Read fully before opening any of the product.

This kit contains:

These instructions, protective gloves and generally 4 or more individual reagent bottles containing DANGEROUS, corrosive and toxic liquids (in very small quantities though and within high grade/strong plastic bottles). Each Reagent bottle is individually sealed (Postal requirement) and contains Vermiculite (a very absorbent material used when shipping such products). For storage info please see Overview page on website.

On receipt, after inspection. Make sure you that the screw tops are tightened firmly and store vertically on a protected surface.

Note: Check to make sure there is no visible liquid in any of the Reagent compartments. If there is do not open and contact us.

Basic Results Table: (use the searchable results charts (Mq, Md, Mk, Li, Fr) on Safetest4.co.uk for the complete tables with over 100 substances/results per reagent)

Substance	Marquis (Mq)	Mandelin (Md)	Mecke (Mk)	Liebermann (Li)	Gallic acid (Ga)	Froehde (Fr)
2C-B	Yellow > Green or Light Green or Deep Blue Green	Green	Yellow	Very Dark Green		Yellow
Amphetamine (Speed)	Strong Reddish Orange > Dark Reddish Brown	Moderate Bluish Green	Yellow	Intense Olive Green or Orange	Pink	No reaction or Red
Modafinil	Yellow/Orange > Brown	Brownish red	Yellow/Orange > Brown	Darkening Orange		Red/Orange
Methylone	Bright Yellow	Brilliant Yellow Green	Green > Yellow	Orange > Brown		Bright Yellow
Butylone	Bright Yellow	Brown	Yellow > Orange	Yellow > Brown or Green > Brown		Yellow > Green
Cocaine	No reaction	Deep Orange Yellow	No reaction	Yellowish or Orange		
Codeine	Very Dark Purple	Dark Olive Green or Light Green	Bright Bluish Green			Light Green or Very Dark Green > Red - Brown
DXM	Gray > Black (slow)	Green > Pale Blue (fast)	Yellow (fast)	Purple > Black		Gray > Black (slow)
Heroin	Deep Purplish Red	Moderate Reddish Brown	Deep Bluish Green	Black		Deep Purplish Red > Green
Ketamine	No reaction	Orange Brown	No reaction	Pale Yellow		
Aspirin	pink/deep red	Greyish Olive green	No reaction	Light brown	No reaction	blue/purple
Mace	Moderate Yellow	Moderate Olive Green	Dark Grayish Olive			Light Olive Yellow
MDA (Sass)	Purple > Blue - Black	Bluish Black	Very Dark Bluish Green	Black	Green	Green > Dark Violet
MDBP	Deep Red Purple	Deep Brown		Dark Brown		
MDE/MDEA	Purple > Blue - Black	Blackish Purple	Dark Blue > Dark Violet		Brown (small) > Green > browning more +60 sec	
MDMA (Ecstasy, E, XTC)	Purple > Blue - Black	Blackish Purple or Blue > Violet > Black	Intense Green - Intense Blue or Green > Blue	Intense Brown - Black	Brown (small) > Green > browning more +60 sec	Black or Yellow/Green > Dark Blue
MDPV	Bright Yellow	Green/Brown	Bright Yellow	Yellow > Green	Yellow	Bright Yellow
Mephedrone	No reaction	No Reaction	No reaction	Bright Yellow		No Reaction
Methadone	Light Yellowish Pink > Violet (slow) or Pink (slow) or Light Violet	Dark Grayish Blue	Yellow - Green > Green or Green > Brown	Pale Yellow - Beige		Blue
Methamphetamine	Deep Red Orange > Dark Red Brown or Orange > Brown (slow)	Dark Yellowish Green	No Reaction	Red or Orange		No Reaction
Methoxetamine	Pink (slow)		Yellow > Green > Red	Orange - Brown		Yellow - Green
Morphine	Very Deep Reddish Purple	Dark Grayish Reddish Brown or Light Grey	Very Dark Green / Blue or Green > Blue	Black		Deep Purplish Red > Slate or Violet > Grey
Opium	Dark Grayish Reddish Brown or Purple - Violet	Dark Brown	Olive Black or Green - Black			Brownish Black
Oxycodone	Pale Violet	Dark Greenish Yellow or Yellow > Green	Moderate Olive	Purple		Strong Yellow - Blue or Green or Yellow > Yellow/Brown
Pentazocine	Red > Olive Green or Magenta	Green > Brown	Olive Green or Light Grey > Violet			Dark Blue
PMA	No reaction / Light Green or Effervescence	Rust	Pale Olive Green or Light Green	Purple - Brown or Orange		Pale Green or Green > Red/Brown
PMMA	No reaction	Rust or Brown	Pale Olive Green	Deep Red Purple or Purple - Brown		Pale Green

NOTE: ***Mandelin Reagent is naturally a yellow colour by itself, and this kit NEEDS TO BE SHAKEN WELL, with lid securely on, before using****.*
Most colour reactions given are what you should see after 30 seconds to 1 minute. Some colour reactions will be very similar. Using all the Reagent tests individually will help to distinguish between each. Generally, three different Reagent tests are required to roughly determine sample content.

Because Gallic Acid does not react with a lot of other substances it is a cleaner test for MDxx presence and chemicals from its synthesis.

Ehrlich Reagent Results ***(if testing Blotter (use size/piece of this "o"):*** Indoles, Psilocin, Psilocybin, 4-ACO-DMT, DMT, AMT, 5-MEO-AMT. 5-MEO-MIPT, 5-MEO-DMT, 5-HTP, LSD will all produce a pink (may be after a short period ~ 15 seconds) changing to purple/violet (clear > pink > purple/violet), Procaine & Benzocaine > Yellow. ***Note: Small Blotters give less vivid colours and can take up to 3 minutes to see a colour change.***

For LSD info please see our website for detailed explanation on general reagent results "stated" on other websites/charts.

Therefore, for MDMA the following would be expected from each Reagent listed below:

Marquis: Expect colour result: *Purple > Blue – Black (0 to 5 seconds)*
Mecke: Expect colour result: *Intense Green > Intense Blue or Green > Blue*
Mandelin: Expect colour result: *Blackish Purple or Blue > Violet > Black*
Liebermann: Expect colour result: *Intense Brown / Black*
Froehde: Expect colour result: *Black or Yellow/Green > Dark Blue*
Gallic Acid: Expect colour result: *Green* (Note: some brown to start > green > browning (after mark time, continuing to brown)

The ">" indicates a change from one colour to another possibly over a few seconds, or maybe more, up to 1 minute (unless otherwise stated)

Testing Instructions

IMPORTANT: Never have more than one reagent bottle open at a time and do not let Reagents mix.

All reagents are primarily concentrated acid with other potentially dangerous chemicals and are strong enough to burn skin and clothing. Keep out of eyes and mouth. Wear gloves (supplied) when handling the bottle and cap. Wear protective eyewear. Never point towards face etc. If you get some on you/clothing, then immediately wash with soap and water. Wash testing surfaces with soap and water as well. Dispose of any unwanted reagent down the sink with running water and possibly baking soda (and ventilate). Store all testing kits away from any heat in a cool, dark place between uses. Keep well away from children. Do not ingest and avoid inhalation. Use in a well ventilated area. Wash, with water, and dry safety gloves if they have any liquid on.

NOTE: These Reagents can only determine the PRESENCE, not QUANTITY or PURITY, of a particular substance. Dark colour reactions will tend to override reactions to other substances also in the pill/powder.

Only a very small amount is required for each test. Too much, will "overload" the test and colours will be difficult to distinguish. Generally, less is more in this process.

Crystals/pill need to be in their finest powder form i.e. no rocks/chunks. Use, for example, a soup bowl and the back of a large spoon to crush the crystals to a powder, or scrape with a knife if a pill. If the pill forms chunks then use the bowl and spoon option to crush to its finest powder. As a guide you are looking for a maximum size of Salt grains. Sugar grains are too large and hence would need crushing – a sugar grain is possibly 10 times, or more, the size of a salt grain – not definitive.

You only need about 5 or 6 salt grain sized grains normally, but not in a single clump, they need to be reasonably separated so the colours do not "flood".

Remember all these Reagents are primarily concentrated acid with a small amount of synthesised secondary "test" reagent. Acids are very Corrosive and BURN, whilst they can also damage woods/plastics/clothing etc so be very very careful. Always make sure the top/lid is firmly in place and tightened if applicable.

Testing:

1. Select a Reagent bottle – wear protective gloves
2. Remove the cap slowly & carefully & invert bottle directly over where you want to undertake the test
3. Gently squeeze one/two drops out of the bottle onto a white freshly cleaned (dry) CERAMIC (**only**) plate/dish/bowl – not patterned (CD's work ok as well). If a colour reaction is seen before test substance was added the surface was not clean!
4. Wipe any excess from the cap area with a damp cloth – remember it is primarily acid – before replacing the cap firmly.
5. Scrape a tiny bit of your pill/powder (~6 salt sized grains) so it falls on to the reagent. No chunks/sugar granular sized grains.
6. Observe the colour change right away i.e. any initial colour and any change up to a max of 1 minute (unless otherwise stated)
7. Repeat using a different Reagent with a new sample of your pill/powder.

Note: after the mark time (60 seconds) the concentrated acid will generally "brown" the result so ignore colours after mark time unless otherwise specified.

If crystals, test each individual lump/clump as there may be a mixture of similar looking substances added to baulk out the product.

An alternative method is to scrape a tiny bit of your pill/powder (~6 salt sized grains) and then add the reagent doing this may produce a slightly different visual result, which may be advantageous

If too much substance has been added and flooding occurs, and if there is room, ***GENTLY* tilt the test surface** so that the liquid runs a little. This will disperse the reacting liquid and make it easier to see the colour produced especially on a white background. However, do not let the sample get contaminated with other test drops, or substances, on the test surface.

If the Reagent either, does not change colour during the first 30 seconds, or if it produces some other colour-change sequence, then the pill/powder definitely does not contain any of the listed substances on www.SafeTest4.co.uk (some non reactions are listed). It may also be highly adulterated with one or more unknown substances. You can use other reagents on new samples to look for the presence of other substances. Gently wash the testing surfaces with soap and water as soon as possible and dry (water and Sulphuric acid (most Reagents, Ehrlich has Hydrochloric Acid) is an exothermic reaction hence some heat is produced when the two are mixed).

Note: Providing colour charts has limitations (subjective). Depending on lighting (direction and type) and background colour/texture of spot plate etc you can interpret the colours differently. The colours produced can also be altered/masked by "other" minor substances/binding agents as well as the quantity of sample, or Reagent etc. Therefore, descriptive charts are generally better. Also, modern digital cameras cannot convey the "colours" correctly so images on the internet have limited use. Especially as the colour changes can be instant, or over the first few seconds and then after 30 more seconds. Therefore, no one image can be shown indicating a "correct" result. It is just a result after a particular time with "X" lighting with camera colour settings of "Y (not easily replicated). ***If you require a colour chart we can email you a ~40 substance version which may assist****.*

If you have purchased **Testing bottles/Test-tubes** for festival/external use, then please read the section on how to use etc (Using) on our website (SafeTest4.co.uk) found on the Testing Tools page towards the bottom.

Please read our Terms & Conditions on www.SafeTest4.co.uk for any additional information and "Latest Info/changes to website/products" (on Home page). Always read the latest version (version number is at top left of page) of the instructions as important safety info etc can change from when this version was provided. Check on the website at the bottom of the Overview page for the latest versions (downloadable).