

INSTRUCTIONS ON USE

For One Ampoule Tests (A, B I, K, O, W) - Remove the clip and insert sample suspect material. Reseal with clip and tap gently on a hard surface to drive the sample to the bottom of the pouch. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break the ampoule by squeezing the center of the ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger. Agitate gently and observe the color or color changes. NOTE: In Test O, if sampling a liquid substance, place 2 small drops of liquid in the pouch using the included disposable pipette (dropper).

For Two Ampoule Tests (C, H, L, N, Q, R, T) - Remove the clip and insert sample suspect material. Reseal with clip and tap gently on a hard surface to drive the sample to the bottom of the pouch. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break the ampoules from left to right. Break by squeezing the center of the ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger. Break the left ampoule and agitate. Observe any color change, although some of these tests will not produce a color at this point. Break the right ampoule and agitate, observing the color or color changes.

For Three Ampoule Tests (D, E, G, J, M, P, U) - Remove the clip and insert sample suspect material. Reseal with clip and tap gently on a hard surface to drive the sample to the bottom of the pouch. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break the ampoules from left to right. Break by squeezing the center of the ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger. Break the left ampoule and agitate. Observe any color change, although some of these tests will not produce a color at this point. Break the middle ampoule and agitate. Observe any color change, although some of these tests will not produce a color at this point. Break the right ampoule and agitate, observing the color or color changes.

TEST	DESCRIPTION	POSITIVE RESULTS
Test A	Marquis Reagent - This reagent system presumptively identifies Opium alkaloids, Heroin and Amphetamine type compounds and as a general screening agent for other drugs.	A rapidly developing purple or blue-violet color indicates Opium alkaloids (Morphine or Codeine) or Heroin. An immediate orange color rapidly turning to a brown color indicates Amphetamine-Type compounds. Refer to the Polytesting Chart for other color results.
Test B	Nitric Acid Reagent - Secondary screening test for the confirmation of Opiates (Morphine, Codeine or Heroin) and Amphetamine-type compound as well as a general screening test for other drugs.	A yellow color slowly changing to a light green color indicates Heroin. An orange color changing very rapidly to red then slowly to a yellow color indicates Morphine. An orange color changing slowly to yellow indicates Codeine.
Test C	Modified Dille-Koppanyi Reagent - A test for Barbiturates. Used after no change result in Test A and Test G, and an orange result in Test I.	No color change after breaking the first ampoule and a lavender color after breaking the second ampoule.
Test D	Modified Ehrlich's Reagent - A test for LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide). Used after positive results in Test A and B.	No color change after breaking the first ampoule and a lavender result after breaking the second and third ampoules.
Test E	Duquenois-Levine Reagent - Standalone test for Marijuana, Hashish and "Hash Oil".	No color change after breaking the first ampoule, a dark blue or violet after breaking the second ampoule and a grey upper layer over a violet layer upon breaking the third ampoule.
Test F	Used upon completion of each test to ensure that the strong acids and bases contained in many tests won't pose a danger to personnel. Each pouch includes enough acid neutralizer for five individual NIK tests.	N/A
Test G	Modified Scott Reagent - A test for Cocaine, Crack or Free Base.	Blue or pink with blue speckles after breaking the first ampoule, a pink result after breaking the second ampoule and a pink layer over a blue layer after breaking the third ampoule.
Test H	A test for Methadone.	No color change after breaking the first ampoule and a resulting blue color after breaking the second ampoule. Test H should only be used after positive results from Test A, G, I and C.
Test I	Lieberman's Reagent - For the general screening of PMA, Ketamine, Barbiturates and Methadone.	Used after brown result in Test A or clear result in Test A followed by no change in Test G.
Test J	A test for PCP (Phencyclidine). Test J should be used after no change results from Tests A, G, I and W.	No color change after breaking the first ampoule, followed by a blue or pink with blue speckled result after the second and third ampoules.
Test K	A test for Heroin, Black Tar, Codeine and Morphine. Easier to distinguish between the four Opiates than using Test B. Can also be used to screen out Methapyrilene and Propoxyphene.	An immediate green color, changing to purple indicates Heroin. An immediate blue-green color, changing to a gray color indicates Morphine. An immediate stable blue color indicates Codeine.
Test L	Modified Mecke's Reagent - A test for Heroin, including White, Brown and Black Tar, and MDMA (Ecstasy), as well as certain dye combinations designed to give false positives with Test A.	A purple color after breaking the first ampoule indicates Ecstasy (MDMA). A green color after breaking the second ampoule that intensifies with prolonged agitation indicates Heroin.
Test M	A test for Methaqualone (Quaaludes, Sopor Somnifac, Opitimil and Parest).	A flash blue or solid blue color indicates Methaqualone, but Methadone and PCP are potential false positives in this test. To eliminate these, use Test H for Methadone and Test J for PCP.
Test N	A test for Pentazocine (Talwin® Nx or Talacen) as well as Oxycodone.	A slowly developing purple color after breaking the first ampule followed by an immediate yellow color after breaking the second ampoule.
Test O	A test for GHB (Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate). Used after no change results from Tests A, G, I, W, J and R.	A rapidly developing green from amber (natural color) indicates GHB.
Test P	A test for Propoxyphene (Darvon®).	A pink color after breaking the first ampoule followed by a blue color after breaking the second ampoule and remaining blue after breaking the third ampule indicates Propoxyphene.
Test Q	A test for Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine.	No color change after breaking the first ampoule and a purple or violet color after breaking the second ampoule.
Test R	A test for Valium (Diazepam), Rohypnol (Flunitrazepam) and Methcathinone.	A lavender color after breaking all ampoules.
Test T	Morris Reagent - A test for Ketamine.	Lavender color indicates Ketamine. A blue/green color is a negative.
Test U	A test for Methamphetamine and MDMA (Ecstasy).	An immediate dark blue color indicates Methamphetamine or MDMA (Ecstasy). If any other color develops, proceed to Test A and continue Polytesting as instructed in the Polytesting procedures.
Test W	Mandelin Reagent - A test for Amphetamines and Methadone, as well as screening for PMA and Ketamine in conjunction with Test I.	A rapidly developing blue color indicates the presence of Methadone. An immediate olive green color indicates the presence of Amphetamines.

