

# MICROGRAM

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS / U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D. C. 20537

Office of Science and Drug Abuse Prevention

Vol. II, No. 5

Laboratory Operations Division

December, 1969

## Seasons Greetings

### FORENSIC CHEMISTS' MEETING:

When: 9:30 a.m., February 24, 1970, the day before the start of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences annual convention.

Where: Room 1101, New Post Office Building, 433 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Why: To discuss mutual problems, e. g., drug or other analytical problems, laboratory design, instruments, budget, personnel or any other matter pertaining to the job of a forensic chemist.

An open house will be held by the BNDD Chicago Regional Laboratory throughout the afternoon, same building.

The heads of several of the crime laboratories in the area have been holding meetings to discuss matters of interest. The meetings are rotated among the various laboratories, and it is our Chicago Regional laboratory's turn to host the meeting. Because of the pending Academy meeting, it was felt that it would be valuable to hold the meeting when forensic chemists from other laboratories could attend.

It is anticipated that Captain David J. Purtell, Director, Chicago Police Department Crime Laboratory; Superintendent Mitchell Ware, State of Illinois Narcotic Control Division; Andrew H. Principe, Executive Director, Northern Illinois Crime Laboratory, Highland Park, Illinois; and Gary D. McAlvey, Supervisor, Illinois State Crime Laboratory, Joliet, Illinois, will be on hand to discuss any problems.

Analytical methods in Microgram do not have official status. Use of funds for printing this publication approved by the Bureau of the Budget, April 8, 1969.

**CAUTION:** Use of this publication should be restricted to forensic analysts or others having a legitimate need for this material.

If you plan to attend either the morning meeting, the open house, or both, please notify the host. The address is as follows:

Mr. Jerry D. Nelson  
Chief Chemist  
New Post Office Building  
433 West Van Buren Street  
Room 725  
Chicago, Illinois 60607

Tune-up fluid, available at any gas station, reportedly is being sniffed, along with lacquer, paint and varnish, by young teenagers in the Southeast.

Etorphine, also known as M-99, was in a safe stolen from a West Coast university. The safe contained five 20 milliliter vials, and each vial contained 10 milligrams of the drug, intended for investigation on animals.

The substance is reportedly 5 thousand to 8 thousand times more potent than morphine. It is relatively ineffective by mouth, and would not, or would poorly, be absorbed through the skin. Nalorphine is the antidote.

There have been two limited clinical trials, using two dosage levels. At the 30 microgram level in a 70 kilogram man, there was slight flushing and a slight feeling of sedation. At the 60 microgram level, there was slight slowing of heart rate and slight depression of respiration. One man vomited. Effects of the drug lasted from 1½ to 4 hours.

Etorphine is listed on page 444, Merck Index, 8th Edition, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, and page 13, Publication No. 341 Methods of Analysis for Alkaloids Opiates Marihuana Barbiturates and Miscellaneous Drugs, Internal Revenue Service.

Imitation Dexamyl No. 2 capsules recently appeared in the East. The capsules resembled the Smith, Kline & French Laboratories' spansules in size and color of capsule shell and pellets. The No. 1, hard gelatin capsules were standard shape, and had "SK&K" imprinted in black on both clear green cap and clear colorless body. Average filled weight was 412.7 milligrams (5 capsules). The capsules contained rounded pellets with dull, lumpy green or white surfaces. Most pellets ranged from 0.7 to 1.5 millimeters in diameter, with a few up to 3.4 millimeters long. A small amount of pellets or fragments ranged from 0.1 to 0.5 millimeters long. They contained large amounts of caffeine and sucrose, and a moderate amount of corn starch. No amphetamine or amobarbital was detected.

10mg / 20ml vial  
1/2 mg / cc  
100cc  
= 50mg

Imitation "Biphetamine T-20" capsules also recently appeared in the East. The capsules resembled the Strassenburgh Laboratories product in size and color.

The No. 1 hard gelatin capsules were standard shape and had "SK&K" imprinted in light gray on both black cap and clear red body. Average filled weight (5 capsules) was 535.0 milligrams. Capsule shells have "Pre-Lok" construction and contain a white powder. The powder contained large amounts of caffeine and lactose monohydrate. No amphetamine was detected. Other capsules of this type have been encountered in other parts of the country.

BNDD Chief Chemist Conference was held in Washington, D. C., December 9-11, 1969. Most of the sessions were devoted to administrative problems, such as fiscal matters, procurement and personnel. The men also discussed mutual problems concerning analysis of drugs, clandestine laboratories and drug intelligence. BNDD's Chief Medical Officer discussed some of the hazards associated with analysis of dangerous drugs and outlined his plans for preventive medicine, and, in the case of injury to our chemists, prompt and adequate medical coverage.

Reference standard sources: Price lists of certain drug reference standards are available from the following:

U.S.P. Reference Standards  
4630 Montgomery Avenue  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

and

N. F. Reference Standards  
American Pharmaceutical Association  
2215 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20037

BNDD Forensic Chemists' Seminar was held in Washington, D. C., December 1-5, 1969. Participants came from state and local forensic laboratories in Alabama, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas, Pennsylvania and Canada.

"Comprehensive List of DACA Drugs," revised edition, accompanies this issue. It does not list tetrahydrocannabinols (THC), controlled September 21, 1968.



P. 18042

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous  
Drugs

[ 21 CFR Part 320 ]

### DEPRESSANT AND STIMULANT DRUGS

#### Proposed Requirements for Exportation of Controlled Substances

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of section 701 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 52 Stat. 1055, as amended (21 U.S.C. 371); and under the authority vested in the Attorney General by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1968 (33 F.R. 5611) and redelegated to the Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs by § 0.200 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, that the regulations set forth in tentative form below are proposed to be prescribed by the Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in order to establish definite procedures for the exportation of controlled substances which will allow the efficient enforcement of the provisions of section 801(d) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 381).

It is proposed that Part 320 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations be amended by adding to the existing sections the following new section:

#### § 320.20 Exportation.

(a) The provisions of section 801(d) of the act (21 U.S.C. 381(d)), provide that a drug intended for export shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded but that if such an article is sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce, it is not exempt from control. The provisions of Part 370 of Title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR 370.2), contain the following definition: "U.S. Exporter. That person who, as the principal party in interest in the export transaction, has the power and responsibility for determining and controlling the sending of the commodities and technical data out of the United States." Therefore, any manufacturer, compounder, processor, wholesaler, or distributor of controlled substances that engages in exportation will be deemed the "U.S. Exporter" under 15 CFR 370.2, and must comply with one of the following alternative procedures in order to insure that controlled substances "intended for export" are in fact exported:

(1) The "U.S. Exporter" will execute the Shipper's Export Declaration, Form 7225-V, if required by 15 CFR 379.1-379.13, and have the controlled substances shipped by bonded carrier directly to the consignee in the foreign

country without the use of a "forwarding agent." A copy of the invoice describing the controlled substance must be attached to each copy of the Shipper's Export Declaration and these documents must accompany the shipment. Form 7525-V may be obtained at a cost of \$1 per 100 from any local Customs or Department of Commerce Field Office, and assistance in the execution of such Forms is also available at such offices. A "U.S. Exporter" may not, under any circumstances, release a shipment of controlled substances to anyone, including the consignee, or his agent, within the United States.

(2) The "U.S. Exporter" may ship the controlled substances to a "forwarding agent" as defined in 15 CFR 379.4(f), who will execute the required Shipper's Export Declaration and further act as an exporting agent for the principal. When a "forwarding agent" is utilized, a copy of the invoice describing the controlled substance must be attached to each copy of the Shipper's Export Declaration and these documents must accompany the shipment. A "forwarding agent" may not, under any circumstances, release a shipment of controlled substances to anyone, including the consignee, or his agent, within the United States. The "forwarding agent" must either deliver the controlled substances to the port or border, or deliver the controlled substances to a bonded carrier approved by the principal for delivery to the border.

(b) In the event that controlled substances intended for export by a "U.S. Exporter" or a "forwarding agent" are introduced or delivered into domestic commerce before they are exported, such introduction or delivery shall be considered a domestic sale, delivery, or other disposition of a controlled substance under 21 U.S.C. 360a, and a prohibited act under 21 U.S.C. 331(q)(2).

All interested persons are invited to submit their views in writing regarding this proposal. Views and comments should be submitted, preferably in triplicate, addressed to the Office of Chief Counsel, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Department of Justice, Room 611, 1405 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20537, within 30 days following the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Dated: October 31, 1969.

JOHN E. INGERSOLL,  
Director, Bureau of  
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

[F.R. Doc. 69-13260; Filed, Nov. 6, 1969;  
8:45 a.m.]