

CMEA Requirements

SELLER:

- Enforce daily sales & monthly purchase limits
- ★ Store stock behind the counter or in a locked cabinet
- Maintain written or electronic logbook of sales
- Keep logbook for minimum of 2 years after date of sale
- Confirm identification of purchaser

PURCHASER:

- Enter his or her name, address, date & time of sale
- Provide photo I.D. issued by a State or Federal government
- Sign the logbook

LOGBOOK:

- Document products by name
- Quantity sold
- Names & addresses of purchasers
- Date & time of sales
- **Must Contain the Federal "Warning Notice"**

Attention!!

Effective April 8, 2006

The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 established retail sales and purchase transaction limits in grams for scheduled listed chemical products which include pseudoephedrine drug products.

DAILY Retail sales limit of PSE HCL is *3.6 grams per purchaser.*

-120 mg. Pseudoephedrine HCL = 36 tablets
-60 mg. Pseudoephedrine HCL = 73 tablets
-30 mg. Pseudoephedrine HCL = 146 tablets

30 DAY Retail purchase limit: it is unlawful for any person to knowingly or intentionally purchase more than *9 grams* PSE HCL *per purchaser.*

-120 mg. Pseudoephedrine HCL = 91 tablets
-60 mg. Pseudoephedrine HCL = 183 tablets
-30 mg. Pseudoephedrine HCL = 366 tablets



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U.S. Department of Justice
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Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (CMEA)



10 Years of Meth Use



Preventing the Retail Diversion of Pseudoephedrine

2008

Background

Methamphetamine (“meth”) is an addictive stimulant drug that strongly activates certain areas in the brain. It is chemically related to amphetamine, but the central nervous system effects of methamphetamine are greater, resulting in a high potential for abuse and addiction.

Street Names

- Meth
- Ice
- Crystal
- Fire
- Speed
- Chalk
- Crank
- Ice



Methamphetamine has become a tremendous challenge for the entire nation. A clandestine meth lab has been found in every state across the country.

Labs have been found in homes, cars, hotel rooms, storage facilities – these are generally referred to as “small toxic labs.”

Background Continued

Ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), and phenylpropanolamine (PPA) are precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine or amphetamine.

The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA) of 2005 was signed into law on March 9, 2006 to regulate, among other things, retail over-the-counter sales of EPH, PSE, and PPA products which are common ingredients found in cold and allergy products.



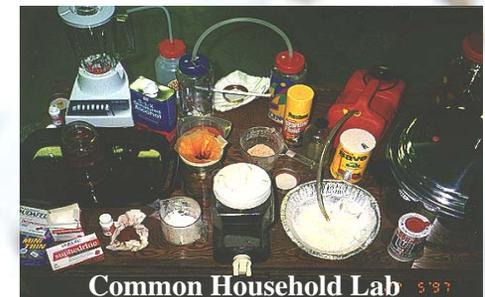
Small Toxic Lab

DEA's Goal

DEA is committed to working with state and local law enforcement partners to ensure that our streets and neighborhoods are safe and the methamphetamine problem is brought to an end. DEA's focus is to dismantle clandestine methamphetamine labs and trafficking organizations and to monitor the products that are illegally used to produce methamphetamine.

Preventing Diversion

Per the CMEA, retailers must store products containing EPH, PSE, or PPA where customers do not have direct access to the product: either behind the counter or in a locked cabinet. Preventing diversion involves the coordination and cooperation of law enforcement officials, retailers and individual consumers.



Common Household Lab