



El Segundo Police Department

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TRAINING BULLETIN

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FENTANYL EXPOSURE

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has released a Roll Call video to all law enforcement nationwide about the dangers of improperly handling fentanyl and its deadly consequences. Acting Deputy Administrator Jack Riley and two local police detectives from New Jersey appear on the video to urge any law enforcement personnel who come in contact with fentanyl or Fentanyl compounds to take the drugs directly to a lab.

Fentanyl is not only dangerous for the drug's users, but for law enforcement, public health workers and first responders who could unknowingly come into contact with it in its different forms. Fentanyl can be absorbed through the skin or accidental inhalation of airborne powder can also occur. The DEA is concerned about law enforcement coming in contact with fentanyl on the streets during the course of enforcement, such as a buy-walk, or buy-bust operations.

Just touching Fentanyl or accidentally inhaling the substance during enforcement activity or field testing the substance can result in absorption through the skin, which is one of the biggest dangers with Fentanyl. The onset of adverse health effects, such as disorientation, coughing, sedation, respiratory distress or cardiac arrest is very rapid and profound, usually occurring within minutes of exposure.

Fentanyl and its analogs have only appeared as a fine white powder in the laboratory, however it has been seen in capsules and syringes in other states. Street names for the drug include Apache, China girl, China white, Dance Fever, Friend, Goodfella, Jackpot, Murder 8, TNT, and Tango and Cash.

The laboratory would advise officers to treat suspected Fentanyl like PCP. Avoid skin exposure and inhalation, and to double bag the evidence prior to placing it in a narcotic impound. No field testing should be done.

Additionally, if officers find a substance they believe is Fentanyl, they should notify the On-Duty Sergeant or Watch Commander.

The video can be accessed at: <http://go.usa.gov/chBWW>