

The Controlled Substances Act

Chapter 13 of Title 21 of the US Code provides the foundation for the nation's laws related to illegal substances and drugs. It is commonly known as the Controlled Substances Act, or "CSA" and divides drugs into five "schedules" (I, II, III, IV, and V) based on the degree of severity of addiction and abuse, medical usage, and dependence associated with it.

- » **Schedule I:** The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse, has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and lacks the accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision.
- » **Schedule II:** The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse, but has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions. However, abuse of the drug or other substances may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.
- » **Schedule III:** The drug or other substance has a potential for abuse less than the drugs or other substances in schedules I and II; it has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. However, abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.
- » **Schedule IV:** The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule III. It has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule III.
- » **Schedule V:** The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule IV. It has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule IV.

Most of the drugs that are common in the illegal drug trade are found in Schedule I (including MDMA, LSD, heroin, GHB, cannabis) or Schedule II (cocaine, methamphetamine, amphetamine, phencyclidine [PCP], and opium/opiates such as morphine and oxycodone).

Get Involved!

No one individual or agency working alone can prevent crime. It takes police and citizens working in partnership. The District of Columbia's community policing strategy provides many ways for police and communities to work together to prevent crime and build safer neighborhoods. These include regular Police Service Area meetings in your community, citizen patrols and more. To learn more about community policing activities in your neighborhood, call your local police district:

1st District	Main:(202) 698-0555..... TTY: 727-8506
	Substation:(202) 698-0068..... TTY: 543-2352
2nd District	Main:(202) 715-7300..... TTY: 364-3961
3rd District	Main:(202) 673-6815..... TTY: 518-0008
	Substation:(202) 576-8222..... TTY: 576-9640
4th District	Main:(202) 715-7400..... TTY: 722-1791
5th District	Main:(202) 698-0150..... TTY: 727-5437
6th District	Main:(202) 698-0880..... TTY: 398-5397
	Substation:(202) 698-2088..... TTY: 281-3945
7th District	Main:(202) 698-1500..... TTY: 889-3574

Know Something About a Crime? Don't Keep It a Secret

If you have important information to share with the police, the Anonymous Crime Tip Line and Text Tip Line enables you to give MPD vital information anonymously. Just dial (888) 919-2746 (CRIME) or text to 50411 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Your name will not be used, only the information you provide. Your information could lead to a cash reward. For more details, see www.mpdc.dc.gov/tipline.



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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Understanding the Risks and Dangers of Phencyclidine (PCP)

Recognizing the health hazards and community impacts of phencyclidine



'Angel Dust' may sound nice, but don't bite.

Dangerous substances like phencyclidine and ketamine are often accompanied by clever marketing or attractive names. But don't be tempted. PCP and its variants have extremely dangerous health effects and long-term impacts on your future.

What is Phencyclidine?

PCP gets its name from the chemical compounds it is derived from (phenylcyclohexyl piperidine, or phencyclidine). PCP is a dissociative anesthetic. PCP acts as a hallucinogen, stimulant, depressant, and anesthetic all at the same time. PCP was originally developed as an anesthetic for humans and large animals.

Where does it come from?

PCP is created in clandestine laboratories using the "Bucket Method," which takes several days to produce. While PCP production is centered in the greater Los Angeles area, it may be produced in clandestine laboratories throughout the United States.

Origin and Description

Phencyclidine was originally developed in 1957 as a general anesthetic, but its commercial production was never marketed for human use after clinical trials found undesirable side effects such as raised blood pressure, delirium, and psychotic behaviors in patients. It was briefly used in the veterinary industry until legitimate manufacture ceased in the late 1970s.



In its pure form, PCP is a white crystalline powder that readily dissolves in water; however, most PCP on the street contains a number of contaminants causing the color to range from tan to brown,

with a consistency ranging from powder to a gummy mass. PCP is commonly sold in laced cigarettes ready for smoking as well as in powder and liquid form. PCP powder is usually packaged in aluminum foil or plastic bags. Liquid PCP is usually found in small glass vials, or jars. The liquid form may have a strong chemical odor due to impurities in the compound.

Phencyclidine is known by many names. Common street names include "Angel Dust," "Rocket Fuel," "Water," "Juice," "Butt-Naked," "The Dipper," "Ozone," "Supergrass," "Killer Weed," "Wack," and "Embalming Fluid."



How is PCP Used?

PCP may be snorted, smoked, injected, or swallowed. PCP is most commonly sold as a powder or liquid, and applied to a leafy material such as oregano, parsley, mint, or marijuana and then smoked.

What Are the Side Effects?

There are many consequences of PCP use, including numbness, slurred speech, loss of coordination, rapid and involuntary eye movements; auditory hallucinations, image distortion, severe mood disorders, and amnesia. In some users, PCP use may result in acute anxiety, a feeling of impending doom, paranoia, and violent hostility. In others, it may produce a psychosis indistinguishable from schizophrenia.

What Are the Dangers of PCP Use?

PCP use is associated with a number of risks and many believe it to be one of the most dangerous drugs of abuse. PCP will absorb into your skin and enter your bloodstream causing you to become both ill and high. PCP produces feelings of invulnerability and a numbing effect on the mind that can often result in anger and rage.

At low doses, PCP can cause flushing, numbness of the extremities, increased heart rate and blood pressure, shallow breathing, sweating, involuntary eye movement, slurred speech and loss of coordination.

At higher doses, PCP's physical effects are much more

pronounced. They can include blurred vision, decreased respiration, muscle rigidity, dizziness, nausea, reduced sensitivity to pain, vomiting, fever, and decreased blood pressure. Severe cases may even lead to coma, seizures, decreased heart rate and hypothermia.

In addition to the effects felt by users, the by-product of the manufacture of PCP is a hazardous material which can cause men to become sterile.

PCP Prices in the Washington Area

Wholesale manufacturers of PCP charge about \$50–\$75 for one gram (1 ml). A half-ounce (15 ml) runs about \$250–\$300. One ounce (30 ml) typically costs between \$450 and \$600.

A street dose is one "dipper" (approximately 200 mg of liquid) and will cost the user between \$25 and \$30. One gram — about 5-6 cigarettes — costs between \$125 and \$450, depending on the purity of the PCP. A half-ounce (1 to 1 ½ packs of dippers) can run the addicted user from \$750 to \$1,000, while one ounce — the equivalent of three or four packs of cigarettes — can be as high as \$1,500 to \$2,000.



Recognizing the Signs of PCP Use

Repeated PCP use will often be accompanied by some predictable paraphernalia associated with its use. If you see these items around your home or in your neighborhood, the chances are good that PCP is being used or produced.

- » Glass vials
- » Parsley
- » Aluminum foil
- » Tin foil "sacks"
- » Eye dropper
- » Hand-rolled cigars
- » Cigarettes