

If you Suspect A Meth Lab:

**Do not enter a site that you think
might be cooking meth.**

Labs present extreme dangers from explosions and exposure to hazardous chemicals. Breathing the fumes, and handling substances, can cause injury and even death.



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IS THERE METH IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD?

LEARN THE SIGNS OF
AN ILLEGAL
METHAMPHETAMINE
OPERATION



BUTTE COUNTY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE

**To report a suspicious drug
lab:
Call BINTF at 538-2261 in
South Butte County and
895-4244 in North Butte
County.**

What is Meth?

Methamphetamine (meth) is a powerful, highly toxic, addictive drug that is illegally “cooked” in make-shift labs. Meth can be found in the form of pills, capsules, powder or chunks; it can be smoked, snorted, injected or eaten. Meth was developed from amphetamine, but has much stronger effects in the central nervous system. Meth is also called crank, speed, crystal or ice.

Warning Signs of Living Near a Lab

- Strong odor of solvents.
- Residences with windows blacked out.
- Iodine or chemical stained bathroom or kitchen fixtures.
- Renters who pay their landlord in cash.
- Increased activity, especially at night.
- Excessive trash.



Common Meth Lab Supplies

- Plastic Tubing
- Mason Jars
- Propane Tanks
- Camp Stove Fuel
- Empty Pill Bottles
- Ephedrine or Pseudo Ephedrine Tablets
- Empty Cans of Toluene, Alcohol or Paint Thinner
- Ammonia
- Starter Fluid
- Glass Containers
- Coffee Filters with Red Stains
- Funnels
- Rock Salt, Iodine
- Lithium Batteries
- Hydrogen Peroxide



Health Risks

Meth can cause long-term health effects including cancer, brain damage, birth defects, and miscarriages. It also can cause memory loss, heart problems, aggression and violence. Meth users are not the only ones who experience health problems caused by meth. Meth also causes health problems for others who are unintentionally exposed to the chemical.

How to Recognize a Meth Lab

Meth labs may be set up at campgrounds, rest areas, rental homes, motel rooms, abandoned cars, garbage, storage sheds, barns, vacant buildings, and homes.

A typical meth lab is a collection of chemical bottles, hoses, and pressurized cylinders. The cylinders can take many forms, from modified propane tanks to fire extinguishers, scuba tanks, and soda dispensers. The tanks contain anhydrous ammonia or hydrochloric acid— both highly poisonous and corrosive.

Labs are frequently abandoned, and the potentially explosive and very toxic chemicals are left behind. Chemicals may also be burned or dumped in wooded areas along roads.

