

Fentanyl Equipment and Personal Protective Equipment

This document contains information to assist law enforcement agencies and other first responders in the identification of personal protective equipment (PPE) and other items that may be of value in regards to Fentanyl processing and handling including:

- Nasal Naloxone
- Environmental Control Equipment
- Nitrile Gloves
- Containers for Transportation and Storage
- Respiratory Protection

Adhere to your agency policy in relation to the use of any equipment and personal protective equipment.

Note: Instrumentation/equipment that may compromise the manner that law enforcement is able to detect illicit Fentanyl is not included. Should you require information regarding this type of equipment and are from a law enforcement agency, seek assistance and guidance from your local clandestine lab trained resources, drug investigators, or contact the website administrator of www.FentanylSafety.com through the 'feedback' link.

Nasal Naloxone (Narcan)

Naloxone is a temporary antidote for opioid overdoses, including those caused by Fentanyl and analogues. When properly administered, it can restore normal breathing and consciousness to individuals experiencing an opioid overdose. Because the depression of breathing caused by opioids can last longer than the action of Naloxone, further treatment in hospital is required for any opioid overdose. Naloxone is available in both spray and intramuscular injection kits.

Due to the risk of inadvertent pricks or dangers from the carrying of intramuscular Naloxone kits that contain syringes, many first responder groups, specifically law enforcement



Narcan 4 mg Nasal Spray

and correctional officers, prefer the use of nasal forms of Naloxone that did not requiring syringes or any preparation of the Naloxone for deployment. The nasal form of Naloxone is available for purchase through Adapt Pharma:

Canada - Detailed information about Narcan nasal spray can be found at narcannasalspray.ca and orders can be made through adaptcanada@customer-support.ca or 1-877-870-2726.

United States - Detailed information about Narcan nasal spray can be found at www.narcan.com.

Access to Environmental Control Equipment (i.e. Negative Pressure Fume Hoods):

The sampling of Fentanyl, analogues, and other potent synthetic opioids and analgesic drugs represent the highest risk of exposure and inadvertent contamination. The use of environment controls such as a negative pressure fume hood is required to ensure that any law enforcement members or employees are not directly exposed during the sampling of exhibits, or inadvertently exposed from contaminations from exhibit processing.



Airclean Powdersafe Model 700C "72 Wide

The use of these environmental controls is required for moderate to high risk handling investigations where Fentanyl may be present and should be used in all cases of drug sampling.

All negative pressure fume hoods used for the processing of Fentanyl, analogues, and other potent synthetic opioids and analgesic drugs must:

- have clear instructions on their use
- a maintenance program to record any required maintenance
- must be capable of accommodating two members to work inside the unit at the same time to ensure a clean person/dirty person processing team is able to be done to ensure inadvertent contamination is not occurring.
- A minimum width of 48" is recommended.

Filtration

Ensure that any unit used or acquired has sufficient filtration capability to properly filter any airborne Fentanyl contamination. A HEPA equipped filtration unit, preferably equipped with a set of disposable filters and a set of permanent filters to allow negative pressure during the replacement and disposal of the disposable filters is preferred. If using a fixed fume hood, ensure that the unit is equipment with appropriate filtration and is not venting unfiltered contamination from the building.

Nitrile Gloves

Nitrile gloves, preferably two sets, should be used during the handling and sampling of any suspected drugs exhibits that may contain Fentanyl, analogues, and other potent synthetic opioids and analgesic drugs.

Although not required, gloves that are dark in color or black will show white powder contamination much easier than colored gloves.

If possible seek nitrile gloves that have a higher cuff length from the wrist to ensure that skin at the wrist is not exposed during handling such as 11" cuff.

A thicker nitrile glove such as 8 mil glove versus a 4 or 5 mil glove will assist in ensuring that an accidental tear through during exhibit handling are less likely to occur.

Nitrile gloves such as Greasemonkey brand are commonly used by law enforcement for this purpose.

Containers for Transportation and Storage

Due to the extremely toxic nature of Fentanyl, analogues and other potent synthetic opioids and analgesics, extreme care must be taken for the transportation and subsequent destruction of these exhibits.

Fentanyl, due to its oral toxicity, is defined as a “Class 6.1 Toxic Substance” as per the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDG) in Canada. Due to this toxic class rating, any known Fentanyl exhibits must be transported in a “Packing Group I” container to adhere to TDG Regulations.



UN Rated Pail

Unless required to be transported in exigent circumstances, ***all transportation of known Fentanyl, analogues, and other potent synthetic opioids and analgesics must be done as per these TDG regulations.***

Investigative Transportation

For the purpose of investigative transportation of suspected or confirmed Fentanyl, analogues, or other potent synthetic opioids and analgesics exhibits, law enforcement officers should have access to containers to adhere to TDG regulations of the transport of “Class 6.1 Toxic Substances”. This is able to be done by packaging appropriately contained samples inside of United Nations (UN) rated pails (packing group #1) and drums for transport. These UN rated pails and drums can be re-used and therefore, beyond initial purchase, are able to be used for multiple investigations, should they not become inadvertently contaminated during investigations and need to be destroyed. The use of these pails and drums will ensure that law enforcement members and employees are not inadvertently exposed to Fentanyl, analogues, and other potent synthetic opioids and analgesic drugs during the transportation of these exhibits.

UN rated pails are typically available through hazardous material handling companies and are normally in the range to \$40 - \$50 per pail (5 gallon size). Larger containers such as drums are also available as needed depending on the volume of Fentanyl being transported. Ensure the pail or drum has a marking to signify that it meets TDG

regulations for packing group one, commonly referred to as an “X” rated designation as an “X will be marked on the pail or drum to show that it meets the UN rating for “Packing Group I.”

Respiratory Protection

Many suppliers provide various different half face and full face air purifying respirators (APRs) for purchase. The use of a full face APR is preferred to protect against inadvertent exposure to possible Fentanyl through airborne contamination through the eyes, especially during the handling of exhibits that meet the definition of moderate to high risk as defined in the handling guidelines.

Any employee issued and using any APR must have appropriate training in the respirator and receive fit testing for the respirator. In addition to the respirator, if using the respiratory protection for operational duties outside an exhibit processing location in a secure building, consideration to the purchase of voice amplification devices should be made. APRs create a muffled sound when talking that could be detrimental and dangerous during operational and tactical deployments for law enforcement.