



Phase 1 – Identification and Reporting
&
Phase Two – Site inspection and
Preliminary assessment.

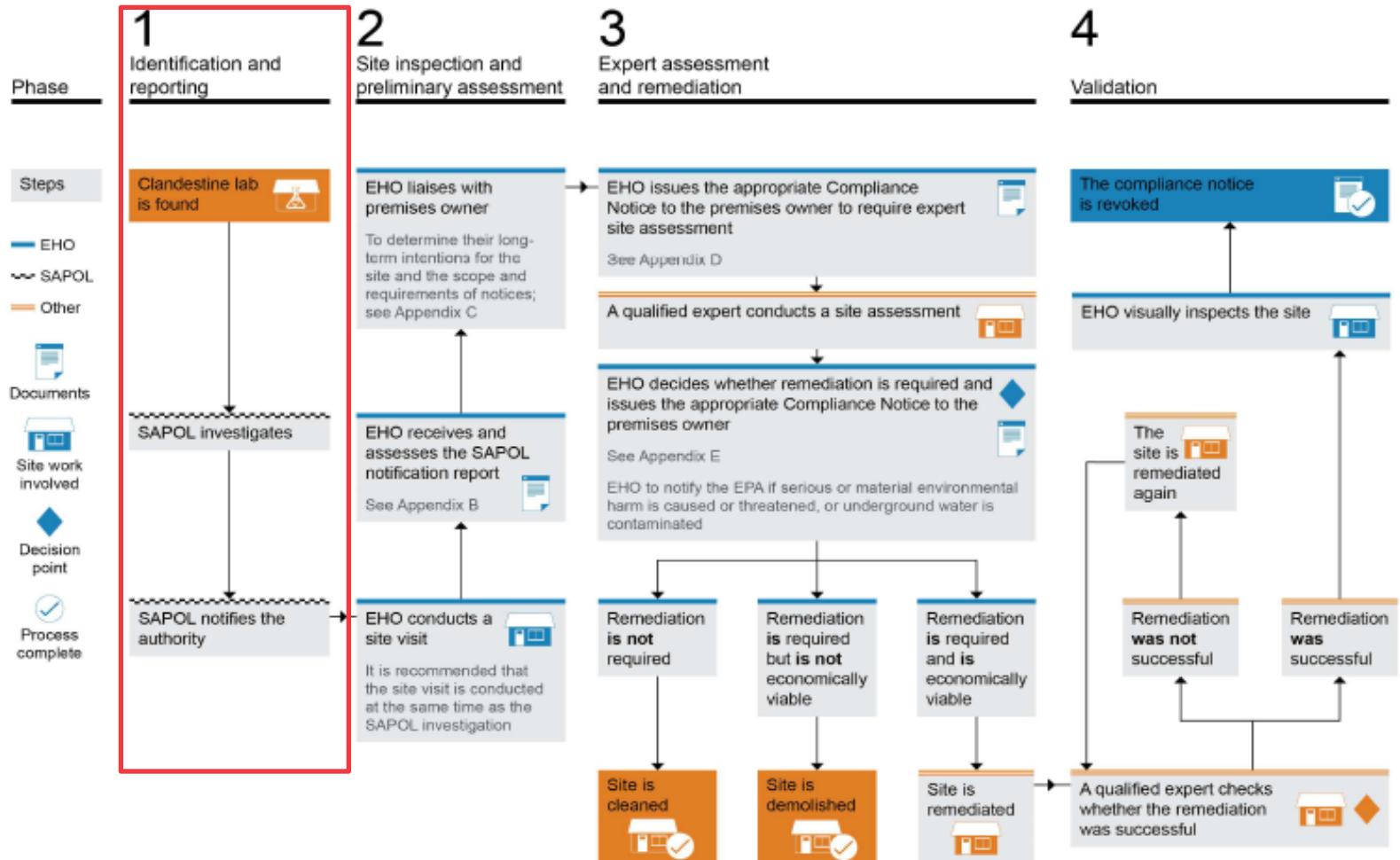
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Identification and Reporting





Identification and Reporting

- > SAPOL identifies a suspected clan lab.
- > SAPOL and forensic chemists gather evidence on the nature of the operation to determine if a drug related offence has occurred in a suspected clandestine laboratory site.
- > SAPOL informs the appropriate local health authority regarding any potential environmental contamination. Such notification can take one of two forms
 - Telephone call while still present at the site – immediate action needed (site visit to be done with SAPOL supervision)
 - Notification form within 24 hours of identification



Identification and Reporting continued...

- > SAPOL notifies SA HEALTH – Health Protection Programs (HPP)
- > HPP flags the property on the South Australian integrated land information system (SAILIS)
- > HPP notifies Housing Safety Authority (HSA)



Phase Two – Site inspection and Preliminary assessment.

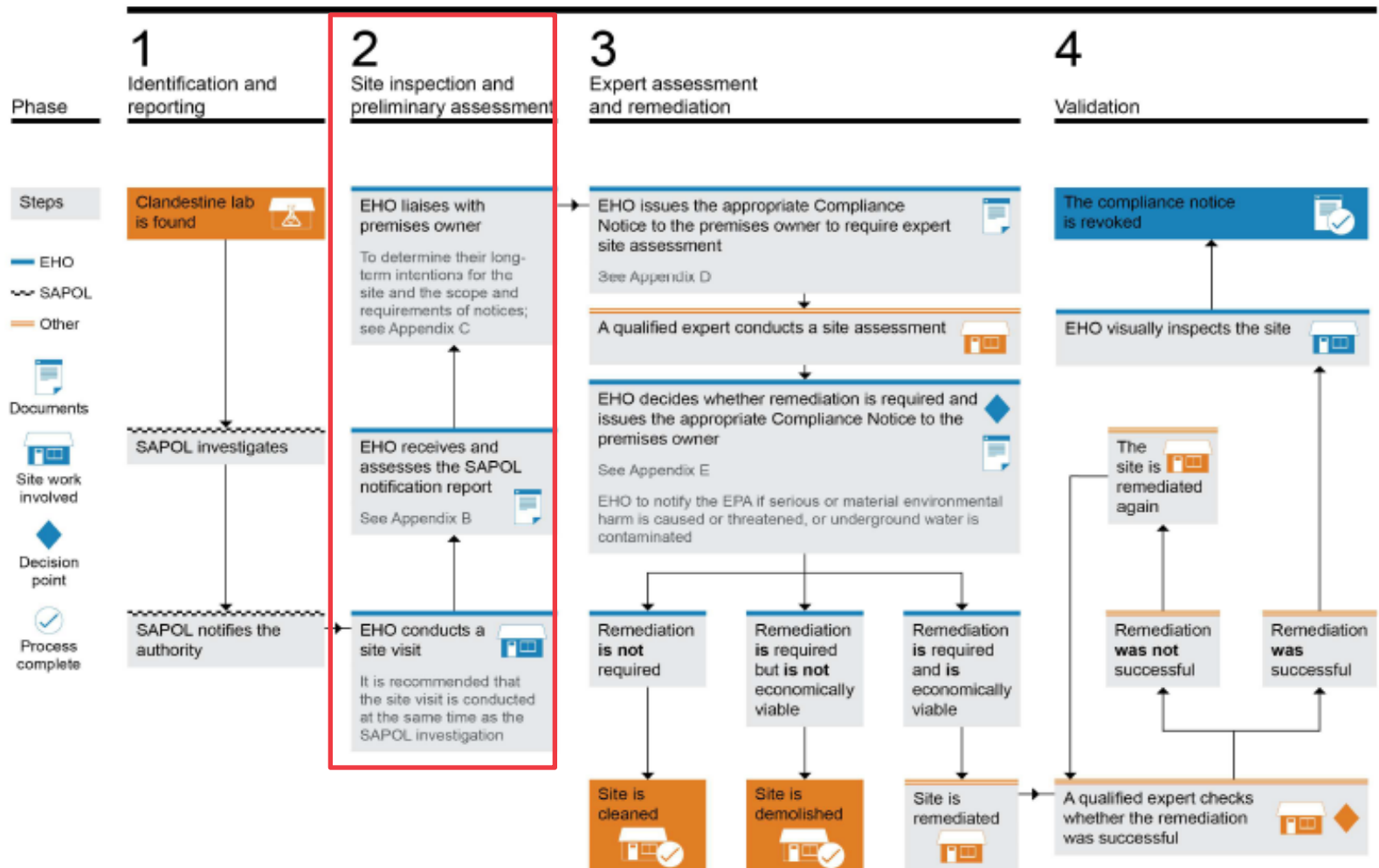
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Phase Two – Site inspection and Preliminary assessment.

- > The phase 2 process described in the National Guideline involves determining whether to conduct a site inspection.
- > Given the arrangements in place in South Australia with SAPOL, in many instances this inspection will occur shortly after the initial verbal notification.

• If a site inspection was not performed at this time, as the Policy deems the existence of a clan lab on a premises to be a risk to health, an authorised officer may elect to proceed directly to phase 3 (site assessment and remediation) based on SAPOL's evidence.

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1 **Title**
This Policy is made pursuant to Part 5 of the Act and shall be cited as the *South Australian Public Health (Clandestine Drug Laboratories) Policy 2016*.

2 Interpretation

Act means the *South Australian Public Health Act 2011*;

Clandestine drug laboratory means a premises or vehicle in which:

- (a) any controlled drug is or was unlawfully manufactured or in which there has been an attempt to unlawfully manufacture a controlled drug; or
- (b) shall include any place or area where chemicals, equipment or waste materials used to unlawfully manufacture a controlled drug have been located;

Controlled drug means

- (a) a drug of dependence; or
- (b) a substance declared by the Controlled Substances (Controlled Drugs, Precursors and Plants) Regulations 2000 to be a controlled drug for the purposes of the *Controlled Substances Act 1984*;

Drug of dependence has the same meaning as in the *Controlled Substances Act 1984*;

General duty means the duty specified under Part 6 of the Act to take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimise any harm to public health;

Guidelines means the *Practice Guideline for the Management of Clandestine Drug Laboratories* under the *South Australian Public Health Act 2011*; a guideline prepared by the Chief Public Health Officer and published on the Department for Health and Ageing website;



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Clandestine drug laboratory management objectives

The objective of this Policy is to apply the objects and principles of the Act through the assessment and remediation of a clandestine drug laboratory.



South Australian Public Health (Clandestine Drug Laboratories) Policy 2016

Clandestine drug laboratory to constitute a risk to public health

A clandestine drug laboratory constitutes a risk to public health for the purposes of the Act.

Procedures to manage a clandestine drug laboratory

In order to identify and manage the public health risks of a clandestine drug laboratory the relevant authority shall where applicable have regard to the procedures set out in the Guidelines and appendix 1 of the National Guidelines.



Phase Two – Preliminary assessment and action.

- > Authorised officers should identify and contact with the premises owner to formally confirm their long term intentions for the premises (i.e. whether they wish to retain it for human habitation, demolish it, or use it for another purpose).
- > Where the intention is to demolish the premises, the assessment may be limited to evaluating possible pollution in soil or water.
- > premises owner should be reminded of-
 - their responsibilities under the Environment Protection Act 1993 (the EP Act) (if site contamination/environmental harm is caused or threatened),
 - that demolition consent is required from the local council, and that building rules apply for new developments



Compliance Notice - Issued pursuant to Section 92 of the *South Australian Public Health Act 2011*

Based on the premises owner's response and information provided in the SAPOL notification form, a section 92 notice under the Act may be issued requiring the premises owner to engage a suitably qualified expert to undertake the site assessment process described in the National Guideline.



Workshop 1

- > Preliminary assessment and action
- > As the investigating EHO, you have just received this SAPOL notification with no further information. What actions will you take?



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