

Drug Awareness on Your Premises 2018



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alcohol.ie

Benefits of the Programme

- ❖ To prevent drug dealing in or in the vicinity of the venue
- ❖ Minimise drug use at the venue – become 'drug user unfriendly'
- ❖ Safeguard all customers including those who may have used drugs – ensure 'duty of care' compliance
- ❖ To ensure your venue is in compliance with all legislation
- ❖ To heighten awareness of the various signs of drug use in relation to – materials used, physical symptoms and behaviour



Drugs Overview

Concerns for License Holders

- ❖ Damage to the trade or reputation
- ❖ Potential for other criminal activity, violence, etc
- ❖ Risk of loss of licence – ‘The licensing (combating drug abuse) Act 1997’
- ❖ Risk of civil claims





Cocaine

Other Names: Charlie, Coke

What It Looks Like: White crystalline powder, pure can be yellow

How it's Administered: Inhaled or injected, rubbed on gums

Effects on User: Delivers a quick euphoric high 2 to 3 minutes, Hit lasts for 15 to 20 minutes and encourages repeated doses. Smoking cocaine gives a stronger hit lasting only 10 mins. can be paranoid thinking and psychotic behaviour, can be aggressive, possible respiratory problems, increased heart rate, 'Superman syndrome', over confident , on 'top of their game', raises body temperature

Other Info: A gram costs €50 - €80 - '50 or one-er' bags stays in system for approx 4 days - avg. purity 15- 20 % cut with creatine, speed, manitol, glucose, aspirin, levamisole, Lignocaine, acetone for 'chunky' coke - 25'bumps' to a gram -

Cocoethylene is a mix of cocaine and alcohol.

It can cause seizures, liver damage, and compromised functioning of the immune system.

It also carries an 18 to 25-fold increase over cocaine alone in risk for immediate death, cardiovascular toxicity.



Crack Cocaine



Other Names: Crack, rock, freebase

Crack is made from cocaine, baking soda and water, makes cracking noise sound when burnt

What It Looks Like: White to tan pellets or crystalline rocks that look like soap, size of a pea, powder cocaine is 'washed up' to make crack cocaine

How it's Administered: Usually smoked through a makeshift pipe, tube or bottle with tin foil, elastic band 'ie. Cadet orange bottle and bic pen'

Effects on User: Rapid, ultra-intense high, lasts for 2 mins followed by a pleasurable buzz lasting for about 20 mins before a long low or crash, severe mood swings, can cause strokes, heart attacks, panic attacks, intense cravings. Can lead to poly drug use, using heroin to come down after crack.

Cost: €15 - €25 , 4 'pipes' for €50



Marijuana



Other Names: Pot, Blow, Reefer, Grass, Weed, Dope, Ganja

What It Looks Like: Leafy material – like dried parsley

How it's Administered: Rolled into cigarettes, 'Reefers'



Effects on User: Loss of coordination, altered sense of time, feelings of anxiety or panic and increased heart rate, reddening of eyes, all senses enhanced, dryness in mouth – sedative , slows down bodily and cognitive functions



Other Info: Long-term use can lead to addiction in some users. Usually sold in 50 euro bags – 5 grams. Pollen most difficult to obtain - 180 euro for an ounce.



Hashish

Other Names: Hash, Oxo

What It Looks Like: Brown or black cakes or balls – often squidgy



How it's Administered: It's smoked or eaten. Cannabis oil – resin and solvent – honey coloured oil – often sold as 'soap bar hash' 250 gm amount
Mixed with coffee/tobacco/henna/dyes - low quality



Effects on User: Same as marijuana.

Other Info: Hashish is a more concentrated, resinous form of marijuana

Cost: 1/8 oz €15, 1/4 oz €25, 1/2oz €50



Speed



Other Names: Bumble Bees , Sulph, Whizz etc.

An amphetamine, a stimulant drug – often referred to as a poor mans cocaine



What It Looks Like: White (glass) to beige powder (hydro)

How it's Administered: Swallowed, Sniffed or injected.

Crystal Methamphetamine (ICE) is a form of speed that can be smoked often made from a mix of toxic ingredients , think a mix of laundry detergent and lighter fluid

Effects on User: Immediate adrenaline rush – bursting with energy. Reduced appetite, reduces desire to sleep, very dry mouth.

Causes grinding of teeth and a unquenchable thirst.

Non stop talking , often retrospective in recollection

of events in their lives, can be very emotional – bad come down



Other Info: Comes in €10 - €20 paper wraps or pills from €2 - €5 each, usually 5 % pure.



Heroin



Other Names: Gear, Smack, H.

an opiate made from morphine, users are called 'brown heads'

What It Looks Like: White to dark-brown powder or tar-like substance - sold in 20 or 50 euro bags or quantity 'weight' as an 'eight' ie. One eighth of an ounce



How it's Administered: Smoked with tobacco, heated on tin foil, snorted or injected, majority of addicts inject. When heated the heroin powder changes to a thick liquid, similar in consistency to molten wax and it will run across the foil giving off smoke which the user inhales through a tube.

This is known as [chasing the dragon](#)

Effects on User: Sleepy pleasant euphoria, total relief from stress, relaxation, itchiness, sweating, shallow breathing, lower pulse, nausea, dulled emotion, unconsciousness - 17 % avg purity



Methadone - synthetic substitute ,a dark green ,€ 20 for 100mls liquid often called 'molly' 'the green diesel' or Phoy (physeptone)



Ecstasy



Other Names: E, Pills, Yokes, MDMA
(methylenedioxy-methamphetamine)

What It Looks Like: Tablets, various colours, popular now are 'e=mc2', 'facebook' logo, 'blue ghost', 'apple mac', 'orange elephants', 'blue diamonds', can be an aniseed, liquorise smell – about 80 -90 mgs

How it's Administered: It's taken orally

Effects on User: Takes effect within 20mins, peaks after about 60 minutes. Powerful stimulant. Alters the perception of the world. Heightened feelings of empathy and emotional warmth and fraternal love. Will experience little rushes of exhilaration, this can cause panic. Can stare for long periods of time.

Effects can be felt for up to **8 hours**.
Lights feel brighter, any sounds will be like 'danceable' music. 'Touchy, feely' with others.

Thirst, dry mouth, mouth hangs open.

Cost: € 5 to €10



Rohypnol



Other Names: Roofies, Robies, 'date-rape' drug,

What It Looks Like: White or green tablets with a score on one side and the word ROCHE on the other along with the letter 1 or 2. Tasteless and odourless.

How it's Administered: Orally, ground to a powder

Effects on User: Takes effect after 10mins and reaches its peak about 8 hours later. Feeling of extreme intoxication almost paralysis. Blackouts lasting up to 24 hours, stays in system only 24 hours – detection difficult – often taken to come down off speed / cocaine

Cost: Pill cost as little as €2



Signs of Drug Use - Dealing

- ❖ A person who seems to stay on the premises for a short period of time and meets a lot of different people during the stay – especially someone not known to be a regular – tries to be overly familiar with bar/doorstaff
- ❖ A person making frequent trips to the toilet, beer garden or car park followed by different people at the same time
- ❖ A person seeming to hide in corners talking very quietly
- ❖ Conversations which may include frequent use of slang words for drugs ie: 'Gear, Sugar Cubes, Bumblebees'. Often names are not disguised, 'any coke around?'
- ❖ Dealers are not identifiable by appearance. They may look very respectable



Signs of Drug Use

- ❖ Torn up beer mats/ cigarette packets/ bits of cardboard left on tables or in ashtrays
- ❖ Foam stuffing from seats/ foam left lying around
- ❖ Roaches (homemade filter tips form cannabis cigarettes)
- ❖ Small packets made of folded paper, card or foil
- ❖ Empty sweet wrappings left in toilets, 'kit kat' silver foil
- ❖ Coins left in the toilet area
- ❖ Evidence of powder on mobile phone screens, keys
- ❖ High Fives – used to pass drugs from person to person



Signs of Drug Use

- ❖ Payment with tightly rolled back notes
- ❖ Traces of blood or powder on bank notes
- ❖ Traces of powder on toilet seats or other surfaces in toilets
- ❖ Very clean surfaces in toilets
- ❖ Burn marks in toilets, or on table tops
- ❖ Syringes (can carry infection so do not touch)
- ❖ Spoons or burned tinfoil in toilets



Signs of Drug Use – Physical Symptoms



- ❖ Very dilated pupils , or 'pin head ` , in room light – 2.5 – 5.00 mm normal
- ❖ Excessive sniffing, dripping nose, watering or red eyes, swallowing , licking of lips



- ❖ Sudden severe cold symptoms following a visit to the toilet/ garden or car park
- ❖ White marks/ traces of powder round the nose



Signs of Drug Use - Behaviour



❖ Excessive giggling, laughing at nothing, non-stop talking

❖ Unnaturally dopey, vacant staring, sleepy euphoria



❖ Non-stop movement, jiggling about

❖ Excessive consumption of water or soft drinks



❖ Sudden inexplicable tearfulness or fright



❖ Any big alterations in behaviour following trips to the toilet, garden or car park areas

❖ 'Superman syndrome'



Venue Supervision



Introduction of random spot checks – as a condition of entry under displayed house rules

Door Security – 1 licensed door supervisor per 100 patrons (industry norm for premises holding a late License) ensure your security company are PSA registered, ask for references from other licensed premises, be wary of security companies offering rates below industry norms, watch for approaches from organised crime figures

CCTV - allowing Garda access to footage – keep for 31 days

Toilets – Designed to avoid flat surfaces ie: toilet roll dispensers & cisterns attendants on duty
Avoid placing objects in areas that may obstruct visibility such as glass racks, screens, vending machines etc.



Venue Supervision

Pay attention to quiet or hidden areas – use of sensors for areas not in constant use

Signage – place house rules & drug awareness signs in toilets and at points of entry – www.drugs.ie

Car Parks patrolled regularly and well lit queuing areas

Ensure senior staff/ management presence

Network with other venues

Maintain a high Standard of Cleanliness and Service



Dealing with Drugs Misuse

- ❖ Take precautions – wear protective gloves
- ❖ Safe Storage of Drugs - Place drugs in a self sealed plastic bag
- ❖ Do not pass seized drugs among staff members
- ❖ Do not restrain the suspect – don't put yourself at risk
- ❖ Retain all evidence including CCTV and witness statements
- ❖ Keep a written note of observations
- ❖ Keep an Incident register
- ❖ Best practice for licensees to encourage regular customers to pass on any intelligence concerning illicit drug practice



Liaison with Gardai

- ❖ Select a member of staff to liaise between the pub/club and the local Garda liaison officer
- ❖ Agree Procedures in dealing with incidents
- ❖ Agree a house drug policy to aid prevention
- ❖ Organise regular meetings to exchange information and express concerns



The Benefits of a Drugs Policy

- ❖ Demonstrates commitment to staff and customer welfare
- ❖ Outlines Legal obligations of premises – Safety, Health & Welfare Act 2005 & Licensing Act 1997
- ❖ Establishes clear lines of communication between;
 - Management and staff
 - Staff and customers
 - Other premises' in the locality
- ❖ Addresses appropriate reporting procedures
- ❖ Serves as a checklist



Developing a Drugs Policy - Guidelines

- ❖ May consider Introduction of random spot checks as a condition of entry – don't insist on search , only Gardai can, can deny entry
- ❖ CCTV – must be in working order, keep for 31 days
- ❖ Posters outlining the availability of services that offer advice and support to those who may need help – available from local drug task force offices
- ❖ Inclusion of your position on drug misuse in your house rules displayed at each point of entry
- ❖ Induction and staff training – a drugs policy should be seen as a working document as part of your health & safety statement – continuously reviewed and amended in response to new risks
- ❖ Liaison with Gardai
- ❖ Legal information & Penalties



Legal Information & Penalties

Licensing (combating drug abuse) Act 1997 states that the holder of a liquor, public dancing and music licence...

1. can be disqualified from holding a license forever if they are convicted of a drug trafficking offence
2. can have their licence revoked for 5 years if the license holder permits the premises to be used for sale, supply or distribution of drugs or does not exercise **reasonable control** over the premises
3. Act can also allow for District judges to impose conditions on licenses granted for public dancing, music etc.

Before the Gardai can make an application for a licence to be revoked, they must advise the licence holder of their suspicion and warn the licence holder to take action to prevent such activities.

The licence holder must be given **4 weeks** to take preventative action.
Above penalties also apply to shadow licence holders.

Its not enough to turn a blind eye!

