

IDENTIDRUG™ POLYTESTING CHART

FOR USE WITH THE NIK® POLYTESTING SYSTEM

General Instructions

Purpose of the Identidrug Chart

The NIK Identidrug Chart is specifically designed to identify the most commonly encountered controlled substances by subjecting a suspect material to a series of progressively discriminating screening tests. These tests are designed to help eliminate known false positive results and lead the user to a confident conclusion concerning the identity of the suspect material.

Colorimetric chemical comparison is a method whereby a suspect material is mixed with a reagent that predictably develops a particular color (or series of colors) with certain chemical structures. Conclusions may be drawn about the nature of the suspect material if a certain color develops with a particular reagent. However, the resulting color from a single test will not allow the conclusion to be made that a particular controlled substance is present, since there are false positive results known for most reagents.

The NIK Polyttesting System and its companion Identidrug Chart were developed to overcome these difficulties. This method employs an initial screening test followed by a succession of supportive tests. The sequential results of several tests, if they all indicate a positive reaction for a particular substance, allows a high degree of certainty that the suspect material is in fact what the Polyttesting System indicates it to be.

Use of the Identidrug Chart

1. Refer to the NIK Polyttesting Manual
2. Categorize suspect materials

Suspected Material:

Start with Test:

Marijuana, Hashish, Hash Oil & THC

(E)

Brown Heroin

(L)

Methaqualone, Ephedrine, Use appropriate Pentazocine, Diazepam, or Propoxyphene

(A)

Tablets and Powders

(A)

3. Run selected test in accordance with the NIK Polyttesting Manual and Identidrug Chart.

EXAMPLE

Several clear gelatin capsules containing white powder are found. Since they are capsules, start by testing a sample of the powder with Test A.

Results: Stable orange color

By following the chart, next run a sample of the powder in Test B.

Results: Bright red color

The chart now directs you to Test K.

Results: Orange changing to brown

The next indicated test is Test L.

Results: Green color

CONCLUSION: Based upon the results of the Polyttesting System, you may confidently presume the capsules contain Mescaline.

NOTE: Departure from the Polyttesting System will greatly increase the possibility of false positive results.

MARIJUANA, HASHISH & THC

(E)

1 (NC)

2 (Green)

3 (Purple)

Marijuana, Hashish & THC

NOTE: The last ampoule contains a chemical which evaporates rapidly and has a tendency to expand the pouch. Should this occur, open pouch and release swelling. Reseal the pouch and proceed with testing.

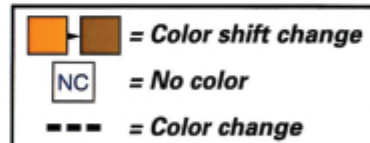
EPHEDRINE

(Q)

1 (NC)

2 (Purple)

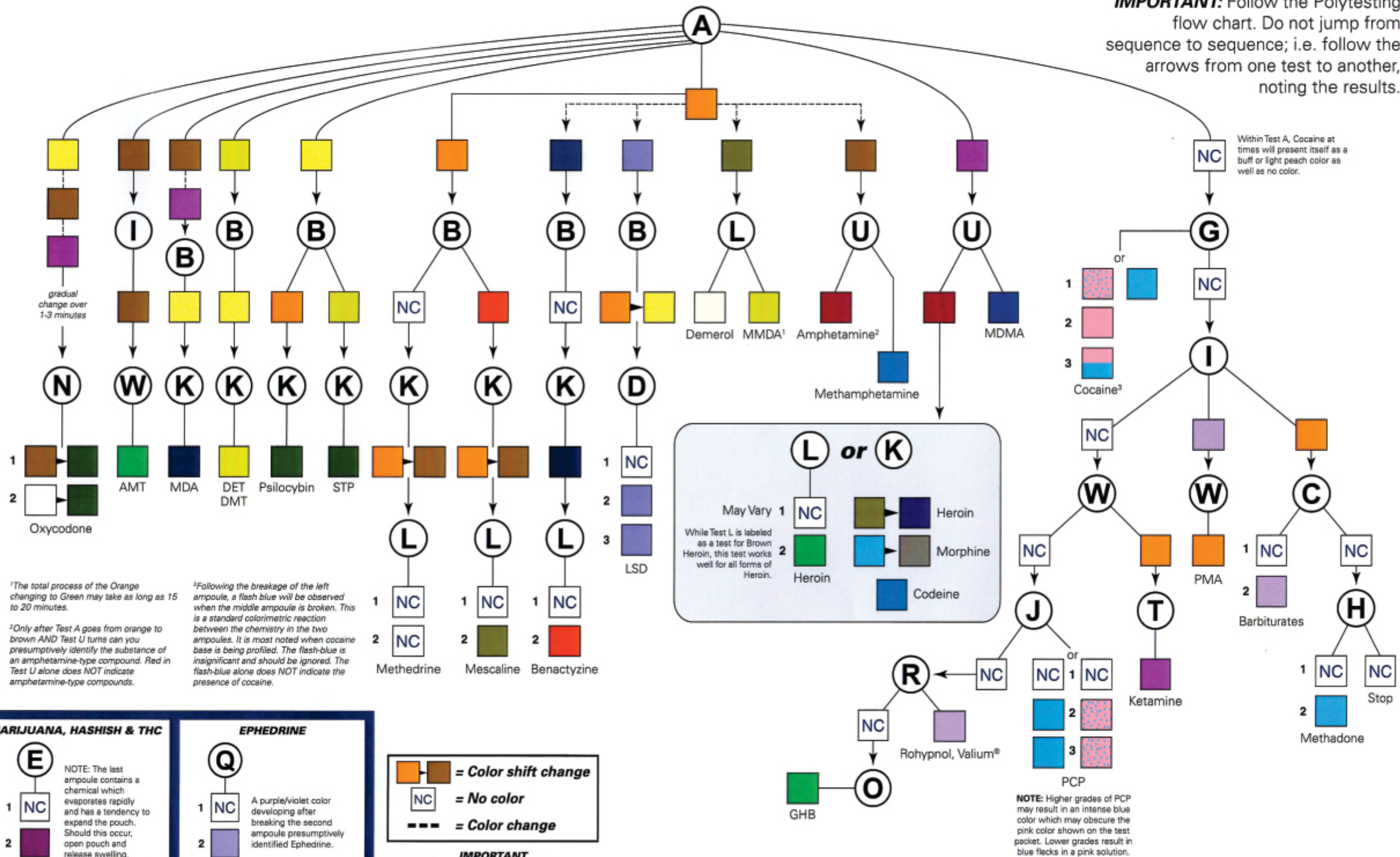
NOTE: The third ampoule is not part of the Q test, but is utilized in neutralizing the reagent materials, which are highly caustic.



IMPORTANT

Tests E & Q are not included in the Polyttesting system. If positive results are not obtained when using any of these tests, proceed to Test A and begin the Polyttesting process, as you may still be in possession of a controlled substance.

IMPORTANT: Follow the Polyttesting flow chart. Do not jump from sequence to sequence; i.e. follow the arrows from one test to another, noting the results.



Within Test A, Cocaine at times will present itself as a buff or light peach color as well as no color.

L or K

May Vary

- 1 (NC) Heroin
- 2 (Green) Heroin
- 3 (Purple) Heroin

Heroin, Morphine, Codeine

While Test L is labeled as a test for Brown Heroin, this test works well for all forms of Heroin.

G

1 (Pink) or 2 (Blue) or 3 (Blue)

Cocaine³

W

1 (NC) PMA

2 (Purple) Barbiturates

J

1 (NC) or 2 (Blue) or 3 (Blue)

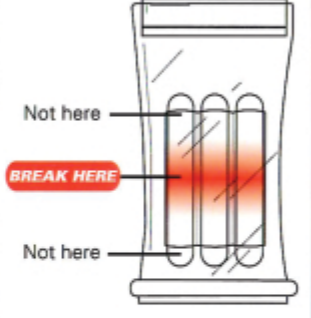
PCP

R

1 (NC) Rohypnol, Valium®

NOTE: Higher grades of PCP may result in an intense blue color which may obscure the pink color shown on the test packet. Lower grades result in blue flecks in a pink solution.

WHERE TO BREAK AMPOULE



INTERPRETATION OF TEST RESULTS

For any test, there are three important factors you should look for:

- 1) The color or lack of color
- 2) The color change
- 3) The location of colors in test pouch



Hold test pack 2"-3" away from a white background. Light must filter through the test pouch to review the desired color results.

IMPORTANT

Follow the Polyttesting System flow chart. Do not jump from sequence to sequence; i.e. follow the arrows from one test to another noting the results along the same string. Color changes should occur within a few seconds in most cases. Tests cannot be interpreted after sitting for a long period of time.

CAUTION

Since these tests contain strong acid, it is suggested that Pack F (acid neutralizer) be used after testing and before disposal.

No attempt should be made to crush glass particles after ampoules are broken.

In case of chemical ingestion: Induce vomiting, administer white of egg or milk and contact a physician.

If chemical comes in contact with skin: In case of contact with the skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water.

If chemical contacts the eyes: Flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes and contact a physician.

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