# Cocaine QTest Instructions

## IMPORTANT:

- Use this kit at room temperature. If stored in a refrigerator, let it warm up for **1 hour** first**.**
- During shipping, the liquid inside the glass vials can collect at the top, near the cap. Before starting the test, it is crucial to **shake the vials downward** (especially the developer vial with the blue cap) to ensure that all the liquid stuck at the top moves down.
- The vials with biphasic layers (white & black caps) may contain bubbles, and the layers could be mixed. Wait for the two layers in the vials to **separate** completely. This can take **10-15 minutes.**
- **ALWAYS** wear protective gloves and safety glasses while testing.
- Perform the test on a flat surface during the day, and evaluate the result in daylight **immediately** after the color change (**within 15 minutes**). Any color change after 15 mins should be disregarded.
- Use a white, letter-sized sheet of paper as a background when evaluating the color. (See **Evaluate the Results** for details).

## BEFORE TESTING, PLEASE NOTE:

- This test kit detects **cocaine** and its concentration in **powdered** or **solid** form. It does **not** work with **liquid** samples.
- Verify you have cocaine, by first testing with our **Cocaine Spot Kit Package**. While this QTest kit will avoid false positives with levamisole, this kit may give **false positives** with **lidocaine.**

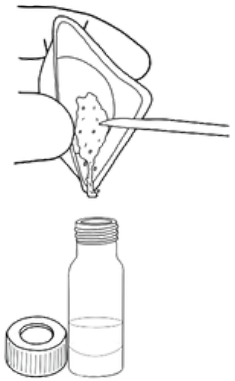
## WHEN TESTING POWDER/SOLID:

- Using a milligram scale, the weighing dish, and spatula, weigh out **20 mg (0.02 g)** of powder or (thoroughly crushed) solid cocaine.
- The result will tell you the purity of **1 g** of your sample.

# Perform the Test

**IMPORTANT: Please read the Safety Information before conducting any test.**

## TEST STEPS:



1. Open the extraction vial (white cap). Folding the weighing dish diagonally, use it as a funnel to carefully pour the **20 mg** sample into it.

2. Tightly seal the extraction vial (white cap) and shake it for approximately **60 seconds**, or until all soluble components have dissolved. Place the vial on a flat surface and wait for any insoluble components to settle, and the **2 layers** in the vial to separate properly.

**NOTE:** Cocaine should go into the deeper layer, while the top layer will remove most of the adulterants, like levamisole. A typical cocaine sample should be **dissolved completely** (the solution could be cloudy)!

3. Open the extraction vial (white cap) again and the developer vial (containing blue liquid and cap).

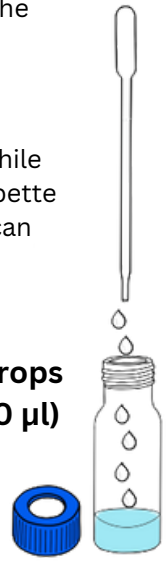
4. Take the extraction vial, and use the pipette to draw up liquid from the lower layer of this vial. To do this, press the pipette bulb and hold it firmly. Then, immerse the tip into the center of the lower layer of liquid, and gently release the pipette bulb. It will now fill with liquid.

**NOTE:** Avoid drawing up any insoluble particles that have settled at the bottom, or in the layer between both phases. If you accidentally pipette some of the upper phase, simply return everything to the vial, wait for it to separate again, and then try pipetting it once more.

# Perform the Test (cont.)

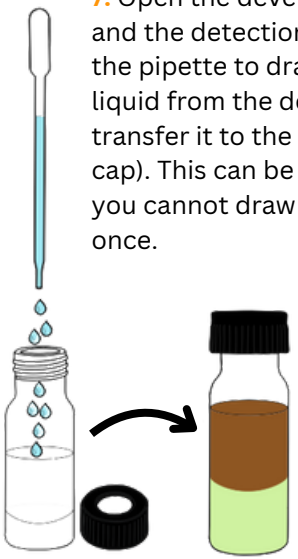
5. Drop the first **2 drops** from the pipette back into the extraction vial. Then, add **6 drops** (or exactly 100 µl) from the pipette into the developer vial (blue cap) containing the blue liquid.

**NOTE:** Hold the pipette as vertically as possible while dripping. If you don't have enough liquid in the pipette for 6 drops, repeat the process from **Step 4**. You can return any remaining liquid in the pipette to the extraction vial (white cap) and seal tightly.




6. Close the developer vial (blue cap) and shake to ensure that the reagents are well mixed.

7. Open the developer vial (blue cap) and the detection vial (black cap). Use the pipette to draw up all of the blue liquid from the developer vial and transfer it to the detection vial (black cap). This can be done in two steps if you cannot draw up all of the liquid at once.



8. Close both vials with their respective caps. Shake the extraction vial (black cap) several times, so that the color can be extracted into the upper phase.

The lower layer should be **clear** with a **greenish color**. Allow the layers to separate for best results. The cocaine concentration can be read immediately in the **upper layer**.

# Evaluate the Results

## RESULTS EVALUATION TIPS:

- After the layers have separated in the detection vial (black cap), observe the color change in the upper layer. Evaluate the results **immediately** (it can change if you wait too long).
- The color change indicating the concentration usually takes only a **few seconds**, and remains stable for about **15 min** at room temperature.
- A bright room during the day (without direct sunlight on the vial) is best for optimal evaluation.
  - If using artificial light, different color temperatures may slightly change the vial's hue (e.g. high blue content in energy-saving lamps, green discoloration when using LED light from cell phones, etc).

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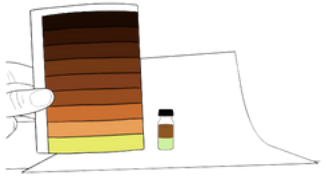

1. Use a white, letter-sized sheet of paper as a background.

2. In daylight or under bright light, hold the glass vial next to the color chart about **6 to 8 inches** in front of the white sheet of paper and look through the glass vial head on.

3. Compare the color of the liquid in the **upper layer** of the vial to the color chart. The concentration listed on the color chart will tell you the purity of **1 g of your cocaine**, & corresponds to your remaining homogenized material.

- **Low Concentration (2-20%)**: Light brown
- **Medium Concentration (20-60%)**: Darker brown
- **High Concentration (70% +)**: Brown-black
- **Very High Concentration (99%)**: Black with no brown tones detectable