CHEMICAL REGISTRATION INVESTIGATIONS

Chemical Investigations Section
Kenya Howery, Staff Coordinator

www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov

Disclaimer

The contents of this document do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public or DEA in any way. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies.

Disclaimer

I have no financial relationship to disclose.

Copyright Disclaimer

"The presentation is for educational purposes. Materials, images, or sounds authored or created by parties other than DEA may be subject to copyright and are used herein in accordance with the fair use provision of Title 17 United States Code Section 107. DEA's use of these materials does not authorize persons outside of DEA to further distribute or use copyrighted materials."

Drug Enforcement Administration's **Diversion Control Division**

Prevent, detect, and investigate the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals from legitimate sources.

Ensure an adequate and uninterrupted supply for legitimate medical, commercial, and scientific needs.

Diversion Control Division
Assistant Administrator

Office of Diversion Control Operations (DO)

- Chemical Investigations Section (DOC)
- Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section (DOE)
- Targeting and Special Projects Section (DOI)
- Pharmaceutical Investigations Section (DOP)

Office of Diversion Control Policy (DP)

- Diversion Planning and Resources Section (DPA)
- Liaison Section (DPL)
- Regulatory Drafting and Policy Support Section (DPW)
- Policy Section (DPY)

Office of Diversion Control Regulatory (DR)

- Regulatory Section (DRG)
- Import/Export Section (DRI)
- UN Reporting and Quota Section (DRQ)
- Registration and Program Support Section (DRR)

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) – *What We Do*

- Subject matter experts on precursor chemicals and pill presses to DEA field elements, interagency partners, and international organizations
- Support domestic and foreign chemical investigations
- Review and make final approval of new chemical applications. Receives all DEA 6s relating to chemicals.
- Provide reach back support to Diversion Investigators in overseas positions

Who Must Register?

Business Activity	Chemicals	DEA Forms	Reg. period (years)	Coincident activities allowed
Manufacturing	List I Drug products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, phenylpropanolamine	New–510 Renewal–510a	1	May distribute that chemical for which registration was issued; may not distribute any chemical for which not registered.
Distributing	List I Scheduled listed chemical products	New–510 Renewal–510a	1	
Importing	List I Drug Products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, phenylpropanolamine	New–510 Renewal–510a	1	May distribute that chemical for which registration was issued; may not distribute any chemical for which not registered.
Exporting	List I Scheduled listed chemical products	New–510 Renewal–510a	1	

Persons Required to Register - (21 C.F.R. Section 1309.21(a))

(a) Unless exempted by law or under §§1309.24 through 1309.26 or §§1310.12 through 1310.13 of this chapter, the following persons must annually obtain a registration specific to the List I chemicals to be handled:

(1) Every person who manufactures or imports or proposes to manufacture or import a List I chemical or a drug product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine.

(2) Every person who distributes or exports or proposes to distribute or export any List I chemical, other than those List I chemicals contained in a product exempted under paragraph (1)(iv) of the definition of regulated transaction in §1300.02 of this chapter.

Exemption from Chemical Registration

Per Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section **1309.24**

- any person who manufactures or distributes, imports or exports a scheduled listed chemical product or other product containing a List I chemical, if that person is registered with the Administration to engage in the same activity with a controlled substance.

- any person who only distributes a prescription drug product containing a List I chemical that is regulated pursuant to paragraph (1)(iv) of the definition of regulated transaction in **§1300.02** of this chapter.

- any manufacturer of a List I chemical, if that chemical is produced solely for internal consumption by the manufacturer and there is no subsequent distribution or exportation of the List I chemical.

DEA's Chemical Control

DEA List I Chemicals

- Have legitimate uses
- Also used to manufacture controlled substances/drugs
- Often labeled as precursors
- Become part of the end product/drug

- DEA registration **required**
  - Requires record keeping and suspicious order reporting for importers, exporters, and manufacturers that distribute

DEA List II Chemicals

- Have legitimate uses
- Used in everyday products
- Usually classified as solvents and reagents

- DEA registration **not** required
  - Requires record keeping and suspicious order reporting

Chemical Thresholds/ Mixtures

1310.04(f) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this section, the following thresholds have been established for List I chemicals.

1310.04(g) For listed chemicals for which no thresholds have been established, the size of the transaction is not a factor in determining whether the transaction meets the definition of a regulated transaction as set forth in **1300.02** of this chapter. All such transactions, regardless of size, are subject to recordkeeping and reporting requirements as set forth in this part and notification provisions as set forth in part 1313 of this chapter.

1310.12 The chemical mixtures meeting the criteria in paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section are exempted by the Administrator from application of sections 302, 303, 310, 1007, 1008, and 1018 of the Act (21 U.S.C. 822, 823, 830, 957, 958, and 971) to the extent described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

Investigations

- Pre-Registration Investigation
- Scheduled Investigation
- Complaint/Criminal Investigation

Purpose For Conducting Chemical Pre-Registration Investigations

- Scheduled with Applicant. Security measures **must be in place at or by** the time of the on-site inspection.

  No DEA Form 82 (Notice of Inspection) required
- Determine the fitness and suitability of the applicant
- Ensure the applicant is familiar with responsibilities to prevent diversion
- Examine applicant's procedures for security, recordkeeping, and reporting
- Provide applicant with reference materials
- Determine who is the responsible party for the firm

Applicant's Responsibilities To Prevent Diversion

Firm's business practices and procedures

- Procedure to identify and verify customers
- Procedure to identify suspicious orders

Firm's procedure to conduct and screen employees handling listed chemicals

- Background checks
- Drug testing
- Criminal history checks
- Open source checks (aka Google)

Registrants should exercise caution when hiring personnel who:

- Have been convicted of a felony related to controlled substances or listed chemicals
- Had DEA application for registration or DEA registration denied, revoked and/or surrendered to DEA for cause

POWER OF ATTORNEY

§ 1309.32 Application forms; contents; signature

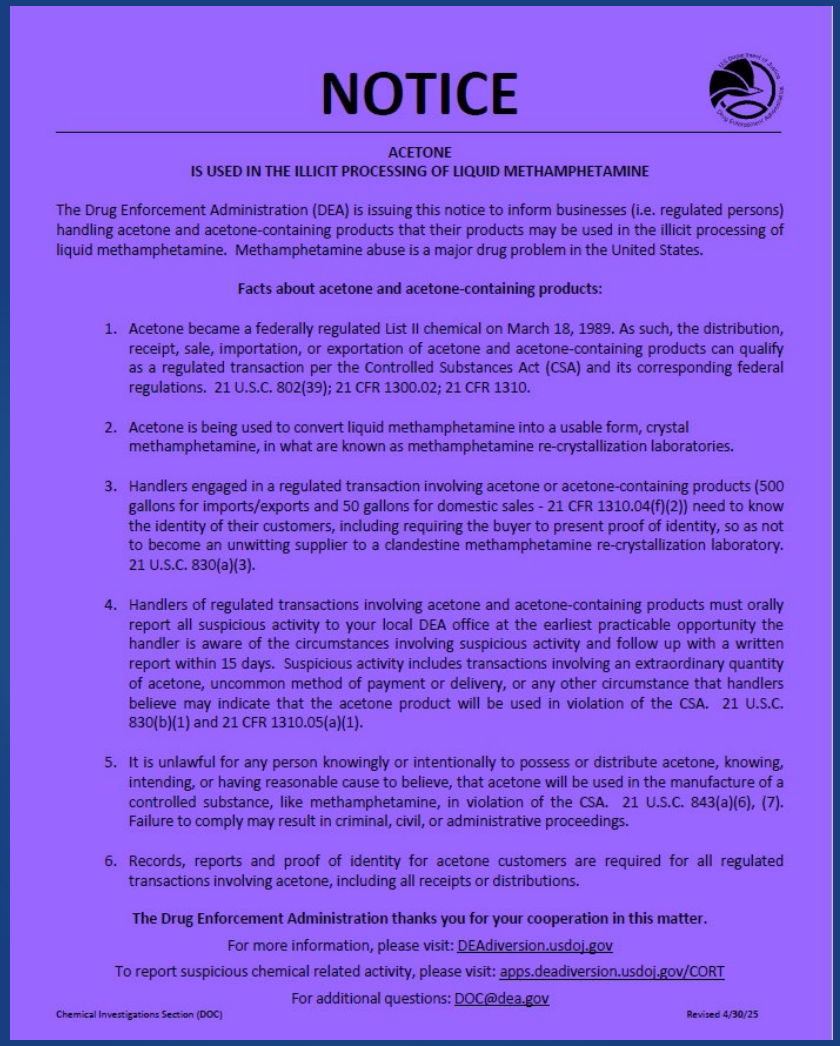
(g) Each application, attachment, or other document filed as part of an application, shall be signed by the applicant, if an individual; by a partner of the applicant, if a partnership; or by an officer of the applicant, if a corporation, corporate division, association, trust or other entity. An applicant may authorize one or more individuals, who would not otherwise be authorized to do so, to sign applications for the applicant by filing with the application or other document a power of attorney for each such individual. The power of attorney shall be signed by a person who is authorized to sign applications under this paragraph and shall contain the signature of the individual being authorized to sign the application or other document. The power of attorney shall be valid until revoked by the applicant.

Procedures for Security

Evaluate the effectiveness of security controls and procedures: 21 CFR 1309.71

- The type, form, and quantity of List I chemicals handled;
- The location of the premises and relationship such location bears on the security needs;
- The type of building construction comprising the facility and the general characteristics of the building(s);
- The availability of electronic detection and alarm systems;
- The extent of unsupervised public access to the facility;
- The adequacy of supervision over employees having access to List I chemicals
- The procedures for handling business guests, visitors, maintenance personnel, and nonemployee service personnel, in areas where List I chemicals are processed or stored; and
- The adequacy of the registrant's or applicant's systems for monitoring the receipt, distribution, and disposition of List I chemicals in its operations.

Special Notices



NOTICE

ACETONE
IS USED IN THE ILLICIT PROCESSING OF LIQUID METHAMPHETAMINE

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice to inform businesses (i.e. regulated persons) handling acetone and acetone-containing products that their products may be used in the illicit processing of liquid methamphetamine. Methamphetamine abuse is a major drug problem in the United States.

Facts about acetone and acetone-containing products:

1. Acetone became a federally regulated List II chemical on March 18, 1989. As such, the distribution, receipt, sale, importation, or exportation of acetone and acetone-containing products can qualify as a regulated transaction per the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its corresponding federal regulations. 21 U.S.C. 802(39); 21 CFR 1300.02; 21 CFR 1310.

2. Acetone is being used to convert liquid methamphetamine into a usable form, crystal methamphetamine, in what are known as methamphetamine re-crystallization laboratories.

3. Handlers engaged in a regulated transaction involving acetone or acetone-containing products (500 gallons for imports/exports and 50 gallons for domestic sales - 21 CFR 1310.04(f)(2)) need to know the identity of their customers, including requiring the buyer to present proof of identity, so as not to become an unwitting supplier to a clandestine methamphetamine re-crystallization laboratory. 21 U.S.C. 830(a)(3).

4. Handlers of regulated transactions involving acetone and acetone-containing products must orally report all suspicious activity to your local DEA office at the earliest practicable opportunity the handler is aware of the circumstances involving suspicious activity and follow up with a written report within 15 days. Suspicious activity includes transactions involving an extraordinary quantity of acetone, uncommon method of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance that handlers believe may indicate that the acetone product will be used in violation of the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 830(b)(1) and 21 CFR 1310.05(a)(1).

5. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess or distribute acetone, knowing, intending, or having reasonable cause to believe, that acetone will be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance, like methamphetamine, in violation of the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6), (7). Failure to comply may result in criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings.

6. Records, reports and proof of identity for acetone customers are required for all regulated transactions involving acetone, including all receipts or distributions.

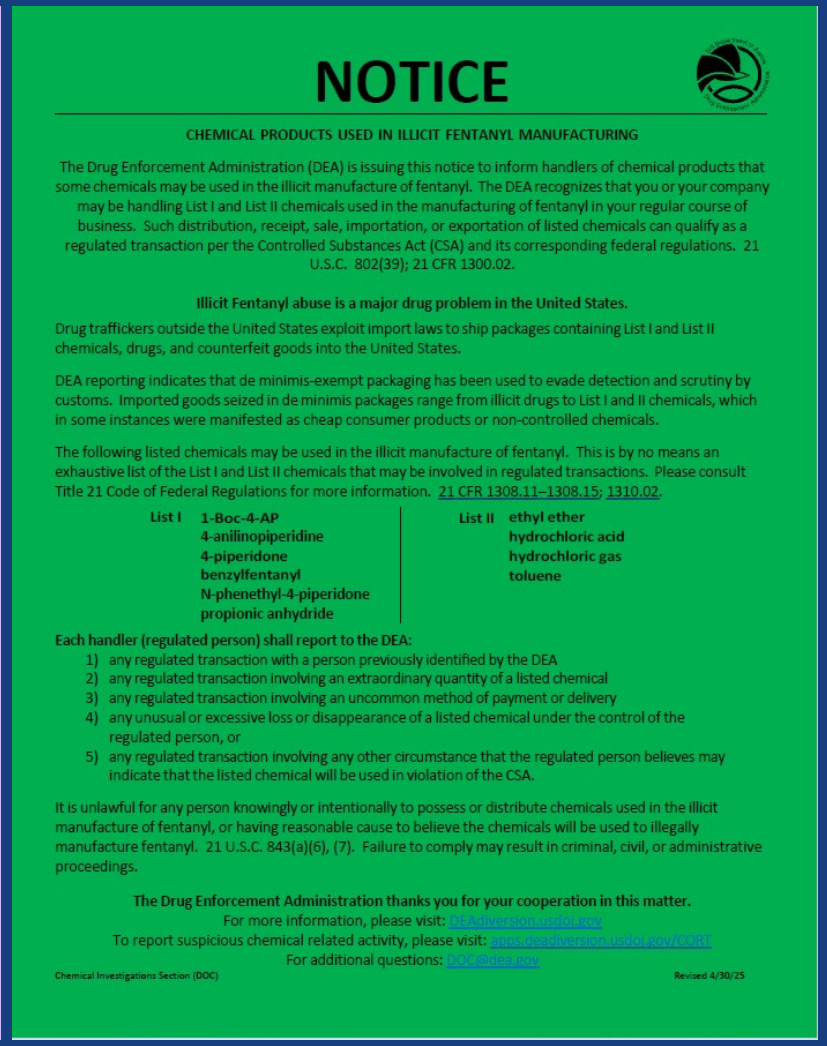
The Drug Enforcement Administration thanks you for your cooperation in this matter.

For more information, please visit: DEADiversion.usdoj.gov

To report suspicious chemical related activity, please visit: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/CORT

For additional questions: DOC@dea.gov

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) Revised 4/30/25



NOTICE

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS USED IN ILLICIT FENTANYL MANUFACTURING

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice to inform handlers of chemical products that some chemicals may be used in the illicit manufacture of fentanyl. The DEA recognizes that you or your company may be handling List I and List II chemicals used in the manufacturing of fentanyl in your regular course of business. Such distribution, receipt, sale, importation, or exportation of listed chemicals can qualify as a regulated transaction per the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its corresponding federal regulations. 21 U.S.C. 802(39); 21 CFR 1300.02.

Illicit Fentanyl abuse is a major drug problem in the United States.

Drug traffickers outside the United States exploit import laws to ship packages containing List I and List II chemicals, drugs, and counterfeit goods into the United States.

DEA reporting indicates that de minimis-exempt packaging has been used to evade detection and scrutiny by customs. Imported goods seized in de minimis packages range from illicit drugs to List I and II chemicals, which in some instances were manifested as cheap consumer products or non-controlled chemicals.

The following listed chemicals may be used in the illicit manufacture of fentanyl. This is by no means an exhaustive list of the List I and List II chemicals that may be involved in regulated transactions. Please consult Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations for more information. 21 CFR 1308.11–1308.15; 1310.02.

List I	List II
1-Boc-4-AP	ethyl ether
4-anilinopiperidine	hydrochloric acid
4-piperidone	hydrochloric gas
benzylfentanyl	toluene
N-phenethyl-4-piperidone	
propionic anhydride	

Each handler (regulated person) shall report to the DEA:

1) any regulated transaction with a person previously identified by the DEA
2) any regulated transaction involving an extraordinary quantity of a listed chemical
3) any regulated transaction involving an uncommon method of payment or delivery
4) any unusual or excessive loss or disappearance of a listed chemical under the control of the regulated person, or
5) any regulated transaction involving any other circumstance that the regulated person believes may indicate that the listed chemical will be used in violation of the CSA.

It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess or distribute chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of fentanyl, or having reasonable cause to believe the chemicals will be used to illegally manufacture fentanyl. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6), (7). Failure to comply may result in criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings.

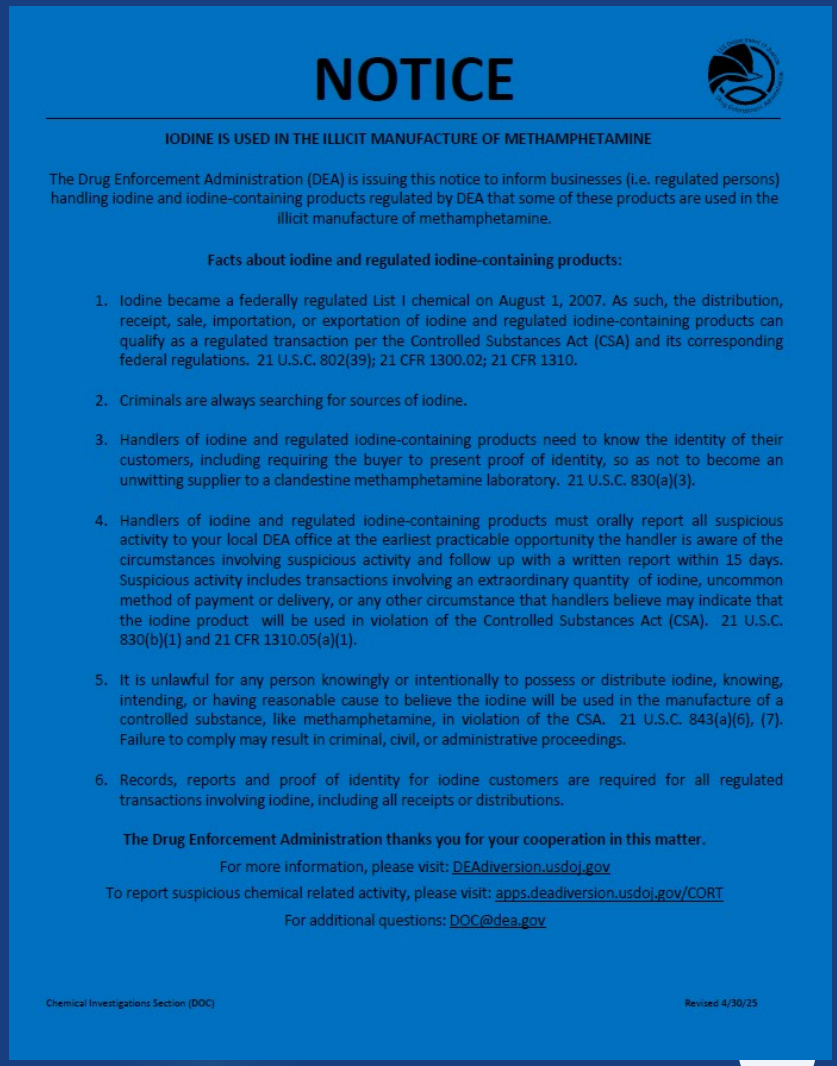
The Drug Enforcement Administration thanks you for your cooperation in this matter.

For more information, please visit: DEADiversion.usdoj.gov

To report suspicious chemical related activity, please visit: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/CORT

For additional questions: DOC@dea.gov

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) Revised 4/30/25



NOTICE

IODINE IS USED IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF METHAMPHETAMINE

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice to inform businesses (i.e. regulated persons) handling iodine and iodine-containing products regulated by DEA that some of these products are used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine.

Facts about iodine and regulated iodine-containing products:

1. Iodine became a federally regulated List I chemical on August 1, 2007. As such, the distribution, receipt, sale, importation, or exportation of iodine and regulated iodine-containing products can qualify as a regulated transaction per the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its corresponding federal regulations. 21 U.S.C. 802(39); 21 CFR 1300.02; 21 CFR 1310.

2. Criminals are always searching for sources of iodine.

3. Handlers of iodine and regulated iodine-containing products need to know the identity of their customers, including requiring the buyer to present proof of identity, so as not to become an unwitting supplier to a clandestine methamphetamine laboratory. 21 U.S.C. 830(a)(3).

4. Handlers of iodine and regulated iodine-containing products must orally report all suspicious activity to your local DEA office at the earliest practicable opportunity the handler is aware of the circumstances involving suspicious activity and follow up with a written report within 15 days. Suspicious activity includes transactions involving an extraordinary quantity of iodine, uncommon method of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance that handlers believe may indicate that the iodine product will be used in violation of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). 21 U.S.C. 830(b)(1) and 21 CFR 1310.05(a)(1).

5. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess or distribute iodine, knowing, intending, or having reasonable cause to believe the iodine will be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance, like methamphetamine, in violation of the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6), (7). Failure to comply may result in criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings.

6. Records, reports and proof of identity for iodine customers are required for all regulated transactions involving iodine, including all receipts or distributions.

The Drug Enforcement Administration thanks you for your cooperation in this matter.

For more information, please visit: DEADiversion.usdoj.gov

To report suspicious chemical related activity, please visit: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/CORT

For additional questions: DOC@dea.gov

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) Revised 4/30/25

Special Notices

NOTICE

DIMETHYL SULFONE
(also known as MSM, DMS, METHYL SULFONE OR DMSO2) IS USED AS A CUTTING AGENT FOR METHAMPHETAMINE

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice to inform businesses handling Dimethyl Sulfone, an animal feed supplement and a human nutritional supplement under the product name of MSM, that it is often used as a cutting agent in illicitly manufactured methamphetamine. Methamphetamine abuse is a major drug problem in the United States.

1. Dimethyl Sulfone is being used as a cutting agent, or diluent, in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine.
2. Although Dimethyl Sulfone is not a controlled substance or a listed chemical, DEA requests that distributors of Dimethyl Sulfone remain diligent and know the identities of their customers to avoid becoming an unwitting supplier to illicit methamphetamine manufacturers or distributors.
3. DEA also requests that you be aware of any suspicious activity regarding Dimethyl Sulfone. Suspicious activity includes transactions involving an extraordinary quantity of the chemical, uncommon method of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance that handlers believe may indicate that the chemical will be used for nefarious purposes, including as a cutting agent. Any such activity can be reported to your local DEA office.
4. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess or distribute Dimethyl Sulfone, knowing, intending, or having reasonable cause to believe the Dimethyl Sulfone will be used as a cutting agent for a controlled substance, like methamphetamine, in violation of the Controlled Substances Act. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6), (7). Failure to comply may result in criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings.

The Drug Enforcement Administration thanks you for your cooperation in this matter.

For more information, please visit: DEAdiversion.usdoj.gov

To report suspicious chemical related activity, please visit: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/CORT

For additional questions: DOC@dea.gov

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) Revised 4/30/25

NOTICE

PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE CAN BE USED IN THE CLANDESTINE MANUFACTURE OF AMPHETAMINE

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice to inform businesses (i.e. regulated persons) handling phenylpropanolamine (PPA) that this chemical can be used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine.

Facts about PPA

1. PPA is a List I chemical under federal law. As such, the distribution, receipt, sale, importation, or exportation of phenylpropanolamine can qualify as a regulated transaction per the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its corresponding federal regulations. 21 U.S.C. 802(39); 21 CFR 1300.02; 21 CFR 1310.
2. Handlers of PPA need to know the identity of their customers, including requiring the buyer to present proof of identity, so as not to become an unwitting supplier to a clandestine amphetamine laboratory. 21 U.S.C. 830(a)(3)
3. Handlers of PPA must orally report all suspicious activity to their local DEA office at the earliest practicable opportunity the handler is aware of the circumstances involving suspicious activity and follow up with a written report within 15 days. Suspicious activity includes transactions involving an extraordinary quantity of PPA, uncommon methods of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance that handlers believe may indicate that the PPA product will be used in violation of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). 21 U.S.C. 830(b)(1) and 21 CFR 1310.05(a)(1)
4. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess or distribute PPA, knowing, intending, or having reasonable cause to believe the PPA will be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance, like amphetamine, in violation of the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6), (7). Failure to comply may result in criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings.
5. Records, reports, and proof of identity for PPA customers are required for all regulated transactions, including all PPA receipts or distributions.

The Drug Enforcement Administration thanks you for your cooperation.

For more information, please visit: DEAdiversion.usdoj.gov

To report suspicious chemical related activity, please visit: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/CORT

For additional questions: DOC@dea.gov

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) Revised 4/30/25

NOTICE

COMBINATION EPHEDRINE AND PSEUDOEPHEDRINE DRUG PRODUCTS ARE USED IN ILLICIT METHAMPHETAMINE MANUFACTURE

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice to inform businesses (i.e. regulated persons) handling ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), and/or drug products containing these substances that these chemicals are used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. Methamphetamine abuse is a major drug problem in the United States, and criminals are always searching for sources of PSE and/or EPH.

Facts about Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine

For Regulated Transactions:

1. EPH and PSE are List I chemicals under federal law, whether in bulk, single entity or combination dosage forms. As such, the distribution, receipt, sale, importation, or exportation of EPH and PSE as well as products containing EPH and PSE can qualify as a regulated transaction per the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its corresponding federal regulations. 21 U.S.C. 802(39); 21 CFR 1300.02; 21 CFR 1310.
2. Handlers of EPH and PSE need to know the identity of their customers, including requiring the buyer to present proof of identity, so as not to become an unwitting supplier to a clandestine methamphetamine laboratory. 21 U.S.C. 830(a)(3).
3. Handlers must orally report all suspicious activity to their local DEA office at the earliest practicable opportunity the handler is aware of the circumstances involving suspicious activity and follow up with a written report within 15 days. Suspicious activity includes transactions involving an extraordinary quantity of PSE or EPH, uncommon method of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance that handlers believe may indicate these chemicals/drug products will be used in violation of the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 830(b)(1) and 21 CFR 1310.05(a)(1).
4. Records, reports and proof of identity for PSE or EPH customers are required for all regulated transactions, which include all PSE or EPH receipts or distributions.
5. Importation and dosage form manufacture of EPH and PSE are subject to quotas. 21 CFR 1315.

For Retail Sales:

1. Retail level distributors are subject to the mandatory requirements of obtaining a self-certification from DEA, maintaining a logbook of sales and purchases, and adhering to limits for sales transactions. 21 U.S.C. 830(e); 21 CFR 1314.

It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess or distribute PSE or EPH, knowing, intending, or having reasonable cause to believe, the PSE or EPH will be used to manufacture a controlled substance, like methamphetamine, in violation of the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6), (7). Failure to comply may result in criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings.

The Drug Enforcement Administration thanks you for your cooperation in this matter.

For more information, please visit: DEAdiversion.usdoj.gov

To report suspicious chemical related activity, please visit: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/CORT

For additional questions: DOC@dea.gov

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) Revised 5/29/25

Special Notices

NOTICE

**RED PHOSPHORUS, WHITE PHOSPHORUS,
AND HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID
ARE USED TO MANUFACTURE METHAMPHETAMINE**

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice to inform businesses (i.e. regulated persons) handling red phosphorus, white phosphorus, and hypophosphorous acid, including non-exempt products containing these chemicals, that they are sometimes used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine.

Facts about handling red or white phosphorus and hypophosphorous acid:

1. Red and white phosphorus and hypophosphorous acid are List I chemicals under federal law. Such distribution, receipt, sale, importation, or exportation of listed chemicals can qualify as a regulated transaction per the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its corresponding federal regulations. 21 U.S.C. 802(39); 21 CFR 1300.02.

2. Handlers need to know the identity of their customers, including requiring the buyer to present proof of identity, so as not to become an unwitting supplier to a clandestine methamphetamine laboratory. 21 U.S.C. § 830(a)(3)

3. Handlers must orally report all suspicious activity to their local DEA office at the earliest practicable opportunity the handler is aware of the circumstances involving suspicious activity, and follow up with a written report within 15 days. Suspicious activity includes transactions involving an extraordinary quantity of these chemicals, uncommon method of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance that handlers believe may indicate these chemicals will be used in violation of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). 21 U.S.C. 830(b)(1) and 21 CFR 1310.05(a)(1)

4. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess or distribute the above chemicals, knowing, intending, or having reasonable cause to believe, that red phosphorus, white phosphorus, or hypophosphorous acid will be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance, like methamphetamine, in violation of the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6), (7). Failure to comply may result in criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings.

5. Records, reports and proof of identity for customers are required for all regulated transactions, including all receipts or distributions.

The Drug Enforcement Administration thanks you for your cooperation in this matter.

For more information, please visit: DEAdiversion.usdoj.gov

To report suspicious chemical related activity, please visit: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/CORT

For additional questions: DOC@dea.gov

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) Revised 4/30/25

NOTICE

SAFROLE AND SASSAFRAS OIL ARE USED IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF MDMA

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice to inform businesses (i.e. regulated persons) handling safrole and essential oils rich in safrole, such as sassafras oil, "brown" camphor oil, or camphor oil 1.070, also referred to as "Chinese sassafras oil," that these products are sometimes used in the manufacture of MDMA. MDMA is also known as ecstasy and is often spelled as XTC. MDMA is a Schedule I controlled substance under federal law.

Facts about safrole and essential oils rich in safrole:

1. Safrole and essential oils rich in safrole (collectively, "safrole") are List I chemicals under federal law.

2. Criminals are always searching for sources of safrole.

3. Handlers of these chemical products need to know the identity of their customers, including requiring their buyers to present proof of identity, so as not to become an unwitting supplier to a clandestine MDMA laboratory. 21 U.S.C. 830(a)(3)

4. Handlers must orally report all suspicious activity to their local DEA office at the earliest practicable opportunity the handler is aware of the circumstances involving suspicious activity, and follow up with a written report within 15 days. Suspicious activity includes transactions involving an extraordinary quantity of safrole, uncommon method of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance that handlers believe may indicate that the safrole product will be used in violation of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). 21 U.S.C. 830(b)(1) and 21 CFR 1310.05(a)(1)

5. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess or distribute safrole, knowing, intending, or having reasonable cause to believe, the safrole will be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance, like MDMA, in violation of the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(6), (7). Failure to comply may result in criminal, civil, or administrative proceedings.

6. Records, reports and proof of identity for safrole customers are required for all regulated transactions, which includes all safrole receipts or distributions.

The Drug Enforcement Administration thanks you for your cooperation in this matter.

For more information, please visit: DEAdiversion.usdoj.gov

To report suspicious chemical related activity, please visit: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/CORT

For additional questions: DOC@dea.gov

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) Revised 4/30/25

NOTICE

**THEFTS OF REGULATED DRUG PRODUCTS THAT CONTAIN EPHEDRINE OR PSEUDOEPHEDRINE
ARE INCREASING**

Pseudoephedrine and ephedrine, both List I chemicals, are highly coveted by drug traffickers who use these chemicals to manufacture illicit methamphetamine. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has received reports of thefts and unexplained losses of quantities of these substances from bulk distributors as well as retail level distributors.

To prevent thefts:

- Maintain a system to control your inventory and monitor for unexplained losses or disappearances.
- DEA registrants also must follow the guidance of 21 U.S.C. 830(e)(1)(G), 21 C.F.R. 1309.72, and 21 C.F.R. 1314.50 in regard to employing persons with controlled substance or listed chemical felony convictions or with adverse administrative actions concerning DEA registrations or applications. Such prevention methods can include employee background checks and routine drug testing. The registrant shall take appropriate action to prevent employee diversion, including limiting an employee's access to List I chemicals.
- Improve physical security with anti-theft measures such as maintaining stock in a segregated area, limiting employee access to stock, and operating alarm systems and surveillance cameras. 21 CFR 1309.71.
- Retail level distributors should place products so that customers do not have direct access to them (behind-the-counter), provide DEA required training to all its employees, maintain a logbook of sales and purchases, and adhere to limits for sales transactions. 21 U.S.C. 830(e); 21 CFR 1314.

In the event of theft:

- A regulated chemical handler must report any unusual or excessive loss or disappearance of a listed chemical to the nearest DEA office at the earliest practicable opportunity and follow up with a written report (DEA Form 107) within 15 days of discovery of the theft or loss regardless of whether the listed chemical is subsequently recovered, or the responsible parties are identified and action taken against them. 21 CFR 1310.05(b)(1).

The Drug Enforcement Administration thanks you for your cooperation in this matter.

For more information, please visit: DEAdiversion.usdoj.gov

To report a Theft or Loss of Listed Chemicals: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/TLR

To report suspicious chemical related activity, please visit: apps.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/CORT

For additional questions: DOC@dea.gov

Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) Revised 5/29/25

Scheduled Investigations

- No notice given. Show up at registered location with DEA Form 82 (Notice of Inspection)
- Scheduled investigations of all List I chemical precursor Manufacturers, Distributors, Importers, and Exporters shall be conducted every one to five years.
- All **newly approved** controlled substance and listed chemical manufacturers, distributors, reverse distributors, importers, exporters, and NTPs, are subject to a scheduled investigation within one year of approval to ensure compliance with the required regulations (DI Manual Section 6.50.B2).*

* Per the Controlled Substance and Chemical Regulatory Work Plan for FY2024 memo dated 10/2/23

Review of Records

Each Chemical Record Must Contain: (21 CFR 1310.06)

- Identification of each party
- Name
- Address
- DEA number (if required)
- Date of Transaction
- The quantity, chemical name, and, if applicable, the NDC. If NDC number is not applicable, the form of packaging of the listed chemical.

Review the firm's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) – verify that are they implementing what they say they are doing

DEA Form 486

- A listed chemical may be imported into the United States for transshipment, or may be transferred or transshipped within the United States for immediate exportation, provided that written notice is submitted to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). See Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 1313.31 (a) for more details.

- Per 21 CFR 1313.31 (b) advance notice of any DEA regulated item transshipping or transferring through the United States, must be provide to the DEA, at least 15 days prior to arrival in the United States. This includes product that physically stays on a vessel, while it docks in the United States.

- A separate notification is required for each shipment of listed chemicals to be transferred or transshipped. Notifications should be sent to DEA486@dea.gov

- Please contact the Import/Export Section Import/Export Specialist Carmencita Hamer at 571-362-8267 and Harry McFadden at 571-362-8306 for guidance.

Suspicious Orders - Reporting Requirement

Chemical Order Reporting Tool

According to 21 CFR 1310.05, Each regulated person must report to the Special Agent in Charge of the DEA Divisional Office for the area in which the regulated person making the report is located any regulated transaction involving an extraordinary quantity of a listed chemical, an uncommon method of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance that the regulated person believes may indicate that the listed chemical will be used in violation of this part. For your convenience, DEA has provided the following application to facilitate the reporting of these orders. Any questions, please contact CORT@dea.gov.

Theft and Loss – DEA FORM 107

DO NOT use this form to correct minor inventory shortages.

What You Will Need

DEA Registrants
If you are a registrant you will need your DEA Number and your last name or the business name you used to register.

CMEA Registrants
If you are a regulated business that is a self-certify seller of scheduled listed chemical products pursuant to the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (CMEA) you will need your certificate ID number and the business name you used to certify with the DEA. The name you supply must match exactly the name on your registration or CMEA certificate.

List II Chemicals Only Manufacturer, Distributor, Importer, or Exporter
If you are a List II Chemicals Only manufacturer, distributor, importer, or exporter and have used the Theft/Loss Reporting system previously, enter your List II Reporter number and your business name. If you are a List II Chemicals Only manufacturer, distributor, importer, or exporter who has never reported a theft or loss to the DEA, you must obtain a Reporter Number first by clicking the 'Request a New List II Chemicals Only Reporter Number' button. Enter your business name, business type, address, phone number, email address and point of contact information in the form provided, and submit this information to DEA.

We will send you a confirmation email with your business name, unique List II Chemicals Only Reporter number, and a confirmation link. Click the link to confirm your application. Your business name and List II Chemicals Only Reporter number are necessary to access the Theft/Loss Reporting system.

Theft/Loss Details
You will be asked to provide background information relating to this loss or theft incident, such as the date and place, the type (night break-in, armed robbery, etc.), and the estimated value of the controlled substances, etc.

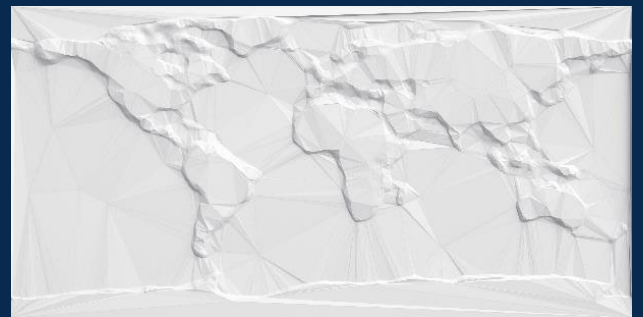
Completed Forms
You may save and/or send a copy of the DEA-106 and/or DEA-107 report to your local printer. DEA regulations specify that you keep a copy of this report for two years.

Additional Questions or Clarification
For additional questions or clarification, the following services are available: Contact a customer service representative at 1-800-882-9539

Email ODT.DiversionHelpDesk@dea.gov

Combating precursor chemical diversion and trafficking on a global scale

It starts and ends with accountability



Resources

DEA DIVERSION WEBSITE	DEA DIVERSION CONTROL PROGRAM
DEA CHEMICAL HANDLER'S MANUAL	DEA CHEMICAL WARNING NOTICES

Questions

DOC@dea.gov