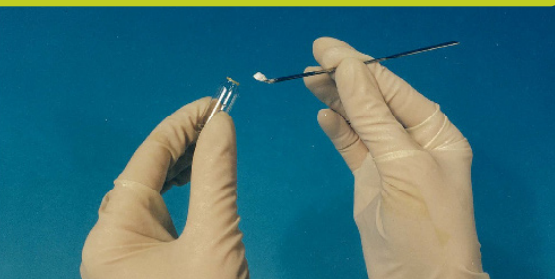


MARQUIS TESTING KIT



CONDITIONS OF USE

1. The Full Kit 321761U contains:

- 8 boxes each containing 5 sealed glass ampoules of Marquis Reagent
- 1 container of Neutraliser (sodium bicarbonate)
- Included in full kit: 2 packs of 25 disposable spatulas

2. Conditions of use:

- The testing of suspected controlled substances using these kits should be carried out in a dedicated room that is not open to general public access nor where the consumption of food or drink takes place
- It should take place on a work bench with an acid resistant, washable surface which should then be covered with blotting paper* or Benchkote*, in case of spillage, but also as a white background for recording any colour change
- A clock* or watch* with a second hand is necessary
- A sink with running water and an eye station* is essential for health and safety reasons:
The Marquis reagent contains concentrated Sulphuric Acid which will rapidly produce severe burns. If any of the reagent is spilled onto the skin, splashed into the eye or onto clothing it is vital that it is washed off immediately under running water for several minutes. Medical advice should be sought immediately. The neutraliser can also be used on skin and clothing to prevent any remaining acid causing further damage. Note: skin or clothes that have had neutraliser rubbed into them may develop an unsightly stain, but this is harmless.
- Safety spectacles* and acid resistant gloves*, as well as protective clothing* MUST be worn for your own protection when using the kits
- An acid resistant sharps bin* should be used for the safe disposal of the ampoules and contents
- The ampoule contents should be completely transparent and any ampoule containing discoloured liquid or which are past their expiry date printed on the reverse of the boxes, should be disposed of in a sharps bin*.

COLOUR GUIDE FOR BDH MARQUIS DRUG TEST

Seek laboratory confirmation if in any doubt as to the result.

Colour differing greatly from those shown below should be confirmed by laboratory analysis.



Amphetamine



Heroin

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- Wearing the appropriate safety protection (as described in conditions of use), take an ampoule and gently tap it to ensure the liquid is at the bottom
- Firmly grip the ampoule in one hand. Ensure the RED DOT is facing towards you and using the thumb and forefinger of the other hand, snap the neck of the ampoule away from yourself and anyone else
Alternatively, push an ampoule breaker* over the top of the ampoule until the inner plastic ring grips the neck of the ampoule with an audible click and holding firmly, snap the top off (dispose of glass and ampoule breaker on sharps bin*)
- Using a new spatula take a small sample (about 1/2 a match head in volume) on to the narrow end of the spatula. DO NOT USE A LARGER AMOUNT OF SAMPLE. This may result in a dark colour which is difficult to accurately assess and of course wastes the sample
- Carefully insert the spatula and contents into the neck of the ampoule and tip the sample onto the reagent
ALWAYS POINT THE NECK OF THE AMPOULE AWAY FROM YOUR FACE AS SOME OF THE CHEMICALS REACT VIOLENTLY WITH SULPHURIC ACID AND THE CONTENTS MAY BE EJECTED FROM THE AMPOULE IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES
- Dispose of the spatula in a sharps bin and use a new spatula for the next sample
- Gently swirl the ampoule while noting the time and any colour change.
ONLY REACTIONS WITHIN 60 SECONDS SHOULD BE RECORDED. Although 'street grade' Amphetamine and Opiates (Heroin and Morphine) will usually give a positive reaction within 10-20 seconds
- Amphetamines produce a bright orange-brown colour whereas Opiates (Heroin and Morphine) develop a purple-violet colour. SEE COLOUR CHART BELOW
Please note: This kit is for the presumptive identification of Heroin, Morphine and Amphetamines only
- It is important to realise that this is merely a SCREENING AGENT that reacts with a large number of substances. Other colour reactions that may be encountered include:
Flour - yellow
Sugars - dark brown/black
Ecstasy (MDMA, MDA etc.) - purple/black
(Many other substances can turn this colour)
Icing sugar - yellow
Aspirin - pink (after 1-2 minutes)
Mescaline - orange
Cocaine - no reaction
- It is important to remember that coloured powders will tend to mask any colour reaction, e.g. the commonly encountered beige-brown form of Heroin will tend to produce a brown solution behind which the purple-violet colour gradually develops
- After recording any colour reaction obtained, the ampoule and contents should be disposed of in a sharps bin* and a quantity of neutraliser put into the bin to neutralise reagent residue
- Finally, the blotting paper* or Benchkote* should be placed in a waste sack for incineration and the bench top and implements used should be thoroughly cleaned prior to testing the next sample
- Additional apparatus can be obtained