Methamphetamine In The Forests:

Safety and Awareness Training

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This presentation produced by Missoula Technology and Development Center (MTDC) is designed to allow you to interact with the information at your own pace. An introduction section provides a basic outline of the topics covered. Click on a topic to go directly to areas that interest you. You don't have to go through the presentation fromstart to finish; jump around and explore different topics.

Within each section, basic facts and images are presented about the topic. Roll your mouse over specific topics within a section to explore a topic in more depth. View pictures, animations, read external documents, or watch short video segments.

Navigation buttons allow you to return to previous topics, view the table of contents, or skip to other topics.

For each of the main topics, you can also print a copy of the entire content by downloading an Adobe .pdf file of that section.

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Describes the focus of the presentation and what we hope to accomplish in the training.

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Covers basic facts about methamphetamine (meth), how it is made, types of toxic wastes it creates, and how it affects users.

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Examines the extent of meth use, the data on clandestine meth labs, and recent changes in use and production of the drug.

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Describes how meth labs, lab waste, and meth users are moving into National Forests and Grasslands and the impact this is having on employees who aren't law enforcement.

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Details the specific items and telltale signs that alert you to the presence of meth labs, meth waste, or meth users.

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Describes some work practices that can keep you safe if you run into suspected meth waste, labs, or users.

Introduction

This presentation is about how methamphetamine (meth) use and production can affect you as a non law enforcement Forest Service employee working in the field. As meth use and production are becoming widespread in the United States, the impacts of this drug are moving to National Forest lands and other remote areas.

A lot of the meth consumed in this country is made in small clandestine labs. Increasingly these labs are being located in remote locations like National Forests and Grasslands. These labs are toxic time bombs, and the waste they leave behind is very dangerous. Encountering labs or the people cooking meth is a safety concern for Forest Service employees.

Even if the labs are not located on forests, the toxic wastes from meth labs are being dumped along roadsides, ditches, and streambeds. This refuse might look harmless but it can be toxic; mistaking meth lab waste for common garbage can get you hurt or worse.

In addition to the dangers of encountering meth labs or meth-related waste, people on meth are unpredictable and potentially dangerous.

This presentation covers some things to watch out for and specific work practices to use to stay safe. The presentation provides basic information about meth and meth labs, and the extent of the problem both nationally and on National Forest Lands.

Introduction

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Introduction

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Introduction

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Introduction

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What is Meth?

This section introduces you to the harsh and dangerous world of meth and provides a basic overview of the drug, what it does to users, and the dangers associated with the manufacture of meth.

A basic understanding of these topics will help you know what to watch out for in the field and how to stay safe when confronted with meth labs, waste, or users.

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Basic Facts About Meth

Meth is extremely psychologically addictive, illegal, and human-made. The drug is relatively cheap to produce and purchase.

Meth quickly takes over the lives of addicts, destroys their lives, and damages the lives of all those around them.

Communities must deal with the health care costs, environmental impacts, and community health threats from both meth users and the meth labs.

- **What kind of drug is meth?**
- **How is it abused?**
- **What does it look like?**
- **What is it called on the street?**
- **Who uses meth?**
- **What are the psychological and physiological effects of meth use?**
  - **Short- and long-term effects of meth**

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- **What kind of drug is meth?** — Meth stimulates the central nervous system and produces intense, short-term, feelings of pleasure and euphoria. Methamphetamine is a derivative of amphetamine. Amphetamines have had medical applications that include use as a nasal decongestant and have been used for treatment of narcolepsy, weight control, and attention deficit disorder.
- **How is it abused?**
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Meth can be smoked, snorted, ingested orally, and injected.

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Meth can be found in a variety of colors from white to yellow to brown to pink, and in different forms from crystalline powder to rock-like crystals.

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Blue meth	Super ice
Meth	Granulated orange
Chicken feed	Tick tick
OZs	Hot ice
Cinnamon	Trash
Peanut butter	Ice
Crink	Wash
Sketch	Kaksonjae
Crystal meth	L.A. glass
Spoosh	Yellow burn
Desocsins	Working man's cocaine
Stove top	Lemon drop
Geep	Yellow powder

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Equally likely to be a male or a female, most likely to be under 35 years of age, far more likely to be white, non-Hispanic.

Meth Use Statistics		
Gender		
	Male	55
	Female	45
Age		
	<19	10
	20 to 24	20
	25 to 34	36
	35 to 50	31
	> 50	2
Race		
	White	73
	Black, African American	3
	Hispanic American	16
	American Indian/Alaska Native	2
	Asian/Pacific Islander/Other	7

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The psychological and physiological effects are similar to cocaine including increased metabolism, feelings of well-being, increased alertness, and a sense of increased energy.

High doses and long-term chronic use can produce serious disorders including paranoia, psychotic symptoms, irritability, and violence.

Physical consequences of meth include increased risk of stroke, heart failure, and prolonged psychosis.

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Short and Long-Term Effects of Meth

- **Methamphetamine can cause:**
  - Cardiovascular damage, collapse, and sudden death from toxicity and contaminants introduced during meth production.
  - Permanent damage to blood vessels in the brain resulting in seizures, vision loss, strokes, and sudden death.
  - Renal damage from sustained hypertension (high blood pressure).
  - Impaired sexual and reproductive functioning;
  - Damage to brain cells that contain the neurotransmitters dopamine and serotonin.
  - Persistent anxiety and depression, or memory impairment and cognitive disturbance/deficits similar to Alzheimer's or other types of dementia.
- **After prolonged use, meth:**
  - Decreases the production of dopamine. Users may have symptoms similar to Parkinson disease (e.g. tremor at resting position, a fixed facial expression, peculiar posture and involuntary movement, etc.).
  - Damages the nerve endings ("terminals") of dopamine and serotonin-containing neurons, which are cut back and may not regrow.
  - Can cause respiratory problems, irregular heart beat, and anorexia.
- **Intravenous meth users:**
  - May get infections and sores at injection sites.
  - May get infections of heart lining and valves.
  - May contract HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C when needles are shared.

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How Is Meth Made?

"The production of methamphetamine is a relatively simple process and can be carried out by individuals without special knowledge or expertise in chemistry. Recipes number in the hundreds and are constantly evolving. There are over 300 substances that can be used to produce meth depending on the method used.

Many of these agents alone or in combination with others are highly volatile. They can be found in local hardware stores or hobby shops and many are found in ordinary household agents such as lighter fluid or drain cleaner.

Each agent and product formed during chemical reactions have potential hazards but many also have legitimate uses as well".

(Chesley, M.R. 1999. Methamphetamines: An epidemic of clandestine labs and health risk. Deparment of Emergency Medicine, Howard University Hospital, Washington, DC, September 28, 1999, 22p.)

- Entirely synthetic drug
- What's cookin'?
  - Click here to see meth production methods
- Where is it made?
  - Super labs, mostly in Mexico & California
  - Small clandestine labs, or "Bevis and Butthead labs," found almost anywhere
- Clandestine lab move clip (about 9 min.)

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- **Entirely synthetic drug** — Meth in all its forms is entirely synthetic; it is the result of a concoction of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine (the cold medicine) and common household chemicals and products.
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People who make meth are called "cooks." Cooking meth refers to isolating and concentrating the pseudoephedrine and changing it chemically to produce methamphetamine.

Methamphetamine Production Methods

Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine Reduction

Hydriodic acid/red phosphorus. The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, hydriodic acid, and red phosphorus. This method can yield multipound quantities of high quality d-methamphetamine.

Iodine/red phosphorus. The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, iodine, and red phosphorus. The required hydriodic acid in this variation of the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus method is produced by the reaction of iodine in water with red phosphorus. This method yields high quality d-methamphetamine and typically is used when hydriodic acid supplies are limited.

Iodine/hypophosphorous acid. The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, iodine, and hypophosphorous acid. The required hydriodic acid in this variation of the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus method is produced by the reaction of iodine in water with hypophosphorous acid. Known as the hypo method, this method results in a high yield of d-methamphetamine and usually is used only when the producer in unable to acquire red phosphorus, although it can be used also when hydriodic acid is in limited supply. The iodine/hypophosphorous acid method is particularly dangerous, often resulting in fires and explosions because of phosphine gas produced during the methamphetamine production process.

Birch. The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, anhydrous ammonia, and sodium or lithium metal. Also known as the Nazi method, the Birch method typically yields ounce quantities of high quality d-methamphetamine and typically is used by independent producers.

Phenyl-2-propanone

P2P. The principal chemicals are phenyl-2-propanone, aluminum, methylamine, and mercuric chloride. This method yields lower quality dl-methamphetamine, has been associated with outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs), and is commonly referred to as the P2P method.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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- **Clandestine lab move clip (about 9 min.)**

Traditionally two-thirds of the meth supply in the U.S. comes from what are called "super labs." These labs are capable of making ten or more pounds of meth at a time. Most of the super labs have been located in either California or Mexico. But this trend has been changing. Due to successful U.S. restrictions on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, Mexican super labs are providing an even more addictive version of meth.

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Meth is still being made in small mom and pop labs, also known as Beavis and Butthead labs, clandestine labs, or STLs (small toxic labs). These labs pose a threat to communities and environments where they are located. Small clandestine labs don't need to be sophisticated, they only need a few commonly available ingredients, some makeshift equipment, and a person able to follow simple directions.

Since these labs are so basic, they can be, and are, found almost anywhere…kitchens, garages, trunks of cars, campgrounds, RVs, and caves. These types of labs and the waste they generate are a serious concern for Forest Service employees working in the field.

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Dangers of Making Meth

Although meth is relatively easy to make, making it safely is another matter all together.

"An excerpt from the Betty Cranker Cookbook:
Take a pinch of red phosphorous, a smidgen of ephedrine, a dash of iodine and a skosh of lye. Add some distilled water and simmer for a few hours and hope it doesn't explode and kill you."

Paul B. Johnson
Post Register, Idaho

- **What goes into meth**

- **Lab equipment – makeshift labs using household items**

- **Health hazards for cook, neighbors, and anyone coming in contact with labs or waste**

- **Clandestine lab movie (9-21 minutes)**

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Chemicals and equipment frequently found at methamphetamine lab sites

Many of these chemicals can be found in common household items such as lantern fuel, cleaners, acetone, muriatic acid, and diet pills.

- Ephedrine (cold tablets)
- Pseudoephedrine (cold tablets)
- Acetone
- Alcohol (Isopropyl or Rubbing)
- Toluene (brake cleaner)
- Ether (engine starter)
- Sulfuric acid (drain cleaner)
- Methanol/alcohol (gasoline additives)
- Salt (table/rock)
- Lithium (batteries)
- Anhydrous ammonia (farm fertilizer)
- Sodium hydroxide (lye)
- Red Phosphorus (matches/road flares)
- Muriatic acid
- Iodine (teat dip or flakes/crystal)
- Trichloroethane (dun scrubber)
- Sodium metal

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Equipment found at lab sites:

- Pyrex or corning dishes
- Jugs
- Bottles
- Funnels
- Coffee filters
- Cheesecloth
- Blender
- Rubber tubing
- Paper towels
- Rubber gloves
- Gas can
- Tape/clamps
- Hotplate
- Strainer
- Aluminum foil
- Propane cylinder (20-lb)
- Books such as "How to Make Methamphetamine"

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- Chemicals used in meth labs are volatile and flammable.
- Byproducts of the cooking process are:
  - Toxic acids
  - Toxic gases
- Every pound of meth produced creates five to six pound of toxic waste.
- Meth lab locations are treated as hazardous waste sites.
- Makeshift labs are susceptible to fire and explosion endangering anyone living, working or recreating nearby.
- Average cost of cleanup of meth lab -- $5,000 and as high as $150,000.
- Common complaints of first responders exposed to chemicals in meth labs:
  - Respiratory and eye irritations
  - Headaches
  - Dizziness
  - Nausea
  - Shortness of breath

The Meth User

All the meth produced, and all the waste that making meth creates, is directed to the user. So, what is life like for the meth user?

- **Binge abuse cycle**
  - Click here for a graphic depiction of the binge abuse cycle
- **High-intensity abuse cycle**
  - Click here for a graphic depiction of the high-intensity abuse cycle

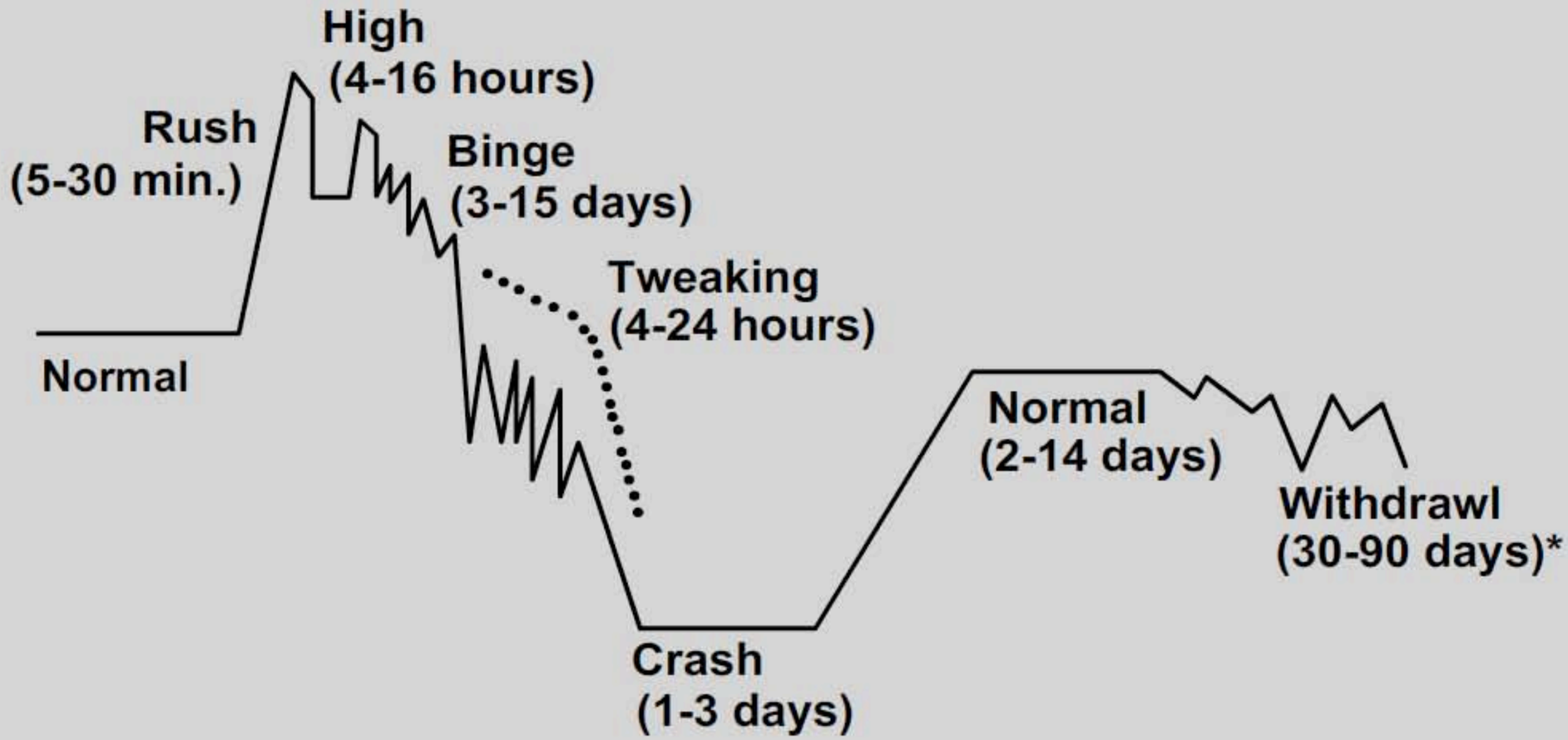
The Meth User

All the meth produced, and all the waste that making meth creates, is directed to the user. So, what is life like for the meth user?

- **Binge abuse cycle** — Binge meth abusers typically smoke or inject the drug to experience the intense, short-term euphoric rush that the drug provides. This rush is intensely addictive psychologically and can easily lead to life-consuming high intensity use.
  - Click here for a graphic depiction of the binge abuse cycle
- **High-intensity abuse cycle**
  - Click here for a graphic depiction of the high-intensity abuse cycle

Binge Abuse Cycle

The following graphic shows the cycle of abuse. Roll your pointer over the stages in the graph to get a more detailed description of each phase.



Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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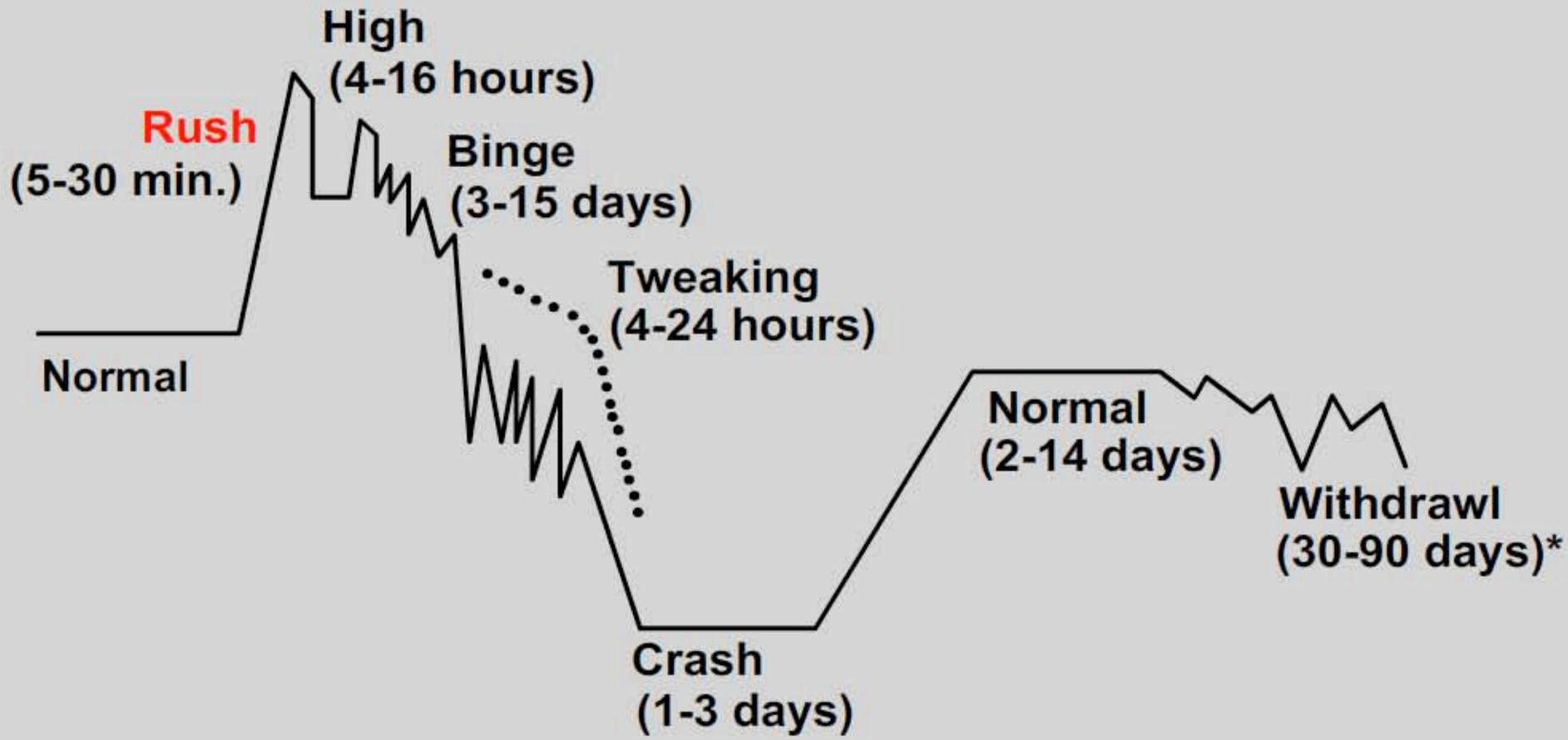

Rush – The rush is the initial response the abuser feels when smoking or injecting d-methamphetamine and is the aspect of the drug that low-intensity abusers do not experience when snorting or swallowing the drug. During the rush, the abuser's heartbeat races and metabolism, blood pressure, and pulse soar. Meanwhile, the abuser can experience feelings "equivalent to ten orgasms." Unlike the rush associated with crack cocaine, which lasts for approximately 2-5 minutes, the d-methamphetamine rush can continue for 5-30 minutes.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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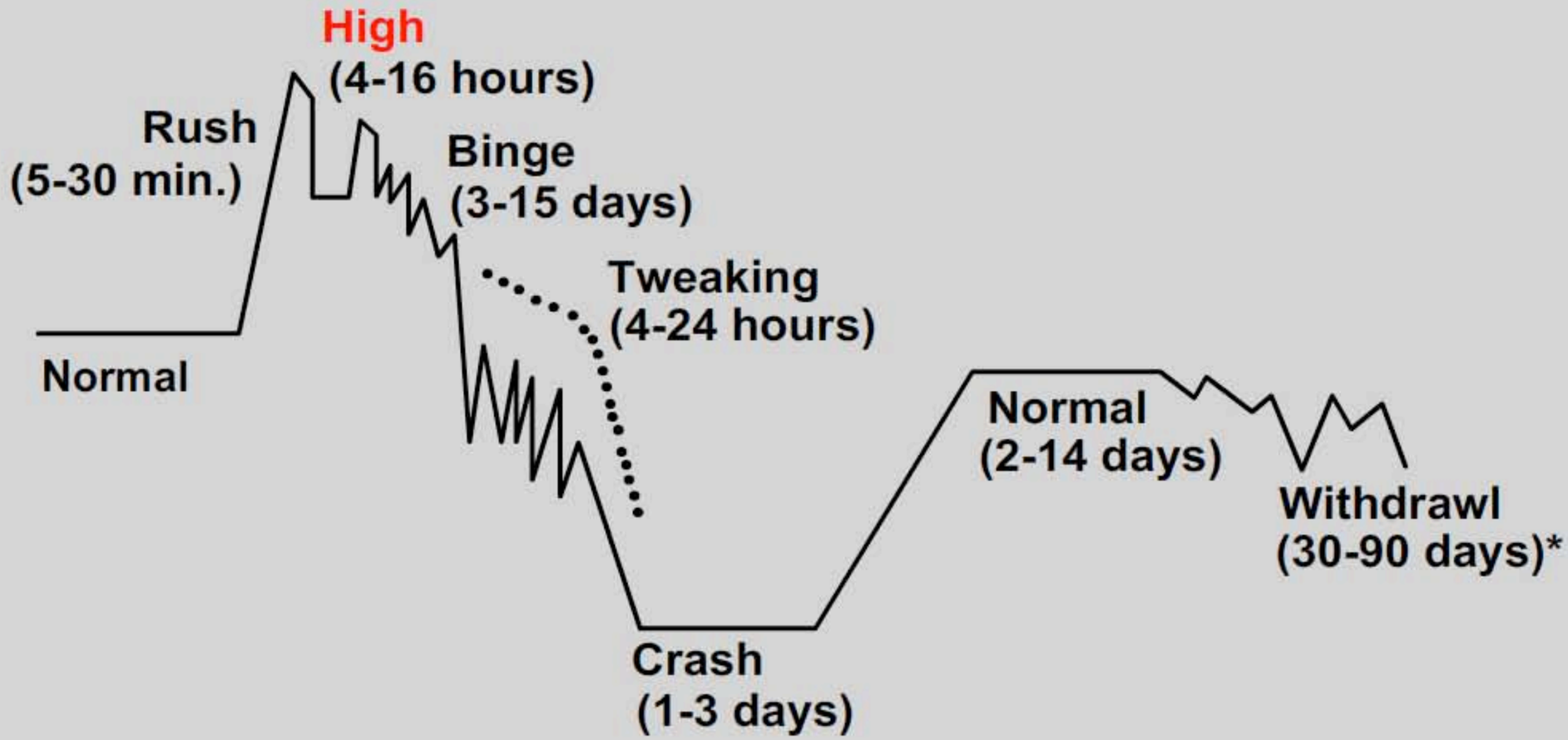

High – The rush is followed by the high…During the high, the abuser often feels aggressively smarter and becomes argumentative, often interrupting other people and finishing their sentences. The high can last 4-16 hours.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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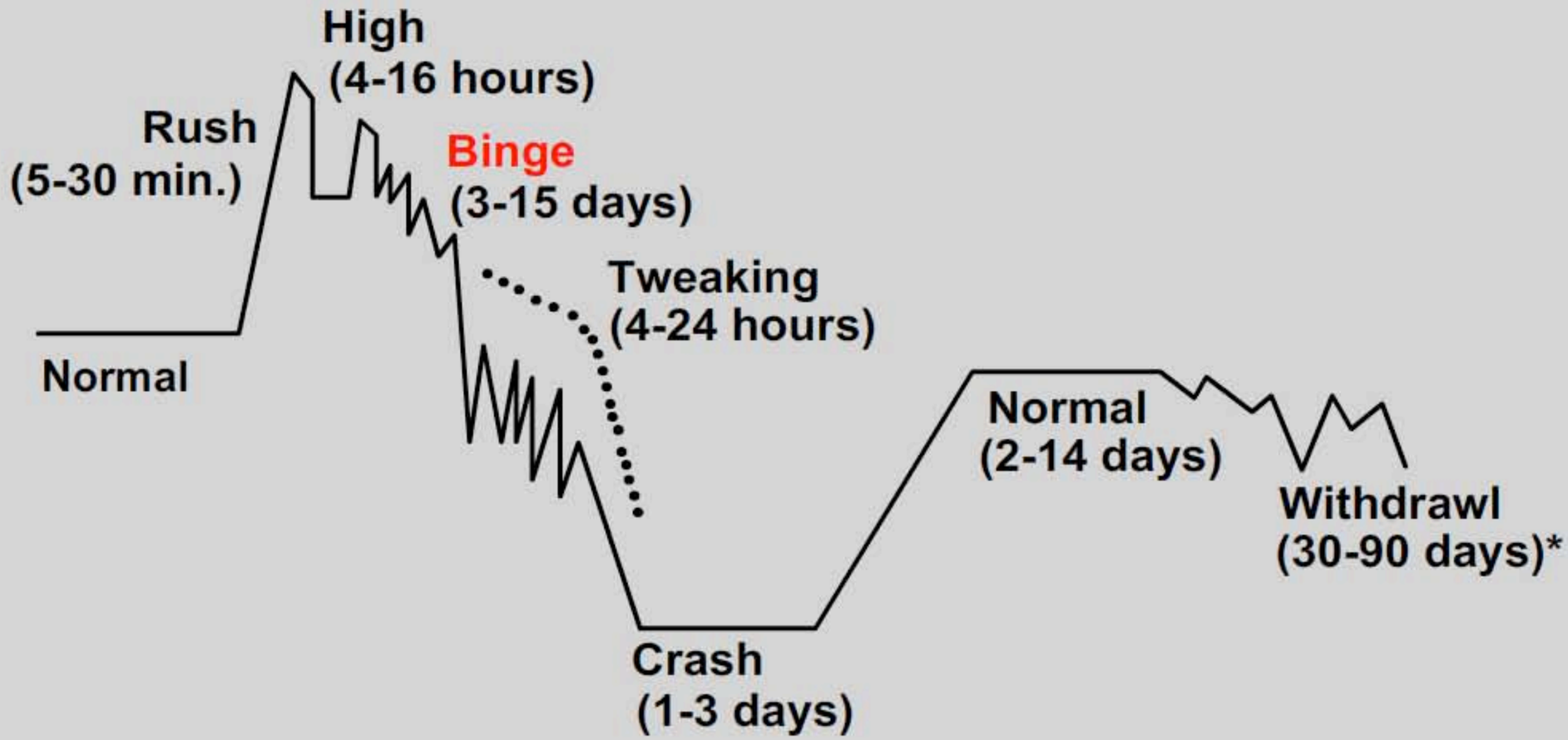

Binge – The binge is the continuation of the high. The abuser maintains the high by smoking or injecting more d-methamphetamine. Each time the abuser smokes or injects more of the drug, a smaller euphoric rush than the initial rush is experienced until, finally, there is no rush and no high. During the binge, the abuser becomes hyperactive both mentally and physically.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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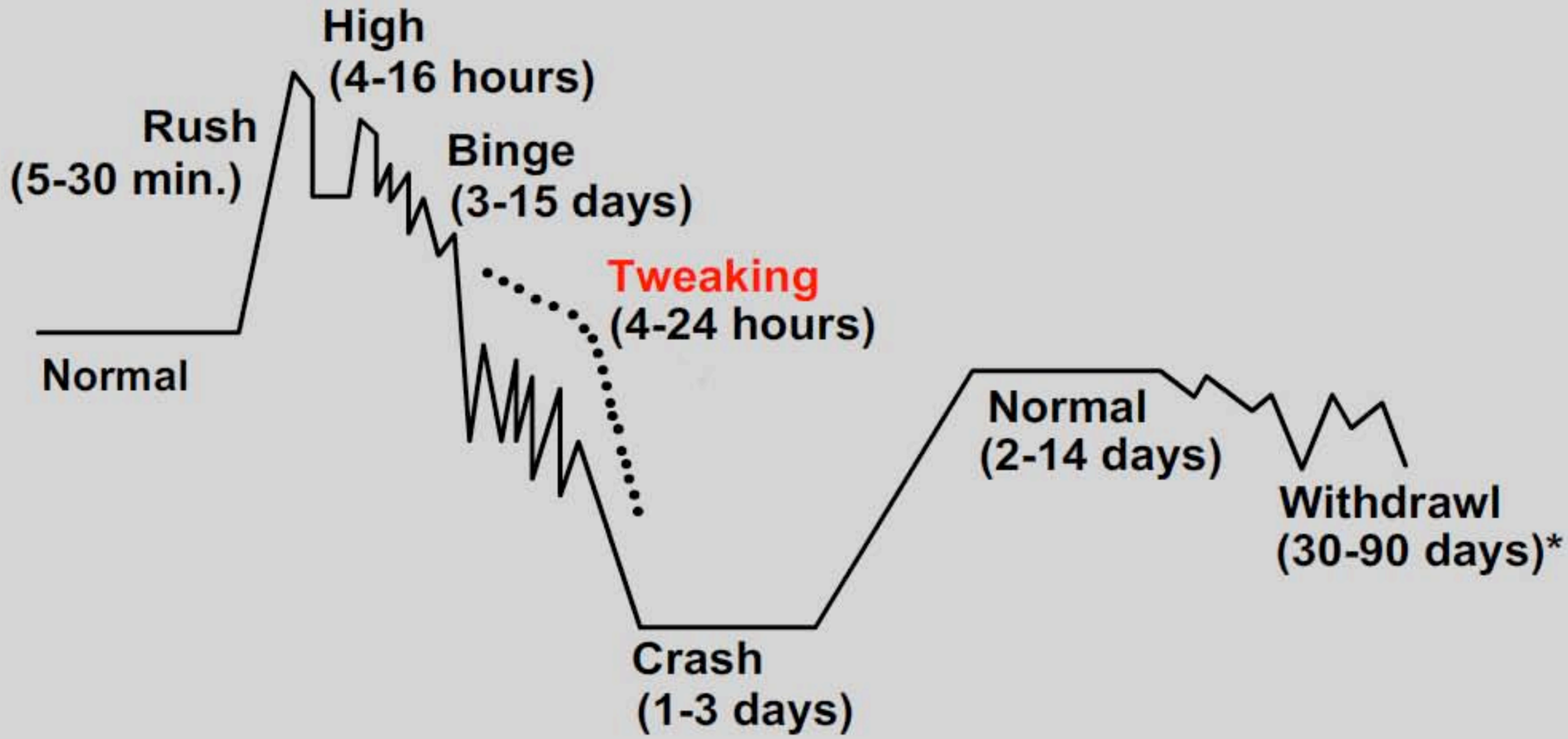

Tweaking – Tweaking occurs at the end of the binge when nothing the abuser does will take away the feeling of emptiness and dysphoria, including taking more d-methamphetamine. Tweaking is very uncomfortable, and the abuser often takes a depressant to ease the bad feelings. The most popular depressant is alcohol, with heroin a close second.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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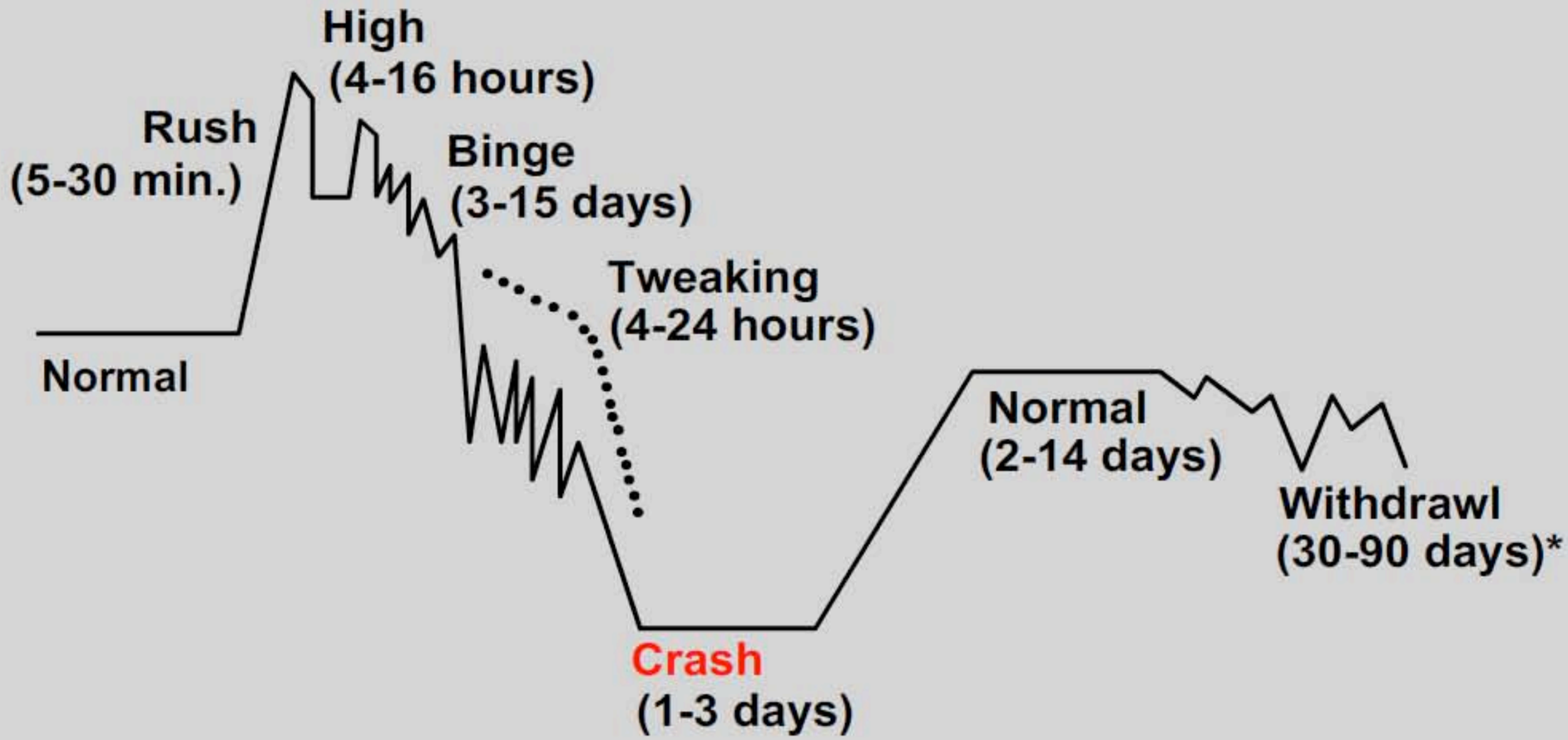

Crash – to a binge abuser, the crash means an incredible amount of sleep. The body's epinephrine has been depleted, and the body uses the crash to replenish its supply. Dr. Stalcup describes the crash as "complete." He states that during the crash, he would not hesitate to bring his own son into the room with the meanest, most violent abuser because the abuser becomes almost lifeless during the crash and poses a threat to no one.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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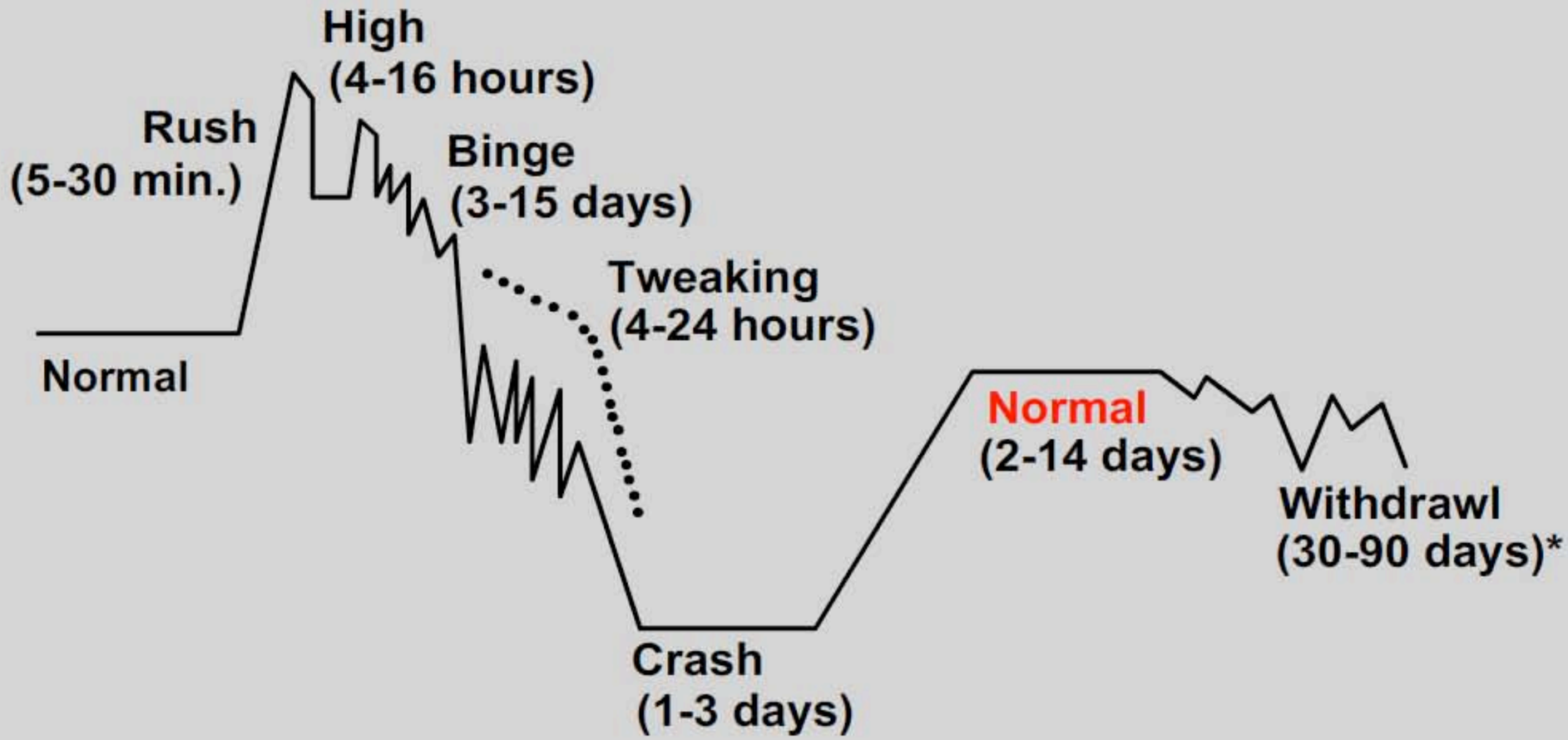

Normal – After the crash, the abuser returns to normal – a state that is slightly deteriorated from the "normal" state before he [she] used d-methamphetamine. This stage ordinarily lasts between 2 and 14 days. However, as the frequency of binging increases, the duration of the normal stage decreases.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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Methamphetamine In The Forests:

Safety and Awareness Training

The Meth User

All the meth produced, and all the waste that making meth creates, is directed to the user. So, what is life like for the meth user?

- **Binge abuse cycle**
  - **Click here for a graphic depiction of the binge abuse cycle**
- **High-intensity abuse cycle**

With high-intensity meth abuse, the abuser's whole existence revolves around preventing the crash while they seek the perfect rush.

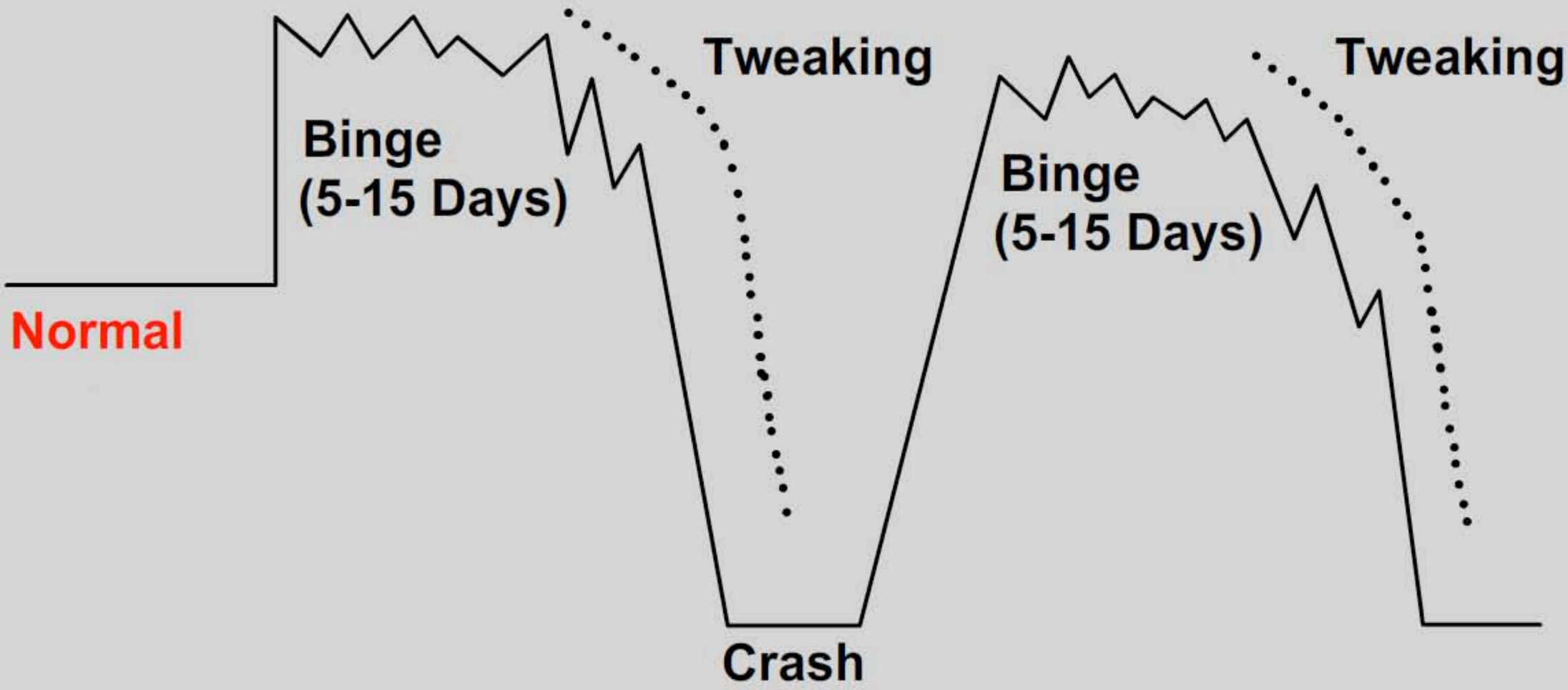
- **Click here for a graphic depiction of the high-intensity abuse cycle**

Methamphetamine In The Forests:

Safety and Awareness Training

High-Intensity Abuse Cycle

The following graphic shows the cycle of abuse. Roll your pointer over the stages in the graph to get a more detailed description of each phase.



Normal – The high-intensity abusers are the addicts … Their whole existence focuses on preventing the crash and they seek the elusive, perfect rush – the rush they had when they first started smoking or injecting d-methamphetamine.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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High-Intensity Abuse Cycle

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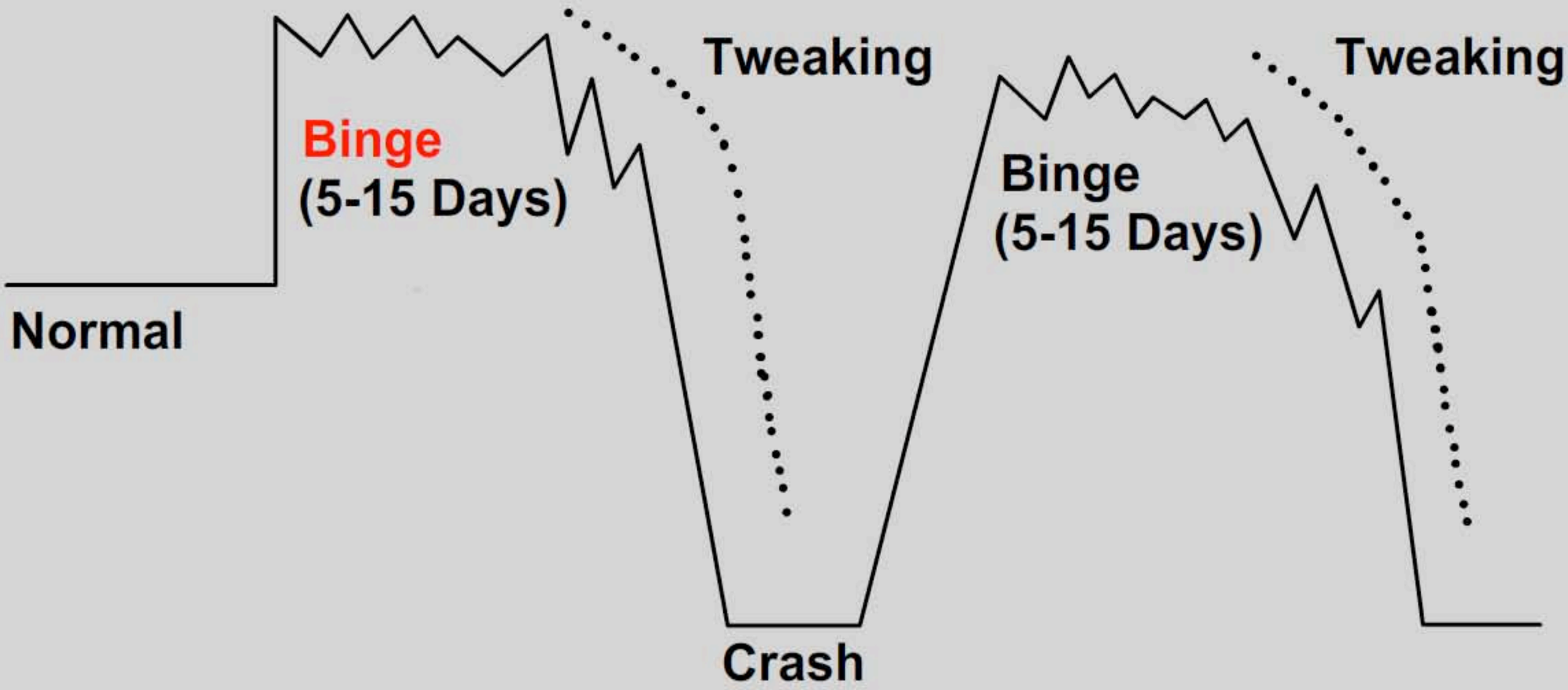

Binge – During each subsequent binge, the abuser needs more d-methamphetamine, more often, to get a high that is not as good as the high he wants or remembers.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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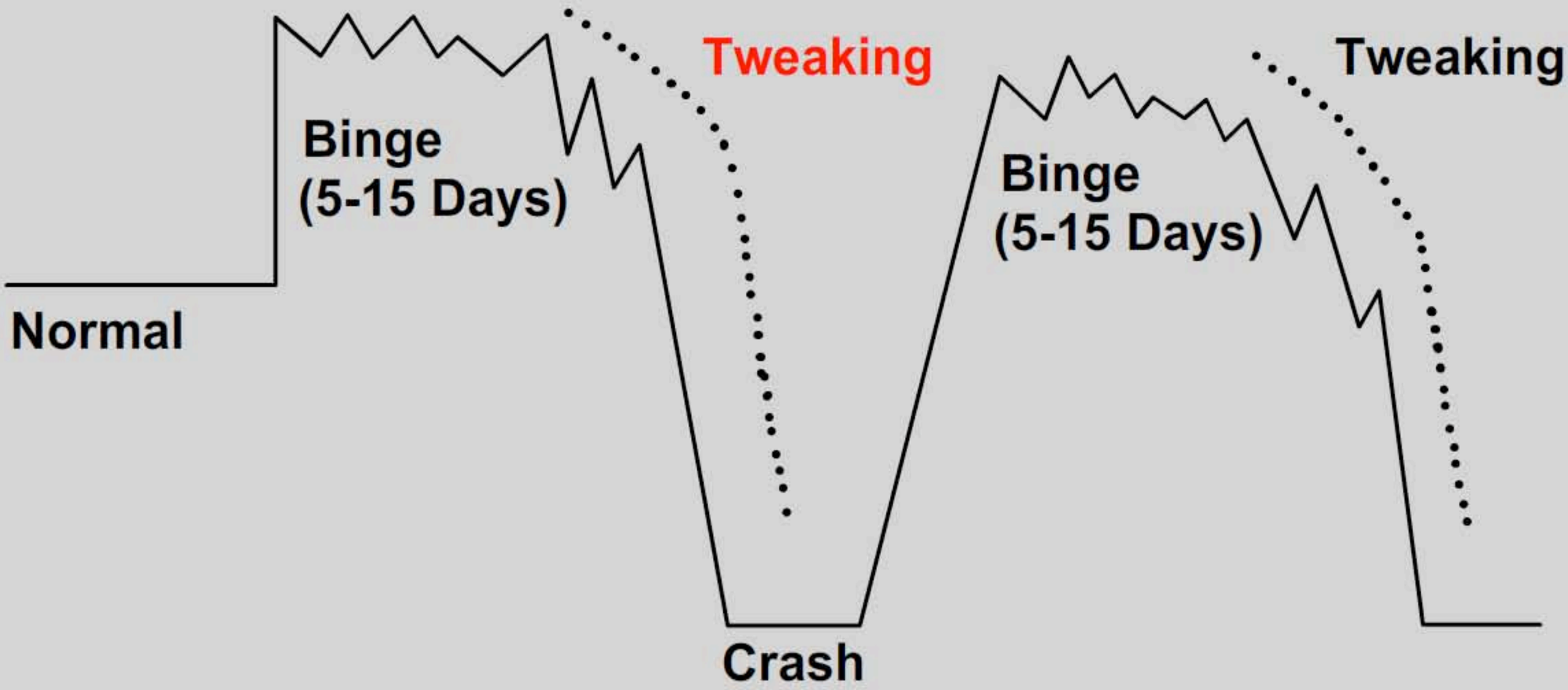

Tweaking – Tweaking for the high-intensity abuser is still the most dangerous time to confront him because tweakers are extremely unpredictable and short-tempered. Tweaking occurs at the end of the binge when nothing the abuser does will take away the feeling of emptiness and dysphoria, including taking more d-methamphetamine. Tweaking is very uncomfortable, and the abuser often takes a depressant to ease the bad feelings. The most popular depressant is alcohol, with heroin a close second.

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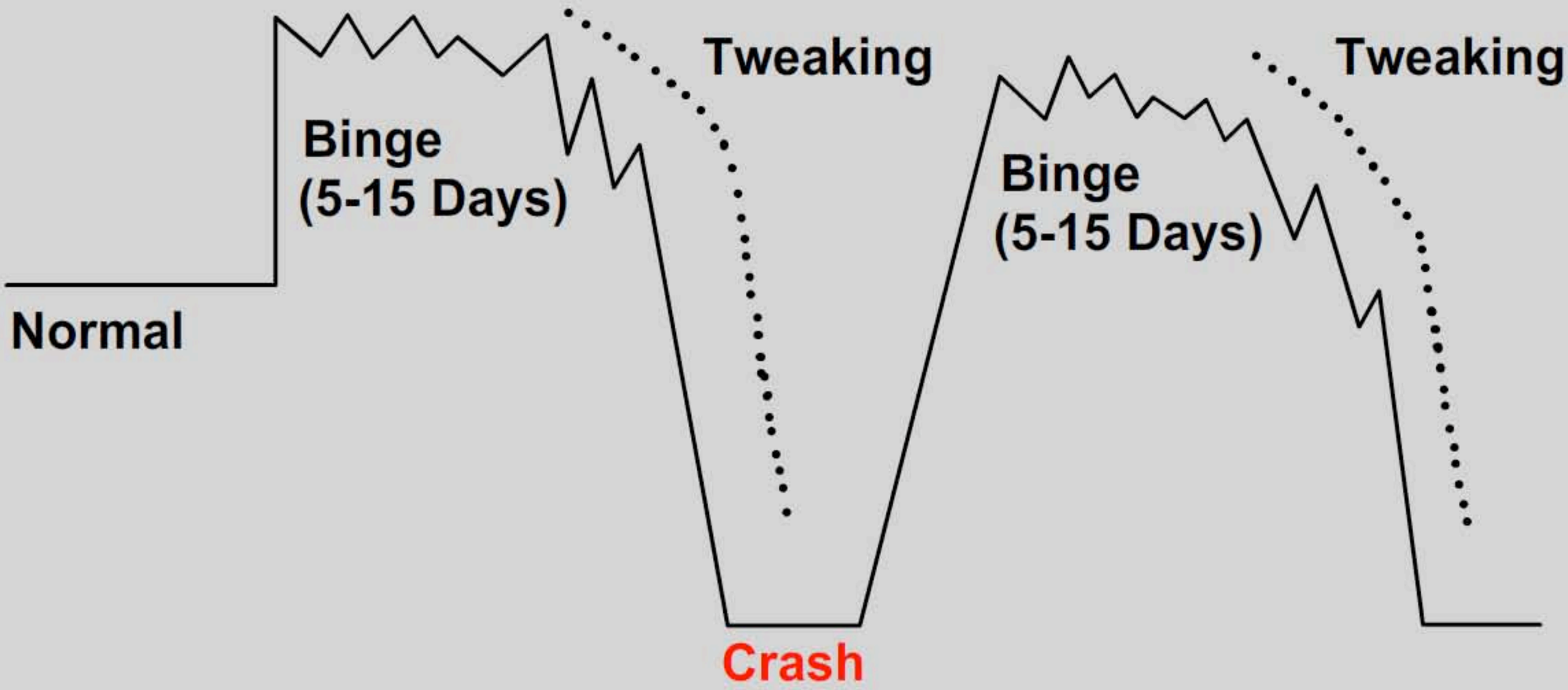

Crash – the crash is often spoken of in terms of "I never sleep," or "I sleep with one eye open." In an attempt to appear normal … high-intensity abusers will make themselves take short naps; otherwise, they see no need to come down from the high.

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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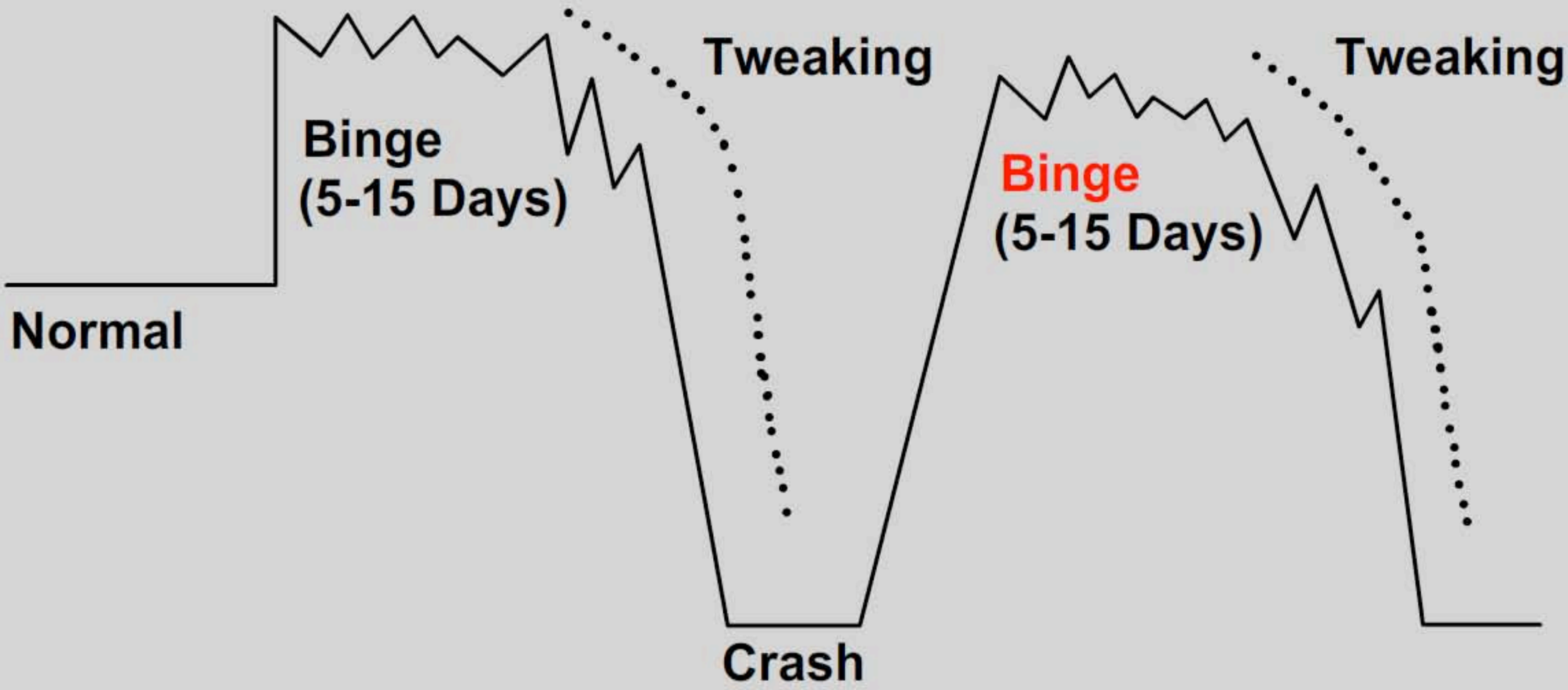

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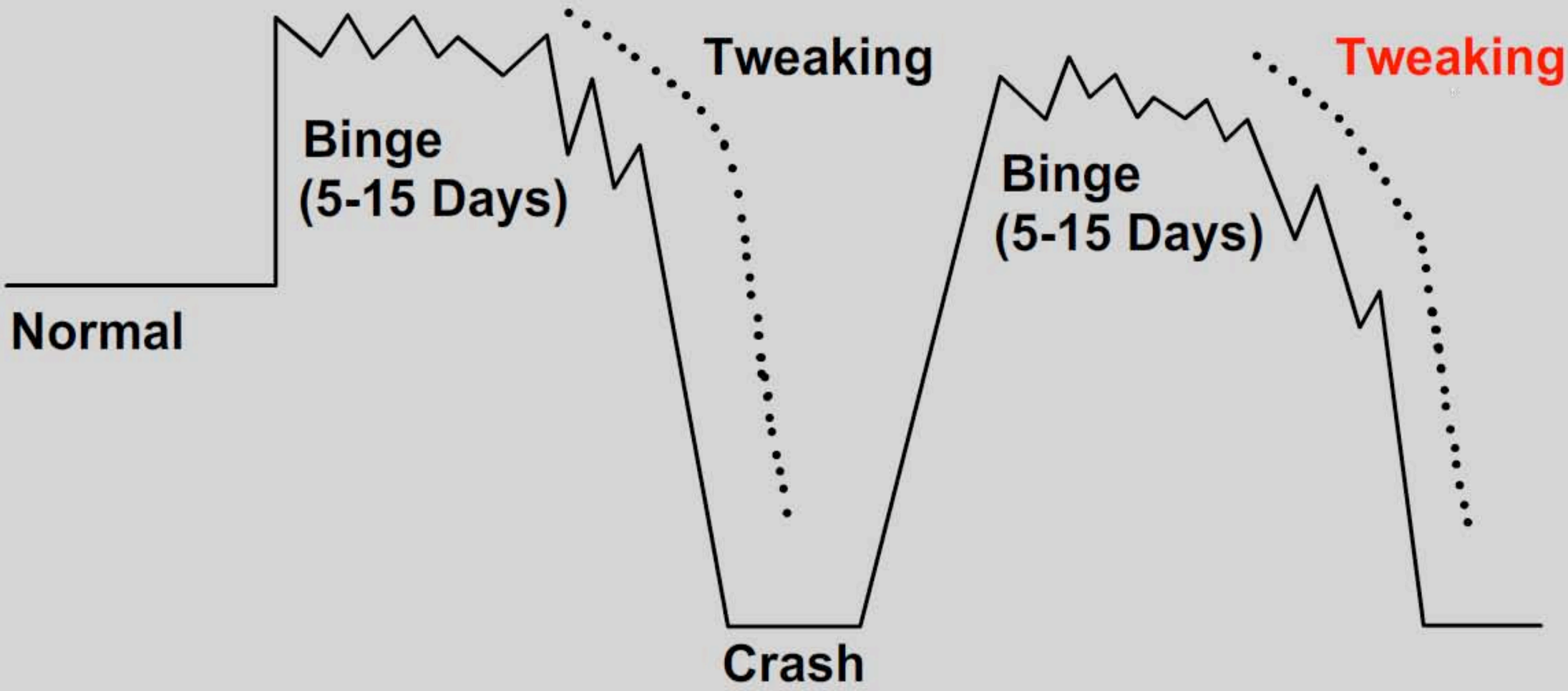

Tweaking – Tweaking for the high-intensity abuser is still the most dangerous time to confront him because tweakers are extremely unpredictable and short-tempered. The cycle continues--binge, tweak, crash, binge, tweak, crash...

Source: Potter, M.J., K.F. Kolbye (1996). Effects of D-Methamphetamine: Baseline Assessment. U.S. Department of Justice, National Drug Intelligence Center, Mexico Unit. 96-C0109-003, December 1996, pp. 7-16.

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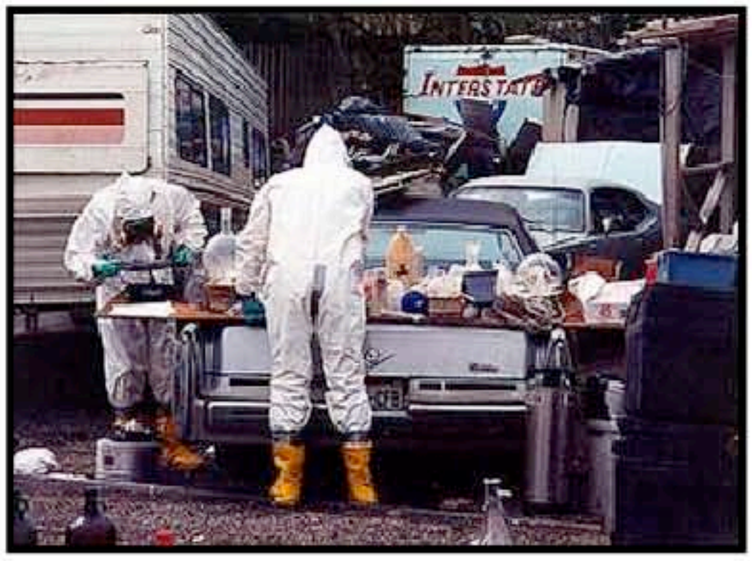
How Big Is The Problem?

Meth use and production is growing at an alarming rate in the United States. This growth is stressing the resources of communities.

Public health officials, law enforcement, emergency response, and mental health professionals are struggling to deal with the consequences of meth on users.

On top of this, communities and service providers are struggling with the environmental and health issues associated with clandestine meth labs both large and small.



Methamphetamine In The Forests:

Safety and Awareness Training

National Meth Use Trends

- **Overall use of meth**
  - 12.4 million Americans (5.3% of the population) 12 years of age and older have tried meth at least once in their lives.
  - As of 2004, it was estimated that 583,000 people were meth users.
- **Spread of meth use across the country**
  - Click here to see a graphic depiction of the spread of meth use (PowerPoint show)
  - Click here to see the states that reported 10% or more of their hospital admissions to be meth related (PowerPoint show)
- **Major focus of county law enforcement agencies**
  - National efforts – Operation Wildfire (video clip)
  - What is the biggest drug problem for counties?
  - Meth arrests in the past 5 years

National Meth Use Trends

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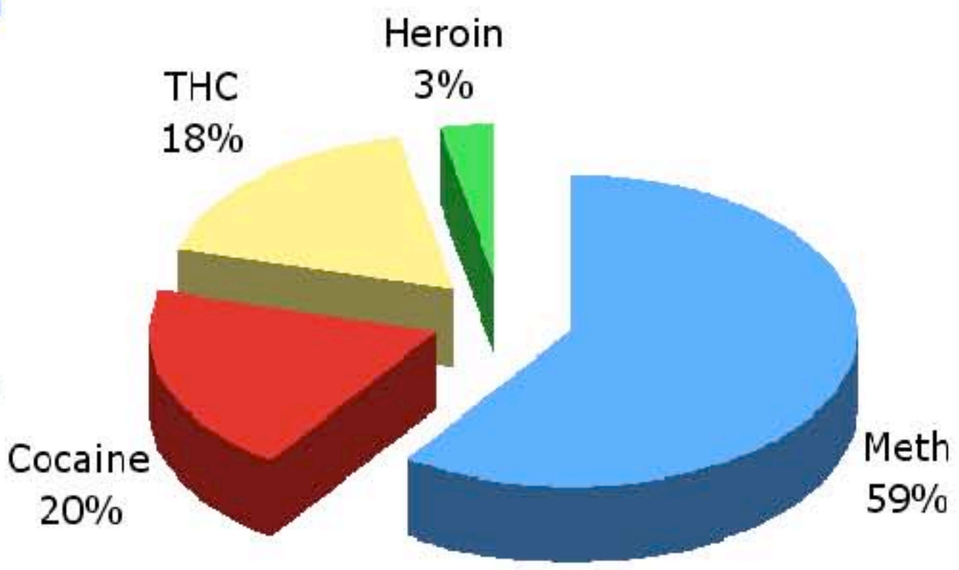
Drug Use Percentages in the United States



National Meth Use Trends

- Overall use of meth
- Spread of meth use across the country
  - Click here to see a graphic depiction of the spread of meth use (PowerPoint show)
  - Click here to see the states that reported 10% or more of their hospital admissions to be meth related (PowerPoint show)
- Major focus of county law enforcement agencies
  - National efforts – Operation Wildfire (video clip)
  - What is the biggest drug problem for counties?
  - Meth arrests in the past 5 years

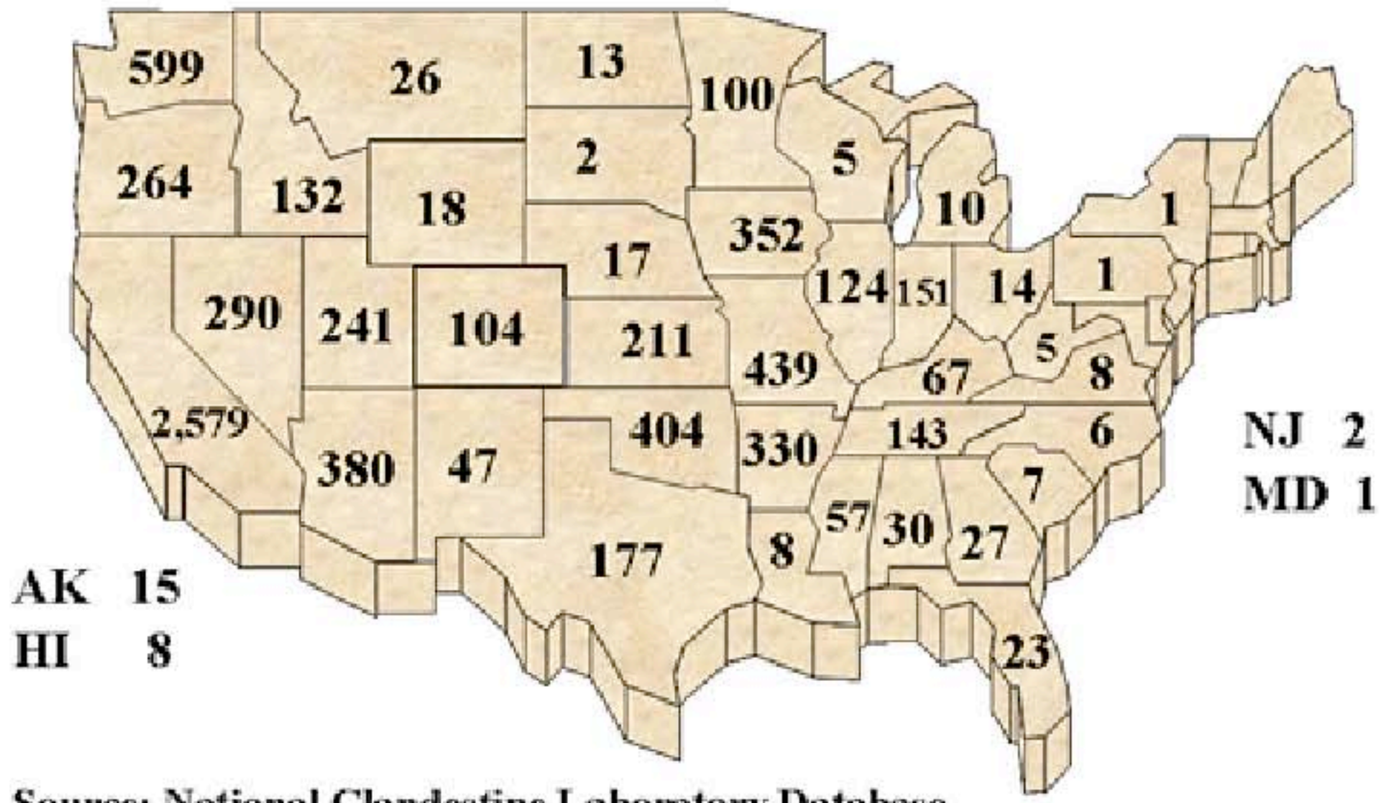
75% of counties reported that 40 to 50% of all arrests in the past 5 years were meth related.

Meth Lab Trends

- 1999
- 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006

Lab Seizures Nationwide

Total of All Meth Clandestine Laboratory Incidents
Including Labs, Dumpsites, Chem/Glass/Equipment
Calendar Year 1999



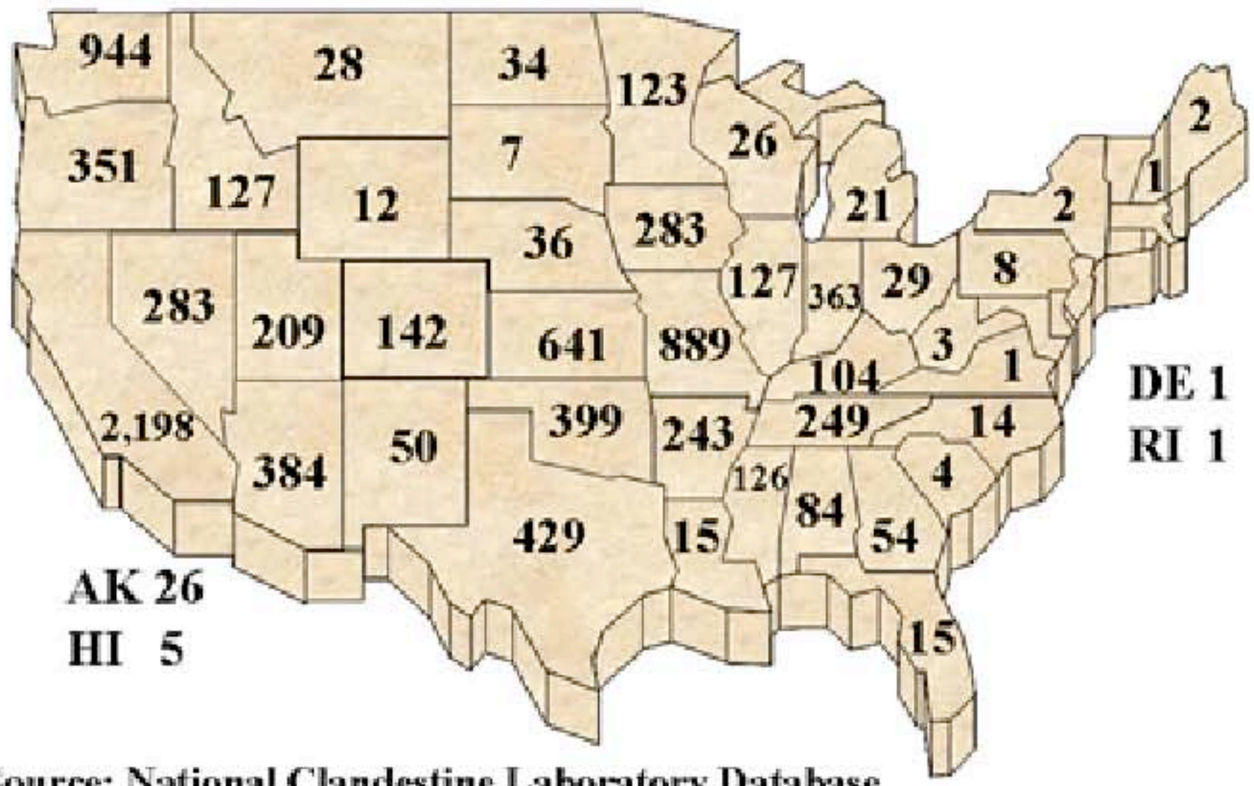
Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Database
Total: 7,438 / 43 States Reporting
Dates: 01/01/99 to 12/31/99

Meth Lab Trends

- 1999
- 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006

Lab Seizures Nationwide

Total of All Meth Clandestine Laboratory Incidents
Including Labs, Dumpsites, Chem/Glass/Equipment
Calendar Year 2000



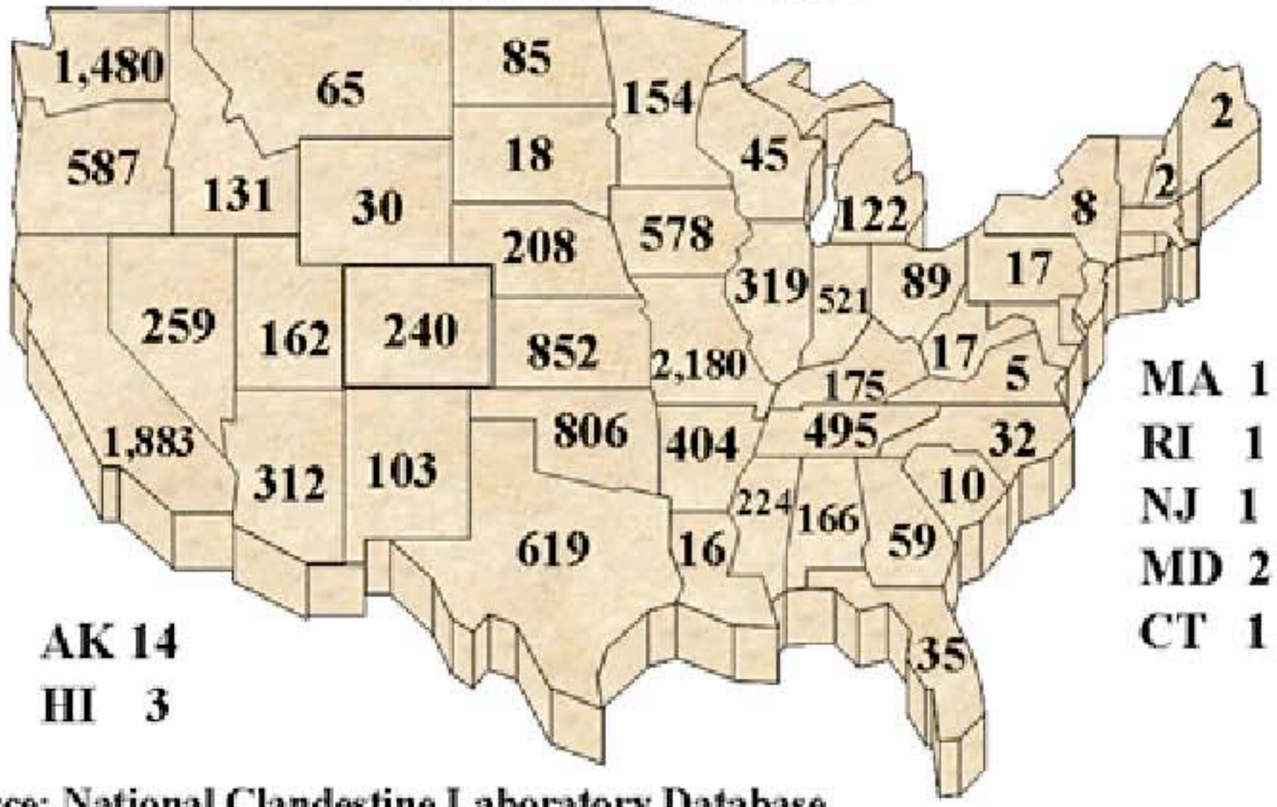
Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Database
Total: 9,092 / 44 States Reporting
Dates: 01/01/00 to 12/31/00

Meth Lab Trends

- 1999
- 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006

Lab Seizures Nationwide

Total of All Meth Clandestine Laboratory Incidents
Includes Labs, Dumpsites, Chem/Glass/Equipment
Calendar Year 2001



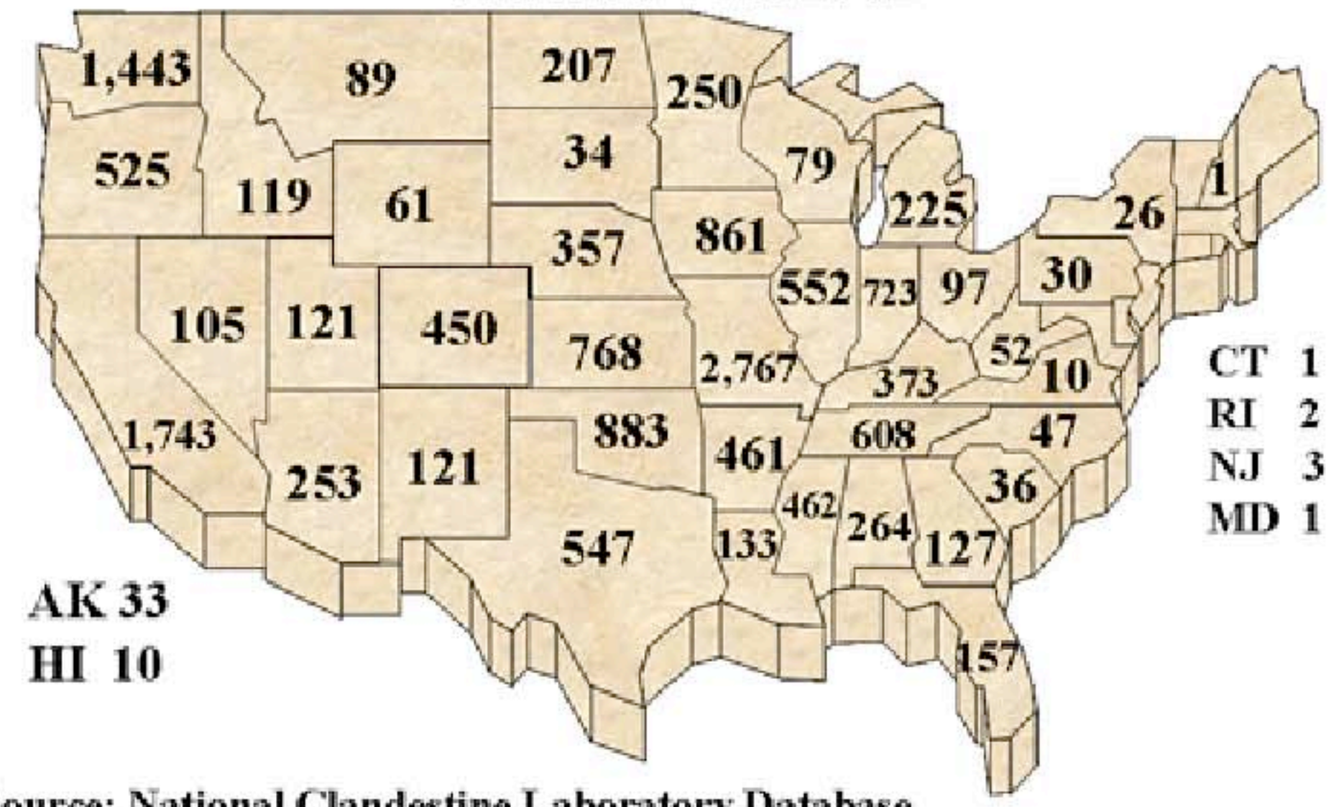
Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Database
Total: 13,537 / 47 States Reporting
Dates: 01/01/01 to 12/31/01

Meth Lab Trends

- 1999
- 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006

Lab Seizures Nationwide

Total of All Meth Clandestine Laboratory Incidents
Including Labs, Dumpsites, Chem/Glass/Equipment
Calendar Year 2002

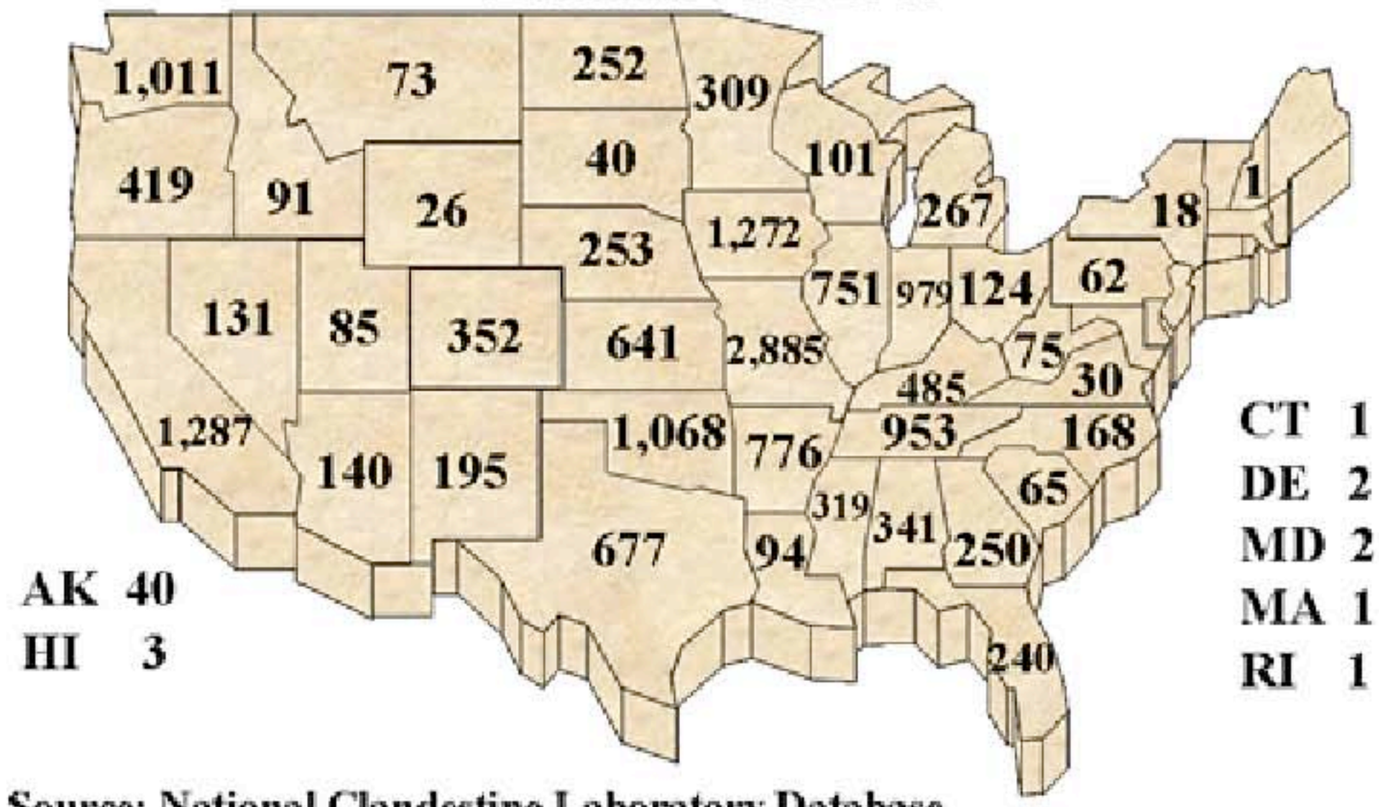


Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Database
Total: 16,212 / 46 States Reporting
Dates: 01/01/02 to 12/31/02

Meth Lab Trends

Lab Seizures Nationwide

Total of All Meth Clandestine Laboratory Incidents
Including Labs, Dumpsites, Chem/Glass/Equipment
Calendar Year 2003



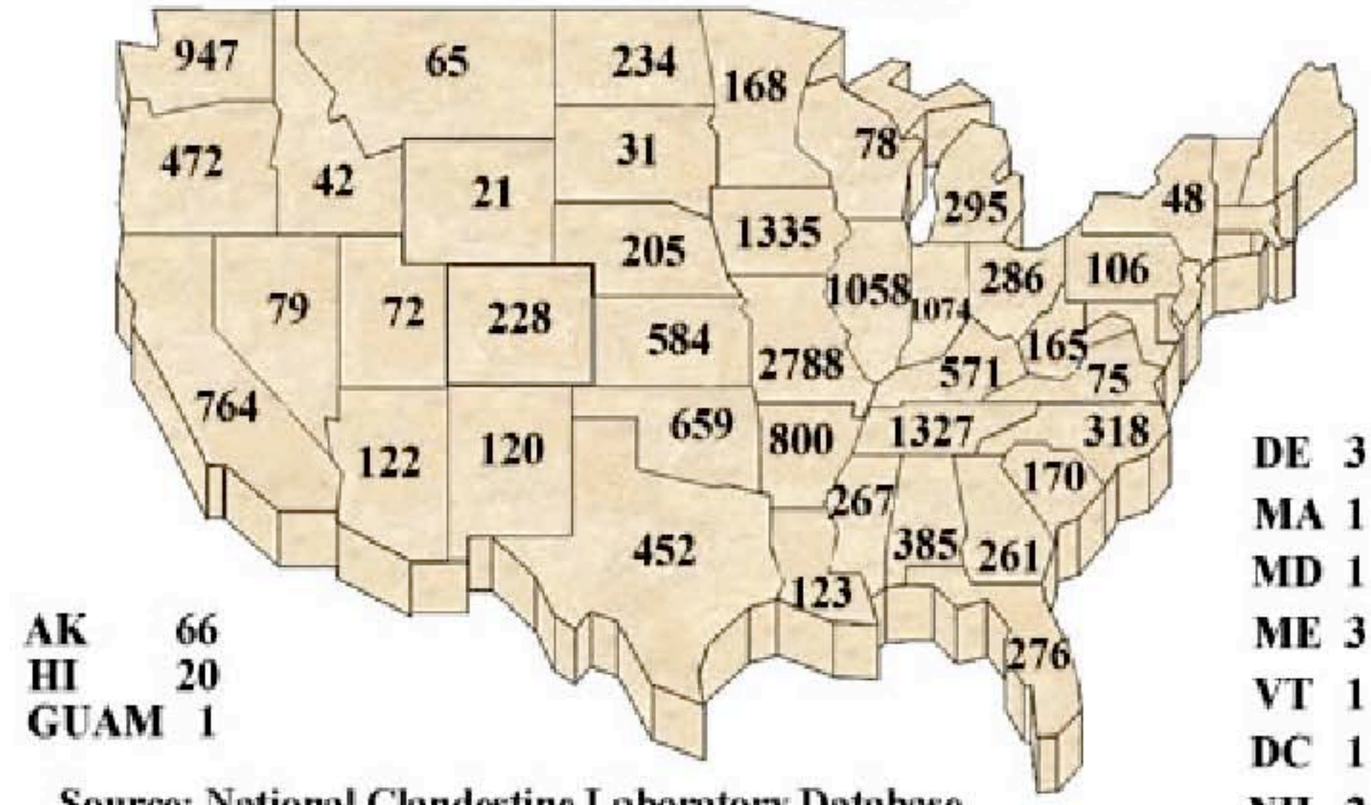
Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Database
Total: 17,356/ 47 States Reporting
Dates: 01/01/03 to 12/31/03

Meth Lab Trends

- 1999
- 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006

Lab Seizures Nationwide

Total of All Meth Clandestine Laboratory Incidents
Including Labs, Dumpsites, Chem/Glass/Equipment
Calendar Year 2004



AK 66
HI 20
GUAM 1

DE 3
MA 1
MD 1
ME 3
VT 1
DC 1
NH 2

Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Database
Total: 17,170

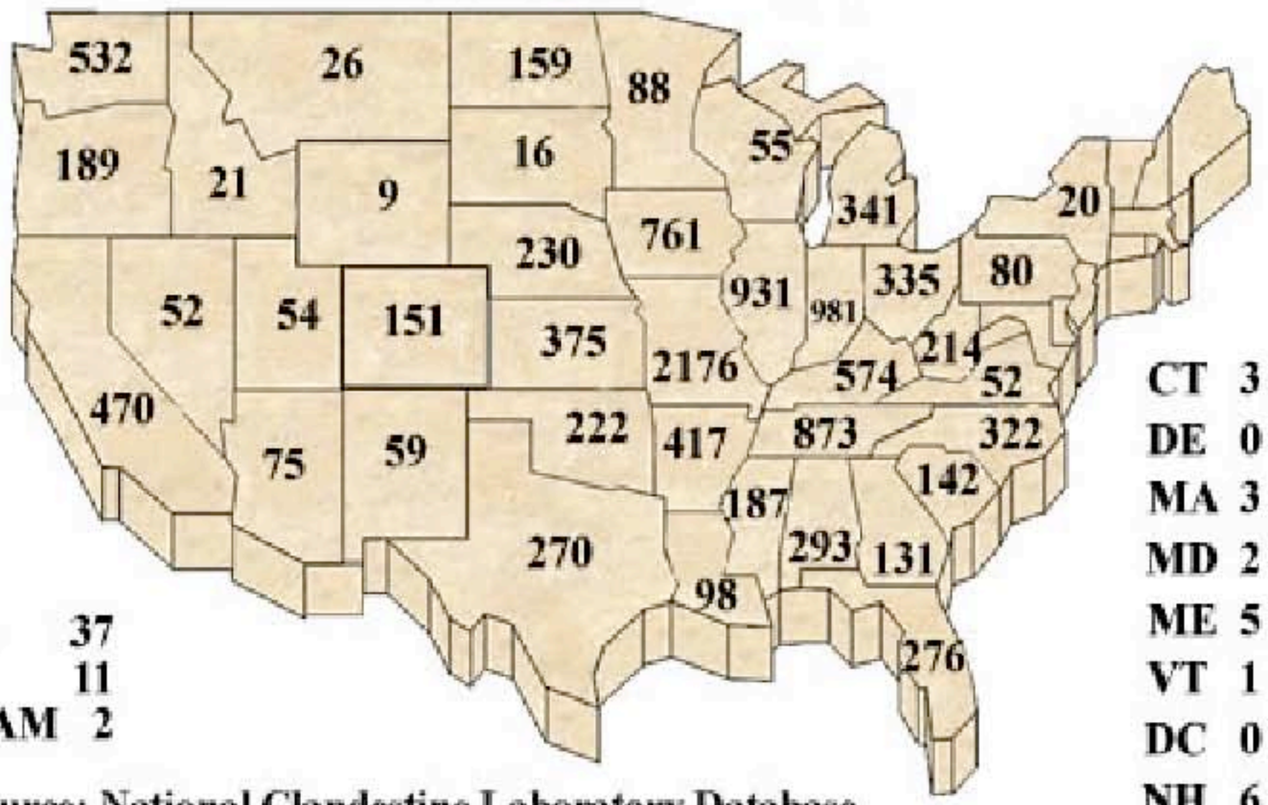
map last updated on August 18, 2005

Meth Lab Trends

- 1999
- 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006

Lab Seizures Nationwide

Total of All Meth Clandestine Laboratory Incidents
Including Labs, Dumpsites, Chem/Glass/Equipment
Calendar Year 2005



AK	37
HI	11
GUAM	2

CT	3
DE	0
MA	3
MD	2
ME	5
VT	1
DC	0
NH	6
NJ	3

Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Database
Total: 12,484
Dates: 01/01/2005 - 12/31/2005

map last updated October 2006

How Big Is The Problem?

National Meth Use Trends

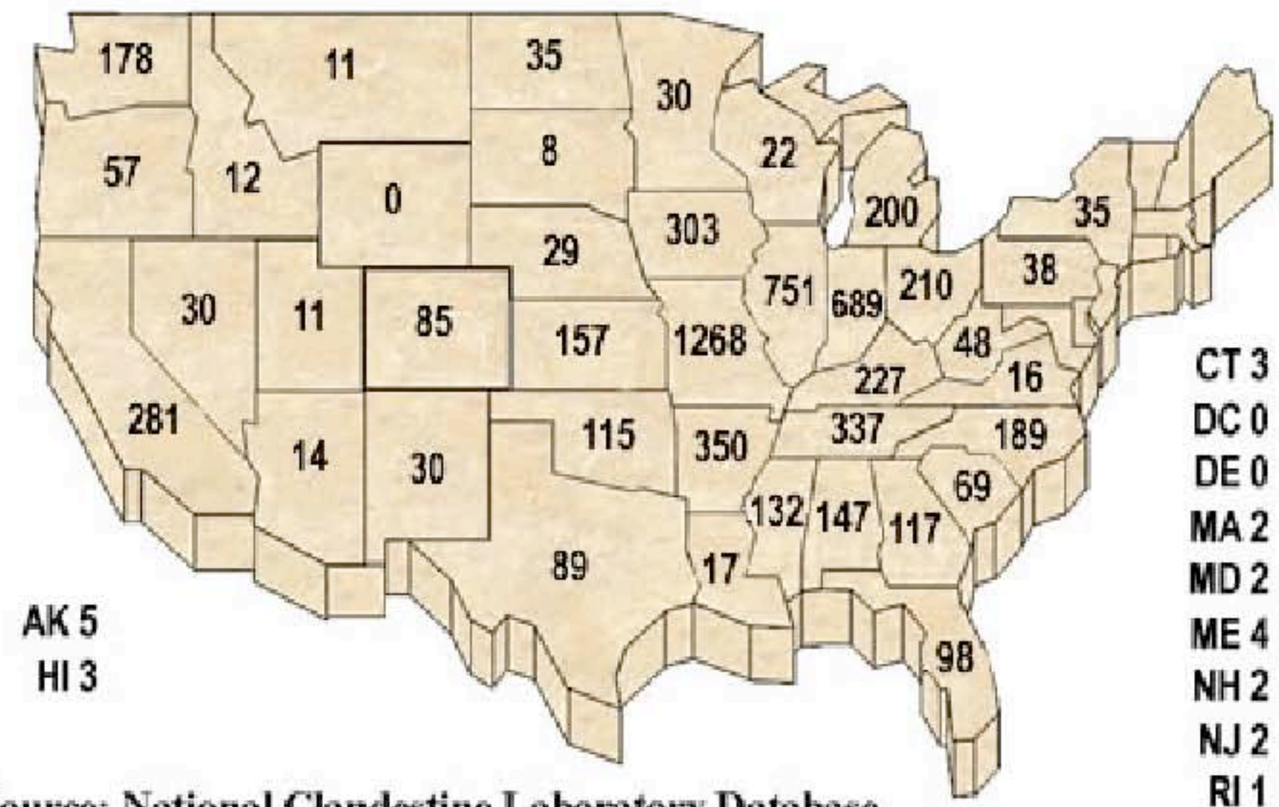
Meth Lab Trends

Meth Lab Trends

- 1999
- 2000
- 2001
- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- 2006

Lab Seizures Nationwide

Total of All Meth Clandestine Laboratory Incidents
Including Labs, Dumpsites, Chem/Glass/Equipment
Calendar Year 2006



Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Database
Total: 6,435
Dates: 01/01/2006 - 12/31/2006

Map last updated February 2007

How Could Meth Impact My Job?

Meth cooking methods allow for labs to be set up almost anywhere. Increased effectiveness of law enforcement in urban areas has pushed meth production onto Federal lands and other remote areas.

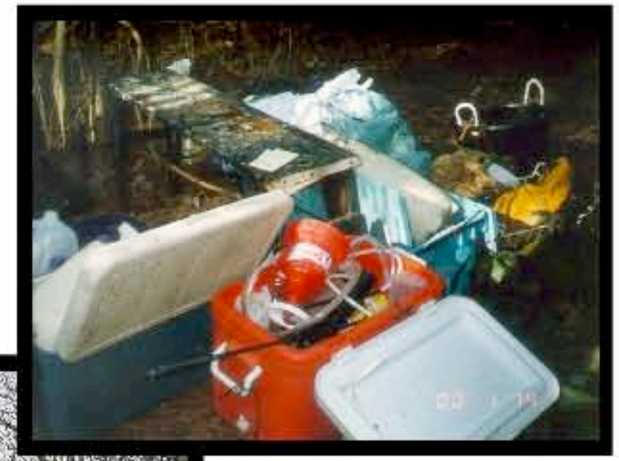
Meth labs and meth waste pose a direct danger to both employees and visitors, cause significant resource damage, and create hazmat sites that cost a lot of money to clean up.

Meth Labs And Waste Move To The Forests

- Mobile labs
- Effectiveness of law enforcement
- Excerpts from LEO updates
- Labs seized on public lands

Meth Labs And Waste Move To The Forests

- **Mobile labs** — Meth cooking methods allow labs to be set up almost anywhere. Most methods require a heat source. "Cold" methods generate their own heat chemically and require no external power at all.
- **Effectiveness of law enforcement**
- **Excerpts from LEO updates**
- **Labs seized on public lands**



Meth Labs And Waste Move To The Forests

- Mobile labs
- Effectiveness of law enforcement
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- Labs seized on public lands

In urban areas, law enforcement and community groups have made it harder for labs to operate unnoticed so meth cooks set up labs in remote areas like the forests. These remote areas are seen as safe places to dump the toxic waste.

Far from prying eyes of neighbors, there are fewer law enforcement officers to worry about. Public lands are attractive to meth cooks.

Methamphetamine In The Forests:

Safety and Awareness Training

Excerpts From LEO Updates

USDA - FOREST SERVICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS
WEEKLY REPORT FOR THE WEEK OF:

- **April 9 - 15, 2006** — **Allegheny NF - LEI personnel discovered a PVC pipe capped at both ends at an abandoned log landing on the Bradford RD. The Pennsylvania SP dispatched their bomb technicians who rendered the device safe. Later examination of the device revealed it was a "gas generator" used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. This is the first documented methamphetamine site on the Forest. The investigation is continuing.**
- **April 16 - 22, 2006**
- **May 7 - 13, 2006**
- **May 28 – June 3, 2006**
- **July 30 – August 5, 2006**
- **August 13 - 19, 2006**

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NF's in Florida - An LEO contacted a Campground Host at Lake Dorr CG on the Seminole RD. The Host reported that campers at one of the sites had deposited a large number of used Coleman fuel cans at the garbage area during the week (the LEO had provided a methamphetamine lab and dump recognition class for all volunteers and hosts a few months earlier). The LEO drove to the campsite and observed a recreational trailer, a pick-up truck, a screen tent over a picnic table, and miscellaneous items strewn around the campsite. He contacted a man and a woman in the trailer. Based on suspicious behavior, marijuana odor, and observation of paraphernalia associated with drug use, the Officer tried to secure the man, who ran out of the trailer. The LEO placed the woman in handcuffs and found narcotics in a magnetic key holder on her. The LEO contacted Lake County SD to assist. It was determined the two had outstanding felony warrants for violation of parole - the woman for attempted murder and the man for methamphetamine production and distribution. K-9 units responded and located the man about 25 yards into the woods from the trailer. He had a large quantity of narcotics on his person. A hazmat team and narcotics unit responded to the scene. A loaded sawed-off shotgun, and precursors and components for a methamphetamine lab were recovered at the location. Both people were arrested and transported to Lake County Jail. They are being held without bail.

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- **August 13 - 19, 2006**

A man pleaded guilty in county court in TN to attempted manufacture of methamphetamine and was sentenced to serve 36 months in prison and pay a $2,000 fine. The plea was the result of a November 2004 arrest of the man for operating a methamphetamine lab adjacent to NFS lands on the Watauga RD. The man was also charged with violation of parole from a 1999 felony charge and was sentenced to serve 48 months incarceration for that offense. FS SA's participated in the initial arrest warrant and lab disassembly at the request of the drug task force.

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Plumas NF - On 5/20, LEO's assisted CA Department of Fish and Game with a fishing information checkpoint at Lake Davis. One of the Fish and Game Wardens observed several vehicles turn into one of the campgrounds to avoid the checkpoint. An LEO went to the campground to determine if any illegal fish were being dumped in the trash bin and found items consistent with a methamphetamine lab/dump in a trash bag. Plumas County SD detectives responded and verified the trash bags contained the materials for a complete methamphetamine lab. An investigation is ongoing.

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- July 30 – August 5, 2006
- August 13 - 19, 2006

An FPO stopped at a camp occupied by a man and a woman on the Calaveras RD to conduct a campfire check. When she called in a registration check on the vehicle it came back as stolen. The FPO left the camp while dispatch contacted an LEO. CHP and the Calveras SD also responded. CHP arrested the man for possession of a stolen vehicle and the woman for possession of a stolen vehicle and methamphetamine.

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Inyo NF - On 7/31, a Mono County SD Deputy contacted an LEO regarding the ownership of a mine site in a remote area of the Forest. The mine is on private land surrounded by NFS lands, although a mill on the site is in trespass on NFS lands. The deputy obtained the owner's permission to go on the land to investigate a possible methamphetamine lab operated by trespassers at the site. A narcotics drug task force team surprised the lab owners at the site. The lab was not in operation but was being stored at the site. Several arrests were made and vehicles were seized at the site.

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Meth Labs And Waste Move To The Forests

- Mobile labs
- Effectiveness of law enforcement
- Excerpts from LEO updates
- Labs seized on public lands

83 seizures on DOI, and 56 on NFS lands in 2003

Impacts Of Meth Labs On The Forests

- **Meth labs are found:**
  - **In or near caves, cabins, other structures**
  - **In recreational areas**
  - **In abandoned mines**
  - **In vehicles and RVs**
- **Toxic waste poison impacts water, soil, wildlife, and vegetation**
- **Resource damage undermines management objectives**
- **Meth puts a strain on law enforcement resources**
- **Expense of site restoration -- hazmat cleanup**
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What Should I Watch Out For?

Not every item is a meth lab or dump site but be aware of tell-tale signs and concentrations of things that don't look right. If you are at all suspicious, leave it alone and call law enforcement.

Recognizing Possible Meth Labs In The Forest

- Lab equipment
- Unusual odors
- Chemical containers
- One-pot method
- Unusual structures or vehicles
- Anhydrous ammonia

Recognizing Possible Meth Labs In The Forest

- **Lab equipment** — Common items that could point to a meth lab include:
  - Propane cylinders
  - Jugs
  - Pyrex or corning cookware
  - Bottles
  - Funnels
  - Red-stained coffee filters
  - Rubber tubing
  - Ice chests
  - Unusual structures or vehicles
- **Unusual odors**
- **Chemical containers**
- **One-pot method**
- **Unusual structures or vehicles**
- **Anhydrous ammonia**

Methamphetamine In The Forests:

Safety and Awareness Training

Recognizing Possible Meth Labs In The Forest

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Ether-like
--Aromatic sweet odor. Often described as "hospital odor" due to the common use of ethyl ethers.

Solvent-like
--Sweet odor from common solvents used in paint thinners, paint removers, adhesives, and cleaning fluids. Type of odor often found in auto body shops or furniture finishing shops.

Vinegar-like
--Typical pungent, acrid, or sour odor.

Ammonia-like
--Sharp irritating odor similar to that from wet diapers, glass cleaners, cattle feedlots, or fertilizers.

Recognizing Possible Meth Labs In The Forest

- Lab equipment
- Unusual odors
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- Anhydrous ammonia

Chemical containers such as acetone, paint thinner, lyes, acids, cold medicine packages, red phosphorus, match books.

Newsroom

News Releases:

News Release

USDA Forest Service
Colville, WA

Date: May 6, 2005 Contact: Colville National Forest (509) 684-7000

One-Pot Methamphetamine Cooks Pose New Danger

Law enforcement in Southern Illinois are reporting that they are finding full blown methamphetamine cooks taking place in Coleman fuel cans. The cans are testing positive for anhydrous ammonia and are under pressure causing problems, such as explosions and inhalation hazards. Inexperienced officers have picked these items up and moved them around without knowing the dangers involved in doing this.

This method began appearing late last spring in a few states (Washington, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida) but it is now spreading elsewhere.

Methamphetamine cooks using the "one-pot" method combine the anhydrous ammonia (or fertilizer from which it is extracted), the pseudoephedrine tablets, water, and the reactive metal (ie. Lithium) into one container from the beginning of the process. The idea is to reduce the amount of time needed for the overall process. The danger to subjects and to law enforcement is due to the mixing of all of the ingredients in the one container. The concentration of products builds up the ether pressure within the sealed container to levels beyond which the containers were not built to withstand. The building pressure can create a rupture or bursting of the container exposing the ingredients within to the air. Beyond the damage from the bursting container, exposure of items such as lithium to the air then creates further explosive danger. The growing use of the one-pot method increases the danger to law enforcement and civilians from explosions, fires, and exposure to dangerous chemicals.

It is recommended that individuals who encounter what appears to be a "one-pot" cook take all proper precautions for fire and chemical explosions and do not approach the lab. Call law enforcement immediately.

Methamphetamine In The Forests:

Safety and Awareness Training

MTDC

Recognizing Possible Meth Labs In The Forest

- Lab equipment
- Unusual odors
- Chemical containers
- One-pot method link
- Unusual structures or vehicles
- Anhydrous ammonia

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Solid Waste
and Emergency Response
(5104)

EPA-F-00-005
March 2000
www.epa.gov/ceppo/

EPA

CEPP

Anhydrous Ammonia Theft

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is issuing this Alert as part of its ongoing effort to protect human health and the environment by preventing chemical accidents. EPA is striving to learn the causes and contributing factors associated with chemical accidents and to prevent their recurrence. Major chemical accidents cannot be prevented solely through regulatory requirements. Rather, understanding the fundamental root causes, widely disseminating the lessons learned, and integrating these lessons learned into safe operations are also required. EPA publishes Alerts to increase awareness of possible hazards. It is important that facilities, SERCs, LEPCs, emergency responders, and others review this information and take appropriate steps to minimize risk. This document does not substitute for EPA's regulations, nor is it a regulation itself. It cannot and does not impose legally binding requirements on EPA, states, or the regulated community, and the measures it describes may not apply to a particular situation based upon circumstances. This guidance does not represent final agency action and may change in the future, as appropriate.

CHEMICAL SAFETY ALERT

Who should read this Alert? This Alert discusses the potential hazards of anhydrous ammonia releases caused by theft, steps facilities can take to prevent theft and how to minimize health and safety risks associated with accidental releases. This Alert should be read by individuals who operate and maintain agricultural retail operations, facilities with ammonia refrigeration systems and farmers who apply anhydrous ammonia as a fertilizer. Furthermore, this Alert should be reviewed by law enforcement personnel, emergency responders and members of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs).

PROBLEM

Anhydrous ammonia is used as an agricultural fertilizer and industrial refrigerant. The substance is stored and used at agricultural retailers and facilities with ammonia refrigeration systems. Anhydrous ammonia also is a key ingredient in the illegal production of methamphetamines. Illegal drug makers often steal anhydrous ammonia from areas where it is stored and used. Anhydrous ammonia is stored as a liquid under pressure, however, it becomes a toxic gas when released to the environment. Anhydrous ammonia can be harmful to individuals who come into contact with it or inhale airborne concentrations of the gas. When stolen, the toxic gas can be unintentionally released, causing injuries to emergency responders, law enforcement personnel, the public, and the criminals themselves.

ACCIDENTS

A number of anhydrous ammonia thefts have resulted in accidental chemical releases from agricultural retailers and facilities with ammonia refrigeration systems. The accidents have occurred when valves were left open as anhydrous ammonia was siphoned off; locks were sawed or broken; anhydrous ammonia was transferred inappropriately into makeshift containers such as propane tanks used on barbeque grills; plugs were removed from anhydrous ammonia lines at refrigeration facilities; or the wrong hoses and/or fittings were attached to storage containers, causing leaks and spills that would otherwise not have occurred.

The following section describes several recent examples in more detail.

- ✓ April 1997 - More than 2,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia were released from a refrigerated warehouse. A

fence was cut to gain entry into the facility and the anhydrous ammonia was removed through a valve on an oil separator. The valve was left open. Fortunately, the release was mitigated by a rain storm that knocked down the anhydrous ammonia vapor as it was being released to the outside air. The warehouse owner replaced the fence, installed a valve lock on the oil separator valve, and requested enhanced police surveillance following the incident.

✓ April 1998 - An individual attempted to steal anhydrous ammonia from a nurse tank at a retail agricultural dealer in Iowa. The liquid withdrawal valve was left open on the nurse tank and caused an ammonia release that quickly vaporized to the air. One passerby was overcome by the anhydrous ammonia fumes and collapsed. Another nearby resident was overcome by ammonia fumes after leaving her home. Both individuals were hospitalized. Several other area residents were evacuated as a precaution. The agricultural dealer installed security lights following the incident.

✓ April 1999 - A hose on a 30,000-gallon bulk storage tank of anhydrous ammonia was cut intentionally by thieves which resulted in an accidental release at an Illinois fertilizer dealer. One police officer was hospitalized and a highway was shut down for a half hour.

✓ May 1999 - One person was killed when a makeshift container of anhydrous ammonia he was holding exploded. The death occurred when two individuals were driving on an interstate highway in Missouri. The driver was severely injured. The ammonia was to be used for methamphetamine production. Since the cause of the smoke emanating from the car was not immediately known, one fire-fighter, one emergency medical technician, and one member of the general public, all of whom stopped to help and drag the passenger and driver from the car, were also injured as a result of the ammonia release.

✓ February 2000 - Approximately 1000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia were released when someone intentionally opened a valve in the middle of the night at a fertilizer dealer in Missouri. The ammonia release caused 300 residents to be evacuated from their homes and two persons reported respiratory irritation problems. Ammonia theft has been almost a weekly occurrence at this facility. A local law enforcement investigation is currently underway.

HAZARD AWARENESS

Anhydrous ammonia is used widely and in large quantities for a variety of purposes. More than 80% of the ammonia produced in the United States is used for agricultural purposes; less than 2% is used for refrigeration. Ammonia is generally safe provided handling, operating, and maintenance procedures are followed. Anhydrous ammonia is toxic, however, and can be a health hazard. Effects of inhalation of anhydrous ammonia range from lung irritation to severe respiratory injuries, with possible fatality at higher concentrations. Anhydrous ammonia also is corrosive and can burn the skin and eyes. Liquefied anhydrous ammonia is stored as a liquid and has a boiling point of minus 28 degrees Fahrenheit. At this temperature it can cause freezing burns.

When stored for agricultural purposes and for use in refrigeration systems, anhydrous ammonia is liquefied under pressure. Liquid anhydrous ammonia expands 850 times when released to ambient air and can form large vapor clouds. Also, liquid anhydrous ammonia, if accidentally released, may aerosolize (i.e., small liquid droplets may be released along with ammonia gas) and behave as a dense gas, even though it is normally lighter than air.

Anhydrous ammonia may also cause water vapor to condense in the air forming a visible white cloud. Therefore, when anhydrous ammonia is released to the air, it may travel along the ground in a cloud instead of immediately rising into the air and dispersing. This dense gas behavior may increase the potential for exposure of workers and the public.

Anhydrous ammonia containers have particular specifications as required by the Department of Transportation (DOT). Storage tank specifications for anhydrous ammonia ensure that it is stored properly as a pressurized liquid and a corrosive chemical. For example, some storage containers for anhydrous ammonia must have rated pressure relief devices to reduce the likelihood of over pressurization of the container. Because anhydrous ammonia is corrosive, specific valves and hoses that do not readily corrode have to be used.

Pure anhydrous ammonia vapors can become an explosion hazard when in a confined space at concentrations between 16 and 25 % by volume. Mixtures involving anhydrous ammonia contaminated with lubricating oil (e.g. in a refrigeration system), however, may lower the explosive range.

Anhydrous ammonia can be recognized by its pungent odor. Odor threshold varies with the individual but ammonia can usually be detected at concentrations above 5 ppm. Concentrations above 100 ppm are uncomfortable to most people; concentrations in the range of 300 to 500 ppm will cause people to leave the area and are immediately dangerous to life and health.

CLANDESTINE USE

Anhydrous ammonia can be as inexpensive as $200 a ton for agricultural purposes, but can sell for as much as $300 per gallon on the black market when obtained illegally. Very small amounts of anhydrous ammonia are needed to make a batch of methamphetamine. In fact, enough "residual" ammonia is left in a typical transfer hose for a criminal to use for methamphetamine production.

Anhydrous ammonia theft appears to occur in waves with thieves stealing the chemical multiple times at one location. Criminals prefer to use anhydrous ammonia to manufacture methamphetamine because many of the other ingredients needed to make the drug are available commercially. Additionally, the fact that anhydrous ammonia speeds up the manufacturing process to just a few hours makes it attractive to drug makers.

Attempted thefts have occurred at such unlikely places as refrigeration systems holding ammonia, underground pipelines carrying ammonia, and rail cars transporting anhydrous ammonia. Often thefts are aborted when thieves are injured or overcome by the toxic gas. During these aborted attempts, "tools" are often left behind, such as duct tape, inner tubes, buckets, coolers, and/or propane barbeque bottles. Several states have passed legislation making it a felony to tamper with or steal anhydrous ammonia, or hold the substance in a non-approved container.

Special note to first responders:
Anhydrous ammonia can be found in the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook under Number 125. The UN Number for anhydrous ammonia is 1005 and is placarded Class 2.2, Nonflammable gas.

Anhydrous ammonia corrodes brass valving turning the brass to a blue/green color. When inside inappropriate pressure cylinders (e.g. propane cylinders), anhydrous ammonia attacks brass valving from the inside out. In this situation, it is difficult to assess the integrity of valving from outside physical appearances. Extreme caution should be used when handling inappropriate containers storing anhydrous ammonia. Brass valving that appeared to be physically intact from outside appearance has

been known to break off in the hands of responders creating an uncontrolled release from the container. Also, these containers should not be transported in the trunks of cars or other vehicles where the container and the occupant are in the same compartment.

Furthermore, responders should take care in selecting the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) level. Due to anhydrous ammonia's low boiling point, affinity for water, and inhalation hazard, responders can be injured if not wearing proper PPE. Structural fire fighter protective clothing may not provide adequate protection during an anhydrous ammonia release. The use of self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus is appropriate during a response to an anhydrous ammonia release. In addition to other appropriate PPE, in some cases it may be necessary to wear cryogenic gloves with a moisture barrier to protect against freezing and/or chemical burns.

HAZARD REDUCTION AND PREVENTION

Here are some tips to deter anhydrous ammonia theft:

- ✓ Educate your employees about the theft problem.
- ✓ Store tanks in well-lit areas.
- ✓ Know your inventory to quickly identify missing chemicals.
- ✓ Visually inspect tanks each morning, especially following weekends or other periods where the facility is not occupied.
- ✓ Consider auditing your facility and setting up a valve protection plan for critical valves that could cause significant releases if left open.
- ✓ Consider installing valve locks or fencing, especially for unattended tanks.*
- ✓ Report thefts, signs of tampering, leaks, or any unusual activity to local law enforcement officials.
- ✓ Consider installing other theft deterrent measures such as motion detector lights, motion detector alarms, security patrols, and/or video surveillance.

** The ANSI Standard K61.1 states under section 6.7 "Protection of Container and Appurtenances" that "main container shut-off valves shall be kept closed and locked when the installation is unattended." Furthermore, it states that "if the facility is protected against tampering by fencing, or other suitable means, valve locks are not required." Many states have adopted the ANSI Standard K61.1 as law; please check your state regulations or contact your state agricultural department or fire marshal for details. Also, OSHA's requirement for storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia under §1910.111(c)(6) state that "valves, regulating, gaging, and other appurtenances shall be protected against tampering and physical damage."*

In addition to the general tips above, agricultural dealers or retailers should consider removing hoses during the off-season and storing them separately from tanks. Also, farmers may consider removing nurse tanks from fields when they are no longer needed and returning used tanks, applicators, or toolbars promptly to the dealer after use. Finally, refrigeration facilities may want to evaluate the benefits of installing lockable, quarter-turn, spring-loaded, ball valves in series with a manual valve in critical areas such as at the system fill point or oil discharge pot.

Special note on purchases:
Agricultural retail establishments should be aware that they may be approached by individuals wanting to purchase ammonia for use in the illegal production of methamphetamine. The following list was developed by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to help you identify individuals who may be seeking to purchase anhydrous ammonia for illegal purposes:

- Customer cannot answer or is evasive about agricultural use questions.
- Customer insists on taking possession rather than having it delivered.
- Customer insists on using cash, money order or cashiers check.
- Customer is a stranger and unfamiliar to area or your business.
- Customer provides suspicious business or credit information.
- Customer is vague or resists providing personal information
- Customer intends to fill their own inappropriate tank (e.g. a 20-pound propane cylinder). Note: It is unlawful in some states to sell anhydrous ammonia unless it is in an approved product container.

If a customer fits any of these criteria, wait until the person has left your business, write down an accurate description of the person(s), vehicle, license number and contact the DEA or local law enforcement authorities immediately.

INFORMATION RESOURCES

EPA has prepared a general advisory on ammonia and a safety alert on the "Hazards of Ammonia Releases at Ammonia Refrigeration Facilities." Both are available at: www.epa.gov/ceppo

The Agricultural Retailers Association (ARA) and The Fertilizer Institute (TFI) have a brochure "Deter Theft of Anhydrous Ammonia." www.tfi.org or (202) 675-8250; www.ara1.org or (202) 457-0825

The Agribusiness Association of Iowa has prepared a fact sheet "Anhydrous Ammonia Theft, What You Need To Know," available at: www.exnet.iastate.edu/publications/pg99015.pdf

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant Program has a publication available "Guidelines for Public Sector Hazardous Materials Training" - See Section 2, Special Topics - Illicit Use of Hazardous Materials: First Responder Training Issues. www.fema.gov/emi/hmep

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

The following is a list of federal statutes and regulations related to process safety, accident prevention, emergency planning, and release reporting.

EPA

Clean Air Act (CAA)

- General Duty Clause [Section 112(r)(1) of the Act] - Facilities handling extremely hazardous chemicals (including anhydrous ammonia) have a general duty to assess hazards, design and maintain a safe facility, and minimize the consequences of accidental releases.
- Risk Management Program (RMP) Rule [40 CFR 68] - Facilities that have anhydrous ammonia in quantities greater than 10,000 pounds are required to develop a hazard assessment, a prevention program, an emergency response program, and submit a risk management plan to EPA.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA)

- Emergency Planning [40 CFR Part 355] - Facilities that have 500 pounds or more of ammonia must report to their LEPC and SERC and comply with certain requirements for emergency planning.
- Emergency Release Notification [40 CFR Part 355] - Facilities that release 100 pounds or more of ammonia (other than the normal application of a fertilizer) must immediately report the release to the LEPC and to the SERC.
- Hazardous Chemical Reporting [40 CFR Part 370] - Facilities that have ammonia at or above 500 pounds must submit an MSDS to their LEPC, SERC, and local fire

department and comply with the Tier I/Tier II inventory reporting requirements.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

- Hazardous Substance Release Reporting [40 CFR 302] - Facilities that release 100 pounds or more of ammonia (other than the normal application of a fertilizer) must immediately report the release to the National Response Center (NRC), (800) 424-8802.

DOT

- The Department of Transportation (DOT) [49 CFR 100-180] - Research and Special Projects Administration has requirements covering the transportation of anhydrous ammonia containers.

OSHA

- Process Safety Management (PSM) Standard [29 CFR 1910.119] Anhydrous ammonia is listed as a highly hazardous substance. Facilities that have ammonia in quantities at or above the threshold quantity of 10,000 pounds are subject to a number of requirements for management of hazards, including performing a process hazards analysis and maintaining mechanical integrity of equipment. The PSM requirements do not apply to retail facilities per 1910.119(a)(2).
- Hazard Communication [29 CFR 1920.120] - Requires that the potential hazards of toxic and hazardous chemicals be evaluated and that employers transmit this information to their employees.
- Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia [29 CFR 1910.111] - Requires standards for design, construction, location, installation, and operation of anhydrous ammonia systems.

CODES AND STANDARDS

There are a number of state codes and industry standards that apply to safe handling, use, and storage of anhydrous ammonia. A few examples are given below.

American National Standards Institutes (ANSI) K61.1, 1999 - Standards for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia
Available from ANSI
11 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036
(212) 642-4900
Web site: www.ansi.org

ANSI/IIAR 2-1992 - Equipment, Design, and Installation of Ammonia Mechanical Refrigeration Systems
Available from International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR)
1200 19th Street, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 22036-2422
(202) 857-1110

For More Information:
Contact the EPCRA Hotline at:
(800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810
TDD (800) 553-7672
Monday -Friday, 9 AM to 6 PM, EST

For information on OSHA standards contact OSHA Public Information at (202) 219- 8151 or visit the web site: www.osha.gov

Visit the CEPPO Home Page at:
www.epa.gov/ceppo/

Recognizing Possible Meth Waste In The Forest

- **Packaging for cold medicines**
- **Compressed gas cylinders**
- **Discarded clothing**
- **Household products**
- **Coffee filters**

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Recognizing Possible Meth Waste In The Forest

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Propane cylinders, like those used for backyard grills, are used to transport anhydrous ammonia. The brass fittings on these tanks are degraded by anhydrous ammonia. Any tank with a blue to green color could be unstable and explode.

DON'T TOUCH THE TANK!

- **Discarded clothing**
- **Household products**
- **Coffee filters**

Recognizing Possible Meth Waste In The Forest

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Methamphetamine In The Forests:

Safety and Awareness Training

Recognizing Possible Meth Waste In The Forest

- **Packaging for cold medicines**

- **Compressed gas cylinders**
- **Discarded clothing**
- **Household products**
  - **5 gallon buckets**
  - **Coolers**
  - **Anything that looks like it doesn't belong**
- **Coffee filters**

Methamphetamine In The Forests:

Safety and Awareness Training

Recognizing Possible Meth Waste In The Forest

- **Packaging for cold medicines**
- **Compressed gas cylinders**
- **Discarded clothing**
- **Household products**
- **Coffee filters**

Recognizing Some Signs Of A Meth User

- **Involuntary eye jerking**
- **Agitation**
- **Confusion, impaired judgment**

Signs of Tweaking

- **Difficulty breathing**
- **Tremors or seizures**
- **Profuse sweating, often with chills**
- **Chemical smell on skin or clothes**
- **Psychosis, hallucinations, and delusions**
- **Recognizing tweakers movie clip**

What Should I Do?

From everything we have seen in this presentation, it is clear that meth is something to stay away from. Your first responsibility is to keep yourself safe. The best way to do that is to back out of situations that may be connected to meth labs, dumps, or meth use. Call for help from the nearest law enforcement officer, note the location, and leave everything alone. Law enforcement and hazmat personnel need to deal with all meth-related incidents.

What Should I Do?

Meth Labs And Waste

Suspected Meth User

Meth Labs And Waste

Treat all suspected meth waste as hazardous waste. Report locations of suspected meth waste or meth labs to law enforecement. Don't touch anything or turn anything off.

- Notify law enforcement, note locations and don't touch anything
- Treat all suspected meth waste as hazardous waste
- Some specifics
  - Do not remain in the area of a lab or dump site
  - Never handle unknown substances or equipment
  - Do not turn off or on any power sources, such as generators or propane tanks
  - Do not handle any containers that have active chemical reactions
  - Back track out of a suspected site the same way you entered
  - Avoid breathing any fumes
  - Avoid accidental exposure to unknown substances
- Work practices movie clips
  - Avoid Trouble
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Report drug lab activities to the district or area supervisory LEO, and the forest Hazmat Coordinator.

Coordinate cleaning through LEO and forest engineers or the OSC/Hazmat Coordinator.

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The area is toxic and may be watched or the cooks may return.

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Even harmless looking objects might be contaminated with meth residues.

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Stopping or starting a process can result in an explosion or release of toxic fumes.

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Disturbing a heat source like an open flame can release toxic fumes or cause an explosion.

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- Notify law enforcement, note locations and don't touch anything
- Treat all suspected meth waste as hazardous waste
- Some specifics
  - Do not remain in the area of a lab or dump site
  - Never handle unknown substances or equipment
  - Do not turn off or on any power sources, such as generators or propane tanks
  - Do not handle any containers that have active chemical reactions
  - Back track out of a suspected site the same way you entered
  - Avoid breathing any fumes
  - Avoid accidental exposure to unknown substances
- Work practices movie clips
  - Avoid Trouble
  - Work Practices

The lab may be booby trapped.
Don't touch anything!

What Should I Do?

Meth Labs And Waste

Suspected Meth User

Meth Labs And Waste

Treat all suspected meth waste as hazardous waste. Report locations of suspected meth waste or meth labs to law enforecement. Don't touch anything or turn anything off.

- Notify law enforcement, note locations and don't touch anything
- Treat all suspected meth waste as hazardous waste
- Some specifics
  - Do not remain in the area of a lab or dump site
  - Never handle unknown substances or equipment
  - Do not turn off or on any power sources, such as generators or propane tanks
  - Do not handle any containers that have active chemical reactions
  - Back track out of a suspected site the same way you entered
  - Avoid breathing any fumes
  - Avoid accidental exposure to unknown substances
- Work practices movie clips
  - Avoid Trouble
  - Work Practices

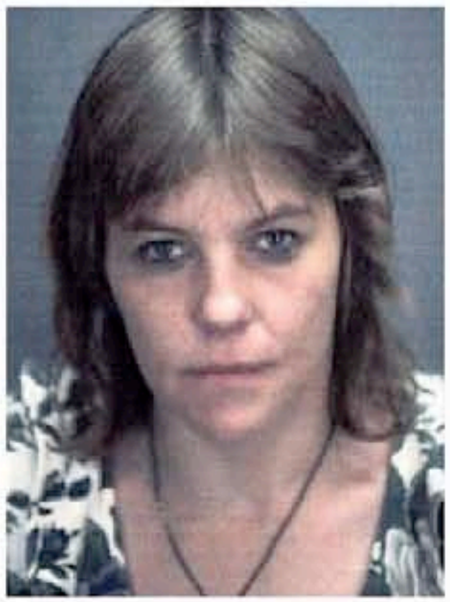
Wash with soap and water and seek medical attention if necessary.

Suspected Meth User

- **Tweakers**

  Safety tips for encountering a tweaker:

  - **Keep a social distance**
  - **Do not shine bright lights at the person**
  - **Slow your speech and lower the pitch of your voice**
  - **Slow your movements**
  - **Keep your hands visible**



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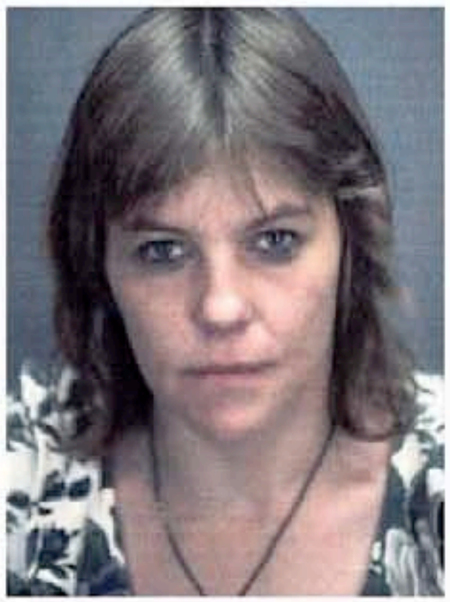
Suspected Meth User

- **Tweakers**

Safety tips for encountering a tweaker:

- **Keep a social distance** — Preferably a 7-10 foot radius. Once a person has been identified as a potential tweaker, law enforcement officers should be called in.
- **Do not shine bright lights at the person**
- **Slow your speech and lower the pitch of your voice**
- **Slow your movements**
- **Keep your hands visible**



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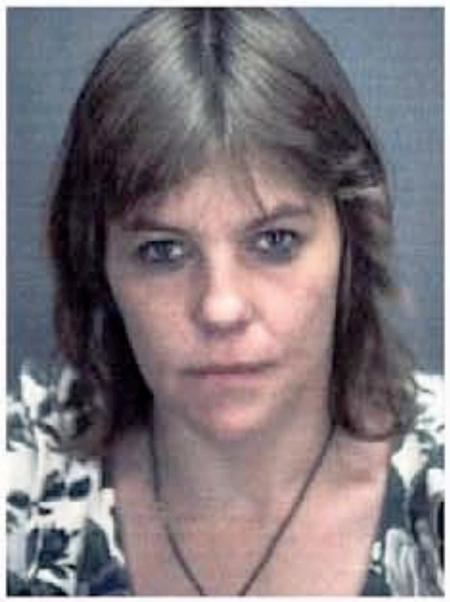
Suspected Meth User

- **Tweakers**

  Safety tips for encountering a tweaker:

  - **Keep a social distance**
  - **Do not shine bright lights at the person** ——— The tweaker is already paranoid. A bright light can cause the person to run or become violent.
  - **Slow your speech and lower the pitch of your voice**
  - **Slow your movements**
  - **Keep your hands visible**



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Suspected Meth User

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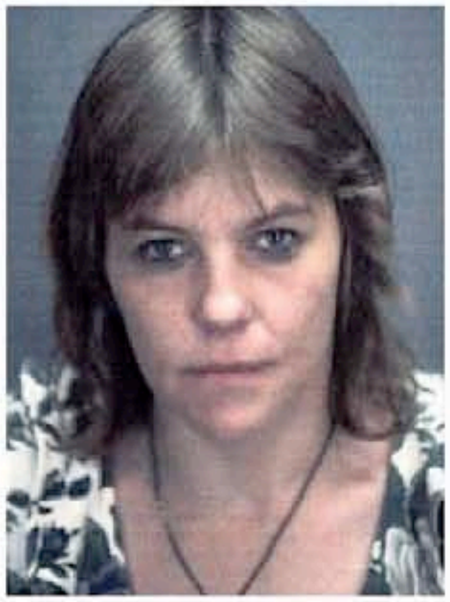
- **Slow your movements**
- **Keep your hands visible**

A tweaker already hears sounds at a fast pace and in a high pitch, and the side effect of the drug is a constant electrical buzzing sound in the background.



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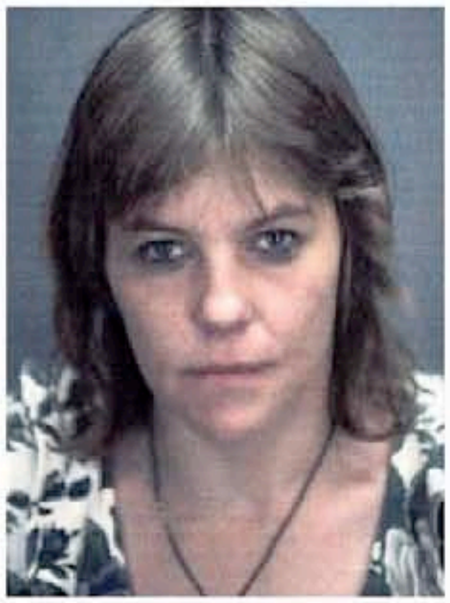
Suspected Meth User

- **Tweakers**

  Safety tips for encountering a tweaker:

  - **Keep a social distance**
  - **Do not shine bright lights at the person**
  - **Slow your speech and lower the pitch of your voice**
  - **Slow your movements** — This decreases the odds that the tweaker will misinterpret your physical actions.
  - **Keep your hands visible**



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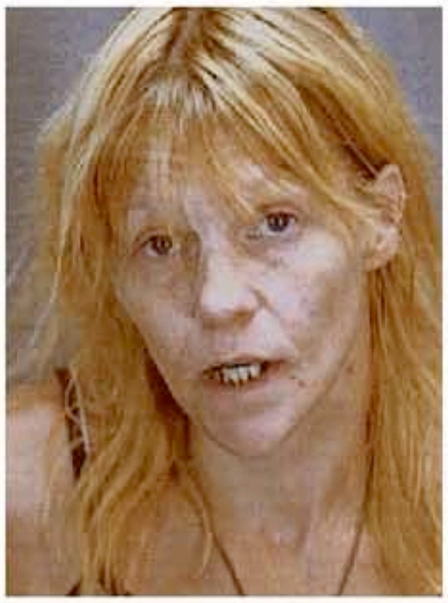

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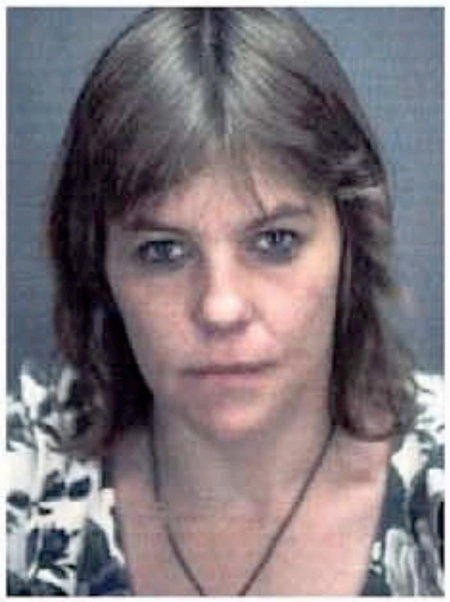
Suspected Meth User

- **Tweakers**

  Safety tips for encountering a tweaker:

  - **Keep a social distance**
  - **Do not shine bright lights at the person**
  - **Slow your speech and lower the pitch of your voice**
  - **Slow your movements**
  - **Keep your hands visible** — Since the tweakers are already paranoid, if they cannot see your hands they may feel threatened and could become violent.



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Summary

- **Meth is a growing problem throughout the country**
- **Meth labs, waste, and users are in the National Forests**
- **Encountering meth labs, waste, or users can put you in danger**
- **To stay safe:**
  - **Recognize the danger signs**
  - **Back out of the situation**
  - **Call law enforcement**