

Victoria Police Manual

The Victoria Police Manual is issued under the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Police in s.60, Victoria Police Act 2013. Non-compliance with or a departure from the Victoria Police Manual may be subject to management or disciplinary action. Employees must use the VPM Professional and ethical standards to inform the decisions they make to support compliance.

Drug handling, examination and destruction

Context

Drug material and equipment can come into police possession by being seized with or without a warrant. It is essential that the correct handling, examination and destruction methods are used at all stages of the process to ensure employee safety, compliance with legislation and the required information (including samples) is available for use in court.

Drug material and equipment can create health and safety risks that must be managed using appropriate procedures for handling and, wherever possible, immediate destruction in accordance with the *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981* (DPCSA).

Policy at a glance

This policy includes:

- the legislative requirements to enable immediate destruction to address health and safety risks
- instructions for handling, packaging and recording drugs and related equipment that comes into police possession, including:
 - the requirement to follow health and safety procedures and
 - specific handling, packaging and storage requirements for certain types of drugs, e.g. cannabis and other narcotic plant matter, and 1,4-Butanediol.
- the process for requesting forensic examination, and
- the requirements for destroying drugs in police possession.

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Definitions

Destruction – to damage an item so that it no longer exists or can no longer be used. For the

purposes of this policy, this has the same meaning as “disposal”. Similarly, destroy and dispose of, have the same meaning.

Immediate – as soon as practicable after a drug or related item has been certified for destruction in accordance with ss.81 and 91, DPCSA.

Narcotic plant material – includes opium poppies; also referred to as Green Vegetable Matter (GVM) in PALM.

Responsibilities and procedures

1. Health and safety

1.1 *Handling drugs and drug paraphernalia*

- When handling any drug material and equipment employees must have regard to health and safety procedures and avoid any unnecessary handling of drugs. At all times employees must:
 - use personal protective equipment such as gloves, mask, etc
 - avoid contact with exposed skin
 - avoid inhaling any airborne particulates from the material; specifically, employees prone to or suffering from respiratory problems are advised not to handle cannabis, and
 - after handling, thoroughly wash exposed areas of skin.
- Certain types of drugs and conditions create greater health and safety risks and consideration must be given to whether these risks can be addressed using specific handling, packaging and storage requirements or if immediate destruction is required. This policy provides specific requirements in relation to the following:
 - cannabis or other narcotic plants; see section 3 of this policy, and
 - illicit drug laboratory items and liquid controlled substances or poisons (e.g. 1,4-Butanediol); see section 4 of this policy.
- Members and property officers should complete the Dangerous and Hazardous Material training on the Victoria Police Learning Hub for further awareness on appropriate safety measures for handling and storing chemicals and hazardous materials.

1.2 *Immediate destruction to address health and safety risks*

- The DPCSA includes provisions that permit immediate destruction or disposal of the following items in the interest of health or safety (ss.81(3) & 91(1)):
 - drug of dependence
 - poison or controlled substance
 - psychoactive substance (in relation to s.91), and/or
 - other specified items.

See section 5.2 of this policy for instruction on the processes.

- To allow these items to be destroyed at the earliest opportunity in the interests of health or safety, the investigating member must complete a Search Warrant (DPCSA) [Form 718] to seize the items, unless s.91 applies. The investigating member is responsible for facilitating the safe and secure storage of the items until the destruction authority can be obtained.

- The investigating member must arrange the Search Warrant (DPCSA) and engage the relevant Forensic Services Department (FSD) work unit as required by sections 3.4 and 4.2 of this policy.
- Section 91, DPCSA applies where the items are seized without a warrant on public land or with the permission of the owner/occupier. In these circumstances, the investigating member must contact the relevant FSD work unit to determine whether the items may be destroyed in the interest of health or safety (see section 5.2 of this policy).
- Where drugs and related items are seized under any other authority, the investigating member is responsible for storing the items until a destruction authority can be arranged. Members must be mindful of possible health and safety risks caused by storing items and ensure destruction is arranged as soon as possible (see section 5.1 of this policy for instructions on alternative destruction processes).

2. Packaging and recording requirements for all drug types

2.1 Packaging

- As required by **VPM Property and exhibit management**, drugs and drug paraphernalia must be sealed, signed and accurately labelled using a Tamper Evident Audit Bag (TEAB) at the time of seizure or as soon as practicable afterwards. This does not include:
 - fresh, moist or mouldy cannabis material; see section 3.1 of this policy for specific packaging requirements, or
 - where size prevents the use of a TEAB; see further instruction below.

Refer to **VPM Property and exhibit management** for the complete requirements when using TEABs.

- Where drugs or drug paraphernalia cannot be packaged in a sealed TEAB:
 - seal, where possible, with tamper evident tape or security tags, and
 - clearly label each bag with exhibit number, description of content, number of bags.

Refer to the **FSD Guide: Contamination minimisation and exhibit packaging** for alternative tamper evident packaging options and **VPM Property and exhibit management** for packaging syringes.

- A separate TEAB should be used for different drug property items or separate exhibits. Where possible, items must be packaged so they are clearly visible within the TEAB.
- If the TEAB or other tamper evident packaging must be opened for any reason, it must be sealed into a new TEAB or other tamper evident package immediately. This must be recorded on the packaging and on PALM.
- See applicable sections of this policy for information on handling, packaging and storing the following:
 - cannabis and other narcotic materials; see section 3 of this policy
 - illicit drug laboratory items and 1,4-Butanediol; see section 4 of this policy.

2.2 Recording seized drugs

For all drugs received, whether to be held as an exhibit or not, the following must be applied:

- separate from other property
- package, seal and label at the time of seizure or as soon as practicable afterwards
- treat items that are seized from more than one person or from different locations (e.g. separate rooms of a house) as separate exhibits unless otherwise directed by an attending botanist/analyst
- separate PALM entries must be made for each exhibit unless directed otherwise by an attending botanist/analyst
- drugs must be itemised within a PALM file, and
- if required, photograph drug exhibits before transporting the items to FSD. Photographs will only be taken by FSD as part of the evidence collection process at clandestine laboratory scenes.

3. Cannabis and other narcotic plant material

3.1 Packaging requirements

- Cannabis and other narcotic plant material must be packaged separately from other drugs.
- In addition to the requirements at section 2.1 of this policy, the following table provides specific packaging requirements:

Substances	Packaging requirements
Dry (i.e. clearly brittle, crumbly) or consists of seeds	Store in a sealed TEAB.
Fresh or moist	Pack loosely in a paper/hessian bag. Where possible, hang hessian bags containing loosely packaged plants to facilitate drying.
Plants in nurseries	Keep plants in nursery (e.g. propagation tray). Tape lid and then secure in a hessian bag. Keep upright and ensure vents remain open.
Mouldy or decomposing	• Use appropriate PPE, including gloves and masks (N95 or P2). • If dry - pack in paper bags. • If moist – pack in plastic bags and book for examination by FSD immediately; see section 3.4 of this policy.

3.2 Storage

- Once cannabis and other narcotic plant material has been packaged as required by section 3.1 of this policy, examination by the Botany Unit, FSD and appropriate storage or destruction must be arranged.
- If destruction cannot be arranged and short-term storage is required, comply with the packaging requirements in section 2.1 of this policy and:
 - separate material from other property, and
 - keep in a secure and ventilated area.

- Stored plant material that becomes mouldy or begins to decompose post-examination must be stored in plastic pending destruction.

3.3 *Transportation*

- Transport quantities of non-dried, dried but mouldy or strong-smelling cannabis or other narcotic plant material in trailers, trucks or utilities where available.
- Using the boot of a sedan or rear of divisional van should only be considered as a last resort.
- Do not transport this material in the cabin with the driver.

3.4 *Forensic examination*

- To arrange for the examination of cannabis and other narcotic plant material, the investigating member must record the details of the exhibit on PALM and submit an Exhibit Examination Request via the Forensic Portal; refer to **VPM Forensic services and examinations**.
- Submit requests for the examination of non-dried or dried but mouldy cannabis and other narcotic plant material to FSD as a priority. This minimises health and safety risks and the loss of evidence.
- Requests for the examination are generally accepted where the case:
 - is in the summary/mention stream, provided it is proceeding to contest or a Finding of Fact is being sought, or
 - requires immediate examination for bail applications or to support covert investigations proceeding to contest.
- Examination will only take place prior to Mention Court when one of the following applies:
 - there are large quantities of plant material involved which cannot be easily stored and may become a biological hazard before the Mention Court date
 - any quantity of fresh or wilted plant material that is likely to deteriorate
 - undercover purchases.
- Refer to the **VPM Forensic services and examinations** for further details on factors considered by FSD when assessing the request.
- Once notified by FSD that the Exhibit Examination Request has been approved, contact the Botany Unit to schedule a time to attend Victoria Police Forensic Services Centre (VPFSC) with the exhibits. Before attending VPFSC, ensure that the property is in the possession of the attending member on PALM.

3.5 *Examination by defence*

The Botany Unit will give advice on the procedure where a request is made by defence to examine exhibits in police possession. Depending on the circumstances, specific procedures should be followed by police, e.g., audiovisual (AV) recording and/or taking of detailed notes.

3.6 *Requirements when locating cannabis or opium poppy crops*

- Where a cannabis or opium poppy crop is located, the investigating member must ensure that:
 - a physical count of the number of plants is conducted

- corroborative evidence of the plant number is obtained. This may be by AV recording or photographing the plants in situ, then removed from pots (with roots attached, unless a botanist is present). Plants should be photographed in situ in the propagation tray and, if taken out for a photograph, they should remain in their growth medium, and
- propagation trays are seized and transported/stored upright.
- Attendance of a botanist may be requested in the following circumstances:
 - crops of 100 or more plants
 - crops of fewer than 100 plants, if the plants are large and difficult to remove intact because of cultivation technique (e.g. growing through wire)
 - multiple crops where comparison of growing conditions is required, and/or
 - unusual or very sophisticated set-ups.
- As part of the planning process for any operation involving crops, the Botany Unit must be notified with as much notice as possible.
- Where size of the crop or the approximate number of plants is known prior to the property search, attendance of a botanist can be pre-arranged.
- Where the number of plants is unknown prior to the search, a botanist can be placed on standby to attend. After execution of the warrant, the Incident Commander and Botany Unit Leader should discuss whether attendance of a botanist at the crop is necessary.
- If a botanist does not attend the scene, plants must be seized with roots attached and propagation trays kept intact and upright.
- Submit an Exhibit Examination Request via the Forensic Portal; refer to **VPM Forensic services and examinations**. Wherever possible, this should be within three days of seizure, particularly for large seizures. When the request is approved, the investigating member will be advised of the process for lodging the exhibit.
- If seized under warrant, the Result of search [Form 700A] must be completed prior to examination by the Botany Unit, unless either:
 - s.81(3)(e), DPCSA applies
 - the warrant was issued under s.465, *Crimes Act 1958*.

4. Other drug types

4.1 Specific handling and storage requirements

Circumstances or drug type	Requirements
Clandestine drug laboratories or related exhibits	• The Clandestine Laboratory Unit, FSD is responsible for assessing the handling and packaging requirements of illicit drug laboratory items and chemicals. • The Clandestine Laboratory Squad, Crime Command and FSD are responsible for the assessment and processing of all suspected clandestine drug laboratories and related exhibits. See VPMG Drug investigations for further information. • Premises believed to contain an illicit drug laboratory or chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs may only be entered by certified employees.

	Upon the discovery of a suspected clandestine drug laboratory, members must immediately notify Police Communications or the Clandestine Laboratory Squad. The Clandestine Laboratory Squad and the Clandestine Laboratory Unit will determine whether their attendance is required.
1,4-Butanediol	1,4-Butanediol is listed as a drug in Schedule 11 of the DPCSA and storage and handling can become hazardous if not properly managed. - In addition to the requirements at section 2.1 of this policy, the following safe storage requirements apply to 1,4-Butanediol until transferral to FSD for examination or destruction: - the vessel must be stored upright - where possible, secure the vessel into a secondary plastic container, seal then package into a TEAB - the secondary container should be kept in a tub (e.g. bucket) to hold spills - contact Clandestine Laboratory Squad for advice if a leak or spill occurs. Refer to the Hazardous chemicals information package for further guidance on safe handling practices. - Where the storage requirements above cannot be met before the items can be transferred to FSD for examination and destruction, contact the Hazardous Materials Management Unit (HMMU), FSD for advice on safe storage options. - A Search Warrant (DPCSA) should be obtained in all circumstances where 1,4-Butanediol is located, unless s.91, DPCSA applies. As stated at section 1.2 of this policy, where other grounds for seizure are used, the investigating member is responsible for storing the items until a destruction authority can be arranged. - The investigating member must seek advice from Drug Analysis Unit, FSD with as much notice as possible if a large quantity of 1,4-Butanediol could be seized as part of an overt operation. - Where the items have been seized without a Search Warrant (DPCSA), destruction must be arranged using a Finding of Fact as detailed at section 6 of this policy.

4.2 Forensic examination of other drug types

- The circumstances of the case determine whether a request for examination should be submitted to FSD. In accordance with the FSD Vetting and Triage Criteria, routine requests are generally accepted where the case:
 - is in the committal stream, provided it has progressed past the filing hearing and has a committal mention or committal hearing scheduled
 - is in the summary/mention stream, provided it is proceeding to contest or a Finding of Fact is being sought, or
 - requires immediate examination for bail applications or to support covert investigations and has been approved by an officer.

Refer to the **VPM Forensic services and examinations** for further details on factors considered by FSD when assessing the request.

- Evidentiary examination will not be conducted where the matter is finalised without contest. Instead, members must obtain a disposal approval in accordance with section 5 of this policy.
- Members must contact the Vetting and Triage Unit, FSD for additional advice, including to discuss examination of drugs in the following circumstances:
 - contest mention stage where there are extenuating circumstances (e.g. the drug quantity may result in the case being heard in the committal stream), and
 - cases with a special mention court date if a contest date has been scheduled.
- To make a request for examination, the investigating member must record the details of the exhibit on PALM and submit an Exhibit Examination Request via the Forensic Portal; refer to **VPM Forensic services and examinations**.
- Once notified by FSD that the Exhibit Examination Request has been approved, members must contact the Drug Analysis Unit, FSD to schedule a time to attend VPFSC with the exhibits. Before attending VPFSC, ensure that the property is in the possession of the attending member on PALM. The property must be accompanied by any paperwork requested in the lodgement appointment.

4.3 Examination by defence

The Drug Sciences Group, FSD will give advice on the procedure where a request is made by defence to examine exhibits in police possession. Depending on the circumstances, specific procedures should be followed by police, e.g., AV recording and/or taking of detailed notes.

5. Destruction

5.1 General

- Authorisation to destroy drugs in circumstances where ss.81(3)(e) or 91, DPCSA apply, should be obtained with written certification.
- Items may be ineligible for destruction under ss.81(3)(e) or 91, DPCSA because:
 - they were not seized under the DPCSA
 - they are not considered a risk to health or safety, or
 - it is a sample retained from bulk material disposed of under legislation.
- Where written certification is unavailable, members should seek authorisation to destroy the items by one of the following methods:
 - obtaining an order for disposal when applying for a Finding of Fact (refer to section 6 of this policy)
 - making application to the court for a Disposal Order under ss.77-78, *Confiscation Act 1997* (refer to **VPM Confiscation Act**)
 - seeking approval from an Officer under r.115, *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2017*.

Members must be mindful that the processes listed above may also result in greater storage times due to orders of the court, and of the ongoing need to manage health and safety risks. Arrangements to prioritise destruction must be made where risks are identified.

- All illicit drugs (including cannabis oil or resinous substances) must be approved for destruction and forwarded to the VPFSC in accordance with the methods stated in section 5.2 and 5.3 of this policy (unless section 5.4 applies).
- Members must not discard items into rubbish bins or dispose of within a police station.
- Forward licit pharmaceutical drugs to a participating chemist for disposal where it is impracticable to lodge the items at VPFSC; see section 5.5 of this policy.

5.2 *Immediate destruction in the interests of health and safety*

- In the interests of health and safety, ss.81(3)(e) and 91, DPCSA, permit an item to be destroyed or disposed of under certain criteria if the item is believed to be either:
 - a drug of dependence or a substance that contains a drug of dependence
 - a poison or controlled substance
 - a psychoactive substance (in relation to s.91, DPCSA), or
 - an instrument, device or substance that is or has been used or is capable of being used for or in the cultivation, manufacture, sale or use or in the preparation for cultivation, manufacture, sale or use of a drug of dependence.
- Contact the relevant FSD work area to arrange for both examination and destruction as soon as practicable after seizure.
- In accordance with ss.81(3)(e) and 91(2), DPCSA, a sample, where practicable, must be taken before the item may be destroyed. The sample must be retained until the matter has been finalised or it is no longer needed. These samples will be managed as follows:
 - samples from clandestine drug laboratories will be collected and retained by FSD, and
 - where a botany sample is required, the botanist will provide this to the member.
- See below for additional requirements applicable to each process.

Legislative reference	Requirements
s.81(3)(e), DPCSA	• Only items seized under the Search Warrant (DPCSA) may be destroyed using this legislative provision. The following conditions must apply: - it is within one calendar month of the warrant being issued - an analyst or botanist, within the meaning of s.120, DPCSA has certified in writing to the member executing the warrant that immediate destruction is required in the interests of health and safety - appropriate samples have been taken, if practicable, before the destruction. • Cannabis plant material will only be accepted for destruction by HMMU, under s.81(3)(e) when, within one calendar month of the warrant being issued: - the material is delivered to the VPFSC - the Botany Unit has examined the material and provided samples, if practicable, to the investigating member or their courier for retention for court purposes - all items are recorded within PALM prior to destruction by FSD.

	- Where items are seized in accordance with s.81(3)(e) and certified for destruction the: - member must record the details of the items in PALM and, if they are responsible for delivery to the VPFSC, submit a Destruction Request via the Forensic Portal - analyst or botanist must provide the hard copy of the written certification to the relevant destruction management unit. - The member must complete the Report of Search Warrant [Form 718A] and comply with the general requirements for an application of a search warrant (see VPM Searches of property).
s.91, DPCSA	- Under s.91 an item is eligible for immediate destruction if: - an analyst or botanist, within the meaning of s.120, DPCSA, has certified in writing to the member that immediate destruction is required, and - appropriate samples have been taken, if practicable, before the destruction. - Where items are seized in accordance with s.91 and are certified for destruction the member must: - forward the certification to a superintendent or above to review and approve the destruction once satisfied all necessary information has been provided (see Instrument of Delegation DI 2) - record the details of the items in PALM and, if they are responsible for delivery to the VPFSC, submit a Destruction Request via the Forensic Portal - provide a copy of the certification and destruction approval to HMMU, and - ensure that a copy is filed with property records within the Unit where the items were certified for destruction. - Once the destruction is complete, the Business Services Group (BSG), FSD will prepare a report in accordance with s.93, DPCSA. Where further information is needed, BSG will contact the member or superintendent for clarification as required. The report and any supporting material will be forwarded to the authorising superintendent to authorise. - BSG is responsible for retaining the completed documentation in accordance with s.93(4), DPCSA (see Instrument of Delegation DI 2).

5.3 *Destruction process*

- All drugs submitted at VPFSC must be authorised for destruction in PALM.
- The member's work unit manager must ensure the appropriate level of authorisation is recorded in PALM, and that supporting documentation is retained at local level.
- Once approved for destruction in PALM, the property officer must:
 - submit a Destruction Request via the Forensic Portal, including a copy of the relevant destruction authority or court extract

- once the request is accepted by FSD, make an appointment at the VPFSC for the items to be destroyed; contact FSD for advice on lodgement process as required
 - ensure the PALM file is complete with accurate information recorded in the file, an appropriate destruction method approved, and the items transferred into the courier's custody, and
 - arrange for the items to be lodged at VPFSC.
- Once the items have been lodged, FSD will arrange:
 - destruction of cannabis or other narcotic plant by forensic officers in the presence of another employee independent of the investigation (see Instrument of Authorisation DI 1), and
 - an independent senior sergeant or above and VPS5/FO5 or above to witness destruction of all other drugs.

5.4 *Destruction of cannabis and other narcotic plant material in situ or at local level*

- Seek advice from HMMU, FSD in circumstances where cannabis and other narcotic plant material cannot be transferred to the VPFSC in accordance with section 5.2 or 5.3 of this policy and must be destroyed in situ or at local level.
- Where local destruction proceeds it must:
 - be completed by forensic officers or Victoria Police employees performing property officer duties (see Instrument of Authorisation DI 1), in the presence of another employee independent of the investigation; employees must be present until all items are destroyed
 - have the PALM file electronically endorsed, identifying the employees destroying the property, and the place and date of destruction
 - take into consideration health and safety risks, and
 - be done under supervision of the relevant fire authority or using a contracted incineration service provider if the material is to be burnt.

5.5 *Disposal of licit pharmaceutical drugs*

Where it is impracticable to lodge the items at VPFSC, licit drugs not subject to a court order, may be disposed of with an officer's authority to a local pharmacist. Most pharmacies participate in a return and disposal of unwanted medicines program. The member's work unit manager must ensure:

- disposal approval is obtained by an inspector or above
- the receiving pharmacist signs an Indemnity Form [Form 435] which is to be filed at local level before items can be disposed of within PALM, and
- a copy of the Form 435 is uploaded to PALM.

For more information about the types of drugs that can be returned to a local pharmacy or on the Return Unwanted Medicines Project see www.returnmed.com.au.

6. Finding of Fact

6.1 *Purpose*

- A 'Finding of Fact' may be made by the Magistrates' Court in relation to the property (s.83(1), DPCSA). The finding is conclusive evidence of the matters to which

the finding relates and enables destruction of the relevant property before the matter is heard by the court if a destruction order is also granted.

- A Finding of Fact may be an appropriate method of destroying drug items where:
 - destruction is not required for health and safety reasons, but the matter cannot be heard for an excessive period (e.g. the accused has absconded), or
 - destruction is required for health and safety reasons but a Search Warrant, DPCSA was not used to seize the items.
- The court may grant a Finding of Fact on application of any member that:
 - a substance is or contains a drug of dependence, a psychoactive substance or a poison or controlled substance
 - an instrument, device or substance is an instrument, device or substance that is or has been used or is capable of being used for or in:
 - the cultivation, manufacture, sale or use or in the preparation for cultivation, manufacture, sale or use of a drug of dependence, or
 - the production, sale, commercial supply or preparation for sale or commercial supply of a psychoactive substance.
- The Finding of Fact is proof that the property is as described. The court may also make a finding about the quantity and nature of any instrument or device produced to or inspected by the court.
- Members must have regard to the Test of Essentiality for retaining exhibits, in **VPM Seized property and special property types**.

6.2 *Application*

- Subject to the conditions specified in section 5 of this policy, and other than where urgent examination or destruction or disposal is required for health and safety reasons, members should use the Finding of Fact provisions when seeking a destruction or disposal order for cannabis or other drugs before the matter is heard by the court; use Application for Finding of Fact and Forfeiture Form [Form 1020].
- The member seeking the Finding of Fact should advise the prosecutor managing the matter of the lodgement of the application.
- Members should attend the Magistrates' Court to make application or have the Magistrate and botanist/analyst attend the scene. Note, for cases being heard at the County Court this application must occur before the matter proceeds beyond the Magistrates' Court, i.e. at or prior to the Committal.
- Members must give notice of the Finding of Fact application to the accused as the court directs (s.83(1)). At the time of interview, the accused may also be given notice that an Analyst's or Botanist's Certificate will be lodged with the court at least 10 days before the hearing; use Notice of Lodgement of Certificate(s) [Form 862] (s.120(3)(b)). When using the provisions of s.120(3), refer to section 3.4 of this policy for information regarding examination of cannabis before the Mention Court.

6.3 *Retention of samples*

- After the making of a Finding of Fact, the court may order immediate disposal or destruction of the relevant property, provided samples are retained until after the appeal period (30 days) or finalisation of any appeal (s. 83(5), DPCSA).
- At the time of examination, the botanist or analyst must advise the member on the samples required to be retained.

Related documents

- VPM Property and exhibit management
- VPM Forensic services and examinations
- *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981*
- *Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2017*
- FSD Guide: Contamination minimisation and exhibit packaging
- Hazardous chemicals information package

Further advice and information

For further advice and assistance regarding this policy contact Drug Sciences Group, FSD, Botany Unit, FSD or Hazardous Materials Management Unit, FSD. Contact details for these areas are in the Forensic Contacts Guide on the FSD intranet page.

Update history

DATE UPDATED	SUMMARY OF CHANGE	FORCE FILE NUMBER
29/04/2025	Replaces VPMG Drug handling, analysis and disposal . Includes greater focus on use of immediate destruction provisions, strengthening of packaging/storage requirement, clarification of member responsibilities to obtain a DPCSA warrant and s.91 administrative process, and general updates to reflect current practice regarding the examination and destruction requirements.	FF – 122100
23/06/2025	Clarification that the requirements for “in situ” destruction of cannabis and narcotic material includes local level destruction.	FF – 122100