

methamphetamine awareness guide



www.publicsafety.ohio.gov

Referral Numbers

Your local law enforcement agency:

Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services
Toll-Free (888) 448-4842

Ohio State Highway Patrol
(614) 466-2660

Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation
(740) 845-2000

Ohio Department of Alcohol & Drug Addiction Services
(614) 466-3445

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
(614) 644-3020

Ohio State Fire Marshal/Department of Commerce
(614) 752-8200

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

Cincinnati: (513) 684-3671

Cleveland: (216) 522-3705

Columbus: (614) 255-4200

Dayton: (937) 291-1988

Toledo: (419) 259-6490

Youngstown: (330) 740-7000

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Methamphetamine Fast Facts

- Methamphetamine, or meth, is a highly addictive, toxic, powerful central nervous system stimulant. Its street names include: Speed, Ice, Crystal, Chalk, Glass, and Crank.
- Meth is a white, odorless, bitter-tasting powder that dissolves in water. Crystal meth, or “Ice,” resembles clear rock crystals.
- Meth can be smoked, snorted, injected, orally ingested or eaten by placing it on food.
- Clandestine meth labs can operate from barns, storage areas, hotel rooms, and even car trunks.
- Meth users may exhibit signs of agitation, excited speech, decreased appetites, and increased levels of physical activity. Sudden and violent behavior, paranoia and hallucinations may also occur. Withdrawal from high doses of meth produces severe depression.
- Indicators of possible clandestine meth labs include: purchases of large quantities of pseudoephedrine; unusually strong odors like ether, ammonia, or acetone; residences with windows blacked out; renters who will only pay in cash; and excessive amounts of trash, including large amounts of antifreeze, drain cleaner and clear glass containers.
- Meth presents a substantial risk when “cooking” the chemicals that produce the drug. Each pound of meth leaves behind five to six pounds of toxic waste. High concentrations of the chemicals can cause severe health problems, including lung damage and burns to anyone entering a lab.
- **Use extreme caution** before entering an area where meth production is suspected. Have an evacuation plan for any residents in the area; wear safety equipment; watch for chemical spills; and immediately change and launder any unprotected clothing after leaving the site.

Common Chemicals

- Ephedrine •
- Pseudoephedrine •
 - Lithium •
(Batteries)
- Sodium Metal •
- Anhydrous Ammonia •
 - Toluene •
 - Acetone •
 - Methanol •
 - Alcohol •
- Muriatic Acid •
- Iodine Flakes or Crystals •
- Red Phosphorous •
(Match Tips)
- Sodium Hydroxide •
(Red Devil Lye)
 - Salt •
- Sulfuric Acid •
(Drain Opener)
- Trichloroethane •
(Gun Scrubber)
- Cold Tablets •

Common Equipment

- Pyrex/Corning Dishes •
 - Jugs •
 - Bottles •
 - Funnels •
- Coffee Filters •
- Blender •
- Rubber Tubing •
- Paper Towels •
- Rubber Gloves •
 - Gas Can •
- Tape/Clamps •
 - Hotplate •
 - Strainer •
- Aluminum Foil •
- Propane Cylinder •
(20 Pound Tank)