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Cleaning up Former Methamphetamine Labs

Guidelines

Missouri Department of Health
Section for Environmental Public Health

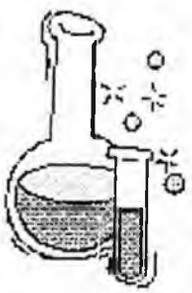
Why are we producing these guidelines?

The methamphetamine (meth) lab problem in Missouri is growing. Meth labs, used to make the illegal drug methamphetamine, are discovered in houses, apartments, motel rooms, sheds, or even motor vehicles. In 1998, federal, state and local authorities were involved in the seizure of more than 500 labs in Missouri alone, and the number of meth labs seized by law enforcement agencies increases each year.

As the problem grows, and agencies seek to restrict the products needed to make methamphetamine, the methods and the locations of its production are changing. This adds to the difficulty health and environmental agencies face in assessing meth related health risks.

The Missouri Department of Health's (MDOH) Section for Environmental Public Health has created these basic guidelines to assist property owners and the general public in cleaning up former meth lab properties.

How can you find out if a property has been used to make meth?



Currently, there is no comprehensive method for tracking or listing homes that were used as meth labs. MDOH is creating a list of reported addresses. Your local health department can verify if the property in on that list. You should call your local law enforcement agency to confirm that a seizure of chemicals took place on the property, and to obtain the name of any hazardous materials contractor who may have removed materials. The contractor should have information on what chemicals were present on the property. Additional information may be obtained from your county health department, fire department, or the owner of the property.

Why the concern about cleaning up illegal meth labs?

Properties used to produce meth will usually be found with a lab-like setting; including containers of chemicals, heat sources, and various types of lab equipment. Typically, after a lab is discovered by law enforcement, the bulk of any lab-related debris, such as chemicals and containers, is removed. However, it is possible a small amount of contamination is left on surfaces and in absorbent materials (carpets, furniture), sinks, drains and ventilation systems. Though found in small amounts, meth lab contaminants may pose health threats to persons exposed to them.

What are the meth lab contaminants?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), working with MDOH, is seeking to identify contaminants found at former meth lab properties throughout Missouri. There are different "recipes" for making meth, each using different ingredients. The making of meth can also be performed in different stages at different locations. EPA has collected samples from houses, apartments, trailers, motels, and other properties after meth labs were seized. EPA concentrated its sampling efforts on areas to which a resident would most likely come in contact with contamination, such as a property's surfaces and indoor air – but EPA also took samples from containers, soil, drains, filters, vents, etc.

MDOH has examined sampling results and found many chemicals, not related to meth labs, that can be found in most homes. The more common household chemicals can be

found in carpet, household cleaners and paints. These chemicals include; benzene, methylene chloride, trichloroethane, and toluene. It is suspected that meth-related chemicals include solvents, phosphorous, iodine, and metals.

What are possible health effects from exposure to meth lab contaminants?

Many of the contaminants present during meth's cooking process can be harmful if someone is exposed to them. These contaminants can cause health problems including respiratory (breathing) problems, skin and eye irritation, headaches, nausea and dizziness. Acute (short-term) exposures to high cencentrations of some of these chemicals, such as those law enforcement officers face when they first enter a lab, can cause severe health problems including lung damage and burns to different parts of the body.

There is little known about the health effects from chronic (long-term) exposure to contaminants left behind after a meth lab is dismantled. Until the contaminants have been dentified, their quantities measured, and their health effects known, MDOH advises property owners to exercise caution and use the safest possible cleaning practices in dealing with a former meth lab property and any possible remaining contamination.

How can the property be cleaned up?

Since this is an emerging problem, there is currently no official guidance or regulations on how to clean up a former meth lab property for reoccupation. MDOH is working to find an answer that will protect the public and be practical for property owners. Responses across the country to the cleanup of these properties have ranged from doing nothing

to complete demolition. Until a cleanup standard is determined, MDOH advises owners to do their best to thoroughly clean up these properties.

MDOH believes the safest way to clean up a former meth lab is to hire environmental companies trained in hazardous substance removal and clean-up. Owners who clean their own properties should be aware that household building materials and furniture can absorb contaminants and give off fumes. Use caution and wear clothing to protect your skin, such as gloves, long sleeves, and eye protection during cleaning.

Some general guidelines include:

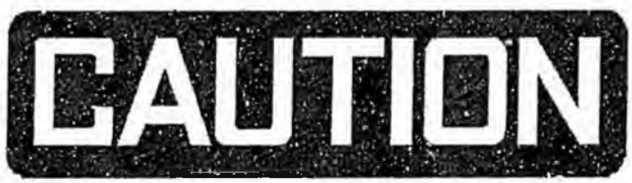
- **Air out the property**

After a lab is seized by law enforcement officials, professionals trained to handle hazardous materials are generally called in to remove lab waste and any bulk chemicals. During this removal, every effort is made to air out the property for the safety of the removal crew. For security reasons, the property is usually closed upon their departure. However, this short-term airing-out may not be sufficient to clear out all the contaminants from the air inside the home. Be sure the property has been aired out for several days before cleaning. After the initial airing out, good ventilation should be continued throughout the property's cleanup.

To promote the volitilization (dissolving into the air) of some types of chemicals, windows and doors may be closed and the temperature inside the home increased to approximately 90 degrees fahrenheit for a few days. After cleaning and heating is complete, the property should be aired out for three to five days to allow for any volatiles to disperse from the house.

Open all the building's windows and set up exhaust fans to circulate air out of the house. During this time, the property should remain off limits unless it is necessary to make short visits to the property.

After the cleaning and final three to five days of airing-out, the property should be checked for re-staining and odors, which would indicate that the initial cleaning was not successful, and further, more extensive steps should be taken.



- **Contamination removal and disposal**

During the meth cooking process, vapors are given off that can spread and be absorbed by nearby materials. Spilled chemicals, supplies and equipment can further contaminate non-lab items. It is a good idea to remove unnecessary items from the property and dispose of them properly. Items that are visibly contaminated should be removed from the property and may be disposed of in a local landfill.

If you find suspicious containers or lab equipment at the property, do not handle them yourself. Leave the area and contact your local law enforcement agency or fire department. It is possible that some items may have been left behind after a seizure. If the property has been searched by a hazardous materials cleanup team, the items have most likely been identified and are not dangerous. However, some properties may not have been searched or some items may have been overlooked in the debris or confusion.

Absorbent materials, such as carpeting, drapes, clothing, etc. can accumulate vapors that are dispersed through the air during the cooking process. They also may collect dust and powder from the chemicals involved in the manufacturing process. It is recommended that these materials be disposed of, especially if an odor or discoloration is present.

- **Surfaces**

Surfaces, such as walls, counters, floors, ceilings, etc. are porous and can hold contamination from the meth cooking process, especially in those areas where the cooking and preparation were performed. Cleaning these areas is very important as people may come in frequent contact with these surfaces through skin contact, food preparation, etc.

If a surface has visible contamination or staining, complete removal and replacement of that surface section is recommended. This could include removal and replacement of wallboard, floor coverings and counters. If this is not feasible, intensive cleaning, followed by the application of a physical barrier
such as paint or epoxy is recommended. These areas should be monitored and the barrier maintained to assure that the contamination is contained.

Normal household cleaning methods and products will remove any remaining contamination. Don't forget to wear gloves, protective clothing, such as long sleeves, and eye protection. Again, ventilation of the property should be continued throughout the cleaning process.

- **Ventilation system**

Ventilation systems (heating, air conditioning) tend to collect fumes and dust and redistribute them throughout a home. The vents, ductwork, filters, and even the walls and ceilings near ventilation ducts can become contaminated. Replace all of the air filters in the system, remove and clean vents, clean the surfaces near system inlets and outlets, and clean the system's ductwork.

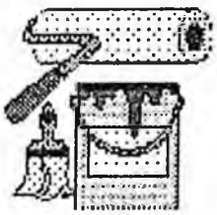
- **Plumbing**

While some of the waste products generated during meth manufacture may be thrown along the sides of roads or in yards, most are dumped down sinks, drains, and toilets. These waste products can collect in drains, traps, and septic

tanks and give off fumes. If a strong chemical odor is coming from household plumbing, do not attempt to address the problem yourself, contact a plumbing contractor for professional assistance. If you suspect the septic tank or yard may be contaminated, contact the local health department.

- **Repainting**

When a surface has been cleaned, painting that surface should be considered, especially in areas where contamination was found or suspected. If there is any remaining contamination that cleaning did not remove, painting the surface puts a barrier between the contamination and anyone who may come in contact with those surfaces. Even on those areas that people do not normally touch, painting will cover up and "lock" the contamination onto the surface, reducing the chances that it would be released into the air.



Should testing be done after cleanup?

If, after cleaning your residence using the guidelines in this pamphlet, you are concerned about any remaining contamination, or if your property still has an odor, visible staining, or causes physical irritation to those exposed, it is advisable to have the property evaluated and tested. Also, if you are concerned with liability issues, you should consider having the property tested. Sampling is an expensive option, but may provide peace of mind for property owners and families.You may want to contact your insurance carrier for advice and assistance.

Remember these steps to cleaning a former meth property:

1 Determine if the property was used for meth production.
2 Air out the property before and during cleanup.
3 Remove all unnecessary items and dispose of them.
4 Remove visibly contaminated items or items that have an odor.
5 Clean all surfaces using household cleaning methods and proper personal protection.
6 Clean the ventilation system.
7 Leave plumbing cleaning up to the experts.
8 Air out the property for three to five days.
9 If odor or staining remains, have your home evaluated by a professional.

If, after reading this brochure, you have questions, please call the **Missouri Department of Health at 1-800-392-7245.**

A copy of this brochure will soon be available at the Missouri Department of Health's web site at www.health.state.mo.us.

For more information contact:

Missouri Department of Health
Section for Environmental Public Health
P.O. Box 570
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0570
(573) 751-6111 or
(800) 392-7245
www.health.state.mo.us

Missouri Department of
HEALTH

Guidelines For Contamination Reduction And Sampling At Illegal Drug Manufacturing Sites

Revised June 1996

Office of Toxic Substances

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For more information or
additional copies of this report contact:

Lew Kittle
Office of Toxic Substances
PO Box 47825
Olympia, WA 98504-7825

(360) 236-3381

Contact Telephone Numbers:

Office	Title	Name	Phone No.
Washington State Dept. of Health Office of Toxic Substances	Drug Lab Program Coordinator	Lew Kittle	(360) 236-3381
Adams County Health District	Health Officer	Robert Atwood	(509) 659-0090
Asotin County Health District	Health Officer	Timothy Moody	(509) 758-3344
Benton-Franklin County Health Dist	Health Officer	Thomas Henn	(509) 943-2614
Bemerton-Kitsap County Health Dist	Environ Health	Don Miles	(360) 478-5235
Chelan-Douglas Health District	Health Officer	Francis Collins	(509) 664-5310
Clallam County Health Department	Health Officer	Thomas Locke	(360) 452-7831
Columbia County Health District	Health Officer	Timothy Moody	(360) 382-2181
Cowlitz County Health District	Health Officer	Tom Bell	(360) 425-7400
Garfield County Health District	Health Officer	Timothy Moody	(509) 843-3412
Grant County Health District	Environ Health	Kevin Barry Charlie Blanchard	(509) 754-2011
Grays Harbor Health District	Health Officer	John Bausher	(360) 532-8665
Island County Health Department	Health Officer	Roger Case	(360) 679-7352
Jefferson County Health & Human Svcs	Health Officer	Peter Goerlofs	(360) 385-3792
Kittitas County Health Department	Health Officer	James Gale	(509) 962-7515
Lewis County Health District	Environ Health	Mike Vinatieri Steve Garrett	(360) 740-1238
Lincoln County Health Department	Health Officer	Marshall Thompson	(509) 725-1001
Mason County Health Department	Environ Health	Brad Banner Will Satak	(360) 427-9670
Northeast Tri-County Health District	Environ Health	Jim Matsuyama	(509) 648-2262
Okanogan County Health District	Health Officer	Fritz Foulke	(509) 422-7140
Pacific County Health Department	Health Officer	Frank Hing	(360) 875-9343
San Juan County Health Department	Health Officer	John Manning	(360) 378-4474
Seattle-King County Dept of Public Health	Acting Director	Sharon Stewart Johnson	(206) 296-4600
Skagit County Health Department	Environ Health	John Thayer Britt Pfaff	(360) 336-9380
Snohomish Health District	Environ Health	Bob Pekick Jeff Defenbach	(360) 339-5210
Southwest Washington Health District	Environ Health	Lou Dooley Tom White	(360) 696-8428

Spokane County Health District	Environ Health	Mike LaScoula	(509) 324-1560
Tacoma-Pierce County Health Dept	Environ Health	Cindy Ruggiero Mike Davis	(206) 596-2894
Thurston County Health Department	Environ Health	GregGruenfelder Tracy Fosber	(360) 786-5455 786-4111
Wahkiakum County Health Department	Environ Health	Joe Kurilla	(360) 795-6207
Walla Walla County-City Health Dept	Health Officer	Robert Bond	(509) 527-3290
Whatcom County Health Department	Environ Health	Regina Delahunt Tom Koontz	(360) 676-6724
Whitman County Health Department	Health Officer	Timothy Moody	(509) 397-6280
Yakima Health District	Environ Health	Ted Silvestri Art McEwen	(509) 454-5385 575-4268

Special acknowledgments to:

Dave Nash
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Toxic Substances

Harriet Ammann
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Toxic Substances

Tony Bossart
Seattle-King County Department of Public Health

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Washington State Department of Transportation

Erik Neilson
Washington State Patrol Crime Lab

James O. White
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Toxic Substances

Tim Hardin
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Toxic Substances

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 1989, the Washington State Legislature passed the Omnibus Drug Lab Law [Title 69.50 and 64.44 Revised Code of Washington (RCW)] in response to the growing concern over drugs and the illegal manufacture of drugs (Appendix A). Under Title 64.44 RCW, the health department is responsible for posting the property and determining whether the property is contaminated. If the health department determines the property is contaminated, the property is found "unfit for use." When the health department determines the property is "unfit for use," the property owner is responsible for assessing the level of contamination and decontaminating (cleanup) the property. The property owner must hire a state certified cleanup contractor. Under the provisions of Title 64.44 RCW, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) and the Washington State Board of Health promulgated Chapter 246-205 Washington Administrative Code (Appendix A). Under the provisions of Chapter 246-205, local health departments, property owners, and contractors must follow these standard operating procedures (SOP) during the cleanup process at labs.

These SOP represent a concerted effort to provide the most up-to-date information for use during the contamination reduction (cleanup) process at illegal drug manufacturing sites (labs). They are compiled from information and data collected from library references, and other state and federal agencies. These SOP have been peer reviewed by local health departments, cleanup contractors, and technical experts for applicability and technical accuracy. When these cleanup SOP are followed, the site will be considered fit for use, if there is no scientific evidence to suggest a continuing human health risk after cleanup. The basis for this conclusion is current knowledge and the known physical properties of the chemicals associated with drug production.

When following these SOP, you must remember that the methods of manufacturing change, and the chemical hazards associated with this activity will change. The effects of the many byproducts resulting from the manufacture of these drugs are unknown. Illegal drug manufacturing is changing dynamically and there are no absolute guarantees that chronic health effects will be completely eliminated by cleaning these contaminated residences.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this manual is to provide local health officials, property owners, and contractors with uniform procedures and standards for reducing the contamination at illegal drug manufacturing sites. The intent of SOP is to give the users a standard plan of action. Each site and incident is different and the user should modify the procedures as necessary. Changes must be made in writing to the local health department prior to implementation.

The goal of cleaning a site is to reduce the levels of contaminants so the site may be reoccupied.

1.2 Background

The illegal manufacture of drugs has become a significant public health problem during the past several years. Nationally in 1988, 810 illegal drug manufacturing labs were seized, and these figures only account for 25 percent of existing labs. Twenty-five methamphetamine manufacturing labs were seized in Washington State alone. Law enforcement and health agency officials estimate that it is likely there were about 100 labs in Washington State in 1988.

Because of the number of illegal drug manufacturing labs and the potential public health threat, a clandestine drug lab response steering committee was formed. The goal of the committee was to increase coordination and communication between the responding agencies. Committee members included representatives from local and state law enforcement, local hazardous materials response teams, state and federal environmental agencies, state and local health departments, private contractors, the Washington State Department of Labor and Industry, and the Washington State Board of Pharmacy.

The committee addressed the issues of on-scene roles/responsibilities, needed legislation, hazardous material response, hazardous material removal, property owner liability, public health risk, among others. The committee produced several documents, including: "Model Local Fire Department and Hazardous Materials Team Response to Illegal Methamphetamine Drug Labs," "Clandestine Laboratory Policy Manual for Law Enforcement Agencies," and "Model Local Health Department Response to Illegal Methamphetamine Drug Labs."

In 1988, the Washington State Controlled Substances Act (Chapter 69.50.511 of the Revised Code of Washington) was amended, setting forth the principles of a coordinated, cooperative response effort at illegal drug lab sites (Appendix A). Under this law, law enforcement officials/agencies are responsible for arresting suspects and notifying environmental and local/state health agencies. The Washington State Department of Ecology's role is to remove, transport, and dispose of bulk hazardous materials, and to conduct an environmental risk assessment. The roles and responsibilities of the state and local health departments and the interior contamination of residences and buildings were not addressed.

In 1989, the Washington State Legislature created Chapter 64.44 RCW (Appendix A), which addresses properties contaminated by illegal drug manufacturing activities and defines the roles and responsibilities of DOH and local health departments. DOH is responsible for: training, testing, and certifying illegal drug lab site cleanup contractors and workers; maintaining a list of illegal drug lab sites; maintaining a list of certified illegal drug lab site cleanup contractors; providing technical assistance to local health departments; developing cleanup guidelines; and developing sampling and testing methods for surface water, groundwater, soil, and septic tanks.

The roles and responsibilities of the local health department are: posting the property; notifying the property owner and others with an interest in the property; inspecting the property; determining contamination; prohibiting use until cleanup is completed; overseeing cleanup of the property; and authorizing reoccupation.

The focus of this manual is to describe the process required to reduce contamination (cleanup) of the interiors of lab sites. While the main emphasis is on methamphetamine manufacture, numerous other drugs can be and are manufactured illegally (i.e., MDA, MDMA, LSD, PCP, and others). The generic methodologies for MDA, MDMA, and LSD are shown in Appendix B (Tables 15B - 27B). An incident involving LSD requires close cooperation among all agencies to ensure it is handled safely. Because

LSD presents acute health risks to humans, this type of drug lab will require the utmost care during all phases of investigation and cleanup.

The manual is laid out as follows: pre-cleanup screen, workplan, gross and residual cleanup, encapsulation (painting the interior walls with a non-porous paint), post cleanup assessment, and reoccupation. Recommended sampling and testing methods for air, surface water, groundwater, soil, and septic tanks are included in Appendix C.

1.3 Methods of Manufacture

The manufacture of methamphetamine is fairly simple and does not require a college chemistry degree. Generally, methamphetamine is made by using a recipe, which may be handwritten or obtained from a publication. The person manufacturing the drug literally "cooks" the ingredients. Hence these people are called "cooks." While it is possible to use a number of methods to produce this drug, two methods are most commonly used: amalgam and ephedrine. The basic synthesis methods are shown in Appendix B (Tables 1B - 4B, 10B, and 11B).

1.3.1 Amalgam Method

The amalgam method is presently the least common method for manufacturing methamphetamine in Washington State. This method primarily uses phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P) and methylamine as precursors (substances used to manufacture drugs) (Appendix B, Tables 1B - 4B). Mercuric chloride, aluminum, hydrochloric acid (HCl), alcohols, ethers, and benzene are used as catalysts, reagents, and solvents as part of this manufacturing method (ibid).

1.3.2 Ephedrine Method

The ephedrine method is more common than the amalgam method, and several sites in Washington State have been found where this method has been used to manufacture methamphetamine. This method primarily uses ephedrine, and pressurized hydrogen as precursors (Appendix B, Tables 10B - 11B). Sodium hydroxide, red phosphorous, sulfuric acid, lithium, aluminum hydride, chloroform, alcohols, ethers, acetone, and other chemicals are used as catalysts, reagents, and solvents as part of this manufacturing method (ibid).

1.3.3 Precursor Manufacture

As public agencies have attempted to control the illegal manufacture of drugs by regulating the sale of precursors, the cooks have found methods to manufacture the precursors. The common methods for producing P-2-P, methylamine, ephedrine, and other precursors and pre-precursors are shown in Appendix B (Tables 5B - 9B and 12B). The reagents are also shown in those tables.

1.3.4 Byproducts and Contaminants

Production of methamphetamine in pharmaceutical laboratories under ideal controlled conditions results in the production of byproducts and contaminants which are removed. But in a clandestine laboratory those conditions do not exist. In addition to the normal byproducts, other unwanted byproducts may be

produced during less than ideal conditions (e.g., overheating, underheating, and improper mixing). Some of those byproducts are shown in Appendix B (Tables 13B and 14B). The human health risk becomes a concern when the contaminants, sludge, and byproducts are discharged into the environment (air, septic tanks, streams, and soil).

1.4 Implications for Human Health

Some chemicals used in methamphetamine production present a danger of injury from fire or explosion. In addition, at the lab site there are possible risks of exposure to infectious disease (e.g., AIDS, hepatitis B) in the event of skin puncture by drug paraphernalia. Risk of injury or toxicity from chemical exposure is present, depending on the toxic properties of the chemicals, quantity and form, concentration, duration, and route of exposure. Systemic absorption of chemicals or injury may occur by one or more of the following routes of exposure:

1. Inhalation
2. Skin exposure
3. Ingestion (swallowing)
4. Injection

Inhalation and/or skin exposure are the most likely routes of exposure for persons exposed to the drug lab environment. The cook has the potential of toxicity from all routes of exposure; i.e., ingestion and injection of the drug, spill of chemicals onto the skin, and inhalation of vapors. Children living in the drug lab environment typically are in contact with the floor, thus have a higher potential for exposure because of the possibility of ingesting chemicals (e.g., mercury and lead) in addition to inhalation or skin exposure.

Inhalation or skin exposure may result in injury from corrosive substances, with symptoms ranging from shortness of breath, cough, chest pain, to burns to the skin. Many solvents are absorbed into the body through the lungs and if the dose is sufficient may cause symptoms of intoxication, dizziness, lack of coordination, nausea, and disorientation. The skin, to a lesser extent, may also absorb some solvents if chemicals remain in direct contact. Ingestion of chemicals will result in the greatest risk of toxicity. However, except in a suicide attempt or a child accidentally ingesting these chemicals, toxicity by ingestion is a remote possibility.

The final methamphetamine product has considerable potential for adverse effects in the drug user. Toxic properties of the drug may cause agitation, psychosis, seizures, respiratory arrest, and death. In addition, drugs produced in drug labs contain an abundance of contaminants and byproducts which do not have predictable effects on the drug user. Impurities found in some drugs produced in drug labs have resulted in severe and permanent neurologic disability following intravenous injection. As state and federal agencies reduce the availability of precursors by regulation and enforcement, it can be anticipated that the cook will resort to more exotic methods of production, resulting in the creation of contaminants and byproducts with unexpected and potentially serious adverse effects to the drug user.

1.5 Exposure Risk

The risk of human exposure varies considerably depending on the lab process, quantity, and form of chemicals. Also, there is greater risk of chemical exposure at a site where a lab is actively producing drugs than at a site where drugs were formerly produced.

1.5.1 Active Lab

A functioning drug lab presents the greatest risk of adverse health effects for occupants. If a site found to be an illegal drug manufacturing site is supplied with chemicals and lab hardware, it should be considered unsafe for entry except by trained personnel using appropriate personal protective equipment.

Danger of fire and explosion comprises the greatest risk due to the relatively large amounts of solvents normally found at these sites. A chemical spill could result in air concentrations strong enough to produce symptoms from inhalation of solvents, corrosives, or cyanide. The drug cooking process could also generate sufficient amounts of toxic gases to produce symptoms. The levels of airborne chemicals will vary considerably depending on the cooking method, quantity of chemicals present, size of the room, and ventilation. Another potential risk of toxic exposure occurs as a result of the cook setting "booby traps." For example, a tripwire can be set that drops sodium cyanide into acid when a door is opened, resulting in the release of highly toxic hydrogen cyanide gas.

Acute injury with immediate onset of symptoms from a massive chemical exposure is the most significant health risk related to illegal methamphetamine manufacture. Routes of exposure and possible health effects of chemicals likely to be encountered at illegal methamphetamine manufacturing sites are summarized in Appendix B (Tables 28B-32B).

Although the risk of acute injury is possible from exposure to chemicals at an active lab site, risk of chronic toxicity or cancer is remote.

1.5.2 Former Lab

After removal of the illicit laboratory equipment and chemicals, residual amounts of some substances may persist on building surfaces and furnishings prior to cleanup. Substances present in the active lab as gases or volatile solvents should dissipate rapidly with ventilation, unless there has been a significant spill and a residual pool of liquid remains.

1.5.3 Cleanup

In addition to the cooks, members of the household, and law enforcement and state agency personnel making the initial site assessment, health effects could also occur in cleanup crews or persons reoccupying the house before cleanup. Cleanup personnel may be exposed to high concentrations of toxic chemicals for short periods of time (acute exposure) and should be aware of symptoms of acute exposures from solvents, cyanides, corrosives, and irritants and metals and their salts (Tables 15B - 19B). When symptoms of acute exposure are experienced, appropriate action must be taken to leave the source, or to remove the source from the exposed person. For instance, when a person begins to feel symptoms of acute solvent intoxication (headache, lethargy, disorientation, respiratory difficulty, and eye irritation), he/she should immediately leave the interior of the house being cleaned and get out into fresh air. Re-entry should not occur unless adequate ventilation has reduced the airborne contaminant to safe levels or unless he/she wears self-contained breathing apparatus. Appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) must be worn at all times.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Preliminary Assessment

A preliminary assessment should determine what chemicals are involved, the manufacturing method, and whether the property is fit or unfit for use as is. This assessment occurs after potential contamination has been identified and the property has been posted under the provisions of RCW 64.44.020.

The local health department should conduct a preliminary assessment to determine the manufacturing method used and the chemicals involved. The first step in this process is to obtain copies of the law enforcement report and the Department of Ecology hazardous material transportation manifest. The police report will contain invaluable historical and drug manufacturing method information. From this information, a lab site chemical inventory can be developed. The chemical inventory will help to identify potential chemical hazards and the manufacturing method used.

The preliminary assessment must be reviewed by the local health department to evaluate the potential contamination and health risk. Under the provisions of RCW 64.44.020, the local health department shall determine whether the property is fit or unfit for use.

It is recommended that the local health department use the data in Appendices B - D, Section 1.4 Implications for Human Health and other appropriate sources to aid in making the determination.

If the local health department determines the property is fit for use, the preliminary findings should be documented and archived for future use. The documentation should include: findings, conclusions, the name of the owner of record, his/her mailing and street address, legal description of the property, and clear directions for locating the property.

If the local health department determines the property is unfit for use, the local health department must post the site and a site-specific written work plan must be developed and submitted to the local health department by the landowner for approval prior to starting cleanup (RCW 64.44.030).

2.2 Work Plan

When the preliminary assessment indicates the property is unfit for use, it is required that the property owner hire a state authorized illegal drug lab cleanup contractor to cleanup the site (RCW 64.44.050). The contractor is responsible for but not limited to conducting a pre-cleanup site assessment, writing a workplan, cleaning the site, proper disposal of waste under the provisions of Chapter 173-303 WAC. and writing the final report.

2.2.1 Pre-cleanup Site Assessment

The purpose of the pre-cleanup site assessment is to review the data collected during the preliminary assessment, familiarize the contractor with the site, identify and test for target chemicals (chemicals used during the manufacturing process), and to find the best cleanup method. This assessment must come prior to preparing the workplan. The pre-cleanup site assessment must contain the following elements:

1. A review of the information collected during the preliminary assessment by law enforcement agencies, the Department of Ecology, and other appropriate documentation regarding the evidence and extent of the illegal drug manufacturing activity.

2. A site survey to determine the nature and extent of observable damage and contamination.

3. Pre-cleanup testing including: testing the indoor air for total volatile organic compounds (VOC's) and airborne mercury, and surface lead.

4. The possibility of obtaining false positives for lead and mercury exists. These materials were commonly added to paints. Bear in mind, that homes built before 1978 will show positive for lead and homes built before 1990 will show positive for mercury. To minimize this possibility: If the amaglam method was not used, **do not** test for either lead or mercury. If there is no clear indication which method was used, or in cases where multiple methods were used and also where precursors were manufactured, specifically P2P and methylamine, **test** for lead and mercury. If the amalgam method was clearly used, **test** for lead and mercury.

2.2.2 The Written Workplan

The written workplan shall include:

Timeline - The timeline should identify the key work elements below, indicate the estimated time to complete each element, and show start-end time estimates for each element.

Location - Street address and mailing address of the contaminated property, owner of record and his/her mailing address, legal description, and clear directions for locating the property.

Site Map - A diagram of the contaminated property including floor plans of affected buildings, local drinking water wells and nearby streams drawn to a reasonable scale as determined by the local health department. The diagram shall show the location of damage and contamination and the location of sampling points used in the site assessment.

Preliminary Assessment Summary - A summary of the information obtained from the appropriate agency(ies) such as law enforcement, Department of Ecology, and the local health department, including a discussion of the information's relevance to the contamination.

Pre-cleanup Testing Summary - A summary of all tests to be performed by the contractor during the pre-cleanup site assessment, sampling locations, and results.

Cleanup Procedures - Specific cleanup procedures will include a list of any and all materials to be removed, removal procedures, any proposed cleanup process and appropriate disposal of contaminated materials under the provisions of the Washington State Dangerous Waste Regulations (WAC 173-303).

Waste Disposal Plan - A waste disposal plan shall be included in the workplan. Materials (building structures, clothes, furniture, etc.) inside the drug lab and the structure housing the lab may have been contaminated by the process of manufacturing drugs. The contractor must determine whether or not the waste generated during the cleanup is ***dangerous waste*** under the provisions of WAC.173-303.

Knowledge obtained from the pre-cleanup screen and/or pre-cleanup site assessment may be used to help designate the waste generated during the cleanup. Under the plan, waste should be segregated into two groups: visibly stained/contaminated and visibly clean. A representative sample must be taken from each group. The plan shall include a detailed description of the sampling method. These samples shall be tested and analyzed following the protocols under WAC 173-303.

The plan shall identify the **permitted** "Temporary Storage and Disposal" (TSD) facility that will be used in the event ***dangerous waste*** is generated. The ***dangerous waste*** must be manifested and transported to the TSD under the provisions of WAC 173-303.

If the waste is not designated as ***dangerous waste***, it is **solid waste** and may be disposed of at a **permitted** solid waste landfill. The local health department must be contacted prior to disposal of this solid waste to determine if a specific permit is required for disposal at landfills under its jurisdiction. The **permitted** landfill shall be identified.

If the contractor proposes to dispose of the structure by burning, permission must be obtained in writing from the local health department, local air pollution control authority, and local fire department.

Post-cleanup Site Assessment Plan - The post-cleanup site assessment plan should include, but not be limited to: air, non-porous surface, soil and water sampling. Sampling and testing should be performed using recognized standards and written procedures designed to ensure accuracy, reproducibility, and relevance to onsite contamination (Sections 2.3 and 2.4).

Indoor air will be tested for volatile organic compounds (VOC's), and airborne mercury. Horizontal surfaces will be tested for lead. Other compounds may be tested for, as deemed necessary by the local health department.

The testing components of the assessment should include:

1. The exact location within the property where each test sample was or will be collected;

2. The materials, equipment and techniques used or proposed for sampling at each location;

3. The amount of area, and/or volume of material collected for each test sample;

4. All control samples taken or to be taken, including the location, materials, techniques and results;

5. All sample test results must be reported in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion, e.g., weight/weight (mg/kg) or weight/volume (ñg/m^3) units consistent with the kind of sample tested;

6. Surface sample test results must be reported as total weight of contaminant per appropriate unit of area, e.g., weight/surface area (µg/ft^2);

7. During each sample collection, identical methods must be used; and

8. The name, location, mailing address, and the licenses, registrations, or certifications of laboratories performing the work.

Portions of all samples or duplicate samples and all sample reports should be retained by the contractor and stored for a period of not less than one calendar year from the date of collection.

The sampling and analytical methods will follow the procedures outlined in Appendices C and D. When applicable, laboratory tests will be performed by a laboratory having both a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration registration and either a certification from the Washington State Department of Health, the Washington State Department of Ecology, or equivalent.

Selection of chemicals to be analyzed will be determined by:

1. Chemicals found on site (labeled containers, detected analytically);

2. Chemicals implied by reference (e.g., methods of manufacture indicate high probability of presence); and

3. Long-term health effects (e.g., mercury vapor).

Contractor Statement of Qualifications - The statement of qualifications must include a listing of all on-site personnel qualifications, state drug lab cleanup certification, and training under applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Washington Industrial Safety and Health Administration (WISHA) Rules (29 CFR 1910.120 and WAC 296-62-300).

Worker Health and Safety Plan - The worker health and safety plan must conform to applicable WISHA rules (WAC 296-62-300).

Under the provisions of RCW 64.44.050, the workplan must be submitted to the local health department for review and approval. **The contractor must have written approval from the local health department prior to implementation of the workplan**.

If during the cleanup it becomes necessary to modify the approved plan, written application must be made to the local health department. **The contractor must have written approval from the local health department before proceeding with the modified work plan** (ibid).

2.3 Gross Cleanup

Powders and liquids should be tested to determine their corrosivity, toxicity, and flammability. When the tests are complete, those materials should be neutralized if possible (acids with baking soda and bases with citric or acetic acid). Solids should be scooped up and packaged for disposal. Liquids can be absorbed with clay (kitty litter or floor sweep) or another non-reactive material and packaged for disposal.

Visibly contaminated (etched or stained) sinks, bathtubs, and toilets should be removed. Carpets should be removed, tested and disposed of properly. Generally, cleaning costs for the above items exceed replacement costs.

If the residence is on a septic tank system, the tank liquid should be tested and disposed of properly.

Once again, it cannot be overemphasized that appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) must be worn at all times during the cleanup.

2.4 Residual Cleanup

The interior should be scrubbed using a standard detergent solution. The immediate area where the chemical reaction was conducted and other areas deemed appropriate should be cleaned with the solution. The wash water should be tested and disposed of properly.

2.5 Encapsulation

The interior should be painted with an oil-based paint (e.g., walls, wood flooring, ceilings, and paneling). Complete coverage may require more than one coat of paint. The paint should be allowed to dry according to the manufacturer's instructions.

2.6 Post Cleanup Assessment

This assessment should be conducted after residual cleanup and/or the encapsulant has cured. Prior to this assessment, the indoor air temperature must have been returned to about 70 degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum of 24 hours. The interior will be sampled as described in the approved workplan and in accordance with Appendices C and D. If a prior assessment was conducted and the test results indicate some contaminants were reduced to acceptable levels (e.g., VOC's), tests for those contaminants should be dropped from this assessment.

2.7 Final Report

The contractor must submit to the local health department written documentation (Final Report) showing that the cleanup has been completed according to the approved plan and an affidavit of compliance with the approved work plan (ibid).

The local health department shall review the report and determine whether the property is "Fit for Use." If the information in the final report indicate the property meets the reoccupancy standards, the property shall be determined "Fit for Use" under RCW 64.44.

The final report is a technical document, summarizing the work performed under the workplan and presenting the data collected during the post cleanup assessment. The recommended report outline follows:

I. Introduction
   - A. Case Narrative
   - B. Site Description
   - C. Site Assessment

II. Methods
   - A. Sampling and Analysis
   - B. Cleanup
   - C. Disposal

III. Results
- A. Chemical Analysis
- B. Cleanup
- C. Disposal

APPENDICES
Building/Site Diagram
Sampling Grid
Analytical Data Lab Reports

Note: Data must be reported as ppm for VOCs, $\mu g/ft^2$ for surface samples and ng/m^3 for air samples.

Sampling methodology must reference standard U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) methods or equivalent established methods used to analyze the samples. The analytical method must be detailed (e.g., lead - EPA method 239.2 and mercury - EPA method 245.2)

2.8 Reoccupancy

After complete cleanup and encapsulation, only small amounts of residual chemicals should remain. Reoccupancy of the house presents the potential for chronic exposure to low levels of chemicals. The primary chemicals of concern are the drug "cooked," solvents, lead, and mercury.

After ventilation, solvents must be reduced to less than 1 ppm total hydrocarbons threshold limit value, 8-hour time weighted average (TLV). Lead must be less than 20 ug/ft^2 (one square foot wipe sample, total lead). Mercury must be less than 50 ng/m^3 of air. The lead and mercury measurements are background levels for average houses.

The following methodology should be used for estimating the hazard for those chemicals measured in clandestine drug labs for which no standards have been set.

1. The suspect chemical should be searched out on a toxicological data base, such as "Toxline," or "Hazardous Substance Data Base" (HSDB) to obtain references which might aid in identifying a critical study on which a hazard estimation can be based.

   Studies which indicate health effects from human exposures at low levels should be identified.

   Animal studies which indicate effects at the lowest exposure level possible should be identified.

   Critical studies need to identify both a LOAEL (Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level) and a NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level).

   Critical studies should be studies which use the same exposure route or routes of the suspect chemical.

2. For a rough estimate, the NOAEL identified in a critical study can be divided by a safety or uncertainty factor of at least 100 (for inter- and intra-species differences) to arrive at a level which could indicate harm to an exposed human being.

3. The level derived from the critical study by the application of uncertainty factors should be compared with the concentration measured of that chemical in the suspect clandestine drug lab. If the level measured in the lab is higher than that calculated from the critical study, a judgment can be made that the level existing in the suspect lab constitutes a potential danger to occupants. Route of exposure must be taken into consideration.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Laws Pertaining To The Cleanup Of Illegal Drug Manufacturing Sites

APPENDIX B

Methods Of Manufacturing, Chemical Toxicity And Routes Of Exposure Tables For Methamphetamine, MDA, MDMA, And LSD And Their Precursors, And Pre-precursors

Table 1B. Methamphetamine Manufacture: Phenyl-2-Propanone Amalgam Method	
Phenyl-2-Propanone + Methylamine ----------→ Methamphetamine	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Aluminum (foil, wire, pellets) Mercuric Chloride Hydrochloric Acid	Methanol Ethanol Isopropyl Alcohol Acetone Chloroform Ether Benzene

Table 2B. Methamphetamine Manufacture: Phenyl-2-Propanone Alternative No. 1 Method	
Phenyl-2-Propanone + Methylamine ----------→ Methamphetamine	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Hydrochloric Acid Sodium Cyanotrihyborate Sodium Hydroxide Magnesium Sulfate	Methanol Ether

Table 3B. Methamphetamine Manufacture: Phenyl-2-Propanone Alternative No. 2 Method	
Phenyl-2-Propanone + Methylamine ----------→ Methamphetamine	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Sodium Hydrogen Gas Copper Sulfate Calcium Hydroxide Platinum Oxide	Methanol Ethanol Acetone

Table 4B. Methamphetamine Manufacture: Phenyl-2-Propanone Leukart Reaction Method	
Phenyl-2-Propanone + N-Methylformamide ----------→ Methamphetamine or Phenyl-2-Propanone + Methylamine + Formic Acid ---------→ Methamphetamine	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Hydrochloric Acid Sodium Hydroxide Magnesium Sulfate	Ether

Table 5B. Precursor Manufacture: Phenyl-2-Propanone Manufacture Method No. 1	
Phenylacetic Acid ----------→ Phenyl-2-Propanone	
Reagents	**Solvents**
1. Lead Acetate 2. Pyridine or Sodium Acetate or Potassium Acetate + Acetic Anhydride Thorium Oxide 3. Acetic Acid + or Lime Hydrate or Platinum or Platinum Chloride or Lithium Aluminum Hydride	Ether

Table 6B. Precursor Manufacture: Phenyl-2-Propanone Manufacture Method No. 2	
Benzene + Chloroacetone ----------→ Phenyl-2-Propanone	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Aluminum Chloride	N/A

Table 7B. Precursor Manufacture: Methylamine Manufacture
Acetamide + Chlorine + Carbon Dioxide ----------→ Methylamine or Methanol + Ammonia ----------→ Methylamine

Table 8B. Pre-Precursor Manufacture: Phenylacetic Acid Manufacture
Benzylchloride + Potassium Cyanide ----------→ Benzylcyanide sodium metal Benzylcyanide + Ethylacetate ----------→ Phenylacetic Acid

Table 9B. Pre-Precursor Manufacture: Benzylchloride Manufacture
Toluene + Chlorine ----------→ Benzylchloride

Table 10B. Methamphetamine Manufacture: Ephedrine Method - Red Phosphorous Method	
Ephedrine + Hydroiodic Acid + Red Phosphorous ----------→ Methamphetamine	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Hydrochloric Acid Sodium Hydroxide Sodium Chloride Sodium Thiosulfate Sulfuric Acid	Ether Freon Acetone

Table 11B. Methamphetamine Manufacture: Ephedrine Method - Hydrogenation	Method

Ephedrine + Pressurized Hydrogen ----------→ Methamphetamine

Reagents	Solvents
1. Thionylchloride or Perchloric Acid or Phosphorous Pentachloride	Methanol Ethanol Ether Acetic Acid Chloroform
2. Palladium Black or Sodium Acetate or Platinum or Platinum Chloride or Lithium Aluminum Hydride	
3. Sulfuric Acid and Lead Anode and Cathode	

Table 12B. Precursor Manufacture: Ephedrine Manufacture

Propiophenone + Methylamine + Hydrogen ----------→ Ephedrine

Reagents	Solvents
Platinum Oxide	N/A

Table 13B. Byproducts and Contaminants Associated with the Phenyl-2-Propanone Methods for Synthesizing Methamphetamine
Dibenzyl Ketone Enol Acetate of Phenyl-2-Propanone Lead Oxides Aluminum Oxides Aluminum Hydroxide Mercury Vapor Acetic Acid a-Benzyl-N-Methylphenethylamine N,N-dimethylamphetamine Amphetamine Di-(1-phenylisopropyl) Amine Di-(1-phenylisopropyl) Methylamine Tri-(1-phenylisopropyl) Amine Benzyl Methyl Ketone Phenylisopropylamine Benzyl Methyl Ketone Benzylamine 2,4-Dihydrozyl-1,5-Diphenyl-4-Methylpentone

Table 14B. Byproducts and Contaminants Associated with the Ephedrine Methods for Synthesizing Methamphetamine
Iodine Chloropseudoephedrine Phosphine (produced from overheating) Yellow Phosphorus (produced from overheating)

Table 15B. Manufacture of 3,4 Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA): Method 1	
Isosafrole + Formamide ---------→ MDA	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Acetic Acid	Ethanol
Ammonium Formate	Acetone
Formic Acid	Methanol
Hydrochloric Acid	Ether
Hydrogen Peroxide	Benzene
Sulfuric Acid	

Table 16B. MDA Method 2	
Piperonal + Nitroethane ---------→ MDA	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Acetic Acid	Ether
Ammonium Acetate	Ethanol
Lithium Aluminum Hydride	

Table 17B. MDA: Method 3	
Safrole + Hydrobromic Acid ---------→ MDA	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Acetic Acid	Ether
Ammonium Acetate	Ethanol
Cuprous Oxide	
Mercuric Chloride	
Sodium Carbonate	
Sodium Hydroxide	

Table 18B. MDA Precursor Manufacture: Isosafrole
Safrole + Potassium Hydroxide ----------→ Isosafrole

Table 19B. MDA Precursor Manufacture: Piperonal	
Isosafrole + Sodium Dichromate ----------→ Piperonal	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Sulfuric Acid Sodium Carbonate	Toluene

Table 20B. Manufacture of 3,4 Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA):	Method 1
Isosafrole + N, Methylformamide ----------→ MDMA	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Ammonium Formate Hydrochloric Acid Hydrogen Peroxide Acetic Acid Sulfuric Acid Formic Acid Lithium Aluminum Hydride	Acetone Methanol Ether Benzene Ethanol

Table 21B. Manufacture of MDMA: Method 2	
Piperonal + Nitroethane ----------→ MDMA	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Acetic Acid Lithium Aluminum Hydride	Benzene

Table 22B. Manufacture of MDMA: Method 3	
Safrole + Hydrobromic Acid ---------→ MDMA	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Acetic Acid Methylamine Cuprous Oxide Mercuric Chloride Sodium Carbonate Sodium Hydroxide	Ether Ethanol

Table 23B. Other Reagents Used in MDA and MDMA Manufacture
Reagents
Ammonium Acetate Hydroxylamine Sodium Borohydride Sodium Cyanoborohydride Raney Nickel

Table 24B: Manufacture of Methcathinone	
Ephedrine + (Sodium or Potassium Dichromate) > "CAT" or Ephedrine + Chromium Trioxide + Sulfuric Acid > "CAT" or Ephedrine + Potassium Permanganate > "CAT"	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Sodium Dichromate Potassium Dichromate Potassium Permanganate Hydrochloric Acid HCL Gas Sodium Hydroxide	Toluene

Table 25B. Manufacture of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD): Method 1	
Lysergic Acid + Lithium Hydroxide + Diethylamine ------→ LSD	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Sulfur Trioxide	Dimethylformamide (DMF)
Sodium Chloride	Ether
Sodium Sulfate	Methanol
Alumina	Methylene Dichloride
Activated Carbon	Chloroform
Tartaric Acid	Benzene
	Acetone
	Ethanol

Table 26B. Manufacture of LSD: Method 2	
Lysergic Acid + N,N-carbonyldiimidazole + Diethylamine ------→ LSD	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Tartaric Acid	DMF
Sodium Sulfate	Ether
Celite 545	Methanol
Alumina	Methylene Dichloride
Activated Carbon	Chloroform
	Benzene
	Acetone
	Methylene Chloride
	Ethanol

Table 27B. Manufacture of LSD: Method 3	
Lysergic Acid + Trifluoracetic Acid + Diethylamine ------→ LSD	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Tartaric Acid	DMF
Alumina	Ether
Activated Carbon	Methanol
	Methylene Dichloride
	Chloroform
	Benzene
	Acetone
	Methylene Chloride
	Acetonitrile
	Ethanol

Table 28B. Manufacture of LSD: Method 4	
Ergot Alkaloid or Ergotamine Tartarte + Hydrazine + Diethylamine → LSD	
Reagents	**Solvents**
Tartaric Acid	Methylene Dichloride
Alumina	Methanol
Activated Carbon	Chloroform
Sodium Nitrate	Benzene
Sodium Bicarbonate	Ethanol
Hydrochloric Acid	Ethylene Dichloride
	Acetone

Table 29B. Chemical Toxicity and Routes of Exposure (Skin and Respiratory) for Solvents

Solvent	Form	Exposure
Acetone	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Benzene	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Benzylchloride	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Chloroform	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Ethanol	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Ethyl Ether	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Freon	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Hexane	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Isopropanol	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Methanol	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Petroleum Ether	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin
Pyridine	Liquid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation

Health Effects:

Inhalation of vapors at low concentration may result in mild eye, nose, and throat irritation. Symptoms of intoxication (drowsiness and lack of coordination) or loss of consciousness may occur at high doses.

Freon spilled onto the skin may result in freezing injury to the skin.

Table 30B. Chemical Toxicity and Routes of Exposure (Skin and Respiratory) for Cyanide

Substance	Form	Exposure
Sodium Cyanide	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Potassium Cyanide	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Benzyl Cyanide	Liquid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation
Hydrogen Cyanide	Gas	Inhalation

Health Effects:

Cyanides are highly toxic substances. If solid salt forms are mixed with acid, hydrogen cyanide gas will be released. Inhalation of hydrogen cyanide may result in rapid progression of symptoms to coma, respiratory failure and death.

Table 31B. Chemical Toxicity and Routes of Exposure (Skin and Respiratory) for Corrosives and Irritants

Substance	Form	Exposure
Acetic Acid	Liquid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation
Acetic Anhydride	Liquid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation
Benzylchloride	Liquid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation
Hydroiodic Acid	Liquid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation
Mercuric Chloride	Powder, Solid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation
Methylamine	Gas, Liquid, Solid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation
Perchloric Acid	Liquid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation
Phosphine	Gas	Eyes, Inhalation
Sodium Metal	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Sodium Hydroxide	Liquid, Solid	Skin, Eyes
Thionyl Chloride	Liquid	Skin, Eyes, Inhalation

Health Effects:

Vapors of volatile corrosives may cause eye irritation, heavy tearing, conjunctivitis, and corneal injury. Inhalation may cause irritation of mucous membranes of the nose and throat, and lung irritation resulting in cough, chest pain, shortness of breath. Pulmonary edema and hemoptysis may occur in severe cases. High concentrations of vapor may cause skin irritation. Additional symptoms of vapor inhalation may include headache, nausea, dizziness, and anxiety.

Direct contact with corrosives may result in severe eye or skin burns.

Table 32B. Chemical Toxicity and Routes of Exposure (Skin and Respiratory) for Metal/Salts

Substance	Form	Exposure
Aluminum	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Magnesium	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Red Phosphorous	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Iodine	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Mercuric Chloride	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Mercury Vapor	Liquid, Vapor	Inhalation
Lead Acetate	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Lithium Aluminum Hydride	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Sodium Acetate	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Sodium Hydroxide	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Sodium Metal	Solid in Kerosine	Skin, Eyes
Potassium Metal	Solid in Kerosine	Skin, Eyes
Thorium	Solid	Skin, Eyes

Health Effects:

Most metals and salts are stable solids with minimal potential for exposure unless ingested or the metal is present in the air as a dust or fumes, when heated. Sodium and potassium metal and sodium hydroxide are extremely corrosive in the presence of moisture (water). Lithium aluminum hydride is extremely reactive. Thorium is an alpha particle emitting radioactive material. Mercury vapor is of utmost concern because of its neurotoxic effects.

Table 33B. Chemical Toxicity and Routes of Exposure (Skin and Respiratory) for Precursors

Substance	Form	Exposure
Phenylacetic Acid	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Phenyl-2-Propanone	Solid	Skin, Eyes
Methylamine	Gas, Liquid, Solid	Skin, Eyes

Health Effects:

Phenylacetic acid may produce irritation upon direct contact. Specific toxicity on Phenyl-2-Propanone is lacking. Similar compounds are used in fragrances and pharmaceuticals. Methylamine is an irritant and a corrosive (see Table 30B).

Table 34B. Chemical Toxicity and Routes of Exposure (Skin and Respiratory) for Chemicals associated with the Manufacture of LSD, MDA, and MDMA			
Name	**Form**	**Route**	**Health Affects**
Acetonitrile	Liquid/Vapor	Inhalation, Ingestion	Headaches-Convulsions, possible cyanide poisoning
Alumina	Solid	Inhalation	Irritation
Ammonium Acetate	Liquid/Vapor	Eyes, Skin, Inhalation	Mucous Membrane, Skin Irritation
Ammonium Formate	Liquid/Vapor	Eyes, Skin, Inhalation	Mucous Membranes, Skin Irritation
Cuprous Oxide	Solid/Dust	Eyes, Inhalation	Mucous Membrane Irritation
Diethylamine	Liquid/Vapors	Eyes, Skin, Inhalation	Corrosive
Dimethylformamide	Liquid/Vapors	Inhalation, Skin	Irritation, @ Higher doses Central Nervous System Effects
Ergot Alkaloid	Solid/Powder	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion	Severe Arterial Spasm/gangrene - Small Doses Lethal
Ergotamine Tartarte	Solid/Powder	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion	Severe Arterial Spasm/gangrene - Small Doses Lethal
Ethylene Dichloride	Liquid/Vapor	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin	Irritation, Central Nervous System Effects
Formamide	Liquid/Vapor	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin	Irritation
Formic Acid	Liquid/Vapor	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin	Irritation
Isosafrole	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin	Carcinogenic
Hydrazine	Liquid	NA	EXPLOSIVE!!!
Hydrobromic Acid	Liquid/Vapor	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin	Irritation

Table 34B. (cont'd) Chemical Toxicity and Routes of Exposure (Skin and Respiratory) for Chemicals associated with the Manufacture of LSD, MDA, and MDMA			
Hydrogen Peroxide	Liquid	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin	Irritation
Hydroxyamine	Liquid/Vapor	Eyes, Inhalation, skin	Irritation
Lithium Aluminum Hydride	Solid/Powder	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin	Corrosive, Potentially Explosive
Lithium Hydroxide	Solid/Powder	Inhalation	Central Nervous System Effects
Lysergic Acid	Solid/Powder	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion	Severe Central Nervous System Effects
N, Methylformamide	Liquid/Vapors	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion	Irritation
Methylene Chloride	Liquid/Vapors	Inhalation, Skin	Irritation, Central Nervous System Effects, Carcinogen
Piperonal	Liquid/Vapors	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion	Irritation
Potassium Hydroxide	Liquid/Vapors	Inhalation, Skin	Irritation
Raney Nickel	Solid/Powder	Inhalation	Irritation/Allergen
Safrole	Liquid/Oil	Ingestion	Carcinogen
Sodium Dichromate	Solid/Powder	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion	Severe Irritation/Corrosive
Sodium Borohydride	Solid/Powder	NA	Flammable/Explosive
Sodium Nitrate	Solid/Powder	NA	Flammable/Explosive
Sodium Sulfate	Solid/Powder	NA	Little Effect
Sulfur Trioxide	Gas	Eyes, Inhalation	Mucous Membrane Irritation, Corrosive
Tartaric Acid	Solid/Powder	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin, Ingestion	Corrosive Irritation to Mucous Membranes and G.I. Tract
Toluene	Liquid/Vapors	Eyes, Inhalation, Skin	Mucous Membrane Irritant, Central Nervous System Effects

APPENDIX C

Field And Sampling Guidelines

1.0 OVERVIEW

The purpose of Appendix C is to cover the needs of all the user groups. The chain-of-custody procedures are intended for local health departments, and the remaining testing and analytical procedures should be used by all the user groups, but are generally unnecessary for landowners.

It can not be overstated that it is essential to follow the guidelines for sample collection and documentation. A documented link must be shown between the samples taken and the analytical results reported. This link is maintained with: (1) custody procedures that identify and accompany a sample from collection through analysis, and (2) document control that ensures all documents for a specific project are accounted for when the project is complete. Documents include field notebooks (xerox copies of appropriate pages may be included in the file in lieu of the entire notebook), custody forms and photographs. Each document should be identified with a number and placed in the project file. Permanent, waterproof ink should be used to record all data in documents.

1.1 Field Notebook

All field activities should be documented in a bound notebook. The name of the person who collected the sample and the specific piece of sampling equipment used to collect the sample should be included. Field activities should be recorded in sequentially numbered pages, using non-erasable, waterproof ink.

The following information should be recorded for each sampling location:

- Date and time of day
- Name of person collecting sample
- Name of any other persons present and tasks they performed
- Project name and/or ID number
- Sampling location (address and specific site where the sample was collected)
- Sample volume
- Field measurements
- Document numbers
- Sample numbers
- Method of sample preservation
- Documentation of any photography
- Other pertinent information such as sample color, time and method of calibration of field instruments, and comments or description of conditions at the site.

Field instruments should be described and identified by model and serial number. Such identification need only be entered once for each instrument if the same equipment is used for each trip into the field.

If initials are used they should be identified in the field notebook or on file with the person's signature to clearly distinguish persons with similar initials. If anyone other than the person to whom the field notebook was assigned makes an entry, that person should date and sign the entry.

Errors should be corrected with a single line drawn through the error, the correct data filled in, and the correction initialed and dated. Any deviations from the sampling guidelines should be documented, and

the reason for the change noted. If relevant, the deviation should be communicated to the laboratory with the samples.

1.2 Photo Documentation

It is useful to photograph the sample location and any visible signs of contamination.

Photographs should be taken with a data-back camera. The lens system should have a perspective similar to that of the naked eye and should present a fair and accurate representation of the situation.

A description of all photographs taken in the field should be recorded in the field notebook. Entries should be made at the time photographs are taken. Exposures should be numerically identified so that prints can be numbered correctly. Entries should include the following information:

- Name and signature of the photographer
- Date and time of day
- Exposure number
- Site location
- Diagram showing the compass direction and orientation of photographer and subject
- Brief description of the subject photographed

The following information should be recorded on the back of each print:

- Name, agency, and signature of the photographer
- Date and time of day
- Site location
- Diagram showing the compass direction and orientation of photographer and subject
- Brief description of the subject photographed
- Project name and ID. number

1.3 Sample labels

Samples should be labeled immediately upon collection. The following information should be included on the label:

- Sample number
- Preservative used
- Desired analyses
- Date and time of day
- Name of the person who collected the sample
- Remarks, such as color, odor, presence of sediment or other pertinent characteristics

1.4 Chain of Custody Seals

Chain of custody seals should be secured to the container so that tampering will be evident. Covering the custody seal with filament tape will help ensure that tampering cannot go undetected.

The following information should be recorded on each seal and recorded in the field notebook:

- Sample number. If applying the custody seal to a shipping container, rather than to individual samples, indicate the number of samples enclosed (Example: "10 samples, list enclosed")
- Date and time of day
- Name, title, and signature of the person affixing the seal

The person breaking the seal should initial and date the seal.

If the container is to be resealed after opening, a new custody seal should be affixed.

1.5 Transfer of Custody and Shipment

All samples should be accompanied by a custody form. This form documents transfer of samples from the field investigator to another person, to the laboratory or other appropriate entity. When transferring samples, the person relinquishing the samples and the person receiving them should sign the custody form, noting the time and date that the transfer was made.

Samples should be properly packaged for shipment to the laboratory for analysis. Shipping containers should be secured with strapping tape and a custody seal.

If split samples are sent to another agency or analytical lab, it should be noted on the custody form and the representative of both entities should sign the form.

The original custody and analysis forms should be placed in a waterproof bag inside the secured shipping container. A copy of these forms should be placed in the project file.

If sent by common carrier, the shipping receipt should be retained. If sent by registered mail, the return receipt should be included. The shipping documents should be retained as part of the documentation, and the documentation numbers recorded on the custody form.

The person receiving the samples at the laboratory should open the sealed container and complete the custody form with his or her signature, date and time in the appropriate space. Sample containers should not be opened by the common carrier.

2.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE: SAMPLE BLANKS AND DUPLICATES

2.1 Sample Blanks

Trip Sample Blank - This blank is used for checking contamination introduced during handling and transport of samples. As a guide, the sampler should include one blank per sampling method per field trip.

The procedure is: an empty sample container is filled with reagent grade distilled water and carried into the field, handled, and transported similarly to the samples collected in the field. The blank is returned to the lab and analyzed for the same parameters as the field samples. Note: for volatile organic compound samples (VOC), two VOC blank sample containers should be filled.

Sample Collection Blank - This blank is used for checking contamination introduced during collection of water samples. As a guide, a collection blank should be included per sampling method per field trip or any time it is suspected that a sample has become contaminated.

The procedure is: an empty sample container is filled in the field with reagent grade distilled water and preservative (where applicable), labeled, and transported to the lab for testing. This blank is tested for the same parameters as the field samples. Note: for VOC, two VOC containers should be filled.

Rinsate Blank - A rinsate blank is collected by rinsing the inside of a sampling device with reagent grade distilled water and pouring the water into a sample bottle. The blank is used for checking contamination introduced from sampling devices (e.g., well samplers, dip buckets). As a guide, a blank should be taken per sampling method each time a sampling devise is used (not necessary when filling sample bottles directly from the source).

The procedure is: the sampling device is filled or rinsed with reagent grade distilled water. Then an empty sample bottle is filled with this water using the sampling device. The blank is returned to the lab and analyzed for the same parameters as the field samples. Note: for VOC, two VOC containers should be filled.

2.2 Field Duplicates

A duplicate field sample should be collected for each sampling method. These duplicates should be taken at the same place and time. The purpose is to check both sampling and laboratory variability. Fill twice as many containers as are normally required, but number them as separate samples. Document this procedure for reference. The laboratory should not know that they are duplicates.

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Cleaning up Former Methamphetamine Labs

Guidelines

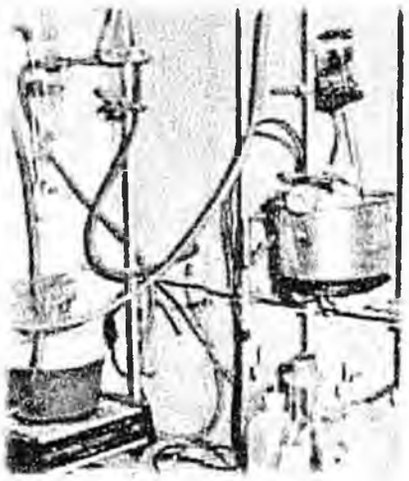
The methamphetamine (meth) lab problem is growing. Meth labs, used to make the illegal drug methamphetamine, are discovered in houses, apartments, motel rooms, sheds, or even motor vehicles. In 1998, federal, state and local authorities were involved in the seizure of more than 500 labs in Missouri alone, and the number of meth labs seized by law enforcement agencies increases each year.

As the problem grows, and agencies seek to restrict the products needed to make methamphetamine, the methods and the locations of its production are changing. This adds to the difficulty health and environmental agencies face in assessing meth related health risks.

> Washington (State) requires owners to make sure that there are no more than five micrograms of meth residue per square foot in a house. In Oregon, the level is 0.5 micrograms. "If you think about it, there's really no other choice," said Duncan Gilroy, a toxicologist for the Oregon Health Department. "If you're ignorant, you're cautious."
> Oregon also takes steps to warn prospective buyers or tenants about contaminated residences. It puts drug labs on a special list, and information about the possible hazards is added to the property title. [1]

The Missouri Department of Health's (MDOH) Section for Environmental Public Health has created these basic guidelines to assist property owners and the general public in cleaning up former meth lab properties.

How can you find out if a property has been used to make meth?



Currently, there is no comprehensive method for tracking or listing homes that were used as meth labs. MDOH is creating a list of reported addresses. Your local health department can verify if the property in on that list. You should call your local law enforcement agency to confirm that a seizure of chemicals took place on the property, and to obtain the name of any hazardous materials contractor who may have removed materials. The contractor should have information on what chemicals were present on the property. Additional information may be obtained from your county health department, fire department, or the owner of the property.

Why the concern about cleaning up illegal meth labs?

Properties used to produce meth will usually be found with a lab-like setting; including containers of chemicals, heat sources, and various types of lab equipment. Typically, after a lab is discovered by law enforcement, the bulk of any lab-related debris, such as chemicals and containers, is removed. However, it is possible a small amount of contamination is left on surfaces and in absorbent materials (carpets, furniture), sinks, drains and ventilation systems. Though found in small amounts, meth lab contaminants may pose health threats to persons exposed to them.

What are the meth lab contaminants?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), working with MDOH, is seeking to identify contaminants found at former meth lab properties throughout Missouri. There are different "recipes" for making meth, each using different ingredients. The making of meth can also be performed in different stages at different locations. EPA has collected samples from houses, apartments, trailers, motels, and other properties after meth labs were seized. EPA concentrated its sampling efforts on areas to which a resident would most likely come in contact with contamination, such as a property's surfaces and indoor air - but EPA also took samples from containers, soil, drains, filters, vents, etc.

MDOH has examined sampling results and found many chemicals, not related to meth labs, that can be found in most homes. The more common household chemicals can be found in carpet, household cleaners and paints. These chemicals include; benzene, methylene chloride, trichloroethane, and toluene. It is suspected that meth-related chemicals include solvents, phosphorous, iodine, and metals.

What are possible health effects from exposure to meth lab contaminants?

Many of the contaminants present during meth's cooking process can be harmful if someone is exposed to them. These contaminants can cause health problems including respiratory (breathing) problems, skin and eye irritation, headaches, nausea and dizziness. Acute (short-term) exposures to high concentrations of some of these chemicals, such as those law enforcement officers face when they first enter a lab, can cause severe health problems including lung damage and burns to different parts of the body.

There is little known about the health effects from chronic (long-term) exposure to contaminants left behind after a meth lab is dismantled. Until the contaminants have been identified, their quantities measured, and their health effects known, MDOH advises property owners to exercise caution and use the safest possible cleaning practices in dealing with a former meth lab property and any possible remaining contamination.

The potential health effects depend on

- the specific chemicals to which a person is exposed
- how much of each chemical to which a person is exposed,
- how long a person is exposed, and
- the health condition of the person being exposed.

Exposure to meth residues may cause symptoms similar to those experienced by meth users.

Exposure to volatile organic compounds (VOCs) may cause symptoms such as nose and throat irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, confusion and breathing difficulties. Benzene is a VOC known to cause cancer.

Acids or bases will cause a burning sensation on the skin and in mucous membranes, and can cause severe eye damage. Exposure to metals and salts can cause a wide range of health effects including respiratory irritation, decreased mental function, anemia, kidney damage and birth defects.[2]

How can the property be cleaned up?

Since this is an emerging problem, there is currently no official guidance or regulations on how to clean up a former meth lab property for reoccupation. MDOH is working to find an answer that will protect the public and be practical for property owners. Responses across the country to the cleanup of these properties have ranged from doing nothing to complete demolition. Until a cleanup standard is determined, MDOH advises owners to do their best to thoroughly clean up these properties.

MDOH believes the safest way to clean up a former meth lab is to hire environmental companies trained in hazardous substance removal and clean-up. Owners who clean their own properties should be aware that household building materials and furniture can absorb contaminants and give off fumes. Use caution and wear clothing to protect your skin, such as gloves, long sleeves, and eye protection during cleaning.

Some general guidelines include:

• Air out the property

After a lab is seized by law enforcement officials, professionals trained to handle hazardous materials are generally called in to remove lab waste and any bulk chemicals. During this removal, every effort is made to air out the property for the safety of the removal crew. For security reasons, the property is usually closed upon their departure. However, this short-term airing-out may not be sufficient to clear out all the contaminants from the air inside the home. Be sure the property has been aired out for **several** days before cleaning. After the initial airing out, good ventilation should be continued throughout the property's cleanup.

To promote the volatilization (dissolving into the air) of some types of chemicals, windows and doors may be closed and the temperature inside the home increased to approximately 90 degrees Fahrenheit for a few days. After cleaning and heating is complete, the property should be aired out for three to five days to allow for any volatiles to disperse from the house. Open all the building's windows and set up exhaust fans to circulate air out of the house. During this time, the property should remain off limits unless it is necessary to make short visits to the property.

After the cleaning and final three to five days of airing-out, the property should be checked for re-staining and odors, which would indicate that the initial cleaning was not successful, and further, more extensive steps should be taken.

• Contamination removal and disposal

During the meth cooking process, vapors are given off that can spread and be absorbed by nearby materials. Spilled chemicals, supplies and equipment can further contaminate non-lab items. It is a good idea to remove unnecessary items from the property and dispose of them properly. Items that are visibly contaminated should be removed from the property and may be disposed of in a local landfill.

If you find suspicious containers or lab equipment at the property, do not handle them yourself. Leave the area and contact your local law enforcement agency or fire department. It is possible that some items may have been left behind after a seizure. If the property has been searched by a hazardous materials cleanup team, the items have most likely been identified and are not dangerous. However, some properties may not have been searched or some items may have been overlooked in the debris or confusion.

Absorbent materials, such as carpeting, drapes, clothing, etc. can accumulate vapors that are dispersed through the air during the cooking process. They also may collect dust and powder from the chemicals involved in the manufacturing process. It is recommended that these materials be disposed of, especially if an odor or discoloration is present.

• Surfaces

Surfaces, such as walls, counters, floors, ceilings, etc. are porous and can hold contamination from the meth cooking process, especially in those areas where the cooking and preparation were performed. Cleaning these areas is very important as people may come in frequent contact with these surfaces through skin contact, food preparation, etc.

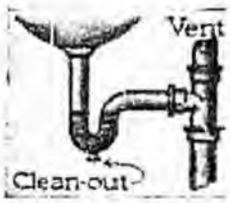
If a surface has visible contamination or staining, complete removal and replacement of that surface section is recommended. This could include removal and replacement of wallboard, floor coverings and counters. If this is not feasible, intensive cleaning, followed by the application of a physical barrier such as paint or epoxy is recommended. These areas should be monitored and the barrier maintained to assure that the contamination is contained.

Normal household cleaning methods and products will remove any remaining contamination. Don't forget to wear gloves, protective clothing, such as long sleeves, and eye protection. Again, ventilation of the property should be continued throughout the cleaning process.

• Ventilation system

Ventilation systems (heating, air conditioning) tend to collect fumes and dust and redistribute them throughout a home. The vents, ductwork, filters, and even the walls and ceilings near ventilation ducts can become contaminated. Replace all of the air filters in the system, remove and clean vents, clean the surfaces near system inlets and outlets, and clean the system's ductwork.

• Plumbing



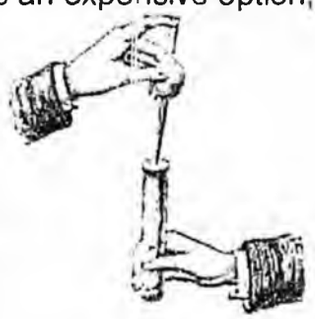
While some of the waste products generated during meth manufacture may be thrown along the sides of roads or in yards, most are dumped down sinks, drains, and toilets. These waste products can collect in drains, traps, and septic tanks and give off fumes. If a strong chemical odor is coming from household plumbing, do not attempt to address the problem yourself, contact a plumbing contractor for professional assistance. If you suspect the septic tank or yard may be contaminated, contact the local health department.

• Repainting

When a surface has been cleaned, painting that surface should be considered, especially in areas where contamination was found or suspected. If there is any remaining contamination that cleaning did not remove, painting the surface puts a barrier between the contamination and anyone who may come in contact with those surfaces. Even on those areas that people do not normally touch, painting will cover up and "lock" the contamination onto the surface, reducing the chances that it would be released into the air.

Should testing be done after cleanup?

If, after cleaning your residence using the guidelines in this article, you are concerned about any remaining contamination, or if your property still has an odor, visible staining, or causes physical irritation to those exposed, it is advisable to have the property evaluated and tested. Also, if you are concerned with liability issues, you should consider having the property tested. Sampling is an expensive option, but may provide peace of mind for property owners and families. You may want to contact your insurance carrier for advice and assistance.



No clean-up levels exist for many chemicals associated with meth labs. A risk assessment may be necessary to evaluate the potential for exposure on a case-by-case basis. A worst-case exposure scenario would be that of an infant or toddler wearing as little as a diaper being exposed to chemicals by breathing, touching and

hand-to-mouth activity.

Until the former meth lab is cleaned up, no one should enter the area without appropriate personal protective equipment. In addition, no one should
rent, purchase or occupy a former meth lab property unless cleanup has occurred.

Remember these steps to cleaning a former meth property:

1. Determine if the property was used for meth production.
2. Air out the property before and during cleanup.
3. Remove all unnecessary items and dispose of them.
4. Remove visibly contaminated items or items that have an odor.
5. Clean all surfaces using household cleaning methods and proper personal protection.
6. Clean the ventilation system.
7. Leave plumbing cleaning up to the experts.
8. Air out the property for three to five days.
9. If odor or staining remains, have your home evaluated by a professional.

Additional sources to consider:

Methamphetamine Laboratories And Clean-up
Guide to Household Waste Disposal
Household Hazardous Waste Project
Washington State Department of Health Clean-up Guidelines

Newspaper articles about the problem for owners:

Meth Causing Problems for Real Estate Agents, Landlords
Two States Tackle Lab Cleanup Problem

The information for this article was provided by the Missouri Department of Health and the Illinois Department of Public Health, Section for Environmental Public Health.

[1] Press-Enterprise (CA), Wed, 26 Jan 2000
[2] Illinois Department of Public Health

CLERK'S OFFICE
APPROVED
Date: 2-25-03

Submitted by: Assemblymember Tesche
Prepared by: Department of Assembly
For reading: February 25, 2003

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
AR NO. 2003-45

A RESOLUTION OF THE ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY SUPPORTING SENATE BILL NO. 9, AN ACT RELATING TO THE EVALUATION AND CLEANUP OF SITES WHERE CERTAIN CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES MAY HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED OR STORED.

WHEREAS, Alaska currently has no requirements or standards for the cleanup of illegal drug labs, such as methamphetamine labs, which are rising in Alaska with seizures doubling in number from 2000 to 2001; and

WHEREAS, the chemicals used in the manufacture of illegal drugs such as methamphetamines can be made using many different chemical processes, which include the use of metals such as mercury and lead, explosives, acids, chemical salts, and volatile organic compounds, exposure to which can cause respiratory irritation, decreased mental function, anemia, kidney damage and birth defects, nose and throat irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, and breathing difficulties; and

WHEREAS, many of the chemical agents used in the production of methamphetamines are caustic, corrosive, or create noxious and harmful fumes producing vapors which permeate the interior materials of buildings, including sheet rock, carpets, and other porous surfaces and continue to volatize from these reservoirs long after the laboratory is dismantled and create a potential for long-term exposure, resulting in adverse health effects if a building is re-occupied without decontamination, and many of the chemicals in illegal drug manufacture are known to be carcinogenic (cancer causing), mutagenic (causing malformations of an embryo or fetus), and teratogenic (an agent that can induce or increase the frequency of mutation in an organism) based upon animal and human studies; and

WHEREAS, these contaminants in the methamphetamine cooking process can be harmful if someone is exposed to them; and

WHEREAS, children are susceptible to these chemical hazards and are more likely to be exposed to contaminants on surfaces due to crawling or toddling, and a child touching a surface may be then exposed to a contaminant;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Anchorage Assembly supports the passage of Senate Bill No. 9 which pertains to the cleanup of illegal drug sites, requires the provision of notice of an illegal drug manufacturing site to the property owner, and places restrictions on property contaminated by illegal substances; provides testing procedures, standards for determining fitness, decontamination requirements and conditions for fitness for use, as well as provisions for securing the property; and the requirement that Department of Environmental Conservation adopt regulations pertaining to cleanup of sites where certain controlled substances have been manufactured or stored; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that passage of Senate Bill No. 9, if adopted, will protect the public's health, safety, and welfare, and particularly the welfare of children who are susceptible to the chemical hazards and contaminants, from the properties where certain controlled substances have been manufactured or stored.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Anchorage Assembly this 25th day of February, 2003.

Chair

ATTEST:

Municipal Clerk (Acting)

ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE
Alaska Conference of Mayors

217 Second Street, Suite 200 ▪ Juneau, Alaska 99801 ▪ Tel (907)586-1325, Fax (907)-463-5480

March 18, 2003

The Honorable Gretchen Guess
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol, Room 423
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Guess:

Our Local Government and Public Services Legislative Subcommittee has had a chance to review SB 9 and would like to reiterate our support for this important legislation. The Alaska Municipal League and the Alaska Conference of Mayors encourage all efforts to address the growing problem of illegal drug use, including the manufacture of controlled substances. Once again we applaud your effort in creating sound public health policy. If we can be of any further assistance in passing this legislation, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Sarah A. Gilbertson
Program and Policy Coordinator

Subject: RE: SB #9
Date: Mon, 10 Mar 2003 18:52:57 -0900
From: "Sen. Gretchen Guess" <Senator_Gretchen_Guess@legis.state.ak.us>
To: "'Meth Prevention'" <methtaskforce@aptalaska.net>
CC: "'Maridon Boario'" <Maridon_Boario@legis.state.ak.us>

Great! I would appreciate a letter of support and any testimony you can provide. Maridon in my office (her email is attached) is coordinating the efforts.

Thanks, again.

Gretchen

-----Original Message-----
From: Meth Prevention [mailto:methtaskforce@aptalaska.net]
Sent: Monday, March 10, 2003 8:34 AM
To: Senator_Johnny_Ellis@legis.state.ak.us; Senator_Hollis_French@legis.state.ak.us; Senator_Gretchen_Guess@legis.state.ak.us; Senator_Ralph_Seekins@legis.state.ak.us
Subject: SB #9

Dear Senators: Ellis, French, Guess, Seekins and Others,

We would like to show our support for Senate Bill #9, which would require proper clean up and notification about residences used to make illegal drugs. There have been many instances where families have moved into these residences after the drugs have been removed and soon after have become very sick. Especially the children who are innocently involved.

Thank you and Good Luck!

Meth Prevention Coalition Members

Prince of Wales Island
Methamphetamine Prevention Coalition
PO Box 236
Craig, AK 99921

907-826-METH
907-826-6385 Fax

Methtaskforce@aptalaska.net

STATE OFFICE
ALASKA PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 240106 Anchorage, Alaska 99524-0106 Phone (907) 277-0515 Fax (907) 272-5355

March 17, 2003

Senator Gretchen Guess
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Guess;

On behalf of the Alaska Peace Officers Association (APOA), I would like to thank you for co-introducing Senate Bill No. 9, an act relating to the cleanup of illegal drug sites.

The APOA State Board's Legislative Committee recently reviewed this proposed legislation and by majority vote decided to support this bill.

This proposed legislation requires the Department of Environmental Conservation to monitor and evaluate sites and hazards left behind by illegal clandestine drug laboratories. We believe this will help to protect the public from unknowingly living in what was once an illegal lab site and may still be hazardous. Notifications described in the bill are current policies of law enforcement involved in lab investigations. We believe that this proposed legislation will be of benefit to both the citizens and law enforcement of Alaska.

Please contact the APOA office in Anchorage at 277-0515 if there is anything our organization can do to assist in the passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

Leo J. Brandlen

Leo J. Brandlen
State President

Subject: House Approves Standards for Drug Lab Clean-Up
Date: Fri, 28 Mar 2003 15:55:45 -0900
From: Ron Irwin <Ron_Irwin@legis.state.ak.us>
To: people <lsncrrw+people@legis.state.ak.us>

House of Representatives

Representative Jim Holm
Chair, Transportation Committee
House District 9

House Approves Standards for Drug Lab Clean-Up

Guidelines Will Ensure Safety for Tenants of Former Illegal Drug Labs

(JUNEAU)--The Alaska House of Representatives approved House Bill 59 by a vote of to on Friday. Sponsored by Rep. Jim Holm (R-Fairbanks), HB 59 sets basic standards and requirements for the cleaning and repair of former drug lab sites. Over the past four years, more than ninety methamphetamine labs have been discovered in Alaskan apartments, hotels, cabins, mobile homes, and boats.

"This is a proactive bill that works to protect unsuspecting residents and their children from the harmful chemicals left behind these illegal labs," Holm said. "Right now Alaska has no requirements or guidelines for cleaning these sites."

HB 59 requires the property owner to clean up hazardous materials when law enforcement agencies discover an illegal drug lab. Before the property can be used again, the owner must provide test results that show contamination levels below Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) limits. The DEC or a law enforcement agency will provide the property owner with the guidelines for cleaning the site and a list of laboratories that can test the site.

"The best way to ensure property owners follow the guidelines for the law is for law enforcement to offer as much information as possible," Holm said. "Then property owners have no question about what they need to do before they allow someone to use that property once again."

HB 59 moves to the Senate.

###
Broadcasters' Note: Actualities available at 1-800-478-6540 or at www.akrepublicans.org.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATOR GRETCHEN GUESS

Memorandum

Date: March 11, 2003

To: Senator Ralph Seekins
Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee

From: Senator Gretchen Guess

Re: Hearing Request

Please consider this a formal request for a hearing of Senate Bill 9, "*An Act relating to the evaluation and cleanup of sites where certain controlled substances may have been manufactured or stored.*"

Currently Alaska has no standards or requirements for the clean up of illegal drug labs. SB 9 sets standards for clean up of illegal drug manufacturing sites to ensure the safety of future residents.

Last session this bill, formerly House Bill 382, passed the House unanimously and was scheduled for a vote on the Senate floor when the session ended. HB 382 passed House Resources and House Finance as well as Senate Resources and Senate Finance. This bill enjoys broad support from local communities and police departments. There was no testimony in opposition.

If you have any questions regarding SB 9 please feel free to contact me or my aide Maridon Boario at 2435.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

January-May: State Capitol • Juneau, AK 99801-1182 • (907) 465-2435 • Fax (907) 465-6615
June-December: 716 W. 4h Avenue • Anchorage, AK 99501• (907) 269-0120• Fax (907) 269-0122
Senator_Gretchen_Guess@legis.state.ak.us

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATOR GRETCHEN GUESS

Sponsor Statement
SB 9

" An Act relating to the evaluation and cleanup of sites where certain controlled substances may have been manufactured or stored."

Purpose
Currently Alaska has no standards or requirements for the clean up of illegal drug labs. SB 9 sets standards for clean up of illegal drug manufacturing sites to ensure the safety of future residents.

Background
Illegal drug manufacturing labs, such as "meth labs," are rising in Alaska with seizures doubling in number from 2000 to 2001. Often these labs are in homes, apartments, and hotels where chemical contamination can pose a serious health hazard to future residents.

Currently Alaska has no standards or requirements for the clean up of illegal drug labs. Once law enforcement discovers an illegal lab it falls to the property owner to properly clean up the hazardous material. If this clean up is not done properly it could pose a serious health risk to future occupants of the property, especially children.

Solution

- SB 9 creates a simple system whereby law enforcement, once they have discovered a lab, will notify the property owner and provide them with materials developed by the DEC. These materials will outline testing procedures and guideline limits for a number of dangerous chemicals that commonly contaminate illegal drug lab sites. In order to demonstrate the property is fit for habitation, the owner must provide test results showing the levels of contamination are below DEC set limits.

- SB 9 also offers safeguards for future purchasers and occupants of the property. Under this bill, the property owner may not allow the reoccupation or rental of the property until it has been tested and shown to be below DEC set limits. SB 9 also requires full disclosure to any purchaser of the property if it was a former illegal lab site and has not been properly cleaned.

- SB 9 requires full disclosure to any purchaser of the property if it was an illegal drug manufacturing site and has not been properly cleaned.

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Senator_Gretchen_Guess@legis.state.ak.us

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATOR GRETCHEN GUESS

Sectional Analysis

SB 9

Section 1: **Purpose:**
Requires meth labs which are busted to be properly cleaned before they are reoccupied.

Section 2: Adds a new section to AS 46.03 (water, air, energy, and environmental conservation – environmental conservation):

Determination and Notification: After a qualified law enforcement officer determines an illegal drug manufacturing site, the property owner, the occupants, and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) are notified. The process and content of notification is clarified in this subsection. A property owner may appeal the determination to the superior court.

Restrictions on Property: The determined property may not be leased or rented and the property must be vacated within four days of notice. The property may be transferred or sold only with full written disclosure that the site is an illegal drug manufacturing site and not fit for use. This subsection outlines the penalty for violating this law. Affirmative defense holds the owner harmless if a tenant fails to respond a notice of eviction.

Testing Procedures: DEC will establish testing procedures and maintain a list of labs in the state that are able to test for chemicals. To clean up a contaminated property, these guidelines must be followed.

Standards for Determining Fitness: DEC will set the limits for lead, mercury, methamphetamines, and volatile organic compounds and establish guidelines for decontamination. A property testing above any of the limits is considered contaminated and not fit for use.

Decontamination Requirements: To decontaminate a property, guidelines established by DEC must be followed. Anyone may request a copy of the guidelines.

Fitness for use: Requires property to meet the decontamination guidelines set by DEC to be deemed fit for use. DEC will maintain a list of contaminated properties. When a test shows a property does not contain the chemicals at harmful levels it will be removed from the list.

Securing the Property: A property owner must ensure the property is vacated and secured against use within four days of receiving notice of contamination.

Duties of the Department and Definitions: Describes the duties of DEC and definitions of the language used in the bill.

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Senator_Gretchen_Guess@legis.state.ak.us

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATOR GRETCHEN GUESS

General Information About Illegal Drug Manufacturing Labs and Their Health Effects

No Requirements to Clean Up Illegal Labs

Illegal drug manufacturing labs, such as "meth labs," are rising in Alaska with seizures doubling in number from 2000 to 2001. Often these labs are in homes, apartments, and hotels where chemical contamination can pose a serious health hazard to future residents.

Currently Alaska has no standards or requirements for the clean up of illegal drug labs. Once law enforcement discovers an illegal lab it falls to the property owner to clean up the hazardous material. If this clean up is not done properly it could pose a serious health risk to future occupants of the property, especially children.

Chemicals Used in the Manufacture of Illegal Drugs

Illegal drugs such as methamphetamines can be made using many different chemical processes. Most of these include the use of metals (such as mercury and lead), explosives, acids, chemical salts and volatile organic compoands (VOCs). Exposure to metals and salts can cause respiratory irritation, decreased mental function, anemia, kidney damage and birth defects. Lead and mercury are particularly hazardous. Exposure to VOCs may cause nose and throat irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, confusion and breathing difficulties.

Many of the chemical agents used in the production of (meth) are caustic, corrosive, or create noxious and harmful fumes. The cooking of these chemicals produces vapors which permeate the interior materials of buildings, including sheet rock, carpets, and other porous surfaces. These chemical residues continue to volatize from these reservoirs long after the laboratory is dismantled. This creates a potential for long-term exposure resulting in adverse health effects if a building is reoccupied without decontamination. Many of the chemicals in illegal drug manufacture are known to be carcinogenic (cancer causing), mutagenic (an agent that can induce or increase the frequency of mutation in an organism), and teratogenic (causing malformations of an embryo or fetus) in animal and human studies.

General Impacts

Many of the contaminants present during meth's cooking process can be harmful if someone is exposed to them. These contaminants can cause health problems including respiratory (breathing) problems, skin and eye irritation, headaches, nausea and dizziness. Acute (short-term) exposures to high concentrations of some of these chemicals can cause severe health problems including lung damage and burns to different parts of the body. In extreme cases a child's entire respiratory system could shut down with acute exposure to meth fumes.

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June-December: 716 W. 4th Avenue • Anchorage, AK 99501 • (907) 269-0120 • Fax (907) 269-0122
Senator_Gretchen_Guess@legis.state.ak.us

Impacts on Children

Children are more susceptible to chemical hazards than adults because they grow rapidly, have higher metabolic rates, and have greater intake of food and water. They are also more likely to be exposed to contaminants on surfaces. Crawling or toddling children touch many surfaces and then put their dirty hands in their mouths.

Exposure to methamphetamine, heavy metals, and other ingredients used in methamphetamine manufacture, and their residues, put children at risk for damage to the nervous system. Exposure of a developing nervous system to neurotoxins can be insidiously amplified as a child grows. Cells killed leave a gap in the total number of cells that make up the mature brain. Damaged cells that survive can pass on the deficit as they multiply. Damage to the developing brain can have greater effect than the same exposure once development is complete (as in adults).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number:
Bill Version: CSSB 9(STA)
() Publish Date:

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: Public Safety

Title: An act relating to the evaluation & cleanup of sites where certain controlled substances...
BRU: Alaska State Troopers
Component: Criminal Investigation Bureau

Sponsor: Senator Guess
Requester: State Judiciary
Component No.: 2325

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual	9.9	11.4	13.2	15.0	17.1	19.5
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	**9.9**	**11.4**	**13.2**	**15.0**	**17.1**	**19.5**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	9.9	11.4	13.2	15.0	17.1	19.5
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	**9.9**	**11.4**	**13.2**	**15.0**	**17.1**	**19.5**

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

The expenses involved in serving property owners in a manner consistent with the Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure and this Act will be more complicated than the way notifications are currently made.

Furthermore, professional title searches will be required to determine leinholder names and addresses. Costs of title searches and process service will be approximately $300 per drug lab. Professional title searches cost approximately $250, and $50 will cover the cost of service. If current rates continue, DPS expects drug lab cases to increase by 15% per year over the forseeable future. DPS was involved in 25 of 32 drug lab cases statewide in FY02. Based on the projected caseload increase, cases in future years are projected to be: FY03=29, FY04=33, FY05=38, FY06=44, FY07=50, FY08=57, FY09=65.

Prepared by: Lieutenant Matthew Leveque — Phone 907 269-0390
Division: Alaska State Troopers — Date/Time 3/19/03 1:53 PM
Approved by: William Tandeske, Commissioner — Date 3/19/2003
Agency: Department of Public Safety

(Revised 9/2002 OMB)

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number:
Bill Version: CSSB 9(STA)
() Publish Date:

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: Environmental Conservation
Title: An Act Relating to Evaluation and Cleanup of Illegal Drug Sites
BRU: Spill Prevention and Response
Component: Prevention and Emergency Response
Sponsor: Sen. Guess, Sen. Ellis
Requester: Senate Judiciary
Component No.: 2064

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	64.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Supplies	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	**127.2**	**70.2**	**70.2**	**70.2**	**70.2**	**70.2**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	127.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11122 Oil and Haz. Sub. Response Fund						
TOTAL	**127.2**	**70.2**	**70.2**	**70.2**	**70.2**	**70.2**

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0
Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

The evaluation and cleanup process of illegal drug sites as proposed in this bill will require the Department to develop health standards, sampling protocols, analytical methods, and decontamination guidelines for lead, mercury, volatile organic compounds, methamphetamines, iodine, sodium hydroxide, red phosphorus, and lithium metal. The Department must also determine whether additional substances pose a substantial risk and include such substances in the guidelines development. In the first year funds will be required for analysis, regulations and guidelines development. In the out years funds will be used to review and update the standards and protocols, and provide for the development of additional standards for compounds that may be added to the list of substances as required under this legislation. An addition of one compound per year is assumed.

Prepared by: Larry Dietrick, Director — Phone 465-5255
Division: Division of Spill Prevention and Response — Date/Time 3/17/03 12:04 PM
Approved by: Kurt Fredriksson, Deputy Commissioner — Date 3/17/2003
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 9(STA)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

The evaluation and analysis of evidence submitted by a property owner to the Department, and of laboratories to determine whether they have the capacity to perform the analytical work required under the bill, will require the Department to employ one permanent part-time Environmental Specialist III (Range 18). The Environmental Specialist III will review approximately 20 site cleanups annually, certify and maintain laboratory lists, maintain the list of contaminated properties, manage contracts, and develop and implement the regulations.

In preparing this fiscal note, the Department has assumed that the expected number of contaminated sites requiring evaluation and cleanup will be approximately 20 a year, based on actual numbers of 13 sites last year and 25 the year before. Additionally, it is assumed that Alaska can use standards and cleanup guidance documents from other states as templates.

Line Item Description	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY2008	FY2009
Personal Services	**$58,200**	**$58,200**	**$58,200**	**$58,200**	**$58,200**	**$58,200**
Travel	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Contractual						
• Analytical Methods	$9,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
• Health Standards	$9,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
• Sampling protocols	$15,750	$1,750	$1,750	$1,750	$1,750	$1,750
• Decontamination guidelines	$20,250	$2,250	$2,250	$2,250	$2,250	$2,250
• Additional substance analysis	$10,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Subtotal:	**$64,000**	**$7,000**	**$7,000**	**$7,000**	**$7,000**	**$7,000**
Supplies						
• Copies of regulations and guidance	**$5,000**	**$5,000**	**$5,000**	**$5,000**	**$5,000**	**$5,000**
Equipment	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Total	**$127,200**	**$70,200**	**$70,200**	**$70,200**	**$70,200**	**$70,200**

Personal Services New Position Detail

Department of Environmental Conservation

CS Senate Bill 9

Scenario: All Fiscal Notes - DEC FY2004 (3085)
Component: Prevention and Emergency Response (2064)
BRU Name: Spill Prevention and Response (208)

PCN	Job Class Title	Time Status	Retire Code	Barg Unit	Location	Salary Sched	Range & Steps	Budgeted Months	Split / Count	Annual Salary	COLA	Premium Pay	Annual Benefits	Total Costs
18-#001	Environmental Spec III	PT	A	GG	Anchorage	1A	18A	12.0		46,080	0	0	12,095	58,175

Justification:

Implementation of CS SB 9.

Funding Detail:

1052	Oil/Hazardous Response Fund	100.00%	58,175
	Total Funding:	100.00%	58,175

Component Summary:

Total New Positions: 1

Fund	Description	Fund Percent	Fund Amount
1052	Oil/Hazardous Response Fund	100.00%	58,175
	Total Funding:	100.00%	58,175

Note: If a position is split, an asterisk (*) will appear in the Split/Count column. If the split position is also counted in the component, two asterisks (**) will appear in this column.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: SB 9
(S) Publish Date: 2/12/03

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: Environmental Conservation
Title: An Act Relating to Evaluation and Cleanup of Illegal Drug Sites
BRU: Spill Prevention and Response
Component: Prevention and Emergency Response
Sponsor: Sen. Guess, Sen. Ellis
Requester: Senate State Affairs Committee
Component No.: 2064

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	35.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Supplies	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	**98.7**	**74.2**	**74.2**	**74.2**	**74.2**	**74.2**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Oil and Haz. Sub. Response Fund)	**98.7**	**74.2**	**74.2**	**74.2**	**74.2**	**74.2**
TOTAL	**98.7**	**74.2**	**74.2**	**74.2**	**74.2**	**74.2**

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0
Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal: [ ]

POSITIONS

Full-time	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

The evaluation and cleanup process of illegal drug sites as proposed in this bill will require the Department to develop health standards, sampling protocols, analytical methods, and decontamination guidelines for lead, mercury, volatile organic compounds and methamphetamines. In the first year funds will be required for regulations and guidelines development. In the out years funds will be used to review and update the standards and protocols, and provide for the development of additional standards for compounds that may be added to the list of substances covered under this legislation.

The evaluation and cleanup of sites where certain controlled substances may have been manufactured or stored will require the Department to employ one Environmental Specialist III (Range 18) half-time.

Prepared by: Larry Dietrick, Director — Phone 465-5255
Division: Division of Spill Prevention and Response — Date/Time 2/11/03 11:07 AM
Approved by: Kurt Fredriksson — Date 2/11/03 11:10AM
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

(Revised 9/2002 OMB)

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 5 #1

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

Continuation from Page 1

The Environmental Specialist will review approximately 20 plans annually, maintain laboratory lists, maintain a list of contaminated properties, manage contracts, and hold public meetings for proposed regulations.

In preparing this fiscal note, the Department has assumed that the expected number of contaminated sites requiring evaluation and cleanup would be approximately 20 a year based on actual numbers of 13 sites last year and 25 the year before. Additionally, it is anticipated that Alaska can use standards and cleanup guidance documents from other states as templates.

Line Item Description	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY2008	FY2009
Personal Services	**$58,200**	**$58,200**	**$58,200**	**$58,200**	**$58,200**	**$58,200**
• 0.5 FTE ES III						
Travel	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Contractual						
• Analytical Methods	$4,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
• Health Standards	$4,000	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
• Sampling protocols	$7,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
• Laboratory methods	$4,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
• Decontamination guidelines	$9,000	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
• Dept. of Law RSA	$7,500	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000
Subtotal:	**$35,500**	**$11,000**	**$11,000**	**$11,000**	**$11,000**	**$11,000**
Supplies						
• Copies of regulations and guidance	**$5,000**	**$5,000**	**$5,000**	**$5,000**	**$5,000**	**$5,000**
Equipment	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**
Total	**$98,700**	**$74,200**	**$74,200**	**$74,200**	**$74,200**	**$74,200**

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
Bill Version: SB 9
(S) Publish Date: 2/12/03

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: Public Safety

Title: An act relating to the evaluation & cleanup of sites where certain controlled substances...
BRU: AST Detachment
Component: AST Detachment

Sponsor: Senator Guess
Requester: Senate State Affairs
Component No.: 2325

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Lieutenant Matthew Leveque
Phone: 907 269-0390
Division: Alaska State Troopers
Date/Time: 2/10/03 3:56 PM

Approved by: William Tandeske, Commissioner
Date: 2/10/2003
Agency: Department of Public Safety

(Revised 9/2002 OMB)

George P. Wuerch,
Mayor

Municipality of Anchorage

Anchorage Police Department

Walt Monegan, Chief

Anchorage All-America City 2002

February 7, 2003

Dear Senator Guess,

The Anchorage Police Department Metropolitan Drug Unit strongly supports Senate Bill #9, an Act relating to the evaluation and cleanup of sites where certain controlled substances may have been manufactured or stored.

This Bill addresses the very serious problem law enforcement has encountered of unwilling or unknowing landlords, home and motel owners who after, a toxic clandestine drug laboratory is seized from their property, do not care or don't know the proper guidelines to ensure that their particular location is safe for occupation.

This Legislation will no doubt protect the health and enrich the life of the citizens of the State of Alaska.

Lieutenant Garry Gilliam
Anchorage Police Department
Commander, Metropolitan Drug Unit

Endorsements:

Sergeant Marc Woodward
Anchorage Police Department
Supervisor Metropolitan Drug Unit

Detective Kurt Kornchuk
Anchorage Police Department
DEA Task Force/Clandestine Laboratory Coordinator

ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE
Alaska Conference of Mayors

217 Second Street, Suite 200 • Juneau, Alaska 99801
Tel (907) 586-1325 • Fax (907) 463-5480 • www.akml.org

February 10, 2003

The Honorable Gretchen Guess
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol, Room 423
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Guess:

Re: SB 9

Thank you for the opportunity to provide information relating to the evaluation and cleanup of illegal drug manufacturing sites. The Alaska Municipal League and the Alaska Conference of Mayors encourage all efforts to address the growing problem of illegal drug use, including the manufacture of controlled substances. We are enclosing AML/Alaska Conference of Mayors Resolution 2002-08, "A Resolution to support efforts to combat the use of illegal drugs in Alaskan communities."

The decontamination of drug producing sites is a very important issue that must be addressed to ensure the safety of our communities. Contamination issues were a major part of a federal/state/local law enforcement presentation made to the AML and Conference of Mayors. SB 9 will be presented to the next teleconference of our local government services subcommittee for further analysis and comment.

Thank you for your continued interest in Alaska's municipalities. If you have any questions about this or any other municipal issue, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Kevin Ritchie
Executive Director

cc: Senator Robin Taylor, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee

RESOLUTION 2002-8

A RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS IN ALASKAN COMMUNITIES

WHEREAS, the Alaska Municipal League recognizes the destructive nature of illegal drugs on the citizens of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the illegal use, manufacturing, and sales of illegal drugs is a growing and serious societal ailment, especially the most recent trend in illegal methamphetamine drug use, as well as other illegal clandestinely produced substances; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Municipal League recognizes not only the human destruction, but also the economic devastation, property damage, and environmental disasters that can be brought to a community by illegal clandestine laboratory facilities; and

WHEREAS, the law enforcement agencies of Alaska, including local, state, and federal entities, all recognize the seriousness of the situation and hope to gain support in combating the potential devastation that could be visited upon Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the support of the Alaska Municipal League and the individual Mayors is vital to gain widespread support for law enforcement efforts to combat the growing methamphetamine problem and support within communities to educate citizens through organized community programs, school programs, and local media; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that the success of any meaningful program related to illegal drugs, whether education or enforcement, lies in a multi-disciplined approach towards addressing the problem; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska State Legislature needs to be aggressive in addressing the seriousness of the illegal clandestine laboratory activities through adopting statutes specific to these types of crimes, enhanced sentencing guidelines, and funding.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Alaska Municipal League that, members, as a group and as individuals will support the entities involved with investigating and prosecuting individuals involved in the illegal manufacturing, sales, and use of controlled substances produced in clandestine laboratory facilities, and will support the entities involved in providing education and training to the citizens of the State of Alaska to help combat the problem.