This pamphlet is intended as a guideline.

Pick it up!
If it is suspicious, don't!

Beware of Meth Lab Waste

Roadside waste is the top priority!

Your safety is a top priority.
Be alert for wildlife and poison ivy.
Stay away from any hazardous items.
Sheed sign is erected.
Make sure your roadwork is paved roadway.
Do not pick up items on the roadway.
Visibility is good.
Group only work when weather is clear.
Face oncoming traffic, stay in a lane.
Park your vehicle clear of the roadway.

Paints, and a long-sleeved shirt.
Work gloves, sturdy shoes,
Along with your safety vest.
Wear light-colored clothing.

Needle! Don't handle hypodermic

There are many dangers on the roadside other than meth labs.
What is Meth Lab Waste?

How to Identify Meth Lab Waste

- Duct tape
- Rubber or plastic hose
- Sandwich, used coffee filters
- Plastic and wire
- Baking dishes and pans
- Table salt and rock salt
- Dissolved lithium acetate
- Toluen, methyl ethyl ketone, Xylene
- Solvents, such as acetone, benzene
- Ethanol (95%)
- Sticks
- Red phosphorus (matchbooks or other lighters)
- Sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid
- lodge
- Ethanol, sodium hydroxide salt
- Bleach (Clorox, Javelle)
- Acoline, methyl alcohol, methanol
- Camp stove fuel
- Common fuel
- Gasoline
- Alcohol
- Naphtha (heater fluid)
- Arson
- floor concrete, and stone cleaner ether
- Chlorinated alkyls (Summit pool, well)
- Pseudopregnancy
- Common cold pills or diet pills
- Press ink
- Flint, plastic
- Indoor dust
- Blue/green color
- Antimony in produce marks
- Antimonious metal
- Antimonious metal, stored in 20 gallon drums

Common Items Used in the Production of Meth:

- Distance from the site
- Fresh blood on a tree or fence, a safe signal
- Leave the area, mark the site with a mesh, contact local authorities, if you have been exposed to potentially hazardous chemicals.
- If you find any of the items listed, or...