

Fentanyl

Public Bulletin

Scope – This bulletin is designed to provide information and awareness concerning the dangerous illicit drug, Fentanyl, that has been discovered within the Southern California area in increasing frequency.

Data – Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that is 50 – 100 times stronger than morphine. Fentanyl is often mixed into other illicit and prescription drugs, or sold under the label of the different drug entirely, causing victims to unknowing ingest it. Victims may believe they’re buying cocaine, oxycodone, or several other types of drugs that may actually be laced with Fentanyl or are visually indistinguishable from Fentanyl. Additionally, Fentanyl is extremely easy to overdose on. Only 2 milligrams of Fentanyl are enough to cause death. For context, a single grain of sand is 65 milligrams. So a single grain of sand sized Fentanyl will kill a person more than 32 times over.



Fentanyl is sold in various forms. The drug is primarily discovered in pill form (usually blue) or powder form, but it can come in everything from a liquid form to resembling candy. The Liquid and Powder forms are the most dangerous because liquid Fentanyl can be absorbed through the skin and powder Fentanyl can be inadvertently inhaled.



Fentanyl Pills can be produced cheaply and are often designed to mimic more expensive drugs, including legitimate prescription drugs, to be sold at higher prices.



One line is crushed Fentanyl pills.
 One line is Heroin.
 One line is Cocaine.
 Can you tell the difference?

If you suspect illicit drugs are present...

- DO NOT INSPECT the substance to determine what it is!
- Keep the area clear of bystanders.
- Notify Law Enforcement Immediately.
- Wash your hands with soap and hot water.

Signs of Exposure	Signs of Overdose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relaxed muscles ➤ Slow or slurred speech ➤ Looking sleepy or nodding out ➤ Will still respond to external stimulation such as yelling, shaking, or painful stimuli. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Deep snoring, gurgling, or wheezing ➤ Blue or grayish skin – usually, but not always around the lips or fingertips ➤ Pale, clammy skin ➤ No reaction to external stimuli ➤ Slow, irregular, or no breathing

If you discover anyone displaying signs of an overdose, call for help, verify the scene is safe (no signs of Fentanyl in the area), and immediately begin CPR!

Emergency – 911
On-Base 911 Dispatcher - 760-830-3333
PMO Desk Sergeant – 760-830-6810
San Bernardino Non-Emergency – 760-366-3781

DO

wear your personal protective equipment.

wash your hands with soap and water.



DO NOT

touch your eyes, nose, and mouth.

use hand sanitizer, eat, drink, smoke, or use the bathroom.



(Hand Sanitizer is NOT effective at removing opioids from the skin, may increase the rate of skin absorption, and may spread the opioid further around your hands.)