



New South Wales

Pill Testing Trial Bill 2023

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The object of this Bill is to provide for the trial of pill testing services for the purposes of drug harm reduction in accordance with a licensing scheme to be administered by the Secretary of the Ministry of Health (the *Secretary*). The proposed Act provides for pill testing of prohibited drugs, substances specified in Schedules 2–8 of the NSW Poisons Schedules (*scheduled substances*) and other substances that would cause harm if ingested.

The Bill also provides that the possession and provision of prohibited drugs and scheduled substances in accordance with a licence under the proposed Act will not constitute an offence under the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*, the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966* or the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022*.

Outline of provisions

Part 1 Preliminary

Clause 1 sets out the name, also called the short title, of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on the date of assent to the proposed Act.

Clause 3 sets out the objects of the proposed Act.

Clauses 4–8 contain provisions relating to the interpretation of the proposed Act.

Part 2 Pill testing licences

Clauses 9–25 contain provisions for the licensing scheme authorising a person to conduct pill testing of prohibited drugs, scheduled substances and other substances that would cause harm if ingested. The provisions enable a person to apply for a mobile pill testing licence or a fixed premises pill testing licence.

An application for a pill testing licence must be accompanied by a prescribed fee and the internal management protocols the applicant intends to apply. The Secretary will have the power to investigate an application and must be satisfied that the applicant and each associate of the applicant is a suitable person to be concerned in, or associated with, pill testing. A licence must not be granted if the applicant or an associate of the applicant has been found guilty of a serious offence. The Secretary may also refuse to grant a licence on certain other grounds.

If a licence is issued, it continues to be in force for 2 years, and will continue to be in force for another 3 years after 2 years from the commencement of the proposed Act. Conditions may be imposed by the Secretary on a licence, in addition to conditions imposed by the proposed Act or by the regulations.

Substances provided for pill testing may be transferred from a mobile pill testing place to a fixed premises pill testing place, and amnesty bins at these pill testing places will enable the substances to be kept securely and destroyed after the pill testing service has been provided.

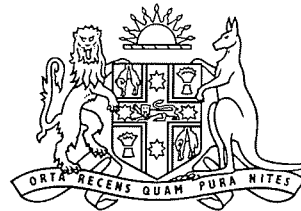
Prescribed results from any pill testing services provided must be notified to the Chief Health Officer, the Secretary and the Commissioner of Police and published on the website of the Ministry of Health if the Secretary is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so.

Part 3 Relationship with other laws

Clauses 26–28 contain provisions outlining how the proposed Act relates to the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*, the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022* and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The licensing scheme will operate essentially as an exemption from the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985* and the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022*, which would otherwise prohibit the possession and supply of prohibited drugs and scheduled substances.

Part 4 Miscellaneous

Clauses 29–34 contain miscellaneous provisions of an administrative nature, including the general regulation-making power and a provision repealing the proposed Act in 2 years or on a later day prescribed by the regulations.



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New South Wales

Pill Testing Trial Bill 2023

No. , 2023

A Bill for

An Act to provide for the trial of pill testing services for the purposes of drug harm reduction; and for other purposes.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts—

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Pill Testing Trial Act 2023*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on the date of assent to this Act.

3 Objects of Act

The objects of this Act are as follows—

- (a) to reduce the number of avoidable deaths caused by using substances that are, or that contain, a prohibited drug, scheduled substance or another substance that would cause harm if ingested,
- (b) to provide for users and potential users of those substances to receive information about the composition of those substances for the purpose of reducing the potential harm caused by using those substances,
- (c) to provide for users and potential users of those substances to receive drug counselling services for the purpose of reducing the potential harm caused by using those substances.

4 Definitions

(1) In this Act—

amnesty bin means a secure receptacle—

- (a) into which substances in pill form or in another form may be placed, and
- (b) containing a mechanism or substance which enables the substances placed into it to be destroyed in accordance with section 24 or 25.

approved internal management protocols, in relation to a pill testing licence, means the internal management protocols approved under section 13 in relation to the licence, as amended or replaced from time to time.

associate—see section 5.

Chief Health Officer has the same meaning as in the *Public Health Act 2010*.

Department means the Ministry of Health.

director of a pill testing service—see section 6.

fixed premises pill testing employee means a pill testing employee engaged by a fixed premises pill testing licensee.

fixed premises pill testing licence means a licence—

- (a) to engage in the activities referred to in section 9, and
- (b) in which the Secretary has specified, under section 18(1)(a), the premises at which pill testing services are to be provided.

fixed premises pill testing licensee means the person who holds a fixed premises pill testing licence.

internal management protocols means protocols that set out how an applicant for a pill testing licence intends to manage the provision of pill testing services.

mobile pill testing employee means a pill testing employee engaged by a mobile pill testing licensee.

mobile pill testing facility means a trailer or vehicle containing equipment for—

-
- (a) performing the analysis required in the provision of pill testing services, and 1
 - (b) destroying substances analysed in the provision of pill testing services. 2
 - mobile pill testing licence** means a licence— 3
 - (a) to engage in the activities referred to in section 10, and 4
 - (b) in which the Secretary has specified, under section 18(1)(b), the mobile pill 5

testing facility that is to be used in the provision of pill testing services. 6
 - mobile pill testing licensee** means the person who holds a mobile pill testing licence. 7
 - pill testing employee** means a person who is— 8
 - (a) engaged by a pill testing licensee, whether under a contract of employment, or 9

as a volunteer, or otherwise, to participate in the provision of the licensee’s pill 10

testing services, or 11
 - (b) the director of a pill testing service. 12
 - pill testing licence** means— 13
 - (a) a fixed premises pill testing licence, or 14
 - (b) a mobile pill testing licence. 15
 - pill testing licensee** means a person who holds a pill testing licence. 16
 - pill testing place**—see section 8. 17
 - pill testing service**—see section 7. 18
 - prohibited drug** has the same meaning as in the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*. 19

20
 - scheduled substance** means a substance specified in Schedules 2–8 of the NSW 21

Poisons Schedules. 22
 - Secretary** means the Secretary of the Department. 23
 - Note**— The *Interpretation Act 1987* contains definitions and other provisions that affect the 24

interpretation and application of this Act. 25
 - (2) Words and expressions used in this Act, but not defined in this section, have the same 26

meanings as in the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985* and the *Medicines, Poisons 27

and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022*. 28
 - 5 Meaning of “associate”** 29
 - (1) For this Act, a person is an **associate** of an applicant for, or the holder of, a pill testing 30

licence if— 31
 - (a) the person— 32
 - (i) holds or will hold a relevant financial interest, or is or will be entitled to 33

exercise a relevant power, whether in the person’s own right or on 34

behalf of another person, in the business of the applicant, and 35
 - (ii) by virtue of that interest or power, is able or will be able, in the opinion 36

of the Secretary, to exercise a significant influence over or in relation to 37

the management or operation of the business, or 38
 - (b) the person holds or will hold a relevant position, whether in the person’s own 39

right or on behalf of another person, in the business of the licence applicant or 40

holder. 41
 - (2) In this section— 42
 - relevant financial interest**, in relation to a business, means— 43
 - (a) a share in the capital of the business, or 44

(b)	an entitlement to receive income derived from the business, or to receive another financial benefit or financial advantage from the carrying on of the business, whether the entitlement arises at law or in equity or otherwise.	1 2 3
	relevant position , in relation to a business, means—	4
(a)	the position of director, manager or secretary, or	5
(b)	another position, however designated, if it is an executive position.	6
	relevant power means a power, whether exercisable by voting or otherwise and whether exercisable alone or in association with others—	7 8
(a)	to participate in a directorial, managerial or executive decision, or	9
(b)	to elect or appoint a person to a relevant position.	10
6	Meaning of “director” of a pill testing service	11
(1)	For this Act, a person is the director of a pill testing service if—	12
(a)	the person is engaged by a pill testing licensee to—	13
(i)	oversee the provision of pill testing services by the licensee, and	14
(ii)	ensure compliance with the approved internal management protocols, and	15 16
(iii)	ensure compliance with the conditions to which the pill testing licence is subject, and	17 18
(b)	no other person is engaged by the licensee to perform that role.	19
(2)	A reference to the director of a pill testing service includes a reference to a person acting in that role—	20 21
(a)	during an illness or other absence of the person engaged for that role, or	22
(b)	while there is a vacancy in that role.	23
7	Meaning of “pill testing service”	24
	For this Act, a pill testing service is the service of—	25
(a)	receiving a substance, in pill form or in any other form, from a member of the public who voluntarily provides the substance for pill testing, and	26 27
(b)	analysing the substance or a part of the substance to determine its composition, including determining whether it is or contains—	28 29
(i)	a prohibited drug, or	30
(ii)	a scheduled substance, or	31
(iii)	another substance that would cause harm if ingested, and	32
(c)	providing information about the composition of the substance to the person who provided it, and	33 34
(d)	providing drug counselling services in respect of any health risks associated with the composition of the substance provided for pill testing.	35 36
8	Meaning of “pill testing place”	37
(1)	For this Act, the pill testing place for a fixed premises pill testing licence is the premises specified in the licence under section 18(1)(a).	38 39
(2)	For this Act, the pill testing place for a mobile pill testing licence—	40
(a)	is the mobile pill testing facility specified in the licence under section 18(1)(b), and	41 42
(b)	when the facility is stationary and set up to be operated, includes—	43

	(i)	each of the facility’s ancillary structures within the meaning of subsection (3), and	1
			2
	(ii)	the areas between each ancillary structure and the facility.	3
(3)		A structure is an <i>ancillary structure</i> of a mobile pill testing facility if the structure is—	4
			5
	(a)	a temporary structure, and	6
		Example— a marquee or fabric structure	7
	(b)	erected—	8
	(i)	to provide pill testing services, and	9
	(ii)	within a distance of the facility prescribed by the regulations.	10

Part 2 Pill testing licences

9 Fixed premises pill testing licence

- (1) The Secretary may, on application by a person, grant a fixed premises pill testing licence authorising the person to—
 - (a) receive a substance, in pill form or in any other form, from a person (the *service user*), and
 - (b) determine, or agree with the service user, how much of the substance is to be retained for analysis, and
 - (c) retain that amount (the *retained substance*) and return the remainder to the service user, and
 - (d) analyse the retained substance or any part of the retained substance to determine its composition, including determining whether it is or contains—
 - (i) a prohibited drug, or
 - (ii) a scheduled substance, or
 - (iii) another substance that would cause harm if ingested, and
 - (e) after the analysis is complete, give the service user information about the composition of the retained substance, and
 - (f) destroy the retained substance as required by section 24.
- (2) Additionally, a fixed premises pill testing licence authorises the licensee, and each of the licensee's pill testing employees, to do the following at the pill testing place—
 - (a) receive a substance provided under section 22 by—
 - (i) a mobile pill testing licensee, or
 - (ii) a mobile pill testing employee,
 - (b) analyse the substance or a part of the substance to determine its composition, including determining whether it is or contains—
 - (i) a prohibited drug, or
 - (ii) a scheduled substance, or
 - (iii) another substance that would cause harm if ingested,
 - (c) after the analysis is complete—
 - (i) determine whether it is necessary or appropriate to give information about the composition of the substance to a person, and
 - (ii) if so, give the information to the person,
 - (d) destroy the substance as required by section 25.
- (3) A fixed premises pill testing employee who is authorised by subsection (1) or (2) to do a thing in relation to a substance is also authorised to provide the substance to another fixed premises pill testing employee at the pill testing place so that the other employee may do that thing.
- (4) Only 1 fixed premises pill testing licence may be in force under this Act at a particular time.
- (5) An authorisation referred to in this section is subject to—
 - (a) this Act, and
 - (b) the regulations made under this Act, and
 - (c) the conditions of the relevant pill testing licence.

10	Mobile pill testing licence	1
(1)	The Secretary may, on application by a person, grant a mobile pill testing licence authorising the person to—	2
		3
(a)	receive a substance, in pill form or in any other form, from a person (the <i>service user</i>), and	4
		5
(b)	determine, or agree with the service user, how much of the substance is to be retained for analysis, and	6
		7
(c)	retain that amount (the <i>retained substance</i>) and return the remainder to the service user, and	8
		9
(d)	analyse the retained substance or a part of the retained substance to determine its composition, including determining whether it is or contains—	10
		11
(i)	a prohibited drug, or	12
(ii)	a scheduled substance, or	13
(iii)	another substance that would cause harm if ingested, and	14
(e)	after the analysis is complete—	15
(i)	give the service user information about the composition of the retained substance, and	16
		17
(ii)	decide, under section 22, whether to transfer a part of the retained substance to the fixed premises pill testing licensee, and	18
		19
(f)	destroy the provided and retained substances as required by section 25.	20
(2)	Additionally, a mobile pill testing licence authorises the licensee, and each of the licensee's pill testing employees, to do the following if a decision is made under section 22 to transfer a substance—	21
		22
		23
(a)	transfer the substance or a part of the substance to the fixed premises pill testing licensee's pill testing place,	24
		25
(b)	at that place, provide the transferred substance to the fixed premises pill testing licensee for pill testing.	26
		27
(3)	A mobile pill testing employee who is authorised under subsection (1) or (2) to do a thing in relation to a substance is also authorised to provide the substance to another mobile pill testing employee at the pill testing place so that the other employee may do that thing.	28
		29
		30
		31
(4)	A maximum of 3 mobile pill testing licences may be in force under this Act at a particular time.	32
		33
(5)	An authorisation referred to in this section is subject to—	34
(a)	this Act, and	35
(b)	the regulations made under this Act, and	36
(c)	the conditions of the relevant pill testing licence.	37
11	Application for pill testing licence	38
	An application under this part must—	39
(a)	be in writing, and	40
(b)	be accompanied by an application fee prescribed by the regulations, and	41
(c)	specify why the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a pill testing licence, and	42
		43
(d)	specify either—	44

(i)	the premises at which the person is intending to be authorised to provide pill testing services, or	1
(ii)	the mobile pill testing facility the person intends to be authorised to provide pill testing services, and	2
(e)	be accompanied by the internal management protocols the applicant intends to apply.	3
		4
		5
		6
12	Investigation of application	7
(1)	The Secretary may require an applicant for a pill testing licence to—	8
(a)	give further information in relation to the application, and	9
(b)	facilitate an inspection by the Secretary of the premises or facility in relation to which the licence is sought, and	10
(c)	submit a criminal record check in relation to the applicant and each person who, in the opinion of the Secretary, is an associate of the applicant, and	11
(d)	revise internal management protocols given to the Secretary and give the revised protocols to the Secretary.	12
		13
		14
		15
(2)	If a requirement made under this section is not complied with, the Secretary may refuse to determine the application concerned.	16
		17
(3)	The costs incurred by the Secretary in conducting a criminal record check under this section are to be paid by the applicant for the licence concerned.	18
		19
(4)	On receiving an application for a licence, the Secretary must carry out investigations and inquiries the Secretary considers necessary to determine the application.	20
		21
(5)	The Secretary may refer a copy of an application and supporting documentation to the Commissioner of Police.	22
		23
(6)	The Commissioner of Police must inquire into and report to the Secretary on matters concerning the application that the Secretary requests.	24
		25
13	Internal management protocols	26
(1)	In determining whether to issue a pill testing licence, the Secretary must consider whether to approve the internal management protocols provided by the applicant.	27
		28
(2)	The Secretary may approve the internal management protocols if the Secretary is satisfied the internal management protocols are sufficient to support the issuing of a pill testing licence.	29
		30
		31
(3)	In determining whether to approve the internal management protocols, the Secretary must have regard to whether the protocol requires—	32
		33
(a)	that the applicant has a director of pill testing services, and	34
(b)	that the director has a role of general oversight of the operations of the pill testing place and responsibility for ensuring the adequacy of the procedures used in the pill testing place, and	35
		36
		37
(c)	that the pill testing services provided by the applicant are a part of operations that also provide drug counselling services in relation to health risks associated with the composition of the substance provided for pill testing, and	38
		39
		40
(d)	that pill testing employees of the applicant directly providing drug counselling services are persons with satisfactory qualifications, experience or expertise in drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation, and	41
		42
		43
(e)	that procedures are established for circumstances in which pill testing employees of the applicant reasonably suspect that a person attending the proposed pill testing place requires medical attention, and	44
		45
		46

(f)	that procedures are established to enable the pill testing employees of the applicant to determine whether a person seeking the provision of a pill testing service is a minor, and	1 2 3
(g)	that procedures are established to govern how information about the composition of a substance is to be provided to the person who provided the substance for pill testing, and	4 5 6
(h)	that the health and safety of the pill testing employees of the applicant is protected, having regard to the design of the proposed pill testing place, and	7 8
(i)	that procedures are established providing for the disposal of the contents of each amnesty bin provided at the proposed pill testing place, and	9 10
(j)	if a mobile pill testing licence is sought, that procedures are established to enable the applicant to determine when to transfer a substance in accordance with section 22, and	11 12 13
	Note— Section 22 provides that, in certain circumstances, the mobile pill testing licensee may provide a substance to the fixed premises pill testing licensee for pill testing.	14 15 16
(k)	that services are available and procedures are established to ensure compliance, or the ability to comply, with the requirements of—	17 18
	(i) this Act, and	19
	(ii) the regulations made under this Act, and	20
	(iii) the conditions of the proposed pill testing licence, and	21
	(iv) other provisions of the applicant's proposed internal management protocols.	22 23
(4)	A pill testing licensee may, with written approval of the Secretary, amend or replace the licensee's approved internal management protocols from time to time.	24 25
(5)	Approved internal management protocols are subject to—	26
	(a) this Act, and	27
	(b) the regulations made under this Act, and	28
	(c) the conditions of the pill testing licence,	29
(6)	If there is an inconsistency between the approved internal management protocols and this Act, the regulations or the conditions referred to in subsection (5), this Act, the regulations and the conditions prevail.	30 31 32
14	Determination of application	33
(1)	The Secretary may determine an application for a licence by—	34
	(a) issuing a licence to the applicant, or	35
	(b) refusing to issue a licence to the applicant.	36
(2)	In issuing a pill testing licence, the Secretary may impose conditions on the licence the Secretary thinks fit.	37 38
(3)	The Secretary must give the applicant written notice of the determination of the application.	39 40
(4)	The Secretary is not required to give reasons for the decision.	41
(5)	The Secretary's decision in relation to a licence application is final and is not subject to review.	42 43

15 Refusal to issue a pill testing licence

- (1) The Secretary must not issue a pill testing licence unless the Secretary is satisfied that—
 - (a) neither the applicant, nor an associate of the applicant, has been convicted of a serious offence, and
 - (b) the applicant, and each associate of the applicant, is a fit and proper person to be concerned in or associated with pill testing services under a licence, and
 - (c) the proposed pill testing place is suitable in relation to location and proposed security arrangements.
- (2) In assessing whether a person is a *fit and proper person* to hold a pill testing licence, the Secretary must consider whether—
 - (a) the applicant and each associate of the applicant is of good repute, having regard to character, honesty and integrity, and
 - (b) for an applicant that is not a natural person—the applicant has a satisfactory ownership, trust or corporate structure, and
 - (c) the applicant is of sound and stable financial background, and
 - (d) the applicant has a business association with a person or body who or which, in the opinion of the Secretary, is not of good repute, having regard to character, honesty and integrity, and
 - (e) each director, partner, trustee, executive officer and secretary and other person determined by the Secretary to be associated or connected with the ownership, administration or management of the operations or business of the applicant is a suitable person to act in that capacity.
- (3) The Secretary must not issue a pill testing licence unless the Secretary has approved the internal management protocols provided by the applicant.
- (4) The Secretary may refuse to issue a pill testing licence for any reason the Secretary thinks fit.
- (5) In this section, a *serious offence* means—
 - (a) an offence involving theft, dishonesty, fraud or violence that would, if committed in New South Wales, be an indictable offence, or
 - (b) an indictable offence against—
 - (i) the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985* or the regulations under that Act or a corresponding law of another jurisdiction, or
 - (ii) the *Narcotic Drugs Act 1967* of the Commonwealth or the regulations under that Act, or
 - (iii) the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022* or the regulations under that Act or a corresponding law of another jurisdiction, or
 - (iv) the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* of the Commonwealth or the regulations under that Act, or
 - (v) another law prescribed by the regulations, or
 - (c) an offence that would, if committed in New South Wales, be punishable under a law of New South Wales by imprisonment for life or for a term of 5 years or more or by a fine of \$500,000 or more, or
 - (d) an offence committed under a law of the Commonwealth that is punishable by imprisonment for life or for a term of 5 years or more or by a fine of \$500,000 or more.

16	Duration of pill testing licence	1
(1)	A pill testing licence remains in force for a period of 2 years from the date on which it was granted unless—	2
	(a) it is sooner revoked or surrendered under this Act, or	3
	(b) the period is extended under subsection (3).	4
(2)	A pill testing licensee may surrender a pill testing licence at any time after consultation with the Secretary.	5
(3)	After the period of 2 years from the commencement of this Act, the period during which a pill testing licence remains in force is extended to a period of 5 years from the date on which the licence was granted.	6
		7
17	Notice regarding pill testing licence	8
(1)	On issuing a pill testing licence, the Secretary must publish a notice in the Gazette and on the website of the Department that states the following—	9
	(a) that the licence has been issued,	10
	(b) the date on which the licence commences,	11
	(c) the date until which the licence remains in force.	12
(2)	On extending the period of a pill testing licence under section 16(3), the Secretary must publish a notice in the Gazette and on the website of the Department that states the following—	13
	(a) that the period of the licence has been extended,	14
	(b) the new date until which the licence remains in force.	15
(3)	On suspending a pill testing licence under section 19(2)(b), or revoking a licence under section 20, the Secretary must publish a notice in the Gazette and on the website of the Department that states—	16
	(a) that the licence is suspended or revoked, as the case requires, and	17
	(b) the date of the suspension or revocation, and	18
	(c) if the licence is suspended, either—	19
	(i) the period of the suspension set out in the notice referred to in section 19(2)(b), or	20
	(ii) that the licence is suspended until further notice.	21
(4)	On reinstating a pill testing licence following a suspension of the licence, the Secretary must publish a notice in the Gazette and on the website of the Department that states—	22
	(a) that the licence is reinstated, and	23
	(b) the date of the reinstatement.	24
18	Terms and conditions of pill testing licence	25
(1)	A pill testing licence must specify either—	26
	(a) the premises at which the pill testing services are to be provided, or	27
	(b) the mobile pill testing facility to be used in the provision of the pill testing services.	28
(2)	A pill testing licence is subject to the following conditions—	29
	(a) the licensee must not provide pill testing services to a minor,	30
	(b) the approved internal management protocols must be observed at all times,	31

(c)	the licensee and the licensee's operations must comply with this Act and the regulations made under this Act,	1
(d)	other conditions imposed by this Act or by the regulations,	2
(e)	other conditions imposed by the Secretary under section 14(2) or 19(2)(c).	3
(3)	A mobile pill testing licence is subject to a condition that the licensee must not provide a pill testing service other than—	4
(a)	at or adjacent to a place where a concert, festival, dance party or similar event is being held, and	5
(b)	while the event is being held.	6
(4)	The Secretary may vary a condition imposed under section 14(2) or 19(2)(c) with the agreement of the licensee.	7
(5)	The Secretary may revoke a condition imposed under section 14(2) or 19(2)(c) with or without the agreement of the licensee.	8
19	Disciplinary action for contravening licence conditions or approved internal management protocols	9
(1)	This section applies if the Secretary is satisfied, whether as a result of the review under section 32 or otherwise, that—	10
(a)	a condition to which a pill testing licence is subject has been contravened, or	11
(b)	a pill testing licensee's approved internal management protocols have been contravened.	12
(2)	The Secretary may, as the Secretary considers appropriate, do one or more of the following—	13
(a)	issue a written warning or reprimand to the pill testing licensee,	14
(b)	by written notice to the licensee, suspend the pill testing licence for a specified period or until further notice,	15
(c)	by written notice to the licensee, impose a new condition on the pill testing licence,	16
(d)	require the licensee's approved internal management protocols to be amended or replaced in accordance with a direction of the Secretary,	17
(e)	amend the pill testing licence,	18
(f)	vary a condition imposed under section 14(2) or 19(2)(c).	19
(3)	The suspension of a pill testing licence does not alter the date on which the licence ceases to be in force under section 16.	20
20	Revocation of pill testing licence	21
	The Secretary may revoke a pill testing licence—	22
(a)	if the Secretary is satisfied, whether as a result of the review under section 32 or otherwise, that—	23
(i)	the licensee is not a fit and proper person to hold the licence, or	24
(ii)	the director or another person concerned in the licensee's operations is not a fit and proper person to be concerned in the provision of pill testing services, or	25
(iii)	a condition to which the pill testing licence is subject has been contravened, or	26
(iv)	the licensee's approved internal management protocols have been contravened, or	27

(v)	for another reason, it is appropriate to revoke the licence in the circumstances, or	1
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(b)	by agreement with the licensee, or	3
(c)	for a reason prescribed by the regulations.	4
21	Amnesty bin at pill testing place	5
(1)	At all times that a pill testing licensee is providing or offering to provide a pill testing service at a pill testing place, the licensee must provide an amnesty bin for use by any person who attends the place.	6
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(2)	A person who places a substance into an amnesty bin at a pill testing place is not taken to be providing that substance to another person.	9
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22	Transfer of substances from mobile facility to fixed premises	11
(1)	This section applies if—	12
(a)	a person provides a substance for pill testing to a mobile pill testing licensee at a pill testing place, and	13
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(b)	the mobile pill testing licensee decides that, for subsection (2), it is appropriate that the substance should be analysed by a fixed premises pill testing licensee.	15
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(2)	The specified purpose is the purpose of reducing the harm caused by the use of substances that are, or that contain, a prohibited drug, scheduled substance or another substance that would cause harm if ingested.	17
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(3)	The mobile pill testing licensee may—	20
(a)	transfer the substance or a part of it to the fixed premises pill testing licensee's pill testing place, and	21
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(b)	at that place, provide the transferred substance to the fixed premises pill testing licensee for pill testing.	23
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23	Notifications if analysis yields prescribed result	25
(1)	A pill testing licensee must notify the following persons within 24 hours after an analysis, carried out in the course of a pill testing service provided by the licensee, that yields a result of a kind prescribed by the regulations—	26
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(a)	the Chief Health Officer,	29
(b)	the Secretary,	30
(c)	the Commissioner of Police.	31
(2)	A pill testing licensee must—	32
(a)	keep records of all results of a kind prescribed by the regulations in relation to the pill testing services provided by the licensee, and	33
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(b)	give those results to the persons listed in subsection (1) at the times and in the manner prescribed by the regulations.	35
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(3)	For this section, the regulations may prescribe a result by reference to—	37
(a)	the detection of—	38
(i)	a specified substance, or	39
(ii)	a substance of a specified kind, or	40
(b)	the amount or purity of a substance detected in the analysis.	41
(4)	The Secretary must publish, on the website of the Department, a notice that provides information about a result prescribed by the regulations in relation to pill testing services if the Secretary is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so.	42
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24	Destruction of substances following pill testing—fixed premises pill testing	1
(1)	This section—	2
(a)	applies to a substance provided for pill testing to a fixed premises pill testing licensee or a fixed pill testing employee at a pill testing place, and	3
(b)	does not apply to the part of the substance, if any, that is returned under section 9(1)(c).	4
(2)	The fixed premises pill testing licensee must destroy the substance in accordance with the regulations as soon as practicable after the licensee has analysed the substance.	5
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25	Destruction of substances following pill testing—mobile pill testing licence	7
(1)	This section—	8
(a)	applies to a substance provided for pill testing to a mobile pill testing licensee or a mobile pill testing employee at a pill testing place, and	9
(b)	does not apply to the part of the substance, if any, that is returned under section 10(1)(c).	10
(2)	The mobile pill testing licensee must destroy the substance in accordance with the regulations as soon as practicable after the licensee has—	11
(a)	analysed the substance, and	12
(b)	decided not to transfer the substance or a part of the substance to the fixed premises pill testing licensee under section 22.	13
(3)	Subject to subsection (4), if the mobile pill testing licensee decides to transfer the substance or a part of it to the fixed premises pill testing licensee under section 22, the mobile pill testing licensee—	14
(a)	is not required to destroy the substance that is to be transferred, and	15
(b)	must destroy the remainder of the substance, if any, as soon as practicable after making the decision.	16
(4)	If the mobile pill testing licensee—	17
(a)	decides to transfer a substance to the fixed premises pill testing licensee under section 22, and	18
(b)	later decides that the substance is no longer to be transferred under that section, the licensee must destroy the substance as soon as practicable after deciding not to transfer it.	19
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Part 3 Relationship with other laws

26 Relationship with Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 and Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022

- (1) Nothing in the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985* or the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022*—
 - (a) affects a provision of this Act or the regulations made under this Act, or
 - (b) makes anything done in accordance with the provision unlawful.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a person who, at a pill testing place, provides a pill testing employee with a substance for pill testing is exempt from liability for an offence against the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985* or the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022* constituted by—
 - (a) possession of a prohibited drug or scheduled substance when the person is travelling to or from a pill testing place, or is in the vicinity of a pill testing place—
 - (i) for the purpose of being provided with a pill testing service, or
 - (ii) placing the substance into an amnesty bin, or
 - (b) supplying to the pill testing employee a prohibited drug or scheduled substance when the person is travelling to or from a pill testing place, or is in the vicinity of a pill testing place for the purpose of—
 - (i) being provided with a pill testing service, or
 - (ii) placing the substance into an amnesty bin.
- (3) This section does not limit the discretion of a police officer not to charge a person with an offence under the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985* or the *Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022* in respect of the possession of a prohibited drug or scheduled substance while the person is travelling to or from a pill testing place, or is in the vicinity of a pill testing place, for the purpose of—
 - (a) being provided with a pill testing service, or
 - (b) placing a prohibited drug or scheduled substance into an amnesty bin.

27 Exemption from civil liability

- (1) Anything done or omitted to be done in connection with the conduct of a pill testing service under the authority of a pill testing licence does not subject the following persons to any action, liability, claim or demand if the thing was done or omitted to be done in good faith for the purpose of executing this Act, and was not done or omitted to be done in a reckless or grossly negligent manner—
 - (a) the person by whom the thing was done or omitted,
 - (b) a pill testing licensee,
 - (c) the State or a Minister of the Crown in right of the State,
 - (d) any other person.
- (2) This section does not affect a right or obligation as between an employee of a pill testing licensee and the employer.

28 Application of Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* does not require development consent in relation to the provision of pill testing services or the provision of an amnesty bin at a pill testing place.

Part 4 Miscellaneous

29 Act to bind Crown

This Act binds the Crown in right of New South Wales and, in so far as the legislative power of the Parliament of New South Wales permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

30 Delegation

The Secretary may delegate the exercise of a function or power of the Secretary under this Act, other than this power of delegation, to a Public Service employee.

31 Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) In particular, the regulations may make provision about the following—
 - (a) standards for the provision of pill testing services,
 - (b) the content and use of internal management protocols,
 - (c) for the purposes of pill testing services, the provision, possession or transfer of a prohibited drug, scheduled substance or another substance that would cause harm if ingested,
 - (d) amnesty bins,
 - (e) the destruction of a substance provided for pill testing,
 - (f) qualifications, experience or expertise of pill testing employees,
 - (g) functions of pill testing employees.
- (3) The regulations may create offences punishable by 10 penalty units.
- (4) The regulations may contain provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the commencement of—
 - (a) a provision of this Act, or
 - (b) a provision amending this Act.
- (5) A savings or transitional provision consequent on the commencement of a provision must not be made more than 2 years after the commencement.
- (6) A savings or transitional provision made consequent on the commencement of a provision is repealed 2 years after the commencement.
- (7) A savings or transitional provision made consequent on the commencement of a provision may take effect before the commencement but not before—
 - (a) for a provision of this Act—the date of assent to this Act, or
 - (b) for a provision amending this Act—the date of assent to the amending Act.
- (8) A savings or transitional provision taking effect before its publication on the NSW legislation website does not—
 - (a) affect the rights of a person existing before the publication in a way prejudicial to the person, or
 - (b) impose liabilities on a person for anything done or omitted to be done before the publication.
- (9) In this section—

<i>person</i> does not include the State or an authority of the State.	1
32 Review of Act	2
(1) The Minister must review this Act to determine whether the policy objectives of the Act remain valid and whether the terms of the Act remain appropriate for securing those objectives.	3 4 5
(2) The review must be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 9 months from the commencement of this Act.	6 7
(3) A report on the outcome of the review must be tabled in each House of Parliament within 3 months after the end of the period of 9 months.	8 9
33 Repeal of Act	10
This Act is repealed on—	11
(a) the day that is 2 years after the day on which this Act commences, or	12
(b) a later day prescribed by the regulations.	13
34 Transitional provision	14
Until the repeal of the <i>Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966</i> by the <i>Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022</i> —	15 16
(a) a reference in this Act to the <i>Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022</i> is taken to include a reference to the <i>Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966</i> , and	17 18 19
(b) a reference in this Act to a scheduled substance is taken to include a reference to a drug of addiction, poison or restricted substance, within the meaning of the <i>Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966</i> .	20 21 22