1)(c)
- No fireworks may be discharged within 100 feet of a retail fireworks stand. WAC 212-17-21511 (3)
- No smoking within 20 feet of a retail fireworks stand. WAC 212-17-21511 (4)
- Combustible fuel generators shall be located at least 20 feet from retail fireworks stands. Up to 5 gallons of fuel may be stored no closer than 20 feet from the retail fireworks stand. WAC 212-17-21515 (4)

Example of a fireworks stand license:

Washington State Patrol
Fire Protection Bureau
Office Of The State Fire Marshal

Washington State Fireworks License

Licensee Information
Example Fireworks Inc.
P.O. Box 42600
Olympia, WA 98504

Stand Information
Contact Person: John Doe
Phone Number: (360) 596-3935
County: Thurston
Stand Number: SN-9999#

Fireworks Stand License

License Number: WSPFL-000##

Date of Expiration: January 31, 201#
Date of Issue: May 1, 201#

SAMPLE1

Detach this wallet card and carry with you for verification of certification.

Washington State Patrol **SAMPLE1**
Fire Protection Bureau
Office Of The State Fire Marshal

ANNUAL FIREWORKS STAND LICENSE

Licensee: Example Fireworks Inc.
Contact Person: John Doe
License Number: WSPFL-000##
Stand Number: SN-9999#
Date of Expiration: January 31, 201#
Location: _____
(Stand Location To Be Completed By Licensee)

Not valid without Signature

State Fire Marshal Signature _____ Licensee Signature _____

EXAMPLE

3000-420-012 (R 9/05)



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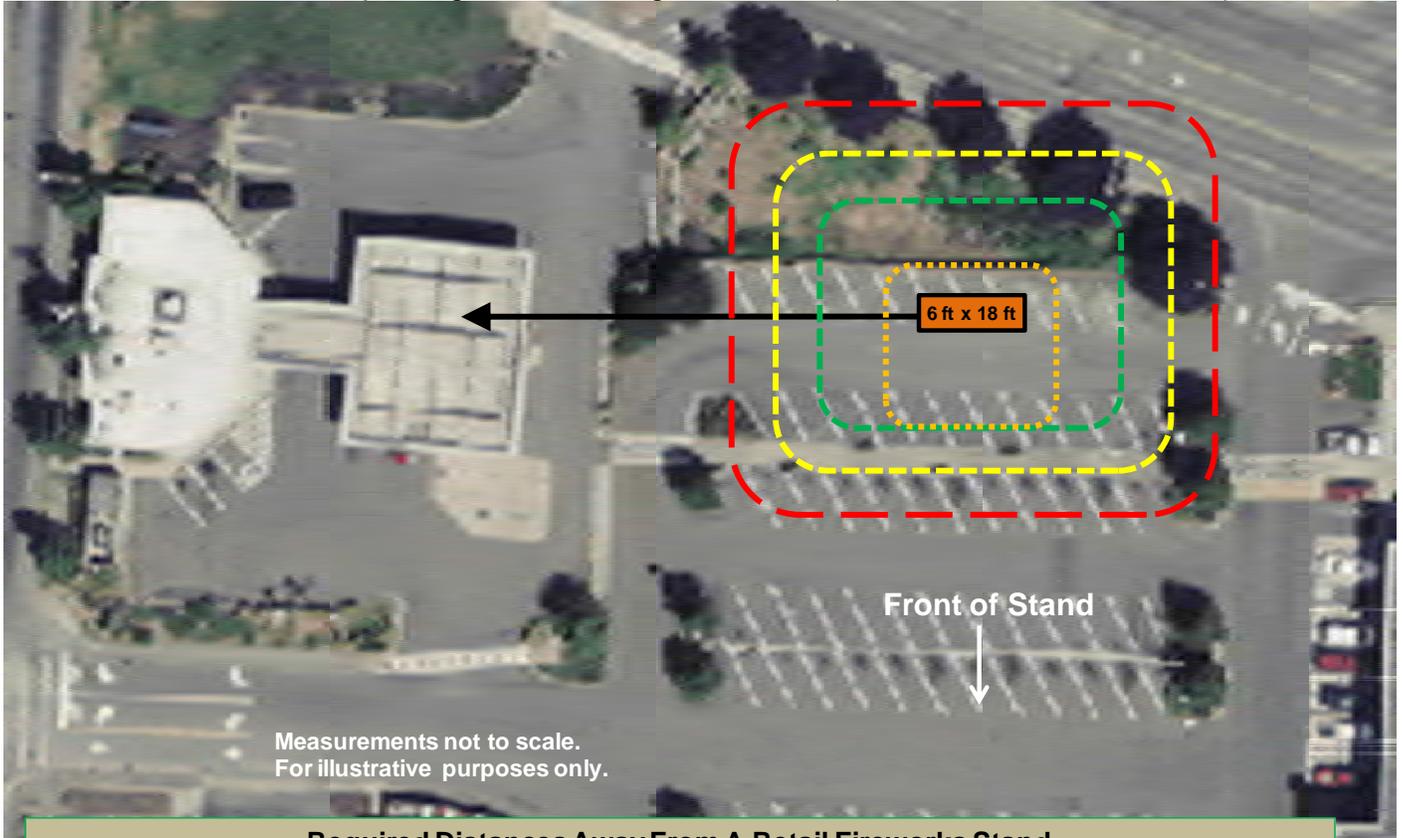


Celebrate Legally Campaign Kit

Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Fireworks Stands

Example for illustrative purposes of how the setbacks might look for a 6 foot x 18 foot fireworks stand in a parking lot next to a gas station. (Measurements not to scale)



Measurements not to scale.
For illustrative purposes only.

Required Distances Away From A Retail Fireworks Stand

- Green Line** = No Parking or motor vehicle traffic on public road, 20 feet
- Yellow Line** = 30 feet from tent; No combustible vegetation and waste material
- Red Line** = No buildings or combustibles, 40 feet from front, 20 feet from sides.
- Orange Line** = Property line; 5 feet from back and sides, 20 feet to front.
- Black Line** = Retail fireworks stand shall not be closer than 100 feet from a vehicle dispensing station.

Required Signage:

One on each side of the stand

One at each exit

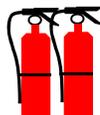
**No Fireworks
Discharge Within
100 Feet**



**No Sale of Fireworks to
Persons Under Age of
Sixteen Years
PHOTO ID REQUIRED**

EXIT

Fire Extinguishers:



Minimum of 2



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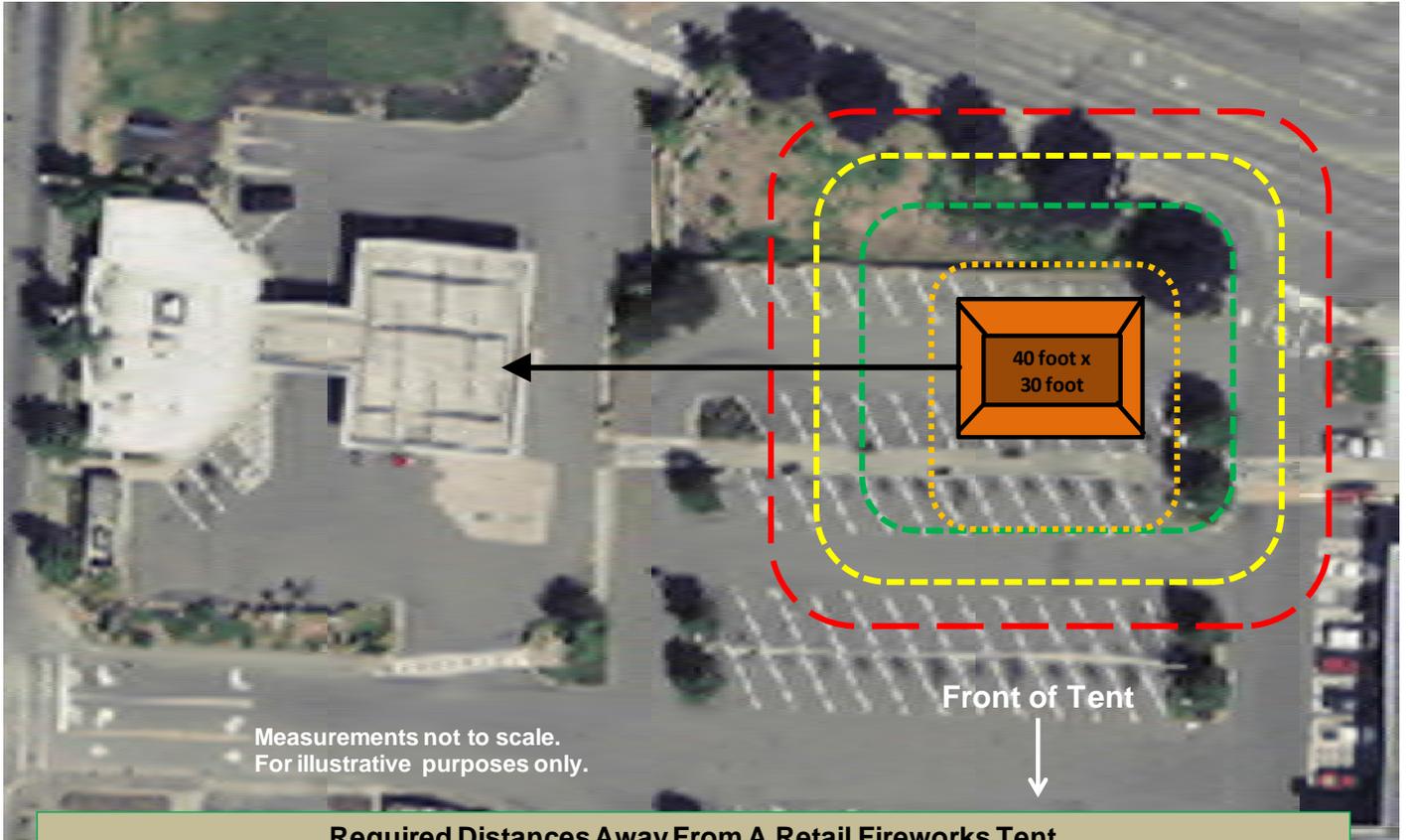


Celebrate Legally Campaign Kit

Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Fireworks Tents

Example for illustrative purposes of how the setbacks might look for a 6 foot x 18 foot fireworks tent in a parking lot next to a gas station.



Required Distances Away From A Retail Fireworks Tent

- Green Line** = No Parking or motor vehicle traffic on public road, 20 feet
- Yellow Line** = 30 feet from tent; No combustible vegetation and waste material
- Red Line** = No buildings or combustibles, 40 feet from front, 20 feet from sides.
- Orange Line** = Property line; 5 feet from back and sides, 20 feet to front.
- Black Line** = Retail fireworks stand shall not be closer than 100 feet from a vehicle dispensing station.

Required Signage:

One on each side of the tent

One at each exit

**No Fireworks
Discharge Within
100 Feet**

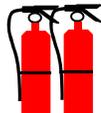


**NO
SMOKING**

**No Sale of Fireworks to
Persons Under Age of
Sixteen Years
PHOTO ID REQUIRED**

EXIT

Fire Extinguishers:



Minimum of 2



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Fireworks Storage

There are two kinds of storage for fireworks:

- "Permanent storage" means storage of display fireworks at any time and/or storage of consumer fireworks at any time other than the periods allowed under RCW 70.77.420(2) and 70.77.425 and which shall be in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 70.74 RCW.
- "Temporary storage" means the storage of consumer fireworks during the periods allowed under RCW 70.77.420(2) and 70.77.425.

Conditions That Apply	Temporary	Permanent
Do I need a license from the State Fire Marshal's Office?	Yes – Retail Fireworks Stand License is required.	Yes – A Manufacturer, Wholesaler or Importer License is required.
Is local approval required?	City or county issuing a retail sales permit will approve the temporary storage site and period of time consumer fireworks can be stored there.	Permits are issued by the city or county in which the storage is to be made. A person proposing to store fireworks permanently shall apply in writing to a city or county at least ten days prior to the date of the proposed permanent storage.
Can conditions for storage be imposed or are there existing conditions?	Needs to be in conjunction with a valid retail sales license and permit.	City or county may place any reasonable condition(s) on any permit granted.
Maximum length of storage?	During the period of time when retail fireworks stands are able to operate.	As long as they have the proper licenses and permits.
Type of fireworks that can be stored?	Consumer fireworks only – 1.4G Fireworks.	Display Fireworks and/or Consumer fireworks – 1.3G and 1.4G.
When can storage begin?	June 28th to July 5th and December 27th to January 10th.	Cannot store without a permit being issued first.
Any other permits or licenses required?	No.	If storing 1.3G fireworks, it needs to be inspected by L&I Explosives Division and have an ATF license for magazine storage.
Who is the primary user of this type of storage?	Firework stand licensees.	Wholesalers, Importers, and Manufacturers.



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Storage of Explosives

Storage is regulated:

The storage of explosives is regulated and licensed by both the Washington Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). If you have questions regarding the storage of explosives, it is best to contact the Explosives Program at L&I, as there are too many nuances to the requirements to provide in a guide.

Explosives are stored in magazines that can be either fixed or portable.

- **Portable:**

Designed to be light enough for daily transportation but are robustly built to protect the contents from incidental contact. Examples of use are the transfer and temporary storage of explosives and detonators.

- **Fixed:**

Designed for both permanent and non-permanent storage of all types of explosives. These magazines are robustly built to protect the contents from contact and the weather.



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Model Plan/Procedure for the Safe Seizure, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks

Objective:

This document is a general use guideline for jurisdictions in developing a plan and/or procedure for the safe handling of fireworks and illegal explosive devices when involved in the confiscation, seizure, transport, or storage of fireworks.

Safe Handling of Fireworks:

Most unused consumer fireworks pose little danger when still within the original packaging. Items out of the packaging may pose an increased risk if they appear damaged, altered, or susceptible to ignition due to an exposed fuse, leaking pyrotechnic material, or changes to the chemical composition of the explosive material.

Consumer fireworks are manufactured to a standard that, if not compromised, are relatively safe when handling, transporting, or storing. Some of the features are:

- Packing is designed to prevent spontaneous combustion.
- Individual items have covered fuses to prevent accidental ignition of the fuse.

Illegally manufactured items such as M-80's or Cherry Bombs should be handled as little as possible or not at all. These are not fireworks but federally banned explosive devices, as they often do not meet the recognized safety standards. Homemade explosive materials pose a particular risk for injury, since the persons making the devices often lack the knowledge, skills, and experience required for such explosives-related activities. Friction, heat, jarring, or dropping these products can cause them to initiate, resulting in personal injury and property damage.

Agencies should provide personnel information on how to identify and distinguish between consumer fireworks and illegal explosive devices. When in doubt, it is better to err on the side of caution and requests a bomb squad to evaluate the item.

Definitions of fireworks and illegal explosive devices can be found:

- Fireworks are governed by RCW 70.77, the State Fireworks Law
- Illegal explosive devices are governed by RCW 70.74, the State Explosives Law



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Model Plan/Procedure for the Safe Seizure, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks

Agencies should develop a procedure, assigning responsibilities for the seizure, transport, and temporary storage of fireworks.

Initial Response:

Initial response to fireworks and illegal explosive devices is the responsibility of the local law enforcement or fire agency. However, other first responders that may encounter items are personnel from Public Works or maintenance staff from public schools.

Identify Product/Device:

Some key questions you need to ask yourself in determining the identity of the product or device that you have responded to:

- Is the item a consumer firework or an illegal homemade device?
- If it's a consumer firework, is it banned, restricted, or outside the legal sales/discharge period within the jurisdiction?
- Has the firework caused an injury or fire?
- Has it already been ignited or not?
- Does the current use or possession pose a threat?
 - If the product is deemed to be unsafe:
 - Secure the area
 - Establish a safe perimeter
 - Evacuate if necessary

NOTE: Any illegally manufactured explosive device shall be seized by a law enforcement agency and shall be handled only by a licensed bomb technician per RCW 70.74.400 and WAC 296-52-64005.

Two ways that the fireworks can be removed from their owner:

The agency will need a policy that states if your agency will or will not seize illegally manufactured fireworks or consumer use fireworks being used illegally. There are two terms used when removing fireworks:

- **Seize:**
Only a commissioned officer can seize fireworks or explosives. This is taking them into law enforcement possession without the permission of the owner when associated with a crime.



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Model Plan/Procedure for the Safe Seizure, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks

- **Confiscate:**

Either a commissioned or non-commissioned officer or firefighter can confiscate fireworks or explosives. This is taking them away from the owner (the person possessing the fireworks or explosives) with their permission.

Transport:

How the fireworks or explosives are removed from the owner may dictate how they're transported. If the product is consumer fireworks, still in the package, a patrol car or support vehicle may be used.

For explosives, especially homemade explosives or Improvised Explosive Devices (I.E.D.s), a bomb squad may be the best option to move the items. If a bomb squad is not readily available, the use of an approved day box may work.

Storage:

Storing fireworks falls under two categories:

- **Temporary** – Fireworks that have been turned in or confiscated and not needed as evidence in a court case. Temporary storage can be done at a station or office.
- **Long Term** – Fireworks and/or explosives that have been seized as evidence may require scientific testing for court proceedings. Items may be stored temporarily until transported to an approved magazine. They should be stored in a secured, uninhabited facility (i.e., storage area).

Identify and contact local licensed magazine sites to establish an area where fireworks may be stored temporarily. **NOTE:** Contact the Department of Labor and Industries at (360) 902-5569 for assistance in locating magazine sites and storage facilities.

Fireworks as Evidence:

- Should be placed into a paper envelope or paper bag. Plastic should not be used due to the possibility of a static electricity hazard.
- The case number or citation number should be written on the outside of the envelope or bag to identify the case and officer.
- If entering into evidence, the bomb squad and Evidence Officer should be advised prior to depositing the evidence.



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Model Plan/Procedure for the Safe Seizure, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks

Confiscated and Turned In Fireworks:

- Loose and small items should be placed into a paper envelope or paper bag. Plastic should not be used due to the possibility of a static electricity hazard.
- The outside of envelope or bag should be marked as “Not Evidence – For Destruction”, attaching a copy of a case report or memo documenting the circumstances how the fireworks were recovered.
- Items should not be entered into the evidence system. (This may depend on each agencies evidence policies).
- Arrangements should be made with the bomb squad to take charge of the items for disposal.

NOTE: Collection of any sparkler bombs, tennis ball bombs, IED's, or a number of M-80 size devices, or larger, should be handled by the bomb squad.

Also contact the Labor and Industries Explosives Division at (360) 902-5563 (leave message) anytime Illegal explosives or Improvised Explosive Devices (I.E.D.'s) are discovered.

Training:

Local community responders should be trained on the plan/procedure and reviewed prior to the 4th of July and New Year's sales periods. Suggested personnel to be trained are:

- Fire Officials
- Law Enforcement
- Public Works
- Parks Departments
- School Maintenance Staff
- Emergency Medical Staff

Training on explosives can be arranged through the Washington State Patrol Bomb Squad, the ATF, Washington Labor and Industries, or the State Fire Marshal's Office.



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Model Plan/Procedure for the Safe Seizure, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks

Quick Reference Card

Fireworks LEGAL in Washington: 1.4G Consumer Fireworks		
Confiscate	Law Enforcement and/or Fire Jurisdictions	Examples: Sparkler, Flitter Sparkler, Cone Fountain, Mine/Shell, Smoke Device, Wheel Cakes, Aerial Spinner, Ground Spinner, Helicopters, Cylindrical Fountain Illuminating Torch, Roman Candle, Reloadable Mortars (up to 1 3/4").
Seize	Law Enforcement only	
Transport	Personnel confiscating the fireworks should transport the items directly to storage, if possible.	
Fireworks ILLEGAL in Washington: 1.4G Fireworks (State-Banned Fireworks)		
Confiscate	Law Enforcement and Fire Jurisdictions	Examples: Sky Rocket – Bottle Rockets, Missile-Type Rocket, Chaser, Firecrackers, Salutes.
Seize	Law Enforcement only	
Transport	Personnel confiscating the fireworks should transport the items directly to storage, if possible.	
ILLEGAL Explosive Devices:		
Confiscate	Law Enforcement only	Examples: M-80, M-150, M-200, M-500, M-600, M-1000, M-1300, Sparkler Bombs Tennis Ball Bombs Cherry Bombs Improvised Explosive Devices, Other homemade or altered fireworks.
Seize	Law Enforcement only	
Transport	Only a licensed bomb technician or bomb squad personnel can confiscate, handle, transport, or store these devices.	
Other	Any time a device is believed to be a homemade fireworks or Improvised Explosive Devices (IED's), call the bomb squad. The site where these IED's are located shall then be evacuated and cordoned off. Notify Labor and Industries as soon as possible at (360) 902-5563 (leave message).	



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Types of State Legal Consumer Fireworks (RCW 70.77.136)

Cylindrical Fountain

Upon ignition, a shower of colored sparks, and sometimes a whistling effect, is produced.



Helicopters, Aerial Spinners

A propeller or blade is attached, which, upon ignition, lifts the rapidly spinning device into the air. A visible or audible effect is produced at the height of flight.



Smoke Devices

Tube or sphere containing pyrotechnic composition that, upon ignition, produces a white or colored smoke as a primary effect.



Cone Fountain

Upon ignition, a shower of colored sparks, and sometimes a whistling effect, is produced.



Roman Candles

Heavy paper or cardboard tube containing pyrotechnic composition. Upon ignition, up to ten "stars" are individually expelled at several-second intervals.



Parachutes

Upon ignition, one or more parachutes are propelled into the air with stars, smoke, and other effects being discharged as the parachute floats downward.



Wheels

Pyrotechnic device attached to a post or tree by means of a nail or string. Each wheel may contain up to six "driver" units; upon ignition, the wheel revolves, producing a shower of color and sparks and, sometimes, a whistling effect.



Mine / Shells / Cakes

Mine – An aerial device that shoots stars into the sky in an upward spray pattern.
Shell – A shell is an aerial item that is fired into the sky.
Cake – Dense-packed collection of mine/shell tubes that are fused together.



Dipped Stick, Sparkler

Stick or wire coated with pyrotechnic composition that produces a shower of sparks upon ignition. Total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 100 grams per item.



Ground Spinners

A small device similar to a wheel in design and effect. When placed on the ground and ignited, a shower of sparks and color is produced by the rapidly spinning device.



Reloadable Mortars

A shell consisting of a container, a lift charge, a time fuse, a burst charge, and stars/effects. The lift charge propels the shell out of the tube igniting the burst charge at the right altitude, igniting the effects.



Novelties

"Trick and Novelty Devices" means any small firework device not classified as a Consumer of Display Firework. Items contain a small amount of pyrotechnic composition that is friction sensitive.



** Pictures shown are for illustrative purposes only and are not an endorsement of any brand or style of consumer firework.



Celebrate Legally Campaign Kit

Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Federally Legal Consumer Fireworks, but **Illegal** in Washington State (RCW 70.77.136): Can only be used on Federal and Tribal lands.

Firecrackers, Salutes

Generally 1/4" x 1 1/2" or less that comes in packs to large bricks. A firecracker makes a single "pop" sound. Many firecrackers strung together will make repetitive "popping" sounds.



Bottle Rockets

A firecracker type (tube) attached to a 12" long wooden stick. The stick is placed in a bottle and once lit, it rises into the air, travelling laterally before exploding.



Missiles / Sky Rockets

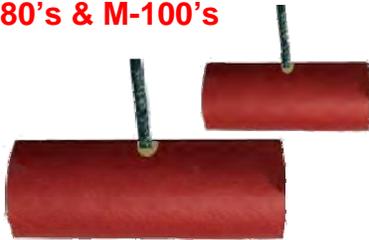
Similar to the Bottle Rocket, a Sky Rocket is attached to a stick or has fins and may have a plastic cap. Once lit, it ascends rapidly, high into the air where it explodes.



Examples of Illegal Explosive Devices:

Device	Color	Average Size		Risk Factor
		Diameter	Length	
M-80	Red or Brown	5/8 inch	1 1/2 inch	Damage to fingers, hands, and eyes.
M-100, Silver Salute	Red or Silver	1 inch	2 1/2 inch	Severe damage to face, arms, and body.
M-250	Red or Brown	1 inch	3 inches	Severe crippling, disfiguring injuries.
M-1000 (Quarter Stick)	Red or Brown	1 inch	6 inches	Extreme severe injuries to the body; has caused death.

M-80's & M-100's



Pipe Bombs



Sparkler Bombs



Tennis Ball Bomb



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 E-Mail: Fireworks@wsp.wa.gov





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Unlicensed Importers and Wholesalers

All law enforcement officers and dispatchers should be informed that it is illegal for:

- Shippers not possessing a current State Fireworks Importers license to transport fireworks into the state.
- Wholesalers not possessing a current State Fireworks Wholesalers license to sell fireworks to other Wholesalers or Retail Stands.

The deadline to obtain an Importer and/or Wholesalers license is January 31 of every year. By the first week of March, all licensed Importers and Wholesalers are listed on the State Fire Marshal's web site.

If you suspect a company is illegally importing or wholesaling fireworks without a license, contact:

Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal Dan Johnson
Office of the State Fire Marshal
Licensing Section
Phone: (360) 596-3913
E-Mail: daniel.johnson@wsp.wa.gov



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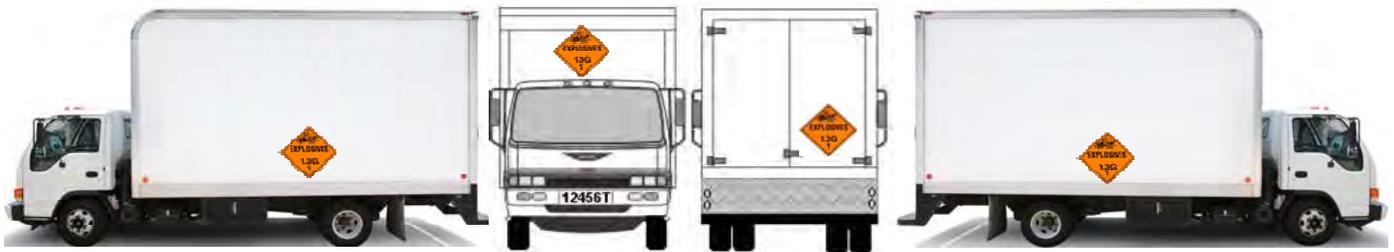
Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Transportation Laws

Placarding Loads:

Placards are signs used to warn others of hazardous cargo and are put on the outside of a vehicle to show the hazard class of the cargo. Placarded vehicles must have at least four placards representing the applicable hazard. They are attached to each side and each end of the vehicle, as shown below. Placards must be readable from all four directions.

A placard is 10 3/4 inches square, turned upright on a point, in a diamond shape.

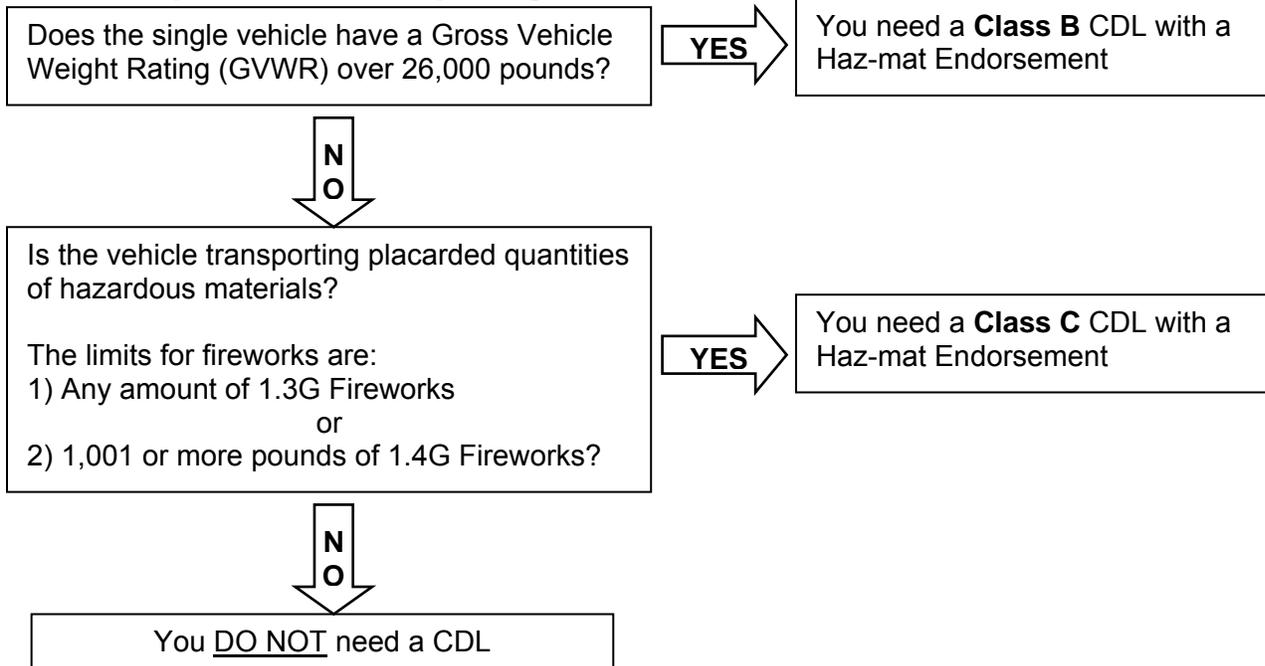


Example: The placard is to be displayed on all sides of the vehicle.

What amounts of fireworks require placards to be displayed?

- 1.4G Consumer Fireworks – 1,001 pounds or more of fireworks.
- 1.3G Display Fireworks – Any amount requires placards.

Is a CDL required when transporting fireworks?



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Transportation Laws

Frequently Asked Questions:

Question 1: What do non-profit organizations need to know about the transport of consumer fireworks?

Answer 1: There are a number of federal regulations that apply to the safe transportation of hazardous materials. If the regulatory requirements are not met, then enforcement actions may be taken, to include significant civil penalties, criminal fines, and imprisonment, where applicable.

Question 2: Are consumer fireworks considered a hazardous material; and if so, do they require special handling in transportation?

Answer: Yes, the U.S. Department of Transportation identifies fireworks as a Division 1.4G explosive and regulates their safe transportation in commerce.

Question 3: What are the regulatory requirements applicable to consumer fireworks shipments?

Answer: In addition to the general and highway specific requirements of the Hazardous Material Regulations (HMR), all shipments of Division 1.4G fireworks by highway transport vehicle, including shipments from sales outlets and retail stands to storage areas or return, must conform to the following:

- Must be accompanied by a shipping paper that describes the explosives, including the quantity being transported.
- The shipping paper must include a telephone number of a person who can provide comprehensive emergency response information about the fireworks; the telephone number must be monitored at all times while the shipment is in transportation.
- The shipment must be accompanied by written emergency response information that describes the risks associated with the shipment and immediate precautions to be taken in the event of an accident.
- The packages containing the fireworks must be properly loaded, blocked, and braced to restrict movement in the transport vehicle and protected against ignition sources.
- All persons involved with the transportation of the shipment must be trained. Training components specified in the Consumer Fireworks Advisory Letter 3 regulations and must be documented.



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Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Transportation Laws

Question 4: Are there additional requirements for transporting large quantities of consumer fireworks?

Answer: Yes, for any shipment of Division 1.4G fireworks that exceed 1,001 lbs gross weight on a transport vehicle, the following additional requirements apply:

- The transport vehicle must be operated by a driver with a commercial driver's license with a hazardous materials endorsement.
- The transport vehicle must be placarded on each side and each end with EXPLOSIVES 1.4 placards.
- The shipper and the carrier must both develop and implement security plans that include an assessment of possible transportation risks of the fireworks and appropriate measures to address the risks. At a minimum, the security plan must address personnel security, en route security, and unauthorized access.
- The transporter/carrier must apply and hold a current hazardous materials registration certificate with, and issued by, the Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

Question 5: What are the potential federal consequences if I don't follow the requirements for transporting consumer fireworks?

Answer: Persons found to be in violation of the HMR may be subject to significant state and federal civil penalties, criminal fines, and imprisonment. The maximum penalties depend on several factors, including the nature and circumstances, extent and gravity, and severity of the consequences of the violation.

Question 6: Where can I get more information about the safe transportation of consumer fireworks?

Answer: More detailed information and guidance on the regulatory requirements governing the shipment of fireworks is available at:

- DOT's Hazmat Safety web site: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat>.
- The Hazardous Materials Information Center at 1-800-467-4922.
- Washington State Patrol Commercial Vehicle Division (360) 596-3822



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Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

(Agency name)

Media Release

(Agency Director Name)



(Department, Division, or Section of Agency)
(Department, Division, or Section Head Name)

*****For Immediate Release*****

Date: (Date of Release)
Contact: (PIO or Contact Person Name)
Phone: **(###) ### - #### – office and/or (###) ### - #### – fax**
E-mail: (E-mail Address)

Fire Officials Concerned with Fireworks and Current Fire Conditions

Due to current fire conditions, city leaders are requesting everyone to use extreme caution with fireworks this 4th of July. Ongoing drought conditions have caused grasses and other vegetation to be extremely dry and vulnerable to fire and pose a heightened risk to fire.

With numerous red flag warnings being posted throughout Washington over the weekend due to hot, dry conditions, safety officials are urging citizens to attend public displays performed by licensed, permitted, professional pyrotechnicians. Officials request citizens restrict their use of consumer fireworks.

Fire Chief (add name here) states, “We are very concerned with the current weather conditions and the dangers that consumer fireworks present not only to personal safety, but the very real fire threat they pose to our communities and the wildland areas. We urge everyone to leave fireworks in the hands of professionals and to go and enjoy one of the more than 100 firework displays offered across the state.”

Even if temperatures drop over the next few days, fire officials caution citizens that many hazards still exist and that fire dangers are still very high.

Information on public displays occurring throughout the state is available on the Washington State Patrol web page at www.wsp.wa.gov. Click on the 4th of July Celebrate Safely icon.

For additional information or assistance, please contact your local fire department at (###) ### - ####.

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Improper Use of Fireworks Cause Fire

(Agency Head) announced that (today/yesterday) there was a fire at (location) that caused (\$ amount) damages and misplaced (number of) families. An investigation continues in the cause and origin of the fire. It is believed that the fire was possibly started by fireworks.

(Agency Representative) added that this incident demonstrates that fireworks can be a perilous fire starter in any community. Persons using fireworks must remember that there may be legal consequences to damages caused by the irresponsible use of fireworks.

Consequences range from being charged with malicious mischief to assault or a gross misdemeanor for possession of illegal explosive devices such as fireworks that have been tampered with or altered. A gross misdemeanor can bring a fine of up to \$5,000 and/or one year in prison.

Residents should talk with family members and guests about the fireworks laws for their area. In (name of community) the legal discharge dates are (show dates). The fee for possession or discharge of fireworks outside legal dates is (put in fee).

Don't purchase illegal fireworks. Possession of federally illegal fireworks—such as M-80's, M-100 and larger, altered fireworks, public display mortars, etc.—is a federal offense. Bottle Rockets and firecrackers are also illegal when taken off tribal lands.

To learn more about fireworks ordinances in cities and counties and other information regarding fireworks, check the fireworks safety web site at <http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fireworks/default.htm>.

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(Department, Division, or Section of Agency)
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E-mail: (E-mail Address)

Improper Use of Fireworks Causes Severe Injuries

(Agency Head) announced that (today/yesterday) there was a fireworks-related incident at (location) that caused (type of injury) injuries to a (description of person age/gender).

(Agency Representative) added that this incident demonstrates that fireworks can cause severe, even life-threatening injuries, under the most innocent of conditions. Misguided bumble bees or ground bloom flowers can land in a child’s clothing, causing severe burns.

Persons using fireworks must remember that there may be legal consequences to injuries caused by the irresponsible use of fireworks. Consequences range from being charged with malicious mischief to assault or a gross misdemeanor for possession of illegal explosive devices such as fireworks that have been tampered with or altered. A gross misdemeanor can bring a fine of up to \$5,000 and/or one year in prison.

Residents should talk with family members and guests about the fireworks laws for their area. In (name of community) the legal discharge dates are (show dates). The fee for possession or discharge of fireworks outside legal dates is (put in fee).

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Media Release

(Agency Director Name)



(Department, Division, or Section of Agency)
(Department, Division or Section Head Name)

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Contact: (PIO or Contact Person Name)

Phone: (###) ### - #### – office and/or (###) ### - #### – fax

E-mail: (E-mail Address)

Celebrate Safely on Independence Day

(Agency Head) announced today that with retail fireworks stands opening on June 28, citizens are being asked to “Celebrate Safely”. There is much that can be done to protect children and the public from fireworks injuries says (Agency Representative), who offers the following:

- First, set family boundaries—only adults should light fireworks. Supervision is paramount in keeping children safe.
- Second, fireworks should not be readily available to tempt the curiosity of young children and should be stored in a secured location to prohibit their access.
- Third, check with your local fire department for additional restrictions in your area. Most importantly, talk about safety. Summer weather conditions make grasses and other vegetation dry and vulnerable to fire. Use care in selecting the area where you will be discharging fireworks.

Don't wait—talk to your kids about fireworks and safety. Educate every member of your family about the following 3 B's:

- BEFORE LIGHTING FIREWORKS—“Be Prepared!”
 - Purchase only legal fireworks, available at licensed stands.
 - Purchase only the quantity that you will use.
 - Ensure the safety of pets; loud noises may scare pets.
 - Keep a bucket of water nearby in which to place all used fireworks.
 - Have a water hose or fire extinguisher nearby to put out stray sparks.
 - Clear a level area away from things that can burn.
 - Know the emergency number to call for your area, your address/location, and basic first aid.
 - Teach your children to “stop, drop, and roll” if their clothes catch on fire.



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Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

- WHEN LIGHTING FIREWORKS—"Be Safe!"
 - Only adults should light fireworks.
 - Use eye protection, wear safety goggles.
 - Light one at a time and move away quickly.
 - Keep spectators at a safe distance.
 - Use only outdoors, away from anything that can burn.
 - To prevent injuries, follow the directions on the label carefully.
 - Be considerate of your neighbors, family pets, and your environment.
- WHEN FINISHED —"Be Responsible!"
 - Clean up all debris when finished.
 - Duds can be dangerous; if a fireworks item does not light or fire, an adult should wait at least fifteen minutes, approach it carefully, and place it in a bucket of water.
 - Make sure unused fireworks, matches, and lighters are out of sight and reach of children.

Independence Day is a time to celebrate our freedoms. Please, "Be Prepared", "Be Safe", and "Be Responsible" when using fireworks. To learn about a community fireworks display near you, visit the Fireworks—Fire Safety and Injury Prevention web site at <http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fireworks/default.htm>.

For more information, contact your local fire department or safety agency.

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Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

(Agency name)

Media Release

(Agency Director Name)



(Department, Division, or Section of Agency)
(Department, Division or Section Head Name)

*****For Immediate Release*****

Date: (Date of Release)

Contact: (PIO or Contact Person Name)

Phone: (###) ### - #### – office and/or (###) ### - #### – fax

E-mail: (E-mail Address)

Use Fireworks Safely During New Year's Celebrations

With New Year's Eve fast approaching, fireworks stands will soon be opening in some areas of Washington State. According to WAC 70.77.395, fireworks may be sold from 12 p.m. (noon) until 11 p.m. between December 27th and December 31st. Discharging of fireworks is only legal from 6 p.m. on December 31st until 1 a.m. on January 1st. (Show local ordinance, if there is one.)

(Name of Local Leader) urges all citizens to celebrate safely by planning ahead, being safe, and being responsible. A traumatic fireworks injury can have a lasting effect on your life. Purchase legal fireworks available at approved stands. Have a non-drinking designated adult light all fireworks. Wear safety goggles to protect your eyes. Light one firework at a time, move away quickly, and keep at a safe distance until the display is finished. Use only outdoors away from anything that can burn. Never throw fireworks, and never hold fireworks in your hand.

We hope that your New Year's celebrations are safe and enjoyable. Additional fireworks information is available on line at <http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fireworks/default.htm>.

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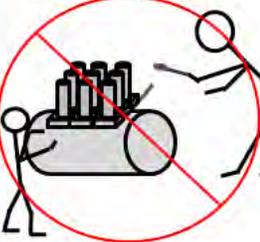
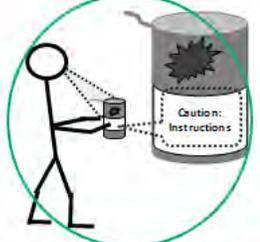
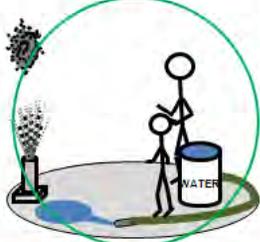
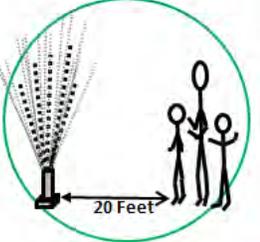
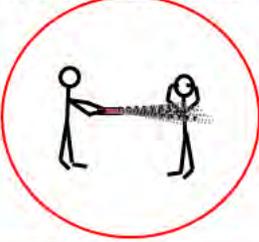
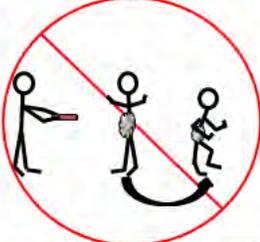
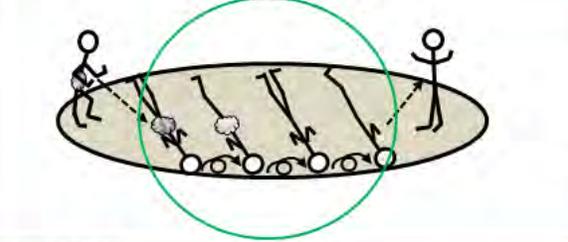
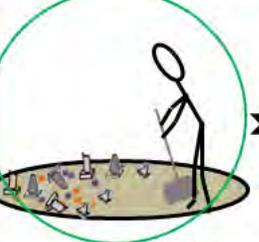
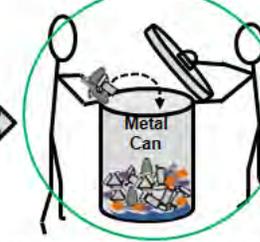
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Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Fireworks Do's and Don'ts:

Be Prepared!		Be Safe!		Be Responsible!	
<p>Don't shoot fireworks at others.</p> 	<p>Don't light fireworks on unstable or unlevel ground or objects.</p> 	<p>Don't lean over fireworks when lighting.</p> 	<p>Light fireworks on flat hard level surface.</p> 		
<p>Firecrackers are illegal.</p> 	<p>Missiles are illegal.</p> 	<p>Bottle Rockets are illegal.</p> 	<p>Read the instructions.</p> 		
<p>Don't hold fireworks when discharging.</p> 	<p>Don't alter or take apart fireworks.</p> 	<p>Have a bucket of water and a hose on hand.</p> 	<p>Keep 20 feet between you and a discharging firework.</p> 		
What to do if you are hit by fireworks or sparks					
<p>Protect your eyes and face</p> 	<p>Don't Run</p> 	<p>STOP, DROP and ROLL</p> 			
Dispose of Fireworks Safely					
 <p>Clean up all fireworks debris</p>	 <p>Soak used fireworks in water</p>	 <p>Place used fireworks in a metal trash can</p>	<p>Do not put warm, used fireworks in a plastic bag as this may start a fire.</p> 		



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Fireworks Enforcement Campaign

Campaign Kit and Supplies Order Form

For a supply of free campaign materials, please return this completed form by e-mail or fax to:

WSP Fire Protection Bureau
Fireworks Licensing
PO Box 42600
Olympia, WA 98504-2600
E-mail: Fireworks@wsp.wa.gov Fax: (360) 596-3934

I would like to order:

	Product	Per Package	Number of Packages
<input type="checkbox"/>	Celebrate Legally Campaign Kit	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fireworks Guide Book (on CD)	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal/Illegal Fireworks Poster (11 x 22")	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal/Illegal Fireworks Poster (8 ½ x 11")	25	
<input type="checkbox"/>	List of Legal/Illegal Fireworks (8 ½ x 11")	100	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Children's Activity Books	25	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fireworks Do's/Don'ts (8 ½ x 11")	100	

Name:	Phone:
Agency:	
Mailing Address:	
City, State, ZIP:	

Thank you for your efforts in educating the children and adults in Safely Celebrating the 4th of July with fireworks. The materials you ordered will be mailed to you in late May.

If you have any questions, please contact:

Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal Dan Johnson
Office of the State Fire Marshal
Licensing Section
Phone: (360) 596-3913
E-Mail: daniel.johnson@wsp.wa.gov



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