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U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
FOI/Records Management Section
8701 Morrisette Drive
Springfield, Virginia 22152

OCT 04 2016

Case Number: 16-00658-F

Subject: Intelligence Products (056017 (6017), DIB-026-12, DIR-037-14, BUL-019-15, BUL-089-14, BUL-089-15, DIR-050-15, DIR-052-15, 08029)

This letter responds to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Act (FOI/PA) request dated June 09, 2016, addressed to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Unit (SARF), seeking access to information regarding the above subject.

Your request for intelligence products is being fulfilled on a rolling release to accommodate the extensive review process required prior to the release of the documents. Review of the nine (9) above referenced intelligence reports is now complete. This response applies only to the following Intelligence Products:

1. **56017 (6017):** *Marijuana Situation Report New York and Native American Territories*
2. **DIB-026-12:** *(U//FOUO/DSN) United States: Green Acres is the Place to Be – Drug Traffickers and “Ganjapreneurs” Are Exploiting Colorado’s Medical Marijuana Industry*
3. **DIR-037-14:** *(U//FOUO) Going to Pot: Medical Marijuana Decriminalization/Legalization in the Washington Division*
4. **BUL-019-15:** *Medical Marijuana Legislation on Florida’s November Ballot*
5. **BUL-089-14:** *(U) Cannabis Toxicity Death*
6. **BUL-089-15:** *(U) Marijuana Vending Machine Opens*
7. **DIR-050-15:** *(U//FOUO) Inch by Inch: The Progression of Medical and Recreational Marijuana Legalization Policies in Maryland and Virginia*
8. **08029:** *Operation Breakthrough Dictionary*
9. **DIR-052-15:** *The Progression of Medical and Recreational Marijuana Legalization Policies in Washington, D.C.*

The processing of your request identified certain materials that will be released to you. Portions not released are being withheld pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, and/or the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a. Please refer to the list enclosed with this letter that identifies the authority for withholding the deleted material, which is indicated by a mark appearing in the block next to the exemption. An additional enclosure with this letter explains these exemptions in more detail. The documents are being forwarded to you with this letter.

The rules and regulations of the Drug Enforcement Administration applicable to Freedom of Information Act requests are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 28, Part 16, as amended. They are published in the Federal Register and are available for inspection by members of the public.

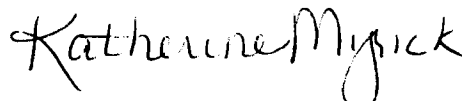
For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(c). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

You may contact our FOIA Public Liaison at 202-307-7596 for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request. Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, Room 2510, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001; e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

If you are not satisfied with my response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

If you have any questions regarding this letter, you may contact Government Information Specialist J. Kewley on 202-307-7728.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katherine Myrick". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Katherine L. Myrick, Chief
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Unit
FOI/Records Management Section

APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND/OR PRIVACY ACT:

Freedom of Information Act			Privacy Act	
5 U.S.C. 552			5 U.S.C. 552a	
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<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)		

Enclosures



Marijuana Situation Report

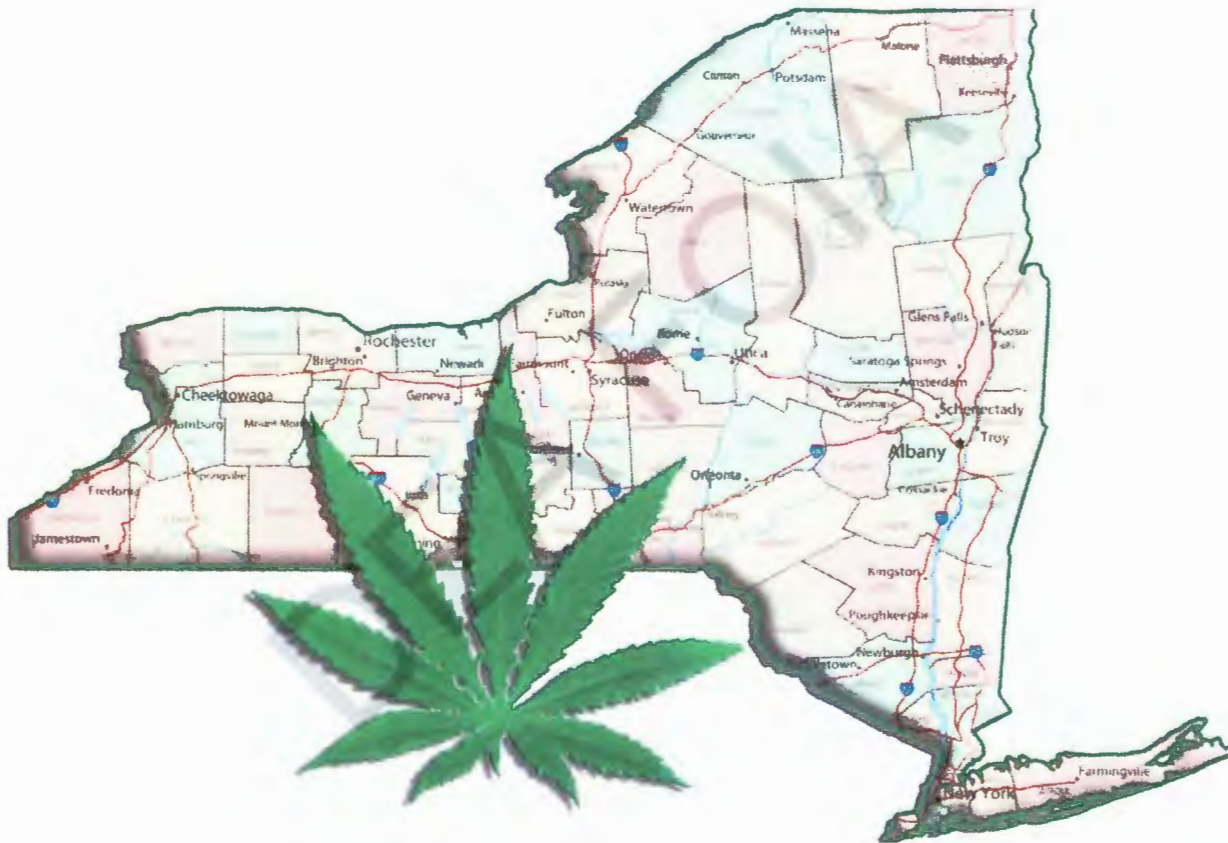
New York and Native American Territories



April 2007
DEA-06017

DEA Sensitive (DS)

Material marked DS is information that does not qualify for classification as National Security information. Nevertheless, it requires special protection against unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure to protect sources and methods of investigative activity, evidence, and the integrity of pretrial case reports. DS material may be disseminated only to those persons having a bona fide need to know. Further, DS material must be stored in a locked container. When disposing of this document, it must be shredded or burned.



This report was prepared by the Unified Intelligence Division of the DEA New York Field Division. Comments may be directed to the Unified Intelligence Division of the DEA New York Field Division, at (212) 337-2888. Requests for copies may be faxed to the Intelligence Production Unit, Intelligence Division, DEA Headquarters, at (202) 307-8726.

DEA SENSITIVE

DEA FOIA

Marijuana Situation Report

New York and Native American Territories

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DEA SENSITIVE

DEA FOIA

Marijuana Situation Report

New York and Native American Territories

Message from the Special Agent in Charge, New York Field Division



(U) This report is published and distributed by the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) New York Field Division. The Marijuana Situation Report in New York and Native American Reservations is provided to individuals and agencies with drug law and/or border enforcement responsibilities in the United States and Canada.

(U) Marijuana continues to be the most widely available and frequently abused drug in the United States. Of growing significance is the threat posed to New York by increasing amounts of indoor-grown, high-grade Canadian marijuana transported across the international border between New York and Canada for distribution throughout New York and other East Coast states. Intelligence further indicates an increased use of Native American Reservations along the New York-Canada border to smuggle the drug, particularly through the St. Regis Akwesasne Mohawk Indian Reservation (AMIR).

(U) The DEA is committed to providing information that it collects on threats of mutual concern to promote the productive exchange of information among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and welcomes feedback.


John P. Gilbride
Special Agent in Charge
New York Field Division

DEA SENSITIVE

DEA FOIA



(U) Cannabis plant

Source: DEA photo

OVERVIEW

- (U) Marijuana is the most widely available and frequently abused illicit drug in the United States, with an estimated 14.6 million current users. Likewise, marijuana is the most frequently abused illicit drug throughout the State of New York with abuse rates comparable to the national average.
- (U) Mexico-produced marijuana accounts for the majority of the foreign-source marijuana distributed in the United States. Similarly, most of the foreign-source marijuana found in New York is produced in Mexico. Other foreign sources include Canada and Jamaica.
- (U) Of growing significance is the threat posed to New York by increasing amounts of indoor-grown, high-grade Canadian marijuana transported across the international border between Canada and New York for distribution throughout New York and other East Coast states. In many instances, this marijuana is transported into New York by Canada-based drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and outlaw motorcycle gang (OMG) members through the St. Regis Akwesasne Mohawk Indian Reservation (AMIR) or Ports of Entry (POEs) on the New York-Canada border.
- (U) Reporting indicates that Native American residents of the AMIR are often used by trafficking groups to transport Canadian marijuana through the reservation into New York. Contraband smuggling routes established over the decades continue to be used for marijuana smuggling.
- (U) Jamaican criminal groups are the most prominent marijuana distributors overall, particularly for wholesale and mid-level quantities; however, no single group dominates any distribution level. DEA intelligence indicates that for approximately the past 10 years Jamaican trafficking organizations have established a network of cells along the Southwest Border. Jamaican DTO cells have been purchasing Mexican marijuana at border sites and transporting it to distributors in New York.
- (U) The U.S. Southwest Border remains the primary entry point for marijuana shipments from Mexico ultimately entering New York State. Commercial tractor-trailers are the principal conveyances used to transport the marijuana.
- (U) Due to increased law enforcement eradication efforts, marijuana producers in Upstate New York are continuing to shift cultivation operations indoors to customize the growing environment. Indoor grows produce a better quality marijuana with more resinous plant material that is high in THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) content. The higher the THC content, the more potent the marijuana, which in turn commands higher prices. Outdoor marijuana sells for \$900 per pound, whereas the higher potency indoor variety is priced between \$3,000-\$5,000 per pound.

Marijuana Abuse

(U) The trafficking and abuse of marijuana attracts people from all walks of life. This trend is fueled by tremendous profits and some continuing perception that marijuana is harmless. According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug, with 14.6 million past-month users (6 percent of the population age 12 or older) in 2005.¹

(U) Marijuana is the most frequently abused illicit drug throughout the State of New York with rates comparable to the national average. There is no typical marijuana user in the state. Abusers of the drug represent every racial and social group. The majority of marijuana abuse in the state continues to be concentrated in the New York City metropolitan area.

¹ (U) Overview of Findings from the 2005 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, September 2006.

Number of Drug Abuse Deaths in New York City, 1999-2002²

	1999	2000	2002	2003
Marijuana-related Deaths	19	37	55	28
Total Drug Deaths	729	924	894	496

(U) According to the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS), there were 13,471 marijuana-related treatment admissions in New York City in 2003. In addition, marijuana-related drug abuse deaths reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) steadily increased in New York City between 1998 and 2002. In 2003, of the 496 drug abuse deaths reported by New York City medical examiners, 28 were marijuana-related.

(U) DAWN statistical data indicated that in 2002, marijuana ranked fifth among the top five drugs in drug abuse-related emergency department visits in New York City. For the period depicted in the following chart, the number of emergency department visits remained fairly steady. Of particular note, however, is the spike in marijuana-

related emergency admissions in the city from 3,501 in 2001 to 3,923 in 2002 (last available data).

(U) It is opined that the increase in abuse could be partly attributed to attempts to alleviate emotional distress among Manhattan residents in the weeks after the attacks on the World Trade Center (WTC) on September 11, 2001. According to results of a survey conducted by the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) in 2002, marijuana use increased (as well as smoking and alcohol use) among residents of Manhattan in the weeks after the attacks. Participants were asked about their marijuana use (in addition to cigarette smoking and alcohol use) before and after the attacks. The survey indicated that almost one-third of nearly 1,000 persons interviewed in Manhattan reported an increased use of marijuana

following the incident. During the week prior to September 11th, 4.4 percent reported using marijuana. After the attacks, marijuana use increased to 5.7 percent of the participants. The majority of persons interviewed indicated that increased marijuana use helped them to more easily cope with the severe stress and emotional trauma resulting from the attacks.

(U) According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) data, there were 40,174 marijuana-related admissions to substance abuse treatment facilities licensed or certified by the State of New York in 2005.

Number of Drug Abuse Emergency Department Visits in New York City, 1998-2002³

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Marijuana-related Emergency Admissions	3,682	3,491	3,544	3,501	3,923
Total Admissions-All Drug Types	36,141	30,662	31,880	32,307	33,645

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions for the State of New York, 2001-2005⁴

Admissions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Marijuana-related Admissions	34,336	37,123	37,134	36,400	40,174
Total Admissions-All Drug Types	301,815	313,258	309,453	285,398	296,028

² (U) Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), Clearinghouse Profile of Drug Indicators for the New York City Metropolitan Area, June 2005

³ (U) Ibid.

⁴ (U) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003

MARIJUANA SOURCES TO NEW YORK

(U) Marijuana is the most widely available illicit drug in the State of New York. The majority of marijuana available for distribution is commercial-grade marijuana produced in Mexico and transported into the state. In addition, significant amounts of high-grade indoor Canadian marijuana trafficked across the Canada-New York border are increasingly available. Marijuana is also cultivated locally, especially in remote areas in upstate New York. To a lesser extent, Jamaican marijuana remains available throughout the state.

(U) According to University of Mississippi Potency Monitoring Project data, the average marijuana potency or THC content of seized samples of marijuana in the United States was 7.79 percent. This represents a significant increase from an average THC content of 3.48 percent in 1985 and 3.96 percent in 1995.⁵ More sophisticated cultivation techniques, which produce more resinous plant material, are thought to be responsible for the increase in potency.

(U) Marijuana varies significantly in its potency, depending on the source and selection of the plant materials used. Marijuana consisting primarily of the resinous flowering tops, also known

as colas or buds, is prized because of its high THC content. Commercial-grade marijuana, however, often is composed of leaves and stems, as well as fertilized buds containing seeds, and is less potent.

Mexican Marijuana

(U) Mexico is the major foreign source of supply for marijuana consumed in the United States and has been a supplier of marijuana to the United States for several decades. Cannabis is cultivated in small fields in inaccessible areas in every state in Mexico, with the heaviest concentration in the western Sierra Madre Mountains. Mexican DTOs control nearly all marijuana production in Mexico, most of which is believed destined for the United States.

(U) Available statistical information indicates that annual marijuana production in Mexico has risen steadily since 1999 and was estimated at 10,400 metric tons in 2005. The Government of Mexico seized over 1,760 metric tons of marijuana and eradicated 30,000 hectares of cannabis in 2005.⁶

Trafficking

(U) The Southwest Border of the United States is a major transit area for Mexican marijuana smuggled into the country. Most shipments are smuggled across the border overland via vehicle through or between ports of entry in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. Based on El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) seizure data, the primary route used to transport bulk shipments of Mexican marijuana from the Southwest Border extends from Los Angeles eastward through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas and turns northeast through the Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic states to Washington DC, Philadelphia, New York City, and New England.

(U) Mexican DTOs and criminal groups with extensive networks of associates within the United States control the smuggling of Mexican marijuana to the United States. Methods of transportation primarily involve commercial and

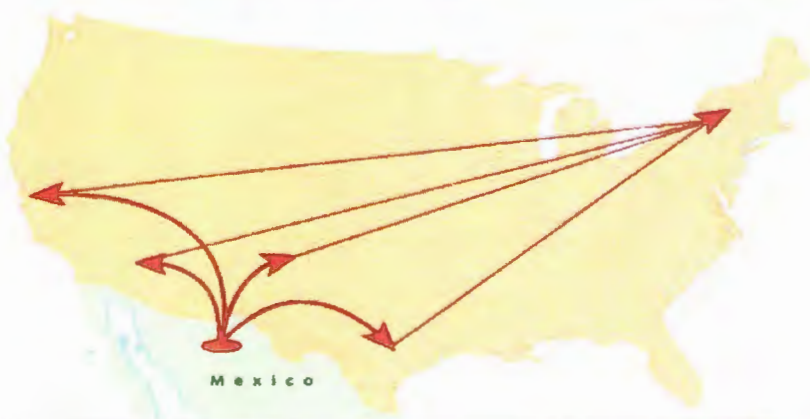
(U) Annual Foreign-Source Marijuana Production

Mexico	7,300 Metric tons
Canada	1,100 - 2,700 Metric tons
Jamaica	23-55 Metric tons

⁵ (U) University of Mississippi Potency Monitoring Project, 2005

⁶ (U) International Narcotics Control Strategy Report: Drug And Chemical Control, 2006

(U) Southwest Border Marijuana Trafficking Routes



private vehicles crossing the border. Tractor-trailers are used most often for shipments of 500 kilograms or more. Shipments involving private vehicles range from 25 to 250 kilograms.

(U) Although no single group dominates any distribution level, Jamaican DTOs and Mexican DTOs continue to be the most prominent wholesale, mid-level and retail distributors of marijuana in New York. For the most part, Jamaican traffickers are supplied with Mexico-produced marijuana by Mexican DTOs, and transport multihundred kilogram amounts of the drug from the U.S. Southwest Border into New York via tractor-trailers and private vehicles. Smaller amounts (5 to 10 kilograms) of marijuana are primarily conveyed via commercial postal and parcel services (i.e., FedEx).

(U) DEA intelligence indicates that, for approximately the past 10 years, Jamaican trafficking organizations have established a network of cells along the Southwest Border. These Jamaican DTO cells have been purchasing Mexican marijuana at border sites and transporting it to distributors in eastern cities. In this case, the Jamaican DTO that acts as importer, wholesaler, and distributor realizes profits much greater than organizations using middlemen. This system of total control over all levels of distribution means that members never have to exchange money with outsiders until the marijuana is sold on the streets by local dealers.

(U) These organizations also direct the domestic transportation and wholesale distribution of the marijuana in the northeastern states. Illicit proceeds gained from the sale of the marijuana are then filtered through local business enterprises such as restaurants, clothing outlets, and music production studios.

(DS) In addition to Jamaican and Mexican DTOs, members of traditional organized crime and independent traffickers also distribute large quantities of marijuana. At the retail level, street

gangs such as the Bloods, Latin Kings, and smaller gangs also distribute quantities of marijuana throughout the state.

(U) New York City is a major distribution center for commercial-grade marijuana from the U.S. Southwest Border as well as a transshipment hub to major market cities outside the state. Marijuana shipped from New York City is destined for distribution primarily in cities along the East Coast. According to EPIC drug interdiction data, destinations for the seized marijuana included Baltimore, Maryland; Charlotte, North Carolina; Houston, Texas; Roanoke, Virginia; West Palm Beach, Florida; the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI); and cities in upstate New York such as Albany, Buffalo, Binghamton, Rochester, and Syracuse.

(U) Street gang members and local independent distributors from Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities in upstate New York frequently travel to New York City to purchase marijuana from suppliers, usually Jamaican criminal groups, and then transport the marijuana back upstate, sometimes with other drugs, in private vehicles. Reporting also indicates that an increasing number of distributors in upstate New York are purchasing commercial-grade marijuana directly from Mexican and Jamaican criminal groups based in the southwestern United States, primarily in the states of Arizona and Texas.⁷

⁷ (U) National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), Marijuana-New York Drug Threat Assessment, November 2002

**Investigative Activity:
JOHN SHOP Organization**

(DS) The networking of Jamaican DTOs and Mexican DTOs is evidenced in the Bronx-based JOHN SHOP Organization. The JOHN SHOP Organization, a New York Field Division (NYFD) Priority Target, was responsible for the importation of thousands of kilograms of marijuana from Mexico via a Mexican source of supply based in Los Angeles, California. The organization controlled the domestic transportation and wholesale distribution of marijuana in the northeast United States. The JOHN SHOP distribution network extended to New Jersey, Georgia and California.

(DS) The organization distributed between 500 and 1,000 kilograms of marijuana per month. The organization operated independently on a domestic level but relied on Mexican nationals as sources of supply. Along with distributing thousands of kilograms of marijuana, the organization was reputed to use violence to further their drug activities. The JOHN SHOP crew has been implicated in numerous drug-related homicides.

(DS) The illicit proceeds gained

from the sale of the marijuana were filtered through several business enterprises, including the JOHN SHOP music production studio and SASHI music and cultural festivals. The heads of the organization directed the domestic transportation and wholesale distribution of the marijuana from the Southwest Border into New York. Their main methods of transportation included the use of tractor trailers and express mail. During the course of this investigation, a total of \$3.2 million in assets and over 1,600 kilograms of marijuana were seized. There were 18 arrests and 23 handguns seized.

(DS) Investigations involving Jamaican traffickers show that many of these organizations use what can best be described as a shotgun approach to transporting marijuana through various parcel services. They ship 50-100 boxes containing 10 to 25 kilograms per box. This activity is repeated many times per week. The boxes are sent from Southwest Border states to multiple recipients in the New York City metropolitan area and various cities throughout the state. Marijuana has been shipped through several parcel services including FedEx, UPS, and Airborne Express.

Jamaican Marijuana

(U) Jamaica is the largest producer and exporter of marijuana in the Caribbean and is the only significant Caribbean source for marijuana consumed in the United States, including New York. During 2005, the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) seized 17,654 kilograms of cannabis. There is no accurate estimate of the amount of cannabis under cultivation or the number of harvests per year. Lack of crop survey data and baseline figures makes it impossible to quantify the effect of GOJ eradication efforts on the total crop. The level of marijuana production has changed from large hectares to smaller plots nested in hilly and rocky terrain that proves to be inaccessible to vehicular traffic. A new strain of marijuana maturing to approximately 3 feet was recently



(U) CD produced by JOHN SHOP RECORDS

Source: DEA photo



(U) Marijuana, money, and a 9mm Ruger semi-automatic handgun seized in the Bronx from a JOHN SHOP organization member.

Source: DEA photo

discovered in Westmoreland, Jamaica. Very sophisticated cultivation methods, including portable irrigation systems and generators, make the fields difficult to locate from the air. As a matter of policy, Jamaica does not use herbicides to eradicate cannabis nor does it have the capability. Manual cutting is the primary eradication method.⁸

Trafficking

(U) In contrast to the Jamaican posses of the 1980s, the new Jamaican marijuana trafficking organizations live modestly, in low profile, not displaying the violent behavior previously seen. Assets in the United States are kept to a minimum, utilizing inexpensive vehicles and homes. Most of the profits derived from the marijuana business are channeled back to Jamaica. Typically, drug traffickers who have successfully moved their money back to Jamaica purchase several houses and businesses there with drug proceeds.

(U) Jamaican DTOs smuggle bulk quantities (1,500 to 5,000 kilogram amounts) of Jamaican marijuana into the Port of New York-New Jersey, primarily using containerized cargo and concealed compartments on maritime vessels from Jamaica and other Caribbean nations. The port encompasses 2,600 acres and 750 miles of waterfront and contains 10 marine terminals on New York Harbor.⁹

Investigative Activity: Operation Green Leaf

(U) The largest marijuana seizure recorded to date in the NYFD originated from Jamaica. On May 27, 2004, at Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, a container in which over 10,000 kilograms of marijuana was concealed in a shipment of yams from Jamaica was seized.

(DS) In December 2003, the New York Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Strike Force (NYOCDESF) initiated an investigation into the drug-trafficking and money laundering activities of a Jamaican organization based in New York City. The organization owned

an importation company in New York City and shipped multi-ton amounts of marijuana concealed in maritime cargo from Jamaica to the Port of New York-New Jersey. When the vessels arrived in port from Jamaica, the marijuana and maritime cargo were loaded onto trucks and transported to a warehouse in Brooklyn and ultimately distributed through several restaurants in the Bronx,

⁸ (U) International Narcotics Control Strategy Report: Drug And Chemical Control, 2005

⁹ (U) NDIC, Port of Entry Profile, #2003-L0556-004, August 2003



(U) 10,000 kilograms of Jamaican marijuana concealed in produce shipment May 24, 2004, Port Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Source: DEA photo

owned by organization members.

NEW YORK STATE MARIJUANA

(U) Based on the DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP) statistics for the State of New York, a significant level of cannabis cultivation continues in the state, especially in remote areas of upstate New York. Enforcement efforts in 2005 resulted in the seizure of 14,855 plants that were cultivated outdoors; 4,761 plants cultivated indoors; and 3,440 kilograms of bulk/processed marijuana, representing respective increases of 6 percent, 40 percent, and 50 percent over 2004 figures.¹⁰

(U) Several outdoor grows have been located in very remote areas, upstate accessible only by foot or via boat or all terrain vehicles (ATVs). Many cannabis growers use public land, unclaimed land, or land owned by innocent third parties. Large parcels of land are no longer being used for outdoor cannabis cultivation. Many growers are planting cannabis in smaller plots in an attempt to limit detection by law enforcement. In addition, most outdoor grows show little sophistication regarding concealment and irrigation.¹¹

(U) Indicators also suggest that outdoor

cannabis growers in the state continue to shift operations indoors. Reports indicate that sophisticated indoor growing operations are increasing in an attempt to enhance quality and avoid detection.¹²

(U) Indoor cultivation of cannabis provides a controlled environment conducive to the production of buds high in THC content. It permits year-round production and can be accomplished in a variety of settings, ranging from several plants grown in a closet to thousands of plants grown in elaborate, specially constructed greenhouses. Special fertilizers, plant hormones, steroids, and insecticides enhance vegetative growth rates. Indoor cannabis cultivators frequently employ such advanced agronomic practices as cloning, hydroponics, automatic metering of light, water, and fertilizers, as well as providing an atmosphere enriched with carbon dioxide.

Investigative Activity: Marijuana Cultivation Farm, Brooklyn

(U) Investigations indicate that New York-based traditional organized crime (TOC) groups have taken an interest in exploiting the profits gained through large-scale indoor cannabis cultivation and distribution. In March 2005, DEA Long Island, in conjunction with the

¹⁰ (U) DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP) Statistics, April 25, 2006

¹¹ (U) NDIC, Marijuana—New York Drug Threat Assessment, November 2002

¹² (U) Ibid.

(U) New York State Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

OUTDOOR CULTIVATION	2003	2004	2005
Plots Eradicated	384	323	369
Plants Eradicated	95,385*	13,974	14,855
INDOOR CULTIVATION	2003	2004	2005
Grows Eradicated	97	96	93
Plants Eradicated	4,038	3,390	4,761
Bulk Cannabis Seized (kg)	4,196	2,279	3,440
WEAPONS SEIZED	2003	2004	2005
Firearms	49	48	58

*During 2003, one outdoor plot accounted for more than 80,000 plants that skewed statistics.

Source: DEA NYS DCE/SP Statistics, April 25, 2006

(b)(7)(C)

Nassau County District Attorneys' Office, dismantled a large indoor cannabis production operation run by a group linked to the [REDACTED] organized crime family. The group had operated a large-scale cannabis cultivation and marijuana distribution organization since 1997, employing approximately 15 individuals and grossing a total of nearly \$12 million. The defendants grew hydroponic cannabis at three indoor locations. One of the cultivation operations was located in a warehouse at 1041 East 46th Street and 1510-1514 Schenectady Avenue in Brooklyn, across the street from public elementary school P.S. 109. This location contained a large hidden room where the cannabis was grown with heat lamps under carefully controlled temperatures.

(U) The defendants powered this operation with nearly \$800,000 in electricity and gas stolen from public utilities through illegal connections and utilized a complex exhaust system to flush the scent of marijuana from the building. Law enforcement agents searched each of the defendants' drug operations and seized more than 160 cannabis plants weighing in excess of 1,200 kilograms and nine jars of "kif," an extremely rare and potent form of marijuana, which retails for approximately \$1,000 per jar. Agents also seized nearly 25 kilograms of marijuana "buds," worth over \$2,300 per kilogram, a quantity of hashish, a truck, a Donzi speed boat, \$50,000 in cash, and various tools, lights, and irrigation systems used to cultivate the cannabis. Agents further seized \$3 million in drug proceeds and property in New York City, upstate New York, and Florida. The marijuana was distributed in New York City and on Long Island.

"CARTOON NETWORK"

(U) In late 2005, DEA arrested 12 members of the "CARTOON NETWORK," an organization distributing high-potency marijuana to customers throughout the New

York City metropolitan area. The arrests were the result of a DEA Long Island Priority Target investigation initiated in 2004.

(U) The defendants allegedly distributed more than a ton of highly potent, hydroponically grown marijuana between January 1, 1999 and December 1, 2005, utilizing a mobile call center that regularly changed locations from hotel rooms and apartments in New York City and Long Island. Managers of the drug enterprise operated the call center, which involved multiple pagers, mobile telephones, and computers. The organization received up to 600 customer telephone calls per day from over 50,000 different telephone numbers.

(U) Customers typically contacted the defendants through pager numbers. Their calls were then returned by managers at the call centers who used the codeword "Cartoon." The customers were required to provide identifying information, which the managers checked against their computerized records of all customers. Once a customer's identity was confirmed, the order was accepted, generally in an amount ranging from between \$100 to \$500. The marijuana was then packaged in plastic vials bearing the CARTOON NETWORK logo and delivered by the organization's couriers. New customers had to be referred by an existing customer and, before being added to the computer database, they were checked out by the organization's manager of security, who also provided protection for the defendants.

(U) To date, the investigation has resulted in the seizure of \$837,000 worth of marijuana and approximately \$685,000 in cash. In addition, seven residences in New York, located in Massapequa, Rosedale, Lynbrook, Ridgewood, and Brooklyn, and 16 vehicles used to facilitate the organization's drug-distribution operations have been seized, along with thousands of vials packaged for holiday season delivery to customers with the greeting "Happy Holidays from Your



(U) Indoor cannabis grow operation, Brooklyn.

Source: DEA photo



(U) Seized vials of high potency marijuana from "The Cartoon Network" organization. Above vials were packaged for the 2005 holiday season with the greeting "Happy Holidays from Your Friends at Cartoon!"

Source: DEA photo

Friends at Cartoon."

(U) Suppliers provided wholesale quantities of marijuana to the organization at prices ranging from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per pound. The organization delivered hundreds of \$50 to \$100 amounts of marijuana to customers in the New York City area on a daily basis. It is estimated that the organization sold approximately \$25,000 to \$40,000 of marijuana on a daily basis.

CANADIAN MARIJUANA

(U) Canada has become a source country for indoor-grown, high-grade (9.5 to 20 percent THC) marijuana destined for the United States. Cannabis cultivation, because of its profitability and relatively low risk, is a thriving industry in Canada. The production of high-grade marijuana in Canada has led to an increase in the demand for and availability of Canadian marijuana in the United States, particularly in those states like New York that lie adjacent to the Canadian border. Seizure data and investigative reporting indicate that multi-ton quantities of marijuana are smuggled from Canada into the United States annually.

(U) Based on 2005 reporting from Canadian law enforcement agencies, the Canadian annual marijuana seizure average is approximately 1,300,000 cannabis plants. This translates into an annual production estimate ranging from between 1,070 metric tons of marijuana to 2,676 metric tons of marijuana. Multi-thousand plant operations in Canada are not an uncommon occurrence. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) estimates that there may be 50,000 cannabis grows across Canada.

(U) In 2004, 33,777 kilograms of

marijuana and 1,548,303 cannabis plants were seized in Canada. According to Canadian police agencies, marijuana seizure totals indicate the problem is particularly serious in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.¹³

(U) In 2004, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), often in conjunction with Canadian components of Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs), seized approximately 19,160 kilograms of marijuana destined for the United States. This represents a tenfold increase over a 5-year period.

Trafficking

(U) A growing number of Vietnamese criminal groups are establishing extensive indoor cannabis grow operations in most Canadian provinces, including British Columbia, Ontario, Alberta and Quebec. These organizations are known to possess sophisticated lighting and irrigation equipment that facilitates the production of high-quality, high-potency marijuana, and have quickly placed themselves in a position to become significant indoor marijuana producers in Canada.

(U) Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (HAMC) is involved in producing, smuggling, transporting, and distributing marijuana. Canada-based chapters of HAMC produce significant quantities of marijuana for distribution in Canada and the United States. Canadian law enforcement reports indicate that HAMC's hydroponic cannabis operations produce superior quality marijuana that is high in THC content.

(U) RCMP intelligence reveals many operations often involve several criminal groups of different ethnic origin working together to ensure the success of the conspiracy. These collaborations are a

¹³ (U) RCMP-GRC, Drug Situation in Canada-2004, September 22, 2005

(U) U.S. Customs Marijuana Seizures Originating From Canada

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Kilograms	2,235	2,972	9,888	15,954	19,160

result of relatively recent trend toward the breakdown of ethnic barriers in the organized crime world. Canadian law enforcement officials report that Vietnamese organizations have begun to work in concert with ethnic Chinese and occasionally with the HAMC in cannabis cultivation. The popularity of and demand for a higher grade product ensures a higher potential profit to be gained through marijuana trafficking.

(DS) In recent years, the northern New York State-Canada border has experienced a marked increase in the importation of Canadian marijuana into upstate New York. CBP indicates traffickers have begun to shift their smuggling operations from points of entry in British Columbia to the Buffalo, New York, metropolitan area where they perceive that there is a smaller law enforcement presence guarding the border.

(U) A large portion of the marijuana seized in western New York is destined for locations outside of the region. Recent investigations indicate that points of entry in the Buffalo metropolitan area are increasingly being used for transshipment of marijuana to distribution points within the state and along the East Coast. CBP reporting indicates that the size of marijuana shipments is increasing. Commercial tractor trailers contain shipments ranging from 250 to 1,000 kilograms of Canadian marijuana crossing the Canadian-United States border in the Buffalo area. CBP officials report that illicit drug seizures at the northern border in New York increased threefold (from 1,500 kilograms to 4,500 kilograms) from 2003 to 2004.

(DS) NYFD OCDESF agents have seized numerous 100-pound-plus loads of Canadian hydroponic marijuana. The marijuana arrived via tractor trailer from Canada and was transported to locations in New York City and Long Island. From there, the marijuana was distributed in New York as well as Pennsylvania, New Jersey and

Virginia. Intelligence obtained as part of these investigations revealed that the proceeds from the sale of marijuana in the United States were being used by the Canadian DTO to pay representatives from Colombia for shipments of cocaine sent to Canada from Colombia.

Canadian Indoor Cultivation

(U) The most significant and publicized case was the discovery of a 20,000 plant grow operation set up in a former Molson brewery located near Barrie, Ontario on January 24, 2004. The RCMP reports that this operation would have produced marijuana worth \$30 million (Canadian). Some of the old beer vats were converted into incubators for the



(U) Indoor cannabis grow operation in a former brewery, Barrie, Ontario, January 2004.

Source: DEA photos

seedlings, where the temperature and humidity could be precisely controlled.

NATIVE AMERICAN RESERVATIONS AND TRAFFICKING

(U) The State of New York, principally the upstate region, is home to several Native American reservations, some of sizeable proportion both in terms of geography as well as population. A number of the reservations operate gambling casinos that attract patrons from across the region and Canada. Some of the reservations are in close proximity to or are directly on the Canadian border and have been traditional smuggling routes for decades. Unlike most Indian lands in the Southwest, the Native American reservations in New York State are not federal preserves but rather, as a result of Congressional action some decades ago, the responsibility of the State of New York. Therefore, the primary law enforcement authority for Native American land in New York State is the New York State Police (NYSP). The following is an overview of the Native American land in the NYSD, the drug threat situation on the reservations and a summary of the most recent investigations involving the reservations conducted by DEA.¹⁵

Akwesasne Mohawk Indian Reservation

(U) The Akwesasne Mohawk Indian Reservation (AMIR) consists of approximately 14,648 acres of land in the United States and 7,400 acres of land on the Canadian side of the border. It is the home of the Kanaienkehake (People of the Flint) or Mohawks, one of six nations in the Iroquois Confederacy. Approximately 9,500 tribal members reside on the U.S. side of the border with an additional 8,000 tribal members residing on the Canadian side. The AMIR straddles the border between the United States and Canada along the St. Lawrence Seaway, and is situated in two counties in the State of New York and two provinces in Canada.

(U) The terrain of the AMIR favors smuggling organizations. Densely

wooded areas allow smugglers to move contraband quickly and unobserved almost anywhere at any time. Many public and private boat ramps along the St. Lawrence Seaway allow immediate and quick transfer of contraband across the international boundary. Contraband is often offloaded and stored inside various residences on the AMIR prior to its transportation to cities in northern/central New York for distribution and further shipment to major East Coast and Midwest drug markets.

(DS) The land boundary between the Canadian and American portions of the AMIR is practically impossible to patrol or secure. Winter presents a unique problem to law enforcement on the AMIR. When the St. Lawrence River freezes over, an "ice bridge" is created linking the Canadian and American shores. After the ice bridge is deemed safe and solid, a virtual highway is established for Native American vehicular, snowmobile, sled and ATV traffic.

(DS) U.S. Interstate Highway 81 and Interstate Highway 87 link the AMIR to Syracuse to the west and Albany and New York City to the east and south. A commonly used method of transporting large shipments of marijuana or bulk currency derived from the sale of drugs to and from the AMIR is the use of multiple vehicles traveling in tandem. The lead car of the tandem is commonly referred to as a "scout car". The "scout car" looks for any type of potential law enforcement interdiction, road blocks, and police presence. The lead vehicle is usually a non-descript sedan or other common vehicle that blends in with other vehicles on the road and does not attract attention.

(DS) The unique nature and culture of the AMIR, in addition to its location, present significant challenges for U.S. and Canadian law enforcement. Members of the various nations interact in a closed cultural community which facilitates conspiratorial activities especially those involving organized marijuana trafficking. The AMIR has

¹⁵ (U) DEA Report, John J. Bryfonski, ASAC, DEA Albany, NY, February 3, 2005

been the site of several serious civil disorders over the past 30 years. Civil riots in the 1970s and 1980s required the deployment of hundreds of NYSP Troopers to the AMIR. Recent political disputes over land claims and the taxation of goods on the AMIR resulted in a reemergence of protests and aggressive activities towards law enforcement on the AMIR. The AMIR Tribal Police has no law enforcement authority in the State of New York and can only enforce civil tribal law and ordinances.

Investigative Activity

(U) Many DEA investigations in upstate New York involve the trafficking of Canadian-sourced, high quality marijuana that transits the AMIR, as well as the seizure of bulk currency which is often the proceeds from its sale.

Operation Two By Four

(DS) In June 2003, DEA Plattsburgh, in conjunction with the RCMP and NYSP, initiated an investigation into a Canadian marijuana trafficking organization, headed by a Native American who resided on the

Canadian portion of the AMIR. The DTO was responsible for the distribution of multi-hundred kilogram quantities of high quality Canadian marijuana throughout the eastern United States. Intelligence developed from this investigation indicated the organization smuggled at least 100-200 kilograms of marijuana into the United States on a weekly basis from Canada through the AMIR. Intelligence derived from sources of information identified the HAMC as the source of supply for the marijuana distributed by the DTO.

(DS) This investigation resulted in 9 federal arrests, 3 state arrests, 21 arrests in Canada, the seizure of 260 pounds of marijuana in the United States, the seizure of over \$93,000 in assets in the United States and \$600,000 (Canadian) in Canada. In addition, a judgment was made against the property belonging to the head of the organization in the amount of \$2.2 million.

DEA Albany-AMIR Investigation

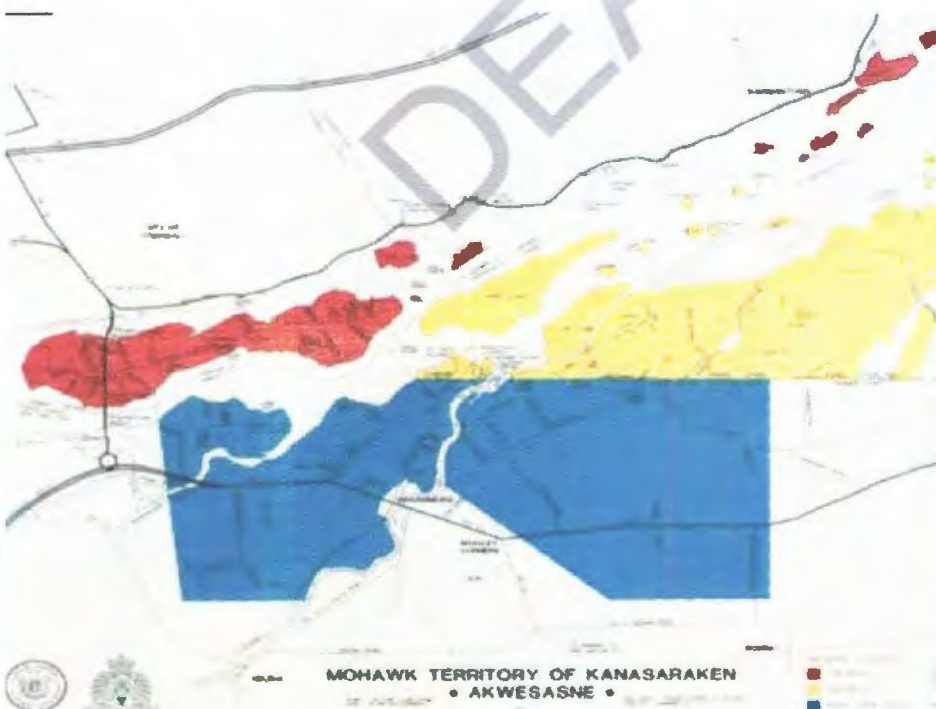
(DS) DEA Albany initiated a Priority Target/OCDETF investigation in 2004 targeting a marijuana trafficking organization distributing multi-hundred pound quantities of high-grade Canadian hydroponic marijuana to the Capital District Region, as well as Queens, NY; Myrtle Beach, SC; West Palm Beach, FL; Wilmington, Winston Salem, and Charlotte, NC. The source of supply was located on the AMIR. In November 2004, approximately 400 pounds of marijuana were seized, as well as a number of firearms, including a fully automatic machine gun. Follow-up investigation led to the seizure of \$2.1 million located in a wall safe in Schenectady, New York. On March 23, 2006, 13 individuals were indicted in the Northern District of New York (NDNY) including a Native American who was identified as a multi-hundred pound smuggler/distributor of marijuana that operated on the AMIR in Hogansburg, New York.

(DS) On April 12, 2006, a federal search warrant was executed on the AMIR residence of the Native American.



(U) Sign on State Route 37, Hogansburg, New York, upon entrance to Akwesasne Territory.

Source: DEA photo



(U) Akwesasne Mohawk Indian Reservation (AMIR), Red area depicts Ontario; Yellow, Quebec; Blue, New York.



(U) Safe containing \$2.1 million dollars seized in Schenectady, NY.

Source: DEA photo



(U) Marijuana seized in Operation CAUGHT AGAIN.

Source: DEA photo

Seized were \$93,375 in Canadian currency, \$45,588 in U.S. currency; and \$212,0889 that was seized from five bank accounts. Also seized were approximately 100 pounds of marijuana, one handgun, six rifles, and a 2006 BMW 750 (no lien and valued at approximately \$90,000 USC). A lien was placed against the 6,000 square-foot residence on the AMIR, estimated to be worth up to \$5 million. On the same date, three Native Americans were arrested on the AMIR with the assistance of St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Police. Additional arrests occurred in Charlotte, NC and Tampa, FL.

Operation CAUGHT-AGAIN

(DS) A DEA Syracuse Priority Target/OCDETF investigation involved a large-scale marijuana distribution and money laundering organization operating out of the northern Onondaga and southern Oswego counties in central New York. This investigation, initiated in January 2001, was a joint investigation involving DEA Syracuse, the Onondaga County Sheriff's Office (OCSO), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Marijuana was transported into New York State from Canadian suppliers via the AMIR.

(DS) The organization was responsible for the distribution of multithousand pounds of marijuana throughout central New York for several years. The organization sold marijuana at \$2,400 per pound and earned a profit of \$200,000 per month for a total profit of \$2.4 million per year.

(DS) Shipments of marijuana in New York were tracked to locations in Syracuse, Binghamton, Rochester, Buffalo, Albany and the New York City area. Additionally, shipments were tracked out of the state to Pennsylvania, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia and Missouri.

(DS) On July 12, 2005, agents and detectives executed 11 search warrants and arrested 13 targets pursuant to federal marijuana conspiracy and distribution charges. Over 100 pounds of marijuana were recovered, and three handguns and over \$1 million in assets seized.

Onondaga Indian Reservation

(DS) The Onondaga Nation in Nedrow, New York, rests on 7,300 acres approximately five miles south of Syracuse and has a population of approximately 1,500. The Onondaga Nation is governed by a Council of Chiefs and clan mothers and also has an extensive history of civil unrest. The reservation is essentially considered a safe haven for criminal activity due to the Nation's extreme anti-law enforcement stance. Generally, any unknown subject noticed on the reservation will result in the subject being surrounded and escorted off. Only the Onondaga County Sheriffs Office, which has a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Onondaga Nation, enters the reservation.

(DS) Some investigations conducted by the DEA Syracuse Office involve Native Americans from the Onondaga Nation associated with Native Americans from the AMIR in marijuana trafficking activities. These individuals are believed to provide storage and/or further transport on the Onondaga Reservation for marijuana shipments trafficked through the AMIR for distribution in the Syracuse area and further shipment to other distribution points in New York.

(DS) The drug threat situation on the Onondaga reservation is similar to that of all the reservations in upstate New York with marijuana being the most prevalent illicit controlled substance and the commodity of choice for organized traffickers. The closed culture of tribal communities also effectively thwarts any law enforcement opportunity to penetrate criminal organizations through traditional means of investigation.

(U) The Oneida Nation reacquired approximately 15,000 acres of aboriginal land in the Oneida, New York, area and has a population of approximately 1,000. The Syracuse Resident Office has in the past intercepted a drug trafficker with \$235,000 cash en route from the

Oneida Nation to the AMIR, which was tied to the trafficking of Canadian-sourced marijuana.

Western New York Area Reservations

(U) The chart below describes reservations located in western New York in the DEA Buffalo Office area of responsibility.

(DS) The only one of the five Western, NY, Indian reservations that shares an international border is the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. That border is a water border with Canada defined by Lake Erie. Numerous incidents of civil unrest have occurred over the past several years on both the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian Reservations. These incidents have been directly related to attempts by the State of New York to regulate and tax the sale of cigarettes and gasoline to non-Indian consumers.

(DS) More recently, Native Americans are moving beyond being merely drug transporters. They are now beginning to establish organizations with direct links to distribution groups throughout the state. These Native American DTOs are seeking to avail themselves of the higher profits that marijuana commands at major drug markets.

(U) The price of Canadian marijuana on the AMIR is reportedly between \$1,800-\$2,100 per pound. Prices for marijuana transported through the AMIR to Syracuse increases to \$2,200-\$6,000 per pound. High-quality marijuana shipped

from the AMIR to New York City can command up to \$7,000-8,000 per pound.

RETAIL MARIJUANA DISTRIBUTION PRICES

(U) Marijuana prices in the New York metropolitan area range between \$500-\$1,500 per pound for commercial-grade marijuana and between \$3,000-\$5,000 per pound for indoor hydroponic (grown without soil) marijuana. "Purple Haze" marijuana (brand name of Canadian marijuana marketed in the New York City metropolitan area) is priced between \$7,000-\$8,000 per pound.

(U) Prices on Long Island for commercial-grade marijuana range between \$700-\$1,500 per pound and \$3,000-\$5,000 per pound for hydroponic marijuana.

(U) In upstate New York, prices range between \$800-\$3,000 per pound for commercial-grade marijuana and \$1,800-\$6,000 per pound for hydroponic marijuana.

(U) Reporting indicates that marijuana is sold on the street as joints or in ounce quantities packaged in small paper or plastic bags. In the New York City metropolitan area, marijuana is generally sold from smoke shops, bodegas (grocery stores), record shops, and small "fast-food" restaurants. However, due to law enforcement pressure, street level distribution has begun to occur in apartments and other dwellings in the city.

(U) Western New York Area Reservations

SENECA NATION OF INDIANS	LOCATION AND POPULATION
Seneca Nation of Indians	Allegany (Cattaraugus County); population 1,099
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation	Cattaraugus (Erie, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties); population 2,412
Oil Springs Indian Reservation	Oil Springs (Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties); population 11
TUSCARORA NATION	
Tuscarora Indian Reservation	Tuscarora (Niagara County); population 1,138
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECA	
Tonawanda Indian Reservation	Tonawanda (Niagara County); population 543

MARIJUANA PRICES	New York City Area	Upstate New York	Western New York
Pound (Commercial)	\$500 - \$1,500	\$800 - \$3,000	\$1,100 - \$3,800
Pound (Hydro)	\$1,800 - \$7,500	\$2,600 - \$6,000	\$2,500 - \$3,000
Ounce (Commercial)	\$65 - \$125	\$100 - \$150	\$100 - \$150
Ounce (Hydro)	\$800 - \$1,000	\$200 - \$300	\$130

New York City Metropolitan Area

(U) Jamaican DTOs continue to be responsible for the importation of thousands of pounds of marijuana from Mexico via Mexican sources of supply based in the southwestern United States. These organizations direct the domestic transportation, wholesale and retail distribution of the marijuana to the northeastern states. New York-based traditional organized crime groups have taken an interest in exploiting the profits to be gained through large-scale marijuana cultivation and distribution. Marijuana distribution is perceived by TOC as a steady, high-profit undertaking with less risk than heroin, powdered cocaine, or crack distribution.

(U) Investigative data reveal that criminal organizations operating on Long Island distribute thousands of pounds of commercial-grade Mexican and high-grade Canadian indoor marijuana in the local area. Long Island also serves as a transshipment point for quantities of Mexican and Canadian marijuana destined for delivery to New York City as well as other cities in New York State and distribution markets along the East Coast.

(U) Long Island also has numerous warehouse facilities that can be used as stash/storage sites for marijuana awaiting further shipment. Some criminal groups on the island also ship marijuana using mail parcel services such as FedEx, UPS, and other overnight carriers.

Distribution - Northern/Central New York Albany/Albany County¹⁶

(U) Both hydroponic and commercial-grade marijuana are readily available in Albany and throughout Albany County. Hydroponic marijuana is usually transported to the area from the AMIR

in northern New York. The buyers travel to the AMIR to negotiate with the Native American dealers, after which the Native Americans transport the product via privately owned vehicles to a local shopping mall in the Albany area where they will meet the buyer and complete the exchange.

(U) Instances of marijuana transported to the county via mail services or package delivery services have not been common; however, when marijuana is transported via these methods, it is usually shipped in quantities of less than 5 kilograms.

(U) Transportation of marijuana via aircraft has decreased since September 11, 2001. Just prior to that date, 57 pounds of marijuana were seized from an inbound plane; a Jamaican organization, which operated in the Poughkeepsie area, was involved in the incident.

(U) Some marijuana has also been transported to Albany County from New York City as well as from the U.S. Southwest Border area. Several multi-hundred pound seizures of marijuana have occurred in the county; the marijuana had been transported via privately owned vehicles from Arizona.

Schenectady/Schenectady County

(U) Marijuana is readily available throughout Schenectady; marijuana distribution-related violence is prevalent in Schenectady. Local marijuana distributors are typically affiliated with local gangs. Distributors travel to New York City to obtain marijuana from sources of supply and transport the drug via privately owned vehicles to Schenectady for retail distribution. The drug sporadically is shipped to the city via express delivery services primarily from the U.S. Southwest Border area.

¹⁶ (U) New York State Local Drug Distribution based on several NDIC New York Field Contacts Reports

(U) Marijuana sells for \$700 to \$2,000 per pound, \$100 to \$275 per ounce, and \$25 to \$70 per one-quarter ounce in Schenectady.

Syracuse/Onondaga County

(U) Marijuana is widely available in the Syracuse area and throughout Onondaga County. High-potency marijuana distribution and abuse have become a major problem in this area over the past few years. Most of the marijuana available in the Syracuse area is transported from Canada via private vehicles. Several years ago, most of the marijuana available in the area was shipped from California and Arizona via various package delivery services.

(U) Native American males and females transport high-potency marijuana usually 10 to 150 kilograms per trip—from Canada through the St. Regis Mohawk (Akwesasne) Reservation (AMIR) to the Onondaga Reservation in Syracuse. Half-pound quantities of marijuana typically are packaged in

vacuum-sealed or resealable plastic bags and transported in sports bags. The marijuana packages are sometimes covered with coffee grinds or fabric softener sheets to avoid detection by law enforcement. Marijuana is sold not only to local distributors but also to distributors throughout New York, making Syracuse a transshipment point for high potency Canadian marijuana.

(U) Marijuana sells for \$2,500 to \$3,000 per pound in Syracuse, \$1,500 to \$1,800 per half pound, and \$180 to \$250 per ounce.

New Paltz/Poughkeepsie/Ulster County

(U) Marijuana is the most widely available and commonly abused drug in the New Paltz-Poughkeepsie area. Retail-level marijuana distributors typically travel from New Paltz to Newburgh or Kingston in private vehicles to obtain marijuana. Marijuana generally sells for \$175 per ounce.

Rome/Utica/Oneida County

(U) The majority of marijuana available in the Rome and Utica metropolitan areas and smaller locations in Oneida County is the commercial grade variety. Cannabis is cultivated outdoors within the county, while quantities of Mexican marijuana are shipped to the county from U.S. Southwest Border states via package delivery services. Marijuana-related violence is rare. Marijuana sells for \$5, \$10, and \$20 per bag, depending on the size.

Ithaca

(U) Marijuana is the most commonly abused drug in Ithaca. Mexican, Canadian and locally produced marijuana is available in the area. Mexico-produced marijuana is transported into the area primarily via package delivery services. Canada-produced indoor marijuana is transported into the area in private vehicles.

Rockland County

(U) Marijuana is widely available throughout Rockland County. Most of the drug is transported to the area from the U.S. Southwest Border via package delivery services. Shipments range in

County Map of New York State



weight from 25 to 50 kilograms. The center of marijuana distribution in the county is the village of Spring Valley. The drug, typically Mexican marijuana, sells for \$700 to \$900 a pound.

Troy/Rensselaer County

(U) Marijuana is widely available throughout the county. Most of the marijuana available in the area is commercial-grade marijuana, although some high-grade hydroponic marijuana has been seized. Some marijuana is produced locally in rural areas of the county. Marijuana also is shipped to the area via package delivery services from sources of supply in California. Marijuana sells for \$120 to \$240 per ounce in Rensselaer County.

(U) A small contingent of the Latin Kings street gang is based in Troy. Latin Kings members are Hispanics, both males and females, ranging in age from their twenties to their thirties. Latin Kings members distribute marijuana at the street level. They usually possess illegal handguns. Bloods and Crips members primarily are African American males ranging in age from fifteen to their thirties. They are involved primarily in the street-level distribution of both crack and marijuana.

Distribution - Western New York Rochester/Monroe County

(U) Marijuana is readily available, typically in one-ounce to one-pound quantities, throughout the Rochester area. Significant marijuana trafficking groups are prevalent in the urban, suburban, and outlying communities of Rochester with associated distribution cells. The sources of supply for the marijuana in the Rochester area are in New York City, Southwest Border states, Canada, and Jamaica. Jamaican drug traffickers control the commercial-grade marijuana market. The Jamaican organizations' marijuana is usually shipped in from Tucson, AZ, and Los Angeles, CA. The primary method of transporting marijuana from these places to Rochester is via privately owned vehicles; the drug often

is transported in multi-kilogram quantities that are contained in concealed compartments. Some is shipped via package delivery services in 5 to 10 kilogram packages.

(U) Jamaican traffickers in Monroe County obtain commercial-grade marijuana from sources of supply located in Arizona, California, and Texas. The marijuana is shipped to Monroe County from these areas primarily via mail services. Task force officers have seized shipments that contained anywhere from 10 to 50 kilograms of marijuana. Jamaican criminals in Monroe County also obtain commercial-grade marijuana from sources of supply in New York City and transport the drug to the county, primarily via private vehicles. Commercial-grade marijuana sells for \$800 to \$1,200 per pound and \$250 to \$350 per quarter pound in Monroe County.

(U) Hydroponic marijuana became available in Monroe County approximately 3 years ago. Jamaican criminals in Monroe County obtain hydroponic marijuana (typically in 5 to 25 kilogram quantities) from sources of supply located in Massena and then transport the drug to the county via private vehicles. Hydroponic marijuana is smuggled into Massena from Canada by Native Americans. Hydroponic marijuana sells for \$2,500 to \$3,500 per pound and \$800 to \$1,200 per quarter pound in Monroe County.

(U) Hydroponic marijuana has been increasing in availability in the Rochester area over the past year. The dealers obtain hydroponic marijuana in Plattsburgh and then transport the drug back to the area via private vehicles.

Buffalo/Erie County

(U) The majority of marijuana seized in the Buffalo area originates in Canada and is typically grown in Ontario. A common smuggling method used to import marijuana into the area is in the spare tires of vehicles. A large

(U) New York Field Division Statistics

MARIJUANA CASES INITIATED			MARIJUANA SEIZURES		
	DEA	NYFD		FDSS-US	FDSS-NY
2003	4,625	273	2003	1,232,186.1 kg	2,641.5 kg
2004	4,589	295	2004	1,181,936.1 kg	6,417.7 kg
2005	4,135	221	2005	1,118,550.3 kg	2,238.7 kg

Source: DEA CAST

Source: FDSS

MARIJUANA ARRESTS			MARIJUANA ASSET SEIZURES		
	DEA	NYFD		DEA	NYFD
2003	5,435	200	2003	\$97,697,187	\$9,157,137
2004	5,470	312	2004	\$116,797,999	\$9,596,526
2005	4,823	260	2005	\$158,108,662	\$10,323,247

Source: DEA-DEAL

Source: DEA CAPS

portion of the marijuana seized in the Buffalo area appears to be destined for locations outside of the western New York area.

(U) Hydroponic marijuana is transported into Buffalo via privately owned vehicles on a regular basis. The quantities range from 5 to 10 kilograms at a time. Much of the marijuana is transported by females who are employed as mules by dealers of Vietnamese or Arab/East Indian descent. These couriers are paid approximately \$500 a trip for bringing the marijuana across the border from Canada into the United States. Hydroponic marijuana sells for \$2,000 to \$3,000 per pound.

Niagara County

(U) Marijuana is readily available throughout Niagara County. The demand for marijuana is greater in the county's outlying areas than in its major cities. Of the marijuana available in the county, some is produced indoors locally, while the rest is smuggled from Canada. Marijuana in Niagara County sells for \$900 to \$2,000 per pound depending on quality, and an average pound sells for \$1,300. One quarter ounce of marijuana sells for \$70.

DEA FOIA

DEA SENSITIVE



Drug Enforcement Administration

Drug Intelligence Brief

Serial: DEA-DEN-DIB-026-12

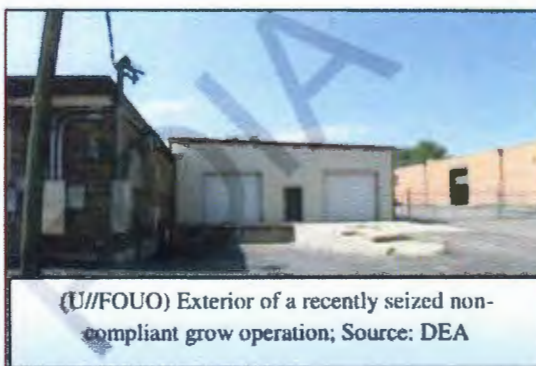
Product Date: April 24, 2012

**(U//FOUO/DSEN) United States: Green Acres is the Place to Be--Drug Traffickers and "Ganjapreneurs" Are Exploiting Colorado's Medical Marijuana Industry****(U) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

(U//FOUO) Drug traffickers and out-of-state opportunists are exploiting Colorado's medical marijuana laws. Recent revisions to state law have done little to prevent the involvement of criminals and individuals who use the law for financial gain.

(U//FOUO) Currently, convicted criminals and known drug traffickers participate in Colorado's medical marijuana industry.

Moreover, an influx of traffickers and entrepreneurs from other states is seeking to cash in on Colorado's medical marijuana industry. Investigative and intelligence information reveal a significant volume of Colorado-produced marijuana being diverted to out-of-state marijuana markets where it commands a higher price. This activity is facilitated both by those directly involved in medical marijuana businesses, as well as illicit brokers who seek "excess" or diverted marijuana to sell to marijuana traffickers.



(U//FOUO) Exterior of a recently seized non-compliant grow operation; Source: DEA

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(U) Background

(U//FOUO) When Amendment 20, which established the state constitutional right for medicinal marijuana in Colorado, was passed by citizen petition in November 2000, the law dealt with the use and distribution of medical marijuana in a very general fashion. By 2010, Coloradans had witnessed a proliferation in the number of medical marijuana patients, caregivers, commercial dispensaries, sophisticated grow operations, and various associated business ventures such as marijuana brokers and consultants. Vague legislation and loose enforcement combined with an aggressive, profitable industry presents ample opportunity for diversion and exploitation. Colorado's legislative attempts to address the evolving industry are described in DEA-DEN-DIB-012-12. This document identifies avenues being used by drug traffickers and "ganjapreneurs" exploiting the permissive medical marijuana industry for profit.

(U) The Usual Suspects: Criminal Involvement in Medical Marijuana

(U//FOUO) The Colorado Medical Marijuana Code prohibits an individual who has served a sentence for a felony conviction in the past five years or has ever been convicted of a drug-related felony from owning a medical marijuana business.¹ The law allows for exceptions when "evidence of rehabilitation, character references, and educational achievements" are presented for consideration by the Medical Marijuana Enforcement Division (MMED) of the Colorado Department of Revenue, the agency charged with regulating the industry.² Nonetheless, the current Colorado medical marijuana industry is rife with individuals possessing both felony and misdemeanor criminal histories, as well as individuals known to be involved in drug trafficking. A July 2010 analysis conducted by the DEA Denver Intelligence Group found that approximately 58 percent of registered dispensary owners had some type of criminal history. Thirty-one percent had felony arrests. Twenty-one percent had felony drug arrests. Twenty-eight percent had some type of drug criminal history.³ Subsequent analyses with updated figures produced similar percentages. These statistics suggest that, while some of these individuals are legally eligible to own medical marijuana businesses, they are likely to have affiliations with criminal elements or activities.

(U//FOUO) Some drug traffickers enter into the medical marijuana business through various schemes designed to hide their involvement. Businesses have been established in the names of family members or associates with no criminal history. In some cases, traffickers or convicted felons have covertly invested in medical marijuana businesses.

(U//FOUO) DEA reporting suggests that criminal groups, many ethnically-based, are involved in Colorado's medical marijuana industry. Members of Russian, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Mexican criminal organizations have been identified as medical marijuana business operators. Some also appear to have ties to non-medical marijuana criminal activities.

- (U//FOUO/DSEN) An ethnic Vietnamese family organization with registered dispensaries and off-site grow operations within Colorado was distributing medical marijuana outside the state.⁴

- (U//FOUO/DSEN) Reporting corroborated by recent enforcement action indicates that members of an ethnic Chinese group linked to the largest indoor multi-agency marijuana seizure in Colorado in 2008 are currently operating a dispensary and two offsite grow operations in suburban Denver.⁵
- (U//FOUO/DSEN) An individual acting as a sales representative for a marijuana grower is allegedly in partnership with a known Russian organized crime figure in Denver. Reporting suggests that once dispensaries enter into an agreement with this supplier, the Russian component begins exerting leverage on them, ultimately taking over the businesses.⁶
- (U//FOUO/DSEN) An individual tied to a Mexican poly-drug trafficking organization has been linked to a dispensary in northwest Denver.⁷

(U) One Step over the Line: Colorado Medical Marijuana Going Out of State

(U//FOUO/DSEN) There is significant evidence that Colorado medical marijuana is distributed to out-of-state markets where it commands a high price. For example, between October 2010 and March 2011, two-thirds of the marijuana interdiction stops by the Kansas City Highway Patrol Interdiction Group in Topeka, Kansas, involved alleged medical marijuana from Colorado. Seized quantities of Colorado marijuana ranged from five to forty pounds, with ten pounds being a typical amount.⁸ DEA Denver reporting in early 2011 revealed a group using private aircraft to transport medical marijuana out of state.⁹

(U//FOUO/DSEN) In early 2011, DEA Denver received information that a Denver-based trafficker was sending hundred-pound quantities of high-grade marijuana to the East Coast. The trafficker operated under the pretense of medical marijuana, although no marijuana businesses were registered in his name. He operated multiple warehouse-based grow operations and sold marijuana to multiple Colorado dispensaries as well as to out of state distributors.¹⁰

(U//FOUO/DSEN) A number of currency seizures linked to medical marijuana have been made in Midwestern states, including Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska. In July 2011, \$212,000 was seized from a vehicle in Missouri. The driver stated that he had delivered and been paid for 50 pounds of marijuana from a Colorado dispensary.¹¹

(U//FOUO/DSEN) The Green Migration to Colorado

(U//FOUO) The exponential growth of Colorado's medical marijuana industry has attracted a significant number of out-of-state fortune seekers and drug traffickers who became affiliated with Colorado's compassionate care in order to make a profit. The Colorado Medical Marijuana Code, presumably in an effort to regulate the volume of out-of-state individuals creating marijuana businesses, imposed a two year residency requirement for all owners of marijuana businesses in 2010. Officers, managers, and employees of marijuana businesses must be

Colorado residents upon the date of their applications.¹² Ganjapreneurs have sought ways to proceed despite this requirement.

(U//FOUO/DSEN) Multiple individuals from different states, with known or possible ties to medical marijuana, appear to have used the same Arvada, CO address during 2010 and 2011. This may have been a means of circumventing the Colorado residency requirements. Similar patterns have been used by illegal aliens to establish residency in the state.¹³

(U//FOUO/DSEN) A DEA Atlanta investigation revealed an East Coast-based marijuana trafficker distributing marijuana grown in Colorado by registered medical marijuana businesses. Those businesses were operated by associates of a documented marijuana trafficker from Florida who relocated to Colorado. Reporting identified other East Coast marijuana traffickers who had or were planning to relocate to Colorado to operate under the pretense of medical marijuana.¹⁴



(U//FOUO) Grow area of a seized facility;
Source: DEA

(U//FOUO/DSEN) In December 2011, a Denver area drug task force arrested two men after they had negotiated with an undercover officer to sell 200 pounds of marijuana for distribution outside Colorado. One of the men owns a dispensary and optional premises cultivation operation (also referred to as *off-site grow operations*), which he incorporated in 2009. Prior to that, he resided in Louisiana.¹⁵ Notably, the dispensary owner's associate and co-defendant has a long history of felony drug convictions, including convictions for cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana distribution.¹⁶

(U//FOUO/DSEN) Moreover, the dispensary owner had a business partner in Louisiana who is currently the registered agent for a handful of marijuana businesses in Colorado. One of these businesses is a dispensary on file with MMED as authorized to serve more than 500 patients. The individual who manages that dispensary is yet another recent migrant, having relocated to Colorado from New Jersey in 2010.¹⁷

(U//FOUO/DSEN) In Breckenridge, Colorado, the self-identified owner of a dispensary began frequently appearing in local print media articles and on the dispensary's behalf at town council meetings. Investigative research revealed that he was a known marijuana trafficker in Richmond and Fredericksburg, Virginia. Despite his professed ownership of the dispensary, he does not appear in any business registration documentation. The business is registered to a female who has no criminal history.

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(U) Out the Back Door: Illicit Brokers

(U//FOUO/DSEN) Illicit brokers are exploiting Colorado's medical marijuana laws in an effort to profit from the growing industry. These individuals are not formally linked to a marijuana business and are not necessarily legitimate medical marijuana patients. The brokers cultivate transactions with dispensaries and grow operations willing to sell a portion of their inventory outside the medical marijuana system. In some instances, brokers have been arrested traveling eastbound outside of Colorado in possession of diverted medical marijuana or westbound with currency, presumably obtained from the sale of diverted medical marijuana.¹⁹ In one example, the individual explained that he was transporting "surplus marijuana" from a Colorado dispensary.²⁰

(U//FOUO/DSEN) DEA reporting notes instances of contact between marijuana brokers and known drug traffickers in the Midwest and East Coast. Sometimes, the brokers deal with Colorado indoor marijuana growers who make no pretense of operating as a "legitimate" medical marijuana business, but sell product to dispensaries and illicit distributors alike.

(U//FOUO/DSEN) Some small-scale traffickers known as "marijuana tourists" buy marijuana from dispensaries and return to their home states where they sell it.²¹ In some cases, they are able to acquire marijuana from a dispensary without a medical marijuana registry card. In other cases, they have obtained a Colorado medical marijuana card. Under Colorado medical marijuana law, college or vocational school students who are not long term residents of Colorado may obtain medical marijuana cards. For example, in late 2011, a college student admitted to transporting marijuana purchased from Colorado dispensaries to an out-of-state market. The student had readily obtained a medical marijuana patient card, and within weeks, had made multiple trips from Colorado to his hometown to sell marijuana. The student purchased two ounces of marijuana per day, the legal limit, and was able to double his money.²²

(U) Craigslist has become a popular advertising venue for dispensaries and those representing themselves as dispensaries. In early December 2011, a review of Beauty and Health listings in the Denver area revealed that 38 percent were for marijuana or marijuana cultivation equipment. One listing in particular referenced "extra medical cannibus" (sic), and another "extra med's for the weekend" (sic). Both offered strains of medical marijuana, but neither specified that a valid medical marijuana registry card is required in order to purchase it.²³

(U) The number of registered medical marijuana patients in Colorado has declined in recent months, from a peak of 128,698 in June 2011 to 82,089 in December 2011. In its medical marijuana blog, Westword, a prominent Denver alternative paper, pondered possible reasons for the waning numbers. A December 12, 2011, blog entry noted, "plenty of commenters on our blogs from people who have written that they are not re-upping with the registry for a myriad of reasons, from not wanting to be a part of a system that many find intrusive and waiting until the registry fee drops from \$90 to \$35 next month, to finding better deals on the black market ganja via sites like Craigslist." ²⁴

(U) Under the Table: Marijuana Businesses as Fronts

(U//FOUO) Current MMED rules require detailed recordkeeping and accountability on the part of medical marijuana businesses. Some of these businesses' records indicate compliance with state regulations; however, DEA reporting reveals that the businesses evade state taxes and divert marijuana through false recordkeeping. Examples include inflating the number of patients to whom the business or caregiver is a primary provider by possessing multiple binders with the same patient cards arranged in different order.²⁵ This provides cover for an excessive number of plants. MMED rules require floor plan grids from dispensaries and offsite grow operations to delineate which plants are grown for which patients. In some cases, these floor plans are falsified in order to justify more plants.²⁶ Moreover, some cash transactions are not entered into state-mandated sales records.²⁷

(U//FOUO/DSEN) Many illegal distributors began as caregivers operating within state guidelines. At some point, the lure of extra money prompted them to enter into the black market. Denver Police Department officials report that most of the illegal indoor grows they encounter started out as registered caregivers for small numbers of patients before expanding into illegal distribution.²⁸ In late 2010, a Denver area drug task force arrested a husband and wife operating a marijuana grow in their basement. The two were registered caregivers for a small number of patients. An associate had approached them about increasing their operation and selling marijuana for illegal distribution, to which they agreed. The couple was required to provide the organization with their patients' registration cards, copies of which were kept at various grow sites. The investigation ultimately revealed the organization controlled six such grow sites. The marijuana was distributed illegally throughout Colorado, New Mexico, and Arkansas.²⁹

(U//FOUO/DSEN) In another case, an individual who was exploring avenues through which to enter the medical marijuana market consulted an attorney known to be involved with the medical marijuana industry as a registered agent for marijuana related businesses. The attorney presented the individual with a business platform which required a significant investment. A marijuana grow operation was set up in the individual's garage, purportedly to supply a dispensary affiliated with the organization. The individual was required to solicit as many associates as possible to obtain medical marijuana patient identifications, which were copied and maintained at numerous grow sites run by the organization. Later, the individual financed the acquisition and outfitting of a grow warehouse for the organization. The individual

ultimately realized that almost none of the marijuana grown by the organization was used to supply the dispensary that was designated to receive the marijuana. In fact, the dispensary served as a front for the organization's multi-site grow operation. The individual eventually realized that the marijuana was being sent out of state.³⁰

(U) Outlook and Opportunities

(U//FOUO) In April 2012, MMED cut 17 of its 37 staffers because the state has not collected enough in license fees to fund MMED's \$5.7 million budget. In fact, only \$418,750 in medical marijuana license fees has been collected since July 1, 2011. Out of 817 pending applications, MMED has issued only 81 dispensary licenses³¹. Nonetheless, hundreds of dispensaries continue to operate throughout the state. This calls into question the effectiveness of Colorado's regulation of the medical marijuana industry and enforcement of the Colorado Medical Marijuana Code.

(U//FOUO) The threat of decisive law enforcement and meaningful regulation may offset the exploitation of medical marijuana by drug traffickers, organized criminals, and those lured by the vast profits currently available. Moreover, in January 2012, the Colorado United States Attorney's Office sent notifications to 23 dispensaries located within 1,000 feet of schools, requiring them to relocate or close within 45 days. On February 28, 2012, DEA verified that all businesses notified had agreed to comply.

(U//FOUO) Colorado's medical marijuana system allows for widespread exploitation and illicit marijuana distribution. It has yet to be seen whether the fledgling MMED and local law enforcement efforts will catch up to the industry as it exists and ultimately gain effective control. Given the current momentum of the medical marijuana movement and outright legalization efforts, it is a daunting challenge. Colorado is on track to become a primary source of supply for high-grade marijuana throughout the country.

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¹ (U) Colorado House Bill 10-1284 12-43.3-307-XIII(2)(a).

² *Ibid.*

³ (U) DEA; Denver Reporting, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO).

⁴ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, July 25, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).

- ⁵ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, January 12, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ⁶ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, June 27, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ⁷ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, September 7, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ⁸ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, April 5, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ⁹ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, January 24, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO).
- ¹⁰ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, April 11, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ¹¹ (U) DEA; St. Louis Investigative Reporting, August 9, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ¹² (U) Colorado House Bill 1043-12-43.3-310.
- ¹³ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, August 23, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ¹⁴ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, April 15, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ¹⁵ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, December 29, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ¹⁶ (U) DEA; HQ Reporting; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ¹⁷ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, December 19, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ¹⁸ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, August 29, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ¹⁹ (U) DEA; Denver Reporting, April 5, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ²⁰ (U) DEA; St. Louis Investigative Reporting, August 9, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO).
- ²¹ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, April 5, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ²² (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, November 30, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ²³ (U) Craigslist-Denver area, Beauty and Health listings; December 6-7, 2011, available at www.Denver.craigslist.org/bab.
- ²⁴ (U) "Medical Marijuana: CDPHE Stats Show 40,000 Patient Dip in Registry," *Westword Blogs* (December 12, 2011), available at <http://blogs.westword.com>.
- ²⁵ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, July 25, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO).
- ²⁶ *Ibid.*
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*
- ²⁸ (U) DEA; Denver Reporting, October 4, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO).
- ²⁹ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, March 3, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ³⁰ (U) DEA; Denver Investigative Reporting, July 17, 2011; Overall document classification is: (U//FOUO/DSEN); Extracted portion is: (U//FOUO/DSEN).
- ³¹ (U) "Pot Regulators Slashed in Colorado," www.denverpost.com, April 5, 2012



DEA
INTELLIGENCE
REPORT

(U//FOUO) Going to Pot: Medical Marijuana Decriminalization/Legalization in the Washington Division

DEA-WAS-DIR-037-14
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(U) Overview

(U//DSEN) The Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Washington Division area of responsibility (AOR)—which encompasses the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia—is beginning to follow the trend of increased public approval of marijuana use that has been reported in many other parts of the United States. The use of marijuana for medical purposes has been approved in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia and has been proposed in West Virginia. Public opinion on marijuana decriminalization and legalization for recreational use varies depending on location. Legislators are divided between recognizing the difficulties inherent in regulating the drug once laws are relaxed, and awareness of the potential revenue increases that could be generated by marijuana sales. Thus far, the District of Columbia is the only location in the Washington Division's AOR in which some citizens are trying to take the decision out of lawmakers' hands; activists have collected enough signatures to put marijuana legalization on the November 2014 ballot. The potential impact of marijuana legalization on drug trafficking varies from state to state. Since the move to legalization is only beginning in the Washington Division AOR, any change is likely to take some time to manifest.

(U) Background

(U) Since the legalization of medical marijuana in California in 1996, a large number of states either have passed or considered passing similar laws. This trend is accompanied by the decriminalization of marijuana use by an increasing numbers of cities and states, including Colorado and Washington, and also the legalization of the recreational sale and use of marijuana. All of the entities that comprise the Washington Division AOR have addressed one or more of these topics, either through official legislative channels or by ballot initiatives. Virginia, Washington DC, Maryland, and West Virginia have passed or are considering the passage of medical marijuana and/or marijuana decriminalization laws. Attempts to legalize marijuana have commenced in Washington, DC and Maryland; however, to date, none have passed. There have been several bills introduced in the Virginia Legislature to change a 1979 Virginia medical marijuana law.

(U) Details

(U) WASHINGTON, DC

(U) MEDICAL MARIJUANA

(U) In 1998, the Washington, DC Council passed a bill allowing the use of marijuana for medical purposes. Congress blocked the referendum by placing a provision in funding bills preventing Washington, DC from enforcing or implementing the law. Congress applied the provision every year until December 2009, when the funding bill was allowed to pass. In early 2010, the DC Council approved a bill that allows the city to set up dispensaries where chronically ill patients can purchase medical marijuana. Patients with cancer, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS and multiple sclerosis may possess up to two ounces of medical marijuana; under some circumstances, patients can obtain permission to possess up to four ounces. Patients are not allowed to grow their own marijuana, but companies licensed by the city's Department of Health may sell the drug to people who first obtain a doctor's recommendation and register with the city. Up to 10 cultivation centers will be limited to growing a maximum of 95 marijuana plants



Source: DEA Washington Division Office

each at a given location, and will supply up to five dispensaries. The development of regulations and the subsequent licensing process took three years; the first dispensaries began selling medical marijuana in July 2013. However, the number of patients who obtained medical marijuana cards was lower than anticipated (only 602 patients were registered as of July 2, 2014¹). In April 2014, a DC councilmember introduced a bill that would strike out the qualifying conditions list and permit physicians to determine conditions for which treatment with medical marijuana would be beneficial. The bill has not yet come up for a vote.

(U) MARIJUANA DECRIMINALIZATION

(U) On April 1, 2014, the mayor signed a bill that decriminalizes possession of small amounts of marijuana in Washington, DC. Possession of an ounce or less of marijuana has dropped from a criminal to a civil offense with a fine of \$25. Publicly smoking marijuana remains a misdemeanor punishable by 60 days in jail and a \$500 fine. Production, sale, and possession of over an ounce of marijuana remains a criminal offense. The bill was subject to a 60-working-day review period by Congress, during which time Republicans on the House Oversight and Government Reform committee's Subcommittee on Government Affairs blocked funding for the law. The outcome of this action is currently unclear. (The Washington Post, "House Republicans block funding for D.C. marijuana decriminalization," June 2014)

(U) MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION

(U) In September 2013, a city councilmember introduced a bill to legalize the possession and sale of marijuana. The legislation would have removed all penalties for possession of up to two ounces of marijuana for adults at least 21-years-old. The bill also authorized the Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration to license businesses to produce, process, and sell marijuana, with a 15 percent excise tax levied by the city. The legislation had no co-sponsors and was not scheduled for a hearing, which prompted activists to attempt to put a marijuana legalization initiative on November 2014 election ballots; they were able to collect enough petition signatures to accomplish this goal. Like the bill, the initiative proposes legalizing possession of two ounces of marijuana for adults at least 21-years-old, but adds a provision allowing cultivation of six plants at home, as well as a provision for the non-commercial transfer of marijuana. DC initiatives passed by ballot cannot appropriate funds, so the city council would be charged with creating a regulated recreational marijuana industry if voters approve the initiative. As with decriminalization, Congress has the power to block legalization.

(U) MARYLAND

(U) MEDICAL MARIJUANA

(U) The Maryland Legislature has passed several types of medical marijuana legislation over the past several years. In 2011, the Legislature passed a law allowing individuals diagnosed with debilitating medical conditions such as cancer or multiple sclerosis to contest a charge of non-public use or possession of one ounce or less of marijuana. If a judge allowed the defense, the individual was not convicted or fined. In addition, the Legislature mandated the formation of a working group consisting of medical, legal, and law enforcement representatives to recommend a plan for legalizing marijuana for medical use. Recommendations by the working group led to the passage of the 2013 law requiring the establishment of a Medical Marijuana Commission to oversee any academic medical centers interested in designing and implementing programs that make marijuana available to defined groups of patients. The law also included a provision enabling the governor to suspend the program if the federal government decided to prosecute state employees who administer it.

(U) The Medical Marijuana Commission was formed; however, none of the state's academic medical centers was interested in participating in the program. Therefore, several legislators introduced new medical marijuana bills in 2014, which resulted in the passage of a revised medical marijuana law. Under this law, signed by the governor in April 2014, Maryland's existing Medical Marijuana Commission will certify physicians with the ability to recommend that their patients receive the drug. Those patients will then obtain ID cards from the commission that will allow them to obtain the drug from a network

of state-licensed growers and dispensaries. The measure also regulates the number of growers and dispensaries, and it prohibits participants in the system from accepting gifts or having a financial interest in either producers or dispensaries. In its final form, the bill allows for the licensing of up to 15 growers. The commission may later review the program to see whether that number of growers was sufficient or whether more are needed.

(U) MARIJUANA DECRIMINALIZATION

(U) The decriminalization of marijuana has also been under consideration for some time. In 2012, Maryland lawmakers passed legislation that lowered the penalty for marijuana possession (10 grams or less) from a \$1,000 fine and up to a year in jail to a \$500 fine and up to 90 days in jail. Legislators also passed a separate measure that provides police the discretion to cite, rather than arrest, minor marijuana offenders. In 2014, a law was passed that completely eliminated jail time. Instead, adults age 21 and over will face fines escalating to \$500 USC the first three times they are charged with possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana. They will not have to appear in court and, like a traffic ticket, the offense will not result in a criminal record. Offenders less than 21-years-old will still have to go before a judge; however, they are less likely to face prison time.

(U) MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION

(U) In 2014, a number of legislators sponsored bills authorizing the legalization, regulation, and taxation of marijuana, but all the bills were defeated in the House Judiciary committee. Instead, members of the committee recommended creation of a task force on marijuana decriminalization and diversion, comprised of the state secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene, law enforcement officials, the office of the public defender, and representatives of civil rights groups. The current governor of Maryland has expressed serious reservations about legalizing marijuana. However, there is one of the gubernatorial candidates who is in favor of legalizing, regulating, and taxing the drug.²

(U) WEST VIRGINIA

(U) MEDICAL MARIJUANA

(U) In 2011, a delegate in the West Virginia House of Representatives introduced a bill allowing for the medical use of marijuana. When the House Health and Human Resources Committee failed to advance the bill, he continued his attempts in years 2012, 2013, and 2014. Although the bill has not yet been allowed a floor vote, it went from having a single sponsor in 2011 to having nine co-sponsors in 2014. In addition, the West Virginia Joint Committee on Health held a hearing on medical marijuana in September 2013, after which delegates noted that public approval of the idea of legalizing medical marijuana in West Virginia seems to be rising.³ However, many state lawmakers have reservations about the legislation, including a delegate who expressed the belief that West Virginia has had enough of a problem with prescription drugs without adding the potential problem of medical marijuana.⁴ The Committee did not recommend a legalization bill in 2014.

(U) The 2014 bill would have allowed people with certain medical conditions to possess up to 6 ounces of marijuana and 24 cannabis plants as long as they had written certification from a physician. Caregivers would be permitted to cultivate the plants, and could grow marijuana for up to five patients. The bill also called for five state-regulated dispensaries to be set up the first year the law was in effect, with another nine the following year. The bill's primary sponsor intends to introduce it again in 2015, and believes he can get it passed then.⁵

(U) MARIJUANA DECRIMINALIZATION AND LEGALIZATION

(U) To date, there have been no moves to either decriminalize or legalize marijuana in West Virginia.

(U) VIRGINIA**(U) MEDICAL MARIJUANA**

(U) In 1979, Virginia passed a law allowing the possession of marijuana pursuant to a valid prescription by a doctor for treatment of cancer or glaucoma, and specifying that no doctor or pharmacist be liable to prosecution for prescribing or providing marijuana. The law was never enforced in light of the federal prohibition of marijuana. In 2010, the Virginia House of Representatives tabled a bill that would have expanded the law. In 2012, the House Rules Committee tabled a resolution to have the governor petition DEA to reclassify marijuana as a Schedule II drug. Such a reclassification would have enabled the 1979 law to go into effect. A bill introduced by a representative from Virginia is currently before US Congress and would move marijuana from Schedule I to Schedule II. This would remove the federal obstacle to prescribing and possessing medical marijuana in states such as Virginia where it is legal.

(U) In February 2014, the Committee for the Courts of Justice tabled a bill that was introduced in the Virginia legislature to repeal the provisions of the 1979 law to limit the ability of medical professionals to prescribe, dispense, or administer controlled substances within the course of their professional practices. The results of a poll released in March 2014 indicate that 84 percent of Virginians support legalizing medical marijuana, whereas 13 percent oppose the measure.⁶

(U) MARIJUANA DECRIMINALIZATION AND LEGALIZATION

(U) To date, the Legislature has made no moves to decriminalize marijuana in Virginia. In 2012, the same delegate who introduced the resolution for marijuana reclassification also called for a study to analyze whether Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control stores should sell marijuana, with a focus on the potential revenue the state could gain by such sales. The bill to authorize the study was not passed.

(U) Outlook

(U//DSEN) The impact of medical marijuana laws on marijuana trafficking in the Washington Division will depend on how many states pass such laws, and on how much control the laws exert over the resulting marijuana businesses. Thus far, Washington, DC is the only location in the Division's area of responsibility with an active program, while Maryland is in the process of developing their program. The DC government has maintained a strict control of medical marijuana, and Maryland's proposed controls are similar. However, DC is already moving to loosen restraints, and it is possible that Maryland will find it difficult to enforce such regulations over its much larger territory. A general increase in marijuana trafficking in the two locations is a possibility, especially if doctors are able to abuse their "recommendation" powers as some physicians do with prescriptions for pharmaceutical drugs. Given the increasing public support for medical marijuana, it is likely that West Virginia will pass a medical marijuana law within the next few years. If West Virginia passes a medical marijuana law similar to the one proposed in early 2014, the provision permits patients to cultivate plants which will almost certainly result in an increase in marijuana trafficking, if only on a small scale. Virginia's position is more ambiguous, but again, public opinion will probably lead to some type of medical marijuana legislation. Even if no such legislation occurs, an increase in marijuana availability in Maryland, DC, or West Virginia has the potential to spill over into Virginia.

(U//DSEN) As with medical marijuana, the impact of marijuana legalization on illegal marijuana trafficking will depend to some extent on how many states in the Division's AOR legalize the recreational use of marijuana, and again on how much control the laws exert over the resulting marijuana businesses. If the Washington, DC initiative passes as written - and is not challenged by Congress -

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

In addition, the 2013 Monitoring the Future Survey indicates that a decline in the perceived risk of marijuana use is followed by an increase in use among teens⁷, who will not be legally permitted to purchase marijuana.

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(U//DSEN) The potential impact of marijuana legalization in Maryland is impossible to predict since no system has been proposed. However, some of the concerns raised for DC would be valid, [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

(U//DSEN) Decriminalization of marijuana possession may affect marijuana trafficking patterns in some parts of the Washington Division. [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(E)

[REDACTED] In addition, the low fine and relatively large (one ounce) quantity for possession allowed by the proposed DC law [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E) The stricter Maryland law is less likely to have an impact on drug dealing. Neither Virginia nor West Virginia seems likely to decriminalize marijuana use in the near future, so trafficking and use in these states should not be affected except in areas where they border Maryland and DC.

(b)(7)(E)

(U//DSEN) The nascent state of existing medical marijuana laws in the Washington Division AOR, as well as the uncertain future of proposed laws and initiatives, makes it unlikely that there will be a change in the marijuana trafficking situation in the Division in the immediate future. [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(E)

(b)(7)(E)

[REDACTED] The Washington Division will need to closely track changes in laws and any corresponding changes in marijuana trafficking over the coming years.

(b)(7)(E)

¹ (U) Medical Marijuana Program Update, District of Columbia Department of Health website (doh.dc.gov).

² (U) The Washington Post, "O'Malley Signs Pot Measure Into Law," April 2014.

³ (U) The Huffington Post, "West Virginia Lawmakers May Be Next To Consider Legal Medical Marijuana," January 2014.

⁴ (U) The Huffington Post, "West Virginia Lawmakers May Be Next To Consider Legal Medical Marijuana," January 2014.

⁵ (U) Register-Herald, September 2013.

⁶ (U) Roanoke Times, "Majority Of Virginia Voters Support Medical Marijuana, Gay Marriage New Poll Finds," March 2014.

⁷ (U) National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future, 2013 Overview: Key Findings on Adolescent Drug Abuse.

⁸ (U) Washington Post, "Marijuana Trafficking On Rise In States Near Colorado," May 2014.

(U) This product was prepared by the DEA Washington Division. Comments and questions may be addressed to the Chief, Analysis and Production Section at DEAIntelPublications@usdoj.gov.



DEA BULLETIN



(U) Medical Marijuana Legislation on Florida's November Ballot

(U) This DEA Bulletin is based on preliminary reporting and may be subject to updating as additional information becomes available.

DEA-MIA-BUL-019-15

OCTOBER 2014

(U) Event

(U) The Florida Right to Medical Marijuana Initiative, Amendment 2 is on the November 4, 2014, ballot in Florida as a proposed constitutional amendment.

(U) Significance

(U) On June 16, 2014, Florida Governor Rick Scott signed the Compassionate Medical Cannabis Act of 2014. This act allows certain patients with seizure disorders, severe and persistent muscle spasms, or cancer to access low-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) cannabis with a recommendation from a licensed physician. This act allows for low-THC cannabis to "treat such disease, disorder, or condition or to alleviate symptoms of such disease, disorder, or condition, if no other satisfactory alternative treatment options exist for that patient."

(U) The Florida Right to Medical Marijuana Initiative allows physicians to authorize the use of marijuana if a patient has a debilitating disease as defined by the Compassionate Medical Cannabis Act. Treatment centers, physicians, patients, and caregivers will not be subject to criminal or civil liability or sanctions under state law if the initiative is approved by the voters. (b)(7)(A)

(U//DSEN)

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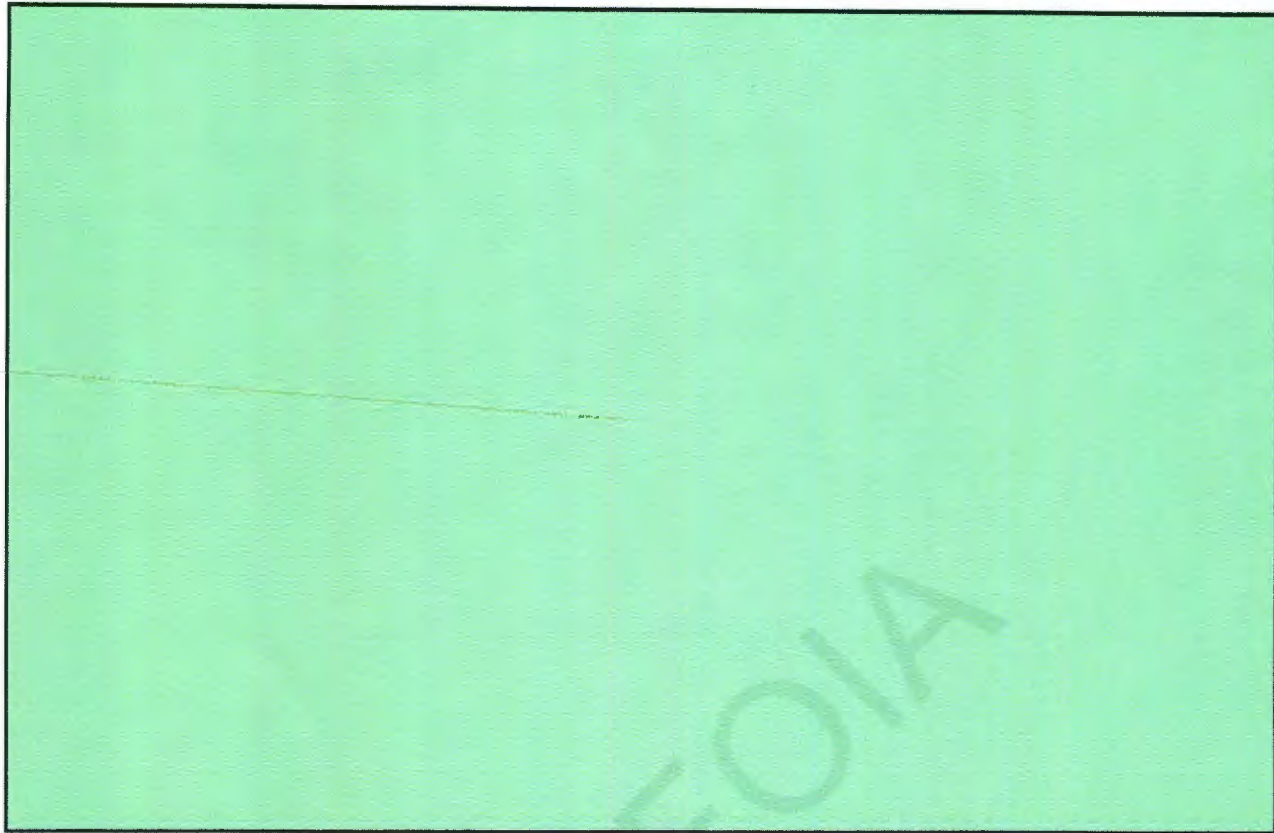
(U) Details

(U) Florida ballot Number 2 Constitutional Amendment Article X, Section 29, Use of Marijuana for Certain Medical Conditions text reads as follows: "Allows the medical use of marijuana for individuals with debilitating diseases as determined by a licensed Florida physician. Allows caregivers to assist patients' medical use of marijuana. The Department of Health shall register and regulate centers that produce and distribute marijuana for medical purposes and shall issue identification cards to patients and caregivers. Applies only to Florida law. Does not authorize violations of federal law or any non-medical use, possession or production of marijuana."

(U) Additionally, the fiscal note for the amendment reads as follows: "Increased costs from this amendment to state and local governments cannot be determined. There will be additional regulatory and enforcement activities associated with the production and sale of medical marijuana. Fees will offset at least a portion of the regulatory costs. While sales tax may apply to purchases, changes in revenue cannot reasonably be determined since the extent to which medical marijuana will be exempt from taxation is unclear without legislative or state administrative action."

(U) Several marijuana business seminars were held throughout Florida from September 2014 to October 2014 to address potential business opportunities the new law may offer. The seminars detail how to start and operate a successful medical marijuana treatment center (dispensary), legal and regulatory updates, marketing and advertising guides, and concentrates/extracts information. Speakers included two former Miami-Dade State Attorney's office prosecutors. The marijuana business seminar's website indicated Florida has stated the need for 1,789 medical marijuana treatment centers (dispensaries) and 250,351 caregivers to provide service to the projected 417,252 medical marijuana patients.

(b)(7)(A)



(U) Figure 2: Marijuana Laws Enacted:

Medical Marijuana Laws First Enacted:	Recreational Marijuana Laws Enacted:
1996 - California	Washington - November 2012
1998 - Alaska, Oregon, Washington	Colorado - December 2012
1999 - Maine	
2000 - Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada	
2003 - Maryland	
2004 - Montana, Vermont	
2007 - New Mexico, Rhode Island	
2008 - Michigan	
2010 - Arizona, New Jersey, Washington DC	
2011 - Delaware	
2012 - Connecticut, Massachusetts	
2013 - Illinois, New Hampshire	
2014 - Florida	
Source: Multiple Open Sources	

(U) This product was prepared by the DEA Miami Field Division. Comments and questions may be addressed to the Chief, Analysis and Production Section at dea.onsi@usdoj.gov.

(U) Cannabis Toxicity Death



DEA
BULLETIN



(U) This DEA Bulletin is based on preliminary reporting and may be subject to updating as additional information becomes available.

DEA-EAF-BUL-089-14
MARCH 2014

(U) Event

(U//FOUO) In late October 2013, a 31-year-old British national woman reportedly died as a result of cannabis toxicity. Although a recent review confirmed the coroner's findings, the exact cause of death remains unclear and several outside organizations dispute claims that the woman's death was caused by cannabis toxicity.

(U) Significance

(U//FOUO) Death from cannabis toxicity is highly unusual and this is only the second documented case of this kind to occur in the United Kingdom (UK). In 2004, a 36-year-old man from Wales also is believed to have died as a result of cannabis toxicity. While the woman's official cause of death is disputed by several marijuana advocacy groups and other medical experts, the coroner found no evidence of any serious medical condition or natural cause of death and, therefore, concluded that cannabis toxicity was the most likely cause.

(U//DSEN) Although very few deaths have been attributed to cannabis toxicity, marijuana has a wide range of toxic health effects and is potentially fatal, even when used in small doses. For example, studies have shown that marijuana increases the heart rate and blood pressure shortly after use, which can result in cardiac arrest, stroke, and other acute pulmonary or cardiovascular reactions, especially in individuals with pre-existing conditions. Although increasing cannabis consumption and the introduction of more potent varieties of the drug could result in other health

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issues, fatal overdoses will likely remain rare. A greater concern is that users will combine marijuana with other substances and/or drive a vehicle while under the influence of the drug.

(U) Details

(U//FOUO) The woman died on October 28, 2013, in Bournemouth, England, a coastal city in the southern part of the country. She was found unresponsive in her bed alongside a partially smoked joint and a small amount of cannabis. She reportedly suffered from anxiety and depression and was known to smoke marijuana every night to treat insomnia. A post-mortem examination and toxicology report provided by Her Majesty's Coroner for Bournemouth Poole and the Eastern District of Dorset County found "moderate to heavy" levels of cannabinoids in her system, and concluded that it is more likely that she died from the effects of cannabis.

(U//DSEN) Cannabis remains the most commonly used drug in the UK, with approximately 6.4 percent of adults aged 16- to 59-years-old who admitted using it in 2012/2013. The UK National Crime Agency (NCA) estimates that approximately 270 metric tons of cannabis is needed to satisfy annual consumer demand. The estimated value of the wholesale cannabis market is £842 billion (\$1.4 billion). Notably, in 2009, the UK government reclassified cannabis from a Class C to a Class B controlled drug under the UK Misuse of Drugs Act, ending a four-year social experiment in which cannabis was classified as a Class C drug. Possession of a Class B drug can result in a five-year prison sentence, an unlimited fine, or both.

(U) This product was prepared by the DEA Brussels Country Office Europe/Africa Region. Comments and questions may be addressed to the Chief, Analysis and Production Section at DEAIntelPublications@usdoj.gov.

(U) Details

(U//DSEN) Since recreational marijuana use became legal in Washington State and Colorado, marijuana vending machine companies have hoped that the [REDACTED] opening in (b)(7)(A) February 2015 of a marijuana vending machine is the first step to future expansion. Under Washington State law, recreational marijuana and infused products must be sold in retail outlets; so, vending machines cannot be used outside of the controlled environment of these state-licensed establishments. Currently, a dispensary employee checks a marijuana purchaser's identification and medical marijuana recommendations before a purchase can be made. Another unique aspect of these transactions is that each product being sold in the vending machine contains a radio frequency identification (RFID) chip.²

(U//DSEN) Two additional marijuana vending machine companies have been active in other states with medical marijuana regulations, such as California, Arizona, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. These vending machines generally sit behind sales counters at state-licensed medical marijuana dispensaries and use biometric technology to read the fingerprints of patients with medical marijuana cards. Patients are then able to purchase cannabis leaves or infused food products. The machines help to track inventory and sales tax information and can be connected directly to state databases. (b)(7)(A)

(U//DSEN) When the initial version of the marijuana vending machine now in [REDACTED] debuted in Colorado in 2014, it was designed to dispense its products to medical marijuana patients only. The company is planning to install additional marijuana vending machines in five other locations in [REDACTED] and Washington State. Future plans call for expansion to the states of Alaska, California, Colorado, Michigan, and Rhode Island. In 2009, the company selling these machines became the first publicly traded medical marijuana dispensary brand in the world. (b)(7)(A)

² (U) RFID technology is the basis of a tracking system that uses intelligent bar codes to track individual items in a store's inventory control system.

(b)(7)(A)

(U) This product was prepared by the DEA [REDACTED] Field Division. Comments and questions may be addressed to the Chief, Analysis and Production Section at dea.onsi@usdoj.gov.



DEA
INTELLIGENCE
REPORT

(U//FOUO) Inch by Inch: The Progression of Medical and Recreational Marijuana Legalization Policies in Maryland and Virginia

DEA-WAS-DIR-050-15

JUNE 2015



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(U) Executive Summary

(U) Maryland and Virginia, both of which fall under the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Washington Division area of responsibility (AOR), continue to experience changes in the public perception of marijuana use, along with the accompanying policy modifications, which are affecting many other parts of the United States. In July 2014, the Division published a report outlining these changes.¹ The situation is not static, however, and this report details the changes that have occurred between July 2014 and April 2015. Maryland has continued with plans for a medical marijuana program by developing and publishing program regulations. The program is expected to begin in mid-2015 but will not be fully operational until early to mid-2016. Virginia has legalized the use of marijuana oil for severe epilepsy, but appears unlikely to go any further in the near future. Neither Maryland nor Virginia are likely to legalize recreational marijuana during 2015; however, some Maryland legislators did introduce legalization bills.

(U) Details

(U) MARYLAND

(U) MEDICAL MARIJUANA

(U) Maryland expects to begin accepting medical marijuana business applications by mid-2015, although the program is not expected to be fully operational until early to mid-2016.

(U) In 2013, the Maryland Legislature passed a law that required the establishment of a State Medical Marijuana Commission to oversee any academic medical centers interested in the design and implementation of a medical marijuana program. The Commission, officially titled the Natalie M. LaPrade Medical Marijuana Commission, was formed, but no academic medical centers were interested in participating in the program. As a result, the Legislature passed a new medical marijuana law in 2014, giving the existing Commission the responsibility for developing regulations for a medical marijuana program.

(U) The Commission consists of an executive director and 15 members. The members include a number of health care professionals, several lawyers, a police chief, a pharmacist, a drug regulation specialist, two gardening professionals, and members of the State's Office of the Comptroller and Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

(U) The Commission published its proposed regulations for the medical marijuana program in November 2014. It will issue 15 medical marijuana growers' licenses, and up to 94 medical marijuana dispensary licenses. Grower and dispensary licenses will be issued based on merit, as determined by a comprehensive point-based application system. Grower and dispensary applicants must pay application fees, followed by biennial licensing fees upon acceptance.

(U) In order to qualify for medical marijuana, a prospective patient must register online with the Commission, and then obtain a written certification from a registered physician. The law significantly omits a stipulation that the patient be a Maryland resident. Physicians must:

- (U) Register with the Commission
- (U) Specify the medical conditions that they propose to treat
- (U) Attest that a standard patient evaluation will be completed
- (U) Have a bona-fide physician-patient relationship

(U) Physicians will recommend a 30-day period of supply—not to exceed 120 grams of dried leaves and flowers of the cannabis plant or 36 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol. Qualifying patients will pay \$50 U.S. currency (USC) for a medical marijuana identification card, plus the cost of the medical marijuana. Options for patients resistant to smoking marijuana include marijuana extracts; but, not marijuana edibles which would require additional work with various food sections in the health department. Plans call for adding edibles at a later date. The Commission

hopes to establish an application process for growers and dispensers by mid-2015. The Commission also intends to hire a public relations advisor to inform and educate the public about medical marijuana and keep stakeholders like growers, dispensaries, and doctors well informed.

(U) MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION

(U) Despite the introduction of several pertinent bills in the Maryland General Assembly, marijuana legalization in Maryland is unlikely to occur in 2015.

(U) In February 2015, a Maryland state delegate introduced the Marijuana Control and Revenue Act of 2015. If passed, the bill would allow adults 21 years of age and older to possess up to one ounce of marijuana (or approximately 30 grams) and grow up to six plants in their homes. The proposed law would also require the Maryland Comptroller to establish rules and regulations for the operation of cultivation facilities, product manufacturers, retailers, and safety compliance laboratories. It would also have to create an oversight commission to monitor marijuana businesses and advise the Comptroller on regulatory issues. To date, neither the House Bill nor its companion bill in the Senate has been passed by committee. The Senate President stated that he thinks senators are not ready to approve full legalization.² Moreover, the governor indicated during his campaign for office that he did not support marijuana legalization.³

(U) VIRGINIA

(U) MEDICAL MARIJUANA

(U) Virginia is unlikely to legalize either medical or recreational marijuana in 2015, with the narrow exception of permitting the use of marijuana oil for severe epilepsy.

(U) In 1979, Virginia legalized the use of medical marijuana for the treatment of specific conditions such as cancer or glaucoma, but there has never been a legal avenue for prescription of the drug. A new bill allowing doctors to recommend the use of medical marijuana oil to patients suffering from severe epilepsy passed through the Virginia General Assembly and was signed into law in February 2015, and took effect in April 2015. The oil is derived from cannabidiol (CBD) or tetrahydrocannabinol acid (THC_A), which are non-psychoactive substances found in marijuana. It is still technically illegal to possess the oil under Virginia law but the new law specifies that prosecutors are prohibited from prosecuting people who have a written certification from their doctor. However, the cultivation of marijuana remains illegal in Virginia, so the oil cannot be manufactured within the state and federal law prohibits it from being transported across state borders.

(U) Some lawmakers cautioned that the passage of the bill did not indicate support for further relaxation of marijuana laws in Virginia,⁴ and the bill was very carefully tailored to allow for "the legislature's discomfort with the notion of liberalizing marijuana laws."⁵ In addition, drug prevention advocates object to the use of the term "medical marijuana" to describe the authorization to use non-psychoactive substances to alleviate one specific condition.⁶

(U) Outlook

(U//FOUO) Of the changes in marijuana legislation in Maryland and Virginia since July 2014, the medical marijuana program in Maryland is most likely to impact the illicit marijuana trafficking situation. Despite the regulations that are being implemented, marijuana availability will increase and potentially could be diverted into illicit markets. In addition, patients from out-of-state might register and take marijuana to other states to sell. The legalization of recreational marijuana in Washington, DC is also likely to affect the situation along its Maryland and Virginia borders. This possibility is reinforced by a "head shop" in Silver Spring, MD, which reported that sales of marijuana paraphernalia have definitely increased since legalization, even under the current restrictions.⁷

(U//LES) Besides increasing marijuana availability and perhaps trafficking it to neighboring states, legalization carries another possible danger. The abuse of marijuana concentrates is increasing throughout the United States. The

method most commonly used to manufacture these concentrates is butane extraction, which uses highly flammable butane gas to extract THC from marijuana plant material. This method often results in explosions and injuries.⁸

(U//DSEN)

(b)
(7)
(E)

However, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) warned in 2013 that explosions appeared to be increasing in states where marijuana use was legalized and where "medical marijuana" was available.⁹ Easy accessibility to marijuana through a medical marijuana program in Maryland could create a market for marijuana concentrates, which could be followed by an increase in dangerous explosions.

(U//FOUO) In spite of changes in State legislation, marijuana remains a Schedule I drug under federal law. Thus, three bills that were introduced in Congress during the spring of 2015 seeking to liberalize marijuana regulations, could impact the status of the drug in Maryland and Virginia should they be passed. In the Senate, S.B. 683 would eliminate the threat of federal prosecution for medical marijuana physicians, patients, and businesses in states that have passed medical marijuana laws. This would probably affect Virginia, whose 1979 medical marijuana law has never been used due to the federal prohibition of marijuana; if that prohibition was removed, medical marijuana advocates would almost certainly insist that it be implemented. The other two bills (H.B. 1013 and H.B. 1014) would legalize, regulate, and tax marijuana at the federal level. While the bills would not force states to legalize marijuana, they would provide a federal regulatory framework for states that have opted for legalization.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ (U//FOUO) DEA Intelligence Report "Going to Pot: Medical Marijuana Decriminalization/Legalization in the Washington Division," July 2014.
- ² (U) International Business Times, "Marijuana legalization: Maryland bill seeks to regulate cannabis like alcohol," February 2015; overall classification (U).
- ³ (U) Ibid.
- ⁴ (U) The Washington Post, "Marijuana oil now allowed in Virginia for victims of severe epilepsy," February 2015; overall classification (U).
- ⁵ (U) The Washington Post, "Va. House allows marijuana oils for epilepsy," February 2015; overall classification (U).
- ⁶ (U) Fairfax Times, "Don't perpetuate the idea of 'medical marijuana' in Virginia," available at www.fairfaxtimes.com/article/2015/304/OPINION (accessed March 5, 2015); overall classification (U).
- ⁷ (U) Huffington Post, "I've Never Smoked Pot. Here's What Happened When I Tried To Get It Legally In D.C." March 2015; overall classification (U).
- ⁸ (U//LES) Drug Enforcement Administration, 2014 National Drug Threat Assessment; overall classification (U//LES).
- ⁹ (U//LES) Drug Enforcement Administration, 2014 National Drug Threat Assessment; overall classification (U//LES).

(U) This product was prepared by the DEA Washington Division. Comments and questions may be addressed to the Chief, Analysis and Production Section at dea.onsi@usdoj.gov.



DEA
INTELLIGENCE
REPORT

(U) The Progression of Medical and Recreational Marijuana Legalization Policies in Washington, D.C.

DEA-WAS-DIR-052-15
JULY 2015



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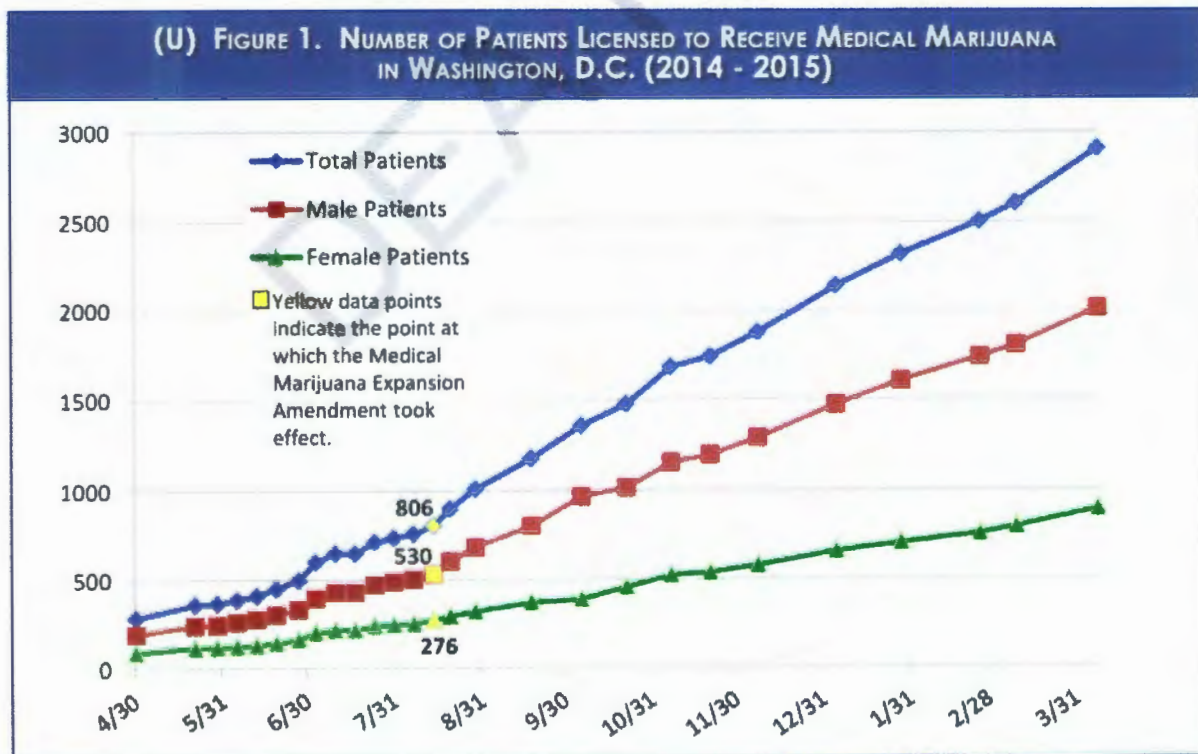
(U) Overview

(U/DSEN) The District of Columbia (D.C.) continues to experience changes in both the public perception of marijuana use and the accompanying policy modifications, which are affecting many other parts of the United States. In July 2014, the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Washington Division published a report outlining these changes.¹ Developments since the publication of the July 2014 report include the expansion of the city's medical marijuana program, as well as the legalization of recreational marijuana. This current report details the changes that have occurred between July 2014 and March 2015.

(U) Details

(U) MEDICAL MARIJUANA

(U) Washington, D.C. has had an operational Medical Marijuana Program since July 2013, when dispensaries licensed by the city began selling marijuana to patients. At that time, in order to purchase marijuana, patients with one of four conditions – human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), cancer, glaucoma, or spasms – were required to have a recommendation by a physician to register for the program. According to the D.C. Department of Health, which administers the program, 650 patients had registered with the program by mid-July 2014, and 142 doctors had requested physician recommendation forms. Since these numbers were much lower than had been anticipated, the D.C. City Council passed the Medical Marijuana Expansion Amendment, which permitted D.C. doctors to decide whether a patient had a condition that would benefit from treatment with medical marijuana. The D.C. mayor signed the bill at the end of July 2014. By April 8, 2015, a little more than eight months later, 2,910 patients were registered, and the number of doctors requesting recommendation forms had risen to 244. The number of male patients registered was approximately double the number of female patients registered for the first year, and the difference increased after the program lifted the restrictions (See Figure 1).



SOURCE: D.C. Department of Health Medical Marijuana Program Updates

(U) The Medical Marijuana Expansion Amendment also increased the number of plants that cultivation centers were permitted to grow from 95 to 500. However, the rise in the number of medical marijuana users has still outpaced marijuana production, and, as of February 2015, the three medical marijuana dispensaries in D.C. were struggling to meet expanding demand. Two additional cultivation centers became operational in February 2015, but they have not yet alleviated the situation. In April 2015, in a further effort to enable growers to meet supply needs, the D.C. City Council increased the plant cultivation limit to 1,000.

(U) MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION

(U) In November 2014, voters in Washington, D.C. voted for Initiative 71 by an overwhelming margin of more than two to one. The initiative legalizes marijuana possession and private consumption for people 21 and older, allowing D.C. residents and visitors to possess up to two ounces of marijuana for personal use and to cultivate up to six plants at their residence. After the new law passed the mandated 30-day congressional review period, legalization took effect on February 26, 2015. Although a funding rider attached to the December 2014 congressional spending bill specified that no funds could be used to enact the legalization or decriminalization of a Schedule I substance in Washington, D.C., city officials stated that the initiative's passage predated the funding restriction, thus allowing the legalization policies to go into effect.

(U) Under the terms of the initiative, possession and use of marijuana in non-public spaces is legal, but the D.C. Attorney General warned that Congress's funding rider means that any attempt to set up a regulatory scheme for sales of the plant would violate the spending prohibition and put lawmakers at risk of arrest.² To avoid the risk of completely uncontrolled marijuana use, especially the proliferation of marijuana "clubs," the D.C. Council passed emergency legislation to prohibit marijuana smoking in bars, clubs, and almost anywhere outside a private home.³ This legislation, passed in early March 2015, gives the mayor the power to revoke the business license or any other city permit of any business where marijuana is smoked and consumed. It will remain in effect until this summer, when additional action from the D.C. City Council will be required for its continuance.

(U) Outlook

(U//LES) The legalization of recreational marijuana use in Washington, D.C. is most likely to impact the illicit marijuana trafficking situation. The Congressional funding embargo on an officially regulated marijuana market currently limits governmental control over distribution, although the D.C. Council has prohibited marijuana "clubs" that could distribute marijuana in exchange for a "membership fee." In addition, a seed exchange in March 2015 distributed seeds to approximately 1,700 recipients.⁴ While marijuana users legally may only grow six plants, at present there is no way to enforce this regulation, and anyone who grows more could sell it illegally. Also, if restrictions are lifted and a marketing system is established, the increased availability of marijuana is likely to spill over into the Washington, D.C. suburbs, where possession and use is still illegal. This is demonstrated by a claim by a smoke shop in Silver Spring, Maryland, which reported that sales of marijuana paraphernalia have increased since legalization, even under the current restrictions.⁵

(b) (U//DSEN) Besides increasing marijuana availability and perhaps trafficking in neighboring states, legalization carries another possible danger. The abuse of marijuana concentrates is increasing throughout the United States. The method most commonly used to manufacture these concentrates is butane extraction, which uses highly flammable butane gas to extract tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) from marijuana plant material, and often results in explosions and injuries.⁶

However, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) warned in 2013 that the explosions appeared to be increasing in states where marijuana use was legalized and where "medical marijuana" was available.⁷ Colorado statistics indicated that hash oil explosions jumped from 12 in 2013 to 32 in 2014, when recreational marijuana use began.⁸ Easier accessibility to marijuana through the medical marijuana and legalization programs in Washington, D.C. could create a market for marijuana concentrates, which could be followed by an increase in dangerous explosions.

(U//DSEN) In spite of changes in state legislation, marijuana remains a Schedule I drug under federal law. Thus, two bills that were introduced in Congress during the spring of 2015 are most likely to impact illicit marijuana trafficking in Washington, D.C. if approved. House Bills 1013 and 1014 would legalize, regulate, and tax marijuana at the

federal level. While the bills would not force states to legalize marijuana, they would provide a federal regulatory framework for states in which marijuana is legal. If these bills pass, legalization in Washington, D.C. would probably be unencumbered, as it would send a strong message to those Congress members who placed the funding rider on the current law. Development of a system for the sale of marijuana would increase regulation, but could also increase the availability and potentially illegal sale of marijuana in the city.

ENDNOTES

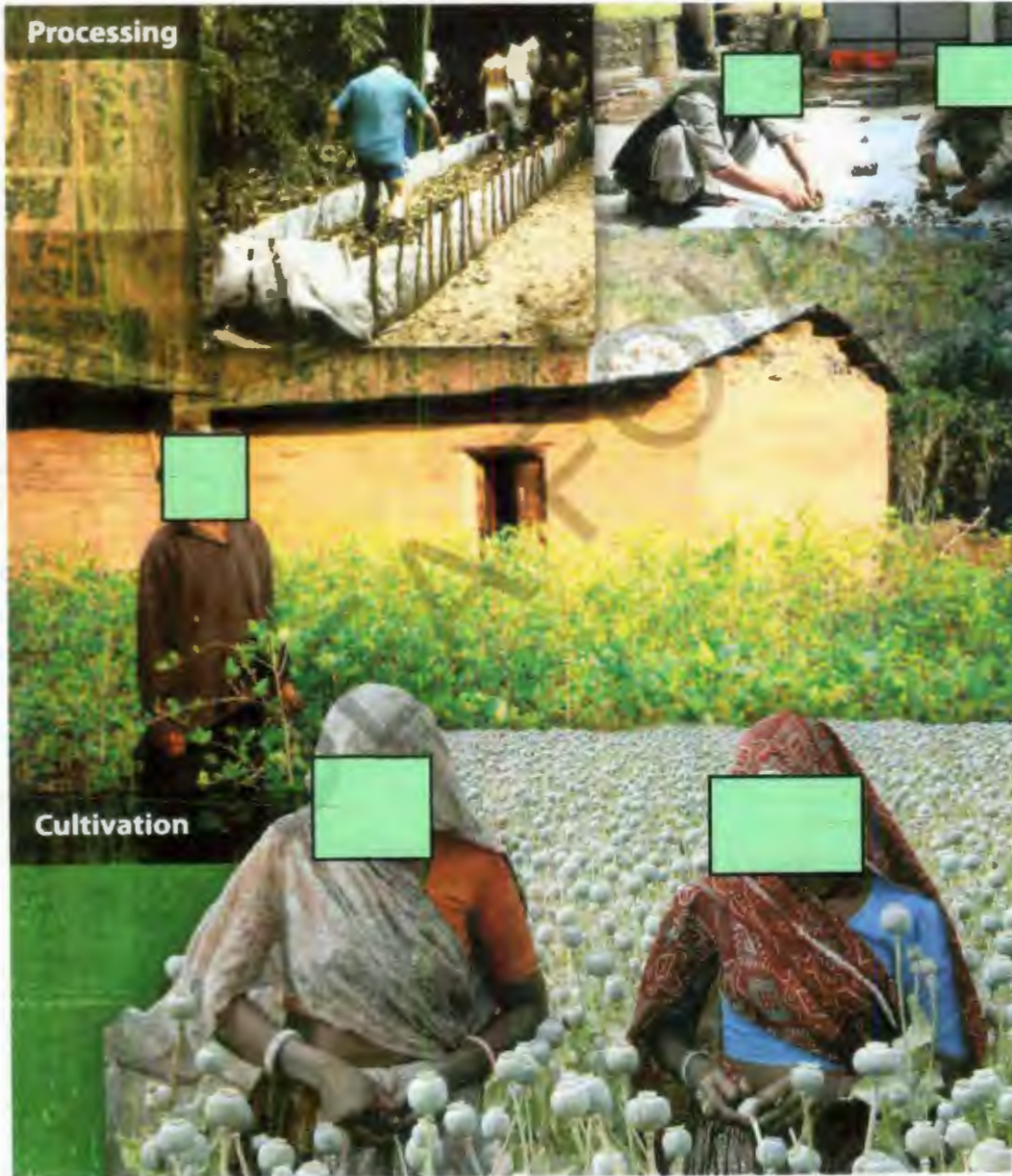
- ¹ (U//DSEN) DEA; DEA-WAS-DIR-037-14; July 2014; (U//FOUO) "Going to Pot: Medical Marijuana Decriminalization/Legalization in the Washington Division," overall classification (U//LES); (U//LES) Source Description: Finished Intelligence.
- ² (U) The Washington Post, "D.C. Council backs down on marijuana hearing after attorney general warning," February 2015; overall classification (U).
- ³ (U) The Washington Post, "D.C. pot advocates threaten public smoke-in to protest ban on pot clubs," March 2015; overall classification (U).
- ⁴ (U) ABC7News, "Libertine Bar hosts free and legal marijuana seed exchange in Adams Morgan," available at www.wjla.com/articles/2015/03 (accessed March 31, 2015); overall classification (U).
- ⁵ (U) Huffington Post, "I've Never Smoked Pot. Here's What Happened When I Tried To Get It Legally In D.C." March 2015; overall classification (U).
- ⁶ (U//DSEN) Drug Enforcement Administration, 2014 National Drug Threat Assessment; overall classification (U//LES).
- ⁷ (U//DSEN) Drug Enforcement Administration, 2014 National Drug Threat Assessment; overall classification (U//LES).
- ⁸ (U) NBC News, "Hash oil explosions related to marijuana pose risk to Colorado homes," available at www.nbcnews.com (accessed March 14, 2015); overall classification (U).

(U) This product was prepared by the DEA Washington Division. Comments and questions may be addressed to the Chief, Analysis and Production Section at dea.onsi@usdoj.gov.



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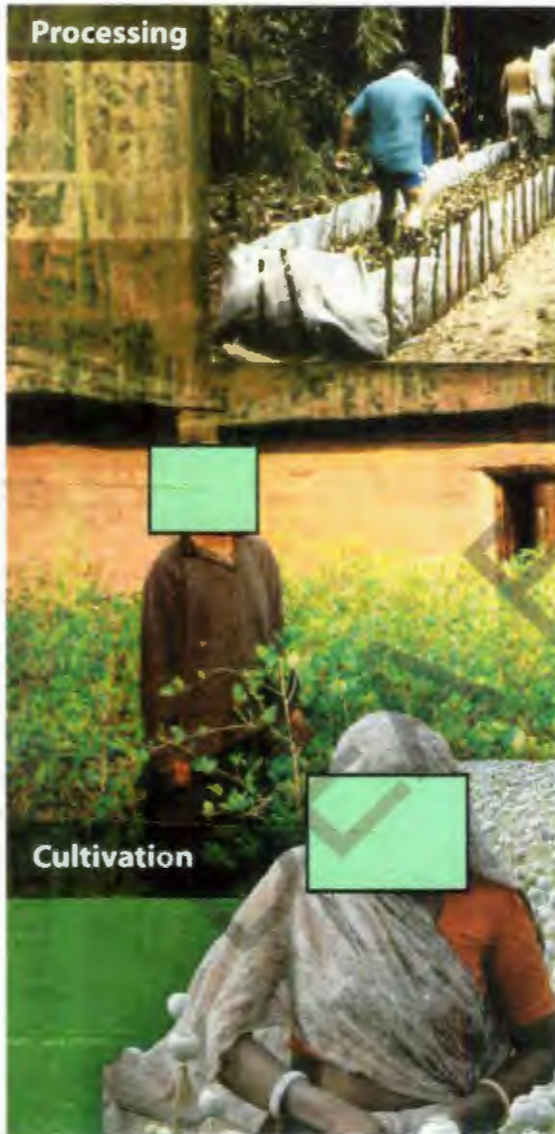
Dictionary



May 2009
DEA-08029

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May 2009
DEA-08029

(b)(7)(C)

This report was prepared by DEA's Operation Breakthrough Intelligence Unit of the Indications and Warning Section. This report reflects information received through October 2008. Comments are welcome and may be addressed to the Operation Breakthrough Unit [REDACTED] Requests for copies may be emailed to the Intelligence Production Unit, Intelligence Division, DEA Headquarters at IntellProduction@usdoj.gov or faxed to (202) 307-8726.

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OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH Dictionary

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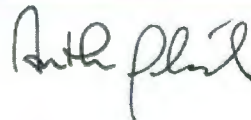
Message from the Chief of Intelligence

(b)(7)(E) [REDACTED]
(b)(7)(E) [REDACTED] as part of the Operation Breakthrough Program. DEA informally refers to these processors as "cooks" since they tend to follow a recipe rather than have a real understanding of drug chemistry.

(b)(7)(E) [REDACTED] During these interviews, DEA chemists and analysts ask detailed questions regarding every important aspect of illicit drug production, to include:

- The amounts and prices of the raw materials (coca leaf or opium) that the cook uses in a typical "production run"
- The specific types, quantities, and costs of the chemicals, equipment, and supplies that the cook requires for laboratory operations
- The time and labor requirements to complete the drug conversion process from start to finish
- The amount of final product (cocaine or heroin) produced by the cook in a typical "production run"

(b)(7)(E) Cocaine and heroin cooks frequently use slang or specialized terms for different facets of drug processing. This dictionary defines many of the terms most commonly used by cooks in Latin America and Southwest [REDACTED] (b)(7)(E)
Operation Breakthrough [REDACTED] A CD of all Operation Breakthrough interviews since 1993 is available upon request. Comments and requests are welcome and should be directed to [REDACTED] Chief, Operation Breakthrough Unit, at [REDACTED] (b)(7)(C)



Anthony P. Placido
Chief of Intelligence

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OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH Dictionary

How to Use the Operation Breakthrough Dictionary

(b)(7)(E) This product is a compilation of data collected from Operation Breakthrough and related reporting since the program's inception in 1993. (b)(7)(E)

This document is separated into four separate sections. Each section contains identical entries, sorted on different parameters to enable the reader to access the information from different perspectives. Each entry will contain the term, a brief definition of that term, the name of drug category for which this term was used, the country and/or region in which this term was used, the source reference document, and the stage of the drug trade applicable to the term.

The four sections are:

- **Term**

This is an aggregate alphabetical listing of all the terms, words, and/or phrases followed by the definition, drug category, country/region, source, and stage.

- **Country or Region**

This section is in alphabetical order by the country where the terms are used and/or originated. There are separate areas for Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Latin America (general), Mexico, Peru, Southeast Asia, etc. Within each country or region, the terms will be listed alphabetically, followed by the definition and the rest of the information.

- **Drug**

In this section the terms are separated into the two major drug categories; cocaine and opiates. Within each category, the terms are listed alphabetically, followed by the definition and the rest of the information. There are a few terms not drug specific and are identified as such.

- **Stage**

In this section the terms are separated into one of four stages of the drug trade: Abuse, Cultivation, General, and Processing. The terms are then further alphabetized within the separate stages followed by the additional information.

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DEFINITIONS



Coca cultivation in Peru



Women selling coca leaves

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DICTIONARY

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
7-80	pesticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
10/20	an aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture used to dissolve cocaine base to make HCl	Cocaine	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
10-30-10	fertilizer	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
a la brava	"cold turkey"	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
a lo bronco	"cold turkey"	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abajar	con job, addict, drug paraphernalia	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abreojos	first fix of the day	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abriga	cover load	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
abrojos	first fix of the day	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abuja	fix, joint (marijuana cigarette)	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abujazo	fix	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abuso de la droga	drug abuse	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
accel	unspecified chemical added in the conversion of batan to spin	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
aceite	good-quality hashish; LSD	Other	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
aceite blanco	cocaine	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
aceituna	LSD user, acidhead; cubehead	Other	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
acetato	ethyl acetate	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acetic acid, glacial	ethanoic acid or vinegar acid. A clear, colorless liquid with a pungent odor. Used in place of ammonium chloride or ammonia solutions as a reagent to adjust alkalinity in the precipitation of morphine from an opium solution.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
acetic anhydride	acetic oxide; acetyl oxide. Most commonly used as an acetylating agent in the acetylation of morphine. A key precursor chemical and reagent in heroin synthesis.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
acetico	acetic anhydride	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
acetuna	possibly acetate or ethyl acetate	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004	Processing
acetyl	heroin base	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acetylation	Chemical process in converting morphine base to heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
acido chloritico	hydrochloric acid	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acido sulfurico	sulfuric acid	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acron	a cloth that can be used for filtering hot water extracted latex	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
adepto	drug addict	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
adulterant	Substance added to heroin after the heroin conversion process is completed; pharmacologically active. Quinine and procaine are typical adulterants added to heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
aerosol	spray	Non specific	Colombia, Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
agrimina	fertilizer used during cultivation	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
agua madre	a "beer-colored" liquid containing cocaine alkaloid	Cocaine	Peru	3/22/1994	Processing
agua rica	acid/water combination used to extract cocaine alkaloid from gasoline/kerosene	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
al azar	at random	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
alambre	wire	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	An anhydrous alcohol. Used as a solvent during purification of heroin base and in the conversion of heroin base to heroin hydrochloride.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
aleatorio	random	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
alkaloid	Any of various physiologically active, nitrogen-containing organic bases derived from plants.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
altura	height	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
amapola	opium poppy	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
ambil	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
ammonium chloride	Colorless, odorless crystals or crystalline chunks. Used as a reagent to adjust alkalinity in the precipitation of morphine (as crude morphine base) from an opium solution.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
andracoí	fungicide, brand, commercial	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
antiaonosis	lice that attacks opium poppy plants (treated with malatio insecticide)	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
anvil	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
arrancar	to extract; pull out; tear off	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
arroba	unit of measure - In Colombia = 12.5 kg coca leaf; in Peru 11.5 kg of dry coca leaf	Cocaine	Colombia, Peru	6/13/1994	Cultivation
asali	hydrochloric acid	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
aspersión	sprinkling	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
atacar	to attack; to damage	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
azerrilla	parasite - a worm that becomes a moth	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Cultivation
azucar	translated means sugar - typically granulated sodium bicarbonate	Cocaine	Peru	11/14/2002	Processing
bagazo	gum	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
baja densidad	lower density	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
bajalan	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
balloon	round bottom or flat bottom single neck boiling flask	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
balti	unit of measure 1 balti = 1 metal bucket	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
banadores	wash tub used to test cocaine extraction	Cocaine	Bolivia	7/23/2007	Processing
Baño Maria	hot water bath used in cocaine HCl production	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
barbasco	insecticide with a milky appearance that is made from a plant in the jungle	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
barro	cocaine base converted back to crude and smoked	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
barro	residue of morphine (literally translated as 'mud')	Opiate	Peru	6/13/1994	Processing
basbistin	insecticide	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
basuca	cocaine base residue precipitated from used solvents - suitable for smoking	Cocaine	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
batan	heroin base	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
beest	morphine base	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
belma	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
Blanca	literal translation means "white" - a very clean white cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2008	Processing
bollo	ball of cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
bolsas	bags for seed beds	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
bomba	a mixture of any two solvents or chemicals that rises up quickly and may cause an explosion	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
botones de flores	flower buds	Opiate	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
brillo	talc-like powder used to adulterate cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
brown sugar heroin	A common name for heroin (any source) which has the appearance of light brown, granulated sugar. Commonly produced in Southwest Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
bruta	crude cocaine paste	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
brutta	crude cocaine paste	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
bulbo	bulb	Opiate	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Bulls' blood	slang for Punto (alcohol-based liquid used for Ph testing (phenolphthalein))	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/14/1993	Processing
burning (as in "the solution is burning")	a stage when a substance (usually carbonate) is added in order to neutralize the acid within a mixture - typically the mixture appears to bubble or boil and will turn dark	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
cachaza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
cachetiado (see descuerado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
caffeine	White alkaloid found in coffee, tea, and cola nuts. Commonly used as an diluent in heroin hydrochloride, Southeast Asian methamphetamine tablets.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
cal	lime or calcium oxide	Cocaine	Colombia, Peru	11/14/2002	Processing
calcium hydroxide	See "lime, slaked."	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
caldero	decantation pit	Cocaine	Peru	6/13/1994	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
cama	initial testing of the pura agua to determine if the pH level is correct - small amount of pura agua is sprinkled with a small amount of carbonate to observe precipitation	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
camaron	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
campesinos	cultivators, farmers -	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
caneca	bucket	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
cantero	seedbed	Opiate	Mexico	5/1/2002	Cultivation
carate	Insecticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
carbon	slang for sodium bicarbonate	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
carbon	sodium carbonate	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
carbon, activated	See "charcoal, activated."	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
carga(s) (see dacas)	100lb bag(s) of coca leaves	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/13/1993	Processing
casillas	section	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cato	unit of land measure, 1 cato is 1/6th a hectare or about 40x40 meters	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
ceniza	fungus that forms white spots on poppy leaves	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
chacha	large ant that attacks coca plants	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
chalza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
chandu	A Hindi-Bengali term for cooked opium ("smoking opium"). Term used in India and some parts of Burma. Term used in some historical reports on Southeast Asian opium.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
chara	a powder made by grinding the solid product in heroin processing	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
charcoal, activated	A fine, black carbonaceous powder prepared commercially from wood and vegetables. In illicit heroin production, used as a reagent in the purification of heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
charuta	slang for the final alkaloid extracted from multiple processing of leaf.	Cocaine	Peru	11/14/2002	Processing
chaz acid	battery acid	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
chaza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
chelat	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
Cherpa (also see Desis)	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
chicha	slang for the alkaloid-laden liquid (used for both water and kerosene) that is transferred from one processing step to another.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
chichlada	cocaine product resembling ice in the precipitation process	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2008	Processing
chicklet	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process -gum	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
chiclar	remove gum	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
chicle	cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
chicle	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process -gum	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
China White	Term is used by English-speaking westerners to contrast the white powder form with the light brown, granular form of heroin. Also used in recent years as an alternate name for fentanyl.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
chiquero	decantation pit	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
chiro(s)	term for filter paper usually used in Tolima Dept.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
chiva	black tar heroin	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
Chlorico	chlorine or hydrochloric acid	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
chloroform	A clear, colorless, heavy, and very volatile liquid with a characteristic sweet odor. Used as a solvent in the synthesis of heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
choi (joi)	Unit of weight used in Mainland Southeast Asia for opium (only). Equivalent to 1.60 kilograms (3.528 pounds).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
chukka	a white paste formed after adding ammonia hydroxide and cold water to heroin mixture	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
chupete	the point of the plant from where the flowers grow	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cica	Insecticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
cifras	statistics; figures	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
clipidine	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
clarificador	slang for a bucket containing the limonada	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
clavos	nails	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
climfelin	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
cloritic acid	hydrochloric acid	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
closal	a commercial product used to avoid frost damage	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
coca buleña	wet cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	11/18/2004	Processing
cocaleros	coca farmers	Cocaine	Bolivia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cochaza	black layer of dirt and foam that forms on top of the initial mixture of latex and hot water that is removed and discarded.	Opiate	Colombia	5/15/2008	Processing
cola	charcoal	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
colador	a metal mesh colander or strainer	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
comal	flat, round griddle made of clay or metal - typically used to avoid direct heat.	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
combatir	to attack; to fight	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
conversion (heroin conversion)	A chemical conversion process wherein heroin base is converted into a soluble salt form of heroin, generally heroin hydrochloride.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
copper oxychloruro	fertilizer	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
corta (see cortar, corte)	to curdle	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
cortador	cutting (referring to cutting the morphine or heroin to reduce quality and increase quantity) - Cortador is also referred to as a "product" used to adjust pH levels.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
cortar (see corta, corte)	to curdle	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
corte (see corta, cortar)	to curdle	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
corte batido	"stirred curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving sodium bicarbonate and stirring, resulting in a heavy "cheese" like product.	Cocaine	Peru	5/3/1994	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
corte caliente	"hot curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving the addition of extra sulfuric acid and sodium bicarbonate resulting in the "fast" precipitation of paste.	Cocaine	Peru	5/3/1994	Processing
corte normal	"normal curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving the addition of sodium bicarbonate (no stirring) resulting in a spongy paste.	Cocaine	Peru	5/3/1994	Processing
cosecha	harvest	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
costalillo	jute cloth used to filter cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
crashes out	causing the cocaine base precipitation by the addition of "soda"	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
crazy h	slang for drug created from "paparina" and ammonia and acetate	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
crecimiento	growth, increase	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cruda	crude cocaine paste	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
crystal	cocaine HCl	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
crystal heroin	purified heroin base	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
cuajo	bicarbonate	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
cube	insecticide made from the milky liquid found in the cortex of an unidentified tree.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
cultivo	cultivation	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cultivo neto	net cultivation	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cultivos ilicitos	illicit cultivation	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cupra vit	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
dacas (also see cargas)	100-pound bags of coca leaves	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
dachron (see dacron)	a cloth that can be used for filtering	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
dacron (see dachron)	a cloth that can be used for filtering	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
dahlia	genus of plants in the family Asteraceae, containing 12 to 20 species of tuberous herbs that are native to the higher elevations of Mexico and Central America.	Opiate	Not specified	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
dense carbonate	sodium carbonate	Cocaine	Peru	4/16/1996	Processing
Desarrollo	fertilizer used during cultivation	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
descarado (see cachetiado, descuerado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
descuerado (see cachetiado, descarado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
Desis (also see cherpa)	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
diacetyl	final form of heroin	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
diluent	Additive used to reduce the concentration of an active material and/or to increase bulk. Typical diluents for heroin are mannitol, sucrose, lactose, and starch.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
disminuir	to reduce, decrease	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
ditane	pesticide	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
divulgada actividad	reported activity	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
dueño	owner	Cocaine	Bolivia	11/18/2004	Processing
el cálculo	estimate	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
enmontada	overgrown	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
enmontarse	to get overgrown	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
erradicación bruta	gross eradication	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
escatriz	scar	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
escorona	top of the poppy bulb that can be cut off to extract the last of latex	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
esfuerzos de erradicar	eradication efforts	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
esmaltada	an enameled pot or pan	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
espiral	condenser attached to balloon flask used during heroin processing.	Opiate	Colombia	Heroin Lab Efficiency Study 2001	Processing
estacion de cultivo	growing season	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
esterón 44	chemical used to kill weeds and "azerrilla"—a worm that becomes a moth.	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Cultivation
etapa	stage	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
ether (ethyl ether)	In addition to its well-known use as an anesthetic, it is used as a solvent in the conversion of heroin base to heroin hydrochloride.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
ethyl alcohol (see alcohol)		Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
ethyl ether (see ether)		Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
exigen	high quality, injection grade white heroin, also referred to as "spin"	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
exodón	chemical used to prevent plagues	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Cultivation
extra foyaje	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
extraída	extracted	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
fabrica	aka pozo	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
finca	estate or home	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Heroin Lab Efficiency Study 2001	Cultivation
fist test	testing the moisture of coca leaves by squeezing a handful - if liquid oozes between fingers the leaves are sufficiently moist.	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
flesh	slang for a method of precipitating cocaine base by mixing in ammonia slowly resulting in a finer powdery product.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
Florecente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Florencia (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
florescente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
fluorecente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
fluorodane	an insecticide	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
foliar	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
frito	cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
frying	slang for heating base in a frying pan as a means of drying the wet base.	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
fundicion	fusion/heating that is the final drying process of heroin HCl	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
Furadan (see furidan)	a brand name insecticide	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Furidan (see furadan)	an insecticide	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
gabardina (see gavardina)	cloth used as a filtering media	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
gallinaza	poultry manure	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
gasoline "clean"	gasoline that has been treated in an acid/water mix to remove lead/impurities	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
gasoline "Rich"	unused or new gasoline	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2008	Processing
gavardeno (see gabardina)	cloth used as a filtering media	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
Golden Triangle	Area of Mainland Southeast Asia comprising the Shan Plateau and Kachin Hills of northeastern Burma, the highlands of northwestern Laos, the highlands of northern Thailand, northern Vietnam, and the adjacent areas of southern China.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	General

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
goma	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process - opium gum, also cooks sometimes use this term referring to latex.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
goma de opio	opium gum	Opiate	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
gota	fungus that damages poppy plants	Opiate	Colombia	5/15/2008	Cultivation
gram	unit of weight in the metric system equal to one-thousandth of a kilogram. 28.350 grams equal one ounce	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
gramason	weed killer	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia, Bolivia	8/3/2001, 8/6/2004	Cultivation
gramazon	weed killer	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia, Bolivia	8/3/2001, 8/6/2004	Cultivation
gravedad	gravity	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
gringo bug	a pest that damages coca leaves NFI	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Cultivation
guarapo	slang for the acid/water/cocaine mixture	Cocaine	Peru	3/21/1994	Processing
guia	slang for the freshly curdled crude cocaine base; sometimes to the small test amount to see if the limonada (acid water containing cocaine alkaloid) is ready to process.	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
H brutta	slang term used for heroin base; the "H" is pronounced "ah-chay" like the letter h in Spanish and as an English "h".	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
hacesol	clear liquid used to clean plastic pipes - also allegedly used to extract morphine base from poppy gum/latex - possibly ethyl acetate.	Opiate	Colombia	5/15/2008	Processing

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
hai	Northern Thai-Shan term used with land areas. See rai and lai (Lao).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
hectare	A metric unit of area equal to 2.471 acres (10,000 square meters). Also equivalent to 6.25 rai.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
hectáreas	hectares, Unit of land measurement, 1 hectare equals 2.5 acres	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
heroin	Also known as diacetylmorphine. A highly addictive synthetic narcotic derived from morphine.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin base (Southeast Asia)	"crude heroin." Heroin base is morphine base that has undergone acetylation. Smokable Heroin base is considered an intermediate form of heroin that may be further refined.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin hydrochloride	A chemical salt form of heroin, usually powder or crystal that is water soluble and therefore suitable for injection. Most commonly used by heroin users who inject the drug.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin no. 3	A smokeable form of Southeast Asian heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin no. 4	An injectable form of Southeast Asian heroin. Also known as heroin hydrochloride or China White.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heros	slang term used for heroin base	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
highlander (Mainland Southeast Asia)	A hill dweller. Hill tribesmen are a typical example of highlanders in Mainland Southeast Asia.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	General

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
hill tribe (Mainland Southeast Asia)	Any one of numerous ethnic groups which share a distinct culture, language, and social structure and who are regarded, as a group, to be hill dwellers.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	General
HIPA	hydrochloric acid and isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
hoja de coca	coca leaf	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
horses	stands that drums are set up on during the solvent processing method	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
hot test	a test done to ascertain if any cocaine alkaloid remains in gasoline/diesel - the test consists of the cook tasting the gasoline/diesel - if it tastes hot, alkaloid is still present.	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
hungarian powder	spices used to cut heroin (niacinamide)	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
hydrochloric acid	A solution of hydrogen chloride gas (HCl) in water. Also known as muriatic acid. In illicit heroin production, hydrochloric acid is used to convert morphine base to morphine hydrochloride.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
ibacide	commercial pesticide	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003	Cultivation
ipa	hydrochloric acid and isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
ipa (HIPA)	isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
jaret	fabric used to filter out impurities	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
jefe	boss	Opiate	Latin American Countries	5/1/2002	Processing
jerib	unit of land measurement; approximately half an acre or 44 square meters	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Cultivation
jin	A metric unit of weight in Chinese system. Equivalent to ½ kilogram (500 grams). Chinese term, romanized: jin (Pinyin) or chin (Wade-Giles Mandarin).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
jornales	days of work	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
jugo	"juice", reference the water/wash removed from pozos containing cocaine alkaloid.	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
khaltas	unit of measure a khalta equals 7.5 kilograms	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
khar mal	term used for second class of heroin	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
kilogram	A metric unit of weight equal to 1,000 grams or 2.2046 pounds.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
La Boladora	cocaine product having a granular look during precipitation.	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2008	Processing
la drillo	slang for cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
la gasolineada	Gasoline method of converting cocaine paste to base by adding gasoline into the solution containing water, sulfuric acid, cocaine, and lime. Once the gasoline evaporates - cocaine base remains.	Cocaine	Peru	5/4/1994	Processing
la superficie	area, land, farm	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
lacron	term used in the Cauca Dept for a cloth used for filtering	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
lactosa	powder formula for infants - used as a cutting agent, added during heroin processing.	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
lactose	Also known as milk sugar, saccharum lactis. Present in milk in mammals. Commonly used as a diluent (or extender) by heroin dealers to increase bulk of injectable heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
lai	A standard unit of land area measurement in Laos, equivalent to 1,600 square meters. Also see "rai".	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Cultivation
larancha	fungus that attacks opium poppies	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
las coordenadas	coordinates	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
lavada	washed cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
lavandina	local bleach occasionally used in place of sulfuric acid	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
lechuza	residual water mix that precipitates additional morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
leviano	Colombian product believed to be sodium carbonate or caustic soda.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
liga	adulterated chemical prepared in advance of and added to gummy final heroin product to increase its weight (has the appearance of sugar).	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
light carbonate	sodium bicarbonate	Cocaine	Peru	4/16/1996	Processing

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
lime, slaked	Also known as calcium hydroxide, calcium hydrate, caustic lime, hydrated lime. Used as a reagent in the extraction of morphine from opium by forming an intermediate calcium salt (calcium morphenate).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
lmonada	slang for acid/water mixture used to extract or containing cocaine alkaloid	Cocaine	Peru	3/21/1994	Processing
limpido	bleach used to test quality of heroin	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
liter	A metric unit of volume. Equivalent to 1.056 liquid quarts.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
liviano	Colombian product believed to be sodium carbonate or caustic soda.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
los cultivadores	cultivators, farmers	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
los plantios	fields, area	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
los raspachines	coca pickers	Cocaine	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
lowlander (Southeast Asia)	A lowland dweller, in either a rural or urban community. into lowland areas in Laos and Thailand.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	General
lumbre	gas stove flame	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
lycra	type of cloth used to filter out morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
machete	cocaine cutting agent	Cocaine	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
madera	wood	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
malatio	Insecticide used against lice, known as "antiaonosis"	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
malmal	filter paper used in converting batan into white heroin	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
malumbra	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
Mancate	fungicide, brand, commercial	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
mancha	opium latex	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
mancosio	fungicide	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
manguera	hose	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
mannitol	Also known as mannite, manna sugar. Commonly used as a diluent (or extender) by heroin dealers to increase bulk of "injectable heroin".	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
manta	thick cloth used for filtering process	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
manteca	literal translation "Lard", slang for a white heroin in Mexico	Opiate	Mexico	Tucson Cable DTG 132356Z AUG 08	Processing
Manzate	fungicide, brand, commercial	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
mariposa	slang for shredder	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
martillado	metal pan used in the drying of morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
Masala	blend of spices used to cut heroin (niacinamide)	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
mateado	slang for cultivate or to plant; technique where the soil is smoothed into a small circle approximately 20 to 30 cm in diameter. The circles form a grid with as much as a meter separating the rows and 20 to 30 cm between each plant.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
matones	helpers	Cocaine	Bolivia	11/18/2004	Processing

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
media	literally translated as half. Refers to cc's of ethyl alcohol. Note: amount varies for each processor (i.e. 1 media = 500cc)	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
medir	measure, count	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
metil	slang term used for MEK (methyl ethyl ketone)	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
mica	slang for plastic sheeting used in the construction of a pozo pit	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
millar	1000 units or bags	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
morphine	An organic compound (alkaloid) found in the Papaver sommiferum (opium poppy).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
morphine base	Morphine base is an intermediate product between morphine alkaloid in opium and a morphine brick (morphine hydrochloride).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
morphine brick	Morphine hydrochloride, ranging between 82 and 94 percent morphine content, compressed (by a morphine press) into a standard-sized brick shape measuring approximately 2 inches by 4 inches by 5 inches.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
morphine press	A metal or wood piece of equipment which can squeeze water from morphine hydrochloride, leaving the morphine dry and in uniform, brick-sized blocks.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
morphine salt	A water-soluble chemical form of morphine. Other morphine salts include morphine sulfate, morphine hydrochloride, and morphine acetate—all legitimate compounds used in medicine.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
moulin	"grinder" most likely a shredder used to shred dry coca leaf prior to processing	Cocaine	Bolivia	12/19/2007	Processing
mucyo	type of coca seed, typically red in color	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
muerta	dead, loss	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
muestra	sample	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
muestreo	survey, measure, field	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
narshardar	ammonium chloride	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
nashadar	ammonium chloride	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
navagron	insecticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
nowshadder	ammonium chloride	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
nual	slang for a unit of weight for Southeast Asian heroin, equivalent to 700 grams (.7 kilograms) or 1.54 pounds	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
number two heroin	heroin base	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
opium	Strongly-addictive naturally-occurring narcotic derived from the dried latex juice of the opium poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> . Source of morphine and heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
opium, liquid	Also known as opium solution. Refers to opium which has been dissolved in water. Liquid opium is usually a clear, dark brown liquid.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
opium, prepared	Also known as cooked opium, processed opium, and smoking opium. Opium smokers prefer to smoke prepared opium.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
opium, raw	Also known as opium gum, crude opium, and opium sap. Opium which has not been "cooked." Weighs more than prepared opium (contains more water). It is smoked or eaten by addicts.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
Oxícloruro de Cobre	(acid chloride of copper) used to avoid frost damage	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
pagazo	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
pagero	stick used to stir - typically fashioned with a broad slotted end	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993, 8/6/2004, 12/19/2007	Processing
paila (see pailo)	aluminum pan used to dry morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
pailo (see paila)	specific type of pan used to dry morphine	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
paint test	to paint - a test of quality of cocaine base where the base is rubbed against the skin, if the paste turns to powder(crystallizes) in one or two rubs, it is good. The higher the number of rubs involved indicates a lower quality of cocaine base.	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
pajero	stick used to stir - typically fashioned with a broad slotted end	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993, 8/6/2004, 12/19/2007	Processing
papaleta (see papeleta)	small envelope in which some fertilizer and other agricultural goods are sold.	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Paparina	a residue formed after the first filtering process; typically waste that can be used to create "crazy h"; describes the hot water extracted latex once it reaches a pH of between 5 to 7.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing

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DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
papaverina	a residue formed after the first filtering process; describes the hot water extracted latex once it reaches a pH of between 5 and 7.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
papeleta (see papaleta)	small envelope in which some fertilizer and other agricultural goods are sold.	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
paqueta (see paquete)	"packet", unit of measure 1 paqueta = 50 lbs (22.7 kgs)	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
paquete (see paqueta)	"packet", unit of measure 1 paqueta = 50 lbs (22.7 kgs)	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
paqui	fast growing tree with a thin trunk and large canopy planted to camouflage coca fields	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
paracion (see paration)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
paration (see paracion)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
partara	gum from a tree that is sometimes used to dilute opium gum prior to selling	Opiate	Mexico	5/25/2004	Processing
pasta basica de cocaina	cocaine paste	Cocaine	Bolivia	11/18/2004	Processing
patron	buyer for whom the cooks process exclusively	Non specific	Colombia	2/5/2002	Processing
peach paper	pH testing papers	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
pedazo	unit of measure 1 pedazo = 25 grams	Opiate	Mexico	5/1/2002	Processing
peltre	tray used to dry morphine (same as enamel pan called esmaltada)	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
perga	slang for potassium permanganate	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
perolo	specific type of pan used to dry morphine	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
pétalo	petal, flower, bloom	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
pi-tzu	A Chinese term used to refer to impure, or crude, morphine base. Alternative spellings of the term include pizi (Pinyin) and p'i-tzu (Wade-Giles Mandarin).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
plantíos medias	almost mature fields	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plantíos nuevas	new fields	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plantíos preparadas	prepared fields	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plasticos	plastic	Non specific	Not specified	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
polon	thick filtering cloth used in cocaine processing	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
polvo	"powder" - slang for morphine base sediment	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
ponche	slang for the liquid resulting from the combination of the alkaloid laden gasoline/kerosene and acid/water during the processing step when the alkaloid is transferred from the gasoline/kerosene to the acid/water.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
poncheador	stirring device used during the stage to create the pura agua/rica agua	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
ponchera	a bucket, sometimes referred to the bucket containing limonada	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
pong	A standard unit of weight used in Southeast Asia for opium only. Equivalent to 0.375 kilograms (13.23 ounces). Thai-Shan-Lao term.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
popelina	fine poplin fabric used for filtration purposes	Opiate	Mexico	10/25/2004	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
poppy (opium poppy)	An annual plant, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> , having grayish-green leaves and variously colored flowers. The sole source of opium.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
poppy pod	Sometimes called the seedpod, capsule, bulb, or head. Refers to the egg-sized fruit which enlarges as the flower petals fall from the plant and produces the latex (opium).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
poppy pod, scoring	Cutting into the surface of an opium poppy pod, using a sharp bladed instrument, in order to allow the opium to exude from the pod.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
poppy pod, scraping	Using flat-bladed instrument to collect gummy opium from pod surface. The instrument resembles a paint scraper.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
precipitation (chemical precipitation)	The separation of a solid from a solution. The resulting solid is called the precipitate.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
precursor	A precursor is a chemical that is the raw material for a new product.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
Prendue (see prengue)	A disease that causes the plant to shrivel: use Manzate. (Mancate)	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
Prengue (see prendue)	A disease that causes the plant to shrivel: use Manzate. (Mancate)	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
probucion	brand name fertilizer	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
Probusion	brand name fertilizer	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
profoliar	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
profollar	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
promedio	average, measure, result	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
proveta	flask used to measure chemicals	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
proyz	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
punto	alcohol-based liquid used for Ph testing (phenolphthalein)	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
pura aqua	(pure water) the acid/water containing cocaine alkaloid	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
purification (chemical purification)	The removal of extraneous materials (impurities) from a substance or a mixture by one or more separation techniques.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
quelita	milky liquid from the stem of a poppy plant - sometimes added to opium gum by dishonest farmers.	Opiate	Mexico	5/1/2002	Processing
quemador	decantation pit	Cocaine	Peru	5/2/1994	Processing
queso	literal translation is "Cheese" slang for wet cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	7/23/2007	Processing
rai	A standard unit of land area measurement in Thailand equivalent to 1,600 square meters.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
rallado	vertical or horizontal score of the poppy capsule	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
ranta	weed killer	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
reagent (chemical reagent)	A reagent is a chemical which reacts with a precursor to form a new compound	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
recipiente	pit similar to a pozo (2 x 4 meters in size) used in a hybrid form of a solvent extraction method	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
recoger	collect, choose, pick	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
reducir la superficie sembrada	to reduce the seeded area	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
reina	slang for a high quality cocaine base in Peru	Cocaine	Peru	3/22/1994	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
remojador	another term for pozo	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
rendimiento	yield, crop, harvest	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
resin	gum-like waste product from the processing of cocaine base into cocaine HCl - often used to cut/adulterate cocaine base.	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
retaque	process to extract any extra merchandise from remaining residues and filtrate in morphine and heroin processes.	Cocaine and Opiate	Peru	12/3/2003	Processing
re-washing	to submerge leaves for a second time in gasoline to extract the cocaine alkaloid.	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
Ridumil	a commercial product used to avoid frost damage	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
riego	irrigation, water, plant, care	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
roca	slang for a method of causing rapid precipitation of cocaine base by quickly adding ammonia resulting in a harder rocky product.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
rustica	slang term used for heroin base	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
sai amoniaca	salt, ammonia, acid, chemicals, processing, production	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
sartan	pan that morphine base is dried	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
satin	thin cloth used for the filtering process	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
Savia	disinfectant used to remove bacteria from chicken manure used for fertilization	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
seer	unit of measure 1 seer equals 1,250 grams (alt spelling "seyr")	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
semillero	seed bed to start coca plants	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
seyr	unit of measure 1 seer equals 1,250 grams (alt spelling "seer")	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
sherpa	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
shisha	white crystal heroin	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
siete-ochenta	pesticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
slash-and-burn agriculture	Also known as "swidden" agriculture. Method of clearing land for cultivation. Involves cutting down all vegetation, allowing it to dry, and finally burning it off in preparation for planting.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
soda ash (sodium carbonate)	Crude, anhydrous sodium carbonate. A white or transparent, odorless, crystalline powder with a salty, bitter taste. An alkaline material commonly used in the production of heroin base.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
solvent (chemical solvent)	Solvents are used to dissolve solid precursors or reagents, to dilute reaction mixtures, and to separate and purify other chemicals.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
spin	high quality, injection grade white heroin, also referred to as "exigen"	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
spin ullah	"wheat flower", a general term used for heroin in Nangarhar Province	Opiate	Afghanistan	Unpublished 2007 DEA Afghanistan Slang Dictionary	Processing
spoon test	dryness test of base where a sample is melted in a spoon - if it boils it is too wet	Cocaine and Opiate	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
stones	slang for objects that are added to used acetone to remove residual water so that the acetone may be reused in additional cocaine base to cocaine HCl processings.	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
sugar	slang for a substance suspected of being bicarbonate	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
sule	slang for first "wash"	Non specific	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
sulfato	ball like substance	Cocaine	Bolivia	12/19/2007	Processing
surco	row, furrow, plant, area, method	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
sweat	slang for the chemical reaction caused by adding a basic powdery substance to fresh coca leaves	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
swidden agriculture	An agricultural method. See slash-and-burn agriculture.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Cultivation
tacho	slang for 160-liter plastic bucket	Cocaine	Peru	6/15/1994	Processing
tamaron(e)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru and Bolivia	8/1/2003, 8/6/2004	Cultivation
tazon	bucket (buckets) capacity of approximately 30 liters	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
tazones	buckets capacity of approximately 30 liters	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
tempo	filtering material - heavy cloth (coarse weave)	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
Ten-Thirty-Ten	fertilizer	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
ten-twenty	an aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture used to dissolve cocaine base to make cocaine HCl	Cocaine	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
teodan (see tiodan)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
tetdan	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
tezab	acetic anhydride	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
the worm	naturally occurring pest that attacks coca plants	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000	Cultivation
timbo	slang for large white plastic drum typically used for gasoline transport	Cocaine	Peru	3/21/1994	Processing
tin	impurities that are filtered out during the process of converting batan to spin	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

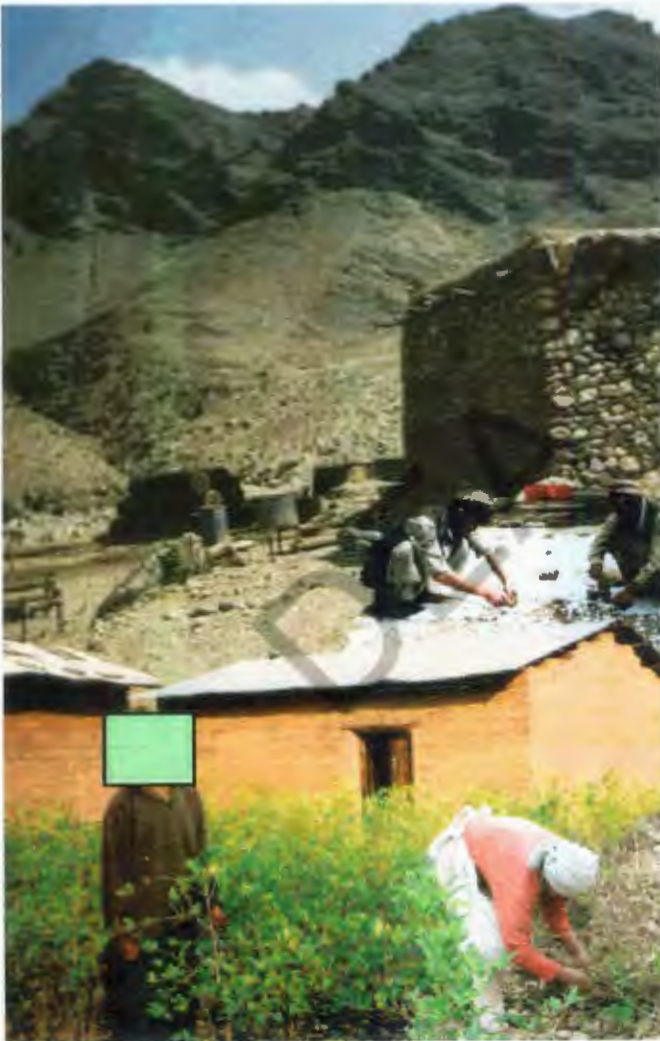
TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
tina(s)	refers to size of a large garbage canister used for processing large amounts of latex into morphine base	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
tiodan (see teodan)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
Todo en Uno	brand name fertilizer	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
torre	literally translated as 'tower'. Term used for a condenser, which is used in heroin processing.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
trapo	slang for a filter cloth used in the processing of morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
triplealda	initial harvesting of leaf at around 9 months	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
tua	See nuai	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
turullah	"black flower", a term used for black poppy paste	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
ubicar	to be located, situated	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
una sequia	drought, dry weather	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
unidad	units refers to the total amount of wood used	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
unit	A "unit" is a standard unit of weight for Southeast Asian heroin. Called nuai in Thai and Lao; chien in Chinese. Equivalent to 700 grams (.7 kilogram) or 1.54 pounds. Approximate dimensions: 5½ inches.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
ustad	teacher	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
vidrio	black tar heroin	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/ REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
viss	A standard unit of weight used in southern India and Burma. Equivalent to 1.657 kilograms (3.652 pounds). Commonly used in reference to bulk items. In Burma, the viss is also used in the opium trade.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
vitafolage	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
vivero	seed bed to start coca plants	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
wash (used as a noun)	the process in where a gasoline/kerosene mixture containing cocaine alkaloid is mixed with the agua pura/ agua rica to extract the cocaine alkaloid into the agua pura/ agua rica	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	3/17/2003	Processing
white powder	usually refers to lime in processing morphine	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
yuces	cutting agent, mixed 50/50, per DEA chemists this substance is suspected to be procaine, lidocaine, or benzocaine	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2007	Processing
zerpa	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
zirullah	"green flower", a term used for the poppy bulb	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Cultivation

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Afghanistan

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
accel	unspecified chemical added in the conversion of batan to spin	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
asali	hydrochloric acid	Opiate	4/17/2008	Processing
balti	unit of measure 1 balti = 1 metal bucket	Opiate	4/16/2008	Processing
batan	heroin base	Opiate	4/17/2008	Processing
beest	morphine base	Opiate	4/17/2008	Processing
carbon	sodium carbonate	Opiate	4/17/2008	Processing
chara	a powder made by grinding the solid product in heroin processing	Opiate	8/24/2007	Processing
chukka	a white paste formed after adding ammonia hydroxide and cold water to heroin mixture	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
cola	charcoal	Opiate	4/17/2008	Processing
crystal heroin	purified heroin base	Opiate	4/16/2008	Processing
exigen	high quality, injection grade white heroin, also referred to as "spin"	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
hungarian powder	spices used to cut heroin (niacinamide)	Opiate	4/16/2008	Processing
jaret	fabric used to filter out impurities	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
jerib	unit of land measurement; approximately half an acre or 44 square meters	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Cultivation
khaltas	unit of measure a khalta equals 7.5 kilograms	Opiate	8/24/2007	Processing
khar mal	term used for second class of heroin	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
malmal	filter paper used in converting batan into white heroin	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
Masala	blend of spices used to cut heroin (niacinamide)	Opiate	4/16/2008	Processing
narshardar	ammonium chloride	Opiate	4/17/2008	Processing
nashadar	ammonium chloride	Opiate	4/17/2008	Processing
nowshadder	ammonium chloride	Opiate	4/17/2008	Processing
number two heroin	heroin base	Opiate	8/24/2007	Processing
peach paper	pH testing papers	Opiate	4/16/2008	Processing
seer	unit of measure 1 seer equals 1,250 grams (alt spelling "seyr")	Opiate	8/24/2007	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Afghanistan

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
seyr	unit of measure 1 seer equals 1,250 grams (alt spelling "seer")	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
shisha	white crystal heroin	Opiate	8/24/2007	Processing
spin	high quality, injection grade white heroin, also referred to as "exigen"	Opiate	4/17/2008	Processing
spin ullah	"wheat flower", a general term used for heroin in Nangarhar Province	Opiate	Unpublished 2007 DEA Afghanistan Slang Dictionary	Processing
tezab	acetic anhydride	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
tin	impurities that are filtered out during the process of converting batan to spin	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
turullah	"black flower", a term used for black poppy paste	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
ustad	teacher	Opiate	8/24/2007	Processing
white powder	usually refers to lime in processing morphine	Opiate	4/16/2008	Processing
zirullah	"green flower", a term used for the poppy bulb	Opiate	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Boliva

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
7-80	pesticide	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Cultivation
agua rica	acid/water combination used to extract cocaine alkaloid from gasoline/kerosene	Cocaine	1/12/1993	Processing
banadores	wash tub used to test cocaine extraction	Cocaine	7/23/2007	Processing
Blanca	literal translation means "white" - a very clean white cocaine base	Cocaine	8/22/2008	Processing
bollo	ball of cocaine base	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
Bulls' blood	slang for Punto (alcohol-based liquid used for Ph testing (phenolphthalein))	Cocaine	1/14/1993	Processing
burning (as in "the solution is burning")	a stage when a substance (usually carbonate) is added in order to neutralize the acid within a mixture - typically the mixture appears to bubble or boil and will turn dark	Cocaine	1/12/1993	Processing
carate	insecticide	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Cultivation
carga(s) (see dacas)	100lb bag(s) of coca leaves	Cocaine	1/13/1993	Processing
cato	unit of land measure, 1 cato is 1/6th a hectare or about 40x40 meters	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Cultivation
chacha	large ant that attacks coca plants	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Cultivation
chichlada	cocaine product resembling ice in the precipitation process	Cocaine	8/22/2008	Processing
chicle	cocaine base	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
chiquero	decantation pit	Cocaine	1/12/1993	Processing
cica	insecticide	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Cultivation
coca buleña	wet cocaine base	Cocaine	11/18/2004	Processing
cocaleros	coca farmers	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
crystal	cocaine HCl	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
cuajo	bicarbonate	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
dacas (also see cargás)	100-pound bags of coca leaves	Cocaine	1/12/1993	Processing
dueño	owner	Cocaine	11/18/2004	Processing
fabrica	aka pozo	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
gasoline "Rich"	unused or new gasoline	Cocaine	8/22/2008	Processing
hot test	a test done to ascertain if any cocaine alkaloid remains in gasoline/diesel - the test consists of the cook tasting the gasoline/diesel - if it tastes hot, alkaloid is still present.	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Bolivia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
jugo	"juice", reference the water/wash removed from pozos containing cocaine alkaloid.	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
La Boladora	cocaine product having a granular look during precipitation.	Cocaine	8/22/2008	Processing
lavandina	local bleach occasionally used in place of sulfuric acid	Cocaine	1/12/1993	Processing
matones	helpers	Cocaine	11/18/2004	Processing
moulin	"grinder" most likely a shredder used to shred dry coca leaf prior to processing	Cocaine	12/19/2007	Processing
navagron	insecticide	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Cultivation
pagero	stick used to stir - typically fashioned with a broad slotted end	Cocaine	1/12/1993, 8/6/2004, 12/19/2007	Processing
pajero	stick used to stir - typically fashioned with a broad slotted end	Cocaine	1/12/1993, 8/6/2004, 12/19/2007	Processing
paqueta (see paquete)	"packet", unit of measure 1 paqueta = 50 lbs (22.7 kgs)	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
paquete (see paqueta)	"packet", unit of measure 1 paqueta = 50 lbs (22.7 kgs)	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
paqui	fast growing tree with a thin trunk and large canopy planted to camouflage coca fields	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Cultivation
pasta basica de cocaína	cocaine paste	Cocaine	11/18/2004	Processing
punto	alcohol-based liquid used for Ph testing (phenolphthalein)	Cocaine	1/12/1993	Processing
queso	literal translation is "Cheese" slang for wet cocaine base	Cocaine	7/23/2007	Processing
siete-ochenta	pesticide	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Cultivation
sule	slang for first "wash"	Non specific	8/6/2004	Processing
sulfato	ball like substance	Cocaine	12/19/2007	Processing
tazon	bucket (buckets) capacity of approximately 30 liters	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
tazones	buckets capacity of approximately 30 liters	Cocaine	8/6/2004	Processing
yuces	cutting agent, mixed 50/50, per DEA chemists this substance is suspected to be procaine, lidocaine, or benzocaine	Cocaine	8/22/2007	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Colombia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
10/20	an aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture used to dissolve cocaine base to make HCl	Cocaine	6/26/1996	Processing
acetato	ethyl acetate	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acetyl	heroin base	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acido chloritico	hydrochloric acid	Cocaine/Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acido sulfurico	sulfuric acid	Cocaine/Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acron	a cloth that can be used for filtering hot water extracted latex	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
agrimina	fertilizer used during cultivation	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
ambli	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
andracol	fungicide, brand, commercial	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
antiaonosis	lice that attacks opium poppy plants (treated with malatio insecticide)	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
anvil	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
Baño Maria	hot water bath used in cocaine HCl production.	Cocaine/Opiate	6/26/1996	Processing
basbistin	insecticide	Non specific	8/3/2001	Cultivation
basuca	cocaine base residue precipitated from used solvents - suitable for smoking	Cocaine	6/26/1996	Processing
bomba	a mixture of any two solvents or chemicals that rises up quickly and may cause an explosion	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
cachaza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
cachetiado (see descuerado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
caneca	bucket	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
ceniza	fungus that forms white spots on poppy leaves	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Colombia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
chalza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
chaza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
chelat	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
chicklet	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process -gum	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
chicle	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process -gum	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
chiro(s)	term for filter paper usually used in Tolima Dept.	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
Chlorico	chlorine or hydrochloric acid	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Processing
chupete	the point of the plant from where the flowers grow	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
clavos	nails	Non-specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
cloritic acid	hydrochloric acid	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
closal	a commercial product used to avoid frost damage	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
cochaza	black layer of dirt and foam that forms on top of the initial mixture of latex and hot water that is removed and discarded.	Opiate	5/15/2008	Processing
colador	a metal mesh colander or strainer	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
copper oxychlorudo	fertilizer	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
cortador	cutting (referring to cutting the morphine or heroin to reduce quality and increase quantity) - Cortador is also referred to as a "product" used to adjust pH levels.	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
crashes out	causing the cocaine base precipitation by the addition of "soda"	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Processing
crazy h	slang for drug created from "paparina" and ammonia and acetate	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
dachron (see dacron)	a cloth that can be used for filtering	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Colombia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
dacron (see dachron)	a cloth that can be used for filtering	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
descarado (see cachetiado, descuerado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule.	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
descuerado (see cachetiado, descarado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule.	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
diacetyl	final form of heroin	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
ditane	pesticide	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
escorona	top of the poppy bulb that can be cut off to extract the last of latex	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
esfaltada	an enameled pot or pan	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
espiral	condenser attached to balloon flask used during heroin processing.	Opiate	Heroin Lab Efficiency Study 2001	Processing
fist test	testing the moisture of coca leaves by squeezing a handful - if liquid oozes between fingers the leaves are sufficiently moist.	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Processing
Florencia (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
fluorecente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
fluorodane	an insecticide	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
frying	slang for heating base in a frying pan as a means of drying the wet base.	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Processing
fundicion	fusion/heating that is the final drying process of heroin HCl	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
Furadan (see furidan)	a brand name insecticide	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Furidan (see furidan)	an insecticide	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
gabardina (see gavardina)	cloth used as a filtering media	Non specific	8/3/2001	Processing
gallinaza	poultry manure	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Colombia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
gasoline "clean"	gasoline that has been treated in an acid/water mix to remove lead/impurities.	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Processing
gavardeno (see gabardina)	cloth used as a filtering media	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
goma	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process - opium gum, also cooks sometimes use this term referring to latex.	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
gota	fungus that damages poppy plants	Opiate	5/15/2008	Cultivation
gringo bug	a pest that damages coca leaves NFI	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Cultivation
H brutta	slang term used for heroin base; the "H" is pronounced "ah-chay" like the letter h in Spanish and as an English "h".	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
hacesol	clear liquid used to clean plastic pipes - also allegedly used to extract morphine base from poppy gum/latex - possibly ethyl acetate.	Opiate	5/15/2008	Processing
heros	slang term used for heroin base	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
HIPA	hydrochloric acid and isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
horses	stands that drums are set up on during the solvent processing method	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Processing
ipa	hydrochloric acid and isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
ipa (HIPA)	isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
jornales	days of work	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
lacron	term used in the Cauca Dept for a cloth used for filtering	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
lechuza	residual water mix that precipitates additional morphine base	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Colombia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
leviano	Colombian product believed to be sodium carbonate or caustic soda	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
liga	adulterated chemical prepared in advance of and added to gummy final heroin product to increase its weight (has the appearance of sugar).	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
limpido	bleach used to test quality of heroin	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
liviano	Colombian product believed to be sodium carbonate or caustic soda.	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
los raspachines	coca pickers	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
lycra	type of cloth used to filter out morphine base	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
machete	cocaine cutting agent	Cocaine	6/26/1996	Processing
madera	wood	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
malatio	insecticide used against lice, known as "antiaonosis"	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
mancha	opium latex	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
manguera	hose	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
martillado	metal pan used in the drying of morphine base	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
mateado	slang for cultivate or to plant; technique where the soil is smoothed by hand into a small circle approximately 20 to 30 cm in diameter. The circles form a grid with as much as a meter separating the rows and 20 to 30 cm between each plant.	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
media	literally translated as half. Refers to cc's of ethyl alcohol. Note: amount varies for each processor (i.e. 1 media = 500cc)	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
metil	slang term used for MEK (methyl ethyl ketone)	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
millar	1000 units or bags	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Colombia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
Oxícloruro de Cobre	(acid chloride of copper) used to avoid frost damage	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
pagazo	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
paila (see pailo)	aluminum pan used to dry morphine base	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
pallo (see paila)	specific type of pan used to dry morphine	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
papaleta (see papeleta)	small envelope in which some fertilizer and other agricultural goods are sold.	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Paparina	a residue formed after the first filtering process; typically waste that can be used to create "crazy h"; describes the hot water extracted latex once it reaches a pH of between 5 to 7.	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
papaverina	a residue formed after the first filtering process; describes the hot water extracted latex once it reaches a pH of between 5 and 7.	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
patron	buyer for whom the cooks process exclusively	Non specific	2/5/2002	Processing
peltre	tray used to dry morphine (same as enamel pan called esmaltada)	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
perga	slang for potassium permanganate	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Processing
perolo	specific type of pan used to dry morphine	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
Prendue (see prengue)	A disease that causes the plant to shrivel; use Manzate. (Mancate)	Non specific	8/3/2001	Cultivation
Prengue (see prendue)	A disease that causes the plant to shrivel; use Manzate. (Mancate)	Non specific	8/3/2001	Cultivation
probucion	brand name fertilizer	Non specific	8/3/2001	Cultivation
Probusion	brand name fertilizer	Non specific	8/3/2001	Cultivation
proveta	flask used to measure chemicals	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
proyz	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
ranta	weed killer	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
re-washing	to submerge leaves for a second time in gasoline to extract the cocaine alkaloid.	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Colombia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
Ridumil	a commercial product used to avoid frost damage	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
Savia	disinfectant used to remove bacteria from chicken manure used for fertilization	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
spoon test	dryness test of base where a sample is melted in a spoon - if it boils it is too wet	Cocaine and Opiate	7/26/2000	Processing
sweet	slang for the chemical reaction caused by adding a basic powdery substance to fresh coca leaves	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Processing
tempo	filtering material - heavy cloth (coarse weave)	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
ten-twenty	an aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture used to dissolve cocaine base to make cocaine HCl	Cocaine	6/26/1996	Processing
the worm	naturally occurring pest that attacks coca plants	Cocaine	7/26/2000	Cultivation
Todo en Uno	brand name fertilizer	Opiate	8/3/2001	Cultivation
torre	literally translated as 'tower'. Term used for a condenser, which is used in heroin processing.	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
trapo	slang for a filter cloth used in the processing of morphine base	Opiate	8/3/2001	Processing
unidad	units refers to the total amount of wood used	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Colombia and Bolivia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
gramason	weed killer	Cocaine/Opiate	8/3/2001, 8/6/2004	Cultivation
gramason	weed killer	Cocaine/Opiate	8/3/2001, 8/6/2004	Cultivation

Colombia and Mexico

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
aerosol	spray	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

Colombia and Peru

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
arroba	unit of measure - In Colombia = 12.5 kg coca leaf; in Peru 11.5 kg of dry coca leaf	Cocaine	6/13/1994	Cultivation
cal	lime or calcium oxide	Cocaine	11/14/2002	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Latin American Countries

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
10-30-10	fertilizer	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
a la brava	"cold turkey"	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
a lo bronco	"cold turkey"	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abajar	con job, addict, drug paraphernalia	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abreojos	first fix of the day	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abriga	cover load	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
abrojos	first fix of the day	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abuja	fix, joint (marijuana cigarette)	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abujazo	fix	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abuso de la droga	drug abuse	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
aceite	good-quality hashish; LSD	Other	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
aceite blanco	cocaine	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
adepito	drug addict	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
al azar	at random	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
alambre	wire	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
aleatorio	random	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
altura	height	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
amapola	opium poppy	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
arrancar	to extract; pull out; tear off	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
aspersión	sprinkling	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Latin American Countries

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
atacar	to attack; to damage	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
bagazo	gum	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
baja densidad	lower density	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
balloon	round bottom or flat bottom single neck boiling flask	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
bolsas	bags for seed beds	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
campesinos	cultivators, farmers	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
chiclar	remove gum	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
cifras	statistics; figures	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
combatir	to attack; to fight	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cosecha	harvest	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
crecimiento	growth, increase	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cultivo	cultivation	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cultivo neto	net cultivation	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cultivos ilícitos	illicit cultivation	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Desarrollo	fertilizer used during cultivation	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
disminuir	to reduce, decrease	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
divulgada actividad	reported activity	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
el cálculo	estimate	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
enmontada	overgrown	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
enmontarse	to get overgrown	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Latin American Countries

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
erradicación bruta	gross eradication	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
etapa	stage	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
finca	estate or home	Non specific	Heroin Lab Efficiency Study 2001	Cultivation
Florescente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
florescente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
gravedad	gravity	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
hectáreas	hectares, Unit of land measurement, 1 hectare equals 2.5 acres	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
hoja de coca	coca leaf	Cocaine	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
jefe	boss	Opiate	5/1/2002	Processing
la superficie	area, land, farm	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
las coordenadas	coordinates	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
los cultivadores	cultivators, farmers	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
los plantios	fields, area	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Mancate	fungicide, brand, commercial	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Manzate	fungicide, brand, commercial	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
medir	measure, count	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
muerta	dead, loss	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
muestreo	survey, measure, field	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Latin American Countries

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
papeleta (see papaleta)	small envelope in which some fertilizer and other agricultural goods are sold.	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
pétalo	petal, flower, bloom	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plantíos medias	almost mature fields	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plantíos nuevas	new fields	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plantíos preparadas	prepared fields	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
promedio	average, measure, result	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
rallado	vertical or horizontal score of the poppy capsule	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
recoger	collect, choose, pick	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
rendimiento	yield, crop, harvest	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
riego	irrigation, water, plant, care	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
rustica	slang term used for heroin base	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
sal amoniaca	salt, ammonia, acid, chemicals, processing, production	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
surco	row, furrow, plant, area, method	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Ten-Thirty-Ten	fertilizer	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
una sequia	drought, dry, weather	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
wash (used as a noun)	the process in where a gasoline/ kerosene mixture containing cocaine alkaloid is mixed with the agua pura/ agua rica to extract the cocaine alkaloid into the agua pura/agua rica	Cocaine	3/17/2003	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Mexico

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
aceltuna	LSD user, acidhead; cubehead	Other	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
acetico	acetic anhydride	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
azerrilla	parasite - a worm that becomes a moth	Opiate	3/2/2004	Cultivation
botones de flores	flower buds	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
bulbo	bulb	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cantero	seedbed	Opiate	5/1/2002	Cultivation
casillas	section	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
chiva	black tar heroin	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
comal	flat, round griddle made of clay or metal - typically used to avoid direct heat	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
escatriz	scar	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
esfuerzos de erradicar	eradication efforts	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
estacion de cultivo	growing season	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
esterón 44	chemical used to kill weeds and "azerrilla" - a worm that becomes a moth.	Opiate	3/2/2004	Cultivation
exodón	chemical used to prevent plagues	Opiate	3/2/2004	Cultivation
extraída	extracted	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
goma de opio	opium gum	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
lactosa	powder formula for infants - used as a cutting agent, added during heroin processing.	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
lumbre	gas stove flame	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
manta	thick cloth used for filtering process	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
manteca	literal translation "Lard", slang for a white heroin in Mexico	Opiate	Tucson Cable DTG 132356Z AUG 08	Processing
muestra	sample	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Mexico

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
partara	gum from a tree that is sometimes used to dilute opium gum prior to selling	Opiate	5/25/2004	Processing
pedazo	unit of measure 1 pedazo = 25 grams	Opiate	5/1/2002	Processing
polvo	"powder" - slang for morphine base sediment	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
popelina	fine poplin fabric used for filtration purposes	Opiate	10/25/2004	Processing
quelita	milky liquid from the stem of a poppy plant - sometimes added to opium gum by dishonest farmers.	Opiate	5/1/2002	Processing
reducir la superficie sembrada	to reduce the seeded area	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
sartan	pan that morphine base is dried	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
satin	thin cloth used for the filtering process	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
tina(s)	refers to size of a large garbage canister used for processing large amounts of latex into morphine base	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing
ubicar	to be located, situated	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
vidrio	black tar heroin	Opiate	3/2/2004	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Not Specified

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
dahlia	genus of plants in the family Asteraceae, containing 12 to 20 species of tuberous herbs that are native to the higher elevations of Mexico and Central America.	Opiate	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plasticos	plastic	Non specific	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Peru

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
acetuna	possibly acetate or ethyl acetate	Opiate	8/9/2004	Processing
agua madre	a "beer-colored" liquid containing cocaine alkaloid	Cocaine	3/22/1994	Processing
azucar	translated means sugar - typically granulated sodium bicarbonate	Cocaine	11/14/2002	Processing
bajalan	fertilizer	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
barbasco	insecticide with a milky appearance that is made from a plant in the jungle	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
barro	cocaine base converted back to crude and smoked	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing
barro	residue of morphine (literally translated as 'mud')	Opiate	6/13/1994	Processing
belma	insecticide	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
brillo	talc-like powder used to adulterate cocaine base	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing
bruta	crude cocaine paste	Cocaine	11/26/2002	Processing
brutta	crude cocaine paste	Cocaine	11/26/2002	Processing
caldero	decantation pit	Cocaine	6/13/1994	Processing
cama	initial testing of the pura agua to determine if the pH level is correct - small amount of pura agua is sprinkled with a small amount of carbonate to observe precipitation	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing
camaron	insecticide	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Cultivation
carbon	slang for sodium bicarbonate	Cocaine	11/26/2002	Processing
charuta	slang for the final alkaloid extracted from multiple processing of leaf.	Cocaine	11/14/2002	Processing
chaz acid	battery acid	Cocaine	3/17/2003	Processing
Cherpa (also see Desis)	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	8/9/2004	Cultivation
chicha	slang for the alkaloid-laden liquid (used for both water and kerosene) that is transferred from one processing step to another.	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Processing
cipricine	insecticide	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Cultivation
clarificador	slang for a bucket containing the limonada	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing
climfelin	insecticide	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Cultivation
corta (see cortar, corte)	to curdle	Cocaine	11/26/2002	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Peru

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
cortar (see corta, corte)	to curdle	Cocaine	11/26/2002	Processing
corte (see corta, cortar)	to curdle	Cocaine	11/26/2002	Processing
corte batido	"stirred curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving sodium bicarbonate and stirring, resulting in a heavy "cheese" like product.	Cocaine	5/3/1994	Processing
corte caliente	"hot curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving the addition of extra sulfuric acid and sodium bicarbonate resulting in the "fast" precipitation of paste.	Cocaine	5/3/1994	Processing
corte normal	"normal curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving the addition of sodium bicarbonate (no stirring) resulting in a spongy paste.	Cocaine	5/3/1994	Processing
costalillo	jute cloth used to filter cocaine base	Cocaine	11/26/2002	Processing
cruda	crude cocaine paste	Cocaine	11/26/2002	Processing
cube	insecticide made from the milky liquid that found in the cortex of an unidentified tree.	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Cultivation
cupra vit	fertilizer	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
dense carbonate	sodium carbonate	Cocaine	4/16/1996	Processing
Desis (also see cherpa)	Insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	8/9/2004	Cultivation
extra foyaje	fertilizer	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
flesh	slang for a method of precipitating cocaine base by mixing in ammonia slowly resulting in a finer powdery product	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Processing
foliar	fertilizer	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
frito	cocaine base	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Processing
guarapo	slang for the acid/water/cocaine mixture	Cocaine	3/21/1994	Processing
guia	slang for the freshly curdled crude cocaine base; sometimes to the small test amount to see if the limonada (acid water containing cocaine alkaloid) is ready to process.	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Peru

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
ibacide	commercial pesticide	Cocaine	3/17/2003	Cultivation
la drillo	slang for cocaine base	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Processing
la gasolineada	Gasoline method of converting cocaine paste to base by adding gasoline into the solution containing water, sulfuric acid, cocaine, and lime. Once the gasoline evaporates - cocaine base remains.	Cocaine	5/4/1994	Processing
laranchar	fungus that attacks opium poppies	Opiate	8/9/2004	Cultivation
lavada	washed cocaine base	Cocaine	11/26/2002	Processing
light carbonate	sodium bicarbonate	Cocaine	4/16/1996	Processing
limonada	slang for acid/water mixture used to extract or containing cocaine alkaloid	Cocaine	3/21/1994	Processing
malumbra	insecticide	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
mancosio	fungicide	Opiate	8/9/2004	Cultivation
mariposa	slang for shredder	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing
mica	slang for plastic sheeting used in the construction of a pozo pit	Cocaine	3/17/2003	Processing
mucyo	type of coca seed, typically red in color	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Cultivation
paint test	to paint - a test of quality of cocaine base where the base is rubbed against the skin. if the paste turns to powder (crystallizes) in one or two rubs, it is good. The higher the number of rubs involved indicates a lower quality of cocaine base.	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing
paracion (see paration)	insecticide	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
paration (see paracion)	insecticide	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
polon	thick filtering cloth used in cocaine processing	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Processing
ponche	slang for the liquid resulting from the combination of the alkaloid laden gasoline/kerosene and acid/water during the processing step when the alkaloid is transferred from the gasoline/kerosene to the acid/water.	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Processing
poncheador	stirring device used during the stage to create the pura agua/rica agua	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Peru

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
ponchera	a bucket, sometimes referred to the bucket containing limonada	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Processing
profiliar	fertilizer	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
profiliar	fertilizer	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
pura aqua	(pure water) the acid/water containing cocaine alkaloid	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing
quemador	decantation pit	Cocaine	5/2/1994	Processing
recipiente	pit similar to a pozo (2 x 4 meters in size) used in a hybrid form of a solvent extraction method	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing
reina	slang for a high quality cocaine base in Peru	Cocaine	3/22/1994	Processing
remojador	another term for pozo	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Processing
resin	gum-like waste product from the processing of cocaine base into cocaine HCl - often used to cut/ adulterate cocaine base.	Cocaine	3/17/2003	Processing
retaque	process to extract any extra merchandise from remaining residues and filtrate in morphine and heroin processes.	Cocaine and Opiate	12/3/2003	Processing
roca	slang for a method of causing rapid precipitation of cocaine base by quickly adding ammonia resulting in a harder rocky product.	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Processing
semillero	seed bed to start coca plants	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
sherpa	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	8/9/2004	Cultivation
stones	slang for objects that are added to used acetone to remove residual water so that the acetone may be reused in additional cocaine base to cocaine HCl processings.	Cocaine	3/17/2003	Processing
sugar	slang for a substance suspected of being bicarbonate	Cocaine	3/17/2003	Processing
tacho	slang for 160-liter plastic bucket	Cocaine	6/15/1994	Processing
teodan (see tiodan)	insecticide	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
tetdan	fertilizer	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
timbo	slang for large white plastic drum typically used for gasoline transport	Cocaine	3/21/1994	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Peru

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
tiodan (see teodan)	insecticide	Cocaine	12/8/2003	Cultivation
triplealda	initial harvesting of leaf at around 9 months	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
vitafoliage	fertilizer	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
vivaro	seed bed to start coca plants	Cocaine	8/1/2003	Cultivation
zerpa	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	8/9/2004	Cultivation

Peru and Bolivia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
tamaron(e)	insecticide	Cocaine	08/01/2003, 08/06/2004	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Southeast Asia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
acetic acid, glacial	ethanoic acid or vinegar acid. A clear, colorless liquid with a pungent odor. Used in place of ammonium chloride or ammonia solutions as a reagent to adjust alkalinity in the precipitation of morphine from an opium solution.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
acetic anhydride	acetic oxide; acetyl oxide. Most commonly used as an acetylating agent in the acetylation of morphine. A key precursor chemical and reagent in heroin synthesis.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
acetylation	Chemical process in converting morphine base to heroin.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
adulterant	Substance added to heroin after the heroin conversion process is completed; pharmacologically active. Quinine and procaine are typical adulterants added to heroin.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	An anhydrous alcohol. Used as a solvent during purification of heroin base and in the conversion of heroin base to heroin hydrochloride.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
alkaloid	Any of various physiologically active, nitrogen-containing organic bases derived from plants.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
ammonium chloride	Colorless, odorless crystals or crystalline chunks. Used as a reagent to adjust alkalinity in the precipitation of morphine (as crude morphine base) from an opium solution.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
brown sugar heroin	A common name for heroin (any source) which has the appearance of light brown, granulated sugar. Commonly produced in Southwest Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran).	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
caffeine	White alkaloid found in coffee, tea, and cola nuts. Commonly used as an diluent in heroin hydrochloride, Southeast Asian methamphetamine tablets.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Southeast Asia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
calcium hydroxide	See "lime, slaked."	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
carbon, activated	See "charcoal, activated."	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
chandu	A Hindi-Bengali term for cooked opium ("smoking opium"). Term used in India and some parts of Burma. Term used in some historical reports on Southeast Asian opium.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
charcoal, activated	A fine, black carbonaceous powder prepared commercially from wood and vegetables. In illicit heroin production, used as a reagent in the purification of heroin.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
China White	Term is used by English-speaking westerners to contrast the white powder form with the light brown, granular form of heroin. Also used in recent years as an alternate name for fentanyl.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
chloroform	A clear, colorless, heavy, and very volatile liquid with a characteristic sweet odor. Used as a solvent in the synthesis of heroin.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
choi (joi)	Unit of weight used in Mainland Southeast Asia for opium (only). Equivalent to 1.60 kilograms (3.528 pounds).	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
conversion (heroin conversion)	A chemical conversion process wherein heroin base is converted into a soluble salt form of heroin, generally heroin hydrochloride.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
diluent	Additive used to reduce the concentration of an active material and/or to increase bulk. Typical diluents for heroin are mannitol, sucrose, lactose, and starch.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
ether (ethyl ether)	In addition to its well-known use as an anesthetic, is used as a solvent in the conversion of heroin base to heroin hydrochloride.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
ethyl alcohol (see "alcohol")		Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Southeast Asia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
ethyl ether (see "ether")		Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
Golden Triangle	Area of Mainland Southeast Asia comprising the Shan Plateau and Kachin Hills of northeastern Burma, the highlands of northwestern Laos, the highlands of northern Thailand, northern Vietnam, and the adjacent areas of southern China.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	General
gram	Unit of weight in the metric system equal to one-thousandth of a kilogram. 28.350 grams equal one ounce.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
hai	Northern Thai-Shan term used with land areas. See rai and lai (Lao).	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
hectare	A metric unit of area equal to 2.471 acres (10,000 square meters). Also equivalent to 6.25 rai.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
heroin	Also known as diacetylmorphine. A highly addictive synthetic narcotic derived from morphine.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin base (Southeast Asia)	"crude heroin." heroin base is morphine base that has undergone acetylation. Smokable heroin base is considered an intermediate form of heroin that may be further refined.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin hydrochloride	A chemical salt form of heroin, usually powder or crystal that is water soluble and therefore suitable for injection. Most commonly used by heroin users who inject the drug.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin no. 3	A smokeable form of Southeast Asian heroin.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin no. 4	An injectable form of Southeast Asian heroin. Also known as heroin hydrochloride or China White.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
highlander (Mainland Southeast Asia)	A hill dweller. Hill tribesmen are a typical example of highlanders in Mainland Southeast Asia.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	General

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Southeast Asia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
hill tribe (Mainland Southeast Asia)	Any one of numerous ethnic groups which share a distinct culture, language, and social structure and who are regarded, as a group, to be hill dwellers.	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	General
hydrochloric acid	A solution of hydrogen chloride gas (HCl) in water. Also known as muriatic acid. In illicit heroin production, hydrochloric acid is used to convert morphine base to morphine hydrochloride.	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
jin	A metric unit of weight in Chinese system. Equivalent to ½ kilogram (500 grams). Chinese term, romanized: jin (Pinyin) or chin (Wade-Giles Mandarin).	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
kilogram	A metric unit of weight equal to 1,000 grams or 2.2046 pounds.	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
lactose	Also known as milk sugar, saccharum lactis. Present in milk in mammals. Commonly used as a diluent (or extender) by heroin dealers to increase bulk of injectable heroin.	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
lai	A standard unit of land area measurement in Laos, equivalent to 1,600 square meters. Also see "rai".	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	Cultivation
lime, slaked	Also known as calcium hydroxide, calcium hydrate, caustic lime, hydrated lime. Used as a reagent in the extraction of morphine from opium by forming an intermediate calcium salt (calcium morphenate).	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
liter	A metric unit of volume. Equivalent to 1.056 liquid quarts.	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
lowlander (Southeast Asia)	A lowland dweller, in either a rural or urban community, into lowland areas in Laos and Thailand.	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	General
mannitol	Also known as mannite, manna sugar. Commonly used as a diluent (or extender) by heroin dealers to increase bulk of "injectable heroin".	Opiate	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Southeast Asia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
morphine	An organic compound (alkaloid) found in the <i>Papaver somniferum</i> (opium poppy).	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
morphine base	Morphine base is an intermediate product between morphine alkaloid in opium and a morphine brick (morphine hydrochloride).	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
morphine brick	Morphine hydrochloride, ranging between 82 and 94 percent morphine content, compressed (by a morphine press) into a standard-sized brick shape measuring approximately 2 inches by 4 inches by 5 inches.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
morphine press	A metal or wood piece of equipment which can squeeze water from morphine hydrochloride, leaving the morphine dry and in uniform, brick-sized blocks.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
morphine salt	A water-soluble chemical form of morphine. Other morphine salts include morphine sulfate, morphine hydrochloride, and morphine acetate—all legitimate compounds used in medicine.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
nuai	slang for a unit of weight for Southeast Asian heroin, equivalent to 700 grams (.7 kilograms) or 1.54 pounds	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
opium	Strongly-addictive naturally-occurring narcotic derived from the dried latex juice of the opium poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> . Source of morphine and heroin.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
opium, liquid	Also known as opium solution. Refers to opium which has been dissolved in water. Liquid opium is usually a clear, dark brown liquid.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
opium, prepared	Also known as cooked opium, processed opium, and smoking opium. Opium smokers prefer to smoke prepared opium.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse

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Southeast Asia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
opium, raw	Also known as opium gum, crude opium, and opium sap. Opium which has not been "cooked." Weighs more than prepared opium (contains more water). It is smoked or eaten by addicts.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
pi-tzu	A Chinese term used to refer to impure, or crude, morphine base. Alternative spellings of the term include pizi (Pinyin) and p'i-tzu (Wade-Giles Mandarin).	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
pong	A standard unit of weight used in Southeast Asia for opium only. Equivalent to 0.375 kilograms (13.23 ounces). Thai-Shan-Lao term.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
poppy (opium poppy)	An annual plant, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> , having grayish-green leaves and variously colored flowers. The sole source of opium.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
poppy pod	Sometimes called the seedpod, capsule, bulb, or head. Refers to the egg-sized fruit which enlarges as the flower petals fall from the plant and produces the latex (opium).	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
poppy pod, scoring	Cutting into the surface of an opium poppy pod, using a sharp bladed instrument, in order to allow the opium to exude from the pod.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
poppy pod, scraping	Using flat-bladed instrument to collect gummy opium from pod surface. The instrument resembles a paint scraper.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
precipitation (chemical precipitation)	The separation of a solid from a solution. The resulting solid is called the precipitate.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
precursor	A precursor is a chemical that is the raw material for a new product.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
purification (chemical purification)	The removal of extraneous materials (impurities) from a substance or a mixture by one or more separation techniques.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
rai	A standard unit of land area measurement in Thailand equivalent to 1,600 square meters.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation

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Southeast Asia

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
reagent (chemical reagent)	A reagent is a chemical which reacts with a precursor to form a new compound.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
slash-and-burn agriculture	Also known as "swidden" agriculture. Method of clearing land for cultivation. Involves cutting down all vegetation, allowing it to dry, and finally burning it off in preparation for planting.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
soda ash (sodium carbonate)	Crude, anhydrous sodium carbonate. A white or transparent, odorless, crystalline powder with a salty, bitter taste. An alkaline material commonly used in the production of heroin base.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
solvent (chemical solvent)	Solvents are used to dissolve solid precursors or reagents, to dilute reaction mixtures, and to separate and purify other chemicals.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
swidden agriculture	An agricultural method. See slash-and-burn agriculture.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
tua	See nuai	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
unit	A "unit" is a standard unit of weight for Southeast Asian heroin. Called nuai in Thai and Lao; chün in Chinese. Equivalent to 700 grams (0.7 kilogram) or 1.54 pounds. Approximate dimensions: 5½ inches.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
viss	A standard unit of weight used in southern India and Burma. Equivalent to 1.657 kilograms (3.652 pounds). Commonly used in reference to bulk items. In Burma, the viss is also used in the opium trade.	Opiate	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse

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DEFINITIONS BY Drug



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Cocaine

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
7-80	pesticide	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
10-20	an aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture used to dissolve cocaine base to make HCl	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
a la brava	"cold turkey"	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
a lo bronco	"cold turkey"	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abajar	con job, addict, drug paraphernalia	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abreojos	first fix of the day	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abriga	cover load	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
abuja	fix, joint (marijuana cigarette)	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abujazo	fix	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
acelte blanco	cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
agua madre	a "beer-colored" liquid containing cocaine alkaloid	Peru	3/22/1994	Processing
agua rica	acid/water combination used to extract cocaine alkaloid from gasoline/ kerosene	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
arroba	unit of measure - in Colombia = 12.5 kg coca leaf; in Peru 11.5 kg of dry coca leaf	Colombia, Peru	6/13/1994	Cultivation
azucar	translated means sugar - typically granulated sodium bicarbonate	Peru	11/14/2002	Processing
bajalan	fertilizer	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
banadores	wash tub used to test cocaine extraction	Bolivia	7/23/2007	Processing
barbasco	insecticide with a milky appearance that is made from a plant in the jungle	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
barro	cocaine base converted back to crude and smoked	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
basuca	cocaine base residue precipitated from used solvents - suitable for smoking	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
belma	insecticide	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation

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Cocaine

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
Blanca	literal translation means "white" - a very clean white cocaine base	Bolivia	8/22/2008	Processing
bollo	ball of cocaine base	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
brillo	talc-like powder used to adulterate cocaine base	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
bruta	crude cocaine paste	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
brutta	crude cocaine paste	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
Bulls' blood	slang for Punto (alcohol-based liquid used for Ph testing (phenolphthalein))	Bolivia	1/14/1993	Processing
burning (as in "the solution is burning")	a stage when a substance (usually carbonate) is added in order to neutralize the acid within a mixture - typically the mixture appears to bubble or boil and will turn dark	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
cal	lime or calcium oxide	Colombia, Peru	11/14/2002	Processing
caldero	decantation pit	Peru	6/13/1994	Processing
cama	initial testing of the pura agua to determine if the pH level is correct - small amount of pura agua is sprinkled with a small amount of carbonate to observe precipitation	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
camaron	insecticide	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
carate	insecticide	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
carbon	slang for sodium bicarbonate	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
carga(s) (see dacas)	100 lb bag(s) of coca leaves	Bolivia	1/13/1993	Processing
cato	unit of land measure, 1 cato is 1/6 th a hectare or about 40x40 meters	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
chacha	large ant that attacks coca plants	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
charuta	slang for the final alkaloid extracted from multiple processing of leaf.	Peru	11/14/2002	Processing
chaz acid	battery acid	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
chicha	slang for the alkaloid-laden liquid (used for both water and kerosene) that is transferred from one processing step to another.	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
chichlada	cocaine product resembling ice in the precipitation process	Bolivia	8/22/2008	Processing
chicle	cocaine base	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
chiquero	decantation pit	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
Chlorico	chlorine or hydrochloric acid	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cocaine

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
cica	insecticide	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
cipricine	insecticide	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
clarificador	slang for a bucket containing the limonada	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
climfelin	insecticide	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
coca buleña	wet cocaine base	Bolivia	11/18/2004	Processing
cocaleros	coca farmers	Bolivia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
corta (see cortar, corte)	to curdle	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
cortar (see corta, corte)	to curdle	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
corte (see corta, cortar)	to curdle	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
corte batido	"stirred curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving sodium bicarbonate and stirring, resulting in a heavy "cheese" like product.	Peru	5/3/1994	Processing
corte caliente	"hot curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving the addition of extra sulfuric acid and sodium bicarbonate resulting in the "fast" precipitation of paste.	Peru	5/3/1994	Processing
corte normal	"normal curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving the addition of sodium bicarbonate (no stirring) resulting in a spongy paste.	Peru	5/3/1994	Processing
costalillo	jute cloth used to filter cocaine base	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
crashes out	causing the cocaine base precipitation by the addition of "soda"	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
cruda	crude cocaine paste	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
crystal	cocaine HCl	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
cuajo	bicarbonate	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
cube	insecticide made from the milky liquid that found in the cortex of an unidentified tree.	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
cupra vit	fertilizer	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
dacas (also see cargas)	100-pound bags of coca leaves	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
dense carbonate	sodium carbonate	Peru	4/16/1996	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cocaine

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
dueño	owner	Bolivia	11/18/2004	Processing
extra foyaje	fertilizer	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
fabrica	aka.pozo	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
fist test	testing the moisture of coca leaves by squeezing a handful - if liquid oozes between fingers the leaves are sufficiently moist.	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
flesh	slang for a method of precipitating cocaine base by mixing in ammonia slowly resulting in a finer powdery product.	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
foliar	fertilizer	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
frito	cocaine base	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
frying	slang for heating base in a frying pan as a means of drying the wet base.	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
gasoline "clean"	gasoline that has been treated in an acid/water mix to remove lead/impurities.	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
gasoline "Rich"	unused or new gasoline	Bolivia	8/22/2008	Processing
gringo bug	a pest that damages coca leaves NPI	Colombia	7/26/2000	Cultivation
guarapo	slang for the acid/water/cocaine mixture	Peru	3/21/1994	Processing
guia	slang for the freshly curdled crude cocaine base, sometimes to the small test amount to see if the limonada (acid water containing cocaine alkaloid) is ready to process.	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
hoja de coca	coca leaf	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
horses	stands that drums are set up on during the solvent processing method	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
hot test	a test done to ascertain if any cocaine alkaloid remains in gasoline/diesel - the test consists of the cook tasting the gasoline/diesel - if it tastes hot, alkaloid is still present	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
ibacide	commercial pesticide	Peru	3/17/2003	Cultivation
jugo	"juice", reference the water/wash removed from pozos containing cocaine alkaloid	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing

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Cocaine

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
La Boladora	cocaine product having a granular look during precipitation.	Bolivia	8/22/2008	Processing
la drillo	slang for cocaine base	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
la gasolineada	Gasoline method of converting cocaine paste to base by adding gasoline into the solution containing water, sulfuric acid, cocaine, and lime. Once the gasoline evaporates - cocaine base remains.	Peru	5/4/1994	Processing
lavada	washed cocaine base	Peru	11/26/2002	Processing
lavandina	local bleach occasionally used in place of sulfuric acid	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
light carbonate	sodium bicarbonate	Peru	4/16/1996	Processing
limonada	slang for acid/water mixture used to extract or containing cocaine alkaloid	Peru	3/21/1994	Processing
los raspachines	coca pickers	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
machete	cocaine cutting agent	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
malumbra	insecticide	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
mariposa	slang for shredder	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
matones	helpers	Bolivia	11/18/2004	Processing
mica	slang for plastic sheeting used in the construction of a pozo pit	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
moulin	"grinder" most likely a shredder used to shred dry coca leaf prior to processing	Bolivia	12/19/2007	Processing
mucyo	type of coca seed, typically red in color	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation
navagron	insecticide	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
pagero	stick used to stir - typically fashioned with a broad slotted end	Bolivia	1/12/1993, 8/6/2004, 12/19/2007	Processing
paint test	to paint - a test of quality of cocaine base where the base is rubbed against the skin, if the paste turns to powder (crystallizes) in one or two rubs, it is good. The higher the number of rubs involved indicates a lower quality of cocaine base.	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
pajero	stick used to stir - typically fashioned with a broad slotted end	Bolivia	1/12/1993, 8/6/2004, 12/19/2007	Processing

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Cocaine

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
paqueta (see paquete)	"packet", unit of measure 1 paqueta = 50 lbs (22.7 kgs)	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
paquete (see paqueta)	"packet", unit of measure 1 paqueta = 50 lbs (22.7 kgs)	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
paqui	fast growing tree with a thin trunk and large canopy planted to camouflage coca fields	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
paracion (see paration)	insecticide	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
paration (see paracion)	insecticide	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
pasta basica de cocaína	cocaine paste	Bolivia	11/18/2004	Processing
perga	slang for potassium permanganate	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
polon	thick filtering cloth used in cocaine processing	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
ponche	slang for the liquid resulting from the combination of the alkaloid laden gasoline/kerosene and acid/water during the processing step when the alkaloid is transferred from the gasoline/kerosene to the acid/water.	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
poncheador	stirring device used during the stage to create the pura agua/rica agua	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
ponchera	a bucket, sometimes referred to the bucket containing limonada	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
profollar	fertilizer	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
profollar	fertilizer	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
punto	alcohol-based liquid used for Ph testing (phenolphthalein)	Bolivia	1/12/1993	Processing
pura agua	(pure water) the acid/water containing cocaine alkaloid	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
quemador	decantation pit	Peru	5/2/1994	Processing
queso	literal translation is "Cheese" slang for wet cocaine base	Bolivia	7/23/2007	Processing
recipiente	pit similar to a pozo (2 x 4 meters in size) used in a hybrid form of a solvent extraction method	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
reina	slang for a high quality cocaine base in Peru	Peru	3/22/1994	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cocaine

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
remojador	another term for pozo	Peru	8/1/2003	Processing
resin	gum-like waste product from the processing of cocaine base into cocaine HCl - often used to cut/adulterate cocaine base.	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
re-washing	to submerge leaves for a second time in gasoline to extract the cocaine alkaloid.	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
roca	slang for a method of causing rapid precipitation of cocaine base by quickly adding ammonia resulting a harder rocky product.	Peru	12/8/2003	Processing
semillero	seed bed to start coca plants	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
siete-ochenta	pesticide	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Cultivation
stones	slang for objects that are added to used acetone to remove residual water so that the acetone may be reused in additional cocaine base to cocaine HCl processings.	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
sugar	slang for a substance suspected of being bicarbonate	Peru	3/17/2003	Processing
sulfato	ball like substance	Bolivia	12/19/2007	Processing
sweat	slang for the chemical reaction caused by adding a basic powdery substance to fresh coca leaves	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
tacho	slang for 160-liter plastic bucket	Peru	6/15/1994	Processing
tamaron(e)	insecticide	Peru and Bolivia	8/1/2003, 8/6/2004	Cultivation
tazon	bucket (buckets) capacity of approximately 30 liters	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
tazones	buckets capacity of approximately 30 liters	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
ten-twenty	an aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture used to dissolve cocaine base to make cocaine HCl	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
teodan (see tiodan)	insecticide	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
tetdan	fertilizer	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
the worm	naturally occurring pest that attacks coca plants	Colombia	7/26/2000	Cultivation
timbo	slang for large white plastic drum typically used for gasoline transport	Peru	3/21/1994	Processing
tiodan (see teodan)	insecticide	Peru	12/8/2003	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cocaine

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
triplealda	initial harvesting of leaf at around 9 months	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
vitafoilage	fertilizer	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
vivero	seed bed to start coca plants	Peru	8/1/2003	Cultivation
wash (used as a noun)	the process in where a gasoline/ kerosene mixture containing cocaine alkaloid is mixed with the agua pura/ agua rica to extract the cocaine alkaloid into the agua pura/agua rica	Latin American Countries	3/17/2003	Processing
yuces	cutting agent, mixed 50/50, per DEA chemists this substance is suspected to be procaine, lidocaine, or benzocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2007	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cocaine and Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
retaque	process to extract any extra merchandise from remaining residues and filtrate in morphine and heroin processes.	Peru	12/3/2003	Processing
spoon test	dryness test of base where a sample is melted in a spoon - if it boils it is too wet	Colombia	7/26/2000	Processing
acido chloritico	hydrochloric acid	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acido sulfurico	sulfuric acid	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
Baño Maria	hot water bath used in cocaine HCl production.	Colombia	6/26/1996	Processing
gramason	weed killer	Colombia, Bolivia	8/3/2001, 8/6/2004	Cultivation
gramazon	weed killer	Colombia, Bolivia	8/3/2001, 8/6/2004	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Non-specific drugs

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
abrojos	first fix of the day	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
abuso de la droga	drug abuse	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
adepito	drug addict	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
aerosol	spray	Colombia, Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
al azar	at random	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
alambre	wire	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
aleatorio	random	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
altura	helght	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
arrancar	to extract; pull out; tear off	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
aspersión	sprinkling	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
atacar	to attack; to damage	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
baja densidad	lower density	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
basblstin	insecticide	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
bolsas	bags for seed beds	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
campesinos	cultivators, farmers	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
casillas	section	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cifras	statistics; figures	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
clavos	nails	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
combatir	to attack; to fight	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cosecha	harvest	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Non-specific drugs

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
crecimiento	growth, increase	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cultivo	cultivation	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cultivo neto	net cultivation	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cultivos ilícitos	illicit cultivation	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Desarrollo	fertilizer used during cultivation	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
disminuir	to reduce, decrease	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
divulgada actividad	reported activity	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
el cálculo	estimate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
enmontada	overgrown	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
enmontarse	to get overgrown	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
erradicación bruta	gross eradication	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
escatriz	scar	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
esfuerzos de erradicar	eradication efforts	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
estacion de cultivo	growing season	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
etapa	stage	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
extraída	extracted	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
finca	estate or home	Latin American Countries	Heroin Lab Efficiency Study 2001	Cultivation
fluorodane	an insecticide	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
gabardina (see gavadina)	cloth used as a filtering media	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
gallinaza	poultry manure	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Non-specific drugs

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
gavardeno (see gabardina)	cloth used as a filtering media	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
gravedad	gravity	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
hectáreas	hectares, Unit of land measurement, 1 hectare equals 2.5 acres	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
la superficie	area, land, farm	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
las coordenadas	coordinates	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
los cultivadores	cultivators, farmers	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
los plantíos	fields, area	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
madera	wood	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
manguera	hose	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
medir	measure, count	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
millar	1000 units or bags	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
muerta	dead, loss	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
muestra	sample	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
muestreo	survey, measure, field	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
papaleta (see papeleta)	small envelope in which some fertilizer and other agricultural goods are sold.	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
patron	buyer for whom the cooks process exclusively	Colombia	2/5/2002	Processing
pétalo	petal, flower, bloom	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plantíos medias	almost mature fields	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plantíos nuevas	new fields	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
plantíos preparadas	prepared fields	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Non-specific drugs

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
plasticos	plastic	Not specified	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
Prendue (see prengue)	A disease that causes the plant to shrive: use Manzate. (Mancate)	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
Prengue (see prendue)	A disease that causes the plant to shrive: use Manzate. (Mancate)	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
probucion	brand name fertilizer	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
Probusion	brand name fertilizer	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
promedio	average, measure, result	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
recoger	collect, choose, pick	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
reducir la superficie sembrada	to reduce the seeded area	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
rendimiento	yield, crop, harvest	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
riego	irrigation, water, plant, care	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
sal amoniaca	salt, ammonia, acid, chemicals, processing, production	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
sule	slang for first "wash"	Bolivia	8/6/2004	Processing
ubicar	to be located, situated	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
una sequia	drought, dry, weather	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
unidad	units refers to the total amount of wood used	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
10-30-10	fertilizer	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
accel	unspecified chemical added in the conversion of batan to spin	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
acetato	ethyl acetate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acetic acid, glacial	ethanoic acid or vinegar acid. A clear, colorless liquid with a pungent odor. Used in place of ammonium chloride or ammonia solutions as a reagent to adjust alkalinity in the precipitation of morphine from an opium solution.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
acetic anhydride	acetic oxide; acetyl oxide. Most commonly used as an acetylating agent in the acetylation of morphine. A key precursor chemical and reagent in heroin synthesis.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
acetico	acetic anhydride	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
acetuna	possibly acetate or ethyl acetate	Peru	8/9/2004	Processing
acetyl	heroin base	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
acetylation	Chemical process in converting morphine base to heroin	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
acron	a cloth that can be used for filtering hot water extracted latex	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
adulterant	Substance added to heroin after the heroin conversion process is completed; pharmacologically active. Quinine and procaine are typical adulterants added to heroin.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
agrimina	fertilizer used during cultivation	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	An anhydrous alcohol. Used as a solvent during purification of heroin base and in the conversion of heroin base to heroin hydrochloride.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
alkaloid	Any of various physiologically active, nitrogen-containing organic bases derived from plants.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
amapola	opium poppy	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
ambil	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
ammonium chloride	Colorless, odorless crystals or crystalline chunks. Used as a reagent to adjust alkalinity in the precipitation of morphine (as crude morphine base) from an opium solution.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
andracol	fungicide, brand, commercial	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
antiaonosis	lice that attacks opium poppy plants (treated with malatio insecticide)	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
anvil	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
asall	hydrochloric acid	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
azerrilla	parasite - a worm that becomes a moth	Mexico	3/2/2004	Cultivation
bagazo	gum	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
balloon	round bottom or flat bottom single neck boiling flask	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
balti	unit of measure 1 balti = 1 metal bucket	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
barro	residue of morphine (literally translated as 'mud')	Peru	6/13/1994	Processing
batan	heroin base	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
beest	morphine base	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
bomba	a mixture of any two solvents or chemicals that rises up quickly and may cause an explosion	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
botones de flores	flower buds	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
brown sugar heroin	A common name for heroin (any source) which has the appearance of light brown, granulated sugar. Commonly produced in Southwest Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran).	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
bulbo	bulb	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
cachaza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
cachetiado (see descuerado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
caffeine	White alkaloid found in coffee, tea, and cola nuts. Commonly used as an diluent in heroin hydrochloride, Southeast asian methamphetamine tablets.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
calcium hydroxide	See "lime, slaked."	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
caneca	bucket	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
cantero	seedbed	Mexico	5/1/2002	Cultivation
carbon	sodium carbonate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
carbon, activated	See "charcoal, activated."	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
ceniza	fungus that forms white spots on poppy leaves	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
chalza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
chandu	A Hindi-Bengali term for cooked opium ("smoking opium"). Term used in India and some parts of Burma. Term used in some historical reports on Southeast Asian opium.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Abuse
chara	a powder made by grinding the solid product in heroin processing	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
charcoal, activated	A fine, black carbonaceous powder prepared commercially from wood and vegetables. In illicit heroin production, used as a reagent in the purification of heroin.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
chaza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
chelat	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
Charpa (also see Desis)	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
chicklet	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process -gum	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
chiclar	remove gum	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
chicle	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process -gum	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
China White	Term is used by English-speaking westerners to contrast the white powder form with the light brown, granular form of heroin. Also used in recent years as an alternate name for fentanyl.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
chiro(s)	term for filter paper usually used in Tolima Dept.	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
chiva	black tar heroin	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
chloroform	A clear, colorless, heavy, and very volatile liquid with a characteristic sweet odor. Used as a solvent in the synthesis of heroin.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
choi (joi)	Unit of weight used in Mainland Southeast Asia for opium (only). Equivalent to 1.60 kilograms (3.528 pounds).	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
chukka	a white paste formed after adding ammonia hydroxide and cold water to heroin mixture	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
chupete	the point of the plant from where the flowers grow	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
cloritic acid	hydrochloric acid	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
closal	a commercial product used to avoid frost damage	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
cochaza	black layer of dirt and foam that forms on top of the initial mixture of latex and hot water that is removed and discarded	Colombia	5/15/2008	Processing
cola	charcoal	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
colador	a metal mesh colander or strainer	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
comal	flat, round griddle made of clay or metal - typically used to avoid direct heat.	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
conversion (heroin conversion)	A chemical conversion process wherein heroin base is converted into a soluble salt form of heroin, generally heroin hydrochloride.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
copper oxychlorudo	fertilizer	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
cortador	cutting (referring to cutting the morphine or heroin to reduce quality and increase quantity) - Cortador is also referred to as a "product" used to adjust pH levels.	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
crazy h	slang for drug created from "paparina" and ammonia and acetate	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
crystal heroin	purified heroin base	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
dachron (see dacron)	a cloth that can be used for filtering	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
dacron (see dachron)	a cloth that can be used for filtering	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
dahlia	genus of plants in the family Asteraceae, containing 12 to 20 species of tuberous herbs that are native to the higher elevations of Mexico and Central America.	Not specified	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
descarado (see cachetiado, descuerado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule.	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
descuerado (see cachetiado, descarado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule.	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
Desis (also see cherpa)	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
diacetyl	final form of heroin	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
diluent	Additive used to reduce the concentration of an active material and/or to increase bulk. Typical diluents for heroin are mannitol, sucrose, lactose, and starch.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
ditane	pesticide	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
escorona	top of the poppy bulb that can be cut off to extract the last of latex	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
esfaltada	an enameled pot or pan	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
espiral	condenser attached to balloon flask used during heroin processing.	Colombia	Heroin Lab Efficiency Study 2001	Processing
esterón 44	chemical used to kill weeds and "azerrilla"—a worm that becomes a moth.	Mexico	3/2/2004	Cultivation
ether (ethyl ether)	In addition to its well-known use as an anesthetic, it is used as a solvent in the conversion of heroin base to heroin hydrochloride.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
ethyl alcohol (see "alcohol")		Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
ethyl ether (see "ether")		Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
exigen	high quality, injection grade white heroin, also referred to as "spin"	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
exodón	chemical used to prevent plagues	Mexico	3/2/2004	Cultivation
Florecente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Florecia (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
florescente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
fluorecente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
fundicion	fusion/heating that is the final drying process of heroin HCl	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
Furadan (see furidan)	a brand name insecticide	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
Furidan (see furadan)	an insecticide	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
Golden Triangle	Area of Mainland Southeast Asia comprising the Shan Plateau and Kachin Hills of northeastern Burma, the highlands of northwestern Laos, the highlands of northern Thailand, northern Vietnam, and the adjacent areas of southern China.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	General
goma	Initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process - opium gum, also cooks sometimes use this term referring to latex.	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
goma de opio	opium gum	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
gota	fungus that damages poppy plants	Colombia	5/15/2008	Cultivation
gram	unit of weight in the metric system equal to one-thousandth of a kilogram. 28.350 grams equal one ounce	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
H brutta	slang term used for heroin base; the "H" is pronounced "ah-chay" like the letter h in Spanish and as an English "h"	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
hacesol	clear liquid used to clean plastic pipes - also allegedly used to extract morphine base from poppy gum/latex - possibly ethyl acetate.	Colombia	5/15/2008	Processing
hai	Northern Thai-Shan term used with land areas. See rai and lai (Lao).	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	cultivation
hectare	A metric unit of area equal to 2.471 acres (10,000 square meters). Also equivalent to 6.25 rai.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	cultivation
heroin	Also known as diacetylmorphine. A highly addictive synthetic narcotic derived from morphine.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin base (Southeast Asia)	"crude heroin." heroin base is morphine base that has undergone acetylation. Smokable Heroin base is considered an intermediate form of heroin that may be further refined.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin hydrochloride	A chemical salt form of heroin, usually powder or crystal that is water soluble and therefore suitable for injection. Most commonly used by heroin users who inject the drug.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
heroin no. 3	A smokeable form of Southeast Asian heroin.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heroin no. 4	An injectable form of Southeast Asian heroin. Also known as heroin hydrochloride or China White.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
heros	slang term used for heroin base	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
highlander (Mainland Southeast Asia)	A hill dweller. Hill tribesmen are a typical example of highlanders in Mainland Southeast Asia.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	General
hill tribe (Mainland Southeast Asia)	Any one of numerous ethnic groups which share a distinct culture, language, and social structure and who are regarded, as a group, to be hill dwellers.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	General
HIPA	hydrochloric acid and isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
hungarian powder	spices used to cut heroin (blackamide)	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
hydrochloric acid	A solution of hydrogen chloride gas (HCl) in water. Also known as muriatic acid. In illicit heroin production, hydrochloric acid is used to convert morphine base to morphine hydrochloride.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
ipa	hydrochloric acid and isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
lpa (HIPA)	isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
jaret	fabric used to filter out impurities	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
jefe	boss	Latin American Countries	5/1/2002	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
jerib	unit of land measurement; approximately half an acre or 44 square meters	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Cultivation
jln	A metric unit of weight in Chinese system. Equivalent to ½ kilogram (500 grams). Chinese term, romanized: jln (Pinyin) or chin (Wade-Giles Mandarin).	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
jornales	days of work	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
khaltas	unit of measure a khalta equals 7.5 kilograms	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
khar mal	term used for second class of heroin	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
kilogram	A metric unit of weight equal to 1,000 grams or 2.2046 pounds.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
lacron	term used in the Cauca Dept for a cloth used for filtering	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
lactosa	powder formula for infants - used as a cutting agent, added during heroin processing.	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
lactose	Also known as milk sugar, saccharum lactis. Present in milk in mammals. Commonly used as a diluent (or extender) by heroin dealers to increase bulk of injectable heroin.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
lai	A standard unit of land area measurement in Laos, equivalent to 1,600 square meters. Also see "rai".	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Cultivation
larancha	fungus that attacks opium poppies	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
lechuza	residual water mix that precipitates additional morphine base	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
leviano	Colombian product believed to be sodium carbonate or caustic soda.	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
liga	adulterated chemical prepared in advance of and added to gummy final heroin product to increase its weight (has the appearance of sugar).	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
lime, slaked	Also known as calcium hydroxide, calcium hydrate, caustic lime, hydrated lime. Used as a reagent in the extraction of morphine from opium by forming an intermediate calcium salt (calcium morphenate).	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
limpido	bleach used to test quality of heroin	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
liter	A metric unit of volume. Equivalent to 1.056 liquid quarts.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
liviano	Colombian product believed to be sodium carbonate or caustic soda.	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
lowlander (Southeast Asia)	A lowland dweller, in either a rural or urban community, into lowland areas in Laos and Thailand.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	General
lumbre	gas stove flame	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
lycra	type of cloth used to filter out morphine base	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
malatio	insecticide used against flies, known as "antiaonosis"	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
malmal	filter paper used in converting batan into white heroin	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
Mancate	fungicide, brand, commercial	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
mancha	opium latex	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
mancosio	fungicide	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
mannitol	Also known as mannite, manna sugar. Commonly used as a diluent (or extender) by heroin dealers to increase bulk of "injectable heroin".	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
menta	thick cloth used for filtering process	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
manteca	literal translation "Lard", slang for a white heroin in Mexico	Mexico	Tucson Cable DTG 132356Z AUG 08	Processing
Manzate	fungicide, brand, commercial	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
martillado	metal pan used in the drying of morphine base	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
Masala	blend of spices used to cut heroin (niacinamide)	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
mateado	slang for cultivate or to plant; technique where the soil is smoothed by hand into a small circle approximately 20 to 30 cm in diameter. The circles form a grid with as much as a meter separating the rows and 20 to 30 cm between each plant.	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
media	literally translated as half. Refers to cc's of ethyl alcohol. Note: amount varies for each processor (i.e. 1 media = 500cc)	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
metil	slang term used for MEK (methyl ethyl ketone)	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
morphine	An organic compound (alkaloid) found in the Papaver somniferum (opium poppy).	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
morphine base	Morphine base is an intermediate product between morphine alkaloid in opium and a morphine brick (morphine hydrochloride).	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
morphine brick	Morphine hydrochloride, ranging between 82 and 94 percent morphine content, compressed (by a morphine press) into a standard-sized brick shape measuring approximately 2 inches by 4 inches by 5 inches.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
morphine press	A metal or wood piece of equipment which can squeeze water from morphine hydrochloride, leaving the morphine dry and in uniform, brick- sized blocks.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
morphine salt	A water-soluble chemical form of morphine. Other morphine salts include morphine sulfate, morphine hydrochloride, and morphine acetate— all legitimate compounds used in medicine.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026	Processing
narshardar	ammonium chloride	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
nashadar	ammonium chloride	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
nowshadder	ammonium chloride	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
nuai	slang for a unit of weight for Southeast Asian heroin, equivalent to 700 grams (.7 kilograms) or 1.54 pounds	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
number two heroin	heroin base	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
opium	Strongly-addictive naturally-occurring narcotic derived from the dried latex juice of the opium poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> . Source of morphine and heroin.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
opium, liquid	Also known as opium solution. Refers to opium which has been dissolved in water. Liquid opium is usually a clear, dark brown liquid.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
opium, prepared	Also known as cooked opium, processed opium, and smoking opium. Opium smokers prefer to smoke prepared opium.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
opium, raw	Also known as opium gum, crude opium, and opium sap. Opium which has not been "cooked." Weighs more than prepared opium (contains more water). It is smoked or eaten by addicts.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
Oxícloruro de Cobre	(acid chloride of copper) used to avoid frost damage	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
pagazo	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
paila (see pallo)	aluminum pan used to dry morphine base	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
pallo (see paila)	specific type of pan used to dry morphine	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
Paparina	a residue formed after the first filtering process; typically waste that can be used to create "crazy h"; describes the hot water extracted latex once it reaches a pH of between 5 to 7	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
papaverina	a residue formed after the first filtering process; describes the hot water extracted latex once it reaches a pH of between 5 and 7.	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
papeleta (see papaleta)	small envelope in which some fertilizer and other agricultural goods are sold.	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
partara	gum from a tree that is sometimes used to dilute opium gum prior to selling	Mexico	5/25/2004	Processing
peach paper	pH testing papers	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
pedazo	unit of measure 1 pedazo = 25 grams	Mexico	5/1/2002	Processing
peltre	tray used to dry morphine (same as enamel pan called esmaltada)	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
perolo	specific type of pan used to dry morphine	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
pi-tzu	A Chinese term used to refer to impure, or crude, morphine base. Alternative spellings of the term include pizi (Pinyin) and p'i-tzu (Wade-Giles Mandarin).	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
polvo	"powder" - slang for morphine base sediment	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
pong	A standard unit of weight used in Southeast Asia for opium only. Equivalent to 0.375 kilograms (13.23 ounces). Thai-Shan-Lao term.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
popelina	fine poplin fabric used for filtration purposes	Mexico	10/25/2004	Processing
poppy (opium poppy)	An annual plant, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> , having grayish-green leaves and variously colored flowers. The sole source of opium.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
poppy pod	Sometimes called the seedpod, capsule, bulb, or head. Refers to the egg-sized fruit which enlarges as the flower petals fall from the plant and produces the latex (opium).	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
poppy pod, scoring	Cutting into the surface of an opium poppy pod, using a sharp bladed instrument, in order to allow the opium to exude from the pod.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
poppy pod, scraping	Using flat-bladed instrument to collect gummy opium from pod surface. The instrument resembles a paint scraper.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
precipitation (chemical precipitation)	The separation of a solid from a solution. The resulting solid is called the precipitate.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
precursor	A precursor is a chemical that is the raw material for a new product.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA DATE	STAGE
proveta	flask used to measure chemicals	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
proyz	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
purification (chemical purification)	The removal of extraneous materials (impurities) from a substance or a mixture by one or more separation techniques.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
quelita	milky liquid from the stem of a poppy plant - sometimes added to opium gum by dishonest farmers.	Mexico	3/1/2002	Processing
rai	A standard unit of land area measurement in Thailand equivalent to 1,600 square meters.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
rallado	vertical or horizontal score of the poppy capsule	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
ranta	weed killer	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
reagent (chemical reagent)	A reagent is a chemical which reacts with a precursor to form a new compound.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
Ridumil	a commercial product used to avoid frost damage	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
rustica	slang term used for heroin base	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
sartan	pan that morphine base is dried	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
satin	thin cloth used for the filtering process	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
Savia	disinfectant used to remove bacteria from chicken manure used for fertilization	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
seer	unit of measure 1 seer equals 1,250 grams (alt spelling "seyr")	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
seyr	unit of measure 1 seer equals 1,250 grams (alt spelling "seer")	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
sherpa	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
shisha	white crystal heroin	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
slash-and-burn agriculture	Also known as "swidden" agriculture. Method of clearing land for cultivation. Involves cutting down all vegetation, allowing it to dry, and finally burning it off in preparation for planting.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
soda ash (sodium carbonate)	Crude, anhydrous sodium carbonate. A white or transparent, odorless, crystalline powder with a salty, bitter taste. An alkaline material commonly used in the production of heroin base.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
solvent (chemical solvent)	Solvents are used to dissolve solid precursors or reagents, to dilute reaction mixtures, and to separate and purify other chemicals.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Processing
spin	high quality, injection grade white heroin, also referred to as "exigen"	Afghanistan	4/17/2008	Processing
spin ullah	"wheat flower", a general term used for heroin in Nangarhar Province	Afghanistan	Unpublished 2007 DEA Afghanistan Slang Dictionary	Processing
surco	row, furrow, plant, area, method	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
swidden agriculture	An agricultural method. See slash-and-burn agriculture.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Cultivation
tempo	filtering material - heavy cloth (coarse weave)	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
Ten-Thirty-Ten	fertilizer	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Cultivation
tezab	acetic anhydride	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
tin	Impurities that are filtered out during the process of converting batan to spin	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
tina(s)	refers to size of a large garbage canister used for processing large amounts of latex into morphine base	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
Todo en Uno	brand name fertilizer	Colombia	8/3/2001	Cultivation
torre	literally translated as 'tower'. Term used for a condenser, which is used in heroin processing.	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Processing
trapo	slang for a filter cloth used in the processing of morphine base	Colombia	8/3/2001	Processing
tua	See nuai	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
turullah	"black flower", a term used for black poppy paste	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Processing
unit	A "unit" is a standard unit of weight for Southeast Asian heroin. Called nuai in Thai and Lao; chien in Chinese. Equivalent to 700 grams (.7 kilogram) or 1.54 pounds. Approximate dimensions: 5½ inches.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
ustad	teacher	Afghanistan	8/24/2007	Processing
vidrlo	black tar heroin	Mexico	3/2/2004	Processing
viss	A standard unit of weight used in southern India and Burma. Equivalent to 1.657 kilograms (3.652 pounds). Commonly used in reference to bulk items. In Burma, the viss is also used in the opium trade.	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026	Abuse
white powder	usually refers to lime in processing morphine	Afghanistan	4/16/2008	Processing
zerpa	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Peru	8/9/2004	Cultivation
zirullah	"green flower", a term used for the poppy bulb	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007	Cultivation

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Opiate

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
acelte	good-quality hashish; LSD	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
aceituna	LSD user, acidhead; cubehead	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse

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Other

TERM	DEFINITION	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE	STAGE
acelte	good-quality hashish; LSD	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse
aceltuna	LSD user, acidhead; cubehead	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary	Abuse

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Abuse

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
a la brava	"cold turkey"	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
a lo bronco	"cold turkey"	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
abajar	con job, addict, drug paraphernalia	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
abrejos	first fix of the day	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
abrojos	first fix of the day	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
abuja	fix, joint (marijuana cigarette)	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
abujazo	fix	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
abuso de la droga	drug abuse	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
aceite	good-quality hashish; LSD	Other	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
aceltuna	LSD user, acidhead; cubehead	Other	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
adepto	drug addict	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
brown sugar heroin	A common name for heroin (any source) which has the appearance of light brown, granulated sugar. Commonly produced in Southwest Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
chandu	A Hindi-Bengali term for cooked opium ("smoking opium"). Term used in India and some parts of Burma. Term used in some historical reports on Southeast Asian opium.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
China White	Term is used by English-speaking westerners to contrast the white powder form with the light brown, granular form of heroin. Also used in recent years as an alternate name for fentanyl.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
heroin	Also known as diacetylmorphine. A highly addictive synthetic narcotic derived from morphine.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Abuse

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
heroin base (Southeast Asia)	"crude heroin." heroin base is morphine base that has undergone acetylation. Smokable Heroin base is considered an intermediate form of heroin that may be further refined.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
heroin hydrochloride	A chemical salt form of heroin, usually powder or crystal that is water soluble and therefore suitable for injection. Most commonly used by heroin users who inject the drug.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
heroin no. 3	A smokeable form of Southeast Asian heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
heroin no. 4	An injectable form of Southeast Asian heroin. Also known as heroin hydrochloride or China White.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
nuai	slang for a unit of weight for Southeast Asian heroin, equivalent to 700 grams (.7 kilograms) or 1.54 pounds	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
opium, prepared	Also known as cooked opium, processed opium, and smoking opium. Opium smokers prefer to smoke prepared opium.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
opium, raw	Also known as opium gum, crude opium, and opium sap. Opium which has not been "cooked." Weighs more than prepared opium (contains more water). It is smoked or eaten by addicts.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
tua	See nuai	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Abuse

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
unit	A "unit" is a standard unit of weight for Southeast Asian heroin. Called nuai in Thai and Lao; chien in Chinese. Equivalent to 700 grams (.7 kilogram) or 1.54 pounds. Approximate dimensions: 5 1/2 inches.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
viss	A standard unit of weight used in southern India and Burma. Equivalent to 1.657 kilograms (3.652 pounds). Commonly used in reference to bulk items. In Burma, the viss is also used in the opium trade.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cultivation

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
7-80	pesticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
10-30-10	fertilizer	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
aerosol	spray	Non specific	Colombia, Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
agrimina	fertilizer used during cultivation	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
aleatorio	random	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
altura	height	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
amapola	opium poppy	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
ambil	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
andracol	fungicide, brand, commercial	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
antiaonosis	lice that attacks opium poppy plants (treated with malatio insecticide)	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
anvil	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
arroba	unit of measure - In Colombia 12.5 kg coca leaf; in Peru 16.5 kg of dry coca leaf	Cocaine	Colombia, Peru	6/13/1994
aspersión	sprinkling	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
atacar	to attack; to damage	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
azerrilla	parasite - a worm that becomes a moth	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
baja densidad	lower density	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
bajalan	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
barbasco	insecticide with a milky appearance that is made from a plant in the jungle	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
basbistin	insecticide	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001
balma	Insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cultivation

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
bolsas	bags for seed beds	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
botones de flores	flower buds	Opiate	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
bulbo	bulb	Opiate	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
camaren	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
campesinos	cultivators, farmers	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
cantero	seedbed	Opiate	Mexico	5/1/2002
carate	insecticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
casillas	section	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
cato	unit of land measure , 1 cato is 1/6th a hectare or about 40x40 meters	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
ceniza	fungus that forms white spots on poppy leaves	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
chacha	large ant that attacks coca plants	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
Cherpa (also see Desls)	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004
chupete	the point of the plant from where the flowers grow	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
cica	insecticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
clipricine	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
climfelin	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
closal	a commercial product used to avoid frost damage	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
cocaleros	coca farmers	Cocaine	Bolivia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
combatir	to attack; to fight	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
copper oxychlorudo	fertilizer	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
cosecha	harvest	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
crecimiento	growth, increase	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cultivation

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
cube	insecticide made from the milky liquid that found in the cortex of an unidentified tree.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
cultivo	cultivation	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
cultivo neto	net cultivation	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
cultivos ilícitos	illicit cultivation	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
cupra vit	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
dahlia	genus of plants in the family Asteraceae, containing 12 to 20 species of tuberous herbs that are native to the higher elevations of Mexico and Central America.	Opiate	Not specified	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
Desarrollo	fertilizer used during cultivation	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
Desis (also see cherpa)	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004
ditane	pesticide	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
el cálculo	estimate	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
enmontada	overgrown	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
enmontarse	to get overgrown	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
erradicación bruta	gross eradication	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
escorona	top of the poppy bulb that can be cut off to extract the last of latex	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
esfuerzos de erradicar	eradication efforts	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
estacion de cultivo	growing season	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
esterón 44	chemical used to kill weeds and "azerrilla"—a worm that becomes a moth.	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
exodón	chemical used to prevent plagues	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
extra foyaje	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
finca	estate or home	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Heroin Lab Efficiency Study 2001

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cultivation

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
Florecente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
Florencia (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
florescente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
fluorecente (see alternative spellings)	a fertilizer that is sprayed onto the poppy plant leaves	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
fluorodane	an insecticide	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
foliar	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
Furadan (see furidan)	a brand name insecticide	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
Furidan (see furadan)	an insecticide	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
gallinaza	poultry manure	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
gota	fungus that damages poppy plants	Opiate	Colombia	5/15/2008
gramason	weed killer	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia, Bolivia	8/3/2001, 8/6/2004
gramazon	weed killer	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia, Bolivia	8/3/2001, 8/6/2004
gringo bug	a pest that damages coca leaves NFI	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000
hai	Northern Thai-Shan term used with land areas. See rai and lai (Lao).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
hectare	A metric unit of area equal to 2.471 acres (10,000 square meters). Also equivalent to 6.25 rai.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
hectáreas	hectares, Unit of land measurement, 1 hectare equals 2.5 acres	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
hoja de coca	coca leaf	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
ibacide	commercial pesticide	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cultivation

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
jerib	unit of land measurement; approximately half an acre or 44 square meters	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
la superficie	area, land, farm	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
lai	A standard unit of land area measurement in Laos, equivalent to 1,600 square meters. Also see "rai".	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
larancha	fungus that attacks opium poppies	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004
los cultivadores	cultivators, farmers	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
los plantios	fields, area	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
los raspachines	coca pickers	Cocaine	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
madera	wood	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
malatio	insecticide used against lice, known as "antiaonosis"	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
malumbra	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
Mancate	fungicide, brand, commercial	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
mancosio	fungicide	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004
Manzate	fungicide, brand, commercial	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
mateado	slang for cultivate or to plant; technique where the soil is smoothed by hand into a small circle approximately 20 to 30 cm in diameter. The circles form a grid with as much as a meter separating the rows and 20 to 30 cm between each plant.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
mucyo	type of coca seed, typically red in color	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
muerta	dead, loss	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary

operation breakthrough

DICTIONARY

Cultivation

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
muestreo	survey, measure, field	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
navagrón	insecticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
Oxícloruro de Cobre	(acid chloride of copper) used to avoid frost damage	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
papaleta (see papeleta)	small envelope in which some fertilizer and other agricultural goods are sold.	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
papeleta (see papaleta)	small envelope in which some fertilizer and other agricultural goods are sold.	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
paquí	fast growing tree with a thin trunk and large canopy planted to camouflage coca fields	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
paracion (see paration)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
paration (see paracion)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
pétalo	petal, flower, bloom	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
plantíos medias	almost mature fields	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
plantíos nuevas	new fields	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
plantíos preparadas	prepared fields	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
poppy (opium poppy)	An annual plant, Papaver somniferum, having grayish-green leaves and variously colored flowers. The sole source of opium.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
poppy pod	Sometimes called the seedpod, capsule, bulb, or head. Refers to the egg-sized fruit which enlarges as the flower petals fall from the plant and produces the latex (opium).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cultivation

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA DATE
poppy pod, scoring	Cutting into the surface of an opium poppy pod, using a sharp bladed instrument, in order to allow the opium to exude from the pod.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
poppy pod, scraping	Using flat-bladed instrument to collect gummy opium from pod surface. The instrument resembles a paint scraper.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
Prendue (see prengue)	a disease that causes the plant to shrivel: use Manzate. (Mancate)	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001
Prengue (see prendue)	a disease that causes the plant to shrivel: use Manzate. (Mancate)	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001
probucion	brand name fertilizer	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001
Probusion	brand name fertilizer	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001
profoliar	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
profollar	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
proyz	chemical used on opium poppy fields during cultivation to prevent freezing	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
rai	A standard unit of land area measurement in Thailand equivalent to 1,600 square meters.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
ranta	weed killer	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
recoger	collect, choose, pick	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
reducir la superficie sembrada	to reduce the seeded area	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
rendimiento	yield, crop, harvest	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
Ridumil	a commercial product used to avoid frost damage	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
riago	irrigation, water, plant, care	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
Savia	disinfectant used to remove bacteria from chicken manure used for fertilization	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
semillero	seed bed to start coca plants	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Cultivation

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
sherpa	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004
siete-ochenta	pesticide	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
slash-and-burn agriculture	Also known as "swidden" agriculture. Method of clearing land for cultivation. Involves cutting down all vegetation, allowing it to dry, and finally burning it off in preparation for planting.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
surco	row, furrow, plant, area, method	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
swidden agriculture	An agricultural method. See slash-and-burn agriculture.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
tamaron(e)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru and Bolivia	8/1/2003, 8/6/2004
Ten-Thirty-Ten	fertilizer	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
teodan (see tiodan)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
tetdan	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
the worm	naturally occurring pest that attacks coca plants	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000
tiodan (see teodan)	insecticide	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
Todo en Uno	brand name fertilizer	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
triplealda	initial harvesting of leaf at around 9 months	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
ubicar	to be located, situated	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
una sequia	drought, dry, weather	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
vitafoilage	fertilizer	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
vivero	seed bed to start coca plants	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
zerpa	insecticide used against a "green bug"	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004
zirullah	"green flower", a term used for the poppy bulb	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

General

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
Golden Triangle	Area of Mainland Southeast Asia comprising the Shan Plateau and Kachin Hills of northeastern Burma, the highlands of northwestern Laos, the highlands of northern Thailand, northern Vietnam, and the adjacent areas of southern China.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
highlander (Mainland Southeast Asia)	A hill dweller. Hill tribesmen are a typical example of highlanders in Mainland Southeast Asia.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
hill tribe (Mainland Southeast Asia)	Any one of numerous ethnic groups which share a distinct culture, language, and social structure and who are regarded, as a group, to be hill dwellers or montagnards (French). The Hmong (Miao), the lu	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
lowlander (Southeast Asia)	A lowland dweller, in either a rural or urban community. Into lowland areas in Laos and Thailand.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
10/20	an aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture used to dissolve cocaine base to make HCl	Cocaine	Colombia	6/26/1996
abriga	cover load	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
accel	unspecified chemical added in the conversion of batan to spin	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
aceite blanco	cocaine	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
acetato	ethyl acetate	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
acetic acid, glacial	ethanoic acid or vinegar acid. A clear, colorless liquid with a pungent odor. Used in place of ammonia solutions as a reagent to adjust alkalinity in the precipitation of morphine from an opium solution.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
acetic anhydride	acetic oxide; acetyl oxide. Most commonly used as an acetylating agent in the acetylation of morphine. A key precursor chemical and reagent in heroin synthesis.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
acetico	acetic anhydride	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
acetuna	possibly acetate or ethyl acetate	Opiate	Peru	8/9/2004
acetyl	heroin base	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
acetylation	Chemical process in converting morphine base to heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
acido chloritico	hydrochloric acid	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
acido sulfurico	sulfuric acid	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
acron	a cloth that can be used for filtering hot water extracted latex	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
adulterant	Substance added to heroin after the heroin conversion process is completed; pharmacologically active. Quinine and procaine are typical adulterants added to heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
agua madre	a "beer-colored" liquid containing cocaine alkaloid	Cocaine	Peru	3/22/1994
agua rica	acid/water combination used to extract cocaine alkaloid from gasoline/kerosene	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993
al azar	at random	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
alambre	wire	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	An anhydrous alcohol. Used as a solvent during purification heroin base and in the conversion of heroin base to heroin hydrochloride.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
alkaloid	Any of various physiologically active, nitrogen-containing organic bases derived from plants.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
ammonium chloride	Colorless, odorless crystals or crystalline chunks. Used as a reagent to adjust alkalinity in the precipitation of morphine (as crude morphine base) from an opium solution.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
arrancar	to extract; pull out; tear off	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
asall	hydrochloric acid	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008
azucar	translated means sugar - typically granulated sodium bicarbonate	Cocaine	Peru	11/14/2002
bagazo	gum	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
balloon	round bottom or flat bottom single neck boiling flask	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
balti	unit of measure 1 balti = 1 metal bucket	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008
banadores	wash tub used to test cocaine extraction	Cocaine	Bolivia	7/23/2007
Baño Maria	hot water bath used in cocaine HCl production.	Cocaine/Opiate	Colombia	6/26/1996
barro	cocaine base converted back to crude and smoked	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
barro	residue of morphine (literally translated as 'mud')	Opiate	Peru	6/13/1994
basuca	cocaine base residue precipitated from used solvents - suitable for smoking	Cocaine	Colombia	6/26/1996
batan	heroin base	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008
beest	morphine base	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008
Bianca	literal translation means "white" - a very clean white cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2008
bollo	ball of cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
bomba	a mixture of any two solvents or chemicals that rises up quickly and may cause an explosion	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
brillo	talc-like powder used to adulterate cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
bruta	crude cocaine paste	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002
brutta	crude cocaine paste	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002
Bulls' blood	slang for Punto (alcohol-based liquid used for Ph testing (phenolphthalein))	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/14/1993
burning (as in "the solution is burning")	a stage when a substance (usually carbonate) is added in order to neutralize the acid within a mixture - typically the mixture appears to bubble or boil and will turn dark	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993
cachaza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
cachetiado (see descuerado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
caffeine	White alkaloid found in coffee, tea, and cola nuts. Commonly used as an diluent in heroin hydrochloride, Southeast Asian methamphetamine tablets.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
cal	lime or calcium oxide	Cocaine	Colombia, Peru	11/14/2002

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
calcium hydroxide	See "lime, slaked."	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
caldero	decantation pit	Cocaine	Peru	6/13/1994
cama	Initial testing of the pura agua to determine if the pH level is correct - small amount of pura agua is sprinkled with a small amount of carbonate to observe precipitation	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
caneca	bucket	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
carbon	slang for sodium bicarbonate	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002
carbon	sodium carbonate	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008
carbon, activated	See "charcoal, activated."	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
carga(s) (see dacas)	100lb bag(s) of coca leaves	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/13/1993
chalza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
chara	a powder made by grinding the solid product in heroin processing	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007
charcoal, activated	A fine, black carbonaceous powder prepared commercially from wood and vegetables. In illicit heroin production, used as a reagent in the purification of heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
charuta	slang for the final alkaloid extracted from multiple processing of leaf.	Cocaine	Peru	11/14/2002
chaz acid	battery acid	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003
chaza	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
chelat	a gum that forms on the surface of the latex solution at or above pH 5	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
chicha	slang for the alkaloid-laden liquid (used for both water and kerosene) that is transferred from one processing step to another.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
chichlada	cocaine product resembling ice in the precipitation process	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2008
chicklet	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process -gum	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
chiclar	remove gum	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
chicle	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process -gum	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
chicle	cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
chiquero	decantation pit	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993
chiro(s)	term for filter paper usually used in Tollma Dept.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
chiva	black tar heroin	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
Chlorico	chlorine or hydrochloric acid	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000
chloroform	A clear, colorless, heavy, and very volatile liquid with a characteristic sweet odor. Used as a solvent in the synthesis of heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
choi (jol)	Unit of weight used in Mainland Southeast Asia for opium (only). Equivalent to 1.60 kilograms (3.528 pounds).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
chukka	a white paste formed after adding ammonia hydroxide and cold water to heroin mixture	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
cifras	statistics; figures	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
clarificador	slang for a bucket containing the limonada	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
clavos	nails	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
cloritic acid	hydrochloric acid	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
coca buleña	wet cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	11/18/2004

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
cochaza	black layer of dirt and foam that forms on top of the initial mixture of latex and hot water that is removed and discarded.	Opiate	Colombia	5/15/2008
cola	charcoal	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008
colador	a metal mesh colander or strainer	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
comal	flat, round griddle made of clay or metal - typically used to avoid direct heat.	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
conversion (heroin conversion)	A chemical conversion process wherein heroin base is converted into a soluble salt form of heroin, generally heroin hydrochloride.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
corta (see cortar, corte)	to curdle	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002
cortador	cutting (referring to cutting the morphine or heroin to reduce quality and increase quantity) - Cortador is also referred to as a "product" used to adjust pH levels.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
cortar (see corta, corte)	to curdle	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002
corte (see corta, cortar)	to curdle	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002
corte batido	"stirred curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving sodium bicarbonate and stirring, resulting in a heavy "cheese" like product.	Cocaine	Peru	5/3/1994
corte caliente	"hot curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving the addition of extra sulfuric acid and sodium bicarbonate resulting in the "fast" precipitation of paste.	Cocaine	Peru	5/3/1994

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
corte normal	"normal curdle" the method to precipitate out cocaine paste involving the addition of sodium bicarbonate (no stirring) resulting in a spongy paste.	Cocaine	Peru	5/3/1994
costalillo	jute cloth used to filter cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002
crashes out	causing the cocaine base precipitation by the addition of "soda"	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000
crazy h	slang for drug created from "paparina" and ammonia and acetate	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
cruda	crude cocaine paste	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002
crystal	cocaine HCl	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
crystal heroin	purified heroin base	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008
cuajo	bicarbonate	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
dacas (also see cargas)	100-pound bags of coca leaves	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993
dachron (see dachron)	a cloth that can be used for filtering	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
dachron (see dachron)	a cloth that can be used for filtering	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
dense carbonate	sodium carbonate	Cocaine	Peru	4/16/1996
descarado (see cachetiado, descuerado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
descuerado (see cachetiado, descarado)	a scoring technique whereby a single bladed knife is used to remove a crescent shaped piece of the outer skin of the capsule.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
diacetyl	final form of heroin	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
diluent	Additive used to reduce the concentration of an active material and/or to increase bulk. Typical diluents for heroin are mannitol, sucrose, lactose, and starch.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
disminuir	to reduce, decrease	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
divulgada actividad	reported activity	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
dueño	owner	Cocaine	Bolivia	11/18/2004
escatriz	scar	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
esfaltada	an enameled pot or pan	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
espiral	condenser attached to balloon flask used during heroin processing.	Opiate	Colombia	Heroin Lab Efficiency Study 2001
etapa	stage	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
ether (ethyl ether)	In addition to its well-known use as an anesthetic, it is used as a solvent in the conversion of heroin base to heroin hydrochloride.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
ethyl alcohol (see "alcohol")		Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
ethyl ether (see "ether")		Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
exigen	high quality, injection grade white heroin, also referred to as "spin"	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
extraída	extracted	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
fabrica	aka pozo	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
fist test	testing the moisture of coca leaves by squeezing a handful - if liquid oozes between fingers the leaves are sufficiently moist.	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000
flesh	slang for a method of precipitating cocaine base by mixing in ammonia slowly resulting in a finer powdery product.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
frito	cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
frying	slang for heating base in a frying pan as a means of drying the wet base	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
fundicion	fusion/heating that is the final drying process of heroin HCl	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
gabardina (see gavardina)	cloth used as a filtering media	Non specific	Colombia	8/3/2001
gasoline "clean"	gasoline that has been treated in an acid/water mix to remove lead/impurities	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000
gasoline "Rich"	unused or new gasoline	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2008
gavardeno (see gabardina)	cloth used as a filtering media	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
goma	initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process - opium gum, also cooks sometimes use this term referring to latex.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
goma de opio	opium gum	Opiate	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
gram	unit of weight in the metric system equal to one-thousandth of a kilogram. 28.350 grams equal one ounce	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
gravedad	gravity	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
guarapo	slang for the acid/water/cocaine mixture	Cocaine	Peru	3/21/1994
guia	slang for the freshly curdled crude cocaine base; sometimes to the small test amount to see if the limonada (acid water containing cocaine alkaloid) is ready to process.	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
H brutta	slang term used for heroin base; the "H" is pronounced "ah-chay" like the letter h in Spanish and as an English "h"	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
hacesol	clear liquid used to clean plastic pipes - also allegedly used to extract morphine base from poppy gum/latex - possibly ethyl acetate	Opiate	Colombia	5/15/2008

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
heros	slang term used for heroin base	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
HIPA	hydrochloric acid and isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
horses	stands that drums are set up on during the solvent processing method	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000
hot test	a test done to ascertain if any cocaine alkaloid remains in gasoline/diesel - the test consists of the cook tasting the gasoline/diesel - if it tastes hot, alkaloid is still present	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
hungarian powder	spices used to cut heroin (niacinamide)	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008
hydrochloric acid	A solution of hydrogen chloride gas (HCl) in water. Also known as muriatic acid. In illicit heroin production, hydrochloric acid is used to convert morphine base to morphine hydrochloride.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
ipa	hydrochloric acid and isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
ipa (HIPA)	isopropyl alcohol (chemical agent used to process heroin base to final form of heroin, often processors are not familiar with chemical content of ipa).	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
jaret	fabric used to filter out impurities	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
jefe	boss	Opiate	Latin American Countries	5/1/2002

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
jln	A metric unit of weight in Chinese system. Equivalent to ½ kilogram (500 grams). Chinese term, romanized: jin (Pinyin) or chln (Wade-Giles Mandarin).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
jornales	days of work	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
jugo	"juice", reference the water/wash removed from pozos containing cocaine alkaloid.	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
khaltas	unit of measure a khalta equals 7.5 kilograms	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007
khar mai	term used for second class of heroin	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
kilogram	A metric unit of weight equal to 1,000 grams or 2.2046 pounds.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
La Boladora	cocaine product having a granular look during precipitation.	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2008
la drillo	slang for cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
la gasolineada	Gasoline method of converting cocaine paste to base by adding gasoline into the solution containing water, sulfuric acid, cocaine, and lime. Once the gasoline evaporates, cocaine base remains.	Cocaine	Peru	5/4/1994
lacron	term used in the Cauca Dept for a cloth used for filtering	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
lactosa	powder formula for infants - used as a cutting agent, added during heroin processing.	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
lactose	Also known as milk sugar, saccharum lactis. Present in milk in mammals. Commonly used as a diluent (or extender) by heroin dealers to increase bulk of injectable heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
las coordenadas	coordinates	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
lavada	washed cocaine base	Cocaine	Peru	11/26/2002

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
lavandina	local bleach occasionally used in place of sulfuric acid	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993
lechuza	residual water mix that precipitates additional morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
leviano	Colombian product believed to be sodium carbonate or caustic soda.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
liga	adulterated chemical prepared in advance of and added to gummy final heroin product to increase its weight (has the appearance of sugar).	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
light carbonate	sodium bicarbonate	Cocaine	Peru	4/16/1996
lime, slaked	Also known as calcium hydroxide, calcium hydrate, caustic lime, hydrated lime. Used as a reagent in the extraction of morphine from opium by forming an intermediate calcium salt (calcium morphenate).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
limonada	slang for acid/water mixture used to extract or containing cocaine alkaloid	Cocaine	Peru	3/21/1994
limpido	bleach used to test quality of heroin	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
liter	A metric unit of volume. Equivalent to 1.056 liquid quarts.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA- 20026
liviano	Colombian product believed to be sodium carbonate or caustic soda.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
lumbre	gas stove flame	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
lycra	type of cloth used to filter out morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
machete	cocaine cutting agent	Cocaine	Colombia	6/26/1996
malmai	filter paper used in converting batan into white heroin	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
mancha	opium latex	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
manguera	hose	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
mannitol	Also known as mannite, manna sugar. Commonly used as a diluent (or extender) by heroin dealers to increase bulk of "injectable heroin".	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
manta	thick cloth used for filtering process	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
manteca	literal translation "Lard", slang for a white heroin in Mexico	Opiate	Mexico	Tucson Cable DTG 132356Z AUG 08
mariposa	slang for shredder	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
martillado	metal pan used in the drying of morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
Masala	blend of spices used to cut heroin (niacinamide)	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008
matones	helpers	Cocaine	Bolivia	11/18/2004
media	literally translated as half. Refers to cc's of ethyl alcohol. Note: amount varies for each processor (i.e. 1 media = 500cc)	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
medir	measure, count	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
metil	slang term used for MEK (methyl ethyl ketone)	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
mica	slang for plastic sheeting used in the construction of a pozo pit	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003
millar	1000 units or bags	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
morphine	An organic compound (alkaloid) found in the Papaver somniferum (opium poppy).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
morphine base	Morphine base is an intermediate product between morphine alkaloid in opium and a morphine brick (morphine hydrochloride).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
morphine brick	Morphine hydrochloride, ranging between 82 and 94 percent morphine content, compressed (by a morphine press) into a standard-sized brick shape measuring approximately 2 inches by 4 inches by 5 inches.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
morphine press	A metal or wood piece of equipment which can squeeze water from morphine hydrochloride, leaving the morphine dry and in uniform, brick-sized blocks.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
morphine salt	A water-soluble chemical form of morphine. Other morphine salts include morphine sulfate, morphine hydrochloride, and morphine acetate—all legitimate compounds used in medicine.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
moulin	"grinder" most likely a shredder used to shred dry coca leaf prior to processing	Cocaine	Bolivia	12/19/2007
muestra	sample	Non specific	Mexico	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
narshardar	ammonium chloride	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008
nashadar	ammonium chloride	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008
nowshadder	ammonium chloride	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008
number two heroin	heroin base	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007
opium	Strongly-addictive naturally-occurring narcotic derived from the dried latex juice of the opium poppy, <i>Papaver somniferum</i> . Source of morphine and heroin.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
opium, liquid	Also known as opium solution. Refers to opium which has been dissolved in water. Liquid opium is usually a clear, dark brown liquid.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
pagazo	Initial residue on filter cloth in the morphine base process	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
pagero	stick used to stir - typically fashioned with a broad slotted end	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993, 8/6/2004, 12/19/2007
palla (see pallio)	aluminum pan used to dry morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
pallio (see palla)	specific type of pan used to dry morphine	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
paint test	to paint - a test of quality of cocaine base where the base is rubbed against the skin, if the paste turns to powder(crystallizes) in one or two rubs, it is good. The higher the number of rubs involved indicates a lower quality of cocaine base.	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
pajero	stick used to stir - typically fashioned with a broad slotted end	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993, 8/6/2004, 12/19/2007
Paparina	a residue formed after the first filtering process; typically waste that can be used to create "crazy h"; describes the hot water extracted latex once it reaches a pH of between 5 to 7.	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
papaverina	a residue formed after the first filtering process; describes the hot water extracted latex once it reaches a pH of between 5 and 7.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
paqueta (see paquete)	"packet", unit of measure 1 paqueta = 50 lbs (22.7 kgs)	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
paquete (see paqueta)	"packet", unit of measure 1 paquete = 50 lbs (22.7 kgs)	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
partara	gum from a tree that is sometimes used to dilute opium gum prior to selling	Opiate	Mexico	5/25/2004
pasta basica de cocaína	cocaine paste	Cocaine	Bolivia	11/18/2004
patron	buyer for whom the cooks process exclusively	Non specific	Colombia	2/5/2002
peach paper	pH testing papers	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008
pedazo	unit of measure 1 pedazo = 25 grams	Opiate	Mexico	5/1/2002
peltre	tray used to dry morphine (same as enamel pan called esmaltada)	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
perga	slang for potassium permanganate	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000
perolo	specific type of pan used to dry morphine	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
pi-tzu	A Chinese term used to refer to impure, or crude, morphine base. Alternative spellings of the term include pizi (Pinyin) and p'i-tzu (Wade-Giles Mandarin).	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
plasticos	plastic	Non specific	Not specified	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
polon	thick filtering cloth used in cocaine processing	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
polvo	"powder" - slang for morphine base sediment	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
ponche	slang for the liquid resulting from the combination of the alkaloid laden gasoline/kerosene and acid/water during the processing step when the alkaloid is transferred from the gasoline/kerosene to the acid/water.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
poncheador	stirring device used during the stage to create the pura agua rica agua	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
ponchera	a bucket, sometimes referred to the bucket containing limonada	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
pong	A standard unit of weight used in Southeast Asia for opium only. Equivalent to 0.375 kilograms (13.23 ounces). Thai Shan-Lao term.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
popelina	fine poplin fabric used for filtration purposes	Opiate	Mexico	10/25/2004
precipitation (chemical precipitation)	The separation of a solid from a solution. The resulting solid is called the precipitate.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
precursor	A precursor is a chemical that is the raw material for a new product.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
promedio	average, measure, result	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
proveta	flask used to measure chemicals	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
punto	alcohol-based liquid used for Ph testing (phenolphthalein)	Cocaine	Bolivia	1/12/1993
pura aqua	(pure water) the acid/water containing cocaine alkaloid	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
purification (chemical purification)	The removal of extraneous materials (impurities) from a substance or a mixture by one or more separation techniques.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
quelita	milky liquid from the stem of a poppy plant - sometimes added to opium gum by dishonest farmers.	Opiate	Mexico	5/1/2002
quemador	decantation pit	Cocaine	Peru	5/2/1994
queso	literal translation is "Cheese" slang for wet cocaine base	Cocaine	Bolivia	7/23/2007
rallado	vertical or horizontal score of the poppy capsule	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
reagent (chemical reagent)	A reagent is a chemical which reacts with a precursor to form a new compound.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
recipiente	pit similar to a pozo (2 x 4 meters in size) used in a hybrid form of a solvent extraction method	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
reina	slang for a high quality cocaine base in Peru	Cocaine	Peru	3/22/1994
remoecedor	another term for pozo	Cocaine	Peru	8/1/2003
resin	gum-like waste product from the processing of cocaine base into cocaine HCl - often used to cut/ adulterate cocaine base.	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003
retaque	process to extract any extra merchandise from remaining residues and filtrate in morphine and heroin processes.	Cocaine and Opiate	Peru	12/3/2003
re-washing	to submerge leaves for a second time in gasoline to extract the cocaine alkaloid.	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
roca	slang for a method of causing rapid precipitation of cocaine base by quickly adding ammonia resulting a harder rocky product.	Cocaine	Peru	12/8/2003
rustica	slang term used for heroin base	Opiate	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
sal amoniacal	salt, ammonia, acid, chemicals, processing, production	Non specific	Latin American Countries	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
sartan	pan that morphine base is dried	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
satin	thin cloth used for the filtering process	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
seer	unit of measure 1 seer equals 1,250 grams (alt spelling "seyr")	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007
seyr	unit of measure 1 seer equals 1,250 grams (alt spelling "seer")	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
shisha	white crystal heroin	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007
soda ash (sodium carbonate)	Crude, anhydrous sodium carbonate. A white or transparent, odorless, crystalline powder with a salty, bitter taste. An alkaline material commonly used in the production of heroin base.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
solvent (chemical solvent)	Solvents are used to dissolve solid precursors or reagents, to dilute reaction mixtures, and to separate and purify other chemicals.	Opiate	Southeast Asia	Publication DEA-20026
spin	high quality, injection grade white heroin, also referred to as "exigen"	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/17/2008
spin ullah	"wheat flower", a general term used for heroin in Nangarhar Province	Opiate	Afghanistan	Unpublished 2007 DEA Afghanistan Slang Dictionary
spoon test	dryness test of base where a sample is melted in a spoon - if it boils it is too wet	Cocaine and Opiate	Colombia	7/26/2000

operation breakthrough DICTIONARY

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TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
stones	slang for objects that are added to used acetone to remove residual water so that the acetone may be reused in additional cocaine base to cocaine HCl processings.	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003
sugar	slang for a substance suspected of being bicarbonate	Cocaine	Peru	3/17/2003
sule	slang for first "wash"	Non specific	Bolivia	8/6/2004
sulfato	ball like substance	Cocaine	Bolivia	12/19/2007
sweat	slang for the chemical reaction caused by adding a basic powdery substance to fresh coca leaves	Cocaine	Colombia	7/26/2000
tacho	slang for 160-liter plastic bucket	Cocaine	Peru	6/15/1994
taxon	bucket (buckets) capacity of approximately 30 liters	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
tazones	buckets capacity of approximately 30 liters	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/6/2004
tempo	filtering material - heavy cloth (coarse weave)	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
ten-twenty	an aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture used to dissolve cocaine base to make cocaine HCl	Cocaine	Colombia	6/26/1996
tezab	acetic anhydride	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
timbo	slang for large white plastic drum typically used for gasoline transport	Cocaine	Peru	3/21/1994
tin	impurities that are filtered out during the process of converting batan to spin	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
tina(s)	refers to size of a large garbage canister used for processing large amounts of latex into morphine base	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
torre	literally translated as 'tower'. Term used for a condenser, which is used in heroin processing.	Opiate	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary

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Processing

TERM	DEFINITION	DRUG	COUNTRY/REGION	SOURCE / DEA6 DATE
trapo	slang for a filter cloth used in the processing of morphine base	Opiate	Colombia	8/3/2001
turullah	"black flower", a term used for black poppy paste	Opiate	Afghanistan	Afghan Drug Slang Dictionary 11/24/2007
unidad	units refers to the total amount of wood used	Non specific	Colombia	Unpublished 2002 DEA Glossary
ustad	teacher	Opiate	Afghanistan	8/24/2007
vidrio	black tar heroin	Opiate	Mexico	3/2/2004
wash (used as a noun)	the process in where a gasoline/ kerosene mixture containing cocaine alkaloid is mixed with the agua pura/agua rica to extract the cocaine alkaloid into the agua pura/agua rica	Cocaine	Latin American Countries	3/17/2003
white powder	usually refers to lime in processing morphine	Opiate	Afghanistan	4/16/2008
yucas	cutting agent, mixed 50/50, per DEA chemists this substance is suspected to be procaine, lidocaine, or benzocaine	Cocaine	Bolivia	8/22/2007

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