



Annual Report

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

ChemCentre acknowledges the traditional custodians throughout Western Australia and their continuing connection to the land, waters, and community. We pay our respects to all members of the Aboriginal communities and their cultures, and to Elders past and present.



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STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

For year ended 30 June 2026

HON STEPHEN DAWSON MLC

MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; PORTS; SCIENCE AND INNOVATION; MEDICAL RESEARCH; KIMBERLEY.

In accordance with section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of ChemCentre for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

The financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Tresslyn Walmsley

Chair
ChemCentre Board
25 August 2026

Miriam Stanborough

Deputy Chair
ChemCentre Board
25 August 2026

Executive Summary



Strategic Direction

The community of Western Australia is the primary beneficiary of ChemCentre's services. Our major clients include the Government of Western Australia (directly and through client Departments), Government Trading Enterprises (GTEs), the public, research funding bodies, universities and industry.

ChemCentre strives to fulfill its mission to provide excellence and innovation in chemical and forensic science, emergency response and applied research for government, industry and other stakeholders. This is done in a context where a benefit to the Western Australian taxpayer is clearly demonstrated.



Our overarching strategic objectives are to:

- Mitigate known (and unknown) risks to government associated with public health, public safety and the environment
- Keep the State safe during times of emergency and crisis
- Support the State justice and policing systems
- Support the State's thoroughbred, harness and greyhound racing industries
- Support the sustainable economic development of the State
- Support science capability and engagement in the State
- Develop our people, maintain and enhance organisational capability and strive for financial sustainability
- Earn revenue by engaging in commercial activities that are not inconsistent with the performance of our other functions.

OUR VISION

Chemistry for the
benefit of every
West Australian.

OUR MISSION

To provide excellence and
innovation in chemical
and forensic science,
emergency response,
and research to support
the administration of
justice and a safe and
prosperous Western
Australia.



THE ELEMENTS THAT DEFINE US

OUR PURPOSE

To deliver leading
chemistry for
Western Australia.

OUR VALUES

Technical Excellence

We advocate technical
excellence and use
excellent science to inform
and improve everything
we do.

Innovation

Through method
development and
targeted, collaborative
research and development
we continually seek to
improve our science.

Integrity

We strive to operate
ethically, sustainably, safely
and with integrity in all that
we undertake.

Respect

We respect our clients,
our staff and the
responsibilities that we
are charged with.

From the Chair



The past year has seen ChemCentre continue to respond to the evolving needs of government, industry and the Western Australian community as a trusted provider of scientific services.

Demand for ongoing services provided to government, particularly Western Australian Police, continues to increase, reflecting both population growth and increased policing activities such as roadside drug and alcohol testing. Our role continues in supporting emergency response agencies, increasingly in addressing emerging risks associated with lithium battery incidents. Our staff have provided expert assistance during significant fire events and continue to contribute specialist knowledge in this rapidly evolving area.

New opportunities have emerged through innovation and research partnerships, including work focused on the beneficial use of mining by-products. A notable achievement was securing a significant project to investigate the use of delithiated beta-spodumene, a lithium refining by-product, as a fill material and cement additive for use in major construction infrastructure.

There has been ongoing effort to increase awareness and understanding of ChemCentre's capabilities with government, industry and the wider scientific community, to better support their activities and identify new opportunities to both safeguard Western Australia's population and environment and diversify Western Australia's economy.

Our inaugural ChemCentre Expert Solutions Forum provided an opportunity to share knowledge and demonstrate capabilities, particularly showcasing our activities in the mining and resources sector, and developments in materials characterisation and use testing, supporting materials reuse and circular economy initiatives.

ChemCentre has also continued to invest in its future capability. Major digital transformation initiatives progressed during the year included the successful expansion of our Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) across additional service areas. These investments are improving efficiency, strengthening data management and supporting the delivery of scientific outcomes.

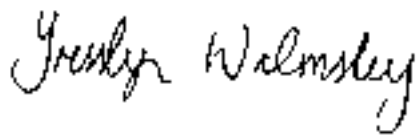
During the year, ChemCentre acquired additional premises nearby at Bentley Technology Park to support current service growth and provide flexibility for our expanding research requirements. This investment reflects our confidence in the increasing demand for our specialist scientific services and our commitment to meeting the evolving needs of our clients.

ChemCentre's scientific excellence was recognised through several industry awards and nominations, detailed later in this report, while the organisation maintained its rigorous scientific accreditations and quality assurance standards. This year marked 75 years of continuous NATA accreditation, reflecting our longstanding commitment to delivering reliable and trusted scientific services.

The Board remains pleased with the organisation's strong governance and financial management. ChemCentre continues to operate as a lean and efficient organisation, underpinned by exemplary financial management and accountability. Once again, our governance practices received outstanding recognition from the Auditor General.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the exceptional people who make ChemCentre what it is. The professionalism, expertise, innovation and commitment of our staff underpin every achievement highlighted in this report. Their dedication to serving the Western Australian community continues to be the foundation of our success.

On behalf of the Board, I thank our staff, clients, partners and stakeholders for their continued support and collaboration throughout the year.



Tresslyn Walmsley
Chair
ChemCentre Board



From the CEO



My second year at ChemCentre and the completion of my first financial year cycle has reinforced my view of the critical role that ChemCentre plays in protecting the Western Australian community and environment and supporting the government's economic diversification strategy.

After refocussing the ChemCentre strategy in the previous reporting period, in this financial year ChemCentre consolidated key relationships with industry and government and deepened our research and innovation programs. This has seen ChemCentre continue to grow its reputation as a

trusted partner and driver of economic development while maintaining its critical role in supporting the Western Australian judicial system.

The importance of ChemCentre's coordination role was highlighted through the year as we supported multiple Western Australian agencies to evaluate circular economy reutilisation opportunities for a major lithium industry processing by-product in a range of built environments, including government projects. This activity culminated in the provision of \$5.08m to ChemCentre to accelerate this work throughout 2026-27 to 2027-28 to improve local lithium industry sustainability and to accelerate circular economy pathways in Western Australia.

One of the core commitments in my role as CEO is to grow ChemCentre's investment in areas that support emerging industries, such as the lithium industry's production of critical materials for the energy transition. This commitment supports our broader mission to provide accredited, high-quality services that help these sectors thrive and evolve. As another example, ChemCentre is continuing to expand our medicinal cannabis analytical services, providing trusted quality assurance to customers and regulators, while supporting community safety to ensure safe, compliant products enter the Western Australian market.

Looking forward to future State needs, ChemCentre and CSIRO signed a collaborative Memorandum of Understanding in August focussing on the circular economy, PFAS and plastics. This was followed by an MOU with Edith Cowan University in September focussed on plastics recycling and recovered material aggregates. ChemCentre then progressed workshops and project identification throughout the year and now has a pipeline of projects ready to progress in the coming financial year.

Key engagement programs and sponsorships have also been reactivated. In late 2025, ChemCentre held its inaugural 'Expert Solutions' event at Optus Stadium with over 100 VIP guests taking a deeper dive into ChemCentre's role in supporting regulation and expansion of the Western Australian minerals and resources sector. We were grateful for the attendance of Minister Dawson who spoke about the importance of the sector and the critical role government agencies play in supporting economic development while ensuring the safety of the community and the environment.

ChemCentre continues to play a critical role in supporting the State's Emergency Management Services Act through its 24/7 statewide HAZMAT service. Twenty-seven separate incidents were responded to throughout the reporting period. This included supporting the Department of Fire and

Emergency Services (DFES) and Western Australian Police in multiple lithium battery fire incidents, two mercury spills relating to unauthorised gold processing activities, and several incidents involving unknown chemicals.

Our staff are at the centre of our organisation and are the key to driving our values. Their focus on excellence, innovation and integrity is core to maintaining the trust our clients place in us. This is verified through both internal self-initiated assessments and externally-driven accreditation and certification audits that have been performed regularly throughout the year. These continue to allow us to identify areas for improvement and development. Pleasingly in this period, the Western Australian Office of the Auditor General identified ChemCentre as exemplary in its Controls over Portable Assets Audit in March, and we received a Gold Certificate of Achievement following an external Work Health and Safety Audit in May. Additionally, our end of financial year client survey indicates that 100% of respondents confirmed they were either Very Satisfied or Satisfied with ChemCentre services. Clients cited Quality of Work, Expertise of Staff, Reputation of ChemCentre and NATA accreditation as key reasons for choosing ChemCentre for their analytical services. During the period, ChemCentre achieved 75 years of continuous NATA accreditation, making it the longest NATA-accredited laboratory in Australia, and the longest continuously accredited chemistry laboratory in the world, a testament to our current staff and those who have gone before us.

ChemCentre remains focused on process optimisation and automation opportunities that digital transformation provides. To support these goals, we have continued to expand our Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) into our Scientific Service Division and developed a cloud transition strategy that will see the agency move selected services into cloud environments over coming years.

ChemCentre continues to seek diversity and inclusion in its workforce and has worked hard to support Closing the Gap priorities for Aboriginal people through the ChemCentre Reconciliation Day event in September 2025 led by Professor Colleen Hayward AO and through partnerships with several Aboriginal groups in our research programs. ChemCentre has also held a range of multicultural events throughout the period, hosted Dr Liz Dallimore as part of International Women's Day and provided training for our staff on Inclusion and Neurodiversity.

After two years as CEO, I am even more firmly convinced that ChemCentre's greatest strength lies in the drive and expertise of its people. Their scientific skill and commitment are the foundation of everything we achieve, and evidence of this is presented throughout this report. I sincerely thank the team for their ongoing support and hard work.

It has also been a privilege to work with our Minister, the Hon. Stephen Dawson, who is a strong advocate for science, innovation and the work ChemCentre does. ChemCentre continues to align its work with the Western Australian Government Priorities and the Western Australian Science and Technology 10 Year Plan, and we thank both the Minister and Western Australian Chief Scientist, Professor Sharath Sriram for their ongoing support.

I look forward to the year ahead, confident that our scientific expertise will continue to protect communities, support industry, and contribute to Western Australia's long-term prosperity.



Paul Nicholls
Chief Executive Officer
ChemCentre

Operations



Who We Are

ChemCentre is a statutory authority within the Western Australian Government operating under the *Chemistry Centre (WA) Act 2007*. ChemCentre has a long and proud heritage protecting the State, tracing its origins back to the gold rush in the 1890s.

We work from analytical laboratories on Whadjuk Noongar Boodjar within the Resources and Chemistry Precinct at Curtin University, Bentley. Our staff proudly include many internationally recognised scientists.

ChemCentre offers a unique combination of scientific excellence and applied scientific expertise:

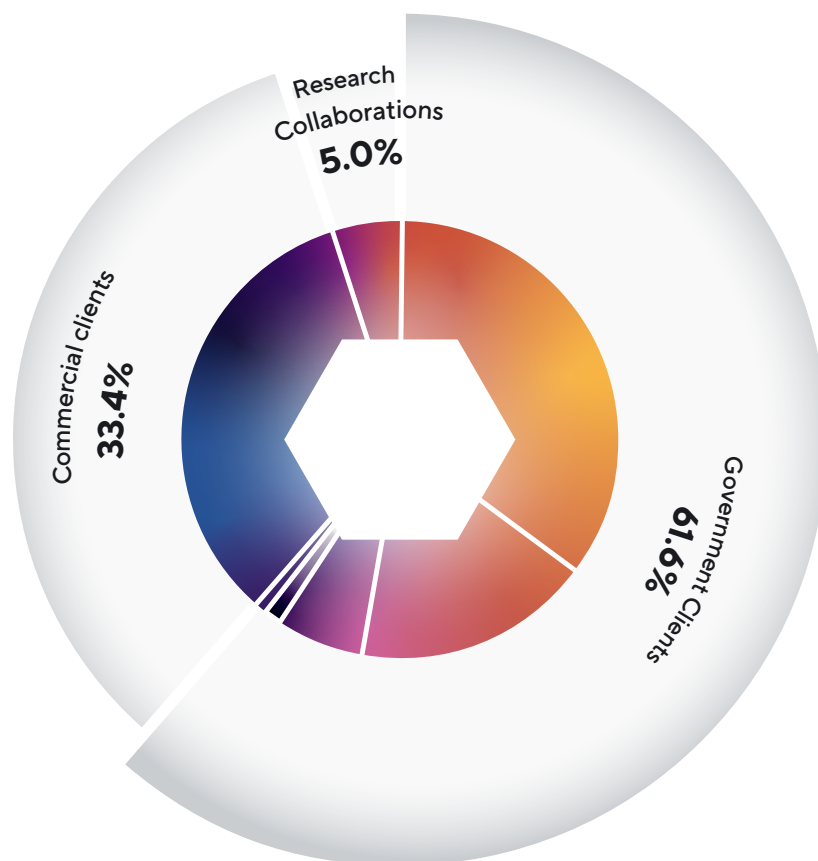
- Internationally recognised expertise and experience in our specialist fields
- State-of-the-art analytical equipment and methods
- National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) accreditation and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) certification across key specialist areas
- Applied research and innovation to identify and develop new science to assess and manage emerging risks and opportunities for government and industry
- Collaborative scientific networks at state, national and international levels
- Assisting Western Australian businesses to maintain a market advantage through targeted chemistry-based science.

Organisational Structure



What We Do

ChemCentre delivers services and advice to support the broad, high-level State Government goals of:



Western Australian Jobs Plan:

Diversifying the Western Australian economy, creating local jobs for the future.

Safe, Strong and Fair Communities:

Supporting our local and regional communities to thrive.

In this context, our work involves scientific services, emergency response, forensic science, research and innovation, business and corporate services, and education and outreach.

Government Clients

Government Clients	Revenue
WA Police	\$10.379m
Office of the State Coroner	\$5.113m
Racing and Wagering WA	\$1.828m
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	\$0.382m
Water Corporation	\$0.305m
Commercial clients	\$9.749m
Research Collaborations	\$1.442m
Total	\$29.199m

At a Glance - the year in review

Scientific Services Division

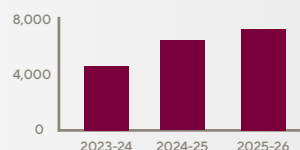


Total Analytes
975,000+

Total analytical methods offered: **223** within a NATA accredited laboratory

Number of clients served: **500+**

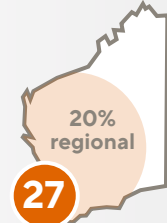
Total jobs **7,400+**



Emergency Response

24/7 HAZMAT Emergency Response

27
Incidents



Deployment
under 13 minutes
100% compliance

20% outside Perth metro area:
Kalgoorlie, Boddington/Bannister,
Willyung/Albany, Darkan/Collie

2 lithium-ion battery fires
1 lithium metal fire



Capital investment

Research and Innovation

3 Partner in Cooperative Research Centres



End Food Waste



Critical Metals for Critical Industries



Transformations in Mining Economies (TIME)



Chemical Education

7 PhD students and
1 Post-Doctoral student supervised

Expertise for

31 committees and advisory panels

Collaborations with:



7 State,
3 National and
2 International Universities



5 Government Departments



7+ Commercial clients
7 State and National Institutes

Forensic Science Laboratory

Illicit drug seizures

9,480

ID certificates issued



Major and Serious Crime

700

cases reported



Emerging Drugs Network of Australia



775
samples analysed

Coronial Toxicology

2,670

reports issued to Coroner

Traffic enforcement toxicology

7,180 cases analysed



Clan laboratory callouts

25 callouts responded to

Racing Chemistry

8,560 samples analysed



OneLIMS

143,000+ tests/results entered into LIMS

Scientific Services Division

ChemCentre's Scientific Services Division (SSD) continues to deliver high-quality analytical services and scientific expertise to support government and industry in managing chemical risks and opportunities. In 2025–26, SSD reported data on over 975,000 analytes across diverse matrices including gases, sediments, biota, water, soils, mining samples, pharmaceuticals, plants, food, waste, and concrete.

Continuing the strong growth trend over recent years, SSD has seen a record number of analyses this financial year, with over 7,400 work requests processed, reflecting increased demand from our major clients.



Expansion and Collaboration

Planning has progressed for ChemCentre's future analytical capability through the Technology Park expansion project. The development will provide purpose-built laboratory facilities supporting both commercial testing services and Research and Innovation activities, increasing capacity, and ensuring the division can continue to meet future demand while maintaining service delivery and accreditation standards.

SSD and Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) have started actively reviewing opportunities for divisional technical collaboration between operations and in research and innovation. This is part of wider organisational initiatives as ChemCentre evolves as a contemporary and connected agency.

Engaging with Stakeholders

SSD continued to strengthen engagement with government, industry and research partners through collaborative projects, knowledge sharing, and strategic outreach. ChemCentre's Expert Solutions Forum in November 2025 showcased the organisation's scientific capabilities, innovation partnerships and contribution to Western Australia's economic development and community safety.

Recognising the importance of the Pilbara region, in March 2026 staff also travelled to Karratha and Port Hedland to meet key clients and better understand local issues and needs. Meetings were held with companies, industry groups, State and local government agencies including the Town of Port Hedland, and the Murujuga Aboriginal Corporation. The division continues to support the Murujuga Rock Art Monitoring Program.

SSD staff have also contributed to national and international conferences and publications, including water chemistry of pit lakes and sources impacted by bushfires or floods, bioinnovation and biodiscovery, foods and value from waste, and microplastics and illicit alcohol. The division also maintains strong collaborations with CSIRO, ECU, DFES, and other stakeholders.

Sustaining Quality through Accreditation

In November 2025, ChemCentre underwent a Biosecurity Approved Arrangements audit by Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), resulting in a pass and retention of the annual audit rate.

In June 2026, the SSD Organics Section underwent an audit by National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) against ISO 17025, resulting in accreditation being successfully maintained, marking over 75 years of continued accreditation at ChemCentre.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry

During 2025–26, SSD strengthened its national leadership in pharmaceutical testing through its TGA-approved GMP activities, delivering compliance testing for regulated therapeutic products including medicinal cannabis, MDMA and psilocybin. Services include comprehensive cannabinoid, terpene and contaminant analysis for medicinal cannabis manufacturers, together with GMP compliance testing supporting Australia's emerging psychedelic medicines sector.

A significant milestone during the year was securing SSD's first ongoing clients for routine MDMA and psilocybin compliance testing. These new programs demonstrate growing industry confidence in SSD's specialised GMP capabilities and position the division to support the continued expansion of regulated therapeutic medicines in Australia.



Resource Sector

SSD provides environmental testing services to a range of sectors including resource and energy industry clients and consultants to help inform site environmental management for both operations and closure. ChemCentre supports ongoing mine management through testing to mitigate the likelihood of acid mine drainage, aid decommissioning of infrastructure, and implement mine site rehabilitation plans.

Novel leaching techniques have been implemented including column experiments undertaken in anoxic conditions, and a multi-step bottle roll protocol in collaboration with an industry partner.

Circular Economy

Circular economy remains a focus with continued refinement of analytical protocols supporting the Leaching Environmental Assessment Framework (LEAF). ChemCentre continues to undertake the analysis that supports science-based assessment of material to support effective reuse strategies.

PFAS

SSD continues to support industry through specialised environmental testing, with ongoing investment in PFAS and emerging contaminant analysis. As a NATA-accredited PFAS testing facility, ChemCentre can analyse water, soil, air and biota using advanced LC-MS/MS technology capable of ultra-trace detection at parts-per-trillion levels.

Over the past 12 months, ChemCentre has expanded its PFAS analytical suite to include the full range of compounds specified in the PFAS National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP) 3.0, including both linear and branched PFAS isomers. The expanded method has recently undergone NATA assessment and is expected to be added to ChemCentre's scope of accreditation soon. This enhanced capability, combined with ongoing method development and rapid response expertise, further strengthens ChemCentre's ability to support government, defence, and industry in addressing emerging environmental contaminants.

Defence

Cooperation with defence organisations has increased in response to the AUKUS security partnership and planned expansion to the HMAS Stirling naval base. ChemCentre is engaging with defence industry stakeholders to determine ongoing and decommissioning analytical needs for the State. SSD was an exhibitor at the Indian Ocean Defence and Security Conference during May 2026.

Marine Pollution

During February, SSD strengthened its international scientific profile through collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), delivering specialist training and technical presentations in environmental forensics and oil spill fingerprinting to government laboratories and researchers from 11 countries. This work has positioned ChemCentre as an emerging international leader in marine pollution response.

SSD participated in the State/National oil spill exercise 'Transit Challenge', in March which aims to test the national, state, and Port Authority arrangements in response to a major marine pollution incident. In this exercise ChemCentre provided advice to the Department of Transport's Incident Management Team as part of the Environment Liaison Group.

CASE STUDY**Turning Waste into Worth:
Brewers Spent Grain Can
Make More Than Beer**

ChemCentre is leading collaborative research to transform beer industry by-products into innovative food and fibre products – opening new market opportunities for Western Australia’s craft brewing industry and strengthening the State’s circular economy.

The \$1.24m project, supported by a \$660,000 Western Australian Government investment and delivered in partnership with the End Food Waste Cooperative Research Centre, is led by ChemCentre’s Senior Research Scientist Dr Manjree Agarwal. It is exploring how brewer’s spent grain (BSG) can be repurposed into high-value products, including ready-to-eat foods, food ingredients, prebiotics, nutritional health supplements and plant-based leather.

BSG is produced during the brewing process when sugars are extracted from barley grain, leaving behind a protein-rich, high-fibre material. Australian brewers generate more than 300,000

tonnes of BSG each year, with around 20 kilograms created for every 100 litres of beer brewed. Despite its valuable properties, most BSG is currently used as low-value animal feed or sent to landfill.

Unlocking its hidden value starts with knowing exactly what’s in it.

To build this understanding, BSG samples were collected from a range of breweries operating at different scales, and were analysed to assess batch-to-batch variation and the influence of different brewing formulations and beer styles, from pale ales to lagers and stouts.

In a national first, ChemCentre has now delivered a detailed chemical composition and nutritional profile of Australian BSG and

its variation across breweries, batches and beer styles, identifying key nutrients, aromas and flavours that influence how it can be used across food, pharmaceutical, cosmetics and biomaterials industries.

One PhD, three Masters and one Honours student are now building on this BSG compositional and nutritional profile, working on using appropriate BSGs to develop food additives and extract proteins for nutritional supplements.

Industry partner Nanollose has been able to develop pellicle (a thick fibrous layer of microbial cellulose) using BSG as a fermentation substrate without any additional processing or nutrient sources. This pellicle is being developed into plant-based leather. The yield from this process is being optimised for BSG sourced from different breweries.

The research is being delivered through a collaboration led by ChemCentre, working with Curtin University, the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, and industry partners including the Western Australian Brewers Association, Spinifex Brewing Co, Nanollose and Maalinup Gallery.

Together, the partnership is turning scientific insight into market-ready innovation, unlocking new industries, materials and opportunities from brewing waste.



Emergency Response

ChemCentre's Emergency Response team continues to play a critical role in ensuring public safety across Western Australia, delivering a 24/7 HAZMAT emergency response service in close collaboration with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES). In 2025–26, the on-call Emergency Response team responded to 27 incidents, providing real time analysis, advice and support to DFES on the scene at HAZMAT incidents over a total of 36 days. In every case, deployment occurred in under 20 minutes, a key performance indicator for the team.



Critical advice was provided on risk mitigation across a diverse range of hazardous materials incidents, including:

- identification of unknown chemicals and hazardous materials
- neutralisation of chemical spills
- safe classification and disposal of dangerous goods
- mercury spill incidents, from domestic and illicit gold processing and other gold extraction
- during incidents involving potentially toxic gas emissions, providing plume modelling to guide decision making to protect surrounding communities, including evacuation strategies.

A significant HAZMAT fire occurred in April, involving a large quantity of lithium batteries at the Li-ion Energy battery recycling facility in Maddington. ChemCentre played a key technical support role under the State Hazard Plan – HAZMAT, providing scientific advice to emergency services and government agencies managing the incident. The Emergency Response team deployed specialist personnel and mobile analytical capability across several days to assess airborne contaminants, interpret monitoring data, and support risk-based decision-making to protect responders and the community. After the initial incident, the waste reignited twice before being fully extinguished. The waste was transported to the Wattleup waste facility and began off-gassing, requiring further Emergency Response team engagement. Monitoring and removal of battery and waste materials at the Maddington and Wattleup waste facilities continues to be coordinated with a multi-agency approach.



The incident required close collaboration with DFES, DWER, LGIRS, DoH, local government, and industry stakeholders, demonstrating ChemCentre's capability to deliver timely scientific expertise during a complex, high-profile hazardous materials emergency. Recognition from DFES highlighted the Emergency Response team's leadership, particularly in lithium-ion battery thermal runaway risk management.

ChemCentre's collaboration with the DFES HAZMAT Branch continues to strengthen. The Emergency Response team contributes to:

- providing a specialist training program on lithium-ion battery safety to all firefighters across Western Australia
- Field Liaison Training, delivering practical demonstrations of portable detection instruments for real-time chemical monitoring
- a placement within the DFES HAZMAT Branch.

Training and capability development remain priorities:

- staff across the organisation participated in seminars and live training exercises by the Defence Science and Technology Group (DSTG) on chemical warfare agents
- ChemCentre took part in CWALN and RCPAQAP proficiency trials
- recruitment of new rostered response personnel commenced, with flexible training programs introduced to increase capacity and resilience.

The procurement and design specification for a new Emergency Response incident response vehicle with mobile laboratory has also been progressed, with specialist equipment tenders now complete. This will be commissioned during 2026-27.

Backed by rigorous training, interagency exercises, and a commitment to continuous improvement, ChemCentre's Emergency Response team remains a key operational partner under the State Hazard Plan (HAZMAT), providing expert chemical advice and critical support to protect Western Australia's communities.

Forensic Science Laboratory

ChemCentre's Forensic Science Laboratory delivers high-quality forensic science services that support Western Australia's justice, policing and coronial systems, the racing industry as well as community safety. Working in partnership with the Western Australia Police Force, the Office of the State Coroner, Racing and Wagering WA, the Department of Home Affairs and other government stakeholders, the laboratory provides independent scientific analysis, expert advice and evidentiary reporting that help protect Western Australians from harm.



In 2025–26, ChemCentre analysed 9,480 illicit drug exhibits, 25 clandestine drug and drug profiling cases, 700 criminal cases, 7,180 traffic enforcement toxicology cases, 8,560 racing chemistry samples and 775 samples associated with drug-related emergency department presentations. The laboratory also issued approximately 2,670 reports to the Coroner and attended 25 scenes involving clandestine laboratories, homemade explosives and other chemical investigations.

Through its illicit drug analysis services, ChemCentre assists the Western Australia Police Force to disrupt the sale, supply and use of illicit drugs and reduce drug-related harm in the community. Forensic chemists conduct comprehensive analysis of seized drug exhibits to identify substances, determine purity and provide reliable scientific evidence for investigations and prosecutions. This work also helps identify emerging illicit drugs and supports early intelligence about substances that may pose new risks to the community.

The laboratory's drug profiling and clandestine laboratory capabilities provide intelligence on manufacturing methods, supply routes and potential source linkages for illicit drugs. ChemCentre continues to build specialist expertise in response to changing drug manufacturing practices, including the isolation of psychedelic alkaloids from native flora and mushroom species. ChemCentre scientists also support investigations involving homemade explosive devices, an emerging threat requiring highly specialised analytical capability.

ChemCentre contributes to investigations of serious crime, including homicides, assaults and criminal damage, through chemical criminalistics and trace evidence analysis. The laboratory examines a wide range of evidence types, including accelerants, explosives, fibres, glass, gunshot residue, lubricants, paint and textile damage. These analyses help identify chemical compounds, establish associations between items and provide independent scientific evidence in complex criminal matters.

ChemCentre also plays an important role in road safety by providing forensic toxicology services for roadside testing programs and investigations involving traffic incidents. Analysis of oral fluid supports roadside drug testing programs, whilst the analysis of samples collected from drivers involved in road crashes assists in identifying alcohol and drug impairment, supporting police investigations and criminal prosecutions, as well as enforcement programs aimed at reducing harm on Western Australian roads.

The laboratory continues to support community safety through its contribution to Western Australia Police Force investigations of suspected drink spiking. This initiative provides a pathway for people who suspect they may have been affected by drink spiking to have their matter investigated. ChemCentre's forensic toxicologists deliver rapid and comprehensive analysis to determine whether drugs may have been involved and to support related criminal investigations. The program has contributed to the successful identification and prosecution of offenders in Western Australia.

ChemCentre provides extensive toxicology testing to support coronial investigations across Western Australia. Working closely with forensic pathologists at PathWest, the Office of the State Coroner and the Western Australia Police Force, the laboratory delivers specialist analysis that assists coronial decision-making and helps provide answers for families. Continued development of capability to detect emerging drugs, novel substances and poisons remains a key focus of this work.

ChemCentre supports Racing and Wagering WA and the State's racing industry through anti-doping and racing chemistry services that promote both the integrity of racing and animal welfare. In response to emerging risks, the laboratory has expanded testing to detect a broader range of doping agents, including human therapeutic drugs increasingly detected in racing contexts. Together with expert witness testimony at Racing Stewards' inquiries, this work assists racing authorities to maintain public confidence in thoroughbred, harness and greyhound racing in Western Australia.

The laboratory also supports the Department of Home Affairs through analysis of border seizures, including illicit drugs, illegal tobacco products and vaping devices. Increasing submissions in this area provide valuable intelligence about the evolving international illicit drug landscape and support investigations into harmful substances detected in imported products.

ChemCentre continues to strengthen capability across the justice sector through targeted training and knowledge-sharing initiatives with key stakeholders. During the year, our forensic scientists delivered specialist training to officers from the Western Australia Police Force Drug and Firearm Squad on clandestine laboratory investigations, and to investigators and crime scene officers on evidence handling, evidence collection and the scientific capabilities that support criminal investigations. Our forensic toxicologists also provided training to forensic pathologists and Coroners in coronial toxicology. These initiatives enhance technical expertise, support effective investigative practice and reinforce ChemCentre's trusted partnerships across the justice system.

Aligned with ChemCentre's value of Technical Excellence, Forensic Science Laboratory staff continue to contribute to national and international forensic science standards and capability. Our staff participate in key advisory groups and committees, including the Australia New Zealand Forensic Executive Committee, NATA's Forensic Science Accreditation Advisory Committee and several Australian New Zealand Police Advisory Agency National Institute of Forensic Science Specialist Advisory Groups covering chemical criminalistics, illicit drugs, toxicology, quality and forensic intelligence. Staff also support the NATA accreditation program as technical assessors and contribute to Organisation of Scientific Area Committees for Forensic Science committees in chemistry, administered by the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology. Through this leadership, ChemCentre helps strengthen forensic science practice and capability beyond Western Australia.

CASE STUDY**Transforming Forensic
Science in Western
Australia, One Hair
at a Time**

What if the key to solving a decades-old cold case lay in a single strand of hair?

At ChemCentre, that question is driving world-first forensic science research that is reshaping how individuals can be identified when DNA evidence is unavailable. Researchers in ChemCentre's Forensic Science Laboratory are developing a new capability for human identification that has the potential to become a powerful new tool for forensic investigations.

This ground-breaking work is part of a multi-partner research collaboration led by ChemCentre's Forensic Proteomics Research Group, working with PathWest Forensic Biology and Professor Glendon Parker from the University of California, Davis. Using protein-based analysis, known as proteomics, the team is examining proteins within a single strand of human hair to generate a unique identification profile for each individual.

The technique, known as proteomic genotyping, relies on detecting genetically variant proteins in hair to infer genetic information about the individual that grew it.

While DNA-based methods remain the gold standard for human identification, DNA is not always available or viable, as it can be damaged by environmental exposure and break down over time. Proteomic genotyping is not intended to replace DNA analysis, but to be a powerful alternative in cases where DNA cannot be recovered from a scene or is too degraded to be reliable.

Hair is commonly recovered from crime scenes because it is so prevalent, yet it has historically been underutilised for identification due to the limitations of traditional microscopy techniques. Given that proteins can persist in challenging environments long after DNA has become too fragmented for analysis, this approach is a potential game-changer for cold cases.

Dr Joel Gummer, Manager of Research and Innovation for ChemCentre's Forensic Science Laboratory and lead of the proteomics research team, said the findings represent a major step forward.

"We've shown that hair proteins have a sequence, and that sequence is intimately connected to the genome of an individual. So, in the absence of DNA, proteins can be used as a substitute," Dr Gummer said. "This process provides reliable evidence and a powerful new tool for investigations."

While the study has been extensive, further testing and validation is being undertaken to ensure the technique meets the legal and quality requirements to inform forensic investigations and be admissible like DNA evidence in court.

Proteomic genotyping could one day be presented in criminal cases in a similar way to DNA evidence, potentially transforming forensic science and solving complex historical cases.



Proteins are derived from the genetic code, so peptides that contain regions of variation can act as genetic markers of taxonomy and of an individual's unique variations in their DNA

The project was recently announced as the winner of the Western Australian Government Innovator of the Year Award at the 2025 Innovators of the Year Awards.



PhD Spotlight – Dr Romy Keane



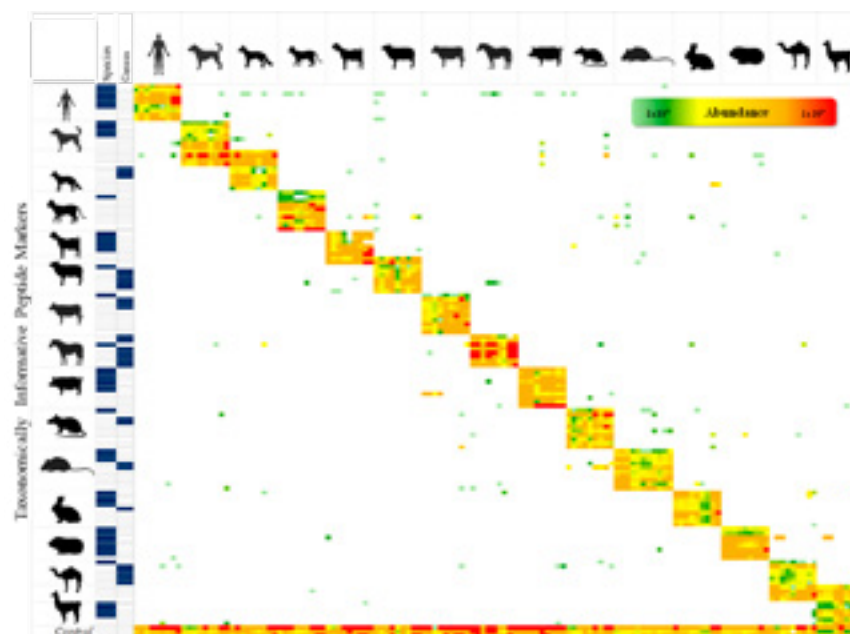
Romy Keane's PhD research at ChemCentre supported the proteomic genotyping project by developing analytical procedures to unambiguously identify trace hair samples through their protein variations as human or belonging to other species.

Determining the taxonomic origin of hair evidence is valuable in forensic investigations, as it helps assess the value of the sample. Human hair can be used for genetic profiling, while non-human hair can provide important contextual information by linking individuals and objects to specific environments.

Romy developed a method that now allows species-level identification for humans and 14 forensically-relevant mammals (those commonly found in human domestic and agricultural environments), and genus-level resolution for many additional related taxa. Her methods can extract data from trace quantities of hair (2 cm to as low as 2 mm) and identify species of origin in 17 minutes using targeted mass spectrometry. This approach to taxonomic identification of forensic evidence is novel, and a provisional patent was filed for the identified biomarkers.

Romy's analysis offers an objective biomolecular approach and forensic capability that is now available to Western Australia police, providing species identity admissible in court.

After the award of her PhD in June, Romy is continuing her work to further validate targeted assays of hair, with the goal of having the analytical technique accredited by NATA.



The taxonomically informative biomarkers were compared in proteomics data from four individuals from 15 species, using Romy's curated protein database. Species assignment was indicated by the biomarker panel.

CASE STUDY

Identifying Emerging Drug-Use Trends Across Australia

The Emerging Drug Network of Australia (EDNA) is a national toxicsurveillance system designed to detect illicit and emerging psychoactive substances through affected patients presenting to emergency departments. It brings together emergency physicians, toxicologists, forensic laboratories and health authorities to generate rapid, laboratory-confirmed toxicology data linked with clinical information.

EDNA functions as an early warning system, identifying harmful substances and their clinical effects in near real time. From its origins as a Western Australian pilot project to a national network of sentinel sites, EDNA now provides a unified national picture of drug-related harms and emerging trends.



This coordinated multi-agency toxicsurveillance system is supported by partnerships with organisations such as the Department of Health, Mental Health Commission, ambulance services, police, harm reduction groups, and national data networks including the Prompt Response Network.

ChemCentre plays a central role in EDNA by providing advanced forensic toxicology analysis of biological samples collected from Western Australian emergency department patients. Using broad-spectrum analytical techniques, ChemCentre detects a wide range of substances, including novel psychoactive drugs, and links these findings with clinical data to better understand toxicity patterns and health impacts. ChemCentre also contributes to the development of analytical methods, and shares reference materials and expertise across the national network.

EDNA is supporting clinical, forensic and public health by rapidly identifying emerging drug threats and translating that surveillance data into action. For example, it has improved clinical management of poisoning cases through better understanding of the substances involved, and supports state and national early warning systems that issue timely public alerts and harm reduction advice. The network has identified numerous new psychoactive substances in the community, strengthening Australia's capacity to proactively respond to evolving drug markets and reduce drug-related harm across the community.

In 2025-2026, ChemCentre analysed ~760 EDNA samples. While drug detections were predominately common illicit drugs such as methylamphetamine, the new designer benzodiazepine bromazolam was the most commonly detected novel psychoactive substance.

EDNA has received significant recognition for its innovative approach to drug surveillance, most recently being selected as a finalist in the 2025 Premier's Science Awards (Government Science Project of the Year). The program is also increasingly recognised internationally, with invitations to present at global forums such as the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Research and Innovation

ChemCentre's Research and Innovation program delivers scientific solutions to challenges facing government, industry and the community. Through partnerships with industry, universities, government agencies and Cooperative Research Centres, our research supports public health and safety, environmental stewardship, sustainable industry growth and forensic science capability.

During 2025–26, ChemCentre continued to expand its research portfolio across mining, environment, circular economy, food and agriculture, and forensic science. Projects are aligned with State priorities particularly in areas related to economic diversification, advanced manufacturing, environmental protection and recovered resources, public health and safety, regional and community resilience and infrastructure and industry support. Case studies detailing some of these endeavours are throughout this report.

Through projects with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), Minerals Research Institute of WA and industry, ChemCentre has led research supporting the beneficial reuse of industrial by-products and recovered materials. Work on delithiated betaspodumene and other industrial by-products is helping to develop environmental risk assessment frameworks and technical guidance that support industry innovation and adoption of these materials. Outcomes from this research are enabling the use of alternative sources of raw materials for major infrastructure projects while protecting human health and the environment.

As a partner in the End Food Waste CRC, ChemCentre and its industry and academic partners led research aimed at transforming food industry waste streams into valuable products. These projects included exploring new applications for sandalwood nuts to develop new revenue opportunities for the sandalwood industry, and innovative uses of brewery spent grain to support artisanal small-scale breweries.

ChemCentre also led projects in the CRC for Transformations in Mining Economies (CRC TiME), supporting sustainable mine closure and environmental management through research on mine rehabilitation and post-mining land use, including development of approaches to assess and manage mine pit lakes.

In parallel, ChemCentre strengthened its engagement in collaborative critical minerals and circular economy initiatives, including activities supporting the development of Western Australia's battery materials and critical minerals sectors. Building on established expertise in mineral processing, environmental management and resource recovery, ChemCentre continues to support sustainable industry development and economic diversification.

Research and Innovation at ChemCentre is committed to strengthening Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement through respectful, collaborative and mutually beneficial research partnerships that recognise the value of Indigenous knowledge, culture and connection to Country. Activities focus on co-designing research with Indigenous organisations in areas including environmental monitoring, water quality in remote communities, biodiversity, Indigenous foods, traditional medicines, and health and wellbeing.

ChemCentre's internationally recognised forensic proteomics research also continued to advance, developing innovative approaches to human identification through protein analysis with potential applications in criminal investigations, coronial inquiries and disaster victim identification.

The strength of the program was reflected in its scientific output, with Research and Innovation staff contributing 38 publications during the year, further enhancing ChemCentre's research reputation and impact.

CASE STUDY**Lithium Research
Partnership to Advance
Western Australia's
Circular Economy**

As global demand for critical minerals accelerates with the transition to clean energy technologies, Western Australia is leading in the production of lithium, providing 42% of the global lithium supply. As this industry grows, we're also finding innovative ways to improve the sustainability of downstream lithium processing.



During the year, the State Government partnered with industry and research organisations to explore high-value use opportunities for the by-products generated through lithium processing.

The lithium refining process produces lithium hydroxide from the mineral spodumene, producing a co-product called delithiated beta-spodumene (DBS), effectively a manufactured alumino-silicate sand. Eight to 11 tonnes of DBS sand are produced for every tonne of lithium hydroxide exported, and this can be very costly to manage via stockpiling on mine sites or disposal to landfill. This additional cost directly impacts the profitability of the lithium refining process in Western Australia.

At the same time, around 80 million tonnes of clean fill and sand, and 55 million tonnes of concrete is predicted to be needed for major infrastructure projects across Western Australia over the next 10 years.

Led by ChemCentre, a cross-sector research consortium was established to tackle the challenge of repurposing DBS sand to supplement traditional construction materials, bringing together the Department of Energy and Economic Diversification; the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation; the Minerals Research Institute of Western Australia (MRIWA); Main Roads Western Australia; leading lithium processors; industry partners and academic research partners.

ChemCentre is providing independent scientific leadership for the project, evaluating the performance, environmental and human safety of DBS in specific applications. Through material characterisation, laboratory testing such as leaching studies to inform environmental assessments, and small-scale demonstration projects, technical guidance documents for the use of DBS in civil construction are being created, to enable its widespread use.

The research builds on ChemCentre's involvement in successful demonstrations of DBS use at:

- the Wilman Wadandi Highway (Bunbury Outer Ring Road Project), where DBS was trialled as embankment fill
- at Kemerton where DBS was used as fill under the base course of a heavy traffic road.

Testing is now ongoing to evaluate the leaching behaviour of concretes produced using DBS in general purpose blended cements in conjunction with ChemCentre's continued advocacy with Standards Australia to ensure relevant Standards are updated to include DBS.

Aligned with the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 and the Battery and Critical Minerals Strategy 2024-2030, these projects demonstrate ChemCentre's leadership in providing independent scientific testing and technical assurance to support evidence-based decisions, working towards turning industrial co-products into valuable resources for the future.

Business and Corporate Services

In 2025–26, the corporate Directorate continued to have an instrumental role as a strategic partner to the business in enabling its organisational transformation agenda. During the period, the Directorate led the organisation's digital transformation, increasing workforce capability, and operational resilience. The agency's digital uptake journey is continuing to advance through workforce education and provision of appropriate technologies, implementation of additional automation, completion of a cloud adoption study and confirmation of a planned direction for future cloud capability. Following the deployment of a bespoke Laboratory Information Management System developed in-house to the Forensic Division, the project is being expanded to become the single integrated system across the agency, supporting improved consistency, efficiency, data integrity and service delivery.

During the year, ChemCentre has also progressed key infrastructure and workforce initiatives to support current and future service demand. This includes the purchase of land and commencement of a construction project to build an additional laboratory, addressing immediate accommodation pressures while providing capacity for future operational expansion. The project is expected to be completed by mid-2027. In addition, the completion of a Future of Work Institute research project in 2025–26 has further informed ChemCentre's understanding of our future workforce capability needs, design and operating model requirements to support a modern, sustainable and responsive scientific agency.

The ChemCentre has undertaken significant preparation for reforms to the public sector recruitment framework commencing on 1 July 2026. This has included participating in Public Sector Commission workshops, updating recruitment policies and procedures, and briefing the Senior Management Group on the new requirements. These actions position ChemCentre to meet its future compliance and reporting obligations.

In addition, a substantial body of work has progressed to support compliance with the incoming Privacy and Responsible Information Sharing (PRIS) legislation from 1 July 2026. This work provides an opportunity to review the personal and sensitive information collected, stored and shared by ChemCentre, and to strengthen measures that protect data within its operating environment.

It was pleasing to note the positive results of a performance audit by the Office of the Auditor General regarding portable assets, where the Auditor General quoted that ChemCentre *"demonstrated a full understanding of what portable assets they had and where they were located. They also conducted regular stocktakes and had good disposal records."*

The Directorate continues to pride itself on a cohesive working environment to achieve high standards and partnering with the business to shape and meet its transformation and strategic objectives.



Staff Spotlight

Ian Ritchie Staff Awards

The Ian Ritchie Staff Awards recognise outstanding individuals who exemplify the organisation's core values of technical excellence, integrity, respect and innovation. Our Award winners for 2025 demonstrate exceptional contribution and impact through scientific advancement, collaborative leadership, client service, innovation and community engagement.



Dr John Moursounidis – Ian Ritchie Achievement Award

John, Manager of Research and Innovation, is recognised for his outstanding leadership, technical excellence and unwavering commitment to ChemCentre's Research and Innovation success.

As the inaugural Manager of the Research and Innovation team, John has transformed ChemCentre's research function, recruiting, training and developing staff from two research scientists in 2021 to seven in 2025 and still growing, evolving the team's organisational structure to enable more focussed research and professional development.

The Research and Innovation team under John's leadership has established a portfolio of research collaborations with industry, academia and government aimed at supporting Western Australian sustainable industry and environmental stewardship in portfolios as diverse as mining, built environment, water, food, agriculture, biodiversity, health, defence and digital economy.

As a specific example, John has led the establishment of a Recovered Resources and Circular Economy portfolio at ChemCentre. Through proactive engagement and targeted business development, John has built and leveraged research collaborations with industry associations, universities and key government agencies, including the Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure, Department of Water and Environmental Regulation,

Department of Energy and Economic Diversification, Department of Health and the Minerals Research Institute of WA.

At the industry and community level, John has engaged with lithium producers, construction materials companies, and sector peak bodies, as well as convening and contributing to workshops and technical forums to progress the safe and beneficial use of recovered materials. This has positioned ChemCentre as a trusted technical partner, supporting evidence-based decision making and the development of policy, standards and regulatory frameworks for recovered materials across Western Australia. His engagement across government has also ensured alignment with major infrastructure and procurement pathways, enabling the practical uptake of research outcomes.

A direct outcome of this coordinated, cross-sector collaboration is the successful award of a \$5.08m contract with government, under which ChemCentre is leading the human health and environmental risk assessment and the development of standards and specifications for the use of DBS lithium refining by-products in construction fill, aggregate, cement, and concrete in multiple use scenarios in Western Australia. This work exemplifies ChemCentre's ability to translate research into policy-relevant, industry-adopted solutions, delivering measurable impact against the State's circular economy and waste reduction objectives.

Dr Catherine Rawlinson – Ian Ritchie Early Career Award

Catherine, a Forensic Toxicology Scientist, is recognised for her exceptional technical expertise, innovation and integrity within ChemCentre's Toxicology team, working for the State Coroner to provide toxicological data relevant to causes of death.

Catherine's commitment to technical excellence is demonstrated in her skills and expertise in optimising methodology. Her ability to interrogate data to rapidly detect any method performance degradation ensures results of analyses remain of high quality, are robust and defensible. Catherine often identifies areas of method development to remain at the cutting edge of forensic toxicology, and she has been involved in the validation and continual improvement of many analytical methods.

Catherine is also a very experienced chemist when it comes to non-routine analyses. Determining the presence or absence of a drug may be crucial to establishing cause of death, and routine methodologies may not cover the substance suspected of being involved. Developing and validating methods for one-off analyses can be complex, and Catherine has undertaken numerous method development and validation studies to ensure ChemCentre can provide an extensive service to the Coroner for non-routine cases.

The most recent example of this is Catherine's work to restore ChemCentre's capability to analyse synthetic insulin in post-mortem samples, a nationally unique and highly specialised NATA-accredited method critical for coronial investigations.

Insulin is a peptide requiring specialised approaches for analysis, compared to all the other drugs that are routinely tested for in forensic toxicology, which are typically small molecules. Insulin is known to be unstable in samples, and the natural and six synthetic insulins available on the Australian market respond differently to both isolation and analytical procedures. Catherine refined both the sample isolation and liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) analytical procedures to be able to identify and measure ultra-low levels of all seven insulins in vitreous humor samples from coronial cases. Her method is now validated to ChemCentre's and NATA accreditation standards, positioning ChemCentre among only a handful of laboratories worldwide that can offer insulin analysis.

Her redevelopment of this complex technique successfully cleared a backlog of almost 50 coronial cases requiring insulin measurement, and now provides new options for the State Coroner and forensic pathologists to investigate deaths that may relate to insulin misuse.



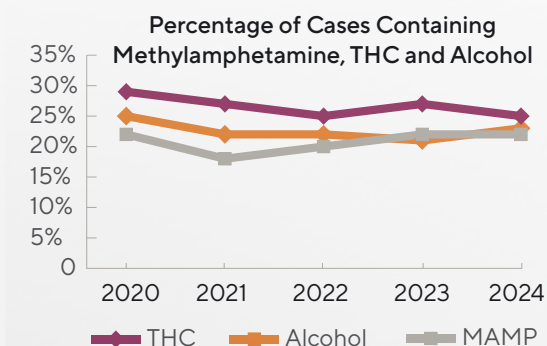
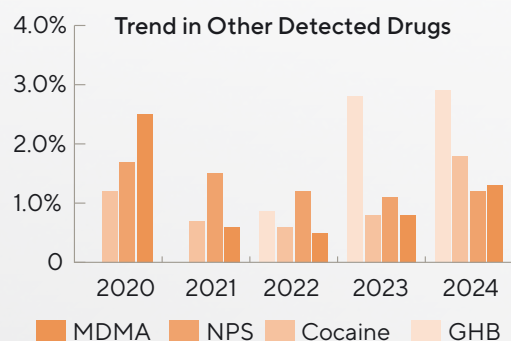
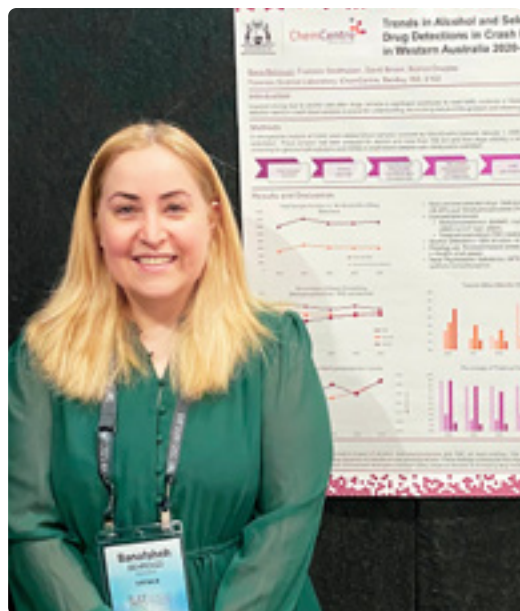
Staff Spotlight – TIAFT-FACTA 2025 Travel Scholarship

Bana Behrouzi, a long-term member of ChemCentre's toxicology team, was awarded a travel grant from the Forensic and Clinical Toxicology Association (FACTA) to attend the joint International Association of Forensic Toxicologists (TIAFT) and FACTA 2025 conference in Auckland, New Zealand. The conference brought together forensic and clinical toxicologists from around the world to present research, discuss emerging issues, and share advances in analytical techniques and toxicology practice.

Bana presented her work on the trends she has seen in the detection of alcohol and illicit drugs in crash blood samples in Western Australia from 2020-2024. Impaired driving due to alcohol and other drugs remains a significant contributor to road traffic incidents in Western Australia, and monitoring drug detection trends in crash blood samples is crucial to understanding the evolving nature of the problem and informing effective countermeasures. Her study demonstrated the persistent impact of alcohol, methamphetamine and tetrahydrocannabinol on road crashes, with polydrug use also being a persistent feature. An increase in cocaine and gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB, a central nervous system depressant also implicated in suspected drug-facilitated sexual assaults) detections over the period highlighted the evolving dynamics of drug use amongst drivers.

Western Australian Police have recognised the findings, requesting ongoing access to similar trend data, demonstrating the value of forensic toxicology information in informing operational priorities related to drug-driving trends and emerging community issues.

A key outcome from Bana's attendance at the conference was insight into different approaches for GHB detection using mass spectrometry, which may lead to potential implementation within the ChemCentre's existing toxicology workflow. These new analytical approaches would have particular relevance to drink spiking and sexual assault investigations.



Education and Outreach

ChemCentre's Strategic Outreach Plan was implemented during 2025–26, reshaping the organisation's engagement activities to deliver greater strategic impact. The plan introduced more targeted and diverse outreach models, enabling ChemCentre to connect with a broader range of stakeholders and audiences. These initiatives strengthen brand recognition among key decision-makers and reinforce ChemCentre's position as a trusted scientific partner, supporting future investment, strategic partnerships and cross-sector collaboration.

Throughout the year, ChemCentre engaged with students, educators and community members across Western Australia, showcasing the real-world applications of chemistry in forensic science, environmental protection and emergency response. A key milestone was the delivery of ChemCentre's inaugural High Achievers Day, which welcomed more than 80 Year 11 and 12 ATAR Chemistry students from across the State. Students had the opportunity to hear from ChemCentre scientists and tour the Forensic Science, Scientific Services and Emergency Response laboratories, gaining firsthand insight into careers in chemistry. The event was further enhanced by presentations from the Hon. Stephen Dawson MLC, Minister for Science, and Western Australia's Chief Scientist, Professor Sharath Sriram, who highlighted the importance of connecting classroom learning with real-world scientific practice.

ChemCentre also participated in the Resources Technology Showcase, Australia's largest free STEM exhibition and public science event. Held at the Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre, the showcase provided an opportunity



to engage with thousands of students, educators and members of the public, highlighting the innovative scientific work undertaken across ChemCentre's forensic, analytical and emergency response capabilities. Through interactive demonstrations and conversations with staff, visitors gained a greater understanding of the role science plays in supporting Western Australian communities, industries and government agencies.

Engagement with tertiary education students remained a key focus throughout the year. Participation in Curtin University and The University of Western Australia Chemistry Club Careers Nights, along with Royal Australian Chemical Institute (RACI) career events, provided valuable opportunities to connect with emerging scientists and promote careers in applied chemistry and public sector science. These activities enabled ChemCentre to showcase work placement opportunities, highlight career pathways and strengthen relationships within the broader scientific community.

We have maintained our commitment to promoting diversity and inclusion within STEM. Through representation on the National Science Week WA Coordinating Committee, ChemCentre supported the delivery and promotion of science engagement activities across the State, encouraging broader community participation in scientific discovery and innovation. In addition, ChemCentre continues its sponsorship of The Innovators' Tea Party, with female scientists volunteering as mentors to secondary school students. By sharing their experiences and insights, these mentors provide valuable guidance on STEM study and career pathways, helping to build confidence and inspire more young women to pursue futures in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

By engaging directly with students, educators, researchers and the wider community, ChemCentre continues to foster scientific curiosity, strengthen STEM capability and contribute to the development of a skilled, future-ready workforce for Western Australia.

Performance Management Framework



Outcome Based Management Framework

Broad high-level government goals are supported at agency level by more specific desired outcomes. Agencies deliver services to achieve these desired outcomes, contributing to the achievement of the higher-level government goals. The relationship between the government goals, agency level desired outcomes and associated services is tabulated below.

ChemCentre's effort is divided approximately 28% to the delivery of statutory services for government and 72% to fee-for-services activities delivered to government and private sectors.

Government Goal	Desired Outcome	Services
Western Australian Jobs Plan: Diversifying the Western Australian economy, creating local jobs for the future.	Quality research and innovation <u>Key Effectiveness Indicator:</u> Contributions to scientific forums	Service 1: Research and Innovation <u>Key Efficiency Indicator:</u> Publications per R&I FTE
Safe, Strong and Fair Communities: Supporting our local and regional communities to thrive.	Quality scientific advice <u>Key Effectiveness Indicator:</u> Proficiency rating for the accredited services	Service 2: Commercial and Scientific information and advice <u>Key Efficiency Indicator:</u> Average cost of providing commercial scientific information and advice per applicable FTE
	Quality emergency response <u>Key Effectiveness Indicators:</u> Average Mobilisation Time for emergency response incidents Availability of Emergency Response workforce to meet agreed inter-agency requirements	Service 3: Emergency Response Management <u>Key Efficiency Indicator:</u> Average cost to maintain an emergency response capability per Western Australian

Shared Responsibilities with Other Agencies

ChemCentre's Emergency Response Service is largely delivered in support of the Department of Fire and Emergency Services. ChemCentre also provides an extensive forensic science service to the Western Australian Police and the Office of the State Coroner.

Agency Performance



Auditor's Opinion

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Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

2026

Chemistry Centre (WA)

To the Parliament of Western Australia

Report on the audit of the financial statements

I have audited the financial statements of the Chemistry Centre (WA) (Centre) which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements are:

- based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Centre for the year ended 30 June 2026 and the financial position as at the end of that period
- in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (applicable to Tier 2 Entities), the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board for the financial statements

The Board is responsible for:

- keeping proper accounts
- preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (applicable to Tier 2 Entities), the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions
- such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, the Board is responsible for:

- assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern
- disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Western Australian Government has made policy or funding decisions affecting the continued existence of the Centre.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements. The objectives of my audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website. This description forms part of my auditor's report and can be found at

https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf.

Report on the audit of controls

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Centre. The controls exercised by the Centre are those policies and procedures established to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with the State's financial reporting framework (the overall control objectives).

In my opinion, in all material respects, the controls exercised by the Centre are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the controls within the system were suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives identified as at 30 June 2026, and the controls were implemented as designed as at 30 June 2026.

The Board's responsibilities

The Board is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining controls to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006*, the Treasurer's Instructions and other relevant written law.

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Auditor General's responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the suitability of the design of the controls to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of the controls as designed. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements *ASAE 3150 Assurance Engagements on Controls* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform my procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether, in all material respects, the controls are suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives and were implemented as designed.

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the suitability of the controls design to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of those controls. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including an assessment of the risks that controls are not suitably designed or implemented as designed. My procedures included testing the implementation of those controls that I consider necessary to achieve the overall control objectives.

I believe that the evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Limitations of controls

Because of the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, it is possible that, even if the controls are suitably designed and implemented as designed, once in operation, the overall control objectives may not be achieved so that fraud, error or non-compliance with laws and regulations may occur and not be detected. Any projection of the outcome of the evaluation of the suitability of the design of controls to future periods is subject to the risk that the controls may become unsuitable because of changes in conditions.

Report on the audit of the key performance indicators

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Centre for the year ended 30 June 2026 reported in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions (legislative requirements). The key performance indicators are the Under Treasurer-approved key effectiveness indicators and key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators report of the Centre for the year ended 30 June 2026 is in accordance with the legislative requirements, and the key performance indicators are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Centre's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2026.

The Board's responsibilities for the key performance indicators

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions and for such internal controls as the Board determines necessary to enable the preparation of key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the key performance indicators, the Board is responsible for identifying key performance indicators that are relevant and appropriate, having regard to their purpose in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 3 Financial Sustainability – Requirement 5 Key Performance Indicators.

Auditor General's responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators. The objectives of my engagement are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the key performance indicators are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Centre's performance and whether the key performance indicators are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements *ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements.

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the key performance indicators. It also involves evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators against the criteria and guidance in Treasurer's Instruction 3 - Requirement 5 for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and the efficiency of service delivery. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments, I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

I believe that the evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

My independence and quality management relating to the report on financial statements, controls and key performance indicators

I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements. In accordance with ASQM 1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, the Office of the Auditor General maintains a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Other information

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but not the financial statements, key performance indicators and my auditor's report.

My opinions on the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators do not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and key performance indicators or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive it, I will read it and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this information, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request them to correct the misstated information. If the misstated information is not corrected, I may need to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report.

Matters relating to the electronic publication of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Centre for the year ended 30 June 2026 included in the annual report on the Centre's website. The Centre's management is responsible for the integrity of the Centre's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Centre's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the annual report. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to contact the Centre to confirm the information contained in the website version.



Kellie Tonich
Senior Director Financial Audit
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
26 August 2026



Financial Statements

Certification of Financial Statements

For the reporting period ended 30 June 2026

The accompanying financial statements of ChemCentre have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the reporting period ended 30 June 2026 and the financial position as at 30 June 2026.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



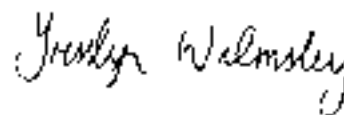
Sisca Octaviany

Chief Finance Officer
25 August 2026



Paul Nicholls

Chief Executive Officer
25 August 2026



Tresslyn Walmsley

Chair
ChemCentre Board
25 August 2026



Colin Murphy

Member of ChemCentre Board
25 August 2026

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 June 2026

COST OF SERVICES

Expenses

Employee benefits expenses
Supplies and services
Depreciation and amortisation expense
Finance costs
Accommodation expenses
Other expenses

Total cost of services

Income

Provision of services
Interest income
Other income

Total income

NET COST OF SERVICES

Income from State Government

Service appropriation
Resources received
Income from other public sector entities

Total Income from State Government

DEFICIT FOR THE PERIOD

TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD

Notes	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
2.1(a)	21,747	20,062
2.2	2,614	2,319
4.1, 4.2 & 4.3	2,671	2,524
6.2	25	14
2.2	6,382	6,318
2.2	8,755	7,016
	42,194	38,253
3.2	10,100	9,338
3.3	139	147
3.4	14	12
	10,253	9,497
	31,941	28,756
3.1	12,255	9,488
3.1	38	49
3.1	19,099	19,011
	31,392	28,548
	(549)	(208)
	(549)	(208)

The Statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2026

Assets

Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents

Restricted cash and cash equivalents

Receivables

Other current assets

Total Current Assets

Non-Current Assets

Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

Right-of-use assets

Intangible assets

Other non-current assets

Total Non-Current Assets

Total Assets

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Payables

Lease liabilities

Employee related provisions

Contract Liabilities

Total Current Liabilities

Non-Current Liabilities

Lease liabilities

Employee related provisions

Total Non-Current Liabilities

Total Liabilities

Net Assets

Equity

Contributed equity

Accumulated deficit

Total Equity

Notes	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
6.3	11,283	7,910
6.3	7,191	4,140
5.1	3,054	4,082
5.2	1,301	1,143
	22,829	17,275
4.1	7,595	6,433
4.2	363	410
4.3	1,464	1,453
5.2	3,418	3,494
	12,840	11,790
	35,669	29,065
5.3	1,951	1,712
6.1	51	50
2.1(b)	3,816	3,991
5.4	234	502
	6,052	6,255
6.1	333	371
2.1(b)	1,793	1,616
	2,126	1,987
	8,178	8,242
	27,491	20,823
	36,918	29,701
	(9,427)	(8,878)
	27,491	20,823

The Statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Balance at 1 July 2024

Deficit

Total comprehensive loss for the period

Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:

Capital appropriation

Total

Balance at 30 June 2025

Balance at 1 July 2025

Deficit

Total comprehensive loss for the period

Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:

Capital appropriation

Total

Balance at 30 June 2026

Notes	Contributed equity	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit)	Total Equity
	\$000	\$000	\$000
	26,206	(8,670)	17,536
	-	(208)	(208)
	-	(208)	(208)
	3,495	-	3,495
	3,495	-	3,495
	29,701	(8,878)	20,823
	29,701	(8,878)	20,823
	-	(549)	(549)
	-	(549)	(549)
	7,217	-	7,217
	7,217	-	7,217
	36,918	(9,427)	27,491

The Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Cash flows from the State Government

Service appropriation

Capital appropriations

Funds from other public sector entities for services provided

Net cash provided by the State Government

Utilised as follows:

Cash flows from operating activities

Payments

Employee benefits

Accommodation

Finance costs

GST payments on purchases

GST payments to taxation authority

Other payments

Receipts

Provision of services

GST receipts on services

Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities

Cash flows from investing activities

Payments

Purchase of non-current assets

Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities

Cash flows from financing activities

Payments

Principal element of lease payments

Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities

Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period

Notes	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
	12,255	9,488
	7,217	3,495
	20,119	18,265
	39,591	31,248
	(21,462)	(19,401)
	(6,031)	(6,573)
	(25)	(14)
	(2,024)	(1,722)
	(918)	(1,163)
	(11,459)	(9,457)
	9,761	8,749
	3,035	2,701
	(29,123)	(26,880)
	(3,991)	(2,564)
	(3,991)	(2,564)
	(53)	(33)
	(53)	(33)
	6,424	1,771
	12,050	10,279
6.3	18,474	12,050

The Statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2026

1. Basis of preparation

Chemistry Centre WA (ChemCentre) is a WA Government entity and is controlled by the State of Western Australia, which is the ultimate parent. ChemCentre is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective).

A description of the nature of its operations and its principal activities have been included in the '**Overview**' which does not form part of these financial statements.

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the ChemCentre Board on 25 August 2026.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures, the Conceptual Framework and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) as modified by Treasurer's instructions. Some of these pronouncements are modified to vary their application and disclosure.

The *Financial Management Act 2006* and Treasurer's instructions, which are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements for agencies, take precedence over AASB pronouncements. Where an AASB pronouncement is modified and has had a significant financial effect on the reported results, details of the modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars applying the accrual basis of accounting and using the historical cost convention. Certain balances will apply a different measurement basis (such as the fair value basis). Where this is the case the different measurement basis is disclosed in the associated note. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000).

Accounting for Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except that the:

- a. amount of GST incurred by ChemCentre as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is recognised as part of an asset's cost of acquisition or as part of an item of expense; and
- b. receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cashflows are included in the Statement of cash flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cashflows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cashflows.

Contributed equity

Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities* requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, as designated as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to, transfer) be recognised as equity contributions. Capital appropriations have been designated as contributions by owners by TI 8 – Requirement 8.1(i) and have been credited directly to Contributed Equity.

Comparative information

Except when an Australian Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is presented in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements. AASB 1060 provides relief from presenting comparatives for:

- Property, Plant and Equipment reconciliations;
- Intangible Asset reconciliations; and
- Right-of-Use Asset reconciliation.

Judgements and estimates

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. The significant judgements and estimates made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements and/or estimates are disclosed. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2. Use of our funding

Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

This section provides additional information about how ChemCentre's funding is applied and the accounting policies that are relevant for an understanding of the items recognised in the financial statements. The primary expenses incurred by the agency in achieving its objectives and the relevant notes are:

	Notes	2026 \$000	2025 \$000
Employee benefits expenses	2.1(a)	21,747	20,062
Employee related provisions	2.1(b)	5,609	5,607
Other expenditure	2.2	17,751	15,653

2.1(a) Employee benefits expenses

	2026 \$000	2025 \$000
Employee benefits	19,409	18,034
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	2,338	2,028
Employee benefits expenses	21,747	20,062
Add: AASB 16 non-monetary benefits (not included in employee benefits expense)	23	38
Less: Employee contributions (per note 3.4 Other income)	(14)	(12)
Total employee benefits provided	21,756	20,088

Employee benefits include wages, salaries and social contributions, accrued and paid leave entitlements and paid sick leave, and non-monetary benefits recognised under accounting standards other than AASB 16 (such as uniform and prescription eyewear allowances) for employees.

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. Termination benefits are recognised when ChemCentre is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

Superannuation is the amount recognised in profit or loss of the Statement of comprehensive income comprises employer contributions paid to the Gold State Super (concurrent contributions), West State Super, GESB Super, or other superannuation funds.

AASB 16 non-monetary benefits are non-monetary employee benefits, relating to the provision of vehicle benefits that are recognised under AASB 16 and are excluded from the employee benefits expense.

Employee contributions are contributions made to the Centre by employees towards employee benefits that have been provided by the Centre. This includes both AASB 16 and non-AASB 16 employee contributions.

2.1(b) Employee related provisions

Current

Employee benefits provisions

Annual leave

Long service leave

Other provisions

Employment on-costs

Total current employee related provisions

Non-current

Employee benefit provisions

Long service leave

Other provisions

Employment on-costs

Total non-current employee related provisions

Total employee related provisions

	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Employee benefits provisions		
Annual leave	2,233	2,021
Long service leave	1,290	1,764
	3,523	3,785
Other provisions		
Employment on-costs	293	206
Total current employee related provisions	3,816	3,991
Non-current		
Employee benefit provisions		
Long service leave	1,735	1,533
Other provisions		
Employment on-costs	58	83
Total non-current employee related provisions	1,793	1,616
Total employee related provisions	5,609	5,607

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual leave and long service leave for services rendered up to the reporting date and recorded as an expense during the period the services are delivered.

Annual leave liabilities are classified as current as there is no right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The provision for annual leave is calculated at the present value of expected payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Long service leave liabilities are unconditional long service leave provisions and are classified as current liabilities as the Centre does not have right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Pre-conditional and conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because the Centre has the right to defer the settlement of liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

The provision for long service leave is calculated at present value as the Centre does not expect to wholly settle the amount within 12 months. The present value is measured taking into account the present value of expected future payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date. These payments are estimated using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement and discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, to the estimated future cash outflows.

Employment on-costs involve settlements of annual and long service leave liabilities giving rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation insurance premiums and payroll tax. The provision is the present value of expected future payments.

Employment on-costs, including worker's compensation insurance premiums, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred.

Employment on-costs are included as part of 'Other expenditure', Note 2.2 and are not included as part the Centre's 'employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Employment on-costs provision'.

Employment on-costs provision

Carrying amount at the start of period	289
Additional provisions recognised	165
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	(113)
Unwinding of the discount	10

Carrying amount at the end of period

2026
\$000

289

165

(113)

10

351

2.2 Other expenditure

Supplies and Services

Communications

Consumables

Materials

Travel

Total supplies and services expenses

Accommodation expenses

Property rental

Property outgoings

Building repairs and maintenance

Utilities

Total accommodation expenses

Other expenses

Equipment repairs and maintenance

IT & network maintenance

External laboratory services

Postage, printing and stationery

Motor vehicle

Expected credit losses expense

Payroll tax

Professional services and research costs

Staff training and miscellaneous staff expenses

Insurance

Other minor expenses

Total other expenses

Total other expenditure

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
5	4
2,484	2,233
25	16
100	66
2,614	2,319
4,383	4,381
833	808
175	548
991	581
6,382	6,318
1,643	1,430
785	599
1,639	1,221
190	191
28	20
13	-
1,197	1,073
2,240	1,377
164	316
288	184
568	605
8,755	7,016
17,751	15,653

Supplies and services expenses are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Accommodation expenses for the lease payments of ChemCentre's main facility at Curtin University to Government Office Accommodation are not within scope of AASB 16 Leases and are expensed as incurred. Utility, property outgoing, repairs and maintenance costs are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations.

Expected credit losses is an allowance of trade receivables and is measured at the lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date, based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Please refer to Note 5.1 Receivables for more details.

3. Our funding sources

This section provides additional information about how ChemCentre obtains its funding and the relevant accounting policy notes that govern the recognition and measurement of this funding. The primary income received by ChemCentre and the relevant notes are:

	Notes	2026 \$000	2025 \$000
Income from State Government	3.1	31,392	28,548
Provision of services	3.2	10,100	9,338
Interest income	3.3	139	147
Other income	3.4	14	12

3.1 Income from State Government

Appropriations received during the period:

- *Salaries and Allowance Act 1975*
- Service Appropriation

Total service appropriation

Resources received from other public sector entities during the period:

- Service received free of charge

Total resources received

Income for services provided to other public sector entities

Total income from other public sector entities

Total income from State Government

2026 \$000	2025 \$000
278	269
11,977	9,219
12,255	9,488
38	49
38	49
19,099	19,011
19,099	19,011
31,392	28,548

Service Appropriations are recognised as income at fair value of consideration received in the period in which ChemCentre gains control of the appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited in the bank account.

Resources received from other public sector entities is recognised as income equivalent to the fair value of the assets received, or the fair value of services that can be reliably determined and which would have been purchased if not donated.

Income from other public sector entities represents a range of services provided including chemical analyses, research and advice on a fee for service basis. Revenue for services and funding agreed to on an annual MOU basis is recognised over time, representing the series of services provided over the financial year and the agreed performance obligations met over time. Routine chemical analyses provided is recognised at a point-in-time, with the performance obligation satisfied when the reporting of testing results is provided to the entity.

Summary of Consolidated Account Appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Delivery of Services

Item 75 Net amount appropriated to deliver services^(a)

Amount Authorised by Other Statutes:

Salaries and Allowances Act 1975

Total appropriations provided to deliver services

Capital

Item 146 Capital Appropriations

GRAND TOTAL

2026 Budget	2026 Section 25 Transfers	2026 Additional Funding	2026 Revised Budget	2026 Actual	2026 Variance
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
11,738	-	239	11,977	11,977	-
278	-	-	278	278	-
12,016	-	239	12,255	12,255	-
7,217	-	-	7,217	7,217	-
19,233	-	239	19,472	19,472	-

(a) The \$0.24m increase in service appropriation reflects the additional funding received for Testing of Lithium Hydroxide Plant Co-Product for Use as Road Fill project and funding for insurance premium.

3.2 Provision of services

Income for service provided to non-public sector entities

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
10,100	9,338
10,100	9,338

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when ChemCentre transfers control of the services to customers. Revenue is recognised for the major activities as follows:

- Routine chemical analyses revenue is recognised at a point-in-time. Performance obligations for these fees and charges are satisfied when the reporting of testing results is provided to the client.
- Research activity revenue recognition is assessed on a case by case basis and is dependent on the terms of the project agreement, funding arrangements including rights to receive payment for research performance to date and the nature of services being performed. For each obligation, ChemCentre determines whether the obligation would be satisfied over time or at a point-in-time. For an obligation that is satisfied over time ChemCentre recognises revenue in line with its measurement of progress towards complete satisfaction of the obligation. This measurement may be based on observable output methods such as milestones achieved or on input methods such as labour hours expended or resources consumed.

3.3 Interest income

Interest income

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
139	147
139	147

3.4 Other income

Employee contributions ^(a)

Total Other Income

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
14	12
14	12

(a) Income received by ChemCentre relates to the senior Executives' contribution towards the motor vehicle leased from Department of Housing and Works.

4. Key Assets

This section includes information regarding the key assets ChemCentre utilises to gain economic benefits or provide service potential. The section sets out both the key accounting policies and financial information about the performance of these assets:

	Notes	2026 \$000	2025 \$000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	4.1	7,595	6,433
Right-of-use assets	4.2	363	410
Intangible assets	4.3	1,464	1,453

4.1 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

1 July 2025

Gross carrying amount

Accumulated depreciation

Carrying amount at start of period

Transfer from working in progress

Additions

Disposals

Depreciation

Carrying amount at end of period

Gross carrying amount

Accumulated depreciation

Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Plant & scientific equipment \$000	Office equipment \$000	Work in progress \$000	Total \$000
-	-	20,953	1,310	176	22,439
-	-	(14,878)	(1,128)	-	(16,006)
-	-	6,075	182	176	6,433
-	-	143	33	(176)	-
1,050	200	1,487	129	165	3,031
-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
-	-	(1,724)	(142)	-	(1,866)
1,050	200	5,978	202	165	7,595
1,050	200	21,687	1,448	165	24,550
-	-	(15,709)	(1,246)	-	(16,955)

Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment costing \$5,000 or more are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired for no cost or significantly less than fair value, the cost is valued at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Items of property, plant and equipment costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed direct to the Statement of comprehensive income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition of an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of:

- land; and
- buildings.

Land is carried at fair value.

Buildings are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

As at 30 June 2026 there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment.

Land and buildings are independently valued annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate). The effective date was at 1 January 2026, with valuations performed during the year ended 30 June 2026 and recognised at 30 June 2026.

These valuations are undertaken annually to ensure that the carrying amount of the assets do not differ materially from their fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation techniques and inputs

Fair values of Land and Buildings are presently derived using the market approach (Level 2). Market evidence of sales prices of comparable land and buildings in close proximity being used to determine price per square metre.

4.1.1 Depreciation charge for the period

Plant and scientific equipment

Office equipment

Total depreciation for the period

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
1,724	1,638
142	140
1,866	1,778

Useful lives

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their estimated useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits. Depreciation is generally calculated using the straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed annually. Estimated useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

Plant & Scientific equipment 7 to 10 years

Office equipment 3 to 5 years

Building 40 years

Land, which is considered to have an indefinite life, is not depreciated.

Depreciation is not recognised in respect of these assets because their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period.

Impairment

Non-financial assets, including items of property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised.

Where an asset measured at cost and is written down to its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised through profit or loss.

If there is an indication that there has been a reversal in impairment, the carrying amount shall be increased to its recoverable amount. However, this reversal should not increase the asset's carrying amount above what would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years.

4.2 Right-of-use assets (ROU)

	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount at beginning of period	354	56	410
Additions	11	-	11
Disposals	-	-	-
Depreciation	(39)	(19)	(58)
Net carrying amount as at end of period	326	37	363

The agency's leasing activities and how these are accounted for:

- Leases for vehicles with State Fleet and for accommodation with Curtin University. These leases are recognised as right-of-use assets and associated lease liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. The corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in Note 6.1.
- Memorandum of Understanding Agreements with the Department of Housing and Works for the leasing of office accommodation. These are not recognised under AASB 16 because of substitution rights held by the Department of Housing and Works and are accounted for as an expense as incurred.

Initial recognition

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost including the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- Restoration costs including dismantling and removing the underlying assets.

The corresponding lease liabilities have been disclosed in Note 6.1.

Subsequent Measurement

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets, requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liability.

Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfer to ChemCentre at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment when an indication of impairment is identified. The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in Note 4.1.1.

4.2.1 Depreciation charge of ROU

	2026 \$000	2025 \$000
Accommodation	39	16
Motor Vehicles	19	25
Total right-of-use-assets depreciation	58	41
Lease interest expense	25	14
Total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	83	55

The total cash outflow for leases in 2026 was \$77,601 (2025: \$48,377).

4.3 Intangible assets

1 July 2025

	Software \$000
Gross carrying amount	5,618
Accumulated amortisation	(4,165)
Carrying amount at start of period	1,453
Additions	758
Amortisation expense	(747)
Carrying amount at end of period	1,464
Gross carrying amount	6,376
Accumulated amortisation expense	(4,912)

Initial recognition

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. For assets acquired at significantly less than fair value, the cost is their fair value at date of acquisition.

Acquisition of intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more and internally generated intangible assets costing \$50,000 or more that comply with the recognition criteria as per AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* (as noted above) are capitalised.

Costs incurred below these amounts are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of comprehensive income.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following are demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- an intention to complete the intangible asset, and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- the intangible asset will generate probably future economic benefit;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Costs incurred in the research phase of a project are immediately expensed.

Subsequent measurement

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement of intangible assets, requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Useful lives

Amortisation of finite life intangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis at rates that allocate the asset's value over its estimated useful life. All intangible assets controlled by ChemCentre have a finite useful life and zero residual value. Estimated useful lives are reviewed annually.

The expected useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Software ^(a)	5 years
-------------------------	---------

(a) Software that is not integral to the operation of any related hardware.

Impairment

Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Computer software

Software that is an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as property, plant and equipment. Software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as an intangible asset. Software costing less than \$5,000 is expensed in the year of acquisition.

4.3.1. Amortisation charge for the period

Software

Total amortisation for the period

As of 30 June 2026, there were no indications of impairment to intangible assets.

ChemCentre held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period there were no intangible assets not yet available for use.

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
747	705
747	705

5. Other assets and liabilities

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from ChemCentre's controlled operations and includes other assets utilised for economic benefits and liabilities incurred during normal operations:

	Notes	2026 \$000	2025 \$000
Receivables	5.1	3,054	4,082
Other assets	5.2	4,719	4,637
Payables	5.3	1,951	1,712
Other liabilities	5.4	234	502

5.1 Receivables

Trade receivables
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables
Contract assets
GST receivable

Total current receivables

2026 \$000	2025 \$000
1,914	2,943
(18)	(13)
878	878
280	274
3,054	4,082

ChemCentre does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements as security for receivables.

Receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less any allowances for uncollectible amounts (i.e. impairment). The carrying amount of net trade receivables is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days. The collectibility of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectible are written-off against the allowance account. The allowance for impairment of trade receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that ChemCentre will not be able to fully collect a debt and is otherwise based on historical credit loss experience for trade receivables used to estimate the lifetime expected credit losses.

5.2 Other assets

Current

Prepayments

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
1,301	1,143
1,301	1,143

Non-current

Sinking fund^(a)

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
3,418	3,494
3,418	3,494
4,719	4,637

Total other assets

(a) The sinking fund balance represents the accumulation of a \$0.26m annual bond paid to the landlord i.e. Curtin University, drawdown from the balance for the building maintenance and the interest earned on the balance. Its purpose is to provide for required building maintenance as set out in the lease contract. It is refundable upon ChemCentre vacating the premises after offsetting the cost of any remediation to the premises required.

5.3 Payables

Trade payables

GST payable

Accrued expenses

Accrued salaries

Total current payables

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
193	398
269	240
651	438
838	636
1,951	1,712

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when the Centre becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as settlement is generally within 15-20 days.

Accrued salaries represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight after the reporting period. The Centre considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its fair value.

5.4 Contract liabilities

Reconciliation of changes in contract liabilities

Opening balance

Additions

Revenue recognised in the reporting period

Balance at end of period

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
502	154
1,328	1,609
(1,596)	(1,261)
234	502
Current	
234	502
Non-Current	
-	-

ChemCentre's contract liabilities relate to payments received for research activities and contracted analytical work yet to be performed at the end of the reporting period.

6. Financing

This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with the financial and cashflows of the Agency.

	Notes	2026	2025
		\$000	\$000
Lease liabilities	6.1	384	421
Finance costs	6.2	25	14
Cash and cash equivalents	6.3	18,474	12,050
Capital commitments	6.4	1,811	1,062

6.1 Lease liabilities

	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
No later than one year	51	50
Later than one year and not later than five years	182	183
Later than five years	151	188
	384	421
Current	51	50
Non-current	333	371
	384	421

Initial measurement

At the commencement date, ChemCentre recognises lease liabilities at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, ChemCentre uses the incremental borrowing rate provided by Western Australian Treasury Corporation.

Lease payments included by ChemCentre as part of the present value calculation of lease liabilities include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- payments for penalties for terminating a lease, where the lease term reflects the agency exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The interest on the lease liability is recognised in profit or loss over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities do not include any future changes in variable lease payments (that depend on an index or rate) until they take effect, in which case the lease liability will be reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset. Periods covered by extension or termination options are only included in the lease term by ChemCentre if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

This section should be read in conjunction with Note 4.2 Right of Use Assets.

Subsequent measurement

Lease liabilities are measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities; reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and remeasuring the carrying amount at amortised cost, subject to adjustments to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

6.2 Finance costs

	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
Lease interest expense	25	14
Total finance costs expensed	25	14

Finance costs expensed relate to the interest component of lease liability repayments.

6.3 Cash and cash equivalents

	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
Cash and cash equivalents	11,283	7,910
Restricted cash and cash equivalents ^(a)	7,191	4,140
	18,474	12,050

- (a) Composed of \$4.78m in 2025-26 unspent capital appropriation and payments received in advance of work being completed; \$2.18m relating to the appropriation funded Forensic Proteomics Project and \$0.23m relating to other research project and fees for service work.

6.4 Capital commitments

Within 1 year

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
1,811	1,062
1,811	1,062

Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

7. Financial Instruments and Contingencies

This note sets out the key risk management policies and measurement techniques of the Agency.

7.1 Financial instruments

The carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are:

	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,474	12,050
Sinking fund and receivables ^(a)	6,192	7,302
Total financial assets	24,666	19,352
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost ^(b)	2,066	1,893
Total financial liabilities	2,066	1,893

(a) Total amount of financial assets excludes GST recoverable from the ATO.

(b) The amount of financial liabilities at amortised cost excludes GST payable to the ATO.

7.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of financial position but are disclosed and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

7.2.1 Contingent assets

ChemCentre does not have any contingent assets.

7.2.2 Contingent liabilities

ChemCentre does not have any contingent liabilities.

8. Other disclosures

This section includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or other pronouncements, for the understanding of this financial report.

	Notes
Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	8.1
Key management personnel	8.2
Related party transactions	8.3
Related bodies	8.4
Affiliated bodies	8.5
Remuneration of auditors	8.6
Supplementary financial information	8.7
Explanatory statements	8.8

8.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

There were no known events occurring after the end of the reporting period and up to the date of this report.

8.2 Key Management Personnel

ChemCentre has determined key management personnel to include cabinet ministers, board members, and senior officers of the agency. ChemCentre does not incur expenditures to compensate ministers and those disclosures may be found in the *Annual Report on State Finances*.

The total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for Board of Directors of ChemCentre for the reporting period are presented within the following bands:

Compensation band (\$)	2026	2025
30,001 - 40,000	1	1
20,001 - 30,000	5	5
10,001 - 20,000	-	-
0 - 10,000	1	2
	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
Total compensation of members of the accountable authority	161	159

The total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for senior officers of the agency for the reporting period are presented within the following bands:

Compensation band (\$)	2026	2025
300,001 - 350,000	1	-
250,001 - 300,000	-	-
200,001 - 250,000	3	3
150,001 - 200,000	-	-
100,001 - 150,000	-	1
50,001 - 100,000	-	2
0 - 50,000	-	-
	2026	2025
	\$000	\$000
Total compensation of senior officers	993	968

8.3 Related party transactions

ChemCentre is a wholly owned public-sector entity that is controlled by of the State of Western Australia.

Related parties of ChemCentre include:

- all cabinet ministers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities;
- all senior officers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities;
- other agencies and statutory authorities, including related bodies, that are included in the whole of government consolidated financial statements (i.e. wholly-owned public sector entities); and
- the Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB).

Material transactions with other related parties

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with the agency, there were no other related party transactions that involved key management personnel and/or their close family members and/or their controlled (or jointly controlled) entities.

8.4 Related bodies

ChemCentre does not have any related bodies.

8.5 Affiliated bodies

ChemCentre does not have any affiliated bodies.

8.6 Remuneration of auditors

Remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General in respect of the audit for the current financial year is as follows:

Auditing the accounts, financial statements, controls, and key performance indicators

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
66	64

8.7 Supplementary financial information

Write-offs

During the financial year, the following bad debts and property were written off under the authority of:

The Accountable Authority
The Minister

2026	2025
\$000	\$000
8	-
-	-
8	-

8.8 Explanatory statements

This explanatory section explains variations in the financial performance of ChemCentre undertaking transactions under its own control, as represented by the primary financial statements.

All variances between annual estimates (original budget) as published in the 2025-26 State Budget Papers and actual results for 2026, and between the actual results for 2026 and 2025 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances which vary more than 10% from their comparative and which are more than 1% of the following:

- Estimate and actual results for the current year:
 - Total Cost of Services of the estimate for the Statement of comprehensive income and Statement of cash flows (\$406,000), and
 - Total Assets of the estimate for the Statement of financial position (\$290,000)
- Actual results for the current year and the prior year actual:
 - Total Cost of Services for the previous year for the Statement of comprehensive income and Statement of cash flows (\$383,000)
 - Total Assets for the previous year for the Statement of financial position (\$291,000).

8.9.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances

	Note	Original Budget 2026	Actual 2026	Actual 2025	Variance between Actual 2026 and Budget	Variance between actual results for 2026 and 2025
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
COST OF SERVICES						
Expenses						
Employee benefits expenses		20,430	21,747	20,062	1,317	1,685
Supplies and services		2,603	2,614	2,319	11	295
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1	3,141	2,671	2,524	(470)	147
Finance Costs		5	25	14	20	11
Accommodation expenses		6,074	6,382	6,318	308	64
Other expenses	a	8,381	8,755	7,016	374	1,739
Total cost of services		40,634	42,194	38,253	1,560	3,941
Income						
Provision of services	2	7,296	10,100	9,338	2,804	762
Interest income		40	139	147	99	(8)
Other income		11	14	12	3	2
Total Income		7,347	10,253	9,497	2,906	756
NET COST OF SERVICES		33,287	31,941	28,756	(1,346)	3,185
Income from State Government						
Service appropriation	b	12,016	12,255	9,488	239	2,767
Resources received		20	38	49	18	(11)
Income from other public sector entities		18,146	19,099	19,011	953	88
Total Income from State Government		30,182	31,392	28,548	1,210	2,844
DEFICIT FOR THE PERIOD		(3,105)	(549)	(208)	2,556	(341)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		(3,105)	(549)	(208)	2,556	(341)

8.9.2 Statement of Financial Position Variances

	Notes	Original Budget 2026 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000	Actual 2025 \$000	Variance between Actual 2026 and Budget \$000	Variance between actual results for 2026 and 2025 \$000
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		8,870	11,283	7,910	2,413	3,373
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		266	7,191	4,140	6,925	3,051
Receivables	3, c	1,885	3,054	4,082	1,169	(1,028)
Other current assets	4	957	1,301	1,143	344	158
Total Current Assets		11,978	22,829	17,275	10,851	5,554
Non-Current Assets						
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	5, d	12,121	7,595	6,433	(4,526)	1,162
Right-of-use assets	6	56	363	410	307	(47)
Intangible assets	7	1,088	1,464	1,453	376	11
Other non-current assets		3,726	3,418	3,494	(308)	(76)
Total Non-Current Assets		16,991	12,840	11,790	(4,151)	1,050
TOTAL ASSETS		28,969	35,669	29,065	6,700	6,604
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Payables		1,393	1,951	1,712	558	239
Lease liabilities		56	51	50	(5)	1
Employee related provisions		3,472	3,816	3,991	344	(175)
Contract liabilities		264	234	502	(30)	(268)
Total Current Liabilities		5,185	6,052	6,255	867	(203)

Notes	Original Budget 2026 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000	Actual 2025 \$000	Variance between Actual 2026 and Budget \$000	Variance between actual results for 2026 and 2025 \$000
Non-Current Liabilities					
Lease liabilities	48	333	371	286	(38)
Employee related provisions	8 1,349	1,793	1,616	444	177
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1,397	2,126	1,987	729	139
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,582	8,178	8,242	1,596	(64)
NET ASSETS	22,387	27,491	20,823	5,104	6,668
EQUITY					
Contributed equity	36,918	36,918	29,701	-	7,217
Retained earnings	(14,531)	(9,427)	(8,878)	5,104	(549)
TOTAL EQUITY	22,387	27,491	20,823	5,104	6,668

8.9.3 Statement of Cash Flows Variances

	Original Budget 2026	Actual 2026	Actual 2025	Variance between Actual 2026 and Budget	Variance between actual results for 2026 and 2025
Notes	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
e	12,016	12,255	9,488	239	2,767
f	7,217	7,217	3,495	-	3,722
9, g	18,135	20,119	18,265	1,984	1,854
	37,368	39,591	31,248	2,223	8,343
h	(20,235)	(21,462)	(19,401)	(1,227)	(2,061)
	(6,276)	(6,031)	(6,573)	245	542
	(5)	(25)	(14)	(20)	(11)
	(1,900)	(2,024)	(1,722)	(124)	(302)
	(650)	(918)	(1,163)	(268)	245
i	(11,359)	(11,459)	(9,457)	(100)	(2,002)
10, j	7,196	9,761	8,749	2,565	1,012
11	2,550	3,035	2,701	485	334
	(30,679)	(29,123)	(26,880)	1,556	(2,243)
12, k	(7,217)	(3,991)	(2,564)	3,226	(1,427)
	(7,217)	(3,991)	(2,564)	3,226	(1,427)

Notes	Original Budget 2026 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000	Actual 2025 \$000	Variance between Actual 2026 and Budget \$000	Variance between actual results for 2026 and 2025 \$000
Cash flows from financing activities					
Payments					
Principal elements of lease	(41)	(53)	(33)	(12)	(20)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(41)	(53)	(33)	(12)	(20)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(569)	6,424	1,771	6,993	4,653
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	9,705	12,050	10,279	2,345	1,771
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	9,136	18,474	12,050	9,338	6,424

Major estimate and actual (2026) variance narratives:

1. The decrease in depreciation and amortisation expense is primarily attributable to the delayed commencement of capital works at the planned additional laboratory site.
2. The increase in provision of services reflects growth in commercial fee-for-service activities, professional fees associated with research projects and inflationary cost increases.
3. The increase in receivables reflects growth in fee-for-service activities.
4. The increase in other current assets is due to higher prepaid software licences renewals.
5. The decrease of infrastructure, property, plant and equipment reflects the delayed commencement of fit-out works for the secondary laboratory site.
6. The increase in right-of-use assets reflects a new accommodation lease for additional office and storage space which was not included in the budget.
7. The increase in intangible assets reflects additional resources committed to the modernisation of laboratory information systems.
8. The increase in non-current employee related provisions reflects the impact of the new wages policy and additional employees required to meet increasing service requirements from government and non-government clients.
9. The increase in funds from other public sector entities reflects additional funding for increase service activities and the timing of payments.
10. The increase in provision of services receipts reflects growth in commercial fee-for-service revenue, driven largely by pharmaceutical testing and resource industry clients.
11. The increase in GST receipts reflects the higher fee-for-service activities.
12. The decrease in purchase of non-current assets is due to delayed commencement of fit-out works for the secondary laboratory site.

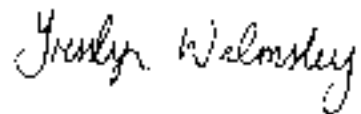
Major actual (2026) and comparative (2025) variance narratives:

- a) The increase in other expenses reflects higher overall fee-for-service activities, professional fees associated with research projects and inflationary costs increases.
- b) The increase in service appropriation is mainly attributable to DFES funding received in 2025-26 through appropriation, additional appropriation for the Delithiated Beta Spodumene co-product pathway research project, RiskCover insurance premium funding and the public sector wages policy.
- c) The decrease in receivables reflects improved timing of payment receipts.
- d) The increase in infrastructure, property, plant and equipment is mainly attributable to the purchase of land for the secondary laboratory site.
- e) The increase in service appropriation receipts is mainly attributable to DFES funding received through appropriations in 2025-26, additional appropriation for the Delithiated Beta Spodumene co-product pathway research project, RiskCover insurance premium funding and public sector wages policy.
- f) The increase in capital appropriation is attributable to the drawdown of capital appropriation for additional laboratory site.
- g) The increase in funds from other public sector entities reflects additional funding for increased service activities and the timing of payments.
- h) The increase in payments for employee benefits reflects the filling of previously vacant operational positions and the impact of the new government wages policy.
- i) The increase in other payments reflects higher overall fee-for-service activities, professional fees associated with research projects and inflationary cost increases.
- j) The increase in provision of services receipts reflects growth in growth in commercial fee-for-service revenue, driven largely by pharmaceutical testing and resource industry clients.
- k) The increase in purchase of non-current assets mainly attributable to the purchase of land for the secondary laboratory site.

Key Performance Indicators

CERTIFICATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

We hereby certify that the performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess ChemCentre's performance, and fairly represent the performance of ChemCentre for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.



Tresslyn Walmsley
Chair
ChemCentre Board
25 August 2026



Colin Murphy
Member of ChemCentre Board
25 August 2026



Paul Nicholls
Chief Executive Officer
25 August 2026

Government Goal	Desired Outcome	Services
Made in WA Plan: Diversifying our economy for the future and creating local jobs.	Quality research and innovation	1. Research and Innovation
Safe, Strong and Fair Communities: Supporting our local and regional communities to thrive.	Quality scientific advice	2. Commercial and Scientific Information and Advice
	Quality emergency response	3. Emergency Response Management

Key Effectiveness Indicators by Desired Outcome

Desired Outcome: Quality Research and Innovation

Delivery of quality project-based developed knowledge, know-how and/or intellectual property relevant to state development, public health and safety, or delivery of ChemCentre's other services.

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025-26
Contribution to Scientific Forums: <i>as determined by the number of recognised contributions from ChemCentre staff to presentations, publications, or technical forums.</i>	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
	74	71	82	92	70
This indicator is relevant in measuring ChemCentre's contribution to knowledge, know-how and and/or Intellectual Property relevant to State development, public health and safety.					

Desired Outcome: Quality Scientific Advice

Development and delivery of quality scientific information and advice, including commercial services, to government, industry and the community.

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025-26
Proficiency Rating for the Accredited Services: <i>this includes performance in qualitative and quantitative trials undertaken during the relevant year and is determined by the percentage of samples satisfactorily meeting the evaluation criteria of the proficiency trial provider.</i>	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
	98%	98%	98%	99%	95%
The proficiency rating is a relevant measure as it demonstrates the quality of testing undertaken by ChemCentre. A range of external parties are engaged to supply proficiency trials, primarily being ISO 17043 accredited suppliers and professional bodies from within Australia and to a lesser extent overseas.					

Desired Outcome: Quality Emergency Response

Specialist technical advice and support to government and industry in managing the risks arising from unmanaged chemical-biological-radiological releases.

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025-26
Average Mobilisation Time for all Emergency Response Incidents Attended: <i>as extracted from the response team logbook.</i>	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
	15 minutes	17 minutes	16 minutes	14 minutes	20 minutes

The average mobilisation time is relevant because the quicker ChemCentre is able to mobilise to respond to a chemical-biological-radiological emergency, the lower the risk to the community.

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025-26
Availability of Emergency Response Workforce to Meet Agreed Inter-Agency Requirements: <i>as determined by the proportion of weekly staff rosters, which provide the required number of staff with the technical capability to meet all agreed inter-agency requirements.</i>	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The indicator reflects ChemCentre's performance in maintaining the required capacity to respond to Emergency Response (ER) incidents. ChemCentre's 24/7 365-day coverage is met through rosters prepared on a weekly basis, instructed by an existing workforce management plan to accommodate technical capability requirements.

Notes

Desired Outcome 1: Quality Research and Innovation

Contribution to Scientific Forums: The 92 contributions in 2025-26 is 9 higher than the previous year and 22 higher than the target. The improved results reflect the strategic emphasis on expanding research collaborations with industry and regulatory bodies and strengthening scientific engagement with key State government agencies.

Desired Outcome 2: Quality Scientific Advice

Proficiency Rating for the Accredited Services: The proficiency rating of 99% is 1% higher than the previous year and is 4% above the target. The improved result reflects ChemCentre's continuing focus on technical excellence and high-quality analysis.

Desired Outcome 3: Quality Emergency Response

Average Mobilisation Time for all Emergency Response Incidents Attended:

The average mobilisation time of 14 minutes is 2 minutes faster than the previous year and 6 minutes faster than the target. The result reflects maintenance of high level of capability and readiness of ChemCentre's emergency responders in minimising harm to the community through rapid mobilisation to HAZMAT incidents.

Availability of Emergency Response Workforce to Meet Agreed Inter-Agency

Requirements: The result of 100% is in line with the prior year and target reflecting ChemCentre's commitment to the 24/7, 365-day provision of an appropriately staffed emergency response team.

Key Efficiency Indicators by Service

Service 1: Research and Innovation

Delivery of quality project-based developed knowledge, know-how and/or intellectual property relevant to state development, public health and safety, or delivery of ChemCentre's other services.

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025-26
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Publications per R&I FTE: <i>as determined by the total number of publications during the financial year, divided by the average number of full-time equivalent employees allocated to R&I projects and internal research activity within the financial year.</i>	5.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2

Service 2: Commercial and Scientific Information and Advice

Development and delivery of quality scientific information and advice, including commercial services, to government, industry and the community.

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025-26
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Average Cost of Providing Commercial Scientific Information and Advice per Applicable FTE: <i>calculated by dividing the total cost of the service by the number of FTEs.</i>	\$258,000	\$261,000	\$286,000	\$291,000	\$279,000

Service 3: Emergency Response Management

Specialist technical advice and support to government and industry in managing the risks arising from unmanaged chemical-biological-radiological releases.

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025-26
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Average Cost to Maintain an Emergency Response Capability per Western Australian: <i>as determined by the total cost of maintaining the minimum Emergency Response capability required by Government, divided by the Western Australian population.</i>	\$0.72	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$0.60	\$0.58

Notes

Service 1: Research and Innovation

Publications per R&I FTE: The number of publications per R&I FTE is 0.1 higher than the previous year and 0.4 higher than the target. The improvement over the previous year and target reflects our ongoing strategic emphasis on conducting research in collaboration with industry and regulatory bodies.

Service 2: Commercial and Scientific Information and Advice

Average Cost of Providing Commercial Scientific Information and Advice per Applicable FTE: The 2025-26 result is \$5,000 (1.7%) higher than the previous year and is \$12,000 (4.3%) above the target. The higher result is mainly attributable to the cost of meeting greater than expected service demand from both commercial and Government clients. This is reflected in the increase in provision of services revenue as compared to the previous year (3%) and budget target (14%).

Service 3: Emergency Response Management

Average Cost to Maintain an Emergency Response Capability per Western Australian: The cost of service per Western Australian is \$0.05 (9.1%) higher than the previous year and is \$0.02 (3.4%) higher than the target. The higher result mainly reflects increased demand from external agencies for services relating to incident response, as well as other specialised training and advice.

Other Disclosures and Legal Compliance



Ministerial Directives

ChemCentre was not subject to any Ministerial directives during the year.

Workforce Inclusiveness Statement

ChemCentre is committed to providing an inclusive, respectful and psychologically safe workplace where employees feel valued and supported to contribute. During the reporting period, inclusion activities were informed by staff insights from the Future of Work Institute research project, with targeted actions underway to improve culture, leadership capability and work design.

We continued to demonstrate strong representation of women in leadership, supported by inclusive recruitment and flexible work practices. The Public Sector Commission's Building Leadership Impact was embedded into recruitment and performance processes, and the Skills Academy was launched in March 2026 to build capability in leadership, resilience and wellbeing.

Psychological safety remains a priority with accredited Mental Health First Aiders and Contact Officers providing confidential support, including guidance on discrimination, harassment, bullying and escalation pathways. Capability was further strengthened through mental health awareness training and targeted training for supervisors and managers in mental health and respectful performance conversations.

Employee support was enhanced through transition to a new Employee Assistance Program in June 2026, following the closure of Access Wellbeing Services. The new program includes specialised services for diverse groups, Manager Assist and a wellbeing platform to support proactive health and resilience.

We promoted inclusion through awareness, engagement and early career initiatives, including student placements and activities supporting women, youth and LGBTQIA+ employees. Key initiatives included Wear It Purple Day,

International Women's Day, World Menopause Day, 16 Days in WA, R U OK? Day and Mental Health Week.

Additional actions are detailed in the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan, Multicultural Plan and Reconciliation Action Plan sections. These plans are referenced in performance development planning to encourage individual contributions to a diverse and inclusive workplace.

Employment and Industrial Relations

All staff are appointed under Part 3 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*. Terms and conditions for employees are derived from the *Public Service Award 1992* and *Public Sector CSA Agreement 2024* as negotiated between Government Sector Labour Relations on behalf of relevant employers with the Civil Service Association of Western Australia Inc (CPSU/CSA).

We maintain regular and constructive engagement with union representatives on workforce and industrial matters, underpinned by open employee communication and consultation, and a shared commitment to employee wellbeing. During 2025–26, this relationship was strengthened through the co-development of Joint Consultative Committee Terms of Reference, supporting transparent, consistent and meaningful consultation on workplace matters.

An appeal was lodged to the Public Service Appeal Board under section 78 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* on 18 December 2024. The matter was subject to a hearing during the reporting period however was not finalised by 30 June 2026.

Employment Profile

ChemCentre Employment Profile as at 30 June Each Financial Year

Employment type	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Permanent full-time	102	100	103	103	103
Fixed-term full-time	23	25	26	31	42
Permanent part-time	24	27	27	27	28
Fixed-term part-time	5	5	6	5	7
Total head count	154	157	162	166	180
Total FTEs	143	145	152	159	169

Board of Management Remuneration

Position Title	Member Name	Type of Remuneration	Period of Membership	Expiry of Term	Gross/Actual Remuneration for 2025-26
Chair	Tresslyn Walmsley	Annual fee	1 year	31 July 2027	\$41,702
Deputy Chair	Miriam Stanborough	Annual fee	1 year	31 July 2028	\$27,156
Member	Colin Murphy	Annual fee	1 year	30 June 2027	\$22,936
Member	Jane Cutler	Annual fee	1 year	31 July 2028	\$22,936
Member	Ian Harrison	Annual fee	1 year	30 September 2027	\$22,936
Member	Cath Hart	Annual fee	1 year	31 July 2027	\$22,936
Member	Kylie Whiteley	Not applicable	1 year	30 June 2027	Nil

Management of Board Interests

Under section 16 of the *Chemistry Centre (WA) Act 2007*, the Board follows a disclosure of interest process. The Board has a standing item for members to declare actual, perceived and potential conflicts of interest on appointment and as matters arise. Conflicts of interest are documented and managed.

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance

An insurance policy has been taken out to indemnify Board members against liabilities under sections 13 or 14 of the *Statutory Corporations (Liability of Directors) Act 1996*. This policy is placed through the State Government insurer and is renewed annually with a limit of \$10 million for any one occurrence at a cost of \$6,376.70 (inclusive of GST).

Compliance with Public Sector Standards and Ethical Codes

ChemCentre is committed to upholding the highest standards of integrity and ethical conduct and complying with public sector requirements and obligations outlined in the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*. During the 2025-26 reporting period, we maintained strong compliance with public sector standards, codes of ethics and our Code of Conduct, supported by effective governance and proactive people management.

One claim alleging a breach of the Employment Standard was received and resolved with the claimant, although it was not substantiated by ChemCentre. No public sector standards claims were referred to the Public Sector Commission. One grievance was lodged and remained unresolved at the end of the reporting period. No disciplinary processes were commenced or finalised, reflecting our focus on early intervention, respectful workplace behaviours and a positive culture.

Our Code of Conduct aligns with *Commissioner's Instruction 40: Ethical Foundations* and is supported by a comprehensive induction program, ongoing refresher training, leadership engagement and regular staff communications. ChemCentre regularly reinforces its Values and strengthened awareness of

ethical obligations during 2025–26 through the development of a dedicated integrity intranet page. This provides a centralised hub for staff to access reliable information on integrity and ethical conduct, including links to relevant policies and reporting mechanisms, supporting employees to act with honesty, impartiality and accountability in their daily work.

We continued to promote ethical conduct internally and externally through our Statement of Business Ethics which is referenced in procurement and contract activities to outline expectations of suppliers and stakeholders. Additional awareness activities included staff communications reinforcing obligations relating to gifts, benefits and hospitality.

Significant work has been undertaken to prepare for the introduction of reforms to the public sector recruitment framework commencing from 1 July 2026. This included attendance at Public Sector Commission workshops, revision of recruitment policies and procedures, and educating the Senior Management Group on new requirements. These activities ensure we are well positioned to meet new compliance and reporting obligations.

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Outcomes

ChemCentre is committed to continually improving access to its information, services and facilities, and to reducing barriers for people with disability. This commitment is guided by our Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) 2023–28 which is actively promoted to staff and embedded within our policies, procedures and day-to-day practices. The DAIP is publicly available on our website and is introduced to new employees as part of our induction program. We also ensure our recruitment approaches and job design practices are flexible and inclusive to support opportunities for people with disability.

In partnership with Curtin University, we help maintain accessible buildings and facilities and ensure on-site event planning takes the needs of people with disability into account. Staff are supported to make reasonable adjustments and remove barriers so our services and events are accessible to everyone. Our website aligns with recognised accessibility standards and information can be provided in alternative formats when needed.

During the reporting period, we promoted awareness and inclusion through an intranet article for the International Day of People with Disability and provided training to strengthen our workforce’s understanding of neurodiversity and the value it brings to ChemCentre and our science.

WA Multicultural Policy Framework

Aligned with the WA Multicultural Policy Framework, ChemCentre’s Multicultural Plan 2025–28 articulates how our vision will be achieved within the context of our cultural and linguistic diversity and how we will address the multicultural priorities of the Western Australian Government. It outlines our commitment to:

- improve engagement with people of cultural and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- build the capacity of our employees, leaders and systems in meeting the needs of our culturally diverse State, and
- communicate with inclusiveness and consult with our culturally diverse communities.

We have a proud history of attracting and retaining employees from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. On 31 March 2026, 29.1% of our workforce came from culturally diverse backgrounds, exceeding the 19.5% average in the Western Australian public sector.

During the reporting period, we published intranet news stories about Chinese Lunar New Year and Ramadan. We celebrated Harmony Week with a special presentation at our all-staff communications session about a Palestinian refugee experience through their Bukjeh. We also shared oranges with our workforce as a symbol of meaningful conversation, mutual respect and the freedom to share ideas.

Diversity WA training is mandatory for new employees as part of our actions that strengthen cultural awareness and inclusivity in the workforce. This is undertaken alongside promoting inclusivity through our anti-discrimination policies and reinforcement of our Values.

Reconciliation Action Plan

During 2025–26, ChemCentre advanced its reconciliation commitment through cultural awareness, staff engagement and stronger relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities. This included recognising National Reconciliation Week and NAIDOC Week, promoting the 2026 theme ‘All In’ through staff communications and events, and hosting Aboriginal leaders and advocates to share insights on culture, perspectives and knowledge systems.

ChemCentre also supported initiatives that preserve cultural knowledge and recognise traditional science through Research and Innovation partnerships across Western Australia. In September ChemCentre hosted an event with respected Aboriginal leaders and advocates, including Noongar Man Jason Barrow, Noongar Woman Professor Colleen Hayward AM, South West Boojarah Wardandi Noongar leader Professor Stephen van Leeuwen and Reconciliation WA’s Francine Bayet, providing staff with insights into Aboriginal perspectives, experiences and knowledge systems.

Following endorsement of its Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan, ChemCentre’s dedicated Committee chaired by the CEO, will progress the actions and continue to strengthen partnerships, increasing participation in reconciliation activities.

Information Management and Recordkeeping Plan

ChemCentre has continued to strengthen its information management and recordkeeping practices to support transparency, accountability and legislative compliance. We maintained our Recordkeeping Plan with an ongoing focus on ensuring records are created, captured and managed consistent with our obligations under the *State Records Act 2000*. Mandatory Records Awareness training is embedded in our induction program to reinforce staff responsibilities and compliant practices.

Significant progress was made in advancing ChemCentre’s Information Asset Register (IAR) which remains a foundational element of our information management framework. The IAR enables the identification, ownership, classification and management of our information assets across business areas which supports improved risk management, continuity planning and retention of corporate knowledge. The register continued to be refined, including the integration of classification, disposal and information-sharing considerations in preparation for the *Privacy and Responsible Information Sharing Act 2024* (PRIS Act).

ChemCentre progressed the implementation of the Western Australian Information Classification Policy which included the delivery of mandatory training and practical guidance to staff on the application of classification labels. Document control and versioning practices on our policies, procedures and forms were also strengthened to improve the traceability of corporate information.

In readiness for the commencement of the PRIS Act on 1 July 2026, we have undertaken a range of privacy-related initiatives including developing our inaugural Privacy Policy and associated Privacy Statements and Collection Notices to improve transparency in the handling of personal information. Privacy Awareness Week 2026 was actively promoted to our staff to increase understanding and reinforce individual responsibilities in managing personal information appropriately and training was provided to middle and senior management.

We continued to meet our obligations under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*. Our Freedom of Information Statement and associated procedures were reviewed during the reporting period and remain publicly available to support access to information. During 2025–26, ChemCentre received two (2) requests for access to documents under the Act which were managed in accordance with legislative requirements.

Work Health and Safety and Injury Management

ChemCentre's strong work safety and wellbeing culture and commitment to continuous improvements were recognised in 2025-26 with a WorkSafe Gold Certificate award for achieving more than 80% of the WorkSafe Assessment Plan criteria.

ChemCentre maintained ISO 45001:2018 certification for its work health and safety management system, which passed its annual third-party audit, with monitoring of compliance undertaken through the Safety Committee that meets bi-monthly and regularly reports to senior management and the Board and weekly safety related check-ins at Directorate levels.

ChemCentre maintained its requirement for all new employees to have completed corporate and local safety inductions, supported by refresher training for staff, managers, wardens and Health and Safety Representatives.

The Safety Committee guided health, safety and wellbeing initiatives informed by FOWI feedback, including mandatory workers compensation and injury

management training for line managers, digital hazard and incident reporting through E-Safety forms, mental health awareness activities and Employee Assistance Program promotion, free flu vaccinations, annual health monitoring for staff undertaking hazardous work, R-U-OK? Day activities, WA Mental Health Week initiatives, a Safety Morning Tea and CEO safety forum, and the election and training of three new Health and Safety Representatives.

Further, in response to changes to workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, ChemCentre undertook air quality monitoring in the soils sample preparation area to confirm compliance.

ChemCentre's Workers Compensation and Injury Management policy and procedures comply with the Workers Compensation legislation supported by the Safety Consultant completing further training in April 2025. During the year nine workers compensation claims were lodged with eight of those accepted, details mentioned in table below.

Work health and safety and injury management performance reporting for 2025 - 26

Measures	Results			Targets	Comments about outcome
	2023 – 24 Base Year	2024 – 25	2025 – 26		
Number of fatalities	0	0	0	0	Achieved
Incidence rate of work-related injury or illness	34.5	12.9	51.0	Reduce by 2% per year and 15% by 2033 compared with 2023	Not achieved
Incidence rate of serious claims with one or more weeks' lost time	6.9	0	6.4	Reduce by 2.5% per year and 20% by 2033 compared with 2023	Not achieved
Incidence rate of claims resulting in permanent impairment	0.0	0	0	Reduce by 2% per year and 15% by 2033 compared with 2023	Achieved
Incidence rate of work – related respiratory disease	0.0	0	0	Reduce by 2.5% per year and 20% by 2033 compared with 2023	Achieved

Measures	Results			Targets	Comments about outcome
	2023 – 24 Base Year	2024 – 25	2025 – 26		
Managers and supervisors trained in:	87%	87.5%	87.5%	Greater than or equal to 80% of cohort trained within last two (2) years	Achieved
1. work, health and safety as relevant to the risk profile; and					
2. injury management	-	-	88%	Greater than or equal to 80% of cohort trained within last five (5) years	Achieved – new metric not required previous years.
Percentage of workers returned to work on full duties and hours (i) within 13 weeks	0%	100%	50%	No target	
Percentage of workers returned to work on full duties and hours (ii) within 26 weeks	0%	100%	50%	Greater than or equal to 70% returned to work within 26 weeks	Not achieved
Work Health and Safety management system that has been independently assessed in last five years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Achieved
Consultative systems:				No target – intended for agency trend information	
1. Number of health and safety representatives					
1. in total;	7	7	7		
2. who have attended HSR training;	All	All	All		
3. shown as a percentage of workers;	4	4	4		
4. shown as a ratio to the number of workplaces occupied by the Agency; and	4:1	4:1	4:1		
2. Name/s of health and safety committees and sub-committees	WHS Committee	WHS Committee	WHS Committee		

**The performance reporting examines a three-year trend and as such the comparison base year is to be two years prior to the current reporting year.*

Incidence of work-related injury or illness: (number of claims divided by the FTE count for the financial year x 1000)

Incidence rate of serious claims with one or more weeks' lost time: (number of serious claims divided by the FTE count for the financial year and x 1000 expressed as a standardised rate per 1000 FTE)

Percentage of workers returned to work on full duties and hours within

13 weeks: The number of the injured workers who returned to work to full hours and full duties (of a real job) on or before 13 weeks divided by the number of LTI/Ds reported, then multiplied by 100.

26 weeks: The number of the injured workers who returned to work to full hours and full duties (of a real job) on or before 26 weeks is divided by the number of LTI/Ds reported, then multiplied by 100.

Notes

This data assists agencies to report their workplace health and safety and injury management performance in their annual report in accordance with the Department of Local Government Industry Regulation and Safety annual reporting instructions, specifically the performance indicators:

- Number of fatalities
- Incidence rate of work-related injury or illness
- Incidence rate of serious claims with one or more weeks' lost time
- Incidence rate of claims resulting in permanent impairment
- Incidence rate of work – related respiratory disease
- Percentage of workers returned to work on full duties and hours within 13 weeks and within 26 weeks.

This report records all claims that were accepted by the insurer in the last financial year.

The Government Insurance Division provides other data reports to some agencies (unrelated to the purpose of annual reporting), where data is based on accident rate.

As the instructions require data to be based on the date the claim was lodged, there may be discrepancies between the reports we provide for annual reporting purposes and other claims reports.

The Government Insurance Division also publishes a RTW Report which assists agencies to report on percentage of injured workers returned to work within (i) 13 weeks and (ii) 26 weeks.

Data Definitions

Fatalities	Work-related deaths resulting directly from a traumatic injury caused by an immediate physical event or stress. Excluded are deaths due to natural causes, medical complications, suicide, criminal activities, and travel to or from work.
Incidence of work-related injury or illness	The number of new accepted, rejected, or pending workers' compensation claims for employment-related injuries and diseases reported during the financial year, expressed as a rate per 1,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees.
Incidence rate of serious claims with one or more weeks' lost time	The number of accepted workers' compensation claims resulting in one or more weeks of compensated lost time from work, excluding fatalities and journey claims, per 1,000 FTE employees during the reporting period.
Incidence rate of claims resulting in permanent impairment	The number of workers' compensation claims that resulted in a permanent impairment payment during the reporting financial year, per 1,000 FTE employees, regardless of when the injury occurred.

Data Definitions

Incidence rate of work-related respiratory disease	The number of workers' compensation claims for work-related respiratory diseases, as defined by the nominated TOOCS injury codes, per 1,000 FTE employees during the reporting period. Respiratory diseases include conditions such as asbestosis, mesothelioma, lung cancer, silicosis, Legionnaire's disease, and respiratory viruses, but exclude acute respiratory effects from a single toxic exposure.
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Manager and Supervisor Training

a) WHS Training (every two years)	The percentage of managers and supervisors who have completed approved WHS training, including refresher training, within the previous two years to support managers and supervisors in understanding and fulfilling their WHS responsibilities with regards to risks relevant to the workplace.
b) Injury Management Training (every 5 years)	The percentage of managers and supervisors who have completed approved injury management training to understand their role in injury management in the workplace

** The performance reporting examines a three-year trend and, as such, the comparison base year is to be two years prior to the current reporting year, where data is available.*

Consultant Expenditure

During 2025–26 no consultants were engaged to provide strategic advice to the agency.

Advertising, Market Research, Polling and Direct Mail Expenditure

In accordance with section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907*, ChemCentre incurred the following expenditure in relation to advertising, market research, polling, direct mail and media advertising. Total expenditure for 2025–26 was \$12,359.03.

Advertising, Market Research, Polling and Direct Mail Expenditure for 2025–26

Type	Organisation	2025–26 Expenditure Inclusive of GST
Advertising agencies	LinkedIn	\$7,106.00
	Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd	\$3,514.57
Market research organisations	Survey Monkey	\$752.73
Polling organisations		nil
Direct mail organisations	Mailchimp	\$985.73
Media advertising organisations		
Total		\$12,359.03

Pricing Policies for Services Provided

ChemCentre charges for goods and services rendered on a full or partial cost recovery basis. These fees and charges continue to be determined in accordance with Costing and Pricing Government Services: Guidelines for use by Agencies in the Western Australian Public Sector as published by Treasury.

Act of Grace Payments

In 2025–26, there were no Act of Grace payments.

Credit Card – Unauthorised Use

In accordance with the requirements of Treasurer’s Instruction 8 Financial Accounting and Reporting, agencies must disclose personal use expenditure in their annual reports. While staff who hold credit cards are reminded of their obligations and requested to acknowledge the policy and conditions of credit card use, four employees inadvertently used the corporate credit card on personal expenditure. However, they reported the incidents immediately and promptly settled the amounts. It was noted that the nature of the expenditure was immaterial and characteristic of an honest mistake.

Unauthorised use of corporate credit card for 2025–26

Number of instances the Western Australian Government Purchasing Cards have been used for personal purposes	4
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure for the reporting period	\$55.12
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled by the due date (within 5 working days)	\$1.42
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled after the period (after 5 working days)	\$53.70
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure remaining unpaid at the end of the reporting period	0
Number of referrals for disciplinary action instigated by the notifiable authority during the reporting period	0

Appendices



2025–26 Publications and Presentations

Conference and Workshop Presentations

Adamos, M.V., **Pitts, K.**, Lewis, S.W. and Sauzier, G. 2025. "Forensic Characterisation of 3D Printing Polymers Used for the Manufacturing of Illicit Firearms". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia, 16 October 2025.

Agarwal, M. 2025. "Primary Industry and Biodiscovery". RAP WA Workshop, Online, 31 October 2025.

Agarwal, M. 2025. "Sandalwood Nuts as Novel Food: Unlocking Nutritional, Therapeutic, and Cosmetic Potential". 5th International Conference on Food Analysis: Advances in Analyses for Food Safety, Trade and Security, Melbourne, Australia, 24–26 November 2025.

Agarwal, M. 2026. "Scientific Capabilities to Innovate: In Our Backyard". BioInnovation Festival Conference 2026, Pan Pacific Perth, Perth, WA.

Agarwal, M. 2026. "From Waste to Wonder: Using Science to Innovate". High Achievers Day 2026, Curtin University, Perth, WA.

Bergmann, R. 2025. "Case Study: The WA Superlab". Chemical Diversion Conference, Brisbane, Australia, 21–24 July 2025.

Bock, S., Edmunds, R., Goh, C., Trigg, S., Uzice, S. and Brown, D. 2025. "Identification and Quantitative Analysis of Ethylene Etonitazene in a Mixed Seizure". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia, 16 October 2025.

Briggs, J. and Walker, M. 2026. "Emerging Lithium Battery Hazards". Juvenile and Family Fire Awareness (JAFFA) Program Volunteer Forum, 9 June 2026.

Burgdorf, R. 2026. "ChemCentre LeachXS Workshop". Edith Cowan University, Perth, WA.

Burgdorf, R., Warrington, A. and Souza, D. 2026. "Delithiated Beta Spodumene Lithium Refinery Workshop". ChemCentre, Perth, 7 January 2026.

Burgdorf, R., Warrington, A. and Souza, D. 2026. "Delithiated Beta Spodumene Regulator and End-User Workshop". ChemCentre, Perth, 25 February 2026.

Burgdorf, R., Warrington, A. and Souza, D. 2026. "Delithiated Beta Spodumene Producers Workshop". ChemCentre, Perth, 4 March 2026.

Burgdorf, R., Warrington, A. and Souza, D. 2026. "DWER DBS International Advisory Panel Meeting 1". Online, ChemCentre, Perth.

Burgdorf, R., Warrington, A. and Souza, D. 2026. "DWER DBS International Advisory Panel Meeting 2". Online, ChemCentre, Perth.

Burgdorf, R., Warrington, A. and Souza, D. 2026. "DWER DBS International Advisory Panel Meeting 3". Online, ChemCentre, Perth.

Dunsmore, R.P., Pitts, K.M., DeTata, D.A. and Lewis, S.W. 2025. "Source Attribution of the Home-made Explosive Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide (MEKP)". Keynote Presentation, Fire and Explosion Stream, 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia, 16 October 2025.

Edmunds, R. 2025. "A Complex Multi-Drug Clandestine Laboratory". Clandestine Laboratory Investigating Chemists Seminar, Sydney, Australia, 21–24 October 2025.

Gummer, J. 2025. "Forensic Proteomics at ChemCentre". Royal Australian Chemical Institute (RACI) Chemaraderie.

Hewitt, A., Collins-Brown, L. and Powell, R. 2025. "A Chemistry Laboratory's Response to the Recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into Forensic DNA Testing in Queensland". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia, 16 October 2025.

Linge, K. 2025. "Mine Pit Lake Assessment and Management: A National Initiative to Support Mine Closure and Regional Opportunities". CRC TiME Annual Forum, Darwin, NT, 26–27 August 2025.

Linge, K. 2025. "Mine Pit Lake Assessment and Management: A National Initiative to Support Mine Closure and Regional Opportunities – Project Update". International Network for Acid Prevention (INAP) Operations Committee, Online, 25 November 2025. Invited Seminar.

Linge, K.L., Sagar, N., Knight, E.B.A. and Davis, G.B. 2026. "Developing a Framework for Mine Pit Lake Classification to Inform Potential Reuse". Connected by Water, Perth, WA, 25–26 February 2026.

Moursounidis, J. 2025. "WA's Lithium Industry – ChemCentre's Role in Enabling the Lithium Circular Economy". Royal Australian Chemical Institute (RACI) Chemaraderie.

Nicholls, P. 2025. "ChemCentre Science That Matters". John Curtin Institute for Public Policy, Curtin University.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2025. "ChemCentre". WALGA Meeting with CEO, Perth, Australia, 29 August 2025.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2026. "Coordinator General – DBS Issue and Research Program". Perth, Australia, 19 March 2026.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2025. "ECU Collaboration Event at ChemCentre". Perth, Australia, 26 September 2025.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2026. "ECU MRIWA Symposium – DBS and ChemCentre Research". Perth, Australia, 28 April 2026.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2025. "EFW CRC Presentation". Perth, Australia, 21 November 2025.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2025. "FIPWA – Food Precinct". Perth, Australia, 15 September 2025.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2026. "International Lithium Association Meeting". Perth, Australia, 25 May 2026.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2026. "Infrastructure WA Meeting". Perth, Australia, 3 June 2026.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2026. "Permacast Meeting". Perth, Australia, 28 May 2026.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2025. "Standards Australia Presentation – DBS in Concrete". Perth, Australia, 23 October 2025.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2026. "TESSELE – Anaerobic Digestion / Biofuels". Perth, Australia, 13 January 2026.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2025. "Transport and ChemCentre". JTSI Lithium Industry and Government Stakeholder Event, Perth, Australia, 22 July 2025.

Nicholls, P. and Moursounidis, J. 2026. "WA Limestone Meeting". Perth, Australia, 25 May 2026.

Tidy, R. 2025. "Towards the Assembly of a Population-Relevant Forensic Workflow for Proteomic Genotyping Human Hair Evidence". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia.

Ziogos, S., Pitts, K., Dadour, I.R. and Magni, P.A. 2025. "Developing Best Practices for Washing and Preparing Textile Evidence in Forensic Investigations". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia, 13 October 2025.

Ziogos, S., Andrews, A., **Pitts, K.**, Dadour, I.R. and Magni, P.A. 2025. "Forensic Assessment of Knife-Induced Textile Damage: Alterations Due to Decomposition and Insect Activity in Enclosed Environments". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia, 16 October 2025.

Conference Posters

Adamos, M.V., **Pitts, K.**, Lewis, S.W. and Sauzier, G. 2025. "Plastics, Parks and Ponds: Degradation of 3D Printing Polymers Used to Manufacture Illicit Firearms". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia, 16 October 2025.

Beckett, N., Dorakumbura, B., Cook, E., Nolan, A., Duczynski, J., Brown, D. and Douglas, B. 2026. "Detection of Antipsychotic Drugs in Race-Day Horse Plasma: Western Australian Experience". 24th International Conference of Racing Analysts and Veterinarians (ICRAV), Melbourne, Australia, 21 March 2026.

Behrouzi, B., Brown, D., Douglas, B. and Oosthuizen, F. 2025. "Trends in Alcohol and Selected Illicit Drug Detections in Crash Blood Samples in Western Australia 2020-2024". The International Association of Forensic Toxicologists Annual Meeting, Auckland, New Zealand, 23-26 November 2025.

Dorakumbura, B., Beckett, N., Cook, E., Nolan, A., Duczynski, J., Brown, D. and Douglas, B. 2026. "A Tale of Two Peaks: Tautomers of Phenylbutazone and Associated Analytical Challenges in Regulatory Testing". 24th International Conference of Racing Analysts and Veterinarians (ICRAV), Melbourne, Australia, 21 March 2026.

Duncan, C., Hay, C., Harrison, S., Rawlinson, C., Sakrajda, P., Kumar, V., Newland, T., Jago, D. and Brown, D. 2025. "Analyte Degradation in a Multi-analyte Extraction of Blood Caused by Trace Peroxides". The International Association of Forensic Toxicologists Annual Meeting, Auckland, New Zealand, 23-26 November 2025.

Horrocks, A.J., **Pitts, K.**, DeTata, D., **Dunsmore, R.**, **Fillingham, R.** and Lewis, S.W. 2025. "Common Goods, Explosive Ends: Characterisation of Homemade Potassium Chlorate". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia, 16 October 2025. [Awarded Best Poster – Fire and Explosives Stream].

Keane, R. 2025. "Identification and Characterisation of Taxonomically Informative Peptides by High Resolution Mass Spectrometry for Source Identification of Trace Hair Samples". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia.

Ziogos, S., **Pitts, K.**, Dempsey, A., Dadour, I.R. and Magni, P.A. 2025. "Factors, Analysis, Reconstruction Methods, and Future Directions for Standardizing the Assessment of Sharp Force Damage in Forensic Investigations". 27th Symposium of the Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Society, Melbourne, Australia, 16 October 2025. [awarded best poster – Forensic Intelligence and Data Analytics stream]

Journal Publications

Adamos, M.V., **Pitts, K.**, Lewis, S.W. and Sauzier, G. 2026. "Forensic Characterisation of 3D Printing Polymers Used for the Manufacture of Privately Made Firearms Using ATR-FTIR Spectroscopy and Chemometrics". *Forensic Chemistry*, 48, 100727. doi:10.1016/j.forc.2026.100727.

Adamos, M.V., **Pitts, K.**, Lewis, S.W. and Sauzier, G. 2026. "Plastics, Parks and Ponds: Degradation of 3D Printing Polymers Used to Manufacture Illicit Firearms". *Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences*. doi:10.1080/00450618.2026.2617290.

Al-Shuwailia, T., Mohammed, K., **Agarwal, M.**, Koli, P., Kumar, S., Mahawer, A.K. and Ren, Y. 2025. "Biomarker Identification in Warehouse Beetle (*Trogoderma variabile*) Larvae: Tracking Metabolic Shifts Across Grain Hosts". *Biochemical Systematics and Ecology*, 120, 104983.

Bekele, E., **Linge, K., Sagar, N.** and Davis, G. 2026. "Open Cut Mining Pits and Pit Lakes: A Collation to Assist Prioritisation of Pit Lake Types Across Australia". *Environmental Earth Sciences*, 85, 163.

Bornt, K., **Linge, K.**, de Lestang, S., How, J., Novak, P., Hovey, R. and Langlois, T. 2025. "Plastic Contamination in Commercially Valuable Decapods Caught Near a Major Australian Urban Centre". *Environmental Pollution*, 391, 127616.

Haray, A.J., Lucas, A.D., Herrmann, S.E., Vlaskovsky, P.S., Elagali, A., Seewoo, B.J., Chan, D.C., Chiarugi, D., Kulkarni, R., Trevenen, M., Wang, X., Mueller, J., Thomas, K.V., Papendorf, H., Miller, C., Gaudieri, S., Smith, T., Salman, S., Murray, K., Symeonides, C., Dunlop, S.A., Watts, G.F., Warger, J., **Linge, K.**, Haywood, Z., Vermeersch, A., Rock, L., Duong, L., Jarvie, K., Henry, A., Johnson, T., Prosser, A., Liu, A.H. and Lucas, M. 2026. "Low-plastic Diet and Urinary Levels of Plastic-associated Phthalates and Bisphenols: The Randomized Controlled PERTH Trial". *Nature Medicine*.

Horrocks, A.J., DeTata, D., **Pitts, K.** and Lewis, S.W. 2026. "Synthesis and Characterisation of Homemade Potassium Chlorate from Consumer Products". *Forensic Chemistry*, 50, 100759. doi:10.1016/j.forc.2026.100759.

Keane, R.E., Gummer, J.P.A., Tidy, R.J. and Parker, G.J. 2026. "Taxonomic Source Identification of Hair". *Journal of Proteome Research*. doi:10.1021/acs.jproteome.5c00638.

Kowalski, M., Livingston, M., Grigg, J., Peacock, A., **May, C.**, Soderstrom, J. and Taylor, N. 2026. "Illicit Alcohol in Victorian Off-Licence Retailers: A Preliminary Observational Study". *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 45(4). doi:10.1111/dar.70167.

Linge, K.L., Lee, B.C.F., Holman, A.I. and Grice, K. 2026. "Preliminary Evaluation of the Utility of Compound Specific Isotope Analysis of γ -Terpinene and Terpinen-4-ol in Australian Tea Tree Oil for Authentication and Provenance". *Journal of Essential Oil Research*. doi:10.1080/10412905.2026.2686242.

Sagar, N., May, H. and Linge, K.L. 2025. "A National Survey to Understand Source Water Quality Risks and Management During Bushfires and Floods". *WaterWorks: Official Journal of the Water Industry Operators Association of Australia*, November, pp. 18–21.

Stevens, S.A., Edwards, S.H., Noble, G.K., Scrivener, C.J., Petzel, C.E., **May, C.D., Tai, Z.X.**, Blake, B.L., Dods, K.C., Warne, L.N. and Krebs, G.L. 2026. "The Toxicology of Orally Administered D9-Tetrahydrocannabinol in Sheep". *Toxicology Reports*, 16, 102221.

Tidy, R.J., Keane, R.E., Rye, M.S., Priddis, C., Abbiss, H., Parker, G.J. and **Gummer, J.P.A.** 2025. "Proteomic Genotyping for Individual Human Identification: Inferring SNPs in the Absence of DNA Evidence". *Forensic Science International*, 377, 112664.

Ziogos, S., **Pitts, K.**, Dempsey, A.R., Dadour, I.R. and Magni, P.A. 2026. "Alteration of Textile Bloodstains by Insect Activity in Enclosed Decomposition". *Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences*. doi:10.1080/00450618.2026.2617322.

Ziogos, S., **Pitts, K.**, Dempsey, A.R., Dadour, I.R. and Magni, P.A. 2026. "Influence of Penetration Angle on Sharp Force Damage in Cotton and Polyester Fabrics". *Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences*. doi:10.1080/00450618.2026.2617315.

Lectures

D'Uva, J. 2026. "Forensic Toxicology". Invited Lecture for students in the Forensic Chemistry major, Murdoch University.

Dunsmore, R. 2026. Invited Lectures and Field Activities within Bomb Scene Examination Home-Made Explosives (HME) Forensics Exploitation Course. Australian Government Department of Home Affairs, Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC), 8–17 April 2026.

Fillingham, R. 2025. "ILR GC-MS Interpretation". Guest Lecture within the Ignitable Liquid Residues Workshop, Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency National Institute of Forensic Science (ANZPAA NIFS) Chemical Criminalistics SAG, Brisbane and virtual, 9–11 September 2025.

Hales, T. 2026. Invited Lecture for the Disaster Preparedness and Management Directorates Training Team (DPMD) CBR/B3 Course. 5 June 2026.

Hales, T. and Walker, M. 2026. "Lithium-ion Battery Training". Training delivered to Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) operational firefighters (4 sessions to A, B, C and D platoons).

Linge, K. 2026. "Challenges in Mitigating Plastic Pollution". Invited Lecture for UWA SCIE5005 Science in Practice, University of Western Australia, 27 February 2026.

Linge, K., Hollings, A. and Pitts, K. 2025. "Analytical Chemistry at ChemCentre". Invited Lecture for Curtin University Analytical Chemistry (CHEM2005), Curtin University, 13 October 2025.

Linge, K. 2026. "Investigating Nuisance Dust Complaints". Lecture to Newman College Year 12 Students, ChemCentre.

Pitts, K. 2026. "Cases from Physical Evidence". Invited Lecture for students in Curtin University course FORS2000.

Pitts, K., Maxwell, L. and Nichols, R. 2025. Multiple Presentations within Ignitable Liquid Residues Workshop. Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency National Institute of Forensic Science (ANZPAA NIFS) Chemical Criminalistics SAG, Brisbane and virtual, 9–11 September 2025.

Pitts, K., Adamos, M. and Sauzier, G. 2026. "Expansion of Physical Evidence Capability for Polymers Used in the Manufacture of Privately Made Firearms (PMF)". Presentation delivered to ChemCentre RIAC, 9 April 2026.

Tommasi, J. 2026. "Forensic Chemistry Laboratory - Illicit Drugs Section". Invited Lecture for students in the Forensic Chemistry major, Murdoch University.

Tommasi, J. 2026. "Breaking Bad Down Under". Invited Lecture for students in Curtin University course FORS1005.

Walker, M. 2026. "Emerging Risks Lithium-ion Batteries". Presentation to West Australian Fire and Emergency Services (WAFES), ChemCentre.

Walker, M. 2026. "Lithium-ion Batteries". Presentation to the Dangerous Goods Consultants Forum, Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (LGIRS).

Walker, M. 2026. "Lithium-ion Battery Storage Systems (BESS)". Presentation to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) District Emergency Management Committee (DEMC).

Research Papers and Reports

Burgdorf, R. 2026. "DWER DBS Project Summary and Scope Compliance Report". 35 pp.

Burgdorf, R. 2026. "Interim Environmental Suitability Guidance for the Use of Delithiated β -Spodumene". 57 pp.

Burgdorf, R. 2026. "Long-term Delithiated β -Spodumene Standards Roadmap". 41 pp.

Burgdorf, R. and Moursounidis, J. 2026. "Use of Industrial Ore Sands as Replacement for Virgin Sands: Final Report and Tier 3 Ecological Risk Assessment". Journal of Use of Industrial Tailings as Alternative to Virgin Sands (MRIWA). doi:10.71342/458714801585.

Burgdorf, R., Moursounidis, J. and Hall, M. 2025. "ChemCentre Peer Review: Aurora HHERA and Factual Report". Peer review.

Burgdorf, R., Warrington, A. and Sagar, N. 2026. "LEAF Report: Analysis and Assessment of Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate Produced by Blue Phoenix Australia Pty Ltd at the Hope Valley Facility in Kwinana, Western Australia". Report for Coterra Environmental. 117 pp.

Gruchlik, Y., **Linge, K.** and Joll, C. 2025. "Water Conditioner Trial. Final Report for Water Corporation Project D-W00211". CWQRG-2025-005, Perth, Australia: Curtin University.

Linge, K. 2026. "Characterisation of Products Replacing Single Use Plastics". Report for Department of Water and Environmental Regulation. 25S2961, Perth, Western Australia: ChemCentre.

Sagar, N., Bekele, E., Knight, A., Davis, G.B. and **Linge, K.L.** 2025. "Towards Effective Pit Lake Management: A Survey on Classification Categories and Prioritising Pit Lake Types of National Importance". CRC TiME Limited. Perth, WA.

Souza, D. 2026. "Delithiated β -Spodumene Data Overview Inventory Report". 4 pp.

Souza, D., Warrington, A. and Burgdorf, R. 2026. "Technical LEAF Environmental Human Health Report". 203 pp.

Warrington, A. 2026. "Stakeholder Engagement Meeting Minutes for DWER DBS Project Report". 59 pp.

Warrington, A. and Burgdorf, R. 2026. "LEAF Report: Assessment of Retaining Wall Blocks Produced by WA Limestone". Report for WA Limestone. 116 pp.

Warrington, A., Souza, D. and Burgdorf, R. 2026. "A Review of Delithiated β -Spodumene and its Beneficial Use". 65 pp.

Book Chapter and Technical Reports

Keane, R.E. and Gummer, J.P.A. 2025. "Identification and Characterisation of Taxonomically Informative Peptides by High Resolution Mass Spectrometry for Source Identification of Trace Hair". ProteomeXchange Public Dataset (PXD065721). doi:10.6019/PXD062555.

Linge, K.L., Bourgault du Coudray, C., Cook, P.G., Davis, G. and McIntyre, N. 2024. "Year 2 Milestone Report (MILE-255). Mine Pit Lake Assessment and Management: A National Initiative to Support Mine Closure and Regional Opportunities – Project 4.9". CRC TiME Limited. Perth, WA.

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