

Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Supply) Guidelines

Last Update: 24 January 2011

Owner: Manager OHS

[Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances \(Precursor Supply\) Regulations 2010, S.R. No. 130/2010](#)

Requirements

Since 1 January 2011 End User Declarations (EUD) are mandatory for prescribed Precursor Chemicals and Equipment under Part VB of the Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981. The Regulations prescribe precursor chemicals and precursor apparatus. The supply of precursor chemicals mixed with other substances is excluded.

Suppliers of chemicals and equipment (such as Merck and Sigma Aldrich) will need an End User Declaration from the purchaser for every request to supply. Note: If an EUD is not received, the chemical / equipment cannot be supplied until it is obtained. The EUD needs to be completed by the receiving person responsible for the end use, i.e. the person who receives and knows the intended use of the chemical or equipment (e.g. the research scientist or lab manager), not the transport or store persons in between.

For the supply of a category 1 precursor chemical the details required are:

- (a) the name and address of the receiver; and
- (b) details of the receiver's proof of identity provided by the receiver to the supplier; and
- (c) the name and quantity of the category 1 precursor chemical to be supplied; and
- (d) the proposed date of the supply of the category 1 precursor chemical from the supplier's premises (if known); and
- (e) the intended use of the category 1 precursor chemical.

For the supply of a category 2 precursor chemical the details required are:

- (a) the name and address of the receiver; and
- (b) details of the receiver's proof of identity provided by the receiver to the supplier; and
- (c) the name and quantity of the category 2 precursor chemical to be supplied; and
- (d) the intended use of the category 2 precursor chemical.

For a category 3 precursor apparatus are—

- (a) the name and address of the receiver; and
- (b) details of the receiver's proof of identity provided by the receiver to the supplier; and
- (c) the name and quantity of the category 3 precursor apparatus to be supplied; and
- (d) the intended use of the category 3 precursor apparatus.

Schedules

SCHEDULE 1: CATEGORY 1 PRECURSOR CHEMICALS

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

4-ALLYLPYROCATECHOL (also known as 2-Hydroxychavicol)

ALPHA PHENYLACETOACETONITRILE (also known as alpha Acetyl Phenylacetoneitrile)

4-AMINO-BUTANOIC ACID (also known as Piperidinic acid)

ANETHOLE (also known as trans-Anethole)

BORON TRIBROMIDE

BROMO SAFROLE

BROMOBENZENE (also known as Phenylbromide)

1,4-BUTANEDIOL (also known as Tetramethylene Glycol)

1-CHLOROPHENYL-2-AMINOPROPANE (also known as
1-Chloro-1-phenyl-2-aminopropane)
EPHEDRINE (including salts) (also known as L-Ephedrine)
ETHYL PHENYL ACETATE (also known as Benzene acetic acid, ethyl ester)
GAMMA BUTYROLACTONE (also known as 4-Hydroxybutanoic acid lactone or GBL)
GAMMA HYDROXYBUTANOIC ACID (including salts) (also known as Gamma hydroxybutyric acid)
HYDRIODIC ACID (also known as Hydrogen iodide)
4-HYDROXYBUTANAL (also known as 4-Hydroxybutyraldehyde)
4-HYDROXY-BUTANOIC ACID NITRILE (also known as 4-Hydroxybutyronitrile)
4-HYDROXY PENTANOIC ACID (also known as Gamma Valerolactone)
2-HYDROXYTETRAHYDROFURAN (also known as Tetrahydro-2-furanol)
HYPOPHOSPHITE SALTS
HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID (also known as Phosphinic acid)
LITHIUM ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE (also known as LAH)
METHCATHINONE (also known as Ephedrone)
3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYPHENYLACETIC ACID (also known as
1,3-Benzodioxolo-5-acetic acid)
3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYPHENYLPROPAN-2-ONE (also known as
3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone)
N-METHYL EPHEDRINE
METHYL PHENYLACETATE (also known as Benzeneacetic acid or methyl ester)
N-METHYLPSEUDOEPHEDRINE
NORPSEUDOEPHEDRINE
PHENYLACETAMIDE
PHENYLACETIC ACID (including salts)
PHENYLACETONITRILE (also known as Benzyl cyanide or Benzeneacetonitrile or Benzyl nitrile)
PHENYLACETYL CHLORIDE
PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE
1-PHENYL-2-BROMOPROPANE (also known as (±)-2-Bromo-1- phenylpropane)
1-PHENYL-2-CHLOROPROPANE
1-PHENYL-2-IODOPROPANE (also known as (2-Iodopropyl)benzene)
1-PHENYL-2-NITROPROPENE
1-PHENYL-2- PROPANOL
1-PHENYL-1-PROPANONE (also known as Phenylethylketone or Propiophenone)
1-PHENYL-2-PROPANONE (also known as Benzyl methyl ketone or Phenylacetone)
1-PHENYL-2-PROPANONE OXIME
2-PHENYL-PROPANAL (also known as Hydratropic aldehyde)
PHOSPHORUS
PHOSPHOROUS ACID (also known as Phosphonic acid)
PIPERONAL (also known as 3,4-Methylenedioxy-benzaldehyde or Heliotropine)
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE (including salts)
PYRIDINE
2-PYRROLIDONE (also known as Gamma butyrolactam)
SAFROLE (also known as 5-(2-Propenyl)-1,3-Benzodioxide)
SASSAFRAS OIL
SODIUM BIS(2-METHOXYETHOXY) ALUMINIUM HYDRIDE (also known as Sodium dihydrido-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)
aluminate)
SODIUM CYANOBOROHYDRIDE (also known as Sodium borocyanohydride)

SCHEDULE 2: CATEGORY 2 PRECURSOR CHEMICALS

ACETALDEHYDE (also known as Acetic aldehyde)
N-ACETYLANTHRANILIC ACID (also known as 2-Acetamidobenzoic acid)
ALLYLBENZENE (also known as 3-Phenyl-1-propene or 2-Propenyl-Benzene)
AMMONIUM FORMATE
TRANS β -METHYLSTYRENE (also known as trans-Propenylbenzene)

ANTHRANILIC ACID (also known as 2-Aminobenzoic acid)
BENZALDEHYDE
1,3-BENZODIOXOLE (also known as 1,2-(Methylenedioxy) benzene)
BENZYL BROMIDE (also known as *o*-Bromotoluene)
BENZYL CHLORIDE (also known as *o*-Chlorotoluene)
5-BROMO-1,3-BENZODIOXOLE (also known as 4-Bromo-1,2- Methylenedioxybenzene)
CALCIUM
CHROMIC ACID (including salts)
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE (also known as Chromium(VI) oxide)
EUGENOL (also known as Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(2-propenyl)- 9Ci)
ERGOMETRINE (also known as Ergonovine)
ERGOTAMINE
ETHANAMINE (also known as Monoethylamine)
N-ETHYLEPHEDRINE
N-ETHYLPSEUDOEPHEDRINE
FORMALDEHYDE (also known as Formalin)
FORMAMIDE
HYDROBROMIC ACID (also known as Hydrogen bromide solution)
IODINE (including iodide salts)
ISOSAFROLE (also known as 1,3-Benzodioxole,5-(1-propenyl)-
LITHIUM
LYSERGIC ACID
MAGNESIUM
MANDELIC ACID (also known as 2-Phenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid)
MERCURIC CHLORIDE (also known as Mercury(II) chloride or Mercury bichloride)
MERCURY (also known as Hydrargyrum)
METHYLAMINE (also known as Aminomethane or Monomethylamine)
METHYLAMMONIUM SALTS
N-METHYLFORMAMIDE
NITROETHANE
NITROMETHANE
PALLADIUM (including salts)
PHENYLALANINE
PIPERIDINE
PLATINUM
POTASSIUM
PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE
RANEY NICKEL
SODIUM
SODIUM BOROXYDRIDE
THIONYL CHLORIDE
THORIUM (including salts)

SCHEDULE 3: CATEGORY 3 PRECURSOR APPARATUS

Hydrogen sulfide gas cylinder
Hydrogen chloride gas cylinder
Hydrogen gas cylinder
Ammonia gas cylinder
Methylamine gas cylinder
Round bottom reaction flask (capacity 500ml or greater)
Condenser (joint size B19 or greater)
Splash head
Distillation head
Heating mantle (capacity 500ml or greater)
Tablet press (whether manual or mechanical)

Rotary evaporator

References

The PACIA and the Science Industry Association [Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture](http://www.pacia.org.au/Content/PACIACodes.aspx) at <http://www.pacia.org.au/Content/PACIACodes.aspx> (18 pages) has been the model for the Victorian Regulations and is a useful reference to understand its objectives.