The Ohio BCI Clan Lab Unit is staffed with Agents who can respond to the scene of a suspected drug lab 24 hours a day. These Agents possess the necessary training and equipment to assist Law Enforcement Agencies in the assessment, processing, collection of evidence, and the neutralization and transportation of these extremely hazardous materials.

These services including the neutralization of drug labs are provided at no cost to the Law Enforcement Agency and in many cases can save thousands of dollars normally associated with the seizure of a clandestine laboratory.

**Northwest Ohio**
SA Andrew Webb (419) 764-8908

**Northeast Ohio**
SA John Butterworth (419) 764-5764

**Southwest Ohio**
SA Dwight Aspacher (937) 313-1564

**Southeast/Central Ohio**
SA Dennis Lowe (740)-837-5085

**Special Agent Supervisor**
Scott Duff (740) 845-2479

**24 Hour Response (800) 282-3784**

**Extreme Fire & Explosion Hazard**

Across Ohio, these extremely dangerous labs have become the preferred method of manufacture for clandestine laboratory operators. A quick and efficient process these labs pose a high risk of flash fire & explosion. Citizens and First Responders are advised to **NOT HANDLE** these highly volatile containers.

**COMMON COMPONENTS OF A ONE POT / SHAKE-N-BAKE METH LAB**

- Ammonium Nitrate (First Aid Cold Packs)
- Sodium Hydroxide (Lye)
- Crystal Drano
- Coleman Fuel
- Ether (Starting Fluid)
- Pseudoephedrine (Cold & Allergy Meds)
- Lithium Metal (Lithium Batteries)
- Camp Fuel
- Sulfuric Acid (Drain Opener)
- Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic Acid)
- Salt (Table Salt/Rock Salt)
- Plastic/Glass Bottle (Gator Ade, Power Ade, 2 Liter, etc)
- Plastic Tubing
First on scene & you suspect a lab

- DO NOT TOUCH ANYTHING!
- Secure Scene & Stay Upwind
- Contact Fire/HAZMAT
- Call for lab team response

HAZARDS
- Flash Fire
- Explosion
- Toxic Gases
- Chemical Contamination

In this process, meth cooks combine ammonium nitrate from cold packs with lye, and over the counter cold medication in a plastic or glass bottle. They then add highly flammable Coleman fuel and water reactive lithium metal to the container.

A highly volatile chemical reaction occurs converting the cold or allergy medication into methamphetamine. The reaction vessel is prone to catching on fire when the lithium metal from lithium batteries reacts with water causing an ignition. This source of ignition is exposed to the highly flammable Coleman fuel causing a catastrophic failure of the bottle spraying flaming liquid or exploding if pressure exists in the container.