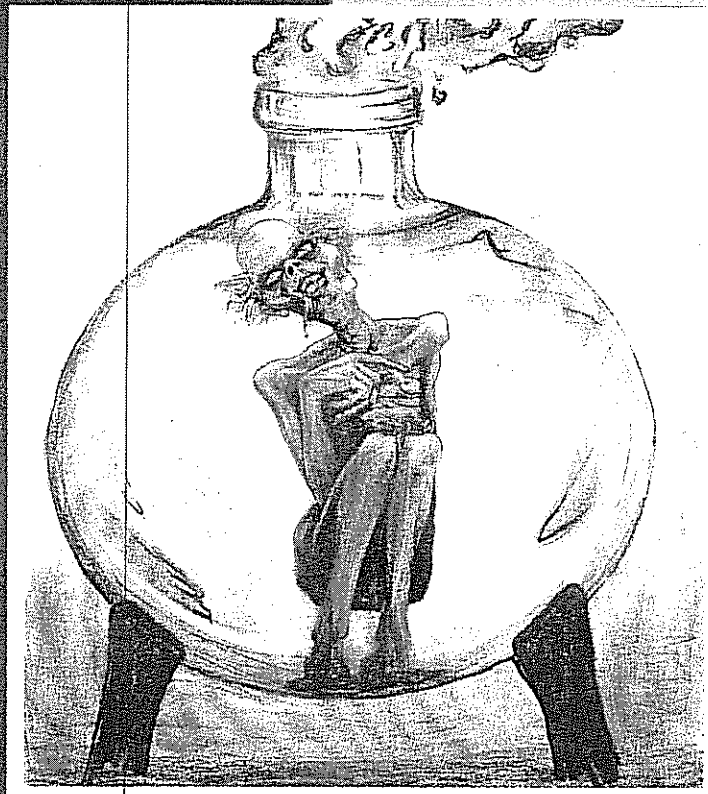


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**Summary Results
from the
Methamphetamine Lab Cookers Survey
June 2001—December 2002
Published January 2003**



**Inland Narcotics Clearing House
Los Angeles HIDTA**



Published by:

**Inland Narcotics Clearing House
(INCH)**

**Prepared by: Criminal Intelligence Specialist III James M. Valle
Data Analyst Aileen Ikegami**

**Sgt Rod Crisp Riverside County Sheriff's Dept Supervisor
Criminal Identification and Intelligence Supervisor Louis Conway
(909) 328-6270 (909) 328-6272 fax
Los Angeles HIDTA**



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from the
Methamphetamine Lab Cookers Survey
June 2001—December 2002
Published January 2003**

Special Thanks and Recognition to:

The Los Angeles HIDTA, Roger Bass, Director, and Bill Reynolds, Deputy Director, for their continued support and assistance in making this publication possible.

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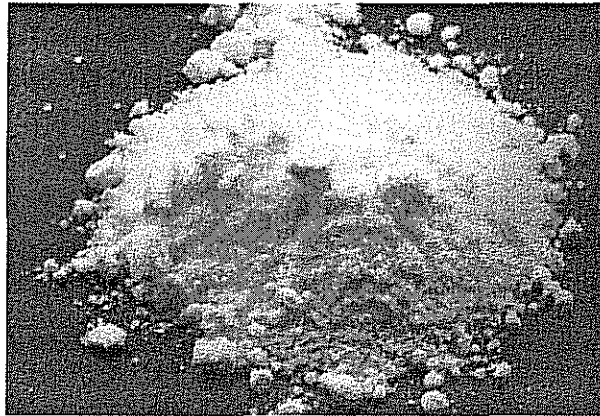


Introduction:

In America, the clandestine manufacturing and use of methamphetamine is relatively new when compared to other narcotic addictions such as cocaine and heroin, both of which have been studied extensively over long periods of time. American methamphetamine is the most destructive drug used today. Methamphetamine is a powerfully addictive nervous system stimulant. It is a white, odorless, bitter-tasting granulated powder that easily dissolves in water or alcohol. Not only is it cheaper to buy than cocaine and heroin, it is readily available and highly addictive. Methamphetamines effects are longer lasting and its manufacture is relatively easy. Methamphetamine is firmly rooted in working class suburban America. Basically, if you can make a birthday cake, you can make methamphetamine. However, this recipe can kill you if you are careless.

Methamphetamine Lab information lacking:

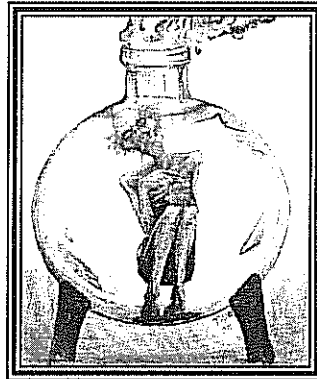
Over the past several years, while collecting and analyzing local methamphetamine lab seizure data for the Regional Methamphetamine Task Force (RMTF) of the Los Angeles HIDTA, it has become painfully obvious that established methamphetamine abuse research is still in its infancy, especially regarding methamphetamine labs. Some important methamphetamine treatment research is ongoing, the basic fundamental questions on clandestine methamphetamine labs still persist and further study is strongly recommended. The lack of specific information regarding the true depth of the local methamphetamine lab problem propelled the search for these important missing pieces of information which will aid others involved in methamphetamine issues.

**Research Methodology:**

Data used in this report comes from a combination of sources including WSIN clandestine lab seizure cards analyzed over an 18 month period. The bulk of this report is provided by summarized findings from the Methamphetamine Lab Cookers Survey (MLCS). Two hundred MLCS surveys were sent out to various participating organizations including Inland Valley Drug and Recovery Services, San Bernardino County Superior Court Drug Treatment Administration, Needs for Change, and Riverside County Drug Endangered Children's (DEC) program. Approximately 31% of the returned survey participants identified themselves as heavy long-term methamphetamine users, with the majority currently involved in or just completing a local drug rehabilitation program. From these, 41% voluntarily identified themselves as methamphetamine lab cooks, even though most of them have never been arrested for cooking methamphetamine.

Goals of the Methamphetamine Lab Cooker Survey (MLCS) Report:

This Methamphetamine Lab Cooker Survey (MLCS) report will serve two goals: first, it will present the MLCS survey's findings which may be the first of its kind in the country. And secondly, this report will bring attention to the need for further research on methamphetamine labs.



Survey Report Objectives:

- ***Approximately how many clandestine methamphetamine laboratories fires go unreported in the Riverside/San Bernardino Counties geographic area?***
- ***How long does a methamphetamine abuser use the drug before he/she begins to manufacture methamphetamine?***
- ***On the average, how many times does a lab operator cook meth before he/she is arrested?***
- ***What is the proliferation rate of clandestine laboratories in our area?***
- ***Where are lab cookers learning to make methamphetamine and who's teaching them?***
- ***How many people can be taught to make methamphetamine by a single cooker in a one-year period?***
- ***Are local Pseudoephedrine restrictions effective?***
- ***Verify the typical profile of a "stovetop" lab cooker?***

The Methamphetamine Lab Cooker Survey (MLCS):

The Methamphetamine Lab Cooker Survey (MLCS) study consisted of a detailed four page anonymous 54 question survey. This survey was specifically researched and designed to ascertain unknown aspects of local clandestine methamphetamine lab production.

- The MLCS was purposely designed as an anonymous survey to facilitate accurate and honest answers in dealing with a difficult issue.
- This survey was pre-tested on a small number of people before it was sent to our target audience to determine if there were any problems in answering the questions asked and if the questions were valid to the questionnaire.
- Technical support and established guidelines were used to insure survey questions would be interpreted in the same way by all participants. Short straightforward plain English was used, along with strategically placed questions to assist the respondents through this questionnaire.
- Only the small or Stovetop methamphetamine lab cookers were the target audience of this survey and not the Mexican National organized crime operators of large super labs.
- The MLCS was implemented only in the specific geographic area of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, which have historically produced more meth labs than any other county in America. According to national statistics since 1999, approximately one out of every eleven meth labs seized in the United States has been seized in this two county area.
- Both public and private drug abuse rehabilitation centers participated voluntarily in our MLCS survey in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties over a one year period.
- Surveys were administered in clinical environments at the discretion of private sector Substance Abuse Counselors, County Public Health Nurses, and County Drug Treatment Counselors.

*Source: El Paso Intelligence Center EPIC, INCH Hammer Report 3rd Qtr 2002.

LAB PROLIFERATION

1

***An Estimated 253,623 people
cooking meth in
the L. A. HIDTA***

Stove Top Lab Cooker Proliferation Rates:

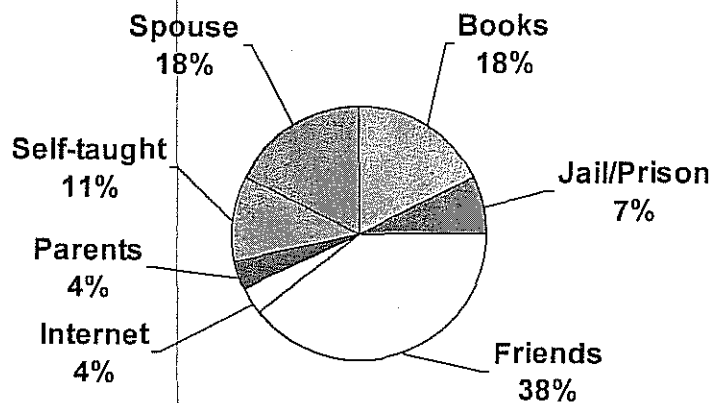
Examination of MLCS surveys data reveals for the first time an actual methamphetamine lab cooker proliferation rate. Based on the number of cooks arrested at lab sites and the MLCS survey's annual "taught to cook" ratio, we concluded that in the Los Angeles HIDTA, between the years 1999 to 2001, an estimated 253,623 people have been taught to cook methamphetamine over a three-year period. Each one of these persons would be capable to cook methamphetamine by themselves.

*LA-HIDTA= Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside & San Bernardino Counties

***11.6 pounds
Of
Meth per lab per Year***

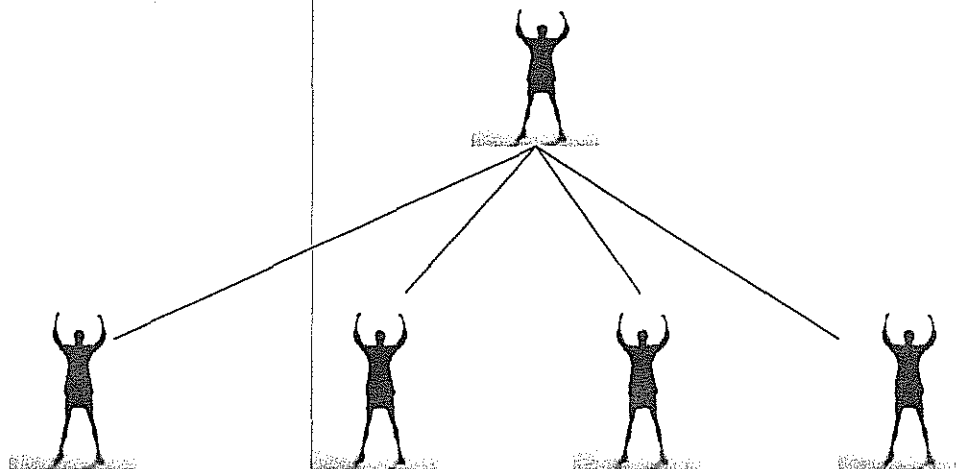
Annual Methamphetamine Production Rate:

The average Methamphetamine lab cooker surveyed cooks between 48 to 72 times a year and produces about 11.6 pounds of finished methamphetamine per year. The vast majority of this meth is made for personal use and not made for street sales. Also, at least 77.4 pounds of toxic lab waste would have been produced as a result of cooking meth and dumped clandestinely in neighborhoods where the meth lab was located.



Who is teaching who to cook?

Contrary to popular belief, the internet plays a minor role in providing methamphetamine manufacturing information. 60% of the surveyed cooks stated that they learned to cook methamphetamine under the supervision of close friends and relatives.



About one every ninety-days:

Methamphetamine cooks teach at least one person to cook methamphetamine every 90 days. According to our data, surveyed clandestine lab cooks stated that, as an individual, they personally taught an average of 4 people a year to manufacture their own methamphetamine.

***79% of surveyed
lab cooks have
never been
arrested for
cooking meth.***

Most cooks never arrested:

Only 21% of surveyed lab cooks have been arrested for manufacturing methamphetamine. Of these, 4% have been arrested repeatedly.

79% of the respondents stated that they have never been arrested for cooking meth however, most have been arrested on drug abuse and/or possession charges in the past. On the average, surveyed cooks stated that they have been cooking meth for at least 3 years at the time of this survey.

***52% first time
cooking
success rate!***

Cooking Attempts:

About 52% of the respondents stated it was easy to cook methamphetamine and it only took them one attempt to be successful. 22% reported success after only two attempts, 13% after three attempts, and the remaining 13% needed four or more attempts to get it right.

***Five years of
use before
1st cook!***

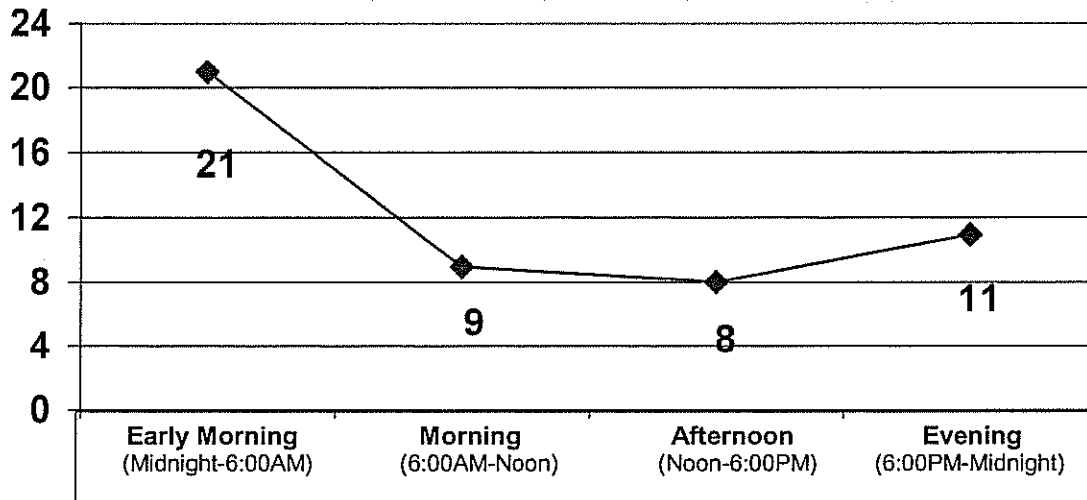
How long does someone use meth before cooking their own?

Surveyed methamphetamine cooks revealed that they used methamphetamine on an average of five-years nine-months before they attempted to cook their own methamphetamine for the first time.

CLANDESTINE LAB MODUS OPERANDI

2

Preferred Time of the Day to Cook Methamphetamine:



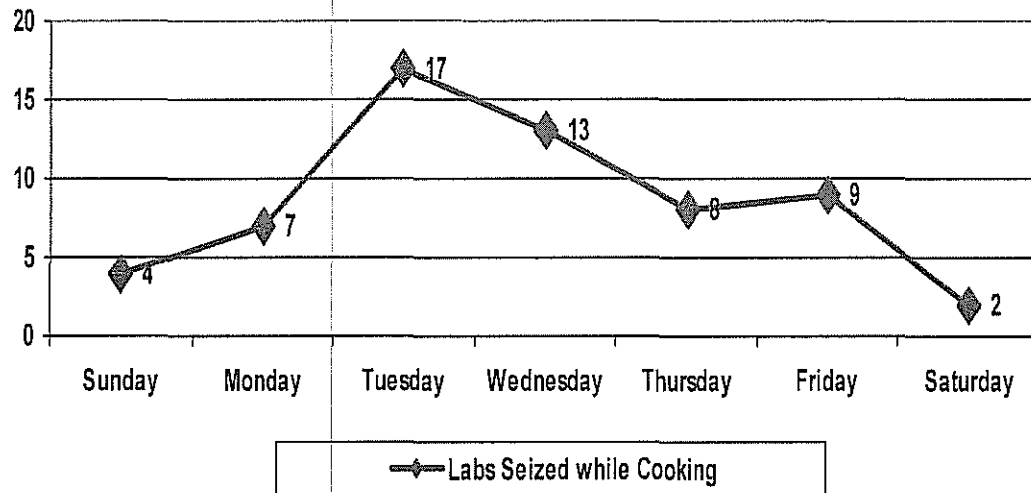
What's the best time of the day to cook Meth?

When asked as to the preferred time of the day to make methamphetamine, 44% of the surveyed respondents indicated that they preferred to cook their methamphetamine clandestinely in the early morning hours of the day, between midnight and 6:00 AM. Cooking methamphetamine is a nocturnal activity since 66% of all cooking takes place between 6:00 PM to 6:00 AM.

This trend places neighbors and children at the lab site in grave danger since most people will be sleeping if there is a fire or lab explosion.

HOURS OF THE DAY TO COOK			
6:00AM - NOON	NOON - 6:00PM	6:00PM - MIDNIGHT	MIDNIGHT- 6:00AM
18%	16%	22%	44%

Day's of Week to Cook Methamphetamine:



What is the most likely day of the week to cook meth?

Of all the respondents, 81% stated they preferred to cook meth on the weekdays and not weekends, as most commonly believed. This information was further verified by comparing the regional lab seizure data. Analysis revealed that Tuesday (28%) followed by Wednesday (22%) were the most likely days of the week that meth is cooked in the community. Half of all user meth labs seized while cooking meth in CY 2001-2002 occurred on these two days of the week. Statistically, both the early mornings of Tuesdays and Wednesdays present the greatest chance for lab explosion than any other day of the week.

DAYS OF THE WEEK TO COOK						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
7%	12%	28%	22%	13%	15%	3%

***Batch Amounts:
Multiple-grams to Several Ounces!***

Batches per Cook:

Based on respondent information, the average amount of methamphetamine made in stovetop labs is between 2.2 to 3.7 ounces per cook. However, when compared to lab seizure data, very little finished methamphetamine is seized at small user labs. Most often only multiple gram amounts of meth are recovered. Also, actual batch measurements surveyed may be inaccurate since lab cookers may not accurately measure methamphetamine made for personal use.

***Cooking 4 to 6 batches
per month!***

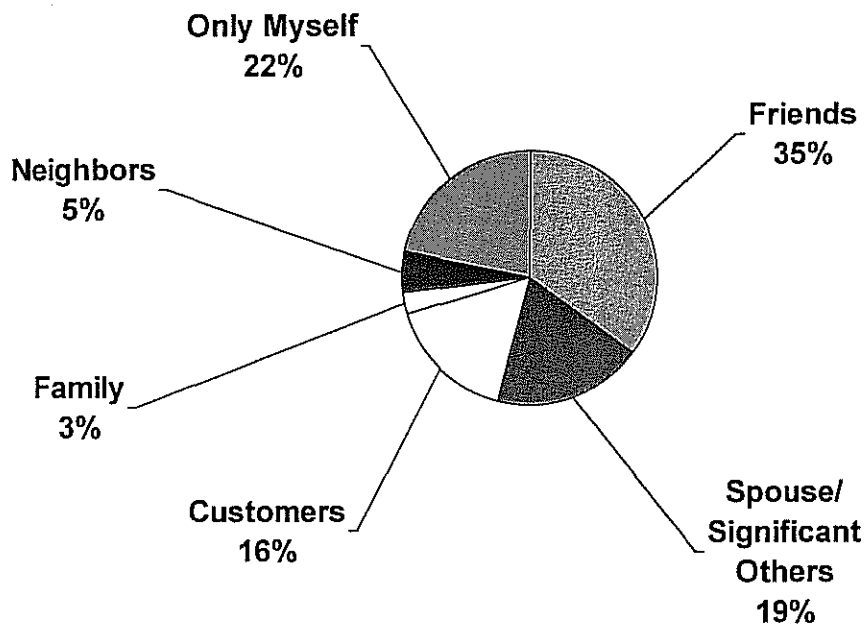
How many batches of methamphetamine per month does the average user lab cooker make?

In Riverside/San Bernardino Counties, small stovetop user labs produced an average of four to six batches of finished methamphetamine per month. However, other variables which can influence batches production include cooker addiction levels, precursor chemical availability, and meth manufacturing experience.

THE TYPICAL LAB COOKER

3

Who's present with you when you cook methamphetamine?

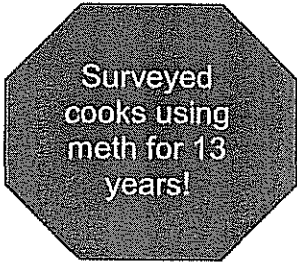


Who do you cook methamphetamine with?

Our survey participants revealed that the majority of cooks prefer to cook meth socially with their friends, neighbors, and loved ones next to them. Friends were reportedly present at the lab site 35% of the time with Spouses or Significant Others making up another 19%, and neighbors another 5%. The actual number of neighbors may be high since some neighbors might have been marked as friends by the survey participants. An additional 16% of cooks claimed to make meth for personal use and sales with their customers present. The remaining 22% of the surveyed meth cooks claimed to only cook their meth privately and for their own use.

How long have you been using meth?

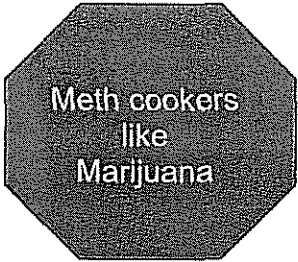
MLCS data revealed that surveyed drug abusers used meth for 9.5 years on an average. In comparison, self-identified meth cooks reported using meth for 13 years on the average.



Surveyed
cooks using
meth for 13
years!

What other drugs did you like to use when using meth?

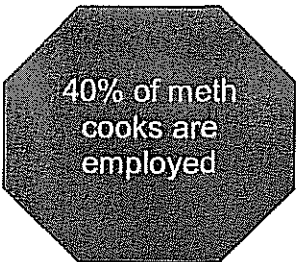
Admitted methamphetamine lab cooks surprisingly preferred marijuana to alcohol when using methamphetamine. Marijuana is often used as a brake system to "slow down" the methamphetamine high.



Meth cooks
like
Marijuana

Employed while cooking meth?

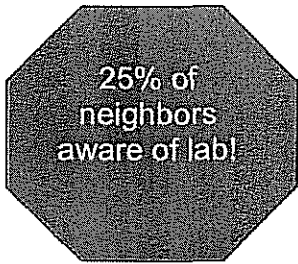
Contrary to popular belief, survey results indicate that 40% of methamphetamine cooks were employed while manufacturing methamphetamine and not poverty stricken and destitute. This also raises the issue of work place safety since these employees would likely be under the influence of meth at the jobsite.



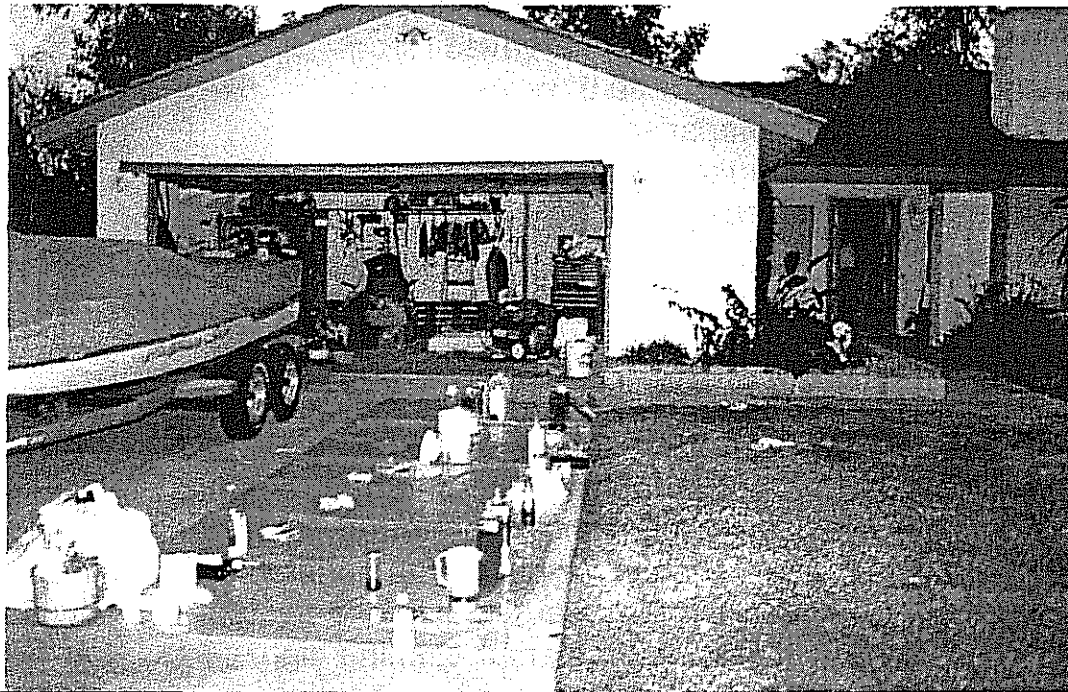
40% of meth
cooks are
employed

Do neighbors know?

Surprisingly, 25% of our survey respondents stated that their immediate neighbors were well aware of their meth cooking activities and at least 5% of them actually assisted in cooking meth. This number is probably higher since some of the neighbors may have been marked as "friends" on the survey.



25% of
neighbors
aware of lab!



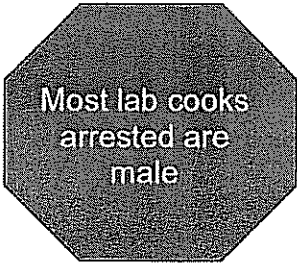
Common misconception – Although many methamphetamine labs are located in run-down trailers (below) and out-buildings, often times, lab sites are located in busy housing tracks and upper scale neighborhoods proving once again, that drug abuse has no bounds!



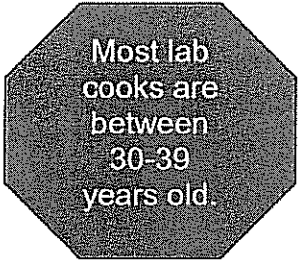
Single-wide living! Unfortunately, not a good example of rural living at it's best. Some communities within the region are plagued with drug abuse and manufacturing problems. The single-wide, run down trailer provides cheap accommodations and a place to manufacture meth with little concern from neighbors who often times are family or friends with the same intentions.

Lab Cooker Sex:

During 2001, adult males accounted for 88% of the lab cooks arrested in Riverside county and 86% of the cookers arrested in San Bernardino county.



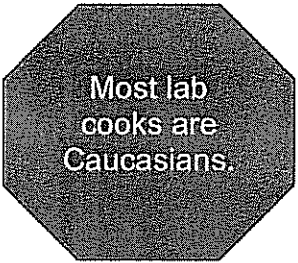
Most lab cooks
arrested are
male



Most lab
cooks are
between
30-39
years old.

Social Economic Class:

The vast majority of clandestine lab cooks are middle and lower-class males between the ages of 30 and 39 years. Most are employed as semi-skilled blue-collar workers.



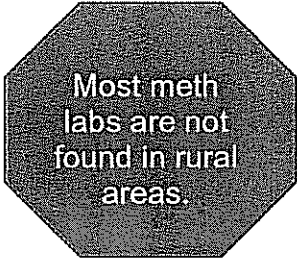
Most lab
cooks are
Caucasians.

Lab Cooker Race:

Caucasian male lab cooks make up the largest ethnic group of cookers followed by Hispanic males, Caucasian females, Hispanic females, Black males, Black females and Asians of both sexes.

Stove Top Lab Locations:

Most small methamphetamine labs are seized in single family homes in populated suburban areas and not rural areas.



Most meth
labs are not
found in rural
areas.

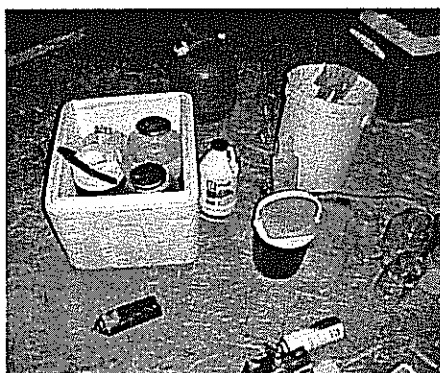
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METHAMPHETAMINE LAB TRENDS

4

**Hypophosphorous Acid Usage:**

The use of Hypophosphorous Acid, as an alternative to using the regulated Red Phosphorous, is much more common than originally first thought. Survey participants claimed 76% of them have used Hypophosphorous Acid while cooking or attempting to cook meth. When using this dangerous chemical the risk of fire increases significantly. Sometimes the meth solution tends to ignite when Hypophosphorous Acid is added.

**Nazi Method more common than originally thought?**

The Nazi method (Anhydrous Ammonia/Sodium, Lithium) of manufacturing methamphetamine has become the main cooking method of choice in the Midwest and agricultural areas of the Pacific Northwest. In Southern California, the pseudoephedrine reduction method and red phosphorous/hydriodic acid methods are the recipe of choice. Here in the Riverside/San Bernardino Counties, Nazi method labs are rarely, if ever, seized. However, according to the survey, 32% of the identified lab cooks admitted to at least trying the Nazi method which produces meth with a higher purity level faster.

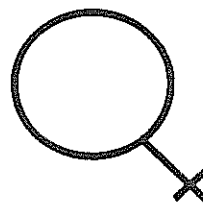
Improvised Chemicals use increasing:

As a result of state restrictions and aggressive local law enforcement on precursor chemicals such as Iodine and red phosphorus, small lab operators have been forced to improvise using dangerous chemical alternatives to make their methamphetamine.

Many of these improvised chemicals, like hypophosphorous acid, are unstable and difficult to use. This chemical in particular is prone to release highly toxic gas when heated.

Female Lab Cookers:

Female clandestine lab cooks are becoming increasingly common. They represent the smallest segment of lab cooks arrested; however, females represent the largest segment in drug rehabilitation programs, including those who identified themselves as lab cooks. Endangered children are more likely to be found at a lab with females present than one with just males present. Male cooks often attempt to take sole responsibility for the lab during the seizure in an attempt to protect the female from arrest especially if there are children present.



Are Local Pseudoephedrine Restrictions Effective?

Of the survey participants, 72% stated that local restrictions on purchasing over-the-counter cold medications containing pseudoephedrine did not deter them from cooking meth.

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**METHAMPHETAMINE
LAB FIRES
AND
EXPLOSIONS**

5

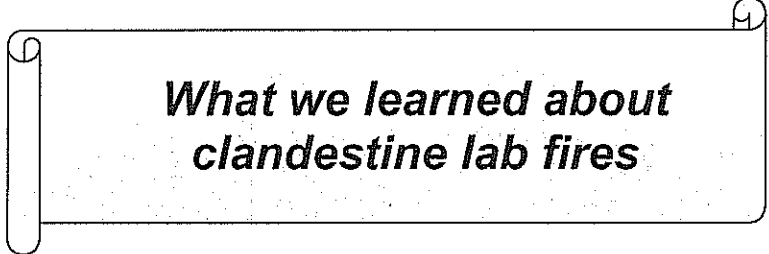


20% of lab fires are “secret fires”!

Lab Fires risk greater than first thought:

Cooking meth is a very dangerous process: using flammable liquids and chemicals with explosive properties over open heat sources, all while attempting to prevent proper ventilation, places our communities at much higher risk than was originally thought.

According to results from the Methamphetamine Lab Cooker Survey (MLCS), surveyed lab cookers reported that 24% of them had experienced a lab fire while cooking meth! Even more disturbing was that 20% of them had “secret fires” or unreported fires where emergency fire services were not called. This is a disturbing trend since only 3% of all the labs seized in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties during 2001 were reported to have caught fire.

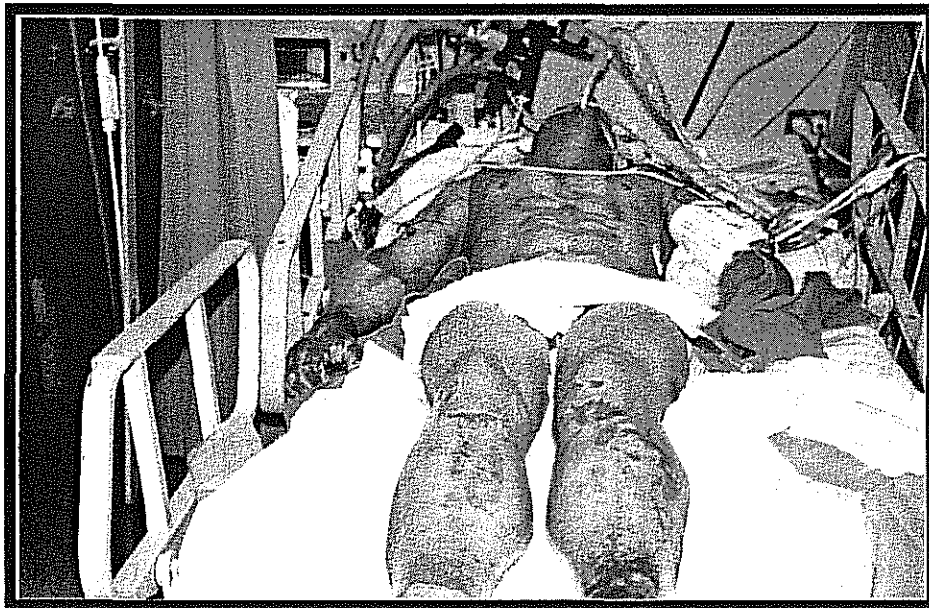


What we learned about clandestine lab fires

- The average lab cooker will cook meth 48 to 72 times a year risking fire and explosion each time.
- According to our data, the typical lab cooker, who cooks meth about once a week, will likely experience a lab fire at some point within a 36-month period.
- If a lab fire starts there is a 1 in 5 chance that their neighbors will not know!
- At least 20% of clandestine lab fires go unreported to local emergency services.
- If a lab fire starts, there is a great chance that the suspects will flee without warning others.
- If the meth lab is located in an apartment complex and a fire occurs, the risk to unsuspecting neighbors is greatly multiplied since many apartments share common stairways, ventilation systems, and common walls, especially between bathrooms.
- One-third of the survey respondents admitted to experiencing multiple lab fires!
- Statistically, both the early mornings of Tuesdays and Wednesdays present the greatest chance for lab explosions.



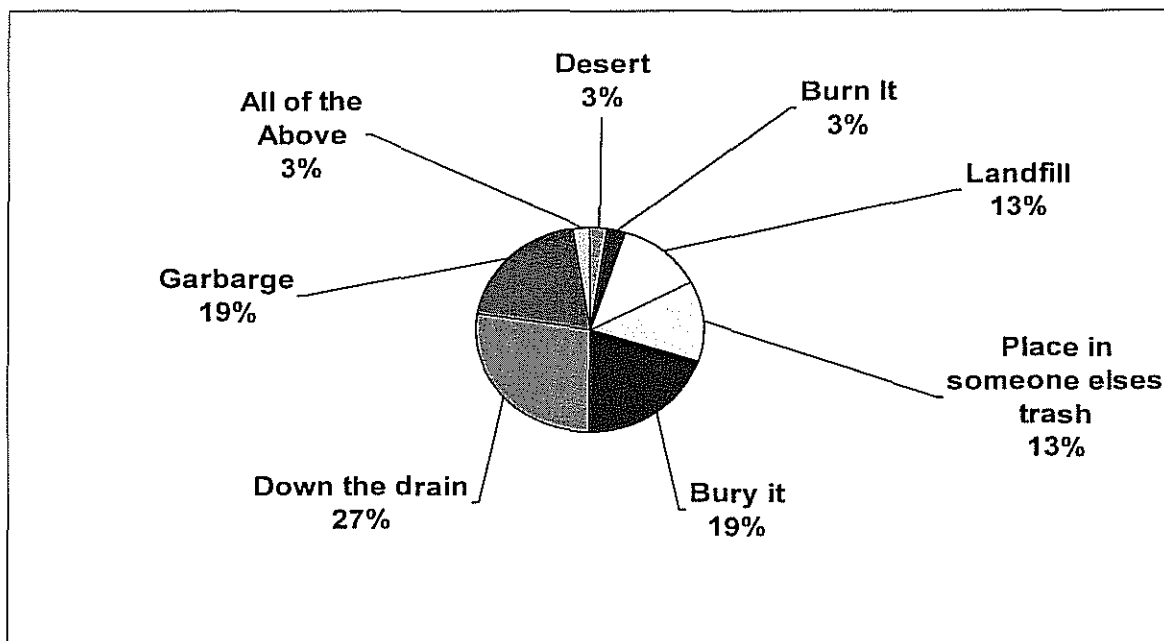
Smoldering pile of ashes and debris is all that remains of residence.



Occupant of above residence – barely escaping with his life.

TOXIC LAB WASTE

6

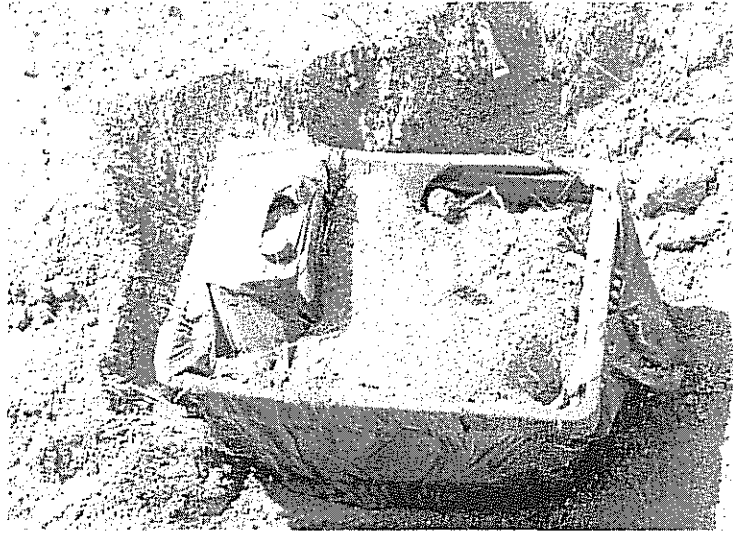


Where is all the meth lab waste going?

Great environmental damage is occurring in our communities as a result of the manufacturing methamphetamine. According to DEA standards, approximately seven pounds of toxic lab waste remains for every pound of methamphetamine produced .

According to our survey, the average lab cooker will produce at least 77.4 pounds of highly toxic waste a year. 49% of the surveyed cookers reported that they dumped the toxic lab waste on the property. This practice can cause extensive property damage and should be of great concern to the landlords and homeowners. Surveyed cookers often place dangerous lab waste in trash cans belonging to unsuspecting neighbors and inside business dumpsters. This places city sanitation workers at great risk.

One of the most surprising findings in this survey is that no lab cookers reported leaving lab waste on the roadside. Yet, the vast majority of lab dumps in both Riverside and San Bernardino counties were seized on the roadsides.



Methamphetamine Dirt Labs:

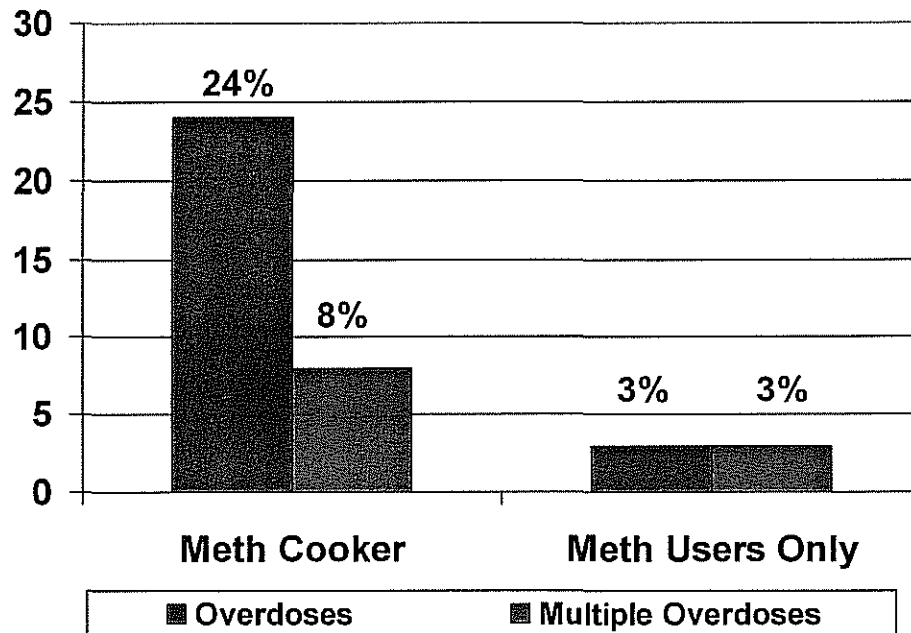
Nothing illustrates the depths of methamphetamine addiction like the local phenomenon of the "dirt barons" and their "dirt labs". These meth addicts travel throughout rural areas of the county searching, like gold prospectors, for an elusive Mexican National super lab dump. These dumpsites contain large amounts of liquid lab waste left behind by Mexican National Drug Trafficking groups. Once a dumpsite is discovered, these dirt barons dig up the contaminated soil and transport it home to extract any residual meth that may be left in the dirt.

Approximately 65% of the survey respondents indicated their awareness of the process and have attempted it. This, along with our investigative techniques and analysis of the items left at the dumpsite having educated the cookers to be more cautious with their waste dumping, may be the reason for the decline in lab dumpsite seizures in the rural areas of the counties.

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METHAMPHETAMINE LAB HEALTH ISSUES

7



Methamphetamine Overdoses

According to our survey, 24% of the methamphetamine lab cookers reported experiencing a methamphetamine drug overdose. Of these, 8% report experiencing multiple overdoses. The overdose rate for meth users who do not cook their own meth, is only 3%.

People who cook their own meth are over 7 times more likely to overdose than people who strictly buy their meth pre-made. People who use meth that they cooked themselves are likely to have a much higher purity level than street-bought meth.

Medical complications of methamphetamine:

Methamphetamine can cause a variety of cardiovascular problems. These include rapid heart rate, irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure, inflammation of the heart lining, and irreversible, stroke-producing damage to small blood vessels in the brain. Hypothermia (decreased body temperature) and convulsions occur with methamphetamine overdoses, and if not treated immediately, can result in death.

Health problems from cooking methamphetamine:

Two of the surveyed participants, who identified themselves as methamphetamine cookers, stated that they believed they had suffered some serious health problems from making methamphetamine. Some participants believed iodine poisoning was to blame, but offered no specific information. Excessive exposure to concentrated iodine is known to cause kidney damage and birth defects according to U.S. Chemical Material Safety Data Sheets.

Health problems from using methamphetamine:

Some of the surveyed participants, who identified themselves as methamphetamine users, stated that they had suffered health problems from using meth, such as rapid weight loss, hair loss, sleep disorders, asthma, depression, memory loss and speech impediments. These are all well known effects of long-term methamphetamine abuse. Meth addiction is a chronic, relapsing disease characterized by compulsive drug use, which is accompanied by functional and molecular changes in the brain.

In addition to being addicted to methamphetamine, chronic abusers exhibit symptoms that can include violent behavior, anxiety, confusion, and insomnia. They also can display a number of psychotic disruptions, including paranoia, auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances, delusions and formication, which is the sensation of insects creeping on the skin. The paranoia can result in homicidal as well as suicidal thoughts.

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SOURCES AND SURVEY

8

[illegible]

The WSIN Clandestine Laboratory Card is one of the sources for methamphetamine lab seizure data used in this report. One lab card is submitted by the narcotics officer in the field for every lab or related chemical, equipment or dumpsite seizure. In addition to suspect information, other important data is collected such as lab production capability, frequency of cooks, criminal group involvement, weapons and booby trap information, manufacturing process, chemicals and equipment used, sources of chemicals, lot numbers, criminal associates, reporting agency, case officer's information, injuries, children present, fires and explosions, officer comments and other demographic information. Local police reports, shared intelligence products, and open source information also contributed to the development of this report.

Methamphetamine Cooking Survey

1. Do you think the local restrictions on over-the-counter cold medications containing pseudoephedrine prevented people from making speed? ☐ yes ☐ no
2. Are you currently enrolled in a Drug Rehabilitation program? ☐ yes ☐ no
3. Have you ever used methamphetamine ? ☐ yes ☐ no
4. In what County(s) did you most often use methamphetamine? (Please mark all that apply.)
☐ Riverside ☐ San Bernardino ☐ Los Angeles ☐ Orange ☐ Ventura ☐ Other_____.
5. How old were you when you used methamphetamine for the first time?_____.
6. How long have you been using methamphetamine?_____.
7. What other drugs did you use while using methamphetamine? Mark all that apply:
☐ marijuana ☐ cocaine ☐ heroin ☐ alcohol ☐ GHB ☐ ecstasy ☐ other:
8. Have you ever overdosed on methamphetamine?
☐ yes, if yes how many times? _____ ☐ no
9. Have you ever been arrested for drug related offenses as an adult?
☐ yes, please how many times: _____ ☐ no
10. How many times have you been in a Drug Rehabilitation program for meth, regardless if you finished.
☐ once ☐ twice ☐ three times ☐ four times or more ☐ never
11. Do you know how to make methamphetamine?
☐ yes ☐ no
12. Have you ever made or assisted someone in making/cooking methamphetamine?
☐ yes (If yes, please go on to question #13) ☐ no. (If no, skip down to question # 43)
13. Have you ever tried to cook meth using the "Nazi" method (lithium sodium/anhydrous ammonia)?
☐ yes ☐ no
14. Have you ever used Hypophosphoric Acid while making methamphetamine?
☐ yes ☐ no
15. Why do you make your own meth instead of buying it already made?_____.
16. Which of the following time periods are people likely to cook meth?
☐ morning (6AM-Noon) ☐ afternoon (Noon-6PM)
☐ evening (6PM-Midnight) ☐ late evening (Midnight-6AM)

Please turn page

17. Which of the following days of the week are people likely to cook meth?
☐ weekdays ☐ weekends
18. What type of area do you cook meth in?
☐ suburban ☐ rural ☐ industrial
19. Why do people cook their own methamphetamine?
☐ for profit ☐ personal use ☐ other:
20. Where do most meth cookers dump their lab waste?
☐ down the drain/toilet ☐ garbage can/dumpster ☐ bury it in the ground
☐ place in someone else's garbage ☐ dump it on the roadside ☐ take to landfill/dump
☐ other: _____
21. What do most of the meth cookers that you know do with the meth they make?
☐ Use it ☐ Sell it ☐ Both
22. How many years or months did you use meth regularly, before you tried to cook meth for yourself?
 _____ ☐ months, _____ ☐ years
23. How many attempts did it take to successfully cook meth?
☐ once ☐ twice ☐ three ☐ four or more
24. How long have you been cooking methamphetamine? _____ ☐ months ☐ years
25. What is the average amount of methamphetamine you cooked per batch? _____ ☐ grams ☐ ounces ☐ pounds
26. On average how many batches of meth per month were cooked?
27. Have you ever been arrested or convicted for manufacturing methamphetamine?
☐ yes, please list how many times: _____ ☐ never
28. Did you ever experience a fire or explosion while making meth?
☐ No
☐ Yes, Emergency/Fire Services responded to the scene
☐ Yes, but Emergency/Fire Services did not come or were not called.
29. If yes, how many times have you experienced a fire or explosion? _____
30. Please list the number of people you have taught to cook methamphetamine during a one year period? _____
31. Who taught you how to make meth?
☐ spouse/significant other ☐ friends ☐ parents. ☐ self-taught
☐ relatives ☐ books ☐ Internet ☐ jail / prison cellmate ☐ other:
32. Were you employed most of the time when cooking methamphetamine?
☐ yes ☐ no
33. Have you ever been paid to cook meth for someone else?
☐ If yes, how much per batch \$ _____ ☐ no.
34. What the most amount of meth you where able to cook at once? _____

Please turn page

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35. In addition to cooking meth for yourself, who else would you cook meth for? (Mark all that apply.)
☐ spouse/significant other ☐ family members ☐ others:
☐ friends ☐ neighbors
☐ people who paid me to cook. ☐ only myself
36. Who else was usually present with you when you were cooking meth?
☐ spouse/significant other. ☐ friends. ☐ parents. ☐ relatives. ☐ children ☐ neighbors.
37. Do you know anyone who has tried to recycle/reclaim meth from soil/dirt taken from a lab dump-site?
☐ yes ☐ no
38. Do you know anybody who has tried to recycle/reclaim methamphetamine from urine?
☐ yes ☐ no
39. Were you ever billed or forced to pay for any meth lab clean up cost?
☐ yes ☐ no
40. Where you receiving any public assistance (SSI, AFDC, Welfare,) while cooking meth?
☐ yes ☐ no
41. Did your neighbors know you were cooking methamphetamine?
☐ yes ☐ no
42. Do you have any health problems you believe are related to cooking meth?
☐ yes ☐ no If yes, please list them:

43. Do you have any health problems you believe are related to using meth?
☐ yes ☐ no If yes, please list them :

44. Do you have any ideas that might be helpful in reaching out to people who are suffering from meth abuse in our communities?

Please fill out the following Information:

Year of Birth: _____ Place of Birth: _____
Sex: ☐ male ☐ female Highest education grade completed: _____

Last Occupation: _____ Hobbies or Interest _____
Currently employed? ☐ no ☐ yes

Please mark your income level while making meth:
☐ under \$10,000/year ☐ \$11,000-\$18,000/year ☐ \$19,000-\$24,000/year ☐ \$25,000-\$30,000/year
☐ \$31,000-\$35,000/year ☐ \$36,000-\$40,000/year ☐ \$41,000-\$47,000/year ☐ \$48,000-\$55,000/year
☐ over \$56,000/year

Ethnicity Information:
☐ Caucasian ☐ Afro-American ☐ Hispanic ☐ American Indian ☐ Asian ☐ Other:

"Thank you very much for your time and honesty"

INCH Survey #6 06/20/01

Sources and Thanks:

Los Angeles HIDTA
1340 West 6th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Superior Court of California,
County of San Bernardino,
Treatment Court Administrator
351 N. Arrowhead Ave. 2nd FL
San Bernardino, CA. 92415-0240
(909) 387-4730

Inland Valley Drug & Alcohol Recovery
Services
916 North Mountain Ave. Suite A
Upland, Ca. 91786
(909) 932-1069

PATCHS Program
Public Health Nurse Advocates Teaching Child
Health & Safety
Temecula Children's Service
County of Riverside
27464 Commerce Center Dr. Suite E
Temecula, CA. 92590
(909) 696-3487

Needles Center for Change
1406 Bailey Ave. Suite H.
Needles, CA. 92363
(760) 326-4221

Riverside County DEC
Drug Endangered Children Program
1500 Castellano Rd.
Riverside, CA. 92509
(909) 955-1700

California State University San Bernardino
Department of Criminal Justice
5500 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA. 92407

LACRCIC
Los Angeles County Regional Criminal
Information Clearinghouse
5700 S. Eastern Ave.
Commerce, CA. 90040
Analytical Unit

Riverside County Sheriff's Dept
Special Investigative Bureau
1500 Castellano Rd.
Riverside, CA. 92509
(909) 955-1700

San Bernardino Sheriff's Dept
Narcotics
655 E 3rd Street
San Bernardino, CA. 92410
(909) 387-3657

INCH
Inland Narcotic Clearing House
4470 Olivewood Ave.
Riverside, CA. 92501
(909) 328-6270

DEA
Drug Enforcement Administration
Riverside Field Office
Intelligence

JTF-6
Joint Task Force Six
Fort Bliss,
El Paso, TX.

NDIC
National Drug Intelligence Center
319 Washington Street 5th Floor
Johnstown, PA. 15901-1622

PROPERTY OF

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

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Riverside County Sheriff's Dept	U.S. Customs Service
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Dept	Western States Information Network (WSIN)
Los Angeles Clearing House (LACRCIC)	Sen. Diane Feinstein
Joint Drug Intelligence Group (JDIG)	Rep. Ken Calvert
San Diego Narcotic Information Network (SDNIN)	Assemblyman Rod Pacheco
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	Riverside Drug Endangered Children (DEC)
HIDTA-50 Task Force	Riverside Police Dept
National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC)	Corona Police Dept
El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Allied Riverside Cities Narcotic Enforcement Team	Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6)
Calif. Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement (BNE)	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
West County Narcotic Task Force	Los Angeles Police Dept
Riverside District Attorney	Gulf Coast HIDTA
San Bernardino District Attorney	Calif. Attorney General Office
Regional Methamphetamine Task Force (RMTF)	U.S. Forest Service
Central Valley HIDTA	Calif. National Guard Counterdrug Office
Northern Calif. HIDTA	San Bernardino County Drug Court
Office of National Drug Control Policy	Rep Randy "Duke" Cunningham
National HIDTA Director	Congressman Todd Tiahrt
LA-HIDTA Director	Congressman George Radanovich
LA-HIDTA Deputy Director	Congressman Brian Baird
Coachella Valley Narcotic Task Force	Executive Office of the President
MCCIC	RMIN
NESPIN	ROCIC
Needles for Change	MAGLOCLN
Inland Valley Drug & Alcohol Recovery Service	Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Inland Norwalk Clearing House

Las Vegas, Nevada, Metropolitan Police Dept.

Lansing, Michigan, Police Department

U.S. Border Patrol

San Diego County Sheriff's Department

Moreno Valley Police Department

Beaumont Police Department

Desert Hot Springs Police Department

Palm Springs Police Department

