

- A. Request Letter. The request letter should clearly identify the article for which an EX-Number is being sought, including nomenclature, National Stock Number (NSN), part number, UN Number, proper shipping name, and Hazard Class/Explosive Division, as listed on its Competent Authority Documentation. It should also identify by name, U.S. address, U.S. phone number, and email, a designated agent that permanently resides in the U.S. (per 49 CFR § 105.40) for DOT/PHMSA to contact should more information be needed to evaluate the submitted application. The purchaser can use a contact at its embassy or consulate located in the United States as the designated agent. The purchaser's Competent Authority must submit its own authorization designating the hazard classification for each explosive article, which will be used by DOT/PHMSA as the basis of the EX-Number application. The Competent Authority authorization must:
1. Include a statement indicating that the article is an initial delivery and that it has not been modified since being procured by the purchaser.
 2. Include same hazard classification/product description/NSN/etc., as that used in the DoD EX-Number. This condition is necessary for the shipped article to properly clear U.S. Customs under the repair/return conditions specified in the Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA).
- B. Certification. If the item and/or packaging has not been changed since initial procurement from the United States, then a statement to that effect must be included in the Competent Authority's application. The certification that the item has been maintained and stored in accordance with DoD-provided maintenance and storage procedures should be included.
- C. Unique Identification. DOT/PHMSA must have a unique way of identifying the HC1 material as belonging to that specific country. Table C4.T2. includes a three-digit suffix which should be added to the Part Number for all EX-Number applications. The unique identifier will also differentiate FMS articles from DoD material in the Joint Hazard Classification System (JHCS). If there is no Part Number, the purchaser must use some other unique marking to identify the materiel as country-specific. The unique identifier must be marked on all packaging.
- D. Proof of Ownership. DOT/PHMSA must see proof of ownership for the materiel. The LOA cover page, including the page containing the item description for the article(s) that is/are being processed for a new EX-Number, is acceptable to identify the material as FMS-origin
- E. *Confirmation of Classification from DoD. The letter from a Recognized Cognizant Explosives Hazard Classifier supplied by the IA can be used by DOT/PHMSA to support a purchaser's EX-Number application that is submitted without technical documentation. This letter must be provided by a Recognized Cognizant Explosives Hazard Classifier with the authority to evaluate explosive materials per TB700-2.
- F. * Joint Hazard Classification System (JHCS) record printout sheet. This will be used in comparing the FMS-purchased materiel to DoD materiel. It is recommended that the hazard classification and UN identification number on the JHCS sheet be used by the purchaser's Competent Authority to class its hazardous material.
- G. Special Packaging Instructions (SPI), if applicable. SPIs are used to evaluate packaging, shipping, and handling requirements. If a SPI was used as part of the DoD EX-Number documentation, it will be required as part of the documentation for the purchaser to obtain a new EX-Number.

NOTE: * The IA is responsible for providing this information to the purchaser.