

ILLICIT DRUGS CLANDESTINE USE OF CHEMICALS IN ILLICIT DRUG OPERATIONS

Government have adopted a strategy of chemical control as part of their overall drug control and enforcement plans. Chemical control offers a means of attacking illicit drug production and disrupting the process before the drugs have entered the market. Because many legitimate industrial chemicals are also necessary in the processing and synthesis of most illicitly produced drugs, preventing the diversion of these chemicals from legitimate commerce of illicit drug manufacturing is a difficult job. Governments place restrictions on the purchase of large quantities of chemicals that can be used in the production of illicit drugs, usually requiring licences or permits to ensure that the purchaser has a legitimate need for them. Furthermore, since so many chemicals listed as illicit drug precursors are manufactured all over the world, international co-operation combined with a comprehensive chemical control strategy is essential for chemical control policies to succeed. The international Narcotic Control Board (NCB) is the dependent and quasi-judicial control organ for the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and United Nations drug conventions.

List of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics, drugs and psychotropic substances under international control

Substances included in Table 11

| Substance | HS Code | CAS Number |
|------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Acetic Anhydride | 2915.24 | 108-24-7 |
| Acetone | 2914.11 | 67-64-1 |
| Butanone | 2914.12 | 79.93-3HS Code |
| Diethyl Ether | 2909.11 | 60-297 |
| Hydrochloric Acid | 2806.10 | 7647-01-0 |
| Potassium Permanganate | 2841.61 | 7722-64-7 |
| Sulphuric Acid | 2807.00 | 7664-93-4 |
| Toluene | 2902.30 | 108-88-3 |

Substances included on the Limited International Specific Surveillance List

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|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Acetic Anhydride | Acetonitrile | Ammonia Solutions |
| Benzaldehyde | Calcium Oxide | Ethyl Acetate |
| Formamide | Formic Acid | 4-Methylpentan-2-one |
| Potassium Carbonate | Sodium Carbonate | Sodium Hydroxide |
| Sodium Hypochlorite | O-Toluidine | |

The **DRUGS AND DRUG TRAFFICKING ACT, 1992 (ACT 14/1992) OF SOUTH AFRICA** governs the sale and possession of certain chemicals and drugs. In terms of this Act, all purchasers of chemicals/drugs in Schedule 1 of the Act are required to complete a Declaration of Intent. ADD Resins & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd will supply the appropriate form for completion and return by the customer prior to any sale.

ADD Resins & Chemicals (Pty) Ltd is licensed in terms of the HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACT No. 15 of 1973, as amended, that provides for the control of substances which may cause injury or ill-health to or death of human beings by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain circumstances and for the control of certain electronic products; to provide for the division of such substances or products into groups in relation to the degree of danger; to provide for the prohibition and control of the important, manufacture, sales, use, operation, application, modification, disposal or dumping of such substances and products, and to provide for matters connected therewith. All chemicals suppliers are required in terms of this legislation to obtain from our customers a declaration of end-use before concluding any sale of substances falling under the Act and will issue the necessary forms for completion. This declaration states that the substances will not be used in circumstances involving nuclear, chemical or biological weapons production and will only be used for civil end-users.