

YOUR SAFETY IS THE TOP PRIORITY

What to Wear, Dress for the Occasion

- Clothing light or bright colored.
- Durable or heavy shoes, boots, pants, tops, jackets, hats. Boots are recommended, with ankle support preferable.
- Gloves for working—to protect against sharp objects and wet weather.
- Layers of clothing for inclement weather.
- BE TICK SMART! Wear long pants, avoid tall grass, and check for ticks upon your arrival home.

How to Behave, Safely and Sensibly

- Team up, to Green Up. Work with partners or teams.
- Work on the left side of the road, facing oncoming traffic.
- Work one side of a roadway at a time. Travel by vehicle to the other side.
- Keep vehicles on same side of roadway as the volunteers.
- Park all vehicles well clear of roadway, 10 feet from shoulder.
- Watch footing when working on slopes.
- Avoid overexertion. Take breaks. Drink water.
- Keep a First Aid kit available.
- For safety of children, adult supervisors should always be present.



GREEN UP DAY VOLUNTEERS: BEWARE OF METH LAB WASTE

Do not remove **suspected toxic or hazardous waste**. Needles and Meth Lab containers should be left where they are! Inform leaders who can then inform proper authorities, such as town or state road maintenance personnel or the State Police.



ROADSIDE METH LABS



Common items used in the production of Meth

WHAT IS A METH LAB WASTE? AND WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU FIND ONE?

People make or “cook” the drug, methamphetamine (meth), using legal, over the counter products such as the ones listed in the next column. Once the cooking process is complete the “cook” must dispose of the waste from the cooking process. **If you find any of the items listed or similar items, do not touch, smell or examine them.** Meth dumps may contain or be surrounded by potentially hazardous chemicals. If you suspect you have found materials used to make meth contact the local police or sheriff's department. If you must leave the area, mark the site with a trash bag tied to a tree or fence, a safe distance from the sites.

COMMONLY FOUND METH LAB WASTE MAY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS, EQUIPMENT OR PACKAGING:

- Anhydrous ammonia stored in 20 pound propane tanks, coolers or thermos bottles. The presence of anhydrous in propane tanks is indicated by bluish-green coloring of brass tank valves.
- Common cold pills or diet pills containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine
- Muriatic acid (swimming pool, well, concrete, and stone cleaner/etcher)
- Alcohol or methanol (“Heet” brand gasoline additive or rubbing alcohol)
- Camp stove fuel (“Coleman” fuel) and charcoal starter
- Iodine crystals or liquid
- Sodium hydroxide; sulfuric and hydrochloric acid (“Red Devil” lye and other drain cleaners)
- Red phosphorus (match books or sticks)
- Ether (engine starting fluid)
- Solvents such as Acetone, Benzene, Toluene, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Xylene
- Disassembled lithium batteries
- Table salt and rock salt
- Baking dishes and glassware such as “Pyrex” and “Visions”
- Stained, used coffee filters
- Rubber or plastic hosing
- Duct tape

Additional safety information can be found on the Vermont Department of Health's Website at:
http://healthvermont.gov/adap/meth/community_impact.aspx

HOW TO IDENTIFY METH LAB WASTE



IN CASE OF EXPOSURE

Call 911 if you think you've been exposed to toxic chemicals

Inhalation Exposure: Move to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if colleague is not breathing. If breathing difficulty occurs, give oxygen and seek medical attention.

Contact with Clothing or Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed skin and hair with water for at least 15 minutes. Thoroughly wash with soap and water when possible. Meth can be absorbed through the skin. Seek medical attention.

Contact with Eyes: Flush exposed eyes with water or saline solution for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if possible. Seek immediate medical attention.