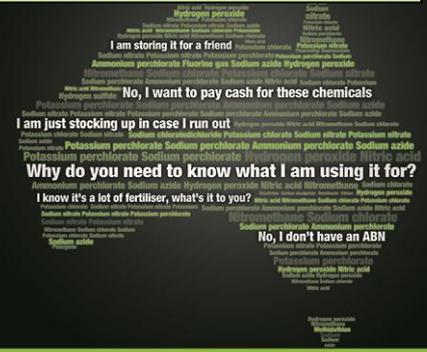


Document instructions: this guidance is for you to adapt. Please use the information that is relevant to your business/organisation and incorporate it into your own workplace documents.

Helping you understand the National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern



Guidance for the transport sector

Terrorists can make lethal homemade bombs and poisons using common chemicals. A number of terrorist attacks, and foiled plots, have been directly linked to misuse or unauthorised access to chemicals. If you warehouse or transport any of the chemicals listed on the back page of this document, then this guidance is important for you.

Good security makes good business sense. This guide will help you understand the National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern (the Code) and how it can help you protect your business reputation by keeping the chemicals you transport secure and reducing the risk of your chemicals being diverted for terrorist purposes.

What can I do?

There's a lot you can do without spending too much time or money, to reduce the likelihood that the chemicals you store or transport will be diverted or misused for terrorist or criminal activities. The most important thing is to report unexplained losses of chemical or suspicious behaviour to the National Security Hotline – 1800 1234 00.

You are already required to comply with state and territory transport laws that reflect the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (current version known as ADG7).

It is important to remember that the provisions set out in ADG7 have a safety focus, and while they complement the security advice contained within the Code, the focus of the Code is national security – preventing terrorists from stealing or diverting chemicals for use in an attack. You can find a copy of the ADG7 at <http://www.ntc.gov.au/viewpage.aspx?realId=35&DocumentId=1147>

Assess your workplace and work practices to identify any security risks

Do you store or transport chemicals of security concern?

- The Code currently applies to 11 chemicals that can be used to make bombs – see the table at the back of this document.
- The Code could apply to pesticides and industrial chemicals in the near future – check the list of 96 chemicals [here](#)* to see if it includes chemicals you store or transport.

*What procedures do you have in place to keep the chemicals you store or transport secure?
Consider how your chemicals could find their way into terrorists' hands.*

- Your chemicals could be taken or diverted in a number of ways, including by theft, hijacking, fraud or coercion.
- What is the risk of a stranger or someone who works for you taking your chemicals?



Reduce the security risk of terrorists accessing chemicals from your organisation.

If you have identified any security gaps, think about simple, inexpensive options to secure your chemicals.

- The Code suggests a range of security measures for you to consider.
- It is up to you to decide which security measures to use—depending on your own assessment of the security risks for your business.
- Consider strengthening your existing security measures before implementing any new procedures and processes.

Four tips to secure your chemical transport task

1. Undertake background checks to protect against insider threats

- Verify prospective employees' identity (this might include sighting a photo ID), CV and referee information and follow up on any unexplained gaps or irregularities.
- If your staff already undergo a background check, this is likely to be enough (for example for MSIC, ASIC, licence to handle security sensitive ammonium nitrate).

2. Limit access to the chemicals you store or transport

- Only people who have a legitimate need should have access to chemicals.
- Always escort or monitor visitors and contractors.
- When taking a break or on a refuelling stop, keep your vehicle locked and park it in secure premises where practical. Otherwise, park your vehicle where suspicious activity is easier to detect due to good lighting conditions, proximity to passers-by or presence of CCTV cameras.
- Ensure that your transport yards and depots where chemicals are stored have appropriate security measures in place to prevent theft and unauthorised access.

3. Keep track of the chemicals you store and transport

- Consignment and inventory control systems can allow you to know where your chemicals are kept, what quantities you have and if chemicals are missing/unaccounted for. An effective inventory control system is good business practice.
- Implement a system to confirm deliveries of correct amounts with security intact.
- Ensure chemicals are only supplied to the correct recipient.
- Look out for evidence of tampering with cargo - investigate and report any suspicious behaviour or unexplained losses to the National Security Hotline on 1800 1234 00. Things to look out for:
 - has a lock or seal been broken?
 - is a door open when it should not be?
 - is there evidence of a missing box or materials having been tampered with?

4. Educate and train your staff to be aware of suspicious behaviours

- Encourage your employees to challenge people who are on your property or near your vehicle without permission.
- Report suspicious behaviour to the National Security Hotline on 1800 1234 00. See Appendix F of the Code for a guide to detecting suspicious behaviour.
- Training materials are available on the chemical security website: www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au

High risk chemicals

Chemical	Concentration
Ammonium perchlorate	in a water-based solution containing 10% or higher of ammonium perchlorate; or (a) in a form other than a water based solution, at a concentration of 65% or higher.
Hydrogen peroxide	in a water-based solution at any concentration; or (a) in a form other than a water-based solution, at a concentration of 15% or higher.
Nitric acid	at a concentration of 30% or higher
Nitromethane	at a concentration of 10% or higher
Potassium chlorate	in a water-based solution containing 10% or higher of potassium chlorate; or (a) in a form other than a water-based solution, at a concentration of 65% or higher.
Potassium nitrate	in a water-based solution containing 10% or higher of potassium nitrate; or (a) in a form other than a water-based solution, at a concentration of 65% or higher.
Potassium perchlorate	in a water-based solution containing 10% or higher potassium perchlorate; or (a) in a form other than a water-based solution, at a concentration of 65% or higher.
Sodium azide	at a concentration of 95% or higher.
Sodium chlorate	in a water-based solution containing 10% or higher sodium chlorate; or (a) in a form other than a water-based solution, at a concentration of 65% or higher.
Sodium perchlorate	in a water-based solution containing 10% or higher sodium perchlorate; or (a) in a form other than a water-based solution, at a concentration of 65% or higher.
Sodium nitrate	in a water-based solution containing 10% or higher sodium nitrate; or (a) in a form other than a water-based solution, at a concentration of 65% or higher.

Note the Code could apply to a broader list of chemicals of security concern in the future. The list of 96 chemicals is available here*

Further information

More resources on assessing, identifying and addressing your security risks, including the National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern and guidance materials are available on the chemical security website: www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au

If you suspect it, report it to the National Security Hotline on 1800 1234 00 or hotline@nationalecurity.gov.au

ASIO Business Liaison Unit website: www.asio.blu.gov.au

* <http://www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/WhatsTheThreat/ChemicalsofSecurityConcern/Pages/default.aspx>