TITLE 178 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

CHAPTER 24 METHAMPHETAMINE CLEANUP

24-001 SCOPE AND AUTHORITY: These regulations establish procedures that an owner of record must follow in the decontamination of property that is used for human habitation and is also known to have been a laboratory where methamphetamine was produced. The standards outlined in these regulations must be met before the property can be inhabited again. Authority for these regulations is found in Neb. Rev. Stat. §§71-2432 to 71-2435.

24-001.01 Related Regulations: Persons cleaning up clandestine drug labs must consult with state and local agencies regarding decontamination of these laboratories. These agencies include the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, the Nebraska State Patrol, local law enforcement, and the local public health department.

24-002 DEFINITIONS

Absorption field means a series of trenches containing coarse aggregate (for example, gravel or crushed stone) into which perforated or open joint pipe is placed. Discharge from a septic tank is distributed through these pipes into the trenches and the surrounding soil.

Air distribution system means the heating and air-conditioning system.

Alkaline means a solution with a pH greater than 7.0, or a basic (non-acidic) solution.

Asbestos means a natural material widely used in the past for fireproofing and insulation. Small fibers of asbestos can be easily inhaled or swallowed, causing a number of serious diseases including asbestosis and cancer.

ASTM means ASTM International (formerly American Society for Testing and Materials).

Background concentration means the level of a chemical substance collected from environmental media that is naturally occurring, and/or is not associated with methamphetamine production at a site, and/or is less than existing State regulatory and/or risk-based standards.

Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM) means an individual who has been certified by and is in good standing with the Institute of Hazardous Materials Management as a CHMM.

Chain of Custody (COC) means a procedure used to document each person that has had possession or control of an environmental sample from its collection to its analysis. The purpose of a COC document is to record the handling history of a sample from the collection, transportation, and receipt process. The sampler is responsible for the information on the COC form.

Characterize means a description of the quality, quantity and/or properties of a chemical substance by sampling environmental media (for example, soil, air, water, or from surfaces such as countertops or flooring), and conducting subsequent analysis.

Chemical of potential concern (COPC) means an element or compound collected from environmental media that is being assessed to determine if it is a health concern for humans in contact with it. Chemicals of concern may include reagents and products used in the manufacturing and production of methamphetamine, including but not limited to meth-amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its isomers.

Clandestine drug lab means an illegal covert location used for the manufacturing and production of methamphetamine.

Confirmation sampling means verifying by on-site and/or laboratory analysis that the concentration of a chemical of concern is below a State regulatory and/or risk-based standard by collecting samples of environmental media.

Contaminant means a chemical of potential concern present at a site in environmental media that is present above State regulatory and/or risk-based standards.

Contamination means the presence of a chemical or chemicals of potential concern at a site in environmental media that is present above State regulatory and/or risk-based standards.

Cooking area means the specific location (for example, a particular room in a home) where the methamphetamine was prepared.

Decontamination means to treat or remove a contaminant or contaminants to reduce concentrations below State regulatory and/or risk-based standards.

Decontamination consultant means a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM) or an individual with experience in environmental site assessment and decontamination whose work-plan is approved by a CHMM. Copies of certificates and credentials must be submitted to the Department for approval prior to beginning work at the site.

Department means the Department of Health and Human Services.

Emulsifier means an additive that promotes the formation of a stable mixture (emulsion) of ingredients that do not normally bind together, (for example, oil and water). An emulsifier is a type of surfactant.

Environmental media means samples of soil, air, water, or on surfaces such as countertops or flooring.

HEPA means High-Efficiency Particulate Air. A HEPA filtering system includes a specially constructed filter membrane that is capable of capturing 99.97% of particles, typically as small as 0.3 microns (300 ng/m^3).

Immunoassay means a laboratory technique that makes use of the binding between an antigen and its homologous antibody in order to identify and quantify a substance.

Methamphetamine means *(S)-N-methyl-1-phenylpropan-2-amine,* and includes derivatives, conjugates, oxides, and reduced forms of the basic structure associated with CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) registration number 537-46-2. Pure methamphetamine is a colorless

crystalline solid, sold on the streets as glass, ice, crystal, or other street names. It is also sold as a less pure crystalline powder with street names such as crank or speed.

NDEQ means the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

NIOSH means the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

NSP means the Nebraska State Patrol.

Owner of record means the title-holder(s) of the property as shown on the county records, and may include an individual, corporation, or other entity.

P2P means the *Phenyl-2-propanone* synthesis method used to manufacture and produce methamphetamine. P2P is a chemical precursor of methamphetamine.

pH means a measure, on a scale from 0 to 14, of the acidity (less than 7.0) or alkalinity (greater than 7.0) of a solution, where 7.0 is considered neutral.

PID means Photo Ionization Detector. A PID is a portable gas detector used to identify the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), toxic, and combustible gases.

Porous (for the purposes of these regulations) means surfaces at a site (for example, countertops, flooring, drywall, and fabrics), which may be susceptible to permeation by liquids, gases, or powders.

PPE Level C means Personal Protective Equipment to include disposable outerwear that is hooded, and poly-coated to protect against the permeation of liquids and gases (ASTM F1001 certified), a full-face or half-mask with air purifying combination respirators for particulates, gases and vapors (NIOSH approved), two pairs of chemical-resistant gloves (both inner and outer), and chemical resistant boots. PPE is designed to prevent or minimize ingestion, inhalation and/or dermal contact exposure with contaminants.

Precursor means a chemical or compound that precedes the formation of the final chemical or compound in a sequence of chemical reactions.

Proper disposal means the discarding of contaminants, and/or contaminated media or items in accordance with applicable regulations which can be found by contacting the local public health department and the Waste Management Section at the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

Reagent means a chemical substance used to produce a chemical reaction to detect, measure, or produce other substances.

Regulatory standard (for the purpose of this regulation) means a concentration of a chemical substance found in 178 NAC 24-009 that is not to be exceeded in a particular medium and/or at a site.

Risk-based standard means a concentration of a chemical substance that is not to be exceeded in a particular medium and/or at a site in order to reduce the potential for adverse health effects as a result of exposure.

Sequestering agent means a substance that captures or prevents another substance from coming out of, or precipitating from a solution.

Septic system means a domestic wastewater treatment system, consisting of a septic tank and a soil absorption system. Waste is piped directly from the home into the system where bacteria decompose the waste, sludge settles to the bottom of the tank, and the treated effluent flows out into the soil absorption field through drainage pipes.

Sharps means hypodermic needles.

Site means an enclosed area of any property or portion intended for human habitation or use, which has been contaminated by chemicals of potential concern, including reagents and products used in the manufacturing and production of methamphetamine, including but not limited to methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its isomers.

Solvent means a substance, (for example, water or another liquid), that is capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances.

Surfactant means a chemical that reduces surface tension at the interface between oil and water molecules, keeping the mixture from separating into layers. An emulsifier is a type of surfactant.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

VCP means Nebraska's Voluntary Cleanup Program located within the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

Ventilation System means any system within a structure that is designed to vent indoor air to the outdoors, a system (for example, a bathroom venting fan or a stove range hood).

VOCs means Volatile Organic Compounds. These chemicals typically have high vapor pressures and can evaporate easily at ambient (room) temperature. Several VOCs are used in the manufacturing and production of methamphetamine.

Wipe Kit means a sterile gauze pad that is in a sample kit that are either provided by the contracting lab or ordered online.

24-003 REPORTING METHAMPHETAMINE CONTAMINATED PROPERTY

24-003.01 Property Owner Discovery: Upon discovering a clandestine drug lab on his/her property, a property owner must report any knowledge of and the location to local law enforcement or to the Nebraska State Patrol.

24-003.01A Thirty Day Reporting Requirement: A property owner who discovers a clandestine drug lab on his/her property must report the discovery to local law enforcement or to the Nebraska State Patrol within 30 days of discovery.

24-003.02 Law Enforcement Discovery: A law enforcement agency that discovers a clandestine drug lab in the State of Nebraska will report the location of the lab to the Nebraska State Patrol immediately after making the discovery. The report must include:

1. The date of discovery of the lab;
2. The county where the property containing the lab is located; and
3. A legal description of the property; or
4. Other description(s) or address of the property sufficient to clearly establish the location.

24-003.02A Thirty Day Reporting Requirement: The law enforcement agency that discovers a clandestine drug lab must report the location to the Nebraska State Patrol within 30 days after the discovery.

24-003.02B Required List of Chemicals: The law enforcement agency will provide the Nebraska State Patrol with a complete list of the chemicals found at or removed from the location of the lab, including:

1. Methamphetamine(s);
2, Its precursors;
3. Solvents; and
4. Related reagents.

24-003.02C Nebraska State Patrol Notification Requirements: Upon receipt, the Nebraska State Patrol will immediately forward a copy of the report and list as specified in 178 NAC 23-003.02B to the following:

1, The Department;
2. The Department of Environmental Quality;
3. The municipality or county where the lab is located;
4. The director of the local public health department serving the municipality or county; and
5. The property owner or owners.

24-003.02D Local Health Department Responsibility: The local public health department will notify and provide the owner of record with a copy of these regulations to ensure that proper posting and restrictions to the property are in place as soon as possible.

24-004 SITE PREPARATION FOR DECONTAMINATION: The former methamphetamine site must be prepared for decontamination as follows:

1. Appropriate warning signs must be posted prominently at all possible points of entry into the site;
2. The signs must state that the property has been contaminated with hazardous materials;
3. Warning signs must remain in place until the property has been released by the local public health department for human habitation;
4. Access to the site must be restricted to only those individuals directly responsible for implementing the decontamination procedures;
5. The air distribution system must be isolated between the decontamination area and other residential units, if applicable (for example, a duplex or apartment), to ensure airborne contamination cannot be carried into other areas;
6. Openings, such as doors, must be sealed off between the decontamination area and other areas that have not been contaminated. 6-millimeter thick polyethylene sheeting must be used to provide a moisture and vapor barrier;

7. The structure must be aired out for 3-5 days (a minimum of 72 hours) before beginning decontamination;
8. The building's windows must all be opened and exhaust fans must be used to circulate air out of the structure. The structure must remain secure during this process;
9. A visual inspection of the site must be done to determine the specific locations where clandestine laboratory chemicals were manufactured, stored, or disposed of. This visual inspection must include documentation and a description of the:
   a. Air distribution system;
   b. Ventilation system(s) water supply system (if a private well is present);
   c. Plumbing and septic system;
   d. Stained porous surfaces;
   e. Burn pits or trash piles; and
   f. Areas of suspected soil contamination.

24-004.01 Decontamination Work Plan: The owner of record or a decontamination consultant must provide the local public health department with a written decontamination work plan to include:

1. A detailed site map with floor plan to scale;
2. A description of the health and safety procedures that will be followed, including the use of personal protective equipment to be worn while in or on the contaminated portion of the property;
3. A detailed summary of all locations where decontamination will occur and photos of those areas;
4. A detailed summary of all procedures to be employed in removing contamination and/or cleaning the site to minimize human exposure; and
5. A schedule outlining the timeframe for completing the decontamination.

A sample of a written work plan is available from the Department Risk Assessment Program at 301 Centennial Mall South, P.O. Box 95026, Lincoln, NE 68509-5026, or on the Department Risk Assessment webpage at http://www.dhss.ne.gov/puh/enh/riskasse/exposechem.htm.

24-005 REQUIREMENTS DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE SITE DECONTAMINATION: The owner of record or the decontamination consultant must do the following:

1. Obtain written approval of the decontamination work plan from the local public health department as specified in 178 NAC 24-004.01;
2. Restrict access of the site to only those individuals directly involved in implementing and monitoring the decontamination activities. These individuals may include:
   a. Decontamination consultants;
   b. The owner of record;
   c. Members of the owner of record's family; or
   d, Unpaid volunteers: and
3. Notify and make aware all individuals directly involved in implementing and monitoring the decontamination activities of the health hazards at the site and follow the approved health and safety procedures;
4. Require each individual who enters the site to sign in;
5. Maintain sign-in sheets for the duration of the decontamination project and make them available to the local public health department when requested;

6. Require all individuals who enter the work area to use personal protective equipment (PPE) providing Level C protection: PPE must be worn to prevent or minimize ingestion, inhalation, and other routes of contact exposure with contaminants;
7. Require all individuals, before leaving the work area, to:
   a. Remove all disposable outer clothing;
   b. Place clothing in a plastic bag; and
   c. Properly dispose of them; and
8. Clean the surfaces of all tools and equipment used in the work area prior to removal from the site; and
9. Contact the local public health department and the Waste Management Section at NDEQ to determine how to appropriately dispose of all contaminated materials, waste and debris from the site in accordance with all applicable waste regulations.

24-006 PERFORMANCE OF SITE DECONTAMINATION: An individual or property owner who wants to perform site decontamination must contact their local public health department to determine that all applicable local, state, and federal regulations for decontaminating the property are complied with in the decontamination process. (It is strongly recommended that a decontamination consultant be used to complete the decontamination in order to meet the standards required at the end of the project.) A list of decontamination consultants that meet the requirements for work in the State of Nebraska is available from the Department Risk Assessment Program, 301 Centennial Mall South, P.O. Box 95026, Lincoln, NE 68509-5026, or on the Department Risk Assessment webpage at http://dhss.ne.gov/puh/enh/riskasse/exposechem.htm.

24-006.01 Residences Pre-1980: Decontamination may lead to the disturbance of other materials such as asbestos or lead paint (if the residence is pre-1980) which may require services by a licensed contractor who specializes in the remediation of these materials. Contact the Department with any questions or concerns.

24-006.02 Phase 1 – Removal of Items for Disposal In order to remove items for disposal the owner of record or a decontamination consultant must follow the procedures listed below:

1. Complete a thorough assessment of the property for sharps (hypodermic needles): Sharps are often hidden or stored in obscure places and pose a hazard to decontamination workers. Sharps must not be handled directly. Use tongs or pliers to pick up sharps. Place sharps in a labeled puncture-proof container and seal for proper disposal;
2. All household chemical products must be removed: Some materials such as paint, oil, and, pesticides, require special handling and disposal: Contact the local public health department and the Waste Management Section at NDEQ for guidelines for identifying, handling, and disposal of these substances;
3. All general site debris must be removed and disposed of;
4. All items that cannot be properly decontaminated must be removed and disposed of: These items include but are not limited to:
   a. Window mounted air conditioning units;
   b. Ceiling fans; and
   c. Drop in or acoustic ceiling tiles; and
5. All fabric items from the cooking area must be removed and disposed of: These items include but are not limited to:

a. Carpeting;
b. Drapery; and
c. Fabric covered furniture; and.

Warning: Do not attempt to remove stains from porous fabric items or other items that can be easily disposed of. Some chemicals used in the manufacturing of methamphetamine, such as iodine and red phosphorus, if spilled, result in staining. Attempting to remove these stains can produce <u>toxic and deadly vapors</u>.

6. Debris, fabric items from the cooking area, and items that cannot be properly decontaminated as listed in 178 NAC 24-006.01 items 3, 4, and 5 must be contained and not be accessible to others while outside of the structure. Dumpsters must be covered and locked prior to landfill disposal; and
7. If possible electricity to the room must be turned off and all electrical outlets and light fixtures must be covered to prevent exposure to water during cleaning.

<u>24-006.03 Phase 2 – Cleaning Procedures</u>: The following cleaning procedures and products must be used in order to properly decontaminate the site:

1. Clean one room at a time. When a complete, close the door and isolate the room to prevent recontamination;
2. Use an alkaline aqueous cleaning solution. This solution must be used in order to remove the oily residue that remains after cooking methamphetamine and for neutralizing many of the chemical residuals; and
3. The cleaning solution must be a water-based mixture with a pH greater than 8: Most commercially available alkaline cleaners also contain additives to improve cleaning, (for example, sequestering agents, emulsifiers, and surfactants). Adjustment of pH and dilution may be required before disposal to a drain. The use of trade names does not imply endorsement. Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations for use. Examples of alkaline aqueous cleaners include:
   a. Baking soda;
   b. Hydrogen peroxide;
   c. Neutrasol;
   d. Neutrasorb;
   e. Simple Green; and
   f. Spray Clean.

<u>24-006.03A Air Distribution System and Ventilation System(s) Cleaning Procedures</u>

1. The air distribution system and ventilation system(s) must be turned off and remain off throughout the decontamination process;
2. All air filters must be removed and properly disposed of;
3. All air registers must be removed and cleaned with a detergent and water solution (following the manufacturer's guidelines) and rinsed thoroughly: This procedure must be repeated two additional times, using new detergent solution and rinse water each time;

4. A fan-powered High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filtering system must be connected to the ductwork to develop negative air pressure to aid in removal of particulates;
5. Rotary brushes or other forms of mechanical agitators must be inserted into all ductwork openings to loosen and remove particulates;
6. All ductwork openings must be sealed off. 6-millimeter thick polyethylene sheeting must be used to prevent recontamination until further decontamination work at the site has been completed;
7. After cleaning, the decontamination consultant must test surfaces in the air distribution system and the ventilation system(s) for the presence of methamphetamine; and
8. The owner of record must provide the results to the local public health department.

24-006.03B Cleaning Procedures for Removable Items

1. All removable items, (for example, appliances, mini-blinds, and, light fixtures) that are not disposed of must be cleaned by both HEPA vacuuming and, following all manufacturers' guidelines, one of the following methods:
   a. Steam cleaning with a hot water and detergent solution and extraction by wet vacuum;
   b. Washing in a washing machine or dish washer with hot water and a detergent solution; or
   c. Washing by wiping down with hot water and detergent solution: This is applicable to non-porous surfaces only; and
2. These cleaned items as described in 178 NAC 24-006.03B, item 1 must then be moved out of the room prior to continuing with decontamination of the ceiling, walls, and floor(s);
3. After cleaning, the decontamination consultant must test all items for the presence of methamphetamine; and
4. The results must be provided to the local public health department.

24-006.03C Surface Cleaning Procedures

1. Cover the floor of the room with plastic sheeting and tape up onto the floorboard to contain excess solution while rinsing the ceiling and walls;
2. Use an alkaline aqueous cleaning solution: This solution must be applied to all remaining exposed surfaces (for example, ceilings, walls, doors, windows, and closets). Using a sprayer is recommended. The solution must be left on the surfaces for a minimum of 10 minutes prior to removal;
3. Beginning at the ceiling, all surfaces must be scrubbed, including walls, windows, doors, and closets ;
4. An extraction machine (similar to a carpet-cleaning machine that simultaneously rinses and collects the rinsate in the attachment) or pressure washer must be used to rinse and extract the contamination from the scrubbed surfaces: Heated water is recommended. The presence of two decontamination workers at this stage, one to rinse and one to wet vacuum is most efficient. Rinse or extract in one

direction to remove contamination without redistributing it to decontaminated areas;

5. Remove the plastic sheeting and repeat the decontamination process for the floor: Rinse or extract in one direction to remove contamination and not to redistribute to decontaminated areas;
6. Adjustment of pH and dilution may be required before disposal of the extracted liquid to a drain: Contact the local public health department and the Waste Management Section at NDEQ;
7. 7. When the cleaning procedures are complete, the windows to the structure must be opened, and fans set up to air-out the site for 1-2 days (24 hours minimum) to draw out excess moisture generated during the cleaning procedures*;*
8. After cleaning, the decontamination consultant must test surfaces for the presence of methamphetamine; and
9. The results must be provided to the local public health department.

24-006.03D Plumbing and Septic System Cleaning Procedures

1. The accessible plumbing components (for example, traps) where chemicals of concern have been disposed of must be cleaned and tested to meet the standards specified in 178 NAC 24-009;
2. The septic system (if present) must be pumped as part of the decontamination: The Department recommends that the system be pumped prior to site cleaning and again after completion of site cleaning to avoid overflow into the absorption field; and
3. Decontamination of the septic system (if applicable) for chemicals of concern, may require additional oversight by the NDEQ to ensure NDEQ Title 118 and 122 requirements are met.

24-006.03E Soil Decontamination Procedures

1. To ensure compliance with NDEQ Titles 118, 128 and 132 the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) must be consulted regarding removal of contamination in, or decontamination of:
   a. Burn areas;
   b. Trash areas; and
   c. Dump sites; and
2. If soil or ground water cleanup is required, the cleanup standards selected must be;
   a. At or below background; or`
   b. Equal to or less than the regulatory and risk-based standards outlined in the NDEQ VCP (Voluntary Cleanup Program) Remediation Goals Table, for residential; or if applicable, industrial exposure.

Alternative values may be proposed but approval is required by the NDEQ and the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) Risk Assessment Program.

24-007 CONFIRMATION SAMPLING: A decontamination consultant must collect confirmation samples for analysis after completion of the decontamination procedures. Samples

collected for offsite quantitative laboratory analysis (verses onsite semi-quantitative immunoassay) must be analyzed using U.S. EPA modified method #8270. Confirmation sampling is required to ensure that concentrations of the chemicals of concern are not present at the site above the standards required in 178 NAC 24-009. If the standards are not achieved the owner of record (or a decontamination consultant) must perform additional decontamination until these standards are met.

24-007.01 Confirmation Sampling Procedures

1. All sample locations must be photographed;
2. Samples must be collected from all areas identified below following the sampling procedures outlined in 178 NAC 24-007;
3. All samples must be collected by strict adherence to the sample kit or laboratory instructions;
4. At a minimum, one sample media blank, treated in the same fashion but without wiping, must be submitted for every 10 samples collected;
5. All samples must be obtained, handled, and preserved under a chain-of-custody (COC) procedure;
6. All samples must be labeled with the:
   a. Site address;
   b. Sample location;
   c. Sample number;
   d. Date and time of collection; and
   e. Name of sample collector; and
7. All samples are to be analyzed for:
   a. Methamphetamine;
   b. Its salts;
   c, Optical isomers; and
   d. Salts of its isomers.

24-007.02 Confirmation Sampling for Air Distribution System and Ventilation System(s)

24-007.02A Wipe kit for Confirmation Sampling of Air Distribution and Ventilation System(s): A wipe kit as specified in 178 NAC 24-002 must be used to collect the sample. At a minimum, one 100 square centimeter (approximately 4 inches x 4 inches) wipe sample must be collected and analyzed from the ductwork directly inside the inlet of the air distribution system (where air is brought into the system, not from a vent where air is forced back out of the system) and each ventilation system (within the first 12 inches). A wipe kit as specified in 178 NAC 24-002 must be used to collect the sample.

24-007.02B Disposable templates or masking tape must be attached to the area to be sampled. The sample area must not be touched. The template must be left in place until the test results are known.

24-007.03 Confirmation Sampling for Removable Items and Surfaces

24-007.03A Wipe Kit for Confirmation Sampling for Removable Items and Surfaces: A wipe kit as specified in 178 NAC 24-002 must be used to collect the sample. At a minimum, one 100 square centimeter (approximately 4 inches x 4 inches) wipe sample must be collected and analyzed from:

1. All surfaces in the cooking area (ceiling, floor, each wall, and countertops);
2. Each room/area at the site potentially impacted by contamination;
3. Each room/area served by the air distribution system; and
4. From all removable items that the owner of record would like to retain (for example, blinds, fixtures, and furniture).

24-007.03B At a minimum, one sample media blank, treated in the same fashion but without wiping, must be submitted for every 10 samples collected.

24-007.03C Disposable templates or masking tape must be attached to the area to be sampled. The sample area must not be touched. The template must be left in place until the test results are known.

24-007.04 Plumbing and Septic System Confirmation Sampling

24-007.04A All accessible plumbing must be tested for VOCs, using instrumentation such as a PID to determine if there are potentially harmful or combustible gases present. Instrument manufacturer guidelines must be followed for use and analysis of total VOCs (volatile organic compounds). The equipment probe must be held in the plumbing pipe above the trap for a minimum of 60 seconds.

24-007.04B The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) must be consulted to determine required confirmation sampling. A sample of the septic tank liquid, if applicable, must be collected and analyzed for the site chemicals of concern.

24-007.05 Indoor Air Confirmation Sampling

24-007.05A If the cooking method is unknown or is known to be the P2P Method, confirmation sampling of indoor air must be performed, using a mercury vapor analyzer.

24-007.05B The indoor temperature of the home must be documented and maintained between 75 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the sampling.

24-007.05C At a minimum, one real time sample must be collected in each room on the level of the home where the “cook” took place, from a breathing zone height of between 3-4 feet from ground level. All collection locations must be documented.

24-008 REPORTING

24-008.01 Releasing the Property: The owner of record must submit the confirmation sampling results to the local public health department for release of the property. The local public health department will write a letter releasing the property if the test results meet the standards in 178 NAC 24-009. If the results do not indicate the levels of contaminants have been reduced to meet the standards, the decontamination process must be repeated in those rooms/areas of concern and samples taken again in those rooms/areas.

24-008.02 Notification to Potential Lessees or Buyers: The owner of record must notify potential lessees or buyers in writing, before agreement to a lease or sale of the property, that the property has been used as a clandestine drug laboratory. The notice will also state that the owner of record has completed site remediation and a decontamination consultant has performed necessary sampling to confirm that the decontamination standards presented in these regulations are not exceeded.

24-009 DECONTAMINATION STANDARDS: The following standards must be met before the former methamphetamine lab will be considered rehabilitated. The owner of record may not lease or sell the property without meeting the standards and obtaining a release of the property for human habitation from the local public health department.

Method	**Chemical**	**Type of Sample**	**Decontamination Standard**
P2P	Lead (total)[1]	Surface Area Wipe	Less than or equal to 40μg/ft^2
	Mercury[2]	Air	Less than or equal to 300 ng/m^3
	Methamphetamine[3]	Surface Area Wipe	Less than or equal to 0.1μg/100cm^2
	Total VOCs[4]	Air*	Less than or equal to 1 ppm
Ephedrine/ Pseudoephedrine Reduction	Methamphetamine[3]	Surface Area Wipe	Less than or equal to 0.1μg/100cm^2
	Total VOCs[4]	Air*	Less than or equal to 1 ppm
Unknown	Lead (total)[1]	Surface Area Wipe	Less than or equal to 40μg/ft^2
	Mercury[2]	Air	Less than or equal to 300 ng/m^3
	Methamphetamine[3]	Surface Area Wipe	Less than or equal to 0.1μg/100cm^2
	Total VOCs[4]	Air*	Less than or equal to 1 ppm

(1) Units in micrograms of lead per square foot
(2) Units in nanograms of mercury per cubic meter of air
(3) Units in micrograms of meth per 100 square centimeters
(4) Units in parts per million
*Air from plumbing trap

24-009 PENALTY: Any owner of record who knowingly allows any person to live in a former clandestine methamphetamine lab without having complied with the decontamination requirements of these regulations may be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars.