

# ECCO APPLICATIONS

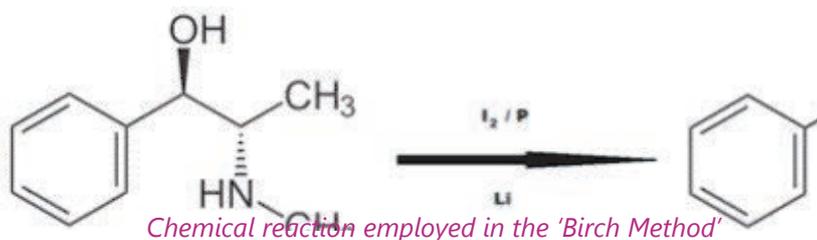
## Identification of Clandestine Laboratory Materials

Methamphetamine production and use has become a scourge of many countries worldwide. This in part is due to the ready availability of the pre-cursor chemicals for its manufacture that make it possible for small scale production in Clandestine Laboratories to be carried out.

Typical synthetic routes encountered involve reduction of the hydroxyl group in Ephedrine / Pseudoephedrine, commonly found in over the counter decongestants.

The reduction can be facilitated by Hydroiodic (HI) that is generated from Iodine (I<sub>2</sub>), Water and Phosphorous (P). This is known as the red-phosphorous "cook" method.

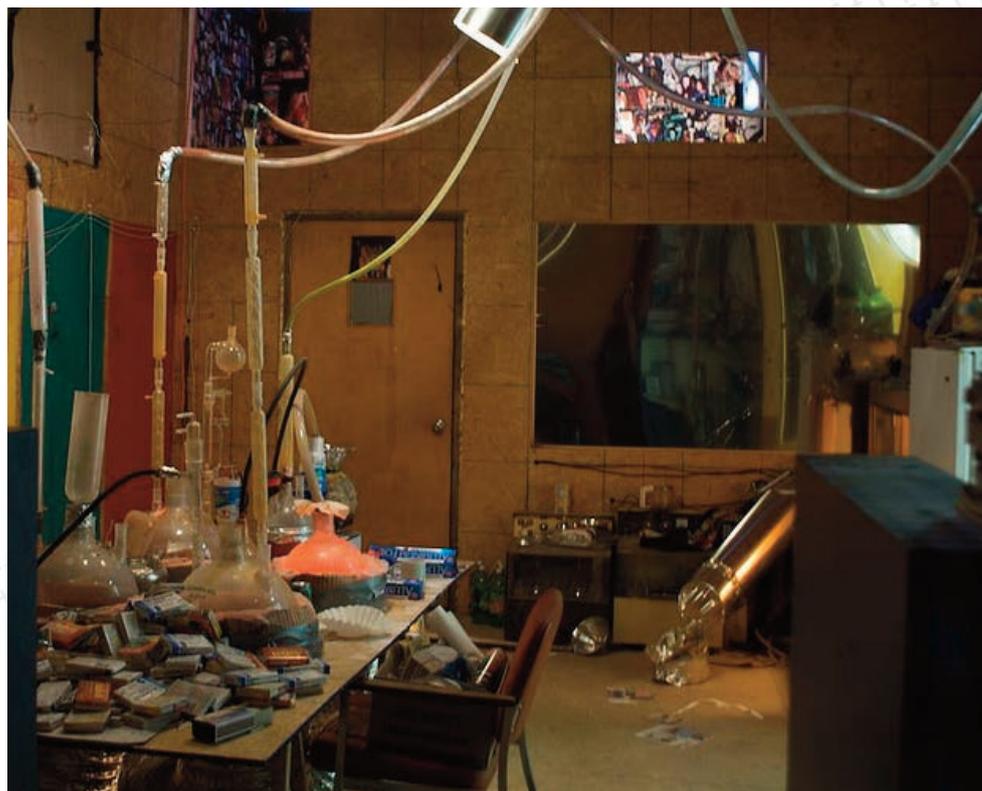
The other method, known as the birch method, involves using Lithium Metal and Ammonium Nitrate to facilitate the reduction.



Lithium is typically obtained from Lithium batteries, and Phosphorous can be found in flares, and match box striking plates. Iodine can be purchased from pharmacists/drug stores.

The identification of these chemicals recovered from suspect laboratories can provide useful evidence in proving illicit drug manufacture.

Here we show that the ECCO Elemental Composition Comparator can detect and identify lithium, phosphorous and iodine. Lithium with atomic number 3 is particularly difficult to detect by other analytical methods.



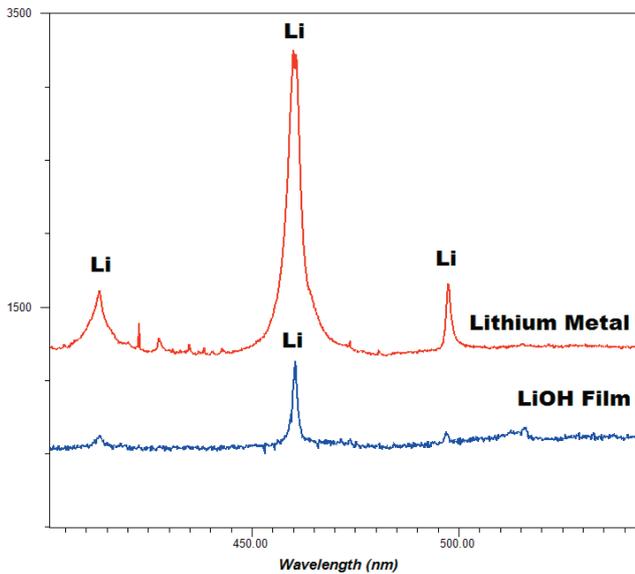
## Methamphetamine: A Global Epidemic

With an estimated 56 Million users worldwide, methamphetamine is an extremely addictive stimulant that is a growing problem across the globe.

Strong demand for the drug in Asia is driving up global production of 'meth', with seizures in the region tripling in 5 years to record levels.

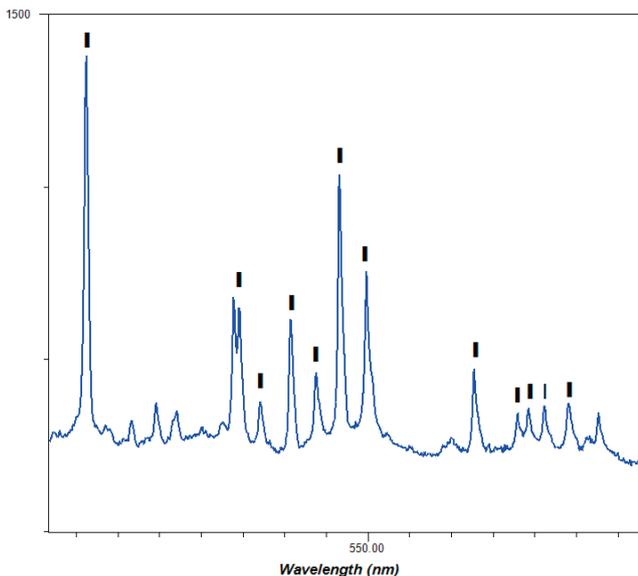
While the vast majority of 'meth' is mass produced by organised criminal gangs in large facilities, the drug can be 'cooked' almost anywhere.

In 2010 the authorities discovered 6,768 makeshift labs in America.



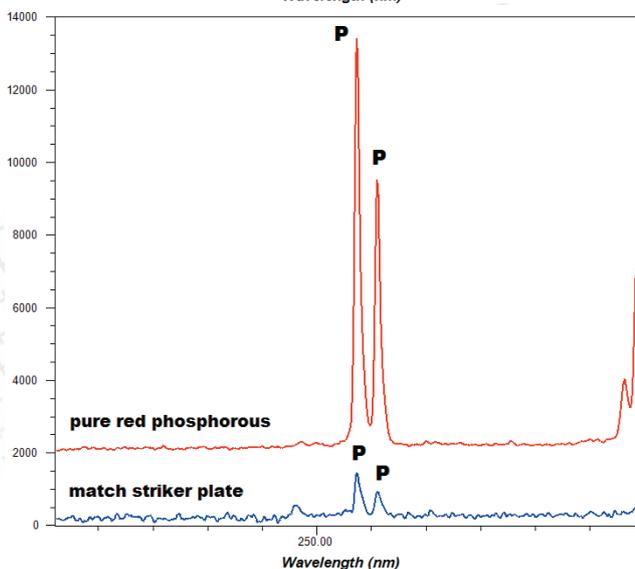
### Lithium

Spectra of Lithium metal from a battery and a thin film of Lithium hydroxide. The line broadening is due to a combination of self-absorption (for the bulk metal) and stark broadening.



### Iodine

Solid Iodine shows a complex pattern of peaks in 500 – 560 nm range.



### Phosphorus

Phosphorous shows a 2 prominent peaks in the UV spectral region, at 253.6 and 255.5 nm. The same peaks albeit weaker in intensity are visible in the spectrum of the match striker plate.