

# CURRENT ASSESSMENT OF POSSIBLE HEALTH RISKS WITH DRUG/ABUSE

Type of Drug (and generic effects)	Name (and slang terms)	Possible Effects
Stimulants speed up action of the central nervous system.	• <b>Amphetamines</b> (speed, uppers, pep pills, bennies)	• Hallucinations may occur. Tolerance, psychological and sometimes physical dependence can develop. Continued high doses can cause heart problems, malnutrition, death.
	• <b>Cocaine</b> (coke, snow, crack, rock—legally classified as a narcotic)	• Confusion, depression, hallucinations may occur. Tolerance and physical dependence can develop. Effects are unpredictable—convulsions, coma, and death are possible. Nasal membranes may be destroyed. Smoking may cause lesions in lungs
Depressants relax the central nervous system	• <b>Barbiturates</b> (barbs, goof balls, downers, blues) • <b>Tranquilizers</b>	Confusion, loss of coordination, etc. may occur. Tolerance, physical and psychological dependence can develop. An overdose can cause coma, death. Depressants taken in combinations or with alcohol are especially dangerous.
Cannabis alters mood and perception	• <b>Marijuana</b> (grass, pot, weed, reefer)	• Confusion, loss of coordination; with large doses, hallucinations may occasionally occur.
	• <b>Hashish</b> (hash) or <b>Hashish oil</b> (hash oil)	• Long-term use may cause moderate tolerance, psychological dependence. Long-term use may cause damage to lung tissue.
Hallucinogens temporarily distort reality	<b>Lysergic acid diethylamide</b> (LSD, acid)	Hallucinations, panic may occur. Effects may recur (flashbacks) even after use is discontinued. Possible birth defects in users' children.
	<b>Phencyclidine</b> (PCP, angel dust) legally classified as a depressant	Depression, hallucinations, confusion, irrational. Tolerance develops. An overdose can cause convulsions, coma, death.
	<b>Mescaline, MDA, DMT, STP, psilocybin, "designer drugs"</b>	Effects are similar to those of LSD.
Narcotics lower perception of pain	• <b>Heroin</b> (H, scag, horse, junk, smack) • <b>Morphine</b> (M, dreamer) • <b>Codeine Opium</b>	Lethargy, apathy, loss of judgement and self-control may occur. Tolerance, physical and psychological dependence can develop. An overdose can cause convulsions, death. Risks of use include malnutrition, infection, hepatitis.
Deliriant cause mental confusion	• <b>Aerosols Lighter fluid Paint thinner</b> • <b>Amyl nitrate</b> (poppers) • <b>Other inhalants</b>	Loss of coordination, confusion, hallucinations may occur. An overdose can cause convulsions, death. Psychological dependence can develop. Permanent damage to lungs, brain, liver, bone marrow can result.

Type of Drug (and generic effects)	Possible Effects
<b>Alcohol</b>	Long-term, heavy drinking is linked to cancer, heart and liver damage and other serious illnesses. Tolerance, physical and psychological dependence can develop.
<b>Cigarettes</b>	Long-term cigarette smoking is linked to emphysema, lung cancer, heart disease. Physical and psychological dependence can result.
<b>Smokeless Tobacco</b>	Long-term use of chewing tobacco or snuff is linked to oral cancer of the gums, mouth, pharynx, larynx and esophagus. Physical and psychological dependence can result.
<b>Passive Smoke</b>	Combination of secondhand smoke exhaled by the Smoke smoker and sidestream smoke from the burning end of tobacco products, accounts for an estimated 8,000 deaths due to cancer a year. More than 3,000 known toxic substances in tobacco smoke.

## ARE YOU AT RISK?

Are you aware of the factors that put people at higher risk for drug abuse? Several of the higher risk factors are:

- Family history of alcoholism or drug abuse
- Favorable attitudes towards drug use
- Inadequate interpersonal skills
- Friends who use drugs
- Low self-esteem or self-worth
- Poor coping skills
- Depression
- Academic failure
- College student between 18-25 years old

## SELF ASSESSMENTS

### ALCOHOL (Am I using it, or is it using me?)

- Do you drink to make yourself feel better if you're having a hard time at work or at home?
- Has your drinking increased in the last two years, year, six months?
- Are you annoyed or defensive if anyone mentions your drinking?
- Have you ever tried to limit your drinking by drinking only at a certain time of day or on certain days of the week?
- Do you start drinking sooner and stop drinking later, than most of your friends?
- Have you had a morning drink in the past year?
- Has your drinking ever caused you problems at home or at work?
- Do you ever feel guilty or regretful about how you've behaved when you're drinking?
- Have you ever had a memory lapse after an evening of drinking?
- Do you secretly worry that drinking is damaging your life?

If you answered "yes" to two or more questions, there is a good chance that you may be heading for a dangerous drinking problem—if you don't already have one. Only you know the truth about your own drinking.

## CO-DEPENDENCY (a family illness)

- Do you lose sleep because of a problem user?
- Does your attitude change toward the problem user (alternating between love and hate)?
- Do you mark, hide, dilute, and/or empty bottles of liquor or other substances?
- Do you think that everything would be O.K. if only the problem user would stop or control the use?
- Do you feel alone, fearful, anxious, angry, and frustrated most of the time?
- Are you beginning to dislike yourself and wonder about your sanity?
- Do you feel responsible and guilty about the chemical problem?
- Have you taken over many chores and duties that you would normally expect the problem user to assume or that were formerly his or hers?
- Do you feel utterly defeated, that nothing you can say or do will influence the problem user?
- Do you believe that he or she cannot get better?

A "yes" to any three of these questions indicates that chemical dependency exists in the family and is producing negative changes in you.

### AREA AGENCIES FOR PERSONAL COUNSELING AND ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED CONCERNS

<b>Marion Area Counseling Center</b>	740-387-5210 www.maccsite.com
<b>Crawford Marion ADAMH Board</b>	740-387-8531 http://mccadamh.com
<b>Pathways of Central Ohio:</b>	800-544-1601 https://www.navigateresources.net/chic/
<b>Maryhaven:</b>	740 375-5550 https://maryhaven.com/
<b>Spero Health:</b>	740-736-2033 https://sperohealth.com
<b>BrightView:</b>	833-510-4357 https://brightviewhealth.com
<b>Day One Recovery:</b>	740-914-5000 https://d1recovery.com/

Our mission is to provide the region's most accessible, supportive, and personal pathway to career success.

Marion Technical College provides equal opportunities regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, military status, or sexual orientation.  
2021-03

# DRUG-FREE INFORMATION

For Faculty, Staff & Students

# Marion Technical College

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## DRUG-FREE INFORMATION

### PURPOSE

The following policy is created to comply with the Drug-Free School and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) which requires that the College show it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by faculty, staff and students, and to set forth the College's standards to provide a community setting that is safe, healthy and productive for all faculty, staff and students of Marion Technical College.

The law requires, in part, the annual distribution of the following descriptive statements to each faculty, staff and student. There is no distinction between full-time and part-time, permanent or temporary faculty, staff or students.

### POLICY

Unlawful possession, use, production, distribution or sale of alcohol or other drugs by any faculty, staff or student is prohibited on College property or as any part of College activities. Any faculty, staff or student violating the policy will be subject to disciplinary procedures. Such procedures may include the satisfactory participation in an alcohol or other drug assistance or rehabilitation program. Violation of this policy may also lead to referral for prosecution to the appropriate local, state, and/or federal authorities. Faculty or staff who are convicted of any criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace must notify their area Vice President within five (5) days of conviction if they are employed by the College at the time of conviction.

**Effective as of September 8, 2016, the State of Ohio allows certain activities related to the possession and use of medical marijuana. However, the use and possession of marijuana, even for medicinal purposes, remains illegal under federal law.**

**To comply with federal law, Marion Technical College prohibits the illegal use, possession, production, distribution, or sale of drugs, paraphernalia, or controlled substances while on college premises, in the conduct of College business, or as a part of any College activity. This prohibition includes medical marijuana, and its derivatives. Derivatives may include but not limited to oils, tinctures, plant material, edibles, or patches. Sanctions for students and employees in violation of the College's policies related to drug use or possession will be in accordance with the College's code of conduct and applicable policies or rules.**

**Prohibition of marijuana on campus does not extend to legitimate academic use, sanctioned by the College with proper licensure by an appropriate organization, for purposes of instruction, such as in the Criminal Justice Program.**

### REFERRAL AND TREATMENT

To ensure the most effective implementation of this program, the following concepts are supported:

- Alcohol or other drug dependence is a disease that can be successfully treated.
- Specific steps will be taken for referral, of persons at risk for alcohol and other drug problems, to the appropriate resources for assessment and treatment.
- Faculty, staff and students should be apprised that treatment is not a refuge from disciplinary action and that dependency problems that do not respond to treatment may ultimately result in appropriate disciplinary action. Disciplinary actions may be suspended pending the conclusion of a treatment program and may be mitigated by the results of such a program.
- Follow-up monitoring and encouragement of the individual to follow through with the treatment plan. Deferred sanctions may be applied if the individual is uncooperative or fails to make improvements.

### APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL LAWS & SANCTIONS

Federal Law: Federal law prohibits the trafficking and illegal possessions of controlled substances as outlined in 21 United States Code, Sections 811 and 844. Depending on the amount, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking marijuana range from five year's imprisonment and a fine of \$250,000 to imprisonment for life and a fine of \$4 million. Again, depending of the amount, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking class I and II controlled substances (Methamphetamine, Heroin, Cocaine Base, PCP, LSD, Fentanyl Analogue) range from five years to life imprisonment and maximum fines range from \$2-\$4 million. First offense penalties and sanctions for the illegal possession of a controlled substance range from up to one year in prison and a fine of at least \$1,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both.

## OHIO LAWS GOVERNING ABUSE OF DRUGS & ALCOHOL

### DRUG LAWS

Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 2925.02 provides that no person shall knowingly corrupt another with drugs by inducing or forcing them to use a controlled substance. Penalty for Violation: Mandatory imprisonment from 6 months to 12 years, depending upon amount and type

### DRUG LAWS (continued)

drug involved and history of previous drug abuse offenses.

ORC 2925.03 provides that no person shall knowingly "traffick" in controlled or illicit substances, including marijuana. Trafficking includes selling, delivering, distributing, preparing, cultivating, manufacturing, or simple possession of controlled substances. Penalty for Violation: Mandatory fines range from \$1,000 to \$50,000, depending upon offense and drug involved. Mandatory jail sentences range from 6 months to 10 years.

ORC 2925.11 provides that no person shall knowingly obtain, possess or use a controlled substance. Penalty for Violation: Drug abuse involving amounts of marijuana less than 100 grams or marijuana resin less than 5 grams or less than 1 gram of liquid marijuana carries a penalty of \$100. Other violations involving marijuana result in mandatory jail terms of not more than 30 days and mandatory fines of \$250. Drug abuse offenses involving other drugs may result in jail terms of up to 10 years and fines of \$5,000.

ORC 2925.12 provides that no person shall make, obtain, possess or use drug abuse instruments. Penalty for Violation: Jail term of up to 90 days and fines of \$750.

ORC 2925.14 provides that no person shall knowingly use, possess with purpose to use, sell or manufacture drug paraphernalia. Penalty for Violation: Jail term of up to 6 months and fines up to \$1,000.

ORC 2529.31 provides, except for lawful research, clinical, medical dental or veterinary purposes, no person with intent to induce intoxication or similar effect, shall obtain, possess or use a harmful intoxicant. Penalty for Violation: Up to \$250 and 30 days in jail.

ORC 2529.37 provides that no person shall knowingly possess, make, sell or deliver counterfeit controlled substances. Penalty for Violation: Minimum penalty of 6 months in jail and \$1,000 fine.

### ALCOHOL LAWS

ORC 4511.19 prohibits any person from driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Penalty for Violation: Mandatory imprisonment of at least 3 consecutive days and mandatory fine of not less than \$150 nor more than \$1,000, for first offense.

ORC 4301.63 prohibits persons under age 21 from purchasing beer or intoxicating liquor. Penalty for Violation: Fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100.

ORC 4301.632 provides that any persons under age 21 shall not order, pay for, share the cost of, or attempt to purchase, consume or possess any beer or intoxicating liquor in any public space. Penalty for Violation: Up to 6 months in jail and \$1,000 fine.

### ALCOHOL LAWS (continued)

ORC 4301.633 provides that no person shall knowingly furnish false information as to name, age, or other identification of a person under 21 for purpose of obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor for a person under 21 years of age by purchase or gift. Penalty for Violation: Up to 6 months in jail and \$1,000 fine.

ORC 4301.634 prohibits a minor under 21 years of age from knowingly showing or giving false information concerning his or her name, age or other identification for purpose of purchasing or otherwise obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor. Penalty for Violation: Up to 6 months in jail and \$1,000 fine.

ORC 4301.64 prohibits the consumption of any beer or intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle. Penalty for Violation: Fine of not more than \$250 and jail term for not more than 30 days.

ORC 4301.69 prohibits any person from selling, furnishing or buying beer or intoxicating liquor to or for an underage person. Owner/occupant of any public or private place shall not knowingly allow any underage person to remain in or on the place while possessing or consuming beer or intoxicating liquor, unless it is given to the underage person by that person's parent, legal guardian or spouse who is not underage and that parent, guardian or spouse must be present at the time of the person's possession or consumption.

It is unlawful for any person to use or engage accommodations at a hotel, inn cabin, campground, or restaurant when knows or has reason to know that beer or intoxicating liquor will be consumed by an underage person on the premises or that drugs will be abused on the premises by any person (underage person means a person under the age of 21 years). Penalty for Violation: Fine of not less than \$500 and no more than \$1000 and up to 6 months in jail.

### MARIJUANA LAWS

ORC 3796.032 — Applicability to research and development institutions and organizations.

ORC 3796.06 — Forms of medical marijuana.

ORC 3796.28 — Rights of employer.