



The Drug Warrior

with [Keith Graves](#)

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How police can conduct an on-scene fentanyl risk assessment

Follow these steps to limit your exposure risk and improve your safety

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There is no doubt that the word “fentanyl” creates some controversy in the law enforcement community. Some groups say the fentanyl threat is overblown, while other groups say the threat is an [imminent threat to law enforcement](#). There has been hyperbole coming from both sides of the argument while the truth lays somewhere in the middle.

Fentanyl does, indeed, pose a threat to the law enforcement community. That doesn’t mean we should stop doing our jobs, however. We can still do our jobs safely by wearing [proper personal protective equipment](#) and conducting proper scene management. All of this starts, though, with a proper on-scene risk assessment.

Risk assessment is part of everything we do on the job. You do it the minute you walk into a house on a domestic violence call. You look at threats at the scene and you make decisions based on the clues given to us. Some might do it through an official risk assessment form for tactical or crowd control situations. Law enforcement can do the same assessment of risk when it comes to drug crimes.



In this June 6, 2017 file photo, a reporter holds up an example of the amount of fentanyl that can be deadly after a news conference about deaths from fentanyl exposure, at The Drug Enforcement Administration headquarters in Arlington, Va. (AP Photo/Jacquelyn Martin, File)

So, what happens if you don't do a [risk assessment](#)? I received a call from a rural southern police administrator last year. He was at the scene of an overdose and wanted me to help identify some pills recovered near the decedent. Upon reviewing the picture, I could clearly tell that some gray powder near the pills looked like fentanyl that had been recovered in his area. Sure enough, it was later determined that the powder was a half-ounce of [carfentanil](#). One dose of carfentanil, an analog of fentanyl, is equal to 10,000 morphine pills. At one point during the investigation, there were up to eight people in the room with the dead body and the fentanyl. Thankfully, no one was harmed. But not one person assessed the scene, and no one was wearing personal protective equipment! To be clear, a lethal dose of carfentanil is generally regarded as 20 micrograms (depending on drug tolerance and other factors). That means that there were over 700,000 lethal doses in that room. We can all agree a risk assessment of the fatal overdose scene was needed. Here are some things you can do to assess the risk of fentanyl exposure.

INDICATORS OF DRUG USE ON MAN DOWN CALLS

It is imperative to do a risk assessment in every case where fentanyl is suspected. This risk assessment should involve the following steps:

- 1. Evaluate the scene** – Is there any information to suggest the method of potential exposure or hazard? An example of some indicators would be the type of drug paraphernalia or pills present. A good example would be a man down call. If you arrive on scene to a man unconscious in a car and see a syringe in his hand, you should wear proper PPE when handling the call. Your risk for this call is heightened due to indications of a drug overdose. Conversely, your risk would not be as great as a man down call where the victim is 80 years old and appeared to have had a cardiac event.
- 2. Look for the presence of large volumes of powder** – If you have a scene where you recover large amounts of powdered drugs or pills pressed to look like pharmaceuticals, wear proper PPE when handling the drugs. Large volumes of powdered drugs increase your risk of opioid toxicity. Fentanyl has been found in every drug we run across on a routine basis. Fentanyl is found in cocaine,

methamphetamine, heroin and even in synthetic cannabinoids (“spice”) and synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”).

3. Find out the background of the location – What is the history of the location you are looking at? If the home has a history of drug use or drug sales, especially of opiate drugs, then your risk is increased. If the location has a history of being a tableting operation, your risk is even higher due to fentanyl pills being pressed into pills resembling pharmaceuticals and powders from the processing operation becoming airborne.

PPE IS KEY TO STAYING SAFE

If you have an increased risk of fentanyl exposure at a call, you should use these four key pieces of PPE:

- There is information that shows fentanyl could go through latex gloves. Nitrile gloves should be worn, preferably two pairs.
- An N95 mask or a respirator with P100 filters. The biggest threat of exposure comes from inhaling fentanyl. Wearing a fit-tested N95 mask or respirator will decrease your overall risk.
- Eye protection should be worn to protect exposure of the eyes.
- Wear long sleeves, like your patrol jacket, when handling drug evidence.

Fentanyl has raised the risk of first responders when working drug-related calls. But, with a simple risk assessment and proper PPE, we should be able to mitigate that risk and continue to do our jobs safely.

About the author

Keith is a retired Police Sergeant who worked in the San Francisco Bay Area for 29 years. He was named as California’s Narcotics Officer of the Year and is a prior winner of MADD’s California Hero Award. He has years of experience as a Narcotics Detective and a Narcotics Unit Supervisor and is a Drug Recognition Expert Instructor (IACP #3292). He has developed several drug courses for the California Narcotics Officers Association, California POST and California Colleges, and currently consults POST on drug investigation procedures. Keith has taught thousands of officers and businesses around the world about drug use, drug trends, compliance training and drug investigations. He is recognized as an international drug expert and has testified as an expert in court proceedings on drug cases, homicide cases and rape prosecutions. Keith is the Founder and President of [Graves & Associates](#), a company dedicated to providing drug training to law enforcement and private industry. Keith is a member of the PoliceOne Editorial Advisory Board.

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