



# Oregon-Idaho HIDTA ISACC

## Information Sharing and Analytical Coordination Center

September 1, 2022  
Bulletin #: ISACC 2022-002

## PUBLIC SAFETY / SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

### Various Forms of “Rainbow Fentanyl” Seized in Oregon

(U) On August 15, 2022, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Information Sharing and Analytical Coordination Center (ISACC) identified numerous recent seizures of colored fentanyl within Oregon.

(U) Multnomah County Sheriffs’ Office Special Investigations Unit (SIU) recently seized approximately four ounces of multi-colored chunks that field tested positive for fentanyl (photo 1). The powder was pressed into small blocks, similar to sidewalk chalk.

(U) According to the Drug Enforcement Administration, multi-colored, counterfeit M-30 pills containing fentanyl have been seized across the United States in recent months (photo 2 and 3).



Photo 1: Seizure in Multnomah County  
Source: Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office



Photo 2 and 3: Seizures in Washington DC and Arizona  
Source: Drug Enforcement Administration - open source reporting

(U) Illicit use of fentanyl continues to rise within the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region, to include reported fentanyl related overdose deaths in 2022, according to the Oregon Health Authority<sup>1</sup>. Colored fentanyl in forms similar to sidewalk chalk and rainbows blocks that look like candies, create an additional safety concern for communities in the region, especially children and the opioid-naïve who may mistake the drug for candy or a toy, or those willing to try the drug due to its playful coloring.

<sup>1</sup> Oregon Health Authority - <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/ORDHS/bulletins/31f9c54>



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August 16, 2022

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### Public Health Awareness

(U) Anyone using illicit drugs should assume it contains fentanyl. There are no indications of a difference in potency due to color of powdered fentanyl. Fentanyl in powdered form may be more potent than in pill form due to inconsistent mixing and manufacturing in counterfeit pills. Overdose from fentanyl use may be higher than other illicit opioids, putting those who are opioid-naïve at a much higher risk of accidental overdose.

(U) Naloxone (Narcan) is widely available in Oregon and Idaho and can be obtained by asking their doctor or local pharmacist for a naloxone prescription. Under Oregon and Idaho state laws, anyone can ask for a naloxone prescription, even if they plan to use it for someone else. Cost may depend on your insurance coverage -Medicaid recipients receive naloxone prescriptions at no cost.

(U) Oregon residents can find locations that distribute naloxone here: [Oregon Naloxone Distribution Locations](#) (U) Idaho residents can find locations that distribute naloxone here: [Idaho Naloxone Distribution Locations](#)

If you believe someone is overdosing:

- Call 911
- Breathe for the person
- Give naloxone. Even if you aren't sure what the person took, giving naloxone will not hurt the person. The Good Samaritan Law in Oregon and Idaho protects you when you call 9-1-1.

(U) If someone is ready for treatment they can call the Alcohol and Drug Help Line (1-800-923-4357) or referred to their local syringe service program. Additional information on fentanyl can be found at:

Oregon Health Authority's [Fentanyl Facts webpage](#)

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare [Behavioral Health webpage](#)

*All information provided in this bulletin has been vetted with the agencies involved or has been sourced through open-source agency press releases. Any additional information related to seizures of multi-colored fentanyl in Oregon or Idaho can be directed to Oregon-Idaho HIDTA ISACC Strategic Threat Analyst Terra Duncan at [terra.duncan@dpsst.oregon.gov](mailto:terra.duncan@dpsst.oregon.gov).*

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