PRESumptive FIELD TESTS
For Drug
Identification

Technical Data and Reference Information
SIRCHIE’s NARK® II Progressive System for Drug Identification is keeping pace with the increasing demands of the Law Enforcement Community.

NARK® II has the capability of presumptively identifying several families of substances suspected of being abused drugs.

Designed to function as a transportable narcotics laboratory, it is available for use wherever the need for its capability might arise.

Each of the tests is comprised of one or more chemical reagents based on National Institute of Justice Standard 0604.01 and/or UN Standard ST/NR/13REV1. When a predictable color or series of colors occur within a specific testing sequence, a positive identification may be presumed. This presumptive field test is sufficient to bind the accused through a preliminary hearing.

There is no drug identification system presently in use which completely eliminates the occurrence of false positives and false negatives. A forensic laboratory is required to qualitatively identify an unknown substance.

**Testing Capability**

NARK® II provides for presumptive identification of the following groups of drugs:

- Cannabis Sativa L.
- Hallucinogens
- Stimulants
- Depressants
- Narcotics

**General Testing Protocol**

The results of a single test may or may not yield the target confirmation. To minimize the occurrence of a false positive or false negative, it is recommended that the NARK® II Colorimetric Flow Chart be referenced as an assist in employing the next step option to confirm the presence of a specific target drug.

**Material or Substance Classification**

- **Hard Materials or Tablets**—crush into powder form and begin testing with NARK2001 Marquis Reagent.
- **Capsules**—carefully remove a portion of powder from the capsule and begin testing with NARK2001 Marquis Reagent.
- **Powders**—begin with NARK2001 Marquis Reagent.
- **Plant Material**—use several at least ¼" long particles and place into NARK2005 Duquenois-Levine.
- **Brown or Black Tar Heroin**—place into NARK2011 Mecke’s Modified Reagent a size similar to the top of a pinhead.
- **Liquid Samples** should not be placed directly into the test pouch. Instead, wet a piece of paper about ¼" x ¼" with two or three drops of the suspect liquid, permit the paper to briefly air dry and then insert the paper into the pouch. The ideal paper is filter paper. Other recommended papers are unscented, uncolored facial or toilet tissue.

**Recommended Amounts for Testing:**

Other than the amounts described for Brown/Black Tar Heroin and plant material, all powder should fit within this particular sized area.
Note: This is a general guideline. Various factors such as cutting agents and purity of the material may require different amounts for testing.

**Interpretation of Generated Colors:**
For purposes of colorimetric confirmation, it is not required that you obtain an exact color match. Your colors, however, must fall within a general area of the targeted family of color(s) referenced within the NArK® II Colorimetric Flow Chart for that particular substance. Continue to keep in mind three important factors when reviewing your generated colors:

1. The basic color or lack of color.
2. Any color shift or change: e.g., orange to brown.
3. The location of colors within the test pouch.

**Storage:**
Ideally field tests should be stored at room temperature (70°F +/- 10° or 21°C +/- 3°). NEVER allow these tests to be exposed to direct ultraviolet rays (either direct sunlight or fluorescent lighting). Examples of incorrect storage; desk tops, window sills, vehicle seats and the front and back decks of vehicles. If tests are frozen, DO NOT USE, dispose and replace. Note: If tests are cold, the color reactions will appear slower than listed within this manual. If tests are hot, the color reactions will appear faster than listed within this manual.

**General Guidelines for Test Pouch Usage**
- Prior to proceeding with a specific test, review the NARK® II Operator’s Manual or Instructions printed on each box of NARK® II Tests.
- Following selection of desired pouch, remove clip and place an amount equal to this circle inside the pouch (individual tests will list any variants to this amount).
- Tap pouch to assure material has fallen to bottom of the pouch. Reseal pouch with clip.
- With the printed side of the pouch facing you, ampoules are always broken from left to right.
- Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

**Note:** Each of the NARK® II Test pouches will contain either one, two or three ampoules. Due to the individual characteristics of each test, both agitation times and the period required for the appropriate color development within these specific reagents may vary.

- Following the breakage of the ampoule and the required agitation activity, hold the pouch steady to review the generated colors.
- To assist in your viewing, hold the pouch by the bottom, turn it on its edge and tap it firmly against a hard surface. Return the pouch to the upright position and tilt it away from the corner where the glass particles may have gathered. This will generally clear the area and improve your opportunity for visual observation.
- Once the ampoule is broken, do not attempt to further crush the glass shards within the pouch.
• When the field test exercise is completed, remove clip and place 4 to 5 drops of neutralizer from the bottle marked 06 (Neutralizing Solution). Leave the pouch open for two (2) minutes, reseal the pouch with the clip and discard in a department authorized location.

**Training:**
Officers utilizing the NARK® II presumptive field test system should receive appropriate training in its use. Both certification and instructor training are available by calling our offices at (800) 356-7311 or by request through email: sirchienfo@sirchie.com.

**NARK® II Progressive Testing System**
The NARK® II Progressive System of Drug Identification has the capability of presumptively identifying many of the substances listed on page 2 of this NARK® II Operator’s Manual. This degree of presumptive identification has been ruled by many jurisdictions as an acceptable procedure which generally establishes a component of probable cause. In many instances it is a procedure which is further capable of meeting the people’s prima facie case burden.

*Note: It is the local jurisdiction’s responsibility to establish and clarify in what circumstances the use or results of a NARK® II Test Kit should be allowed.*

**WARRANTY DISCLAIMER**
The products described herein are sold without warranty, either express or implied. Buyer assumes all responsibility for loss or damage arising from the handling and use of NARK® II Test Kits, whether used in accordance with the manufacturer’s directions or not.

All NARK® II Test Kits are warranted for a one year period from their time of original purchase.

There is no drug identification system presently in use which completely eliminates the occurrence of false positives or false negatives. A forensic laboratory is required to qualitatively identify unknown substances.

**IMPORTANT**
The following cautionary data applies to all of the following tests, beginning with Test 01 and ending with Test 22.

**A.** Most of these reagents contain strong acids. The acid neutralizer from bottle 06 should be used after testing in accordance with the appropriate instructions. While 06 is performing its function, leave pouch open for two (2) minutes and then reseal with clip prior to disposal.

**B.** After ampoules are broken, refrain from any further crushing of the glass.

**C.** Antidote: Flush eyes or skin with water for at least 15 minutes.

**D.** If ingested, call Physician or call 1-800-356-7311. For complete access to the MSDS sheets for NARK® II products, visit our website: www.sirchie.com.

**WARNING**
Do not place liquids into these pouches other than Neutralizer from bottle 06 and GHB substance for Test 21. Read manual for protocol to follow when work-
All individual tests contain various solvents and reagents specified at the end of each individual test instruction. The safety precautions in handling or being exposed to these substances are listed in the appendix.

**Breaking Ampoules:** Always break the ampoules in a left to right sequence only. Break ampoules at the middle of the harness using pressure from your thumb and forefinger or by laying the pouch on a flat surface and breaking the ampoule using a hard blunt instrument. DO NOT CRUSH GLASS—this may lead to shards coming through the pouch.

**Disposal:** Introduce 4 drops of Acid Neutralizer #06. Allow the test to vent (closure clip not replaced) for 2 minutes. Replace closure clip and dispose of at your Department garbage only.

**Interpreting Color Results:** The colors displayed on the front of the pouches are designed to match the family of colors only. Due to purity, quantity and agitation of the substance with the solvents and reagents, the colors may vary in intensity. Field tests are designed to confirm probable cause only. These tests do not test purity, only the Crime Lab can perform this function.

**MSDS Sheets:** Material Safety Data Sheets are available for all field tests and can be found on our website, www.sirchie.com/support. All sheets are listed under the product code numbers of the individual tests.

**Storage:** Ideally, field tests should be stored at room temperature. However, if stored in vehicles or other locations—DO NOT expose the tests to UV light. If the tests become frozen, simply thaw the ampoules prior to testing. Cold test will slow the color reactions, hot tests will speed the color reactions.
If suspect material does not produce positive results—send sample to Crime Lab for analysis. Be certain to retain enough substance after field testing for Crime Lab Analysis.

Marquis Reagent Test 01
- Initial Orange
- Dark Purple/Black immediately
- Brown within 12 seconds
- Amphetamine/Meth
- Meth Test 15
- MDMA Test 15
- confirm results
- Mephedrone (Bath Salts)
- Mecke’s Test 11
- confirm results
- Amphetamine/Meth
- MDPV (Bath Salts)
- MDMA
- Methyleneoxyprovalerone
- 1st ampoule disregard color
- 2nd ampoule Purple
- Mephedrone (Bath Salts)
- 4-methylmethcathinone
- Special Opiates Reagent Test 10
- Yellow
- Purple
- Heroin
- Yellow
- Green
- Oxycodone
- MDPV
- Not
- MDPV

Mephedrone (Bath Salts) Reagent No. 25
- Initial Orange
- Brown within 12 seconds
- Dark Purple/Black immediate
- Purple slow color change
- Amphetamine/Meth
- MDMA
- MDMA Test 15
- confirm results
- Mephedrone (Bath Salts)
- 2nd ampoule Purple
- Heroin

Kn Reagent Test 20
- 1st Ampoule
- Agitate 30 seconds
- Cocaine HCl
- Blue (dissolved)
- Cocaine HCl & Base: Clear to Pink solution
- Cocaine Base: Crack or Freebase
- 2nd Ampoule
- Layer to light over Dark Red
- HCl & Base layer Pink over Blue
- Cocaine HCl: powder

Marijuana-Hash-Hash Oil-THC
- 1st Ampoule
- Agitate 60 seconds
- HCl & Base Clear to Pink solution
- Cocaine HCl: powder
- 2nd Ampoule
- Layer to light over Dark Red
- HCl & Base layer Pink over Blue
- Cocaine HCl: powder

Duquenois-Levine Reagent Test 03
- (dry plant material)
- 1st Ampoule
- Agitate 60 seconds
- HCl & Base Clear to Pink solution
- Cocaine HCl: powder
- 2nd Ampoule
- Layer to light over Dark Red
- HCl & Base layer Pink over Blue
- Cocaine HCl: powder

Cocaine Reagent (Scott Reagent Mod.) Test 07
- 1st Ampoule
- Agitate 60 seconds
- Cocaine HCl: Blue Specks (not dissolved)
- HCl & Base Clear to Pink solution
- Cocaine Base: Crack or Freebase
- 2nd Ampoule
- Agitate 60 seconds
- Cocaine HCl: Blue Specks (not dissolved)
- HCl & Base Clear to Pink solution
- Cocaine Base: Crack or Freebase
- 3rd Ampoule
- Agitate 60 seconds
- Cocaine HCl: Blue Specks (not dissolved)
- HCl & Base Clear to Pink solution
- Cocaine Base: Crack or Freebase
If suspect material does not produce positive results—send sample to Crime Lab for analysis. Be certain to retain enough substance after field testing for Crime Lab Analysis.

### Cocaine Reagent (Scott Reagent Mod.) Test 07

1st Ampoule
- Cocaine HCl: Blue (dissolved)
- Cocaine Base: Blue Specks (not dissolved)

2nd Ampoule
- HCl & Base Clear to Pink solution

3rd Ampoule
- HCl & Base layer Pink over Blue
- Cocaine HCl: powder
- Cocaine Base: Crack or Freebase

### Marijuana-Hash-Hash Oil-THC

#### Duquenois-Levine Reagent Test 05
(dry plant material)

1st Ampoule
- Agitate 60 seconds

2nd Ampoule
- Agitate 60 seconds
- Layer to light over Dark Red

3rd Ampoule
- Agitate 60 seconds

#### KN Reagent Test 20
(green plant & seeds)

1st Ampoule
- Agitate 30 seconds

2nd Ampoule
- Layer to light over Dark Red

3rd Ampoule
- Agitate 60 seconds
INDIVIDUAL TEST INSTRUCTIONS

01 MARQUIS REAGENT

USE: Amphetamine Type Compounds, Heroin and Opium Alkaloids, MDMA (Ecstasy)

Note: In addition to the above substances, this reagent is the main entry vehicle into the Progressive Testing System. Referring to the NARK® II Colorimetric Flow Chart will indicate the next step to employ when using the Progressive Testing System.

Test 01 Instructions (One Ampoule Test):
1. Observe that single ampoule is intact.
2. After removing clip, insert into the test pouch a small amount of substance:
   - Amphetamines/Methamphetamine 5 to 10 grains
   - White Heroin—10 to 15 grains
   - Brown Heroin—5 to 10 grains
   - Black Tar Heroin—2 to 3 grains
   - MDMA (Ecstasy)—5 to 10 grains
3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap the pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, gently squeeze the center of the ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule. Agitate the pouch and note color or color changes.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
An immediate rust-orange color followed by:
1. Turning to red-brown within 12 seconds indicates the presence of Amphetamine type compounds (proceed to #20015).
2. Slow developing red-purple (within 45 seconds) indicates the presence of Heroin—Opium Alkaloids (proceed to #20011).
3. An immediate black color (within 5 seconds) indicates the possible presence of MDMA (Ecstasy), proceed to #20015.
4. Other colors, or the absence of color, may indicate the presence of other drugs. In this case, refer to the NARK® II Progressive Testing System and Colorimetric Chart.

**NOTE: THIS TEST SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER REAGENTS IN THE NARK® II PROGRESSIVE TESTING SYSTEM.**

02 NITRIC ACID

USE: Heroin and Opium Alkaloids Screening

NOTE: The main function of Nitric Acid is to differentiate between heroin and morphine after receiving a purple in Marquis (NARK2001) or a green in Mecke's (NARK20011). Morphine will start red and go to yellow in Nitric, while Heroin will go straight to yellow. This is a popular test in Europe, but generally not used
in North America. **The damage to human skin caused by nitric acid is immediate. If it is not required, DO NOT USE IT.** If you need a stand alone test for Heroin, use Mecke's (NARK20011).

**Test 02 Instructions (One Ampoule Test):**
1. Observe that single ampoule is intact.
2. After removing clip, insert into the test pouch a small amount of substance:
   - White Heroin—10 to 15 grains
   - Brown Heroin—5 to 10 grains
   - Black Tar Heroin—2 to 3 grains
   - Morphine—5 to 10 grains
3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap the pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, gently squeeze the center of the ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

**Analysis of Generated Colors:**
1. An orange color, rapidly shifting to red (within 5 seconds), then slowly to a yellow (within 45 seconds) indicates the presence of morphine. Pay close attention as the red is very fleeting and often missed.
2. An initial yellow color (within 5 seconds) shifting to light green (within 30 seconds) is indicative of the presence of Heroin.

Note: Additional colors may occur in the presence of other drugs. Refer to the Progressive Flow Chart for your next step.

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**03 DILLE-KOPPANYI REAGENT**

**USE:** Barbiturates

**Test 03 Instructions (Two Ampoule Test):**
1. Observe that both ampoules are clear and intact.
2. After removing clip, insert into the test pouch ten (10) grains of suspect powder.
3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap the pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

**Analysis of Generated Colors:**
1. Break 1st ampoule and gently agitate for 30 seconds.
2. Break 2nd ampoule and notice the developed color. Following breakage of the 2nd ampoule, an immediate (within 10 seconds) pale purple color indicates the presence of a Barbiturate.
**04 EHRlich'S REAGENT**

**USE:** LSD

**Test 04 Instructions (Three Ampoule Test):**

1. Observe that all three (3) ampoules are clear and intact.
2. After removing clip, insert into the test pouch the following:
   - Blotter Acid (Paper)—Initially no more than ¼ of design
   - Cubes—Use 5 granules of substance
   - Microdot—5 to 10 grains of powder
   - Stamps—¼ of standard size stamp
3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

**Analysis of Generated Colors:**

1. Break 1st ampoule and agitate thoroughly for 30 seconds.
2. Break 2nd ampoule and again, agitate thoroughly for 30 seconds. Within 30 to 60 seconds, a light purple will begin to develop. This color initially indicates the presence of LSD.
3. Break 3rd ampoule. The purple color will intensify within 30 seconds in the presence of LSD.

**NOTE:** This test should be used in conjunction with other reagents in the NarK® II Progressive Testing System.

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**05 DUQUENOIS-LEVINE REAGENT**

**USE:** Marijuana, Hashish, Hash-Oil & THC

**Test 05 Instructions (Three Ampoule Test):**

1. Observe that all three (3) ampoules are clear and intact.
2. After removing clip, insert into the test pouch the following:
   - Plant material—several particles at least ¼" long
   - Hashish—5 to 10 grains
   - THC—Portion which fits on tip of a pointed knife.
3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.
5. Break 1st ampoule and agitate for ONE MINUTE. A very light tan or dust color will form at this point.

**NOTE:** This test should be used in conjunction with other reagents in the NarK® II Progressive Testing System.
6. Break the 2nd ampoule—CLOSELY OBSERVE THE POUCH.
7. Due to the amount placed in the pouch, the THC level of the material or its freshness, a purple-violet color will begin to form either instantly or it might take as long as one minute. The KEY at this step is not to let the purple-violet get too saturated (dark). The advancement or enrichment of color in the second ampoule will cease when the third ampoule is broken.
8. Break the 3rd ampoule, agitate for two or three seconds and then HOLD THE POUCH STEADY.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. The 1st ampoule should not generate any color. The 2nd ampoule will develop a purple-violet color. If the 2nd ampoule has been overly agitated, if too much material has been placed within the pouch or a variant of the species is present, the purple-violet color may be bluer in color.
2. When the 3rd ampoule generates a layered color, a light purple on top layer and a darker purple on the bottom, this presumptively confirms the presence of Cannabis Sativa L, or its extracts.

Note: In viewing the layered colors in the right ampoule and the gray is on the bottom, agitate the pouch briefly, hold steady and the purple should now be on the bottom with the gray on the top.

06 ACID NEUTRALIZER

USE: Neutralizing Agent
06 Instructions:
The following procedures should be adhered to in neutralizing all of the completed NARK® II field tests.
1. Upon completion of viewing the results of the field test, remove top from bottle marked 06, place 4 to 5 drops inside field test pouch and allow two to three minutes for neutralization to complete.
2. Reseal test pouch with clip and discard according to proper codes and regulations for your area.

07 SCOTT REAGENT (MODIFIED)

USE: Cocaine Salts and Cocaine Base

Test 07 Instructions (Three Ampoule Test):
1. Observe that all three (3) ampoules are intact and in a pink/clear/clear configuration.
2. After removing clip, insert into the test pouch the following:
   • Cocaine salts (powder)—10 to 15 grains ⊗
   • Cocaine base (crack or freebase)—an amount equal to a pin head (3 grains) □

Note: The intended amount for both cocaine configurations is between 3 and 5 milligrams.
3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.

4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

**Analysis of Generated Colors:**
1. Break the 1st ampoule (pink) and briefly agitate. Cocaine salts (HCl) will dissolve into a solid blue solution, a pink solution with a blue line along the bottom seam of the pouch or a pink solution with a small blue solution within the pouch within 5 seconds. With Cocaine base (crack or freebase) the small fragments of substance you place into the test pouch will color blue (base does not dissolve) in a pink solution within 5 seconds.

2. Break the 2nd ampoule. Cocaine HCl will gradually convert from a dissolved blue to a pink solution within 15 seconds. Cocaine base (crack or freebase) will flash blue and convert to a pink solution within 15 seconds.

3. Break the 3rd ampoule. Agitate briefly (3 to 5 seconds) and observe the bursting of a blue color throughout the test pouch for both Cocaine HCl and base. Tap the test pouch firmly on one side and gently roll back to a 45° angle. Observe both Cocaine HCl and base will form a multi-layered result of pink over blue solution. Note: After the bursting of blue, the pink color will slowly come down from the top of the liquid.

**WARNING:** If a pink solution initially bursts after breakage and agitation of the 3rd ampoule, with a weak blue slowly appearing from the bottom of the test pouch, this result generally indicates the presence of a base Cocaine (lidocaine, dibucaine, tetracaine, procaine) but not either Cocaine HCl or base. If this result is seen, send to your crime laboratory for further analysis.

Note: Going from left to right, the proper sequence for confirmation of the presence of Cocaine salts is blue, pink, pink-over-blue. You must have all 3 positive results.

If the small Cocaine base rock has not been crushed, the rock itself will turn blue in the first ampoule, lose the blue color in the middle ampoule and will appear as pink over blue in the right ampoule.

Any notice of a lavender color rather than blue color is generally attributable to the fact that certain adulterants are present.

**NOTE:** This test should be used in conjunction with other reagents in the Nark® II Progressive Testing system.

### 08 METHADONE REAGENT

**USE:** Methadone

**Test 08 Instructions (Two Ampoule Test):**
1. Observe that both ampoules are intact and in a clear-pink configuration.
2. After removing clip, insert into 5 to 10 grains of suspect material into the test pouch.
3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.

4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. Break the 1st ampoule and agitate for approximately one minute. At this point, no color is expected to be present.

2. Break the 2nd ampoule and agitate gently. Methadone’s presence is confirmed by the appearance of a bright blue color within 20 seconds.

**NOTE: THIS TEST SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER REAGENTS IN THE NARK® II PROGRESSIVE TESTING SYSTEM.**

### 09 PCP REAGENT

**USE:** PCP, Methaqualone

**Test 09 Instructions (Two ampoule Test):**
1. Observe that both ampoules are clear and intact.

2. After removing clip, insert into the test pouch:
   - PCP—5 to 10 grains of substance
   - Methaqualone—5 to 10 grains of substance

3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.

4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. Break the 1st ampoule and agitate for about 30 seconds. No color is expected at this point.

2. Break 2nd ampoule and agitate. A solid blue color will confirm the presence of PCP and Methaqualone within 30 seconds.

**NOTE: THIS TEST SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER REAGENTS IN THE NARK® II PROGRESSIVE TESTING SYSTEM.**

### 10 SPECIAL OPIATES REAGENT

**USE:** Codeine, Heroin, Morphine, Oxycodone, Fentanyl

**Note:** Refer to the NARK® II Progressive Testing System for other drugs Test 10 is capable of pre-screening and identifying.

**Test 10 Instructions (One Ampoule Test):**
1. Observe that the single ampoule is clear and intact.

2. After removing the clip, insert into the test pouch a small amount of substance:
   - Codeine—5 to 10 grains.
• Heroin—(white) 10 to 15 grains, (brown) 5 to 10 grains, (black tar) 2 to 3 grains.
• Morphine—5 to 10 grains.
• Oxycodone—5 to 10 grains.

3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap the pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.

4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, gently squeeze the center of the ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. Codeine is indicated by an immediate blue color (within 5 seconds).
2. Heroin presents itself as an immediate red-violet color (within 5 seconds).
3. Morphine begins as an immediate red-violet color (within 5 seconds).
4. Oxycodone will present itself as a yellow color within 10 seconds.

**NOTE: THIS TEST SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER REAGENTS IN THE NARK® II PROGRESSIVE TESTING SYSTEM.**

11 MECKE’S MODIFIED REAGENT

USE: Heroin (white, brown, black tar)

Note: This test is suitable for all Heroin.

Test 11 Instructions (Two Ampoule Test):
1. Observe that both ampoules are clear and intact.
2. After removing the clip, insert into the test pouch a small amount of substance:
   - White Heroin—10 to 15 grains
   - Brown Heroin—5 to 10 grains
   - Black Tar Heroin—2 to 3 grains
3. Reseal pouch with clip and tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch. Note: Use the loading device to transfer a pinhead-size amount of Black Tar Heroin to the lower portion of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. Break the 1st ampoule and agitate for 30 seconds. The presence of Heroin is not indicated at this step by any particular color.
2. Break the 2nd ampoule and agitate for 30 to 45 seconds. Heroin will generate a light green color and gradually intensify/darken over the ensuing period of a minute.

Note: MDMA develops a purple color with the 1st ampoule and the color may vary in the 2nd ampoule. If you observe a purple color, proceed to the NARK20015 Methamphetamine test. Heroin does not generate any particular color in the 1st ampoule, and will only develop a green color with NARK20011.
NOTE: THIS TEST SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER REAGENTS IN THE NARK® II PROGRESSIVE TESTING SYSTEM.

12 TALWIN REAGENT

USE: Talwin®

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Test 12 Instructions (Two Ampoule Test):
1. Observe that both ampoules are clear and intact.
2. Remove the clip and insert 5 to 10 grains of substance into the test pouch.
3. After resealing pouch with clip, tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. Break the 1st ampoule and agitate gently for one minute. If Talwin® is present, a purple color will develop over the next one (1) minute.
2. Break the 2nd ampoule and gently agitate. If Talwin® is present, a yellow color will develop within 15 seconds.

13 EPHEDRINE REAGENT

USE: Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine

Test 13 Instructions (Two Ampoule Test):
1. Observe that both ampoules are clear and intact.
2. After removing clip, insert 10 to 15 grains of suspect material into the test pouch.
3. Reseal the pouch with the clip and tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. Break the 1st ampoule and agitate for about 30 seconds. No color will develop at this time.
2. Break the 2nd ampoule. Ephedrine or pseudoephedrine is present if a purple/violet color develops within 10 seconds.

14 VALIUM, ROHYPNOL, METHCATHINONE REAGENT

USE: Valium, Rohypnol, Methcathinone, Ketamine

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Test 14 Instructions (Two Ampoule Test):
1. Observe that both ampoules are clear and intact.
2. After removing clip, insert into the test pouch a small amount of suspect material:
   • Valium—5 to 10 grains
   • Rohypnol—5 grains
   • Methcathinone—10 to 15 grains
   • Ketamine—15 to 20 grains

3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.

4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. Break the 1st ampoule and agitate for about 30 seconds. No color is expected at this step.
2. Break the 2nd ampoule. Briefly agitate. The presence of Valium® or Rohypnol® is indicated with the development of an initial light violet/purple color (within 10 seconds) which will intensify/darken after about 1 minute.
3. Methcathinone is indicated when a reddish-brown color develops (within 30 seconds) after breakage of the right ampoule.
4. Ketamine is indicated with the development of an initial light violet/purple color which will intensify/darken after about one minute.

15 METHAMPHETAMINE REAGENT

USE: Methamphetamine, MDMA (Ecstasy)

Test 15 Instructions (Three Ampoule Test):
1. Observe that all ampoules are intact in a clear/tan/clear configuration.
2. Remove the clip and insert into the test pouch a small amount of suspect substance:
   • Methamphetamine—5 to 10 grains
   • MDMA (Ecstasy)—5 to 10 grains

3. After resealing pouch with clip, tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. Break the 1st ampoule. Gently agitate for 5 seconds. No color will develop at this time.
2. Break the 2nd ampoule and agitate for 5 seconds. As a general rule, no color will be expected at this time (see note below).
3. Break the 3rd ampoule. If Methamphetamine or MDMA (Ecstasy) is present a dark blue or dark purple color will appear within 5 seconds.
Note: Test 15 identifies secondary amines, found in both Methamphetamine and MDMA. Since these presumptive tests are designed to confirm probable cause, depending on packaging, sale, cost and appearance you should be able to distinguish between these two substances.

The use of the Marquis Reagent #01 in conjunction with the Meth test #15 will differentiate between Amphetamines and Methamphetamine.

**19 MAYER’S REAGENT**

**USE:** Narcotic Alkaloids & General Screening

**Test 19 Instructions (Single Ampoule Test):**

1. Observe that ampoule is clear and intact.
2. Deposit suspect material in pouch.
3. Replace cap and tap firmly to ensure the material falls to the bottom of pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break the ampoule by gently squeezing the center of the ampoule between thumb and forefinger. Agitate.

**Analysis of Generated Colors:**

1. Break ampoule. The formation of a creamy-white precipitate within 20 seconds is indicative of the presence of one of the narcotic alkaloids or the Amphetamines. The substance should now be tested using the No. 1 Marquis Reagent, a test for Opium Alkaloids.
   
   If no reaction is observed, the substance should be subjected to test No. 3 Dille-Koppanyi, a test for Barbiturates.

**20 KN (FAST B BLUE SALT) REAGENT**

**USE:** Marijuana/Hashish/THC Test

**Test 20 Instructions (Two Ampoule Test):**

1. Observe that both ampoules are clear and intact.
2. Remove the clip and insert into the test pouch a small amount of suspect substance:
   
   - Marijuana—three to four ¼” long particles
   - Hashish—5 to 10 grains
   - Hash Oil— Suitable to fitting on a pinhead
   - THC—5 to 10 grains
   - Green Plant—¼” square piece
   - Seeds—3 to 4
3. After resealing the pouch with the clip, tap pouch to permit the material to fall to the bottom of the pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break left ampoules from left to right. Gently squeeze the center of each ampoule with the tips of the thumb and forefinger and break the ampoule. Agitate for 10 seconds. No distinct color will develop.
Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. Break the 1st ampoule and agitate for 30 seconds, no color should develop.
2. Break the 2nd ampoule and agitate for 10 seconds, tap the side of the pouch on a hard surface and gently roll back to a 45° angle. A tomato red layering will develop in the presence of THC.

**21 GHB REAGENT**

USE: GHB

Test 21 Instructions (One Ampoule Test):
1. Observe that ampoule is orange and intact.
2. Remove the clip and insert 3 to 5 drops of the suspect material in pouch using the provided eye dropper.
3. Replace clip and tap firmly to ensure the material falls to the bottom of pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break the ampoule by gently squeezing the center of the ampoule between thumb and forefinger. Agitate.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. The formation of a green color within 5 seconds is indicative of the presence of GHB.

**22 MANDELIN REAGENT**

USE: Methadone, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine

Test 22 Instructions (One Ampoule Test):
1. Observe that ampoule is yellow and intact.
2. Remove the clip and insert 3 to 5 grains of the suspect material.
3. Replace clip and tap firmly to ensure the material falls to the bottom of pouch.
4. With the printed side of the pouch facing you, break the ampoule by gently squeezing the center of the ampoule between thumb and forefinger.
5. Agitate the pouch for 5-10 seconds.

Analysis of Generated Colors:
1. The formation of an olive color slowly developing to a navy blue indicates the presence of methadone.
2. The formation of a green-yellow color indicates the presence of amphetamines.
3. The formation of a yellow-green color indicates the presence of methaphetamines.
APPENDIX A

The following is a comprehensive listing of the chemicals used in the formulation of SIRCHIE’s field test reagents. These chemicals, as used in our field test reagents, are in diluted and minimal concentrations and should not be harmful to users who adhere to good chemical handling hygiene. We strongly recommend that you wear suitable clothing, chemical impervious gloves and chemical safety goggles when processing unknown substances with field test reagents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>TEST REAGENT</th>
<th>HAZARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p–dimethylaminobenzaldehyde</td>
<td>NARK2004</td>
<td>Irritant. Irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
<td>NARK2005 NARK20015</td>
<td>Toxic, Flammable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetic Acid</td>
<td>NARK20013</td>
<td>Flammable. Corrosive. Liquid, mist and vapor can burn body tissue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boric Acid</td>
<td>NARK2007</td>
<td>Irritant. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Sulfate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Toxic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>NARK2004 NARK2005</td>
<td>Irritant, Flammable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Acetate</td>
<td>NARK2004</td>
<td>Flammable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Blue B Salts</td>
<td>NARK20020</td>
<td>Irritant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>NARK2001</td>
<td>Toxic, Irritant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin</td>
<td>NARK2007</td>
<td>Irritant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochloric Acid</td>
<td>NARK2004 NARK2005 NARK2007</td>
<td>Toxic, Corrosive. Liquid, mist and vapor can burn body tissue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropyl Alcohol</td>
<td>NARK20014</td>
<td>Flammable, Corrosive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropylamine</td>
<td>NARK2003</td>
<td>Flammable, Corrosive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-tartaric Acid</td>
<td>NARK2007</td>
<td>Irritant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury Chloride</td>
<td>NARK20019</td>
<td>Toxic, Irritant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONT’D ON NEXT PAGE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL</th>
<th>TEST REAGENT</th>
<th>HAZARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Isobutyl Ketone</td>
<td>NARK2004</td>
<td>Toxic, Flammable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NARK2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric Acid</td>
<td>NARK2002</td>
<td>Toxic, Corrosive. Liquid, mist and vapors can burn skin tissue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NARK20012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric Acid</td>
<td>NARK2004</td>
<td>Corrosive. Liquid, mist and vapors can burn skin tissue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NARK2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Hydroxide</td>
<td>NARK20014</td>
<td>Irritant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Iodide</td>
<td>NARK20019</td>
<td>Irritant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenious Acid</td>
<td>NARK20010</td>
<td>Toxic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Carbonate Monohydrate</td>
<td>NARK20015</td>
<td>Irritant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Hydroxide</td>
<td>NARK20013</td>
<td>Corrosive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NARK20020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Nitroprusside</td>
<td>NARK20015</td>
<td>Toxic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid</td>
<td>NARK2001</td>
<td>Toxic, Corrosive. Liquid, mist and vapor can burn skin tissue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NARK20010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NARK20011</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NARK20012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NARK20022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroethylene</td>
<td>NARK20020</td>
<td>Irritant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanillin</td>
<td>NARK2005</td>
<td>Irritant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BASIC SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

Basic safety precautions should be followed when handling these substances. Please note that the safety precautions given reflect the precautions that should be taken when handling the identified chemicals in concentrated amounts.

- Wash contact area well; seek medical advice if irritation and or swelling develop.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water seek medical advice.

In case of exposure, always refer to the product MSDS, available from our website www.sirchie.com/support.

**NARK®** is a registered trademark of SIRCHIE.
Initiate progressive field testing with the Marquis Reagent, Test 01. Note color(s) and proceed to the next reagent indicated for that substance. Example; Heroin generates a purple in Test 01. Next, go to one of the confirming tests 02, 10 or 11. Heroin is presumptively identified in Test 11 after a dark green color is generated following the breakage of the right ampoule. Note: Squares without color indicate no color develops in that stage of the test.

### NARK® II Color Identification Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST</th>
<th>REAGENT NAME</th>
<th>TEST FOR</th>
<th>FINAL COLOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Marquis Reagent</td>
<td>Amphetamines/Methamphetamine</td>
<td>Orange - Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heroin/Morphine</td>
<td>Orange - Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDMA (Ecstasy)</td>
<td>Orange - Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Nitric Acid Reagent</td>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>Yellow - Green-Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Morphine</td>
<td>Orange-Yellow - Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orange-Yellow - Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Dille-Kappanyi Reagent</td>
<td>Barbiturates</td>
<td>Clear - Lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Ehrlich's Reagent</td>
<td>LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)</td>
<td>Clear - Lavender - Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>Duquenois-Levine Reagent</td>
<td>Marijuana, THC</td>
<td>Clear - Purplish-Blue - Light Blue-Purple over Dark Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7</td>
<td>Scott Reagent (modified)</td>
<td>Cocaine, HCl &amp; Cocaine Base</td>
<td>Blue or Blue Spots in Pink - Pink - Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pink over Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8</td>
<td>Methadone Reagent</td>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>Clear - Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 9</td>
<td>PCP Reagent</td>
<td>PCP (Phencyclidine)</td>
<td>Blue Spots in Pink or Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Methaqualone</td>
<td>Clear - Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 10</td>
<td>Special Opiates Reagent</td>
<td>Codeine</td>
<td>Clear - Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heroin, Morphine, Buprenorphine (Suboxone®)</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oxycodone, Fentanyl</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 11</td>
<td>Mecke's Modified Reagent</td>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>Clear - Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 12</td>
<td>Talwin Reagent</td>
<td>Pentazocine</td>
<td>Purple - Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 13</td>
<td>Ephedrine Reagent</td>
<td>Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine</td>
<td>Clear - Bluish-Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 14</td>
<td>Valium, Rohypnol, Methcathinone Reagent</td>
<td>Valium, Rohypnol, Methcathinone</td>
<td>Clear - Lavender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 15</td>
<td>Methamphetamine Reagent</td>
<td>Methamphetamine, MDMA</td>
<td>Clear - Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 19</td>
<td>Mayer's Reagent</td>
<td>Narcotic Alkaloids</td>
<td>Tan/Gream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 20</td>
<td>KN (Fast B Blue Salt) Reagent</td>
<td>Marijuana, THC</td>
<td>Clear - Red-Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 21</td>
<td>GHB Reagent</td>
<td>GHB</td>
<td>Clear - Olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 22</td>
<td>Mandelin Reagent</td>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>Olive - Dark Aqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>Yellow-Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>Green-Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 23</td>
<td>K2 (Spice)</td>
<td>(Synthetic cannabinoids) JWH-018; JWH-073; JWH-250; CP-47; 497; HU-210</td>
<td>Clear - Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 24</td>
<td>MDPV Reagent</td>
<td>Methylenedioxypro-valerone; (Bath Salts)</td>
<td>Yellow or Green Yellow; if Clear, proceed to Test 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 25</td>
<td>Mephedrone Reagent</td>
<td>4-methylmethcathinone (4-MMC)</td>
<td>Clear - Purple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## KITS: ORDERING INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NARK200MK</td>
<td>MK—Master Kit</td>
<td>NARK12PAK</td>
<td>12 Pack Notebook Kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK200IK</td>
<td>IK—International Kit</td>
<td>NARK24PAK</td>
<td>24 Pack Notebook Kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK200CD</td>
<td>CD—Customs/Douanes Kit</td>
<td>NARK200VC</td>
<td>Patrol Kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK200MEG</td>
<td>MEG—Meg Kit</td>
<td>NARK200BK</td>
<td>Narcotics Analysis Belt Kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK200PK</td>
<td>PK—Port-A-Kit</td>
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## REPLACEMENT REAGENTS

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NARK2001</td>
<td>No. 01 Marquis Reagent—Amphetamines, Heroin/Morphine, MDMA (Ecstasy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2002</td>
<td>No. 02 Nitric Acid Reagent—Heroin, Morphine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2003</td>
<td>No. 03 Dille-Koppanyi Reagent—Barbiturates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2004</td>
<td>No. 04 Ehrlich’s Reagent—LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2005</td>
<td>No. 05 Duquenois-Levine Reagent—Marijuana, THC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2006</td>
<td>No. 06 Acid Neutralizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2007</td>
<td>No. 07 Scott Reagent (Modified)—Cocaine, HCl, Cocaine Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2008</td>
<td>No. 08 Methadone Reagent—Methadone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2009</td>
<td>No. 09 PCP Reagent—PCP (Phencyclidine), Methaqualone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2010</td>
<td>No. 10 Special Opiates Reagent—Codeine, Heroin/Morphine/Buprenorphine (Suboxone®), Oxycodone, Fentanyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2011</td>
<td>No. 11 Mecke’s Modified Reagent—Heroin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2012</td>
<td>No. 12 Talwin Reagent—Pentazocine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2013</td>
<td>No. 13 Ephedrine Reagent—Ephedrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2014</td>
<td>No. 14 Valium, Rohypnol, Methcathinone Reagent—Valium, Rohypnol, Methcathinone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2015</td>
<td>No. 15 Methamphetamine Reagent—Methamphetamine, MDMA (Ecstasy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2019</td>
<td>No. 19 Mayer’s Reagent—Narcotic Alkaloids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2020</td>
<td>No. 20 KN (Fast Blue B Salts) Reagent—Marijuana, THC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2021</td>
<td>No. 21 GHB Reagent—GHB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2022</td>
<td>No. 22 Mandelin Reagent—Methadone, Methamphetamine, Amphetamines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2023</td>
<td>No. 23 K2 (Spice) Reagent—(Synthetic cannabinoids) JWH-018; JWH-073; JWH-250; CP-47,497; HU-210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2024</td>
<td>No. 24 MDPV Reagent—Methylenedioxypyra-valerone; (Bath Salts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK2025</td>
<td>No. 25 Mephedrone Reagent—4-methylmethcathinone (4-MMC)</td>
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## MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NARK200N</td>
<td>Acid Neutralizer Powder, 0.5 oz., 10 ea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK20016</td>
<td>Progressive Identification Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK20017</td>
<td>Progressive Identification Wall Chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARK20018</td>
<td>Drug Field Test Results Log (25-sheet pad)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>