



Meth & Fentanyl Disguised as Oxycodone Pills

Intelligence Dissemination Report

Office of the Regional Operations and Intelligence Center (ROIC)

Office of Drug Monitoring & Analysis ~ ROIC201905-08104D

17 May 2019

Key Findings:

Imitation oxycodone pills containing methamphetamine and fentanyl have been seized in NJ.

Details:

07 January 2019, during a motor vehicle stop in Old Bridge, Middlesex County, officers noted the odor of marijuana coming from the suspect's car.

- During a search of the motor vehicle, officers recovered marijuana, a vape cartridge containing THC, drug paraphernalia, and a drug ledger.
- A search of the suspect's person revealed six yellow, oval-shaped suspected prescription pills, marked "E712" and "10/325".
 - Forensic laboratory analysis determined the contents as **heroin, methamphetamine, and fentanyl**.

26 December 2018, officers responded to a report of a suspected burglary in Woodbridge, Middlesex County. Upon entering the residence, officers observed that the suspect, who appeared to be under the influence of narcotics.

- A search of the suspects person revealed 16 yellow, oval-shaped pills marked "E712" and "10/325", the designation for Endocet, a Schedule II controlled substance (Image 1).
- Forensic laboratory analysis determined the contents as **methamphetamine and fentanyl**.



Analytic Comment: These are among the first incidents in NJ, in which forensic laboratory testing identified methamphetamine, fentanyl, and/or heroin in pill form.

Implications for New Jersey:

Law enforcement continues to encounter imitation prescription pills containing dangerous, illicit narcotics.

- Counterfeit pills pose a significant hazard to anyone without knowledge of their true contents.

Recommendations for Law Enforcement¹²³:

Anyone potentially exposed to suspected opioids should seek guidance from hazardous material trained professionals.

- Powder-free nitrile gloves should be worn during all routine drug handling.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) worn during seizures must be disposed of properly.
- Do not eat, drink, smoke or use the bathroom while working in an area with suspected adulterants. Do not touch the eyes, mouth, and nose after touching any surface potentially contaminated.
- Wash skin thoroughly with cool water and soap; do not use hand sanitizer, it may enhance absorption.
- If accidental exposure occurs, move away from the suspected source of exposure; notify dispatch, request EMS, and report exposures in accordance with agency guidelines.
- All first responders should be equipped with an adequate supply of naloxone.

Source: Law Enforcement

Source Reliability: Completely Reliable

Contributing Agencies: Woodbridge PD, Old Bridge PD, NJSP, & NJSP Office of Forensic Sciences

Dissemination: New Jersey Law Enforcement

Request for Information and Contact Information: Any agency with additional information regarding this topic, or with questions about this product, may contact the Drug Monitoring Initiative (DMI), Office of Drug Monitoring & Analysis at (609) 963-6900 ext. 6273, or DMI@gw.njsp.org.

¹ American College of Medical Toxicology and American Academy of Clinical Toxicology. Retrieved August 14, 2017, from http://www.acmt.net/Library/Fentanyl_Position/Fentanyl_PPE_Emergency_Responders_.pdf.

² The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). (2017, July 10). Retrieved August 14, 2017, from <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/fentanyl/risk.html>

³ Fentanyl Safety Recommendations for First Responders. (2017).