Chemical Assisted Suicide

 Chemical assisted suicide continues to increase across the state and the nation.
Hydrogen Sulfide Gas, (H2S), is formed by mixing sulphur products with acid.



Common Household chemicals used to make H₂S

Hydrogen Sulfide Ingredients				
Acid Sources		Sulfide Sources		
Lysol Ready to Use Disinfectant	Blu-Lite Germicidal Acid	Artist oil paints	Spackling paste	
Lysol Toilet Bowl Cleaner	Bowl Cleaner	Dandruff shampoos	Some latex paints	
Sno Bol Toilet Cleaner	Kaboom Shower, Tub, and Tile Cleaner	Pesticides	Garden fungicides	
The Works Toilet Bowl Cleaner	Tile, stone cleaners			

Chemical Assisted Suicide (H2S)

- At 2 ppm, most people can detect the smell of sulphur.
- At 150-250 ppm the olfactory nerve is paralyzed after a few inhalations, and the sense of smell disappears, often together with awareness of danger.

LOW	0 - 10 ppm	Irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat	
MOD	10 - 50 ppm	Headache Dizziness Nausea and vomiting Coughing and breathing difficulty	
H – G H	50 - 200 ppm	Severe respiratory tract irritation Eye irritation / acute conjunctivitis Shock and convulsions Coma Death in severe cases	

Chemical Assisted Suicide (H₂S)

- At 350 500 ppm, Pulmonary Edema
- At 500 800 ppm, Loss of Breathing
- At 800 1000 ppm, Lethal concentration will cause immediate collapse with loss of breathing
- Actual vehicle readings have been 1300 - 1500+ ppm.

Chemical Assisted Suicide

- Some cases have been reported where there <u>WERE NOT</u> warning placards or signs in the vehicle's windows to warn responders.
- Be aware of possible secondary devices.
- Be extremely cautious when approaching.

Portland, OR



Handwritten "warning" note and chemicals were found <u>inside the</u> <u>residence</u>, not in the vehicle.



Mixing bucket with H₂S found inside vehicle





Maintain a safe distance if indicators of H2S found





